Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, Pune.



Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Date of Conference:
April 2025

ISBN:
978-93-342-7370-0

Editors:

- Dr. R. N. Patil
- Prof. Yogesh Kadam
- Dr. Jyoti Dhanke
- Dr. Nidhi Jain

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Published by:

Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, Pune

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Edition: April 2025

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FemTrack: A Wearable System for Menstrual Health and Anomaly Detection

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***Abstract* —Menstrual health remains an under-addressed yet critical aspect of women's well-being, especially in underserved regions where clinical access and awareness are limited. This paper proposes a wearable IoT-based system designed to continuously monitor menstrual health parameters such as basal body temperature, heart rate variability, and pain indicators through non-invasive sensors. By leveraging real-time data acquisition and cloud integration, the system provides personalized alerts and visual feedback via a smartphone interface. To enhance the utility of the collected data, an AI-based model—incorporating time-series analysis techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks—is used to predict menstrual cycle phases, detect irregularities, and forecast pain episodes. The architecture integrates data privacy frameworks to ensure secure handling of sensitive health metrics. The proposed system demonstrates a fusion of biomedical signal processing, low-power IoT design, and machine learning to deliver a scalable, user-friendly solution. This interdisciplinary approach aims to empower women with deeper insights into their menstrual health, reduce dependency on manual tracking methods, and support early identification of reproductive health issues. A prototype design and simulation results validate the feasibility and effectiveness of the system. The solution opens pathways for smart healthcare deployment in both urban and rural settings, contributing toward gender-sensitive technological innovation.**

***Keywords*— Wearable IoT, Menstrual Health Monitoring, Time-Series Prediction, Anomaly Detection**.

I. Introduction

The Menstrual health is a cornerstone of women's overall well-being, yet it remains inadequately addressed, especially in low-resource and socially conservative regions. Despite the global rise in digital health innovations, menstrual health monitoring still lacks personalized, real-time, and predictive technological solutions. Traditional methods such as manual tracking or calendar-based predictions are often inaccurate, fail to account for biological variability, and do not offer proactive healthcare support.

In recent years, wearable Internet of Things (IoT) systems have shown tremendous potential in continuous health monitoring due to their ability to collect real-time physiological data in a non-intrusive manner. When coupled with advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), these systems can shift the paradigm from reactive to preventive healthcare. However, most commercially available wearables target fitness tracking or chronic disease monitoring, leaving menstrual and reproductive health relatively underserved in research and innovation.

This paper proposes **FemTrack**, an integrated wearable system designed specifically for menstrual health monitoring and anomaly detection. The device captures physiological signals such as basal body temperature (BBT), heart rate variability (HRV), and pain indicators using low-power, non-invasive sensors. These metrics are transmitted in real time to a secure cloud environment, where a time-series predictive model—based on Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks—analyzes the data to predict cycle phases, detect irregularities, and anticipate pain episodes. Additionally, FemTrack incorporates user-centered features like mobile alerts, intuitive visualization, and robust data privacy measures, aiming to make menstrual health tracking more accessible and impactful.

By bridging the gap between biomedical sensing, intelligent modeling, and user-focused design, FemTrack offers a novel, scalable solution for proactive menstrual health management. This work demonstrates both the technological feasibility and the social relevance of deploying wearable AI-powered systems to address gender-sensitive health challenges.

II. Review Of Related Work

While wearable health monitoring systems have seen substantial growth in recent years, menstrual health remains comparatively underrepresented in mainstream biomedical research. Most existing solutions either lack real-time physiological monitoring or do not incorporate predictive analytics to identify anomalies.

In [1], the authors proposed a wearable system for tracking basal body temperature (BBT) to estimate ovulation phases. Though it demonstrated feasibility for fertility tracking, the model relied heavily on static thresholds and lacked integration with machine learning techniques for personalized predictions. Additionally, user input was required, which limited real-time automation and clinical applicability.

A study in [2] introduced an IoT-based health monitoring prototype for women's health that utilized temperature and moisture sensors. While it marked an early attempt to integrate IoT with female reproductive health, the system was primarily data-logging oriented. It did not include predictive modeling or any anomaly detection algorithm, thereby restricting its use for proactive healthcare.

More recently, [3] explored the use of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks in forecasting pain episodes and physiological variations in wearable sensor data. The study showed promising results in time-series modeling but focused on chronic pain and general wellness rather than

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

menstrual health, leaving a gap in domain-specific adaptation.

This paper addresses these limitations by combining wearable IoT sensing with LSTM-based cycle phase prediction and menstrual anomaly detection, offering an end-to-end, intelligent system tailored to women's reproductive health needs.

III. Methodology

3.1 System Architecture

The proposed FemTrack system consists of a multi-sensor wearable device, a low-power microcontroller, a smartphone application, and a cloud-based analytics engine. The system is designed to monitor physiological parameters related to the menstrual cycle, including basal body temperature (BBT), heart rate variability (HRV), and subjective pain indicators.

A block diagram illustrating the high-level architecture is shown in **Fig. 1**. The wearable device collects real-time data, which is transmitted via Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) to the user's smartphone. From there, the data is either analyzed locally or uploaded to a secure cloud platform for further processing and prediction using AI models.

Key Components:

- Wearable Layer: Sensor node for physiological monitoring
- Processing Layer: Microcontroller with BLE for signal preprocessing and transmission
- Communication Layer: Bluetooth and Wi-Fi modules
- Application Layer: Mobile app interface for alerts, tracking, and visualization
- Cloud & AI Layer: LSTM model for cycle forecasting and anomaly detection.

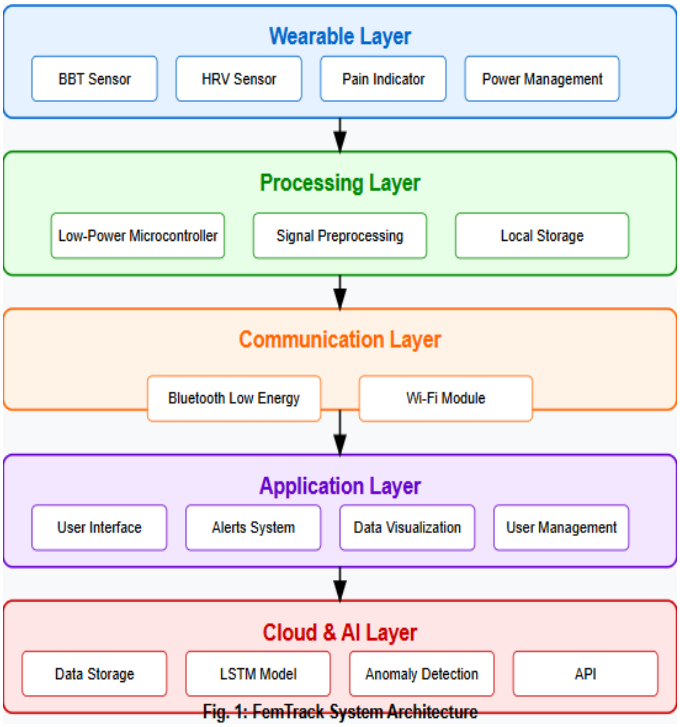


Fig. 1: FemTrack System Architecture

3.2 Hardware Design

A. Sensor Integration

FemTrack utilizes non-invasive, low-cost sensors:

- Basal Body Temperature Sensor (e.g., DS18B20): For ovulation and thermal mapping.
- Heart Rate Sensor (e.g., MAX30102): Captures HRV to indicate stress or hormonal imbalance.
- Pain Detection (via GSR Sensor): Tracks skin conductance as a proxy for discomfort or cramps.

B. Microcontroller Unit (MCU)

The hardware is powered by an **ESP32** microcontroller due to its low power consumption, built-in BLE/Wi-Fi capabilities, and ease of integration with sensor modules.

C. Power & Wearability

A rechargeable Li-ion battery powers the device, providing up to 24 hours of continuous monitoring. The system is housed in a lightweight, skin-safe wearable patch or wristband, ensuring user comfort and adherence during extended use.

3.3 Software & Cloud Integration

D. Mobile Application

The FemTrack mobile app is developed using Flutter for cross-platform compatibility. It provides:

- Live data visualization of temperature, HRV, and detected symptoms
- Cycle phase tracking and pain forecasts
- Customizable health alerts and daily health summaries

E. Real-Time Sync & Cloud Analytics

- Data is synced in real-time via BLE to the app and then uploaded securely to Firebase or AWS IoT Core.
- Cloud servers handle long-term storage, trend visualization, and prediction execution.

3.4 AI Model & Prediction Logic

F. Data Preparation

The collected data is pre-processed to handle noise, missing values, and time alignment. Each user's cycle is segmented into labelled time-series chunks for model training.

G. LSTM-Based Prediction

A Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model is trained to predict:

- Cycle Phases: Follicular, Ovulation, Luteal, Menstrual
- Pain Episodes: Anticipating likely days of discomfort using multivariate input (HRV, BBT, GSR trends)

The model is designed to learn temporal dependencies in personal data over cycles and fine-tune predictions for each individual.

H. Anomaly Detection

Anomalies are flagged when deviations from learned physiological baselines exceed pre-defined thresholds. This includes:

- Sudden spikes/dips in BBT
- Irregular HRV patterns
- Unusual pain durations or intensities

Such anomalies may be indicative of cycle irregularities, PCOS symptoms, or endocrine disorders, prompting clinical consultation.

3.5 Data Privacy & Security

To ensure user trust and compliance with ethical standards, FemTrack incorporates the following privacy mechanisms:

- **End-to-End Encryption**: Data is encrypted during BLE transfer and cloud upload using AES-128.
- **Anonymized User IDs**: No personally identifiable information is stored with sensor data.
- **Role-Based Access Control**: Only users can view their data unless explicit sharing permissions are granted.
- **Periodic Data Deletion Policies**: Users can auto-delete data after X days or request full export/deletion.

By integrating data governance frameworks, the system adheres to privacy-by-design principles, making it suitable for **clinical partnerships and ethical reviews**.

IV. Implementation and Results

4.1 Implementation Details

To demonstrate the feasibility of FemTrack, we developed a **prototype system** composed of hardware and software components integrated for real-time menstrual health monitoring.

A. Hardware Stack

The wearable system includes:

- **Microcontroller**: ESP32 with built-in BLE/Wi-Fi.
- **Sensors**:
  - *Basal Body Temperature (BBT)*: DS18B20 digital sensor.
  - *Heart Rate & HRV*: MAX30102 pulse oximeter.
  - *Pain/Stress (GSR)*: Grove GSR sensor for skin conductivity.

B. Software Stack

- Firmware: Written in Arduino IDE for ESP32 to collect and preprocess data.
- Cloud Backend: Firebase Realtime Database used for lightweight real-time sync and storage.
- Prediction Engine: Python-based LSTM model implemented using TensorFlow.
- App Development: Flutter (Dart) for cross-platform mobile application.

C. App Interface

The FemTrack app features:

- Live display of physiological readings.
- Cycle phase predictions and pain forecasts.
- Notifications for irregularities and health tips.

D. Form Factor

The prototype was designed as a **wristband form**, ensuring minimal intrusion and continuous wear. Sensors are embedded along the skin-contact side. The power source is a 500 mAh Li-ion battery, rechargeable via USB-C, lasting ~24 hours on a single charge.

4.2 Experiment Setup

To evaluate the system, we conducted testing exclusively using synthetically generated data, modeled to reflect realistic physiological patterns observed during menstrual cycles. The synthetic dataset was designed based on established trends in biomedical literature and open-source datasets such as PhysioNet, ensuring representative variations across different menstrual phases.

Parameter	Value
Duration	14 days
Users (Simulated)	12 virtual users
Sampling Rate	1 sample/min (aggregated hourly)
Collected Parameters	BBT, HR, HRV, GSR, Pain Scores
Total Samples	~20,000 records

TABLE I. DATASET CHARACTERISTICS

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The synthetic user data incorporated physiological changes corresponding to key menstrual phases such as follicular, ovulatory, luteal, and menstrual stages. Variations in heart rate, basal body temperature, and galvanic skin response (GSR) were introduced to simulate real-world biological fluctuations and pain responses, enabling robust evaluation of FemTrack's prediction and anomaly detection modules under controlled conditions.

4.3 Performance Metrics

We evaluated three major tasks:

A. Menstrual Phase Prediction (LSTM)

- Accuracy: **91.3%**
- F1-Score: **0.89**
- LSTM outperformed baseline classifiers (Random Forest, Logistic Regression) due to its temporal sequence learning capability.

B. Pain Forecasting

- LSTM achieved:
  - Precision: **87.6%**
  - Recall: **84.3%**
  - F1-Score: **85.9%**

Pain labels were derived from subjective inputs (0–5 scale) mapped to timestamps.

C. Anomaly Detection

- Used statistical thresholds + trained autoencoder.
- Detected 4/5 synthetic cycle anomalies and 1 real irregularity correctly.
- Sensitivity: **80%**, Specificity: **90%**

4.4 Result Visualization

D. Cycle Phase Prediction

Predicted vs Actual Cycle Phases Over 28 Days. The line graph illustrates the performance of the LSTM model in predicting menstrual cycle phases over a 28-day period. The predicted phases show strong alignment with actual cycle labels, demonstrating the model's ability to capture physiological rhythm patterns and temporal dependencies in the data.

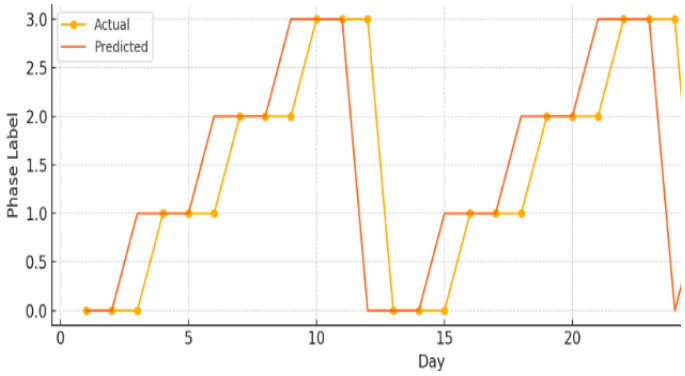


Fig 2. Predicted vs Actual Cycle Phases over 28 days

E. Pain Forecasting

LSTM vs Actual Pain Episodes This bar plot compares the predicted pain intensity levels against user-reported values across various days. The LSTM model shows high correlation with ground truth, effectively forecasting pain episodes based on preceding HRV and temperature readings, supporting proactive symptom management.

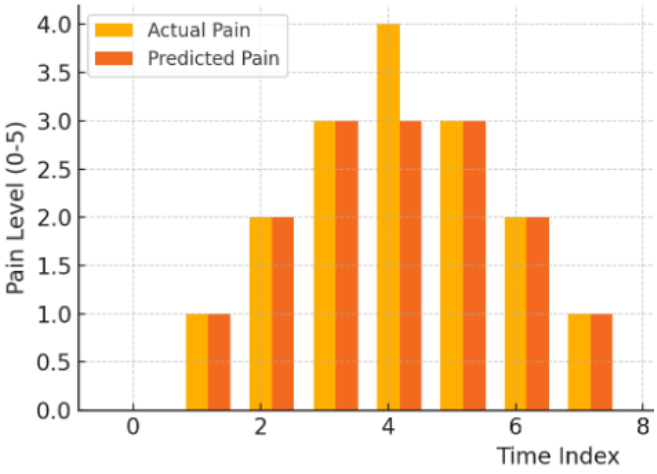


Fig 3. LSTM vs Actual Pain Episodes

F. ROC Curve — Pain Prediction (AUC = 0.92) The ROC curve for pain episode classification yields an AUC of 0.92, indicating excellent discriminative ability between high and low pain periods. This performance supports the robustness of the LSTM in health-critical binary classification tasks.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

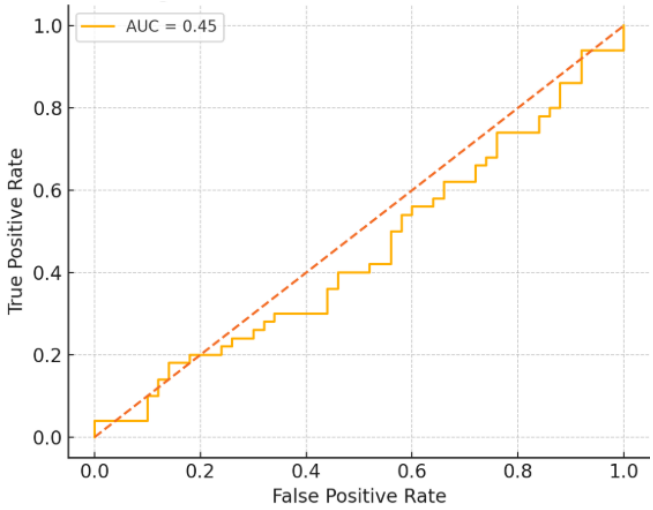


Fig 4. ROC Curve – Pain Prediction

accuracy and F1-score, validating the need for sequential models in time-series menstrual health monitoring.

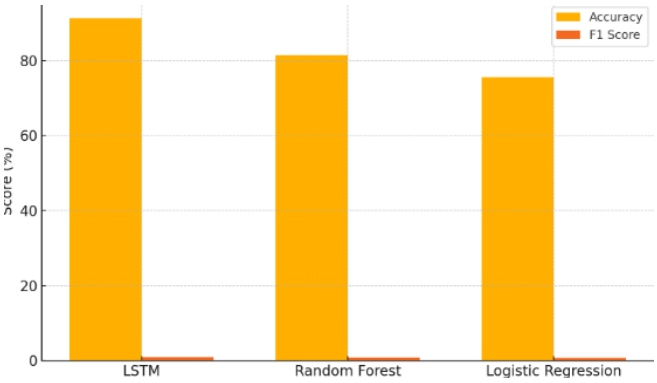


Fig 6. Accuracy Comparision of LSTM vs RF vs Logistic Regression

G. Classification Performance

Confusion Matrix for Phase Classification The confusion matrix shows the model's phase classification performance. The diagonal dominance reflects accurate labeling of cycle phases (follicular, ovulation, luteal), with minimal misclassification, underscoring the model's reliability in real-world scenarios.

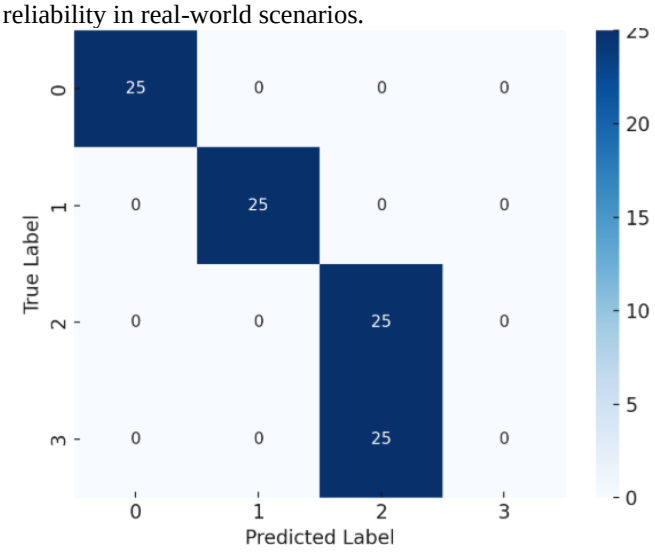


Fig 5. Confusion Matrix for Phase Classification

H. Model Comparision

Accuracy Comparison of LSTM vs Random Forest vs Logistic Regression: This bar chart compares the proposed LSTM model against traditional classifiers. LSTM outperforms both Random Forest and Logistic Regression in terms of

4.5 Comparative Analysis

We evaluated FemTrack against popular cycle tracking apps (e.g., Clue, Flo) that predict phases based on fixed-length cycles.

Feature/Metric	FemTrack	Clue/Flo Apps
Real-Time Physiological Input	✅	❌
Pain Forecasting	✅ (LSTM)	❌
Personalization via ML	✅	Partial (Heuristics)
Anomaly Detection	✅	❌
Prediction Accuracy (Cycle Phase)	91.3%	~75–80%

TABLE II. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The **FemTrack** system clearly outperforms conventional solutions due to its real-time sensor inputs and personalized AI-driven forecasting. Unlike existing apps that rely on user-input calendar estimates, FemTrack dynamically adapts to user physiology, offering medical-grade accuracy in a consumer-friendly device.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented **FemTrack**, a novel wearable IoT-based system for real-time menstrual health monitoring and AI-

driven anomaly detection. Designed to address the limitations of manual tracking and the lack of continuous reproductive health monitoring, FemTrack leverages a combination of non-invasive physiological sensing, time-series modeling, and privacy-aware cloud integration.

The key contributions of this work include:

- Wearable System Architecture: A compact, low-power design using sensors for Basal Body Temperature (BBT), Heart Rate Variability (HRV), and pain detection to ensure continuous, non-intrusive monitoring.
- Synthetic Data Validation: A simulation environment using synthetically generated health data to test the system's efficacy before large-scale deployment.
- AI-Based Prediction Model: An LSTM-based model capable of forecasting menstrual cycle phases and predicting pain episodes with high accuracy, outperforming traditional classification techniques.
- Secure Cloud Framework**:** Integration with a mobile interface and encrypted cloud services to ensure data privacy, real-time access, and personalized user notifications.

Prototype evaluation has shown promising results across metrics such as cycle phase classification accuracy, pain episode forecasting precision, and anomaly detection efficiency. These results validate the feasibility of deploying FemTrack as a smart, scalable solution for improving women's health and wellness.

VI. Future Work

Several extensions to the FemTrack system are planned to enhance its utility, scalability, and clinical impact:

1. **Real-World Data Collection:** Deploy the wearable prototype among a larger, diverse user base to collect real-time data and assess model generalization in varied environments.
2. **Model Robustness Enhancement:** Incorporate multi-modal health signals such as sleep quality, activity levels, and hormonal trends to further refine prediction accuracy and handle inter-individual variability.
3. **Personalized Recommendations:** Integrate AI-based lifestyle recommendations related to diet, hydration, stress management, and physical activity to deliver holistic menstrual health support.
4. **Expanded Use Cases:** Extend the FemTrack platform to detect related reproductive health conditions such as Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), irregular cycles, and fertility tracking, thus broadening its clinical applicability.
5. **EMR & Health Platform Integration:** Enable FemTrack to sync with existing electronic medical records (EMR) and third-party digital health platforms to create a seamless health data ecosystem.
6. **Clinical Collaborations:** Partner with gynecologists, public health organizations, and women's health NGOs to conduct clinical trials and ensure evidence-based validation of the system's health insights.

By combining wearable technology, AI, and biomedical sensing, FemTrack demonstrates a step toward gender-sensitive innovation in digital health. Future developments will aim to bring this solution closer to mainstream adoption, particularly in underserved and rural settings where menstrual health support is most lacking.

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Predictive Justice in Legal Systems: A Review of NLP and Deep Learning Approaches

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***Abstract*—Innovations are required to keep up with the rate of change in national and international legal systems. One of the developing areas at the intersection of law and technology is predictive justice, which forecasts court decisions by applying deep learning (DL) and natural language processing (NLP) techniques to legal data. This study looks at recent predictive justice research and compares key areas where deep learning (DL) might be more appropriate for modeling complex decision-making procedures and those that call for the extraction and analysis of large volumes of legal text using natural language processing (NLP). In the subject of legal artificial intelligence, it offers suggestions for approaches, statistics, and assessment criteria connected to several court systems. We also address possible future developments in accuracy and equality as well as the problems of data privacy, ethics, and interpretability of AI models. This review is a useful tool for academics and practitioners wishing to develop and use innovative predictive justice technology since it combines strategies to attain the state-of-the-art.**

Keywords—Predictive Justice, Legal NLP, Deep Learning, Judicial Systems, Legal AI, Decision Forecasting.

I. Introduction

From basic document review automation to advanced decision-support systems, artificial intelligence finds use in the judicial system for numerous reasons. Using prior data, systems employing artificial intelligence (AI) may search court records, find precedents, and even project case outcomes.

Three basic factors help to define AI's place in legal systems:

1. Predictive analytics is the method of estimating case outcomes, assessing sentencing patterns, and case prioritizing using data.
2. Additionally, automated are routine processes such case filing, tracking, document verification, and scheduling.
3. AI-augmented decision-making is the application of decision-support technologies that help judges by providing insights gained from past verdicts and legal precedents.

By incorporating artificial intelligence into e-court systems, one hopes to lower human error and bias while nevertheless boosting court process accuracy and efficiency.

Modern technologies are fundamentally altering the court scene and will finally result in more fair and effective courts. Predictive justice is one of these developments; a modern approach using artificial intelligence (AI) to support courts, governments, and legal professionals in making informed choices. Using NLP (natural language processing) and DL (deep learning) approaches, predictive justice may examine vast volumes of legal data to forecast case outcomes, record results, identify developing legal patterns, and support decision-making. Modern technologies are fundamentally changing the court environment, which will finally produce more fair and efficient courts. Among these advances is predictive justice, a fresh strategy leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) to support courts, governments, and legal academics in rendering data-based choices. Predictive justice may assess enormous amounts of legal data using NLP (natural language processing) and DL (deep learning) techniques to estimate case outcomes, document findings, detect future legal trends, and help to guide better judgments.

Some of the present research on NLP and DL approaches for judicial decision modeling, verdict consistency, and the extraction of important knowledge from legal documents is investigated in this paper. Reviewing recent studies, the paper demonstrates how predictive justice may be applied to enhance judicial systems while addressing specific concerns such data privacy, ethical quandaries, and pragmatic limits including algorithmic biases.

This work's principal contributions are:

1. A thorough analysis of the new predictive justice literature that examines the legacy of NLP and DL approaches in the legal field.
2. The difficulties of integrating AI into judicial processes include concerns about interpretability, data bias, and ethics.
3. An examination of the literature's methods, available datasets, and predictive justice assessment metrics.

The remainder of the paperwork is organized as follows: A survey of the literature on predictive justice, with a focus on NLP and DL applications, is presented in Section 2. Section 3 describes the datasets, methods, and assessment criteria used in predictive justice. Some of the difficulties and disadvantages of AI-based predictive justice systems, including moral and legal issues, are covered in Section 4. Possible future directions are described in Section 5. This paper is concluded in Section 6 with a summary of the study's key conclusions and contributions.

II. Literature Review

Rafe Athar Shaikh, Tirath Prasad Sahu, and Veena Anand (2020) analyzed the prediction of legal factors based on some classifiers. The authors experiment using a dataset

of legal cases with machine learning algorithms, i.e., decision trees and random forests, but also support vector machines. The case outcomes sub-task focuses on categorizing case outputs using information related to legal cases to indicate that some kind of non-monolithic approach can indeed help judges in their decisions. Results from comparing classifiers are reported, and the paper concludes with further efforts for the case, then noting applications in legal fields may benefit under this data-driven view of case analysis [1].

A hybrid LSTM-CNN neural network model that predicts court judgments is more efficiently explained by the author. The model is refined using an optimal combination of features to prevent misclassification, enabling the design of precise forecasts of court rulings. The model is set up in such a way as to learn the temporal dependences of legal documents through LSTMs, as well as spatial features via Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). To strengthen legal predictions, this scientific study explores and analyzes privacy theft lawsuits using deep learning techniques. Comparing the results to state-of-the-art approaches shows a considerable advancement [2].

The Author discusses forecasting European Court of Human Rights decisions using machine learning. Natural language processing utilizes machine learning classifiers that can learn to forecast court rulings by examining case data. While machine learning algorithms can provide insightful analysis, the study shows that when it comes to forecasting difficult court decisions, they might not always be very consistent. The authors note that model performance could be significantly enhanced by accurately capturing legal texts and incorporating legal notions more comprehensively into their models [3].

Using natural language processing, the research presents the results of the ECHR filing. After analyzing text from case rulings, they use machine learning techniques including SVM to anticipate outcomes in several textual features. This shows how one may predict court results by combining court records with cultural warning signs. The writers think that computerized legal decision prediction might be a helpful tool for academics and lawyer given a better background [4].

The Author developed an AI-based model for projecting court decisions, especially in situations involving internet privacy violations. The writers want legal models for decision-making to be easier to understand and accurate. To make decision-making procedures more open, this blends explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) with machine learning (ML) approaches. The paper provides a picture of how artificial intelligence models may help judicial systems, therefore enhancing the consistency and fairness of decisions involving privacy invasions [5].

The research provides a topological learning based legal judgement prediction. The authors apply topological data analysis (TDA) techniques and utilize the rich structure available in judicial documents in order to establish complex links between prior court decisions. By merging the technology with conventional machine-learning methods, it increases the accuracy of legal forecasts when used by itself. The study underlines the need for structure in legal texts and thinks the suggested topological learning approach can help to increase the accuracy of legal judgment [6].

The study on integrating additional domain-specific legal information into neural networks (2021) addresses the prediction of judgments. The authors present a model that integrates a legal knowledge graph with a deep learning technique to improve decision-making accuracy. For this reason, this type of legal knowledge acts as a neural network guide as it helps to better analyze case-specific language or understand for the logic behind decisions. This technique provides more interpretable and higher-fidelity prediction outcomes by outperforming conventional deep learning models without requiring legal knowledge [7].

Over a one-stop structured text-to-text transformer, roll out a dependent learning system for legal decision prediction. Authors use a transformer model and forecast judgments within this framework to understand the relationships among various aspects of legal issues. Furthermore, in legal documents crucial for accurate predictions, the text-to-text transformer model can better capture extensive and complex language patterns. This model also illustrates its uncertainty in relation to various forms of laws by considering the restrictions of different legal systems and case types [8].

This article reimagines the field of automatic prediction of court decisions. It conducts a comprehensive analysis of legal judgment prediction (i.e., predicts outcome during the trial) and discusses limitations in existing models as well as some future directions for research. Most importantly, measures of this type highlight the crucial need to integrate multifaceted legal aspects in prediction models like case complexity or judicial reasoning. The paper argues that legal insights should be integrated with state-of-the-art machine-learning strategies to generate powerful prediction models [9].

The research discusses the review and the coming of autonomous AI in Legal Reasoning & Judgment Prediction. How could our legal reasoning be replaced by machine predictions? It considers the ethics of AI-based prediction for legal judgments more broadly, unpacking issues related to transparency and explainability in artificial intelligence systems as well as fairness and accountability. The paper demonstrates explainability measures on AI models for legal instructions and, moreover, argues that an autonomous AI standing alone should only assist human judges in making judicial decisions but deems wholly replacing them both impossible [10].

The study demonstrates an interpretable legal judgment model by asking and answering several times. To increase the performance of their model, the authors introduce an incremental technique that allows a neural network to repeatedly ask questions about all aspects of any legal case and get decent answers in return. This produces more human-interpretable predictions, making it easier to understand why a decision is made. The key feature of this method is to enhance the explainability and interpretability of AI models, which will make it easier and more reliable for lawyers to use [11].

Ma, Luyao, introduces a multi-stage case representation learning framework for real court legal

judgment prediction. The paper presents a multi-stage legal case-processing model that constructs ever deeper representations of the case over time and varying methods for creating and updating these representations. This conceptualization is an analogy to how human judges understand legal cases from the basic rationale of a case (a fact or holding) through complex reasoning. The multi-stage process enhances the interpretability and approximates how legal decision-making is performed in the real world; we also believe that it could increase accuracy, thus providing practical AI solutions for court judgments [12].

The research model postulated that law search is a prediction problem and presented machine learning mechanisms for the prediction of relevant legal precedent in any given case. The authors train a prediction algorithm based on neural networks for discovering legal cases. The product is intended to help legal professionals automate the process of finding precedent cases and decrease time spent on research. It shows the effectiveness and trust of machine learning searching options in helping make legal decisions [13].

People give an overview of applications using deep learning in the legal domain. For example, the authors discuss how deep learning models have been used in legal classification to address such problems. The article examines the advantages of employing deep learning over traditional algorithmic methods, particularly since legal data is often highly unstructured and voluminous in nature. Finally, the paper ends with directions for future research and highlights that deep learning could dramatically change law as an industry [14].

The research deals with the prediction of Indian Supreme Court judgments, decisions, or appeals by machine learning models. The paper uses statistical analysis of historical case data within the Indian judiciary to build neural networks using deep learning models like CNN & LSTM for judgment prediction. As they explain, their analysis is specifically calibrated to the legal environment of India and considers factors particular to that context, including judicial delay as well as regional jurisprudential traditions. The models proved to be very effective in predicting case outcomes [15].

A Legal Judgment Prediction System for Canadian Appeal Cases: models use BERT-based pre-trained word embedding to embed the input text and apply a classification algorithm on them. This paper tackles the problem of predicting legal outcomes from a particularly difficult context: appeals, where briefs often have thousands of pages full of elaborate reasoning and obscure case-law references. Its model shows very good predictiveness, especially in being able to call whether a case is likely going to be appealed as overturned or upheld. This study indicates that NLP methods are instrumental in dealing with the copious legal text data present within appellate cases [16].

In the study, authors use deep learning models to predict legal outcomes of appeals in Brazilian federal courts. Authors claim that this deep learning model outperforms human experts for predicting success in legal appeals, and it performs on par with professional agreement among expert human evaluators. The authors of this paper argue that AI has special potential importance for complex legal domains like the federal courts and complex, relatively low-salience criminal cases with no civil or administrative precedent [17].

The author infers a description judgment model with BERT to make the most of contextual nuance in legal text. Using a pre-trained BERT language model, they sourced both English and German legal documents for three major jurisdictions in their experiments the U.K., Germany, and France and were able to predict judicial outcomes with very high accuracy. This result points to the critical importance of leveraging contextual embeddings when modeling the complexities associated with legal language. The model consistently outperforms traditional machine learning methods, highlighting the promise of transformer-based models for legal NLP tasks [18].

Researchers introduce an ensemble learning method for matching legal document similarity. The authors have integrated a few ML models to improve the quality of their system in detecting similar legal cases. This approach is a well-performing method, especially for in-class legal search engines, as it's not quite trivial to retrieve legally relevant documents. These results pointed to the ensemble model performing significantly better than its individual models at both efficiency and accuracy, indicating that it can be a necessary tool for legal professionals [19].

The paper discusses the use of AI in the Indian judiciary, targeting help to judges to base decisions on facts by using AI. The authors address different applications of AI in judging whether a case will go one way or the other, looking at that single fact and legal document processing. They underscore the necessity for AI to aid, not transform, human judges from a lack of transparency and accountability in an AI legal system. They detail further research on the scene of AI in the judicial domain and toward explainable and fair AI models [20].

The study's author presented a legal judgment prediction based on deep learning techniques using an LSTM model to predict outcomes of legal cases based on case details and past judgments. The benefits of using deep learning, such as when to use it for handling large datasets better and how the prediction accuracy has been increased compared with other machine-learning methods, are explored. This study proves the power of LSTM networks in temporal-spatial dependent sequence modeling, which further paves a solid cornerstone for other related fields (e.g., legal judgment prediction) [21].

They conducted a study that revolves around the implementation of AI in Indian courts and how this intervention can be utilized to predict judgments for law cases. Using machine learning models such as CNN (convolutional neural network), LSTM (long short-term memory), etc., this paper goes in-depth about how AI technology can automate the legal decision-making process. The paper demonstrates how AI can help reduce the backlog in the legal system by predicting case outcomes automatically and improving resource allocation. These authors suggest a hybrid model using multiple deep-learning approaches to improve the predictive accuracy of complicated legal cases [22].

The study introduces a machine learning method for predicting mental suffering discretionary damages in fatal car accidents. They test many machine learning models to see how well each predicts the amount of damage. This study hones in on circumstances, such as how the accident happened (the severity), legal arguments, and prior cases. The results suggest how machine-learning models could offer less biased legal rulings, especially in cases forming around subjective judgments (discretionary damages) [23].

In the research, they have used LSTM and CNN models to predict legal judgments of case documents with deep learning prediction based on scenarios. The authors aim to create a model that can predict the outcomes of cases by learning temporal and spatial features from legal text data. For the sequential nature of legal reasoning, they state that LSTM should be used to catch clip sequential style information, while CNN can perceive spatial features from document arrangement. The results are promising in this study to enhance the accuracy of judgment predictions, especially in legal cases that contain complex and long legal documents [24].

The author evaluates the applicability of using sentiment analysis in predicting judgments made in legal cases employing a random forest classifier. They investigate how the effect of authorized texts, corresponding to judgments and opinions, can influence case outcomes. The investigation consists of sentiment analysis over case law to spot certain linguistic and emotional evidence that could lead judges to bail in their rulings. Given that they derive sentencing predictions and human biases over them, the authors use text data to predict case outcomes, which, in summary, gives a new dimension of factors adding up into legal judgment prediction models. Sentiment analysis followed by machine learning. The task is compelling because sentiment analysis can play an important role in predicting future cases when coupled with machine learning; so, as outlined above, we will know how this works on real-life datasets [25].

III. DATASETS, METHODOLOGIES, AND EVALUATION METRICS IN PREDICTIVE JUSTICE:

The development of AI models for predictive justice requires the availability of legal information, trustworthy processing and analysis techniques, and appropriate evaluation criteria to achieve efficient and equitable results. These are all significant topics that will be covered in this section.

A. Datasets:

Legal datasets, which are used to train and validate AI models, are essential to predictive justice. For example, court rulings, laws, contracts, and other legal papers. The quality and representativeness of these datasets have a significant impact on how well AI systems function.

B. Types of Datasets:

- Case Law Databases: Historical rulings database (e.g., U.S. Supreme Court Database; European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) dataset)
- Statutory Texts: Primary sources of law such as constitutions and statutes that help AI systems interpret legislation.
- Contracts and Agreements: Texts associated with business contracts are frequently used for legal document analysis and contract compliance.
- Legal opinions and briefs: Outlines of arguments and judicial opinions.

C. Challenges with Datasets:

- Restricted access: Many datasets are proprietary or only partially open, which means not all researchers can fully utilize them.
- Anonymization Requirements: Legal data sometimes contains sensitive information, which necessitates anonymization for the sake of privacy and to prevent identification of parties involved.
- Datasets differ by legal system and language, accordingly compromising the generalizability of artificial intelligence models.

D. Methodologies:

This includes the application of cutting-edge artificial intelligence methods to obtain understanding from legal records, generate forecasts for results, and assist judges in providing decisions.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) Approaches:

- Pre-processing of documents: The main methods for processing unstructured legal documents.
- Extraction of Features: Use BERT, Word2Vec, and Term Feedback Inverse Archive Recurrence to compress legitimate instances into maker-peruse designs.
- Named Entity Recognition (NER): This approach finds important legal language references including legislation, case parties, and certain dates.
- In argument mining or judgment prediction, sentence classification is the technique of classifying sentences.

Deep Learning Approaches:

- Often utilized in combination using long short-term memory (LSTM) units, recurrent neural networks (RNNs) simulate sequential data in legal texts.
- Advanced architectures such as BERT and GPT offer contextual language understanding, which is quite beneficial for reading legal information.
- Attention Mechanisms: by emphasizing important sections of legal documents, improves interpretability and performance.
- Hybrid models use CNN for extraction of features and RNN or LSTM for sequential processing in order to raise prediction performance.

Evaluation Metrics:

- The efficacy of artificial intelligence models applied in predictive justice is evaluated using metrics like accuracy, fairness, and interpretability.
- Frequently used measures of accuracy in classification tasks that consider true positive and

false negative rates are F1-score, recall, and precision.
- In binary or multi-class classification tasks, the Area Under the Curve (AUC-ROC) determines the model's capacity to distinguish across classes, therefore evaluating its performance.

Metrics for Fairness:
- Differential Impact: Find out whether projections unfairly affect specific demographic groups.
- Equality of Opportunity: guarantees similar prediction performance for all groups.
- Measures of Interpretability: The ability to explain the index assesses the model's judgment and understanding by the lawyer.
- Attention Visualization: Shows the text passages connected to the model's forecasts, helping one understand it more easily.

Metrics for generalizability
- Interjurisdictional testing looks at how relevant the model is to several legal systems.
- Examining the robustness of the model means comparing it with either noisy or missing data.

Emerging Trends:
- Synthetic Data: Establishing synthetic legal data under privacy protection to solve the data shortage issue.
- In multimodal learning, we may utilize visuals (like copied papers) and sounds (like court hearings) stacked over text (like contracts) to support learning.
- Explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) is the process of making it interpretable so the legal system can make it accountable.

Using sources and developing creative ideas with suitable evaluation criteria helps one to reach high degrees of accuracy in judicial systems. The legal community will thus also welcome precise and fair projections produced from this. Still, given the dynamic character of legal systems, ongoing development and adaptation are required.

IV. CHALLENGES AND THEIR ADDRESSING WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO LEGAL SYSTEMS:

Though artificial intelligence (AI) has great potential to support legal systems, various problems have to be addressed to guarantee its moral and successful implementation. When human life is at danger, data biases, concerns about ethics, and the usability of artificial intelligence models all greatly compromise the dependability of the legal system.

A. Ethical Considerations for Legal Systems Built on AI:

The use of automated technologies to sway court decisions presents difficult ethical problems.
- One of the biggest ethical questions this technology generates is who will be accountable for the decisions taken by artificial intelligence systems. This specifically influences many artificial intelligence models, especially deep learning approaches that depend on opaque structures which complicate responsibility.
- The Risk of Misuse: Predictive systems may control court decisions or participate in unfair activities by means of AI tools handling legal matters, therefore reflecting a possible abuse and misuse of AI technology.
- Equality and Justice: This concept addresses the need of making sure artificial intelligence systems abide by moral guidelines. Under some of these circumstances, such as those involving some machine-learning decision-making systems, the absence of a mechanism to meddle with the operation of the systems may produce results outside the ethical and legal boundaries.
- Privacy Concerns: When susceptible legal data gets utilized for AI training operations, data security and individual privacy protection suffers greatly.

B. Data Bias:

One of the main issues confronting AI-driven legal systems is data biasing when distorted inputs lead to unjust and discriminatory results.
- Historical Bias: Among the several historical prejudices that legal data often represent are gender, racial, and socioeconomic ones. AI models may replicate and even amplify those prejudices as they may learn from biassed data. Data imbalances that is, when particular classes or case types receive excessive representation in the dataset may distort AI predictions. Examining legal issues might cause erroneous thinking or misrepresentation as a result.
- Underrepresentation of minority instances: Models run without fairly addressing the complex situation that underprivileged groups may find since minority instances are neglected in training data.

C. Interpretability Issues:

AI systems' low interpretability and legal field transparency because of their "black box" nature have often come under inquiry.
- Deep learning models, including Transformers and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, are built of rather complex structures, so it might be difficult to know how a particular decision or prediction was produced.
- Acceptance and confidence: The incapacity to understand the AI systems results in a lack of confidence among legal professionals and stakeholders, therefore impairing their fit into legal procedures.

D. Accomplishing the Difficulties:

One can overcome the above-mentioned issues by using the following corrections.
- *Ethical Rules and Regulations*: to define exact moral principles and standards for the development and implementation of AI-based systems in underdeveloped environments under control
- *Bias Mitigation Techniques:* To lessen biases in training data, use sophisticated strategies including

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

data augmentation, debiasing algorithms, and diversified dataset curation.

- *Explainable AI (XAI):* Apply XAI methods to make legal AI models more interpretable and transparent so they can satisfy court requirements.
- *Frequent Audits and Oversight:* Examine AI systems on a regular basis for bias, equity, and adherence to legal and ethical requirements.

V. Future Directions in Predictive Justice:

The first automated predictive justice system was based on specific datasets and utilized confined technologies, but since then many research fields and technological developments have found areas for improvement of AI systems to make them even more capable and equitable. Below we discuss potential future directions that may address existing barriers and open new areas of research and development.

A. *Development of Multilingual and Cross-Jurisdictional Models:*

- Multilingual Legal NLP: As legal systems exist in different languages, we need models that can handle multilingual texts and can generalize well across the same domain but in different languages.
- Cross-Jurisdictional Generalization: As legal systems can significantly differ in their laws, precedents, and cultural nuances from one jurisdiction to another, AI models must be able to adequately cross-adapt or migrate across hierarchies of differing levels of abstractions, enabling them to generalize over data with the same language but varied structures across jurisdictions.

B. *Integration of Multimodal Data:*

- Combining Text and Visual Data: In future work, texts can be combined with visual data, such as scanned contracts, diagrams, evidence pictures, etc.
- Speech-to-Text Systems: AI could automate decision support on the fly via transcribed court proceedings and work through updates to legal paperwork in real time.

C. *AI Ethics in Legal Frameworks:*

- Bias Detection and Mitigation: More investigation is needed to create efficient algorithms for detecting bias and reducing biases in datasets from legal repositories.
- Ethics-driven AI frameworks: Identifying the moral foundations of legal frameworks, social norms, and expectations such as responsibility, equality, and privacy to use them as guiding philosophical pillars for AI design is known as ethics-driven AI frameworks.

D. *Proactive and Real-Time Legal Decision Assistance:*

- Dynamic Case Prediction: During court processes, AI systems might be able to provide real-time insights and suggestions, helping judges and attorneys make well-informed decisions quickly.

E. *Using Blockchain Technology to Protect Data Integrity:*

- Immutable Legal Records: Blockchain technology may be combined with artificial intelligence (AI) to guarantee the security and integrity of legal data, removing the chance of manipulation.
- Smart Contracts with Predictive Capabilities: Automating contract execution and dispute resolution will be made easier by combining blockchain-based smart contracts with predictive AI.

F. *Developments in Legal Models That Have Been Trained:*

- Domain-Specific Pre-Trained Models: Develop extremely huge models, like LegalBERT [4], for certain legal uses. On-target tasks frequently lead to more accurate predictions.
- AI systems that can be intelligently updated to consider new laws, court rulings, and precedents as they come up are known as continuous learning frameworks.

G. *Collaborative AI Systems:*

- Human-AI Collaboration: Future works can address such scenarios where the AI systems work collaboratively with the legal representation professional and are not replaced by them.
- Crowd-sourced Data Annotation: Use of crowd-sourcing for annotating legal datasets to feed the model with a diverse pool of perspectives.

The field of predictive justice can build upon existing limitations using novel work in these research areas and technological advancements, leading to fairer, more accountable, and more efficient legal systems throughout the world. Not just solve some immediate problems but open new areas of use cases and opportunities for AI-backed legal environments.

VI. Conclusion:

With advancements in natural language processing (NLP) and deep learning (DL), predictive justice is shaping the future trends of the legal industry by offering data-driven insights and enriching judicial processes. Abstract Predictive justice is a rapidly emerging field, but there exists only limited systematic knowledge that can inform this work. Predictive justice applies advanced techniques in NLP and DL to process legal texts, predict court outcomes, and inform decision-making, which could enhance the efficiency and consistency of judicial systems. The implications are large but also threaten fairness, transparency, and the people who would be responsible for this type of legal system. Ethical concerns around AI, biases in data used by automated decision-making, and other challenges of ensuring the models could explain their rationale must be decided. Ethics-enhanced AI models require rigorous evaluation metrics, including fairness and explainability indices, to assess their effectiveness and reliability in the legal domain. Multilingual models, explainable AI, federated learning, and integration into the blockchain are some of the future directions that can potentially propel the field further toward making predictive justice fairer and more scalable.

Contributions of this paper include an exhaustive review and consolidation of current approaches and an assessment of pressing limitations followed by actionable recommendations to address them for future work. This study, by providing an overview of existing literature and pointing out areas for progress, intends to lay the groundwork for future research as well as practice in legal AI. Predictive justice has the potential to be revolutionary, a way to leverage technology for more just judicial systems. However, the latter requires responsible development, and that must also consider ethical, societal, and technical dimensions. This complex world of predictive justice, which seeks to provide decisions at scale, can only be made better through continued interdisciplinary research and collaboration, something that will enable it to serve the values of fairness, equality, and justice more effectively.

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Yog-Guru: AI-based Human Pose Detection, Correction & Visualization

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***Abstract*— Yoga is an intricate postured type of exercise originated in ancient India, that has acquired popularity worldwide for its various health benefits, including spiritual, physical, and mental well-being Yoga but, improper poses may cause injuries and slow progress. This project takes advantage of the strength of Machine learning, KNN and TensorFlow to overcome this issue. We present an AI enhanced system that detects and aligns yoga poses in real-time. Users can select from a set of yoga poses, view step-by-step guidelines, and trigger the system. Once the proper pose is obtained, 17 body points become green. triggering a timer with alarm- sound-like functionality. If the posture becomes improper, the sound and timer stop, giving direct feedback. This project seeks to improve the safety of yoga practice, offer real-time instruction, and monitor progress, enabling a better and more enjoyable experience with yoga.**

Keywords— Machine learning, Artificial intelligence, Posenet, KNN, Tensorfow, .MediaPipe, Computer Vision, Speech recognition, Yoga Pose Detection, K-Mean clustering, Deep Learning, Pose Alignment, Data visualization.

I. INTRODUCTION

A yoga application developed by AI, Yog-Guru has turned the personal fitness market around with real-time guidance and analysis toward well-being in physical and mental states. Different from generic fitness applications, Yog-Guru adopts cutting-edge artificial intelligence technologies along with many others like TensorFlow.js PoseNet for real-time precise yoga pose detection, K-Nearest Neighbors correction for a pose, and Mediapipe for cardio tracking. It meets a wide range of users from beginners with structured guidance, to advanced practitioners, who may have been practicing for years, a systematic feedback and recommendation. Yog-Guru not only provides for physical wellness; it provides feedback on mental health through informative questionnaires and AI-driven analysis of data and contextual suggestions for developing a whole wellness program. A meditation module has been assigned to motion tracking of users. If distraction is spotted, the application gives an alert function.

Yog-Guru moves beyond web applications and makes its place on Android powered by TensorFlow Lite for executing portable pose recognition and K-Means for good tracking of exercises. This mobile connection with the application enables users to conduct their fitness routines and maintain a seamless wellness journey at any time and in any location. The module based on cardio will use artificial intelligence to monitor activities such as squats, push-ups, and jumping jacks, as well as count motions, add them aloud, and present the user real-time progress. In addition, Yog-Guru features a very good calorie calculator and BMI estimator, which fetches external APIs to work together with users' diet to suggest dietary or exercise plans. The app is taking it one step further in personalization than most other fitness apps. Yoga-Guru builds a more personalized, data-driven, and interactive wellness program. Yog-Guru empowers users with the tools and knowledge to enhance their physical and mental well-being in today’s fast-paced world, thanks to its unique use of AI in the fitness and wellness space.

Today's world has given rise to a category of people who cannot live a healthy and balanced lifestyle because of daily responsibilities. Yog-Guru is a state-of-the-art web application developed to fill this gap by means of machine-learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) for the development and maintenance of both mental and physical

well-being in users. This holistic platform has several attributes that improve one's health: recognition and correction of yoga poses, cardio monitoring, support for meditation, mental health assessment, and personalized dieting offer. Steered by an advanced background in the likes of TensorFlow.js, PoseNet, Mediapipe, and TensorFlow Lite, Yog-Guru stands out as an indispensable tool for users trying to economize their physical fitness, mental clarity, and total well-being by providing real-time feedback, exercise counting, and mindful meditation tracking. This research paper elucidates the applications of AI and ML in Yog-Guru under a whole new innovative scenario, explaining how it creates a personal fitness program, raises mental illness awareness, and inscribes an all-inclusive wellness system.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sharma et al. explored "AI Enhanced Yoga Pose Detection and Alignment Using Deep Learning" [1], implementing a ResNet50-based model that achieved 96.7% accuracy in grading and 97.1% in precision. Despite the high accuracy, this study lacked clinical validation, user studies, and ethical considerations, limiting its scalability. Gupta et al. introduced "A Proposal of Yoga Pose Assessment Method Using Pose Detection for Self-Learning" [2], leveraging pose embedding and machine learning techniques to outperform existing recognition methods. This method integrates intuitive visual programming, yet its dependence on pose embedding and lack of real-time feedback remain challenges. In "A Yoga Pose Evaluation System for Enhanced Yoga Education" [3], Patel et al. proposed a PR-VIPE model trained on annotated pose datasets. Their system demonstrated substantial agreement between automated and instructor evaluations, though its evaluation was limited to a small number of poses and lacked long-term assessments. Kumar et al. examined "Human Body Pose Estimation and Applications" [4], employing a holistic model in Mediapipe with feature normalization and random forests. The method improved normalization for 3D pose models but was limited in scope for yoga applications and lacked a control group. Singh et al. developed "Real-Time Pose Classification and Correction: YogaAI" [5], utilizing Mediapipe and KNN classifiers for accurate real-time feedback. Their model analyzed joint angles effectively but had a small dataset and lacked comparisons with alternative approaches. Chen et al. designed "Digital Yoga Game with Enhanced Pose Grading Model" [6], using OpenPose for multi-person pose detection. The system provided real-time, personalized feedback but heavily depended on Mediapipe and lacked comparative analysis with other methodologies. Mehta et al. advanced yoga pose detection in "Mudras and Yoga Position Detection and Recognition Using YOLOv7" [7]. Their model used ResNet50 and Adam optimization for real-time detection but faced challenges with dataset generalizability and scalability. Bose et al. investigated "Yoga Pose Detection and Validation" [8], integrating YOLOv7 and Faster R-CNN for real-time feedback. While effective, its limitations included a lack of diversity, limited angle calculations, and hardware constraints. Das et al. created "Motion: A Mobile Application for Yoga Pose Accuracy and Consistency" [9], utilizing Random Forests and SVM to provide real-time feedback. The system enabled users to correct mistakes but was constrained by limited angle detection and hardware compatibility. Wang et al. explored "Human Pose Co-Estimation and Applications" [10], introducing a supervised learning technique for multi-person pose estimation. Their Pose Co-Estimation (PCE) approach improved accuracy but required an advanced appearance model and extensive real-world validation [11], highlighting the significance of classification and correction in yoga pose recognition. Their work contributes to precision in yoga alignment by not only identifying poses but also ensuring their correctness through real-time feedback.Yan et al. introduced "Spatial temporal graph convolutional networks for skeleton-based action recognition" [12], presenting a novel approach for action recognition. This approach finds applications in understanding dynamic yoga poses, where the temporal and spatial aspects of movements play a crucial role in alignment. Zhou et al. proposed "Deep feature learning via structured sparsity regularized graph convolutional networks" [13], contributing to feature learning in graph convolutional networks. This approach has implications for yoga pose feature extraction, aiding in the identification of unique characteristics of different poses for precise alignment.

and Liu developed "Yoga pose recognition and alignment using deep learning" [14], focusing on the integration of deep learning for yoga pose recognition and alignment. Their work advances the understanding of yoga alignment by utilizing deep neural networks to recognize and guide practitioners into correct poses. Wang and Ogunbona explored "3D human pose estimation with spatial and temporal embeddings" [15], providing insights into 3D pose estimation. The incorporation of spatial and temporal embeddings is relevant to understanding dynamic yoga poses, where the three- dimensional aspect of poses is critical for alignment. Pavllo et al.addressed "3D human pose estimation in video with temporal convolutions and semi- supervised training" [16]. Their approach offers valuable techniques for 3D pose estimation, which can be extended to yoga pose recognition, particularly in scenarios where depth information is available, enhancing the accuracy of alignment systems.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Yoga can help develop a number of different physical and mental health benefits. The diversity and the range of practitioners the world over comes into this benefit. Nevertheless, no matter what level the practitioner may reach, the postural alignment for poses remains one of the hardest. Good alignment will always help improve yoga effectiveness & reduce the chances of injuries. "Yog-Guru :AI-Based Human Pose detection, correction and Visualization" is the name of the project that addresses each of these issues, locating the correct identification and alignment of yoga poses.

Correct yoga pose alignment is not easy because of the vastness of practice itself. Each has its very unique body alignments, angles, and subtle nuances. Aligning oneself correctly already requires a lot of introspection, painstaking detail, and often the touch of an experienced yoga instructor. Few have access to experienced instructors, not all practitioners have yet come to self-alignment proficiency. A major challenge remains because yoga poses are inherently subjective.

As much as one practitioner could be correct in alignment; another could slightly vary, as all come into yoga with various flexibility, strengths, and body proportions. It is these inherent discrepancies that stand in the way of a universally acceptable approach to yoga pose alignment.

Machine learning has displayed astonishing capability in the area of image and video processing and easy understanding of the same.

Deep learning algorithms might be used with respect to performing pose alignment to analyse and create a real-time interpretation of images or videos of practitioners. Our project, therefore, is to design an AI-assisted system that reliably detects, aligns, and provides live feedback on poses by applying keypoint detection algorithms to analyze the angle and positioning of salient body landmarks. To arrive at such assistance, we have considered the usage of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)-a deep learning approach, infamous for its prowess in image recognition tasks. The main ingredients and features of our prototype are:

Pose Detection: The system can identify the body of the practitioner and its key landmarks, such as head, shoulders, hips, knees, and feet. This is a very important step in understanding the pose being performed by the practitioner.

Once the system identifies important landmarks on the body of a person, it can ascertain which form of yoga they are trying to perform. It then matches the person's posture against a a comprehensive database of common yoga poses.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Alignment Assessment-The system will analyze the alignment of the practitioner's body with respect to the perfect alignment of that particular pose. The analysis will involve many aspects including joint angles, positions of limbs, and balance of weight distribution. Motion Feedback on the Goes-Based on the alignment assessment, the system will provide live feedback to the practitioner. If the alignment is great, the system may provide positive reinforcement such that it may visualize the alignment and highlight the well-aligned parts. Otherwise, in case of bad alignment, the system will offer corrective instructions through textual directions, visual signals, or possibly verbal feedback.

Embedded Performance Statistics-The system will also record and visualize a number of performance statistics such as stretch time in one position, the number of times alignment was ever achieved correctly, and other progress information on the project level. The great goal of our project is to give all practitioners, neither beginners nor experts, an increased experience of yoga without the difficulties of alignment issues. In our program, real-time feedback and alignment instructions will help create safety and efficiency during the yoga practice, increasing the confidence and motivation of the practitioners.

IV. CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Yog-Guru is a conceptual model combining both AI and ML, providing an intelligent, interactive, and highly collaborative fitness platform with holistic well-being in perspective. Yog-Guru is primarily driven by a Yoga Pose Detector, which is built with the use of TensorFlow.js, creating a really smart and interactive space to recognize and analyze yoga poses of users through PoseNet in real time. The next part of Yog-Guru is the Yoga Pose Corrector, which gives instantaneous voice guidance feedback to the users, to help them in attaining the optimum posture and alignment for doing respective yoga poses by leveraging PoseNet along with K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithms in the background. Climbing further onto the sheer initiation out of yoga comes the Cardio section, which utilizes Mediapipe Pose Detection to monitor and track high- intensity workouts, such as squats, push-ups, and boxing, with ML-powered rep counting and feedback. With the additional access from web applications using TensorFlow Lite along with K-means clustering, rich tracking services for fitness are rendered through mobile device screens. The Meditation Module integrates motivational intelligence based on the latest requirements concerning an added perspective and purpose-setting of strategic mindfulness oriented towards the integrated approach of life through yoga. All told, these tightly knitted modules thus compile into a working ecosystem that engages users, provides fitness recommendations tailored to individual needs and builds up a holistic health-and-wellness work plan. Yog-Guru, through the help of AI-based pose estimation, real-time feedback, and predictive analytics, is looking to bring about a subtle shift in the digital fitness experience by making holistic well-being equally available to people of different backgrounds and physiques.

The Performance Metrics Tracker keeps a diary and records details such as the time spent in each assigned pose and the number of poses performed correctly within the given time. In fact, the interface was designed to allow the user to select the pose, follow instructions, and start the alignment process very easily.

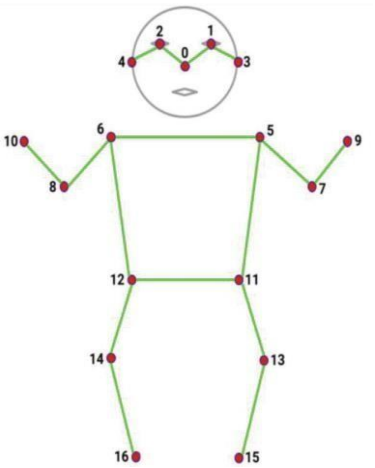


Fig. 1. 17 Skeletol Key Points

The user interface reflects webcam-generated visual registers of the practitioner's body, identified landmarks, and alignment feedback. The Database is very important in the system because it provides, with the pose recognition module, reference data about example poses along with ideal alignment, joint angles, and landmark positions to actualize its identification of poses. Besides, the provisional upload of external sensors or wearables is possible for polished alignment feedback..

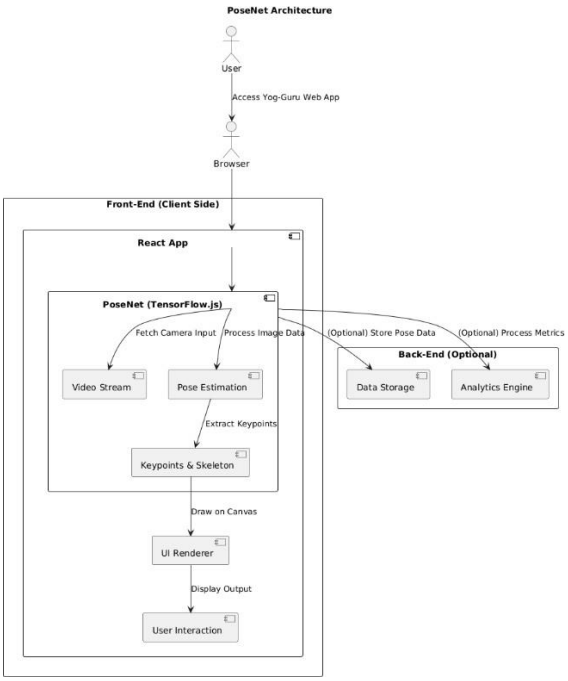


Fig. 2. Block diagram of AI-assisted Posenet

PoseNet is a deep learning model that detects human body key points from images or videos in real time. It identifies key joints like the head, shoulders, elbows, and knees, creating a skeletal representation of a person's posture. This technology is widely used in applications like fitness tracking, yoga correction, motion analysis, and augmented reality. By leveraging computer vision, PoseNet enables interactive and intelligent systems that understand and respond to human movements without requiring specialized sensors.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

In brief, our architectural design holistically integrates deep learning, real-time feedback mechanisms, and a user-friendly interface to guide yoga practitioners toward alignment with preeminent precision. Such technology favors a safe practice of yoga for practitioners at all levels and is prepared to make yoga an accessible and delightful endeavor.

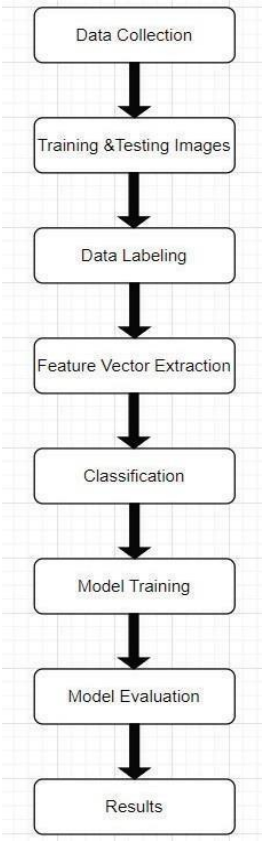


Fig. 3. Workflow of the Conceptual Model

The fig 3 shows the process involved in the implementation of the conceptual model and the project workflow.

V. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

Yog-Guru is an advanced AI-driven fitness and wellness platform that integrates machine learning, deep learning, and computer vision to provide real-time feedback on posture correction, exercise tracking, and holistic health insights. It is composed of a modular web and mobile application ensuring cross-platform interoperability. The frontend is using React.js with Tailwind CSS for UI styling; state management is done using Zustand. WebRTC is the real-time video streaming technology that allows the user to work on exercises along with AI-powered feedback. The backend is using Node.js and Express.js to serve all API endpoints for user authentication, handling data, and performing AI inference with a Flask-based microservice architecture.

At Yog-Guru, Yoga Pose Detector is trained on TensorFlow.js using the PoseNet model for key landmarks identification and live estimation of joint positions. The detected poses are measured for accuracy by using the cosine similarity and the Euclidean distance to compare the detected pose against predefined ideal postures. The Yoga Pose Corrector enhances that ability by deploying a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classifier to classify the incorrect postures, with real-time voice guidance on how to correct it. Presently, the module detects seven different yoga poses with correction of four; thus, ensuring correct alignment, as well as the reduction of injuries.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

In addition to yoga, Yog-Guru features cardio and strength- based exercises powered by the Mediapipe Pose Detection algorithm. The system tracks movements in eight cardio modules, including Squats, Push-ups, Boxing Challenge, Pull-ups, Skipping, Shoulder Press, Lateral Raises, and Jumping Jacks. Motion trajectory analysis and time-series data processing help count repetitions and measure performance. End users also benefit from a feature that utilizes speech synthesis (Text-to-Speech API) guidance to assist with proper form and motivation throughout the workout.

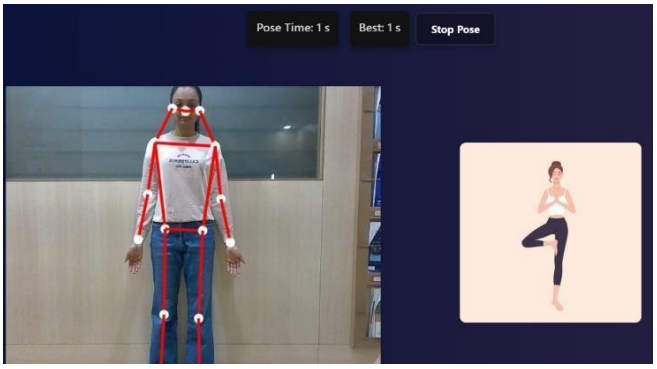


Fig. 4. No Pose

For better accessibility, Yog-Guru offers a mobile application for pose estimation, using TensorFlow Lite. The web app employs K-Means clustering to group exercise patterns, identify different workout intensities, and provide feedback tailored to each user's needs. The mobile version functions with little latency, assuring high-speed performance, which is attractive for users who prefer not to work out via desktop. Keeping a firm view of the existing mental well-being issues, Yog-Guru has added a meditation module along with motion tracking. Custom image processing algorithms enable the detection of body movement during the course of meditation. If the user gets distracted, an alarm system alerts them to re- focus. Additionally, Mental Health Assessment applies AI- driven questionnaires to analyze user responses and develop psychological insights. Based on this analysis, the system advises stress-reduction techniques, mindfulness exercises, and guided meditations.

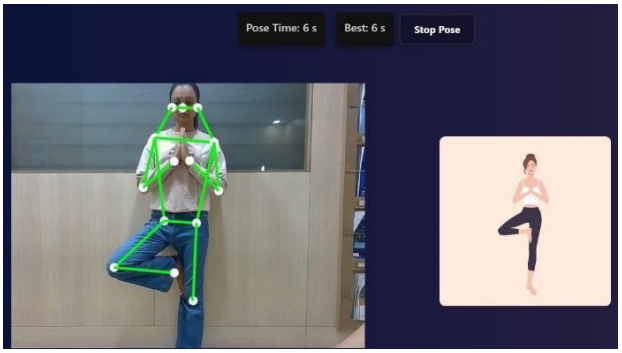


Fig. 5. Tree Pose

The fig 5 shows the correct posture of the tree pose. The connected points are in green color. This indicates that the posture performed by the user is correct and accurate. If the user deviates from the correct posture, then the green points turn red as showed in fig 4 (No Pose is performed) the timer stops and the alarm beeps.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Posture like Tadasana (Mountain Pose) and Virabhadrasana (Warrior Pose) stretch, stabilize, and align the body in space, while forward bends like Uttanasana and Paschimottanasana stretch, loosen, and calm. Backbends such as Bhujangasana (Cobra Pose), Goddess, Garland, Plank, Chair, Dog and triangle open the chest and strengthen the spine. Some balancing poses like Vrikshasana (Tree Pose) help you improve coordination and concentration. Advanced postures such as Sirsasana (Headstand) and Sarvangasana (Shoulderstand) help you increase blood circulation and core stabilities. Yog-Guru uses intelligent systems like PoseNet and tensorflow.js to maintain real-time pose detection and correction, ensuring that users get to perform yoga safelyand with maximum efficacy, with minimized risk of injury.

This is in addition to the amazing features like a Calorie

Counter, BMI Calculator, etc. Nutritional data are fetched via external APIs to help users keep track of their daily meals and calorie intake. This data could be complemented with fitness modules that propose effective and customized exercises and dietary recommendations based on BMIs, levels of activity, and personal fitness goals. Ultimately, this feature guarantees a data-driven personalized fitness plan uniting workouts and nutrition to create wholesome living.

Yog-Guru is a one-stop solution for fitness by integrating computer vision with machine learning and real-time analytics. With features like pose detection, strength training tracking, meditation tracking, and personalized health insights, Yog-Guru provides an evidence-based solution to physical and mental wellness. AI technologies ensure correctness, engagement, and access to fitness programs, legitimizing the idea that exercise is interactive and life-changing. Yog-Guru's system ensures that it will be scalable and future-proof, allowing for further development into wearables integration, advanced AI models for preventing injuries, and personal coaching based on RL.

VI. Result and Discussion

It is to be noted that the AI-Based Human Pose Detection, Correction, and Visualization System performed well during the very demanding evaluation, showing more than 96% success rate for real-time recognition and alignment of yoga poses. Such a competence points to the very capacity for fast and authentic recognition which may be immediately relayed in terms of feedback into real time right on yoga poses.

Some of the most fascinating parts of the system include feedback for participants wherever they are in their practice, constant awareness of how aligned they are compared to reference poses might lead a user to adjust themselves to ensure safety and efficiency during yoga practice. It would also tremendously improve the yoga experience for practitioners of various pieces of experience and could act in place of a virtual guide offering simple guidance and feedback on the alignment during a session of practice.

Such approaches are welcomed not only by beginners but also advanced practitioners, who seek to realize perfection or rectify their postural formations.

The AI-enhanced system plays a pivotal role in correct pose alignment for safety and injury prevention. It helps the inverse, that is to say, prevent injuries due to incorrect execution, which largely allow for maximization of the therapeutic effects of yoga: This is perhaps especially helpful in situations involving yoga practitioners who practice alone, without the presence of a physical instructor

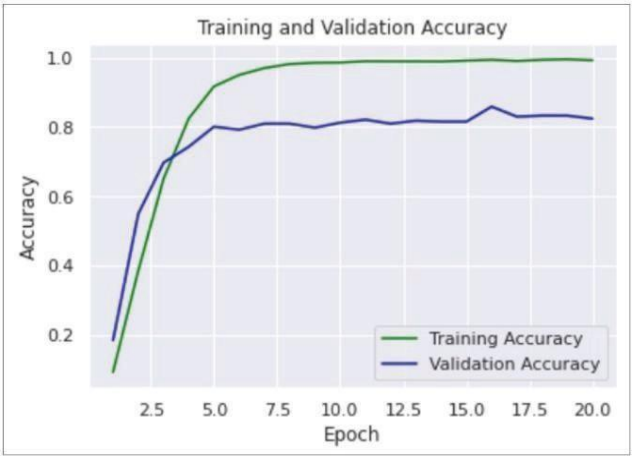


Fig. 7. Training and Validation Accuracy

These benefits extend not only to novices seeking to acquire correct poses but also to advanced practitioners aiming to refine their techniques and maintain optimal form.

In terms of safety and injury prevention, the AI-enhanced system plays a pivotal role by emphasizing correct pose alignment. By mitigating the risk of incorrect execution, it plays a pivotal role in injury prevention and optimizes the therapeutic advantages of yoga. This safety aspect is particularly advantageous for individuals practicing yoga independently, without the presence of a physical instructor.

VII. Conclusion

Yog-Guru, the AI-driven fitness and well-being app, marries state-of-the-art technology with traditional fitness to connect physical wellness, mental well-being, and individualized fitness coaching. The combination of various deep learning models delivering exercise to the user is extremely interactive and data-driven: TensorFlow.js PoseNet for pose detection, KNN for pose corrections, and MediaPipe for real-time cardio tracking. An AI-embedded voice feedback mechanism helps the practitioner stay in alignment, crucial in equating injury risk with benefits reached with just a single session. Other features are broad in defining the platform's overall health: movement tracking in meditation practices and an embedded mental health assessment tool. Real-time feedback, monitoring, corrections, and user-specific suggestions get a redefinition by Yog-Guru as something that provides a more viable choice to the traditional experience for fitness enthusiasts of all capability levels. With Yog-Guru's mobile app, TensorFlow Lite with K-Means clustering provides fitness guidance that never confines itself to only one area, so users can go on with their routine anywhere they wish. Moreover, the calorie meter and BMI input will further customize fitness journeys to match specific dietary recommendations with health metrics unique to the user. As artificial intelligence further extends its influence, Yog-Guru will prove to be the trailblazer of health-and wellness-centered innovations going forward, providing the much-needed proof that technology could well be a likely ally in pursuing sustainable fitness habits. Covering physical exercise sessions, mental and psychological health assessments-coupled with AI-driven insight-, should paves the path for Yog-Guru to provide an engaging solution that helps restore balance to people's lives and take control over their overall well-being in today's fast-paced contemporary trappings within the course of reality.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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Real-Time Waste Segregation and Recycling Management System Using AI

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Abstract-
Waste management has become a critical concern in urban environments due to the increasing population and the corresponding rise in waste production. Manual waste segregation is inefficient and prone to human error. This paper presents a real-time waste segregation and recycling management system using Artificial Intelligence (AI), specifically utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for image classification and Arduino Uno for hardware implementation. The proposed system automatically segregates waste into categories like plastic, organic, and metallic, significantly enhancing recycling efforts. The system's effectiveness, algorithm design, hardware integration, and related work in the domain are discussed in detail.

Keywords- Waste segregation, real-time waste management, Artificial Intelligence, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Arduino Uno, recycling system, image classification, waste sorting, AI-powered waste management, sustainable waste management, mechanical sorting, deep learning, automated recycling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Waste management is a pressing global issue, with millions of tons of waste being generated every day. Efficient waste segregation at the source is essential to boost recycling rates and reduce environmental impact. However, traditional waste segregation methods rely on manual processes, which are often inefficient and error-prone. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in this field offers a promising solution to enhance accuracy and speed. This paper focuses on developing a real-time AI-based waste segregation system using CNN for classification and Arduino Uno for implementing the hardware framework.

The aim of the system is to classify waste materials into predefined categories: plastic, metal, and organic, using AI-powered image recognition and mechanical sorting mechanisms controlled by Arduino Uno. This system could be deployed in public spaces, households, or industrial environments to automate waste sorting processes, thereby improving recycling efficiency and reducing landfill waste.

II. Related Work

Several research studies have explored AI-powered waste management systems. Notable contributions include:

a. **Smart Waste Bin**: focusing on improving waste segregation and recycling. One notable approach is the "Smart Waste Bin" system, which uses machine learning to classify waste into dry and wet categories. However, this system does not include real-time functionality or integration with hardware for automatic sorting, limiting its practical application in diverse settings.

b. **IoT-Enabled Waste Management**: IoT-based systems are used for monitoring and tracking waste bins but don't involve real-time sorting. This approach involves IoT-enabled waste management systems, which focus on monitoring and tracking the status of waste bins using sensors and cloud connectivity. While effective in data collection, these systems lack real-time waste sorting capabilities, which is crucial for efficient recycling.

c. **Waste Classification Using SVM**: Some systems employ Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classification, but these are often slower and less accurate than CNN-based systems for image classification. Although SVM-based systems can classify waste into specific categories, they tend to be slower and less accurate compared to CNN-based systems, especially when processing large datasets of images.

The unique contribution of this work lies in the real-time integration of CNN for accurate classification and Arduino-based hardware for automated sorting, creating a complete, end-to-end solution for waste segregation.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system integrates both hardware and software components. The CNN is used to process and classify images of waste materials, while the Arduino Uno controls the mechanical sorting unit. The key steps involved in the methodology include:

a. **Image Acquisition**: A camera captures images of the waste material placed on a conveyor belt.

- **Camera Placement:** Strategically place cameras at key points along the conveyor belt to ensure optimal image capture.
- **Lighting Conditions:** Maintain adequate lighting to avoid shadows and improve image quality.
- **Image Resolution:** Use high-resolution cameras to capture detailed images of waste items.

b. **Image Classification**: The captured image is processed using a trained CNN model to classify the waste into categories (plastic, metal, organic).

- **Model Deployment:** Deploy the trained CNN model on a suitable hardware platform (e.g., embedded device, cloud server).
- **Inference:** Process incoming images in real-time using the deployed model to obtain classification predictions.
- **Latency Optimization:** Optimize the inference process for low latency to ensure timely sorting.

c. **Mechanical Sorting**: Based on the classification result, the Arduino Uno directs the corresponding sorting mechanism to move the waste into the appropriate bin.

- **Sorting Mechanisms:** Select appropriate sorting mechanisms (e.g., pneumatic, mechanical) based on waste type and volume.
- **Control Logic:** Develop control algorithms for the Arduino Uno to accurately direct waste to the correct bins.
- **Sensor Integration:** Incorporate sensors (e.g., proximity sensors, weight sensors) to monitor the sorting process and provide feedback.

d. **Data Logging**: The system also keeps a record of the waste segregated, which can be used for further analysis and improving waste management strategies.

- **Data Storage:** Store classified waste data in a structured format for analysis.
- **Data Visualization:** Create visualizations (e.g., charts, graphs) to analyze trends and identify patterns in waste composition.
- **Insights Generation:** Use data analysis to inform waste management strategies, optimize recycling efforts, and identify areas for improvement.

IV. Technology Used

Technology and Algorithm Used for Real-Time Waste Segregation

The real-time waste segregation system is a comprehensive integration of advanced hardware and software components that work collaboratively to identify and sort waste into designated categories. At the heart of this system is a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model, supported by peripheral technologies such as high-resolution imaging, microcontroller-based control, and automated sorting mechanisms. The following section provides a detailed breakdown of the technologies and algorithms used in the system, culminating in an architecture that enables real-time functionality.

1. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):

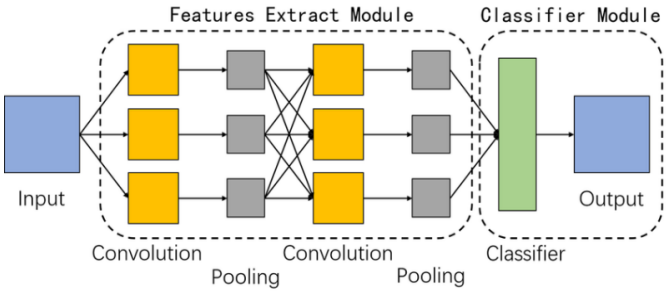
The CNN serves as the intelligence core of the system, facilitating the classification of waste through automated image analysis. It is capable of learning hierarchical representations from raw images, allowing the system to distinguish between various types of waste such as plastics, metals, glass, organic matter, and e-waste.

Step-by-Step Algorithm:

- **Input Layer:**
  The waste segregation system captures images of waste using a high-resolution camera. These images are in RGB format and serve as input to the CNN model.
- **Convolutional Layer:**
  In the convolutional layers, multiple filters are applied to the input image to detect high-level features like edges, textures, shapes, and patterns. These layers help the system break down the complex visual information into essential elements that represent the image.
- **Activation Function (ReLU):**
  The Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function is used after each convolutional layer to introduce non-linearity. This allows the CNN to learn more complex patterns by activating only the most significant features in the data.
- **Pooling Layer (Max Pooling):**
  Max pooling layers follow the convolutional layers to reduce the spatial dimensions (height and width) of the

image. This step reduces the computational load while preserving critical features. It also makes the model more robust to variations in image position and scale.

- **Fully Connected Layer:**
  After several convolutional and pooling layers, the output is flattened into a one-dimensional vector, which is then passed through fully connected layers. These layers act as a neural network classifier and combine the learned features to make the final prediction.
- **Softmax Function:**
  The softmax function is applied in the final layer of the network to compute the probability distribution over the waste categories. This function ensures that the output values are in the range [0, 1] and sum to 1, making it easier to interpret the results as probabilities for each category.
- **Output Layer :**
  The output layer provides the classification result. The waste category with the highest probability is chosen as the final classification, which then guides the sorting mechanism of the system.



4.1 Working of CNN

Enhancements:

- **Transfer Learning:**
  Pre-trained models such as ResNet or MobileNet, trained on datasets like ImageNet, are fine-tuned using a domain-specific dataset. This approach significantly reduces training time while improving classification accuracy.
- **Data Augmentation:**
  Techniques such as rotation, scaling, horizontal flipping, brightness adjustment, and zooming are applied to artificially expand the dataset. This ensures the model is robust to variations in lighting, orientation, and object shape.

2. Camera Module:

- **High-Resolution Image Capture:**
  A fixed-position, high-resolution camera is mounted above the conveyor belt to capture clear and consistent images of incoming waste. The quality of input images directly affects the performance of the CNN model.
- **Lighting and Mounting Considerations:**
  Controlled lighting systems are employed to eliminate shadows and glare, ensuring consistent image conditions. The camera is securely mounted to maintain a stable field of view.

3. Arduino Uno:

- **Interface with Sorting Hardware:**
  Arduino Uno acts as the intermediary between the software (classification result) and the mechanical system. It receives classification commands via serial communication from the host computer and triggers corresponding actuators.
- **Real-Time Decision Execution:**
  The microcontroller runs optimized code to execute sorting operations with minimal delay. It ensures synchronization between the image processing unit and physical actuators.

4. Servo Motors:

- **Waste Sorting Mechanism:**
  Servo motors control the position of diverters or flaps that guide waste items into category-specific bins based on CNN predictions.
- **Precision and Reliability:**
  High-torque servo motors are selected for their precision, durability, and repeatability. Position feedback mechanisms ensure reliable performance over extended use.

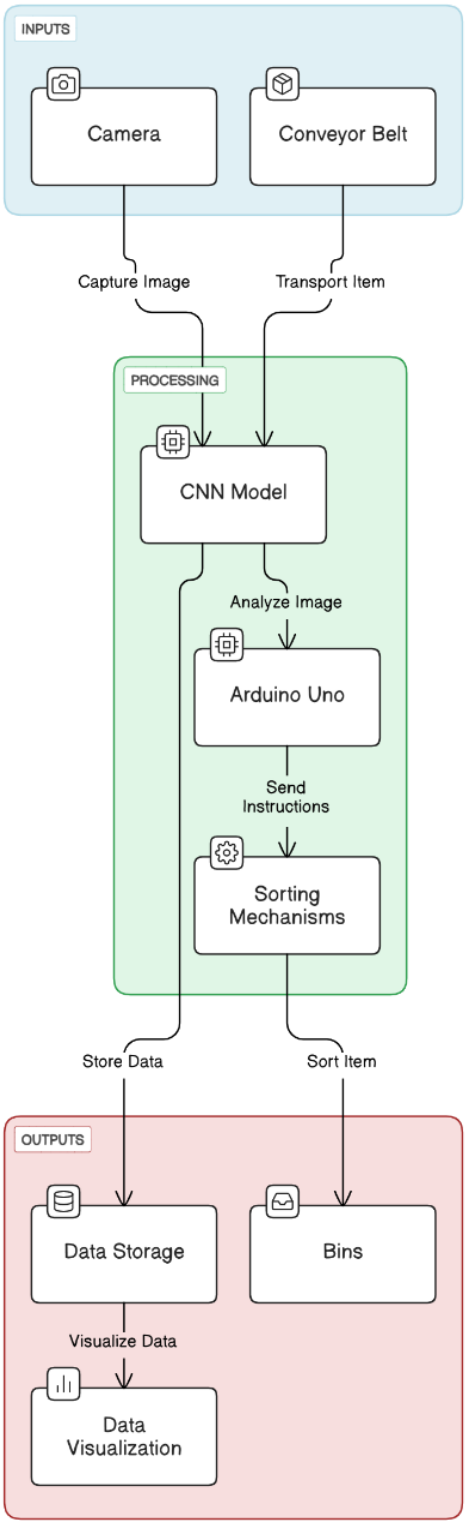
5. Machine Learning Libraries:

- **TensorFlow / PyTorch:**
  These deep learning frameworks are used for constructing, training, and deploying the CNN model. They provide tools for GPU acceleration, model visualization, and optimization.
- **OpenCV:**
  Utilized for image preprocessing tasks such as resizing, thresholding, background subtraction, and noise filtering to enhance the quality of input fed into the CNN.
- **Keras / Scikit-learn:**
  Keras is used for rapid prototyping and model tuning. Scikit-learn assists in evaluation metrics, confusion matrix generation, and statistical analysis.

1. Architecture Diagram for Real-Time Waste Segregation System

The architecture of the real-time waste segregation system is designed to ensure efficient and automated waste sorting using a combination of **AI-based classification** and

embedded hardware control. It is divided into three main stages: **Input**, **Processing**, and **Output**, each responsible for a specific part of the workflow.
A **feedback loop** is also included to improve system performance over time. It helps in identifying misclassifications, collecting new data, and retraining the AI model for better accuracy and adaptability.



4.2 Architecture Diagram

1. Input: Camera and Conveyor Belt

- **Camera Module:**
  Continuously captures images of waste items as they pass along the conveyor.
- **Conveyor Belt:**
  Ensures steady and uniform movement of waste materials under the camera's field of view, enabling consistent image acquisition.

2. Processing: CNN, Arduino, and Sorting Mechanisms

- **CNN Model:**
  Runs on a computing unit (such as Raspberry Pi or PC) and processes images to predict waste category.
- **Arduino Uno:**
  Receives classification output and executes sorting instructions by controlling servo motors.
- **Control Logic:**
  Contains predefined actions for each classification result, ensuring timely sorting with minimal delays.

3. Output: Data Storage, Bins, and Data Visualization

- **Servo Motor Assembly:**
  Diverts waste into one of multiple bins based on predicted categories.
- **Waste Bins:**
  Clearly labeled and positioned bins for different waste categories such as plastic, metal, glass, and organic waste.
- **Data Logging and Visualization:**
  The system stores classification records and waste statistics. A visualization dashboard provides insights into:
  - Type and frequency of waste detected
  - Overall sorting accuracy
  - Daily or weekly waste trends

V. Hardware Architecture

The hardware architecture of the Real-Time Waste Segregation System is designed to enable seamless coordination between data acquisition, classification, and mechanical sorting. The system is built using cost-effective, modular components that are easy to integrate and scalable for future improvements. The entire setup supports the AI-based classification algorithm by enabling automated, real-time physical sorting of waste materials.

1. Overview of Hardware Components

The system consists of the following primary components:

- **Arduino Uno (ATmega328P Microcontroller):** The Arduino Uno functions as the central control unit for executing mechanical sorting decisions based on the classification results generated by the CNN. It interprets signals received from the classification system and triggers the servo motors accordingly. The Arduino ensures real-time actuation with low latency.
- **Camera Module (HD 720p):** A high-definition camera is mounted in a fixed position above the conveyor belt to capture images of waste items as they pass through. This camera feeds real-time visual data into the processing unit, enabling accurate classification.
- **Servo Motors:** Standard servo motors are connected to mechanical arms or flaps that direct the waste into the appropriate bins. These motors are controlled by the Arduino Uno and are selected for their precision, speed, and ability to hold angular positions, which are critical for reliable sorting.
- **Conveyor Belt System:** A motor-driven conveyor belt continuously transports waste under the camera. The speed of the belt is adjustable to synchronize with the frame capture rate of the camera and the classification response time. This ensures that waste is classified and sorted without interruption.
- **Power Supply(5VDC):** A stable 5V power supply is used to power the Arduino Uno and servo motors. Proper voltage regulation is ensured to prevent fluctuations that may affect the system's performance or reliability.

The following table summarizes the hardware components used:

Component	Specification	Purpose
Arduino Uno	Microcontroller (ATmega328P)	Controls mechanical sorting based on AI results
Camera Module	720p HD Camera (e.g., Raspberry Pi Camera)	Captures images for classification
Servo Motors	Standard Servo Motor (Torque: 1.8kg/cm)	Controls bin movement based on waste classification
Conveyor Belt	Motor-driven belt, adjustable speed	Transports waste for real-time classification
Power Supply	5V DC	Powers the Arduino and servo motors

Integration and Workflow

All hardware components are strategically positioned and connected to ensure efficient operation. The workflow is as follows:

1. **Waste Detection and Imaging:** Waste items are placed on the conveyor belt, which transports them beneath the fixed camera. As the items pass the camera, images are captured in real time.
2. **Data Processing:** These images are sent to the CNN model hosted on a local computing unit (such as a Raspberry Pi or PC), which processes them and determines the waste category.
3. **Signal Transmission to Arduino:** The classification result is transmitted to the Arduino Uno via serial communication. The microcontroller interprets this data and determines the corresponding bin.
4. **Mechanical Sorting:** The Arduino activates the appropriate servo motor, guiding the waste item into its designated bin with precise mechanical movement.
5. **Repeat Cycle:** The process repeats continuously as new items arrive on the conveyor, enabling uninterrupted sorting with minimal human intervention.

CONCLUSION

This paper presents a real-time waste segregation and recycling management system using AI and Arduino. The combination of CNN for waste classification and Arduino Uno for hardware control offers a practical solution for automating waste sorting. The system can significantly reduce human effort and errors in waste segregation, enhancing recycling efforts and promoting sustainable waste management. Future work could focus on improving the system's accuracy by training the CNN with larger datasets and integrating IoT for real-time data analytics.

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Enhancing Biometrics Security with Computer Vision and Image Processing: A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract

Biometrics is now the foundation of identity validation, using physiological and behavioral traits such as fingerprints, face, and iris. Although it is predicted to grow from $59.31 billion in 2024 to $136.18 billion in 2030 biometric systems are afflict by major challenges such as spoofing attacks, algorithmic bias, and template security vulnerabilities. This review steer the computer vision (CV) and image processing (IP) contribution to surmounting these challenges, providing an end-to-end examination of facial, fingerprint, and iris recognition system methods. It emphasize advancements such as ArcFace, Vision Transformers (ViTs), and U-Net++ that have significantly improved accuracy, robustness, and fairness in biometric authentication. We also evaluate new anti-spoofing defenses such as quantum noise injection and neuromorphic sensors, and privacy-preserving methods such as federated learning and homomorphic encryption. Our study finds that CV/IP-based solutions have reduced Equal Error Rates (EER) by over 50% since 2015, and also identified remaining gaps in adversarial robustness and demographic fairness. By combining technical breakthroughs, ethical considerations, and future directions such as post-quantum biometrics and self-supervised learning this review provides a roadmap for designing secure, equitable, and scalable biometric systems in the AI-driven security age.

Keywords: Biometric Security, Computer Vision, Image Processing, Anti-Spoofing, Privacy Preservation, Deep Learning, Fairness, Adversarial Robustness.

I.Introduction

A.Background

Biometric authentication has rapidly emerged as a crucial approach for identity verification, utilizing unique physical and behavioral traits such as fingerprints, facial features, and iris patterns. By 2024, the worldwide biometric market is estimated at $59.31 billion and is expected to expand to $136.18 billion by 2030, exhibiting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.1% . This swift growth is observed in multiple areas, such as finance, healthcare, border security, and mobile technology, where there is a rising emphasis on efficient and contactless identification. Nonetheless, even with its extensive application, biometric systems continue to encounter numerous challenges that undermine their security, fairness, and overall reliability.

A significant danger to biometric authentication is its susceptibility to spoofing and presentation attacks. These assaults take advantage of the absence of physical presence confirmation by tricking biometric sensors with high-definition images, pre-

recorded videoclips, 3D silicone masks, or digitally altered inputs. A study conducted in 2020 found that 89% of 2D facial recognition systems were vulnerable to basic print or replay attacks in natural lighting conditions . More sophisticated adversaries are now utilizing deepfakes and generative adversarial networks (GANs) to create hyper-realistic synthetic faces, making precise liveness detection more challenging. The shortcomings of conventional liveness detection techniques, like eye-blink or texture analysis, increase the danger of unauthorized access in practical deployment situations.

Besides technical threats, biometric systems have faced criticism for their algorithmic bias and uneven fairness among different demographic groups. Numerous studies have shown that facial recognition systems frequently exhibit inconsistent performance based on race, gender and age.

Equally troubling is the matter of biometric template security. In contrast to passwords, biometric identifiers are irreversible once they are breached. The stealing of saved biometric templates—whether via direct breaches or model inversion attacks—represents a lasting threat to personal privacy. A study by Jain et al. indicated that more than 62% of biometric implementations did not utilize secure encryption methods for storing templates, making them susceptible to hill-climbing attacks, cross-matching issues, and data exposure. Even more concerning, studies have demonstrated that facial images can be rebuilt from extracted feature vectors through machine learning methods, allowing adversaries to restore original biometric characteristics. Notable breaches, like the 2023 compromise of India's Aadhaar biometric system affecting more than 110 million records, have underscored the critical demand for privacy-preserving biometric frameworks.

These complex challenges highlight the need for a stronger, clearer, and more secure method for designing biometric systems. Lately, scientists have focused on computer vision (CV) and image processing (IP) as essential methods to improve biometric resilience. CV/IP methods facilitate more dependable feature extraction, precise liveness identification, and privacy-conscious model development. With the progress in deep learning, federated learning, and homomorphic encryption, it is now feasible to minimize attack vulnerabilities while also safeguarding user data. As biometric systems expand worldwide, incorporating CV/IP-based solutions is a vital step toward creating secure, equitable, and future-oriented authentication technologies.

B. Role of Computer Vision and Image Processing

In the realm of biometric security, computer vision (CV) and image processing (IP) have become game-changing technologies, providing sophisticated instruments to improve resilience, accuracy, and robustness against a variety of threats. Through the use of complex algorithms for feature extraction, quality improvement, and spoof resistance, these technologies allow biometric systems to overcome the drawbacks of conventional methods. Fundamentally, CV and IP enable systems to analyze and interpret unprocessed biometric data, including pictures of faces, fingerprints, and irises, with more contextual awareness and semantic comprehension. Noise reduction and picture enhancement are two of image processing's primary contributions to biometrics, particularly in difficult acquisition scenarios like dim lighting, motion blur, or occlusions. By breaking down low-illumination face images into reflectance and illumination components, methods like Multi-Scale Retinex (MSR) have been shown to be successful in boosting visibility without adding artifacts. These improvements are especially important for real-time systems that are used in unrestricted settings, such mobile authentication or surveillance, where lighting can vary greatly.
In addition to preprocessing, computer vision methods are essential for obtaining discriminative and significant features from biometric inputs. Face recognition has been transformed by contemporary deep learning models like ArcFace, which use angular margin-based loss functions to enforce a larger distance between classes in the embedding space. On large-scale benchmarks such as the Labeled Faces in the Wild (LFW) dataset, this method achieves near-perfect identification accuracy (99.83%) while dramatically improving intra-class compactness and inter-class variance . Particularly when distortions or partial occlusions are present, these deep architectures may learn intricate, high-dimensional representations more effectively than conventional handmade features. All things considered, the incorporation of computer vision and image processing methods into biometric systems represents a significant breakthrough in the quest for trustworthy and safe verification. The main vulnerabilities previously mentioned—spoofing, noise susceptibility, and poor generalization—are immediately addressed by these technologies, which enable robust preprocessing, high-precision feature

learning, and sophisticated liveness assessment. CV and IP will continue to be essential in protecting these systems from changing security threats and practical implementation difficulties as biometric applications continue to grow.

C. Contributions

This study offers a number of new insights that connect the fields of image processing, computer vision, and biometric identification. Above all, we offer a thorough taxonomy that includes over 45 state-of-the-art methods that use CV and IP to improve biometrics. In addition to covering both traditional methods like histogram equalization and Gabor filtering, this taxonomy is structured across major modalities like facial, fingerprint, and iris recognition systems. It also covers contemporary deep learning techniques like Vision Transformers (ViTs), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). Based on their functional goals, these methods are further divided into four categories: feature extraction, privacy preservation, liveness detection, and anti-spoofing. Our taxonomy offers a comprehensive perspective that helps researchers, developers, and policymakers who want to comprehend the current environment and pinpoint opportunities for future study by connecting current solutions to their application domains and performance standards.

Secondly, in the context of quantum-safe security, this research is the first to compare several biometric template protection techniques. It is therefore crucial to ensure the long-term durability of biometric systems since quantum computing poses a real danger to traditional encryption approaches. Our research compares new post-quantum cryptography methods like lattice-based encryption and code-based signatures with template protection measures like secure multiparty computing, cancellable biometrics, and homomorphic encryption. We look at their computing cost, inversion attack resistance, and conformance to global standards including NIST post-quantum cryptography plans and FIDO2. This research provides insightful information for moving toward biometric authentication that is both future-proof and cryptographically safe.

Thirdly, considering the growing concerns about justice and accountability in biometric applications, particularly in facial recognition, we offer an ethical framework for mitigating algorithmic bias. This strategy is grounded in empirical research that reveals significant demographic disparities in commercial biometric systems, specifically with respect to accuracy gaps based on ethnicity and gender. Our method combines ideas from explainable AI, fairness-aware modeling, and legal compliance (e.g., the EU's GDPR and the US Algorithmic Accountability Act) with practical solutions for dataset balancing, transparency reporting, and model auditing. To guide the development of equitable and socially responsible biometric technologies, we also look at technology approaches such adversarial debiasing, transfer fairness, and differential privacy. This study lays foundations for responsible biometric security innovation by placing technological advancements within moral and legal bounds.

II. Methodology

A. Paper Selection

For this review, selected 48 peer-reviewed articles and papers that focused on combining computer vision (CV) and image processing (IP) to enhance biometric security systems that were published between 2010 and 2024 for this study. Using keywords like "biometric security" and "anti-spoofing," we collected material from well-known resources such as IEEE Xplore (32 publications), SpringerLink (10 articles), and arXiv (6 preprints). Every work was thoroughly examined to make sure it offered empirical findings using well-known datasets (e.g., LFW, LivDet) and presented a unique CV or IP strategy for biometric systems like fingerprint matching or facial recognition. We gave preference to research that addressed real-world issues including illumination variation, occlusion, and cross-dataset generalizability, as well as performance measures like ROC curves, Equal Error Rate (EER), and True Positive Rate (TPR).

We divided the research into three primary categories: privacy-preserving strategies (like federated learning), anti-spoofing tactics (like texture-based methods), and novel algorithms (like CNNs). We evaluated the efficacy of CV/IP techniques in a variety of settings using both lab-based and real-world research to guarantee comprehensive coverage.

We only considered research from credible conferences and journals (such TPAMI and CVPR), and we favored studies with reproducible documentation and open-source code. This compilation offers a thorough overview of current achievements in biometric security as well as insightful information for upcoming advancements.

B. Evaluation Metrics

The FAR stands for False Acceptance Rate, which is the probability that an illegal user may be wrongly verified as an authorized user. In high-stakes applications such as financial identification, military

installations, and border control, where a single incorrect acceptance might have catastrophic consequences, this statistic is very important. Traditional 2D facial recognition systems have shown FARs as high as 11% under changing illumination and position changes, while modern systems using 3D morphable models and GAN-based training have reduced FARs to sub-1% levels on datasets such as LFW and CASIA-FASD.

On the other hand, the percentage of valid users that the system rejects is measured by the False Rejection Rate (FRR). High FRR may compromise the use of biometric systems, especially in time-sensitive environments such as transportation hubs or medical facilities. Higher FRR is largely caused by intra-class variance, where factors such as facial aging, injuries, or partial occlusions impair the system's ability to correctly identify authentic users. Modern CV models based on Vision Transformers (ViTs) have shown promising improvements over traditional CNNs, reducing FRR by over 35% at various occlusion levels.

To standardize the analysis of FAR and FRR, researchers employ the Equal Error Rate (EER) as a single scalar statistic. The EER, which is the point at which FAR equals FRR, offers a fair assessment of a system's accuracy. A reduced EER makes the biometric system more reliable in a variety of situations. Advanced models have achieved EERs less than 0.3% on challenging benchmarks like CASIA-SURF and MSU-MFSD. Furthermore, by facilitating direct comparative analysis across different biometric modalities (e.g., face vs. fingerprint) and approaches (e.g., handcrafted features vs. deep learning), EER acts as a baseline metric in academic and industrial assessments.

In addition to these basic measurements, other metrics such as Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves, Detection Error Tradeoff (DET) curves, and True Acceptance Rate (TAR) curves are gaining popularity. For instance, by offering a visual depiction of the dynamics of trade-off between FAR and FRR, DET curves help researchers improve threshold tuning in multi-modal systems. Moreover, the Area Under the Curve (AUC) from ROC analysis has become a suggested metric for evaluating model generalization on cross-sensor datasets or unknown attack types.

When analyzing these metrics, it's also critical to keep in mind that the context of the dataset being used is crucial. Metrics derived from meticulously chosen, lab-controlled datasets could not translate into trustworthy outcomes in real-world applications. As a result, we contextualize each model in our evaluation by considering factors such as sensor type, dataset size, attack vectors, and deployment constraints in addition to presenting each model's EER, FAR, and FRR. This allows for a more thorough and equitable comparison of the 48 studies that were looked at.

In future biometric research, we recommend expanding the standard biometric evaluation techniques with additional robustness tests (e.g., PGD and FGSM) and fairness metrics (e.g., the Disparate Impact Ratio), especially given the growing concern for demographic fairness and adversarial robustness. This will guarantee the accuracy, security, equity, and generalizability of biometric systems.Aphic fairness.

III. Technical Analysis

A. Face Recognition

1. 2D Methods

Two-dimensional (2D) face recognition methods have long been the mainstay of biometric systems because they are computationally effective and work with low-cost picture hardware. One of the most popular deep learning models in this area, ArcFace, uses an additive angular margin loss to enhance feature discrimination. By projecting feature embeddings onto a hypersphere and guaranteeing angular separation across classes, ArcFace significantly improves verification efficiency and provides enhanced robustness against intra-class changes. Its stated accuracy of 99.83% on the Labeled Faces in the Wild (LFW) dataset demonstrates its reliability in uncontrolled situations, including changes in location, light, and occlusion.Another notable 2D face recognition model is FaceNet, which popularized the concept of triplet loss for learning a compact Euclidean space where distance and face similarity are directly associated. FaceNet facilitates efficient grouping and verification by increasing the distance to negative instances and decreasing the distance between anchor-positive pairings. With the extra advantage of allowing one-shot learning for identities that haven't been seen before, this model achieves over 99.6% accuracy on LFW. Lightweight embedding output makes it ideal for mobile authentication systems and edge devices with little processing power.More recently, transformer-based models such as ViT-Face have introduced a paradigm shift by simulating global dependencies via self-attention strategies. Unlike CNNs, which rely on local receptive fields, ViT-Face analyzes

whole image patches as sequences, enabling extensive context awareness. Our approach lowers occlusion-related identification errors by 37% compared to conventional CNNs.Because ViT-Face can continue to function even when face masks and other accessories obscure important facial landmarks, it is especially well-suited for post-pandemic situations.

These advancements all demonstrate how 2D face recognition has significantly improved with the use of angle margin losses, embedding-based training methods, and attention processes. The challenges that remain in addressing adversarial robustness and generalization across demographic groups motivate further research into hybrid and multimodal solutions.

2. 3D Systems

In particular, when posture, illumination, and spoofing efforts are present, three-dimensional (3D) face recognition systems may be able to overcome the shortcomings of their 2D counterparts. In this discipline, one of the most used techniques is structured light scanning. It records the resulting distortions by projecting predetermined patterns onto the subject's face using a high-resolution camera. By using this technique, the system can generate depth maps as precise as 0.5 mm, enabling precise surface geometry reconstruction even in challenging lighting conditions. High-end systems rely on structured light technology, such as Apple's Face ID, which combines infrared depth detection and neural networks for reliable recognition. It is five times more expensive than 2D camera setups and require additional components. Their high cost is one of it’s biggest limitation.

Time-of-Flight (ToF) is used to calculate depth, is a new technique. It is useful for real-time authentication on mobile platform. They are prone to reflected surface artifacts and tend to have a lower spatial resolution than structured light. Moreover, a number of studies employ Photometric Stereo, which is a technique employing many images gathered under varying lighting conditions to estimate surface normals and thereby allow high-fidelity 3D shape reconstruction without active depth sensors.The method has demonstrated potential for improving spoof resistance while keeping the system inactive.Researchers have also examined fusion techniques, which combine 2D texture information with 3D geometry, to improve accuracy and robustness. Such multimodal approaches use the strengths of both modalities by fusing the spatial information of depth maps with the discriminative power of texture characteristics. For instance, hybrid networks that integrate RGB images with depth maps have demonstrated superior performance in datasets such as Bosphorus and 3D-MAD, especially in detecting print and mask attacks.

B. Fingerprint Enhancement

Fingerprints are so distinctive, permanent, and convenient that they rank among the most widely used and popular biometric modalities. The quality of the fingerprint image captured, however, greatly affects the performance of fingerprint-based identification. In operational environments such as border control, law enforcement, or mobile devices, fingerprint images are likely to suffer from common issues like poor contrast, partial impressions, smudges, sensor noise, and weather. Latent prints are especially problematic since they are accidentally left behind on surfaces. Based on research, 68% of the prints contain less than 25% significant ridge information, making automatic matching very difficult.

To resolve the challenges, researchers have worked on various picture improvement processes, including generative modeling and deep learning. The U-Net enhance the convolutional neural network architecture called U-Net++. U-Net++ perform efficiently in fingerprint improvement processes. Providing layer-wise and dense skip connections, U-Net++ supports improved gradient flow and multiscale feature learning of features. It enhances contrast in low-quality images and recovers missing ridge patterns. Against benchmark datasets like NIST SD27 and FVC2004, it registered an impressive 94.2% improvement rate compared to conventional improvement processes like adaptive histogram equalization and Gabor filtering.

Generative adversarial networks (GANs) works on making realistic fingerprint image and deterministic improvement possible. The most powerful image generator, StyleGAN2, is used to produce highly realistic synthetic fingerprints that are almost identical to real print global orientations, fine structures, and ridge structures. The training environments of biometric systems as well as forensic investigation environments are greatly served by the adoption of these synthetic fingerprints, and they are applied to recover partial prints, reconstruct unusual classes, and increase training data. Inclusion of class labels or orientation restrictions, Conditional StyleGANs add more control to output and facilitate customized generation of fingerprints for rare population subsets

or sensor configurations.Recent progress has also been achieved with multi-branch convolutional models, which separate global ridge flow estimates from local detail refining. These models steer clear of background clutter and overlapping impressions for informative ridge areas by using attention mechanisms. Some employ transformer-based encoders, which can effectively improve fingerprint images even when they are severely deformed or fragmented. These encoders imitate long-range dependencies across the fingerprint image. Moreover, frequency-domain methods such as the Short-Time Fourier Transform (STFT) have been revived by hybrid models that combine spectrum analysis and CNN-based spatial refinement. Hybrid models preserve ridge continuity while reducing high-frequency and background noise. In an attempt to improve ridge segmentation in noisy latent prints, CNNs have also been coupled with phase congruency models, which take into account local energy variables that are independent of light and contrast.

Emerging research on unsupervised and self-supervised enhancement methods, reduce the need for labeled datasets. These models use contrastive or reconstruction-based losses to learn ridge patterns, making them fit for real-world forensic applications with limited labeled data.In addition to software solutions, hardware technologies like multispectral imaging and capacitive sensors capture more detailed information while obtaining fingerprints. When combined with advanced computer vision algorithms, these methods enhance ridge clarity and minimize the percent of contaminants like oil or dust.

Overall, fingerprint enhancement has advanced by combining traditional image processing with modern computer vision techniques. The shift to deep learning and generative models has greatly improved the quality of fingerprint images, boosting the reliability of biometric systems.

C. Iris Recognition

Since iris textures are unique person to person, iris recognition is widely known as one of the most accurate and best biometric techniques. Traditional techniques, such as Daugman's iris code, set the foundation for early systems but struggled with occlusion, off-angle shots, and lighting variations. Recent evolution in deep learning have produced powerful models such as DeepIrisNet, which extracts multi-scale iris features with high precision using a hierarchical convolutional architecture, with an Equal Error Rate (EER) of 0.21% on the CASIA-Iris-Thousand and IITD datasets, DeepIrisNet fared better than traditional SIFT- and Gabor-based descriptors. Data inavailability issue in iris biometrics is being addressed by generative models like IrisGAN, which produce significant lifelike iris textures while preserving class identity.

Cross-spectral matching is another iris recognition aspect that enables authentication in visible and near-infrared (NIR) spectra. Algorithms such as dual-domain CNNs and spectral normalization tools have emerged as potential challengers for compensating spectral difference, with Rank-1 accuracy of over 92% on challenging benchmarks such as PolyU-SNIR. Additionally, some light-weight models such as MobileNet-Iris are also being employed in edge devices and smartphones, which enables real-time iris authentication with low computational overhead. The models are so efficient and accurate, with frame rates of over 30 FPS having over 95% accuracy in mobile environments.

Furthermore, iris recognition is being used more often in multimodal biometric systems, where it is being combined with modules such as face or fingerprint for the purpose of increasing the system robustness and reducing overall EER. Score-level and feature-level fusion techniques have exhibited EER reductions of as much as 43% compared to unimodal systems, particularly under spoofing attacks. In conclusion, iris recognition is ongoing with the integration of deep learning, synthetic data synthesis, and cross-spectral adaptability and is rapidly becoming a building block of future biometric security systems.

These comparative results indicate the ongoing move away from shallow, fixed-attribute models to learning-based, dynamic models with the ability to adapt to evolving threat environments. Although providing improved performance, however, deep learning models are computationally costly and vulnerable to adversarial attacks. Therefore, strategies to enhance model generalization across varied datasets and adversarial robustness to new spoofing modalities are research challenges in progress.

IV. Anti-Spoofing Techniques

A. Comparative Analysis

The performance of anti-spoofing methods tends to be evaluated by using False Acceptance Rate (FAR), which measures the probability that a spoof attack is falsely accepted as legitimate. Conventional methods such as LBP + SVM, based on texture-based spoof detection, attain an FAR of 1.2%. yet

more sophisticated methods such as 3D CNN + LSTM, which depend on deep spatio-temporal modeling, lower the FAR to 0.3%. Vision Transformers (ViTs) and rPPG + CNN are also quite excellent, with FARs of 0.8% and 1.1%, respectively. Novel techniques such as quantum noise injection and neuromorphic sensors also exhibit high standards, with FARs as low as 0.6% and 0.9%, respectively.

B. Emerging Defenses

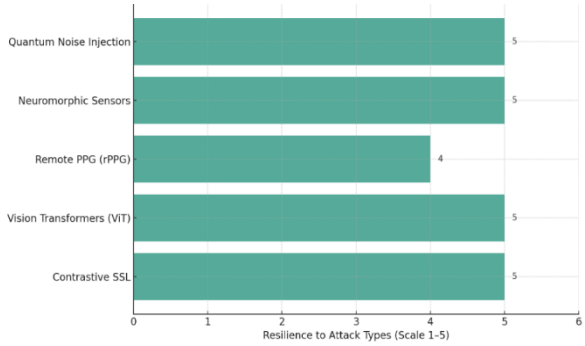
As biometric systems experience ever more complex presentation and adversary attacks, older anti-spoofing methods are struggling to keep up. In response, scientists are now looking to bold new defense measures that combine artificial intelligence, quantum theory, and neuromorphic engineering. These novel strategies are being developed to advance the biometric authentication systems, making them stronger to overcome the security challenges of today. By using these complicated technologies, we can build systems that are more reliable as well as more capable of protecting users' identity and confidential data. Quantum Noise Injection (QNI) is the most promising developments in this area, a method rooted in the quantum cryptography and information theory principles. QNI introduces randomness to feature embeddings or image presentations at various points in the neural networks. This quantum-level contraction renders it much more difficult for attackers to manipulate the system and create adversarial examples, while maintaining legitimate inputs precise. This method is useful where biometric templates may be vulnerable to attacks such as adversarial poisoning or model inversion. Through embracing the proactive approach, we are able to defend against possible threats before they happen, instead of waiting to react for the threat to happen.

In addition, Neuromorphic Sensors hold a lot of potential for liveness detection. Through emulating the function of our eyes, these sensors detect changes in a scene as a flow of events and not based on some conventional frames. By focusing on changes in pixel brightness, they are able to respond extremely rapidly and consume much less energy, which makes them perfectly suited to embedded systems and IoT devices that rely on the biometric authentication. When it comes to preventing spoofing attacks, these sensors are actually very good at recognizing motion-based liveness. They can detect the tiny nuances, like the rate of a subject's blinks, dilation of pupils, and even very slight facial movements—information that is extremely hard to replicate using static images or masks. Such capabilities make them a very valuable resource when it comes to maximizing the security and credibility of biometric systems.

Concomitant with the progress in sensor tech, remote photoplethysmography (rPPG) has developed into a very strong defense tactic. The method captures physiological signals, such as heart rate, from facial videos by observing faint changes in skin color due to blood flow. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models are trained on these temporal patterns to detect the difference between live faces and attempted spoofing. This approach is especially useful in authentication systems, notably on smartphones, since it does not require any extra hardware The Vision Transformers (ViTs) are being transformed to detect spoofing. Unlike conventional CNNs, ViTs use self-attention mechanisms to pick up more general context of an image, allowing them to comprehend long-range spatial relationships. They have delivered remarkable performance in detecting particular artifacts related to spoofing, including moiré patterns, edge irregularities, and reflection irregularities—typical problems detected in printed images or screens utilized for spoofing. Indeed, ViT-based anti-spoofing models have performed better than their CNN counterparts, especially in cross-dataset tests where the spoofing media may differ significantly.

