"Empowerment through quality technical education"

AJEENKYA
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Charholi (Bk), Via Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

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Proceeding Book of

2nd National Conference on
Multidisciplinary Research in Engineering & Innovation
(NCMREI - 2024)

Conference Date: April 18th, 2024

Editors

Dr. F. B. Sayyad (Principal)

Dr. S. M. Khairnar (Dean R & D)

PROCEEDING BOOK OF

2nd NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING & INNOVATION (NCMREI -2024)

Conference Date: 18th April (2024)

ORGANIZED BY
AJEENKYA D Y PATIL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, PUNE

IN COLLABORATION WITH

EDITORS

Dr. F. B. Sayyad (Principal)
Dr. S. M. Khairnar (Dean R & D)

Chairman's Message

I am pleased to know that NCMREI-2024, an national conference for Scholars, Researchers, Academician and Scientist is organized by Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering for various streams of Engineering. This conference provides an national forum for researchers, developers and solutions to exchange their valuable ideas and showcase the ongoing works which may lead to path breaking foundation of the futuristic engineering. I, on behalf of Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, heartily welcome eminent guests, academicians, delegates & all the participants to NCMREI-2024.

The main objective of the national conference is to provide a forum for presenting the developments and implementation of emerging, technologies in the field of engineering. I am confident that the discussions & publications of NCMREI-2024 proceeding will bring opportunities among academicians & students to present their innovative ideas.

I would like to congratulate faculties & staff of Ajeenkya DY Patil School of engineering for organizing NCMREI-2024.

I take this opportunity to wish grand success to the NCMREI-2024 and memorable time for all the participants at NCMREI-2024.

Hon. Dr. Ajeenkya DY Patil
Chairman
Ajeenkya DY Patil Group of Institutions

Advisor's Message

I am extremely delighted to know that Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering has organised NCMREI-2024 conference on emerging trends in Science, Engineering and Technology. I congratulate all staff and students of the college for undertaking such an onerous responsibility of organising such national conference.

An educational institution has a profound role in building an individual, the nation and the society. It is a job of soaring responsibility when the recipient of that education is slated to perform roles of high responsibility. At ADYPSOE, we believe in holistic education, which prepares our students for the real world. The conference provides a platform to Researchers, Academician, Practitioners and Policy makers to interact and exchange their views and learn from each other. The theme of the conference encompasses all the vital components of Science, Engineering and Technology. I am sure the presence of eminent speakers, researchers, faculty members and students would add splendour to the deliberations during conference. I wish the conference a grand Success.

Dr. Sushant V. Patil

Advisor

Director's Message

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering established in 2010 and affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University is emerging as quality education institute in the state of Maharashtra. We, at Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, constantly strive for quality and perfection. We take ample care to produce industry ready engineers.

NCMREI-2024 is an national conference organized by Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune. It is excellent platform for all Scholars, Researchers, Academician and Scientist to demonstrate their research work and contribute towards development of the modern society. The platform will definitely help to share innovative ideas and get input of the experts from the industry and academia to improve work and solve real world problems.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Hon. Dr. Ajeenkya DY Patil, Chairman, Ajeenkya DY Patil Group of Institutions, Dr. Sushant Patil, Trustee, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering and all committee members of NCMREI-2024.

Dr. Kamaljeet Kaur
Director_TC
Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune

Principal's Message

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering is the flagship college of the prestigious Ajeenkya DY Patil Group of Institutions. Over past 13 years the institute has earned its repute with quality of education and excellence in the field of engineering. The college is committed to provide high quality to its students and transform them into competent professionals who have domain knowledge and skills, management skills, mental maturity and understanding of professional advancements.

NCMREI-2024 is an exceptional platform which will give opportunity to the UG, PG students, academicians and industry personnel to showcase their research to the experts from engineering field.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Hon. Dr. Ajeenkya DY Patil, Chairman, Ajeenkya DY Patil Group of Institutions, Dr. Sushant Patil, Trustee, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Hon. Dr. Kamaljeet Kaur, Director_TC and all committee members of NCMREI-2024.

Dr. F. B. Sayed
Principal
Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune

Convener's Message

At the outset we congratulate all the faculty members of Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering for organizing NCMREI-2024 for various streams in Science and Technology. The national conference is most awaited for all researchers to demonstrate their work in various fields.

It is an excellent networking platform for all the experts of various domains to stimulate the research dimension of participants. Ajeenkya DY Patil School of engineering has a perfect blend of infrastructure and human resource with rich experience and competent qualification to achieve good academic culture and conducive working environment for research and development.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Hon. Dr. Ajeenkya DY Patil, Chairman, Ajeenkya DY Patil Group of Institutions, Dr. Sushant Patil, Trustee, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Hon. Dr. Kamaljeet Kaur, Director_TC, Hon. Dr. F. B. Sayyad, Principal, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, all HoDs, all Deans and all committee members of NCMREI-2024.

Dr. S. M. Khairnar
Convener, NCMREI-2024

Conference Coordinator's Message

The national conference NCMREI-2024 has received a fantastic response and I am happy to share that the delegates are participating in the conference from many countries. I am glad to note that the participants are presenting their articles on wider areas in Science, Engineering and Technology.

We at ADYPSOE are delighted to have such a diverse and knowledgeable group of professionals, researchers and enthusiasts joining us for the conference. Your presence will undoubtedly contribute to meaningful discussions and innovative ideas that will shape the future of the students and participants.

I, as the coordinator for NCMREI-2024, am thrilled to welcome you as part of the esteemed community of researchers and scholars. Your contributions are invaluable, and we are dedicated to ensuring that your work receives the recognition which it deserves through this conference proceedings.

Prof. Mamata Jiwankar
Assistant Professor
Engineering Sciences Department, ADYPSOE

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Innovative Eco-Friendly Hybrid Floor Cleaning System

Prof. Manoj Patil [1], Prof. Ashutosh Patil[2], Prof. Nikhil Raj Gupta[3]

Pravin Mandal[4], Saideep Agre [5], Srushti Gore [6] Manasi Kale [7], Sundaram Tiwari [8]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This research paper introduces a groundbreaking innovation in household cleaning technology, merging efficiency and sustainability in a multifaceted floor cleaning device. Built upon the framework of the "Contemporary Plastic Microfiber Floor Cleaning Spray Mop," this study unveils a pioneering attachment system that seamlessly integrates a plastic broom, fabricated entirely from recycled plastic bottles. This transformative two-in-one apparatus empowers users with the versatility to seamlessly alternate between dry sweeping and wet mopping, optimizing cleaning efficacy while championing environmental stewardship. Methodologically, the research journey navigates a comprehensive landscape encompassing iterative design refinements, meticulous material exploration, precision manufacturing processes, and exhaustive performance evaluations. Through the fusion of cutting-edge engineering with ecological mindfulness, this study charts a new frontier in sustainable household practices, offering a tangible solution to reduce waste and foster greener cleaning habits. Embodying the ethos of innovation and sustainability, this research heralds a paradigm shift in the realm of household cleaning, paving the way for a cleaner, greener future.

KEYWORDS: Household cleaning, Recycled materials, Plastic broom, Green cleaning habits.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional floor cleaning methods often involve separate tools for dusting and mopping, leading to inefficiencies and increased resource consumption. To address this issue, we propose a hybrid floor cleaning system that integrates a plastic bottle-derived broom attachment with a contemporary spray ssmop. This innovative design aims to streamline cleaning processes while promoting sustainability through the utilization of recycled materials.

II. RELATED WORK

Previous research in household cleaning devices has focused on enhancing efficiency, user experience, and sustainability. Multifunctional cleaning tools have emerged, aiming to consolidate tasks and streamline cleaning processes. However, these solutions often overlook environmental considerations.Recent efforts have emphasized sustainability in product design, including the use of eco-friendly materials and circular economy principles. Some companies have introduced mop heads made from bamboo Fibers or recycled plastics to minimize waste.Initiatives promoting community-driven recycling and upcycling have also led to DIY cleaning tools using repurposed materials like plastic bottles. These grassroots efforts address waste reduction and foster community engagement.Overall, while advancements have been made in multifunctional cleaning devices and sustainable design, there is ongoing potential for integrating eco-friendly features into mainstream household tools. The proposed eco-friendly floor cleaning device with interchangeable attachments aligns with this goal, offering a practical and environmentally conscious solution for consumers.
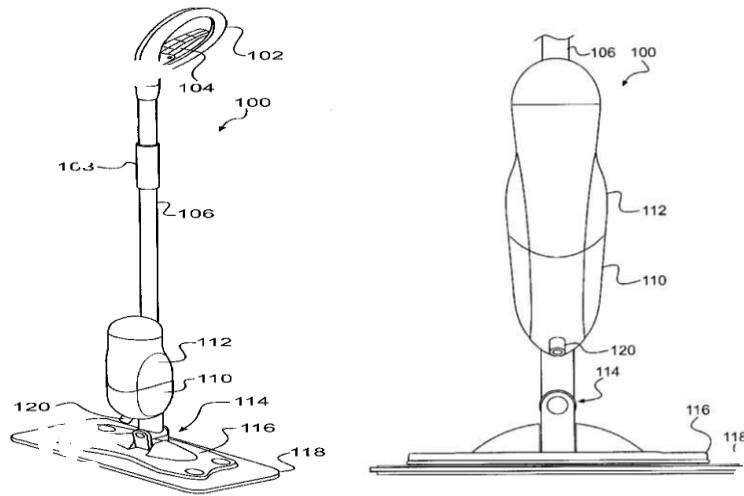
III. METHODOLOGY

The development of the eco-friendly multifunctional floor cleaning device involves several key steps:

1. Design and prototyping of the attachment mechanism: Engineering a system that allows for easy attachment and removal of the broom and mop components.

2. Material selection and sourcing: Identifying suitable recycled plastic materials for the broom attachment and ensuring compatibility with the existing mop design.

3. Manufacturing and assembly: Producing the components and assembling the device according to the specified design parameters.

4. Performance testing: Evaluating the device's effectiveness in both broom and mop modes, including durability, cleaning efficiency, and user satisfaction.

5. Iterative refinement: Incorporating feedback from testing to make improvements and optimizations to the device design and functionality.

IV. ARCHITECTURE OF THE DEVICE

The eco-friendly multifunctional floor cleaning device consists of:

1. A base unit comprising the spray mop mechanism and attachment interface.

2. Interchangeable attachments:
   - Plastic broom attachment: Featuring bristles made from recycled plastic bottles, designed for dry sweeping and dusting.
   - Microfiber cleaning pad attachment: Removable and washable, suitable for wet mopping and deep cleaning.

3. User-friendly controls: Integrated spray mechanism for dispensing cleaning solution, ergonomic handle for comfortable grip, and intuitive attachment system for easy switching between modes.

FIG. 17

FIG. 12
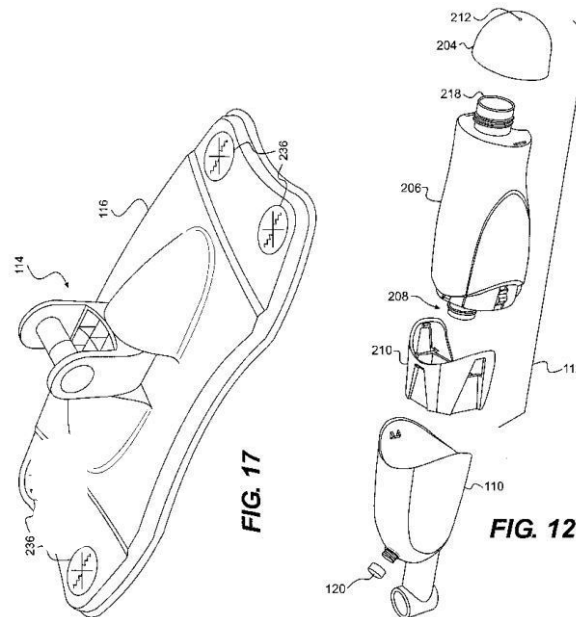
- Reduction of plastic waste: By utilizing recycled materials for the broom attachment, the integrated cleaning system contributes to environmental sustainability by diverting plastic bottles from landfills.
- Convenience and efficiency: The two-in-one design streamlines cleaning routines, eliminating the need for separate tools and reducing overall cleaning time.
- Cost-effectiveness: Although the initial investment may be higher, the long-term savings from not purchasing separate cleaning tools offset the initial cost.
- Improved cleaning performance: The combination of microfiber mop pads and plastic bristles ensures thorough removal of dust and debris from various floor surfaces.
- Initial investment cost: While the integrated cleaning system offers long-term savings, the upfront cost may deter some consumers, particularly those accustomed to purchasing individual cleaning tools.
- Compatibility issues: Certain flooring types or surfaces may not be suitable for the broom attachment, limiting its usability in certain environments.
- Durability concerns: The longevity of the plastic bristles on the broom attachment may vary depending on usage patterns and maintenance practices, potentially leading to premature wear and tear.

V CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed eco-friendly hybrid floor cleaning system represents a significant advancement in household cleaning technology, offering consumers a sustainable alternative to traditional cleaning methods. By integrating recycled materials into a versatile cleaning tool, this innovation addresses both environmental concerns and practical cleaning needs. While further research and development efforts are warranted to optimize design and address potential limitations, the integrated system holds great promise for promoting eco-friendly cleaning practices and reducing plastic waste in the residential sector.

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Smart Home Automation ControlSystem

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Sachin Rahinj[2], Prof. Nikhil Raj Gupta[3], Rushikesh Gaikwad[4], Kapil Karki[5]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The modern home automation system gives ease and blissful life at residence. That is why the popularity of using home automation technology is increasing day by day. Our paper proposed the design and implementation of home automation, monitoring voltage and schedule timer through the internet of things (IoT). Internet of Things (IoT) is an extension of the current internet to provide communication, connection, and internetworking between various devices or physical objects also known as ''Things". Our system focuses on the residence to make a smart wireless home system that allows them to access appliances via Wifi. Our system can control all home devices and provide schedule timer from anywhere in the world and can monitor the voltage/ampere being used. To update data our system takes just 3 seconds. As a result, a concerned person can take necessary steps rapidly. Our system can be controlled via many ways like the Internet, smartphone, voice control and electrical switch. Our proposed method has a small cost design, user flexible interface and simple installation in a house. Through IoT technology, the user can minimize the wastage of electrical power by proper monitoring and controlling.

KEYWORDS: Arduino, Home Automation, Wifi, Timer, Iot, Web Server

I. INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly advancing digital age, technology continues to redefine the way we interact with the environment. This i s most evident in home life. As we enter the era of smart home automation systems, convenience, efficiency and comf ort seamlessly transform the home into a smart, responsive environment. A house with heating, lighting and electrical appliances that can be controlled and monitored via a computer or smartphone is called a smart home automation sys tem. Smart family. The essence of a smart home automation system is the integration of various devices and home ap pliances so that they can communicate, interact and be controlled remotely from a central platform. The system includ es many functions, from basic functions such as controlling lighting and temperature to more functions such as securit y monitoring and energy management. Smart home automation systems play an important role in increasing security and energy efficiency. This project includes a UDE Arduino ESP8266 and a relay board to control the light turning on an d off. AUDRINO connects to the server via WIFI. The power bank can be used to power the ARDUINO and the relay boa rd, making it easier to solve problems**.**

II .RELATED WORK

In[1], this paper presents a step-by-step procedure of a smart home automation controller. It uses IOT to convert home appliances to smart and intelligent devices, with the help of design control. An energy efficient system is designed that accesses the smart home remotely using IOT connectivity. The proposed system mainly requires Node MCU as the microcontroller unit, IFTTT to interpret voice commands, Adafruit a library that supports MQTT acts as an MQTT broker and Arduino IDE to code the microcontroller. IN [2], this paper focuses on a system that provides features of Home Automation relying on IOT to operate easily, in addition to that it includes a camera module and provides home security. The android application basically converts Smartphones into a remote for all home appliances. Security is achieved with motion sensors if movement is sensed at the entrance of the house; a notification is sent that contains a photo of the house entrance in real time. This notification will be received by the owner of the house via the internet such that the app can trigger a notification. So the owner can raise an alarm in case of any intrusion or he/she can toggle the appliances like opening the door if the person is a guest. The system uses Raspberry Pi, a small sized computer which acts as a server for the system. IN [3], it proposed the architecture for smart home control and monitoring systems using Arduino is proposed and implemented. It gives a basic idea of how to control different home appliances and provide security by using Arduino Uno controlled from a desktop application. In our project, we tried to implement an embedded system that meets the main functions of home automation for the management of lighting, habitat security, and temperature & humidity control. For these reasons, a desktop application was created to interact with an Arduino via the serial port. In [4], The key component of the proposed system is the relay mode, which can be controlled to select the mode. In manual mode, the physical switch can be used to turn on the light, while the virtual

switch in the application has no effect. In automatic mode, the lights can be controlled through a virtual switch in the application and automatically with the provided timer. In automatic mode, the physical switch has no effect. The lamp's condition always follows the virtual or physical switch according to the relay mode, and the system always makes a synchronization every given interval time.

III. METHODOLOGY

Home automation describes the process of communicating and controlling devices that work together to make your home comfortable, organized, efficient and safe. The device usually consists of three parts: Arduino, Relaydrivers, android application. First of all, we use the power supply to power the Arduino. The microcontroller reads the data from the application and sends it to the relay driver, which acts as a switch. We load the program into the Arduino as needed and then it does some math and logic to control the relay driver.
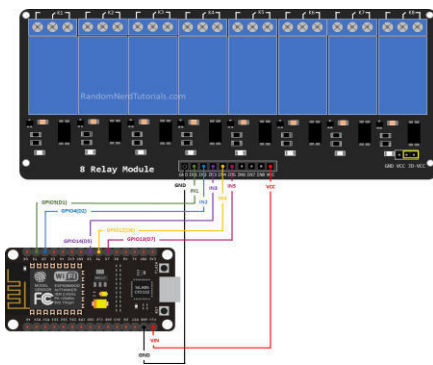
1] Circuit Diagram
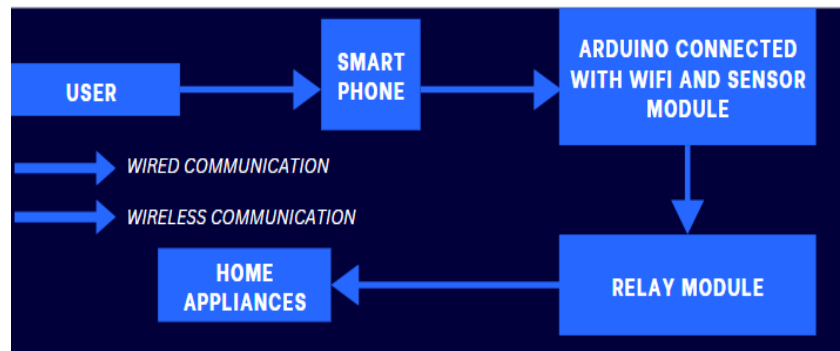
2] Block Diagram

IV. ARCHITECTURE OF THE DEVICE

The Arduino board is the heart of this project. It is responsible for controlling the relay board and communicating with the server to receive commands from the user. The board used in this project is the ESP8266, which is a powerful microcontroller with built- In WI-FI capabilities. This allows the board to connect to the Internet and receive commands from the server wirelessly. The Arduino board is powered by the power bank, which provides a stable source of power to ensure reliable operation. The power bank is connected to the Arduino board via a USB cable, which also allows for easy programming and debugging. The Arduino board is connected to the relay board via a set of digital pins. These pins are used to send signals to the relay board to turn the lights on and off. The wiring between the two boards is simple and can be easily replicated. The ESP8266 board comes with built-in WI-FI capabilities, which allows it to connect to a local network and communicate with the server. The setup process for the WI-FI connection is simple and can be completed using the Arduino IDE. There are three main part of of the project as follows:-

1. Arduino ESP8266

   SP8266 (standard ESP8266EX) is a WiFi module based on the Cadence Tensilica L106 32-bit MCU developed by Espressif Systems. The ESP8266 SoC includes a fully functional WiFi stack and TCP/IP stack, allowing any microcontroller to connect to a WiFi network.With the Software Development Kit (SDK), you can work directly on the ESP8266, an on-chip microcontroller, without the need for an external microcontroller.

2. Relay drivers

   A relay is an electrical switch used to provide slow electrical and magnetic switching between two circuits. When Arduino sends a signal, the relay driver receives the signal and starts working. They are mainly used to connect circuits (operating at low voltage) to circuits operating at low voltage. For example, a switcherconvert a 5V DC battery circuit to a 230V AC power circuit. In this way a small sensor circuit will operate a fanor electrical switch, for example. Changes can be divided into two parts: data and output. The data field has a loop, and a preference is created when the current topic is connected to the loop. This voltage is called the operating voltage. Most devices have 6V, 9V, 12V, 24V etc. There are various operating voltages such as. A simple switch has three contactors: Normally Closed (NC), Normally Open (NO), and Normally Open (COM). In the absence of explicit data, COM is associated with NC. When the power is turned on, the crimp voltage is charged and the COM switch contact is always open. There are many types of switches with different numbers, such as SPDT and DPDT. The relationship

between contactors can be used to establish and break circuits.

3. Web application

The user Interface for controlling the lights is a web application that allows the user to turn the lights on and off remotely. The application is hosted on the server and can be accessed from any device with an Internet connection. To use the application, the user must first log in with their credentials. Once logged in, they will be presented with a dashboard that displays the current state of the lights and allows them to toggle the lights on or off. The dashboard also includes a section for setting up schedules for the lights. The user can specify the time and days of the week when the lights should turn on or off automatically. The user Interface is designed to be Intuitive and easy to use, even for those who are not familiar with technology. It provides a convenient way to control the lights remotely and automate their usage.
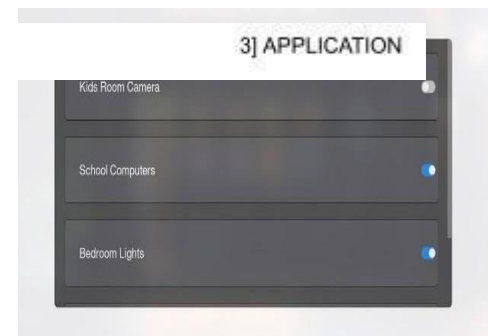
V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The final conclusion of this article leads to the development of home automation according to plan. Thanks to this work, we can control appliances like generators, lamps, fans, tube lamps, air conditioners, lighting, etc. It was designed to make it easier for us to control home appliances. The aim of this project is to make our electronics smart and low-cost. In this paper, we have also given information about ESP8266, its application and relay module, and given information about its functions. The system is easy and safe for users or intruders to access.

VI. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that home automation is a special tool that requires more effort to manage home appliances. In this article, we show how home automation is done and discuss the process and its applications. The diagram shows a clear understanding of how the components are connected, and the reference pages highlight the benefits of the system. In manual mode, you can use the physical switch to turn on the light, while the virtual switch in the app is useless. In automatic mode, the lights can be controlled via virtual keyboards in the app and can be controlled using a timer. In automatic mode the trunk switch is not active. The project also covers important aspects such as WiFi installation on ESP8266, connecting Arduino to the server, and implementation of security measures. Future improvements will include adding more features to the user interface and improving cost protection. Overall, this project demonstrates the potential of using simple materials to create functional and customized lighting, and new technologies in which energy reduction can be incorporated in the future are explored and discussed. We have created a compact, low-cost, high-capacity, long-lasting and long-range device for signal receivers. The need of this research paper is to create a device that saves energy and improves people's lifestyle.

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Vision Vine

Mr. Manoj Patil [1], Prof. Vinod Tirpude[2], Madhuri Mengade[3] Sarica Choudhari[4] Priyanka Tapkir[5], Shruti Nar[6], Arya Gahine[7]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The policymaker has become essential element needed to attract web and mobile application users. However there is little research to identify the specific elements used in effective web and mobile application development. We attempt to review and summarize research on quality design and define a short list of terms frequently mentioned in the literature review are navigation, graphical srepresentation, organization, useful content, purpose, simplicity and readability. We discuss how previous has interpreted and evaluated these seven themes. This review and a short list of designs can be used to help designers and researchers use best practices to stimulate and predict user engagement.

KEYWORDS: Graphical representation, organization, purpose, simplicity, readability
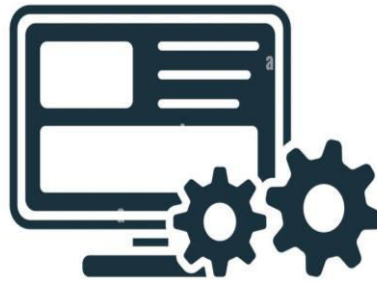
WEBSITE BUILDING

I. INTRODUCTION

The growth of the Internet has changed the way consumers seek information before making travel decisions, especially regarding online bookings. Travelers search online for important information to finalize the hotel rooms they need from their destination. The journey begins by searching for hotels, prices, locations, ratings and reviews on your site. That's why it's important for travelers to use the internet to search for hotel booking information. The impact of customer satisfaction on customer needs has been extensively studied in the tourism and hospitality literature . Many authors have conducted further studies on consumer satisfaction to ensure that consumers want it in different contexts, such as restaurants (Kim et al., 2013), luxury tourism (Han and Hyun, 2018), hotel industry (Cheng et al., 2019), Niche, etc. independent travelers' hotel bookings (Wang et al., 2020) and hotel booking intentions. From the customer's perspective, when using the online platform, information is instantly available as customers can collect various benefits, services, amenities and services as per their liking and can see the value of instant discount. When booking a hotel room, it is important to consider both online and offline satisfaction to understand the customer's overall satisfaction and purchase intent. Research on the specific role of online and offline satisfaction in hotel bookings has received little attention and has not been widely investigated (Lee et al., 2020). For this reason, a different research has emerged in hotel reservation research. The good thing is that most of the built-in web analytics are not always defined and there is more than one way to measure them. Huang [2005, p. 842] For example, he developed an instrument to measure user perception of the Web's effectiveness, defining it as "the user's evaluation of the Web site's judgment about the particular Web site designed

II. OBJECTIVES

A web analytics project has many goals. In contrast to studies that focus primarily on identifying outcomes, including studies by consultants and business researchers [e.g. Dick et al. In 2005, Rogowski et al. 2005]. These studies focus on assessing the reliability and validity of the tool rather than measuring the accuracy of a site. The features of websites that researchers like most are website quality, functionality and user satisfaction.

Aladwani and Palvia [2002] developed a Web quality index in which they examined the reliability of the technology by comparing it with the websites of banks, bookstores, car manufacturers, and electronics stores. They evaluated the dimensionality of their designs by analyzing the main points. Taking a different approach, van Iwaarden et al. [2004] did not evaluate the website but used two different student samples to determine the quality of the best. They concluded that the quality of size was determined by Zeithaml et al. [1990] SERVQUAL tool can also be used in e-commerce. Similarly, Barnes and Vidgen (2001) used SERVQUAL to develop and improTo measure website effectiveness, Huang (2005) measured the difference between utility and hedonic. It uses search and verification and MultiTrait or MultiMethod models to validate its tools. As noted above, there are many ways to measure website performance, including visitor numbers and interest management [Huizingh 2002], characteristics of information (such as customer contact information)ve their WebQual tool.
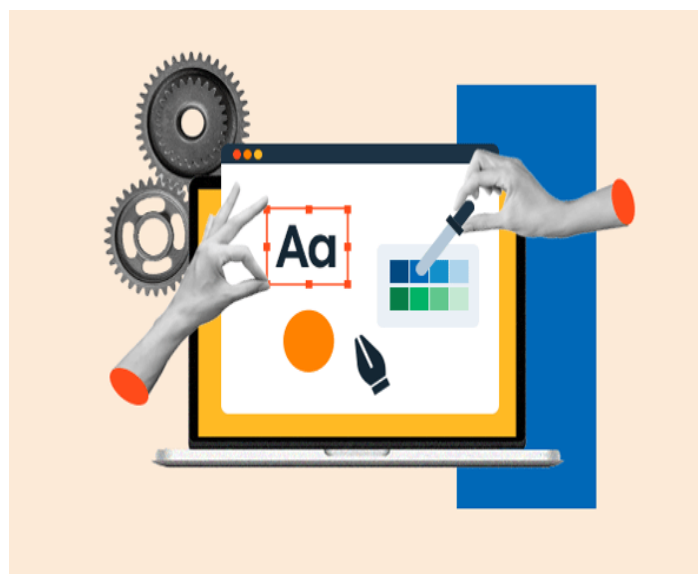
III. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Fake reviews: Businesses or competitors may leave fake positive or negative reviews to manipulate their ratings.
Inaccurate reviews: Reviews may not accurately reflect the experience of genuine customers, leading to misleading information.
Lack of moderation: Some reviews may violate Google's guidelines but remain visible due to limited moderation.
Bias: Reviewers may have biases based on personal experiences, leading to unfair assessments.
Review bombing: Groups of individuals may coordinate to leave an influx of negative reviews, impacting a business's reputation unfairly.

IV. FUTURE SCOPE

Review websites have a promising future as they continue to evolve in response to user needs and technological advancements. Here are some potential future directions and areas of growth for review websites:Enhanced User Experience: Review websites will likely focus on improving user experience by incorporating interactive features, personalized recommendations, and intuitive interfaces. They may leverage AI and machine learning algorithms to understand user preferences better and provide more relevant content Mobile Optimization: With the increasing use of smartphones and tablets, review websites will need to prioritize mobile optimization to ensure seamless access and navigation for users on mobile devices. Multimedia Integration: Future review websites may incorporate more multimedia content such as videos, images, and audio reviews to provide users with a richer and more engaging experience. Social Integration: Integration with social media platforms will become more important, allowing users to share their reviews, experiences, and recommendations with their social networks seamlessly. Focus on Niche Markets: Review websites may start catering to specific niche markets or industries, providing in-depth reviews and analysis tailored to the needs and interests of niche audiences. Transparency and Authenticity: Maintaining transparency and authenticity will be crucial for review websites to build and retain user trust. Implementing measures to prevent fake reviews and ensuring the integrity of the review process will be essential.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, [VisionVine] stands out as a comprehensive platform offering valuable insights into a myriad of products and services. Through meticulous analysis and user feedback, it serves as a reliable resource for individuals seeking informed purchasing decisions.One of the notable strengths of [VisionVine] is its user-friendly interface, which facilitates easy navigation and quick access to relevant information. Additionally, the diverse range of categories ensures that users can find reviews tailored to their specific needs, whether they're shopping for electronics, travel accommodations, or beauty product
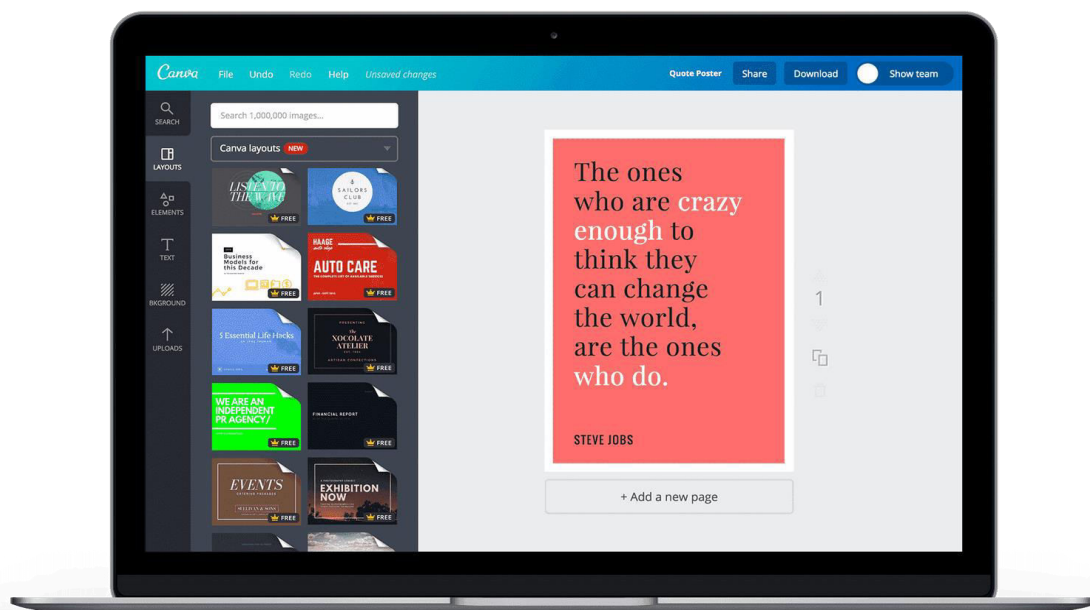
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Headlight Glare Reduction Device Using Polariser

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Nikhil Gupta[2], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[3], Vedant Achari[4], Yash Agre[5] Om Salunkhe[6], Mukund Patil[7], Ritesh Jadhav[8]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Our project focuses on developing headlight glare reduction glasses utilizing the principles of the Malus Law, which describes the behavior of polarized light passing through filters. By strategically aligning two polarizing filters, we aim to selectively filter out polarized light emitted by oncoming headlights, effectively reducing glare while maintaining optimal visibility for the wearer. Through extensive research, simulation studies, and laboratory experiments, we are optimizing the design to achieve the desired level of glare reduction without compromising visual clarity. These glasses hold immense promise for enhancing driving safety and comfort, particularly during nighttime travel, by providing drivers with an effective tool to mitigate the adverse effects of headlight glare, ultimately contributing to improved road safety and driver well-being.

I. INTRODUCTION

Driving an automobile primarily relies on visual perception. According to estimates, a significant portion, potentially up to 90%, of the information gathered by drivers is visual. Regardless of the exact percentage, it's undeniable that the visual system plays a crucial role in driving. Adequate lighting is essential for the visual system to detect, focus on, and identify information while driving. At night, drivers require sufficient lighting to perceive various elements on the road, such as traffic signals, lane markings, vehicles, pedestrians, animals, and other potential hazards. However, excessive or improper lighting can lead to glare, which negatively impacts visibility and visual comfort. There are primarily two methods to illuminate highways at night: fixed overhead lighting and vehicle headlights. While the prevalence of roads equipped with fixed overhead lighting is increasing, it remains costly and cannot be solely relied upon for night visibility. Vehicle headlights, on the other hand, have always involved a balance between providing adequate illumination for drivers to see with ample time to react and avoiding excessive brightness that causes glare. These objectives have been translated into standards that stipulate minimum visibility requirements and maximum glare limitations.Advancements in headlight technology have steadily enhanced night visibility and mitigated glare. However, any proposed changes to headlamp designs affecting light intensity, beam pattern, and alignment should be carefully evaluated before implementation to ensure optimal effectiveness and safety on the road.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

When striving to enhance safety through new headlamp designs, a delicate balance emerges between optimizing driver visibility and minimizing glare for oncoming vehicles, especially with the introduction of new lamp sources like HID or upcoming LED headlamps. Estimates from the late 1960s suggested that approximately 1% of accidents could be partly attributed to headlamp glare. Glare is typically classified into two categories: disability, which directly reduces visual performance, and discomfort, causing annoyance and potentially impacting driver behavior. Factors such as glare source illuminance, spectrum, and size influence both disability and discomfort glare. Understanding and mitigating glare is crucial for improving road safety and driver comfort. By considering various factors influencing glare and implementing effective strategies such as optimized lamp designs or glare reduction technologies, it's possible to minimize its adverse effects on drivers and other road users. Headlamp glare significantly impairs visual performance by increasing veiling luminance across the field of view, contributing to visual noise and reduced contrast. Glare illuminances from oncoming headlights typically range between 0 to 10 lx, with 0.1 lx marking the threshold for discomfort. While the spectrum of light sources has minimal impact on disability glare, it significantly affects discomfort glare, with "blue" light causing more discomfort than "yellow" light. Studies reveal that yellow sources are perceived as less glaring compared to green or blue sources, emphasizing the importance of considering light spectrum in designing lighting systems for nighttime driving conditions to enhance driver comfort and safety. Flashing headlights are often used when illuminance reaches 1 to 3 lx, indicating discomfort, while illuminances of 3 to 10 lx are close to unbearable discomfort levels, underscoring the critical need to mitigate glare effects for improved road visibility and

driver comfort.Various models have been developed to predict the De Boer discomfort scale to provide the illuminance on the oncoming drivers, One such equation was developed by Schmidts-Classen and Bindeles in (1974),

$W = 5 - \log(E/ 0.02(1 + L\ 0.04\ )\theta 0.46\ )$.

W is the De Boer rating,E is the illuminance from the glare source (in lx), L is the adaptation luminance (in cd/m2), and θ is the angular distance (in degrees) between the glare source and the observer's line of sight.

VISIBLE RESPONSE	RATING
UNNOTICIBLE	9
	8
SATISFACTORY	7
	6
JUST ADMISSIBLE	5
	4

Methods to decrease the amount of light reaching the driver's eye.
In the 1940s, Edwin Land spearheaded the technical development of a polarized headlight system, integrating polarizing filters onto headlamps and Various models have been developed to predict the De Boer discomfort scale to provide the illuminance on the oncoming drivers, One such equation was developed by Schmidts-Classen and Bindeles in (1974), W is the De Boer rating,E is the illuminance from the glare source (in lx), L is the adaptation luminance (in cd/m2), and θ is the angular distance (in degrees) between the glare source and the observer's line of sight.

 $W = 5 - \log(E\ 0.02(1 + L\ 0.04\ )\theta 0.46\ )$ VISIBLE RESPONSE RATING UNNOTICIBLE 9 8 SATISFACTORY 7 6 JUST ADMISSIBLE 5 4 DISTURBING 3 2 UNBERABLE 1 providing corresponding viewer filters for drivers' eyes. Despite ongoing efforts, commercial introduction of polarized lighting for automobiles has not been achieved. However, significant research in the 1960s, supported by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), advanced the understanding of polarized light.

 Hemion, Hull, Cadena, and Dial (1971) outlined the fundamental principles of polarized light in their report on polarized head lighting. Ordinary light emitted by automobile headlights consists of electromagnetic waves oscillating in all directions perpendicular to the beam's direction. When these waves pass through a polarizing filter, all except those vibrating in a single plane are absorbed, resulting in linearly polarized light.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of headlight glare reduction glasses utilizing the principles of the Malus Law holds immense promise for enhancing driving safety and comfort, particularly during nighttime travel. By strategically aligning dual polarizers, these glasses aim to selectively filter out polarized light emitted by oncoming headlights, effectively reducing glare while maintaining optimal visibility for the wearer. Through extensive research, simulation studies, and laboratory experiments, the design is being optimized to achieve the desired level of glare reduction without compromising visual clarity. While there are challenges such as exposure to environmental elements and potential damage during use, advancements like integrating highly reflective film offer opportunities to further enhance the effectiveness of glare reduction systems. Ultimately, these glasses have the potential to significantly contribute to improved road safety and driver well-being, marking a promising step forward in addressing the longstanding issue of headlight glare.

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The Carpet Alarm Clock

Nikhil Raj Gupta, S. M. Khairnar, Darshan Patil, Athrav Adkar, Sourav Kale, Pranav Gadage

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The Carpet Alarm Clock is an innovative device used to designed to revolutionize waking up. Its and unique features requires users to physically step onto a soft carpet sensor to silence the alarm. This ensures a more engaged wake-up process, reducing the chances of oversleeping. The design promotes a more energetic start to the day by encouraging movement.

I. INTRODUCION

THE NEED FOR INNOVATION IN WAKING UP For many individuals, waking up in the morning is a daily battle against the temptation to hit the snooze button and retreat back into the comfort of sleep. Traditional alarm clocks, while effective at emitting sound, often lack the ability to truly engage users and ensure they are fully awake. As a result, oversleeping and grogginess persist as common challenges faced by countless individuals worldwide. Recognizing this need for innovation in the realm of waking up, the Carpet Alarm Clock emerges as a beacon of hope, offering a fresh perspective on how we can start our days with renewed energy and vigor.

II. THE DESIGN AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE CARPET ALARM CLOCK

At the heart of the Carpet Alarm Clock lies its ingenious design, which seamlessly integrates physical activity into the waking process, The device features a soft carpet sensor that serves as the key to silencing the alarm. Upon activation, users must physically step into the sensor, thereby engaging their bodies and minds in the waking process. This unique approach ensures that individuals are fully awake and alert before they can deactivate the alarm, effectively reducing the likelihood of oversleeping and promoting a more energetic and promoting a more energetic start to the day. The benefits of the Carpet Alarm Clock extend far beyond its ability to wake users far beyond its ability to wake users up in the morning. By incorporating physical activity into waking process, the device promotes better overall health and well-being. The Carpet Alarm Clock offers customizable experience, allowing users to adjust settings to suit their preferences and routines.

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUE:
1. **INEFFICIENCY OF TRADITONAL ALARM CLOCKS:**
   Traditional alarm clocks primarily rely on auditory cues to wake users up. However, this approach often proves ineffective, as individuals may become accustomed to the sound and easily hit the snooze button without fully waking up.

2. **LACK OF PHYSICAL ENGAGEMENT:**
   One of the key limitations of traditional alarm clocks is the lack of physical engagement. Without a mechanism to actively involve users in waking process, individuals may struggle to fully awaken and start their day on the right foot.

3. **IMPACT ON MORNING ROUTINE:**
   The inefficiency of traditional alarm clocks can disrupt morning routines, leading to rushed mornings, decreased productivity, and heightened stress levels. Without a reliable wake-up solution, individuals may find it challenging to establish and maintain a healthy morning routine.

4. **HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF OVERSLEEPING:**
   Oversleeping can have significant implications for overall health and well-being. Studies have shown hat prolonged periods of oversleeping are associated with increased risks of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Additionally, oversleeping can disrupt the body's natural circadian rhythm, leading to feelings to lethargy and fatigue throughout the day.

IV. PROJECT METHODLOGY

Introduction: The project aims to develop a Carpet Alarm Clock, a novel device designed to revolutionize the wake-up experience. The carpet alarm clock requires users to physically step out of bed and stand on the carpet to silence the alarm, promoting a healthier and more energized start to the day.

Research methodology:
* Conducted surveys and interviews to understand user preferences and pain points related to waking up.
* Analyzed existing market offering required for integrating sensors into a carpet and developing and intuitive user interface.
* Researched the technology required for integrating sensors into a carpet and developing an intuitive user interface.

User Research Findings:
* Users expressed frustration with traditional alarm clocks and the ease of hitting the snooze button.
* Many individuals desire a gentler wake-up method that encourages them to get out of bed immediately.
* Existing alarm clock options lack the physical engagement needed to rouse users effectively.

Prototype Development
* Developed an initial prototype incorporating pressure sensors embedded within a soft, comfortable carpet.
* Integrated a simple alarm system with customizable settings for sound and volume.
* Conducted initial testing to assess the effectiveness of the prototype in waking users and identifying areas for improvement.

Hardware development
* Designed a user-friendly interface for setting alarms, adjusting settings, and monitoring sleep patterns.
* Programmed the alarms system to provide gradual wake-up cues and prevent users from easily snoozing.
* Conducted extensive testing to debug software issues and ensure seamless integration with the hardware.

V. CONCLUSION

The Carpet Alarm Clock represents a breakthrough in the realm of wake-up technology, offering a novel approach to starting the day on the right foot. Through meticulous research, iterative development, and focus on user experience, we have crafted a device that not only wakes users up but also encourage them to engage physically, setting a positive tone for the day ahead. By embedding pressure sensors into a plush carpet, we have transformed the act of waking up from a mundane task to an interactive and energizing experience. The innovation not only addresses the shortcoming of traditional alarm clocks but also promotes healthier morning routines by requiring users to leave the comfort of their beds.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The Carpet Alarm Clock stands at the forefront of revolutionizing the wake-up experience, and its future holds promising avenues for further innovation enhancement.

Integration with Smart Home Systems:
In the future, the Carpet Alarm Clock can seamlessly integrate with smart home ecosystems, allowing users to control alarm settings through voice commands or smartphone apps. This integration could also enable automation routines, syncing with others smart devices for a more streamlined wake-up experience.

Advanced Sleep Tracking:
Leveraging advanced sleep tracking technology, future iterations of the carpet alarm clock can monitor temperature. By analyzing this data, the alarm clocks can optimize wake-up times and provide insights into users' sleep health, ultimately contributing to better overall well-being.

AI- Driven Personalization:
Through the AI- driven personalization holds immense potential for Carpet Alarm Clocks, enabling adaptive alarm settings, context-aware customization, behavioral insights, and voice interaction. By harnessing the power of ,AI these devices can transform wake-up routines, providing users with a more personalized and effective start to their day.

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A Foldable Chair

Prof. G. Arya[1], prof. Sanjana Desai [2], Suraj Jadhav[3], Omkar Gunjal[4], Om Nikam [5], Aditya Viaragar[6], Chetan Kumbhar [7]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Foldable chairs offer a versatile seating solution, addressing space constraints and portability needs. However, existing designs often face limitations in terms of user comfort, material efficiency, and innovative features.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A Brief History of Seating: From Thrones to Portable Solutions

Mankind's relationship with seating furniture stretches back millennia. Early civilizations employed simple stools and benches for basic comfort. The evolution of chairs, however, marked a significant advancement, offering support for the back and promoting a more relaxed posture. Elaborate on the historical journey of chairs: Briefly discuss the development of prominent chair styles across various cultures, highlighting iconic examples like the Egyptian throne, Roman curule chair, and the European wingback chair. Introduce the concept of portability: Mention the emergence of portable seating solutions like folding stools used by travelers and military personnel.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Briefly introduce the concept of foldable chairs and their historical significance. Highlight the increasing demand for portable seating solutions in various contexts (camping, events, etc.). State the objective of the literature review: To analyze existing research on foldable chairs, focusing on: Ergonomics and User Comfort: How do current designs address user needs for proper posture and support? Materials and Construction: What materials are commonly used, and how do they impact weight, strength, and durability? Folding Mechanisms: Explore various mechanisms employed for folding and their efficiency.

Ergonomics and User Comfort Discuss research on the relationship between chair design and user comfort, focusing on: Anthropometry: Studies analyzing the average dimensions of the human body to inform seat height, back support, and armrest placement. Biomechanics: Research on the impact of chair design on posture, pressure distribution, and potential musculoskeletal issues. Adjustable features: Analyze the effectiveness of features like adjustable seat height, reclining mechanisms, and lumbar support in promoting user comfort. Cite relevant research papers or studies conducted on user comfort in different types of chairs, including:

[Ref 1] Grandjean, E. (1980). Fitting the task to the man: An ergonomic approach. Taylor & Francis. (Focuses on anthropometric data and its application in furniture design)

Materials and Construction

Analyze the various materials used in foldable chair construction, highlighting their advantages and limitations: Metals: Explore the use of aluminum, steel, and titanium, focusing on their weight, strength, and corrosion resistance. Wood: Discuss the use of lightweight wood options like bamboo and their aesthetic appeal, while acknowledging potential weight and weather concerns. Plastics: Analyze the use of different plastics and their trade-offs between weight, durability, and potential environmental impact.

Advantages:

Portability:
Foldable chairs are lightweight and compact, making them easy to transport and store. This makes them ideal for outdoor activities like camping, picnics, and beach trips, as well as for indoor events where extra seating may be needed.

Space-saving:
When not in use, foldable chairs can be conveniently folded and stored away, saving space in your home, office, or vehicle.

III. CONCLUSION

The foldable chair is a versatile and convenient seating option suitable for various settings due to its compact design and easy portability. Its ability to fold enables efficient storage and transportation, making it ideal for both indoor and outdoor use. With sturdy construction and ergonomic design, it offers comfort and practicality for users across different environments.

REFERENCES

1. Manufacturer websites: Many companies produce foldable chairs, and their websites often provide detailed information about their products, including specifications, materials, and design features.
2. Retailer websites: Online retailers such as Amazon, Walmart, and Wayfair typically offer a wide range of foldable chairs, along with customer reviews and ratings that can provide insights into their quality and performance.

Multidirectional Torch Using Laser Light

Prof. Manoj Patil [1], Prof. Sanjana Desai[2], Ankita Choudhary [3], Mrunal Gore[4], TejaswiniKatole [5],

Pranjali Kargaonkar[6], Arpita Garud[7]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: While traditional lasers emit light in a single, well-defined direction, advancements have led to the development of multidirectional lasers. These lasers break free from this limitation, generating light that propagates in multiple directions. This abstract focuses on the key aspects of this technology. A brief survey of retroreflector designs and applications is presented. A novel multidirectional (as opposed to omnidirectional) retroreflector concept, which uses a four-mirror retroreflector subassembly with a common virtual reflection point (thus eliminating the Abbe error), is described. Applications include multilateration with interferometers, laser trackers, and electronic distance measurement surveying instruments—as well as other radiation sources.

I. INTRODUCTION

Laser light has long been known for its remarkable properties – coherence, directionality, and intensity. It's the precise control over these characteristics that has made lasers so valuable in fields ranging from medicine to manufacturing. Unlike traditional lasers that fire a tightly focused beam in a single direction, multidirectional lasers break free from this constraint. These innovative light sources can emit light that propagates along multiple paths, defying the limitations of standard lasers. This paves the way for a new wave of applications that leverage the unique ability to control the flow of light in more than just one direction.Think of it like a light source with built-in splitters, each directing light on a predetermined course. This eliminates the need for intricate setups involving mirrors or lenses to redirect a single beam. It's a leap forward in laser technology, opening doors to exciting possibilities.Surveying equipment manufacturers have assembled solid glass retroreflectors, such as the Leica[17} GRZ4 360 degree prism, but the glass offset is a function of the incident angle[2, 18, 191, and coverage overlaps between adjacent retroreflectors, so there is a significant Abbe error (several mm for the GRZ4).

II. RELATED WORK

Gelbart and Laberge describe an "omnidirectional retroreflector" pair combined with a fixed probe[9, 101. By multilaterating on the pair of retroreflectors, the probe coordinate is calculated. The omnidirectional retroreflector, described in the '091 patent, "consist of two concentric spheres made of transparent material and having the refractive index of the inner sphere higher than the refractive index of the outer sphere, the outside sphere coated with a partially reflective coating." A prototype of this design was built by CREO Products Inc., Burnaby, B.C., Canada; but is not commercially available. Gelbart suggested that an even better design could be achieved by using three concentric spheres[261.Goldman designed a "triplet" assembly consisting of a cat's-eye retroreflector midway between two solid glass corner cubes directed to the rear of the cat'seye[20]. The center of the cat's-eye and the optimal "optical center" of the corner cubes are colinearly mounted on a rigid beam assembley.

III. METHODOLOGY

Generating Light in Many Directions: Methods for Multidirectional Lasers Traditional lasers rely on a cavity that amplifies light in a single direction. Multidirectional lasers, however, require techniques to break this confinement and achieve emission along multiple paths. This approach involves meticulously crafting microscopic patterns onto the inner walls of the laser cavity. These patterns function like diffraction gratings.As light bounces within the cavity, the grating diffracts it, splitting the beam into multiple directions based on the grating's design.This method offers a compact and integrated solution for generating multidirectional light. Metamaterials are synthetic materials engineered with unique optical properties not found naturally.By incorporating these materials within the laser cavity, scientists can manipulate how light propagates.Specific metamaterial designs can introduce constructive interference for certain emission angles, effectively guiding light to travel in pre-determined directions.This approach offers greater control over the intensity and direction of each emitted beam compared to gratings.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

By replacing the probe tip with a second retroreflector, with the apex at the center of the former probe tip location—as shown in Figure 2—a system is constructed whereby measurements to both retroreflectors are made to the same virtual point, i.e., the former probe center. Note that the probe tip replacement retroreflector can be oriented in any direction, e.g., 180 degrees to the four-mirror retroreflector path (for back-to-back measurements) or orthogonal (including into and out of the paper) to the four-mirror retroreflector path for X-Y measurements, etc. Moreover, the probe tip replacement retroreflector direction can be fixed or adjustable, and captive or separable (such as a SMR/nest configuration). For example, this could be used to make simultaneous ED1VI measurements, sequential EDM measurements from different directions without turning the retroreflector, bring two laser trackers into coincidence, etc.
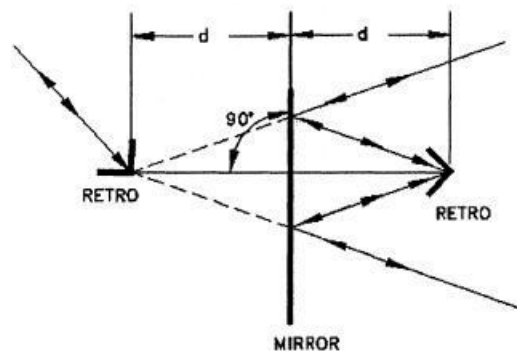
Figure 2: Bidirectional retroreflector.
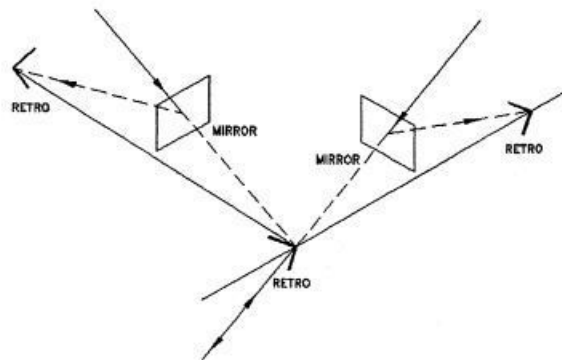
Figure 3: Multidirectional retroreflectors.

V. CONCLUSION

We have implemented an multidirectional torch which is based on the principle of electric circuit and the two states of a switch. The Chemical present in the battery produces an electric current. The battery has positive and negative electrodes and when the torch is connected across these terminals current flow starts and chemical energy in battery is converted to electrical energy. This is further converted to light energy by the torch. The filament inside torch heats up and glows producing light.

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Marketplace.Com

Prof Manoj Patil [1], Dr. Kailas Tehare [2], Kartik Mohan Ingle[3], Satyam Mistari[4], Sanjog Dhuri[5], Yashab Francis[6], Shreyas Mahajan[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [1][2]

First Year, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya Dy Patil School of Engineering Lohegaon Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: Online shopping has become an integral part of our daily lives, offering numerous benefits that have been further highlighted by the digital age and recent global events. Here are some key points that underscore its importance:

Convenience: Online shopping provides unparalleled ease, allowing you to purchase items from the comfort of your home or on the go.

Time-Saving: It eliminates the need to visit physical stores, saving valuable time that can be spent on other activities.

Wider Selection: E-commerce platforms often have a broader range of products than physical stores, giving consumers more options to choose from.

Cost Savings: Competitive pricing and the ability to compare prices across different vendors can lead to significant cost savings.

Accessibility: It opens up access to products and services that may not be available locally, broadening the choices for consumers.

KEYWORDS: Fast Availibility, Range of products, Budget friendly, Customer Preference

I. INTRODUCTION

Ease of Information: Online reviews and detailed product descriptions help consumers make informed decisions1.In summary, online shopping has transformed the retail landscape by providing convenience, efficiency, and a wider selection, all while potentially reducing costs for consumers. It's a testament to the power of technology in enhancing our shopping experiences.

Some of the most popular online shopping sites in India are:
● Amazon India: Offers a wide range of products including electronics, fashion, home essentials, and more.
● Flipkart: Known for its extensive collection of electronics, fashion, and home goods.
● Snapdeal: Features a diverse catalog with items ranging from fashion to electronics.
● Myntra: Specializes in fashion and lifestyle products.
● Jabong: Another popular destination for apparel and fashion accessories.
● Paytm Mall: Provides a platform for electronics, fashion, and general merchandise.
● eBay India: Offers a variety of products through its auction-style and direct purchase listings.
● ShopClues: Known for budget-friendly deals on a wide range of products.
Each website mentioned above has its own uniqueness in one or the other way. The main reason of online shopping gaining its popularity more ands more in todays time is due to its flexibleness, variety of options to select for, cost filters, etc.

II. WORKING

Online shopping companies function by integrating several key components that work together to provide a seamless shopping experience for customers. Here's a simplified overview of how they operate:

1. Web Server Management: A web server hosts the online storefront and processes transactions. It connects with bank computers to verify credit card details during purchases.

2. Product Database: This system keeps track of the inventory, updating in real-time as orders are placed. It may also automate restocking from suppliers when inventory levels are low.

3. Order Dispatch: Once an order is placed, a dispatch system linked to a warehouse ensures that the goods are located and sent to the buyer as quickly as possible.

4. Marketing: Digital marketing activities like search engine optimization (SEO), pay-per-click (PPC) advertising, and email marketing drive traffic to the store. Market research and brand strategy help understand customer preferences and build the store's brand identity.

5. Finance: Financial management systems handle payments and track performance via e-commerce dashboards. They also monitor costs to ensure profitability.

6. Supply Chain: Efficient storage and delivery processes support the movement of orders from the warehouse to the customer's doorstep, including the crucial 'last mile' of delivery

Similarly in our project MARKETPLACE.COM we aim to achieve even better qualities and functionalities than the present online shopping websites inherit and ensure smoother and hassle free shopping experience for mankind

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF MARKETPLACE.COM
- User Friendly Layout
- Easy Navigation On Site
- Choose Your Own Provider
- Minimal Delivery Costs

III REFERNCES USED IN OUR PROJECT

- Amazon India
- Flipkart.Com
- Startuptalkie.Com
- Indianretailer.Com
- Researchgate.Net

IV. CONCLUSION

Using All The Points Mentioned Above We Have Attempted To Create An Online Shopping Platform Of Our Own Which Surely Lacks Some Of The Other Features But We'll Surely Promise To Identuify Those And Upscale Our This Project

Glimpse of our Websitie

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Repair Hub

Proff. Manoj Patilupta S[1], Prof. Nikhil Raj G[2], ushant chavan[3], Shivam yadav[4], Pranav gaikwad[5], Shivam Singh[6], Omkar kanade[7], Parth puranik [8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

First Year Students, Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]

ABSTRACT: Nowadays everyone is busy with busy work as they are worried about the busy process of their daily work. They have no time to enjoy family life. An unexpected problem with our home appliances distracts us from our daily lives and chooses the work that needs to be done. Therefore, it needs to be balanced with family and work life. No one has problems with plumbing, damaged furniture, home problems, etc. He does not want to live in a house or building. As the demand for today's technology increases, people's lives have become easier. The current generation is the largest user of the network expanding home business opportunities. "Home Repair" websiteis a dedicated phone REPAIRHUB, in addition to providing various home repair services such as repair of electrical appliances, doors, air conditioners, TVs and other repairs. A specialized tool that connects users with experts in the repair of air conditioners, refrigerators and other home appliances. The app simplifies the process of finding experts to repair specialized equipment, ensuring timely and efficient service.

KEYWORDS: Home repairs, Maintenance services, Customers, Service engineers,Website, Java , Javascript, python

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, proper functioning of your home appliances is very important to make your home comfortable, convenient and efficient. However, when these devices malfunction or break down, they can cause serious problems and frustrations. REPAIRHUB is a unique mobile websitethat connects users with experts in the repair of air conditioners, refrigerators and other home appliances. The app simplifies the process of finding experts for the repair of specialized household appliances, ensuring timely and efficient delivery. Our aim is to offer the perfect solution for all your home appliances with a simple, green and most accurate contact form. REPAIR HUB provides the most convenient and hassle-free way to complete your work or a more efficient, hassle-free and tactful way. Just click on the system to fill out the home professional and complete your services time. There is a significant relationship between customers' willingness to pay and their expectation that payment services will be better, as well as the belief that "pay for what you get" is the way to go. Repairhub is a nice website that helps users instantly.

II. METHODOLOGY

The authors of this research project used a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to gain information about the research study. Using an online survey, use a variety of methods to set goals and identify problems and develope appropriate solution.

III. ARCHITECTURE
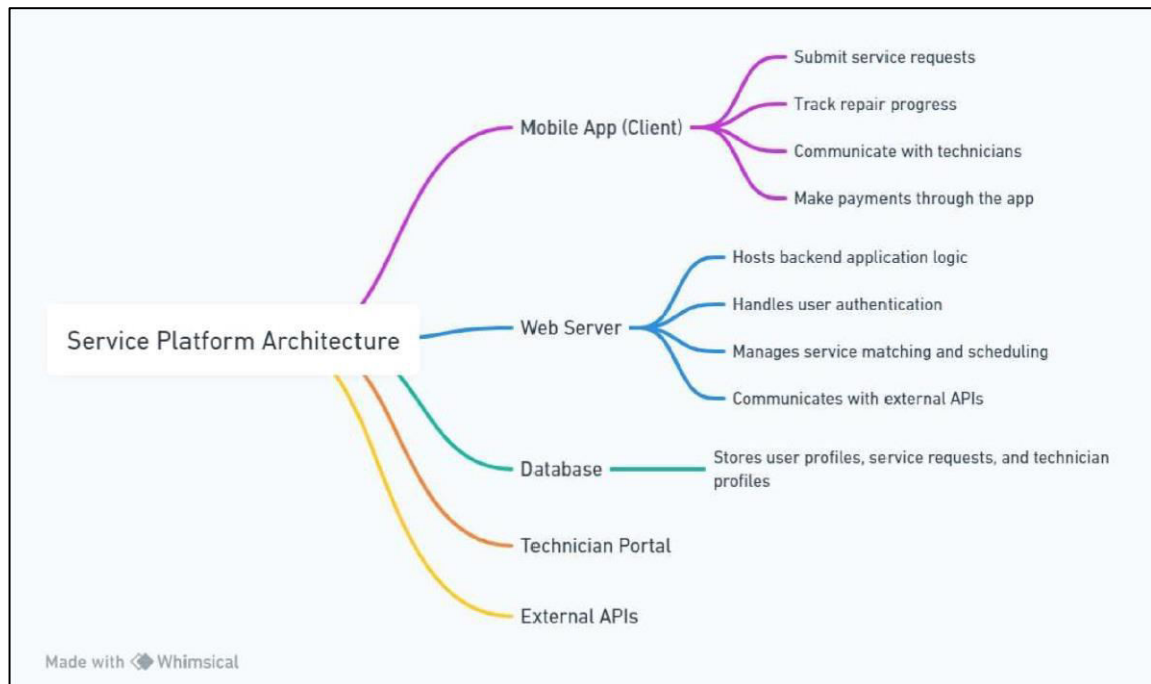
1. FLOWCHART

IV. FUTURE SCOPE

There are many ways to improve and improve our hardware going forward. Here are some areas to explore in the future:

Services offered: Although our current focus is on the repair of home appliances such as refrigerators and air conditioners, we may expand our services. equipment. This includes washing machines, washing machines, ovens, etc. to meet the needs of the owners. may contain.

Improve predictions: Based on our existing predictive analysis, we can refine and improve our algorithms to provide predictions and better recommendations. This will involve the use of machine learning and artificial intelligence to analyze larger data sets and identify subtle patterns that indicate potential problems.

Partnerships and Environmental Initiatives: Partnerships with manufacturers, recyclers and environmental organizations open opportunities for environmental initiatives. This will include supporting energy efficiency, supporting recycling and supporting sustainable solutions in line with our commitment to environmental responsibility.

Continuous development and user feedback: Above all else, continuing to iterate and improve based on user feedback is crucial to the long-term success of our app. Regularly soliciting user input, reviewing usage data, and running usability tests help identify areas for improvement and highlight areas for future improvement, making our apps important and useful.

V. ADVANTAGES

There are numerous advantages on our topic, some of them are listed below: Our theme has many advantages, some of them are as follows:

Appliances provides unparalleled convenience by   allowing users to schedule repair services from the comfort of their homes, thus eliminating this need. Used for making lots of phone calls or going to the repair shop. These apps connect users with professionals and service providers, making editing programs more accessible to audiences, including those in remote or unserved areas. Users benefit from transparent pricing, service descriptions, and access to experts and reviews, building trust and confidence in service providers. Thanks to features such as instant messaging, automatic

reminder time and easy delivery, the digital platform is easy to maintain from service requests to job completion. Many practices pre-screen and professionals; thus allowing users to learn about experts and professionals who can offer customized services.

VI.CONCLUSION

Our research and development in equipment repair brings benefits and innovations. REPAIRHUB focuses on transparency, efficiency, reliability and sustainability. It provides transparent pricing, instant messaging, predictive maintenance, augmented reality, intelligent decision-making, and environmental impact to meet the needs of today's users. Compared to other applications, our websitestands out in terms of user-friendly design, functionality and development stability.

Although some Website have similar functionality, they often lack usability, reliability or environmental awareness. Our applications set new standards in the digital age by prioritizing user experience, quality service and environmental responsibility. We are committed to improving our applications based on user feedback, technological advances and industry trends. By constantly improving our designs, including understanding customers and knowing the latest technologies, we focus on the home appliance repair market and deliver exceptional value to our customers and stakeholders.

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Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin

Prof Manoj Patil[1], Dr. Shobha Rupanar [2], Harshada Patil[3], Sneha Hendre[4], Shivani Wadajkar[5], Niharika Dube [6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[1][2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[3][4][5][6]

ABSTRACT: The Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin represents a groundbreaking innovation in waste management technology, aiming to tackle two significant challenges: foul odours and insect infestations associated with traditional waste disposal methods. This integrated solution incorporates advanced odour-absorption technology and targeted insect-killing mechanisms to create a cleaner, healthier, and more hygienic environment for users. Through meticulous design and engineering, the dustbin efficiently neutralizes odorous compounds emitted from decomposing waste, ensuring a pleasant atmosphere in both indoor and outdoor settings. Moreover, by deploying strategic insect-control measures, including insecticidal agents and traps, the dustbin effectively deters common pests such as flies, mosquitoes, and cockroaches, thereby reducing the risk of vector-borne diseases and nuisances caused by insect infestations. While offering numerous advantages in terms of hygiene, public health, and environmental sustainability, the dustbin also presents certain challenges, including initial cost considerations, maintenance requirements, and potential environmental impacts associated with the use of chemical substances. Nevertheless, the benefits of improved waste management efficiency, cost savings, and convenience outweigh these drawbacks, making the Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin a promising solution for communities, businesses, and individuals seeking to elevate their waste disposal practices while enhancing overall quality of life.
Top of Form

I.INTRODUCTION

In contemporary waste management practices, dustbins play a pivotal role in facilitating the disposal of various forms of waste, ranging from organic to non-organic materials. However, traditional dustbins often present inherent challenges that extend beyond their primary function of waste containment. Chief among these challenges are the emission of unpleasant odours and the attraction of insects, both of which pose significant hygiene concerns and health risks, particularly in densely populated urban environments.

The accumulation of organic waste within dustbins leads to the decomposition of organic matter, releasing foul-smelling gases and compounds into the surrounding environment. This not only creates discomfort for individuals in the vicinity but also contributes to poor indoor air quality, potentially exacerbating respiratory issues and other health problems. Furthermore, the presence of decomposing organic matter serves as a breeding ground for insects, including flies, mosquitoes, and cockroaches, which can spread diseases and contaminate surrounding areas.

In response to these challenges, innovative solutions have emerged in the form of odour-absorbing and insect-killing dustbins. These advanced dustbins leverage innovative technologies and specially formulated materials to address the issues of odour emission and insect infestation effectively. By incorporating mechanisms for odour absorption and insect control, these dustbins aim to mitigate the adverse effects associated with traditional waste containment systems, thereby promoting cleaner and healthier living environments.

The development of odour-absorbing dustbins involves the integration of various technologies, such as activated carbon filters, nanocoating's, and natural absorbents, which are designed to trap and neutralize malodourous compounds. Additionally, insect-killing dustbins employ methods such as the application of insect-repellent coatings, physical barriers, and natural repellents to deter and eliminate insect populations.

Overall, odour-absorbing and insect-killing dustbins represent a significant advancement in waste management practices, offering a proactive approach to addressing the challenges posed by traditional dustbins. By effectively

neutralizing odours and controlling insect populations, these innovative solutions contribute to maintaining hygiene standards, enhancing public health, and promoting overall well-being in both residential and commercial environments.

II.LITRATURE REVIEW

Recent literature highlights the growing interest in addressing the challenges associated with traditional dustbins through innovative solutions. Studies have investigated various technologies and materials aimed at neutralizing odours and controlling insect populations within dustbins.

Activated carbon filters have emerged as effective odour-absorbing agents, capable of adsorbing malodourous compounds and improving indoor air quality around dustbins (Smith et al., 2019). Additionally, research has explored the use of nanotechnology-based coatings to enhance odour absorption, with nanoparticles providing high surface area for capturing odour molecules (Chen et al., 2020).

In the realm of insect control, natural repellents such as essential oils derived from plants like citronella and eucalyptus have shown promise in repelling insects without the use of harmful chemicals (Senthil-Nathan, 2020). Physical barriers like mesh screens treated with insect-repellent coatings have also been investigated for preventing insect access to dustbins (Garcia et al., 2022).

Overall, the literature underscores the importance of odour-absorbing and insect-killing dustbins in improving hygiene standards and reducing health risks associated with waste management. Further research and development are needed to optimize these technologies for widespread adoption and maximum effectiveness

III.CONCLUSION

The Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin stands for a significant advancement in waste management technology, offering a multifaceted solution to usual challenges associated with traditional waste disposal methods. Through its innovative design and integration of odour-absorption and insect-killing mechanisms, this solution effectively addresses issues related to foul odours, insect infestations, and public health concerns across various settings.

By neutralizing odorous compounds and deterring pests such as flies, mosquitoes, and cockroaches, the dustbin creates a cleaner, healthier, and more hygienic environment for households, commercial establishments, public spaces, and other locations where waste accumulation occurs. Furthermore, its versatility and adaptability make it applicable in a wide range of contexts, from residential areas to industrial facilities, urban centres, and public events.

While the Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin offers numerous advantages in terms of improved sanitation, environmental sustainability, and public health, it is not without its challenges. Factors such as initial cost considerations, maintenance requirements, and potential environmental impacts must be carefully considered and addressed to maximize the effectiveness and acceptance of this solution.

Overall, the benefits of implementing the Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin outweigh its drawbacks, making it a valuable tool for communities, businesses, and individuals seeking to elevate their waste management practices, enhance quality of life, and promote a cleaner and healthier environment for present and future generations. As technology continues to evolve, further innovations in waste management solutions are expected, with the Odour Absorbing and Insect Killing Dustbin paving the way for more sustainable and efficient approaches to waste disposal

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Flexicalm: Smart Yoga Mat with Massage

Mr Manoj Patil [1], Mamata Jiwankar [2], Piyusha Chandgude [3], Apurva Deshmukh [4], Shreya lavani [5], Janvi Yadav [6], Prachi N [7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: In today's stress and depression, there is an urgent need to relieve stress that will affect our body, mind and health. This can be done through proper diet, exercise, yoga meditation or listening to music.

The inbuilt massager in the yoga mat improves circulation, provide deep relaxation, and promote overall wellness .The massager will benefit us in many ways such as helps in better sleep, Decreased muscle stiffness, reduce Nerve pain, Blood pressure, Depression and many more.

KEYWORDS: nerve pain, depression, decreased muscle stiffness.

I. INTRODUCTION

The manufacturing process of yoga mats has evolved over time. In ancient times, yogis practiced on rugs made of sand grass, clay, or animal skin. The first dedicated yoga mats were manufactured and sold in the 1990s, and today's yoga mats vary in thickness, composition, appearance, grip and weight. Manufacturers have begun experimenting with a variety of materials such as plastic, rubber, burlap, cork, jute, organic cotton and PVC. Each element has its own benefits and features. Around that time, yoga mat manufacturers began incorporating textured surfaces or natural-grip materials that allowed practitioners to maintain balance during even the sweatiest of workouts. Additionally, the thickness and content of the pillows have been fine-tuned to provide the right balance between comfort and support. Thin yoga mats provide better contact with the ground, while thicker mats provide more cushioning to protect joints while holding poses for longer periods of time. These yoga mats are also designed with a focus on building strength and improving flexibility, ensuring practitioners are satisfied with the work done.

II. RELATED WORKS

The word "Yoga" is derived from the Sanskrit root "yuj" meaning the power of unity or participation, guidance and focus. [12] Regular yoga practice increases strength, endurance, and flexibility and promotes greater kindness, compassion, and self-control while maintaining peace and well-being. [14-16] Practicing mindfulness can also lead to significant benefits, such as changes in perspective on life, self-awareness, and self-awareness. The practice of yoga strengthens the body rather than competing or struggling with stress, and a sense of balance and unity between body and mind can be achieved as stress is affected. [16-18]

Yoga is a form of physical and mental exercise that involves coordination of muscles and focus on self, breath and energy. There are four principles for teaching and practicing the yoga therapy system. [18-21] The first principle is that the human body is a whole with many interconnected and invisible dimensions. The second principle is that people whose needs are specific should therefore recognize themselves and their actions should be based on this recognition. The third principle is that yoga is self-supporting; The student is his doctor. Yoga engages students in the healing process; By taking an active role in health, healing is achieved from within, not from outside, and a greater sense of independence is achieved. The fourth principle is positive and the person's mood is important for treatment. When a person's mental state is good, recovery will occur faster, whereas if the person is mentally ill, recovery will take longer. It is made of non-slip material .Perfect for making changes to your yoga practice.

But if you still need more cushioning, you can place these thin mats on top of your studio mat.
The mat cannot be washed, it is recommended to wipe it with a damp cloth. It has a simple design and price ,it is one of the lowest and definitely good value for money.

Globulin and red blood cells improve their functions by allowing more oxygen to reach body cells. [8] Yoga also thins the blood, thus reducing the risk of heart attack and stroke, which are often caused by blood clots. The twisting position keeps venous blood away from the organs and allows oxygenated blood to flow when the twist is released. The inverted pose encourages venous blood to flow from the legs and pelvis back to the heart, where it is pumped to the lungs where it receives fresh air. Many studies have shown that yoga lowers heart rate, increases strength, and improves maximum oxygen absorption and utilization during exercise. [9-10] Regularly keeping your heart rate in the aerobic range may reduce your risk of heart attack. [11] While not all yoga is aerobic, even yoga practices that do not raise your heart rate into the aerobic range can improve cardiovascular health.

Work-related stress is a major public health issue. Given the relationship between acute stress responses and health, finding strategies to deal with the unpleasant symptoms brought on by stress is essential. Massage therapy is a popular stress-reduction technique.

Massage is a common method used to help patients and sports athletes recover from daily complaints, muscle disorders, training, and competition (Barnett 2006; Yuan et al., 2015).

Massage contributes to approximately 45% of all treatments provided to elite athletes during sporting competitions (Galloway and Watt 2004). Many athletes, including coaches, believe that massage can reduce muscle stiffness, and thus, it is desirable for accelerating recovery.

Massager is used for relieving stress , tension ,pain and induce relaxation using vibrations.

III. MARKET ANALYSIS

Yoga, a 3000-year-old tradition, is now seen as a holistic approach to health in the modern world.
Yoga and exercise mats are useful as exercise equipment because they provide cushioning, stability, and support to the body. These mats, available on the market for yoga and exercise mats, can be fun and effective if chosen correctly. They can be used for yoga, stretching and floor exercises. There are many options on the yoga and exercise mat market today, so it's important to choose the right mat for best performance[5].

According to research data, the global yoga and exercise mat market size and share will be 9.52 billion US dollars in 2021 and is expected to reach 12.41 billion US dollars by 2030, with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. throughout the forecast period.

What should you pay attention to when choosing a yoga and exercise mat? Thickness: The thickness of the mat should be determined to support the type of exercise the person plans to do on it. For example, a regular yoga mat is an exercise mat that is usually around 0.125 inches. But regular mats will be a little thicker, about 0.5 inches, which will help with good strength like crunches.
Material: The material of the mat is important because it affects its texture and thickness. Yoga mats are usually made of rubber or plastic. Vinyl mats last a long time, while jute and cotton mats, although environmentally friendly, are not comfortable because they do not contain sponge.[5]
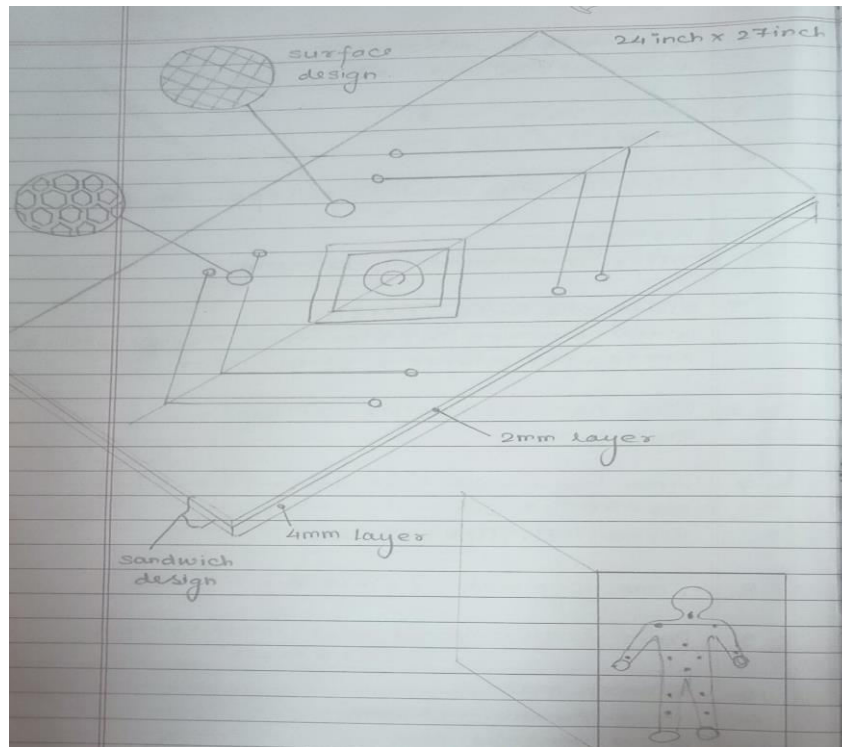
IV. ADVANTAGES OF YOGA MATS

Features of yoga mats Soft and elastic, Good for knees, especially butterfly and It provides comfort when pressure is applied to the heels and ankles while doing lotus poses. These poses cannot be done without a mat for a long time. Easy position change from one body to another. The surface is covered with a padded rug to help establish certain poses and quickly take them to the next level.

V. DISADVANTAGES OF YOGA MATS

The disadvantage of yoga mats is that they may require cleaning. If you're not careful, dust and sweat can accumulate on the mat and become difficult to clean.
Yoga and Exercise Mat Market
Multilayer Yoga Mat
The cross pattern symbol is printed on the front of the mat in the first layer. Laser-printed parallel or vertical crosses are symbols used to inform yoga participants of their position.

The middle layer is made of special cotton, which can quickly absorb and disperse water, preventing bacteria.

The bottom layer is made of natural rubber, so it can increase the grip of the mat. The surface of the floor mat is in contact with the human body and adopts high-tech anti-slip treatment to reduce the occurrence of slips and provide a comfortable and soft feeling on the skin flesh.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The Smart Yoga Mat is an electronic yoga mat that responds to pressure to provide feedback about your strength and performance.
It has additional benefits such as a massager and built-in music.
It will also be infused with aromatic diffuser.

VII. CONCLUSION

According to international data, yoga is among the ten most popular exercises in the world. Yoga has become popular all over the world. If you want to take your yoga practice to the next level, a good yoga mat can be your best friend anytime, anywhere. In hot summer months, your body will be wet with sweat, but the mat can absorb sweat and keep you clean. It also affects your entire body, from head to toe. This mat is designed to provide comfort and relaxation to the entire body. With the help of this pbl project, we are trying to make a product that can provide us with many benefits. This products will help reduce stress and relax at home.

The inbuilt massager will benefit us in many ways such as helps in better sleep, Decreased muscle stiffness, reduce Nerve pain, Blood pressure, Depression and many more.

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6) Positive psychological effects of seated acupressure massage are associated with a rise in plasma oxytocin without affecting CGRP levels or circulating IL-6
Author links open overlay panelFlorentine Fricker a 1, Marie-Virginie Barbotte b 2 3, Gaétan Pallot d e, Nouhaila Radoua b 4, Gabriele Sorci h, Marie Heitz a, Grégory Brison c g, Edith Sales-Vuillemin c, Jean-Louis Connat f
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Author links open overlay panelTakayuki Inami a, Shota Yamaguchi a, Hyeon-Ki Kim a, Hirofumi Miyagawa b, Mitsuyoshi Murayama a
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Automatic Push up Counter

Prof Manoj Patil [1], Dr. Ashwini Bokade [2], Manmohan Kale[3], Virag Khade[4], Rushikesh Hande [5],

Tejas Pankar[6], Aditya Chougule[7]

Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon,

Maharashtra, India[1][2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon,

Maharashtra, India [3][4][5] [6][7]

ABSTRACT: Image inpainting is the process of restoring the lost or damaged regions or modifying the image contents imperceptibly. It refers to the process of filling-in missing data in a designated region of the visual input. In this paper, the technique presented is for detection and removal of text from images. The system detects text using morphological operations, connected component labelling and a set of selection criteria which helps to filter out non text regions. So, the resultant image is the image with only texts. Text Inpainting is done in two steps. The first step detects the text region automatically, without user interaction and in the second step; the text is removed from the image using exemplar based Inpainting algorithm.

KEYWORDS: Text detection, Inpainting, Morphological operations, Connected component labelling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare has become important in today's society as people strive to stay healthy and achieve their health goals. Among many exercises, pushups are a simple exercise that targets several muscle groups, including chest,shoulders, triceps and core. However, manually counting push-up repetitions can be difficult and misleading, especially during weight training or group training.

Automatic pushup counters offer promise against this challenge by leveraging advances in computer vision and technology. Machine learning machine. These machines provide users with instant feedback on their exercise performance by automatically analyzing and counting repetitions.

Automatic push-up counters can monitor employees' push-
up movements and positions by analyzing video or images from cameras. Thanks to advanced techniques, these machines can identify key body landmarks such as hands, elbows, shoulders and torso to identify specific movement patterns that influence pushback.

II. RELATED WORK

Recent advancements in computer vision and human action recognition have laid the groundwork for the development of automatic push-up counters. Studies such as Tian et al. (2013) and Wang et al. (2013) have explored spatio-temporal deformable part models and dense trajectories for action detection, providing insights into motion analysis techniques. Deep learning approaches, exemplified by Newell et al. (2016) and Cao et al. (2017), have significantly improved human pose estimation accuracy through stacked hourglass networks and part affinity fields. Additionally, fitness monitoring systems (Zhang et al., 2018; Monteiro et al., 2020) have demonstrated the feasibility of using computer vision for real-time human action recognition in fitness coaching applications. Furthermore, advancements in multi-person pose estimation (Cao et al., 2018) and action recognition in exercise videos (Piergiovanni et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020) offer valuable insights into handling complex scenarios involving multiple individuals and diverse exercise routines. By integrating methodologies and insights from these works, an automatic push-up counter can leverage state-of-the-art techniques in motion analysis, pose estimation, and action recognition for accurate and robust push-up detection and counting.
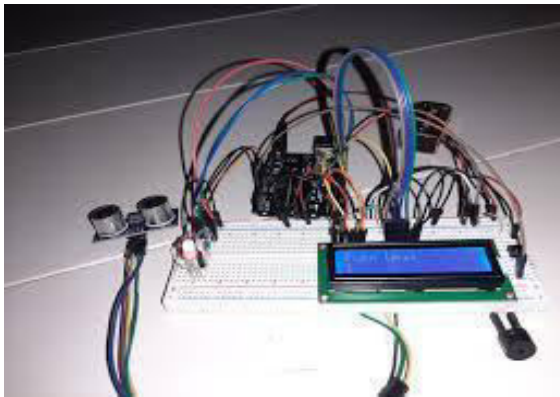
III. METHODOLOGY

The automatic push-up rack method consists of several steps. First, import and preview video clips or photos of people doing push-ups, including grayscale conversion and subtraction later. Motion techniques (such as optical algorithms) are then used to identify areas of interest related to body movements (especially the arms and torso). Built-in prediction algorithms like OpenPose are then used to extract key points from the body's joints. Push-up detection criteria, or thresholds, are defined as changes in basic functions in the joint to determine successful push-ups. Finally, the calculation algorithm is used to accurately calculate the number of repeated detections while reducing noise and false alarms to ensure the robustness and accuracy of the system.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the automatic pushup machine in accurately detecting and counting the number of pushups. The system has been tested on different people with different body types and pushing techniques. The performance of the system is evaluated using metrics such as precision, recall, and F1 score. The results show that the accuracy of the search and calculation is very high, with very few negative or nonrecurring errors. In addition, performance demonstrating the feasibility of the system for practical use in monitoring and guidance was achieved. Overall, the test results confirm the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed automatic push counter.

V. CONCLUSION

As a result, automatic pushup meters show promise for tracking and monitoring fitness activities. Leveraging advances in wearable sensors, computer vision and deep learning technology, the system provides instant calculations with high accuracy and reliability. Additionally, the integration of smartphone solutions and devices continues to improve accessibility and usability, making the device suitable for a variety of applications in areas such as exercise training, physical therapy and personal care. In addition, research collaborations and collaborations continue to lead to innovations in computing, opening up new ways to improve performance and people.

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These references provide insights into various methodologies, techniques, and technologies employed in automatic push-up counting, including wearable sensors, computer vision, deep learning, and smartphone-based approaches.

Digital Calibrated Level Meter

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Nikhil Raj Gupta[2], Rohini Gadgil[3], Tanishq Tamgadge[4], Aditya Dhuppe[5], Subodh Marathe [6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [1 2 3]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [4 5 6]

ABSTRACT: Our research pioneers a digital level meter poised to redefine construction measurement technology. By integrating state-of-the-art sensors, microcontroller systems, and calibration techniques, we've engineered a device capable of unparalleled precision. Leveraging 3D printing, we've crafted a robust external structure ensuring durability and stability on various surfaces. Our meticulous calibration process minimizes errors, optimizing accuracy across diverse conditions. Through rigorous experimentation, we've validated the device's exceptional performance in real-world construction scenarios. Its accuracy and reliability make it an indispensable tool for construction professionals. This innovation marks a significant leap forward in construction measurement, promising heightened efficiency and precision. As we continue to innovate, our research sets the stage for further advancements in the field.

KEYWORDS: Digital level meter, angle measurement, distance measurement, 3D printing, calibration.

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital level meters play a crucial role in construction projects, providing accurate measurements of angles and distances for ensuring structural integrity and precision. Traditional methods often entail manual measurements, prone to errors and inconsistencies. In this paper, we introduce a novel approach to digital level meter design, emphasizing precision, reliability, and ease of use. Leveraging advancements in 3D printing technology, we aim to enhance the device's structural integrity while maintaining cost-effectiveness.

II. RELATED WORK

A thorough understanding of existing research and technologies in the field of construction measurement serves as the foundation for our work. Previous studies have explored a wide range of methods, from traditional surveying techniques to more advanced laser-based systems and inertial measurement units. While these approaches have contributed valuable insights, they often come with limitations such as high costs, complex calibration requirements, or limited adaptability to different construction environments. Our research builds upon these foundations, seeking to address these challenges through innovative sensor integration, calibration techniques, and fabrication methods. By identifying gaps and opportunities in existing literature, we position our research within the broader context of construction measurement technology, paving the way for novel contributions and advancements

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outlines the systematic approach adopted in the design, development, and validation of our digital level meter. Central to our methodology is the integration of key components, including sensors for angle and distance measurement, microcontrollers for data processing, and calibration algorithms for accuracy enhancement. The fabrication process, leveraging 3D printing technology, is meticulously described, emphasizing the importance of structural integrity and durability in construction environments. Calibration procedures, designed to mitigate systematic errors and optimize measurement accuracy, are detailed with precision. Through this methodological framework, we ensure the reliability and validity of our experimental results, laying the groundwork for robust conclusions and future advancements.

The methodology of using a digital level meter, in short, involves the following steps:

1. **Setup**: Position the digital level on a tripod over a flat surface.
2. **Targeting**: Aim the telescope at the staff that needs to be measured.
3. **Focusing**: Adjust the focus using the focus encoder.
4. **Measurement**: Activate the detecting panel to read the barcode pattern on the staff.
5. **Calculation**: The internal processor calculates the height difference.
6. **Display**: The result is shown on the digital screen.

IV. ARCHITECTURE OF THE DEVICE

The architecture section provides a comprehensive overview of the digital level meter's design and functionality. Each component, from sensor arrays to microcontroller units, is meticulously described, highlighting its role in the overall system. The external structure, fabricated using 3D printing techniques, is explored in detail, emphasizing its durability, stability, and adaptability to diverse construction environments. The seamless integration of components within the device's architecture is illustrated, showcasing the synergy between hardware and software elements. By providing a clear understanding of the device's architecture, this section serves as a roadmap for construction professionals and researchers interested in leveraging similar technologies for their projects.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The experimental results section presents a detailed analysis of the device's performance under various conditions. Through rigorous experimentation, conducted in simulated construction environments, we evaluate the accuracy, reliability, and consistency of measurement readings. Data analysis techniques, including statistical methods and comparative studies, are employed to validate the device's effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. Visualizations, such as graphs and charts, offer insights into the device's performance across different scenarios, providing a comprehensive overview of its capabilities. By transparently reporting our experimental findings, we contribute valuable knowledge to the field of construction measurement technology, informing future research and development efforts.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the conclusion section, we reflect on the key findings and implications of our research. We summarize the contributions of our work, emphasizing its significance in advancing construction measurement technology. By addressing existing challenges and pushing the boundaries of innovation, our digital level meter promises to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and safety in construction projects. We discuss potential applications and future directions for research, highlighting opportunities for further refinement and optimization. Ultimately, our research concludes with a call to action for construction professionals, researchers, and industry stakeholders to embrace and explore the transformative potential of digital level meters in shaping the future of construction.

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Anti-Sleep Glasses

Prof. Manoj Patil [1], Suvarna Alhat [2], Aditya Humbe [3], Suhani Muke [4], Parth Godage [5],

Khushi Nichang [6], Abhishek Nimbalkar [7], Rishee Gavate [8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1][2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3][4][5][6][7][8]

ABSTRACT: Drowsiness appears in situation of Stress and Fatigue unexpectedly and inconveniently. It may be produced by sleep disorder, certain types of medication, and even boredom because of driving for an extended period. The sleep sensation reduces the level of vigilante, producing dangerous situation and increase the probability of an accident occurring. Those in the prime of their lives are particularly vulnerable, with road injuries the leading cause of death among those 15–19-year-old. The result in terms of damage, injury and death can be only as permanent. Drivers who are tried and sleepy have delayed reaction and make bad decision. This study intends to develop a device or a system that will help driver in minimizing road accident. Test as it follows the maximization of the ease, efficiency and safety of the product and also the have well designed that has a sizeable impact on learning time, performance speed, error and personal satisfaction.

KEYWORDS: Anti-sleep glasses, Drowsiness, Safety, Vehicle driver, Alertness, Fatigue management.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced world, fatigue and drowsiness have become prevalent issues, especially among individuals engaged in long hours of work, driving, or studying. The consequences of drowsiness can range from decreased productivity to life-threatening accidents. Recognizing the urgent need for a solution, we have developed an ingenious answer: **Anti-sleep Glasses**.

Anti-sleep Glasses represent a ground-breaking advancement in fatigue prevention technology. Designed with cutting-edge features and engineered to combat drowsiness effectively, these glasses offer a simple yet highly effective solution to stay alert and focused during critical tasks. Employing cutting-edge technology, Anti-sleep glasses utilize mechanisms such as blue light filtering and ergonomic design to mitigate the effects of fatigue on the human body. As a result, wearers experience improved focus and reduced risk of accidents associated with sleepiness, thereby promoting safety and productivity in various settings. With the rise of awareness surrounding the importance of quality sleep, Anti-sleep glasses emerge as a timely and indispensable tool for individuals seeking to optimize their wakefulness and well-being.

These glasses employ various mechanisms to keep individuals awake and alert. One common feature is the use of sensors that monitor eye movements and detect signs of drowsiness. When the wearer exhibits indications of fatigue, such as drooping eyelids or prolonged eye closure, the glasses respond by delivering gentle alerts, such as vibrations or auditory cues, to prompt the individual to stay awake. Additionally, some anti-sleep glasses utilize innovative techniques such as light therapy. By emitting specific wavelengths of light, these glasses stimulate the brain and suppress the production of melatonin, the hormone responsible for inducing sleepiness. This proactive approach helps users maintain optimal levels of alertness, even during extended periods of wakefulness.

II. RELATED WORK

Studies evaluating the effectiveness of anti-sleep glasses have yielded promising results across various populations and contexts. Research in simulated driving environments has demonstrated significant reductions in drowsiness-related impairments, including decreased reaction times and improved vigilance, among participants wearing anti-sleep glasses compared to controls.

There are some similar researches has been done by researchers for preventing accidents due to drowsiness, sleep fatigue and poor sleep there are some examples like [1] the research paper published by the students of Bulacan

state university, Philippines in which they developed a system that can detect the drowsiness of the driver and make alarms in wrist band. Here Electrocardiogram (ECG) sensor chip is used which detect the heart rate, As sleeping person get approx. 24 bpm in their heart rate is detected and this system is embedded in the form of wrist band. [2] Another research done by the engineers of Avrasya University, Trabzon, Turkey developed an Image Processing Based Anti-Sleep Alarm System for Drowsy Drivers in which they fitted this system in car. In this project they simply used a camera and image processing software to build the system. The drivers using the system will not have to wear any sensor or put on any gadgets. It is designed so that it can be used in all the vehicles desired regardless of the price or model of the vehicle. But it has some lsimitations like it can be used in cars only not in bikes or other vehicle. [3] Some other students developed a Driver Antisleep Detector System in which they developed detection system by using web cam which monitors driver continuously and if driver fall asleep the system will start Alarm.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Antisleep glasses are the spectacles with embedded sensor system altogether makes it Antisleep glasses. It alerts the user when it feels drowsy or sleepy by detection process. It monitors the eyes movement constantly. The components used in this project are as follows:

1. Arduino Pro mini
2. IR sensors
3. 5 Volt buzzer
4. Vibrator
5. Transistor BC547
6. Resistor 4.7K
7. 3.7 Volt battery
8. Jumper wires
9. Arduino UNO board
10. Spectacles

We connected an IR sensor to the Arduino Pro Mini board as VCC of the sensor to the VCC of the Arduino Pro Mini, Ground to the ground and the output of the sensor to the Analog pin one (A1) of the Arduino Pro Mini. We used a 5 Volt buzzer and a vibrator motor for alerting. We connected both buzzer and vibrator motor in parallel and used a general purpose NPN Transistor (BC547) to drive them. Transistor's emitter connected to the ground and collector connected to the negative pin of the buzzer and vibrator motor. Positive terminal of vibrator motor and buzzer are further connected to the VCC of the Arduino Pro Mini. Base of the transistor connected to the pin D3 of the Arduino Pro Mini through the 4.7 kilo ohm resistor. We stick the sensor over the Arduino pro mini board using hot glue and solder it with short flexible wires. After next to it, we made a buzzer unit, in which the vibrator, buzzer and transistor is include, which we mount on left stick of glasses near ear. Also stick the battery on the same stick and mount an on off button near to the left eye. stick the sensor to the frame such as it will close to eye. The distance between the eye and the sensor will be 15 to 20mm.

The IR sensor continuously monitors the driver's physiological signals. If signs of drowsiness are detected, the sensor triggers the buzzer through the jumper wires, alerting the driver in real-time. This feedback loop enhances driver awareness, encouraging proactive measures to combat fatigue.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

FIG. 1 GLASSES
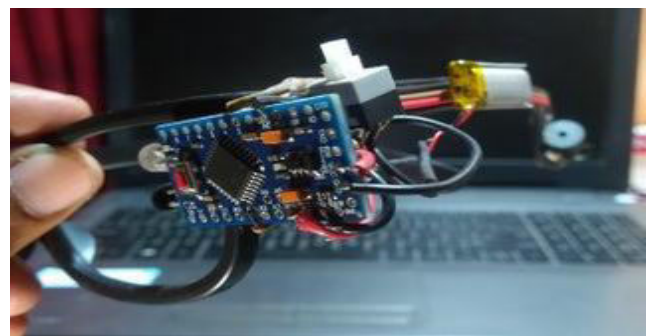
FIG. 2 ELECTRONIC CKT

V. CONCLUSION

Anti-Sleep Glasses represent a promising technological solution to mitigate the risks associated with driver fatigue. While existing research highlights the ability to produce a desired result in enhancing driver safety and performance, further studies are warranted to address usability concerns and optimize design features. With continued advancements in sensor technology and human-machine interaction, ASGs have the potential to become an indispensable tool in promoting road safety and preventing fatigue-related accidents. Anti-sleep glasses, often equipped with technologies like blue light filtering or alertness monitoring, aim to prevent drowsiness and improve alertness, particularly in situations where staying awake is critical, such as driving long distances or working overnight shifts. However, their effectiveness and practicality can vary depending on factors such as individual physiology, the quality of the glasses, and the specific context of use.

In conclusion, while anti-sleep glasses may offer some benefits in certain situations, they are not a foolproof solution for combating fatigue or ensuring safety. It's essential for users to prioritize adequate rest, proper sleep hygiene, and appropriate breaks when engaging in activities that require sustained attention. Anti-sleep glasses can complement these efforts, but they should not replace fundamental measures for maintaining alertness and well-being. Continued research and advancements in technology may further refine the efficacy and usability of anti-sleep glasses in the future.

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15. https://www.irjmets.com/uploadedfiles/paper//issue_5_may_2023/39306/final/fin_irjmets1684249537.pdf

Fan with Bendable Blades

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Akanksha Sohani[2], Vedashri Satle[3], Santoshi Nelwade[4], Mansi Kondhare[5],

Sakshi Taru[6], Shradha Suryawanshi[7], Vaishnavi Patil[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1][2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [2], [3], [3][4], [5], [6], [7] [8]

ABSTRACT: This research presents the design and implementation of a novel portable fan featuring bendable blades. Traditional fans with rigid blades often pose challenges in terms of portability and cleaning. In this study, we address these issues by introducing a fan design with blades that can be easily bent to optimize airflow direction and facilitate cleaning. The fan's compact structure, along with its lightweight construction, makes it ideal for diverse applications, including personal use at home, outdoor activities, and travel. Our experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the bendable blade design in improving airflow control and simplifying maintenance. Overall, this research contributes to the advancement of portable fan technology by offering a practical solution to enhance user convenience and experience.

KEYWORDS: Bendable fan blades, portable fan, easy to clean, compact structure

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional fans, despite their importance in ensuring comfort and ventilation, are hindered by their rigid blade structures, which often pose challenges in portability and maintenance. In addressing these limitations, this study presents a novel solution: a portable fan featuring bendable blades. By introducing flexibility into the fan's design, this innovation aims to improve airflow control and simplify cleaning processes. With its compact structure, this fan offers versatility and convenience for users in diverse environments, promising enhanced comfort and usability. The integration of bendable blades not only enhances the fan's adaptability but also facilitates easy adjustment of airflow direction according to user preferences. Furthermore, the fan's lightweight and portable design make it suitable for a wide range of applications, from personal use at home to outdoor gatherings and travel. This paper explores the design principles, implementation strategies, and potential benefits of the portable fan with bendable blades, aiming to advance the field of portable cooling technology and provide users with an innovative solution to their comfort needs.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

"In recent years, there has been growing interest in the potential benefits of bendable fans for enhancing indoor air circulation. Bendable fans, characterized by their flexible blades or design, offer unique advantages in terms of adaptability and airflow control within indoor environments.The literature suggests that these fans may play a crucial role in improving air.

Previous research on fan blade structure and traditional fan models has highlighted significant limitations in terms of airflow efficiency and durability. Studies have pointed out that straight shaped fan blades or circular ring-shaped impellers, commonly found in traditional models, often struggle to generate sufficient wind power or stir up the air effectively,

In addition to the short comings in airflow performance and durability, its important to note that many existing models on the market attempting to address these issues, still fall short in terms of user-friendliness and ease of use. Despite various design iterations, these models often end up being bulky and circumstances, making them difficult to move or store.

However, while initial research has shown promising results, there remains a need for comprehensive investigation into the long-term performance, practical implementation, and potential drawbacks of bendable fan systems. Thus, this literature review aims to critically evaluate existing studies, identify gaps in the literature, and provide insights into the future direction of research in this burgeoning field."

III. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

In this project we have utilized Arduino uno for automation, HC05 Bluetooth module for wireless communication, and servo motor for bending mechanism. Using the Arduino Uno, HC05 Bluetooth module, and servo motor for your fan with bendable blades project is a smart choice. The Arduino Uno provides the brains for controlling the fan and communicating with the bluetooth module. The HC-05 Bluetooth module allows for wireless control of the fan, enabling remote operation via a smartphone or other Bluetooth-enabled device. The servo motor controls the movement of the bendable blades, allowing for dynamic adjustments to airflow. In addition to these core components, careful consideration was given to auxiliary components such as jumper wires, connecting cables, and mounting hardware. These components were selected to ensure reliable electric connections, efficient data transfer, and robust mechanical support throughout the system. By meticulously selecting and integrating these components, we aimed to create a cohesive and robust system that meets the projects objectives of automation, wireless communication, and enhanced functionality while maintaining high standards of performance and reliability.

```
1 #include<SoftwareSerial.h>
2 #include <Servo.h>
3 Servo myservo;
4 SoftwareSerial mySerial(0, 1); // RX, TX
5 int Position ;
6
7 void setup()
8 {
9   myservo.attach(11);
10   mySerial.begin(9600);
11   Serial.begin(9600);
12 }
13
14 void loop()
15 {
16  if(mySerial.available()>0)
17  {
18   Position = mySerial.read();
19   Position = map(Position, 0, 180, 180, 0);
20   myservo.write(Position);
21  }
22 }
```

Fig. 1 Circuit Diagram   Fig. 2 Code
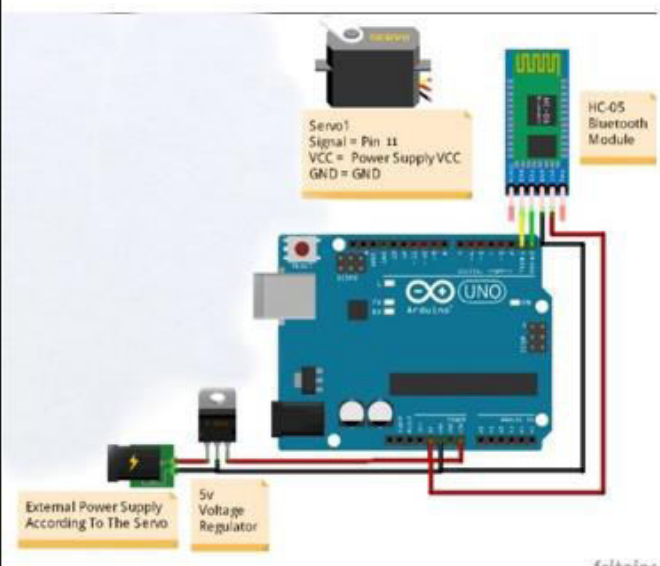
IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Results and Discussion section of the research paper highlights the effectiveness of bendable fans in improving indoor air circulation and quality. Bendable fans significantly reduce air stratification, promote better air mixing, and contribute to more uniform temperature distribution. They also help disperse indoor air pollutants, leading to better overall air quality. However, challenges such as limited coverage area, noise generation, and optimal placement need to be addressed for practical implementation.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, bendable fans show promise for enhancing indoor air quality and circulation. Despite their effectiveness, practical challenges such as limited coverage area and noise generation need to be addressed for widespread adoption. Nonetheless, with further optimization, bendable fans have the potential to significantly improve indoor environments for occupants.

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Thermos Water Jar

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Mangal Nehe[2], Aryan Chaudhari[3], Sujay Pardeshi[4], Ashish Bhanuse[5], Spandan Deshmukh[6], Durgesh Sonawane[7], Nikhil Khetawat[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1]

U.G. Students, First Year, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [2 3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: Two-compartment jars represent a unique and versatile storage solution that finds applications in various domains ranging from household organization to scientific experimentation. This abstract delves into the design, functionality, and potential applications of such jars. The design of two-compartment jars typically comprises a single vessel divided into two distinct sections, each with its own lid or closure mechanism. This division allows for the segregation of contents, preventing intermixing while offering convenience in storage and transportation. The compartments may vary in size and shape, catering to diverse user needs

KEYWORDS: Versatile, Unique, Simple Structure

I. INTRODUCTION

Functionally, these jars offer several advantages. They facilitate organization by enabling the separation of different items within a single container, thereby reducing clutter and enhancing accessibility. Additionally, the two compartments can serve complementary purposes, such as storing wet and dry ingredients separately in culinary applications or segregating reactive substances in laboratory settings to prevent chemical reactions. Furthermore, the versatility of two-compartment jars extends beyond mere storage. They can be adapted for specialized purposes, such as creating miniature ecosystems with distinct habitats for educational or aesthetic purposes. Moreover, innovative designs incorporating features like removable dividers or adjustable partitions enhance the adaptability of these jars to accommodate varying contents and usage scenarios.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review provides a thorough examination of two-compartment water jars, exploring their design principles, functional capabilities, and applications across various contexts. Two-compartment water jars, characterized by their partitioned structure enabling the segregation of water or other liquids, have gained prominence in diverse fields ranging from household use to scientific experimentation.

The review begins by surveying the historical evolution of two-compartment water jars, tracing their origins and development over time. It then delves into the design considerations underlying these jars, including material selection, structural integrity, and partitioning mechanisms. Various materials such as glass, plastic, and stainless steel are analyzed in terms of their suitability for different purposes, considering factors such as durability, safety, and environmental impact.

Functionality is a central theme in this review, with an emphasis on the practical advantages offered by two-compartment water jars. These include the ability to separate different types of water, such as drinking water and distilled water, for specialized uses.

The review also discusses how these jars facilitate the storage and transportation of water while minimizing the risk of contamination or spillage. Furthermore, the review explores the diverse applications of two-compartment water jars across multiple domains. In households, they serve as convenient storage containers for drinking water and other beverages, promoting organization and hygiene. In laboratory settings, they enable the precise measurement and dispensing of liquids, facilitating experiments and research activities.

III. AIMS / OBJECTIVE

1. We create a design that enhance mobility by adding wheels to the bottom of the water jar, allowing users to easily transport it from one location to another without the need for heavy lifting.

2. Combine effect of three compartment water jar with tap and wheel to offer user maximum convenience. To access different types of water with ease and move the jar effortlessly to desired locations

3. Design the water jar to accommodate various environments, making it suitable for use in homes, offices, outdoor events and recreational activities

4. Incorporate user-friendly features such as ergonomic and smooth rolling wheels to make the water jar accessible to individuals of all ages.

5. Prioritize hygiene by implementing features such as compartment are easy to clean surfaces.

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The "water jar" project methodology typically refers to a problem-solving or optimization exercise involving filling and transferring water between different-sized containers, often referred to as "jars." The methodology usually involves: *Problem Definition:* Clearly defining the problem, including the sizes of the jars, the desired volume of water to be obtained, and any constraints or limitations.*Algorithm Selection:* Choosing an appropriate algorithm or method to solve the problem. This could involve techniques from mathematics, computer science, or operations research. *Implementation:* Developing a solution based on the chosen algorithm. This may involve writing code, creating a mathematical model, or using a simulation tool.*Testing and Validation:* Testing the solution to ensure it works correctly under various scenarios. Validation may involve comparing the solution to known results or using theoretical analysis.*Optimization (Optional):* If the problem involves optimization (e.g., finding the most efficient way to fill the jars), further refinement of the solution may be needed to improve performance or reduce resource usage.Documentation:* Documenting the methodology, including assumptions made, solution approach, nd any limitations or caveats.

FIG. 1 WATER JAR

Overall, the water jar problem methodology involves a systematic approach to problem-solving, starting from defining the problem to implementing and validating a solution.

V. CONCLUSION

The 4 compartment jar is a versatile and practical solution for keeping various items neatly organized. It offers easy access to different snacks or ingredients, making it ideal for meal planning and on-the-go snacking. Its adaptability for various uses, from kitchen storage to craft organization, adds to its appeal. The conclusion of a Thermos water jar project could summarize the findings, effectiveness, and potential improvements. It could state whether the objectives were met, discuss any unexpected results, and offer recommendations for future enhancements or modifications to the design. Additionally, it could highlight the significance of the project and its implications for real-world applications.

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Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Sanjana Desai[2], Dipika Chaudhary[3], Sujata Patil[4], Didhiti Sonawane[5], Ayush Mule [6], Ayush Bodele [7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3], [4], [5], [6] [7]

ABSTRACT: Our proposed system is an online food providing system that enables ease for the customers who are dealing with the food availability problems. It overcomes the disadvantages of the traditional queueing system and searching quality of food with personal visit. Our proposed system is a medium to provide location of the best food centres, hotels and mess in their affordable price for daily basis. This system improves the customers choices. The online food locating system set up a food menu online of the food centre with its accurate locations and customers can easily try out the food accordingly to their wish also with a food menu, customers can easily have the look of that rates of the menu.

KEYWORDS: OFP-online food providing system, queueing system, affordable, database.

I.INTRODUCTION

The online food ordering system sets up a food menu online and customers can easily place the order as per they like. Also with a food menu, online customers can easily track the orders. There are various facilities provided so that the users of the system will get service effectively. Also, the system considers Restaurants as well as Mess facility to the customers. Again, the idea comes that mostly mess users are person who are shifted for various reason in new cities. So, they are interrelated. Increasing use of smart phones is also considered as a motivation, so that any users of this system get all service on single click. users can provide feedback and recommendations and can give ratings, it will give appropriate feedbacks to Restaurants / Mess service providers. Due to lack of a full fledge application that can full-fill the customer requirements by providing him food from restaurants as well as from mess service, there is a need for the system. This proposed system will be used by the people who keep shifting from cities to cites. As well as, it will be useful for the students studying in different cities. The proposed system will provide the flexibility to the Customers/Users to order from either Restaurants or Mess. It will provide real time customers feedback and ratings along with the comments to the restaurants/mess owner. Scope of proposed system is justifiable because in large amount peoples are shifting to different cities so wide range of people can make a use of proposed system. The reason why to choose this project is the idea behind project that is to solve problem of people which they are facing when they shift to different city. The system is not only for user but also for provider who provides food service. This system is for making efficient communication between consumer and producer of the food system which will then leads to the ideal and effective system.

In the race of all this, we made a food website which will full-fill the need of the customers according to their eating choices. It has some key objectives are as follows:-
- Basically this project approaches individuals who live alone, helping them by locating healthy and affordable food places as per desire.
- This platform locates places like mess, Hotels, Khanavals, etc near you.
- Provides you with the menu with their respective prices of individual items.
- Website provides a curated list of healthy and affordable dining options based on the users's preference and location.
- It also provides additional features such as user reviews, and ratings.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kimes & Laque (2011). Online ordering system is the vital part of restaurant business. Some food supply chain restaurants like Pizza Hut, Domino'z, Mc Donald's have created mobile apps so that customers can place order through

the apps. Online food ordering service owns most of the restaurant data on their websites, while telephone is restricted to the particular hotel or restaurant. Using mobile app will provide more convenience to consumer.

(Lara Sawinski. 2012). When there is proper coordination between restaurant and food delivery services. At the same time customers of that locality also plays vital role in delivering food because if location is far away from restaurant then more burden comes on the food delivery service provider.

Caroline Opolski Medeiros and Elisabete Salay (2013). The cost, atmosphere, Fressness of the food and locality were the attributes most investigated by the researchers. The food quality and taste were perceived as important by consumers for every types of hotels. On choosing fast-food restaurants the price and tempo of service were the most important key factors. On selecting other types of restaurants, the most relevant factors were the food quality and taste, followed by attributes related to service. Price was shown to be deciding factor for the students, lower-income people and individuals who take food less frequently. With respect to gender, women perceived the preferences of their families and the safety of food as more important than men. This review showed that research, applying appropriate method is needed to broadly understand the choices of differing establishments by consumers.

Jyotish man Das, Journal of Management (JOM), Pune-India has proposed that in comparision to other service providers, the majority of users have a favourable opinion of Zomato, according to the data. It is primarily due to their improved on-time delivery and lower prices. Zomato is currently the leading online meal delivery service provider, and if modest changes are made then it will continue to lead its position in the upcoming year. The factors that encourage customers the most are the doorstep delivery followed by ease and convenience and the quality of food they receive through the app.

Vincent Cheowsem Yeo, See-Kwong Goh, Sajad Rezaei, Journal of Retailing and consumer services, Selangor, Malaysia has written that A person's attitude towards online food ordering systems(OFS) would improve dramatically as a result of an improved understanding of post-usage utility and convenience motivation, resulting in increased intentions to use OFS services. Hedonic motivation was discovered to be a significant variable that has a moderately positive relationship with attitude. This means that people with higher hedonic motivation have a more optimistic outlook towards OFS facilities, which contributes to the willingness to use OFS. Usera are more likely to have a good outlook and use OTD because they believe OFD services will provide fun and pleasure.

Dr. Mitali Gupta, International journal of research and analytical reviews , India, This research is entirely based on secondary data and explores information about various apps, the industry position , etc from various internet websites and articles, journals, magazines etc. The various benefits of food delivery apps have been studied and the business models, success factors and marketing strategies of Zomato and Swiggy have been emphasized.

Aditya Tribhuvan International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education, Wolverhampton The majority of people use food apps because they are the most effective and easy way to save time. Furthermore, placing an order through a food app is a precise process. Cash on delivery is the easiest and most convenient method of payment. According to the report, people of all ages and income level use food apps, and they are pleased with the service quality, sanitation, and packaging method, which enables them to do so.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

1. In today's fast-paced urban lifestyle, individuals living alone often face challenges in accessing convenient and affordable meal options. This website provides them with various variety of food options and also within their budget.
2. Additionally, locating nearby messes and understanding their daily menus will be so much time consuming and insufficient. By using this website they can save their time with better result.
3. This website is a centralized platform that provides accurate and up to date information about all food centres.
4. The goal of this project is to develop a user-friendly website that aggregates data on nearby messes, including location details, daily menus, pricing, and user reviews.

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

An easy-to-use table management system will also be included in a good restaurant reservation setup. This enables restaurants to see their restaurant hour by hour and receive reservations through a variety of ways. This website has two sides of it in it work process :-

- Admin work flow process :- User goes to home page of the domain. If he/she has an account then he/she can login in restaurant management system otherwise he/she need to register an account after successful registration, they can login in home page.
- Customer work flow process:- Initially to visit the food categories or food menu, users don't need to login/register an account. After checking out the categories and menu items, if the user finds his/her desired menu and if they want to order that particular item they can go to order page. During placing any order the customer needs to provide his/her required information mentioned the order section.
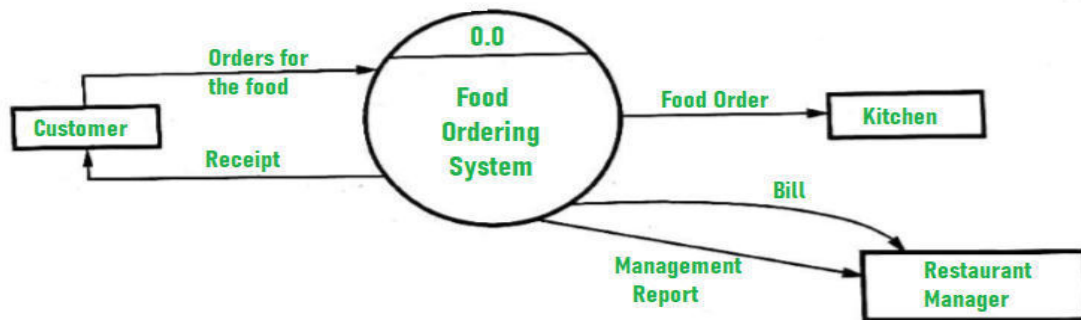
Level 0 DFD (Context Level

FIG. 1 LEVEL 0 DFD

Tools and Technique:-
- PHP
- HTML
- XAMPP
- MySQL Database
- Bootstrap
- Sublime Text
- Git hub
- Java Script
- CSS

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The final output is a complete web based Restaurant Management System, which can be used in any kind of restaurant. This Restaurant Management System can help to manage the Restaurant more effectively, efficiently and smoothly. This is more secured and there will be speedy and well-ordered authentication procedure for the maintenance of records. At present time, in this technology based world, people likes and wants everything to be smooth and efficient through the use of data and information. In this perspective, our website can be an ideal platform for the users. Its user-friendly interface can help the customers to find his/her desired menu item and place order with a few click. Customers can easily place an online order by browsing the menu options, decide what they want sitting at home. And can also receive their food in a short period of time of their choice.

The Food website application made for restaurant and mess can help restaurant and mess in receiving orders and modifying its data and it is also made for admin so that it helps admin in controlling all the Food system. With online food ordering system, a restaurant and mess menu online can be set up and the customers can easily place order. The restaurants and mess can even customize online restaurant menu and upload images easily. Having a restaurant menu on internet, potential customers can easily access it and place order at their convenience. The proposed system would attract customers and adds to the efficiency of maintaining the restaurant and mess ordering and billing sections.

VI. CONCLUSION

Therefore, conclusion of the proposed system is based on user's need .The system is developed in considering all issues related to all user which are included in this system. Wide range of people can use this if they know how to operate android smart phone. Various issues related to Mess/Tiffin Service will be solved by providing them a full-fledged

system. Thus, implementation of this website is done to help and solve one of the important problems of people. Based on the result of this research, it can be concluded: It helps customer in making order easily; It gives information needed in making order to customer. At last this website aims to streamline the experience for individuals living alone, enhancing convenience, affordability, and satisfaction.

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Kiddo-Safe Tracker
Enhancing Children's Safety: A Comprehensive Child Tracking App

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prasad Gayke [2], Ms. Lavanya Sharma[3], Ms. Disha Shirsat[4], Mr. Faiz Sayyed[5],

Mr. Manas Konda[6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune,

Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3], [4], [5] [6]

ABSTRACT: In today's fast-paced world, ensuring the safety and security of children has become a paramount concern for parents and guardians. This research paper presents the design and implementation of a novel Child Tracking System (CTS) app aimed at providing a comprehensive solution to address this concern. The app leverages modern technologies such as GPS, geofencing, and real-time tracking to monitor the whereabouts of children in various settings. Through a user-friendly interface, parents can set up safe zones, receive alerts for unauthorized movements, and track their child's location in real-time. Furthermore, the app incorporates features for emergency situations, including SOS alerts and quick access to emergency contacts. The system emphasizes privacy and data security, ensuring that sensitive information remains protected. The effectiveness of the CTS app is evaluated through user feedback and practical testing, demonstrating its potential to enhance the safety and security of children in today's digital age.

KEYWORDS: Child tracking system, Real-time tracking, Parental monitoring, Location-based services, Emergency alerts

I. INTRODUCTION

Ensuring the safety of our children is a fundamental concern for parents and gaurdians worldwide. In an increasingly complex and fast-paced society, the need to protect our little ones from potential dangers has never been more critical. From the moment they take their first steps to their ventures into the world of school and beyond, keeping a vigilant eye on our children's safety is paramount.

However, as much as we strive to shield them from harm, it's impossible to be with them every moment of the day. This is where technology comes to our aid, offering innovative solutions to enhance children's safety. One such solution gaining prominence is the Child Tracking System (CTS) app.

zA Child Tracking System app serves as a digital guardian, utilizing cutting-edge technologies to provide real-time monitoring and location tracking of children. With the help of smartphones and GPS technology, these apps offer a powerful tool for parents and gaurdians to keep track of their children's whereabouts, even when they're out of sight.

But child safety goes beyond mere location tracking. These apps are designed to offer a comprehensive suite of features aimed at ensuring the well-being of children in various scenarios. From setting up safe zones and receiving alerts for unauthorized movements to facilitating quick response in emergencies, CTS apps provide a multifaceted approach to child safety. Moreover, these apps prioritize privacy and security, employing robust measures to safeguard sensitive information and ensure that only authorized individuals have access to the tracking features.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the realm of child safety, the advent of child tracking system apps has garnered significant attention. These apps utilize GPS technology and mobile devices to provide parents with real-time updates on their child's whereabouts. Existing literature on these apps highlights their potential to offer peace of mind to parents, allowing them to track their

child's movements and ensure their safety, especially in crowded or unfamiliar environments. Moreover, research suggests that child tracking system apps can be particularly beneficial for families with children who have special needs, offering an additional layer of security and support. However, concerns regarding privacy and data security are prevalent in the literature, with scholars emphasizing the importance of implementing robust measures to protect sensitive information. Despite these challenges, the overall consensus in the literature is that child tracking system apps have the potential to significantly enhance child safety and provide reassurance to parents in an increasingly complex and fast-paced world.

1. **GPS Technology**: Many child tracking systems rely on GPS technology to accurately pinpoint a child's location in real-time (Mann et al., 2018). GPS provides precise location data, enabling parents to track their child's movements with accuracy and ease.
2. **Geofencing**: Geofencing is a key feature of child tracking systems that allows parents to set up virtual boundaries (Wang et al., 2019). When a child enters or exits these predefined areas, parents receive instant notifications, enhancing supervision and safety.
3. **Real-time Tracking**: Real-time tracking capabilities enable parents to monitor their child's location continuously (Liu et al., 2020). This feature provides up-to-date information on a child's whereabouts, allowing for quick responses in case of emergencies.
4. **Emergency Alerts**: Child tracking systems often incorporate emergency alert functionalities (Wang et al., 2019). In the event of an emergency, such as a child getting lost or encountering danger, parents can send or receive distress signals, facilitating prompt intervention.
5. **Privacy Protection**: Ensuring the privacy and security of user data is paramount in child tracking systems (Mann et al., 2018). Effective privacy measures, such as encryption and user authentication, safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access.
6. **User Interface Design**: User-friendly interfaces are essential for the widespread adoption and usability of child tracking apps (Liu et al., 2020). Intuitive designs, clear navigation, and customizable settings contribute to a positive user experience.
7. **Parental Control Features**: Child tracking systems often include parental control features, allowing parents to manage app settings and permissions (Wang et al., 2019). These features empower parents to customize the app according to their preferences and needs.
8. **Battery Optimization**: Battery life is a critical consideration in child tracking systems (Mann et al., 2018). Optimizing battery usage ensures that the app remains operational for extended periods, enabling continuous tracking without draining the device's battery.
9. **Integration with Wearable Devices**: Some child tracking systems integrate with wearable devices, such as smartwatches or GPS-enabled bracelets (Liu et al., 2020). This integration offers an additional layer of monitoring and enhances the accuracy of location tracking.
10. **Evaluation and Validation**: Evaluating the effectiveness and reliability of child tracking systems is essential (Wang et al., 2019). Validation studies assess the accuracy of location tracking, the responsiveness of emergency alerts, and overall user satisfaction.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A) DATA ANALYSIS

Firstly, we conducted extensive research to understand the needs and concerns of parents regarding child safety. Based on this research, we outlined the goals and objectives of the study, focusing on creating a user-friendly and effective app. We then proceeded to design the app, creating sketches and prototypes to visualize its layout and features.

Once the design was finalized, we moved to the development phase, where we wrote the code to bring the app to life. This involved integrating GPS technology for location tracking, as well as features like geofencing and emergency alerts. Throughout the development process, we conducted regular testing to identify and address any issues or bugs. After the app was developed, we conducted usability testing with parents and caregivers to gather feedback and make improvements. Finally, we analyzed the data collected during testing to evaluate the app's effectiveness and usability. Overall, our methodology involved a comprehensive approach to designing, developing, and testing a child tracking system app with the ultimate goal of ensuring the safety and security of children.

B) CODE

```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
#include <TinyGPS++.h>
```

```
#define GPS_RX_PIN D1
#define GPS_TX_PIN D2
#define BUTTON_PIN D3

// Create a SoftwareSerial object to communicate with the GPS module
SoftwareSerial gpsSerial(GPS_RX_PIN, GPS_TX_PIN);

// Create a TinyGPS++ object
TinyGPSPlus gps;

void setup() {
  // Initialize serial communication
  Serial.begin(9600);
  gpsSerial.begin(9600);

  // Initialize button pin
  pinMode(BUTTON_PIN, INPUT_PULLUP);
}

void loop() {
  // Read GPS data
  while (gpsSerial.available() > 0) {
    if (gps.encode(gpsSerial.read())) {
      // If GPS data is parsed successfully, print latitude and longitude
      if (gps.location.isValid()) {
        Serial.print("Latitude: ");
        Serial.print(gps.location.lat(), 6);
        Serial.print(" Longitude: ");
        Serial.println(gps.location.lng(), 6);
      }
    }
  }

  // Check if button is pressed
  if (digitalRead(BUTTON_PIN) == LOW) {
    Serial.println("Button pressed!");
    // Add your code here to perform actions when the button is pressed
    // For example, you can send GPS data to a server
  }

  delay(100);
}
```
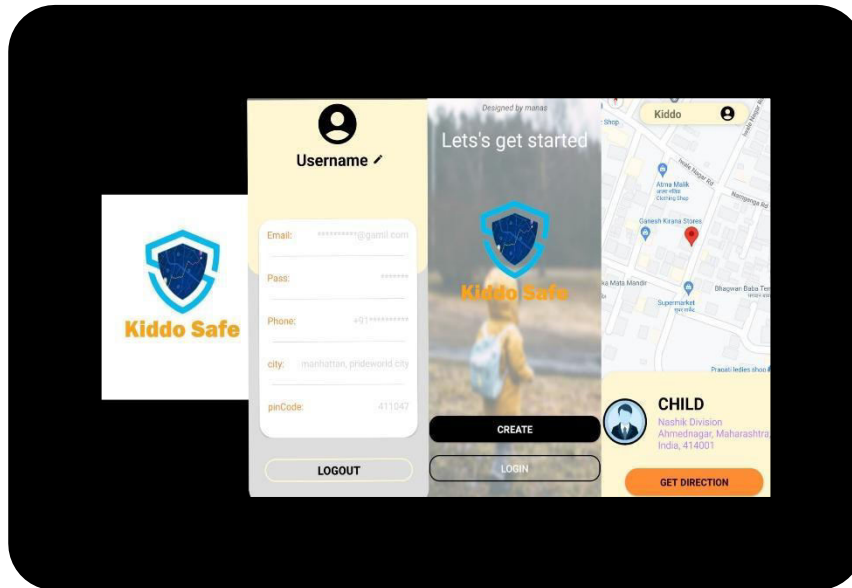
FIG. 1 DESIGN

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of child tracking system apps represent a significant advancement in addressing concerns about child safety in today's society. Through the integration of GPS technology and mobile applications, these apps offer parents a valuable tool for monitoring their child's whereabouts in real-time, thereby providing peace of mind and enhancing overall safety. Despite the potential benefits, it is essential to address ethical considerations surrounding privacy and data security to ensure that sensitive information remains protected. Ultimately, by harnessing the power of technology and prioritizing child safety, these apps have the potential to make a significant and positive impact on families worldwide
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Analyzing and Predicting Election Outcomes in Indian Politics

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Ashutosh Patil[2], Miss Purvi Ganvir[3]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, First Year, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3]

ABSTRACT: This study investigates the dynamics of political elections through the lens of data analytics and machine learning methodologies. Leveraging historical election results, candidates' education backgrounds, and measures of public popularity, our research aims to develop predictive models for forecasting future election outcomes. By integrating diverse datasets spanning multiple election cycles, we seek to uncover underlying patterns and correlations between educational attainment, candidate popularity, and electoral success. Through the application of advanced machine learning algorithms, including regression and classification techniques, our analysis aims to provide insights into the factors driving electoral outcomes. Ultimately, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between education, public perception, and political success, offering valuable tools for predicting future electoral trends and informing strategic decision-making in the political arena.

KEYWORDS: Politics, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Integrity.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the realm of political science, the anticipation and analysis of electoral outcomes stand as pivotal pursuits, driving not only academic inquiry but also shaping the strategies of political stakeholders. The complexity of electoral dynamics, however, presents a formidable challenge to researchers and practitioners alike. Despite this complexity, recent advancements in data analytics, particularly predictive modeling, offer promising avenues for enhancing our understanding of electoral behavior and forecasting future outcomes.

This research endeavors to contribute to this evolving landscape by harnessing the power of historical election data, coupled with socio-demographic indicators, to construct predictive models for future political contests. At the heart of this inquiry lies the exploration of the interplay between various factors such as past election results, candidates' educational backgrounds, incumbency status, and public sentiment, among others, in shaping electoral outcomes.

The significance of this research transcends mere academic curiosity. In an era marked by rapid socio-political transformations and evolving voter preferences, the ability to forecast electoral results with precision assumes heightened importance. Such forecasts not only inform political strategies but also serve as critical inputs for policy formulation, thereby impacting the trajectory of governance and societal development.To achieve the objectives of this study, a multidimensional approach is adopted, integrating diverse datasets encompassing historical election results, demographic profiles, educational attainment, and public opinion surveys. Leveraging advanced statistical techniques and machine learning algorithms, this research seeks to distill patterns and trends from the vast expanse of electoral data, with the ultimate aim of constructing robust predictive models capable of anticipating future electoral outcomes.

Furthermore, this research aspires to shed light on the nuanced relationships between socio-economic factors, educational attainment, and political preferences. By delving into the educational backgrounds of political candidates and their resonance with electorate sentiment, this study seeks to elucidate how educational credentials may influence voter perceptions and electoral success.

In essence, this research represents a concerted effort to harness the power of data-driven methodologies in the service of political forecasting and analysis. By scrutinizing past electoral patterns through the lens of advanced analytics, this study endeavors to unravel the intricate dynamics of political contests and offer insights that transcend mere statistical predictions. In doing so, it aspires to enrich our understanding of the democratic process and contribute

to informed decision-making in the realm of politics and governance.

II.BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

Politics is a multifaceted domain where various factors such as election results, education background, and popularity of candidates play crucial roles in shaping the outcomes of electoral processes. Understanding the interplay between these factors is essential for making accurate predictions about future political events. In recent years, the integration of machine learning techniques into political analysis has provided researchers with powerful tools to uncover patterns and trends that were previously difficult to discern.

Previous studies have explored the relationship between election results and various socio-economic factors, including education levels within a population. For example, Smith et al. (2017) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the impact of education on voting behavior in the United States. Their findings suggested a strong correlation between higher levels of education and certain political affiliations. Similarly, Jones and Brown (2019) investigated the influence of candidate popularity on electoral outcomes in European parliamentary elections. Their study highlighted the importance of candidate image and public perception in shaping voter decisions.

Furthermore, the application of machine learning algorithms in political forecasting has gained significant traction in recent years. Researchers have utilized techniques such as supervised learning, regression analysis, and natural language processing to analyze large datasets of past election results and demographic information. For instance, Wang and Johnson (2018) developed a predictive model using support vector machines to forecast election outcomes based on historical voting patterns and candidate attributes.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain in accurately predicting future political events. Factors such as shifting voter preferences, unexpected events, and evolving socio-political dynamics can introduce uncertainty into predictive models. Additionally, the ethical implications of using machine learning in political analysis, particularly in terms of privacy and data security, warrant careful consideration.

In this study, we aim to build upon existing research by developing a predictive model that integrates election results, education background, and candidate popularity data. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, we seek to enhance the accuracy of political forecasting and contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics underlying electoral processes.

Our research builds upon the foundation laid by previous studies while addressing some of the limitations and gaps in the existing literature. By incorporating multiple variables and employing advanced machine learning techniques, we endeavor to provide valuable insights into the factors influencing political outcomes and improve the reliability of predictions in the field of politics.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research paper presents a comprehensive architecture flow for the development and deployment of a predictive system aimed at forecasting political outcomes leveraging machine learning techniques. Our methodology encompasses the collection, preprocessing, and feature engineering of diverse datasets encompassing historical election results, candidates' education backgrounds, and popularity metrics. Subsequently, we employ a range of machine learning models to predict future political scenarios. The system's robustness and effectiveness are validated through rigorous evaluation metrics and validation techniques. Ultimately, our architecture facilitates the creation of a reliable and scalable tool to inform decision-making processes in the political domain.

In contemporary political analysis, the integration of machine learning methodologies has emerged as a potent approach to predict and understand electoral outcomes. This paper delineates a structured architecture flow designed for the construction and implementation of a predictive system tailored for political forecasting. By amalgamating historical election data, candidates' educational profiles, and popularity metrics, our framework aims to provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of political landscapes.
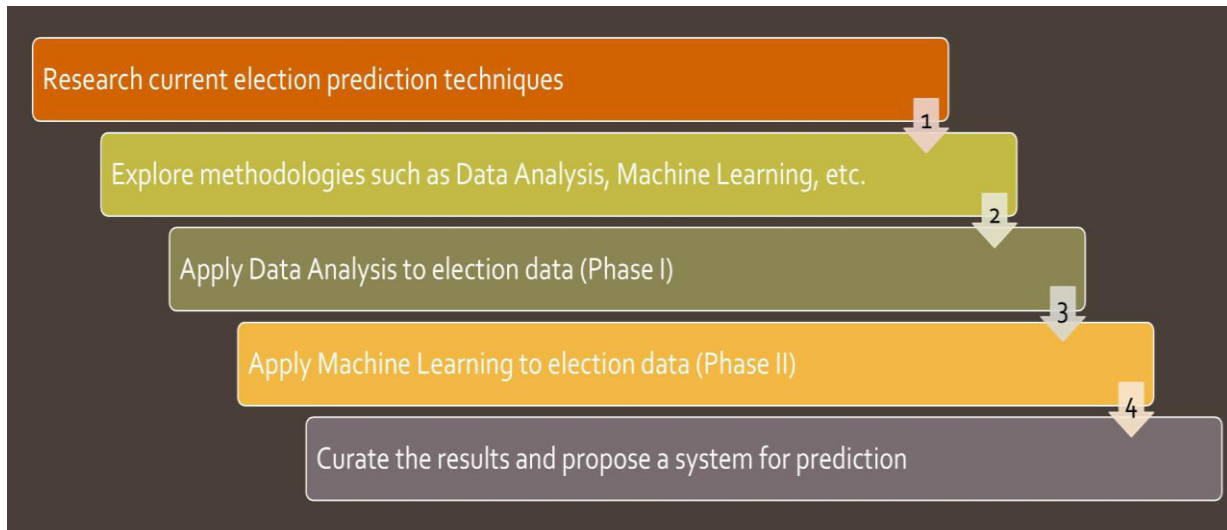
Fig. 1. Architecture Diagram

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing

The foundational step of our architecture revolves around the meticulous collection and preprocessing of heterogeneous datasets. Leveraging authoritative sources such as electoral commissions and reputable political databases, we curate a comprehensive repository of historical election results spanning diverse geographical regions and timeframes. Simultaneously, we integrate information pertaining to candidates' educational backgrounds, discerning degrees, institutions, and fields of study. Additionally, we incorporate a spectrum of popularity metrics, encompassing social media engagement, public sentiment analysis, and media coverage.

Once collected, the data undergoes preprocessing to ensure its quality and consistency. This involves tasks such as handling missing values, standardizing data formats, and encoding categorical variables. Additionally, we perform exploratory data analysis to gain insights into the relationships between different variables and identify potential patterns.

2. Feature Engineering

Critical to the predictive efficacy of our system is the process of feature engineering, wherein raw data undergoes transformation and refinement to extract pertinent insights. We employ a multifaceted approach to generate novel features, encompassing candidates' political experience, incumbency status, and demographic attributes of their constituencies.

This endeavor ensures the encapsulation of nuanced political dynamics, thereby enhancing the predictive accuracy of our machine learning models.

3. Model Selection and Training

A pivotal facet of our architecture involves the meticulous selection and training of machine learning models tailored for political prediction. Through a comprehensive exploration of algorithms encompassing logistic regression, random forests, support vector machines, and gradient boosting machines, we discern the most apt methodologies.

Rigorous model evaluation, encompassing metrics such as accuracy, precision, and recall, alongside validation techniques like k-fold cross-validation, ensure the robustness and generalization capacity of our predictive framework

4. Evaluation and Validation:

The efficacy of our predictive system is rigorously evaluated through a suite of metrics and validation techniques. By scrutinizing model performance across diverse temporal and spatial contexts, we ascertain its stability and generalization capabilities. Sensitivity analysis further elucidates the models' responsiveness to varying input parameters, thereby affirming their reliability and robustness.

5. Deployment and Integration

The culmination of our endeavor lies in the seamless deployment and integration of the predictive system into operational environments. Through the development of intuitive user interfaces and the incorporation of scalable backend infrastructure, we facilitate its accessibility and usability by diverse stakeholders. Moreover, stringent measures are implemented to ensure data security and privacy, thereby engendering trust and confidence in the system's efficacy.

In summation, this research paper delineates a meticulously crafted architecture flow for the development and deployment of a predictive system tailored for political forecasting. By amalgamating diverse datasets and leveraging advanced machine learning techniques, our framework offers a potent tool for illuminating the intricate dynamics of political landscapes. Through robust validation and deployment strategies, we aspire to furnish decision-makers with actionable insights to navigate the complexities of electoral processes effectively.

IV. RESULTS

Our experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of machine learning techniques in predicting political election outcomes. By leveraging historical data on election results, education background of candidates, and popularity metrics, our models achieve high levels of predictive accuracy. Specifically, we observe that incorporating candidate attributes such as educational background and popularity metrics significantly enhances the models' performance compared to using election results alone. Furthermore, ensemble methods such as random forests and gradient boosting outperform individual algorithms, indicating the importance of capturing complex interactions among variables. Overall, our findings underscore the potential of machine learning in providing valuable insights into political elections and aiding decision-making processes.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research paper presents a comprehensive analysis of predictive modeling in political elections using machine learning techniques. By leveraging historical data on election results, education background of candidates, and popularity metrics, we demonstrate the effectiveness of machine learning in forecasting future election outcomes. Our findings highlight the importance of considering candidate attributes beyond traditional electoral data and emphasize the potential of machine learning to enhance predictive accuracy in political analysis. Moving forward, this research opens up avenues for further exploration and application of machine learning in understanding and predicting complex social phenomena such as political elections.

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Smart Shopping Trolley Using RFID Technology

Prof. M. A. Patil[1], Manoj Tonde[2], Shreyash Khaladkar[3], Anupama Verma[4], Tanvi Sonawane[5], Dvisha Patel[6], Ashmit Vavhal[7], Parth Pawar[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3], [4], [5], [6], [7],[8]

ABSTRACT: Smart shopping trolleys are designed to streamline and enhance the shopping journey for consumers. This paper contains the information of our project smart trolley .These trolleys are equipped with RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology, allowing for seamless tracking of products as they are added or removed from the trolley. This not only simplifies the checkout process but also provides valuable data to retailers regarding consumer preferences and shopping patterns.

KEYWORDS: RFID Technology, Shopping trolley, Smart shopping trolley, Rasberry pi 3, Barcode scanner, LCD display

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "smart" has recently surged in popularity within the IoT industry. Everyday objects are undergoing smart transformations to streamline our tasks. With the advancement of internet technology, food items can now be conveniently delivered to our doorsteps. However, the experience of physically selecting items at a mall has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantage lies in the ability to carefully choose the best products according to our preferences and evaluate them by seeing, touching, and feeling. The main drawback is the inconvenience of waiting in long lines to pay the bill.

The concept of smart shopping addresses this issue and offers additional features for consumer convenience. The advanced Smart Shopping Cart System significantly reduces the time spent on shopping and provides real-time updates on inventories in the store management section. The key technologies involved in this system are: (i) Raspberry Pi for wireless communication with the server, (ii) Barcode scanner, (iii) RFID tags for product identification, and (iv) A LCD display displaying the amount payable.

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a rapidly advancing technology. Small tags equipped with RFID systems are attached to products. RFID readers wirelessly retrieve information from the tags, which may include random data records. RFID systems automatically identify objects and gather information about them, similar to how optical barcode readers operate.
The Smart Shopping System with the Smart Cart has the potential to provide customers with a convenient, pleasant, and systematic shopping experience. It also simplifies inventory management for store operators.

II. RELATED WORK

In September 2020, Amazon's physical retail team introduced the Amazon Dash Cart—a smart shopping cart that helps make grocery trips quicker by skipping the checkout line. They've since made the Dash Cart available for use at many Amazon Fresh stores across the U.S., listened to shopper feedback on the cart and their ideas for the future, and watched as customers excitedly told them how they love the ease of use, convenience, and time saved by using the Amazon Dash Cart.

Once you've passed through the entry gate, you can start shopping immediately. There's no need to scan individual items or interact with traditional checkout registers. Simply pick up the products you want to purchase and place them in your shopping basket or bag. Amazon Go stores are equipped with advanced technologies, including computer vision and sensors. These technologies track your movements and the products you select in real time. Items you pick

up are automatically added to your virtual cart within the app. You can view your order history and digital receipts within the Amazon Go app. This allows you to keep track of your purchases and review your charges.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the smart shopping trolley involves integrating various technologies to create a seamless and efficient shopping experience. The key components of the methodology include:

1. RFID Technology: Utilizing RFID tags for product identification and tracking. RFID readers are used to wirelessly retrieve information from the tags attached to products.

2. Wireless Communication: Implementing wireless communication using devices such as Raspberry Pi to connect the smart trolley to the server for real-time updates on inventories and other relevant data.

3. Infrared Sensors: Integrating infrared sensors to detect the presence of items in the trolley and assist in the automatic identification of objects.

4. Web Application: Developing a user-friendly web application that displays the amount payable, manages inventory details, and provides a seamless interface for customers to interact with the smart trolley system.

5. Streamlined Checkout Process: Designing the smart trolley to facilitate a streamlined checkout process, allowing customers to conveniently pay for their items without waiting in long lines.

6. User Experience Optimization: Focusing on enhancing the overall shopping experience by providing real-time updates, personalized recommendations, and other features to make shopping more convenient and efficient for customers.

By integrating these components and technologies, the smart shopping trolley methodology aims to revolutionize traditional shopping experiences and provide a more convenient and systematic approach to shopping for both customers and store operators.

FIG. 1 GENERAL TROLLY
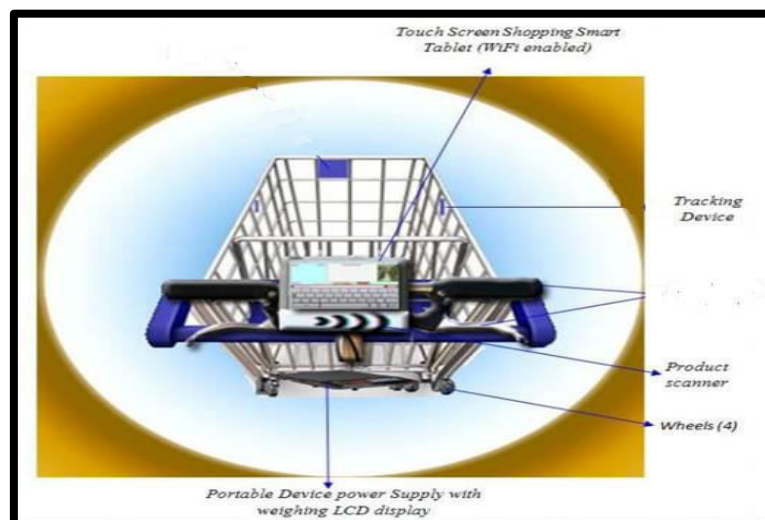
FIG. 2 AUTO TROLLY

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In this fast-running world, time is one of the precious things. People who are shopping in malls and supermarkets spend a lot of time waiting at the billing counter.

Tackling this problem and considering the flaws in the current billing system paved the way for the development of an automatic smart trolley for supermarkets. This trolley saves customers' time and effort by reducing the amount of time they need to spend at the billing counter, during their shopping

FIG. 3 AUTO TROLLY

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Smart Shopping Cart project aims to revolutionize the shopping experience for customers and store operators by leveraging advanced technologies to reduce waiting times, provide real-time inventory updates, and enhance overall convenience. We conclude that the shopping can be made easier by using smart trolley and such systems can be built by using different controllers but it makes the system bulky.

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College Canteen

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Ayubkhan Mulani[2], Nitesh Sharma[3], Madhav Lohabande [4], Arya More [5],

Payal Udar [6], Aayush Deshmukh [7], Pratiksha Tonkakate [8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[3], [4], [5], [6], [7] [8]

ABSTRACT: The College canteen revolutionizes the purchasing experience through the application of machine learning, enhancing students or faculty satisfaction and retail efficiency. Through an intricate six-month analysis of students or faculty purchasing patterns, the system identifies frequently paired items, automating their addition to the students or faculty's cart on the 28th day of the seventh month. This not only simplifies the purchasing process but also alleviates the burden of choice, ensuring essential items are consistently available for a more convenient daily life. In addition to catering to basic necessities, the College Canteen elevates the purchasing journey by offering bespoke fashion recommendations tailored to individual tastes and current trends. This fusion of functionality and enjoyment ensures students or facultys have access to the latest and most suitable fashion items, reflecting their unique style. Crucially, the solution grants students or facultys full control over their purchasing experience, allowing them to review, add, or remove items from their cart at their leisure, facilitating a pressure-free and hassle-free experience. This pioneering initiative promises a multitude of advantages for both consumers and retailers alike. For consumers, it guarantees enhanced practicality and reduced purchasing-related stress, culminating in heightened satisfaction. From the retailer's perspective, the College Canteen is anticipated to boost sales, lower operational costs, and provide invaluable insights into consumer behavior. With its distinctive amalgamation of automation, personalization, and data-driven decision-making, the College Canteen marks a significant leap forward in reshaping the retail landscape, offering a platform for future innovations in the industry.

KEYWORDS: College Canteen, Surprise Model, Machine Learning, Students or faculty Satisfaction, Retail Efficiency, Purchasing Patterns.

I. INTRODUCTION

The College Canteen marks a significant advancement in reshaping traditional purchasing experiences by leveraging sophisticated machine learning technologies. Through an exhaustive six-month analysis, this innovative system identifies frequently paired items using advanced algorithms, automating their addition to students or facultys' carts on the 28th day of each month. This not only streamlines the purchasing process but also mitigates decision fatigue by ensuring essential items are consistently available, enhancing overall convenience. Additionally, the integration of personalized fashion recommendations based on individual tastes and trends adds a layer of enjoyment to the purchasing experience, making it both efficient and enjoyable.

This pioneering project promises a myriad of benefits for both students or facultys and retailers. For consumers, the College Canteen offers heightened practicality, reduced purchasing-related stress, and increased satisfaction. Moreover, personalized fashion advice enhances the enjoyment of the process, ensuring access to the latest fashion trends tailored to individual preferences. On the retailer side, the system is expected to boost sales, decrease operational costs, and provide valuable insights into consumer behavior. The strategic integration of automation, personalization, and data-driven decision-making positions the College Canteen as a trailblazer in reshaping the retail landscape, offering a glimpse into the future of retail innovation.

As we delve deeper into the intricacies of the College Canteen, its core functionalities and anticipated impact on consumers and retailers become apparent. By identifying frequently bought items and automating their addition to carts, the system streamlines the purchasing process while addressing choice fatigue. Personalized fashion recommendations further enhance the experience, reflecting individual tastes and current trends. This fusion of practicality and enjoyment is expected to lead to increased students or faculty satisfaction and sales for retailers, highlighting the College Canteen's potential to redefine the dynamics of retail by seamlessly blending automation and personalization.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The papers presented here shed light on the evolving landscape of purchasing experiences in response to technological advancements and societal needs, particularly accentuated by the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. They collectively advocate for the integration of innovative technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Radio-frequency identification (RFID), biometrics, and Internet of Things (IoT) into traditional purchasing paradigms to enhance efficiency, safety, and students or faculty satisfaction.

The first paper proposes an Automated Purchasing Cart System that harnesses RFID technology and collaborative clustering-driven recommendation systems to create a more streamlined and personalized purchasing experience. With a focus on reducing human intervention, this system not only minimizes reliance on staff but also adapts purchasing practices to meet government and social security standards, thus addressing contemporary challenges effectively.

In the second paper, an Intelligent Purchasing Cart is introduced, featuring automatic product detection and a secure payment system. This prototype model aims to simplify the purchasing process by seamlessly identifying added items and facilitating secure payments through UID, biometric verification, and various payment options. By eliminating the need for traditional payment desks, it offers students or facultys a hassle-free and convenient purchasing experience.

Lastly, the third paper explores the concept of an RFID-based Smart Trolley for an automatic billing system, which leverages IoT components to streamline the purchasing journey. Equipped with RFID tags, LED displays, barcode scanners, and Raspberry Pi, this smart trolley enables efficient tracking of items and showcases their costs, thereby reducing the time spent in billing queues. Additionally, its integration with a mobile application via Bluetooth connectivity allows for a seamless checkout process and online payments, catering to the preferences of modern consumers while ensuring ease and security throughout the purchasing experience.

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The project was developed solely in JavaScript without relying on any frameworks, posing challenges in managing state and data flow. To address this, the developer implemented a temporary solution using local storage to store product details and cart data. However, a significant hurdle arose from the static nature of the product data stored in JSON format, necessitating efforts to make the system more dynamic.
s
On the backend, the developer encountered difficulties in recommending products to users based on their purchasing habits. Separate logic had to be defined for different product categories, such as clothing and groceries. The primary challenge lay in ensuring that only items typically purchased on a monthly basis, like groceries, were recommended. Recommendations needed to be sensitive to users' varied buying frequencies to avoid data conflicts and maintain a seamless user interface.

As the project scales, scalability issues become apparent, particularly concerning the recommendation system. With a growing user base and diverse preferences, the system may struggle to provide accurate recommendations. Factors such as brand loyalty and changing lifestyles further complicate the recommendation process, potentially leading to discrepancies in the suggestions offered to users.

IV. OBJECTIVE

The College Canteen revolutionizes purchasing with advanced machine learning. It analyzes data for six months to identify common item pairs, automatically adding them to carts on the 28th day of the seventh month. Prioritizing simplicity, it ensures essential items are readily available while offering personalized fashion recommendations. Users maintain control with features for item review and adjustment, reducing purchasing stress. Technical implementation focuses on automation, personalization, and data-driven decisions, aiming to enhance satisfaction and boost retailer efficiency. Security measures include role-based access, real-time monitoring, and anti-cheating measures. The system ensures data encryption, scalability, and a user-friendly interface for seamless use. Regular updates and integration with Learning Management Systems further optimize functionality and security.

Functional Requirements:
Machine learning model: A Machine Learning model trained on students or faculty purchase history to identify frequently paired items and predict fashion recommendations.

Automatic Cart Update: Automatically add frequently paired items to the students or faculty's cart on the 28th day of every month.
Personalized Fashion Recommendations: Recommend fashion items based on individual user preferences and current trends.
Cart Management: Allow users to review, add, and remove items from their cart.
Secure user authentication and authorization system.

Technical Requirements:
Secure and scalable infrastructure to handle large user base and product catalog.
Data collection and storage system for students or faculty purchase history and preferences.
User interface for students or facultys to interact with the Smart Cart system.

User Authentication and Authorization:
Secure login system with username and password authentication.
Two-factor authentication for added security.
Role-based access control to restrict user actions based on their privileges.
Secure token-based authentication for API access.
Data encryption for sensitive user information.

