Intelligent Detection and Sensing Systems

Edited By

Dr. Azra Jeelani

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CIIR BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Contents

Preface

With the use of machine learning (ML), which is a kind of artificial intelligence (AI), software programmes may anticipate outcomes more accurately without having to be explicitly instructed to do so. In order to forecast new output values, machine learning algorithms utilize past data as input. picture recognition, which is a technique for cataloguing and recognizing an item or feature in a digital picture, is one of the most renowned machine learning applications. Further analysis using this method includes face detection, pattern recognition, and face recognition.

Today's technology has made machine learning a buzzword, and it is developing extremely quickly. Without even realizing it, we use machine learning every day in applications like Google Maps, Google Assistant, Alexa, etc. The following list of the top machine learning real-world applications includes: The use of machine learning in Image identification, Speaking Recognition, Traffic forecast, Real-time car position provided by sensors and the Google Maps app., Product recommendations: Various e-commerce and entertainment firms, like Amazon, Netflix, etc., employ machine learning extensively to propose products to users. Because of machine learning, if we look for a product on Amazon, we begin to see advertisements for the same product when using the same browser to explore the internet. Self-driving automobiles: Self-driving cars are one of the most intriguing uses of machine learning. Self-driving vehicles heavily rely on machine learning. The most well-known automaker, Tesla, is developing a self-driving vehicle. In order to train the automobile models to recognize people and objects while driving, unsupervised learning was used. Email spam and malware filtering: Every time we get a new email, it is immediately classified as spam, important, or both. Machine learning is the technology that enables us to consistently get essential emails marked with the important sign in our inbox and spam emails in our spam box. For email spam filtering and virus identification, certain machine learning methods are utilized, including Multi-Layer Perceptron, Decision tree, and Nave Bayes classifier.

Virtual Personal Assistant: We have many virtual personal assistants, including Siri, Alexa, Cortana, and Google Assistant. They assist us in discovering the information using our voice commands, as the name says. Our voice commands to these assistants, such as "Play music," "Call someone," "Open an email," and "Schedule an appointment," among others, may support us in a variety of ways. Machine learning algorithms are a key component of these virtual assistants. Every time we conduct an online transaction, there may be a number of methods for a fraudulent transaction to occur, including the use of fictitious accounts and identification documents and the theft of money in the midst of a transaction. In order to identify this, Feed Forward Neural Network assists us by determining if the transaction is legitimate or fraudulent. Machine learning is utilized in medical research to diagnose disorders. As a result, medical technology is developing quickly and is now able to create 3D models that can pinpoint the precise location of tumours and other conditions connected to the brain.

Dr. Azra Jeelani
Editor

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO MEMS ACCELEROMETER

Dr. Ashutosh Anand
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- ashutoshanand@presidencyuniversity.in

MEMS accelerometers have established the right draw of small size, low power, and excellent performance in industries like automotive. Inertial guiding is used in navigation and consumer electronics. According to several research, MEMS accelerometers perform better than traditional accelerometers. Inertial guiding is used in consumer electronics and navigation systems, and several tests have shown that MEMS accelerometers perform better. Substances have always had a tremendous impact on society. This was shown by the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. The most cutting-edge materials available at the time inspired the names of these periods since they defined and constrained the nation of generation at the time. Substance use's influence is still seen in contemporary culture. Contrarily, the chemicals themselves are no longer as overt as they formerly were. They are becoming more and more integrated into sophisticated machinery and high-tech structures that enable whole economies to exist and function effectively. Despite the fact that most people are unaware of them, piezoelectric materials are a kind of "invisible" substance that are presumably widely employed all around us. Applications using piezoelectric components include industrial systems, mobile phones, automobile materials motive electronics, and medical devices. The picture of a developing child within the womb is captured using piezoelectricity in echos. We can see the piezoelectric material in a parking sensors behind our vehicle [1]–[3].

History

Piezoelectricity has a long history and may be used for good. It first emerged in the early 1800s. At that time, the Dutch came with a lot of expertise. A popular gemstone from the East Indies to Europe is tourmaline. Tourmaline has an interesting property when heated: it draws in other substances, including ashes. Nearly 500 years later, a Swedish botanist and physician named Carl Linneaus was born had a hunch that this incidence had something to do with electricity for creating biological nomenclature. That's precisely what occurred inside a decade. This phenomenon could be related to electricity in some way. Franz Alpines, a German physicist, proved that this "unique feature," pyro electricity, was indeed electric in less than ten years. Later, this phenomenon was given the label pyro electricity, which is the ability of a material to produce a transitory voltage whether cooled or heated. The discovery of piezoelectricity was mostly a French issue known as pyroelectricity. In order to verify Charles-Augustin de Coulomb's theory that electric charge may be produced by pressure, René-Just Haüy and later Antoine César Becquerel exploited their expertise of pyroelectricity. However, they did not have much success. Using pyroelectricity as a starting point, the Curie brothers eventually discovered the direct piezoelectric effect in 1880. They found that crystals of tourmaline, quartz, sugar cane, and Rochelle salt formed when piezoelectricity was applied in one direction. 1.3. Piezoelectric history 3 (sometimes referred to as Seignette's salt) to induce an electric charge on certain regions of their surfaces. Wilhelm G. was a pioneer in the field of quantum mechanics. The word "piezoelectricity," which is derived from the Greek words piezein, which meaning to press or squeeze, and electron, meaning means amber, was invented by Hankel. It describes conditions that, like amber, attract other materials when

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rubbed. A year later, French-Luxembourgish physicist Gabriel Lippmann predicted the existence of the inverse piezoelectric effect.

Accelerometer

An accelerometer is employed as a vibration sensor in a vibrometer. A vibrometer model may be created using a spring-mass-damper system. The standard arrangement of this problem is a proof mass suspended by connected beams with some stiffness as well as a damping factor to modify the behaviour of a mass motion. A device that measures acceleration forces is known as an accelerometer. These forces may be static, such as the constant gravitational force or light that they have seen throughout the case of mobile phones, or dynamic, such as the ability to detect movement or vibrations. A tool that detects various accelerations or vibrations is an accelerometer. The change in velocity brought on by a body's motion is known as acceleration. The vibrations produced by the body are absorbed by an accelerometer, which utilizes them to determine the direction of the body. There are two different kinds of piezoelectric accelerometers: high impedance output accelerometers and low impedance output accelerometers. It mostly falls into three categories based on the working style. The shear mode, capacitive mode, and compression mode. They all focus on detecting the vibrations. You ever questioned the process that occurs when people use a compass application on our smartphones to determine which way the device is pointing. The same is true with stargazing applications, which show constellations in accordance with where in the sky we are looking. Mobile technology within smartphones employs an accelerator, a gadget made up of axis-based motion detection, as a method to determine their direction. It is amazing that this motion sensor can be used to detect earthquakes. Additionally, thanks to advancements in the field, it is now possible to utilise accelerometers in a variety of devices, including bionic limbs as well as other artificial body parts [4]–[6].

Purpose of the Accelerometer

They have seen how many mobile applications and other items employ excel in a meter, thus in essence, its use spans a wide range of academic, consumer, and commercial fields. Laptop accelerometers may be used to shield hard drives from harm. The accelerometer could detect a quick drop of the laptop while it was in use and would promptly switch off the disk drive to prevent damaging the reading heads through into hard drive platter. Without which, the two-day strike would have resulted in many platter scratches and dents, which would have seriously harmed files and reading equipment. Another use might be a dynamic accelerometer, which measures gravitational attraction to detect the angle at which a gadget is tilted away from the earth. Now, by feeling the amount of acceleration, users can identify the gadget's direction of motion or how it functions. The best example would be smartphones, which when rotated display showcases in either portrait or landscape mode depending on the how humans actually tilt our phone. Using the given properties, the latter allows the user to comprehend the surroundings of the item better. With this small device, humans can determine whatever movement ranging from having to move uphill towards the tilting of the object or whether it has flying horizontally or on an angular position and downward. Although analogue and digital displays are readily available, different components are employed to create accelerometers, which can also be purchased as a standalone device. However, for most technology devices, these components are integrated into to the main technology, and access is then controlled using the governing operating systems or an operating system. These devices have relatively high sensitivity levels due to the fact that they are designed to detect even the smallest shifts in acceleration, therefore the more responsive the device, the more readily it can detect acceleration.

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CHAPTER 2

ACCELEROMETER WORKING PRINCIPLE

Dr. Ashutosh Anand
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- ashutoshanand@presidencyuniversity.in

An accelerometer's primary mode of operation is the transformation of mechanical energy into electricity. When a mass is applied to the sensor, which functions just like a spring, it begins to descend. Since it is travelling downward, acceleration begins to occur. This acceleration is then transformed into an electric signal quantity that is used to monitor changes in the device's location. The accelerometer is a component that is present in both analogue and digital electronics. Even while it seems to be a simple circuit for a bigger electronic device, it really includes many distinct sorts of elements, each of which has its own purposes and operates in a variety of ways. The two most popular words would be the capacitance sensor and the piezoelectric effect. The most prevalent kind, known as the piezoelectric effect, employs tiny crystal structures that are stressed by acceleration forces. These internal stresses cause the crystals to generate voltages, which are then interpreted by an accelerometer to measure the motion's velocity and direction. The capacitance accelerometer, on the other hand, detects changes in capacitance between nearby microstructures. If an accelerated force moves any one of these nanostructures, the capacitance will change, causing the accelerometer to convert that capacitance towards voltage for interpretation a system with accelerometers [1]–[3]. The beams are typically employed as a membrane to give symmetry and stability, as shown in Figure 1.