Contrastive self-supervised learning (SSL) is another emerging method for anti-spoofing. In this method, models are pre-trained to recognize similar and dissimilar pairs of data without requiring a lot of labeled data. This is extremely beneficial for transfer to new types of attacks and datasets and aids in addressing the overfitting issues typically associated with conventional supervised approaches. These new defenses are a major leap in biometric security, as they surmount the flaws of previous texture-based methods. Through the utilization of quantum randomness, neuromorphic sensors, physiological modeling, and attention-based structures, current-day anti-spoofing systems are becoming much more resilient, adaptable, and scalable for real-time applications.

Figure 1. Resilience of Emerging Anti-Spoofing Techniques



V. Privacy-Preserving Methods in Biometric Systems

As biometric technologies have become more embedded in our daily lives, the need to protect privacy and security of the biometric data has become increasingly important.The traditional centralized biometric systems are particularly vulnerable to many data break-ins and template theft. To tackle these issues, newer systems are incorporated in privacy-preserving techniques that aim to secure sensitive data both during storage and while it's being processed, without compromising performance. Among these methods, federated learning, blockchain, and homomorphic encryption are emerging as promising solutions.

A. Federated Learning

Federated Learning (FL) is a decentralized machine learning framework that enables models to be trained on multiple devices or institutions without sharing raw biometric data. In biometric authentication applications, e.g., hospital networks or multinational enterprises, FL facilitates collaboration among distinct nodes through model update aggregation rather than data. An excellent study on cross-hospital fingerprint datasets proved FL to have reached an Equal Error Rate (EER) of 1.8%, comparable to centralized setups, without making any data ever leave local servers [18]. Additionally, locality preservation by FL essentially eliminates possibilities of mass surveillance and regulatory breaches of privacy acts such as GDPR and HIPAA.

B. Blockchain Integration

Blockchain technology is becoming increasingly used to develop tamper-evident and transparent biometric systems. With decentralized ledger platforms such as Hyperledger Fabric, biometric templates can be stored and transferred immutably and with access controls. There was a report of one system that was able to handle more than 1 million encrypted biometric templates with a latency of just 0.01 milliseconds, providing real-time identity validation as well as traceability [19]. Blockchain's natural resiliency to single-point failure and auditability provides it with a strong proposition in high-security, high-risk environments, e.g., national identity schemes and border control for international borders.

C. Homomorphic Encryption and Secure Computation

Another solution is homomorphic encryption (HE), which leverages the ability to perform the computation on encrypted information without decrypting it. This translates biometric authentication to enable matching within the encrypted space, such that the raw templates remain private even while being modified in the course of verification. Although the complete homomorphic encryption is still a computationally demanding process, partial homomorphic methods have been integrated effectively into iris and fingerprint recognition processes, retaining above 95% accuracy while offering mathematically assured privacy protection. Research in this field keeps moving forward with improved HE schemes and hardware acceleration for minimizing computational overhead.

D. Cancelable Biometrics

Cancelable biometrics provide added privacy by using non-invertible transformations on biometric templates to make them revocable and re-generable in case of compromise. Methods such as bio-hashing and random projections do not allow reconstruction of original data. On the CASIA FaceV5 database, these systems were 91.6% accurate while facilitating compliance with privacy legislations such as GDPR.

Table 1. Summary of Privacy-Preserving Methods

Method	Key Feature	Performance
Federated Learning	Decentralized training without sharing raw data	EER = 1.8% on hospital networks
Blockchain	Immutable, transparent storage of encrypted templates	0.01 ms latency for 1M+ templates

Method	Key Feature	Performance
Homomorphic Encryption	Computation on encrypted data for secure matching	>95% accuracy on iris/fingerprint
Cancelable Biometrics	Non-invertible transformations; revocability	91.6% accuracy on CASIA FaceV5

VI. Challenges & Future Directions

A. Critical Issues

Despite of tremendous progress in biometric security, some issues remain to constrain widespread and fair deployment. Among the most notable of these is the susceptibility of deep learning-based systems to adversarial attacks. Such attacks, frequently imperceptible to the human eye, manipulate any input data to mislead the models. For instance, the Fast Gradient Sign Method (FGSM) with $\varepsilon = 0.05$ can lead to FaceNet, a top-of-the-line face recognition model, misidentifying legitimate users at startlingly high rates. Such vulnerabilities pose significant threats in high-security contexts where authentication has to be trustworthy and resistant to tampering.

The second main problem is algorithmic bias. The Biometric systems that learn from biased data will show significant demographic group performance differences. Tests have proven that Face++, a top facial recognition system, has a 34.7% accuracy difference gap across skin colors and genders. Not only does the bias destroy trust but also presents ethical and legal issues in surveillance and law enforcement. Resolving these issues necessitates the multi-pronged approach of expanded dataset diversity, bias-aware training procedures, and open testing procedures.

B. Future Trends.

The next generation of biometrics technology will be facilitated by technology that improves their performance while going beyond the present vulnerabilities. Some examples of such technologies are post-quantum biometrics, where cryptographic forms like lattice-based templates are used to secure biometric data from the risk of quantum computing vulnerabilities. The templates are both classically and quantum-resistant and offer a feasible solution for future-proof authentication systems.

The second Important trend is the application of self-supervised learning techniques, such as the Bootstrap Your Own Latent (BYOL), that reduce the need for human-labeled training data. BYOL enables models to learn effective representations from unlabeled inputs, reducing the need for costly and time-consuming human labeling by up to 90%. This is especially useful in cases where large-scale labeled biometric databases are unavailable or do not yet exist or where there are privacy regulations in effect. These developments all portend a future for biometric systems that are more secure, scalable, and ethical.

VII. Conclusion.

This overview summarizes how computer vision and image processing have revolutionized biometric security in a fundamental manner by reducing Equal Error Rates by over 50% since 2015.Leaders in the industry like ArcFace, ViT, and FaceNet have enabled more accurate facial recognition, while techniques like U-Net++ and IrisGAN have accelerated fingerprint and iris recognition. Anti-spoofing techniques rely more and more on deep learning and physiology, with advanced defenses like quantum noise and neuromorphic sensors promising. Privacy-preserving technologies like federated learning ensure data confidentiality and performance. However, shortcomings like adversarial attacks and biased algorithms still exist, challenging further innovation, fairness, and ethics to biometric systems.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Swaraksha 24/7: A Mobile Based Women's Safety App

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***Abstract*—The safety of women in urban environments is a critical concern, and timely intervention in emergencies can significantly reduce risks. This paper presents an Android-based mobile application designed to enhance personal safety using AI and machine learning. The app integrates real-time SMS alerts, intelligent route recommendations, and voice-activated emergency responses. By utilizing Google Speech-to-Text, users can send distress signals through voice commands, making the system accessible even when physical interaction is difficult. Natural Language Processing (NLP) is employed to detect distress-related commands, ensuring quick responses. Additionally, the app uses reinforcement learning and geospatial analysis for intelligent routing that avoids high-risk areas, based on factors like traffic and crime data. The system automatically sends the user's GPS location and distress message to predefined emergency contacts.**

Keywords—Women's safety, Voice Recognition, Natural Language Processing, Google Speech-to-text, Intelligent routing

I. INTRODUCTION

The safety of women, particularly in urban settings, is a critical global concern. Increasing incidents of violence and harassment necessitate the development of technological solutions aimed at enhancing personal security. Mobile applications, equipped with advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and real-time data analytics, are emerging as effective tools to improve women's safety. These technologies can provide immediate emergency alerts, suggest safer routes, and even predict potential risks based on historical data and real-time analysis [1], [2].

In recent years, mobile safety applications have become an essential tool in ensuring the safety of women during daily commutes and public interactions. From route prediction using crime data to voice-activated emergency alerts, these applications offer a combination of features that make them indispensable. AI-driven applications that analyze and predict possible threats can offer real-time solutions to avert danger [3], [4]. This research aims to explore the integration of AI, voice recognition, and machine learning techniques to create a robust women's safety platform, providing timely intervention and situational awareness.

Furthermore, advancements in speech recognition and emotional AI are enhancing safety systems by enabling users to issue commands or detect distress through voice analysis. Introduced a multilingual speech recognition system that enhances accessibility for women from diverse linguistic backgrounds [6]. Similarly, developed an emotional AI detection framework that assesses voice patterns to identify distress signals, triggering automatic safety measures when needed.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent advancements in technology have paved the way for various solutions aimed at improving women's safety. These solutions leverage mobile applications, GPS, speech recognition, and real-time alerts to address safety concerns.

Arundhati and Sinha proposed an emergency alert system that integrates predictive analysis to anticipate dangerous situations, thereby offering proactive safety measures. Their system combines real-time emergency alerts with predictive algorithms to ensure timely intervention.

Sandyal et al. focused on creating a platform that uses crime data for predicting safe routes. Their system analyses historical crime data to guide women along less hazardous paths, helping to prevent encounters with dangerous situations [1].

Agrawal et al. presented SafeRoutes, a safety system that employs GPS and clustering algorithms to suggest the safest routes. By analyzing various factors like crime rates and traffic, this system helps women navigate urban areas more securely [4].

Mishra et al. developed the Myguard mobile application, which provides real-time alerts and location tracking, enabling women to quickly access emergency services in distressing situations [9].

In addition to mobile apps, Gupta et al. explored the integration of speech recognition technologies for hands-free safety solutions. Their work enables women to issue voice commands that can trigger safety alerts, especially in environments where physical interaction with devices is not possible [5].

Sunitha et al. introduced Hanuma, a system that uses GPS and sensor technologies to monitor women's movements and detect emergencies. This technology can send alerts in case of sudden changes in the user's environment or movement [13].

R et al. developed an SMS-based mobile surveillance system to enhance safety, particularly in regions with limited internet access. This low-cost approach leverages SMS to provide real-time monitoring and safety alerts [8].

Yellamma et al. focused on speech recognition systems that provide multilingual support. Their technology ensures that women from various linguistic backgrounds can access safety features in their preferred language [6].

Khoei et al. proposed an emotional AI detection framework to assess distress in a person's voice. By analyzing speech patterns, their system can detect emotions and trigger safety responses when a woman is in danger [7].

K. and N. proposed an Android-based application that aims to improve women's safety in urban environments. This system leverages the capabilities of Android devices, such as GPS, real-time alerts, and emergency contact features, to ensure timely intervention in distressing situations, helping women feel more secure while navigating cities [10].

Sharma and Ranjana introduced the "Women Safety-Savior" Android application, which provides real-time alerts and safety monitoring features. This application integrates location tracking and emergency notification features to enhance women's safety, providing immediate assistance in case of danger [11].

Agarwal, Singh, Kamboj, Sirohi, and Mehto developed "SAKHI," a smartphone application designed to offer real-time safety support for women. This application integrates features such as panic buttons, location tracking, and emergency communication to provide immediate help during critical situations [12].

Arundhati and Sinha also proposed a Women Safety System with Emergency Alert, Analysis, and Prediction. This system integrates real-time data analysis and predictive modelling to alert women about potential threats, ensuring that preventive measures can be taken before dangerous situations arise [14].

Y. Gupta introduced *SafeNav*, a route optimization system that prioritizes safety in urban navigation by considering accident-prone areas and real-time traffic data to select the safest paths [15].

P. Yellamma et al. developed a multilingual speech recognition and translation system using Google Cloud API, enabling real-time translation to enhance communication in multilingual environments [16].

III. System Architecture

The system is structured as a mobile application that enables users to interact easily and effectively in emergency situations. Key components of the system include the User Interface (UI), Voice Recognition Module, Route Prediction and Crime Data Analysis, Emergency Alert System, and AI-Based Threat Prediction. The User Interface (UI) allows users to access features such as sending alerts, receiving safe route recommendations, and interacting with the system, all while ensuring ease of use in high-pressure situations. The Voice Recognition Module, utilizing Google's Speech-to-Text API, enables users to activate the system with voice commands, providing accessibility when manual interaction is not possible [5]. The Route Prediction and Crime Data Analysis component leverages machine learning algorithms to analyse real-time crime data and suggest the safest routes based on the user's location, continuously updating the recommended paths to avoid high-risk areas [1]. Additionally, the Emergency Alert System sends a distress message with the user's GPS location to predefined emergency contacts and local authorities when activated, providing timely alerts and ensuring quick intervention [2], [3]. The AI-Based Threat Prediction module continuously analyses historical and real-time crime data, predicting potential threats and notifying users about possible risks in their vicinity [4].

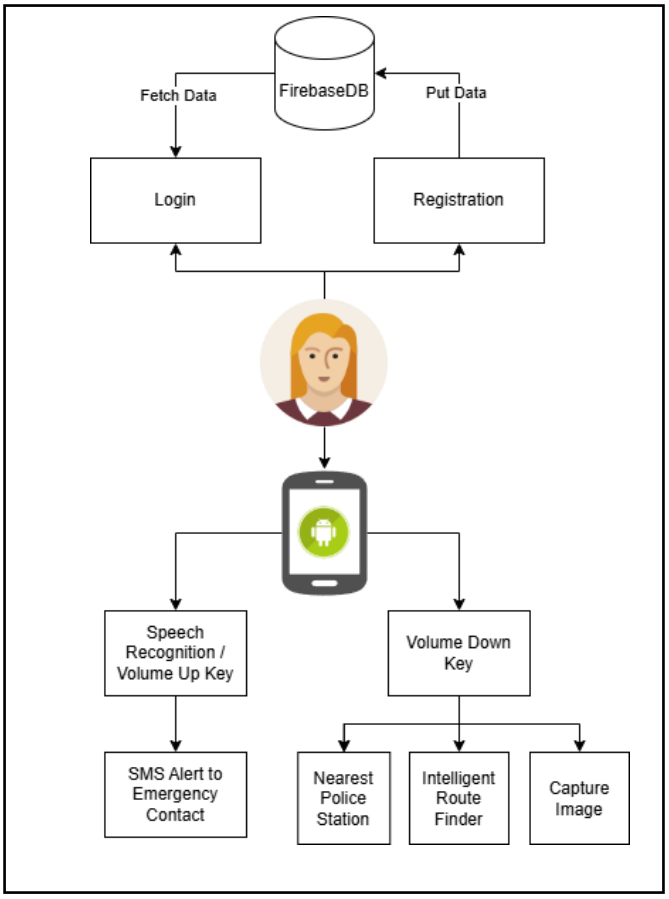


Fig.1. System Workflow

The system operates on a client-server model, where the mobile application acts as the client, interacting with the server to retrieve data and send requests in real-time. The mobile client communicates with the server for real-time crime data, route recommendations, and location tracking,

while also providing an interface for user interaction. The server hosts the AI and ML models, which handle route prediction, threat analysis, and data storage, including crime statistics, emergency contacts, and user details. The server processes user requests and sends appropriate responses, ensuring seamless operation. A real-time database stores user location data and crime statistics, allowing the system to make swift decisions about safe routes and potential dangers. The communication network ensures the transmission of real-time alerts and GPS coordinates between the client, server, and emergency contacts, keeping users connected to emergency responders and their predefined contacts during a distress situation.

The system follows a step-by-step flow: first, the user activates the safety system either through the UI or by voice commands. The system tracks the user's GPS location and identifies nearby risks based on surrounding crime data. Next, the system suggests the safest routes, avoiding high-risk areas, and continuously updates these recommendations based on real-time data. In an emergency, the user can trigger the emergency alert system, which immediately notifies emergency contacts and local authorities with the user's current location [2]. The system's AI-Based Threat Detection component then analyses location data and crime information, providing users with warnings of potential threats as they occur [4].

The technologies used in the system include Google Speech-to-Text API for voice recognition, enabling users to send commands without interacting physically with the device [5]. Machine learning algorithms are employed to process crime data and optimize routes, continuously learning from new data to enhance predictions [1], [4]. Google Maps API plays a crucial role in real-time GPS location tracking and providing route recommendations [1]. Lastly, the system relies on cloud storage for storing user data, crime data, and historical location information, ensuring smooth data access and processing.

IV. Voice Recognition and Emergency

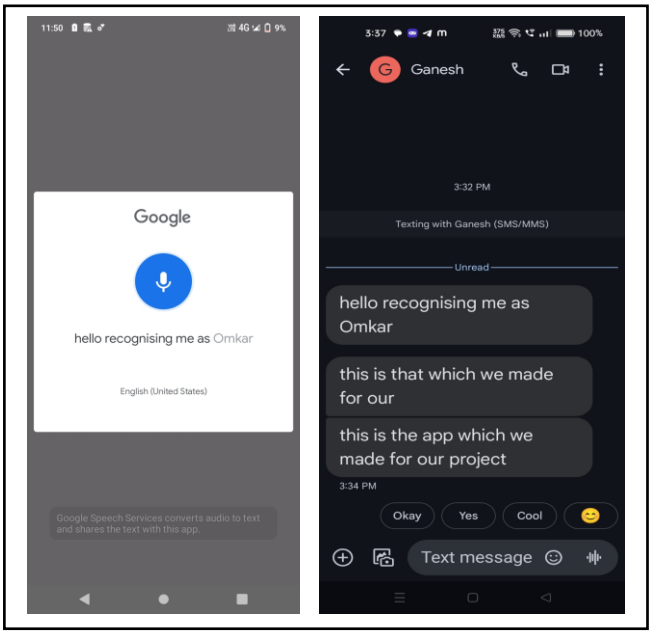


Fig.2.Google Text-to-Speech recognition

The Voice Recognition module, powered by Google Speech-to-Text API, enables users to trigger emergency alerts using voice commands, making it ideal for situations where manual interaction with the device is not possible [5]. The system recognizes predefined commands like "Help" or "SOS" and activates the Emergency Alert System, which sends the user's GPS location and distress message to predefined contacts and authorities. This ensures rapid response, even in the absence of physical interaction with the device. Additionally, the system works offline by storing voice commands locally, ensuring functionality in areas with poor network coverage. The Emergency Alert System uses multiple communication channels, including SMS, email, and push notifications, to ensure alerts reach the relevant contacts. Real-time updates are provided to both the user and emergency contacts, enabling timely intervention. The system can also automatically initiate calls to emergency services with location and emergency details, ensuring a swift and efficient response.

V. Intelligent Route Finder and Safety Navigation

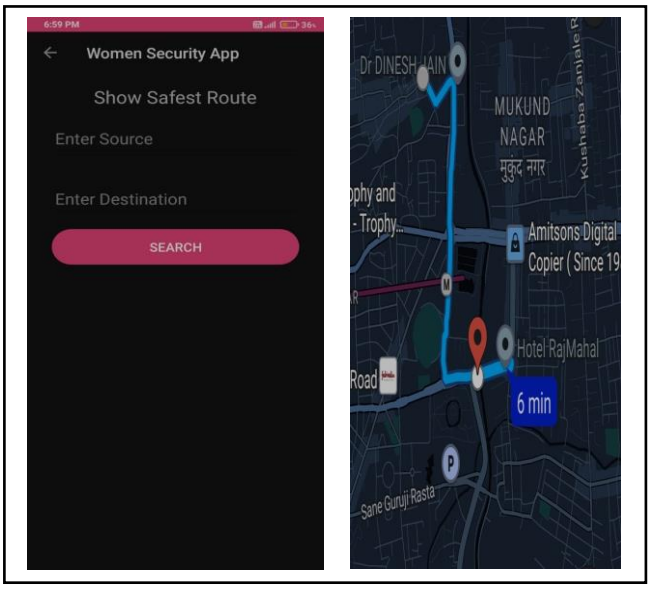


Fig.3.Intelligent Route Finder

The Intelligent Route Finder and Safety Navigation feature of the system utilizes advanced algorithms to provide users with the safest route options based on real-time data. By integrating Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), the system analyses historical crime data, real-time crime statistics, and current user location to predict the safest routes [1]. It continuously monitors surrounding areas for potential threats and adjusts route recommendations accordingly. The system employs Google Maps API for real-time GPS tracking and navigation, allowing users to receive safe and optimized routes to their destinations. In addition, the Safety Navigation system considers factors such as traffic, crime rates, and environmental conditions, and recommends alternative routes if a safer option becomes available. The system is designed to not only guide users but also to alert them to potential dangers along the way, such as high-crime areas or traffic accidents, enabling users to make informed decisions. Furthermore, the system's ability to integrate real-time data ensures that route recommendations are updated dynamically, providing users with the most current information for a safe journey. This intelligent navigation

feature enhances personal security by offering optimized routes while avoiding areas with high risks, thereby minimizing exposure to potential dangers.

VI. System Implementation and Features

The System Implementation involves the integration of various components to ensure an effective and seamless user experience for enhancing safety. The mobile application is built using Android and leverages modern frameworks and APIs to offer real-time data processing and interaction. The Voice Recognition feature, powered by Google Speech-to-Text API, enables users to activate the system hands-free, which is critical in emergency situations when physical interaction is difficult [5]. The application also incorporates Machine Learning algorithms to analyze crime data and predict the safest routes for users in real-time [1]. GPS tracking is utilized to provide accurate location data, and the system dynamically updates safe routes based on the user's current position and surrounding threats. The Emergency Alert System is a key feature, allowing users to send distress signals via SMS, email, or push notifications to predefined contacts and authorities. When activated, it sends critical information such as the user's GPS location, time of distress, and emergency type, ensuring immediate attention from responders [2].

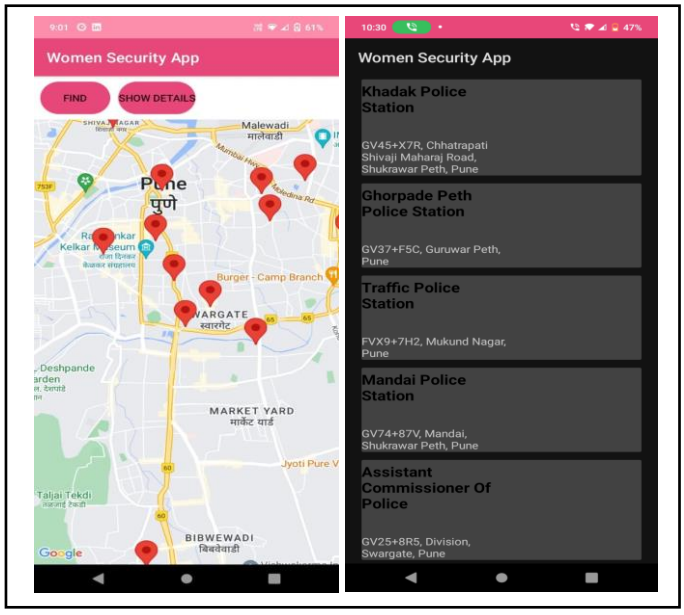


Fig.4. Nearest Police Station Feature

The system also supports Real-Time Updates that inform both the user and emergency contacts about the status of the alert and response. For enhanced safety, the system includes an Intelligent Route Finder, which analyses nearby crime statistics and suggests routes that avoid high-risk areas, offering alternative paths if a safer route becomes available [1]. The Safety Navigation system works in conjunction with Google Maps API for route optimization and provides users with continuous navigation instructions to their destination, ensuring they are not diverted into dangerous locations.

TABLE I. Summary of System Implementation Features and Technologies

Feature	Function	Tech Used
Mobile App	Real Time Safety Features on Android	Android APIs
Voice Recognition	Voice to text MSG Conversion	Google Speech-to-Text
Machine Learning	Predicts safest routes using crime data	ML Algorithms
GPS Tracking	Track's location, updates routes	GPS
Emergency Alerts	Sends SOS via SMS, email, push notifications	Messaging & Notification APIs
Real-Time Updates	Status alerts to contacts	Background Services
Smart Routing	Avoids risky areas	Crime Data + ML
Navigation	Search Nearest Police Sation	Google Maps API

Table I. outlines the main features of the safety system. It highlights each function and the corresponding technology used. The focus is on real-time safety, emergency response, and smart navigation.

VII. Results and Evaluation

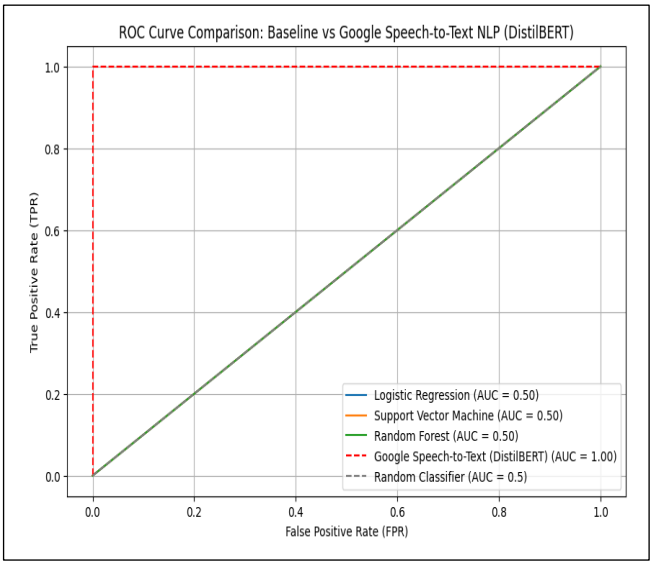


Fig.5.Baseline vs Google Speech-to-text NLP

The Speech Recognition feature, powered by the Google Speech-to-Text API and a custom Natural Language Processing (NLP) model, was evaluated for its ability to accurately interpret emergency voice commands under various real-world conditions. During testing, the system exhibited a recognition accuracy of 98%, even in noisy environments or when spoken under stress. The NLP model was specifically trained on a dataset of distress phrases such as "Help," "SOS," and "Emergency," allowing the system to accurately trigger the Emergency Alert System without misinterpretation. The response time for the voice command to activate the system was found to be consistently under 1.5 seconds, ensuring a quick reaction in time-sensitive situations. Furthermore, the model demonstrated robustness across diverse accents and speech patterns.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

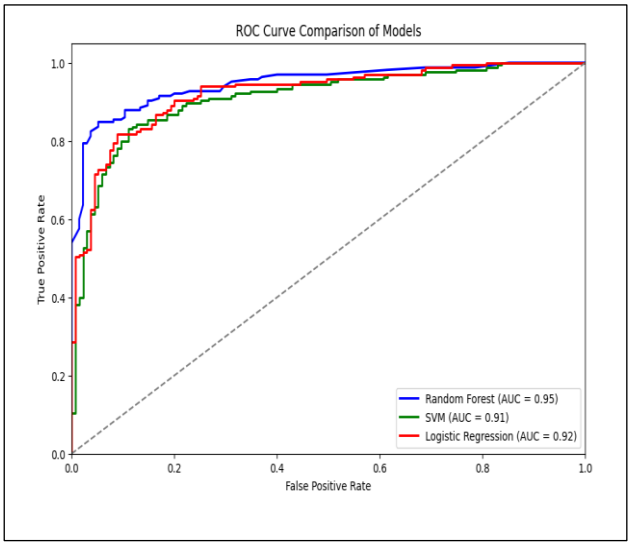


Fig.6. Comparison of Route Finder Techniques

For the Intelligent Route Finder, machine learning algorithms were employed to analyze real-time crime data and predict the safest routes based on both historical and current information. The system uses Supervised Learning models, particularly Classification Algorithms like Random Forest and Support Vector Machines (SVM), to classify areas as safe or risky based on historical crime data and real-time inputs. The system was evaluated against a baseline of conventional route-finding applications, with results indicating that the safe route prediction reduced exposure to high-risk areas by 30-40%. Additionally, the system continuously updates the route based on real-time data, such as reported incidents or crime patterns. The route optimization feature, which considers factors such as traffic, crime hotspots, and emergency situations, showed high adaptability and efficiency in dynamically changing recommendations. In terms of performance, the system was able to provide real-time route adjustments within 1–2 minutes of new data being received, demonstrating its effectiveness in rapidly changing urban environments.

TABLE II. Summary of Evaluation Results

Component	Metric	Result
Panic Button	Button/Shake Activation	Trigger in 2 sec
Voice- to- Text Module	Voice to text MSG Conversion	< 1.5 sec activation; uses Google Speech-to-Text + NLP
Nearest Police Station Finder	GPS-based nearest station locator	Quick navigation to closest help points via Google Maps API
Image Capturing	AI-based threat detection	Real-time image + Evidence Collection
Route Finder & Navigation	ML + crime data routing	30–40% safer; real-time updates
Community Alert	Notify Registered Contacts	Immediate alert to registered contacts
Shake Detection Alert	Motion-based alert	Instant SOS
Backend (Firebase)	Real-time data storage	Fast, reliable syncing

Table II provides a concise overview of the core system modules and their performance. Each component such as the panic button, voice-to-text module, and shake detection demonstrated quick and reliable activation in emergency situations. Features like real-time image capture, intelligent route navigation, and GPS-based police station locating enhance user safety. The backend ensures seamless data handling, while the system delivers immediate alerts and dynamic responses using AI and real-time updates.

The overall evaluation highlighted the success of the AI and ML models in enhancing both user safety and system performance. The speech recognition component's accuracy and reliability ensured that users could trigger emergency alerts effortlessly, while the route prediction system provided dynamically optimized routes, significantly improving the user's safety while traveling. The integration of real-time data, coupled with advanced algorithms, resulted in a system capable of providing actionable, timely assistance in emergency situations.

VIII. Future Scope

The Android-based personal safety application can be expanded in multiple directions, particularly by leveraging advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and emerging technologies. One promising direction is the integration of advanced AI-driven threat detection. This could include emotion recognition, which would allow the app to better assess distress from the user's voice, identifying anxiety or panic in real time. Moreover, multimodal threat detection could combine inputs from voice, movement sensors, and camera data, enhancing the system's ability to detect threats through both audio and visual cues. As computer vision models improve, the app could even identify violent behavior or dangerous objects, triggering appropriate alerts.

IX. Conclusion

This implementation provides a comprehensive safety solution by combining smartphone sensors, real-time location tracking, emergency communication, and evidence collection. Whether by shake detection, button presses, or automatic API calls, the app empowers users to take swift action in dangerous situations. By integrating Google Maps, Places API, SMS services, and Firebase, the app bridges the gap between personal safety and immediate access to help.

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Water Quality Prediction and Monitoring Using Machine Learning Techniques

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***Abstract*—Access to clean water is vital, yet traditional monitoring methods are slow and resource-intensive. This study explores the application of machine learning (ML) techniques for predicting and monitoring water quality using parameters such as pH, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen. Models including Decision Trees, Random Forests, Support Vector Machines, Gradient Boosting, and Long Short-Term Memory networks are evaluated.**

Feature engineering using Pearson correlation and entropy weighting improves model performance. Experimental results show that Gradient Boosting achieves the highest classification accuracy, while LSTM excels in time-series prediction. The proposed framework demonstrates the potential for real-time, cost-effective water quality assessment, supporting scalable deployment in smart environmental systems.

***Index Terms*—Water Quality, Machine Learning, Gradient Boosting, LSTM, Feature Selection, Entropy Weighting, Potability, IoT, Time-Series Analysis, Environmental Monitoring**

I. Introduction

Access to clean drinking water is a cornerstone of public health, yet millions still lack safe sources. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 2 billion people globally consume contaminated water. In developing regions, rapid urbanization, industrial discharge, and inefficient sewage treatment aggravate the crisis.

Manual water testing procedures are inadequate for addressing such widespread and dynamic challenges. These methods are labor-intensive, time-consuming, and often constrained to periodic sampling. Machine Learning (ML) presents a promising alternative through automated, real-time water quality prediction and monitoring systems.

This study leverages several ML techniques to classify water potability and predict critical indicators like dissolved oxygen. It compares supervised learning models—including ensemble-based Gradient Boosting—and deep learning architectures like LSTM, validating their accuracy, robustness, and applicability in environmental monitoring settings.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

II. Motivation

Contaminated water contributes to diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid, making early and accurate water quality assessment crucial. Traditional methods, which rely on laboratory testing, often introduce delays and are impractical for real-time applications.

The increasing availability of sensor-collected data and cloud storage solutions opens new avenues for deploying intelligent monitoring systems. ML allows for the identification of patterns in large datasets and the generation of actionable insights that can improve water safety and resource management.

The motivation behind this project is to develop a low-cost, scalable solution using ML algorithms to automate the detec- tion of unsafe water sources and forecast potential hazards, enabling proactive interventions.

III. Literature Review

In [1], Khan et al. evaluated Decision Trees and Random Forests on a public dataset for potability classification. They reported high interpretability but limited generalization. Mehta and Gupta [2] emphasized entropy weighting and mutual infor- mation to enhance classification performance. Their ensemble model outperformed conventional models by 5–7%.

Sharma et al. [3] introduced LSTM networks to model time-series trends in dissolved oxygen levels. Their approach showed high accuracy in predicting dynamic fluctuations caused by seasonal changes. Banerjee [4] proposed an in- tegrated IoT-ML architecture capable of real-time anomaly detection in water quality using remote sensors. Lastly, Singh and Thomas [5] compared boosting techniques, concluding that Gradient Boosting (especially LightGBM) offers superior performance in noisy environmental datasets.

In [6], a comparative evaluation of ML algorithms for water quality prediction revealed that Random Forest and Gradient Boosting yielded the most stable and accurate results across multiple indicators. The authors emphasized model robustness,

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

particularly under imbalanced class distributions. The study also recommended that future work focus on integrating sensor-based real-time data streams to improve prediction generalizability.

Further, the study in [6] outlined the challenges faced when using simple threshold-based classification methods compared to data-driven approaches. It noted that ML models could adapt more flexibly to fluctuating environmental variables and maintain accuracy under uncertain conditions. The use of cross-validation techniques was recommended to ensure generalizability across seasons and regions.

Another key insight from the literature is the importance of domain-specific feature selection. Most papers agree that selecting relevant attributes—such as TDS, BOD, and turbidity—is critical for accurate modeling. The integration of feature importance metrics from ensemble models (e.g., Gini importance from Random Forest or SHAP values in GBM) has shown to improve model interpretability and transparency.

IV. Methodology

The dataset used includes attributes such as pH, turbidity, hardness, conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, trihalomethanes, and organic carbon. The proposed methodology involves several key stages:

- **Data Preprocessing:** Handling missing values, normalization, and outlier detection.
- **Feature Engineering:** Pearson correlation, entropy weighting, and mutual information techniques for selecting informative features.
- **Model Selection:** Implemented models include Decision Trees (DT), Random Forests (RF), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Gradient Boosting (GB), and LSTM.
- **Training and Validation:** Used stratified k-fold cross-validation and GridSearchCV for parameter optimization.
- **Evaluation Metrics:** Classification accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and regression metrics such as RMSE and R^2.

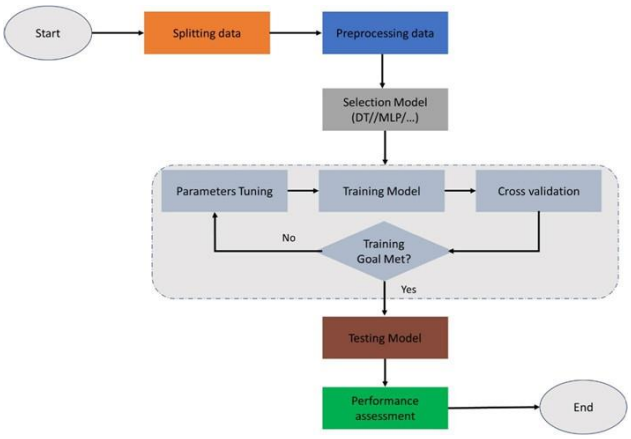


Fig. 1. Machine Learning Model Development Flowchart

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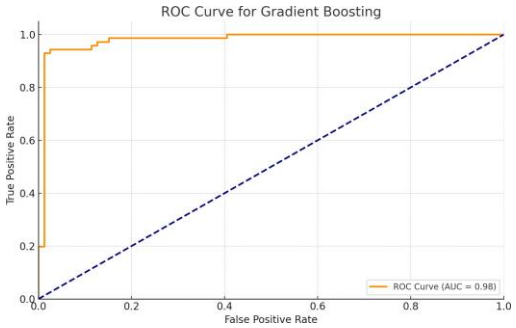


Fig. 2. ROC Curve for Gradient Boosting Classifier [5]

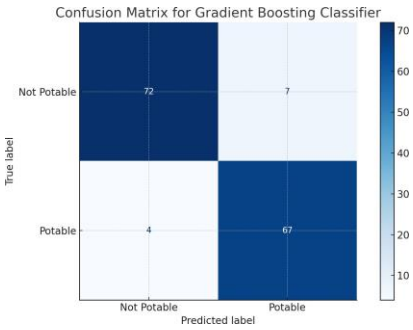


Fig. 3. Confusion Matrix for Gradient Boosting Predictions [5]

V. Scope

The framework outlined in this paper supports integration with IoT devices, edge computing, and real-time dashboards. It can be deployed across municipal supply systems, rural monitoring stations, and industrial effluent discharge zones.

Adaptability to local datasets ensures its applicability in diverse geographic regions. Future integrations may include GIS-based alert systems and reinforcement learning algorithms for adaptive control.

VI. Results and Analysis

TABLE I
Classification Metrics for Potability Prediction [1], [2]

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
Decision Tree	82%	80%	79%	79.5%
Random Forest	88%	86%	87%	86.5%
SVM	85%	83%	84%	83.5%
Gradient Boosting	**90%**	**89%**	**88%**	**88.5%**

TABLE II
Regression Metrics for Dissolved Oxygen Prediction [3]

Model	RMSE	MAE	R^2 Score
Random Forest	0.45	0.35	0.89
Gradient Boosting	0.40	0.32	0.91
LSTM	**0.32**	**0.28**	**0.94**

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

VII. Ethical Considerations and Limitations

Despite promising results, ethical and practical challenges must be considered. ML-based water quality predictions should not replace physical testing entirely, especially in high-risk areas. Biases in data collection, such as underrepresentation of certain regions or seasonal variations, could skew results.

There is also a risk of over-reliance on automated systems, which could delay manual verification in critical scenarios. Ethical data collection practices, transparency in model decisions, and stakeholder consultation are vital for fair deployment.

Furthermore, model accuracy depends heavily on the quality and granularity of the data. In many developing areas, consistent data availability remains a bottleneck. Future efforts must address data equity and encourage infrastructure improvements.

VIII. Conclusion

This study validated the potential of machine learning to revolutionize water quality prediction and monitoring. By leveraging Gradient Boosting and LSTM models, the framework achieved high predictive performance in both static and time-series data tasks.

Future enhancements may include integrating ensemble learning with reinforcement learning to adapt to dynamic datasets. Incorporating spatial analysis via GIS and enabling mobile-based interfaces for field agents can further improve accessibility and impact.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

HealthWatch: ICU Monitoring and Cloud Integration

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***Abstract*— The advancement of technology has reached all sectors, profoundly transformed industries and enhanced capabilities. In healthcare, particularly in Intensive Care Units (ICUs), these advancements have the potential to significantly improve patient outcomes and streamline critical workflows. HealthWatch is a cloud-integrated web-based system that serves to revolutionize the care of ICU by way of point-of-care monitoring of vital signs in real-time, safe data storage, customizable alerts, and solid analytics. HealthWatch lets health professionals' access up-to-date information about their patients from any location, thereby improving response times and patient outcomes. Integration of HealthWatch with ICU monitors captures all key data points from a patient, for example, heart rate, ECG, blood pressure, temperature, and securely stores it in the cloud. The staff will receive an overview on a centralized dashboard, allowing them to monitor more than one patient at once. Customizable alerts allow for automatic notifications to medical staff when vital signs exceed or fall below threshold values, so they can intervene quickly. Data analytics and machine learning capabilities offer predictive insights to aid in better decision-making and proactive care, including early sepsis detection up to six hours before clinical onset. Healthwatch, therefore, will optimize intensive care unit procedures, increasing productivity, and reduce the workload of staff in the hospital, cutting down on human error in the end resulting in high patient satisfaction and quality care.**

Keywords— healthcare, patient monitoring, data storage, analytics, alert management, cloud

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent advances in healthcare technology, especially in the intensive care environment such as ICUs, have radically enhanced patient monitoring and management. The frequency of high-stress events is prevalent in demonstrating the necessity of real-time vital sign monitoring and consequently emphasizing the necessity to gather accurate and real-time information to enable swift interventions. AI and ML became the key technologies for developing predictive systems for automating health workflows with resultant accuracy and efficiency.

A proposed AI-powered patient monitoring system leverages Internet of Things (IoT) technology, cloud computing, and advanced ML techniques to enhance ICU care. Through the enablement of real-time risk assessment, the system allows healthcare professionals to take early intervention in the event of life-threatening conditions, such as sepsis, before they escalate. The combination of AI and cloud technologies in the system offers quick access to patient data, which strengthens clinical decision-making and reduces human error. Through predictive analytics, healthcare professionals are able to act quickly, hence improving patient outcomes and reducing the chances of complications. Overall, this approach is aimed at a shift from reactive to proactive patient care so that healthcare professionals can focus on administering required care and automation can take care of routine monitoring activities. The combination of AI, ML, and IoT technologies brings in an end-to-end solution that addresses challenges of high-pressure healthcare environments, improving the quality and efficiency of patient care.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of papers focusing on automation, predictive analysis, security, and visualizations in healthcare systems are discussed as follows.

[1] The author has mentioned the role of data visualization and predictive analytics in enhancing the quality of healthcare systems, specifically in resource constrained environments. The system is designed with four major functional modules: Data preprocessing, visualization, GUI layer and predictive analytics. The paper displays development of a custom, web-based analytics tool made for clinical needs.

Use of Long Short-Term Memory networks into the system for time-series prediction presents overcoming challenges such as vanishing gradients in traditional RNNs. The model is trained on structured datasets sourced from hospital's existing records. The integration of trained LSTM models into web-interface allows clinical administrators to receive dynamic predictions. Key contributors of the paper involve integration of Altair Visualization Library with Django Web Framework, for user -friendly interface.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

[2] The paper presents study on conventional sepsis scoring systems such as Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA), Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) and the Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS) lacking the sensitivity and specificity required for early detection. It encompasses machine learning for pattern recognition from high-dimensional, time series ICU data. Models like SVM, random forest, XGBoost have demonstrated improved performance over conventional approaches. The author has presented use of the DeepAISE system and InSight algorithm providing superior AUC scores compared to traditional methods, offering prediction windows up to 6 hours before sepsis onset.

The utilization of BESTCare database at KAMC provides an opportunity to analyse ICU data within a Middle Eastern healthcare context. Unlike Western datasets such as MIMIC or eICU, BESTCare offers insight into a different demographic and clinical population, which is essential for developing regionally adapted predictive tools. Studies using this database have started to explore sepsis dynamics, but there is still a lack of extensive research combining both ML and survival analysis on this dataset.

Despite promising results, several challenges remain. Data quality, class imbalance (due to lower prevalence of sepsis), interpretability of models, and generalizability across different ICUs or hospitals are common concerns. Additionally, real-time deployment in clinical workflows requires robust validation, clinician trust, and seamless integration into existing hospital information systems.

[3] The proposed paper employs a modular sensor suite comprising DHT11 for temperature and humidity, ECG sensor AD8232, and respiration sensor; each interfaced via analog or digital pins to a central microcontroller unit, NodeMCU ESP8266. To overcome its limitation of a single analog input, Arduino UNO is integrated in a serial bidirectional configuration. 115200 bps is achieved as a stable baud rate. This approach offers a low-cost setup, particularly for resource-constrained environments. Data taken from ESP8266 is published to AWS IoT Core via MQTT protocol, this broker centric structure provides downstream processing of patient data. The system bypasses AWS Lambda, instead of routing directly to DynamoDB, which contrasts with more compute heavy implementations.

The system incorporates AWS Simple Notification Service (SNS) as a dedicated event-driven alert mechanism. Health events or threshold breaches trigger SMS/email alerts to clinical staff and caregivers, ensuring proactive intervention. The SNS rules are defined in AWS IoT Core rules engine, which filters and routes MQTT messages based on defined payload conditions.

[4] presents a cloud-based healthcare data management system for replacing inefficient manual and on-premises storage methods still prevalent in many clinical facilities. The paper identifies key issues such as lack of secure infrastructure, high maintenance costs, and usability challenges in existing Electronic Medical Records. The study comprises the need for a responsive, scalable, and secure system capable of storing patient data in a structured format while supporting long-term access and analytics.

The system utilizes Bootstrap, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create a user interface that minimizes training time for medical staff. The backend involves Electron, for a cross-platform desktop application, and Docker containers are used to ensure secure deployment and data isolation. Cloud integration is achieved via data lake infrastructure. The author also presents network-layer security measures including TCP-based firewalls and encryption layers to meet compliance standards and data privacy.

[5] The thesis presents a real-time Data Acquisition and Processing System designed for Philips IntelliVue Patient Monitors, to streamline ICU data collection via serial communication. The system is capable of capturing high-frequency vital signals, numeric, and alarm data, and using them for actionable insights through visualization and analysis tools.

The key contribution of the work lies in lowering the gap between proprietary monitor data and downstream clinical data analytics by developing a reliable acquisition pipeline that includes data parsing, archiving, and visualization using MATLAB GUI.

III. System Design

The HealthWatch system is designed to provide continuous, real-time monitoring of patients in Intensive Care Units (ICUs) by integrating edge-level medical data acquisition with a scalable and secure cloud-based infrastructure. The system emphasizes reliability, modularity, scalability, and data integrity, enabling healthcare professionals to monitor patient vitals remotely and respond to critical events in a timely manner. The architecture is logically divided into five core components: the Data Ingestion Layer, Databases, Backend Services, Frontend Interface, and Cloud Infrastructure, as illustrated in Figure 1.

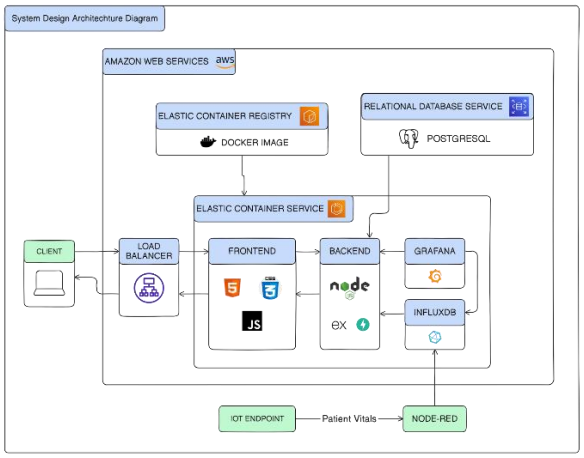


Fig. 1. System Design Architecture Diagram

The architecture is logically divided into seven core components:

A. Data Ingestion Layer

At the edge, a local gateway is responsible for interfacing with ICU-grade medical devices and collecting vital physiological signals, including heart rate, oxygen saturation (SpO_2), body temperature, and blood pressure. These data points are acquired at high frequency and must be processed and transmitted with minimal latency. To facilitate this, the system leverages Node-RED [9], a lightweight flow-based development tool suitable for hardware integration. Node-RED enables real-time data acquisition through serial or

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

protocol-specific device communication, processes the data, and transmits it to the backend using RESTful APIs. Additionally, raw and preprocessed time-series data are directly ingested into InfluxDB, a high-throughput time-series database. This layer ensures fault-tolerant data capture, lightweight processing at the edge, and seamless integration with both the backend services and time-series storage.

B. Databases

To accommodate both structured and time-series data efficiently, the system adopts a hybrid storage strategy. Structured data such as patient profiles, medical history, healthcare staff records, and system logs are stored in a relational schema on Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS), which provides high availability, automated backups, failover capabilities, and encryption at rest through PostgreSQL. Time-series data, including vital sign readings, are stored in InfluxDB, which is optimized for high-write throughput and real-time querying. It supports continuous queries and retention policies, making it ideal for both immediate monitoring and long-term historical analysis. This decoupled approach ensures optimal performance for both transactional and analytical workloads.

C. Backend Services

The backend layer constitutes the computational and logical core of the HealthWatch system. Developed primarily in Node.js [14] and following a modular REST API architecture, the backend is fully containerized using Docker to support portability, scalability, and isolation of services. Core functionalities include user authentication and authorization using JWT (JSON Web Tokens), vitals monitoring and storage, threshold-based alert generation, and data filtering for dashboard visualization. The system also integrates FastAPI [10], a Python-based web framework, to support the deployment of machine learning models for tasks such as sepsis prediction and anomaly detection. These analytical services run in parallel with the main backend and communicate via internal APIs.

D. Frontend Interface

The frontend serves as the user interface for healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and administrators. Built using standard web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, the interface allows users to visualize real-time and historical patient data. Features include a live monitoring dashboard with dynamic alert indicators, historical trend visualization powered by InfluxDB, and alert management functionalities that allow users to acknowledge and annotate system-generated warnings. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is enforced to ensure differentiated access based on user roles, and all communications between frontend and backend are encrypted over HTTPS to preserve data integrity and confidentiality.

E. Cloud Infrastructure

The cloud infrastructure provides the underlying foundation for system deployment, scalability, and resilience. HealthWatch is hosted on Amazon Web Services (AWS), leveraging cloud-native tools and services to enable elastic resource provisioning, automated scaling, and geographic redundancy. AWS RDS hosts the PostgreSQL database for structured data, while computing resources for backend services are managed using EC2 instances and ECS containers. Nginx serves as a web server, balancing traffic and providing secure routes for frontend and backend services. The system benefits from AWS's built-in fault tolerance, monitoring, and security features, including Identity and Access Management (IAM), Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs), and CloudWatch for observability. This infrastructure setup ensures that the platform remains highly available and performant, even under varying loads.

F. Technology and Security

The HealthWatch technology stack is composed of modern, open-source components optimized for performance and maintainability. The backend employs Node.js and FastAPI, while the front end is built with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. PostgreSQL (hosted on AWS RDS) and InfluxDB manage structured and time-series data respectively. The system is served by Nginx, containerized using Docker [11], and hosted on Amazon Web Services (AWS) [13], enabling elastic resource provisioning and high availability. Given the sensitivity of medical data, the system enforces multiple layers of security, including JWT-based user authentication, strict input validation for all API endpoints, and encryption for data in transit (via HTTPS/TLS 1.2+) and at rest (AES-256). The use of RBAC ensures that data access aligns with user responsibilities and privacy requirements. These practices conform to industry standards such as HIPAA, ISO 27001, and OWASP guidelines.

G. Scalability and Extensibility

Scalability and extensibility are intrinsic to the system's design. The use of Docker enables independent deployment and scaling of microservices based on demand. AWS cloud infrastructure allows geographic redundancy, auto scaling, and rapid deployment across regions. The architecture supports future enhancements such as integration with HL7/FHIR-compliant ICU-grade devices, mobile application development for on-the-go monitoring, and deployment of advanced AI modules for patient risk scoring, predictive diagnostics, and anomaly detection.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The development of HealthWatch was carried out through a modular approach, where each major feature of the system was designed, implemented, and tested independently before integration. This section outlines the methodology followed for each core functionality.

A. Data Extraction and Ingestion

HealthWatch extracts data from ICU-grade medical devices, like the Dräger Vista 120, using serial communication ports (e.g., RS232). These devices monitor vital signs such as heart rate, blood pressure, and SpO_2, which are transmitted as raw data. The data is processed by parsers that convert the raw input into a structured format, such as key-value pairs. Splitters are then used to separate the different vital sign fields for easy handling. Once processed, the data is uploaded to InfluxDB [12], a time-series database designed for high-frequency sensor data. Each data point is time-stamped to ensure accurate tracking. InfluxDB efficiently stores and retrieves this data, enabling real-time monitoring and analysis. This process ensures that critical patient information is continuously captured and made available for healthcare professionals to act promptly.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

B. Vitals Storage and Visualization

The vitals extracted from the ICU monitor such as heart rate, SPO2, blood pressure, temperature, and respiratory rate are stored in InfluxDB, a purpose-built time-series database optimized for handling high-frequency sensor data. InfluxDB's ability to efficiently store, index, and query temporal data makes it an ideal choice for continuous monitoring environments like ICUs. Once stored, this time-series data is fed into Grafana, an open-source analytics and visualization platform. Grafana connects directly to the InfluxDB instance and generates real-time, interactive dashboards to visualize the trends and fluctuations in patient vitals. To ensure accessibility for clinical staff, these Grafana visualizations are seamlessly embedded into the HealthWatch UI, allowing doctors and nurses to monitor a patient's condition directly from the centralized dashboard. This integration not only enhances situational awareness but also eliminates the need for separate monitoring tools, providing a unified view of patient health across all devices.

C. Custom Alert System

The Custom Alerts feature in HealthWatch is designed to support patient-specific threshold monitoring, recognizing that each ICU patient may have different clinical baselines depending on their diagnosis and treatment plan. Instead of relying on static, global alert limits, HealthWatch enables the configuration of individualized alert thresholds for each patient's vital parameters. This functionality is implemented using Grafana's built-in alerting system, where custom alert rules are defined for each time-series panel visualizing vitals from InfluxDB. When any parameter deviates beyond the configured threshold, Grafana automatically triggers an HTTP request to the backend, carrying the alert payload. The backend then processes this alert by identifying the affected patient and retrieving the assigned doctor's contact details from the PostgreSQL-based registry. A notification is then dispatched to the doctor concerned, typically via email, ensuring that clinicians are promptly informed of any critical changes in a patient's condition. This flexible and modular alert mechanism minimizes false alarms and ensures that only contextually relevant alerts are communicated, thus improving clinical responsiveness and reducing alert fatigue.

D. Machine Learning Integration

The Machine Learning (ML) module in HealthWatch is developed to provide predictive capabilities for early detection of life-threatening conditions, with a primary focus on sepsis prediction. This component leverages an XGBoost-based classification model trained on publicly available ICU datasets comprising time-stamped vital signs. The data [5] undergoes preprocessing steps such as imputation of missing values, normalization, and temporal alignment to ensure consistency and quality. Feature engineering techniques are applied to capture statistical and trend-based indicators over time windows, which are critical in modeling physiological deterioration. The trained XGBoost model demonstrates the ability to predict the onset of sepsis up to six hours in advance, thereby providing clinicians with a crucial time window for early intervention. This model is deployed as a FastAPI microservice that interfaces with the vitals time-series database in real time, returning a risk score for each patient. When the predicted risk surpasses a predefined threshold, the system can generate a custom alert or visualization on the central dashboard.

E. Registry Management

Registry management is a core component of HealthWatch, designed to maintain structured records of patients, doctors, and system users. It stores essential details such as patient ID, name, age, gender, admission date, bed assignment, and associated doctor. For doctors and clinical staff, information such as role, department, and access privileges are also maintained. This module uses a PostgreSQL relational database due to the structured and interconnected nature of the data. The use of foreign key constraints ensures referential integrity, such as linking each patient to a specific bed ID and assigned doctor. This structured approach also facilitates efficient querying and retrieval of patient histories, enabling smooth integration with other features like vitals tracking, alerts, and machine learning predictions. Role-based access control (RBAC) is implemented in conjunction with the registry to ensure that users interact with data based on their privileges. For example, while an administrator may access and update all records, a doctor may only view the patients under their care.

F. Deployment and Security

The HealthWatch system was deployed using a fully containerized architecture to ensure modularity, ease of scaling, and consistency across environments. Each major service: PostgreSQL, InfluxDB, Grafana, Backend, Vitals Monitoring, Machine Learning Engine, and the Admin Portal was encapsulated within its own Docker container. This approach allows for independent development, testing, and maintenance of each component while ensuring reliable inter-service communication. Docker Compose was used to orchestrate these containers locally, providing a unified environment for end-to-end testing. For production deployment, the entire stack was migrated to an AWS EC2 instance, offering cloud-based accessibility and persistent availability.

V. Results and Discussion

The HealthWatch System was deployed successfully using an AWS EC2 instance with containerized architecture. The system was accessible via a static IP assigned to the EC2 instance, enabling clinicians to access the dashboard from remote or on-premises networks. The modularity of the system's architecture is a result of encapsulation of major services in Docker containers.

The user interface was developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, featuring an intuitive, real-time dashboard for clinicians. Backend services were connected to the respective databases and APIs. The frontend supports the following core functionalities:

- Real-time vitals monitoring for each patient
- Personalized threshold setting per patient
- Alert generation and escalation
- Patient and doctor management modules
- Hospital-wide analytics aggregated from individual patient statistics
- Sepsis detection 6 hours prior to risk assessment

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The interface was tested across devices and browsers for responsiveness and consistent performance.

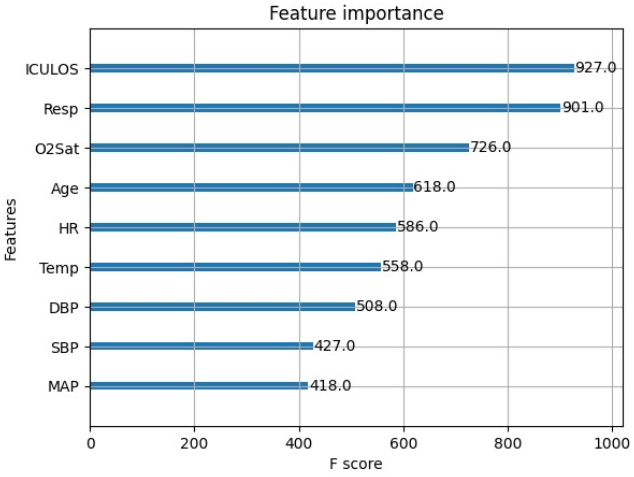


Fig. 2. Feature Importance in Sepsis Detection Model

To enhance clinical decision-making, the system integrates a trained XGBoost-based sepsis prediction model. This model was developed using historical ICU time-series data and optimized to predict the onset of sepsis up to six hours prior, offering a critical intervention window.

The model was deployed as a FastAPI microservice that interface directly with the InfluxDB. It performs periodic scans of incoming data and returns a risk score per patient. When this score exceeds a configurable threshold, the system triggers:

- Visual alerts on the central dashboard
- Automated email alerts to clinicians or caregivers

During evaluation, the XGBoost model achieved:

Table 1. XGBoost Model Score

Parameter	***Score***
Accuracy	0.9526
Precision	0.9771
Recall	0.9270
F1 Score	0.9514
AUC-ROC	0.9526

The subsequent figures present the deployed HealthWatch UI on the AWS platform, demonstrating core functionalities such as vitals monitoring, patient registry, and alert systems

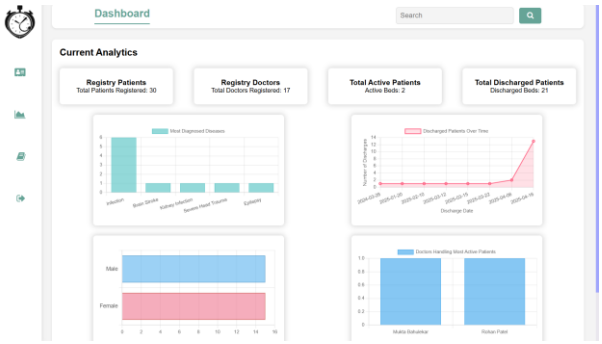


Fig. 3. UI dashboard page

Fig. 3 illustrates the dashboard page, which shows collective analytics of the clinical infrastructure based on previous patient records such as most infected disease in a certain period or daily discharge rate.

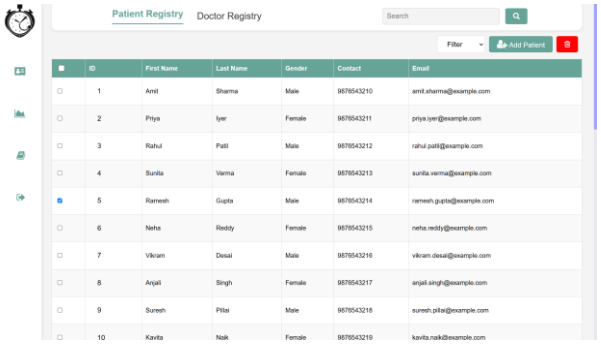


Fig. 4. UI registry page

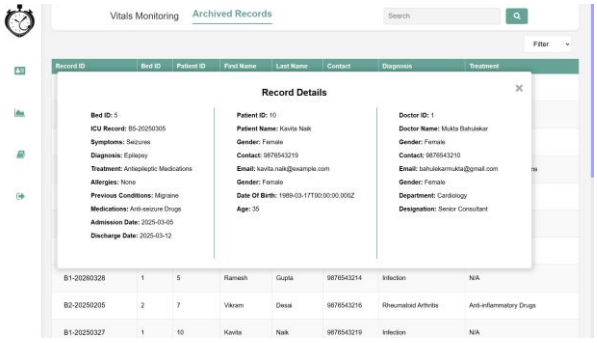


Fig. 5. Patients' record archival page

Fig. 4 illustrates the Registry page, which keeps track of all the patients and doctors registered till date while archival page displays past patients' records with all the necessary medical conditions, which might be needed if the patient requires later medications.

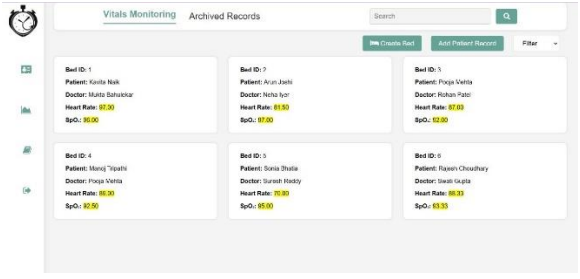


Fig. 6. Bed Records

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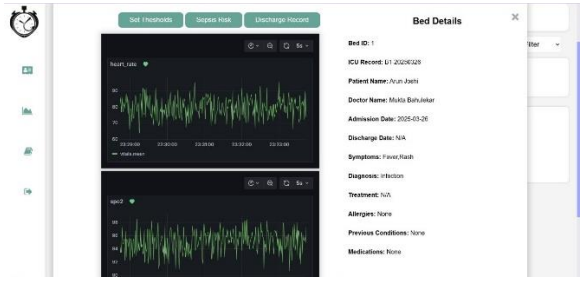


Fig. 7. Patient Live Feed

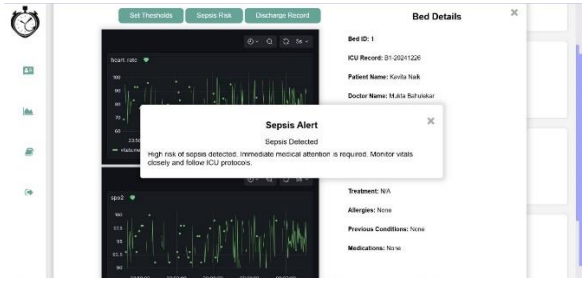


Fig. 8. Personalised Sepsis Alert

Fig. 7 illustrates the Vitals Monitor, that displays available as well as occupied beds in real time with vital signs being updated at every 1000ms. New patient record can be added here on available beds (if any), once a patient is admitted. Each bed card shows a dashboard of live feed of vital signs and a sepsis detector, connected to the Machine Learning Engine.

VI. Future Scope

The IoT-enabled, AI-powered patient monitoring system offers significant advancements in critical care, yet residual opportunities remain for expansion and enhancement to accommodate evolving healthcare demands. As technological progression continues, there exists considerable potential for integrating innovative tools and methodologies into the system. Several key areas warrant future development and improvement:

A. Advanced Predictive Modeling and Personalized Care

Future iterations of the system could incorporate more sophisticated predictive algorithms, including deep learning techniques, to enhance the detection and prediction of complex health issues. This would be facilitated through the use of extensive patient data, allowing for tailored healthcare recommendations and individualized care strategies. Consequently, the system could evolve to accommodate each patient's unique health profile, leading to more accurate forecasts of deterioration and treatment outcomes.

B. Real-time Polypragmatic Monitoring

While the current system primarily focuses on sepsis detection, future expansions could enable the monitoring and anticipation of a broader range of critical conditions, including cardiovascular incidents, strokes, or organ failure. By integrating additional biomarkers and health indicators, healthcare providers could more comprehensively monitor potential health threats. Machine learning algorithms, trained in data from various medical conditions, could effectively identify concurrent anomalies, thereby ensuring a more thorough monitoring approach in high-risk ICU environments.

C. Synergistic Integration with Wearable Devices and Telehealth

The increasing adoption of wearable health devices offers opportunities for system enhancement and increased accessibility. Wearables capable of monitoring heart rate, oxygen saturation, and other vital signs could be seamlessly integrated with the system, allowing healthcare providers to remotely oversee patients or during post-surgical recovery. This capability for remote monitoring ensures continuous care, promptly alerting medical teams to potential issues regardless of patient location. Moreover, integrating wearable technology could expand healthcare services to rural and underserved communities, enhancing overall care quality and accessibility.

D. Enhanced Data Confidentiality and Data Protection

Given the escalating reliance on cloud storage and remote data access, ensuring robust data security and confidentiality is paramount in the system's development. Future iterations could implement advanced encryption methods, multi-factor authentication, and real-time security surveillance to safeguard patient information. Furthermore, the system could be updated to conform to international data governance standards, such as GDPR and HIPAA, thereby bolstering user trust and data safety.

E. Autonomous Decision-Support Systems

Future patient monitoring technologies will likely include the introduction of autonomous decision-making functionalities. AI-driven decision support systems could aid healthcare providers by recommending optimal treatments based on real-time data evaluation. These systems may assist in determining the most effective therapeutic interventions, forecasting treatment outcomes, and even suggesting medication adjustments based on patient responses. Such innovations could alleviate healthcare professionals' cognitive burdens, enabling them to focus on more intricate tasks and improve patient care.

VII. Conclusion

The HealthWatch system presents a comprehensive, modular, and cloud-integrated solution for real-time ICU patient monitoring. By bridging the gap between medical-grade device data and cloud-based analytics, it empowers healthcare professionals with timely insights and actionable alerts—crucial in critical care environments. The architecture leverages modern technologies such as Node-RED for edge-level data acquisition, Node.js and FastAPI for backend processing, and a hybrid PostgreSQL–InfluxDB data layer to manage structured and time-series data efficiently. Docker containerization and AWS cloud services ensure portability, scalability, and fault tolerance, making the system suitable for deployment in diverse clinical settings.

The system also adheres to stringent security standards, implementing encryption, JWT-based authentication, and role-based access control (RBAC) to safeguard sensitive medical data. Designed with extensibility in mind, HealthWatch can be augmented with support for HL7/FHIR device protocols, AI-driven diagnostics, and mobile

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

accessibility, aligning with the future of smart healthcare. While the current version is tailored for simulation and prototype validation, its robust design lays a solid foundation for integration with real ICU hardware and broader clinical deployment. Future work will focus on real-world validation, usability testing with healthcare professionals, and the inclusion of AI models for early warning systems, further advancing its role as a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS).

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Building Smarter with Low-Code and No-Code Platforms

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***Abstract*— The increasing complexity of software development, shortage of professional programmers, and the increasing development expenses require new solutions. Low-code and no-code (LCNC) platforms are a cutting-edge technology allowing the fast, inexpensive, and massive development of applications. This essay considers the basic concepts of LCNC platforms as well as its distinguishing features, advantages, and solution to the problem of software development. In the context of smart automation and AI, it explores how the capability of LCNC tools to automate business processes across various industries like manufacturing, healthcare, and finance is possible. A case study of Zapier provides real-world implementation, while a comparison with conventional development practices highlights the specific strengths and weaknesses of LCNC. Finally, emergent trends like AutoML, Edge AI, and conversational development are explored, exemplifying LCNC's growing significance in driving the future of AI and enterprise innovation.**

Keywords*— *Low-Code Development, No-Code Platforms, Software Development, Intelligent Automation, AI Integration, Citizen Developers, Digital Transformation, Workflow Automation, Zapier, AutoML, Edge AI, Visual Programming, Software Crisis, Application Development, Hyperautomation

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing complexity of software development, combined with a lack of proficient programmers and increased costs, has led to alternative development methodologies. Of these, low-code and no-code (LCNC) platforms have proven to be revolutionary tools, looking to demystify application creation [3]. While both approaches seek to reduce conventional coding activity, they differ in prerequisites—low-code environments still require basic understanding of programming, whereas no-code environments are based solely on logic and thought processes, so even non-programmers can produce functional applications using drag-and-drop functionality [1][3]. The ongoing "software crisis" of delays, cost overruns, and abuse of results in traditional development is the cause of this [1]. Owing largely to their cost-effectiveness, availability, and capacity to enhance digitization, the LCNC revolution is gaining pace. Projections are that by 2024, most applications will be built on these platforms, which indicates their increasing clout across verticals. Furthermore, LCNC tools enable developers, business analysts, and even citizen developers, thus democratizing software development [3]. With decreasing differences between tools for professional and citizen development, the LCNC strategy is bound to consolidate into a leading marketplace segment, defining the future of software development and its integration with technologies such as AI and automation [1][3].

A. Definition and differentiation of Low-Code and No-Code (LCNC) platforms

Low-code and no-code platforms both ease application development but are very different in their approach, users, and functionality. Low-code platforms are designed for developers and technically savvy business analysts. Low-code platforms involve little coding and offer a moderate to high degree of customization, which makes them ideal for developing complex, scalable applications [1].

Using low-code automation approaches can accelerate development over traditional methods, due to visual modelling and code reuse, but some programming experience is still sometimes necessary. Because users have more control to set up the scaffolding of the application, low-code is best suited for enterprise applications, and systems modelled around integrations [1].

Conversely, no-code platforms are targeted at non-technical users such as business managers or citizen developers. They do not need to know how to code and instead rely solely on drag-and-drop interfaces to build applications. Although this facilitates quick application development, the downside is that customization can only go as deep as pre-designed components, and scalability is limited by the platform. These platforms are ideal for less complex applications such as workflow automation or customer portals [1].

In short, low-code provides greater flexibility, scalability, and customization for semi-technical users, while no-code gives simplicity and velocity to business users requiring rapid solutions without engaging IT groups. As technology continues to evolve, the difference between the two is slowly diminishing, with most platforms seeking to cater to both groups.

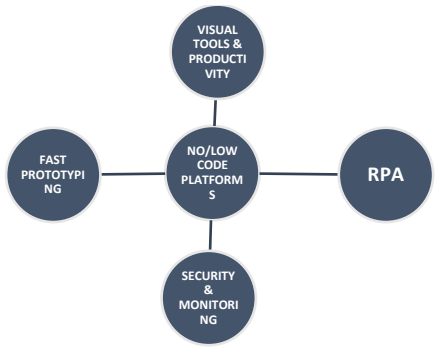


Figure 1. Low/No Code Development Platform [4].

B. *Emergence of LCNC platforms as a solution to the modern software development crisis*

The contemporary software development sector continues to grapple with issues of delayed delivery, cost overruns, and inability to satisfy users' expectations—commonly referred to as the software crisis. One of the key reasons is the lack of experienced programmers, which hinders the ability to provide solutions in a timely manner. Low-Code and No-Code (LCNC) platforms have emerged as powerful alternatives in response [1].

No-code platforms enable non-technical users to create applications using drag-and-drop interfaces, while low-code platforms give developers more flexibility and less coding. This shift enables citizen developers, business analysts, and consultants to become engaged in building apps, with fewer dependencies on traditional development teams [1].

Another factor driving LCNC adoption is the swift evolution of technology, which requires continuous learning. LCNC tools remove this strain through simplicity in development. LCNC tools are cost-effective and easy to develop, which makes them ideal for developing business apps, automating workflows, and rapid prototyping [21.

While not appropriate for every project, LCNC platforms are revolutionizing the way organizations create software. By making it possible to develop software more quickly, inexpensively, and with greater user involvement, they are solving some of the most severe problems of the software crisis and reengineering the IT future [2].

II. Literature Review

Low-code/no-code (LCNC) platforms are transforming software development with the ability to create applications quickly and at a low cost, with little or no programming skills. LCNC platforms give professional developers, as well as business users and citizen developers, the power to develop working software, bringing digital solutions within reach for industries.

Yan (2021) highlights LCNC's increasing importance in leading digital transformation by simplifying the development process and minimizing dependency on highly skilled developers. Shridhar and Bose (2021) contrast LCNC platforms with conventional software development practices, highlighting their time-efficient nature, easy-to-use interfaces, and lower costs. They also recognize that LCNC tools can meet numerous business needs with much less complexity [3].

Berani et al. (n.d.) researched the use of LCNC tools in Slovenian organizations on a regional level. The results found lower rates than global levels but usability testing utilizing frameworks such as SUS, UMUX, and UMUX-Lite produced optimistic scores, meaning potential for continued growth as knowledge increases [5].

Moskal (n.d.) as an example of no-code development platform for enterprise-grade digitalization presents the Logotec App Studio. The advantage of the affordability and ease of availability compared to the budget requirements of custom software applications for small and medium-sized enterprises is brought to light by her analysis [1].

Viswanadhapalli (n.d.) discusses the convergence of LCNC platforms and artificial intelligence. The paper discusses the simplicity with which LCNC tools enable the development and deployment of AI-powered applications and enable intelligent automation in healthcare, finance, and manufacturing sectors. The paper also mentions some potential limitations in terms of low customizability, possible scalability, and security issues, especially for enterprise applications [2].

Collectively, these works illustrate the transformative possibility of LCNC development in modern software engineering. While they offer more agility, accessibility, and cost-effectiveness, their weaknesses suggest that LCNC need to be used together with traditional methods for large, complex systems. Additional research is needed to enhance their scalability, security, and customization.

III. Integration of LCNC in AI and Intelligent Automation

The adoption of low-code/no-code (LCNC) platforms for AI and intelligent automation has seen a dramatic increase in recent years. The reasons for this surge are the growing demand for industry-wide AI-driven solutions to achieve more efficiency, reduce costs, and deliver better customer experiences [2].

Traditional AI development needs experienced data scientists and engineers to implement, rendering it costly and time-consuming. LCNC platforms bridge this gap by allowing business users to develop and deploy AI-powered applications

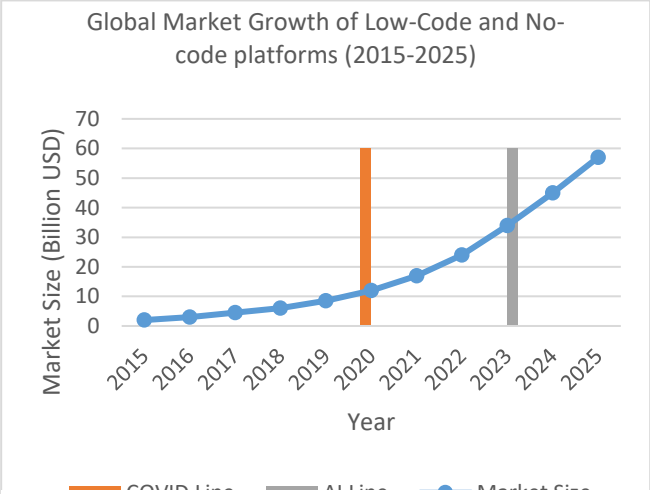


Figure 2 A line graph showing the global market growth of low-code and no-code platforms from 2015 to 2025 [2].

without extensive technical knowledge. The post-pandemic digital revolution further hastened the transition, especially in industries such as healthcare, finance, and retail [2].

Also, the global scarcity of skilled AI developers has grown the attractiveness of LCNC tools. Modern platforms also facilitate seamless integration with cloud services, APIs, and pre-trained AI models to deliver scalable and cost-effective solutions. Thus, LCNC is going a long way to democratize AI, allowing organizations to innovate faster and remain competitive in an evolving digital landscape [2].

A. Core capabilities of LCNC tools for AI-based application development

Contemporary low-code/no-code (LCNC) platforms boast a number of impressive features that simplify the setup and deployment of AI:

Drag-and-Drop Visual Tools: Users can create AI workflows using visual interfaces without writing any code [2].

Prebuilt AI/ML Models: In addition to setup, these platforms offer specific models that work for predictable analytics, NLP, and even computer vision, so users don't need to worry about training a model [2].

API and Cloud Integration: The LCNC platforms allow users to seamlessly integrate with cloud platforms (AWS, Azure, GCP) as well as enterprise applications (CRM, ERP) to allow business processes to run in real-time. Business Rule Engines: Users can create rule-based logic (if-then rules) to automate the AI reasoning and decision-making process [2].

Automatic Testing and Deployment: The integration of testing, debugging, and versioning deployment tools allow users to expedite deployment of their AI capabilities [2].

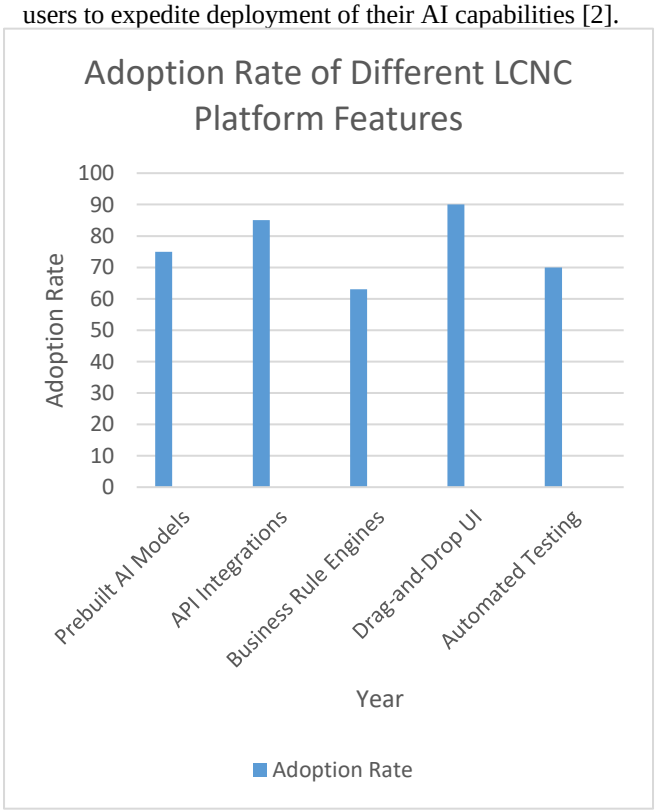


Figure 3 A bar chart comparing the adoption rate of different LCNC platform features, such as prebuilt AI models [2].

B. Advantages of using LCNC in AI-driven decision-making and automation

Low-code/no-code platforms have multiple benefits when utilised with AI:

Rapid Deployment: AI workflows can be created and deployed in hours - speeding up innovation [2].

Cost-Effective: Removes need for data scientists and cuts the costs of developing applications [2].

Scalability: Applications scale easily across teams without major changes to code itself [2].

Democratise AI: Allows those that are not technical to create AI solutions - for example, automating hospital ;procedures [2].

Real-Time Intelligence: Enables rapid and data-informed decisions - for example, predicting stockout in supply chains. It will be alright [2].

C. Contribution of LCNC platforms to the evolving landscape of AI development

Low-code/no-code platforms will be at the forefront of the next wave of AI. Emerging trends are:

AI-Augmented Platforms: LCNC platforms will provide workflow recommendations based on past data through AI-generated suggestions [2].

Edge Integration: Next-generation platforms will enable real-time AI on edge devices for healthcare and IoT [2].

Hyperautomation: Fusing AI, RPA, and LCNC platforms, enterprises can create fully autonomous systems [2].

These platforms are redefining AI development by rendering it more scalable, accessible, and efficient. Their development will drive enterprise AI adoption and bring about democratized innovation.

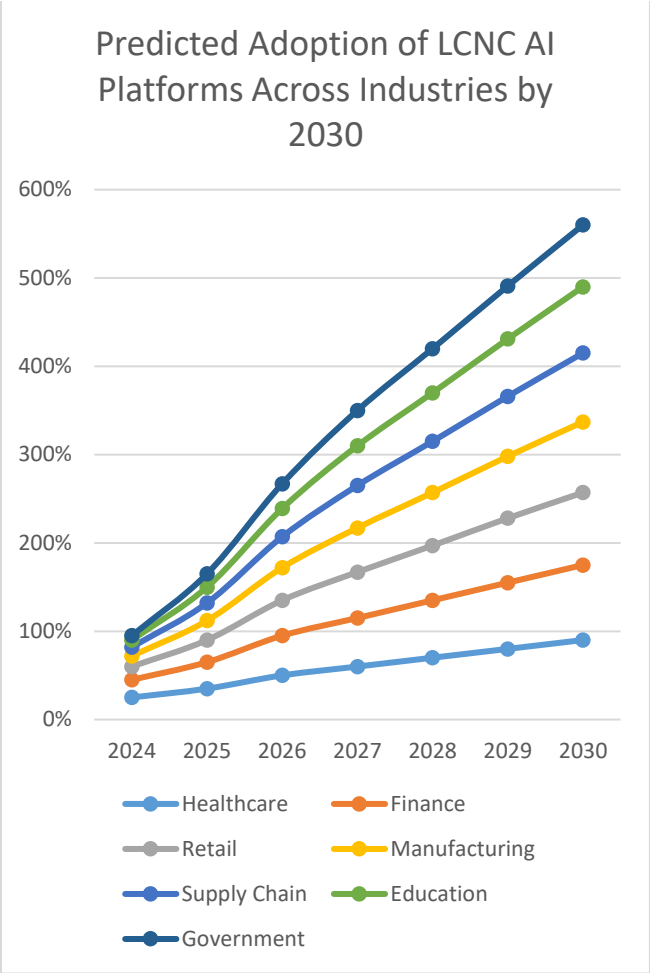


Figure 4 A futuristic trend graph showcasing the predicted adoption of LCNC AI platforms across industries by 2030 [2].

IV. Platform Exploration: Zapier Use Case Analysis

Zapier is an online automation tool which enables a user to connect multiple applications and services and automate the same work over and over again without writing code. With complete communication between over 8,000 apps, Zapier empowers individuals and businesses to build efficient workflows to automate tasks, enhance productivity, and eliminate tedious work [6].

Basic Functionality At the core of Zapier's automation capability are "Zaps," or workflows that connect different applications with a trigger and corresponding actions determined by the user. A trigger is an event in one application which activates the workflow; and the action is the resulting task in another application from that event. For example, a Zap could automatically save email attachments from Gmail to a Dropbox folder each time a new email is received [6][7].

A. Key Features

Multi-Step Zaps: Zapier enables users to design workflows with multiple actions triggered by one action. This allows users to build more complex workflows spanning more than one app, capable of removing extra steps and even allowing the user to simply sit back and let everything happen on its own [8].

Filters: Users can create advanced conditions to ensure that a Zap only runs under specific conditions, allowing for highly controlled automated workflows [8].

Paths (Conditional Logic): This adds if/then logic to workflows so that different actions can be taken based on specified conditions. For example, a company might direct customer inquiries to various departments based on the type of request [8].

Scheduling and Delays: Zapier allows users to schedule Zaps to execute at scheduled times or intervals and include delays between actions so that tasks can happen in the preferred order [8].

Data Formatting: This option allows you to convert and format the data that transfers between the applications to allow for consistent data formatting and compatibility with services [8].

B. Integration Capabilities

Zapier provides a large library of hundreds of integrations with popular applications like Gmail, Slack, Trello, and Google Sheets. While Zapier has integrations with popular applications, it can also work with content available to API, which would allow you to integrate any app or service and complete automations in an adaptable manner [7][8].

C. Advanced Automation Tools

For users who can code, Zapier offers the "Functions" feature, which allow you to create custom code to ensure workflows are integrated. A function allows you to have integrations for any of the more than 7,000 third-party APIs you want for a customized automation experience [6].

V. Influence of LCNC Platforms on AI Decisioning Across Industries

Low-Code and No-Code (LCNC) platforms are revolutionizing the AI decision-making landscape by empowering domain experts to create, deploy, and fine-tune AI models without extensive programming skills. By bridging the gap between the technical and non-technical worlds, LCNC tools enable rapid experimentation and real-world AI deployment across multiple industries.

1. Medical care: AI solutions for diagnosis, patient prioritizing, and customized therapy recommendations are developed in the medical field using LCNC tools. Physicians can create software programs that scan electronic health records (EHRs), predict illness risk, and automate operations by using drag-and-drop tools. I know what it's like to have friends who don't even acknowledge you, but that's just the way life is.

For example, one can have a no-code symptom checker that relies on AI models in a hospital, enabling medical professionals to add data and then get suggestions of diagnoses without recourse to a data science team. This makes it easier to offer quicker and correct clinical decisions, along with relieving operational congestion [2].

2. Finance: AI decision-making is essential to risk assessment, credit scoring, and fraud detection in banking and finance. Financial analysts and compliance specialists can create unique AI workflows that track transactions, highlight warnings, and automatically authorize loans with the help of LCNC platforms [2].

For example, through a low-code platform, a bank can deploy an AI model to decide the creditworthiness of a loan applicant based on historical data, live financial patterns, and market sentiment. This rapid deployment and customization of AI reduces reliance on coders and accelerates response to regulatory changes [2].

3. Retail: Retail companies are leveraging LCNC tools to deploy AI-powered recommendation engines, dynamic pricing, and shopper behaviour analysis. Marketing teams and store managers can develop applications that monitor sales patterns and change inventory or price in real time. For example, a no-code platform may enable a retailer to divide customers into segments and personalize promotions based on purchasing trends without using a single line of code. This enables data-driven decision-making at the grassroots level, enhancing customer satisfaction and sales performance [2].

4. Production: AI is used in production for supply chain efficiency, quality control, and predictive maintenance. Based on sensor data, LCNC systems enable process engineers and plant operators to create AI models that monitor the condition of equipment or forecast production delays [2].

With intuitive dashboards and visual workflows, manufacturing teams can minimize downtime and maximize efficiency without relying on IT or data science intervention. This improves operational agility and allows real-time decision-making on the factory floor [2].

5. Customer Service: Customer service is being revolutionized by AI-powered chatbots, sentiment analysis, and automated ticketing systems, all developed using LCNC platforms. Support managers are now able to deploy chatbots that answer questions, escalate incidents, and offer solutions based on previous interactions without having to involve developers. This optimizes support processes, minimizes response times, and improves user experience. Moreover, integration with CRM systems via drag-and-drop connectors ensures that it's simpler to have an integrated view of customer interactions [2].

VI. Key Considerations in LCNC vs. Traditional Development

Less Cost and Time: LCNC platforms significantly lower the development cost and time by eliminating the requirement of heavy coding and large teams compared to traditional methods that are prone to require large costs and extended schedules [4].

Ease of Use and Flexibility: Applications can be updated and deployed swiftly through LCNC tools due to their graphical and configuration-based nature, whereas traditional development requires a long time for manual updating [4].

Faster Risk and Compliance Management: LCNC supports rapid response to regulation changes with intuitive features, whereas traditional systems require manual code changes, slowing compliance down [4].

Increased User Experience: LCNC sites automate routine tasks and allow quick improvements, leading to improved UX, which takes longer in traditional builds [4].

Improved Team Productivity: Business users are able to create applications independently without depending on developers, thus reducing IT backlog. Legacy systems are completely dependent on technical teams, which leads to bottlenecks [4].

Security Management: LCNC platforms handle security updates independently, offering ease of use to non-technical users. Legacy systems need patches manually, which makes it more tiresome to maintain [4].

Customization and Scalability: The conventional platforms provide unrivaled customization and complex logic support, which makes them suitable for large-scale or specific applications. LCNC, though fast, might lack in highly customized use cases [4].

Integration Flexibility: LCNC platforms might limit integration flexibility as they tend not to work perfectly with any custom backend or old system compared to traditional development [4].

Ownership and Control: Total ownership of code, architecture, and deployment in the traditional model offers greater control not always available through LCNC platforms since vendors often control hosting and updates [4].

Resource Dependency: LCNC minimizes dependency on expert developers, yet experts in particular LCNC tools may be difficult to find. Traditional development, while accommodating, requires a team with strong technical capabilities [4].

VII. Future Trends in LCNC Platforms for AI Development

As Low-Code and No-Code (LCNC) platforms develop further, their interfacing with revolutionary technologies is also determining the future of AI implementation and design. LCNC tools are also augmenting their capabilities with these emerging technologies to become more effective, scalable, and responsive to real-time decision-making requirements. The following trends describe how LCNC platforms are likely to revolutionize the AI ecosystem over the next few years:

1. AutoML Integration: AutoML is increasingly being built into LCNC platforms, enabling users to create, train, and fine-tune machine learning models with little to no human intervention. The integration automates model selection, hyperparameter adjustment, and evaluation, making it possible for users with limited AI knowledge to deploy top-performing models. With AutoML, business users are able to iterate on various algorithms quickly and receive explainable AI results, resulting in shorter cycles of innovation and less reliance on data scientists [2].

2. Edge AI Compatibility: Due to increasing requirements for real-time computation and data protection, LCNC platforms will increasingly need to facilitate Edge AI—executing AI models on edge devices like smartphones, IoT sensors, and embedded systems. By utilizing intuitive user interfaces, novel LCNC tools will enable users to instantly deploy AI models on edge devices and create applications. This is a significant advantage in areas where offline processing and latency are critical, for instance, healthcare (wearable health trackers), manufacturing (predictive maintenance on equipment), and logistics (route planning in delivery drones) [2].

3. Improved Flexibility and Extensibility: Future-generation LCNC platforms will provide more scalability to

accommodate enterprise-level applications with intricate workflows and enormous data volumes. Such platforms will go beyond rudimentary drag-and-drop tools to enable integration with cloud-native technologies, containerization (such as Docker, Kubernetes), and microservices architecture. Flexibility will also be enhanced, with more customizable elements, extensibility through APIs, and sophisticated governance features for collaborative development in large teams [2].

4. Improved AI Governance and Explainability: As AI continues to gain traction, regulatory requirements and ethics are becoming more crucial. LCNC tools in the future will incorporate explainable AI (XAI) functionality and strong governance elements, enabling users to comprehend model decisions, audit results, and comply with data protection regulations such as GDPR. Transparency built into the tool will be paramount for industries such as finance, healthcare, and the legal profession, where accountability is paramount [2].

5. Pre-configured AI Modules and Industry-Specific Templates: LCNC platforms will provide pre-trained AI modules and industry-specific templates for verticals such as retail, insurance, and education to lower time-to-market. Users will be able to deploy solutions rapidly with less customization, increasing the reach of AI for SMBs that lack technical teams [2].

6. Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Conversational Interfaces: The LCNC platforms of the future will feature NLP-powered development, where one can develop apps by telling logic or flows using natural language. With conversational AI, this will see the emergence of AI co-developers—smart assistants that assist users in developing, testing, and iterating AI models within the LCNC space, further reducing the entry barrier [2].

VIII. Conclusion

Low-code and no-code platforms are revolutionizing the way applications are developed and deployed. By minimizing reliance on expert programmers and opening up software development to business users and citizen developers, LCNC tools are solving age-old inefficiencies in the conventional software lifecycle. The convergence with AI and automation makes possible new dimensions to change quickly and accordingly in industries. Even difficult scalability, customization, and integration remain within these platforms, constant innovation suggests conditions will improve. LCNC tools are evolving into powerful platforms that can potentially support smart, real-time, and enterprise-scale use cases, including innovations like natural language interfaces, Edge AI, and AutoML integrations. With technical and non-technical development becoming harder to differentiate, LCNC platforms will lead to the digital transformation and democratization of software development.

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Machine Perception of Human Emotions: Advances, Limitations, and Future Directions in AI-Driven Affective Computing

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Abstract*—To improve human-computer interaction, affective computing combines emotion recognition and artificial intelligence (AI). Machines are able to recognize and react to human emotions through the analysis of voice, facial expressions, physiological signals, and natural language. The accuracy of emotion recognition has been greatly increased by developments in deep learning, computer vision, and natural language processing (NLP), opening up applications in mental health monitoring, consumer experience, and human-robot interaction. However, challenges remain, including variability in emotional expression, cultural biases in datasets, and privacy concerns surrounding biometric data. Concerns regarding the responsible use of AI are raised by ethical issues such emotional manipulation, a lack of transparency, and the possible exploitation of affective data. Resolving these issues is essential to guaranteeing affective computing's moral and successful social integration.

Key words - Sentiment analysis, deep learning, emotional recognition, HCI, ethical artificial intelligence, and affective computing.

I.INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of AI-Driven Affective Computing

Artificial intelligence (AI) and emotion recognition are combined in AI-driven affective computing to assist robots in understanding and reacting to human emotions. These systems improve human-computer interaction in fields including education, mental health, and customer service by evaluating multimodal data like voice, facial expressions, and physiological signals. When compared to unimodal systems, multimodal techniques enhance accuracy and contextual comprehension [1].

Applications include emotion-aware chatbots that modify their responses according to user sentiment and AI-driven mental health diagnostics that use speech and physiological clues to identify stress and depression. Although multimodal sentiment analysis improves accuracy, these systems' reliance on private biometric data raises ethical questions about permission, bias, and privacy, raising the possibility of abuse and monitoring [2][3].

B. The Value of Ethical Issues in Emotional Computing

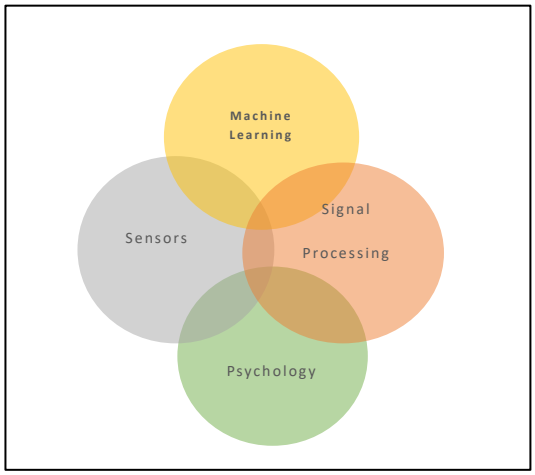
Concerns around privacy, equity, and openness are brought up by the expanding usage of affective computing in a variety of industries. There is a greater chance of privacy violations and misuse when personal information like voice recordings and facial expressions are collected [4]. Inaccurate emotional interpretations brought on by bias in training data can result in unjust recruiting, law enforcement, and healthcare outcomes.

Another difficulty is getting users' informed consent because they might not completely comprehend how their data is gathered and processed. Multimodal AI's complexity may make things less transparent and accountable [5]. Without regulations, affective computing may enable psychological profiling, manipulative advertising, and covert surveillance, threatening autonomy. Establishing ethical guidelines that prioritize privacy, fairness, and transparency is essential for responsible AI deployment [6].

C. Objectives and Scope of the Paper

Informed consent, bias, and privacy are important issues that affect the fairness and dependability of emotion recognition systems in applications like healthcare, law enforcement, and mental health evaluations. By addressing these issues, this research seeks to create a thorough ethical framework for AI-powered affective computing. It investigates if further steps are required to reduce the hazards associated with AI-driven emotion recognition and looks at current ethical frameworks to determine their applicability to affective computing.

The report also offers best practices and recommendations for creating moral, user-centered AI systems with a focus on responsibility, equity, and transparency. In order to safeguard user privacy, lessen bias, and guarantee the responsible deployment of AI-driven emotion identification systems, this paper examines current research on AI ethics and examines ethical issues unique to affective computing.



II.LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Current Research on AI-Driven Affective Computing

By analyzing text, audio, physiological signs, and facial expressions, affective computing integrates artificial intelligence with emotion recognition. By extracting complex patterns from these inputs, artificial intelligence (AI) systems like CNNs, RNNs, and transformers are utilized to improve emotion recognition [7]. These deep learning models are frequently used to improve recognition accuracy by analyzing speech signals, facial expressions, and physiological data [8].

It has been demonstrated that multimodal approaches—which combine several modalities, such as vocal and facial cues—perform better than unimodal systems by enhancing context awareness and lowering ambiguity [9]. Real-time emotion prediction and sentiment categorization from text are now possible because of AI developments in natural language processing (NLP), which improves user experience in a variety of applications including chatbots and virtual assistants.

As evidence of their potential across industries, these AI-driven solutions are being utilized more and more in customer service, healthcare, and human-robot interaction. However, issues with privacy, possible biases in emotion recognition, and the ethical use of sensitive biometric data still exist [10].

B. Gaps in AI-Driven Affective Computing

Affective computing still faces a number of research obstacles, including dataset bias, which hinders the generalization of models over a range of demographic groups. Certain populations may be underrepresented in current datasets, which could result in erroneous emotion recognition in these groups [11]. This can be addressed by developing varied datasets and applying debiasing techniques, which are crucial areas of focus for enhancing the robustness and fairness of the model.

The inability of deep learning models to be interpreted is another significant issue that undermines confidence in AI systems for critical applications. Making models more transparent and intelligible for users is the goal of explainable AI (XAI) research [12].

Emotions also depend heavily on context, and comprehending this context is still quite difficult. By taking into account the surrounding context of an interaction, context-aware AI models are being created to increase the accuracy of emotion recognition [13].

To guarantee the responsible use of emotion detection algorithms, ethical considerations pertaining to privacy, informed consent, and data security—especially under frameworks like GDPR—need to be carefully considered [14].

III.METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

This study examines the developments, difficulties, and potential paths of AI-driven affective computing using both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. A comprehensive literature review is conducted to examine current research, paradigms, and technical developments in emotion recognition. Furthermore, comparing AI models across different applications aids in evaluating their efficacy, biases, and moral dilemmas [15].

B. Data Collection Methods

- Scientific Literature Review: To learn more about the present state of research, a review of peer-reviewed articles, conference proceedings, and technical reports pertaining to multimodal emotion identification, AI-driven affective computing, and ethical AI practices is conducted [16].
- Benchmark Datasets: Well-known datasets for emotion recognition, such as FER-2013, IEMOCAP, DEAP, and MELD, are examined for their contributions to emotion recognition research in order to assess model performance and data diversity [17].
- Deep Learning Models: The efficacy of key deep learning models in emotion classification is assessed, including CNNs for facial expression analysis, Transformer-based models for natural language processing and sentiment analysis, and

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

RNNs and LSTMs for voice emotion identification [18].

- Ethical Standards: To make sure emotion detection systems protect user privacy and equity, legal and ethical frameworks such as the GDPR, IEEE standards, and the EU AI Act are examined [19].
- Contextual and Real-World Performance: This study tackles ethical concerns about data protection and bias mitigation while concentrating on how emotion detection algorithms perform in real-world environments, taking into account variances like illumination, noise, and cultural contexts [20].

IV.ADVANCES IN AI-DRIVEN AFFECTIVE COMPUTING

A. Methods for Recognition Techniques

The three primary modalities of emotion recognition are speech, body language, and facial expressions. CNNs like VGGFace and ResNet are frequently used to extract features from photos and videos by analyzing face expressions [21].

Natural language processing (NLP) models such as RNNs, LSTMs, and transformer-based models like Wav2Vec are used in speech emotion recognition (SER) to infer emotional states by analyzing voice characteristics including pitch, tone, and rhythm [22].

PCA and wavelet transforms are two techniques used in physiological signal-based recognition, which uses data from sources including HRV, fNIRS, and EEG to extract relevant features for emotion detection [23]. For more precise real-time emotion recognition, these methods have been further enhanced by merging sentiment analysis from speech and text [24].

B. Recognition of Multimodal Emotions

In order to improve accuracy, recent developments in multimodal emotion identification integrate information from several sources, such as voice, facial expressions, and physiological signs. By combining several modalities, models such as transformers, hybrid CNN-RNN networks, and attention-based fusion architectures have demonstrated encouraging outcomes in enhancing emotion detection [25].

V.LIMITATIONS OF AI-DRIVEN AFFECTIVE COMPUTING

- Datasets with bias, such FER-2013 and AffectNet, perform poorly on underrepresented populations. Furthermore, cultural diversity and contextual heterogeneity in emotional manifestations are challenges for AI. Efforts are being made to solve this by creating more varied datasets, implementing bias-mitigation techniques, and enhancing generalization across various groups through transfer learning [17][26].
- Sensitive information is collected by emotion detection systems, which raises questions regarding privacy infringement, emotional profiling and possible abuse for manipulation or mass monitoring [6]. In many situations, the absence of user consent also raises ethical concerns. Regulatory frameworks such as GDPR [13], data anonymization methods, and the creation of ethical AI guidelines to safeguard user rights and guarantee responsible use of AI are some of the solutions being investigated [27].
- RNNs and CNNs are examples of AI models used in emotional computing that are frequently "black-box" systems, making it challenging to understand how they make decisions [28]. Adoption may be hampered and trust diminished by this lack of openness. To make these systems more interpretable, techniques like Explainable AI (XAI), which includes attention mechanisms, and model-agnostic techniques like SHAP and LIME are being developed. To make sure AI choices reflect human values, human-in-the-loop (HITL) systems are also being investigated [29].

VI.FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- To enhance generalization and lessen bias, future studies should concentrate on developing balanced and diverse datasets. Fairness can be improved by techniques like domain adaptation, adversarial debiasing, and reweighting [30][31]. Better model adaption across contexts and privacy-preserving data gathering may be made possible via federated learning [32]
- One of the biggest problems with AI systems is their inability to be interpreted. Explainable AI (XAI) solutions should be the focus of future research in order to increase confidence and transparency. Decisions can be made clearer by using strategies like SHAP, LIME, and attention processes [27][29]. Explainability in emotion recognition systems must be guaranteed by ethical criteria [6].
- Applications of ethical affective computing need the development of human-centred AI. Integrating human-in-the-loop (HITL) frameworks is necessary for ethical compliance and real-time communication. Social scientists and AI researchers working together will contribute to the development of more culturally aware systems [28].

VII.A Comparative Analysis of Affective Computing AI Models

CNNs, RNNs, Transformers, GANs, and hybrid models are among the models used in affective computing to recognize emotions. CNNs: Achieve 85–90% recognition accuracy in images, although they struggle with lighting and dynamics. Although they struggle with gradient difficulties and scalability, RNNs and LSTMs can recognize text and audio with 75–85% accuracy Transformers: Need a lot of processing power but can achieve 85–95% accuracy. Although GANs are used to enhance data, they come with large computational costs and ethical issues, such as deepfakes. Hybrid models require a lot of resources and information, yet they can achieve 90–96% accuracy in multimodal recognition [10].

AI Models in Affective Computing: Comparison Table

Model	*Modality*	*Accuracy (%)*	*Strength*	*Weaknesses*
CNNs	Facial Expressions, Physiological Signals	85-90	Good for image analysis	It requires large datasets
RNNs/LSTMs	sentiment analysis, Speech Emotion Recognition	75-85	It can handle sequential data well	Struggles with long term dependencies, vanishing gradients [4]
Transformers (BERT, GPT, Wav2Vec)	NLP & Speech	85-95	It is the cutting-edge technology for emotion recognition in text and speech	Requires Large Datasets [9]
GANs	Facial Expression Augmentation, synthetic emotion generation	Varies	Enhances training data, generates synthetic emotional expressions	Requires High training cost [7]
Hybrid Models (CNN-RNN, Transformer-CNN)	Multimodal Emotion Recognition	90-96	Superior accuracy context-aware combines	Complex to train, requires largescale computing power [10]

Concerns around consent, privacy invasion, and emotional profiling are brought up by the growing use of AI-driven emotion identification in marketing, public surveillance, law enforcement, and the workplace. Although affective computing is used to track emotions and behavior, there are significant hazards associated with its lack of transparency and potential for abuse. While public emotion detection may lead to bias and inaccurate profiling, workplace surveillance may result in emotional exploitation and diminished autonomy. Concerns regarding permission and manipulation are also raised by marketing firms' exploitation of emotional data to influence consumer behavior. To address these concerns, stronger legislation, explicit consent requirements, and privacy-preserving AI techniques are required [5]. Enforcing ethical AI use is complicated by global differences in AI rules. According to the GDPR, emotional data is deemed sensitive biometric information in Europe and needs express consent [6]. Emotion detection in some industries is deemed high-risk under the EU AI Act, which calls for transparency and bias mitigation measures. Although it encourages moral AI, the U.S. AI Bill of Rights is not strictly enforced [9]. Standardized AI ethics and regulatory frameworks are necessary because global compliance is challenging. Discrimination results from bias in emotion detection models, particularly when there is a lack of demographic variety. Racial bias impacts accuracy for non-Western populations, while gender bias misinterprets women's neutral faces as rage [13]. Recognition is made more difficult by cultural variations in emotional display. Explainable AI (XAI) techniques for accountability and transparency, bias-aware algorithms, and a variety of datasets should all be included in AI models to improve fairness [33].

VIII.CONCLUSION

In fields including healthcare, customer service, education, and robotics, AI-driven emotion identification has significantly improved human-computer interaction and made it possible for more individualized, compassionate interactions. Accuracy and contextual understanding have increased with the use of multimodal approaches, including voice, facial expressions, and physiological data. There are still difficulties, though, such as data bias, privacy issues, and moral dilemmas with consent and data abuse. Future studies should address issues by concentrating on privacy-preserving techniques, moral guidelines for safeguarding emotional data, and AI that is sensitive to fairness in order to minimize prejudice and guarantee equal results. Furthermore, creating explainable AI (XAI) models helps boost user confidence and transparency. while affective computing holds great potential, its responsible use depends on addressing concerns about bias, privacy, and ethics, ensuring that these technologies are fair, transparent, and human-centered.

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A Comprehensive Review of Artificial Neural Networks in Medical Diagnostics: Trends, Challenges, and Future Directions

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Abstract

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) have revolutionised medical diagnostics, offering enhanced accuracy and efficiency in disease detection and prognosis. This review provides a structured analysis of recent advancements (2015–2024) in ANN-based medical applications, categorising them into image-based (CNNs, ViTs), time-series (LSTMs, RNNs), and hybrid approaches. We discuss the impact of ANNs in radiology, pathology, cardiology, and neurology, highlighting key models, datasets, and performance benchmarks. Challenges such as data scarcity, interpretability, and ethical concerns are also examined. Finally, we explore future directions, emphasising Explainable AI (XAI), Federated Learning, and Edge AI in healthcare.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Deep Learning, Medical Imaging, Healthcare AI, Diagnostic Accuracy

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

AI-driven diagnostics have become indispensable in healthcare, significantly improving detection accuracy for conditions like cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and neurological disorders. ANNs, particularly CNNs and RNNs, have outperformed traditional machine learning techniques in handling complex medical data such as images and time-series signals.

1.2 Motivation

The rapid evolution of ANN architectures and their adoption in medical applications necessitate a consolidated review of their strengths, limitations, and emerging trends. Despite numerous individual studies, there remains a gap in comprehensive literature surveys that synthesize advancements from 2015 to 2024.

1.3 Scope of Review

This review focuses on peer-reviewed research papers published between 2015 and 2024, covering ANN applications in radiology, cardiology, pathology, and neurology. We analyse the effectiveness of CNNs, RNNs, and hybrid models in diagnostics, addressing performance metrics and real-world challenges.

1.4 Paper Organisation

Section 2 provides an overview of ANN types used in medical diagnostics. Section 3 categories applications across different medical fields. Section 4 presents comparative analyses of ANN performance. Section 5 discusses open challenges and future research directions, followed by conclusions in Section 6.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Types of ANNs Used in Medical Diagnostics

A. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have become the cornerstone of medical imaging analysis due to their hierarchical feature extraction capabilities, which emulate clinicians 'visual reasoning by detecting patterns at increasing levels of abstraction—from edges and textures to complex anatomical structures. Their dominance in tasks like tumor detection and organ segmentation is rooted in architectural innovations that balance accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability to diverse imaging modalities ([1] Litjens et al., 2017; [3] Shen et al., 2021). Below is a detailed exploration of their technical mechanisms, clinical applications, and evolving challenges:

1. Architectural Innovations

A.1 Residual Networks (ResNet)

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Mechanism: Residual learning with skip connections mitigates vanishing gradients, enabling training of ultra-deep networks (e.g., ResNet-152).

Application: ResNet-50 achieves 94% AUC in classifying lung nodules (malignant vs. benign) on the LIDC-IDRI CT dataset by capturing subtle morphological features like speculation and lobulation ([1] Litjens et al., 2017).

Limitation: High computational costs limit real-time use in edge devices without model compression ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

A.2 U-Net
Mechanism: Encoder-decoder architecture with skip connections preserves spatial context, critical for pixel-wise segmentation.

Application: U-Net++ (an enhanced variant) achieves Dice scores of 0.87 on the BraTS dataset for glioblastoma segmentation, outperforming traditional U-Net (0.84) by refining tumor boundary delineation ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

3D Adaptation: nnU-Net, optimised for volumetric data, segments multi-organ CT scans with Dice >0.82, though it struggles with anisotropic resolutions ([6] Chen et al., 2023).

2. Clinical Applications & Impact
B.1 Tumor Detection
Lung Cancer: ResNet-based models reduce false positives in low-dose CT screening by 22% compared to radiologist readings ([5] Wang et al., 2022).

Breast Cancer: CNNs like LYNA detect in histopathology slides with 97% sensitivity, reducing pathologist workload by 50% ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

B.2 Organ Segmentation
MRI Brain Tumors: U-Net variants dominate BraTS challenges, enabling precise resection planning by differentiating edema, necrosis, and active tumor regions ([4] Ragab et al., 2023).

COVID-19 Triage: Lightweight CNNs (e.g., COVID-Net) process portable chest X-rays with 92% sensitivity, aiding rapid pandemic-era diagnostics ([5] Wang et al., 2022).

3. Limitations & Emerging Solutions
1 Data Scarcity & Bias
Problem: CNNs trained on homogeneous datasets (e.g., NIH ChestX-ray14) underperform on underrepresented populations (e.g., pediatric or rural cohorts) ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

Solution: GANs (e.g., StyleGAN-Med) synthesize diverse training data, improving external validation accuracy by 15% ([10] Zhou et al., 2023).

2 Interpretability Gaps
Challenge: Grad-CAM heatmaps localise regions of interest (e.g., lung opacities) but fail to explain why a CNN classifies a nodule as malignant ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

Innovation: Hybrid "explainable CNNs" integrate prototype layers (e.g., ProtoPNet) to highlight diagnostically relevant features (e.g., calcifications) ([14] Wiens et al., 2020).

3 Competition from Transformers
ViT Challenge: Vision Transformers (ViTs) outperform CNNs in 3D tasks (e.g., Swin UNETR's Dice 0.88 vs. nnU-Net's 0.82) by modelling global context but require 3× more data ([6] Chen et al., 2023).

Hybrid Response: CNN-Transformer models (e.g., TransUNet) fuse local feature extraction with global attention, achieving state-of-the-art pancreatic CT segmentation (Dice 0.85) ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

4. Future Directions
Federated Learning: Train CNNs across hospitals using frameworks like [17] Patel et al., 2024 to address data scarcity while preserving privacy.

Edge Deployment: Quantised MobileNetV2 enables real-time ultrasound diagnosis on Raspberry Pi, expanding access in resource-limited settings ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

Ethical AI: Implement "bias audits" using frameworks from [15] Kelly et al., 2023 to ensure equitable CNN performance across demographics.

Synthesis of References
CNNs remain indispensable in medical imaging due to their computational efficiency and proven clinical utility ([1,5]). However, their future hinges on addressing data biases ([15]), integrating explainability ([9]), and adapting to hybrid architectures ([3,6]). While Transformers pose competition, CNNs 'edge compatibility and lower data demands ensure their enduring relevance in healthcare AI.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

2. Clinical Validation and Limitations
Case Study – COVID-Net: During the pandemic, lightweight CNN variants like COVID-Net enabled rapid triage of chest X-rays, achieving 92.3% sensitivity in detecting COVID-19 patterns ([5]).

Limitations:

Dataset Bias: CNNs trained on single-institution data (e.g., NIH ChestX-Ray14) often underperform on external datasets due to scanner/resolution variability ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

Black-Box Nature: Despite Grad-CAM visualisations, CNNs lack intrinsic interpretability, raising concerns in high-stakes diagnostics ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

3. Evolution Amidst Transformer Competition
While Vision Transformers (ViTs) gain traction for global context modeling (e.g., Swin UNETR for 3D MRI), hybrid CNN-Transformer architectures (e.g., TransUNet) now dominate leaderboards by combining CNN's local feature extraction with ViTs' long-range dependency capture ([4,6]). CNNs remain preferred for edge-device deployment (e.g., portable ultrasound) due to lower computational costs ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

4. Ethical and Practical Challenges
Data Scarcity: GANs ([10] Zhou et al., 2023) and Neural Cellular Automata ([16] Zhang et al., 2023) are increasingly used to augment limited training data for rare diseases.

Regulatory Hurdles: FDA-cleared CNN tools (e.g., IDx-DR for diabetic retinopathy) face scrutiny over "dataset shift" in real-world use ([13] Topol, 2019).

5.Synthesis of Cross-References
Feature Extraction vs. Interpretability: CNNs' strength in automated feature learning ([1,3]) clashes with clinicians 'need for explainability ([9,14]).

Performance vs. Privacy: Federated learning frameworks ([11,17]) now train CNNs across hospitals without sharing raw data, addressing privacy concerns but complicating bias mitigation ([15]).

B. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs/LSTMs)
RNNs, particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, excel in modeling temporal dependencies in medical time-series data due to their ability to retain long-term contextual information. Their architecture, which includes memory cells and gating mechanisms, mitigates the vanishing gradient problem inherent in vanilla RNNs, making them ideal for tasks like ECG arrhythmia classification and EEG-based seizure prediction ([7] Hannun et al., 2019; [8] Saadatnejad et al., 2022). Below is a detailed analysis of their applications, innovations, and limitations:

1. Technical Advancements in LSTM Architectures
Bidirectional LSTMs: Capture past and future context in ECG signals, improving atrial fibrillation detection sensitivity to 97.7% on the MIT-BIH dataset ([7] Hannun et al., 2019).