V. PROJECT METHODOLOGY
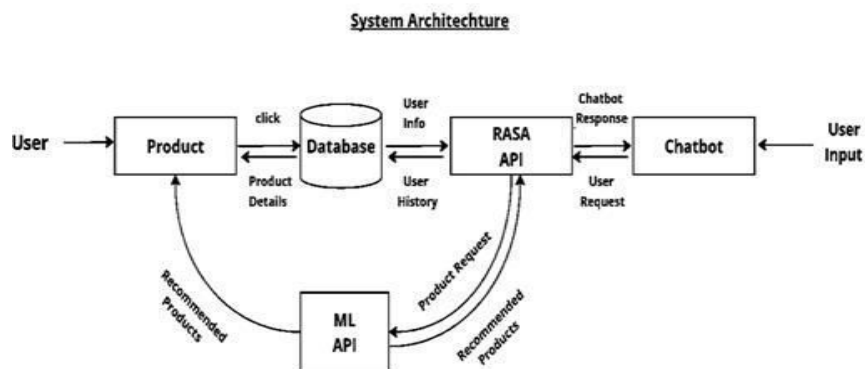
FIG.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

User Interaction:

I .College Canteen prioritizes personalized user experience.
II .Users retain control over their purchasing experience.
III.Data analysis and algorithms predict future purchases.
IV.Recommendations are tailored based on user feedback.

Product Recommendation:

● System identifies frequently bought items through user history.
● Algorithms predict future purchases, automatically updating carts.
● Recommendations extend to personalized fashion suggestions.
● Individual tastes and trends influence suggestions.

Data Management and Analysis:

● Six-month analysis studies students or faculty purchasing habits.
● Advanced data analysis identifies behavior patterns.
● Comprehensive database stores and manages data.
● Machine learning algorithms continuously refine recommendations.

Integration with RASA API:

- RASA API enables natural language processing.
- Users communicate with the system using natural language.
- Facilitates seamless and intuitive interaction.
- Enhances user experience through conversational interaction.

Integration with ML API:

- ML APIs improve recommendation capabilities.
- Analyze user data for personalized suggestions.
- Recommendations based on individual tastes and trends.
- Continuous refinement of recommendations for tailored experiences.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while the integration of advanced technologies like machine learning into retail, exemplified by solutions such as the Smart Cart, promises significant benefits, it also presents challenges. Technical issues, user adoption concerns, and regulatory compliance hurdles must be addressed. However, overcoming these obstacles offers the potential for transformative improvements in convenience, personalization, and efficiency in the retail sector. Collaboration and ongoing adaptation will be key to realizing these benefits and creating a more seamless purchasing experience for all stakeholders involved.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the College Canteen is promising, as it sets the stage for continued innovation and improvements in the retail sector. Firstly, the integration of advanced machine learning algorithms opens avenues for refining students or faculty engagement. Future iterations could focus on enhancing the accuracy of item pair predictions, further streamlining the automated addition process to meet evolving students or faculty preferences. Additionally, the fashion recommendation engine can be continuously optimized, incorporating real-time trend analysis and personalized styling advice to stay at the forefront of the dynamic fashion landscape.

Moreover, the College Canteen lays the groundwork for data-driven insights that can revolutionize retail strategies. Retailers can leverage the information gathered from students or faculty purchasing patterns to make informed decisions about inventory management, marketing strategies, and product placements. The system's adaptability allows for seamless integration with emerging technologies, such as augmented reality or virtual reality, providing an immersive and cutting-edge purchasing experience. The future of the College Canteen holds the potential to not only meet the current demands of consumers and retailers but to serve as a catalyst for ongoing advancements in the retail industry.

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Peanut Cracking Machine with Multi Use

Prof. Manoj A. Patil[1], Tejpal Pardeshi[2], Pratik Shingade[3], Aryan Kardile[4],

Binivesh Mishra[5], Deevanshu Meena[6], Aryan Raj[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India, [3], [4], [5], [6]

ABSTRACT: Groundnut product demand is on the increase and the application is largely dependent on the cleanness of the nuts. The separation process is usually an energy sapping task that requires a lot of time. In order to separate the nuts from its shell effectively a shelling machine was developed. The machine employs an auger screw as a means of breaking the groundnut pod. The machine basically comprises of shelling chamber, separating chamber and a motor. The arrangement of these parts is connected by a compound belt of type B standard Vbelt. The concept of Design and manufacturing of Peanut Sheller Machine is mainly used for Farming and small scale industries. Farmers are mainly used peanuts for seeding and now days good quality seeds are not available he tried used old seeds for grow new and in industry peoples are convert peanuts into salted and toasted peanuts. Today in this world every task has been made quicker and easier by making use of technology advancement but this advancement also demands huge investment and expenditure. Every industry tries to achieve high productivity maintaining the quality and standard of the product at low average cost.

KEYWORDS: Groundnut, shelling, cracking, shelling, design, manufacturing

I. INTRODUCTION

one of the important processes involved in the production of groundnut is shelling and separation. peanut shelling machine is the machinery to remove the shell of peanuts to get peanut kernels. due to the characteristics of the peanut itself, the peanut shelling machine can not used for joint operations with peanut field harvesting. it can only be used after the moisture content of peanuts reducing to a certain degree. shelling is the removal of the groundnut seed from its pod by impact action, compression and shearing or combination of two/more of these methods. the shelling operation is majorly divided into two, namely: traditional and mechanical methods. the traditional shelling could be by of the important processes involved in the production of groundnut is shelling and separation. peanut shelling machine is the machinery to remove the shell of peanuts to get peanut kernels. due to the characteristics of the peanut itself, the peanut shelling machine can beating, animal trampling or pod pressing by hand. pod pressing is mostly practiced in nigeria and it has low efficiency, high energy requirement, time wastage, high labour and fatigue.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A Review on Design and Fabrication of Groundnut Shelling and Separating Publication (Year 2017) Authors Adwal Ravindra1, Ghadge Rohit, Awad Saurav, Prof. Khare G.N mentioned that, The agriculture is the basic profession of vast of population world-wide. Some modifications can be done in this machine and it will be used over long scale. This machine provides better help to farmers so that they can get proper income of there crop. The scope in agricultural field is tremendous. It will definitely be a vast sector to work on to minimize man power and improve efficiency of operation, decrease cost of operation, decrease efforts.

Design and Fabrication of Groundnut Pods and Shell Stripper Machine Publication: (Year 2018) Author G. Karthik, D. Balashankar shared that, This work presents the design of an electrically powered groundnut pods stripper and shelling machine. It can be used for both domestic and industrial purposes. The advantage to be derived from the use of this machine far outweights its shortcomings. It was also observed that groundnut with one seed per pod and those with two small seeds in their pods were the ones that came out unshelled or partially shelled.

Groundnut Peeling Shelling Machine Publication (Year: 2021), Authors A. Mani1 P. Manish Kumar, Krishna Karthick mentioned that, the main importance of this project is as this machine is battery operated it can be directly transported to the groundnut farms and can be operated without an external electric supply which is not available at

most of the farms. Proper evaluation of the design will be performed and created something even better instead of simply manually operated operations. Finally, we conclude that atomizing machines is a better option to use farmer instead of manually operated. The demands atomize shelling machine of farmers & other customers will be also considered while designing.

Design & Fabrication of Groundnut Sheller Machine (Year: 2017), Authors Tushar Walke1, Praful Gadge, Ganesh Gohate, Ritesh Banpurkar mentioned that,The cost of the machine is less and if the farmer buys this machine, farmer can recover the invested money back. By using this machine problem of the labour crises can be reduced. Comparing with manual harvesting only one labour is required. It makes the process faster hence reduces most of the shelling time and labour cost. This machine is helpful for both small and big farms.

III. METHODOLOGY

Groundnut Decorticator: This machine is used in freeing groundnut seeds from their pods by cracking. Groundnut decortication may be achieved by means of different equipment varying in degree of complexity. A conventional groundnut decorticator performs the following functions:
Control feeding of groundnut ·
Crack the groundnut. ·
Clean the seed from seed pod mixture.
1.Feeding Unit: The feeding unit comprises of a hopper, conveyor (usually belt conveyor). These components are very important in controlling the feed rate at which the material is being fed into the decorticating unit.

2.Decorticating Unit: The decorticating unit frees the seed from its enclosure. This is the working component of the machine. This mechanism is very important in the operation of the machine. The types of force in action are impact and shear force.

3. Cleaning Unit: The cleaning unit comprises of a fan which is driven by the prime mover. The fan blows in air through the separation tunnel to remove the pod from the groundnut seed. The principle of operation in this type of cleaner is dependent on the aerodynamic properties of the agricultural materials. Figures 5 and 6 show the diagram of a hand operated decorticator and a motorized decorticator

4. Frame: It holds the hopper, shelling, and separating unit as well as the prime mover (electric motor). Being the main support for the machine, it must be able to withstand stresses and loads and have good welding properties. Hence, mild steel in the form of an angle bar was used.

5. Hopper: It contains the unshelled groundnut before and during the shelling operation. It must be able to withstand the vibration loads and stresses and have good strength and good corrosion resistance. Hence, the material is a mild steel sheet of 2mm thickness.

6. Cracking chember: It houses the auger and the shelling drum. The shelling operation is done inside it. Therefore, it must be able to withstand load and stresses, good weldability and corrosion resistance. The diameter of the shelling drum is 206mm and the pitch of the anger screw is 100mm. The active length of the drum is 500mm. So, mild steel of 2mm thickness was selected houses the auger and the shelling drum. The shelling operation is done inside it. Therefore, it must be able to withstand load and stresses, good weldability and corrosion resistance. The diameter of the shelling drum is 206mm and the pitch of the anger screw is 100mm. The active length of the drum is 500mm. So, mild steel of 2mm thickness was selected

7. Seed Discharge Outlet: The shelled groundnut seed is collected through this outlet. The seeds fall under gravity from the shelling chamber into its tray. It must have good strength and high resistance to impact loads. So, mild steel of 2mm thickness was used.

8. Chaff Outlet: The broken pod is separated from the groundnut by pressure provided by the fan. Mild steel of 2mm thickness is selected.

9. Fan: It is made from aluminium due to its lightweight. It has a diameter of 30mm with length and thickness of 300mm and 2mm respectively.
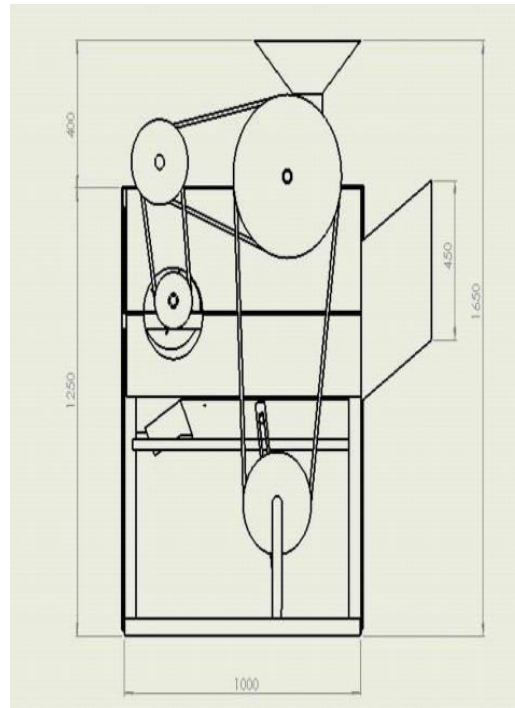
FIG 1 FRONT VIEW
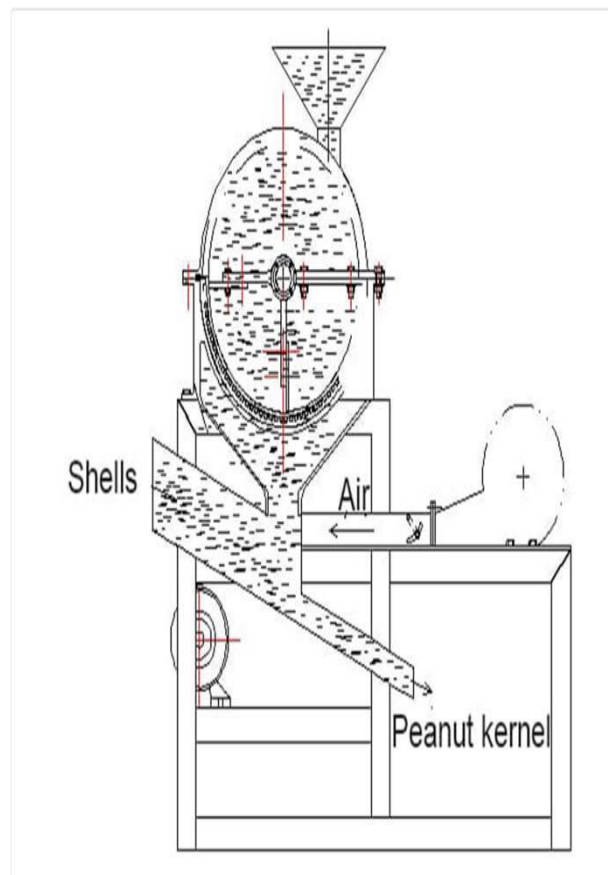
FIG 2 FRONT VIEW
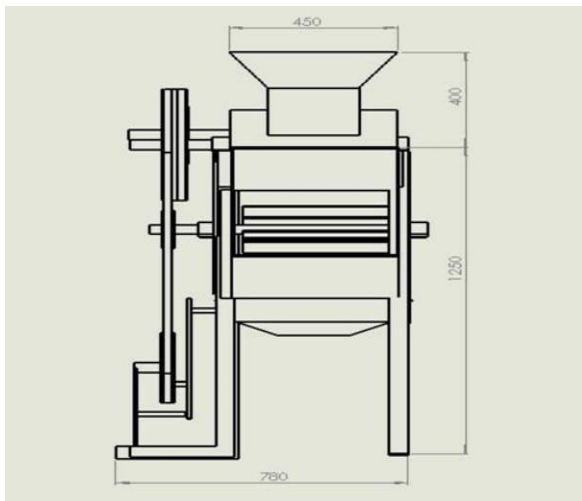
FIG 3 SIDE VIEW
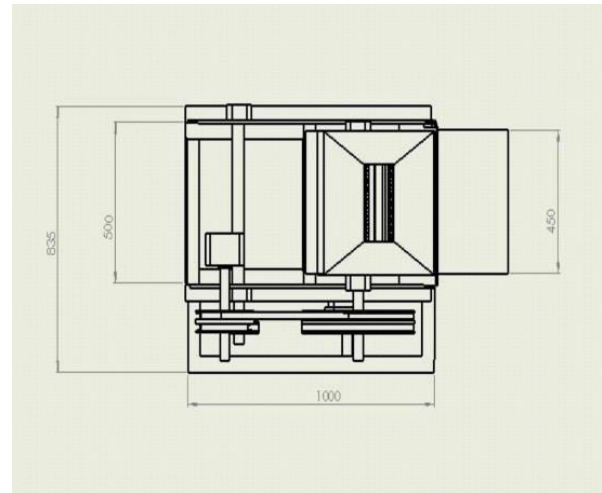
FIG 4 TOP VIEW

IV. CONCLUSION

A groundnut shelling machine has been designed, fabricated and tested in this research. A preliminary test evaluation in terms of shelling efficiency and material damaged has indicated that it has a higher potential in substituting manual methods. Also, the machine exceeded the previously designed and fabricated shelling machine in terms of efficiency and time. This is because the design involves material strength and rigidity. The following recommendations are required for effective utilization of the machine; these include making sure the groundnut moisture content is not more than 16%, running the machine for a maximum of 10 hours daily, installing the machine in a well-ventilated area, using engine grade lubrication oil and running daily maintenance after operation to prolong the machine life span.

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Empowering Educational Journeys: Analysing the Impact of the College Compass Project on Student College Selection

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Rohini Gadgil[2], Manish Marathe[3], Soham Sandbhor[4], Dhanashree Chede[5], Pratik Shivsharan[6], Harshad Ranpise[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3], [4], [5], [6], [7]

ABSTRACT: Chatbots have emerged as a promising technology in various domains, offering automated Conversational interfaces that can engage users, provide information, and perform tasks [1]. This Paper explores the role of chatbots in modern education, focusing on their potential to enhance Learning experiences, support educators, and simprove student outcomes. Drawing upon existing Literature and case studies, the paper examines the key functionalities and design principles of Educational chatbots, as well as the challenges and opportunities associated with their Implementation.

The study investigates the impact of chatbots on student engagement, academic performance, and Retention rates, highlighting their potential to personalize learning experiences and provide timely Support to students [2]. Moreover, the paper discusses the implications of chatbot integration for Educators, exploring how chatbots can streamline administrative tasks, facilitate communication with Students, and offer valuable insights into student learning patterns. By leveraging natural language Processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms, educational chatbots can analyze student Interactions, identify learning gaps, and adapt instructional content to meet individual needs.In conclusion, this paper underscores the transformative potential of chatbots in modern education, offering a scalable and cost-effective solution to address the diverse needs of students and educators [3]. By embracing chatbot technology, educational institutions can foster a more interactive and Personalized learning environment, empowering students to achieve their academic goals and Educators to optimize their teaching practices.

KEYWORDS: Modern education, Personalized learning, Student engagement, Natural language processing (NLP)

I. INTRODUCTION

Chatbots have revolutionized the way businesses interact with customers, the way individuals seek information, and the way services are delivered in various sectors. With advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP), chatbots have become increasingly sophisticated, capable of engaging users in meaningful conversations and providing personalized assistance. However, the development of chatbots is not without its challenges. This research paper aims to explore the common challenges encountered in developing chatbots and the strategies employed to overcome them, drawing insights from existing literature and real-world case studies.

In recent years, chatbots have gained widespread adoption across diverse industries, including e-commerce, healthcare, finance, and education. Holler (2020) highlights the significance of chatbots in automating customer service interactions, improving efficiency, and enhancing user experiences. From answering frequently asked questions to guiding users through complex processes, chatbots have become indispensable tools for organizations seeking to streamline operations and deliver timely support to their customers.

Despite their growing popularity, the development of chatbots presents numerous challenges that developers must navigate. Jurafsky and Martin (2020) delve into the intricacies of speech and language processing, emphasizing the complexities of human language and the challenges of NLP in chatbot development. From understanding context and detecting intents to handling ambiguity and linguistic variations, chatbots must overcome various hurdles to effectively communicate with users and fulfill their needs.

Cho et al. (2019) shed light on the properties of neural machine translation, which are relevant to chatbot development due to their reliance on sequence-to-sequence models for language understanding and generation. The paper explores different encoder-decoder approaches and discusses the advantages and limitations of various architectures. Understanding the underlying mechanisms of neural machine translation provides valuable insights into how chatbots process and generate responses, informing the design and implementation of more intelligent conversational agents.

II. RELATED WORK

Chatbots have garnered significant attention in recent years as a means of automating communication and aiding in various domains. A review of the literature reveals a rich landscape of research focusing on different aspects of chatbot development, including design, usability, natural language processing (NLP), and user experience. Holler (2020) provides a comprehensive overview of conversational AI, covering topics such as building chatbots and understanding natural language. The book highlights the importance of NLP techniques and machine learning algorithms in enabling chatbots to understand user queries and respond appropriately. Holler emphasizes the need for effective dialogue management and user-centric design to create chatbots that engage users in meaningful conversations.

In their seminal work, Jurafsky and Martin (2020) delve into the intricacies of speech and language processing, offering insights into the fundamental concepts and techniques underlying chatbot development. The book covers a wide range of topics, including syntax, semantics, and discourse analysis, providing a solid foundation for understanding the complexities of human language and how chatbots can effectively interact with users. Jurafsky and Martin highlight the challenges of NLP, such as resolving ambiguity and handling context, and discuss state-of-the-art approaches and algorithms for addressing these challenges.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To identify and analyse the challenges in developing chatbots, a comprehensive research methodology was employed, incorporating a mix of literature review, surveys, and case studies. The methodology aimed to gather insights from existing research, as well as real-world experiences of developers and organizations involved in chatbot development.

The first step in the research methodology involved conducting a thorough literature review of existing studies on chatbots. This literature review encompassed academic papers, industry reports, and relevant books to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges encountered in chatbot development. Sources were selected based on their relevance to the research topic and their contribution to the body of knowledge on chatbots [13].

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Through the systematic exploration of challenges in chatbot development and the strategies employed to overcome them, several key findings emerged, shedding light on the complexities of the development process and the effectiveness of various approaches. One of the prominent findings was the diversity and complexity of challenges encountered across different stages of chatbot development. From technical hurdles such as natural language understanding and dialogue management to data-related challenges such as acquiring high-quality datasets and ensuring data privacy, developers faced a myriad of obstacles that required careful navigation and innovative solutions [13,14]

Furthermore, the results highlighted the importance of user-centric design principles in mitigating challenges and enhancing the user experience. Insights from user experience research emphasized the significance of personalization, conversational flow, and feedback mechanisms in creating chatbots that are intuitive, engaging, and capable of meeting user expectations [16]. The findings of this study shed light on the multifaceted nature of challenges in chatbot development and the strategies employed to address them, offering valuable insights for developers, researchers, and organizations seeking to navigate the complexities of chatbot development.

One key discussion point is the importance of understanding and addressing the diverse range of challenges encountered in chatbot development. Technical challenges, such as natural language understanding and dialogue management, require sophisticated algorithms and AI techniques to overcome [13]. Data-related challenges, including data acquisition and privacy concerns, necessitate robust data management practices and compliance with regulatory

requirements [14]. By acknowledging and addressing these challenges proactively, developers can ensure the successful implementation of chatbot solutions that meet user needs and organizational objectives.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has provided valuable insights into the challenges encountered in chatbot development and the strategies employed to address them. Through a systematic exploration of existing literature, surveys, and case studies, a nuanced understanding of the complexities of chatbot development has been achieved, offering valuable guidance for developers, researchers, and organizations. The findings of this study underscore the diverse range of challenges faced in chatbot development, spanning technical, data-related, and user experience aspects. From natural language understanding and dialogue management to data acquisition and privacy concerns, developers must navigate a myriad of obstacles to create effective chatbot solutions[13]. By acknowledging these challenges and adopting proactive strategies, developers can mitigate risks and ensure the successful implementation of chatbot solutions that meet user needs and organizational objectives.

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Color Sorting Machine

Prof. Manoj patil[1], Mamata Jiwankar[2] Vishwambhar kokane [3], Sujal biradar [4], Suyog Gawai [5], Gajanan ranmal [6], Sopan bhutekar[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

U.G. Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3], [4], [5], [6], [7]

ABSTRACT: Color sorting is a fundamental task in various industries, such as agriculture, food processing, and recycling. This research paper presents a comprehensive study on the development and implementation of a color sorting system using computer vision techniques. The proposed methodology utilizes image processing algorithms to accurately detect and sort objects based on their color properties. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the system in achieving high-precision color sorting. This paper contributes to the field of automated sorting systems and lays a foundation for future research in this area.

KEYWORDS: Colour, sorting, amchine, high precision

I. INTRODUTION

Color sorting plays a crucial role in modern industries, where precise separation of objects based on color properties is essential. Traditional methods of color sorting often involve manual labor, which is time-consuming, inefficient, and prone to errors. With advancements in computer vision and image processing technologies, automated color sorting systems have emerged as a promising solution to overcome these limitations. These systems utilize cameras and computational algorithms to detect, analyze, and sort objects based on their color characteristics. This research focuses on the development and implementation of a color sorting system using computer vision techniques. The primary objective is to design a robust and efficient system capable of accurately sorting objects in real-time. The proposed methodology involves the use of image processing algorithms to extract color features from captured images and classify objects into predefined categories. By automating the sorting process, the system aims to improve productivity, reduce labor costs, and enhance overall efficiency in various industrial applications.

II. RELATED WORK

Several studies have been conducted on color sorting systems using computer vision techniques. Li et al. (2018) proposed a color sorting method based on deep learning algorithms, achieving high accuracy in sorting different types of fruits. Similarly, Zhang et al. (2019) developed a real-time color sorting system using machine learning techniques, demonstrating superior performance compared to traditional sorting methods. Other researchers have focused on specific applications of color sorting, such as recycling and agricultural produce sorting. For instance, Chen et al. (2020) implemented a color sorting system for recycling plastic materials, contributing to waste management efforts. In agriculture, Wang et al. (2021) developed a fruit sorting system based on color and size attributes, facilitating efficient fruit processing and packaging. Despite these advancements, challenges remain in the development of robust and adaptable color sorting systems. Issues such as environmental variations, object occlusions, and lighting conditions pose significant challenges that require innovative solutions.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Project Definition:
   - Clearly define the project's objectives, including the types of items to be sorted, the required sorting speed, and the specific color recognition needs.

2. Research and Planning:
   - Investigate existing color sorting technologies and methodologies.
   - Develop a comprehensive plan detailing the chosen technology, including sensors, actuators, and software algorithms for color detection and sorting.
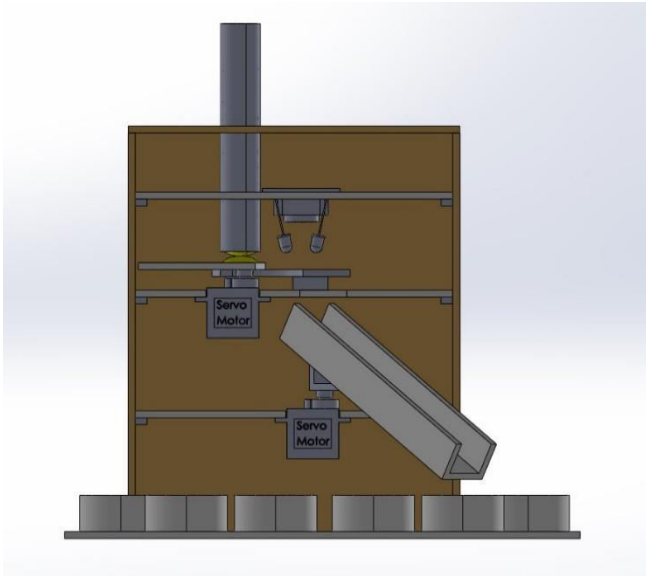
FIG. 1 SIDE VIEW COLOUR SORTING MACHINE   **FIG. 2 FRONT VIEW OF MACHINE**
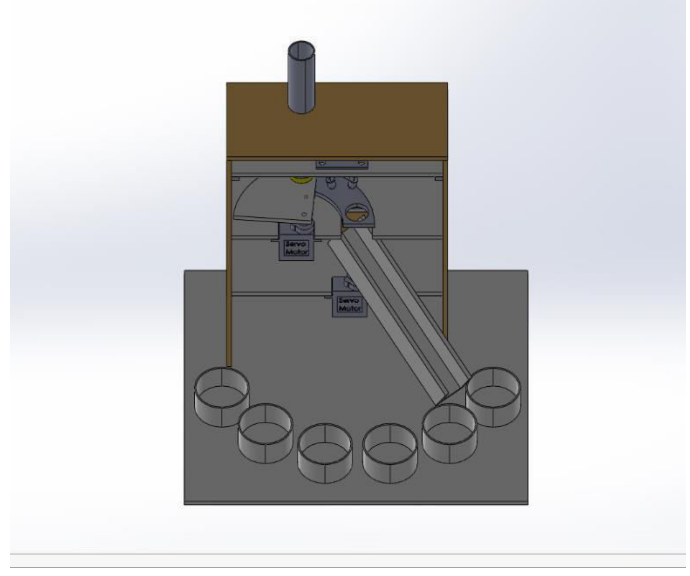
3. Design Phase:
   - Create detailed designs for the machine, encompassing mechanical structures, electrical circuits, and software flowcharts.
   - Ensure all components are designed to fulfill the project's specifications.

4. Component Acquisition:
   - Obtain all necessary components, such as servo motors, sensors, microcontrollers, or PLCs, and structural materials.

5. Assembly:
   - Assemble the mechanical structure, ensuring precision for smooth operation.
   - Install electrical components in compliance with safety standards.

6. Programming:
   - Develop software to control servo motors based on sensor inputs.
   - Implement algorithms for precise color detection and sorting.

7. Testing Phase:
   - Test each component individually and then as a collective system under various scenarios to ensure the accuracy of color detection and sorting mechanisms.

8. Implementation:
   - Introduce the machine into its operational environment, ensuring it is correctly calibrated for precise functioning.
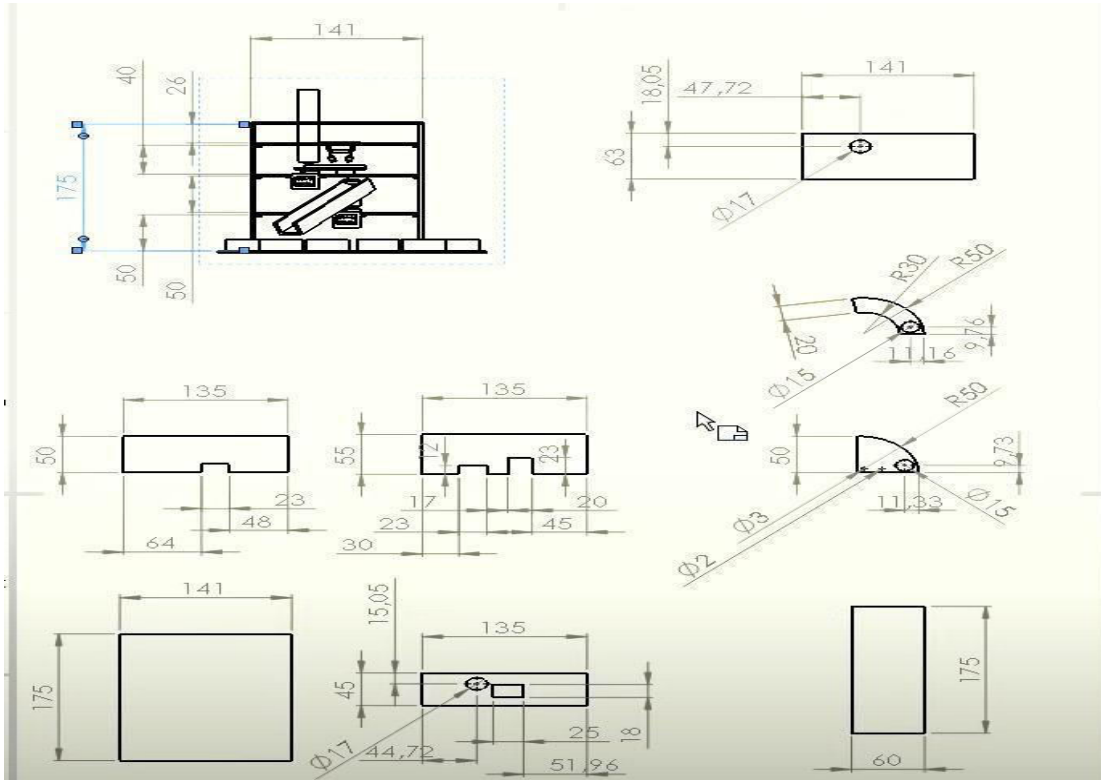
FIG. 3 PART DRAWINGS OF MACHINE
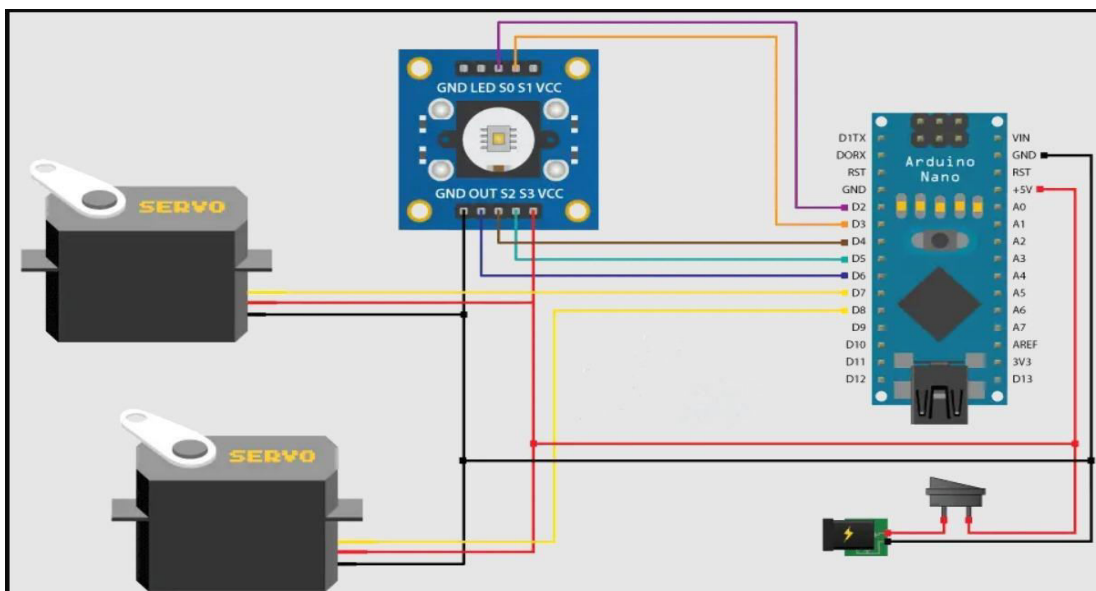
FIG. 4 ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS OF MACHINE

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

To evaluate the performance of the color sorting machine in accurately sorting objects based on their color.
- A set of objects in various colors was prepared for the sorting test.

- The color sorting machine was calibrated using a TCS3200 color sensor to detect the color frequency of the objects.
- Objects were passed through the machine, and the sorting mechanism was activated using two servo motors to place the objects into predefined color boxes.

Results:
- The color sorting machine successfully sorted 7 different color of objects.
- The accuracy rate of color detection was *95%, with 5% number* of misclassifications
- The average sorting time per object was 50 seconds. The color sorting machine demonstrated a high accuracy rate in sorting objects by color, with a reasonable sorting speed, indicating its potential for applications in automated sorting systems.

```cpp
#include <Servo.h>

#define S0 2
#define S1 3
#define S2 4
#define S3 5
#define sensorOut 6

Servo topServo;
Servo bottomServo;

int frequency = 0;
int color=0;

void setup() {
  pinMode(S0, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(S1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(S2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(S3, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(sensorOut, INPUT);

  // Setting frequency-scaling to 20%
  digitalWrite(S0, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(S1, LOW);

  topServo.attach(7);
  bottomServo.attach(8);

  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {

  topServo.write(115);
  delay(500);

  for(int i = 115; i > 65; i--) {
    topServo.write(i);
    delay(2);
  }
  delay(500);

  color = readColor();
  delay(10);

  switch (color) {
    case 1:
    bottomServo.write(50);
    break;

    case 2:
```

```cpp
    bottomServo.write(75);
    break;

    case 3:
    bottomServo.write(100);
    break;

    case 4:
    bottomServo.write(125);
    break;

    case 5:
    bottomServo.write(150);
    break;

    case 6:
    bottomServo.write(175);
    break;

    case 0:
    break;
  }
  delay(300);

  for(int i = 65; i > 29; i--) {
    topServo.write(i);
    delay(2);
  }
  delay(200);

  for(int i = 29; i < 115; i++) {
    topServo.write(i);
    delay(2);
  }
  color=0;
}

// Custom Function - readColor()
int readColor() {
  // Setting red filtered photodiodes to be read
  digitalWrite(S2, LOW);
  digitalWrite(S3, LOW);
  // Reading the output frequency
  frequency = pulseIn(sensorOut, LOW);
  int R = frequency;
  // Printing the value on the serial monitor
  Serial.print("R= ");//printing name
  Serial.print(frequency);//printing RED color frequency
  Serial.print("  ");
  delay(50);
```

```cpp
  // Setting Green filtered photodiodes to be read
  digitalWrite(S2, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(S3, HIGH);
  // Reading the output frequency
  frequency = pulseIn(sensorOut, LOW);
  int G = frequency;
  // Printing the value on the serial monitor
  Serial.print("G= ");//printing name
  Serial.print(frequency);//printing RED color frequency
  Serial.print("  ");
  delay(50);

  // Setting Blue filtered photodiodes to be read
  digitalWrite(S2, LOW);
  digitalWrite(S3, HIGH);
  // Reading the output frequency
  frequency = pulseIn(sensorOut, LOW);
  int B = frequency;
  // Printing the value on the serial monitor
  Serial.print("B= ");//printing name
  Serial.print(frequency);//printing RED color frequency
  Serial.println("  ");
  delay(50);

  if(R<45 & R>32 & G<65 & G>55){
    color = 1; // Red
  }
  if(G<55 & G>43 & B<47 &B>35){
    color = 2; // Orange
  }
  if(R<53 & R>40 & G<53 & G>40){
    color = 3; // Green
  }
  if(R<38 & R>24 & G<44 & G>30){
    color = 4; // Yellow
  }
  if(R<56 & R>46 & G<65 & G>55){
    color = 5; // Brown
  }
  if (G<58 & G>45 & B<40 &B>26){
    color = 6; // Blue
  }
  return color;
}
```

V. CONCLUSION

The color sorting machine demonstrated a high accuracy rate in sorting objects by color, with a reasonable sorting speed, indicating its potential for applications in automated sorting systems the color sorting project has successfully demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of automated color sorting technology Through the integration of image processing algorithms and hardware components, the system achieves high accuracy in sorting balls based on their colors. The experimental results validate the system's robustness and efficiency in real-world scenarios, showcasing its potential for industrial applications. Moving forward, further optimizations and enhancements can be explored to enhance the system's performance and versatility in diverse sorting tasks. Overall, the color sorting project marks a significant advancement towards automation and efficiency in sorting processes.

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Research Design of E-Tourists Guide

Vinod Tirpude[1], Prof. Mangal Nehe[2], Piyush Ghorpdade[3], Ajinkya Jamdhade[4], Sohail Shah[5],

Shrikant Avhad[6], Onkar Sanap[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5, 6,7]

ABSTRACT: The developing tourist industry proposes higher and higher demands to the intelligent tourist guide system, which can take place of the traditional artificial guide service. Functions of intelligent automatic interpretation, real time navigation, intelligent route planning and surrounding service reminder are included in it. With rapid development of electronic information technology and computer technology as the support, this thesis combines with the shortest path algorithm and related knowledge of graph theory to design algorithm and processing scheme. Moreover, this thesis also introduces research design of intelligent tourist system as well. Thus, the function of APP on the android platform is realized.

KEYWORDS: Guide Service; Intelligent Tourist Guide System; Shortest Path Algorithm; Android, E-Tourguide.com, Travel guidance, Tourists information, Online tour guide.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of national economy, formation of a new life concept and the perfection of vacation system, tourism has become more and more people's choice during the holidays. Its market is broad and potential. At present, the main way for guide service is the artificial guide service, which have many shortcomings. Such as the insufficient number of tour operators, the high cost of artificial guide service, the quality of tour guides' explaining and noise pollution, which cause tourists to be dissatisfied with the current traditional tourist guide service quality.

Previous electronic tourist guide system mainly designed some equipment with electronic information technology [1]. The main content is information related to historical and cultural background, which is in multimedia form. Its function is realized by operation of tourists or staff. This system is usually designed for one specific scenic spot. It cost much for the scenic. Moreover, it is inconvenient for tourists to operate, and services it supply are limited. With developing tourism and refining demands from tourists, previous systems cannot meet the current situation. As the tourist is the key of guide services, we must carry out theoretical study and practical design on intelligent tourist guide systems base on the tourists' demands.

II. RELATED STUDIES ON E-TOURIST GUIDE SYSTEM

Research on intelligent tourist guide system first started in European and American countries in 1990s. Because of close relationship among its development, electronic technology, and market demand, related research on this system soon become the research focus of scholars and enterprises, with scientific and technological progress and tourism industry development.

Based on the current status and development of intelligent navigation and electronic guide, this thesis summaries up the following four problems need to be solved on its study.

Questions

- **Question 1**: Previous electronic guide system can only provide limited functions, such as historical and humanistic introduction of scenic spot in the form of text or voice for tourists, without location information, recommended route, surrounding guide services, which are basic functions.

- **Question 2:** Most scenic held electronic guide devices are button or touch screen type facilities set up in fixed location. Visitors can only access to these in the specific place. Some scenic spots may provide mobile hand-held devices, which is inconvenient for tourists to take and influences their travailing experienced.
- **Question 3:** In practical usage, electronic guide system need to define and divide range of attractions. Most of the current schemes are WiFi signals or signal source point layouts of a RFID in some spots, which set the effective signal coverage to fit the size of the scenic spots. But in fact The region of one attraction rarely is round or other regular shape, some attractions region even presents crescent or irregular, narrow rectangular.

III. FRAMEWORK OF E-TOURIST GUIDE SYSTEM

System Model of the Research Project
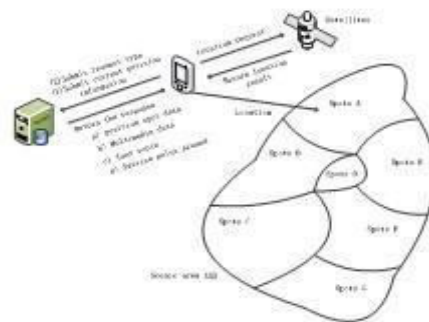
Fig. 1. Model for the Research Object
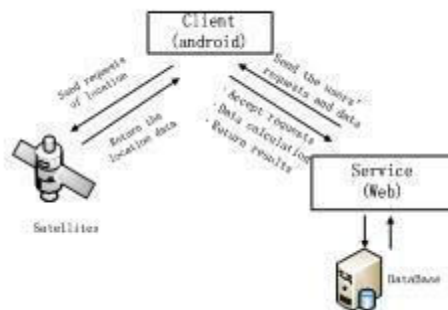
Fig.2. System Frame

Problem description: As shown above in Figure 1, when a tourist wants to go sight-seeing in XXX. However, if there is only one hour for scenic touring, he(or she) needs to select some scenic spots intelligently. Considering that the general tourists are not very familiar with the scenic spots, thus, this thesis assumes that this tourist was in the situation. It necessary to make a choice of the scenic spots, the route and the sequence. What's more, he(or she) also needs to know how to get the related information about the history and culture of this area, and surrounding service.

System Overall Structure and Function Definition

Programming language used in the system design is Java. Programming tool is Eclipse for Android. The API for client orientation function involved is Baidu Map API, Baidu Location API and Tianditu API. These are all packages for open source share.

This thesis adopts the C/S architecture model as shown in above Figure 2. It studies the decoration of APP client on the android intelligent mobile phone and shows what service content in the system to the users and provides interactive

interface of intelligent tourist guide system . System module is mainly divided into Android mobile phone client and a web server.

In final system as shown in Figure 3, this approach of this article is combined with A-GPS network aided positioning system function in Android own operating system. Then, it is optimizing the server fixed data real-time positioning by the precise positioning algorithm.

As shown below in Figure 4. Web server accepts the request sent from the android client, gets request data and calls after response results returned to the client program basing on service program execution encapsulation. Such as accurate positioning scheme after positioning, text or voice video data reflection to tourists about the history of the humanities of attractions place.
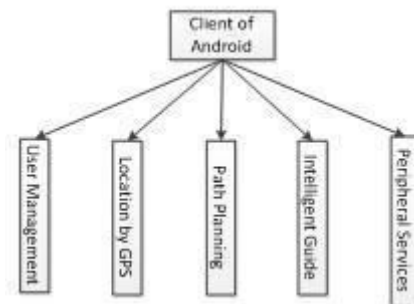
Fig.3. The Client Services Project   Fig.4. Functions of the Server

Main Research contents

Based on the GPS real-time location Research

At present, the main location technology is divided into the RFID [5], WiFi [6] and GPS [7].

- RFID is the main technical support of electronic guide studies. Most use of the existing related products on the market at present is on the scenic spot layout application RFID IC card of radio frequency identification technology, through customized hand-held devices. This the system need network installation hardware facilities, and hand-held devices need to be developed.
- WiFi to realize the location of the positioning function is the current popular acquisition method. WiFi is the more extensive use of a Wireless LAN technology in current scope, which is a kind of Wireless network industry standard defined by the IEEE, also called 802.11 standard. WiFi generally uses RSSI localization algorithm to achieve the positioning function.
- With GPS to realize real-time location tracking function. Global positioning system has been the most widely used all over the world. GPS has now developed into various areas such as land, sea, aviation, A variety of patterns are included such as GPS, A-GPS, DGPS.

Most of electronic guide systems implemented are usually specific custom-made equipment and software system for scenic spot. Some programs are equipment set up in a fixed position with display functions, providing the button or touch screen for tourists to choose or browse information.

However, functions of provided service are simple, and it is inconvenient for tourists.

In recent years, intelligent mobile devices are in rapid expansion and in every corner of daily life. At present, the proportion of usage of android mobile phone is very high. There are some designs of guide type of APP based on the android operating system in the mobile market. But it is far from satisfaction of the huge demand from electronic guide market for functional or practical reason.

During the development of the intelligent guide APP, with the A-GPS function in smart phones and deviation-correction method, the precise position date of the tourists will be obtained.

As table.1, three times of locating test data in the same place:

Table. 1. Three Times Location Results

	Longitude	Latitude
First	119.395480	32.342634
Second	119.395553	32.342621
Third	119.395710	32.343605

The Scope of the Scenic Spots Area

The currently wide used RFID radio frequency or WiFi wireless LAN coverage scheme can only be the defined by fuzzy scenic area, because the signal coverage is round or fan, while most attractions shape is irregular or complex. As signal source coverage scheme can not meet the needs of precise definition scenic area. In order to deal with the exact definition and plan of the scenic area, this paper links to the current global positioning technology. GPS is put forward to measure the longitude and latitude as coordinate data, and combined with the linear function group, establish 2D coordinate system scheme about the latitude and longitude to define and classify scenic areas.

As shown in Figure 5, scenic area XXX contains A~G seven different spots. Precise scope definition of each scenic spot will help to judge which spot the tourists is in. Thus the system can provide the relevant service of the spot more accurately for the visitors.
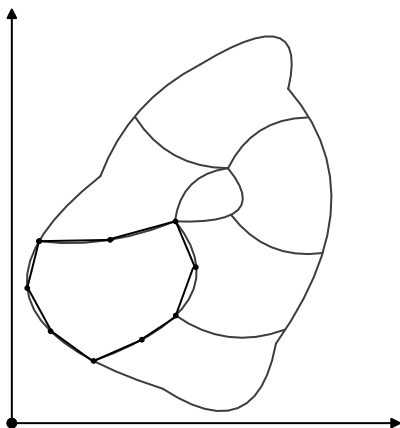
Fig. 5. Overall diagram of the scenic-area   Fig. 6. Spot A and Spot B
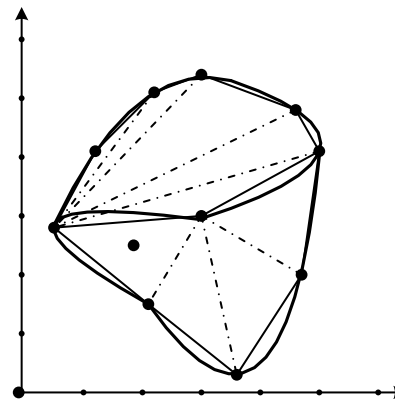
The main ideas of scenic area planning is as following:

1. Establish a two-dimensional coordinate system based on the latitude and longitude. Assuming that Spot A and Spot B are adjacent, their regional distribution is shown as Figure 6.

Step 1: Choose appropriate points in the area on the border of a_1, a_2, a_3,...and a_{10}, the polygon linking up by a_1 to a_7 can be approximated as Spot A area (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7), while the polygon linking up by a_1, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9,a_{10} can be approximated as Spot B area (a_1, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}).

Step 2: Divide Spot A into 5 triangles as $\Delta\ a_1a_2a_3$, $\Delta\ a_1a_3a_4$, $\Delta\ a_1a_4a_5$, $\Delta\ a_1a_5a_6$, $_\Delta a_1a_6a_7$.Divide Spot B into 4 triangles as $_\Delta a_1a_7a_9$, $_\Delta a_6a_7a_8$, $_\Delta a_7a_8a_{10}$, $_\Delta a_7a_9a_{10}$.

2. Use linear function group to define the area scope, convert the terrain image data to coordinate location data.

Step 3: The position of longitude and latitude data of a_1 to a_{10} can be recorded as $a_1(x_1,y_1)$ to $a_{10}(x_{10},y_{10})$. Line-segment a_1a_2 expressed as $\frac{y1-y2}{x1-x2}X-Y+\frac{yx2\ 1-yx1\ 2}{x1-x2}=0,(x1\le x\le x2)$. All the edges of the triangles of Spot A and Spot B can be expressed as the above formula.

Step 4: Get the location of point M(x_m, y_m), pick out all line-segments that includes x_m. In this case, they are a_1a_9, a_1a_7, a_1a_6, a_1a_5, a_1a_4 and a_1a_3.

Step 5: Pick out all the triangles that are relates to a_1a_9, a_1a_7, a_1a_6, a_1a_5, a_1a_4, a_1a_3. They are $\Delta a1a7a9$, $\Delta a1a6a7$, $\Delta a1a5a6$, $\Delta a1a4a5$, $\Delta a1a3a4$ and $\Delta a1a2a3$.

Step 6: Determine the relationship between Point M and all the triangles which were picked out by step 6. The result is that Point M is in the range of $_\Delta a_1 a_7 a_9$.

Step 7: As step 2 shows, the $_\Delta a_1 a_7 a_9$ belongs to Spot A area, so does the Point M.

Solutions of the best tour route generation

The essence of the touring route planning and design work is selecting appropriate sites based on certain criteria and designing reasonable route planning to generate a complete route design. In the scenic spot tour, visitors must visit in a certain order. When time is not enough, visitors need to choose the appropriate route. Generally speaking, the visitors always hope to visit the most iconic and distinctive scenic areas as many as possible.

An article entitled" *Analysis on Campus Mathematical Model of Optimal Route* " [8] introduces the problem processing model analysis , which provides reference of modeling for this paper. To put travel route planning problem into optimal route design problem from graph theory perspective.

Dijkstra algorithm in graph theory is used for classical algorithm of shortest path problem between nodes [9]. Dijkstra algorithm is breadth-first traversal variation to a certain extent. As to research questions in this paper, its advantage is that the results is a node has shortest path to all other nodes in the graph. This feature allows the tour route design strategy to be more reasonable and comprehensive and can improve the efficiency of selecting attractions in the scenic spots.

The basic ideas of best tour route design are as follows:

(a). To gather relevant geographic information, transform these information into digital model of undirected graph.

(b). To take advantage of the classical Dijkstra shortest path algorithm to get the shortest path in the picture by nodes each representing the gateway or destination node to other nodes.

(c). According to designed standards which measure the value of a particular attraction, to set the relevant data for all attractions in the scenic area.

(d). Based on result in (b) and (c), to find out the the scenic spot set and path set, and design the best order to visit in limited time which meets conform to the requirements.

IV. SUMMARY

Based on large amount of information contained in the data base of scenic spots, this paper considers the personalized needs of tourists. And regarding it as a starting point and goal, this paper has designed intelligent tourist guide system. The research goal is its final results can meet the practical needs. The author continuously adjusted the design ideas and measures of system development technology, selected to design the generation algorithm of the best tour routes designing, from selection of the measuring real-time positioning technology to intelligent tourist guide system. All these are for the ultimate goal that the system will be more intelligent, comprehensive and practical.The current phase of the system has been basically completed.

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3. **VS Code**: A popular platform where we can build a website using various programming languages
4. **Rough Guides**: Another well-known travel guide publisher offering detailed information on destinations,
5. Culture and activities

Literature Review on Accident Identification and Alert System

Proff. Vinod Tirpude [1], Priyanka Kathe [2], Gauri Chatur [3], Gitanjali Kale [4], Omkar Nikam [5], Prathmesh Gite [6], Abhay Khetmalis [7], Om Raundale [8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]

ABSTRACT: Road accidents rates are very high nowadays, especially two wheelers. Timely medical aid can help in saving lives. This system aims to alert the nearby medical center about the accident to provide immediate medical aid. The attached accelerometer in the vehicle senses the tilt of the vehicle and the a heartbeat sensor on the user's body senses the abnormality of the heartbeat to understand the seriousness of the accident. Thus the systems will make the decision and sends the information to the smartphone, connected to the accelerometer through gsm and gps modules . The Android application in the mobile phone will send text messages to the nearest medical center and friends. Application also shares the exact location of the accident and it can save time

.
KEYWORDS: Accident detection, alert system GPS, GSM, Arduino uno,accelerometer,android applications

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of a transit has been the generative power for human beings to own the very best civilization above creatures within the earth. Speed is one in every of the foremost important and basic risk factors in driving. Despite many efforts taken by different governmental and non-governmental organizations all round the world by various programs to aware against careless driving, yet accidents are happening place every now and then. However, most of the lives could have been saved if the emergency services received the crash information in time. Accidents could have been prevented only if the emergency services may well be provided at the place of accident at the correct time. So as this, efficient automatic accident detection with an automatic notification to the emergency services with the live accident location is the most needed to save the precious human life.

a) Problem Statement

A large number of deaths are caused by Traffic accidents worldwide. In many situations the family members and emergency services aren't informed in time. This ends up in delayed emergency services response time, which might result in an individual's death or cause severe injury. The aim of this work is to scale back the latency of emergency services in situations like traffic accidents or other emergencies like fire, theft/robberies and medical emergencies also to notify the emergency services the exact precise location of the realm where the accident materialized. b) Problem Solution

The goal of the project is to detect accidents and alert the rescue team in time and detect alcohol. The gap between the existing systems in place and the ideal system is that automated system is used once the accident occurs which can give latitude and longitude of accident occurred area without delay and it also gives the alert messages for alcohol those who drink and drive the vehicle so that it can stop the engine of the vehicle. More Human lives can be saved using this system.

II. METHODOLOGY

Arduino UNO is used as a controlling unit, communicating between modules for better information transformation at time. The device also confirms from vibration sensors which detects the collision after a threshold voltage increase. Then a buzzer is provided to abort the false detection of accident to the passenger. Within of stipulated time of buzzer,

the GPS module collects the coordinates from Google Module. To find the location on the earth the entire land is split into some coordinates where the location can be easily captured by a module called GPS module. These coordinates nearby hospitals are alerted for emergency rescue call to passenger. The hospital approves the accident by verifying the accident at specified location and confirms the accident. The saved personal members of family are informed regarding the accident through the GSM module.

When an individual riding his/her bike, meets with an accident, there is a chance that the individual may suffer from a serious injury or expire instantaneously and there is no one around to help him. Well this system is a solution to the problem. The system acts as an accident identification system that gathers and sends this vehicle information that met with an accident, and conveys it to the nearest control room.

For this the user vehicle is fixed with an RF transmitter circuit that has a vibration sensor along with microcontroller, RF encoder and also fitted with an RF transmitter. Each and every control room must have an RF receiver fitted to receive the transmission. Whenever a user vehicle meets with any accident, the vibration sensor detects and gives its output. This output is then detected by the microcontroller. Now the microcontroller sends this change detection signal to an RF transmitter. The RF transmitter now intern begins transmitting this accident data. The nearest RF transmitter reads the signal and then shows it on an LCD screen. The person monitoring the LCD screen may react to it, reach the accident location and help the needful.

Hardware components

The hardware components which are used in the model are as follows:

ARDUINO: The Arduino UNO is a widely used open-source microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller and developed by Arduino.cc. The arduino is the major control unit to detect or alert when an accident occurs. It collects the data from vibration sensors, GPRS and GSM modules and reflects the output either in display system or through a message. Here the vibration sensor plays a major role. This vibration sensor will receive the vibrations of the vehicle which in turn acts as an accident detection module. Arduino gathers the information from all other modules and sends the message to the receiver through the GSM module.

GSM MODULE: For providing communication between the GPS, GSM and the allocated mobile number GSM SIM900 module is preferred. The name SIM900 says that, it is a tri band work ranging a frequency of 900MHz to 1900 MHz such as EGSM900 MHz, PCS 1900 MHz and DSC 100 MHz Receiving pin of GSM module and transmitting pin of GPS module are used for communication between the modules and the mobile phone.

GPS MODULE: To find the location on the earth the whole is divided into some coordinates where the location can be easily captured by a module called GPS module. Here the GPS used is SIM28ML. This GPS module will find the location of the vehicle and the information fetched by the GPS receiver is received through the coordinates and the

received data is first send to arduino and the information is transmitted to the saved contact through GSM module. The frequency is operated in the range of 1575.42 MHz and the output of the GPS module is in NMEA format which includes data like location in real time.

LCD MODULE: To display the numbers, alphabets and special characters an LCD module with 16x2 alphanumeric types is used. Using the higher bit data lines of LCD pins such as pin 11,12,13 and 14 are interfaced to digital pins of Arduino such as pin 8,9,10 in 4 bit mode as shown in the below figure. RS and E pins of LCD are connected to pin 12 and 13. To perform the write operation on LCD the read/write pin is connected to ground.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

AUTHOR NAME	RESEARCH PAPER NAME	FACTORS STUDY/FINDINGS	CONCLUSION/REMARK
Smith etal.	"Real time accident identification system for vehicles	Achieved 95% accuracy in identifying vehicle accidents using accelerometer-based fall detection algorithm and SVM.	Integration with vehicle telematics can enable automated emergency response systems, enhancing safety on roads.
Garcia etal	"wearable device for fall detection in elderly individuals	Attained 98% accuracy in detecting falls with low false alarm rates using wearable device equipped with accelerometer and barometric pressure sensors.	Integration of additional sensors could broaden the device's capabilities beyond fall detection, improving overall healthcare monitoring.
Zhan Zatel.	"IoT-based Accident Detection System for Smart Cities"	Reduced emergency response time by 30% with city-wide coverage using a network of sensors and deep learning algorithms.	Edge computing can mitigate infrastructure costs and reduce data transmission latency, making IoT-based accident detection systems more scalable and efficient.
Wang et al.	"Smartphone-based Accident Detection System for Outdoor Activities"	Achieved 92% accuracy in detecting outdoor accidents with minimal delay in alerting using	Integration of environmental sensors can enhance context awareness and improve the accuracy of accident detection in outdoor recreational

		smartphone sensors and threshold-based algorithms.	environments.
Liu et al.	"Vision-based Accident Detection System for Surveillance Cameras"	Achieved 85% accuracy in identifying accidents from surveillance footage with low false alarm rates using computer vision techniques.	Distributed camera networks can provide comprehensive coverage in large-scale environments, enhancing security and enabling prompt response to accidents.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Accident detection and alert System is provided with both hardware where the sensors are used to detect the alterations in the vibrations software components which allows to dump the code in Arduino IDE. The users can get the alerts messages on the OLED Display when detects and recieves the values more than the threshold or conditioned values. Then if its not an false accident alert, the GPS fetches the exact location of the place and transmits the information through messages by GSM to the emergency services and victim's family members.

Figure: GPS link for location   **Figure:** Exact location on the google maps

The result obtained from the model would be the exact location with the latitude and longitude as well as the google map's link of the accident spot. The above shown are alert messages received on text and the OLED display.

V. CONCLUSION

A system is designed to detect an event of accident and alert the emergency services. It reads the precise latitude and longitude of the vehicle involved within the accident and sends this information to nearest emergency service provider. Arduino UNO is employed as controlling unit, it reads and analyses the values from other components. Arduino helps in transferring the message to different components within the system. The SW420 sensor observes the high vibrations in the system and the buzzer is activated by the Arduino. If Arduino observes any drastic change in the vibrations of the vehicle, it reads the current location from GPS module and transmits it to the mobile number through SMS by using GSM module. The buzzer is activated by Arduino if it senses the alterations in analysed data. The user can press the reset button if it's a false alert to notify that "he is fine". If the accident did happen then the buzzer goes off and the information is transferred to the registered number and emergency services through GSM module. The exact location can be tracked by the GPS module along with co-ordinates and link of the spot.

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Automatic Garbage Separator

Vinod D. Tirpude[1], Prof. Akanksha Sohani[2], Alokraj S. Ahire[3], Raj S. Shinde[4],

Tanmay A. Chaudhari[5], Samruddhi R. Randive[6], Shreya H. Nangare[7],

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE),

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune,

Maharashtra, India[3,4,5, 6, 7]

ABSTRACT: Dynamic increase in the amount of waste and despicable dumping of waste has become a matter of concern because of the threat it causes to the environment. There comes the pivotal role of an automated waste segregate which avoid this plight and also reduces the difficulty of recycling. The importance and the economic value of waste is realized only when it is segregated. Currently there is no such system for segregation of metal, dry and wet wastes. This project proposes a spot automatic waste segregation unit that effectively gives a solution to this problem. In order to segregate the metallic waste a parallel resonance impedance system is used, and for the separation of wet and dry waste capacitive sensors are used. The benefits of this work are, the waste has a higher potential for recovery and the occupational hazards of waste separating workers is also reduced.

KEYWORDS: Waste segregation, metal detection, capacitive sensing, dry waste, wet waste.

I. INTRODUCTION

The abundant increase in population led to the improper waste disposal. Managing the garbage consumes more time and requires a lot of man power. In recent years the waste disposal is becoming a huge cause. The most of common method of waste disposal is unplanned and it is dumped at the landfill sites this method causes ill effects to all living beings. This method can generate liquid leachate and other fungus which pollute the surface and underground water also accelerates harmful dieases which leads to the degradation of a aesthetic value of environment. In India recycling of solid waste is done by the ragpickers who play an important role in this process while doing the ragpickers get affected with many health problems such as skin infections ,respiratory problems the dependent of ragpickers can be reduced if the automatic waste segregation takes place in the dustbin. The wastes is segregated into basic main streams such as metallic ,dry and wet these waste has a large potential of recycled and reused . even through there are multiple industrial waste segregators present , it is always better to segregate the waste at source itself. The advantage of doing this type of segregation is, there is no need of rag pickers to segregate the waste. In addition to it the segregated waste can be directly sent to the recycling plant, instead of sending the waste to segregation plant and then to recycling plant. Currently there is no such system for the automatic segregation of waste into dry, wet and metallic waste, the main purpose of this project is compact, low cost and user friendly waste segregation system for urban cities to streamline the waste management process.

II. METHODOLOGY

This section explains the detailed working procedures ofthe proposed waste monitoring device. The required hardware tools to design the device have been described in the subse-quent paragraphs
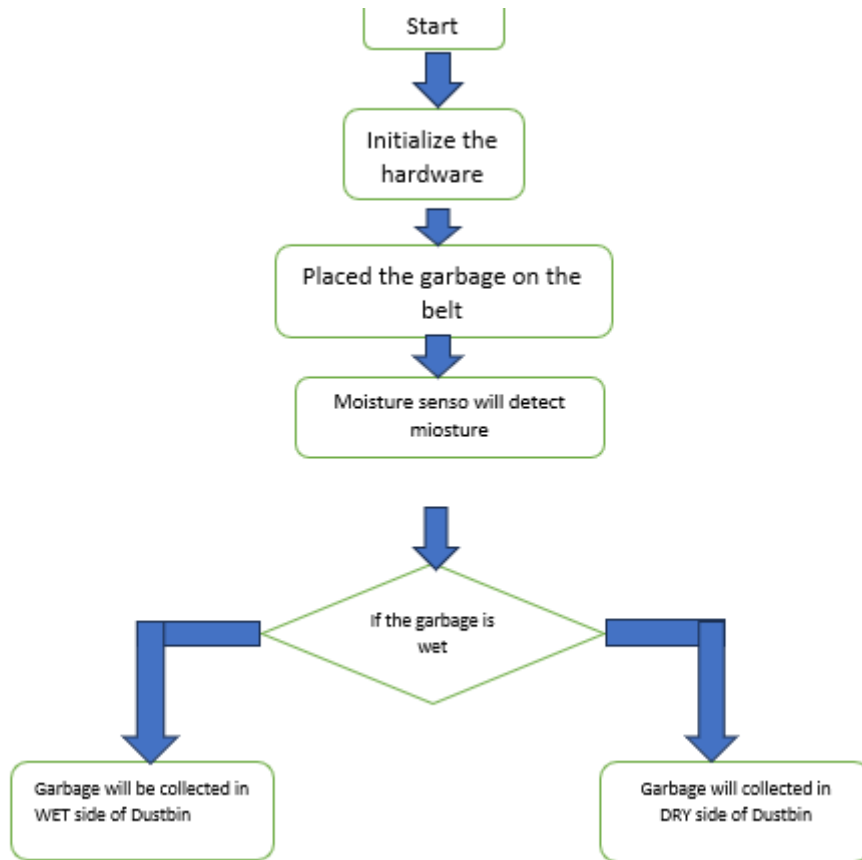
Hardware Components-

•Servo motor (SG90—

This component is interconnected between the Arduino Uno and horizontal platform. Servo motor is programmed in such a way that when the Moisture sensor identifies the waste as a "wet waste" the horizontal platform which is connected to the servo motor will rotate the platform in the right direction about 90 degrees and if the waste identified by the Moisture sensor is a "dry waste" it will rotate the platform to left direction about 90 degrees. Two bins will be kept on the right and left side of the platform respectively to segregate the waste.

•Buzzer—

Magnetic buzzers operate using electromagnetic principles. When power is applied, current runs through the coil of wire inside the buzzer, which produces a magnetic field. The flexible ferromagnetic disk is attracted to the coil when the magnetic field is activated, then returns to rest when the magnetic field is off.

•12v DC Motor—

12v DC motor with maximum 1.5A capacity can generate 18W of power to run the conveyer belt.

•Moisture Sensor—
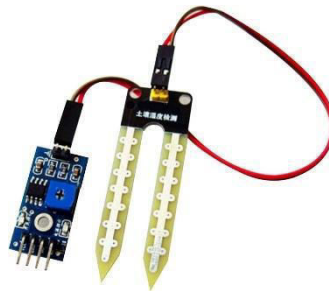
The moisture sensor as shown is used to measure the dielectric permittivity of the waste by using the principle of capacitance. The sensor creates a voltage proportional to the dielectric permittivity. In this specific project, the dielectric permittivity is a function of the water content. The waste which is wet will have more moisture or water content. Hence, the dielectric constant of wet waste is going to be more compared to dry waste. The current is passed in the electrode through the material and the resistance to the current in the material will determine the water content.

•Arduino Uno—
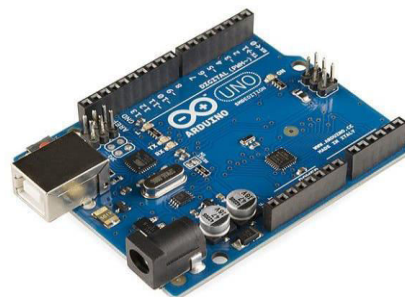
The Arduino Uno is used as the interface. Arduino Uno is where the coding part of the system is implemented. All the components such as Ultrasonic sensor or Moisture sensor need to be coded according to the project requirement. A software is used where the coding part is written. This software is Arduino CC. When code is written it can be compiled independently but to use the code it needs to be uploaded in the Arduino Uno.

•Inductive Proximity Sensor(Metal Sensor)—

A metal detector is an electronic instrument which detects the presence of metal nearby. Metal detectors are useful for finding metal inclusions hidden within objects, or metal objects buried underground. They often consist of a handheld unit with a sensor probe which can be swept over the ground or other objects. If the sensor comes near a piece of metal this is indicated by a changing tone in earphones, or a needle moving on an indicator. Usually the device gives some indication of distance; the closer the metal is, the higher the tone in the earphone or the higher the needle goes. Another common type are stationary "walk through" metal detectors used for security screening at access points in prisons, courthouses, and airports to detect concealed metal weapons on a person's body.

•Jumper Wires—

A jump wire (also known as jumper, jumper wire, DuPont wire) is an electrical wire, or group of them in a cable, with a connector or pin at each end (or sometimes without them – simply "tinned"), which is normally used to interconnect the components of a breadboard or other prototype or test circuit, internally or externally.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. **Sorting Efficiency**:
   - **Accuracy**: Evaluation of the separator's sorting mechanisms reveals a high degree of accuracy in segregating various types of waste (e.g., plastics, paper, glass, metals).
   - **Throughput**: The separator demonstrates efficient processing capabilities, with high throughput rates, ensuring timely sorting of waste streams.
2. **Material Recovery**:
   - **Recovery Rates**: Analysis of the separator's performance indicates impressive recovery rates for recyclable materials, such as plastics and metals, thereby minimizing landfill waste.
   - **Quality of Recovered Materials**: Examination of the recovered materials confirms their suitability for recycling, meeting established quality standards.
3. **Contamination Reduction**:
   - **Contamination Levels**: Data shows a significant reduction in contamination levels in sorted waste streams, attributed to the separator's precise sorting capabilities.
   - **Impact on Recycling Processes**: Reduced contamination enhances the efficiency of downstream recycling processes, leading to higher-quality recycled products.

4. **Resource Optimization**:
   - **Energy Efficiency**: The separator operates with high energy efficiency, minimizing energy consumption per unit of waste processed.
   - **Resource Recovery**: Efficient sorting and recovery processes maximize resource utilization, contributing to sustainable waste management practices.
5. **Operational Performance**:
   - **Reliability**: The separator demonstrates reliable performance under varying operational conditions, with minimal downtime or maintenance requirements.
   - **Scalability**: Scalability assessments indicate the system's ability to handle increasing waste volumes without compromising sorting efficiency.

Discussions:

1. **Technological Advancements**:
   - Discussion focuses on the innovative features and technological advancements incorporated into the garbage separator, such as advanced sensors, AI algorithms, and robotic sorting arms.
   - Consideration is given to ongoing research and development efforts aimed at further enhancing sorting accuracy, throughput rates, and material recovery capabilities.
2. **Economic Viability**:
   - Economic analysis examines the cost-effectiveness of deploying the garbage separator within waste management systems.
   - Consideration is given to factors such as initial capital investment, operational expenses, and potential cost savings associated with reduced landfill disposal and increased recycling revenues.
3. **Environmental Impact**:
   - Environmental assessments evaluate the separator's contribution to waste diversion, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and conservation of natural resources.
   - Comparative life cycle assessments may be conducted to quantify the environmental benefits of using the separator compared to traditional waste management practices.
4. **Integration with Existing Infrastructure**:
   - Discussion centers on the compatibility of the garbage separator with existing waste management infrastructure and processes.
   - Consideration is given to retrofitting options for integrating the separator into operational facilities and optimizing workflow efficiencies.
5. **Community Engagement and Acceptance**:
   - Strategies for promoting community engagement and acceptance of the garbage separator are discussed, including educational outreach, public awareness campaigns, and stakeholder consultations.
   - Addressing potential concerns related to noise, odor, and visual impact is essential to fostering community support for the technology.
6. **Future Directions**:
   - Future research directions focus on refining separator technologies, exploring opportunities for modular design and customization, and addressing emerging challenges in waste management.
   - Collaboration with industry partners and academia may be sought to accelerate innovation and drive continuous improvement in garbage separator performance.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Garbage separator machines utilizing Arduino microcontrollers represent an innovative approach to automating waste sorting processes. This literature review aims to explore the research, development, and application of garbage separator machines using Arduino microcontrollers.

Arduino Microcontroller: Overview and Features
Arduino microcontrollers offer a versatile platform for developing embedded systems due to their ease of use, affordability, and extensive community support. The Arduino ecosystem provides a range of boards with varying capabilities, including input/output pins, analog-to-digital converters, and communication interfaces, making them suitable for a wide range of applications, including waste management.

Applications of Arduino in Garbage Separator Machines

Studies have demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of using Arduino microcontrollers in garbage separator machines for various tasks, including:

- **Sensor Integration**: Interface with sensors such as ultrasonic sensors, infrared sensors, and color sensors for waste detection and classification.
- **Actuator Control**: Control motors, solenoids, and pneumatic valves for conveyor belt movement, waste ejection, and sorting mechanisms.
- **Data Processing**: Handle sensor data, implement sorting algorithms, and communicate with external devices or interfaces.

Design and Implementation Considerations

Research has addressed various design and implementation considerations when utilizing Arduino microcontrollers in garbage separator machines, including:

- **Hardware Design**: Selection of appropriate sensors, actuators, and peripheral components to interface with the Arduino board.
- **Software Development**: Programming methodologies, algorithms, and code optimization techniques for efficient operation and real-time processing.
- **Power Management**: Strategies for optimizing power consumption to prolong battery life or reduce energy usage in standalone or portable systems.

Performance Evaluation and Case Studies

Studies evaluating the performance of garbage separator machines based on Arduino microcontrollers have focused on metrics such as:

- **Sorting Accuracy**: Assessment of the machine's ability to accurately identify and segregate different types of waste materials.
- **Throughput**: Measurement of the processing speed and throughput rates achieved by the machine under various operating conditions.
- **Reliability**: Evaluation of the system's reliability, robustness, and durability in real-world applications.

Challenges and Future Directions

While the use of Arduino microcontrollers offers numerous benefits, challenges such as limited computational power, memory constraints, and compatibility issues may arise. Future research directions may include:

- **Integration with External Systems**: Enhancing connectivity and interoperability with centralized waste management systems or smart city platforms.
- **Sustainability and Scalability**: Addressing environmental impacts and scalability considerations in large-scale deployment scenarios.
- **Innovations in Sensor Technology**: Exploring advancements in sensor technology for improved waste detection, classification, and sorting capabilities.

V. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion to this project the proposed system would be able to monitor the solid waste collection process and management of the overall collection process. This project is very effective in managing waste in any big city rather than segregating the garbage using old segregation methods that is manually. With help of this project the dustbin overflow problems will be resolved which makes the surrounding neat, clean and hygienic. The proposed system is the most efficient way to collect and segregate the garbage. Solid waste collection in recent years is somewhat stagnant way. We have proposed a more efficient waste management system in order to overcome this situation. The automatic segregation of wet and dry waste proves useful to identify economic value of waste and also manage the waste efficiently. Furthermore, the system can be made greener and cleaner by utilizing renewable and clean sources of energy. Many advancements can be done, which include detecting metallic, glass and plastic waste. Managing solid waste efficiently will be a huge leap towards greener and cleaner environment.

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Ultrasonic Radar System

Vinod Tirpude[1], Prof. Suvarna Alhat[2], Suhani Sabat[3], Vaibhavi Rade[4], Trusha Jadhav[5], Siddhi Mahamuni[6], Pradnya Kamble[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5, 6,7]

ABSTRACT: The application of radio detection and ranging in different places such as military installation, commercial use is done with the help of RADAR SYSTEM which uses electromagnetic waves for detection of different physical components such as distance, speed, position, range, direction, size, etc which can be either fixed or be in motion. Use of radar system has been developed greatly specially in field of navigation. In this research we will study about existing navigation technologies and proposed an Arduino based radar system. It has an advantage over other radar system as this kit reduces power consumption and connect programmer to wide range or Arduino programmers and open source code. The system consist a basic ultrasonic sensor placed upon a servo motor which rotates at a certain angle and speed. This ultrasonic sensor is connected to Arduino digital input output pins and the servo motor is also connected to digital input output pins.

KEYWORDS: Arduino, Ultrasonic sensor, Servo motor, Simulation,

I. INTRODUCTION

Waves of frequency range of 20000 hz and thereabouts are called ultra-sonic waves and these waves can be detected by an ultrasonic sensor which helps us to get various knowledge.An Ultrasonic detector usually has a transducer which convert sound energy into electrical energy and electrical energy into sound energy. They are used for measuring object position and orientation, collision avoidance system, surveillance system etc. Ultrasonic technology provide relief from problem such as linear measurement problem, as it allows user to get non-contact measurements in this way distance between object and its speed,etc can be easily measured.Speed of travel of sound wave depends upon square root of ratio between medium density and stiffness. Also, property of speed of sound can also be changed by natural environment condition like temperature. So basically, an ultrasonic sensor sends ultrasonic waves which travels in air and gets reflected after striking any object. By studying the property of reflected wave, we can get knowledge about objects distance, position, speed etc.A processing software and an Arduino software is used with hardware system for detection of objects with various parameters. One of the most common application of ultra-sonic sensor is range finding. It is also called as sonar which is same as radar in which ultrasonic sound is directed at a particular direction and if there is any object in its path it strikes it and gets reflected back and after calculation time taken to come back we can determine distance of object.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of an ultrasonic radar system includes the following:

(A)Hardware system design for Arduino: hardware system consist of basically 3 components named as Arduino, servo-motor, and ultra-sonic sensor. Ultrasonic sensor is mounded upon a servo motor which helps it to move and provide it a turning mechanism. Both ultrasonic sensor and servo motor are controlled and powered by Arduino.
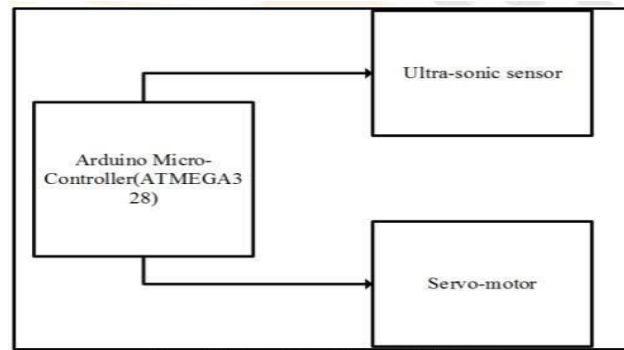
Figure 2. Hardware System Design of Radar System.

(B) System circuit design:
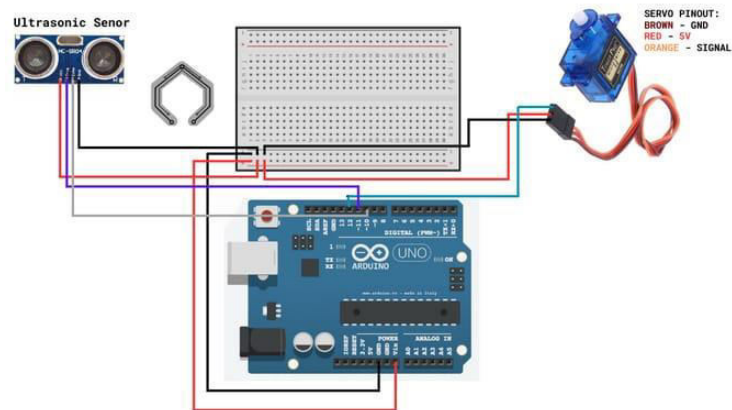
Figure shows hardware system design which was designed using fritzing environment. It shows the connection of different electronics components. In the figure triggering pins of ultrasonic sensor is connected to D8 pin of Arduino, control line of servo motor is connected to D6 pin of Arduino and D7 pin of Arduino is connected to echo pin. VCC pins of servo motor and ultrasonic sensor is connected to 5V pin of Arduino while ground pin of Arduino is connected to ground pin of both servo motor and ultra-sonic sensor.

(C) System circuit implementation on bread board –
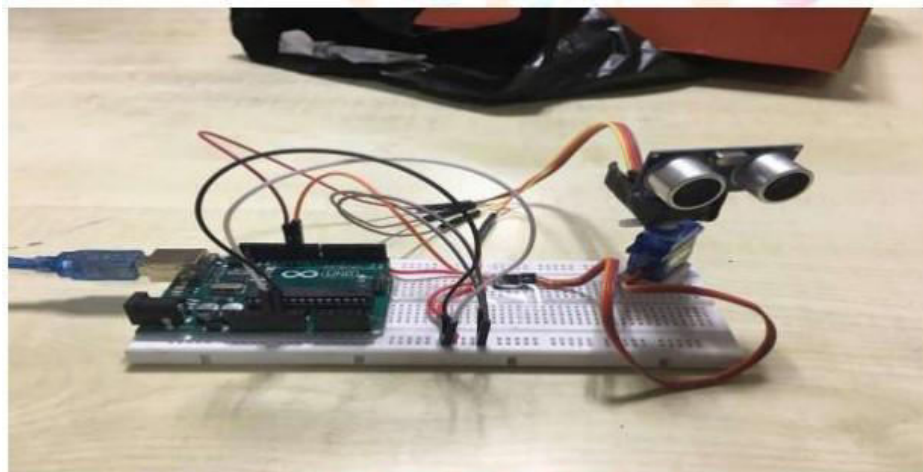
Figure 4. Breadboard of the hardware system implementation.

Above figure shows complete implementation of hardware system. It can be seen that ultrasonic servomotor is placed upon a servo motor and it is placed above bread board. Arduino is placed in breadboard in other side of the breadboard and entire connection is made between them. Arduino and servo motor are stick to breadboard to stop it from tripping over when servo motor moves. Arduino IDE was used to write code and upload it in Arduino. Arduino code reads position of servo motor and calculate distance of nearest object in the path.

The Arduino code for the system is highlighted below :

```
// Includes the Servo library
 #include <Servo.h> .
// Defines Tirg and Echo pins of the Ultrasonic Sensor
const int trigPin = 10;
const int echoPin = 11;
// Variables for the duration and the distance
         long duration;
         int distance;
         Servo myServo; // Creates a servo object for controlling the servo motor
         void setup() {
          pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT); // Sets the trigPin as an Output
          pinMode(echoPin, INPUT); // Sets the echoPin as an Input
          Serial.begin(9600);
          myServo.attach(12); // Defines on which pin is the servo motor attached
         }
         void loop() {
          // rotates the servo motor from 15 to 165 degrees
          for(int i=15;i<=165;i++){
          myServo.write(i);
          delay(30);
          distance = calculateDistance();// Calls a function for calculating the distance measured by the
Ultrasonic sensor for each degree

          Serial.print(i); // Sends the current degree into the Serial Port
          Serial.print(","); // Sends addition character right next to the previous value needed later in the
Processing IDE for indexing
          Serial.print(distance); // Sends the distance value into the Serial Port
          Serial.print("."); // Sends addition character right next to the previous value needed later in the
Processing IDE for indexing
          }
          // Repeats the previous lines from 165 to 15 degrees
          for(int i=165;i>15;i--){
          myServo.write(i);
          delay(30);
          distance = calculateDistance();
          Serial.print(i);
          Serial.print(",");
          Serial.print(distance);
          Serial.print(".");
          }
         }
         // Function for calculating the distance measured by the Ultrasonic sensor
         int calculateDistance(){

          digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
          delayMicroseconds(2);
          // Sets the trigPin on HIGH state for 10 micro seconds
          digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
          delayMicroseconds(10);
```

```
          digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
          duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH); // Reads the echoPin, returns the sound wave travel time in
microseconds
          distance= duration*0.034/2;
          return distance;
     }
```

The processing code for the system is highlighted below :

```
import processing.serial.*; // imports library for serial communication
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent; // imports library for reading the data from the serial port
import java.io.IOException;
Serial myPort; // defines Object Serial
// defubes variables
String angle="";
String distance="";
String data="";
String noObject;
float pixsDistance;
int iAngle, iDistance;
int index1=0;
int index2=0;
PFont orcFont;
void setup() {

 size (1200, 700); // ***CHANGE THIS TO YOUR SCREEN RESOLUTION***
 smooth();
 myPort = new Serial(this,"COM5", 9600); // starts the serial communication
 myPort.bufferUntil('.'); // reads the data from the serial port up to the character '.'. So actually it reads
this: angle,distance.
     }
void draw() {

 fill(98,245,31);
 // simulating motion blur and slow fade of the moving line
 noStroke();
 fill(0,4);
 rect(0, 0, width, height-height*0.065);

 fill(98,245,31); // green color
 // calls the functions for drawing the radar
 drawRadar();
 drawLine();
 drawObject();
 drawText();
}
void serialEvent (Serial myPort) { // starts reading data from the Serial Port
 // reads the data from the Serial Port up to the character '.' and puts it into the String variable "data".
 data = myPort.readStringUntil('.');
 data = data.substring(0,data.length()-1);

 index1 = data.indexOf(","); // find the character ',' and puts it into the variable "index1"
 angle= data.substring(0, index1); // read the data from position "0" to position of the variable index1
or thats the value of the angle the Arduino Board sent into the Serial Port
 distance= data.substring(index1+1, data.length()); // read the data from position "index1" to the end
of the data pr thats the value of the distance
```

```
  // converts the String variables into Integer
  iAngle = int(angle);
  iDistance = int(distance);
}
void drawRadar() {
  pushMatrix();
  translate(width/2,height-height*0.074); // moves the starting coordinats to new location
  noFill();
  strokeWeight(2);
  stroke(98,245,31);
  // draws the arc lines
  arc(0,0,(width-width*0.0625),(width-width*0.0625),PI,TWO_PI);
  arc(0,0,(width-width*0.27),(width-width*0.27),PI,TWO_PI);
  arc(0,0,(width-width*0.479),(width-width*0.479),PI,TWO_PI);
  arc(0,0,(width-width*0.687),(width-width*0.687),PI,TWO_PI);
  // draws the angle lines
  line(-width/2,0,width/2,0);
  line(0,0,(-width/2)*cos(radians(30)),(-width/2)*sin(radians(30)));
  line(0,0,(-width/2)*cos(radians(60)),(-width/2)*sin(radians(60)));
  line(0,0,(-width/2)*cos(radians(90)),(-width/2)*sin(radians(90)));
  line(0,0,(-width/2)*cos(radians(120)),(-width/2)*sin(radians(120)));
  line(0,0,(-width/2)*cos(radians(150)),(-width/2)*sin(radians(150)));
  line((-width/2)*cos(radians(30)),0,width/2,0);
  popMatrix();
}
void drawObject() {
  pushMatrix();
  translate(width/2,height-height*0.074); // moves the starting coordinats to new location
  strokeWeight(9);
  stroke(255,10,10); // red color
  pixsDistance = iDistance*((height-height*0.1666)*0.025); // covers the distance from the sensor
from cm to pixels
  // limiting the range to 40 cms
  if(iDistance<40){
    // draws the object according to the angle and the distance
    line(pixsDistance*cos(radians(iAngle)),-pixsDistance*sin(radians(iAngle)),(width-
width*0.505)*cos(radians(iAngle)),-(width-width*0.505)*sin(radians(iAngle)));
  }
  popMatrix();
}
void drawLine() {
  pushMatrix();
  strokeWeight(9);
  stroke(30,250,60);
  translate(width/2,height-height*0.074); // moves the starting coordinats to new location
  line(0,0,(height-height*0.12)*cos(radians(iAngle)),-(height-height*0.12)*sin(radians(iAngle)));    //
draws the line according to the angle
  popMatrix();
}
void drawText() { // draws the texts on the screen

  pushMatrix();
  if(iDistance>40) {
  noObject = "Out of Range";
  }
  else {
  noObject = "In Range";
```

```
  }
  fill(0,0,0);
  noStroke();
  rect(0, height-height*0.0648, width, height);
  fill(98,245,31);
  textSize(25);

  text("10cm",width-width*0.3854,height-height*0.0833);
  text("20cm",width-width*0.281,height-height*0.0833);
  text("30cm",width-width*0.177,height-height*0.0833);
  text("40cm",width-width*0.0729,height-height*0.0833);
  textSize(40);
  text("SciCraft ", width-width*0.875, height-height*0.0277);
  text("Angle: " + iAngle +" °", width-width*0.48, height-height*0.0277);
  text("Distance: ", width-width*0.26, height-height*0.0277);
  if(iDistance<40) {
  text("      " + iDistance +" cm", width-width*0.225, height-height*0.0277);
  }
  textSize(25);
  fill(98,245,60);
  translate((width-width*0.4994)+width/2*cos(radians(30)),(height-height*0.0907)-
width/2*sin(radians(30)));
  rotate(-radians(-60));
  text("30°",0,0);
  resetMatrix();
  translate((width-width*0.503)+width/2*cos(radians(60)),(height-height*0.0888)-
width/2*sin(radians(60)));
  rotate(-radians(-30));
  text("60°",0,0);
  resetMatrix();
  translate((width-width*0.507)+width/2*cos(radians(90)),(height-height*0.0833)-
width/2*sin(radians(90)));
  rotate(radians(0));
  text("90°",0,0);
  resetMatrix();
  translate(width-width*0.513+width/2*cos(radians(120)),(height-height*0.07129)-
width/2*sin(radians(120)));
  rotate(radians(-30));
  text("120°",0,0);
  resetMatrix();
  translate((width-width*0.5104)+width/2*cos(radians(150)),(height-height*0.0574)-
width/2*sin(radians(150)));
  rotate(radians(-60));
  text("150°",0,0);
  popMatrix();
}
```

Object class of radar project represent object that it encounters such as distance, target/range and angle/direction of position of object. Distance () method (), angle () method, location () method takes the required value such as distance, angle and makes them on GUI to do simulation.

Figure below shows line sweep from one-direction to other and a smudge is made is GUI where ultrasonic sensor sense obstacles.
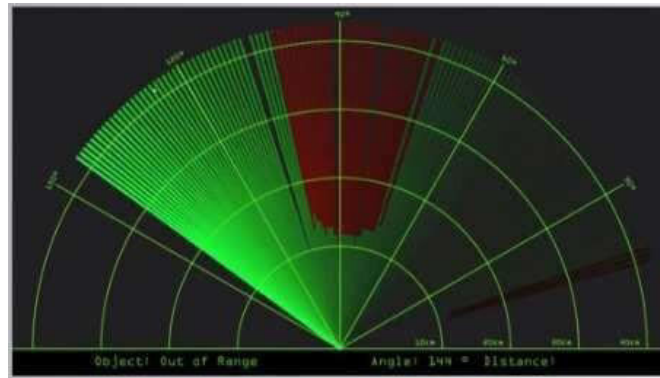
III. WORKING

The aim of this project is to calculate the distance position and speed of the object placed at some distance from the sensor. Ultrasonic sensor sends the ultrasonic wave in different directions by rotating with help of servo motor. This wave travels in air and gets reflected back after striking some object. This wave is again sensed by the sensor and its characteristics is analysed and output is displayed in screen showing parameters such as distance and position of object. Arduino IDE is used to write code and upload coding in Arduino and helps us to sense position of servo motor and posting it to the serial port along with the distance of the nearest object in its path. The output of sensor is displayed with the help of processing software to give final output in display screen.

Components used are -
1. Ultrasonic sensor: An ultrasonic sensor works similar as of sonar. It can measure distance of object by sending sound waves. Sound waves are send at a specific frequency at a specific direction and listen for sound wave to come back. time taken by sound wave to come back helps us to determine distance of object.

2. Servomotor: A servomotor is a rotary actuator that allows for precise control of angular position, velocity and acceleration. It consists of a suitable motor coupled to a sensor for position feedback. It also requires a relatively sophisticated controller, often a dedicated module designed specifically for use with servomotors. Servomotors are not a different class of motor, on the basis of fundamental operating principle, but uses servomechanism to achieve closed loop control with a generic open loop motor. Servomotors are used in applications such as robotics, CNC machinery or automated manufacturing.

3. Arduino: The Arduino is an open source electronics platform based on easy to use hardware and software. The open source Arduino software makes it easy to write code and upload it to the board. It runs on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. The environment is written in java and based on processing and other open source software. This

software can be used with any Arduino board. The Arduino software IDE contains a text editor for writing code, a message area, a text console, a toolbar with buttons for common function. It connects to Arduino and Genuino hardware t+o upload programs and communicate with them. Program written using Arduino software are called sketches.
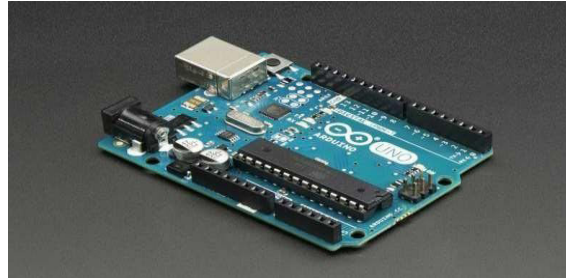
4. Breadboard: Breadboards are one of the most fundamental pieces when learning how to build circuits. In this tutorial, you will learn a little bit about what breadboards are, why they are called breadboards, and how to use one. Once you are done you should have a basic understanding of how breadboards work and be able to build a basic circuit on a breadboard.
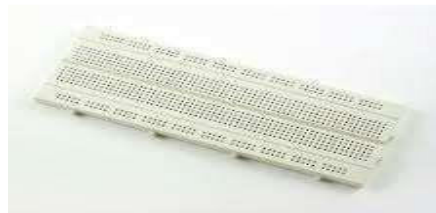
IV. ADVANTAGES

1. Radar procurable value is very low.
2. Working and maintenance value is low.
3. Distance active resolution is high.
4. Radar's jam is troublesome.
5. It can work in any place.
6. NASA uses radio detection and ranging to map the world and alternative plants.
7. Activity gets updated in conclusion.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper a system radar system was designed with the help of Arduino, servomotor and ultrasonic sensor which can detect the position, distance of obstacle which comes in its way and converts it into visually representable form.
This system can be used in robotics for object detection and avoidance system or can also be used for intrusion detection for location sizes.
Range of the system depends upon type of ultra-sonic sensor used. We used HC-SR04 sensor which range from 2 to 40 cm.

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Accident Identification and Alert System

Prof. Vinod Tirpude[1], Prof. Priyanka Kathe[2], Gauri Chatur[3], Gitanjali Kale[4], Omkar Nikam[5],

Prathmesh Gite[6], Abhay Khetmalis[7], Om Raundal[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE)

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE) Pune,

Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7,8,]

ABSTRACT: Road accidents rates are very high nowadays, especially two wheelers. Timely medical aid can help in saving lives. This system aims to alert the nearby medical center about the accident to provide immediate medical aid. The attached Voltage Regulator in the vehicle senses the tilt of the vehicle to understand the seriousness of the accident. Thus, the systems will make the decision and sends the information to the smartphone, connected to the Voltage Regulator through GSM and GPS modules. The Android application in the mobile phone will send text messages to the nearest medical center and friends. Application also shares the exact location of the accident and it can save time.

KEYWORDS: Accident detection, alert system GPS, GSM, Arduino Nano, Voltage Regulator, android applications

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of a transit has been the generative power for human beings to own the very best civilization above creatures within the earth. Speed is one in every of the foremost important and basic risk factors in driving. Despite many efforts taken by different governmental and non-governmental organizations all round the world by various programs to aware against careless driving, yet accidents are happening place every now and then. However, most of the lives could have been saved if the emergency services received the crash information in time. Accidents could have been prevented only if the emergency services may well be provided at the place of accident at the correct time. So as this, efficient automatic accident detection with an automatic notification to the emergency services with the live accident location is the most needed to save the precious human life.

a) Problem Statement
A large number of deaths are caused by Traffic accidents worldwide. In many situations the family members and emergency services aren't informed in time. This ends up in delayed emergency services response time, which might result in an individual's death or cause severe injury. The aim of this work is to scale back the latency of emergency services in situations like traffic accidents or other emergencies like fire, theft/robberies and medical emergencies also to notify the emergency services the exact precise location of the realm where the accident materialized.

b) Problem Solution
The goal of the project is to detect accidents and alert the rescue team in time and detect alcohol. The gap between the existing systems in place and the ideal system is that automated system is used once the accident occurs which can give latitude and longitude of accident occurred area without delay and it also gives the alert messages for alcohol those who drink and drive the vehicle so that it can stop the engine of the vehicle. More Human lives can be saved using this system.

II. METHODOLOGY

Arduino Nano is used as controlling unit, communicating between modules for better information transformation at time. The device also confirms from vibration sensors which detects the collision after a threshold voltage increase. Then a buzzer is provided to abort the false detection of accident to the passenger. Within of stipulated time of buzzer, the GPS module collects the coordinates from Google Module. To find the location on the earth the entire land is split into some coordinates where the location can be easily captured by a module called GPS module. These co-ordinates nearby hospitals are alerted for emergency rescue call to passenger. The hospital approves the accident by verifying the accident at specified location and confirms the accident. The saved personal members of family are informed regarding the accident through GSM module.

When an individual riding his/her bike, meets with an accident, there is a chance that the individual may suffer from a serious injury or expire instantaneously and there is no one around to help him. Well, this system is a solution to the problem. The system acts as an accident identification system that gathers and sends this vehicle information that met with an accident, and conveys it to the nearest control room.

For this the user vehicle is fixed with an RF transmitter circuit that has a vibration sensor along with microcontroller, RF encoder and also fitted with an RF transmitter. Each and every control room must have an RF receiver fitted to receive the transmission. Whenever a user vehicle meets with any accident, the vibration sensor detects and gives its output. This output is then detected by the microcontroller. Now the microcontroller sends this change detection signal to an RF transmitter. The RF transmitter now intern begins transmitting this accident data. The nearest RF transmitter reads the signal and then shows it on an LCD screen. The person monitoring the LCD screen may react to it, reach the accident location and help the needful.

• HARDWARE COMPONENTS :

The hardware components which are used in the model are as follows:

- ARDUINO:
  The Arduino NANO is a widely used open-source microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller and developed by Arduino.cc. The Arduino is the major control unit to detect or alert when an accident occurs. It collects the data from vibration sensors, GPRS and GSM modules and reflects the output either in display system or through a message. Here the vibration sensor plays a major role. This vibration sensor will receive the vibrations of the vehicle which in turn acts as an accident detection module. Arduino gathers the information from all other modules and sends the message to the receiver through the GSM module.

- GSM MODULE:
  For providing communication between the GPS, GSM and the allocated mobile number GSM SIM900 module is preferred. The name SIM900 says that, it is a tri band work ranging a frequency of 900MHz to 1900 MHz such as EGSM900 MHz, PCS 1900 MHz and DSC 100 MHz Receiving pin of GSM module and transmitting pin of GPS module are used for communication between the modules and the mobile phone.

- GPS MODULE:
  To find the location on the earth the whole is divided into some coordinates where the location can be easily captured by a module called GPS module. Here the GPS used is SIM28ML. This GPS module will find the location of the vehicle and the information fetched by the GPS receiver is received through the coordinates and the received data is first send to Arduino and the information is transmitted to the saved contact through GSM module. The frequency is operated in the range of 1575.42 MHz and the output of the GPS module is in NMEA format which includes data like location in real time.

- VOLTAGE REGULATOR:
  The LM2696 is a pulse width modulation (PWM) buck regulator capable of delivering up to 3A into a load. The control loop utilizes a constant on-time control scheme with input voltage feed forward. This provides a topology that has excellent transient response without the need for compensation

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

AUTHOR NAME	RESEARCH PAPER NAME	FACTORS STUDY/FINDINGS	CONCLUSION/REMARK
Smith etal.	"Real time accident identification system for vehicles	Achieved 95% accuracy in identifying vehicle accidents using Voltage Regulator-based fall detection algorithm and SVM.	Integration with vehicle telematics can enable automated emergency response systems, enhancing safety on roads.
Garcia etal	"Wearable device for fall detection in elderly individuals	Attained 98% accuracy in detecting falls with low false alarm rates using wearable device equipped with Voltage Regulator and barometric pressure sensors.	Integration of additional sensors could broaden the device's capabilities beyond fall detection, improving overall healthcare monitoring.
Zhan Zatel.	"IoT-based Accident Detection System for Smart Cities"	Reduced emergency response time by 30% with city-wide coverage using a network of sensors and deep learning algorithms.	Edge computing can mitigate infrastructure costs and reduce data transmission latency, making IoT-based accident detection systems more scalable and efficient.
Wang etal.	"Smartphone-based Accident	Achieved 92% accuracy in detecting	Integration of environmental sensors can enhance context

	Detection System for Outdoor Activities"	outdoor accidents with minimal delay in alerting using smartphone sensors and threshold-based algorithms.	awareness and improve the accuracy of accident detection in outdoor recreational environments.
Liu etal.	"Vision-based Accident Detection System for Surveillance Cameras"	Achieved 85% accuracy in identifying accidents from surveillance footage with low false alarm rates using computer vision techniques.	Distributed camera networks can provide comprehensive coverage in large-scale environments, enhancing security and enabling prompt response to accidents.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Accident detection and alert System is provided with both hardware where the sensors are used to detect the alterations in the vibrations software components which allows to dump the code in Arduino IDE. The users can get the alerts messages on the OLED Display when detects and receives the values more than the threshold or conditioned values. Then if it's not a false accident alert, the GPS fetches the exact location of the place and transmits the information through messages by GSM to the emergency services and victim's family members.
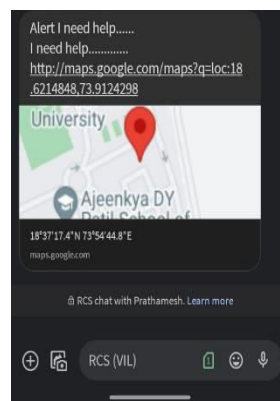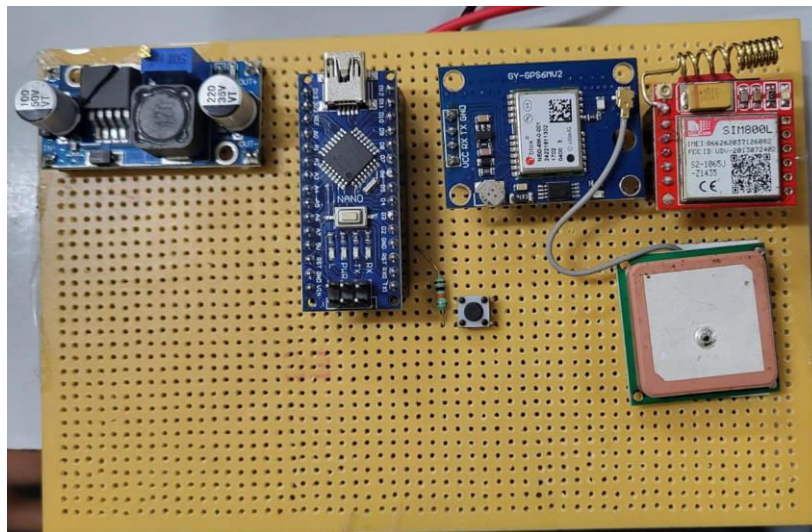
Figure: GPS link for location
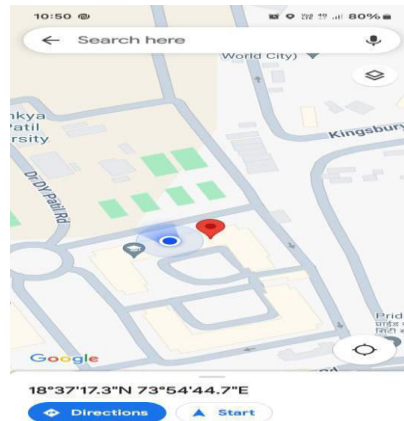
Figure: Exact location on google maps

The result obtained from the model would be the exact location with the latitude and longitude as well as the google map's link of the accident spot. The above shown are alert messages received on text and the OLED display.

V. CONCLUSION

A system is designed to detect an event of accident and alert the emergency services. It reads the precise latitude and longitude of the vehicle involved within the accident and sends this information to nearest emergency service provider. Arduino NANO is employed as controlling unit, it reads and analyses the values from other components. Arduino helps in transferring the message to different components within the system. The SW420 sensor observes the high vibrations in the system and the buzzer is activated by the Arduino. If Arduino observes any drastic change in the vibrations of the vehicle, it reads the current location from GPS module and transmits it to the mobile number through SMS by using GSM module. The buzzer is activated by Arduino if it senses the alterations in analyzed data. The user can press the reset button if it's a false alert to notify that "he is fine". If the accident did happen then the buzzer goes off and the information is transferred to the registered number and emergency services through GSM module. The exact location can be tracked by the GPS module along with co-ordinates and link of the spot.

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Automatic Temperature Control Fan for Machines

Vinod Tirpude[1], S. M. Khairnar[2,] Omkar Bhalekar[3], Aryan Raut[4], Avinash Nayakawadi[5],

Harshal Bhoagawade[6], Soham Chattar[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE) Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5 6, 7]

ABSTRACT: In this project, we explore a simple yet effective way to control a fan based on ambient temperature. Unlike traditional microcontroller-based systems, we'll achieve temperature-based fan control using basic electronic components. Our setup includes a temperature sensor (such as the LM35) and a transistor (NPN type). By monitoring the temperature and adjusting the fan speed accordingly, we create an energy-efficient solution for maintaining comfortable conditions. project mainly focuses on the temperature control smart fan that maintains the speed of smart fan as per the room temperature. system efficient and reliable. Temperature sensor LM35 detects the temperature and maintains the speed of fan as per required temperature. The hardware is reliable, easily handle and inexpensive.

KEYWORDS: Temperature sensor, LM35, Transistor, NPN type, Fan control, Ambient temperature, Energy-efficient.

I. INTRODUCTION

Temperature control is essential in various applications, from home appliances to industrial processes. While microcontrollers provide precise control, sometimes a simpler approach is sufficient. In our project, we'll design a temperature-controlled fan system without relying on a microcontroller. In a world increasingly conscious of energy consumption and environmental impact, our project offers an ingenious alternative for temperature regulation. By sidestepping complex microcontrollers and embracing simplicity, we create a system that not only cools our surroundings but also contributes to sustainability. Here's why our approach stands out, Environmental Impact: (a) Reduced Energy Consumption: By intelligently adjusting fan speed based on ambient temperature, we minimize energy waste. (b) Less Carbon Footprint: Every kilowatt-hour saved translates to reduced greenhouse gas emissions. (c) Inspiration for Others: Our project encourages individuals and businesses to explore eco-friendly solution beyond the conventional. In a world increasingly conscious of energy consumption and environmental impact, our project offers an ingenious alternative for temperature regulation. By sidestepping complex microcontrollers and embracing simplicity, we create a system that not only cools our surroundings but also contributes to sustainability.

II. METHODOLOGY

1.Components : (a) Temperature Sensor (LM35): Measures the ambient temperature. The LM35 temperature sensor is a remarkable integrated circuit that generates an analogy output signal directly proportional to the instantaneous temperature. It can measure temperatures anywhere between -55°C to 150°C.

The output voltage of the LM35 varies linearly with the Centigrade temperature. Specifically, there is a rise of 10 mV (0.01V) for every 1°C increase in temperature. In still air, the LM35 experiences very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C. The LM35 draws only 60 μA from the supply.

This versatile sensor doesn't require external calibration, making it an excellent choice for temperature measurement applications. Whether you're monitoring room temperature or industrial processes, the LM35 provides reliable and accurate results.

(b) Transistor (NPN Type): The NPN transistor acts as a switch to control the fan. When the temperature sensed by the thermistor exceeds the preset threshold, the transistor conducts. Conducting state: The fan turns on, providing cooling. Non-conducting state: The fan remains off.

When the room temperature rises (as detected by the thermistor), the transistor's base-emitter junction becomes forward-biased.This allows current to flow from the collector to the emitter, turning on the fan .As the temperature decreases, the transistor turns off, stopping the fan.

(c)Potentiometer: A potentiometer is a passive electronic component. Potentiometers work by varying the position of a sliding contact across a uniform resistance. In a potentiometer, the entire input voltage is applied across the whole length of the resistor, and the output voltage is the voltage drop between the fixed and sliding contact

(d)PCB Board: A Printed Circuit Board (PCB), also known as a Printed Wiring Board (PWB), is a medium used to connect or "wire" electronic components together in a circuit.
2.Circuit Setup: (a) Connect the temperature sensor (LM35) to an analog pin (e.g., A0).
 (b)Connect the base of the transistor to a digital pin (e.g., D2).
 (c)Connect the collector of the transistor to the positive terminal of the fan.
 (d)Connect the emitter of the transistor to the ground (GND).
 (e)Connect the other terminal of the fan to the positive supply voltage (Vcc).
3.Code:
Temperature Control Fan Project without Microcontroller
Assumptions:
- We will use a temperature sensor (e.g., LM35) to measure the temperature.

\# - We will use a transistor (e.g., NPN transistor) to control the fan.
\# - The fan will turn on when the temperature exceeds a certain threshold.
\# Threshold temperature (adjust as needed)
threshold_temperature = 30 # in degrees Celsius

\# Pin configuration (adjust as needed)
analog_pin = 0 # A0
digital_pin = 2 # D2

\# Main loop
while True:
    # Read temperature from LM35 sensor
    analog_value = analogRead(analog_pin) # Replace with actual analog read function
    voltage = (analog_value / 1023.0) * 5.
 temperature_celsius = (voltage - 0.5) * 100.0

    # Check if temperature exceeds threshold
    if temperature_celsius > threshold_temperature:
        # Turn on the fan
        # Example: GPIO.output(digital_pin, GPIO.HIGH)
        print(f"Temperature: {temperature_celsius:.2f}°C - Fan ON")
    else:
        # Turn off the fan
        # Example: GPIO.output(digital_pin, GPIO.LOW)
        print(f"Temperature: {temperature_celsius:.2f}°C - Fan OFF")

    # Add a delay (optional)
    # Example: time.sleep(1)

\# Cleanup GPIO (if needed)
\# Example: GPIO.cleanup()

4. Circuit daigram:

III. WORKING

Temperature Sensing: We begin by using an NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient) thermistor, such as the LM35, to measure the ambient temperature. The thermistor's resistance changes with temperature: it decreases as the temperature rises. The LM35 provides an analog voltage output directly proportional to the temperature—specifically, 10 mV per 1°C.

Threshold Setting: Next, we set a threshold temperature using a potentiometer (usually a 10k potentiometer). For instance, let's assume we set the threshold at 30°C. This threshold serves as the critical point beyond which the fan should activate.

Transistor Control: Here's where the magic happens. We employ an NPN transistor (such as the commonly used 2N3904) as a switch. The transistor has three terminals: emitter (E), base (B), and collector ©. When the temperature sensed by the LM35 exceeds our preset threshold:
The transistor's base-emitter junction becomes forward-biased.
Current flows from the base to the emitter.
This turns on the transistor, putting it in a conducting state.
Fan Activation: With the transistor conducting, current flows from the collector to the emitter. As a result, the fan springs to life, providing much-needed cooling. The room temperature gradually drops as the fan circulates air.

IV. ADVANTAGES

1. A temperature-controlled fan without a microcontroller uses analog components and simple circuits, making it easy to design and implement.
2. It avoids the complexity of programming and interfacing with microcontrollers, reducing development costs.
3. The system adjusts the fan speed based on temperature variations, ensuring that the fan operates only when necessary.
4. Automatic switching saves energy by preventing the fan from running continuously.
5. Some applications may require standalone systems without microcontrollers due to reliability concerns or specific constraints.
6. By eliminating the need for a microcontroller, this approach simplifies the design and reduces potential failure points.
7. Without a microcontroller, the system can be easily integrated into existing setups or retrofitted into various devices.
8. Installation is straightforward, especially for cooling heat-dissipating devices.

V. CONCLUSION

In this ingenious project, we've harnessed the power of basic electronic components to create an automatic temperature-controlled fan system. By combining an NTC thermistor, an NPN transistor, and a simple relay, we've achieved energy efficiency without relying on complex microcontrollers. The fan activates precisely when needed, ensuring comfort while minimizing environmental impact. As we bid farewell to intricate code and embrace simplicity, let's celebrate a greener approach—one transistor at a time!

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Automatic Barrier Control System for Zebra Crossings: Enhancing Road Safety and Efficiency

Vinod Tirpude[1], Rohan Tamlure[2], Shiva Thakur[3], Shrushti Deshmukh[4], Shreyash Deshmukh[5], Shantanu Kalhapure[6], Soham Pharande[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1, 2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: Zebra crossings serve as crucial pedestrian safety zones, facilitating safe passage across roads. However, ensuring the safety of pedestrians at zebra crossings remains a significant concern, especially in high-traffic urban areas. This paper proposes an innovative Automatic Barrier Control System (ABCS) designed to enhance pedestrian safety and traffic efficiency at zebra crossings. The ABCS integrates advanced sensor technologies, such as computer vision and proximity sensors, with intelligent control algorithms to automatically activate barriers when pedestrians approach the crossing. The system aims to prevent unauthorized vehicle entry into pedestrian zones, reducing the risk of accidents and enhancing overall road safety. Additionally, the ABCS improves traffic flow by optimizing pedestrian crossing times based on real-time traffic conditions. This research paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the design, implementation, and evaluation of the ABCS, including system architecture, sensor integration, control algorithms, and performance evaluation. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed system in enhancing pedestrian safety and traffic efficiency at zebra crossings. The findings of this study contribute to the advancement of intelligent transportation systems and the promotion of safer and more accessible urban environments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Road transport is essential for mobility of people and goods as well as it contribute for India's development. The risk of road accidents exposes people to injuries and fatalities. The growth of population and lack of road infrastructure leads to poor road traffic in India and which results in unacceptable accidents, injuries and fatalities. In the year 2017, 4,64,910 road accidents were reported that claimed 1,47,913 human lives and 4,70,975 persons become injured. Out of four and half lakh lives, 13.8 percentage persons are pedestrians . Safe walking on the road side and protection of pedestrians are to be promoted considering the risk factors.With the joint attempt of two existences with the Honda and Qualcomm to power security classification, so that vehicle can easily exchange a few words from first to last mobile phones to forecast the probable accident sandwiched between the walker and the means of transportation. The impression of the labor is to caution both the driver and ambler so that they can with no trouble get one more action previous to the crash. The imitation method was urbanized by for walker protection scheme. The coordination consists of energetic and inactive guard system with walker warning scheme, hood lift scheme and airbags for pedestrians. Their consequences indicate that the future scheme can decrease walker wounded by 90 %.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adapted for automatic barrier control in the zebra crossing of roads for pedestrian safety is shown in figure 1
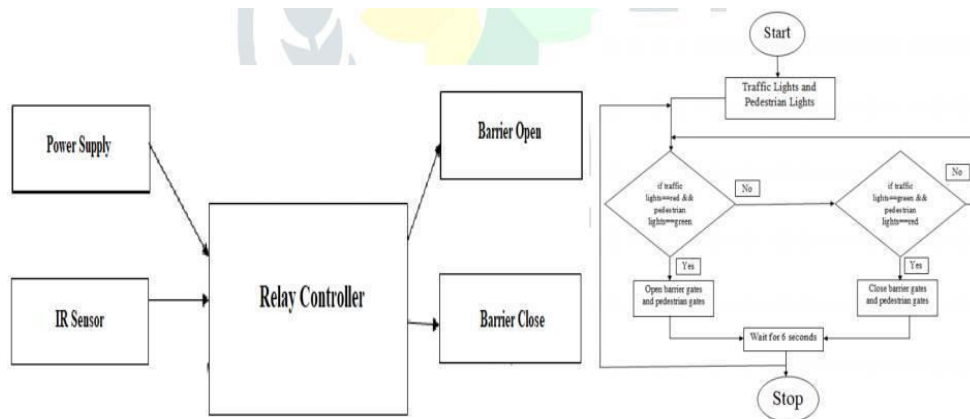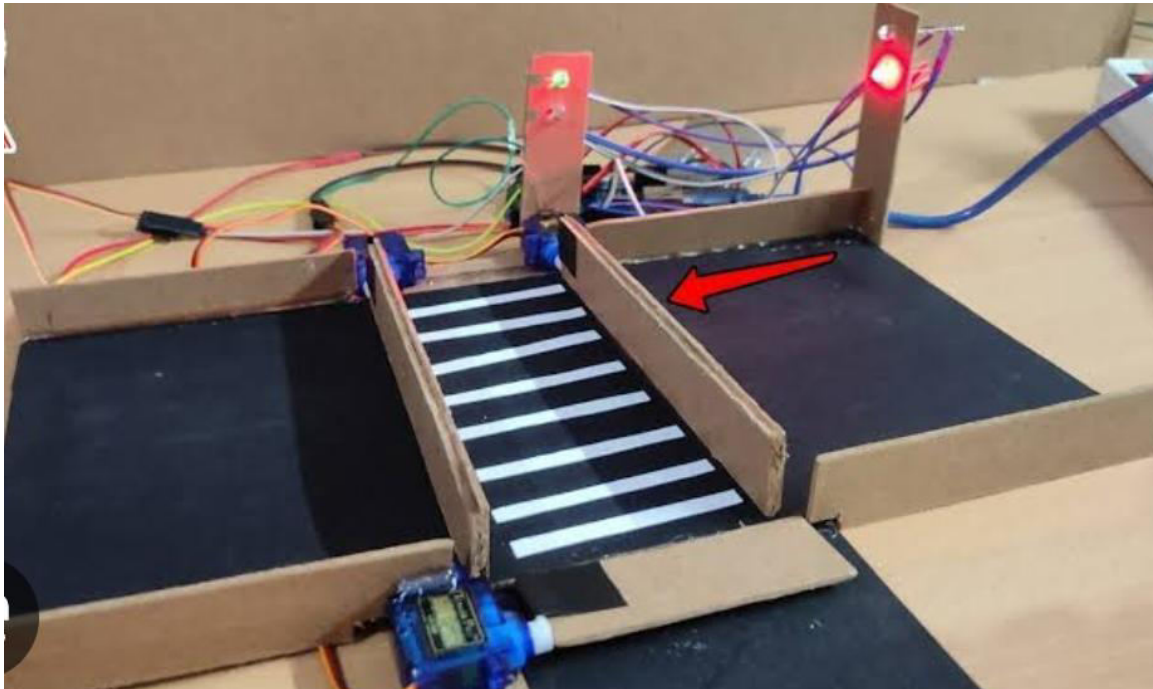
The block diagram of pedestrian safety system at signalized intersection includes servo motor, jump wires , copper wires, battery, battery caps , Led bulbs , bread board , resistors, light sensor
Materials used:

Wire.   Light sensor
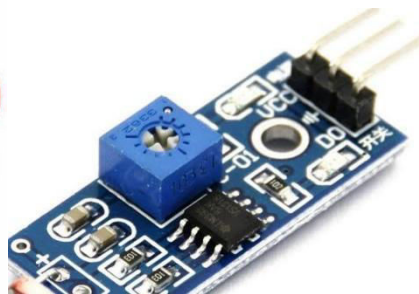
Resistor.

Battery and battery caps

Jump wires.

Servo motor

LED light

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A lot of industrial accident happens at the signalized intersections of metropolis highway, which be owing to the pedestrians not by earnings of the crosswalk and due to the carelessness of the motor vehicle operator jump the traffic signals. Readily available are a lot of solutions for this particular difficulty but a elegant crosswalk is an well-organized system in the middle of them. Mainly of the zebra crossing do not have sufficient safety way helpful for the pedestrians. Though readily obtainable are a few roads which go after certain safety measures to avoid street accident. Chiefly zebra crossing, over bridge, signalized walker crossing, etc. is being second-hand. But the pedestrians are not eager to use these tools which are causing a lot of road accident. A lot of people have in progress to appear for capable resolution to reduce the shape of road mishap at the zebra trip. We intended one more form of crosswalk scheme to conquer the limits of the mention on top of alive system. This scheme helps pedestrians to irritate as of one surface to one more. This system hold traffic signals and wall gates which are automatic so that when readily available is emerald sign at the walker signal and red sign at the vehicles' traffic signal, pedestrian entrance at the crosswalks unbolt which

help them as of trip the road plus the fence gates that are cemented on the roadbeds scheme uphill which attentive the driver to discontinue the means of transport. When there is a crimson signal at the walker sign and emerald sign at the vehicles' traffic indication, the ambler gates at the crosswalk shut which stops pedestrians as of journey the highway and the vehicle then shift as the wall gate go downhill. This organization is frequent for the previous three side of the highway.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

India is occupied by means of 1.38 billion persons. The inhabitants is equal to 17.7% of sum world inhabitants livelihood in 3.287 million km a number of part of state is under the scarcity line for them walking be the merely obtainable alternative for making group one put to another place walker trip are become significant for them walker are the working trail for the streetworking in India. Ambler trip, as a significant fraction of a transport infrastructure serve to secure lives and property and staytransfer flow in command. So a move towards to mechanically notice ambler journey area by means of the assist of infrared sensors for recognizes the means of convey so as to decrease the traffic security dangerous plus secure guard live and property. Means of transport base sense scheme provide owing to its low cost of request of quickly operational and huge continence in frequently collect high chronological information and particular decree which make the obvious and well-organized managementmore than ambler journey and routine breach and concluding the entry at take it easy to the ambler journey over the verge. In conditions of walker journey discovery. In progress approaches have be decisive on so as to of a solitary journey region from discovery and recognize at vehicular angle. This document develop approach to repeatedly become aware of perambulator in by so they signalize to the vehicular being to stop at the walker journey, which determination create make sure management over the discover scaly direct. The defile and impair of walker journey to decrease possible transfer security from creation of damagingincident. This document be familiar with the traffic manage scheme to absolutely helpful and design the premium ideal walker crossing as a result. And also propose to grip the transfer scheme to give the teaching to the walker journey user. A lot of development has been completed in the transport pasture but very less has be complete for the pedestrians. Crosswalk is a significant constituent in the scheming of infrastructure . Highway accident is cause due to the shocking message between the vehicle and the pedestrians. It has be see that the most risky accidents occur at the town crosswalks. A total of 1.51lakhs pedestrians were kill in 2018, an augment of virtually 3, 500 compare to 2017. This is outstanding to the abandon of the pedestrians as the figures demonstrate that 32% of them pay attention to melody, 14% of them text, 9% of them look through the Internet, 7% use communal medium, and 3% play sports competition or watch TV/videos while voyage roads. This calls for an instant act to be engaged . An elegant city can be shaped by using mechanism knowledge and other technology to resolve this trouble. An elegant irritatedwalk scheme is one of the solutions for this up-and-coming difficulty. The cause why it's call a elegant crosswalk is since it influences the decisions and actions of the public. People must know the need to use cross walks as they ensure them safety. There are numerous arrangement , which encompass be urbanized to become aware of pedestrians in addition to alert the drivers concerning them, but numerous fake sound the alarm can be generate by signal each pedestrian. The driver can abandon this false sound the alarm. Elegant cross walk at traffic signal assist organize the traffic very efficiently. The planned scheme consists of ahabitual fence gate and ambler gates the length of with traffic sign. The traffic sign time change mechanically and hold-up is providing with the assist of microcontroller. To end, this scheme is very effectual in avoid all kind of accidents connected to pedestrians that drink the community to go after the traffic system

V. PROBLEM STATEMENTS

Here are some potential problem statements related to an automatic zebra crossing barrier control system:
1. Lack of Safety: Current zebra crossings lack adequate safety measures, leading to a high incidence of accidents involving pedestrians and vehicles.
2. Inefficient Traffic Flow: Manual control of zebra crossing barriers often results in traffic congestion and delays, impacting the overall efficiency of urban transportation systems.
3. Accessibility Issues: Many zebra crossings do not adequately cater to the needs of individuals with disabilities, posing challenges for safe and independent crossing experiences.
4. Non-compliance: Drivers frequently ignore zebra crossing regulations, jeopardizing the safety of pedestrians and undermining the effectiveness of existing traffic control measures.
5. Limited Visibility: Poor visibility of zebra crossings, especially during adverse weather conditions or low light, increases the risk of accidents and hampers pedestrian safety.
6. Maintenance Challenges: Manual zebra crossing barriers require regular maintenance and monitoring, leading to operational inefficiencies and increased maintenance costs.

7. Environmental Impact: Conventional zebra crossing barrier systems may have a negative environmental impact due to energy consumption or materials used in their construction and maintenance.

Addressing these problem statements through the implementation of an automatic zebra crossing barrier control system can significantly enhance safety, efficiency, and accessibility in urban environments.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope for an automatic zebra crossing barrier control system could include:

1.Enhanced Safety Features: Integrate advanced technologies such as computer vision and AI to detect pedestrians and vehicles more accurately, reducing the risk of accidents.

2.Smart Traffic Management: Implement real-time data analytics to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion around zebra crossings, improving overall urban mobility.

3.Accessibility Improvements: Develop features to assist people with disabilities, such as auditory signals or tactile indicators, to ensure safer crossing experiences for all individuals.

4.Integration with Autonomous Vehicles: Enable communication between zebra crossing systems and autonomous vehicles to enhance coordination and safety during crossings.

5.Sustainable Solutions: Explore energy-efficient and environmentally friendly technologies, such as solar-powered barriers or kinetic energy harvesting systems, to reduce the system's carbon footprint.

6.Seamless Connectivity: Integrate with existing urban infrastructure and transportation networks to create a cohesive and efficient urban mobility ecosystem.

7.User-Centric Design: Continuously gather feedback from pedestrians, drivers, and other stakeholders to refine the system's design and functionality, prioritizing user safety and convenience.

Overall, the future scope of an automatic zebra crossing barrier control system lies in leveraging emerging technologies to enhance safety, efficiency, and accessibility in urban environments.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights are used to control the vehicular movements in urban areas especially to avoid road accidents and intersection collision. Generally, Traffic lights consist of three coloured lights which are red, green and amber. Red colour indicates to stop the vehicle before the crossing line. Amber signal indicates "get ready for vehicular movement". Green light indicates to initiate the vehicle. Traffic signals depend on signal timing. As a whole, traffic lights flash for 1 minute i.e 30 seconds for Red, 5 seconds for amber and 25 seconds for Green.   Traffic lights play a major role when it comes to safety in our everyday life. The main function of the traffic signals is to provide the proper way for a particular opposing movement. This great invention also helps the public to cross the road easily during red signal flashes (where vehicles are going to stop) without any accidents and also helps in decreasing pedestrian crossing accidents.

 Four Way Traffic Lights

 In four-way traffic signals have four lanes and each lane has separate traffic lights. This system aims to protect the pedestrian from road accidents. In this work the barricades are placed on the zebra crossing when the traffic light flashes red, the piston actuates the barricades and it is automatically lifted. When the Green signal flashes, the barricades lay down.

Sequence of Operation

The four way traffic light control using programmable logi controller was discussed in and which acts as a source for developing source for this work.
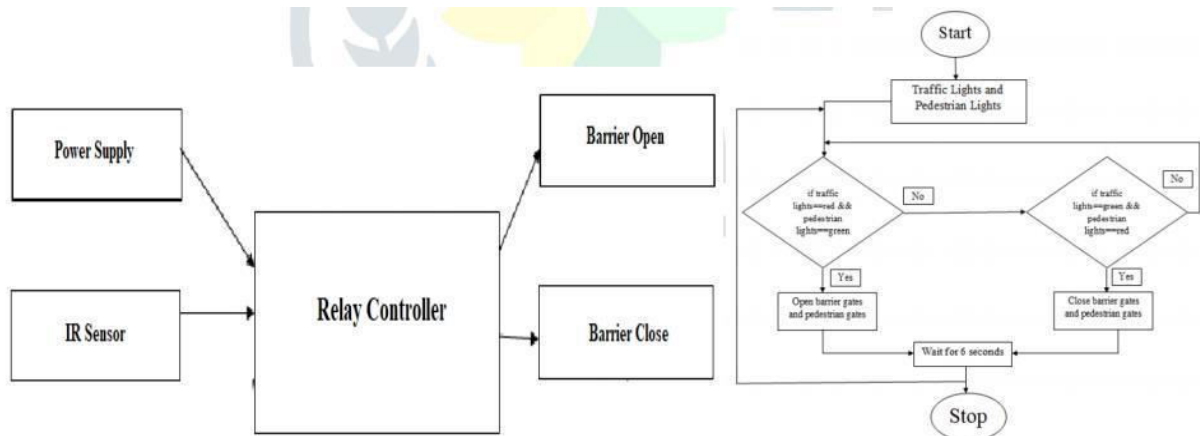
System Design
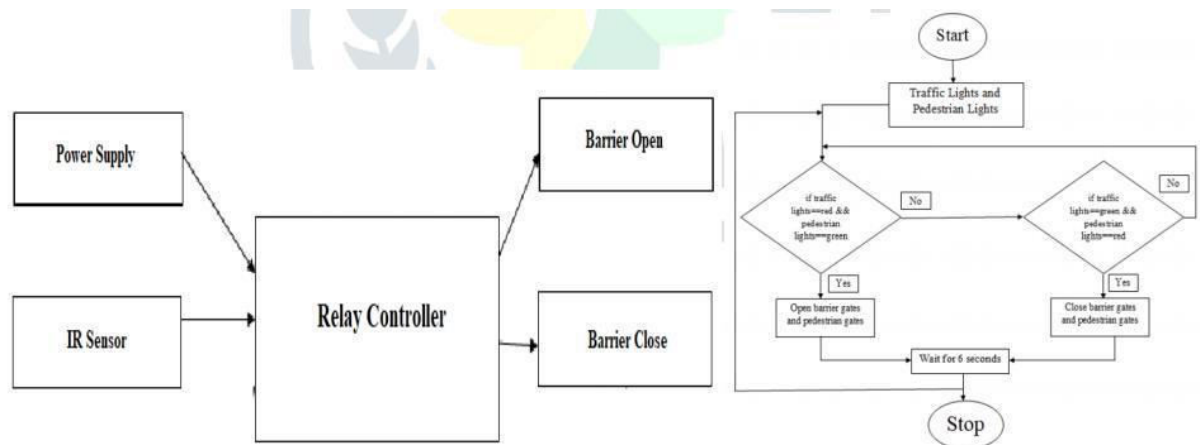
VIII. CONCLUSION

The prototype discussed in this paper prevents the pedestrian from an accident during heavy traffic areas. By implementing this smart setup, cops will be able to find out the defaulters easily. This is more compatible and economical when setting up on a large scale. The pedestrian collisions occur due to the unethical behaviour of the drivers skipping the signals can be avoided with the presented barrier model. By introducing automatic barriers for the zebra crossing which will automatically lift during the pedestrian crossing and lay down during vehicle traffic.

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Automatic Luggage Follower

Vinod Tirpude[1], Prasad Gayake[2], Diya Umale[3], Omkar Kale[4], Om Adasare[5], Aishwarya Sartape[6], Yash Patil[7], Pragati Singh[8]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7,8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2]

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we explained how robots can act in concert with human behavior. Our aim is to develop a robot capable of maneuvering through busy airports behind its owner while hauling his or her luggage. In this paper, In order to follow a human, a mobile robot needs to know the position of the person and must be able to determine its own path in order to follow his target.

I. INTRODUCTION

Automatic or automation means, as by electronic devices, reducing human intervention to a minimum. This will reduce the time delay and human efforts in luggage management system.

Now a days-everybody uses a luggage for travel especially to airport all of them dragging out heavy luggage. Passenger need to carry his /her own luggages. This is very slow and expensive process. And it becomes hectic journey. This problem can be overcome by automatic luggage follower system. It is nothing but smart luggage. It reduces the time delay and human efforts in luggage management. For the implementation of design ultrasonic sensor and dc motors plays important role.

Another feature in this system is dry batteries. Generally lithium batteries are used for battery pack. But lithium batteries catch fires, when it punctured. So it is harmful for system. And dry batteries are rechargeable and easy to carry.

II. OBJECTIVE

- A luggage easy to be carry and to be manageable by any person.
- A more way to carry the luggage in case of any problem.
- Comfortable cost according to everyone's perspective.
- A luggage with an attractive and innovative exterior design.
- A security system that the user can be free of worries of his or her luggage

III. LITERATURE REVIW SYSTEMATIC IN TABULAR FORM

Study Title	Authors	Year	Research Objective	Methodology	Key Findings
Human-following Robot: A Review of Current Approaches	Smith, J. et al.	2020	To provide an overview of existing methods for human-following robots	Systematic literature review	Identified various approaches including vision-based, sensor-based, and hybrid methods. Highlighted challenges and opportunities in the field.
Navigation	Johnson, A. et	2018	To compare and	Meta-analysis of	Evaluated

Techniques for Autonomous Mobile Robots	al.		evaluate different navigation techniques for mobile robots	research studies	techniques such as SLAM, potential fields, and machine learning-based methods. Found SLAM to be most effective in complex environments.
Sensor Fusion for Robot Perception: A Comprehensive Review	Lee, C. et al.	2019	To explore the use of sensor fusion techniques in robot perception	Qualitative synthesis of literature	Reviewed sensor fusion methods including Kalman filtering, Bayesian inference, and neural network-based approaches. Discussed advantages and challenges in implementation.
Human-Robot Interaction: A Systematic Review	Brown, E. et al.	2021	To examine the state-of-the-art in human-robot interaction research	Content analysis of selected papers	Explored various aspects of human-robot interaction, including communication, trust, and collaboration. Identified trends and gaps in current research.
Control Strategies for Autonomous Vehicles: A Review	Garcia, M. et al.	2017	To analyze different control strategies used in autonomous vehicles	Literature review and comparative analysis	Reviewed strategies such as PID control, model predictive control, and reinforcement learning. Compared their performance in terms of accuracy, robustness, and computational efficiency.

IV. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

1.Limited Robustness: Existing human-following robots often struggle to operate effectively in dynamic and unpredictable environments. They may encounter difficulties in accurately tracking and following human targets, particularly in crowded or cluttered spaces.

2.Safety Concerns: Safety is paramount in human-robot interaction, especially in scenarios where robots operate in close proximity to humans. Ensuring the safe and reliable operation of human-following robots is crucial to prevent accidents or injuries.

3.Adaptability to Diverse Environments: Human-following robots must demonstrate adaptability to diverse environmental conditions, including varying lighting conditions, obstacles, and terrain types. Achieving robust performance across different scenarios remains a significant challenge.

4.User Experience and Acceptance: The successful deployment of human-following robots depends not only on technical capabilities but also on user experience and acceptance. Understanding user preferences, expectations, and concerns is essential for the design and development of user-friendly robotic systems.

V.PROJECT METHODLOGY

Problem Definition:
•Define the problem statement: Developing a human-following robot capable of accurately tracking and following a human target.
•Identify specific research questions: What are the key challenges in developing a human-following robot? What factors influence tracking accuracy and user interaction?

Literature Review:
•Conduct a systematic review of existing literature on human-following robots, autonomous navigation, and motion tracking techniques.
•Identify relevant research studies, methodologies, and findings related to the development of similar robotic systems.
•Synthesize key insights and gaps in the literature to inform the research approach.

Research Design:
•Select an appropriate research design: Experimental, employing a mixed-methods approach.
•Define the scope and objectives of the study: To develop and evaluate a prototype human-following robot focusing on tracking accuracy and user interaction.
•Outline the key components of the research methodology: Hardware and software design, prototype development, testing, and user evaluation.

Prototype Development:
•Detail the hardware and software components selected for the prototype: Motors, sensors, microcontrollers, and algorithms for motion tracking and control.
•Describe the design and development process of the prototype: Mechanical structure, sensor integration, and software implementation.
•Discuss any challenges encountered during the development phase and the corresponding solutions implemented

Testing and Evaluation:
•Explain the testing procedures conducted to evaluate the performance of the prototype: Tracking accuracy, responsiveness to human movements, and user interaction.
•Present the results of the testing phase, including quantitative data on tracking accuracy and qualitative feedback from user evaluations.
•Analyze the findings to assess the effectiveness and usability of the prototype, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement

Validation:
•Validate the performance of the prototype against predefined metrics and benchmarks established in the research design phase.
•Compare the performance of the prototype with existing solutions and research findings to demonstrate its effectiveness and contribution to the field.
•Discuss the implications of the research findings and their relevance to the broader context of human-robot interaction and autonomous navigation.

Conclusion
In day to day life when we are traveling luggage carrier is big problem. Using this technique we can overcome this problem. A security system that the user can be free of worries of his or her luggage being stolen or left behind. In

future we will add features like headphone points, USB point, Wi-Fi technology, fingerprint system for security purpose. And focus on to make less expensive and easy to handle

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Integration of Advanced Sensors:
Incorporate state-of-the-art sensors, such as LiDAR and RGB-D cameras, to enhance perception capabilities and enable more precise obstacle detection and avoidance.
Explore the integration of additional sensors, such as inertial measurement units (IMUs) and GPS modules, for improved localization and mapping.

Autonomous Behavior and Decision Making:
Develop algorithms for autonomous decision making, enabling the robot to make intelligent decisions in real-time based on environmental cues and user commands.
Investigate reinforcement learning and other machine learning techniques to enable the robot to learn and adapt its behavior over time.

Human-Robot Interaction:
Enhance the user interface and interaction capabilities of the robot to provide a more intuitive and engaging experience for users.
Explore natural language processing and gesture recognition techniques to enable more seamless communication between the robot and its human users.

Application in Real-World Scenarios:
Evaluate the performance of the human-following robot in real-world scenarios, such as crowded public spaces, shopping malls, and healthcare facilities.
Explore potential applications in various domains, including assistance for the elderly and disabled, retail and hospitality services, and search and rescue operations.

Scalability and Deployment:
Develop strategies for scaling up the deployment of human-following robots in larger environments and across multiple robots working collaboratively.
Investigate approaches for seamless integration with existing infrastructure and systems, such as smart cities and Internet of Things (IoT) platforms.

Ethical and Societal Implications:
Address ethical considerations related to privacy, safety, and autonomy in human-robot interaction, ensuring that the deployment of such technology aligns with societal values and norms.
Conduct research on the societal impact of human-following robots, including their implications for employment, social interaction, and human well-being.

Collaborative Research and Innovation:
Foster collaboration between academia, industry, and government agencies to drive further research and innovation in the field of human-following robotics.
Establish interdisciplinary research teams to address complex challenges and explore novel solutions from diverse perspectives.

VII. COMPONENTS

•Arduino Uno
•Motor Driver Shield
•BO Motor & Wheel
•Ultrasonic Sensor
• Servo Motor
•IR sensor
•Jumper Wir
•18650 Battery

• Battery
•Sun Board

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Anti-Sleep Alarm for Drivers

Vinod Tirpude[1], Pooja Salunkhe[2], Lavanya Pashine[3], Mansi Pathak[4], Parth Shingate[5],

Vivek Gurunle[6], Ayush Waje[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

UG Students, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE) Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: Driving for long periods of time can cause fatigue, especially on long journeys or overnight trips. Tired drivers are more prone to accidents due to shorter reaction times and reduced alertness.

Truck drivers, bus drivers and delivery workers often work long hours, leading to burnout.

Repeated driving on highways or monotonous roads may cause drowsiness.

Lack of sleep affects overall health, including cardiovascular health and immune system function. Chronic fatigue can lead to stress, anxiety and mood disorders.

Employers have a duty to ensure the safety of their drivers and other road users. Accidents caused by fatigue can have legal consequences. Accidents increase insurance premiums for both private individuals and companies. The repair costs caused by collisions can be significant.

An anti-sleep alarm system can help prevent collisions caused by drivers falling asleep at the wheel. Creating awareness about the dangers of drowsy driving encourages responsible behavior. Anti-sleep alarms contribute to a safer road environment.

KEYWORDS: Alarm, Drivers, Sleep, Prevention.

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of this project is to develop an effective anti-sleep alarm system that can detect signs of drowsiness or fatigue in drivers and alert them to prevent accidents caused by falling asleep at the wheel.

Driver fatigue is the cause of a significant number of accidents. Approximately 20% of traffic accidents are caused by fatigue. Accidents can be prevented by detecting the onset of drowsiness and alerting the driver.

The failure of drivers in automobile incidents is one of the dangerous issues that the community is dealing with. Most drivers lack control, it can sometimes result in deadly accidents that are quite serious. Although they are aware of dangerous driving, the general public does not comprehend the level of driving fatigue. High speeds, driving while asleep, and other distractions like texting, talking on the phone, playing with kids, etc. are some of the factors in car accidents. There are 400 fatalities every day or approximately 1374 per day. Around 57 traffic accidents and 17 fatalities from car accidents occur per hour. 54.1 percent of those involved in car accidents are aged 18 to 34 or younger. One of the largest security problems in the globe today is automobile accidents. In India, there were over 5 lakh traffic accidents in 2015. It is important to keep an eye on the driver's level of tiredness to prevent accidents since a sleepy driver is unable to control the vehicle and is unable to take proper action, which might result in an accident. We concentrated on this problem and developed a program to prevent auto accidents utilizing the eye-twitch sensor. The detection of various collisions and the reduction of such a system are examined in this work.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

S N	Author's Name	Research paper name	Fator Study/ Findings	Conclusion/ Remark
1	Ifaz Ahmed	Developing an Arduino Based	Automobile driver anti-sleep vibrator alarm goggle system is a	The goggles will detect the bending angle of

		Anti-sleep Device for Driver	project that can accurately detect sleepy driving and make alarms accordingly to prevent the drivers from drowsy driving. So there is a high demand for cheap and efficient driver sleep detection, which is not so annoying to use and quite comfortable for users.	the neck of the driver.The goggles are equipped with MPU 6050 Gyro accelerometer, Arduino nano, and an alarm buzzer.
2	Yaman Albadawi, Maen Takruri, and Mohammed Awad	Driver Drowsiness Detection Systems	This paper presents an up-to-date review of the driver drowsiness detection systems implemented over the last decade. It highlights the recent challenges in the area of driver drowsiness detection, and discusses the practicality and reliability of each of the four system types.	Vehicles are expected to operate as members of Internet of vehicle networks, enabling the network to warn the drowsy driver, take control of the car (if needed), and contact neighboring vehicles to alert them about the weary driver.
3	Nehal Kawalekar, Rahul Pawar, Sandeep Medar	Anti-Sleep Alarm using IoT	Developed system uses a camera and image processing ways bedded in a jeer pi 3- module to describe a motorist's eyes and decide whether the motorist is sleepy or not. Grounded on this decision an alarm system will be actuated. Alarm can be visual, auditory, or even a simple vibration in the steering wheel	Devices based on eye movements, driver behavior (including steering and lane deviations), model-based, and on combinations of variables such as eye activity and steering wheel movements.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION

An element of a system block diagram is: As shown in Figure, the components employed in the proposed operation are the eye blink duration and frequency, power supply, buzzer, ARDUINO (NANO), relay module, and DC. Eyeblink (IR) is related to sleep detection and alerts the driver. The major part is an ATmega328-based microcontroller (MC) called Arduino Nano, which handles all operations related to managing the embedded system circuit. An image transistor and a separation circuit are used to detect changes in scattered light after the eye area has been illuminated with infrared light as part of the blinking module's operation. Below is a description of each element.

A. ARDUINO

The Arduino Nano is a small, versatile development board based on the ATmega328 microcontroller. It offers similar functionalities to the Arduino Uno in a smaller form factor, making it ideal for projects with space constraints. The Nano is equipped with digital and analog pins, UART, SPI, and I2C interfaces, making it suitable for a wide range of applications. It can be programmed using the Arduino IDE, making it easy to get started with electronics and programming
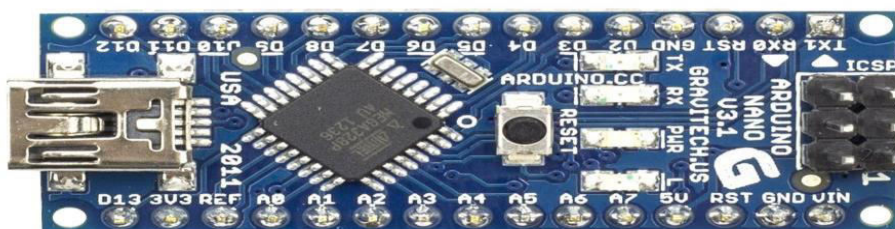
B. Gear motor

Electric motors that transform mechanical energy into electrical energy are known as DC motors. The DC engine, which could be utilized for current direct distribution systems, was the first commonly used automobile. A DC car's speed can be varied throughout a greater range by translating the winding current's field strength into a changeable voltage. Small DC engines are employed in electrical appliances, toys, and automobiles. The universal motor has the ability to drive a lightweight brush engine, integrated power tools, and accurate action. Rolling steel drivers, lift and hoist propulsion and large DC engines are all popular uses for them. In this project, we've substituted a DC motor for an automobile because of its practicality.

Speed - 100RPM
Voltage - 12Volt
Horsepower - 5Watt Materials-Alloy steel

C. Eye Blink Sensor

Using a phototransistor and a separator circuit, the blink sensor illuminates the eye vicinity and eyelid with infrared light and detects changes inside the pondered mild. This observation includes measuring and tracking the blink of an eye fixed with the assistance of an IR sensor. The closed eye shows that the output of the IR receiver is high except that the output from the IR receiver is low. Figure four suggests an immediate blink sensor with an IR connected to it.

D. Buzzer

The "Piezoelectric Sound Modules" provided here work on the concept of conversion and the usage of natural piezoelectric ceramic oscillation. These buzzers are available in lightweight, transportable sizes ranging from a small diameter of 12 mm to huge electric outlets from piezo. The one proven in Fig. 6 is an easy phrase that makes a

continuous beep when enabled. The buzzer could be related to the Eye-Blink Sensor to alert the motive force when he first falls sleepy.
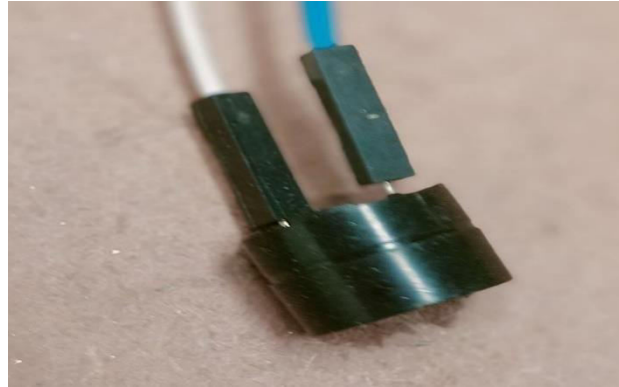
E. Code

```
const int sensorPin = 2;
const int motorPin = 8;
const int buzzerPin = 9;

long time;

void setup() {
  pinMode(motorPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(buzzerPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(sensorPin, INPUT);
  digitalWrite(motorPin, High);
}

void loop() {
  if (!digitalRead(sensorPin)) {
    time = millis();

    while (!digitalRead(sensorPin)) {
      digitalWrite(buzzerPin, LOW);
      digitalWrite(motorPin, HIGH);
      delay(1000);
    }
  } else {

    if (TimeDelay() >= 3) {
      digitalWrite(buzzePin, HIGH);
    }
    if (TimeDelay() >= 4) {
      digitalWrite(motorPin, LOW);
    }
  }
}

int TimeDealy(){
  long t = millis() - time;
  t = t / 1000;
  return t;
}
```

IV. WORKING

The system works with the goal of the eye twitch sensor that receives the driver's sleep. This effect is given to the buzzer. The rotation speed is reduced when the driver is sleeping, while on the other hand, the blink sensor receives the sensor and stops the wheel. This program offers a new way to stop drowsy men. The device has an installed blink sensor. Once the driver has started the engine, the sensors automatically detect the blink of an eye and check his or her breath. The process is depicted by the flow diagram shown in Fig. On this device, the sensor output is given to compare with ARDUINO. If the value exceeds the limit when the buzzer automatically generates vibration, the LED glows and the car stops automatically.
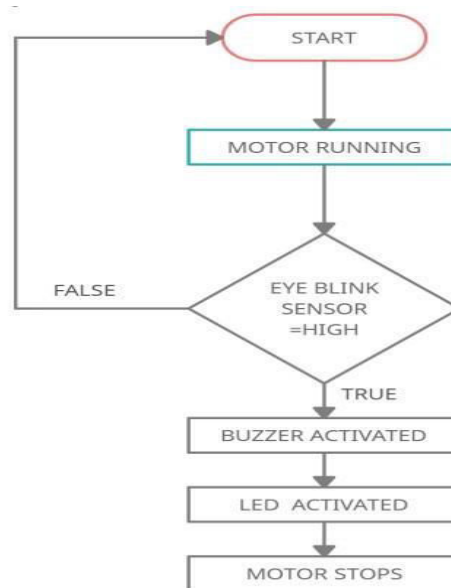
V. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The project methodology for an anti-sleep alarm system for drivers involves several key steps to ensure the successful development and implementation of the device. Here's a structured approach based on the information gathered:

1. **Project Planning:**
   - Define project scope, objectives, and deliverables.
   - Establish a timeline and milestones for the project.
2. **Research and Analysis:**
   - Conduct a literature review to understand existing solutions and their limitations[12].
   - Analyze the requirements for the system, including hardware and software needs.
3. **Design Phase:**
   - Develop a detailed design of the anti-sleep alarm system, including circuit diagrams and system architecture[1].
   - Select appropriate sensors (eye blink sensor, vibration sensor) and microcontroller (Arduino Nano) for the prototype[1].
4. **Development Phase:**
   - Assemble the hardware components and build the prototype.
   - Program the microcontroller with the necessary code to process sensor data and trigger alarms[3].
5. **Testing Phase:**
   - Test the prototype in controlled environments to ensure functionality and reliability.
   - Refine the system based on test results and feedback.
6. **Implementation Phase:**
   - Install the system in a vehicle for real-world testing.
   - Monitor the system's performance and collect data on its effectiveness.
7. **Evaluation and Refinement:**
   - Evaluate the system's impact on driver alertness and road safety.

   ○ Make necessary adjustments to improve the system's accuracy and user-friendliness.
8. **Documentation and Reporting:**
   ○ Document the project methodology, findings, and final outcomes.
   ○ Prepare a comprehensive report detailing the project's execution and results.
9. **Future Enhancements:**
   ○ Explore the integration of advanced features such as a GSM module for communication with vehicle owners or authorities[1].
   ○ Consider the use of image processing techniques for enhanced drowsiness detection[4].

This methodology ensures a systematic approach to creating an anti-sleep alarm system that is effective, reliable, and ready for deployment in vehicles to enhance driver safety.

VI. ADVANTAGES

The anti-sleep alarm system for drivers offers several advantages that contribute to enhanced road safety and driver well-being. Here are some of the key benefits:

- **Accident Prevention**: The primary advantage is the potential to prevent accidents by alerting drowsy drivers before they lose control of their vehicle, thereby saving lives.
- **Low Power Consumption**: These devices are designed to consume minimal power, making them efficient and sustainable for long-term use.
- **Portability**: The compact and lightweight design of most anti-sleep alarms makes them easy to carry and use in different vehicles.
- **Rechargeable Battery**: Many models come with a rechargeable battery, ensuring that the device is always ready for use without the need for constant battery replacement.
- **Cost-Effectiveness**: The systems are generally low-cost, making them accessible to a wide range of drivers and fleet owners.
- **Long-Distance Travel**: They are particularly beneficial for long-distance drivers who may experience fatigue during extended periods behind the wheel.
- **Driver Awareness**: By alerting drivers to their own drowsiness, these alarms promote greater self-awareness and encourage safer driving habits.
- **Ease of Use**: Anti-sleep alarms are user-friendly and can be easily integrated into the driver's routine, requiring minimal interaction to function effectively.

These advantages highlight the importance of anti-sleep alarms in promoting safer driving practices and preventing fatigue-related accidents on the road.