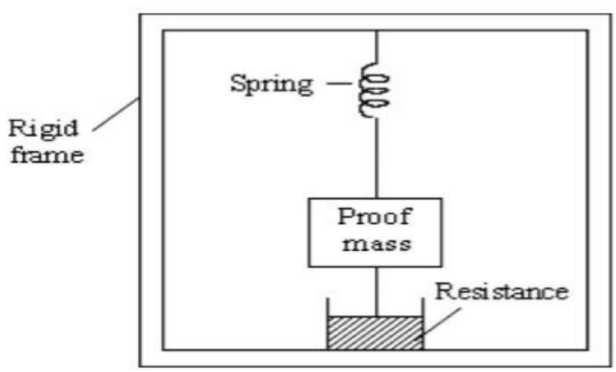

Figure 1: Illustrates the spring mass damper system.

Accelerometers are among the most popular MEMS devices available today. An engine's vibrations may be measured and the health of a motor can be monitored using a MEMS accelerometer, among other things. For airline companies, it is crucial that this device be able to decrease aircraft idle time and increase aircraft availability. For MEMS accelerometers, a spring-mass-damper system is the most common form. In this arrangement, a proof mass is supported by beams. The deflection of a beams caused by an acceleration may be quantitatively measured using a variety of transduction methods. A variety of variables affect how well an accelerometer gadget performs. Advantages and drawbacks for system performance for each transduction approach must be considered in order to choose the best transduction technique for detecting vibrations.

Types of Accelerometer

Capacitive MEMS accelerometers, piezo resistive accelerometers, and piezoelectric accelerometers are indeed the three major kinds of accelerometers.

Capacitive MEMS Accelerometer

Micro-Electro-Mechanical-System is what MEMS is short for. A fabrication technique is MEMS. Instead of detecting a change in resistance, this kind of accelerometer detects variations in capacitance. This MEMS accelerometer was found in most mobile devices. Any sensor made utilizing microelectronic manufacturing methods is referred to as a MEMS, or micro electro mechanical system. These methods produce tiny mechanical sensor structures, usually on silicon. MEMS sensors may be used to monitor physical properties such as acceleration whenever connected to microelectronic circuitry. MEMS sensors detect frequencies as low as 0 Hz, in contrast to ICP® sensors (static or DC acceleration). Variable capacitive but also piezo resistive MEMS accelerometers are produced by PCB®. Variable capacitive (VC) MEMS accelerometers were low-range, very sensitive instruments used for continuous acceleration measurements but also structural monitoring. Devices with a greater range and lower sensitivity include piezo resistive (PR) MEMS accelerometers, which are employed in shock and blast applications [4]–[6].

Piezo resistive Accelerometer

Vibrations are measured by changes in resistivity. This accelerometer measures extremely tiny vibrations, such as the gravitational vector, and is effective when used as a DC responsive system. Piezoresistive Accelerometers are designed for measuring high-frequency, high-g shocks. A piezoresistive accelerometer uses the change in resistance of piezoresistive materials to convert mechanical strain to something like a DC output voltage rather than monitoring capacitance changes inside the seismic mass. The majority of piezoresistive designs were either of the MEMS (gas damped) or bonded strain gauges (fluid damped) types, which are appropriate for impact measurements when frequency range and g level are quite high. Piezoresistive accelerometers are often employed in weapon testing, seismic measurements, especially testing of anti-lock brake systems, safety airbags, and traction control structures in automobiles. Additionally, there are micro-machined accelerometers that may be found and utilised for a variety of purposes, including such submillimeter piezoresistive accelerometers with very tiny dimensions that are employed for biomedical applications.

Piezoelectric Accelerometer

The sensors of this kind are constructed of ceramics or crystals, such as lead zirconated, lead titan ate, etc. This sensor generates the same number of electrical signals while absorbing vibrations. A piezoelectric accelerometer is indeed a tool that measures acceleration on a surface using mechanical vibrations. In accordance to the applied acceleration, the piezoelectric accelerometer transforms mechanical energy and motion towards electrical energy. The basis of functioning of the piezoelectric accelerometer is to measure and convert mechanical force into more of an electric signal. Piezoelectric accelerometers function when they are subjected to mechanical force. The direct application of this force changes the internal alignment of the negative and positive atoms in the piezoelectric material, often crystals, and causes a buildup of charge on the opposing side. This charge is determined as the voltage produced when an accelerometer or piezoelectric material is subjected to stress and vibration. Industrial devices and systems that depend on the assessment of mechanical force as well as vibrations for their functioning use piezoelectric accelerometers in a variety of implementations and applications.

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CHAPTER 3

ACCELEROMETER APPLICATION

Dr. Ashutosh Anand
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- ashutoshanand@presidencyuniversity.in

The following are some uses for the accelerometer: The accelerometer is able to detect vibrations on all scales, from the smallest to the largest. The accelerometer is employed in most safety installations as well. In sports, an accelerometer is also employed. Athletes often use accelerometers or gyroscopes in wearable devices for practice and observation. It is used by doctors to track bodily movements and check for weight gain. It may also be found in equipment used to measure heart rate. At the industrial level, piezoelectric accelerometers are used. Aerospace uses Micro-Electro-Mechanical-Sensors (MEMS)-based accelerometers the most often. Because MEMS sensor-based accelerometers can detect vibrations even on a microscale and may also be useful on a microscale, they are used. Due of its resistance to high pressure, temperature, and vibration, it is also utilised for satellites that are in orbit. An accelerometer is crucial for tasks like gearbox analysis, bearing analysis, rotors trim, and balancing. The accelerometer is used to steer the aero plane. Another use that necessitates an accelerometer is for aircraft flight testing [1]–[3].

A precise observation collecting data is anticipated in order to evaluate the properties of flight and validate its design. An accelerometer with the name of LCA-5080 is used for that. In laptops, an accelerometer is employed for the hard discs' protection. Our phones include portrait and landscape modes thanks to accelerometer sensors. Due to accelerometer apps, mobile phones often switch between portrait and landscape modes for their screens. The movement or vibrations of the body is what the accelerometer measures. It is capable of detecting even microscopic vibrations. It picks up the vibration and transforms it into a piezoelectric action. When pressure and tension create energy, a piezoelectric effect occurs. Then, the energy is transformed into electric voltage. To determine velocity and direction, that voltage is employed. Additionally, it is capable of measuring dynamic forces found in phones and laptops as well as static forces like gravity. The XYZ-type accelerometer compares the orientation of the Devices using the gravity force [4]–[6].

Design and Analysis of MEMS accelerometer

The acceleration of the moving object is measured using accelerometers. Tilt, shocks, vibrations, and inertial acceleration may all be measured by them. They have several uses, including in vibration monitoring systems, air bag systems for cars, biomedical applications, and navigation and guiding systems, which drives up demand for them. Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) technology has advanced to the point that MEMS accelerometers are now commercially accessible and can be integrated into high-volume, low-cost products like cellphones, shock-monitoring apparatus, robots, etc. They may be utilised for tasks like active image stabilization in cameras, in-vivo activity measurement in biomedical applications, measuring mechanical stress and vibration of equipment during transit, etc. because of their compactness. High sensitivity accelerometers but also gyroscopes may play a key role in navigation and guiding systems in a variety of military applications. Figure 1 displays a few applications together with their bandwidth and sensitivity needs.

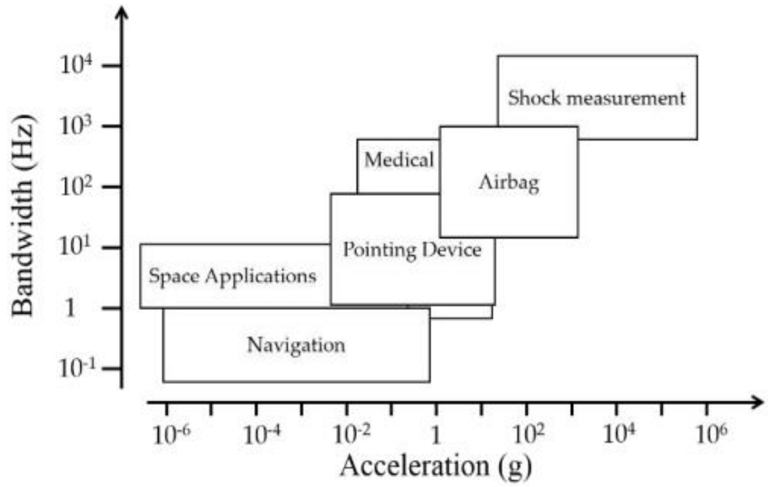

Figure 1: Illustrates the application areas for accelerometers and the bandwidth-resolution performances.

MEMS accelerometers provide great repeatability, high sensitivity, compact size, low power consumption, cheap cost, and a ton of design freedom. These electromechanical transducers and their reading circuitry may be integrated on the same substrate using IC (Integrated Circuit) compatible microfabrication methods, producing accelerometers that are more dependable and perform better. These benefits have prompted many significant MEMS market companies to create MEMS accelerometers. They are taking the place of traditional equipment in systems like auto airbag deployment systems. The Analog Devices ADXL series is among the most popular items on the market. Numerous surface micro-machined polysilicon-based accelerometers are available from Analog Devices. These accelerometers are monolithically constructed with their reading circuitry. Along their sensitivity axis, accelerometers measure linear acceleration. The movement of the proof mass, attached to the anchor through suspension beams, may be used to determine the acceleration value [5], [7], [8]. The proof mass is moved from its original location by an external acceleration. The amount of acceleration is inversely proportional to this displacement. As a result, the applied acceleration output is translated to the sensor's measured proof mass displacement. It is possible to determine the size of this displacement by using the right readout circuits. Micro machined accelerometers have a variety of sensing techniques, and according on the transduction method used, they may be divided into numerous types. The most popular methods are thermal, capacitive, piezoelectric, and piezoresistive ones. We created a capacitive accelerometer due to various their many benefits, which make them highly appealing for a wide range of applications. They are less sensitive to temperature than piezoresistive accelerometers. They also feature excellent DC response, high voltage selectivity, a low noise floor, and little drift. The low power dissipation and straightforward design of capacitive accelerometers are major additional features. Acceleration is converted into a capacitance change using capacitive accelerometers. The seismic or proof mass moves away from its original location whenever an external acceleration is provided to the accelerometer, changing the capacitance between both the proof mass and fixed electrodes a lateral sensing MEMS capacitive accelerometer with such a single electrode.