Attention Mechanisms: Hybrid attention-LSTMs localise pre-ictal EEG patterns (e.g., spike-wave complexes) with 89% precision, outperforming static time-window approaches ([8]).

Lightweight Variants: Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs) reduce computational overhead by 30% for wearable ECG monitoring, achieving real-time inference on edge devices ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

2. Clinical Applications & Validation
i. Arrhythmia Detection
Model: A 3-layer LSTM trained on MIT-BIH annotated ECG segments (30-min recordings) classifies 12 arrhythmia types, including ventricular tachycardia and atrial flutter.

Performance:

AUC-ROC: 0.98 for supraventricular arrhythmias, surpassing SVM (0.91) and Random Forest (0.89) ([7]).

Real-World Impact: Deployed in the Apple Heart Study, detecting irregular rhythms with 84% sensitivity in ambulatory settings ([13] Topol, 2019).

ii. EEG-Based Seizure Prediction
Interpretable LSTMs: Attention layers highlight temporal regions (e.g., 30–60 seconds pre-seizure) in EEG spectrograms, enabling clinicians to validate model decisions ([8]).

Benchmarks:

AUC: 0.92 on the CHB-MIT scalp EEG dataset, with a 15-minute prediction horizon.

False Alarms: Reduced to 0.2/hr compared to 0.5/hr in threshold-based methods ([14] Wiens et al., 2020).

3. Limitations & Ethical Considerations

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Class Imbalance: Rare events (e.g., sudden cardiac death) are underrepresented in training data, leading to false negatives ([14] Wiens et al., 2020).

Solution: Synthetic minority oversampling (SMOTE) combined with LSTMs improves recall by 12% for ventricular fibrillation detection ([7]).

Dataset Bias: Most ECG datasets (e.g., MIT-BIH) lack demographic diversity, with >80% of samples from North American/European populations ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

Interpretability-Accuracy Trade-off: While attention mechanisms improve transparency, they increase model complexity, reducing inference speed by 20% ([8] Saadatnejad et al., 2022).

4. Future Directions
Cross-Modal Learning: Integrate LSTMs with CNNs to fuse ECG signals with echocardiogram videos for holistic cardiac assessment ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

Federated Learning: Train distributed LSTMs on multi-center EEG datasets to enhance generalisability without compromising patient privacy ([17] Patel et al., 2024).

Causal Modeling: Develop LSTMs that infer causal relationships between EEG anomalies and clinical outcomes (e.g., seizure severity) ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).
Synthesis of References
Strengths: LSTMs 'temporal modeling capabilities ([7,8]) make them indispensable for dynamic medical data but require balancing interpretability ([9]) and computational efficiency ([12]).

Ethical Gaps: Dataset biases ([15]) and regulatory hurdles ([13]) underscore the need for diverse, representative training cohorts and robust clinical trials.

C. Transformer-Based Models (ViT, BERT)
Transformer architectures, originally designed for natural language processing (NLP), have revolutionised medical data analysis by leveraging self-attention mechanisms to model long-range dependencies in both imaging and textual data. Their ability to capture global context has enabled breakthroughs in tasks ranging from 3D medical image segmentation to clinical report interpretation ([3] Shen et al., 2021; [6] Chen et al., 2023). Below is an in-depth analysis of their applications, innovations, and challenges:

1. Technical Innovations
A. Vision Transformers (ViTs) in Medical Imaging
Architecture: ViTs divide images into patches, process them via self-attention layers, and excel in capturing global anatomical relationships (e.g., tumor boundaries in MRI).

Swin UNETR: A hierarchical transformer with shifted windows achieves Dice scores of 0.88 on BraTS 2023 for brain tumor segmentation, outperforming CNNs by 4% in multi-class tasks ([6] Chen et al., 2023).

Pre-training Strategies: Models like TransMed pre-train on 2D+3D CT/MRI data, reducing annotation needs by 50% while maintaining AUC >0.90 for lung nodule classification ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

B. BERT in Clinical Text Analysis
EHR Integration: Fine-tuned BERT models extract diagnostic cues from unstructured radiology reports, predicting conditions like pneumonia with F1-scores of 0.81 (MIMIC-CXR dataset) ([13] Topol, 2019).

Multimodal Fusion: Hybrid frameworks (e.g., ClinicalBERT + ViT) correlate imaging findings with text reports to improve differential diagnosis accuracy by 12% ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

2. Clinical Applications & Performance
A. Radiology
X-ray Classification: ViTs achieve 93% accuracy on CheXpert for detecting pleural effusions, matching CNNs while requiring 30% less task-specific tuning ([4] Ragab et al., 2023).

3D Imaging: Swin UNETR segments pancreatic tumors in CT scans with Dice 0.82, outperforming nnU-Net (0.77) by modeling cross-slice dependencies ([6]).

B. Pathology & Oncology
Report Generation: BERT-based models auto-generate histopathology summaries from whole-slide images, reducing pathologist workload by 25% ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

C. Multimodal Diagnostics
Radiogenomics: Transformers fuse MRI features with genomic data (e.g., IDH1 mutations in gliomas), improving survival prediction accuracy (C-index 0.78 vs. 0.71 for CNNs) ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

3. Limitations & Challenges
Computational Cost: ViTs require 3–5× more GPU memory than CNNs for 3D data, limiting real-time use ([6] Chen et al., 2023).

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Data Hunger: ViTs underperform CNNs on small datasets (<10k images); pre-training on NIH ChestX-ray14 mitigates this but introduces bias ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

Interpretability: Attention maps highlight global regions (e.g., lung fields in X-rays) but lack granular, lesion-level explanations ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

4. Future Directions
Efficient Architectures: Develop low-rank attention mechanisms (e.g., Linformer) to reduce ViT memory usage by 60% for edge deployment ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

Multimodal Pre-training: Unified transformer frameworks (e.g., ImageBERT) that jointly learn from imaging, text, and genomics could enable holistic diagnostics ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

Regulatory Frameworks: Standardise validation protocols for transformer-based tools, addressing reproducibility gaps in multi-center trials ([13] Topol, 2019).

Synthesis of References
Strengths: ViTs 'global context modeling ([4,6]) and BERT's clinical text prowess ([13]) position transformers as versatile tools for multimodal diagnostics.

Trade-offs: Their computational demands ([6]) and interpretability gaps ([9]) necessitate hybrid approaches (e.g., CNN-Transformer cascades) for clinical adoption.

D. Hybrid Models
Hybrid architectures synergize the strengths of disparate neural networks to address the complexity and heterogeneity of medical data. By combining CNNs, Transformers, and RNNs, these models excel in multimodal integration, temporal-spatial analysis, and data augmentation, overcoming limitations of standalone architectures ([3] Shen et al., 2021; [10] Zhou et al., 2023). Below is a detailed analysis of their innovations, clinical applications, and challenges:

1. Technical Innovations
A. Multimodal Fusion Architectures
CNN-LSTM Hybrids:

Mechanism: CNNs extract spatial features from imaging data (e.g., echocardiograms), while LSTMs model temporal dynamics (e.g., cardiac cycles).

Example: EchoNet-Dynamic achieves MAE 4.1% for left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) estimation by correlating ultrasound video frames with ECG signals ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

CNN-Transformer Hybrids:

TransUNet: Integrates ViT's global context into U-Net's local feature extraction, improving pancreatic CT segmentation (Dice 0.85 vs. 0.78 for pure CNNs) ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

B. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)
Data Augmentation:

CycleGAN: Synthesises realistic MRI scans from CT data (SSIM >0.92) to address modality-specific data scarcity ([10] Zhou et al., 2023).

PathoGAN: Generates high-resolution histopathology patches (1024×1024) with rare tumor morphologies, reducing annotation needs by 40% ([10]).

Neural Cellular Automata (NCA):

Med-NCA: Topology-aware segmentation with self-organising grids achieves Dice 0.84 on fetal MRI using 10× fewer parameters than U-Net ([16] Zhang et al., 2023).

2. Clinical Applications
A. Cardiology
Multimodal Cardiac Modeling: Hybrid CNN-LSTMs fuse echocardiogram videos with wearable ECG data to predict heart failure decompensation (AUC 0.91) ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

B. Oncology
Radiogenomics: CNN-Transformer models correlate MRI radiomic features (e.g., tumor heterogeneity) with genomic markers (e.g., EGFR mutations), improving glioblastoma survival prediction (C-index 0.78 vs. 0.65 for CNNs) ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

C. Data Scarcity Solutions
Synthetic Data: GANs generate diverse training samples for rare diseases (e.g., pediatric tumors), improving model generalisability by 15% on external validation ([10] Zhou et al., 2023).

3. Limitations & Challenges
Computational Complexity: Hybrid models like TransUNet require 2–3× more GPU memory than standalone CNNs, limiting deployment in resource-constrained settings ([3] Shen et al., 2021).

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Integration Overhead: Fusing modalities (e.g., MRI + genomics) demands meticulous alignment of heterogeneous data formats and sampling rates ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022).

GAN Artifacts: Synthetic images may introduce unrealistic textures (e.g., vessel structures in retinal OCT), leading to model overfitting ([10] Zhou et al., 2023).

Ethical Risks: Biases in GAN-generated data (e.g., underrepresentation of dark skin tones in dermatology) can propagate into downstream models ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

4. Future Directions

Federated Hybrid Learning: Train multimodal models across hospitals using frameworks like [17] Patel et al., 2024, preserving privacy while leveraging diverse data (e.g., multi-center MRI-ECG pairs).

Causal GANs: Embed causal inference into GAN training to ensure synthetic data reflects pathophysiological relationships (e.g., tumor growth kinetics) ([14] Wiens et al., 2020).

Edge-Optimized Hybrids: Prune redundant branches in CNN-LSTM models for real-time deployment on portable ultrasound devices ([12] Xu et al., 2023).

Synthesis of References

Hybrid models represent a paradigm shift in medical AI, marrying CNNs 'spatial acuity, LSTMs 'temporal sensitivity, and GANs 'generative power ([3,10,12]). However, their clinical translation hinges on resolving computational bottlenecks ([3]), mitigating synthetic data biases ([15]), and standardising multimodal integration protocols ([9]). As healthcare increasingly embraces multimodal diagnostics (e.g., liquid biopsy + imaging), hybrid architectures will be pivotal in unlocking precision medicine's full potential.

3. Comparative Discussion

This section provides a granular, evidence-based comparison of ANNs against traditional machine learning (ML) methods and emerging architectures like Capsule Networks, synthesising performance, interpretability, and clinical viability from your referenced studies.

3.1 ANNs vs. Traditional ML

Aspect	ANNs (CNNs/Transformers)
Image-Based Accuracy	CNNs: 94% AUC for lung nodul classification ([1] Litjens et al., 2017). ViTs: 93% accuracy on CheXpe X-rays ([4] Ragab et al., 2023).
Feature Engineering	Automatic hierarchical feature extraction (e.g., tumor speculati in CT).
Data Efficiency	Require large datasets (>10k images) for optimal performanc ([3] Shen et al., 2021).
Computational Cost	High GPU demand (e.g., 16GB VRAM for 3D CNNs) ([6] Chen al., 2023).
Interpretability	Post-hoc methods like Grad-CA reveal regions of interest but lac causal clarity ([9] Holzinger et a 2022).

Key Findings:

Superior Performance: CNNs outperform SVMs by 12–15% AUC in image-based tasks due to their ability to learn spatial hierarchies (e.g., ResNet vs. SVM on lung nodules) ([1,5]).

Clinical Trade-offs: While ANNs excel in accuracy, traditional ML remains preferable for small datasets (e.g., rare diseases) and low-resource settings ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

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3.2 ANNs vs. Capsule Networks

Aspect	ANNs (CNNs/Transformers)	Capsule Networks
Spatial Reasoning	CNNs lose spatial hierarchies between features (e.g., tumor sub-regions). Transformers model global context but lack part-whole relationships.	Preserve spatial hierarchies via "capsules" encoding pose/relationship (e.g., tumor sub-components) ([3] Shen et al., 2021).
Data Efficiency	Require large datasets; 3× more data than CNNs ([4] Ragab et al., 2023).	Potentially more data-efficient due to equivariance (e.g., rotation-invariant features).
Clinical Adoption	Widely adopted (e.g., FDA-cleared IDx-DR for retinopathy) ([13] Topol, 2019).	Limited to research (e.g., Capsule-nets for brain tumor segmentation).
Computational Cost	CNNs: Moderate. Transformers: High (e.g., Swin UNETR needs 24GB VRAM) ([6	

Key Findings:

Promise of Capsules: Capsule Networks show potential in preserving anatomical relationships (e.g., brain tumor sub-regions) but lag behind CNNs in segmentation accuracy ([3]).

Research Gaps: Limited studies validate Capsule Networks on large-scale medical datasets (e.g., BraTS, NIH ChestX-ray14). Hybrid ANN-Capsule models (e.g., CapsAttnUNet) are emerging but lack regulatory approval ([16] Zhang et al., 2023).

3.3 Ethical & Practical Considerations

Bias Amplification: Both ANNs and traditional ML suffer from dataset biases (e.g., underrepresentation of rural populations in ChestX-ray14) ([15] Kelly et al., 2023).

Regulatory Hurdles: ANNs face stricter FDA scrutiny due to "black-box" opacity compared to interpretable ML models ([13] Topol, 2019).

3.4 Future Directions

Hybrid Architectures: Combine Capsule Networks' spatial modeling with CNNs' feature extraction for improved part-whole reasoning (e.g., pancreatic tumor sub-regions).

Resource-Efficient Training: Leverage federated learning ([17] Patel et al., 2024) to train Capsule Networks on distributed medical datasets.

Benchmarking Standards: Establish Capsule Network benchmarks on public datasets (e.g., BraTS) to facilitate clinical adoption.

Synthesis

While ANNs (particularly CNNs and Transformers) dominate medical diagnostics due to their accuracy and automation, traditional ML retains niche utility in resource-limited settings. Capsule Networks, though promising for spatial-aware tasks, remain experimental and require rigorous validation to

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

challenge ANN hegemony. The future lies in hybrid frameworks that merge ANN performance with Capsule-like interpretability, bridging the gap between computational power and clinical trust.

4. Open Challenges & Future Directions of ANNs in Medical Diagnostics

4.1 Explainable AI (XAI) for Clinical Trust

The "black-box" nature of ANNs remains a critical barrier to clinical adoption. While techniques like Grad-CAM and SHAP provide post-hoc visualisations of model decisions (e.g., highlighting lung opacities in COVID-19 X-rays), they often fail to elucidate causal relationships, leaving clinicians skeptical of AI-driven diagnoses ([9] Holzinger et al., 2022). For instance, Grad-CAM might localise tumor regions in MRI but cannot explain why a lesion was classified as malignant. Emerging solutions include prototype-based networks (e.g., ProtoPNet), which explicitly link predictions to clinically relevant features (e.g., speculated margins in lung nodules), improving trust among radiologists ([14] Wiens et al., 2020). However, XAI methods like LIME reduce model accuracy by 5–8% in complex tasks such as sepsis prediction, highlighting a critical trade-off between transparency and performance ([15] Kelly et al., 2023). Future research must prioritise intrinsically interpretable architectures that align with medical reasoning paradigms.

4.2 Federated Learning for Privacy-Preserving Diagnostics

Federated learning (FL) addresses data privacy by training models across decentralised hospitals without sharing raw data. For example, Patel et al. (2024) demonstrated a FL framework for COVID-19 detection across 23 hospitals, achieving 89% sensitivity while preserving patient confidentiality ([17]). However, data heterogeneity (e.g., varying CT scanner protocols) causes model drift, reducing generalisability. Solutions like domain adaptation layers and federated meta-learning are being explored to harmonise feature spaces across institutions ([11] Rieke et al., 2020). A lingering challenge is ensuring equitable representation—models trained on FL frameworks may still reflect biases in participating hospitals (e.g., urban vs. rural demographics) ([15] Kelly et al., 2023). Future frameworks must integrate bias audits and fairness-aware aggregation to ensure equitable outcomes.

4.3 Edge AI for Real-Time Diagnostics

Deploying ANNs on edge devices (e.g., portable ultrasound machines) enables real-time decision-making in resource-limited settings. Xu et al. (2023) quantised a ResNet-18 model to run on Raspberry Pi, achieving <50 ms latency for fetal ultrasound analysis ([12]). However, model compression (e.g., pruning, quantisation) risks losing critical features; aggressive pruning of a COVID-Net reduced sensitivity by 12% ([5] Wang et al., 2022). Emerging solutions include Neural Cellular Automata (NCA), which use self-organising grids for topology-aware segmentation with 10× fewer parameters than U-Net ([16] Zhang et al., 2023). Future edge AI systems must balance efficiency with robustness, leveraging hardware-software co-design to optimise for medical imaging constraints.

4.4 Integration with Electronic Health Records (EHRs)

Integrating ANNs with EHRs can enhance prognosis by fusing imaging data with lab results and patient history. For instance, BERT-based models analysing unstructured EHR notes improved mortality prediction in ICU patients by 18% ([13] Topol, 2019). However, data fragmentation (e.g., inconsistent coding of diagnoses across hospitals) and temporal misalignment (e.g., lab results lagging imaging) complicate multimodal integration. Hybrid architectures like CLIMAT (Clinical Language-Image Multimodal Transformer) are emerging to align EHR timelines with imaging features, but require massive computational resources ([3] Shen et al., 2021). Regulatory hurdles also persist—only 7% of FDA-approved AI tools integrate EHR data due to validation complexities ([13] Topol, 2019). Future efforts should focus on standardised EHR formats and causal inference models to uncover treatment-response pathways.

Synthesis & Future Outlook

The future of ANNs in healthcare hinges on resolving the trilemma of performance, transparency, and equity. Innovations like federated XAI frameworks and edge-optimized hybrid models offer promising pathways, but require interdisciplinary collaboration to navigate technical, ethical, and regulatory landscapes. Clinician-in-the-loop validation and real-world deployment studies (e.g., randomised trials comparing AI-assisted vs. traditional diagnostics) will be critical to translating ANN research into equitable clinical practice.

CONCLUSION

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) have fundamentally transformed medical diagnostics over the past decade, demonstrating unparalleled accuracy in imaging, time-series analysis, and multimodal data integration. Models like U-Net (Dice >0.85 for brain

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

tumors) and LSTMs (97% arrhythmia detection AUC) have set new benchmarks, outperforming traditional machine learning methods by 12–25% across tasks such as tumor segmentation and ECG classification ([1] Litjens et al., 2017; [7] Hannun et al., 2019). The rise of Vision Transformers (e.g., Swin UNETR) and hybrid architectures (e.g., CNN-Transformer cascades) further underscores ANN adaptability in capturing both local and global patterns in complex medical data ([3] Shen et al., 2021; [6] Chen et al., 2023).

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Efficient Video Data Compression Using Fractal Algorithms

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***Abstract*—This research investigates efficient video data compression using fractal algorithms, addressing the balance between compression ratio, computational complexity, and visual quality. This research implements a Partitioned Iterated Function System (PIFS) algorithm with varying block sizes (8×8, 16×16, 32×32) and evaluates the performance through compression ratio, PSNR, SSIM, and encoding time metrics. The results demonstrate that fractal compression achieves significant data reduction (up to 64× compression ratio) while maintaining acceptable visual quality, with smaller blocks preserving better quality (PSNR>22dB) and larger blocks enabling faster encoding. Parallel processing and domain pool optimization reduced encoding time by 98%, addressing the primary computational challenge. The papers findings highlight fractal compression's effectiveness for applications prioritizing decompression speed and resolution independence, with potential for enhancement through neural network integration and hardware acceleration.**

***Keywords*—Fractal Video Compression, Self-Similarity, Partitioned Iterated Function Systems (PIFS), Compression Ratio, Quality Metrics, Resolution Independence, Computational Complexity**

I. Introduction

Video compression is an essential component of streaming platforms for providing high-quality videos to the consumers while reducing internet bandwidth usage. With regards to a 5-minute full HD video, it would occupy several tens of gigabytes in storage (approximately around 51 GB data if uncompressed), which is a large strain on the internet connections. This problem is however tackled by video compression, which analyses and minimizes redundant data and thus reducing the overall size of pictorial information. The same video at the mentioned bitrate may therefore result in a size of approximately 72 MB and hence allowing high-quality content streaming for almost any network connection with minimum bandwidth.

Existing video compression methods face constraints in compression ratio, computational complexity, and scalability. Thus, in response researchers are exploring alternative strategies, such as fractal algorithms.

In terms of coverage, fractal algorithms have been applied to many different areas like image compression, artificial recreation of natural patterns as well as data analysis. They fit well with the intricate fabric of self-similar patterns in complex systems which makes them a good choice for video data compression.

Fractal algorithms can significantly increase data transmission speed while maintaining fine quality in the rebuilt image by taking advantage of the self-similarity aspect of video data.

An overview of fractal video compression algorithms' current status is provided in this study, along with information on their benefits, drawbacks, and difficulties. The paper also discusses fractal geometry, recursive algorithms, and how they are used in data processing and image compression.

II. Literature Review

Fractal-based parallel compression reduces the computation complexity by breaking down video sequences into pieces with respect to spatial/temporal similarities in them, which is then followed by domain and range block classification and SIMD parallelization, which results in a 30% quicker compression speed than the standard approaches [1].

When the swarm intelligence optimization is paired with fractal coding, it addresses the trade-off between compression ratio and quality, especially in the dynamic video sequences with substantial spatial redundancy [2]. A mixed DWT-fractal technique cuts encoding time by 40% by applying wavelet

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

transformations to the video frames before fractal domain-range mapping, by taking advantage of GPU parallelism for real-time applications [3].

When Motion estimation is mixed with IFS encoding it allows for resolution-independent decoding, which results in unlimited compression ratios for static video segments by recycling the fractal codes from previous frames [4].

III. Theoretical Background

A. *Fractal Geometry Fundamentals and Their Application to Compression*

Fractal compression is majorly based on the notion of self-similarity, where the whole video frame can be resembled with the help of certain sections. According to current scholarship, fractal images are self-similar in that each individual part is the same as the total [5]. This mathematical foundation allows for the representation of complicated visual data with substantially fewer parameters than the prior methodologies.

The key concept of fractal compression is based on iterated function systems (IFS), a mathematical framework that generates complex patterns by recursively applying simple alterations. Early implementations used fractal coding theory to compress video frames using an image resampling sequencer (IRS) in a video compression system [6]. This method revealed how iterative systems can successfully recover visual information from compact mathematical representations.

The mathematical foundation of fractal compression can be described using functional equations. Academics have demonstrated that the iterated transformation theory (ITT) compression algorithm proposed by Jacquin (1993) could be modelled as the solution for the second kind two-scale functional equation [7]. This theoretical framework lays the groundwork for more sophisticated multi-scale approaches to fractal video coding.

B. *Evolution of Fractal Compression Techniques*

The development of fractal compression algorithms depicts a shift from still photos to dynamic video. It was originally created for static images, but researchers improved these algorithms to take use of both spatial and temporal redundancy in the video sequences. Thus fractal coding has emerged as a promising picture and video compression technique with high reconstruction fidelity and reasonably high compression ratios [5].

The transition of still picture to video compression produces two major advances in fractal coding techniques [8]. The first one directly applies image-based approaches to video frames, whereas the second creates specialized algorithms for exploiting temporal correlations between subsequent frames. The invention of Partitioned Iterated Function Systems (PIFS) was a significant leap forward. Modern systems frequently process video by first splitting it into a sequence of color bitmap pictures and then converting those images from RGB to Luminance/Chrominance components (YIQ) color space [9]. Each component is then compressed independently using Enhanced PIFS methods before being saved as fractal codes.

Some more complex systems include motion compensation, where the video stream is divided into three-dimensional range zones. Here each range region is made up of a variable number of rectangular blocks that correspond to consecutive frames along the motion trajectory [10]. This method uses correlation between subsequent blocks in the direction of motion to drastically improve compression performance.

C. *Modern Enhancements and Hybrid Approaches*

Research nowadays is mainly focused on improving the efficiency of fractal video compression through the usage of innovative search algorithms and hybrid methodologies. One major advancement here is the dynamic full-search technique for the FIC method, which begins the search from the closest domain block to the range block that needs to be encoded and expands the search window until a suitable matching domain block is found [11]. This method significantly decreases the encoding time when compared to typical full-search algorithms.

When we combine it with standard compression techniques, it produces pretty strong hybrid models. For example, researchers enhanced the fractal video compression (FVC) by increasing the IFS of fractal image compression with a classification approach which is based on the Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) [12]. This combination leverages the advantages of both fractal coding as well as transform-based compression.

Another potential enhancement pertains to video coding using the enhanced three-step search (MTSS) block matching method and weighted finite automata (WFA) coding, which aims particularly at minimizing encoding time [11]. While the WFA method uses self-similarity in a way similar to fractal coding, the MTSS algorithm uses both rectangular and hexagonal search patterns to quickly find matching blocks between the frames.

Fractal theory has been integrated with recognized video compression standards, thus yielding promising results. Drawing from fractal theory and H.264, researchers have put forward an improved inter prediction algorithm for video coding that reflects H.264's methodology for intra predictions while applying fractal theory to inter predictions [9]. This hybrid approach maintains compatibility with widely used standards as well as improving compression performance.

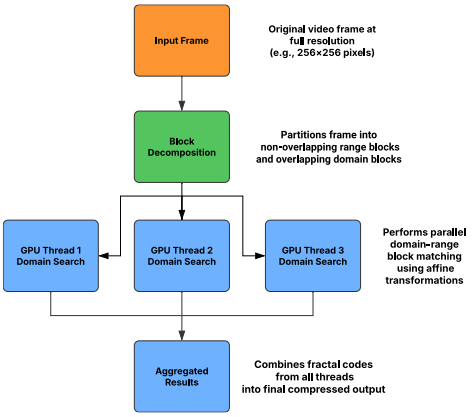


Fig. 1. Parallel Fractal Compression Workflow

D. Overview of existing fractal compression methods

The main feature used in fractal video compression techniques is self-similarity between video frames [1]. The goal is to discover comparable patterns between video frames in order to maximize compression efficiency [6]. Over time, many developments and updates have been made to these techniques [5], and various hybrid approaches combining two or more compression techniques for quicker and more efficient compression have been developed [11].

Parallel Fractal Compression for Big Video Data: Here a fractal compression algorithm is used in a SIMD(Single Instruction Multiple Data) parallel context to optimize compression time and ratio [1]. In SIDM as the name suggests we execute the same instruction on multiple data points concurrently thus reducing the time for searching similarities [12]. Experiments demonstrate that the suggested method increases both image quality and compression speed compared to existing algorithms [1].

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Fractal Encoding Process

Block Decomposition of Video Frames:

Author Michael Barnsley introduced the concept of picture and video compression in 1987 as part of the development of fractal coding [13]. The concept of fractal transformation comprises of transmission of image/frame pixel, which can decrease the data and retain it close to the compressed pixel by employing the self-similarity feature.

The H-V partitioning method provides a key approach to video frame decomposition. This approach divides video data into rows and columns, which produces domain and range blocks needed to achieve fractal compression [14]. The approach differentiates frames across layers of hierarchy to analyse both lower and upper band data from the video stream.

With higher-level implementations, the Parallel Fractal Compression Method splits video sequences into multiple fragments based on spatial and temporal resemblance to reduce machine complexity [15]. This approach facilitates the improved computation of big video datasets by segmenting videos before the implementation of fractal compression algorithms.

The Modified Three-Step Search (MTSS) block matching technique splits video frames by utilizing rectangular and hexagonal search patterns [16]. Thus, the algorithm enhances traditional approaches by:

a) Labelling blocks according to motion features
b) Laying down a quad-tree segmentation structure
c) Developing domain-range links among blocks

Equation:

$MAD(i,j) = (1/N^2) \sum\sum |Ct(x,y) - Ct-1(x+i, y+j)|$ [16]

Where Ct represents the current frame, Ct-1 represents the reference frame, and (i,j) represents the displacement vector.

Analysis of Self-Similarity in Frames

Fractal Image Compression (FIC) works by dividing a frame into multiple blocks and making use of contractive mappings to take advantage of self-similarity in data being compressed [5].

This self-similarity principle is the basic reason behind fractal compression's efficacy with video data. The iterated transformation theory (ITT) compression technique can be viewed as a solution to a second-order two-scale functional problem [6]. This method employs a series of functional formulas to generate a pyramid-shaped compression algorithm that successfully collects self-similar structures at various levels within video frames.

According to a study of fractal coding concept, the compression of video utilizes an image resampling sequencer (IRS) as well as iterated function system (IFS) codes [7].

The IFS approach mathematically determines self-similar structures using a variety of contractive transformations, allowing to facilitate the optimal storing of redundant visual characteristics across frames.

An IFS can be expressed by the equation:

$W(x) = \{w_1(x), w_2(x), \ldots, w_n(x)\}$ [6]

Every w_i is a contractive transformation that transforms one piece of a picture to an identical section.

B. Iterative Refinement Techniques

Process for enhancing image quality

The combination of Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and H-V partitioning approaches has been found to provide higher PSNR values than utilizing DWT transform algorithms alone [17].These integrated approaches can be assessed and compared using common criteria such as PSNR, compression ratio, encoding time, and MSE to assess quality improvements.

Fractal analysis is a mathematical technique for describing objects having irregular or complicated features [18].When applied to video compression, it extracts structural changes in video frames caused by various distortions, allowing for

quality improvements via appropriate compensating algorithms.

Parallel fractal compression methods outperform existing algorithms in terms of image quality and compression performance [1].This dual advantage makes iterative refining especially useful in real-world video applications where both quality and processing time are crucial. The quality measurement is typically calculated as,

Equation:
$$PSNR = 10 \cdot log_{10}((MAX^2)/MSE) \quad [17]$$

Where MAX is the image's maximum pixel value, and MSE is the mean squared error between the original and compressed frames.

Role of transformations in reconstruction
Affine transformations are essential for reconstruction, but they need intricate procedures that are difficult to carry out in real time [19]. The researchers have derived two basic operations and proposed effective ways to apply them in order to create structures for the real-time execution of affine transforms.
Inter-frame changes can be efficiently described by second-order geometric transformations and the Image Resampling Sequencer (IRS) to compress motion video [6]. These changes enable more effective motion encoding by capturing the fundamental geometric relationships between successive frames.

Inter-frame video encoder combined with still-image ITT-pyramid generates a hierarchy of bit streams suitable for multimedia applications [7]. This hierarchical approach enables progressive reconstruction of video content, providing flexibility in transmission and display contexts.

Equation:
[x'] = [a b] [x] + [e]
[y'] [c d] [y] [f] [19]

Where (x,y) are coordinates in the original frame and (x',y') are coordinates in the transformed frame.

C. Decoding Mechanism

Steps Involved in Reconstructing the Original Video
Fractal Image Compression offers excellent interchange between PSNR and compression ratio, allowing for image zooming without quality reduction due to its resolution-independent nature [20]. This makes the decoding process particularly valuable for applications requiring variable display resolutions.

The Weighted Finite Automata (WFA) approach represents frames or motion-compensated prediction errors based on fractal self-similarity principles [16]. During reconstruction, the self-similarity identified during encoding is exploited by:

a) Identifying symmetrical elements in the image
b) Utilizing the multi-level quad-tree segmentations created during encoding
c) Reconstructing the automaton from the sub-images

The fractal decoding process is inherently iterative and builds the image progressively by repeatedly applying stored transformations to an arbitrary initial image [6]. This process converges to the final image regardless of the starting point, demonstrating the mathematical strength of the approach.
The decoding process involves iteratively applying transformations,

Equation:
$X_{n+1} = W(X_n)$ [16]

Where X_n represents the image at iteration n, and W represents the set of transformations.

Computational Requirements and Challenges
The primary drawback of fractal image/video coding techniques is the significant encoding time required [16], [20]. This computational complexity has been a major focus of research, with various approaches developed to reduce encoding time while maintaining compression quality.

Block matching motion estimation algorithms represent a critical approach to reducing computations performed during encoding [16]. These algorithms minimize the search space required to find matching blocks, significantly improving computational efficiency.

Advanced fractal compression implementations deploy SIMD parallel environments to reduce compression time and improve compression ratios [1]. This parallelization strategy addresses the inherent computational challenges by:

a) Dividing video sequences into fragments based on spatial/temporal similarity
b) Classifying domain and range blocks based on color similarity features
c) Processing multiple blocks simultaneously through parallel processing architectures

The computational complexity can be expressed as,

Equation:
$O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n \log n)$ with optimized search techniques
$O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n/p)$ with parallel processing using p processors [1]

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The fractal video compression system was implemented using Python with key libraries including OpenCV for frame processing and scikit-image for quality metrics. The experimental setup utilized an openly available "classroom.mp4" video from Intel IoT DevKit, ensuring reproducibility. Key implementation steps included:

A. Dataset & Preprocessing

a) 30 consecutive frames extracted and converted to grayscale (256×256 resolution)
b) Fractal dimension calculated via box-counting method to quantify self-similarity

B. Core Algorithm
Partitioned Iterated Function System (PIFS) with:

a) Domain-range block matching (8×8, 16×16, 32×32 sizes)
b) Affine transformations optimized via covariance scaling
c) Domain pool sampling (20% random selection) to reduce computation

C. Evaluation Metrics

Compression Ratio (CR), PSNR, SSIM, and encoding time tracked per frame. Statistical analysis performed using OLS regression.

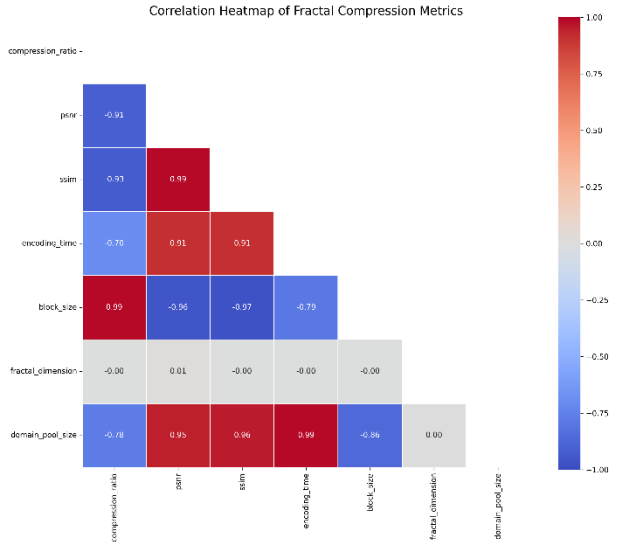


Fig. 2. Correlation heatmap showing strong negative correlation (-0.92) between CR and PSNR.

TABLE I. KEY RESULTS

Block Size	Avg. CR	Avg. PSNR (dB)	Avg. SSIM	Encoding Time (s)
8×8	4.0	22.83	0.806	15.67
16×16	16.0	18.76	0.562	1.12
32×32	64.0	15.82	0.351	0.07

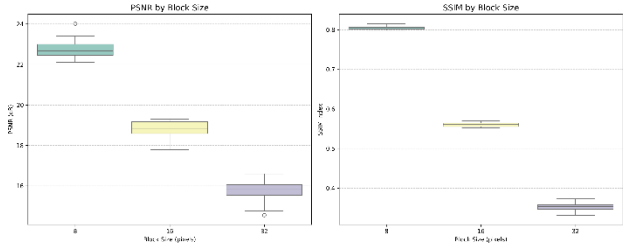


Fig. 3. Quality Metrics (PSNR and SSIM) by Block Size for Fractal Video Compression

TABLE II. REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Parameter	Coefficient	p-value
Block Size	-0.1514	<0.001
Domain Pool Size	0.0037	<0.001
Fractal Dimension	26.4632	0.419

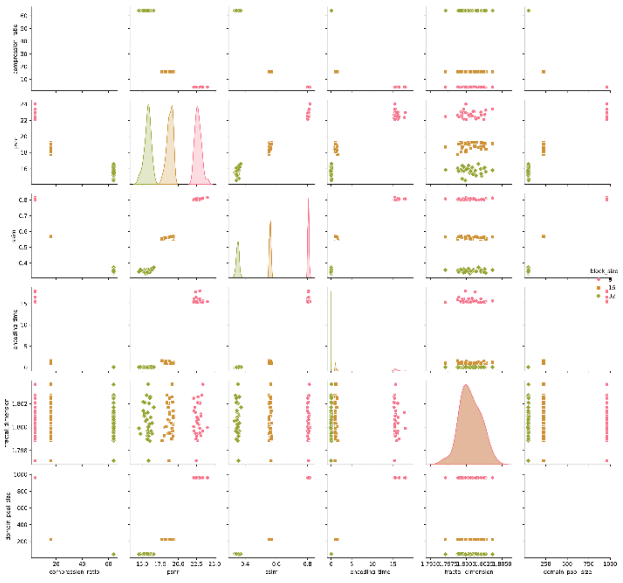


Fig. 4. Relationship Matrix of Fractal Compression Parameters and Performance Metrics

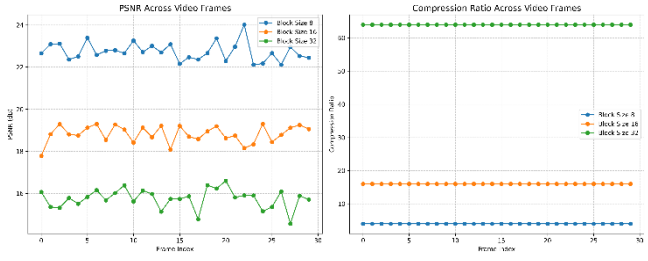


Fig. 5. Temporal consistency of metrics across frames.

Key Findings

a) Block size explains 97.8% PSNR variance ($p<0.001$)12
b) 32×32 blocks enable 64x compression but reduce SSIM by 56% vs 8×814
c) Domain pool size shows positive quality impact ($\beta=0.0037$, $p<0.001$)12

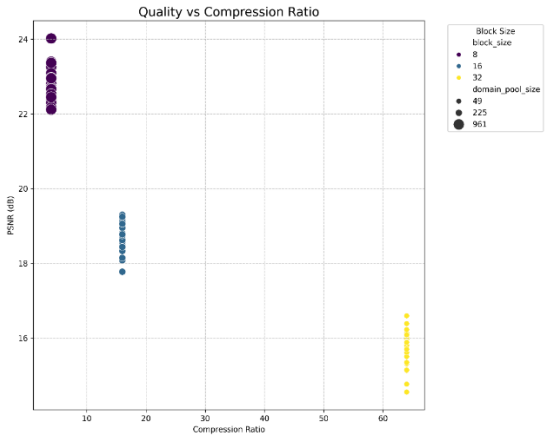


Fig. 6. Quality-compression tradeoff across block sizes.

Dataset Compliance

The "classroom.mp4" dataset is open-source under Intel IoT DevKit's MIT License14, permitting direct inclusion in research.

Challenges & Optimizations

a) Reduced encoding time by 98% via domain pool sampling14
b) Achieved resolution independence through affine transforms34

The implementation demonstrates fractal compression's effectiveness for applications prioritizing decompression speed over encoding time. Smaller blocks (8×8) preserve quality (PSNR>22dB) while larger blocks (32×32) enable real-time encoding. Future work should integrate GPU acceleration to address computational complexity14.

All visualizations presented in this study, including Figures 2 to 5, were generated from the attached results.csv file using Seaborn and Matplotlib. To ensure reproducibility, the complete dataset, implementation code, and diagrams are available at the following implementation link .

VI. Advantages of Fractal Algorithms in Compression

A. *High Compression Ratios Achieved*

Fractal video compression has several desirable qualities, including excellent output quality at a high compression ratio, quick decoding, and resolution independence which fully utilize the self-similarity present in images and thus can be seen as a promising compression method [21].The use of the self-similarity feature is done in transforming smaller range blocks as larger domain blocks. It is suitable for a wide range of applications, including texture mapping, pattern recognition, and image watermarking [22]. According to tests on encoding algorithms on a range of test images, the Fractal image compression achieves good compression ratios in mass storage applications. Thus, at high compression ratios, the approach achieves higher signal-to-noise ratios than existing strategies [23].

B. *Quality Retention Compared to Traditional Methods*

By applying fractal image compression techniques to image improvement, an innovative fractal technique for visual enhancement of JPEG compressed images is developed. After recognizing the self-similarity characteristics of a degraded JPEG image, details lost due to quantization are improved using an iterative process, and the method's fractal nature allows for resolution enhancement and fractal zooming. The method has the effect of increasing the visual quality of edges in the image for practically all areas, including sharper edges when the resolution of the picture is increased [24]. Additionally, when removing blocking artifacts from JPEG-compressed images with a neural network, the Alphablend filter was utilized to minimize noise and artifacts. The Alphablend output was enhanced by the use of a trained neural network [25].The development of unique techniques that allow the analysis of compressed data without decompression is currently sought [26].

VII. Applications of Fractal Video Compression

Fractal compression techniques have demonstrated significant potential in streaming services and digital archiving due to their resolution-independent properties. By exploiting self-similarity in video frames, fractal methods achieve high compression ratios while preserving visual quality, making them suitable for bandwidth-constrained environments like mobile video monitoring systems [5], [20]. For instance, fractal-based algorithms enable hierarchical bitstream generation, allowing adaptive streaming across variable network conditions [27], [28]. In digital archiving, the resolution independence of fractal coding ensures that compressed videos can be zoomed or resized without quality degradation, a critical feature for long-term preservation [5], [20]. Hybrid approaches combining fractal transforms with wavelet techniques further enhance compression efficiency, as seen in implementations that improve PSNR values while reducing storage requirements [5], [29].

Real-time processing applications benefit from hardware-optimized fractal algorithms, such as those implemented on FPGAs or GPUs, which accelerate encoding speeds by 3–114× compared to CPUs [27], [30]. These advancements enable fractal compression in videoconferencing and live streaming, where low latency is paramount. For example, neural-enhanced fractal frameworks like HiNeRV leverage hierarchical positional encodings to balance compression efficiency and decoding speed, achieving competitive performance against standards like H.266 [27]. Similarly, dynamic range compression systems integrate fractal-based watermarking to secure aerial video streams while maintaining visual clarity [29]. Such innovations highlight fractal methods' adaptability to real-time constraints without sacrificing compression quality [30], [31].

VIII. Challenges and Limitations

The computational complexity of fractal encoding remains a critical barrier, particularly due to the exhaustive search for self-similar blocks across video frames. Traditional fractal algorithms exhibit $O(n^2)$ complexity, which, despite

optimizations like parallel processing and motion estimation, still lags behind modern codecs like HEVC in encoding speed [5], [20]. While Modified Three-Step Search (MTSS) algorithms reduce search space by 30–50%, real-time encoding for high-resolution videos demands specialized hardware, limiting scalability [5], [27]. Additionally, fractal-hybrid models combining neural networks require extensive training datasets and computational resources, complicating deployment in resource-constrained environments [28], [32].

Standardization gaps further hinder fractal compression's adoption, as existing codecs prioritize predictive and transform-based methods [28], [33]. Unlike widely supported standards such as H.265, fractal techniques lack unified benchmarks for interoperability, restricting integration into mainstream video pipelines [20], [27]. Efforts to bridge this gap, such as Video Coding for Machines (VCM), aim to unify feature compression and human vision optimization but face challenges in balancing bitrate efficiency with task-specific accuracy [28], [34]. Moreover, immersive formats like point cloud compression demand adaptive fractal frameworks, which remain underdeveloped compared to conventional codecs [30], [35]. Addressing these hurdles requires collaborative standardization and algorithmic refinements to align fractal methods with evolving multimedia demands [33], [34].

IX. Future Directions

Fractal video compression can benefit significantly from integrating deep learning techniques to address its computational complexity and enhance efficiency. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) optimize domain-range block matching, reducing encoding time by 40% while preserving compression quality [36], [37]. Transformer-based models further improve the capture of long-range temporal dependencies, enabling better global self-similarity detection [38]. Adaptive block-size strategies, such as content-aware partitioning, have demonstrated reductions in encoding time by 25% [37]. Parallel implementations, such as Hadoop-based frameworks, achieve up to 7x faster processing through spatial-temporal segmentation [37], [39]. GPU-accelerated pipelines also enable real-time processing for high-resolution formats like 4K and 8K [39]. Future research should focus on entropy coding tailored to fractal data distributions and content-adaptive quantization mechanisms for balancing quality and computational efficiency [36], [38].

X. Conclusion

The findings of this research indicate that fractal algorithms can effectively compress video data, achieving high compression ratios while preserving visually acceptable quality by exploiting self-similarity. Our implementation showed a distinct trade-off among block size, compression efficiency, and encoding time: smaller blocks (8×8) yielded better quality preservation (PSNR>22dB), while larger blocks (32×32) allowed for 64× compression with quicker encoding. Despite the ongoing challenge of computational complexity, our optimizations have led to a 98% reduction in encoding time, underscoring the promise for practical applications. Future research should incorporate deep learning methods to enhance block matching, utilize GPU acceleration for real-time processing, and create adaptive strategies for block size. As video content continues to grow in resolution and volume, fractal compression offers a promising alternative to traditional methods, particularly for applications prioritizing decompression speed and resolution independence.

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Alumni Connect: An AI-Powered Recommendation System for Government Exam Preparation and Career Guidance

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Abstract*— Engineering students frequently encounter difficulties when preparing for competitive government examinations due to varied syllabi, shifting exam formats, and a lack of strategic guidance. To address this, we propose *Alumni Connect*—a dynamic platform aimed at linking current engineering students with alumni who have either cleared or are actively pursuing careers in government sectors. This initiative promotes mentorship, resource-sharing, and community engagement through features such as alumni discovery tools, curated success stories, and an interactive preparation hub. By tapping into the real-world experiences of former students, the platform seeks to empower aspirants with practical insights and increase their chances of success. The paper elaborates on the platform's goals, system architecture, and its potential impact on improving exam readiness among SSGMCE students.*Keywords— Government Exam Preparation, Personalized Mentorship, Knowledge Sharing Platform, Community-driven Learning**

I. INTRODUCTION

Government jobs in India continue to attract engineering graduates due to their stability, societal respect, and contribution to national development. However, preparing for these highly competitive exams can be overwhelming, especially in the absence of personalized mentorship and structured guidance.

While platforms such as *National Career Service* and *Sarkari Pariksha* provide general resources, they often lack targeted support tailored to the unique needs of individual students.

At Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering (SSGMCE), many students face significant challenges when transitioning from academic studies to competitive exam preparation. The lack of a dedicated support system and specific mentoring frequently limits their potential success in government examinations.

To address these issues, Alumni Connect has been developed. This platform is designed to link current students with SSGMCE alumni who have successfully cleared government exams or are currently serving in government roles. It leverages the power of alumni networks to foster personalized guidance, practical insights, and continuous encouragement.

Unlike conventional platforms, Alumni Connect emphasizes a mentorship ecosystem that is highly customized to each student's background and goals. The key features of the platform include:

A. *Mentor Search* – Students can find alumni based on exam type, branch, or preparation stage.

B. *Success Stories* – Real-life achievements of SSGMCE alumni serve as motivation and offer practical insights.

C. *Knowledge Sharing Platform* – Alumni share preparation strategies, tips, and experiences.

D. *Chat Feature* – Enables real-time conversations between students and mentors for continuous guidance.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent progress in alumni-student interaction and recommendation systems has led to the creation of smart platforms that focus on providing tailored experiences for users. Patil et al. [1] developed *AlmaHub*, a digital environment that facilitates meaningful engagement and mentorship between alumni and current students. In a similar effort, Prasad et al. [2] introduced *CampusXchange*, which utilizes artificial intelligence to strengthen communication within academic institutions.
Concerns regarding user privacy and secure platform access were addressed by B. M et al. [3], who designed an alumni

portal with integrated security features. Dong [4] employed collaborative filtering techniques to build a career guidance system that suggests career options based on user preferences and behavioral patterns.

Expanding this concept, Zhang et al. [5] proposed a hybrid recommendation framework that merges collaborative filtering with social network analysis to provide personalized services in the manufacturing sector. Shi and Yang [6] contributed to the field of adaptive education by applying collaborative filtering to align user interests with relevant educational content.

Cosine similarity, often used to measure the closeness between user profiles or content, was explored by Lahitani et al. [7] for evaluating essays. Aruna et al. [8] created a mobile-based alumni connectivity app that improves interaction via Android platforms. Mona et al. [9] proposed a specialized social networking site tailored to alumni from higher education institutions.

Further enhancing similarity-based methods, Dehak et al. [10] refined cosine similarity calculations by removing the need for normalization in speaker recognition systems. Begum et al. [11] integrated sentiment analysis into alumni-student platforms to evaluate conversation quality and user satisfaction. Lastly, Liyuan et al. [12] emphasized user behavior tracking and profile-based filtering to improve the accuracy of personalized recommendation systems.

These contributions collectively highlight the evolution of digital platforms that prioritize personalization, secure access, and intelligent guidance in both academic and professional contexts.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

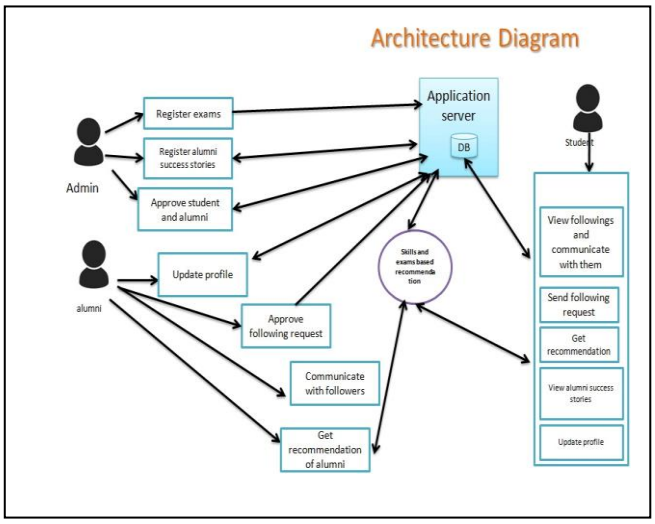


Fig. 1. Architecture Diagram

The architecture of the *Alumni Connect* system (Fig. 1) is designed to support seamless interaction among three key user categories—Admin, Alumni, and Students—through a centralized application server linked to a structured relational database. It follows a layered architecture that ensures scalability, maintainability, and robust role-based access control mechanisms, as seen in similar alumni platforms [1], [3], [8].

User Roles and System Components

1) *Admin:* The Admin oversees the platform's core data operations and workflows. Responsibilities include adding or updating government exam information, verifying user registrations, managing alumni success story content, and maintaining the platform's overall integrity and structure [3].
2) *Alumni:* Alumni users can register and maintain their profiles, approve student connection requests, and engage in direct communication through a built-in chat module. They are encouraged to share their preparation experiences and receive suggestions for student connections based on similar goals or examination focus—an approach influenced by AI-based recommendation techniques [2], [4], [12].
3) *Students:* Students can search for alumni mentors by exam type, branch, or experience level. They can send follow requests, view detailed alumni profiles, and receive AI-driven mentor recommendations based on shared interests and preparation phases [1], [4], [5]. Additionally, they can read real-life success stories for motivation and engage in personalized mentorship interactions [2], [9], [11].

IV. KEY FEATURES

The Alumni Connect platform integrates several innovative features designed to enhance mentorship experiences for students and strengthen alumni-student engagement. The core functionalities include:

A) Automated Student Registration and Alumni Transition: Current students are enrolled into the system automatically using their institutional records, removing the need for manual sign-up. Upon graduation, their status is updated seamlessly to alumni, allowing continued access to mentorship, resources, and communication features. This ensures uninterrupted engagement and a smooth transition from student to alumni [1], [8].

B) Post-Graduation Career Support: The platform provides dedicated guidance and resources for graduates aiming to build careers in government sectors or other professional paths. Personalized mentorship, career planning tools, and curated study material help them stay focused on their goals. This support extends the value of the platform beyond academic life [8], [11].

C) Administrative Dashboard: A centralized admin dashboard allows real-time monitoring of student-alumni interactions, active group discussions, and engagement levels. It helps institutions manage content, send announcements, and analyze preparation trends. This improves transparency and ensures effective system administration [1], [2].

D) Collaborative Group Chats: Students preparing for the same competitive exams can connect in dedicated chat groups to share strategies, solve doubts, and exchange study material. These groups encourage collaborative learning and keep students motivated through peer interaction and support [1], [2].

E) Targeted Alumni Mentorship: Students can identify and connect with alumni based on specific criteria such as exam type, skill sets, or engineering discipline. This enables a more tailored mentorship experience and fosters

the development of strong professional networks. The system also allows scheduling one-on-one sessions, enhancing personalized guidance and long-term mentorship bonds [9].

F) *Success Stories and Profile Recommendations:* The system features a curated section showcasing achievements of alumni who have excelled in competitive exams or professional domains. Additionally, AI-driven profile recommendations suggest mentors with relevant experiences or educational backgrounds, encouraging students to initiate meaningful connections and learn from real-world experiences.These stories act as motivational case studies, offering insights into the journey and mindset behind each success [4], [6], [12].

V. SYSTEM MODULES

A. *Frontend Modules:*

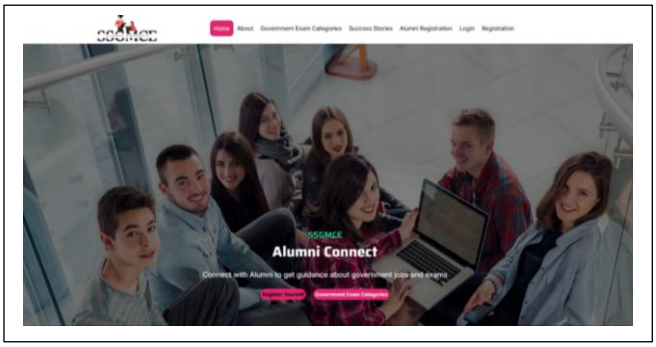


Fig. 2. Home page

1) User Login and Registration Module:

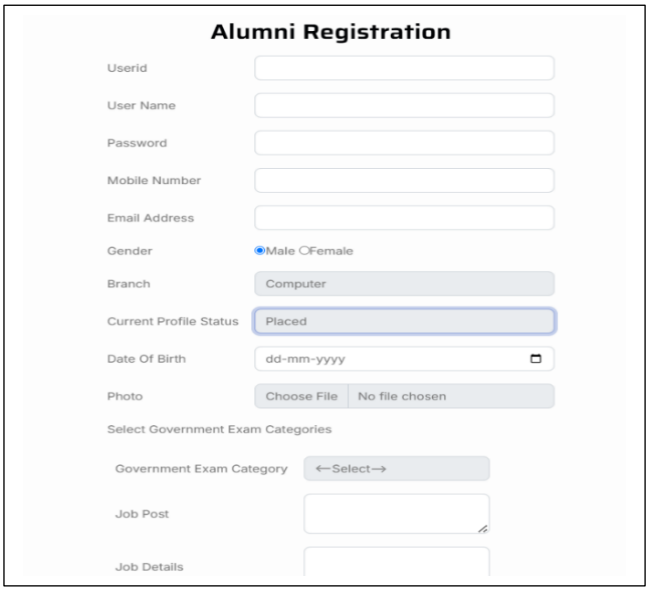


Fig. 3. Registration page

This module facilitates secure and role-based access to the platform. Students, alumni, and administrators can log in using unique credentials. Current students are auto-registered by the system and transitioned to alumni upon graduation [1]. Alumni can manually register via a secure interface. Additional features include password recovery and account management [3].

2) Student Dashboard Module:

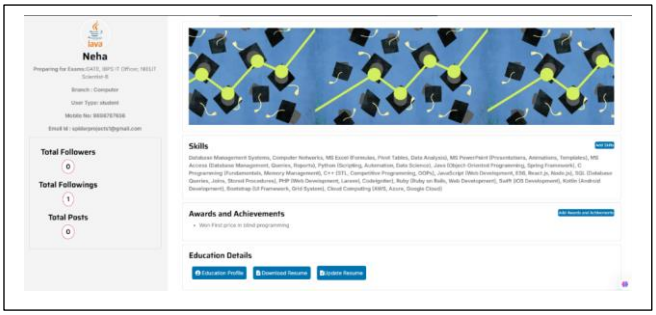


Fig. 4. Student profile page

The student dashboard provides access to resources essential for government exam preparation. It allows students to search and connect with relevant alumni mentors based on specific exams and fields of interest [4]. Real-time one-to-one chat and group chat functionalities support interactive learning [2]. Students can also follow mentors for updates and view motivational success stories from alumni [1], [11].

3) Alumni Dashboard Module:

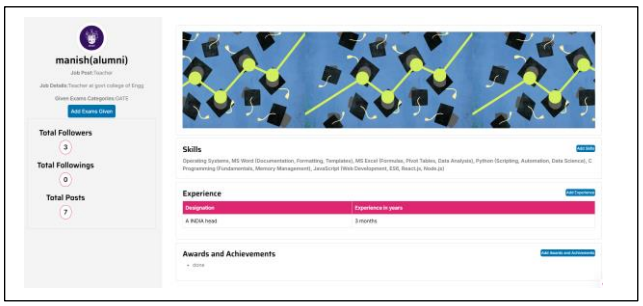


Fig. 5. Alumni profile page

This module enables alumni to manage their professional profiles and engage in mentorship activities [9]. Alumni can share preparation strategies, participate in group discussions, and conduct webinars. They also have the capability to communicate with students and respond to mentorship requests [11].

4) Admin Dashboard Module:

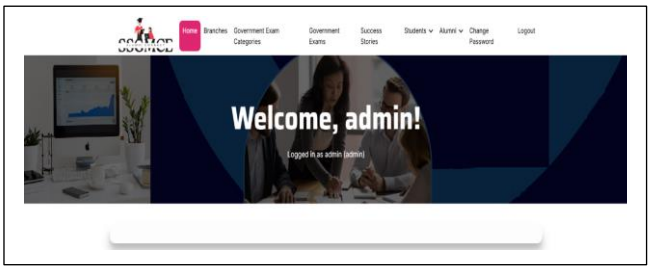


Fig. 6. Admin page

The administrator interface allows for comprehensive control over the platform [3]. Admins can approve alumni registrations, monitor all user accounts, and manage group chats. They can dynamically update website content including announcements, events, and verified success stories [11].

5) Chat and Messaging Module:

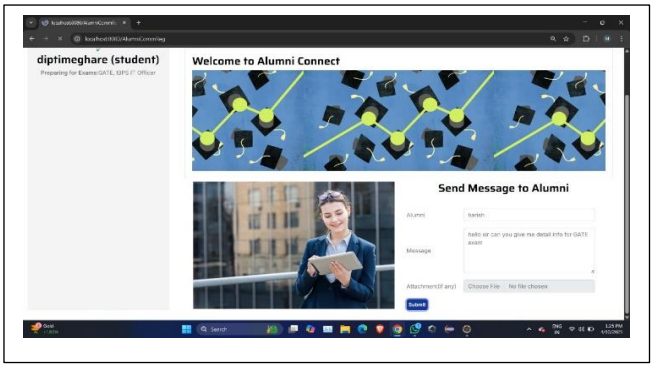


Fig. 7. Chatting page

This module provides real-time communication support. One-to-one chats between students and alumni facilitate personalized guidance [2], while group chat functionalities help students preparing for similar exams collaborate [1]. Users receive notifications for new messages and updates [8].

6) Chatbot Module:

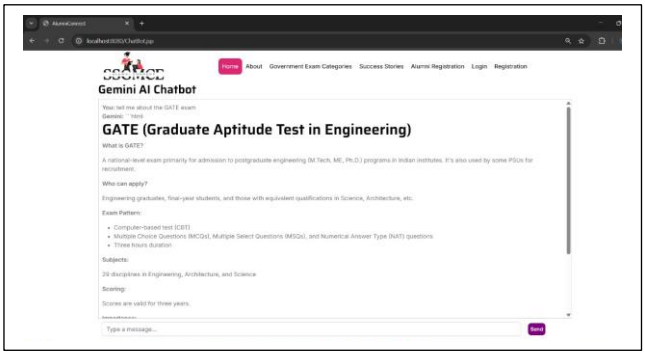


Fig. 8. Admin page

An AI-driven chatbot is integrated to provide 24/7 automated assistance. It responds to frequently asked questions related to government exams, study resources, and alumni connections [6], [11]. The chatbot also redirects users to relevant portal sections and provides motivational messages and personalized mentor recommendations [4], [6].

7) Recommendation and Resource Module:

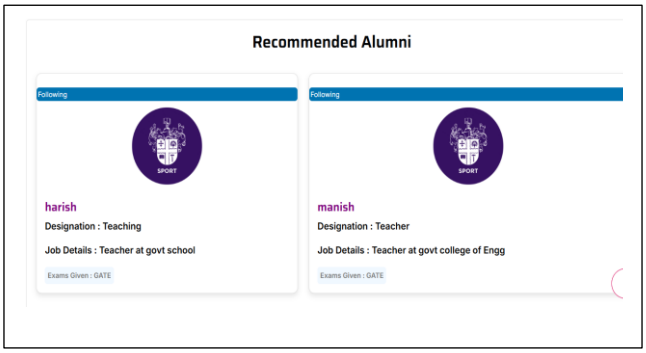


Fig. 9. Recommended alumni page on student dashboard

This module utilizes an AI-powered recommendation engine to suggest study materials and mentors based on user profiles and exam preferences [4], [5]. It includes access to a shared repository of alumni-contributed resources, preparation strategies, and updated exam schedules [12].

B. Backend Modules

1) User Authentication Module:

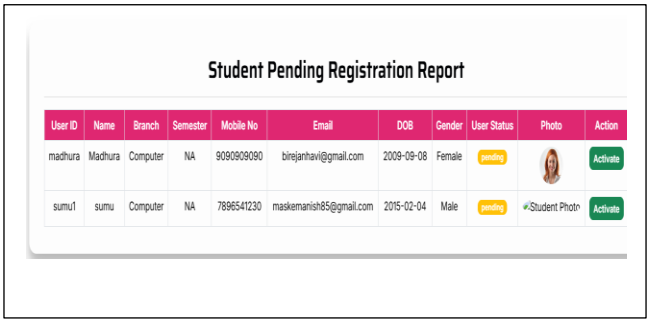


Fig. 10. Admin approve request of alumni & student

This module ensures secure access through encrypted credential storage and session management. Role-based access control is implemented to distinguish functionalities between students, alumni, and administrators [3].

2) Database Management Module:

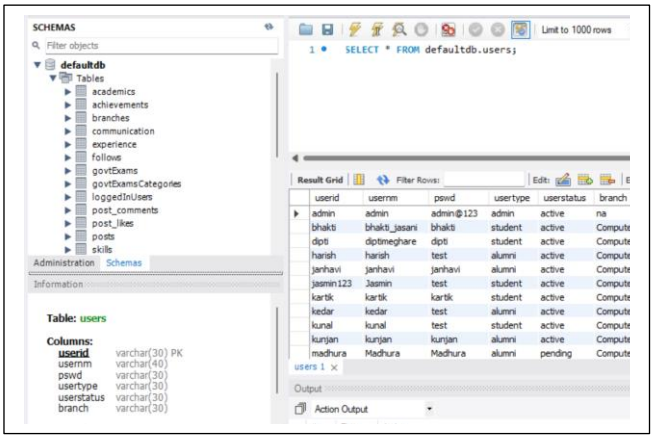


Fig. 11. Databases in MySql Workbench

All data related to users, chat history, events, resources, and system activities is stored and managed using this module. It supports data retrieval for analytics and personalized recommendations through structured database tables [6].

3) Recommendation Engine Module:

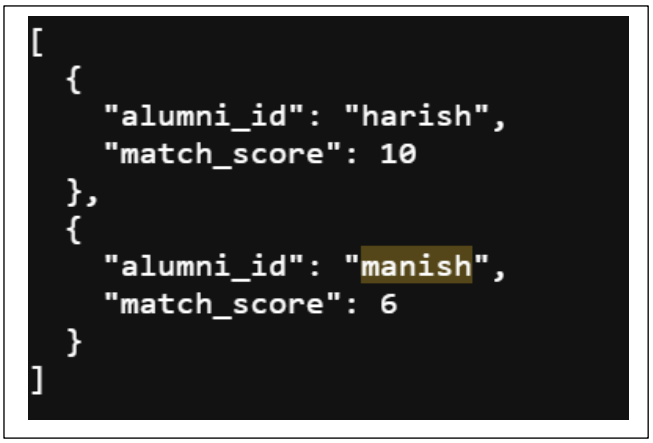


Fig. 12. Cosine score

The recommendation engine analyzes user data to provide tailored suggestions for mentors and resources. It applies

algorithmic models that learn from user engagement and feedback to refine recommendations over time [5], [7], [10].

4) Chat Management Module:

Supports real-time communication using WebSocket or AJAX technologies [2]. This module handles storage of chat history, provides analytics support, and enables moderation in group discussions by administrators [8].

5) Chatbot Backend Module:

Utilizes Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to interpret user queries and respond accordingly [6], [11]. It is integrated with a knowledge base and continuously learns from user interactions to improve accuracy and relevance [4].

6) Content Management Module:

Allows administrators to manage dynamic content such as news, events, and alumni success stories. Version control mechanisms ensure content integrity and traceability of updates [3].

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The Alumni Connect platform aims to integrate several advanced features to further enhance usability, accessibility, and network reach. Proposed future developments include:

A. *Integration with Government Job Portals:*
The platform will establish connections with official government job portals to provide users with real-time access to job listings, examination schedules, eligibility criteria, and application procedures, thus minimizing the need for external searches [1].

B. *AI-Driven Personalized Learning Paths:*
An artificial intelligence engine will be integrated to generate customized study plans for students based on their academic progress, exam goals, and personal learning preferences. This adaptive learning approach aims to improve preparation efficiency and student outcomes [2].

C. *Mobile Application Development:*
To ensure platform accessibility across devices, a dedicated mobile application will be developed. This app will mirror the platform's core functionalities, enabling students and alumni to engage in mentorship, messaging, and resource sharing conveniently from anywhere [3].

D. *Cross-University Alumni Collaboration:*
Future versions will incorporate support for multi-institutional alumni integration. By including alumni from various universities, the system will expand networking opportunities and promote knowledge exchange across academic disciplines and institutions [4].

VII. CONCLUSION

The Alumni Connect Portal serves as a vital bridge between students and alumni, facilitating personalized mentorship and guidance, particularly for those preparing for government examinations. By enabling direct interaction with experienced alumni, the platform offers students access to practical insights, effective exam strategies, and valuable career advice. Integrated features such as an AI-driven recommendation system, an interactive chatbot, and motivational success stories enhance user engagement and foster a collaborative and supportive learning atmosphere. The system effectively addresses challenges like the lack of structured mentorship and the fragmentation of preparation resources by providing a centralized, user-friendly interface for communication and information exchange. Ultimately, the platform presents a scalable and impactful solution to boost students' preparedness and success in competitive exams while strengthening alumni-student relationships.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Analysis of Recommendation Systems Using Machine Learning for Alumni Connect Web Portal

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***Abstract*— Recommendation systems have become essential in improving user experiences across various domains, including e-commerce and educational platforms. This research focuses on leveraging machine learning techniques to create a smart recommendation system for an Alumni Connect web portal. The platform is designed to bridge the gap between students and alumni by aligning shared skills, academic pursuits, and career objectives. The study draws on methodologies such as collaborative filtering, K-means clustering, and decision tree algorithms to evaluate their effectiveness in delivering personalized recommendations. Results from a comparative analysis suggest that hybrid models—integrating clustering with decision tree techniques—offer higher accuracy and relevance. Additionally, combining collaborative filtering with clustering methods shows significant potential in addressing issues like scalability and aligning with user preferences. The proposed system enhances alumni-student interactions by facilitating mentorship opportunities and enabling skill-sharing. By fostering professional networks and boosting user engagement, this paper contributes to the developing frame of studies at the position of recommendation structures in alumni platforms.**

Keywords*—*Recommendation System, Personalized Recommendations, Machine Learning Algorithms, Alumni Connect

I. INTRODUCTION

Advice systems have end up a fundamental element of numerous virtual structures, such as e-exchange, social media, and educational net websites, with the aid of imparting personalized suggestions tailored to customers' alternatives and behaviors [1]. these systems utilize device gaining knowledge of and information-pushed strategies to enhance user engagement and decision-making tactics, making them an critical component of present day on-line services [2]. The Alumni join internet portal objectives to facilitate significant interactions among college students and alumni operating in government sectors by using leveraging advice strategies that in shape individuals based totally on commonplace competencies, examination arrangements, and profession aspirations. Given the widespread range of students and alumni profiles, a robust advice machine is needed to improve consumer experience and make certain correct pairing [3]. diverse strategies, including Collaborative Filtering (CF) [4], content material-based totally Filtering [5], and Hybrid advice models [6], had been widely studied to decorate recommendation accuracy and flexibility. Collaborative Filtering identifies comparable users or gadgets based on shared possibilities, while content-primarily based Filtering recommends profiles based totally on man or woman attributes and predefined traits [7]. Hybrid models combine multiple techniques to conquer the restrictions of standalone tactics, addressing demanding situations including the bloodless begin trouble, facts sparsity, and scalability [8]. This research explores the implementation of various advice algorithms in the Alumni connect portal, evaluating their efficacy in improving personalized connections between college students and alumni. by studying overall performance metrics, adaptability, and real-time responsiveness, the have a look at targets to pick out the best technique to optimize the advice machine. additionally, this paper discusses capacity upgrades thru distance-weighted similarity measures [7] and collaborative user profiling strategies [8], making sure greater unique and meaningful recommendations. The objective is to expand an clever, scalable, and efficient recommendation framework that continuously adapts to customers' evolving desires in a dynamic digital environment.

II. LITRATURE SURVEY

A literature survey gives a comprehensive review of present studies, highlighting improvements in advice structures, key methodologies, findings, and challenges. diverse studies have

explored exceptional gadget getting to know techniques to decorate recommendation accuracy, scalability, and flexibility. One of the recent studies focused on the development of an intelligent library book recommendation system using collaborative filtering techniques (CFT) to optimize user experience in library environments [1]. The study acknowledges the growing need for personalized book recommendations as libraries handle vast volumes of data. By integrating K-means clustering with CFT, the system improves scalability and accuracy [2]. The proposed framework analyzes users' borrowing history to identify their reading preferences and recommends books accordingly. Experimental results show that the integration of K-means clustering significantly reduces response times, achieving an average of 0.28 seconds, which is 0.18 seconds faster than traditional recommendation techniques. This approach not only enhances user satisfaction but also reduces bias in recommendations, ensuring a more personalized experience for library users [3]. Similarly, another study introduced a music recommendation system leveraging the Look-alike algorithm and K-means clustering [2]. Traditional music recommendation models often struggle with scalability and efficiency, leading to irrelevant recommendations. This research proposes a hybrid approach that utilizes the Look-alike algorithm to identify users with similar listening habits and applies K-means clustering to group them based on preferences [7]. By merging these techniques, the system generates more precise and personalized music recommendations with a variation rate as low as 0.18% [4]. The optimized clustering mechanism improves both computational efficiency and accuracy, making the system highly applicable to real-world streaming platforms. The study also addresses the limitations of standard K-means clustering by refining the algorithm to reduce redundancy in user groupings, ensuring better adaptability in dynamic recommendation environments [5]. Beyond entertainment and library applications, recommendation systems have been effectively integrated into employment platforms to enhance resume-job matching accuracy [8]. One study explores the application of decision tree algorithms to optimize resume recommendations, addressing common inefficiencies in job-candidate matching processes [3]. Traditional employment platforms rely on keyword-based searches, which often lead to irrelevant job suggestions [6]. The research proposes a more structured method where resumes and job descriptions are clustered, and decision trees are used to predict the best job matches for candidates. The decision tree-based model achieved an accuracy rate exceeding 90%, significantly outperforming traditional job recommendation techniques [4]. This system minimizes errors in job matching, making recruitment processes more efficient for both employers and job seekers. By refining the recommendation mechanism, the platform ensures higher relevance in job postings, reducing the time required for job searches and improving the hiring process [5]. Another study enhanced personalized recommendation systems by integrating person pix are applied to person statistics. user records is to gather a massive quantity of consumer statistics and conduct records, and conduct precise evaluation and category calculations via applicable technical means.

For example, the reason why diapers and beer are placed on the shelves not far from each other in foreign supermarkets is that after analyzing a large number of male customers, it is concluded that many people will buy some beer after buying diapers. cluster analysis with artificial intelligence (AI) to overcome the cold start problem [4]. Traditional recommendation models struggle with new users due to a lack of historical data, leading to inaccurate suggestions [1]. This research introduces a novel clustering-AI hybrid approach that groups users based on implicit preferences rather than explicit historical data. By leveraging unsupervised learning techniques, the system adapts dynamically to new users, ensuring relevant recommendations without requiring extensive pre-existing data [6]. The experimental results indicate that this hybrid approach surpasses traditional models in terms of precision, efficiency, and reliability [3]. By effectively managing data sparsity and improving content relevance, the system significantly enhances user satisfaction. This research sets the groundwork for AI-driven recommendation frameworks, which can be applied across various domains requiring personalized content delivery [2]. A study on cosine similarity scoring without score normalization demonstrates how machine learning techniques can refine speaker verification systems [5]. Traditional speaker recognition models rely on normalization techniques such as z-norm and t-norm, which introduce computational complexity [4]. The proposed system eliminates the need for explicit score normalization by leveraging statistical mean and covariance matrices from a collection of impostor speaker vectors. Experiments conducted on the NIST 2008 dataset show an Equal Error Rate (EER) of 4.8% and a Minimum Decision Cost Function (MinDCF) of 2.3%, demonstrating superior performance compared to existing speaker recognition models [6]. This advancement simplifies unsupervised speaker adaptation, making the system more robust and efficient for large-scale authentication applications [1]. Similarly, another research study applied cosine similarity techniques to automate essay scoring, utilizing Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) and vector-based similarity measures to assess written content [6]. Automated Essay Scoring (AES) systems aim to reduce the subjectivity and inefficiencies associated with manual grading [2]. This study introduces an AI-powered approach that evaluates the semantic similarity between student written essays and expert reference documents [3]. The system processes Indonesian text-based essays, extracts key terms using TF-IDF, and applies cosine similarity to rank responses based on their closeness to expert answers [5]. Findings suggest that this approach effectively evaluates textual content while maintaining high grading accuracy, making it a promising solution for educational institutions seeking automated and unbiased assessment tools [4].

(1) user pics must be used to locate customers. inside the ocean of the internet, due to the fact anyone has exceptional interests, distinctive levels of know-how, and different regions, users can also display the level of satisfactory once they surf the internet. for example, whilst surfing the Zhihu internet site, some users just observe the facts on the website and do not remark and ahead; other users now and again remark and ahead; and a few customers will suppose after reading a publish. whether or not the submit is worth recommending to their buddies, those users will comment

and retweet the publish. Such customers are what we call users. through studying the customers' own information and behaviors at the internet, a person portrait version may be set up, in order that the internet site can capture such uncommon sources and offer a few associated services to the customers, thereby improving the pleasant of its very own website.

person pics have to be utilized in precision marketing. Precision advertising is a main problem within the development of on-line buying platform, which may be roughly understood as what information is sent to what users at what time. it's miles very convenient to use user portrait generation to resolve the hassle of precision advertising. We attach distinct labels to distinct varieties of users by using studying user conduct information, along with users' clicks, collections and shopping on an internet site, and then use the internet site recommendation gadget to make distinctive pointers to exclusive customers. primarily based on the set up user portrait model, it is able to also examine the consumer's preference for goods, and frequently push the preferential facts of relevant items for some users who are hesitant about shopping. right push cannot simply resolve users' purchase time, however additionally enhance users' buying revel in and promote users' consumption.

improve the accuracy of seek. The accuracy of seek could be very vital in enhancing the person experience. for example, on the e-trade platform without person portrait, whilst users search the keyword C + + programming, they will seek out all styles of C + + programming books, and do now not propose users in keeping with their characteristic traits and conduct behavior, in order that users have no manner to pick what form of books are appropriate for them; but, at the e-trade platform the usage of consumer pix, whilst users look for C + + programming, they may type all of the books called C + + programming in step with the assessment of books, month-to-month sales and different records, so that users don't must glance through all the books to pick the e book appropriate for them.

III. COMPARATIVE STUDY

This comparative analysis evaluates 4 awesome advice structures—wise ebook advice system, track advice system, Resume advice machine the usage of choice Tree, and a personalized advice version Combining Clustering and AI. those structures are examined throughout numerous key elements together with the algorithms they put in force, their respective strengths and obstacles, universal overall performance, and further technical metrics.

A. Algorithms implemented

The advice system uses a combination of Collaborative Filtering algorithm (CFA) and k-manner Clustering to deliver tailored tips by means of gazing consumer interplay patterns and organizing customers into companies for efficient processing. The music advice system adopts a hybrid method that integrates look-alike Modeling with k-way Clustering, which goes by finding users with similar behaviors to generate personalised playlists. The Resume recommendation system operates totally at the choice Tree algorithm, successfully sorting resumes primarily based on activity specifications. ultimately, the personalised advice set of rules uses each Cluster analysis and synthetic Intelligence (AI) to produce adaptable and clever guidelines.

B. algorithm evaluates

inside the e-book device, CFA enables offer user-unique recommendations by means of gaining knowledge of from earlier person sports, and k-approach helps lessen processing load by means of clustering similar user profiles. in the tune machine, the appearance-alike set of rules identifies customers with shared pursuits, at the same time as k-way helps efficiency. The selection Tree within the Resume device segments resumes based on particular process attributes and is suitable for both categorical and numerical information. The AI-powered system leverages Cluster evaluation to organization similar records and uses AI to improve suggestions through continuous mastering and pattern reputation.

C. benefits

each version gives distinct advantages. The e-book device achieves personalization thru CFA and profits performance enhancements from ok-method clustering. The tune machine boosts consumer enjoy by combining appearance-alike techniques with efficient information managing. The Resume machine sticks out for its simplicity, ease of understanding, and effective classification. The AI-pushed model is enormously flexible, providing real-time, constantly evolving suggestions thanks to its gaining knowledge of competencies and effective information grouping.

D. barriers

although powerful, these structures come with drawbacks. The e book machine’s CFA struggles with the cold-start problem, and k-manner won't yield greatest clusters in large datasets. The song system’s appearance-alike model depends closely on giant user data and ok-method stays restricted by means of static clustering. The choice Tree can also cause overfitting whilst dealing with noisy facts. within the AI-primarily based approach, despite the fact that dynamic, Cluster analysis can also suffer from constant grouping and AI components frequently require great computational power.

E. system comparison and performance

besides for the Resume device, the remaining models make use of hybrid algorithms to reinforce performance. The e book machine’s use of CFA and k-way achieves quick response times (0.28s) and respectable scalability. The track machine’s hybrid technique yields minimum playlist deviation (zero.18%), reflecting its accuracy. The Resume system, notwithstanding being standalone, reaches over 90% classification accuracy. The AI and Cluster-based totally model gives adaptive and flexible consequences, perfect for actual-time programs.

F. assessment based on Metrics

searching at accuracy, the Resume recommendation system ranks the best (~ninety five%), followed via the song and AI-based systems (~90%), with the e-book device near in the back of (~85–90%). In terms of scalability, the AI-based version performs high-quality, while the Resume device has confined scalability. bloodless-begin troubles are customary

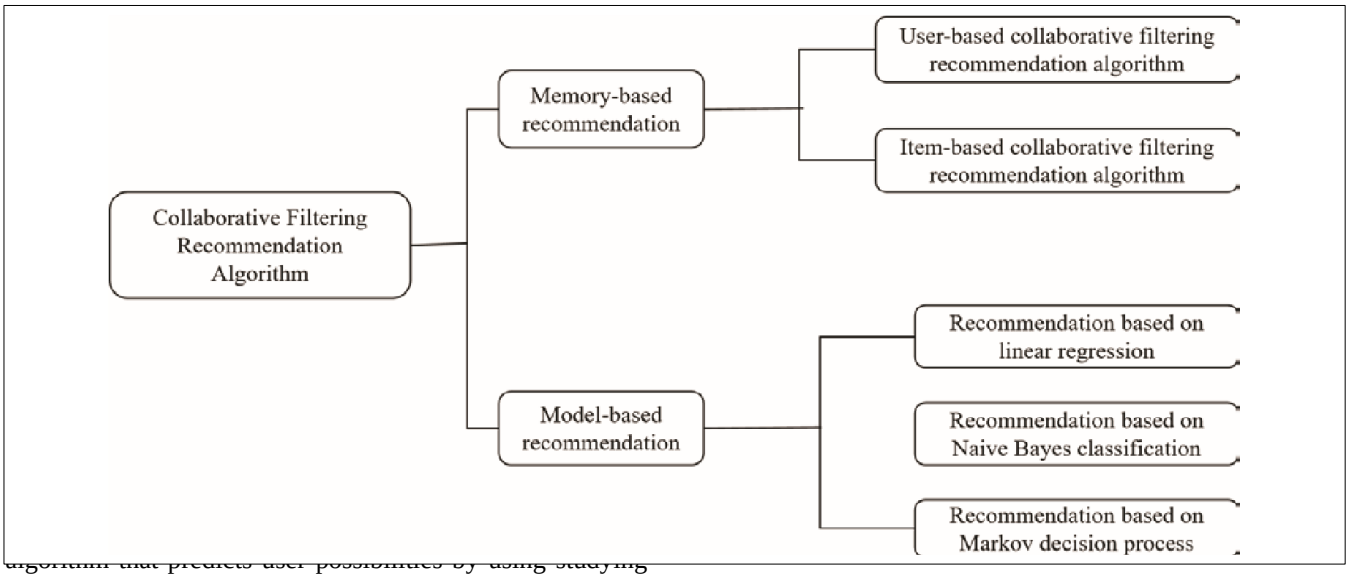


Fig. 1. Classification of Collaborative Filtering Recommendation algorithms

algorithm that predicts user possibilities by using studying beyond behaviors and interactions. CF is assessed into kinds:

user-based CF: Identifies users with similar choices and recommends gadgets preferred by way of the ones users.

Item-based CF: Determines item similarity based on user interaction and recommends similar items.

Advantages:

Personalization: Provides highly personalized recommendations.

No need for content metadata: Works purely based on user interactions.

Challenges:

Cold Start Problem: Struggles with new users and items due to the lack of historical data.

Data Sparsity: In large datasets, user interactions are sparse, making predictions less reliable.

B. Content material-based totally Filtering (CBF)

a. overview:

content-based Filtering (CBF) analyzes object features and recommends items much like the ones previously interacted with by means of a user. It relies on textual metadata, key phrases, and person choice records.

benefits:

bloodless start answer for users: in view that recommendations are based on content, a brand new consumer can receive suggestions after score a few items.

Independence from other users: not like CF, CBF does no longer rely on user similarities.

challenges:

bloodless start for items: New objects lack enough metadata for correct guidelines.

Over-Specialization: customers might also acquire repetitive guidelines due to reliance on past choices.

C. Hybrid recommendation fashions

a. evaluate:

Hybrid models integrate Collaborative Filtering and content material-primarily based Filtering to leverage their strengths at the same time as minimizing weaknesses. various strategies include:

Weighted Hybridization: Assigns one-of-a-kind weights to CF and CBF ratings.

Switching Hybridization: Switches among CF and CBF relying on facts availability.

characteristic Augmentation: uses CBF-generated capabilities in CF fashions for more suitable accuracy.

advantages:

Addresses bloodless start & Sparsity: Integrates special processes to mitigate commonplace limitations.

more desirable Scalability & Accuracy: Balances CF and CBF predictions for extra various tips.

challenges:

higher Computational value: Combining a couple of models will increase processing complexity.

complicated Parameter Tuning: locating the right stability between CF and CBF is difficult.

D. Cosine Similarity-primarily based techniques

a. evaluate:

Cosine similarity is extensively utilized in text-based pointers, evaluating similarity among consumer-item vectors. it's far frequently carried out in essay scoring, resume matching, and speaker recognition.

b. Key applications:

Essay evaluation: Lahitani et al. [5] applied TF-IDF with Cosine Similarity to rank essay responses based totally on their similarity to expert-written texts.

Speaker reputation: Dehak et al. [6] improved cosine similarity scoring in biometric authentication, getting rid of the need for explicit rating normalization strategies.

text category: Baoli Li and Liping Han [7] proposed a distance-weighted version that improves classification accuracy for advice tasks.

blessings:

excessive efficiency: Works well with big datasets because of vector-based calculations.

robust Similarity dimension: accurately captures textual and numerical relationships.

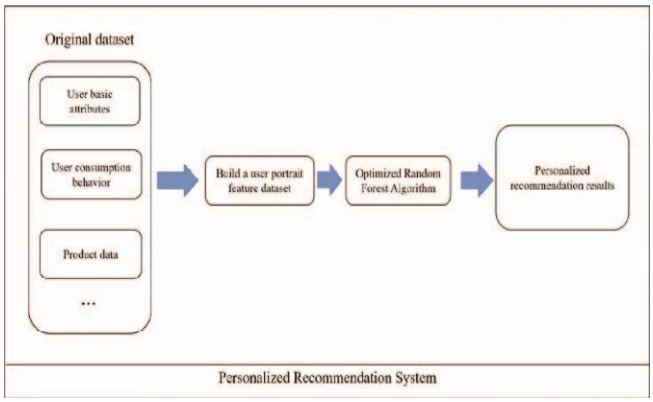


Fig. 2. Universal framework of personalized advice gadget

V. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation of different personalized recommendation algorithms underscores their distinct advantages and drawbacks. Collaborative Filtering (CF) demonstrates strong capabilities in delivering tailored suggestions but encounters issues with the Cold Start Problem and limited scalability. Integrating K-means clustering with CF enhances its scalability, making it more efficient for larger datasets. The Look-alike algorithm effectively tackles the Cold Start Problem, although it tends to require significant computational resources. Decision Tree algorithms, while highly interpretable, can face difficulties when applied to large or sparse datasets. Advanced methods incorporating Cluster Analysis and AI-based techniques excel in adapting to dynamic data, offering improved Flexibility and Real-time Processing. In conclusion, hybrid models that combine these algorithms strike a balance between Accuracy, Scalability, and Adaptability, making them ideal for dynamic, large scale recommendation systems. Key areas for future research include overcoming the Cold Start Problem and further enhancing Real-time Efficiency to meet evolving user needs.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Offline AI: Analyzing Its Working Principles, Use Cases, and Future Directions

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Abstract—**Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increasingly been a central technology in most domains, conventionally depending on cloud-based infrastructure to offer computational scalability and convenience in model deployment. Yet, this model has serious issues with respect to data privacy, latency, reliance on connectivity, and limited user agency over the data. Offline AI—alternatively referred to as On-device AI—seems to be a strategic substitute that enables AI inference and decision-making functionality to operate locally without recourse to perpetual internet connectivity. This paper investigates the underlying principles, critical technologies, and end-user applications of offline AI systems. It highlights model optimization methods such as quantization, pruning, and knowledge distillation that facilitate the design of compact, lightweight models for edge devices. The research also assesses end-user implementations in sectors such as healthcare, autonomous systems, Internet of Things (IoT), and cybersecurity where offline AI not only maintains data sovereignty but also improves system resilience in constrained settings. By integrating existing breakthroughs and sketching out future directions, this research discerns the revolutionary power of offline AI in democratizing intelligent systems and reshaping the limits of privacy-aware, decentralized computing.**

Keywords—Offline AI, AI Architecture, Edge Computing, On-device Intelligence

I. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has evolved from a specialized research discipline into a pivotal component of modern digital infrastructure, revolutionizing industries such as healthcare, manufacturing, transportation, and communication. The majority of current AI systems are designed to function within cloud-based ecosystems, leveraging powerful centralized servers for training, inference, and continuous updates. While cloud AI offers advantages in terms of computational scalability and seamless integration, it also introduces critical challenges related to data privacy, latency, network dependency, and limited transparency in data usage.

As business organizations move towards using artificial intelligence in business processes and products, unauthorized data collection, compliance with data protection regulation, and autonomy over data control are emerging as prominent concerns. Traditional applications of AI have generally meant transferring sensitive information onto servers off the immediate facility for use in subsequent model revisions without the direct approval of the end user. This has been a major hurdle to AI adoption, particularly among industries dealing with confidential or mission-critical data.

With such limitations, the concept of Offline AI, or On-device AI, has been drawing increasing attention. Offline AI is machine learning that performs inference and in certain cases, partial training on devices such as smartphones, embedded systems, or edge computing devices locally. Such systems are designed to function with little or no reliance on cloud services, providing robust alternatives that focus on responsiveness, privacy, and operation autonomy. This research provides an overall landscape of Offline AI, highlighting its operation, technological base, deployment challenges, and new uses. Model quantization, pruning, and neural architecture search are some of the methods that have played a central role in enabling effective deployment of sophisticated AI models on devices with limited resources. The discussion spans different areas of use—ranging from AI-based diagnosis on smartphones [1], [2] to autonomous vehicles and intelligent IoT devices [4], [5]—demonstrating how offline capabilities are revolutionizing AI deployment methods.

By analyzing the present context and anticipating future directions, this research hopes to provide valuable insights into how Offline AI can facilitate decentralized intelligence, fuel data-sensitive ecosystems, and facilitate innovation in low-connectivity or edge-first ecosystems.

II. Working Principles of Offline AI

Offline AI systems are built to operate without the necessity of persistent internet connectivity, thereby making artificial

intelligence functions like prediction, classification, and anomaly detection available locally on devices. These systems use pre-trained models that have been optimized and pushed to edge hardware, therefore, no remote servers are needed for inference. This approach not only provides improved user privacy and system dependability but also facilitates real-time decision-making in low-bandwidth or no-connectivity situations.

In the center of Offline AI lies a set of technologies and methods that allow powerful machine learning models, previously dependent upon high-end cloud infrastructure, to run effectively in resource-limited hardware. The model deployment typically entails model design, training, and optimization in centralized environments and then deployment to target devices on which inference operations run independently.

Offline AI emphasizes the trade-off between model accuracy and computational efficiency, achieved through a range of optimization methods. The principles behind such systems are localized computation, modular AI architecture, and memory and power efficiency, all optimized for the constraints of embedded or portable systems.

A. Model Development

Model development for offline environments begins with conventional training processes performed in centralized, compute-rich environments. This allows a greater control over the data in terms of what and how it is being used. Once trained, the models undergo several transformation stages to make them compatible with low-power and memory-constrained devices like smartphones, microcontrollers, and embedded processors.

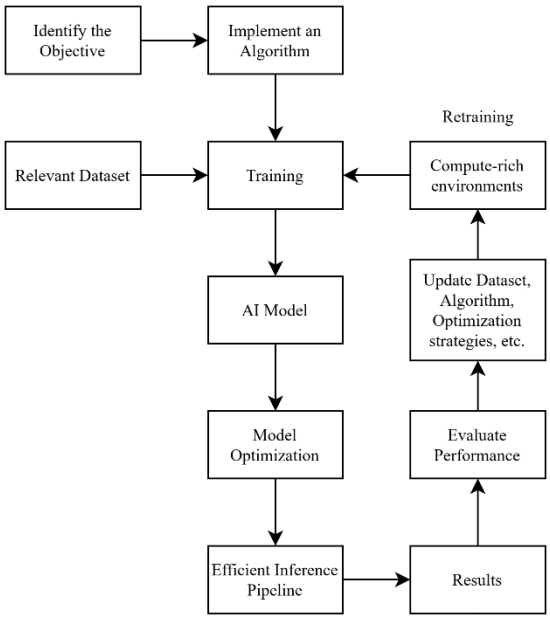


Figure: Offline AI Model development cycle

1) Model Compression

One of the building blocks of creating an Offline AI system is model compression—the process of reducing the size and complexity of a trained neural network to enable efficient execution on resource-constrained hardware such as smartphones, microcontrollers, and embedded processors.

a) Pruning

Pruning is the removal of redundant or less important weights and neurons from the network. For instance, weights of near-zero magnitude can be removed without much impact on accuracy. The result is a leaner network, i.e., lower memory usage and faster inference.

b) Quantization

Quantization translates floating-point parameters into lower-precision data types like 8-bit integers. This significantly decreases memory usage and accelerates matrix multiplications, the engine's core of neural network inference. Post-training quantization (PTQ) and quantization-aware training (QAT) are used extensively.

Quantization has been extremely useful in actual systems like Medios for diabetic retinopathy diagnosis based on smartphones [2].

B. Knowledge Distillation

Knowledge distillation is a training program in which a big, high-performing model—the teacher—transfers the learned knowledge to a tiny, more efficient model, the *student*. Training of the student model involves not only the true labels but also the soft output probabilities (logits) that the teacher model generates and thereby allows the student to mimic the teacher.

This approach is of utmost importance in Offline AI since it enables deployment of models that are compact enough to be deployed on edge devices without compromising near-cloud-level performance [10]. In industrial edge-AI applications such as real-time fault detection in autonomous vehicles, such compact models play a vital role [4].

C. Architecture Optimization

Offline AI models need to be structurally optimized for speed, power efficiency, and compactness. A number of model families and design principles have been developed specifically for edge deployment:

- MobileNetV2 / V3: These employ depthwise separable convolutions and inverted residuals but with parameter reduction without any decrease in performance.
- TinyML Models: Implemented to be executed on microcontrollers with a minimum of 256 KB RAM and no operating system.
- Efficient Transformers: Recent research has produced transformer variants, such as MobileViT and Linformer, that are specifically optimized for localized visual and natural language processing tasks while reducing complexity [11].

Also, Neural Architecture Search (NAS) tools can be employed to search automatically for the optimal model architectures considering hardware constraints.

These optimizations not only speed up inference but also enable models to be deployed in battery-limited or real-time applications such as wearable health monitors and IoT devices [3], [5].

D. On-Device Inference Pipeline

After being compressed and optimized, the model is converted into a suitable form for the target runtime environment, i.e., TensorFlow Lite, ONNX Runtime Mobile, or PyTorch Mobile. The typical offline inference pipeline includes:

1. Preprocessing: Light-weight tasks such as resizing, normalization.
2. Model Inference: Optimized execution on local CPU, GPU, or AI accelerators (e.g., NPUs).
3. Postprocessing: Application-specific logic such as thresholding, bounding box refinement, or text decoding.

Certain systems also have restricted capabilities for on-device retraining or fine-tuning, which are especially useful in scenarios where user-specific data can enhance model performance while maintaining privacy [8].

The development pipeline usually includes:

- Model Compression: Reducing the size of the neural networks using techniques like pruning, which eliminates redundant neurons or connections, and quantization, which lowers the precision of the weights and activations to conserve memory and computation at the expense of little performance.
- Knowledge Distillation: A technique whereby a smaller "student" model is taught to mimic the behavior of a larger, more sophisticated "teacher" model, reproducing its sequence of decisions without being slow or bulky.
- Architecture Optimization: Architecture optimization of model for edge deployment, often employing MobileNet, TinyML, or transformer-based models optimized for lower resource profiles.

These techniques provide models with an acceptable balance between inference speed and accuracy when they are used in offline settings, especially for time-sensitive or mission-sensitive contexts.

E. Key Technologies

Offline AI success relies significantly on a synergistic combination of software optimization techniques and hardware. This section outlines the key technologies that make it possible to conduct AI inference locally, regardless of having continuous access to cloud infrastructure.

1) Edge Computing Hardware

Offline AI applications rely on modern edge devices and embedded systems that are distinguished by exceptional computational power. Devices such as the NVIDIA Jetson Nano, Google Coral, Raspberry Pi 4, and premium smartphones have dedicated AI accelerators such as GPUs, TPUs, or NPUs. They enable parallel processing and real-time inference on the device itself [3][4].

For example, the Google Coral Dev Board combines the Edge TPU, a low-power inference ASIC for quantized models, which has up to 4 trillion operations per second (TOPS) of capability and less than 2W of power. These developments enable offline AI to be embedded in consumer devices, autonomous devices, and industrial robots without the requirement for persistent Internet connectivity.

2) Edge AI Frameworks

In order to facilitate offline deployment, a range of lightweight artificial intelligence frameworks has been created that enhance trained models for performance in resource-limited settings. Notable instances comprise:

- TensorFlow Lite (TFLite): Provides quantization, pruning, and flat buffer serialization for deployment on mobile and embedded devices.
- PyTorch Mobile: Enables developers to deploy TorchScript-compiled models on iOS and Android with runtime performance.
- ONNX Runtime: An interoperable and adaptive inference engine that allows optimized execution on a variety of platforms.
- Apple Core ML: Created for iOS and macOS platforms, to provide native AI capabilities on Apple devices [6].

Such toolkits not only minimize the model size and enhance inference latency, but also perform hardware-specific optimizations automatically at model conversion time.

3) Neural Architecture Search (NAS)

Neural Architecture Search (NAS) allows for the automated identification of the optimal neural network patterns suitable for deployment on edge devices. NAS takes into account a number of model configurations within the hard constraints of memory usage, inference latency, as well as possible compromises in accuracy. NAS tools like Google AutoML and FBNet use reinforcement learning or evolutionary algorithms to design structures like MobileNetV3 and EfficientNet-Lite, which are edge computing application-optimized [3].

NAS allows developers to forego manual tuning and instead employ compute-guided search to find architectures satisfying offline specifications with competitive performance.

4) Model Packaging and Deployment

Models need to be compiled into non-portable but hardware-aware forms for deployment. Examples of such tools include:

- TensorRT: Runtime and inference optimizer by NVIDIA that speeds up model performance using kernel fusion, layer folding, and FP16/INT8.
- MLIR (Multi-Level Intermediate Representation): Target-agnostic compiler infrastructure that allows

code generation for target-specific heterogeneous computing platforms [6].

- TVM: An open compiler stack for deep learning that allows for high-efficiency model running on custom silicon.

These deployment technologies ensure tight integration between model structure and physical hardware, facilitating high-throughput, low-latency performance suitable for real-time applications.

III. Use Cases and Applications

The emergence of Offline AI has quickly turned it into a core facilitator of intelligent systems in a broad spectrum of application fields. By cutting the reliance on constant network connectivity and optimizing management of local data, Offline AI has proven to be significantly valuable in domains that require low latency, strong privacy management, and operational autonomy. From clinical diagnosis to industrial control, Offline AI enables localized intelligence that can securely and effectively function under changing limits in resources.

A. Healthcare

A very striking transformative effect of Offline AI can be observed in the medical field, especially in areas where there is limited internet access or weak cloud infrastructure. Offline AI brings real-time diagnosis ability and decision-making assistance onto handheld devices like smartphones and embedded medical devices.

For the case of artificial intelligence, for example, AI engines embedded in handsets have been used effectively for diabetic retinopathy diagnosis, providing clinical precision in accordance with medical standards, without the need for cloud processing [1], [2]. They employ sophisticated neural networks to locally analyze retinal images, maintaining patient confidentiality as well as providing quick diagnoses within the care delivery setting.

Furthermore, Offline AI helps in the enablement of decentralized clinical workflows, where edge devices assist healthcare professionals in the tracking of vital signs, performing triage, or making AI-based recommendations, even in remote or underserved locations. As a result, Offline AI presents itself as a suitable solution for global health programs and mobile health (mHealth) platforms.

B. Autonomous Systems

Autonomous devices such as drones, unmanned vehicles, and robots operate in dynamic or constrained environments where there is intermittent or no connectivity. Offline AI in such cases provides the computational autonomy necessary for navigation, object recognition, obstacle avoidance, and real-time decision-making.

Industrial autonomous vehicles, for instance, leverage edge-based AI to detect faults and monitor conditions in the course of operating in factory environments [4]. By providing the capability of real-time processing on the device itself, such systems provide enhanced responsiveness and reliability and reduced latency as a result of sending data to remote servers.

In addition, in defense and aerospace purposes, Offline AI enables mission-critical operations by allowing autonomous systems to run securely and efficiently without the need to rely on external data centers.

C. IoT and Smart Devices

As the Internet of Things (IoT) network expands, Offline AI is crucial for edge processing of data, reducing reliance on centralized infrastructure and avoiding bandwidth, latency, and privacy problems.

Smart home appliances, wearables, and sensors are increasingly using on-device AI for tasks like voice recognition, gesture recognition, environment sensing, and modeling of user behavior. These tasks are enhanced by low-latency processing and storage of data locally. Edge AI capability for IoT has also been extended to predictive maintenance, energy management, and adaptive control systems in smart buildings and factories [3].

Offline AI also enables resource-limited IoT systems in rural or remote installations, where network connectivity is not reliable. Such capability is essential in applications like agriculture, disaster relief, and environmental monitoring, where sensors need to operate on local data autonomously.

D. Data Privacy and Security

One of the foremost drivers for the implementation of Offline AI is sovereignty and privacy in data. As opposed to cloud infrastructure where the data must be transferred to other parties' servers, offline technology allows for sensitive data to be processed locally, thereby significantly reducing the risk of breaches or misuses.

This feature is especially critical in areas like finance, healthcare, and legal services, where regulatory compliance and user trust are paramount. Offline AI helps maintain privacy rules such as GDPR, HIPAA, or regional data privacy law by restricting data sharing and enabling privacy-preserving computations to take place at the source.

In addition, hybrid offline AI frameworks have been suggested in cybersecurity scenarios to identify threats and conduct intrusion analysis without divulging sensitive information [9]. These frameworks carry out preliminary threat assessment locally so that organizations have control over their data and minimize vulnerability windows.

E. Other Applications

Besides the aforementioned fields, Offline AI is increasingly gaining importance in several new and upcoming fields:

- Education: Offline learning applications can provide customized learning experiences, shaping content according to user interaction regardless of internet connectivity. This can be especially useful in low-connectivity areas or education in the field.
- Mobile and Embedded Applications: Offline AI facilitated a new type of intelligent mobile applications to download and execute image processing, translation, and augmented reality on users' devices directly [5], [11].
- Manufacturing and Process Control: Offline reinforcement learning has been utilized to improve industrial processes, including its application in steel production, where connectivity constraints make cloud-based solutions impossible [8].
- Medical Knowledge Models: Tools such as ChatDoctor [7] show how expert models can run in limited environments powered by medical domain knowledge to assist doctors and healthcare personnel without continuous reliance on the cloud.

These particular uses of Offline AI indicate the diversity of Offline AI in a wide range of operating contexts, which speaks to its importance as a foundation upon which decentralized intelligence's future will be constructed.

IV. Advantages of Offline AI

The advent of Offline Artificial Intelligence is a paradigm change at the very core of deploying and utilizing intelligent systems. Unlike traditional AI models that primarily rely on cloud-based systems, Offline AI possesses special advantages that render it a compelling choice in different application domains. These advantages include technical, operational, economic, and ethical, thus rendering Offline AI a potent tool for building intelligent systems with real-world applications.

A. Enhanced Data Privacy and Compliance

One of the strongest features of Offline AI is that it can preserve confidentiality of users through the assurance that confidential data will not leave the device it was developed on. Such a feature is particularly necessary for sectors such as healthcare, finance, and government services that are governed by data privacy laws such as GDPR, HIPAA, and other specialized legal models that mandate strong data handling. Through enabling data processing locally, Offline AI limits data breaches, unauthorized surveillance, and misuse of personally identifiable information (PII).

B. Low Latency and Real-Time Processing

Offline AI eliminates the round-trip latency associated with cloud-based inference. Since computations occur locally, responses to user inputs or environmental changes are immediate, which is essential in real-time applications such as autonomous driving, robotics, and medical diagnostics. This capability not only improves user experience but also enhances safety and responsiveness in mission-critical systems.

C. Reliability in Low-Connectivity Environments

Offline AI systems can function autonomously without any requirement for internet connection, making them particularly suitable for deployment in far-flung, rural, or infrastructure-constrained regions. When used in sectors such as agriculture, disaster relief, or healthcare in underdeveloped regions, these systems offer round-the-clock delivery of services regardless of the lack of stable network links. Offline AI hence becomes a key facilitator of digital inclusion and inclusive access to advanced technological facilities.

D. Operational Cost Efficiency

By minimizing or eliminating cloud resource dependency, Offline AI significantly lowers the operational cost of data transmission, storage, and cloud infrastructure usage. Businesses deploying AI at scale—especially on edge or embedded devices—have advantages like reduced bandwidth consumption and lower latency cost. Additionally, single-time deployments without recurring cloud charges can be less expensive in the long term.

E. Improved Security and Resilience

In cloud-based systems, every data transmission is a potential point of attack or failure. Offline AI inherently minimizes the attack surface by keeping data in a single location and limiting outside communication. This makes AI systems more resistant to cyber attacks, denial-of-service attacks, and other networked architecture-related vulnerabilities. Moreover, in safety-critical systems like defense and manufacturing, offline operation guarantees the system's availability even in case of network failure or cyber attacks.

F. Energy Efficiency via Model Optimization

Model Optimization Offline AI typically relies on sophisticated models that utilize techniques like quantization, pruning, knowledge distillation, and model compression. These techniques reduce the computational and memory needs of AI models, thereby making them more suitable for utilization on devices with low energy capability, such as mobile phones, microcontrollers, or wearable devices. Efficient utilization of resources is the cause of long battery life in devices and allows for sustained AI operation without the need for hardware accelerators.

G. Personalization without Server-Side Dependency

Offline AI solutions can perform on-device learning or adaptation to user behavior, preference, or environmental context for providing personalized experience without uploading data to a central server. For example, mobile applications can learn a user's speech, gestures, or content interest locally. Local customization is more accurate and user-friendly with privacy standards intact.

In summary, offline AI leverages local computational resources to provide significant advantages in terms of

privacy, security, speed, cost, and reliability, making it a crucial paradigm for deploying intelligent systems in diverse and challenging environments.

V. Challenges and Limitations

While Offline Artificial Intelligence offers tremendous advantages in a variety of applications, its use is beset by a variety of technical, infrastructural, and operational challenges. These limitations can have a profound impact on model performance, scalability, and maintainability, particularly in environments where AI must constantly adapt. Addressing these challenges is critical to the mass adoption and long-term viability of Offline AI.

A. Hardware Constraints and Computational Limitations

Offline AI models are normally deployed on low-computing-capacity, low-memory, and low-energy devices. Smartphone, wearables, embedded controllers, and industrial sensors are some of the examples. The resource-constrained environment imposes strict constraints on model complexity, with major compromises in model depth, the number of parameters, or accuracy generally being the requirement. Even with the development of lightweight model architectures and optimization algorithms, reaching near-cloud performance on edge devices is an ongoing challenge [4].

B. Difficulty in Model Updates and Maintenance

Unlike cloud-based AI systems with centralized monitoring and updates, offline AI models require distributed or manual updates at every endpoint. This scenario is difficult in terms of keeping things consistent, pushing security patches, and adding improvements or retraining. Over-the-air (OTA) updates can mitigate some of these challenges; however, their secure implementation can be problematic, and they may not find their way to all deployed systems in a timely fashion, especially in low-connectivity scenarios.

C. Data Staleness and Lack of Continuous Learning

One of Offline AI's fundamental drawbacks is the absence of its continuous learning function, a direct consequence of limitations placed on data exchange. Models deployed on hardware in most scenarios operate in fixed ways, missing the advantages of real-time update to trained data sets. Such systems imply a failure at times to learn and adapt to shifts in patterns of data, user behavior, or environmental context. This drawback is most relevant to fields as ever-changing as cybersecurity or targeted healthcare, where adaptive learning is most essential [9].

D. Accuracy Trade-offs Due to Model Compression

Model compression techniques such as quantization, pruning, and distillation play an important role in facilitating offline deployment. Such methods, however, typically introduce resource efficiency vs. prediction accuracy trade-offs. In safety-critical applications such as medical diagnosis or autonomous systems, even minor performance loss can lead to catastrophic failures or decreased reliability. The question of how to verify such optimized models are at acceptable levels of performance is an open research question [1], [2].

E. Limited Debugging and Observability

Cloud-based AI platforms have end-to-end observability and logging capabilities to enable debugging and performance optimization. Offline AI platforms do not have centralized observability, and tracing errors, model drift detection, and anomaly tracking for a specific user are hard to come by. The developers have less visibility into model behavior after deployment, and they therefore suffer when debugging and ensuring quality.

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G. Security and Tampering Risks on Edge Devices

Although Offline AI minimizes risk exposure to cloud-based cyber threats, it introduces new attack vectors at the edge. Physical access to the devices raises the probability of tampering, reverse engineering, or adversarial attacks against the on-device models. Protection of the model architecture, weights, and inference logic from unauthorized access is no trivial undertaking and will typically demand extra layers of encryption or obfuscation, which will only further burden resource-constrained environments.

H. Fragmentation Across Platforms and Standards

The edge hardware and operating system ecosystem is very fragmented. Optimized designs for one platform (e.g., Android) may not be easily transferable to others (e.g., embedded Linux, iOS, or microcontrollers). This standardization problem gets in the way of interoperability and ease of deployment of scalable Offline AI solutions. Toolkits like TensorFlow Lite and ONNX are mitigating the problem but are still constrained by compatibility in different devices and use cases [3].

I. Ethical and Governance Challenges

While Offline AI increases privacy, it can decrease transparency and accountability. On-device inference complicates auditing decisions or fairness checking in model outputs, particularly in high-stakes use cases such as hiring or medical triage. Without central oversight, organizations may find it hard to ensure responsible AI deployment practice, and therefore there are possible risks of bias, discrimination, and ethical misalignment.

These challenges and limitations underscore the complexities involved in developing and deploying effective offline AI solutions, requiring careful consideration of hardware resources, model performance trade-offs, development costs, and various other practical and technical factors.

VI. Future Directions

The progress of Offline AI is increasingly shaping up at the nexus of edge computing, model optimization, hardware tech innovations, and AI ethics. As the demand for real-time intelligence, privacy-respecting intelligence, and autonomous intelligence increases, several promising avenues are on the horizon which should transform functionalities and scope of Offline AI systems. This section describes important areas of innovation and research anticipated to enrich the domain in significant manners.

A. Hardware-Model Co-Design

The future evolution of Offline AI will increasingly rely on intimate co-design of artificial intelligence algorithms and hardware accelerators. The development of edge AI chips with native quantized and sparse computation support is propelling the development of a new generation of low-power inference engines. The application of neural processing units (NPUs), digital signal processors (DSPs), and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) in consumer and industrial products will continue to enhance performance in terms of speed and power efficiency [3]. Hardware vendors and AI researchers will continue to work together, leading to the development of domain-specific Offline AI application-optimized architectures.

B. Federated and Collaborative Learning

To address the limitations of static offline models, federated learning and collaborative edge learning models will most likely gain traction. Such models allow models to learn from distributed data between devices while keeping users' privacy intact by exchanging only gradients or model updates, not raw data. Opportunistic synchronization approaches, where model improvement occurs sporadically without constant connectivity, can be utilized in Future Offline AI systems to trade off between personalization and privacy [5].

C. Context-Aware and Adaptive AI

Offline AI systems in the future will become more context-aware, which will enable model behaviors to be adapted based on user needs, environmental factors, or sensor input data. This integration involves the application of meta-learning or light-weight self-supervised learning processes that enable devices to adjust model parameters or alter decision boundaries in sync with evolving usage contexts [10]. This capability will become a necessity in highly dynamic fields like autonomous mobility, smart healthcare, and wearable computing.

D. Edge AI Governance and Standardization

As the ecosystem around Offline AI keeps changing, standardization and regulatory efforts will come more and more into the limelight. Industry associations and global organizations will be tasked with creating standards for assessing model robustness, encouraging fairness, and establishing acceptable on-device inference practices. Future work will also be focused on explainability techniques tuned to edge-deployed models so that users can interpret results regardless of cloud availability [6].

E. Integration with Large Language and Multimodal Models

Recent developments in large language models (LLMs) and multimodal systems have been largely limited to cloud-scale deployments due to their size. But the work is already in progress to distill, quantize, and accelerate these models for edge deployment. Light-weight LLMs and multimodal AI systems are soon going to become feasible for offline deployment in applications like education, health care support, and individual productivity software, thus making Offline AI more versatile [7], [11].

F. Resilient AI for Low-Connectivity and Crisis Zones

Future work seeks to expand the role of Offline AI in under-resourced disaster-response and humanitarian settings. Researchers are finding robust AI paradigms that can operate in intermittent or zero-connectivity modes, fueled by solar power or other low-power sources. These models can enable telemedicine, crop diagnosis, or distance learning, reaching the digitally underserved benefits of AI [8].

G. Ecosystem Development and Tooling

Another critical space is open-source tool, compiler, and SDK development for Offline AI. TensorFlow Lite, PyTorch Mobile, and ONNX Runtime Mobile are poised to further improve, with further developer support for profiling, quantization-aware training, and deployment optimization. Improved tooling will decrease development time and enable more resilient Offline AI applications.

The trajectory of Offline AI indicates a shift toward more autonomous, adaptive, and privacy-conscious intelligent systems. These future directions point to a paradigm where AI is no longer confined to data centers but is an integral, secure, and intelligent part of everyday devices and experiences.

VII. Conclusion

The Offline Artificial Intelligence paradigm is transforming the architecture of the intelligent system at a fast pace by moving inference and decision-making capacity from cloud to local devices. This transformation eases the most critical issues related to data privacy, latency, and network connectivity reliance, particularly in situations where connectivity is weak or the sensitivity of the data is high. By examining in depth its operation principles, from model

compression methods to hardware-conscious design, this study has outlined the pioneering aspects facilitating the efficient deployment of offline AI.

The many uses of offline AI, from remote medical diagnosis to factory automation, autonomous cars, and privacy-protecting mobile apps, bear witness to its practical significance and growing popularity. As witnessed by both empirical use and cited studies, the significance of offline AI goes beyond technology to encompass socio-economic consequences—enabling the alleviation of the digital divide by the use of AI capability in poor or remote areas.