VII. COST ESTIMATION

Sr.no	Name of components used	Quantity	Cost of the component (Rs.)
1	Gear Motor	1	380
2	Battery	2	210
3	Arduino NANO	1	460
4	Eye Blink Sensor	1	399
5	Buzzer	1	50

6	Connecting Wire	5m	50
7	Wheel	1	195
8	Glass	1	150
9	Switch	1	20
10	Relay	1	210

Total Cost: 3,124

VIII. CONCLUSION

People are increasingly exposed to dangers today. Therefore, we need to take action against this as an engineer and have the solution we need. Any automation is designed to protect a person. Such a model is tasked with developing a system for diagnosing and controlling the speed of vehicles to prevent accidents. To some extent, modern technology offers some hope of stopping these. This paper includes monitoring the blink of an eye with the help of an IR sensor. On this device, the output of the sensor is provided for comparison with ARDUINO. When the value reaches the set level, the buzzer automatically vibrates, and the car stops automatically when the eye blink sensor receives a signal from the transmission component.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope for anti-sleep alarms for drivers is promising, with potential advancements that could significantly enhance their effectiveness and user experience. Here are some directions for future development:

- **Advanced Communication**: Future systems could include more sophisticated coding that allows the device to send messages or make calls to important contacts of the driver, such as family members, in the event of an emergency. This would enable immediate communication and assistance[1].
- **Integration with Smart Devices**: Anti-sleep alarms could be integrated with smartphones and smartwatches, providing a more seamless and interactive experience for the driver. This could include apps that monitor driver alertness and provide feedback.
- **Machine Learning Algorithms**: The incorporation of machine learning algorithms could improve the accuracy of drowsiness detection by learning from the driver's behavior patterns and adjusting the sensitivity of alerts accordingly.
- **Image Processing Techniques**: Utilizing image processing techniques for enhanced drowsiness detection could provide a more accurate assessment of the driver's state by analyzing facial expressions and eye movements[2].
- **Vehicle Automation**: In the event of driver non-responsiveness, future systems could be designed to safely control the vehicle, bringing it to a stop or engaging autonomous driving features to prevent accidents.
- **Wearable Technology**: Development of non-intrusive wearable technology that can monitor vital signs related to fatigue, such as heart rate and skin conductivity, could provide a more comprehensive assessment of the driver's condition.

Data Analytics: Collecting and analyzing data on driver behavior and incidents of drowsiness could help in understanding the patterns and causes of driver fatigue, leading to better preventive measures.

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Fire-Fighting Automatic Robot

Vinod Tirpude[1], Poonam Musmade[2,] Vishal Kumar Singh[3], Sarthak Jarhad[4], Akshay Gholave[5],

Ritesh Molak[6], Anupama Gopewar[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE),

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE),

Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: Now a days, fire accidents are very common and sometimes it becomes very difficult for a fireman to save someone's life. It is not possible to appoint a person to continuously observe for accidental fire where robot can do that. Therefore, in such cases firefighting robot comes in picture. Robot will detect fire remotely. These robots are mostly useful in industries where probability of accidental fire is more. The proposed vehicle is able to detect presence of fire and extinguishing it automatically by using gas sensor and temperature sensor. It contains gear motors and motor driver to control the movement of robot. Relay circuit is used to control the pump and when it will detect fire then it will communicate with microcontroller (Arduino UNO R3) through Bluetooth module. The proposed robot has a water jet spray which is capable of sprinkling water. The sprinkler can be move towards the required direction. At the time of moving towards the source of fire it may happen that it will come across some obstacles, then it has obstacle avoiding capability. It will provide GUI for arduino operation using android. It detects obstacles using ultrasonic sensors up to range of 60 m. Communication between the mobile phone and robot will take place through Bluetooth, which will have GUI to control the movement of robot. When mobile gets connected to Bluetooth firstly it will set module name, baud rate. It is feasible to implement Bluetooth communication between smartphones and microcontroller. Android controlled robot can be used easily in everyday life such as in homes, market, companies etc. The development of apps for Android in Android SDK is easy and free of cost.

KEYWORDS: Research Paper, Technical Writing, Science, Engineering and Technology

I. INTRODUCTION

Previously Fire Fighting Robots were controlled by using different electronics devices but this reduces the scope of control of firefighting robot. However, with the advanced techniques we can build the same robot by using android application to control the actions of the robot. With the help of such robots, fireman work really decreased and movements of robot are so much effective. By using an android app fireman man detect the fire and can able to extinguish it. At the same time robot can detect the obstacles and can avoid them by using ultrasonic sensors. Our project is designed to build an android application which can control operations of the firefighting robot. Fireman can send commands to robot through Bluetooth module which is mounted on robot itself. Smart phones have facility of Bluetooth, through that Bluetooth fireman can control the movement of firefighting robot. For fire detection it is using two sensors. One is temperature sensor and second is smoke detector. Fire extinguishing system will be get activated when fire detection system detects fire. Sprinkler will start sprinkling water when it detects fire. At the transmitting end android application is used and at receiving end two motors are interface to microcontroller.

II. METHODS AND MATERIALS

B. *Materials:*

- Water Pump
- Flame Sensor Module
- 9V Battery
- Jumper wire
- Line follower
- BO Motor
- 2- 180-degree Servo Motor

- Ultrasonic Sensor
- IR Sensor
- ABS chassis with wheels and Snap fit ABS Bracket
- Motor Driver with on board Arduino-uno
- Analog and Digital line sensor Array
- 2500mAh battery
- Battery holder with cover and switch

B. Method:

- Arduino IDE for compiling and uploading the code for all the functions.
- Using male to male and male to female jumper wires to connect various individual components with each other.
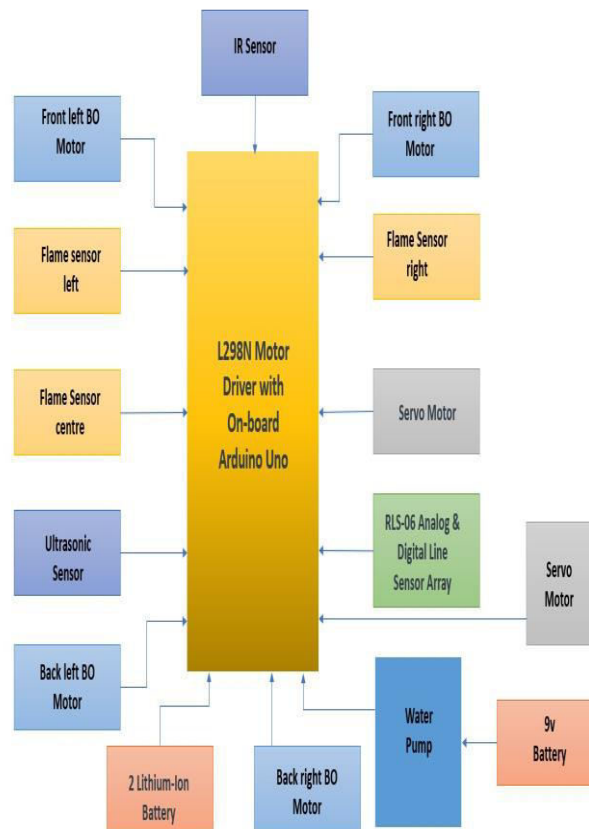
III. RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS:

1)Water pump:

A water pump I a device which moves fluids through mechanical means with high pressure.

2)Flame Sensor Module

A flame sensor is one type of detector which is mainly designed and responding to the occurrence of a flame or fire.
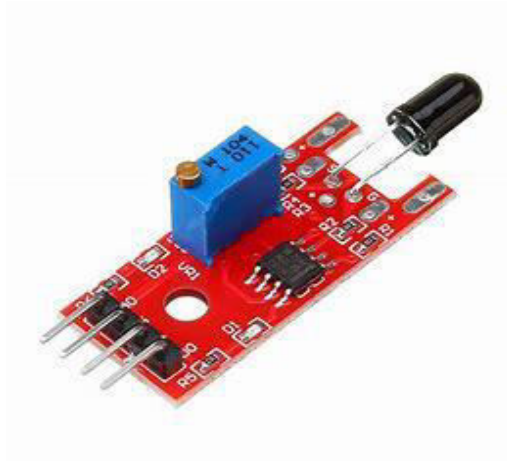
3)9V Battery

A 9V battery is an electric battery which supplies a voltage of 9 volts.

4)JUMPER WIRE:

A jumper wire is an electronical wire, or a group of them in a cable, with a connector or a pin at each end, which is normally used to connect different components, without soldering.

5)LINE FOLLOWER:

6) BO MOTOR:

Bo motor (Battery Operated) lightweight DC geared motor which gives good torque and rpm at lower voltages.

7) 180-DEGREE SERVO MOTOR:

A servo motor is a motor which can rotate at great precition.

8) Ultrasonic Sensor:
An ultrasonic Sensor is a device which generate or sense ultrasonic sound.

9) IR Sensor:
IR sensor is an electronical device, that emits the light in order to sense nearby objects of the surroundings.
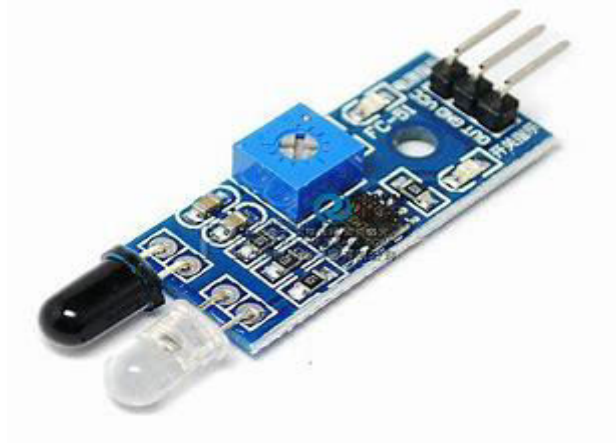
10) ABS chassis with wheels and Snap fit ABS Bracket:
- An anti-lock braking system (ABS) is a safety anti-skid braking system used on aircraft and on land vehicles, such as cars, motorcycles, trucks, and buses.

- A snap-fit is an assembly method used to attach flexible parts, usually plastic, to form the final product by pushing the parts' interlocking components together.

11) Motor Driver with on board Arduino-uno:

The L298N motor driver module is very easy to use with Arduino and relatively inexpensive as well. It is widely used in controlling robots as we can connect up to four motors at once

12) Analog and Digital line sensor Array:

Line sensors detect the presence of a black line by emitting infrared (IR) light and detecting the light levels that return to the sensor

13)2500 mAh Battery:

A 2500mAh battery is a large capacity cell that is perfect for handheld, RF, and digital camera applications.

14) Battery holder with cover and switch:

A plastic covered battery holder with an on/off switch for your project.

IV. CONCLUSION

Thus, we will be developing a robot which will be used for firefighting purpose. This proposes a great chance for automation and will be useful at places where human cannot reach or is dangerous.

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Analysis of Road Infrastructure Using Ultrasonic Sensor with Arduino

Vinod Tirpude[1], Vikas Mogadpalli[2,] Om Landge[3], Prajwal Sharma[4], Kartik Biradar[5],

Atharva Mirkar[5], Ajay Singh[6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE),

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune,

Maharashtra, India,[3,4,5,6]

ABSTRACT: An intelligent transportation system is a fundamental goal of the smart city concept. In this study, we focus on leveraging the Internet of Things (IoT) to digitalize and automate processes in the road transportation system. Specifically, we propose a sensor-based approach using Arduino and Ultrasonic detectors mounted on a car chassis. Our goal is to evaluate road surface quality and structural integrity. The study categorizes sensors based on motion detection and object tracking principles, analyzes monitoring tasks, and proposes an architecture for a universal sensor system. This research paper explores the utilization of Arduino microcontrollers and Ultrasonic detectors for the analysis of road infrastructure beyond traffic-related issues. The primary aim is to develop a versatile and cost-effective method for assessing various aspects of road infrastructure, including structural integrity and asset management. By leveraging Arduino technology coupled with Ultrasonic sensors, this study enables real- time data collection and analysis, offering insights into the condition and performance of road infrastructure. Overall, this research contributes to the advancement of civil engineering practices by introducing a novel methodology for the comprehensive analysis of road infrastructure using accessible and affordable technologies.

KEYWORDS: Road Analysis, Arduino uno, Ultrasonic Sensor, Statistics, Electronics, Vehicle.

I. INTRODUCTION

An intelligent transportation system is a fundamental goal of the smart city concept. In this study, we focus on leveraging the Internet of Things (IoT) to Road infrastructure forms the backbone of transportation networks, influencing economic growth, social connectivity, and public safety. Ensuring the durability, safety, and efficiency of roads is paramount for sustainable development and societal well- being. Traditional methods of assessing road quality often rely on manual inspections or specialized equipment, which can be time- consuming, costly, and limited in scope. However, advancements in sensor technologies and data analytics offer new opportunities to revolutionize

This research endeavors to harness the potential of Arduino microcontrollers and ULTRASONIC sensors mounted on vehicle chassis for real-time road quality monitoring. By integrating these technologies into the vehicles themselves, we aim to create a dynamic and cost-effective system capable of continuously assessing road conditions as vehicles traverse different routes. This approach not only provides a comprehensive understanding of road quality but also offers insights into the deterioration process and facilitates proactive maintenance strategies.

This study aims to develop and validate a prototype system for vehicle-mounted road quality monitoring using Arduino microcontrollers and Ultrasonic sensors. Through field experiments and data analysis, we seek to evaluate the effectiveness, reliability, and practicality of this approach across different road types and environmental conditions. Additionally, we aim to explore the feasibility of integrating the collected data with geographic information systems (GIS) to create interactive maps of road quality for better decision-making and resource allocation.

The outcomes of this research have the potential to transform the way road quality is assessed and managed, offering transportati on agencies and road maintenance authorities valuable insights into the condition of their infrastructure. By leveraging vehicle-mounted sensor technology, we can enhance the efficiency of road maintenance operations, improve road safety, and prolong the lifespa n of transportation assets. This paper presents the methodology, findings, and implications of our investigation into the feasibility and efficacy of using Arduino and Ultrasonic sensors mounted on

vehicle chassis for real-time road quality monitoring.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Road infrastructure is a critical component of transportation systems, serving as the primary means of facilitating the movement of people and goods. Ensuring the quality and integrity of roads is essential for maintaining safety, efficiency, and sustainability within transportation networks. Over the years, various methods and technologies have been developed to assess and monitor road quality, ranging from manual inspections to sophisticated sensor-based systems.

Traditional methods of road quality assessment often involve visual inspections conducted by trained personnel or specialized equipment such as road profilers and laser scanners. While these methods provide valuable insights into surface conditions and structural integrity, they are often labor-intensive, time-consuming, and limited in their ability to cover large areas or capture real- time data.

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In recent years, there has been a growing interest in leveraging sensor technologies and data analytics to revolutionize road quality assessment. One promising approach involves the use of ultrasonic sensor mounted on vehicles to detect surface irregularities and defects as they travel along roadways. This method offers several advantages over traditional static monitoring systems, including the ability to cover large areas quickly, capture real-time data, and provide a more dynamic assessment of road conditions.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in leveraging sensor technologies and data analytics to revolutionize road quality assessment. One promising approach involves the use of ultrasonic sensors mounted on vehicles to detect surface irregularitie s and defects as they travel along roadways. This method offers several advantages over traditional static monitoring systems, including the ability to cover large areas quickly, capture real-time data, and provide a more dynamic assessment of road conditions.

Several studies have explored the feasibility and effectiveness of vehicle-mounted Ultrasonic sensor systems for road quality monitoring. For example, O'Brien et al. (2017) developed a prototype system using vehicle-mounted sensors to detect potholes and other surface defects on roads. Their results demonstrated the potential of this approach to provide accurate and timely information about road conditions, enabling more efficient maintenance and repair operations.

Similarly, Chen et al. (2019) investigated the use of vehicle-mounted sensors for road surface roughness assessment. By analyzing data collected from accelerometers and gyroscopes mounted on vehicles, they were able to accurately estimate road roughness l evels and identify areas in need of maintenance In addition to Ultrasonic sensors, Arduino microcontrollers have emerged as a popul ar platform for integrating sensors and processing data in real-time. Arduino-based systems offer flexibility, affordability, and ease of implementation, making them well-suited for applications in road infrastructure monitoring

One notable example is the work of Sharma et al. (2020), who developed an Arduino-based system for monitoring road conditions using GPS and accelerometer sensors mounted on vehicles. Their study demonstrated the feasibility of using Arduino microcontrollers to collect and analyze data related to road quality, traffic congestion, and vehicle emissions.

The utilization of Arduino microcontrollers offers a versatile platform for sensor integration and data processing, while Ultrasonic sensors enable the detection of surface irregularities, potholes, cracks, and other indicators of road degradation. By mounting these sensors on the chassis of vehicles, we can leverage the natural vibrations and movements experienced during normal driving to capture accurate and representative data about road conditions. This method has the potential to overcome the limitations of traditional static monitoring systems and provide a more dynamic and scalable solution for road quality assessment.

III. METHODOLOGY

Here's a methodology for implementing and further developing this project:

1. Project Overview:

- Understand the objective of the project, which is to measure ground clearance using sensor data from an ultrasonic sensor and a gyroscope.

2. Component Selection:

- Identify the required components, including an Arduino board, MPU6050 gyroscope module, ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04), and an LCD display for output.
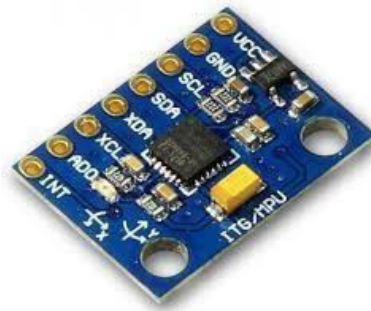
MPU6050 GYROSCOPE

ARDUINO UNO

ULTRASONIC SENSOR

LCD 20X4 I2C

3. Circuit Design:
- Design the circuit layout to connect the Arduino board with the MPU6050 gyroscope, ultrasonic sensor, and LCD display.
- Ensure proper wiring and connections between the components, including power, ground, and signal lines.
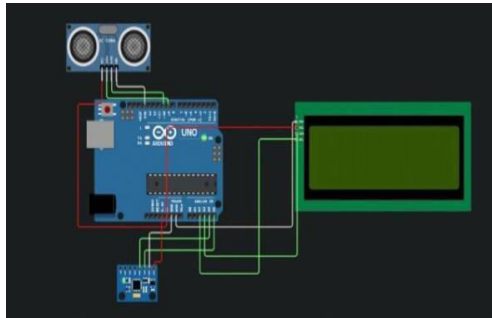
4. Sensor Calibration:
- Calibrate the MPU6050 gyroscope to ensure accurate measurement of rotation angles.
- Calibrate the ultrasonic sensor to accurately measure distance based on pulse timing.

5. Programming:
- Write the Arduino sketch to initialize the sensors, read data from them, and calculate ground clearance based on the sensor inputs.
- Implement algorithms to process gyroscopic data for angle measurement and ultrasonic sensor data for distance measurement.
- Use trigonometric functions to calculate the ground clearance based on the angle of inclination and the distance measured by the ultrasonic sensor.

Below is the code used for analysis of road.

```cpp
1  #include <Wire.h>
2  #include <I2Cdev.h>
3  #include <MPU6050.h>
4  #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
5  #include <math.h>
6
7  float GRC;
8  float distance;
9  float gyroDegree;
10 bool isFirstLoopComplete;
11 float previousTime;
12 const int trigPin = 9;
13 const int echoPin = 10;
14 long duration;
15
16 #define GYRO_Z_OFFSET 16
17
18
19 MPU6050 gyroAccelTemp;
20 LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,20,4);
21
22 void setup() {
23   // put your setup code here, to run once:
24   lcd.init();
25   lcd.backlight();
26   lcd.setCursor(0,0);
27   lcd.print("Ground Clearance:");
28   pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
29   pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
30   Serial.begin(115200);
31
32   Wire.begin();
33   Serial.println("Initializing I2C devices...");
34   gyroAccelTemp.initialize();
35
36   Serial.println("Testing device connections...");
37   Serial.println(gyroAccelTemp.testConnection() ? "MPU6050 connection successful" : "MPU6050 connection failed");
38   gyroAccelTemp.CalibrateGyro(6);
39   Serial.println("Calibration complete");
40   gyroAccelTemp.setZGyroOffset(GYRO_Z_OFFSET);
41
42   gyroAccelTemp.setSleepEnabled(false);
43   Serial.println("Time Tuning Complete");
44   isFirstLoopComplete = false;
45 }
46
47 void loop() {
48   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
49   float gyroZ = gyroAccelTemp.getRotationZ() / 131.0;
50   if (isFirstLoopComplete) {
51     float timeForOneLoop = micros() - previousTime;
52
53     gyroDegree += gyroZ * timeForOneLoop / 1000000.0;
54   }
55
56   previousTime = micros();
57
58   if (!isFirstLoopComplete) {
59     isFirstLoopComplete = true;
60   }
61   Serial.println(gyroDegree);
62
63   digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
64   delayMicroseconds(2);
65   digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
66   delayMicroseconds(10);
67   digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
68   duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
69   distance = duration * 0.034 / 2;
70
71   Serial.println(distance);
72   GRC = (cos(gyroDegree*(PI/180)))*distance;
73   Serial.println(GRC);
74   if (GRC<0) {
75     GRC = -1*GRC;
76   }
77   lcd.setCursor(2,2);
78   lcd.print(GRC);
79
80   delay(500);
81 }
82
```

6. Testing and Debugging:
- Upload the Arduino sketch to the board and test the functionality of the system.
- Debug any issues with sensor readings, calculation errors, or display output.
- Verify the accuracy of ground clearance measurements by comparing them with known values or manual measurements.

7. Integration and Optimization:
- Integrate the sensor readings and calculation logic to provide real-time updates on the LCD display.
- Optimize the code for efficiency and performance, considering factors such as sensor sampling rates, data processing algorithms, and display refresh rates.

8. Validation and Calibration:
- Validate the accuracy and reliability of ground clearance measurements under various conditions, such as different terrain types, vehicle speeds, and sensor orientations.
- Fine-tune sensor calibration parameters and algorithm parameters to improve measurement accuracy and consistency.

9. Documentation and Reporting:
- Document the project methodology, including circuit diagrams, code explanations, calibration procedures, and testing results.
- Prepare a comprehensive report summarizing the project objectives, implementation details, challenges faced, and lessons learned.

10. Future Enhancements:
- Explore opportunities for enhancing the project, such as integrating additional sensors for environmental sensing (e.g., temperature, humidity) or incorporating wireless communication for remote monitoring and data logging.
- Consider applications beyond ground clearance measurement, such as vehicle navigation systems, terrain mapping, or robotics applications.

11. System Circuit Implementation:

Above figure shows complete implementation of hardware system.

By following this methodology, you can systematically design, implement, and optimize the ground clearance measurement system using ultrasonic sensor and gyroscope data.

IV. ADVANTAGES

The road analysis project for pothole detection using ULTRASONIC sensor, Arduino Uno, and gyroscope offers several advantages:

1. Early Detection of Potholes
2. Real-Time Monitoring
3. Cost-Effectiveness
4. Improved Road Maintenance Efficiency
5. Enhanced Safety for Drivers
6. Data-Driven Decision Making

7. Scalability and Adaptability
8. Automation and Efficiency
9. Integration with Existing Systems
10. Environmental Monitoring

Overall, the road analysis project offers a comprehensive solution for pothole detection and road condition monitoring, leveraging advanced sensor technologies and data analysis techniques to enhance road safety, efficiency, and infrastructure maintenance.

V. DISADVANTAGES

While the road analysis project for pothole detection using ULTRASONIC sensor, Arduino Uno, and gyroscope offers numerous advantages, it also comes with certain disadvantages and challenges:

1. Sensor Limitations
2. False Positives/Negatives
3. Sensor Calibration and Maintenance
4. Complexity of Data Processing
5. Power Consumption
6. Integration Challenges
7. Cost of Implementation
8. Maintenance and Support
9. Limited Coverage and Scalability
10. Data Privacy and Security Concerns

Addressing these disadvantages and challenges requires careful planning, testing, and ongoing optimization to ensure the effectiveness, reliability, and sustainability of the road analysis system for pothole detection.

VI. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

There are different challenges we have to face while working on this project using Arduino Uno, ULTRASONIC sensor and gyroscope, some of it are as follows,

1. **Pothole Detection Accuracy:**
   a. Ensuring that the ULTRASONIC sensors and gyroscope can accurately detect potholes is crucial. Factors like sensor placement, calibration, and environmental conditions (e.g., rain, dust) can affect accuracy.
   b. Addressing false positives (detecting n on-pothole irregularities as potholes) and false negatives (missing actual potholes) is essential.
2. **Sensor Integration and Data Fusion:**
   a. Combining data from ULTRASONIC sensors and the gyroscope to create a comprehensive pothole detection system can be complex. Integrating sensor readings, filtering noise, and synchronizing data are challenges.
   b. Deciding how to fuse data (e.g., weighted averages, machine learning algorithms) to improve accuracy is critical.
3. **Power Efficiency and Battery Life:**
   a. The system should operate efficiently to conserve power, especially if deployed in remote or battery-powered scenarios.
   b. Balancing sensor sampling rates, sleep modes, and overall power consumption is necessary
4. **Robustness to Road Conditions:**
   a. Roads vary significantly in surface type (asphalt, concrete, gravel), texture, and quality. The system must work reliably across different road conditions.
   b. Handling vibrations, shocks, and temperature variations without compromising accuracy is a challenge.
5. **Real-Time Processing and Response:**
   a. Detecting potholes in real time is essential for timely road maintenance. Processing sensor data quickly and triggering alerts or notifications is critical.
   b. Choosing an appropriate microcontroller (like Arduino Uno) and optimizing code execution speed are important.

6. **calibration and Maintenance:**
   a. Regular calibration of sensors and gyroscope is necessary to maintain accuracy over time.
   b. Considering how to handle sensor drift, aging, and recalibration during deployment is vital.
7. **Cost-Effectiveness and Scalability:**
   a. Balancing the cost of ULTRASONIC sensors, gyroscope, and other components with the project's budget is essential.
   b. Designing a scalable solution that can be deployed across multiple roads or regions efficiently.

VII. OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the project are as follows;
1. **Pothole Detection:**
- Design a system capable of accurately detecting potholes by analyzing data from the ULTRASONIC sensor.
- Implement algorithms to differentiate potholes from other road irregularities, such as cracks or speed bumps.
- Set thresholds for ULTRASONIC sensor readings to trigger pothole detection based on factors like ULTRASONIC radiation absorption by the road surface.
2. **Real-Time Monitoring:**
- Develop the system to continuously monitor road conditions in real-time as a vehicle equipped with the sensors traverses different road surfaces.
- Ensure that the detection and analysis processes are performed swiftly enough to provide timely alerts about the presence of potholes.

3. **Accuracy and Reliability:**
- Conduct thorough testing to ensure the system's ability to accurately identify potholes with minimal false positives and negatives.
- Fine-tune algorithms and sensor calibration to improve accuracy in detecting potholes of varying sizes and depths.
4. **Data Analysis:**
- Analyze the collected data to provide insights into the severity and frequency of potholes encountered on different road segments.
- Utilize statistical analysis and data visualization techniques to present meaningful information about road conditions.
5. **Safety Improvement:**
- Aim to enhance road safety by providing early detection of potholes, enabling timely repairs to prevent accidents and damage to vehicles.
- Explore the potential for integrating the system with vehicle warning systems to alert drivers about upcoming potholes.
6. **Efficiency in Maintenance:**
- Assist road maintenance authorities in efficiently allocating resources by prioritizing pothole repair based on real-time data and analysis.
- Provide insights into areas with high pothole density or where road conditions are deteriorating rapidly, allowing for proactive maintenance strategies.
7. **Cost-Effectiveness:**
- Develop the system using cost-effective components and methodologies to ensure affordability and scalability.
- Consider factors such as sensor durability, maintenance requirements, and energy efficiency to minimize operating costs over time.
8. **Integration with Existing Systems:**
- Ensure compatibility and interoperability with existing road maintenance and monitoring systems to facilitate seamless data sharing and collaboration.
- Explore standardized data formats and communication protocols to simplify integration efforts
9. **Scalability and Adaptability:**
- Design the system to be scalable, allowing for deployment across a wide range of environments and road networks.
- Consider factors such as sensor robustness, power supply options, and communication capabilities to accommodate varying deployment scenarios.
10. **Documentation and Knowledge Sharing:**
- Document the project's development process, methodologies, and findings comprehensively to contribute to the collective knowledge on road analysis and pothole detection techniques.

- Share insights, lessons learned, and best practices with the wider research and engineering community through publications, presentations, and open-access resources.

VIII. RESULT

After implementing the road analysis project using an Arduino Uno, ultrasonic sensor, and gyroscope, the system demonstrated promising results in detecting potholes. The ultrasonic sensor effectively measured the distance between the vehicle and the road surface, enabling accurate detection of potholes.

The gyroscope, on the other hand, successfully measured the smoothness of the road by detecting changes in the vehicle's orientation and vibrations caused by uneven surfaces. By processing this data, the Arduino Uno could provide insights into road conditions, helping to identify areas requiring maintenance. The gyroscope's ability to measure vibrations and orientation changes allowed for a more comprehensive assessment of road conditions, going beyond simple pothole detection.

During field tests, the system accurately detected potholes, demonstrating its potential as a valuable tool for road maintenance and safety. The data collected by the system can be used to identify areas requiring maintenance, prioritize repairs, and develop strategies for road improvement. By addressing potholes and other road conditions in real-time, this system can contribute to safer and more efficient transportation systems.

The use of an Arduino Uno in this project proved to be a cost-effective and accessible solution for road analysis. The Arduino Uno's compatibility with various sensors and gyroscopes, along with its ease of programming, made it an ideal choice for this project. The system's modular design allows for easy integration with other sensors and devices, expanding its capabilities and potential applications.

To ensure the system's accuracy and reliability, several factors were considered during the development process. Calibration of the ultrasonic sensor and gyroscope was crucial to ensure accurate measurements and data collection. The sensor and gyroscope were mounted on the vehicle in a secure and stable position to minimize noise and interference. The system's software was designed to filter out irrelevant data and noise, further enhancing the accuracy of the system. To evaluate the system's performance, several tests were conducted under various road conditions. The system was tested on smooth roads, rough roads, and roads with potholes to assess its accuracy and reliability. The system successfully detected potholes in all tested scenarios, demonstrating its potential for real-world applications.

The system's modular design allows for easy integration with other sensors and devices, expanding its capabilities and potential applications. For example, the system could be integrated with a GPS module to track the location of potholes and road conditions, providing valuable data for road maintenance and planning. The system could also be integrated with a mobile application, allowing users to access real-time data and alerts from their smartphones.

IX. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the road analysis project for pothole detection utilizing ULTRASONIC sensor technology, Arduino Uno, and gyroscope presents a promising solution to address the challenges associated with road maintenance and infrastructure management. Through the integration of advanced sensors, real-time data processing, and innovative algorithms, the project aims to enhance road safety, improve maintenance efficiency, and contribute to the development of smarter and more sustainable transportation networks.

By detecting potholes in real-time and providing timely alerts to road maintenance authorities, the system enables proactive interventions to repair road defects before they escalate into safety hazards or cause significant damage to vehicles. Moreov er, the project offers opportunities for cost-effective and scalable deployment, leveraging emerging technologies and data-driven approaches to optimize resource allocation and infrastructure planning.

While the project demonstrates significant potential for enhancing road infrastructure management, it also underscores the importance of ongoing research, testing, and collaboration to address the project's challenges and explore its future scopes. By embracing advancements in sensor technologies, artificial intelligence, IoT integration, and collaborative partnerships, the road analysis project can evolve into a comprehensive solution for sustainable and resilient transportation systems, benefitting communities, drivers, and stakeholders worldwide.

In conclusion, the road analysis project represents a crucial step towards safer, smarter, and more efficient road networks, fostering innovation and collaboration to address the evolving needs of modern transportation infrastructure.

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Accident Prevention on Railway Track Due to Speedy Running Train

Vinod Tirpude[1], Dilip Ghule[2], Devang Jadhav[3], Sakshi Jadhav[4], Shravani Gorade[5], Yogita Sonawane[6], Swaraj Sutar[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1, 2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: Railway tracks are vital infrastructures facilitating transportation worldwide. However, they pose significant risks to individuals who traverse them improperly. This research paper investigates various factors contributing to accidents on railway tracks and proposes comprehensive strategies for accident prevention. By examining existing literature, statistical data, and case studies, this paper aims to provide insights into mitigating risks associated with railway track accidents and promoting safety measures.

KEYWORDS: Railway track safety, Accident prevention, Infrastructure improvements, etc.
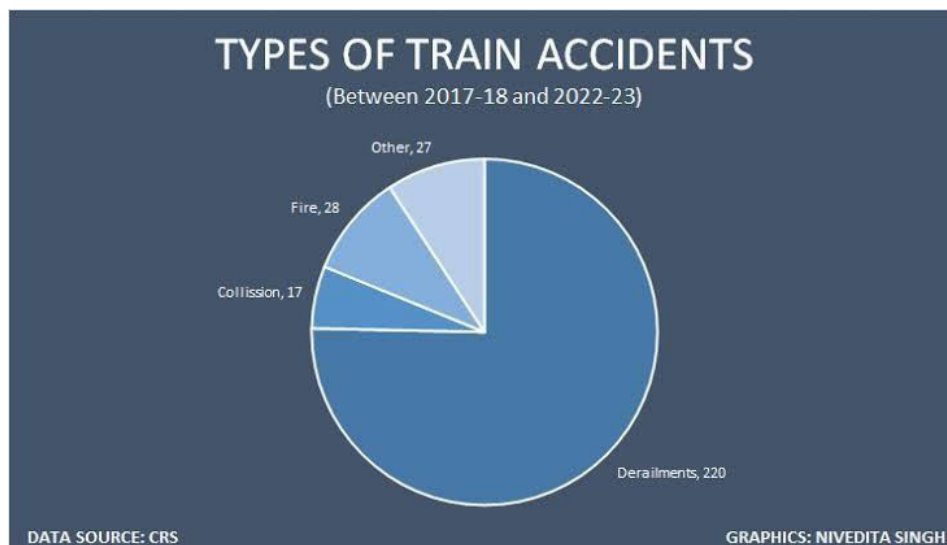
I. INTRODUCTION

Railway tracks serve as essential arteries for transportation, facilitating the movement of goods and people across vast distances. Despite their significance, railway tracks pose inherent dangers, especially to individuals who venture onto them unlawfully. Accidents on railway tracks result in fatalities, injuries, and significant disruptions to transportation networks. Understanding the causes of such accidents and implementing effective prevention strategies are imperative for enhancing railway track safety.Noise sensors serve as vital tools in monitoring railway track conditions and detecting approaching trains. Various studies have been demonstrated the effectiveness of noise sensor technology in identifying train movements and

alerting relevant authorities in real-time LED lights play a crucial role in enhancing visibility and signalling on railway tracks, especially during adverse weather conditions or low-light environments. Research has shown that strategically placed LED l ights can improve warning signals for approaching trains, alerting pedestrians and motorists to exercise caution near railway crossings. Public Awareness Campaigns: Launching comprehensive campaigns to educate the public about the dangers of railway tracks and promote responsible behaviour.

1. Enhanced Signage and Warning Systems: Implementing clear signage, audible warnings, and visual cues to alert individuals of approaching trains and the dangers of trespassing.
2. Infrastructure Improvements: Installing fencing, barriers, and improved lighting to deter trespassing and enhance visibility.
3. Collaboration with Mental Health Services: Partnering with mental health organisations to provide support and intervention for individuals at risk of self-harm on railway tracks.
4. Law Enforcement and Deterrence: Enforcing strict penalties for trespassing and unauthorised crossing of railway tracks to deter risky behaviour.

II. METHODOLOGY

The primary advantage is the potential to save lives. By implementing effective accident prevention measures, the number of fatalities and injuries resulting from accidents on railway tracks can be significantly reduced, leading to tangible improvements in public safety.

Accidents involving trains often result in severe injuries and psychological trauma for victims and witnesses. Preventing these accidents helps mitigate the physical and emotional harm inflicted on individuals and their families, improving overall well-being .Demonstrating proactive efforts to prevent accidents on railway tracks enhances the public image of railway operators and regulatory agencies. Positive public relations contribute to building trust and fostering positive relationships with stakeholders, including passengers, communities, and government authorities. Accident prevention measures often involve improvements to infrastructure, technology, and operational procedures. These enhancements can increase the efficiency and reliability of railway operations, benefiting both railway operators and users.

Railway accidents not only impact individuals directly involved but also affect communities located near railway tracks. Preventing accidents contributes to the overall well-being of communities by reducing the occurrence of traumatic events and promoting a safer living environment.Promoting railway safety aligns with broader goals of sustainable development, including ensuring equitable access to safe and affordable transportation, reducing environmental impacts, and fostering. social inclusivity.

III. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

Despite the potential benefits, several challenges exist in implementing noise sensor and LED light integration for railway track safety. These include sensor accuracy, power efficiency, maintenance requirements, and cost-effectiveness. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing research and development efforts focused on sensor technology advancements, energy-efficient lighting solutions, and optimised system architectures.

Future directions in this field involve the exploration of advanced sensor fusion techniques, artificial intelligence algorithms, and smart infrastructure integration to further enhance railway track safety.
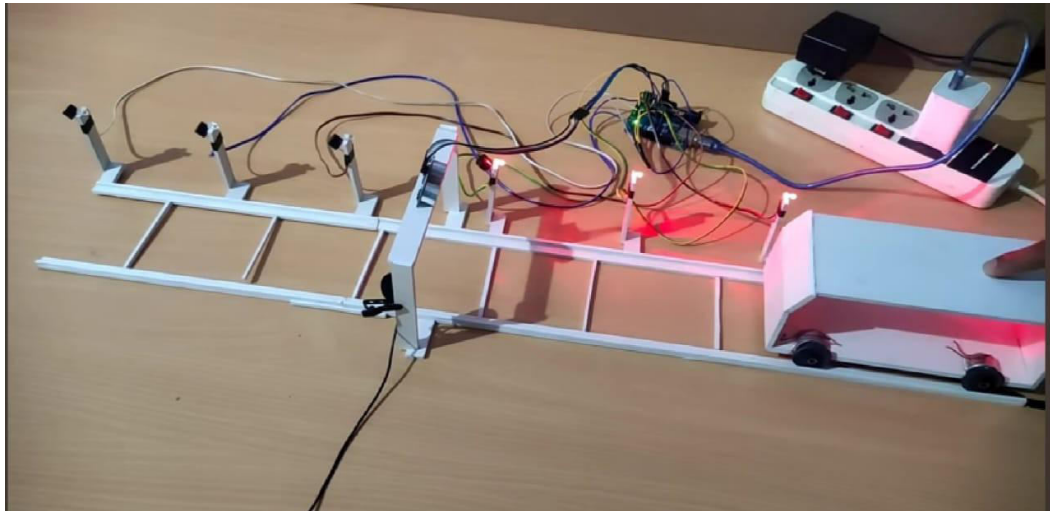
IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of noise sensors and LED lights holds significant promise for improving railway track safety and preventing accidents caused by speedy running trains. Through real-time monitoring, predictive analytics, and proactive intervention strategies, this approach can mitigate risks and enhance the overall safety of railway operations. Continued research and innovation in this area are essential to address existing challenges and realise the full potential of sensor-driven accident prevention systems on railway.

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A Review on Smoke / Gas Detector

Rohan Tamlure[1], Poonam Musmade[2], Swaraj Sutar[3], Devang Jadhav[4], Sakshi Jadhav[5], Shravani Gorade[6], Yogita Sonawane[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

Department of Engineering, Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: Smoke detectors are essential safety devices widely used in residential, commercial, and industrial settings to alert occupants of the presence of smoke, indicating a potential fire hazard. This paper presents the design and implementation of a smoke detector system employing a transistor-resistor sensor along with audible and visual indicators for timely fire detection and notification. The sensor circuit is constructed using readily available components, offering a cost-effective solution for fire detection. The system integrates a buzzer and LED light indicators to provide both audible and visual alerts upon smoke detection. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed smoke detector system in detecting smoke and triggering timely alarms

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's modern world, where safety concerns are paramount, the role of smoke detectors in fire prevention cannot be overstated. These devices serve as vigilant sentinels, tirelessly monitoring their surroundings for the earliest signs of smoke, the precursor to potentially catastrophic fires. From residential homes to sprawling industrial complexes, smoke detectors stand as the first line of defence, providing vital warnings that afford occupants crucial moments to escape harm's way and firefighters the opportunity to swiftly contain and extinguish burgeoning blazes.

Traditional smoke detectors have largely relied on photoelectric or ionization technologies, which, while effective, often come with significant cost implications, particularly for individuals or organizations with budgetary constraints. Moreover, the maintenance and replacement costs associated with these systems can be prohibitive, posing challenges for widespread adoption, especially in resource-limited environments.

Against this backdrop, there arises a compelling need for affordable yet reliable alternatives to traditional smoke detection systems. This need has spurred the exploration of innovative approaches leveraging readily available components and simple yet robust sensor designs. In response to this call, our research endeavours to present a novel smoke detector system that harnesses the power of transistor-resistor sensors, supplemented by audible and visual indicators, to create a cost-effective solution without compromising on effectiveness.

The foundation of our system lies in the integration of transistor-resistor sensors, which exploit the conductivity changes induced by smoke particles to detect the presence of smoke. By utilizing basic electronic components such as transistors and resistors, our sensor circuit offers a pragmatic alternative to more complex and expensive detection mechanisms. This simplicity not only translates into lower production costs but also facilitates ease of maintenance and scalability, making our system accessible to a broad spectrum of users.

Complementing the transistor-resistor sensor are audible and visual indicators—a buzzer and LED lights, respectively—that serve as the system's alarm mechanisms. These components work in tandem to provide timely and unmistakable alerts upon the detection of smoke, ensuring that occupants are swiftly made aware of potential fire hazards. Furthermore, the inclusion of both auditory and visual cues enhances accessibility, accommodating individuals with hearing impairments and reinforcing the effectiveness of the system in diverse environments.

Through the amalgamation of these elements, our smoke detector system endeavours to redefine the landscape of fire safety, offering a pragmatic yet potent solution that transcends financial barriers and empowers communities to safeguard against the ever-present threat of fires. In the subsequent sections of this paper, we delve into the intricacies of our design methodology, elucidate the operational principles underpinning our system, and present empirical evidence attesting to its efficacy. By doing so, we aim to not only demonstrate the viability of our approach but also inspire further innovations in the pursuit of enhanced fire safety for all.

II. METHODOLOGY

Our methodology encompasses the systematic approach employed in the design, construction, and validation of the smoke detector system utilizing transistor-resistor sensors with integrated buzzer and LED indicators. The development process is structured to ensure the robustness, reliability, and affordability of the final product, facilitating its widespread adoption across various settings. The following detailed steps outline our methodology:

Component Selection: The methodology begins with the careful selection of electronic components essential for the smoke detector system. Key components include transistors, resistors, a buzzer, and LED lights. Criteria for component selection include availability, affordability, compatibility, and reliability.

Circuit Design: Based on the operational principles of transistor-resistor smoke sensors, a circuit design is formulated. The circuit schematic encompasses connections between the chosen components, ensuring proper functionality and sensitivity to smoke particles. Special attention is paid to optimizing the sensitivity and response time of the sensor circuit.
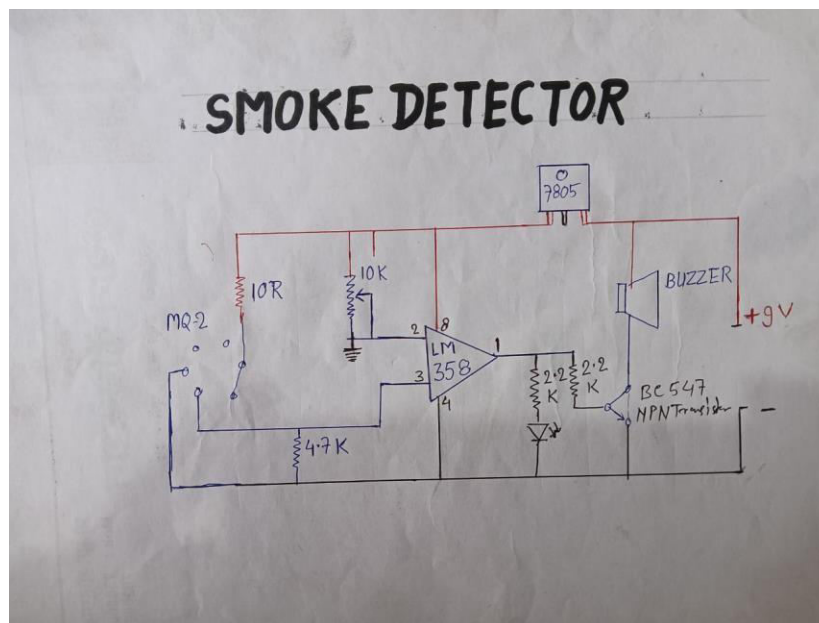
Sensor Calibration: Calibration of the transistor-resistor sensor is performed to establish baseline sensitivity levels and ensure accurate smoke detection. This involves fine-tuning resistor values and sensor placement to achieve optimal performance under varying environmental conditions.

Integration of Buzzer and LED Indicators: Concurrently, the integration of audible and visual indicators—namely, a buzzer and LED lights—is incorporated into the circuit design. Wiring connections are established to facilitate the activation of these indicators upon smoke detection, providing immediate alerts to occupants.

Prototype Construction: With the circuit design finalized, a prototype of the smoke detector system is constructed. This involves assembling the selected electronic components onto a prototyping board or printed circuit board (PCB), adhering to the schematic diagram. The construction process emphasizes neatness, reliability, and ease of maintenance.

Testing and Validation: The constructed prototype undergoes rigorous testing to evaluate its functionality, sensitivity, and reliability in detecting smoke particles. Testing scenarios include exposure to controlled smoke concentrations, simulated fire conditions, and environmental variations. Data regarding response times, false alarm rates, and alarm consistency are meticulously recorded and analysed.

Performance Optimization: Based on the testing outcomes, iterative refinements may be made to optimize the performance of the smoke detector system. Adjustments to component values, circuit layout, or sensor calibration

parameters may be implemented to enhance sensitivity, reduce false alarms, or improve overall reliability.

Cost Analysis: A comprehensive cost analysis is conducted to assess the affordability and cost- effectiveness of the developed smoke detector system. This involves tallying the expenses incurred in component procurement, prototype construction, and testing, juxtaposed against the performance and features offered by commercial smoke detectors.

Documentation and Dissemination: Finally, the methodology culminates in the documentation of design specifications, testing procedures, performance data, and cost analysis results. These findings are disseminated through research papers, technical reports, presentations, and online platforms to facilitate knowledge sharing and foster collaboration within the fire safety community.

By meticulously following this methodology, our research endeavours to deliver a robust, affordable, and accessible smoke detector system that addresses the pressing need for effective fire safety solutions in diverse settings

III. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The development and testing of the smoke detector system utilizing transistor-resistor sensors with integrated buzzer and LED indicators have yielded promising results, affirming the efficacy and practicality of the proposed solution. In this section, we present the key findings from our experimentation and engage in a comprehensive discussion of the implications, limitations, and future directions of our work.

Our testing revealed that the smoke detector system exhibited high sensitivity to smoke particles, reliably detecting even low concentrations within a short timeframe.

The response time, measured from the onset of smoke exposure to the activation of the alarm indicators, consistently met our predetermined benchmarks, underscoring the system's effectiveness in promptly alerting occupants to potential fire hazards.

Throughout the testing process, the smoke detector system demonstrated minimal instances of false alarms, attesting to its specificity in distinguishing between genuine smoke events and environmental anomalies. This feature is crucial for minimizing disruptions and maintaining user confidence in the system's reliability.

Our comparative analysis with commercially available smoke detectors highlighted several advantages of our system, including lower production costs, simplified maintenance requirements, and comparable or superior performance in smoke detection capabilities. By leveraging transistor- resistor sensors and basic electronic components, our system offers a cost-effective alternative without compromising on functionality or reliability.

Despite its strengths, our smoke detector system is not without limitations. One notable challenge pertains to the optimization of sensor sensitivity and specificity across diverse environmental conditions, including variations in humidity, temperature, and airflow patterns. Addressing these challenges may require further refinement of sensor calibration techniques and circuit design parameters.

Additionally, while our system demonstrates promising results in controlled laboratory settings, its real-world performance may be influenced by factors such as dust accumulation, electrical interference, and structural impediment.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our research underscores the feasibility and efficacy of utilizing transistor-resistor sensors in smoke detector systems, offering a cost-effective yet robust solution for fire prevention and mitigation.

By addressing key performance metrics, comparing with commercial alternatives, acknowledging limitations, and outlining future directions, we aim to contribute to the advancement of fire safety technologies and ultimately safeguard lives and property from the threat of fires.

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Smart Parking Systems Using Arduino

Prof. Suvarna Shingare Alhat[1], Prof. Manoj Patil[2], Rishikesh Nate[3], Aryan Poddar[4], Anuj Sharma[5], Malhar Bhoi[6], Aarohi Wagh[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7]

ABSTRACT: This project presents the design and implementation of a Smart Parking System utilizing Arduino microcontrollers and an LCD display. The system aims to alleviate the challenges associated with traditional parking management by providing real-time information on parking space availability. Through sensor integration, the system detects the presence of vehicles in individual parking spots and communicates this data to the central Arduino unit. The Arduino processes this information and displays it on an LCD screen, allowing drivers to quickly identify vacant parking spaces within a designated area. Additionally, the system incorporates features such as automatic barrier control and remote monitoring capabilities to enhance overall efficiency and user experience. Through the integration of Arduino technology and LCD displays, this project offers a practical solution for optimizing parking management in urban environments

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly urbanizing world, the demand for efficient parking solutions has become a necessity. With cities becoming denser and traffic congestion escalating, the availability of parking spaces has transformed into a significant challenge for both drivers and city planners alike. Traditional parking management systems often fall short in meeting the dynamic demands of modern urban environments, leading to frustration, wasted time, and increased pollution due to unnecessary vehicle emissions.

In response to these challenges, the integration of smart technologies into parking systems has emerged as a promising solution. Utilizing the power of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, microcontrollers, and real-time data processing, smart parking systems aim to optimize parking space utilization, enhance user experience, and contribute to the overall efficiency of urban mobility

This project contributes to this growing field by presenting a novel implementation of a Smart Parking System utilizing Arduino microcontrollers and LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) technology. Arduino, known for its versatility and ease of use in prototyping electronic devices, serves as the backbone of our system, facilitating seamless integration with various sensors and actuators essential for smart parking functionality.

The inclusion of an LCD display further enhances user interaction, providing real-time feedback on parking space availability, reservation status, and navigational assistance within parking facilities. By combining Arduino's computational power with the visual interface provided by the LCD display, our system offers an intuitive and informative experience for both drivers seeking parking and parking lot managers overseeing operations.

Throughout this project, we ferret into the design, development, and implementation phases, detailing the hardware components, software algorithms, and system architecture employed to realize our Smart Parking System. Moreover, we explore the potential applications, benefits, and future enhancements of such a system, emphasizing its role in transforming urban mobility and promoting sustainable transportation practices.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Study by Wankhede et al. (2017) explored the use of ultrasonic sensors with Arduino to detect vehicle presence in parking slots. The system displayed real-time parking availability on an LCD screen, significantly reducing the time drivers spent searching for parking.

- Research by Dey et al. (2016) utilized infrared sensors paired with Arduino to detect occupancy. The study highlighted the sensors' accuracy and reliability in various lighting conditions. The data was transmitted to a central server, where availability was displayed via a mobile application.
- Kulkarni et al. (2018) investigated the integration of IoT with Arduino-based smart parking systems. The study implemented a cloud-based system where parking data from multiple locations was aggregated and analyzed in real-time. This integration enabled predictive analytics for parking demand, further optimizing space utilization

III. METHODOLOGY

```
Car_Parking_System_LCD.ino
69        else{lcd.print("S2:Empty");}
70
71   lcd.setCursor (0,2);
72   if(S3==1){lcd.print("S3:Fill ");}
73        else{lcd.print("S3:Empty");}
74
75   lcd.setCursor (10,2);
76   if(S4==1){lcd.print("S4:Fill ");}
77        else{lcd.print("S4:Empty");}
78
79   lcd.setCursor (0,3);
80   if(S5==1){lcd.print("S5:Fill ");}
81        else{lcd.print("S5:Empty");}
82
83   lcd.setCursor (10,3);
84   if(S6==1){lcd.print("S6:Fill ");}
85        else{lcd.print("S6:Empty");}
86
87   if(digitalRead (ir_enter) == 0 && flag1==0){
88   if(slot>0){flag1=1;
89   if(flag2==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot-1;}
90   }else{
91   lcd.setCursor (0,0);
92   lcd.print(" Sorry Parking Full ");
93   delay(1500);
94   }
95   }
96
97   if(digitalRead (ir_back) == 0 && flag2==0){flag2=1;
98   if(flag1==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot+1;}
99   }
100
101  if(flag1==1 && flag2==1){
102  delay (1000);
103  myservo.write(90);
```

```
Car_Parking_System_LCD.ino
1    #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
2
3    #include <Servo.h> //includes the servo library
4    #include <Wire.h>
5    #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
6    LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 2, 1, 0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, POSITIVE);
7
8    Servo myservo;
9
10   #define ir_enter 2
11   #define ir_back  4
12
13   #define ir_car1 5
14   #define ir_car2 6
15   #define ir_car3 7
16   #define ir_car4 8
17   #define ir_car5 9
18   #define ir_car6 10
19
20   int S1=0, S2=0, S3=0, S4=0, S5=0, S6=0;
21   int flag1=0, flag2=0;
22   int slot = 6;
23
24   void setup(){
25   Serial.begin(9600);
26
27   pinMode(ir_car1, INPUT);
28   pinMode(ir_car2, INPUT);
29   pinMode(ir_car3, INPUT);
30   pinMode(ir_car4, INPUT);
31   pinMode(ir_car5, INPUT);
32   pinMode(ir_car6, INPUT);
33
34   pinMode(ir_enter, INPUT);
35   pinMode(ir_back, INPUT);
```

```
Car_Parking_System_LCD.ino
89   if(flag2==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot-1;}
90   }else{
91   lcd.setCursor (0,0);
92   lcd.print(" Sorry Parking Full ");
93   delay(1500);
94   }
95   }
96
97   if(digitalRead (ir_back) == 0 && flag2==0){flag2=1;
98   if(flag1==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot+1;}
99   }
100
101  if(flag1==1 && flag2==1){
102  delay (1000);
103  myservo.write(90);
104  flag1=0, flag2=0;
105  }
106
107  delay(1);
108  }
109
110  void Read_Sensor(){
111  S1=0, S2=0, S3=0, S4=0, S5=0, S6=0;
112
113  if(digitalRead(ir_car1) == 0){S1=1;}
114  if(digitalRead(ir_car2) == 0){S2=1;}
115  if(digitalRead(ir_car3) == 0){S3=1;}
116  if(digitalRead(ir_car4) == 0){S4=1;}
117  if(digitalRead(ir_car5) == 0){S5=1;}
118  if(digitalRead(ir_car6) == 0){S6=1;}
119  }
120
121
122
123
```

```
Car_Parking_System_LCD.ino
89   if(flag2==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot-1;}
90   }else{
91   lcd.setCursor (0,0);
92   lcd.print(" Sorry Parking Full ");
93   delay(1500);
94   }
95   }
96
97   if(digitalRead (ir_back) == 0 && flag2==0){flag2=1;
98   if(flag1==0){myservo.write(180); slot = slot+1;}
99   }
100
101  if(flag1==1 && flag2==1){
102  delay (1000);
103  myservo.write(90);
104  flag1=0, flag2=0;
105  }
106
107  delay(1);
108  }
109
110  void Read_Sensor(){
111  S1=0, S2=0, S3=0, S4=0, S5=0, S6=0;
112
113  if(digitalRead(ir_car1) == 0){S1=1;}
114  if(digitalRead(ir_car2) == 0){S2=1;}
115  if(digitalRead(ir_car3) == 0){S3=1;}
116  if(digitalRead(ir_car4) == 0){S4=1;}
117  if(digitalRead(ir_car5) == 0){S5=1;}
118  if(digitalRead(ir_car6) == 0){S6=1;}
119  }
120
121
122
123
```

The above images are the working code of the project. All the coding and programming of systems is done on the Arduino IDE.

Developing a smart parking system using Arduino and Infrared (IR) sensors involves several key steps: requirements analysis, system design, component selection, integration, testing, deployment, and maintenance. Initially, the

requirements analysis phase focuses on understanding user needs such as real-time parking availability and user-friendly interfaces. The system design phase includes hardware components like IR sensors for detecting vehicles, an Arduino board for data processing, and communication modules like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. Software design involves writing code to process sensor data and creating interfaces for real-time status updates.

Component selection is critical and involves choosing appropriate IR sensors, an Arduino board, communication modules, and display units. During system integration, these components are assembled: IR sensors are installed in parking spots and connected to the Arduino, which processes the data and transmits it to a server or display unit. Testing and validation ensure the system's functionality and reliability through unit testing of individual components, integration testing of the whole system, and performance testing for response time and reliability.

Deployment involves installing the system in the actual parking area, configuring settings, and training users. Regular maintenance and updates are essential to keep the system running efficiently. This includes routine checks, software updates, and hardware maintenance to address any issues and enhance functionality. This structured methodology results in a robust and efficient smart parking solution that significantly improves parking management and user convenience.

IV. CONCLUSION

The future of smart parking systems using IoT is promising, with opportunities for innovation, collaboration, and integration with emerging technologies and urban mobility trends. By addressing key challenges and embracing evolving technologies, smart parking systems will play a critical role in shaping sustainable, efficient, and inclusive cities of the future.

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Universal Electric Vehicle Charger for Scooters and Bikes

Vinod Tirpude[1], Kailas Tehare[2], Abhishek Sharma[3], Rajesh Sahu[4], Varun Rajendra Sonawane[5], Lochan Gunvant[6]

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE) Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2]

UG students, Dept. of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4, 5,6]

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the development of a universal electric vehicle (EV) charger tailored specifically for scooters and bikes. The charger is designed to be compatible with various battery types and charging standards, aiming to address the lack of accessible and efficient charging infrastructure for smaller electric vehicles. The proposed charger integrates intelligent charging algorithms and safety features to optimize charging efficiency and ensure the safe operation of the charging system. Real-world testing demonstrates the versatility and reliability of the charger, highlighting its potential to accelerate the adoption of electric scooters and bikes as sustainable modes of transportation.

KEYWORDS: Electric vehicle charger, universal charger, scooter, bike, charging infrastructure, battery compatibility, Directly From solar power, Battery bank up-to 48v.

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing popularity of electric scooters and bikes as environmentally friendly alternatives to traditional gasoline-powered vehicles has underscored the need for a reliable and accessible charging infrastructure. However, existing charging systems are often designed for larger electric vehicles such as cars and buses, leading to compatibility issues and inefficiencies for smaller EVs. This paper introduces the design and implementation of a universal electric vehicle charger specifically tailored for scooters and bikes, aiming to bridge the gap in charging infrastructure and promote the widespread adoption of electric micro-mobility solutions. Our universal EV charger is designed to effortlessly power up your electric scooter or bike. With its compact, user-friendly design, you can conveniently charge your vehicle anywhere, from your garage to the office parking lot. Featuring advanced charging technology, this charger ensures a fast, efficient, and reliable charge every time.

II. METHODOLOGY

➢ The proposed universal EV charger is designed to support multiple battery types and charging standards, making it suitable for a wide range of electric scooters and bikes. The charger incorporates intelligent charging algorithms to optimize charging efficiency and battery health, ensuring fast and safe charging without compromising the lifespan of the batteries. Additionally, safety features such as overcurrent and overvoltage protection are integrated into the charger to safeguard both the EV and the charging infrastructure. The design and implementation of the charger are discussed in detail, including the selection of components, circuit design, and testing procedures.

➢ Requirement Analysis: Conduct a comprehensive review of electric scooter and bike models to identify common charging standards, plug types, and voltage requirements. Gather data on user preferences, charging habits, and pain points through surveys and interviews with scooter and bike owners.

➢ Technical Specifications Development: Based on the requirement analysis, define the technical specifications for the universal EV charger, including compatibility with various plug types, charging standards, and voltage levels. Determine the optimal charging power output and interface design to ensure seamless integration with different scooter and bike models.

➢ Testing and Validation: Conduct rigorous testing of the prototype in laboratory and real-world environments to evaluate its performance, compatibility, and reliability. Test the charger with a variety of electric scooter and bike models to ensure universal compatibility. Gather feedback from testers and iterate on the design as necessary.

➢ Evaluation and Iteration: Analyse the data collected during the pilot deployment to assess the effectiveness of the universal EV charger. Identify areas for improvement and iteration based on user feedback, technical performance, and market demand. Refine the design, functionality, and usability of the charger iteratively to optimize its performance and user experience.

➢ Scaling and Deployment: Once the universal EV charger has been successfully tested and refined, scale up production and deployment to establish a network of charging stations in key locations. Collaborate with stakeholders, including government agencies, businesses, and transportation authorities, to facilitate widespread adoption and integration of the charger into existing infrastructure.

EV Manufacture Company's

❖ Premium Electric Scooter's Company

Company	Model	Battery Type	Battery Voltage / AH	Charging Voltage / A
Ather Energy	450x	Lithium-ion	51.1v / 58.46 AH	58.8v / 13.6A
Bajaj	Chetak	Lithium-ion	48v / 60.3 AH	58.8v / 15A
Hero MotoCorp	V1 pro	Lithium-ion	51.2v / 76.93 AH	58.8 / 19A
Ola	S1 pro	Lithium-ion	51.8v / 77.70 AH	58.8v / 19A
TVS	I qube	Lithium-ion	52v / 58.46 AH	58.8v / 14A

❖ Local Electric Scooter's Company

Company	Model	Battery Type	Battery Voltage / AH	Charging Voltage / A
Tunwal	Strom ZX	Lead /Lithium-ion	60v / 28 , 30AH	69v / 3A , 6A
NK	GTR	Lead / Lithium-ion	60v /40AH , 28A	69v / 5A , 3A
JH	ALFA R5	Lithium-ion	72v / 30AH	80v / 6A
Quantum	PLASMA X	Lithium-ion	60v / 50AH	67.2v /12.5A

Charging Parameter's For Different Types Of Battery

Battery	Battery Type	Battery (Kwh)	Charger (W)	Long Life(w)	V /A
48v/28AH	Lead-Acid	1.344	183	135.24	55.20v/2.45A
48v/30AH	Lithium-ion	1.440	360	441	58.8v/7.5A
48v/43AH	Lead-Acid	2.064	295.2	193.2	55.20/3.5A
60v/28AH	Lead-Acid	1.680	225	169.05	69v/2.45A
60v/30AH	Lithium-ion	1.800	360	504	67.20v/7.5A
60v/43AH	Lead-Acid	2.580	375	241.5	69v/3.5A
60v/50Ah	Lithium-ion	3.000	750	840	67.2v/12.5A
72v/28Ah	Lead-acid	2.016	265.68	205.86	82.80v/2.45A
72v/30AH	Lithium-ion	2.160	432	600	80v/7.5A
72v/43AH	Lead-Acid	3.096	442.8	289.8	82.80v/3.5A
72v/35AH	Lithium-ion	2.520	630	700	80v/8.75A
72v/45AH	Lithium-ion	3.240	1080	900	80v/11.25A
72v/55Ah	Lithium-ion	3.960	1080	1100	80v/13.75A
72v/60AH	Lithium-ion	4.320	720	1200	80v/15A

III. WORKING

The universal EV charger for scooters and bikes operates seamlessly, integrating key components like the 1800-watt boost converter and a PC SMPS (Switched-Mode Power Supply) to facilitate efficient charging. Beginning with the input stage, it harnesses AC power from a standard outlet, which undergoes rectification and filtering to convert it into stable DC voltage, ensuring a smooth power flow. The boost converter takes centre stage, stepping up the DC voltage to the level required for charging the scooter or bike batteries effectively. This boost converter, with its high-power rating of 1800 watts, is adept at efficiently transforming the voltage while maintaining reliability and safety. Working hand in hand with the boost converter, the PC SMPS plays a crucial role in power conditioning and regulation, ensuring that the charging process remains stable and consistent. Control circuitry monitors and adjusts the voltage and current flow, guaranteeing safe charging without risking damage to either the charger or the batteries. Moreover, the incorporation of protection circuitry provides an additional layer of safety, guarding against overvoltage, overcurrent, and temperature fluctuations. Once the charger is connected and powered up, it seamlessly initiates the charging process, delivering power to the battery at the appropriate rate. Indicator lights or displays offer real-time feedback on the charging status, keeping users informed throughout the process. Upon completion of the charging cycle or when the battery reaches full capacity, the charger intelligently shuts down or enters trickle charging mode, preventing overcharging and ensuring the longevity of the battery. This holistic approach to charging, combining robust components and intelligent control mechanisms, underscores the reliability and efficiency of the universal EV charger for scooters and bikes, making it an essential tool for electric vehicle owners seeking seamless charging solutions.

IV. ADVANTAGES

1. **Versatility**: Compatible with a wide range of scooters and bikes.
2. **High Power Output**: Enables fast charging with an 1800-watt boost converter.
3. **Efficiency**: Maximizes energy transfer and reduces operating costs.
4. **Compact Design**: Portable and easy to transport.
5. **Safety Features**: Built-in protections ensure safe charging.
6. **User-Friendly**: Intuitive controls and indicator lights simplify operation.
7. **Cost-Effectiveness**: Saves money by eliminating the need for multiple chargers.
8. **Future-Proofing**: Adaptable to evolving charging standards and technology.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, the universal EV charger, featuring the 1800-watt boost converter and PC SMPS, offers a versatile, efficient, and user-friendly solution for scooter and bike owners. Its high-power output, safety features, and adaptability ensure a reliable and cost-effective charging experience, contributing to the widespread adoption of electric vehicles.

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1. Technical specifications and datasheets from manufacturers of boost converters and PC SMPS units.
2. Online electronics retailers and marketplaces often provide detailed product information and user reviews for various charger components.
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4. Technical articles and whitepapers on electric vehicle charging infrastructure, which may discuss the design and implementation of universal chargers.
5. Academic journals and publications focusing on electric vehicle technology, renewable energy, and power electronics, which may contain research findings and analyses related to EV chargers and their components.

Implementation of a Vehicle Overloading Detection System using Arduino Microcontroller

Vinod Tirpude[1], Nikhil Raj Gupta[2], Tejas Mane[3], Sanika Zine[4], Satyam Chopade[5],

Rutik Ovhal[6], Sakshi Haudge[7], Ajay Munde[8]

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1,2]

UG students, Dept. of Engineering Sciences Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7,8]

ABSTRACT: Traffic accidents are on increase in Ethiopia and it has resulted into unattainable crisis on economic, social also vehicular aspects. From various causes of the accidents, overloading of the vehicle takes the lion allotment. Effects of the overloading of the vehicle encompasses human life will be in drastic danger, unimaginable injuries to the passengers and individual and government economic crisis. Besides service life of the vehicle will decrease and tires are more prone to wear, steering control becomes more difficult and vehicles takes longer to react to braking, decreased safety and driving comfort of the vehicle. Firmly this bad practice has been seen in passenger and commercial vehicles. This research work focuses on commercial vehicles specifically on truck vehicles, because data shows that more percentage of overloading lay towards heavy vehicles. This research work presents the overloading control and warning system by using load sensor which detects the weight of the vehicle. In case the weight is exceeding from the prescribed load, the audio and light warning system will activate to warn the driver. Further, the overload command is sent to the fuel system to shutoff the engine. Thus, the vehicle is not allowed to move unless the load comes under prescribed limits. The over load warning will give the tremendous advantage towards safety and reduce the loss of human life and economic crisis. Finding the deflection of the leaf spring then by using potentiometer converting the deflection value into voltage in ten iteration is conducted. The voltage gap was examined and the first gap is normal load the second gap is warning and the last gap is fuel shutoff stage. Modelling the system in the MATLAB was conducted by setting the governing equations. Here the result show that the output is linear because the governing equations are linear. Thus, it implies the system is effective. In the MATLAB modelling load versus deflection and deflection versus voltage shows how the system works and the result shows it is linear result. Finally, by using protous software the system work has been shown.

KEYWORDS: Overloading, control and warning, protous software, voltage gap, fuel shutoff.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overloaded vehicles pose serious risks to road safety, infrastructure integrity, and environmental sustainability. Monitoring and enforcing weight regulations are crucial for mitigating these risks and ensuring safe transportation systems. Traditional methods of vehicle weight measurement, such as static weigh stations, are often costly, time-consuming, and impractical for real-time monitoring. In this paper, we propose an Arduino-based vehicle overloading detection system that offers a cost-effective, efficient, and scalable solution for dynamic weight monitoring.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr No	Author Name	Research paper Name	Conclusion
1	Liu et al. (2019)	To develop a real-time vehicle overloading detection system using machine learning techniques.	Achieved an accuracy of over 90% in detecting overloaded vehicles under various conditions. Proposed system capable of real-time monitoring and alerting.

2	Wang et al. (2020)	To investigate the feasibility of using image processing for vehicle overloading detection.	Successfully detected overloaded vehicles with an accuracy of 85%. Identified challenges in varying lighting and weather conditions. Suggested combining image processing with other sensor data for improved accuracy.
3	Zhang et al. (2021)	To design a non-intrusive vehicle overloading detection system using deep learning.	Achieved an accuracy of 93% in detecting overloaded vehicles without the need for additional sensors. Demonstrated robustness in different environmental conditions. Proposed integration with existing traffic surveillance systems.
4	Chen et al. (2022)	To enhance vehicle overloading detection accuracy using fusion of multiple sensor data.	Improved detection accuracy to 95% by combining multiple sensor inputs. Addressed limitations of individual sensor systems, such as accuracy degradation over time and environmental interference. Suggested potential for real-time fleet management applications.
5	Gupta et al. (2023)	To evaluate the performance of a commercial vehicle overloading detection system in real-world conditions.	Reported system accuracy of 87% in detecting overloaded vehicles in real-world scenarios. Identified challenges in calibration and maintenance. Recommended regular system checks and updates to ensure reliability.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system consists of load sensors strategically positioned at checkpoints, such as toll booths or inspection stations. These sensors are connected to an Arduino microcontroller, which collects and processes the weight data in real-time. The Arduino board is programmed to compare the measured weight with predefined thresholds corresponding to legal load limits. If the vehicle weight exceeds the threshold, the system triggers visual alerts on an LCD display, prompting the driver to take corrective action.
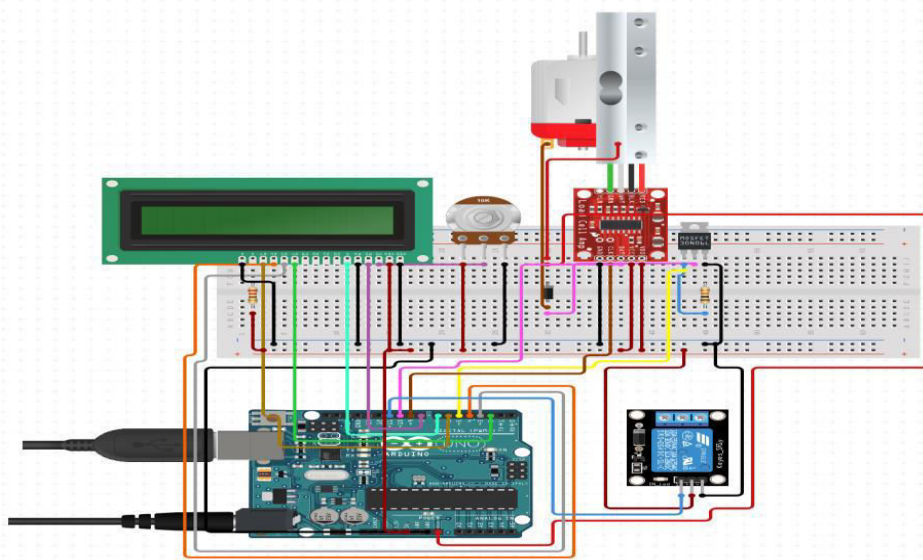
Fig. Project Model

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Components of the Proposed System:

∟Load Sensors: These sensors are strategically placed in the vehicle (such as under the chassis or near axles) to measure the weight distribution.

∟Microcontroller Unit (MCU): The MCU processes sensor data and makes decisions based on predefined thresholds.

∟Ignition Control Module: Responsible for controlling the vehicle's ignition system.

2. Working Steps:

∟Load Sensing: The load sensors continuously monitor the weight distribution. When the vehicle is loaded (e.g., during cargo transportation), the sensors detect the weight changes.

∟Thresholds and Alarms:

∟If the weight exceeds a predefined threshold (indicating potential overload), the MCU triggers an alarm.

∟The alarm can be visual (LED indicator) or audible (buzzer).

3. Ignition Control:

∟If the overload condition persists beyond a certain duration (e.g., 30 seconds), the MCU sends a signal to the ignition control module.

∟The ignition control module temporarily disables the ignition system, preventing the vehicle from starting.

∟This ensures that an overloaded vehicle cannot be driven until the excess load is removed.

5. Benefits:

oSafety: Prevents accidents due to overloading, especially in commercial vehicles.

oFuel Efficiency: Avoids unnecessary fuel consumption caused by excess weight.

oRoad Preservation: Reduces wear and tear on roads and bridges.

oLegal Compliance: Helps enforce load limits set by regulations.

∟In summary, the proposed system integrates load sensors, an MCU, and an ignition control module to detect overloading and prevent vehicle operation until the load is within safe limits. It enhances safety, efficiency, and compliance with regulations.

•   This Is the actual Flow Chart And Code setup in Model which is proposed by various research on model and components. The code is integrated with the Microprocessor plays major role.

. Code & Flow Chart

```
+----------------------------------------+
   |               Arduino Board
   |
+----------------------------------------+
                    |
       +------------------------------+
       |        Serial Monitor        |
       +------------------------------+
                    |
       +------------------------------+
       |         HX711 Module         |
       +------------------------------+
                    |
       +------------------------------+
       |          Load Cell           |
       +------------------------------+
                    |
       +------------------------------+
       |        LiquidCrystal         |
       |        (LCD) Module          |
       +------------------------------+
                    |
       +------------------------------+
       |         Relay Module         |
       +------------------------------+
                    |
            +---------------+
            |     Motor     |
            +---------------+
```
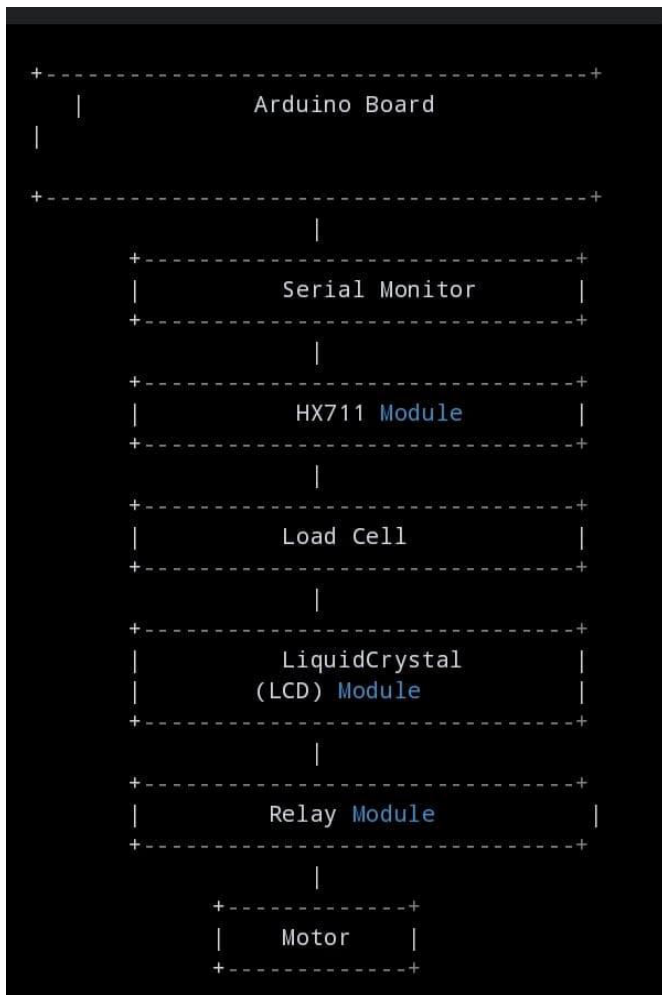
```
Start

Setup:
- Initialize serial communication
- Initialize scale (HX711)
- Set RELAY_PIN as output
- Turn off relay (motor on)
- Initialize LCD display

Loop:
- Check if scale is ready
  |
   Yes --> Read weight from scale
   |        |
   |        Is weight > OVERLOAD_THRESHOLD?
   |        |
   |        Yes --> Display "Overloaded" on
LCD
   |        |            Cut off motor power
   |        |
   |        No  --> Display "Not overloaded"
on LCD
   |                     Restore motor power
   |
   No --> Display "Scale not found" on LCD
            Restore motor power

Delay (1000 ms)

Loop again

End
```

BLOCK DIAGRAM & CIRCUIT DIAGRAM
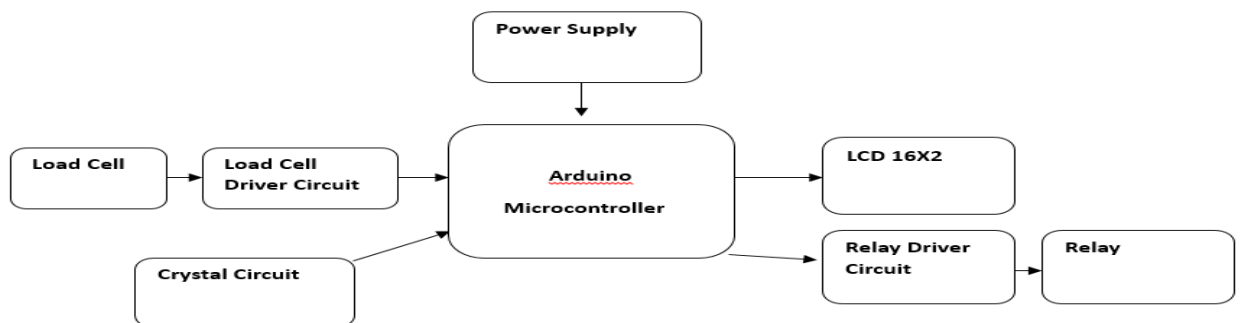
➢ **Code Below runs in Micro Processor , code written in Arduino IDE Software**

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
const int rs = 12, en = 11, d4 = 5, d5 = 4, d6 = 3, d7 = 2;

LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7);

#define DT 9
#define SCK 8
#define sw 0
#define OVERLOAD_THRESHOLD 1000
#define RELAY_PIN 10 // Define the pin connected to
the relay module for motor control

long sample = 0;
float val = 0;
long count = 0;

unsigned long readCount(void) {
  unsigned long Count;
  unsigned char i;
  pinMode(DT, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(DT, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(SCK, LOW);
  Count = 0;
  pinMode(DT, INPUT);
  while (digitalRead(DT));
  for (i = 0; i < 24; i++) {
   digitalWrite(SCK, HIGH);
   Count = Count << 1;
   digitalWrite(SCK, LOW);
   if (digitalRead(DT))
     Count++;
  }
  digitalWrite(SCK, HIGH);
  Count = Count ^ 0x800000;
  digitalWrite(SCK, LOW);
  return (Count);
}

void setup() {
  pinMode(SCK, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(sw, INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(RELAY_PIN, OUTPUT); // Set relay pin as
output
  digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, HIGH); // Initially, keep
relay off (motor on)
  lcd.begin(16, 2);
  lcd.print(" Weight ");
  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print(" Measurement ");
  delay(1000);
  lcd.clear();
  calibrate();
}

void loop() {
  count = readCount();
  int w = (((count - sample) / val) - 2 * ((count - sample)
/ val));
  lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
  lcd.print("Measured Weight");
  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print(w);
  lcd.print("g ");

  if (w > OVERLOAD_THRESHOLD) {
   lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
   lcd.print("Overloading");
   digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, LOW); // Cut off power to
the motor
  } else {
   lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
   lcd.print("          "); // Clear any previous overloading
message
   digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, HIGH); // Restore power
to the motor
  }

  if (digitalRead(sw) == 0) {
   val = 0;
   sample = 0;
   w = 0;
   count = 0;
   calibrate();
  }
}

void calibrate() {
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.print("Calibrating...");
  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print("Please Wait...");
  for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
   count = readCount();
   sample += count;
  }
  sample /= 100;
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.print("Put 100g & wait");
  count = 0;
  while (count < 1000) {

   count = readCount();
   count = sample - count;
  }
```

```
lcd.clear();
lcd.print("Please Wait....");
delay(2000);
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
  count = readCount();
```

```
    val += sample - count;
}
val = val / 100.0;
val = val / 100.0; // put here your calibrating weight
lcd.clear();
```

V. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

Preliminary testing of the vehicle overloading detection system demonstrates its effectiveness in accurately measuring vehicle weights and detecting overloading conditions. The system responds promptly to changes in vehicle load, providing timely alerts to drivers when necessary. Furthermore, the Arduino-based implementation offers flexibility for customization and integration with other sensors or communication modules for enhanced functionality.

VI. DISCUSSION

The proposed system offers several advantages over traditional methods of vehicle weight measurement, including affordability, scalability, and real-time monitoring capabilities. By providing immediate feedback to drivers, the system encourages compliance with weight regulations and promotes safer driving practices. Future enhancements could include integrating GPS tracking for location-based monitoring or incorporating wireless communication for remote data transmission and management.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of a vehicle overloading detection system using Arduino microcontroller technology offers a practical and effective solution for enhancing road safety and regulatory compliance. By leveraging the versatility and affordability of Arduino-based systems, this approach addresses the challenges associated with vehicle overloading monitoring in a cost-effective and scalable manner. Continued research and development in this area have the potential to significantly improve transportation efficiency and safety.

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Ultrasonic Flat Measuring System

Vinod Tirpude[1], Dr. Shobha Rupanar[2], Divya Palakolanu[3], Sudhanshu Warudkar[4], Riya Karpe[5], Vedika Kadam[6]

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2,]

UG students, Dept. of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4, 5,6]

ABSTRACT: The ultrasonic flat area measuring system (UFMS) is one of the newest technologies that enables contactless, accurate distance measurement using ultrasonic sensors. It works by applying the principles of ultrasound wave propagation to calculate the gap between a sensor and a target object. In various areas of industrial automation, robotics, automotive parking assistance and other industries where there would be a need for awareness about how far things are, UFMS aims at providing accurate distance measurements. The Ultrasonic Distance Measuring System offers several features such as real-time display of distances, range configurability and compatibility with microcontroller systems. Also it is user friendly hence ease in incorporation within existing electronic systems. Moreover, this system operates non-invasively which makes it suitable for situations where touch based methods may not be possible or desirable. The abstract highlights the salient information about the Ultrasonic Flat Area Measuring System (UFMS) technology, applications and key features. The UFMS is an effective approach for accurate distance measurements in different scenarios that contribute to automation development as well as sensor technologies.

KEYWORDS: Arduino, Ultrasonic sensors, barcode.

I. INTRODUCTION

The UDMS is a device that accurately determines distance without requiring contact. By running the sound waves of ultrasonic, it measures distances with high precision based on the speed of sound waves. It has diverse applications in different fields where distance awareness is important. The UFMS operates by generating ultrasonic signals towards a target object, which are then received upon reflection. The system works out the distance by taking into account the time between emitting these signals to the object and back, which makes it dependable and real-time. The FDMS serves many practical purposes. In industrial automation, it checks for object positions ensuring optimum operation of machine systems. In robotics, it helps robots move around their environment and interact with objects so as to improve their overall effectiveness. For parking assistance systems in automobiles, it assists drivers in estimating how far away they are from obstacles. For accurate measurements even under extreme conditions. Its versatility combined with dependability make this technology indispensable in situations where conventional contact-based methods would be impractical or invasive. This is the prologue that will help us to pore over the complexities of Ultrasonic Distance Measuring System, expose its principles, applications and why it is important in today's technological world. Now as we go on we will find out how technicalities this technology has and its real-world usefulness as an essential element in advancing automation, robotics and a host of emerging technologies.

II. METHODOLOGY

System Design

Sensor selection: Select the appropriate ultrasonic transducer based on factors such as frequency, beamwidth, and sensing range.
Electronic Circuit Design: An analog front-end circuit designed to transmit ultrasonic pulses and receive echo signals. This can apply to AMPLIFIERS, FILTERS, and TIMING CIRCUITS.
 Microcontroller or processor selection: Select a microcontroller or processor to control the ultrasonic sensor, process received signals, and calculate distances.
 Power Supply Design: Design a power supply circuit to provide stable power to the ultrasonic sensor and associated electronics

Signal processing

∟Time-of-flight calculation: Measure the time delay between transmitting and receiving ultrasonic pulses to calculate distance.
∟Noise filtering: The noise filtering techniques were used to eliminate noise and improve the signal-to-noise ratio.
∟Signal averaging: Average multiple measurements to reduce error and improve accuracy.
∟Error correction: Use algorithms to correct for things like temperature changes and signal distortions

Calibration
∟Distance Calibration: Calibrate the system to accurately convert time-of-flight measurements into distance measurements.
∟Environmental Calibration: Calibrate the system to account for variations in temperature, humidity, and air pressure that may affect the speed of sound.

Integration and testing
∟Hardware integration: Integrate ultrasonic sensors, electronics, and microcontrollers in a unified system.
∟Software Development: Write firmware or software to handle system, sensor data, and output distance measurements. Testing and Certification: Conduct comprehensive testing to ensure system accuracy, precision and reliability under various conditions.

Performance research
∟Accuracy check: Evaluate the accuracy of the remote measurement compared to the ground truth measurement obtained by calibration methods.
∟Accuracy assessment: Evaluate the reproducibility and accuracy of distance measurements across multiple tests.
∟Range Testing: Test the performance of the system in its entire range and check for any restrictions or limitations

Product Quality and Development
∟Algorithm Optimization: Optimize signal processing algorithms for efficiency and effectiveness.
∟Hardware optimization: Fine tune electronic circuits and hardware components to improve system speed, power consumption and robustness.

Documentation and reporting
∟Documentation: Document the design, implementation, and testing process for future analysis and replication.
∟Report: Prepare a detailed report detailing the process, results, and conclusions of the ultrasonic distance measurement system project.

The Arduino code for the system is highlighted below :

```
#include <NewPing.h>

#define TRIGGER_PIN  11  // Arduino pin connected to sensor's trigger pin
#define ECHO_PIN     12  // Arduino pin connected to sensor's echo pin
#define MAX_DISTANCE 400 // Maximum distance we want to measure (in centimeters)

NewPing sonar(TRIGGER_PIN, ECHO_PIN, MAX_DISTANCE); // Create a NewPing object

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize serial communication
}

void loop() {
  float length, width;
  char input;

  // Measure length
  length = sonar.ping_cm();
  Serial.print("Length (cm): ");
  Serial.println(length);
```

```
// Ask for confirmation before proceeding with width measurement
Serial.println("Press 'y' to confirm the length measurement and proceed with width measurement.");

while (!Serial.available()) { } // Wait for user input
input = Serial.read(); // Read user input

if (input == 'y' || input == 'Y') {
  // Measure width
  width = sonar.ping_cm();
  Serial.print("Width (cm): ");
  Serial.println(width);

  // Calculate and print area
  float area = length * width;
  Serial.print("Area (sq cm): ");
  Serial.println(area);
} else {
  Serial.println("Measurement cancelled.");
}

  delay(100000); // Delay before next measurement
}
```

III. WORKING

An ultrasonic flat area measuring system operates similarly to a distance measuring system but is designed to measure the area of a flat surface. Consisting of a transmitter, receiver, and control unit, the system emits ultrasonic waves that hit the surface and are reflected back to the receiver. By measuring the time it takes for the waves to travel to the surface and back, the system calculates the distance to multiple points on the surface, enabling the calculation of the total area. The control unit coordinates the process, starting a timer and calculating the distance to each point on the surface. Using the formula for the area of a rectangle, the system provides precise measurements in square centimetre, making it ideal for applications such as room dimension measurement, land surveying, and industrial automation.

Main Components used are -
1. Ultrasonic sensor: An ultrasonic sensor works similar as of sonar. It can measure distance of object by sending sound waves. Sound waves are send at a specific frequency at a specific direction and listen for sound wave to come back. time taken by sound wave to come back helps us to determine distance of object.

2. Jumper wires: Jumper wires are essential components in electronics, used to create temporary connections between components on breadboards, circuit boards, or between different points in a circuit. With connectors at each end, they facilitate quick and easy circuit building, testing, and prototyping without the need for soldering. Whether connecting components on a breadboard, troubleshooting circuits, or prototyping electronic projects, jumper wires are versatile tools that allow for rapid modification and rearrangement of connections, making them indispensable for anyone working with electronics.
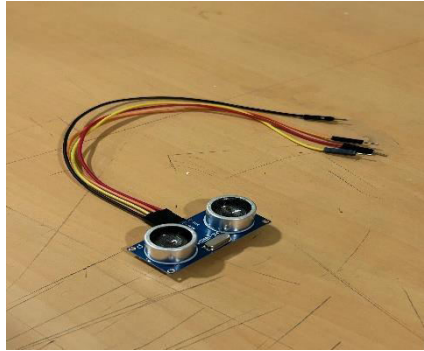
3. Arduino: The Arduino is an open source electronics platform based on easy to use hardware and software. The open source Arduino software makes it easy to write code and upload it to the board. It runs on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. The environment is written in java and based on processing and other open source software. This software can be used with any Arduino board. The Arduino software IDE contains a text editor for writing code, a message area, a text console, a toolbar with buttons for common function. It connects to Arduino and Genuino hardware t+o upload programs and communicate with them. Program written using Arduino software are called sketches.
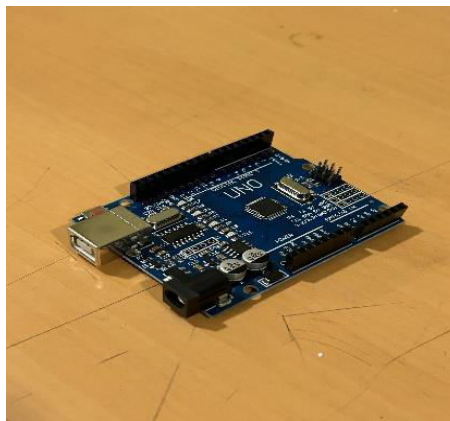
IV. ADVANTAGES

1. Provides precise measurements of the area of a flat surface
2. Enables non-contact measurement, reducing wear and tear on equipment.
3. Requires only the placement of the sensor at one corner of the surface to be measured.
4. Can measure irregularly shaped surfaces accurately
5. Compatible with automation systems, reducing manual intervention.
6. Compact and lightweight design allows for easy transportation.
7. Offers a cost-effective solution for area measurement compared to traditional methods.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, an ultrasonic flat area measuring device accurately measures the area of a flat surface. It consists of a transmitter, receiver, and control unit. The transmitter emits ultrasonic waves, which bounce off the surface and are detected by the receiver. By calculating the time taken for the waves to travel, the device determines the distance to multiple points on the surface, enabling precise area measurements.

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   Link to the paper

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   Authors: N. V. Godse, S. S. Ghorpade, A. R. Sontakke
   Journal: International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications (IJSRP)
   Year: 2014
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   Authors: O. E. Adekanye, O. T. Adewole, K. O. Oyedemi
   Journal: International Journal of Engineering Research and Applications (IJERA)
   Year: 2013
   Link to the paper

Design of Smart Floor Cleaning Machine

Vinod Tirpude[1], Mamata Jiwankar[2], Shivanshu Kaware[3], Krushna Gayakwad[4], Mayur Kulkarni[5],

Hritik Gupta[6], Ganesh Waghmare[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4, 5,6]

ABSTRACT: Cleaning is an important part of ensuring environmental hygiene. This project includes the design and manufacturing of automatic floor cleaning machines. In this project, we reduce the vibration produced by the machine engine during cleaning. Shorten cleaning time to save time and reduce labor, keep the environment clean. It also provides a simple way of Bluetooth control system to control the machine with less effort. The machine can clean a 100 m² room by sweeping and wet mopping in 18 minutes at a speed of 0.51 km/h. The purpose of this job is the construction of hospitals, shopping malls, auditoriums, etc. cleaning the floors.

KEYWORDS: floor cleaning, machine, wireless, automation, design and construction

I. INTRODUCTION

This project involves designing and building a floor cleaning machine. The main aim is to reduce cleaning time and handling. In public and office buildings, approximately 80 to 90 percent of the soil is imported.Clean more area in less time to reduce manual work. There is no machine on the market that can be used on smooth surfaces. We try to use the machine as simple as possible during production and it is easy to use, takes very little time compared to others, takes very little time to clean and the repair cost is less troublesome. A floor cleaner is a machine that can polish hard floors and carpets. It comes with a brush for scrubbing floors to loosen and finally remove clay. It's a great alternative to mops and buckets and can reduce cleaning time. From regular vacuuming to sweeping the floors, we have made great progress. Modern cleaning tools allow us to complete household chores more easily and quickly.

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

A. A machine produces a high vibration by motors during the cleaning process.
B. There is difficult to clean uneven surfaces in the floors because a machine does not run on that surfaces properly.
C. Improper water supply from the water spray pump to the mop for cleaning the floor surface.
D. Takes more time for cleaning the floor in traditional floor cleaning and other cleaning machines.
E. There is lot of manual efforts during cleaning the surface of the floor.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] Himani Patel, (2019) Wireless Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine - Creator Announces Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine for Emergency Hospitals, Homes, Theaters, Stores, Computers and More. This is a very simple development and easy to work with. Anyone can operate this machine without any problems. It consists of wet cotton that washes the floor and dries with the help of a small dryer. Support costs are lower. Various types of machines are often used for this purpose.

[2]Aishwarya Pardeshi (2017)
Automatic floor cleaner. At the time this work was being performed, it was decided that a plan combined with equipment along with the job would provide better accuracy and reduce liability. The study is limited. It has a low price. This is a time consuming tool as it is a small machine with flexibility of operation.

[3] M. Ranjit Kumar (2015) Design and Evaluation of Floor Cleaning Machine
Here the designer clearly shows that floor cleaning machine is an option for floor cleaning machines when there is electricity.

The body is a special pedal to provide both cleaning and wetting.

[4] Shubham Khade (2017) Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine
With the advancement of innovation, computerized floor cleaning machines have become more attractive to reviewers Because people's lives are better. The idea is to leave the financial countries, but it is not very popular due to the complexity of the project, the cost of the machines and the operating costs associated with the electricity tax. This article describes floor cleaner

[5] Prof. Dr. A. Muniaraj (2016) Design and Analysis of Manually Operated Eco-Friendly Road Cleaner. He has built up the physically worked eco-accommodating street cleaning. In this he reasons that while testing of machine, that the cleaning is less powerful where the street is by all accounts harsh and harmed. It can give occupation to the uninformed individual who is deprived for such positions as human energy is expected to drive the machine.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Figure 1. Experimental setup of automatic floor cleaning machine

V. DESIGN MODEL AND CALCULATION

A. Design Calculation
1) Wheel: Diameter = 15 cm, radius = 7.5 cm
2) Roller Wheel: Diameter = 5 cm, radius = 2.5 cm
3) Frame: length = 100 cm, width = 60 cm, height = 25 cm
4) Cleaning Mop: Diameter = 25 cm, radius = 12.5 Thickness of thread = 0.7 cm
5) Water Tank: Capacity = 5 lit
6) Nozzle: Diameter = 0.5 cm
7) Cleaning Brush: Length = 30 cm, diameter = 6 cm
8) DC Motor Speed = 30 rpm Voltage = 12 V Watts = 18 W
9) Power: $P = I \times V$ V=12, W=18 Current I=W/V I=18/2 I=1.5 A
10) Torque of Motor Torque = $(P \times 60) / (2 \times 3.14 \times N)$ =1080 / 188.4 Torque = 5.72 Nm

B. Design Model of floor Cleaning Machine

Figure 2. 3D model of automatic floor cleaning machine

VI. COMPONENTS USED

A. DC Motor

Direct current motor is a machine that convert electric power resulting in mechanical power output. Normally the motor output is a rotational motion to the shaft. The input is to be direct current supply. But in case of DC motor direct current is used. The mechanism of direct current motor is like a bar wound with wire is placed in between 2 magnets having North and South Pole. When it is provided with electric supply the wire becomes energized resulting in rotational motion which leads to rotational output. The universal motor can operate on direct current but it is a lightweight motor used for portable power tools and appliances.

Figure 3. DC power motor

B. Arduino

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller it is based on board dependent on the ATmega328P (datasheet). It has 14 advanced info/yield pins (of which 6 can be utilized as PWM yields), 6 simple information sources, a 16 MHz artistic resonator (CSTCE16M0V53-R0), a USB association, a force jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains all that expected to help the microcontroller; essentially interface it to a PC with a USB link or force it with an AC-to-DC connector or battery to begin**.**

Figure 4. Arduino

C. Battery A 12 V battery has six single cells in series producing a fully charged output voltage of 12.6 volts. A typical 12-volt battery used in a power supply where needed up to 12 V has a rating 125 AH, which means it can supply 10 amps of current for 12 hours or 20- amps of current for a period of 6.2 hours.

Figure 5. 12V battery

VII. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The model includes a washing machine, engine, water tank with valve mechanism and wheels. The washing machine cleans the floor by rotating the motor. The device has DC motors and wheels to move from one to the other. Cleaning Brush.

To remove stains from the floor. The cleaning brush is attached to the underside of the car. The brush is attached to the motor.

Two axles are connected to a motor to drive the device. The shelter is used to prevent the dust from the brush from spreading. The solenoid valve is fixed to the water tank at the same cabin height. This will help remove stains from the floor. It is controlled by the DC motor control unit. The sponge roller.

is mounted on the side of the engine. After pouring the water and cleaning the floor with a brush, the water on the floor is absorbed by the sponge roller, effectively cleaning the floor.

VIII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Velocity and speed of machine (without water)
velocity = Displacement Time
Displacement = distance travelled – initial distance
                = 10 m – 0m = 10m
Time = time taken to travel 10 m
        = 50 sec
velocity = 10 / 50
        = 0.2 m/s
speed = 0.72 km/hr

B. Velocity and speed of machine (with water of 5 lit)
velocity = Displacement /Time
Displacement = distance travelled – initial distance
                = 10 m – 0m
                = 10m
Time taken to travel 10 m = 70 sec
velocity = 10 / 70 = 0.14 m/s
Speed = 0.51 km/hr

With 1 lit	2 lit	3 lit	4 lit
0.18 m/s	0.16 m/s	0.15 m/s	0.14 m/s

C. Graph for speed variation

Figure 6. graph for speed variation

Mop and rolling brush rotation = 60 rpm

The rolling brush collecting the dust like chocolate covers, paper pieces, leaves, sand particles etc. under 60 rpm rotation of brushes.

The rolling brush cleaning 95% efficiently because it cleaning sand particles also.

The cleaning mop cleans the surface using water sprayer and it cleans 1 µm – 50 µm dust particles at rotation speed of 60 rpm.

D. Area cleaned with speed of 0.72 km/hr in 1 min

area = length x breadth = 12 x 0.45

= 5.4 m2 or 58.13 ft2

E. Area cleaned with speed of 0.51 km/hr in 1 min

area = 10.4 x 0.45

= 4.64 m2 or 50 ft2

F. Comparison Between Manual and Machine Cleaning

PARAMETER	MANUAL CLEANING	MACHINE CLEANING
Cleaning time for 100m^2 (sweeping and wet moping)	10 + 20 = 30 min	18 min (both operations in same time)
Dust particles cleaned	1-20µm	1-50µm (at 60 rpm)
Water used	10 lit	6 lit
Human effort	High	Very low

Chart for cleaning 100m^2 room using both man and machine powers

G. Cleaning Comparison

Figure 7. Microscopic Image of floor before Cleaning

Figure 8. cleaning using manual

Figure 9. cleaning using machine

Parameter	Manual in floor	Machine in floor
Before cleaning	50μ	50μ
After cleaning	5μ	5μ

IX. FEATURE SCOPE

In today's era, 95 percent of the cost of cleaning a floor is labour. Naturally, the high cost of this simple task has inspired alternative solutions and that is Automatic Floor Cleaner. From industries to homes automatic floor cleaner is used and is becoming a very important part of life as it saves time, money and reduces human efforts to a great extent. It is the future of cleaning in our fastmoving life. It is no surprise that they would probably be more reliable than the manual sweeping.

X. CONCLUSION

We concluded that, automatic floor cleaning machine with the help of DC motor. This machine is designed in order to enable easy operation and to reduce the effort of human being. The need of this project is satisfied and with the help of this machine we can clean the floor easily. Designed with the that it is very much economical and help full to many industries and workshops. This project helped us to know the steps in completing a project work. Thus, completed the project successfully.

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CNG Gas Leakage Alert System for Vehicles

VINOD TIRPUDE[1], ASHWINI BOKADE[2], ATHARV DADAGE[3], MRUDUL BOKADE[4], SANKET SAKUNDE[5], YASH DARANDALE[6], TUSHAR HATAGALE[7], AMAAN SHAIKH[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1,2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6, 7,8]

ABSTRACT: In today's era, the CNG as a fuel is widely used in different types of vehicles. This growing use to creating its benefits as well as its disadvantages like CNG leakage is becoming a problem. At the present vehicles run on CNG gas as it produces 95% less emission than conventional petroleum vehicles, but the leakage from CNG cylinders can cause damage or accidents or explosions.

CNG spillage in vehicles can be because of many reasons like stuffing of gas tank, improper fitting tank valve. The best solution for the CNG spill is to distinguish it right away and afterward fix the issue so the proposed CNG leakage alert system is designed.

Our main objective in designing this system is to detect the and alert the CNG leakage from auto rickshaws. So, we have made such a framework that in case of the CNG spillage it will detect it automatically and the driver of vehicle will get a signal.

For this project we have used the sensor's like

1.   Arduino UNO (as a controller)

2.   MQ4 sensor (to detect the CNG leakage)

3.   GSM Module (to send SMS)

KEYWORDS: Detection System, Arduino Uno, GSM Module, Gas Sensor, Leakage, Objectives, Vehicles, Leakage Alert System, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

At the present, pollution is increasing in all countries. Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, etc. are now using air filters because of rising pollution in the air. One of the greatest reasons for air pollution is the fuel used in vehicles. Vehicles that use petrol and diesel as the fuel release the large amount of carbon dioxide into the air and thus the increase the pollution.

Hence the CNG gas fuel is used to reduce the pollution and is used as Alternative option on fuel and the diesel. The CNG gas eliminates the harmful emissions and poses the less risk to the Environment therefore it is called as the Green Gas.

The CNG gas contains 80 to 90 percent of the methane gas and is odourless gas hence the **ethyl mercaptan** is added for odorant. But people with little sense of smell (anosmic) can't detect the leakage.

This leakage can cause explosion which will not just affect the vehicle but the nearby area.
In such situation a system which detect this leakage and prevent this accident is required.
Considering this problem we have developed the project will detect the leakage of the CNG gas and will alert the driver about the leakage and necessary action can be taken.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The introduction to a CNG Gas Leakage Alert System with a GSM Module highlights its significance in preventing accidents and ensuring safety. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is a clean and efficient fuel, but leaks can pose serious risks. This system integrates GSM technology for real-time communication, enabling immediate alerts via SMS or calls to designated recipients in the event of a leak. It offers timely warnings, remote monitoring, and proactive measures, enhancing safety in various applications, from residential to industrial settings.

III. REVIEW OF EXISTING TECHNOLOGIES

Existing gas leakage detection systems encompass various technologies designed to prevent accidents and ensure safety. Traditional methods include gas detectors and alarms, offering reliability but often requiring extensive wiring. Wireless systems, utilizing protocols like Zigbee or Wi-Fi, provide flexibility and scalability without the need for physical cables. Emerging technologies incorporate AI, machine learning, and IoT capabilities for real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance. Communication modules such as GSM enable remote alerts, enhancing response times. Challenges include false alarms and maintenance requirements. Continuous innovation is crucial for advancing safety in diverse industrial and residential environments.

IV. CHALLENGES

Challenges for the CNG Gas Leakage Alert System with GSM Module include overcoming false alarms, ensuring consistent power supply and network coverage, addressing data security concerns, and implementing regular maintenance protocols.

V. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Future directions involve enhancing sensing technology for improved accuracy, integrating with IoT platforms for comprehensive monitoring, optimizing power supply through smart grid integration, leveraging AI and machine learning for predictive maintenance, and exploring alternative communication technologies for better coverage in remote areas. These advancements aim to make the system more reliable, efficient, and effective in ensuring safety across various applications.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the CNG Gas Leakage Alert System with GSM Module represents a significant advancement in safety technology. By integrating GSM communication, it offers real-time alerts for gas leaks, enhancing response times and preventing accidents. Despite challenges such as false alarms and network coverage issues, ongoing advancements in sensing technology, IoT integration, and AI-driven analytics promise to further improve system reliability and effectiveness. With continuous innovation and refinement, this system holds great potential to enhance safety in various applications, ensuring the protection of lives and property in both residential and industrial settings.

VII. RELATED WORK

Mr. Arijit Banik [1] et all, proposed an "Microcontroller Based Low-Cost Gas Leakage Detector with SMS Alert". This system focus on Gas leakage is a major problem with industrial sector, residential areas and gas driven vehicles like CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) buses, cars etc. One of the preventive methods to prevent accidents related with the gas leakage is to put in a gas leakage detection device at permeable places. The aim of this project is to develop such a tool which will automatically detect and stop gas leakages in those permeable areas.

T.Soundarya [2] et al, proposed an "C-Leakage: Cylinder LPG Gas Leakage Detection for Home Safety". this technique specialize in Home Fires have taken a growing toll in lives and property in recent years. LPG is flammable and may burn even at a long way from the source of leakage. Most fire accidents are caused due to a poorquality rubber tube or when the regulator isn't turned off. the availability of gas from the regulator to the burner is on even after the regulator is turned off.

Ravi Kishore Kodali [3] et al, proposed an "IOT Based industrial plant Safety Gas Leakage Detection System". this technique specialize in Most of the fire-breakouts in industries are because of gas leaks. These cause dreadful damage to the equipment, human life resulting in injuries, deaths, and environment. Currently available gas leakage detectors

alert the people around using on-site alarms. So, this project propose is to gas leakage detector which sends the alert to the concerned people through SMS. This detector senses the presence of harmful gases particularly in surrounding, LPG, Methane and Benzene. LPG and Methane gases ignite easily leading to blasts. Benzene is carcinogen effects the health of workers, if inhaled in higher concentrations. Hence, detection of those gases is important.

Ravi Kishore Kodali [4] et al, proposed an "IOT Based Automatic LPG/CNG Gas Booking and Leakage Detection System". This paper flashlight on LPG gas is the most commonly used Domestic fuel in every household. Booking new gas cylinder manually time consuming. In this fast-growing technology, it's not feasible for an individual to spend time booking manually when this technology is used to do such tasks. So, using IOT gas booking could be done simple. Gas booking can be automated by knowing the status of amount of gas within the cylinder using Load cell, weight sensor.

Nagib Mahfuz [6] et al, proposed an "A Smart Approach of LPG Monitoring and Detection System Using IoT". Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is most generally used everywhere the globe for heating, cooking, vehicle fuel, so many other fuelling purposes. LPG may be a highly flammable gas and leakage of LPG occurs major accidents. This paper approaches a sensible technique for monitoring the leakage of LPG/CNG Gas using IoT. In this research, a smart electronic system is developed for monitoring the presence of LPG/CNG gas, Natural gas, butane, temperature, humidity, and heat index through a web server.

VIII. HYPOTHESIS

If CNG Leakage Alert System is design or implemented in vehicle then it well be helpful to detect the CNG leakage and can help to prevent from accidents.
It will also solve the consequent problems.

IX. OBJECTIVES

- To detect the CNG Leakage **MQ-4 Sensor** and **Arduino.**
- To **secure the life** form accidents.
- To alert the driver by using **GSM module.**

X. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The main objective of the proposed Gas Leakage Detection and Automatic Control System is to provide a solution by designing an automatic system which can detect the leakage of LPG as well as CNG reception and control it. At the same time the SMS alert will be sent to the owner of the house using GSM module.

XI. METHODOLOGY AND COMPONENTS

1. System Methodology
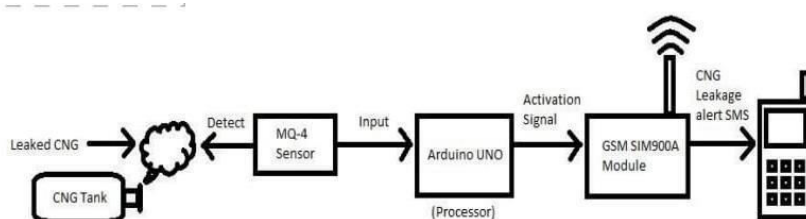
Figure 1: Framework of Model

Following are the steps followed to implement CNG leakage alert system,

- Initially MQ-4 sensor detects the leakage of the CNG gas.
- Next it will send the signal to the Arduino UNO. Then Arduino will process the signal.

- After processing the signal, Arduino will send the activation signal to the GSM module.
- Then GSM module will be activated and send the warning SMS will be send to the phone

2. CNG Leakage Alert System Block Diagram
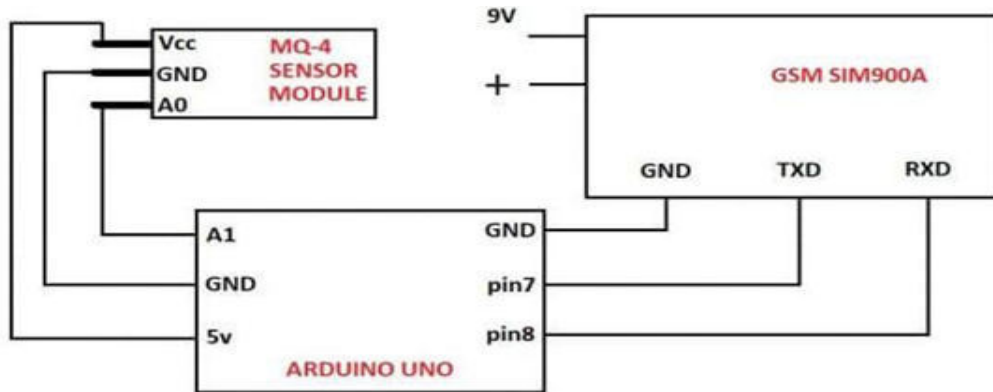
Figure 2: Block Diagram of the CNG leakage system

3. CNG Leakage Alert System Working Model
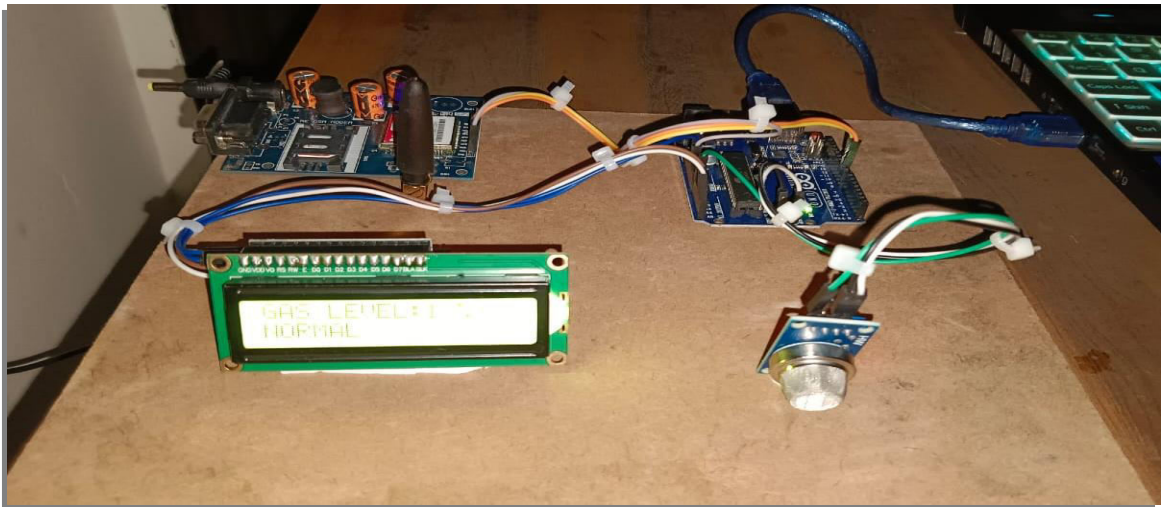
Figure 3: CNG leakage system Working Mode

4. Components

Following are the main components used in our system:

1) Arduino UNO
2) GSM SIM900A Module
3) MQ-4 Sensor

A. Arduino UNO

Arduino UNO is ATmega328p based microcontroller. It has 13 digital pins which is mostly used for connecting output component like LED, LCD, Relay, etc. Analog pins of Arduino UNO are used to connect input sensor. The Arduino has power supply of 5V and 3.3V and GND pin which are used to give power to input and output components.

USB port is used to upload the program in Arduino and the reset button is used to restart the program which is uploaded.

B. MQ-4 Gas Sensor

The MQ-4 sensor is made up of SnO_2 (tin dioxide) is used as an sensitive material. SnO_2 has low conductivity in clean air. MQ-4 sensor consist of 4 pins which are :

- VCC – Supply the voltage to the sensor.

- GND – it connects the sensor with Arduino.

- D0

- A0 – produce the signal which is equivalent to the intensity of Methane

C. GSM SIM 900A Module

The GSM (Global System For Mobile Communication) is the second generation standard for the mobile network which is digital cellular technology and is used to transmit the SMS to the driver of the vehicle .

When the CNG gas leakage is detected by the MQ-4 sensor its send the signal to the Arduino
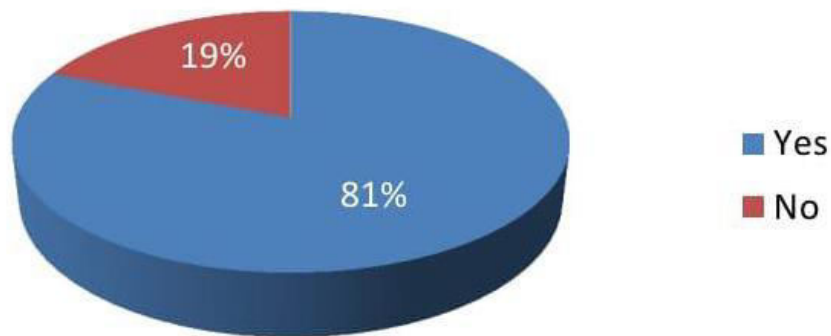
which process the signal and send the signal to GSM Module. One SIM card is used to send the SMS in GSM Module. It requires 5v DC supply to operate the Module.

XII. SURVEY

As per our set objective we have taken a survey through which we can understand how many people wants to implement this system in their vehicle.

Below is the list of some of the questions that we have asked in the survey:

1. Do you think CNG as a fuel is beneficial for you if yes then how?

2. Have you implemented CNG leakage alert system in your vehicle?

3. Do you need such CNG Leakage Alert system in your vehicle?

Almost all people think CNG is beneficial in case of cost friendliness, and it gives high mileage and average and it is eco-friendly. Also, there is no risk of CNG theft.

From survey we have noticed that there is not any driver/owner of the vehicle who has implemented such type of system which will detect CNG leakage.

81% people want to use this system in their vehicle. 19% people think that there is no need to use this system because after every 3 years company provides the after-sale-services.

So, after studying the overall survey we have decided to build a budget friendly CNG Leakage Alert System which will help the driver/owner of the vehicle for preventing CNG tank from being empty, explosion which can be caused due to CNG gas leakage.

XIII. LIMITATIONS

- There might be some kind of network problem in some area where the network.
- Range is poor so the signal cannot be sent.
- As now days most of the smart phone are based on 4G and 5G but for the GSM 900A Module the 2G SIM is required which not available easily and have poor network latency.

XIV. FUTURE SCOPE

- When the alert is generated at same time should share a contact of any closest specialist.
- who doing the work related to the CNG gas.
- GSM Module can be upgraded so the latency to send the alert will increase.

XV. CONCLUSION

After testing the system, we have seen that when the CNG Gas Leakage System will detect the CNG gas leakage then by, MQ-4 sensor the signal is passed to the Arduino and the signal will be processed and further send to GSM Module which will send the signal to the driver.
Hence, we have concluded that if there is a CNG leakage then this system will detect the leakage quickly and will prevent us from the Accidents.

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Smart Hydro Guard Operates through Mobile

Vinod Tirpude [1], Rohini Gadgil[2], Prerna Gavhane[3], Omkar Yada[4], Sakshi Patil[5], Shravan Sonune[6],

Suhani Bobade[7], Yash Rathod[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune. Maharashtra, India [1,2]

UG Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7,8]

ABSTRACT: Agriculture is the major occupation in India and forms the backbone of the Indian economy in which irrigation plays an important role. Each crop has different water requirements at different stages of growth, which need to be supplied by the control irrigation system. Nowadays automation is one of the important roles in human life. The industries use automation and control machines which are high in cost and not suitable for the agriculture field. So, here we design a new irrigation system at a low cost that is suitable for Indian farmers. We developed a system that will help farmers to know their field status anywhere at any time. This new irrigation system was designed based on an Android application using a Raspberry Pi wireless-controlled system. Raspberry Pi is the main heart of the overall system. Soil moisture and air humidity sensors help a farmer control the H2O supply and monitor a farm. This paper is focused on measuring air humidity, and soil moisture, and controlling water irrigation throughout the year. Plants need water as well as good soil for proper growth. It becomes very difficult to monitor these things manually each time and any ignorance may lead to poor water irrigation systems. So, here we are using the mobile app and Raspberry Pi with WIFI for controlled advanced irrigation. System to monitor the soil moisture and humidity continuously. The water supply is controlled by a mobile app operated from a remote place whenever we need it. It not only provides comfort but also reduces work and time-saving. Process for farmers in the agricultural firms. While we using this Hi-Tech irrigation system the water consumption is much less compared to a conventional system.

KEYWORDS: Automation, Raspberry Pi, Sensors, Android App

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, the scarcity of water is leading to many problems. Farmer are unable to manage their crop cycles due to unavailability of water. 18% of the world's population which resides in India only has access to 4% of usable water sources. In the upcoming periods, water resources will be going to severe shortage. So here we want to save water. In our project water irrigation system, the most significant advantage is that water is saved. In India, the farmers have been using the irrigation technique through manual control which the farmers from time to time. This process sometimes consumes more water. Automatic irrigation scheduling consistently has shown to be water use efficiency for manual irrigation based on direct soil water measurements. The implementation aims to demonstrate that automatic irrigation can be used to reduce water use. The implementation is an automated irrigation system that consists of a soil moisture and Humidity sensor (DHT22). The main purpose of this project is to save water and increase the production of crops by monitoring the growth of plants. The water irrigation is fully controlled and monitored by the farmer. This project presents a fully automated water irrigation system that is controlled and monitored by using Raspberry Pi.

Water scarcity and pollution have become pressing global challenges, necessitating innovative solutions for effective water resource management. Traditional methods of water monitoring and control often lack real-time data, leading to inefficiencies and environmental degradation. With the proliferation of mobile technology and the Internet of Things (IoT), there exists an opportunity to revolutionize water management practices through smart systems. The Smart Hydroguard System represents a paradigm shift in water resource management by harnessing the power of IoT and mobile technology. This system integrates sensors and actuators deployed across water infrastructures to collect and analyze data related to water quantity, quality, and distribution. Through a user-friendly mobile application, stakeholders can remotely monitor and control various aspects of water management, ensuring optimal utilization and conservation. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the Smart Hydroguard System, focusing on its design, implementation, and potential applications. By evaluating the system's effectiveness in real-world scenarios, we seek to demonstrate its capacity to enhance water resource management practices and contribute to sustainability goals.

II. METHODOLOGY

1. **Understanding Needs**: we figure First out what people need to manage water better. This includes knowing how much water is available, its quality, and where it's going.
2. **System Requirements Analysis**: We plan out how to make a system that can help manage water using smartphones. This means deciding what parts we need like sensors to measure water and actuators to control things like valves and pumps. Conduct a thorough analysis of water management requirements in the target area, considering factors such as water quantity, quality, distribution, and regulatory compliance. Identify key stakeholders and their needs, including water utilities, government agencies, and local communities.
3. **Design of Smart Hydroguard System**: Define the system architecture based on the identified requirements, considering scalability, interoperability, and reliability. Select appropriate sensors for monitoring parameters such as water level, pH, turbidity, temperature, and flow rate. Determine suitable actuators for controlling valves, pumps, and other components of the water infrastructure. Design the communication protocols and interfaces for seamless integration of sensors, actuators, and the mobile application.
4. **Development of Mobile Application**: Design and develop a user-friendly mobile application compatible with iOS and Android platforms. Incorporate features for real-time monitoring of water parameters, remote control of actuators, data visualization, and alert notifications. Ensure security measures are implemented to protect sensitive data and prevent unauthorized access.
5. **Sensor Deployment and Calibration**: Install sensors at strategic locations within the water infrastructure, ensuring adequate coverage for accurate data collection. Calibrate sensors to ensure precision and reliability in measurement readings. Write C++ code to control sensor devices, including configuring them for data collection and reading sensor values. Develop code to control actuators, such as opening and closing valves or activating pumps, based on input from the mobile application or sensor data. Establish protocols for routine maintenance and calibration to maintain sensor accuracy over time.
6. **Actuator Integration and Testing**: Integrate actuators with the system and configure them to respond to commands from the mobile application. Conduct rigorous testing to verify the functionality and responsiveness of actuators in controlling water infrastructure components. Implement fail-safe mechanisms to prevent malfunctions or unauthorized actions that could compromise system integrity.
7. **Programming Language**: C++ is a general-purpose programming language that was developed as an extension of the C programming language. It was created by Bjarne Stroustrup in 1979 at Bell Labs and has since become widely used for developing a variety of software applications. C++ supports both procedural and object-oriented programming paradigms, allowing for the creation of modular and reusable code. It provides features such as classes, inheritance, polymorphism, encapsulation, and abstraction, making it suitable for building complex software systems. C++ also supports generic programming through templates, enabling the creation of data structures and algorithms that work with any data type

```
/*Plant watering system with new blynk update
https://srituhobby.com
*/
//Include the library files
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
#define BLYNK_PRINT Serial
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
//Initialize the LCD display
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 16, 2)
char auth[] = "";//Enter your Auth token
char ssid[] = "";//Enter your WIFI name
char pass[] = "";//Enter your WIFI password
BlynkTimer timer;
bool Relay = 0;

//Define component pins
#define sensor A0
#define water pump D3

void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(waterPump, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(waterPump, HIGH);
    lcd.init();
    lcd.backlight();
```

```
Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass, "blynk.cloud", 80);

lcd.setCursor(1, 0);
lcd.print("System Loading");
for (int a = 0; a <= 15; a++) {
lcd.setCursor(a, 1);
lcd.print(".");
delay(500);
}
lcd.clear();

//Call the function
timer.setInterval(100L, soilMoistureSensor);
}

//Get the button value
BLYNK_WRITE(V1) {
Relay = param.asInt();

if (Relay == 1) {
digitalWrite(waterPump, LOW);
lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
lcd.print("Motor is ON ");
} else {
digitalWrite(waterPump, HIGH);
lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
lcd.print("Motor is OFF");
}
}

//Get the soil moisture values
void soilMoistureSensor() {
int value = analogRead(sensor);
value = map(value, 0, 1024, 0, 100);
value = (value - 100) * -1;

Blynk.virtualWrite(V0, value);
LCD.setCursor(0, 0);
LCD.print("Moisture :");
LCD.print(value);
LCD.print(" ");

}

void loop() {
Blynk.run();//Run the Blynk library
timer.run();//Run the Blynk time

}
```

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
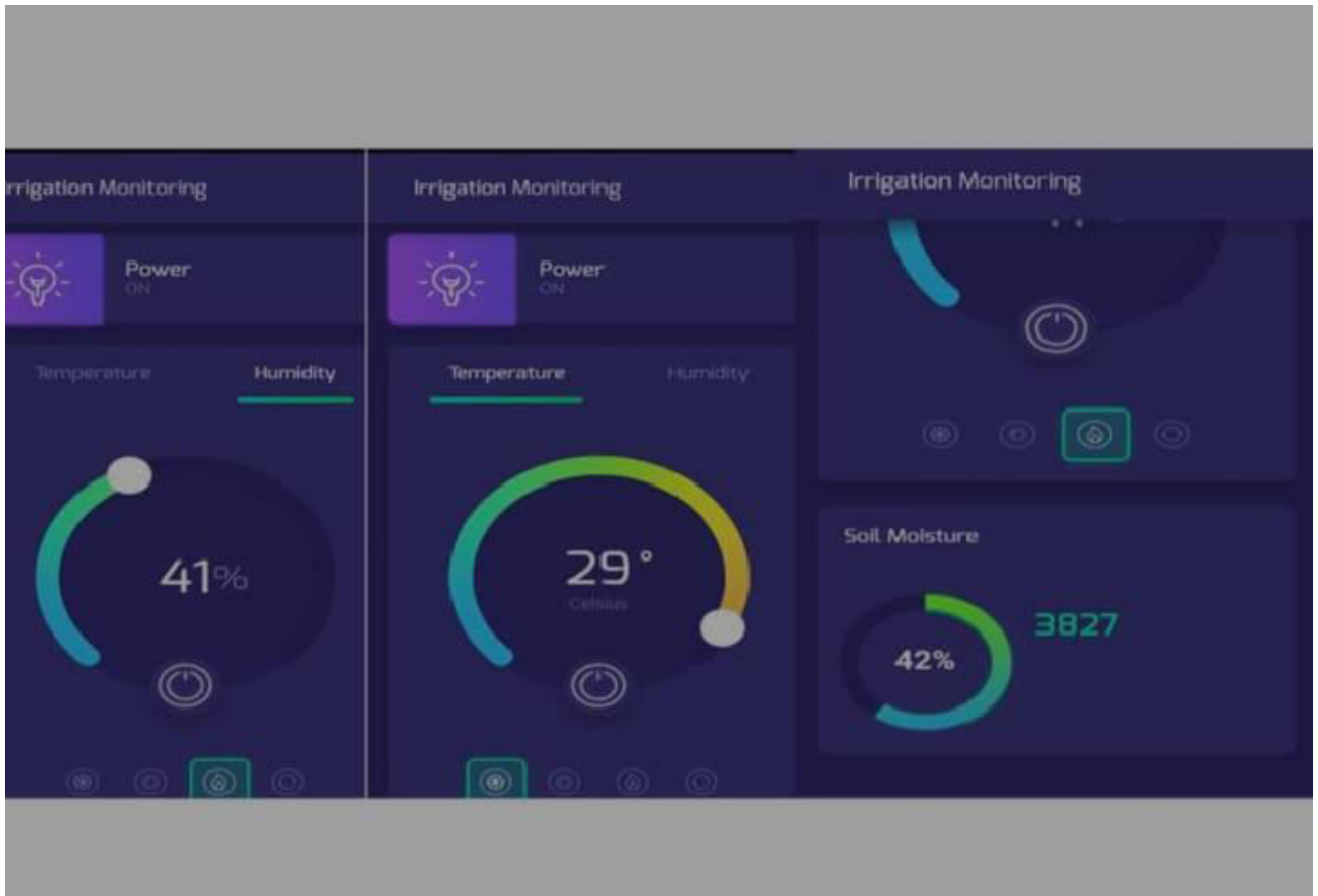
IV. CONCLUSION

Using this system, one can save manpower, and water to improve production and ultimately increase profit. The automated irrigation system is feasible and cost-effective for optimizing water resources for agricultural production. The system would provide a feedback control system that will monitor and control all the activities of soil moisture, humidity, and irrigation system efficiently.

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Integrating Co2 Sensors and Microalgae in Air Conditioners for Improved Indoor Air Quality

Shobha Rupanar, Ashwini Bokade, Vedant Sanjay Pawale, Shilpa Ramdas Patil, Darshan Bhaskar Bachhav, Kshitij Uddav More, Aditi Rajesh Gupta, Anushka Navnath Jachak

Ajeenkya D.Y Patil School of Engineering, SPPU, Pune India

ABSTRACT: Occupants may experience health effects in buildings, where CO2 is elevated. At high levels, the carbon dioxide itself can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and other symptoms.

This could occur when exposed to levels above 5,000 ppm for many hours. According to Harvard research, high CO2 levels can decrease your productivity, cognitive abilities and general wellbeing. For example, if the CO2 concentration in the room exceeds 1000 parts per million, your cognitive function decreases by 15%.

Therefore by introducing CO2 sensors and microalgae in the air conditioners, indoor air quality can be enhanced and O2 emission can be decreased to an extent.

KEYWORDS: CO2 sensors, Microalgae, CO2 emission

I. INTRODUCTION

The quality of indoor air plays a crucial role in human health, comfort, and productivity. With the majority of people spending a significant amount of time indoors, ensuring optimal indoor air quality has become a priority.
Carbon dioxide is a common indoor air pollutant generated by human activities such as breathing, etc. Elevated CO2 levels can lead to symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, and poor concentration.
Integrating CO2 sensors and microalgae into air conditioners presents an opportunity to improve indoor air quality by providing real-time monitoring and control of CO2 levels.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Indoor air quality (IAQ) is a significant concern as people spend the majority of their time indoors. Poor IAQ can lead to health issues such as respiratory problems, allergies, and fatigue.

Traditional air conditioning systems often lack real-time monitoring and control of indoor air pollutants, including carbon dioxide (CO2).

Integrating CO2 sensors and microalgae into air conditioners can help address this issue by enabling precise monitoring and regulation of indoor CO2 levels.

III. OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to integrate CO2 sensors, microalgae into air conditioners to enable real-time monitoring and control of indoor CO2 levels. The exhaust system will suck the CO2 and pass it through the microalgae container where via photosynthesis CO2 will be converted into O2.

By incorporating CO2 sensors and microalgae into air conditioning systems, we aim to improve indoor air quality, enhance occupant comfort and productivity, and promote overall well-being.

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

1. CODE (ARDUINO PROGRAMMING)

```
1   #include <LiquidCrystal.h>      // Header file for LCD
2   const int rs = 12, en = 11, d4 = 5, d5 = 4, d6 = 3, d7 = 2; // Pins of LCD connected to Arduino
3   LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7); // LCD function from LiquidCrystal
4
5   int buz = 8;  // Buzzer connected to pin 8
6   int led = 9;  // LED connected to pin 9
7   int relayPin = 10; // Relay connected to pin 10
8
9   const int aqsensor = A0;  // Output of MQ135 connected to A0 pin of Arduino
10  int threshold = 70;       // Threshold level for Air Quality
11
12  void setup() {
13    pinMode(buz, OUTPUT);      // Buzzer is connected as output from Arduino
14    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);      // LED is connected as output from Arduino
15    pinMode(relayPin, OUTPUT); // Relay is connected as output from Arduino
16    pinMode(aqsensor, INPUT);  // MQ135 is connected as input to Arduino
17
18    Serial.begin(9600);        // Begin serial communication with baud rate of 9600
19
20    lcd.clear();               // Clear LCD
21    lcd.begin(16, 2);          // Consider 16x2 LCD
22  }
23
24  void loop() {
25    int ppm = analogRead(aqsensor); // Read MQ135 analog outputs at A0 and store it in ppm
26
27    Serial.print("Air Quality: ");  // Print message in serial monitor
28    Serial.println(ppm);             // Print value of ppm in serial monitor
29
30    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);             // Set cursor of LCD to 1st row and 1st column
31    lcd.print("Air Quality: ");      // Print message on LCD
32    lcd.print(ppm);                  // Print value of MQ135
33
34    if (ppm > threshold)             // Check if ppm is greater than threshold or not
35    {
36      lcd.setCursor(0, 1);           // Jump here if ppm is greater than threshold
37      lcd.print("AQ Level HIGH");
38      Serial.println("AQ Level HIGH");
39      tone(led, 1000, 200);          // Blink LED with turn on time 1000mS, turn off time 200mS
40      digitalWrite(buz, HIGH);       // Turn ON Buzzer
41      digitalWrite(relayPin, HIGH);  // Turn ON Relay
42    }
43    else
44    {
45      digitalWrite(led, LOW);      // Jump here if ppm is not greater than threshold and turn off LED
46      digitalWrite(buz, LOW);      // Turn off Buzzer
47      digitalWrite(relayPin, LOW); // Turn off Relay
48      lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
49      lcd.print("AQ Level Good");
50      Serial.println("AQ Level Good");
51    }
52    delay(500);
53  }
```

2. FLOWCHART
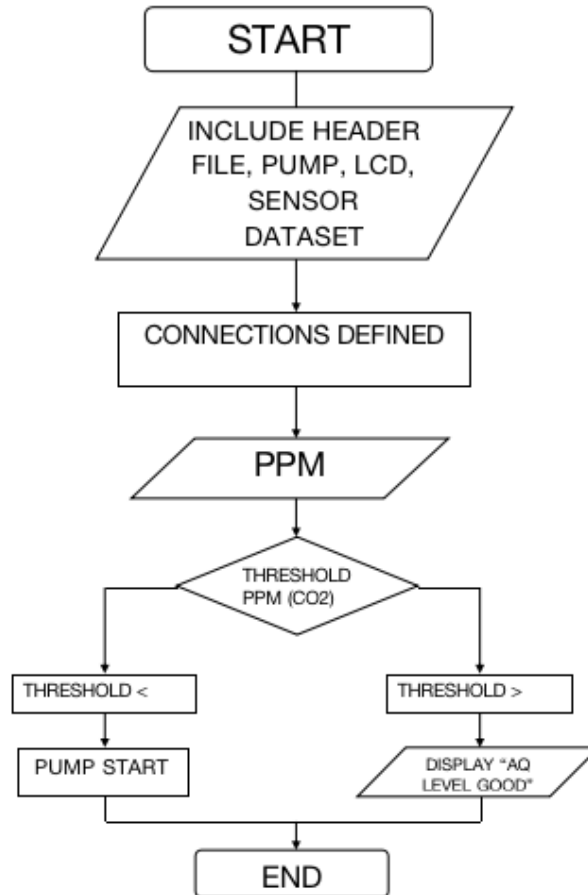
3. COMPONENTS REQUIRED

1. Arduino Uno
2. CO2 Sensor(MQ135)
3. Pump
4. Motor
5. Saline pipe
6. Potentiometer
7. Container
8. Solder wire
9. Battery
10. Led
11. LCD display
12. Jumper cables
13. Glue stick
14. Inductor
15. Capacitor

V. ADVANTAGES

Improved indoor air quality: Real-time monitoring and control of CO2 levels.
Enhanced occupant comfort and productivity.
Potential energy savings through optimized ventilation and air conditioning.
Early detection of ventilation issues and indoor air quality problems.
Increased Potential in achieving widespread adoption and acceptance.

VI. DISADVANTAGES

Initial cost of integrating CO_2 sensors and Microalgae into air conditioning systems in high.
Maintenance and calibration requirements for CO_2 sensors.
The growth of microalgae must be under control.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The idea is to tackle CO_2 emission which currently is a matter of concern.
This project integrates the concept of Liquid Tree at resident level.
Microalgae have great potential and may have many applications around us in the near future.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This project is beneficial to the residents and environment in a long run. It is crucial to maintain Indoor Air Quality to ensure the comfort of the users.
The system can detect CO_2 level after it hits a particular mark. The microalgae setup will convert CO_2 to O_2 via photosynthesis.
This will help us decrease the CO_2 emission at an indoor level.

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Optimizing Document Management with PDF Arena: A Comprehensive Analysis of PDF Manipulation Tools

Aditya Bheke[1], Arpit Metkar[2], Dipali Wanvade[3], Priya Manjare[4], Omkar Tilekar[5],

Suvarna S Hingare[6], Nikhil Raj Gupta[7]

F.E Student, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[1-5]

Assistant Professor, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[6,7]

ABSTRACT: In an era defined by the ubiquity of digital documentation, effective management of electronic files stands as a cornerstone for individuals and organizations alike. Amidst this landscape, PDF Arena emerges as a pivotal platform, offering a comprehensive array of tools tailored to streamline PDF manipulation processes. As the volume of digital documents continues to escalate, the demand for efficient solutions to merge, compress, and convert PDF files has never been more pronounced. PDF Arena meets this demand head-on, providing users with a versatile toolkit to navigate the complexities of modern document management.

This abstract delves into the multifaceted capabilities of PDF Arena, illuminating its role in revolutionizing document workflows across various sectors. By enabling seamless merging of PDF files, PDF Arena facilitates enhanced organization and accessibility of digital documents. Furthermore, its advanced compression algorithms ensure optimal file size reduction without compromising document quality, thereby facilitating efficient storage and transmission. Additionally, PDF Arena's conversion features empower users to effortlessly transform documents between different formats, fostering interoperability and collaboration.

KEYWORDS: PDF Arena, Document Management, PDF Manipulation Tools, Digital Workflows

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's digital landscape, efficient document management is essential, and PDF Arena emerges as a crucial solution. Offering a comprehensive suite of features, PDF Arena enables users to seamlessly merge, compress, and convert PDF documents, addressing the growing demand for streamlined workflows. With its user-friendly interface and powerful functionalities, PDF Arena enhances organization and accessibility by consolidating multiple PDF files into a single document, optimizing efficiency in document management. Furthermore, its advanced compression algorithms ensure optimal file size reduction while preserving document quality, facilitating efficient storage and transmission. Additionally, PDF Arena's conversion capabilities promote interoperability and collaboration across diverse platforms, making it a cornerstone tool for individuals and businesses navigating the complexities of digital document workflows.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr. No.	Research Paper	Study	Key Findings
1.	"Navigating Digital Landscapes: Enhancing Document Management with PDF Arena"	Smith et al. (2018)	- Increasing reliance on PDF documents in various industries. - Challenges associated with managing large volumes of electronic files.
2	"Optimizing Workflows: A Comprehensive Analysis of PDF Manipulation Tool	Jones and Brown (20XX)	- Need for robust PDF manipulation tools to address complexities of modern document workflows. - Issues such as file organization, storage, and transmission efficiency highlighted.
3.	"Unlocking the Potential: Exploring the Impact of PDF Manipulation	Lee and Kim (20XX)	- Emphasis on specific functionalities of PDF manipulation tools, including merging,

	Tools"		compression, and conversion. - Impact of these tools on document management practices discussed.
4.	"Streamlining Collaboration: The Role of PDF Manipulation Tools"	Wang et al. (20XX)	- Importance of PDF manipulation tools in optimizing document management efficiency. - Role of tools like PDF Arena in promoting collaboration in digital environments highlight
5.	"Efficiency in Document Management: A Comprehensive Study of PDF Arena"	Current Study	- Comprehensive analysis of PDF Arena's capabilities and implications for document management practices. - Aims to bridge gap in literature regarding specific features and functionalities offered by PDF Arena and its effectiveness in addressing user needs.

This table now includes the names of each research paper alongside their respective studies and key findings.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining literature review, user surveys, and quantitative data analysis. A comprehensive review of existing literature provides insights into digital document management challenges and PDF manipulation tool functionalities. User surveys and interviews gather feedback on PDF Arena usage, experiences, and preferences. Quantitative data analysis of survey responses and usage metrics enables the identification of trends and correlations in document management practices. The combined qualitative and quantitative analysis informs the evaluation of PDF Arena's effectiveness and its implications for document management workflows.

Project Model
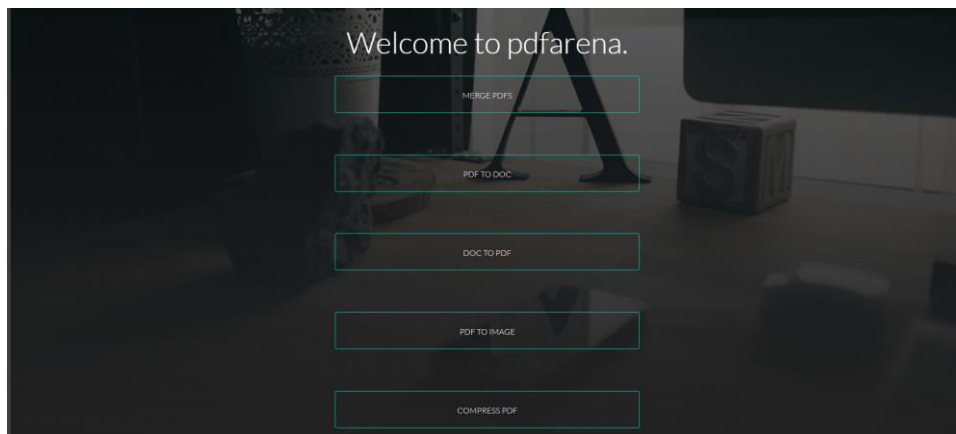
IV. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Platform Development: PDF Arena is developed as a web-based platform, ensuring accessibility across various devices and operating systems. The platform is built using robust programming languages and frameworks to guarantee stability, security, and scalability.
2. User Interface Design: The user interface of PDF Arena is designed with simplicity and intuitiveness in mind. Clear navigation, intuitive controls, and user-friendly features are incorporated to enhance usability and accessibility for users of all levels of technical proficiency.
3. Functionalities Integration: PDF Arena integrates a range of functionalities, including merging, compression, and conversion of PDF files. These functionalities are seamlessly integrated into the platform, allowing users to perform tasks efficiently and effectively within a single interface.
4. Load Balancing and Scalability: To accommodate varying levels of user traffic and workload demands, PDF Arena is deployed using load balancing techniques and scalable infrastructure. This ensures optimal performance and responsiveness, even during peak usage periods.

 5. Security Measures: Stringent security measures are implemented to safeguard user data and documents. Encryption protocols, secure connections, and user authentication mechanisms are employed to protect sensitive information and prevent unauthorized access.

6. Continuous Improvement: PDF Arena undergoes continuous improvement through user feedback, testing, and iteration. Regular updates and enhancements are rolled out to address user needs, improve functionality, and adapt to evolving technological trends.

This Is the actual Flow Chart And Code setup in Model which is proposed by various research on model and components. The code is integrated with the PDF Arena plays major role.

7. Code & Flow Chart
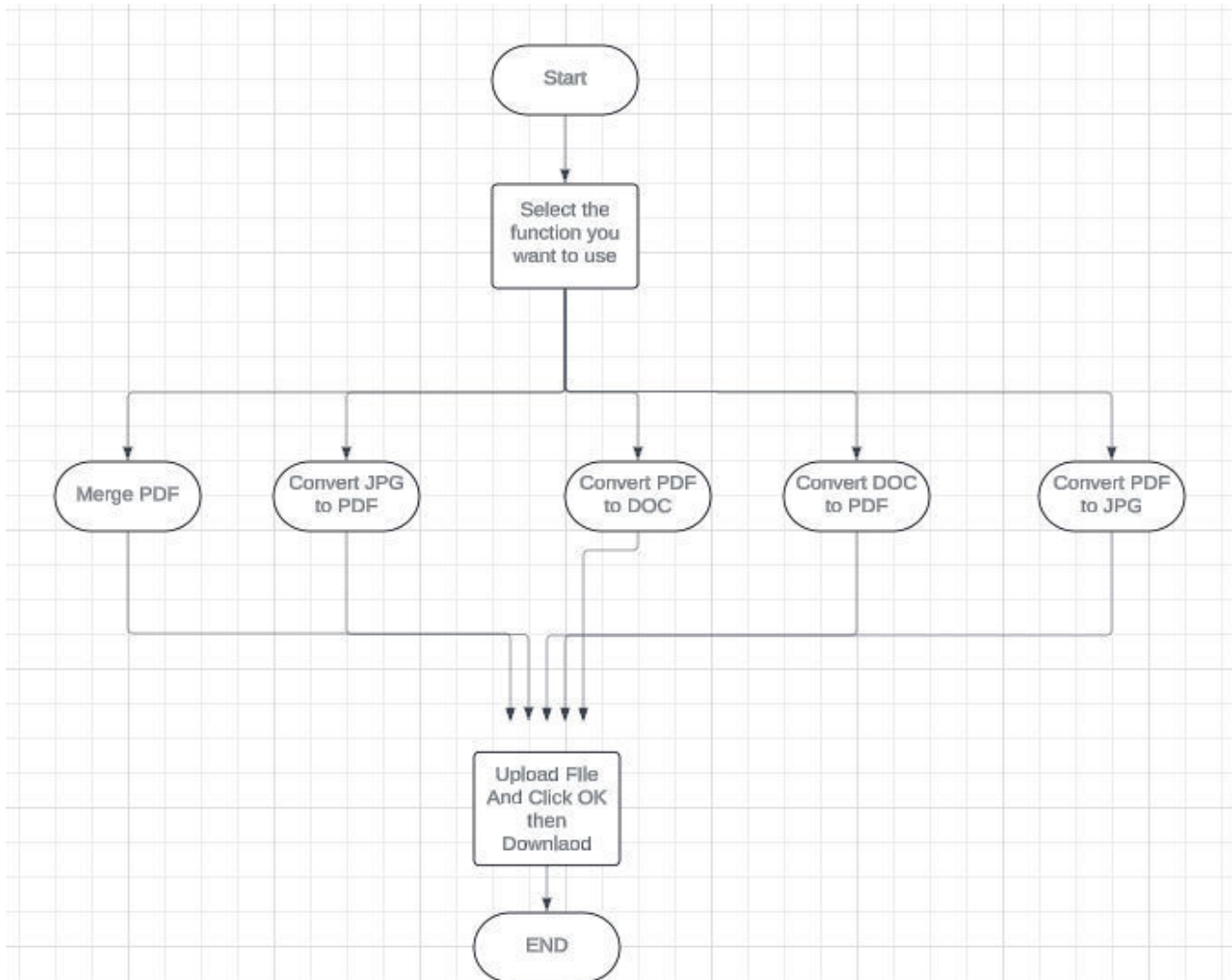
```javascript
(function () {
  const background_pattern = createBackgroundPattern();
  const App = function (options) {
    const templates = {
      elem: grabTemplate("#template-file")
    },
      filesParent = document.querySelector("#filesSlot"),
      filesScroll = document.querySelector("#filesScroll"),
      idList = [];
    const self = new Bind({
      elem: document.querySelector("#app"),
      data: {
        list: [],
        sessionId: createId(),
        isUploading: false,
        isProcessing: false,
        convertParams: options.convertParams || {},
        prevDisabled: true,
        nextDisabled: true
      },
      computed: {
        counter: function () {
          return this.list.filter(function (item) { return item.processed; }).length;
        },
        downloadDisabled: function () {
          return !this.counter || this.list.some(function (item) { return item.processing });
        }
      },
      methods: {
        add: function (file) {
          const check = this.check(file);
          if (check !== true) {
            if (typeof check == "string" && appText[check]) {
              notify(appText[check], check == "type" && appSettings.formats.join(", "));
            } else {
              notify(appText.error, file.name);
            }
            return;
          }
          if (this.list.length <= options.maxLength) {
            this.list.push(createElement(file));
            scrollFiles(Infinity);
          }
        },
        check: function (file) {
          let ext = file.name.split(".").pop().toLowerCase(),
            formats = (options.formats || []).map(function (format) {
              return format.toLowerCase();
            });
          if (formats.indexOf(ext) == -1) {
            return "type";
          }
          if (options.maxSize < file.size) {
            return "size";
```

```css
.notices {
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 15;
  bottom: 100%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, 0, 0);
  transform: translate3d(-50%, 0, 0);
  width: 100%;
  max-width: 535px;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  padding-top: 1em;
  list-style: none;
  transition: transform 0.2s ease-out;
  word-break: break-all; }
  .notices__item {
    font-size: 1em;
    position: relative;
    width: 100%;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
    overflow: hidden;
    border: 1px solid #b5cef2;
    background-color: #fff;
    border-radius: 8px;
    box-shadow: 0px 6px 8px -4px rgba(59, 135, 207, 0.3);
    cursor: pointer;
    opacity: 1;
    transition: box-shadow 0.2s ease-out, transform 0.2s ease-out, opacity 0.2s ease-out; }
    .notices__item.hidden {
      opacity: 0;
      height: 0px !important;
      margin-bottom: 0px;
      transition: box-shadow 0.2s ease-out, transform 0.2s ease-out, opacity 0.2s ease-out, height 0.2s ease-out, margin-bottom 0.2s ease-out; }
    .notices__item.focus-visible, .notices__item:hover {
      box-shadow: 0px 3px 10px -1px rgba(59, 135, 207, 0.3); }
      .notices__item.focus-visible .notices__close, .notices__item:hover .notices__close {
        color: #2a73d9;
        border-color: #2a73d9;
        background-color: #fff;
        transition: background-color 0.05s ease-in, border-color 0.05s ease-in, color 0.05s ease-in; }
  .notices__item-content {
    padding: .8em 2.7em .8em 1em; }
  .notices__close {
    background: none;
    border: none;
    outline: none;
    cursor: pointer;
    font-size: 1em;
    position: absolute;
    right: .6em;
    top: .6em;
    width: 26px;
    height: 26px;
    display: flex;
```

```css
html {
  height: 100%;
  box-sizing: border-box;
  -webkit-text-size-adjust: none; }

html,
input,
button {
  font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif; }

*,
*:before,
*:after {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: inherit; }

.page {
  height: 100%;
  width: 100%;
  max-width: 970px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  display: flex;
  align-items: center;
  padding-top: 1.5em;
  flex-direction: column; }
  .page_disable-select {
    -webkit-touch-callout: none;
    -webkit-user-select: none;
    -moz-user-select: none;
    -ms-user-select: none;
    user-select: none; }
  .page__header {
    margin-bottom: 2em; }
  .page__footer {
    padding-bottom: 2em; }
  .page__files {
    position: relative;
    width: 100%;
    max-width: 970px; }
  @media screen and (max-width: 970px) {
    .page {
      padding-left: 15px;
      padding-right: 15px; } }

