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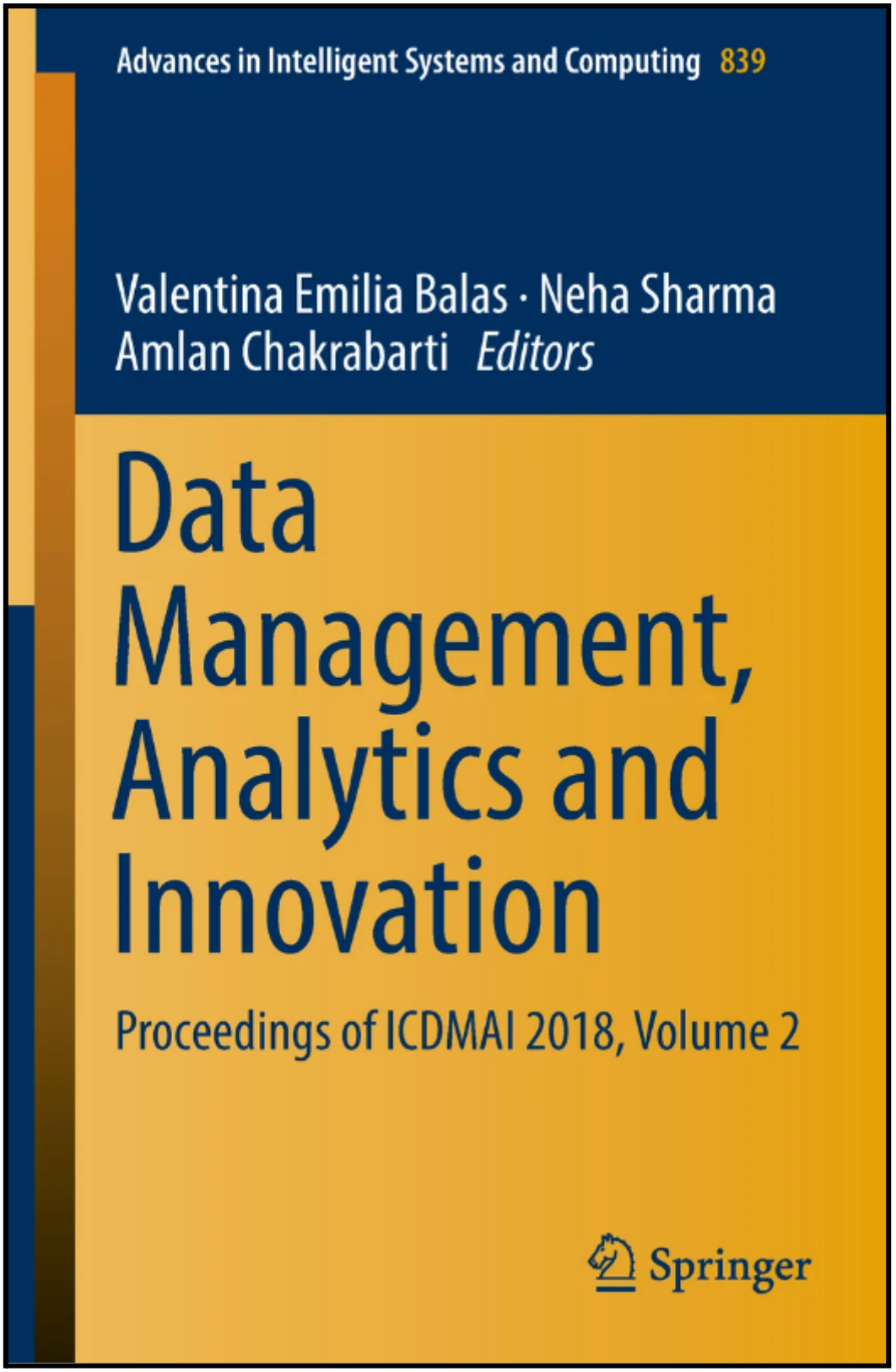
Criterion III: - Research, Innovations and Extension

3.3 Research Publications and Awards 2019

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	ISBN	Name of Author	Page No.
1	Continuous Facial Emotion Recognition System Using PCA for Ambient Living	2194-5357	Dr. V. R. Ghorpade	3