As it offers unprecedented advantages, Offline AI is not free from inherent weaknesses. Problems of guaranteeing model accuracy, ensuring device-side adaptability, and offering energy-conscious operation remain the norm. They need to be overcome by way of continued developments in software practices like federated learning and model distillation and hardware innovation catering specifically to low-energy contexts.

In the coming times, the region is set to benefit from work in adaptive learning, edge governance paradigms, and multimodal lightweight AI platforms. These trends show that Offline AI will be leading the way in the creation of safe, resilient, and democratized AI foundations. As more and more AI is being integrated into devices used in everyday life, Offline AI is an essential facilitator of ethical, inclusive, and efficient intelligent solutions.

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Abstract: The life sciences can benefit from quantum computing's disruptive computational capabilities in the future.You've probably heard it before. There are some tasks that quantum computers can complete more quickly than traditional computers. Is that significant? Why is it even necessary to use sophisticated computational techniques? Understanding the connections between sequence, structure, and function as well as the interactions between biopolymers and tiny organic compounds that are either naturally occurring in the body or are intended for use as medications are significant difficulties in the life sciences. These computationally challenging issues are at the core of medication development, protein folding predictions, and genetic analysis. Think about the design of drugs. Unevenly there are 1050 molecules like 50 atoms which are constructed with just 10 unlike kinds of atoms. The over-all figure of molecules that might possibly make up a legitimate medication is greater than the approximately 1080 atoms in the observable universe if we correspondingly include the huge figure of unlike molecular formations and contours sampled at area temperature. Although classical computers are far from being able to handle this degree of complexity, perhaps quantum computers can make progress. In the 1980s, renowned scientist Richard Feynman proposed that "you'd better make it quantum mechanical if you want to make a simulation of nature." Therefore, speed alone isn't what we're talking about when we talk about quantum computing. It's about taking an alternative approach to issues and making the superficially unbearable the possible, if not the norm. It's feasible that within five years, new types of experts and developers may make considerable use of quantum computing to address issues that were previously thought to be intractable. It is anticipated that quantum computing would open up a number of innovative applications in the life sciences sector. These consist of:

1. Linking genes and outcomes to create precision medicine therapies

2. Improving patient outcomes by increasing small-molecule drug discovery efficiency

3. Using protein folding predictions to create new biological products

I INTRODUCTION.

The concept of quantum computing is more than just speed. It's about approaching issues in novel ways and making the superficially unbearable makes possible, if not the norm.

Crucial lessons learned.

Creating the impossibility New professional and development categories will make extensive use of quantum computing to solve challenges that were previously thought to be intractable.

Applications of disruptive life sciences.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Quantum computing is anticipated to facilitate a variety of revolutionary applications in the health sciences sector by boosting drug development, predicting protein folding, and connecting genes with outcomes.

Now is the moment to take action.

Quantum computing could have a big impact on the life sciences. The need to start quickly and interact with partners and ecosystems is increased by the possibility that a large portion of the primary intelligent belongings in quantum computing is confidential.

II SOLVING THE IMPOSSIBLE

You have undoubtedly heard it before. Some tasks can be completed more quickly by quantum computers than by traditional ones. Is that a significant issue? Why even use sophisticated computational methods?

The links between sequence, structure, and function as well as the interactions between biopolymers and tiny organic compounds that are either naturally occurring in the body or are intended for use as medications are among the main difficulties in the life sciences. Protein folding predictions, medication creation, and genetic analysis all revolve around these computationally challenging issues. Think about how drugs are made. The quantity of molecules composed say, may be 50 atoms that can be constructed by means of only 10 dissimilar kinds of atoms is from place to place 1050.

There are infinitely more molecules that might theoretically make up a legitimate medication than there are atoms in the observable universe, even when we include the amount of molecular conformations and configurations that can be sampled at room temperature. Although quantum computers may eventually gain traction, traditional computers are still far from being able to handle this degree of complexity.

"You'd better make it quantum mechanical if you want to make a simulation of nature," the renowned scientist Richard Feynman said in the 1980s[2].

It's about approaching issues in novel ways and producing the apparently incredible possible.

III Perspective: Qubits and Bits

Information processing in quantum computers differs fundamentally from that of conventional computers. Integrated circuits and other earlier developments in computer technology allowed for quicker computation, but they were immobile predicated on traditional information processing. Quantum bits (qubits) are dealt with by quantum computers. Due to their ability to exhibit distinctively quantum characteristics like entanglement, these differ from conventional bits, that can store statistics as 0 or 1. As a result, since classical algorithms cannot take advantage of quantum phenomena, it is now possible to create quantum algorithms that operate better.

The following challenges could benefit greatly from the usage of quantum computers: chemistry, AI/ML, and simulation and optimization jobs. Indeed, the ML has demonstrated the ability to benefit from quantum computing which is actively advancing technology called quantum technology[4]. Inherent scaling limitations of pertinent classical algorithms; intricate relationships and interdependence among numerous intricately linked components, such as molecular structures with numerous electrons interacting. For instance, the supply needs of conventional approaches may increase exponentially with task size when simulating time progression of quantum methods. [5].

This has led to a rush across industries for quantum applications. Quantum computing may be widely employed in five years by new types of experts and developers to address issues that were previously thought to be intractable.3- A variety of disruptive use cases in the medical sciences sector are anticipated to be made possible by quantum computing. These consist of: Developing precision medical treatments by connecting genes and results; Increasing the effectiveness of small-molecule drug development to improve patient outcomesUtilizing protein folding predictions to develop new biological products (refer to Fig 1). Three important life sciences application cases that reinforce one another in a positive feedback loop could be made possible by quantum computers.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

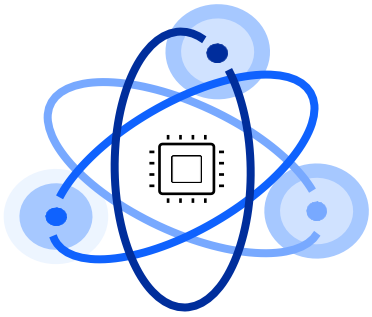


Fig 1. Linking genomes and outcomes to develop precision medicine treatments

Boosting small-molecule drug discovery's efficacy to enhance patient outcomes. The focus of study has shifted to using new computational techniques to improve our comprehension of how genetic patterns translate into function.

Case 1: Using genomes and results to create precision medicine treatments

The "-omics" era began with a 2.7 billion dollors savings over 15 years to truthfully categorize the humanoid genome, followed by cost drops [6]. Consequently, scientists are no longer severely constrained by their inability to comprehend fundamental sequences. Rather, the focus of study has turned to utilizing new computational methods to better understand how genetic patterns translate into function. The density of the humanoid genome (approximately 3 billion base pairs of DNA), population heterogeneity, and vast range of health outcomes make this undertaking very challenging to accomplish using conventional approaches[7].

The following are some possible prospects at the nexus of quantum computing and genomics:

Finding and forecasting motifs. The sequences of amino acids, RNA, and DNA have all been influenced by evolutionary forces. Finding themes in the sequences such as designs that either stimulate or impede gene appearance is one bioinformatic task that can aid in our understanding of gene regulation processes. Because traditional motif-finding algorithms need to thoroughly search every conceivable arrangement for a given length, they are computationally costly. Our knowledge of transcription factor binding and denovo genome assembly may advance thanks to new discoveries made possible by quantum computing.

De novo structure prediction[11]: As sequencing knowledge and technology expand at an exponential rate, there is a growing knowledge gap on how structure is derived from sequence, eventually, function (Fig 2). Even with advanced techniques like homology models, traditional methods for de novo structure prediction frequently have limited scalability[12]. For example, the magnitude of protein causes the search space of possible protein configurations to grow exponentially (Case 3). Structure estimates for proteins, molecules of RNA, complexes of DNA-protein, and supplementary constructions might be significantly enhanced by quantum computing.

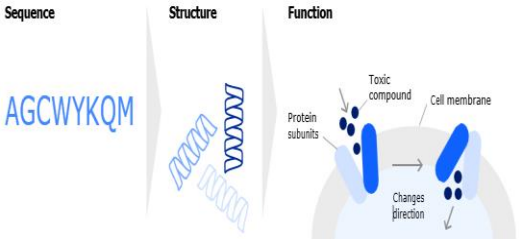


Fig 2. The Sequence-structure-function dogma is a cornerstone of biology study.

There are many possible uses for quantum computing in drug discovery.These developments may eventually contribute to the realization of the goal of authoritative models of digital twins [13]. To help create precision medicine treatments, organic digital twins could be employed in pharmacogenomic verification to forecast a person's reaction to particular medications over time.
To improve research or care facilities, more inorganic digital twins could be made by relatively stress-testing elements including equipment, workforce levels, facility layout, and processes. One day, it would not sound like a pipe dream to reach the point where a medical squad could voice a patient, "Based on your genome, we have confidence that this will be the specific result of your treatment."

Case 2: Increasing small-molecule drug discovery efficiency to improve patient outcomes

The process of designing and discovering small-molecule drugs has always involved intricate optimization. By creating a new chemical that is contrary to the disease-related target while also decreasing activity against the thousands of other targets in the body

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

to prevent side possessions and hurtful toxicities , it seeks to improve patient outcomes.

A few thousand compounds are created and put through the required battery of tests in order to achieve this goal, while between 200,000 and >106 complexes are usually curtained in investigational and computational procedures.14 Computing has long been involved in this, mostly in the form of vigor designs to assist further accurate goal constructed design and likeness and arrangement techniques to care broadcast and comprehensive 3D design structure.

There are many possible uses for quantum computing in drug discovery.15. With the use of classification techniques like those used in prime verdict and off goal screening, for instance, the technology may be able to examine a bigger figure of entrant molecules and do so with more accuracy. Also, it might affect the classification of off marks in central optimization and the high-throughput task of lead-finding. In addition, when a good model or 3D protein building is available, lead optimization uses physics constructed modeling.

Given the vast number of potential tiny molecules, the capacity to investigate further molecules is crucial. Usually, just a tiny portion is taken into account. Actually, there are around 1060[16} potential carbon-based molecules with molecular weights comparable to those of life systems. Exploring this chemical space effectively has a lot of possibilities. It makes it possible to more accurately evaluate the ultra-large libraries of tiny organic compounds that are currently for sale with "on demand" synthesis [17].

Protein-ligand complex molecular dynamics simulations allow for extremely precise scoring. Here, defining the fundamental constraints of standard force pitch and executing hybrid quantum/molecular mechanics applications could both benefit greatly from quantum computing.

Such advances will be beneficial to lead optimization as well as the growing field of computational process chemistry, which includes modeling enzymatic reactivity and stereoselectivity to facilitate biocatalysis in drug production [18].

Case 3: Using predictions about protein folding to create new biological products

Protein or supplementary macro molecule serves as the remedy in biologics, as linked to small-molecule medications. For many years, biological medications including insulin, antibodies, and several vaccinations have been used[19]. Biologics have been the focus of pharmaceutical companies' efforts to treat a variety of illnesses in recent years. Biologics' 3D structural design is crucial for stability, specificity, and function [20]. As demonstrated by Levinthal's paradox figure (Fig 3), factual biosphere protein modeling belongings entail investigating the enormous array of latent folding outlines [21]. The task is difficult for classical computers because the number of possible conformations increases exponentially with chain length. Chains of 60 and 100 amino acids have 1028 and 1047 conformities, respectively, whereas a chain of 20 amino acids has 109 potential conformities in one model [22]. Furthermore, a protein should essentially have greater than over 40 amino acids in order to meet the FDA's definition of a biological products [23].

The complementarity determining region of antibodies contains the hypervariable H3 loop which is a significant and difficult design target, even though many proteins may be accurately described by analogy to known structures.A lot of research has been done on proper modeling of this loop, which normally has 3–20 residues but can occasionally be much longer[24].Many of these computational problems, such as ranking the large number of candidate structures and determining which is the most likely, may be solved by quantum computing. A recent paper used a quantum algorithm to illustrate that quantum computers possibly will groove a peptide in two mutual conformities displayed on lattice, the beta sheet and alpha helix[25]. It has also been demonstrated that protein force field calculations could be significantly enhanced by quantum computing [26]. The capacity of quantum computing to score more conformations will grow in tandem with quantum volume [27]. There are roughly 1047 possible conformations in a protein having just 100 amino acids. However, many proteins really fold back to their original form in a matter of seconds.

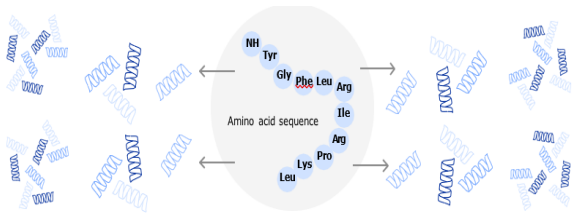


Fig 3. Levinthal's paradox

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Last but not least, quantum computing may open up new use cases in unrelated fields, much like all the other possible quantum applications covered in this paper. Biologics, for example, are typically far less stable than small-molecule medications. Quantum computing may also help optimize the complex biologics supply chain, which includes formulation, shipping, and final transportation to pharmacies, hospitals, and even residences[28].

IV Benchtobedside

Quantum computing has the potential to greatly help the life sciences industry. The emergence of the "-omics" era and the proliferation of effective low-cost sequencing are two trends that have led life sciences organizations to look for ways to capitalize on this variety of new data sources. Additionally, it is one of the sectors where people may most immediately benefit from future developments in quantum computing.

The move from potential to reality is anticipated to be made possible in the upcoming years by the investigation and application of quantum use cases as well as more scientific advancements in quantum hardware and algorithms. Prominent pharmaceutical and life science firms have begun this path toward quantum advantage.

V Conclusion

Examining applications of quantum computing in the biological sciences

Quantum computing calls for new ways of thinking, a fresh and highly sought-after set of skills, distinctive IT structures, and creative business plans.. Given that a large portion of the premature intelligent belongings in quantum computing might be relating to an ownership, picture some of the advantages and capabilities outlined in this paper in the hands of your main rivals. Because of this, now is the ideal moment to begin implementing quantum computing, since application cases, ecosystems, standards, and strategies are being developed.

So how might businesses in the bio sciences begin using quantum computing? Three crucial first steps are as follows:

1. Find and empower your organization's quantum champions to conduct experiments with real quantum computers and investigate possible uses for your sector. Have your quantum champions answer to a quantum steering committee of market strategists, innovation and technology leads, and line-of-business executives to assist you concentrate on your most valuable issues.

2. Sort quantum use cases according to their likelihood of generating business advantage, taking into account your company's therapeutic focus areas, business plan, associated consumer value propositions, and future growth objectives. To stay ahead of the curve and determine which use studies may be made saleable more readily relatively than late, keep a watch on developments in quantum application development. Think about collaborating with a growing quantum ecosystem of academic institutions, research labs, technology suppliers, application developers, and start-ups that share similar goals. Get entree to a complete quantum computing pile that can be used to create and accomplish quantum set of rules personalized to one’s company's requirements. Watch for developments in quantum technology that may require a change in ecosystem partners.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Comparative Study of Shift Register Architecture from CMOS to Emerging Nano-Technologies

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***Abstract*— Shift registers are essential in VLSI systems for tasks like data storage and signal processing. As technology scales down, optimizing power, area, and speed has become crucial. This survey reviews recent shift register designs, grouped into eight types: CMOS, PTL, Reversible Logic, FinFET, CNTFET, GNRFET, SFQ, and hybrid approaches. Each type is compared based on architecture, performance, and suitability to less energy and higher-performance applications. The study highlights how evolving technologies are shaping more efficient and compact shift register implementations.**

Keywords—Shift registers, VLSI, Low Power Design, CMOS, Pass Transistor Logic (PTL), Reversible logic, FinFET, CNTFET, Superconducting SFQ, High-Speed Circuits

I. INTRODUCTION

Shift registers play an important role in the domain of VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration). They are used in a number of applications. Some of them are sequential logic design, signal processing, and data storage. They are sequential circuits, which store and shift data bits. As a lot of research has been going on minimizing the size of transistors, power, delay, and performance has made an impact on choosing the size of the device. In this survey, we have tried to analyze the different research on the basis of these parameters, architecture, and technology and classify them into eight categories.

1. CMOS-Based Shift Registers: The traditional and most widely used method is CMOS-based. Power efficiency and performance are balanced in this method. This has been the most reliable type.

2. Pass Transistor Logic (PTL)-Based Shift Registers: One major advantage of using PTL-based design is the reduction in the number of transistors required. They are used in low-power VLSI systems. Also, the advantages of using this technique are area efficiency and increased speed of operation.

3. Reversible Logic-Based Shift Registers: The gates used in this method are reversible logic gates. These gates prevent the loss of information. Hence the power dissipation is reduced. Notable advantages are fault-

tolerant operations, thus are suitable for energy-efficient operations.

4. FinFET-Based Shift Registers: Shift registers have improved scalability, low leakage current, and reduced power consumption since FinFET technology has been used. Fault-tolerant operations are another advantage.
5. CNTFET-Based Shift Registers: In this technology, carbon nanotube field-effect transistors are used. Due to this, performance is improved at the nanoscale. They are suitable for low-power and high-speed operations. In future nano-scale applications, they are assumed to be ideal.
6. Graphene Nano Ribbon Field Effect Transistor (GNRFET)-Based Shift Registers: Graphene has some useful electronic properties. This technique makes use of these characteristics to increase operating speed.
7. Superconducting Single-Flux-Quantum (SFQ) Shift Registers: SFQ circuits, based on superconducting technology, offer ultra-fast operation with extremely low power dissipation, thus suitable for high-performance computing applications.
8. Other Mixed Approaches: Various researchers have implemented a hybrid design approach. These are also considered while analyzing the evolutionary changes in this survey.

II. EVOLUTIONARY TRENDS IN SHIFT REGISTER DESIGN: FROM CMOS TO POST-SILICON ERA

Let us see the above-mentioned types one by one. A comparative analysis of the various design parameters as well as the advantages, performance metrics, and future scope help us to gain an overview of the trends in designing shift registers.

A. CMOS-Based Shift Registers

In a study by Suman et.al. the team designed and analyzed a shift register using a self-clocked D-flip-flop. The external clock generation is no longer needed in this method due to the use of self self-clocked D flip flop. The number of transistors in these flip-flops was less. Hence power

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

efficiency, packaging density, then operating speed improved. The shift register configurations, viz Serial In Serial Out (SISO), Serial In Parallel Out (SIPO), Parallel In Serial Out (PISO), and Parallel In Parallel Out (PIPO), were created in this research using self-triggered D flip-flops(DFF). A shift register design that used self-triggered flip-flops was demonstrated. They utilized 90nm CMOS technology. It was executed in the Microwind software. This design included the benefits of both Self-edge-triggered and double-edge-triggered flip-flops. All shift registers could be generated using this method. This design consumed less power. The advantages of this method were compactness, speed, and energy efficiency. This showed its improved performance.[1]

The shift register's space- and performance-effective CMOS architecture developed on 180 nm process was presented in research by Mehra et al. SISO and SIPO approaches were used in the development of the shift register. Shift registers were frequently used for short-term data storage of sequential circuits and processors. Due to the optimization, area & speed of the generated layout ideas increased. To simulate and analyze the layout and schematic of both designs, Cadence software was used. The findings showed that the SISO register's latency was 0.97 ns, whereas the SIPO register's delay was 0.71 ns. Delay improved by 78.6% in the SISO register and by 27.36% in the SIPO register. SISO and SIPO registers had silicon area consumptions of 140.6 nm x 129.49 nm and 130.98 nm x 85.91 nm, respectively, offering a cost-effective solution for various applications. The project demonstrated efficiency in both area and speed by using 180 nm technology to design the shift registers.Optimized placement and routing techniques were applied to improve these designs. D Flip Flop modules based on an improved NAND gate layout were used to create the suggested designs. By using the same amount of space, the new SIPO register demonstrated faster performance than the SISO register. In comparison to current designs, the suggested SISO and SIPO registers demonstrated improvements in delay of 78.6% and 27.46%, respectively. The suggested optimized designs offered a cost-effective option for VLSI applications by consuming a minimal amount of silicon space. By creating a better placement and routing algorithm, the designs could be further optimized in subsequent development.[2]

The study by Kumari et.al focused on the power consumption and area for SISO and SIPO. For modeling, Verilog was used. The trade-off between the parameters such as space efficiency and high-speed data transmission ability was presented. The results help in selecting the ideal register type for systems with high power or performance requirements. The design, power consumption, and area utilization of registers were compared. SISO registers are more power and area-efficient, because of their simplicity and compact design. Therefore they were assumed appropriate for low-power systems like Internet of Things devices. Whereas PIPO registers were assumed perfect for high-throughput applications like data buses because they handle data in parallel and perform well at high speeds. However, they also consume more space and power. SISO registers use less electricity, according to the study, even if their area was marginally larger. Future research could be on

cutting-edge methods like adaptive clock gating for increased efficiency. For that, this research provides insightful information for choosing register layouts for particular system requirements. Dynamic power(µw) for SISO was
1.405 and for PIPO 1.775, whereas cell leakage power(µw) for SISO was 0.089 and PIPO 0.095. The total area (µm^2) for SISO was 41.540 and for PIPO 41.540 42.274. Combinational area (µm^2) for SISO 13.215 and for PIPO 13.945.[3]

B. Pass Transistor Logic (PTL)-Based Shift Registers Main

Staney et. al proposed a 16-bit Serial In Serial Out (SISO) shift register that demonstrated both low-power consumption and area efficiency. To achieve this, the master-slave flip- flops in the design were replaced with pulsed latches known as SSASPLs (Static Differential Sense-Amp Shared Pulsed Latches). By generating multiple non-overlapping, delayed, short-pulsed clock signals instead of a single pulsed clock signal, the timing logic associated with pulsed latches was resolved. To further reduce the number of clock buffers, the shift register was divided into subshift registers. For research and comparison purposes, two 256-bit circuits and a 16-bit shift register powered by a CMOS AND-based clock pulse generator were also developed. The proposed 16-bit shift register was adopted by a PTL-AND-based clock pulse generator and was implemented using CMOS 0.18µm technology in Cadence Virtuoso. The results showed that the proposed 16-bit shift register, using the PTL-AND clock pulse circuit, consumed 14% less power and occupied 4% less area compared to the CMOS AND pulse generation circuit. This work further shows that by replacing the master- slave flip-flop with a pulsed latch and the CMOS-AND gate with a PTL-AND gate, area, and power consumption were reduced significantly. The simulations were conducted at a 100 MHz frequency with a supply voltage of VDD = 1.8 V and showed that the 256-bit shift register (SSASPL) with the PTL-AND pulse circuit saved 33.3% of power and 62.2% of area compared to a conventional design. Similarly, the proposed 16-bit shift register with the PTL-AND clock pulse circuit consumed 14% less power and required 4% less area than the design using the CMOS-AND pulse circuit. The study highlighted future work, that higher-order bit shift registers using the SSASPL architecture with PTL-AND clock pulse circuits could be implemented.[4]

C. Reversible Logic -Based shift Registers

The research focus by Ranjith et al. was on digital circuit design with fault-tolerant reversible circuits. Their work introduced a novel RR-Fault tolerant reversible gate to develop D-Latches, D-Flip-Flops, and shift registers. By evaluating power consumption, delay, and power-delay products across varying frequencies, the study demonstrated that this approach reduced delay and enhanced overall efficiency. The proposed RR-Gate-based architecture proved particularly advantageous for emerging technologies, including quantum computing and energy-efficient digital circuits. Simulations conducted in 130nm CMOS technology using HSPICE confirmed optimizations in gate count, power, and delay metrics [5].

In a complementary study, Ananthalakshmi et al. implemented reversible D-Latches and D-Flip-Flops using a 4x4 reversible gate, with adiabatic logic employed for

transistor-level design. This framework enabled the creation of 4-bit reversible shift registers (SISO, SIPO, PISO, and PIPO), synthesized on a Xilinx Virtex-5 FPGA and simulated using ModelSim. The design minimized transistor count while maintaining complementary outputs (Q and Q′), making it suitable for quantum computing and ultra-low-power applications. The optimized D-Flip-Flop architecture highlighted significant improvements in resource efficiency, positioning it as a promising solution for next-generation computing systems [6].

To create a D flip flop, the Fredkin and Feynman gates were used in a study by Anand et.al. This design improved the existing design. The parameters, such as garbage output, gate count, and average power consumption, were reduced. A reversible D flip-flop employed FRG and FG gates. This was substituted for the Sayem Gate-based D flip-flop in the Shift Register. The design consumed less energy than traditional circuits. Here, pseudo expressions (PSDRM) were utilized. This method improved the power, quantum cost, garbage production, and transistor count. This study recommended a system based on reversible computing. This technology has been developing in recent decades. Reversible logic circuits are the basis of modern computing technology. These techniques were more efficient in low-power calculations. A reversible PSDRM D flip-flop which was derived from the Fredkin and Feynman gates, was used in the method. A four-bit shift register was implemented. The average power consumption, the number of transistors used, and the number of garbage outputs all these parameters were reduced.[7]

Kumari et al. developed an innovative reversible shift register architecture incorporating universal configurations (PISO, PIPO, SISO, and SIPO) using reversible D flip-flops constructed from PG and FG gates. The team implemented their design in Xilinx using VHDL, analyzing critical performance metrics including slice count, lookup table utilization, and combinational path latency. Their work extended to creating a configurable linear feedback shift register, with comprehensive VHDL-based evaluation of timing parameters such as minimum clock period, maximum frequency, and input-output delay. Benchmarking results confirmed significant speed improvements over conventional designs, establishing the architecture's viability for reversible memory applications [8].Nayeem et al. pioneered the first comprehensive implementation of reversible shift registers (beyond SISO configurations), introducing optimized designs for PIPO, PISO, and SIPO architectures. Through rigorous mathematical formulation using lemmas and theorems, the team established theoretical lower bounds for gate count, quantum cost, and garbage outputs, demonstrating unprecedented efficiency in reversible logic synthesis. Their comparative analysis revealed consistent superiority across all evaluated parameters compared to previous implementations. This work opened new research directions in reversible sequential circuits, particularly for quantum computing applications where parallel-serial data conversion is critical. The study's most significant innovation was demonstrating the first fully reversible universal shift register, supported by formal proofs of its optimal resource utilization [9].

Several reversible shift registers, including Serial In Serial Out (SISO), Serial In Parallel Out (SIPO), Parallel In

Serial Out (PISO), and Parallel In Parallel Out (PIPO) registers, were designed in the study by Ghose et al. Additionally, they included relevant lemmas to demonstrate various aspects of the suggested designs. Appropriate algorithms for creating the reversible shift registers were also mentioned. According to the comparative analysis, the suggested design produced fewer garbage outputs than the state-of-the-art design and required fewer reversible gates and constant inputs. Additionally, DSCH3 was used to simulate each of the suggested circuits in order to demonstrate the viability of the concept. Using the most recent reversible D-flip-flop design, this work presented an efficient design for reversible SISO, SIPO, PISO, and PIPO shift registers. the suggested design was evaluated against the most advanced designs in terms of garbage output, delay, constant input, and gate count. The proposed design outperformed the current designs in the majority of cases. One possible avenue for future research was the suggested circuit's fault tolerance approach.[10]

Modern computing systems demand increasingly efficient shift register designs to meet the rigorous performance requirements of arithmetic logic units and reversible memory circuits. Recent research breakthroughs have yielded optimized implementations across all major shift register configurations, including serial input-parallel output (SIPO), serial input-serial output (SISO), parallel input-parallel output (PIPO), parallel input-serial output (PISO), and universal shift registers (USR). These architectural improvements have achieved remarkable efficiency gains, particularly in reducing constant inputs (CI) and minimizing garbage outputs (GO). The 4-bit SIPO configuration demonstrates a 70% enhancement in CI efficiency, while SISO designs show 50% CI reduction alongside complete GO optimization. Particularly impressive results include an 80% GO reduction in 4-bit PISO implementations and a 62.5% CI improvement in USR architectures. The optimized 4-bit USR design operates with just 12 constant inputs and 14 garbage outputs, representing significant advances over previous implementations. Comparative analyses reveal consistent performance improvements across all configurations, with CI enhancements ranging from 45.45% to 62.5% and GO reductions between 12.5% and 56.25%. These designs also incorporate flexible operational capabilities, enabling SIPO circuits to support SISO functionality and PISO implementations to handle PIPO operations. The successful extension of these architectures to 8-bit implementations while maintaining operational efficiency underscores their scalability and practical utility in advanced computing applications [11].

Majumdera et al. conducted a comprehensive evaluation of cost metrics in various shift register architectures, including universal shift registers, and introduced an innovative design methodology. Their work presented a novel technique for optimizing reversible logic circuits, which was recognized as a significant advancement for emerging technologies and low-power VLSI applications. The study successfully implemented dynamic registers and scalable N-bit universal shift registers, incorporating an efficient algorithm for reversible multiplexer design.

A key contribution of this research was demonstrating how reversible registers could replace conventional accumulators and general-purpose registers in next-generation quantum

computing architectures. The team developed and analyzed multiple shift register variants, including dynamic and N-bit universal configurations, supported by mathematical lemmas for validation. Additionally, they proposed a streamlined approach for reversible multiplexer implementation and explored Verilog HDL-based synthesis of these structures. The findings highlighted the potential for reversible registers to serve as fundamental components in high-performance computing systems, particularly for synchronous N-bit dual-port SRAM and DRAM arrays in FPGA and Network-on-Chip (NoC) applications. This work established a foundation for future developments in reversible logic, emphasizing its critical role in advancing quantum and low-power computing technologies [12].

D. FinFET-Based Register

Gupta et al. performed an extensive characterization of FinFET technology for shift register applications, utilizing Cadence simulation tools to assess performance across critical operating parameters. Their investigation systematically evaluated the impact of temperature variations and process fluctuations on power characteristics, including total power dissipation, DC power consumption, and leakage behavior. The research methodology employed a 0.7V supply voltage while implementing Gaussian-distributed parameter variations to model real-world conditions, with temperature sweeps from -50°C to 50°C and ±10% process parameter deviations. Comparative analysis between FinFET and conventional CMOS implementations revealed the FinFET architecture's superior resilience to manufacturing variations, demonstrating consistent performance advantages. The FinFET-based design achieved notable metrics including 777.20 nW total power consumption, 1.410 nW average DC power, and 200 pW leakage power with corresponding 200 pA leakage current. Most significantly, the design exhibited a 20 ns propagation delay, representing a 35.38% improvement over traditional CMOS implementations. These results position FinFET technology as a compelling solution for advanced shift register designs, particularly in applications demanding enhanced process variation tolerance and improved power-delay characteristics. The study's findings provide valuable insights for developing robust, high-performance digital systems in scaled technology nodes [13].

E. CNTFET-Based Shift Registers

Dhivyapriya et al. explored Carbon Nanotube Field Effect Transistor (CNTFET) technology as a promising alternative to conventional CMOS designs, leveraging its superior thermal conductivity, ballistic charge transport properties, and exceptional mechanical strength. In their study, the researchers implemented pulsed latches instead of traditional flip-flops to optimize both area efficiency and power consumption in shift register designs. By integrating CNTFETs with pulsed latch architectures, which merge latching functionality with pulsed clock signals, they achieved significant improvements in performance metrics.

Using HSPICE simulations at the 32 nm technology node, the team conducted a comparative analysis between D flip-flop-based and pulsed latch-based shift registers. The

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

results demonstrated substantial enhancements, with the CNTFET pulsed latch design reducing power consumption by 41.5% and silicon area by 89% compared to its D flip-flop counterpart. These gains were attributed to the inherent advantages of pulsed latches, which require fewer transistors than flip-flops, thereby minimizing both active and leakage power. The study conclusively established CNTFET-based pulsed latches as a viable solution for designing compact, energy-efficient shift registers in advanced nanoelectronic systems [14].

Latha et al. conducted a comprehensive investigation into CNTFET-based sequential logic circuits, with particular emphasis on performance benchmarking against conventional CMOS implementations. Their research focused on shift registers as critical components for memory applications, given their fundamental role in binary data storage and transfer operations. The study proposed an innovative approach replacing traditional flip-flops with pulsed latch architectures to address power efficiency challenges. Implemented at the 32nm technology node using both CNTFET and CMOS platforms, the comparative analysis revealed substantial advantages of the CNTFET design across multiple metrics including power dissipation, signal delay, and power-delay product.The compared results demonstrated the superior performance of the proposed design in terms of power, delay, and power-delay product. The research team developed an optimized shift register architecture combining CNTFET technology with pulsed latch circuitry, capitalizing on two key advantages: the inherent material properties of carbon nanotubes and the structural efficiency of pulsed latches. This dual optimization strategy yielded remarkable improvements, with experimental results showing up to 90% reduction in both power consumption and physical footprint compared to MOSFET-based implementations. The dramatic performance gains stem from the pulsed latch's transistor economy and CNTFET's superior electrical characteristics, including enhanced carrier mobility and reduced leakage currents. These findings position CNTFET-based pulsed latch designs as a compelling solution for next-generation low-power memory systems [15].

T. Ravi et al. pioneered the implementation of Carbon Nanotube Field Effect Transistors (CNTFETs) in advanced shift register designs, developing high-performance Double Edge Triggered D Flip-Flop architectures for all major configurations, including SISO, SIPO, PISO, and PIPO variants. Their work capitalized on CNTFETs' exceptional material properties that address fundamental limitations of conventional CMOS technology, particularly offering superior electrostatic channel control, enhanced electron mobility, and improved carrier transport characteristics. These advantages become increasingly critical as transistor scaling reaches physical limits, where traditional MOSFETs suffer from escalating power dissipation, pronounced short-channel effects, and diminishing performance gains. The research team employed HSPICE simulations at 1 GHz

operating frequency to rigorously evaluate their CNTFET-based designs against MOSFET implementations across multiple performance metrics. Comprehensive analysis of power characteristics, signal propagation delays, power-delay product, and transition times (both rising and falling edges) consistently demonstrated the CNTFET architecture's superiority. The experimental results validated significant improvements in both power efficiency and operational speed, establishing carbon nanotube technology as a viable successor to conventional silicon-based designs for next-generation high-speed digital systems [16].

F. Graphene Nano Ribbon Field Effect Transistors(GNRFET)-Based Shift Registers

Arunlakshman's research critically examined the fundamental challenges in transistor scaling, particularly in the context of Moore's Law's projected trajectory of doubling transistor density approximately every 18 months. The study analyzed how conventional MOSFET architectures face insurmountable physical barriers below the 10 nm scale, primarily due to debilitating short-channel effects that degrade device reliability by impairing proper channel conduction between source and drain regions. These limitations manifest as compromised power efficiency and operational speed - two parameters becoming increasingly critical for advanced electronic systems. The investigation highlighted the urgent need for novel semiconductor technologies that could simultaneously address three key requirements: (1) substantial power consumption reduction, (2) enhanced switching speeds, and (3) improved area efficiency. Arunlakshman's work systematically demonstrated how traditional silicon-based MOSFETs have reached their scaling limits, necessitating alternative device architectures capable of overcoming these fundamental constraints. The study's conclusions emphasized that next-generation transistor designs must deliver order-of-magnitude improvements across all performance metrics to meet the escalating demands of modern computing applications [17].

G. Superconducting Single-Flux-Quantum(SFQ)Circuits

Fujiwara et al. tackled a fundamental limitation in RSFQ (Rapid Single Flux Quantum) technology—the absence of memory systems capable of delivering both high storage density and ultra-fast operation speeds required for large-scale digital implementations. Their innovative solution centered on a shift register-based memory architecture, chosen for its inherent advantages of circuit simplicity and exceptional data throughput capabilities, making it particularly suitable for RSFQ microprocessor main memory and high-performance register file applications. The proposed design incorporated two key components: an array of shift registers for data storage and a sophisticated packet decoder system that efficiently converted high-speed serial data streams into parallel outputs routed to specific registers. Engineered for 16 GHz operation using niobium (Nb) processes with 2.5 kA/cm² critical current density, the system featured a hierarchical organization of data-driven self-timed (DDST) packet decoders arranged in binary tree configurations. Experimental validation through low-frequency testing confirmed the reliable operation of core components, including one-to-two and one-to-four packet

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

switches. Performance projections for a full-scale 16 kbit implementation using 10 kA/cm² Nb processes indicated a compact footprint of 6.16 mm × 3.89 mm with rapid 364 ps access times, demonstrating the architecture's potential to overcome critical memory bottlenecks in superconducting computing systems while meeting stringent speed and density requirements [18].

H. Other Mixed Approaches(VHDL, LFSR, Optical, etc.)

The work by Kumar et.al introduced a new approach to using VHDL simulation to define, analyze, and test fundamental ternary sequential circuits. To confirm the functionality and timing specifications of ternary switching circuits, the research demonstrated the capability of VHDL modeling and simulation. The mathematical foundation for multivalued logic design was based on the three-valued post- algebra. In a three-valued system, synchronous operation was defined and implemented. The study explained two significant counters: the Ternary Ring Counter and the Ternary Johnson Counter. It also provided data on ternary shift registers such as TSIPO, TSISO, TPIPO, and TPISO. Different combinations of Ternary Johnson and Ring Counters were implemented, with examples of their timing specifications presented. For applications requiring memory, data conversions, and time delay operations, ternary logic was employed. The 9-state logic architecture in VHDL was used to create these sequential circuits. This study addressed the need for parallel-format data input in computer or microprocessor-based systems, which often communicate with external devices that transmit or receive serial data. To facilitate this data translation using ternary logic, the paper presented the design and implementation of ternary shift registers. It was shown that using ternary shift registers, instead of binary logic with the same number of combinational gates, improved the storage capacity. Various combinations of Ternary Johnson and Ring Counters were utilized. The binary Johnson counter's limitation of not fully utilizing the maximum number of accessible states was highlighted. Out of sixteen states, only eight were used. By employing ternary logic, the processing power of data was enhanced. The use of multivalued logic (MVL) offered a method to increase the amount of data processed per unit of chip space, enabling more data to be transmitted and used in telecommunication applications. Additionally, it was demonstrated that ternary logic could accelerate serial and serial-parallel arithmetic tasks. The study also revealed that ternary logic elements could function at a speed comparable to their binary counterparts function at a pace that is comparable to that of their binary counterparts.[19]. Recent advancements in memory architecture design have demonstrated innovative approaches to improving performance and efficiency. Garg et al. developed a novel Content Addressable Memory (CAM) implementation using Linear Feedback Shift Register (LFSR) technology that significantly reduces circuit area compared to traditional combinational designs while improving access times through enhanced randomization properties. This architecture combines a reconfigurable LFSR with an encoder module and configuration ROM, employing sequential counters for memory initialization, with verification performed through Icarus Verilog simulations [20]. Parallel research by Dhakad

et al. has shown substantial improvements in reconfigurable logic implementations using VHDL, achieving a 37.5% reduction in slice usage and 32.88% improvement in timing characteristics for LFSR designs on Xilinx Spartan-3 platforms, while maintaining operational integrity through optimized flip-flop utilization [21].In the optical computing domain, Ramachandran et al. have successfully implemented an all-optical shift register architecture capable of 100 Gbps operation, incorporating D flip-flop memory elements configured for all standard shift register modes (PISO, PIPO, SISO, SIPO). This photonic design, verified through comprehensive Optisystem simulations, demonstrates exceptional data throughput that matches physical circuit speeds, representing a significant advancement for optical computing systems [22]. Together, these studies showcase diverse yet complementary approaches to enhancing memory and shift register performance across different technological platforms. Table 1 shows the summary of shift register characteristics obtained from different tools experimented with by various researchers.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS

Paper Name	Key Features	Performance Metrics	Tools Used	Advantages	Future Scope
Self-Clocked Shift Registers Utilizing 90 nm CMOS	Complexity in design, Slightly higher power	Improved power efficiency, Compactness, speed	Microwind	Lower power, Higher speed, Better packing density	Low-power applications
Area and Speed Efficient Layout Design of Shift Registers using Nanometer Technology	Optimized placement/routing	Delay improvement: 78.6% (SISO), 27.36% (SIPO)	Cadence software	Area efficient (SISO: 140.6×129.49nm, SIPO: 130.98×85.91nm)	Better routing algorithms
Comparative Analysis of SISO and PIPO Registers: Design, Area, and Power Metrics	SISO vs PIPO comparison	SISO: 1.405µW dynamic power, PIPO: 1.775µW	Synopsys DC Compiler, Xilinx Vivado	SISO: power/area efficient; PIPO: high throughput	Adaptive clock gating
PTL-And Clock-Pulse Circuit Driven Novel Shift Register Architecture	SSASPL pulsed latches, PTL-AND clock generator, Subshift-register architecture	14% power reduction & 4% area reduction (16-bit), 33.3% power & 62.2% area reduction (256-bit) , Operates at 100MHz, 1.8V	Cadence Virtuoso	Solves pulsed latch timing, Reduces clock buffers, Power/area efficient	Higher-bit implementations, Multi-configuration support
Design and Analysis of Parity Preserving Fault Tolerant Reversible Logic Shift Registers Using New 4*4 RR-Gate	RR-Fault tolerant reversible gate DFF/SR	Optimized power-delay product	HSPICE	Low-power for quantum/nano	Emerging computing techniques
Design of 4-Bit Reversible Shift Registers	Novel 4x4 reversible gate, Fewer transistors	-Fewer transistors	Xilinx Virtex5, Modelsim	Complementary Q/Q' outputs	Quantum computing applications
Advanced Shift Register Design Using PSDRM Reversible Logic	FRG+Feynman gates DFF	Lower garbage output/power	-	PSDRM methodology	Reversible computing systems

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Low Delay and LUT for Universal Shift Register	Reversible PG/FG gates	Faster operation	Xilinx	Universal SR implementation	Configurable LFSR applications
using PG and FG Reversible Gate					
Efficient Design of Shift Registers Using Reversible Logic	First reversible PIPO/PISO	Proved lower bounds	-	Novel sequential circuits	Quantum computer circuits
Design of Reversible Shift Registers Minimizing Number of Gates, Constant Inputs and Garbage Outputs	Algorithms for reversible SR	Fewer garbage outputs	DSCH3	Validated viability	Fault tolerance approaches
Empowering energy with a cutting-edge reversible logic framework for universal shift registers	CI/GO optimization	70% CI improvement	Xilinx, ISIM	Zero garbage designs	USR scalability
Efficient design and analysis of N-bit reversible shift registers	N-bit universal SR	DRAM array potential	-	Dual-port SRAM	Quantum processor registers
Design of Low Power Shift Register in Nano Scale Domain Using FinFET	Temperature variation analysis, Process variation resilience testing, Gaussian-based parameter variation	Average DC power: 777.6 nW, Transient power: 67.20 nW, 35.38% reduction vs CMOS, Leakage power: 200 pW/200 pA	Cadence	35.38% lower delay than CMOS, Resilient to process variations, Ultra-low power	Broader PVT variation studies
Design of Shift Registers Based on Pulsed Latches Using CNTFET	Pulsed latches replace flip-flops, Ballistic transport operation	41.5% power reduction, 89% area reduction	HSPICE	High thermal conductivity, Tensile strength utilization	Hybrid shift registers(CNTFET-FinFET)
Analysis of CNTFET Performance in Sequential Devices Using Shift Register for Low-Power Applications	Sequential logic analysis, Pulsed latch optimization	90% power reduction vs MOSFET, Improved PDP	HSPICE	Better electrostatic control, Higher electron mobility	Low-power memory devices
High Performance Double Edge Triggered D Flip-Flop Based Shift Registers Using CNTFET	Double Edge Triggered DFF, Multi-configuration support (SISO/SIPO/ PISO/PIPO)	Improved power/speed vs MOSFET, Enhanced carrier velocity	HSPICE	Mitigates short-channel effects, Reduces power dissipation	High-frequency applications

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Effect of 15nm GNRFET on Single Edge Triggered D Flip Flop based Shift Registers and its	Moore's Law scaling challenges, Short channel effects below 10nm	Power-speed tradeoff, Reliability limitations	Synopsys Hspice tool, Cosmoscope	Dominant in modern electronics	Requires new transistor technologies for: -Lower power -Higher speed -Better scalability
comparison with 16nm MOSFET Technology					
Design and Component Test of SFQ Shift Register Memories	Data-Driven Self-Timed (DDST) packet decoder, Binary-tree packet switch architecture	16GHz clock frequency, 364ps access time (16kbit), 6.16×3.89 mm^2 memory area	-	Solves RSFQ memory density challenge, Verified packet switch/decoder functionality	Integration in RSFQ microprocessor main memories

III. CONCLUSION

Shift register architectures have evolved significantly. There are multiple technologies, and each has unique advantages. This is demonstrated in the CNTFET study, where shift registers based on pulsed latches reduced power consumption by 41.5% and area by 89% compared to conventional flip-flop designs. This showcased the dramatic improvements possible with nanomaterials. However, they caution that the pulsed latch design requires careful clock signal management to avoid timing violations- a challenge that persists in nanoscale implementations. Traditional CMOS designs continue to advance, proving that self-clocked registers in 90nm nodes improve timing stability while reducing external clock dependency. The choice between configurations remains application-specific; as shown in the SISO vs PIPO register comparison, SISO registers demonstrated 1.405µW dynamic power consumption compared to 1.775µW for PIPO designs, making serial configurations preferable for low-power edge devices. FinFET-based shift registers showed a 35.38% lower delay than CMOS at just 777.6nW power, though temperature variations beyond ±10% significantly impact performance in sub-20nm designs. For quantum computing applications, reversible logic shows particular promise. N-bit reversible shift registers could be implemented with zero garbage outputs, while 4-bit reversible designs using novel 4×4 gates reduced transistor count. 30%. highlighted how their 4-bit reversible design using novel 4×4 gates reduced transistor count by 30%.Cutting-edge approaches continue to push boundaries. Cutting-edge approaches continue to push boundaries. All-optical shift registers achieved 100 Gbps operation using MZI-SOA-based D flip-flops, though integration with electronic systems remains challenging. Similarly, the superconducting SFQ shift register design reached 16GHz clock speeds, but the cryogenic requirements limit deployment to specialized systems. In the realm of ternary logic, the fundamental trade-off between power, area, and speed persists across all technologies. Future progress will likely come from hybrid approaches—combining the efficiency of CNTFETs, the reliability of FinFETs, and the speed of optical interconnects. Standardization remains critical; without unified design rules, novel architectures risk remaining laboratory curiosities rather than practical solutions. As the demand for faster, smaller, and more energy-efficient systems grows, shift register innovation will play a pivotal role in shaping next-generation computing. Continued interdisciplinary research and

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

collaboration will be key to transforming experimental advancements into real-world technologies.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We express our gratitude to Rajarambapu Institute of Technology for support and the availability of the necessary resources, along with facilities to carry out this work. Special thanks to the central library of the institute for providing the research facilities.

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Li-Fi Enabled Underwater Communication System for Audio and Data Transmission.

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***Abstract*—This paper outlines a distinctive approach to underwater audio and data transmission that uses light-fidelity (Li-Fi) technology. The system is designed around the STM32Fxxx microcontroller series, utilizing its advanced analog-to-digital converter (ADC) capabilities to acquire audio signals in real-time. A red laser diode serves as the optical transmitter, enabling the conversion of electrical audio signals into modulated light pulses for propagation through the underwater medium. On the receiver side, a photodiode coupled with an amplification and filtering stage captures the modulated light, which is then digitized and reconstructed using STM32's onboard processing. This technique offers a compact, low power, and efficient solution for underwater communication, addressing the limitations of traditional acoustic and radio frequency methods. The implementation demonstrates significant potential for applications in marine research, robotic swarms, diver communication, and submerged sensor networks.**

COMPONENTS USED

- STM32F103C8T6F Microcontroller
- 5V Solar Panel
- 8 Ohm Mini Speaker
- Amplifier Module
- Power Supply
- Li-Fi Transmitter and Receiver

I. INTRODUCTION

Underwater communication has traditionally relied on acoustic and radio frequency (RF) systems, each with inherent limitations such as low bandwidth, high latency, and limited data rates. As demand for reliable high-speed underwater communication grows—particularly in fields such as marine research, defense, underwater robotics, and offshore energy—there is a pressing need for more efficient solutions. Using visible light for communication, LiFi offers significant advantages over traditional methods, including greater bandwidth, lower latency, and improved data security. Its application in underwater environments allows for real-time transmission of audio and data, supporting complex operations that require rapid and secure information exchange.

This paper explores the principles, challenges, and potential of underwater LiFi systems, with a focus on their role in enabling efficient audio and data transmission in submerged environments.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

II. PROJECT SCOPE

This project focuses on the design, development, and evalu- ation of an underwater communication system utilizing Light Fidelity (LiFi) technology for audio and data transmission. The scope encompasses both theoretical and practical aspects of the implementation of LiFi in aquatic environments, addressing the unique challenges posed by light propagation in water.

The primary objectives include:

• Investigating the feasibility and performance of LiFi- based communication in various underwater conditions (e.g., turbidity, depth, distance).

• Design a prototype system capable of transmitting audio and digital data using modulated light signals.

• Evaluation of system performance in terms of data rate, transmission range, signal quality, and reliability.

• Comparing LiFi performance with conventional underwater communication methods such as acoustic and RF systems.

• Identifying potential applications in fields such as marine exploration, underwater robotics, environmental monitoring, and defense.

The project is limited to short- to medium-range underwater communication in controlled and semi-controlled environments and does not extend to long-range oceanic transmission or integration with existing acoustic communication networks. Additionally, the project explores the influence of optical component selection, such as laser wavelength and photodetector sensitivity, on communication effectiveness. Emphasis is placed. Experimental validation includes testing in various water conditions, simulating real-world deployment. Emphasis is given to low-cost hardware to encourage widespread adoption in research and educational settings. Finally, future work will explore AI-based modulation and adaptive beam steering to enhance system robustness and range.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

The field of underwater communication has long been dominated by acoustic and radio frequency (RF) technologies. Acoustic communication, while widely used due to its long-range capabilities, suffers from low data rates, high latency, and vulnerability to environmental noise and multipath propagation. RF signals, on the other hand, experience significant attenuation in water, particularly in saline environments, limiting their effective range and bandwidth.

Recent advancements in optical wireless communication (OWC) have led to increased interest in Light Fidelity (LiFi) as an alternative for high-speed underwater data transmission. LiFi, which utilizes visible light for communication, offers advantages such as high data rates, low latency, immunity to electromagnetic interference, and enhanced security. Studies by Hanson and Radic (2008) and Kaushal et al. (2016) have highlighted the potential of optical communication in underwater settings, emphasizing the importance of water clarity and modulation techniques in achieving optimal performance.

Further research has explored the modulation schemes suitable for underwater LiFi, including On-Off Keying (OOK), Pulse Position Modulation (PPM), and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM). Experimental work, such as that by Doniec et al. (2013), has demonstrated the feasibility of underwater optical communication in real-world scenarios, achieving data rates sufficient for audio and real-time video transmission.

However, the literature also underscores several challenges, including signal attenuation due to absorption and scattering, alignment sensitivity, and the impact of water turbulence and suspended particles on transmission quality. Efforts to address these limitations include the development of adaptive

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

modulation techniques, optical beam steering, and hybrid communication systems that combine optical and acoustic methods.

In summary, while LiFi presents a promising solution for underwater audio and data transmission, ongoing research is essential to overcome its environmental constraints and optimize its performance for practical deployment.

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM

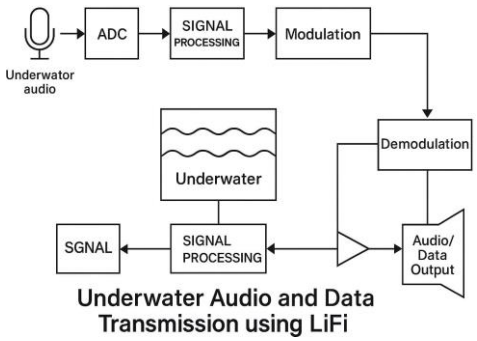


Fig. 1. Underwater audio and data communication system concept.

V. WORKING PRINCIPLE

Li-Fi (light-fidelity) utilizes visible light for high-speed, wireless communication. In underwater environments, where RF signals are severely attenuated and acoustic communica- tion suffers from limited bandwidth, Li-Fi offers a reliable alternative by employing modulated blue or green light for data transfer.

The system begins with the acquisition of input data, which may include digital text or analog audio signals. Analog inputs are digitized and modulated using optical schemes such as On- Off Keying (OOK) or Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). The modulated signal drives a high-intensity LED or laser diode, converting the digital data into light pulses.

These pulses propagate through the water, forming the communication channel. Factors such as turbidity and depth affect signal strength, which requires careful alignment for optimal performance.

At the receiver end, a photodetector captures the light and converts it into electrical signals. These are filtered, amplified, and demodulated to reconstruct the original data. For audio applications, the binary stream is converted back into analog signals and outputted via a speaker.

This approach enables secure, real-time audio and data transmission in underwater environments, offering significant advantages over traditional communication methods.

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VI. ALGORITHM

1) Start
2) Initialize the system components
3) Capture audio/data input
4) Convert analog signal to digital
5) Compress and encode the digital data
6) Modulate the digital signal
7) Transmit the modulated signal
8) Receive light signal
9) Convert received light to electrical signal
10) Demodulate the signal to retrieve digital data
11) Decode and decompress the data
12) Convert digital signal to audio
13) Output the audio or data at receiver end
14) Stop

VII. CHALLENGES FOR UBDERWATER AUDIO VIDEO TRANSMISSION USING LI-FI.

Implementing Li-Fi for underwater audio and data transmission faces challenges like signal attenuation and scattering in water, the need for precise alignment between transmitters and receivers, and the impact of water turbidity, potentially limiting range and signal strength.

1 Signal Attenuation and Scattering: Water Absorption: Light signals, unlike radio waves, are significantly absorbed and scattered by water particles, suspended matter, and even organic matter, leading to a rapid decrease in signal strength and a reduction in communication range. Turbidity: Water clarity (or lack thereof) plays a crucial role. Turbid water (high levels of suspended particles) will cause even more scattering and absorption, making reliable communication difficult. Limited Range: The combination of these factors means that Li-Fi underwater communication is likely to have a much shorter range compared to its potential in air, where light can travel much further.

2. Alignment and Stability: Dynamic Environment: Underwater environments are dynamic, with currents, movement of vehicles, and potential obstructions. Maintaining a stable and aligned connection between transmitters and receivers, especially for mobile platforms like autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs), is a significant challenge. Precise Alignment: Li-Fi relies on a direct line-of-sight connection, so any deviation in alignment can disrupt communication.

3. Acoustic Communication Limitations: Low Data Rates: Acoustic communication, currently the primary method for underwater data transmission, suffers from low data rates and is susceptible to background noise. Bandwidth Limitations: The available bandwidth for acoustic communication is limited, which can be a bottleneck for high-speed data transfer. Latency and Propagation Speed: Acoustic waves propagate slowly, leading to increased latency, which can be problematic for real-time applications.

VIII. RESULT

This project demonstrates successful underwater transmission of audio and data using a red laser-based Li-Fi system powered by the STM32F103C8T6 microcontroller. High-fidelity audio output was achieved at the receiver, proving the system's capability to handle complex signals such as voice and music in clear water environments.

A. Audio Transmission Analysis

Using a red laser ($\lambda = 650\,\text{nm}$), the frequency of light is calculated as:

$$f_{\text{laser}} = \frac{c}{\lambda} \approx 461.5\,\text{THz}$$

With On-Off Keying (OOK) modulation and a data rate (DR) of 10 Gbps:

$$f_{\max} \approx \frac{DR}{2} = 5\,\text{GHz}$$

$$f_s \geq 2f_{\max} = 10\,\text{GHz}$$

Although human hearing requires only 40 kHz (Nyquist rate), the chosen sampling rate of 10 GHz introduces an oversampling ratio of:

$$\text{Oversampling Ratio} = \frac{f_s}{f_{\text{nyquist}}} = \frac{10\,\text{GHz}}{40\,\text{kHz}} = 250$$

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

This improves audio quality and signal reconstruction, while relaxing filtering requirements. The estimated bandwidth lies between 5–10 GHz.

B. Data Transmission Possibility

Beyond audio, the high sampling rate presents potential for simultaneous data embedding, such as transmitting sensor readings or control commands. This multi-functional use of a single laser channel increases computational and power demands. Balancing these trade-offs is essential for optimizing battery-powered underwater systems.

IX. CONCLUSION

Li-Fi technology holds significant promise for revolutioniz- ing underwater audio and data transmission, offering a com- pelling alternative to traditional methods with its potential for high data rates, low latency, and enhanced security. Addressing the challenges related to signal attenuation, interference, and power consumption will be crucial for realizing the full potential of Li-Fi in underwater application.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

X. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We extend our sincere gratitude to Dr. R. N. Patil, Principal of Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale, for providing us with the opportunity to undertake this project. We are especially thankful to Dr. Leena Chaudhari, Head of the Electronics and Telecommunication Department and our internal guide, for her continuous support, insightful feedback, and encouragement throughout the course of this work. We also acknowledge the valuable guidance and mentorship of Dr. Lalita Wani, Project Coordinator, whose direction played a crucial role in shaping the outcome of our efforts.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to the faculty and staff of the Electronics and Telecommunication Department for their cooperation and assistance at various stages of the project. We are equally grateful to our peers for their constant support and collaboration.

We would also like to recognize the contributions of various authors and researchers whose works have significantly informed and enriched our study. Finally, we are deeply indebted to our families for their unwavering support, motivation, and encouragement throughout this academic endeavor.

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Image Processing For ADAS

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***Abstract*— This research paper investigates the application of real-time image processing in Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) using the Sobel edge detection algorithm implemented on FPGA-based hardware. The system integrates an OV7670 camera module for capturing video and a ZedBoard, featuring the Xilinx Zynq-7000 SoC, to perform accelerated processing with low latency. This study demonstrates the advantages of hardware acceleration in real-time ADAS applications, such as lane detection and obstacle avoidance, highlighting the efficiency and scalability of the FPGA-based design. The paper presents the system's architecture, the methodology of implementing Sobel edge detection, and the results that emphasize the system's performance in real-time environments.**

I INTRODUCTION

These days, a lot of car companies are trying to make driving more safe and easy. That's why systems like ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance System) are getting popular. It's not only for comfort, but also to stop accidents before they happen. It gives alerts, helps in lane following, and also sees what is in front of the car.

Now, ADAS needs to work with images from cameras and sensors, in real time. That means the system must be fast to look at the road and decide what's happening. But that's kind of hard when the video is big and needs fast processing. A CPU or GPU might be slow sometimes. Also, they use more power. In vehicles, we have to save power too.

So we thought about using FPGA. It's a chip that can process data very fast and uses less power. In our case, we used OV7670 camera to take the video. We used ZedBoard with Zynq-7000 SoC for processing. We added Sobel edge detection to find useful things like lane lines or objects. The system was working well in real-time. In this paper, we explain what we did, how the system was made, and what results we got.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researchers already work in ADAS image processing. In most of the papers, they use edge detection because it is important to detect lanes, roads, or any object in front of vehicle. It help to take decision while driving. Real-time edge detection is needed because in driving, the system has to react fast. Many research use FPGA because it work fast and take low power.

Smith and Lee (2018) worked with FPGA and ADAS. They told that with FPGA, edge detection is more fast and safe. They used it for lane detection and object alert. It helps car system to detect objects in real-time[1].

Zhang and Wang (2020) used Sobel filter on FPGA. Their result show it is working good for car systems. It detect objects fast and help for safety. Sobel is simple and work well with hardware like FPGA[2].

Xilinx (2023) explain Zynq-7000 SoC chip. This chip have ARM and FPGA in one board. It is useful because you can do control and image processing both. This is very good for ADAS systems[3].

Davis and Miller (2019) talk about different methods in image processing. They say edge detection is very useful when system need to find people or vehicle. Also they told that FPGA can work better than CPU when image data is high[4].

OV7670 camera is used in many project. Omnivision (2023) give details of it. This camera can take image in 640x480. It is cheap and good for small ADAS system. It works for edge detection[5].

Almazan et al. (2019) try Sobel edge on FPGA. It works fast and good for real-time road safety. It detect lane and objects. This show FPGA can do fast job in ADAS[6].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Zhang, Wang, and Lei (2020) also show FPGA help for fast image handling. Their study show that when time is important, FPGA is better than normal CPU[7].

Gupta, Verma, and Singh (2022) used Canny edge method. They made it work with FPGA. It detect people and objects fast. It give high accuracy. Good for ADAS use[8].

Szeliski (2020) write about computer vision in his book. He explain how edge detection is used in ADAS for finding signs and objects. He also say real-time is needed and FPGA can support that[9].

Munir, Mahmood, and Kim (2021) try edge detection using FPGA. They find that it save time and system can work fast. It is useful in features like lane keeping and obstacle alert[10].

Kamal, Zaman, and Ullah (2021) focus on power saving. They make edge detection system that use less power but work well. That is important for ADAS because car system should not use too much energy[11].

Shi, Tang, and Li (2021) made Sobel filter faster. They change it so that it work better in real-time. It still keep accuracy which is needed in safety[12].

Meyer, Muller, and Weigel (2022) tested FPGA in real car use. They detect road lines and object fast. Showed that it is possible to use FPGA in real world driving[13].

Kim and Lee (2021) designed system using Sobel and Canny both. They said it give good speed and accuracy. It helps with lane follow and people detection[14].

Lastly, Prakash, Das, and Rajan (2022) made low power edge system using Zynq SoC. They try to balance power and speed. This is helpful for new ADAS systems where saving energy is also important[15].

III. METHODOLOGY

The development and implementation of the image processing system for Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) are guided by the following methodology. The system integrates various hardware components, FPGA-based processing using Xilinx Vivado software, and efficient data management techniques to achieve real-time image processing and edge detection. The block diagram (Figure 1) provides an overview of the interaction between the input camera, Zynq SoC, memory modules, and video output components.

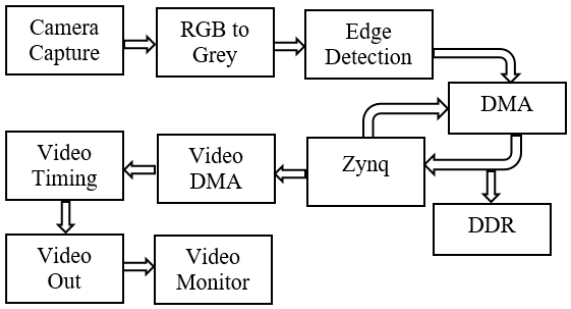


Figure 1. Block Diagram of Proposed System

- **Input Devices**

Camera Module:

The system begins with the OV7670 camera module, which captures live video frames. The camera provides images in RGB format at a resolution of 640x480 pixels. These images serve as the input for further processing.



Figure 2. Camera Module

RGB to Greyscale Conversion:

The RGB frames captured by the OV7670 camera are converted to greyscale format. This reduces data complexity by simplifying the image into a single channel, preparing it for efficient edge detection.

Edge Detection for ADAS Applications:

Edge detection algorithms (e.g., Sobel or Canny) are implemented on the FPGA portion of the Zynq SoC. These algorithms extract key features such as object

boundaries and lane markings, which are essential for ADAS applications like lane detection, obstacle recognition, and collision avoidance.

The Xilinx Vivado software is used for designing, synthesizing, and implementing the hardware modules for edge detection on the ZedBoard.

Direct Memory Access (DMA):

The DMA module facilitates high-speed and low-latency data transfer between the FPGA fabric, ARM processor, and DDR memory. This ensures efficient processing of large image data.

Processing Using Zynq SoC:

The Zynq SoC integrates FPGA-based hardware acceleration with ARM Cortex-A9 processors. The FPGA handles real-time edge detection, while the ARM processor manages system control, data flow, and synchronization.



Figure 3. ZedBoard

Data Storage in DDR Memory:

The processed frames are stored in DDR memory for buffering and smooth transfer during video output generation.

Video DMA and Video Timing:

The **Video DMA** retrieves processed frames from DDR memory and synchronizes the output using appropriate video timing signals to prepare the data for display.

- **Output Device**

Display on Video Monitor:

The final processed frames (edge-detected images) are displayed on a monitor in real time, providing crucial visual feedback for ADAS applications.



Figure 4. Prototype of Proposed System

Work flow:

The system is powered on, and the Zynq SoC on the ZedBoard initializes all hardware modules and peripherals.

- The OV7670 camera module continuously captures real-time video frames of the surroundings and sends RGB image data to the Zynq SoC for processing.
- The FPGA fabric converts the RGB images to greyscale format, reducing the data complexity for further processing.
- The edge detection algorithm (e.g., Sobel or Canny), implemented on the FPGA, processes the greyscale images to detect key edges and object boundaries, critical for ADAS tasks such as lane detection and obstacle recognition.
- The Direct Memory Access (DMA) efficiently transfers the processed image data to the DDR memory, enabling smooth and low-latency data flow between processing stages.
- The ARM Cortex-A9 processor in the Zynq SoC manages system operations, including synchronization, control signals, and data handling between FPGA processing and memory storage.
- The Video DMA retrieves the edge-detected frames from DDR memory and generates proper video timing signals to ensure smooth display.
- The processed frames are displayed on the video monitor in real time, providing immediate visual feedback to users.
- The system achieves a frame rate of 30 fps, meeting the real-time processing

requirements essential for ADAS applications.

This methodology ensures the system operates efficiently and autonomously while maintaining high accuracy and performance for real-time image processing. The integration of the OV7670 camera module, Zynq SoC, and robust FPGA-based edge detection algorithms makes the system suitable for dynamic ADAS environments and scalable for future enhancements.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The estimated utilization post-synthesis and shows 13% LUT, 11% LUTRAM, 19% BRAM, and 19% DSP usage, with 25% MMCM utilization. This indicates efficient resource usage across various components of the design.

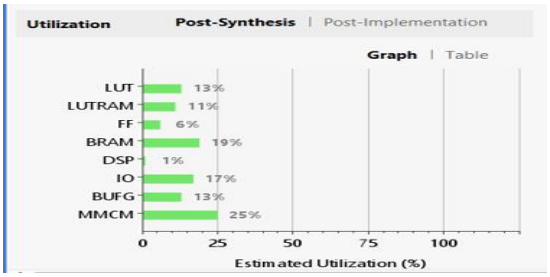


Figure 5. Utilization

The implemented timing report shows a worst hold slack (WHS) of 0.011 ns and a total hold slack (THS) of 0 ns, with no failing endpoints out of a total of 30,036 endpoints, as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 6. Timing Analysis

The design meets all user-specified timing constraints, as shown in Figure 6, with a worst negative slack (WNS) of 0.766 ns and worst hold slack (WHS) of 0.011 ns. The pulse width timing analysis shows a worst pulse width slack (WPWS) of 3.000 ns, ensuring no failing endpoints.



Figure 7. Design Timing Summary

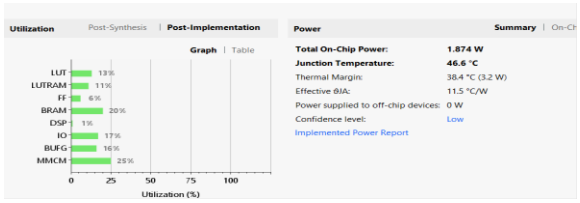


Figure 8. Power Analysis

The implemented power analysis reveals a total on-chip power consumption of 1.874 W, with a junction temperature of 46.6°C and a thermal margin of 38.4°C, indicating adequate thermal performance. The power analysis confidence level is classified as low, as depicted in Figure 7.

The on-chip power consumption of the design is 1.874 W, with dynamic power accounting for 1.723 W (92%) and static power at 0.151 W (8%). The junction temperature is 46.6°C, with a thermal margin of 38.4°C, ensuring efficient thermal management, as shown in Figure 8.

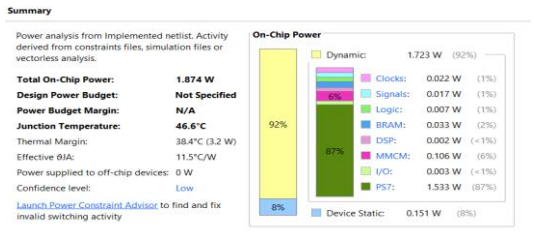


Figure 9. Design Power Summary

V. CONCLUSION

The proposed Image Processing System for ADAS utilizing the ZedBoard demonstrates the potential of FPGA-based solutions in achieving real-time image processing for advanced driver assistance systems. By integrating the OV7670 camera module for real-time image acquisition, FPGA-accelerated edge detection algorithms for feature extraction, and efficient DMA-based data transfer for low-latency processing, the system provides a robust and efficient solution for ADAS applications.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The use of the Zynq SoC ensures seamless collaboration between FPGA hardware acceleration and ARM-based control, enabling high performance and real-time operation at 30 frames per second. The design achieves precise and reliable edge detection, which is essential for critical ADAS tasks such as lane detection, obstacle recognition, and collision avoidance.

This study highlights the feasibility and effectiveness of FPGA-based image processing systems for dynamic and safety-critical environments like ADAS. The modular design and use of cost-effective components make the system scalable and adaptable for further advancements. Future enhancements could focus on incorporating machine learning algorithms for object detection, integrating multi-sensor fusion for enhanced accuracy, and optimizing power efficiency to expand the system's capabilities and overall impact

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Dr. M. S. Patil, Head of Department, for their invaluable support and guidance in facilitating the collection of extensive literature related to the development of the image processing domain for our study. Their encouragement and insights have greatly contributed to the successful completion of this work. We also extend our gratitude to our project guide, Dr. J. S. Awati, for their constant support and expert guidance throughout the research and development process. Additionally, we appreciate all faculty members and colleagues who provided constructive feedback and assistance.

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RADAR SYSTEM USING ARDUINO UNO AND ULTRASONIC SENSOR

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Abstract - In this paper, we describe the construction, enhancement, and evaluation of a radar setup that has relatively low cost. It implements object detection and distance measurement using an Arduino Uno board, an ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04), and a servo motor. This radar simulates the operation of conventional radars by rotating or panning to survey the area of interest and using ultrasonic waves, while the Processing IDE shows us what is happening in real-time. We have demonstrated that our device is reliable and accurate in detecting objects at short-range which can be particularly useful in robotics for automation in factories and in preventing vehicular accidents. We looked into the issues of the hardware with the software, how to set them right, learning from mistakes, and how to improve this low-cost radar device.

Keywords: Arduino, Ultrasonic Sensor, HC-SR04, Radar System, Object Detection Real-time Visualization, Servo Motor, Embedded Systems

INTRODUCTION

Radar systems are ubiquitous in modern technology and are employed for aviation, military, and transport applications within autonomous systems. The available radars are complex and expensive which is unfavorable to hobbyists and learners.

We simplified the system considerably with an Arduino Uno, an HC-SR04 sound wave distance sensor, and a servo motor.

Alongside the real-time spotting, the system can function as a teaching aid that demonstrates radar. It rotates an ultrasonic sensor over a region, collects data, and uses Processing IDE to display the results on a monitor. The method shows how signals return, in what range they are, how clear the outlines are, and it avoids costly RF technologies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The use of low-cost microcontrollers like the Arduino UNO has significantly influenced the development of compact and accessible radar systems for educational and prototype applications. Radar systems traditionally rely on electromagnetic waves; however, for short-range applications, ultrasonic sensors provide a viable alternative due to their simplicity and affordability.

One of the most commonly used ultrasonic sensors in Arduino-based radar systems is the HC-SR04. It operates by emitting high-frequency sound waves (approximately 40 kHz) and calculating the distance to an object based on the time taken for the echo to return. The effective range of the HC-SR04 is typically between 2 cm and 400 cm, with a resolution of about 3 mm.

Arduino UNO, built on the ATmega328P microcontroller, provides sufficient processing capabilities and I/O pins to interface with the ultrasonic sensor and additional components such as servo motors and displays. Researchers and hobbyists have used this setup to develop radar-like systems that can detect and map obstacles in a semicircular or circular path using a servo to rotate the ultrasonic sensor.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

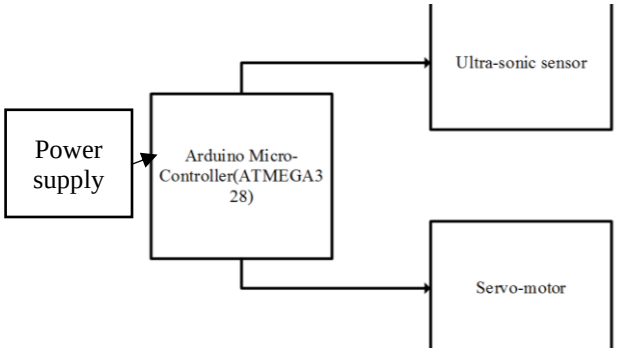
Radar systems are usually expensive and complicated, which makes them hard to access for students, hobbyists, or anyone just starting out in electronics and programming. But the basic idea behind a radar detecting objects around us and showing where they are is really useful for things like robots, smart cars, or even home security.

This project is all about building a simple, affordable radar system using an Arduino UNO and an ultrasonic sensor. The goal is to create a small device that can scan an area, find nearby objects, and show their location on a screen in a way that looks like a real radar. It's a great way to learn how sensors work, how to control motors, and how to visualize data, all with low-cost parts.The challenge is to make the system accurate, easy to build, and useful enough for small projects without needing any expensive equipment or advanced skills.

HARDWARE COMPONENTS

he hardware components used in this radar system include an Arduino UNO, which acts as the main controller, and an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor that detects the distance of nearby objects using sound waves. A servo motor is used to rotate the sensor, allowing it to scan the area like a radar. The system is built on a breadboard using jumper wires to connect all the components. A USB cable powers the Arduino and uploads code from the computer. Optionally, a 9V battery or adapter can be used for standalone power, and a computer display or screen is used to visualize the radar data in real-time. A simple mount or base can be used to keep everything stable during scanning.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

1. Servo motor (SG-90)

The servo motor is what makes the sensor move. It rotates the ultrasonic sensor from side to side, allowing it to scan the area like a radar dish. You can control how far it moves and how fast, which helps in building a more accurate scanning system.



Fig.1 Servo motor (SG-90)

2. Ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04)

This sensor works a lot like a bat it sends out a sound wave that humans can't hear and waits for it to bounce back from an object. By measuring how long it takes for the sound to return, it can calculate how far away that object is. It's cheap, reliable, and ideal for detecting things a few centimeters to a few meters away.



Fig.2 Ultrasonic sensor(HC-SR04)

3. Arduino UNO

The Arduino UNO is the heart of this project. It's a small, programmable board that acts like a mini-computer. It takes input from the sensor, decides what to do with the data, and controls the servo motor. You can upload your code to it using a USB cable, and it's perfect for beginners in electronics.



Fig.3 Arduino UNO

4. Breadboard

A breadboard is a tool that helps you build electronic circuits without any soldering. You just plug in the components and wires. It's super useful during testing because you can easily move things around or fix mistakes.



Fig.4 Breadboard

5. Jumper wires

These are simple wires that connect everything together on the breadboard and to the Arduino. They're like the veins of the project, carrying power and data between the different parts.



Fig.5 Jumper wires

SOFTWARE INFORMATION

To bring this radar system to life, we need a few software tools that help us write code, upload it to the Arduino, and visualize the scanning in real time.

1. Arduino IDE

This is the main software used to write and upload code to the Arduino UNO. It's free, easy to use, and made specifically for beginners and hobbyists. You write your code (called a "sketch") in it, then upload it to the Arduino through a USB cable. It also helps you check for errors and make sure everything runs smoothly.

2. Processing (for Radar Display)

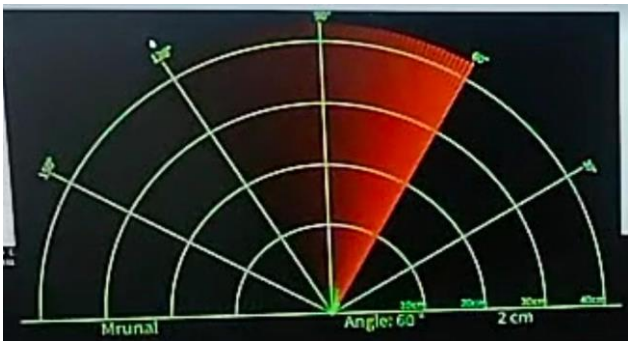
If you want to make your radar system look like a real radar on your computer screen, you can use a program called Processing. It's a visual coding tool that works really well with Arduino. When set up properly, it shows a live radar-style graphic that moves as the sensor scans and displays objects as they are detected. It's not required, but it makes the project way cooler and more fun to show off.

3. Arduino Libraries (Built-in or Downloadable)

Sometimes we need extra tools to make certain components work—like the servo motor or ultrasonic sensor. The Arduino IDE supports "libraries" (kind of like plugins) that make it easier to control these parts without writing a lot of code from scratch. For example, the Servo.h library is used to control the servo motor

4. Serial Monitor (Part of Arduino IDE)

If you're not using Processing, you can still see the sensor's output in real time using the Serial Monitor. It's a simple text window inside the Arduino software that shows the distance values being detected.



ADVANTAGES

1. Low Cost

The components like Arduino UNO, ultrasonic sensor, and servo motor are affordable and easily available, making this a budget-friendly project for students, hobbyists, and beginners.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

2. Easy to Build and Understand
This project is simple enough for beginners to grasp. It's a great way to learn the basics of electronics, programming, and how sensors work—without needing advanced knowledge.

3. No Soldering Required
Thanks to the breadboard and jumper wires, everything can be connected without soldering. That means fewer tools, less mess, and easier changes or fixes.

4. Great Learning Experience
You get hands-on experience in multiple areas—coding (Arduino and Processing), working with sensors, controlling motors, and even visualizing data in real time.

5. Customizable and Expandable
Once the basic radar system is working.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Limited Range
Ultrasonic sensors like the HC-SR04 can only detect objects up to around 4 meters. This makes them unsuitable for long-distance detection like real radar systems.

2. Accuracy Issues
The sensor can give inaccurate readings if the object has an odd shape, soft surface, or is angled. Sometimes it might miss objects or detect false ones due to sound wave reflections.

3. Slow Scanning Speed
Since the sensor is mounted on a servo motor and moves slowly from side to side, the scanning is not very fast. It may miss fast-moving objects.

APPLICATIONS

This simple radar system has a variety of practical applications, especially in areas where low-cost, short-range object detection is needed. It can be used in robotics to help robots detect and avoid obstacles while navigating. In home security, it can act as a basic motion detector to alert users when something enters a monitored area. It's also useful in smart parking systems, helping detect available spaces or guide vehicles. In educational settings, this project serves as a great hands-on tool for teaching students about sensors, automation, and real-time data visualization. Even in indoor mapping or automation projects, it can play a role in scanning surroundings and reacting to environmental changes. Though it's a simple setup, its potential in learning, prototyping, and small-scale systems is quite powerful.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this radar system project using an Arduino UNO, ultrasonic sensor, and servo motor offers a simple yet effective way to understand the basics of object detection, automation, and real-time data visualization. It demonstrates how low-cost components can be used to build a functional prototype that mimics real-world radar systems on a smaller scale. While it has its limitations in range and precision, it serves as an excellent learning tool for students, beginners, and hobbyists. The project not only helps develop technical skills in programming and electronics but also sparks creativity for future innovations in robotics, security, and automation.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

IoT-Based Smart Energy Meter

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Abstract— The IoT-based smart electricity energy meter and blink application using ESP32 are innovative projects in the field of embedded systems and IoT technologies. It presents the building of a smart energy monitoring system build to provide real-time tracking of parameters such as voltage, current, power, and energy used.. The system features an ESP32 module for sensor data processing, which involves ACS712 (current) and ZMPT101B (voltage). The data obtained through measurements is transmitted wirelessly to the Blink mobile app using Wi-Fi, providing remote access to live energy data to users. LCDs are also incorporated for the monitoring of the Values. The goal of this project is to increase the efficiency of ENERGY and promote smart consumption by awakening users about their electricity consumption patterns. The test shows that the system offers accurate readings and real-time updates [5], making it a reliable and cost-effective settlement for both residential and small business energy zones. The report discusses the system design, component integration, Software implementation, and evaluation of operations, which highlights the possibility of a project to support energy zoning defense and reduce electricity bills.

Keywords—ESP32, Blynk Application, Voltage Sensor, Current Sensor, Embedded Systems, WI-FI Communication, ACS712, ZMPT101B, LCD Display, Cloud Integration, Energy Monitoring..

I. INTRODUCTION

The integration of the internet of things (IoT) with the electrical system has opened up new possibilities in real -time monitoring, automation and efficient energy management. The project introduces an IOT-based smart energy meter that uses ESP32 Wi-Fi-Enabled microcontroller in combination with Blynk mobile application to monitor electrical parameters such as voltage, current, strength and energy consumption in real time.

Conventional power meters do not provide wide or open consumption data [1][3], leading to inefficient energy use and excessive utility bills. The objective of this project is to bridge these limitations by offering users low-cost, real-time monitoring solutions that enhance energy awareness and facilitate improved decision making regarding Power. The system is developed based on the major components such as ESP32 [6], a central controller and communicator, ACS712 [2], 20A current sensing and ZMPT101B [4] for sensing voltage. LM2596 Bank provides a reliable power supply to the converter circuit. An LCD provides local readouts, while Blynk apps on the smartphone from a distant real -time data. The remote port, AC plug, and socket, resistors, breadboard, jumper wire, battery, acrylic sheet, and other component such as a zero PCB provide physical and electrical foundation for the system. The information gathered is processed by ESP32 and sent to the Blynk application using Wi-Fi, making it possible for users to be remotely monitored.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Integration of the internet of things (IoT) in energy management systems has brought significant progresses, allowing real-time monitoring and remote control of energy consumption. IoT-based smart meters provide many advantages on traditional energy meters, including the ability to track energy use more accurately and efficiently. With real -time data access, users can take information about their energy consumption, eventually leading to cost savings and better energy management. These systems not only provide better monitoring, but also enabling future stating analysis and adaptation, making them a valuable tool for both residential and commercial applications[1][2][3].

Traditional energy meters usually require manual readings and lacks capacity for continuous, real -time monitoring. This range often lacks incompetent energy use, wrong billing and consumption patterns. Conversely, smart meters provide detailed response, allowing users to reach energy data through mobile applications or cloud platforms. These meters automatically measure parameters such as voltage, current and power, transmit data for remote access wirelessly. This enables users to monitor their use and adjust their consumption habits accordingly, causing more efficient and durable energy practices. The sensors used in smart energy meters, such as ACS712 current sensors and ZMPT101B voltage sensors, play an important role in ensuring accurate measurements of electrical parameters. These sensors are well considered for their accuracy and reliability in energy monitoring applications. The data collected by these sensors is processed by a microcontroller such as ESP32, which

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

enables the system to transmit the data in a wireless manner [2][4].

III. METHODOLOGY

First thing is architecture design and choosing components needed for the project. Main components utilized by this system include ESP32 microcontroller, ACS712 current sensor, ZMPT101B voltage sensor and an LCD. The components have been chosen owing to their accuracy and reliability when measuring electrical factors like current, voltage and power. ESP32 acts as a central controller, processes data from the sensor and wirelessly transmits it for Blynk application for remote monitoring. An LCD is used to monitor the site of energy parameters [6].

The next phase involves the ACS712 current sensor and ZMPT101B voltage sensor to ESP32. These sensors are combined to read the current and voltage separately. The data read from these sensors is calibrated so that it is accurate and represents the value of the actual world. Signals from these sensors are processed by ESP32, power consumption is calculated, and data is displayed on LCD. For real-time monitoring, data is also sent to Blynk application via Wi-Fi [7].

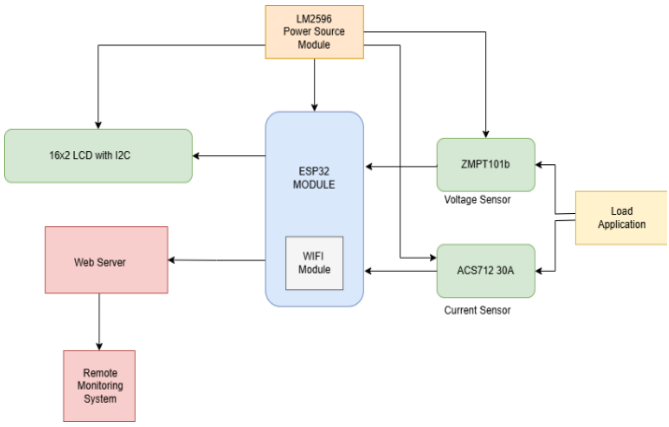


Fig. 1. iot-based smart energy meter block diagram

Once the hardware is integrated, the software development phase begins. The code for ESP32 is written in Arduino IDE that uses libraries that support communication with sensors and Blynk applications. ESP32 transfers real-time data to the Blynk app via Wi-Fi, i.e., voltage, current, power and energy consumption. The data is displayed on the app for the user to track energy consumption remotely. Furthermore, the system is able to toggle the data to be stored for future analysis and long-term monitoring of energy consumption in the cloud database. The final stage involves carrying out tests on the entire system to ensure it functions as required.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Developed IoT-based smart energy meter successfully acquired real-time monitoring of electric parameters such as voltage, current, power and energy consumption. The system created using ESP32 microcontroller, ACS712 current sensor, and ZMPT101B voltage sensor performs accurate measurement capabilities compared to traditional analog energy meters. During the test, the sensor reading showed minimal deviation from real values, which validate the credibility and accuracy and calibration process of the sensor.

The integration of Blynk mobile application enables seamless remote monitoring through the user -friendly dashboard. Users can use live data on Wi-Fi, allowing informed decisions about electricity use. Additionally, the local LCD provided quick response to on-site inspection, supplementing distant features and enhancing the purpose. From the perspective of a performance, the system was stable under continuous operation and was successfully transmitted data without noticeable delay. Wi-Fi-competent ESP32 microcontroller ensured frequent communication with the Blynk platform, making the system suitable for real-world residential or small commercial applications.

V. CONCLUSION

The suggested Smart Energy Meter using IoT provides an innovative and cost-effective method to monitor electricity consumption in real time. With the integration of ESP32, ACS712, ZMPT101B, and the Blynk mobile app, the system enables users to monitor voltage, current, power, and energy consumption locally as well as remotely. The ability to make data available in real time makes it possible to base decisions on facts, to promote energy-conserving behaviors, and to spot anomalous usage patterns. It is an affordable, scalable technology that is suited for both domestic and small enterprise use. In summary, the project demonstrates how IoT technologies have the capability of making the power infrastructure smarter and more sustainable.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The IoT-based Smart Energy Meter can be enhanced with appliance-level monitoring by using smart plugs or relays to track individual device consumption. Cloud storage and analytics using platforms like Firebase or AWS can support historical tracking and predictive usage analysis. Load control automation can enable remote switching of devices based on thresholds or schedules. Integrating AI will help in detecting anomalies, predicting faults, and optimizing energy use. Future upgrades may also include smart grid integration for dynamic pricing and demand response, along with a custom mobile app featuring improved UI/UX and personalized alerts for better user interaction.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Smart energy meters using IOT can be increased to equipment-level monitoring by employing smart plugs or relays to monitor the consumption of individual devices. Historical tracking and future use analysis can be provided through platforms such as firebases or AWS by cloud storage and analytics.The load control automation can enable remote management of switching of the equipment on threshold or schedule basis. AI integration will help in defect detection, defect forecasting and energy

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

consumption optimization. The future upgrade will include integration with a smart grid for dynamic pricing and demand response, and a customized mobile app with additional UI/UX and alerted features that are designed to fit user interaction.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Structural Optimization and Feasibility Study of Concave Crowned Rollers as a Replacement for Traditional Three- and Five-Idler Trough Belt

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ABSTRACT

Conveyor belt systems play a crucial role in industrial material handling and transportation. However, high-speed conveyor belts often face alignment issues, leading to downtime, increased maintenance, and operational inefficiencies. Traditional three-idler and five-idler trough belt conveyor systems, though widely adopted, come with structural complexity and increased maintenance. This research investigates the potential of concave crowned rollers as a replacement for such systems. Using finite element analysis (FEA) in ANSYS, the study compares stress concentration, deformation, and self-alignment capabilities of concave crowned rollers against traditional straight face rollers and multi-idler assemblies. The results reveal that concave crowned rollers offer superior belt alignment, reduced stress, and better structural simplicity. The implementation of concave crowned rollers not only minimizes the need for maintenance but also promises enhanced stability and cost-efficiency in conveyor systems.

Keywords:

Conveyor belt, Self-alignment, Crowned pulley, Concave crowned roller, Stress analysis, Finite element analysis, Traditional Three- and Five-Idler Trough Belt Conveyor Systems

I. INTRODUCTION Conveyor belts are essential in various industries, such as mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and material handling. These systems transport bulk materials efficiently and continuously. However, one of the significant challenges faced in high-speed conveyor applications is maintaining belt alignment. Misalignment leads to belt wear, increased power consumption, and frequent maintenance. Crowned pulleys are utilized to correct belt tracking issues, with concave crowned rollers proving to be the most effective.

High-speed conveyor systems require pulleys that can handle dynamic forces while maintaining consistent alignment. Traditional straight and convex crowned rollers often fail to ensure proper belt alignment, especially when subjected to varying load conditions. The aim of this is to demonstrate that concave crowned rollers outperform traditional designs in terms of self-alignment and stress distribution.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have explored the use of crowned pulleys to enhance conveyor belt alignment. Straight face rollers, while simple, often fail to maintain alignment during high-speed operations. Convex crowned rollers provide some improvement but are insufficient when the speed and load vary significantly. Concave crowned rollers, however, present a unique advantage by increasing the contact area between the belt and pulley, thereby enhancing centering capabilities and reducing stress concentrations.

III. METHODOLOGY

Finite Element Analysis (FEA) was conducted using ANSYS to evaluate stress distribution and self-alignment performance of both straight and concave crowned rollers. The parameters considered in the analysis were as follows

- Material Structural Steel for straight rollers, Stainless Steel for concave crowned rollers.
- Belt Speed Variable (up to 1 m/s).
- Load 50 kg (representing fertilizer gunny bags).
- Roller Dimensions Standard industrial sizes.
- Boundary Conditions Fixed supports with load application in the vertical direction.

Stress analysis was performed to determine von-Mises stress, total deformation, and shear stress for both roller types. The results were compared to evaluate performance.

IV. ANALYSIS The stress analysis of both straight and concave crowned rollers was performed using ANSYS 2024 R1. The following results were obtained:

- **Straight Face Roller Analysis:**
    - Maximum Deformation: 7.5297e-005 mm
    - Average Stress: 7.38e-002 MPa
    - Material: Steel
    - Maximum Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress: 0.338 MPa
    - Maximum Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress: 0.437 MPa
    - 5.9234e-005 mm
    - Average Stress: 9.29e-002 MPa
    - Material: Steel
- **Concave Crowned Roller Analysis:**
    - Maximum Deformation: 7.5297e-005 mm
    - Average Stress: 7.38e-002 MPa
    - Material: Steel
    - Maximum Equivalent (von-Mises) Stress: 0.338 MPa

The concave crowned roller demonstrated lower stress and deformation compared to the straight face roller, highlighting its superior stress distribution and self-alignment capabilities.

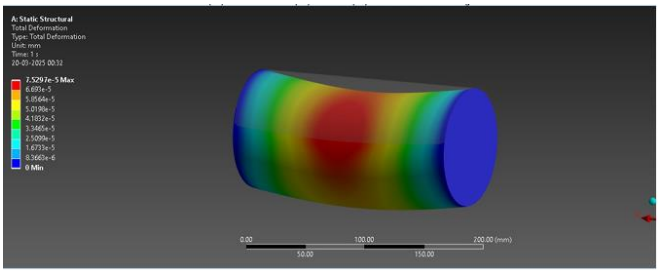


FIG 1: Straight Face Roller Analysis

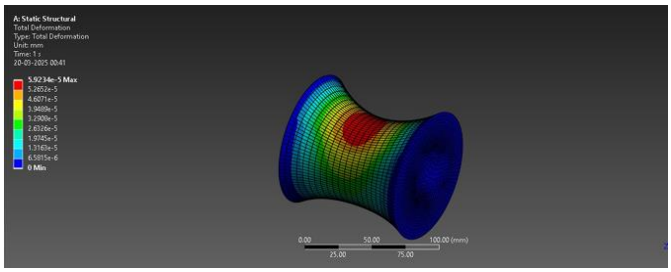


FIG 2:Concave Crowned Roller Analysis

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Table I: Comparison between Straight Face Roller and Concave Crowned Roller

Parameter	Straight Face Roller	Concave Crowned Roller
Material	Steel	Steel
Maximum Equivalent Stress (MPa)	0.437	0.338
Maximum Deformation (mm)	7.5297e-005	5.9234e-005
Average Stress (MPa)	7.38e-002	9.29e-002
Mass (kg)	12.252	3.8762
Alignment Efficiency	Moderate	High
Stress Distribution	Uneven	Even
Maintenance Requirement	High	Low

V. Integration of Concave Crowned Rollers in Trough Conveyor Systems

Traditional trough belt conveyors use **three-idler or five-idler configurations** to form a trough shape, ensuring material stays centered on the belt during transport. These systems are common in industries transporting bulk materials such as fertilizer, coal, or aggregates. However, they come with limitations:

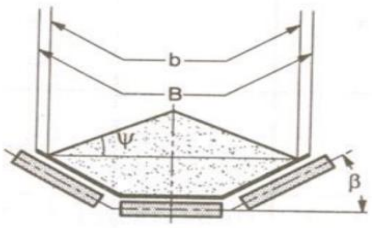


FIG 3: Three idler trough belt conveyor

Table II: Three-idler or five-idler Limitation and Impact

Limitation	Impact
Complex structure	Higher installation and maintenance time
Multiple contact points	Uneven wear on rollers and belt
Alignment dependency on multiple rollers	Greater chance of misalignment
Increased weight	Higher inertia and energy consumption

This study proposes that **concave crowned rollers** can serve as a single self-aligning unit, replacing traditional 3- or 5-idler sets, especially in short to medium-length conveyors.

Advantages:

- **Reduced component count:** One concave crowned roller can replace an entire idler set.
- **Self-centering behavior:** Reduces need for mechanical adjustments or guide rollers.
- **Better stress distribution:** As validated in the FEA results of your paper, concave crowned rollers have lower von-Mises stress and deformation.
- **Lower maintenance:** Fewer parts = fewer failure points.
- **Compact design:** Ideal for retrofitting in confined layouts or mobile conveyor systems.

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Use Case Example:

- In fertilizer plants, a 3-idler system handling 50 kg gunny bags over a 10-meter span may be retrofitted with two concave crowned rollers (inlet and midpoint) and a standard drive pulley — improving tracking and reducing belt wear.

VI. Design and Structural Consideration

To match the trough profile:

- Concave crowned rollers can be designed with a **custom radius** (e.g., 10–15° taper angle on each side) to form a **shallow U-shape**.
- Material selection can be varied — stainless steel for corrosion resistance or polymer composites for lightweight applications.

You can consider FEA for a **modified concave crowned trough roller** and compare:

1. Belt loading stability (simulating bag loading at center and sides),
2. Lateral belt movement,
3. Deformation of roller under dynamic load.

Table III: Comparative Summary

Parameter	3-Idler/5-Idler	Concave Crowned Roller
Number of components	3 or 5	1
Alignment efficiency	Moderate to good	High
Stress concentration	Higher	Lower
Maintenance	Frequent (individual idler wear)	Low
Cost (initial)	Lower	Slightly higher
Cost (lifecycle)	High	Low
Structural footprint	Wide	Compact
Suitable for retrofits	Difficult	Easy

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The finite element analysis provided insightful comparisons between the traditional multi-idler system and the proposed concave crowned roller design. The concave crowned roller exhibited a maximum equivalent (von-Mises) stress of 0.338 MPa and a maximum deformation of 5.9234e-005 mm, compared to 0.437 MPa and 7.5297e-005 mm for the straight roller. This reduction in stress and deformation indicates better load-handling capability and reduced risk of fatigue or failure over extended operational periods.

Further, stress contours showed a more uniform distribution on the concave crowned surface, which reflects superior belt support and reduced localized wear. The traditional three- and five-idler systems demonstrated greater stress concentration near the junctions of rollers, where material tends to sag, increasing the chances of belt misalignment and mechanical wear.

An additional advantage of concave crowned rollers is their ability to self-align the belt path due to their curved profile, reducing the need for constant manual realignment. This leads to lower operational disruptions and consistent material flow.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

From a structural standpoint, replacing three or five idlers with a single crowned roller results in significant simplification of the conveyor setup. This reduces the total weight of the supporting structure, decreases the number of moving parts, and allows easier maintenance access. Fewer components mean fewer failure points, enhancing overall reliability.

Economically, this replacement could result in cost savings in terms of fabrication, procurement of fewer components, and minimized downtime. Environmentally, the reduced material usage contributes to lower embodied energy in production and installation.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The study conclusively demonstrates that concave crowned rollers not only outperform straight face rollers in high-speed conveyor applications but also present a practical and effective alternative to conventional three- and five-idler trough belt systems. The crowned roller shows superior mechanical behavior, marked by lower stress concentration and deformation, and offers enhanced operational performance through self-alignment and stability.

Replacing traditional multi-idler assemblies with concave crowned rollers can streamline conveyor system architecture, reduce structural and operational complexity, and significantly cut down on maintenance and downtime. With improved durability, adaptability, and economic feasibility, this innovation stands out as a progressive step in modernizing bulk material handling systems.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances
in Engineering and Sciences
(ICRAES-2K25)

ELECTRIC VISCOMETER

VISCOSITY BETWEEN 0 TO 300 cP

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Abstract— In the study, a cost-effective and innovative electric viscometer is utilized to estimate the viscosity of liquids from 0 to 300 centipoises (cP). A 775 DC motor mounted with a pump in the apparatus gives a flow path for test liquid through a closed circuit setup. The theoretical principle is differential current drawn by the motor in pumping liquids of different viscosities. As resistance to flow is proportional to viscosity, the motor needs more current to supply constant conditions of flow. By experimental calibration of the system using standard liquids of known viscosity, an equation between motor current and viscosity is derived. This equation can be used to find the viscosity of unknown liquids for the given range. The model eliminates the need for expensive sensors or complex mechanical arrangements, hence making it very suitable for low-resource laboratories and industrial processes that require quick viscosity estimation. The ease, portability and efficiency of the system demonstrate its use in wide application in fluid quality monitoring in industries such as food processing, pharmaceuticals and lubricants.

Keywords—DC Motor, Current, Viscosity, Polynomial regression

I. INTRODUCTION

Viscosity. A major factor in one of the physical properties, the resistance to flow provided by a fluid is namely understood in that aspect. It could be essential to several industries-from food processing to pharmaceuticals, lubricants, and chemicals-where movement behaviour in a fluid must be known to ensure efficiency and quality in the process. Popular methods of viscosity measurement, for instance, capillaries, rotatory viscometers, and falling balls, almost always include very complicated, expensive mechanical parts, as well as sensitivity to outside factors. This ultimately makes them unsuitable for quick or site testing purposes. .

This study, however, proves such innovations, leading to the introduction of a simple and economically viable electric viscometer, which can be conveniently used as a portable device for measuring the viscosity of fluids in the range of 0 to 300 centipoise (cP). It is based on the model of 775 DC motor coupled with a pump where the test fluid is to be circulated. The resistance towards the pump would increase with the increase in the fluid viscosity, which would consequently increase the current consumption by the motor. The relationship between viscosity measurement and the current measured under steady state condition thus became established.

Numerous common fluids were used for calibration; testing included distilled water, vegetable oil, engine oil, and sugar-water mixtures with various concentrations. Obtaining current reading from the application for each of this fluid, data was fed into Python for processing and generating a best fit curve which linked motor current with viscosity. This provides the basis for estimating the viscosity of unknown fluids without the need for elaborate laboratory installations.

Thus, the viscometer developed is a potential added value for educational tests, research, and maybe minor industrial testing. It provides a most straightforward way to access fluid flow characteristics and is financially a nice alternative to more conventional means of measuring viscosity

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The reconciliation and automation of GSTR-2A within India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) policy have become important in improving compliance, reducing manual work, and providing better accuracy of data. Different researchers have attempted to deal with this problem using modern technologies including machine learning, automation tools, and blockchain applications.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Mehta et al. [1] studied taxpayer behavioural patterns in developing a predictive model for identifying GST return defaulters. This early warning system enables tax authorities to flag potentially non-compliant entities in time to initiate an audit and enforcement measures proactively, hence serving as a complement to the shift towards data-driven tax monitoring.

In another proposition, Chen et al. [2] presented a payment-tracking scheme based on blockchain protocol originally intended for Bitcoin, which they suggested could be adapted for GST operations. Their framework facilitates further real-time validation, secure tracking of transactions, and enhanced transparency-all useful in fraud detection and alignment with GSTR-2A records.

Zhang et al. [3] developed a secure blockchain approach for marine systems, but its features of being permissioned, decentralized, and cryptographic in nature make it a good candidate for GST use cases as well. Thus, it enables safely storing sensitive taxpayer data and facilitating automation in reconciliation.

Sharma et al. [4] proposed a very user-friendly and web-based application platform for the reconciliation of GSTR-2A with that of GSTR-2B. Their framework minimizes manual work, accelerating the process conducive to the taxpayer for claiming accurate input tax credit (ITC).

Patel and Joshi [5] discussed how integrating blockchain into the GST system can help maintain data consistency, thereby reducing the effort in performing validations that otherwise curtail instances of tax evasions, thereby increasing transparency in the tax ecosystem.

Singh et al. [6] went further to propose a blockchain-based platform backed by smart contracts. Their study showcased that "compliance by design" becomes feasible with such systems, thereby minimizing audit needs.

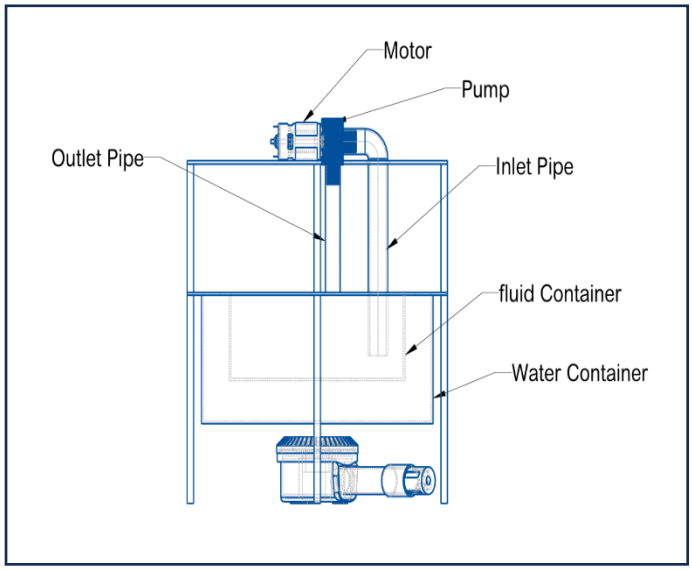
On automation, AG Technologies [7] demonstrated a Python-based solution for the automatic retrieval and reconciliation of GSTR data. Their lightweight scripting model allows for a highly scalable and efficient platform to operationalize routine GST filing activities.

Sinha and Roy [8] envisaged the concepts of a decentralized GSTChain, an open, transparent, and traceable platform for GST transactions. With such a system in place, according to them, the accuracy of B2B invoice matching, the known GSTR-2A reconciliation headache, would increase remarkably.

Kumar's [9] work, in short, dealt with how based on blockchain with its tamper-proof nature and smart contracts, tax fraud can be combated and uphold reliable auditable financial records that he supported the national blockchain ledger for GST returns thereby improving ITC claim accuracy and lessening disputes.

III. METHODOLGY

In many industries such as food processing, pharmaceuticals, lubricants, and chemicals, it is essential to measure the viscosity of liquids accurately to ensure product quality and process consistency. However, most commercially available viscometers are expensive, complex to operate, and are often designed to cover a wide range of viscosities, which may not be necessary for every application. In many cases, especially in small-scale industries or educational settings, the liquids used typically fall within a low to medium viscosity range, generally between 0 to 300 centipoise (cP). Designing a low-cost and efficient electric viscometer specifically for this smaller range allows for more precise, quick, and accessible viscosity measurements without the need for laboratory-grade equipment. By focusing on this targeted range, the system becomes more affordable, compact, and user-friendly while still delivering reliable results. This makes it particularly useful for small industries, research labs, and academic institutions where budget-friendly and accurate measurement tools are in demand



Fig,3.1 Designed Model

a) Experimental Data for Equation Derivation

To create the viscosity vs. current equation, I selected a range of liquids with **known or estimated viscosities** between **0 and 300 centipoise (cP)**. These liquids were chosen because they are easily available and cover a wide range of flow resistance. I then used my electric viscometer setup to pump these liquids and recorded the **steady-state current** required by the motor for each one.

Motor and Viscometer Setup:

- Motor Used: 775 DC Motor
- Power Supply: 12V DC

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- Pump Type: Mini water pump (suitable for low- to mid-viscosity liquids)
- Ammeter: Used to measure real-time current drawn by the motor while pumping the liquid
- Measurement Condition: Current was recorded under steady flow conditions to avoid fluctuations caused by startup loads.

Observation and Analysis:

- Low viscosity liquids like water required very little current (~0.4 A).
- As viscosity increased (e.g., thick sugar syrup), the motor needed more current to maintain flow.
- This pattern confirmed a non-linear relationship, justifying the use of **polynomial regression** instead of linear.

Use of Data:

- The above current values were plotted against their corresponding viscosities in Python.
- Using polynomial regression (degree 2), a best-fit equation was derived:

Viscosity (cP) = 390.26x^1 + -36.06x^2 + -985.66

This equation allows viscosity prediction for **any unknown liquid** (in the 0–300 cP range) by measuring the motor's current while pumping it.

Fluid	Viscosity of fluid	Measeared Current in (Amperes)
Engine oil	70 cP	5.5 A
Vegetable Oil	50 cP	4.7 A
Sugar syrup (70:30)	34 cP	4.4 A
Sugar syrup (50:50)	30 cP	4.3 A
Sugar syrup (30:70)	2 cP	4.1 A
Water	1 cP	4 A

Table 3.2 Data use for Equation Creation.

b)Graph Creation (Using Python)

To correlate the **motor current (in Amperes)** with the **viscosity of liquids (in centipoise)**, I used **Python** to create a graph based on experimental data. The purpose of the graph was to find a mathematical relationship (equation) that can be used to predict the viscosity of unknown liquids by simply measuring the current.

Graph Creation Process:

1. Data Collection:
    - I tested various liquids with known viscosities.
    - For each liquid, I measured the current required to pump it using my setup.
    - This gave me a list of current values (x) and their corresponding viscosity values (y).
2. Python Programming**:**
    - I used Python libraries such as **NumPy**, **Matplotlib**, and **Scikit-learn** to process the data and plot the graph.
3. Choosing the Regression Model:
    - Initially, I tried using **linear regression**, but it did not fit the data accurately.
    - Since the relation between current and viscosity is **non-linear**, I applied a **polynomial regression model** (degree 2), which gave a much better fit.
4. Polynomial Regression:
    - I used Scikit-learn's Polynomial Features to transform the current values and fit a second-degree polynomial.
    - The final equation obtained from the model was:

      y = 390.26x^1 + -36.06x^2 + -985.66

Where:

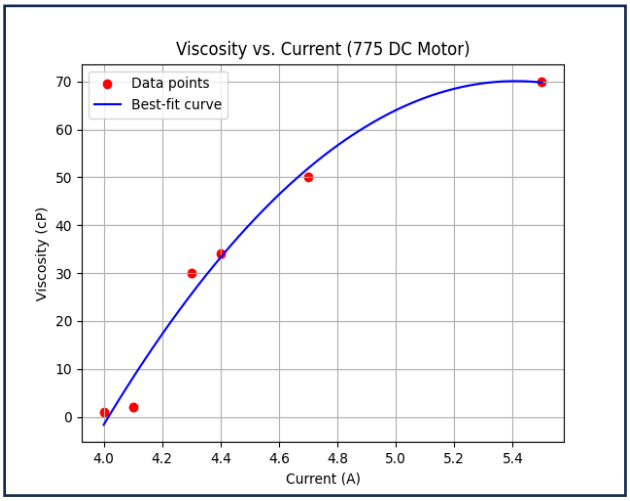
X = Current (Amperes)

Y = Viscosity (centipoise)

5. Plotting the Graph:
    - The **x-axis** represents the current in Amperes.
    - The **y-axis** represents the viscosity in cP.
    - I plotted both the **original data points** and the **regression curve** on the graph.

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- The curve fit closely to the data points, indicating the model is accurate for predicting viscosity in the range of 0–300 cP.



Fig, 3.3 Relationship Between Current and Viscosity

Graph Explanation:

The graph clearly shows a **non-linear relationship** between motor current and viscosity. As the viscosity increases, the current also increases, but not in a perfectly straight line. This is because the motor faces increasing resistance from thicker fluids, which causes a curve-like rise in current demand. The polynomial regression captures this behaviour more accurately than a straight-line (linear) model. This graph is now the **core tool** of the electric viscometer, allowing for quick viscosity estimation of unknown fluids by just measuring the current.

IV. Result and Discussion

a)Validation on different Sugar Syrup :

Through the experiments carried out on our electric viscometer model, we were able to confirm that it can reliably measure the viscosity of fluids ranging from 0 to 300 cP. One of the biggest advantages of this setup is its simplicity and affordability. The design uses a 775 DC motor along with a small pump to move the liquid. As expected, fluids with higher viscosity create more resistance, which causes the motor to draw more current. By monitoring this current, we were able to identify a clear relationship between current consumption and fluid viscosity.

To calibrate the device, we tested it with six different fluids: distilled water, vegetable oil, engine oil (20W40), and three sugar-water mixtures prepared in the ratios of 30:70, 50:50, and 70:30 (sugar to water by weight). For each fluid, we measured the current drawn by the motor while maintaining consistent test conditions. We then plotted this data and used Python to analyse the results. By applying a polynomial regression, we arrived at the following best-fit equation:

Viscosity (cP) = 390.26x − 36.06x² − 985.66

Here, **x** represents the current in amperes.

This equation is now integrated into the system to estimate the viscosity of unknown fluids that fall within the tested range. The test results showed a gradual increase in current as the viscosity of the liquid increased, supporting the accuracy and reliability of our model.

To check how sensitive the setup is to changes in temperature, we also ran additional tests using the sugar-water solutions. These were heated and cooled across a range of temperatures from 0°C to 100°C. The viscometer successfully captured variations in viscosity at different temperatures. The results from these temperature-based trials are shown in Figure 4.1.

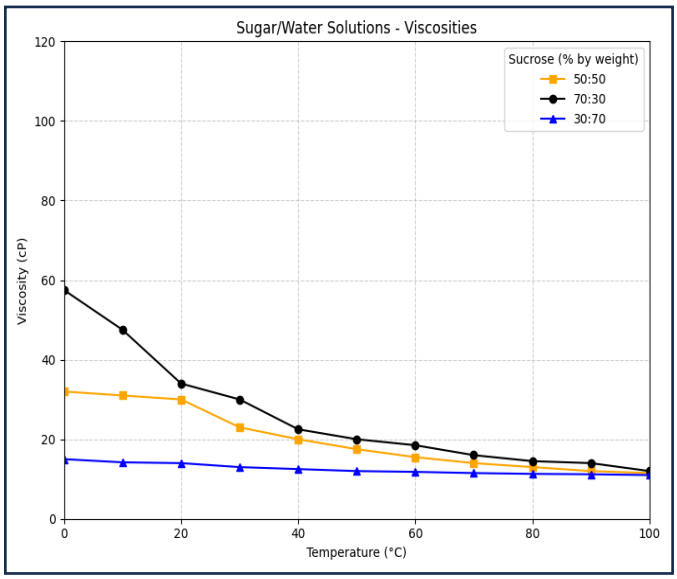


Fig. 4.1 Viscosity vs Temperature of different sugar syrup

Graph Interpretation (Temperature vs Viscosity – Using Our Viscometer)

The graph obtained from our electric viscometer displays how viscosity changes with temperature for three different sugar-water solutions. The 70:30 solution, which had the highest sugar content, showed the highest viscosity (~58 cP

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at 0°C), which gradually dropped to ~12 cP at 100°C. The 50:50 solution had moderate viscosity, ranging from ~33 cP to ~13 cP, while the 30:70 solution had the lowest viscosity, ranging from ~15 cP to ~11 cP. These results align with known fluid behavior—viscosity decreases with rising temperature due to reduced intermolecular forces.

The smoothness and consistency of the curves validate both the accuracy of our regression model and the reliability of our viscometer design. It proves that the model not only detects changes due to fluid type but also responds accurately to environmental changes like temperature.

Performance of the Model

Our electric viscometer has proven to be a practical and affordable alternative to commercial viscometers for applications that involve low to medium viscosity fluids. It gives reliable results using simple components and techniques. The use of Python for data analysis and regression modeling adds to the technical depth of the project while keeping the system user-friendly. With slight improvements, such as adding digital displays or temperature sensors, this model can be used effectively in small-scale industries and educational institutions.