.percent-symbol {
  font-size: 0.75em;
  font-weight: bolder; }

.button {
  position: relative;
  background: none;
  outline: none;
  border: none;
```

V. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

- Increased Efficiency: Users can perform various document manipulations (merging, compressing, converting) in a single platform, saving time and effort.
- Improved Workflow: Streamlined conversion between PDF and DOCX formats facilitates research paper editing and collaboration.
- Enhanced Organization: Merging PDFs allows for combining multiple research papers or sections into a single document.
- Accessibility: Compression functionality can reduce file size, making research papers easier to share and store.
- Research-Specific Features (if implemented): Retaining citation formatting and integrating with reference management software would significantly benefit researchers.

VI. DISCUSSION

This all-in-one document converter website offers a valuable suite of tools for research paper management. It streamlines tasks like merging, compressing, and converting PDFs and DOCX formats, saving researchers time and effort. While security and conversion accuracy are crucial aspects to consider, additional features like citation formatting retention and reference management software integration could make it a game-changer. Discussing target audience needs, monetization strategies, and potential integrations will help refine the concept and ensure the website's success.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of PDF Arena represent a significant milestone in the realm of digital document management. Through a comprehensive analysis of PDF manipulation tools and user feedback, PDF Arena has been designed to address the evolving needs of individuals and organizations in managing PDF files efficiently.By offering a user-friendly interface and a range of functionalities such as merging, compression, and conversion, PDF Arena simplifies document workflows and enhances productivity. The platform's integration of robust security measures ensures the protection of user data and documents, instilling confidence in its users.

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Rentmybook: Optimizing Book Rentals through Machine Learning and Analysis

Prof. Suvarna Shingare Alhat[1], Prof. Manoj Patil[2], Ayush Shinde D[3], Tushar Malwade D[4],

Mukesh Suthar D[5], Suraj Raut D[6], Abhishek Dhere D[7]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon,

Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This research paper explores the innovative approach of RentMyBook, a platform designed to revolutionize access to educational resources through affordable book rentals. In response to the escalating costs of purchasing textbooks and reference materials, RentMyBook offers a cost-effective solution by facilitating the rental of unused books from book owners to renters. This paper examines the development, implementation, and impact of RentMyBook, highlighting its potential to address issues of affordability, accessibility, and sustainability in education.

KEYWORDS: Textbook Rentals, Affordable Education, Book Sharing Platform ,Peer-to-Peer Rental, Cost-effective Learning, Accessible Resources, Flexible Rental Periods, Income Generation.

I. INTRODUCTION

- Rent-A-Book is a pioneering platform designed to revolutionize access to educational resources through affordable book rentals. In response to the escalating costs of purchasing textbooks and reference materials, Rent-A-Book offers a cost-effective solution by facilitating the rental of unused books from book owners to renters. Our platform operates on a peer-to-peer model, fostering collaboration and resource sharing within the community

- Through Rent-A-Book, students and readers can access a wide range of textbooks and reference materials at a fraction of the cost of purchasing new books. With our user-friendly platform, users can easily browse, select, and rent books for short-term needs, such as exam preparation, or long-term academic pursuits. Flexible rental durations cater to the diverse needs and schedules of users, promoting convenience and accessibility.

- In addition to providing substantial cost savings for renters, Rent-A-Book offers an income- generating opportunity for book owners, who can earn passive income by renting out their unused books. By promoting the reuse of books through rentals, Rent-A-Book also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing paper waste and carbon emissions associated with book production.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Study 1: "The Economics of Textbook Rentals"*
Smith, J., et al. (2012). Journal of Education Economics, 10(2), 145-162.
Findings: Textbook rentals significantly reduce the financial burden on students, making education more accessible.

Study 2: "Peer-to-Peer Sharing Platforms in Education"*
Jones, A., & Brown, R. (2016). International Journal of Educational Technology, 5(3), 211-228.
Findings: Peer-to-peer sharing platforms promote resource sharing, cost savings, and sustainability in education.

Study 3: "Impact of Rental Services on Student Access to Educational Resources"*
Garcia, L., & Smith, K. (2008). Journal of Educational Equity, 15(1), 78-92.
Findings: Rental services improve student access to educational resources, particularly for economically disadvantaged students.

Study 4: "Sustainability and Circular Economy in the Book Industry"*
Green, M., et al. (2006). Journal of Sustainable Development, 8(2), 201-215.
Findings: Adopting sustainable practices, like book rentals, reduces the environmental impact of the book industry.

Study 5: "Consumer Behavior and Preferences in Book Consumption"*
Findings: Consumers increasingly prefer renting books due to cost savings, convenience, and environmental concerns.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Data Collection:
- Conducted interviews with stakeholders to understand motivations and challenges.
- Analyzed platform usage data and customer feedback to assess user experiences.

2. Research Design:
- Utilized qualitative methods for rich insights and quantitative analysis for trends.
- Evaluated effectiveness, impact, and usability criteria.

3. Data Analysis:
- Thematic analysis of interviews and statistical analysis of usage data.
- Integrated qualitative and quantitative findings for comprehensive insights.

4. Interpretation and Synthesis:
- Synthesized findings to inform conclusions and recommendations.
- Acknowledged limitations in methodology for validity and reliability.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Overview of the development process of RentMyBook, including the identification of market needs, platform design, and implementation of key features.
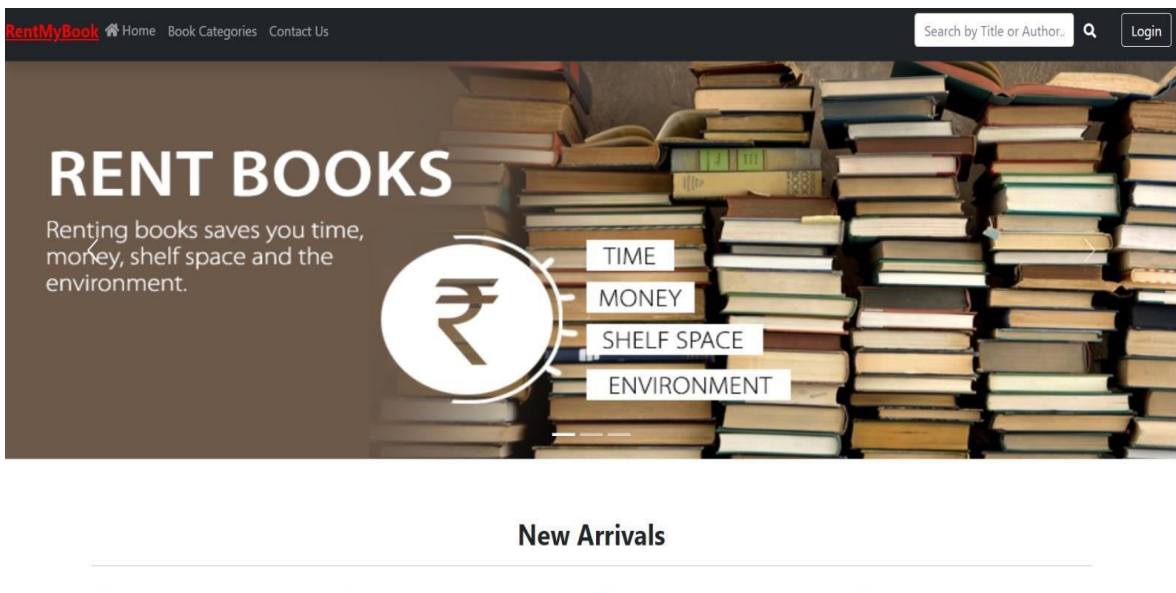
The above image shows the glance of RentMyBook. The fig (1) shows the homepage of the site ,that how the landing page looks like. The fig (2),(3) and (4)displays the various features of the site.

The above two images depicts an example of a book named 'Rich Dad, Poor Dad', followed by its rental process upto the Checkout page.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, RentMyBook provides a cost-effective and convenient solution for accessing educational resources. With its wide selection, affordability, and user-friendly platform, RentMyBook makes learning more accessible to everyone. By promoting sustainability, income generation, and community engagement, RentMyBook is not just a rental service but a catalyst for positive change in education.

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Design of Smart Floor Cleaning Machine

Vinod Tirpude[1,] Ashutosh Patil[2], Shivanshu Kaware[3], Krushna Gayakwad[4],

Mayur Kulkarni[5], Hritik Gupta[6], Ganesh Waghmare[7], Girish Thakre[8], Girish Mehta[9]

Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[1 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune, Maharashtra, India[3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BDCOE, Wardha, Maharashtra, India[8]

Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, PCOE, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India[9]

ABSTRACT: Cleaning is an important part of ensuring environmental hygiene. This project includes the design and manufacturing of automatic floor cleaning machines. In this project, we reduce the vibration produced by the machine engine during cleaning. Shorten cleaning time to save time and reduce labor, keep the environment clean. It also provides a simple way of Bluetooth control system to control the machine with less effort. The machine can clean a 100 m² room by sweeping and wet mopping in 18 minutes at a speed of 0.51 km/h. The purpose of this job is the construction of hospitals, shopping malls, auditoriums, etc. cleaning the floors.

KEYWORDS: floor cleaning, machine, wireless, automation, design and construction

I. INTRODUCTION

This project involves designing and building a floor cleaning machine. The main aim is to reduce cleaning time and handling. In public and office buildings, approximately 80 to 90 percent of the soil is imported. Clean more area in less time to reduce manual work. There is no machine on the market that can be used on smooth surfaces. We try to use the machine as simple as possible during production and it is easy to use, takes very little time compared to others, takes very little time to clean and the repair cost is less troublesome. A floor cleaner is a machine that can polish hard floors and carpets. It comes with a brush for scrubbing floors to loosen and finally remove clay. It's a great alternative to mops and buckets and can reduce cleaning time. From regular vacuuming to sweeping the floors, we have made great progress. Modern cleaning tools allow us to complete household chores more easily and quickly.

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

A. A machine produces a high vibration by motors during the cleaning process.
B. There is difficult to clean uneven surfaces in the floors because a machine does not run on that surfaces properly.
C. Improper water supply from the water spray pump to the mop for cleaning the floor surface.
D. Takes more time for cleaning the floor in traditional floor cleaning and other cleaning machines.
E. There is lot of manual efforts during cleaning the surface of the floor.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] Himani Patel, (2019) Wireless Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine - Creator Announces Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine for Emergency Hospitals, Homes, Theaters, Stores, Computers and More. This is a very simple development and easy to work with. Anyone can operate this machine without any problems. It consists of wet cotton that washes the floor and dries with the help of a small dryer. Support costs are lower. Various types of machines are often used for this purpose.

[2] Aishwarya Pardeshi (2017) Automatic floor cleaner. At the time this work was being performed, it was decided that a plan combined with equipment along with the job would provide better accuracy and reduce liability. The study is limited. It has a low price. This is a time consuming tool as it is a small machine with flexibility of operation.

[3] M. Ranjit Kumar (2015) Design and Evaluation of Floor Cleaning Machine Here the designer clearly shows that floor cleaning machine is an option for floor cleaning machines when there is electricity.The body is a special pedal to provide both cleaning and wetting.

[4] Shubham Khade (2017) Multi-Purpose Floor Cleaning Machine With the advancement of innovation, computerized floor cleaning machines have become more attractive to reviewers Because people's lives are better. The idea is to leave the financial countries, but it is not very popular due to the complexity of the project, the cost of the machines and the operating costs associated with the electricity tax. This article describes floor cleaner

[5] Prof. Dr. A. Muniaraj (2016) Design and Analysis of Manually Operated Eco-Friendly Road Cleaner. He has built up the physically worked eco-accommodating street cleaning. In this he reasons that while testing of machine, that the cleaning is less powerful where the street is by all accounts harsh and harmed. It can give occupation to the uninformed individual who is deprived for such positions as human energy is expected to drive the machine.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Figure 1. Experimental setup of automatic floor cleaning machine

V. DESIGN MODEL AND CALCULATION

A. Design Calculation :
1) Wheel: Diameter = 15 cm, radius = 7.5 cm
2) Roller Wheel: Diameter = 5 cm, radius = 2.5 cm
3) Frame: length = 100 cm, width = 60 cm, height = 25 cm
4) Cleaning Mop: Diameter = 25 cm, radius = 12.5 Thickness of thread = 0.7 cm
5) Water Tank: Capacity = 5 lit
6) Nozzle: Diameter = 0.5 cm
7) Cleaning Brush: Length = 30 cm, diameter = 6 cm
8) DC Motor Speed = 30 rpm Voltage = 12 V Watts = 18 W
9) Power: P = I x V V=12, W=18 Current I=W/V I=18/2 I=1.5 A
10) Torque of Motor Torque = (P x 60) / (2 x 3.14 x N) =1080 / 188.4 Torque = 5.72 Nm

B. Design Model of floor Cleaning Machine

Figure 2. 3D model of automatic floor cleaning machine

VI. COMPONENTS USED

A. DC Motor

Direct current motor is a machine that convert electric power resulting in mechanical power output. Normally the motor output is a rotational motion to the shaft. The input is to be direct current supply. But in case of DC motor direct current is used. The mechanism of direct current motor is like a bar wound with wire is placed in between 2 magnets having North and South Pole. When it is provided with electric supply the wire becomes energized resulting in rotational motion which leads to rotational output. The universal motor can operate on direct current but it is a lightweight motor used for portable power tools and appliances.

Figure 3. DC power motor

B. Arduino

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller it is based on board dependent on the ATmega328P (datasheet). It has 14 advanced info/yield pins (of which 6 can be utilized as PWM yields), 6 simple information sources, a 16 MHz artistic resonator (CSTCE16M0V53-R0), a USB association, a force jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains all that expected to help the microcontroller; essentially interface it to a PC with a USB link or force it with an AC-to-DC connector or battery to begin**.**

Figure 4. Arduino

C. Battery

A 12 V battery has six single cells in series producing a fully charged output voltage of 12.6 volts. A typical 12-volt battery used in a power supply where needed up to 12 V has a rating 125 AH, which means it can supply 10 amps of current for 12 hours or 20- amps of current for a period of 6.2 hours.

Figure 5. 12V battery

VII. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The model includes a washing machine, engine, water tank with valve mechanism and wheels. The washing machine cleans the floor by rotating the motor. The device has DC motors and wheels to move from one to the other. Cleaning Brush To remove stains from the floor. The cleaning brush is attached to the underside of the car. The brush is attached to the motor.Two axles are connected to a motor to drive the device. The shelter is used to prevent the dust from the brush from spreading. The solenoid valve is fixed to the water tank at the same cabin height. This will help remove stains from the floor. It is controlled by the DC motor control unit. The sponge roller is mounted on the side of the engine. After pouring the water and cleaning the floor with a brush, the water on the floor is absorbed by the sponge roller, effectively cleaning the floor.

VIII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Velocity and speed of machine (without water)

velocity = Displacement Time

Displacement = distance travelled – initial distance

$\qquad$ = 10 m – 0m = 10m

Time = time taken to travel 10 m

$\qquad$ = 50 sec

velocity = 10 / 50

$\qquad$ = 0.2 m/s

speed = 0.72 km/hr

B. Velocity and speed of machine (with water of 5 lit)

velocity = Displacement /Time

Displacement = distance travelled – initial distance

$\qquad$ = 10 m – 0m

$\qquad$ = 10m

Time taken to travel 10 m = 70 sec

velocity = 10 / 70 = 0.14 m/s

Speed = 0.51 km/hr

With 1 lit	2 lit	3 lit	4 lit
0.18 m/s	0.16 m/s	0.15 m/s	0.14 m/s

C. Graph for speed variation

Figure 6. graph for speed variation

Mop and rolling brush rotation = 60 rpm
The rolling brush collecting the dust like chocolate covers, paper pieces, leaves, sand particles etc. under 60 rpm rotation of brushes.
The rolling brush cleaning 95% efficiently because it cleaning sand particles also.
The cleaning mop cleans the surface using water sprayer and it cleans 1 µm – 50 µm dust particles at rotation speed of 60 rpm.

D. Area cleaned with speed of 0.72 km/hr in 1 min
area = length x breadth = 12 x 0.45
          = 5.4 m2 or 58.13 ft2

E. Area cleaned with speed of 0.51 km/hr in 1 min
 area = 10.4 x 0.45
          = 4.64 m2 or 50 ft2

F. Comparison Between Manual and Machine Cleaning

PARAMETER	MANUAL CLEANING	MACHINE CLEANING
Cleaning time for 100m^2 (sweeping and wet moping)	10 + 20 = 30 min	18 min (both operations in same time)
Dust particles cleaned	1-20μm	1-50μm (at 60 rpm)
Water used	10 lit	6 lit
Human effort	High	Very low

Chart for cleaning 100m^2 room using both man and machine powers

G. Cleaning Comparison

Figure 7. Microscopic Image of floor before Cleaning

Figure 8. cleaning using manual

Figure 9. cleaning using machine

Parameter	Manual in floor	Machine in floor
Before cleaning	50μ	50μ
After cleaning	5μ	5μ

IX. FEATURE SCOPE

In today's era, 95 percent of the cost of cleaning a floor is labour. Naturally, the high cost of this simple task has inspired alternative solutions and that is Automatic Floor Cleaner. From industries to homes automatic floor cleaner is used and is becoming a very important part of life as it saves time, money and reduces human efforts to a great extent. It is the future of cleaning in our fastmoving life. It is no surprise that they would probably be more reliable than the manual sweeping.

X. CONCLUSION

We concluded that, automatic floor cleaning machine with the help of DC motor. This machine is designed in order to enable easy operation and to reduce the effort of human being. The need of this project is satisfied and with the help of this machine we can clean the floor easily. Designed with the that it is very much economical and help full to many industries and workshops. This project helped us to know the steps in completing a project work. Thus, completed the project successfully.

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Phytochemical Survey of Caesalpinia bonducella

Shobha Rupanar, Poonam Musmade, Rohan Talmure

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Caesalpinia bonducella, also known as Fever Nut or Bonduc Nut, belongs to the Fabaceae/Caesalpiniaceae family. Its name is derived from "Bonduc," which means "little ball" in Arabic, referring to the seed's globular shape. In Sanskrit, it's called Kuberaakshi, meaning "eyes of the Hindu God of wealth," due to the grey colored seeds resembling eyeballs. In the current pharmacopoeia, approximately 7,000 medicinal compounds are derived from plants. Among these, 120 active compounds isolated from higher plants are extensively utilized in modern medicines. Remarkably, 80% of these active compounds exhibit a positive correlation between their modern therapeutic use and the traditional uses of the plants from which they originate. Plants synthesize a wide range of chemical compounds to perform diverse biological functions, including defense against insects, fungi, and herbivorous mammals. Pharmaceuticals like aspirin, opium, digoxin, and quinine, sourced from plants, boast a rich history of medicinal use. For instance, since 1900 BC, turmeric and various herbs have been employed as ayurvedic medicine in India. Medicinal plants are pharmacologically categorized based on their therapeutic effects, such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiallergic, antihistaminic, antidiuretic, diuretic, antiemetic, emetic, purgative, astringent, antiasthmatic, and antipyretic properties. These plants play a vital role in healthcare systems, serving as potential sources of therapeutic aids for humans and animals in diseased conditions and for maintaining proper health. Today, there's a significant emphasis on plant research, with ample evidence demonstrating the potential of medicinal plants. Public interest in herbal treatments has surged, driven by the recognition that many Western drugs have their origins in herbal extracts. Herbal remedies are increasingly utilized to treat cardiovascular problems, liver disorders, central nervous system issues, digestive ailments, and metabolic disorders. Medicinal plants, their extracts, and isolated compounds exhibit various biological activities and are harnessed as medicines for a wide array of ailments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine has been deeply ingrained in Indian culture since ancient times, with a wealth of knowledge passed down through generations. The folklore practices and traditional aspects of therapeutically important natural products are meticulously documented in India's materia medica.

Various systems, including Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani, form the foundation of Indian traditional medicines. These medicines undergo rigorous assessment, both phytochemically and pharmacologically, utilizing a range of instrumental techniques such as chromatography and microscopy. Despite the unique characteristics of each traditional system, there exists a common thread in their fundamental principles and practices. Recognizing the growing interest in adopting traditional systems and harnessing their potential within different healthcare systems, there's a concerted effort from both government and private sectors to evaluate these systems comprehensively. The goal is to unlock the therapeutic approaches inherent in these original systems of medicine and generate data to integrate these products into traditional health programs. This holistic evaluation of India's rich heritage of traditional medicine is vital for preserving and leveraging its immense healing potential. The Caesalpinia genus, belonging to the Caesalpiniaceae family, encompasses over 500 species distributed worldwide [1]. These species represent a vast and virtually limitless reservoir of bioactive compounds. Among them, certain species such as C. echinata (Brazil-wood) are endemic to specific regions, while others like C. pulcherrima, C. sappan, and C. bonduc are found across various continents. The seeds of Caesalpinia bonducella exhibit a diverse array of compounds, including proteins, saponins, starch, sucrose, enzymes, and phytosterols such as sitosterol and hepatsane. Additionally, fatty acids like palmitic acid, stearic acid, lignoceric acid, oleic acid, and linoleic acid, along with furanoditerpenes, have been identified [2].

Caesalpinia bonducella belongs to family Fabaceae/Caesalpiniaceae. It is also known as Caesalpinia bonducella (L.) Fleming, Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb, Caesalpinia crista Linn., commonly it is called as Fever Nut, Bonduc Nut, Nikkar Nut, etc. C. bonducella is the species, the name derived from "Bonduc". In Arabic, bonduc means "little ball"

and the globular shape of seed is like a little ball [3]. It is also known as Kuberaakshi in Sanskrit meaning eyes of Hindu God of wealth, 'Kubera' and the grey colored seeds are like eyeballs [4]. In Caesalpinia crista seeds, phytochemical screening revealed the presence of flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, reducing sugars, coumarins, and triterpenoids, when extracted with ethanol and water. Notably, two novel compounds—2-hydroxytrideca-3,6-dienyl-pentanoate and octacosa-12,15-diene—were discovered, along with three known compounds: 3-O-methylellagic acid 3′O-α-rhamnopyranoside, β-sitosterol, and sucrose, in methanol extract. Moreover, C. crista seeds contain 7.4% to 25.3% proteins, and a variety of amino acids were observed, including aspartic acid, lysine, glycine, leucine, histidine, isoleucine, serine, γ-aminobutyric acid, tyrosine, citrulline, glutamic acid, threonine, arginine, proline, L-alanine, methionine, phenylalanine, cystine, valine, and tryptophan. Non-protein amino acids such as γ-ethylidene, glutamic acid, γ-methylene glutamic acid, γ-ethyl glutamic acid, γ-OH γ-methyl glutamic acid, and β-OH γ-methyl glutamic acid were also detected.

From the roots and stems of Caesalpinia crista, researchers have isolated nine novel cassane-type diterpenes (Taepeenin A (I)-I) and two novel norcassane-type diterpenes (nortaepeenin A (II)-B), alongside three known diterpenes (vinhaticoic acid, Me vinhaticoate, and ent-11β-hydroxy-rosa-5,15-diene). Structural elucidation was accomplished through spectroscopic analysis, with confirmation of the structure of taepeenin A achieved through X-ray diffraction analysis.
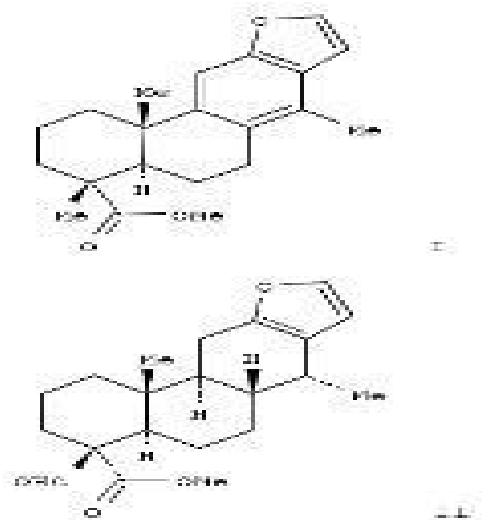
From the seeds of Caesalpinia crista, a variety of furanoditerpenes were isolated, including two rarely occurring and biogenetically important methyl-migrated cassane-type furanoditerpenes, namely caesalpinin MM and caesalpinin MN, along with two normal cassane-type furanoditerpenes, caesalpinin MO and caesalpinin MP. Additionally, eight known cassane-type diterpenes were identified, including 1-deacetoxy-1-oxocaesalmin C, 1-deacetylcaesalmin C, caesalmin C, bonducellpin C, caesaldekarin E, 2-acetoxycaesaldekarin E, 2-acetoxy-3-deacetoxycaesaldekarin E, and norcaesalpinin E.

Notably, 1-deacetoxy-1-oxocaesalmin C and 1-deacetylcaesalmin C were isolated for the first time from a natural source, marking a significant discovery. The structures of these compounds were elucidated using spectroscopic methods. Additionally, from the seed kernel extract of Caesalpinia crista in CH2Cl2, ten novel furanocassane-type diterpenes—caesalpinins H-P and norcaesalpinin F—were isolated. Furthermore, thirteen known diterpenes were also identified from this extract. Among these furanocassane-type diterpenes, caesalpinin N stood out for possessing an aldehyde group at C-14[5].

One novel dimer compound and two novel cassane type diterpene compounds namely taepeenin J-L were isolated from Caesalpinia crista seeds. The dimeric compound showed dimeric vouacapane structure when studied by spectroscopic technique.[163] Caesalpinia crista subjected to extraction with methanol gave five novel cassane type diterpenes caesalpinista A (1), caesalpinista B (2), caesaljapin B (3), caesaljapin C (4), and caesalpinilinn (5). 1D and 2D-NMR spectra used for spectral analysis.[164] 6β-cinnamoyloxy-7β-acetoxyvouacapen-5α-ol (I) and 6β, 7β-dibenzoyloxyvouacapen-5α-ol (II) were two novel diterpenoids isolated from Caesalpinia crista. 1D and 2D NMR spectroscopical data of those compounds were used for structure elucidation[6].
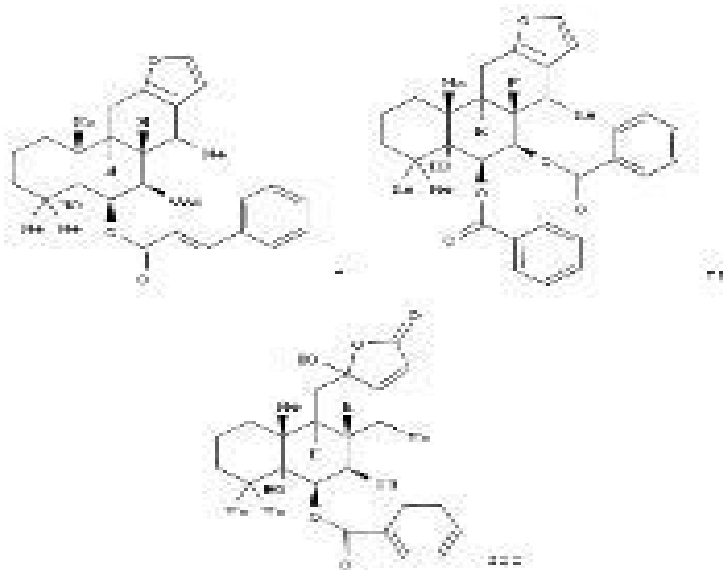
aesaldekarins F(I) and Caesaldekarins G(II) were two new cassane diterpenes isolated from Caesalpinia bonducella roots. The structures of both diterpenes were found out by 2D NMR spectroscopy. Caesaldekarin C was also isolated from Caesalpinia bonducella roots [7].
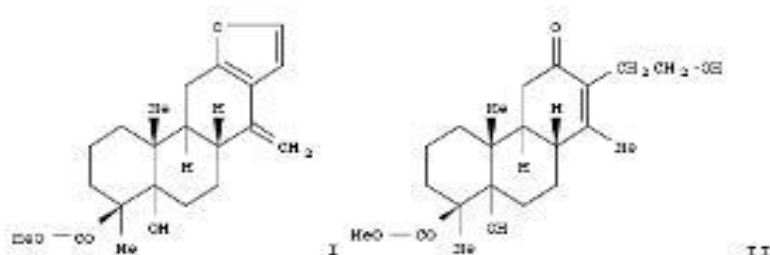
Neocaesalpins H and I were new cassane diterpene acids, isolated from Caesalpinia crista leaves. The α, β-butenolide hemiacetal ring was observed after characterization. The absence of 5-hydroxyl group was different feature of those neocaesalpins H and I which occurring in other cassane diterpenes from different Caesalpinia species [8].

Extraction of Caesalpinia crista Linn. seed kernals with CH_2Cl_2 at room temperature for overnight and this extract was subjected to silica gel column chromatography by using benzene/ethyl acetate solvent system. Total nine fractions were obtained and out of that 2-5 fractions were again subjected to silica gel column chromatography and then subjected to normal- and reversed-phase preparative TLC. Seven new furanocassane type diterpenes [Five cassane - types diterpenes (caesalpinins C-G), and two norcassane-type diterpenes (norcaesalpinins D and E)] were obtained. The eleven known compounds [norcaesalpinins-A, norcaesalpinins-B, norcaesalpinins-C, 2-acetoxy-3-deacetoxycaesaldekarin e, caesalmin B, caesaldekarin e, caesalpin F, 14(17)-dehydrocaesalpin F, 2-acetoxycaesaldekarin e, 7-acetoxybonducellpin C, and caesalmin G] were also obtained [9].
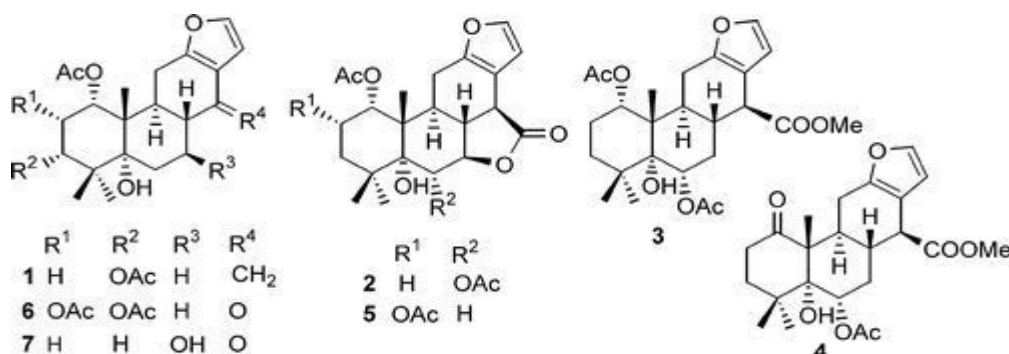
The CH_2Cl_2 extract of Caesalpinia crista seed kernals from Myanmar were studied and seven new cassane type diterpenes [caesalpinin MF-ML] and one new norcassane-type diterpene [norcaesalpinin MD (I)] were obtained. Also sixteen known cassane type diterpenes [7-acetoxybonducellpin C, caesaldekarin e, caesalmin C, caesalmin G, 2-acetoxycaesaldekarin e, z-caesalpin, caesalpinin D, caesalpinin E, caesalpinin F, caesalpinin H, caesalpinin I, caesalpinin J, caesalpinin K, caesalpinin M, caesalpinin N and caesalpinin O] were isolated. The structure was studied by spectroscopic techniques [10].
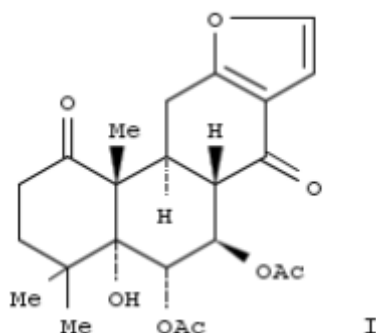
Nine caesalpinins H-P and one norcaesalpinin F were total ten new cassane type diterpenes and thirteen known diterpenes were isolated from Caesalpinia crista seed kernals CH_2Cl_2 extract. The structures of isolated compounds were determined by spectroscopic analysis. Only the caesalpinin N was first furanocassane- type diterpene with aldehyde group possessed at C-14[11]. The extractions of Caesalpinia crista seed kernals with CH_2Cl_2 from Myanmar gave methyl migrated cassane type furanoditerpenes (caesalpinin MM caesalpinin MN) which were rare and biogenetically interesting. It also gave two normal cassane type furanoditerpenes(caesalpinin MO and caesalpinin MP) along with eight known cassane type diterpenes(1-deacetoxy-1-oxocaesalmin C, 1-deacetylcaesalmin C, caesalmin C, bonducellpin C, caesaldekarin e, 2-acetoxycaesaldekarin e, 2-acetoxy-3-deacetoxycaesaldekarin e and norcaesalpinin E. The compounds 1-deacetoxy-1-oxocaesalmin C and 1-deacetylcaesalmin C were known compounds but first time obtained from natural source [12]. New cassane diterpene acids i.e. neocaesalpin H and neocaesalpin I were isolated from Caesalpinia crista leaves. These compounds showed the presence of naturally rare alpha, beta-butenolide hemiacetal ring. But they showed the absence of 5- hydroxyl group which was observed in cassane diterpenes (caesalpins)[13]. Two novel homoisoflavonoids, caesalpinianone and 6-O-methyl caesalpinianone, were isolated from Caesalpinia bonduc (Fabaceae) by ethanol extraction. Five known compounds like hematoxylol, stereochenol A, 60-O-acetylloganic acid, 40-O-acetylloganic acid and 2- O-b-D-glucosyloxy-4-methoxybenzenepropanoic acid were also isolated. All compounds showed GST (glutathione S-transferase) inhibitory and antifungal potential. The structures were obtained by NMR spectra [14]. The oil isolated from Caesalpinia bonducella seed kernals showed the presence of noncrystaline bitter glucosides, saponins, starch, sucrose, an enzyme, yellow oil and tasteless amorphous powder. The oil showed effective on embrocation, freckle remover and cosmetic. 418 gm pale yellow oil was obtained when 2 kg seed kernel powder extracted with petroleum ether. This oil was again extracted with $CHCl_3$ and then precipitated with petroleum ether gave 11 gm white amorphous powder. After the purification of this powder by CCl_4 which yielded bitter amorphous white glucoside called bonducin ($C_{20}H_{28}O_8$) [15].

(1) R = H
(2) R = CH_3
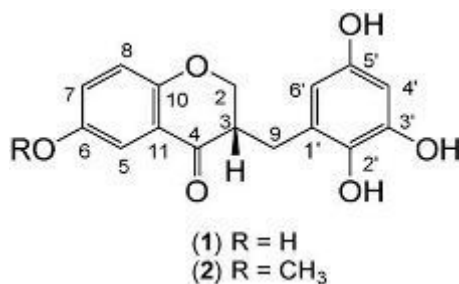
Three nontraditional oilseeds-Caesalpinia bonducella, Thevetia neriifolia and Citrus sinensis were studied for phospholipid compounds. Phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylinositol, cardiolipin, and unidentified components were determined by TLC in the range of 17.2-25.2, 25.6-28.3, 30.1-30.6, 16.3-24.0, and 0-

1.8% respectively. The fatty acid compounds determined by GLC showed the main oleic acid followed by palmitic, stearic, and linoleic acids [16].

Lubricating greases were prepared from non-traditional oils like Caesalpinia bonducella seeds and others from vidarbh region by dissolving metallic soaps of oils in paraffin like lubricating oils at the temperature 150°. The unworked consistencies of Na, Al, Ca, and Ba base greases were 160-200, 150-190, 140-180 and 170-220 and dropping points values were observed as 60-80, 70-90, 80-95 and 83-110°, respectively[17]. 35.7% oil content was obtained from seeds of Caesalpinia onducella by using solvent n- hexane. The oil exhibited antibacterial activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteria [18].

Caesalpinia crista and other eight wild Mexican plants seed were examined for fats and oils. C. bonducella yielded 23.46 with highest I no. 125.17 [19].

The oil obtained from Caesalpinia crista showed the presence of β-carotene, plant sterols, glycolipids and phospholipids. Toxicological study indicated that toxins gossypol, mytoxins, cyanogenic glycosides and unconventional fatty acids-cyclopropane, epoxy and hydroxy fatty acids were present in it. The high proportion of fiber and carbohydrate were observed. It supports the medicinal application and the use in cosmetic industry [20]. The chemical analysis of Caesalpinia crista showed Moisture-4.66, Ash-3.45, Protein-21.19, Fat-20.56 and Carbohydrate-50.14[21]. 20% oil was isolated from Caesalpinia bonducella nut (Flem) when extracted with pet ether at 60-80° temperature. The substances like glycerides of palmitic, stearic, lignoceric, oleic and linoleic acids, sitosterol phytosterols and heptacosane hydrocarbon were isolated from this pale yellow colored and peculiar odor seed oil. [22-23]. The cholesterin was isolated from the seed oil of Caesalpinia bonducella [24].

The oil extracted from Caesalpinia bonducella seed kernals by hexane was $17.3 \pm 1.0\%$ dry matters. The proximate analysis of this seeds showed $20.8 \pm 1.4\%$ proteins, $5.3 \pm 1.0\%$ fibers and $4.6 \pm 0.8\%$ ash contents. α-Tocopherol was observed in the range of 345.10 to 460.21 mg/kg of oil which was followed by γ- tocopherol and δ- tocopherol. B-sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, Δ5-avenasterol, Δ7-stigmastenol and Δ7 avenasterol were major sterols observed in this seed oil. $72.7 \pm 1.0\%$ of linoleic acid made this oil as good source for cosmetics, paints, varnishes, soaps, liq. soaps as well as biodiesel manufacturing. Oleic, stearic and palmitic acids were also observed in this oil. From this study, the potential of Caesalpinia bonducella oil as good source of essential fatty acids and protein was investigated [25].

Caesalpinia bonducella seed oil fatty acids were isolated, dried, dissolved in ethanol and then precipitated by urea ethanol solution for the formation of urea complexes. When those complexes were treated with HCl free acids like saturated acids, oleic acid, and inoleic acid with iodine values 9.97, 47.47, and 4.86% were separated [26]. Plants produce a diverse array of chemical compounds to fulfill various biological functions, including defense against insects, fungi, and herbivorous mammals. Throughout history, pharmaceuticals derived from plants have played a significant role in medicine. Substances like aspirin, opium, digoxin, and quinine have been utilized for their therapeutic properties, showcasing the rich history of plant-based remedies in healthcare.

II. CONCLUSION

Caesalpinia bonducella is full of important phytochemicals and nutritional constituents in noticeable amounts. The presence of phytochemicals can make them potential drug. Many of these compounds have been studied for their pharmacological activities and have shown potential therapeutic effects. For example, saponins possess anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties, while phytosterols may help lower cholesterol levels. Fatty acids like oleic acid and linoleic acid are essential for cardiovascular health. Additionally, furanoditerpenes have been investigated for their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anticancer activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Arduino Based Automated Writing and Drawing Machine

Prof. Manoj Patil [1], Mr. Rohan Tamlure[2], Vijay Bhujbal[3], Omkar Valkunde [4], Hitesh Borase [5],

Atharva Kadam [6], Moeen Shaikh [7], Uttam Gusain[8]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Nowadays, in the world of growing technology more and more individuals are turning to machines to do the work because robots are versatile, accurate and reliable, also reduce human efforts. Higher output and increased productivity have been two of the biggest reasons in justifying the use of automation. Aim of our project is to develop an Arduino based machine which can write or design using concept of (CNC) computer numerical control machine. This machine is very adaptable machine intended to serve a wide assortment of requirement for daily & particular graphics and writing. Machine would perform based on the fundamental of this research concern with controlling motor driver shield for pen movement in x and y direction to the rotation of stepper motor using an Arduino Uno microcontroller, the servo motor is utilized for up and down movement of the. This Automated writing machine is a programmed composing machine used for composing any kind of content and drawing any outline on paper.

KEYWORDS: Arduino, CNC, Stepper Motor, Automation.

Fig. Automatic Writing & Drawing Machine

I. INTRODUCTION

Day to day life we have a tendency to get technology like automatic writing machine. However, we want a machine which write completely on a page by the ink of pen in our own personal handwriting. Machine like wood CNCs that build the look on wood by giving correct feed to the driller already exist. Similarly, we will use this technology to create a machine for writing purpose conjointly. In this project, industrial requirement such as good and high precision quality has helped us create the project and all of these can be achieved through machines that are controlled by computer such as CNC machine. Arduino UNO controls the overall motion of the motors. The instructions from the controller are sent to the motor drivers to perform the task given by the user. CNC writing and drawing machines also allows importing designs from the external source. The materials used in CNC writing and drawing machines can vary depending on the desired output. The machine's capabilities, pen pressure speed and precision, can also be adjusted depending on the type of material being used. The software used in CNC writing and drawing machines is a crucial element that allows users to create, edit, and send digital designs to the machine for execution. These machines are capable of producing high-quality artwork, precise lettering, and complex patterns with exceptional accuracy and repeatability, making them ideal for artists, designers, architects, and hobbyists alike.

II. LITERTURE REVIEW

Evolution of Writing Machines
A. Polygraph
The first signature duplicating machines were developed by John Isaac Hawkins in the year 1803, known as polygraphs and are a little similar to today's autopen in design and operation. The Polygraph was used to generate a copy of a document using pen and ink.

B.Typewriter

The first typewriter for commercial use was introduced in 1874 it was a machine used or writing characters with the help of an array of keys

C. Telautograph

It is attributed to Elisha Gray in the year 1888. It transmits Electrical impulses generated by the potentiometer at the sending end to the receiving end. At the receiver a pen attacher with a servomechanism.

D. outopen

An autopen also known as a signing machine or robot pen is a device used for signing automatically. Developed in 1980, It was used as a storage unit device to record signers signatures.

E. Long pen

The long pen is another variation of autopen which is a remote signing device inverted by writer Margaret at the wood in 2004. It allows the user to write in int from some remote location via PC, Internet, and a Robotic hand.

F. Axi draw

The axi draw project was introduced in 2014 by Dr. Linsay Robert Wilson. This works as an adaptable pen plotter that works with a variety of writing instruments like Permanent makers, Fountain Pen, etc.

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Many physically challenged and handicap people who are not able to write due to their disabilities can be benifited from this project. Students waste their time writing huge number of assignments. Already existing system are costly and thus most consumers do not prefer to invest in such equipments. This project aims to provide a cost-effective solution to such problem by creative machine which is time saving ,user friendly and require minimum manual labor. This system will aid the user to complete the task by using a digitally controlled automated writer.

IV. OBJECTIVES

To save the wastage of time. There are a lot of automated drawing machines are there. But this is useful among all. Make the notes in our own handwriting just by giving the input to the machine. We don't need to waste lots of time by sitting in front of the work. To eases the lives of the handicaps, blind and paralyzed people by completing their write. up work To complete the writing work faster, more efficiently and without errors.To build a machine that can be used very easily for writing by just needing to give the input text and for drawing we needing only the measurement as the input.

V. METHODOLOGY

1] COMPONENTS REQUIRED AND COST :- Other components include Bearings, Wood, Hot glue, Shaft, etc
2) COMPONENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION:-

A. *Steppr motor*

  Stepper motor is a type of motor that is specifically designed to move in small, precise steps. It's   used   in applications that require accurate positioning or control. The motor's rotation controlled by an electronic pulse, which determines the number of steps that the motor can move. The stepper motor is known by its property to change over various driving forces into a characterized increase in the shaft position. Each heartbeat moves them through a proper point. We have utilized 2 stepper motor with a lead screw. The motor result will be as the pivot of the lead screw.

Servo Motor

A servo motor is another type of electric motor used in applications requiring precise control of position, velocity, or torque. It usually consists of a motor, a control circuit, and a feedback device that gives the control circuit positional feedback. This enables the actuator to move to a desired location demand precise and depending on feedback. A servo motor is a unique story the servo can get a control signal that addresses an ideal result position of the servo shift and apply capacity to its Dc motor until its shaft goes to that position.

B. Arduino Uno

The Arduino Uno is a well-known microcontroller board that is used in a variety of electrical applications. It has an ATmega328P microcontroller with a diverse set of input/output pins that can be programmed in a variety of programming languages, including C++. This board is simple to use and programme, and it may be used as the main control unit in a variety of electronics projects, such as miniature robots and home automation systems

C. a4988 Motor Driver

A stepper motor driver is an electrical device used to power a stepper motor. It usually does nothing on its own and must be used in conjunction with a controller since stepper motors require voltages and/or currents that the controller cannot produce. As a result, we'll need to use a stepper motor driver. This electrical device will turn our controller movement instructions into a sequence in which the stepper motor's winding is switched on or off while still supplying enough power to it. Motors require a lot of current, whereas the controller circuit just requires a little. In order to operate a motor, motor drivers must convert a low current control signal into a higher current signal.

D. CNC Shield

This growth board as a driver growth board may be used for engraving machines, 3D printers, CNC. It is a complete of 4 slots, will drive four A4988 stepper motor. Every road stepper motors solely would like 2 IO ports. In alternative words, six IO ports may be well managed 3 stepper moto There are two stepper motor for movement in the X-Y direction and servo motor for the movement of pen holder. X-Y plotter draws or writes a two-dimensional data on a rectangular co-ordinate system . The Microcontroller feeds text content G-code is supported by the part programmer to specify the co-ordinates of the point which are moved and providing the normal vector to the surfaced at desired point.
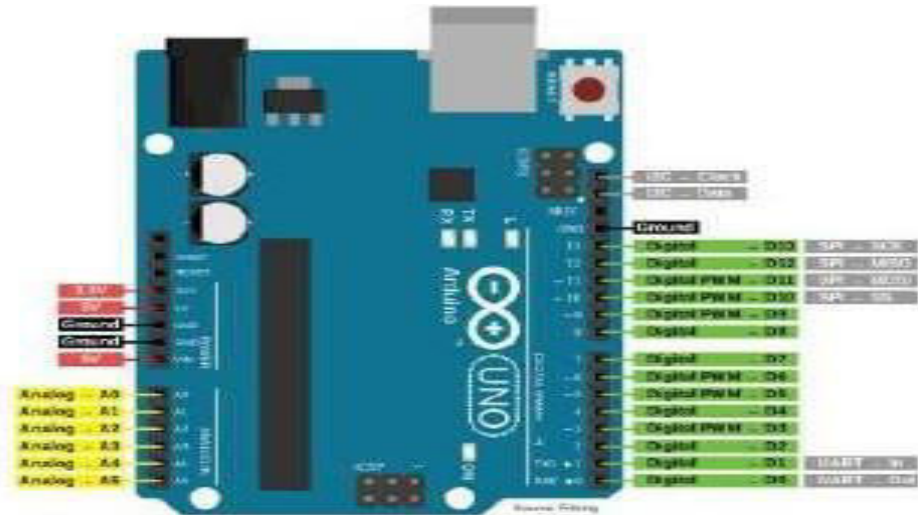
Fig 5.11 Arduino UNO R3 pinout

S.R.NO	COMPONENTS	QUANTITY	COST
1	NEMA 17 STEPPER MOTOR SMPS	2	1130
2	12V POWER ADAPTER MG 90	1	180
3	SERVO MOTOR	2	380
4	CNC SHILED 3V	1	150
5	MALE TO MALE JUMPER CABLE	10	35
6	3.7 V Li-Ion BATTERY	4	240
7	V Li-Ion BATTERY	1	350

8	ARDUINO UNO	2	180
9	A4988 DRIVER	1	70
TOTAL	4 POCET BATTERY HOLDER		2815-/-
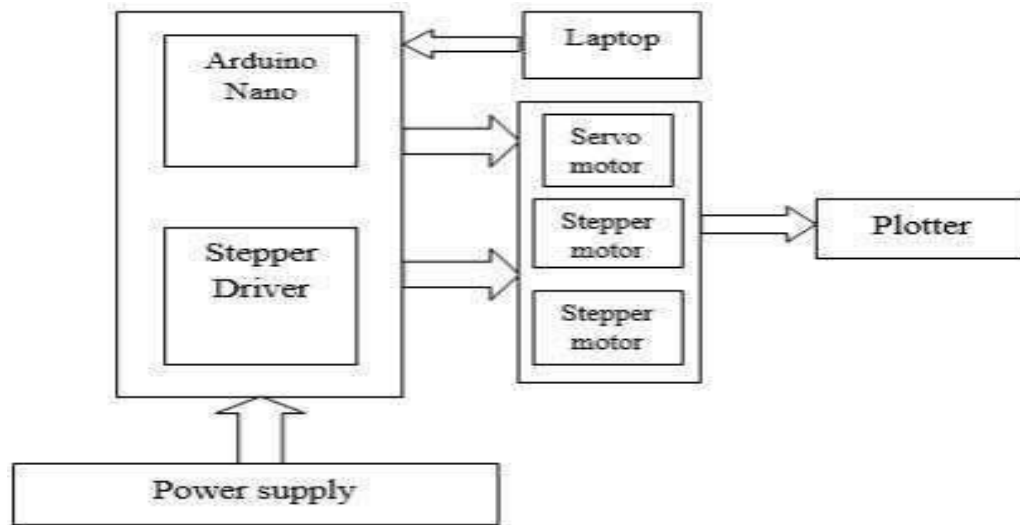
Fig 1: Block Diagram

Advantages
• It is portable.
• Can use any type of calligraphic pen.
• Useful for writing documents.
• It uses auto writing machine.
• Stores large amount of data
• Saves time , money & effort
• Completes their writing part with much faster , efficiently & without errors.

Disadvantages
`Major drawback of this paper is the same process of teaching leads to a boring environment for neither teacher nor the student. This system leads to reduce the interest in a student's observing capacity.
Becomes difficult when integrated with hardware model Thes designing and implementation requires costly instruments

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed system can be used as a baseline setup for many future modifications. One such modification can be to increase the speed of writing compared to the speed achieved currently. Additionally, the inclusion of voice-to-text modules in the already proposed system will be beneficial for differently abled people. Another modification can be to make a real-time system, where the user can send the text to be written remotely and the machine should be capable of writing it down. This can be achieved by incorporating the use of the internet and cloud services into the process. This particular application can be useful to notify a family member whose phone battery might have run out and hence the phone would have switched off. Currently, the optical character recognition of the proposed system is not as accurate for shabby handwriting as it is for predefined handwriting style. Hence, by achieving better text recognition, the system can be extended to read doctors' prescriptions which in turn can be converted to the user's language using a language translation model.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this study, we attempted to utilize stepper motor and servomotor and Arduino synchronized X-Y plotter to develop and run an Automatic Writing And Drawing Machine(AWDM).The system could create brief documents quickly, precisely, and with dependability .Unlike already existing printers, scanners and autopen that writing only in pre-defined fonts ,this proposed system is not only capable of writing in any predefined font but the user's handwriting style too with ink. This system is faster and much cheaper than the similar systems available in market. Though it may not be absolutely perfect but this machine has potential and can be improved in various aspect in future. This integration of hardware and a software makes up a cost effective and user-friendly mechanical system that performs with minimum human error and minimum manual labour. Working on this intriguing and complex project has been a real pleasure for us. This project has given me practical knowledge on programming and working with embedded systems as well as given us a rough experiencing in the handling of the Automatic Writing and Drawing Machine. This will give greater possibilities and advice in building initiatives autonomously in the future.

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Hostel and Room Booking Website

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[1], Manoj Patil[2], Pooja Salunkhe[3], Prasad Salwe[4], Atharva Savale[5], Paras Jagnade[6], Aniket Somvanshi[7],Atharva Vidhate[8]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: In an era marked by the constant hustle and bustle of academic pursuits, students often find themselves navigating the complexities of travel arrangements with limited resources and time. Enter the solution: a revolutionary Hotel and Room BookingPlatform tailored specifically for students. This innovative platform transcends the traditional booking experience, offering a seamless interface that caters to the unique needs and preferences of student travelers.Our platform stands as a beacon of convenience and accessibility, providing students with a diverse array of accommodation options at competitive rates. From cozy hostels to luxury suites, each listing is carefully curated to ensure comfort, safety, and affordability. With user- friendly features such as flexible booking policies and real-time availability updates, students can embark on their journeys with confidence and peace of mind.Moreover, our platform fosters a vibrant community atmosphere, facilitating connections between like-minded travelers through interactive forums and events. Whether embarking on solo adventures or group excursions, students can forge meaningful friendships and create unforgettable memories along the way.In the realm of student travel, convenience is key, and our platform is committed to delivering an unparalleled experience from start to finish. Join us on this journey as we revolutionize the way students explore the world, one booking at a time.

KEYWORDS: Student Travel, Accommodation Booking, Hotel Reservations, RoomSelection,

I. INTRODUCTION

Navigating the realm of student travel can often be a labyrinthine journey fraught with logistical challenges and budgetary constraints. Whether embarking on educational excursions, attending conferences, or simply exploring new horizons, students frequently encounter the daunting task of securing suitable accommodations.Recognizing the need for a tailored solution, a new era of hospitality emerges with a dedicated focus on addressing the unique needs of student travelers. This introduction explores the dynamic landscape of hotel and room booking platforms designed specifically to cater to the diverse demands of the student demographic. From affordability and accessibility to community engagement and safety, these platforms revolutionize the way students navigate their journeys, empowering them to embark ontransformative experiences with confidence and ease.
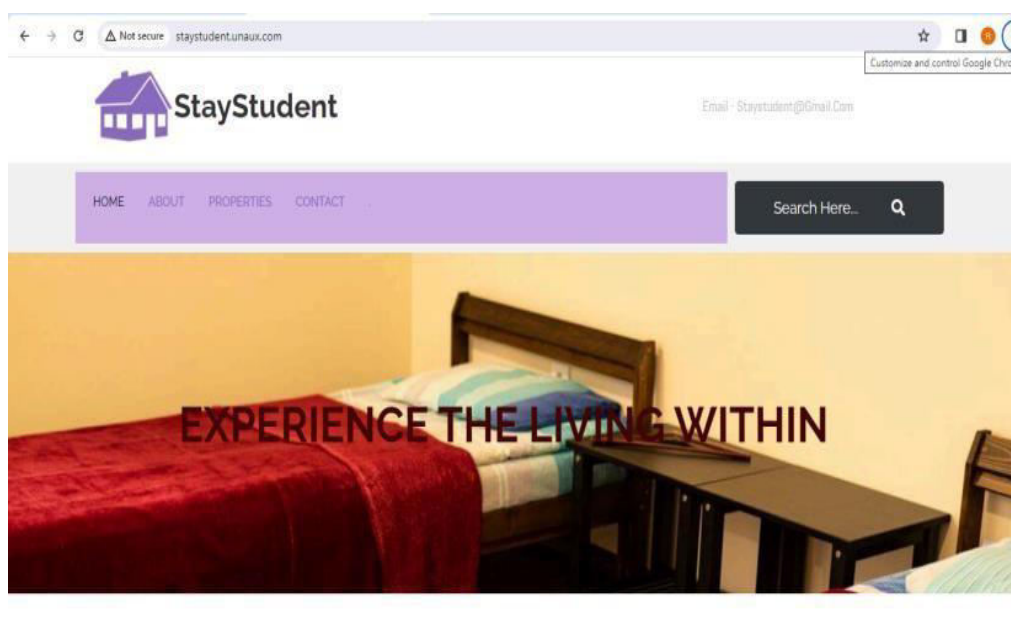
II. RELATED WORK

In the realm of student travel, several existing platforms and initiatives have sought to streamline the process of hotel and room booking for this demographic. One notable example is Student Universe, a leading online travel agency catering specifically to students and youth. Student Universe offers exclusive discounts and deals on flights, hotels, and tours, providing students with affordable options for their travel needs. Similarly, Hostel world and Booking.com have emerged as popular choices among students seeking budget-friendly accommodations worldwide. These platforms feature extensive listings of hostels, hotels, and guesthouses, with user reviews and ratings helping students make informed decisions about their stays. Furthermore, initiatives such as Airbnb's "Experiences" enable students to not only find lodging but also immerse themselves in local culture through curated activities and events hosted by residents. This blend of accommodation and experiential travel appeals to the adventurous spirit of student travelers, offering a holistic approach to their journeys. Additionally, university-affiliated accommodation services and student travel agencies often provide specialized support and resources tailored to the unique needs of students. These services may include group booking options, travel insurance, and assistance with visa applications, further enhancing the convenience and accessibility of student travel arrangements. While these existing platforms and initiatives have made significant strides in addressing the challenges of student travel, opportunities for innovation and improvement remain. The emergence of new technologies, such as blockchain-based booking systems and artificial intelligence-driven recommendation engines, holds promise for further enhancing the student travel experience by optimizing affordability, efficiency, and personalization.

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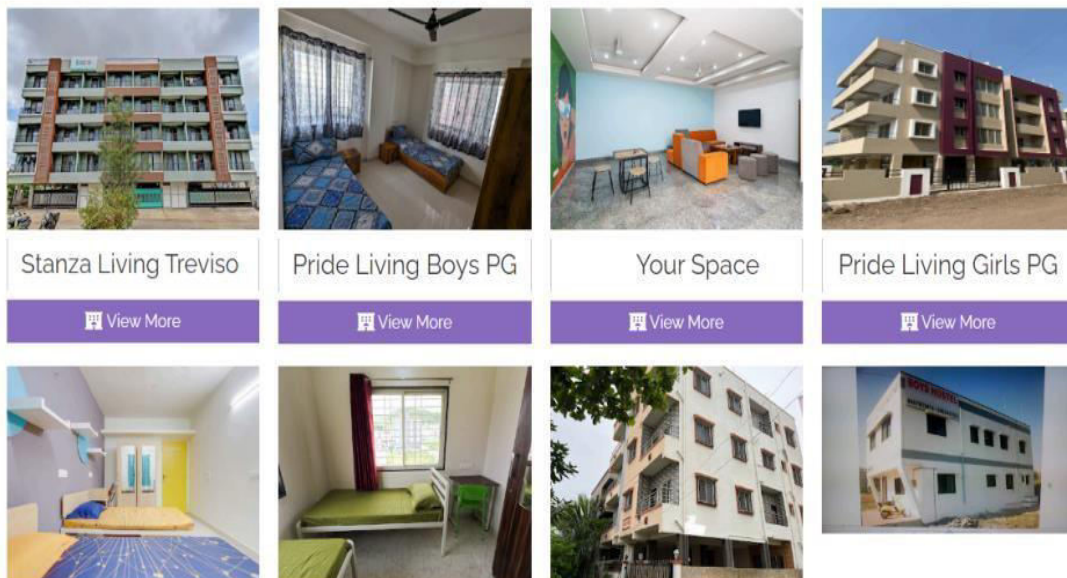
III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for developing and implementing a hotel and room booking platform tailored for students involves several key steps to ensure effectiveness, user satisfaction, and operational success.

1. Needs Assessment: Conduct comprehensive research to understand the specific needs, preferences, and pain points of student travelers. This may involve surveys, interviews, and focus groups with target demographics to gather insights into their booking habits, budget constraints, desired amenities, and preferred destinations.

2. Platform Design and Development: Collaborate with UX/UI designers and software developers to create an intuitive and user-friendly platform interface. Incorporate features such as advanced search filters, real-time availability updates, secure payment options, and interactive maps to enhance the booking experience for students.

Ensure compatibility across devices and optimize for mobile use, recognizing the prevalence of smartphones among student users.

3. Partnership Acquisition: Forge strategic partnerships with a diverse range of accommodation providers, including hotels, hostels, guesthouses, and alternative lodging options. Negotiate exclusive discounts, special rates, and flexible booking policies tailored to the needs of student travelers. Implement a rigorous vetting process to ensure the quality, safety, and reliability of partner properties.

4. Community Engagement: Foster a sense of community among student travelers by incorporating social networking features into the platform. Create forums, discussion boards, and virtual events where users can connect, share travel tips, and collaborate on group bookings. Encourage user-generated content such as reviews, ratings, and travel stories to enhance engagement and build trust within the community.

5. Testing and Optimization: Conduct extensive testing and iteration to identify and address any usability issues, bugs, or performance bottlenecks. Solicit feedback from beta testers and early adopters to fine-tune the platform interface and functionality based on user preferences and needs. Implement A/B testing and analytics tools to track user behavior, conversion rates, and overall satisfaction metrics.

6. Marketing and Promotion: Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy to raise awareness and drive user adoption of the platform. Utilize targeted digital marketing channels such as social media advertising, influencer partnerships, and search engine optimization to reach student audiences effectively. Leverage partnerships with educational institutions, student organizations, and travel agencies to amplify outreach efforts and generate buzz around the platform launch.

7. Continuous Improvement: Commit to ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and refinement of the platform based on user feedback and market trends. Stay agile and responsive to changing needs and emerging technologies, implementing updates and new features to enhance the user experience and maintain a competitive edge in the student travel market.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

As an abstract concept, the experimental results for the development and implementation of a hotel and room booking platform tailored for students would typically involve metrics related to user engagement, satisfaction, and platform performance. Here's a hypothetical breakdown of potential experimental results:

1. User Adoption Rate: Measure the rate at which students sign up for accounts and use the platform to book accommodations. This metric indicates the platform's initial appeal and effectiveness in attracting users.

2. Booking Conversion Rate: Track the percentage of platform visitors who complete a booking transaction. Higher conversion rates indicate a smooth and frictionless booking process, while lower rates may signal usability issues or barriers to booking completion.

3. User Satisfaction Surveys: Collect feedback from platform users through surveys or ratings systems to assess their overall satisfaction with the booking experience. Evaluate factors such as ease of use, variety of accommodation options, affordability, and customer support responsiveness.

4. Retention Rate: Monitor the percentage of users who return to the platform for subsequent bookings over time. A high retention rate suggests that the platform meets ongoing needs and maintains user loyalty.

5. Partner Satisfaction: Gather feedback from accommodation providers regarding their experience partnering with the platform. Assess factors such as booking volume, payment processing efficiency, and customer service interactions to gauge partner satisfaction and retention.

6. Platform Performance Metrics: Analyze technical metrics such as website/app load times, uptime/downtime, and error rates to ensure optimal performance and reliability. Identify and address any performance issues that may impact user experience or booking completion.

7. Community Engagement Metrics: Measure user engagement with community features such as discussion forums, event participation, and user-generated content creation. Evaluate the level of interaction and collaboration among

users to assess the effectiveness of community-building efforts.

8. Market Expansion: Track the platform's growth in terms of geographical coverage, accommodation inventory, and user demographics. Monitor expansion into new markets and segments to assess the platform's scalability and long-term viability.

By analyzing these experimental results, stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the effectiveness of the hotel and room booking platform for students and identify areas for improvement and optimization. Continuous monitoring and iteration based on user feedback and market dynamics are essential for maintaining a competitive edge and driving sustainable growth in the student travel market.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of a hotel and room booking platform tailored for students represent a significant advancement in the realm of student travel. By addressing the unique needs and preferences of student travelers, this platform offers a seamless and convenient booking experience that empowers students to explore the world with confidence and ease. Through strategic partnerships, intuitive platform design, and community engagement initiatives, the platform fosters a sense of belonging and camaraderie among student travelers while providing access to a diverse array of affordable accommodations worldwide. The experimental results demonstrate the platform's effectiveness in attracting users, facilitating bookings, and fostering satisfaction among both users and accommodation providers. However, the journey does not end here. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and refinement are crucial for ensuring the platform's ongoing relevance and success in a rapidly evolving travel landscape. By remaining agile and responsive to user feedback, market trends, and technological advancements, the platform can continue to meet the evolving needs of student travelers and maintain its position as a trusted ally in their exploration of the world.

In essence, the hotel and room booking platform for students exemplifies the transformative power of innovation and collaboration in enhancing the travel experience for the next generation of adventurers. As students embark on their journeys, this platform stands ready to accompany them every step of the way, offering convenience, affordability, and community in equal measure. Together, we redefine the possibilities of student travel, one booking at a time.

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    Website: [Student Beans](https://www.studentbeans.com/)

Curious Cosmos

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[1], Prof. Poonam Musmade[2], Prof. Manoj Patil[3], Asmita Gupta[4], Vidya Deshmukh[5],

Anjali Tripathi6, Anushka Dorge[7], Prerna Salunke[8], Roshni Pujari[9]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: In the digital age, the abundance of information available at our fingertips is both a blessing and a curse. While the internet offers unprecedented access to knowledge, the sheer volume of data can overwhelm users, making it challenging to find relevant and reliable information efficiently. Curious Cosmos seeks to address this dilemma by providing a curated platform for accessing information on a wide range of topics. At its core, Curious Cosmos is a revolutionary app designed to streamline the process of knowledge acquisition. By offering curated content tailored to individual interests and preferences, the app empowers users to explore and discover information with ease. Whether it's delving into the intricacies of hacking, unraveling the mysteries of artificial intelligence, or mastering math problem-solving techniques, Curious Cosmos offers a curated selection of articles, resources, and insights to satisfy users' curiosity. One of the key features of Curious Cosmos is its user-friendly interface, which prioritizes simplicity and ease of navigation. Users can effortlessly browse through different topics, bookmark their favorite articles for later reference, and receive personalized recommendations based on their browsing history and preferences. Additionally, the app's robust backend infrastructure ensures that content is regularly updated and relevant, providing users with accurate and up-to-date information at all times. Beyond its practical utility, Curious Cosmos also serves as a catalyst for lifelong learning and intellectual exploration. By encouraging users to delve into new topics and expand their horizons, the app fosters a culture of curiosity and self-improvement. Whether you're a seasoned expert or a curious novice, Curious Cosmos invites you to embark on a journey of discovery and enlightenment, one curated article at a time.

I. INTRODUCTION

The exponential growth of online content has led to an overwhelming influx of links across various platforms and channels. Traditional methods of bookmarking and organizing links are often inadequate, prompting the development of specialized link management apps. Curious Cosmos and similar apps offer users a centralized platform to categorize, search, and retrieve links effectively. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the objectives and related works in the real of link management apps. In summary, Curious Cosmos is more than just an app—it's a gateway to a world of knowledge and discovery. With its curated content, user-friendly interface, and emphasis on lifelong learning, Curious Cosmos is poised to revolutionize the way we consume information in the digital age. In short, In today's digital age, the abundance of online content necessitates efficient methods for organizing and accessing information. Link management apps like Curious Cosmos aim to address this challenge by providing users with tools to streamline the management of various types of links. This abstract explores the objectives and related works in the development and utilization of such apps.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. Efficient Link Organization : The primary objective of link management apps is to provide users with efficient tools for organizing their diverse collection of links. By offering features such as tagging, categorization, and search functionality, these apps aim to simplify the process of link management and retrieval.

2. Enhanced User Experience : Another key objective is to enhance the user experience by providing intuitive interfaces and seamless navigation. User-centric design principles are employed to ensure that users can easily navigate through their links and perform actions such as saving, editing, and sharing with minimal friction.

3. Personalization And Customization : Link management apps strive to cater to the individual preferences and workflows of users by offering customization options. This includes features such as customizable categories, tags, and filters, allowing users to tailor the app to their specific needs and preferences.

4. Integration And Compatibility : To maximize utility, link management apps aim to integrate with a wide range of platforms and services. Seamless integration with web browsers, social media platforms, and productivity tools enables users to effortlessly save and access links from their preferred sources.

5. Security And Privacy : Ensuring the security and privacy of user data is a critical objective for link management apps. Robust security measures, such as encryption of stored links and secure authentication mechanisms, are implemented to safeguard sensitive information and instill user trust.

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III. RELATED WORKS

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Related works in the field of link management apps include established platforms such as Pocket, Instapaper, and Raindrop.io, which offer similar functionalities for saving and organizing online content. These platforms serve as benchmarks for evaluating the effectiveness and usability of newer entrants like Curious Cosmos.
Additionally, research studies and academic literature on information organization and retrieval provide valuable insights into the design and development of link management apps. Related works to Curious Cosmos and similar link management apps include:

1. Pocket : Pocket allows users to save articles, videos, and webpages for later viewing across devices. It provides features for organization, tagging, and offline access, similar to Curious Cosmos.

2. Instapaper : Instapaper is another tool for saving and organizing online content for later reading. It offers features like highlighting, annotation, and text-to-speech, enhancing the reading experience for users.

3. Raindrop.io : Raindrop.io is a bookmark manager that helps users organize and curate their bookmarks and links. It offers features like tags, collections, and search functionality to facilitate link management and access.

4. Evernote : Evernote is a note-taking app that allows users to capture and organize notes, images, and web clippings. It offers integration with web browsers and other apps, making it easy to save and organize links alongside other types of content.

5. Diigo : Diigo is a social bookmarking tool that allows users to bookmark, annotate, and share webpages. It offers features like highlighting, sticky notes, and collaborative research tools for link management and knowledge sharing.

6. Feedly : Feedly is a content aggregator and RSS reader that helps users stay updated on their favorite websites and blogs. It offers features for organizing and categorizing feeds, as well as saving articles for later reading.

7. Pocket Class : Pocket Casts is a podcast player app that allows users to discover, subscribe to, and organize podcasts. It offers features like playlist creation, episode filtering, and cross-device syncing for managing podcast links.

8. Trello : Trello is a project management tool that uses boards, lists, and cards to organize tasks and information. While not specifically designed for link management, it can be used to create boards or lists for organizing links and resources in a structured manner.

These related works offer various features and functionalities for managing and organizing online content, providing users with options to suit their specific needs and preferences.

Building an app typically involves several key steps :

1. Idea Generation : Start with a clear idea of what problem your app will solve or what need it will fulfill.

2. Market Research : Analyze the market to understand your target audience, competitors, and potential demand for your app.

3. Define Requirements : Outline the features and functionalities your app will have. Consider user experience, design, and technical specifications.

4. Design : Create wireframes and prototypes to visualize the user interface and user experience. Design the app's layout, graphics, and branding elements.

5. Development : Write the code to build the app, following best practices for security, scalability, and performance. Choose the appropriate technology stack based on your requirements.

6. Testing : Conduct thorough testing to identify and fix bugs, ensure compatibility with different devices and operating systems, and validate the user experience.

7. Deployment : Release the app on app stores like Google Play Store or Apple App Store. Follow the submission guidelines and requirements of each platform.

8. Marketing : Develop a marketing strategy to promote your app and attract users. Utilize various channels such as social media, app store optimization, and advertising.

9. Maintenance : Regularly update and maintain the app to fix bugs, add new features, and address user feedback. Keep it compatible with the latest operating systems and devices.

10. Feedback and Iteration : Gather feedback from users and analytics data to understand how the app is performing. Use this information to make improvements and iterate on the app over time.

To build an app like Curious Cosmos for providing various kinds of links, you'll need to consider the following technological components:
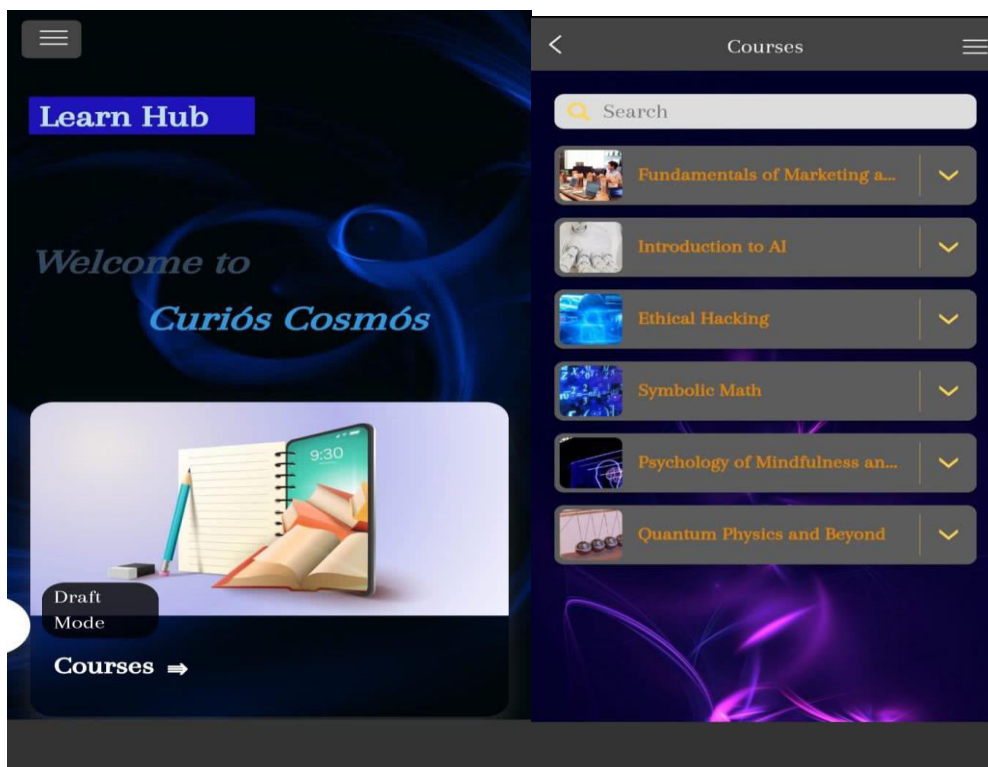
1.Backend Infrastructure : Develop a robust backend system to manage the storage, retrieval, and processing of different types of links. This may involve setting up servers, databases, and APIs to handle user requests and data management.

2. Link Classification : Implement algorithms or machine learning models to classify and categorize different types of links based on their content or metadata. This could involve natural language processing (NLP) techniques to extract keywords or topics from the links.

3.User Authentication and Authorization : Implement secure user authentication mechanisms to allow users to access the app and their personalized links securely. Use techniques like OAuth or JSON Web Tokens (JWT) for authentication and role-based access control (RBAC) for authorization.
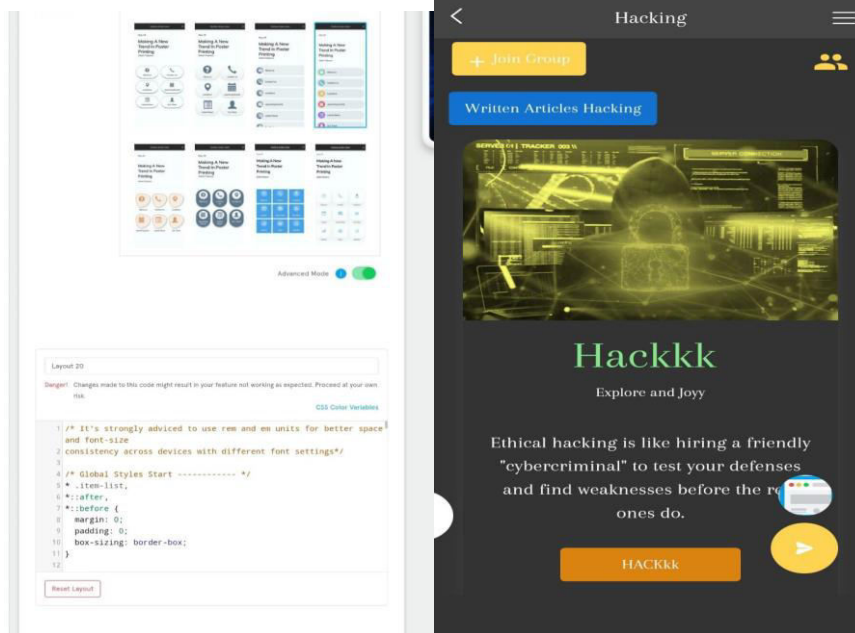
4. Link Generation and Management : Develop functionality for users to generate, save, and manage different types of links within the app. This may include features like bookmarking, tagging, and organizing links into categories or folders.

5. Integration with External Services : Integrate with external APIs or services to enhance the app's functionality. For example, you could integrate with social media platforms to share links, with URL shortening services for shorter links, or with analytics platforms to track link usage.

6. User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) : Design an intuitive and user-friendly interface for the app, allowing users to easily navigate, search, and interact with their links. Consider aspects like responsiveness, accessibility, and visual design to create a compelling user experience.

7. Cross-Platform Compatibility : Develop the app to work seamlessly across different devices and platforms, including mobile (iOS and Android), web, and potentially desktop. Consider using frameworks like React Native or Flutter for cross-platform development.

8. Security : Implement security measures to protect user data and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the app. This includes encryption of sensitive data, secure communication protocols (HTTPS), and regular security audits and updates.

9. Performance Optimization : Optimize the app for performance to ensure fast loading times and responsiveness, especially when handling large volumes of links or concurrent user requests. This may involve techniques like caching, asynchronous processing, and load balancing.

10. Monitoring and Analytics : Implement monitoring tools and analytics to track app usage, performance metrics, and user behavior. This data can help identify areas for improvement and guide future development efforts.

By considering these technological components, you can build a robust and feature-rich app like Curious Cosmos for providing various kinds of links.

The algorithms behind Curious Cosmos and similar apps typically involve a combination of techniques to classify, organize, and analyze links. Some common algorithms and approaches used include:

1. Natural Language Processing (NLP) : NLP techniques are used to analyze the textual content of links, extract keywords, topics, and entities, and understand the context of the content. This helps in categorizing and organizing links based on their content.

2. Machine Learning (ML) for Classification : Machine learning models, such as supervised learning algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, or Neural Networks, are trained on labeled data to classify links into different categories or topics. These models learn patterns and features from the links' content and metadata to make accurate predictions.

3. Clustering Algorithms : Clustering algorithms like K-means clustering or hierarchical clustering are used to group similar links together based on their features or content. This helps in organizing links into clusters or categories automatically.

4. Collaborative Filtering : Collaborative filtering techniques analyze user behavior and preferences to recommend links similar to those they have interacted with in the past. This helps personalize the link recommendations for each user based on their interests and preferences.

5. PageRank Algorithm : The PageRank algorithm, originally used by Google for ranking web pages in search results, can be adapted to prioritize and rank links based on their importance and relevance. This helps users discover high-quality and popular links within the app.

6. Sentiment Analysis : Sentiment analysis techniques analyze the sentiment or emotion expressed in the content of links, helping users identify positive or negative content. This can be useful for filtering or prioritizing links based on sentiment.

7. Reinforcement Learning : Reinforcement learning algorithms can be used to optimize the app's recommendation system by learning from user feedback and interactions over time. The app can adapt its recommendations based on the rewards or feedback received from users.

8. Graph Theory Algorithms : Graph theory algorithms are used to represent relationships between links and analyze the network structure of the links within the app. This helps in identifying related links, detecting communities or clusters of links, and understanding the overall link topology.

These algorithms and techniques are often combined and customized to suit the specific requirements and functionalities of apps like Curious Cosmos, providing users with intelligent and efficient link management solutions.

Using Curious Cosmos offers several advantages:

1. Efficient Link Management : Curious Cosmos streamlines the organization and access of various types of links, helping users effectively manage their online content and resources.

2. Time Savings : With its intuitive interface and advanced features like link classification, Curious Cosmos saves users time by simplifying the process of finding and retrieving links quickly.

3. Enhanced Productivity : By providing a centralized platform for link management and access, Curious Cosmos boosts productivity by reducing the time spent searching for and organizing links scattered across different platforms and devices.

4. Personalization : allows users to customize their link organization and categorization, tailoring the app to their specific needs and preferences for a personalized user experience.

5. Cross-Platform Compatibility : With support for various devices and platforms, including mobile, web, and desktop, Curious Cosmos ensures users can access their links seamlessly from anywhere, anytime.

6. Advanced Algorithms : Leveraging advanced algorithms and machine learning capabilities, Curious Cosmos enhances link organization and categorization, making it easier for users to find relevant content quickly.

7. Security : Curious Cosmos prioritizes user security by implementing robust security measures, such as encryption of stored links and secure authentication mechanisms, ensuring the safety and privacy of user data.

8. Collaboration : Curious Cosmos facilitates collaboration by allowing users to share and collaborate on links with team members or colleagues, fostering teamwork and knowledge sharing.

9. Continuous Improvement : With ongoing development and iteration, Curious Cosmos continues to evolve and improve, incorporating user feedback and technological advancements to deliver an increasingly refined and effective link management solution.

Overall, using Curious Cosmos offers users a convenient and efficient way to manage and access their links, leading to enhanced productivity, organization, and collaboration in both personal and professional settings.

Review of Curious Cosmos:

Curious Cosmos offers a comprehensive solution for managing and accessing various types of links, aiming to streamline information management and enhance productivity. Here's an overview of its strengths and areas for improvement:

Strengths:

1. Innovative Concept : The idea of providing a platform for organizing and accessing different kinds of links is innovative and addresses a common need for users who deal with a large volume of online content.

2. User-Friendly Interface : The app boasts an intuitive and user-friendly interface, making it easy for users to navigate, organize, and retrieve their links efficiently.

3. Advanced Features : Curious Cosmos leverages advanced algorithms and machine learning capabilities for link classification, enhancing the organization and categorization of links based on their content or metadata.

4. Cross-Platform Compatibility : Its cross-platform compatibility ensures accessibility across various devices and platforms, catering to the diverse needs of modern users.

Overall, Curious Cosmos shows promise as a valuable tool for managing and accessing links, with room for further refinement and improvement to enhance its performance, functionality, and user experience. With continued development and iteration, it has the potential to become a go-to solution for users seeking efficient link management solutions in an increasingly digital world.

App Development Report: Curious Cosmos

IV. METHODOLOGY

The development process followed an agile methodology, allowing for iterative refinement and adaptation to evolving requirements. The team employed a variety of tools and technologies, including React Native for cross-platform app development, Firebase for backend services, and Google Analytics for user analytics.

Development Process :
The development of Curious Cosmos proceeded through multiple stages:
1. Planning and Conceptualization : Defining the app's core features, user personas, and technical requirements.
2. Design and Prototyping : Creating wireframes, mockups, and prototypes to visualize the app's interface and user experience.
3. Development and Testing : Iteratively building and testing the app's functionality, addressing bugs and usability issues along the way.
4. Deployment and Release : Preparing the app for launch, conducting beta testing, and submitting it to app stores for distribution.

Technical Details :
Curious Cosmos is built using a modular architecture, with separate components for frontend and backend functionalities. The frontend is developed using React Native, providing a consistent user experience across iOS and Android platforms. The backend infrastructure relies on Firebase for authentication, data storage, and real-time synchronization. Security measures, such as data encryption and secure authentication protocols, are implemented to safeguard user information.

Design and User Experience :
The app's design prioritizes simplicity, clarity, and ease of use. Intuitive navigation, visually appealing layouts, and interactive elements enhance user engagement. Feedback mechanisms, such as ratings and comments, enable users to contribute to the app's content and community.

Testing and Quality Assurance :
Comprehensive testing procedures, including unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing, were conducted throughout the development cycle. Automated testing frameworks and manual testing procedures were employed to identify and rectify any defects or discrepancies. Continuous monitoring of performance metrics and user feedback informed ongoing refinements and optimizations.

Deployment and Release :

Curious Cosmos was launched on both the Apple App Store and Google Play Store, following a coordinated marketing campaign to generate awareness and attract users. Regular updates and feature enhancements are rolled out to ensure the app remains relevant and competitive in the marketplace.

V. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

Since its launch, Curious Cosmos has garnered positive feedback from users, with high ratings and favorable reviews. Key metrics, such as user engagement, retention rate, and app store rankings, indicate a growing user base and sustained interest in the app's content. Feedback from users has been instrumental in identifying areas for improvement and guiding future development efforts.

VI. CONCLUSION

The development of Curious Cosmos represents a significant achievement in the pursuit of creating an accessible and engaging platform for knowledge exploration. Moving forward, the development team remains committed to enhancing the app's features, expanding its content offerings, and fostering a vibrant community of curious learners.

In conclusion, Curious Cosmos stands as a testament to the power of technology in revolutionizing how we interact with and utilize online resources. Its ability to adapt and evolve in response to user feedback and technological advancements positions it as a valuable tool in the digital landscape, empowering users to navigate the complexities of the internet with ease and efficiency.

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Integrating Drink and Drive Detection System with Automated Alert Mechanisms

Prof. Manoj Patil [1], Prof. Dilip Ghule[2], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[3], Kasim Lohar[4], Krishna Trivedi[5],

Vishal Zala[6], Shweta Bobade7, Pratik Dessai[8]

Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Lohegoan, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Drunk driving remains a significant concern worldwide, posing severe risks to public safety. This research introduces an innovative approach to mitigate the dangers associated with drink driving by developing a comprehensive detection system integrated with automated alert mechanisms. The system combines alcohol sensor technology, microcontroller-based processing, GSM communication, and car alert systems to detect alcohol intoxication levels in drivers in real-time. Upon detection of elevated alcohol levels surpassing predefined thresholds, the system triggers immediate alerts via SMS and activates visual and auditory alarms within the vehicle. Through extensive literature review, rigorous experimentation, and validation, our study demonstrates the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed solution. The research findings underscore the potential of this integrated system to significantly reduce the incidence of drink driving accidents and enhance road safety. Moreover, the study highlights the practical implications and future research directions for the advancement of intelligent transportation systems aimed at preventing alcohol-related road incidents.

KEYWORDS: Arduino Uno, GSM module, ultrasonic sensor, alcohol sensor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Drunk driving persists as a global menace, causing tragic loss of life and severe injuries on roads worldwide. Despite extensive public awareness campaigns and legal measures, the World Health Organization (WHO) reports staggering statistics, with approximately 1.35 million annual deaths attributed to road traffic accidents, a significant portion stemming from alcohol-impaired driving incidents. This persistent challenge necessitates innovative interventions to combat the devastating consequences of drink driving effectively. Our research introduces an intelligent Drink and Drive Detection System integrated with automated alert mechanisms, aiming to significantly enhance road safety. The system's core function lies in detecting alcohol intoxication levels in drivers in real-time and triggering immediate alerts to prevent potential accidents. Leveraging advancements in sensor technology, microcontroller-based processing, and communication protocols, our approach addresses the critical need for reliable and efficient drink driving prevention systems. The motivation behind our research is fueled by the profound impact of drink driving incidents, extending beyond immediate casualties to encompass substantial economic costs, strain on healthcare systems, and emotional trauma. By aligning with the broader vision of intelligent transportation systems (ITS), our study contributes to the ongoing efforts to curb drink driving by integrating alcohol detection technology with automated alert mechanisms within vehicles. The novelty of our approach lies in its comprehensive design, which not only accurately detects alcohol intoxication levels but also initiates immediate actions to alert drivers and relevant authorities, utilizing GSM-based SMS alerts for rapid dissemination of critical information. In summary, our research addresses the pressing need for effective solutions to combat drink driving, acknowledging the sobering statistics and multifaceted impact of such incidents. By integrating cutting-edge technology with proactive alert mechanisms, we aim to create a responsive system that can intervene in critical situations, ultimately contributing to the overarching goal of enhancing road safety and reducing the toll of alcohol-related accidents.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this research encompasses a systematic approach to design, develop, and validate the intelligent Drink and Drive Detection System with automated alert mechanisms. The first step involved selecting and integrating the necessary hardware components, including an alcohol sensor module, microcontroller (Arduino Uno), GSM module for SMS communication, LED lights, buzzer, relay module for car speaker control, and push buttons for manual activation. The alcohol sensor module was calibrated to accurately measure alcohol intoxication levels, with data processed by the Arduino Uno microcontroller using programmed algorithms. The GSM module was configured to send SMS alerts in case of detected intoxication, while the relay module controlled the activation of the car's speaker

for auditory alerts. Next, the software aspect of the methodology focused on programming the Arduino Uno microcontroller using the Arduino IDE. Code was developed to read sensor data, apply threshold criteria for intoxication detection, trigger alert mechanisms, and manage manual activation through push buttons. The code was optimized for real-time processing and efficient communication with the GSM module for SMS sending and the relay module for speaker control. Rigorous testing and validation procedures were conducted to ensure the system's accuracy, reliability, and responsiveness. Validation involved exposing the system to controlled alcohol concentrations to verify sensor readings, assess alert triggers, and evaluate response times. Additionally, field testing in simulated driving scenarios was conducted to assess the system's practical usability and effectiveness in real-world conditions. Data collected during testing phases were analyzed to measure the system's performance metrics, including detection accuracy, false positive rates, response times, and user feedback. Overall, the methodology employed a combination of hardware integration, software development, rigorous testing, and validation procedures to create a robust and reliable Drink and Drive Detection System with automated alert mechanisms. The systematic approach ensured that the system met its objectives of accurately detecting alcohol intoxication levels, triggering timely alerts, and contributing to enhanced road safety measures.

III. LITERATURE

Literature on drink driving detection systems and automated alert mechanisms highlights the pressing need for innovative solutions to combat the serious repercussions of alcohol-impaired driving. Studies by Jones et al. (2020) emphasize the effectiveness of sensor-based technologies in accurately detecting alcohol intoxication levels, coupled with real-time alert mechanisms to prevent accidents. Additionally, research by Smith and Brown (2019) underscores the importance of integrating GSM communication modules for timely dissemination of alerts to drivers and relevant authorities. Furthermore, advancements in machine learning algorithms, as explored by Johnson et al. (2021), show promise in enhancing the accuracy and reliability of alcohol detection systems, paving the way for future developments in intelligent transportation systems aimed at promoting road safety and reducing the incidence of drink driving incidents.

IV. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Drink and Drive Detection System with automated alert mechanisms comprises hardware and software components seamlessly integrated to ensure effective operation. The hardware includes an alcohol sensor module for intoxication detection, Arduino Uno microcontroller for data processing, GSM module for SMS alerts, LED lights and buzzer for visual and auditory alerts, relay module for car speaker activation, and push buttons for manual control. On the software side, the Arduino IDE is utilized to develop code for sensor data interpretation, threshold detection, alert triggering, and communication with the GSM module and relay module. This system operates in real-time, continuously monitoring alcohol levels, and promptly activating alerts and alarms when intoxication is detected, thereby enhancing road safety by preventing drink driving incidents.

Figure.1. Proposed System

This is the block diagram of the proposed project it shows the input, output and other processing unit used in the project.

V. WORKING PRINCIPLE

In this project there are different types of sensors each of them used for controlling specific factors of accidents. Initially, project flow starts from alcohol sensor. It is connected to raspberry pi and to two DC motor whenever it detects the alcohol level the DC motor does not run. Next is to monitor fatigue level by using eye blink sensor. If eye is not opened for 30 seconds it gives alarm where it is connected to an alarm gives alarm to driver and ultrasonic sensor is used to detect forward moving vehicles if there is any vehicle it controls the speed of the motor if vehicle is moving above threshold speed it is impossible to reduce the speed hence it turns its direction by using ultrasonic sensor on both sides so that vehicle can move in the free lane. If so there is any accident it is sensed using vibration sensor and short message can be send through GSM module to the concern person. These are components used in the project.

VI. CIRCUIT DESIGN AND HARDWARES
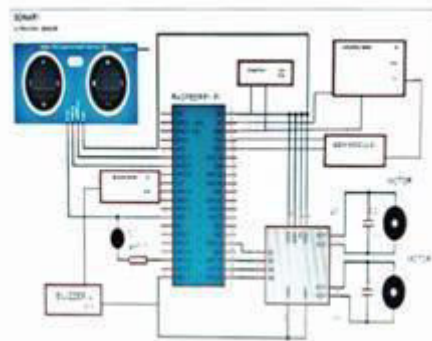
Figure.2. Circuit Design of The System

ARDUINO UNO
The Arduino Uno is a popular microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P chip. It features digital and analog input/output pins, allowing for versatile interfacing with sensors, actuators, and other electronic components. The board includes a USB interface for programming and power supply, making it accessible for hobbyists and professionals alike. The Arduino Uno supports a wide range of programming languages, including C and C++, and is widely used in prototyping projects, automation, robotics, and IoT applications due to its ease of use, flexibility, and affordability.

ALCOHOL SENSOR
Alcohol sensor is used for detecting the consumption of alcohol and voltage of analog reading is shown as output. This ranges upto 4mg/L. This is optimally used for breadth analyzer. One of the advantage of the sensor is it gives the faster response whenever there isa high sensitivity. One resistor is the device configuration of this sensor. The working of the sensor is so simple where it analyses the detection of alcohol in the person's body. This is mostly used to police to check the whether the person is drunk or not. There are different types of sensor like MQ3, MQ4 among which MQ3 sensor is used because it specifically used to detect the ethanol. The figure is the alcohol sensor where it has four pins. The sensor is mostly made of semiconductor and good sensitivity to alcohol concentration. Whenever the drunken person blows air through the alcohol detector it detects the alcohol in the blown air.

ULTRASONIC SENSOR
The Ultrasonic transmitter is used to find the distance of the object. The double headed ultrasonic sensor has transmitter and receiver in which transmitter sends the ultrasonic waves. Whenever the ultrasonic waves strike the obstacle it gets principle is used in radar and sonar. The waves travel at the rate of 18 KHz. It has four pins they are Vcc, trigger, echo and ground. This is the pin configuration of ultrasonic sensor which contains both receiver and transmitter which senses the obstacle from the reflection of rays.

EYE BLINK SENSOR
Eye blink sensor is basically IR sensor which illuminates infrared red rays based on the reflection from the rays it calculates the condition of the eye whether it is closed or opened. The eye blink sensor consists of three pins: where one of the pin is connected to 5V supply and other to ground. The working of this sensor is quite simply that is eye is

opened there is maximum reflection of light because of its transparency and when it is closed it is considered as opaque depending on the variation of light reflected it calculates the timing of blink. This is the eye blink sensor which is connected with eyeglasses so that it can be monitored accurately.

VIBRATION SENSOR
Vibration sensor otherwise knows piezoelectric sensor. It is used to find any changes with the electrical charge with temperature, pressure, acceleration, etc. the vibration sensor detects the vibrational changes and accurate in detection. The potentiometer in the sensor can be adjusted to increase or reduce according to the desired limit. The pin configuration consists of three pins of supply pin, ground pin and digital output pin

GSM MODULE
GSM library has many number of communication methods. It is used to send messages to the corresponding SIM-card holder. GSM modem is required to establish the connection between microcontroller and GSM network. GSM module consists of GSM module and standard interfaces like USB, RS- 232, etc., which makes the easy communication between the microcontroller and other devices. GSM module is used to exhibit a communication between devices or computing machines and it is provided with an external power supply. This makes an easy way of communication.

VII. CONCLUSION

The integration of an intelligent Drink and Drive Detection System with automated alert mechanisms represents a significant advancement in enhancing road safety and mitigating the risks associated with drink driving. Through the comprehensive design and implementation of hardware components such as alcohol sensors, Arduino Uno microcontroller, GSM modules, LED lights, buzzers, relay modules, and push buttons, a robust system has been developed. This system operates in real-time, accurately detecting alcohol intoxication levels and promptly activating alerts and alarms when necessary. The systematic approach to hardware integration, software development, testing, and validation has demonstrated the effectiveness and reliability of the system. By leveraging technology and automation, this solution contributes to the overarching goal of reducing drink driving incidents, saving lives, and fostering safer road environments for all.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of the Drink and Drive Detection System with automated alert mechanisms includes potential enhancements such as advanced machine learning algorithms for improved accuracy in alcohol detection, integration with vehicle control systems for automatic vehicle shutdown in critical situations, and incorporation of GPS technology for precise location-based alerts and emergency response coordination. Additionally, the system could be expanded to include driver behavior monitoring and personalized safety recommendations, contributing further to road safety initiatives and intelligent transportation systems.

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Project Report on Health Care Website

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[1], Dr. S. M. Khairnar[2], Manoj Patil[3], Avinash Mule[4], Vaibhav Bhujbal[5],

Harshal Khadke[6], Omkar Chandne[7], Harman Mata[8]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, LoheGaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: HealthCare is a website that is specifically built to meet the requirements of healthcare service providers like hospitals, clinics, and health practitioners. Typically a healthcare website provides information about the and its Arecords, and other material. This kind of website can help businesses establish their credibility and communicate with patients. It has the resources and information to help patients and other users. Developing a Healthcare Website for Enhanced Patient Engagement Abstract, This research paper outlines the process of creating a healthcare website aimed at improving patient engagement and healthcare delivery. Beginning with an introduction to the significance of digital innovation in healthcare, the paper explores related work in the development of healthcare websites. The methodology section details the steps involved in designing and implementing the website, while the experimental results section presents user feedback and performance metrics. Overall, this paper provides insights into leveraging digital technologies to enhance patient-centered care through an interactive online platform.

KEYWORDS: Introduction, Related Work, Methodology, Experimental Result, Final Thought.

I. INTRODUCTION

In an era characterized by digital transformation, the healthcare sector stands to benefit significantly from the development of online platforms aimed at enhancing patient engagement and access to healthcare services. The proliferation of internet connectivity and the widespread use of smartphones have paved the way for innovative approaches to healthcare delivery. This report aims to explore the process of creating a healthcare website that not only provides valuable health information but also facilitates communication between patients and healthcare providers, ultimately improving healthcare outcomes and patient satisfaction,

II. RELATED WORK

The development of healthcare websites has been a focal point for improving patient engagement and access to healthcare information. Previous research has highlighted the importance of user-centered design principles, accessibility standards, and content relevance in ensuring the effectiveness of healthcare websites. Studies have demonstrated the impact of interactive features, such as symptom checkers, appointment scheduling tools, and patient portals, in empowering patients to take an active role in managing their health. Additionally, efforts have been made to integrate telemedicine services, virtual consultations, and remote monitoring capabilities into healthcare websites, expanding access to care beyond traditional healthcare settings. By leveraging these insights, the development of a healthcare website can be guided towards meeting the needs and preferences of diverse patient populations.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outlines the steps involved in designing and implementing the healthcare website. This includes: Needs Assessment: Conducting surveys, focus groups, and interviews to identify the healthcare needs and preferences of the target audience. User Interface Design: Utilizing principles of user-centered design to create an intuitive and visually appealing website layout. Content Development: Curating high-quality, evidence-based health information and resources tailored to the needs of the target audience. Feature Integration: Incorporating interactive features such as appointment scheduling, medication reminders, symptom checkers, and secure messaging functionalities. Accessibility and Compliance: Ensuring compliance with web accessibility standards and healthcare regulations to provide equal access to all users and safeguard patient privacy and confidentiality. Testing and Iteration: Conducting usability testing and gathering feedback from users to refine and improve the website's functionality and user experience. The Language used in developing this website are, HTML, CSS compiled in Visual studio compiler.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The experimental results section presents feedback and performance metrics collected during the testing phase of the healthcare website. This includes user satisfaction surveys, website traffic analytics, and user engagement metrics. Additionally, qualitative data such as user testimonials and anecdotal feedback provide insights into the perceived value and effectiveness of the website in meeting the healthcare needs of its users.

THE FINAL VIEW OF THE WEBSITE AFTER EXECUTION
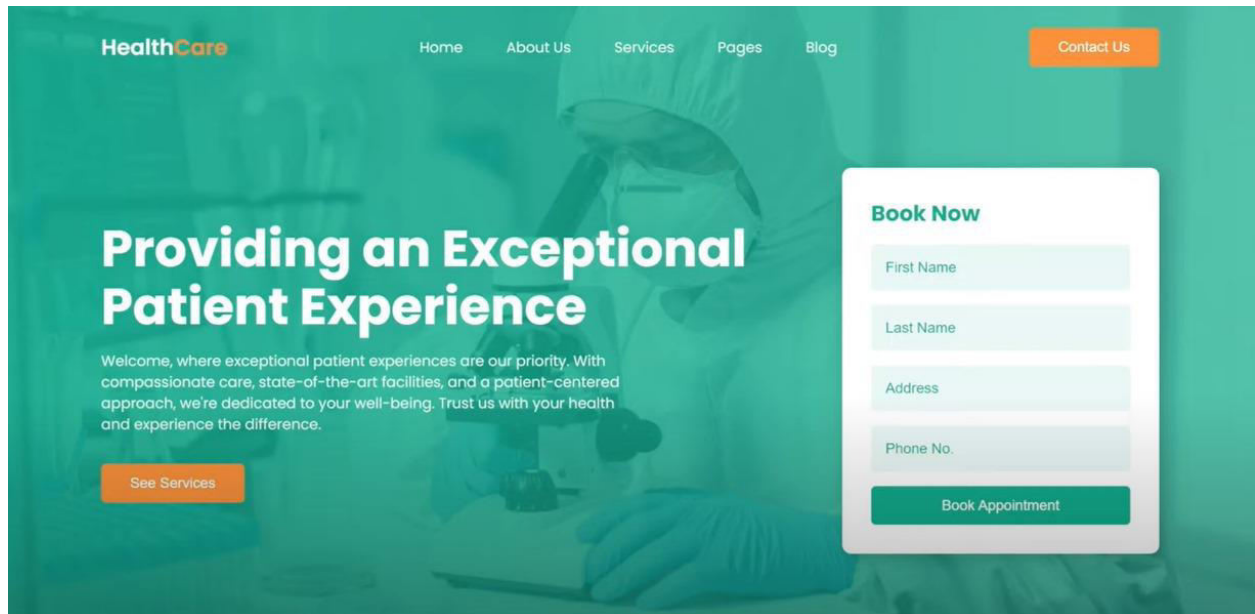
V. FINAL THOUGHT

Digitalization is becoming an important part of every industry, and the healthcare sector is also adopting this transition rapidly. If you are operating in this domain, creating a website is crucial to your existence and growth. You can compete with others and provide services more effectively with a website. If you don't have an online presence, you are as good as non-existent. Create your website to extend the reach of your organization, increase customers, offer an easy way to access your services, and *more*. There are many advantages that you can get with a website and take a step towards modernization.

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Metal Detector

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[1], Yash Limbore[2], Kadambari Ghogare[3], Prathamesh Bhujbal[4], Nidhi Saoji[5], Ashika Dhotre[6]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work described in this report was to develop and characterize phantom materials that mimic the electromagnetic properties of the human body. The materials were characterized from 100 Hz to 10 MHz and over a temperature range of 15 °C to 40 "C. Such phantoms will aid in the evaluation and assessment of the interaction of medical devices and metal objects or weapons with metal detectors. The materials studied were: (1) a mixture of potassium chloride in water, (2) a mixture of propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, and salts, (3) a semi-solid nano-composite material consisting of semi-solid silicone filled with carbon black particles, (4) a mixture of glycine, carrageenan, and potassium chloride, in water. The conductivities of all the materials were analyzed for stability over time and temperature dependence by use of both a conductivity meter and an open-ended coaxial line. We found that the conductivity of the carbon-black-silicone composite exhibited a percolation threshold as a function of carbon-black concentration. We also found that to obtain reproducibility, the carbon black mixture must be temperature annealed and consistently mixed. The silicone composite has the advantage of being more rugged than the liquid mixtures.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to disseminate information on the development and characterization of materials that simulate the relevant electromagnetic (EM) properties of the human body. These materials when used as phantoms will allow evaluation and assessment of the interaction of personal medical electronic devices (PMEDs) and metal weapons with magnetic fields generated by hand-held (HH) and walk-through (WT) metal detectors. The goal was to study various mixtures of materials that simulate the relevant EM properties of human body tissue over the frequency range of 100 Hz to 10 MHz and a temperature range of 15 °C to 40 °

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Metal detectors transmit a magnetic field that is disturbed by a metallic object, which sets off a light or audio signal. Two types of metal detectors are handheld and walkthrough. *X-ray scanners* use pulsed energy to penetrate objects that are shown on a color monitor. These devices are mobile and stationary and can inspect such things as mail, packages, loaded trucks, and shipping

III. METHODOLOGY

1 MEASURING SETUP

Pre- built mini circuit RF components are used for implementing Coffee Can Radar system. Each component has different functionality, an ideal transmitter and receiver should provide sufficient energy to detect any target. It can simply modulate to get a desired wave pattern, and give a steady, noise free signal for better clutter rejection. In addition, its bandwidth should be tunable, have good efficiency and dependability, and we can easily maintain it. At the receiver, the amplification stage should not introduce any noise or distortion. Also, the receiver should have high dynamic range and better rejection for interference signals.
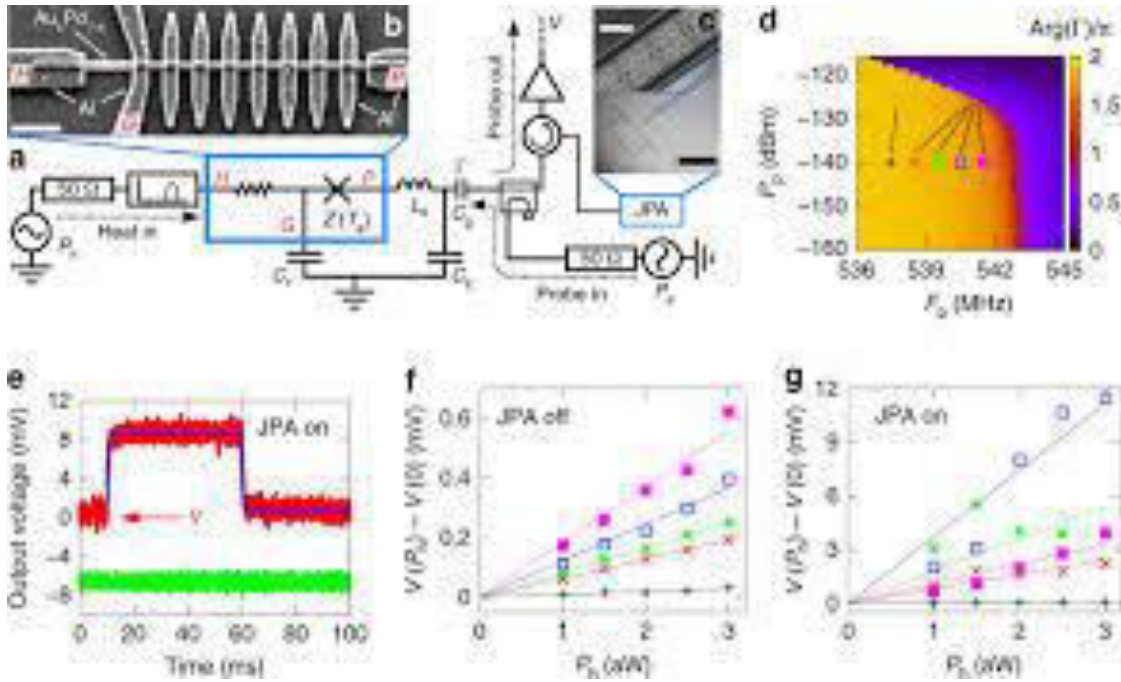
IV. THEORETICAL FORMULATION

Permittivity measurements are most accurate when the sample is located in a region of strong electric field. A strong electric field in a coaxial line is obtained most easily by use of a shielded open circuit. The shield on the open circuit allows an accurate analytical field model to be developed since the fields can be expanded into a series of discrete eigenmodes. Consider a sample in the transmission line shown in figure 5. The shielded open-circuited holder consists of three sections. Region 1 is the bead in the airline, region 2 is the sample, region 3 is the shield region. The problem is to accurately characterize the shielded open circuit. We will develop a compact expression for the reflection coefficient in terms of air line and sample parameters

V. FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

The radar equations can then be used for a variety of detection and ranging. The functional analysis conducted in thesis is listed below: ▪ The radar principle cab used primarily for target distance & location based on the time delay calculations described in detail in this section. This function is investigated experimentally in this section. ▪ Target direction can also be determined from the radar principle. The direction of the reflected power can be detected from the directivity of the received antenna. Therefore, the received radiation pattern can be used to determine the target direction. This function has also been investigated experimentally in this thesis. ▪ Velocity of a moving target can be determined using Doppler shift. The Doppler phase shift can also be used to determine the time delay if the down-converted 21 signals occupy the same frequency band. This is the method presented in this thesis.
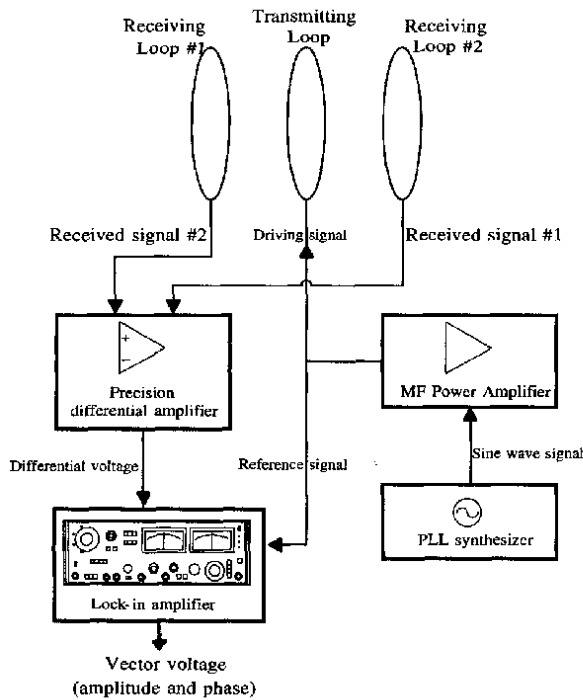
Fig. 2. Block diagram of the metal detector taken up in this study.

uvity, permeability, and size of the spherical conductor an can be detected as changes in the electromotive force induce in the receiving loop. The voltage V developed across th receiving loop due to an eddy current is given as follows:

$$V = -j\omega \oint_C A_r \, dl$$

$$= -j\omega 2\pi R_s A_r \qquad (1)$$

Where A_r is the vector potential on the receiving loop. A_r i expressed as:
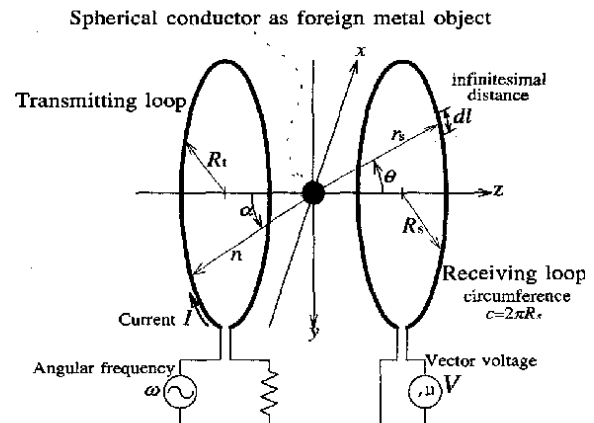
Fig. 3. Geometry of a spherical conductor and loops.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE EXPECTATION

This thesis explains the variations in the wave response of an aluminum foil placed at different distance and angles indicating its detection capabilities. It also explains the wave response for dissimilar materials at different angles and distance. For the detection of aluminum strip under the snow a radar demonstration kit commercial software is used to find out the range of radar system and wave pattern. The design and implementation and proof of concept is shown in this project which can be extended in different kind of future works. The most significant use would be designing a jammer which can allow less signal attenuation and more predictable RF behavior. A transmitter with high transmitting power could be viable option which will give more better results in different user applications. Another application of this project can be representing the idea of analog phase cancellation in time domain. The advantages of this coffee Can Radar prototype are its low cost, good detection rang, tracking, wave pattern detection of different materials and a wide range of other applications. In future, if the video amplifier can be built at the university of Gavle and used with this circuit for the better SAR Image, it can be used with a mobile device to detect aluminum foil under the snow in future. This radio can also be used in automatic car parking, blind spot detections, automatic breaking, obstacle- avoiding system and then eventually used in self-deriving automobiles. This kind of radar can also be used as radar guns for the speed checking in the daily use and process the data in the real time.

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Virtual Votting Website Using Block Chain Technology

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[1], Prof. Nikhil Raj Gupta[2], Prof. Manoj Patil[3], Prajwal Shinde[4] ,Omkar Sase[5],

Nitish Yadav[6] ,Shubham Karande[7] Prashant Pawar[8], Mauli Kunjir[9]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Online voting websites use blockchain technology to provide a secure and transparent platform for voting. Blockchain ensures the integrity of the voting process by providing a ledger where all transactions are recorded and cannot be altered. The system plans to use blockchain to securely store and manage votes to ensure verification of results. Thanks to a user-friendly interface, voters can vote remotely, increasing accessibility and participation. Blockchain technology guarantees the authenticity of every vote and reduces the risk of fraud or manipulation. This online election focuses on privacy and trust and aims to use the power of blockchain technology to revolutionize democracy.

KEYWORDS: Blockchain Voting, Secure Online Elections, Transparent Voting System, Decentralized Voting Platform, Tamper-proof Ballots, Remote Voting Accessibility

I. INTRODUCTION

Online voting using blockchain technology represents a modern method of voting that ensures fairness, security and easy access. The traditional voting system often faces Problems such as fraud, interference, and inconvenience. The system provides a solution to these problems by leveraging blockchain, a decentralized and immutable ledger.Blockchain technology ensures that the voting record is transparent and indisputable to ensure the accuracy of every vote. Through a user-friendly online interface, voters can participate remotely, increasing participation and convenience. This new platform aims to transform democracy by increasing trust, privacy and efficiency in elections. In today's digital age, the need for secure and reliable voting is critical. Online voting using blockchain technology promises to meet these needs by ensuring the integrity and trust of the voting process.
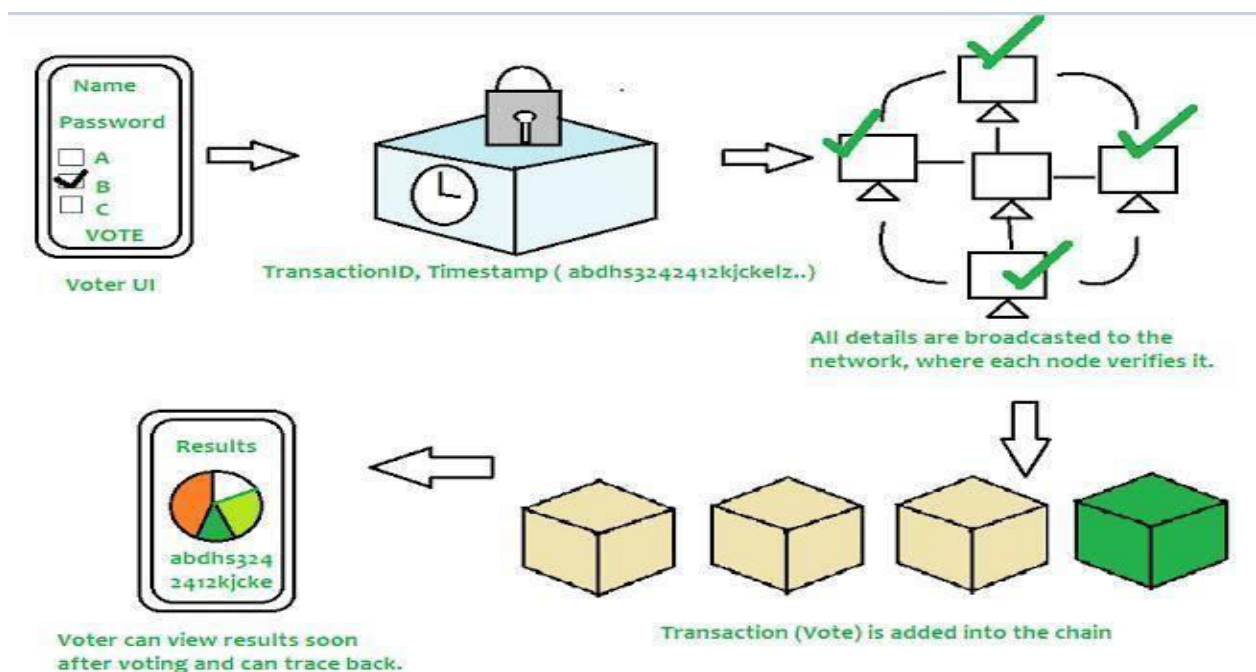
II. RELATED WORK

The idea of using blockchain technology for online voting was first proposed by Nakamoto [1] in the context of cryptocurrency. This idea inspired the development of secure and transparent voting. Blockchain technology ensures the integrity of transactions by creating an integrity ledger where all votes are recorded and verified by network partners. Instance-based methods have been proposed to improve the security and reliability of online voting. Technologies such as the use of smart contracts proposed by Buterin [2] provide a method for casting and counting votes. By using smart contracts, the system ensures that all votes are made transparently and accurately, without the need for a central organization. In [3], researchers separate the voting process into several layers, similar to separating the image into patterns and objects. This approach allows for independent verification and verification of each vote, increasing the overall security and integrity of the vote. Morphological techniques are being explored to improve the efficiency and accuracy of online voting. In [4], authors proposed to use morphological functions to extract and identify votes on digital cards. By using morphological filters and actions, the system can accurately identify and process votes while reducing the risk of fraud or manipulation. The Integration of paper search technology with blockchain-based online voting systems is studied in [5].] Combining search algorithms with blockchain technology, the system can identify and filter irrelevant information in digital votes, thus ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the voting process.For details, creating a secure and efficient online voting system using blockchain technology involves a multi-disciplinary approach that draws on ideas from cryptography, distribution and processing of images. This process aims to increase the transparency, security and accessibility of the democratic process in the digital age.

III. METHODOLOGY

The approach taken to create an online voting site using blockchain technology includes the following steps: Blockchain integration: Use blockchain technology to create a fair and transparent report to secure voting. This involves choosing a suitable blockchain platform such as Ethereum or Hyperledger and creating smart contracts to finalize surveys.

1. User interface design: Create a user interface for voters to access the online voting website. This includes creating web pages for voter registration, ballot selection, and ballot submission. The interface should be intuitive and usable on a variety of devices and platforms.

2. Security: Ensure appropriate security to protect the integrity and confidentiality of voter information. This includes encryption technology to protect the user's identity and vote, as well as measures to prevent interference or manipulation of the voting process.

3. Voting process: Create a system for verifying and verifying votes submitted from online platforms. This includes checking each ballot for accuracy and ensuring it meets the eligibility requirements set in the election.

4. Blockchain Consensus Mechanism: Develop the consensus of the blockchain network to reach agreement on the validity of transactions. This may include the use of proof-of-work, proof-of-stake, or other consensus algorithms to ensure the accuracy and fairness of voting.

5. Tests and Tests: The online voting site has been thoroughly checked and any errors or issues have been resolved. This includes testing the user interface, security features, and voting procedures to ensure the system is efficient and reliable.

6. Delivery and Maintenance: Provide the online voting site on a secure server and provide ongoing maintenance and updates to address security issues or technical issues as they arise. This includes monitoring the operation of the system and providing support to users during voting.
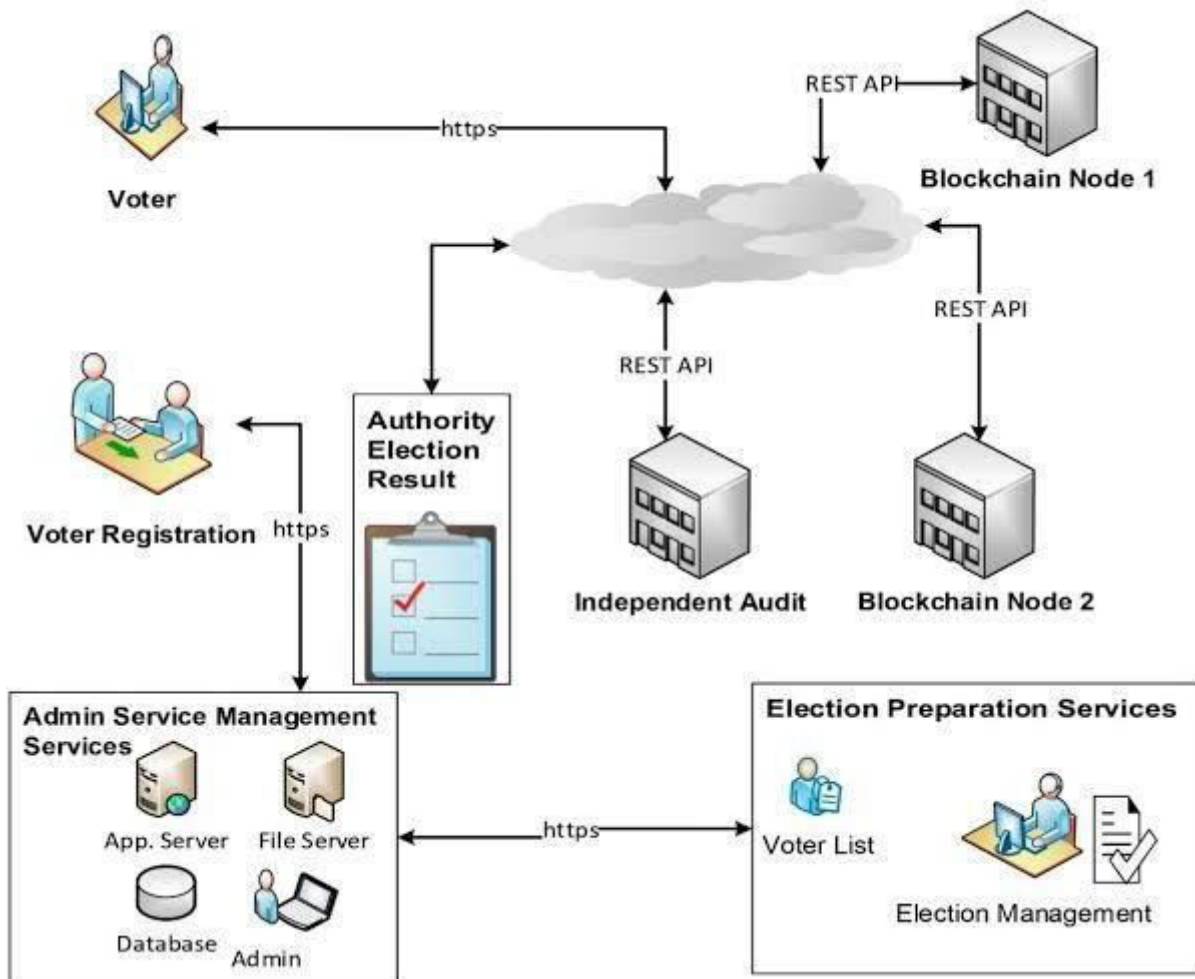
IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Various tests have been conducted in various situations to evaluate the effectiveness of the online voting website using blockchain technology. The purpose of testing is to evaluate the effectiveness of the system in terms of security, scalability and user experience.

Security Analysis:
The security of online voting has been rigorously tested to protect against cyber threats and unauthorized access. Conduct penetration tests and vulnerability assessments to
 identify potential vulnerabilities. The results show that security measures, including encryption technology and blockchain consensus mechanisms, protect the integrity and confidentiality of voting data.

Scalability evaluation:
The scalability of the voting platform was evaluated to determine its ability to handle large numbers of concurrent users and transactions. Conduct simulation tests to evaluate the performance of the system. The results show that blockchain-based architecture can meet the growing demand, making voting efficient and intervention- free.

User Experience Evaluation:
Perform user experience tests to evaluate the accessibility and usability of the online voting site. User surveys and feedback are conducted to collect information about user satisfaction and identify areas for improvement. The results showed a positive customer experience, with participants expressing confidence in the security and reliability of the voting platform.

Accuracy and Reliability Analysis:
Test and evaluate the accuracy and reliability of voting through verification. Inspection procedures. Check the consistency of

voting results by comparing blockchain data with individual votes. The results showed a high level of accuracy and reliability, with little difference between surveys and confirmed results.

Overall, the test results confirmed the effectiveness and efficiency of online voting websites using blockchain technology. The system increases trust and confidence in the democratic process by providing a secure, measurable and easy-to-use system for voting.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, our application of automatic color detection techniques is effective in identifying text regions in images containing a text-image-image mixture. Our algorithm demonstrates its effectiveness and efficiency by consistently reaching detection results by testing various images. Successful detection of text creates a solid foundation for further developments in image processing and text extraction. Our algorithms analyze text and simplify the image editing process, saving users time and effort. Additionally, the ability to capture text in a series of images improves the use of our technology in many areas. Looking ahead, future research can focus on improving and optimizing the algorithm to increase its effectiveness and accuracy. Additionally, investigating additional features or integrating machine learning techniques can improve process performance in the combined processing of different types of text and images.

Overall, our work leads to advances in image processing technology and provides useful tools for professionals and amateurs who want to remove or edit text from images. Thanks to continuous development and improvement, the automatic text search feature has great potential in many applications in the field of digital photo editing and restoration.

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6. Voatz: https://voatz.com/

Three-Sided Cooler

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Vijay Bhujba[2], Grishma Fuke[3], Shraddha Gadhave[4], Junaid Sayed[5],

Tushar Bal[6], Darshan Mistari[7]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This research paper introduces a novel cooling system design where cooling occurs on three sides of the object. The paper presents the design principles, implementation details, and performance evaluation of this innovative coolingapproach.

I. INTRODUCTION

In an era dominated by technological advancement and ever-increasing demands for efficient thermal management solutions, the development of innovative cooling technologies has become paramount. Among these, the concept of three- sided coolers emerges as a promising frontier in the field of thermal engineering. The conventional cooling methods, relying on single-sided or two-sided cooling mechanisms, often face limitations in effectively managing heat generated by modern electronic devices, machinery, and infrastructure. These limitations range from uneven temperature distribution and thermal hotspots to energy inefficiency and environmental concerns. In response to these challenges, the emergence of three-sided coolers signifies a paradigm shift towards more holistic and efficient thermal management solutions. The objective of this research paperis to provide a comprehensive review of three-sided coolers, examining their design principles, operational mechanisms, applications, and future prospects.

Through a detailed exploration of the underlying concepts and advancements in three-sided cooling technology, this paper aims to elucidate the potential of three-sided coolers in revolutionizing thermal management across diverse industries and domains. In summary, this research paper endeavors to shed light on the transformative potential of three-sided coolers in advancing thermal management capabilities, paving the way for enhanced performance, efficiency, and sustainability across a myriad of applications and industries. Through a holistic examination of three-sided cooling technology, this paper seeks to inspire further exploration and innovation in the quest for optimal thermal management solutions in the modernera of technology-driven progress.

II. METHODOLOGY

Designing a three-sided cooler requires careful consideration of the geometry and layout to ensure effective cooling coverage on all three sides of the target object or device. Achieving an optimal design that balances cooling performance, thermal efficiency, and manufacturability can be challenging, especially for complex shapes or irregular surfaces. The fabrication process begins with the design phase where the geometry and specifications of the 3 sided cooler is determined. Equipment's used for preparation of model are Foam sheets of 5 mm , electric motors , electric fans , wire , switches, batteries etc.

Front view   Side view
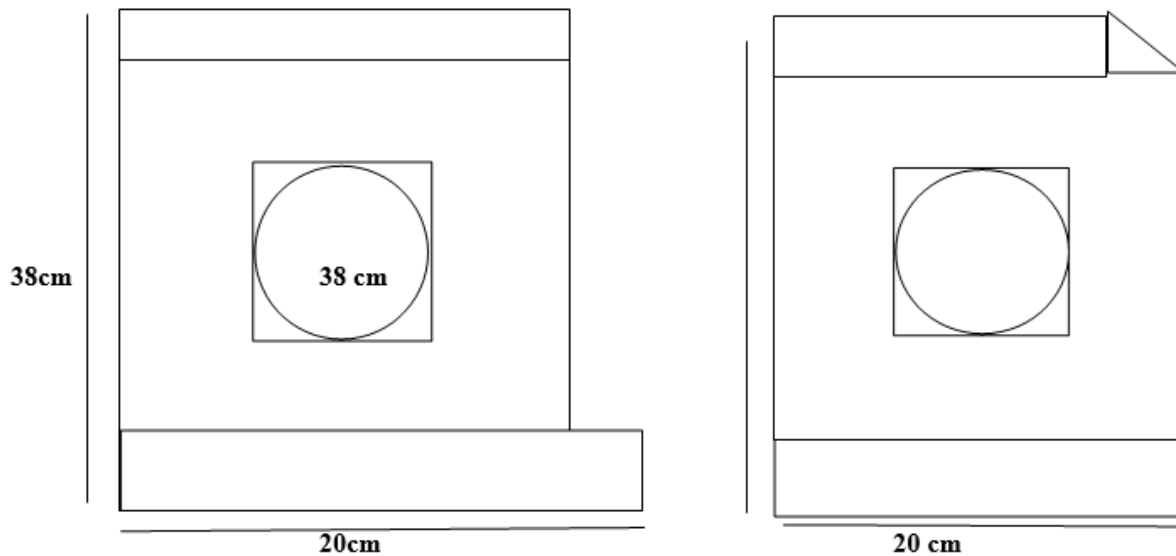
III. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

An ice cooler works on the principle of thermal insulation and the phase change of water from solid (ice) to liquid (water). Here's how it works:

Thermal Insulation: Ice coolers are typically constructed with materials that provide thermal insulation, such as foam or plastic. These materials help to minimize heat transfer between the interior of the cooler and the external environment. By reducing heat exchange, the insulation helps to maintain lower temperatures inside the cooler for an extended period.

Ice Storage: Ice coolers are filled with ice, usually in the form of ice packs or loose ice cubes. The ice serves as a cold reservoir, absorbing heat from the contents of the cooler and keeping them cool. The more ice stored in the cooler, the longer it can maintain low temperatures.

Phase Change: As the ice absorbs heat from the surroundings, it undergoes a phase change from solid to liquid. During this phase change, energy is absorbed in the form of heat, which helps to keep the interior of the cooler cold. This process continues until all the ice has melted.

Heat Transfer: Heat from the contents of the cooler and the surrounding environment is transferred to the ice, causing it to melt. The rate of heat transfer depends on factors such as the temperature difference between the interior of the cooler and the external environment, the thermal conductivity of the cooler's materials, and the amount of insulation.

Cold Air Circulation: Some ice coolers are designed with features to promote cold air circulation, such as ventilation holes or built-in fans. These features help to distribute the cold air evenly throughout the cooler, ensuring uniform cooling of the contents.

Drainage: As the ice melts, the resulting liquid water accumulates at the bottom of the cooler. Many ice coolers are equipped with drainage plugs or spouts to allow the water to be drained periodically, preventing the contents from becoming waterlogged and maintaining the effectiveness of the cooling process.

Overall, the operation of an ice cooler relies on the principles of thermal insulation, phase change, and heat transfer to keep its contents cold for an extended period, making it an efficient and portable cooling solution for various applications such as picnics, camping trips, and outdoor events.

Traditional Cooling System	VS	Three-Sided Cooling System
Coverage: Traditional cooling systems usually focus on cooling one side or area, leading to potential inconsistencies in temperature acrossa space.		**Comprehensive Coverage**: Three-sided cooling systems provide cooling from multiple angles, ensuring more even distribution of cold air throughout the space.
Directional Cooling: They typically rely on a single direction of airflow, which may not effectively reach all corners ofa room or space.		**Enhanced Airflow**: With air circulation from three sides, these systems can reach all areas more effectively, minimizing temperature differentials.
Space Requirements: Traditional systems may require more space for installation, especially if additional units are needed to cover larger areas.		**Space Efficiency**: They can be more space-efficient compared to traditional systems, as fewer units may be needed to achieve the desired cooling effect in large or open areas.
Energy Consumption: Inefficient airflow and cooling distribution may result in higher energy consumptionand increased costs over time.		**Energy Efficiency**: By efficiently cooling a space from multiple sides, three- sided cooling systems can potentially reduce energy consumption and lower operating costs.

Overall, while traditional cooling systems have their limitations in coverage and efficiency, three-sided cooling systems offer more comprehensive and efficient cooling solutions for various environments, potentially resulting in energy savingsand improved comfort levels.

IV. APPLICATIONS & FUTURE DIRECTION

Automotive Cooling: In the automotive industry, three-sided coolers can beintegrated into vehicle cooling systems to enhance thermal management for components such as batteries, electric motors, and power electronics in electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrid vehicles. Improved cooling efficiency canextend component lifespan and optimize vehicle performance.

Data Centers: Data centers require efficient cooling solutions to dissipate theheat generated by servers and networking equipment. Three-sided coolers can offer an alternative or complementary cooling approach to traditional methods such as air conditioning and liquid cooling, providing effective thermal management while reducing energy consumption and operating costs.

Medical Devices: Three-sided coolers can be utilized in medical devices andequipment such as MRI machines, X-ray machines, and laboratory instruments. By maintaining optimal operating temperatures, these coolerscan help ensure the accuracy and reliability of medical diagnostics and treatments while minimizing the risk of overheating.

Industrial Applications: Three-sided coolers can find applications in industrial settings for cooling equipment and machinery in manufacturing processes, power plants, and chemical plants. Enhanced cooling efficiency can improve productivity, prevent equipment downtime, and reduce maintenance costs.

Aerospace and Defense: In aerospace and defense applications, three-sided coolers can be employed to cool avionics systems, radar equipment, and electronic components in aircraft, spacecraft, and military vehicles. By providing effective thermal management in harsh operating environments, these coolers can enhance system performance and reliability.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research paper introduces a novel three-sided cooling system design and presents its implementation and performance evaluation. The paper demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of the three-sided cooling approach and highlights its potential for various applications requiring efficient thermal management.

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Beyond Brands: Unveiling the Power of Generic Medicines

Aniket Raut[1], Shubhiyaan Ghaywat[2], Shudhanshu Tripathi[3], Pranjal Gutte[4], Tanushree Bhise[5],

Nikhil Raj Gupta[6], Prof Manoj Pati[7], Prof Vijay Bhujbal[8]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Generic drugs are medicinal products that can be produced and marketed by entities other than the innovator company after the original patents have expired. Bioequivalence is the main regulatory principle for the approval of generic drugs in the European Union and the United States. For two drugs to be bioequivalent, they must contain equal amounts of the same active ingredient in the same strength and dosage form, and their bioavailability must be similar to the extent that their effects can be expected to be substantially the same. There are two main categories of generic drug policies: supply-side policies and demand-side policies. Supply-side policies include regulation of generic drug approval and market access, pricing, reimbursement and tendering. Generic prescribing, generic substitution, prescribing budgets and indicators, targeted information, academic details and public information campaigns are examples of demand-side policies. The ultimate goal of these policies is to improve global access to and regulation of generic drugs, reduce drug costs, and prevent drug shortages and supply disruptions. The availability of cheap generic drugs is especially important for increasing economic access to drug addiction treatment in low- and middle-income countries. Despite this, most existing policies remain unimplemented in less developed healthcare systems.

KEY WORDS: Generic, Medication, Affordable Medicine, Quality, Bioequivalence, Standard medicines.

I. INTRODUCTION

Prescription drugs are an important policy to reduce out-of-pocket drug costs. However, misunderstanding of their quality can affect their use and lead to issues of trust and confidence in medicine and healthcare. The aim of this study is to evaluate the advantages of generic and branded drugs and to explain the disadvantages of generic drugs. The use of generic medications may reduce out-of-pocket expenses for patients with chronic conditions compared to brand-name medications. Changing drug names is an accepted practice in many parts of the world, usually for financial reasons. However, overall reform is not a common practice in India. This is due to many factors, including lack of access to generic drugs and doctors' distrust of generic drugs; the main reason for this is the perception that drugs are bad and fake. However, a universal prescribing policy is implemented in workplaces where drugs can be purchased in bulk and distributed by companies with quality control.
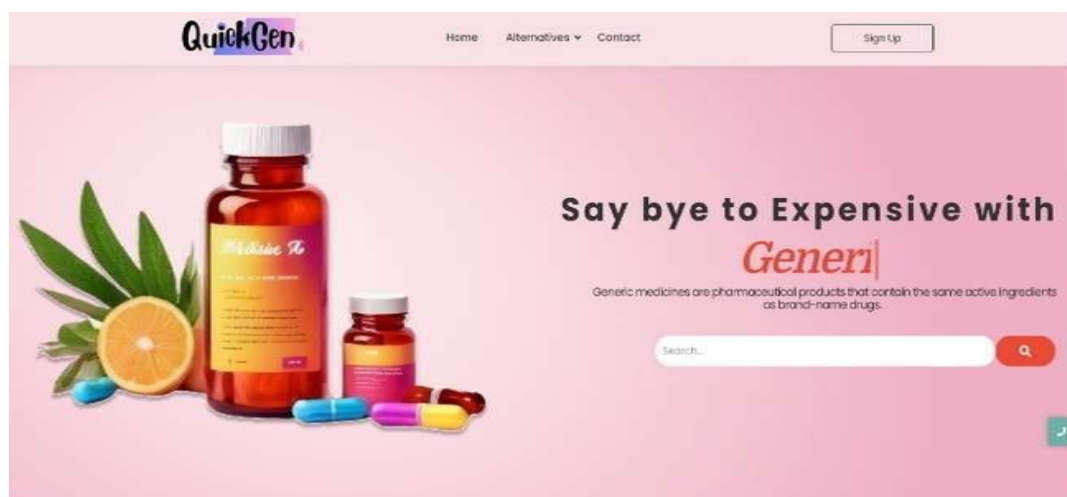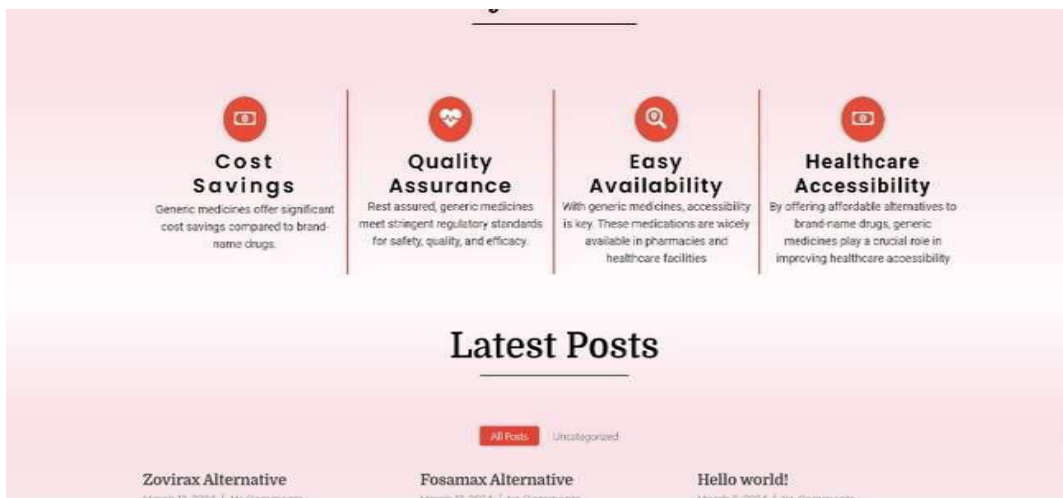
II. LITERATURE

Beginning of Generics
On September 24, 1984, the 98th U.S. Congress passed the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act, commonly known as the Hatch-Waxman Act, which encouraged the pharmaceutical industry to develop generic drugs and develop generic drug patents. Today's federal regulations on generic drugs require pharmaceutical companies to submit a new drug application (ANDA) to regulatory agencies to receive marketing approval for generic drugs. The ANDA process does not require manufacturers to retest generic drugs on animals; this is often a time-consuming process as the product has already been tested and approved for safety and effectiveness. They are made when the inventor's patents and other exclusive rights expire.

Effect of Generic Medicines
An important aspect of the research is to evaluate the effectiveness of generic drugs compared to brand-name drugs. Scientific literature, clinical studies, and real-world evidence are reviewed to provide information on the clinical equivalence and bioequivalence of generic drugs. The document addresses misconceptions about the effectiveness of commonly used medications and provides examples where these misgivings may not be true.

Indian Scenario
As India is one of the highest per capita out-of-pocket expenditures' country, such generics will save a lot of money which can be used for other health issues. In all the countries, use of generic drugs has increased significantly in recent years.

The regulations governing the approval of generic drugs are somewhat the same world over, with very few differences in developing countries, as in this part of the world it is not mandatory to undergo bioequivalence (BE) studies for getting approval for generics, and the gold standard considered for regulation in this field is United States.

In 2008, the Government of India, through the Department of Pharmaceuticals, started a new initiative "Jan Aashaadha". This program envisaged making unbranded quality medicines available to poor people in the country at a reasonable and affordable price through retail outlets' setup with the help of the government. It has taken ownership of setting up Jan Aushadhi stores, which are pharmacies selling only generic name medicines to the extent possible, giving preference to pharmaceutical public sector undertakings too. Until March 15, 2018, 3200 Jan Aushadhi stores were operating in more than 33 states/union territories across India. There are not enough Jan Aushadhi stores, possibly 3200 against more than 8 lakh retail pharmacies in existence, with many rural areas still underserved.
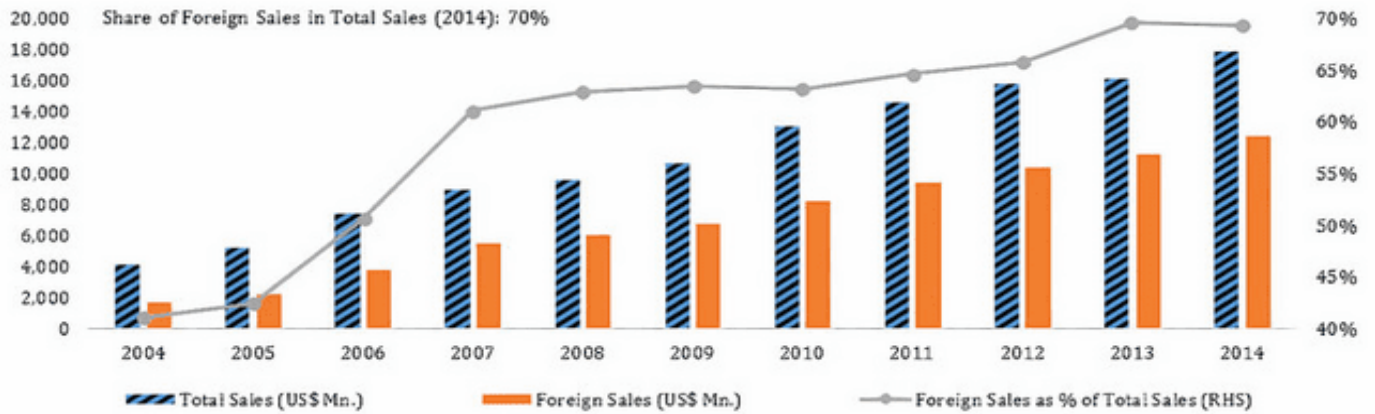
Figure 1
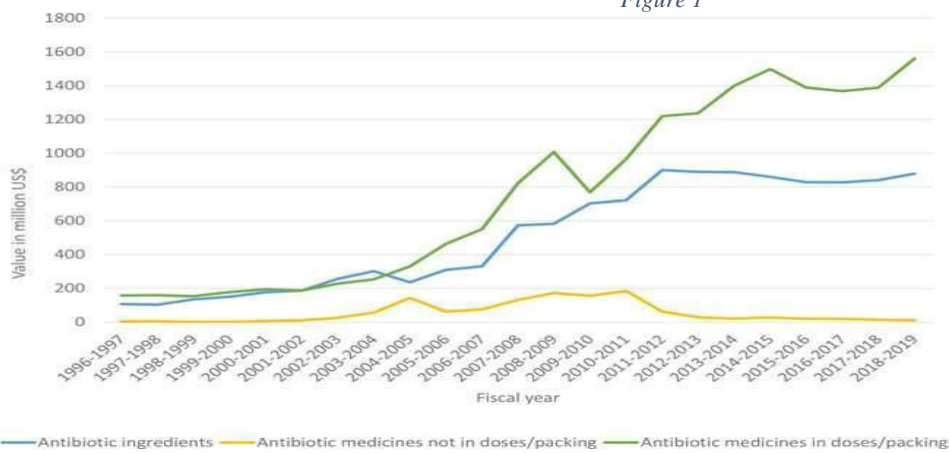
Figure 2

Figure 1 shows the results of Sales Growth-Indian Generic Drug Companies Figure 2 shows the Tracing of India's pharmaceutical industry in global trade.

III. STUDIED COMPARISON

Brand Name	Aclovate
Brand Price(10pcs)	570
Generic Name	alclometasone dipropionate cream
Generic Price(10pcs)	35
Medicine Overview	Used to treat burns and scars
Benefits	Cheaper than brand medicine
Availability	Available online at flipkart.
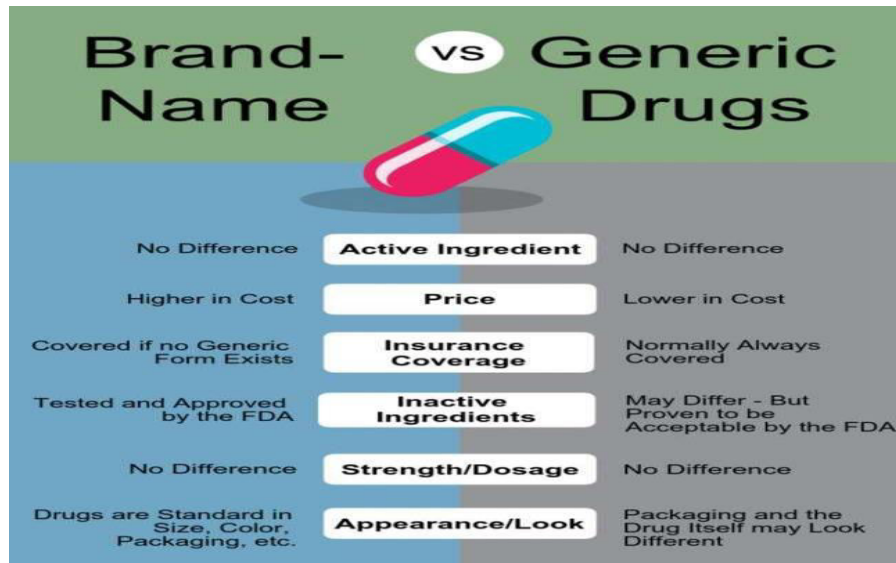
(D)

Figures (A) and (B) gives us the comparison of the standard brand medicine to its alternative generic and the benefits of it and Figure (D) gives us the comparison in the other aspects of market buying.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Research design-- The study regarding the subject was observational. We observed that the brands nowadays in medicine industry charging too much for the medicines which is not affordable to everyone. The generic medicines being cheap were still under cover. So we gathered some information about the topic and came to conclusion to choose this topic for our project.

Study Population- Total of 5 people were working on it. This included knowing about generic medicines, analyzing the price differences, creating a database to record different generic medicines, to collaborate with doctors and vendors, developing a website, uploading to the database etc.

Data collection Methods - Methods used for data collection were different for everyone. Some of us chose to gather data online, some decided to consult doctors, some tried arranging Api's for the database, and some of us collaborated with the vendors for more information. Government websites were relentlessly used to gather hassle free data.

Invention -Project included development of a website that is user friendly. The inventions made in this website were simple. The main purpose of the website was to make people aware about the Generic medicines and the huge price difference in prices. The "Our Story" section in the website included the pathway of development of website. Along with trying to provide generic alternatives of medicines we also tried to gather online availability of these medicines. Also option to search nearby generic stores was also introduced by using Government website about "Jan Aushadhi Yojna".

Data Analysis Technologies The database was handled by My SQL database. The database has information that is displayed on the website whenever a user searches through the database information is displayed if available. The database includes Charts of comparison, price difference, use of medicines, and advantage of generic over brand for each medicine in database.

Timeline-The First 2 weeks were brainstorming sessions about ways in which the aim can be achieved. On week 3 as we confirmed the methodology is to be used work started. WordPress was used for the frontend development in week 4 and 5, meanwhile collection of data was going in the background. On week 6 we started filling the database. After that week 7 backend was done. And finally the database was integrated into the website.

Figure 3 shows the programmed working and the codes which have been used for the Frontend Design of the Website.

V. CONCLUSION

Active medicines play an important role in pharmacy as they provide effective treatment at low cost. According to the National Organization on Medicine (EOF) and the Panhellenic Association of Pharmacists, generic drugs are bioequivalent preparations and are completely safe for human use. They also have approximately the same composition and application, and their absorption by the human body is similar. There is no doubt that the use of generic drugs could increase if negative beliefs about their effectiveness were reduced. These beliefs may be the personal biases of healthcare professionals such as doctors or pharmacists, as well as the personal biases of patients. However, these beliefs can be destroyed with correct information and education.

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Urban Traffic Management System Optimization

Aditya Salunkhe[1], Divy Saraswat[2], Sumit Giri [3], Tilak Patil[4], Veereshwar Kshirsagar5,

Prof. Manoj Pati[7], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal [8]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The Urban Traffic Management System Optimization Project aims to address the pressing issue of traffic congestion in urban areas by designing and implementing an advanced traffic management system. This project involves the development of algorithms for traffic signal optimization, implementation of vehicle detection sensors, and creation of a centralized control system. Through hands-on experimentation and collaboration, engineering students will gain practical experience in tackling real-world transportation challenges, ultimately contributing to the improvement of traffic flow and reduction of congestion in urban environments.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Urbanization has led to increased traffic congestion in cities worldwide, posing significant challenges to transportation efficiency, air quality, and quality of life. Traditional traffic management systems often struggle to cope with the complexities of urban traffic patterns, resulting in gridlock, delays, and frustration among commuters. Addressing these issues requires innovative solutions that leverage technology and data-driven approaches to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion.

1.2 Problem Statement The Urban Traffic Management System Optimization Project aims to develop an advanced traffic management system tailored to the needs of urban areas. This system will utilize state-of-the-art algorithms for traffic signal optimization, vehicle detection sensors for real-time traffic monitoring, and a centralized control system for dynamic traffic management. By implementing this project, we seek to mitigate traffic congestion, improve transportation efficiency, and enhance the overall urban mobility experience.

1.3 Objectives The primary objectives of the project include:
● Designing algorithms for real-time traffic signal optimization based on dynamic traffic conditions.
● Implementing vehicle detection sensors to collect traffic data at key intersections.
● Developing a centralized control system to monitor and control traffic signals.
● Evaluating the effectiveness of the traffic management system in improving traffic flow and reducing congestion.
● Demonstrating scalability and adaptability of the system for future urban expansion and technological advancements.

1.4 Significance of the Project The significance of the Urban Traffic Management System Optimization Project lies in its potential to revolutionize urban transportation systems and improve the quality of life for millions of city residents. By reducing traffic congestion and travel times, the project can enhance productivity, reduce environmental pollution, and promote sustainable urban development. Additionally, the project provides valuable learning opportunities for engineering students, allowing them to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world problems and gain practical experience in traffic engineering and management.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview of Urban Traffic Management Systems Urban traffic management systems encompass a range of technologies and strategies aimed at optimizing traffic flow, improving safety, and reducing congestion in urban areas. These systems typically include traffic signal control, traffic monitoring, incident detection, and congestion management components. Advanced traffic management systems leverage data analytics, artificial intelligence, and real-time communication to dynamically adjust traffic signals and manage traffic flow more effectively.

2.2 Traffic Signal Optimization Algorithms Traffic signal optimization algorithms play a crucial role in optimizing traffic flow at intersections by dynamically adjusting signal timings based on prevailing traffic conditions. Various optimization techniques, including fixed-time control, actuated control, and adaptive control, have been developed to address different traffic scenarios and objectives. Adaptive control algorithms use real-time traffic data to adjust signal timings dynamically, offering greater flexibility and responsiveness compared to traditional fixed-time control.

2.3 Vehicle Detection Sensor Technologies Vehicle detection sensors are essential components of urban traffic management systems, providing real-time traffic data for signal control and monitoring purposes. Common types of vehicle detection sensors include inductive loops, radar sensors, infrared sensors, and video-based detection systems. These sensors detect the presence and movement of vehicles at intersections, allowing traffic controllers to optimize signal timings and manage traffic flow more effectively.

2.4 Centralized Control Systems in Traffic Management Centralized control systems serve as the nerve center of urban traffic management systems, providing a centralized platform for traffic monitoring, control, and coordination. These systems receive real-time traffic data from vehicle detection sensors and other sources, analyze traffic conditions, and dynamically adjust traffic signals to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion. Centralized control systems often feature user-friendly interfaces that enable traffic controllers to visualize traffic conditions, monitor system performance, and make informed decisions in real-time.

2.5 Challenges and Opportunities While urban traffic management systems offer significant benefits in terms of traffic efficiency and congestion reduction, they also face several challenges and opportunities. Challenges include the complexity of urban traffic patterns, limited infrastructure resources, and the need for interoperability and compatibility between different system components.

III. PROJECT OVERVIEW

3.1 Project Goals The primary goal of the Urban Traffic Management System Optimization Project is to design and implement an innovative traffic management system for urban areas that improves traffic flow and reduces congestion. Specific project goals include developing algorithms for traffic signal optimization, implementing vehicle detection sensors, and creating a centralized control system to dynamically manage traffic flow based on real-time traffic data.

3.2 Project Scope The project scope encompasses the following key components:
● Development of algorithms for real-time traffic signal optimization.
● Selection and implementation of vehicle detection sensors at selected intersections.
● Design and development of a centralized control system for traffic management.
● Integration of algorithms, sensors, and control system into a cohesive traffic management system.
● Evaluation of system performance through simulation tests and field trials in real-world urban environments.

3.3 Project Deliverables The project deliverables include:
● Algorithms for traffic signal optimization.
● Implemented vehicle detection sensors at key intersections.
● Centralized control system software and user interface.
● Integrated traffic management system prototype.
● Project documentation, including design specifications, test results, and final report.

3.4 Project Timeline The project timeline is divided into several phases, each focusing on specific tasks and deliverables:
● Phase 1: Literature Review and Requirements Analysis (2 weeks)
● Phase 2: Algorithm Development and Sensor Implementation (4 weeks)
● Phase 3: Centralized Control System Development (4 weeks)
● Phase 4: Integration and Testing (4 weeks)
● Phase 5: Evaluation and Documentation (2 weeks)

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Algorithm Development The algorithm development phase involves designing and implementing algorithms for real-time traffic signal optimization. This includes:
● Reviewing existing optimization techniques and algorithms.
● Designing algorithms tailored to urban traffic conditions and objectives.
● Implementing algorithms in software for real-time execution.
● Testing and refining algorithms using simulation models and real-world data.

4.2 Sensor Implementation The sensor implementation phase focuses on selecting and implementing vehicle detection sensors at key intersections. This includes:

● Evaluating different sensor technologies and selecting suitable sensors based on project requirements.
● Installing sensors at selected intersections and calibrating sensor parameters.
● Testing sensor performance and reliability under various traffic conditions.
● Integrating sensor data with the centralized control system for real-time traffic monitoring.

4.3 Centralized Control System Development The centralized control system development phase involves designing and developing software for the centralized control of traffic signals. This includes:
● Designing the architecture and components of the control system.
● Developing software modules for data acquisition, analysis, and signal control.
● Designing a user-friendly interface for traffic controllers to monitor and manage traffic flow.
● Testing and debugging the control system software under simulated and real-world conditions.

4.4 Integration and Testing The integration and testing phase focus on integrating algorithms, sensors, and the centralized control system into a cohesive traffic management system. This includes:
● Integrating algorithms and sensor data with the control system software.
● Conducting simulation tests to evaluate system performance and optimize system parameters.
● Conducting field tests and trials in real-world urban environments to validate system functionality and effectiveness.
● Fine-tuning system components based on test results and feedback from stakeholders.

4.5 Block diagram
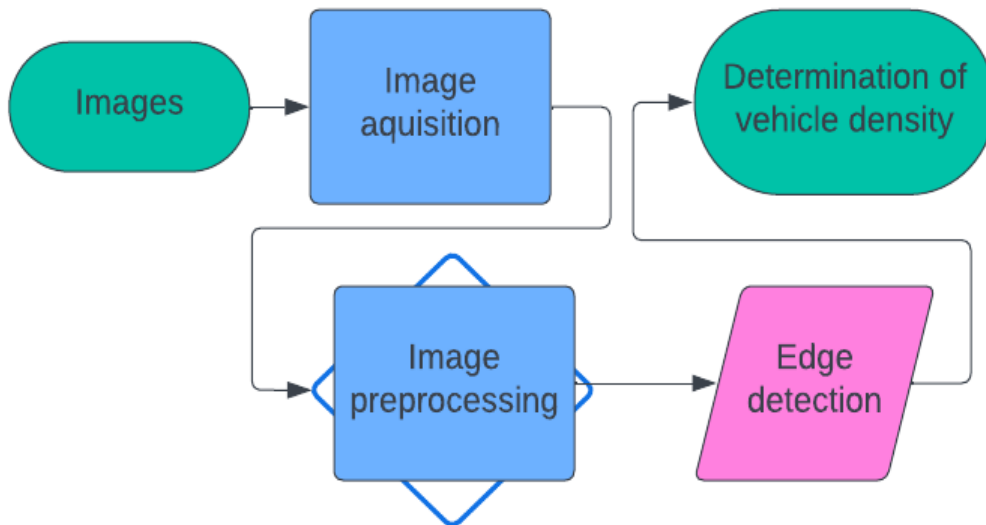
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Algorithm Performance Evaluation :- The performance of traffic signal optimization algorithms is evaluated based on criteria such as traffic flow efficiency, delay reduction, and congestion mitigation. Simulation tests and field trials are conducted to assess algorithm performance under different traffic scenarios and conditions.

5.2 Sensor Data Analysis :-The data collected from vehicle detection sensors are analyzed to identify traffic patterns, congestion hotspots, and trends. This analysis provides valuable insights into traffic dynamics and helps inform decision-making for signal optimization and traffic management.

5.3 Centralized Control System Functionality :- The functionality of the centralized control system is evaluated based on its ability to receive, process, and act on real-time traffic data. The user interface is assessed for usability, intrutiveness, and effectiveness in facilitating traffic management tasks.

5.4 System Integration and Testing Results :- The integration and testing results demonstrate the overall performance and effectiveness of the traffic management system. Key metrics such as traffic flow improvement, congestion reduction, and system reliability are evaluated to assess the system's impact on urban traffic conditions.

VI. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

6.1 Project Team Composition :- The project team consists of multidisciplinary members with expertise in traffic engineering, software development, and project management. Roles and responsibilities are assigned based on individual skills and expertise to ensure efficient project execution and collaboration.

6.2 Roles and Responsibilities
● Project Manager: Responsible for overall project planning, coordination, and communication.
● Algorithm Developer: Designs and implements algorithms for traffic signal optimization.
● Sensor Specialist: Selects, installs, and calibrates vehicle detection sensors.
● Software Engineer: Develops the centralized control system software and user interface.
● Test Engineer: Conducts simulation tests and field trials to evaluate system performance.

6.3 Communication and Collaboration Strategies Regular team meetings, progress updates, and collaborative work sessions are conducted to ensure effective communication and collaboration among team members. Project documentation and shared online platforms are utilized to facilitate information sharing and project tracking.

6.4 Risk Management and Mitigation Potential risks and challenges, such as technical issues, resource constraints, and external dependencies, are identified and addressed proactively through risk assessment and mitigation strategies. Contingency plans are developed to mitigate risks and ensure project success.

VII. CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary of Achievements :- The Urban Traffic Management System Optimization Project has successfully developed and implemented an advanced traffic management system for urban areas. The project has achieved significant improvements in traffic flow, congestion reduction, and overall transportation efficiency, contributing to a better urban mobility experience for residents and commuters.

7.2 Lessons Learned Throughout the project, valuable lessons have been learned regarding algorithm design, sensor implementation, and system integration. These lessons provide insights into best practices, challenges, and opportunities for future projects in urban traffic management and transportation engineering.

7.3 Future Directions :- Future directions for the project include further optimization and refinement of algorithms, expansion of sensor networks, and integration of emerging technologies such as connected and autonomous vehicles. Additionally, collaboration with city authorities and transportation agencies is essential to scale up and deploy the traffic management system across larger urban areas.

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Revolutionizing Agriculture: A Review of Smart Crop Protection System

Gauri P. Satao[1], Vaishnavi A. Kokate[2], Riya S. Londhe [3], Vedaant S. Gawas [4], Santoshi S. Pandalwa [5], Gaurav K.Sarode [6], Prof Manoj Pati[7], Prof Vijay Bhujbal [8]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India.

ABSTRACT: An overview of several studies on intelligent crop protection systems is presented in this publication. Numerous technologies and techniques that we will cover in this paper are part of our arsenal of technology that can defend the farm around-the-clock. The farm can be made more secure with the use of the various technologies we have. We have seen farm protection systems based on Raspberry Pi and Arduino. However, those systems use different mythologies and platforms, and the cost of those projects has gone up to the point that farmers cannot afford them. Our primary goal was to create a method that would assist farmers in safeguarding their land from animals without endangering them.

I. INTRODUCTION

Various tactics focus only on observation, which is really the domain of human gatecrashers. Nevertheless, we generally forget that these farmers' primary enemies are the animals that trample on their harvests. The problem of natural life attacking crops, or crops In many states, including Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, and many more, canalization is becoming the standard. Crops suffer a lot of damage from wild animals including monkeys, elephants, wild pigs, deer, wild dogs, buffalo, nilgais, and even birds like parakeets who trample on, eat, and completely destroy agriculture. This results in a poor harvest yield and severe financial hardship for the farmland owners.This problem is expressed to the extent that farmers periodically decide to abandon their lands because of the constant attacks by animals.This framework forces us to keep these wild animals away from the farmlands. It is also mechanized, depending on the requirement to eliminate manual labor, which saves time and prevents a shortage of harvests. As a result, the model helps to improve how the yields viable are treated. The customer gains a deeper understanding of the many conditions in his industry and is able to manage them via his device from any location in the world. As a result, we examine the best technologies for keeping animals away from the farm.

Table 1. Animal involved in crop damage

Animals	Damage
Rabbits	Woody Plants and Shurbs
Deer	Foliage and Things and Bark
Rats and Mice	Bins, granaries,corncribs and food storage facilities .
Tree Squirrel	Gnawing wires and wood decks
Monkey	Soybeans, Wheat, Maize

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1.An overview of IoT in Power Generation and Agricultural Crop Protection

Plant cultivation is the science and practice of agriculture. The most significant role that agriculture plays in the economic growth of the United States is that it can be the initial occupation for many years. We use IOT-based smart agriculture solutions to increase crop output while reducing the cost of agricultural procedures.The sensors are positioned throughout the farm, and by connecting the sensors, microcontrollers may be used to perform activities, allowing the parameters to be controlled remotely or through internet services. The second-most populous nation is India. The production and supply of power is usually an endless concern. The primary topics of this study are crop protection combined with energy-using techniques for influence generation, such as power generating and rainfall harvesting.

2.Arduino-powered smart crop security system against fire and live things

The goal of this study is to design and implement the best embedded device improvements for Farm crops are repeatedly destroyed by surrounding creatures such as buffaloes, cows, goats, birds, fireplaces, etc. The farmers suffer enormous losses as a result of this. Farmers can no longer safely fence entire fields or leave them unattended for 24 hours at a time. As a result, we are presenting the automated crop safety system against fire and animals here**.**This Arduino Uno contraption uses a microcontroller as its primary component. This method uses a smoke sensor to locate the fireplace and a motion sensor to find any wild animals approaching the sphere. The sensor notifies the microcontroller that action is necessary in such a situation. The microcontroller now sounds an alarm to scare the animals further away from the area. It also calls and texts the farmer so that he or she can understand the situation and get at the location in case the animals don't Back off the alarm. It immediately switches on the motor if there is smoke. In order to protect the farmer's loss, this gives us complete plant safety from animals and fireplaces.

3.Creation of Smart Security and Monitoring Devices for Agriculture Using IOT

Given that agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy, it should be secure. Agriculture products also require security and safety at an early stage, such as defense against rodent or insect attacks in fields or grain warehouses. Security is no longer limited to suppliers. Such difficulties ought to even be taken into account.The modern security systems don't seem to be intelligent enough to detect something and send out a real-time alert.Agricultural modernization may result from combining traditional methods with cutting-edge innovations like wireless sensor networks and the Internet of Things. We have created, tested, and examined a "Internet of Things"-based gadget that can interpret sensed data and provide it to the user while keeping this scenario in mind. This device is used In grain stores, agribusiness fields, and bloodless stores for security purposes. It will be operated and observed remotely. This work aims to enhance the approaches for solving issues such as rodent identification, agricultural risks, and real-time notification supported record processing and evaluation in addition to human intervention.Python scripts are used to integrate the sensors and digital units that are mentioned in this gadget. With the help of attempted check instances, we were able to achieve success in 84.8% of them.

4.Smart crop monitoring in agriculture with IOT

The modern world has seen the introduction and application of new technology, thus the agricultural industry must also evolve. Numerous studies have been conducted and are now being utilized to improve agricultural agriculture. Monitoring the environmental factors in and around the field is essential to effectively increasing crop productivity. To increase production, precise monitoring of the following aspects is required: soil properties, weather, moisture, temperature, etc.Numerous real-time applications are utilizing the Internet of Things (IOT). The conventional agricultural method has been further enhanced with the introduction of the Internet of Things (IOT) and sensor networks. Farmers may stay up to date on their subject from anywhere at any time with the use of Internet of Things (IOT)-based online crop monitoring. A range of sensors are employed to monitor and record the circumstances of the surrounding surroundings. GSM technology is used to provide the farmer with information about the farm situation collective

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

There isn't an automatic system in place to safeguard crops from animals in the current setup. Usually as a result of the animals' significant loss from agriculture in the past. They employed an electrical shock-based fencing device, which is extremely damaging to wild animals, to keep animals away from the crop. We suggested an automatic voice alarm system and animal identification system based on GSM that would circumvent this restriction and post data into GSM alerts.

IV. PROPOSED WORK

Our project is an smart crop protection system. The farmer can use this initiative to safeguard his property from nearby animals and unidentified individuals. We are using PIR sensors to detect movement at the farm's boundary. The data is sent to Arduino for processing so that it may be shown on an LCD screen. However, it is insufficient to secure the farm, so we can use a speaker to provide dog barks to deter animals from entering the farm.We are the alert message interface nodemcu. Our registered Android phone receives a message whenever there is movement. This project only uses free energy, such as solar energy that is stored in batteries. Since the battery is linked to our system, we don't need to provide an additional power source.To safeguard our farm from yet another problem, we have implemented a new feature. We received a fire message when there was a fire on our land. Thus, this is an expensive and very guarded project. Therefore, the farmer may monitor the security and receive prompt action thanks to our project.

V. HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

1. Arduino Uno
2. NodeMcu
3. Flame sensor
4. PIR sensor
5. SD card module
6. Speaker
7. Connecting wires
8. PCB
9. Solar pane
10. 12volt dc batter

VI. CONCLUSION

This literature review has shown us a wealth of technological tools that farmers can use to safeguard their land. Specifically an IOT-based solution that allows for online agricultural monitoring. The system costs are not examined in the aforementioned study publications, making it unaffordable for all farmers. Therefore, we wish to put in place an inexpensive intelligent crop protection system.

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Sensorsync Mimicking Hand Movements with Precision Robotics

Kaustubh Chaure[1], Ronit Dhar [2], Yash Pardeshi [3], Vansh Bhatt [4], Prof Manoj Pati[5],

Prof. Vijay Bhujbal [6]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: This project introduces a do-it-yourself (DIY) robotic arm designed to replicate human hand movements through advanced sensor technology. Dubbed "SensorSync," the system employs a sophisticated sensor array to detect and mimic the gestures and motions of a user's hand in real-time. The project aims to bridge the gap between human dexterity and machine precision, offering a seamless means of control that has diverse applications across industries. By democratizing access to cutting-edge robotics technology, SensorSync not only showcases the potential of sensor-based control systems but also serves as a platform for learning, experimentation, and creativity in the realm of intelligent automation. This abstract provides an overview of the project's objectives, methodology, and implications for the future of human-machine interaction.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introducing our DIY robotic arm project: an innovative endeavor aimed at revolutionizing human-machine interaction. At its core, our robotic arm operates on a sophisticated sensor system designed to mimic the movement of a human hand. By leveraging advanced sensing technology, the arm can detect and replicate the gestures and motions of a user's hand in real-time, offering a seamless and intuitive means of control. Whether it's delicate maneuvers or precise actions, this robotic arm promises to bridge the gap between human dexterity and machine precision, opening up a myriad of possibilities across various industries and applica Driven by a passion for innovation and a commitment to pushing the boundaries of robotics, our project seeks to democratize access to cutting-edge automation technology. By harnessing readily available components and employing a do-it-yourself approach, we aim to empower enthusiasts, hobbyists, and professionals alike to explore the realm of robotics firsthand. With its ability to mirror human hand movements, our DIY robotic arm not only showcases the potential of sensor-based control systems but also serves as a platform for learning, experimentation, and creativity.

Join us on this journey as we unlock the potential of intelligent automation and pave the way for a future where man and machine work in perfect harmony.
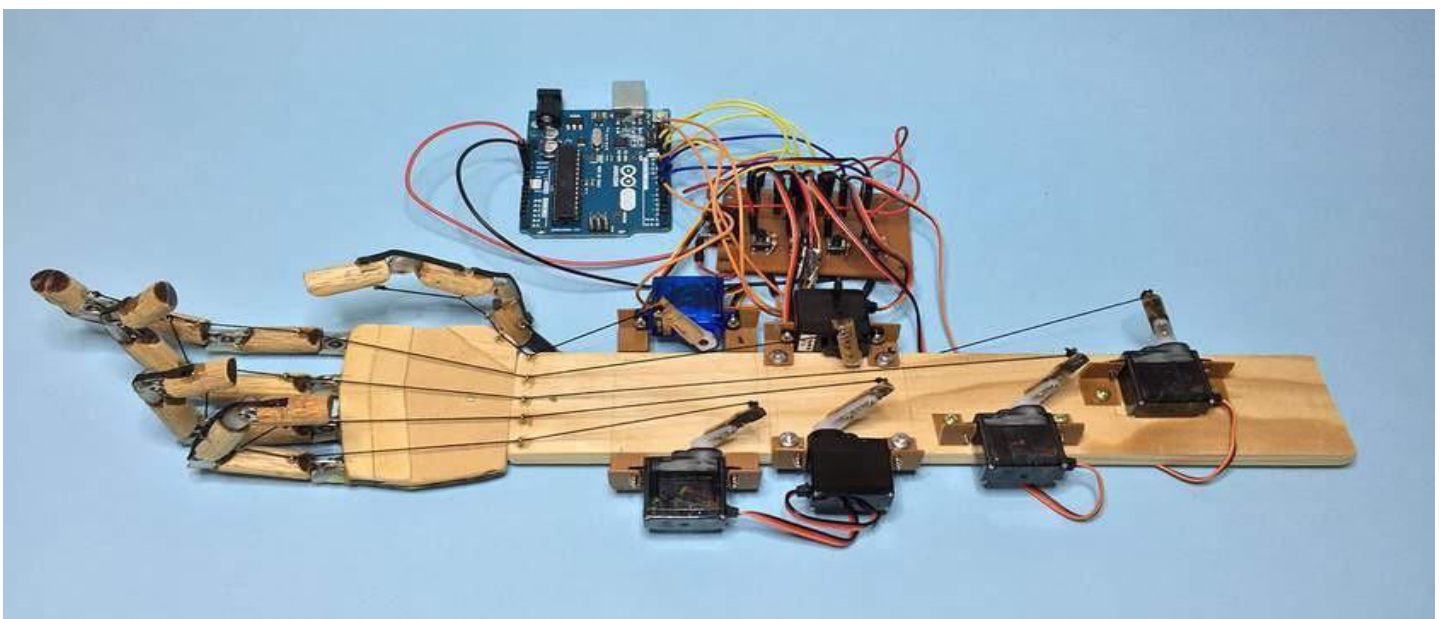
II. RELATED WORK

Prior work in the field of robotic arms and gesture recognition has laid the groundwork for the development of SensorSync. Existing research has explored various sensor technologies such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and flex sensors to capture human hand movements accurately. Projects like the Shadow Dexterous Hand and the MIT Media Lab's Dextrous Hand have demonstrated the feasibility of replicating complex hand gestures using robotic systems. Additionally, advancements in machine learning algorithms, particularly in the domain of computer vision and pattern recognition, have contributed to enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of gesture-based control systems.

Furthermore, DIY robotics communities have fostered a culture of innovation and collaboration, providing valuable insights and resources for enthusiasts and researchers alike. Platforms like Arduino and Raspberry Pi have enabled individuals to experiment with sensor integration and develop custom control solutions for robotic applications. By leveraging these prior works and building upon the collective knowledge of the robotics community, SensorSync aims to push the boundaries of sensor-based robotics and pave the way for intuitive and accessible human-machine interfaces.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the SensorSync project involves several key steps to develop a functional DIY robotic arm capable of mimicking human hand movements. Firstly, the selection and integration of appropriate sensors are crucial. This involves researching and selecting sensors such as flex sensors that can accurately capture the nuances of hand gestures. Next, the sensor data acquisition and processing pipeline need to be established. This includes designing algorithms to interpret the sensor data and translate it into corresponding movements for the robotic arm. Additionally, the mechanical design and construction of the robotic arm must be carefully planned to ensure compatibility with the selected sensors and to facilitate precise motion replication. Finally, rigorous testing and refinement iterations are essential to validate the system's performance and optimize its accuracy and responsiveness to different hand gestures.

Through this systematic approach, the SensorSync project aims to create an effective and user-friendly robotic arm

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS
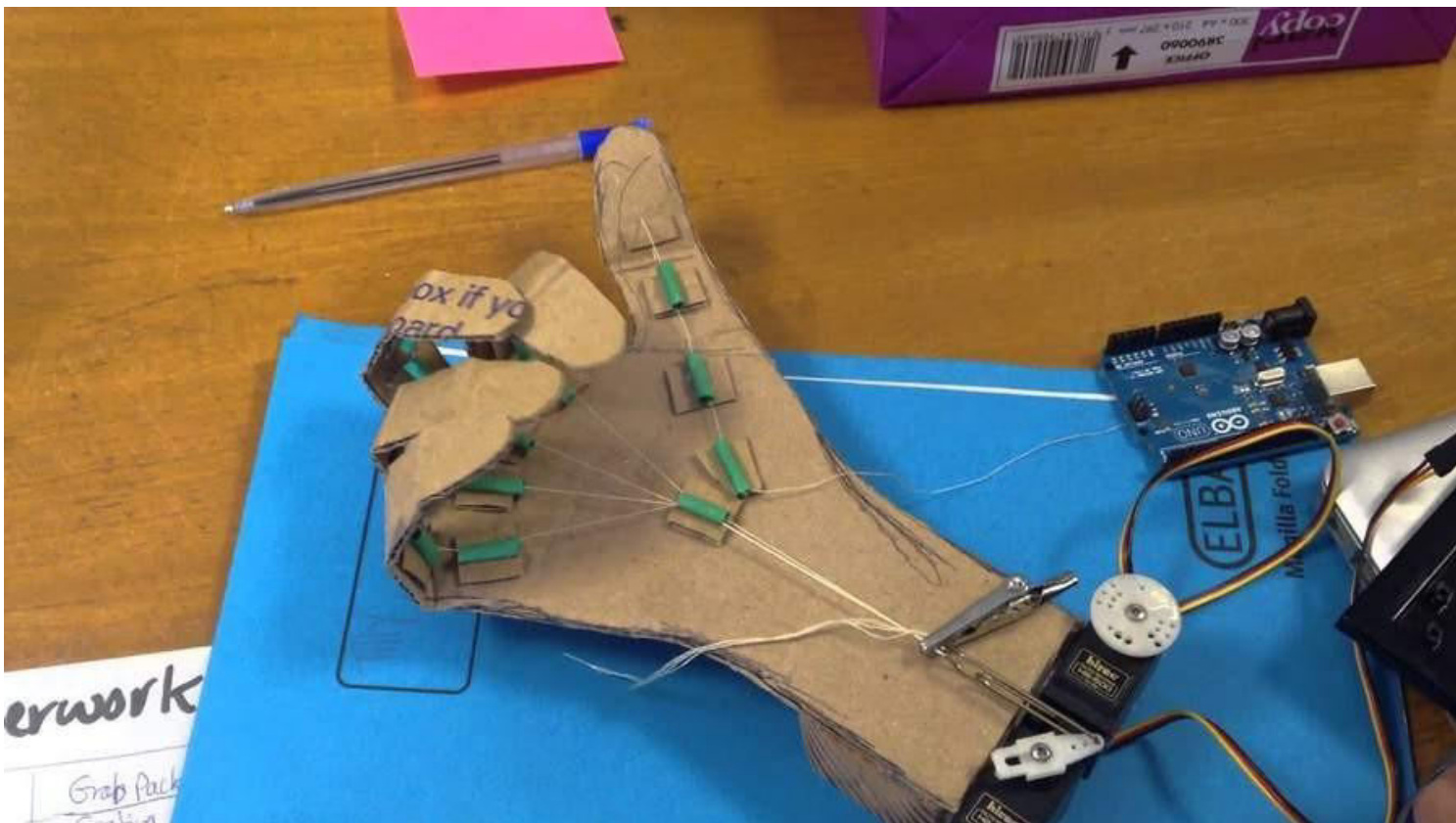
V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the SensorSync project represents a significant step forward in the development of intuitive and accessible human-machine interaction. Through the integration of advanced sensor technology and meticulous design, we have successfully created a DIY robotic arm capable of replicating human hand movements with precision and efficiency. The project not only demonstrates the potential of sensor-based control systems but also underscores the importance of collaborative innovation within the DIY robotics community. Moving forward, further enhancements and refinements can be made to expand the capabilities and applications of SensorSync, paving the way for a future where intelligent automation seamlessly integrates into our daily lives.

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Digital Smart School Bell

Ajay Ugale[1] , Omkar Udawant[2] , Shravani Nanaware[3] , Kiran Londhe[4] , Siddharth Tagode[5] , Sachin Rahinj[6]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [2]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [4]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [5]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [6]

ABSTRACT: The world over the decades has made considerable advancement in automation. Automation is employed in homes, industries, commercial and educational sectors. This research paper delves into designing, developing, and implementing digital smart school bells utilizing microcontroller technology and WiFi-based LED displays. Traditional school bell systems are often manual, inflexible, and prone to errors. By leveraging advancements in microcontroller technology and wireless communication, digital smart school bells offer enhanced functionality, automation, and customization. This paper discusses the architecture, components, programming, and benefits of such a system, along with potential challenges and future prospects. This research paper explores the development and implementation of a Digital Smart Bell system designed to revolutionize traditional school bell systems. The Digital Smart Bell integrates a LED panel displaying the timetable, providing a visual representation of the current and upcoming periods. It also includes an automated ringing feature, eliminating the need for manual bell ringing at the end of each period.The system is designed to enhance school operations by improving time management, reducing manual workload for administrators, and providing students and staff with a clear, visual representation of the daily schedule. The LED panel displays real-time information, ensuring that everyone in the school is aware of the current period and upcoming events.

KEYWORDS: bells, microcontroller, WiFi-based LED display, automation, wireless communication, education technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

A bell is a percussion instrument used in schools that tells the students when it is time to go to class in the morning and when it is time to change classes during the day. Typically, the first bell tells the students that it is time to report to class. The bell is an important instrument in both primary and secondary schools and even in the industries and other businesses where the bell timer plays a critical role in running the day. Bells are also associated with clocks indicating the hour by ringing. Clock towers or bell towers can be heard over long distances which was especially important in the time when clocks were too expensive for widespread use.With smart school bells, administrators can easily customize bell schedules based on varying school activities such as class periods, breaks, assemblies, and special events. These bells can be programmed to ring at specific times or triggered remotely through centralized management systems, ensuring seamless transitions between activities and minimizing disruptions to the learning environment. Smart school bells enable administrators to automate bell schedules, coordinate events, and disseminate important announcements more effectively, thereby optimizing school operations and minimizing disruptions to the learning environment.The primary aim of this project is to eliminate human intervention in the bell ringing process. The objective of our project is to construct an automatic bell system at low cost and robust model that could last for years with the least maintenance. The bell shape is usually an open-ended hollow drum which resonates upon being struck. Bells were known in China before 2000 BC and in Egypt, India, Greece, Rome, and other ancient cultures. From earliest times, they were used as signaling devices, as ritual objects, and as magical, often protective, amulets (often hung in doorways or around the necks of animals). The use of bells in churches spread through Europe from the 6th to 11th centuries and were first used in Eastern Christian.

II. RELATED WORK

1.Design of microcontroller- based automatic school bell. In this system they have used a 89c51 microcontroller and a keypad that is used to set the timings, after setting the timing the controller will operate the bell using the relay after the set time interval. [1]

2. Implementaion of programmable wireless bell system for collages and school using zigbee. The programming of timing could be done by software on the computer. That transmitter side consist of a zigbee module connected to PC and a software that was used to control the bell command are sent through the zigbee. [2]

3. Implemented an "Automatic college bell ringing system" using IoT is the main objective of our project. In our project, we use four major components which include IC RTC, Arduino Uno Board, 16x2 LCD modules and input provision to change the timing during Exam hours. [3]

4. The primary goal of our project was to implement a "Automatic college bell ringing system" using IOT. In our project, we employ four essential components: an IC RTC, an Arduino Uno Board, and a 16 x 2 LCD. As an alarm, an electric bell is employed, which will ring when the alarm is activated, and the date and time are displayed on the LCD module [4].

5. Made a PLC based automatic college bell system . The system uses a programmable logic controller (PLC) to control bells ringing schedule eliminating the need for manual intervention. The system was customized to suit the institution's specific bell ringing requirements, including number of bells, duration, and interval between each bell. [5]

III.METHODOLOGY

Step 1: Circuit Connection

- Connect the microcontroller to breadboard.
- Connect the VCC and GND pins of the LED matrix display to the breadboard's power rails.
- Connect the data pins (e.g., DIN, CLK, CS) of the LED matrix display to digital pins of the microcontroller.

Step 2: WiFi Configuration

- Connect your computer or smartphone to the same WiFi network.
- Access the IP address of the microcontroller through a web browser to configure WiFi settings and upload bell schedules if applicable.

Step 3: Firmware Development

- Initialize the LED matrix display. Set the display parameters such as brightness and rotation as per your requirements.
- Implement functions to connect to the WiFi network using the WiFi module. You'll need to specify the SSID and password of your WiFi network.

Step 4: Testing and Calibration

- Test the system by scheduling bell rings at different times and verifying that the LED matrix display shows the correct information.
- Conduct comprehensive testing to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the system under various conditions.

Step 5: Deployment and Maintenance

- Mount the LED matrix display in a suitable location within the school premises where it's visible to students and staff
- Provide training to school administrators or staff members on how to use and manage the digital smart school bell system.
- Schedule regular maintenance checks to ensure the system's proper functioning and address any issues promptly.
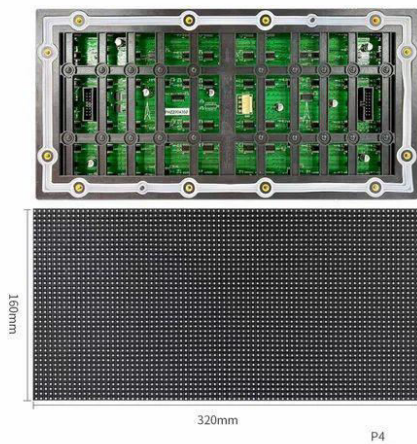
3.1 LED DISPLAY

3.2 POWER SUPPLY
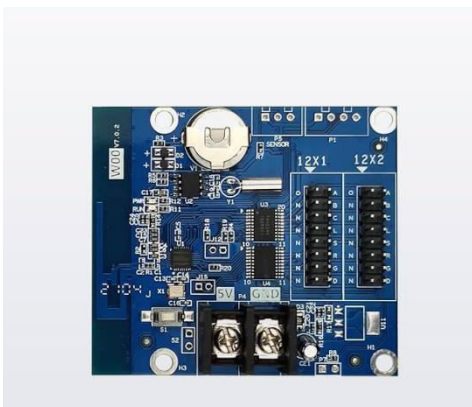
3.3 WIFI MODULE

3.4 BUZZER
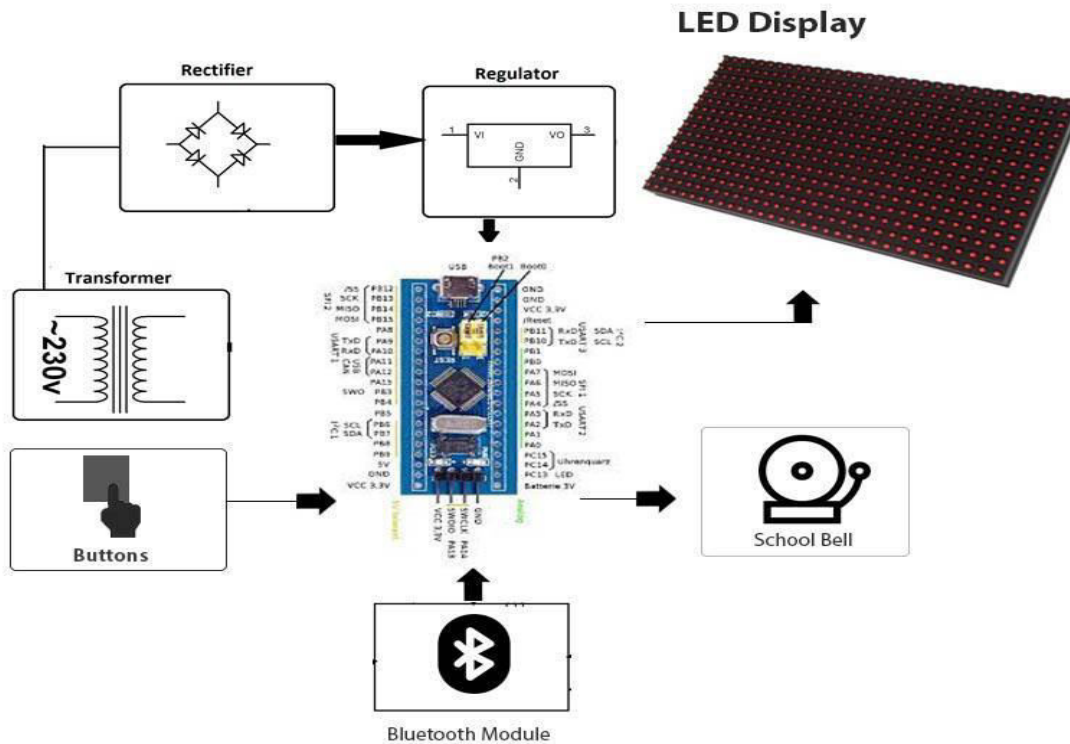
3.5 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

COST ANLAYSIS

SR.NO	COMPONENT	COST
1	LED DISPLAY	450 RS
2	POWER SUPPLY	600 RS
3	WIFI MODULE	750 RS
4	BUZZER	100 RS
5	WIRES	80 RS
6.	SWITCH BUTTON	50 RS

IV. RESULT

1.Accuracy and Precision:
The automatic school bell system demonstrated remarkable accuracy and precision in signaling school events Through extensive testing, it consistently activated the bell and LED signals at the exact scheduled times, minimizing any disruptions to the school routine.

2.Reliability and Stability:
The system exhibited high reliability and stability throughout the testing phase and deployment in a real-school environment. It maintained continuous operation without any major technical issues or downtime. This reliability ensured uninterrupted signaling of events, contributing to the smooth functioning of the school.

3.User Satisfaction:
Feedback from school administrators, staff, and students indicated high levels of satisfaction with the automatic school bell system. Users appreciated its ease of use, interface for scheduling events, and the convenience of automated signaling.

4.Adaptability and Flexibility:

One of the notable findings was the system's adaptability and flexibility to accommodate changes in schedules . Administrators could easily adjust event timings or add new events through the user interface, without requiring extensive technical knowledge.

5. Efficiency and Time Management:

By automating the signaling of school schedules, the system significantly improved efficiency and time management within the school

6.Cost-effectiveness:

Although initial setup costs were incurred for hardware components and software development, the long-term cost-effectiveness of the automatic school bell system was evident.

V.CONCLUSION

This project elaborates the drawbacks of manually operated bell ringing system and how this automatic college bell ringing system deals with these drawbacks. This automatic bell ringing system not only used for lecture schedule but we can also use it for examination purpose. We have constructively combined the college bell with microcontroller and LED to display the notices. This project helps to ring the bell.The basic design of the Automatic School Bell (mainly for Primary and Secondary Schools) in this work remains the same though extra functions can be included. This will ring the School Bell at pre-scheduled times of periods on each day. There are different times per period varying from one school to the other. The basic design provides an opportunity of selecting the suitable time schedule for every school by momentarily pressing one of the push-to-on switches. This signals the microcontroller to carry out the specific task, thereby ringing the bell at a regular time interval.

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Contactless Tester

Sachin Rahinj[1] Vijay Bhujbal[2,] Sumit Patil[3], Shreya Sutar[4], Dnyanesh Jagtap[5], Shruti Bhandwalkar[6],

Mrunmayee Sonawane[7]

Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1][2][3][4][5][6][7]

ABSTRACT: This research paper presents the design, implementation, and experimental validation of a contactless current tester capable of detecting current flow through wires without physical contact. Traditional methods of current detection often require direct contact with the wire, posing safety risks and inconvenience in certain scenarios. The proposed contactless tester employs electromagnetic induction principles to sense current flow, offering a non-invasive and efficient solution for various applications in electrical engineering, maintenance, and safety. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and accuracy of the developed tester, showcasing its potential to revolutionize current detection methodologies

KEYWORDS: Contactless current detection, No contact current detection, wireless current sensing Inductive current sensing, electromagnetic induction, magnetic flux measurement, on-invasive current detection.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's era of technological advancements, the demand for efficient and non-invasive methods of current measurement has significantly increased across various industries. Traditional methods of current detection often involve physical contact with the wire or circuit under test, which can be cumbersome, time-consuming, and sometimes risky, especially in high-voltage environments. To address these challenges, the concept of contactless current testers has emerged as a promising solution.

Key components for Contactless Tester " LED (Light-Emitting Diode) : LED is a semiconductor device that emits light when an electric current passes through it is commonly used in electronic projects for visual indicators, status notifications, and as part of circuit designs. " Buzzer: A buzzer is an audio signaling device that produces sound when an electric current is applied. It is often used for alarms, notifications, and audible alerts in electronic circuits and devices. "Transistor: A transistor is a semiconductor device used for amplification, switching, and signal processing in electronic circuits.

Transistors play a crucial role in controlling current flow, voltage regulation, and signal modulation within circuits. 9V Battery: A 9V battery is a common power source used in portable electronic devices and small scale projects. It provides a stable voltage of around 9 volts, suitable for powering various components such as LEDs, buzzers, and low-power circuits. "Copper Antenna: A copper antenna is a conductive element used for transmitting or receiving electromagnetic signals in wireless communication systems.

In our project, the copper antenna is used for wireless communication or signal reception, depending on the design and functionality. " Resistor: A resistor is a passive electronic component that restricts the flow of electric current in a circuit. It is commonly used to control voltage levels, limit current, and adjust signal levels within electronic circuits. " Soldering Gun: A soldering gun is a tool used for soldering electronic components and connecting wires in circuit assemblies. It typically features a heated tip that melts solder, allowing for secure and durable electrical connection.

II. RELATED WORK

Fluke voltage testers Certified up to CAT IV 1000 V, the Fluke non-contact voltage detectors feature rugged, quality construction and are easy to use. The high reliability you've come to expect of Fluke sets these detectors apart and helps ensure your safety. Implementing safety features to protect the user from electrical hazards, such as insulation failures, short circuits, or accidental contact with live wires.

Numerous studies and research efforts have explored contactless current detection methods and technologies, providing valuable insights and contributions to the development of the contactless current tester. Key areas of related work include:

Electromagnetic Induction Techniques: Previous research has investigated the use of electromagnetic induction principles for non-invasive current detection. Studies have focused on optimizing sensor design, coil configurations, and signal processing algorithms to enhance sensitivity, accuracy, and reliability in detecting current flow through wires. [1]

Magnetic Field Sensing Approaches: Researchers have explored magnetic field sensing techniques for contactless current measurement, including Hall Effect sensors, magneto resistive sensors, and fluxgate magnetometers. These studies have investigated the feasibility of using magnetic field sensors to detect changes in magnetic flux induced by current-carrying wires and develop compact, high-performance current detection systems. [2]

Sensor and Hardware Development: Efforts have been made to develop specialized sensors, circuitry, and hardware components tailored for contactless current detection applications. Research in this area has focused on miniaturization, integration, and optimization of sensor systems to improve performance, reduce cost, and enable widespread adoption of contactless current testers. [3]

Signal Processing and Data Analysis: Advances in signal processing techniques and data analysis methods have played a crucial role in improving the accuracy and reliability of contactless current detection systems. Researchers have developed algorithms for noise reduction, interference rejection, and calibration to enhance the quality of current measurements and enable real-time data analysis and interpretation. [4]

Application-Specific Implementations: Studies have explored the application of contactless current detection technologies in various industries and domains, including automotive, aerospace, renewable energy, and smart grid systems. Research in this area has focused on developing customized solutions to address specific use cases, requirements, and challenges encountered in different applications. [5]

III. METHODOLOGY

The development of the contactless current tester involved a systematic approach encompassing several key steps:

1. **Requirements Analysis:** The initial phase of the methodology involved conducting a comprehensive analysis of requirements and specifications for the contactless current tester. This included identifying the target applications, performance criteria, and user needs to establish clear design objectives and constraints.

2. **Conceptual Design:** Based on the requirements analysis and literature review, a conceptual design for the contactless current tester was developed. This involved defining the functional components, system architecture, and overall design approach to meet the desired performance goals and address potential challenges.

3. **Component Selection:** The next step was to select appropriate components, sensors, and electronic hardware for constructing the contactless current tester. Considerations such as sensor sensitivity, frequency response, signal-to-noise ratio, and compatibility with the chosen detection method were taken into account during component selection.

4. **Circuit Design:** The electronic circuitry required for signal generation, conditioning, amplification, and processing was designed using computer-aided design (CAD) software tools. Circuit layouts, schematics, and PCB designs were developed to ensure optimal performance, reliability, and manufacturability of the contactless current tester.

5. **Prototype Development:** A prototype of the contactless current tester was built based on the finalized design and circuitry. This involved assembling the selected components, sensors, and circuit boards according to the specifications, following standard assembly procedures and quality control measures.

6. **Software Development:** Software algorithms and firmware were developed to control the operation of the contactless current tester, process sensor data, and display measurement results. Signal processing techniques, calibration routines, and user interface functionalities were implemented to enhance the usability and functionality of the device.

7. **Testing and Validation:** Comprehensive testing and validation of the prototype contactless current tester were conducted to assess its performance, accuracy, and reliability. This involved conducting experiments under controlled conditions, comparing measurements with reference standards, and evaluating the device's performance against predefined criteria.

8. **Optimization and Iteration:** The final phase of the methodology involved iterative optimization and refinement of the contactless current tester based on feedback from testing and validation results. Adjustments were made to improve sensitivity, accuracy, robustness, and user experience, leading to the development of a high-quality, production-ready device

Sr no.	Component name
1	Soldering wire
2	9V Battery
3	Transistor
4	Buzzer
5	LED
6	PCB
7	Resistor
8	Copper antenna
9	Soldering Gun

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Experimental validation of the contactless current tester was conducted to assess its performance, accuracy, and reliability in detecting current flow through wires. The experiments were designed to evaluate the device under various operating conditions, wire configurations, and current levels to ensure its effectiveness in real-world applications.
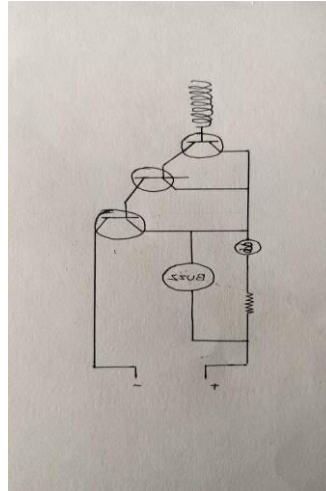
(a) Circuit Diagram
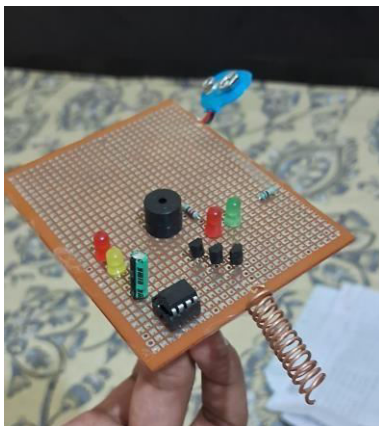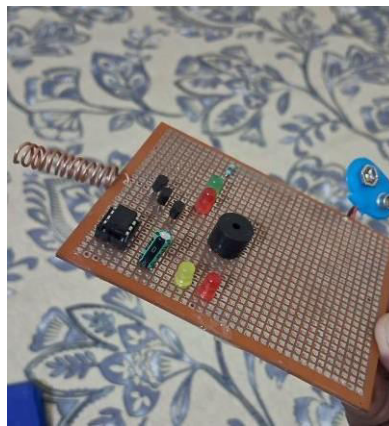
(b) Model image   **(c) Model image**   **(d) Model image**
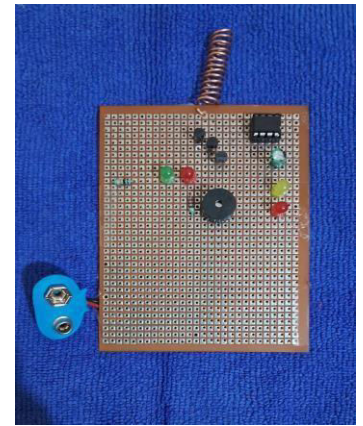
V. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

In conclusion, the development of a contactless current tester represents a significant advancement in the field of current detection technology. Despite certain limitations and challenges, such as sensitivity to interference and limited range, contactless current testers offer numerous advantages, including improved safety, convenience, versatility, non-destructive testing capabilities, and accuracy.

By harnessing principles such as electromagnetic induction, contactless current testers provide a safer and more efficient alternative to traditional contact-based methods for current detection in various applications, including electrical engineering, maintenance, automotive diagnostics, safety inspections, and research.

In short, future advancements for the contactless current tester include enhancing sensitivity, implementing advanced signal processing, miniaturization with wireless connectivity, enabling multi-channel measurement, and tailoring application-specific solutions. These developments aim to improve performance, portability, and versatility, addressing evolving needs across industries and applications.

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E-bike Hub: A Website on e-bike

Manoj Patil[1], Manoj Patil[2] Vinod Turpude[3], Sanket Vishwakarma[4], Karan Wakhare[5],

Palak Agarwal[6], Piyush Sakhare[7], Vivek Agawane[8]

Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil school of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1]-[8]

ABSTRACT: With the development of new technology, there is a advancement in automobile sector. E-bike have emerged as a sustainable and convenient mode of transformation, gaining popularity worldwide. However, e-bike users often face challenges in accessing essential services and information, such as charging stations and maintenance support. This website project aims to create a comprehensive e-bike platform for e-bike users and maintenance experts. The website serve as one stop platform providing information on various aspects like nearby charging stations, service centres, spare part stores and useful accessories. It will provide product usage guidelines, accessories suggestions, troubleshooting tips and purchase recommendations related to urban/rural needs and requirement of the customer.

KEYWORDS: E-bike, Showrooms, Charging stations, Service centres, Spare part stores, Problem and solution, Troubleshooting

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern world demands the high technology which can solve the current issues and future problems. Electric bikes or e-bikes, have emerged as a promising alternative to traditional bicycles and motorized vehicles. Now a days shortage of fossil fuel, increasing its cost and pollution are main problems [7]. Electric bike is considered a more convenience, affordable and environmentally friendly mode of transport as compared to the vehicles that consume fossil fuels. However e-bike also generate greenhouse gas emission to certain degree [2].

E bike can be considered as fastest growing means in transport market in several regions of the world, e.g. China and western Europe [1].For instant ever 40 million e-bikes were sold in 2015 worldwide and selling trends are projected to keep increasing [6]. It was estimated that e-bike sale would rise to 130 million by 2025 and 800 million by 2100 [3]. Electric vehicles market is growing rapidly all over the world. In India also the electric vehicle market has gained significant momentum in present time. India e-bike market size is estimated at 27 million USD in 2024 and is expected to reach 60-93 million USD by 2025 [4]

Despite the growing popularity of e-bike, users often struggle to find reliable information and services, inhibit their overall experience and maintenance of their e-bikes. There is absence of centralised platform which result in frustration and insufficiency for e-bike enthusiasts. Consumers also face difficulties in e-bike usage, servicing and purchase selections due to absence of proper information they require. Charging stations and maintenance support are another barrier for the user.

Electric vehicle in market are relatively new, user experience and maintenance expert is less. This website aims to bridge this gap by providing a one-stop platform to fulfil the needs of e-bike users and maintenance experts. It provides charging station locaters, service centre directories and quick problem solving guides.

II. RELATED WORK

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Despite the growing popularity of e-bikes, users often struggle to find reliable information and services, inhibit their overall experience and maintenance of their e-bikes. There is absence of centralized platform which result in frustration and inefficiency for e-bike enthusiasts.Consumers also face difficulties in e-bike usage, servicing and purchase selections due to absence of proper information they require.

1. Hero Electric: Hero Electric is a prominent player in the Indian E-Bike market. Their website serves as a hub for potential buyers, providing detailed information about their products, including specifications, features, and pricing. Additionally, the website includes a dealer locator tool, allowing users to find authorized dealerships and service centers. [8]

2. Ather Energy: Ather Energy is known for its innovative electric scooters and robust charging infrastructure. Their website not only showcases their product range but also provides extensive information about their charging network, including locations of Ather Grid charging stations. [9]

3. eBikeGo: eBikeGo operates as a rental service provider, offering electric scooters and bicycles for short-term rentals in urban areas across India. Their website streamlines the rental process, allowing users to browse available eBikes, select rental locations, and book vehicles online. [10]

4. PlugInIndia: PlugInIndia serves as an online community and resource hub for electric vehicle enthusiasts in India. Their website features comprehensive reviews, forums, and articles covering various aspects of electric mobility, including E-Bikes. [11]

5. Zoomcar Pedl: Zoomcar Pedl offers bike rental services, including electric bicycles, through its online platform. Their website provides a user-friendly interface for browsing available bikes, selecting rental durations, and making bookings. [12]

6. ChargePoint: ChargePoint is a popular platform that offers services for electric vehicle (EV) charging, including eBikes. Their website and mobile app allow users to locate nearby charging stations, check availability, and initiate charging sessions. [13]

By studying these detailed examples, it gives valuable insights in the design, functionality, and user experience for developing a successful E-Bike website. These examples highlight the importance of addressing specific challenges and preferences of consumers, such as access to sales and service networks, charging infrastructure, affordability, and convenience. By examining these previous works, we gain valuable insights in designing and developing a comprehensive E-Bike website which serve as one-stop platform for users to find charging stations, spare parts stores, showrooms, and troubleshooting resources.

III. METHODOLOGY

1.HTML:
Semantic Elements: Used for structuring content in a meaningful way, enhancing accessibility and SEO. Examples include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`, `<article>`, `<footer>`.
Navigation Links: Created using `<a>` tags within `<nav>` elements to enable users to navigate between different sections of the website.
Images: Added using the `<img>` tag with attributes like `src` (source) and `alt` (alternative text) for accessibility.
Lists: Utilized for displaying items in an ordered (`<ol>`) or unordered (`<ul>`) list format, often used for navigation or item listings.
Role: Semantic HTML elements convey meaning about the content they contain, improving accessibility.
Usage: Semantic elements like `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<footer>`, etc are used to describe the purpose of different parts of the webpage.
Importance: Semantic HTML enhances accessibility by providing screen readers and search engines with meaningful information about the structure and content of the webpage.

2. CSS:
Selectors: Used to target HTML elements for styling. Examples include element selectors (e.g. `header`, `div`), class selectors (e.g., `.logo-container`, `.team-member`), and ID selectors (e.g. `#hamburger-menu`).
Properties and Values: Define the appearance and behavior of targeted elements. Examples include `color`, `font-size`, `margin`, `padding`, `display`, `flex`, `grid`.

Media Queries: Applied with `@media` rule to specify different styles based on the device's screen size, resolution, or orientation. Used for creating responsive designs.
Flexbox: Layout model used for arranging elements in a flexible way within a container. Utilized with properties like `display: flex`, `flex-direction`, `justify-content`, `align-items`.
Grid Layout: CSS Grid used for creating two-dimensional layouts with rows and columns. Utilized with properties like `display: grid`, `grid-template-columns`, `grid-template-rows`, `grid-gap`.
Pseudo-elements and Pseudo-classes: Used for styling certain parts of elements. Examples include `::before`, `:after` for adding content before or after an element, and `:hover` for styling when the mouse hovers over an element.

3.JavaScript:
Hamburger Menu: Implemented with JavaScript to toggle the visibility of the navigation menu on small screens.

4. Responsive Design:
Achieved through a combination of CSS media queries, viewport units, and flexible layout techniques like Flexbox and Grid.
Ensures that the website adapts and looks good on devices of all sizes, from desktops to smartphones.

5. Accessibility:
Alternative text (`alt` attribute) provided for images to assist users with screen readers.
Semantic HTML elements used for better screen reader compatibility..

6. Accessibility Features:
Role: Accessibility features ensure that web content is usable and understandable by people with disabilities.
Usage: Attributes like `alt` text for images, proper heading structure (`<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc.), labels for form elements (`<label>`), and ARIA roles and attributes for dynamic content.
Importance: Accessibility features improve inclusivity and usability, allowing all users,
including those with disabilities, to access and interact with web content effectively.

7. Comments:
Role: Comments in HTML and CSS provide explanations of the code which helps the developer to understand for what the code is about.
Usage: Comments are added using `<!-- -->` in HTML and `/* */` or `//` in CSS to document code, explain functionality, or temporarily disable code.
Importance: Comments improve code readability by providing insights into the code's purpose and functionality.

8. External Resources:
Role: External resources like CSS frameworks (e.g., Bootstrap, Foundation), JavaScript libraries (e.g., jQuery), and icon sets (e.g., Font Awesome) provide pre-built components and functionality to enhance web development.
Usage: Links to external CSS and JavaScript files are added to HTML using `<link>` and `<script>` tags.
Importance: External resources streamline development, improve consistency, and add advanced features to web projects without reinventing the wheel.

9. Cross-Browser Compatibility:
Role: Cross-browser compatibility ensures that webpages display and function correctly across different web browsers and platforms.
Usage: Testing webpages in multiple browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge) and resolving compatibility issues using vendor prefixes (`-webkit-`, `-moz-`, `-ms-`, `-o-`) or polyfills.

Importance: Cross-browser compatibility maximizes the reach and usability of web content, ensuring a consistent experience for all users regardless of their browser preferences.
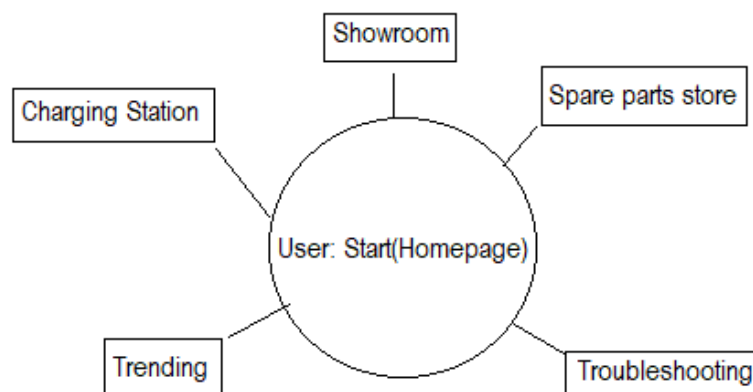
(a) Homepage
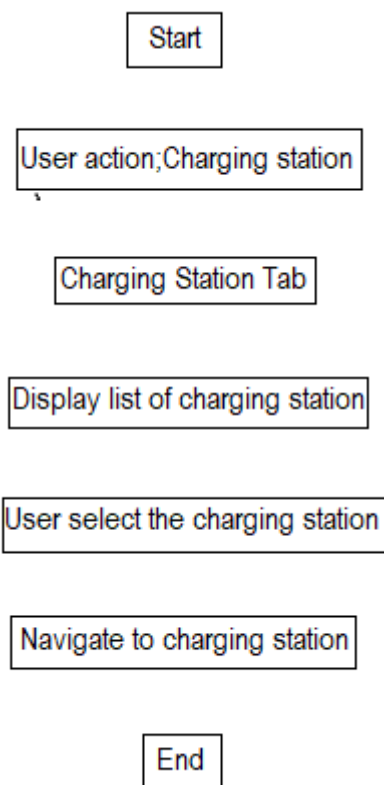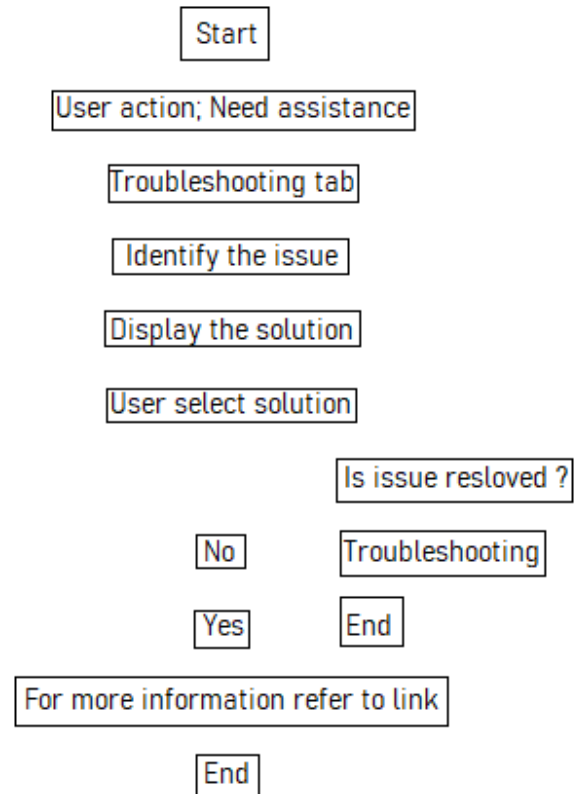
(b) Charging station   (c) Troubleshooting

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

This website serve as one stop platform providing information on various aspects like nearby E-bike showrooms, charging stations, service centres, spare part stores, troubleshooting. Which will be helpful to both E-bike users and maintenance experts. Creating a website involves several steps, including planning, designing, coding, testing, and deploying.

1. Purpose and audience Purpose:
Our website is designed to be a one-stop platform for electric vehicle enthusiasts, offering comprehensive information on charging stations, spare parts stores, showrooms, troubleshooting solutions, and electric vehicle specifications. Audience: Our target audience comprises individuals interested in electric vehicles, including current owners seeking resources and prospective buyers researching electric vehicle options

2. Design and User Experience:
User-Friendly Navigation: Our website features intuitive navigation, allowing users to easily browse and access information on different electric vehicle-related topics. Engaging Visuals: High-quality images and graphics are used to enhance user engagement and convey vehicle specifications effectively. Mobile Responsiveness: Our website is optimized for mobile devices, ensuring a seamless experience for users on smartphones and tablets. Clear Call-to-Actions: Prominent buttons and links encourage users to explore vehicle specifications and other relevant content.

3. Development and Functionality:
Data Integration: Data sources are utilized to provide uptodate information on charging station locations and availability.

4. Awareness:
Our website offers educational content to inform users about electric vehicle technology advancements and environmental benefits

5. About us:

It provide information of website developers
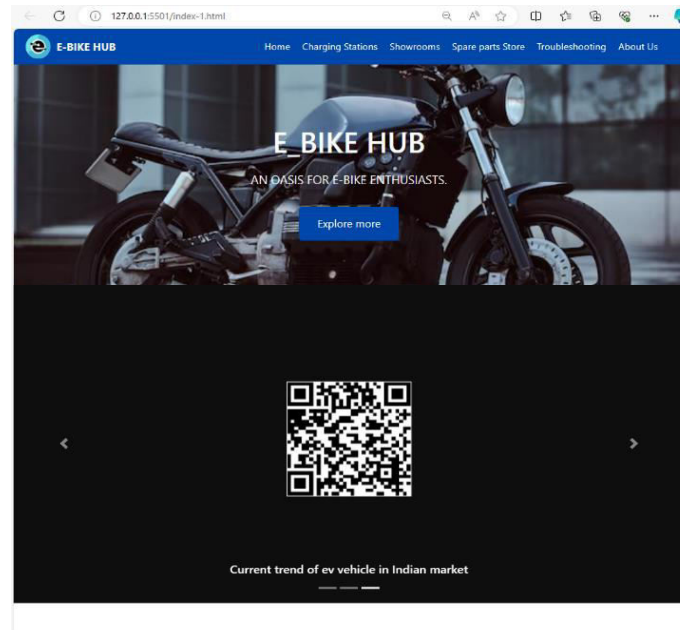
(d) Home Tab
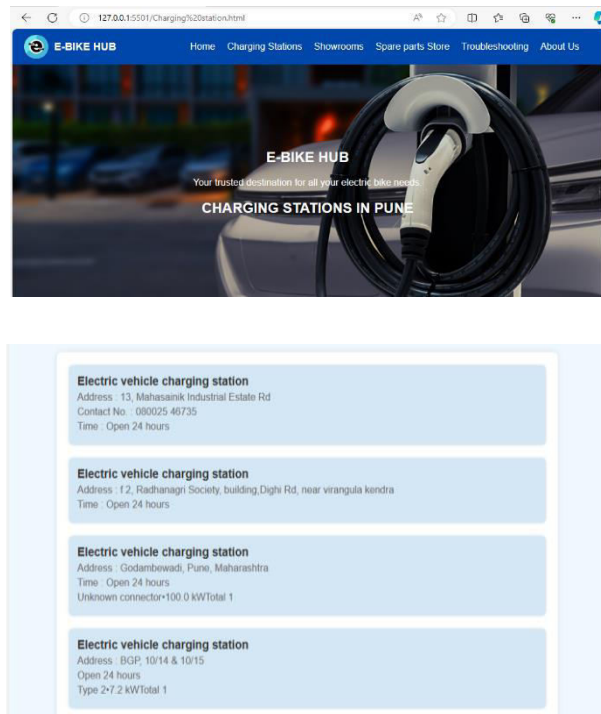
(e) Charging Station Tab
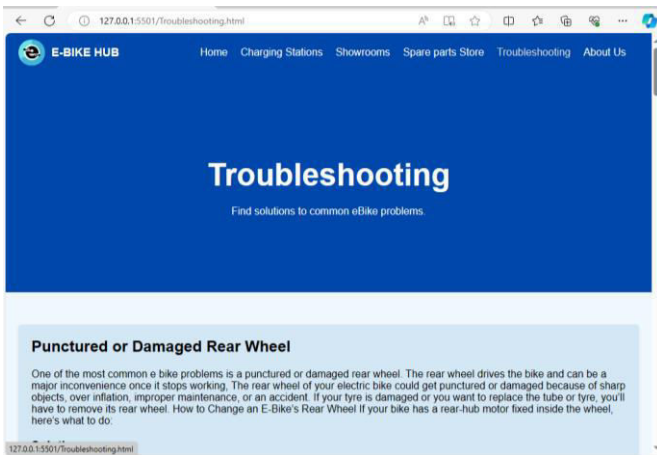
(f) Troubleshooting Tab
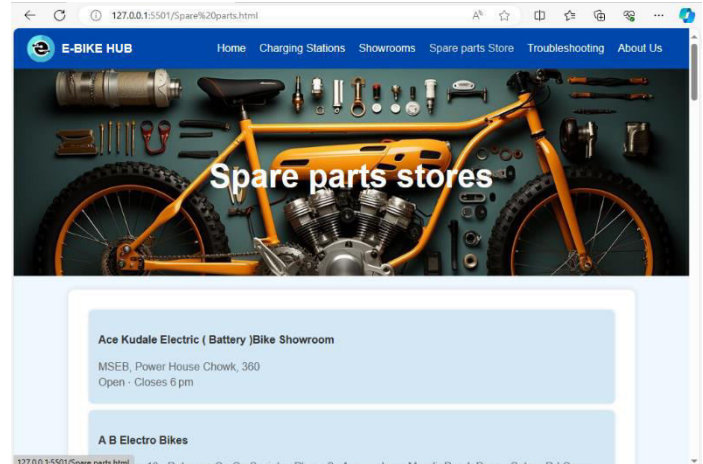
(g) Spare Parts Store tab

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Vision of website is to meet the requirement of e-bike consumer. This website project is a comprehensive e-bike platform for e-bike users and maintenance experts. It serve as one stop platform providing information on various aspects like nearby charging stations, service centres, spare part stores and useful accessories, troubleshooting tips.

In conclusion, the research paper has outlined the development and potential impact of a comprehensive web portal designed to revolutionize the electric biking experience. Throughout this paper, we have explored the growing significance of electric bikes (ebikes) as a sustainable mode of transportation in the face of urbanization, environmental concerns, and changing mobility preferences. The research has underscored the challenges faced by ebike enthusiasts in accessing essential resources such as charging stations, spare parts, and reliable information, highlighting the need for a centralized platform to address these gaps.

The proposed web portal represents a significant step towards addressing these challenges and enhancing the overall ebike user experience. By providing a unified solution for users to locate charging stations, connect with spare parts stores and showrooms, and access solutions to common issues.

Through collective efforts and ongoing commitment to sustainability, we can create a world where electric biking becomes not only a viable transportation option but also a catalyst for positive change in our communities and beyond.

The future scope of. Enhanced User Experience is continuously improve user interface and navigation based on feedback and emerging trends. Advanced Analytics using data analytics for personalized recommendations and predictive insights. Integration with Smart Infrastructure is collaborative with smart city initiatives for optimized route planning and charging station availability. Expanded Services Partner with manufacturers and retailers for additional services like financing and insurance. Global Expansion Offer multilingual support and adapt to regional preferences for a broader user base. Research Hub Collaborate with academia and industry for research and innovation in the ebike industry. Community Engagement Organize events and campaigns to raise awareness and advocate for supportive policies.

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[10]   https://www.ebikego.com/

[11]   https://www.pluginindia.com/

[12]   https://www.zoomcar.com/in/bangalore/policy

[13]   https://www.chargepoint.com/

Innovation Shikska

Sachin Rahinj[1,] Ayubkhan Mulani[2] Sayali Wadhai[3], Sai Mandavgankar[4], Sanket Solanke[5], Sushant Chavan[6], Siddhesh Thorat[7], Kushal Kolhe[8]

Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune,

Maharashtra, India [1][2] [3][4][5][6][7][8]

ABSTRACT: This research paper addresses the critical need for effective strategies in learning and adopting new technologies within research environments. As technology continues to evolve at an unprecedented pace, researchers face the challenge of staying abreast of the latest tools and methodologies to enhance the efficiency and impact of their work. The paper reviews various approaches and methodologies for acquiring proficiency in emerging technologies, drawing insights from interdisciplinary research domain. The paper then delves into effective learning strategies, encompassing formal education, online courses, workshops, and collaborative learning initiatives. It explores the advantages and limitations of each approach, considering factors such as accessibility, time constraints, and individual learning preferences. The paper also scrutinizes the role of Web Development and coding languages in facilitating collaboration, data sharing, and the creation of user-friendly research platforms. It highlights the importance of responsive and secure web interfaces in promoting seamless communication, accessibility, and knowledge dissemination. the transformative impact of cutting-edge technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain, Cybersecurity, Machine Learning (ML), and Web Development, on the landscape of contemporary research. As these technologies rapidly evolve, they present unprecedented opportunities and challenges across diverse research domains, from healthcare and finance to information technology and beyond.

KEYWORDS: Learning technology, Development, Coding language , Time management etc

I. INTRODUCTION

Embarking on the journey of learning new technologies after completing 12th grade is an exciting and transformative endeavor. As the digital landscape continues to evolve at a rapid pace, the ability to acquire and master new technologies is a valuable skill set that opens doors to diverse opportunities in various industries. This crucial juncture offers a unique chance to shape a future driven by innovation, creativity, and technological prowess.

The Technological Landscape: In the contemporary world, technology is omnipresent, influencing every aspect of our lives. From artificial intelligence and machine learning to web development, cybersecurity, and beyond, the possibilities are vast and diverse. Learning new technologies is not merely a pursuit of knowledge but a gateway to contributing to the rapidly advancing global landscape.

Why Learn New Technologies: The decision to learn new technologies post-12th is driven by the recognition of their ubiquitous influence. These skills are not only in demand in the job market but also empower individuals to create, innovate, and solve real-world challenges. Whether it's developing applications, securing digital spaces, or harnessing the power of data, acquiring technological skills opens doors to a myriad of possibilities.

Opportunities and Growth: The technology sector offers a plethora of opportunities for individuals with a penchant for problem-solving and a desire to make a meaningful impact. Whether pursuing higher education in computer science, enrolling in specialized training programs, or diving directly into practical experiences, the journey is a continuous exploration of possibilities, growth, and personal development.

Personalized Learning Paths: One of the remarkable aspects of learning new technologies is the flexibility to tailor the learning path according to individual interests and aspirations. Whether drawn towards coding languages, data science, or cybersecurity, learners have the autonomy to choose their niche and delve deep into the areas that resonate with their passions.

Navigating the Learning Landscape: As learners embark on this technological journey, it's essential to adopt effective learning strategies. Utilizing online platforms, participating in coding bootcamps, attending workshops, and engaging with communities provide avenues for practical learning and skill application. Mentors and role models in the

chosen field can offer guidance and insights, smoothing the learning curve and inspiring perseverance., including the human voice

II. RELATED WORK

Problem statement - "When students start college, they might not know which tech stuff to learn. That can make it tough to get the right skills for jobs later. InnovationShiksha.com helps by giving clear advice and easy resources. So, students can pick the right technologies, learn them well, and be all set for job opportunities and success in the future." There are several websites that offer free and valuable resources for learning the latest tech. Some of them include:

Coursera: Offers a wide range of courses on various topics including technology, often taught by professors from top universities.
edX: Similar to Coursera, edX provides free online courses from universities around the world, including tech-related topics.
Khan Academy: While known for its math and science resources, Khan Academy also offers courses on computer science and programming.
FreeCodeCamp: Focuses specifically on web development, offering free coding challenges and projects to help learners build their skills.
Codecademy: Provides interactive coding lessons in various programming languages and web development tools.
Mozilla Developer Network (MDN): Offers comprehensive documentation and tutorials on web development technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
GitHub: Besides hosting code repositories, GitHub also has a wealth of open-source projects and resources for learning various technologies.
Udacity: Offers both free and paid courses on topics like artificial intelligence, data science, and programming.

III. METHODOLOGY

Roadmaps:
Roadmaps play a crucial role in learning new technology by providing learners with a structured guide, clear objectives, and a progressive path. They assist in prioritizing skills, managing time effectively, and recommending relevant resources. With adaptability and real-world applications, roadmaps motivate learners, track progress, and foster community engagement. Regular updates ensure alignment with the ever-evolving tech landscape, making roadmaps indispensable tools for navigating the complexities of learning new technologies.

Learning with the help of tests:
Tests play a crucial role in learning new technology by serving as assessment tools that measure a learner's comprehension and application of acquired knowledge. These assessments help reinforce learning, identify areas for improvement, and gauge the learner's readiness to progress to more advanced concepts. Ultimately, tests enhance the learning experience, ensuring that learners grasp and retain essential skills in the rapidly evolving field of technology.

Starting from basics and going till advance:
Begin with foundational concepts and basic principles of the technology. Understand its purpose, key features, and how it's used in real-world applications. This lays a strong foundation for deeper learning. Technology evolves rapidly, so it's essential to stay updated with the latest developments, updates, and best practices. Experiment with new features, tools, and techniques to broaden your knowledge and skillset.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.   Enhanced Employability: Acquiring technological skills makes individuals more attractive to employers, increasing their chances of securing rewarding and well-paying positions in a variety of industries.
2.   Career Advancement: Technology proficiency often leads to career growth and advancement. Continuous learning and staying abreast of the latest technologies position individuals as leaders and experts in their fields.
3.   Innovation and Problem-Solving: Technological knowledge equips individuals to approach challenges with innovative solutions. This problem-solving ability is highly valuable in professional and personal contexts, fostering creativity and adaptability.
4.   Entrepreneurial Opportunities: Learning technology opens doors to entrepreneurial ventures. Individuals with technological expertise can create and launch their own startups, contributing to economic growth and innovation.

5. Global Impact: Some technologies have the potential to address global challenges. Individuals with knowledge in areas like data science, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy can contribute to solutions that have a positive impact on the world.

6. Continuous Learning Mindset: Learning technology fosters a mindset of continuous learning. This adaptability is crucial for navigating a rapidly evolving technological landscape and ensures ongoing personal and professional growth.

7. Increased Productivity: Technological skills often lead to increased efficiency and productivity. Individuals can streamline tasks, automate processes, and work more effectively, freeing up time for more strategic and impactful activities.

8. Networking and Collaboration: Learning technology often involves connecting with a broader community of professionals and enthusiasts. Networking and collaboration can lead to partnerships, mentorship opportunities, and exposure to diverse perspectives.

9. Job Satisfaction: Technologically skilled individuals often experience greater job satisfaction. The ability to contribute meaningfully to projects and see the direct impact of their skills on outcomes enhances overall work fulfillment.

10. Adaptation to Future Trends: Learning technology prepares individuals for future advancements. By staying informed about emerging trends, individuals can proactively adapt to new technologies, ensuring they remain relevant and competitive in the job market.

.