2	Smart flood monitoring system using IOT and WSN	978-93-5346-080-8	Mrs. S.M. Mulla	5
3	Diagnosis and Classification of Epileptic Seizure a Neurological Disorder Using Electroencephalography	978-1-7281-0283-2	Mr.S.S.Pawar	6
4	Communication Skills in English (SEC-31)Self-Learning Material for B.A. (Semester III)	978-81-941479-9-2	Mr. K.S.Joshi	8
5	Study of aluminum dross and ordinary Portland cement modified cold bituminous emulsion mix	1747-6518	Mr.A.M. Jadhav	10


Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 839
Valentina Emilia Balas · Neha Sharma
Amlan Chakrabarti Editors
Data Management, Analytics and Innovation
Proceedings of ICDMAI 2018, Volume 2
Springer

Continuous Facial Emotion Recognition System Using PCA for Ambient Living

Anil R. Surve, Vijay R. Ghorpade & Anil S. Patthe

Conference paper | First Online: 08 September 2018

Part of the Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing book series (AISC,volume 839)

Abstract

Nowadays, Facial Emotion Recognition is widely used and is an attractive area in affective computing especially for computer vision with healthcare applications. Facial expressions change with respect to time and person in different instances. To find out the emotions automatically by computers, facial expressions perform the most important role and also aid for human–machine interfaces. Persons can be distinguished by facial expressions easily on time but for computers, it is still a challenge. Presented work proposes the emergence-based eigenface techniques. By using PCA (Principal Component Analysis), we can extract all relevant information present in frames where human faces are detected. We know that facial expressions are conveying