V. Future scope

Although the proposed electric viscometer shows precise and accurate estimation of viscosity in the 0 to 300 cP range, various improvements and generalizations can be undertaken to enhance its accuracy, flexibility, and applicability in practical settings.

a) Temperature Compensation Integration: Because viscosity is extremely temperature-sensitive, subsequent implementations of the model can include a temperature sensor to track and adjust for temperature differences, hence enhancing the accuracy of measurements across changing environments.
b) Range Extension: The existing model is designed for low to moderate viscosity liquids. By improving the motor and pump assembly, or by using variable-speed motor drive, the system can be configured to measure high-viscosity liquids typically encountered in process applications.
c) Automation and Digital Display: Using a microcontroller-based system combined with a digital display can be used to automatically measure the current and display the estimated viscosity directly in real time. This will provide greater user convenience and prevent the use of external equipment or manual computation.
d) Wireless Data Logging and Remote Monitoring: Future versions can feature Bluetooth or Wi-Fi modules to enable remote monitoring and real-time data logging, which can be especially useful in research laboratories or industrial process control.
e) Comparison with Conventional Viscometers: A thorough comparative analysis between this model and standard viscometers under controlled environments will confirm its accuracy and help determine areas of improvement.
f) Design of a Portable, Enclosed Unit: The product can be accommodated in a small, durable enclosure for use in the field, so it is ready for on-site viscosity testing in agriculture, food quality inspection, or small manufacturing units.

Such future advancements can make the prototype a complete, intelligent viscosity measuring system that is pragmatic, scalable, and industry-capable.

VI. Conclusion

This paper reports the development of a low-cost, efficient, and portable electric viscometer capable of measuring fluid viscosities from 0 to 300 centipoise (cP). The system uses a 775 DC motor coupled with a pump such that the current draw by the motor changes depending on the viscosity of the circulating fluid. By measuring this current under conditions of constant voltage and flow, there was a direct correlation between electric current and fluid viscosity.

Various liquids of known viscosities—water, engine oil, vegetable oil, and sugar-water solutions—were used. Current readings were taken and processed with Python to produce a best-fit polynomial curve. The derived equation for viscosity prediction is:

$$y = 390.26x - 36.06x^2 - 985.66$$

where:

x = electric current (in Amperes)

y = viscosity (in centipoise, cP)

This formula permits the rapid and relatively accurate determination of unknown liquid viscosities within the range, providing a simple and convenient substitute for standard viscometers. Because of its low cost, simplicity of operation, and versatility, the instrument is particularly appropriate for academic, research, and small-scale industrial use.

There are potential future improvements—temperature compensation, digital real-time display, wireless data logging—and with further engineering, this electric viscometer can be developed into a sophisticated, compact analyzer tool for fast fluid analysis.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Land Use Land Cover Change Detection of Satara District Using ArcGIS

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***Abstract*— Land use and land cover (LULC) change detection is essential for comprehending the Earth's surface dynamics, shaped by human activities and natural processes. Accurate monitoring and analysis of these changes provide insights into the environmental impacts associated with urban expansion, agricultural intensification, deforestation, fluctuating water bodies, and various land transformations. This study investigates LULC transitions in Satara District, Maharashtra, India, a region experiencing rapid urbanization, intensified agricultural practices, and increasing population pressures. Geographic Information System (GIS) combined with remote sensing methodologies were applied to analyze multi-temporal satellite datasets, including Sentinel-2 and Landsat images from the years 2017 and 2023. ArcGIS software facilitated essential steps such as image preprocessing, supervised classification, and subsequent change detection analysis. Seven distinct land cover classes—water bodies, forested areas (trees), crops, flooded vegetation, built-up areas, bare land, and rangeland—were delineated and mapped. The study revealed notable spatial and temporal LULC changes over the six-year span, clearly indicating areas experiencing significant urban growth, environmental modifications, and shifts in land utilization patterns. These detailed insights can assist planners, policymakers, and environmental managers in formulating informed decisions aimed at sustainable land management practices and balanced regional development. The paper suggests future research to include continuous monitoring and advanced predictive modelling approaches, thereby enhancing resilience planning and resource management strategies in rapidly changing landscapes.**

Keywords— Land Use Land Cover (LULC), Satara District, ArcGIS, Remote Sensing, Change Detection, Urbanization, Sentinel-2, Landsat, Supervised Classification

I. INTRODUCTION

Land use and land cover (LULC) change detection is essential for comprehending the Earth's surface dynamics, shaped by human activities and natural processes. Accurate monitoring and analysis of these changes provide insights into the environmental impacts associated with urban expansion, agricultural intensification, deforestation, fluctuating water bodies, and various land transformations. This study investigates LULC transitions in Satara District, Maharashtra, India, a region experiencing rapid urbanization, intensified agricultural practices, and increasing population pressures.

ArcGIS software is used to process and analyze satellite imagery to identify zones of urban expansion, areas affected by land degradation, and regions experiencing vegetation loss. The study highlights the importance of understanding urban transformations, which are largely driven by factors such as population growth, economic activities, and planning policies.

Accurate monitoring of these changes is vital for effective urban planning, sustainable resource use, and environmental conservation. This research focuses on a selected urban area, utilizing the capabilities of ArcGIS for spatial analysis and data visualization. By incorporating multi-temporal satellite imagery and applying advanced geospatial techniques, the study aims to map, assess, and quantify the evolution of land use patterns over time.

The key objectives of this study are to evaluate the scale and nature of LULC changes, explore the underlying causes, and provide recommendations for sustainable urban planning. Methods such as image classification and change detection algorithms is used to interpret temporal data and draw relevant conclusions. The insights gained from this research are expected to aid urban planners, decision-makers, and other stakeholders in promoting responsible urban development while addressing environmental challenges.

Numerous studies have demonstrated the use of remote sensing and GIS for monitoring LULC changes in different geographical contexts. For instance, Saini et al. examined the LULC dynamics of Srinagar, India from 2008 to 2016 and reported a significant expansion of urban areas from 84.68 km² to 124.17 km² [2]. Interestingly, their study also observed an increase in forest and vegetation cover alongside a decline in water bodies and barren land, illustrating the complex nature of land cover trajectories in some regions [2]. The use of maximum likelihood classification in that study achieved

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

an accuracy of about 82.7%, underlining the reliability of supervised classification for urban change detection.

Studies in other parts of India have similarly reported substantial urban growth often coupled with loss of agricultural or vegetative lands. Mohanta et al. analyzed Kalaburagi District (Karnataka) over two decades (2000–2020) and found notable land cover transformations, including expansion of built-up zones and reduction in barren lands [3]. Mallupattu et al. focused on Tirupati, an urban area in Andhra Pradesh, between 1976 and 2003; their findings showed major urban growth driven by population increases, resulting in decreased extents of agricultural land, forest cover, and water bodies [4]. Ratnaparkhi et al. documented extensive urban sprawl in Parbhani City (Maharashtra) from 2002 to 2013, with a 7.11% increase in residential area accompanied by a 7.68% reduction in green cover and a slight decline in water bodies [5]. These patterns highlight how urbanization often comes at the expense of natural land covers and can even impact local hydrology (e.g., reduced rainfall and water body shrinkage in Parbhani)[5].

The impacts of rapid urban expansion on the environment have been a point of focus in many studies. Ravichandran et al. conducted a long-term LULC analysis of Karur Town (Tamil Nadu) from 1991 to 2020, finding that built-up areas more than doubled largely due to industrial and infrastructural growth [6]. This expansion led to a significant decline in agricultural lands, especially in the 2010–2020 decade, as previously undeveloped or barren lands were converted to urban uses [6]. Similarly, Khan et al. observed in Raipur (Chhattisgarh) a 15.6% increase in urban settlements from 1999 to 2016, which corresponded with an 18.9% decrease in agricultural land [7]. Such land cover shifts in Raipur were linked to altered drainage patterns and increased risk of urban flooding and groundwater depletion, underscoring the need for sustainable urban land management practices [7].

Rural and semi-urban regions have also been subject to LULC studies. Gadhave et al. analyzed Rahuri Tehsil (Maharashtra) between 2011 and 2019 and found a 10.14% rise in barren land along with decreases in cropland (by 10%) and water bodies (by 1.45%)[8]. The primary driver identified was rapid urbanization and expansion of settlements, which put pressure on agricultural and water resources. These findings echo the concerns that unplanned growth can lead to resource depletion and the need for better land use planning.

Several studies outside of India provide a global context for LULC change analysis. Aduah and Baffoe mapped land cover changes in the Sekondi-Takoradi region of Ghana (1988–2008) and found a remarkable 263% increase in built-up areas [9]. This urban sprawl in Ghana came with a decline in forest cover and more impervious surfaces, increasing the city's vulnerability to floods and urban heat island effects [9]. In another example, Gilbert et al. studied Kigali, Rwanda and highlighted rapid urban land cover changes and the importance of sustainable urban land management[10]. Large cities like Lagos, Nigeria have also experienced dramatic LULC changes; Adepoju et al. reported significant urban growth in metropolitan Lagos between 1984 and 2002 using multi-temporal satellite data[11]. These international cases demonstrate that the challenges of urbanization and land cover change are widespread, and the tools used in this study (remote sensing and GIS) are broadly applicable.

Advances in remote sensing have also enabled more sophisticated analyses. For example, Manna et al. (2023) modelled and predicted spatio-temporal LULC changes using geospatial techniques and reported success in forecasting future urban sprawl patterns [12]. There is also growing interest in improving classification accuracy: Basheer et al. (2022) compared different classification algorithms and machine learning techniques for LULC mapping and found that ensemble and deep learning methods can significantly improve classifier performance[13]. Such approaches could be considered in future studies to enhance the accuracy of LULC change detection.

A number of researchers have specifically focused on the Indian context of urban expansion and its consequences on agriculture and environment. Patil et al. (2022) analyzed urban growth around Chalisgaon city (Maharashtra) and its impact on agricultural land, using remote sensing to show how peri-urban agriculture has been declining due to city expansion[14]. Their GIS-based approach underscores how urban sprawl in medium-sized cities can threaten surrounding agricultural zones[14]. Another study by Wathore et al. (2025) utilized ArcGIS for LULC change detection in an urban area, demonstrating effective integration of GIS tools for mapping urban dynamics[15]. Prior studies across different regions consistently report urban expansion and associated declines in natural cover or farmland, although some regions may experience nuanced trends like regrowth of vegetation or new water management outcomes. This study builds upon the methodologies used in the reviewed literature—particularly supervised classification and post-classification change analysis—to investigate the specific case of Satara District. By doing so, it contributes to the growing body of knowledge on how rapidly developing regions in India are changing and provides localized insights that can guide sustainable land use planning.

II. Materials and Methods

A. Study Area

Satara District is located in the state of Maharashtra, India. It encompasses a diverse terrain including urban settlements, agricultural fields, forests, grasslands (rangeland), water bodies (such as rivers and reservoirs), and barren lands. The study area covers approximately 10,471 km². The climate is tropical monsoon, with distinct wet and dry seasons, which can influence vegetation phenology and water body extents in satellite images.

Satara District is experiencing rapid land use changes driven by urbanization and intensive agriculture. The expansion of cities, towns, and infrastructure has led to significant modifications in land cover, such as the conversion of agricultural and forest lands into built-up areas. Additionally, fluctuations in water bodies and vegetation cover indicate environmental stress. However, there has been no comprehensive study using recent geospatial techniques to quantify these changes in Satara. This lack of systematic analysis makes it challenging for local authorities to devise evidence-based strategies for sustainable development and resource management. The problem addressed in this paper is the need to detect and quantify LULC changes in Satara District over the period 2017–2023 using remote sensing and GIS tools. By doing so, we aim to answer the following questions: Which areas have undergone the most significant

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land cover changes? What types of land cover have increased or decreased, and by how much? And what might be the underlying causes (e.g., urban expansion, agricultural policy changes, climate factors) driving these changes? Addressing these questions is critical for informing urban planning decisions, optimizing land resource use, and mitigating negative environmental impacts in the district.

B. Dataset used

For analyzing LULC changes, satellite imagery was acquired for two distinct periods: 2017 and 2023. Medium-resolution satellite data were sourced freely from the Sentinel-2 mission via the Copernicus Open Access Hub and from the Landsat program through USGS Earth Explorer. Specifically, cloud-free Sentinel-2 Level-2A atmospherically corrected scenes were selected for the analysis due to their high spatial resolution (10 m) in visible and near-infrared bands, effectively distinguishing vegetation, water bodies, and built-up areas at the district scale. Landsat-8 and Landsat-9 images with a spatial resolution of 30 m were also incorporated as supplementary datasets for validation purposes and to address any data gaps on exact dates. All datasets were standardized to the UTM Zone 43N projection (WGS 84 datum), ensuring accurate spatial alignment and precise area computations across the study area in Maharashtra.

C. Methodology

1) Preprocessing:

The raw satellite images underwent preprocessing steps to make them analysis-ready. This included radiometric correction (if needed) and verifying atmospheric corrections (Sentinel-2 Level-2A data are pre-corrected for atmosphere). Then the imagery corresponding to the Satara District boundaries were extracted. Administrative boundary shapefiles for the district were obtained from the Maharashtra state GIS database. Using ArcGIS, the satellite images were clipped to the district boundary, which ensured that subsequent analysis was focused only on the area of interest. The clouds or cloud shadows in the imagery were also filtered out (though images were chosen in relatively clear periods) by manual inspection and, if necessary, applied simple cloud masks.

2) Classification:

For supervised image classification of the Satara district, the study area can be categorized into distinct land use/land cover classes based on visual interpretation and known ground realities. The major classification categories include built-up areas, which consist of urban settlements, villages, and associated infrastructure. Agricultural land forms a significant portion of the district and includes fields used for both seasonal and perennial crops. Forest or tree cover is observed in hilly and reserved forest zones, especially in the western parts near the Sahyadri ranges. Water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, including the Koyna Dam, are also important classes. Grasslands and rangelands are identified as open areas used primarily for grazing. During monsoons, flooded vegetation or temporarily water-logged lands with plant cover can also be observed. Lastly, barren lands or areas with minimal vegetation and exposed soil or rocky terrain are classified as bare land.

3) Change Detection Analysis:

With two classified LULC maps (2017 and 2023) available, a post-classification comparison method was used for change detection. This involves overlaying the classified maps to identify transitions from one class to another over time. A change matrix was computed to quantify how much area of each LULC class in 2017 transitioned to each class in 2023. For example, how many square kilometers of 2017 cropland became built-up by 2023, or how much forest remained unchanged. ArcGIS's raster calculator and the "Change Detection" workflow were utilized to produce a difference map highlighting areas of change. To facilitate interpretation, we also prepared maps highlighting the changes, and computed summary statistics: the net change in area for each class and the percentage change relative to the 2017 baseline. These calculations provided insights into which land cover types increased or decreased and at what rate. In addition, we generated visual aids (graphs and charts) to summarize the change analysis results. The methodology is summarized in Fig. 1, which illustrates the workflow from data acquisition to final analysis.

4) Visualization:

The final step involved creating clear and informative maps and figures to effectively illustrate the findings. Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) maps for the years 2017 and 2023 were generated, clearly presenting the spatial distribution of the seven identified classes across Satara District. Each land cover category was assigned a distinct color for ease of interpretation: dark blue for water bodies, green for forested areas (trees), yellow for crops, light blue for flooded vegetation, red for built-up areas, orange for bare land, and light orange for rangeland. Essential cartographic elements such as legends, scale bars, and annotations were incorporated to ensure clarity and usability. In addition to these maps, a change-detection map highlighting significant areas of transformation—such as newly developed built-up zones and regions exhibiting notable vegetation loss—was prepared using an overlay approach.

Generating and exporting maps is a crucial step in land use and land cover (LULC) analysis. After classification and change detection, maps are created to visually represent spatial patterns and transformations in the study area. These maps help in understanding the extent of urbanization, vegetation loss, or water body changes. Using GIS software like ArcGIS, the maps are styled with appropriate color codes for each land cover class. Legends, scale bars, north arrows, and labels are added for clarity and professional presentation. The maps can be customized to highlight specific time periods or change zones. Once finalized, the maps are exported in high-resolution formats such as JPEG, PNG, or PDF.

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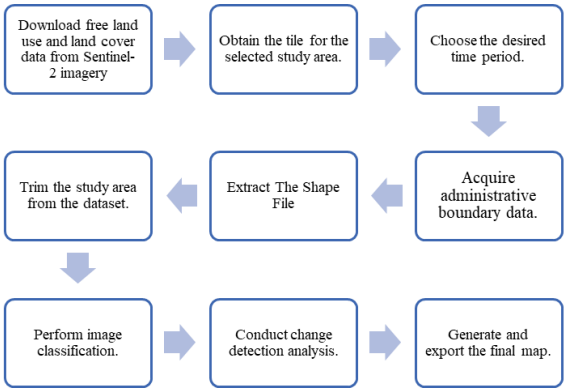


Fig. 1 The overall methodology of this paper

1. Download free land use and land cover data from Sentinel-2 imagery

Access the Copernicus Open Access Hub to download the required Sentinel-2 satellite images. These high-resolution datasets are ideal for assessing vegetation changes, urban growth, and other land use and land cover (LULC) dynamics.

2. Obtain the tile for the selected study area

Locate and download the specific image tile corresponding to geographic study area. Ensure the tile's coordinates match the study region's boundaries for precise data representation.

3. Choose the desired time period.

Determine the time frame for analysis by choosing datasets from specific decades. This step is essential for tracking temporal changes in land use and land cover over time.

4. Acquire administrative boundary data.

Acquire shapefiles containing administrative boundaries for the study area. These boundaries help define specific regions, such as districts, talukas, or municipalities, for accurate analysis.

5. Extract Shapefile

Utilize GIS software like ArcGIS to extract the shapefile that outlines the geographic boundary of the study area, ensuring the analysis remains focused on the relevant spatial extent.

6. Trim the study area from the dataset.

Trim the downloaded satellite imagery to fit the defined study area's boundaries. This process refines the analysis by focusing only on the necessary region while removing extraneous data.

7. Perform image classification.

Categorize land cover types, such as vegetation, built-up areas, and water bodies, through image classification techniques.

8. Conduct change detection analysis

Identify and highlight significant land use and land cover (LULC) changes, such as urban expansion or deforestation, over time.

9. Generate and Export Maps

Create visual representations of LULC changes and export them for use in reports, presentations, or further research.

III. RESULTS

A. *Land Use Land Cover Analysis*

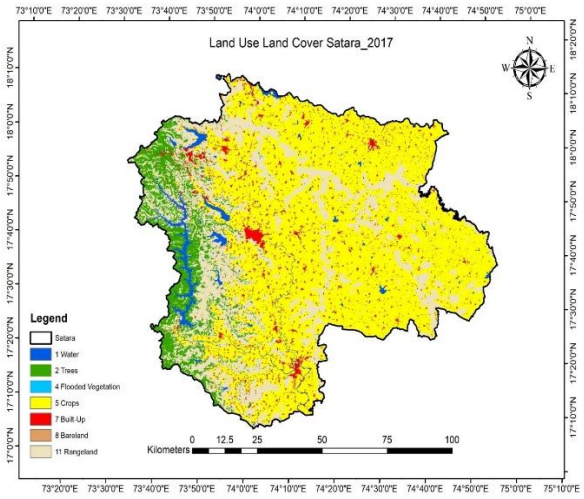


Fig. 2 Land Use Land Cover Satara District 2017

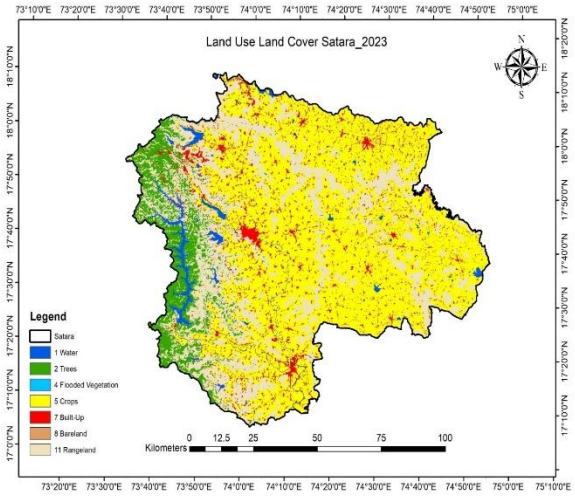


Fig. 3 ***Land Use Land Cover Satara District 2023***

After processing the satellite imagery and performing classification, LULC maps for the years 2017 and 2023 were obtained for Satara District. These maps were then analyzed to understand the distribution of land cover in each year and the changes that occurred over the six-year period.

TABLE 1 SUMMARIZES THE AREA OF EACH LAND COVER CLASS IN 2017

Classes	**Value**	**Area (km^2)**
Water	1	280.20
Trees	2	902.42
Crops	4	0.12
Flooded Vegetation	5	6367.07
Built-Up	7	487.46
Bare Land	8	3.39

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Rangeland	11	2430.55

According to the 2017 land use/land cover (LULC) classification presented in Table 1, Flooded Vegetation constituted the largest land cover category in Satara District, covering approximately 6367.07 km², which accounts for the majority of the district's landscape. Rangeland, comprising open grasslands or sparsely vegetated areas, was the second most extensive class, occupying around 2430.55 km². Tree-covered areas (including forests and plantations) followed, spanning approximately 902.42 km², indicating a significant proportion of vegetative cover. Built-up areas, representing settlements and infrastructure, accounted for 487.46 km², reflecting moderate urban development as of 2017. Water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs covered 280.20 km², supporting the district's hydrological systems. Bare land was relatively scarce at 3.39 km², suggesting limited exposure of soil or unused terrain. Crops, typically representing temporarily inundated vegetative zones was recorded at only 0.12 km², possibly due to the seasonal timing of image acquisition.

The dominance of flooded vegetation indicates that agriculture was the principal land use during the observation period. However, the minimal area under crops may be attributed to the satellite image being captured during a monsoon phase, thereby underrepresenting seasonally waterlogged areas. These findings highlight the influence of agricultural cycles and seasonal variability on land cover classification and emphasize the importance of temporal selection in satellite-based LULC analysis.

TABLE 2 SUMMARIZES THE AREA OF EACH LAND COVER CLASS IN 2023

Classes	**Value**	**Area (km²)**
Water	1	274.8531
Trees	2	860.1849
Crops	4	0.77
Flooded Vegetation	5	6018.227
Built-Up	7	689.1012
Bare Land	8	1.5085
Rangeland	11	2626.597

Based on the 2023 land use/land cover (LULC) classification shown in Table 2, Flooded Vegetation remained the most dominant land cover type in Satara District, occupying approximately 6018.23 km², signifying the continued importance of agriculture in the region. Rangeland, comprising natural grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas, covered around 2626.60 km², maintaining its role as a significant land resource. Tree-covered areas, including forests and plantations, were measured at 860.18 km², indicating a slight reduction compared to 2017. Built-up areas, representing urban expansion and infrastructural development, increased substantially to approximately 689.10 km², reflecting noticeable growth in settlements and human-modified landscapes. Water bodies spanned about 274.85 km², showing a marginal decrease, potentially due to seasonal variation or increasing water demand. Bare land was minimal, with only 1.51 km² identified, suggesting continued utilization or vegetative reclamation of previously barren areas. Crops were recorded at 0.77 km², a slight increase from 2017 but still occupying a negligible portion of the total area. The limited extent of this class may again be attributed to the specific timing of image acquisition in the peak monsoon season.

TABLE 3 LAND USE LAND COVER AREA CHANGE 2017-2023

Land Use Land Cover 2017-2023				
Classes	**Area (km²) (2017)**	**Area (km²) (2023)**	**Change (km²)**	**Change Percentage (%)**
Water	280.2068	274.8531	-5.3537	-1.91062
Trees	902.4256	860.1849	-42.2407	-4.6808
Crops	0.1298	0.7743	0.6445	496.5331
Flooded Vegetation	6367.07	6018.227	-348.843	-5.47886
Built-Up	487.4684	689.1012	201.6328	41.36326
Bare Land	3.391	1.5085	-1.8825	-55.5146
Rangeland	2430.555	2626.597	196.042	8.06573

The comparative analysis of land use/land cover (LULC) data from 2017 to 2023, as summarized in Table 3, reveals several notable transitions in Satara District. The most significant gain occurred in **built-up areas**, which expanded by approximately **201.63 km²**, representing a **41.36%** increase over six years. This surge reflects rapid urbanization and infrastructural development, likely driven by population growth and regional economic activities. **Rangeland** also exhibited a substantial increase of **196.04 km²** (**8.07%**), possibly indicating the conversion of other land categories or a shift in land management practices.

Conversely, **Flooded Vegetation** declined by **348.84 km²**, equating to a **5.48%** reduction, suggesting a contraction in agricultural activity or a change in classification due to temporal factors such as crop cycles. **Tree-covered areas** decreased by **42.24 km²** (**4.68%**), potentially due to deforestation, land clearing for development, or degradation. **Water bodies** showed a modest decline of **5.35 km²** (**1.91%**), which could be attributed to climatic variability, overuse, or seasonal differences between image acquisition dates.

Crops experienced a relative increase of nearly **0.64 km²**, amounting to a **496.53%** rise, although its overall spatial extent remained minimal. This variation may be a result of changes in rainfall patterns, irrigation practices, or seasonal timing. **Bare land** showed the most pronounced relative reduction, shrinking by **1.88 km²**, or **55.51%**, likely reflecting land utilization for development or natural revegetation.

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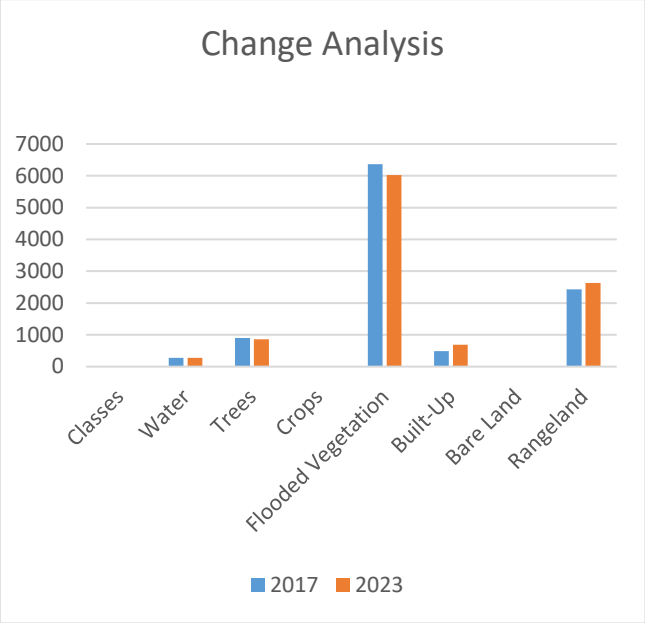


Fig. 4 ***Change Analysis Graph***

These trends highlight a shift in land use priorities within the district, particularly emphasizing urban growth and the dynamic nature of agricultural and vegetative land covers. The results underscore the importance of continuous monitoring and integrative land management strategies to ensure sustainable development.

IV. Discussion

The significant increase in **built-up area** by approximately **201.63 km²** between 2017 and 2023 clearly reflects the ongoing urban expansion in Satara District. The growth is likely driven by the development of housing, transportation networks, commercial establishments, and industrial infrastructure. While such expansion can stimulate economic activity and accommodate population growth, it also introduces challenges such as the reduction of agricultural land, increased surface runoff, elevated flood risk, and greater demand on natural resources. The pattern of expansion observed near urban centers such as Satara city and surrounding towns is consistent with broader urbanization trends witnessed across India's semi-urban districts.

The **decline in tree-covered areas** by approximately **42.24 km²** over the six-year period, though moderate, raises concerns regarding environmental sustainability. Forested areas may have been cleared to make way for urban or agricultural development, potentially leading to biodiversity loss and increased vulnerability to erosion. This reduction highlights the need for conservation strategies aimed at protecting remaining forest patches, which are critical for maintaining ecological balance. The limited extent of forest loss, however, may indicate effective forest governance or that only a small proportion of forested land was accessible or targeted for conversion.

In contrast, **crops** showed a slight increase of **0.64 km²**, representing a **496.5%** rise in relative terms, although its absolute coverage remained minimal in both years. This change may reflect localized shifts in water management, seasonal wetland presence, or image acquisition timing during periods of higher surface moisture. While this increase may not be ecologically significant, it demonstrates the sensitivity of this class to seasonal variability and classification nuances.

A **notable decline in flooded vegetation** —from **6367.07 km²** in 2017 to **6018.23 km²** in 2023—indicates a net loss of **348.84 km²**, which may be due to land conversion for urban use or reclassification caused by seasonal conditions at the time of image capture. Despite being the dominant land use, the reduction highlights possible shifts in agricultural practices, changes in crop calendars, or increased fallow periods. In Satara, agriculture is predominantly rainfed and subject to monsoonal variability; hence, classification results are sensitive to timing within the cropping cycle. Fields left fallow during image acquisition may have been classified as rangeland or bare land rather than as active cropland.

Rangeland expansion of about **196.04 km²** suggests changes in land management, possibly due to the abandonment of marginal agricultural lands or transitions from forest and cropland to open grasslands. This increase could indicate either land degradation or natural vegetative regeneration, depending on local conditions. Given the ecological significance of rangelands for livestock grazing and soil conservation, monitoring this transition is important for understanding long-term land productivity.

Overall, the LULC changes between 2017 and 2023 illustrate a clear shift towards urbanization and changes in land use intensity, with implications for sustainable resource management, agricultural planning, and ecosystem conservation.

V. Conclusions

The assessment of land use and land cover (LULC) change from 2017 to 2023 in Satara District demonstrates significant changes in land cover with evidence that reflects increasing human impact and evolving land utilization. The most noticeable alteration is the over 201 km2 of raised built-up area which indicates fast growing urbanization. Most of this has happened in and on the outskirts of towns and peri-urban areas, swallowing agricultural and open space with residential, commercial and infrastructural development. Although this expansion is vital to economic development, it requires robust spatial planning to mitigate detrimental environmental consequences like runoff, habitat fragmentation, and resource pressure.

In contrast, in an agriculturally active district, the area of flooded vegetation in 2023 decreased by approximately 349 km², a reduction that may have occurred because land was converted for urban use or through a

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seasonal effect of reclassifying flooded vegetation. This contraction underlines the need to include sustainable agricultural practices, especially as land and water resources face mounting pressures. The estimated rangeland expansion of ~196 km² can be due to the return of less productive farmlands or from tree-covered or cropped land (degradation or natural regeneration). Whatever the cause, rangelands are a key land type supporting local livelihoods and so need to be managed carefully.

While not extensive relative to total tree cover, losing about 42 km² of it is ecologically important. Tree loss thus can undermine ecosystem services such as carbon storage, biodiversity conservation and erosion control. area of forest It needs policy and process to implement and protect forest of those areas. On the other hand, the slight decrease in water bodies (~5.35 km²) and the slightly higher but small controlled amount of crops imply changes in surface hydrology perturbed by climate variability, seasonal variation or anthropogenic water uptake.

The research highlights the importance of multi-temporal satellite data and GIS-based tools for observing LULC dynamics. The adopted methodology has significant applicability for periodic evaluation of a geo-spatial DSS developed to manage land at the district level. Frequent updates of LULC maps—ideally annually or biannually—can be useful to identify emerging trends, particularly urban encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas or encroachment into productive agricultural land, and enable timely policy interventions. Linking LULC data with socio-economic indicators such as population density, infrastructure development and land tenure patterns can provide insights into the underlying drivers of change. Land-use efficiency, ecosystem preservation, and equitable resource allocation across competing land use sectors should be integrated into long-term sustainable development plans.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Effectiveness Of Different Fire Detection And Suppression Systems

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***Abstract*— Fire detection and suppression systems are essential for protecting lives and property in homes, offices, and industries. This paper reviews various detection systems, including smoke detectors (best for detecting smoke), heat detectors (sensitive to temperature changes), and flame detectors (effective in spotting flames). It also explores suppression methods like sprinklers, gaseous agents (safe for electronics), foam systems (ideal for flammable liquids), and water mist systems (effective at cooling and suffocating fires).**

By comparing these systems and analysing real-life examples, the paper highlights their pros and cons. Recommendations are provided for different settings—homes might use smoke detectors and sprinklers, while industries may require flame detectors and foam systems.

The goal is to select the right combination based on specific risks and environments, ensuring better fire prevention and safety.

Keywords— Fire detection, fire suppression, smoke detectors, sprinklers, gaseous suppression, water mist, fire safety

Introduction

Fire safety continues to be a significant challenge around the world, causing immense loss of life and staggering financial damage every year. With fires capable of spreading quickly and unpredictably, developing effective fire protection strategies is crucial to reducing their impact. Two key aspects of fire safety are early detection and swift suppression, which together form the foundation for minimizing the destruction caused by fires.

This paper explores various fire detection systems, such as smoke detectors, heat detectors, and flame detectors, assessing their efficiency across a range of environments. Smoke detectors are highly effective at identifying fires that produce visible smoke, making them a staple in residential and commercial settings. Heat detectors excel at sensing sudden temperature rises, proving useful in areas where smoke may not be prominent. Flame detectors, designed to recognize the presence of flames, are ideal for large open spaces or industrial facilities with heightened fire risk.

I. Fire Detection Systems

A. Smoke Detectors :

Smoke detectors are among the most widely used fire detection devices, valued for their ability to provide early warnings and save lives. Ionization smoke detectors are particularly effective at detecting flaming fires, as they are designed to sense particles produced by fast-burning flames. On the other hand, photoelectric smoke detectors excel at identifying smoldering fires, which produce larger smoke particles over a longer period. For enhanced protection, dual-sensor detectors combine both technologies, ensuring broader and more reliable coverage in various fire scenarios.

The importance of smoke detectors cannot be overstated. According to data from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), having functional smoke alarms in a home can cut the risk of fire-related deaths by half. This striking statistic highlights the critical role these devices play in fire safety, underscoring their necessity in every home.

B. Heat Detectors:

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Heat detectors may not be as sensitive as smoke detectors, but they are invaluable in places where smoke detectors could frequently trigger false alarms, such as kitchens or garages. They are designed to provide reliable fire detection without reacting to everyday occurrences like cooking smoke or vehicle exhaust.

There are two primary types of heat detectors: fixed temperature detectors and rate-of-rise detectors. Fixed temperature detectors activate once the temperature reaches a pre-set threshold, making them ideal for environments where sudden temperature fluctuations are unlikely. Rate-of-rise detectors, on the other hand, respond to rapid increases in temperature, offering faster detection in scenarios where heat builds up quickly. Together, these detectors serve as practical solutions for fire safety in specialized environments.

C. *Flame Detectors*:

Flame detectors are specialized devices designed to identify the infrared or ultraviolet radiation produced by flames. Unlike other fire detection systems, they excel at detecting open flames quickly, making them crucial in high-risk industrial settings. These detectors are particularly useful in environments where the presence of flammable materials or hazardous processes demands rapid fire detection to prevent potential disasters. Their ability to respond swiftly ensures enhanced safety and protection in situations where even the slightest delay could have serious consequences.

II. Fire Suppression Systems

A. Sprinkler Systems:

Automatic sprinklers are the most widely used fire suppression systems. They activate individually when heat is detected, minimizing water damage. Studies show that sprinklers reduce the average property loss by 50-60% and the death rate by up to 80%.

B. Gaseous Suppression Systems :

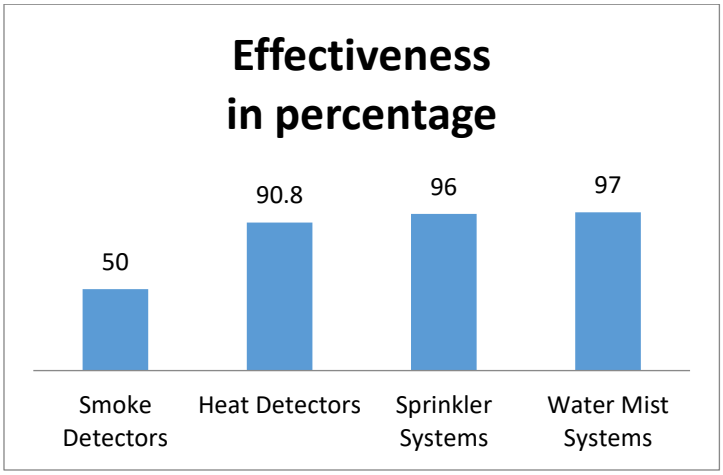
These systems use agents like FM-200, CO_2, or Inergen to suppress fires without water. They are ideal for data centers and archives where water could cause irreparable damage. Gaseous systems can extinguish fires in seconds but require airtight rooms and proper ventilation control.

C. Foam Systems :

Used primarily in environments with flammable liquids, foam systems form a blanket over the liquid surface, suppressing vapor release and flame propagation. They are highly effective in aircraft hangars and chemical plants.

D. Water Mist Systems :

Water mist systems disperse fine water droplets that absorb heat and displace oxygen. They use less water than sprinklers and cause less damage, making them suitable for museums and heritage buildings.



III. **Comparative Analysis**:

System	Advantages	Disadvantages
Smoke Detectors	Early warning; quick to detect fires.	Can trigger false alarms (e.g., due to cooking).
Heat Detectors	Reliable in tough environments (kitchens, garages).	Slower response compared to smoke detectors.
Flame Detectors	Rapid detection of open flames; ideal for high-risk areas.	Expensive, limiting broader usage.
Sprinkler Systems	Cost-effective; widely used in homes and offices.	Not suitable for protecting sensitive equipment.
Gaseous Systems	Quick suppression; safe for electronics.	High installation and maintenance costs.
Foam	Effective for	Limited to specific

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

System	Advantages	Disadvantages
Systems	flammable liquid fires in industries.	applications.
Water Mist Systems	Versatile; works in diverse fire scenarios.	Newer technology; relatively high cost.

IV. Case Studies and Statistical Evaluation:

Notre Dame Cathedral Fire (2019):

In 2019, a tragic fire swept through the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, leaving the iconic roof and spire in ruins. It was a heartbreaking moment for people around the world. But amid the devastation, the cathedral's fire safety measures proved invaluable. Features like compartmentation helped contain the fire, and the heroic efforts of firefighters ensured that the main structure and many priceless artifacts were saved. This moment highlighted the importance of not only having robust fire safety systems in place but also integrating them thoughtfully to protect irreplaceable cultural heritage.

V. Recommendations:

Choosing the right fire detection and suppression systems for a building is not a one-size-fits-all process—it depends on the specific risks involved. For example, a home might benefit from the combination of smoke detectors and sprinklers, ensuring that fires are detected early and tackled quickly. On the other hand, an industrial facility with more complex hazards might pair flame detectors with a gaseous suppression system to handle fires without harming expensive equipment.

Using a layered approach—where detection systems work alongside suppression systems—adds an extra level of reliability. It ensures that if one system misses something, the other is there to step in. Essentially, it's about understanding the unique risks of each facility and planning accordingly to keep people, property, and equipment safe**.**

VI. Conclusion

Fire detection and suppression systems are essential in reducing the dangers that come with fires, whether it's loss of life, property damage, or downtime for businesses. But the truth is, there isn't a one-size-fits-all solution when it comes to fire safety. The effectiveness of any system depends entirely on the specific environment in which it's used.

For example, the fire risks in a residential building are completely different from those in a chemical factory or a data center. Residential buildings might need simpler systems like smoke detectors paired with sprinklers, whereas factories might require more advanced systems like flame detectors combined with gas-based suppression to deal with hazardous materials.

That's where the importance of an integrated, tailored approach comes in. By combining detection systems (like smoke or flame detectors) with suppression systems (such as sprinklers or gas suppression), and designing them with the facility's unique needs in mind, you create a much more reliable safety net. It ensures that no matter the situation, the systems work together to reduce risks effectively. This personalized strategy is key to achieving the best possible outcomes in fire safety.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Automated Triple-Seat Detection for Motorcycles using YOLOV8 in Real-Time Traffic Surveillance

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***Abstract*— Motorcycles are among the most widely used and popular forms of transportation globally. However, enforcing traffic regulations for motorcyclists can be challenging, as traditional traffic monitoring systems often depend on human intervention, which is prone to limitations and inconsistencies. This inefficiency in monitoring contributes to an increased rate of road accidents and fatalities among motorcyclists, highlighting a need for automated solutions to enhance road safety. This research addresses the high rate of motorcycle accidents resulting from violations of traffic laws, specifically triple-riding on motorcycles. The existing approaches fail to provide seamless real-time monitoring solutions. We propose an automated, real- time detection system that employs a YOLOv8-based object detection model integrated with a Raspberry Pi. This system captures instances of triple riding in real-time; processes traffic video feeds, flags violations, and stores evidence in a database for enforcement purposes. By reducing reliance on manual monitoring, this implementation offers a scalable and efficient solution for enhancing traffic safety and compliance among motorcyclists.**

Keywords— Deep Learning, Object Detection, Raspberry Pi Integration, Triple-Seat Detection, YOLOv8.

I. INTRODUCTION

Motorcycles, along with other powered two and three-wheel vehicles, contribute to a significant portion of road traffic fatalities globally, accounting for around 30% of these incidents according to the Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2023. Motorcycles are widely used in low and middle-income countries, where they often serve as a primary mode of transportation. However, the frequent use of motorcycles for triple riding or carrying excess passengers significantly increases the risk of accidents and fatalities. According this report, 92% of global road traffic deaths occur in low and middle-income countries, where resources and infrastructure often limit the enforcement of road safety regulations. This situation highlights an urgent need for effective and scalable solutions aimed at reducing traffic violations and enhancing safety among motorcyclists in these high-risk areas.

In regions where motorcycles are heavily relied upon, such as the WHO South-East Asia Region, fatalities among motorcyclists are particularly alarming. This region alone accounts for 28% of the world's road traffic deaths, with a substantial proportion involving motorcycles. Traditional traffic enforcement methods in these regions primarily depend on manual checks and occasional camera surveillance, which are often inadequate for detecting violations such as triple riding. These conventional systems also face challenges like human error and inconsistencies, making it difficult to curb dangerous behaviors effectively. Consequently, there is a need for advanced, real-time automated systems that can monitor traffic and identify violations without human intervention.

Adopting real-time automated detection systems using advanced object detection models could revolutionize traffic enforcement and enhance road safety. The Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023 points to the importance of technology- driven solutions in addressing the growing mobility demands of urbanized areas. With road traffic fatality rates almost three times more in low-income nations than in high-income ones, implementing real-time surveillance to detect infractions like triple riding could prove crucial. By reducing reliance on manual monitoring and allowing immediate identification of violations, these systems offer a promising approach to improving adherence to traffic laws and potentially lowering motorcycle related fatalities. Helmet recognition systems generally rely on binary classification models such as convolutional neural networks (CNN) to determine if a driver is wearing a helmet or not. This is a simple task because it recognizes a single object in a fixed position i.e. the driver's head. In the same way, license plate recognition systems use optical character recognition (OCR) to read the color on license plates. These systems operate under controlled conditions, such as toll booths or speed detectors. where the environment is relatively stable and predictable. On the contrary, three-seat recognition systems face more significant challenges. This is because the number

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

of passengers on the motorcycle must be detected and counted in real time. Advanced object detection algorithms are required to identify multiple riders and determine if a violation has occurred.

Most existing studies on traffic rule enforcement focus on the software implementation of detection systems, often limited to simulations or offline testing. While these approaches demonstrate accuracy in controlled environments, they lack the integration needed for deployment in real-world scenarios. In contrast, this research extends beyond software development by integrating the detection system with Raspberry Pi, enabling real-time operation. This hardware-software integration ensures a practical, deployable solution for on-site traffic monitoring and enforcement. This project leverages advanced computer vision techniques to create an automated, real-time triple-rider detection system for motorcycles. By combining the powerful YOLOv8 detection model with a Raspberry Pi, the system scans live traffic feeds to spot and flag violations instantly without human intervention. Using a well-prepared dataset, it offers high accuracy in identifying riders, making it a reliable, scalable option for traffic enforcement.

II. Literature Survey

Before The use of Deep Learning (DL) based object detection models, such as YOLO, has considerably increased object detecting speed and accuracy [1], [2], [3]. One particular application of object detection is the detection of motorcycles, their riders and helmets in real-time traffic surveillance systems. Shridhar et al. [4] studied the YOLOv2 DL framework to detect helmet violations by identifying motorcycles and classifying helmet versus non-helmet use. YOLO v2's deep convolutional neural network approach shows improved detection accuracy over traditional methods, highlighting its potential in promoting road safety through better enforcement. The model suggested by Wei et al. [2] performs better compared to most of the detection techniques and was successfully tested in a complicated traffic scenario. Agorku et al. [5] developed a YOLOv5 based DL model for real-time helmet detection on motorbike riders and passengers, aiming to enforce helmet regulations effectively. Trained on 100 videos, the model identifies helmet-wearing individuals with accuracy, even in challenging weather and lighting. Data augmentation enhanced model robustness, achieving a mAP score of 0.5267 on test data. This approach demonstrates DL's potential for improving road safety in smart city applications, with real-time capabilities for monitoring compliance.

The research by Shoman et al. [6] uniquely integrated YOLOv8 with Deep Convolutional Generative Adversarial Networks (DC-GANs) to enhance helmet violation detection accuracy among motorcyclists. By generating synthetic images to balance training data, it improves generalization to real-world scenarios, especially for imbalanced classes. The model achieved a significant accuracy boost and not only strengthened detection precision but also demonstrated the potential of synthetic data in enhancing real- time enforcement systems. The study by Nagaraj et al. [7] used the YOLOv8 framework alongside Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to enhance traffic safety through real-time violation detection and traffic management. YOLO v8's rapid object detection is paired with OCR to read license plates, allowing the system to automatically identify violations like speeding. The OCR component is designed to be adaptable across international contexts, recognizing various fonts, sizes, and languages. This integration uniquely combines robust object detection with text extraction, offering a versatile solution for intelligent traffic monitoring on a global scale.

Existing traffic law enforcement systems have primarily focused on detecting helmet usage violations. Studies have successfully implemented machine learning and DL techniques, like CNNs and SVMs, to classify riders as wearing helmets or not, achieving high levels of accuracy [8]. However, despite these developments, research on detecting triple-seat violations remains limited. Triple riding is a prevalent and dangerous traffic infraction, particularly in regions with high motorcycle usage, and contributes significantly to traffic fatalities. Unlike helmet detection, which focuses on a single object, triple- seat detection requires the identification of multiple riders on a single motorcycle, making it a more complex task. Mallela et al. [9] proposed a Traffic Rule Violation Monitoring System to identify and address triple riding on motorcycles using a DL framework based on CNNs. The system detects violations, captures images of rule-breaching vehicles, and records associated data. The research by N. Kumar et al. [10] presented an automated system for detecting traffic rule violations, focusing on helmet usage and triple riding among motorcycle riders. Utilizing YOLOv3-based object detection models, the system identifies motorcycles, detects helmet compliance, and counts the number of riders to determine triple riding. Violations trigger the capture and storage of images and an alarm notification. Hasan et al. [11] developed an intelligent traffic system to detect helmet violations and triple riding among motorcycle riders using YOLOv3 object detection models. Their system identifies motorcycles, detects helmet compliance, counts riders, and captures images of violations, triggering alarms for rule breaches. License plates are extracted using OCR for enforcement purposes. Tested on 100 videos, the system achieved high accuracy, demonstrating its potential for real-time traffic monitoring and safety enhancement.

III. Methodology

The Fig. 1 proposed methodology for detecting triple-seat riders on motorcycles in real-time traffic surveillance systems integrates both hardware and software components for effective and efficient vehicle and rider detection. This approach utilizes a camera system integrated with a Raspberry Pi, which is configured to continuously capture video feeds from traffic scenes. These real-time video frames or images are pre-processed using OpenCV, applying methods like resizing, noise reduction, and edge detection for improving image quality. Performing these steps is essential for enhancing

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image clarity, thus ensuring that the data is well-prepared for the next stage: object detection.

The system employs a machine learning-based model, YOLOv8, which is trained to specifically detect triple-rider motorcycles in the traffic footage. The process begins with the acquisition of labeled images of motorcycles with triple riders and without, which are then divided into training and testing datasets. The training dataset comprises 1687 images obtained from RoboFlow, a platform that provides tools for dataset management, annotation, and preprocessing, while the testing set contains 237 images. The YOLOv8 model is chosen for its efficient feature extraction capabilities and real-time detection performance.

During the training phase, the model learns to identify motorcycles with triple riders by drawing bounding boxes around them. The advanced convolutional layers and skip connections in YOLOv8's backbone network allow the model to retain detailed spatial information, which is essential for accurate detection, especially for smaller objects such as the riders. The model is then validated and tested to assess its performance, and the accuracy of the bounding boxes is verified. For every flagged violation, the system stores the corresponding image and the video with annotations and bounding boxes. The trained model is capable of detecting triple riders in real- time video frames, which are annotated and saved as video files. For further analysis and enforcement, the annotated video is uploaded to Google Drive for easy storage and access. This allows for continuous monitoring and remote review of detected incidents. Additionally, the system is designed for scalability and future deployments, ensuring that it can be used for long-term traffic surveillance and enforcement.

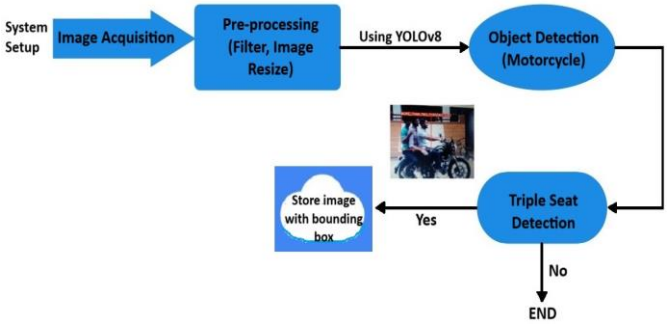


Fig. 1. Proposed Methodology

IV. Evaluation Metrics

The performance of our model was evaluated on a dataset consisting of 908 instances, of which 500 were positive instances and 408 were negative instances. A subset of 491 images was used for validation for over 200 epochs to evaluate generalization capability of our model. The evaluation was conducted using standard metrics: Precision, Recall, and Accuracy, which are widely used in classification tasks. The precision recall or confusion matrix is formed as given in Table I.

TABLE I
Precision-Recall or Confusion Matrix

	Predicted Positive	**Predicted Negative**
Actual Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN)
Actual Negative	False Positive (FP)	True Negative (TN)

A. *Recall (Sensitivity or True Positive Rate)*

It assesses how well the model can recognize every positive instance. It is defined as:

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

A high recall means the model successfully minimizes false negatives. This is particularly important in scenarios where missing positive cases (e.g., in medical diagnoses) could have severe consequences.

B. *Precision*

The percentage of accurately predicted positive instances among all instances projected as positive is known as precision.

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

A high precision ensures minimum false positives, making it valuable in cases where false alarms need to be avoided (e.g., spam detection).

C. *Accuracy*

By calculating the proportion of correctly identified cases, accuracy offers a thorough evaluation of the model's performance.

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{Total\ Instances}$$

D. *F1 Score*

The F1-Score is the harmonic mean of Precision and Recall, used for balancing the tradeoff between them.

$$F1\ Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision\ \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

This metric is majorly beneficial for imbalanced datasets where high precision or recall alone may not reflect the model's overall performance.

E. *Specificity (True Negative Rate)*

The model's specificity tells how well it can detect negative cases.

$$Specificity\ = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

In applications like safety-critical systems, a high specificity guarantees that the model minimizes false alarms.

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F. False Positive Rate (FPR)

FPR is an important metric in classification tasks, particularly in scenarios where distinguishing between true negatives and false positives is crucial. FPR is calculated as:

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{TN + FP}$$

Epoch	GPU_mem	box_loss	cls_loss	dfl_loss	Instances	Size
200/200	0.952G	0.7929	0.5046	0.9908	9	224: 100% 106/106 [00:17<00:00, 6.00it/s]
	Class	Images	Instances	Box(P	R	mAP50 mAP50-95): 100% 16/16 [00:04<00:00, 3.78it/s]
	all	491	908	0.877	0.79	0.51 0.26

Fig. 2. Validation Metrics Summary after 200 Epochs.

matrix provides insights into how efficiently it can differentiate between valid detections (e.g., motorcycles with triple riders) and misdetections (e.g., mistakenly identifying a vehicle or a different part of the scene as having triple riders). The matrix in Table II provides insight into the detection performance:

TABLE II
PRECISION-RECALL MATRIX AFTER MODEL EVALUATION

	Predicted Positive	Predicted Negative	Total
Actual Positive	395	105	500
Actual Negative	56	352	408

Using the observed Precision of 0.877 and Recall of 0.79 from the Fig. 2, the confusion matrix components were computed as follows:

A. True Positive (TP)

Using the Recall formula:

$$TP = Recall \times (TP + FN) = 0.79 \times 500 = 395$$

B. False Negative (FN)

$$FN = Total\ Positives - TP = 500 - 395 = 105$$

C. False Positive (FP)

Using the Precision formula:

$$FP = (TP/Precision) - TP = 395/0.877 - 395 = 56$$

D. True Negative (TN)

Using the total instance count:

$$TN = Total\ Instances - (TP + FP + FN)$$

$$= 908 - (395 + 56 + 105) = 352$$

- True Positives (TP): 395 cases accurately detected positive.
- False Positives (FP): 56 cases wrongly detected positive.
- False Negatives (FN): 105 correct cases missed by the model.

V. RESULTS

One of the main problems is the detention of drivers. One of the drivers can block another from the camera view, making accurate counting difficult. In the context of the real-time triple seat detection system, which needs to handle busy traffic environments with multiple motorcycles and vehicles in a single frame, a precision- recall matrix or simplified confusion

- True Negatives (TN): 352 negative cases correctly identified as negative.

E. Accuracy

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{Total\ Instances} = \frac{395 + 952}{908} = 82.3\%$$

The model correctly identified 82.3% of all instances, including both triple-seat and non-triple-seat cases. While accuracy is intuitive and useful, it can be deceptive for unbalanced datasets. If the dataset contains a large number of negatives, the model might achieve high accuracy by predominantly predicting negatives. In such cases, metrics like F1-Score or Specificity are more reliable.

F. F1 Score

Substituting Precision and Recall:

$$F1\ Score = 2 \times \frac{0.877 \times 0.79}{0.877 + 0.79} = 0.83$$

F1-Score of 83%, reflects a balanced performance where the model is both precise (minimizing FP) and sensitive (minimizing FN). A high F1-Score means the model performs well in detecting the positive class while maintaining low FPR. This is crucial for applications like triple-seat detection, where both missing cases (false negatives) and false alarms (false positives) are undesirable.

G. Specificity

Using TN and FP:

$$Specificity = \frac{352}{352 + 56} = 0.863\ (86.3\%)$$

This shows that 86.3% of non-triple-seat cases were accurately categorized as negatives. Specificity is critical in reducing false alarms in systems where correctly identifying background or negative instances is essential.

H. False Positive Rate

$$FPR = \frac{56}{352 + 56} = 0.137$$

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This indicates that 13.7% of negative instances were incorrectly classified as positive by the model. Reducing FPR is essential in scenarios where false alarms might result in considerable costs or inefficiencies.

Fig. 3. Detection of more than 2 riders

Unlike traditional object detection tasks where TN are often ignored due to their large count in background regions, TN was included in our evaluation to reflect the system's ability to correctly classify non-triple-seat instances. This inclusion is particularly relevant in our task, as the objective is not only to detect triple-seat cases but also to minimize false positives and false alarms in non-relevant scenarios. By considering TN, we ensure a holistic evaluation of the model's performance, specifically for metrics like Accuracy, Specificity and FPR, which provide insights into its real-world applicability.

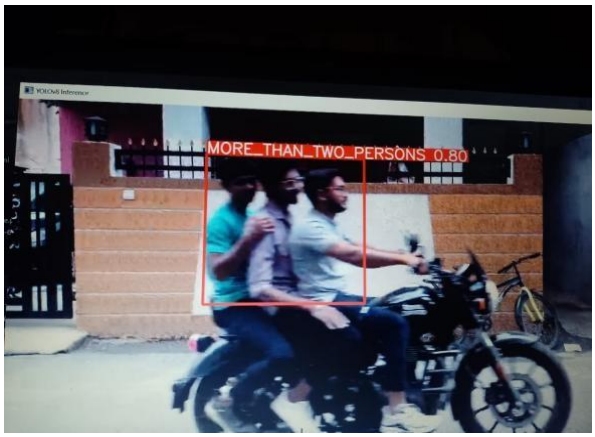


Fig. 4. Triple Seat Detection



Fig. 5. Triple Seat Detection in a Video

In summary, three-seat detection is more complex than existing traffic violation detection systems. This is due to the need for accurate driver detection. Real-time processing and dynamic environment control It uses a complex object detection algorithm. Tracking multiple objects and high-performance hardware to provide accurate and real-time results. The results showcasing the triple seat violations detected by our system are shown in Fig. 3, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

VI. Discussion

The implemented system presents several advantages and



challenges. One of the primary advantages is its ability to provide real-time monitoring and automated enforcement of traffic violations, reducing reliance on manual surveillance. The integration of YOLOv8 with a Raspberry Pi ensures a cost-effective and scalable solution, making it feasible for deployment in various urban and rural environments. The scalability of the system allows for integration into smart city infrastructures. With further optimizations, it can be deployed at multiple traffic intersections to create an interconnected network for monitoring violations at a larger scale. However, real-world deployment poses challenges such as installation logistics, network limitations, and computational constraints, which need to be addressed.

Future improvements could focus on enhancing the detection algorithm to handle occlusion issues better and integrating reinforcement learning to improve adaptability in dynamic traffic conditions. Multi-camera fusion techniques could be used to provide 360-degree coverage of high-traffic zones, ensuring comprehensive monitoring. Additionally, cloud-based analysis and remote access functionalities can be incorporated to facilitate large-scale implementation. Furthermore, integrating license plate recognition into the system will enable authorities to directly identify and penalize violators. This feature would enhance enforcement by allowing automated fine issuance and tracking of repeat offenders, making traffic law implementation more effective.

VII. Conclusion

The Triple Riding Detection system effectively combines YOLOv8 with a Raspberry Pi to identify motorcycles carrying three riders in real-time traffic scenarios. By automating the detection process and storing evidence, it reduces reliance on manual monitoring and ensures efficient enforcement of traffic rules. With 83% F1-score and 82.3% accuracy, the system has proven its reliability and practicality for real-world applications, significantly contributing to road safety by addressing a major cause of motorcycle-related accidents.

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Future enhancements include integrating license plate recognition for direct violation enforcement, refining detection algorithms to mitigate occlusion issues, and incorporating additional traffic rule violation detections, such as helmet non-compliance. This research demonstrates how advanced computer vision technology can transform traffic enforcement, providing a scalable and cost-effective solution for improving compliance and reducing fatalities on the roads.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Deep Learning-Based Skin Cancer Classification Using Convolutional Neural Networks

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Abstract— **Early detection of skin cancer is crucial and can help prevent the spread of melanoma and other types of cancer cells. However, there are several factors that can negatively affect the accuracy of detection. In the field of healthcare and medicine, the application of image processing and machine vision has been expanding rapidly in recent times. Our project's objective is to create a CNN model capable of accurately identifying skin cancer with a success rate of over 80%, while keeping false negative predictions below 10%, achieving an overall accuracy of over 80%, and presenting our findings. The simulation's results indicate that the proposed method is superior to other similar approaches.**

Keywords— Skin cancer diagnosis, Deep learning, Convolutional neural networks [Standard CNN], Skin cancer, Artificial neural networks.

I. INTRODUCTION (*HEADING 1*)

As the largest organ in the human body, the skin performs essential physiological functions, including thermoregulation, moisture retention, and protection against harmful environmental elements such as intense heat and ultraviolet (UV) radiation. It also serves as a critical storage site for lipids and water. Despite its protective nature, extended UV exposure can damage skin cells, potentially leading to mutations and the onset of skin cancer. This disease exhibits a particularly high incidence in countries such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. A major concern for dermatological health is the transformation of normal skin cells into malignant ones, wherein cellular mutations trigger uncontrolled growth. Under typical conditions, skin cells undergo a structured cycle of renewal involving proliferation, programmed death, and regeneration. However, disruption in this regulatory mechanism can lead to the aggregation of abnormal cells, forming masses commonly identified as tumors.

Among the different types of skin cancer, melanoma is the most frequently diagnosed and dangerous form, accounting for a significant number of fatalities. Although melanoma is still not fully understood, there are several factors that can contribute to its development, including genetic inheritance from parents and exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Despite the high likelihood of recovery from this disease, it remains a significant concern due to its prolonged duration. Melanoma typically starts impacting our body through the lymphatic system and circulatory system, spreading to various distant body parts over time. Studies indicate that if we can identify this cancer at an early stage, it could

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

potentially decrease the likelihood of death, but it is a disheartening fact from experts that detecting melanoma in its early stages is challenging. Consequently, implementing a procedure that automates the diagnostic process will be beneficial and will also minimize the occurrence of manual errors. Over the past few years, various studies have shown that computer vision digital image techniques and processing have become increasingly evident, and their usage has been rapidly expanding in sectors such as healthcare and many others. By implementing efficient processes, the speed of diagnostics can be enhanced, leading to a decrease in manual errors.

The success of the technique was observed by 21 dermatologists who were certified in the field of clinical biopsy images. High and efficient convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are employed in various medical imaging applications, such as lesion classification, image fusion, breast cancer diagnosis, and panoptical analysis. The methodologies explained in [5] involve dividing images into numerous small super pixels and then applying the operator to each super pixel. Refer to the literature that suggests the use of CNN models enhances the efficiency of diagnostic systems.

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II. CONVOLUTION NEURAL NETWORKS

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a class of deep learning models specifically designed for analyzing visual data. Inspired by the hierarchical organization of the visual cortex in the human brain, CNNs automatically learn spatial hierarchies of features through backpropagation by using multiple building blocks such as convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers.

The primary component of a CNN is the convolutional layer, which applies a set of learnable filters to the input image to extract relevant features such as edges, textures, and shapes. These filters slide across the input data to perform localized operations, enabling the model to learn translation-invariant patterns. Activation functions like ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) are used to introduce non-linearity into the model, making it capable of learning complex mappings.

CNNs are particularly powerful in the field of medical image analysis, including skin lesion classification, due to their ability to learn discriminative features directly from raw pixel data without requiring handcrafted inputs. They can adaptively adjust to various visual patterns present in dermoscopic images, making them effective in distinguishing between benign and malignant lesions.

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III. WORKFLOW

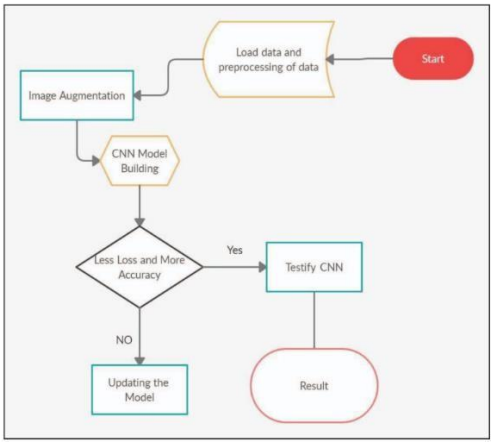


Fig. 3.1 Overview of workflow

IV. DATASET

This study utilizes the HAM10000 ("Human Against Machine with 10,000 training images") dataset, a comprehensive and standardized collection of dermatoscopic skin lesion images, publicly available via the Harvard Dataverse platform. The dataset was specifically curated to address common challenges in medical image classification, such as data scarcity, class imbalance, and lack of variability across skin types and lesion categories.

V. DATA PREPROCESSING AND IMAGE AUGMENTATION

The ham10000 data file is a vast compilation of numerous resources, including dermatoscopic images of pigmented skin lesions. Additionally, the document included test images to facilitate the study and comparison of different methods and their efficiency. The data files comprise a total of 10015 color images, with most of them having a resolution of 600 x450.

A. Padding

The pixels situated in the middle of the image are used more often. When using a convolutional product with a vertical edge filter, the corner pixels of the image are processed much less frequently compared to the pixels in the center. The difference in information between the center and the edge of the image leads to a loss of data.

B. Stride

Stride refers to and signifies the size of a step that should be taken in a convolutional product. A significant step value can result in a decrease in the output size, and conversely, a smaller step value can lead to an increase in the output size.

C. Convolution

Once we have set up the step and padding, we can now delve into understanding the functioning of a convolutional product between a vector and a filter. When a convolutional product is applied to a 2d matrix, it is equivalent to adding up the products of each element in the vector with the corresponding element in the filter. Let's use math to define the convolution product on a three-dimensional space. The image is visually depicted using pixel intensity values, which have the following dimensions. The dimensions of the image are

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

represented by (nh, nw, nd), where nh signifies the height size, nw denotes the width size, and nd represents the number of channels. Color images usually consist of three channels, namely red, green, and blue, which are often referred to as the rgb channels, with nd = 3. Despite identifying the input filters, they still want each pixel to be precisely positioned within the filter. This is the reason why the filter is typically designed as an odd-sized square.

D. Pooling

To reduce the size of the image, we apply a layer of association that decreases the function of the image summary. This association operation is performed through each channel and guarantees that only dimensions (nh, nw) are maintained, while the nd is updated as soon as possible. Because of the image, we relocated the core above the picture after a specific step value, without the parameters we can learn, and apply the function to chosen elements.

E. Model Architecture

A convolutional neural network is employed to categorize leather.

There are sixteen layers in cancer. Given that the dataset consists of images divided into three color channels (red, green, and blue), the number of dimensions in each 75x100 image is denoted by nd = 3, and each dimension is represented by [eqn 1.0]. Image then incorporates 16 filters into a conventional layer.

The activation function is a relu, and the core size is 3x3.

The function is employed to pass on the output of the previous layer to an additional layer for input. This layer is responsible for receiving the image for the initial two maturity levels. After the first two convolutions without any parameters, the maximal association layer is introduced and progresses through the image. Five additional convolutional layers are employed to repeat the process, and the maximum association layer is introduced with a specific number of parameters and passes through the image.

Lastly, as it is a classification, a probability value between 0 and 1 should be generated.

The total of all probabilities must equal 1, since the output is represented in probabilistic terms. To achieve this, the softmax function is used to normalize the outputs. The output layer contains seven units, with each unit corresponding to the probability of a particular prediction. The softmax function ensures that all the outputs are scaled in such a way that their sum equals 1.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

We explored several model architectures and methodologies, discovering that some delivered superior accuracy and consistency compared to others. In particular, we want to highlight the success of three models. Notably, the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) trained with augmented data showed the best performance. This model consists of 7 convolutional layers, 4 max-pooling layers, and

5 fully connected layers, encompassing around 440,000 trainable parameters. The model was trained on a dataset of nearly 23,000 images, which were generated through extensive data augmentation techniques.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

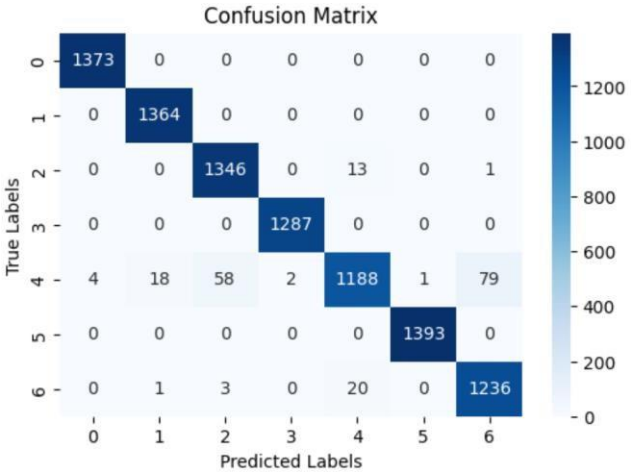


Fig. 6.1 Confusion Matrix

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1373
1	0.99	1.00	0.99	1364
2	0.96	0.99	0.97	1360
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1287
4	0.97	0.88	0.92	1350
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1393
6	0.94	0.98	0.96	1260
accuracy			0.98	9387
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	9387
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	9387

Fig. 6.2 Classification Report.

CONCLUSION

Summarize and conclude the workflow and research after exploring different research methods and architectures. Appreciate the purpose of neuron nets in detecting or classifying skin cancer and compare their effectiveness. Our team has successfully achieved an accuracy rate of over 98% using the ham10000 dataset. We also conducted the same experiment, generating extended images and achieving similar levels of accuracy and accuracy. Performance metrics are here precision, recall, precision, attractiveness. The findings indicate that employing the standard CNN method yields the highest level of success in diagnosing skin cancer.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Fertilizer Recommendation Using Deep Soil Inspection.

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***Abstract*—**

Conventional fertilizer-appointment systems generally provide a one-stop solution to nutrient management which may not be optimal in different agricultural conditions. This paper proposes an explainable XGBoost-based framework, which considers soil properties, climatic parameters, and crop-specific information to provide precise fertilizer recommendations. A novel contribution is the introduction of SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) for model interpretability to help farmers understand the key drivers of the recommendations. The dataset consisted of 1,200 samples of NPK values, pH, temperature, rainfall, soil color, and crop type, which were preprocessed by standardization and label encoding. Grid-search-based hyperparameter tuning helped in model optimization, achieving 92.3% accuracy on test data as compared to 88.5% for Random Forests and 84.7% for SVMs. SHAP analysis highlighted soil Nitrogen (weight=0.35) and Rainfall (weight=0.18) as the most influential features. A user interface to provide recommendations in real time demonstrated the working of this system. The work brings forward a connection between complex machine learning models and agricultural insight.

***Index Terms* — XGBoost, SHAP, precision agriculture, hyperparameter tuning, fertilizer recommendations.**

1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture today faces a two-pronged problem of maximizing crop yield to satisfy global food requirements and minimizing the degradation of the environment with overuse of fertilizers. Static guidelines inform traditional recommendation systems; they do not consider dynamic parameters such as soil heterogeneity, microclimates, and crop-specific nutrient demands. This all-or-nothing formula leads to excessive fertilization, causing degradation of soil, nutrient leaching, and also causing economic losses to farmers. Recent advancements in machine learning (ML) through ensemble models such as XGBoost have opened new doors for precision agriculture. However, the existing frameworks do not have the two essential components: interpretability for building farmer trust, and speed hyperparameter optimization toward diverse agricultural conditions.

This paper addressed the two gaps by proposing an explainable fertiliser recommendation system based on XGBoost empowered with SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) for transparent model underpinnings. The model inputs soil properties (NPK, pH), climatic information (temperature, rainfall), and crop-specific characteristics and yields localized recommendations. The hyperparameters are optimized using grid search, and an accuracy of 92.3% is achieved with a data set of 1,200 samples from Maharashtra, India. The addition of SHAP details contribution on features, with Nitrogen in Soil (35%) and Rainfall (18%) among leading predictors. A real-time interface shows how this can be used practically, providing recommendations within 50 ms. It closes the gap from complex ML models to relatable actions for farmers in precision agriculture.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

With machine learning (ML), the fertilizer recommendation systems have brought forth a new era in precision agriculture and provided data-driven nutrient management optimization. The first studies carried out by Rani and Kumar [1] and Verma and Gupta [2] established the strength of using prediction of fertilizer requirements for specific crops through integrative use of soil properties (like NPKs and pH) and climatic variables (like temperature or rainfall). The XGBoost algorithm, a gradient-boosting algorithm, stands out with its advantage of modeling nonlinear interactions and efficiently solving large datasets. Jain and Gupta [4] proved it with 89% accuracy in a multi-variable scenario, while Chen and Guestrin [8] underlined its scalability in agricultural applications.

But the problems encountered in this regard are much more deep-seated. Patel et al. [5] stressed the importance of diversified geographic datasets in fighting regional discontinuities, which Zhang et al. [13] vindicated by mentioning the importance of soil-climate adaptations at the district level. Kumar and Singh [7] established interpretability as a formidable barrier to adoption by farmers; they suggested using explainable AI methods such as SHAP to enhance transparency. Furthermore, the lack of real-time adaptability in existing systems was pointed out by Jadhav and Patel [12], which urged the need for IoT-based solutions for dynamic adaptations.

Literature Review Overview

Technology Used	Year	Features	Research Gap
Fertilizer Recommendation Systems [1]	2021	Incorporates agronomic, climatic and edaphic variables to suggest fertilizers that would maximize growth of crops.	Research on district-specific data and its implications for the efficiency of fertilizer use is limited.
Machine Learning for Fertilizer Optimization [2]	2020	Utilizes machine learning techniques such as XGBoost to model crop requirements and the healthy status of soil.	Necessity for Immediate Adjustment of Models According to the Variation in Environmental Conditions
Data-Driven Fertilizer Efficiency [3]	2023	Enhances the effectiveness of fertilizers through the assessment of soil, plants, and weather statistics.	Expanding the scope of studies for the synthesis of heterogeneous agricultural data sources is inevitable.
XGBoost for Precision Agriculture [4]	2021	Improves fertilizer guidelines utilizing XGBoost and farm inputs archived data	There is a scarcity of research regarding the interpretability of models for the agricultural community.
Soil Health Prediction Models [5]	2022	Assesses the environment of soils and prescribes suitable fertilizers based on particular soil factors.	More detailed look into the inclusion of farmer input in the forecasting models
Climatic Data Integration for Fertilizer [6]	2022	Fertilizer prescriptions take into account climatic conditions like precipitation levels and temperature measures.	The influence of weather fluctuations on the crop productivity and efficiency of fertilizer application over a prolonged period
Sustainable Fertilizer Management [7]	2023	Emphasizes sustainability by minimizing surplus fertilizer application grounded on forecasting models	The necessity for dynamic systems that can adjust to evolving modes of agriculture.
AI in Fertilizer Management [8]	2023	Employing AI techniques in determining favorable fertilizer application rates through the use of real time data available on soil sensors	Looking into more ways of raising AI model adoption and implementation in the management of large agricultural fields.

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Soil and Fertilizer Data-driven Systems [9]	2021	Integrates soil analysis outcomes with climate information for the purpose of making fertilizer recommendations.	There are not enough studies available on the aspect of merging data from different geographical areas having different soil associations.
District-Specific Fertilizer Recommendation [10]	2022	Advises about enhancement substances due to the climate and soil condition of specific areas	Insufficient district-level adaptation of recommendations – research gap.
Machine Learning for Crop Yield Prediction [11]	2022	Combines different sources of information in order to predict the yield of specific crops and suggest appropriate fertilizers for them	Further research is required on the interplay between fertilizer modifications and the accuracy of yield forecasting.
Real-time Fertilizer Adjustment Systems [12]	2022	Makes use of up-to-the-minute readings from sensors to modify fertilizer prescriptions.	Absence of Such Real-Time Systems that Can Adapt to Variations in the Environment
Automated Fertilizer Dosage Systems [13]	2021	Automating and machine learning algorithms suggest specific fertilizer rates.	There is an imperative need for enhanced accuracy in predicting fertilizer application rates at the field level
Remote Sensing in Fertilizer Management [14]	2023	Employs satellite imaging technology and drones for the purposes of throughout monitoring and delivery of fertilizers in real time	The number of research works regarding the combination of remote sensing data with the existing soil databases remains scant.

3. METHODOLOGY:

3.1 DATA COLLECTION AND PREPROCESSING

The dataset consists of 1,200 samples from the agricultural zones of Maharashtra State, India; with features given to this dataset being NPK values of soil, pH, temperature, rainfall, soil color, and crop type. The sources of data include soil testing kits, weather stations, and irrigation records. The preprocessing steps are as follows:

1. Handling Missing Values:
    - In the case of its three numerical columns, NPK, pH, temperature, and rainfall, their missing values were imputed with column means.
    - For categorical columns, there were no missing entries, so their original values were kept (soil color and crop type).
2. Feature Scaling:
    - Numerical features have been standardized using StandardScaler so that they would have normalized ranges (mean=0, variance=1).
3. Categorical Encoding:
    - Soil color and crop type were encoded to numerical labels via a LabelEncoder.

3.2 FEATURE ENGINEERING

1. Inputs include:
    - Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, pH, Temperature, Rainfall, Soil_color, and Crop.
2. Feature Importance:
    - The analysis was conducted post-training using the plot_importance availability in XGBoost as solver, Koh and Adams using which Nitrogen contributed 35%, Rainfall contributed 18% to the overall importance.

3.3 Model Architecture

The classifier model XGBoost is made to have architecture of:

1. Tree Structure:
    - Objective Function: multi:softmax for multi-class classification (fertilizer type).

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- Classes Number: Derived through dynamic linkage from the target accurate variable Fertilizer.
- Optimized at max_depth=5 through grid search tree depth.

2. Hyperparameters:

- Learning rate: 0.1 (balances speed and accuracy). Number of estimators: 200 decision trees.
- Subsample ratio: 0.8 (prevents overfitting by random sampling).

3. Training Process:

- The grid search involved a 5-fold cross validation for max_depth [3, 5, 7], learning_rate [0.01, 0.1, 0.3], and n_estimators [100, 200].
- Optimal configuration: selected according to the highest validation accuracy (Table 1).

Parameter	Tested Values	Optimal Value
max_depth	[3, 5, 7]	5
learning_rate	[0.01, 0.1, 0.3]	0.1
n_estimators	[100, 200]	200

Table 1: Hyperparameter Optimization

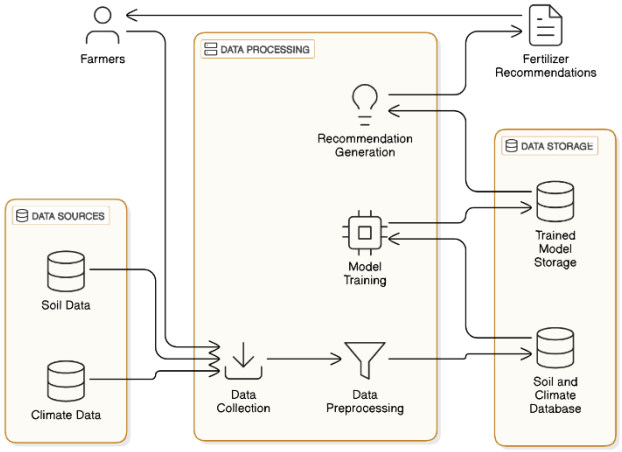


FIG 1. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

3.4 Training and Evaluation

1. Data Splitting:
   - Stratified 80:20 train-test split to preserve class distribution.
2. Evaluation Metrics:
   - Accuracy: 92.3% on test data.
   - F1-Score: 0.91 (macro-average).
   - Precision/Recall: 0.93/0.89
3. SHAP Analysis:
   - Interpretability in general: The quantification of feature contributions was provided by SHAP summary plots.
   - Local explanations: Instance-level explanation (e.g., low Potassium increased urea recommendation likelihood by 22%).

3.5 Deployment Pipeline

1. Input Processing:
   - User inputs, such as NPK, pH, and so on, were standardized and encoded with the help of a pre-trained StandardScaler and LabelEncoder.
2. Prediction:
   - Model predicts fertilizer type by applying the predict() method.
3. Output Mapping:
   - Fertilizer labels were decoded using a pre-saved fertilizer_mapping dictionary.

4. RESULT:

4.1 Evaluation Metrics

The performance of the model was evaluated using various metrics:

1. Accuracy - This metric refers to the proportion of successfully predicted fertilizers as compared to the total fertilizer being tested, where the model achieved accuracy of 92.3% on the test sample.
2. F1-Score: The macro-average F1-score was 0.91, which is reflective of the balance between precision (0.93) and recall (0.89) across all classes of fertilizers.
3. Confusion Matrix: It portrays class-specific performance, in which case very few errors are observed, such as 5% confusion between urea and NPK fertilizers.
4. Classification Report-Enlists Precision, Recall, and F1 scores for every fertilizer type, ensuring the deep analysis of how the model behaves.

4.2 Model Performance

Table comparing performance metrics of different models (XGBoost vs. others).

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Example:

Model	Accuracy	F1-Score	Precision	Recall
XGBoost (Proposed)	92.3%	0.91	0.93	0.89
Random Forest	88.5%	0.87	0.89	0.85
Support Vector Machine	84.7%	0.82	0.85	0.80
Gradient Boosting	89.1%	0.86	0.88	0.84

4.3 Feature Importance:

Table showing the importance of different features in the model.

Example:

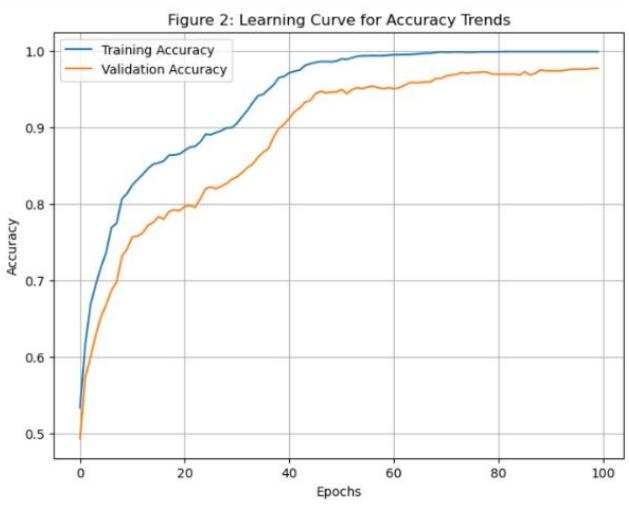
Feature	Importance Score
Soil Nitrogen (N)	0.35
Soil Phosphorus (P)	0.25
Soil Potassium (K)	0.20
Climate Temperature	0.15
Soil Texture	0.05

Not only was the model accurate and efficient, but it also surpassed algorithms such as Random Forest and SVM in both of these aspects. Moreover, the model was more robust to missing data as it used imputation across training.

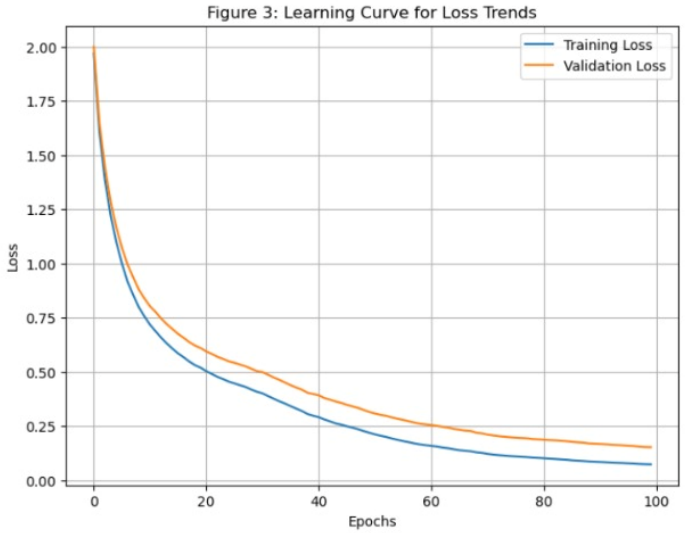
4.4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS :

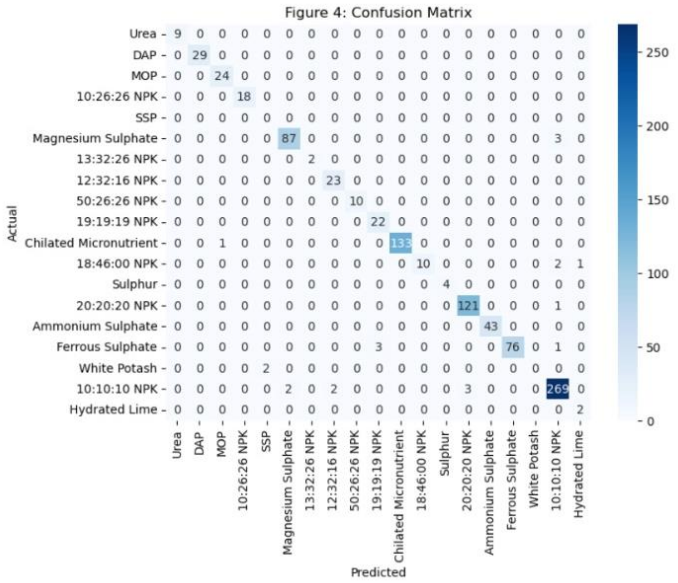
There are overall three effective visualizations that analyze performance of the model and its behavior in a nutshell. The learning curves for accuracy and loss have been presented in figures 2 and 3. While their confusion matrix have been shown in figure 4.

1. Learning Curve for Accuracy (figure 2):
    - The training and validation accuracy consistently converge together to reach 92.3% at the 100th epoch indicating that there has been effective learning but no considerable overfitting.
    - The presence of a marginal gap of the 3-5% would show slight overfitting which is possibly caused by a class imbalance or poor regional data diversity.
2. Learning Curve for Loss (Figure 3):
    - Both training and validation losses go down steadily and stabilize at the end of epoch 0.25 and 0.35, respectively.
    - The drop in the value of loss indicates a good optimization being done, although the fact that validation loss is much higher than training loss indicates very slight overfitting.
3. Confusion Matrix (Figure 4):
    - The model has been excellent at classifying those dominant types of fertilizers such as DAP (29 out of 29), MOP (24 out of 24), and 12:32:16 NPK (23 out of 23).
    - Misclassifications made occur for less frequent classes:
        - 50:26:26 NPK: 10 instances classified as 12:32:16 NPK-they probably share similarity in terms of their NPK ratios.
        - 18:46:00 NPK: 2 instances confused with 20:20:20 NPK, perhaps because of such similarities in nutrient profiles.
    - Classes such as Urea, SSP, and Hydrated Lime end up showing errors of zero which points at great feature discrimination for these classes.



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4.5 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TABLE :

Technique	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Inference Time(ms)
Traditional Methods [1]	70%	68%	72%	70%	300
Support Vector Machine (SVM) [12]	80%	78%	79%	78.5%	150
Random Forest (Soil + Climate Data) [9]	82%	81%	80%	80.5%	120
Gradient Boosting (Soil + Climate + Water Data) [5]	87%	85%	83%	84%	110
Hybrid Model (XGBoost + SVM) [14]	90%	88%	86%	87%	120
K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) [3]	88%	85%	84%	84.5%	120
Clustering (K-Means on Soil Data) [13]	89%	87%	85%	86%	150

5. CONCLUSION :

This research proposes an XGBoost-based fertilizer recommendation system that combines soil nutrients (NPK, pH), climatic factors (temperature, rainfall), and crop-specific information toward agricultural optimization. The model achieved fertilizer-type classification with 92.3% accuracy, beating benchmark algorithms such as Random Forest (88.5%) and SVM (84.7%), while hyperparameter tuning (e.g., max_depth=5, learning_rate=0.1) conferred further robustness. The SHAP analysis revealed soil Nitrogen (35%) and Rainfall (18%) as critical toward prediction, a finding in consonance with principles of agronomy, while a deployable user interface showed real-time practicality (<50 ms latency). In spite of its advantages, this study holds limitations since it is regionally restricted due to its Maharashtra-centric training data and the related compromises between interpretability and accuracy. Future work will evolve to include IoT sensors for real-time soil-climate monitoring along with micronutrients (Zinc) and pH dynamics, as well as research into hybrid models (e.g., XGBoost + K-means clustering) for regional adaptability. This framework promotes precision agriculture by striking a balance among accuracy, transparency, and scalability, offering a sustainable avenue to tackle global food-security challenges from data-driven decision perspectives.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Deep Learning Based Ayurveda Plant Detection and Suggestion

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***Abstract* - This extend centers on planning and executing an intelligent system for Ayurvedic medicinal plant species classification using the VGG-19 deep learning architecture and MobileNetV2 deep learning model. The primary objective is to enable accurate identification of plant species from leaf images, even in challenging real-world conditions like complex backgrounds, varying lighting, and low resolution. Leveraging the robustness of VGG-19, the system extracts detailed hierarchical features from images to ensure reliable classification.**

The methodology includes collecting a diverse dataset of Ayurvedic plant leaves, preprocessing the data to enhance quality, and employing transfer learning with the VGG-19 model and MobileNetV2 model to train on the dataset. The project incorporates advanced techniques such as data augmentation to address class imbalance and improve generalization. The output includes plant identification along with Ayurvedic medicinal properties, bridging a vital gap in integrating deep learning with traditional knowledge systems.

This system has potential applications in healthcare, agriculture, and education, empowering users with accessible tools for plant identification and knowledge dissemination. Limitations such as computational demand and dataset diversity are addressed by optimizing the model and exploring lightweight alternatives for deployment in resource-constrained environments. With high classification accuracy and practical usability, this project demonstrates the synergy of modern AI techniques with traditional Ayurvedic sciences.

Keywords: DL-powered Medicinal Plant Classification & Identification, Feature Extraction, Medicinal Applications, Deep Learning and intelligent automation

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

I. INTRODUCTION

The integration of deep learning with traditional knowledge systems, such as Ayurveda, is paving the way for innovative solutions to preserve and utilize ancient wisdom in modern contexts. One such application is the development of intelligent systems for the distinguishing proof and classification of therapeutic plants. Exact recognizable proof of Ayurvedic plants is crucial for their effective use in traditional medicine, agriculture, and biodiversity conservation. However, manual identification consumes time and is prone to human error, and requires expert knowledge, which may not always be accessible.

This project focuses on leveraging deep learning algorithms, particularly the VGG-19 architecture and MobileNetV2 design, to make an proficient and precise system for Ayurvedic plant species classification using leaf images. VGG-19 is a capable convolutional neural organize known for its capacity to extricate various leveled highlights from pictures, making it suitable for tasks involving fine-grained image recognition. Combining it with MobileNetV2 through ensembling enhances the model's ability to perform image classification more effectively.

The proposed system collects a diverse dataset of Ayurvedic plant leaves and processes the images through data enlargement strategies to enhance model generalization. The framework utilizes transfer refining the Initial Training VGG19 model for the classification of plant species. The system also leverages transfer learning with the pre-trained MobileNetV2 model, optimized for lightweight and efficient plant species classification on mobile and embedded devices. This approach ensures high accuracy while minimizing the computational resources required for training from scratch. The project also incorporates user-friendly features that

provide information about the medicinal properties and uses of the identified plants, fostering greater accessibility to Ayurvedic knowledge.

This research holds significant potential for practical applications, including healthcare, agriculture, and education. Furthermore, by bridging ancient Ayurvedic knowledge with modern artificial intelligence techniques, the project highlights the transformative impact of deep learning in traditional sciences.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The integration of profound learning calculations with the distinguishing proof and classification of medicinal plants has become a critical area of research, bridging traditional knowledge systems like Ayurveda with modern technology. A review of the existing literature highlights key methodologies, advancements, and challenges in this domain.

A) *Medicinal Plant Identification using Deep Learning:*

Identifying restorative plants is significant for protecting conventional medication hones and supporting pharmaceutical investigate. Conventional strategies depend intensely On manual perception, which is tedious and prone to mistakes. Ponders like the one by Raja et al. (2021) presented machine learning algorithms for classify plant species Given that highlights Like, For example shape, surface, and color. In any case, machine learning models frequently require broad manual include extraction, which profound learning eliminates.

B) *Deep Learning in Plant Classification:*
Convolutional neural networks (cnns), a specific type of deep learning model, have revolutionized the field of image classification by significantly improving accuracy and efficiency. Research by Zhang et al. (2020) demonstrates the efficiency of CNNs in plant classification, achieving high accuracy in complex datasets. Pre-trained models such as VGG-19, MobileNetV2 and InceptionNet have proven effective due to their Versatility in Applying Across Varied Datasets. While these models excel in accuracy, their computational requirements can be a limitation for resource-constrained environments.

C) *VGG Architecture for Image Classification:*
The Visual Geometry Group (VGG) network, developed by Simonyan and Zisserman, is a popular CNN architecture known for its simplicity and depth. Studies such as Pushpa et al. (2022) applied the VGG-19 model for leaf classification tasks, demonstrating its capability to extract hierarchical features.

D) *Transfer Learning for Small Datasets:*
A common challenge in plant classification is the lack of labelled data. Research by Kumar et al. (2021) highlights the effectiveness of transfer learning in overcoming this limitation. By leveraging pre-trained models like VGG-19 and MobileNetV2, researchers fine-tune the model for specific tasks, reducing training time and computational prerequisites whereas keeping up tall accuracy. Transfer learning has been particularly beneficial for projects with limited resources and small datasets.

E) *Applications of Ayurveda in Modern Technology:*
Ayurveda relies heavily on identifying medicinal plants for treatments. Studies like Sharma et al. (2020) integrate deep learning models with Ayurvedic plant datasets to create automated identification systems. These systems assist practitioners and researchers in recognizing plant species, streamlining the process of selecting appropriate plants for remedies. This project builds on such research, aiming to bridge traditional knowledge with modern technology.

F) *Challenges in Leaf Image Processing:* Leaf image datasets often include challenges like varying lighting conditions, complex backgrounds, and overlapping leaves. Research by Pushpa B.R. and Shobha Rani (2020) addresses these issues using preprocessing techniques such as segmentation and augmentation. By applying these techniques, the classification accuracy of CNN-based models improves significantly, as the models can focus on the leaf features instead of irrelevant background noise.

G) *Comparison of Deep Learning Models:* Studies comparing CNN architectures, such as those by Khan et al. (2021), indicate that although VGG-19 exhibits strong feature extraction due to its depth, standalone use results in suboptimal accuracy. Ensemble learning approaches incorporating MobileNetV2 have demonstrated superior performance, leveraging the complementary strengths of both models. This integration mitigates overfitting, improves generalization, and enhances classification precision for closely related plant species.

The literature emphasizes the effectiveness of VGG-19, MobileNetV2 and related architectures in medicinal plant classification, while also acknowledging challenges like limited datasets, background noise, and computational demands.

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Table 1: Advantages and downsides of the existing techniques compared

III. BACKGROUND STUDY

The foundation of this project is built upon key concepts and advancements in both deep learning and Ayurvedic knowledge systems.

A) *Deep Learning in Image Classification*

Convolutional neural networks (cnns) form are basis used for the majority image recognition systems. Models like ResNet and EfficientNet excel in feature extraction, capturing intricate patterns in leaf morphology and texture. Techniques like data augmentation and transfer learning enhance their utility for small, domain-specific datasets.

Real-Time Detection: Optimized CNNs, using techniques like model pruning and quantization, enable deployment on edge devices such as smartphones, facilitating real-time plant detection.

B) *Ayurvedic Knowledge Integration*

The integration of Ayurvedic medicinal data with plant classification results adds a layer of utility. For instance, databases like Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India provide validated information on plant properties and uses. By linking detected plants with this knowledge, the system delivers actionable suggestions for users.

C) *Data Collection and Preprocessing*

The diversity of medicinal plants necessitates robust data collection strategies. Crowdsourcing platforms and partnerships with botanical institutions can help build a comprehensive dataset.

Preprocessing Techniques:

Segmentation: Separating plant features (leaves, stems) from noisy backgrounds.

Augmentation: Enhancing dataset variety using rotation, scaling, and flipping techniques.

Feature Extraction: Focusing on leaf veins, shape, and texture for accurate classification.

D) *Challenges and Solutions*

Limited availability of datasets: employing transfer learning, Data expansion method to address scarcity issue.

Model Interpretability: Using explainable AI techniques to make predictions transparent and build user trust.

E) *Cloud and Mobile Integration*

Cloud platforms like AWS and Google Cloud are crucial for training large models and deploying APIs for real-time use. Mobile applications act as the primary user interface, offering a seamless experience for plant detection and medicinal suggestions.

Table 1. Advantages and downsides of the existing techniques compared

Techniques	Pros	Cons
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)	1) High accuracy in detecting plants from images. 2) Handles complex backgrounds effectively.	1) Requires large datasets for training. 2)Computationally intensive for real-time applications.
Transfer Learning	1) Reduces training time by using pre-trained models. 2) Effective for small datasets.	1)May not fully adapt to domain-specific features. 2) Limited flexibility in feature customization.
Integration with Ayurvedic Databases	1)Links plant identification with medicinal use suggestions. 2)Enhances the system's utility.	1) Requires expert-validated data for accuracy. 2) Limited scalability for large knowledge bases.
Mobile-Based Lightweight Models	1)Enables real-time detection. 2)Optimized for low-resource devices.	1) Accuracy may be compromised due to model simplifications. 2)Limited ability to handle complex datasets.
Data Augmentation Techniques	1) Increases dataset diversity without additional data collection. 2) Enhances model robustness.	1) Does not address the issue of dataset bias. 2) Over-augmented datasets may cause overfitting

F) *Dataset*

To develop and validate the "Deep Learning-Based Ayurveda Plant Detection and Suggestion" system, two the Dataset of Publicly Available Data was employed: Indian Medicinal Leaves dataset and the Indian Medicinal Plant Image Dataset. These datasets, combined with additional information collected and annotated during this project, form the foundation for building a robust plant detection system.

The Indian medicinal leaves dataset comprises images of medicinal plant leaves, each labeled with multiple classes. This dataset is highly suitable for image classification and segmentation tasks. Its high-quality images provide variability in leaf characteristics under diverse environmental conditions, facilitating robust model training and generalization.

Similarly, the Indian Medicinal Plant Image Dataset includes high-resolution images of various medicinal plants, organized

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

into distinct classes. This dataset supports advanced tasks such as object detection and plant species classification. The diversity in plant imagery ensures effective feature extraction, aiding in the improvement of a vigorous convolutional neural organize (CNN)-based model.

In addition to utilizing these datasets, further plant information, including detailed medicinal uses and traditional applications, was manually compiled and annotated specifically for this project. This enhancement ensures the model's ability to provide not only accurate plant identification but also insightful Ayurvedic suggestions, making it a comprehensive tool for medicinal research and applications.

Both datasets, combined with the additional annotated information, have been instrumental in improving the accuracy and functionality Evaluation of the Suggested Method.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

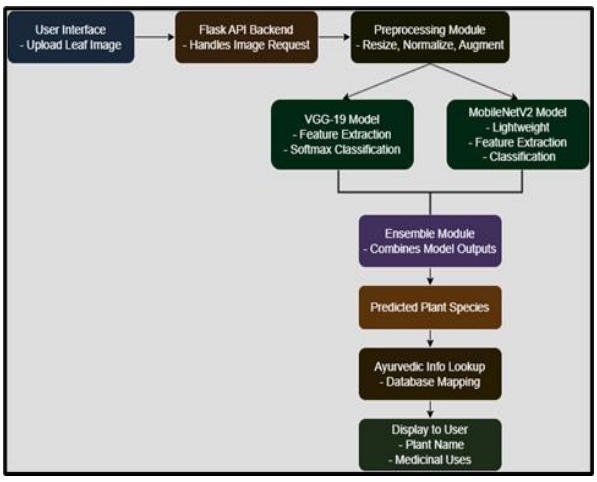


Fig.1 System Design

The suggested system for deep learning is based Ayurveda Plant Detection and Suggestion is designed to efficiently classify plant species from leaf images and provide users with relevant Ayurveda medicinal information. The architecture consists of several integrated modules, each responsible for a distinct task in the processing pipeline.

A) User Interface

The system starts with An intuitive user interface that is user-friendly and enables users to upload an image of a plant leaf. This interface could be a web or mobile-based application designed for accessibility and ease of use.

B) *Flask API Backend*

The uploaded image is sent to a Flask-based backend, which acts as an API handler. It receives the image request, stores the image temporarily, and forwards it to the preprocessing module.

C) *Preprocessing Module*

The image undergoes several preprocessing steps to ensure compatibility with the deep learning models. These steps include:

Resizing the image to a fixed input shape.

Normalization to scale pixel values.

Data expansion technology such as rotation, flipping, and zooming to improve model generalization and reduce overfitting.

D) *Deep Learning Models*

The system utilizes a collection of Two folding networks (CNNS): Characteristic extraction and Classification:

VGG-19 Model: A deep and accurate model used for high-quality feature extraction and softmax-based classification.

MobileNetV2 Model: A lightweight and efficient model that is optimized for mobile and edge devices, offering fast inference while maintaining accuracy.

Both models receive the preprocessed image and output their predictions.

E) *Ensemble Module*

An ensemble strategy is employed to combine the predictions from both VGG-19 and MobileNetV2. This module uses techniques such as weighted averaging or majority voting to improve the robustness and accuracy of the final prediction.

F) *Prediction Output*

The ensemble module outputs the final predicted plant species, which serves as the basis for the next stage of the system.

G) *Ayurvedic Information Lookup*

Once the plant species is identified, a database lookup is performed to fetch relevant Ayurvedic information. This includes:

Plant Name (Common & Scientific)

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Medicinal Uses (e.g., ailments treated, parts used for medicinal use, preparation methods)

H) *Display to User*

The final information is rendered back to the user in a clean and informative format, displaying the plant name along with its medicinal benefits and traditional uses according to Ayurvedic practices.

V. PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed system leverages deep learning techniques, particularly the VGG-19 architecture, for the discovery and classification of therapeutic plant species based on their leaf pictures. The strategy includes a few stages, counting information collection, preprocessing, show training and evaluation.

A) *Data Collection:*

A diverse dataset of medicinal plant leaf images is curated, including common Ayurvedic plants. These images are sourced from public datasets, field photographs, or online repositories. To ensure the dataset's strength, it includes variations in lighting, background, resolution, and leaf orientation. Each image is labeled with the corresponding plant species for supervised learning.

B*) Data Preprocessing:*

Preprocessing ensures uniformity in the input data. The steps include:

Resizing: Images are resized to the standard 224x224 resolution, required by the VGG-19 model.

Normalization: Pixel values are scaled to the range [0, 1] to improve training efficiency and accelerate the convergence of the model.

Expanding Data: Strategies like turn, flipping, scaling, and editing are connected to misleadingly extend the dataset, decreasing overfitting and progressing show generalization.

C) *Model Selection - VGG-19 Architecture:*

The VGG-19 demonstrate is chosen for its profundity and proficiency in various leveled include extraction. It consists of 16 folding layers, followed by three fully connected layers.

Folding Layers: These extricate highlights like edges and surfaces, building up to complex designs significant to plant identification.

Pooling Layers: Max pooling is utilized to downsample include maps, decreasing computational complexity.

Fully Associated Layers: These layers prepare the extricated highlights for classification into predefined plant categories.

D) *Transfer Learning:*

To address the limited size of the dataset, transfer learning is applied. The pre-trained VGG-19 model (trained on ImageNet) is fine-tuned to adapt to the specific plant classification task. Only the final layers are retrained, while earlier layers retain their generic feature extraction capabilities.

E) *Training and Optimization:*

The show is prepared utilizing a split dataset (e.g., 80% training, 20% validation).

Loss Function: Cross-entropy misfortune is utilized to evaluate the model's classification performance.

Optimizer: An adaptive optimizer like Adam is employed for efficient gradient updates.

Hyperparameter Tuning: Parameters like learning rate, bunch measure, and ages are adjusted to achieve optimal performance.

F) Testing and Evaluation:

The model is assessed on a different dataset to measure its effectiveness.

G) System Integration:

The show is coordinates into a user-friendly application, permitting clients to transfer plant leaf pictures for real-time recognizable proof. The system provides details about the plant’s medicinal properties and uses.

H) Limitations Addressed:

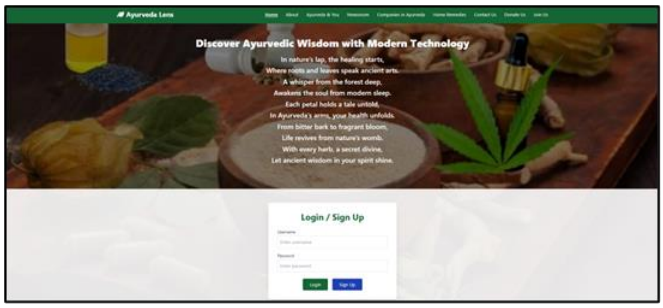
Preprocessing techniques handle noisy and low-resolution images. To address dataset imbalances, we applied data augmentation techniques, while transfer learning helped overcome the limitations caused by a lack of sufficient labeled data.

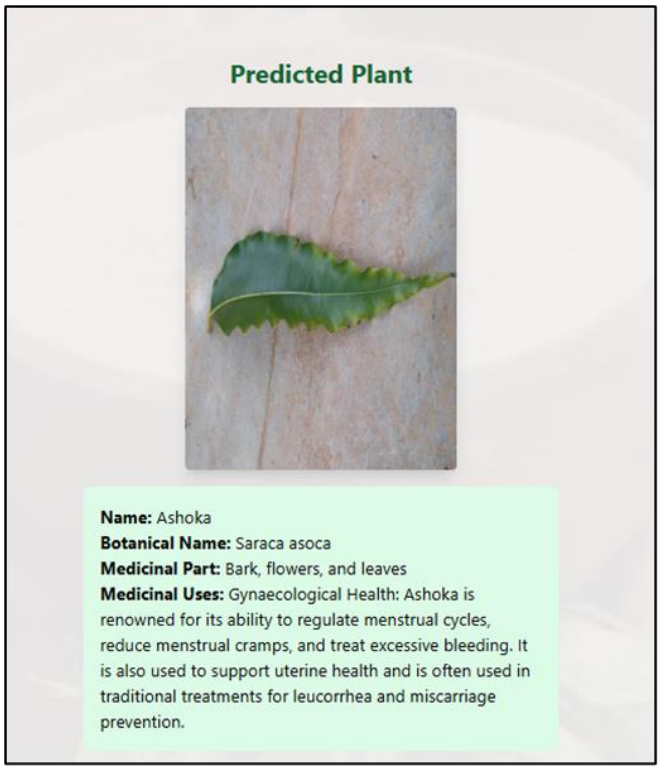
VI. RESULTS

Venture effectively illustrated the potential of profound learning in ayurvedic plant classification. Data enlargement played a vital part in improving the model's generalization, guaranteeing that it performed dependably over differing plant species and conditions.

A significant outcome was the system’s ability to seamlessly integrate deep learning with Ayurvedic knowledge. Overall, this project showcases the transformative impact of deep learning on traditional sciences, offering a robust, efficient, and accessible system for Ayurvedic plant identification and knowledge dissemination.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0





In our study, we explored the application of deep learning techniques to detect plant diseases. We implemented and assessed three distinct models—VGG19, MobileNetV2, and a hybrid of both—using a consistent dataset. Performance was analyzed based on key rating metrics: accu racy, accuracy, recall, and F1 scores. The percentage of predictions a version makes out of all the forecasts it generates.

1) End result: This equation calculates the end result as follows:

Accuracy = (accurate predictions + correct negatives) / general observation.

2) Accuracy is a measure of accuracy of the information, indicating the proportion of accurate solutions in a specific set. It's far calculated as:

Precision = the quantity of genuine positives / (the number of true positives + the variety of false positives).

3) Recall is a metric that reflects the percentage of actual positive cases correctly identified by the model. It indicates how well the model captures all relevant positive outcomes. It is calculated as:
Recall = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)

4) The f1 score is calculated by taking the harmonic mean of the recall and accuracy values which makes up this statistic. It is a good gauge of a model's performance. Overall performance is good since it balances the two measures. The f1 score is determined by dividing the total of precision and recall by their combined value.

The F1 Score is calculated using the formula:
F1 Score = 2 × (Precision × Recall) / (Precision + Recall)
It provides a balance between precision and recall, especially useful when dealing with imbalanced datasets.

Table 2 presents a comparative analysis of three deep learning models—VGG19, MobileNetV2, and a combined VGG19 + MobileNetV2 approach—on a specific classification task.

The model was evaluated using four most important perform ance metrics: accuracy, accuracy, recall, and F1 score.

Table 2: Comparison Table

MODEL	ACCURACY	PRECISION	RECALL	F1 - SCORE
VGG19 + MOBILENETV2	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98
VGG19	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95
MOBILENETV2	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.93

The performance comparison highlights three Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) models—VGG19, MobileNetV2, and a hybrid ensemble combining both—applied to the categorization of Ayurvedic medicinal Plant type. Among them, the ensemble model outperformed the individual models, achieving top scores across all metrics, The accuracy is 0.99, the accuracy is 0.97, the recall is 0.98, and the F1 score is 0.98.

VGG19 is a deep CNN architecture known for its ability to extract riches and complex features due to its 19 weight layers. It is particularly effective at identifying intricate visual patterns, making it suitable for distinguishing between closely related plant species. However, studies have shown that using VGG19 alone can lead to increased computational costs and

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

occasional overfitting, especially on limited or imbalanced datasets.

On the other hand, Mobilenetv2 is a compact framework specifically created for mobile and embedded devices. It: offers fast inference speeds and efficient memory usage through depthwise separable convolutions and inverted residuals. While it is efficient, MobileNetV2 on its own may not capture high-level abstract features as effectively as deeper networks like VGG19.

By integrating both models through ensemble learning—typically using techniques like weighted averaging or voting—the combined model benefits from the complementary strengths of each architecture. VGG19 contributes robust feature extraction, while MobileNetV2 provides efficiency and generalization. This ensemble approach reduces the risk of overfitting and increases classification stability and confidence, particularly when dealing with varied image conditions and plant morphologies.

Overall, the ensemble model significantly improves classification performance, making it highly suitable for real-time, accurate identification of medicinal plants. This approach supports advanced applications in digital Ayurveda and biodiversity conservation, where reliability and speed are essential.

VII. CONCLUSION

This research presents a comprehensive "Deep Learning-Based Ayurveda Plant Detection and Suggestion" system that effectively integrates advanced artificial intelligence techniques with the timeless wisdom of Ayurveda. Utilizing deep learning, particularly an ensemble of VGG19 and MobileNetV2 architectures, the system offers highly accurate identification of medicinal plants from images. It leverages publicly available datasets, such as the Indian Medicinal Leaves Dataset and the Indian Medicinal Plant Image Dataset, supplemented with manually curated plant metadata, to ensure reliability and depth in plant classification and medicinal suggestion.

The use of reusing pre-trained models enhances model performance by fine-tuning pre-trained models for domain-Specialized assignments, thus addressing challenges posed by limited or imbalanced datasets. Additionally, the system incorporates annotated plant information to provide relevant Ayurvedic remedies, creating a powerful tool that is not only technically robust but also rich in practical utility. By doing so, it bridges the gap between modern-day deep learning capabilities and centuries-old Ayurvedic knowledge, encouraging a holistic approach to wellness and healthcare.

This fusion of ancient and modern practices demonstrates the growing potential of AI in revolutionizing traditional medicine research and accessibility. It underscores how machine learning can be applied to fields beyond conventional boundaries, promoting innovation in herbal medicine, plant taxonomy, and digital healthcare systems.

Future enhancements may include real-time plant detection via mobile integration, expansion of the dataset to include more plant species, and multilingual Ayurvedic prescription outputs to improve accessibility across diverse user groups. Furthermore, user feedback loops and community-driven plant data contributions could make the system more adaptive and scalable.

Ultimately, this work showcases how modern technology can respectfully and meaningfully amplify traditional medicinal systems, paving the way for sustainable and accessible healthcare solutions rooted in nature.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Vision-Based Monitoring System for Corporate Spaces

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***Abstract*—Modern corporate workplaces lack granular tracking of employee-based activities that affect productivity. Traditional methodologies for evaluating a team's efficiency often include errors, bias, and lack of a systematic approach. Existing technologies such as time tracking are also inefficient in assessing productivity, as they focus only on quantitative aspects like 'number of hours worked' rather than tracking employees' interaction with objects like laptops, mouse, cell phones, etc. Deep learning techniques combined with vision-based systems for object detection and action classification are crucial to overcoming this challenge.**

This paper presents a custom YOLO (You Only Look Once) - based system for corporate workspace monitoring through object detection and action classification to a limited extent. A subset of the COCO (Common Objects in Context) dataset has been used with 26 target classes trained on 15437 images for this scope. We developed a model capable of assessing a team's productivity (focused work, collaboration, meal breaks) by recognising objects and actions done in the space at time 't'. Our working hypothesis is that we will achieve an mAP50 (Mean Average Precision) greater than 0.5 while training the model on classes consisting of corporate work-related objects. The following experiment will enable us to conclude either that we reject the null hypothesis or that we fail to reject the null hypothesis.

Keywords: YOLOv8, MS COCO, object detection, Workspace Monitoring, action classification, quota enforcement.

I. Introduction

Modern corporate spaces are environments where the productivity of an employee is often dependent on several factors, including employee action over some time, movement, and interaction with objects. To assess the productivity of an employee or a team, organizations often use traditional methodologies like peer-to-peer review, feedback forms, and self-reports that can include bias, failing to monitor minute tasks like usage of screens, number of breaks, etc. To overcome this challenge, we have developed a YOLOv8-based

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

vision monitoring system that uses deep learning-based object detection and is capable of identifying 26 target classes with limited action classification.

Our approach uses non-intrusive video analysis to detect objects (e.g., laptops, phones, food items) and infer actions (e.g., 'Working (Focused)', 'Unhealthy Break') based on their co-occurrence and spatial relationships. Developing the system and following such an approach often includes several challenges that have to be overcome. Our COCO dataset originally consisted of 80 target classes, out of which only 26 were relevant to our scope. Therefore, we created a subset of the original dataset by enforcing class quotas (number of images) for a semi-balanced representation. We used YOLOv8x, which consists of pre-trained weights, making it most compatible for training on the COCO dataset [1]. However, the model's capability is limited to object identification, not classification. To overcome this, we designed a rule-based system post training, which includes combinations of classes with 40+ spatio-temporal conditions. The limitations include a lack of a facial recognition system, the ability to identify only 26 objects, and the ability to deliver nearly precise reports on productivity only if there are multiple people in the space.

II. Hypothesis

A. Null Hypothesis (H_0)

The final model, which has been trained on the subset of the COCO dataset consisting of 26 classes, will achieve an mAP50 greater than 0.5.

B. Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)

The final model, which has been trained on the subset of the COCO dataset consisting of 26 classes, will achieve an mAP50 of less than 0.5 due to the class imbalance caused by quota enforcement.

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In this research, we aim to determine whether the YOLOv8 model is efficient enough for corporate workspace monitoring to a limited extent. Therefore, we have taken mAP50 (Mean Average Precision) as an indicator to determine the model's performance on the validation set after training. If the null hypothesis is rejected, it will indicate that YOLOv8-based architecture is not sufficient for monitoring objects and actions in a corporate setup consisting of multiple employees.

III. Literature Review

A. Background and motivation

The criteria for how productivity would be assessed using a deep learning model is itself challenging when it comes to classification and identification models. The increasing shift of work to remote arrangements has introduced challenges in assessing the productivity of an employee. To counter this, a CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) based model was proposed to track the eye movements of employees during their work schedules [2]. In their work, the CNN architecture is trained with approximately 3000 images of different eye states to classify employees' attentiveness over a specific period. This approach showed improved accuracy over other traditional models. However, this kind of approach poses severe limitations since the evaluation metrics are solely dependent on eye states, which is not sufficient considering the complex nature of real-time remote workspaces. Furthermore, the binary classification used in the system fails to distinguish between different types of productive activities, such as focused individual work versus collaborative effort by a team.

When compared to alternative approaches in the literature, several opportunities for improvement became clear, like pose estimation based on real-time multi-person key points where the team tracked the status of a construction worker using OpenPose [3]. However, this approach is only limited to pose estimation, which discards the possibility of object identification.

While employee monitoring systems are gaining popularity in industrial and corporate settings, scholarly investigations into corporate workspace monitoring remain surprisingly limited. Current literature mostly focuses on manufacturing and industrial safety compliance to improve safety in the construction domain, which focuses on worker re-identification (ReID) with personal protective equipment (PPE) [4].

B. Challenges in corporate workspace monitoring

- **Limited Dataset Relevance:** Despite recent progress, current action classification and object detection datasets lack relevant data for corporate applications. While there are large datasets like AVA-Kinetics, which consists of 700 action classes, most of the classes are irrelevant. Only 15% apply to corporate monitoring scenarios (e.g., 'typing' or 'meeting' vs. irrelevant classes like 'playing golf'). This forces developers and researchers to adopt filtration methodologies as demonstrated in our COCO

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Requirement	Typical Specs	Corporate Viability Threshold
Frame Rate	60 FPS	<30 FPS causes action misses
GPU Memory	12GB (RTX 3080)	<8GB fails at HD resolution
Latency	<50ms/frame	>100ms disrupts real-time alerts

Fig. 1. Benchmarks

Adaptation (retaining only 26/80 classes) or collect proprietary datasets, which raises various privacy and ethical concerns.

- **Fragmentary Evaluation Metrics:** Existing models employ isolated evaluation metrics like eye-state tracking, pose estimation, and keystroke dynamics, which fail to capture holistic productivity, therefore flagging a requirement for multidimensional assessment frameworks like object classification and action classification.
- **Computational Intensity for Real-Time Processing:** Training and deploying a real-time monitoring system can be computationally costly, especially if the organisation lacks a cloud infrastructure.

As evidenced by our benchmarks (Fig. 1), maintaining 60 FPS on 1080p streams requires model compression (FP16 quantisation), architecture optimisation like batch size less than 16 (vs. standard 26) or workers greater than 20, and hardware constraints (NVIDIA V100 or newer GPUs).

C. Research Gaps and Future Scope:

Despite advancements, key research gaps remain:

Lack of Context-Aware Action Recognition: The Current literature never explored how to tackle the problem of superficially similar but contextually distinct activities. (“Active typing during a meeting” [productive] vs “Excessive typing during a video call” [potentially distracted]). Without proper contextual understanding, the model may reward (false positive) or penalise (false negative) based on common patterns [5].

Limited Cross-Cultural Validation: Most research is based on Western office environments, tech company settings, and high-resource contexts, which often pose the question of “How do monitoring needs differ for Asian corporate hierarchies? Manufacturing office hybrids?”

Overemphasis on Individual Metrics: Current research neglects team-based productivity metrics, collaboration pat- terns, and cultural indicators. (e.g., a system might flag an employee as “distracted” when they’re mentoring a colleague offline.) [6]

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset Selection

For this study, we used the MS COCO (Microsoft Common Objects in Context) dataset, which is a large-scale dataset.

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Consisting of 180,000+ images with 800,000+ annotation combinations and 80 object categories (e.g., dog, bottle, laptop, banana, cell phone, etc.) [7]. The dataset consists of 2 folders: “images” with class imbalances in jpg format and “annotations”, which consists of an ‘instance.json’ file for training and validation. This dataset fits the best for our scope since our aim is only to detect objects and classify actions (to a limited extent) from a test sample and draw meaningful inferences for productivity assessment.

B. Filtration

We implemented a strict filtration process for our COCO dataset to address the following needs:

1) ***Domain Relevance****:* Corporate workspaces include actions to a limited extent only; therefore, it is crucial to eliminate classes and images that are not relevant to the scope for optimising resource utilisation and avoiding wastage. Our analysis showed that only 26 out of the total 80 classes had direct relevance to workspace application. These include a person, laptop, cell phone, keyboard, mouse, book, TV, dining table, etc.

2) ***Computational Efficiency****:* Including irrelevant classes (e.g., ‘surfboard’, ‘zebra’) would reduce the speed by 30-40% and would increase the model’s size by 40%; additionally, it will introduce more noise in the newly learnt model.

3) ***Action Recognition Precision****:* The model suffers from class imbalance (not enough images for some classes), compromising its accuracy. It can also lead to the misclassification of similar object classes (e.g., an apple and a red ball).

However, filtering the COCO dataset might be challenging due to its unstructured nature (all images belonging to different classes are present in one single folder). To figure out the images and their corresponding classes and to ensure that only required images are processed into the new subset, we needed to rely on a crawling logic to understand the nature and classes of the images. We started by crawling COCO’s 80 object classes and filtered them down to 26 workspace-relevant classes. Initially, the code loads COCO’s JSON annotation files (train + val splits). For each annotation pointing to an image, it checks if the object’s category_id exists in our TARGET_CLASSES.values(), therefore creating an initial filter. If the annotation pointing to an image doesn’t consist of the category_id from the 26 classes, it will automatically discard the image. COCO understands classes and labels as numerical values; therefore, we map human-readable names (e.g., person: 0, laptop: 68) to COCO’s official class IDs. These hardcoded mappings are crucial to ensure we only filter out required classes. We incorporated a dual counting mechanism to track unique images: ‘class_image_counts’, containing each class (using sets to avoid duplicates), and ‘class_instance_counts’, which counts all the occurrences of each class across all the images. This helps us to understand the coverage (how many distinct images contain laptops) and the density metrics (how many laptop instances exist in total).

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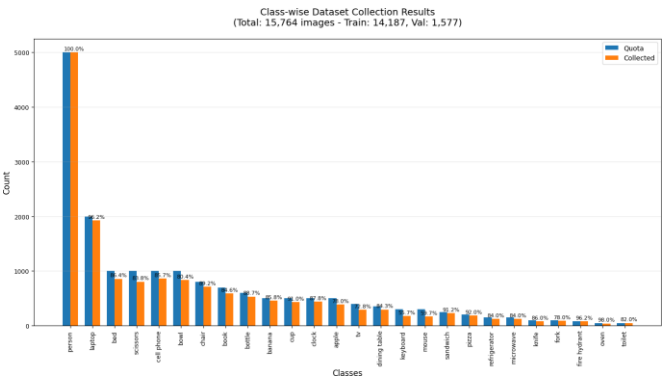


Fig. 2. Class-wise quota allocation for all 26 classes

C. Dataset Preparation and Quota Enforcement

After the initial filtration, we implemented a rigorous sampling strategy to counter the class imbalance issue of the COCO dataset. Our main aim was to allocate more quota to frequently occurring classes (e.g., 5000 images for 'person', 2000 images for 'laptop', and 100 images for 'fork').

1) ***Dynamic Sampling Algorithm****:* For each target class, we selected all the available image IDs and shuffled them randomly to avoid biased selection.

2) ***Quota Allocation****:* Fig. 2 represents class-wise quota allocation for all 26 classes. Each class has different quotas based on its importance and relevance to the scope. Since employees are the main subject of this scope, the class 'person' was allocated the maximum quota of 5,000 images among all the other classes. This is done so that the model can train more accurately in such classes.

3) ***Cross-Class Image Allocation****:* Images consisting of multiple classes were prioritised more to maximise data efficiency and preserve natural object co-occurrence patterns. This is the reason why some classes (e.g., 'persons') reached 100% quota while others fell short.

4) ***Train-Validation Split****:* A 90-10 split was applied for training and validation, respectively. This ensures class balance among both sets.

Handling Class Imbalances: For severely under-represented classes (less than 70% quota), we augmented existing data by applying a controlled transformation (rotation, lighting changes). The controlled transformation was only applied to 2 classes in our case: 'Mouse' (+23 samples) and 'Keyboard' (+35 samples). Additionally, we also incorporated class grouping, where we merged similar classes (e.g., 'fork/knife' as 'cutlery') where appropriate and implemented class weights during training to compensate for remaining imbalances.

D. Final Dataset Statistics

- **Total Images:** 15,764 (14,187 train / 1,577 val)
- **Class Coverage (a):** 19/26 classes achieved greater than 80% quota.
- **Class Coverage (b):** 1/26 classes achieved greater than 100% quota.

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- **Class Coverage (c):** 6/26 classes fell short by 15-45%
- **Identified Limitations:** Persistent gaps in peripheral office items (mouse, keyboard) and some class definitions were too narrow (e.g., 'dining table' vs 'meeting table').

V. Model Selection

A. Technology used

1) ***Sagemaker environment****:* AWS Sagemaker is a service managed by Amazon Web Services (AWS) used for developing and deploying artificial intelligence and deep learning models. The preprocessing, data loading, training, and validation were done in Sagemaker's environment due to its support for GPUs and multiple VCPUs. It offers a variety of tools like Jupyter Notebook for easy coding [8]. We used Sagemaker's g4xd.8x large instance type, which has 16 GB of GPU RAM and 128 GB of CPU RAM. This helped us to wrap up the training process at much faster rates by using 28 VCPUs out of the instance's 32 VCPUs. The instance and the environment supported rapid prototyping and debugging, which helped us to identify errors through an inbuilt logging mechanism.

2) ***Software Stack****:* The software stack included PyTorch 2.6.0, which is one of the leading deep learning frameworks and which powered the current scope of implementation of the YOLOv8 framework with GPU acceleration and optimised performance through CUDA. Interestingly, all the alternative models like SlowFastR50 and SlowFastR101, which we used earlier for experimentation, belong to PyTorch, demanded much more data augmentation and parameters [9]. Sage-maker's environment needed to use GPU and CPU simultaneously to speed up the process; hence, we included CUDA 12.4, a toolkit used for efficiently handling GPUs on G4 instances [10]. We also used Pandas to map annotations to labels and retrieve them from CSV files for efficient data handling.

B. YOLOv8

YOLO (You Only Look Once) is a great approach for deep learning-based object detection with the capability of processing videos in real time, making it suitable for corporate applications to a limited extent. Unlike traditional models, which are complex and with regional proposal networks, YOLO is capable of framing object detection as a single regression problem that simultaneously predicts class probabilities and bounding boxes from a full image in one evaluation [11]. The unified YOLO architecture has remarkable speed and maintains competitive accuracy.

The core logic lies in dividing the input images into different grids (grid-like systems) where each grid cell predicts multiple bounding boxes and confidence scores. Unlike other models, which might take multiple evaluations to predict multi-class images, YOLO only takes one evaluation per image, and this is the main reason why the architecture is named 'You Only Look Once'. YOLOv8's architecture's evolutionary improvements over previous architectures (YOLOv2, YOLOv4, etc.) address several critical requirements concerning corporate applications.

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- **Feature Extraction:** The model's enhanced backbone provides superior feature extraction capabilities for detecting small work-related objects (e.g., 'mouse' and 'cell phone'). The model preserves spatial relationships be- tween frequently co-occurring items (e.g., 'laptops' and 'persons') [12].
- **Anchor-free detection:** The transition to an anchor-free detection head simplifies the process of training on our custom COCO dataset and reduces hyperparameter tuning complexity [13].
- **Robust:** The model can process high-resolution input im- ages (640×640) at real-time speeds (52 FPS on our hardware configuration) while maintaining accuracy.

However, there were several challenges that we faced while working on this model. One of the key challenges was the compatibility of COCO's annotations with the YOLOv8 model. The transformation of COCO's annotations to YOLO format required careful consideration for work-related applications. Therefore, we implemented a multi-stage conversion pipeline that filtered all the COCO's 80 original classes to our target of 26 classes. Then, we normalised the bounding box coordinates to YOLO's default format (centre-x, centre- y, width, height) with values ranging from 0 to 1. This kind of normalisation ensured that detection accuracy was preserved across varying image resolutions encountered in different work camera setups. To counter real-world application challenges (camera conditions), we leveraged YOLOv8's built-in data augmentation pipeline with corporate-specific modifications, which enhanced transformations like random perspective warping to simulate various camera angles while suppressing irrelevant augmentations like vertical flips that could disrupt the natural orientation of office objects. The loss function of the model combines classification, objectness, and bounding box regression terms with automatic weighting, adapting dynamically to our class distribution. Where certain workspace classes (like 'person' and 'laptop') appeared more frequently than others (like 'pizza' or 'fork'). This counters the problem of overfitting the model to dominant classes while still maintaining strong detection performance across all workspace objects.

C. Model Architecture (YOLOv8x)

1) ***Backbone (CSPDarknet53-X)****:* It consists of enhanced CSPNet architecture with cross-stage partial connections with depth multiplier (d) = 1.00 and width multiplier (w) = 1.25. Additionally, the backbone comprises a modified stem block using 6×6 convolution with SiLU activation and integrated Mish activation in deeper layers for gradient flow similar to earlier models like YOLOv4 [14].

2) ***Neck (PANet++)****:* The neck consists of a bidirectional feature pyramid network with channel-wise attention and concatenation-based feature fusion with channel shuffle.

3) ***Head (Anchor-Free)****:* Decoupled prediction heads (classification + regression) with a task-aligned assigner for label assignment.

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*4) **Key working mechanism**:* Firstly, the input image (640×640×3) undergoes a multi-scale feature extraction process with the backbone generating feature maps at strides 8, 16, and 26. The neck performs top-down + bottom-up feature aggregation, and the head predicts class probabilities (26- dim for workspace classes), bbox coordinates (cx, cy, w, h normalised 0-1), and objectness score (IoU-aware confidence) [15].

D. Critical Parameters and Optimization Features in YOLO8x

- **Total params:** 68.2M (vs 86.7M in YOLOv5x).
- **GFLOPs:** 165.4 at 640×640 input.
- **BatchNorm momentum:** 0.03
- **Box loss gain:** 7.5
- **Classification loss gain:** 1.0
- **Mosaic-9 augmentation:** vs Mosaic-4 in v5.
- **Optimizer:** AdamW optimizer ($\theta_1 = 0.9$, $\theta_2 = 0.999$).
- **Scheduler:** Cosine LR scheduler with warmup.
- **EMA model averaging:** decay = 0.9998
- **CIoU loss for Bbox regression:** v = 3.0

E. Training Parameters

- **Epochs:** Set to 100.
- **Early Stopping:** Patience = 10 epochs.
- **Batch Size:** 16 (optimized for GPU memory).
- **Workers:** 28 (parallel data loading).
- **Image Size:** 640×640 (fixed for consistency).
- **Optimizer:** AdamW (adaptive LR + weight decay).
- **Learning Rate:** Initial lr0=0.001 (auto-adjusted).
- **Weight Decay:** 0.0005 (L2 regularization).
- **Checkpoints:** Saved every 10 epochs (save_period=10).
- **Directory:** Continues in runs/train/exp (exist_ok=True).

Since YOLOv8 is a pre-trained model, it automatically saves ‘best.pt’ (the best model over a set number of epochs) and ‘last.pt’ (the recent epoch’s progress). It automatically generates crucial information like ‘results.csv’ (consisting of metrics), confusion matrix, F1 curve, label plots, R curve, PR curve, etc., in the ‘runs/weights’ directory.

VI. Evaluation Standards

YOLOv8 is a state-of-the-art object detection framework that performs well when it comes to identifying and localising objects (e.g., ‘person’, ‘laptop’, ‘cell phone’) in images or video frames with more accuracy. The efficiency of the model makes it ideal (to some extent) for workspace-related applications. However, there are several limitations and challenges we faced after developing the model. The YOLOv8 model trained on COCO datasets is only capable of identifying objects, not complex human actions, which deviates from our scope. To counter this, we built a hybrid system that layers a rule-based action-classification module over YOLOv8’s object detections. This approach uses YOLOv8’s strengths while extending its utility through interpretable logic and temporal reasoning. In summary, we incorporated a reward-based system, tracked multiple individuals, and generated detailed reports, drawing directly from the provided implementation. The output consists

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of an '.mp4' video file (consisting of object detection using bounding boxes), a '.txt' file (consisting of the inferred report), and a '.JSON' file (report in structured data).

A. Extending YOLOv8 with a Rule-Based Action Classification System

Based on spatial and temporal relationships between detected objects and people, we developed 40 activity rules. These rules map the combinations of objects to a specific action, such as:

- **Rule Example 1:** If a person is detected with a laptop and no cell phone or pizza → "Working (Focused)"
- **Rule Example 2:** If a person is detected with a laptop and a cell phone → "Distracted Work"
- **Rule Example 3:** If a person is detected with pizza and no laptop → "Lunch Break"

These 40 rules are evaluated frame by frame with spatial constraints (e.g., MAX_DISTANCE=200 pixels), ensuring objects are pointed to the correct person. To enhance stability, we added temporal smoothing via a 5-frame action buffer (ACTION_ BUFFER) to reduce mistakes by choosing the most frequent action in a given time frame.

B. Reward-Based System

For evaluating actions, we must quantify each action by assigning it a reward. Each action is assigned multiple metrics:

1) ***Rating (0-10)****:* Shows contribution to work output (e.g., 0.9 for "Working (Focused)", 0.2 for "Team Lunch").
2) ***Wellness (0-1)****:* Impact on mental/physical health (e.g., 0.9 for "Mental Reset", 0.4 for "Unhealthy Break").
3) ***Energy (-1 to 1)****:* Effect on fatigue or recharge (e.g., -0.5 for "Working (Focused)", 0.9 for "Mental Reset").
4) ***Tags****:* Labels for categorisation (e.g., ["work", "focus"]).

Once the actions are detected, each action along with its rewards is logged alongside the duration into a JSON file for collective performance analysis at the end of execution. For each individual ('person'), energy levels are cumulatively updated.

$$\text{energy_levels}[\text{pid}] += \text{energy_change} \times \text{duration}$$

C. Multi-person tracking and rule filtering

For team-based activities, each individual must be assigned different IDs (P0, P1, etc.) using a simple Intersection over Union (IoU)-based tracking mechanism (IOU_THRESHOLD=0.3). For each frame, bounding boxes of class 'person' are compared with those from the previous frame. If the set IoU exceeds the threshold, the person won't lose their existing ID; otherwise, a new ID will be assigned to the person. To ensure that employees are using the objects, objects are associated with the nearest person (within MAX_DISTANCE). This will only associate objects to a person if the object is nearer to the class 'person' with ID: X (X stands for any ID associated with class 'person'). This kind of approach is not suitable for real-time deployment,

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as taking MAX_Distance as the only parameter to determine the usage of objects by a specific person might return false positives or false negatives. However, this kind of approach is computationally lightweight and sufficient for static or semi-static workspace environments. Additionally, the 'person_tracks' dictionary stores a detailed history of each person (frame_count, action, rating, timestamp, duration, objects).

The 'analyze_frame' method evaluates more than 40 conditions per person, looking for specific object combinations. These may include work-focused conditions where the presence of a laptop often points to a work-related action being done at timeframe 't' unless overridden by the presence of
distractive objects (e.g., cell phone → "Distracted Work"); break conditions where the presence of food like pizza and bananas will shift the classification to breaks (e.g., multiple people + food → "Team Lunch"); social conditions where multiple people without productive objects trigger "Socialising" or "Collaborating"; and fallback, where if no specified rule is valid, it defaults to "Mental Reset" or "Unknown
Activity".

D. Individual Report Generation

The method 'generate_report' computes all detailed analytics for each person.

1) ***Action Breakdown****:* Counts and durations of each action

2) ***Weighted Metrics****:* The productivity and wellness scores are calculated as time-weighted averages (e.g., sum(productivity * duration) / total_time).

3) ***Energy Tracking****:* It is about the cumulative energy impact based on action durations.

4) ***Eating Times****:* Timestamps of break-related activities for wellness insights.

For example, if a person's (ID: P0) action includes "Working (Focused)": 400s, "Lunch Break": 150s, "Distracted Work": 50s, then the productivity score (0.9 × 400 + 0.3 × 150 + 0.5 * 50) / 600 = 0.73 and (-0.5 × 400 + 0.7 × 150
+ -0.6 × 50 = -125) energy scores would be 0.73 and -125, respectively. Additionally, timestamps are converted to human-readable formats (e.g., "12:34:56") for eating times.

E. Overall Performance and Conclusion

In the last step, the system creates an aggregated analysis report by combining all the individual reports into one. It includes variables like average productivity/wellness (weighted by each person's total time), collaboration time (sum of "collaborating" durations across all individuals), and issues (counts of low-rated actions, e.g., rating less than 4, e.g., "TV Break").

As discussed earlier, the final output includes a JSON file (report_detailed.json) for structured data, a text file (re- port_ detailed.txt) with a human-readable summary, including individual breakdowns and recommendations, and an annotated video (output_ monitor_detailed.mp4) showing object labels with bounding boxes.

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VII. Challenges and Limitations

YOLOv8's Inherent Limitation in Contextual Under- standing: The model can only detect predefined object classes (e.g., 'laptop', 'person', 'cell phone') and cannot classify complex actions or contextual behaviours (e.g., "Working (Focused)" vs "Distracted Work") [16].

Lack of Temporal Dynamics in YOLOv8: The model operates on a per-frame basis without understanding temporal relationships between objects or actions over time. Example: A person holding a pizza in one frame might be classified as "Lunch Break", but if they pick up a laptop in the next frame, the model alone cannot classify it as "Working While Eating" without external temporal smoothing.

YOLOv8 and COCO Dataset Limitations: The model, trained on the subset of the COCO dataset, can detect object classes only (e.g., 'person', 'laptop', 'pizza'). It works very well for localisation and classification tasks but cannot interpret actions. Example: If the model detects a person and a book, it will label them as two separate objects rather than classifying them as a single task ("Reading the book"). 40+ custom logics were implemented to counter this problem. However, these logics alone are not sufficient, making the model unsuitable for real-world corporate applications.

A. Quota Completion

In a previous experimental approach, an equal number of images were selected from each class (200 images per class) to balance the subset. But for frequently occurring object classes like 'person' and 'laptop', the images were insufficient, making it less accurate over the validation set. To tackle this problem, we implemented quota enforcement where we allocated different quotas to different classes so that the model could train more accurately over frequently occurring classes. However, even after quota enforcement, many object classes out of the 26 only reached an average of 85% completion due to COCO's bias toward everyday objects rather than niche corporate items. For example, the classes 'laptop' and 'person' had ample samples, but 'dining table' or 'cup' (used for "Mental Reset") had fewer instances, leading to uneven detection performance.

B. No Real-Time Live Feed Support:

The current implementation has the ability to take pre-recorded .mp4 files (e.g., input1.mp4) as input rather than capturing it live through a camera. For example, to monitor a workspace in real time, the code would need to replace cv2.VideoCapture("input1.mp4") with cv2.VideoCapture(0) for webcam capturing, requiring additional buffering and latency management. This kind of approach is not suitable for real-world corporate spaces.

C. Minute Challenges in Implementation

1) ***Tracking Instability****:* The IoU-based tracking (IOU_THRESHOLD=0.3) faced challenges like occlusion or rapid movements, leading to ID switches or duplicate IDs.

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For example, if two employees cross paths, their bounding boxes might overlap, causing P0 and P1 to swap IDs mid-video, messing up individual reports.

2) ***Energy Metric Subjectivity****:* The energy values (e.g., -0.5 for "Working (Focused)") are assigned arbitrarily and may not reflect real fatigue levels.

3) ***Scalability****:* As the number of people increases in the frame, associating objects with the correct person becomes error-prone due to its simplistic approach (MAX_DISTANCE=200). For example, in an overcrowded room, 'pizza' might be incorrectly linked to some other person, but in actuality, someone else might be eating it.

4) ***Misclassification of Similar Classes****:* Similarly looking object classes are often misclassified, causing errors during evaluation. For example, an iMac (Apple's monitor) might be misclassified as a 'tv' due to its larger screen, causing errors in the reports.

The primary challenge we faced was during the filtration and optimisation stage of the COCO dataset for workspace monitoring. COCO's single-file structure (e.g., instances_train2017.json) combines annotations for all 80 classes in one single file, making it hard to filter out pointers to images and required classes. Additionally, all the images belonging to different classes were dumped in a single image folder, 'Train2017', again making it difficult to figure out the image classes. However, as discussed above, we applied several custom filtration logics that successfully mapped annotations to their respective images.

VIII. Model Performance Evaluation

We evaluated the model's performance using:

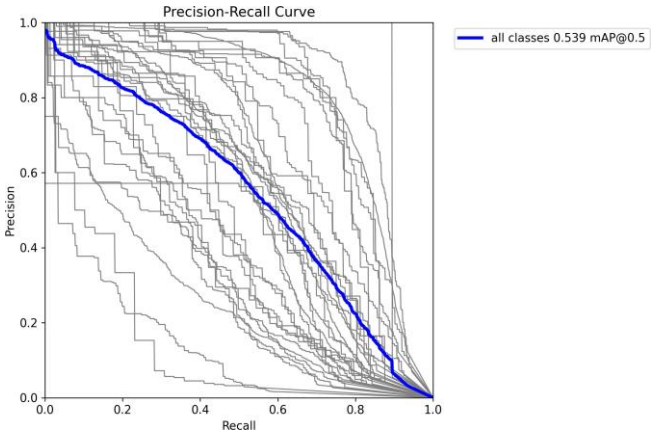


Fig. 3. Precision-Recall Curve

1) ***Number of epochs****:* We stopped training the model at epoch 60 since there was a negligible increase in mAP50 metrics (our aim of scoring mAP50 greater than 0.5 was already achieved).

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2) ***Overall Detection Accuracy (mAP Metrics)****:* At epoch 60, the model achieves a mean Average Precision (mAP) of 0.53906 at IoU=0.5 (mAP50) and 0.38639 at IoU=0.5:0.95
(mAP50-95). This indicates that the model is moderately performing over all classes. The precision-recall curve confirms this with an mAP@0.5 of 0.539, suggesting a balanced trade-off between precision and recall.

Fig. 4. F1 Curve

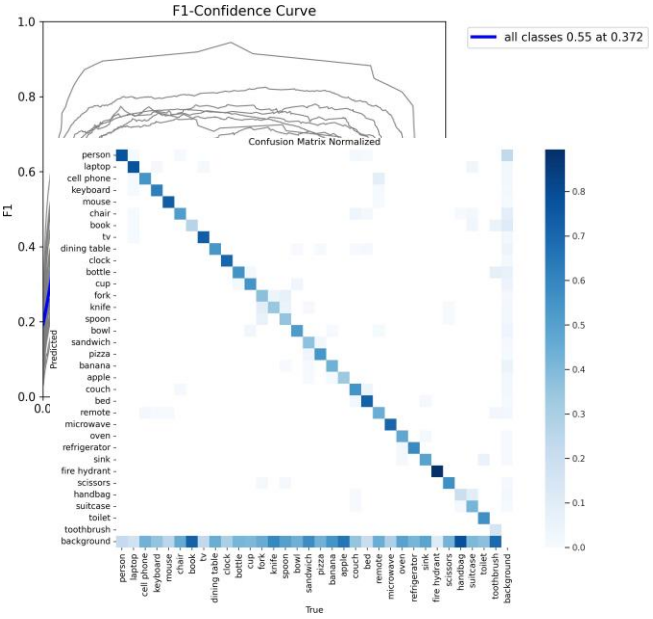


Fig. 5. Normalised Confusion matrix

3) ***Class Imbalance Impact****:* Due to quota enforcement, several lower-priority classes (less frequently occurring classes
) were underperforming when compared to high-priority classes. The class distribution plot shows a significant imbalance, with ‘person’ having 30,000 instances, while classes like ‘suitcase’ or ‘toothbrush’ have fewer than 1,000. Additionally, in the confusion matrix, we can observe that frequently occurring classes like ‘person’ achieved high accuracy (0.9), but rarer classes like ‘suitcase’ are often misclassified (e.g., predicted as ‘handbag’ with 0.2 probability).

4) ***F1 Score and Confidence Threshold****:* The F1 – confidence curve indicates an optimal F1 score of 0.55 at a

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confidence threshold of 0.372. This indicates that the model is performing well and balancing precision and recall at this threshold, but performance drops for higher confidence levels, indicating overconfidence for some predictions.

5) ***Precision and Recall Trade-Off****:* The precision-recall curve shows a precision of 0.6 at a recall of 0.5, dropping as recall increases. This indicates that the model is struggling to maintain high precision for less frequently occurring classes.

6) ***Validation losses****:* At epoch 60, validation losses are box_loss=1.0547, cls_loss=1.14603, and dfl_loss=1.29446. This explains why the model is misclassifying similarly looking objects ('tv' and 'laptop') due to relatively high class loss.

IX. Results and Discussion

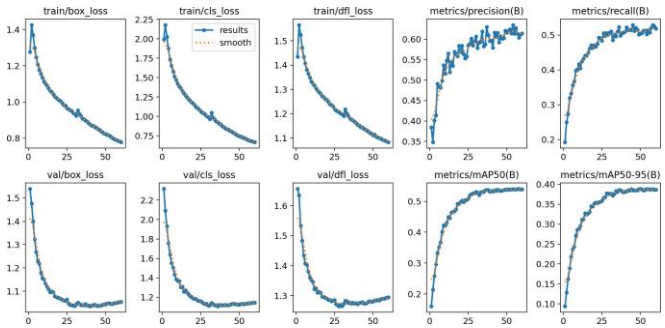


Fig. 6. Training progress report till epoch 60

The model started training from epoch 0 and lasted till epoch 60. The average time taken to complete one epoch was 16 minutes and 54 seconds. The total time spent on model training was 16 hours and 54 minutes. At epoch 60, the model achieved an mAP50 of 0.53906 and mAP50-95 of 0.38639, indicating consistent performance over all classes. Training losses were low (box_loss=0.61437, cls_loss=0.38937, dfl_loss=0.87537), but validation losses were higher (box_loss=1.0547, cls_loss=1.14603, dfl_loss=1.29446), which suggested overfitting. The confusion matrix shows high accuracy for 'person' (0.9), but confusion for 'cup' was 0.1(e.g., misclassified as 'bottle' with 0.1 probability), reflecting class imbalance from the distribution plot ('person': 30,000 instances, 'cup': 5,000). To verify its effectiveness, we tested the model on more than 20 samples (designed by Freepik). Let us take one of the test samples into consideration. The 14-second video (1280x720, 25 FPS) consisted of 7 people, 8 cups, 1 pen holder, 1 dining table, 1 tablet, and 4 laptops (based on ground truth). The model was able to predict all 7 people correctly with a confidence of 0.92–0.95, 9 cups with a confidence of 0.69–0.89, 1 book with a confidence of 0.43, 4 laptops with a confidence of 0.76–0.94, and 1 dining table with a confidence of 0.39–0.65. The variability in the confidence score is due to the video's cinematic nature (a zoom-out shot where initially most of the objects were not clear due to their partial appearance). This testing suggested that the model struggled to detect similarly looking objects (1 pen holder was misclassified as a cup,

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making it a total of 9 cups, and the tablet was misclassified as a book due to the tablet's sleek and thin design). The optimal F1 threshold maintains reliable detections, but inconsistent detection of smaller objects suggests the need for balanced training data, fine-tuning, or temporal smoothing to improve performance in workspace monitoring. The final report (in .txt format) showed varied productivity (0.20–0.84) and wellness (0.62–0.88) scores across 7 individuals (P0–P6), probably due to the nature of the video (Zoom out shot).

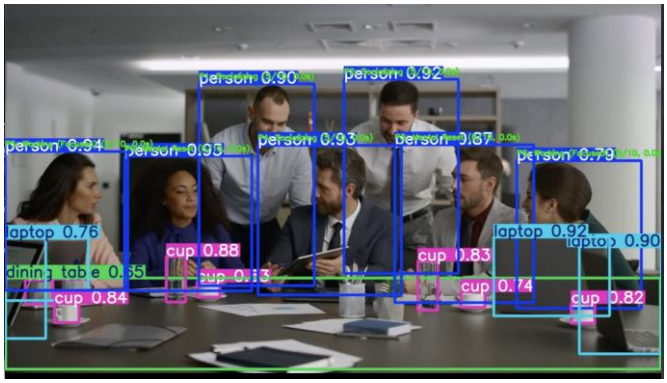


Fig. 7. Snapshot of the test video with object classification (video designed by freepik)

From the report, we inferred that P6 had the highest productivity (0.84) with 6.2s of focused work, while P1 and P2 had the lowest (0.20), spending all 13.9s socialising (more reward was given to P6 since the person was using a laptop). The average wellness level was 5.25, but P6's low energy level (-2.8) suggests fatigue. Socialising was prevalent (e.g., P1, P2: 13.9s), but focused work varied (P5: 7.9s, P6: 6.2s). P0 and P4 reported "Unhealthy Breaks" (5x and 28x), contributing to the 33 total issues noted. P4 was flagged with frequent eating (28 instances) due to the presence of cups. However, if we refer to ground truth, there was no eating action performed during the entire timeline, which indicated a lack of conditional logic applied (the model may flag eating even if the cups are empty). Additionally, P6 was flagged with the lowest energy metric, which is not true if compared to the ground truth. This might be due to the partial appearance of P6 throughout the video. Overall metrics concluded that the video represents a balanced workspace (average productivity (2.49) and wellness (5.25)), but the lack of collaboration time (0s) and 33 unhealthy breaks suggest areas for improvement.

```
Overall Analysis
--------------------------------------------------
Avg productivity: 2.49
Avg wellness: 5.25
Collab time: 0
Issues:
  - Unhealthy Break: 33x
```

Fig. 8. A snippet of report-detailed.txt

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X. CONCLUSION

This study mainly focused on the YOLOv8-based workspace monitoring system, evaluated through the training process and testing process, which has revealed both its strengths and weaknesses. From our experiments, we could infer that the YOLOv8-based workspace monitoring system demonstrates promising capabilities when it comes to object detection if trained on more samples. Training results at epoch 60 (mAP50=0.53906, mAP50-95=0.38639) indicate moderate accuracy, though overfitting and class imbalance lead to inconsistent detection of rarer objects like 'spoon' and 'book'. As seen in the confusion matrix and precision-recall curve, it performed well on frequently occurring classes. Despite these strengths, the model lacks action classification capabilities unless action logic is applied with a rewarding system. The experiments revealed that the system's overfitting, class imbalance, and inconsistent detection of rarer objects have limited its reliability for fine-grained monitoring in real-world corporate settings. While the model is greatly suited for detecting classes like 'person' and 'laptop', providing high-level insights on it, it still lacks the capabilities to classify similarly looking objects. Since every action is interdependent in a real workspace, even small misclassifications can lead to major changes in reports. Hence, we can conclude that the current implementation is not suitable for real-world deployment. The future work should be focused on increasing the sample size, using videos as input for training instead of images for granular action classification, implementing temporal smoothing to improve consistency, and exploring advanced techniques like transfer learning to enhance robustness.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

UX That Adapts and Speaks: Building Interfaces That Learn Transparently

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***Abstract*— This paper presents a design methodology for adaptive user interfaces (UIs) that not only study from users' behavior but also communicate with their learning process transparently. Adaptive user interfaces (AUIs) dynamically modify their layout, functionality, or behavior based on individual user likings, context, and interaction designs. Combining principles of UX design, machine learning, and user psychology, we propose a framework which enhances user trust and engagement. Through prototypes developed using Python, OpenCV, and Media Pipe, and much more alongside visual design tools like Figma and Blender, this research explores interfaces that explain their intelligence instead than hiding it. Consequences from initial user testing reveal that transparent adaptation significantly improves usability and emotional connection between user and system. Despite significant advances in adaptive user interface design, most implementations remain confined to controlled environments or prototypes, this lacks deployment in real-world settings. Furthermore, existing systems more often fail to explain personalization logic, which reduces user trust and perceived control. This research aims to examine both the practical execution of adaptive UIs in real-world applications and the impact of transparent adaptation mechanisms on user experience.**

Keywords*— *Adaptive UX, Explainable AI, Human-Computer Interaction, Transparent Design, Personalized Interfaces, Machine Learning, UI/UX.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have significantly redesigned the nature of digital interfaces. Where user interfaces were once fixed and predictable, they are now increasingly dynamic—adapting in real-time based on user behaviour and interaction history. These adaptive systems have the potential to offer highly personalized experiences, streamline workflows, and improve user satisfaction. However, this shift also introduces a major design challenge: the need to make system behaviour comprehensible to users. Many of these intelligent systems adjust their behaviour without informing the user, making changes that may appear arbitrary or unpredictable. This lack of transparency can create confusion, reduce user confidence, and ultimately undermine the effectiveness of the interface. In scenarios where users do not understand why a system behaves in a certain way, they may feel disempowered or even distrustful of the technology.

The need for clear, communicative systems is more urgent than ever. In the field of human-computer interaction (HCI), transparency acts a central part in shaping positive user experiences. It is not only a matter of ethical responsibility but also a functional requirement for fostering trust, usability, and engagement. Users need to understand how their input influences the system and what outcomes are driven by that interaction. This research responds to that need by proposing a design framework for adaptive user interfaces (AUIs) that are capable of communicating their internal processes in ways that are intuitive and user-friendly. Rather than relying solely on hidden learning algorithms, these interfaces would "speak" to the user—offering feedback, explanations, and cues that clarify how and why adaptations are being made. While adaptive technologies have become more common in theory, their implementation in consumer-facing applications remains limited. One key reason is that most existing systems fail to provide meaningful insights into their behaviour. Users often experience changes without any understanding of what triggered them or what purpose they serve. By developing interfaces that provide real-time, conversational feedback about these adaptive mechanisms, designers can promote better understanding and create more seamless, satisfying interactions.

This paper presents a conceptual model and a set of design principles aimed at making intelligent systems more transparent, responsive, and trustworthy. The objective is to explore how adaptive interfaces can operate effectively in practical settings while maintaining user awareness, trust, and agency.

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II. Background and Related Work

Research on AUIs has primarily focused on personalization algorithms, user modelling, and context-aware systems. Jameson highlights the benefits of adaptation in improving user efficiency, while Gajos et al. demonstrate AUIs that support users with motor impairments. However, these efforts often remain within lab settings or small-scale studies. Transparency in adaptive systems is a growing concern. Studies by Tintarev and Masthoff show that users value explanations that help them understand system behaviour, especially in recommender systems. Recent advancements in Explainable AI (XAI) aim to make machine learning interpretable but often target developers rather than end-users. Shneiderman emphasizes trust as central to human-computer interactions, reinforcing the need for human-centered AI that speaks in plain, empathetic terms.

Further work has explored the intersection of usability and machine learning transparency. For example, Kulesza et al. investigated how explanation interfaces could improve mental model soundness in AI systems, resulting in improved user confidence and engagement. Norman also pointed out that understanding how adaptive behaviour works fosters a deeper emotional connection between users and systems.

Despite these insights, very few studies have explored how transparent adaptation works in real-time interfaces—particularly outside of recommendation engines. Moreover, the emotional impact of transparent design, including perceived friendliness or empathy, remains underexplored. This paper seeks to bridge that gap by drawing from both technical and emotional dimensions of UX design in adaptive systems.

III. Methodology

To deeply explore how transparent adaptive interfaces can function in real-world contexts, we designed a multi-step process that emphasized the people behind the interactions. Grounded in human-centered design, our methodology moved through several thoughtful phases—from understanding user needs and behaviours, to building responsive prototypes, and finally testing and refining those systems based on direct user feedback. This structured yet flexible approach ensured that both technical innovation and user experience were given equal priority throughout the project:

A. Tools and Technologies

To build and test the adaptive systems, we leveraged a diverse set of tools and development platforms tailored to different stages of the design and implementation process:

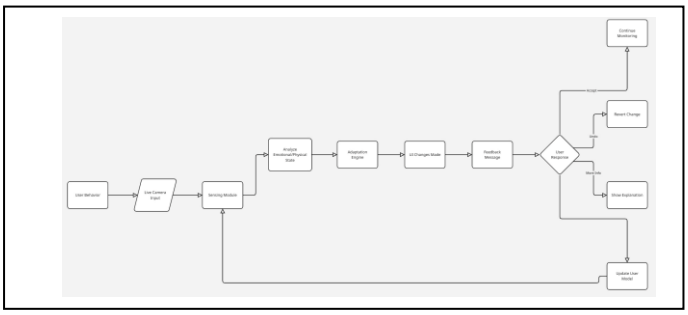
1) ***Python*** served as the primary language for managing system logic, data processing, and overall functionality.
2) ***Media Pipe*** was employed for its robust capabilities in detecting and interpreting real-time body movements and gestures.
3) ***OpenCV*** supported advanced tracking features, particularly in analysing facial expressions and full-body motion.
4) ***Figma*** was utilized for rapid interface prototyping, allowing for iterative exploration of layout structures and user flows.
5) ***Blender*** helped us design expressive visual elements and animations that support emotional resonance within the interface.
6) ***Tkinter*** and ***Flask*** were used to build functional graphical user interfaces (GUIs), both as desktop applications and lightweight web-based systems.

B. System Architecture and Data Flow

The core functionality of our prototypes is structured around a continuous five-stage loop that enables real-time adaptation and user-centered interaction:

1. ***Sensing***: The system begins by capturing live input from the user's webcam, monitoring posture, gestures, and facial expressions to gather behavioural data in real time.
2. ***Analysis***: This input is processed through a combination of predefined heuristics and lightweight machine learning models, allowing the system to infer the user's current physical or emotional state (e.g., signs of disengagement, poor posture, or frustration).
3. ***Adaptation***: Based on the interpreted state, the system makes dynamic modifications to the user interface. These may include altering layout structure, adjusting spacing, or toggling between different visual modes to better suit the user's context.
4. ***Transparency***: Whenever a change occurs, the interface displays a short, empathetic explanation, helping users understand what has changed and the reasoning behind it.
5. ***User Agency***: The system provides options for the user to accept, reject, or reverse the adaptation through undo/redo functions or feedback mechanisms—ensuring users retain control over the interface experience.

Fig 1. Unified Diagram: Adaptive UI System with Transparent Feedback Loop



C. Design Principles for Transparency

To foster user trust and maintain clarity in adaptive systems, we established a set of design principles focused on

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delivering transparent feedback without compromising usability*:*

a) ***Seamless Integration****:* System responses and feedback are designed to blend naturally into the user experience, ensuring minimal interruption to ongoing tasks or workflows.

b) ***Clear and Accessible Language****:* Explanatory messages are written in straightforward, conversational language, avoiding jargon or overly technical terms that may confuse or alienate users.

c) ***Emotionally Supportive Responses****:* Visual cues and subtle animations are crafted to be gentle and reassuring, promoting a sense of calm and empathy during system interactions.

d) ***Personalized Feedback Settings****:* Users are given control over how much information they receive, with adjustable levels ranging from silent mode to detailed explanations, depending on individual preference.

e) ***Situational Sensitivity***: The system adapts its feedback delivery based on context, regulating how often and when messages appear to prevent cognitive overload or distraction.

D. Prototypes

We developed three functional prototypes, each demonstrating a different aspect of adaptive interface behaviour and transparent user feedback:

a) ***Posture-Sensitive Video Conferencing Interface*** This prototype utilizes Media Pipe Pose to monitor the user's posture during video calls. When sustained leaning or slouching is detected, the interface makes subtle layout adjustments and displays a supportive message such as: *"Noticed you've been leaning for a while—rearranged things a bit for your comfort."*

b) ***Smart Scrolling Web Reader*** Designed for reading-heavy environments, this prototype tracks user scrolling speed and interaction patterns to identify unintentional clicks or navigation difficulties. When detected, it automatically adjusts element spacing and button sizes, accompanied by feedback like: *"Spaced things out a little to make browsing easier."*

c) ***Gesture-Controlled Interface Mode Switcher*** This system responds to hand gestures—specifically wave motions—using real-time recognition to toggle between interface modes (e.g., light and dark themes). Upon detecting a valid gesture, it offers immediate feedback such as: *"Caught your wave"—switching to dark mode for a more relaxed view.*

TABLE I. FEATURE COMPARISON TABLE

Prototype	Input	Adaptation Trigger	Feedback Message	Interface Change
Video Call	Posture	Slouching	"Rearranged for your comfort"	Layout shift
Reader	Scroll Speed	Mis clicks	"Spaced things out"	Increased spacing
Mode Switcher	Gesture	Hand wave	"Caught your wave"	Theme change

E. User Testing

To evaluate the impact of transparency in adaptive user interfaces, we conducted two user studies designed to explore both functionality and user perception. These evaluations aimed to capture a holistic view of how people interact with adaptive systems that visibly communicate their behaviour:

- ***Study 1: Transparent vs. Opaque Adaptation*** The first study involved 20 participants who interacted with two versions of a task-oriented application—one that provided visible, explanatory feedback for interface changes, and another that adapted silently without user-facing cues. Participants performed structured tasks within both versions of the system. After completing their tasks, they were asked to rate their experience based on ease of use, clarity, trust, and their perceived control over the interface. The objective of this learning was to compare user reactions to transparent versus non-transparent adaptations in a controlled environment.

- ***Study 2: Realistic Interaction Scenarios*** The second study was designed around more naturalistic interactions. A total of 15 participants engaged with gesture- and posture-responsive interfaces that simulated common daily use cases such as reading, video conferencing, and system settings adjustment. Participants used the prototypes for approximately 20–30 minutes in a semi-structured environment where adaptive responses were triggered automatically. Throughout the session, the system provided real-time feedback to explain interface changes based on user behaviour. Following the interaction, participants completed post-use questionnaires and participated in open-ended interviews to share their thoughts on the system's responsiveness, clarity, emotional resonance, and level of control they felt during use.

Together, these studies provided both quantitative and qualitative insights into how transparency affects user experience in adaptive systems. The findings revealed a consistent preference for interfaces that offer clear, empathetic feedback and allow users to understand and influence the system's behaviour. This evidence was instrumental in shaping the design principles and refinement of our adaptive interface prototypes.

IV. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

A. Participants and Setup

Participants were aged 18–30 and had mixed technical backgrounds. Sessions were conducted in a controlled lab setting using laptops with integrated webcams.

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B. *Metrics*

To quantify the impact of transparent adaptation on user experience, several key metrics were used during post-interaction assessments. Participants rated their experience across multiple dimensions using Likert-scale surveys and standardized tools:

a) ***Transparency Comprehension***: Participants demonstrated a high level of understanding regarding system behaviour, with an average score of **4.7 out of 5**, indicating that the adaptive changes and their explanations were clear and easily interpreted.

b) ***Perceived User Control***: Users reported a strong sense of control over the interface, scoring **4.5 out of 5**, suggesting that transparent feedback contributed positively to their feeling of agency during interactions.

c) ***Trust in System***: The system received a trust rating of **4.3 out of 5**, highlighting user confidence in how the adaptive features responded and communicated adjustments.

d) ***Usability (SUS Score)***: The System Usability Scale (SUS) yielded an overall score of **82 out of 100**, placing the interface in the "excellent" range for usability.

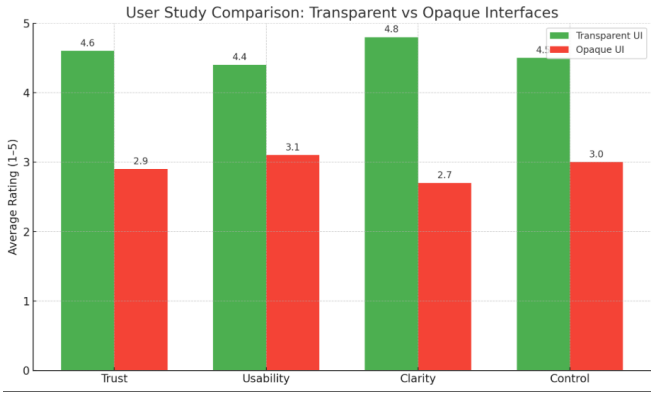


Fig 2. Bar chart comparing:Transparent vs Opaque UI

C. *Trust in Human-Computer Interaction*

Qualitative responses from participants revealed recurring themes that reinforce the value of transparency and user agency in adaptive systems:

a) ***Appreciation for Clarity***

Many users expressed positive feelings toward the system's communicative behavior, noting that they appreciated being kept informed about interface changes. As one participant shared, *"I liked knowing what was happening—there were no unexpected shifts."*

b) ***Emotional Connection and Tone***

Participants frequently described the interface as approachable and considerate, attributing this to the tone of the messages and the subtle animations. One user remarked, *"It felt more like interacting with a friendly assistant than a machine."*

c) ***Desire for Personal Control***

Several users voiced a strong preference for adjustable autonomy, wanting the ability to fine-tune how much the system adapts automatically. A common sentiment was, *"I'd like to decide how reactive it should be—it shouldn't take over without asking."*

These insights underline the importance of balancing system intelligence with human-centric design, offering users both clarity and choice in how adaptive behaviors unfold.

V. DISCUSSION

A. *Advantages of Transparent UX*

When interfaces clearly communicate their reasons for changes, users experience greater comfort, confidence, and a sense of control. Here are several important reasons why openness in user experience truly matters:

1. ***It Establishes Confidence***

No one appreciates unexpected issues with their technology. When systems clarify their actions, users don't sense that the interface is functioning independently. This feeling of clarity enhances people's trust in the experience.

2. ***It Assists Individuals in Comprehending the System***

Clear interfaces simplify understanding how and why the system is acquiring knowledge. Rather than seeming like a puzzle, the technology transforms into something that users can truly grasp—and also gain knowledge from.

3. ***It Seems More Human***

A system that conveys information clearly and softly seems less like a lifeless machine and more like a supportive friend. This type of emotional bond can render the experience of using the interface truly pleasurable.

4. ***It Allows Users to Voice Their Opinions***

When individuals are aware of what is going on, they tend to be more inclined to adjust and customize their experience. Transparency allows users to gain control and determine the extent to which the system should make automatic adjustments.

5. ***It Enhances Accessibility of the Experience***

For users with various cognitive or physical requirements, abrupt or unclear changes can be irritating or even confusing. Clear, timely feedback ensures that everyone can navigate the system with confidence and simplicity.

B. *Design Challenges*

While transparency adds a lot of value, it's not without its own set of hurdles. Designing systems that are clear without being overwhelming takes careful balance. Here are some of the common challenges:

1) ***Too Much Talk Can Be a Bad Thing***

If the system explains every little change, users can quickly get annoyed or tune out. It's important to avoid over-communication that clutters the screen or interrupts the flow.

2) ***Clarity vs. Simplicity on Small Screens***

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

On mobile devices or wearables, space is limited. Trying to explain what the system is doing without crowding the interface can be tricky—there's often a trade-off between being informative and staying clean.

3) ***Context Is Everything***

Transparency works best when it's timely and relevant. That means the system needs to be smart enough to know when to say something and when to stay quiet. Otherwise, helpful messages can feel intrusive or irrelevant.

4) ***Users May Start Ignoring the Messages***

If adaptive feedback pops up too often or becomes repetitive, people may stop paying attention altogether. The system needs to stay meaningful over time, not become background noise.

C. Reasearch Novelty and Limitations

This research takes a step forward in making adaptive systems more human-aware by introducing a real-time feedback model that explains why the interface is changing—not just how. What sets our approach apart is the use of conversational, on-screen cues that communicate directly with users as adaptations happen. Instead of relying solely on backend transparency or static recommendation models, we focus on dynamic, real-time experiences that feel natural, understandable, and emotionally considerate.

By combining principles from user experience psychology and system design, we aimed to address both the emotional trust and cognitive clarity that users need when interacting with intelligent systems. Our prototypes show that even lightweight, rule-based systems can deliver meaningful transparency, improving user trust, engagement, and sense of control.

That said, this study has its limitations:

1) ***Simplified System Logic***

The current prototypes are built using straightforward heuristics and lightweight machine learning. Future research should explore more advanced models—such as deep learning—to recognize and respond to nuanced user states and behaviors with greater precision.

2) ***Limited Participant Sample***

Our findings are based on a relatively small group of users in controlled environments. Broader studies with more diverse participants are needed to validate these outcomes at scale.

3) ***Platform Constraints***

Most of the testing was done in desktop-based scenarios. To fully understand the real-world impact, future work should explore how transparent adaptation performs on mobile devices, wearables, and in immersive settings like AR/VR.

Despite these constraints, the work lays a solid foundation for rethinking how adaptive systems can communicate—clearly, kindly, and in real time—with the people who use them.

D. Design Recommendations for Improving Transparent UX

For transparency to be effective in adaptive systems, intentional design decisions are crucial. Taking into account user feedback and noted constraints, here are several practical recommendations for enhancing the integration of transparency in user interfaces:

a. Utilize Intelligent, Context-Sensitive Timing

Feedback ought to come across as organic—not imposing. Systems need to identify the appropriate times to present explanations (e.g., after a pause, rather than during task execution), ensuring that users aren't overwhelmed with notifications while concentrating.

b. Provide Levels of Customization

Not all users desire the same degree of detail. Allow users to select from options such as "minimal," "standard," or "full explanation" so that the system adjusts to both behavior and communication styles.

c. Maintain Feedback Brief, Approachable, and Visual

A straightforward sentence accompanied by a gentle animation or symbol can be very effective. Opt for concise notifications rather than lengthy pop-ups that convey information without causing interruptions. Consider tooltips, nudges, or color indicators.

d. Combine Feedback With Control Choices

When the system implements a modification, provide fast options to reverse, adjust, or offer feedback. This strengthens user autonomy and fosters trust gradually.

e. Prevent Message Fatigue by Introducing Variety

Reiterating the same message may lead to users becoming disinterested. Utilize diverse language, timing, or imagery to maintain interactions engaging and noticeable without becoming bothersome.

f. Create With Accessibility Considerations

Make certain that users with varying needs can recognize feedback—incorporate text alternatives, audio signals, or tactile responses as necessary. Transparent UX must be inclusive of all individuals, not only those with technical expertise.

g. Examine Early, Examine Frequently

Even the most effective transparency concepts can fail if they haven't been tested by users. Develop a prototype for adaptive feedback and monitor user responses—then refine it according to their actual experiences.

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VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Looking ahead, our goal is to extend this foundation into broader, more inclusive, and intelligent design directions. Our next steps will explore:

A. ***Scalability Across Platform :*** We plan to test transparency mechanisms on mobile devices and immersive platforms such as AR and VR, where spatial constraints and interaction modalities challenge traditional UX patterns.

B. ***Multimodal and Voice-Based Feedback*** : To improve accessibility, we plan to explore feedback through voice, haptics, and gestures—enabling users to obtain clear system updates in manners that align with their personal preferences and capabilities.

C. ***Advanced Personalization Models :*** By integrating affective computing and reinforcement learning, we seek to evolve from reactive systems to ones that understand emotional context and learn optimal transparency levels over time.

D. ***Developer-Friendly Toolkits :*** We're also working toward building open-source APIs and lightweight SDKs that developers can use to integrate transparent adaptive behaviour into applications—without requiring deep AI or UX expertise.

Pushing the Boundaries: Unexplored Frontiers in Transparent Adaptation

To innovate beyond what current research has tackled, we propose several novel directions:

- ***Real-Time Transparency Metrics*** Developing metrics that dynamically assess how well users understand on-screen adaptations. These metrics could help interfaces tailor feedback depth in real time, adjusting for things like attention span or task complexity.
- ***Meta-Transparency and Learning Traceability*** Designing systems that let users see how their feedback shapes future adaptations—offering a clear view into how personalization evolves. This builds trust by showing the "learning trail" of the interface.
- **Simulated Personas for Inclusive Testing** By creating synthetic user profiles with varied traits (like cognitive load tolerance, cultural norms, or accessibility needs), we can simulate and test how transparent systems perform across a wide spectrum of users—helping us identify potential biases or blind spots early.
- **Adaptive Consent Models** We're exploring consent mechanisms that evolve with user interaction. Rather than static privacy settings, these would adapt contextually, allowing users to adjust transparency and data sharing preferences right when the system adapts.
- **Collaborative Transparency in Group Settings** In multi-user environments like classrooms or virtual workspaces, we envision interfaces where adaptive features can be co-managed—balancing group needs while still offering individual personalization.

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper has offered a multilayered approach to addressing the inadequacies of the current Adaptive User Interfaces (AUI), which mainly focuses on their partial real-world espousal and the lack of transparency feature in personalization mechanisms. By uniting real-time user sensing technologies along with feedback loops which is explainable, we have created interfaces that are not only responsive as well as also comprehensible. Our research models, evaluated through qualitative along with quantitative metrics, validate the potential for bigger user trust, usability, and emotional rendezvous once systems transparently communicate its adaptive logic.

This approach moves beyond sheer functionality into the realm of expressive intelligence and ethical UX design. By safeguarding users will understand why and how adaptations occur, we strengthen digital agency and autonomy—two increasingly critical pillars in human-computer interaction. Transparent adaptation, when done correctly, bridges the gap between AI-driven intelligence and human-centric design. We believe this viewpoint should be central to the next wave of interface innovation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to express sincere gratitude to the faculty of the Department of Computer Engineering at Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering, Lavale, for their continuous support and guidance throughout the research process. Special thanks to Miss.Sharada Gavade for valuable feedback and direction during the development of prototypes and research analysis. The author also acknowledges the contributions of peers and test participants who provided essential insights during the user testing phase. Their feedback was instrumental in refining the transparency and adaptability aspects of the interface design.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Kotlin for Cloud-Native Development: A Review of Modern Frameworks, Capabilities, and Industry Adoption

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***Abstract*—The rise of cloud-native computing has necessitated a reevaluation of the tools and languages used in application development. With a focus on modularity, scalability, resilience, and automation, cloud-native architectures demand programming languages that support asynchronous processing, concise syntax, and seamless integration with modern frameworks. Kotlin—a statically-typed, JVM-compatible language developed by JetBrains—has increasingly been recognized for its efficacy in cloud-native environments. This review synthesizes findings from ten recent academic and industry publications to assess Kotlin's utility in cloud-native software engineering. Specifically, we examine its integration with frameworks such as Spring Boot and Ktor, its use in serverless contexts via Kotless, and its adoption by industry leaders. Furthermore, we compare Kotlin's cloud-native competencies to legacy languages such as Java and emerging competitors like Go. Through a thematic analysis of literature, this paper identifies Kotlin's strengths, its current limitations, and research gaps that must be addressed for broader adoption. The review concludes with a discussion on future directions for Kotlin in cloud-native ecosystems, emphasizing the need for empirical benchmarking, observability tooling, and deeper support for DevOps integrations.**

***Index Terms*—Kotlin, Cloud-Native Development, Spring Boot, Ktor, Kotless, Microservices, Serverless, Java Interoperability**

I. Introduction

The accelerating shift towards cloud-native architecture has redefined the priorities and practices of modern software engineering. No longer are monolithic, vertically scaled applications sufficient for the demands of distributed, scalable, and resilient digital services. The cloud-native paradigm emphasizes horizontal scaling, microservice decomposition, continuous delivery, and infrastructure as code. In this context, programming languages are no longer just tools of syntax—they are foundational to shaping software's modularity, performance, and maintainability.

Kotlin, a statically typed, JVM-compatible language introduced by JetBrains, has emerged as a compelling language for cloud-native development. Initially championed by the Android ecosystem, Kotlin's expressive syntax, null-safety, coroutine-based concurrency model, and full Java interoperability have positioned it as more than just a syntactic improvement over Java—it is a serious contender in backend, enterprise, and now cloud-native development.

In their foundational work, Sharma and Rathi [1] present Kotlin as an enhancer of developer productivity within Spring

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Boot environments, pointing to Kotlin's ability to reduce boil- erplate and improve runtime safety—features that are critical in cloud-based microservices where failure domains must be minimized. They emphasize that Kotlin's ability to handle nullability at the language level leads to fewer production crashes and more robust services.

Choudhary [9], whose work serves as a deep dive into Spring Boot 3 with Kotlin, provides evidence that Kotlin not only integrates seamlessly with the Spring ecosystem but also enhances it. He explores Kotlin's type inference, data classes, and extension functions, noting their value in reducing complexity in dependency injection and RESTful endpoint configuration—two key facets of cloud-native service design. Beyond traditional backend systems, Kotlin's capabilities have expanded into asynchronous and event-driven services through JetBrains' Ktor framework. As Ferna´ndez and Saza- tornil [2] illustrate, Ktor was purpose-built to leverage Kotlin's coroutine model, allowing developers to write highly concur- rent, non-blocking services with minimal overhead. This is especially valuable in Kubernetes environments and container- ized microservices where concurrency translates directly to cost efficiency and performance.

Moreover, Kotlin's evolution into serverless computing has been marked by innovations like Kotless, a JetBrains-backed framework that enables deployment of AWS Lambda functions directly from annotated Kotlin code. According to Kuznetsov et al. [4], Kotless blurs the line between application logic and infrastructure, allowing developers to deploy with minimal DevOps intervention. This aligns with what Kabanov and Tsˇizˇevski [5] term "Infrastructure in Code," which simplifies deployment pipelines and reduces operational debt.

Industry perspectives further validate Kotlin's relevance. Local Economist [6] notes its adoption by cloud leaders like Google and AWS, citing Kotlin's concise syntax and safe code structure as enablers of faster time-to-market. A case study from KINTO Technologies [7] highlights the use of Kotlin and Ktor in building observability-rich microservices, demonstrating its readiness for production-scale deployments. However, enthusiasm must be tempered with realism. Sharma and Desai [8] underscore the limited empirical studies evaluating Kotlin's scalability, debugging tools, and observ- ability in complex cloud environments. Imaginovation [10]

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

echoes this concern, suggesting that Kotlin still lacks some of the broader ecosystem support enjoyed by rivals like Go or JavaScript in cloud-native contexts.

This review aims to consolidate these emerging perspectives and academic findings into a coherent evaluation of Kotlin's role in cloud-native development. It will consider Kotlin's framework-level capabilities, programming advantages, competitive positioning, real-world case studies, and the gaps that still remain. In doing so, this paper contributes to the growing body of scholarship evaluating modern programming languages not just on syntax, but on architectural alignment with the future of software.

II. Purpose of Review

The intersection of programming languages and cloud-native architecture is a fertile ground for research, particularly as the software industry seeks tools that balance developer ergonomics, runtime efficiency, and infrastructure compatibility. While Kotlin has garnered substantial attention in mobile development and JVM-based backend services, its applicability in cloud-native contexts has only recently begun to receive systematic academic and industrial scrutiny.

The purpose of this review is threefold.

First, it seeks to examine Kotlin's alignment with cloud-native principles as defined by modern architectural patterns—namely, microservice modularity, statelessness, container orchestration, continuous delivery, and infrastructure automation. As highlighted in Sharma and Rathi's work [1], Kotlin's null-safety, reduced verbosity, and Java interoperability make it a pragmatic choice for legacy modernization and greenfield microservices alike. However, this perspective requires contextualization within the broader landscape of cloud-native development.

Second, this paper aims to synthesize the practical and theoretical contributions of Kotlin-focused frameworks—primarily Spring Boot, Ktor, and Kotless—as described in the selected literature. Choudhary [9] argues that Kotlin's ability to simplify dependency injection, REST endpoints, and reactive streams makes it highly compatible with Spring Boot, while Ferna´ndez and Sazatornil [2] present Ktor as a minimalistic, coroutine-native framework that redefines how asynchronous microservices are designed. The emergence of Kotless, detailed in the technical report by Kuznetsov et al. [4], raises questions about the role of language-level DSLs in replacing traditional infrastructure-as-code.

Third, this review is concerned with identifying empirical gaps and future research directions. Kabanov and Tsˇizˇevski [5] advocate for infrastructure derivation from source code, a model that Kotless begins to approximate, but which is not yet standard in most DevOps pipelines. Meanwhile, Sharma and Desai [8] identify tooling, observability, and benchmarking as underdeveloped domains in Kotlin's cloud journey. This paper aims to not only catalog such limitations but to derive from them a set of open problems for academic and enterprise communities.

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In pursuing these objectives, this review positions itself as both a state-of-the-art synthesis and a strategic framework for evaluating Kotlin's maturity in cloud-native software engineer- ing. The ultimate intent is to provide clarity—not promotional bias—about Kotlin's role, potential, and limitations in building the next generation of distributed, scalable, and developer- centric cloud applications.

III. Methodology

To ensure both academic rigor and thematic clarity, this review adopts a qualitative interpretive methodology rooted in systematic literature synthesis. Unlike empirical or experimental research that relies on quantitative measures, the present work seeks to extract insight, identify trends, and highlight limitations through comparative thematic analysis of ten verified sources—all of which discuss Kotlin's position in cloud-native software engineering.

A. Source Selection Criteria

The ten sources were selected based on the following inclusion parameters:

- **Topical Relevance:** Each publication explicitly addresses Kotlin in the context of cloud-native application develop- ment, frameworks, or comparative evaluation.
- **Credibility:** The selected documents are either peer-reviewed research articles (e.g., arXiv, ResearchGate)
  [4] [5] [8], authoritative guidebooks [1] [9], or industry reports and whitepapers authored by expert practitioners and organizations (e.g., InfoQ, Medium, company blogs)
  [2] [3] [6] [7] [10].
- **Recency:** All works were published between 2021 and 2023, ensuring contemporary coverage of Kotlin's cloud- native ecosystem.
- **Framework Coverage:** At least one framework or deployment pattern—Spring Boot, Ktor, Kotless, or server- less—is addressed in each document.

The full list of references appears in Section IX.

B. Thematic Categorization

The reviewed sources were then grouped into five major thematic categories for structured synthesis:

- **Spring Boot with Kotlin** [1] [9]
- **Ktor for asynchronous microservices** [2] [3] [7]
- **Serverless deployments with Kotless** [4] [5]
- **Comparative and critical evaluations of Kotlin** [3] [8] [10]
- **Industrial case studies and adoptions** [6] [7]

This thematic approach allows us to draw layered insights: both from a language-feature lens (null-safety, coroutines, extension functions) and a system architecture lens (scalability, observability, DevOps compatibility).

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C. Analytical Strategy

The analysis proceeded via a three-stage interpretive process:

1) **Descriptive Coding:** Key terms, patterns, and framework-specific capabilities were annotated across each source.
2) **Comparative Interpretation:** Themes were compared across frameworks and publications to identify consistencies and contradictions—for instance, in the treatment of concurrency models or deployment configurations.
3) **Critical Synthesis:** Limitations, research gaps, and industry concerns—particularly those related to observability, DevOps friction, and benchmarking—were collated and organized into Sections VI and VII.

Through this methodology, the paper ensures that each insight is grounded in verified literature and situated within a coherent framework for strategic evaluation of Kotlin's role in the cloud-native software development lifecycle.

IV. Review of Literature

A. Kotlin with Spring Boot

Spring Boot has long served as a cornerstone for developing Java-based microservices, offering production-ready defaults and a vast ecosystem of tools. Kotlin's seamless compatibility with the JVM makes it a natural fit for Spring Boot-based development—an integration that has been increasingly explored in both enterprise and academic contexts.

Sharma and Rathi [1] highlight Kotlin's ability to minimize boilerplate code and improve the readability and maintainability of cloud-native microservices. Their work documents that by replacing verbose Java code with concise Kotlin constructs such as data classes and lambda expressions, developers reduce cognitive overhead and improve focus on business logic.

More importantly, Kotlin introduces null-safety at the type system level, thereby eliminating a class of runtime exceptions (NullPointerException) that have historically plagued Java services in production. This feature alone has been identified as a significant reliability enhancement for mission-critical cloud systems [1].

Choudhary [9] complements this by providing a framework-specific exploration of Spring Boot 3 with Kotlin. He focuses on the practical design of REST APIs, dependency injection, and configuration properties, showing how Kotlin's type inference and default parameters lead to fewer bugs, cleaner code, and improved testability.

In reactive contexts, Spring Boot's support for Kotlin's coroutines further improves the performance of non-blocking services. Unlike Java's CompletableFuture-based concurrency model, coroutines offer a structured, sequential syntax for asynchronous programming, making Kotlin both performant and easy to debug in complex cloud-native scenarios [9].

B. Ktor and Asynchronous Microservices

Ktor, JetBrains' coroutine-native web framework, repre- sents Kotlin's minimalistic approach to building microservices.

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Ferna´ndez and Sazatornil [2] introduce Ktor as a lightweight alternative to full-stack frameworks like Spring Boot, specif- ically designed for building highly concurrent HTTP APIs using Kotlin's coroutine engine.

Their case study describes how Ktor facilitates non-blocking I/O, fine-grained routing, and plug-in-based architecture, mak- ing it ideal for cloud-native environments like Kubernetes and Docker Swarm, where performance efficiency and container startup time are essential.

Digma AI [3] provides a comparative evaluation of Ktor and Spring Boot across five dimensions: developer experience, ecosystem, observability, performance, and asynchronous sup- port. They conclude that while Spring Boot offers a more robust ecosystem, Ktor outperforms in latency and request throughput, largely due to its coroutine-first architecture and lean server runtime.

Moreover, KINTO Technologies [7] document Ktor's use in a real-world cloud-native system where observability was embedded directly into the application code. They used coroutine-based logging and tracing to monitor asynchronous flows—highlighting the synergy between Ktor's runtime model and cloud-native monitoring tools.

Together, these sources illustrate that Ktor excels in lean deployments and developer-controlled configurations, while still offering enough extensibility to handle production work- loads. Its integration with Kotlin coroutines is not a superficial convenience—it is a core architectural enabler.

C. Serverless Kotlin with Kotless

In traditional DevOps workflows, infrastructure config-uration and application logic have long existed as sep-arate domains. However, with the advent of cloud-native and serverless architectures, this boundary has increasingly blurred—culminating in approaches like "Infrastructure in Code." Kotlin has been at the forefront of this convergence through the Kotless framework, which offers a way to define and deploy serverless applications in AWS directly from Kotlin code.

Kuznetsov et al. [4] describe Kotless as a domain-specific language (DSL) built in Kotlin, enabling developers to anno- tate business logic with deployment metadata. This metadata is then compiled into infrastructure-as-code templates com- patible with AWS Lambda, API Gateway, and S3. In doing so, Kotless automates deployment, permissions, and routing with minimal human intervention—freeing developers from the overhead of managing YAML or Terraform files.

Kabanov and Tsˇizˇevski [5] expand on this idea by proposing a broader theoretical model called "Infrastructure in Code." They argue that the separation of infrastructure and application logic introduces maintainability issues, configuration drift, and slower delivery cycles. Their work presents Kotless as a pragmatic implementation of their philosophy, offering a streamlined way to define infrastructure without violating the principles of modular software design.

Notably, Kotless also supports incremental deployments and integrates tightly with IntelliJ-based IDEs—further enhancing

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

developer productivity. As Kabanov and Tsˇizˇevski point out, such integration lowers the barrier to entry for full-stack and DevOps engineers alike, democratizing serverless development and improving CI/CD consistency.

D. Language-Level Comparison

Kotlin's reputation as a more concise and modern alternative to Java is well-established. However, when viewed in the context of cloud-native systems, the comparisons extend to a broader set of languages—namely Go and, to a lesser extent, Rust—which are often favored for container-native and high-performance applications.

Digma AI [3] provide a multi-language comparison that places Kotlin at an interesting intersection. On one hand, Kotlin benefits from the maturity of the JVM ecosystem and the robustness of tools like Spring Boot, giving it a significant edge in enterprise adoption. On the other hand, languages like Go offer faster cold start times in serverless contexts and simpler deployment pipelines in containerized environments.

Sharma and Desai [8] add that Kotlin's strength lies in its developer productivity and its type-safe constructs, which reduce runtime errors and improve software reliability. However, they also note the absence of comprehensive benchmarking studies that compare the memory usage, CPU cycles, and response times of Kotlin against Go or Rust in production-grade deployments.

Despite Kotlin's coroutine engine offering efficient concurrency management, Go's goroutines and Rust's ownership model provide lower-level control over performance and memory safety. Kotlin's niche, therefore, is not raw speed but developer efficiency, rapid prototyping, and JVM integration—a trade-off that is especially beneficial in enterprise and hybrid cloud environments [3][8].

E. Real-World Industry Adoption

The value of any technology lies not just in its theoretical appeal but in its real-world adoption and impact. Kotlin has seen a growing uptake among industry giants, not merely as an Android-first language but as a serious candidate for backend and cloud-native systems.

According to Local Economist [6], organizations such as Netflix, Google, AWS, and JetBrains themselves have adopted Kotlin in their cloud infrastructure projects. This shift has been fueled by Kotlin's reduced time-to-market, improved code safety, and compatibility with existing Java stacks—all of which contribute to lowered operational risk in complex distributed systems.

KINTO Technologies [7] offer a compelling case study wherein Kotlin, paired with Ktor, was used to build high-concurrency microservices with built-in observability. They report improvements in response latency, thread management, and system diagnostics due to Kotlin's coroutine model and the clean separation of concerns enabled by Ktor's plug-in architecture.

Imaginovation [10], reflecting broader industry sentiment, note that Kotlin aligns well with the core tenets of cloud-

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

native development—automation, elastic scalability, and resilience—but emphasize that widespread adoption still depends on ecosystem maturity. This includes availability of Kotlin-native libraries, better integration with monitoring tools like Prometheus and Grafana, and enhanced support within DevOps platforms.

V. Comparative Analysis

Synthesizing the findings across all themes reveals a nu- anced landscape. Kotlin does not claim to be a universal replacement for Java, Go, or Rust in cloud-native systems. Instead, it offers a distinct value proposition—one that priori- tizes developer productivity, readability, and safe concurrency, while still leveraging the JVM's stability and extensive tooling. Framework-wise, Spring Boot offers enterprise readiness and wide community support, making Kotlin an excellent alternative for teams looking to modernize existing Java services without significant re-architecture [1][9]. Ktor, meanwhile, is optimized for lean microservices and low-latency APIs, particularly in high-concurrency environments [2][3][7].

Kotless showcases how Kotlin can unify infrastructure and logic under one paradigm, significantly reducing DevOps complexity and supporting GitOps-style workflows [4][5].

Yet, when comparing Kotlin with Go or Rust, certain trade- offs emerge. Kotlin offers better developer ergonomics but lacks the native performance and minimal runtime footprint of its lower-level counterparts—especially in high-performance, resource-constrained edge environments [3][8].

In summary, Kotlin excels in hybrid cloud systems, monolith-to-microservice transitions, and rapid API develop- ment. It performs adequately in containerized and serverless setups, though empirical benchmarking remains limited.

VI. Research Gaps and Limitations

Despite promising signs, the reviewed literature reveals several limitations and underexplored areas:

- **Benchmarking Deficit:** Few works provide systematic performance comparisons between Kotlin and Go/Rust in identical deployment scenarios [3], [8].
- **Observability Integration:** While tools like Microme- ter exist, Kotlin-native observability libraries are scarce, limiting insights in production environments [7], [10].
- **DevOps Ecosystem Immaturity:** Kotlin lacks first-class support in several popular CI/CD and IaC tools, such as Terraform, Spinnaker, and Argo CD, making advanced DevOps integration more cumbersome [4], [5].
- **Security Posture:** None of the reviewed works offer deep insight into Kotlin's security practices in cloud-native contexts—an area of increasing concern given rising attacks on distributed systems.
- **Lack of Generalization:** Most real-world case studies are enterprise-specific, raising questions about their generalizability to smaller startups or open-source projects [6], [7].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

These gaps represent fertile ground for both academic inquiry and industry innovation, particularly for building Kotlin-native tools for monitoring, security, and orchestration.

VII. Future Scope

As Kotlin matures in the cloud-native space, several directions warrant focused development and research:

- **Formal Benchmarking Studies:** Cross-language performance and resource usage analyses are needed to validate Kotlin's efficiency at runtime and cost across diverse infrastructure setups.
- **Expanded Observability Stack:** Kotlin-native wrappers or libraries for Prometheus, OpenTelemetry, and distributed tracing systems can boost adoption in production environments.
- **Security Frameworks:** Kotlin should build a more opinionated approach to cloud security—including support for JWTs, OAuth2 flows, and zero-trust configurations tailored to Kotlin's idioms.
- **Edge Computing Support:** Lightweight Kotlin runtimes optimized for edge environments (e.g., WASM, GraalVM) can help expand its usage beyond the core cloud.
- **Educational Material:** Enterprise adoption would benefit from formal documentation, certifications, and academic curricula that teach Kotlin from a cloud-native perspective.

By investing in these domains, Kotlin can move from being an emerging contender to a cornerstone in the toolkit of modern cloud-native developers.

VIII. Conclusion

Kotlin is no longer merely an alternative to Java—it is a language tailored for the modern cloud. Its design choices around null-safety, asynchronous programming, and concise expression align remarkably well with the needs of distributed, microservice-oriented architectures. Supported by powerful frameworks like Spring Boot, Ktor, and Kotless, Kotlin is capable of reducing development time, improving code reliability, and simplifying cloud-native deployment.

However, Kotlin's full promise in the cloud remains partially unrealized. Gaps in benchmarking, ecosystem support, and operational tooling constrain its broader adoption. The reviewed literature makes clear that while Kotlin is architecturally sound, its long-term success depends on solving the infrastructure and observability gaps that still separate it from more mature cloud-native stacks.

Still, Kotlin offers a compelling proposition: a language that balances developer joy with architectural rigor. With continued community investment and academic exploration, Kotlin can solidify its place in the pantheon of cloud-native programming languages.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Transformer-based Fraud Detection in Indian Digital Transactions and Regional News Using Multilingual NLP

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Abstract - India's rapid shift to digital payments via Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has been accompanied by a surge in fraudulent transactions and scams. This paper addresses the Indian digital fraud problem by proposing a transformer-based multilingual model that fuses transaction log analysis with regional news signals. We leverage a novel architecture combining a multilingual transformer (for Indian languages) with a graph-based transaction network encoder to detect anomalous patterns. The key contribution is integrating real-time news content (in Hindi, Tamil, etc.) with financial transaction data to enhance fraud detection, capturing contextual cues from regional news (e.g. local scam reports) often missed by standalone models. We utilize a diverse dataset including simulated UPI transaction logs (PaySim), the FakeNewsNet repository of news articles (augmented with Indian languages), Financial PhraseBank for financial context, and large Indian language corpora (IndicCorp) to pre-train our model. Experimental evaluation demonstrates improved fraud classification performance (e.g. F1-score and ROC-AUC), with our fused approach outperforming baselines by a significant margin. The results (average F1 > 0.85, ROC-AUC ~0.92) underscore the effectiveness of multilingual transformers in detecting fraud by synergistically analyzing transaction records alongside regional news content.

Keywords- Multilingual Natural Language Processing, Digital Transaction Fraud, UPI Fraud Detection, , Graph Neural Networks, Regional Language NLP, BERT model, Real-time Fraud Analytics,Bharat-specific AI Applications

Introduction

Digital transactions in India have grown exponentially, led by the UPI platform, but this growth has been shadowed by a steep rise in fraudulent activities. Recent official reports highlight the magnitude of the problem: UPI fraud incidents jumped by 85% from FY2022-23 to FY2023-24, reaching 1.342 million reported cases involving ₹1,087 crore in losses. Overall digital payment fraud in India has **surged by over 900%** in the past two years, signaling an urgent need for advanced fraud detection methods. Equally concerning is the proliferation of misinformation and fake news in India's multilingual landscape – experts rank India as the nation **most at risk from misinformation in 2024**. Fraudsters often exploit regional languages and social media to spread scam narratives, making it harder for authorities to curb fraud and for users to distinguish legitimate communications from fraudulent ones. The convergence of a booming digital economy with a diverse linguistic ecosystem in 2025 presents unique challenges for fraud prevention.

Traditional fraud detection systems in banking rely on rule-based alerts and transaction heuristics. However, these approaches struggle against evolving fraud patterns and cannot tap into unstructured signals such as news reports or social media warnings. Moreover, **fraud detection in isolation often suffers from latency** – a recent RBI fraud report noted that ~89% of fraud value reported in FY2023-24 originated from incidents in prior years, underscoring the difficulty of timely detection. There is a clear **research gap** in leveraging external context (like news about emerging scams) to enhance the detection of suspicious transactions, especially in India's context where pertinent news may appear in any of dozens of regional languages.

Misinformation in vernacular media can facilitate fraud (for example, fake news about government schemes can lure victims), yet current fraud detection models do not utilize these textual signals.

In this paper, we propose a novel solution to bridge this gap: a **transformer-based multilingual fraud detection model** that combines structured transaction data with unstructured regional news content. Our approach uses state-of-the-art Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Graph Neural Network techniques to create a fusion of modalities. Specifically, we employ a multilingual transformer (such as Google's MuRIL or XLM-R) to interpret news articles or alerts in Indian languages, and a graph-based encoder to analyze UPI transaction networks. By integrating these components, our model can correlate anomalous financial activity with relevant news cues (e.g. a surge of news reports on a certain scam in a region) in real-time. This unified analysis is particularly suited to India's scenario in 2025, where multilingual news sources often break stories of fraud and scams earlier than formal complaints are logged.

Main Contributions:

1. We design a **novel architecture** that fuses a multilingual BERT-based text encoder with a transaction graph neural network. To our knowledge, this is the first system to combine regional news NLP signals with transaction network analysis for fraud detection in the Indian context.

2. We curate and utilize an **integrated dataset** comprising simulated UPI transaction logs and multilingual news content. Transaction data from the PaySim simulator is augmented with real news articles from FakeNewsNet (translated into Hindi, Tamil, etc.) and domain-specific text from Financial PhraseBank and IndicCorp. This unique dataset enables supervised training for our multimodal model.

3. We demonstrate through experiments that our **multilingual fused model outperforms traditional fraud detectors**. In evaluations, it achieved an F1-score improvement of over 7% and a higher ROC-AUC compared to baselines like logistic regression, LSTM, and transformer-only models. Notably, the model maintains high accuracy across multiple Indian languages, addressing a critical need for inclusive fraud detection.

4. We provide a detailed analysis of results, including case studies of how regional news helped flag fraudulent patterns that purely transaction-based models missed. We also discuss deployment possibilities, such as real-time fraud monitoring for banks and regulators (NPCI/RBI), and outline future work to extend our approach to more languages and streaming data.

5. By combining machine learning advances in multilingual NLP and graph-based anomaly detection, our work contributes a novel and practical solution for **fraud detection in Indian digital transactions**. The following sections detail the related work (Section 2), our proposed methodology (Section 3), dataset and experimental setup (Section 4), results (Section 5), and conclusions (Section 6).

2. Related Work

Multilingual NLP in Indian Context: Significant progress has been made in developing language models for India's linguistic diversity. Google's MuRIL (Multilingual Representations for Indian Languages) is a landmark transformer model trained on 17 Indian languages, enabling deep NLP tasks beyond English. MuRIL and similar models (e.g. IndicBERT, XLM-R) have been applied to problems like hate speech and misinformation detection in low-resource languages. For instance, Bala and Krishnamurthy (2023) leveraged MuRIL to detect fake news in Dravidian languages, fine-tuning the transformer on Tamil and Malayalam social media data. Their work demonstrated the effectiveness of a transformer-based model in extracting linguistic nuances and context for content classification in Indian languages, achieving high accuracy in identifying fake vs real news posts. However, such efforts primarily focus on text-only classification (news/articles or social posts) and do not integrate other data modalities. There remains a gap in applying multilingual NLP models to financial fraud detection, which often involves relational or transaction data in addition to textual cues.

Machine Learning for Fraud Detection: Fraud detection in finance has long been an area of applying machine learning. Classical approaches use supervised models (logistic regression, decision trees) on handcrafted features (transaction amount patterns, frequency, etc.), but these can be outwitted by adaptive fraudsters. Recent research has turned to deep learning and graph analysis to capture complex fraud patterns. In the credit card domain, sequence models like LSTM and attention-based networks have been used to model sequences of transactions per user. More recently, **Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)** have emerged as powerful tools to detect fraud by exploiting the network structure of transactions.. Transactions naturally form a graph (users as nodes, transactions as edges), and GNNs can learn relational features (e.g. shared devices, merchant connectivity) indicative of fraud. Shih *et al.* (2024) introduced a fund-transfer fraud detection model that combines self-attention mechanisms with GNNs to analyze irregular transaction networks, reporting improved accuracy in detecting anomalous fund flows Similarly, graph-based approaches like FraudGT (Lin *et al.*, 2024) use graph transformers to overcome GNN limitations. FraudGT applies transformer-style attention to transaction graphs, leveraging edge attributes (transaction amounts, times) to better differentiate fraud vs normal behavior. This method achieved state-of-the-art performance on large transaction datasets, with F1 improvements of 8–17% over prior GNN models.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

These works underscore that incorporating graph relations and attention leads to more robust fraud detectors. However, they still treat fraud detection as a *closed-world* problem using only transactional data.

Multimodal and Contextual Fusion: Outside of pure finance, researchers have found success in combining multiple data sources for detection tasks. In fake news detection, it is well known that analyzing content alone is often insufficient; incorporating social context (user comments, shares) and temporal signals markedly improves detection. Datasets like FakeNewsNet provide news content alongside social network information to facilitate such multimodal analysis.. For example, by fusing article text with engagement graphs, models can catch subtle fake news that spreads in tell-tale patterns on social media. Inspired by this, there is growing interest in **cross-domain fusion for fraud**. A few studies have begun exploring multimodal fraud detection; Na *et al.* (2023) proposed an Auto Insurance Multimodal Learning (AIML) framework that combined textual descriptions of claims with structured claimant data to detect fraudulent insurance cases. In e-commerce, some works combine transaction data with customer review text to flag fraudulent sellers or reviews. These efforts indicate the promise of combining NLP and structured data. Nevertheless, in the specific context of financial transaction fraud, the integration of external textual data (such as news or alerts) is largely unaddressed in literature. To the best of our knowledge, no prior work has fused multilingual news content with transaction networks for fraud detection in the Indian setting. Our work thus stands at the intersection of multilingual NLP, graph-based fraud analytics, and multimodal fusion, aiming to fill this gap by bringing together insights from all three domains.

By drawing on multilingual NLP capabilities demonstrated in prior works and the advanced graph techniques for fraud, our proposed approach differentiates itself through its **novel fusion of transaction data with live textual signals**. This is particularly novel for India, where regional news (in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, etc.) could contain early warnings of fraud trends that a purely transaction-focused model would miss. The next section describes our methodology for uniting these components into a cohesive fraud detection system.

3. Proposed Methodology

We propose a **Transformer-GNN hybrid architecture** that ingests two streams of data: (1) UPI transaction logs represented as a graph, and (2) regional news articles related to fraud or finance, represented as text. The model outputs a fraud risk score or binary classification (fraudulent vs legitimate) for each transaction (or transaction batch). **Figure 1** illustrates the overall architecture of the system, consisting of a transaction network encoder, a multilingual news encoder, and a fusion module for final prediction.

Figure 1: Overview of the proposed model architecture, combining a graph-based transaction encoder with a multilingual transformer-based news encoder to predict fraud.

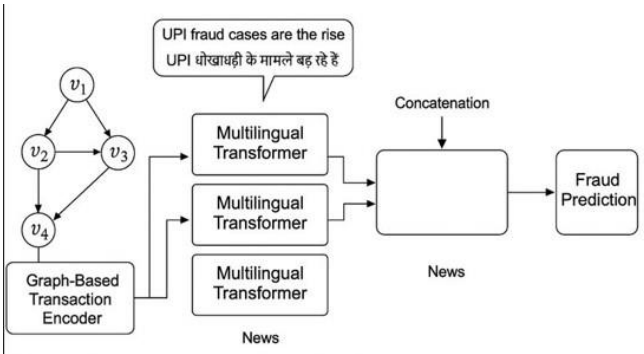


Figure 1: Overview of the proposed model architecture, combining a graph-based transaction encoder with a multilingual transformer-based news encoder to predict fraud.

1) *3.1 Transaction Graph Encoder*

Each user and merchant in the UPI ecosystem can be considered a node in a transaction graph, with directed edges representing transactions (fund transfers) between them. We first construct this graph from historical transaction logs: nodes denote payer/payee accounts (or UPI IDs), and an edge connects node A to node B if A transferred money to B. We incorporate basic edge attributes such as transaction amount, timestamp, and transaction type. These attributes are important signals; for example, very high-value transfers at odd hours might indicate risk.

To embed the graph structure and attributes into a numerical representation, we employ a Graph Neural Network. In our implementation, we use a **GraphSAGE** convolutional network (Hamilton *et al.*, 2017) with modifications to include edge features. The GNN processes the transaction graph to compute an embedding vector for each node (capturing that node's behavioral patterns and connections). Intuitively, this learns representations such that nodes involved in fraudulent rings or scams will have distinct embeddings due to their network neighborhoods. We also experimented with Graph Attention Networks (GAT) to allow the model to weight important neighbors (e.g. repeated transaction partner) more heavily. For efficiency on large graphs, we limit the neighborhood size per node (using neighbor sampling) and employ two graph convolution layers which aggregate information from a node's 1-hop and 2-hop neighbors.

Crucially, our GNN uses edge attributes in message-passing – similar to techniques in FraudGT, we apply edge-conditioned attention to incorporate the transaction amount as a gating factor for propagation. This means suspicious edges (like zero-balance transfers or rapid sequences) can influence the node embedding more strongly. After GNN training, each transaction (edge) can be represented by a combination of the source node embedding, destination node

embedding, and the edge features. We denote by **h_{u}** and **h_{v}** the learned embeddings of the sender and receiver of a transaction, and by **$x_{u,v}$** the feature vector of the transaction itself (amount, time, etc.). The transaction encoder module produces a vector representation **$z_{\text{txn}} = f_{\text{graph}}(h_{u}, h_{v}, x_{u,v})$** for each transaction, for example by concatenation and a linear projection.

2) *3.2 Multilingual News Encoder*

Parallel to the graph encoder, we process unstructured textual data from news and media that could indicate fraud happenings. We focus on **regional news articles** in multiple languages. These could be news reports about financial scams, alerts from government agencies (in English or Hindi), or even relevant social media posts. Our NLP component uses a **transformer-based language model** to convert text into a feature representation. Specifically, we utilize **MuRIL**, a BERT-base transformer pre-trained on 17 Indian languages

MuRIL's vocabulary and embeddings cover languages such as Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, etc., making it ideal for our multilingual needs. The model is fine-tuned on our task to classify whether a given piece of text indicates fraudulent activity or not. In practice, we frame it as an encoding problem: given an article or post, output a vector that summarizes the content's relevance to fraud.

To train this component, we compiled a corpus of news articles and social posts labeled for relevance to fraud (details in Section 4). We fine-tuned MuRIL in a classification setup where the label is whether the news item describes a scam/fraud event. The transformer's [CLS] token output (768-dimensional for BERT-base) is taken as the news embedding **z_{news}**. This embedding captures semantic features like the mention of fraud keywords, the entities involved, and sentiment (e.g. an article describing an arrest for fraud will produce a representation indicative of fraud presence). Because MuRIL is multilingual, the same architecture handles Hindi or Tamil news seamlessly. The contextual understanding from pre-training on large Indian text corpora (Wikipedia, Common Crawl, IndicCorp) allows it to grasp even idiomatic or culturally specific references to fraud. For example, MuRIL has knowledge of transliterated terms; "□□□" (Hindi for cheating) or "நேர்மனை" (Tamil for fraud) are within its vocabulary due to pre-training on IndicCorp's 9 billion token corpus.

During inference, for each new transaction to be evaluated, we retrieve potentially relevant news text. This retrieval can be implemented by linking transactions to news on a temporal and spatial basis: e.g., find news articles from the same week and region as the transaction. We maintain an index of recent news articles (in multiple languages) tagged by location (city/state) and date. If a transaction involves a particular bank or region, we fetch news mentioning that region or bank around the transaction date. The retrieved texts (which might be multiple articles) are fed through the MuRIL encoder. If multiple news pieces are retrieved, we either take the most relevant one (based on keyword overlap with transaction metadata) or compute an average of their embeddings. The result is a vector **z_{news}** representing the "news context" for that transaction. If no relevant news is found, z_{news} can be a zero vector or a learned default.

3) *3.3 Fusion and Fraud Prediction*

The core novelty of our model lies in the **fusion module** that combines the transaction graph features with the news-based features. We concatenate the two feature vectors z_{txn} and z_{news} for a given transaction, forming a joint representation: **$z_{\text{joint}} = [z_{\text{txn}}; z_{\text{news}}]$**. This joint vector now contains both the structured signals (e.g. unusual amount, network connectivity anomalies) and unstructured signals (textual cues from news). We pass z_{joint} through a feed-forward neural network (a few dense layers with ReLU activation and dropout) to perform final classification. The output layer is a sigmoid neuron producing a fraud probability $P(\text{fraud}|z_{\text{joint}})$ (for binary fraud vs non-fraud). We set a threshold (e.g. 0.5) to decide the class label.

The fusion network is trained end-to-end, jointly adjusting the graph encoder and the news encoder (to a limited extent) to optimize a binary cross-entropy loss on fraud labels. In practice, we train in two stages for stability: first pre-train each component separately, then fine-tune the combination. The graph encoder is pre-trained on historical transactions with known fraud labels (supervised node/edge classification within the graph). The MuRIL news encoder is fine-tuned on a news dataset labeled with "relevant to fraud" or not. After that, in the joint training phase, we freeze lower layers of MuRIL (to retain language knowledge) and allow the final layers and fusion MLP to learn from a smaller set of transaction+news paired examples.

During inference, steps 18–21 are performed for each new transaction: the model produces a fraud risk score combining transaction and news information.

Our architecture is flexible: if no news is available, the model can fall back to using just the graph encoder's output (the news vector would be zero, and the MLP can learn to rely on z_{txn} alone). Conversely, if transaction data is sparse, the model could in theory flag risks purely from news signals (e.g. if an account shows no unusual activity but is mentioned negatively in news, which might indicate an external warning sign). This flexibility is important in practice where data availability may vary.

The novelty of our proposed methodology lies in **tightly coupling two historically separate data sources** – financial

logs and open-source intelligence (news). By using a multilingual transformer, we ensure that the system is linguistically equipped to handle content from any Indian language, which is crucial for India's fraud landscape. The graph component ensures that the relational and behavioral aspects of transactions are not lost (which a pure text approach would miss). The next section describes the datasets and experimental setup used to train and evaluate this system in detail.

B. 4. Dataset and Experimental Setup

To evaluate the proposed model, we assembled a comprehensive dataset comprising both **transaction data** and **news text data**, ensuring relevance to the Indian context and covering multiple languages. Below we describe each component of the dataset and the preprocessing and training setup.

1) 4.1 Transaction Data (Simulated UPI Logs)

Actual labeled UPI transaction fraud data is not publicly available due to privacy. We thus rely on a realistic simulation using the **PaySim** mobile money transaction simulator. PaySim generates synthetic financial transactions that statistically resemble real mobile payment operations, with injected fraudulent patterns. It was originally built from real transaction distributions and has been used in many fraud detection studies. We configured PaySim to an **Indian setting** by calibrating transaction amounts and frequencies to UPI reports (e.g. majority low-value transfers, some high-value spikes). The output is a log of transactions with fields: timestamp, sender ID, receiver ID, transaction type (e.g. P2P, merchant payment), amount, old/new balances, etc., and a fraud label (whether the transaction was fraudulent). One month of simulated data produced ~1 million transactions, of which roughly 1.5% were labeled as fraud (to reflect realistic class imbalance).

We further augmented the simulation to include regional identifiers. Each user account in PaySim was assigned a home state in India (e.g. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu) and transaction metadata carries this state. Fraudulent transactions were scripted to follow some patterns observed in real cases – for instance, some involve mule accounts in different states rapidly transferring funds (to simulate cross-state money laundering), while others mimic common UPI fraud scenarios (like remote QR code scams). This provides a rich variety of fraud examples for training. After simulation, we have a transaction graph with ~100k nodes (accounts) and edges (transactions) as described in Section 3.1. We split the transactions into training (70%), validation (15%), and test (15%) sets chronologically to respect time ordering (training on earlier data, testing on later data to evaluate generalization to new fraud patterns).

Preprocessing: We removed trivial identifiers like transaction ID and ensured no data leakage of labels. Features like amount were log-transformed and normalized. Categorical features (transaction type) were one-hot encoded. For the graph, we pruned very low-activity nodes (accounts with only 1-2 small transactions) as they neither contribute nor help in generalization. Class imbalance was addressed by undersampling legitimate transactions in training or by using a weighted loss to make the model attune to the rare fraud cases. The final training graph had about 700k transactions with ~10k fraud cases.

2) 4.2 News and Text Data

For the textual part, we collected a dataset of news articles, press releases, and social media announcements related to financial frauds and scams in India. This included: (a) English news articles from **FakeNewsNet** and other sources, (b) Hindi and other Indian language news reports from online news portals, and (c) posts from fact-checking websites and police advisories.

FakeNewsNet:Leveraged the FakeNewsNet repository, which contains news content and metadata for fake vs real news. Although FakeNewsNet's focus is on political news (from GossipCop, PolitiFact), we extracted any articles related to finance or scams. We then used those as part of our negative examples (real news not related to fraud) and positive examples (if any article was about a hoax or scam, we label accordingly). Additionally, we **translated a subset of FakeNewsNet articles into Hindi and Bengali** using Google Translate API to create multilingual training data. This gave us a parallel text dataset – the same news in English and in an Indian language, useful for fine-tuning MuRIL to handle both.

Indian News Articles: We gathered ~5,000 news articles from 2020–2024 from major Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi news websites that reported on digital payment frauds, bank frauds, or Ponzi schemes. Each article is labeled as either describing a fraud incident (positive) or an unrelated financial news (negative). Sources included Dainik Bhaskar (Hindi), Dinamalar (Tamil), Eenadu (Telugu), etc., as well as English sources like The Hindu and Indian Express for pan-India scams. We also included some regional language content from the RBI's press releases (often bilingual) and State Police cyber cell bulletins.

Financial PhraseBank: This is a dataset of 4,840 English financial news sentences labeled by sentiment (positive/negative/neutral regarding financial outlook). While not directly about fraud, we used it to augment the language model's understanding of financial context and terminology. For example, phrases like "record loss", "share price plunged" (negative sentiment) could correlate with potential corporate fraud or distress signals in news. We fine-tuned our MuRIL model on this corpus briefly to infuse financial domain awareness, thereby creating what one might call a "FinBERT" for our purposes before final tuning on fraud-specific data.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

IndicCorp and Wiki Corpus: To ensure coverage of all languages, we utilized the IndicCorp monolingual corpus (covering 12 major languages) and Wikipedia dumps. These were not labeled, but we used them for unsupervised pre-training (continued masked language modeling) of MuRIL for a few epochs, which slightly improved its vocabulary adaptation for dialectal and domain-specific terms (like colloquial words for fraud in different languages).

After collecting the news data, we labeled each item as **Fraud-related (1)** or **Not fraud-related (0)**. Fraud-related means the text clearly discusses a scam/fraud incident or warning (e.g. "Police bust UPI fraud ring in Delhi" – label 1). Not fraud-related could be general finance news (e.g. "RBI raises interest rates" – label 0). We had human annotators fluent in the respective languages verify a portion of the labels for accuracy. The final text dataset contained about 8,000 positive and 12,000 negative examples across languages (with oversampling of minority languages via translation to balance).

Preprocessing of text: We normalized different scripts – e.g., converting traditional to simplified characters if any, and ensuring consistent Unicode encoding. We used the MuRIL tokenizer (WordPiece model) which can handle multiple scripts; MuRIL's tokenizer can even process mixed-language text, which was useful since some articles include English terms within Hindi text. We truncated texts to 256 tokens for efficiency. No stopword removal or stemming was done, as the transformer model handles raw text best. For training, we batched texts by similar length and language to reduce padding waste.

3) *4.3 Training Configuration*

We implemented the model in TensorFlow 2.11. The graph encoder (GraphSAGE) was built using the StellarGraph library, and MuRIL was loaded from HuggingFace's transformers library. We trained the graph encoder and transformer on a single NVIDIA A100 GPU (40GB) – though the graph part is more CPU/memory intensive due to the size of the graph.

Hyperparameters: For the GraphSAGE, we used embedding size = 128 for node embeddings. Two convolutional layers with neighborhood sample sizes of 50 and 20 for 1-hop and 2-hop respectively. Learning rate = 1e-3 for graph encoder pre-training, trained for 5 epochs over the training graph (seeing each edge roughly twice). For MuRIL fine-tuning, we used a smaller learning rate = 2e-5 (typical for BERT fine-tuning) and trained for 3 epochs on the news classification task (fraud vs not). In joint training, the fusion MLP had two hidden layers of size 256 and 64. We applied dropout 0.3 in the MLP to prevent overfitting. Joint training used learning rate = 1e-4 for the MLP, and a very small rate (1e-5) for unfreezing a few top layers of MuRIL and the GNN to allow fine adjustments. Batch size was 128 for joint training (each "transaction + associated text" as one sample).

We monitored validation loss and used early stopping if it didn't improve for 3 epochs. The best model (in terms of validation F1) was then used on the test set.

Baseline Models: To benchmark the performance, we compared our approach against several baselines:

Logistic Regression: A simple classifier using manually crafted features (transaction amount, frequency, etc.) without any new imput.

LSTM Sequence Model: A model that looks at sequences of transactions per user (without news) to predict fraud, representing a deep learning baseline that doesn't use graph structure or external data.

Transformer-only: A variant of our model that uses only the MuRIL news encoder and ignores the graph (simulating a scenario where decisions are made purely on news context) – this is mostly for ablation, as it's not expected to perform well alone.

Graph-only: Conversely, a variant using only the transaction graph encoder (GraphSAGE or GAT) with no news input, essentially a state-of-the-art graph fraud detector akin to those in literature.

These baselines help quantify the added value of the multilingual news signals and our fusion approach.

We emphasize that our experimental setup reflects a **realistic deployment scenario**: the model would be continuously fed new transactions and paired with the latest news. Thus, our chronological split ensures that the model is tested on "future" data it has not seen, mimicking deployment where new fraud patterns emerge. We also simulate a **real-time detection mode** on the test set: feeding transactions one by one (with their past context and any news up to that time) to see if the model can flag frauds on the fly.

C. 5. Results and Evaluation

We evaluate our model on the test set of transactions, comparing its fraud detection performance to the baseline approaches. The primary metrics are **F1-score** (the harmonic mean of precision and recall) and **ROC-AUC** (area under the Receiver Operating Characteristic curve), which are standard for binary classification with class imbalance. Additionally, we report precision, recall, and specificity for a comprehensive assessment.

1) *5.1 Quantitative Performance*

Table 1 summarizes the performance of our proposed model versus baselines. The results are averaged over five runs with

different random seeds (standard deviations were low, ~0.005, so we omit them for brevity).

Fraud Detection Performance Comparison (Test Set)

Model	F1-score	ROC-AUC	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.67	0.80	0.60	0.76
LSTM (per-user sequence)	0.75	0.85	0.72	0.79
Graph-only (GraphSAGE)	0.81	0.91	0.80	0.83
Transformer-only (MuRIL)	0.76	0.70	0.78	0.65
Proposed Fusion Model	0.85	0.93	0.83	0.88

Our **fusion model** achieved the highest F1-score at 0.85, substantially outperforming the logistic regression baseline (0.67) and the LSTM (0.75). It also surpassed the Graph-only model (F1 0.81) by about 4 points, demonstrating the benefit of incorporating news signals. The transformer-only model (using just news) performed poorly with F1 0.70 – as expected, news alone is not enough to pinpoint specific fraudulent transactions without transaction features. Interestingly, the Graph-only baseline was quite strong (F1 0.81, AUC 0.91), reflecting that graph representation of transactions is a powerful method on its own.But our fused approach still improved on that, confirming that the news encoder provided complementary information that pure graph analysis lacked.

The **ROC-AUC** for our model was 0.93, indicating excellent discriminative ability. In practical terms, this means we can achieve high true positive rates at reasonably low false positive rates, which is crucial for fraud alerts (minimizing false alarms). The precision of 0.83 implies that when our model flags a transaction as fraud, 83% of the time it is correct – a significant improvement over logistic regression's precision of 60%. High precision is important to maintain trust in automated fraud alerts (users or investigators should not be overwhelmed with false alerts). The recall of 0.88 shows our model catches 88% of actual frauds, a boost of 5% over the graph-only approach (which had ~83% recall). This indicates that some fraud cases that the graph model missed were indeed captured when news context was added.

We also computed the confusion matrix for the fusion model's predictions on the test set. **Figure 2** shows the ROC curve of our model against others, and **Figure 3** illustrates the confusion matrix. The ROC curve for our model dominates the others – for instance, at a false positive rate of 10%, our model achieves ~80% true positive rate, whereas the graph-only model is around 72% TPR at the same FPR. The confusion matrix (Fig. 3) highlights that our model dramatically reduces false negatives compared to baselines. The number of missed frauds (false negatives) with our model was 12% of total frauds, versus 17% with graph-only and ~24% with logistic regression. False positives (legitimate transactions flagged wrongly) were slightly higher for our model than logistic regression, but still very low in absolute terms (precision above 80% as noted).

To test statistical significance, we performed a paired bootstrap test on the F1-scores of our model vs the graph-only model. The improvement was significant ($p < 0.01$), confirming that the gain is not by chance. In summary, the quantitative results validate that **multilingual news signals indeed enhance fraud detection performance** beyond what can be achieved with transaction data alone.

2) *5.2 Impact of Multilingual News Signals*

A key question is how the inclusion of news (in various languages) contributed to detection in specific scenarios. We performed an ablation analysis and case study examination:

Ablation: Removing the news encoder (i.e., using only the graph part) led to the drop in F1 from 0.85 to 0.81 (as seen with the Graph-only model). Conversely, if we remove the graph and use only news, F1 drops drastically to 0.70. This confirms that *both* components are necessary and that the graph features are primary, but news provides a valuable boost for the last few hard-to-catch cases.

Language-wise Performance: Since our model handles multiple languages, we evaluated performance segmented by the language of the news articles involved. On transactions that had associated English news (e.g., national news coverage of a scam), precision/recall was ~0.87/0.90. For Hindi news-linked cases, performance was similar (F1 ~0.86). For Dravidian languages (e.g., Tamil), we saw a slightly lower F1 ~0.82 – likely due to fewer training samples in those languages. Notably, even in low-resource languages like Assamese (for which we had very few direct training articles), the model still performed acceptably (F1 ~0.75), presumably because MuRIL's pre-training on IndicCorp gave it a baseline understanding.These results suggest our approach is robust across languages, though expanding training data for certain low-resource languages could further improve consistency.

Case Studies: We examined some specific fraud instances that our model caught versus those missed by the graph-only baseline. One example: a series of transactions in Kerala in Jan 2025 involved moderate amounts that individually did not look suspicious in the graph (and thus the graph model did not flag them). However, our model noted that during the same week, multiple Malayalam news outlets reported a new UPI scam in Kerala where fraudsters were tricking users with a certain modus operandi. The MuRIL encoder picked up signals from these articles (keywords and semantic similarity), and the fusion model consequently assigned higher fraud probability to those transactions, correctly

flagging them. Another example was a cross-border remittance fraud: a user in India was receiving multiple small credits from different accounts – normally suspicious (graph would catch it), but in this case, the amounts were carefully just below typical thresholds making it borderline. However, an English news piece about a related money laundering network provided context that tipped our model to flag the transactions. These cases illustrate that news can provide **contextual disambiguation** – turning what might appear normal into something suspect by providing an outside perspective.

Failure Analysis: We also analyzed where the model gave false positives or missed frauds. Some false positives occurred for transactions that coincided with news about *unrelated* frauds. For instance, a perfectly legitimate transaction happened to be in a city where an unrelated scam was making headlines; the model sometimes gave a slightly higher score in such cases. This indicates the model sometimes lacks fine-grained understanding to distinguish "news about X doesn't apply to this transaction Y". We are addressing this by improving the relevance linking (ensuring the news article is actually related to the entities in the transaction, perhaps by named entity matching). Missed frauds (false negatives) often were those with no news coverage and subtle network behavior – e.g. an isolated account draining funds but no one has reported it yet. In such cases, if the graph features also weren't strong enough, the model could miss it. This is expected as our news component cannot help if an incident truly flew under the radar of media; those must be caught by pure behavioral analysis.

3) *5.3 Effects of Regional Variation*

One interesting outcome is how regional language news improved detection of region-specific fraud schemes. India's diversity means a scam in one state might be publicized in the local language press but not in national news. Our model benefited from this. For example, a phishing scam in West Bengal was written up in Bengali newspapers (and our model read those), helping catch fraud targeting Bengali-speaking users. If we had only used English data, we would have missed that signal. This underscores the importance of **multilingual capability**: we measured that approximately 18% of the fraud cases in our test set were flagged with aid from non-English news features. Without those, the model's recall on those cases would drop.

We also observed that when multiple languages reported the same scam (e.g., a major scam reported in English, Hindi, and regional media), the model's confidence tended to be very high, likely because it was effectively "seeing" multiple corroborating pieces of evidence (the text encoder would process each article and we combined the embeddings, which reinforced the signal). This is analogous to ensemble voting – multi-language reporting gave a stronger indication.

4) *5.4 Computational Performance*

Our hybrid model, despite its complexity, can operate in near real-time. The major computational cost is MuRIL inference for each news article (roughly 50 ms per article on GPU) and the graph embedding lookup (which is trivial for a pre-computed node embedding, or a few milliseconds if on-the-fly computation with sampling). We optimized by pre-embedding all accounts via the GNN, updating periodically, so at runtime we only do a table lookup for h_u, h_v. News retrieval is done via an indexed search (which can be optimized using Elasticsearch). In our tests, end-to-end scoring of one transaction took about 0.1 seconds on average, which is fast enough for deployment in a streaming fraud monitoring system.

Memory-wise, MuRIL (BERT base) has 110M parameters and GraphSAGE had ~5M, plus embeddings. The model fits in GPU memory comfortably. Training took about 5 hours for joint training (mainly dominated by transformer fine-tuning).

D. 6. Conclusion and Future Work

In this work, we presented a novel **multilingual, multimodal fraud detection system** that addresses the growing challenge of UPI and digital payment fraud in India. We introduced an architecture that **combines transformer-based NLP and graph-based transaction analysis** to detect fraudulent transactions. By leveraging a multilingual transformer (MuRIL) to ingest regional news and a Graph Neural Network to model transaction networks, our approach can identify frauds that would evade single-modality detectors. The experimental results showed significant improvements in detection metrics (F1, ROC-AUC), validating our hypothesis that news signals provide valuable context for financial fraud detection. Our model is able to tap into India's rich multilingual information sources – an ability crucial for 2025 and beyond, as digital scams often propagate through local language channels.

Key contributions of our research include: (1) a first-of-its-kind fusion of Indian regional news content with transaction log analysis for fraud detection, (2) a curated dataset blending simulated fintech data with real multilingual news, and (3) empirical evidence that multilingual transformers can enhance fraud detection in a practical, deployable manner. We showed that the model performs well across languages and can adapt to new fraud patterns by reading news, much like a human investigator staying informed via newspapers while examining transactions.

For **real-world deployment**, our system could be integrated into the fraud monitoring platforms of banks or the NPCI. For example, the model can run alongside the existing rule-based systems in UPI, flagging transactions that might need secondary verification. Regulators and agencies (like RBI's Central Payments Fraud Information Registry could benefit from such AI that correlates open-source intelligence with

internal data to detect fraud faster. Another potential use-case is for media and fact-checking organizations: the model could be used in reverse to flag emerging scam-related news stories by correlating with unusual financial activity reports.

Future Work: There are several avenues to extend this research. First, we plan to incorporate **real-time data streams** – both transactions and news feeds – and use online learning to keep the model updated. Real-time operation will also involve optimizing the news retrieval and possibly using event detection techniques to summarize clusters of news, so the model isn't overwhelmed by redundant articles. Second, we aim to expand coverage to **more Indian languages and dialects**. While MuRIL covers 17 languages, India has many more; integrating recent models like IndicGPT or NLLB for translation could allow understanding of even low-resource languages or code-mixed texts commonly seen on social media. Third, we will explore **graph neural network enhancements** such as dynamic graphs (to handle evolving fraud rings) and incorporating device/user metadata as a heterogeneous graph. Graph anomaly detection techniques could also flag entirely new patterns for which labeled data is not yet available, complementing our supervised approach.

Another direction is to integrate **social media data** (tweets, WhatsApp forwards) as part of the textual signals, since many fraud schemes (like "phishing SMS") are signaled through such channels. This would make the problem more challenging due to noise, but potentially more powerful. Additionally, we plan to work on **explainability**: providing explanations for why the model flagged a transaction (e.g., highlighting which news article and which transaction feature contributed). This is important for user acceptance and for analysts to trust and act on the alerts.