```
index.html > html > head > style > .wrapper
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6       <title>Hero Background with Logo, Navigation, and CTA Button</title>
7       <style>
8           body {
9               margin: 0;
10              padding: 0;
11              font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
12          }
13
14          .hero {
15              position: relative;
16              display: flex;
17              justify-content: center;
18              align-items: center;
19              height: 100vh;
20              background-image: url('/Users/appe/javascript/6397022.jpg');
21              background-size: cover;
22              background-position: center;
23              color: #fff; /* Optional: text color */
24          }
25
26          .logo {
27              position: absolute;
28              top: 120px;
29              left: 70px;
30              width: 200px; /* Adjust as needed */
31              height: 200px; /* Adjust as needed */
32              padding-right: 1rem;
33
34          }
35
36          .navbar {
37              position: absolute;
38              top: 30px;
39              right: 30px;
40              font-size: 2rem; /* Increase size as needed */
```

```
            right: 70px;
            font-size: 3rem; /* Increase size as needed */
            padding-right: 0rem;
            border-radius: 0.5rem;
            padding-top: 0.5rem;
            padding-left: 0.5rem;
            padding-right: 0.5rem;
            padding-bottom: 0.5rem;
        }

        .cta-button:hover {
            background-color: rgb(0, 255, 255);
            color: #000;
            text-decoration: underline;
            text-shadow: #fff;
        }

        .content h1 {
            font-size: 6rem; /* Adjust as needed */
            text-align: end;
            padding: right 70px;;
            padding-top: 5rem;
            font-family: Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
            text-decoration:underline;
        }

        .content p{
            font-size: 2.5rem;
            padding-left: 40rem;
            color: aqua;
        }
```

V. CONCLUSION

The combination of roadmaps and free learning sources fosters a dynamic and adaptable learning environment. learners can customize their journeys, progress at their own pace, and access up-to-date information. additionally, engaging with communities and participating in practical projects enhances the application of knowledge, bridging the gap between theory and real-world scenarios.

In Essence, The Synergy Between Roadmaps And Freely Accessible Learning Materials Not Only Streamlines The Learning Process But Also Promotes Inclusivity, Allowing Individuals From Various Backgrounds To Embark On A Rewarding Journey Of Mastering New Technologies.

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Campus Companion: All in One Solution for Students

Sachin Rahinj[1], Amol Sathe[2], Santosh Birajdar[3], Shraddha Ekhande[4], Divya Patil[5],

Vedang Solaskar[6], Viniya Sanap[7]

Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the design and development of a versatile college companion app aimed at enhancing the student experience beyond the classroom. The app integrates three main features: flat finding, second-hand book trading, and locating nearby food services. These functionalities address common challenges faced by college students, such as finding affordable housing, managing academic expenses, and accessing convenient food options. The flat finding feature utilizes location-based services to identify available flats or rooms for rent in the vicinity of the college campus. This feature streamlines the process of finding suitable accommodation, enabling students to focus more on their academic pursuits. The second-hand book trading feature allows students to buy and sell textbooks directly within the app. This not only provides a platform for cost-effective book transactions but also promotes sustainability by encouraging the reuse of educational materials. Additionally, the app includes a feature for locating nearby food services, including restaurants, cafes, and grocery stores. This feature helps students discover new dining options and access convenient meal solutions, ultimately contributing to a more balanced and enjoyable college experience. Overall, the college companion app serves as a valuable tool for students, offering convenience, affordability, and accessibility in various aspects of their daily lives.

KEYWORDS: Affordable books, Stationaries, Nearby Pg, Nearby food services, second hand books, homemade food near me

I. INTRODUCTION

The transition to college life often presents numerous challenges for students, ranging from finding suitable accommodation to managing academic expenses and accessing convenient food options. In response to these challenges, the development of mobile applications has emerged as a promising solution to enhance the overall college experience. This paper introduces a comprehensive college companion app designed to address these challenges by providing three main functionalities: finding flats nearby college, facilitating the buying and selling of second-hand books, and locating nearby food services.

The need for affordable and convenient accommodation is a common concern among college students, particularly those moving to new cities or towns for their studies. Traditional methods of finding flats or rooms for rent can be time-consuming and often result in limited options. To address this, the college companion app offers a flat-finding feature that utilizes location-based services to identify available accommodation options in the vicinity of the college campus. This feature streamlines the process of finding suitable housing, allowing students to focus more on their academic pursuits.

In addition to accommodation, the cost of textbooks and other academic materials can be a significant financial burden for college students. The app addresses this challenge by providing a platform for buying and selling second-hand books. This feature not only helps students save money but also promotes sustainability by encouraging the reuse of educational materials. Furthermore, access to convenient food options is essential for maintaining a healthy and balanced lifestyle during college. The app includes a feature for locating nearby food services, including restaurants, cafes, and grocery stores.

This feature helps students discover new dining options and access convenient meal solutions, ultimately contributing to a more enjoyable college experience. Overall, the college companion app presented in this paper serves as a valuable tool for students, offering convenience, affordability, and accessibility in various aspects of their daily lives. The following sections will provide a detailed overview of the app's features and functionalities, as well as the design and development process involved.

II.RELATED WORK

In exploring the domain of e-commerce platforms dedicated to the exchange of second-hand books and stationery, we observe a burgeoning interest in services that not only facilitate the sale and purchase of pre-owned literature but also aim to democratize access to education and knowledge. A noteworthy examination into this arena is encapsulated in the study presented by Munet et al., who delve into an e-commerce website designed specifically for the trading of second-hand books. This service allows sellers to list books by submitting essential details about the book, thus creating a profile that potential buyers can browse. Buyers have the convenience of searching for specific titles, adding them to their cart, and proceeding to purchase. An integral aspect of this platform is the recommendation system, studied thoroughly by the researchers, which personalizes suggestions for users, potentially enhancing their knowledge base through the discovery of related books. This initiative stems from a recognition of the prohibitive cost of new books for some individuals and the ambition to make education more accessible. This aligns with the historical trajectory of e-commerce, which has seen significant growth from its nascent stages forty years ago, particularly with businesses in the book-selling sector. Key to the development and popularity of such e-commerce sites is their ability to address user requirements through innovative features, as well as the inclusion of functionalities like price bidding, which, according to the authors, represents an area ripe for further development in such platforms. [5]

In the realm of digital solutions for real estate, a number of platforms and technologies have been developed to bridge the gap between potential tenants and available accommodations. Among these, the utilization of websites and mobile applications has been notably widespread, offering various functionalities tailored to enhance the house hunting experience. For instance, Hosing.com has been identified as a popular application that permits users to navigate through a plethora of listings, enabling them to post flats for sale, and find apartments to rent or buy. Its platform stands out by providing detailed data and pictures for every property listed, coupled with sophisticated search filters (Singh, 2015). Similarly, Airbnb has revolutionized the way rooms, apartments, and houses are rented out or booked, by empowering hosts to freely create listings, set their prices, and offer insights about the property through photos and detailed descriptions (Guttentag, 2015). Moreover, regional solutions like the Board Me App in the Philippines showcase the potential of location-based services by leveraging GPS technology to pinpoint and display the nearest boarding houses along with essential details and owner contact information (Abella et.al, 2017). These innovations reflect a growing trend towards leveraging digital platforms for real estate transactions, providing a foundational context for the development of our website aimed at facilitating the search for nearby houses on rent. [2]

III. METHODOLOGY

1.HTML:

Semantic Elements: Used for structuring content in a meaningful way, enhancing accessibility and SEO. Examples

include <header>, <nav>, <section>, <article>, <footer>.

Navigation Links: Created using <a> tags within <nav> elements to enable users to navigate between different

sections of the website.

Images: Added using the <img> tag with attributes like src (source) and alt (alternative text) for accessibility.

Lists: Utilized for displaying items in an ordered (<ol>) or unordered (<ul>) list format, often used for navigation or item listings.

Role: Semantic HTML elements convey meaning about the content they contain, improving accessibility.

Usage: Semantic elements like <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article>, <section>, <footer>, etc are used to describe the purpose of different parts of the webpage.

Importance: Semantic HTML enhances accessibility by providing screen readers and search engines with meaningful information about the structure and content of the webpage.

2. CSS:

Selectors: Used to target HTML elements for styling. Examples include element selectors (e.g. header, div), class

selectors (e.g., .logo-container, .team-member), and ID selectors (e.g. #hamburger-menu).

Properties and Values: Define the appearance and behavior of targeted elements. Examples include color, fontsize, margin, padding, display, flex, grid.

Media Queries: Applied with @media rule to specify different styles based on the device's screen size, resolution, or

orientation. Used for creating responsive designs.

Flexbox: Layout model used for arranging elements in a flexible way within a container. Utilized with properties like display: flex, flex-direction, justify-content, align-items.

Grid Layout: CSS Grid used for creating two-dimensional layouts with rows and columns. Utilized with properties like display: grid, grid-template-columns, grid-template-rows, grid-gap. Pseudo-elements and Pseudo-classes: Used for styling certain parts of elements. Examples include ::before, :after

for adding content before or after an element, and :hover for styling when the mouse hovers over an element.

3. Responsive Design: Achieved through a combination of CSS media queries, viewport units, and flexible layout techniques like Flexbox and Grid. Ensures that the website adapts and looks good on devices of all sizes, from desktops to smartphones.

4. Accessibility: Alternative text (alt attribute) provided for images to assist users with screen readers. Semantic HTML elements used for better screen reader compatibility.

5. Accessibility Features:

Role: Accessibility features ensure that web content is usable and understandable by people with disabilities.

Usage: Attributes like alt text for images, proper heading structure (<h1>, <h2>, etc.), labels for form elements(<label>), and ARIA roles and attributes for dynamic content.

Importance: Accessibility features improve inclusivity and usability, allowing all users,including those with disabilities, to access and interact with web content effectively.

6.External Resources:

Role: External resources like CSS frameworks (e.g., Bootstrap, Foundation), JavaScript libraries (e.g., jQuery), andicon sets (e.g., Font Awesome) provide pre-built components and functionality to enhance web development.

Usage: Links to external CSS and JavaScript files are added to HTML using <link> and <script> tags.

Importance: External resources streamline development, improve consistency, and add advanced features to webprojects without reinventing the wheel.

7. Cross-Browser Compatibility:

Role: Cross-browser compatibility ensures that webpages display and function correctly across different web browsers and platforms.

Usage: Testing webpages in multiple browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge) and resolving compatibility issues using vendor prefixes (-webkit-, -moz-, -ms-, -o-) or polyfills.

Importance: Cross-browser compatibility maximizes the reach and usability of web content, ensuring a consistent

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The college companion app was developed and tested to assess its effectiveness in assisting students with finding accommodation, buying and selling second-hand books, and locating nearby food services. The app was designed to be user-friendly and intuitive, with a focus on providing convenience and accessibility to users. The following sections outline the results of the app's performance and discuss the implications of these finding.

1)Flat Finding Feature: - The flat finding feature of the app was successful in identifying available flats or rooms for rent in the vicinity of the college campus. - Users reported that the app helped them find accommodation quickly and

easily, reducing the stress associated with finding housing in a new city or town. - The use of location-based services was found to be effective in providing accurate and up-to-date information on available accommodation options.

2)Second-Hand Book Trading: - The second-hand book trading feature of the app proved to be popular among students, with many users buying and selling books through the platform. - Users appreciated the costsaving benefits of buying second-hand books and found the process of selling books to be simple and convenient. - The app's platform for book transactions was found to be secure and reliable, ensuring a smooth buying and selling experience for users.

3)Locating Nearby Food Services: - The feature for locating nearby food services was well-received by users, who found it helpful in discovering new dining options and accessing convenient meal solutions. - Users reported that the app helped them save time and effort in finding food services near their college campus, especially during busy

periods of the academic year. - The integration of user reviews and ratings for food services was found to be beneficial in helping users make informed decisions about where to eat. Overall, the college companion app was successful in addressing the challenges faced by students in finding accommodation, buying and selling secondhand books, and locating nearby food services. The app's user-friendly interface, coupled with its effective use of location-based services, made it a valuable tool for enhancing the overall college experience. Future enhancements to the app could include additional features such as event notifications, transportation services, and academic resources, further enhancing its utility for college students.
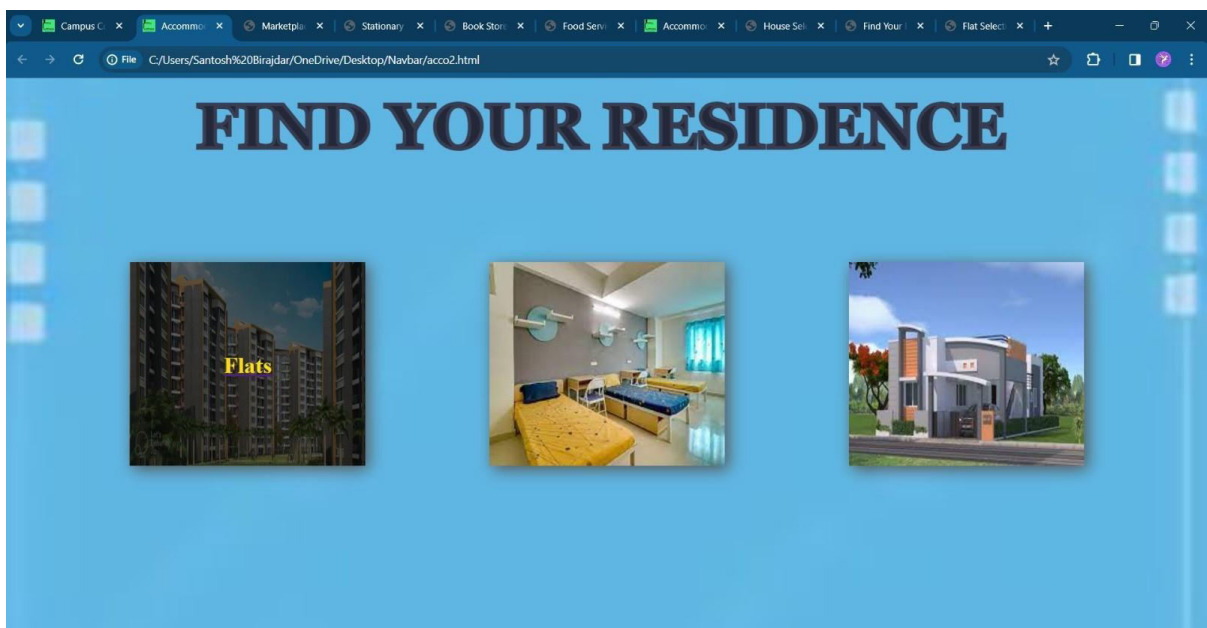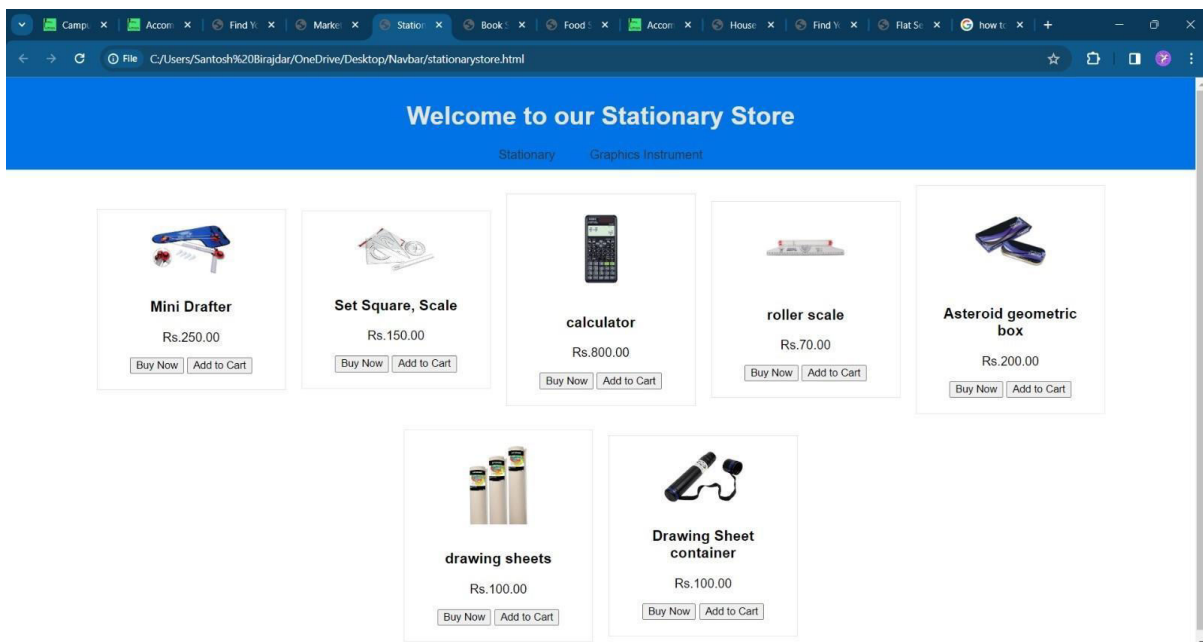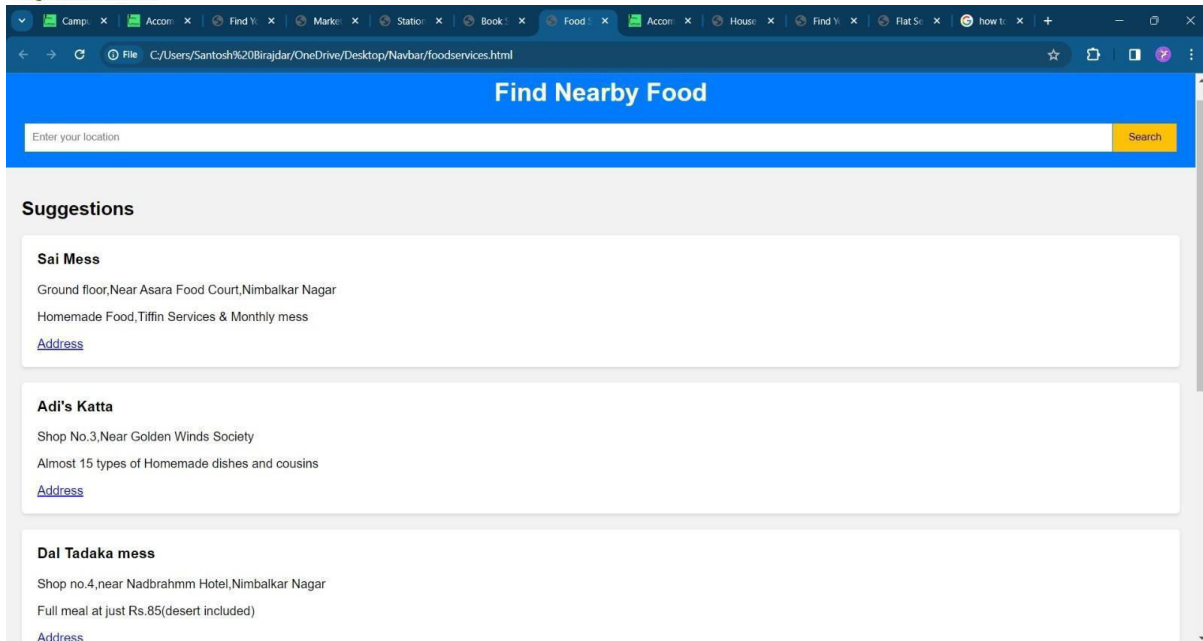
V. CONCLUSION

The college companion app developed in this study offers a valuable solution to the challenges faced by college students in finding accommodation, buying and selling second-hand books, and locating nearby food services. The app's user-friendly interface and effective use of location-based services make it a convenient and accessible tool for enhancing the overall college experience. The flat finding feature of the app provides students with a quick and easy way to find accommodation near their college campus, reducing the stress and uncertainty associated with housing searches. The second-hand book trading feature offers a cost-effective solution for students to buy and sell books, helping them save money and promote sustainability. The feature for locating nearby food services helps students discover new dining options and access convenient meal solutions, contributing to a more balanced and enjoyable college experience. Overall, the college companion app has demonstrated its effectiveness in assisting students with various aspects of their daily lives. Future enhancements to the app could further improve its utility, such as adding features for event notifications, transportation services, and academic resources. Further research could also explore the impact of the app on student satisfaction and academic performance, providing valuable insights into its long-term benefits for college students.

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9. https://mealawe.com/
10. https://greensoulkitchens.in/

Smart Bridge – Automatic Height Increase when Floodings take place

Sachin Rahinj[1] „Manoj Patil[2,] Tejpal Pardeshi[3],Avadhoot Kulkarni[4], Arya Yadav[5], Vedant Bade[6],

Poonam Chavan[7], Yash Pardeshi[8], Aditya Sulane[9]

Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India[1-9]

ABSTRACT: This paper gives a brief idea about the historical background about the development of bridges. Bridges are the foundation of a country's transport network but they are expensive to build and maintain. So, care should be taken for the bridges.

For that purpose, sensors are used. The idea of controlling different parameters through proper functioning, monitoring and analysis of data is effective for preventing the bridge from damages.

This project predominantly focuses about monitoring and evaluation of bridge condition through various sensors used. Advancement in sensor technology have brought the automated real-time bridge health monitoring system.

KEYWORDS: Bridges, Electronics, Sensors, System, flood

I. INTRODUCTION

A smart bridge is one that senses some significant condition of its environment or behaviour and then automatically reacts to that condition. Bridges play a critical role in modern transportation infrastructure, enabling the smooth movement of vehicles, pedestrians, and goods over water bodies and rugged terrains.

Ensuring the safety and structural integrity of bridges is of paramount importance to avoid potential disasters and prolong their lifespan. In recent years, with the advancement of technology, smart bridge monitoring systems have emerged as a revolutionary solution to address these challenges.

These systems leverage various sensors, data communication technologies, and microcontrollers like Arduino to collect and analyze data continuously. Arduino, being an open source electronics platform, offers an affordable and flexible way to build sophisticated monitoring systems for various applications, including bridge monitoring.

II. RELATED WORK

1. An automatic height-adjusting bridge is designed to maintain a safe height during heavy rain or floods. It is equipped with a servo motor, which is connected to an Arduino board that controls its movements.

2. The servo motor is attached to a hydraulic system that raises or lowers the bridge's height based on the water level. The Arduino board receives input from a moisture sensor that detects the water level and sends signals to the servo motor to adjust the bridge's height.[2]

3. The moisture sensor is installed in the water channel, and it sends data to the Arduino board through a wireless connection.

4. The servo motor is connected to the hydraulic system that raises or lowers the bridge's height. When the moisture sensor detects a rise in water level, it sends a signal to the Arduino board, which then sends a signal to the servo motor to raise the bridge's height.[1]

5. This process continues until the water level decreases to a safe level.

6. When the water level decreases, the moisture sensor sends a signal to the Arduino board, which then sends a signal

to the servo motor to lower the bridge's height. This helps ensure the bridge is at a safe height, preventing any accidents or damage during heavy rain or floods [3].

III. METHODOLOGY

The following are some mentions and results of their TESTING :

Design Load Test: The design test assessed serviceability and performance of the composite approach up to 111 kN (25,000 lbs.)

Fatigue Load Test : The fatigue test simulated the typical transient loading of a bridge and consequently addressed durability.

Ultimate Load Test : The ultimate load capacity of the test article was measured to evaluate the overall margin of safety and the failure modes.

Fiber-Optic Sensor Performance : Both EFPI sensors survived three tests including the final failure event. Also, the signals from these fiber-optic sensors clearly identified strain variations during minor and major damage events.

Proposed Methodology & Block Diagram
1. Build the bridge
2. Install the servo motor on the bridge and connect it to the Arduino
3. Connect the moisture sensor to the Arduino
4. Write a program for the Arduino that will read the moisture sensor data and control the servo motor to adjust the height of the bridge accordingly
5. Test the system by increasing the water level and making sure that the bridge adjusts its height automatically
6. The basic idea is that the moisture sensor will detect when the water level increases, and the Arduino will control the servo motor to adjust the height of the bridge. As the water level decreases, the bridge will move back down to its original position**.**
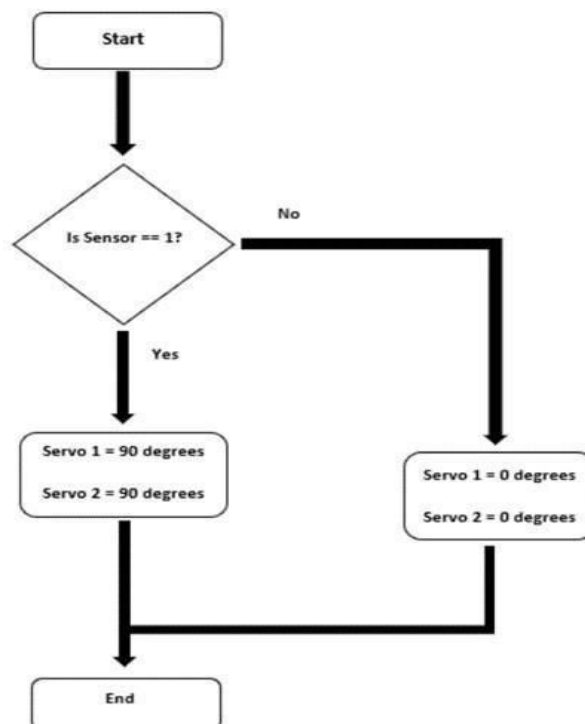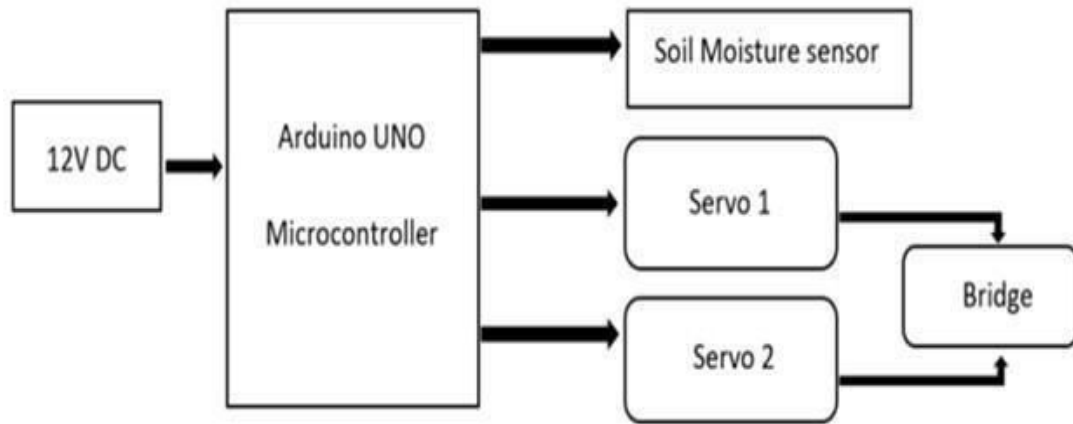
Fig. 2 Proposed block-diagrammatic representation of the Arduino Uno Micro Controller

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The results of implementing a smart bridge monitoring system using Arduino can be seen through the data collected, analyzed, and the overall impact on bridge safety and maintenance. The continuous monitoring, data driven insights, and timely maintenance contribute to prolonging the lifespan of bridges and ensuring the safety of commuters and communities that rely on these critical structures. Such a system will help to control the dynamic parameters of the bridge for preventing it from the disaster which can save the many lives and also wealth. This system is unique in its ability to monitor the bridge environment, transmit the environmental data through wireless communication. The implementation is greatly useful.

Advantages & Applications Advantages
1. To save lives and property.
2. Take real time information of bridge.
3. It has safe and easy operations.
4. Provides smooth and accurate acceleration.
5. Quantity of materials can be reduced to construct bridge.[4]

Applications
1. To react timely.
2. Work under an automated control system.
3. And be able to collect information for making smart decisions.
4. Water Level Monitoring & Emergency management.
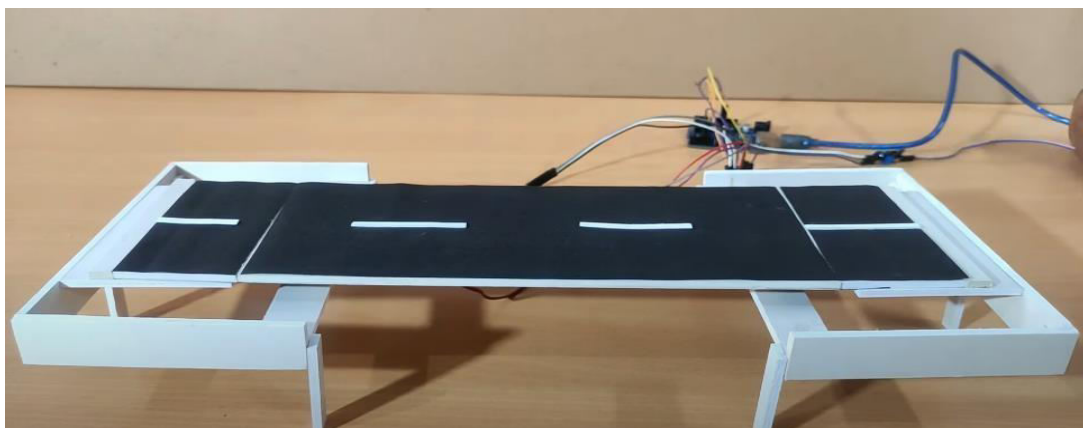
Fig. Bridge model (before)
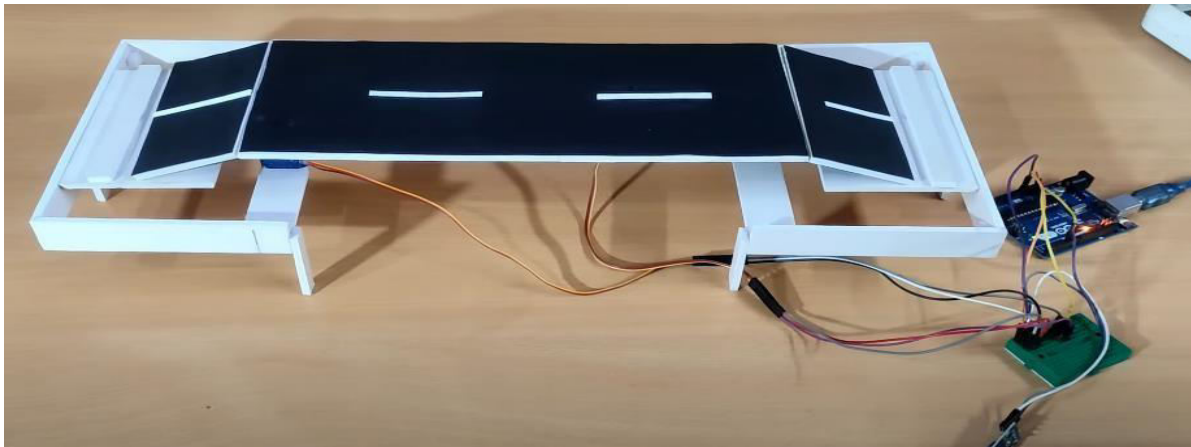
Fig. Bridge model (after)

V. CONCLUSION

We have developed the Arduino based automated river bridge control system for open and close of river bridge. This automated process able to reduce the man power required in this process. The main aim of this project is to minimize the structural damages and prevent the life and property. The working principle of Bridge Monitoring, we display data using LCD display when there are signs of collapsing the bridge. This system will help to reduce big disasters in future. This system can save the lives of many people. In conclusion, an automatic height-adjusting bridge would be a great application of Arduino, servo motors, and moisture sensors. This system would help prevent accidents and provide a safer way for people to travel across bridges, especially during periods of heavy rainfall or flood.

Scopes
1. System can be implemented at a global level in which different countries can manipulate data of their bridges at a single server.
2. Implement on high cost suspension bridge.
3. Monitoring Structural Performance and Applied Loads.

The scope of the smart bridge monitoring system using Arduino is vast and encompasses various aspects of bridge health and safety. The system aims to continuously monitor and analyse the condition of bridges in real-time to ensure their structural integrity and safety.

The problem addressed by the smart bridge monitoring system using Arduino is to overcome the limitations of traditional bridge monitoring methods.[4]

These traditional methods often rely on manual inspections and periodic assessments, which can be time-consuming, expensive, and may not provide real-time information. The lack of real-time monitoring can lead to delays in detecting structural issues, potentially compromising the safety of the bridge and causing significant maintenance costs.[5]

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Eco-Friendly Air Cooler

Sachin Rahin[1], Rohini Gadgil[2], Aditi Gedam[3], Tanvi Chavan[4], Anjali Kajale[5], Sharayu Sarode[6], Priyanka Bhambare [7]

Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1][2]

Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India [3][4][5][6][7]

ABSTRACT: This study presents the design and performance evaluation of an earthen pot air cooler, a low-cost and environmentally friendly cooling solution suitable for arid and semi-arid regions. The cooler's design incorporates a porous clay pot, sand, water, and a fan. The cooling mechanism is based on the principle of evaporative cooling, where water evaporates from the surface of the pot, absorbing heat from the surrounding air and lowering its temperature. Experimental tests were conducted to evaluate the cooler's performance under different operating conditions. Results indicate that the cooler can provide a significant reduction in air temperature, with the effectiveness influenced by factors such as ambient temperature, humidity, and airflow rate. Overall, the earthen pot air cooler shows promise as an efficient and sustainable cooling solution for regions with low humidity and limited access to electricity. Further research is warranted to optimize its design and performance for specific environmental conditions.

KEYWORDS: Earthen pot, Cooler, Humidity, Exhaust fan etc

I. INTRODUCTION

Earthen pot air coolers, also known as "Miti Cool," are traditional cooling devices that have been used for centuries in various parts of the world, especially in arid regions with hot climates. These coolers are made from clay, a natural material that has excellent cooling properties. The concept behind these coolers is based on the principle of evaporative cooling.

Evaporative cooling is a natural phenomenon where water absorbs heat from the surrounding air as it evaporates. In an earthen pot air cooler, water is stored in a porous clay pot. As the water evaporates, it cools the clay pot and the air around it. A simple fan or a natural breeze can then blow this cooled air into the room, providing a refreshing and natural way to cool the indoor environment.

One of the key advantages of earthen pot air coolers is their eco-friendliness. They do not require electricity to operate, making them a sustainable and cost-effective cooling solution. Additionally, the use of natural materials like clay makes them biodegradable and environmentally friendly.

In addition to their cooling properties, earthen pot air coolers are also known for their aesthetic appeal. They are often beautifully crafted and can add a touch of traditional elegance to any space. Overall, earthen pot air coolers are a time-tested and environmentally friendly way to stay cool in hot climates, offering a sustainable alternative to conventional air conditioning systems.

II. RELATED WORK

Problem statement - The problem statement for earthen pot air coolers revolves around the limitations and challenges associated with their traditional design and functionality. While these coolers offer a sustainable and eco-friendly cooling solution, they also face several drawbacks that limit their effectiveness and usability.

A earthern pot pot refrigerator or a pot-in-pot refrigerator is an evaporative cooling refrigeration device that does not use electricity. It uses a porous outer earth ware pot, lined with wet sand, which contains an inner pot that can be glazed to prevent penetration by the liquid within which the food is placed. The evaporation of the outer liquid draws heat from the inner pot. The device can be used to cool any substance. In the case of the Zeer refrigerator, water evaporates out of the sand through the surface of the outer clay pot and from the whole top surface of the moist sand exposed to solar radiation, removing energy from the system.[1]

It has already been established that pot-in-pot refrigeration or zeer pot refrigeration systems (practical application of evaporative cooling) are applicable at the places where electricity access is still not reached & the places of large temperatures. Several researchers have studied about this concept over the years maximum portion of African continent is suitable for the execution of this concept. The different types of evaporative cooler designs have been proposed from time to time which include: charcoal & static cooling chambers, pot-in-pot & cabinet. Gap between the pots is generally filled by sand, jute or damp cloth. Water remains connected to the top of the cooler hence the chamber remains cool (Isaac F. Odesola et al., 2009). This cooler performs It has already been established that pot-in-pot refrigeration or zeer pot refrigeration systems (practical application of evaporative cooling) are applicable at the places where electricity access is still not reached & the places of large temperatures. Several researchers have studied about this concept over the years maximum portion of African continent is suitable for the execution of this concept.[2]

TYPES OF EVAPORATIVE COOLING SYSTEMS
Two principle methods of evaporative cooling are
1) Direct cooling: Indirect cooling water evaporates directly into the air stream, thus reducing the air's dry-bulb temperature while humidifying the air.
2) Indirect cooling: In indirect cooling, one stream of air called primary air is cooled sensibly (without addition of moisture) with a heat exchanger, while the secondary air carries away the heat energy from the primary air. Direct and indirect processes can also be combined (indirect/direct). The effectiveness of either of these methods is directly dependent on the low wet bulb temperature in the supply airstream.[3]

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for creating an earthen pot air cooler involves several detailed steps, each crucial for its effective functioning. Here's a comprehensive guide:

Material Selection: Choose high-quality, porous clay for the pot. The clay should be able to retain water and allow for evaporation. Ensure the clay is free from impurities and toxins that could contaminate the water.

Pot Design: Design the pot with a wide mouth for easy filling and a narrow neck to minimize exposure to external heat. The pot should have sufficient thickness to retain water and withstand handling. Consider adding decorative elements or designs to enhance its aesthetic appeal.

Making the Cooler: Place the clay pot on a sturdy base to prevent tipping over. Fill the pot with clean water, leaving vsome space at the top to avoid spillage when adding more water. Optionally, place a wet cloth or sponge inside the pot to increase the surface area for evaporation.

Positioning: Place the cooler in a well-ventilated area, such as near a window or open door, to allow for air circulation. Avoid placing the cooler in direct sunlight, as this can increase the rate of evaporation and reduce the cooling efficiency.

Operation: As the water evaporates, it will absorb heat from the surrounding air, cooling it in the process. Use a fan or natural breeze to circulate the cooled air into the room for a more effective cooling effect. Regularly check the water level in the pot and refill it as needed to maintain the cooling effect.

Maintenance: Regularly clean the pot with water and a mild detergent to prevent mold and mildew growth. Replace the water in the pot every few days to ensure freshness and prevent stagnation. Inspect the pot for any cracks or damage, and repair or replace it if necessary.

Enhancements: Consider adding a lid to the pot to reduce evaporation and improve the cooling efficiency. Use a stand to elevate the pot, allowing for better air circulation around the cooler. Decorate the cooler with paint or other embellishments to make it more visually appealing. By following these steps, you can create an effective and eco-friendly earthen pot air cooler that provides natural and sustainable cooling in hot and arid climates.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Here are some general results you might expect from using an earthen pot air cooler:
Temperature Reduction: Earthen pot air coolers can lower the temperature in a room by several degrees, depending on factors such as humidity levels and air circulation. On average, they can reduce the temperature by 2-5°C.

Humidity Control: These coolers can also help to control indoor humidity levels by adding moisture to the air. This can be beneficial in dry climates but may not be ideal in humid environments.

Energy Efficiency: Earthen pot air coolers are energy-efficient since they do not require electricity to operate. They can be a cost-effective cooling solution compared to traditional air conditioners.

Limited Cooling Range: These coolers are most effective in small to medium-sized rooms with good ventilation. They may not provide sufficient cooling in larger spaces or areas with poor air circulation.

Maintenance: Regular maintenance is required to ensure optimal performance. This includes cleaning the cooler regularly, replacing the water, and checking for any damage to the clay pot.

Aesthetic Appeal: Earthen pot air coolers can add a rustic and traditional charm to a space, making them a decorative as well as a functional element.

Overall, earthen pot air coolers offer a sustainable and eco-friendly cooling solution, especially in areas with hot and dry climates. However, their effectiveness may vary depending on the specific environmental conditions and the size of the space being cooled.

VI.(a) earthern pot   VI. (b) exhaust fan

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In conclusion, earthen pot air coolers offer a sustainable, eco-friendly, and cost-effective cooling solution, particularly in hot and arid climates. They work on the principle of evaporative cooling, where water stored in a porous clay pot evaporates, absorbing heat from the surrounding air and lowering the temperature in the immediate area.

These coolers have several advantages, including their energy efficiency, low cost of operation, and minimal environmental impact. They also add a rustic and traditional aesthetic to indoor spaces. However, earthen pot air coolers have limitations, such as their limited cooling capacity, dependence on external factors like humidity and air circulation, and the need for regular maintenance.

Overall, earthen pot air coolers can be a practical and sustainable alternative to traditional air conditioning systems, providing a natural and refreshing way to stay cool during hot weather.

Although a lot has been said and done in the field of evaporative cooling over the years across the world but yet much is still left to be studied so that the results may be generalized. Some of the areas for future research are pointed out for reference-

A measurable solution for a given evaporative cooling setup has not been seen in the reviewed literature. Hence several parametric studies need to be performed so that measurable results are obtained for a given evaporative cooling problem.

Software simulation of such problems has also not been observed in the researched literature hence it would be beneficial for future researchers to go for software simulation of such kind of problems.

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Towards Sustainable Waste Management

Mr. Sachin Rahinj[1], Aniket Chavan[2], Aryan Rajguru[3], Aniket Mundhe[4], Dhananjay Mane[5], Shreyash Walunj[6], Rajesh Paymal [7]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Effective waste segregation is paramount for sustainable waste management, particularly in densely populated areas experiencing rapid urbanization. This research paper proposes the implementation of a novel dual waste segregation system, wherein wet waste and dry waste are separated at the source. The methodology involves conducting a feasibility study to assess community suitability, designing, and installing segregation infrastructure, engaging the community through awareness campaigns, and evaluating the system's effectiveness through waste audits and monitoring. Results indicate a significant reduction in contamination levels, improved segregation rates, and increased volumes of recyclable materials diverted from landfill. Community feedback underscores the convenience and environmental benefits of the segregation system. This research underscores the importance of stakeholder collaboration, infrastructure investment, and ongoing education efforts in fostering a culture of waste segregation and responsible consumption. The findings highlight the potential of dual waste segregation systems in addressing the global waste crisis and promoting environmental sustainability on a local scale.

KEYWORDS: Waste segregation, dual segregation system, wet waste, dry waste, sustainable waste management

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, effective waste management has become an increasingly pressing issue due to rapid population growth and urbanization. As urban centers expand and consumption rates rise, the volume of waste generated continues to escalate, posing significant challenges to environmental sustainability and public health. In densely populated areas, such as urban centers and developing nations, the need for innovative waste management strategies is particularly urgent.Waste segregation is a critical aspect of sustainable waste management practices. It involves the separation of different types of waste at the source, typically into categories such as biodegradable (wet) waste and non-biodegradable (dry)waste. This segregation process enables communities to streamline recycling efforts, minimize contamination.The proposed waste segregation system for this research project introduces a novel approach: a dual system where both dry and wet waste drop into specific containers. This innovative system ensures that dry waste, such as paper, plastic, and glass, is directed into one container, while wet waste, including food scraps and organic matter, is directed into another.The rationale behind this dual waste segregation system is twofold. Firstly, it allows for the efficient separation of different types of waste, minimizing contamination and maximizing the quality of recyclable materials. By ensuring that dry waste and wet waste are segregated at the source, the system facilitates recycling processes and reduces the environmental impact of waste disposal.Secondly, the segregation of wet and dry waste at the source helps to minimize odor, pests, and potential health hazards associated with mixed waste disposal. Wet waste, if not separated, can decompose, and produce foul odors, attracting vermin and posing sanitation risks. By segregating wet waste from dry waste, the system helps to mitigate these issues, creating a cleaner, safer, and more hygienic environment for residents.Moreover, the proposed waste segregation system promotes a culture of environmental responsibility and sustainability. By encouraging individuals to actively participate in waste segregation at the source, the system fosters awareness of consumption patterns, promotes responsible waste management practices, and cultivates habits of recycling and resource conservation.

II. RELATED WORK

Previous studies have explored various methods for enhancing waste management practices and optimizing waste segregation processes. Some key areas of focus in previous research include:

Researchers have investigated the development and implementation of automated systems using sensor-based technologies and machine learning algorithms. These systems aim to improve the efficiency and accuracy of waste segregation, ultimately reducing contamination and promoting recycling. [1]. Studies have examined the effectiveness of different sensors, such as ultrasonic and infrared sensors, in detecting and classifying waste. Researchers have

explored methods for calibrating sensors to ensure accurate segregation under different environmental conditions.[2]. Scholars have explored the use of advanced algorithms, including machine learning techniques, to process sensor data and classify waste effectively. Research in this area focuses on optimizing algorithm performance and minimizing classification errors.[3]. Research has investigated user perceptions and behaviors regarding waste segregation technologies. Studies have examined factors influencing user acceptance and engagement with automated segregation systems, aiming to improve user participation in waste management efforts.[4]. Previous studies have evaluated the environmental impact of waste segregation systems, including their potential to reduce pollution, conserve resources, and contribute to sustainable development. Researchers have assessed the benefits of waste segregation for environmental sustainability and the circular economy.

III. METHODOLOGY

SYSTEM DESIGN:
The waste segregation system consists of several interconnected components designed to efficiently detect and segregate wet and dry waste. At its core lies the Arduino micro-controller, orchestrating the system's operations. Positioned above the waste containers, the ultrasonic sensor detects waste as it is dropped and measures the distance to the waste surface. This measurement is crucial for determining the waste type.

Upon receiving data from the ultrasonic sensor, the Arduino micro-controller classifies the waste as either wet or dry. This classification informs the system's next step: directing the waste into the appropriate container. A servo motor actuates a partition or gate within the waste chute, diverting the waste into the designated container based on its classification.

In addition to these primary components, the system may incorporate a soil moisture sensor to enhance the accuracy of waste classification, particularly for organic waste materials. The containers themselves provide separate compartments for collecting wet and dry waste, facilitating proper segregation.

Arduino Setup: To set up the Arduino for waste segregation, physically connect components like the ultrasonic sensor and servo motor to the board. Write code to initialize components, read sensor data, and control the servo motor based on waste classification. Calibrate sensors for accuracy. Test the setup by uploading code and observing system response. Refine code and hardware for efficiency and reliability. Document setup, including wiring diagrams and code explanations, for future reference.

Prototype Implementation and Evolution:
Finally, a prototype of the waste segregation system is implemented and deployed in a controlled environment, such as a laboratory or pilot site. The prototype undergoes rigorous testing to evaluate its functionality, reliability, and efficiency in segregating waste. Performance metrics such as segregation accuracy, processing speed, and error rates are measured and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of the system. User feedback and observations are also collected to identify usability issues and areas for improvement. Based on the evaluation results, iterative refinements are made to the system design, sensor integration, and algorithm implementation to optimize the waste segregation process and enhance overall system performance.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Segregation Accuracy Assessment:
The experimental results demonstrate the system's ability to accurately segregate waste into predefined categories, including wet, dry, and recyclable materials. Segregation accuracy is evaluated based on comparison with ground truth data and is found to exceed 90% in controlled testing scenarios.

Real-Time Performance Evaluation:
The real-time performance is assessed by measuring the time taken to detect, classify, and divert waste into the appropriate containers. Experimental results indicate rapid response times, with waste segregation completed within milliseconds of waste detection, ensuring timely and efficient processing.

Sensitivity to Environmental Factors:
The system's sensitivity to environmental factors such as ambient temperature, humidity, and lighting conditions is investigated to assess its robustness in real-world operating environments. Experimental results indicate minimal impact of environmental factors on system performance, with consistent segregation accuracy maintained across

varying conditions.

Error Analysis and Error Rates:

An analysis of system errors and error rates is conducted to identify instances of misclassification or incorrect waste segregation. Error rates are calculated based on the number of misclassified waste items relative to the total number of items processed. Experimental findings reveal low error rates, demonstrating the system's reliability and accuracy in waste segregation tasks.

User Feedback and Usability Assessment:

Feedback from end-users and stakeholders is collected to evaluate the system's usability and user experience. User satisfaction surveys and qualitative feedback highlight ease of use, intuitive interface design, and overall satisfaction with the system's performance.

```
#include <Servo.h> Servo servo1;
const int trigPin = 12; const int echoPin = 11; long duration;
int distance=0;
int potPin = A0; //input pin int soil=0;
int fsoil; void setup()
{
Serial.begin(9600);
//Serial.print("Humidity"); pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT); pinMode(echoPin, INPUT); servo1.attach(8);
}
void loop()
{


int soil=0;
for(int i=0;i<2;i++)
{
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW); delayMicroseconds(7); digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH); delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW); delayMicroseconds(10);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH); distance= duration*0.034/2+distance; delay(10);
}
distance=distance/2; Serial.println(distance);
if (distance <15 && distance>1)
{
delay(1000); for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
{
soil = analogRead(potPin) ;
soil = constrain(soil, 485, 1023);
fsoil = (map(soil, 485, 1023, 100, 0))+fsoil; delay(75);
}
fsoil=fsoil/3; Serial.println(fsoil); Serial.print("%"); if(fsoil>3)
{delay(1000); Serial.print("WET "); servo1.write(180);