emotions exactly. We use PCA to reduce the dimensionality of computations. In this process we are detecting face, extracting features, reducing dimensionality using PCA, and then classifying emotions using Euclidean distance metric and after that, we apply temporal dynamics (Patthe and Anil in Temporal dynamics of continuous

SMART FLOOD MONITORING SYSTEM USING IOT AND WSN

Miss Pisal Jija V., Prof. Mrs. Mulla Shagupta M., Miss Patil Sonali S.
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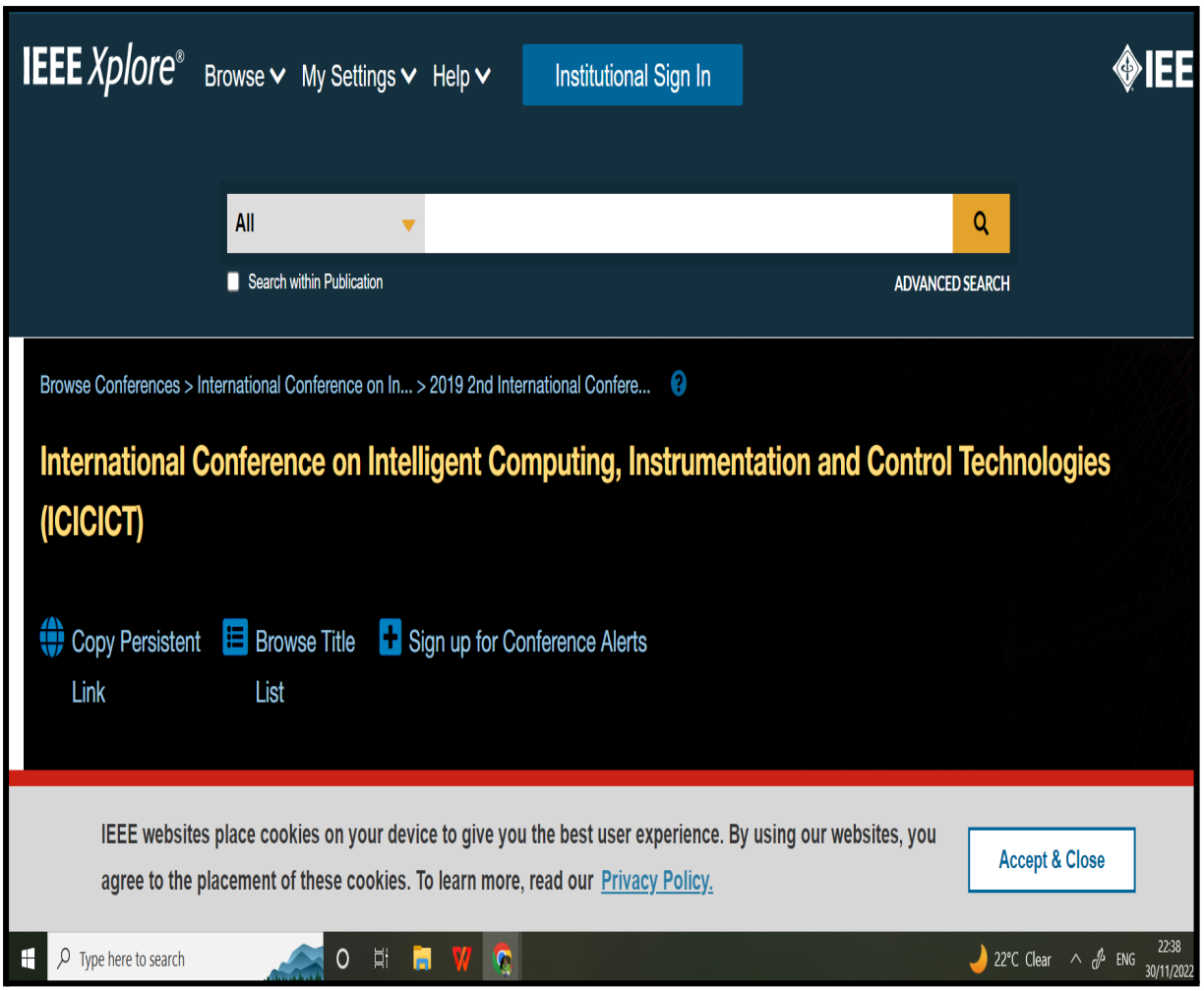
***Abstract*-**While some areas are more prone to flooding than others, the establishment of flood warning systems near any major waterway or body of water provides critical information that can protect property and save lives. Of course, the most effective flood warning methods extend beyond the installation of and telemetry equipment and employ qualified staff and carefully designed procedures to provide the earliest warning about whether a flood should be expected, when it will occur, and how severe it will be. Nowadays, there is no idea about when flood will occur so there is need to aware people who are near the flooded area. Hence we are design this system to inform the people about the upcoming flood through notification and alert messages. For that purpose we are going to use some sensors which will helpful to give information about the flood. As well as we are going to give all safe places near the user location where user can migrate. Always we are using map for trace safe location. This project report offers exact implementation to individuals, communities, and organizations interested in establishing and operating flood warning systems.