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CHAPTER 4

MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR DESIGNING OF MEMS ACCELEROMETER

Dr. Noel Prashant Ratchagar
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India

Email Id- noel.prashant@presidencyuniversity.in

A key characteristic of piezoelectric materials is indeed the charge coefficient dij (C/N), which relates the charge produced throughout the piezoelectric material just on i-axis as a result of force applied on the j-axis. Charge is formed if force F is applied, which is shown by the formula: q = d31 F. Another crucial piezoelectric characteristic is the voltage coefficient, or gij (V m/N), which is determined by the relationship between the produced piezoelectric coefficient as well as the absolute permittivity, or g31 = d31/o [1]–[3].

Consequently, a material with a higher value of this voltage coefficient would produce greater voltage. Finding the value of d31 as well as relative permittivity Er for various PZ materials is necessary before determining which piezoelectric material has the highest value of g31. Eq. predicts the voltage produced by a rectangular piezoelectric block with thickness tp, area A, and permittivity 0r (1.3).

This thesis compares lead zirconate titanate to well-known biocompatible PZ materials in terms of their piezoelectric voltage coefficient (PZT). The PZT is not taken into account in this research since it contains lead, which is bad for the environment. The PZ characteristics of several PZ materials are shown in Table 1. In the instance of PZT, g31 has the greatest value. Consequently, if the dimensions are exactly the same, it will provide the optimum voltage.

Table 1: Illustrates the PZ properties of different PZ materials.

Property	Silicon (Si) [2] [3]	PZT (Lead zirconate titanate) [1] [2] [3]
Young’s Modulus	150 GPa	80 GPa
Poisson ratio	0.29	0.31
Relative permittivity	11	3400
Piezoelectric coefficient	NA	741
Density	2329 kg/m^3	7750 kg/m^3

Design in Comsol Multiphysics

For a very long time, assumptions have been necessary for engineers and scientists in order to fulfil their design concepts. As time goes on, these presumptions are being improved—and in some instances, even eliminated—making it possible for findings to be more precise. One significant tool for dispelling preconceptions is Multiphysics. By combining relevant physical applications to contain all element required for a full model. Simulation software like COMSOL Multiphysics is developed to produce the most accurate results with the fewest assumptions possible. Customers of COMSOL Multiphysics were liberated from the limitations often connected with simulation software. The model is entirely within the user's control in COMSOL. Users use COMSOL are able to be more inventive than they can with other simulation tools since they can combine any number of physics and input user-defined mechanics and expression straight into a model. A cross-platform finite elements analysis, solver, and Multiphysics simulation programme is called COMSOL Multiphysics. It enables for connected partial differential equation systems using standard physics-based user interfaces (PDEs). For applications in electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, acoustical, and chemical engineering, COMSOL offers an IDE and a unified workflow [4]–[6].

Rectangular Plate structure

A rectangular cantilever structure was developed with such a resonance frequency of 122.86 Hz in accordance with the description of the Kirchhoff plate theory inside the subsection. The various materials that were used to build the cantilever structure are listed, together with their related mechanical properties. The rectangular structure's frequency response is found using the Eigen frequency analysis within COMSOL Multiphysics. The fluctuation in the resonant frequencies of a rectangular construction with proof mass is explored using variations in the cantilever structure's length, width, and thickness throughout the investigation, as illustrated in Figure 1.

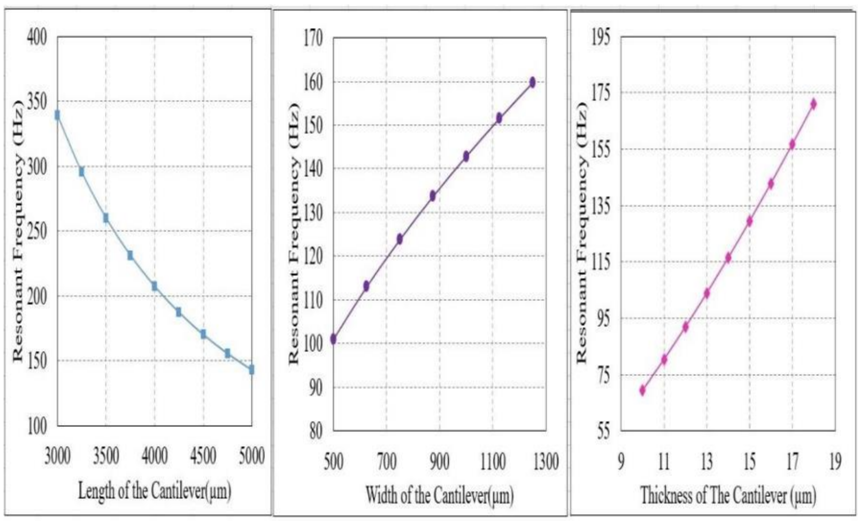

Figure 1: Illustrates the variation in resonant frequency with (a) length (b) width (c) thickness of the cantilever structure (d) 3D structure of rectangular cantilever.

Accelerometer structure with Perforation

The resonance frequency of the cantilever construction may be changed. Be altered by reducing the spring constant of the cantilever structure, which may be accomplished by either altering the shape of the structure or by adding a proof mass. The proven mass and form adjustment mentioned in the previous section have already been included into the cantilever structure. The cantilever construction will expand in size, but the resonance frequency could decrease as lengthening goes on. The mechanical stability will be compromised if the thickness is reduced. In order to lower resonance frequency without expanding the dimensions of the structure, perforation is added to the cantilever beam construction. There are two methods for adding perforation to the cantilever. To explore the impact of both radiation characteristics and stress distribution, two cantilever structures one without perforations and the other with many perforations have been employed.

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CHAPTER 5

WITHOUT PERFORATION IN THE CANTILEVER STRUCTURE

Dr. Noel Prashant Ratchagar
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India

Email Id- noel.prashant@presidencyuniversity.in

Cantilever beam structures initially do not include perforations to lower the cantilever spring constant. The cantilever beam structure's width and thickness are 2000 um but also 1000 um, respectively, according to the geometry of the structure. The Eigen frequency distribution in COMSOL Multiphysics is used to establish the resonant frequency of the cantilever beam construction [1]–[3]. The fluctuation inside the resonant frequencies of a cantilever beam containing proof mass is explored with the variation throughout length, width, and thicknesses of the cantilever structure, as illustrated in Figure 1, while keeping other parameters constant throughout the research.

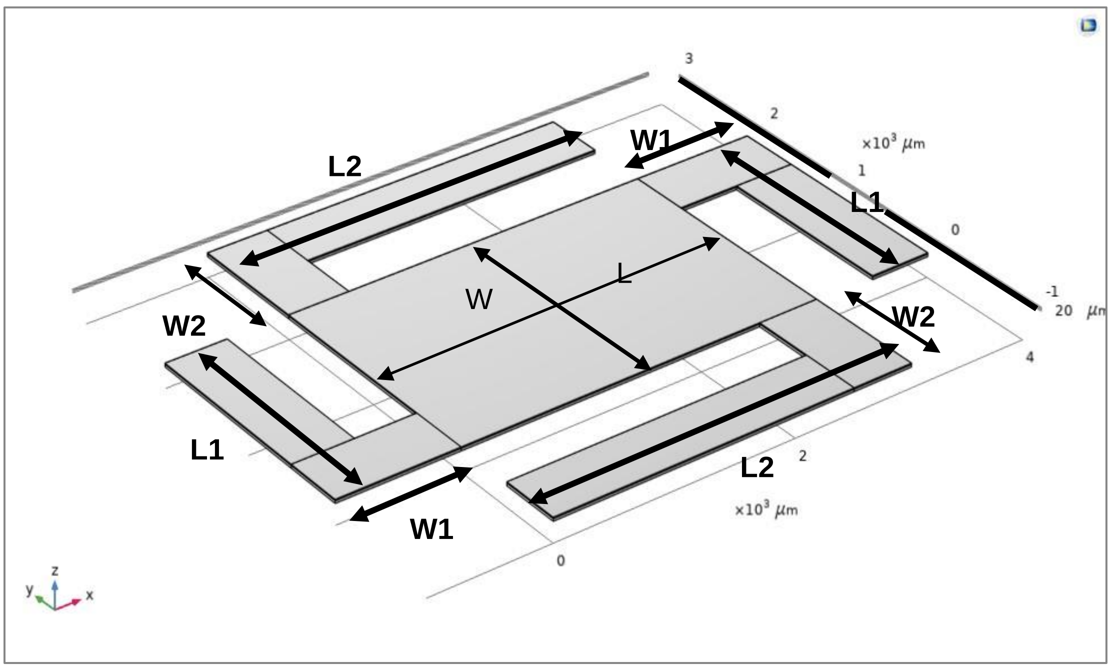

Figure 1: Illustrates the variation in the resonance frequency of a cantilever beam structure with proof mass.