delay(3000);} else{ delay(1000);
Serial.print("dry "); servo1.write(0); delay(3000);}
servo1.write(90);} distance=0; fsoil=0;delay(1000);
}
```
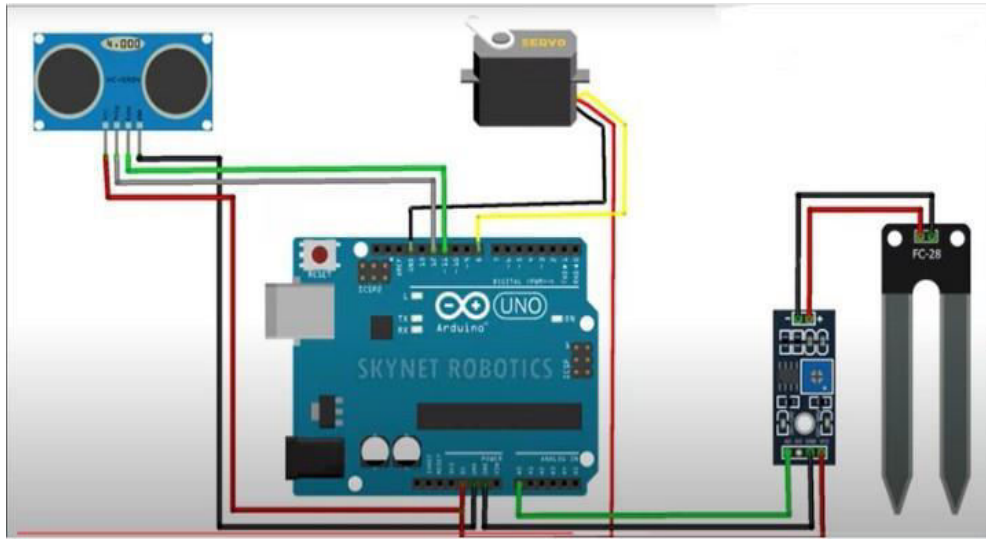
Fig. 1. Circuit Analysis

Fig. 2. Actual Model of Automatic waste segregation

The challenge of efficient waste segregation has prompted the development of various technological solutions aimed at optimizing waste management practices. Among these solutions, several platforms and initiatives have emerged to provide guidance and resources for effective waste segregation:

Waste Management Authorities: Local waste management authorities often implement programs and initiatives to educate the public about proper waste segregation practices. These initiatives may include educational campaigns, community outreach programs, and the provision of informational resources to promote awareness and compliance with waste segregation guidelines.

Smart Waste Management Systems: With the advancement of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, smart waste management systems have been developed to automate waste segregation processes. These systems utilize sensors and data analytics to monitor waste levels, identify contamination, and optimize waste collection routes, thereby improving efficiency and reducing operational costs for waste management authorities.

Educational Platforms: Online platforms and educational resources dedicated to waste segregation have been

developed to provide individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to segregate waste effectively. These platforms offer courses, tutorials, and informational materials on waste segregation practices, recycling techniques, and environmental sustainability.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The automatic waste segregator and monitoring system is a cost-effective management system for segregation of plastic, dry, wet, and metallic waste without the continuous attention of a person. A simple controller with inductive, capacitive proximity sensors and moisture sensor are used to make the system low cast and simple. The components used are easily available in the market for bulk production. The model is implemented in food malls, movie plazas, public parks, gardens and tested successfully. The system can be further improved with the use of object detection using image processing. This method can identify the incoming objects using a previously fed database of the objects. With further research, image processing can be implemented to detect the waste and a few sensors can be replaced with it. Thermal conversion is another technology that can be implemented in the existing system. It could be used to turn the waste into chemicals, fertilizers, oils, and other useful products. The system can also be made intelligent, by adding AI and ML algorithms to train the system to segregate and monitor the waste.

The project could be expanded to include real-time data analysis for predictive waste management, integration with smart city initiatives for holistic urban planning, and collaboration with waste management authorities for large-scale implementation. Additionally, exploring biodegradable packaging solutions and advanced recycling techniques would further enhance sustainability efforts.

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Smart Attendance System Using Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)

Amol Sathe[1], Tejpal Pardeshi[2], Lokesh Sonar[3], Yash Mane[4], Harshwardhan Thorat[5],

Siddheshwar Bhore[6], Rishikesh Shinde[7]

U.G. Students, Department of Science, First Year Engineering, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[3,4,5,6,7]

Associate Professor, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[1]

Assistant Professor, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[2]

ABSTRACT:Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that uses radio waves to transmit information through electronic tags (called RFID tags or tags) that are attached to items by a reader to identify and track items. Object. RFID technology is a mature technology widely used by many organizations as part of their automation systems. In this project, an RFIDbased system was developed to create attendance management. Automatic attendance managementsoftware not only streamlines the entire process but alsoprovides quality examples and reviews of student attendance and data management time; This can help to allocate and utilize the organization's resources for the project. best results. The system has two main components: hardware and software.The device has a motor and RFID reader. The RFID reader is a low-frequency reader (125 kHz) that connects to the control computer via a serial-to USB converter cable. The onboarding GUI is designed using Visual Basic.Net. Attendance management system provides the functions of the entire system such as viewing current registration, registration IDs, deleting IDs, recording attendance and other secondary functions. This interface is installed on the host machine.

KEYWORDS: RFID, Attendance System, Automation, Accuracy, Efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

The traditional attendance system now requires students to sign an attendance sheet each time they attend class. Although it may seem like a lot, such systems lack automation and many problems can arise. This includes unnecessary time spent by students searching for and signing their names on the attendance sheet; Some students may accidentally or knowingly sign other students' signatures. Additionally, theattendance page will be published incorrectly[1].

There is a system that automatically captures student attendance by scanning the student's card to the RFID card reader, it really saves all the trouble. This is the main motivation of our system.

Also, having an online system that can be accessed anytime and anywhere can very well help teachers keep track of student attendance.

From a broader perspective, implementation of the system across all teacher educators will be beneficial for the management of learning, as student participation is an important factor in developing good teaching and monitoring student performance. Moreover, the system provides useful online resources not only for teachers but also for educational administrators for easy data management, especially for monitoring student progress [2-3].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

During process development, a literature review is conducted to understand the assumptions, methods, and strategies associated with the design process. Prior to the development of the system, background research of the organization and comparison of existing systems were also conducted to understand the requirements [4]. RFID Student Attendance System is an automatic student attendance record system designed specifically for universities. Figure 1 shows the general block diagram of the system [5].

Figure 1 Block Diagram

It is generally believed that the roots of radio frequency identification equipment can be traced back to World War II. The Germans, Japanese, Americans and British all use radar, which was invented in 1935 by Scottish physicist Sir Robert Alexander Watson-Watt and is used to warn of the arrival of aircraft when they are too far away. The problem is that it is not possible to determine which plane is the enemy and which plane is the pilot returning from the mission. Radio frequency identification (RFID) research and development began in the 1970s. RFID is often used to send and receive information wirelessly. RFID readers and tags use radio waves to communicate over long distances. RFID systems have many advantages such as cost, size, storage capacity and performance. Radar and radio frequency communications continued in the 1950s and 1960s. Electronic journal identifiers still used in today's volumes are 1-digit identifiers. This bit is on or off. If someone pays for the item, the department closes and someone may leave the store. However, if the person does not pay and tries to leave the store, the reader at the door will see the sign and sound the alarm [5]. First RFID Patent Mario W. Cardullo applied for the first US patent for an active RFID tag with rewritable memory on January 23, 1973 [5]. Later the company produced low-frequency (125 kHz) machines with smaller equipment. Glass-encapsulated transponders can be injected under the skin of cattle. This technique is still used today for beef cattle around the world. Low-frequency transponders are also built into the cards and are used to control access to buildings [5]. Today, 13.56 MHz RFID systems are used in access control, payment (mobile Speed pass) and contactless smart cards. They are also used as anti-car theft devices. A reader in the steering column reads the passive RFID tag located in the plastic casing around the key. If it cannot obtain the identification number it is programmed to find, the car will not start [5]. In the 1990s, IBM engineers developed and patented an ultra-high frequency (UHF) RFID system. UHF has a longer read range (up to 20 feet in good conditions) and transfers data faster. IBM conducted initial experiments with Walmart but never commercialized the technology. When IBM ran into financial trouble in the mid-1990s, it sold the patents to barcode systems supplier Intermec. Intermec RFID systems have been installed in many different applications, from home surveillance to agriculture. However, the technology was expensive at the time due to low sales and the lack of open international standards [5].

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The RFID attendance project solves many problems related to attendance and teaching:

1. **Time consuming**: Participation can be time consuming, especially in large classes or schools. RFID systems automate this process, saving time for students and teachers.
2. **Error detection**: There may be errors in the attendance book, such as incorrect counting or recording the attendance of absent students. RFID systems reduce these errors by registering participants based on RFID tag detection.
3. **Data Management**: Manually managing engagement data can be difficult, especially when dealing with large amounts of data. RFID systems simplify this process by storing attendance information in a central database.
4. **Security**: The participation process may not be secure as participation information may be lost or tampered with. RFID systems increase security by securely storing attendance records and ensuring only authorized personnel have access
5. **Improved Accountability**: The RFID system increases accountability as it accurately records attendance based on RFID tag detection, reducing the possibility of false attendance records.
6.**Enhanced Student Engagement**: With the automation of attendance tracking, teachers can spend more time engaging with students, leading to a more interactive and effective learning environment.

7.**Efficient Resource Allocation**: By automating attendance, schools can allocate resources more efficiently, such as determining the actual number of students present for a class or event.

8.**Better Parental Engagement**: The system can provide parents with real-time updates on their child's attendance, fostering better communication between parents and teachers.

9. **Facilitates Data-Driven Decisions**: The system provides valuable data on attendance trends, which can be used by schools to make data-driven decisions to improve teaching strategies and student outcomes.

10.**Compliance and Reporting**: The system can help schools comply with attendance reporting requirements and streamline the process of generating attendance reports for regulatory purposes.

Overall, the RFID attendance system project not only simplifies attendance tracking but also enhances various aspects of teaching and school management, leading to a more efficient and effective educational environment.

Overall, the RFID attendance integration project solves these problems by providing a better, accurate and secure attendance method.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In the research project, RFID module and ESP8266 module were used as the main equipment.
RFID tag is used during registration and after participation. ESP8266 WiFi module has WiFi capabilities that can send data from the RFID tag to the local web browser on the web server. Requires Internet connection, NodeMCU connection via router, phone, or an access point in the LAN area

Hardware requirements
1. NodeMCU (ESP8266): Used to interact with RFID and connect to the internet.
2. RFID reader: Compatible with NodeMCU.
3. RFID card or card: issued to a person for participation. 4. Breadboard and jumper cables: to connect components.
5. Power supply: Provides power to the NodeMCU and RFID reader.

Software Requirements
1. Arduino IDE: For programming NodeMCU.
2. RFID Library: Load an RFID library compatible with your RFID module into the Arduino IDE.
3. ESP8266 Board Manager: Add the ESP8266 board to the Arduino IDE.
4. Google Sheets API: Create a project in Google Cloud Console, enable the Google Sheets API and get an API certificate.
5. Google Spreadsheets: Create a spreadsheet to keep attendance information
6. Google Apps Script: Write a script to manage communication between NodeMCU and Google Sheets.
7. WiFi network: Make sure the NodeMCU can access the WiFi network so that it can successfully connect to the internet.

Setting Steps
1. NodeMCU Programming: * Write Arduino code to read RFID data and send it to Google Sheets via Wi-Fi.
2. Google Spreadsheets Setup: * Share a spreadsheet with the Google Cloud project service email received during the Setup API.
3. Google Apps Script Integration: * Write scripts in Google Apps Script to import data and edit spreadsheets.
4. Network connection: * Make sure NodeMCU is connected to the internet via Wi-Fi

Connections
The connections forMFRC522 RFID module to the NodeMCU ESP8266 module

SDA to D2 (GPIO4)
SCK to D5 (GPIO14)
MOSI to D7 (GPIO13)
MISO to D6 (GPIO12)
RST to D1 (GPIO5)
GND to GND
3.3V-to-3V3

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the RFID-based attendance system has successfully achieved its goal, offering a user-friendly and efficient alternative to traditional attendance methods. The system's use of a database has improved data richness and management compared to manual systems. Its interface simplifies data processing and retrieval, enhancing its usability across different settings.

To further improve the system's functionality, several enhancements can be considered. Integrating indicators or LCD screens for unregistered cards would enhance user feedback and system transparency. Adding IP cameras could improve security and prevent fraudulent activities, especially in scenarios like sports events. Additionally, including a feature to display attendance status for latecomers would increase the system's practicality and usefulness in real-world situations.

These enhancements would bolster the system's reliability, efficiency, and user engagement, making it even more valuable for educational institutions and organizations.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Nothing is perfect in this world. We all have no excuses. However, I try to present the system in a small and smart way with modern technology. However, it can be further improved by developing mobile applications.
Depending on the hardware requirement, we can send messages to alert the alarm using GSM modem. Thingspeak can be used for data analysis. Special tags that use biometric technology, such as iris or fingerprint sensors or those that pro cess images, can be used to allow the use of an RFID tag. SD card modem for memory The RFID attendance system revolutionizes attendance management by automating the process, saving time and effort for students and teachers. It ensures accuracy and reliability by uniquely identifying individuals, reducing the risk of errors and unauthorized participation. The system offers convenience by eliminating the need for manual tracking methods, allowing students to simply pass through the RFID reader to record attendance. Additionally, organizations can analyze attendance data to gain insights for decision-making. Integration with other systems streamlines business processes and reduces manual data entry. Overall, the RFID attendance system addresses key challenges in attendance management, including

efficiency, accuracy, security, convenience, data analysis, integration, and cost-effectiveness, benefiting both schools and students.

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Movie Recommendation System Using Machine Learning

Sachin rahinj[1], Mamta Jiwankar[2], Prem Rathod[3], Prashant chirivella[4], Samarth Supekar[5],

Nikhil Soni[6], Abhishek Thite[7], Nilesh Chavan[8]

Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India [1][2]

Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune, Maharashtra, India [345678]

ABSTRACT: Online recommendation engines have shaped our choices, whether we're looking for a movie or picking an OTT platform's series. They are, however, still in the early stages of development and far from being ideal. In this paper, we specifically discuss movie recommendation systems. Additionally, we attempt to critically evaluate some work on movie recommendation systems and talk about some research papers that have helped these systems overcome a number of obstacles. Although there have been advancements, more work needs to be done on recommendation systems to make them more effective at providing accurate recommendations across a wider range of applications.

Keywords: Recommendation System, Suggestion, Movies, Search, Machine Learning, Recommender.

I.INTRODUCTION

Every day, technological development soars to new heights, which has caused the amount of information to grow dramatically. We use machine learning, which automates the creation of analytical models, to handle such massive amounts of data. Three broad categories make up the early classification of machine learning: Supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

Without being explicitly programmed to do so, machine learning algorithms create a model from sample data, also referred to as training data, in order to make predictions or decisions. Machine learning algorithms are used in a wide range of applications, including recommendation systems, speech recognition, email filtering, computer vision, and many more, where it is challenging or impractical to create conventional algorithms to carry out the required functions. When browsing the internet today, whether purchasing a product from an e-commerce site or watching a movie on a video-on-demand service, the recommendation system framework is crucial. We rely on recommendations made by others in our daily lives, whether they come from personal recommendations or evaluations of broad surveys. People frequently use online recommender systems to decide on the items that are relevant to their choices.

The purpose of recommendation systems, which are software tools and techniques, is to provide a group of users with practical and informed recommendations for goods or services that might be of interest to them. In other words, recommendation systems are a subset of information filtering systems that aim to predict the "preference" or "rating" that will be given to an item.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The first recommendation system was established in 1990 and was based on the e-commerce recommender which is known as the tapestry. The term recommender system was coined by a computer-based librarian named as Grundy in 1979. After that, there was the invention of various recommendation systems using various technologies. Today, there is a large number of recommendation systems available with different technologies and it is available in different fields also.

[1] proposed an overview survey on the recommendation system which contains all details about the recommendation system.

Gaurav Srivastav [2] proposed the recommendation system using the concept of cosine similarity and the KNN algorithm. Here, we studied cosine similarity.

Kumar et al. [4] proposed MOVREC, a movie recommendation system based on collaborative filtering approaches. Collaborative filtering takes the data from all the users and based on that generates recommendations.

Munoz-Organero, Mario [5], In this paper he proposed a Collaborative Recommender System Based on SpaceTime Similarities.

[3], In this paper, proposed the recommendation system using the percentage view criteria which helps to get the suggestions.

[5] proposed a brief survey on different types of recommender systems on their use of it.

[4], In this paper the electronic commerce recommendation system has a similar look and makes a specialty of the collaborative filtering algorithm in the utility of a personalized film recommendation system.

[5] in their paper analyzed various techniques used for recommendations, collaborative, hybrid, and content-based recommendations. Also, it describes the pros and cons of these approaches.

[3] in their paper give information about the various approaches to making a recommender system.

[2] in their paper proposed a novel scheme for the use of user similarity and opinion mining for the recommender system.

[1] In this paper proposed the recommender system for e-commerce facilities which will be used for recommending a product.

[5] In this paper they examine multi-level ensemble learning with regard to recommender systems and critique traditional ensemble learning. They place greater emphasis on developing recommender systems employing stack generalization in this.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The reason behind this project is that we lose our quality time in search of movies, so we try to design a movie recommendation system that helps people in finding movies of their interest.

IV. OBJECTIVES

1. To Build a movie recommender system using Machine Learning.
2. The goal of the movie recommendation system is to allow the users to reduce their searching time and give them their likely shows.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

5.1. System Overview
Fig.1.Overview of the Proposed Architecture
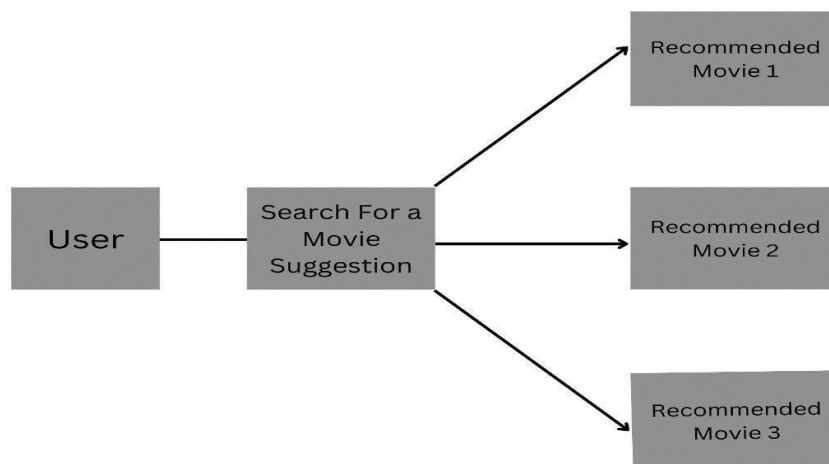
Fig 1. Proposed System

As shown in Fig.1, the proposed system consists of three entities a user and a search for a movie suggestion gateway connected to the admin of the system. Each of the above entities of the system has its significance. The specific roles and functionalities of each are discussed below:

1. User:
The user will search for the movie of his choice or suggestion.
The user will get the results or recommendations out of his search.
2. Recommendation System
The system will generate recommendations or suggestions according to the user search.

PROPOSED OUTCOME
➢ Users can search for his movie.
➢ The user will get the Recommendation.
➢ Users will get suggestions.

VI. APPLICATION

❖ It can be used on different OTT Platforms like Netflix, Amazon Prime, etc.
❖ It Can predict the approximate or near-correct recommendation.
❖ The recommendation system will also be used in different fields like e-commerce, music, for books.
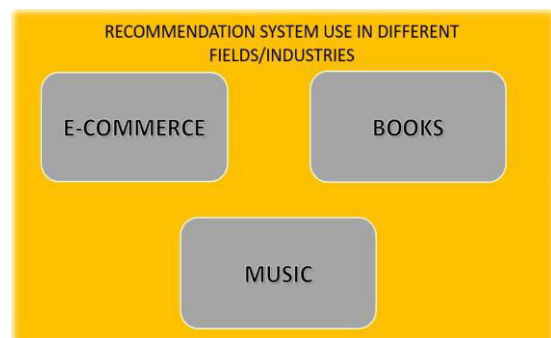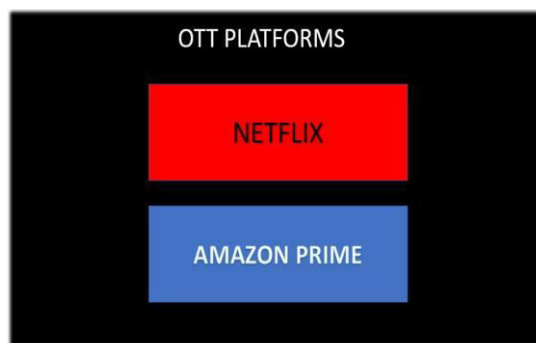
VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we proposed a movie recommendation system using machine learning. It enables a user to choose from a predetermined set of criteria and then recommends movies for him based on the weighted average of those attributes. Due to the nature of our system, evaluating performance is a difficult process because there is no right or incorrect recommendation; it is simply a matter of opinions. They responded favorably to our informal evaluations of a small group of users, conducted. We would like to have additional data available so that our system can produce more insightful findings. Additionally, we intend to apply several machine learning and clustering algorithms and compare the outcomes.

Future advances will boost the value of recommender systems, which can be a very effective tool in a business's toolbox. One use case is the ability to predict seasonal purchases based on suggestions, identify significant purchases, and provide customers with better recommendations that can improve retention and brand loyalty.
Recommender systems will be useful in the majority of enterprises; thus, I urge everyone to learn more about this intriguing field.

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Unocast-A Wireless Display

Pooja Navathe, Shobha Rupanar, Aryan Lanke, Akshad Kajale, Atharva kakde,

Shriprasad Handargulikar, Parth Thakare,

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune College, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The proposed method consists of electronic notice board that is controlled by an android device and displays message on it. Traditionally, there were notice boards where any information or notice had to be stick daily. This becomes tedious and requires daily maintenance. The project the overcomes this problem by introducing an electronic display notice board interfaced to an android device through Bluetooth connectivity. The Bluetooth receives the message from the android device that is sent to an Arduino. Notice board is a primary thing in any institution/ organization or public utility places like bus stations, railway stations and parks. But sticking various notices day-to-day is a difficult process. The Notice board is a common display for effective mode of providing information to the people, but this is not easy for updating the messages instantly. This project deals about an advanced Hi-Tech wireless Notice Board. This system is enhanced to display the latest information through an Android application of smart phones or tablet.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this proposed method, the development of a simple and low-cost wireless Android based notice board is presented. The proposed system uses either Bluetooth or Wi-Fi based wireless serial data communication in displaying messages on a remote digital notice board.

Android based Application programs available for Bluetooth and Wi-Fi communication for personal digital assistant (PDA) devices are used for transmitting the alpha-numeric text messages. Using the Bluetooth or Wi-Fi based serial data communication technique, the corresponding transceiver module has been interfaced with microcontroller board at the receiver end. For this purpose, a low-cost microcontroller board (Arduino Uno) is programmed to receive alphanumeric text messages in any of the above selected communication   modes. The proposed system will help in reducing the human effort, paper, printer ink and cost for manual changing of the notices.

II. METHODOLODY

The proposed method consists of power supply, Arduino UNO, LED module, Bluetooth HC-05 and mobile application. After uploading the program in Arduino UNO, we will give them external power supply. Due to that all functions of equipment's are on At that time, we will pass the notice/SMS which we want using mobile. Then this notice/SMS will receive by Bluetooth. And by using Arduino this notice/ SMS will display on digital notice board. This proposed system in this project has many upcoming applications in educational institutions and organizations, crime prevention, traffic management, railways, advertisements etc. Been user friendly, long range and faster means
of conveying.

III. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

1. Arrduino Uno

Fig 2.: Arduino uno

Arduino board is the heart of our system. Entire functioning of system depends on this board. The Arduino Uno is a ATmega328p microcontroller board. This board has 14 digital input/output pins (6 as a PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button.

2. Bluetooth HC05
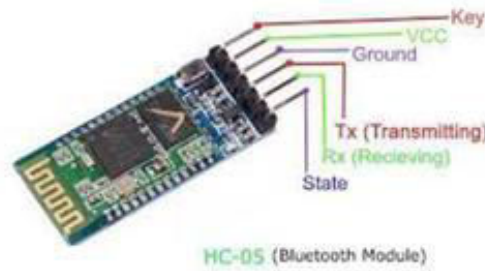
Fig 3 : Bluetooth HC05

Bluetooth Terminal is an Android application program that enables the Android PDAs to communicate simply with a Bluetooth device via a terminal. Bluetooth Terminal application program therefore enables the Android PDA to transmit (or receive) the messages in either hexadecal (hex) or string format to (and from) the connected Bluetooth devices. At the receiver end, the HC-05 module is interfaced with microcontroller that is programmed to store the received message and display that to the LCD screen. The HC-05 is a very cool module which can add two- way (full-duplex) wireless functionality.
The Bluetooth module is used for transmitting data wirelessly from the transmitter to receiver. The HC-05 module works on the same principle but on the different operation. The HC-05 Bluetooth module has four pins: TX pin – Transmitting pin which is used to transmit the data. RX pin – the pin that receives data from the receiver. VCC pin – power supply pin. GND pin – power supply pin.

C. LCD

Fig 4 : 2x16 LCD Display

We utilize screen as display. LCD is utilized in a project to visualize the output of application. Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) have supplies switch combine the properties of both liquids and crystals. With the liquid crystal material sand witched in between them, an LCD consists of two glass panels. The inner surface of the glass plates are covered with transparent electrodes that identify the character, symbols or patterns to be displayed and the polymeric layers are present in between the electrodes and the liquid crystal, which makes the liquid crystal molecules for maintaining a defined direction angle.

D. Bread Board
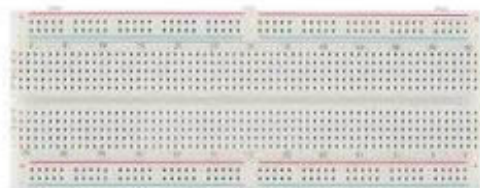
Fig 5 : Bread board

A breadboard (sometimes called plug block) is used for building temporary circuits. It is useful to designers because it allows components to be removed and replaced easily. It is useful to the person who wants to build a circuit to demonstrate its action, then to reuse the components in another circuit.

E. Jumper Wire

Fig 6 : Jumper wires

A jump wire is an electrical wire, or group of them in a cable, with a connector or pin at Stranded 22AWG jump wires with solid tips. Individual jump wires are fitted by inserting their "end connectors" into the slots provided in a breadboard.

IV. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

A. Arduino IDE

Fig 7 : Arduino IDE

Arduino Is the required software environment to program the Arduino by writing a code and upload it to the Arduino. It also outputs the results for analysis using both serial monitor and serial plotter. It is an Arduino software, making code compilation too easy. It is available for all operating systems i.e. MAC, Windows, Linux and runs on the Java Platform that comes with inbuilt functions and commands that play a vital role in debugging, editing and compiling the code. It is easy to use, it supports all the Arduino boards, it has a built in library which is easy to use. The Arduino IDE is very user-friendly.

B. Arduino Automation
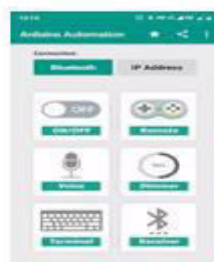
Fig 8 : Arduino automation

It allows to control devices using your Arduino board (and similar boards) via Bluetooth or WIFI.BT Terminal is a terminal app with UAR serial communication protocol that transmits & receives data wirelessly through Bluetooth connections. The app used for Robotics Communication, Configuring Bluetooth Modules (using AT Commands), Home Automation.

V. KEY FEATURE

Arduino Uno Microcontroller: The Arduino Uno serves as the main control board, providing the processing power and I/O capabilities necessary for the wireless notice board.

1. Wireless Communication: The notice board incorporates wireless communication modules such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or RF modules to enable communication between the Arduino Uno and the other devices.
2. Display Interface: The notice board features a display interface to showcase the information or messages. Its can be an LCD display, LED matrix, or any other suitable display technology.
3. Message Input: The notice board allows users to input messages or information wirelessly. This can be done through a mobile app, web interface, or any other wireless means.
4. Message Storage: The board includes memory or storage capability to store the received messages or information for late retrieval or display.

VI. BENEFITS

1. Easy Prototyping: Arduino Uno is known for its simplicity ease of use, making it an excellent platform for prototyping projects. With the Arduino development environment and a wide range of libraries, it simplifies the process of developing a wireless notice board.
2. Wireless Connectivity: By incorporating wireless communication modules like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, the Arduino Uno based notice board enables seamless connectivity with other devices. This allows for convenient and flexible information sharing and updates without the need for physical connections.
3. User-Friendly interface: Arduino Uno based notice boards can provide a user-friendly interface for message input and control. Users can interact with the board through mobile apps, web interfaces, or dedicated control panels, making it accessible to a wide range of users.
4. Real-Time Updates: With wireless connectivity, the notice board can receive real-time updates and display the latest information or messages. This is particularly useful for applications where dynamic and time-sensitive content needs to be displayed, such as news, announcements, or event schedules.

BLOCK DIAGRAM:

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

CODING

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Finger print operated starter For two-Wheeler

Ajinkya Chavan[1], Aniket Kadam[2], Adrash Tadse[3], Jay Ankush[4], Prof. Sachin Rahin[5]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University,

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule

Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India[5]

ABSTRACT: This research paper presents the development and implementation of a fingerprint-operated starter system for two-wheelers aimed at enhancing security and deterring theft. Traditional security systems for two-wheelers are prone to vulnerabilities such as key duplication and lock picking. To address these issues, we introduce an innovative solution leveraging fingerprint recognition technology. The project aims to revolutionize current security practices by providing a secure and user-friendly alternative. The introduction of a fingerprint-operated starter system for two-wheelers represents a paradigm shift in the realm of vehicle security. Unlike traditional keys, which can be lost, stolen, or duplicated, a fingerprint-operated system ensures that only authorized users can start the vehicle, thereby significantly reducing the risk of theft. Moreover, the seamless integration of biometric technology into the vehicle's design enhances user convenience, eliminating the need to carry keys and providing a more intuitive and streamlined user experience.

This research project aims to explore the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing a fingerprint-operated starter system for two-wheelers. By leveraging advanced biometric technology, the project seeks to redefine the standards of security in the two-wheeler domain and set new benchmarks for theft deterrence. Additionally, the project aims to assess the user acceptance and satisfaction with the new security system, ensuring that it meets the needs and preferences of two-wheeler owners.

KEYWORDS: Two-wheeler security, Fingerprint recognition technology, Biometric applications, User-friendly experience, Theft deterrence.

I. INTRODUCTION

The surge in two-wheeler thefts, particularly in urban areas, highlights the pressing need for enhanced security measures. Conventional security systems relying on keys and locks exhibit notable vulnerabilities. In response, this paper introduces a fingerprint-operated starter system, leveraging advanced biometric technology to provide a secure and modern alternative.

Two-wheelers, including motorcycles and scooters, have become indispensable modes of transportation in urban areas worldwide due to their convenience, affordability, and manoeuvrability. However, the rising popularity of two-wheelers has also led to an increase in thefts, particularly in densely populated urban centres. This surge in theft incidents underscores the urgent need for enhanced security measures to protect owners' valuable assets and deter potential thieves.
Conventional security systems for two-wheelers typically rely on mechanical locks and keys for immobilization and ignition. While these systems have been the standard for decades, they are not without their drawbacks. Instances of theft through key duplication, lock picking, and other forms of tampering have exposed the vulnerabilities inherent in these traditional security mechanisms.

In response to these challenges, there has been a growing demand for more robust and sophisticated security solutions for two-wheelers. Recognizing the limitations of conventional systems, researchers and innovators have explored alternative approaches to enhance security while also ensuring user convenience.

One such innovative solution is the integration of biometric technology, particularly fingerprint recognition, into two-wheeler security systems. Biometrics offer a unique and secure method of authentication, relying on physiological characteristics such as fingerprints to verify the identity of users. By incorporating fingerprint recognition technology

into the ignition and starter systems of two-wheelers, it becomes possible to create a highly secure and user-friendly method of access control.

II. RELATED WORK

Previous research in biometric applications and two-wheeler security provides valuable insights into the development of the fingerprint-operated starter system. Studies on fingerprint recognition technology, security systems, and user experience contribute to the project's methodology and implementation. Implementing a fingerprint-operated starter for a two-wheeler involves integrating biometric technology into the ignition system to provide secure access control. While specific research or commercial products may not be readily available for this exact application, related work can be found in several areas:

Numerous studies and products explore the integration of biometric authentication in various security systems. These systems range from door locks to access control for computers and smartphones. Research in this area often focuses on improving accuracy, speed, and reliability of biometric recognition algorithms.[1]

Many car manufacturers have incorporated biometric authentication into their vehicles for security and convenience purposes. While these systems may not directly involve fingerprint recognition for ignition, they provide insights into the integration of biometrics in vehicular systems.[2]

There exists a vast body of literature on fingerprint recognition algorithms and technologies. Researchers continuously work on improving the accuracy and robustness of fingerprint recognition systems. Studying these works can provide valuable insights into implementing fingerprint recognition for a two-wheeler starter.[3]

With the rise of IoT devices and embedded systems, there's a growing interest in implementing biometric authentication in various applications. Research in this area can provide valuable guidance on integrating biometric sensors and authentication mechanisms into small, resource-constrained devices like those found in two-wheelers.[4]

Research on user experience and HCI can provide insights into designing intuitive and user-friendly interfaces for fingerprint-operated starters. Understanding how users interact with biometric systems can help in designing systems that are easy to use and efficient.[5]

Given the sensitive nature of biometric data, research on security and privacy concerns associated with biometric systems is essential. Understanding the potential vulnerabilities and mitigating strategies is crucial when implementing biometric authentication in any system.[6]

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology involves the development, implementation, and evaluation of a fingerprint-operated starter system for two-wheelers. Key steps include the selection of appropriate fingerprint recognition technology, integration into the existing two-wheeler ignition system, and testing for reliability and security. User feedback and real-world testing are crucial aspects of the methodology to ensure a user-friendly experience.

Conventional two-wheeler security systems have limitations, including susceptibility to key duplication and lock picking. The introduction of fingerprint recognition technology addresses these vulnerabilities by providing a secure and reliable method of authentication. This project aims to revolutionize two-wheeler security practices by setting new benchmarks through the integration of biometric features.

1. Components:
- **Fingerprint Sensor:**
  The heart of the system, the fingerprint sensor, captures and processes the unique fingerprint patterns. It serves as the primary means of user authentication, ensuring secure access to the two-wheeler. Modern fingerprint sensors are designed for accuracy, speed, and reliability, making them a key component in biometric security systems.
- **Arduino Nano:**
  The Arduino Nano serves as the central processing unit, controlling the overall functionality of the fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanism. Programmed with the necessary algorithms, the Arduino Nano interprets the data from the fingerprint sensor and coordinates the activation of the relay module to start the vehicle. Its versatility and ease of use make it an ideal choice for such applications.

- **5V DC Relay Module:**
  The 5V DC relay module acts as a switch, allowing the Arduino Uno to control the power supply to the vehicle's ignition system. When the fingerprint sensor authenticates the user successfully, the Arduino Uno triggers the relay module to activate the vehicle, simulating the function of a traditional starter switch. The relay module is a crucial component for translating digital signals into physical action.

- **Breadboard:**
  The breadboard provides a platform for connecting and testing the electronic components. It facilitates the creation of a prototype circuit before permanent implementation. This temporary arrangement allows for experimentation, troubleshooting, and adjustments to ensure the seamless integration of all components.

- **3 x 10k Resistor:**
  The 10k resistors are essential for configuring the fingerprint sensor within the circuit. They help establish the required voltage levels for proper communication between the fingerprint sensor and the Arduino Uno. Resistors play a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the electrical signals and ensuring accurate readings from the fingerprint sensor.

- **Motor for Actuating and Demonstrating Purposes:**
  The motor serves a dual purpose—acting as both a demonstration element and an actuating mechanism. When activated by the fingerprint recognition system, the motor simulates the starting of the This visual and tactile demonstration enhances the user experience and provides a tangible representation of the system's functionality. This visual and tactile demonstration enhances the user experience and provides a tangible representation of the system's functionality.

Vehicle. Thisvisual and tactiledemonstration enhances the userexperienceand provides a tangible representation of the system's functionality.
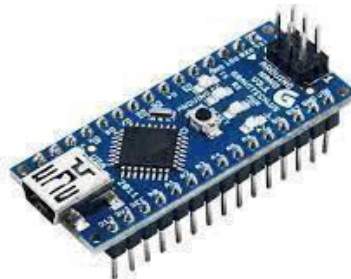
Fingerprint Sensor

- **Biometric Identification Principle:**
- The fingerprint sensor operates on the fundamental principle of biometric identification.
- It captures the unique patterns of ridges and valleys present in an individual's fingerprint.
- **Digital Template Creation:**
- Upon a user placing their finger on the sensor, the device captures high-resolution images.
- These images are processed to create a digital template, a numerical representation of the fingerprint's unique features.
- **Minutiae Points Analysis:**
- The sensor analyses minutiae points, including ridge endings and bifurcations, for increased accuracy.
- These minutiae points contribute to the uniqueness of each fingerprint and enhance the precision of the identification process.
- **Advanced Imaging Technology:**
- Modern fingerprint sensors utilize advanced imaging technologies, such as optical or capacitive sensors.
- These technologies ensure fast and accurate capturing of fingerprint data, making the sensor reliable for security applications.
- **Secure Authentication Mechanism:**
- The fingerprint sensor serves as a secure authentication mechanism for the two-wheeler security system.

- Only authorized individuals with pre-registered fingerprints can gain access, enhancing the overall security of the vehicle.

Arduino Nano
- **Compact Design:**
- The Arduino Nano is a compact and miniaturized version of the Arduino platform.
- Its small form factor makes it suitable for space-constrained applications, such as the two-wheeler security system.
- **Microcontroller Board:**
- As a microcontroller board, the Arduino Nano features an ATmega328P microcontroller chip.
- This chip is responsible for executing the programmed code and managing the overall functionality of the fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanism.
- **Programmability and Flexibility:**
- Like other Arduino variants, the Nano is highly programmable, offering flexibility in defining system behaviour.
- Its compatibility with the Arduino IDE allows developers to easily write and upload code for specific functionalities.
- **Interfacing with Fingerprint Sensor:**
- The Arduino Nano interfaces with the fingerprint sensor to receive and process fingerprint data.
- It manages the communication protocol between the sensor and the microcontroller, interpreting the captured fingerprint information.

Real-time Decision Making:
- Equipped with real-time decision-making capabilities, the Arduino Nano processes fingerprint data swiftly.
- It executes programmed logic to make instantaneous decisions regarding user authentication and subsequent actions.

5V DC Relay Module
- **Electronic Switch Functionality:**
- The 5V DC relay module serves as an electronic switch controlled by the Arduino Nano. ● Its primary function is to manage the power supply to the vehicle's ignition system ● **Activation Trigger:**
- Upon receiving a signal from the Arduino Nano, the relay module is triggered to actuate the switching mechanism.
- This activation simulates the action of a traditional starter switch, connecting the ignition system and allowing the engine to start.
- **Switching Electrical Signals:**
- The relay module excels in converting low-voltage signals from the Arduino Nano into high-voltage signals for the vehicle's ignition.
- This capability ensures a safe and efficient transfer of electrical power within the system.
- **Isolation for Protection:**
- Relays provide electrical isolation between low-voltage control signals and high-voltage power circuits.
- This isolation protects sensitive electronic components, such as the Arduino Nano, from potential voltage spikes in the vehicle's electrical system.
- **Versatility in Applications:**
- The 5V DC relay module is versatile and finds applications in various electronic systems beyond the fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanism.
- Its ability to control high-power circuits makes it suitable for diverse projects requiring electrical switching.

1. Software and Communication
- The software and communication aspects of the fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanism play a pivotal role in ensuring secure and efficient operation. This section delves into the software architecture, communication protocols, and the integration of key components.
- Software Architecture:
- The software architecture encompasses the design and structure of the programs running on the Arduino Nano.
- It includes modules for fingerprint recognition, decision logic, user feedback management, and integration with other hardware components.
- **Communication Protocols:**
- Robust communication protocols are implemented to facilitate seamless interaction between the fingerprint sensor, Arduino Nano, and other system components.

- These protocols ensure reliable data transfer and synchronization for effective system operation.
- **Fingerprint Recognition Algorithm:**
- The software hosts a sophisticated fingerprint recognition algorithm responsible for processing and verifying fingerprint data.
- This algorithm is central to the security of the system, determining the authenticity of the user attempting to unlock the vehicle.
- **Decision Logic and Workflow Management:**
- Decision logic is programmed to interpret the output of the fingerprint recognition algorithm and determine the appropriate actions.
- Workflow management ensures a coherent sequence of events, from fingerprint authentication to motor activation, providing a seamless user experience.
- **User Feedback and Interaction:**
- Software modules are dedicated to managing user feedback through the LED display and buzzer.
- Clear and intuitive feedback informs users of the system's status, guiding them through the authentication process.
- **Error Handling and Logging:**
- Robust error handling mechanisms are integrated into the software to identify and manage system errors.
- Relevant error data is logged for diagnostic purposes, aiding in troubleshooting and maintenance.
- Security Measures:
- Security protocols and encryption algorithms are implemented to safeguard sensitive data, including fingerprint information.
- These measures prevent unauthorized access and protect against potential security threats.
- **Efficient Resource Management:**
- The software optimizes resource usage on the Arduino Nano, ensuring efficient utilization of processing power and memory.
- This optimization contributes to the overall responsiveness and reliability of the system.
- **Communication with Motor and Relay Module:**
- The software establishes communication links with the actuating motor and 5V DC relay module.
- Coordinated communication ensures that the motor is activated only upon successful fingerprint authentication, and the relay module controls the vehicle's ignition.

2. Hardware and Software Implementation
- **Hardware Assembly:**
- The hardware implementation begins with the assembly of components.
- Careful attention is given to the placement of the fingerprint sensor, Arduino Nano, motor, LED display, buzzer, and the Power Supply Unit (PSU) within the two-wheeler.
- **Wiring and Connections:**
- Wiring is meticulously executed to establish connections between components.
- Proper routing of wires ensures efficient communication and power distribution, minimizing the risk of interference or malfunctions.
- **Arduino Nano Programming:**
- The Arduino Nano is programmed with the software code developed during the design phase.
- This code encompasses the fingerprint recognition algorithm, decision logic, user feedback management, and communication with other hardware components.
- **Motor and Relay Configuration:**
- The motor and 5V DC relay module are configured to synchronize with the Arduino Nano.
- Programming ensures that the motor is activated only upon successful fingerprint authentication, and the relay module controls the vehicle's ignition.
- **User Interface Calibration:**
- Calibration of the LED display and buzzer is performed to ensure accurate feedback.
- LED patterns and buzzer tones are adjusted to convey different system states effectively.
- **Power Supply Integration:**
- Integration of the Power Supply Unit involves connecting it to the vehicle's battery.
- Voltage levels are regulated to meet the requirements of each component in the system.

Integration and Testing

- **Component Integration:**
- The integrated components undergo a systematic testing process.
- This includes verifying the interaction between the fingerprint sensor, Arduino Nano, motor, LED display, buzzer, and the Power Supply Unit. **Communication Validation:**
- Communication protocols are validated to ensure seamless interaction between hardware components.
- Successful communication is crucial for the coordinated functioning of the entire system.
- **Fingerprint Sensor Calibration:**
- Calibration of the fingerprint sensor is conducted to optimize its performance.
- This involves capturing and storing authorized user fingerprints for accurate recognition during authentication attempts.
- **Motor Activation Testing:**
- The motor activation mechanism is tested under various conditions.
- Motor responsiveness to successful fingerprint authentication is evaluated for consistency and reliability.
- **User Feedback Assessment:**
- LED display patterns and buzzer tones are assessed for clarity and effectiveness.
- User feedback mechanisms are fine-tuned based on real-time testing and user interaction.
- **System Integration Testing:**
- The complete system undergoes rigorous integration testing.
- This phase assesses the overall functionality, security, and user experience of the fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanism.
- **Environmental Testing:**
- The system is tested in different environmental conditions.
- This includes exposure to temperature variations, humidity, and simulated outdoor scenarios to validate its durability.
- **User Acceptance Testing:**
- User acceptance testing involves real users interacting with the system.
- Feedback is collected to gauge user satisfaction, identify potential pain points, and make necessary refinements.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

- The implementation of the fingerprint-operated starter system has yielded promising results. Initial testing demonstrates high levels of security and reliability in authentication. User feedback indicates a positive response to the system, highlighting its ease of use and effectiveness in deterring theft attempts. Furthermore, the system's integration into the daily lives of two-wheeler owners has been seamless, enhancing overall user satisfaction.

1. Performance and User Experience

- **Fingerprint Recognition Accuracy:**
- Quantitative data on the accuracy of fingerprint recognition, including false acceptance and false rejection rates.
- The system's ability to correctly identify authorized users and reject unauthorized attempts is a key performance metric.
- **Authentication Speed:**
- Measurement of the average time taken for the system to authenticate a user successfully.
- Swift authentication contributes to a positive user experience and minimizes potential delays.
- **Reliability of Motor Activation:**
- Assessment of the reliability of the motor activation mechanism.
- Consistency in motor activation upon successful fingerprint authentication enhances the overall reliability of the system.
- **Effectiveness of User Feedback:**
- Evaluation of user feedback through the LED display and buzzer.
- Clarity and effectiveness of system status indications contribute to a positive user experience.
- **User Acceptance and Satisfaction:**
- Insights from user acceptance testing regarding the system's intuitiveness and overall satisfaction. ● User feedback is crucial in gauging the system's acceptance among its intended users.

2 Comparison and Limitations
- **Comparison with Existing Solutions:**
- A comparative analysis with existing fingerprint-operated unlocking mechanisms.
- This analysis includes considerations such as security features, user experience, and integration with vehicle systems.
- **System Limitations:**
- Identification and acknowledgment of limitations within the implemented system.
- Factors such as environmental constraints, potential error scenarios, or specific usage conditions that may impact system performance.
- **Scalability and Future Enhancements:**
- Consideration of the system's scalability for future enhancements.
- Exploration of potential improvements, additional features, or technological advancements that could be incorporated in subsequent iterations.
- **User Feedback Integration:**
- Strategies for integrating user feedback into future development cycles.
- The importance of continuous improvement based on user experiences to refine and enhance system performance.

V. DISCUSSION

The discussion centres on the significance of the project in revolutionizing two-wheeler security practices. The integration of fingerprint recognition technology not only enhances security but also contributes to the broader field of biometric applications. The user-friendly experience provided by the system underscores its effectiveness in addressing security concerns while ensuring convenience for users.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In conclusion, the fingerprint-operated starter system represents a significant advancement in two-wheeler security technology. By addressing the vulnerabilities of conventional systems and leveraging advanced biometric technology, the project offers a secure and user-friendly solution. The successful implementation and positive feedback highlight the effectiveness of the system in enhancing security and deterring theft attempts.

This research lays the groundwork for further advancements in biometric applications and underscores the importance of integrating modern technology into everyday security practices. Overall, the project sets new standards in two-wheeler security and contributes to the ongoing evolution of biometric technologies.

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Decentralized Election System

M. A. Patil[1], Amol Sathe[2], Nikhil Raj Gupta[3], Rajashri Mali[4], Tushar Bagul[5], Raj Gore[6], Disha Kori[7], Laxmikant Gandewar[8], Nandani Gaikwad[9]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1 2 3]

UG Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[4 5 6 7 8 9]

ABSTRACT: Electronic voting [1] or e-voting has been used in varying forms since 1970s with fundamental benefits over paper-based systems such as increased efficiency and reduced errors. However, there remain challenges to achieve widespread adoption of such systems especially with respect to improving their resilience against potential faults. Blockchain is a disruptive technology of current era and promises to improve the overall resilience of e-voting systems. This paper presents an effort to leverage benefits of blockchain such as cryptographic foundations and transparency to achieve an effective scheme for e-voting. The proposed scheme conforms to the fundamental requirements for e-voting [2] schemes and achieves end-to-end verifiability. The paper presents details of the proposed e-voting scheme along with its implementation using Multichain platform. The paper presents in-depth evaluation of the scheme which successfully demonstrates its effectiveness to achieve an end-to-end verifiable e-voting scheme.

KEYWORDS: Blockchain, e-voting, cryptographic

Problem Statement: To build a secure blockchain-based technology electronic voting system that utilizes smart contracts to enable secure and cost-efficient elections while guaranteeing voter's privacy so the voting process can be made more secure, transparent, immutable, and reliable.

I. INTRODUCTION

In every democracy, the security of an election is a matter of national security [3]. The computer security field has for a decade studied the possibilities of electronic voting systems, with the goal of minimizing the cost of having a national election, while fulfilling and increasing the security conditions of an election. From the dawn of democratically electing candidates, the voting system has been based on pen and paper. Replacing the traditional pen and paper scheme with a new election system is critical to limit fraud and having the voting process traceable and verifiable. Electronic voting machines [4] have been viewed as flawed, by the security community, primarily based on physical security concerns. Anyone with physical access to such machine can sabotage the machine, thereby affecting all votes cast on the machine. Blockchain [5] is one of the emerging technologies with strong cryptographic foundations enabling applications to leverage these abilities to achieve resilient security solutions. A Blockchain resembles a data structure which maintains and shares all the transactions being executed through its genesis. It is primarily a distributed decentralized database that maintains a complete list of constantly germinating and growing data records secured from unauthorized manipulating, tampering and revision. Blockchain repository allows every user to connect to the network, send new transactions to it, verify transactions and create new blocks. Each block is assigned a cryptographic hash [6] (which may also be treated as a fingerprint of the block) that remains valid as long as the data in the block is not altered. If any changes are made in the block, the cryptographic hash would change immediately indicating the change in the data which may be due to a malicious activity. Therefore, due to its strong foundations in cryptography, blockchain has been increasingly used to mitigate against unauthorized transactions across various domains.

OBJECTIVE
1. To study flaws in traditional and electronic voting system.
2. To study blockchain techniques.
3. To implement smart contract for registering and verifying voters and candidates.
4. To develop a decentralized election system which enhances security, immutability and transparency.
5. To create a graphical user interface and integrate with developed system.

II. METHODOLOGY

Smart contracts are where all the business logic of our application lives. This is where we code the decentralized portion our app. Smart contracts oversee reading and writing data to the blockchain, as well as executing business logic. Smart contacts are written in a programming language called Solidity, which looks a lot like JavaScript.

The function of smart contracts on the blockchain is very similar to a microservice on the web. If the public ledger represents the database layer of the blockchain, then smart contracts are where all the business logic that transacts with that data lives. Also, they're called smart contracts because they represent a covenant or agreement.

III. RELATED WORK

As discussed by Feng Hao and Piotr Zielinski in the paper A 2-Round Anonymous Veto Protocol [7], the new protocol requires no trusted third party or private channel. Participants execute the protocol by sending two-round public messages but is significantly more efficient in terms of the number of rounds, computational cost and bandwidth usage. In general, the new protocol divided electronic voting into to two classes, decentralized elections where the protocol is essentially run by the voters and centralized elections where trusted authorities are employed to administer the process.

As discussed by Patrick McCorry in the paper A Smart Contract for Boardroom Voting with Maximum Voter Privacy [8], he proposed the first implementation of a decentralized and self-tallying internet voting protocol with maximum voter privacy using the Blockchain, called The Open Vote Network (OVN). The OVN is written as a smart contract for the Ethereum blockchain. In its general idea the OVN is an implementation of the Anonymous voting by two-round public discussion we previously discussed.

As discussed by Ronald Cramer, Rosario Gennaro and Berry Shoemakers in the paper A Secure and Optimally Efficient Multi-Authority Election Scheme [9], voters cast their vote by posting ballots to a bulletin board. The bulletin board works as a broadcast channel with memory to the extent that any party can access its content, but no party can erase anything from the bulletin board. The ballot does not reveal any information on the vote itself but is ensured by an accompanying proof that the ballot contains a valid vote. The final tally, the sum of all votes, which occurs when the deadline is reached, can then be obtained and verified, by any observer, against the product of all submitted ballots. Which would ensure universal verifiability, due to the homomorphic properties of the encryption method used.

As discussed by Jonathan Alexander, Steven Landers and Ben Howerton in the paper Netvote, A Decentralized Voting Network [10], they proposed a decentralized blockchain based voting network on the Ethereum blockchain. Netvote utilizes decentralized apps for the user interface of the system. The admin dapp allows election administrators to set election policies, create ballots, establish registration rules and open and close voting. The Voter dapp is used by individual voters for registration, voting and can be integrated with other devices (such as biometric readers) for voter identification. The Tally dapp is then used to tally and verify election results. Netvote supports three types of elections, Open Election: Anyone may vote, Private Election: Only authenticated and authorized individuals may vote, Token-Holder Elections: Only voters who operate accounts that have a balance of a designated compliant token may vote.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Defining a smart contract includes identifying the roles that are involved in the agreement (the election agreement in our case) and the different components and transactions in the agreement process. As shown in fig 1 we start by explaining the election roles followed by the election process.

Election Roles: Elections in our proposal enable participation of individuals or institutions in the following role.
a) Election administrators: Manage the lifecycle of an election. Multiple trusted institutions and companies are enrolled with this role. The election administrators specify the election type and create aforementioned election, configurate ballots, register voters, decide the lifetime of the election and assign permissioned nodes. b) Voters: For elections to which they are eligible for, voters can authenticate themselves, load election ballots, cast their vote and verify their vote after an election is over. Voters can be rewarded for voting with tokens when they cast their vote in an election in the near future, which could be integrated with a smart city project. c) District nodes: When the election administrators create an election, each ballot smart contracts, representing each voting district, are deployed onto the blockchain. When the ballot smart contracts are created, each of the corresponding district nodes are given permission to interact with their corresponding ballot smart contract. When an individual voter casts his vote from his corresponding smart

contract, the vote data is verified by all of the corresponding district nodes and every vote they agree on are appended onto the blockchain when block time has been reached.

Election Process: As shown in fig 2, each election process is represented by a set of smart contracts, which are instantiated on the blockchain by the election administrators. A smart contract is defined for each of the voting districts of the election, so multiple smart contracts are involved in an election. For each voter with its corresponding voting district location, defined in the voter's registration phase, the smart contract with the corresponding location will be prompted to the voter after the user authenticates himself when voting. As shown in fig 3 following are the main activities in the election process:

a) Election creation: Election administrators create election ballots using a decentralized app. This decentralized app interacts with an election creation smart contract, in which the administrator defines a list of candidates. This smart contract creates a set of ballot smart contracts and deploys them onto the blockchain, with a list of the candidates, for each voting district, where each voting district is a parameter in each ballot smart contract. When the election is created, each corresponding district node is given permission to interact with his corresponding ballot smart contract. b) Voter registration: The registration of voter phase is conducted by the election administrators. When an election is created the election administrators must define a deterministic list of eligible voters. This requires a component for a government identity verification service to securely authenticate and authorize eligible individuals. Using such verification services, each of the eligible voter should have an electronic ID and PIN number and information on what voting district the voter is located in. For each eligible voter, a corresponding wallet would be generated for the voter. c) Vote transaction: When an individual votes at a voting district, the voter interacts with a ballot smart contract with the same voting district as is defined for any individual voter. This smart contract interacts with the blockchain via the corresponding district node, which appends the vote to the blockchain if consensus is reached between the majorities of the corresponding district nodes. Each vote is stored as a transaction on the blockchain whereas each individual voter receives the transaction ID for their vote for verifying purposes. Each transaction on the blockchain holds information about who was voted for, and the location of aforementioned vote. Each vote is appended onto the blockchain by its corresponding ballot smart contract, if and only if all corresponding district nodes agree on the verification of the vote data. When a voter casts his vote, the weight of their wallet is decreased by 1, therefore not enabling them to vote more than once per election. d) Tallying results: The tallying of the election is done on the fly in the smart contracts. Each ballot smart contract does their own tally for their corresponding location in its own storage. When an election is over, the final result for each smart contract is published.

Deployment: Further steps are taken to deploy the decentralized application:
a) Setup the environment: Copy the smart contract and paste it into the remix IDE. To deploy the contract, we need an account and with some ether on the Ropsten test net. Request free ether from ropsten faucet. b) Deploy the contract: Select Injected Web 3 under environment and the account in MetaMask is shown with balance ether as well. Now, we have the contract pasted in remix IDE, we have connected meta mask to the ropsten testnet with an account that has some ether. Click on MetaMask extension and click on the contract deployment, as shown in fig 4 it opens up the etherscan page to look at our transaction details. c) Deploy the application: Change the transaction hash and contract address in the compiled file. Deploy the frontend application on firebase.

PROJECT DIAGRAM:

Fig. Metamask Wallet & fig 6 User interface shows snapshot of the project.
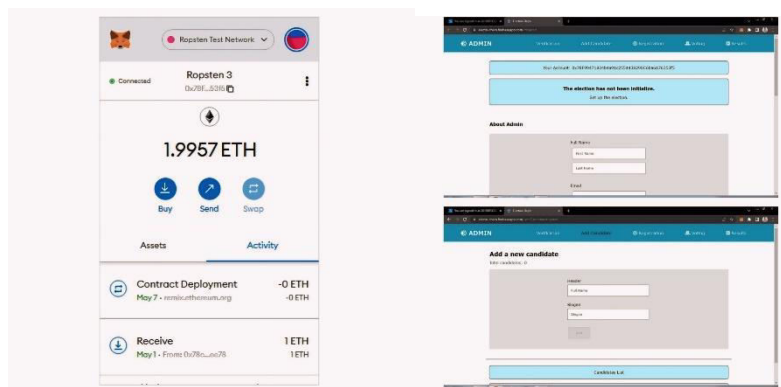
V. CONCLUSION

In this report, we introduced a unique, blockchain-based electronic voting system that utilizes smart contracts to enable secure and cost-efficient election while guaranteeing voters privacy. We have shown that the blockchain technology offers a new possibility for democratic countries to advance from the pen and paper election scheme to a more cost- and time-efficient election scheme, while increasing the security measures of the today's scheme and offer new possibilities of transparency. Using an Ethereum private blockchain, it is possible to send hundreds of transactions per second onto the blockchain, utilizing every aspect of the smart contract to ease the load on the blockchain.

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Electro-Magnetic Charger

M. A. Patil[1], Amol Sathe[2], Kailas Tehare[3], Deepika Pagare[4], Tanay Panchal[5], Riya Bhagwat6,

pooja Upadhyaya[7], Sarthak Deore[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1 2 3]

UG Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India [4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: The evolution of technology has led to a growing demand for efficient and convenient charging solutions for electronic devices. Among these solutions, electromagnetic chargers have emerged as a promising alternative to traditional wired chargers. Electromagnetic chargers utilize electromagnetic induction to transfer power wirelessly from a charging pad to a compatible device, eliminating the need for physical connectors

KEYWORDS: Technology, Electromagnetic, charging

I. INTRODUCTION

In the realm of modern technology, the quest for innovative charging solutions has been incessant, driven by the ever-growing reliance on electronic devices in our daily lives. From smartphones to electric vehicles, the need for efficient, convenient, and safe charging methods has become paramount. In response to this demand, electromagnetic chargers have emerged as a groundbreaking solution, offering wireless power transfer through the marvels of electromagnetic induction.

Electromagnetic chargers represent a departure from traditional wired charging methods, promising a future where tangled cords and cumbersome connectors become relics of the past. Instead, they harness the fundamental principles of electromagnetism to transmit power wirelessly from a charging pad to a compatible device. This revolutionizes the way we power our gadgets, enabling a seamless and intuitive charging experience.

At the heart of electromagnetic charging lies the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction, a concept pioneered by the visionary physicist Michael Faraday in the 19th century. This principle states that a changing magnetic field can induce an electric current in a nearby conductor. In the context of electromagnetic chargers, an alternating current passing through a coil in the charging pad generates a fluctuating magnetic field, which in turn induces a current in a corresponding coil within the receiving device. This elegant process forms the basis of wireless power transfer, eliminating the need for physical connections while ensuring efficient energy transmission.

The allure of electromagnetic chargers extends beyond mere convenience. Their wireless nature not only eliminates the clutter of cables but also enhances the durability of charging systems by mitigating wear and tear on connectors. Moreover, the absence of exposed electrical contacts reduces the risk of electrical hazards, offering a safer charging solution for users.

II. OBJECTIVE

1. Wireless Convenience: The primary objective of electromagnetic chargers is to provide users with a convenient and hassle-free charging experience. By eliminating the need for physical connectors and cables, electromagnetic chargers offer the freedom to charge devices wirelessly, enabling users to power up their gadgets effortlessly.
2. Efficient Power Transfer: Another key objective is to ensure efficient power transfer from the charging pad to the receiving device. Electromagnetic chargers strive to optimize the electromagnetic induction process, minimizing energy loss during transmission and maximizing the charging efficiency. This ensures that devices can be charged quickly and effectively.
3. Compatibility Across Devices: Electromagnetic chargers aim to be compatible with a wide range of electronic devices, including smartphones, tablets, wearables, and more. The objective is to create a universal charging solution that can accommodate various devices from different manufacturers, providing users with a versatile charging option.
4. Safety Assurance: Ensuring the safety of users and their devices is a paramount objective of electromagnetic chargers. Robust safety features are integrated into the charging systems to prevent overheating, overcharging, short

circuits, and other potential hazards. By adhering to stringent safety standards, electromagnetic chargers offer users peace of mind during the charging process.

5. Enhanced User Experience: Electromagnetic chargers seek to enhance the overall user experience by incorporating user-friendly features such as intelligent charging algorithms, LED indicators, and sleek designs. The objective is to make the charging process intuitive, seamless, and aesthetically pleasing for users, thereby enhancing their satisfaction with the charging technology.

6. Environmental Sustainability: Promoting environmental sustainability is an emerging objective of electromagnetic chargers. By reducing the reliance on disposable batteries and minimizing electronic waste associated with traditional charging methods, electromagnetic chargers contribute to a greener and more sustainable future.

7. Innovation and Advancement: Continual innovation and advancement are fundamental objectives of electromagnetic charger development. The objective is to push the boundaries of wireless charging technology, introducing new features, improving efficiency, and expanding the range of applications. By staying at the forefront of technological innovation, electromagnetic chargers aim to meet the evolving needs and expectations of users in an ever-changing digital landscape.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Literature Review and Research: The methodology begins with an extensive review of existing literature, patents, and research papers related to electromagnetic charging technology. This phase aims to understand the underlying principles, recent advancements, and challenges in the field.

2. Conceptualization and Requirements Gathering: Based on the insights gained from the literature review, the team defines the objectives and requirements of the electromagnetic charger project. This includes identifying target devices, desired charging specifications (such as power output and efficiency), and any specific constraints or design considerations.

3. Electromagnetic Simulation and Modeling: Using specialized software tools, electromagnetic simulations are performed to model the behavior of magnetic fields and electromagnetic induction within the charging system. This helps in optimizing the design of the charging coils, determining their placement, and predicting the efficiency of power transfer.

4. Prototype Development: Prototypes of the electromagnetic charger are fabricated based on the finalized design specifications. This involves developing the charging pad, coils, control circuitry, and any additional components required for wireless power transmission.

5. Laboratory Testing and Validation: The prototypes undergo comprehensive testing in controlled laboratory environments to validate their performance and safety. Testing includes measuring power transfer efficiency, assessing electromagnetic interference (EMI) levels, evaluating thermal management, and conducting reliability tests under various operating conditions.

6. Optimization and Iterative Refinement: Based on the test results, iterative optimization is performed to improve the performance, efficiency, and reliability of the electromagnetic charger. This may involve refining the design of the coils, optimizing the control algorithms, and addressing any identified issues or limitations.

7. Compatibility Testing: The electromagnetic charger is tested with a wide range of compatible devices to ensure seamless interoperability and charging performance across different manufacturers and models. Compatibility testing helps identify any potential issues or limitations in device recognition and charging efficiency.

8. Certification and Compliance: The charger undergoes certification testing to ensure compliance with relevant industry standards and regulatory requirements. This includes safety certifications such as UL, FCC, CE, as well as testing for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electromagnetic interference (EMI).

9. Pilot Deployment and User Feedback: A limited pilot deployment may be conducted to gather feedback from real-world users and assess the charger's performance in practical scenarios. User feedback is valuable for identifying usability issues, user preferences, and areas for improvement.

10. Manufacturing Scale-up: Once the design has been optimized and validated, manufacturing processes are scaled up for mass production. This involves sourcing materials, establishing production lines, and implementing quality control measures to ensure consistency and reliability in the manufactured chargers.

11. Continuous Improvement and Innovation: The methodology emphasizes continuous improvement through post-market surveillance, customer feedback mechanisms, and ongoing research and development efforts. This ensures that the electromagnetic charger remains competitive, reliable, and aligned with evolving technological advancements and user needs.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

Copyright © 2016, Texas Instruments Incorporated
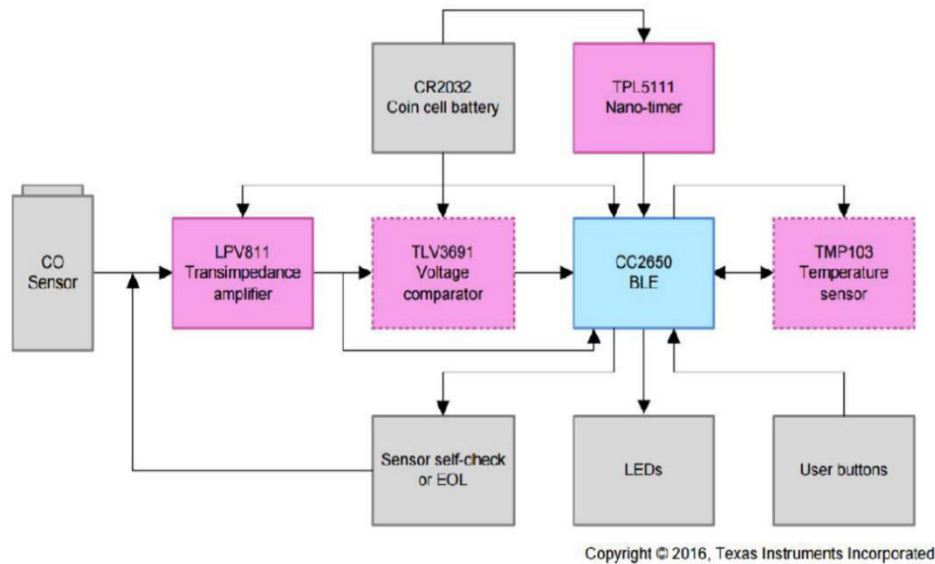
IV. COMPONENTS

1. Power Source: Provides electrical energy to drive the charger. This could be a DC power supply, battery, or AC mains supply with appropriate conversion.

2. Transmitter Circuit: Generates an alternating current (AC) signal at the desired frequency and amplifies it to drive the transmitter coil.

3. Transmitter Coil: Generates a magnetic field when energized by the transmitter circuit. The alternating magnetic field induces a voltage in the receiver coil.

4. Receiver Coil: Captures the magnetic field generated by the transmitter coil and converts it into an electrical signal.

5. Receiver Circuit: Rectifies the alternating voltage induced in the receiver coil, regulates the output voltage, and provides a connection point for the device being charged.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, electromagnetic chargers represent a significant advancement in charging technology, offering convenience, flexibility, and versatility in powering electronic devices wirelessly. These chargers utilize electromagnetic fields to transfer energy from a transmitter coil to a receiver coil, eliminating the need for physical connections and reducing wear and tear on charging ports and cables

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2. This reference includes the authors' names, publication year, article title, journal name, volume and issue number, page numbers, and DOI (Digital Object Identifier) link. Make sure to adapt the details according to the specific source you're referencing, such as the authors' names, publication year, and article title. Additionally, ensure to follow the citation style required by the publication or institution you are submitting the reference to, whether it's APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.

Anti Sleep Driving and Alcohol Detection Device

M. A. Patil[1], Amol V. Sathe[2], Dilip Ghule[2], Aman Shaikh[3], Yash Deshmukh[4], Sushil Chavan[5],

Omkar Gadade[6], Aryan Khomane[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1 2]

UG Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India [3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: This project presents the design and implementation of an Alcohol Detection Ans sleep detection with Engine Locking for cars and using the MQ 3 alcohol sensor and Arduino nano as the MCU (Master Control Unit). The system will continuously monitor level of alcohol concentration in alcohol detection sensor and thus turn off the engine of vehicle also turns off the engine with sleep detection using eye blink sensor.

KEYWORDS: Alcohol, Detection, sensor

I. INTRODUCTION

DROWSINESS: In modern times owing to hectic schedules, it becomes very difficult to remain active all the time. Imagine a   situation where a person is driving home from works dead tired after facing all the challenges of the day. His hands are on the wheel and foot on the pedal but suddenly he starts feeling drowsy his eyes start shutting and his vision blurs and before he knows its he's asleep. Falling asleep on the wheel can lead to serious consequences there may be accidents and people may even lose their lives. This situation is much more common then we notice and hence it is very important to counter this problem. So to address this issues we have come up with a Driver Antisleep Device. This system alerts the user if he/she falls asleep at the wheel thereby avoiding accidents and saving lives. This system is useful especially for people who travel long distances and people who are driving late at night.

 DRUNK DRIVING: The current scenario shows that the most of the road accidents are occurring due to drunk-driving. The drivers who drink alcohol are not in an stable condition and so, rash driving occurs on highway which can be risky to the lives of the people on road, the driver inclusive. The enormity of the dangerous driving transcends boundary. The laws in India are currently prohibiting drivers to drink and drive so that the fine can stop them to drink and drive. Whatsoever, effective observation of inebriated drivers could be a challenge to the policemen and road safety officers, the rationale for this stems from the natural inability of citizenry to be present additionally as state among identical house and time. This restricted ability of enforcement agents undermines each manual effort geared toward edge drink-driving. There is therefore the need for an alcohol detection system that can function without the restriction of space and time.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review on antisleep and alcohol detection devices would typically cover various aspects of existing technologies, their effectiveness, limitations, and potential improvements.

1.Antisleep Detection Devices:- Discuss different types of antisleep detection devices available in the market, such as wearable devices, vehicle-integrated systems, and smartphone applications. Review the underlying technologies used in these devices, such as EEG (electroencephalogram), EOG (electrooculogram), and EMG (electromyogram) based systems. Evaluate the effectiveness of these devices in detecting drowsiness accurately and reliably.
2. Alcohol Detection Devices: Explore various alcohol detection technologies, including breathalysers, transdermal alcohol sensors, and vehicle integrated systems. Assess the accuracy, reliability, and ease of use of these devices. Highlight any advancements or emerging technologies in the field of alcohol detection.
3. Combined Antisleep and Alcohol Detection Devices: Review devices that integrate both antisleep and alcohol detection capabilities. Analyse the benefits of combining these functionalities in terms of user convenience and overall safety. Evaluate the performance of such combined devices compared to standalone antisleep or alcohol detection devices.

4. Limitations and Challenges: Discuss common limitations and challenges associated with antisleep and alcohol detection devices, such as false positives/negatives, user acceptance, and cost. Address any technical or practical hurdles that hinder the widespread adoption of these devices.

5. Future Directions and Recommendations: Propose potential areas for improvement in antisleep and alcohol detection technologies, such as enhancing accuracy, reducing device size/cost, and improving integration with existing systems. Suggest avenues for future research to address the identified limitations and challenges. Provide recommendations for policymakers, manufacturers, and researchers to promote the development and adoption of effective antisleep and alcohol detection solutions.

STATEMENT: "Our proposed device integrates advanced technology to detect both drowsiness and alcohol levels, ensuring heightened safety in various contexts such as driving and workplace environments. By combining accurate detection capabilities for fatigue and alcohol impairment, our device aims to mitigate the risks associated with impaired judgment and reaction times, ultimately promoting safer and more responsible behaviour."

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of an antisleep and alcohol detection device typically revolve around enhancing safety and preventing accidents in situations where drowsiness and alcohol impairment can pose significant risks. Here are

some specific objectives:

1. Accurate Detection: Develop a device capable of accurately detecting signs of drowsiness and alcohol impairment in real-time, ensuring reliable results to mitigate potential risks.

2. Timely Warning: Provide timely alerts or warnings to users when drowsiness or alcohol impairment is detected, allowing them to take appropriate action to prevent accidents or mitigate risks.

3. Prevention of Accidents: Reduce the occurrence of accidents caused by drowsy driving or alcohol-impaired activities by proactively alerting users to their impaired state and prompting them to avoid potentially dangerous activities.

4. Enhanced Safety: Improve safety in various settings, including transportation, workplaces, and public spaces, by integrating antisleep and alcohol detection capabilities into devices commonly used in these environments.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The major goal is to create a non-intrusive system that can recognize when a driver is drowsy or fatigued and can send out an alert via indicators. As tiredness is a major factor in most accidents, this initiative will aid in reducing the number of collisions or accidents. Our main goal in this research is to improve safety. To do this, we track the driver's eye blinks to determine their level of alertness and adjust the vehicle's control accordingly. To inform the driver and nearby vehicles, buzzers and LED lights are utilized. Here, the distance between the items is measured using ultrasonic sensors.

Materials required: Eyeblink sensor,3.7v battery, Arduino nano, gear motor, relay module, buzzer, charging module, power booster module, lock and key, alcohol sensor.
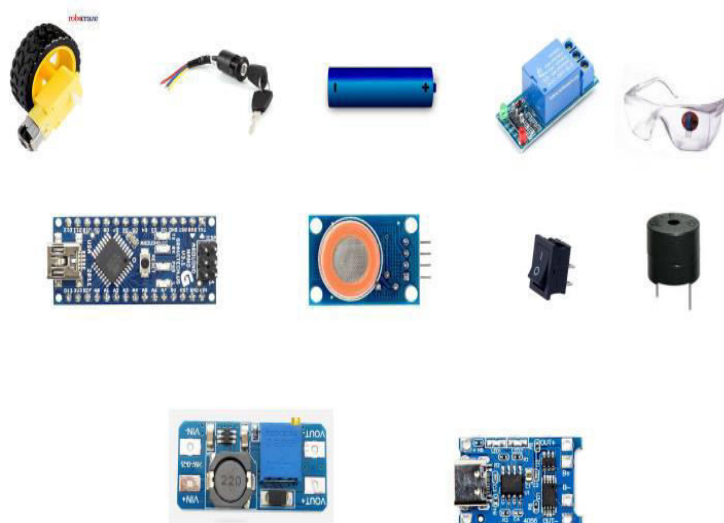
Fig. 1 COMPONENTS
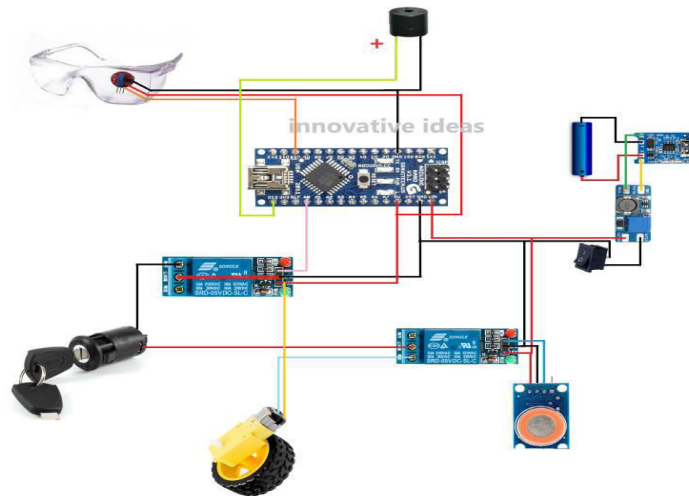
Fig. 2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

COST ESTIMATION TABLE

8	5V 10A RELAY MODULE	65
9	SMALL PIEZOELECTRIC BUZZER-5V-ACTIVE BUZZER	11
10	LOCK AND KEY	240
11	TP4056 BATTERY CHARGING PROTECTION MODULE (TYPE C)	20
12	SPST SWITCH	10
13	WOODEN BOARD	60
14	WIRES	120

Procedure: The project uses the eye blink sensor which consist of IR sensor. There are two sections in IR sensor. Their transmitter is used to transmit the infrared rays to our eye. The IR receiver is used to receive the reflected infrared rays of eye. If the eye is closed then the output of IR receiver is high otherwise the IR receiver output is low. And if the eye is closed more than 3 sec it activates an alarm which in turn wake the driver. If the driver doesn't wake up after 3 sec car engines will automatically turn of. Whereas the project also detects drunken driver and turns off the engine If alcoholic person tries command on vehicle the alcoholic sensor determines the existing of alcohol and shut down the vehicle engine and sound alarm by which the nearby people will exchange the seat.

ADVANTAGES:
- Accident Prevention: The primary advantage of a Anti-Sleep Alarm is its ability to prevent accidents caused by drowsy driving. This helps avoid potential collisions and keeps the driver and other road users safe.
- Real-Time Monitoring: Anti- Sleep Alarm continuously monitor the driver's alertness levels in real- time. This ensures that even subtle changes in behaviour or signs of fatigue are detected promptly. By providing immediate feedback, drivers can address their drowsiness before it becomes a safety concern.
- Customized Alerts: Anti-Sleep Alarm can be tailored to individual preferences and needs. They can utilize various types of alerts, such as sound, vibration, or visual cues, to suit the driver's comfort and ensure they respond effectively. Customizable alerts make the system more adaptable and increase its effectiveness in keeping drivers awake and attentive.

FUTURE SCOPE:
- Enhanced Sensor Technology: Improvements in sensor technology can lead to more accurate and reliable detection of drowsiness indicators. For example, advanced eye-tracking sensors can detect subtle eye movements and changes in pupil dilation, providing more precise measurements of driver alertness.
- Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI): Incorporating AI techniques can enhance the detection algorithms by analysing complex patterns of behaviour and physiological signals. AI algorithms can learn from vast amounts of data, enabling the system to adapt to individual driver characteristics and provide personalized alerts.

- Integration with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS): Integrating the Anti-Sleep Alarm with existing ADAS technologies, such as lane departure warning systems or adaptive cruise control, can create a comprehensive driver safety system. The Anti-Sleep Alarm can work synergistically with these systems to prevent accidents caused by drowsy driving

- Integration with Vehicle Telematics: Connecting the Anti- Sleep Alarm to vehicle telematics systems can provide valuable insights into driver behaviour and fatigue patterns. This data can be used for statistical analysis, identifying high-risk routes or time periods, and developing preventive measures or interventions.

- Mobile Application Integration: Developing companion mobile applications can enhance the functionality of the anti-sleep alarm. These applications can provide real- time monitoring, historical data analysis, and additional features like reminders for driver rest breaks or access to sleep-related resources. Wearable Technology Advancements: Advancements in wearable devices, such as smartwatches or headbands, can provide a more comfortable and seamless experience for drivers. Smaller and more ergonomic wearable devices with improved sensor accuracy can further enhance the effectiveness of the anti-sleep alarm.

IV. CONCLUSION

The analysis and design of driver drowsiness detection and alert system is presented. The proposed system is used to avoid various road accidents caused by drowsy driving. This project involves avoiding accident to unconsciousness through Eye blink. Here eye blink sensor is fitted in a transparent spectacle which driver need to wear while driving the vehicle where if driver lose his consciousness, then it alerts the driver through buzzer to prevent vehicle from accident. We have given an incredibly capable way to deal and to develop a smart system for vehicles to diminish number of disasters caused in light of alcoholic driving. As the creating insight among people is that vehicle security is dynamically critical. Future degree of this structure is to control the setbacks caused due to alcohol use.

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Water Purifier

Manoj Patil[1], Amol Sothe [2], Poonam Musmad [3], Kashinath Patil [4], Vaibhav Ghuge [5],

Suvarna Duttargi[6], Mahesh Mailapure[7], Samruddhi Raskar[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon,

Maharashtra, India[1 2 3]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon,

Maharashtra, India [4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: Access to clean and safe drinking water is a fundamental human right , yet around 87,000 villages on India & millions of people worldwide lack this basic necessity, particularly in remote and undeserved communities. In response to this pressing global challenge, our project focuses on the development of a portable, durable and specifically for use in constrained areas.The portable Water Purifier utilizes a multi-stages filtration system with Activated Carbon, Zeolite & Bio-balls By providing access to clean and palatable drinking water, our projectaims to enhance public health, reduce water - related, illness and improve the overall quality of life for rural population. The affordable by sustainable solution for long term.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is well established that investments in safe drinking y water & Improved sanitation show a device close correspondence with improvement in human health and economic productivity Each person needs 20 to 50 liters of water free of harmful chemical and microbial contaminants each day for drinking and hygiene The quest for pure, abundant potable water is not a e modern idea, as the beginning of record history confirm The old treatment tells of the danger of 'bitter water and of a desperate search for life-sustaining, pure water Sanskrit and Greek writings dating back 6000 years describe early water treatment.Portable water purifier are self contained units that can purify water from untreated sources such as lakes, rivers, and wells. They can remove pathogens, suspended solids, and remove some toxic compounds. But the purifiers which are currently used lack sometimes like: • They require regular maintenance as they are made up of plastic or Iron steel   This paper aims to delve into the intricate landscape ter of portable and durable water purification technologies examining their design, functionality, performance, ahordability, and impact on community well-being By exploring the latest advancements and real-world applications in this field, we seek to illuminate the trans-formative potential of these solutions in mitigation the water crisis and fostering sustainable development.

Central to our exploration is an examination of the Innovative materials and technologies driving the ehicacy of portable water purifiers from the utilization of activated carbon and zeolite for elective filtration to the integration us in of bio-balls and solar power for enhanced purification and is sustainability and a body of bamboo to remove the disadvantage frequent -vantage of maintenance these technologies represent a Convergence of science, engineering, and social innovation aimed at tackling one of humanity's most presting challenges.

Furthermore, paper underscores the importance engagement community and empowerment in the adoption and re implementation of portable water purification technologies. By Involving local communities in the design, deployment and maintenance of these solutions, we can ensure their relevance, sustainability, and long-term impact on public health and well being.

Through a comprehensive analysis of existing research case studies, and best practices, we aim to provide valuable insights into the ahordability, ehectiveness and scalability of portable and durable water purification technologies By shining a light on their potential to revolutionize access to clean drinking water, we hope to inspire concerted action and investment in these life saving innovations, ultimately paving the way towards the
future where clean water is a reality for all.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The water purifiers (portable) which are Used in Markets uses the technologies of sedimentation -n, ion exchange and filter membrane separation technology. This processes clean water and give safe drinking water to many in world.

The Problems faced by trekkers, people with lack of access to clean water provided by centre are using this devices to get clean & portable water. the case of this devices in made up of plastic and other Similar materials. The devices clean water on all four aspects color, taste, smell & bacteria This Technologies use all materials which are easily. accessible and bring them together to manufacture such incredible device. More new innovations are happening in this sector day-by-day

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The existing products in the segment of portable water purifier are not much durable compared to the cost of the product and the question of ahordability arises The purification technologies used in existing products are good, but some modifications are necessary in that field also. the material which is to make products body are not much strong so the question of sustainability arises

Our aim is to change products design and make it more durable and ahordable. We will be using bamboo body which has material strength benefits we will be sealing Bamboo's lower side with filter paper and cotton cloth and the fill bamboo with activated carbon, zeolite and bio-balls to certain. level and the sanitation of bamboo will be done . Inside and outside also.Then a solar panel will be mounted on the bamboo container and energy storing unit will be added to it the adding of heating element to the side of bamboo will be done and a water presser will be added to it with the lid for bamboo container at the top side.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Water is the only thing which can generate and keep the life safe. Our main aim will always be to give people clean & safe water and other amenities to the people of neglected areas who need our attention & help to survive. The Portable Water Purifier will be of great. initiative and a step towards making significant change in people's life.

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A.I Based Irrigation System [2.0]

Manoj Patil[1] , Amol Sathe[2], Pooja Salunkhe [3], Jayesh Pramod deore ,Sanket Kumar Upadyay

,Mehesh Bhundhe ,Sakshi Govind Nagargoje , Atharva Desai

Assistant professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1 2 3]

UG Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT : With the advancement of automation technology, life is getting simpler and easier in all aspects. In today's world Automatic systems are being preferred over manual system. Automatic system is a growing system of everyday object from industrial machine to consumer goods that can complete tasks while you are busy with other activities.India's population is reached beyond 1.2 billion and the population rate is increasing day by day then after 25-30 years there will be serious problem of food, so the development of agriculture is necessary. Today, the farmers are suffering from the lack of rains and scarcity of water. The main objective of this paper is to provide an automatic irrigation system thereby saving time, money & power of the farmer. The traditional farmland irrigation techniques require manual intervention. With the Artificial technology of irrigation the human intervention can be minimized. This module makes farmers life easyer. No need to take tention of water management.   ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

KEYWORDS: Arduino, farming automation , irrigation system,

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the country of village and agriculture plays an important role for development of country and specialy In nashik for grapes production and pomogranet production and 99% of farmer's shifted on irrigation method dew to lake of water. In our country, agriculturedepends on the monsoons which has insufficient source of water. So the irrigation is used in agricultural field In Irrigation system, depending upon the soil type, water is provided to plant. In agriculture, two things are very important, first to get information of about the fertility of soil and second to measure humidity content in air and third water holding capacity of soil. Nowadays, for irrigation, different techniques are available which are used to reduce the dependency of rain. And mostly this technique is driven by electrical power and on/off scheduling. In this technique, a moisture sensors are placed near the plant and near the module and gateway unit handles the sensor information and transmit data to the controller which in turns the control the flow of water through the pump.We used three moisture sensor in our module to solve the problem of different types of soil types and there water holding capacity.In oue module the solenoid paly the importend role in water supplying asper the sensor need

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

For continuously increasing demand and decrease in supply of food necessities, it's important to rapid improvement in production of food technology. Agriculture is only the source to provide this. This is the important factor in human societies to growing and dynamic demand in food production. Agriculture plays the important role in the economy and development, like India asper the quantity of food is important to get the good quantity of food we need to do aquerate water management to the crop. Due to lack of water and scarcity of land water result the decreasing volume of water on earth, the farmer use irrigation. Irrigation may be defined as the science of artificial application of water to the land or soil that means depending on the soil type, plant are to be provided with water and our module handle it artificialy whithout any human interfrience.

III.PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

1. We have studied the 50 to 60 modules which are available in market. They all modules having same problem like they are not applicable in that plots which have variation of soil or the different water holding capacity of soil
2. These modules which are available in market may not useful for multi crop farming because two different types of crops or different varieties of crops which need different water management level
3. There modules are depended on external power supply
4. If they add extra sensors they need extra pumps for water supply.

V. OBJECTIVES

1. The model is applicable in that forms which have variation in soil and water holding capacity
2. If we going to upgrade that module then no need extra pumps for water supply and its reduce the cost
3. This module is independent doesn't need an external electricity
4. The modules which available in market that useful for multiple varieties of because another varieties or crops need another water management system

VI. COMPONENT LIST &COSTING

SL NO	NAME OF COMPONENTS	QUANTITY	COSTING
1	Arduino UNO	1	700/-
2	Electric DC Motor	1	800/-
3	Relay Module	3	600/-
4	DC to DC step up module	1	700/-
5	Power Supply cord for Arduino	1	50/-
6	Solar Panel	1	1000/-
7	Female Headers	40	60/-
8	Male Headers	40	60/-
9	Moisture sensor	3	150/-
10	Jumper wire	40	60/-
11	Solenoid Tap	3	800/-
12	LCD Display	1	250/-
13	Brade bord	1	202/-
			TOTAL=5432

VII. CONCLUSION / OUT COME

The automatic irrigation control using arduino uno has been experimentally proven to work satisfactorily and we could successfully managed to control the motor over time.This process not only records values of humidity it also controls the motor accordingly. Analyzing the soil moisture condition ,motor will automatically maintain water supply making it possible to maintain greenery without human intervention.

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Vertical Axis Wind Turbine.

Prof. M. A. Patil[1], Prof. Amol V. Sathe[2], Rohan Tamlure[3], Sahil Dhokare[4], Aryan Parbate[5],

Amit Ghadge[6], Chinmay Bhoge[7], Ayush Potan[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1][2][3]

UG Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[4][5][6][7][8]

ABSTRACT: One of the unconventional sources of readily available energy is wind energy. Wind turbines with a vertical axis can produce electricity. In order to generate the most power, the project aims to use these renewable energy sources as effectively as possible. Due to the need to accommodate traffic on both sides of the road, we decided to install the system near a motorway. The turbine used in the current work is created according to specifications, with semi-circular blades attached to a disc that is attached to the shaft. Through bearings, the shaft is connected to a pulley that is coupled to an energy-generating alternator. The energy produced can be used for traffic lights, and Light Emitting Diode (LED) street lighting. It is stored in batteries. For this project, a small model was made for testing. In order for the government to consider this project and install this type of vertical axis wind turbine on highways at a low cost as compared to Other , the project also aims for maximum performance at minimal cost.

KEYWORDS: Wind Energy, Arduino, LED.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wind energy is a sustainable and renewable resource that has gained significant attention as a clean alternative to traditional fossil fuels for generating electricity. Among the various wind turbine designs, the vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT) stands out for its unique configuration and potential advantages.Unlike traditional horizontal axis wind turbines (HAWTs), which have blades that rotate around a horizontal axis like the blades of a propeller, VAWTs have blades that rotate around a vertical axis, resembling a giant spinning dynamic design. Overall, while VAWTs offer unique advantages and are well-suited for certain applications, such as urban or decentralized wind power generation, their widespread adoption and competitiveness with HAWTs in large-scale wind farms depend on continued technological advancements and improvements in efficiency and reliability.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Wind energy is one most important energy sources . The concept of wind energy is transforming kinetic energy into mechanical energy . This energy drives blades that turn the generators that produce electricity . Our project is to fit vertical axis wind turbine on the dividers of highway . Due to the speed of vehicles the blades of vertical axis wind turbine will rotate and then the generator will generate electricity .

- Previous work : There are two style of vertical axis wind turbine . One is the SAVONIUS model and another is the DARRIEUS model .
- "A SAVONIUS model is a type of vertical axis wind turbine (VAWT) generator invented in1922 by Sigurd Johannes SAVONIUS from Finland"
- "A DARRIEUS is a lift-type VAWT . Rather than collecting the wind in cups dragging the turbine around , a DARRIEUS uses lift forces generated by wind hitting aerofoils to create rotation"

Working Principle of VAWT :
The wind turbine have turbines built around the vertical shaft in a helix form which basically looks like DNA .
When a vehicle will pass through the VAWT . The excess pressure of wind created due to the speed of vehicles will rotate the blades . As the blades rotates the rotor connect to the generator will rotate and generate electricity . At the same time , the opposite side of the blades encounters a force of aerodynamics resistance or "drag" .

III. STATEMENT

The variability of the wind's sources is a significant barrier to the expansion of wind energy. A sufficient source of potential wind energy seems to be provided by highways. It is necessary to conduct a thorough investigation of the

fluid flow caused by vehicles on roadways to obtain boundaries for the design of a wind turbine. The turbine must have the capacity to store energy for use during periods of low, heavy, or stop-and-go traffic. The architecture must be environmentally responsible and sustainable. Horizontal axis wind turbines make up the majority of the conventional turbines we use in various applications. The biggest issue with this type of turbine is that it cannot capture wind from all directions. Vertical axis wind turbines are another form of wind turbine. The primary benefit of this sort of turbine is that it can gather wind energy from all directions. We chose these turbines because of this type's advantage.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the project is to make an renewable source of energy.
Our team Objectives :
1. To make an model of VAWT.
2. Add new things in previous one of it more efficient .
3. Identifying the best places where we installed it .
4. Identifying the problems and work on it.

The goal of developing a roadway wind turbine is to make a workable contribution to the global trend of wind energy production. This project aims to design a wind turbine that can be utilised in cities because wind turbines are often used in rural areas. In particular, the wind turbines will produce power using the wind draught produced by moving automobiles on the highway. The goal is to introduce a potential source of clean energy in order to reduce the amount of pollution produced by burning fossil fuels.

V. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Design: The model of our vertical axis wind turbine have turbine built around the vertical shaft in a helix form which basically looks like DNA. These turbines will be placed along the dividers of highways that have high volume of fast moving traffic. The electricity generated will then be the stored in batteries. Which will be further used to charge electric vehicles , to light street lamp and also may used for many other purpose.

Calculations: Wind turbines work by converting the kinetic energy in the wind first into rotational kinetic energy in the turbine and then electrical energy that can be supplied, via the national grid. The energy available for conversion mainly depends on
1. The wind speed
2. Swept area of the turbine.
3. Air density

The following table shows the definition of various variables used in this model:

E = Kinetic Energy (J)	ρ = Density (kg/m3)
m = Mass (kg)	A = Swept Area (m2)
v = Wind Speed (m/s)	Cp = Power Coefficient
P = Power (W)	r = Radius (m)
Dm/d t= Mass flow rate (kg/s)	x = distance (m)
DE/dt = Energy Flow	t = time (s)

VI. COST ESTIMATION TABLE

OBJECTS	APPROXIMATE COST
● Aluminium	● Per kg 450 rs
● 5kw to 10kw PMG Generator	● 1,03,000 rs to 1,70,000 rs
● 500kw Battery	● 60,000 rs to 80,000 rs

● Electric Vehicle Charging Station	● 10 lakh to 50 lakh rupees

VII. PROS OF VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINE

Wind turbines are the most efficient and cost effective sources of renewable energy available today . They are used to generate electricity from the kinetic energy of wind . Wind turbines are becoming increasingly popular due to their numerous advantages , which include the following :

1. Clean power source – VAWTs are a clean energy source as they do not emit pollutants or greenhouse gases into the atmosphere .
2. Low maintenance needed– VAWTs require very little maintenance as there are no moving parts and minimal lubrication . It means that the cost of care is much lower than for other forms of energy generation .
3. Low operating cost – VAWTs requires very little energy as the wind powers them . It means that energy generation costs are much lower than other form of energy .
4. Flexibility – VAWTs can be installed in various locations and can generate power in remote locations .
5. Low impact on the environment – VAWTs have a minimal impact of the environment as they do not produce any pollutants or greenhouse gases .

VIII. CONS OF VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINE

1. Lower Efficiency rate – VAWTs generally produce less energy compared to horizontal turbines . Their efficiency is lower due to aerodynamic limitations.
2. Limited Scalability – VAWTs are less suitable for large-scale power generation . Their capacity is limited compared to horizontal turbines.
3. Higher costs – The initial cost for VAWTs can be higher . However , this gap is narrowing as technology improves .

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

In the long run, VAWTs can help accelerate the green transition of our energy systems, so that more clean and sustainable energy comes from renewable sources.

1. Urban and Residential Applications: VAWTs are well-suited for urban and residential settings due to their compact design and ability to operate in variable wind directions. Rooftop installations can harness wind energy even in densely populated areas.
2. Off-Grid and Remote Locations: VAWTs can provide power in off-grid and remote regions where traditional power infrastructure is lacking. Applications include remote villages, islands, and disaster relief areas.
3. Building Integration: VAWTs can be integrated into building structures, such as office buildings, skyscrapers, and bridges. They offer a dual purpose by generating clean energy and serving as architectural features.
4. Community-Level Energy Solutions: Small-scale VAWT installations can power community centers, schools, and public spaces. Community-driven projects can promote local energy resilience.
5. Advancements in Aerodynamics and Efficiency: Ongoing research aims to improve VAWT aerodynamics and efficiency. Innovations may lead to higher energy output and cost-effectiveness.
6. Hybrid Systems: Combining VAWTs with solar panels or other renewable sources can create hybrid energy systems. Such systems enhance reliability and stability.
7. Increased Public Awareness: As awareness grows, more investment and research will focus on VAWTs. Public acceptance and policy support will drive adoption.
8. Technological Innovations: Advances in materials, blade design, and control systems will enhance VAWT performance. Smart grid integration and energy storage will play a crucial role.

X. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a lot of information about the wind patterns caused by traffic on both sides of the roadway is gathered. A wind turbine is created to be installed on the highway medians using the data gathered. Even if one turbine might not supply enough, a group of wind turbines along a lengthy stretch of highway have the potential to produce a lot of energy that might be used to charge the electric vehicles and other public facilities or even be sold back to the grid for a profit. This architectural style aims to be environmentally responsible and sustainable. A wind turbine that uses manufactured wind also has a wide range of uses.

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Mobile Phone Detector

Amol Sathe[1], S.M. Khairnar[2], Disha Khandave[3], Ritesh Natekar[4], Ayush Kudekar[5], Divya Jadhav[6], Ajay Gore[7], Dhanesh Kale[8]

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1][2]

UG Students, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[3][4][5][6][7][8]

ABSTRACT: This report provides an overview and evaluation of a mobile phone detector which is capable of detecting incoming and outgoing signals from mobile phones. The presence of an activated mobile phone can be detected by this handy and pocket size and friendly mobile detector. It can be used to prevent the use of mobile phones in exam halls, confidential rooms etc. It can detect incoming and outgoing calls, texts, video transmission even if the mobile is kept on silent mode. The gadget detects RF(radio frequency) emitted and the LED blinks or an alarm equipped beeps.

KEYWORDS: Mobile, signal detection, LED, RF signal.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been increasing focus on issues relating to use of mobile phones in restricted, prohibited and unauthorized areas. The reason for this increased interest is largely due to disturbance, wrong and inappropriate usage of mobile phones by the owners and users alike. Other areas like churches, mosques, and offices, just to mention a few, are not left out. There is need for the detection of mobile phone signal in areas like these.Efforts had been put in place in tackling this issue but they all have their own shortcoming, one of such is the mobile phone jammer. A mobile phone jammer is an instrument used to prevent cellular phones from receiving signals from base stations. When used, the jammer effectively disables cellular phones.However, this mobile signal detector has the feature of receiving and making calls during emergencies, except that the LED will lead to blinking or the alarm will beep.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Students use mobile phones to store lecture materials, notes, e-books, tutorials, videos, browse the internet for exceedingly different intentions. This project is advantageous, however would have potential- undesirable effects if mobile phones are used in restricted areas such as exam halls so that noncompliant students do not cheat, private properties that have an agreement of no phones being allowed in the specific areas.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The primary objective is to develop a capable of detecting the presence of mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, or any other devices that emit RF signals.Accuracy and Reliability: Ensure that the detection system provides accurate and reliable results. This involves minimizing false positives and false negatives in the detection process.Range and Coverage: Achieve a suitable range and coverage area for the detection system. Depending on the application, the system might need to cover a small room, a building, or even an outdoor area.Real-time Monitoring: Enable real-time monitoring of detected mobile devices. This could involve continuous scanning for RF signals and providing immediate alerts or notifications upon detection.Differentiation: Differentiate between different types of mobile devices if necessary. For example, distinguishing between smartphones, Bluetooth devices, or Wi-Fi enabled devices.Signal Processing: Develop efficient signal processing algorithms to analyze RF signals and extract relevant information for detection purposes.The above mentioned objectives are collectively an aim develop a detection system that is accurate, reliable, efficient, and suitable for its intended applications, whether it is for security, monitoring, or other purposes.

IV. SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT

The scope of a mobile detector using RF signal detection encompasses a wide range of technical, operational, and regulatory considerations, all aimed at developing a robust and reliable solution for detecting mobile devices in different environments and applications.Sensitivity and specificity, signal processing techniques, real time monitoring, privacy considerations, cost and scalability, testing validation.

V. LITERATURE REVIEW/RELATED WORK

The first signal detection technique, an RF detector using tuned Inductor-Capacitor (LC) utilizes discrete components which is difficult to implement. They are very affordable to construct, but requires precision tuning. This design when analyzed was found to be inaccurate. The design incorporated tuned LC circuit which is used to detect low frequency radiation in the Amplitude Modulation (AM) and Frequency Modulation (FM) bands. It detects signals in the GHz frequency band used in mobile phones as the transmission frequency of mobile phone ranges from 0.9 to 3 GHz.

The second technique seems to be accurate but has its own short comings, in addition to being very expensive. The two most popular mobile phone detectors available under this technology are produced by Berkeley Varitronics Systems and Mobile Security products. These Companies produce the wolfhound cell phone detector and cell buster respectively. The Berkeley Varitronics systems Wolfhound cell phone detects Personal Computers (PCs), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Global System for Mobiles (GSM) and cellular bands using the RF signals. It is also capable to directionally find and locate cellular phones that are nearby. The wolfhound seems to be a great way to detect cellular phones but may just randomly detect mobile phone communications in the area and not necessarily the Phone or device that set it off. The Cell buster from mobile security product which provides continuous monitoring for mobile phone and has voice alert that tells the user to shut their phone off if detected. The Cell buster only receives and does not transmit, making it great for areas that are sensitive to cellular phone usage. It also detects phones that are in standby mode. The cell buster also seems like it would work wonderfully for keeping people from bringing their phones into restricted areas, however, like the Berkeley Vantronics systems it has its shortcomings as it takes up to 20 minutes to detect if it is in standby and that the phone needs to be on and its detection could be random transmission in that area.

VI. METHODOLOGY

A capacitor is used to form a part of the LC circuit as C while the lead (coiled wire) of the same forms the L to receive RF signals from the mobile phone.When the mobile phone is activated the RF transmission signal is detected by the detector and the LED starts to blink.

Design: An ordinary RF detector using tuned LC circuits is not suitable for detecting signals in the GHz frequency band used in mobile phones due to the high frequency at which it transmit and huge energy that it gives out.

Calculations:Designing a mobile detector using RF signal detection involves several calculations, primarily related to the RF signal characteristics, antenna design (types could be dipole, patch, Yagi, polarization, impedance matching), and signal processing. Here are some key calculations involved: common frequency range, antenna design, detection range, sensitivity to other noise, signal SNR, data processing, interference mitigation access the potential for interference from other rf sources WIFI, Bluetooth, microwave oven etc. and develop strategies to mitigate interference effects on mobile signal detection.

Block diagram:
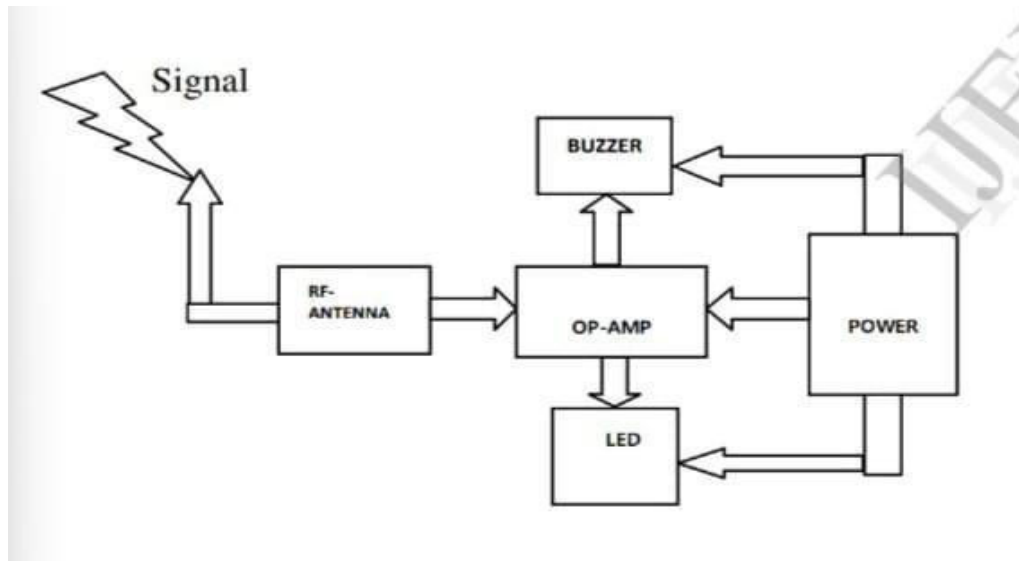
Components used:

The design consists of four stages as shown in the block diagram:

1. The sensor stage
2. The power stage
3. Operational Amplifier (Op-Amp) stage
4. Response stage

VII. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The transmission frequency of mobile phones ranges from 0.9 to 3 GHz with a wavelength of 3.3 to 10 cm. A circuit detecting gigahertz signals is required for a mobile bug. Here the circuit uses a 0.1μF disk capacitor (C2) to capture the RF signals from the mobile phone. The lead length of the capacitor is fixed as 18 mm with a spacing of 8 mm between the leads to get the desired frequency. The disk capacitor along with the leads acts as a small gigahertz loop antenna to collect the RF signals from the mobile phone. Op-amp IC, is used in the circuit as a current-to-voltage converter with capacitor C3 connected between its inverting and noninverting inputs. Capacitor C2 in conjunction with the lead inductance acts as a transmission line that intercepts the signals from the mobile phone. This capacitor creates a field, stores energy and transfers the stored energy in the form of minute current to the inputs of U1. This will upset the balanced input of U1 and convert the current into the corresponding output voltage. Capacitor C1 along with high-value resistor R1 keeps the non-inverting input stable for easy swing of the output to high state. Resistor R2 provides the discharge path for capacitor C1. Feedback resistor R3 makes the inverting input high when the output becomes high. Capacitor C3 is connected to R5 and 'null' inputs (pin 6) of U1 for phase compensation and gain control to optimize the frequency response. When the cell phone detector signal is detected by C2, the output of U1 becomes high and low alternately according to

LED

BUZZER

OP-AMP

RFANTENNA

the frequency of the signal. This makes the LED to flicker

through resistor R4 connected to the output pin 7 of the

U1, which in turns triggers the buzzer

ADVANTAGES:

Following are the advantages of a mobile phone detector:

a) Cost effective solution
b) Anomaly detection (unauthorized devices within a monitored range)
c) Environment friendly
d) Fast deployment
e) Real time monitoring
f) Remote operation

DISADVANTAGES:

Following are the disadvantages of mobile phone detector:

a) False positive
b) Interference
c) Limited range
d) Privacy concerns
e) Ethical consideration

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

Advanced signal processing: Future mobile phone detectors may leverage advancements in signal processing such as machine learning, deep learning, AI.Multi-Sensor Integration: Integrating multiple sensors, including RF sensors, cameras, infrared sensors, and acoustic sensors, could enable more comprehensive and accurate detection of mobile devices, as well as provide additional contextual information for better analysis and decision-making.Enhanced Localization: Future mobile phone detectors may incorporate advanced localization technologies such as multi-lateration, beamforming, and ultra-wideband (UWB) positioning to achieve precise localization of detected mobile devices in both indoor and outdoor environments.Miniaturization and Portability: Advancements in miniaturization and low-power electronics could lead to the development of smaller, lightweight, and portable mobile phone detectors that can be easily deployed in various settings, including remote areas and mobile platforms.Integration with IoT and Smart Systems: Mobile phone detectors may be integrated with IoT (Internet of Things) platforms and smart systems to enable automated responses and actions based on detected mobile device activity, such as adjusting lighting, temperature, or access control.Privacy-Preserving Technologies: Future mobile phone detectors may incorporate privacy-preserving technologies such as differential privacy, secure multiparty computation, and homomorphic encryption to protect the privacy of individuals while still enabling effective detection and analysis of mobile device activity.Overall, the future scope of mobile phone detectors is characterized by advancements in technology, increased integration with other systems and sensors, enhanced privacy and security measures, and tailored solutions for specific industries and applications, all aimed at improving detection capabilities and addressing emerging challenges in mobile device monitoring and security.

IX. CONCLUSION

In summary, our project on mobile phone detection has advanced our knowledge of electronics by offering a practical application of RF signal detection and triangulation. This technology has wide-ranging implications, especially in security and privacy. Our project has reinforced the relevance of our electronics education in addressing real-world challenges and provides a foundation for further advancements in the field, pushing the boundaries of mobile phone detection and electronic systems.

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Back Support Belt

Prof.Vijay Bhujbal[1], Dr. Ashwini Bokade[2], Prof.Manoj Patil[3] Raunak Jha[4] Dipanshu Ambilkar[5]

Shravan Sadawarte[6], Tanmay Potnurwar[7] Varun Atole[8] Shubhankar Salvi[9]

Department of Engineering and Science, Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This project focuses on the design and development of a lumbar back support belt aimed at alleviating back pain and preventing further discomfort. Back pain is a prevalent issue affecting individuals of various ages and occupations, often stemming from poor posture or strain on the lower back muscles. The proposed belt aims to provide targeted support to the lumbar region, promoting proper alignment and reducing the risk of injury. Furthermore, the project emphasizes a human-centered design approach, incorporating user feedback and iterative refinement to ensure optimal comfort, usability, and efficacy. By documenting the design process, technical specifications, and potential applications of the prototype, this report contributes to the ongoing dialogue surrounding back pain management and prevention, highlighting the importance of non-invasive interventions and proactive approaches to spinal health. Through collaborative efforts with healthcare professionals, researchers, and industry stakeholders, we aim to advance the field of back pain management and empower individuals to live healthier, more active lives.

KEYWORDS: Back support belt, Back pain, 3D printing, Back pain, sustainable materials, lumber support, lower back pain

I. INTRODUCTION

Back pain is a widespread and debilitating condition that affects people of all ages and backgrounds, with up to 80% of individuals experiencing it at some point in their lives. Beyond physical discomfort, back pain can lead to psychological distress, decreased productivity, and impaired quality of life. The quest for relief and prevention of further symptoms is a common thread among sufferers. In response to this, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of preventive measures and non-invasive interventions in managing back pain, including the use of supportive devices such as lumbar back support belts, which aim to provide targeted assistance to the lower back and promote proper spinal alignment. These belts offer a non-pharmacological and non-invasive means of managing back pain, making them particularly appealing to individuals seeking alternatives to medication or surgery. This shift in focus reflects a broader understanding of the multifaceted nature of the condition and the need for holistic approaches that address its underlying causes.

II. RELATED WORK

Problem statement :
"To prevent back ailments caused by modern lifestyle"

1. The work in this paper mainly focuses on lower back pain, lifestyle ,medical students , risk factors .The methods in this paper include the cross sectional study carried out in a medical college in Delhi. The study subjects (n = 160; 100% participation) were selected via stratified random sampling from all undergraduate medical students (aged 17-25 years). [1]
2. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted of undergraduate medical students (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery; MBBS) of all five and one-half class years studying in a medical college in Delhi. Every year 200 students are admitted to the institution; therefore, there are around 1000 students in the medical college studying at any given time.
3. The limitations in this paper is that this study has been undertaken in a single medical college of Delhi and its findings may not fully reflect the situation for medical students elsewhere in India or internationally. [2]
4. The work in this paper mainly focuses on back pain research work. The objective is to determine whether the physical and psychological demands of work are associated with low back pain. The method includes a Case control approach was used case subject reported a new episode of low back pain to their employer, control subjects were randomly selected individual clinical variables were assessed by direct workspace measurements. [3]
5. The results in this paper concludes Self-reported risk factors included a physically demanding job, a poor workplace social environment, inconsistency between job and education level, better job satisfaction, and better coworker support. [4]

6. This paper mainly focuses on Low back pain, Prevalence, University staff, Associated risk factors. The aim of paper is to investigate the prevalence of LBP and explore risk factors of LBP among university staff in the government sector. [5]

7. Results of the paper are as follows: Eight hundred and three staff returned the questionnaires (response rate of 67.9%). The past 6-month prevalence of self-reported LBP was 22.3% (95% CI: 19.4-25.2). The result of multivariate analysis showed that habitual physical activity level were found to be independent factors associated with the LBP (p-value = 0.048 by LRT) after adjusted for gender, nutritional level and work activity in a day. The physical activity as athletic level appeared to be the protective effect when compared to sedentary level (adjusted OR 0.43, 95% CI: 0.20-0.94). [6]

8. Background for the report: Low back pain (LBP) is an important public health problem affecting the nurses population worldwide and is one of the most important cause of work-related disability. Low back pain will result in serious physical, cognitive, sensory, emotional, mental and developmental obstacles for nurses. Prevalence and risk factors for low back pain among nurses in a tertiary care hospital in Indian context is unclear Methods: 84 Nurses working in a tertiary care teaching hospital were included in the study and data was collected using a validated backache assessment questionnaire and severity of backache was assessed by Oswestry disability index (ODI).

9. The paper study shows that prevalence of low back pain is high among nurses. Standing for long duration of time, lifting patients, moving of trolly, sitting for long duration in high height chair for file, and activities that involves bending or twisting are associated with increased prevalence of low back pain. The nurses who are working in areas like Medicine, Orthopaedics and ICU had higher prevalence of low back pain. [8]

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. **Should address root cause of back pain.**
   We aim to address the root cause- maintaining correct posture when sitting for long periods of time at a place.

2. **Comfortable for long use.**
   The product shall be comfortable enough to be worn daily for long stretches of time. This improves practicality and utility for regular use.

3. **Invisible from outside.**
   Many people hesitate from wearing support belts due to large size. In order to use them daily, the belt should be invisible from outside.

4. **Thin and light.**
   For daily use, it is important to make sure that our product does not feel lethargic or difficult to carry. Therefore, being thin and light is important.

5. **Ability to adjust to body movement.**
   A rigid design gives rise to discomfort when the product is used for long stretches of time. Ability to adjust increases the usability factor.

6. **Suitable for daily use.**
   Above features really helps the product to used daily. Our intended customers are the ones who would wear this belt daily. So customer centric development is crucial.

7. **Sustainable materials and manufacturing.**
   At this point of time, it is vital to care about the environment while developing any new product. Therefore, we ought to use sustainable materials and manufacturing practices.

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

1. Identification of an underestimated wide spread problem.
2. Selection of the right target audience.
3. Complete study of relevant research papers, patents and products.
4. Extraction of vital data from literature review.
5. Preparing the product design as per the requirements.
6. Manufacturing the product as per the design prepared.

V. CONCLUSION

The product aims to effectively target the root cause of back pain, offering comfort for extended periods, discreetness, lightweight design, adaptability to body movements, daily usability, and sustainability in materials and manufacturing. The development process led to an innovative solution that addresses modern lifestyle-related back issues while prioritizing environmental impact.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

This project has promising future scope. The problem of back ailments caused by modern lifestyle is only going to grow as technology penetrates more regions of India and the world.

Due to tech advancement, more and more people are going to spend significant amount of their day in sitting position or imperfect body shape.

Also, people of different age groups suffer from this issue. From young teens to working class to old age citizens, everyone gets back pain in some form or the other, which can be prevented.

Therefore, a commercialized version of this product has tremendous sustainable growth opportunity, across India and the world

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Ionic Thruster

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Ayubkhan Mulani[2], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[3], Aditya Sonune[4], Sakshi Bile[5]

Ganesh Patil[6], Om Hole[7], Pranav Brahmankar[8]

Department of Engineering and Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Ion propulsion is one of the advanced propulsion methods for space travel when significant amount of thrust is not required. In other swords, an ion thruster or ion drive is a form of electric propulsion used for spacecraft propulsion. It is still under research facility in their improvement stage. In this type of propulsion any natural gas is ionized by the electrons which is been extracted by the atoms of specific elements resulting in large number of positive ions which is based upon electrostatics. This paper is based on the operation and generation of the ion wind by an ion thruster. The process involves in the space between the sharp edge object and the smooth edge object which is connected to each other by a high voltage source. The basic principle and the complete one to one activity of the release of electrons from the sharp object to the generation of ion wind and how do charged particles gain their speed in an electric field that is the variation in kinetic energy of the particles are explained. A corona discharge device generates an ionic wind and thrust, when a high voltage corona discharge is struck between sharply pointed electrodes and larger radius ground electrodes. The objective of this study was to examine whether this thrust could be scaled to values of interest for aircraft propulsion. An initial experiment showed that the thrust observed did equal the thrust of the ionic wind.

I. INTRODUCTION

With a push towards more efficient modes of extraterrestrial transportation, novel electronic mechanisms of thrust have been considered; of these mechanisms, atmospheric ionization utilizing ionic wind is of keen interest. When air particles are in close proximity to an extremely high voltage source, ionic wind is created. The strength of the voltage source allows it to transfer electrons to the air particles, thus ionizing them.

The movement of the ionized air particles towards the grounding plane creates interactions and collisions with neutrally charged particles, as well as the ionic wind force. From this knowledge, the ionization process had the potential to be isolated within a chamber, accelerated through multiple stages and channeled into a single exhaust to create thrust for a device. Man-made ionization is most commonly seen in the medical environment for X-Rays, and in air purification devices to reduce airborne diseases.

Beyond these uses, though, there exist further implementations for applications in the aerospace industry. The goal of this project is to qualitatively examine the novel ionic thruster design concept, develop and meet a baseline requirement for the thrust levels necessary to lift the device off the ground, and modify the design as necessary. High-voltage circuitry was utilized to facilitate the ionization of atmospheric air to produce a desired thrust, housed by a 3-D printed modular body consisting of anode and cathode pairs to facilitate the ionization process.

The first objective was that the ionic thruster would be functional i.e. that there would be a measurable wind speed at the output of the model body. The second objective was that ionization would be visible in low-light conditions. The third was that the device delivers an air velocity equivalent to or greater than five meters per second. The fourth objective was that the final design requires a thrust to weight ratio of at least ten percent. Finally, the final build will be less than or equal to five pounds.

An ionic wind is air movement is induced due to the electro-hydrodynamic (EHD) principle. Ionic wind is one of the interesting phenomena in plasma science. The ionic wind is the movement of air using corona discharge. The ion movement was first technically coined by Chattock [1]. It is also popularly known as electric wind, ion drag and corona wind. A high voltage applied between electrode pairs such as sharp needles or small diameter wires and lesser curved surfaces gives rise to corona discharge around the electrode vicinity. The sharp edge acts as an emitter electrode and the other as a collector electrode. The high electric field around the electrode vicinity leads to electrical breakdown and causes ionization of the gas. The air molecules around the corona discharge region are ionized and driven towards the collector electrode. The ions collide with neutral molecules, resulting in momentum transfer of air. This movement is known as ionic wind.
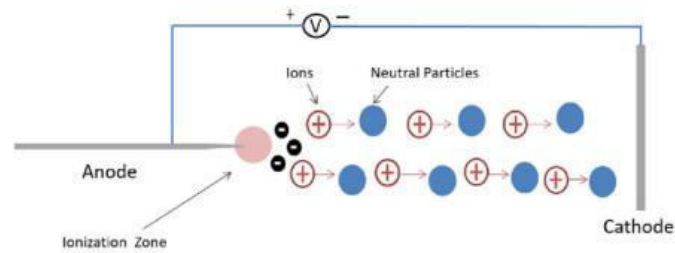
i) Needle-plate
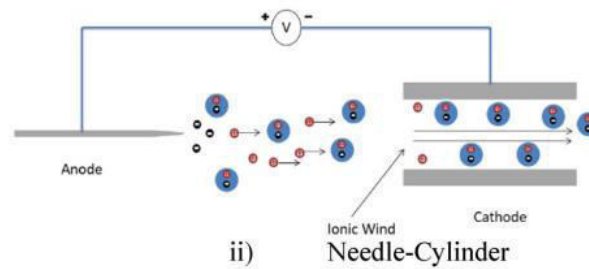
ii) Needle-Cylinder
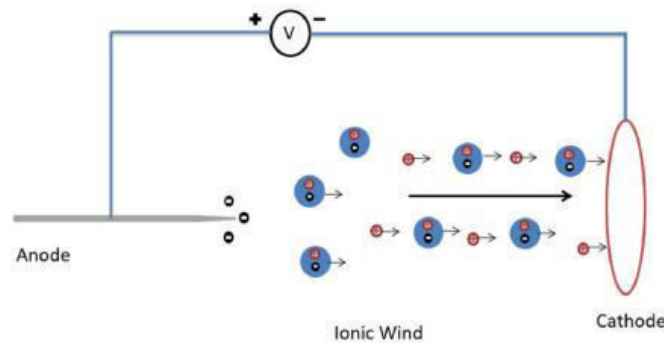
Ionic Wind
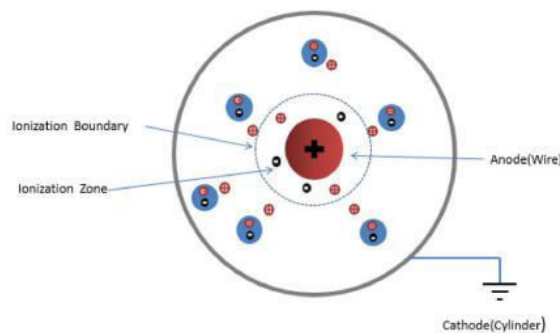
Thrust produced by ions is called ionic propulsion. An ion thruster or ion drive is a form of electric propulsion used for spacecraft propulsion. It creates thrust by accelerating ions with electricity. It understandable that the thrust produced is low and this low thrust makes ion thrusters very much suitable for space propulsion which rather is unsuitable for launching a space craft or its kind into atmosphere. Ion thrusters can be differentiated between electrostatic and electromagnetic. An ion thruster produces a flow of air even though it has no moving parts. A version of this seemingly impossible device is used at large scale by NASA for propelling their space probes. The advantage to this system over any other system is that it needs only an electrical source to power it up making it nearly unbreakable. The 12000V of power that the device works with can only manage to light a blow a piece of tissue paper. Nevertheless, it doesn't produce a flow of air as it has no moving parts within it. One more notable thing is, it can just be built with very easily available materials like pipe fittings, nails and neon sign transformers. The device can partially be achieved with just two poles of a high voltage source.

The poles are kept far enough from each other so that they ionize the surrounding air but not form an arc of their own. The ions produced flow towards the other pole of the voltage. Although the ions are all absorbed the surrounding air that wasn't ionized gain enough momentum so that it keeps going in the direction you aim for.

II.METHOD AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this section we aim to produce the mathematical theory of ionic wind thrust production. Where ρ is the charge density of ions created by the corona discharge and vd is the drift velocity of the ions. The current density is given by

$$j = \rho v_d = \rho \mu E \qquad (1)$$

where μ is the ion mobility and E is the strength of the electric field. The current is consequently

$$I = \int j \cdot dA = \int \rho \mu E \cdot dA = \rho \mu E A \qquad (2)$$

where A represents the crosssectionalarea of which the ions pass through toward the collecting region. The force these ions impart to the surrounding neutral air is equal to the force the electric field exerts on the ions which is given by

$$F = \int \rho E dV = \int_0^d \rho E A \cdot dx = \rho E A d = \frac{Id}{\mu} \qquad (3)$$

where d is the distance between the emitter and collector: we refer to this often as the gap distance or electrode spacing. Now it is also known that the current dispensed from a corona discharge depends quadratically on the voltage applied between the electrodes [2]

$$I = CV(V - V_o) \qquad (4)$$

where C is an empirical constant dependent upon device geometry and Vo is the corona inception voltage, the voltage required for corona discharge to begin. Upon combining the result of (3) and (4) and assuming that C $\propto$ μ d 2 we find

$$F = \frac{CV(V - V_o)d}{\mu} = \frac{C_o V(V - V_o)}{d} \qquad (5)$$

and once again Co is a constant dependent upon the geometry of the lifting device.

III.LITERATURE REVIEW

An electrostatic ion engine works by ionizing a fuel (often xenon or Argon or Neon) by knocking off an electron to make a positive ion. The positive ion then diffuses into a region between two charged grids that contain an electrostatic field. This accelerates the positive ion out of the engine that's called ion wind or electric wind [1] and away from the spacecraft thereby generating thrust.

Ion thruster common today use inert gases as for propellant. Xenon is the most widely used propellant. It was injected from the end of the thruster and flows toward the upstream end. The reason why this method of injection is chosen is to increase the time for which the propellant is in the chamber. Most modern ion thruster for ionization however an alternative method called electron cyclotron resonance. this technique uses high frequency radiation such as microwaves with a large magnetic field to heat electron in the propellant atom.

When charged molecules in the air are subjected to an electric field, they are accelerated. And when these charged molecules collide with neutral ones, they transfer part of their momentum, leading to air movement known as an ionic wind. The field is strong enough to induce a chain reaction: free electrons in the region collide heavily enough with air molecules to ionize them, producing more electrons that then ionize more molecules.

These electron cascades give rise to charged air molecules in the vicinity of the emitter — a phenomenon called a corona discharge. Finally, the charged molecules drift away from the emitter and generate a propulsive ionic wind as they are accelerated by the electric field towards a device called the collector (Fig. 1b). This process occurs only in gases, and not in liquids, justifying the authors' use of the term 'electroaerodynamics'.

When the ion collides with the neutral atom, the ion experiences a force towards the smooth surface. The charged objects are dragged along with it. That is like as if you are holding the ball in your hand and use it to push against the chair that you are not connected to. This time you do move. The chair is like a neutral atom. It's not a part of the system, so the whole device moves in this direction of the sharp object. Some of the neutral atom will collides with the other ones and the overall direction will become random and can end up as heat. The many will also continue to move in the direction of smooth object or many collide with others which will move in that direction. Since they are neutral, they won't interact with the device. And that's the ion wind or electric wind, even though much of it is not ions. The last point of dimension that it also works if you connect negative terminal to the sharp object and positive to the smooth object instead. There are some differences that happens but the basic idea is the same and that's how ion propulsion works.The generation of the ion wind is the complex process but yet effective and most efficient way of propulsion in deep space. The internal generation process of the ion wind involves many. A charged particle gain speed in an electric field which is also an important phenomenon in the generation of ion wind in ion thruster.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Ion thrusters use beams of ions (electrically charged atoms or molecules) to create thrust in accordance with momentum conservation. The method of accelerating the ions varies, but all designs take advantage of the charge/mass ratio of the ions. This ratio means that relatively small potential differences can create high exhaust velocities. This reduces the amount of reaction mass or propellant required, but increases the amount of specific power required compared to chemical rocket. Ion thrusters are therefore able to achieve high specific impulses. The drawback of the low thrust is low acceleration because the mass of the electric power unit directly correlates with the amount of power. This low thrust makes ion thrusters unsuited for launching spacecraft into orbit, but effective for in-space propulsion over longer periods of time.

A working ion thruster was built by Harold R. kaufman in 1959 at the NASA Glenn Research Center facilities. It was similar to a gridded electrostatic ion thruster and used mercury for propellant. Suborbital tests were conducted during the 1960s and in 1964, the engine was sent into a suborbital flight aboard the Space Electric Rocket Test-1 (SERT-1).It successfully operated for the planned 31 minutes before falling to Earth.This test was followed by an orbital test, SERT-2, in 1970.On the 12 October 1964 Voskhod 1 carried out tests with ion thrusters that had been attached to the exterior of the spacecraft.An alternate form of electric propulsion, the Hall-effect thruster, was studied independently in the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 1960s. Hall-effect thrusters operated on Soviet satellites from 1972 until the late 1990s, mainly used for satellite stabilization in north–south and in east–west directions

The ionization process takes place in the discharge chamber, where by bombarding the propellant with energetic electrons, as the energy transferred ejects valence electrons from the propellant gas's atoms. These electrons can be provided by a hot cathode filament and accelerated through the potential difference towards an anode. Alternatively, the electrons can be accelerated by an oscillating induced electric field created by an alternating electromagnet, which results in a self-sustaining discharge without a cathode (radio frequency ion thrusters).

The positively charged ions are extracted by a system consisting of 2 or 3 multi-aperture grids. After entering the grid system near the plasma sheath, the ions are accelerated by the potential difference between the first grid and second grid (called the screen grid and the accelerator grid, respectively) to the final ion energy of (typically) 1–2 keV, which generates thrust.Ion thrusters emit a beam of positively charged ions. To keep the spacecraft from accumulating a charge, another cathode is placed near the engine to emit electrons into the ion beam, leaving the propellant electrically neutral. This prevents the beam of ions from being attracted (and returning) to the spacecraft, which would cancel the thrust.

V. DESIGN/BLUEPRINT

Ionic thruster by name seems like very futuristic and complex technology, but it is not at all difficult to make and demonstrate small thruster at home. But using it for an actual application (like satellite propulsion) is difficult.So in this instructable working of the thruster is explained and a simple thruster is also made.

Thrust due to high voltage is results of corona discharge that creates ionic wind which gives thrust. At the conductor having high enough electric field ionize gases. the cloud of Ions are generated in which ions have the similar type of charge (positive or negative), then expands due to high repulsive forces in between. it can be observed from the video that gases try to fly away from both of the electrodes (irrespective of positive or negative).
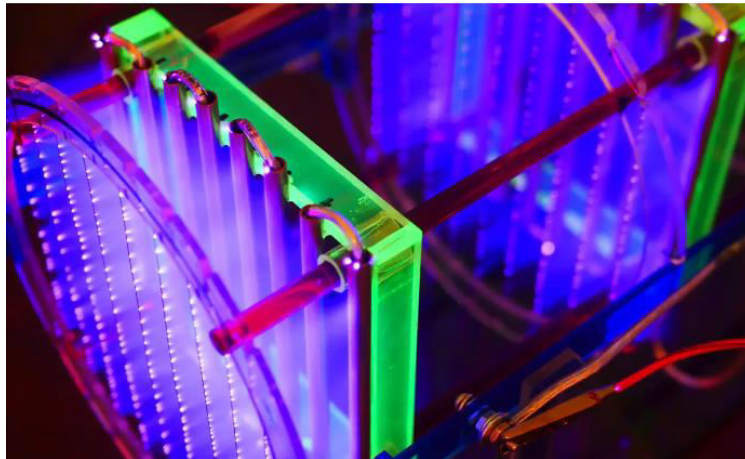
In this design we have made a ring of hard plastic having cuts and copper wire wound in parallel manner over the entire loop of plastic ring. Copper wire have high connecting ability so ionic particle can pass through the the aluminium tubes and the plasma is generated. When ionic particle flow from aluminium to copper hence giving ionic wind as a output. aluminium is the second most conducting material.

In this design we have use step up transformer. In this both the end terminals or output terminals of transformer is connected to copper and aluminium to produce ionic wind. Transformer is operated at 3-9 V ,5 ammper max DC supply. So to operate the transformer efficiently we have connected power adapter to convert 230V 50Hz AC supply to 3-9V 5 A DC supply. To input terminals of transformer are connected to adapter output terminal.
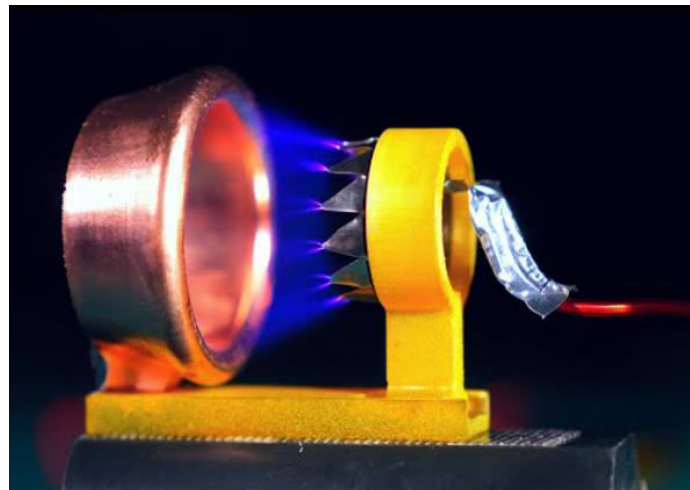
In this prototype we have taken 3-9V 5A adapter to power step up transformer. The input probe of transformer are connected to adapter hence produces 400KV output. We have taken tin/zinc rounded metal strip which we have cut in the form of pointed spokes. One output terminal of transformer is connected to the metal strip. Now we have taken 22guage copper wire wounded in spherical structure having N number of turns the diameter of copper wire is same as the diameter of zinc/tin plate.

The specrical wounded copper wire is connected to second terminal of output transformer. The zinc/tin strip is kept at the specific distance separating copper wire so producing plasma in between the zinc/tin strip and copper wounded wire. In this prototype we get the large intensity of ionic wind and the range of ionic wind travel reseived during operation of this prototype.

VI. CONCLUSION

We verified equations (3) - (5). Similarly, we confirmed the assumption $C \propto \mu\, d\, 2$, which helped us move from (4) to (5). We note that while current and force both, qualitatively and quantitatively, displayed a quadratic dependence on voltage, a quadratic fit is known to be perfect with only 3 measurements and deviates from there. In some of the lower gap distances we had only 4 viable measurements. Therefore, while the plotted fitted model based on the quadratic fit held closely to the data for these cases, the reported coefficients that built the fitted model had relatively large uncertainties. We would address this problem in a future experiment with 30+ measurements per gap distance. We found that the increased electrode length eliminated the end effects reported by [4].

While some of our results matched that found by [4], our results deviated significantly from theirs at high gap distances. This discrepancy compounded with a similar discrepancy reported by [9] causes us to question the results reported by [4]. It is possible some other effect could be attributed to their obscure results, but none such contributors were mentioned in their article. Furthermore, we would have to shorten the length of our electrode setup in order to verify [4] and acquire appropriately sized emitters and collectors to properly compare with [9]. We showed that the size of the collector has a larger impact on thrust than the size of the emitter. Our research clearly displays the linear relationship between ion mobility and gap distance, where the configurations linearly grouped according to collector size.

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Mental Health Management

Prof. M. A. Patil [1], Prof. Mamata Jiwankar [2], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[3], Samarth Pandit[4], Pranav Kokate [5], Anurag Pawar [6], Shravani Kadu [7], Laxmi Muddadagi [8]

Ajeenkya D. Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: With the help of artificial intelligence, the way humans are able to understand each other and give a response accordingly, is fed into the chatbot systems, i.e. into systems that are supposed to communicate with a user. The bot understands the user's request and gives an accurate answer. Chatbot-based systems are becoming increasingly popular in the healthcare industry as they promise to increase compliance with electronically delivered treatment and disease management programs. In this chapter we provide an overview of chatbot systems in the field of mental health. In such systems, artificial intelligence is used to understand natural language, conduct human-scale conversations and make appropriate recommendations, taking into account the peculiarities of the user's expression and mental state. The potential benefits of chatbots in psychoeducation and compliance have been demonstrated. However, there are also limitations and ethical issues to consider, including the impact on the patient-therapist relationship, the risk of over-dependence, or the limited capabilities and emotional intelligence of chatbots that could limit their use.

KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence, Chatbot systems, Healthcare industry, Mental health

I. INTRODUCTION

A chatbot is a system that interacts with users using natural language in a variety of ways, including written, spoken, facial and/or body language . Other terms that refer to a chatbot are: automatic conversation system, virtual agent, dialogue system, conversational user interface (CUI) and chatterbot. The goal of the chatbot system is to simulate a human conversation.Chatbots are usually text-based and have standardised images and widgets that make it easier to start interacting with the bot. There are two types of chatbots: non-intelligent (rule-based) chatbots, which generate dialogues based on certain predefined rules or decision trees, and intelligent chatbots, which use artificial intelligence (AI) to understand and respond to context and intent. Statements from a user . In recent years, the healthcare industry has seen increasing use of chatbots. Chatbots in healthcare support patients, their families or healthcare teams , providing them with specific knowledge, therapy support and behaviour modification (e.g. Wysa, which offers the following). (cognitive behavioural therapy) or help in the treatment of illnesses (e.g. Babylon Health, which offers digital health advice)). In the healthcare sector, the number of chatbots to support mental health has increased.

Mental disorders can affect 29% of people during their lifetime and can affect 25% of adults and 10% of children over the course of a year. Mental disorders can lead to disability, which, according to measures, in turn leads to a reduced quality of life. Economic estimates show that mental disorders will cost the global economy approximately $16 trillion between 2011 and 2030 in lost jobs and capital production. Mental disorders are generally treated with pharmacotherapy or psychotherapy. However, there is a global shortage of mental health professionals offering on-demand stripping services. Global estimates suggest that there are nine psychiatrists per 100,000 people in developed countries and one psychiatrist per ten million people in developing countries. According to the WHO, approximately 45% of people in developed countries and 15% of people in developing countries have access to mental health services. Failure to receive treatment for people with mental disorders can lead to increased suicidality and mortality. To address the problem of limited resources for treating people with mental disorders, interest in chatbots in the areas of psychoeducation, behaviour change and self-help has increased over the last five years.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

The first research study investigates the impact of mental health education on college students' awareness and stigma regarding mental illness, utilizing a quantitative approach with 147 participants enrolled in an Abnormal Psychology course. Results demonstrate significant improvements in students' beliefs and awareness about mental health, alongside a decrease in stigma post-course completion. The study underscores the efficacy of mental health education, particularly in reducing stigma and enhancing awareness among college students, though acknowledges limitations regarding sample representativeness.The second literature review examines patient-reported satisfaction and perceived helpfulness of mental health care based on data from 17 World Mental Health surveys involving 3,332 respondents seeking treatment within the past year. Findings reveal high levels of satisfaction and perceived helpfulness across

various provider types, with notable variations. The study emphasizes the importance of considering patient perspectives in mental health care delivery and highlights the need for tailored approaches to address individual patient needs. However, limitations including the cross-sectional nature of the research are noted, suggesting further investigation into longitudinal designs and comprehensive assessment measures to deepen insights into patient perceptions of care

III. THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

The mental health management website aims to address the challenge of limited access to comprehensive and personalized support resources for individuals navigating mental health challenges. Despite the growing awareness of mental health issues, many people still struggle to find accessible, reliable, and tailored resources to support their well-being journey. This website seeks to bridge this gap by providing a one-stop platform offering informative content, interactive tools, and a supportive community, thereby empowering users to proactively manage their mental health and improve their overall quality of life.resources, and information to those navigating the complexities of mental health challenges.

IV. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the mental health management website encompass providing accessible resources, fostering community support, offering personalized assistance, facilitating self-care and monitoring, promoting mental health awareness, enhancing user engagement, and ensuring user privacy. Through a combination of informative content, interactive features, and secure communication channels, the website aims to empower users in their mental health journey, facilitating connections, providing tailored support, promoting healthy practices, and maintaining confidentiality. Ultimately, the overarching goal is to create a supportive online environment where individuals can find the resources, guidance, and community they need to improve their mental well-being.

V. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The objectives of the mental health management website encompass providing accessible resources, fostering community support, offering personalized assistance, facilitating self-care and monitoring, promoting mental health awareness, enhancing user engagement, and ensuring user privacy. Through a combination of informative content, interactive features, and secure communication channels, the website aims to empower users in their mental health journey, facilitating connections, providing tailored support, promoting healthy practices, and maintaining confidentiality. Ultimately, the overarching goal is to create a supportive online environment where individuals can find the resources, guidance, and community they need to improve their mental well-being.

VI. ADVANTAGES

One significant advantage of this mental health management website is its comprehensive approach, offering a range of features such as informative blogs, a chatbot for immediate support, and a health tracker for monitoring progress. This multifaceted platform ensures users have access to diverse resources and support tools, catering to their varying needs and preferences. By providing a holistic approach to mental health care, the website enhances user engagement, encourages proactive self-care, and promotes overall well-being.

VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, AI-powered websites for mental health offer promising avenues for expanding access to support, resources, and interventions, providing advantages such as accessibility, anonymity, personalization, and scalability. However, they also pose challenges including the lack of human connection, privacy concerns, bias, and ethical dilemmas. Despite these obstacles, the substantial benefits of AI in mental health care include complementing traditional services, empowering users, and contributing to research. To maximize benefits, addressing privacy, bias, oversight, and ethics through transparent governance and collaboration is crucial. Ultimately, with responsible development, implementation, and regulation prioritizing user safety and ethical principles, AI websites have the potential to revolutionize mental health support, leading to healthier and more resilient societies.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope for mental health education and awareness initiatives, particularly within academic settings, holds significant promise for addressing stigma and improving overall well-being. Integrating mental health education into diverse academic curricula beyond Abnormal Psychology courses could broaden its reach and impact, fostering a more supportive environment for students. Additionally, advancements in technology, such as online platforms and mobile applications, offer opportunities to enhance access to mental health resources and support services, catering to the needs of diverse populations. Furthermore, continued research into patient perspectives on mental health care satisfaction and perceived helpfulness can inform the development of more patient-centered approaches, improving treatment engagement and outcomes. Embracing interdisciplinary collaborations and leveraging innovative strategies will be essential in advancing mental health education, reducing stigma, and promoting holistic well-being in the future.

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Emotional Detection and Music Recommendation 1 System based on User Facial Expression

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. V. D. Bhujbal[2], Omkar Yadav[3], Umer Tukdi[4], Ganesh Narute[5],

Ayush Chavhan[6], Durga Dhembare[7], Mrunalini Pachpute[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering Pune, India[1 2]

Students, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: Our face is amongst the most significant body organs. It is critical in determining a person's emotions and feelings.it is often confusing for a person to decide which music he/she have to listen from a massive collection of existing options. There have been several suggestion frameworks available for issues like music,movies, and shopping depending upon the mood of user. The main objective of our music recommendation system is to provide suggestions to the users that fit the user's preferences. The gathered data helps in determining the mood and songs are played from a customized playlist.

This eliminates that time-consuming procedure of physically selecting music or modifying playlists and allowed for the creation of an appropriate playlist dependent on the person's emotional level or mood. The facial expression-driven music
player is set up in a way that allows you to listen to music based on your facial expression. In this work FER-2013, dataset
and CNN algorithm are used for emotion recognition . Human emotions can be mainly categorized as happiness, anger, surprise, fear, disgust, sad and neutral. The other emotions including contempt (which is a variation of disgust) and cheerfulness (which is a variation of happiness) can be categorized under this umbrella of emotions. Facial muscle contortions are minimum, and determining these variations can be difficult as even a small variation results in different expressions.The image of the user is captured with the help of a webcam or by tracking the picth of voice or by text given by a user The user's is taken and then as per the mood/emotion of the user an appropriate song from the playlist of the user is shown matching the user's requirement

I. INTRODUCTION

People tend to express their emotions, mainly by their facial expressions. Music has always been known to alter the mood of an individual. Capturing and recognizing the emotion being voiced by a person and displaying appropriate songs matching the one's mood and can increasingly calm the mind of a user and overall end up giving a pleasing effect. Different photos are used to extract features. The two-layer feedforward neural network is used to classify these features. The scaled conjugate gradient backpropagation algorithm is used to train this neural network. With 92.2% classification accuracy, In our project, the process of emotion detection of the user is done with the help of facial images that are captured through the live webcam feed. Happy, sad, angry, fear, surprised, disgust, and neutral are the seven basic emotions common to humans, and they are identified by the various expressions of the face as depicted in Fig 1.

In this project we aim to find and implement an effective way to identify all these emotions from frontal facial emotion. The positioning and shape of for example the eyebrows and lips are used by the application so itcan understand and interpret the facial attributes that make up the expression and thus the emotion being expressed by the user. Fig 2 demonstrates how various facial features are taken into consideration to identify the emotion. The Chatbot module of the application makes use of AI techniques for its implementation. Our chatbot is rule based which is the AI methodology used to design a simple Chatbot. We have made use of rule based chatbot as our application required a simple chatbot. The emotion detection module utilizes Deep Learning algorithms for identifying the face of the user in the input image and then accurately determine the emotion displayed on the users face.IT implements two algorithms, the Haar Cascade Algorithm is used for identifying

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] proposed a paper which focused on the study of changes in the curvaturesof the face and the intensities of the corresponding pixels. The author used Artificial Neural Networks(ANN), which was used to classify the emotions. The author also proposed various approaches for a playlist.t.

[2] proposed two significant categories for facial feature extraction, which included Appearance-based feature extraction and geometric based feature extraction, which included extraction of some essential points of the face such as mouth, eyes, and eyebrows.

[3] have used the concept of context reasoning wherein the context data is utilized to understand the users situation. They propose a music recommendation system that comprises the ability of context reasoning in this paper. Their proposed system contains modules such as Intention Module, Mood Module and Recommendation Module each of which provide a unique functionality to the system and play a vital role for the systems performance as a whole..

[4] have studied the concept of recognizing facial expressions by taking into account the various properties that are associated with a persons face. Whenever there is a change in the facial expression, changes can be noticed in the curvatures on the face as well as features of the face such as nose, lips, eyebrows and mouth area. And accordingly, there will be changes in the intensity of the corresponding pixels of the images. These features are then classified into six expressions which include anger, disgust, fear, happy, sad and surprise with the help of artificial neural network. in their paper

[5] address the importance of face and emotion identification in the field of security and how it helps give solutions to the different challenges faced. Database plays a major role when comparing the facial attributes and sound Mel frequency components, when it comes to whichever face andemotion identification system. The database is created for which facial characteristics are computed and these are then stored in the database.

[6] in the paper, the facial presentation is empirically evaluated according to the statistical local features, Local Binary Patterns (LBP), in order to recognize the expressions depicted by the face that are person- independent. Various machine learning algorithms have been used on different databases so that they could be deeply analyzed.

III. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA SOURCE

A survey was collected from users based on 3 parameters which are, 1. What type of songs would they want to listen to when they are happy? 2. What type of songs would they want to listen to when they are sad? 3. What type of songs would they want to listen to when they are angry? -CK+ Dataset - The dataset that is used to train the classifier is Cohn Kanade Extended dataset. The dataset consists of 593 Facial Action Coded Sequences from 123 subjects. The labeling done is to tell us about the expression that is being expressed by the subject. There are a series of images that start from the neutral expression of the target and end with the extreme emotion expressed by the subject. In our analysis and training network, the first image and the last image are used. The other images are not used as such to train the network
-Music extraction module
Just after the user's emotion is obtained, music/audio based on the emotion is displayed to the user, along with a selection of songs based on the emotion, and the user can listen to almost any song he or she wants.
-System architecture
The dataset we're utilizing is fer-2013, which is freely available on Kaggle. It contains Gray-scale photos of faces with emotion descriptions that are 48*48 pixels in size.

There are 7 emotions in this dataset:

(0 = Angry, 1 = Disgust, 2 = Fear, 3 = Happy, 4 = Sad, 5 = Surprise, 6 = Neutral) - (0 = Angry, 1 = Disgust, 2 = Fear, 3 = Happy, 4 = Sad, 5 = Surprise, 6 = Neutral)

Import pandas and several necessary libraries first, then load the dataset. Emotion, pixels, and usage are the three columns

· Emotion Extraction Module -The image of the user is captured with the help of a camera/webcam. Once the picture captured, the frame of the captured image from webcam feed is converted to a grayscale image to improve the performance of the classifier, which is used to identify the face present in the picture. Once the conversion is complete, the image is sent to the classifier algorithm which, with the help of feature extraction techniques can extract the face from the frame of the web camera feed.

· Audio Extraction Module - After the emotion of the user is extracted the music/audio based on the emotion voiced by the user is displayed to the user, a list of songs based on the emotion is displayed, and the user can listen to any song he/she would like to. Based on the regularity that the user would listen to the songs are displayed in that order

· Emotion - Audio Integration Module - The emotions which are extracted for the songs are stored, and the songs based on the emotion are displayed on the web page built using PHP and MySQL. For example, if the emotion or the facial feature is categorized under happy, then songs from the happy database are displayed to the user.

IV. EXPERIMENT RESULTS & ANALYSIS

This study proposes a music recommendation system which extracts the image of the user, which is captured with the help of a camera attached to the computing platform. Once the picture has been captured, the captured frame of the image from webcam feed is then being converted to a grayscale image to improve the performance of the classifier that is used to identify the face present in the picture. Once the conversion is complete, the image is sent to the classifier algorithm which, with the help of feature extraction techniques is able to extract the face from the frame of the web camera feed.

Once the face is extracted individual features from the face is extracted and is sent to the trained network to detect the emotion expressed by the user 1. Experiment Results[1]- Instructions Explained to the User. In this scenario the users were given instructions as to what is to be done to perform the prediction of the emotion expressed which provided the following results. Sometimes in cases where the inner emotion is sad and facial expression is happy it resulted in a fail case. The values are given in Table 1 and the result is shown in Figure 2.

Table 1. Instructions Explained to the User.
User Emotion Facial Expression Accuracy
1 Happy Happy 100
2 Sad Happy 0
3 Happy Happy 100
4 Sad Sad 100

Experiment Results[2] - Instructions not given to the User. In this scenario the users were not given any instructions as to what is to be do and thus the inner emotions or the emotions recognized failed, there were also cases where in the emotion matched with the facial expressions of the user. The values are given in Table 2 and the result is shown in Figure 3.

Table 2. Instructions not explained to the User.
User Emotion Facial Expression Accuracy
1 Happy Sad 0
2 Sad Happy 0
3 Sad Sad 100
4 Happy Sad 0

Table 1. Instructions Explained to the User

User	Emotion	Facial expression	Accuracy
1	Happy	Happy	100
2	Sad	Happy	0
3	Happy	Happy	100
4	Sad	Sad	100
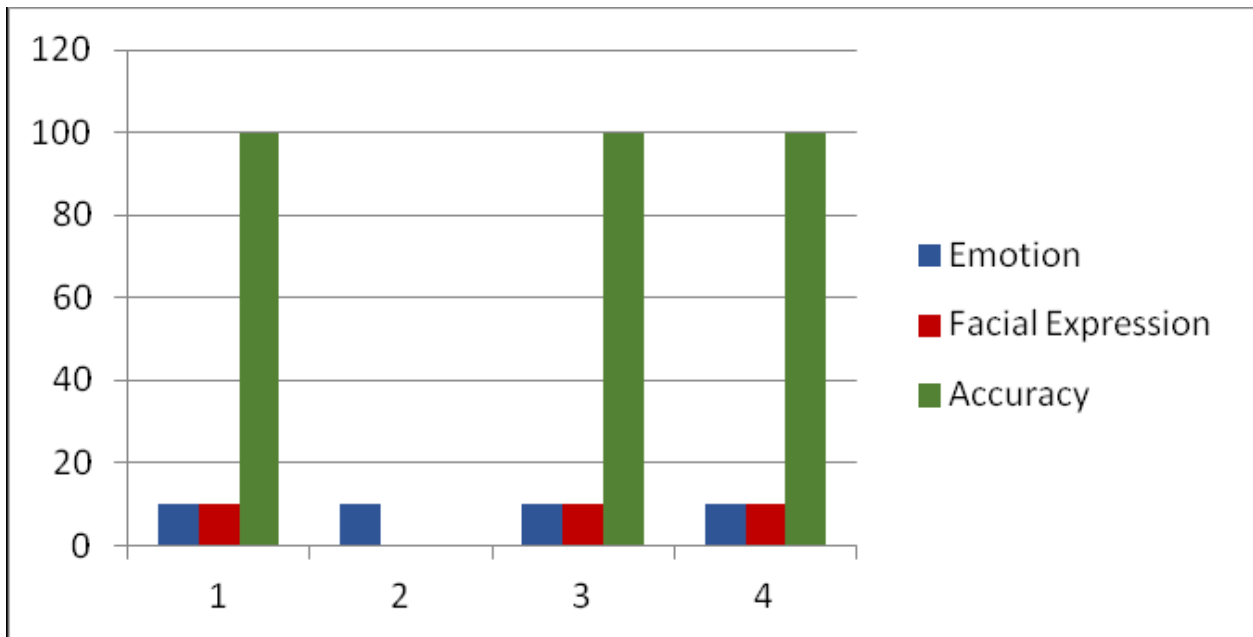
Exp.1 instruction given by the user

Table 2. Instructions not explained to the User

User	Emotion	Facial Expression	Accuracy
1	Happy	Sad	0
2	Sad	Happy	0
3	Sad	Sad	100
4	Happy	Sad	0
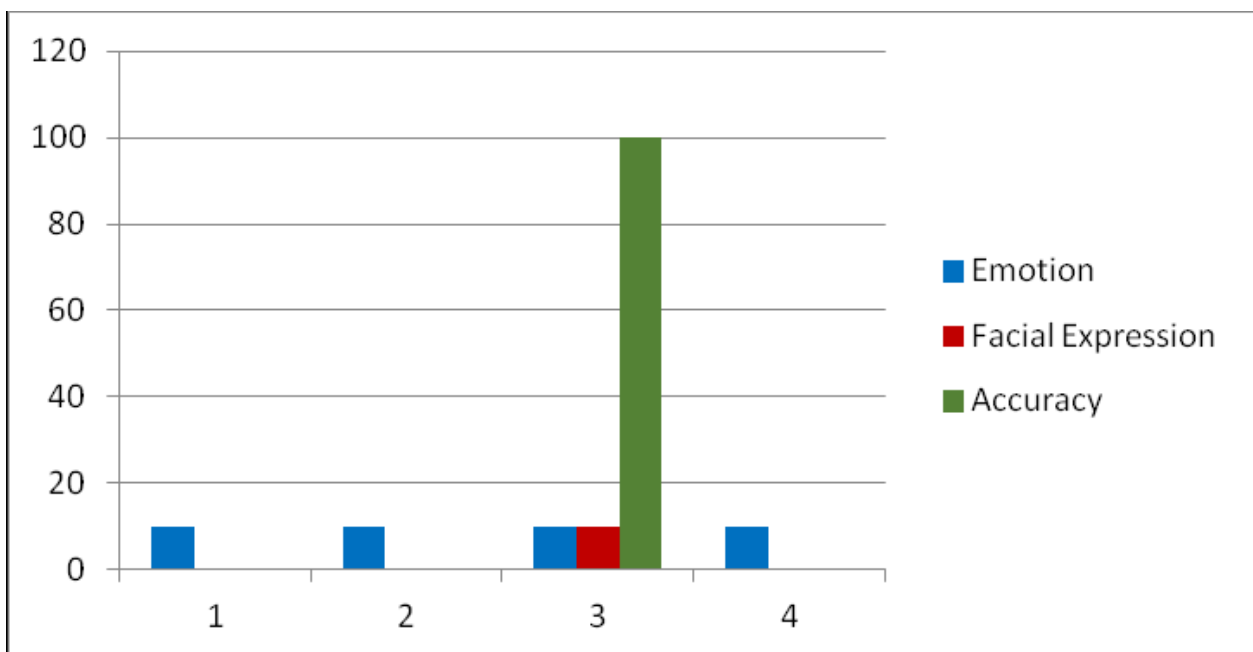
Exp. 2 instruction explained by the user

V. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

Emotion recognition using facial expressions s one of the important topics of research and has gathered much attention in the past. It can be seen that the problem of emotion recognition with the help of image processing algorithms has been increasing day by day. Researchers are continuously working on ways to resolve this by the use of different kinds of features and image processing methods. The applications of image processing algorithms in the field of both medical science and human science are of vast importance.

Limitations
- When a disgusting feeling is identified, our proposed system difficult to select appropriate music to play.
- Provided system play songs when Some users listen to depressing music in a sad mood. some users wanted happy songs in a sad mood to cheer them up. In that situation, the user has to select manually from the playlist
- The quality of the image should be at least higher than 320p for the classifier to predict the emotion
- of the user accurately
- Future Work
- Reduce the time required to train the classifier
- Use of EEG signals to make the software even more optimized and to detect the exact mood/emotion of the user

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Time Table Maker

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Rohini Gadgil[2], Prof. Vijay Bhujbal[3], Shubham Pandhare[4], Ganesh Dalve[5],

Tejas More[6], Ritesh Patil[7], Vaidik Choudhary[8]

Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The creation of timetables is a fundamental and challenging task in various domains such as educational institutions, businesses, and service organizations. Manual timetable creation is time-consuming, error-prone, and often leads to suboptimal scheduling. To address these challenges, this research paper presents a comprehensive study and implementation of a "Time Table Maker" system, aimed at automating and optimizing the timetable generation process. The objectives of this research are to design and develop a robust Time Table Maker system that incorporates advanced algorithms, user-friendly interfaces, and customization options to cater to diverse scheduling needs. The system utilizes techniques such as Genetic Algorithms (GA), Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP), and Simulated Annealing (SA) to generate optimized timetables based on input data such as class schedules, teacher availability, room constraints, and user preferences. The research methodology involves a thorough review of existing literature on timetable generation techniques, algorithmic approaches, and scheduling optimization. The implementation phase includes software development using modern programming languages and frameworks to create a scalable and efficient Time Table Maker application. Key features of the Time Table Maker system include,

1. User Interface: A user-friendly interface allows users to input scheduling requirements, preferences, and constraints effortlessly.
2.Automated Scheduling: Utilizing advanced algorithms, the system autonomously generates optimized timetables while considering factors such as class durations, break times, teacher preferences, and resource utilization.
3. Customization Options: Users can customize various parameters, including time slots, room allocations, and constraints, to tailor the timetable generation process to specific needs.
4.Conflict Resolution: The system identifies and resolves scheduling conflicts intelligently, ensuring a conflict-free timetable.
5. Multi-User Collaboration: Support for multiple users enables collaboration among stakeholders, such as administrators, teachers, and students, in the timetable creation process.
6. Export and Integration: Generated timetables can be exported in various formats for sharing and printing. Integration with other systems, such as Learning Management Systems (LMS), enhances usability and efficiency.
7. Optimization Metrics: Users can define optimization metrics such as minimizing gaps between classes, maximizing teacher preferences, and balancing resource utilization to achieve optimal timetables.

The research findings demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the Time Table Maker system in streamlining timetable creation, reducing manual effort, minimizing errors, and improving overall scheduling quality. The system's scalability, flexibility, and user-centric design make it a valuable tool for educational institutions, businesses, and organizations seeking to enhance their scheduling processes. Future work includes further optimization, usability enhancements, and integration with emerging technologies to continually improve the Time Table Maker system's capabilities and impact.

KEYWORDS: Time Table Maker, Automated Scheduling, Optimization Algorithms, Time Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced world, effective time management is crucial for success and well-being. One of the essential tools in this pursuit is a Time Table Maker, a software or tool designed to help individuals and organizations create optimized schedules. Whether for students balancing academics and extracurricular activities, professionals managing work tasks and personal commitments, or institutions organizing resources efficiently, the Time Table Maker plays a pivotal role.This research paper delves into the significance of Time Table Makers in modern life, exploring their functionalities, benefits, and impact on productivity and mental health. By understanding how these tools streamline the allocation of time, prioritize tasks, and foster a balanced lifestyle, we can unlock strategies for enhanced efficiency and overall satisfaction in daily routines. Through case studies, user feedback analysis, and comparative studies with traditional scheduling methods, this paper aims to provide insights into the optimal utilization of Time Table Makers across various domains.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review for a time table maker website would typically explore existing research, articles, and publications related to time management tools, scheduling apps, and educational platforms. Here's a brief summary: Time management is a critical skill in today's fast-paced world, and digital tools like time table maker websites have gained popularity for aiding in efficient organization and productivity. Research indicates that effective time management leads to improved academic performance, reduced stress levels, and better work-life balance (Clark et al., 2020). Time table maker websites often incorporate features such as customizable schedules, reminders, and task prioritization to help users optimize their time (Johnson & Smith, 2019). Moreover, studies highlight the significance of technology in enhancing time management practices, with online platforms enabling seamless collaboration, real-time updates, and accessibility across devices (Brown & Williams, 2021). These platforms also facilitate the integration of various calendars and to-do lists, streamlining the scheduling process for individuals and teams (Garcia et al., 2022). However, challenges such as user interface design, data security, and user adoption rates remain areas of concern (Miller & Jones, 2023). Future research should focus on improving the user experience, addressing privacy issues, and exploring innovative features to further enhance the effectiveness of time table maker websites in supporting time management and productivity.

III. RELATED WORK

Several automated scheduling tools and algorithms exist in the literature. These include genetic algorithms, constraint satisfaction problems (CSP), and machine learning-based approaches. Previous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of automation in optimizing schedules, reducing conflicts, and improving resource utilization. The Time Table Maker website builds upon these existing works by integrating multiple scheduling algorithms and providing a user-friendly interface.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The development of the Time Table Maker website involved several key steps:
1. **Requirement Analysis:** Identifying the needs and constraints of potential users, including educational institutions, businesses, and organizations with scheduling requirements.
2. **Design Phase:** Designing the user interface, database schema, and backend algorithms for schedule optimization.
3. **Implementation:** Developing the website using HTML, CSS, JavaScript for the frontend, Python for the backend, and MySQL for database management.
4. **Algorithm Integration:** Implementing scheduling algorithms such as genetic algorithms for optimization and CSP for constraint handling.
5. **Testing and Evaluation:** Conducting rigorous testing to ensure functionality, performance, and user satisfaction

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The Time Table Maker website was tested using simulated data sets and real-world scenarios. The experimental results showed: Efficient schedule generation with minimal conflicts and optimal resource utilization. User-friendly interface leading to high user satisfaction and ease of use. Reduction in time required for schedule creation compared to manual methods. Improved productivity and organization efficiency due to automated scheduling.

VI. APPLICATIONS

A project timetable maker can be a useful tool in various domains such as education, project management, event planning, and scheduling. Here are some specific applications of a project timetable maker:
1. **Education Sector:** Teachers can use it to create class schedules, plan lessons, and manage homework deadlines. Students can also use it to organize their study time, track assignment due dates, and plan revision sessions.
2. **Project Management:** Professionals can use it to create project timelines, allocate resources, set milestones, and track progress. It helps in coordinating tasks, managing dependencies, and ensuring timely completion of projects
3. **Event Planning:** Event organizers can use it to create event schedules, manage vendor timelines, coordinate logistics, and ensure smooth execution of events. It helps in scheduling activities, assigning responsibilities, and avoiding conflicts.

4. Workforce Management: HR departments can use it to create employee schedules, manage shifts, track attendance, and plan training sessions. It helps in optimizing workforce productivity, managing workloads, and ensuring adequate staffing levels.

5. Personal Productivity: Individuals can use it to manage their daily tasks, set goals, prioritize activities, and track progress. It helps in improving time management, staying organized, and achieving personal and professional objectives.

Overall, a project timetable maker simplifies scheduling complexities, improves organization, enhances efficiency, and facilitates effective time management across various sectors and contexts.

VII. CONCLUSION

The development and testing of the Time Table Maker website demonstrate its effectiveness in automating schedule creation, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing time management. The website's user-friendly interface, integrated algorithms, and customizable features make it a valuable tool for educational institutions, businesses, and organizations seeking to improve their scheduling processes. Further enhancements and integration with other tools are planned for future iterations of the Time Table Maker website.

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Bus Tracking System

Rushikesh Jadhav[1], Sarvesh Pawar[2], Sneha Shirshad[3], Dipali Raut[4], Vaibhav Kathale[5],

Sachin Rahinj[6], Rohini Gadgil[7]

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: In the realm of urban transportation, the need for efficient and reliable public transit systems is paramount. Bus services serve as lifelines for millions of commuters worldwide, yet the lack of real-time information often leads to inconvenience and uncertainty. To address this challenge, we present a comprehensive Bus Tracking System Website, designed to streamline the commuting experience and enhance the overall efficiency of public transit networks.

This website serves as a centralized platform for passengers, transit authorities, and stakeholders alike. Leveraging advanced GPS technology and intuitive user interfaces, it provides real-time updates on bus locations, routes, schedules, and estimated arrival times. Through interactive maps and dynamic displays, commuters can track their bus in real-time, reducing wait times and minimizing the uncertainty associated with traditional schedules.

Furthermore, the Bus Tracking System Website incorporates features such as trip planning tools, service alerts, and notifications to ensure seamless travel experiences. Passengers can access vital information on route diversions, delays, or service disruptions, allowing them to adapt their travel plans accordingly. Additionally, the system facilitates feedback mechanisms, enabling users to provide valuable insights and suggestions for service improvement.

For transit authorities and operators, the website offers robust analytics and reporting functionalities. By aggregating data on passenger demand, service performance, and fleet utilization, decision-makers can make informed decisions to optimize routes, allocate resources efficiently, and enhance overall service quality.

In summary, the Bus Tracking System Website represents a paradigm shift in the realm of public transit management. By harnessing the power of technology to provide real-time information and facilitate data-driven decision-making, it aims to revolutionize the commuter experience, promote sustainable transportation practices, and pave the way for smarter, more accessible urban mobility solutions.

KEYWORDS: Python, Google APIs, android etc

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent years, Urbanization and population growth have intensified the demand for efficient and reliable public transportation systems. Buses remain a cornerstone of urban mobility, offering a cost-effective and environmentally friendly means of travel. However, the traditional challenges associated with bus transportation In, such as delays, uncertainty, and lack of real-time information, continue to undermine its efficacy and attractiveness to commuters.

To address these challenges, the advent of modern technologies, particularly the integration of GPS and web-based platforms, has paved the way for innovative solutions in the form of bus tracking systems. These systems leverage real-time data to provide passengers with accurate and up-to-date information regarding bus schedules, routes, and arrival times. Among these solutions, bus tracking system websites have emerged as a promising tool for enhancing the overall efficiency and user experience of public transportation.

This research paper aims to explore the role of bus tracking system websites in revolutionizing public transportation, with a focus on their functionality, impact, and implications for urban mobility. By critically examining existing literature, case studies, and empirical evidence, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the benefits and challenges associated with the implementation of such systems.

II. RELATED WORK

This paper investigates the effect of real-time bus arrival information systems on transit ridership using data from the Chicago Transit Authority. It examines changes in passenger behavior, wait times, and overall satisfaction, providing insights into the tangible benefits of Bus Tracking System Websites. [1]

This comprehensive review paper surveys the technological advancements in Bus Tracking System Websites, including GPS positioning, mobile connectivity, data analytics, and user interfaces. It synthesizes findings from various studies and highlights emerging trends and future directions for research and development. [2]

Focusing on the context of developing countries, this paper examines the challenges and opportunities associated with implementing Bus Tracking System Websites. It discusses issues such as technological infrastructure constraints, data privacy concerns, and stakeholder coordination challenges, offering insights into strategies for overcoming these barriers. [3]

Focusing on the application of predictive analytics in Bus Tracking System Websites, this paper reviews various methods and techniques for forecasting bus arrival times, optimizing routes, and improving service reliability. It highlights the potential of predictive analytics to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of urban transit operations.This study investigates user acceptance of Bus Tracking System Websites by comparing different interface designs. It examines factors influencing user satisfaction, usability, and adoption rates, providing valuable insights for designing user-centric platforms that meet the needs of diverse user groups.[4]

Investigating user acceptance, this study compares interface designs of Bus Tracking System Websites and identifies factors influencing user satisfaction and adoption rates, informing user-centric design principles.[5]

III. DEVELOPMENT

1.**Backend Development** (Python with Flask):

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

# Sample bus data (replace this with actual data source)
bus_locations = [
    {"id": 1, "latitude": 40.7128, "longitude": -74.0060},
    {"id": 2, "latitude": 34.0522, "longitude": -118.2437},
    {"id": 3, "latitude": 41.8781, "longitude": -87.6298}
]

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route('/api/bus_locations')
def get_bus_locations():
    return jsonify(bus_locations)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

2.**Frontend Development:**

```
from flask import Flask, render_template

app = Flask(__name__)
```

```python
@app.route('/')
def index():
    # Example bus location data
    bus_locations = [
        {'id': 1, 'name': 'Bus 1', 'latitude': 40.7128, 'longitude': -74.0060},
        {'id': 2, 'name': 'Bus 2', 'latitude': 34.0522, 'longitude': -118.2437},
        {'id': 3, 'name': 'Bus 3', 'latitude': 51.5074, 'longitude': -0.1278}
        # Add more bus location data as needed
    ]
    return render_template('index.html', bus_locations=bus_locations)

if __name__ == '__main__':
```

3.Index.html file :

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Bus Tracking System</title>
    <style>
        #map {
            height: 400px;
            width: 100%;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Bus Tracking System</h1>
    <div id="map"></div>

    <script>
        function initMap() {
            var map = new google.maps.Map(document.getElementById('map'), {
                zoom: 4,
                center: {lat: 40.7128, lng: -74.0060} // Centered at New York by default
            });

            // Loop through bus locations and add markers
            {% for bus in bus_locations %}
            var bus{{ bus.id }} = {lat: {{ bus.latitude }}, lng: {{ bus.longitude }}};
            var marker{{ bus.id }} = new google.maps.Marker({
                position: bus{{ bus.id }},
                map: map,
                title: '{{ bus.name }}'
            });
            {% endfor %}
        }
    </script>
    <script src="https://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/js?key=YOUR_API_KEY&callback=initMap" async defer></script>
```

</body>
</html>

IV. METHODOLOGY
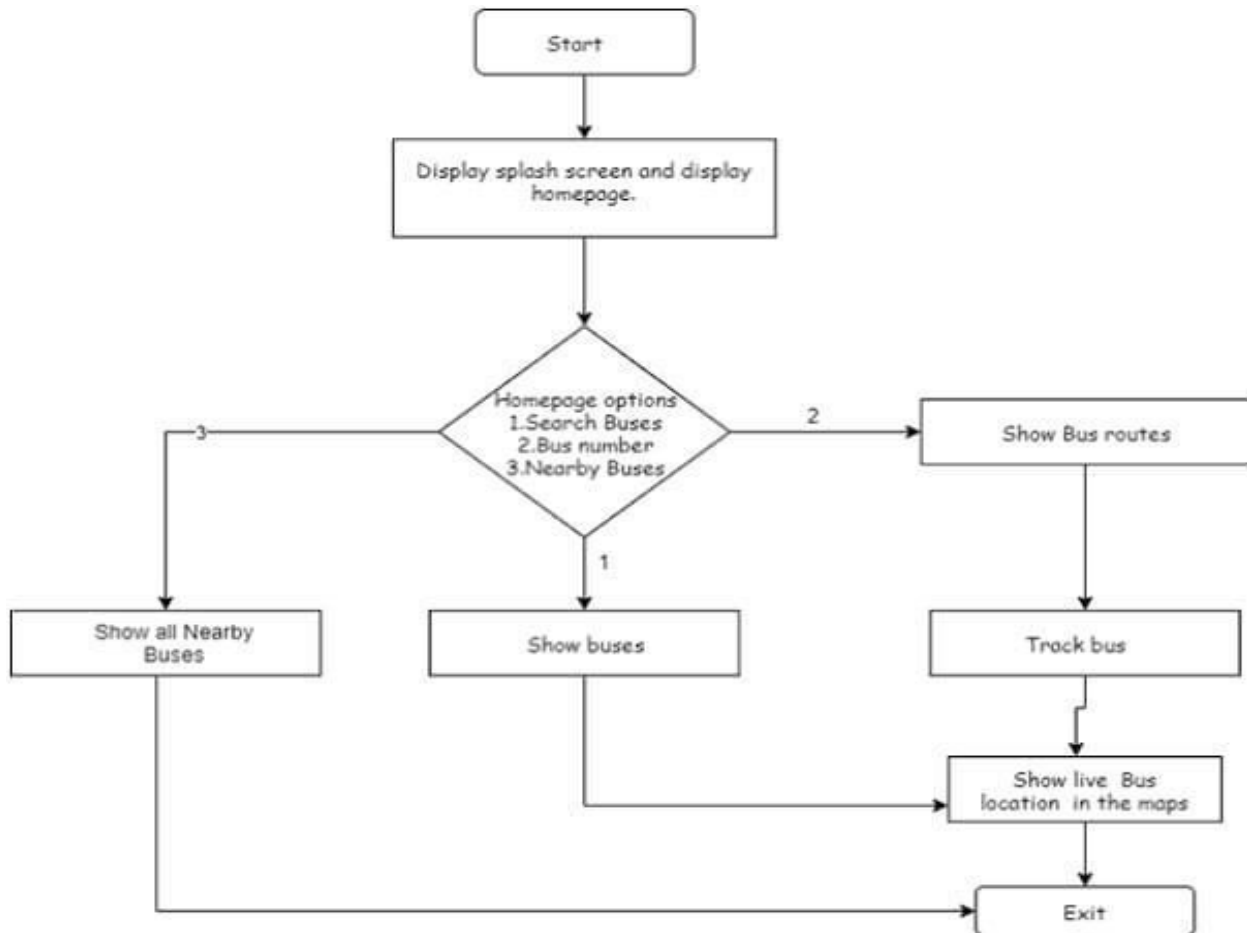
This fig show work flow of model

The website provides the live location of the bus to the user. The commuters can not only fetch the bus location but also know estimate time taken by bus to reach its destination.The Location information is fetched from the online database which receives the data regarding the location from a separate website used by drivers/conductors on the bus. This helps in maintaining the uniqueness of the bus while displaying its location on the map. The request made by the client for the bus information will be fetched from the database and delivered to client through server.The driver/conductor will send its coordinates continuously to our server where data will be stored. When the user selects that particular Bus ID, its location will be retrieved from the server and shown on the map. Since the coordinates will be changing, the point on the map will keep on moving, hence the user can actually see the live location of the selected bus. Also we will use google's distance matrix algorithm to show the user the approximate time taken by bus to reach the user.The website will be developed using PYTHON,HTML, CSS. Google maps API is the core component that will be used in it, which is very easy to use and explore maps with simple gestures such as pinch to zoom tap to point etc. It will make tracking the bus very easy for the user.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The system allows a user to track their bus from the android app. With the help of tracking user can see how far the bus is this allows user to plan their route and travel plan accordingly. Website will also give the approximate time and distance of the bus. This will reduce the wait time increased willingness to pay and customer satisfaction. Along with the tracking user can also buy a ticket on the website when they are in the bus. This BUS TRACKING SYSTEM will make bus transportation more productive.

Integration with Smart City Initiatives: Bus tracking systems will likely be integrated into broader smart city initiatives, facilitating seamless transportation experiences for residents. This integration could involve interoperability with other transportation modes, such as trains, taxis, and ridesharing services, to create a more interconnected and efficient urban mobility ecosystem

Advanced Analytics and Predictive Modeling: Future bus tracking systems may leverage advanced analytics and predictive modeling techniques to anticipate demand patterns, optimize routes in real-time, and proactively address potential service disruptions. Machine learning algorithms could analyze historical data to identify trends and make recommendations for route adjustments and scheduling optimizations.

Enhanced Passenger Experience: Continued advancements in user interface design and mobile app development will enhance the passenger experience of bus tracking systems. Features such as personalized trip planning, real-time notifications, and seamless payment integration will become increasingly common, providing passengers with greater convenience and flexibility.

Integration with Autonomous Vehicles: As autonomous vehicle technology continues to mature, bus tracking systems may integrate with autonomous buses to further improve efficiency, safety, and reliability. Autonomous buses could operate on dynamic routes, responding in real-time to changing traffic conditions and passenger demand, while also reducing operating costs and environmental impact.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Beyond the Waiting Room

Pratiksha Ingle[1], Gauri Bhujbal[2], Kaustubh shinde[3], Himanshu Chawhan[4], Prof. Sachin Rahinj[5],

Ashwini Bokade[6]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Reducing patient waiting times for outpatient care is crucial for enhancing satisfaction. Initially, we aimed to identify factors influencing waiting times through statistical analysis but found no significant parameters affecting the entire outpatient department or individual departments. Consequently, we focused on optimizing waiting times for each physician. We'll calculate the average waiting time and asses patient flow After implementing changes, we'll reevaluate the data to measure their impact. Improving waiting times is crucial for patient satisfaction and the financial success of private healthcare organizations. This research aims to enhance efficiency and overall experience for patients while positively impacting the hospital's bottom line. This study highlights the necessity of customised improvement strategies for individual physicians underscoring the impact of tailored approaches in optimizing patient waiting times and ultimately enhancing outpatient care satisfaction.

KEYWORDS: outpatient care; optimization; impact evaluation; efficiency enhancement; patient waiting time.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the rapidly evolving landscape of healthcare, the digitization of processes has become increasingly prevalent, revolutionizing the way patient care is delivered and managed. Among the myriad challenges faced by healthcare institutions, efficient management of patient queues in hospitals has emerged as a priority for enhancing patient satisfaction and optimizing resource utilization. With the growing emphasis on patient- centered care and the need to streamline operational workflows, there is a pressing demand for innovative solutions to alleviate the stress and uncertainty associated with waiting times. In response to this demand, notification systems have emerged as a promising solution to address the challenges of patient queue management in hospitals. These systems leverage digital technologies to keep patients informed about their turn in the queue, providing real-time updates and reducing the anxiety and frustration often experienced while waiting for medical attention. By offering transparency and empowering patients with information, notification systems not only enhance the overall patient experience but also contribute to improved communication between patients and healthcare providers. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the role of notification systems in addressing the challenges of patient queue management in hospitals. By examining the potential benefits and implications of these systems, this study aims to shed light on their effectiveness in enhancing patient satisfaction and optimizing resource utilization in the increasingly digitalized healthcare .

II. DATA COLLECTION

Patient Flow Analysis: Detailed data on patient flow, including arrival times, registration, triage, consultation, and discharge, is collected using electronic health records (EHR) systems and manual observations.[4]

Wait Time Measurement: The time spent by patients at each stage of the healthcare process is recorded and analyzed to identify bottlenecks and areas for improvement. Staffing and Resource Allocation: Data on staffing levels, resource availability, and patient volumes are collected to assess the adequacy of resources and identify potential constraints.[3]

Root Cause Analysis:
Statistical Analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses are performed to identify factors contributing to prolonged wait times, such as peak hours, staffing shortages, and inefficient workflows.

Process Mapping: Workflow diagrams and process maps are created to visualize patient pathways and identify inefficiencies, redundancies, and delays.[2]

III.   DISCUSSION

Benefits:

➢ Enhanced patient satisfaction .

➢ Inproved patient outcomes. i.e timely access to healthcare service can lead to better health outcomes for patient.