***Index Terms*-** Android application, Flood Monitoring, Node MCU ESP 8266, Sensors, Web application

I. INTRODUCTION

To develop a Real Time Solution to Flood Monitoring Using IoT and Wireless Sensor Network. Developing a flood warning system requires attention to three basic factors: Data collection via gaging, data processing, and the hardware and software required, and the dissemination of flood warning information. While automated flood warning systems are often surprisingly inexpensive to implement, the primary factor determining cost for any such system is the number of gage site locations.

While some areas are more prone to flooding than others, the establishment of flood warning systems near any major waterway or body of water provides critical information that can protect property and save lives. Of course, the most effective flood warning methods extend beyond the installation of gages and telemetry equipment, and employ qualified staff and carefully designed procedures to provide the earliest warning about whether a flood should be expected, when it will occur, and how severe it will be. This project report offers exact implementation to individuals, communities, and organizations interested in establishing and operating flood warning systems.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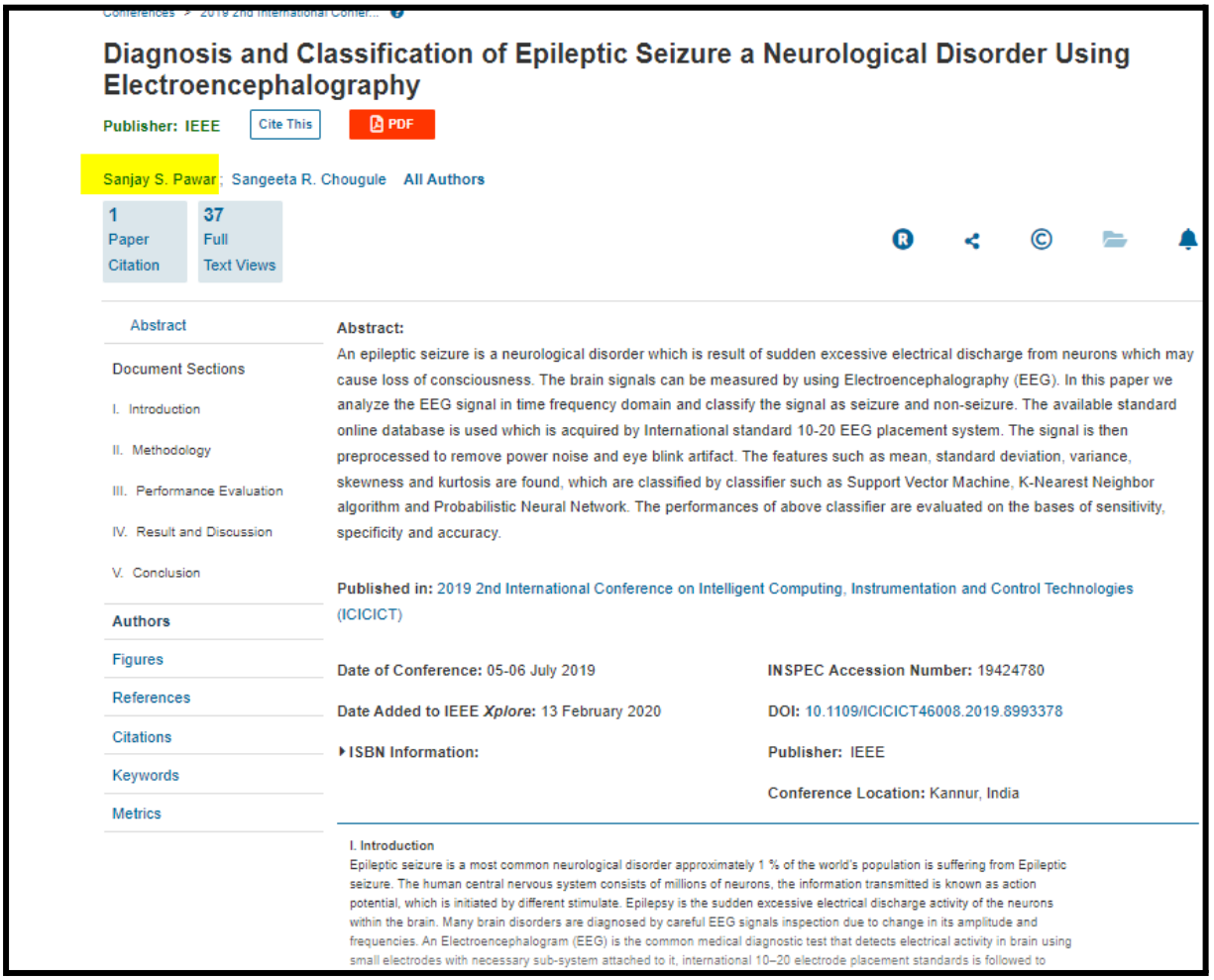

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Diagnosis and Classification of Epileptic Seizure a Neurological Disorder Using Electroencephalography

Publisher: IEEE Cite This PDF

Sanjay S. Pawar ; Sangeeta R. Chougule All Authors

1 Paper Citation

37 Full Text Views

Abstract

Document Sections

I. Introduction

II. Methodology

III. Performance Evaluation

IV. Result and Discussion

V. Conclusion

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Figures

References

Citations

Keywords

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Abstract:
An epileptic seizure is a neurological disorder which is result of sudden excessive electrical discharge from neurons which may cause loss of consciousness. The brain signals can be measured by using Electroencephalography (EEG). In this paper we analyze the EEG signal in time frequency domain and classify the signal as seizure and non-seizure. The available standard online database is used which is acquired by International standard 10-20 EEG placement system. The signal is then preprocessed to remove power noise and eye blink artifact. The features such as mean, standard deviation, variance, skewness and kurtosis are found, which are classified by classifier such as Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm and Probabilistic Neural Network. The performances of above classifier are evaluated on the bases of sensitivity, specificity and accuracy.