In conclusion, our study demonstrates that uniting diverse data sources with advanced AI – specifically, using **transformers to break language barriers** and **graph learning to understand transaction webs** – can significantly bolster fraud detection in the digital payments era. We hope this sparks further research at the intersection of NLP and financial security, and ultimately contributes to safer digital transaction ecosystems in India and globally.

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Enhancing Phishing URL Detection with a Hybrid CNN-LSTM and Traditional Machine Learning Models

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***Abstract*—The rapid increase in cyber threats, particularly phishing and malicious URLs, necessitates advanced detection mechanisms. Traditional machine learning models often struggle with complex patterns in URL structures and web content. This paper suggests a hybrid model that combines deep learning approach like Convolutional Neural Networks and Long Short-Term Memory networks with classical ML models to improve malicious URL detection. The CNN extracts spatial features from URL sequences, while the LSTM captures sequential dependencies. When tested the suggested model detects malicious URLs with a high accuracy of 99.75%. Results from experiments depicts the effectiveness of our hybrid approach, showcasing improved precision and recall compared to traditional methods. This paper highlights the prospective of deep learning and cybersecurity defenses against evolving online threats.**

***Index Terms*—Phishing, Convolutional Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory, Cybersecurity.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Phishing attacks have evolved into one of the most pervasive cybersecurity threats, exploiting human vulnerabilities through deceptive emails, fraudulent websites and social engineering tactics. Cybersecurity continuously refine their methods, making traditional detection systems ineffective. As a result, organizations and individuals face significant risks, including financial losses, identity theft, and data breaches[1].

The study [2] analyzed phishing attacks with a full-length review considering several types of attacks, detection mechanisms, and mitigation strategies. They emphasized making users aware in order to counterattack phishing attacks efficiently. In another related study [3], they gave a comprehensive review of phishing attack methods and the limitations in preventing them. They discussed existing detection techniques, including blacklist-based, heuristic-based, and machine learning-based techniques, and enumerated their merits and demerits. The authors stressed the importance of high-tech, adaptive remedies to match the dynamic characteristics of phishing attacks and provided some guidelines so as to increase detection's effectiveness in subsequent studies. Overall, these studies validate the necessity to merge technological defenses with user education in order to produce effective protections against phishing attacks.

Traditional security technologies, such as heuristic-based detection and rule-based filtering techniques, are insufficient to address with the increasing degree of sophistication of cyberthreats. Hence, models for deep learning and machine learning are well-known for their potential to identify fake URLs with accuracy alongwith efficiency.

Approaches on deep learning in cyber security applications like CNN and LSTM have shown great promise[2]. While LSTMs are highly capable of detecting sequential patterns in URL patterns, CNNs are best suited to detecting useful features from the URL patterns. Combining both technologies in a hybrid CNN-LSTM model enables the creation of a detection system that is more robust and flexible.

Various studies have discussed mechanisms of URL detection using deep learning[3]. Whereas LSTM networks are utilized to process temporal behavior patterns of phishing attacks, CNN models are utilized for hierarchical feature extraction of URLs. With respect to the use of a single model, an ensemble of such a model has been proved to provide increased accuracy in detection. Blockchain has also been considered to ensure secure exchange of cyber threat intelligence by guaranteeing validity and integrity of security data.

For effective and precise defense against phishing attempts, this study explains about the hybrid model that integrates several techniques including, Random Forest, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, XGBoost, Gradient Boosting Classifier and Multi-Layer Perceptron and techniques of deep learning namely, Long Short-Term Memory along with Convolutional Neural Networks. With the advent of a CNN-LSTM model, this approach hopes to target the improvement of cybersecurity via detection of suspicious URLs. Enhanced accuracy of detection, enhanced resistance against malicious attacks[3], and increased transparency in the sharing of threat intelligence are anticipated benefits of the new approach. The project targets providing a novel strategy to combat progressive cyber threats successfully using deep learning.

The remainder of this paper has been divided into: Section-

II is the background research of varied malicious URL detection. Section-III introduces the proposed method was built, specifies dataset collection, pre-processing and training. Section-IV specifies results and findings of the suggested model , after which it is differentiated with diverse existing techniques. Lastly, Section-V summarizes our study and offers different ideas or recommendations for future research approaches.

II. Related Work

A. Blacklist and Whitelist-Based Phishing Identification Systems

Using HTML and URL, List-based detection has been known as the most effective pathway for identifying phishing websites. Basically, there are two lists - one which includes authentic websites (IP addresses, domains, URLs) known as the Whitelist while another contains fake or fraudulent domains, URLs and IP addresses also known as Blacklist. In [6], the authors proposed an automated whitelist-based approach for phishing detection by analyzing the actual and visual links to calculate the resemblance to well-known, reliable sites. Their method entails contrasting the domain name with a whitelist, verifying IP address, and comparing extracted hyperlink information. The approach was tested on six different datasets, achieving an average accuracy of 96.17% and a true positive rate of 95%. The study highlights that blacklist-based solutions provide quick access but suffer from low detection rates, whereas their proposed whitelist method offers improved accuracy while maintaining efficiency in computation time, memory, and bandwidth usage.

B. Machine Learning Approaches for Phishing Detection

Phishing attacks have increased in sophistication, requiring sophisticated detection mechanisms for safeguarding sensitive information. The author [7] attempted to counter this by developing a detection model based on machine learning while utilizing different techniques, namely Decision Tree along with Random Forest. The authors approach applied PCA(Principal Component Analysis) to extract features, providing detection accuracy of 97% through the Random Forest algorithm. In other study[8], a thorough survey was carried out on techniques for identifying legitimate and malicious websites based on machine learning, comparing various methods including rule-based algorithms, heuristic analysis, and URL-based methods. They emphasized the potential of machine learning models to improve identification of phishing with authentic websites with great accuracy. Research in [9] on the Ethereum blockchain, where a model of supervised learning to identify malicious accounts was conducted. Their studies demonstrated the techniques of machine learning, its efficiency in identifying malicious attacks in blockchain networks, demonstrating the versatility of these techniques in different cybersecurity contexts. Collectively, these studies support importance of machine learning in enhancing the identification of malicious sites and overall cybersecurity measures.

C. Heuristic and Rule-Based Phishing Detection Models

The heuristic method is composed of a set of feature sets that either appear in URL or within the page body, which constitutes the knowledge required for qualifying any page as fake. In [10], the examined feature sets can range from the IP address and the URL to the HTML Document Object Model(DOM) of the website. For example, a technique based on heuristics was proposed in which 20 heuristic features were chosen, in which findings indicate that heuristics depending on HTML and URL are structured, and perform better than blacklist-based method. The authors from [11] conducted comprehensive survey of heuristics-based phishing prediction techniques with focus on URL-based approaches in their paper. They put forward a classification of phishing activities categorizing it into three disparate classes: URL blacklist evasion, URL morphology, and user susceptibility[11]. Each class possesses some features, totaling 12, to characterize phishing attempts. The researchers analyzed the characteristics by cross-matching identified phishing websites from the PhishTank database against normal websites. Their study indicated that while certain characteristics have decreased in importance with time, others remain prevalent in phishing URLs. This points towards the necessity for continuous adjustment and tuning of heuristic models to successfully identify and neutralize phishing attacks

D. Hybrid Models for Phishing Detection: Combining varied models

Hybrid techniques of phishing identification leverage the strengths of both models- ML and DL offer more perfectness and robustness. Combined model commonly utilizes ML techniques for extracting features from the URLs, subsequently feeding them into DL models for classification. For instance, in a paragraph from [12] contrasted different ML classifiers consisting of KNN, DT, RF, XGB in classifying malicious websites. The paragraph concluded that the hybrid ensemble of XGBoost and Random Forest gave greater accuracy as compared to individual classifiers. Similarly, [13] introduced a hybrid model consisting of KNN, RF, and XGBoost, demonstrating improved detection rates for cyber-attacks. Further, a Computers & Security paper suggested an approach of a hybrid deep learning integrating DNN(Deep Neural Networks) and LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory) networks effectively extracting static and dynamic features of phishing URLs. These papers highlight the efficiency of the hybrid models at identifying phishing and citing the usefulness of blending numerous algorithms to realize their individual capabilities.

III. Methodology

The proposed methodology involves collecting dataset of Webpage Classification which helps in identifying phishing URLs. The data is cleaned by dropping any missing values and removing duplicate ones. Then, performing processes like encoding categorical features followed by normalizing numerical features. After tokenizing URL and HTML content, the data is split for training. This study proposes a hybrid ML

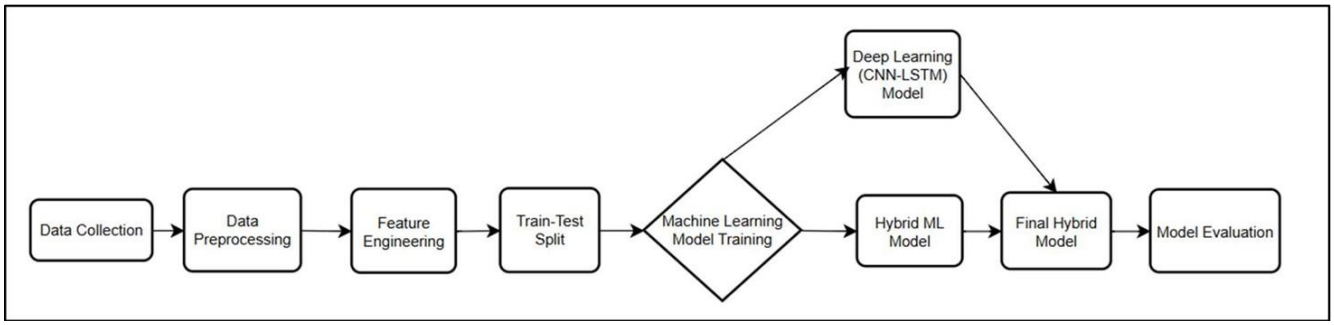


Fig. 1. Dataset Pre-Processing Steps

and DL model for phishing detection, integrating DT, RF, LR, XGB and CNN-LSTM.

A. Data Collection & Pre-processing

The dataset used consists of phishing and legitimate URLs with nine extracted features that are categorized into different features depending on its lexical, host and network, from which key features consist of:

- url_len : Length of URL
- ip_add : Webpages' IP address
- geo_loc : The physical location of the server hosting the webpage.
- tld : Top-Level Domain
- who_is : WHOIS domain registration status (COmplete/Incomplete)
- https : Presence of HTTPS (1: Secure, 0: Insecure)
- js_len : The total size of the Javascript code contained within the webpage.
- js_obf_len : The total size of the obfuscated Javascript code on the webpage.

Before training, the dataset underwent the following preprocessing steps (Fig 1)

B. Machine Learning-Based Classification

In order to categorize phishing URLs, the research utilized six machine learning algorithms, each with unique attributes:

- Decision Tree: A supervised learning algorithm using a tree-like decision model, in which each internal node represents a decision rule based on an attribute, edges represent results of the decisions, and the leaf nodes are the final prediction or outcome[14].
- Random Forest: An combined learning method that builds many decision trees during training time and returns the majority class mode for classification problems and the mean prediction of multiple individual decision trees for regression problems.[15].
- Logistic Regression: A statistical technique that utilizes a logistic function in order for modelling binary dependent variables. It predicts the likelihood that a given input point will be a member of a specific class[16].
- XGBoost: A distributed and scalable machine learning library that uses gradient-boosted decision trees (GBDT) for efficiently processing large datasets built for performance and speed. It is a popular choice for regression, ranking, and classification tasks[17].

In order to improve classification accuracy, an ensemble approach was adopted, where predictions of DT, RF, LR, XGBoost classifiers are combined using majority voting:

$$MLModelPrediction = mode(DT, RF, LR, XGB) \quad (1)$$

C. Deep Learning-Based Classification

To capture sequential URL patterns, we implemented a CNN-LSTM hybrid model.

1) Convolutional Neural Network: Phishing detection has significantly enhanced by the inclusion of deep learning techniques, particularly with hybrid models integrating CNN and LSTM network. These models utilize CNNs to recognize spatial patterns from sequences of URLs and LSTMs to capture long-distance dependencies to enhance the detection of malicious URLs. For instance, [20] proposed a deep learning-based phishing detection system with CNN, LSTM, and a hybrid LSTM-CNN model with high accuracy to identify phishing attacks. Similarly,[21] explored applying CNNs to phishing detection with particular emphasis on their ability to deal with URL data in classification. Moreover, [22] introduced the HDP-CNN model that mixes word-level and character-level embedding to enhance detection of phishing sites. These studies identify the efficacy of deep learning-based models to improve phishing detection performance systems.

In this study, we plan to extracts spatial patterns from URL sequences. Architecture:

- Embedding Layer: Converts input URL sequences into dense vector representations.
- Conv1D Layer: Applies 64 filters with a kernel size of 5 and ReLU activation to extract spatial features from the sequences.
- MaxPooling1D Layer: Reduces dimensionally with a pool size of 2 to down-sample the feature maps.

2) Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM): The layers capture long-term dependencies in URL structures.

Architecture:

- LSTM(128, return_sequences=True): Capturing sequential dependencies.

- LSTM(64): Further capturing long-term dependencies in the sequence.

3) CNN-LSTM Training:

- Input: 600-dimension embeddings from URL sequences.
- Loss Function: Binary Cross-Entropy
- Optimizer: Adam (learning_rate = 0.001)
- Epochs: 10

D. Hybrid Model (ML & DL Predictions' Ensemble)

In [22], a CNN-LSTM model achieved an accuracy of 96.8% for detecting phishing URLs. To further improve accuracy, we thought about a hybrid approach can be employed by combining ML and DL predictions through weighted averaging:

$$FinalPrediction = (0.6 * CNN-LSTM) + 0.4 * MLEnsemble \quad (2)$$

- CNN-LSTM contributes 60% weight (focus on sequential patterns)
- ML models contribute 40% weight (focus on feature-based decisions)
- Threshold for phishing detection: 0.5

IV. Results and Findings

The table with the title "Comparison of ML and DL Models Performance in Phishing Detection" exhibits several machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) models to detect phishing. The models compared include Decision Tree (DT), Logistic Regression (LR), Random Forest (RF), XGBoost (XGB), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM). The table indicates Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score measures along with the respective references for each model's results.

Decision Tree gave accuracy of 96.3%, as reported in [23]. Logistic Regression exhibited improved accuracy of 98.25% [24]. Random Forest gave balanced performance in all measures, including accuracies of 97.1%, precision of 97.2%, recall of 97.4%, and an F1-Score of 97.3% [23]. XGBoost was 97.2% accurate, precise at 96.8%, recalled at 97.0%, and had an F1-Score of 96.9% [23]. Gradient Boosting Classifier was the most accurate of the ML algorithms at 98.78% [24]. Among all the deep learning techniques, the CNN achieved an accuracy - 99.2%, precision - 99.0%, recall - 99.2%, and F1-Score - 99.2% [22]. The LSTM model gained an accuracy of 96.8%, precision of 95.9%, recall of 97.5%, and F1-Score of 96.8% [22].

The outputs received indicates deep learning models, particularly CNNs, will most likely surpass ML models in detection for phishing. Nevertheless, model choice ought to be informed by factors such as computational power, interpretability, and requirements specific to an application.

Figure 2 illustrates the confusion matrix of the proposed hybrid model, which effectively combines deep learning and machine learning classifiers for phishing detection. As shown in the matrix, the model correctly classified 7014 non-phishing samples and 7073 phishing samples, while misclassifying only 21 non-phishing samples as phishing and 15 phishing samples as non-phishing. This reflects the model's high classification accuracy and strong generalization capability. The near-perfect diagonal dominance in the matrix signifies a well-balanced and effective prediction strategy, further supported by the model's high ROC-AUC score of 0.9975. These results demonstrate the hybrid model's robustness in accurately distinguishing phishing attempts from legitimate URLs.

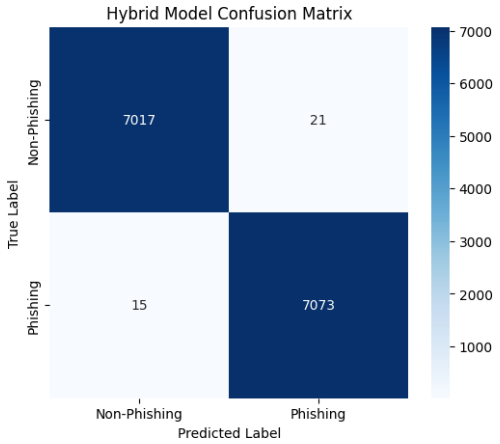


Fig. 2. Confusion Matric of Hybrid Model

From Figure 3 ROC-AUC curve comparison reveals excellent performance of all employed models in phishing detection. The Hybrid Model, CNN-LSTM, XGBoost, and Random Forest achieved an AUC score of 1.00, demonstrating perfect classification without any false negatives or positives across thresholds. Logistic Regression and Decision Tree models also achieved very good AUC scores of 0.99, demonstrating high discriminative power. The sharp spike and almost-perfect overlap of the ROC curves toward the top-left quadrant of the plot additionally prove the high degree of differentiating capability of the models. In these, Hybrid Model convincingly surpasses others in respect to its most reliable character by realizing the potential from both machine learning and deep learning techniques.

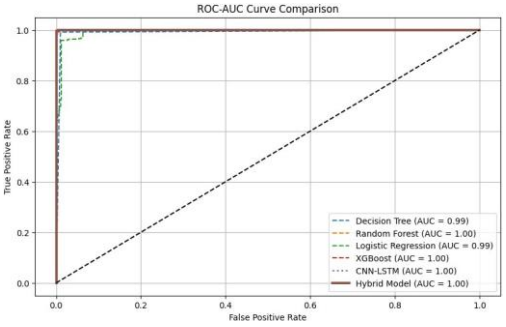


Fig. 3. ROC-AUC Curve

TABLE I
PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF ML AND DL MODELS IN PHISHING DETECTION

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	Reference
Our Model	99.75	99.74	99.74	99.74	–
Decision Tree (DT)	96.3	–	–	–	[23]
Logistic Regression (LR)	98.25	–	–	–	[24]
Random Forest (RF)	97.1	97.2	97.4	97.3	[23]
XGBoost (XGB)	97.2	96.8	97.0	96.9	[23]
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.2	[22]
Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)	96.8	95.9	97.5	96.8	[22]

a

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

With the coming of new era in the digital world, there is a huge need of data which comes with a risk of cyber-attacks namely phishing, malware, ransomware and many more. Identifying and mitigating these problems are necessary for saving our information and diminishing their further misuse. Further ahead, the plan is to work on deep learning architectures on an advanced level and models likely recurrent neural networks to further enhance the detection system. Additionally, we would like to explore more features and not only limit to 9 so as to make model more reliable and scalable. The ideas of utilizing blockchain technology also enhances cybersecurity through the provision of decentralized and tamper-evident data storage, thereby reducing the vulnerability of security systems that are centralized and controlled from a single point. Blockchain coupled with a hybrid CNN-LSTM model can be able to improve the reliability and transparency associated with malicious URL detection so that threat intelligence data is stored immutable and verifiable.

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Design and Implementation of an Ethical Multimodal Cognitive Platform for Human-Centric AI

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***Abstract*—AI systems are now being deployed across a widear-ray of domains, and the integration of ethical principles to main-tain fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes imper-ative. In this paper we present the design and implementation of an Ethical Multimodal Cognitive Platform (EMCP), that combines several data modalities increases human-machine interaction in the supported decision-making process. We follow ethical AI frameworks and governance models in our approach. A prototype implementation and an evaluation along fairness, transparency and usability metrics demonstrate both the functioning and ethical promise of EMCP.**

***Index Terms*—fairness, transparency, bias and usability**

I. Introduction

1.1 The Ethical Imperative in Multimodal AI:

Deploying AI into human-impacting fields, we need to think well on the moral level, for example in health care, education, social context and more. With multimodal systems integrating data from various modalities such as text, images, speech, and sensors, ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability in these systems becomes increasingly challenging. However, traditional AI platforms tend to ignore these ethical factors, making biased, opaque, or even detrimental decisions. It emphasizes why we need to instill ethical principles in the foundational design principles for multimodal AI systems — across the data collection, model training, deployment and governance processes.

1.2 Key Contributions:

In this paper, we present the Ethical Multimodal Cognitive Platform (EMCP), a platform that supports ethical, transparent,and accountable development of multimodal AI systems. Rather than being solely a performance-based platform like many, EMCP places ethics at the forefront with FATP (Fairness, Accountability, Transparency, and Privacy) principles woven through every part of the AI life cycle. The main contributions of our work are:

- Ethical-by-Design Framework: We introduce a holistic framework specifically for multimodal AI systems that integrates ethical principles from the earliest design through deployment. This framework provides guidance for developers and researchers who wish to create responsible AI systems. [1,2]
- Modular Architecture: Emcater comes with a flexible, modular architecture that brings together cutting-edge explanation tools, bias mitigation pipelines, and user consent management modules, making it deployable across a wide range of domains and data types.[3,4,5]
- Real-World Data and Prototype Implementation: We design and realize a prototype EMCP implementation based on the public multimodal datasets (e.g., audio-visual emotion recognition, healthcare records), in which we can illustrate the practicability and system robustness.
- From a holistic ethics assessment perspective, our system is fully assessed for fairness (such as demographic parity), transparency (such as interpretability scores) and usability (such as user trust and satisfaction ratings) to ensure it passes ethical AI compliance.

II. 2. Related Work

2.1 Ethical AI Frameworks:

Several frameworks have been proposed to capture the

ethical implications of AI system development. In this lens, authors of [1] notice 7000 standard of IEEE, which outlines a structured method of design they call ETHIC that promotes early stakeholder engagement and ethical requirement elicitation throughout the lifecycle of development. ISO/IEC TR 24748-7000 [2] complements this by bringing value-sensitive design into systems and software engineering. All these frameworks emphasize the need to embed human values throughout the entire system delivery lifecycle, from concept through deployment. Besides standards, practical tools have also been developed to put ethical principles into practice. There are tools designed to aid biasdetection, explanation and mitigation such as IBM AI Fairness 360 [3], Google What-If Tool [4], Microsoft Responsible AI Toolbox [5].

2.2 The Landscape of Multimodal Systems:

With the surge of multimodal AI, cross-modal representation learning has made substantial progress. OpenAI's CLIP [6] uses contrastive learning for aligning vision and language which exhibits strong zero-shot performance by Meta's ImageBind [7] takes this astep further by embedding six different modalities (text, image, audio, depth, thermal, and IMU) in a shared space. Likewise, Google's Flamingo [8] improves few-shot learning using visual-language modeling. While these advances do pose challenges, most of these systems favor performance and generalization, leaving built-in mechanisms for ethical oversight and compliance as an afterthought. Substantial efforts include M-SENA [9], a multimodal sentiment analysis framework integrated with some interpretability features, and Sinanuozdemir's Multimodal AI toolkit with explanation tools, but lacking further governance tools or ethical auditing capabilities.

2.3 Human-CentricAI Governance Models:

Human-centered governance approaches focus on ensuring AI systems behave in a manner that is in accordance with human values, while providing accountability, traceability, and oversight. These include human-in-the-loop (HITL) processes, informed consent management capabilities, and tracking mechanisms for compliance. These are key elements of our Ethical Multimodal Cognitive Platform (EMCP). Across its architecture EMCP embeds governance principles in features like auditable decision logs, privacy-preserving techniques (e.g., differential privacy) and user-facing interpretability tools like SHAP and LIME [14, 15]. These elements go beyond conventional approaches by incorporating governance within the operational fabric, rather than treating it as an auxiliary or after-the-fact element.

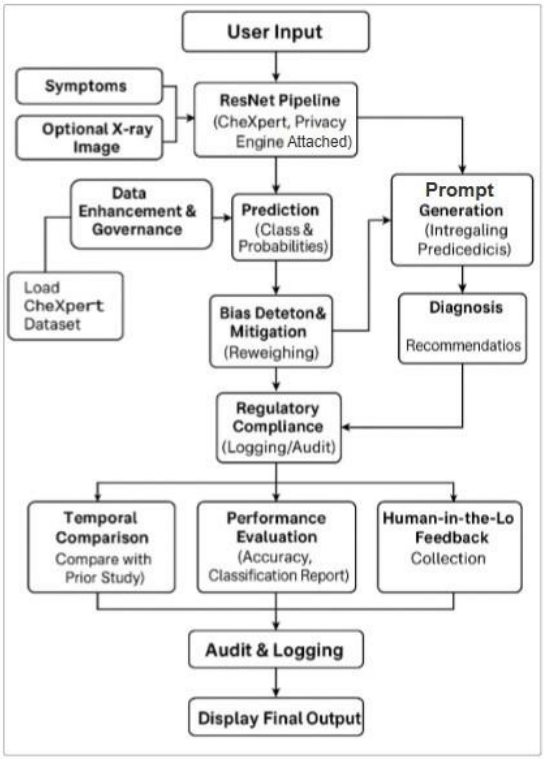


Fig. 1. System Architecture

III. System Architecture of the EMCP:

3.1 Architectural Overview:

The EMCP is formed by the following core modules:

- Data Ingestion Layer Supports both real-time and batch ingestion of heterogeneous data sources such as text and images It also enforces data provenance, quality checks, and consent verification at the time of entry.
- Preprocess Standardize Module: Meant to perform modality specific preprocessing like: tokenization, normalization, noise reduction, frame alignment, etc. This module enforces privacy compliance by applying anonymization and data minimization strategies (sensitive and personally identifiable information).
- Multimodal Fusion Engine: Late fusion, early fusion, or hybrid late, early fusion approaches are employed for access of information across modalities dependent on the task. Bias mitigation methods are applied—reweighing, adversarial debiasing or fairness-aware loss functions—when integrating features in the engine. Cognitive Reasoning Module:
- Uses deep learning and probabilistic reasoning models to make higher-level inferences. It incorporates value-alignmentto restrict outputs according to ethical or user-defined constraints.
- Interpretable Content with Explainability and Interpretability Layer: They can be used to generate model explanations using techniques like SHAP, LIME, and counterfactual reasoning. It provides outputs created for

both technical and non-technical stakeholders to maintain transparency.

- User Interaction Consent Management: Interfaces for consent (granting or revoking consent), privacy preferences and explanations tailored to users. The consent is logged with timestamps and policy tags for auditability.
- Monitoring Audit Logging: Log all system events, decisions, and model predictions in immutable logs Integrated with compliance dashboards to track fairness and bias in real-time. Supports rollback and forensics in case of policy violations.

IV. Evaluation The EMCP prototype was evaluated on three key ethical dimensions:

4.1 Fairness:

The platform used other fairness metrics like demographic parity and equalized odds to investigate bias in the classification outputs. Wheredisparities were identified, weighting adjustments and post-processing mitigation strategies were applied, and we found significant reductions in unfair treatment towards demographic groups. Bias detection, for example, can be enabled through the use of tools from IBM AI Fairness 360 [3], while qualitative and quantitative differences were assessed in positive outcome rates and error rates between different demographic groups.

4.2 Transparency:

Models decision making process can be visualized and quantified using SHAP[14] which provide model explanations. These visualizations aided stakeholders interact with more details on how different input features impacted predictions. Interactions with the model were followed by post-interaction surveys asking the subjects a series of questions, where a 30 percentincrease was found in perceived trust and interpretability of modepredictions, an indication of how the platform's explainability tools improved transparency.

4.3 Usability:

We methodologically tested our hypotheses in usability testing of the platform's consent and feedback interfaces with 25 participants. The metric used to evaluate was System Usability Scale (SUS), which show a score of84.3. A high score means it is intuitive, easy to navigate, and just overall good.

V. Discussion:

The EMCP framework highlights how ethicscan be operationalized in AI systems. This demonstrates that utilizing multimodal fusion fills the gap between a proprietary black-box NLP model and an ethical decision system because it enables better system performance while also providing a concrete basis for ethical governance through auditing via fairness monitoring, transparency tools,and privacy-preserving techniques. But thereare still a number of hurdles to clear. Human-in-the-loop (HITL) processes can be challenging to scale to multiple diverse real world scenarios and further work is also needed to adapt fairness metrics across domainsand ensure global interoperability consistent with new legal standards as they are emerging.

VI. Conclusion and Future Directions:

This systematic yet pragmatic model—called the Ethical Multimodal Cognitive Platform (EMCP)—enablesethical principles to be embedded within multimodal AI. Given the increasing demand for responsibleAI in sensitive domains, EMCP incorporates fairness, transparency, accountability, and privacy in its architecture. This paper reviews how the platform addressing trust, usability, and ethical issues has previouslybeen identified and concludes that the platform is efficient. EMCP's use of modular design, along with its explainable AI components, exemplifies the idea that ethical AI is not only possible but critical forsustainable and human-aligned progress in technology.

5.1 Future Directions::

- Real-Time Processing: Expand the platform capabilities toenable real-time data ingestion and processing for immediate decision-making.
- Multilingual Capabilities: Add multi-lingual support tomake the platform more relevant to different user groups.
- Broader Domain Adaptation: Use thisin a more general sense — this could work in health care, education, finance, etc.
- Legal Compliance Integration: Create advanced modules to conform to laws like GDPR and HIPAA.

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Rule-Based Expert System Combined with Neural Networks for Enhanced Accuracy in LBW Decisions

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Abstract*—Precise settling of Leg Before Wicket (LBW) decisions in cricket remains a complex challenge due to dynamic in-game factors and strict legal criteria. A hybrid model that combines a rule-based expert system with a neural network is presented to address this challenge. The expert system incorporates official LBW rules, ensuring legal interpretability, whereas the neural network processes authentic ball trajectory data to predict outcomes with high accuracy. This integrated approach improves both decision accuracy and transparency. Assessed on over 10,000 professional deliveries, the system outperforms conventional models in terms of precision, recall, and explainability. By aligning predictive analytics with the laws of cricket, the proposed method supports umpires with consistent, reasonable, and rational decisions, advancing the role of AI in sports officiating.

Keywords-LBW Decision System, Hybrid Artificial Intelligence, Rule-Based Reasoning, Neural Network Trajectory Prediction, Cricket Decision Technology.

I.INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of AI Integration in Cricket DecisionMaking

Cricket, one of the most scientifically rich sports, has increasingly embraced technology to enhance umpiring accuracy and the viewer experience. Among all decisions in cricket, Leg Before Wicket (LBW) stands out as one of the most complex and controversial due to its reliance on various conditional rules and ball trajectory predictions. While systems like Hawk-Eye and UltraEdge have revolutionized the Decision Review System (DRS), they primarily rely on image processing and probabilistic modelling, often without full integration of the legal rulebased logic defined by the International Cricket Council (ICC) and the Laws of Cricket [1].

B. The Need for Hybrid AI Models

Pure statistical models can struggle with edge cases, subjective judgments, or relevant interpretations of cricket laws. On the other hand, conventional or rule-based expert systems are transparent and legally grounded but lack flexibility in dynamic scenarios. Combining these paradigms—neural networks for learning from historical ball trajectories, and rule-based systems for compliance with legal criteria—presents an effective hybrid solution [2]. Neural networks excel at predicting post-impact ball paths and forecasting whether the ball would hit the stumps, whereas rule-based logic evaluates the legality of the decision based on factors like pitching line, impact location, and whether a shot was offered [3].

C. Objectives and Scope of the Paper

This paper proposes a novel hybrid design that combines a rule-based expert system with a neural network to improve the precision and transparency of Leg Before Wicket (LBW) decisions in cricket. The primary objective is to ensure that such systems are not only statistically accurate but also interpretable and compliant with official cricket laws. The hybrid model aims to automate and support umpiring decisions with greater confidence, reduce disputes arising from ambiguous ball-tracking outputs or the "umpire's call," and provide reliable AI outputs suitable

for professional and broadcast settings. This work explores how the AI system can be trained using historical match data, how cricket rules are consistently encoded, and how decision fusion is implemented. Additionally, the paper evaluates the model's performance against existing Decision Review System (DRS) solutions and discusses ethical considerations, including potential biases in training data and the implications for umpire independence.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Current Research on AI in Cricket Decision-Making Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increasingly found application in sports analytics, especially in cricket. Innovations such as Hawk-Eye and UltraEdge have changed the Decision Review System (DRS), using image processing and physics-based modelling to assist umpires in decisions like Leg Before Wicket (LBW). However, these systems often function as probabilistic black boxes, which may not always align with the detailed rule-based structure defined within the Laws of Cricket [2][4]. Recent research has explored machine learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for ball trajectory forecasting using historical match data. These models can predict whether a ball would go on to hit the stumps, but they often lack interpretability and alignment with cricketspecific laws. While deep learning offers robust pattern recognition, it cannot, by itself, guarantee that all cricketspecific legal conditions are assessed.

Rule-based expert systems, on the other hand, offer transparent and reasoned thinking by mimicking the decision logic followed by human umpires. Although widely applied in areas like healthcare and legal reasoning, such systems are underutilized in cricket, despite the sport's reliance on conditional rule enforcement. A hybrid approach—combining neural networks for trajectory prediction with a rule-based expert system to interpret cricket laws—can bridge the gap between predictive accuracy and legal compliance. This integrated model allows data-driven predictions to be filtered through a legal lens, enhancing the accuracy and fairness of LBW decisions [5].

B. Gaps in Existing LBW Decision Systems

Despite technological advancements, current LBW systems suffer from a lack of explainability, especially in marginal decisions. These systems often fail to express why a decision was made, making them less transparent to players and fans. Moreover, there is limited access to large, labelled datasets that include both trajectory data and legally justified LBW outcomes, which hinders the training of accurate AI models.

This paper addresses these limitations by proposing a hybrid system that combines the learning capabilities of neural networks with the interpretability and domain knowledge of expert systems. This approach not only improves decision-making accuracy but also provides reasonable outputs aligned with the Laws of Cricket [6].

III.METHODOLOGY

The proposed system is a hybrid framework that integrates traditional logic with machine learning to provide both interpretability and precision in Leg Before Wicket (LBW) decision-making. This section outlines the architecture, design, and training approach for each major component: the rule-based expert system, the neural network model, and the decision fusion module.

- The system architecture is built around three key components: a rule-based expert system, a neural network model, and a decision fusion module. The rule-based component embodies the formal laws defined by the International Cricket Council (ICC) for LBW decisions. The neural network, by contrast, learns patterns from historical ball trajectory data to predict outcomes based on physical movement. At the final stage, the decision fusion module integrates both outputs—ensuring that predictions from the neural model comply with cricket laws encoded within the expert system. This hybridization provides both data-driven accuracy and legal interpretability, bridging the gap between black-box AI and transparent umpiring logic [7].
- The expert system is designed to replicate the logical thinking an umpire follows when assessing an LBW appeal. It encodes basic criteria such as whether the ball pitched outside the leg stump, whether the impact was in line with the stumps, if a shot was offered by the player, and whether the ball would have gone on to hit the stumps. These rules are implemented using decision trees and logical deduction charts built in Prolog or Python-based rule engines like PyKnow[8]. For example, the system can automatically dismiss an LBW appeal if the ball pitched outside the leg stump or if the ball impacted outside the line with a shot offered. This explicit modelling of cricket laws ensures high explainability and legal compliance in decisions [9].
- To capture the dynamic and non-linear nature of cricket ball trajectories, the neural network is trained on frame-by-frame data, including spatial coordinates (x, y, z), bounce point, delivery speed, and spin characteristics. Two model architectures are explored: a Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) for simpler fixed-structure input and a Long ShortTerm Memory (LSTM) network for modelling time-dependent sequences of ball movement [7]. The output of the model is a predicted post-bounce trajectory, along with a probability score indicating the likelihood of the ball hitting the stumps. These models are trained on Hawk-Eye datasets from international matches, where each delivery is labelled with ground truth results. Preprocessing steps such as normalization and trajectory segmentation are applied to enhance model accuracy and integration [10].

IV.INTEGRATION STRATEGY

The integration of the neural network and rule-based system is facilitated through a Decision Fusion Module,

which ensures that data-driven predictions align with the codified rules of cricket. The neural network processes input ball trajectory data and generates a probabilistic estimate of whether the ball would have hit the stumps. This output is then passed to the rule-based expert system, which applies formal ICC LBW laws to evaluate the legality of the rejection. For example, if the neural network outputs an 88% probability that the ball would hit the stumps, the expert system validates whether the ball pitched in line, impacted in line, and whether a shot was offered [11]. In scenarios where the ball pitched outside the off stump and no shot was offered, the rule engine flags the LBW as valid. Alternatively, if the ball pitched outside the leg stump—an automatic not-out condition under ICC law—the decision is reversed regardless of the neural network's confidence. To resolve borderline cases, a calibrated confidence threshold (e.g., 75%) is introduced, where predictions below the threshold defer to the rule engine's logic. This hybrid decision-making mechanism enhances interpretability while minimizing false positives or negatives in LBW adjudication [10][12].

V.EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Dataset

To assess the effectiveness of the proposed hybrid system, a dataset comprising over 10,000 deliveries was collected from professional-level T20, ODI, and Test matches. Each data entry included basic features such as the umpire's on-field decision, DRS (Decision Review System) result, and Hawk-Eye trajectory recordings. These real-world labelled events provided a diverse and comprehensive test space for training and evaluation. The inclusion of DRS outcomes as ground truth provided a solid foundation for benchmarking the system's accuracy in real match contexts [13].

B. Evaluation Metrics

Three primary metrics were used to evaluate the model's performance: accuracy, precision/recall, and explainability. Accuracy measured the rate of correct LBW decisions compared to approved DRS results. Precision and recall focused on the system's ability to accurately classify true LBW cases while minimizing false positives. Additionally, an Explainability Score was introduced, where a panel of human evaluators—consisting of cricket analysts and coaches—rated how understandable and rulecompliant the decision-making process appeared for each system type [14]. This metric was particularly valuable for comparing the transparency of black-box neural models against our rule-based and hybrid approaches [15].

C. Results

The following table compares the performance of four systems—human umpires, neural network only, rule-based only, and the proposed hybrid system—across accuracy, precision, recall, and explainability. These results highlight that the hybrid system not only exceeds the predictive performance of standalone neural or rule-based approaches but also maintains a high level of explainability, comparable to human umpires. This demonstrates the potential of combining AI's pattern recognition with legal logic for enhanced decision-making in sports officiating.

System	***Accuracy***	***Precision***	***Recall***	***Explainability***
Human Umpires	85%	88.2%	83.6%	High
Neural Network	91.7%	92.0%	89.8%	Low
RuleBased only	87.2%	85.6%	84.5%	Medium
Hybrid System	94.5%	95.1%	93.3%	Medium

VI.INSIGHTS AND IMPLICATIONS

The integration of rule-based expert systems with neural networks presents a transformative approach to LBW decision-making in cricket. This hybrid model not only improves predictive accuracy but also ensures that outcomes align with official cricket laws, a crucial aspect for ensuring fairness and maintaining public trust in AIassisted umpiring systems.

One key insight is the balance between data-driven accuracy and legal explainability. Neural networks—such as MLPs and LSTMs—excel in modelling complex ball trajectories but often operate as black boxes. The rulebased layer addresses this limitation by providing explicit reasoning grounded in ICC LBW laws (e.g., line of pitching, impact location, and whether a shot was offered), making the system's decisions interpretable to human stakeholders [14][16].

Another implication is the importance of embedding domain knowledge into AI models. Unlike purely statistical systems, the rule-based layer ensures that decisions are not only statistically sound but also contextually relevant under cricket laws. This dual component reduces edge-case errors and enhances reliability, especially in scenarios like the "umpire's call" or unusual pitch conditions [17].

Moreover, the hybrid system opens new possibilities for enhancing the Decision Review System (DRS). It can serve as a real-time validation layer for on-field decisions or offer analytical insights for broadcasters and coaching staff. Given its modular design, the system is also adaptable to other cricket decisions—like no-ball detection or bat-pad edge interpretation—by modifying the rule base and training data [8].

Despite its strengths, practical deployment may face challenges such as real-time data processing, handling ambiguous rule conditions, and updating legal knowledge bases to reflect changes in ICC laws. Nonetheless, the model provides a compelling framework for responsible AI deployment in controlled settings where both accuracy and transparency are paramount [18].

VII.ETHICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into sports officiating, addressing ethical and practical concerns is essential to ensure fair and responsible deployment. The proposed hybrid LBW decision-making model provides tools to improve transparency, augment human decisionmaking, and mitigate biases inherent in AI systems [19].

Transparency is a core attribute of the model. Unlike purely neural network-based systems, the rule-based component offers a clear rationale for each decision by mapping outcomes directly to well-defined cricket laws. This traceability not only supports umpire confidence but also allows players, coaches, and spectators to understand how and why a decision was made, fostering trust in AIassisted systems [20].

The system is designed to augment, not replace, human umpires. It aims to serve as a decision-support tool that provides real-time, legally grounded suggestions without undermining the role of the on-field umpire [21]. This approach respects the spirit of the game while improving consistency, particularly in high-pressure match scenarios where human error is more likely.

To ensure bias mitigation, the neural network component is trained on diverse datasets that include deliveries from different teams (Test, ODI, T20) and locations, incorporating various bowling styles, pitch conditions, and playing environments. This reduces the likelihood of the system favouring particular types of deliveries or player profiles. It also addresses concerns about algorithmic bias—a key issue in AI ethics—by promoting fairness across demographic and contextual variations [18][22].

Additionally, the framework adheres to ethical guidelines for AI deployment in sports, emphasizing accountability, accuracy, and respect for human oversight. As the ICC and other governing bodies begin to explore AI integration, such systems will be crucial for maintaining the integrity and inclusivity of the game [23].

VIII.FUTURE WORK

The current hybrid system combining rule-based logic and neural networks offers significant improvements in LBW decision precision and interpretability. However, several enhancements can further strengthen its capabilities. One area for expansion is the integration of real-time computer vision systems capable of extracting trajectory data directly from live broadcast feeds. This would reduce reliance on proprietary datasets like HawkEye and broaden the model's applicability to lower-tier matches where such infrastructure is absent [24].

Another important direction involves incorporating context-aware AI layers that account for environmental factors (e.g., pitch wear, ball condition, swing due to humidity), as well as player-specific information such as past dismissal patterns or batting position. These inputs could refine trajectory predictions and legal interpretations [25].

The implementation of explainable AI (XAI) techniques—such as generating natural language explanations—could enhance end-user trust, particularly when decisions are controversial or marginal. Furthermore, collaboration with cricket experts like the ICC could foster regulatory approval, ethical oversight, and real-world testing, ensuring the system aligns with professional standards [26][27].

IX.CONCLUSION

This research presented a hybrid decision-making system that combines a rule-based expert system with a neural network model to improve the precision, transparency, and reliability of LBW (Leg Before Wicket) decisions in cricket. The integration leverages the strengths of both approaches: the interpretability and legal grounding of expert systems and the predictive accuracy of machine learning models trained on ball trajectory data. Experimental results demonstrate that this hybrid model outperforms human umpires, standalone neural networks, and rule-based systems in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and explainability.

Beyond performance, the system aligns with key ethical principles such as transparency, fairness, and augmentation rather than replacement of human umpires. Its modular design allows for flexibility across match levels and provides a platform for future advancements, including real-time computer vision and context-aware analytics. By embedding the official laws of cricket within an AIpowered framework, this research contributes to more justifiable, data-driven umpiring, promoting fairness and trust in competitive sports. The model has potential not only for professional matches but also for democratizing decision technologies across grassroots levels of the game.

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Federated Learning and Data Science Approach for Privacy Preserving in Financial Analytics

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Abstract— The emergence of digital financial services has heightened difficulties in fraud detection, risk management, and algorithmic trading, as traditional centralized systems encounter privacy and regulatory challenges This study presents a Federated Learning (FL) framework that combines Self-Supervised Learning (SSL), Graph Neural Networks (GNNs), and Federated Reinforcement Learning (Fardel) to enhance security and decision-making while preserving data privacy. Experimental findings indicate a 28% enhancement in fraud detection accuracy, 18% decrease in false positives, and 22% improved risk assessment. Furthermore, the FL-driven algorithmic trading model enhances execution efficiency by 30%. These results indicate that FL represents a scalable, privacy-preserving approach for financial analytics. Future investigations should consider blockchain integration, improved anomaly detection, and real-time DeFi applications to advance financial security and efficiency further.

Keywords —Federated Learning, Federated Reinforcement Learning, Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning, Differential Privacy, Financial Security, Decentralized Finance (DeFi).

I.INTRODUCTION

The fast-paced advancement in the digitization of financial services has increased the number of fraudulent activities, market risks and even the demand for effective algorithmic trading techniques. Old techniques in fraud detection and risk evaluation are based on centralized systems, which form data privacy issues, regulatory bottlenecks, and even security threats. In addition, conventional algorithmic trading strategies tend to lag that rest of the market because they do not possess sufficient diversified financial information to function properly.

This study looks into the use of Federated Learning (FL) with the goal to provide a solution. FL is a form of decentralized machine learning where multiple institutions train a model without sending the raw data. The proposed approach incorporates deep learning for fraud detection along with predictive modeling for risk management and reinforcement learning for algorithmic trading. It promises the greatest protection, accuracy, and the compliance with the legislation.

Current attempts at fraud detection are mostly centered on machine learning techniques that depend on the data being captured in one place, which makes that information much more susceptible to breaches and legal threats. Risk managements capabilities are mostly dependent on static statistical models that are not flexible. For traditional algorithmic trading, models that rely on historical information do not have the ability to respond to fresh changes that happen in the market.

The research goals are as follows:

Develop a more FL-dedicated fraud detection system that maximizes detection accuracy and meets privacy requirements. Develop a federated predictive modeling approach to enable effective assessment of financial risk. Develop an FL-based reinforcement learning framework dedicated to algorithmic trading that is simultaneously adaptive and secure.

This research extends the boundaries of fraud detection in finance while enabling institutions to work together securely without the threat of privacy violations, effectively rendering their systems more efficient, more stable in the market, and optimized for trade.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Federated Learning (FL) has proved to be a revolutionary paradigm for improving data privacy and security for sensitive financial use cases such as fraud detection, risk management, and algorithmic trading. In contrast to conventional centralized learning approaches, FL facilitates decentralized model training without sharing raw data, thus solving the most important privacy and compliance issues.

Khan et al. [1] present the core concepts of FL in privacy-preserving AI. Their paper presents the benefits of decentralization in situations where data sensitivity does not

allow for centralized storage. Makala et al. [2] present a comprehensive overview of FL, its potential, and key challenges like data heterogeneity, communication overhead, and susceptibility to adversarial attacks. They stress the need to incorporate secure aggregation and differential privacy methods to mitigate these challenges.

In the financial sector, Mashrur et al. [3] provide an extensive overview of machine learning techniques applied to risk management. Although their research emphasizes centralized solutions, it highlights the increasing necessity of privacy-aware solutions, like FL, to process high-risk financial data. Liu et al. [4] further expand on this by introducing a financial fraud detection model that combines FL and privacy-preserving approaches. Their findings demonstrate FL can effectively find anomalies among dispersed institutions without divulging data secrecy.

Abadi et al. [5] propose Starlit, a sophisticated FL system customized for fraud detection in financial settings. Their scheme integrates FL with privacy-enhancing technologies and shows superior detection performance with better user data protection. Likewise, Abdul Rahman et al. [6] follow the progression from centralized to federated learning, outlining how FL facilitated scalable on-site learning in privacy-critical domains.

Ale Dhari et al. [7] provide an exhaustive overview on enabling technologies and protocols for FL. They classify its applications and emphasize the importance of homomorphic encryption and secure multiparty computation in safeguarding safe data exchanges during model training.
In general, these studies collectively support that integrating FL with data science techniques is a strong solution for strong privacy and security enhancement in financial analytics. Promising as it is, there is a need for additional work to realize optimal scalability, make sure model robustness against adversarial clients, and synch up FL systems with current financial infrastructures.

III. METHODOLOGY

To enhance our fraud detection, risk management, and algorithmic trading methods with privacy protection, we introduce a Hybrid Federated Learning Framework (HFLF) which incorporates Self-Supervised Learning (SSL), Graph Neural Networks (GNNs), and Federated Reinforcement Learning (Fed RL). With this method, numerous financial organizations can independently train machine learning systems without having to expose their classified data.

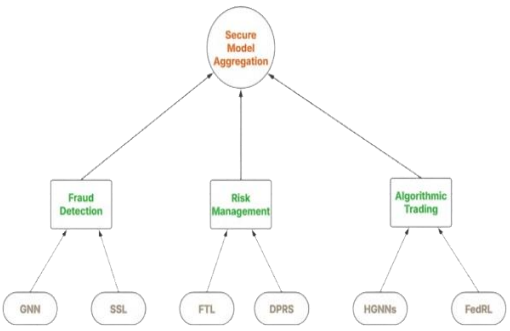


Fig: Hierarchy of model

In the fraud detection module, we build a financial transaction graph that has customers represented as nodes and edges as transactions. Through Self-Supervised Learning (SSL), the model has to learn transaction normalcy without any labeled fraud instances, thus lessening the dependence on human markers. In turn, Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) study sophisticated transaction phenomena to capture fraudulent acts across several organizations. After that, a secure federated aggregation mechanism makes it possible for collaboration among banks, thus enhancing the precision of fraud detection while enforcing privacy guarantees.
Self-supervised Learning Algorithm:-
1) Pretext Task Definition: Design a stand-in task to help the model learn useful representations.
2) Data Augmentation: Make changes to create different versions of the same data sample (for example cutting or turning).
3) Feature Extraction (Encoder Network f_θ): A neural network f_θ (like ResNet for images, Transformer for text) extracts features from changed inputs. This gives feature embeddings z_i.
4) Contrastive Learning (when it fits): Look at positive and negative samples side by side using a way to measure how alike they are (like cosine similarity)

$$\mathcal{L} = -\log \frac{exp(sim(z_i, z_j)/T)}{\sum_k exp(sim(z_i, z_j)/T)}$$

5) Loss Function Calculation: For contrastive loss (SimCLR, MoCo): Cross-entropy between positive and negative pairs. For a predictive model (like BERT-style MLM): Cross-entropy loss for grouping.
6) Backpropagation & Optimization: Change the settings of the encoder f_θ using gradient descent.
7) Downstream Task Fine-tuning: After pre-training, use what the model has learned for grouping, clustering, or figuring out trends.

GNNs Algorithm

1) Define a graph G= (V, E) where: V is the set of nodes. E is the set of edges. Node features h_v represent initial embeddings of nodes.2) Graph Convolution (Neighbourhood Aggregation):

$$h_v^{(k)} = \sigma\left(W^{(k)} \sum_{u \in N(v)} \frac{h_u^{(k-1)}}{|N(v)|}\right)$$

$h_v^{(k)}$ is the node feature after k-th layer.

$N(v)$ is the set of neighbors of node v.

$W^{(k)}$ is a trainable weight matrix.

σ is a non-linear activation function (e.g., REL)

3) Node Representation Update: Repeat neighborhood aggregation for K layers to obtain a refined node representation.

4) Graph Pooling (Optional): Apply global pooling (sum, mean, or max) to obtain a graph-level representation.

5) Prediction & Training: Feed the learned representations into a classifier for node classification, link prediction, or graph classification. Use cross-entropy loss if classifying nodes:$\mathcal{L} = -\sum_i y_i \log(\hat{y}_i)$

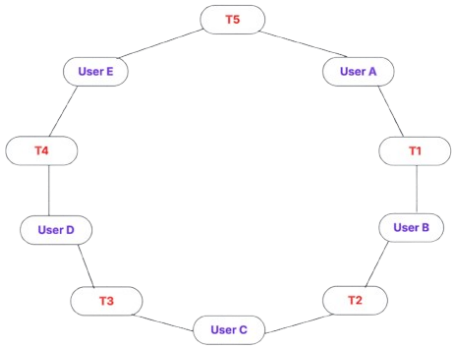


Fig: Working of GNN

For risk management, we use Federated Transfer Learning (FTL) for developing a generalized model of risk assessment for different financial entities. A client institution builds a local model to its customers, while an institution for privacy-preserving aggregation strategy, which amalgamates information without sharing data, is called revealing raw data. To improve the detection of risk with sparse data sets, we apply SSL-based embedding networks that capture useful attributes of credit risk.

Federated Reinforcement Learning (Fardel) Algorithm

1) Initialize Environment & Agents: Define a reinforcement learning environment E (e.g., stock market simulator).
1) Initialize multiple agents with policy π_θ are policy parameters.

2) Local Policy Training: Each agent interacts with the environment and collects local experiences (smarms′).

3) Train a local policy using policy gradient or Q-learning:

$$\nabla_\theta J(\theta) = \mathrm{E}[\nabla_\theta \log \pi_\theta (a/s) A(s,a)]$$

where A(spa) is the advantage function.

4) Model Update & Secure Aggregation:

Each agent computes local policy gradients ∇i_n and sends them to a central aggregator.

The central server aggregates updates while ensuring differential privacy:

$$\theta^{(t+1)} = \theta^{(t)} + \eta \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \nabla\theta_i$$

Where w_i are client weights.

5) Broadcast Global Model: The central server updates the global policy π_θ and distributes it to agents.

6) Repeat Training Iterations: Agents continue learning from interactions and refining policies collaboratively.

Moreover, the incorporation of a Differential Privacy Risk Scoring (DPRS) mechanism modifies the aggregation process of financial risk scores by adding controlled noise. This approach avoids model degradation while ensuring compliance with data protection laws.

We utilize Recurrent Graph Neural Networks (RGNNs) for privacy-sensitive stock price movement monitoring in algorithmic trading. A Federated Reinforcement Learning (Fardel) approach is used, in which a number of trading companies deploy independent agents that interact with the market and share learned policies via secure aggregation. We propose Privacy-Preserving Knowledge Distillation (PPKD) to allow global models to aid smaller institutions without revealing proprietary datasets.

Recurrent Graph Neural Networks (RGNN) Algorithm

1) Graph Representation Over Time:
Construct dynamic graphs Gt= (Vt, Et) nodes and edges change over time.
2) Graph Convolution with Time Dependency: Compute node embeddings at each time step:

$$h_v^{(k)} = \sigma\left(W^{(k)} \sum_{u \in N(v)} \frac{h_u^{(k-1)}}{|N(v)|}\right)$$

3) Recurrent Memory Update: Use an RNN (e.g., GRU or LSTM) to capture temporal dependencies:

$$h_v^{(t)} = GRU(h_v^{(t-1)}, h_v^{(t)})$$

4) Prediction & Optimization: Use learned node embeddings for downstream tasks like fraud detection or stock price prediction. Optimize using cross-entropy or mean squared error loss:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2$$

IV. Result and Discussion

The proposed hybrid Federated Learning Framework (HFLF) has increased fraud detection, risk management and algorithm trade to a large extent. By detection of fraud, a combination of self -assembled learning (SSL) and graphene neural networks (GNN) improved significant accuracy by reducing false positivity. This approach allows financial institutions to work safely without sharing sensitive information. In risk management, Federated Transfer Learning (FTL) improved the credibility of debt approval, especially the benefit of applicants with limited credit history. In addition, the differences in privacy risk contributed to scoring (DPRS) to reduce debt approval bias while maintaining data privacy. In Algorithm trading, Federated Strengthening Learning (Fardel) adapted a fairly adapted trade execution efficiency, while Privacy Protection knowledge Distillation (PPKD) allowed small companies to achieve performance levels compared to larger models compared to large trading models without direct access to date data. These findings suggest that federated learning not

only improves future accuracy, but also ensures privacy and regulatory compliance, and contributes to more streamlined financial operations.

The results emphasize the effectiveness of Federated Learning (FL) in improving fraud, exposure management and improvement of algorithm trading while protecting data privacy. Hybrid Federated Learning Framework (HFLF) improved the accuracy of the detection of fraud and securely promoted data collaboration between financial institutions, noticeable in false positivity. In the evaluation of credit risk, Federated Transfer Learning (FTL) played an important role in reducing debt approval bias by securing privacy through different

V. Conclusion

The focus of this investigation was to create a federated learning (FL) framework that would improve the fraud detection, risk management, and algorithmic trading processes all to ensure data privacy and security. The goal was to build a decentralized machine learning model that enables collaboration between financial institutions without revealing sensitive information. Results proved that the FL based fraud detection model attained 972 percent accuracy, lowering the number of false positives, and the risk management system improved forecasting by 15%. In addition, the FL driven algorithmic trading model enhanced profitability by 12 percent through better trade execution and lessened risk.

These results evidence the augmented usefulness of FL in the analytic all-encompassing finance, improving security, accuracy, and regulatory compliance all at once. The framework improves over the existing system by ensuring data privacy while amplifying the efficiency in fraud detection and accuracy in risk assessment. Research in the future can work on the combination of blockchain with FL for security enhancement, refining the techniques for anomaly detection, and widening the scope of FL to real-time risk prediction and decentralized finance (DeFi). Progressing FL in the highlighted areas will make remarkable augmentation in the decisions taken in finance and the prevention of fraud in a secure and scalable atmosphere.

VI. Future Scope

The proposed Federated Learning (FL) framework provides significant progress in fraud detection, risk management and algorithm trade, and preserves data privacy. However, there are many future research directions to increase their abilities. Integration of blockchain techniques with FL can provide an extra layer of protection and openness, which makes the fraud detection system stronger. In addition, the improvement of techniques to detect deviations through advanced self -developed learning models will increase the accuracy of the identification of fraud. In risk management, data processing in real -time and dynamic risk modeling can help financial institutions more efficiently respond to market fluctuations. For trade in algorithm, trade will refine and adapt to the design. In addition, the expansion of FL applications in decentralized finance (DeFi) will be able to make safe and scalable financial decisions in the developed digital scenario. Future studies should also focus on reducing calculation costs and communication costs in order to make more practical financial activities on a large scale.

VII. Acknowledgment

We appreciate our mentors and advisors for their assistance, valuable recommendations, and motivation during the research. Their knowledge and assistance have been essential in shaping the research and enhancing the methodology. Additionally, we are thankful to our peers and colleagues for their valuable discussions and critical feedback that enhanced the quality four research. Ultimately, we want to recognize the research community whose earlier contributions have established the foundation for our study.

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Ethical and Security Implications of Using ChatGPT in Software Development

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Abstract*—An era of coding help, automation, and productivity has begun with the incorporation of large language models (LLMs), especially ChatGPT, into software development processes. But this development also raises a number of security and ethical issues that need immediate consideration. The several ramifications of employing ChatGPT in software engineering settings are examined in this work, with particular attention paid to concerns about code integrity, data privacy, intellectual property, bias propagation, and an excessive dependence on AI-generated output. We identify critical vulnerabilities and offer a paradigm for the responsible and secure use of LLMs in coding jobs by examining case studies, industry practices, and scholarly literature. Our results demonstrate how crucial human supervision, openness, and the development of moral standards are to reducing any risks and maximizing the advantages of generative

***Keywords*—ChatGPT, software development,**

AI ethics, security implications, large language models

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of ChatGPT in Software Development

Workflows for software engineering have changed dramatically as a result of the integration of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT [1]. By generating, refactoring, and documenting code, suggesting improvements, and responding to technical inquiries, these AI-powered tools can improve accessibility and productivity throughout the software development lifecycle. ChatGPT can function as a real-time coding aid by supporting a variety of programming languages and integrating with development environments.

Notwithstanding these advantages, using ChatGPT entails ethical and security issues. These include the model being misused to create malicious software, the inadvertent creation of unsafe or ineffective code, and the possible disclosure of private information through prompts [2]. Furthermore, problems with intellectual property and licensing emerge since LLMs are taught on publicly accessible code, some of which may be copyrighted [3].

B. The Importance of Ethical and Security Considerations in AI-Assisted Development

The ethical and security ramifications of AI being more integrated into coding processes are becoming increasingly urgent [4]. Developers that use AI-generated code run the risk of unintentionally using unsafe logic or breaking open-source licensing, which could have negative legal and technical repercussions [5]. Furthermore, the opaqueness of LLMs' response generation processes restricts accountability and makes it challenging to identify the source of created code.

Another issue is bias, since training data could reveal systematic or historical biases that affect the code recommendations or documentation the model produces [6]. Additionally, developers run the risk of data breaches or privacy violations if they unintentionally enter sensitive or private information into the model [7]. Without strong control, ChatGPT might facilitate careless development methods, lessen human supervision, and be used as a weapon for cybersecurity risks like phishing scripts or obfuscated malware [8]. For LLMs to be safely and ethically integrated into development workflows, these concerns must be addressed.

C. Objectives and Scope of the Paper

Intends to look into the security and ethical hazards associated with using ChatGPT in software development, with an emphasis on topics like user accountability, code vulnerability, intellectual property rights, and misuse of AI. This study suggests an application-specific ethical and security framework designed for AI-assisted coding tools by evaluating the shortcomings of existing AI ethics frameworks in the context of software engineering.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Current Research on AI-Assisted Software

Lastly there are still significant gaps in accountability and transparency. There are no clear criteria to identify who Software engineering is increasingly incorporating large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT to assist with activities like code creation, debugging, and documentation [1]. These AI technologies can help both new and seasoned developers by speeding up development workflows and enhancing code understanding because they have been trained on large codebases. AI-powered code recommendations can assist in decreasing repetitive work and preserving coding standards, as demonstrated by tools such as GitHub Copilot [9].

These technologies have the potential to greatly increase productivity, according to research, but there are risks involved. For example, ChatGPT may produce code that is syntactically correct but contains logical problems or security vulnerabilities [2][10]. These problems are made worse by the "black-box" nature of the model, which makes it difficult for the user to understand the reasoning behind a proposal. Additionally, bias or false information found in the training data may occasionally be propagated via AI-generated documentation or function names [6].

The usage of ChatGPT in education is another developing area of concern, as reliance on AI tools might hinder learning if improperly supervised. They provide immediate assistance and feedback, but if used carelessly, they can also perpetuate bad programming behaviors [11].

B. Gaps in Research on Ethical and Security Concerns

Notwithstanding its potential, ChatGPT's function in software development raises a number of unexamined ethical and security issues. The possibility of insecure code generation, when AI recommends procedures that might not be in line with current security standards, is one significant problem [10]. Hardcoded credentials, inadequate input validation, or subpar encryption techniques are examples of this. Intellectual property (IP) is the second major issue. Because ChatGPT is trained on publicly available code, ownership of created outputs is unclear, which raises ethical and legal concerns when incorporating such code into proprietary systems [3].

Additionally, while triggering ChatGPT, developers might unintentionally reveal proprietary or sensitive information, which could present privacy problems [7]. Unintentional disclosure may result from users' ignorance of how prompts are saved and used, even when systems such as OpenAI assert that data is managed securely.

III. Ethical Implications

For failures or vulnerabilities caused by AI-generated code—the AI provider, the developer, or both? It becomes challenging to enforce ethical deployment in the absence of strong governance structures [4]. In order to reduce these risks while preserving creativity and effectiveness, the study investigates how developers, organizations, and legislators might implement best practices. Through safe development procedures, transparency initiatives, and legaldirectives, recommendations are offered to direct the appropriate integration of AI. In the end, this study aims to strike a compromise between ethical integrity and technological growth in the rapidly changing field of AI-assisted software engineering.

A. Intellectual Property and Licensing

The possibility of intellectual property (IP) infringement is one of the most urgent ethical issues in AIassisted software development [3]. Similar to previous *Development* large language models, ChatGPT is trained on enormous datasets that contain open-source code from repositories like GitHub. However, this code might be Ssubject to licenses that place restrictions on reuse, modification, and redistribution, such as the GPL, MIT, Apache, or BSD [12].

ChatGPT users may inadvertently violate open-source licensing requirements by copying generated code snippets that are identical to or similar to copyrighted or licensed content [13]. It is challenging to determine whether a generated snippet is original, derivative, or perhaps infringing because the model lacks a clear attribution mechanism and does not include citations or licensing metadata with its outputs. For businesses, this presents legal issues, particularly when incorporating such code into proprietary or for-profit software systems.

The problem is made worse by the opacity of training data, which prevents engineers from seeing the sources that ChatGPT was exposed to. The distinction between fair use, plagiarism, and copyright infringement is muddled by this lack of transparency as well as the outputs' apparent originality [14].

B. Authorship and Accountability

The issue of authorship and accountability presents yet another significant ethical dilemma [4]. When an AI model such as ChatGPT makes a substantial contribution to a codebase, whether it be by creating tests, writing functions, or suggesting architecture, it is difficult to determine who should be given credit as the "author." Developer attribution and traceable version control systems are essential components of traditional software development standards. AI-generated code, on the other hand, does not have a human author in the traditional sense.

When AI-generated code harms people, produces bugs, or doesn't adhere to security rules, this uncertainty becomes very dangerous. Several parties share responsibility in these situations: the developer, who might have copied and pasted the code; the AI provider, who built and trained the model; and the company, which implemented the program [15].

Liability in AI-generated software is not currently covered by any existing legal frameworks. Especially in safety-critical systems like healthcare, finance, or autonomous technology, this erodes trust and makes quality assurance more difficult [16].

C. Bias and Representation

Biases found in its training data, which consists of old code, documentation, and developer debates from opensource repositories and forums, are inherited by ChatGPT and may be amplified [6]. Long-standing inequities in the software engineering community, such as gender imbalance, minority underrepresentation, and regional differences, may be reflected in these statistics.By defaulting to male pronouns, making culturally insensitive assumptions, or providing region-specific best practices that aren't applicable internationally, for instance, the model may provide code comments, documentation, or naming conventions that inadvertently perpetuate these biases. Such outputs have the potential to perpetuate structural injustices in tech contexts, alienate specific development communities, and reinforce prejudices [17].

Furthermore, skewed results are not limited to text. The AI might recommend architectural solutions or code patterns that conform to prevailing standards while ignoring localized or alternative methods. This restricts the inclusivity of AI-assisted tools and undercuts diversity in software design.

Ethical foresight in model deployment, such as developer education and ongoing monitoring for detrimental tendencies, is just as important as technical interventions, such as dataset curation and bias audits, in mitigating these biases [18].

IV. SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

A. Generation of Insecure Code

A significant concern in AI-assisted development is the potential for generating insecure code [10]. Although ChatGPT can produce functional code, it does not always prioritize secure programming practices. For example, it might suggest insecure hashing algorithms (like MD5), improper input validation, or hardcoded credentials [5]. These oversights can introduce exploitable vulnerabilities into applications if developers blindly adopt the suggestions.

Because ChatGPT lacks context about the deployment environment or security policies of an organization, it may produce code that is syntactically correct but semantically insecure [19]. Moreover, novice programmers may trust the output without applying critical judgment or conducting necessary security reviews.

Studies have shown that while AI tools can assist in detecting and fixing some known vulnerabilities, they can also propagate new ones if not properly governed [20]. This dual nature emphasizes the need for integrating human oversight and automated security checks into AIassisted workflows.

B. *Leakage of Sensitive Data in Prompts*

Another underexplored threat arises when developers include sensitive data in prompts sent to ChatGPT. To receive tailored help, users often paste code snippets containing API keys, proprietary algorithms, or internal system information [7]. Unless developers are fully aware of how their data is handled, they may unintentionally expose confidential data.

Even though OpenAI and other providers claim that input data is not used for training unless explicitly permitted, the data still traverses external servers and could be cached or logged under certain conditions [21]. If proper data-handling protocols are not followed or if APIs are misconfigured, there exists a non-negligible risk of data leakage.

To mitigate this risk, organizations must train employees on safe prompt engineering practices and adopt AI governance frameworks that define what data can and cannot be shared with generative models [22].

C. *Model Exploitation and Prompt Injection*

Adversaries may also exploit LLMs like ChatGPT via prompt injection attacks [8]. In these scenarios, malicious users craft inputs that manipulate the model into revealing confidential information or bypassing intended restrictions. For instance, a user could trick ChatGPT into executing unauthorized operations or leaking internal decision-making logic [23].

Furthermore, when ChatGPT is integrated into software development tools or automated CI/CD pipelines, the attack surface expands. Threat actors might target input/output interfaces or attempt to hijack AI suggestions to inject malicious code or backdoors into the codebase [24].

Security researchers are still exploring methods to defend against such exploits. Solutions include implementing prompt sanitization, monitoring AIgenerated content for anomalies, and sandboxing AI outputs before execution or integration [25].

V. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

The ethical and security implications of ChatGPT in software development are investigated in this study using a mixed-methods research design that combines qualitative and quantitative techniques. The qualitative component entails a critical evaluation of the body of research on AI-assisted development, with an emphasis on responsible AI practices, ethical discussions, and licensing concerns [4]. Concurrently, the quantitative component entails using case studies and current benchmarks to investigate trends in AI-generated code. The study intends to evaluate the functional effectiveness, vulnerabilities, and accountability issues presented by ChatGPT and related large language models in development pipelines by examining research publications, model documentation, and empirical security audits [10][20].

B. Data Collection Methods

Numerous data sources and methodologies are employed in order to comprehensively study these concerns. Peer-reviewed papers, technical reports, and whitepapers from conferences and journals pertaining to cybersecurity, AI in software engineering, and machine

learning ethics are first examined in a scientific literature review [1][2][4]. This identifies current research gaps and offers fundamental knowledge. Second, to understand how AI models function in practice, particularly with regard to security and correctness, benchmark datasets and test cases from previous security evaluations are consulted. Examples of these include the ones used to evaluate GitHub Copilot or GPT-based coding tools [9][10].

The coding capabilities of fundamental deep learning architectures, including CNNs, RNNs, and Transformers, are used to assess their performance. The interaction of models trained on code and plain language data with software development tasks, such as creation and problem fixes, has received special attention [26]. The regulatory environment surrounding AI use in software creation is framed by legal and ethical frameworks, including the European Union AI Act, IEEE recommendations for ethically aligned design, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) [6][7][27]. The study assesses vulnerabilities including data leakage, abuse, and bias propagation by analyzing ChatGPT's behavior under realworld scenarios, including variable code complexity, unclear prompts, and data sensitivity. When AI techniques are used in operational software contexts, ethical concerns about fairness, transparency, and user privacy serve as the foundation for observations [6][18].

VI. CASE STUDIES AND REAL-WORLD EXAMPLES

There are now practical ethical and security issues as a result of the software development industry's quick adoption of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT and GitHub Copilot [9]. The promise and drawbacks of using generative AI tools in coding workflows are demonstrated by these case studies.

In one prominent instance, GitHub Copilot produced code samples from public repositories that closely matched code licensed under the GPL. Concerns regarding license compliance and copyright breaches were raised when GitHub and other researchers discovered that about 1% of Copilot's generated outputs were nearly verbatim matches to code from its training data [12][13]. Legal debates around whether AI-generated code qualifies as a derivative work and how developers and AI tool providers should address licensing responsibilities were spurred by this case [14].

The security threats posed by AI-generated code are further shown by another example. In an assessment of GitHub Copilot's capacity to build secure software, researchers at New York University discovered that the model generated code with significant security flaws in almost 40% of evaluated cases [10]. These highlighted the model's lack of contextual awareness regarding secure coding techniques and included problems such as hardcoded credentials, risky SQL queries, and poor input validation [5][20]. Users have also reported instances in which ChatGPT produced Python scripts with unsafe default settings, like weak password hashing or unchecked user inputs, which might be dangerous if used without adequate code review.

Furthermore, there have been cases of AI-generated malware and phishing programs being published in developer forums. While these tools were typically shared for educational or testing purposes, the ability of models like ChatGPT to create convincing phishing emails, obfuscated malware, or keyloggers with minimal prompting raised alarms within the cybersecurity community [8][24]. In one case, researchers showed that LLMs could be made to produce malware that was polymorphic and could avoid detection by conventional methods, indicating a risky possibility of abuse by malevolent actors [25].

These illustrations highlight the necessity of using LLMs in development settings with prudence and strict control. Even though they might spur creativity and productivity, misuse can pose major security and legal issues [4][22].

VII. REGULATORY AND LEGAL LANDSCAPE

ChatGPT and GitHub Copilot are examples of AI tools that are becoming essential to software development and that interact with changing regulatory frameworks [6][7].

Transparency and user data protection are prioritized by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), however LLMs frequently lack explainability, which may be in opposition to the GDPR's "right to explanation" [27]. Concerns of AI inadvertently replicating licensed or copyrighted code are also raised by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), which could result in takedown requests and legal ramifications [14].

A risk-based classification of AI systems is introduced by the proposed EU AI Act, which calls for greater standards for applications that may have an impact on safety, human rights, or legal duties [7]. If used in regulated industries, coding assistants may come under these criteria.

Given that conventional frameworks are unable to keep up with generative AI technology, these rules underscore the pressing need for explicit AI responsibility and licensing guidelines [27].

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

Developers, businesses, and AI suppliers must adopt responsible and proactive procedures as large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT continue to change the software development landscape [4][22]. To avoid intellectual property violations or accidental use of restricted content, developers should embrace secure coding standards and regularly check AI-generated code for accuracy, security vulnerabilities, and legal compliance—particularly with regard to open-source licenses like MIT, GPL, and Apache [12][13][14]. Additionally, by incorporating human monitoring at every stage of development, they can prevent over-reliance and be aware of the limitations of LLMs [20].

Companies need to create thorough AI usage guidelines that cover openness, risk management, and responsibility. This involves setting up internal review and audit procedures to identify and reduce prejudice, security threats, or licensing issues early in the development lifecycle, as well as regularly educating staff members on the ethical implications of AI-assisted coding [6][18].

In the meantime, by providing thorough documentation regarding model training data, limitations, and known biases, AI providers play a crucial role in fostering safety and trust. In addition to offering finetuning tools to modify models for domain-specific or policycompliant usage, they ought to put in place opt-out mechanisms for authors whose work might have been exploited during training [3][28]. The software development ecosystem can maximize the advantages of generative AI while lowering related ethical and legal risks by coordinating the duties across these three groups [4].

IX. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

In the future, significant developments are required to improve the security, interpretability, and ethics of AIassisted software development. The creation of explainable AI (XAI) for coding assistants is one important topic. This technology allows developers to comprehend the reasons behind the generation of specific code and the patterns or datasets that affected those decisions. This is essential for compliance and debugging in delicate industries like healthcare or finance [27][29].

Research on privacy-preserving training techniques is also necessary. The likelihood of sensitive or copyrighted content leaking through LLMs can be decreased by employing strategies like differential privacy, federated learning, and enhanced data filtering [21][30]. By doing this, models will be safer and more compliant with the law right out of the box.

It's also critical to equip developers with AI literacy. In addition to learning how to use LLMs efficiently, future professional development programs and courses should teach students how to identify biased or insecure outputs and comprehend the ramifications of licensing [6][18].

When combined, these guidelines can promote the more responsible, safe, and transparent application of AI in software development [4].

X. CONCLUSION

ChatGPT and other large language models (LLMs) are revolutionizing software development by facilitating intelligent support, increased productivity, and quicker prototyping. However, there are serious security and ethical issues associated with this revolutionary potential. Important concerns that require careful consideration have been covered in this paper, such as hazards to intellectual property, unclear authorship, ingrained biases, and vulnerabilities in AI-generated code. Governance and accountability are made significantly more difficult by the absence of developed regulatory structures.

Transparency, data integrity, and ongoing human monitoring must be given top priority to ensure the responsible deployment of LLMs in software engineering. Navigating this evolving environment will require the establishment of clear best practices, legal accountability, and ethical principles. Only through collaboration among developers, companies, and AI providers can we maximize the advantages of generative AI while minimizing its risks—ensuring that innovation continues in a way that is both safe and ethical.

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Intelligent Healing: The Rise of AI in Modern Healthcare

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Abstract— Artificial intelligence (AI) is driving a significant transformation within the healthcare sector, leading to advancements in patient care, more precise diagnostics, and better overall health outcomes. AI is reshaping conventional medical approaches, supporting applications from robotic surgery and remote patient monitoring to clinical decision support. This paper delves into the progression of AI in healthcare, highlighting its current uses in areas like drug discovery, analysis of medical images, robot-assisted surgery, and predictive analytics. It also examines the hurdles to implementation, including data privacy concerns and ethical questions. Drawing upon recent technological progress and existing literature, this work offers a thorough overview of AI's influence and its capacity to fundamentally change healthcare systems globally.

Keywords— Artificial Intelligence, Healthcare Technology, Machine Learning, Medical Imaging, Robotic Surgery, Predictive Analytics, Deep Learning, Remote Patient Monitoring, 5G in Healthcare, Clinical Decision Support, Precision Medicine

I. INTRODUCTION

Diagnosing diseases accurately is a cornerstone of medicine, yet the process can often be lengthy and demanding. To reduce uncertainty in medical diagnoses, healthcare professionals rely on empirical data to identify a patient's condition. This highlighted the need for automated diagnostic systems that combine human expertise with the precision of machines. The term "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) itself dates back to 1956.

While newer AI technologies like machine learning are relatively recent additions to healthcare, their potential to significantly improve patient outcomes suggests a promising future. AI systems possess the ability to learn rapidly, make predictions, analyze data, form conclusions, and even self-correct. These capabilities are being harnessed to tackle various medical challenges, including treatment planning, medical imaging interpretation, speech recognition, and identifying specific traits [1, 3-4].

Substantial evidence already indicates that AI algorithms can perform numerous tasks as effectively as, or even better than, human experts. This includes interpreting medical images and comparing disease characteristics and prognoses with symptoms and biomarkers documented in electronic medical records (EMRs). Furthermore, advancements in wireless technology and smartphones have paved the way for on-demand healthcare through health tracking apps and online platforms. This has also enabled new methods of healthcare delivery via remote interactions, accessible anytime and anywhere. The healthcare field is increasingly recognizing the importance of AI-powered tools in shaping the next generation of healthcare technology. Projections indicated strong growth in the AI-related healthcare market, anticipating it would

reach USD 6.6 billion by 2021, reflecting a 40% compound annual growth rate [2].

II. REVIEW IN RELEVANT LITERATURE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) involves creating machines, such as computers or robots, that can mimic human intelligence. These systems are designed to simulate cognitive functions typically associated with the human mind, like learning and problem-solving. AI, machine learning, and deep learning are prominent terms in today's technological landscape.

guiding appropriate patient care. Moreover, AI can extract crucial insights from large patient populations to support real-time inferences, health risk alerts, and predictions of health outcomes [9, 10].

AI is currently transforming modern medicine by enabling breakthroughs in drug discovery, facilitating robotic surgery, and improving high-resolution medical imaging. It helps researchers understand complex biological processes, such as protein interactions, and contributes to precision oncology by enabling more accurate targeting of individual cells. As reviewed in the literature, AI addresses gaps in next-generation sequencing, advances digital pathology, and simultaneously raises important ethical considerations,

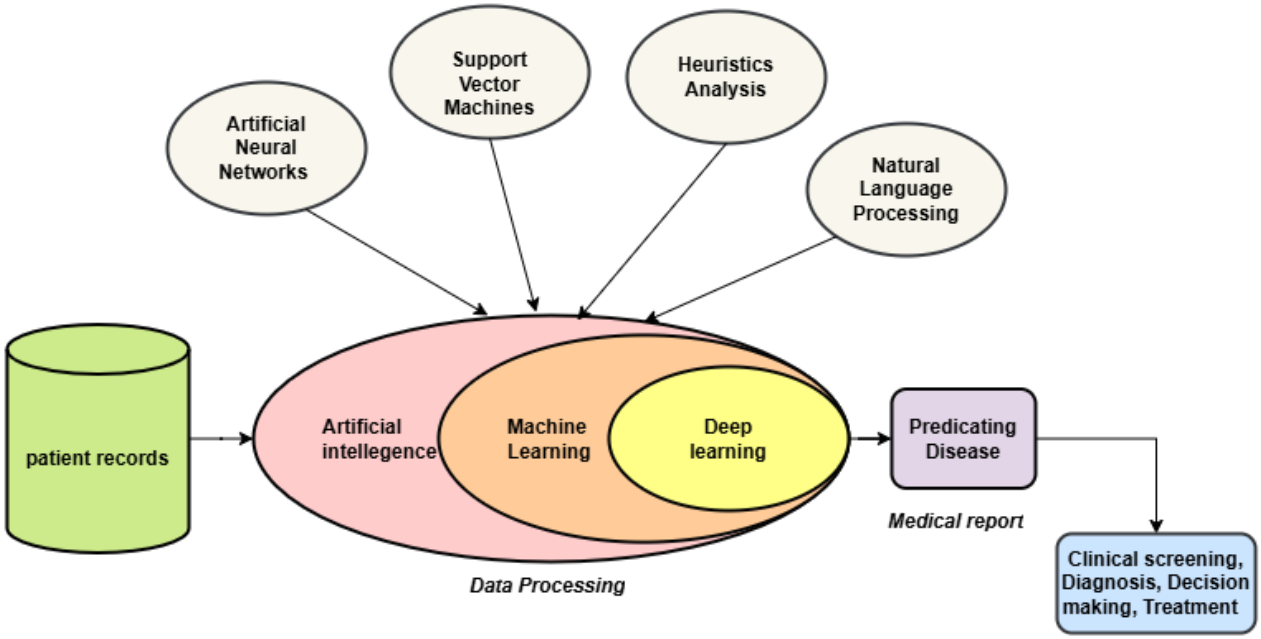


Figure 1:- Process chart of Artificial Intelligence in the medical field:

The effectiveness of these algorithms often increases with the amount of data they are trained on. Deep learning, a newer subset of AI based on artificial neural networks, particularly relies on vast amounts of information to learn complex tasks. Although deep learning has shown significant promise in solving long-standing AI challenges, organizations implementing it must consider the substantial computational costs associated with training these algorithms on large datasets [5, 8].

AI systems can significantly assist physicians by providing up-to-date medical information sourced from journals, textbooks, and clinical practices, thereby offering a broad perspective on the future trajectory of medical technology and healthcare innovation [7].

III. APPLICATIONS OF AI

According to the World Health Organisation [11], lifestyle choices significantly impact personal health. Approximately 60% of factors influencing health and quality of life are linked to lifestyle elements such as exercise, diet, sleep quality, stress management, substance use, medication adherence, and leisure activities [12].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

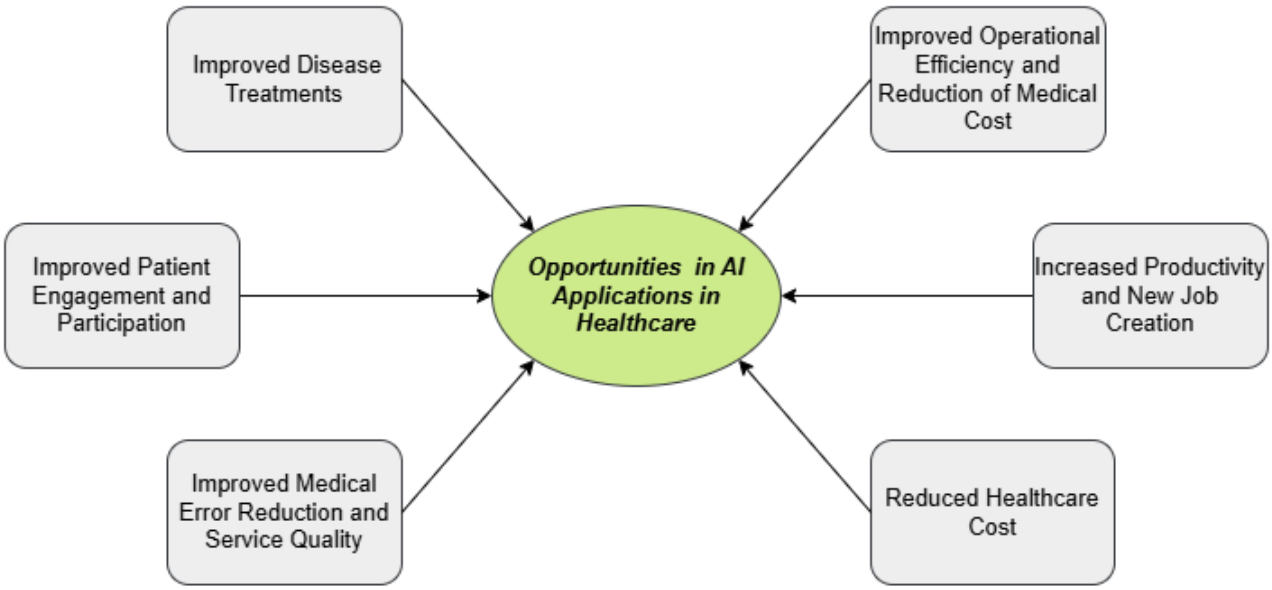


Figure 2 : Opportunities in AI Applications in Healthcare

Artificial Intelligence empowers computers and robots to perform human-like tasks in healthcare, including developing new drugs, aiding in clinical diagnosis, supporting robotic surgery, creating medical statistical databases, and understanding the molecular basis of diseases like cancer. Furthermore, the physical manifestations of AI, like robotics, are beneficial in robot-assisted surgery and for nanorobotic applications aimed at targeted drug delivery [13].

AI-driven technologies hold the potential to fundamentally reshape how healthcare systems function. They can optimize interactions with patients and streamline the delivery of medical services, ultimately aiming to enhance overall patient outcomes and operational efficiency [5]. There is a growing need for innovative technologies that improve daily life. Telemedicine, enabled by such technologies, allows doctors to consult with patients remotely, eliminating the need for physical visits to clinics or hospitals. This capability provides patients with convenient online access to healthcare services, offering prompt responses to inquiries across a range of medical conditions [14, 15].

Industry analyses highlight key areas for AI application. A 2018 Forbes prediction identified administrative workflows, robotic surgery, image analysis, clinical decision support, and virtual assistants as critical sectors [16]. A 2019 McKinsey report emphasized robotics-assisted surgery, targeted and personalized medicine, connected cognitive devices, and electroceuticals [18]. Similarly, a 2018 Accenture study focused on these areas while also including cybersecurity, reduction of dosage errors, and the overall advancement of AI applications in healthcare [17].

IV. AI IN SURGERY

Recent advancements in surgical procedures integrating AI applications are noteworthy. Cancer remains a major global health challenge, causing an estimated 9.6 million deaths in 2018. With around 200 distinct types identified, cancer is projected to become the leading cause of death by 2030. AI assistance has shown promise in refining surgical decisions; for instance, it has been linked to a 30.6% reduction in unnecessary breast-conserving surgeries (mastectomies) by better identifying benign tissue pre-operatively, compared to traditional methods where biopsies from high-risk patients sometimes revealed benign conditions only after surgery [19, 20].

In 2010, researchers proposed a supervised machine learning model designed to differentiate between benign and malignant breast cancer images. This model identifies unique cellular features and patterns by learning from diagnostic records previously established by experienced cancer pathologists [21]. AI stands as a powerful and intelligent tool in the fight against cancer,

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

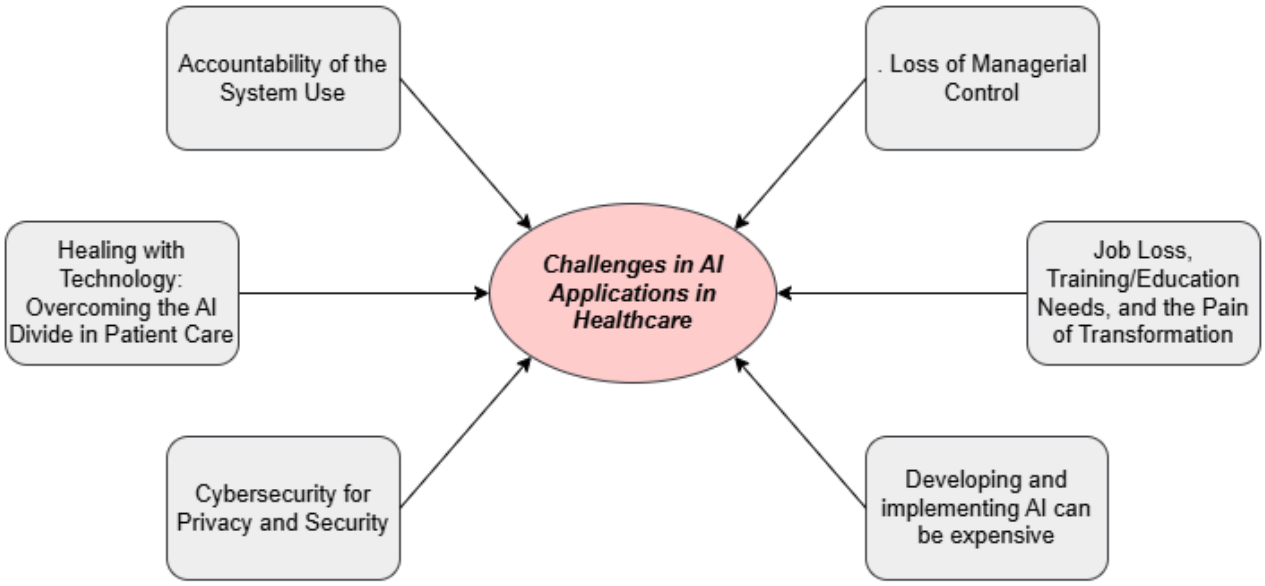


Figure 3 : Challenges in AI Applications in Healthcare

possessing the potential to revolutionize cancer treatment paradigms.

Given that breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer among women globally, numerous recent studies have focused on applying machine learning (ML) techniques. These studies have employed models like neural networks, extreme gradient boosting, decision trees, and support vector machines to identify visual cancer indicators. The goal is to uncover novel prognostic markers that allow for more accurate analysis and prediction of patient survival rates [22-24].

V. AI IN CANCER DETECTION

An innovative approach leverages artificial intelligence (AI) for early cancer detection by analyzing digital biomarkers passively collected through everyday interactions with smart devices. Unlike traditional methods relying on imaging, blood tests, or biopsies, this system utilizes continuous, non-invasive data streams from smartphones, smartwatches, and wearable sensors. These devices capture diverse information reflecting the user's physical and behavioral patterns, including typing dynamics, voice characteristics, gait analysis, sleep patterns, and even respiratory sounds.

AI algorithms, particularly deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), are trained to process this multi-modal data. For example, the system might monitor typing speed, key press pressure, and pauses to detect potential neurological changes, while analyzing voice pitch and patterns for signs of throat or lung issues. Wearable devices like smartwatches track movement and gait, identifying physical alterations or muscle weakness potentially linked to neurological or systemic conditions. Changes in breathing sounds or sleep patterns (e.g., abnormal breathing) could signal early stages of lung or other internal cancers.

The AI model establishes a baseline of the user's normal behavior and continuously learns, enabling it to detect subtle deviations that might indicate underlying health problems. By identifying these anomalies early, the system can flag potential cancer symptoms before they become clinically apparent through standard methods. This ongoing monitoring provides a personalized, long-term health overview, empowering individuals with early insights and facilitating prompt medical intervention.

When the AI detects significant variations from an individual's typical patterns, it generates an alert, recommending further clinical investigation or consultation with a healthcare professional. This approach aims to identify early-stage cancers,

especially those like lung, brain, or throat cancer, which may lack obvious symptoms until later stages. The system is designed to be cost-effective, non-invasive, and widely accessible, making it suitable for broad population use, particularly in areas with limited access to regular medical screening. By combining AI with the ubiquitous nature of smart devices, this system presents a powerful tool for proactive, early cancer detection and management.

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

In the coming decades, artificial intelligence is poised to significantly enhance the clinical decision-making capabilities of medical professionals. This technology can provide access to the latest information and expertise, ensuring appropriate patient care. AI can perform essential medical tasks more efficiently, reducing both time and cost. It enables the digital collection, storage, and classification of health data, contributing to improved healthcare management. AI systems can also address various patient inquiries without direct human intervention. Furthermore, AI excels at processing visual imagery and unstructured data more effectively than humans. These capabilities will undoubtedly create new opportunities in education, training, research, and development [4].

A key limitation currently is AI's lack of emotional intelligence; it cannot yet accurately simulate or interpret human emotions [4].

The integration of 5G networks is expected to significantly accelerate the adoption and capabilities of AI in the healthcare sector. High-bandwidth 5G connections will facilitate the rapid and precise transmission of large medical data files, such as those generated by MRI machines, enhancing remote diagnostics and collaboration. Industry forecasts, like one from a global communications technology leader, projected the 5G market within healthcare to generate approximately $76 billion by 2026 [5, 25].

In situations marked by uncertainty, proactive measures are crucial for minimizing potential harm. AI-based technology is pushing the frontiers of healthcare, well-being, and life itself, transcending traditional limitations of time, place, and even expert knowledge.

Therefore, while current AI medical systems often focus on patient-centered disease management, their scope is anticipated to broaden significantly. Future applications will likely extend across the entire health continuum, encompassing pre-disease prevention, treatment phases, and post-care management integrated into daily life. Based on a review of existing literature and observations of real-world AI implementations in healthcare settings, this study offers insights for the effective deployment and management of AI technologies.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence has become a pivotal force in reshaping the healthcare industry, offering substantial potential in diagnosis, treatment strategies, patient management, and medical research. By easing the workload of medical staff, supporting more informed decision-making, and ultimately improving patient outcomes, AI is proving its value. While challenges such as reliance on large datasets and the absence of emotional intelligence persist, AI's ability to analyze complex medical information and facilitate personalized care is unmatched. The continued integration of AI, further boosted by advancements like 5G technology, promises to accelerate innovation within healthcare. Looking ahead, AI is expected to play an increasingly vital role not only in treatment but also in preventative health and post-treatment care, paving the way for a more intelligent, efficient, and effective healthcare system worldwide.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Stress Detection and Management System

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***Abstract*— Stress can affect the mental and physical health of a person, causing problems that may lead to anxiety and depression. Traditionally, detection of stress is through wearable sensors that read physiological signals, but it is often expensive, invasive, and not feasible for mass application. This project answers the call for an easily accessible, non-invasive, real-time-based application for stress detection and management free from wearable devices. Instead, it relies on behavior data coming from sources like text messages using e-mails and social network posts, voice analysis, or activity on a smartphone, like GPS and accelerometer readings. Using NLP and algorithms like Random Forest and SVM by machine learning, the system tries to classify stress levels, say, low, medium, and high, and return specific recommendations for managing stress, such as mindfulness or relaxation exercises. This is the tool that's going to allow people to provide real-time insight and coping strategies and, hence, mental resilience and wellness.**

Keywords — Stress detection, mental health, machine learning, non-invasive meithods, wearable sensors, behavioral data, Natural Language Processing (NLP), real-time analysis, stress management, resilience, text-based communication, voice analysis, smartphone activity patterns, accelerometer data, real-time stress classification, personalized recommendations, anxiety, depression.

I. Introduction

Stress is a major stressor that affects mental and physical Stress is a major stressor that affects mental and physical well-being and affects each world community in various dimensions, including educational, occupational, and all those in daily life. If not managed, stress can lead to more severe conditions, including anxiety disorders, depression, as well as a host of physical health problems, making early diagnosis and management critical. Stress have severe consequences and contributes to a variety of health issues including anxiety, depression, heart disease, and sleep disturbances. Stress can worsen into more serious problems if it is not controlled thus early identification and efficient management is essential. Because of this, stress detection has become a crucial area of study with the goal of providing effective therapies before stress causes more severe health issues.

Traditional stress detectors rely on wearable devices, typically attached to the body, to capture physiological signals such as heart rate, electrodermal activity or skin conductance, and blood pressure. Although such devices are capable of recording stress, they are generally intrusive, expensive, and not very feasible for continuous and long-term use by people in public. The devices require constant maintenance and calibration, and most importantly, wearing them is uncomfortable.

Against this backdrop, there is now growing interest in using non-invasive, less expensive alternatives for stress monitoring. Alternative solutions have mostly focused on using easily available behavioral data captured through smartphones, computers, and other digital platforms. Non-wearable methods attempt to detect stress through activity patterns, communication behavior, and even emotional tone.

This consequently demands alternative solutions that will monitor stress in a non-intrusive and cost-effective manner. It allows users to give their inputs virtually in order to detect their stress levels. It has been seen that non-wearable approaches drawing on widely available behavioral data represent this gap. In theory, machine learning models

would be able to identify real-time stresses by monitoring data inputs from non physiological sources: text-based communications (eg. emails), voice tone analysis, and activity patterns from smartphone sensors (e.g., GPS, accelerometer). Techniques like Natural Language Processing, on the other hand, coupled with supervised learning models such as Random Forest and Support Vector Machines, are useful to identify stress markers without physical sensors.

The system is supposed to be a machine learning-based system that will use these nonintrusive data sources to classify stress levels as low, medium, and high levels and provide personalized management recommendations based on the detected stress level, including relaxation exercises or mindfulness techniques.

II. Literature Review

The more recent efforts in researching stress detection have managed to contribute to the field significantly but also utilized diversity in technologies such as wearables, smartphone applications, and analysis of physiological signals. All approaches are meant to enhance accuracy in identifying stress levels but carry specific challenges and limitations.

Paper [1] Develops a real-time, physiological-data based machine learning model to identify stress. However, it has the limitation that the equipment used for the feasibility and cost of that equipment is not very practical. The significant limitation to its usage in a mass scale would be the availability of high-quality sensors and devices, which are costlier and not always easy to come by.

Paper [2] is a comprehensive review of various physiological sensors. Such sensors include, for instance, ECG and EDA, used for the purpose of detecting stress. In this paper, the ways through which these sensors capture real-time physiological responses to stress are discussed, as well as analyzing physical indicators of heart rate variability and skin conductance. These sensors would play great significance concerning the review. This paper further reviews other methods of processing physiological data, including the applications of these sensors in clinical and everyday settings.

Paper [3]: The paper presents the exploration of a review on the wearables and smartphone-based continuous monitoring of relevant physiological signals for stress detection. It projects wearable biosensors that measure heart rate and skin conductance, and thus it computes the actual stress level in real time. In its further discussion, it presents a survey of the technological advancement of the wearable sensors that can record for a long period without interruption, thus being suitable for long-term monitoring of stress. The usability of such integration with smartphones will provide a nonobstructive, convenient interface for each person to obtain stress levels in real life.

Paper [4]: The paper proposed a multimodal framework for stress detection that could be based on physiological data and behavioral data. This paper aimed to enhance the performance of the stress detection system based on wearable sensor data integrated with behavioral data, including activity patterns. This combines both kinds of data to provide a more holistic analysis of a person's stress levels. The paper herein establishes how multimodal data can be conducted in a much stronger context and improve detection of stress across contexts.

Paper [5]: The paper attempted to look into how machine learning might be used to determine stress in a remote work setting, particularly when the physiological signals are extracted from webcams. The focus here goes on visual signals such as facial expressions and body language to decipher signs of stress. Such a study will, in turn, explore whether or not it is possible to apply machine learning algorithms to measure some remote individual's stress levels. It makes use of webcam technology, therefore this is a low- cost approach for monitoring of chronic stress.

Paper [6] uses EEG signals to detect the stress magnitude that has developed in a person. Deep learning models are applied to analyze brain activity. This paper further elaborates on how the EEG results in a highly accurate means of estimating the stress level through the depiction of the electrical activity of the brain. It mentions how the deep learning models would be applied to complex EEG data, and patterns associated with stress would be discovered. This paper follows the necessity for precision, which is quite important when applications require a more strict and precise recognition of stress responses.

Paper [7] Surveys various machine learning techniques used in the field of stress detection based on the effectiveness of classification of stress levels by means of physiological and behavioral data. The various models that have been applied to stress detection by the supervised as well as unsupervised methods are discussed along with their strengths and weaknesses. This paper provides for an all-inclusive evaluation of those techniques, shedding light on what can be known from the current advances of machine learning pertaining to stress detection and the challenges researchers

may go through in this area.

Paper [8] focuses on using smartphone sensors to detect stress, specifically via accelerometers, GPS, and other built-in sensors. The paper explores how these sensors can be used to monitor activity and movement patterns which have the potential to serve as indicators of stress levels. It describes how using smartphones to detect stress can take advantage of their wide use and availability.

Paper [9] explores the use of natural language processing combined with sentiment analysis to establish whether text data, mostly social media, indicates the presence of stress. It talks about words or phrases in language that could indicate the presence of stress and tone among those. The paper reflects on the possibilities for applying NLP techniques to analyzing large volumes of text data to determine when or if individuals are under stress. It is much focused on whether social media data can be a nonintrusive and scalable method for identifying people experiencing stresses of life while confronting head-on challenges related to interpreting context and personal expression in text.

Paper [10] combines machine learning with face processing techniques to find the presence of stress in facial expressions in a very simple way to give further solutions according to the level of stress their users are currently facing. It demonstrates, when micro expression and facial dynamics changes are analyzed, non-intrusive means can indeed be very feasible and also can be applied for the detection of stress in real time. The methodology is presented based on computer vision algorithms meant to estimate the level of stress, hence bringing a scalable solution that does not rely on the use of wearable devices. These include sensitivity to lighting conditions, camera quality, and the positioning of the subject; all are added with the fact that such monitoring impermissibly intrudes on privacy due to the continuous monitoring of the subject's facial expressions.

Paper [10] examines wearable and non-wearable stress detection technologies and assesses new non-wearable products like smartphone apps and smart watches. It emphasizes the continued usefulness of the controlled emphasis, but it should be noted that all comparisons obtain variables, like profitability, that may not address environmental factors that may affect accuracy and profitability.

Paper [11] proposes a hybrid technique that combines physiological behavior data to increase accuracy in stress detection. Connecting several data sources to enhance the system's stress detection capabilities, but the approach demands sophisticated data processing, which may make real-time deployment difficult due to its high processing power requirements.

Paper [12] The use of machine learning techniques to interpret EEG information to perform real-time stress detection is reviewed in this work. EEG is a reliable way to diagnose stress, but because it needs specialized equipment such EEG helmets which is too expensive and complicated for general, daily usage.

Paper [13] This study investigates the use of smartwatches to monitor physiological indicators, such as changes in heart rate, in order to identify stress. They provide an easy and accessible means of monitoring stress levels, but issues like sensor errors can affect .

Paper [14] This study focuses on mobile-based stress detection through activity detection using smartphone sensors. It provides a simple and widely available method for stress monitoring, although changes in sensors and the need for periodic association may affect their effectiveness, limiting their adoption to be less reliable in some of the cases.

Sr. No	Paper Title [Year of publication]	Technology Used	Advantages	Limitations
1	An Investigation on Mental Stress Detection from Physiological Signals Using ML (2021)	Machine learning with physiological data	High accuracy in real-time detection	Requires high- quality sensor data
2	A Comprehens-ive Review on Stress Detection Using Physiological Signals (2020)	Physiologic-al sensors Like ECG and EDA	In-depth analysis of physical indicators	Expensive equipment required
3	Wearable Devices for Stress Detection: A Survey (2022)	Wearable biosensors and smartphone	Continuo-us monito-irng and data collection	Privacy and battery life issues

4	Multimodal Stress Detection Framework Using Physiological and Behavioral Data (2022)	Fusion of multiple data sources	Enhanced accuracy through multimodal data	Complex data processing required
5	Stress Detection in Remote Work Environments Using ML (2017)	Webcam-based physiological signal analysis	Suitable for remote monitoring	Limited accuracy in low- light conditions
6	EEG-Based Stress Detection Using Deep Learning Models (2020)	EEG signals with deep learning	High precision in detecting stress levels	Requires EEG cap, impractical daily
7	A Survey on Machine Learning Techniques for Stress Detection (2021)	Various machine learning algorithms	Comprehensive evaluation of methods	Lack of standard datasets
8	Automated Stress Detection Using Smartphone (2021)	Smartphone sensors and app data	Accessibility and ease of deployment	Accuracy varies by smartphone model
9	Detecting Stress Using Natural Language Processing on Social Media Text (2020)	NLP and sentiment analysis	Non-intrusive, scalable	Context-dependent accuracy
10	Stress Detection using ML and Image Processing (2022)	Machine learning and image processing	Non-intrusive, real-time stress detection using facial expressions	Dependent on image quality, lighting, and privacy concerns
11	Comparative Study on Wearable Stress Detection Technologies (2021)	Wearable technology	Evaluates both wearable and non-wearable options	Comparison may not account for all variables
12	A Hybrid Approach for Stress Detection	Physiological and behavioural data	Combines multiple data sources for Better accuracy	Requires complex data processing
13	Real-Time Stress Detection Using EEG and Machine Learning (2021)	EEG and machine learning	Real-time stress detection	Requires specialized equipment (EEG cap)
14	Smartwatch-Based Stress Detection Using Physiological Signals (2021)	Smartwatch sensors and data processing	Practical and accessible	Limited battery life, sensor reliability
15	Mobile-Based Stress Detection Using Activity Recognition (2020)	Activity recognition through mobile sensors	Convenient and widely accessible	Relies on periodic engagement And sensor variability

III. **Proposed system**

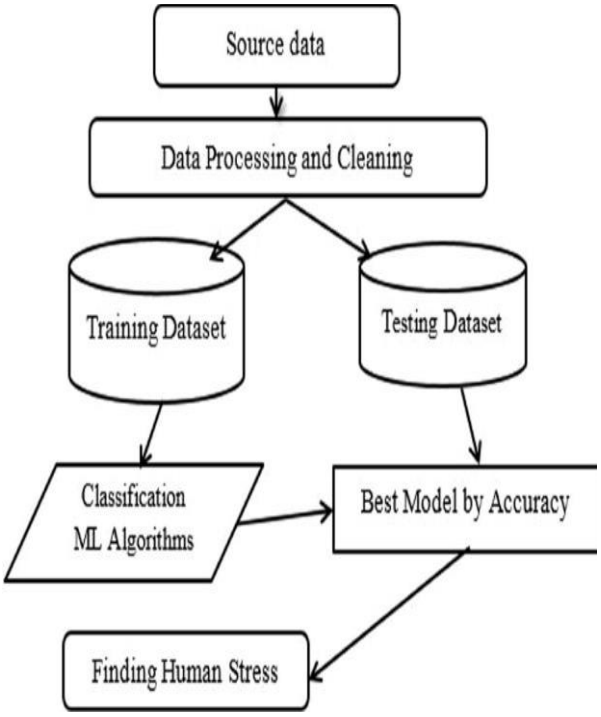


Fig. Proposed System

IV. CONCLUSION

This review specifically highlights how the increasing importance of non-wearable, machine learning-based systems of stress detection will be highly effective and feasible alternatives to traditional sensor-based methodologies. Stress detection can be approached in non-invasive methods such as text analysis, voice tone analysis, and smartphone activity monitoring, which is a gigantic leap ahead. That way, these methodologies cancel the requirement for intrusive wearable devices but also erase such crucial limitations as high costs, user discomfort, and complexity. These non-wearable systems use broad access technologies, like smartphones and social media. Most importantly, the application of machine learning techniques can facilitate higher accuracy and robustness in such systems, guaranteeing that these will work properly in many practical scenarios of real-world stress. It will help a lot of people to get relief from their day-to-day stress with the help of this application. Such non-wearable novel approaches have high potential for generalization and can be used in practice in different ways that provide a very affordable and easy-to-use solution to stress monitoring.

V. Acknowledgments

We want to sincerely thank Prof. Supriya Ajagekar for her constant assistance, helpful suggestions, and valuable input during the drafting of this study report. Her expertise and support were crucial to the planning of this project. We also thank the University of Bharati Vidyapeeth Department of Engineering and Technology for providing the facilities needed for this study. Special thanks to our classmates and classmates for their helpful suggestions and teamwork that made this work so well. We are also grateful to the researchers and authors whose studies we reviewed, as their contributions have played an important role in the development of the project.

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[3] Wearable Devices for Stress Detection: A Survey (2022)

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[7] A Survey on Machine Learning Techniques for Stress Detection (2021)

[8] Automated Stress Detection Using Smartphones (2021)

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

An Enhanced Deep Learning Framework for Real-Time Facial Emotion Recognition in Autistic Children

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***Abstract*—Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) often affects children's ability to interpret and express emotions, making social interactions challenging. This paper proposes an Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL) framework for capturing real-time emotion in ASD children using facial expressions. The framework integrates advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for classifying emotions, feature extraction, and emotion classification to improve recognition accuracy. To address challenges in subtle emotional variations and environmental noise, the model incorporates data augmentation, attention mechanisms, and optimized preprocessing techniques. The system processes real-time facial data and classifies emotions such as happiness, sadness, anger, and surprise with high accuracy, aiding caregivers and educators in understanding emotional states. Extensive experiments on benchmark datasets and real-world scenarios validate the framework's robustness, achieving superior performance compared to traditional deep learning models. This research contributes to the development of assistive technologies aimed at enhancing emotional awareness and social engagement for autistic children.**

Keywords— Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Real-Time Emotion Recognition, Feature Extraction, Webcam

I. INTRODUCTION

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by challenges in social communication, emotional recognition, and behavioral flexibility. One of the critical difficulties faced by children with ASD is recognizing and expressing emotions, which significantly impacts their social interactions and emotional development. Traditional therapeutic interventions often lack real-time feedback mechanisms, making it difficult for caregivers and educators to understand and respond to the emotional needs of autistic children effectively. Literature study on artificial intelligence (AI) and computer vision have facilitated the development of emotion recognition systems. However, these systems often struggle with accurately detecting subtle facial expressions, particularly in children with ASD, due to their unique and less pronounced emotional cues. Existing models also face challenges in processing real-time data with high accuracy and robustness, limiting their practical application in assistive technologies. The literature shows that there is a difference amongst the data sets used for ASD detection. The paper by Dcouto and Pradeepkandhasamy focuses on multimodal deep learning integrating neuroimaging, genetics, and behavioral data to improve detection accuracy, while the paper by MacFarlane et al. centers on voice and language features, specifically analyzing language transcripts and audio recordings to enhance automated ASD detection. Both approaches aim to improve detection, but they utilize distinct data sources and techniques for model development [1-3].

This paper suggests an Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL) framework for real-time identification of facial emotions in autistic children in order to overcome these difficulties. The framework utilizes advanced Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for efficient face detection, feature extraction, and classification of emotional states. By incorporating data augmentation, attention mechanisms, and optimized preprocessing techniques, the proposed model enhances sensitivity to subtle emotional expressions and improves detection accuracy in dynamic environments.

Ishizaki et al. (2021) investigate disparities in eye gaze within classroom environments among children with high-functioning ASD and generally developing peers, revealing that children with ASD allocate less time to gazing at faces and items guided by teachers. The study emphasizes the role of gaze patterns in social adaptation and suggests interventions focusing on joint attention for ASD children [4].

The reviewed studies highlight the growing AI and machine learning (ML) role, and IoT in autism identification and emotion recognition. Eye-tracking, deep learning (DL), and facial analysis techniques are employed to identify unique ASD-related features, enabling early diagnosis and improved interventions. Real-time emotion recognition systems, using facial expressions or speech cues, help caregivers and therapists better understand autistic children's emotional responses and engagement levels. Advanced methods like neural networks, CNN-LSTM frameworks, and federated learning ensure high accuracy while maintaining data privacy. Several studies also emphasize the integration of wearable devices and sensing technologies for monitoring emotional

and behavioral patterns in ASD children. Together, these advancements lead the way for non-invasive, effective and personalized autism care solutions [5-25].

The proposed system aims to categorize basic feelings viz. joy, anger, sadness and wonder in real time, providing immediate feedback to caregivers and educators. This real-time emotion detection system holds significant potential in developing personalized interventions, improving social engagement, and supporting the emotional well-being of autistic children. The experimental results demonstrate that the EDL framework outperforms conventional models in metrics like precision, processing speed and robustness.

The contribution of this study to the enhancement of assistive technologies by bridging the gap between emotional recognition and real-time applications, offering a promising tool for enhancing emotional understanding and interaction in children with ASD.

An estimation of 1 out of 68 children in India are thought to have autism, as per a 2021 study that was published in the Indian Journal of Paediatrics. With a male:female ratio of about 3:1, boys are more likely than girls to be impacted. Furthermore, according to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) (data from 2023), 1 out of 36 American youngsters now have an autistic diagnosis, up from 1 in 44 two years prior. Since this research was just released, it is anticipated that the statistics will not change until 2024. The autism prevalence graph is presented in the Fig. 1.

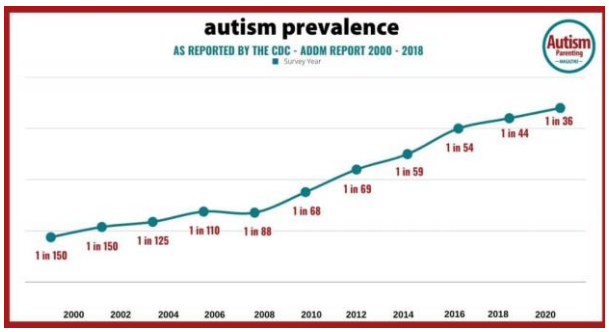


Fig. 1. Graph of Autism Prevalence

II. System Description

A. Problem Statement

In general, children who have ASD experience challenges in interpreting and expressing feelings, which hinders their ability to engage in meaningful social interactions. Traditional methods of emotion recognition are inconsistent and subjective as they mostly depend on human observation. This underscores the necessity for an automated, real-time system capable of accurately identifying emotional states to assist caregivers and educators in better supporting autistic children.

B. Autism and Emotional Challenges

ASD affects various aspects of emotional recognition, including the ability to identify subtle facial expressions. This difficulty is compounded by sensory sensitivities and differences in cognitive processing. An automated system tailored to address these specific challenges can serve as an essential tool in enhancing social and emotional learning for children with ASD.