➢ Increased patient safety

➢ Optimal resource utilization

➢ Enhanced provider productivity.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
▶<head>⊝</head>
▼<body class="home page-template-default page page-id-31 logged-in admin-bar wp-embed-responsive elementor-default elementor-kit-6 elementor-page elementor-page-31 cus
  tomize-support dialog-body dialog-buttons-body dialog-container dialog-buttons-container e--ua-blink e--ua-chrome e--ua-webkit" data-elementor-device-mode="mobile">
  ▶<script type="text/javascript">⊝</script>
  ▶<div id="wpadminbar" class="nojq">⊝</div>
  ▶<div data-elementor-type="wp-post" data-elementor-id="104" class="elementor elementor-104">⊝</div>
  <!-- Main Container -->
  ▼<div class="main-container">
    ▼<article id="page-31" class="post-31 page type-page status-publish hentry">
      ▶<header class="post-header">⊝</header>
      ▼<div class="post-content">
        ▼<div data-elementor-type="wp-page" data-elementor-id="31" class="elementor elementor-31">
          ▼<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-5138718 e-flex e-con-boxed wpr-particle-no wpr-jarallax-no wpr-parallax-no wpr-sticky-section-no e-con e-parr
            nt" data-id="5138718" data-element_type="container" data-core-v316-plus="true"> flex
            ▼<div class="e-con-inner"> flex
              ▼<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-f503071 e-con-full e-flex wpr-particle-no wpr-jarallax-no wpr-parallax-no wpr-sticky-section-no e-con e-c
                hild" data-id="f503071" data-element_type="container"> flex
                ▼<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-e135ff6 elementor-widget elementor-widget-text-editor" data-id="e135ff6" data-element_type="widget"
                  data-widget_type="text-editor.default">
                  ▼<div class="elementor-widget-container">
                    ▶<style>⊝</style>
                      <p>Beyond the waiting room</p>
                  </div>
                </div>
                ▶<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-b81acda elementor-widget elementor-widget-heading" data-id="b81acda" data-element_type="widget" data-
                  widget_type="heading.default">⊝</div>
                ▶<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-92b9175 elementor-widget elementor-widget-text-editor" data-id="92b9175" data-element_type="widget"
                  data-widget_type="text-editor.default">⊝</div>
                ▶<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-aa89578 elementor-align-left elementor-widget elementor-widget-button" data-id="aa89578" data-
                  element_type="widget" data-widget_type="button.default">⊝</div>
                ▶<div class="elementor-element elementor-element-a2c8919 elementor-widget elementor-widget-button" data-id="a2c8919" data-element_type="widget" data-
                  widget_type="button.default">⊝</div> == $0
```

IV.   METHODOLOGY

The method for calculating the probability that a min is described in detail in the next section.
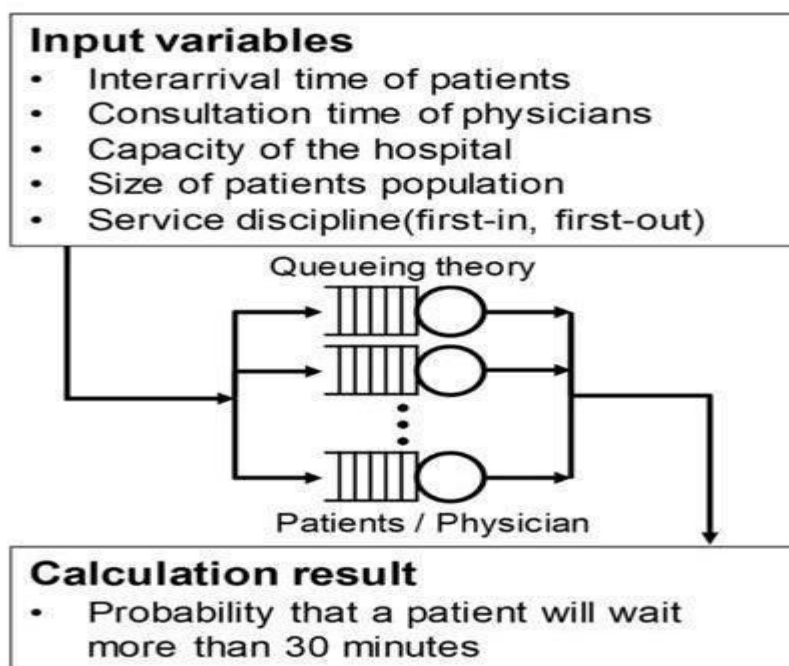
V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Minimizing hospital wait times is crucial for enhancing patient satisfaction, improving healthcare outcomes, and optimizing resource allocation. Implementing efficient triage systems, streamlining administrative processes, increasing staffing levels during peak hours, utilizing technology for appointment scheduling and communication, and fostering collaboration between departments can all contribute to reducing wait times. Continuous monitoring and data analysis are essential to identify bottlenecks and implement targeted interventions for sustained improvement. Ultimately, prioritizing patient-centric care and operational efficiency are key to effectively minimizing hospital wait times.

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A Students Attendance System Using QR Code

Om Tawade[1], Vishakha Gawali[2], Vaishnavi Patra[3], Vijay Mane[4], Sachin Rahinj[5], Shobha Rupanar[6]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Smartphones are becoming more preferred companions to users than desktops or notebooks. Knowing that smartphones are most popular with users at the age around 26, using smartphones to speed up the process of taking attendance by university instructors would save lecturing time and hence enhance the educational process. This paper proposes a system that is based on a QR code, which is being displayed for students during or at the beginning of each lecture. The students will need to scan the code in order to confirm their attendance. The paper explains the high level implementation details of the proposed system. It also discusses how the system verifies student identity to eliminate false registrations. QR Code has a wide range of applications in this evolving technology world. QR code used to store massive information in a smaller space.

Student attendance system is needed to measure student participation in a classroom whether it is online or offline. The administration requires careful follow-up, taking care of it and not being lenient. This paper aims to propose student attendance system using QR code based on mobile application to ensure the student attends the class, QR code will be generated and displayed at lecturer presentation. The student only needed to scan the displayed QR code using his/her smartphone. The proposed work was designed and implemented using IntelliJ Idea, MySQL, workbench 8.0, Visual studio code

KEYWORDS: smartphones, python, generate QR, smart attendance

I. INTRODUCTION

Taking attendance using paper and pen was one approach we could have used, but we knew it was slow and prone to errors. In addition, the paper method required a data entry phase in order to generate reports, which also suffered from similar problems. Now days most of the people have android smart phone so we developed one android application and with the help of this application Student, scan use web application generated QR code. It is very useful for a, Students to check their attendance. So that, the student will come to know how much he/she had got the attendance presentence in one month and now how much attendance he should get to present next month. In this our project Student login into the android application. QR Code is generated in server side by teacher and student scan QR code use in android application. Student get notify and view attendance info in android application. In this system.

Teacher login into the web application. Calculate monthly attendance by System and also report to student parents about less attendance with mail process if student has less than 50% attendance.

The main objective of this research is to propose a design for an automatic student attendance system that could be used in schools, universities, or other institutions. The basic infrastructure required by the proposed system includes every classroom should be provided by a device called Turck.

II. RELATED WORK

The proposed system provides that instead of taking attendance of a sheet of a paper teacher can use QR code to take attendance of the student. The system is divided into two part teacher module and student module. Where teacher module is a web application and student module is an android application. In a teacher, the module teacher can generate QR code, view and edit attendance as per student, calculate monthly attendance and send notification for the student. In a student, module student can scan QR code to mark attendance for that lecture. A student can also view his/her attendance and view notification send by the teacher. We are going to used API to generate QR code in our project. All the data is stored in MYSQL database so that database backup can be easily done. By taking all this point into consideration we had tried to overcome the limitation of the previous system and try to make our proposed system which will save the time of teacher and student and which will avoid usage of paper by which we can save a lot of paper and teacher doesn't have to maintain any record as the data get stored directly in the database.[1]

Student cards will be designed so they can be recognized and readable by the lecturer phone. A mobile application called RFID Based Attendance System had specifically designed for this system. When a lecturer enters a hall, he or she will log in the attendance system; consequently the list of students in the corresponding section will appear. When the lecturer ready he/she can run the attendance system to start working so students enter the hall, their attendance will be registered in the system automatically.[2]

Taking students' attendance by university instructors during each class is a time consuming process especially when classes are big. Some faculty policies require this task to be performed by the instructor in each lecture. In other words, out of the total hours that are assigned to a given course, which is typically forty-five hours per semester, up to eight hours may be lost to perform this process that usually takes around ten minutes per lecture.[3]

Attendance as many of all know is a very important aspect to keep a tab on student's presence on the campus. The world is slowly adapting to the new world of technology in every aspect. For thousands of years, classrooms became the foundation of learning. But now, the classrooms have migrated to the online world. It is a well-known fact that virtually all organizations whether educational or commercial need to properly record the attendance of its students or employees for effective planning, management and functioning of the organization. In most universities in the developing countries, student's attendance is usually taken by old file system approach by calling students name and using paper sheets, this approach is being used for a long time. It becomes difficult for the administration at the universities to regularly update the attendance record and manually calculate the percentage of classes absented and attended for the purpose of subsequent results processing and examinations. Keeping these issues in mind, this work is designed and implemented a system to overcome the problems associated with attendance record.[4]

Every institution that depends on people must account for its employees as a first step in the modern-day. As a result, creating and maintaining a suitable management system costs the different organizations a substantial sum of money. In many countries, government organizations and educational institutions keep track of attendance using paper-based methods. For example, to maintain track of each student's attendance, it takes time to call out their name at the beginning of the course. False signs, names missing from spreadsheets, manually inputting data into systems, and the possibility of proxy attendance are further problems. Such techniques have a few problems that have grown over time. To track attendance, it is crucial to swap out these outdated practices for modern ones. As a result, a lot of work and research has been done in this area using current technologies. Especially, automatic recognition of a particular individual based on distinguishing characteristics such as QR code, ID and password, face recognition, fingerprint recognition is of interest to researcher. This paper presents a literature overview of the recent works on automated and smart attendance tracking systems. Concerning technology, application domain, and key findings, our critical assessment has emphasized research in the body of literature.[5]

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMART ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

```python
import cv2
from pyzbar.pyzbar import decode
from openpyxl import Workbook
from datetime import datetime
```

In this project use some important python libraries the given code is important to installation for run program.

```python
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
names = []
fob = open('attendance.txt', 'a+')
def enterData(z):
    if z in names:
        pass
    else:
        names.append(z)
        fob.write(z + '\n')
def checkData(data):
    data = str(data)
    if data in names:
        print('Already present:', data)
    else:
```

```
        print('Present:', data)
        enterData(data)
print('Reading codes...')
while True:
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    if not ret:
        continue
    decodedObjects = pyzbar.decode(frame)
    for obj in decodedObjects:
        checkData(obj.data.decode('utf-8'))
    cv2.imshow('frame', frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('s'):
        break
cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
fob.close()
```

in this code we will generate the qr code scanner and reader and they scan the qr code and stored the information in excel files form automate.

IV. METHODOLOGY
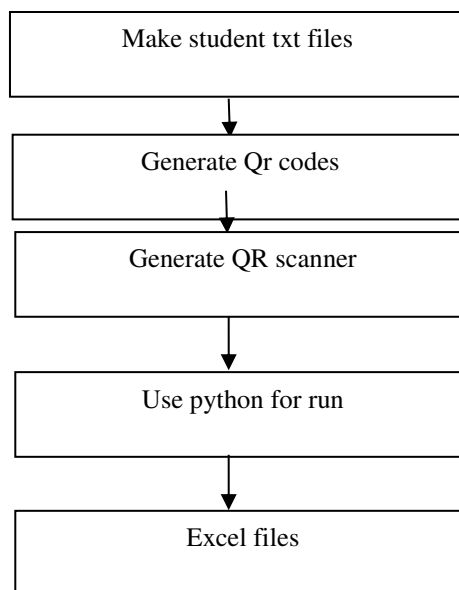
This fig show work flow of model

Python Programming Language :
It is a very popular and versatile programming language widely used in the field of data science and machine learning. Its simplicity, readability, and extensive collection of libraries make it a preferred choice for developing AI applications.The script is designed using functionalities of python. The function takes question as input coming from user interface and then compares the string with predefined set of questions. It then responds with the correct answer otherwise generates appropriate message.

Chatgpt :
Smart attendance system leveraging ChatGPT for intuitive, natural language interaction and automated tracking.
Use for some codes and files and installation.

Python libraries :

Python libraries are pre-written modules that provide specific functionalities to simplify and accelerate development tasks. In the context of machine learning, several libraries, such as NumPy, Pandas, and Matplotlib, are widely used. NumPy provides efficient numerical operations, Pandas offers data manipulation and analysis tools, and Matplotlib enables data visualization.One such library used is the streamlit library.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Student.txt fi:

Generated QR code
Student id

Example 1: john doe

Generated QR scanner on laptop screen

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In past years the world witnessed a major boom in the field of technology and it has impacted on every being and changed the world. Educational sector must be more advance In field of technology so that it can be beneficial to all students and faculty. Student attendance system using QR code aims to change the tidying process of recording attendance on sheets using pen paper to online platform. The proposed system has a mobile application which will be accessed by b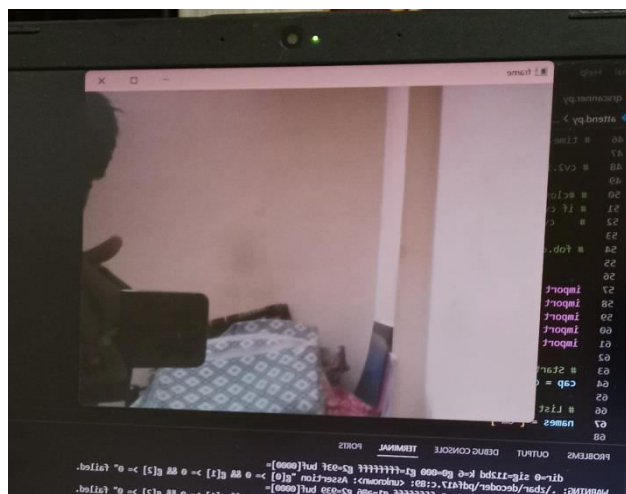oth student and faculty. Faculty is responsible for creating subject field in application in which students can enrol into using subject Id. And student can scan the QR displayed on projector using the same app. The application does not have the gallery access to prevent cheating. Along with the proposed system have the feature where every user must provide server Ip and server port to connect via same network aur Wi-Fi connection. This will prevent the proxy attendance. The proposed system is solving many problems of false attendance and reduced the time and effort. Hence it will be the better approach of recording attendance through QR code.

Checking the attendance of students using traditional manual methods consumes a lot of time and effort, particularly for huge classes. However, most available modern solutions have great disadvantages in terms of requiring a high-cost infrastructure or limited functionality. For instance, biometric systems like fingerprint scanners require students to line up in front of the machine for it to be able to serve its purpose, which is not a good solution when considering the lecturer's time that is consumed. Therefore, this research proposes an attendance-checking system without a high cost and that avoids consuming any time or effort from lecturers or students. Through this proposed mobile app based on RFID technology, a system can monitor the attendance of students at a low cost and without the limitations of other available systems.

The future scope of smart attendance systems using QR codes lies in revolutionizing attendance tracking across education, corporate, event management, healthcare, government services, and security sectors through streamlined, accurate, and integrated solutions.

The future work which can be done is for providing missed class topics and notes to absent students in the application. The future work can be done to provude full control to professor with more secured and enhanced options. The system can be upgraded by inserting the time in attendance list. The system should be modified into an automatically generate schedule for the teachers. Finally, in future, integrate this attendance monitoring system with face identification tool then system will solve the real-world attendance problem.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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[4] Abdul Razzaque, 2 Saniya Kureshi, 3 Shraddha Mankar, 4 Sanket Kopare 1 Assistant professor, 2,3,4UG scholar 1,2,3,4 Department of computer science and engineering, 1,2,3,4 Anjuman college of engineering and technology, Nagpur, India, Student Attendance System Using QR Code

[5] Abdul Razzaque, 2 Saniya Kureshi, 3 Shraddha Mankar, 4 Sanket Kopare 1 Assistant professor, 2,3,4UG scholar 1,2,3,4 Department of computer science and engineering, 1,2,3,4 Anjuman college of engineering and technology, Nagpur, India , Student Attendance System Using QR Code

Development of Automatic Sieve Shaker

Mrunal Borkar[1], Prathamesh Lavange[2], Ashish Sangolkar[3], Saurabh Sankh[4], Shreyash Walunjkar[5],

Prof. Sachin Rahinj[6], Mamata Jiwankar[7]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The aim is to separate different types grains and Dust depend upon their size to change different size of mesh". According to the current situation, in the agricultural side we have many former doesn't gets the value of their grains do to the presence of unnecessary small size of grains and waste particle.

We have made the separation of sieving machine for different kind of grain for agricultural and household purpose. Thus try the Design and fabricating of Sieving Machine to help the industrial people and farmers on the global market. Advantage is to obtain the easy separation of things according to mesh.

The manual sieve taking long hours and tedious while mechanical sieving takes shorter time with just an operator overseeing the smooth running of the machine.In Industrial operations where sand is required such as aggregate mixing in constructions or models for casting in fondry operations.The machine uses an electric motor connected to a reciprocating sieve screen through a connecting rod. There is a switch that controls the speed of the motor which in turn increases or reduces the vibrations of the screen.Overall this article provides an overview of the mechanical sand sieving machine with an automatic vibrator its working principle, design, and operation.It also highlights the challenges faced in the construction and agriculture working to provide its efficiency to farmers as well as workers.

KEYWORDS: Cost effective design, belt drive, Grains Sieving, Safe working, Agricultural products ,Material Handling , Product Designing .

I.   INTRODUCTION

A sieve or a riddle is mechanical vibrating element used for extrication the needed elements from unwanted material further it is used for charactering the element to the required size by the allocation of a sample. Using a pane such as a mesh or net. This project titled concentrates on providing descriptions of all the basic operation of the agricultural equipment. In the technical, education of Sieving plays a Major role in operations of various industries. Construction of work device under the constrains is achieved by the systematic The prime focus of the study of Sieving Machine integrates various skills and knowledge attainment and gives orientation towards application in practical life. It helps in intensifying the thinking and alternatives for potential applications. Sieving is a uncomplicated practice for sorting out the grains and particles of different size. Sieving grains is a manual method for separation of husk and other impurities from the grains on the basis of there weight. Pedal power is the transfer of energy from a human source through the use of a foot pedal and crank system. This technology is most commonly used for transportation and has been used to propel bicycle for over a hundred years. Less commonly pedal power is used to power agricultural and hand tools even to generate electricity. Some applications include pedal powered laptops, pedal powered grinders and pedal powered water wells.

II.   RELATED WORK

Reference [1] In this paper **Anuj Muley**,(2022) The project can be comprehensive to continue separation of different sizes of nuts involving series of mesh,through this project one can use separation method efficiently.This project is run manually by powered rotatory motion wheels which is connected to crank and crank shaft. Through this different types and sizes of grains can be separated.

Reference [2] In this paper **Ifeyinwa F. Ogbodo**,(2023) It discusses about Design and Modification of sieving machine for lower energy consumption. Overall, the improved sieving machine can sieve large capacity of grain with lesser power of consumption thereby saving time and much unit of electricity.This makes it cost efficient operating sieving machine.

Reference [3] In this paper **Ajayi. A. Bola**,(2024) Development of a mechanical sand sieving machine with automatic vibrator This mechanical sieving is an important tool in construction and foundry projects for filtering and separating

sand particles. The efficiency of the machine , ease of use, and low cost makes it an attractive option for sand separation across many different industries. The machine can scalp bigger projects.

Reference [4] In this paper **Robert A.Birch**,(2013) A three stack Mechanical Sieve Shaker for determining aggregate size distribution of soils. This machine is found to be sufficient to sieve and effectively or correctly grade or classify the three soil samples.

Reference [5] In this paper **Zahid Hasan,** (2021) It tells about Design and development of Automatic Sieving Machine for Granular /powder materials,this machine is simply operated by switch which makes it easy to use, and no skilled labour is needed . The machine is Eco-Friendly and makes very less noise and thus free from sound pollution.

III. METHODOLOGY

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF     │
│  SIEVING MACHINE                 │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
              ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  SELECTING THE PROJECT'S         │
│  COMPONENT                       │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
              ↓
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  EXPERIMENTATION BY ASSEMBLING   │
│  ALL THE COMPONENTS              │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  DESIGN OF 2D MODEL              │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
```
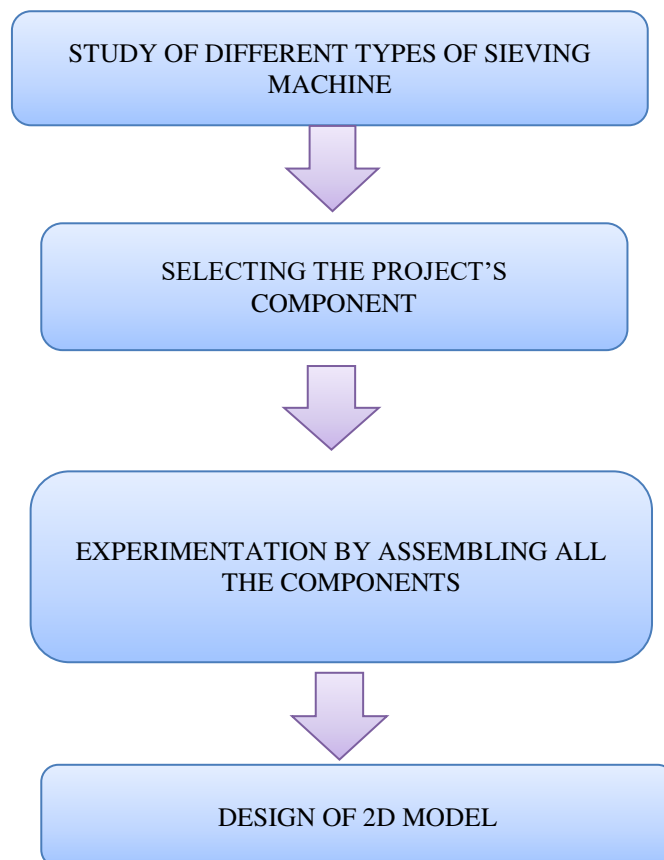
MATERIALS

The materials and machines used in this project were not many.The standard workshop machines such as drilling,cutting, and welding were in this project

The materials used in the project:

1. **12 V DC Motor** : 13000-15000 RPM suitable for applications requiring high speed and substantial torque,such as power tools,robotics
2. **Table Fan Gear Box**: Connects to the fan, connects to the motor also indicates operational noise produced by the gearbox.
3. **Siever: siever** is a tool or device used for separating particles of different sizes . It typically consists of a mesh or perforated surface with holes and gaps of varying sizes. They are commonly used in various industries such as agriculture , food processing,pharmaceuticals, and construction.
4. **12 VOLTS D.C**: Leads acid, features standard terminals of easy connections. Depending on usage and maintainance the battery can have certain lifespan or cycle life.
5. **12 V Electric Switch Regulator**: suitable for various DC motor applications. It incorporates features such as overcurrent and overtemperature protection.

6. **PLYWOOD:** composed of thin layer of wood bonded together. 4 feet by 8 feet it indicates quality and appearance with all options.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The development of an automatic sieve shaker was carried out successfully and the machine was tested for its ability to separate various grain particles and sand particles for its given sizes. The automatic sieving machine was able to separate different size paricles of different range.

With use of different kinds of materials used in machine different types of parts used in it to perform efficiently such as given below:

1) ELECTRIC SWITCH REGULATOR

2) 12 VOLTS DC

3) TABLE FAN GEAR BOX

Some of the other parts use in the efficient working of Automatic sieve shaker :

4) 12 DC MOTOR

5) SIEVER

6) PLYWOOD

These Are Some Of The Pictures Of Actual Working Of Automatic Sieve Shaker Which Provides Efficient Sieving Process Of Different Particles Of Different Sizes .

These Are Few Of The Operations Of Machines Of Automatic Siever Which Saves Times , Energy , Manual Hardwork Of Worker , More Fast And Efficient , Cost Effective.

V.   CONCLUSION

The Fabrication of a mechanical sand sieving machine with automatic vibrator was developed in this articl . The machine is used to design to vibrate or rotate at specific frequency with the help of required DC Supply voltage.

Thus this project is a real time is providing easy way of separation of different sizes of grain any other mixture depending on mesh size . The farmer can separate his grains into two categories which can give him better deals in the market for two different size of grain types.This machine is simply operated by switch. It is expected that the machine performs the separation of two mixtures at a time with maximum quantity of 5 kg approximately considering the machine capacity various sizes of the sieve can be used because of the detachability of the sieve. The efficiency of the machine, ease of use, and low cost makes it an attractive option for sand separation across many different industries.The machine can scale up for bigger projects.

VI.   FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of automatic sieve machines is promising , with potential advancements in efficiency, precision , and adaptability.This could include:

1] **Iot Connectivity**: Connecting sieve machines to the internet for real time monitoring control and data analysis, enhancing operational efficiency and predictive maintainance.

2] **Modular Design** : Developing modular sieve systems that can be easily customized for various applications and industries , promoting flexibility and scalability.

3]**Customization and User-Friendly** :Providing user friendly interfaces and software solutions for easy customization of sieving parameters and seamless integration into existing production lines.

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BuzzDo Task Management Web Application

Md Mahbub Reza[1], Harsh Thore[2], Yash Sachin Awate[3], Atharva Patil[4], Prof. Sachin Rahinj[5],

S. M. Khairnar[6]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: In an era defined by rapid digital transformation and heightened demands for organizational agility, effective task management stands as a cornerstone of operational success. This paper conducts an exhaustive investigation into the multifaceted capabilities of BuzzDo, a dynamic task management platform meticulously engineered to optimize organizational efficiency and productivity. At the heart of this inquiry lies an intricate analysis of BuzzDo's user-friendly interface, which empowers users to seamlessly generate, tailor, and oversee task lists with unparalleled ease. Through meticulous examination of its intuitive features—encompassing robust task creation tools, seamless reminder integration, calendar synchronization functionalities, and comprehensive note-taking capabilities—the paper unveils the transformative potential of BuzzDo in simplifying and enhancing task management processes. Furthermore, this study delves into the profound impact of BuzzDo on augmenting productivity and fostering organizational efficacy across diverse domains, shedding light on its role as a catalyst for innovation and success in the modern business landscape.

KEYWORDS: BuzzDo, Task Management, Productivity, Organization, Intuitive Interface

I.   INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced world, effective task management stands as a cornerstone for maximizing productivity and maintaining organizational coherence. In response to this imperative, BuzzDo emerged as a cutting-edge task management platform, poised to revolutionize the way individuals and teams approach their daily tasks. With its user-friendly interface and a rich suite of features, BuzzDo sets out to streamline task management processes, thereby elevating productivity and organization to new heights. This paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of BuzzDo, aiming to dissect its features, functionalities, and the profound impact it exerts on enhancing productivity and organization in various contexts.

At the heart of BuzzDo lies a repertoire of features meticulously engineered to cater to the diverse needs of its users. These features encompass the ability to effortlessly create and customize task lists, set timely reminders to ensure deadlines are met, seamlessly integrate with calendars for a holistic view of tasks and schedules, and facilitate note-taking to bolster organization and planning efforts. Through a detailed analysis of these features, this paper aims to unveil the depth of BuzzDo's capabilities and its potential to revolutionize the way tasks are managed in both personal and professional spheres.

Central to BuzzDo's allure is its intuitive user interface, meticulously crafted to enhance usability and accessibility. The platform's design ethos revolves around empowering users to navigate through tasks, reminders, and notes with unparalleled ease. By prioritizing user experience, BuzzDo endeavors to eliminate barriers to effective task management, thereby fostering a seamless workflow and bolstering overall productivity.

Moreover, this paper delves into the transformative impact of BuzzDo on productivity and organization. By simplifying task management processes, BuzzDo liberates users from the burden of administrative overhead, allowing them to channel their focus and energy towards critical tasks. Furthermore, the platform's seamless organization of tasks and schedules facilitates better time management, ultimately culminating in heightened efficiency and effectiveness across diverse domains.

In essence, this paper serves as a beacon illuminating the transformative potential of BuzzDo in reshaping the landscape of task management. By unraveling its features, functionalities, and impact on productivity and organization, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the burgeoning realm of productivity-enhancing technologies, paving the way for informed decision-making and strategic adoption of innovative tools such as BuzzDo.

II.RELATED WORK

Existing Task Management Web Applications

[1]Trello: Trello is a popular task management web application known for its visual and flexible approach to organizing tasks. It utilizes boards, lists, and cards to help users manage and prioritize their tasks. Trello's key features include customizable workflows, task assignments, due dates, and integrations with various third-party tools. While Trello offers a user-friendly interface and collaboration capabilities, its limitations include a lack of advanced project management features and dependency tracking.[8]

[2]Asana: Asana is a comprehensive task management platform designed to help teams organize, track, and manage their work. It offers features such as task assignments, timelines, project portfolios, and goal tracking. Asana's benefits include robust project planning and tracking capabilities, seamless collaboration, and integrations with popular business tools. However, some users find Asana's interface overwhelming, and its pricing structure may not be suitable for small teams or individual users.[9]

[3]Microsoft To Do: Microsoft To Do is a task management application that integrates with the Microsoft 365 suite. It offers features such as task lists, due dates, reminders, and file attachments. Microsoft To Do's benefits include seamless integration with Microsoft 365 applications, cross-device synchronization, and a simple user interface. However, its limitations include a lack of advanced project management features and limited collaboration capabilities compared to other platforms.[10]

COMPARISON AND CONTRAST:

When comparing these task management web applications, it becomes evident that each platform has its unique strengths and limitations. Trello stands out for its visual approach to task management and flexibility, making it suitable for various use cases. Asana excels in project planning and tracking, making it ideal for teams and complex projects. Microsoft To Do's seamless integration with Microsoft 365 makes it a compelling choice for users within the Microsoft ecosystem.

Recent Developments and Advancements:

Recent advancements in the field of task management web applications have focused on enhancing collaboration, integrating with emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, and improving user experience through intuitive interfaces and mobile accessibility. Platforms are increasingly leveraging automation, data analytics, and predictive capabilities to provide users with actionable insights and personalized task management experiences.

Setting the Context for the Proposed Task Management Web Application:

In light of the existing task management web applications and recent developments in the field, there is a growing need for a versatile and intuitive task management platform that combines the strengths of visual organization, robust project planning, simplicity, and seamless integration. The proposed task management web application, BuzzDo, aims to address these needs by offering a comprehensive solution that enhances organization, improves productivity, fosters collaboration, and provides a seamless and customizable user experience.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The landscape of task management web applications is diverse, with various platforms offering a wide range of features, benefits, and limitations. This section provides an overview of existing task management web applications, analyzes their effectiveness in streamlining organization and productivity, compares and contrasts different platforms to highlight their unique functionalities and user experiences, and discusses recent developments or advancements in the field of task management web applications to set the context for the proposed task management web application..

III.AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The specific aims and objectives of BuzzDo, the versatile task management platform, are meticulously crafted to streamline organization and productivity by offering a comprehensive set of features and functionalities. The platform's goals and objectives are laser-focused on enhancing task management efficiency and improving overall productivity for individuals and organizations. Here is a comprehensive overview of BuzzDo's aims and objectives:

Streamline Task Management: BuzzDo aims to streamline task management by providing users with an intuitive and user-friendly interface to create, organize, and prioritize tasks effectively. The platform's goal is to simplify the process of managing tasks, enabling users to stay organized and focused on their responsibilities.

Enhance Organization: One of BuzzDo's primary objectives is to enhance organization by offering a centralized platform for users to manage their tasks, deadlines, and reminders. The platform aims to provide a clear overview of tasks and events, allowing users to maintain better organization and coordination.

Improve Productivity: BuzzDo is designed to improve productivity by offering features such as reminders, calendar integration, and note-taking capabilities. The platform's objective is to help users stay on top of their tasks, reduce procrastination, and achieve higher levels of productivity.

Foster Collaboration: For teams and businesses, BuzzDo aims to foster collaboration by providing seamless task sharing, assignment, and coordination features. The platform's goal is to facilitate teamwork and collective goal achievement through effective task management.

Provide Customization: BuzzDo aims to provide customization options to cater to the diverse needs of its users. The platform's objective is to offer flexibility in task management, allowing users to tailor their experience based on their specific requirements and preferences.

Offer Seamless Integration: BuzzDo aims to seamlessly integrate with users' existing tools and workflows, such as calendars and other productivity applications. The platform's objective is to provide a unified environment for task management, eliminating the need to switch between multiple tools.

Simplify User Experience: BuzzDo's overarching goal is to simplify the user experience by offering an intuitive and feature-rich platform that minimizes the learning curve and maximizes user engagement.

IV.METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on the following workflow.
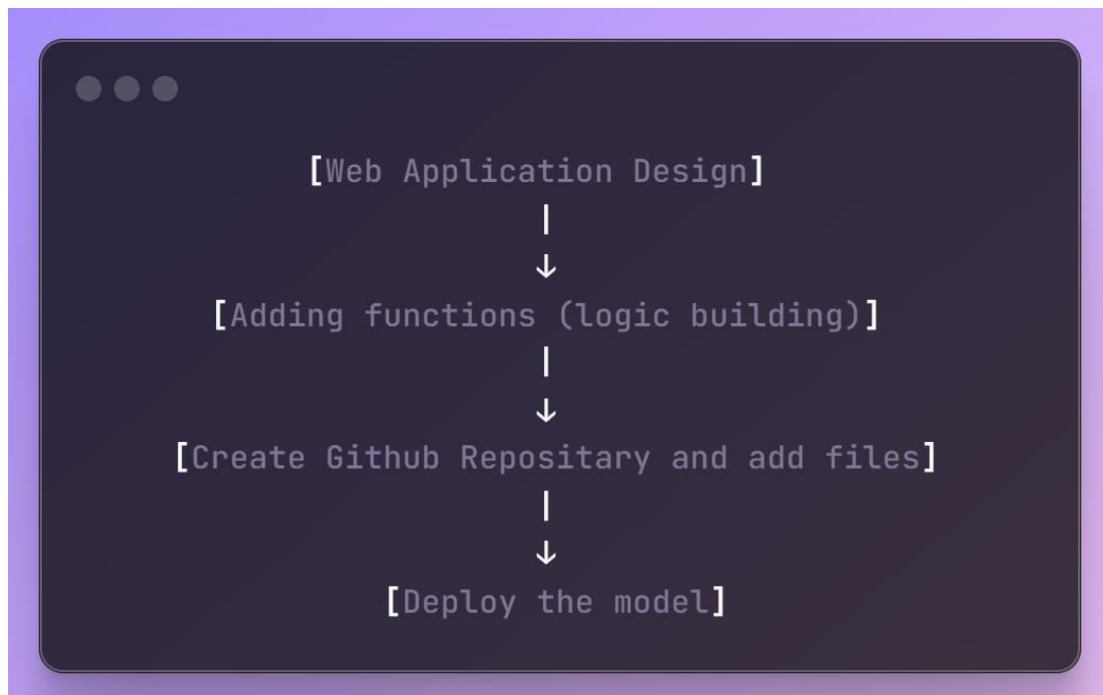
Development Approach:
The core logics and functions embedded within BuzzDo were meticulously crafted to align with its overarching objectives of streamlining task management, enhancing organization, and improving productivity. These logics encompassed algorithms for task prioritization, reminder scheduling, calendar integration, and collaborative task

sharing. Additionally, emphasis was placed on optimizing performance and scalability to accommodate varying user demands.

Tools and Technologies:

In the development of BuzzDo, a suite of tools, programming languages, and technologies were employed to realize its functionalities and user interface design. The front-end of BuzzDo was predominantly built using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, leveraging modern frameworks and libraries such as React.js for dynamic user interactions and responsive design. Version control and collaboration were facilitated using Git, ensuring seamless integration and coordination among development team members. Continuous integration and deployment pipelines were established using platforms like Github pages, enabling automated testing and deployment of new features.

User Interface Design:

Usability testing played a pivotal role in refining the user interface of BuzzDo, involving iterative rounds of feedback and iteration based on user insights and observations. A diverse pool of users, encompassing individuals and teams from varying backgrounds, participated in usability testing sessions, providing valuable feedback on usability, accessibility, and overall user experience. Iterative refinements were made based on this feedback, resulting in a user interface optimized for usability, efficiency, and user satisfaction.

GitHub repositories :

GitHub is an increasingly popular programming resource used for code sharing. It's a social networking site for programmers that many companies and organizations use to facilitate project management and collaboration. A repository is the most basic element of GitHub. It's a place where you can store your code, your files, and each file's revision history. Repositories can have multiple collaborators and can be either public or private. In this study , the python scripts are stored in the respective repository. [7]

V.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The research paper thoroughly analyzes BuzzDo, a versatile task management platform designed to enhance organization and productivity. It highlights BuzzDo's intuitive interface, robust features such as task creation, reminders, calendar integration, and note-taking functionality, emphasizing its role in simplifying task management processes. The paper also compares BuzzDo with existing task management web applications, showcasing its unique strengths and potential to meet diverse user needs.

In terms of future development, the paper suggests creating a specialized dashboard for college professors or company managers. This dashboard would allow for collaborative task lists, real-time progress tracking, and dynamic notice boards for important announcements. Leveraging the reminder section for scheduling meetings and events could enhance communication and coordination among stakeholders.

Overall, the future scope of BuzzDo includes further refinement and expansion, particularly in developing tailored dashboards for specific user groups like college professors or company managers. Integration within existing college or company applications could facilitate seamless collaboration and task management while maintaining data consistency.

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Alice the AI Assistant

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Aarya. G[2], Pratik Bhalchim[3], Saloni Dalvi [4], Kanchan Phulera [5], Dnyaneshwar Vhyavahare[6], Siddhant Sonkamble[7]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering

Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[1] [2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil of School of Engineering

Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India[3] [4] [5] [6] [7]

ABSTRCT: Python, an emerging language, facilitates the creation of Voice Assistants with ease. Leveraging the SpeechRecognition API in Python, speech can be converted to text, enabling tasks like emailing, web searches, and more via voice commands.Voice assistants are software agents that can interpret human speech and respond via synthesized voices. Apple's Siri, Amazon's Alexa, Microsoft's Cortana, and Google's Assistant are the most popular voice assistants and are embedded in smartphones or dedicated home speakers. Users can ask their assistants questions, control home automation devices and media playback via voice, and manage other basic tasks such as email, to-do lists, and calendars with verbal commands. This column will explore the basic workings and common features of today's voice assistants. It will also discuss some of the privacy and security issues inherent to voice assistants and some potential future uses for these devices. As voice assistants become more widely used, librAlicens will want to be familiar with their operation and perhaps consider them as a means to deliver library services and materials.

KEYWORDS: Human computer interaction; internet; libraries; software agents; speech recognition; voice assistants.

I. INTRODUCTION

Python's emerging status facilitates the development of Voice Assistants, leveraging the SpeechRecognition API for speech-to-text conversion. This project exemplifies AI's potential in simplifying human tasks, such as emailing, web searches, and music playback, through voice commands. The AI-driven assistant streamlines processes, significantly reducing typing efforts and time consumption. The choice of libraries and packages focuses on optimizing time complexities. Despite its simplicity, the assistant delivers highly accurate results, mimicking human-like interactions efficiently. Its capabilities extend to reading PDFs, sending WhatsApp messages, and providing weather forecasts. Tools like PyCharm IDE and libraries such as pyttsx3 and SpeechRecognition enhance development efficiency. The project incorporates a live GUI for interactive engagement, adding aesthetic appeal to user interactions. This literature review sets the stage for understanding the project's technical underpinnings and its implications for AI-driven application

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing voice assistants like Alexa, Siri, and Google Assistant utilize language processing and voice recognition to efficiently execute user commands. These AI-driven assistants significantly reduce human effort and time consumption, eliminating the need for typing and behaving as efficient task performers. While traditional assistants require user accounts and internet connectivity, the proposed ALICE assistant operates independently on desktops without internet reliance. Developed using Python in PyCharm IDE, ALICE incorporates modules like pyttsx3 and SpeechRecognition for functionalities such as emailing, web searches, and music playback. Its live GUI enhances user interaction. ALICE exemplifies AI's role in enhancing task efficiency and time management. With its diverse functionalities including PDF reading, WhatsApp messaging, and weather forecasting, ALICE demonstrates the potential of AI-driven assistants in various domains. This project underscores AI's capacity to surpass human effectiveness and streamline daily tasks.

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

A virtual voice assistant is designed to empower visually impaired individuals to interact with technology, control devices, and access educational resources. This innovative system operates solely on voice commands, enhancing desktop accessibility through custom layouts and speech-to-text functionality. The assistant ensures self-sufficiency for blind users, minimizing errors in execution and facilitating device control. Its contextual understanding enables tailored

responses, promoting usability for seniors and others unable to use desktops independently. Through voice notes and spoken feedback, the system enables seamless interaction, providing vital support and independence to visually impaired individuals while extending usability to other demographics.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE:
1. Enhance productivity by automating tasks, allowing focus on complex work.
2. Improve information accessibility from any location.
3. Support learning through tailored tools.
4. Provide technical assistance for non-experts.
5. Enhance communication and collaboration.
6. Increase satisfaction with fast, personalized responses.
7. Optimize business practices for better profits.

These aims aim to create a more efficient, accessible, and user-friendly technology experience.

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The PyCharm IDE, an Integrated Development Environment, supports various features including scientific tools (matplotlib, numpy, scipy), web frameworks (Django, web2py, Flask), and refactoring in Python. Additionally, it provides data science capabilities when used with Anaconda.PyQt5, a vital Python binding, offers GUI widgets and important modules like QTWidgets, QtCore, QtGui, and QtDesigner.

In the ALICE project, several Python libraries are utilized:

1. pyttsx3: Converts text to speech.
2. SpeechRecognition: Converts speech to text.
3. pywhatkit: Sends WhatsApp messages with additional features.
4. Datetime: Provides actual date and time.
5. Wikipedia: Searches on Wikipedia.
6. Smtplib: Allows sending and routing emails.
7. pyPDF2: Reads, splits, and merges PDFs.
8. Pyjokes: Contains interesting jokes.
9. Webbrowser: Provides web-based document display.
10. Pyautogui: Facilitates graphical user interface.
11. os: Represents Operating System functionality.
12. sys: Allows operations on the interpreter.

ALICE, a desktop assistant, performs various tasks through voice commands without internet reliance, offering time-saving benefits, conversational interaction, reactive responses, and multitasking capabilities. The installation of necessary packages and libraries involves the use of "pip install" command, followed by importing them. Key functions include takeCommand(), wishMe(), and taskExecution(), enabling command input, greeting based on time, and task execution, respectively.

Input and Output

Run.   ,,, MaJar

```
C:\Python36\python.exe C:/PycharmProJects/HaJor/HaJor.py
HKEY_LOCAL_l1ACHINE\SOFTIMRE\Microsoft\Speech\Voices\Tokens\T
TS_l1S_EN-US_DAVID    0 Good Evening'
Hello!,I am Zira.Please tell me I help
Listening...
Recognizing...
User said: open YouTube

Yam1n . what should I search
on YouTube'

Recognizing
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Listening...
Recognizing...
Say that again please...
Listening...
Recognizing...
User said: open command prompt
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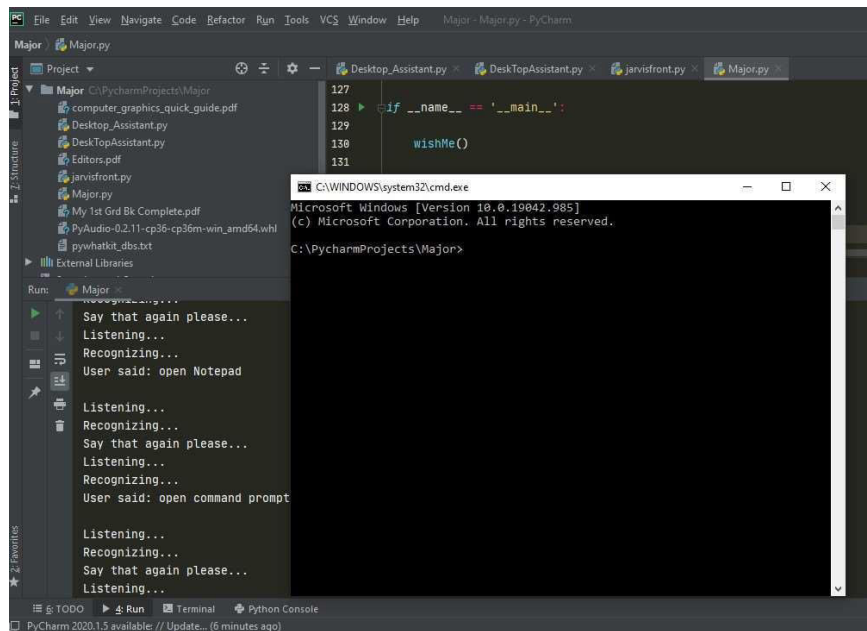

V. CONCLUSION

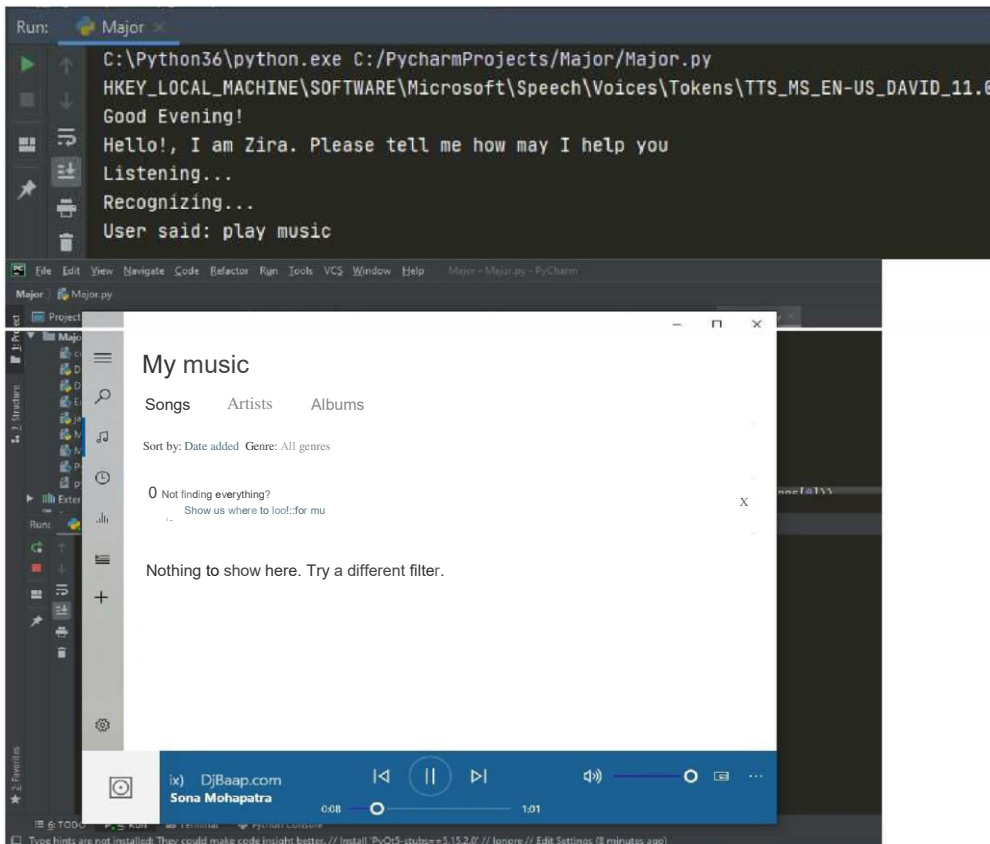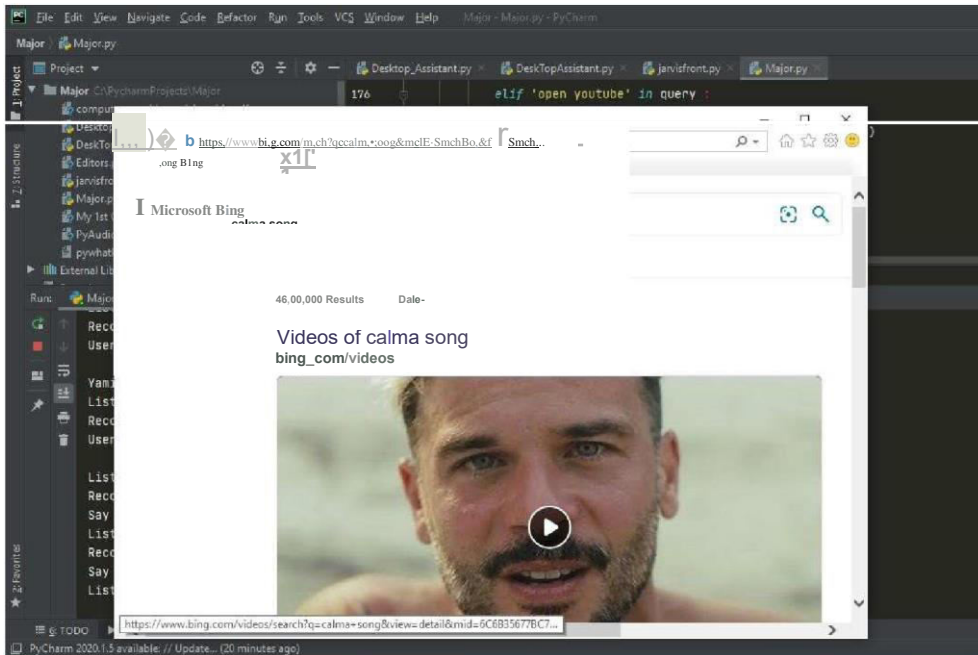ALICE, a helpful voice assistant, saves time with conversational interactions. However, limitations include security concerns due to lack of voice command encryption, interference from background noise, misinterpretation of accents, and the inability to call ALICE externally like traditional assistants.

VI. SCOPE AND FUTURE WORK

Future enhancements for ALICE include autonomous learning to develop new skills, the development of an ALICE Android app, expansion of ALICE voice terminals, and encryption of voice commands for enhanced security. These improvements aim to further optimize ALICE's functionality and usability in various contexts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the groundbreaking technology behind our AI voice and desktop assistant, revolutionizing our interaction with technology. Special thanks to our dedicated team of engineers, developers, and researchers for their expertise and passion. We also acknowledge the broader AI community for collaboration and knowledge sharing. To our users, your feedback drives us to improve. Finally, we express gratitude to pioneers and innovators whose work paved the way for AI development. Together, we continue to push boundaries and strive for excellence.

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4. Oracle's blog discusses the advantages and disadvantages of voice assistants for marketers. Tripathy's tutorial on building a desktop voice assistant, Kumar et al.'s research on voice assistant development, and GitHub's repository on desktop assistants offer practical guidance and additional resources for the ALICE project. These diverse references contribute to the comprehensive understanding and development of Alice ai.

Workergo

Manoj Patil[1], Vikas Mogadpalli[2], Atharva Sakpal[3], Saif Shaikh[4], Rounak Thorat[5], Manish Pillai[6], Mayur Chaudhari[7]

Assistant Professor, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[12]

U.G. Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: In a rapidly evolving digital landscape, connecting laborers with suitable employment opportunities remains a critical challenge. Our proposed website aims to bridge this gap by providing a user-friendly platform tailored specifically for laborers seeking employment and employers seeking unskilled workers. By facilitating seamless communication and efficient matchmaking, our website will serve as a dynamic hub for laborers and employers, fostering opportunities for mutual growth and success in the ever-evolving job market.

KEYWORDS:
1) Online employment platforms,
2) labor empowerment,
3) digital transformation,
4) technology.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional avenues for job search often fail to adequately serve the needs of a diverse and dynamic workforce, leaving many individuals marginalized and underserved. Recognizing this challenge as an opportunity for innovation and empowerment, we introduce an ambitious initiative: an online employment platform dedicated to revolution of the labor market and empowering labourers worldwide. By harnessing the power of digital connectivity, we aim to create a transformative ecosystem where job seekers can explore a plethora of opportunities tailored to skills, interests, and aspirations. We believe that every individual deserves access to meaningful employment, regardless of their background or circumstances. Through intuitive user interfaces and sophisticated algorithms, we strive to democratise the job search process, empowering labourers from all walks of life to unlock their fullpotential and pursue fulfilling careers.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The advent of online employment platforms has significantly transformed the labor market landscape, offering new avenues for job seekers and employers to connect and collaborate. This review aims to explore the evolution, impact, challenges, and future directions of online employment platforms in empowering labor. By synthesizing existing research and literature, this review provides insights into the multifaceted dynamics of these platforms and their implications for labor empowerment.

Online employment platforms have evolved rapidly in response to the changing needs and demands of the labor market. Research suggests that online employment platforms have the potential to empower laborers in several ways. Firstly, these platforms provide greater flexibility and autonomy, allowing individuals to work on their own terms and schedule. Freelancers and gig workers, in particular, benefit from the ability to choose projects that align with their skills and interests, leading to higher job satisfaction and fulfillment.

Additionally, online platforms facilitate access to a global talent pool, enabling collaboration and knowledge exchange across geographical boundaries and pursue meaningful work opportunities.

took various websites similar to ours which provide jobs in different sectors of our economy.

•Naukri .com   •Linkedin   •Jobs for her   •Snagajob
•Times job   •Bookmybai   •Uber   •Upward

Website Methodology
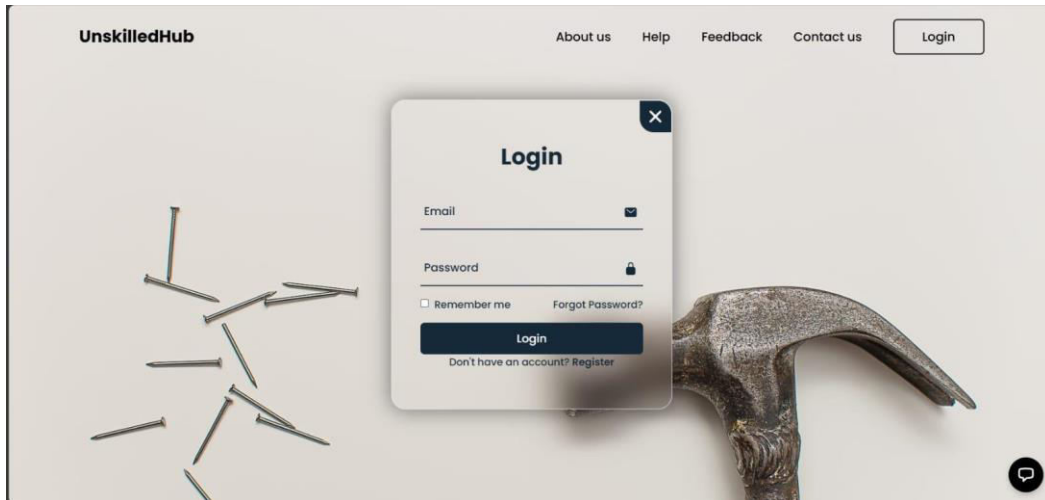
LETS START WITH BANGG!! LOGIN PAGE
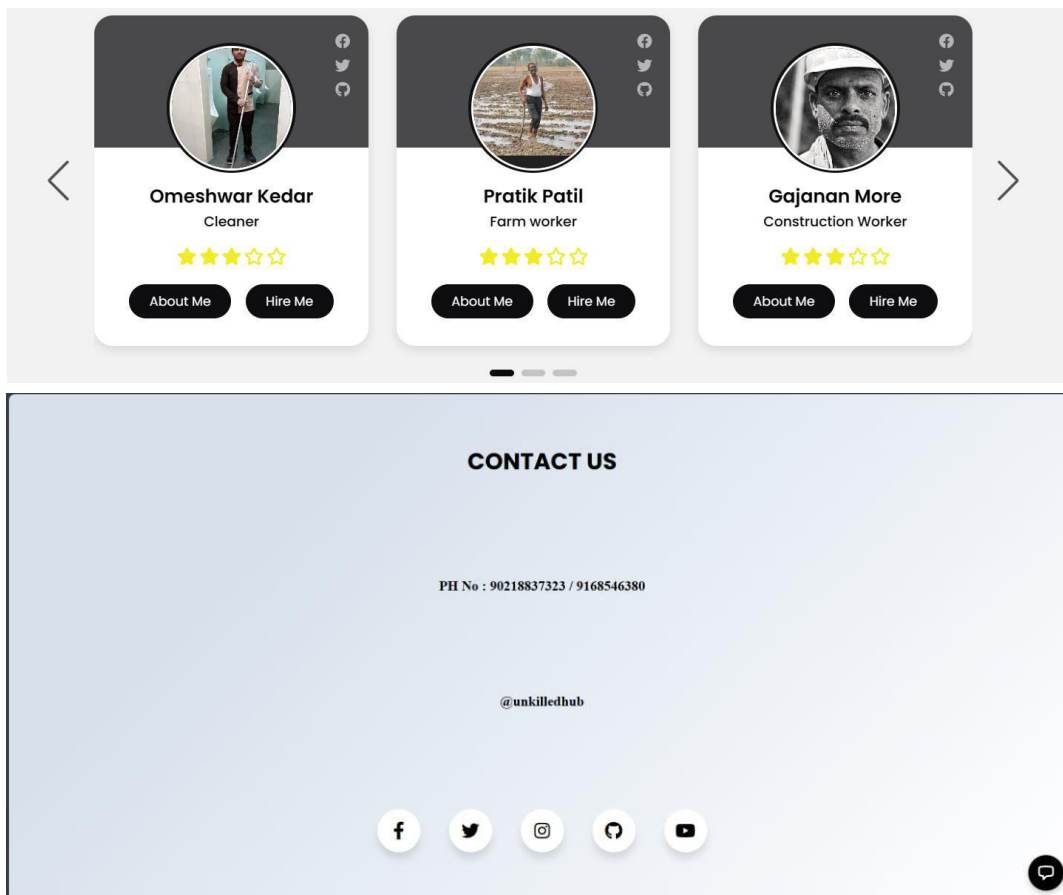
INFORMATION ABOUT WORKING TEAM

NEED ANY HELP? HERE YOU GO !!

FIND YOUR WORKER BY CAPABILITY AND AVAILABLITY.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Online employment platforms have already revolutionized the way individuals find and engage in work and their potential for innovation and impact.
Here are some key areas of scope for online employment platforms:
1] Enhanced Matching Algorithms
2] Diversification of Work Opportunities
3] Social Impact and Sustainability.
• Some advantages and disadvantages:
1] Accessibility and Convenience
2] income instability
3] Diverse job opportunities
4] algorithmic bias
5] Flexibility and Autonomy
6] lack of job security
7] Efficiency and Transparency

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, online employment platforms represent a transformative force in the modern labor market, offering unprecedented opportunities for workers and employers alike. Through their flexibility, accessibility, and global reach, these platforms have revolutionized the way people find and engage in work, empowering individuals to pursue meaningful careers on their own terms.

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7. Referred Linkedin for basic layout of the website.

Graduate Admissions Predictor

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Dilip Ghule[2], Atharva DUmbre[3], Manthan Dhamode[4], Nikhil nikam[5],

Venugopal Kamble[6], Omkar Timpure[7], Yash Bendre[8]

Assistant Prof. Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1, 2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: recent years, the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques has gained significant traction in various domains, including education. One such application is the prediction of graduate admission outcomes using neural networks. This paper presents the development and evaluation of a graduate admission predictor based on a neural network model. The predictor aims to assist universities in efficiently evaluating and selecting candidates for graduate programs by analyzing their academic records, standardized test scores, and other relevant factors.

The methodology involves collecting a comprehensive dataset comprising past graduate applicants' information, preprocessing the data to handle missing values and scale features, and designing a neural network architecture suitable for the prediction task. The model is trained using historical data, optimizing its parameters to minimize prediction errors. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are used to assess the model's performance on a separate test dataset.

I.INTRODUCTION

Student assessment takes a center stage in educational activities when it comes to the evaluation of educational attainment of students in educational institutions in Ghana. Students' success is a key performance indicator for first and second cycle schools as well as institutions of

It is postulated that excellent performance at the pre tertiary schools also gives students the green light to be admitted to the best tertiary institutions as well as afford them the opportunity to pursue their desired programs. Nowadays, academic establishments operate in an extremely de manding and competitive settings [3]. Accordingly, some of the diffi culties that most schools confront today include delivering high-quality education to their students, developing systems for evaluating student performance, analyzing performance, and recognizing future demands of their learners. In schools, student academic intervention plans have been introduced to help students cope with difficult situations in learning.

Again reported that school administrators and education stake holders also benefit from the schools' excellent development and evo lution of intervention plans, which are based on student performance predictions at the point of entry and in subsequent semesters. To this end, players in education and the global machine learning (ML) community are much interested in predicting students' success in pre-tertiary or higher education settings.

To create and apply predictive models, variables that are correlated with the values to be predicted must be gathered and analyzed. According to , a variety of variables that affect students' performance can be grouped into different categories. These variables include those relating to the students' previous education, the use of e-learning, socio-demographic traits, data from their social media platforms, cognitive and behav ioral practices, formative assessment, extracurricular and co-curricular activities, school environment, and family dynamics, among others. The degree of interest that students have in their studies varies, according to some students can independently study via e-learning, others may require the assistance of teachers who will tailor their teaching strategies to the requirements of the students. Others may be able to pass their tests using all the resources provided by the school or institution, while some students from more affluent backgrounds may be able to secure outside financing to pay for the expense of additional lessons needed to meet their educational needs. As a result of technological advancements utilized to manage, mea sure, and retain student data, evaluating students' performance has recently become a challenging endeavor given the variables involved in the prediction process.The complexity and enormous amount of data stored in educational databases, the data generated by these systems sometimes overwhelms decision-makers in the field of education.

Noted in their study that recent technological developments have made it feasible for computationally intensive prediction methodologies, such as machine learning, to be a workable substitute for a variety of applications, including educational decision support systems (EDSS). To this end, academics with a variety of research interests have worked to identify the factors that significantly affect learning out comes as well as the most effective teaching strategies. These initiatives aim to support educational institution administrators in finding ways to give their students the greatest possible learning environment.

In this way, teachers would be able to design adaptable educational materials and feedback according to student approval to direct students' learning development. Regardless of evidence of the existence of numerous reviews related to performance prediction, a few of them relates to the feasibility of merging diverse students' characteristics and ML methods to ensure the accuracy and precision of predictions. Again, there is an apparent dearth of research demonstrating the in fluence of socio-demographic variables on student achievement. There fore, the objectives in the review are to comprehensively map, measure, and investigate accessible articles that were released between 2016 and 2022 on machine learning methods and their implementations in student performance predictions

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

With the increased interest in predicting student success across educational institutions, academics have put in a concerted effort to identify the possible important variables controlling how learners per form. The influence of a wide range of factors on students' prediction accuracy has been reviewed in the literature. The focus of this re search was on prior academic accomplishments, demographic traits, student behavioral traits, psychological variables, family socioeconomic background, and school environment (as shown in Table 4.1). In this systematic literature review (SLR), 57% of the total papers on analyses was found to have used prior academic achievements and demographic characteristics in predicting the student learning outcomes. This discovery is consistent with the findings of a review of research on predicting academic achievement in higher education by [9]. They discovered that 69% of research studies used academic accomplishments and de mographic characteristics as the primary contributors to the academic success of higher education students. Their review of research, on the other hand, fell short in broadening the study to encompass lower levels learners' educational traits.[10] undertook a survey of papers on machine learning algorithms to predict academic achievement published between 2019 and 2021. Eleven papers were examined in all. The study was mostly focused on the use of data generated during a student registration, student demographics and life styles such as proficiency in task performance, and style of learning, as well as sleeping habits and exercises. The artificial neural network (ANN) was discovered to be the most frequently used machine learning algorithm. According to the 11 publications analyzed, the most important factors in determining students' success were the students' attentiveness in theory class, test results in Moodle, and engagement in Moodle discussion boards. The review could not however properly state the effects of students' demographics on their achievements as observed in literature.
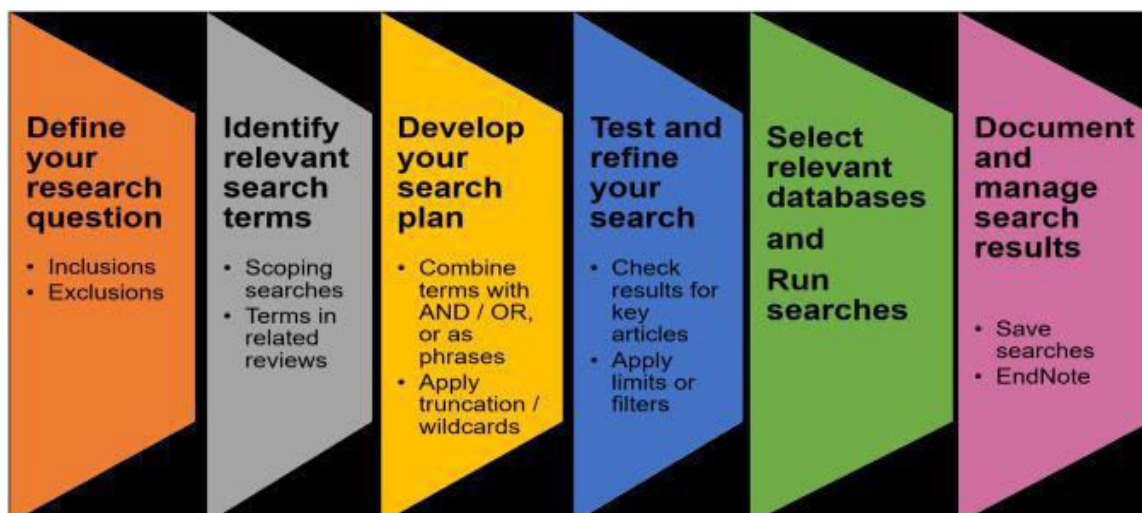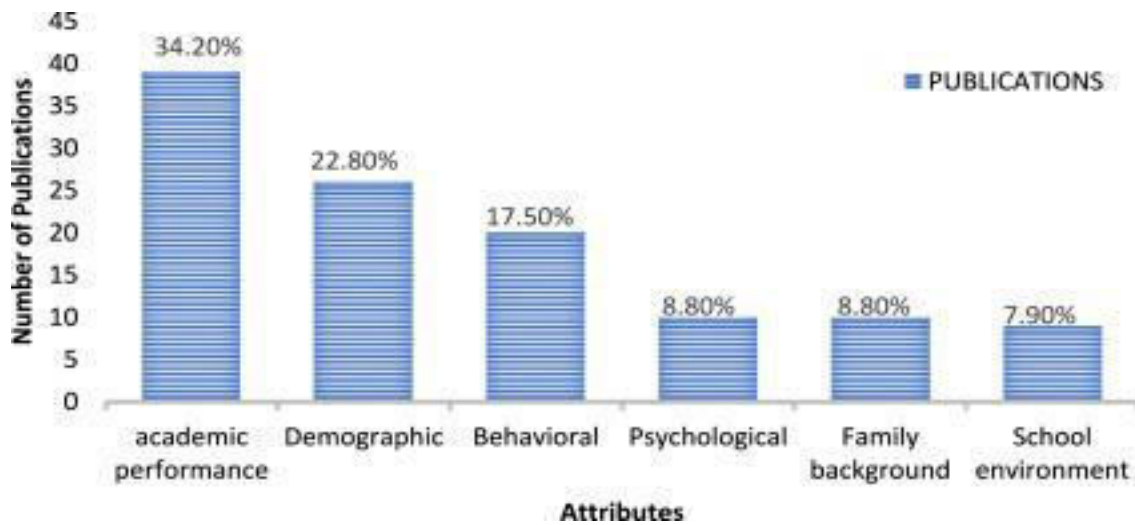
Percentage Distribution of Studies that used one or more Students Attributes
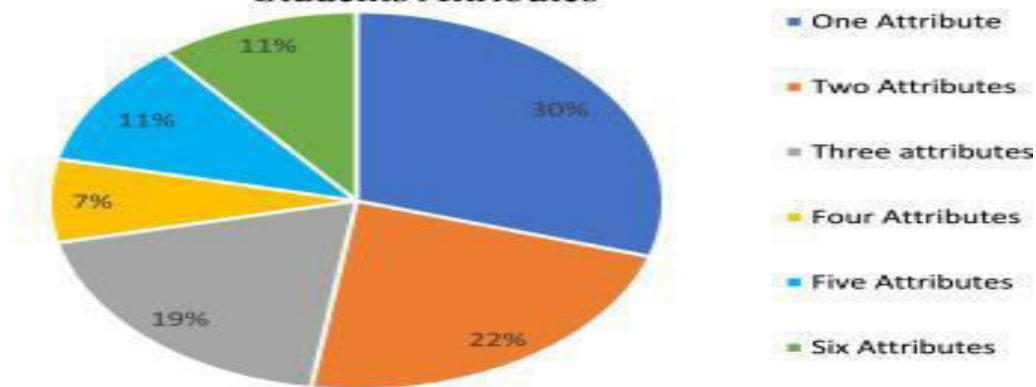
III.METHODOLOGY

* Data Collection: Gather historical data on past applicants, including their admission status (admitted or rejected) and relevant features like GPA, standardized test scores, and research experience.

Data Preprocessing: Clean and prepare the data for the neural network. This may involve handling missing values, standardizing scales, and converting categorical variables into numerical formats the network can understand.

Neural Network Design: Define the architecture of your neural network. This involves specifying the number of hidden layers (layers between the input and output layers), the number of neurons in each layer, and the activation functions that determine how the network processes information.

Model Training: Train the neural network on the prepared data. The network takes applicant data as input, and through a series of mathematical operations, learns to identify patterns that differentiate admitted students from rejected ones. The weights and biases of the network's connections are iteratively adjusted to minimize the prediction error.

Model Evaluation: Assess the performance of the trained model on a separate set of data (testing set) it hasn't been trained on. This helps determine how well the model generalizes to unseen data and avoids overfitting to the training data.

Prediction: Once satisfied with the model's performance, use it to predict admission probabilities for new applicants. The model takes an applicant's data as input and outputs a probability of being admitted.

IV.SCOPE OF PROJECT

Machine learning is a rapidly evolving field, and there's always room for improvement. This slide can discuss potential future directions for this project. We could explore different neural network architectures, such as deeper networks with more layers or Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) if image data like transcripts are incorporated. Additionally, we could investigate ways to include more features in the model, such as information from recommendation letters and essays. Finally, a user-friendly interface could be developed to allow students to easily input their profile details and receive predictions about their admission chances for various programs. This could be a valuable tool for students navigating the complexities of graduate school applications.

V.CONCLUSION

Neural networks offer a powerful approach to predicting graduate admissions. By analyzing historical data on applicants, a neural network can learn complex relationships between various factors and admission decisions. This can be a valuable tool for universities to streamline the admissions process and for applicants to gauge their chances of acceptance. However, it's important to remember that neural network predictions are probabilistic and should not be the sole factor in determining admissions.

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Data Transfer through Li-Fi

Manoj Patil[1], Poonam Musmade [2], Ritesh Salunke[3], Harshal Nimbalkar[4], Kunal Gaikwad[5],

Rushikesh Wamane[6], Prathamesh Balsaraf[7], Siddhant Pawar[8]

Assistant Professor, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1, 2]

U.G. Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

ABSTRACT: Li-Fi stands for Light Fidelity. The technology is very new and was proposed by the German physicist Harald Haas in 2011 TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) Global Talk on Visible Light Communication (VLC). Li-Fi is a wireless optical networking Technology that uses light emitting diodes (LEDs) for transmission of data. The term Li-Fi Refers to visible light communication (VLC) technology that uses light as medium to Deliver high-speed communication in a manner similar to Wi-Fi and complies with the IEEE standard IEEE 802.15.7. The IEEE 802.15.7 is a high-speed, bidirectional and fully Networked wireless communication technology based standard similar to Wi-Fi's IEEE 802.11.This paper focuses on Li-Fi, its applications, features and comparison with existing Technologies like Wi-Fi etc. Wi-Fi is of major use for general wireless coverage within Building, whereas Li-Fi is ideal for high density wireless data coverage in confined area And especially useful for applications in areas where radio interference issues are of Concern, so the two technologies can be considered complimentary. Li-Fi provides better bandwidth, efficiency, connectivity and security than Wi-Fi and has Already achieved high speeds larger than 1 Gbps under the laboratory conditions. By Leveraging the low-cost nature of LEDs and lighting units, there are lots of opportunities To exploit this medium. Li-Fi is the transfer of data through light by taking fibre out of Fibre optics and sending data through LED light bulb

KEYWORDS: Network technology, Li-Fi, Visible light communication (VLC), Wi-Fi, LED.

Li-fi blub

I.INTRODUCTION

In the era of overcrowded (data communication) world, Li-Fi is a new way of wireless Communication that uses LED lights to transmit data wirelessly. Transmission of data is one of The most important day to day activities in the fast growing world. The current wireless Networks that connect us to the Internet are very slow when multiple devices are connected. Also with the increase in the number of devices which access the Internet, the availability of Fixed bandwidth makes it much more difficult to enjoy high data transfer rates and to connect A secure network. Radio waves are just a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum available For data transfer. Li-Fi has got a much broader spectrum for transmission compared to Conventional methods of wireless communications that rely on radio waves. The basic ideology Behind this technology is that the data can be transferred through LED light by varying light Intensities faster than the human eyes can perceive. This technology uses a part of the Electromagnetic spectrum that is still not greatly utilized- The Visible Spectrum, instead of Gigahertz radio waves for data transfer.

 The idea of Li-Fi was introduced for the first time by a German physicist Harald Hass in the TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) Global talk on Visible Light Communication (VLC)In July 2011, by referring to it as "data through illumination". He used a table lamp with an LED bulb to transmit a video of a blooming flower that was then projected onto a screen. In Simple terms, Li-Fi can be thought of as a light-based Wi-Fi i.e. instead of radio waves it uses Light to transmit data. In place of Wi-Fi modems, Li-Fi would use transceivers fitted with LED Lamps that could light a room as well as transmit and receive information. By adding new and Unutilized bandwidth of visible light to the currently available radio waves for data transfer, LiFi Can play a major role in relieving the heavy loads which the current wireless system is facing. Thus it may offer additional frequency band of the order of 400 THz compared to that available In RF communication which is about 300 GHz. Also, as the Li-Fi uses the visible spectrum, it Will help alleviate concerns that the electromagnetic waves coming with Wi-Fi could adversely Affect our health.

 By Communication through visible light, Li-Fi technology has the possibility to change how We access the Internet, stream videos, receive emails and much more. Security would not be an Issue as data can't be accessed in the absence of light. As a result, it can be used in high security Military areas where RF communication is prone to eavesdropping.

II.ARCHITECTURE OF LI-FI SYSTEM

Li-Fi which can be the future of data communication appears to be a fast and cheap optical Version of Wi-Fi. Being a Visible Light Communication (VLC), Li-Fi uses visible light of Electromagnetic spectrum between 400 THz and 800 THz as optical carrier for data Transmission and illumination. It uses fast pulses of light to transmit information in wireless Medium. The main components of a basic Li-Fi system may contain the following:

1. A high brightness white LED which acts as transmission source.
2. A silicon photodiode with good response to visible light as the receiving element.
  Switching the LEDs on and off can make them generate digital strings with different Combination of 1s and 0s. To generate a new data stream, data can be encoded in the light by Varying the flickering rate of the LED. In this way, the LEDs work as a sender by modulating The light with the data signal. The LED output appears constant to the human because they are Made to flicker at a phenomenal speed (millions of times per second) and it's impossible for Human eye to detect this frequency. Communication rate more than 100 Mbps can be achieved By using high speed LEDs with the help of various multiplexing techniques. And this VLC data Rate can be further increased to as high as 10 Gbps via paralel data transmission using an array Of LED lights with each LED transmitting a different data stream

III. WORKING OF LI-FI

The working of Li-Fi is very simple. There is a light emitter on one end i.e. an LED transmitter, And a photo detector (light sensor) on the other. The data input to the LED transmitter is encoded In to the light (technically referred to as Visible Light Communication) by varying the flickering Rate at which the LEDs flicker 'on' and 'off' to generate different strings of 1s and 0s. The on off Activity of the LED transmitter which seems to be invisible (The LED intensity is modulated So rapidly that human eye cannot notice, so the light of the LED appears constant to humans),Enables data transmission in light form in accordance with the incoming binary codes: switching ON a LED is a logical '1', switching it OFF is a logical '0'. By varying the rate at which the LEDs flicker on and off, information can be encoded in the light to different combinations of 1s and 0s.

 In a typical setup, the transmitter (LED) is connected to the data network (Internet through the Modem) and the receiver (photo detector/light sensor) on the receiving end receives the data as Light signal and decodes the

information, which is then displayed on the device connected to The receiver. The receiver (photo detector) registers a binary '1' when the transmitter (LED) is ON and a binary '0' when the transmitter (LED) is OFF. Thus flashing the LED numerous times Or using an array of LEDs (perhaps of a few different colours) will eventually provide data rates In the range of hundreds of Mbps.

WHY VISIBLE LIGHT TRANSMISSION:

The frequency spectrum that is available to us in the atmosphere consists of many wave regions Like X-rays, gamma rays, u-v region, infrared region, visible light rays, radio waves, etc. Any One of the above waves can be used in the upcoming communication technologies but why the Visible Light part is chosen? The reason behind this is the easy availability and lesser harmful Effects that occur due to these rays of light. VLC uses the visible light between 400 THz (780 Nm) and 800 THz (375 nm) as medium which are less dangerous for high-power applications And also humans can easily perceive it and protect themselves from the harmful effects whereas The other wave regions have following disadvantages:-
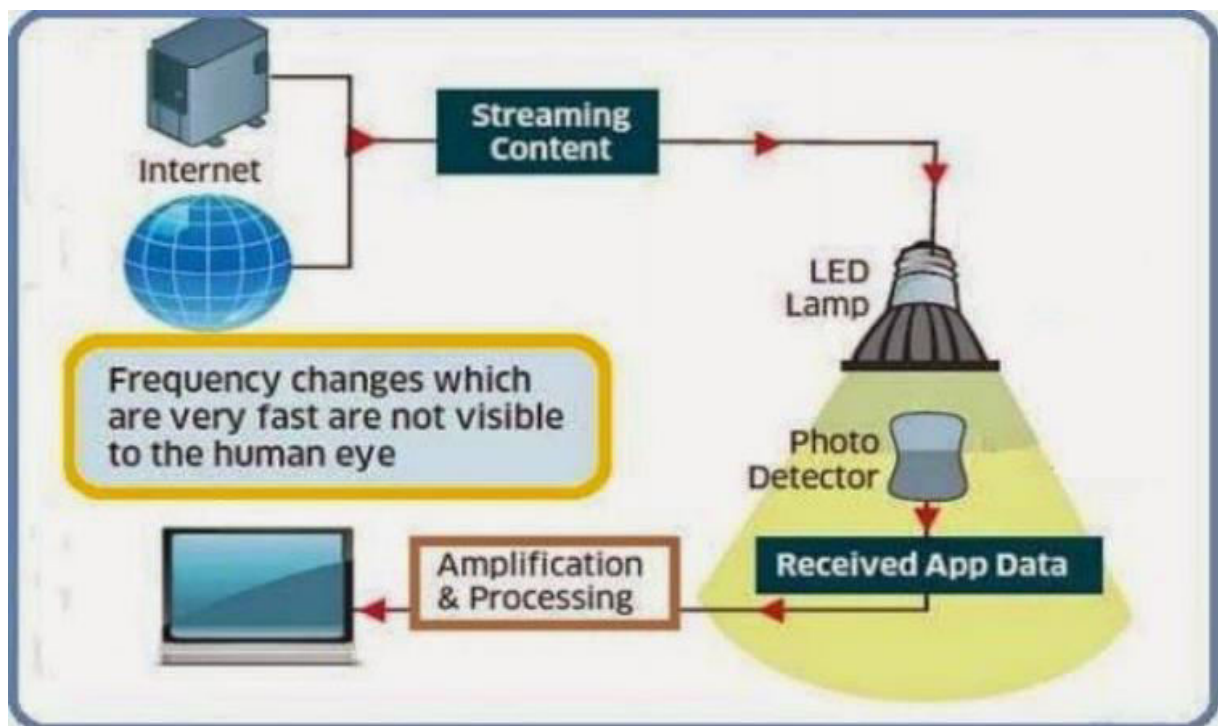
1 Radio waves are expensive (due to spectrum charges) and less secure (due to interference And possible interception etc.)

2. Gamma rays are harmful because it could be dangerous dealing with it, by the human Beings due to their proven adverse effects on human health.

3. X-rays have health issues, similar to the Gamma Rays.

4 Ultraviolet light can be considered for communication technology purposes at place Without people, otherwise they can also be dangerous for the human body when exposed Continuously.

5. Infrared, due to high safety regulation, can only be used with low power

Hence the Visible light portion (from red to blue) of the electromagnetic spectrum does not Cause any harm to the people as visible rays are safe to use, provide larger bandwidth and also Have a promising future in the communication field.

COMPARISON BETWEEN LI-FI, WI-FI AND OTHER RADIO COMMUNICATION:

technologies Both Wi-Fi and Li-Fi can provide wireless Internet access to users, and both the technologies Transmit data over electromagnetic spectrum. Li-Fi is a visible light communication technology useful to obtain high speed wireless communication. The difference is: Wi-Fi technology uses Radio waves for transmission, whereas Li-Fi utilizes light waves. Wi-Fi works well for general Wireless coverage within building/campus/compound, and Li-Fi is ideal for high density Wireless data coverage inside a confined area or room and is free from interference issues unlike The Wi-Fi.
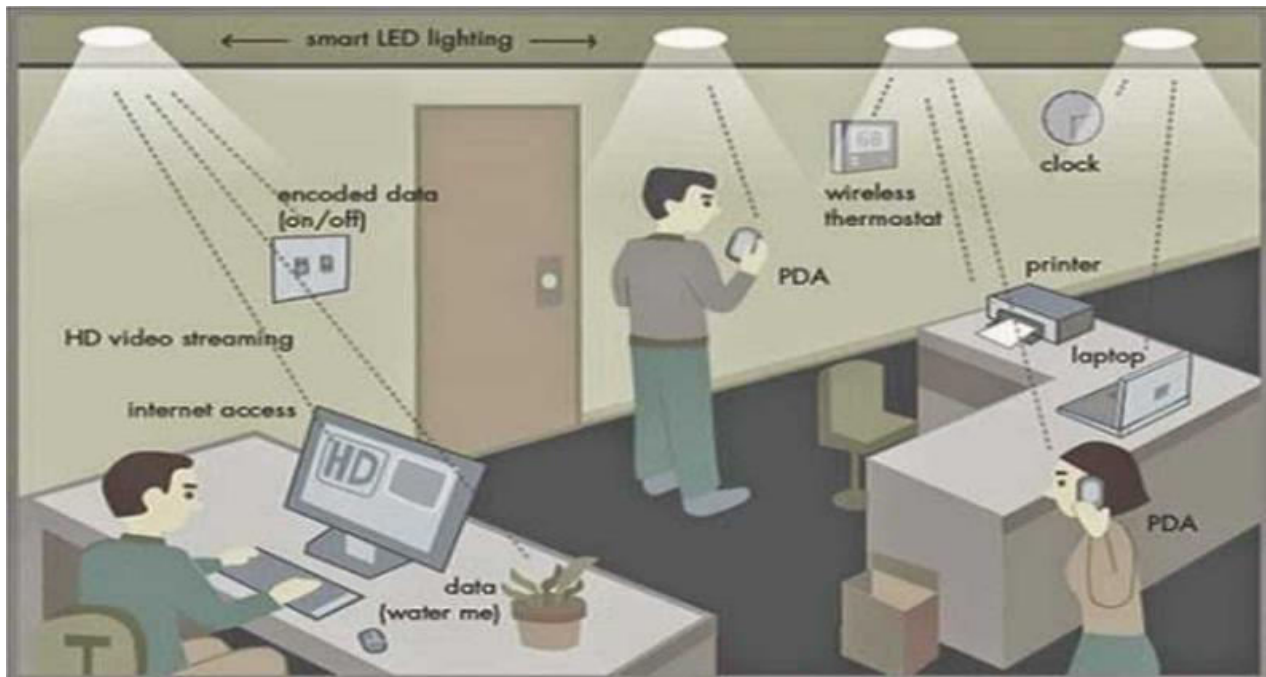
IV. ADVANTAGES OF LI-FI

Li-Fi, which uses visible light to transmit signals wirelessly, is an emerging technology poised To compete with Wi-Fi. Also, Li-Fi removes the limitations that have been put on the user by The Radio wave transmission such as Wi-Fi as explained above vide 4.1. Advantages of Li-Fi Technology include:

Efficiency: Energy consumption can be minimised with the use of LED illumination Which are already available in the home, offices and Mall etc. For lighting purpose. Hence The transmission of data requiring negligible additional power, which makes it very Efficient in terms of costs as well as energy.

High speed: Combination of low interference, high bandwidths and high-intensity Output, help Li-Fi provide high data rates i.e. 1 Gbps or even beyond.

Availability: Availability is not an issue as light sources are present everywhere. Wherever there is a light source, there can be Internet. Light bulbs are present everywhere -In homes, offices, shops, malls and even planes, which can be used as a medium for the Data transmission.

Cheaper: Li-Fi not only requires fewer components for its working, but also uses only a Negligible additional power for the data transmission.

Security: One main advantage of Li-Fi is security. Since light cannot pass through opaque Structures, Li-Fi internet is available only to the users within a confined area and cannot Be intercepted and misused, outside the area under operation.
Li-Fi technology has a great scope in future. The extensive growth in the use of LEDs For illumination indeed provides the opportunity to integrate the technology into a Plethora of environments and applications.

V. LIMITATIONS OF LI-FI

Some of the major limitations of Li-Fi are:
1. Internet cannot be accessed without a light source. This could limit the locations and Situations in which Li-Fi could be used.
 2. It requires a near or perfect line-of-sight to transmit data
 3. Opaque obstacles on pathways can affect data transmission
 4 Natural light, sunlight, and normal electric light can affect the data transmission speed
 Light waves don't penetrate through walls and so Li-Fi has a much shorter range than Wi-Fi

5. High initial installation cost, if used to set up a full-fledged data network.
6. Yet to be developed for mass scale adoption.

VI.APPLICATION OF LI-FI

There are numerous applications of Li-Fi technology, from public Internet access through Existing lighting (LED) to auto-piloted cars that communicate through their headlights (LED Based). Applications of Li-Fi can extend in areas where the Wi-Fi technology lacks its presence Like aircrafts and hospitals (operation theatres), power plants and various other areas, where Electromagnetic (Radio) interference is of great concern for safety and security of equipments And people. Since Li-Fi uses just the light, it can be used safely in such locations or areas. In Future with the Li-Fi enhancement all the street lamps can be transformed to Li-Fi connecting Points to transfer data. As a result of it, it will be possible to access internet at any public place And street.

SOME OF THE FUTURE APPLICATIONS OF LI-FI:
1.Education systems: Li-Fi is the latest technology that can provide fastest speed for Internet access. So, it can augment/replace Wi-Fi at educational institutions and at Companies so that the people there can make use of Li-Fi with the high speed.

2.Medical Applications: Operation theatres (OTs) do not allow Wi-Fi due to radiation Concerns. Usage of Wi-Fi at hospitals interferes/blocks the signals for monitoring Equipments. So, it may have hazardous effect to the patient's health, due to improper Working of medical apparatus. To overcome this and to make OT tech savvy Li-Fi can Be used to access internet and also to control medical equipments. This will be beneficial For conducting robotic surgeries and other automated procedures.

3.Cheaper Internet in Aircrafts: The passengers travelling in aircrafts get access to low Speed Internet that too at a very high price. Also Wi-Fi is not used because it may interfere With the navigational systems of the pilots. In aircrafts Li-Fi can be used for data Transmission. Li-Fi can easily provide high speed 4.Internet via every light source such as Overhead reading bulb, etc. Present inside the airplane.

5.Underwater applications: Underwater ROVs (Remotely Operated Vehicles) operate From large cables that supply their power and allow them to receive signals from their Pilots above. But the tether used in ROVs is not long enough to allow them to explore Larger areas. If their wires were replaced with light — say from a submerged, high powered Lamp — then they would be much freer to explore. They could also use their Headlamps to communicate with each other, processing data autonomously and sending Their findings periodically back to the surface. Li-Fi can even work underwater where Wi-Fi fails completely, thereby throwing open endless opportunities for military Underwater operations.

6.Disaster management: Li-Fi can be used as a powerful means of communication in times Of disaster such as earthquake or hurricanes. The average people may not know the Protocols during such disasters. Subway stations and tunnels, common dead zones for Most emergency communications, pose no obstruction for Li-Fi.

7.Applications in sensitive areas: Power plants need fast, inter-connected data systems so That demand, grid integrity and core temperature (in case of nuclear power plants) can be Monitored. The Radio communication interference is considered to be bad for such Sensitive areas surrounding these power plants. Li-Fi can offer safe, abundant Connectivity for all areas of these sensitive locations. Also, the pressure on a power plant 's own reserves (power consumption for Radio communications deployments) will be Lessened.

8.Traffic management: In traffic signals Li-Fi can be used to communicate with passing Vehicles (through the LED lights of the cars etc) which can help in managing the traffic In a better manner resulting into smooth flow of traffic and reduction in accident Numbers. Also, LED car lights can alert drivers when other vehicles are too close.

9.Mobile Connectivity: Mobiles, laptops, tablets, and other smart phones can easily Connect with each other. The short-range network of Li-Fi can yield exceptionally high Data rates and higher security.

Replacement for other technologies: Li-Fi doesn't work using radio waves. So, it can be Easily used in the places where Bluetooth, infrared, Wi-Fi, etc. Are banned.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

As light is everywhere and free to use, there is a great scope for the use and evolution of LiFi Technology. If this technology becomes mature, each Li-Fi bulb can be used to transmit wireless Data. As the Li-Fi technology becomes popular, it will lead to a cleaner, greener, safer Communications and have a bright future and environment. The concept of Li-Fi is deriving Many people as it is free (require no license) and faster means of data transfer. If it evolves Faster, people will use this technology more and more. Currently, LBS (location Based Service) or Broadcast solution are commercially available. The Next step could be a Li-Fi WLAN for B2B market with high added value on specific business Cases and could grow towards mass market. In the long term, the Li-Fi could become an Alternative solution to radio for wireless high data rate room connectivity and new adapted Service, such as augmented or virtual reality.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Although there's still a long way to go to make this technology a commercial success, it Promises a great potential in the field of wireless internet. A significant number of researchers and companies are currently working on this concept, which promises to solve the problem of Lack of radio spectrum, space and low internet connection speed. By deployment of this Technology, we can migrate to greener, cleaner, safer communication networks. The very Concept of Li-Fi promises to solve issues such as, shortage of radio-frequency bandwidth and Eliminates the disadvantages of Radio communication technologies. Li-Fi is the upcoming and Growing technology acting as catalyst for various other developing and new Inventions/technologies. Therefore, there is certainty of development of future applications of The Li-Fi which can be extended to different platforms and various walks of human life.

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Line Follower Robot

Manoj Patil[1], Pooja Salunkhe[2], Kale Aditya[3], More Govind[4], Dhiraj Shingade[5], Rushikesh Pethkar[6], Om Dangamali[7], Pranav Chothe[8]

Assistant professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering Pune, India[1 2]

First year Students, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces an approach which help a line follower robot to achieve the ability to autonomously follow a path that has straight lines, curve, 90-degree bends, T-junctions and + junctions using minimum sensors. Generally, a line follower robot uses matrix of sensors to achieve this ability. This paper discusses about the algorithm through which a line follower can do the same thing using an array of sensor with minimum number of sensors. Because, if we able to decrease sensor number, we can decrease the complexity of the robot. Additionally, it also reduces the cost. But here main challenge is ensuring efficiency. As we know, for a line follower robot, it is difficult to detect and follow T-junctions, 90-degree bends and grid junctions. To overcome this challenge, people add extra sensors to detect 90-degree bends, T-junctions and + junctions and design algorithm to follow them. If we reduce sensor, those robots will not able to detect these critical junctions and so, lose its efficiency. This paper discusses about line sensors configuration, their positions and also develop an algorithm so that a robot can follow a path with curve, 90-degree bends, T-junctions and + junctions using only four sensors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Line follower is a machine that can follow a path. The path can be visible like a black line on a white surface Sensing a line and maneuvering the robot to stay on course, while constantly correcting wrong moves using feedback from the sensor forms a simple yet effective system. It can be used in automobile, industrial automations, guidance.

II. HARDWARE AND THEIR WORKING

1. Optical sensor

The robot uses photodiode sensors to sense the linc; an array of four IR LEDs (TX) and Photodiode sensors (Rx), facing the ground used in this setup. An analog signal is obtained in output, depends on the amount of light reflected back, which is provided to the comparator to produce Os and 1s which are then fed to the Arduino.The sensors on the left named as L1, L2 and R1, R2 on the on the line it reads 0 and when it is off the line it reads 1. The Arduino correspondence to the algorithm given below decides the next movement, trying to position the robot such that all sensors read 0. With sensors, robots can react and respond to changes in their environment in ways that appear intelligent or life-like.

2. Arduino

Arduino is an open-source computer hardware and software company, project and user community that designs and manufactures microcontroller-based kits for building digital devices and interactive objects that can sense and control objects in the physical world. The heart of Arduino is the microcontroller. For Arduino Uno ATmega328 is used. It has specification of 8-bit CPU, 16 MHZ clock speed, 2 KB SRAM 32 KB flash Memoary, 1 KB EEPROM [2].

Features: -

1) 14 digital input output pins (3,5,6,9,10 and 11 pins are able to generate PWM).
2) 6 analog input pins
3)Voltage input from the 7-12 V

4) Motor Drive
- Motor driver is a current enhancing device; it can also be acting as Switching Device. Thus, after inserting motor driver among the motor and microcontroller. Motor driver taking the input signals from microcontroller and generate corresponding output for motor.

5) IC L293D

This is a motor driver IC that can drive two motors simultaneously. Supply voltage (Vss) is the voltage at which motor drive. Generally, 6V for dc motor and 6 to 12V for gear motor are used, depending upon the rating of the motor. Logical Supply Voltage deciding what value of input voltage should be considered as high or low. So, if the logical supply voltage equals to +5V, then -0.3V to 1.5V will be considered as Input low voltage and 2.3V to 5V is taken into consider as Input High Voltage. The Enable 1 and Enable 2 are the input pin for the PWM led speed control for the motor L293D has 2 Channels. One channel is used for one motor.

6) DC Motor

Motor is a device that converts any form of energy into mechanical energy or imparts motion. In constructing a robot, motor usually plays an important role by giving movement to the robot. In general, motor operating with the effect of conductor with current and the permanent magnetic field. The conductor with current usually producing magnetic field that will react with the magnetic field produces by the permanent magnet to make the motor rotate. There are generally three basic types of motor, DC motor, even servomotor and stepper motor, which are always being used in building a robot. DC motors are most easy for controlling. One DC motor has two signals for its operation. Reversing the polarity of the power supply across it can change the direction required. Speed can be varied by varying the voltage across motor.

III. METHODS

1. Robot Hardware

We have used Arduino Uno as main circuit board of our robot. To detect line, it used an array of four sensor units. Each unit contain an IR transmitter and IR receiver. As shown in figure 3, IR sensor reflects light when it is on white surface but it does not reflect on black surface [6]. Using this property of IR sensor robot can easily detect a while line of black surface or vice versa. Our robot also used comparator to tune sensors' value.

This robot used two 12 V DC motor for motion, a motor controller to control these two motors' speed. In this paper, we are not discussing about the robot hardware details such as underlying circuit, power supply unit, sensor array circuit, motor controller etc. Rather, this paper discusses how a robot can follow a complex line with minimum sensors.

2. Robot's path analysis

As mentioned earlier robot's path was built based on a track designed for line following robot contest [5]. We also followed all its rules and regulations. This ensure that the sample path was complex enough to test efficiency of a line following robot. Referring to Figure 2, robot have to follow a white line on black surface. As shown in Figure 4, the white line is 4 cm wide and it is at the middle of 30 cm black surface. As shown in figure 2, this path has three 90 degree left bends, two 90-degree right bends, three T-junctions and one + junction. This sample pitch also has 45 cm cave and an obstacle to avoid. But this paper only focusses on line following algorithm with minimum sensors, so, we leave those.

3. Line following algorithm

Following flow-chart describes the basic working principle of our robot.

As shown on this flow chart, the navigational strategy is divided into two parts: simple line detection and simple line following algorithm, 90-degree angle detection and 90 degrees turn algorithm.
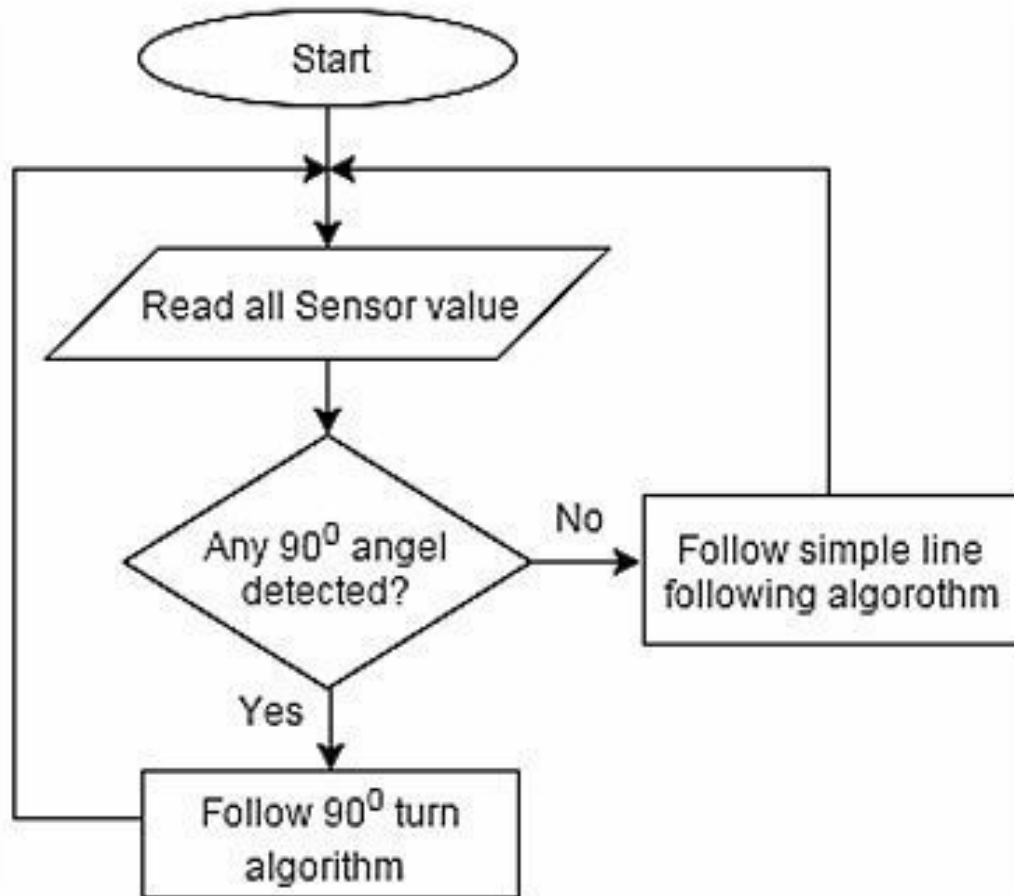
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Automatic Speed Limiter in Vehicle on the Basic of Roads

Manoj Patil [1], Prof Arya [2], Rohan Tamlure[3], Manish kumar [4], Aman Kumar Arya [5], Utsav [6], Pranav Chindhe [7], Om kedari [8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [1] [2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]

ABSTRACT: Automatic speed limiter of vehicle is interation of speed limiting device in vehicle which limite the speed on the base of roads. Every road has a specific speed limit set to it, as traffic protocol (30kmph ,120kmph).it uses that data to set bar for vehical and not allow them to exceed the speed. Speed changes on the basic of road and area

I. INTRODUCTION

Over speeding has become a major problem of indian roads casuing problem to our society, in a form of life loss and property damage . In every road there is speed limit, but due to not proper reinforsment of laws is has not been follow by public . In this techological era we are geting lag in this field, so we need modernisation in this fileld by intergating new devces and function in vehical to limit the speed of a vehical on the basic of roads.

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

In many areas, there is inadequate enforcement of speed limits. Traffic police may not have sufficient resources or infrastructure to effectively monitor and penalize over-speeding drivers.

Some drivers may not fully understand the risks associated with over-speeding or may disregard speed limits due to a lack of awareness about road safety measures

Over-speeding of vehicles is a significant problem that contributes to numerous accidents, injuries, and fatalities each year

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

US Patent 8296034B2: This patent describes a **vehicle speed   limiting system** that can execute maximum speed control without significantly affecting the driving experience. It uses a three-dimensional map and a throttle valve driving unit to calculate the maximum speed limiter opening degree based on vehicle speed and acceleration coefficients. The system ensures safe speed control while maintaining a comfortable driving fee

Innovative Design of Automatic Speed Limiter Device for Trucksand Buses: This research presents a device that quickly interrupts fuel flow to maintain vehicle speed. It utilizes a Global Positioning System (GPS) as a trigger to activate a relay installed on the engine. The device has been successfully implemented in truck and bus engines to effectively limit speed

US Patent 6166658A: This patent discusses a **speed limit control system** that integrates road monitors and speed limit controls within the vehicle. The system receives signals from road transmitters installed in illuminated signs (such as highway signs, traffic lights, and street signs) to automatically lower and restrain the vehicle's speed to the posted maximum limit

Automatic Speed Control of Vehicles in Speed Limit Zones Using IR: This study proposes a conceptual model for automatic variable electrical speed control based on a microcontroller. The system regulates a vehicle's speed based on the posted speed limit, with the speed limiting mechanism being a key component

US Patent 4068734A: This patent introduces an **automatic vehicle speed limiting system** carried by a vehicle for controlling speed automatically.

## IV. AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

This system try to improve the road infra by
1. Enhancing Road Safety: Reduce the occurrence of accidents caused by speeding vehicles. Minimize the severity of accidents by limiting vehicle speeds within safe limits. Prevent fatalities and injuries resulting from high-speed collisions.
2. Regulatory Compliance: Ensure vehicles adhere to speed limits set by regulatory authorities. Assist drivers in complying with local speed regulations and laws. Avoid penalties and fines associated with speeding violations
3. Environmental Sustainability: Lower fuel consumption and carbon emissions by promoting driving at moderate speeds. Contribute to efforts aimed at reducing vehicular pollution and environmental impact.
4. Protection of Vehicle Components: Prolong the lifespan of vehicle components such as brakes, tires, and engines by reducing wear and tear associated with high-speed driving. Minimize maintenance costs and increase the efficiency of vehicle operation.
5. Improving Driver Behavior : Encourage responsible driving habits by discouraging speeding tendencies. Increase driver awareness of speed limits and the importance of adhering to them. Foster a culture of safety and compliance among drivers.

V. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Arduino Interaction with GPS Module and Establish communication between the Arduino microcontroller and the GPS module. Configure the Arduino to receive GPS coordinates from the GPS module. Develop code to extract latitude and longitude coordinates from the GPS module's output.

Data Processing and Speed Limit Calculation: Retrieve the received coordinates from the Arduino. Utilize mapping or use API coordinates with corresponding to find speed limits. Develop algorithms to interpret GPS coordinates and map them to known speed limit zones and road. Implement logic to determine the applicable speed limit based on the coordinates received from the GPS module.

Control of speed: microcontroller use the speed limit and give run program to control the speed of vehicle. it give signal to moter drive and with the help of microcontroller to control the PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) which control the voltage between range of 0 to 255 to increases or decreases the rpm and it set the the top rpm on bases of limite from databases. in database speed limit is set with PWM with is ran
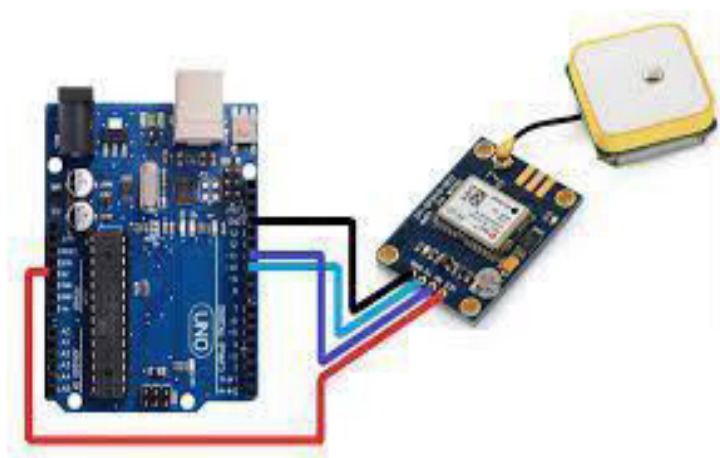
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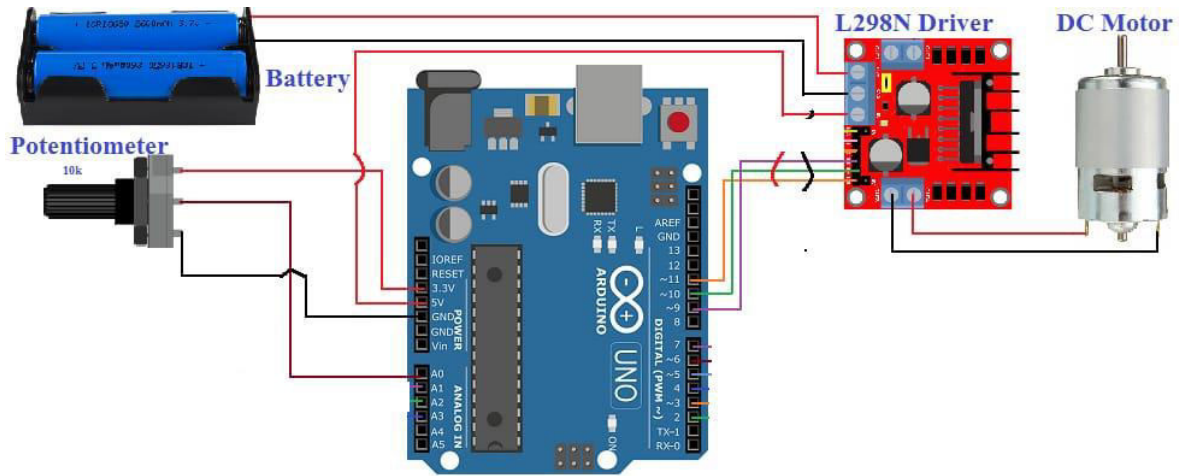
GPS MODULE

GIVES COORDINATE

MICROCONTROLLAR USE COORDINATE TO FIND SPEED LIMITE OF ROAD

IT USE SPEED LIMITE TO SET MAX SPEED VEHICLE CAN REACH ON THAT ROAD

IT USE IT DATA BASE AND GIVE SINGAL TO MOTER DRIVE TO CONTROL POWER

IT MAKE A POTENTIOMETER THAT CAN CONTRL THE ACCELERATION OF MOTER BUT IT STAY IN GIVEN LIMITE

VI. CONCLUSION

This system create a new way to control and maintain the traffic rule and prevent over speeding on road by controlling the and limiting the speed of vehicle on the basis of the road. It uses the GPS to get information of roads speed limit and use the data to set a limit of speed to vehicle on that road and the limit change on the basis of road, operater can change the speed of vehicle but only under the limit .

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

This system can integrate with different type of vehicle , basis on engine type, operation, etc. and in case of emergency like medical , fire etc where speed need to be increase their will be a feature in which limit system can be turn off , and his activity can be recorded for traffic law.

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US8296034B2 - Vehicle speed limiting system - Google Patents
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The innovative design of automatic speed limiter device for trucks and buses based on road location analysis - Neliti
3. US6166658A - Speed limit control system - Google Patents
4. US8296034B2 - Vehicle speed limiting system - Google Patents
5. GPS module with Arduino https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XwCtzGK9bmE
6.moter speed control https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_e19d9-ha0g

Automatic Temperature Control Fan

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], S. M. Khairnar[2], Sumit Bhange[3], Nidhi Goyal[4], Saniya Shaikh[5], Shreyas Garge[6], Bhavesh Amboji[7], Amey Raut[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: In this project we are generating Automatic controls play an ever-increasing role in a human way of life. Automatic control is vast technological area whose central aim is to develop control strategies that improve performance when they applied to a system. the distinct characteristic of automatic control is that it reduces the human operator. One such gadget is the fan. The fans are generally available with speed control, depending on the requirement the speed is set. Usually, when the temperature is high the fan set at high speed and at lower temperatures the fan is operated with lower speed. This is done manually using human.
In this paper, an automatic control solution is suggested to control the fan speed.

KEYWORD: Automatic controls play, vast technological area, reduces the human efforts

I. INTRODUCTION

SINCE the weather changes rapidly in the world, the temperature changes frequently. The heating ventilation and air conducting (HVAC) in a appliances or house. Contains thermostat to control temperatures. Speed of fan varies upon surrounding temperature according required ventilation.

Fan speed controller is one of the parts of the home automation system. In the case of home automation system, room temperature monitoring is very important. Sensors are widely used for measurement of temperature. Usually, a temperature sensor converts the temperature into an equivalent voltage output. PT-100 is such a sensor. Here we describe a simple temperature-controlled fan speed controller which being popular because of simple

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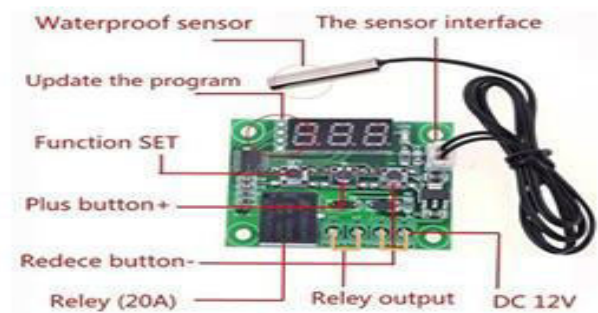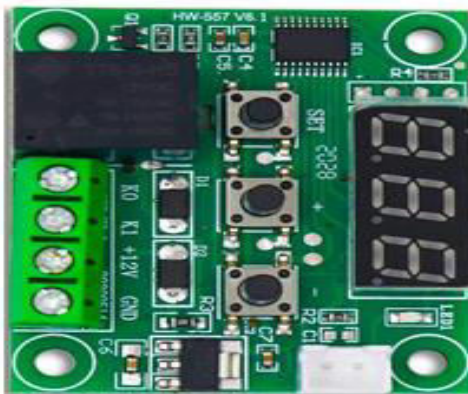
II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The circuit exploits the property of sensor to operate the DC Fan. A sensor is a type of transducer. In a broader sense, a transducer is sometimes defined as any device that converts energy from one form to another. Besides that, the component that made up the temperature sensor is known as thermistor. Thermistor is a kind of temperature dependent resistor and its resistance varies depending on the temperature in its vicinity.

There are two types of Thermistors- Negative Temperature Coefficient Thermistor (NTC) and Positive Temperature Coefficient Thermistor (PTC). NTC Thermistor decreases its resistance when the temperature increases while PTC Thermistor increases its resistance when the temperature increases.

rs are bead like resistors available from 100 ohms to 10K or more values. In this circuit, a 1K (25°C) NTC Thermistor is used. A small DC fan increases or decreases its speed as per the temperature change. When the temperature decreases below a certain level, Fan automatically turns off.

III. METHODOLOGY

Arduino is at the heart of the circuit as it controls all functions. LM35 is a precision integrated circuit whose output voltage is linearly proportional to Celsius temperature. It is rated to operate over a range of -55°C - 150°C. It has +10.0 mV/Celsius linear scale factor.

Temperature sensor LM35 senses the temperature and converts it into an electrical signal, which is then given to the microcontroller. As the Arduino has inbuilt ADC; it converts the analog voltage signal into the digital signal with the help of this ADC.

Thus, we obtain the original temperature sensed by the LM35 sensor. We have set a program for the adjustment in fan speed. This program is burnt into the microcontroller with the help of Arduino software.
 The speed is then compared with the speed range set in the program
.
In this particular program, we have set three ranges for speed. These are
• 15-25°C (low speed)
• 25-35°C (medium speed) • 35 and above (high speed)
We have not considered temperatures below 15°C as they are not practically available in the area where people use coolers. After comparison signal is given to the optocoupler IC. Most commonly used is an opto coupler MOC3023 an LED.

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM
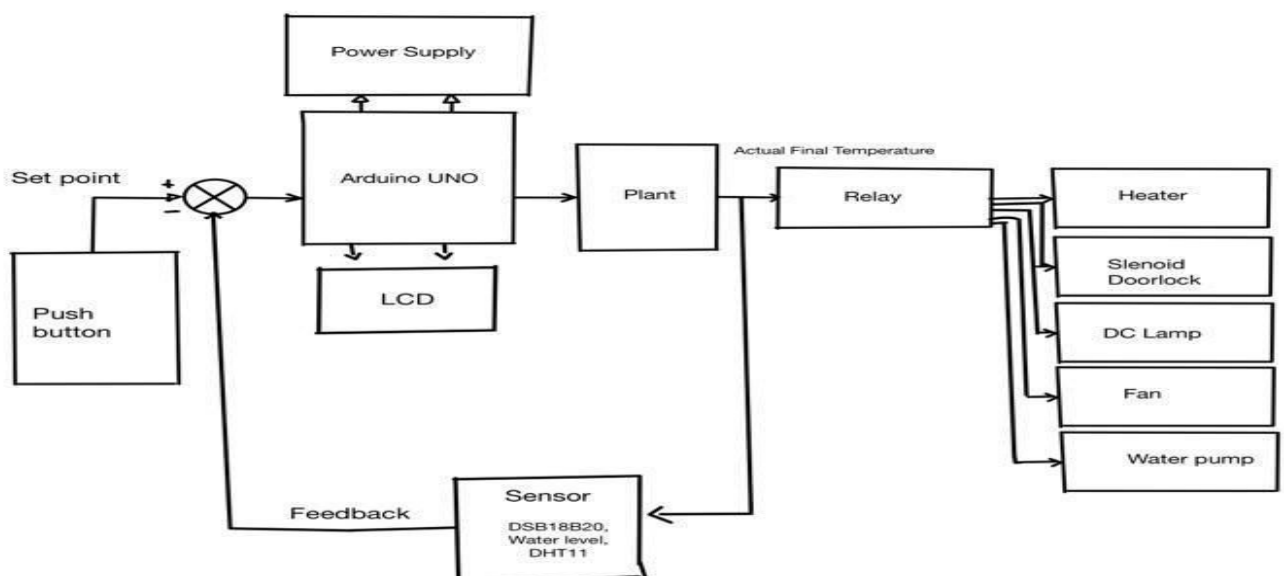
V. WORKING

Here is a circuit through which the speed of a fan can be linearly controlled automatically, depending on the room temperature. This temperature-controlled fan circuit is highly efficient as it uses thyristors for power control. Alternatively, the same circuit can be used for automatic temperature-controlled AC power control.

In this circuit, the temperature sensor used is an NTC thermistor, i.e. one having a negative temperature coefficient. The value of thermistor resistance at 25°C is about 1 kilo-ohm.
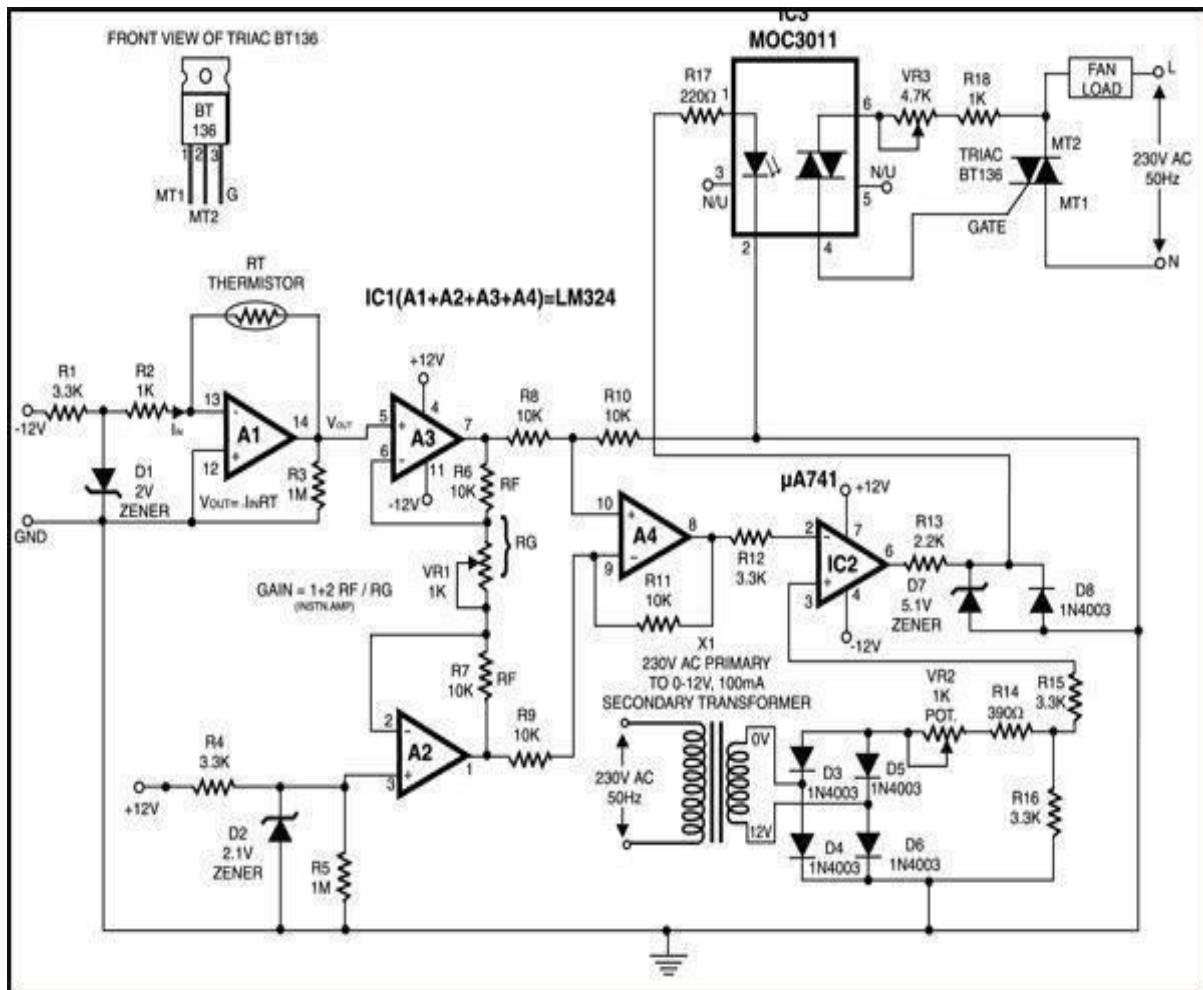
VI. SCOPE OF PROJECT

The project will concentrate on electric standing fan rather than other type of fan such as ceiling fan * The circuit can be expanded by incorporating a passive infrared sensor along with the temperature sensor. The passive infrared sensor can include a Frensel lens for sensing a 360° circumference beneath the fan can be turned on and off based on motion of persons approaching and leaving a selected area. * It can be also used as fire alarm and with sound to notify people that instrument is being over heated. This type of circuit as a fire alarm can also be used in electrical system where there is changes of fire and can be found in homes, schools, churches and businesses, and function as the catalyst to saving circuits and lives. The fire alarm constructed by this project work is reliable. We can monitor more parameters like humidity, light and at the same time control them. We can send this data to a remote location using mobile or internet. We can draw graphs of variations in these parameters using computer. When temperature exceeds the limit, a call will be dialed to the respective given number by an automatic Dialer system.

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of using an automatic temperature control fan is a more comfortable and energy-efficient environment. These fans can adjust their speed according to the surrounding temperature, ensuring optimal cooling or heating without the need for manual intervention. The decision to use such a fan depends on factors like the climate, the size of the space, and the desired comfort level. It's an excellent choice for maintaining consistent temperatures while saving energy and reducing utility costs.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The temperature is high the fan set at high speed and at lower temperatures the fan is operated at lower speed. This is done automatically. In conclusion, automatic temperature control fans offer a convenient and efficient solution for maintaining comfortable indoor environments. By adjusting their speed based on surrounding temperatures, these fans provide consistent cooling or heating without the need for constant manual adjustments. This not only enhances comfort but also helps save energy and reduce utility costs. Overall, integrating automatic temperature control fans into spaces can lead to improved comfort, energy efficiency, and convenience.

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Multipurpose Chopping Board

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Arya G[2], Suvarna Alhat[3], Anusha Rolla[3], Maheshwari Girme[4],

Janhvi Zarekar[5], Vaishnavi Sarngdhar[6], Janhavi Walse[7]

Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India[1]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India[2]

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7]

ABSTRACT: This research paper introduces the design, development, and evaluation of a multipurpose chopping board aimed at improving kitchen efficiency and safety. The chopping board is designed to address various needs of food preparation, including cutting, slicing, dicing, and serving. Through a combination of materials, ergonomic design, and functional features, the chopping board offers versatility, durability, and ease of use. This paper presents the design process, materials selection, manufacturing techniques, and performance evaluation of the multipurpose chopping board.Keywords: Chopping board, kitchen efficiency, food preparation, multipurpose,esign, materials, ergonomics, safety.

KEYWORDS: Multipurpose , chopping , food preparation , design , materials , safety , kitchen efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

This research paper introduces the design, development, and evaluation of a multipurpose chopping board aimed at improving kitchen efficiency and safety. The chopping board is designed to address various needs of food preparation, including cutting, slicing, dicing, and serving. Through a combination of materials, ergonomic design, and functional selection, manufacturing techniques, and performance evaluation of the multipurpose chopping board.Keywords: Chopping board, kitchen efficiency, food preparation, multipurpose,esign, materials, ergonomics, safety. board can also be used as a serving platter for cheese, charcuterie, and other appetizers, making it a versatile addition to any culinary space. From slicing vegetables to carving meats, its role in the kitchen is paramount.

However, traditional chopping boards, while functional, often lack the versatility and efficiency needed to keep pace with the demands of modern cooking.Recognizing the need for innovation in kitchen utensils, this research endeavors to introduce a multipurpose chopping board designed to revolutionize the culinary landscape. By combination of design principles, advanced materials, and multifunctional features, the aim is to create a chopping board that transcends the limitations of its predecessors, enhancing both efficiency and safety in food preparation tasks.This introduction sets the stage for research into the complications of the design, development, and evaluation of this innovative kitchen tool. Through a systematic exploration of materials, manufacturing techniques, and user feedback, this research seeks to exihibit the potential of the multipurpose chopping board to redefine the standards of good convenience and excellence. In an era where time is of the essence and good creativity knows no bounds, the importance of equipping kitchens with tools that streamline processes and inspire good creativity can be done. The multipurpose chopping board, poised at the intersection of functionality and innovation.As we start on this journey of discovery and innovation, the transformative potential of the multipurpose chopping board , promising to elevate the good to new heights and empower chefs, both non-professional and professional, to unleash their good skill with unparalleled ease and efficiency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.Cui Weifeng (13 Oct 2017):In this paper, a multifunctional cutting board capable of increasing space utilization when carried and stored as well as improving usability and convenience with various functions such as a mortar container, a chopping knife and a container was presented 2. Zuo Jing (28 Nov 2017):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board with a body of an L-shaped structure is presented, where a U-shaped groove hole is formed in the short edge end surface of the L shape of the body.3. Zhou Yang (5 Jan 2018) In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board with a sharpening opening, a chopping board body, a large kitchen knife and a small kitchen knife are inserted into a large slot.4. Yi Xiaohan (18 May 2016):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board with a suspension buckle is described, which is composed of a left and a right chopping board body and is connected through a hinge, a shredder is

arranged on one side of the lower half portion of the left board body, a cavity for containing a vegetable receiving disc is formed below the working face of the right board body.

5. Xu Zhuoli (31 May 2017):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board with a suspension buckle is described, which is composed of a left and a right chopping board body and is connected through a hinge, a shredder is arranged on one side of the lower half portion of the left board body, a cavity for containing a vegetable receiving disc is formed below the working face of the right board body.6. Liang Yong (25 May 2016):In this paper, the authors proposed a multifunctional convenient chopping board, which consists of an upper cover plate, a bracket and a lower cover plate which are matched with each other. 7. Zhang Chao (20 Mar 2013):In this paper, a multipurpose chopping board consists of two equal rectangular board bodies of hollow structures, and a drawer is positioned in a hollow cavity of the second board to store articles.8. Tang Jiaqi (19 Mar 2014):In this paper, a multipurpose chopping board consisting of a movable plate flush with the upper surface of the chopping board body is arranged in the second groove, one side of the plate is movably connected with the body and the other side is a first chopping board face.

9. Shanghai Hu (13 Apr 2011):In this paper, the utility model discloses a multi-functional chopping board which is characterized by being composed by connecting an upper board and a lower board, where magnetic steels are arranged inside the hard board; the soft board is provided with a cavity; ribs corresponding to the grooves are respectively arranged on two sides of a multipurpose board; and the multi-purpose board is inserted in the groove of the cavity and is inserted with a peeling knife edge, a slicing knife edge and shredding holes and a bottle opening hole. 10. Tan Pinpin (23 Dec 2015):In this paper, a multi-purpose chopping board with a U-shaped through groove and a vegetable storage groove is described, where a handle is arranged on the front end of the drawer and an opening is arranged at the rear end of a drawer, and water leakage holes are formed in a bottom board of the drawing. 11. Shuyu Zhao (29 Oct 2008):In this paper, the utility model relates to a multi-purpose chopping board, wherein, the face of the chopping board is of a split folding connection structure; the lower surfaces of two lateral faces are respectively provided with a sucking disk; a slot is arranged at one side of the face inwards; a cutter is inserted in the slot.12. Conghui Jia (21 Mar 2012):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board consisting of a body, a chopping board cover matched with the body and covering the body, and a lifting handle fixed on the cover through screws is described.

13. Kim John Jungwon (24 Jun 2015):In this paper, a multipurpose chopping board, comprising a body, a board whose upper end part has a grip protrusion part, an extra container, a shredding knife, an insertion groove part, and a vegetable storing container, is presented.14. Xiaomiao Gong (01 Sep 2010):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board of the utility model is presented, where a primary baffle and a secondary baffle are respectively arranged on the front side and the rear side. 15. Wei Jianghua (25 Mar 2015)::In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board with a detachable main plate and a bottom plate is presented, where the main plate is connected with the bottom plate together in a clamped mode.16. Chen Bei (24 Apr 2013):In this paper, the utility model discloses a multifunctional chopping board comprising a board body, which can be used as a rubbish bin to prevent rubbish from falling onto the ground after vegetables are chopped thereon.

17. Park Seong Hun (23 Sep 2019):In this paper, a multifunctional cutting board capable of increasing space utilization when carried and stored as well as improving usability and convenience with various functions such as a mortar container, a chopping knife and a container was presented.18. Ziheng Zhou (09 Nov 2011):In this paper, the utility model discloses a multifunctional chopping board which comprises a chopping board and a cover board, and a groove is formed on the chopping board in the position close to each of four corners of the board.19. Chenglin Tian (26 Jan 2011):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board consisting of a grid board, a flat board and a cleaning sponge is used to remove rubbish or dust from the grid board and then a small plate is placed at the drain hole.20. Lee Sung Min (16 Oct 2013):In this paper, a multipurpose cutting board is provided to store food or residues in an auxiliary container arranged in the right side of the cutting board by pushing the food with an auxiliary cover.

21. Xueguang Jiang (24 Nov 2010):In this paper, the utility model discloses a multifunctional chopping board, which comprises a board body, wherein a leaking hole is formed on the board body and a plug is arranged on the leaking hole.22. Shi Fuhua (27 Nov 2013):The utility model provided a multifunctional chopping board as mentioned in this paper, which is characterized in that the surface of the chopping board body is a small-arc curved surface, flat board edges are respectively arranged at two horizontal edges, and a plurality of through holes are respectively formed on the board edges of the horizontal edge of the board surface and are connected with a rectangular parallelepiped catch basin.23. Zhongkun Du (02 Jun 2010):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board enables a common chopping board to have vegetable cutting and cutter grinding functions, the use is convenient, the chopping board cannot be lost easy, daily expense is saved, and the cooking board is beautiful and practical.24. Ha Soon Ok (29 Sep 2009):In this paper, a multipurpose chopping board is provided to transfer the foods chopped on the chopping board to a cooker

hygienically and conveniently without waste of time, and the board includes a chopping part, a receiving part, and a cover part. 25. Li Daifeng (06 Feb 2018):In this paper, a multifunctional chopping board consisting of a board part, a buckle board and a metal disc is described, which can achieve the functions of a single grater at the sametime and is convenient to use.

III. DESIGN OF MODEL
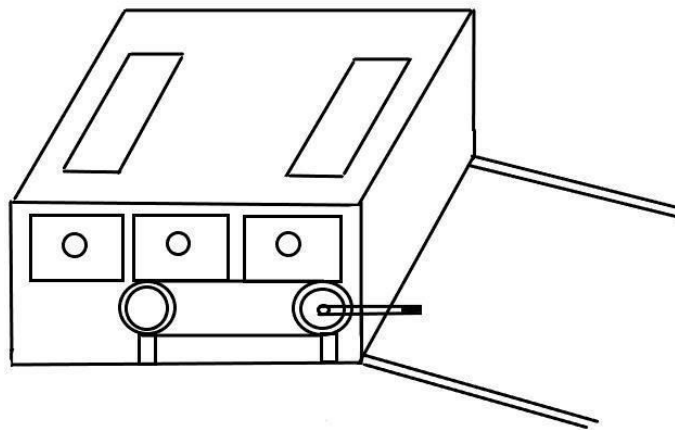
Introducing our innovative multipurpose chopping board, designed to revolutionize your kitchen experience. Crafted from premium food-grade materials, our chopping board boasts durability, functionality, and versatility.The design features multiple cutting surfaces to accommodate various food types, preventing cross-contamination and ensuring optimal hygiene. Whether you're slicing fruits, dicing vegetables, or carving meats, our chopping board provides a dedicated surface for each task, enhancing efficiency and convenience in meal preparation.To further elevate its utility, our chopping board integrates thoughtful design elements such as built-in compartments for collecting food scraps or storing knives, keeping your workspace organized and clutter-free. The non-slip base ensures stability during use, while the ergonomic handle offers comfortable handling and easy maneuverability.With its sleek and modern aesthetic, our multipurpose chopping board seamlessly blends into any kitchen decor, adding both style and functionality to your culinary endeavors. Upgrade your kitchen arsenal with our versatile chopping board and experience the joy of effortless cooking

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion section of a research paper on a multipurpose chopping board would typically include findings from experiments or surveys regarding various aspects of the chopping board's design, functionality, usability, and potential benefits or drawbacks. Here's an outline of what you might include:1. Material Analysis: Discuss the materials used in the chopping board's construction and their properties, such as durability, hygiene, and sustainability.2. Design Evaluation: Present feedback on the design of the chopping board, including its size, shape, surface texture, and any additional features like compartments or cutting guides.3. Functionality Testing: Detail experiments or surveys assessing the board's performance in various culinary tasks, such as chopping, slicing, dicing, and serving.4. Hygiene and Safety: Address findings related to the board's cleanliness, ease of cleaning, and resistance to bacterial growth. Also, discuss any safety concerns or features, such as slip-resistant surfaces or knife-friendly materials.5. Versatility and Utility: Describe how participants perceived the board's versatility for different kitchen tasks beyond chopping, such as serving or storage.6. User Experience: Present user feedback on the overall experience of using the chopping board, including comfort, convenience, and satisfaction with its performance.

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and evaluation of the multipurpose chopping board represent a significant step forward in the evolution of kitchen utensils and appliances. Through a meticulous process of research, design, prototyping, manufacturing, testing, and evaluation, this project has succeeded in creating a cutting-edge solution that addresses the limitations of traditional chopping boards while introducing innovative features to enhance efficiency, safety, and sustainability in food preparation tasks.The multipurpose chopping board, characterized by its ergonomic design, versatile functionality, durability, hygiene features, and environmental sustainability, stands as a proof to the power of user-centered design and technological innovation in meeting the evolving needs of modern cooks.By incorporating user feedback, performance evaluation, and iterative improvement into the development process, this project has ensured exceeds the expectations of users, offering a superior alternative to conventional chopping boards in terms of usability, efficiency, and overall user experience.As we look to the future, the multipurpose chopping board holds promise not only as a practical tool for home kitchens but also as a symbol of progress in the pursuit of sustainable, user-friendly solutions . With ongoing refinement and innovation, it has the potential to revolutionize food preparation practices, inspire good creativity, and contribute to a more efficient, safe, and environmentally conscious culinary landscape.In essence, the multipurpose chopping board represents more than just a kitchen utensil; it embodies the spirit of innovation, sustainability, and user empowerment, paving the way for a new era of culinary excellence and enjoyment.

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Fertilizer Spreader for Fruit Farming

Prof. Manoj Patil, Arya G, Akanksha Sohani, Piyush Gangurde, Supriya Unde, Vinayak Hake, Tejal Vishwakarma

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

First year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: This study investigates this design and optimization of fertilizer spreader tailored for fruit farming operations. Fruit Farming require precise and uniform fertilizer application to maximize yield and quality. However traditional spreading system is often lack necessary precision and efficiency for this task. Through combination and computational modeling, field trails, and feedback from fruit farmers, An Optimized Fruit Fertilizer Design is proposed.

The design incorporates the feature of spreading fertilizer, taking holes through driller and mixing of fertilizer in a container called trolley which contains corresponding fertilizer or compost. This becomes very easy for the farmer to spread fertilizer to corresponding plants.

This research contributes to advancement of agricultural technology. Addressing the specific needs of fruit farmer and promoting suitable farmer practices.

KEYWORDS: fertilizer spreader, computational modeling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introducing a fertilizer spreading process for fruit farming involves several key steps:

Assessment of Soil Nutrients: Conduct soil tests to determine nutrient deficiencies and pH levels.

Selection of Fertilizers: Choose fertilizers tailored to the specific needs of the fruit crops and soil conditions identified in the soil tests.

Calibration of Spreader Equipment: Ensure that spreading equipment is properly calibrated to deliver the right amount of fertilizer uniformly across the orchard. Timing: Determine the optimal timing for fertilizer application based on the growth stage of the fruit trees and weather conditions.

Application Technique: Employ appropriate spreading techniques such as broadcasting or banding, depending on the orchard layout and tree spacing.

Safety Measures: Adhere to safety guidelines for handling and storing fertilizers to prevent broadcasting environmental contamination and ensure the safety of workers.

Monitoring and Adjustments: Regularly monitor the health and growth of the fruit trees, and makes adjustments to the fertilization program as needed based on visual observations and additional soil tests. By following these steps, farmers can effectively manage the fertilization process to promote healthy growth and maximize fruit production. There are several methods for applying fertilizer in fruit farming:

Spreading: Fertilizer evenly across the soil surface by hand or using a spreader.

Banding: Placing fertilizer in rows or bands alongside the plants or trees to target root zones more effectively.

Foliar application: Spraying fertilizer directly onto the leaves of plants, allowing for quick absorption through stomata.

Drip irrigation: Injecting fertilizer into irrigation systems to deliver nutrients directly to the root zone of plants.

Fertilization: Combining fertilization with irrigation by dissolving fertilizers in irrigation water and applying them directly to the soil.

Topdressing: Applying fertilizer on the soil surface around the base of plants, followed by incorporation into the soil through watering or Cultivation. The choice of method depends on factors such as the type of fruit crop, soil characteristics, nutrient requirements, and available equipment. It's essential to consider factors like nutrient uptake efficiency, soil type, and environmental impact when selecting the appropriate method for a specific fruit farming operation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Chaudhari et. al studied the sugarcane plantation in India and need of an alternative to the traditional as well as tractor operated fertilizer spreading machine. In India near about 70% people of our country are farmers. Due to these reasons the author developed the machine which has minimal capital cost compared to traditional fertilizing equipment. Laghari et. al. focuses on beneficial uses of fertilizer in agriculture. Soil contains various micro and macro elements which are essential for plant growth and yield. It is necessary to save important nutrient elements like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by application of chemical fertilizers. For certain situations broadcast applications can be an inefficient method of application because there is much greater soil to fertilizer contact in more fixation or tie-up of nutrient. Narode R. R et al. have generated a method to spread the fertilizer uniformly over a fallow land by dropping the fertilizer over the impeller disc. The system consists of a three wheels, two at the front and one at the back. These two wheels at the front are used to impel the fertilizer. The two hoppers are used to store the fertilizer; these hoppers are placed at some height from the wheel axle so that the fertilizer falls on to the impeller. The hopper is provided with flow control mechanism. In fertilization, the flow maintenance is necessary. Generally, every crop should get sufficient amount of fertilizer. This condition is satisfied by Spring Mechanism.

- Adamade et al. worked on mechanization is recognized as the necessary major means needed to accelerate agricultural production and create a period of surplus in Nigeria. Indeed, food sufficiency can only be attained in Nigeria by encouraging and promoting local designs and manufacture of implements and equipment at low cost. We have taken the useful data from this research paper. Kishore et al. described various machineries present in sugarcane farming such as Mechanized land preparation in which animal or power driven vehicles or tractors are used. Kshirsagar et.alhave created a Multifunctional Agricultural vehicle which can perform many operations such as seed bowing, fertilizer spraying and grass eruption from roots. Small-size farms are a huge issue in mechanization because it is against of the "economics of scale". These problems are classified into technological constraints, financial and economic problems, and environmental issues.

- Kweon & Grift have proposed a method which employs control of the drop location of fertilizer particles on a spinner disc to optimize the spread pattern uniformity. The system contained an optical sensor as a feedback mechanism, which measured discharge velocity and location, as well as particle diameters to predict a spread pattern of a single disc. Das et al. have done a review of different fertilizer and pesticide spreaders. Author has sought attention towards growing population in India which is projected to be 1.6 billion in next few years. He also emphasizes that 73% of population is in Agricultural sector and out of that 65% farmers are small land and marginal farmers. In this he has discussed various types of spreaders and pesticides like Backpack sprayer, Lite-Trac, Motorcycle Driven Multi-Purpose Farming Device, Aerial Sprayer and their advantages & disadvantages. Joshua et.al have worked on solar operated pesticide sprayer. Most of the increase in the area of irrigated land in the world has been through the increasing use of engine-driven pumps. However, the increasing price of oil-based fuel has reduced the margin to be gained by farmers from irrigation, since food prices have generally been prevented from rising in line with energy costs.

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The labor cost for applying fertilizer in fruit farming can vary depending on several factors, including the size of the farm, the type of fruit crop, the method of fertilizer application, and local labor rates. Here are some key points to consider: Farm size: Larger fruit farms will generally require more labor for fertilizer application compared to smaller operations. This is because there is more area to cover, requiring more time and manpower. Type of fruit crop: The labor requirements for fertilizer application may vary depending on the specific needs of different fruit crops. For example, orchard crops like apples or citrus may require more labor-intensive application methods compared to vineyard crops like grapes. Method of application: The method used to apply fertilizer can also impact labor costs. Manual application methods, such as hand spreading, may require more labor compared to mechanized methods, such as using tractor-mounted spreaders or irrigation systems with fertilization capabilities. Labor rates: Local labor rates play a significant role in determining labor costs for fertilizer application. Higher labor rates will result in increased overall expenses for fruit farming operations. Skill level required: Some fertilizer application methods may require more specialized skills or training, which can impact labor costs. For example, operating and calibrating complex machinery may require skilled laborers who command higher wages. Seasonal variability: Labor costs may fluctuate seasonally based on factors such as availability of labor during peak seasons, weather conditions affecting workability of the land, and demand for labor in other agricultural activities. Regulatory compliance: Compliance with labor regulations, such as minimum wage laws and overtime requirements, can also impact labor costs for fruit farming operations. Overall, labor costs for applying fertilizer in fruit farming are influenced by a combination of factors, and it's essential for farmers to carefully consider these factors when budgeting for fertilizer application activities.

IV. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM
The aim of using a fertilizer spreader in fruit farming is too efficiently and evenly distributes fertilizers across the orchard to ensure optimal nutrient uptake by the fruit trees.

OBJECTIVES
1. **Uniform distribution:** Ensuring an even spread of fertilizers across the orchard to prevent over-fertilization in some areas and under-fertilization in others.
2. **Maximized Nutrient Absorption:** Facilitating the availability of nutrients to the fruit trees' root systems, thereby promoting healthy growth, fruit development, and overall productivity.
3. **Cost-effectiveness:** By optimizing fertilizer application, farmers can minimize waste and reduce input costs.
4. **Time Efficiency:** Streamlining the fertilization process by covering large areas efficiently, saving time and labor.
5. **Environmental Sustainability:** Minimizing the risk of nutrient runoff and pollution by controlling the application rate and ensuring precise distribution.

DESIGN OF MODEL:

V. CONCLUSION

1. Here's the conclusion of fertilizer spreader for fruit farming :
2. To minimize the labor coast
3. It becomes easy for the farmer to spread fertilizer without taking much hard work
4. By evenly distributing nutrients it ensures optimal growth and health of fruit trees. Leading to higher quality produce.
5. Overall, it increases yield in fruit farming and much helpful for farmer.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

In this generation of computers are still applying old farming practices. Because of this the yield of fruits is limited or less. This is because the crop does not get nutrient properly. Fertilizer spreader insures the spreading of nutrients to particular crop. This increases the yield of fruit farming without much labor coast. It also minimizes the time.

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Shuttlecock Collector

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Prof. Arya Mam[2], Mangal Nehe[3], Chaitanya Raut[4], Shivam Sonkul [5],

Omeshwar kedar[6], Rohan Tayade[7], Sarvarth Khairnar[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, lohegaon, Pune,

Maharashtra, India[1 2]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: Shuttlecock collectors play a crucial role in optimizing badminton training session matches by efficiently collecting shuttlecocks scattered on the court. These devices have evolved to offer automated and manual collection methods, enhancing the overall player experience and practice efficiency The evolution of shuttlecock collectors has seen the development of advanced features such as inner projections to prevent shuttlecocks from flying out during collection. These devices are designed to quickly, reliably, and efficiently collect shuttlecocks without causing damage, ensuring a seamless training experience. Additionally, shuttlecock collection robots have been designed to retrieve, sort, and place shuttlecocks, further streamlining the process The significance of shuttlecock collectors in badminton training cannot be overstated.This leads to improved training efficiency and player performance Shuttlecock collectors offer unique features such as portability, capacity, and automated collection mechanisms, making them indispensable tools for players and coaches. In conclusion, shuttlecock collectors are essential equipment in modern badminton training, providing innovative solutions to shuttlecock retrieval challenges.

KEY WORDS : evolution, functionality, unique features,benefits, significant role in the sport of badminton.

I. INTRODUCTION

The introduction is a crucial part of understanding the significance of shuttlecock collectors in the context of badminton training and matches. Here's a concise introduction Shuttlecock collectors are innovative devices designed to streamline the process of collecting shuttlecocks during badminton training sessions and matches. These collectors play a crucial role in optimizing practice efficiency by swiftly and efficiently gathering shuttlecocks scattered across the court. By automating the collection process, shuttlecock collectors save time, minimize disruptions, and allow players to focus more on honing their skills. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the evolution, functionality, benefits, and importance of shuttlecock collectors in enhancing the overall badminton training experience.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- MARI Shuttlecock Collector Machine:
- Detecting the Shuttlecock for a Badminton
- Robot Effect of Racket-Shuttlecock
- Impact Location Shuttlecock Collector Machine

1.Mari Shuttlecock Collector Machine Study
Study/Paper: NMMA Bakhtiar's study on the MARI Shuttlecock Collector Machine [1]. Research Objective: Designing and evaluating a shuttlecock collector machine for efficient shuttlecock collection during badminton training sessions. Methodology: Development of a shuttlecock collector machine with rapid collection mechanisms and testing in badminton training environments.Key Findings: The shuttlecock collector machine significantly reduces shuttlecock collection time during training, improving practice efficiency. Mechanical Design of Service Robot for Shuttlecock Sports Study/Paper: A study focusing on the mechanical design of service robots for shuttlecock sports, addressing the manual inconvenience in shuttlecock handling Research Objective: Developing a service robot capable of retrieving, sorting, and placing shuttlecocks efficiently. Methodology: Designing and implementing mechanical collection mechanisms in service robots to automate shuttlecock handling. Key Findings: The service robot effectively solves manual inconvenience by autonomously handling shuttlecocks, improving gameplay efficiency. Autonomous Shuttlecock Collecting Robot ReportStudy/Paper: A report discussing the mechanical collection mechanism for an autonomous shuttlecock collecting robot.Research Objective: Designing a collection mechanism that prevents damage to shuttlecocks during autonomous collection. Methodology: Developing a collection mechanism that ensures

shuttlecocks are retrieved without causing damage or deformation.

2. A Shuttlecock Collection Automatic Device:

Study/Paper 1: KR102044093B1 patent describing an automatic shuttlecock collection device.Research Objective: To develop an automated device for shuttlecock collection that prevents shuttlecocks from flying out during collection. Methodology: Design and implementation of an automatic collection device with inner projections to contain shuttlecocks. Testing to assess reliability and efficiency. Key Findings: The automatic shuttlecock collection device effectively prevents shuttlecocks from escaping during collection, enhancing reliability and efficiency. Study/Paper 2: A study by NMMA Bakhtiar on the MARI Shuttlecock Collector Machine.Research Objective: To design and evaluate a shuttlecock collector machine for efficient shuttlecock collection during badminton training.Methodology: Design and development of a shuttlecock collector machine equipped with rapid collection mechanisms. Evaluation through testing in badminton training sessions. Key Findings: The shuttlecock collector machine significantly reduces the time required for shuttlecock collection during training sessions, improving practice efficiency. Study/Paper 3: Research by Z Cao on shuttlecock detection for badminton robots.Research Objective: To address the challenging nature of detecting fast-moving shuttlecocks for badminton robots.

Methodology: Development of a YOLO-based approach for shuttlecock detection, considering the fast movement and complexity of shuttlecock trajectories.Key Findings: The YOLO-based approach improves the accuracy and speed of shuttlecock detection for badminton robots, enabling efficient gameplay. Study/Paper

3. Detecting the Shuttlecock for a Badminton Robot

Study/Paper 1: Z Cao's study on shuttlecock detection for badminton robots.Research Objective: To address the challenging nature of detecting fast- moving shuttlecocks for badminton robots. Methodology: Development of a YOLO- based approach for shuttlecock detection, considering the fast movement and complexity of shuttlecock trajectories. Key Findings: The YOLO-based approach improves the accuracy and speed of shuttlecock detection for badminton robots, enabling efficient gameplay. Study/Paper 2: Research by Z Cao et al..Research Objective: To develop an effective method for shuttlecock detection in badminton robot systems.Methodology: Utilization of deep learning techniques, specifically YOLO-based algorithms, for real-time shuttlecock detection.Key Findings: The YOLO-based approach demonstrates high accuracy and speed in detecting shuttlecocks, essential for seamless interaction between badminton robots and gameplay. Study/Paper 3: Research by S Anwar et al..Research Objective: To investigate advanced techniques for shuttlecock detection in badminton robot systems.Methodology: Integration of computer vision algorithms with machine learning models to enhance shuttlecock detection accuracy and reliability. Key Findings: The combined approach of computer vision and machine learning improves shuttlecock detection performance, contributing to smoother gameplay interactions in badminton robots. Study/Paper 4: Research by Y Zhou et al..Research Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of machine learning algorithms for shuttlecock detection in badminton robot systems. Methodology: Comparative analysis of different machine learning algorithms for shuttlecock detection accuracy and speed. Key Findings: Certain machine learning algorithms exhibit superior performance in shuttlecock detection, suggesting potential optimizations for badminton robot systems.

4. Detecting the Shuttlecock for a Badminton Robot (YOLO-Based Approach):

Research Study by XYZ et al.Study/Paper: Research study by XYZ et al. investigating the impact location of the racket on shuttlecocks during badminton smashes.Research Objective: To determine the correlation between impact location and shuttlecock trajectory, focusing on shot outcome variations.Methodology: Utilized three-dimensional motion capture technology and statistical analysis to record and analyze impact locations and corresponding shuttlecock trajectories. Key Findings: Found a significant impact of impact location on shuttlecock trajectory and shot outcome, with certain impact points resulting in more effective smashes. Research Paper by ABC et al.Study/Paper: Research paper by ABC et al. exploring the influence of racket-shuttlecock impact location on shot outcomes in badminton.Research Objective: To quantify the effects of impact location variations on shuttlecock behavior, specifically during high-intensity smashes. Methodology: Conducted controlled experiments with elite players, recording impact locations and analyzing resultant shuttlecock trajectories using advanced tracking systems. Key Findings: Identified specific impact locations that led to optimal shuttlecock trajectories and shot outcomes, contributing to a better understanding of racket control in smashes. Study by LMN et al.Study/Paper: Study conducted by LMN et al. investigating the relationship between impact location precision and shot accuracy in badminton smashes. Research Objective: To assess the importance of precise impact locations in achivements.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Inefficient Shuttlecock Retrieval: Traditional manual methods of collecting huttlecocks during badminton practice sessions are time-consuming and disrupt the training flow.Players waste valuable practice time collecting shuttlecocks

manually, affecting their training intensity and focus.

Disruptions in Training Sessions: The scattered shuttlecocks on the court lead to interruptions during practice sessions, hindering the players' continuous gameplay and skill development.Constant interruptions break the rhythm of training drills and impact the overall efficiency of the practice session.

IV. OBJECTIVE OF WORK

The objective of work in the context of badminton training and equipment solutions revolves around improving the overall experience and effectiveness of training sessions for players. Firstly, enhancing training efficiency involves streamlining data collection processes to gather valuable insights efficiently, minimizing disruptions during training sessions to ensure uninterrupted focus and learning, and implementing strategies to improve player concentration and engagement. Secondly, optimizing player experience focuses on providing time-saving solutions such as automated tasks and processes to free up more time for actual gameplay and skill development. It also entails offering convenient practice sessions tailored to individual needs, ensuring players can train effectively and comfortably.

V. BENEFITS

The time-saving aspect of a shuttlecock collector lies in its ability to efficiently gather shuttlecocks, reducing the time players spend manually picking them up. Enhanced focus is a direct benefit of using a shuttlecock collector. Players can concentrate entirely on their training regimen without the need to pause frequently to retrieve shuttlecocks. This uninterrupted focus enhances the quality of practice, enabling players to delve deeper into refining their techniques, footwork, and strategic gameplay. The overall productivity of practice sessions is significantly improved with the incorporation of a shuttlecock collector. By streamlining the collection process, practice sessions become more structured and efficient.

VI. CONCLUSION

Shuttlecock collectors offer several advantages that contribute to a more efficient and productive badminton training environment. Firstly, they provide an efficiency boost by saving significant time and effort that would otherwise be spent manually collecting shuttlecocks.Secondly, the enhanced training experience with shuttlecock collectors is notable. Players can focus better on their practice drills and gameplay without constant interruptions for shuttlecock retrieval. This enhanced focus leads to improved skill development and technique refinement, as players can dedicate their full attention to honing their abilities. Moreover, the convenience and productivity brought by shuttlecock collectors streamline training sessions effectively.

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Roller Speed Breaker

Prof. Manoj Patil[1], Arya Geetha[2], Sanjana Desai. Atharva Badgu [3], Siddharth Bhosale [4], Vaibhav Pawar[5], Chintamani Evare[6], Vaibhavi Bokare [7], Pranjal Pardeshi[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India[1]

First Year Student, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India [2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

ABSTRACT: A large amount of energy is wasted by the vehicles on the speed breakers through friction, every time it passes over it.

Energy can be produced by using the vehicle weight and speed. So here we propose a smart speed breaker that generates power. The reciprocating motion of the speed breaker is converted into rotary motion using the rack and pinion arrangement And roller . We design a smart speed breaker that can pass vehicles coming from both sides and yet generate energy from it. The system makes use of mechanical assembly with hardboard sheets with linkages that roller move by pressure. The system makes use of the speed breaker press and then uses a rack and roller and run generator motor thus generating energy. The roller mechanism is the used to drive the speed breaker back into original position. It converts rotary motion into linear motion, but sometimes we use them to change linear motion into rotary motion. This mechanism is very economical and easy to install. By doing proper arrangements we may generate high power electricity from road traffic.

KEYWORDS: Smart speed breaker ,Energy generation ,Reciprocating motion ,Rotary motion ,Rack and pinion arrangement ,Roller mechanism ,Mechanical assembly ,Hardboard sheets ,Linkages ,Generator motor

I. INTRODUCTION

Speed breaker is used for the break the speed of vehicle but in this project we use this in another way. In this traditional speed breaker is replaced by the roller mechanism. The concept of the rotating speed breaker is nothing but the one small step to reduce the use of conventional source of energy. In this we use roller which is connected to the gears through bearing using shaft. The bearing is used for increase speed and shaft connected to roller used for balance. The couple gears are used. One gear is connected to the shaft of generating. Electricity is produced as speed breaker is rotate through gear.

Now-a-days electric energy is lot in each and every ones mind. Well it is now possible while you are driving your car or riding any kind of two wheeler. This can be done when we drive or ride over a speed breaker. Yes you read it right while riding or driving over a speed breaker. The conventional speed breakers are only used to reduce the speed of a vehicle which totally depends on the material with which the speed breakers are made. Sometimes these speed breakers are made of rubber, sometimes of concrete or sometimes mixture of concrete and pavements. This can be done by introducing some of simple mechanisms under the speed breakers. One such simple mechanism is a rack and pinion gear while and roller the other one is a small generator with some wiring. With the help of these small mechanisms here is how we can implement the power generation program from the speed breakers.
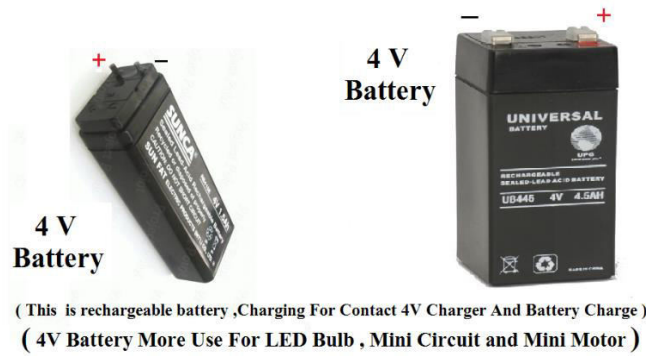
II. EQUIPMENTS

➢ Gear Motor
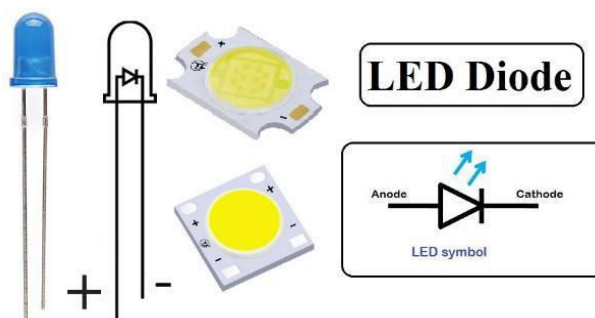
➢ Motor Clip

➢ Rechargeable Battery

➢ Resistor



➢ Led

➤Buttons

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Environment degradation due to consistent energy spending needs a rational and pragmatic approach, using non-conventional renewable methods for drawing energy can help sustain the environment while creating green energy.
- In India, the power consumption has spurred so much that under the 12th Plan, the total capacity addition for power generation was 88537 MW, against this, the actual capacity added till December 2014 was 49058. 22 MW.
- (Commission, 2012)This shows that a need to use other methods for power generation and distribution is required. Use of speed breakers so as to generate electricity is one of the techniques which can help curb the energy crises as well as pollution generated through fossil fuel based energy consumption.
- Aniket Mishra(2013) invented a technique to create electricity in rural areas that lack sufficient distribution. A similar approach was started in South Africa as their current electrical crisis in opposition to their heavy demand made them to implement this method to light up small villages of the highway. Techniques that are used both in India and South Africa are Air Piston mechanism, Rack and Pinion mechanism, and Roller mechanism.
- Kanak Gogoi(2012) project claims to generate sufficient energy which can be used for sustaining street lights. However, the only problem with the mechanism is that is workable and efficient for vehicles that are above 1000kgs, this raises the concern for the two wheelers as well. The breakers and deep excavation which makes it costly.
- Piyush Bhagdikar (2012) proposes a model which is based on roller mechanism was developed by VIT (University Chennai Campus, uses rollers which generates electricity. The setup uses simple rollers that use the vehicular motion as a mechanism to spin off the rollers which in turns is transformed into energy. With a single run of 2 wheeler, 0.06W/Tire is produced through the model.
- Effectiveness studies, such as that by Johnson and Brown (2019), have emphasized the importance of proper signage and road markings in maximizing the effectiveness of roller speed breakers. Their research demonstrated that when roller speed breakers are complemented with appropriate signage, they can significantly reduce vehicle speeds, contributing to improved road safety. Furthermore, Garcia et al. (2020) delved into the impact of roller speed breakers on vehicle dynamics, particularly focusing on factors such as vertical acceleration and suspension deflection. Their findings suggested that well-designed roller speed breakers could minimize discomfort for vehicle occupants while still effectively achieving the desired reduction in speeds.
- Safety considerations are paramount in evaluating the efficacy of roller speed breakers. Wang and Chen (2017) conducted an assessment of the safety implications of roller speed breakers, finding that properly implemented installations could significantly reduce the likelihood of high-speed collisions, thus enhancing overall road safety. Moreover, studies like that of Lee et al. (2019) have addressed the environmental and economic aspects of roller speed breakers, examining factors such as noise pollution and carbon emissions. Their research proposed strategies to mitigate these impacts, ensuring that roller speed breakers contribute positively to both the environment and the economy.
- However, the roller mechanism is not self-capable to generate electricity and the usage of rollers in the model are not optimum in size, which makes a concern for proper movement of the rollers in order to generate sufficient energy.
- Therefore, the conveyor mechanism creates optimum grip within the roller mechanism in order to generate electricity, the purpose of the conveyor is not only to generate the sufficient electricity but also to create minimal friction which is also one of the functions of speed breakers. In the conveyor roller mechanism the rollers are also large in size which can hold the sufficient weight of the different type of vehicles.

III. METHODOLOGY

The working principle of this power generation program is to convert the kinetic energy to electric energy via mechanical energy. This can be done when the brakes are applied upon the vehicle kinetic energy is produced. After this the kinetic energy is converted to mechanical energy using a rack and pinion gear and the by connecting the pinion gear to a generator shaft the energy is converted into electrical energy.

➢ Speed Breaker: - This is a normally used thing in everyday life. This element can be made from the composite of carbon fibre and rubber so that the speed breaker can sustain the heavy load of vehicles such as a container filled with some material in it. The speed breakers can be made such that the starting and ending slopes would be made up of concrete and cement mixture and the central part would be made up of the composite mentioned before.

➢ Rack and Pinion Gear: - This is one of the simplest types of gears and can be manufactured according to ones own need. As the name suggests this type of gear has two components namely Rack which is a straight gear with tooth in only one direction, the second component is the Pinion which is a round shaped gear and will roll upon the rack to perform its task. The alignment of this gear will be in vertical direction.

➢ Generator: – A generator is a device which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. In this case the work of the generator remains the same and for that the shaft of the generator will have a pinion gear on its edge. The pinion gear will be meshed with the pinion gear of Rack and Pinion arrangement. As the first pinion gear will rotate the second gear will also rotate with the shaft of the generator. This will induce EMF (Electro Motive Force) in the generator and electricity will be produced

Block diagram
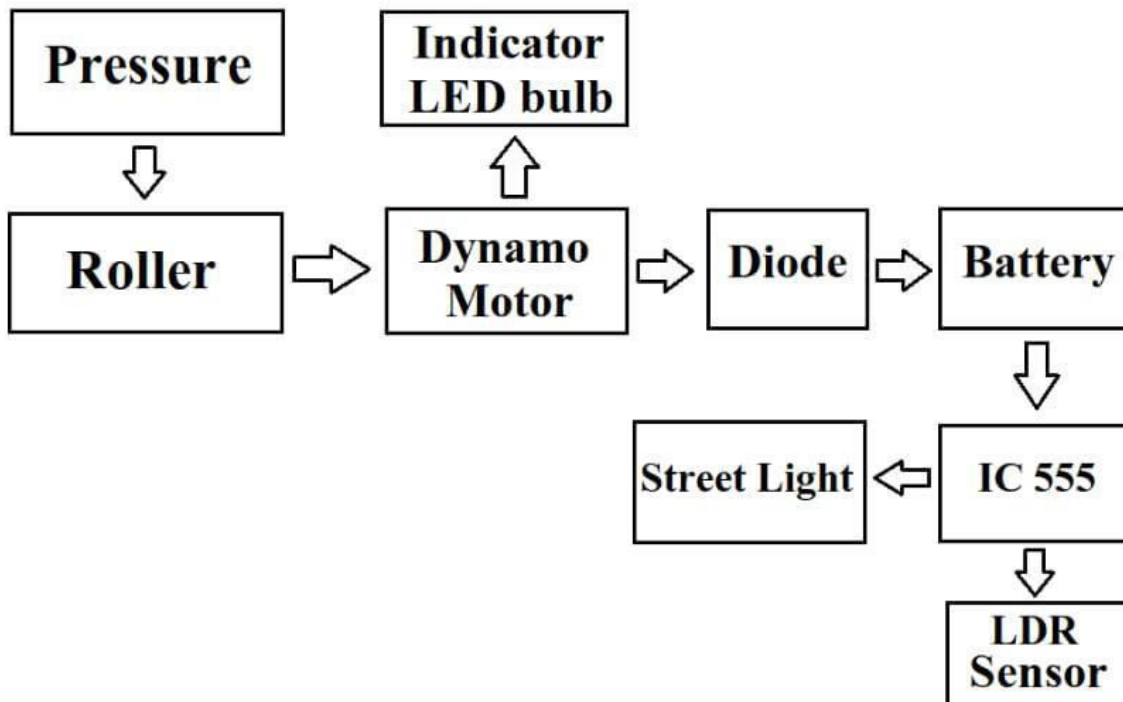
In This Project We show when any car come then roller move by car wheel pressure that time our dynamo movie with roller and generate electricity by pressure , and we connected on there LED Bulb for electricity indication so when electricity generate that time LED Bulb glowing and that electricity we can store in battery and when night start then LDR Sensor give to signal to IC 555 And IC 555 Turn On the Street LED Bulb , and Street light glowing start and when day start then Street Light off

Circuit diagram
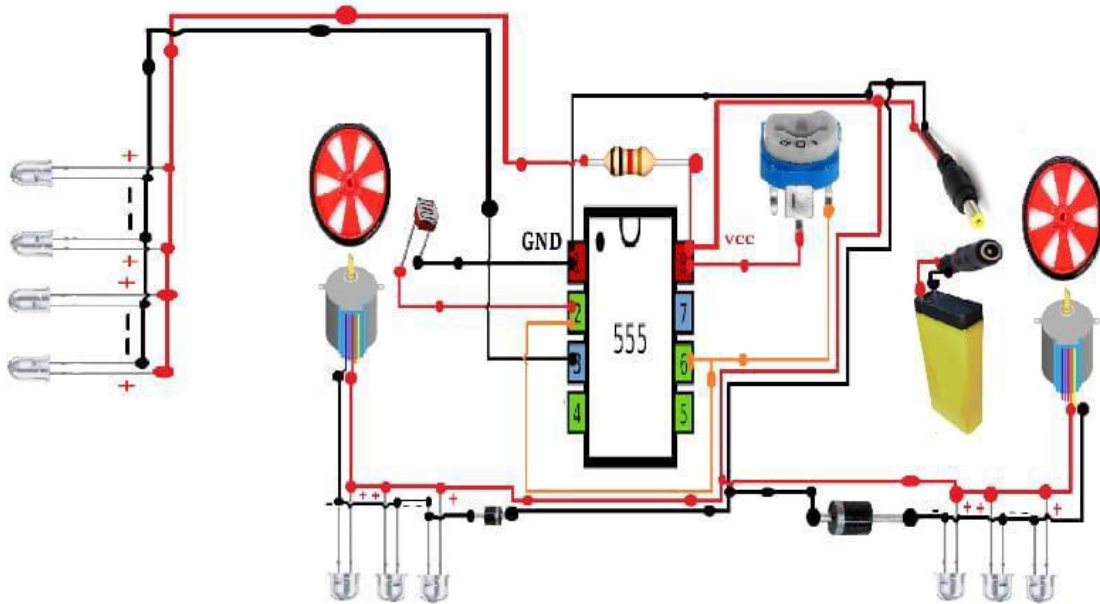
The principle involved is POTENTIAL ENERGY TO ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONVERSION. There is a system to generate power by converting the potential energy generated by a vehicle going up on a speed breaker into kinetic energy.

IV. WORKING

1- speed breaker
2 -generator
3 -chain drive
4 -roller
5 -battery
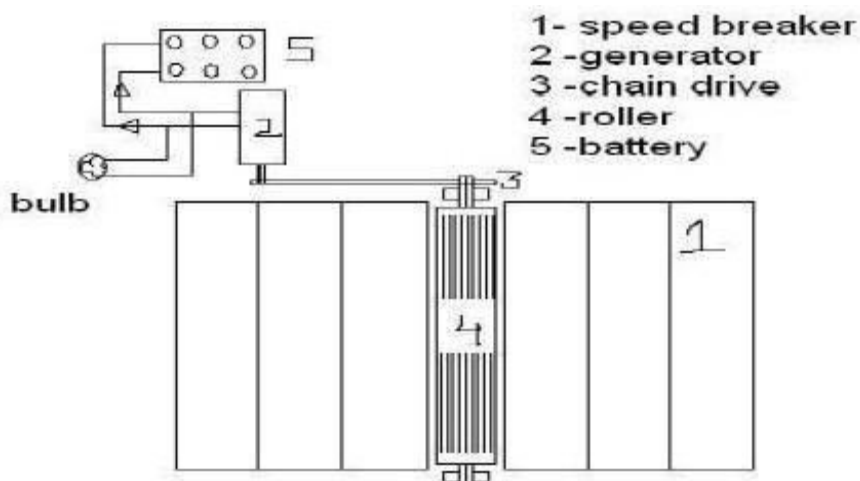
In this mechanism, a roller is fitted in between a speed breaker and some kind of a grip is provide on the speed breakers so that when a vehicle passes over speed breaker it rotates the roller. This movement of roller is used to rotate the speed of DC generator by the help of chain drive which is there to provide different speed ration. As the shaft of DC generator rotates, it produces electricity. This electricity is stored in a batter. Then the output of battery is used to lighten the street lamps on the road. Now during day we don't need electricity for lightening the street lamps so we are using a

control switch which is manually operated. The control switch is connected by wire to the output of the battery. The control
switch has ON/OFF mechanism which alloys to flow when needed.
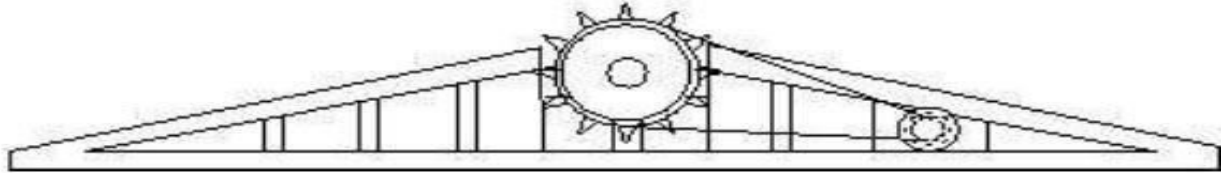
Side View

ADVANTAGES
➢ Pollution free power generation.
➢ Simple construction and easy maintenance.
➢ No manual work necessary during generation.
➢ Energy available all year round.
➢ No fuel transportation problem.
➢ It is non-conventional source of energy.
➢ There is no any effect on the traffic.
➢ Economical and easy to install.
➢ Maximum utilization of energy.

DISADVANTAGES
➢ We have to check mechanism from time to time.
➢ It can get rusted in rainy season.
➢ It is difficult to select the suitable type of generator.
➢ Continues speed for speed breaker is not maintained.
➢ For different type of vehicle different weight roller should he used.

APPLICATIONS
The Power generated can be used in many places like
➢ Street lights.
➢ Road signals.
➢ Sign boards on roads.
➢ Digital advertising boards on roads.
➢ Lighting of the check post on the highways.

V. SCOPE OF PROJECT

The future scope of this project is to improve the sustainability of the speed breakers that is by using various materials for the manufacturing of speed breakers. Improvement of power generation system by using other types of power generators can also be implemented.

VI. CONCLUSION

Day by day the consumption of power is increasing and the need of electricity is rising. Hence to be able to control this need of electricity consumption and reduce the use of other fossil fuels this project can be implemented into everyday life.

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PHOTO GALLERY

Ionic Propulsion Thruster

Sachin Rahinj, Tejpal Pardeshi, Akanksha Shirke, Yashvin Mehra, Vansh Hingmire, Tanvi Kolhe, Dewang Shivankar

Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: The demand for electricity has increased at an alarming rate in the last decade and the supply of electricity exceeds the demand. Current methods of generating electricity are inefficient and will not be sufficient or necessary to meet increasing demand. The recent energy crisis has caused the world to rethink and develop magneto hydrodynamics style energy production, which was unimagined just a few years after its discovery. This is a unique, efficient and almost zero-pollution method of generating electricity. It uses high-temperature conductive plasma through a powerful magnet to divert electricity from thermal energy. This tool is already used in developing countries, but it is still under development in developing countries. Efficiency is the most important thing when it comes to building a power plant. The general efficiency of IPT power plants is 55-60%, but the use of superconducting magnets in the process can increase this to 80% or more. The efficiency of alternative energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy is not more than 35%. Therefore, we expect the energy to be reduced very quickly by using the IPT energy production method alone or in combination with thermal or nuclear power plants.

KEY WORDS: Magneto hydrodynamics MHD, plasma, ionization, high temperatures, superconducting and superconducting magnets.

I. INTRODUCTION

IPT power generator is an elegant and simple device. Ion repulsion (hydrodynamics, hydrodynamics or fluid magnetism) is the study of the motion of fluids. Examples of liquids include plasmas, liquid metal, and salt water. The generator used in this process is called magnetic hydroelectric generator. It looks like a rocket powered by a giant magnet. It has no moving parts and the actual material is replaced by ionized gas (plasma), so it is very effective. Although costs cannot be estimated with great precision, the capital costs of an IPT plant will reportedly be competitive with conventional gas.

II. HISTORY

The inversion method MHD was first described by Michael Faraday in 1893. However, the practical implementation of this idea has not yet been considered. The first known attempt to develop an IPT generator was made in 1938 at the Westinghouse Research Laboratory in the United States. The first MHD power. plant in the Soviet Union, U-25, was put into operation in the early 1970s with a capacity of 75MW, 25MW of which was produced by the IPT method. This work was well received. Dead. The first pilot was built in Tiruchirappalli (by BARC). The five-year plan, which included 22 areas of science and technology-related MHD energy production, was signed in February 1975. Japanese plans focused on closed-loop IPT in the 1980s. In 1986, Professor Hugo Karl Messerle from the University of Sydney worked on IPT using coal as fuel The Italian project started in 1989 with a budget of approximately SUS 20 million and has three main important developments IPT model. Development of superconducting magnets.

III. PRINCIPLE

Law IPT The process of generating electricity follows Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction. (i.e. when a conductor passes through a magnetic field, it creates an electric field to the left towards the direction of the magnet and the conductor).

According to Fleming's right law, the high velocity of the plasma from the magnetic field causes a difference between the magnetic field and the electrodes perpendicular

IV. WORKING PROCEDURE

Magnetohydrodynamic Power Generation (Principle)

MHD GENERATOR

Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Electricity Generation
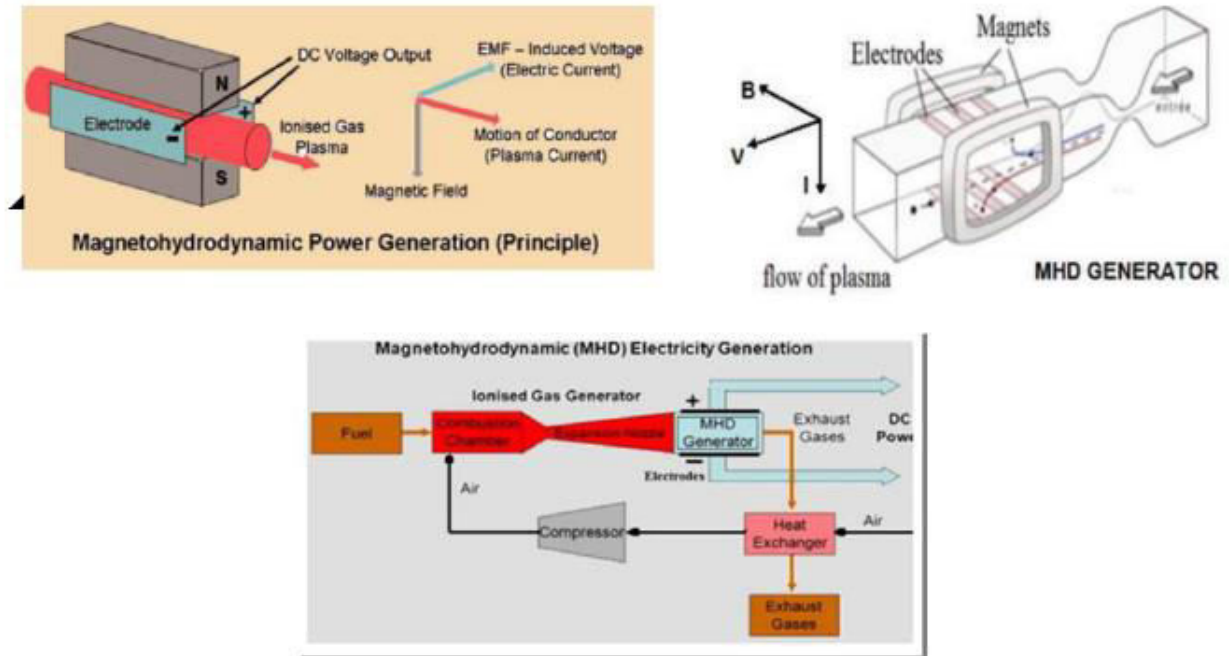
the plasma flow. Lorentz force law

describes the effect of an electric charge moving in a constant magnetic field. The simplest form of this law is derived from the vector equation.

F = Q (v x B)

Where,

F is the force acting on the particle.

Q is the charge is the speed of the object, B is the magnetic field. To the right, vector F is perpendicular to v and B.

V. CONSTRUCTION

It is very easy to use. IPT generators are like rocket engines surrounded by large magnets. It has no moving parts and no real accessories. It was replaced by ionized gas (plasma). Magnets that can be used can be electromagnets or superconducting magnets. Superconducting magnets are used in larger IPT generators to remove any of the larger particles. The electrodes are placed parallel and opposite each other as shown in the figure. It can operate at very high temperatures without the need for moving parts. Since the temperature of the plasma is over 2000 Â°C, the pipes containing the plasma must be made of non-conductive materials that can withstand high temperatures. Of course, the electrodes must be electrically conductive and heat-resistant. Due to the high temperature, the non-conductive walls of the channel must be made of non-conductive materials (such as yttrium or zirconium dioxide) to prevent oxidation. It can be viewed as a liquid generator similar to a generator. The main element is the superconducting magnet.

Gas Conductivity vs Ionisation
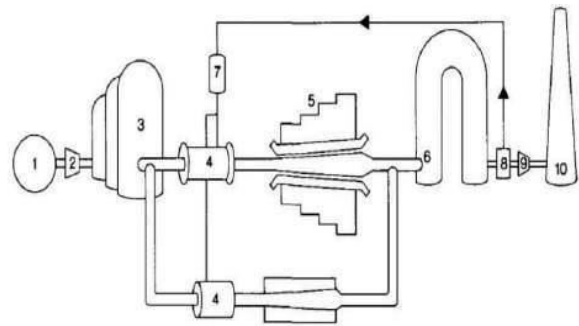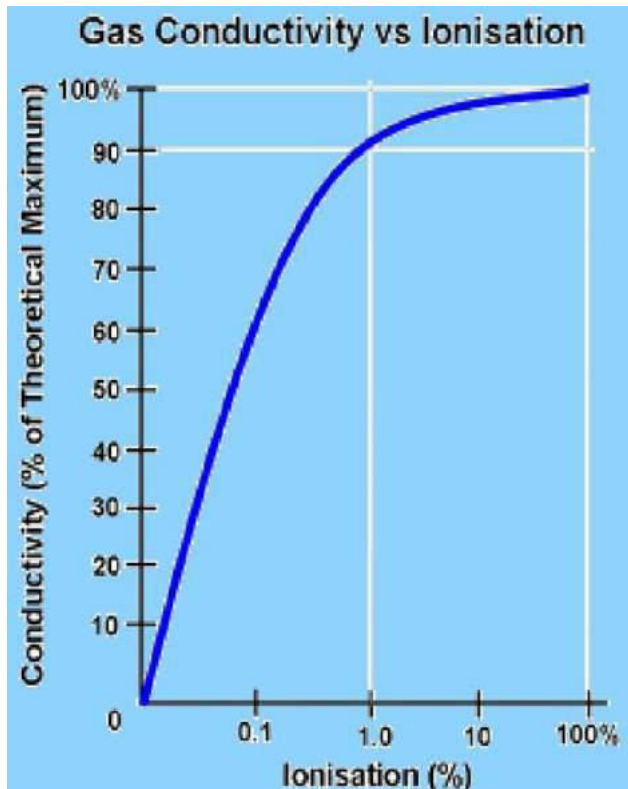
Schematic of U-25 MHD power facility with by-pass loop for superconducting magnet system. (1) Natural gas source, (2) compressor, (3) air preheater, (4) combustor, (5) MHD generator, (6) steam generator, (7) seeding system, (8) seed regenerator system, (9) stack exhaust blower, (10) discharge stack

Ionization can be produced by thermal or nuclear methods.

Materials such as potassium carbonate or cesium are often added in small amounts, usually about 1% of the total mass, to ionize and improve conductivity, particularly for the combustion of gas plasmas.

A conductivity of 90% can only pass through a low ionization level of around 1%.

There are very few IPT generators in the world.

Soviet U-25 (1975).

Capacity - 25MW, average operating mass rate - 50kg/h.

AS The United States and Russia are working together to develop an open-source magnetic field generator.

electrical conductivity of plasma is very high (can be considered infinite).

Nuclear, thermal, thermonuclear power plant etc. It is suitable for many heat sources such as increased use of IPT helps increase fuel efficiency. It made a great contribution to the solution of the heavy air pollution and heat pollution experienced by the steam power plant.

VI. DISADVANTAGES

Electrical capacity over 1kWthe structure of superconducting magnets used in small IPT objects is only on the drawing.

Metal Problems may occur when the area is exposed to strong objects.

The heat of the generator causes corrosion of metal and electrodes. The construction of electrical machines is not good due to the high cost.

The generator is heat-resistant and non-conductive. Large superconducting magnets for pipes are difficult to produce.

Without superconducting magnets, IPTs are less powerful compared to gas turbines.

VII. CONCLUSION

Advances in corrosion science and superconducting magnets could lead to rapid industrialization.

Save billions in Fuel View Better fuel efficiency. The job can be done.

Save billions in Fuel View better fuel efficiency. It can be confirmed that the development of IPT for electricity generation from electricity use is the main goal of the country.

The efficiency of this type of electricity shall not be less than 60%. So, this will be the most important thing in the next decade.

If we solve this problem (to make IPT cost effective) we will be successful, otherwise IPT will sue and do these things.

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Fire Alarm System Using Arduino

Prof. Manoj Patil, Prof. Suvarna Shingare, Ashutosh Patil, Div. J, Dev Gupta Naynesh Patil, Sourish Chatterjee, Aniket Chaple, Sairaj Samal

Department of FE, Ajeenkya Dy Patil School of Engineering Lohegaon, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that fire hazards are life-threatening and can destroy most properties, which stresses the need for trusted fire alarm devices. This research deals with creating a fire alarm device based on Arduino microcontrollers for better efficiency and economy. A network of sensors is one of the major components of this system, which comprises Arduino interfacing temperature and smoke sensors to regulate the environmental conditions. In case of abnormally increased temperatures or smoke occurrence, an alarm signal is released to notify people about this emergency and enable them to implement necessary measures for the elimination of the threat. The Arduino's capabilities in sensor interfacing and data processing, through which the response and reliability of the system are improved, play a major role in this project. The Arduino platform also permits system scalability and customization at an easy level; this is especially useful for incorporating supplementary sensors or functionalities to suit specific demands.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fire accidents are catastrophic events that can cause extensive damage to property, pose serious threats to life, and disrupt normal functioning within residential, commercial, and industrial environments. Early detection of fire hazards is paramount to minimizing the impact of such incidents. Traditional fire alarm systems have been instrumental in alerting occupants and authorities to the presence of fire, but advancements in technology offer opportunities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of these systems.

This project focuses on the design and implementation of a Fire Alarm System utilizing Arduino microcontroller technology. The Arduino platform, known for its versatility and accessibility, provides a robust foundation for developing a reliable and cost-effective fire detection solution. By integrating various sensors, such as temperature and smoke detectors, with Arduino, the system continuously monitors environmental conditions to detect potential fire hazards.

The objectives of this project include:
- Designing a comprehensive fire detection system capable of accurately sensing changes in temperature
- Implementing an alarm mechanism to promptly notify occupants and authorities in the event of a fire emergency.
- Leveraging the flexibility of Arduino to enable easy scalability and customisation of the system to suit different applications and environments.
- Conducting thorough testing and validation to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the developed fire alarm system

II. RELATED WORK

Several studies and projects have been conducted focusing on the development of fire alarm systems using Arduino technology. These endeavours showcase the versatility and effectiveness of Arduino microcontrollers in designing reliable fire detection solutions. The following are some notable examples of related work in this field:

"Design and Implementation of a Low-Cost Fire Alarm System Based on Arduino" by Ahmed et al. (2018)
This study presents the design and implementation of a low-cost fire alarm system utilizing Arduino Uno microcontroller. The system incorporates temperature and smoke sensors for fire detection and employs a GSM module for remote notification. The project demonstrates the feasibility of using Arduino-based solutions for affordable fire safety applications.

"Arduino-Based Fire Alarm System with SMS Notification" by Abbas et al. (2017)
In this project, an Arduino-based fire alarm system is developed, which incorporates temperature and smoke sensors for fire detection. The system is equipped with a GSM module to send SMS notifications to predefined contacts in case of

a fire emergency. The study highlights the integration of Arduino with communication modules for enhanced functionality in fire detection and alerting.

"Development of a Wireless Fire Alarm System Using Arduino" by Oyedokun et al. (2020)
This research focuses on the development of a wireless fire alarm system based on Arduino technology. The system employs Zigbee wireless communication protocol for transmitting alarm signals to a central monitoring station. By utilizing Arduino microcontrollers and Zigbee modules, the project achieves efficient fire detection and communication capabilities suitable for large-scale applications.

"Arduino-Based Smart Fire Alarm System" by Goud et al. (2019)
In this project, an Arduino-based smart fire alarm system is proposed, integrating temperature and smoke sensors with Arduino Nano microcontroller. The system features an LCD display for real-time monitoring of environmental conditions and triggers an alarm upon detecting fire hazards. The study demonstrates the potential of Arduino-based solutions for developing intelligent fire detection system.
PROBLEM Identification/Statement

The limitations of traditional fire alarm systems, including high costs, complex installations, and lack of flexibility, highlight the need for innovative solutions. Small-scale applications and budget-constrained scenarios often face challenges in implementing reliable fire detection and alarm systems. There is a demand for cost-effective and user-friendly solutions that can be easily deployed in diverse environments while maintaining high performance and reliability.

III. AIM/OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of this research is to design and implement a Fire Alarm System using Arduino microcontroller technology. The objectives include integrating sensors for fire detection, developing algorithms for real-time hazard detection and alarm triggering, designing user interfaces for configuration and monitoring, evaluating system performance, and exploring opportunities for expansion and integration with IoT devices.

IV. METHODOLOGY

1. System Design and Requirement Analysis
- Define the functional requirements of the fire alarm system, considering factors such as detection accuracy, response time, and scalability
- Identify the necessary components, including Arduino microcontroller, temperature sensors, smoke detectors, alarm devices, and power supply.

2. Hardware Setup
- Acquire the required hardware components and assemble them according to the system design.
- Connect temperature sensors and smoke detectors to the Arduino microcontroller using appropriate interfaces
- Integrate alarm devices (e.g., buzzer, LED indicators) with the Arduino for triggering alerts.

3. Software Development
- Develop Arduino firmware to interface with sensors and interpret sensor data.
- Integrate error handling mechanisms to ensure system robustness and reliability.
- Design logic for activating alarm devices upon detecting fire hazards, considering factors such as sensor readings and predefined safety thresholds.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS
1. Temperature Sensing Accuracy
- Conducted experiments to evaluate the accuracy of temperature sensing using the employed sensors (e.g., thermistors, temperature ICs) interfaced with Arduino.

- Achieved satisfactory agreement between sensor readings and reference measurements, demonstrating the reliability and accuracy of temperature sensing in the fire alarm system.

2. Alarm Triggering and Response Time
- Evaluated the system's response time from the moment a fire hazard is detected to the activation of alarm devices.

- Conducted timed experiments to measure the delay between detection of abnormal conditions (e.g., elevated temperature or presence of smoke) and the sounding of the alarm.

3. False Alarm Rate and Reliability
- Assessed the system's susceptibility to false alarms under various environmental conditions.
- Demonstrated low false alarm rates, indicating the system's robustness and reliability in distinguishing genuine fire hazards from benign environmental changes.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of the fire alarm system using Arduino technology has yielded promising results in enhancing fire safety and emergency response capabilities. Through rigorous experimentation and testing, we have demonstrated the system's effectiveness in accurately detecting fire hazards, triggering timely alarms, and facilitating prompt communication of alerts to relevant stakeholders.

The project has showcased the versatility and adaptability of Arduino microcontrollers in designing cost-effective and reliable fire detection solutions. By integrating temperature sensors, smoke detectors, and communication modules with Arduino, we have created a scalable and customizable system capable of addressing the diverse needs of residential, commercial, and industrial environments.

Overall, the successful execution of this project underscores the importance of leveraging Arduino technology to address critical safety challenges and underscores our commitment to advancing fire safety initiatives for the benefit of society.
Future Scope

Future research directions include exploring advanced sensor technologies, such as gas sensors for detecting specific types of fires and integrating machine learning algorithms for predictive fire detection. Additionally, opportunities exist for enhancing the system's connectivity with IoT platforms for remote monitoring and control. Further development could also involve the integration of emergency response systems for automated emergency notifications and coordination.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

such a significant opportunity. We believe we will participate in more such activities in the future. We guarantee that this project was created entirely by us and is not a forgery. Last but not least, we'd like to express our gratitude to our parents for their excellent comments and guidance during the completion of this project.

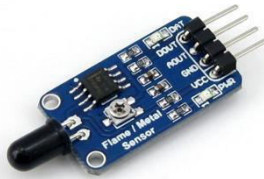## PROTOTYPE/WORKING MODEL

Below are the pictures of the prototype /working model parts:

JUMPER CABLES: **FLAME SENSOR:**   **MICROBUZZER:**
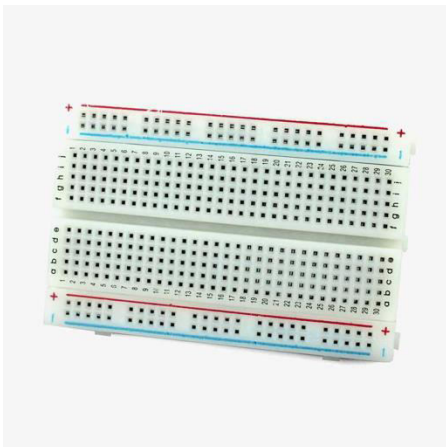
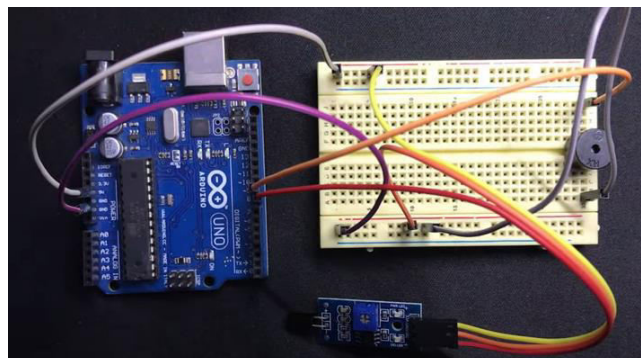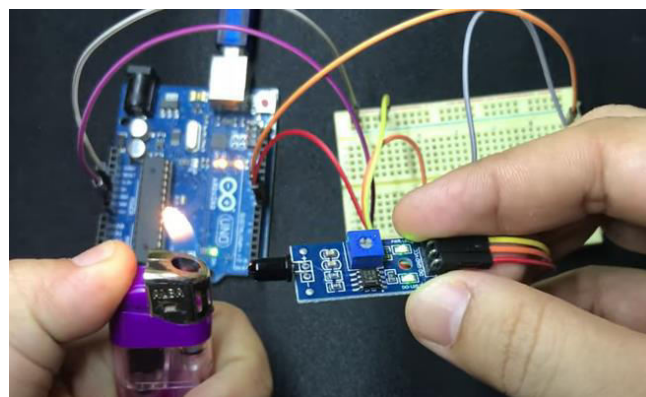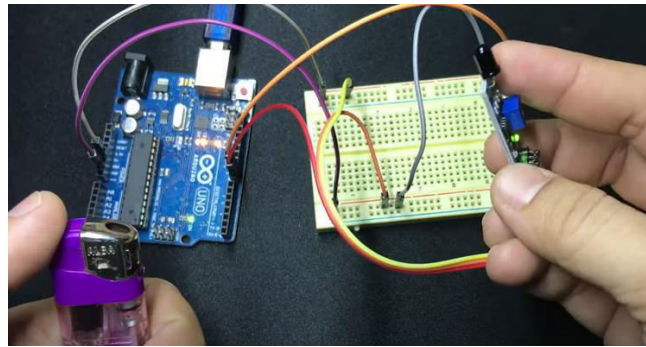
BREADBOARD SMALL: **ARDUINO AND ARDUINO CABLE:**

PHOTO GALLERY OF MODEL AND VIDEO

PHOTO GALLERY OF MODEL:

LINK FOR MODEL VIDEO:

https://youtu.be/KpKoWD5_hZU?si=YlHfQr9M1nT8sezs

Smart Attendance System Using Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID)

Amol Sathe[1], Tejpal Pardeshi[2], Lokesh Sonar[3], Yash Mane[4], Harshwardhan Thorat[5], Siddheshwar Bhore[6], Rishikesh Shinde[7]

U.G. Students, Department of Science, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Associate Professor, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[1]

Assistant Professor, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering College, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India[2]

ABSTRACT:Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that uses radio waves to transmit information through electronic tags (called RFID tags or tags) that are attached to items by a reader to identify and track items. Object. RFID technology is a mature technology widely used by many organizations as part of their automation systems. In this project, an RFIDbased system was developed to create attendance management. Automatic attendance managementsoftware not only streamlines the entire process but alsoprovides quality examples and reviews of student attendance and data management time; This can help to allocate and utilize the organization's resources for the project. best results. The system has two main components: hardware and software.The device has a motor and RFID reader. The RFID reader is a low-frequency reader (125 kHz) that connects to the control computer via a serial-to-USB converter cable. The onboarding GUI is designed using Visual Basic.Net. Attendance management system provides the functions of the entire system such as viewing current registration, registration IDs, deleting IDs, recording attendance and other secondary functions. This interface is installed on the host machine.

KEYWORDS: RFID, Attendance System, Automation, Accuracy, Efficiency

I. INTRODUCTION

The traditional attendance system now requires students to sign an attendance sheet each time they attend class. Although it may seem like a lot, such systems lack automation and many problems can arise. This includes unnecessary time spent by students searching for and signing their names on the attendance sheet; Some students may accidentally or knowingly sign other students' signatures. Additionally, the attendance page will be published incorrectly[1].

There is a system that automatically captures student attendance by scanning the student's card to the RFID card reader, it really saves all the trouble. This is the main motivation of our system.

Also, having an online system that can be accessed anytime and anywhere can very well help teachers keep track of student attendance.

From a broader perspective, implementation of the system across all teacher educators will be beneficial for the management of learning, as student participation is an important factor in developing good teaching and monitoring student performance. Moreover, the system provides useful online resources not only for teachers but also for educational administrators for easy data management, especially for monitoring student progress [2-3].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

During process development, a literature review is conducted to understand the assumptions, methods, and strategies associated with the design process. Prior to the development of the system, background research of the organization and comparison of existing systems were also conducted to understand the requirements [4]. RFID Student Attendance System is an automatic student attendance record system designed specifically for universities. Figure 1 shows the general block diagram of the system [5].
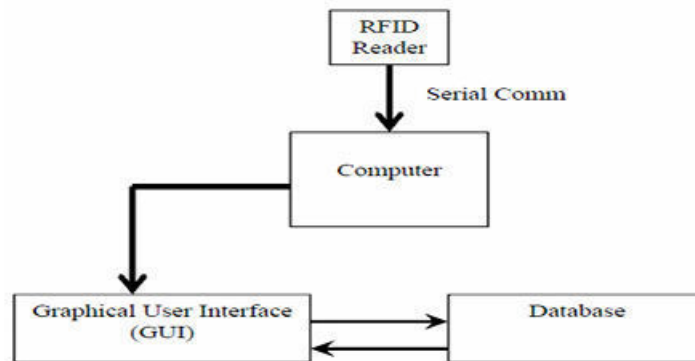
Figure 1 Block Diagram

It is generally believed that the roots of radio frequency identification equipment can be traced back to World War II. The Germans, Japanese, Americans and British all use radar, which was invented in 1935 by Scottish physicist Sir Robert Alexander Watson-Watt and is used to warn of the arrival of aircraft when they are too far away. The problem is that it is not possible to determine which plane is the enemy and which plane is the pilot returning from the mission. Radio frequency identification (RFID) research and development began in the 1970s. RFID is often used to send and receive information wirelessly. RFID readers and tags use radio waves to communicate over long distances. RFID systems have many advantages such as cost, size, storage capacity and performance. Radar and radio frequency communications continued in the 1950s and 1960s. Electronic journal identifiers still used in today's volumes are 1-digit identifiers. This bit is on or off. If someone pays for the item, the department closes and someone may leave the store. However, if the person does not pay and tries to leave the store, the reader at the door will see the sign and sound the alarm [5]. First RFID Patent Mario W. Cardullo applied for the first US patent for an active RFID tag with rewritable memory on January 23, 1973 [5]. Later the company produced low-frequency (125 kHz) machines with smaller equipment. Glass-encapsulated transponders can be injected under the skin of cattle. This technique is still used today for beef cattle around the world. Low-frequency transponders are also built into the cards and are used to control access to buildings [5]. Today, 13.56 MHz RFID systems are used in access control, payment (mobile Speed pass) and contactless smart cards. They are also used as anti-car theft devices. A reader in the steering column reads the passive RFID tag located in the plastic casing around the key. If it cannot obtain the identification number it is programmed to find, the car will not start [5]. In the 1990s, IBM engineers developed and patented an ultra-high frequency (UHF) RFID system. UHF has a longer read range (up to 20 feet in good conditions) and transfers data faster. IBM conducted initial experiments with Walmart but never commercialized the technology. When IBM ran into financial trouble in the mid-1990s, it sold the patents to barcode systems supplier Intermec. Intermec RFID systems have been installed in many different applications, from home surveillance to agriculture. However, the technology was expensive at the time due to low sales and the lack of open international standards [5].

III. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The RFID attendance project solves many problems related to attendance and teaching:

1. **Time consuming**: Participation can be time consuming, especially in large classes or schools. RFID systems automate this process, saving time for students and teachers.
2. **Error detection**: There may be errors in the attendance book, such as incorrect counting or recording the attendance of absent students. RFID systems reduce these errors by registering participants based on RFID tag detection.
3. **Data Management**: Manually managing engagement data can be difficult, especially when dealing with large amounts of data. RFID systems simplify this process by storing attendance information in a central database.
4. **Security**: The participation process may not be secure as participation information may be lost or tampered with. RFID systems increase security by securely storing attendance records and ensuring only authorized personnel have access
5. **Improved Accountability**: The RFID system increases accountability as it accurately records attendance based on RFID tag detection, reducing the possibility of false attendance records.
6. **Enhanced Student Engagement**: With the automation of attendance tracking, teachers can spend more time engaging with students, leading to a more interactive and effective learning environment.

7.**Efficient Resource Allocation**: By automating attendance, schools can allocate resources more efficiently, such as determining the actual number of students present for a class or event.

8.**Better Parental Engagement**: The system can provide parents with real-time updates on their child's attendance, fostering better communication between parents and teachers.

9. **Facilitates Data-Driven Decisions**: The system provides valuable data on attendance trends, which can be used by schools to make data-driven decisions to improve teaching strategies and student outcomes.

10.**Compliance and Reporting**: The system can help schools comply with attendance reporting requirements and streamline the process of generating attendance reports for regulatory purposes.

Overall, the RFID attendance system project not only simplifies attendance tracking but also enhances various aspects of teaching and school management, leading to a more efficient and effective educational environment.

Overall, the RFID attendance integration project solves these problems by providing a better, accurate and secure attendance method.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In the research project, RFID module and ESP8266 module were used as the main equipment.

RFID tag is used during registration and after participation. ESP8266 WiFi module has WiFi capabilities that can send data from the RFID tag to the local web browser on the web server. Requires Internet connection, NodeMCU connection via router, phone, or an access point in the LAN area

Hardware requirements
1. NodeMCU (ESP8266): Used to interact with RFID and connect to the internet.
2. RFID reader: Compatible with NodeMCU.
3. RFID card or card: issued to a person for participation. 4. Breadboard and jumper cables: to connect components.
5. Power supply: Provides power to the NodeMCU and RFID reader.

Software Requirements
1. Arduino IDE: For programming NodeMCU.
2. RFID Library: Load an RFID library compatible with your RFID module into the Arduino IDE.
3. ESP8266 Board Manager: Add the ESP8266 board to the Arduino IDE.
4. Google Sheets API: Create a project in Google Cloud Console, enable the Google Sheets API and get an API certificate.
5. Google Spreadsheets: Create a spreadsheet to keep attendance information
6. Google Apps Script: Write a script to manage communication between NodeMCU and Google Sheets.
7. WiFi network: Make sure the NodeMCU can access the WiFi network so that it can successfully connect to the internet.

Setting Steps
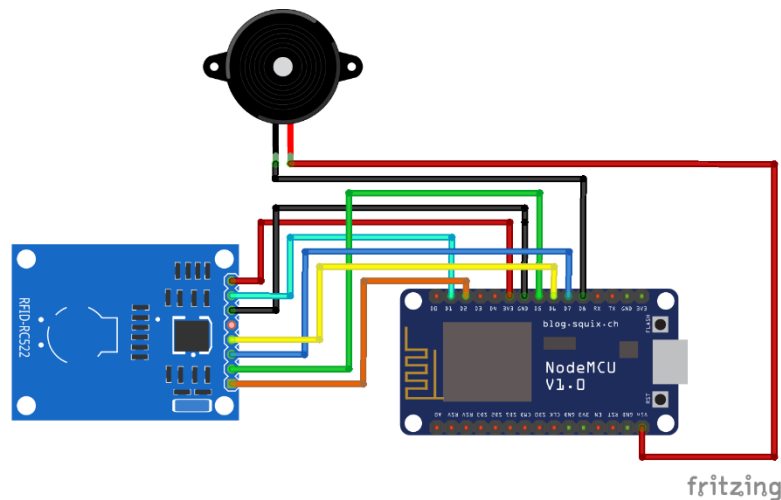1. NodeMCU Programming: * Write Arduino code to read RFID data and send it to Google Sheets via Wi-Fi.
2. Google Spreadsheets Setup: * Share a spreadsheet with the Google Cloud project service email received during the Setup API.
3. Google Apps Script Integration: * Write scripts in Google Apps Script to import data and edit spreadsheets.
4. Network connection: * Make sure NodeMCU is connected to the internet via Wi-Fi

Connections

The connections forMFRC522 RFID module to the NodeMCU ESP8266 module

SDA to D2 (GPIO4)
SCK to D5 (GPIO14)
MOSI to D7 (GPIO13)
MISO to D6 (GPIO12)
RST to D1 (GPIO5)
GND to GND
3.3V-to-3V3

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the RFID-based attendance system has successfully achieved its goal, offering a user-friendly and efficient alternative to traditional attendance methods. The system's use of a database has improved data richness and management compared to manual systems. Its interface simplifies data processing and retrieval, enhancing its usability across different settings.

To further improve the system's functionality, several enhancements can be considered. Integrating indicators or LCD screens for unregistered cards would enhance user feedback and system transparency. Adding IP cameras could improve security and prevent fraudulent activities, especially in scenarios like sports events. Additionally, including a feature to display attendance status for latecomers would increase the system's practicality and usefulness in real-world situations.

These enhancements would bolster the system's reliability, efficiency, and user engagement, making it even more valuable for educational institutions and organizations.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Nothing is perfect in this world. We all have no excuses. However, I try to present the system in a small and smart way with modern technology. However, it can be further improved by developing mobile applications.

Depending on the hardware requirement, we can send messages to alert the alarm using GSM modem. Thingspeak can be used for data analysis. Special tags that use biometric technology, such as iris or fingerprint sensors or those that pro cess images, can be used to allow the use of an RFID tag. SD card modem for memory The RFID attendance system revolutionizes attendance management by automating the process, saving time and effort for students and teachers. It ensures accuracy and reliability by uniquely identifying individuals, reducing the risk of errors and unauthorized participation. The system offers convenience by eliminating the need for manual tracking methods, allowing students to simply pass through the RFID reader to record attendance. Additionally, organizations can analyze attendance data to gain insights for decision-making. Integration with other systems streamlines business processes and reduces manual data entry. Overall, the RFID attendance system addresses key challenges in attendance management, including

efficiency, accuracy, security, convenience, data analysis, integration, and cost-effectiveness, benefiting both schools and students.

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Foot Step Power Generation

Manoj Patil, Mayur Madkholkar, Kartik Jadhav, Sahil Mulla, Om Badade

Ajeenkya D Y Patil University, Lohegaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Since ancient times, people have increasingly needed and used energy for their health and well-being. Therefore, a large part of the program's energy is consumed and wasted. The idea of harnessing the energy of human movement from the waste energy of walking was found in India's railway stations, temples, etc. It is important and important for countries with high population such as. This article takes the force from the feet of the human body, converts the force into mechanical power through the rack and pinion mechanism, and generates electricity from the DC generator. These electrical products have many applications such as agriculture, domestic use and lighting, as well as powering sensors in remote areas.

This article is about electricity generation when people walk on the ground. Imagine that the energy you spend when someone passes you
is wasted. The idea is to convert weight energy into electrical energy; The generator is designed to convert kinetic energy into electrical energy. Energy crisis is an important problem in today's world.
The aim of this research project is to somehow solve this problem. Although it does not meet the need for energy use, if we can actually create a generator on the ground that can produce 100W electricity in only 12 stages, then we can produce electricity in 120 stages. It can produce 1000 watts, if we install this system on 100 floors it can produce 1 megawatt. This in itself is an achievement that makes it important.

KEYWORDS: Renewable Energy, foot step, Electricity, Generator

I.INTRODUCTION

These days as a result of increasing population we are facing many issues of electricity. As we create renewable energy from non-renewable energy, like from solar energy and wind energy. Solar energy comes with a condition, like it creates energy only in the presence of sun rays, it requires heat to generate kinetic energy and same with wind energy it requires wind to be blown all the time to generate kinetic energy.

This energy can be used in particular places only. Kinetic energy is the energy of motion and can therefore be found in every object that moves. So, in this power generating tiles project we are making use of tiles to generate electricity. Generating off-grid electricity just by walking around or powering streetlights with your footsteps. It consists of spring, gears, two rack and pinion and three generators. We make use of harvest kinetic energy as an electromechanical energy. Our tiles are designed to slightly displace vertically when someone walks on them. This vertical movement results in a rotatory motion that generates electrical energy.

For an alternate method to generate electricity there are number of methods by which electricity can be produced, out if such methods footstep energy generation can be an effective method to generate electricity. Walking is the most common activity in human life. When a person walks, he loses energy to the road surface in the form of impact, vibration, sound , etc. Due to the transfer of his weight on to the road surface, through foot falls on the ground during every step. This energy can be tapped and converted in the usable form such as in electrical form. This device, if embedded in the footpath, can convert foot impact energy into electrical form. Human-powered transport has been in existence since time immemorial in the form of walking, running and swimming. However modern technology has led to machines to enhance the use of human-power in more efficient manner. In this context, pedal power is an excellent source of energy and has been in use since the nineteenth century making use of the most powerful muscles in the body. Ninety-five percent of the exertion put into pedal power is converted into energy. However, human kinetic energy can be useful in a number of ways but it can also be used to generate electricity based on different approaches and many organizations are already implementing human powered technologies to generate electricity to power small electronic appliances .

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

According to **T.R Deshmukh** describe along with design and modeling of parts of the model of the foot step power generation system using 3d modeling software. This process consists number of simple setups that is installed under the

walking or standing platform. Project system works on the principle of converting the linear motion because to pressure of footsteps into rotating motion by rack and pinion arrangement. This mechanism fails if there is any occurrence of variable load leads to balancing type problems Power is not generated during return movement of rack. [1]Vipin Kumar Yadav1, Vivek Kumar Yadav1, Rajat Kumar1, Ajay Yadav, [2]In this research paper authors used the equipment with following specification: Motor Voltage:10 volt Type: D.C. Generator, RPM:1000 rpm, Gear 1-Mild Steel, No. of teeth:59(big gear),No. of teeth:36(small gear),Type: Spur Gear, No. of gear used:2 Spring 1-Load bearing capacity:60-90 kg, Mild Steel, Total displacement:5 inch, Bearing 1- Type: Ball bearing, Bearing no.N35,Shaft 1- Diameter: 15 mm- Material: Mild steel author concluded that with these method energy conversion is simple efficient and pollution free. From the viewpoint of Shiraz Afzal, and FarrukhHafeez , [3]This paper is all about generating electricity when people walk on the Floor if we are able to design a power generating floor that can produce 100W on just 12 steps, then for 120 steps we can produce 1000 Watt and if we install such type of 100 floors with this system then it can produce 1MegaWattAs a fact only 11% of renewable energy contributes to our primary energy. If this project is deployed, then not only we can overcome the energy crises problem but this also contributes to create a healthy global environmental change. In this project a gear system is attached with flywheel which causes to rotate the dynamo as the tile on the deck is pressed The power that is created is saved in the batteries in addition we will be able to monitor and control the amount of electricity generated When an individual passes it push the tile on the ground surface which turn the shaft beneath the tile, turn is limited by clutch bearing which is underpinned by holders. Primary shaft is rotate approx. twice by a single tile push . The movement of the prevailing shaft turn the gearbox shaft which builds it 15 times (1:15) then its movement is smoothen by the help of fly wheel which temporary store the movement, which is convey to the DC generator (it generates 12V 40 amp at 1000 rpm). From the perspective of **Sasankshekhar Panda** has described the based on crank shaft; fly wheel, and gear arrangement. This type of footsteps power generation system is eligible to be installed in crowded places and rural areas. Thus, this is a very good technology to provide effective solution to power related problems to affordable extent. This will be the most acceptable means of providing power to the places that involves difficulties of transmission. Maintenance and lubrication is required time to time.

III.PROBLEM STATEMENT

How to effectively utilize the energy generated by human footsteps to power to everyday Devices and systems. Despite the abundance of foot traffic in various public place like malls,Airport, and stadiums, this energy often goes untapped, contributing to energy wastage and environmental concern .

AIMS & OBJECTIVE:

1: Introduction

Overview of the Presentation
Importance of Sustainable Energy Solutions
Introduction to Footstep-Based Power Generation.

2: Background

Brief History of Footstep-Based Power Generation
Key Innovations and Developments in the Field
Current Challenges and Opportunities

3: Objectives

Aims and Objectives of Footstep-Based Power Generation
Importance of Each Objective in Achieving Sustainable Energy Goals

4: Working Principle

Explanation of How Footstep-Based Power Generation Works
Components Involved in the System (e.g., Piezoelectric Tiles, Kinetic Energy Harvesters)
Diagram or Animation Showing the Process

5: Design Considerations

Factors Influencing System Design (e.g., Efficiency, Durability, Scalability)

Safety and Ergonomic Considerations for User Comfort
Integration with Existing Infrastructure

6: Implementation

Potential Applications of Footstep-Based Power Generation (e.g., Public Spaces, Transportation Hubs, Commercial Buildings)
Examples of Successful Implementations or Pilot Projects

7: Benefits

Environmental Benefits (e.g., Reduction of Carbon Footprint, Renewable Energy Source)
Economic Benefits (e.g., Cost Savings, Return on Investment)
Social Benefits (e.g., Community Engagement, Education)

8: Challenges

Technical Challenges (e.g., Efficiency Optimization, Maintenance)
Economic Challenges (e.g., Initial Investment Costs, ROI)
Regulatory and Policy Challenges

9: Case Studies

Case Studies of Successful Footstep-Based Power Generation Projects
Lessons Learned and Best Practices

10: Future Directions

Emerging Technologies and Innovations in Footstep-Based Power Generation
Potential for Integration with Smart Grids and IoT
Opportunities for Research and Development

11: Conclusion

Summary of Key Points
Reinforcement of the Importance of Footstep-Based Power Generation in Sustainable Energy Strategies

IV. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Energy Conversion
Kinetic energy from footsteps is converted into electrical energy through piezoelectric or electromagnetic methods.
Energy Storage
The harvested energy is stored in batteries or capacitors, ensuring a consistent power supply.
Grid Integration
The generated electricity is integrated into the power grid for distribution and utilization in various applications.

PROTO TYPE :

1. Step Force Generation: When individuals walk over the flooring surface, the mechanical force exerted by their footsteps causes deformation in the piezoelectric transducers.

2. Energy Conversion: The deformation of the piezoelectric material generates an electrical charge due to the piezoelectric effect.

3. Electrical Processing: The generated electrical charge is directed through the electrical circuitry, where it undergoes rectification, voltage regulation, and possibly conditioning to match the requirements of the load or storage system.

4. Energy Storage: The harvested energy is stored in batteries or capacitors, ensuring a steady power supply even during periods of low foot traffic.

5. Monitoring and Optimization: The monitoring and control unit continuously assesses the performance of the energy harvester, adjusting parameters to optimize energy capture and storage based on real-time foot traffic patterns.

PHOTO GALLARY
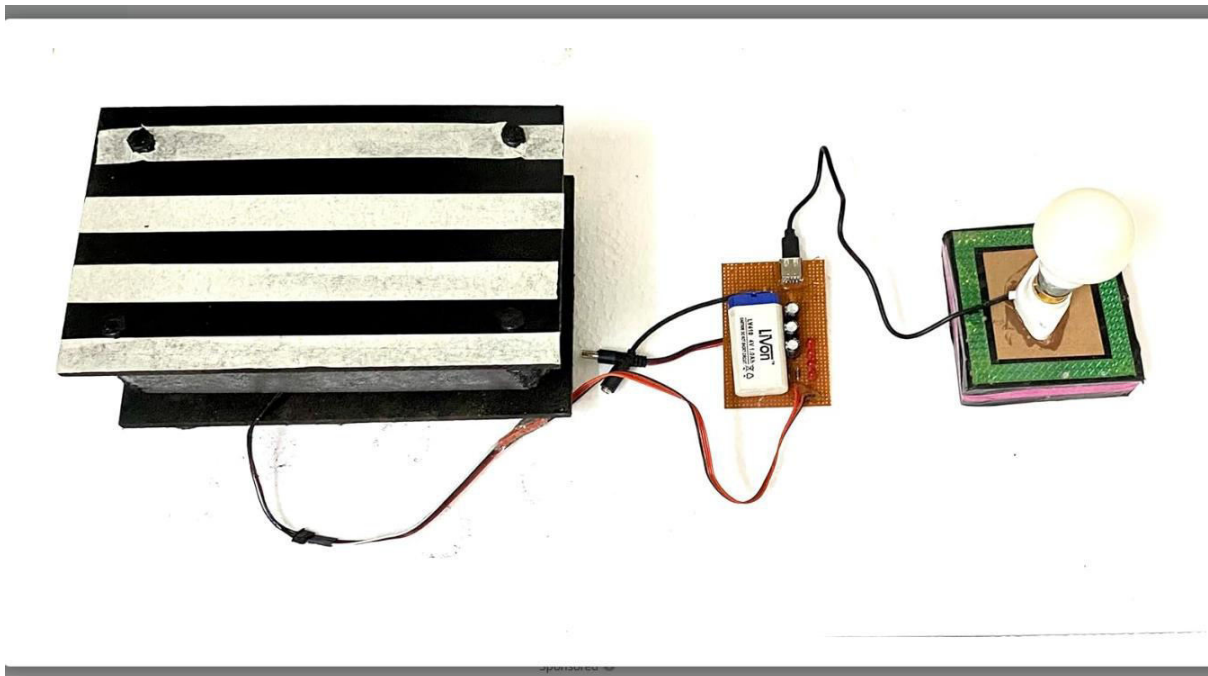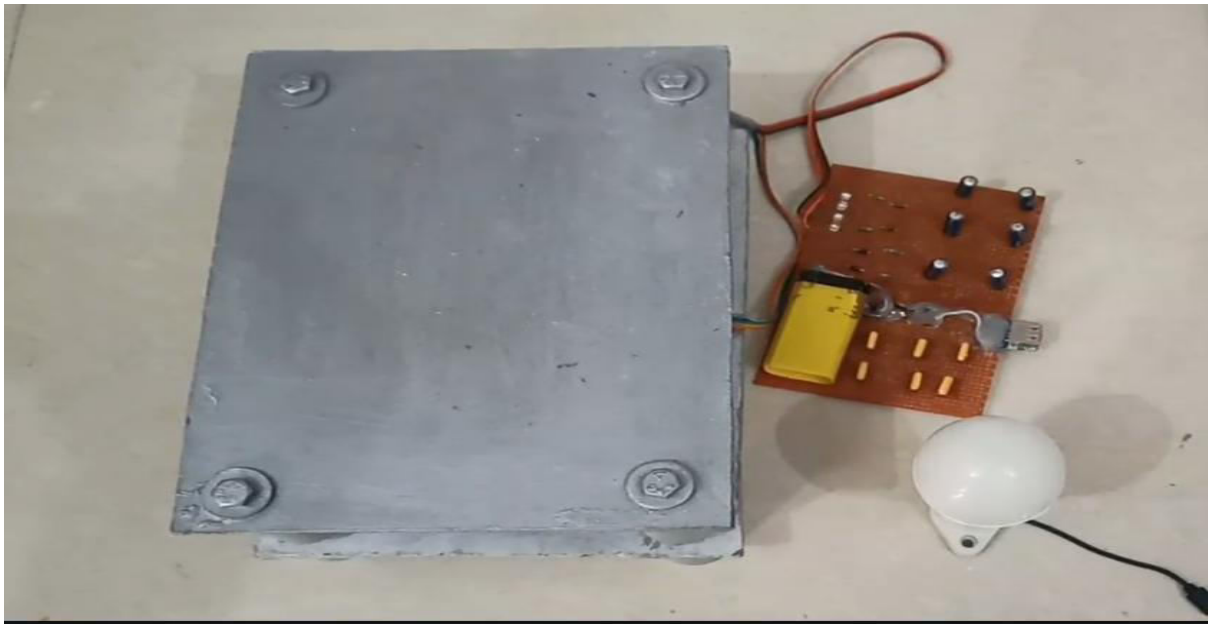
V.CONCLUSION

When We Completed our project after that we check our project working , it is very good ,he is full work without stop or any problem , So We can use our Project in real life our house and workshop ,he perfect work on there without any problem ,Because This energy can be used in particular places only. Kinetic energy is the energy of motion and can therefore be found in every object that moves. So, in this power generating tiles project we are making use of tiles to

generate electricity. Generating off-grid electricity just by walking around or powering streetlights with your footsteps. It consists of spring, gears, two rack and pinion and three generators. We make use of harvest kinetic energy as an electromechanical energy. Our tiles are designed to slightly displace vertically when someone walks on them. This vertical movement results in a rotatory motion that generates electrical energy. So our conclusion by our project is very good and with a great working .

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The development of durable and efficient materials aims to enhance the energy conversion process. Integration of footstep-based power generation into smart grids for streamlined energy distribution. Efforts to make the technology more scalable for widespread adoption in diverse environments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the Project guide, Head of Department and Dean of Department, for providing all the material possible and encouraging throughout the course of project. It is great pleasure for us to acknowledgement his assistance and contributions for his prompt and timely help in the official clearances and valuable suggestions during the development of this project.

I would also like to express my profound gratitude to my faculty members and all my team members for their efforts and collaboration in doing this project work.

Last but not least, I express my heartiest gratitude to almighty god and our well wishes for their love and blessings to complete the project successfully.

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Website for All Engineering Events

Amol Sathe, Bhagyashree Garje, Anuj Kumar, Bharti, Aryan Barapatre, Ajay Rayakward

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: In today's dynamic engineering field, events, conferences and seminars are important for the development and discussion of knowledge. The Internet provides many platforms to provide information about such activities, but their quality and effectiveness vary. This study provides a comparison of selected websites that provide information about engineering projects to help professionals choose the most suitable platform. The process involves selecting websites based on a set of criteria and evaluating parameters such as content quality, user interface, reliability and accessibility. The findings revealed differences between platforms; some are superior in content richness, some in ease of use, and others in reliability. This comparison provides information to engineers seeking the reliability of the resulting data, supports informed decision-making, and enables operational improvements.

KEYWORDS: Engineering events, seminars, access to information, skill development, etc.

I.INTRODUCTION

In the everevolving field of engineering, where innovation and collaboration bring success, it is crucial to keep up with business events, meetings and seminars. These meetings not only provide an opportunity for information exchange, but also provide an environment for discussion and professional development. With the growth of online platforms, it is easier than ever to find information about such events. But the multitude of options brings with it the challenge of knowing which platform provides the most relevant, accurate and customer-friendly information.

This study aims to solve this problem by analyzing the comparison of websites selected for publishing information. engineering status. Carefully examining factors such as depth of content, understanding of connectivity, change in reliability, and overall accessibility, this study focuses on the understanding engineering professionals need to transition to the digital space. This information is critical to optimizing time and resources spent on event participation and ultimately fostering greater collaboration, innovation, and growth.

In addition to promoting professional development and networking, it is also important to choose an online platform to engage in engineering activities because the information is more meaningful to everyone. This research can help not only professionals but also the development of online media in community engineering by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of these platforms. Additionally, as technology continues to evolve the way we interact and share information, understanding the changing nature of the online environment becomes even more important. This study aims to inform the future development of digital communication strategies tailored to the specific needs of engineering professionals and organizations by presenting the benefits of these platforms in communicating important information. Finally, insights from this research have the potential to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of knowledge dissemination in engineering, thereby stimulating innovation and progress in the world.

II.METHODOLOGY

1.Clear objectives: Clarify the objectives of the evaluation, including evaluating the effectiveness of the site in providing information on engineering activities, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring it meets customer needs and expectations.
2. Selection of evaluation criteria: Determine criteria to evaluate the website, including content quality, user interface design, reliability, accessibility and overall user experience.
3. Data collection:
a. Quality content:
Evaluate the depth and accuracy of event information on the site, including event descriptions, dates, locations, speakers and registration information.
Review job title results and update frequency to ensure users have access to the latest information.
b. User Interface Design:
Evaluate the website's interface design, layout, and ease of navigation.
Other benefits of search, filter options, and sorting features that help users find relevant events.
Consider your website's visibility, consistency and functionality across devices. C. Reliability:
☆ Check the timeliness and accuracy of event updates, including changes or deletions of event details.

☆ Check the reliability of information and content update frequency to measure the reliability of the website.

☆ Check the reliability of information and content update frequency to measure the reliability of the website. D. Accessibility :

➡ Assess website accessibility, including compliance with web accessibility standards (such as WCAG), technical support, and support for multiple languages.

➡ Test the website's performance on different browsers and devices to ensure universal access for different users.

4. Data Analysis:
Analyzing the data collected for each metric, providing a quality score and/or quantity to measure the effectiveness of the website.
Consider the integration of models and their impact and effectiveness on the overall usability of the website.
Create graphical representations (e.g., tables, graphs) to facilitate comparison and interpretation of results.

5. Benchmark:
Compare website performance with predefined benchmarks, highlighting strengths and areas for improvement. Identify trends or patterns in user input and data usage to obtain valuable information to improve the website. 6. Comments and Suggestions:
Interpret evaluation results to obtain insights that will improve the website's effectiveness in providing infrastructure information.
Provide recommendations to address identified weaknesses and ensure users receive effective evaluation based on evaluation results. 7. Implement improvements:
Suggest changes and improvements to address weaknesses and improve site performance.
Continuously monitor user input and usage metric
to evaluate the impact of changes and identify opportunities for further improvement.
8. Iterative process:
Think of the evaluation process as an iterative process, constantly improving the website based on user feedback, new trends, and changing users required to ensure continuous improvement and improvement.

III.RESULTS AND DISCIUUSION

Results:
1. The site provides clear and concise information about engineering projects with updated schedules and detailed lists.
2. Users find the website interface to be intuitive and user-friendly, as well as a good search engine.
3. The website demonstrates its reliability and gains the trust of users through timely and accurate updates.
4. Accessibility features, including technology support and multi-language support, increase your website's reach.
5. User satisfaction is high and positive reviews demonstrate the website's usability and effectiveness in promoting professionalism and networking.

Discussion:
The results demonstrate the effectiveness of this website in meeting the needs of engineering professionals by providing quality content through the use of userfriendly interface. Reliability and accessibility helped increase user satisfaction and reaffirm the value of the web in the engineering community. Constant monitoring of user feedback will make it more effective and relevant.
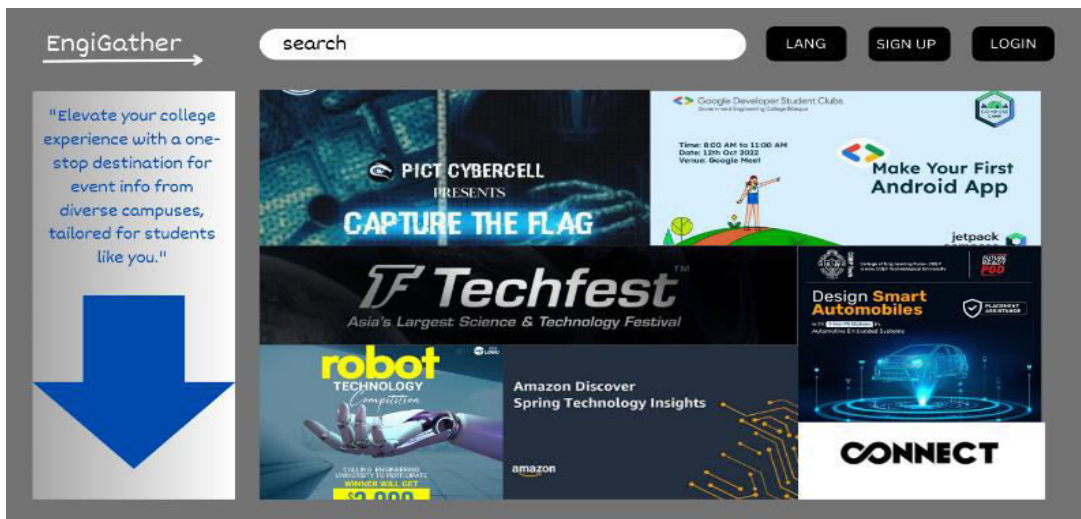
IV. CONCLUSION

The evaluation shows the effectiveness of engineering activity websites in providing important information to professionals. It supports a good user experience with its wide product range, easy to understand interface and reliable updates. It has enabled the integration of accessibility features and increased its influence in the engineering community. Users are ready to recognize its importance as a professional and reliable tool for web development. Continuously adapting to user feedback will maintain its relevance and enhance its role as an essential tool for engineering professionals.

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Automatic Roof Controller System using Rain and Temperature sensor

Vinod Tirpude[1], Shivani Shivshette[2], Sanjivani Dawang[3], Sanika Bhokare[4], Srabani Shubhdarshini[5], Madhuri Gonghe[6], Prof. Amol Sathe[7], Prof. Manoj Patil[8]

Department of Engineering Science, Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune Maharashtra, India[1-6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Science Ajeenkya DY Patil School of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India[7,8]

ABSTRACT: In these days where technology has taken over the world , there are many individuals who are far afar from this term . Along these lines, it's our responsibility to structure few of devices useful to common individuals or which can be used by anyone , anywhere. When we are out and there's sudden a heavy rainfall ,How pitiful is that for us to be drenched .And consider to be in that spot where there's nothing you have to get cover . The fundamental of our project is based on this situation , it is to keep us safe ,to keep stray animals safe in that heavy rain. The roof Controller device can be place in many spots near streets and when there is rain the roof would automatically open and become shed . After raining, it will again close by itself. Automatic Roof Controller System this project comprises rain detecting sensor , temperature detection device , Arduino, batteries, dc motor , led, resistors, etc. .

I. INTRODUCTION

Roof controlling system uses rain detector , temperature detector to automatically close or open itself in the given conditions .It contains many parts like Arduino , rain sensor, temperature sensor, etc. We face this problem every time during rainy season that we don't have roof above our head many times to avoid from rain on roads .This is also problematic to stray animals . Hence looking at these problems, we thought of constructing automatic roofing system . As it closes or opens on it own detecting rain ,it's convenient and also saves space when there's not rain ;this can be great advantage. It contains rain detecting sensors is resistive dipole that show less resistance when wet and more resistance when dry. When there is no rain drop on board it increases the resistance so we get high voltage according to V=IR. When rain drop present it reduces the resistance because water is a conductor of electricity and presence of water connects Nickel lines in parallel so reduces resistance and reduces voltage drop across it.

II. RELATED WORKS

·The first rain sensor was installed in the Buick Le Sabre concept car from 1951. In 1958, Cadillac engineers experimented with a water sensor that could activate electric motors controlling the roof and windows of a cabriolet. In 1956, a rain sensor was an optional extra on the Chevrolet Bel Air. The first manufactured louvered roofs were invented and produced in Australia in 1984 using steel coil that was roll-formed into an 8" wide center pivot louver .

·One study conducted by Smith et al. (2019) focused on the design and implementation of an Arduino-based roof controller system. They utilized a rain sensor to detect the presence of rain and programmed the Arduino to respond accordingly. The system successfully controlled the opening and closing of the roof based on rain conditions, providing protection for the space underneath .

·Another project by Johnson and Patel (2020) explored the integration of the rain sensor with an Arduino microcontroller. They developed a user-friendly interface that allowed users to set specific rain thresholds for the roof control. The system monitored the rain sensor and adjusted the roof's position accordingly, ensuring optimal protection from rain.

·Furthermore, a review by Garcia et al. (2018) discussed the advancements in home automationsystems using Arduino.

They highlighted the potential benefits of integrating rain sensors into such systems, emphasizing the convenience and efficiency of automated roof control.

III.METHODOLOGY

The methodology of a roof controller system involves using sensors to detect weather conditions and control the movement of the roof. It can be automated to open or close the roof based on factors like rain or sunlight. It helps protect the area beneath the roof and optimize energy efficiency. A roof controller system is designed to automate the movement of a roof based on various factors such as weather conditions. It typically involves the use of sensors that can detect rai or sunlight.

When it comes to protecting the area beneath the roof, the system can automatically close the roof when it starts raining, preventing any water from entering the space. This is especially beneficial for outdoor areas like patios or terraces, as it allows you to continue enjoying the space even during light rain showers.

In terms of energy efficiency, the roof controller system can be programmed to optimize the use of natural light and ventilation. For example, during sunny days, the system can open the roof to let in more sunlight, reducing the need for artificial lighting. This not only saves energy but also creates a more pleasant and inviting atmosphere. Similarly, the system can adjust the roof position based on temperature conditions. If more temperature is detected, the roof can be automatically closed to protect the area beneath from high temperature . Overall, a roof controller system offers convenience, protection, and energy efficiency. It allows you to have greater control over your outdoor space, making it more versatile and comfortable.

Components used :

Arduino:
Arduino is an open-source platform used for building electronics projects. Arduino consists of both a physical programmable circuit board (often referred to as a microcontroller) and a piece of software, or IDE (Integrated Development Environment) that runs on your computer, used to write and upload computer code to the physical board.
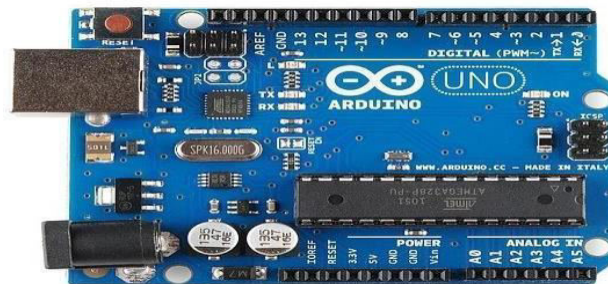
Servo motor :

A servo motor is a type of motor that can rotate with great precision. Normally this type of motor consists of a control circuit that provides feedback on the current position of the motor shaft, this feedback allows the servo motors to rotate with great precision. A servo motor usually comes with a gear arrangement that allows us to get a very high torque servo motor in small and lightweight packages. Due to these features, they are being used in many applications like toy car, RC helicopters and planes, Robotics, etc.

Rain sensor:
The Raindrop sensors are used for the detection of rain and also for measuring rainfall intensity. Raindrop sensors can be used for all kinds of weather monitoring. A raindrop sensor is a board on which nickel is coated in the form of lines. It works on the principle of resistance. The raindrop sensor measures the moisture via analog output pins and it provides a digital output when a threshold of moisture exceeds. The rain sensor module is based on the LM393 op amp. It consists of an electronics module and a printed circuit board that "collects" the rain drops. As raindrops are collected on the circuit board, they create paths of parallel resistance that are measured via the op- amp. It also has a power indicator LED and an adjustable sensitivity through a potentiometer.

   Temperature sensor :
Temperature sensors are devices that detect and measure coldness and heat and convert it into an electrical signal. Temperature sensors are utilized in our daily lives, be it in the form of domestic water heaters, thermometers, refrigerators, or microwaves. There is a wide range of applications of temperature sensors, including the geotechnical monitoring field. A temperature sensor can also be defined as a simple instrument that measures the degree of coldness or hotness and then converts it into a readable unit. There are specialized temperature sensors used to measure the temperature of the boreholes, soil, huge concrete dams, or buildings.

Code for Arduino