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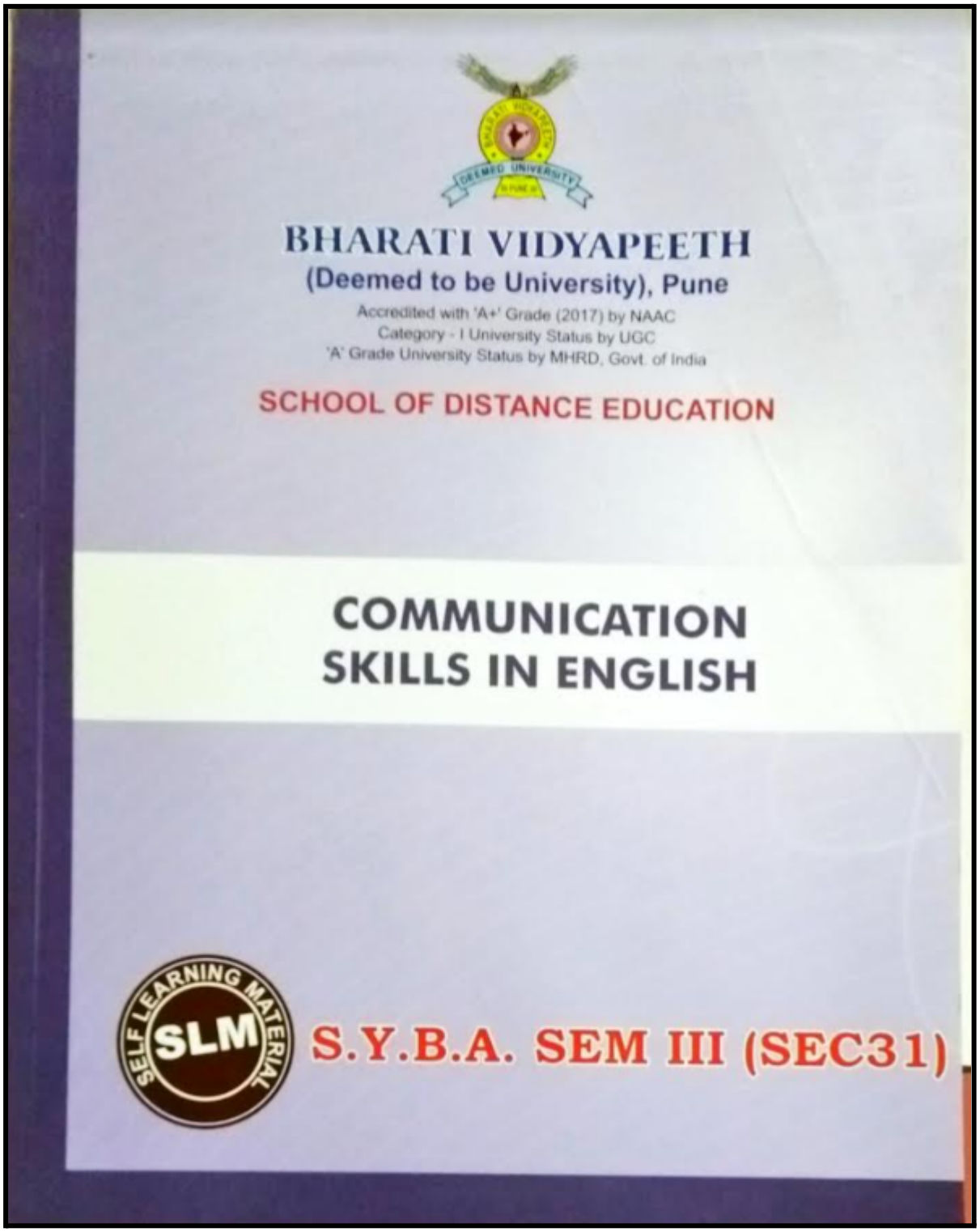
I. Introduction