Multi perforation in the cantilever beam structure

The holes of the cantilever construction may also be employed to create discontinuities in addition to decreasing the resonance frequency. The discontinuity of the cantilever structure increases the stress distribution. As was already established, the amount of stress distribution throughout the cantilever was directly proportional to the final voltage generated in the structure. The stress distribution of the cantilever construction may become more uniform due to the multiple discontinuities. The multiple discontinuity may be produced by many perforations in the cantilever beam. The trade-off of the stress distribution between each of the cantilevers is described in greater

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depth in the section that follows. The multi-impact perforation on the cantilever beam structure are the topic of discussion first. Four square-shaped holes are added to the cantilever beam construction to form a multi-perforated cantilever structure [4]–[6].

Stress analysis

The output voltage and power produced by the cantilever structure are directly impacted by the stress distribution inside the structure. Due to increased stress, larger power output and voltages are preferred; nevertheless, they must still be kept well within material's fracture strength. Whenever the structure's Von Mises stress exceeds the material's Young's modulus, the material losing its property. To ensure the mechanical stability of the cantilever beam, the maximum Von Mises stress that may be created in the structure must be lower than the material's young's modulus. Figure 2 depicts the stress produced by each structure anywhere along cantilever structure's edge at such a 1 g acceleration and its corresponding resonance frequency.

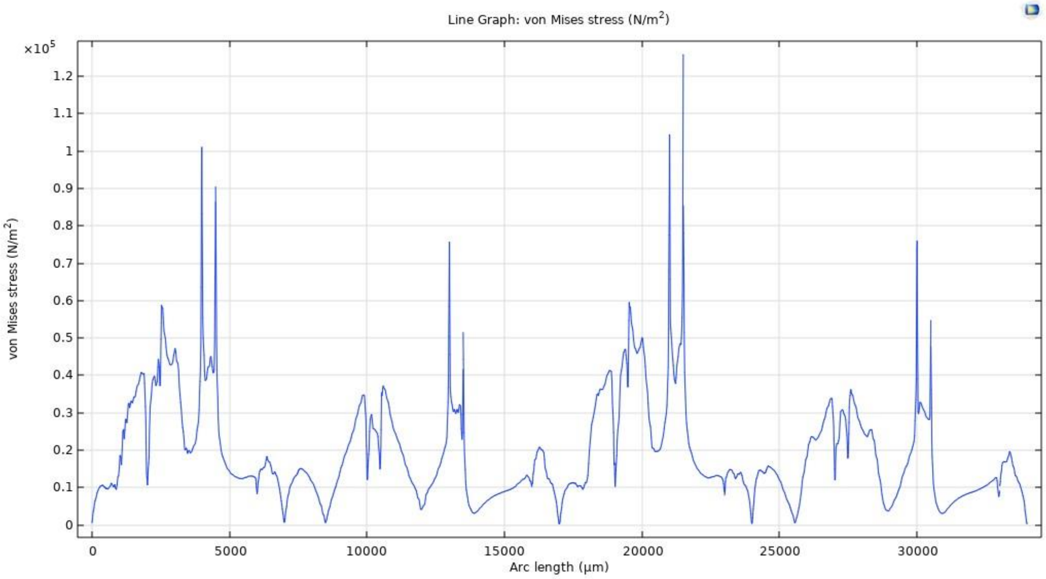

Figure 2: Illustrates the stress generated by all the structures along the edge of the cantilever structure at an acceleration of 1g at their respective resonant frequency.

The cantilever construction is more equally strained due to the several spikes in the aforementioned figure, which are caused by the rapid rise in stress at the start of the perforation. The use of multi-perforated cantilever constructions further improves the stress distribution inside the cantilever since there are several locations of discontinuity. As a result, there are several peaks in the event of a multiple perforated structure. The stress distribution over the whole cantilever construction is shown in a coloured 3D image, which demonstrates the same trend. In this case, the fixed end of the cantilever structure has both perforated and unperforated regions. Each cantilever structure's maximum stress falls well within the range of the material's Young's modulus. In order to add a third dimension, H, equal for the whole structure, an extrusion was added after initially creating a planar design using the plane geometry. All of the many rectangles that are featured in the structure were manually drawn, as were the various unions between the forms. The accelerometer's ultimate design. The portion that moves when it is exposed to an outside force owing to acceleration is the portion that is coloured red and is made up of the springs, solid proof mass, and the mobile fingers. The anchors with which the springs were fastened and which cannot be moved are the pieces in green. The last components in blue are the stationary fingers that will combine with the moving ones to create the capacitance which will change when accelerations occur.

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CHAPTER 6

CAPACITIVE ACCELEROMETER WITH LATERAL SENSING

Dr. Pramila
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- pramila@presidencyuniversity.in

The seismic or proof mass moves away from its original location when an external acceleration is provided to the accelerometer, changing the capacitance between both the proof mass and fixed electrodes. A MEMS capacitive accelerometer having lateral sensing and a single electrode is shown in Figure 1. By identifying changes in output voltage, an electronic circuitry may quickly determine this capacitance shift. To boost sensitivity, the sensing system may also be made differential. A device called an accelerometer uses electromechanical principles to detect acceleration as well as the force that causes it. Today's market offers a wide variety of accelerometers. They may be separated based on whether a static or dynamic force has to be measured. The piezoelectric accelerometer is still one of the most used types. However, since they are large and cannot be utilised for many tasks, a more compact and effective gadget, such the MEMS accelerometer, was created. Despite being the first of its sort to be created 25 years ago, it wasn't widely used until recently, when industrial applications requiring high volume requirements arose. They are further improved to provide multi-axis sensing because of their diminutive size and strong sensing characteristic [1]–[3].

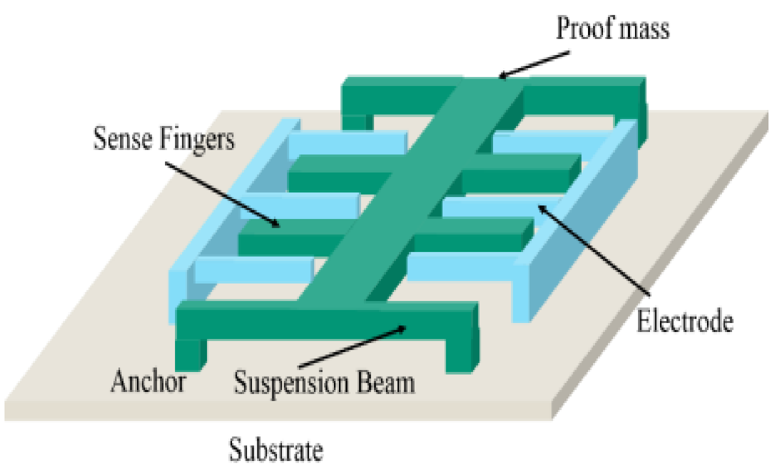

Figure 1: Illustrates a MEMS capacitive accelerometer with lateral sensing technique, having single electrode.

Comsol approach and Simulations

The structure was first represented in COMSOL as a flat geometry, and it was then extruded by parameterizing overall height H to create a parametric simulation, which is being covered in more detail below. Polysilicon makes up the whole structure, hence this material is selected from the mems, semiconductors part of the materials selection. The two most crucial variables for this project are indeed the density as well as the Young's modulus E, which are used to calculate the total mass of a system and the springs from, respectively. The electrostatics mixed solid mechanics

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modules were used in the simulations in order to compute the structure's displacement, stress, and capacitance change after applying an acceleration to it. Calculating the C1 and C2 capacitors between fixed and movable electrodes was done using the electrostatics module. To achieve this, a reference voltage known as VS was applied to the centre body, which is made up of the proof mass as well as the movable fingers, to serve as ground, while the fixed fingers served as terminals. Unfortunately, since COMSOL does not support the calculation of the capacity matrix, it was essential to compute the two Maxwell capacitances independently, first using one terminal and then the other. Following that, according to the second paragraph, an output voltage value was generated using these two capacitances. The anchors and fixed terminals of the spring have indeed been established as fixed constraints in the solid mechanics module to make sure they need not move when external accelerator is applied, leaving other component free to move. After that, an acceleration was delivered using "body load" in the direction that the research is being conducted. By specifying a "acc" parameter, which is multiplied by that of the density of polysilicon to produce a force per unit of volume, the accelerator is applied. There aren't any important locations in the mesh that need very precise calculations, thus it has been set to "finer" to have a decent balance between accuracy and processing speed [4]–[6].

A lot of condition monitoring solutions using a microelectromechanical system (MEMS) accelerometer even as primary sensor are becoming available on the market. These products are highly integrated and simple to implement. These affordable devices broaden the range of facilities and equipment that may benefit from such a condition monitoring programme by lowering the total cost of deployment and maintenance. When compared to conventional mechanical sensors, solid-state MEMS accelerometers offer a number of appealing features, but sadly, their usage for monitoring systems has been limited to products like low-cost, standard-based smart sensors that can withstand the application of lower bandwidth detectors. For diagnostic applications that need for reduced noise across wider frequency ranges and bandwidths above 10 kHz, noise performance is often not low enough to meet their needs. Today's reduced noise MEMS accelerometers have noise densities ranging from 10 g/Hz to 100 g/Hz, but their bandwidth is just a few kHz. Despite this, condition monitoring design engineers continue to use MEMS in their new product designs with noise performance that is simply good enough. A MEMS provides various compelling and useful benefits to the developer of condition monitoring devices as a solid-state electronics-based technology with integrated semiconductor manufacturing capabilities. Here are the major justifications as to why condition monitoring professionals should be interested in MEMS accelerometers, performance considerations aside. Since 1990, MEMS companies have shipped several products for use in mobile devices, tablets, and automotive applications. The MEMS sensor as well as the signal conditioning circuitry chip may be produced at semiconductor fabrication factories, and thus lowers the total cost for industrial and aerospace application as well.