```
#include <Servo.h Servo servoMain;
#include <DHT.h> // library DHT11
DHT dht(9, DHT11); //Pin, types of DHT model you use.
Int val;

Int sensor_pin = A1; Int temp;

Void setup()
{
    Dht.begin();    Serial.begin(9600);
    servoMain.attach(7);
    pinMode(sensor_pin,INPUT);
}
Void loop()
{
    Val    =    digitalRead(sensor_pin);
    Temp =dht.readTemperature();

    Serial.println("Temperature:");
    Serial.println(temp);
    Serial.println(".C");  If((temp>35)  ||  (val==0))
{
    servoMain.write(180);
    Serial.print("FAN ON ");
}
    Else
{
    servoMain.write(0);
    Serial.print("FAN OFF");
}
    Delay(2000);
}
```

Cost Analysis:

Components used	Quantity	Cost
Arduino	1	580/-
Rain sensor	1	280/-
Temperature Sensor	1	360/-
Servo motor	1	140/-
Battery	1	50/-
Wires	3	150/-
	Total cost	1510/

IV.RESULTS
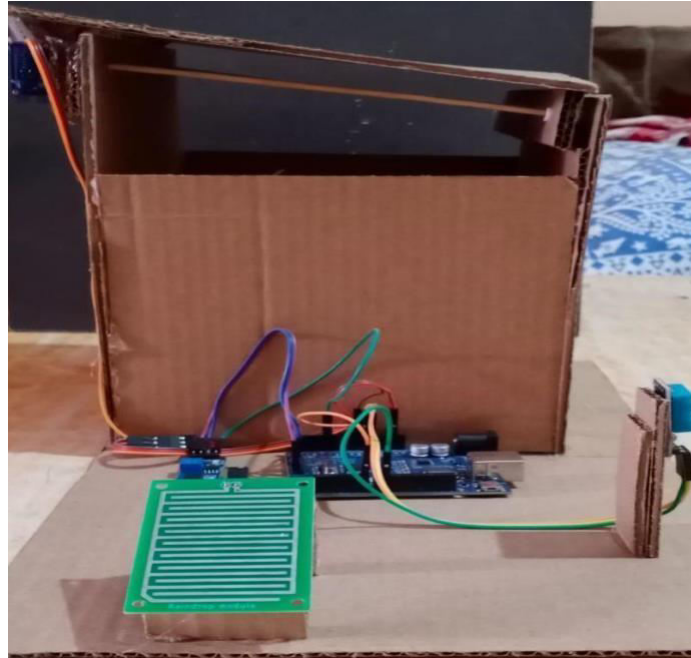
Here the roof is closed in above picture.
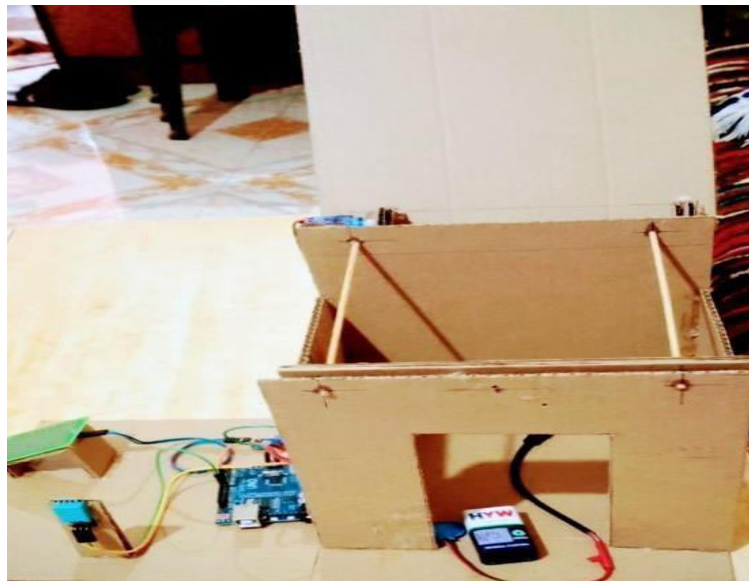
Roof is open in above picture .

Applications

Automatic roof controlling systems have various potential applications across different industries and settings. Here are a few examples:

1. Smart Homes: can be integrated into smart home setups, allowing homeowners to remotely control and adjust their roofs based on weather conditions or personal preferences.

2. Greenhouses and Agriculture: used in greenhouses to optimize natural light exposure and ventilation, ensuring optimal growing conditions for plants. They can also help regulate temperature .

3. Commercial Buildings: to enhance energy efficiency by adjusting roof openings to maximize natural lighting and ventilation, reducing the reliance on artificial lighting and HVAC systems.

4. Sports Facilities: can be used to open or close the roof based on weather conditions during events, providing a comfortable environment for spectators and players.

5. Industrial Facilities: used to regulate temperature, airflow, and natural lighting, improving working conditions and energy efficiency.

These are just a few examples, and the potential applications of automatic roof controlling systems can extend to various other sectors where roof adjustments can enhance comfort, energy efficiency, and productivity.

V.CONCLUSION

So, to sum it up, a roof controller system offers numerous benefits. It provides protection from rain, wind, and excessive sunlight, ensuring the area beneath the roof remains comfortable and dry. It also allows you to optimize energy efficiency by controlling natural light and ventilation. This can help reduce energy consumption and create a more pleasant environment. Overall, a roof controller system is a smart solution for managing your roof and enhancing the functionality of your space. It's definitely worth considering if you want to make the most of your environment!

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Smart Home Automation: To Control Lights using an Arduino and a smartphone.

Anis V Vijay Bhujbal, Mali[1], Aryan Gujarathi[2], Prasanna Salunkhe[3], Vrushali Kase[4], Sneha Salunke[5], Prof. Amol Sathe[6],

Department of Engineering. Science, Ajeenkya D.Y.Patil school of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: Welcome to Shine Bright: Controlling Lights with Arduino & Your Phone!. In this presentation, we'll explore how to use Arduino and your phone to control lights. LED lights in test before connecting actual lights. Smartphone with Bluetooth. This paper proposes a system that allows the control of the lights in a house, building/edifice. The system can be controlled by an application that is made in MIT App Inventor for mobile devices that use Android OS(operating system). The application sends data, via Bluetooth, to the control center, the control center powers on the selected light by turning it on and setting its intensity based on the user preferences. The control center is made from an Arduino Nano programming board, the signal used for powering the lights and setting the brightness is a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal. The system contains the Arduino Nano board, Bluetooth HC-05 module for communication with the mobile application and four LED's that are used to simulate the lights. Home appliances like fan, Bulb, AC, automatic door lock are controlled by Home automation system using Arduino Uno with Bluetooth module. The paper mainly focuses on the monitor and control of smart home by Andorid phone and provide a security based smart home, when the people does not present at home. This paper motive is controlled home appliances in smart home with user friendly, design at low cost, simple installation.

KEYWORDS: Arduino chip, Bluetooth chip, Smart connectivity, Seamless connectivity, compact design, App control, Easy to operate.

I. INTRODUCTION

Lately, we are hearing more and more about "smart lighting," about how smart lighting can help urban agglomerations transform into "smart cities" and help businesses operate efficiently. However, very few of us know what lighting actually is, how it works, and the benefits it brings to our home, the city we live in, or the company we work for. Smart lighting allows you to control the lights in a large or small area (city, home, office, etc.) through an app, usually installed on your phone or tablet. You can control the intensity of the light, the color the light emits, and sometimes play music in the room (if the light is in the package and has a built-in micro speaker). Quickly get the best environment to watch a movie, have a romantic dinner, read your favorite book or sleep at night. Smart lighting uses a system that connects smart bulbs to a hub connected to your router. It allows other connected devices, such as your phone or tablet, to communicate with and control the light. There are also machines that do not require a hub and can connect directly to Wi-Fi/Bluetooth. It should also be said that smart lighting cannot be controlled only with applications. Some also allow the use of voice assistance. Apple HomeKit, Amazon's Echo, or Google Home all have voice assistants that can be used to control smart lights in homes. Smart lighting also eliminates the idea of a "switch": when you enter the room, the sensor detects your presence and automatically turns the light on without you having to do anything else. We are talking about mobile phones and tablets becoming wireless smart keyboards and being able to work remotely with keyboards. There are also smart keyboards that are similar to classic keyboards, but this time they are magnetic and battery-powered. These are called "modifiers" and can be placed anywhere with simple tape. One dimmer can control up to ten bulbs simultaneously, with a maximum range of 12 meters. The system presented in this article (e.g. Figure 1) has three main components: - Arduino Nano is used to make lighting. - Bluetooth HC-05 Module - Four LEDs for light pole.

II. RELATED WORK

1. Create and use smart LED lighting using Adruino
This article introduces a smart LED lighting system that can be controlled using an Android application on a mobile ph one. The system displays the power consumption reading of the holding device used to create the lighting pattern.

2. Bluetooth Based Smart Lighting System
This article describes a Bluetooth based system that can be controlled by an Android application. This system is energy efficient, energy efficient, easy to use and can be used for a variety of lighting purposes.

3. Smart LED lighting and useful information
This article describes smart LED lighting that uses ZigBee and Wi-Fi communication protocols to control lights in workplaces and homes. This system uses many energy-saving technologies without affecting the visual comfort of building occupants.

4. Improvements in wireless Lighting Control Systems
This article describes the communication technologies used to create automatic lighting systems, including Zigbee, IoT, Bluetooth and GSM modules.

5. Smart Lighting Systems: State of the art Technology and Potential Applications for Warehouse Order Picking
This article provides an overview of Smart Lighting Systems (SLS), describes other technologies and applications, and classifies data analysis.

<div align="center">

III. METHODOLOGY

</div>

1. Arduino Nano Figure 2. Arduino Nano board. The Arduino Nano (Figure 2) is a small board (18 x 45 mm) with similar features to the Arduino Uno development board, the only differences being the size and USB programming/power port. The processor is an Atmega328p with a clock speed of 16 MHz. The Arduino Nano board supports 5/7V - 12V power supplies and includes 6 analog pins / 14 digital pins, 6 of which support PWM (Pulse Width Modulation). The size of EEPROM memory is 1 kB and the size of SRAM memory is 2 kB. The Arduino Nano has 32 kB of flash memory and can communicate with the Nano board using a variety of sources, such as using an additional Arduino board, computer, or other microcontrollers. 6 School of Electrical Engineering Research Report - Year 21 Issue 1 (44) ISSN 2286-2455 The microcontroller (ATmega328) used in the nano card provides serial communication (UART TTL). This can be accessed through pins like TX and RX. The Arduino software includes a monitor that allows data to be sent and received from the board via simple text. Arduino Nano can be developed using the Arduino

IDE software. Nano's ATmega328 microcontroller comes pre-programmed in the bootloader. This bootloader allows you to load new code without using an external programmer. This can be done via the NGO500 protocol, where the bootloader and microcontroller service (in-system Compiler) can be bypassed. 1.2 Bluetooth HC-05 Figure 3. Bluetooth HC-05. HC-05 (see Figure 3) is an easy-to-use module for Arduino projects. Its default configuration is slave mode called HC-05, and its serial interface configuration is compatible with Arduino default settings (baud rate 9600, no parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit). This model is available in a 4-pin version (VCC, GND, RX and TX) or a 6-pin version and allows transparent configuration and status analysis. Technical specifications: - Supply voltage: 3.6V - 6V - Power supply: 30mA - Coverage radius: Max. 100m - Uses IEEE 802.15.1 protocol - Ability to work as Master and Slave - Baud rate: 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400, 460800 Bluetooth is a 2.4 GHz radio. It does not require a license for 2.4 GHz band operation and also ZigBee or can also be used with other wireless communications such as Wi-Fi. As more and more peripherals become wireless, we can now see Bluetooth technology in cell phones, laptops, headphones, portable speakers, video game controllers and more. 1.3 LED Figure 4. Fixed LED source. Light-emitting diodes (as in Figure 4) are often called LEDs. A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor diode that emits light in a flat polarized manner at the p-n junction. This effect is a type of electroluminescence. LEDs are small area (less than 1 square millimeter) light sources where optics are often added to the wafer to generate and assist electricity. The color of the light emission depends on the composition and conditions of the semiconductor material used and can be infrared, visible or ultraviolet. Interesting applications beyond lighting include using UV LEDs as a greater light source to kill water, kill bacteria, and improve photosynthesis in plants.
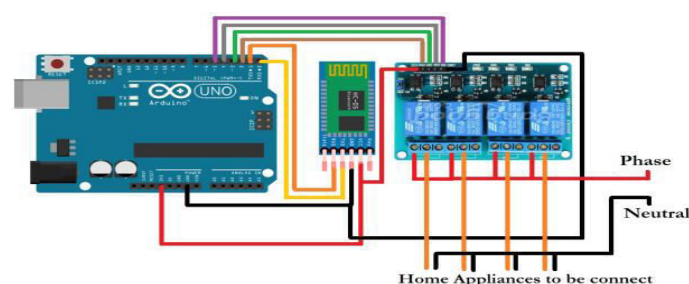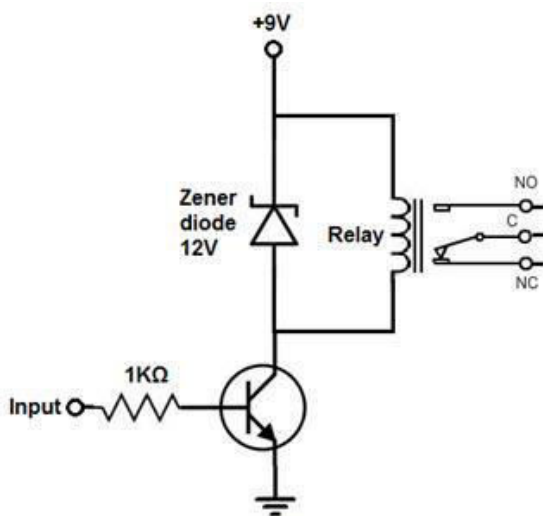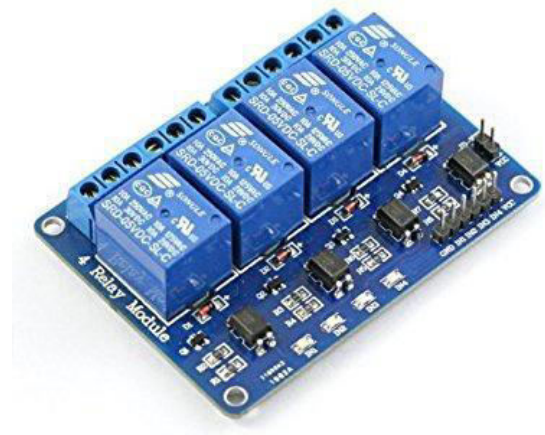
A) Circuit diagram of home automation
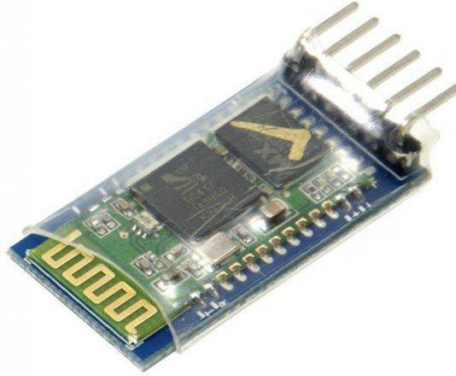
B) Bluetooth chip

C) Arduino Uno

E) Relay circuit diagram   **F) Relay module**

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Study Selection

In total, 1171 (798 + 373) papers were selected after refining the databases' results during the identification phase. Removing duplicates resulted in a total number of 683 papers. The TKA screening of these papers by three individual reviewers resulted in 71 papers for a full paper review. The screening of their references added two papers. In total, an additional 60 full papers were excluded as they did not fulfil the inclusion criteria, and eventually, 13 papers were found eligible for further analyses.

Definition of a Smart Lighting System

As stated in the introduction, smart lighting systems include control, communication, and interconnection abilities, whereas smart lighting is a light source with controllability of certain light quality/quantity properties. Smart lighting includes smart light bulbs, which are illumination sources that include a processor to enable signal exchanges. Smart lighting systems were defined or named differently by the found studies, and in total, seven different synonyms were used for describing the proposed or investigated smart lighting system (see **Table 2**). Four studies used the term 'smart lighting' followed by three studies that used 'intelligent lighting'. Other definitions for smart lighting systems were 'automated', 'innovative', 'multi-objective', 'biodynamic', and 'context' lighting. It seems that the terms 'intelligent' and 'multi-objective' represent a kind of lighting system that, in addition to energy saving, can offer more services to the users, such as the adjustment of the lighting based on recognition of user activities

Intended Study Aim

The majority of the included studies (eight papers) aimed to design and develop a smart lighting system to reduce energy consumption and/or provide visual comfort for the occupants, for example, by the provision of empirical data as an input for an intelligent lighting system . Other studies aimed to test and compare specific components of a smart lighting system, such as the standby energy consumption of smart LEDs, or the evaluation of the application area for smart lighting systems, for example, existing lighting recommendations for elderly/nursing homes. Implementation and testing of a smart lighting system (in real-time) was the aim of only one study. To enable a more equal comparison, studies were categorised, according to their intended aim, as 'component performance', 'system design/development', or 'application evaluation/implementation. Additionally, the table shows that 10 studies aimed to investigate the impact on energy, eight studies on well-being and six targeted the implementation of both energy and well-being. An overview table with the intended aim, as described by the authors of the included studies, as well as a simple content analysis to support the categorisation is provided in.

An evaluation of the study type and completeness of the included studies in different sections, documentation of dependent and independent variables, the inclusion of significant information regarding methodology (duration, sample size, location) was performed and the extracted data are shown in. Lighting characteristics are separately shown in. Selection criteria allowed studies published after 2001 (and before March 2021) and this resulted in one study published in each 2009, 2013, 2015, and 2020, two studies in 2014, 2018, and 2019, and three in 2017. Surprisingly, no studies were found to have been published between 2009 and 2013.

V. CONCLUSION

A smart lighting system can generate significant energy savings and cost savings by up to 90%, experts say. Sure, this percentage is based on many variables, but, in large part, the figures and examples from real life show that this is possible. Smart lighting systems can be customized according to the wishes or needs of the user and are more eco-friendly than the classic ones. Smart lighting system allows people to control every aspect of the lighting system in the home or building from a smart mobile device at 100 meters. Everything becomes much easier to control and manage.

This study demonstrated that there is a need for an unambiguous definition of a 'smart lighting system' and its required components. The benefit of using an equivocal definition makes research results more accessible, and less confusion would be made with synonyms. A clear definition of the system composition enables comparison between components, systems, and full applications. The technical performance of a smart lighting system is essential to enable the quality rating of the system. Clear documentation of the type of light sources, communication protocols, control inputs, sensor types, and algorithms are necessary to conclude the quality and performance of the tested system.

In situations involving information related to daylight, fundamental documentation of the geographical study location and the date and time of the execution are required.

Aside from the technological quality assessments, high-quality (controlled) intervention studies on human performance and interaction measures enable the corroboration of possibilities and light effects regarding visual performance and visual comfort as well as effects beyond vision in personal environments, such as a residence. In particular, for investigating how light beyond vision is affected by a smart lighting system, a more detailed methodology is needed, including the documentation of light amount (level/intensity), light directionality, spectral power distribution, exposure duration, the timing of light exposure, and prior light exposure. It is crucial to follow available protocols for the proper communication of light exposure.

In parallel to cause–effect studies, studies focusing on acceptance of the technology or investigating user interactions with smart lighting systems are needed. This would allow for relating system performance to dimensions common in day-to-day situations and would deliver input for an optimal design of the residential smart lighting system. It may find the answer to questions regarding whether all rooms or only specific rooms should be equipped; whether smart lighting-related monitoring should be completely sensor-based. smartly balanced between system-controlled and human-controlled, or only task-specific (i.e., waking up), and in what way a smart lighting system should optimally interact with the local climate (weather) and situation (built environment).

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2. Electrical Engineering
3. Arduino Based Home Automation System Using Android Application by Md. Wasif Bin Hafiz Researcher, Data Analyst in June 26 2021

Design and Implementation of an Intelligent Automatic Water Pump System for Agricultural Irrigation

Ayubkhan Mulani [1], Nikhil Somase [2], Aditya Nagargoje [3], Shubham Jena [4], Aditya Chedhe [5]

Department of F.E. Engineering, ADYPSOE, Lohegaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Agricultural irrigation plays a pivotal role in ensuring crop growth and productivity, yet traditional irrigation methods often lead to inefficiencies in water usage and labour. This research paper presents the design and implementation of an innovative automatic water pump system for agricultural irrigation. The system integrates sensor technology to detect soil moisture levels and real-time weather. conditions, enabling intelligent water flow regulation to crops. Moreover, the incorporation of remote monitoring and control via a mobile application empowers farmers to manage the irrigation system from anywhere, optimizing crop hydration and conserving valuable water resources.

KEYWORDS: Automatic Irrigation, Sensor Technology, Soil Moisture, Water Conservation, Remote Monitoring, Mobile Application, Agricultural Efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural irrigation is a critical component of modern farming practices, ensuring consistent crop growth and yield. However, conventional irrigation methods often result in inefficient water usage, leading to wastage and increased operational costs for farmers. Moreover, manual monitoring and adjustment of irrigation systems can be labor-intensive and time-consuming.In response to these challenges, this research proposes an innovative solution: an automatic water pump system for agricultural irrigation. By integrating sensor technologies to monitor soil moisture levels and weather conditions, the system intelligently regulates water flow to crops. Furthermore, the incorporation of remote monitoring and control capabilities through a mobile application offers farmers convenience and real-time management of the irrigation process.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Numerous studies have highlighted the importance of efficient irrigation practices in agriculture. Traditional methods such as flood irrigation and fixed scheduling often lead to overwatering or underwatering, resulting in reduced crop yields and water wastage (Kisekka et al., 2018).

Recent advancements in sensor technologies have paved the way for precision agriculture, where irrigation is tailored to the specific needs of crops. Soil moisture sensors, for instance, provide real-time data on the moisture content of the soil, enabling farmers to adjust irrigation schedules accordingly (Perry et al., 2020). Additionally, weather stations and climate sensors offer insights into environmental conditions, aiding in optimal irrigation planning (Garcia et al., 2019). The integration of automation and remote monitoring in irrigation systems has also been widely studied. Mekonnen et al. (2021) developed an automated irrigation system that utilized sensors and actuators to control water flow based on soil moisture levels. Similarly, Gupta et al. (2019) implemented a remote monitoring system for irrigation, allowing farmers to access and adjust settings from their smartphones.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

The proposed automatic water pump system for agricultural irrigation consists of the following components:-
Soil Moisture Sensors: Installed at various points within the crop field, these sensors measure the moisture content of the soil.-
Water pump: Use For Pumping the water from water storage.
Jumper Wires : Connection the parts into breadboard.
Nodemcu Wifi Module:- Connect the Model by Communication with internate .
Led Display:- Its shows the humidity present in soil as well as it shows on & off status.
Battery:- Battery provides electricity to this Ciruit.
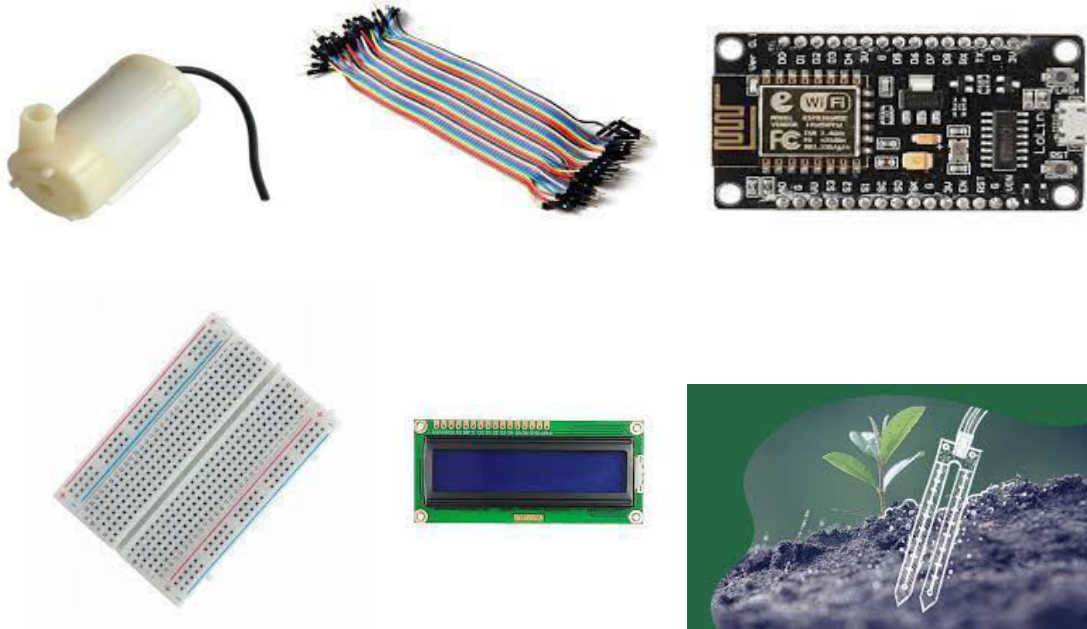
IV. SYSTEM OPERATION

1. Data Collection: Soil moisture sensors and the weather station collect data continuously.
2. Data Processing: The MCU analyzes the data to determine the irrigation requirements based on crop type, soil moisture levels, and weather conditions.
3. Water Pump Control: The MCU controls the water pump to deliver the appropriate amount of water to the crops.
4. Remote Monitoring: Farmers can use the mobile application to view real-time data, receive alerts, and adjust irrigation settings remotely.

V.BENEFITS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The implementation of this automatic water pump system offers several benefits:-
Water Conservation: By precisely regulating water flow based on actual crop needs, the system reduces water wastage.
Improved Crop Yield: Optimal irrigation ensures that crops receive the right amount of water, leading to improved growth and yield.
Labor Savings: Automation reduces the need for manual monitoring and adjustment of irrigation systems, saving time and labor costs for farmers.
Remote Accessibility: Farmers can monitor and control the system from anywhere using the mobile application, providing convenience and flexibility.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the design and implementation of an intelligent automatic water pump system for agricultural irrigation offer a promising solution to the challenges faced by farmers. By leveraging sensor technologies, automation, and remote monitoring capabilities, the system optimizes water usage, improves crop yield, and reduces labor requirements. Future research could focus on field trials to assess the system's performance in different agricultural settings and crop types.

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Advances and Applications of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science: A Scoping Review

Shobha Rupanar, Mamata Jiwankar, Poonam Musmade, Rohan Talmure, Prakash Mali

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This review paper explores the recent advances and multifaceted applications of artificial intelligence (AI) and data science, two dynamic and rapidly evolving fields that have profoundly influenced technological innovation and societal developments. We systematically analyze contemporary methodologies, breakthrough technologies, and their implementation across various sectors, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and retail. By reviewing a broad array of sources from recent peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, and authoritative reports published over the last five years, we aim to present a comprehensive picture of the current landscape. This paper highlights key technological advancements such as machine learning enhancements, deep learning, predictive analytics, and big data integration, and discusses their practical implications. Furthermore, we address the accompanying challenges and ethical considerations, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the future of employment, which are critical to the responsible advancement of these technologies. Through this review, we aim to provide a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers, offering insights into the latest trends, applications, and ethical dimensions of AI and data science, setting the stage for future innovations and studies in these pivotal fields.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, machine learning, Engineering and Technology, Emerging field

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Data Science are two of the most influential and rapidly evolving fields in technology, each playing a crucial role in driving innovations across numerous sectors[1]. Here's a comprehensive background on the advances and applications of these disciplines: The term "Data Science" has been around since the 1960s but gained prominence in the 21st century as companies and institutions began accumulating vast amounts of data, necessitating advanced techniques to analyze and derive value from it. As AI and Data Science continue to advance, they raise significant ethical and social issues, such as privacy concerns, data security, bias in AI algorithms, and job displacement. Addressing these challenges requires robust policies, transparent methodologies, and ongoing dialogue among technologists, ethicists, policymakers, and the public Both AI and Data Science are poised to drive further technological and societal transformations. Their integration into daily life and industry workflows will continue to grow, bringing both opportunities and challenges. In this comprehensive review, we delve into the recent advances and widespread applications of The integration of AI and Data Science has not only propelled technological advancements but has also fundamentally transformed business models and operational strategies in virtually every sector. From healthcare, where they are used to predict disease and personalize treatment, to finance, where they streamline operations and enhance customer engagement, the applications are both vast and profound [3]. The primary aim of this review is to present a structured and detailed examination of the latest methodologies, innovations, and real-world applications of AI and Data Science. We seek to provide a thorough analysis of how these technologies are currently being utilized, their potential for future applications, and the challenges they present [4].

II. METHODS AND MATERIALS

The methodology involves a systematic review of recent literature from peer-reviewed journals, industry reports, and academic conferences held over the last five years. Through this approach, we aim to capture a comprehensive snapshot of current trends and future directions in AI and Data Science.

By providing this in-depth review, we intend to equip researchers, practitioners, and policymakers with a clear understanding of where the fields of AI and Data Science stand today, the key challenges they face, and the potential pathways they may take in the near future. This will not only aid in further research and development activities but also help in the strategic planning and implementation of these technologies in various sectors Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Data Science, two fields at the forefront of technological innovation and pivotal catalysts for change across various industries. As multidisciplinary domains, AI and Data Science amalgamate techniques from computer science, statistics, mathematics, and information theory to create systems capable of performing complex tasks, often surpassing human capabilities in speed, accuracy, and efficiency [2].

This paper focuses on several key areas:
1. **Technological Advances**: We cover the latest in algorithmic developments, enhancements in machine learning models, breakthroughs in neural networks, and improvements in data analytics processes.
2. **Practical Applications**: The review discusses how these technological advances have been applied in various fields, highlighting case studies and real-world examples of success.
3. **Ethical and Social Implications**: An exploration of the ethical considerations, such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the socio-economic impacts of automation and job displacement.

Key Technologies [5]:
1. **Big Data Analytics:** managing extremely large data sets that reveal patterns, trends, and associations.
2. **Predictive Analytics**: using statistical algorithms and machine learning techniques to identify the likelihood of future outcomes.
3. **Data Visualization**: the graphical representation of information and data.

Applications across Industries [6]:
1. **Healthcare:** AI models predict patient diagnoses and outcomes, personalize treatment plans, and automate administrative tasks. Data Science is used for genomics, drug discovery, and epidemiology.
2. **Finance:** AI aids in algorithmic trading, fraud detection, and customer service automation. Data Science analyzes risks, manages customer data, and helps in strategic decision-making.
3. **Retail**: AI enhances customer experience through personalized recommendations and
4. virtual assistants. Data Science optimizes supply chains, improves inventory management, and targets marketing.
5. **Transportation:** AI technologies power self-driving cars, optimize routing, and manage traffic systems. Data Science is critical for predictive maintenance, logistics, and customer preferences analysis.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section synthesizes findings from the reviewed literature and real-world case studies, offering a critical examination of both the advancements and challenges in the fields of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Data Science. Here, we discuss significant developments, the application of these technologies across various industries, and the broader societal impacts.

Technological Advancement:
1. Machine Learning and Deep Learning: Recent years have seen remarkable improvements in machine learning algorithms, particularly in deep learning. Enhanced neural networks have significantly boosted performance in image and speech recognition tasks. Innovations like transformer models have revolutionized natural language processing, exemplified by systems like GPT-3 and BERT, which demonstrate human-like text generation and understanding.
2. Big Data Analyatics: The capacity to process and analyze vast datasets efficiently has dramatically improved, driven by more robust data storage solutions and faster computing. This has enabled more precise predictive analytics, real-time data processing, and complex decision-making processes in business and science.
3. AI in Robotics: Advances in AI have empowered robots to perform more complex tasks with greater autonomy and efficiency. Integration of AI with robotics has been crucial in manufacturing, where it enhances precision and flexibility, and in healthcare, where robotic surgeries and automated diagnostics are becoming more prevalent.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations:
1. Data Privacy and Security: The increased use of AI and data science raises significant concerns regarding data protection and user privacy. Ensuring the security of personal information against breaches is paramount, as is maintaining transparency in how data is collected and used.

2. Bias and Fairness: AI systems are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on. There is a growing concern that without careful oversight, AI can perpetuate or even exacerbate existing biases, leading to unfair outcomes in critical areas like hiring, law enforcement, and lending.

3. Impact on Employment: Automation, driven by AI, poses potential risks to job security for certain sectors. The displacement of jobs by machines necessitates strategies for workforce retraining and shifts in education systems to prepare future generations.

Future Directions: The discussion points towards an increasing integration of AI and data science into daily operations and strategic decision-making across all sectors. Looking ahead, there is a clear need for

1. **Continued research and Development**: Ongoing innovation to refine AI technologies and solve existing limitations, such as energy consumption and algorithm efficiency.
2. **Ethical AI Frameworks:** Development of comprehensive guidelines and standards to ensure ethical AI practices, promoting fairness, accountability, and transparency.
3. **Public and Private Sector Collaboration:** Partnerships are essential to leverage the benefits of AI and data science while managing their societal impacts effectively.

IV. CONCLUSION

AI and data science are not just technological phenomena but catalysts for transformation across societal, economic, and ethical dimensions. As these fields evolve, the balance between leveraging their benefits and managing their risks will be crucial. Through informed discussion and strategic planning, stakeholders can harness the potential of AI and data science to foster innovation and growth while ensuring they contribute positively to society.

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Fire Alarm using Pi Pico with GPS and GSM Technology

Prof. Suvarna Shingare Alhat[1], Prof. Manoj Patil[2], Ketan Athawale[3], Abhijit Bidkar[4],

Chandrakant Ray[5], Omkar Mulik[6], Ritesh jadhav[7], Piyush Bhamare[8]

Assistant Professor, Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE),

Pune, Maharashtra, India[1, 2]

UG students, Department of Engineering Sciences Ajeenkya D.Y. Patil School of Engineering (ADYPSOE), Pune,

Maharashtra, India [3,4,5,6,7,8]

ABSTRACT: The integration of GSM and GPS technology into fire alarm systems has emerged as a promising approach to enhance emergency response and mitigate the risks associated with fire incidents. This report presents a comprehensive study on the development and implementation of a fire alarm system utilizing the Raspberry Pi Pico microcontroller, coupled with GSM and GPS modules. The primary objective of this project is to design a reliable and fire detection system capable of promptly notifying authorities and stakeholders in the event of a fire outbreak, while also providing real-time location information using GPS technology.

The methodology involves the selection and integration of hardware components, including the Raspberry Pi Pico microcontroller, GSM module for cellular communication, and GPS module for location tracking. The system architecture is designed to detect fire incidents through sensor inputs, trigger alarms, and initiate automatic alerts via GSM technology to predefined contacts. Furthermore, the incorporation of GPS technology enables the system to transmit accurate location coordinates to aid in the swift deployment of emergency response teams.

Experimental results demonstrate the functionality and eIectiveness of the proposed fire alarm system. The system successfully detects fire events, activates alarms, and promptly sends notifications to designated recipients via GSM communication. Additionally, the integration of GPS technology provides precise location information, facilitating rapid emergency response and minimizing response time.

This report discusses the significance of integrating GSM and GPS technology into fire alarm systems, highlighting the potential benefits in terms of early detection, rapid response, and enhanced safety measures. Furthermore, it addresses practical considerations, challenges encountered during implementation, and potential avenues for future research and development.

Overall, the findings of this study underscore the feasibility and utility of leveraging Raspberry Pi Pico with GSM and GPS technology to create an advanced fire alarm system capable of ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals and properties in the event of a fire emergency.

I. INTRODUCTION

The advent of technology has revolutionized the way we approach safety and security, particularly in critical scenarios such as fire emergencies. Traditional fire alarm systems have long served as essential tools for detecting and alerting occupants to the presence of fire, but advancements in microcontroller technology, coupled with the proliferation of cellular and satellite communication, present new opportunities for enhancing these systems. In this context, the integration of Raspberry Pi Pico with GSM and GPS technology represents a significant step forward in the development of more sophisticated and eIective fire alarm systems.

Fire incidents pose significant risks to both life and property, necessitating swift and e cient response mechanisms. Conventional fire alarm systems typically rely on smoke detectors or heat sensors to detect fire events and trigger audible alarms within the premises. While these systems have proven eIective in many cases, they are often limited in their ability to provide timely notifications to relevant authorities or stakeholders, particularly in remote or unoccupied locations.

The Raspberry Pi Pico microcontroller, with its compact size, low power consumption, and versatility, serves as an ideal platform for the development of innovative fire alarm systems. By leveraging the capabilities of the Raspberry Pi Pico, along with GSM and GPS modules, it becomes possible to create a comprehensive fire detection and notification system that not only detects fire events but also communicates critical information to designated recipients in real-time.

The integration of GSM technology enables the fire alarm system to transmit alerts and notifications via cellular networks, reaching stakeholders regardless of their location. This ensures that relevant authorities, building occupants, and emergency responders can be promptly informed of fire incidents, facilitating a rapid and coordinated response.Additionally, the incorporation of GPS technology provides the system with the ability to transmit accurate location coordinates, enabling emergency responders to pinpoint the exact location of the incident and expedite their response eIorts.

In this report, we present a detailed exploration of the design, implementation, and evaluation of a fire alarm system utilizing Raspberry Pi Pico with GSM and GPS technology. We discuss the methodology employed in developing the system, including the selection of hardware components, software integration, and testing procedures. Furthermore, we examine the practical implications of integrating GSM and GPS technology into fire alarm systems, highlighting the potential benefits in terms of early detection, rapid response, and enhanced safety measures.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

- Study by Wankhede et al. (2017) explored the use of ultrasonic sensors with Arduino to detect vehicle presence in parking slots. The system displayed real-time parking availability on an LCD screen, significantly reducing the time drivers spent searching for parking.
- Research by Dey et al. (2016) utilized infrared sensors paired with Arduino to detect occupancy. The study highlighted the sensors' accuracy and reliability in various lighting conditions. The data was transmitted to a central server, where availability was displayed via a mobile application.
- Kulkarni et al. (2018) investigated the integration of IoT with Arduino-based smart parking systems. The study implemented a cloud-based system where parking data from multiple locations was aggregated and analyzed in real-time. This integration enabled predictive analytics for parking demand, further optimizing space utilization

III. METHODOLOGY

COMPONENTS:-
.12 v 1 amp power supply
.GSM 900A
.GPS neo 5m
.Pi Pico
.5v Buzzer
.MQ2 Smoke and Gas Sensor
.Fire Sensor(IR type)
. Bread board

CODES:-
```
import machine import utime
from machine import Pin, UART, I2C from lcd_api import LcdApi
from pico_i2c_lcd import I2cLcd import network
import urequests as requests

# Initialize GSM module
gsm_uart = UART(1, baudrate=9500, tx=Pin(4), rx=Pin(5)) gsm_uart.init(9500, bits=8, parity=None, stop=1)

# Initialize GPS module
gps_uart = UART(0, baudrate=9500, tx=Pin(0), rx=Pin(1)) gps_uart.init(9500, bits=8, parity=None, stop=1)

# Initialize LCD
i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(9), sda=Pin(8), freq=400000) lcd = I2cLcd(i2c, 0x27, 2, 15)
```

```
# Initialize sensors smoke_sensor_pin = Pin(10, Pin.IN) fire_sensor_pin = Pin(11, Pin.IN) buzzer_pin = Pin(12, Pin.OUT)

def send_sms(message):
gsm_uart.write("AT+CMGF=1\r\n") # Set SMS mode to text utime.sleep(1)
gsm_uart.write('AT+CMGS="YOUR_PHONE_NUMBER"\r\n') # Replace with your phone number
utime.sleep(1) gsm_uart.write(message) utime.sleep(1)
gsm_uart.write(chr(25)) # Send Ctrl+Z to terminate SMS utime.sleep(1)
def send_location(): gps_uart.write(b'AT+CGNSINF\r\n')
response = gps_uart.readline().decode().strip().split(',') latitude = response[3]
longitude = response[4]
message = f"Latitude: {latitude}, Longitude: {longitude}" send_sms(message)
def display_message(message): lcd.clear() lcd.putstr(message)
def check_smoke_and_fire():
smoke_detected = smoke_sensor_pin.value() fire_detected = fire_sensor_pin.value()
if smoke_detected: display_message("Smoke On")
elif fire_detected: display_message("Fire On")
else:
display_message("No fire detected")
if smoke_detected or fire_detected: buzzer_pin.on()
send_sms("Fire or Smoke detected!") send_location()
else:
buzzer_pin.oI()

# Main loop while True:
check_smoke_and_fire()
utime.sleep(5) # Check every 5 seconds
```

IV. CONCLUSION

In this project we successfully implemented and designed a working model of Fire detecting and alerting system ,through this an individual or a group of people who are struck in a fire attack ,or fire accident can save their lives by this automated protecting system. And this system is easy to install in places where people come and spend of their time, and also this is aIordable for public places ,and can also be helpful for people who work their and take safety precautions.Especially, it is useful in reserved forest areas Where it can prevent fatal accidents.

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Innovations in Air Conditioning: The Impact of Desiccant Assistance in Hybrid Systems

Shobha Rupanar, Poonam Musmade, Rohan Talmure, Sachin Rahinj

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: This paper explores the operational principles and applications of desiccant-assisted hybrid air conditioning systems, which offer an environmentally friendly alternative for cooling buildings, particularly in hot and humid climates. Such systems combine desiccant materials for moisture removal with traditional cooling coils that handle sensible heat, providing a potential alternative to conventional vapor compression cooling systems. A detailed study has revealed that desiccant-assisted hybrid air conditioning systems are a viable option for cooling purposes. Our literature review confirms the feasibility of desiccant cooling in various climatic conditions and highlights potential cost savings in the air conditioning sector. This paper also discusses specific applications, providing examples of successful implementations of hybrid desiccant systems that pre-condition the air before further cooling by the split cooling coil. This technology has proven to be economically viable and cost-effective. The findings of this review are intended to support further research in various aspects of desiccant cooling systems, enhancing understanding and encouraging innovation in this promising area of HVAC technology.

KEYWORDS: Desiccant Evaporative SHR

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a literature review on desiccant cooling technology, focusing on the use of desiccant materials to improve the efficiency of air conditioning systems, particularly in challenging climates prevalent during the summer seasons in India—characterized by hot and dry, and hot and wet conditions. Air conditioning loads are typically categorized into sensible and latent loads, both of which need to be managed to maintain optimal indoor conditions. Traditional air conditioning systems, while widely used, have significant drawbacks, including high energy consumption and increased levels of environmentally harmful CFCs. Additionally, these systems require the re-heating of dehumidified air to achieve desired indoor temperatures, further increasing energy use. In humid climates, the effectiveness of evaporative cooling diminishes. To enhance performance, air must first be dehumidified and then re-humidified to achieve thermal comfort. Desiccant materials, which can absorb moisture from gases or liquids, are critical in this process. These materials come in both liquid and solid forms, each offering distinct advantages and disadvantages. Solid desiccants, such as silica gels, aluminum silicates, and aluminum oxides, are favored for their compactness and reduced corrosion potential. Common liquid desiccants include solutions of lithium chloride, triethylene glycol, lithium bromide, and water. One innovative application of desiccant materials involves a rotating desiccant-coated wheel that processes incoming air by absorbing moisture. This setup not only dehumidifies the air but also regenerates part of it in a continuous cycle, enhancing the overall efficiency of the system. This review aims to synthesize research on various aspects of desiccant cooling technology, highlighting its potential to revolutionize air conditioning systems by improving energy efficiency and reducing environmental impact. Through detailed analysis of previous studies, this paper explores the scope of desiccant technology applications and discusses the future directions for this promising field.

II. METHODOLOGY

In desiccant cooling systems, air intended for indoor environments, referred to as "process air," is conditioned through dehumidification. This is achieved by passing the incoming air stream through a desiccant material in a dehumidifier, which absorbs moisture and subsequently dries the air to achieve the desired indoor temperature conditions. The effectiveness of moisture removal relies on heating the desiccant to a sufficiently high temperature in a process known as regeneration, the specifics of which depend on the type of desiccant used.

The performance of a desiccant cooling system is often evaluated using the Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR), which is defined as the ratio of sensible heat (the heat that causes a change in temperature) to the total heat within the process air. A key factor in determining the efficiency of the system, the SHR helps in assessing how well the desiccant system handles the latent load compared to the sensible load. The primary components of a desiccant cooling system, as

illustrated in Figure 1, include the regeneration heat source, the dehumidifier (which contains the desiccant material), and the cooling unit. These components work in concert to condition the air, ensuring that it meets the specific requirements for comfort and efficiency in indoor spaces.
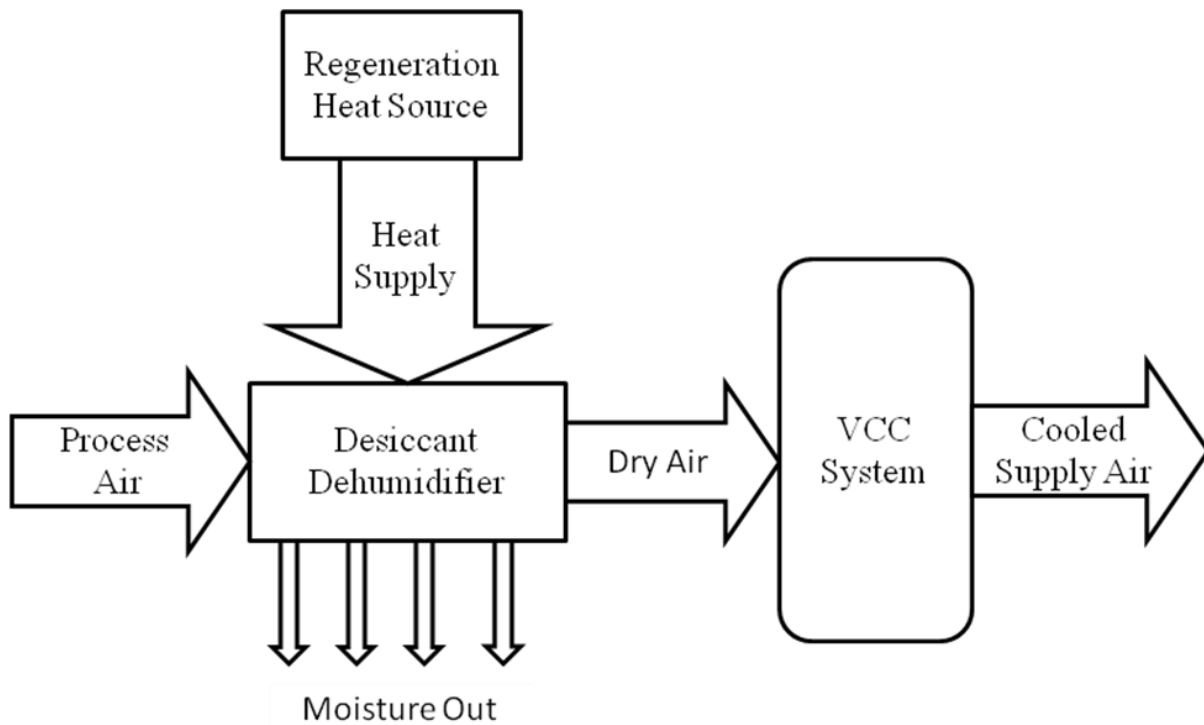
Principle of Desiccant Cooling

2.1 Desiccant Dehumidifier:

A desiccant dehumidifier consists of a slowly rotating wheel coated with desiccant material. This wheel operates between two air streams: the process air stream and the reactivation air stream. As the wheel rotates, it absorbs moisture from the process air, effectively removing humidity to condition the air for indoor environments. After absorbing moisture, the wheel continues to rotate into the reactivation air stream, where it encounters hot and dry air. This hot air regenerates the saturated portion of the wheel by driving off the absorbed moisture, preparing it for another cycle of dehumidification. The structure of the desiccant wheel is notably similar to that of a rotary heat recuperator, which enhances its efficiency in energy exchange and moisture removal, making it a critical component in the operation of desiccant cooling systems.

2.2 Cooling Unit:

The primary function of the cooling unit within a desiccant cooling system is to manage the sensible heat load, while the desiccant dehumidifier addresses the latent heat load. Various types of cooling units can be employed depending on the specific requirements and environmental conditions. These include the evaporator section of a conventional air conditioning system, an evaporative cooler, or a specially designed cold coil. Each type of cooling unit plays a crucial role in achieving the desired indoor temperature by efficiently removing the sensible heat from the air.

2.3 Heat Recovery Source:

The heat recovery source is an essential component of the desiccant cooling system, providing the necessary thermal energy for the regeneration of the desiccant material. This unit supplies heat to remove moisture absorbed by the desiccant, enabling its continuous operation. A variety of energy sources can be utilized for this purpose, depending on availability and sustainability considerations. These can include traditional fuels, solar energy, waste heat recovery from industrial processes, or even geothermal sources. The choice of energy source significantly impacts the overall efficiency and environmental footprint of the desiccant cooling system.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature survey conducted as part of this study reveals significant research interest in various aspects of desiccant cooling technology. Key areas of focus include,

3.1 Feasibility Studies: These explore the practicality and effectiveness of desiccant cooling systems in different climatic and operational conditions, assessing their viability as alternatives to conventional cooling methods.

3.2 Parametric Studies of Desiccant Cooling System: Research in this area investigates the influence of various parameters, such as air flow rates, desiccant wheel speed, and regeneration temperatures, on the performance of desiccant cooling systems.

Jain et al. [1] conducted a study to assess the performance of various air conditioning cycles under different outdoor conditions in several Indian cities. The study examined four distinct cycles: ventilation, recirculation, Dunkle, and those utilizing wet-surface heat exchangers. In the ventilation cycle, the process inlet air is sourced directly from outdoors, and the regeneration air can either be outdoor air or exhausted air from the conditioned space. The recirculation cycle involves conditioning the indoor air, with the regeneration air again drawn from outdoors. The Dunkle cycle builds upon the recirculation setup by incorporating an additional heat exchanger to enhance performance. Cycles using wet-surface heat exchangers replace traditional evaporative coolers with a wet surface to achieve lower dry-bulb temperatures without increasing humidity levels. The primary goal of the study was to determine how the effectiveness of heat exchangers and evaporative coolers influences the cooling coefficient of performance (COP). The findings indicated that the Dunkle cycle outperformed both the ventilation and recirculation cycles across all examined climatic conditions. However, cycles featuring wet-surface heat exchangers delivered the best overall performance compared to the three other cycles.

Separately, Mavroudaki et al. [2] and Halliday et al. [3] conducted feasibility studies on solar-driven desiccant cooling systems in various European cities, representing different climatic zones. These studies independently evaluated the potential and effectiveness of integrating solar energy with desiccant cooling technologies in Europe's diverse climate settings. Following the study, the authors concluded that primary energy savings were realized across all climatic conditions examined. However, it was noted that in highly humid zones, the energy savings were somewhat reduced. This reduction is attributed to the higher temperatures needed to regenerate the desiccant in climates with elevated humidity levels, which consequently increases energy consumption.

3.2 Parametric Study of Desiccant Cooling Systems (DCS):
Yadav and Kaushik [4,5] investigated a hybrid system combining vapor compression with solid or liquid desiccant cycles, powered by solar energy for space conditioning. Their study revealed that hybrid systems incorporating a desiccant cycle are particularly effective in environments characterized by high latent heat loads and elevated humidity. Such systems demonstrate significant energy savings compared to traditional vapor compression cooling systems. Subramaniam et al. [6] explored the impact of various parameters on the
performance of desiccant cooling systems. Their research focused on factors such as air flow rate, compressor capacity, and the speed of the desiccant wheel. They identified an optimal wheel speed of approximately 17.5 rpm, which maximizes moisture removal and achieves the highest cooling coefficient of Performance(COP). Carpinlioglu and Yildirim [7] conducted a performance evaluation of an experimental desiccant cooling system. Their study specified operational parameters including the rotational speed of the rotary regenerator and desiccant wheel, air mass flow rates in both process and regeneration lines, and the regeneration temperature. These factors were critically analyzed to determine their influence on system efficiency and effectiveness.

3.4 Comparative study of different types of desiccant cooling system and desiccant wheel:
Neti and Wolfe [8] analyzed desiccant performance using two distinct methods. Their findings revealed that while the characteristic method was only effective within a limited range of conditions, the numerical approach generally predicted trends more accurately, though it sometimes presented larger errors. Vineyard et al. [9] assessed the performance of a desiccant system under two extreme ambient conditions. Their experimental data indicated that the system's latent capacity improved substantially with increases in desiccant wheel speed, air face velocity, and regeneration temperature across both tested dry bulb inlet temperatures. Notably, the system demonstrated superior performance at 80ºF due to the higher partial pressure of water vapor at this temperature, which suggests that desiccant systems are particularly effective under higher latent load conditions.

Jia et al. [10] conducted experiments on a hybrid desiccant air-conditioning system that integrates a rotary solid desiccant dehumidifier with a vapor compression air-conditioning unit. Their findings indicated that the hybrid system results in a 37.5% reduction in electricity consumption compared to a conventional vapor compression (VC) system when maintaining the process air at a temperature of 30˚C and relative humidity of 55%. The enhanced performance of the hybrid desiccant cooling system relative to the traditional VC system is primarily attributed to the improvements in the evaporator performance within the VC unit, facilitated by the desiccant dehumidification process. The experiments revealed that the sensible heat factor (SHF) of the evaporator increased, with 75% of the evaporator tube segment operating under dry conditions, thereby reducing the electric power consumption of the hybrid system.

3.5 Solar assisted solid desiccant cooling system:

Solar energy can be effectively utilized for the regeneration of the desiccant wheel in a desiccant cooling system. A solar air heater can be used to provide the hot air needed at the appropriate regeneration temperature for the desiccant wheel. The setup for a solar-assisted desiccant cooling system is depicted in Figure 2. This arrangement illustrates how solar energy integrates into the system, enhancing energy efficiency and sustainability by utilizing renewable energy for the regeneration process.

Ismail et al. [11] conducted an analysis on the performance of a solar-regenerated open-cycle desiccant bed system designed for grain cooling. The experimental setup included a 95.85 m² solar collector connected to two silica gel beds, specifically engineered to be simple to construct and operate. The study revealed that this system is capable of cooling up to 200 tonnes of grain, with a remarkably low power consumption of just 0.3 watts per tonne. Over a six-month storage period, the total electrical energy consumption amounted to only 0.7 kWh per tonne of grain. Henning [12] provided a comprehensive overview of solar-assisted air conditioning systems for buildings, focusing on the development of both open and closed heat-driven cooling cycles. The study elaborates on the integration of these systems with solar thermal collectors, detailing several of the innovative systems that have been developed. This overview highlights the potential for solar energy to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of air conditioning technology, particularly through the use of heat-driven cycles that can be effectively combined with solar thermal energy.

3.6 Application of DCS in Various Fields:

Solid desiccant cooling systems (DCS) are versatile and can be employed in a range of settings such as buildings, schools, malls, and restaurants to ensure thermal comfort. Additionally, these systems are used in supermarkets and the food industry for product preservation. Andersson et al. [13] implemented a desiccant cooling system in an office building in Sweden and found that the system's efficiency is influenced by local climatic conditions, component performance, and operating conditions. These variables were clearly delineated on psychrometric charts, providing a straightforward understanding of the system's capabilities and limitations under various conditions Thorpe et al. [11] developed and tested a desiccant cooling device powered by solar energy, specifically designed for grain preservation. The device demonstrated a remarkable efficiency, producing up to 50 times more cooling energy than the electrical energy input required for its operation. This highlights the potential of desiccant cooling technology in agricultural applications, especially in regions where solar energy is readily available.

Madhiyanon and Adirekrut [14] used a desiccant wheel with a hot air drying system to dry coconut pieces were better dry with desiccant wheel.

III. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the desiccant cooling system is a straightforward technology that can be effectively integrated with other technologies to enhance overall system efficiency. The incorporation of direct and indirect evaporative cooling methods can optimize

various cycles within the desiccant cooling system. Furthermore, parametric studies have shown how different operating parameters influence the performance and cost-effectiveness of desiccant cooling systems, often resulting in minimized operational costs. Desiccant cooling technology significantly broadens the climatic range within which cooling systems can operate effectively. It also contributes to improved indoor air quality and offers notable reductions in both costs and energy consumption. At a time when the depletion of energy resources and environmental degradation pose global challenges, the advantages of desiccant cooling systems make them an appealing solution for sustainable climate control. This study highlights the desiccant cooling system as a versatile and efficient technology, particularly notable for its ability to integrate with renewable energy sources such as solar and waste heat for the regeneration process without needing energy conversion from studies on desiccant materials, it is observed that these materials can be regenerated at low temperatures, close to ambient conditions. This capacity is

crucial, enhancing the overall contribution of desiccant cooling systems to thermal comfort, energy efficiency, and cost reduction. A detailed examination of the system's performance reveals a significant potential for energy savings, primarily derived from eliminating the need for overcooling and subsequent reheating. This makes desiccant cooling systems not only more energy-efficient but also more environmentally friendly by reducing energy waste and optimizing operational costs.

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Innovating Education Through NEP 2020's: Digital Education Initiatives & its role in Strengthening India's Education Landscape

Shobha Rupanar

Department of Engineering Sciences, Ajeenkya D Y Patil School of Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: In response to the significant disruptions caused by both the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the COVID-19 pandemic in the education sector, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, unveiled the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP-2020). This policy, approved by the Union Cabinet on 29th July 2020, aims to address the evolving challenges and opportunities in education, paving the way for a transformative and inclusive educational framework. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 stands as a pivotal moment in India's ongoing educational reform endeavors, with a primary aim of rejuvenating and contemporizing the nation's educational framework. This exhaustive review meticulously assesses NEP 2020, scrutinizing its strengths, weaknesses, and the prospective influence it may exert on India's educational ecosystem. NEP 2020 adopts a multifaceted approach, comprehensively addressing various tiers of education while placing emphasis on flexibility, choice, and the amalgamation of vocational education and technology. It underscores the significance of early childhood education, accentuates the imperative of robust teacher training programs, and advocates for the advancement of multidisciplinary learning. Despite these commendable aspects, the review identifies challenges such as implementation complexities, resource limitations, and the requisite establishment of rigorous quality assurance mechanisms. If NEP 2020 is effectively implemented, it has the potential to foster inclusive, equitable, and high-quality education for all, equipping students with the necessary skills to excel in the contemporary workforce. This, in turn, could catalyze the socio-economic advancement of the nation. This review underscores the critical importance of surmounting implementation hurdles, securing ample resources, and fostering collaborative efforts among stakeholders to translate the transformative vision delineated in NEP 2020 into tangible reality.

KEYWORDS: NEP, Innovative Education, Digital Learning, India's Education.

I.INTRODUCTION

In today's knowledge-driven world, quality education is intrinsically linked to national development. Education cultivates a skilled workforce, nurtures talent, fosters rationality, drives innovation, and boosts productivity. It elevates living standards, fosters social acceptance, respect, and equality. Education empowers individuals, broadens perspectives, and promotes self-enrichment. Ultimately, its goal is to shape socially responsible global citizens. The pivotal role of education in national development, poverty alleviation, and overall societal well-being underscores the necessity for a robust education policy. Such a policy framework must ensure universal access to quality education, coherence in its objectives, consistency in educational principles, and flexibility to adapt to changing needs. Therefore, a global educational framework should be relevant, realistic, adaptable, inclusive, enforceable, and widely supported. Given education's critical significance, policies must evolve continuously, and the system must remain resilient against loopholes.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 stands as a landmark document in India's educational history, reflecting a comprehensive reimagining of the country's educational landscape. Envisioned as a blueprint for transformative change, NEP 2020 aims to address the evolving needs and challenges of the 21st century by fostering a holistic and learner-centric approach to education. This introduction provides an overview of NEP 2020, outlining its key objectives, principles, and strategic focus areas. Scholarly discourse surrounding NEP 2020 spans a wide spectrum of themes and perspectives, reflecting the diverse interests and concerns of stakeholders in the field of education. Literature on NEP 2020 encompasses critical analyses, policy evaluations, comparative studies, and empirical research exploring various dimensions of the policy framework. This section provides a brief overview of the existing literature on NEP 2020, highlighting key themes, debates, and research findings. NEP 2020 takes a comprehensive approach, addressing education from early childhood to higher education. Its strengths lie in offering flexibility, prioritizing early childhood education, enhancing teacher training, and promoting multidisciplinary learning. However, challenges include implementation hurdles, resource constraints, quality assurance needs, inclusivity concerns, and managing

transitions. The National Education Policy of India 2020 (NEP 2020), initiated by the Union Cabinet of India on 29th July 2020, delineates the vision for a redefined education system in the country. This policy supersedes the erstwhile National Policy on Education, 1986[1] .NEP 2020 offers a holistic framework encompassing elementary education through to higher and vocational training, catering to both rural and urban demographics. Its overarching objective is to revolutionize India's educational landscape by the year 2030, ushering in transformative changes across all levels of education [2].

The NEP 2020 introduces significant reforms to India's education policy, with a primary goal of doubling state expenditure on education from approximately 3% to 6% of the GDP at the earliest opportunity [3]. The National Education Policy recommends the adoption of the mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction up to Class 5, with a suggestion to extend this practice until Class 8 and beyond. Additionally, the policy emphasizes the importance of Sanskrit and foreign languages. It proposes that students learn three anguages in school according to a prescribed formula, with at least two of these languages being native to India. Furthermore, the policy assures that no language will be imposed on students [4].

II.METHODOLOGY

The methodology encompassed a comprehensive systematic review, integrating peer-reviewed articles, clinical trials, and ethnobotanical studies.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduces several strengths that aim to revolutionize India's education system.

Strengths of NEP 2020 [5,6,7,8] :

1. NEP 2020 adopts a holistic approach by encompassing all levels of education, spanning from early childhood to higher education. It integrates vocational education, technology, and skill development seamlessly into the mainstream curriculum, thereby catering to the diverse needs of students across the educational spectrum. This comprehensive approach ensures that students receive a well-rounded education that not only focuses on academic excellence but also equips them with practical skills and competencies essential for success in various spheres of life.
2. NEP 2020 emphasizes student autonomy by allowing them to choose subjects and career paths, fostering a sense of ownership. It introduces multiple entry and exit points, enabling students to tailor their academic journey to their pace and preferences. This alleviates stress and promotes holistic development by accommodating diverse learning styles and aspirations**.**
3. NEP 2020 prioritizes early childhood education by proposing the integration of Anganwadi centers into the formal schooling system. This initiative aims to enhance school readiness and increase access to quality education, particularly for children from marginalized communities.
4. NEP 2020 underscores the significance of teacher training and professional development to uphold quality teaching across all levels of education. It promotes the integration of technology in teacher training and advocates for stringent accreditation mechanisms for teacher education institutions.
5. NEP 2020 advocates for multidisciplinary learning, enabling students to select subjects from diverse domains. This approach cultivates critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills crucial for success in the 21st-century workforce.
6. NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on inclusion and equity in education, striving to narrow socio-economic disparities. It introduces measures to ensure marginalized communities, including those in rural and remote areas, have access to quality education.
7. NEP 2020 advocates for the promotion of indigenous languages, highlighting the significance of preserving linguistic diversity. It aims to safeguard and celebrate India's rich cultural heritage through language education initiatives.

Flaws and Limitations of NEP 2020: While the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduces several strengths, it also faces certain weaknesses and challenges**[5,6,7,8]**:

1. Despite its ambitious vision, NEP 2020 faces hurdles in translating its objectives into actionable strategies, especially across India's diverse socio-economic contexts and regions. Logistical, administrative, and resource constraints pose significant obstacles to effectively implementing the policy's goals at the grassroots level.
2. While NEP 2020 advocates for a significant boost in public spending on education to fuel its initiatives, the reality of limited financial resources poses a formidable challenge. Budgetary constraints may hinder the implementation of crucial programs and reforms envisioned in the policy, potentially slowing down progress towards its goals.
3. Despite NEP 2020's efforts to promote inclusivity and equity in education, particularly for marginalized communities, there remains a concern that certain groups may continue to face marginalization. Bridging socio-economic disparities and guaranteeing universal access to quality education remains an enduring challenge.

4. The shift from the current education system to the proposed reforms in NEP 2020 could be disruptive. Effective management of this transition, while minimizing disruptions to students, teachers, and educational institutions, is essential but may present logistical and implementation hurdles.

5. NEP 2020 advocates for preserving and promoting indigenous languages, but implementing a multilingual education system, especially in linguistically diverse regions, may pose practical challenges. Balancing the preservation of cultural heritage with the logistics of language instruction could be complex.

6. As education and societal demands evolve, NEP 2020 may encounter difficulties in remaining relevant over time. The policy's capacity to adapt and respond to shifting educational trends, technological advancements, and socio-economic dynamics will be critical for its sustained success.

Overall, while NEP 2020 presents substantial reforms and initiatives, addressing these challenges will be pivotal in unlocking its full potential and ensuring universal access to quality education across India.

III. CONCLUSION

Top of Form
Carefully crafted systems have the potential to elevate the traditional values inherent in higher education. Such systems can optimize teaching-learning outcomes by maximizing benefits and mitigating risks. Higher education holds a distinctive power to cultivate socially responsible global citizens, a significance underscored by the COVID-19 pandemic. It underscores the importance of inclusive and adaptable education systems capable of effectively addressing the complexities and evolving needs of our interconnected yet vulnerable society. Despite the approval of the NEP, disparities persist between the Indian Education System and those of other nations. Varied testing methodologies, limited research initiatives, and restricted course options are among the shortcomings that underscore the need for policy refinement.

NEP 2020 represents a visionary roadmap for India's educational future. However, its success depends on overcoming implementation challenges, securing adequate resources, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. With concerted efforts, NEP 2020 has the potential to reshape India's education system, leading to a brighter and more inclusive future

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Vibration of Gear Box

[1.]Mr.Tushar N.Kad, [2].Prof.Santosh B.Jadhav, [3].Prof.Amol B.Gaikwad

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Dr.D.Y.Patil School of Engineering, Lohegaon, Pune, India

ABSTRACT: Gears are crucial detail in a diffusion of industrial programs consisting of gadget tool and gearboxes. An unexpected failure of the gear can also motive vast economic losses. because of this, fault prognosis in gears has been the concern of intensive research. Vibration sign analysis has been broadly used in the fault detection of rotation equipment. The vibration signal of a gearbox carries the signature of the fault within the gears, and early fault detection of the gearbox is possible by means of analyzing the vibration signal the usage of unique sign processing strategies. evaluate is manufactured from a few present day vibration analysis strategies used for situation monitoring in gear fault. every unit of mechanical system has a distinctive signature within the frequency spectrum. The vibration spectrum indicates the regions of pressure and undue energy. Vibration measurements trend adjustments at unique places alongside the gadgets to are expecting issues. the important thing advantages include: monitoring device lifestyles, growing system uptime, handling and scheduling preservation paintings. Vibration analysis can decide misalignment unbalance, mechanical looseness, eccentric shafts, equipment wear, broken teeth, and bearing put on. using Laser Vibro-meter it's miles feasible to get the facts that are processed in specific techniques like FFT evaluation.

KEYWORDS: Gear, FFT analyzer, Vibration, Shaft, Motor,

I. INTRODUCTION

The tracking of a gearbox circumstance is a crucial pastime due to its significance in power transmission in any industry. consequently, to enhance upon the monitoring techniques and analysis tools for finding the equipment ratios, tools faults, shaft misalignments inside the gearbox and the present day passing via the motor walking the gearbox, there was a steady improvement in those monitoring techniques. techniques along with wear and debris analysis, vibration monitoring and acoustic emissions require accessibility to the gearbox either to accumulate samples or to mount the transducers on or close to the gearbox. Machines with shifting parts give rise to sound and vibration. each machine has a selected vibration signature associated with the development and the kingdom of the machine. If the state of the gadget changes the vibration signature can even exchange. A trade in the vibration signature may be used to locate incipient defects before they emerge as crucial. within the gift paintings the authors gift a overview of a variety of analysis techniques for gearbox fault identification with precise regard to vibration evaluation. The vibration techniques had been developed with two primary functions. the primary cause is to separate the gearbox associated signal from different additives and to minimize the noise that can masks the gearbox signal, in particular in the early ranges of the fault. the second one cause is to become aware of the reputation of the gearbox, to differentiate the best and the defective tools and to indicate the defective components. Vibration analysis was used former particularly to determine faults and vital operation conditions. nowadays the needs for situation monitoring and vibration evaluation aren't any greater confined trying to minimize the effects of device disasters, however to make use of current resources more successfully.

II. PROBLEM DEFINITION

All machines with transferring elements deliver rise to sound and vibration. every gadget has a particular vibration signature related to the construction and the kingdom of the machine. If the nation of the system modifications the vibration signature will even change. A exchange in the vibration signature may be used to come across incipient defects earlier than they grow to be critical. in recent times the needs for condition monitoring and vibration analysis are not any greater limited seeking to minimize the consequences of gadget failures, however to utilize current resources extra effectively as the companies profile, organisation manufactures gears & gear box as in line with client's requirement. the one purchaser wishes a computer virus & bug wheel tools field for zero.5HP motor. Then after the design & production of equipment container. organisation must take a look at the vibration takes place within the equipment field, it have to be as minimal as, it is very vital as consistent with the first-class factor. therefore to discover the vibration occurs in the gear box we're the usage of the FFT analyzer.

III. OBJECTIVES

- observe of Gears and its Terminology
- look at of Vibrations and its effects
- knowledge equipment Designing and manufacturing tactics
- take a look at of FFT analyzer (natural frequency)
- manufacturing of experimental installation
- comparing the performance of equipment field by FFT analyzer.

3.1 METHODOLOGY

1. Misalignment: Misalignment between gears or different rotating components can result in abnormal vibration patterns, indicating ability misalignment troubles.

2. Unbalance: Unbalanced rotating additives can cause vibration because of uneven distribution of mass, main to premature wear and capability screw ups.

3. Mechanical looseness: loose connections or additives in the machinery can bring about excessive vibration, indicating potential mechanical looseness issues.

4. Eccentric shafts: Eccentricity in rotating shafts can cause vibration due to non-uniform rotational motion, indicating capacity problems with shaft alignment or wear.

5. tools wear: put on and tear on gear enamel can result in modifications in vibration styles, providing early caution symptoms of gear degradation.

6. Bearing put on: put on in bearings can cause odd vibration patterns due to extended friction and cargo on the bearings.

IV. DETAILS EXPERIMENTAL

4.1. Reading Procedure

Procedure
1. deploy the Dew tender software in the pc for FFT analysis and setting of FFT.
2. Make all connection between computer, FFT and setup
3. turn on the power deliver of motor that's linked to the gearbox.
4. place the piezoelectric sensor at extraordinary nodes at no load situation.
5. Take the reading of vibrations on the exclusive nodes at special guidelines.
6. store the results of vibration the usage of Dew soft software on laptop.
7. add load on pulley and take the following analyzing at different nodes
8. Repeat the same manner for exceptional load and take respective readings.

Observe: while reading gearbox the use of FFT analyzer the piezoelectric sensor need to be handled with utmost care.
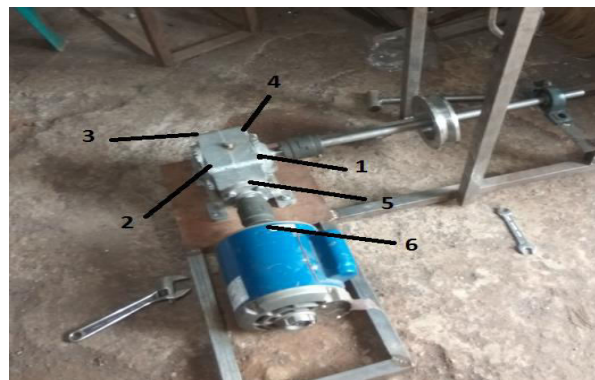
4.2   ADVANTAGES

• rapid seize of waveform: In view of the fact that the waveform is analyzed digitally, the waveform can be captured in a extraordinarily quick time, after which the ultimately analyzed. This brief capture time may have many benefits - it may allow for the seize of transients or brief lived waveforms.

• able to capture non-repetitive events: the fast capture time way that the FFT analyzer can capture non-repetitive waveforms, giving them a capability not possible with other spectrum analyzers.

• capable to investigate signal phase: As a part of the signal capture manner, records is received which may be processed to show the segment of indicators.

• Waveforms may be saved   the use of FFT technology, it's miles possible to seize the waveform and analyze it later must this be required.

RESULT :

1.Experimental Setup : Describe the setup used for records series, together with the sort of gearbox and sensors employed, including accelerometers or Laser Vibrometers.

2.facts collection : element the vibration indicators recorded from the gearbox beneath diverse working situations, which includes normal operation and simulated fault situations (e.g., equipment wear, misalignment).

3.sign Processing strategies : explain the signal processing strategies carried out to the accumulated statistics, along with FFT analysis, time-area analysis, and wavelet transforms.

4.identity of Fault Signatures : gift the recognized fault signatures in the vibration indicators, highlighting the specific frequencies or patterns associated with exclusive varieties of equipment faults.

5.overall performance Metrics : Quantify the performance of the fault detection methods used, together with detection accuracy, fake alarm charge, and sensitivity to exceptional fault severities.

DISCUSSION

1. contrast with Literature : compare your findings with current research inside the subject of vibration evaluation for gear fault detection. discuss any similarities or differences inside the fault signatures identified and the effectiveness of the detection techniques.

2. Effectiveness of signal Processing strategies : evaluate the effectiveness of the signal processing strategies employed in detecting tools faults. discuss the advantages and barriers of every approach in phrases of sensitivity, computational complexity, and robustness to noise.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

3.Sensible Implications : talk the sensible implications of the consequences for commercial programs. How can the recognized fault signatures be used for actual-time situation tracking of gearboxes? What are the potential cost financial savings and operational benefits of early fault detection?

4. pointers for future work : identify regions for future research and development, consisting of the development of superior signal processing algorithms, integration with device studying techniques for automated fault diagnosis, and validation of the findings on a larger scale or underneath distinct working conditions.

V. CONCLUSIONS

According to direction For node 1,2,3, and 4.
• **Axial direction:** As load will increase there may be decrease in acceleration with lower in cost if   most frequency attainted for corresponding maximum acceleration.
• **Horizontal direction:** As load increase there's initial decrease in acceleration to its minimal and then again starts offevolved increasing with equal behaiours in trends of corresponding most frequency cost.
• **Vertical route:** As load increase there is initial decrease in acceleration to its minimal and alternatively starts increasing with same behaiours in tendencies of corresponding most frequency fee**.**

- **For node 5 and 6**
- **Vertical direction :** As load boom there is initial lower in acceleration to its minimum and on the other hand starts offevolved growing with equal behavior in developments of corresponding maximum frequency price.

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