Epileptic seizure is a most common neurological disorder approximately 1 % of the world's population is suffering from Epileptic seizure. The human central nervous system consists of millions of neurons, the information transmitted is known as action potential, which is initiated by different stimulate. Epilepsy is the sudden excessive electrical discharge activity of the neurons within the brain. Many brain disorders are diagnosed by careful EEG signals inspection due to change in its amplitude and frequencies. An Electroencephalogram (EEG) is the common medical diagnostic test that detects electrical activity in brain using small electrodes with necessary sub-system attached to it, international 10–20 electrode placement standards is followed to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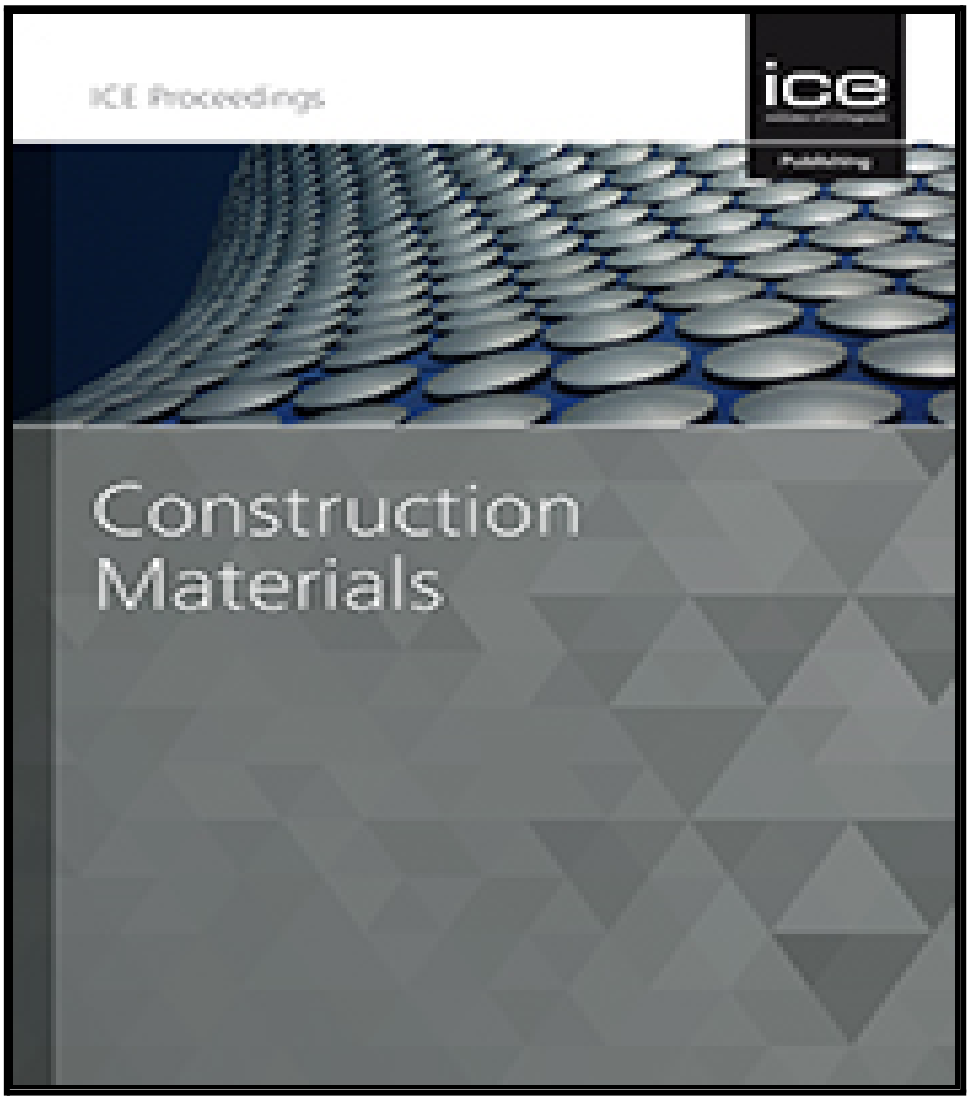
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< Prev

Study of aluminium dross and ordinary Portland cement modified cold bituminous emulsion mix

Authors: Akshay Jadhav, MTech Vijay Kakade, PhD

Author Affiliations

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Abstract

Due to their low cost, cold bituminous emulsion mixes (CBEMs) are preferred for the construction of low-volume roads in India. However, due to the low strength of CBEMs and overloading, the premature failure of these roads is common. The strength of CBEMs is generally increased by the addition of ordinary Portland cement (OPC) and hydrated lime. The use of industrial waste materials is also an alternative to conventional additives for improving the performance of CBEMs. Studies carried out in the past have shown a significant improvement in the strength of CBEMs prepared with the replacement of natural aggregates with industrial waste materials such as fly ash and ground granulated blast-furnace slag. In this study, the proportions of aluminium dross (AD) and OPC were varied from 0 to 3% with increments of 1%. Marshall stability, indirect tensile strength, indirect tensile stiffness modulus and retained stability tests were performed on mixes prepared with different proportions of AD and OPC. The stability and indirect tensile strength values of the mixes containing AD were higher than those of the mixes containing OPC. The retained stability ratio indicated that addition of AD and OPC resulted in a reduction in moisture damage. The optimum content of both OPC and AD was found to be 2%.