More than a billion sensors have been deployed for automotive applications over the last 25 years, demonstrating the great dependability and quality of MEMS inertial sensors. Complicated crash safety systems that can detect collisions from any angle and automatically activate seatbelt tensioners and airbags to protect people are now possible thanks to MEMS sensors. Other important sensors used in car safety controls are gyro sensors and high stability accelerometers. MEMS inertial sensors are widely used in modern automobile systems to provide safer, more maneuverable vehicles with high reliability and cheap cost. MEMS technology is now receiving a lot of attention and funding for a variety of applications. Along with its numerous appealing features, MEMS inertial sensors additionally assist solve a number of the quality issues that afflict other materials other architectural designs. For more than 25 years, MEMS inertial sensors have been employed in demanding consumer, aerospace, and automobile industries and have withstood.

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CHAPTER 7

INTRODUCTION TO MOTION SENSORS

Mrs. G. Swetha
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- swethag@presidencyuniversity.in

About 10 million individuals in India, which has a demographic of 1.3 billion, are laptop owners. It's impossible to see someone in the contemporary world surviving without the need for a desktop or laptop. It has transformed into an electronic tool that individuals of various ages use virtually daily and that is crucial in almost all current economic operations. Every laptop provides substantial information and documents that are crucial to its user, and its disappearance or theft may cause considerable financial harm to that person. Nearly 1.3 lakh computers were stolen in 2016, and just 8% of them have been recovered, following the National Crime Records Bureau. For authorities, locating the laptop is a challenging as well as a tedious process. Therefore, not all computer systems are watched [1], [2]. If the laptop belongs to a person of interest or if it includes significant or vital financial or national sensitive information, the Department of Police will try by all means required to monitor it. Thus, the common person is the first victim [3].

This system demonstrates how each consumer may simply follow their laptop using GPS, GSM, proximity sensors, and cloud services in this case of theft, as shown in Figure 1. IoT serves as the only operational foundation for the system. Numerous technological innovations have been made in recent years, however, they have not proven particularly efficient. They only assist the laptop operator in locating the device whenever they learn that it has been stolen, and that will only occur when there is an operational internet connection. The customer is informed as soon as any laptop movement occurs via the real-time warning and surveillance system. Every little movement of the laptop at that precise minute warns the user [4].

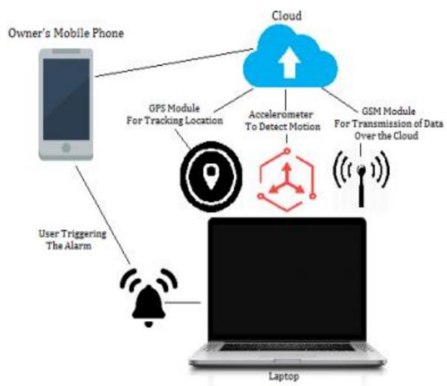

Figure 1: Illustrated the System Diagram for Live Tracking.

Through a mobile app download to their phone, the owner of something like the laptop will be able to monitor it. Owners are also given the option of placing a strong warning on the laptop, which could also make the attacker consider before stealing it. As an example, around 10 million individuals in India, which has a population of 1.3 billion, are laptop owners. It's challenging to

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comprehend how someone might function in the modern world without a computer or a computer. They are now a common technological tool used by people of all ages daily, and they are crucial throughout practically all modern contractual relationships. Every laptop operates as a storage device for significant data and information that is tremendously beneficial to its owner and whose disappearance or theft might cause considerable financial harm to that owner [5].

Vehicle Tracking System Using GPS

A useful model based on the Global Positioning System (GPS) and the Global System for Mobile Communication for routing and monitoring mobile vehicles in an outdoor setting across a broad region (GSM). When the owner requests it, the supporting device's GSM modem, which is installed in both the transmitter and receiver sections, can be employed to communicate. The GPS device moves continually with the vehicle and calculates the parameters of each location. A 32-bit ARM7 LPC2148 controls the GSM modem. The gadget will send geographic coordinates to a monitoring station through SMS (Short Message Service) or GPRS General Package Radio Service, which may be found on Google Earth, allowing for the knowledge of the car's present location [6].

Intelligent Anti-Theft and Tracking System for Automobiles

A Global Positioning Technology (GPS) and a Global System of Mobile (GSM)-enabled automated process is used to construct a combination with an anti-vehicle security system (GSM). Through this system, the client may converse with automobiles and use Google Earth to find out their whereabouts and condition. On Google Earth, the user may observe the whereabouts of the designated automobiles. The target's current position is located using a GPS locator, and it is relayed, together including different parameters obtained by the wired network of the car, via Short Message Service (SMS) via GSM networks to a GSM modem linked to a PC or laptop. The discrete Kalman filter is used to calibrate the GPS coordinates. If any criminals attempt to operate any automobile in the fleet by obstructing the gas fueling line, the user or a group of users would switch off any of the vehicles to preserve it. This approach is incredibly safe and effective for reporting emergencies like equipment failure or collision reports [7].

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CHAPTER 8

INTRODUCTION TO SEGMENTATION OF CETACEANS

Dr. Safinaz S.
Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- safinazs@presidencyuniversity.in

Our major goal is to use the edge detection technology to separate Cetaceans other Phylum from the underwater photos. Edge's Steps maintaining filters one of the most important aspects of an image is its edges. These edges allow us to determine an object's outline. Identifying the edges is one of the key phases in picture enhancing processes. If we can uncover a significant difference between two nearby pixels, we may be able to identify an edge. The term "edge" refers to a sudden shift, discontinuity, or substantial transition in a picture. It is necessary to apply filters to identify these edges within an image since they hold the majority of the shape information in a picture. In order to determine the limits of the picture, Edge-Preserving filters are used to smear images while preserving their borders. Pre-processing (A picture is smoothed) input image edge detector non-maximal suppression will be employed for a consistent edge thresholding and edge localization image with edges. enhanced and noise is eliminated [1].

The edge detection procedure uses three main techniques:

Filtering:

Noise is caused by a random variation in intensity levels.

Filtering and smoothing:

Are essential to reduce noise and make sure that the edges are not really actually lost since sounds like salt + spice or impulse interference make it harder to distinguish the edges. Image enhancement: Image enhancement seeks to make the image better than it was originally. It employs a filter to enhance the quality of an image's perimeter.

Detection: Countless studies have been done over the years to find the edges. Both first-order and second-order derivatives exist.

Although they have certain drawbacks of their own, better versions of them have been found and used to provide reliable findings. The segmentation of an image begins with edge recognition. The considered digital picture is separated into many sections during image segmentation. Then, in the separated image, the distinctive object is indicated. Edge detection is one of the initial procedures that must be taken if we need to locate the outlines in the picture. Typically, while searching for edges, edge detection algorithms look for abrupt separations, which are just changes in pixel intensity. One of the challenges of edge identification is the existence of noise within the image. High frequency includes edge and noise. There is a danger that some of the possible edges may be lost if we are able to eliminate all noise. In the majority of algorithms that have been presented, the initial step involves lowering distortion so that it won't be mistaken for an edge as during edge detection procedure [2]–[5]. These algorithms are the results of research conducted over a century. When the noise during edge detection is not addressed, absent edges, false edge uncovering, and noisy pictures frequently result. If the picture has to be improved or information retrieved from it, the image must go through many Processes Picture processing is the process of applying operations on a digital image. The field of image processing has made extensive use of one of the most basic or typical EPFs. Several EPF algorithms have shown amazing results when used in a variety of image filtering applications. Guided image filtering, bilateral filtering, and gaussian curvature filtering. The spatial domain is the first domain, followed by the frequency domain and the wavelet domain [6].

TYPES OF EDGE PRESERVING FILTER

We can perform slope operations directly upon that picture pixels if we utilise a spatial domain. There are kinds of the first order and the second order. Searches of the first order with high gradient values. First-order operators include the following:

- Roberts
- Prewitt
- Sobel
- Robinson
- Kirsch

The most fundamental methodology is the Robert edge detection method, which employs a 2X2 matrix. Because of this operator's extreme sensitivity to noise, the output will contain more noise. The intensity variations along the diagonals are likewise calculated by these operators. A tiny Color image is used to a colour image in Sobel to make it grayscale and reduce noise. After that, photos are combined with two kernels to create a gradient along the x- and y-axes. After that, photos are combined with two kernels to create a gradient along the x- and y-axes. Next, the data is contrasted to a set of guidelines known also as threshold value. It's an edge if the detected value exceeds the threshold else, it's not. Sobel has two operators; one detects horizontally and the other detects vertically, with the results of both operators being combined. In terms of mathematics, Prewitt is comparable to Sobel in that it provides values that are asymmetric around the centre. The Sobel edges detection templates are provided here [7].

Two characteristics were added to the cap determined to efficiently do this under water. Features of transmission and regional saliency. It was suggested to divide an image into two parts: the object, and the backdrop. Local segmentation focuses on a specific area or section of the picture, whereas global segmentation considers the entire image. Since energy capabilities are being employed, a lower-order function that was created as a result of a higher order ekf being converted by a first or second order Taylor expansion yields a reduced energy solution. It has following function: once for steadily varying intensity zones the other for sudden variations in intensity. This pre-paper suggests enhancing the Bilateral filter by retaining texture and abrupt changes in the picture employing range, standard error, entropy, and gradient. Why the recommended filter works better than the Method in terms of the texture and margins for excellent setup is explained mathematically.

A number of intriguing findings are provided to analyse the suggested strategy. Thin-bedded layers and the margins of tiny lenticular bodies are examples of weak reflectors that can be preserved and protected by preconditioning operators. The inverted elastic constants are capable of closely resembling reality. According to actual seismic data application testing, ell-log curves. The interfaces / margins of formations are readily shown by inverted elastic values.

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CHAPTER 9

CANNY EDGE DETECTION SYSTEM SEGMENTATION OF CETACEANS

Ms. Ashwini B.
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- ashwini.b@presidencyuniversity.in

In a total of eight directions (North, North, West, South West, South, Southern Part, East, North East), Robinson Compass masks are utilised before the Sobel surgery. Robinson masks and Krisch Compass masks are comparable, but Robinson uses conventional values, but with a mask, such values can be adjustable. Sobel, Pretty neat, Roberts, Williams, and Krisch are extremely sensitive to noise in a real-world context. Hysteresis thresholding and non-maximal suppression are therefore essential for localisation. Where zero-crossing happens is discovered via the second order [1].

Examples of secondorder

- Canny
- Laplacian
- Gaussian-laplacian

The Canny edge detection system was created to overcome the shortcomings of the gradient operator. A brand-new detector known as the canny edge detection system was created to address these problems. First, the input picture is made grayscale, the Gaussian smear noise is eliminated, and then the sobel operator is used to calculate the intensity gradient. Edge detection and gradient approximation will be performed. Suppression that is not maximal is achieved via non-maximum suppression. Even when the edge direction is discovered, it is still necessary to determine how this direction will progress. The four directions are 0, 90, 45, and 135 degrees. The pixels are then suppressed to zero, which cannot constitute an edge, and a set of rules is created. The outcome is extremely awkward, and double thresholding is required. Considering T1 and T2 as two values (Higher threshold value which T1 is always three times of lower threshold value which is T2). Unless the prices are higher than T1, which is plainly higher than T2, it is an edge. If the values are lower than T2, it does not represent an edge. Edges must be handled if the values are between T1 and T2. So edge tracking is carried out. If a weaker edge is near to a strong edge, it is maintained; otherwise, it is not retained, and all weak edges are eliminated during final cleaning. A clever edge detector finds the edges in this way to effectively extract information from pictures. Finding the edges is the first step. Roberts cross operator performs the horizontal and vertical recognition calculations fast and easily [2]–[4].

Two kernels are employed in the Prewitt activator, which is subsequently perfectly correlated with the original picture. Image intensity function slopes are calculated using the Sobel operator. Edges are created by second-order derivate in edge detectors with a Laplesian foundation. These second-order expressions' zero-crossing indicates edges, but as edges are susceptible to noise, the

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Laplacian of Gaussian (LoG) integrates Normal distribution filtering with the Laplacian to remove the noise for edge identification. They concentrated on factorial calculus and found that the first derivative Discriminator appears to have a benefit over the Noise removal in terms of increased noise immunity and localization. It is believed that fractional derivatives can extract additional information about the surrounding pixels and the picture texture. [5].

The edge is apparent where the integral equals zero. The laplacian value, which is a the first derivative, may be discovered using templates. However, the template must meet a few fundamental criteria. The coefficient of the centre pixel must always be a prime number. The factor of the pixels immediately adjacent to the centre pixel should be negative, and they sum must be zero. Due to severe wear and the powerful arc that forms between the transmission line and the overhead lines [PAC], there is increased friction between the kinematic slide and the contact wire. There's a sequential force at work when a train is travelling quickly. To safe and stable operating so that the catenary may glide evenly across the plane of the kinematic slide plate, periodic maintenance and inspections of both pantograph slide panels are necessary.

The operators Robert, Sobel, Prewitt, and Laplacian are rising filters if these operators are compared there in frequency spectrum. However, research in other directions revealed that they had varying degrees of filtration. On the basis of how well they can identify edges in the face of noise, edge identifying operators are evaluated. Given a less noisy picture, Sobel and Prewitt achieve good results. The identification of edges is poorest when the input picture comprises complicated noise. Researchers used fuzzy to identify edges in order to avoid being fooled by sounds. A distinct line of demarcation amongst pixels was required due to all the edge detection techniques, such as Sobel, Prewitt, Canny, etc. But noise posed a serious danger to demarcation, which is why researchers [6].

Researchers got interested in evolutionary optimization techniques because they could precisely identify edges. Ant colony optimization (ACO), genetic algorithms (GA), bee colony optimum (BCO), and other evolutionary optimization approaches. Additionally, there are several sub-pixel techniques that may be applied, including curve fitting, partial area effects, and moment-based techniques. The half area effect was used to provide a brand-new edge detector. They first analysed how perfectly straight or circular edges in the environment may affect them before retrieving the characteristics if a set of requirements were satisfied. An essential component about an electric railway pantographedlocomotive is the pantograph slide. This slide, which is built with high conductivity and wear resistance, absorbs electricity from the contact wire.

Due to severe attrition and the powerful arc that forms between the sprocket and the cantilevered [PAC], there is increased friction between the kinematic slide and or the contact wire. There is a sequence force at work when a train is travelling quickly. In order for the catenary to move smoothly across the pantograph slide plate's surface, regular maintenance and checks of both pantograph slide plates are necessary for secure and reliable operation. As a result, a deep learning computing tool was created to keep track of the pantograph moving plate's condition. The most common sliding defects include fraction, eccentac wear, fatigue damage, and excessive wear. At the station or from the roof of the building, a camera should These upward-facing cameras will show the slide edges clearly. In a complex context, this study was undertaken to identify the target edges and extract sub-pixel edge information from slides.

There are three approaches to find the pantograph's problem

Manual Inspection:

A steady train was periodically seen outside. It appeared to be challenging to stay on top of the problem quickly.

Contact Detection: An implanted sensor is used to gather, transmit, and analyses photoelectric and strain information. It was suggested to use fiber optic sensors to track both and static collector pressure. This turned out to be rather improper over time.

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CHAPTER 10

SMOKY EDGE DETECTION SYSTEM

Mr. Tirumala Vasu G.
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- tirumala.vasu@presidencyuniversity.in

An essential component of extracting and identifying items from photographs is the use of edges. The phrase "subpixel" is used in the context of imaging and computer vision. The mass of edge detection tools are pixel-based, which makes it difficult for them to precisely describe an object's shape, which is crucial in applications needing high accuracy. The position of edges is therefore regarded to be essential to obtain exact object shapes. In response, a significant research effort concentrated on developing edge location operators, with a focus on subpixel localization precision. Currently, there are three different types of momentary techniques for subpixel edge localization.

1. Pass
2. Projection-based methods.

One of the time-based techniques. The edge parameter to grey moment connections (Gm's) during one of the strongest sub-pixel edge localization studies were modelled in order to define the location fuzzy boundaries. While margins and the sum of the forces along the edge's plane perpendicular, where the powers are 1, 2, and 3, are referred to as GMs, the darkness and light side strengths are utilised as edge parameters proposes a moment-based method where spatial situations (SMs) are employed to depict the relationship between pixel intensity and edge properties. By dividing the value of the pixel by a variety of spatial powers of position, the SMs were calculated. The pixels with powers of 0, 1, and 2 along the edge contour direction. The SMs' intensity is determined. Due to space limitations, this study is unable to offer a quick experimental analysis of the SM, Gmc, and altered SM, but it does show that the updated SM is more accurate than the original SM but less precise than the GM. It was used to calculate the edge parameters just during the first few hours of GM in the slightly different version of GM proposed [1].

It is claimed that the updated GM is more accurate and efficient than the initial one. An error function (Erf), a particular type of function, is widely used to study corner features that are in the valley there at edge directions when employing appropriately fitting techniques. The described a decompensated search. Use erf fitting to identify the best edge position. After simulating the edge features with a logistic function, the edge positions were determined with sub-pixel accuracy using a simplex-based search. A Gaussian formula was utilised to locate and fit edge gradient profiles out of skirts [2].

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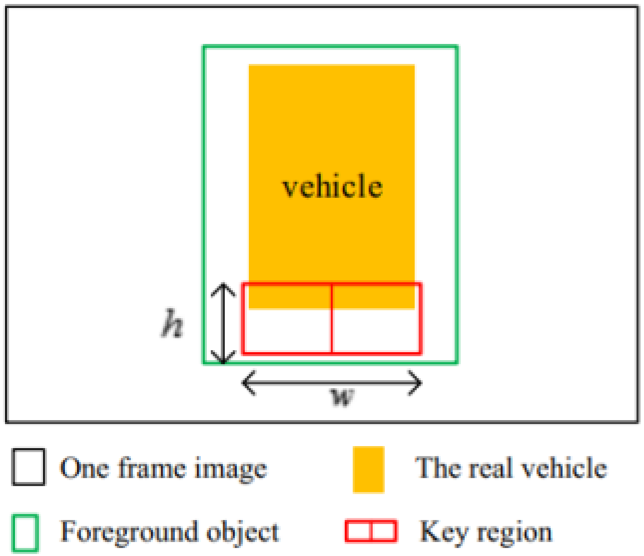

Figure 1: Illustrate the Smoky edge detection vehicle

This is the first release that, to our knowledge, employs methods for sophisticated video processing to identify smoke-producing cars. Pyykonenetal continues, "Goodbye infrared camera, welcome high-resolution visible wavelength camera." A far infrared camera is used to record the location of the vehicle exhaust [4]–[6]. The region around the car exhaust is examined using the more comprehensive sensor-emitted light information. Nevertheless, look for the location of the exhaust. The picture is not particularly robust with the infrared cameras camera for hot places. Additionally, it is important to combine images taken with high- and far-resolution infrared cameras. A far infrared camera's drawbacks include day time colour distortion, insufficient heat dissipation, inadequate waterproofing, and a short lifespan. A lot of study has been done on combining smoke and fire direction provided an entropy model for forest fire identification in films based over an entropy function framework, despite the fact that vision-based smart smoky traffic surveillance receives scant attention in the literature [7], [8]. This is a certified motion model that runs on batteries and makes advantage of the many properties of smoke. However, since smoke has a tendency to float, this technique, which offers a constant upward flow of warm air, is useful for locating smoke-emitting cars. Smoke's dynamic characteristics are extracted via optical flow A wavelet-based smoke detection technique has been proposed. Early-stage fire smoke is semi-transparent, which causes the frame's edges to lose brightness and reduce the quality of the image. Spatial wavelet transforms may be used to track the frequency of this content. a way for detecting nicotine based on the layout of the site. Wavelet transformations are based off edge measurements and contour analysis of potential smoking zones.

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CHAPTER 11

SCOPE OF SEGMENTATION OF CETACEANS

Ms. Natya S.
Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id-natyas@presidencyuniversity.in

It is challenging to recognise marine creatures that are present underwater because water particles in the water scatter and absorb light. From the photographs they capture underwater, scuba divers or marine scientists may identify the organisms and classify them according to their kingdom. The method of object segmentation combines object detection and picture segmentation. The segmentation of images and objects has been extensively researched over the past ten years, leading to the development of several approaches such thresholding, clustering, and curve evolution. The use of the level set model was suggested by Z. Chen, Y. Sun, Y. Gu, and others. Change in the topology of the contour can be solved using the level set approach. There are typically two kinds of level set-based images., segmentation methods [1].

The first is a geographical area system that mostly segments pictures using regional contrast, while the second is a rim model that primarily segments imagery based on local deviation. The edge-based model may help in precisely determining the form of the item because it is based off point deviation [2]. This model's vulnerability to noise, such as initialization and points, is a drawback. Region-based models, which emphasise regional contrast across pictures and hence significantly lessen the impact of blurring in local regions, take this issue into consideration. On the other hand, region-based models are vulnerable to global distortion. For instance, the bias in underwater light may be more important than the inherent picture information. The crucial element is to determine the difference between vertices in an edge-based model in edge indicator [3].

The important characteristic is to calculate the deviation between points in an edgebased model in edge indicator.

$$g = 1\ 1 + |\nabla G\sigma * I|\ 2$$

- I Is the image
- $G\sigma$ The standard deviation with the Gaussian kernel
- $\nabla G\sigma * I$ The convolution computation is used to smooth images

One of the essential step is reinitialization, this is used to mitigate the risk of local optimization. C. Li, C. Xu, C., Gui, and M. D. Fox took the level set model and added a regularization term to it. The signed distance measurement penalises the level set function.

$$(\varphi) = \lambda \int (\varphi)|\nabla\varphi| dxdy + v \int gH(\varphi) dxdy + \mu \int 1\ 2\ '\ \Omega\ (|\nabla\varphi - 1|\ 2\ )\ dxdy\ .$$

- φ level set function over a region Ω is defined
- $\lambda, v, and\ \mu$ Are considered as moderate parameters.

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The first part in this equation penalises the height of tpenalizeshe level set, the second term penalises the area of the level set, and the third term prevents reinitialization in signed measuring the distance [4]–[6].

The image segmentation region-based model is dependent on the partitions that have contrast among them (Figure 1). Shah and Mumford developed the piecewise smooth formulation, a traditional region-based model, to offer the optimization solution [3]. Piecewise-smooth formulation has the benefit of:

- The first term will keep the curve regular
- By the second term it can confidently tell that the solution u is comparable to the original data.
- By the third term, it can ensure that the solution u is differentiable. This uses a piecewise function u to approximate the original image I.
- The derivative of the transmission term with respect to φ is
- $\partial Etr(\varphi,g)\ \partial\varphi = \lambda 1 g(T - m1)\ 2\ (\varphi + 1) - \lambda 2 g(T - m2)\ 2\ (\varphi - 1)$
- After finding the derivative of the regularization term with respect to φ
- $\partial Ere(\varphi)\ \partial\varphi = -\ \varphi(|\varphi|-1)\ \varepsilon|\varphi| + \varepsilon\Delta\varphi$
- To achieve the underwater object segmentation the equation derived by Zhen Chen, Yang Sun, Yupeng Gu, Huibin Wang, Hao Qian, and Hao Zheng was
- $\partial E(\varphi,\ g)\ \partial g = \lambda 1 g(T - m1)\ 2\ (\varphi + 1) - \lambda 2 g(T - m2\ )\ 2\ (\varphi - 1) + \mathrm{v1}\ (\mathrm{S} - \mathrm{s1}\ )\ 2\ (\varphi + 1) - v2\ (S - s2\ )\ 2\ (\varphi - 1) - \varphi(|\varphi| - 1)\ \varepsilon|\varphi| + \varepsilon\Delta$

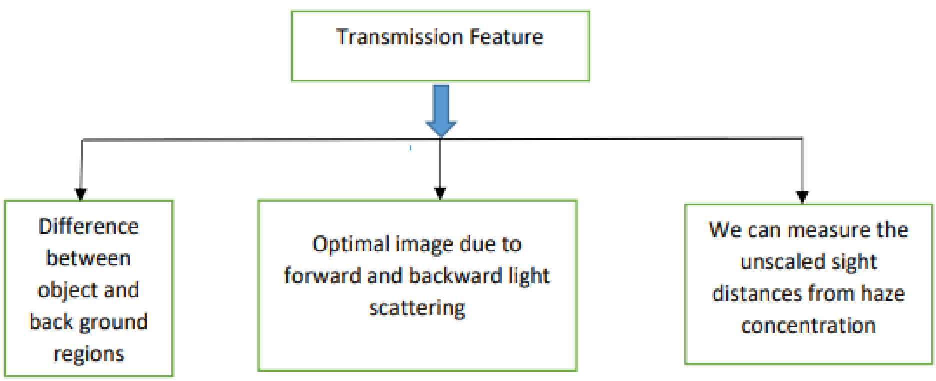

Figure 1: Illustrate To extract transmission feature.

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CHAPTER 12

SET FUNCTION AND THEIR FEATURES

Dr. Azra Jeelani
Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- azra.jeelani@presidencyuniversity.in

First, we'll go through how to create the words edge and edge-based terms in this procedure. The future features of the approach we will employ to solve feature extractions were shown by going throughout this procedure. Saliency feature extraction will come first; however, in order to use this technique, we must first do the Hypercomplex Fourier Transform (HFT). The HFT is mostly used to merge two similar multiple characteristics; it can distinguish between movements and colour intensity. Now that we are aware of the scale-space sobel edge detection technique on the Diversification Fourier transform, we can see how the input image was initially translated from the spatial domain to the frequency domain [1]. Some spectra, such as the amplitude spectrum [1], phase spectrum, and eigenaxis spectrum, will be computed while the domains are being transformed from the spatial to the frequency domain (Figure 1). The Hypercomplex Fourier transform is employed to determine the saliency of a picture by analysing its amplitude spectrum and scale-space process. The amplitude spectrum through scale-space for the natural images is:

$$Sk = \eta * \| F\Im^{-1} \{\Im(\tau, v) e\, xp(\tau,v)\} \|^2$$

Where sk is the detected saliency in the scale k, η is the Guassian kernel, $F\Im^{-1}$ is the inverse Fourier transformation and $\Im K(\tau, v) e\, xp(\tau,v)$ is the amplitude spectrum in the scale k. The saliency value in optimal scale can be obtained by the detection is

$$S = argk \min\{\Im(Sk)\}$$

Where $\Im()$ is the explanation of entropy, which we can measure the amount of information of sk.

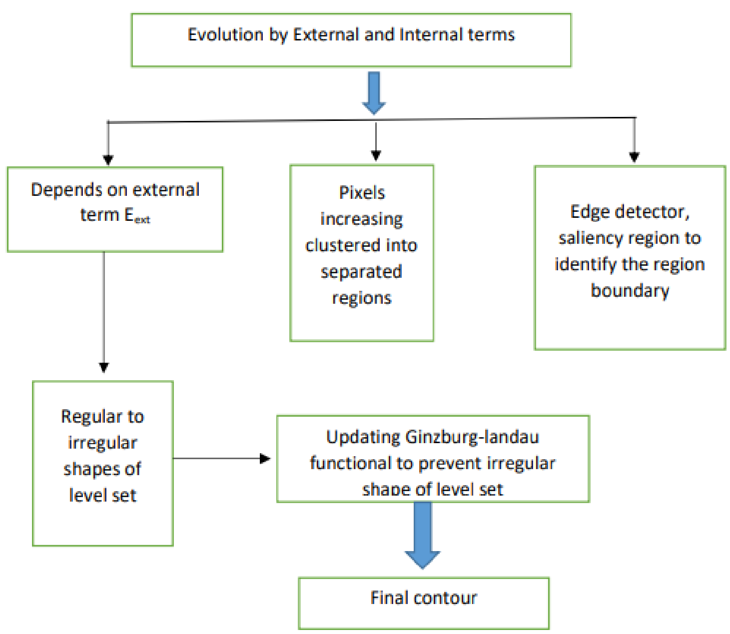

Figure 1: Illustrate the flow of Evolution by External and Internal terms.

Transmission Feature Extraction

Regarding transmission feature extraction, this procedure aids in reducing underwater haze and preserving image data for all underwater photos. It is helpful to take any activity, such as object segmentation for underwater photos, and utilise it to accomplish important but difficult-to-find tasks like making the object smoother (Figure 2). Finding a specific signal for underwater picture segmentation or object segmentation is aided by this strategy. This phenomenon is constantly a useful indicator for underwater object segmentation [2]–[4]. The transmission function used in this approach is sometimes referred to as unscaled measurement. With the use of this transmission feature approach, we can easily distinguish the distance of object and background areas in underwater photos. The properties of light scattering from the front and rear make the underwater environment difficult for optical imaging. By using this method's dark channel prior-based approach, we can quickly extract the transmission characteristic [5] .

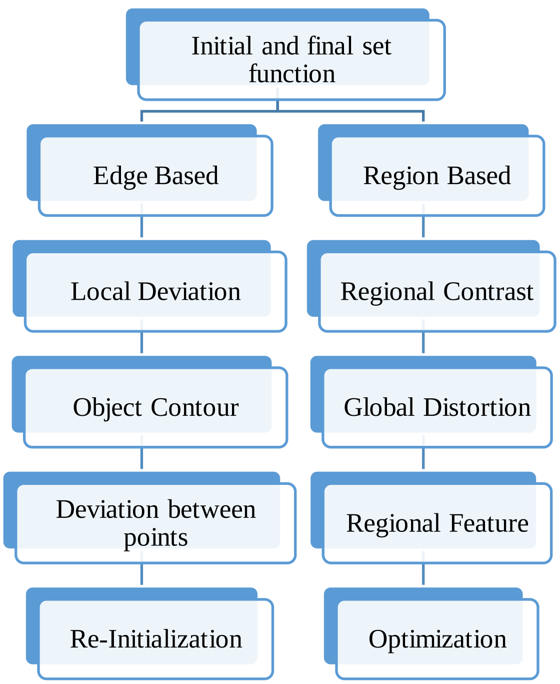

Figure 2: Illustrate the flow Initial and final set function.

When it comes to computations, transmission feature extraction allows us to do the task in a single underwater image. In this procedure, we employ a single formula to calculate the transmission parameter for underwater optical imaging, which is$I(x)=L(x)T(x)+B(1-T(x))$.

Where i(x) is the imaging light received at point x, L(x) is the radiation at point x, T(x) is the transmission at point x, and B is the ambient light. Basically, the dark channel prior assumes that the minimum value of any channel over any point in a local patch is approximated to zero [6].

$$I\,d(x) = min c€\{r,g,b\}\ y€\Omega x\ (\min\ (Lc\ (y) + Bc(1 - Tc(y))) \approx 0$$

Where $Ix\ dark$ is the dark channel at point x; c is the colour channel; $\Omega x$is a local patch centred at the point x. Assuming that $rx = ry\ \forall y€\Omega$, by using this we can simplify as follows.

$$I\ dark(\mathrm{x}) = L\ dark\ (x) T(x) + B\ dark(1 - T(x)) \approx 0$$

Where, $I\ dark(\mathrm{x})$, $dark\ (x)$ and $B\ dark$ are the components used in the dark channel. According to the dark prior, the low intensity in the dark channel is caused by the low radiation $L\ dark\ (x)(x) \approx 0$. Hence the transmission scales can be expressed as

$$\mathrm{T(x)} = B\ dark - I\ dark\ Bdark\ .$$

According to the dark channel prior , the brightest dark channel over an image is the representation of the ambient light;

$$\mathrm{Max} Z€I\ (Ix\ dark) = B\ dark$$

Where Z is the point included in the underwater image. Now the transmission feature can be extracted by the combining the both equations.

$$\mathrm{T(x)} = \mathrm{Max} Z€I(Ix\ dark(z)) - I\ dark(x)\ \mathrm{Max} Z€I(Ix\ dark)$$

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CHAPTER 13

OBJECT DETECTION AND GABOR ENERGY FUNCTION

Dr. Azra Jeelani
Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Presidency University, Bangalore, India
Email Id- azra.jeelani@presidencyuniversity.in

A computer vision technique called object detection is used to locate and identify objects in pictures and movies. Particularly in object identification, bounding boxes are created around detected objects, allowing us to visualise their location in (and movement across) a scene. It's crucial to comprehend the distinctions between object detection and photo identification before continuing because of two are commonly confused. Using image recognition, a picture is given a label. A picture of a fish is referred to as a "fish" in this phrase. A picture of two fish still has the description "fish." Contrarily, object detection creates a box around every fish that has the word "fish" printed on it. The model predicts where each object will be and what label will be appropriate. Designing a filter the process of designing a signal conditioning filter that satisfies a number of requirements, some of which are incompatible, is known as filter design. The objective is to identify a filtration system implementation that sufficiently satisfies each condition to be helpful. Each need in the filter construction process adds to a reduced error function, which may be conceived of as an optimization method [1]–[3]. While certain design steps can be automated, a professional electrical engineer is often needed for a satisfactory result [4].

```
Function Iout=filter_design(I,Filter)
[Ia Ib Ic]=size (I);
if Ic==3 I=I(:,:,1);
end
[Fa Fb]=size(Filter);
Iexpand=zeros(Ia+2*Fa-2,Ib+2*Fb-2);
Iout=zeros(Ia,Ib);
```

- **Global energy function:** The entire amount of energy that must be produced to satisfy global demand over a specific time period, as determined by the International Energy Agency. According to IEA data, this corresponds to the entire primary energy supply (TPES)[5].
- **Local energy:** Local energy networks integrate the demand and the supply of energy services such as electricity, heat, and transportation within a region, offer genuine benefits to all members of the community, and support the growth of thriving, net-zero local economies (Figure 1).

Gabor Filter

A sinusoidal wave and gaussian modulation are combined to create a gabor filter. As an edge detector, it is also. It responds to materials that have a certain wavelength and orientation. The characteristics are extracted from the grayscale picture with gabor filters. It looks for texture changes and responds most quickly to edges [6]. The pixel intensity is one of the major issues with underwater photography. It is challenging to accurately determine the pricing limits since the pixel value is constant throughout the image. There will be a little stuttering while segmenting and identifying borders. In order to segment a picture exactly, boundaries should be accurately detected in subsequent processing.

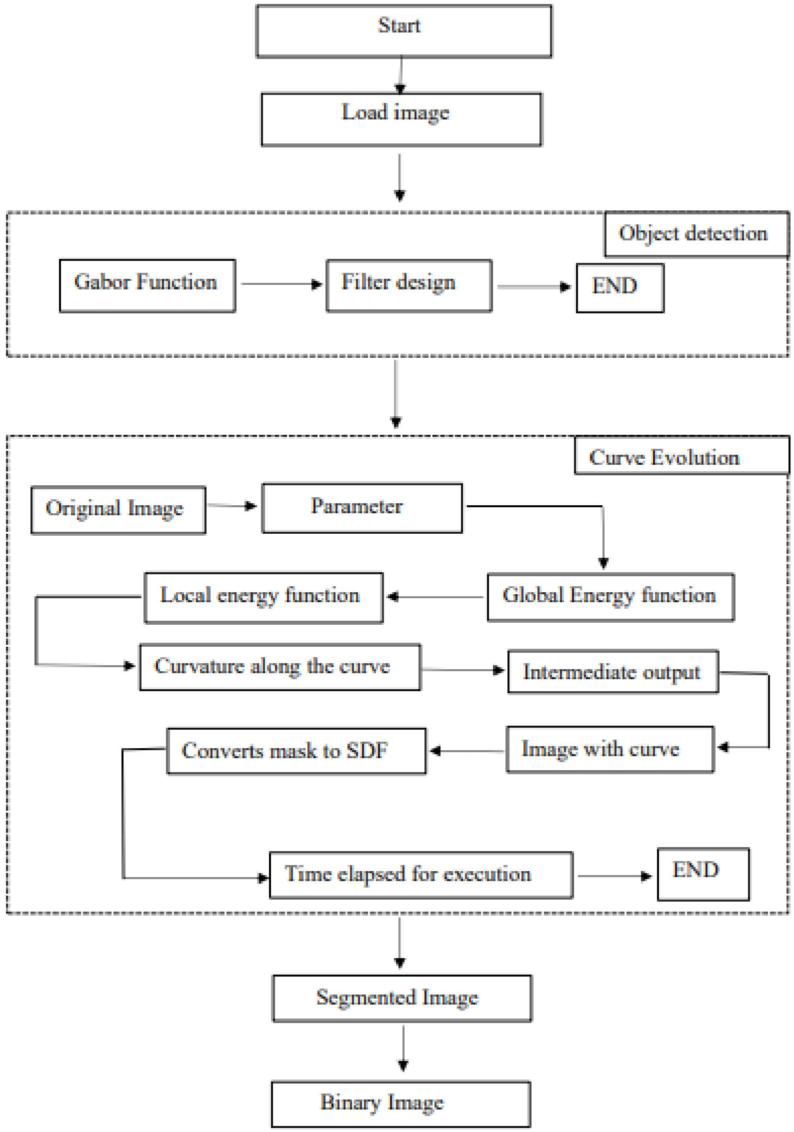

Figure 1: Illustrate Steps involved in image segmentation using the proposed mod.

This book focused on utilising an edge-detecting filter known as the Gabor filter to separate Cetaceans and Animalia form underwater photos. To differentiate the item from the backdrop, it employed an energy function. For underwater picture segmentation, a previously proposed innovative level set model was applied. Both the transmission and saliency aspects are included in this model. While the saliency feature may detect the shape of an item, the transmission characteristic is a crucial component in this process. The image is divided into subject and backdrop divisions using the suggested approach.

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Email: info@ciir.in

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