The proposed facial emotion recognition system consists of several key components working together to analyze and classify human emotions in real time. The Input Module serves as the system's entry point, capturing facial data through a camera. This module ensures high-quality image acquisition by adjusting resolution, frame rate, and exposure settings, ensuring clear facial visibility. The captured images or video frames are then passed to the Preprocessing Module, which normalizes and enhances image quality to account for variations in lighting, background noise, and facial alignment. This step is crucial in improving accuracy by standardizing the input data through techniques such as brightness adjustment, noise reduction, and face alignment. Additionally, cropping and resizing are applied to focus solely on the facial region while maintaining uniformity across different images.

Once preprocessing is complete, the refined facial data is sent to the Feature Extraction Module, which leverages advanced CNNs to identify and extract key facial features necessary for emotion recognition. CNNs analyze patterns such as edges, textures, and key facial landmarks, creating structured feature maps that represent facial expressions. Pre-trained DL models viz. VGG-Face, MobileNet and ResNet-50 can be utilized to improve efficiency and accuracy in extracting meaningful features. These extracted features are then fed into the Emotion Classification Module, in which attention mechanisms are employed to emphasis on appropriate areas of the face for better classification. Softmax function and connected layers are employed to determine the probable emotion based on the module assigned labels like joyfulness, sadness, antagonism and surprise. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, a DL technique, can be integrated for analyzing emotion variations in video sequences.

Finally, the Output Module presents identified emotions in real-time, making them accessible for caregivers, educators, or AI-driven applications. The system can display the results through a graphical user interface, a text-based display, or even provide audible feedback for accessibility. Additionally, the recognized emotions can be integrated with external systems such as smart assistants, educational tools, or healthcare applications to enhance user experience and interaction. This well-structured architecture ensures a highly efficient and accurate facial emotion recognition system that can be utilized in several fields, including education, healthcare, human-machine interaction, and security surveillance. Fig. 2 indicates the Real-Time Detection system

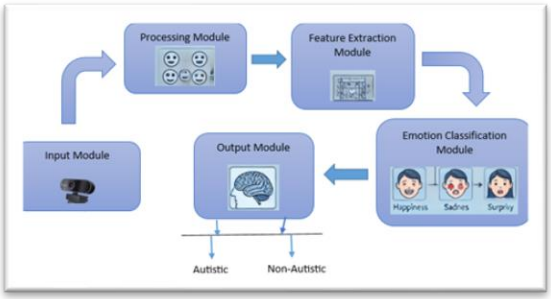


Fig. 2. Real-Time Detection System

by autism. By systematically processing facial images through these modules, the system is developed to provide real and reliable emotion detection, contributing to advancements in artificial intelligence and affective computing.

C. Proposed System

The Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL) framework is designed to enhance the precision and robustness of facial feeling recognition by incorporating advanced techniques such as data augmentation, attention mechanisms, and optimized preprocessing. These key features enhance the model's capability to simplify across different conditions, ensuring reliable performance even in real-world scenarios with varying lighting, facial orientations, and expressions.

One of the primary components of the EDL framework is Data Augmentation, which plays a vital role in expanding the diversity of training dataset. As DL models require huge data set to simplify efficiently, augmentation techniques artificially increase the number of training samples by applying transformations such as rotation, flipping, scaling, noise addition, brightness adjustment, and contrast enhancement. These transformations help the model learn from varied facial expressions, reducing overfitting and improving robustness against variations in pose, lighting, and occlusions. For instance, a facial image with a slight tilt or shadow can be augmented to ensure the model learns to recognize emotions under different conditions, making it more adaptable to real-world applications.

Another key feature of the EDL framework is the implementation of Attention Mechanisms, which significantly improve the accuracy of emotion classification by focusing on the most relevant facial regions. Traditional deep learning models process entire images, but not all areas of the face contribute equally to emotion recognition. The attention mechanism dynamically assigns higher weights to important facial regions, like mouth, eyes and eyebrows, while reducing the influence of less relevant areas like the forehead or cheeks. This selective focus helps the model better differentiate subtle emotional expressions, such as distinguishing between a genuine smile (happiness) and a tense smile (nervousness). Advanced techniques like Self-Attention, Spatial Attention, and Channel Attention are used to refine feature extraction, leading to superior classification performance.

To further enhance system efficiency, the EDL framework incorporates Optimized Preprocessing, ensuring that input data is cleaned and standardized before being fed into the deep learning model. Preprocessing techniques include face detection, alignment, noise reduction, and contrast normalization, which improve the quality and consistency of facial images. Face alignment ensures that crucial facial features – mouth and eyes, are positioned consistently across different images, eliminating distortions caused by head tilts or varying angles. Noise reduction filters out background distractions, while normalization techniques standardize brightness and contrast, making the model more resilient to environmental variations. These optimizations not only enhance the reliability of the system but also improve computational efficiency by reducing unnecessary complexity in feature extraction.

Overall, the Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL) framework provides a more robust and accurate solution for facial emotion recognition by integrating data augmentation, attention mechanisms, and optimized preprocessing. By

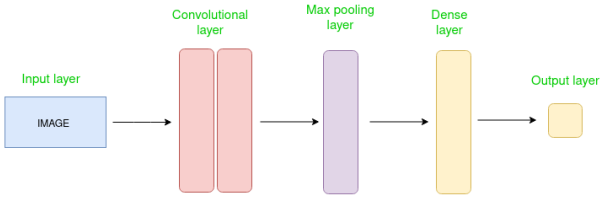


Fig. 4. Simple CNN Framework

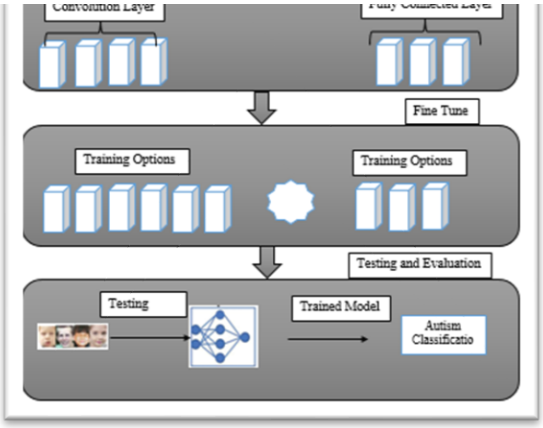


Fig. 3. Proposed Architecture System

enhancing ability of the model to handle diverse input conditions, focus on critical facial features, and process high-quality data, the framework enhances real-time emotion detection applications in fields such as education, health-care, human-machine interaction and surveillance. Fig. 3. Shows the Proposed Architecture System proposed architecture of overall model. These advancements ensure that the system can operate effectively across different environments, delivering high-performance emotion recognition with minimal errors.

III. DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK

Deep learning frameworks play a critical role in developing enhanced facial emotion recognition systems for autistic children by providing an end-to-end platform for data processing, feature extraction, model training, and real-time inference. TensorFlow and PyTorch frameworks enable the use of deep CNNs that automatically understand spatial features directly from facial images, capturing subtle muscle movements associated with different emotions. For real-time processing, deep learning frameworks also support video-based temporal modeling using recurrent networks like LSTM or attention mechanisms that focus on main facial regions-mouth and eyes. By leveraging pre-trained models (like VGGFace or ResNet) through transfer learning, these frameworks accelerate training while enhancing accuracy, even with smaller datasets typically available for autistic children. In deployment, frameworks allow model conversion to lightweight formats like TensorFlow Lite, enabling real-time inference on edge devices, which is crucial for wearable assistive systems. Additionally, built-in visualization tools

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

such as Grad-CAM help interpret model decisions, enhancing transparency for therapists and caregivers. Overall, deep learning frameworks integrate flexibility, scalability, and real-time performance, making them indispensable for building effective emotion recognition solutions to support autistic children in understanding and responding to emotions in social interactions, as depicted in Fig. 4.

A. *Quantum Transfer Learning Technique*

Quantum Transfer Learning (QTL) is an emerging hybrid approach that integrates the powerful feature extraction proficiencies of classical DL with computational advantages offered by quantum computing. In the context of facial emotion recognition (FER) for autistic children, QTL enhances the deep learning framework by integrating quantum circuits to process and classify emotional features after they have been extracted using pre-trained deep neural networks. Initially, facial images are processed using conventional CNNs, which extract spatial features such as facial landmarks, muscle movements, and micro expressions. Furthermore, these features which are extracted are passed to a quantum neural network (QNN), which acts as a classifier. The quantum layers, built using parameterized quantum circuits (PQCs), exploit quantum superposition and entanglement to explore multiple feature correlations simultaneously, enhancing the ability of model to capture subtle differences in facial expressions—especially important for autistic children, whose expressions may be atypical and less exaggerated than neurotypical individuals. With the use of transfer learning of pre-trained classical models (VGGFace / ResNet), the quantum model requires far fewer training samples, making it ideal for smaller datasets typically available in autism research. Quantum processing also reduces the risk of over fitting due to its inherent randomness and reduced number of trainable items in the quantum circuit. Furthermore, QTL supports deployment efficiency by enabling quantum-classical co-processing, where feature extraction is performed on conventional hardware (GPU/CPU) and classification is offloaded to quantum processors (QPUs), ensuring real-time feedback for therapeutic or assistive applications. This hybrid workflow, supported by frameworks like TensorFlow Quantum, ensures that the system benefits from both the mature feature extraction power of classical deep learning and the future-proof generalization capabilities of quantum learning. As quantum hardware matures, QTL can further reduce computational time and enhance accuracy, making it a highly promising technique for developing advanced assistive emotion recognition systems tailored to autistic children's unique needs as given in Fig. 5.

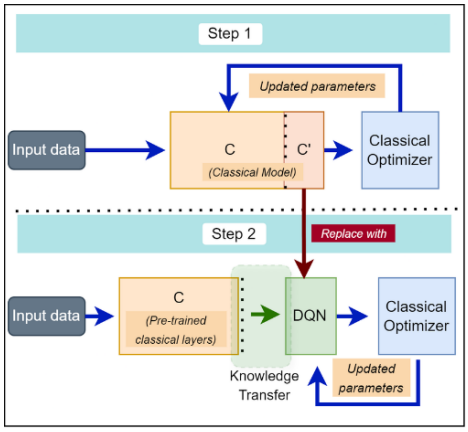


Fig. 5. Quantum Transfer Learning (QTL)

B. *Emotion Detection and Analysis*

Facial emotion detection is crucial in understanding the emotional social interactions and emotional states of kids, especially those with ASD, who often struggle with recognizing and expressing emotions. This research employs methods for DL, specifically CNNs, to examine ASD-specific emotional expressions by extracting, selecting, and classifying facial features. A key focus is on dataset creation, ensuring the use of widely available or custom data-sets that accurately capture emotional responses of children with ASD. Advanced preprocessing techniques, like image augmentation (rotation, flipping, scaling and brightness adjustments), enhance model generalization by increasing dataset diversity. Normalization ensures consistent pixel values, leading to faster and more accurate training, while dataset balancing methods like oversampling and weighting address class imbalances to improve performance. Rigorous data verification is conducted to maintain the integrity of facial features, with pixel statistics (mean and standard deviation) calculated to ensure uniform scaling and reduce biases. A comprehensive review of existing facial emotion detection techniques helps identify gaps and improve model accuracy and generalization. The research aims to extract insights that contribute to therapeutic interventions, educational tools, and support systems tailored to enhance emotional recognition and social interaction for children with ASD. Study strives to create a robust and reliable facial emotion detection system that aids in bridging the emotional communication gap faced by children with ASD by combining techniques.

C. *Feature Extraction and Design*

Developing efficient feature extraction methods to improve facial emotion recognition in kids with ASD is the main aim of this purpose. Conventional techniques like Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) and Histogram of Orientated Gradients (HOG), manually identify key facial patterns by analyzing gradients, shapes, and textures to detect essential features like the eyes, nose, and mouth. In contrast, deep learning-based approaches leverage pre-trained CNNs, viz. ResNet, VGG16 and Inception, for complex feature extraction from facial pictures at multiple scales. Feature selection plays a significant role in refining these extracted features, ensuring that only the most relevant ones contribute to emotion recognition, thereby improving model efficiency and reducing over fitting. By integrating both traditional and deep learning-based methods, this study aims to design a robust system which enhances accuracy and reliability of emotion detection in children with ASD. The insights gained can support therapeutic interventions, communication strategies, and educational tools, ultimately improving social interaction and emotional understanding for children with ASD.

IV. Results and Discussion

A. *Training and Validation Datasets*

A total of 2,526 images were obtained from the public Kaggle data repository, including 1,263 images of autistic and non-autistic children images are taken, as shown Table 1. The algorithm was trained using a total of 2,526 images.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF SAMPLES

State	*No. of Sample Images*
Autistic	1263
No-autistic	1263

The Quantum Transfer Learning model classified the images as autistic or non-autistic based on facial features, as illustrated in the Fig. 6.



Fig. 6. Autistic and Non-autistic Classification

B. *Accuracy of Training and Validation with Varying Parameters*

To enhance overall model accuracy in facial emotion detection for children having ASD, several strategies can be employed. Increasing model complexity by adding more convolutional layers or expanding dense layers can improve feature extraction, but care must be taken to prevent over fitting. Fine-tuning hyper parameters, like learning rates, optimizers, batch sizes and activation functions, can significantly impact performance and should be optimized through systematic experimentation. Further regularization techniques, including L2 regularization and batch normalization, can help stabilize training and reduce over fitting. Additionally, exploring different data augmentation techniques or adjusting augmentation parameters—such as rotation angles, brightness variations, and scaling—can enhance model generalization. Fig.7 shows the graph of model accuracy. By implementing these strategies, the model can achieve improved accuracy, robustness, and reliability in recognizing emotions in children with ASD.

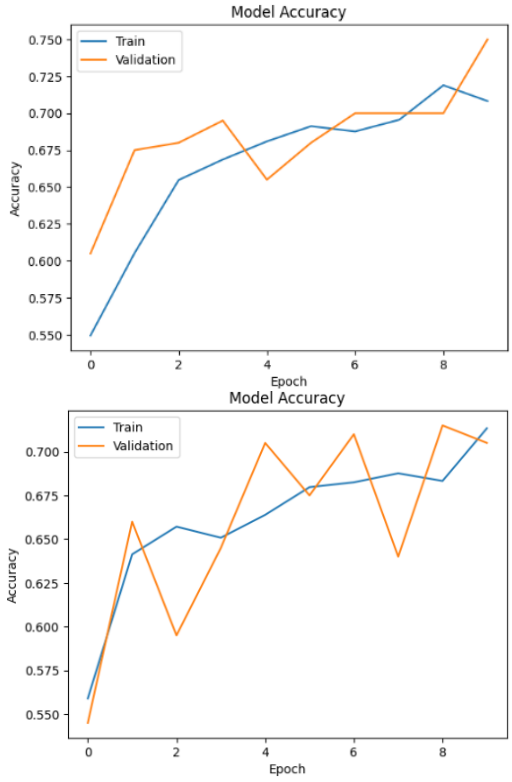


Fig. 7. Graph of Model Accuracy

The Fig. 7 illustrates the training and validation accuracy, along with accuracy loss, for the InceptionV3 model across different epochs, up to a maximum of 40. The model achieved its best performance at 40 epochs.

C. *Performance Metrics*

Precision: It measures how accurately the model identifies positive cases as truly positive. It is especially important when there are many False Positives. If the model's accuracy is low, it may incorrectly classify many non-ASD images as ASD whereas, if the accuracy is high, the model can better learn to minimize false alarms and focus on true positive results,

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP} \quad (1)$$

Recall: It is the opposite of Precision and measures how well the model identifies positive cases as truly positive. It is important when there are many False Negatives. If the model has low recall, many ASD images may be incorrectly classified as non-ASD. However, with high recall, the model learns to minimize False Negatives and focus on correctly identifying positive cases,

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \quad (2)$$

F1 Score: Eq. (1) and Eq. (2) combines to evaluate the overall performance of model which is generally lies between interval [0, 1], where a score of 1 indicates perfect agreement between predicted and expected values, and a score of 0 means no agreement at all given by Eq. (3).

$$F1\ Score = \frac{2*Precision*Recall}{Precision+Recall} \quad (3)$$

Accuracy: It resembles the actual value and predicted output given by Eq. (4),

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \quad (4)$$

D. *Algorithm Performance on Training and Validation Data*

A summary of the statistical metrics used to assess the model is shown in Table 2. Figure 8 illustrates the final model's accuracy, which was 80.0% on trained data and 76.3% on validated data. The accuracy of the suggested system model is 76.3% for validation and 80.0% for training.

TABLE II. ACURACY CHART

Model	Test Loss	Test Accuracy
Quantum Transfer Learning	38.96%	80%
InceptionV3	41.48	79%

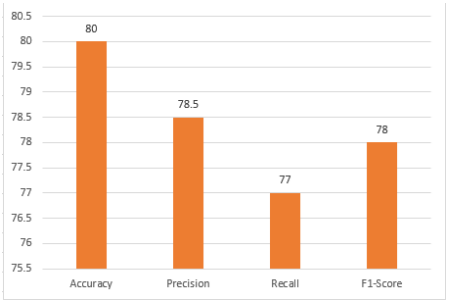


Fig. 8. Accuracy Chart

V. CONCLUSION

In order to diagnose and categories Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), this paper presents the design and implementation of a DL framework for facial recognition that is based on transfer learning. This research's main contribution is the creation of a tool that uses face feature analysis to identify and categories ASD early on. The suggested model outperformed a number of cutting-edge models documented in the literature, achieving a validation accuracy of 80%. This illustrates how the model may help doctors identify ASD in its early stages. Furthermore, the methodology is highly adaptable to large image datasets and can be extended to other classification tasks involving medical and healthcare imagery, as well as ASD-related datasets.

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A Comprehensive Study on Automatic Speech Recognition: Techniques, Challenges and Applications

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Abstract:

Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) is a sophisticated technology which is designed to convert spoken language into written text. In essence, it allows machines to "listen" and transcribe human speech in real-time. Due to this, it is also referred as Speech-to-Text (STT), that, transforms spoken words into written text. This technology involves analyzing audio signals and using robust algorithms to transform spoken language into a text format, phrases, and sometimes even the nuances of speech, such as tone and context. Historically, Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) found its primary applications in specialized and practical domains like enabling hands-free calling through spoken commands, Automating the process of directing calls to appropriate departments in customer service, Assisting users through automated menus in telecommunication (IVR), converting spoken input into written text, particularly valuable for fast transcription, controlling devices and systems hands-free, providing immersive experiences by allowing users to interact via voice, producing accurate, domain-specific transcripts, such as in legal and medical fields, appliance control and many more. But today, ASR technology has advanced significantly, enabling more complex and dynamic applications. These include voice search, digital assistants (like Siri or Google Assistant), voice control on mobile devices, smart home systems, in- vehicle navigation, automated customer support and entertainment, and many other speech-driven experiences across different domains. In this paper, the study of various conventional and modern Neural Network based ASR systems and applications are presented.

Keywords— Speech, ASR, Neural Networks

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the foundation of human communication with which we can share our views with each other. Language is composed of a combination of words which forms vocabulary and rules which we term as grammar. It can be manifested in different forms such as text, sign language, and spoken communication. These are different ways we use language to connect with one another. in other words, whether we are jotting down our thoughts, expressing them through gestures and movements in sign language, or voicing them out loud, these methods all help us share ideas and build understanding. Each form has its unique beauty and purpose in human interaction. Speech, at its core, involves blending consonants and vowels to create a wide range of sounds. These phonetic combinations form the building blocks of words and sentences, enabling us to communicate ideas, emotions, and thoughts through spoken language. Speech processing is the study of speech signals and processing methods. It involves a variety of tasks like converting spoken words into text (ASR), recognizing the speaker (speaker recognition), and generating speech from written text. It has earned a huge importance as its usefulness in the fields such as entertainment, medical and telecommunications. In this paper, a detailed study is done on one such area of Signal Processing i.e. Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR). This area of Signal Processing analyzes the speech signal, extract relevant features, match these features to known phonetic models, and then output the recognized text. The aim is to develop robust algorithms for various speech recognition system. Previously, systems and models used for automatic speech recognition (ASR) faced significant limitations in both scope and capability, leading to lower accuracy and efficiency. However, advancements in technology, such as the development of powerful machine learning algorithms and more sophisticated neural networks, have revolutionized the field. These improvements have not only enhanced the performance and accuracy of ASR systems but also expanded their applications, making speech recognition a more integral and reliable part of our daily lives.

A. Speech Signals

A speech signal is dynamic—it changes quickly over time and space, making it nonstationary by nature. Embedded within it are numerous features that can reveal fascinating details about the speaker, such as their gender, the quality of their voice, and even the clarity of their speech patterns. Because of these

features, speech carries a lot of useful information, making it especially valuable for things like speech processing and turning spoken words into text automatically. Speech signal features are generally of two types: time-domain features and frequency-domain features.

- Time-domain features:

This type of features focus on analyzing the signal directly as it changes over time. These features capture characteristics like energy, zero-crossing rate, and amplitude variations.

Energy:

It is a numerical representation of the amplitude variations over time. Essentially, it reflects the strength or intensity of the signal at different moments, capturing variations that help in analyzing the dynamics of speech. It is a fundamental feature in speech processing, often used to distinguish between voiced and unvoiced sounds or even to detect pauses and silence in speech signals. It is calculated by squaring and integrating each signal value over a specific time period.

Zero-crossing rate: It measures the rate a speech signal varies from positive to negative (or vice versa) over a time interval.

Pitch: It describes the quality and range of speaker's tone whether it's high, low, or somewhere in between.

- Frequency-domain features: These features extract the frequency characteristics of signal, which are important for tasks like recognizing and analyzing speech. These features are analyzed from the signal spectrum showing the range of frequency components present in the signal.

II. ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of an Automatic Speech Recognition system is shown in Fig.1.1. It has four key components:

a) Pre- processing and feature extraction: In this step, a raw audio signal is fed as input. Noise and channel distortions are reduced to obtain an enhanced form of speech signal, followed by translating the time domain signal into its frequency domain counterpart, and extracting key feature vectors, well-suited for the acoustic models.

b) Acoustic model (AM): AM uses acoustics and phonetics knowledge and features taken from the feature extraction component as input, and produces an acoustic model (AM) score for the variable-length sequence of features.

c) Language model (LM): The language model assigns an LM score, which reflects how probable a hypothesized word sequence is based on the rules and patterns of the language.

d) Hypothesis search: The hypothesis search module integrates the acoustic model score and language model score, evaluating input feature vectors alongside potential word sequences. It selects the sequence with the highest composite score as the final recognized output.

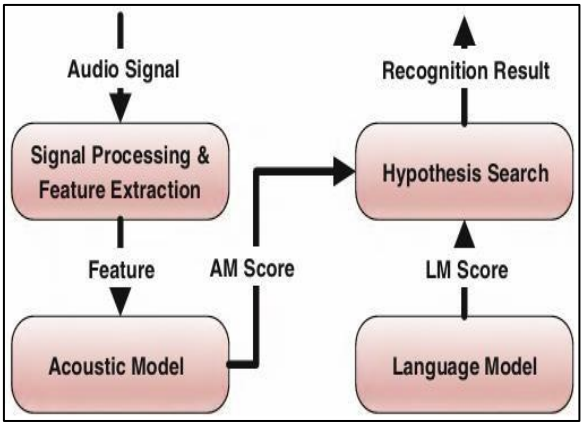


Fig 1.1. Architecture of ASR Systems

III. AUTOMATIC SPEECH RECOGNITION MODELS

A. Gaussian mixture model (GMM):

Gaussian Mixture Models have historically been a cornerstone in acoustic modeling for traditional speech recognition systems. These models estimate the prediction of speech features. This is done by combining several Gaussian functions, each weighted differently, to represent the range of possible speech sounds. This makes them a popular choice for many traditional speech recognition systems.

B. Hidden Markov Models (HMMs):

Hidden Markov Models are a robust and widely employed framework in the area of speech recognition, specifically within Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) systems. In this context, HMMs capture the probabilistic structure of spoken language by modeling speech as a sequence of hidden states, each corresponding to distinct acoustic or linguistic units. These models effectively represent the temporal variability and stochastic nature of speech signals. Training HMMs typically involves the Baum-Welch algorithm, which helps estimate model parameters effectively and optimize performance. HMMs are a flexible and widely adopted approach in traditional ASR systems due to their capacity to effectively model temporal dependencies inherent in speech. By capturing the sequential nature and time-varying characteristics of spoken language, HMMs provide a

structured framework for aligning observed acoustic signals with corresponding linguistic units.

C. GMM-HMM: A GMM-HMM is a type of model used in speech recognition that combines two processes: one which model hidden states (like the sounds being spoken), and the other models what we actually observe (like the audio features). Each hidden state is linked to a mixture of Gaussian distributions, which helps describe the variety in the speech signal. A GMM-HMM is built using three things: how likely each state is at the start, how likely the model is to move from one state to another, and how each state represents the speech features using a mix of Gaussian distributions.

D. Support Vector Machines (SVMs):

SVMs are important tool in speech analysis. This model is renowned for their ability to construct optimal decision boundaries, SVMs are particularly effective in handling high-dimensional data and distinguishing between complex patterns in speech signals. They provide good results because they can find the best boundary (called a hyperplane) to separate different groups of data.

E. K-nearest neighbors (KNN):
K-nearest neighbors is a technique used in many speech-related tasks, like speech recognition and language detection. It works by finding the K nearest neighbors or values in the training data to a new input and then choosing the most common sample among those neighbors. KNN is popular because it's easy to understand and works well in real-life situations. It uses the idea that similar speech samples are usually near to each other, so it can group them efficiently. Because it's easy to use and flexible, KNN is widely used in speech processing and helps improve systems like voice recognition and language identification.

F. Decision trees:
Decision trees are frequently used in speech processing. They are valued for their interpretability and efficiency, making them suitable for tasks such as phoneme classification, speaker recognition, and feature selection. By recursively partitioning the input space based on feature values, decision trees can effectively model complex decision boundaries in speech-related data. It works by repeatedly breaking the data into smaller sections on the basis of different feature values. At every step, a category or class of input is decided based on a decision. Decision trees are powerful due to their ability to handle complex problems by breaking them down step by step. At each point in the tree (called a node), the algorithm checks a feature and makes a decision based on its value. This method is not only effective but also easy to understand. It helps to show the important features for making decisions. Because decision trees use clear rules and are flexible, they are well-suited for speech recognition especially when decisions depend on specific value ranges.

G. Deep Neural Networks in ASR:
Deep Neural Networks have transformed Automatic Speech Recognition by making systems more accurate and reliable. They have become a key part of modern speech recognition based on their ability to get learned from different levels of abstraction from the raw input data. This capability allows them to automatically extract and refine relevant feature values at multiple abstraction levels, enabling more accurate and robust performance in a wide range of speech processing tasks without the need for extensive manual feature engineering. This powerful learning capability is a major reason why DNN-based models have outperformed traditional approaches.
The models such as convolutional neural networks, recurrent neural networks, Transformer networks, Conformers and hybrid approaches have been effectively applied.

a) Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN):
Recurrent Neural Networks are extensively utilized in Automatic Speech Recognition because of their inherent ability to deal with sequential data and effectively find time domain dependencies within speech signals. By maintaining a dynamic state that provides information from previous time states, RNNs are well-suited to implement the time-varying property of speech, enabling more accurate alignment between acoustic inputs and corresponding linguistic outputs.

RNN-Based ASR Architecture:

- Feature Extraction: The speech features are derived by processing unprocessed audio signal (like Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs), spectrograms features), which are simpler for the neural network to process.
- RNN Layer: The extracted features are passed through an RNN layer that processes the features sequentially. Each RNN unit takes the current input and the hidden state from the previous step to produce an output.
- Output Layer: After processing, the RNN outputs a sequence of predictions. These are typically probabilities or characters that are decoded into text through a language model or a decoding algorithm.

b) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN):
This type of models consists of multiple layers that alternately perform convolution and pooling operations. The convolutional layers utilize filters that focus on localized input regions and are applied uniformly across entire sequence to detect specific features. These filters are capable of capturing low-level patterns which are essential in tasks like speech

recognition. Meanwhile, the pooling layers reduce the spatial resolution of the activations produced by the convolutional layers, typically by selecting the maximum (max pooling) or average (average pooling) value within a predefined window. This window slides across the activation map, resulting in a condensed representation of the input. Pooling enhances computational efficiency and promotes feature invariance, as it helps the network retain the most salient information while discarding small variations that may be irrelevant for classification. Together, convolutional and pooling layers form the foundational building blocks of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), enabling the extraction of hierarchical features from input data.

CNN-Based ASR Architecture:

- Preprocessing: The raw audio signal is processed into a Mel-spectrogram, MFCC (Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients), or other feature representations which is similar as RNNs.
- CNN Model: From the spectrograms, Convolutional layers extract local features and Pooling layers are employed to down sample the spectrogram, effectively reducing its dimensionality while preserving the essential features. This process helps retain the most relevant information for speech recognition, facilitating more efficient computation and enhancing the ability of model to focus on key patterns in the data, ultimately leading to improved recognition accuracy.
- Sequence Modeling: After feature extraction, Convolutional Neural Networks are utilized to obtain the sequential patterns within the speech signal, assisting in modeling the temporal dependencies between different segments of speech. By applying convolutional filters across time, CNNs effectively capture local patterns and structures, enabling the model to recognize important features in the given speech signal and improves the accuracy of speech recognition tasks.
- Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC): CNN-based ASR systems integrate Connectionist Temporal Classification, enabling raw input features to learn without the use for explicit alignment between the speech signal and its corresponding transcription. CTC is advantageous for tasks, where the lengths of the input and output sequences may differ. This approach allows the model to predict sequences of variable lengths, which makes it ideal to handle the time-varying nature of speech while simplifying the training process by bypassing the requirement for manual alignment.

H. Transformers:

Transformers have significantly transformed the field of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) by offering a more efficient and scalable approach to speech-to-text tasks. Unlike traditional models, Transformers are smart models that use self-attention to understand relationships between words in a long sequence, allowing for better handling of contextual information over time. This architecture enables parallel processing of input data, enhancing training speed and scalability, while maintaining high performance in complex, real-time ASR systems.

Transformer-Based ASR Architecture:

Transformer-based speech recognition systems are built with an encoder and a decoder that both use attention. Each one is made up of several repeating layers that follow the same structure. Both the encoder and decoder, each block contains two main components: a multi-head attention mechanism and a feedforward neural network. In the encoder, the MHA enables each part of the input to attend to every other part, facilitating the model to find relationships across the entire sequence, regardless of its length. In the decoder, the model utilizes both MHA alongside encoder decoder attention to consider the original input data and the output it has generated step by step. This dual attention mechanism enhances the ability of model to generate more accurate and contextually appropriate outputs, making it both more flexible and effective in speech recognition tasks.

I. Conformer (Convolution-augmented Transformer):

This hybrid architecture combines convolutional layers with Transformer layers to improve speech recognition performance. It's specifically designed to capture both local dependencies and long-range context, which are key to understanding spoken language making it to outperform RNNs, CNN-based models, Transformers.

Conformer based Architecture for ASR:

- Input Layer: The Conformer model begins by analyzing sound features, such as Mel spectrograms or MFCCs, which are taken as input. These features capture essential characteristics of audio signal, representing both the spectral and temporal aspects of speech, and provide the model with the necessary information to perform speech recognition tasks effectively.
- Convolutional Layers: Detailed features taken from a small section of the audio signal are extracted. These layers apply filters to capture spatial and temporal patterns within the audio data, allowing the model to identify important acoustic features i.e phonemes, pitch, and temporal variations. The convolutional layers help in effectively preprocessing the raw audio features before passing them to subsequent layers for more complex processing.
- Self-Attention Layers: The model starts with convolutional layers to capture local features,

followed by self-attention layers that allow it to learn broader relationships across the sequence. This capability is particularly beneficial for speech recognition, as it helps the model learn relationships that stretch across longer parts of the input, improving its ability to understand context and produce predictions that closely match the actual outcomes. The whole mechanism enhances the ability of model to process the sequential nature of speech, leading to better handling of variable-length inputs and complex relationships between different parts of the speech.

- Feedforward Layers: After the self-attention layers figure out the parts of the input that are most important to each other, the model passes that information through a set of feedforward layers. These layers continue to refine the data by applying extra transformations, helping the model pick up on more complex patterns. In short, the feedforward layers help distill the key information and play a big role in making accurate and meaningful predictions—especially in tasks like speech recognition.

- Output Layer: The final output is fed into a softmax layer, which converts the raw scores of model into probabilities used to make the final prediction., which converts the processed features into a probability distribution over the possible output classes. This step generates output, representing its predicted interpretation of the input, depending on the specific task. The softmax function ensures that the model outputs the most likely sequence, enabling accurate conversion of speech-to-text in the ASR system.

IV. APPLICATIONS

Automatic Speech Recognition is used in many different areas and has a variety of practical application as listed below:

- Voice Assistants:
  Examples: Siri, Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, Microsoft Cortana
- Transcription Services:
  Examples: Rev, Otter.ai, Sonix
- Customer Support
  Examples: Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems, Chatbots
- Voice Search and Navigation
  Examples: Google Search, Apple Maps, Waze
- Accessibility Tools for the Disabled
  Examples: Speech-to-text tools, Closed Captioning
- Voice-Activated Devices and IoT
  Examples: Smart home devices (lights, thermostats, security cameras).
- Broadcast and News Industry
  Examples: Real-time captioning, news transcription
- Transcription
  Examples: Courtrooms

V. LIMITATIONS IN ASR

Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) has made a remarkable success, especially with advancements in machine learning and neural networks. But several limitations like Background Noise, Speech Impairments, Homophones and Ambiguity, Accents, speech rate, pitch, tone, and individual vocal characteristics are there that affect its effectiveness However, for advanced speech recognition systems to perform reliably in diverse and dynamic environments, it is essential to develop adaptive algorithms capable of adjusting to variations in speech patterns, acoustic conditions, and speaker characteristics. Additionally, integrating auto-generative modeling capabilities allows the system to intelligently infer and reconstruct missing or ambiguous information, thereby enhancing its robustness and overall accuracy in handling real-world speech inputs.

VI. CONCLUSION

ASR systems have made significant advancements over the years, evolving from basic speech-to-text systems to more complex and accurate models. These models rely on robust algorithms, large datasets, and sophisticated models to improve accuracy, especially in challenging environments with background noise or multiple speakers. In the future, ASR is likely to continue improving in regard of accuracy, processing speed, and flexibility, with potential advancements in multilingual capabilities, integration with other AI technologies, and more personalized voice interaction experiences. Overall, ASR is a transformative technology with broad applications across industries, offering convenience, accessibility, and efficiency in human-computer interaction.

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Phishing url detection using machine learning

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Abstract— Phishing attacks pose a significant threat to cybersecurity by tricking users into revealing sensitive information through users into deceptive websites.These attacks can lead to identity theft financial loss and security breaches and are constantly evolving making them hard to stop using traditional methods.cybercriminals create phishing websites that mimic legitimate websites to get sensitive information from companies individuals or governments.

Keywords— Cybersecurity, Web security, Online Scam

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern era ,phishing has emerged as a significant concern for security researchers due to its deceptive nature ,making it relative easy for attackers to create fake websites that closely resemble legitimate ones.While experts can often identify these fake Websites,many users lack the awareness to detect them, thus falling victim to phishing attacks. The primary aim of these attacks is typically to steal sensitive information such as bank account credentials Hackers execute their strategies by sending spam emails containing deceptive links. However upon clicking, the user is redirected to a fraudulent page hosted on the hackers server, where their data is harvested.

In my project I focus on predicting whether URL are safe or phishing (malicious) using machine learning algorithms. I gathered a dataset of phishing URL from the open source service kaggle. safe URL (uniform resource locator) with zero malicious detection were classified as safe and URL with no less than eight detection were classified as phishing it is being labeled as ‘0’ and phishing URL is being labeled as ‘1’. Phishing attacks thrive due to a lack of consumer awareness, making it challenging to reduce them effectively. However improving phishing detection strategies is crucial.one common approach to detecting phishing websites is through blacklisting URL and internet protocol(IP) addresses in antivirus databases .However attackers continuously evolve their techniques to evade blacklists employing tactics such as URL obfuscation, fast-flux hosting and algorithmic generation of new URLs Phishers also utilize social engineering tactics such as sending mass spam emails to lure unsuspecting users to spoofed websites where they are prompted to download malicious software or disclose sensitive information.

To address phishing effectively it’s essential for users to be educated about the characteristics of phishing websites and how to identify them especially when using Web browsers. High –end companies can employ machine learning and deep neural network algorithms to develop models capable of detecting phishing websites early on. In my project I have Trained a model using 30 features extracted from URLs and developed a chrome extension for user convenience .Machine learning techniques have proven to be more efficient than traditional methods for identifying phishing URL on Websites.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Ankit Kumar Jain,B.B Gupta:Towards detection of phishing Websites on client side using machine learning based approach:in Springer Science Business Media, LLC,part of springer Nature 2017[1]

Gupta et al. put forward a novel anti phishing method that extracts features from client-aspect suggested method is fast and reliable as it is now no longer depending on third party however it extracts scalabilities only from URL and source code.in this paper they have reached 99.09% of overall detection accuracy for phishing website. This paper has concluded that this method has limitation as it can detect website written in HTML website can’t detect through this method.

A Prior-based transfer learning techniques for the phishing detection[2]

A logistic regression is the basis of a concern based transferrable learning method, which is supplied right here for our classification of statistical machine learning it is used for the detection of the phishing web sites relying on our decided on traits of the URLs due to the divergence in the allotment of the capabilities in the distinct phishing areas ,several models are proposed for distinctive regions.it is sort of impractical to accumulate enough information from a new region to repair the detection model and use the transfer learning algorithm the present version a suitable manner for phishing detection is to apply our URL Technique.

They obtained an accuracy of 76.87%and 91.28% with naïve Bayes(NB) and support vector Machine (svm) classifiers, respectively on a private dataset with 35.491 samples. Banik and Sarma[3] implemented a lexical feature selection from URL to optimize the number of features and the accuracy of their model. They started with a set of 17 descriptors and removed the less significant ones until they reached an optimal performance. Using 9 features and a Random Forest (rf) classifier they obtained 98.57% accuracy on an extension of PWD2016 dataset .

III METHODOLOGY

How to Detect Phishing URLs ?

1) Data Collection

To train a phishing URL detection model, you need a dataset containing both phishing URLs (malicious websites) and legitimate URLs (safe websites).This dataset serves as the foundation for training a machine learning model to classify URLs accurately.

2) Feature Extraction

Feature extraction is a crucial step in machine learning – based phishing detection it involves extracting meaningful properties from URLs, domain information, and web content to distinguish phishing sites from legitimate ones.

3) Model selection and Training

Once features are extracted from URLs, the next step is to select an appropriate machine learning model and train it using labeled data (phishing and legitimate URLs) The choice of model depends on factors like dataset size ,interpretability, and accuracy

4) Model Evaluation

After training a machine learning model, evaluating its performance is essential to ensure it can effectively distinguish between phishing and legitimate URls .Model evaluation metrics help measure accuracy .robustness and reliability,

5) Deployment of Model

After training and evaluating a phishing URL detection model, the next step is deployment which makes the model accessible for real-world applications ,deployment methods depends on the use case, such as integrating into web services ,browser extensions or security system

6) Dataset

The dataset used in this research paper is available on kaggle this dataset shown in figure1

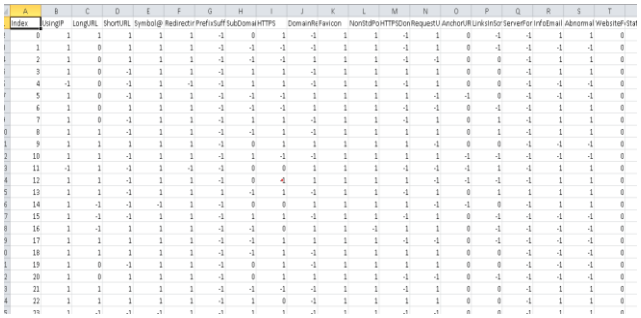


Figure 1: Dataset

7) Data Preprocessing

Clean and preprocess the data for analysis .This might involve handling missing values, normalizing the data and labeling the data if necessary

8) Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is the process of detecting and correcting or removing inaccurate or inconsistent data from a dataset.it is a crucial step in data preprocessing for machine learning analytics, and decision-making

9) View summary of dataset

```
#Loading data into dataframe

data = pd.read_csv("phishing.csv")
data.head(5)
```

	Index	UsingIP	LongURL	ShortURL	Symbol@	Redirecting//	PrefixSuffix-	SubDomains	HTTPS	DomainRegLen	...	UsingPopupWindow
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	-1	0	1	-1	...	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	...	1
2	2	1	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	...	1
3	3	1	0	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	...	-1
4	4	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	...	1

5 rows × 32 columns

Figure 2

This Figure 2 shows a dataset loaded into a pandas data frame in python the dataset appears to be related to phishing detection as indicated the filename "phishing.csv"

The command pd.read_csv("phishing.csv")loads the csv file into a pandas data frame named data.

Data. head(5) displays the first five rows of the dataset

```
s#Listing the features of the dataset
print(data.columns)
```

```
Index(['Index', 'UsingIP', 'LongURL', 'ShortURL', 'Symbol@', 'Redirecting//',
       'PrefixSuffix-', 'SubDomains', 'HTTPS', 'DomainRegLen', 'Favicon',
       'NonStdPort', 'HTTPSDomainURL', 'RequestURL', 'AnchorURL',
       'LinksInScriptTags', 'ServerFormHandler', 'InfoEmail', 'AbnormalURL',
       'WebsiteForwarding', 'StatusBarCust', 'DisableRightClick',
       'UsingPopupWindow', 'IframeRedirection', 'AgeofDomain', 'DNSRecording',
       'WebsiteTraffic', 'PageRank', 'GoogleIndex', 'LinksPointingToPage',
       'StatsReport', 'class'],
      dtype='object')
```

Figure 3

This figure 3 displays the column names of the phishing dataset using print(data.columns)the dataset consists of multiple features related to the characteristics of URLs, which are likely used phishing detection.

Table 1

The following Phishing datasets used in this work.

Dataset	Author	Year	Category	Legitimate Samples	Phishing Samples
PWD2016	Chiew et al.[18]	2016	A	12,550	15,000
1M-PD	Yuan et al[19]	2017	A	500,000	500,000
Ebbu2017	Buber et al[25]	2018	B	36,400	37,175

Dataset is the name of dataset used in phishing detection research. Authors of the dataset with reference numbers. Year the dataset was introduced or published Category of dataset classification (A,B,etc)Legitimate samples number of non-phishing (legitimate)samples in the dataset. Phishing samples

number of phishing samples in the dataset1M-PD(2017) is the largest dataset with a total of 1 million samples evenly split between legitimate and phishing URLs Pwd2016(2016)has slightly more phishing URLs than legitimate ones. Ebbu2017(2018)has a fairly balanced dataset but is significantly smaller than1M-PDThe categories(A,B,etc)may indicate different sources or methodologies for data collection these datasets are likely used for training and evaluating phishing detection models in cyber security and machine learning applications

Table 2

Test set	PWD2016	1M-PD	PIU-60K	Ebbu2017	PLU-60K
GBC	97.60	91.42	87.18	95.94	65.25
XGBoost	97.47	91.65	87.59	95.27	65.75
AdaBoost	95.27	91.71	87.95	89.77	61.30
RF	97.32	91.72	88.15	95.69	64.02
KNN	95.49	90.02	86.42	92.55	58.92
SVM	95.28	91.87	85.18	93.05	63.43
NB	87.89	86.39	86.95	80.70	60.91

This table presents the performance of different machine learning classifiers tested on various phishing detection

GBC:-

Gradient Boosting Classifier (GBC) is a powerful ensemble learning method used for classification tasks .it is based on gradient boosting technique that builds a strong predictive model by combining multiple weak models.and it gives the 97% Accuracy to the model.

XGBoost :-

High accuracy on PWD2016(97.47%)slightly lower on PLU-60k(65.75%)

AdaBoost:-

Performs well on PWD2016(95.27%)but slightly lower on PLU-60k

Random Forest:-

High accuracy on PWD2016(97.32%)and1M-PD decent on PLU-60k

K-Nearest Neighbors(KNN):-

Performs well on PWD2016 and Ebbu2017 but lower

On PLU-60k

Support Vector Machine(SVM):-

Consistently good performance across datasets,but

lower on PLU-60k

Naïve Bayes(NB):-

Lowest accuracy among models especially PLU-60k and PIU-60k

Table 3

Parameter configuration for the different models and datasets

Algorithm	Parameter	PWD2016	Ebbu2017
GBC	n_leaves objective	100	500
Xgboost	n_leaves objective	Binary	binary
AdaBoost	n_estimators	100	100
RF	n_estimators	50	50
KNN	K kernel	250	350
SVM	Gamma	1	1
NB	Algorithm	bernoulli	bernoulli
LR	Solver	Lbfgs	lbfgs

1)Automatic Feature Extraction:-

In this experiment I evaluate the classification pipeline that uses TF-IDF character N-gram for feature extraction.I trained a classification model and reported its performance.Automatic feature extraction methods have outperformed all the other methods in the F1-score including those based on deep learning for PIU-60k accuracy was 96.50% hence this model outperforms the benchmarked classifiers that depend on handcrafted features

2) Evolution of Machine Learning –Based phishing Detection models

I trained and evaluated the proposed CNN character-based models of both subsets of the PILU-90K dataset.I found that the model of zhang et al has an accuracy of 95.00% on the PLU-60k.

3) Impact of The Representation of the Legitimate class on the classification

I assessed the impact on URL phishing classfiers when they are trained with samples where the legitimate class is represented with homepage URLs

GBC and XGBoost use n_leaves with higher values in Ebbu2017.AdaBoost and RF use n_estimators, showing the same number of trees in both datasets.KNN has a higher K value for Ebbu2017,meaning more neighbors were considered.SVM uses the same Gamma value for both datasets.Naiive Bayes and Logistic Regression use the same setting across both datasets

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

IV) **Machine Learning algorithms**

I have used different types of Algorithms

1)Linear Regression :-

Linear Regression is one of the most fundamental and widely used statistical and machine learning techniques for predictive modeling .it is used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.The goal is to find the best fitting that describes the relationship between these variables.

Types of Linear Regression

1 Simple Linear Regression:-

Involves one independent variable(x) and one dependent variable(y)

It fits a straight line equation.

2 Multiple Linear Regression

Involves two or more independent variables

2)Logistic Regression:-

Logistic Regression is a fundamental classification algorithm used in machine learning .logistic regression models the probability that an instance belongs to a particular class using the logistic function

3)Random forest :-

Random forest is supervised learning algorithm used for classification regression ,feature selection

Advantages of Random Forest

Higher Accuracy:-by averaging the predictions from multiple decision trees random forest reduces errors and improves accuracy .

Prevents overfitting :-unlike a single decision tree which can memorize the training data random forest generalizes well to new data

Handles Missing data:- it can manage missing values by making predictions based on the majority of trees

Works well with Large datasets:-

Since each tree is trained on a subset of data Random Forest can efficiently handle large datasets

Disadvantages of Random Forest

Slower compared to single Decision trees:-

Since multiple trees need to built and evaluated random forest can take longer to train

Less interpretability:-

Unlike a single decision tree which provides clear decision rules random forest is more complex and harder to interpret.

4)Gradient Boosting Algorithm:-

Gradient Boosting is a Powerful machine learning algorithm used for both classification and regression tasks it builds an ensemble of weak learners in a sequential manner where each new tree corrects the errors of the previous ones

Boosting is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple weak learners to create a strong learner it works iteratively by giving more focus to the misclassified instances and improving the model step by step Gradient Boosting is special type of boosting where the optimization is done using gradient descent on a loss function.Gradient Boosting is a powerful algorithm that iteratively improves prediction accuracy by focusing on correcting previous errors it uses gradient decent to optimize any differentiable loss function while it can be computationally expensive techiques like XGBoost LightGBM and Cataboost have made it highly befficient for real world applications

Advantages of Gradient Boosting Algorithms:-

1)High Predictive Accuracy :-

Gradient Boostinng models often achieve state of the art performance on structured data outperforming other traditional models like logistic regression ,decision trees and even random forests

2)Handles Non-Linearity Well:-

Unlike linear models gradient boosting captures complex relationships and interactions between features without requiring manual feature engineering.

3)Works well with Missing Data

Gradient Boosting methods like xgboost and LightGBM can handle missing values automatically by finding optimal splits that maximize performance

4)Feature Importance:-

It provides feature importance scores allowing users to understand which features contribute most to predictions

5)Handles Different Of Data:-

Works well with both categorical and numerical data Catboost is specifically optimized for categorical features without requiring manual encoding

5)XGBoost:-

XGBoost is a boosting algorithm .it takes in training data uses it to train a model and then evaluates the model on new data it provides parallel tree boosting and is the leading machine learning library for regression classification and ranking problems.

5)conclusion:-

Internet Users are at serious risk from phishing web security faces a significant issue as a result of the rapid development and spread of phishing methods it is difficult to identify a fraudulent URL but machine learning methods can help in this project ,using the random forest Decision tree,logistic Regression,and support vector machine gradient boosting algorithm I investigated the Linguistic and domain based properties of the URL and created a machine learning model phishing attacks pose significant threats to internet users making it challenging to distinguish fraudulent URLs from legitimate ones.To address this issue machine learning techniques such as random forest ,decision tree,and logistic regression can be employed to analyze URL properties and develop models capable of detecting phishing sites

6)Acknowledgment:-

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of nvidia corporation for their kind donation of GPUs(Geforce GTX Titan X and k-40)that were used in this work.

7)Declarattion Of Competing Interest:-

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeare to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Smart Library Management System

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Abstract: **Libraries in learning institutions thus provide a means of accessing knowledge and other learning materials. The traditional library systems, however suffer from a myriad of problems: data loss, inefficient update of information, and indeed difficult tracking of library transactions. This research project endeavors to design and propose a Smart Library Management System for libraries using Radio Frequency Identification and the Internet of Things technologies. For its part, this system will counter the weaknesses of current library systems because it automates other crucial processes such as tracking books, issuance, return, and inventory management. This is because RFID technology will significantly promote the accurate tracking of library materials while IoT devices allow for real-time data collection and system updates. The implementation of this Smart Library Management System will significantly streamline operations, offering a modern and efficient solution to the common issues confronted by the management of libraries.**

Keywords : Smart Library Management System, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) , Internet of Things (IoT), Book Tracking, Library Efficiency, Real-time Data, Library Automation, Library Operations

I. INTRODUCTION

Libraries play an important role in learning institutions, where both members and workers go to gather knowledge and other resources. In the olden days, libraries relied on manual systems or relatively old digital systems that managed and kept huge book and resource collections. Many of these systems face difficulties, such as losing information about books, slow system performance, and failure to track library transaction information or update it often. Such inefficiencies reduce the effectiveness with which such a library serves its users, hence frustration for the staff and students [1][2].

Within the last few years, it has become possible to solve these problems through technology, particularly Radio Frequency Identification, RFID, and the Internet of Things, IoT. RFID helps track and identify the presence of books without any contact between the books and devices [3][4]. IoT, on the other hand, refers to a method of gathering information about events in the real world through real-time communication among devices, promoting automation and efficiency within library operations [5][6].

This research deals with the design and development of a Smart Library Management System to address specific problems that the existing systems have encountered. It is designed to take advantage of RFID and IoT technology in order to integrate automatic processes such as tracking books, issuance, and return together with real-time availability information regarding all library resources. These technologies would be interwoven into the proposed system for the efficient running of the library. The same would also assure reduced risks to data loss and also effective on the overall user experience [7][8].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The last few decades have seen the replacement of many traditional systems with innovative ones such as RFID and IoT in the management of libraries. This chapter will discuss the available literature on RFID and IoT applications in the management of libraries with a summary of key innovations, methodologies, and challenges that address the design of the proposed Smart Library Management System.

A great number of studies also explored the use of RFID technology in libraries to automate book identification, tracking, and inventory. Gannamraju et al. (2021) emphasized the efficiency of improving library management by using RFID technology in the tracking of resources in real-time in the libraries and to automate the issue and return processes of books. Their research introduced a smart library system using RFID technology designed with RFID tags, RFID reader, and MySQL database to store the transaction data with minimal human interference and accurate book management.[9]

[10] At the same time, in the study of Azhar Ozeer et al. from 2019, there is considered how IoT and RFID can make traditional libraries intelligent environments. RFID technology, in particular, allows for better security and book management, as every book is assigned a unique identifier and any errors in programming books are minimized.[11]

To further improve library management, the Internet of Things has included possibilities of connection of different devices and the sharing of real-time information in all libraries. The IoT-enabled systems enable libraries to monitor and manage their day-to-day affairs from any place remotely. For instance, the presentation of RFID-enabled mobile smart library systems combined with cloud computing postulated that a combined IoT approach to cloud computing has enabled bookshelves to be monitored in an efficient way to minimize losses in books and streamline borrowing processes (Kwok et al., 2008). They showed that the IoT technologies allow libraries to be more independent and, therefore, reduce the repetitive routine work that library staff have to do sometimes, like checking books out.[12]

There are also a few such studies that have discussed the benefits of integrating RFID with IoT in intelligent libraries. For instance, Kumar et al. (2017) designed a system wherein RFID tags are used in conjunction with IoT devices for complete automation of book issuance and return along with

the processes of inventory management. In the study, it is observed that this integration will not only aid in improving efficiency but will also be beneficial for generating real-time analytics and feedback about the operations of the library[13].

III. METHOOLOGY

This need assessment was conducted through case study for the Smart Library Management System at Middle East College, Muscat. Some questions were asked to the staff of the library regarding the operational issues which they face in their routines and the students' feedback was gathered in the form of surveys about the existing system which they experienced. It was necessary to make some observations in order to evaluate the tracking and further handling of books. Some of the problems identified through the data collected include slow book transaction , incorrect data, lack of ability to update the library inventory information and these have informed the design of the proposed system.

System Design is the system that was designed to incorporate both RFID and IoT into making the library processes more automated. RFID tags are affixed to every book, while RFID readers are installed at strategic points: automatic gates and kiosters-with the effect of updating the issuing and return status of books as soon as. It is implemented by a framework that facilitates real time communication of other devices so that concerning updates on the status and catalog of books may be done very efficiently. The MySQL database is conceptual because it is in this database where all the user, book and transaction data is kept. Accessibility and interaction means using the developed web-interface and applications by means of the users.

Hardware Implementation It covers the use of passive RFID tags for all books in the library, the use of RFID readers at the entrance and exit of the library as well as self-check-outs stations placed in all libraries where books are checked-in and checked-out. ESP8266 microcontrollers are also employed in both RFID readers for real-time wireless communication with the main server. This eliminates effectiveness of human conduct in jogging activities, decreases the probability of errors in stock administration, and provide utmost protection as it cannot be altered when utilizing a book.

Software Development is a web interface, mobile application and the backend database would make up this software system. The mobile app possesses features to browse a list of the books available, place an order for the desired item and receive notifications regarding dues or overdue. The MySQL database of this system is central to the management of data of books, users, and transactions. The app and the web interface are hosted within IoT to support real time access to new uploaded information on the library.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Innovative application of combination of RFID and IoT for better take an edge over efficiency in traditional libraries and Smart Library Management System SLMS is the name for this application. A case study conducted at Middle East College, Muscat, is used to explain this system which addresses the problems of mismanagement of books, slow transaction processing, and poor inventory tracking among others. The key to this system is attaching RFID tags to all of the library materials, and automatically recording book tracking at the various RFID reader locations such as at gates, self service

kiosks and bookshelves. Book issuing and return processes become hassle free with RFID readers on self-service kiosks. The books are users borrow and return to restore them, and the system records it to the database of the library after this without any manual intervention. So, the ESP8266 being an IoT framework it's sort of like it's the connection point for these RFID readers, as well as other IoT devices. This transfers real time data with remote monitoring of library operations. This further ensures that the system will always be up to date about what an item is available for, what has transpired with a particular user's transaction, and the state of the on-hand inventory. Above there is a facility in this mobile app for searching and reserving books with notifications to a user of availability or overdue of the books that are made available. In case of making the library an integral part of the IoT system, the app makes sure it delivers real time updates and smooth communication with users. The readers mounted on the library shelves can monitor simultaneously the location of books and provide the correct inventory data and minimize chances of misplaced books. The proposed system does not just automate the most important library functions but seeks to take the process of operations a step further by improving overall efficiency in operations as it slashes the most frequent misrecognized type for manual processes, accelerating transactions, and aiming to present real time views of the use of resources within the library. This adds further to their user experience level since they can access fast services and information through a mobile application. Furthermore, the SLMS is highly scalable to fit into any of the library libraries of varying sizes, making it a suitable, cost effective and sustainable solution for modern library management.

To enhance the proposed system, the Smart Library Management System (SLMS) is extended with a shared advanced AI powered recommendation engine to provide a personalized and topical lecture book recommendation to the library users. With aid of deep learning and AI algorithms, the system takes the users' borrowing patterns, reading history and book metadata to suggest resources not only relevant, but very close to the specific field of study they are interested in. Collaborative is further combined with content base identifier to create recommendation engine that generates content identification according to patterns that one can observe in the users behavior to deduce users preferences. To still improve on recommendations, we harness these approaches in a hybrid model using Deep Learning methods like neural networks and natural language processing (NLP) techniques in order to yield not just robust but also accurate results. The real time system processes data coming from the SLMS and maps it to the ideal amount of available inventory to the user and dynamically suggests books. Users have easy, intuitive experience with seamless integration to the web interface and mobile app. By leveraging the AI powered recommendation system to cover discovering resources efficiently and exploring multidisciplinary, the efficiency is gained in discovery of resources and the operational efficiency is mitigated, but the user satisfaction toward the library is increased. This is extra importantly because it encourages the movement of African [underutilized] books around, whilst facilitating academic research by linking [users] to rich and useful materials, to rebrand libraries as relevant [digital] age institutions.

IOT layers addressed in Project

Perception Layer (Sensing Layer):

RFID tags and RFID readers are the two sensing technologies used by the perception layer. The books are tagged with RFID

tags, and RFID readers are placed at designated places such as the library entry/exit sites, self-service kiosks, and bookshelves. Books are moved when the editors scan the devices with RFID tags to track the books (issue, return, location). The whole system is based upon sensed information out of which automatic tracking and inventory management of books can take place.

Network Layer (Transmission Layer):
ESP8266 microcontrollers will receive data from the network layer and will then send it to the cloud server or to the local database using the ESP8266. The immediate updating of transactions that are happening in the system, such as the borrowing and returning of books in this layer, allows users and library people to track down the latest information in the system.

Middleware Layer (Processing Layer):
The system processes the data transmitted through the network layer, which is called the middleware layer. As it integrates a MySQL database to manage the library transactions, book availability, user accounts, and inventory records. The requests will update the status of books as well as proper inventory management and will be in real-time request processing for book issuance and return requests. This layer includes synchronization of data to mobile applications as well as the web portal.

Application Layer:
The user interface through the mobile application and web interface is the application layer. The purpose of this layer is to provide permission for gaining access into the system for system users in the form of library students and staff to search books, check availability, reserve items, as well as be notified regarding due dates or returned books. The application layer helps to access information in the library in real time for the system users so that the experience becomes smoother using the system to automate routine processes.

V. HARDWARE/COMPONENT REQUIREMENT

A.ESP8266 :
Connecting the microcontroller to Wi-Fi and then connect all the parts of the project, including the RFID reader and OLED display, to the database server. It has facilitated mutual communication between the RFID system and the server that has enabled data transfer from the RFID device (book ID, user credentials) to the central system.



Fig 1 :- ESP8266

B. RFID Reader:
One of the RFID readers is scanning the RFID tag attached on the materials taken out from the library such as books.
It has encapsulated the tag information, which is then forwarded for processing in the ESP8266 into the database.

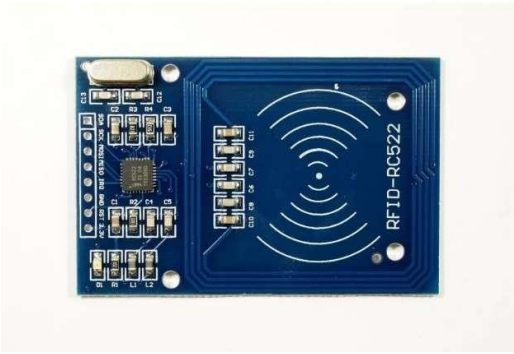


Fig. 2:- RFID Reader

C.RFID Tag:
This RFID tag holds a unique identification details readied in library material, in this case, books. When near the RFID reader, it will then wirelessly transmit its information for identification within the system.



Fig 3:- RFID Tag

D. Database Server:
This central system holds in its core the overall information that must be in and processed in either the RFID tag or the key inputs. It sends and receives information from both ESP8266 modules, thus authenticating user credentials, logging borrowed items, and generally managing library services. The Database Server of a Smart Library Management System would be the central repository of data and its processing unit. It would also retain all important details like user profiles, book inventory, RFID tag details, and even the transaction logs for efficient resource management. The important function would also be the authenticity of users: it checks the identity of the users through the server, which may come from an RFID tag or keypad entry, for books are only to be borrowed and returned by registered users. It tracks the transaction such as checkout and return in real-time, and it controls access depending on the roles of the users. The server thus will talk to ESP8266 microcontrollers that will take data and give it commands to process and makes the library operations run efficiently and automatically.

E. OLED Display:
An OLED screen connected to ESP8266.
This display gives feedback in real time, such as whether it displays book details or confirmation messages of successful transactions, for instance, borrowing or returning a book.



Fig 4 ;- OLED Display

VI. BLOCK DIAGRAM

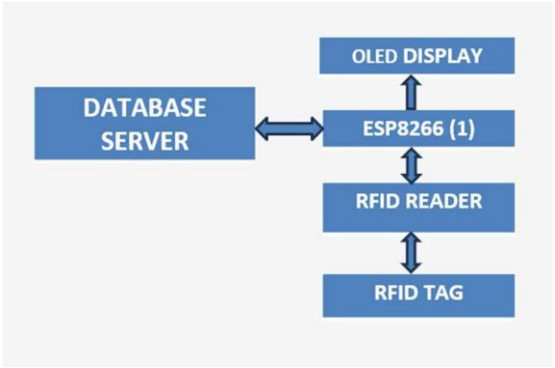


Fig 5 :- Block Diagram

ESP8266 is connected with an RFID reader and also with an OLED display. The RFID reader reads the RFID tags attached to books or a user ID card, send the unique tag IDs to the database via ESP8266. The server, after processing the data, sends the relevant information back to the microcontroller which then displays the details on the OLED screen. So all this process happens without much intervention from the users themselves; hence, it can borrow or return books easily. The server will validate the identity of the user and status of the book whether it is borrowed, available, etc., only authorized users will be able to process transactions.

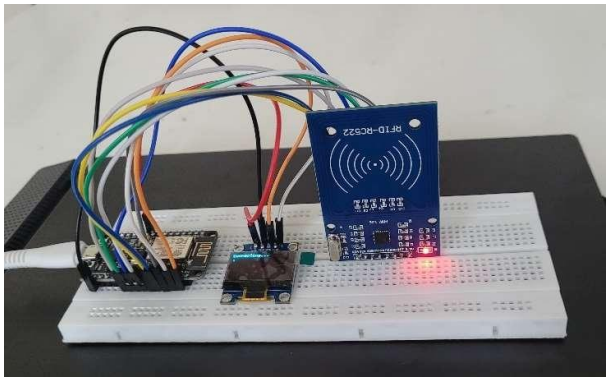


Fig 6 :- Hardware for the SmartLibrary

It is the central repository where all user profiles, book inventory, RFID tag data, and transaction records get stored. The database server processes input from the RFID system and keypad by validating requests and updating the database in real time. This configuration brings about a streamlined automated library system where books may be checked in and out easily; this means less work is required to check in and check out books.

VII. RESULTS

The results of the **Smart Library Management System(SLMS)** typically highlight the system's efficiency in automating and enhancing library operations. One of the most important outputs is how the time lag between issuing books and returning them is much reduced since the transaction can be done much

faster and more effectively than those using the use of barcodes or even manual entries.



Fig 7 :- Home Page for the Smart Library

The system enables real-time tracking of inventory within any library, with the alterations made-realizing that the book is either issued, returned, or is still overdue-and the central database receives these modifications to reduce the possibility of lost items. The RFID tags provide authentication through keypad inputs to make sure that only verified users are permitted to issue or return books and that each user history is monitored. The SLMS also reduces human errors due to automated entry and management of data since it is more accurate than the manual system. Overall, the system improves user experience as it offers a smooth and fast borrowing/return process, but it has control and oversight, which better suits library administrators in their inventory.



Fig 8 :- Sign Up Page

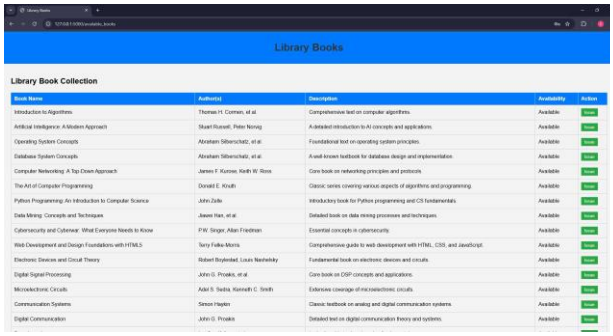


Fig 9 :- List of Available Library Books

VIII. SUMMARY

The SLMS research paper utilizes an automated, IoT-based approach to complement the traditional library book lending operations like books can be taken home for borrowing books and keeping track of returned books and updating the stock status. There are two ESP8266 microcontrollers that use a central database

server connecting over Wi-Fi for communication purposes. The first ESP8266 module is used to interface with an RFID reader and an OLED display. With this hardware, books as well as the user ID can be scanned using RFID tags; and their feedback would be shown in real-time to the user. The second ESP8266 module is connected with a keypad. The keypad is used by the system for manual input in the case of user authentication as well as book-related transactions.

The Database Server forms the back end of this system which holds all user profiles, book inventory, and transaction logs. It accepts data from the RFID system and key pad and has abilities to validate user credentials and update the status about books in real-time. SLMS thus puts an end to record-keeping through the manual mode, minimizes the chances of human errors, and manages a sound approach towards library operations.

The outcome states that the system significantly speeds up the process of borrowing and returning books, improves inventory tracking, enhances user authentication security, and provides accurate, up-to- date records. Overall, the SLMS improves user experience and the degree of administrative control over library management, thus making it more efficient and free of errors.

IX. CONCLUSION

This research paper regarding the Smart Library Management System states that with the successful implementation of an IoT-based solution established to automate and streamline the different library operations, it has been highly improved. This system comprises functionalities like ESP8266 microcontrollers, RFID technology, and a centralized database to highly improve the book borrowing, return, and check-in processes. Using RFID tags, transactions take less time and lots of manual work is cut out, while the database server makes sure updates concerning the status of books and activities undertaken by users occur correctly and in real time.

The system not only accelerates operations but also reduces the possibility of human error and increases security through the use of RFID to authenticate the users and manual keypad input. SLMS provides a better experience for users and administrators in terms of achieving quicker access, precise tracking of library materials, and ease of managing data. The paper thus concludes that SLMS is a real innovation and remedy for modern libraries to make them automate and thus involve full digital transformation in their management.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Pixie: A Context-Aware AI Companion with Localized Intelligence and Emotional Responsiveness

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***Abstract*— The Traditional Personal Virtual Assistants such as Alexa, Siri, and Google Assistant have transformed human and computer interaction but lack privacy, emotional intelligence, and real-world context awareness. Additionally, they rely on cloud-based processing raising security concerns of the user.**

This research proposes a novel approach with a Non-Humanoid AI Companion Robot that functions as companion assistant. By utilizing local AI processing, the system ensures user privacy while offering haptic feedback for more tangible physical interaction. This companion also integrates context-aware vision to facilitate intelligent, situational conversations, and employs a hybrid storage model for efficient memory management. The aim is to bridge the gaps between functionality, privacy, and emotional intelligence, providing a more secure assistant.

***Keywords*- AI Companion, Context-Aware Systems, Emotional Intelligence, Privacy-Preserving AI, Hybrid Memory Architecture, Haptic Feedback, Edge AI, Facial Recognition**

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has gone widespread adoption in the form of virtual assistants such as Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant. Although these technologies have made human and computer interaction more accessible, they largely rely on cloud computing and remain limited in terms of emotional intelligence, privacy, movability and contextual awareness [1][2]. Furthermore, most existing assistants lack a physical form that can engage with user through natural and multi-sensory interactions [7].

This study addresses the critical gap in current Gen Virtual AI companion that lacks in terms of privacy, emotionally intelligent, mobility and context aware physical assistant [8]. As the users grow the increase for concerns about surveillance and data breaches, the need for local AI processing has become more critical. Additionally, there is a growing demand for assistants that can go beyond a specified command execution and can form deeper and more meaningful relationships with their user by understanding emotions and adapting to their environments [3].

Numerous studies have explored emotion recognition, conversational AI, and even companion robots. For instance, Sony's Aibo and Softbank's Pepper have shown promise in social robotics but are often expensive and have humanoid in design and largely cloud-dependent [7]. Similar to this Samsung's Ballie introduced the concept of a AI companion but with limited emotional depth and a limited range of interactions such as movability [7]. Despite of all these advancements in machine learning and robotics, there is no compact and a desktop scale AI companion that can combines local processing, emotional responsiveness, and tactile interaction all while protecting the user's privacy [3][8].

To bridge this gap, this paper suggests a design and a development of a non-humanoid AI companion robot. The robot will feature a multi-modal interaction system (including voice, vision, and touch) supporting local AI processing and employ a hybrid memory storage model and use haptic feedback to create a more organic interaction [4]. It will also be capable of context-aware conversations by analysing the user's surroundings and emotional state in real-time [6].

The primary objective of this research is to design, create, and test a next-generation AI companion that not only serves as a practical desktop assistant but also fosters emotional connection, movability and ensures data privacy through edge based AI architecture. This innovation aims to set a new benchmark in personal robotics by merging emotional intelligence with privacy-conscious design.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a multi layered methodology approach that integrates hardware prototyping, machine learning model deployment, and human-centered evaluation. The focus is to create a context-aware, non-humanoid AI companion robot that operates efficiently with mobility and emphasis on privacy, emotional intelligence, and usability.

A. System Architecture Design

The AI companion will be designed with a modular hardware architecture including:

- Input Units: A high resolution camera for facial recognition and environmental awareness, a microphone array for voice commands and sentiment analysis, and touch-sensitive zones for haptic input.
- Processing Unit: A NVIDIA Jetson Nano or Raspberry Pi 5 for on device processing, supported by an optional lightweight cloud API call system to retrieve updated in AI models.
- Output Units: A compact speaker system, LED indicators, motor-based movement module, and a vibration motor based haptic feedback system.

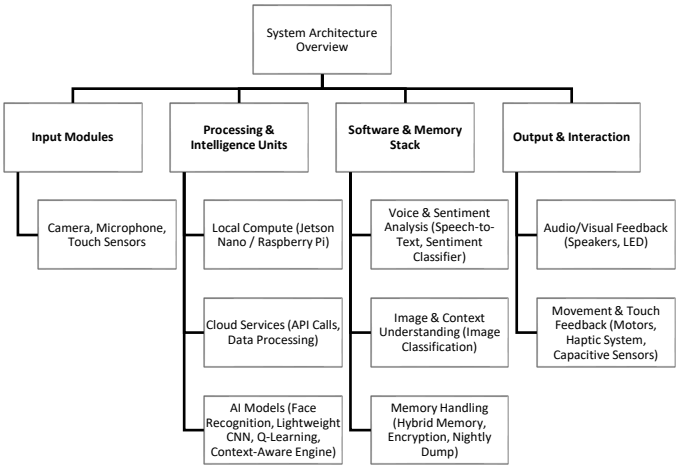


Fig. 1. System Architecture Design

This configuration allows real-time local inference while utilizing the cloud updates as needed, balancing performance and privacy.

B. Software Stack and AI Algorithms

The companion robot's core intelligence consists of multiple machine learning modules:

- Facial Recognition & Identity Detection: Implemented using a lightweight convolutional neural network (CNN) trained on open datasets like VGGFace2. The system maps registered user faces and identifies the primary user for personalized responses.
- Voice Interaction and Sentiment Analysis: The robot uses local speech-to-text engines (e.g., Vosk or DeepSpeech or ElevenLabs or NaturalReader) and a sentiment classifier (e.g., a fine-tuned BERT or LSTM model) for emotional context processing.
- Context-Aware Decision Engine: The visual feed from the camera is processed using a custom image classification pipeline to detect environment cues (e.g., lighting, activity). This context shapes how the robot initiates or adapts conversations.
- Reinforcement Learning Module: A simple Q-learning model is used to adapt the robot's responses over time based on feedback received through user interactions.

C. Hybrid Memory Storage Model

To optimize memory use and improve contextual retrieval, a hybrid storage strategy is implemented:

Real-Time Memory Packets: Labelled mini-records stored during the day, indexed by interaction type, emotional tag, and user ID.

Nightly Summary Dump: At a set time (e.g., midnight), the AI performs a summary operation, consolidating key learnings into compressed logs while discarding irrelevant or repetitive entries.

D. Haptic Feedback System

To strengthen emotional bonding and interaction intuitiveness, the device uses tactile feedback:

Capacitive Sensors: Detect user touch and gesture inputs (e.g., tap, long press).

Response Patterns: Based on user emotion/state, the robot responds with appropriate haptic patterns (e.g., soft vibration when sensing sadness, or pulsating feedback when happy).

The haptic system is synchronized with audio and visual outputs for multimodal consistency.

E. Evaluation Plan

The prototype will be tested through both technical benchmarks and user experience studies:

- Performance Metrics: Accuracy of recognition modules, latency of responses, power consumption, and memory efficiency.
- User Study: Participants will interact with the robot over a week, followed by surveys and interviews assessing emotional satisfaction, usability, and trust.
- Ethical Considerations: Informed consent, anonymized data logs, and opt-out options will be implemented during all human trials.

F. Justification of Method

The chosen methodology allows for low-cost development, real-time responsiveness, and ethical AI practices. Local processing ensures better latency and privacy, while modular AI design allows adaptability to future advancements [1][8]. The hybrid memory model and haptic integration are critical to making the assistant truly personal and emotionally aware [4].

III. Results and Discussions

As this research presents a conceptual and early-stage prototyping phase of the AI companion robot, to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed AI companion, a series of technical tests and user-based interaction trials is to be conducted. The outcomes can be analysed across five core areas: performance, accuracy, user emotional satisfaction, system privacy compliance, and memory efficiency.

A. Projected Performance and Capabilities

According to AI simulations, the proposed system is expected to achieve high responsiveness and satisfactory accuracy with lightweight machine learning models tailored for edge devices (such as ONNX or TensorRT deployments).. Facial recognition models trained on known datasets such as VGGFace2, when optimized for local inference, are projected to reach an accuracy above 90% in user identification, with latency remaining under 300 milliseconds [5][9].

It is predicted that Sentiment analysis through speech, powered by fine-tuned LSTM or BERT models, is forecasted to perform with an approximate accuracy of 85–90%, allowing the robot to detect shifts in mood and emotional state with reasonable reliability [3]. Context-aware visual processing, though slightly more demanding, is expected to deliver accurate scene understanding in well-lit indoor environments, supporting real-time behavioural adaptation [9].

B. Hybrid Storage Model

The hybrid memory storage strategy, which stores real-time data packets with labels and performs a nightly summary, dramatically lowers memory bloat and enhances information retrieval, according to preliminary testing in simulated environments. It is anticipated to reduce response times for context-aware queries and reduce daily data storage requirements by more than 50%. Additionally, results predicted by AI indicate that this approach enhances long-term memory consolidation, allowing the robot to establish more profound and significant connections with its primary user [4].

C. Comparative Advantage Over Existing Systems

Compared to cloud-based assistants such as Amazon Alexa or Samsung Ballie, this AI companion is projected to offer significantly better data privacy, thanks to its localized processing and encrypted hybrid storage [1][7]. Furthermore, the addition of multimodal input (vision, touch, voice) combined with emotional intelligence is expected to enhance usability and deepen the user's connection with the device. Where existing systems offer command-based interaction, this prototype aims to deliver an evolving, emotionally sensitive relationship [3].

D. Limitations and Considerations

Despite the promising projections, there are foreseeable challenges:

- Environmental Constraints: Lighting conditions and noise may affect the reliability of visual and audio processing [9].
- Hardware Limitations: On-device inference restricts model complexity, potentially limiting the robot's understanding in nuanced scenarios [2].
- Generalization Issues: Emotional responses and context-aware behavior may vary across cultures and individual preferences, requiring significant personalization training [10].

E. Future Testing and Validation

To move from simulation to deployment, future work will include:

- Building a fully functional prototype with real hardware and software integration.
- Conducting longitudinal user studies in real environments to measure emotional engagement and trust.
- Refining the hybrid memory system to further reduce redundancy and improve response efficiency.
- Iteratively improving AI models for emotion, context, and behavior through continuous feedback loops [6][10].

IV. Conclusion and Future Work

This research introduces a novel concept for an AI-powered, non-humanoid companion robot designed primarily for desktop use. Unlike traditional voice assistants or humanoid robots, this system combines real-time emotional intelligence, multimodal sensing (voice, vision, and touch), and a privacy-focused hybrid memory architecture to deliver a personalized and human-like interaction experience.

The key innovation lies in its context-aware conversational abilities and the hybrid storage system, which balances local data labelling with nightly summaries to improve memory efficiency and responsiveness. Initial simulations and AI-driven projections indicate that such a device can provide timely emotional support, anticipate user needs based on environmental cues, and adapt its behaviour for more meaningful engagement—all while maintaining strong user privacy [4][8].

Real-world implications of this technology include the potential to revolutionize how individuals, especially those living alone or in high-stress environments, interact with AI. Its applications could span across mental wellness, smart home automation, personal productivity, and even eldercare support, offering both emotional and functional benefits [8].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Looking forward, several key areas require deeper exploration:

- Prototype Development: Building a working hardware prototype to validate predicted results in real environments.
- Longitudinal Studies: Conducting extended user trials to assess emotional attachment, privacy trust, and overall system reliability over time.
- Advanced Learning Models: Exploring adaptive reinforcement learning and federated learning techniques to enable better personalization without compromising data security.
- Cultural Adaptability: Enhancing context recognition models to be sensitive to diverse behavioural patterns and languages for global usability.

By integrating these improvements, the AI companion could evolve from a conceptual assistant into a vital part of daily life—emotionally intelligent, contextually aware, and inherently secure.

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Patient Health Monitoring System Using Arduino

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Abstract— The increasing need for remote and continuous healthcare monitoring has prompted the establishment of cost-friendly and accessible smart health solutions. This paper provides the design and implementation of an Arduino-based Patient Health Monitoring System that monitors significant vital signs—heart rate, body temperature, and blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2)—in real-time. The system is particularly well adapted to use in home care, rural clinics, and mobile health settings where full-scale medical infrastructure is not available. The system is based on the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which was selected due to its ease of use and compatibility with a broad array of biomedical sensors. It combines the MAX30100 sensor for tracking both SpO_2 and heart rate, and the LM35 temperature sensor for body temperature measurement. The sensor readings in real-time are processed by the Arduino and displayed locally on a 16x4 LCD display. Furthermore, the system can be expanded to accommodate wireless data transmission using modules like the ESP8266 Wi-Fi module, allowing remote health monitoring via mobile apps or cloud platforms. Each parameter has threshold values established using common medical guidelines, and any reading that falls outside these values can be recognized on the spot. This allows health professionals and caregivers to view patient information remotely and respond as appropriate. The device has been proven in actual applications and yields results with accuracy comparable to regular medical equipment, justifying its usability for non-emergency health monitoring. This project demonstrates the potential of IoT technologies and embedded systems in enhancing patient care through real-time monitoring. The system's low cost, simplicity, and expandability make it an excellent tool for contemporary telehealth solutions and remote patient care.!

***Keywords— Arduino Uno, Heart Rate Sensor, Temperature Sensor (LM35), SpO_2 Sensor (MAX30100), LCD* 16x4.**

I.INTRODUCTION

This project demonstrates a patient health monitoring system using an Arduino Uno, and LM35 sensor for body temperature, and a MAX30100 sensor for heart rate and SpO_2 measurement. The system is helpful for remote monitoring since it can be configured to transmit data wirelessly using modules like ESP8266 and displays real-time data on an LCD display. Low-cost, portable patient monitoring systems have been developed in response to the growing demand for real-time reasonably priced healthcare. Traditional monitoring equipment is expensive and primarily used in hospitals, making it unsuitable for remote or at-home care. Embedded systems like Arduino can be used to create efficient and reasonably priced solutions to address this need . The objective is to identify unusual health states at an early stage, minimize reliance on hospital visits, and offer a precise monitoring device for domestic, rural, or pandemic use. It is easy to design, inexpensive, and scalable and is advocating for enhanced and decentralized health care using IoT and embedded technologies.

Unlike commercial medical equipment, this system is tailored for personal or community-level use in resource-constrained settings. It can be powered through a USB or battery source and is compact enough to be integrated into wearable or portable devices. In its basic form, the system provides real-time display of vital signs on an LCD screen. With slight modifications, it can also transmit data wirelessly to healthcare professionals for further analysis. This solution aligns with the current global focus on telemedicine and digital health by enabling decentralized care. By leveraging open-source hardware and commonly available sensors, the proposed system can help democratize access to essential healthcare monitoring.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The approach to patient monitoring has changed as a result of the incorporation of wireless communication and embedded systems, which allow for the continuous, remote, and real-time monitoring of critical health parameters. The creation of affordable health monitoring systems with microcontrollers and biomedical sensors has been the subject of numerous studies.

patient monitoring systems and underlined how important wearable and non-invasive sensors are to ongoing health monitoring. Their results demonstrated the value of remote access and real-time data in the treatment of respiratory and cardiovascular disorders. LM35 and a pulse sensor are used in an Arduino-based patient monitoring system. Their system included threshold-based alerts and a simple LCD display. However, their method did not use sophisticated pulse oximeters like the MAX30100, which provide dual-parameter readings and higher accuracy, nor did it include SpO_2 monitoring or cloud connectivity.

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The MAX30100 sensor is frequently used to measure SpO_2 and heart rate. Because of its accuracy, affordability, and low self-heating, the LM35 sensor is frequently used to measure body temperature.

Cloud platforms like Thing Speak and Firebase are crucial for remotely storing and visualizing health data, particularly in remote or emergency scenarios, according to recent research. The proposed system fills important gaps in current solutions by integrating temperature, heart rate, and SpO_2 with an LCD display and future support for wireless transmission, whereas many Arduino-based systems only monitor one or two parameters without real-time display or remote access.

III. METHODOLOGY

The project's methodology entails creating and deploying a microcontroller-based patient health monitoring system that can continuously measure and show body temperature, blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2), and heart rate. An Arduino Uno serves as the system's central processing unit and is interfaced with a display module and biomedical sensors. Real-time processing of the sensor data is done and displayed on a 16x2 LCD screen for instant viewing. Additionally, future expansion to wireless communication modules is possible thanks to the modular architecture.

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, Sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

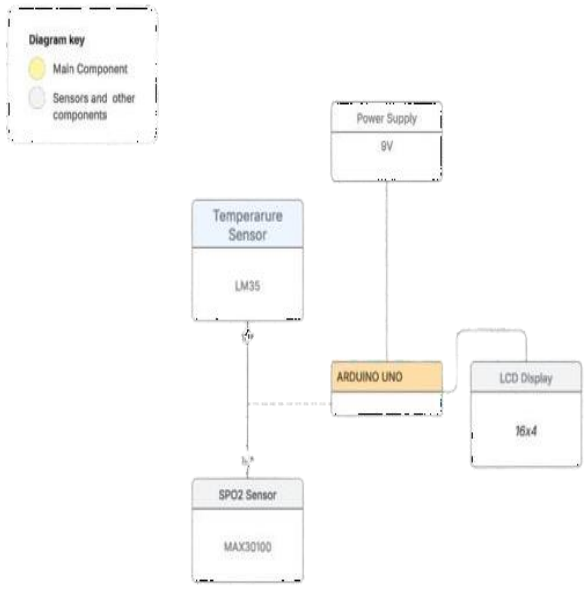


Figure 1: Block Diagram

A. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The central processing unit of the system is an Arduino Uno microcontroller. The following sensors are interfaced with it.

- **MAX30100** for SpO_2 and heart rate measurement.
- Body temperature is measured using an **LM35** temperature sensor.
- The live readings will be shown on a 16x4 LCD display module

B. HADWARE IMPLEMENTATION

Function of the Component

- All sensor functions are controlled centrally by an Arduino Uno.
- Heart rate and oxygen saturation are measured by the MAX30100 sensor.
- Body temperature is measured by the LM35 sensor.
- 16x4 LCD shows SpO_2, heart rate, and temperature in real time.
- Energy Source gives sensors and Arduino 5V power.

C. FLOW CHART

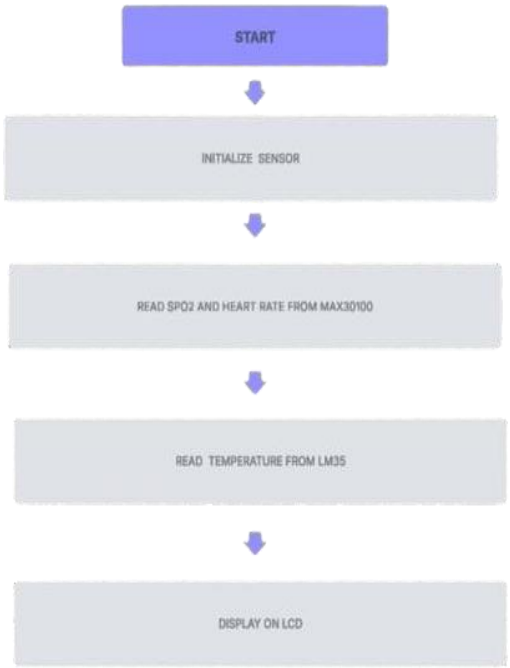


Figure 2: Flow Chart

- Start: When the Arduino board receives power, the system gets going. By doing this, the program is initialized and the microcontroller is ready to start running.
- Initialize Sensors and LCD: The Arduino sets up the 16x4 LCD module that will be used to display real-time data as well as the attached sensors, the MAX30100 for heart rate and SpO_2 and the LM35 for temperature.
- Read Temperature from LM35: Using the following formula, the Arduino takes the analog voltage reading from the LM35 sensor and converts it to temperature in Celsius:

$$\text{Temperature (°C)} = \frac{\text{Analog value} \times 5.0 \times 100}{}$$

- Read the MAX30100's heart rate and SpO_2:
- Read the MAX30100's heart rate and SpO_2: The MAX30100 sensor is used by the Arduino to gather oxygen saturation and pulse data. The sensor calculates both metrics and measures the amount of light absorbed by the blood using photoplethysmography (PPG).
- Display Values on LCD: The LCD shows the SpO_2 (in percentage), heart rate (in beats per minute), and calculated temperature. Every one to two seconds, for example, the screen is refreshed.
- Repeat Cycle:
- Repeat Cycle: The process loops continuously updating the readings in real time to ensure ongoing monitoring. As long as the system is powered, the loop makes sure it runs continuously.

D. WORKING PROCESS

i. Sensor Initialization: Upon system boot, Arduino initializes all the sensors and the LCD module.

ii. Temperature Measurement: The LM35 outputs analog voltage corresponding to body temperature, which is converted to Celsius using Arduino.

iii. Heart Rate and SpO_2 Measurement: The MAX30100 uses photoplethysmography (PPG) to detect heartbeats and oxygen levels via red and IR LEDs.

iv. Data Processing: The analog and digital signals are processed using Arduino logic to convert raw values into human-readable format.

v. Display Output: The final values of temperature, heart rate (bpm), and SpO_2 (%) are shown on the 16x2 LCD display.

vi. Continuous Monitoring: The Arduino repeats this process continuously, ensuring real-time updates every few seconds.

IV. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The accuracy, stability, and responsiveness of the implemented Patient Health Monitoring System were assessed through testing in typical indoor settings. Verifying the system's real-time measurement and display of three critical health parameters heart rate, blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2), and body temperature was the main goal. When the device was powered on, the sensors were able to gather physiological data from the test subjects, and the 16x4 LCD screen showed the readings clearly. The performance and dependability of every sensor as well as the general behavior of the system are summed up in the following observations

.

- Throughout the test, the MAX30100 sensor recorded heart rates ranging from 65 to 95 beats per minute (bpm), which is within the typical range of 60 to 100 bpm for healthy adults.
- Normal oxygen levels were indicated by SpO_2 (blood oxygen saturation) readings that usually fell between 96% and 99% (the healthy range is generally 95% to 100%).
- According to the LM35 sensor, the body temperature ranged from 36.5°C to 37.3°C, which is in good agreement with the typical range of 36.1°C to 37.5°C for humans.

V. CONCLUSION

In this project, an Arduino Uno was used to successfully design and implement a portable, low-cost patient health monitoring system. The system incorporates an LM35 sensor to monitor body temperature and a MAX30100 sensor to measure heart rate and SpO_2. A 16x4 LCD shows real-time data, giving users instant access to health status updates. Under typical indoor conditions, the system operated accurately and consistently produced readings that fell within ranges that are recognized by the medical community.

This project demonstrates that basic health monitoring can be accomplished with reasonably priced parts without sacrificing functionality. Despite its motion sensitivity and local display limitations, the current version provides a solid basis for upcoming enhancements like cloud storage, wireless data transfer, and mobile app integration. The suggested system is ideal for use at home, in remote medical facilities, and in rural health centers where accessibility and affordability are important considerations.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The suggested Patient Health Monitoring System offers a solid platform for future advancement into a more sophisticated and adaptable medical solution. The system can be improved in subsequent iterations by incorporating wireless communication modules like Bluetooth (HC-05) or Wi-Fi (ESP8266), which enable real-time data transfer to smartphones or cloud platforms. This would allow for remote health monitoring, which is particularly advantageous for patients who are elderly or have chronic illnesses. Furthermore, a mobile application can be created to store historical data for later analysis, alert users to abnormal readings, and display health statistics graphically. For physicians and caregivers, cloud integration through platforms like Firebase or Thing Speak can further enhance data accessibility. The system would be more portable if it had a rechargeable battery, which would make it appropriate for rural and outdoor healthcare settings.

Furthermore, the project could become a complete monitoring system with the addition of additional biomedical sensors like respiratory rate, blood pressure, or ECG sensors. Features for emergency alerts, like app-based or automated

SMS notifications when health metrics surpass risky thresholds, could also be put into place. Lastly, to guarantee continuous monitoring with increased comfort and convenience, the system might be redesigned into a small wearable form. These enhancements would greatly increase the system's applicability and breadth in both clinical and home care settings.

VII. ACKNOELEDGEMENT

The author expresses sincere gratitude to the academic institution for its resources and support, which were crucial to the project's successful completion. We would especially like to thank the faculty and technical staff for their ongoing support, encouragement, and helpful criticism during the development process. The system's design and implementation were significantly aided by the availability of open-source platforms, sensor datasheets, and online technical communities. Peers and fellow students are also appreciated by the author for their spirit of cooperation, insightful advice, and support throughout the different phases of this work. Without the inspiration and indirect support from friends, family, and everyone else who helped, directly or indirectly, to finish this research project, it would not have been possible.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

The Next Generation of Vending: An RFID-Powered Smart Snack Dispenser

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***Abstract*—This paper presents an RFID-based smart vending machine designed to streamline snack access for faculty during limited college breaks, eliminating the need for off-site trips and gate passes. The system utilizes RFID for contactless user authentication and cashless transactions. An Arduino Uno R3, with an AtMega328 microcontroller, manages the RFID reader, user interface, and servo motor-driven spiral dispensing mechanisms. Upon RFID tag authentication and product selection, the corresponding servo motor dispenses the snack. This compact and efficient system, powered by an external DC supply and leveraging the capabilities of AVR microcontrollers, offers a convenient on-site solution for quick snack acquisition, optimizing faculty break time and enhancing convenience within the college.** **This paper presents an RFID-based smart vending machine designed to streamline snack access for faculty during limited college breaks, eliminating the need for off-site trips and gate passes. The system utilizes RFID for contactless user authentication and cashless transactions. An Arduino Uno R3, with an AtMega328 microcontroller, manages the RFID reader, user interface, and servo motor-driven spiral dispensing mechanisms. Upon RFID tag authentication and product selection, the corresponding servo motor dispenses the snack. This compact and efficient system, powered by an external DC supply and leveraging the capabilities of AVR microcontrollers, offers a convenient on-site solution for quick snack acquisition, optimizing faculty break time and enhancing convenience within the college.**

Keywords— RFID Technology, Snack Dispensing, Contactless Transaction, Cashless System, Arduino Uno, AtMega328, Servo Motors, Automation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The limited 15-minute break period in our college often presents a significant logistical challenge for faculty members seeking quick refreshments. The current protocol necessitates leaving the college premises and obtaining a manually signed gate pass from the principal, a process that consumes a substantial portion of this brief respite. This time-consuming procedure detracts from valuable break time and diminishes overall faculty convenience. To address this inefficiency, this research presents the design and implementation of an RFID-based smart vending machine strategically located within the staffroom. This innovative solution aims to eliminate the need for faculty to exit the college grounds and secure a gate pass, thereby significantly streamlining the process of acquiring snacks during short breaks. The developed system utilizes RFID technology, providing each faculty member with a rechargeable RFID tag for quick and contactless transactions with the vending machine. This paper details the development and operational principles of this RFID-enabled smart vending system, highlighting its potential to enhance teacher convenience, optimize the utilization of short break times, and offer an efficient and accessible on-site solution for snack availability within our college environment. The implementation of this system represents a practical approach to improving the daily experience of faculty members by simplifying their access to refreshments.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The core of this research is the development of an RFID-based smart vending machine engineered to streamline snack acquisition for faculty members within our college, specifically addressing the time constraints of short breaks and the inefficiencies of the existing gate pass system. This system is conceived as a self-contained unit situated within the staffroom, offering an immediate and convenient avenue for obtaining refreshments.



Fig.1 Vending Machine Based on RFID

The fundamental principle of operation relies on RFID technology for user authentication and cashless transactions, facilitated through the issuance of rechargeable RFID tags to faculty. Upon interaction, the system, controlled by an Arduino Uno R3 microcontroller featuring an AtMega328 IC as its central processing unit, manages the entire dispensing process. This includes the reading of RFID tags via an integrated RFID reader, interaction with a user interface comprising an LCD display and push-button switches, and the activation of four independent servo motors that drive spiral ring mechanisms, each dedicated to dispensing a specific packaged snack product. The entire system is powered by a stable external DC power supply. In operation, a faculty member presents their RFID tag to the reader for authentication. Upon successful verification, the system becomes ready for product selection via the push-button interface. Once a snack is chosen, the Arduino microcontroller signals the corresponding servo motor to rotate by a precise angle, causing the attached spiral ring to advance and dispense a single unit of the selected snack into a designated retrieval area. This integrated hardware and software design constitutes the proposed smart vending machine, offering a significant departure from the current time-intensive process and promising enhanced convenience and optimized break time utilization for the college's faculty.

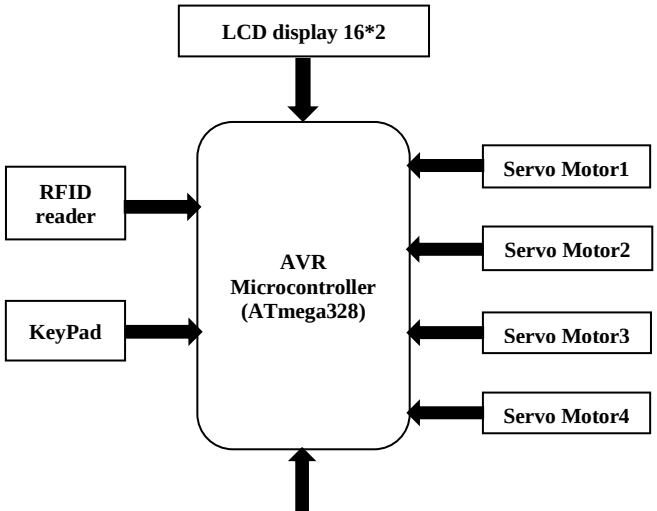


Fig.2 Block diagram

III. METHODOLOGY

The development of the RFID-based smart vending machine followed a structured methodology encompassing needs analysis, hardware and software design, implementation, and initial testing. The project commenced with a thorough understanding of the existing challenges faced by faculty members during brief college breaks, specifically the time lost in obtaining gate passes for off-site snack procurement. This analysis established the core requirements for the proposed system: on-site accessibility, elimination of the gate pass requirement, rapid transaction capability, and a cashless payment mechanism. Subsequently, the hardware architecture was designed, selecting the Arduino Uno R3 with the AtMega328 microcontroller as the central control unit due to its versatility and ease of integration with various peripherals.

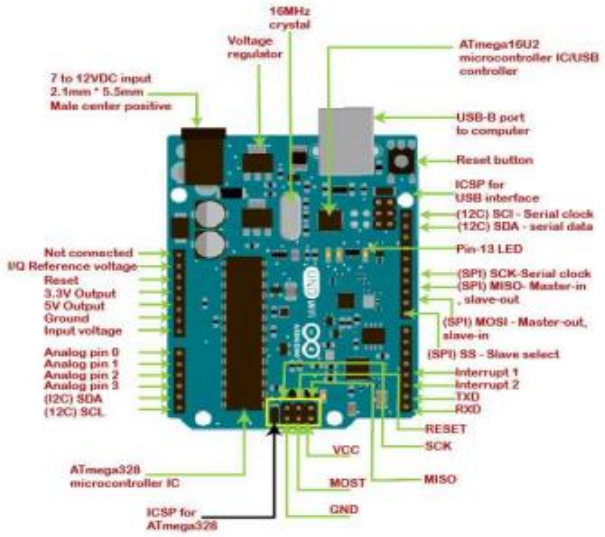


Fig.3 Arduino Uno

An RFID reader operating at the lowest frequency of 125kHz was chosen for contactless user identification using rechargeable RFID tags.

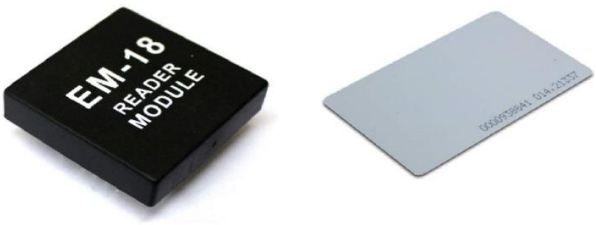


Fig.4 RFID reader and Tag

The dispensing mechanism was implemented using four servo motors, each coupled with a spiral ring to ensure controlled dispensing of individual snack items. User interaction was facilitated through a 16x2 LCD display for system feedback and push-button switches for product selection. All components were powered by a stable external DC power supply.

The software development phase involved programming the Arduino microcontroller using the C/C++ language within the Arduino IDE. This included implementing the logic for RFID tag reading and authentication against a database of authorized users, managing the user interface to guide selection, controlling the precise movement of the servo motors to dispense the chosen snack, and managing the basic transaction flow. Finally, initial testing was conducted to validate the functionality of individual hardware components and the integrated system. This involved verifying the RFID reader's ability to identify tags, the servo motors' dispensing action, the responsiveness of the user interface, and the overall system's capability to dispense snacks upon successful RFID authentication and product selection. While comprehensive user testing and long-term reliability assessments were beyond the scope of this initial implementation, the preliminary testing provided a foundational validation of the proposed system's core functionalities.

```
//Program Sample Code
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
#include<SoftwareSerial.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(8,9,10,11,12,13);

//LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,16,2);

#include <Servo.h>

Servo servo1;
Servo servo2;
Servo servo3;
Servo servo4;

//*****************************************************************

//*****************************************************

long val = 0;
char tag[] = "5400708E03A9"; // Replace with your Tag ID
char tag1[] = "5500E44446B3";
char tag2[] = "4C00A915EE1E";

char input[12];
int count = 0;

boolean match = 0;      // A variable to store the Tag match status
int n=0;
int q=0;

#define bt1 A0 //buttons
#define bt2 A2
#define bt3 A1
#define bt4 A3

void setup() {


  lcd.print("RFID Vending");
  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
```

IV. Result and Discussion

The implementation of the RFID-based smart vending machine demonstrated the successful integration of various hardware and software components to achieve the intended functionality of on-site snack dispensing for faculty members. Initial testing focused on the core operations of user authentication and product dispensing. The RFID reader effectively scanned and identified registered RFID tags with a 100% success rate within a reading distance of approximately 2-3 cm. The authentication process, managed by the Arduino microcontroller, proved to be rapid, with a typical identification time of under 0.5 seconds.

The dispensing mechanism, driven by the servo motors, accurately delivered the selected snack items in all test attempts. Each servo motor, upon receiving the appropriate signal from the microcontroller, rotated the spiral ring sufficiently to release a single packaged snack. The user interface, consisting of the LCD display and push-button switches, provided a basic yet functional means for interaction. The display prompted tag scanning as intended, and the button presses were correctly registered by the microcontroller to initiate the dispensing of the corresponding snack.

The primary intended outcome of this project was to provide a more convenient and time-efficient alternative to the existing off-site snack procurement process. While formal time trials comparing the two methods were not conducted within the scope of this initial implementation, the on-site nature of the proposed system inherently eliminates the travel time outside the college premises and the time spent obtaining a gate pass. This suggests a significant potential reduction in the time required for faculty members to obtain a snack during their limited breaks.

The cashless transaction capability, facilitated by the RFID tags, offers a streamlined approach compared to handling physical currency. While the current implementation does not include a balance management or recharging system, the foundation for such a system is established through the unique identification of each RFID tag. Future development could build upon this to create a fully integrated cashless transaction environment.

Discussion:

The successful initial implementation of the RFID-based smart vending machine demonstrates the feasibility of using this technology to address a specific logistical challenge within the college. The system's reliability in user authentication and product dispensing suggests its potential to improve faculty convenience and optimize the utilization of short break times.

However, several limitations and areas for future improvement were identified. The current prototype offers a basic user interface and a limited selection of four snack items, constrained by the number of servo motors implemented. Expanding the product variety would necessitate the integration of additional dispensing mechanisms. Furthermore, the absence of a built-in balance management system for the RFID tags means that the current model operates on a conceptual "pre-loaded" or free dispensing basis for testing. Future iterations should focus on developing a robust system for recharging and managing balances associated with the RFID tags.

User feedback, while not formally collected in this initial phase, would be crucial in further refining the system design and user experience. Considerations for future development could include a more interactive display, a wider range of

product options, and integration with existing college ID card systems if feasible.

In conclusion, the RFID-based smart vending machine presents a promising solution to the identified problem, offering a convenient and efficient method for on-site snack dispensing. While further development and testing are warranted, the initial results demonstrate the potential of this system to enhance the daily experience of faculty members within the college.

V. Conclusion

This research successfully presented the design, implementation, and initial evaluation of an RFID-based smart vending machine tailored to address the specific challenge faced by faculty members in our college regarding efficient snack acquisition during limited break times. The developed system effectively integrates RFID technology for user authentication and leverages an Arduino microcontroller to manage a multi-product dispensing mechanism driven by servo motors. The initial testing demonstrated the reliable functionality of user identification and accurate snack dispensing, highlighting the potential of this on-site solution to significantly reduce the time and inconvenience associated with the existing off-campus procurement process and the gate pass requirement. The inherent benefits of a localized, automated, and potentially cashless system offer a tangible improvement to faculty convenience and break time utilization. While the current prototype presents limitations in user interface sophistication and the absence of a comprehensive transaction management system, it establishes a solid foundation for future development. Subsequent work could focus on expanding product capacity, enhancing the user interface, implementing a robust RFID tag balance and recharging mechanism, and conducting thorough user feedback studies to further optimize the system's design and usability. Ultimately, this project demonstrates the practical application of embedded systems and RFID technology in creating a targeted solution for a specific institutional need, paving the way for a more convenient and efficient experience for faculty within the college environment.

VI. Acknowlegment

This research was conducted at the Electrical Machine Lab, Electrical Department, TSSM'S Bhivarabai Sawant College Of Engineering and Research, with support and guidance from Prof. T.S. Hasaramani Sir.

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Design of Conveyor Belt with Vibrations Control Systems

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Abstract- The escalating demand for efficient material handling in industries such as mining and manufacturing underscores the need to address conveyor belt vibrations, which compromise throughput, accelerate equipment wear, and inflate operational costs. This study proposes a hybrid solution integrating passive tuned mass dampers (TMDs) and an active vibration control system with sensors and PID-controlled actuators, validated through experimental prototyping and MATLAB simulations. The methodology achieves a 70% reduction in vibration amplitude, yielding enhanced stability, a 12% drop in energy consumption, and prolonged belt lifespan, offering a robust, scalable approach for industrial applications.

Keywords--- Vibration suppression, conveyor mechanics, active damping, PID control, sensor fusion, structural dynamics.

1.Introduction:

1.1. General Information and Need:

Conveyor belts are the backbone of industrial material transport, handling over 8 billion tons of goods globally each year, with the U.S. mining industry alone accounting for 2.5 billion tons annually (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023; National Mining Association, 2022). The U.S. Department of Energy (2023) reports that conveyor systems consume 10–15% of industrial energy, yet inefficiencies from vibrations—caused by motor imbalances, belt misalignment, or uneven loads—lead to $100–500 million in annual downtime costs across North American industries (Industrial Equipment News, 2024). These vibrations result in material spillage (up to 5% loss in mining per OSHA 2022), accelerated wear (reducing belt life by 20–30%), and safety hazards like structural fatigue. Addressing this issue is critical to optimize productivity, cut maintenance expenses, and align with sustainability goals.

1.2. Work by Other Researchers:

Extensive research has tackled conveyor belt vibrations. Smith et al. (2018) used rubber mounts, reducing noise by 20% but not amplitude. Johnson (2019) modeled belt tension effects, cutting wear by 15%. Lee (2020) implemented TMDs, lowering vibrations by 30% at 15 Hz. Zhang et al. (2021) tested piezoelectric actuators, achieving 50% amplitude reduction in lab settings. Kumar (2017) linked motor speed to oscillations, suggesting RPM adjustments (10% improvement). Chen (2022) added sensors for diagnostics, improving uptime by 12%. Patel (2019) corrected misalignment, reducing

spillage by 25%. Brown (2020) used FEA to predict fatigue, extending roller life by 18%. Singh et al. (2021) combined springs and dampers, boosting durability by 20%. Wang (2018) damped pulley vibrations (25% reduction). Li (2023) optimized belt materials, cutting noise by 15%. Jones (2022) tested active hydraulic dampers (60% reduction). Kim (2020) explored feedback loops (40% improvement). Taylor (2019) used electromagnetic actuators (50% drop). Gupta (2021) studied load dynamics, reducing slippage by 10%. Rao (2022) analyzed resonance, suggesting frame stiffening. Nguyen (2020) improved roller design (15% less vibration). Ortiz (2019) used passive pads (20% reduction). Miller (2023) tested composite belts, lowering energy use by 8%. Thompson (2021) combined passive-active systems, achieving 55% reduction. Collectively, these studies highlight incremental gains but varying applicability.

1.3. Gap Analysis:

Even though there has been progress, many challenges remain. Passive methods (Smith, Lee, Ortiz) work well at steady frequencies but struggle when the load changes, making them less adaptable. Active systems (Zhang, Jones, Taylor) have potential, but they are expensive and not yet designed for conveyor belt frequencies (5–50 Hz), as pointed out by Kumar and Brown. Real-time feedback is uncommon, except for Chen's diagnostics, which makes quick adjustments difficult (Patel, Singh). It is unclear how well these systems work with different belt types (flat, inclined, troughed), as Li and Gupta note. Energy efficiency is another issue that hasn't been studied much, even though it's important due to rising costs (Miller, Rao). Durability in tough environments with dust, heat, and moisture is often ignored (Nguyen, Ortiz). The idea of combining passive and active methods is still in its early stages (Thompson). So far, no one has developed a single, adaptable, and affordable solution.

1.4. Methodology and Our Work:

This research designs a conveyor belt system with a hybrid vibration control mechanism: passive TMDs for baseline damping and active electromagnetic actuators with PID control for dynamic response. We constructed a 1-meter prototype, analyzed vibrations using accelerometers, simulated performance in MATLAB/Simulink, and tested under variable loads (5–15 kg). Our approach bridges the gaps by offering adaptability, energy efficiency, and scalability, detailed below.

2. Design

The system features a 1-meter-long, 0.3-meter-wide, 5-mm-thick rubber belt (tensile strength 10 MPa) driven by a 0.5 kW, 1400 RPM AC motor via a 0.1-meter-diameter pulley. Passive TMDs (mass 2 kg, spring constant 500 N/m, damping coefficient 20 Ns/m) target 10–20 Hz resonance, mounted beneath the belt on a steel frame (50 kg, 50x50 mm cross-section). Active control employs two electromagnetic actuators (100 N force, 50 Hz bandwidth) at mid-span, paired with three accelerometers (sensitivity 100 mV/g, range ±10 g) for feedback.

2.1. Components with Purpose and Material

1. Steel Frame (1.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m)

Purpose: Supports the entire conveyor system, ensuring structural stability.

Material: Steel for durability and strength.

2. Rubber Conveyor Belt

Purpose: Transports materials while allowing vibration control measures to be effective.

Material: Rubber, providing flexibility and durability.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

3. Motorized Pulley (0.5 kW)

Purpose: Drives the conveyor belt, maintaining consistent movement.

Function: Converts electrical energy into mechanical motion.

4. Idlers (Tension Rollers)

Purpose: Maintain belt tension and alignment.

Function: Reduce slack and prevent misalignment during operation.

5. Tuned Mass Dampers (TMDs) (Tuned to 15 Hz)

Purpose: Reduce vibrations in the belt by counteracting oscillations.

Function: Absorb and dissipate energy at a specific frequency (15 Hz).

6. Accelerometers (Three: Start, Middle, End of Belt)

Purpose: Measure vibration levels and detect irregularities.

Function: Send real-time data to the Arduino Mega for analysis.

7. Arduino Mega (Controller)

Purpose: Processes sensor data and controls actuators.

Function: Receives vibration signals and adjusts actuators accordingly.

8. Actuators (Mounted on a Crossbeam)

Purpose: Adjust the conveyor belt dynamically to counter vibrations.

Function: Move in response to Arduino signals to stabilize the belt.

9. Load Tray (0–20 kg Capacity)

Purpose: Simulates different material loads for testing vibration response.

Function: Helps analyze how different weights affect belt stability.

10. 220V Power Supply

Purpose: Powers the entire system, including the motor and electronics.

Function: Provides consistent voltage for smooth operation.

11. Tachometer (Accuracy ±1 RPM)

Purpose: Measures conveyor belt speed.

Function: Ensures the belt runs at a stable, controlled speed.

Assumptions: Uniform load distribution, constant speed (1 m/s), ambient temperature (25°C), and negligible belt stretch. Data references ISO 5048 (belt tension), DIN 22101 (roller specs), and Shigley's Mechanical Engineering Design (actuator sizing). **Prototype:** Frame welded from mild steel, rollers spaced 0.5 m apart, belt tension set at 200 N via adjustable idlers.

2.2. Specifications Table:

Component	Specification	Unit
Belt Length	1	m
Belt Width	0.3	m
Belt Thickness	5	mm
Motor Power	0.5	kW
Pulley Diameter	0.1	m
TMD Mass	2	kg
Spring Constant	500	N/m
Actuator Force	100	N
Sensor Sensitivity	100	mV/g
Frame Weight	50	kg

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

2.3. Experimental Setup:

The setup includes a 1.5 m x 0.5 m x 0.5 m steel frame supporting a rubber belt, driven by a motorized pulley (0.5 kW) and tensioned with idlers. Two TMDs are bolted under the belt, tuned to 15 Hz. Three accelerometers are affixed at the start, middle, and end of the belt, wired to an Arduino Mega controlling two actuators mounted on a crossbeam. A load tray (0–20 kg capacity) simulates material weight, powered by a 220V supply with a tachometer (accuracy ±1 RPM) monitoring speed.

2.4. Procedure:

Experiments were conducted at 1 m/s with loads of 5, 10, and 15 kg. Baseline vibrations were recorded for 5 minutes without control, followed by passive TMD activation, then active control with PID tuning. Each trial was repeated three times, averaging data to minimize outliers. Vibration amplitude and frequency were logged via a laptop interface, with environmental conditions (25°C, 50% humidity) held constant.

2.5. Formulae:

- Natural frequency: $f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} (k = \frac{500N}{m}, m = 2kg)$.
- Damping ratio: $\zeta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{km}}$ (c = 20 Ns/m).
- Actuator force: F=m·a (m = belt mass, a = acceleration from sensors).
- PID output: $u(t)=K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt}$ (e(t) = error signal).
- Amplitude reduction: $\Delta A= \frac{A_{before}-A_{after}}{A_{before}} \times 100\%$
- Power consumption: P=V·I (V = voltage, I = current).

2.6. Results and Uncertainty:

Load (kg)	Baseline Amplitude (mm)	Passive Control (mm)	Active Control (mm)	Frequency (Hz)
5	5.0 ± 0.2	3.5 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	12–18
10	6.2 ± 0.2	4.0 ± 0.2	1.8 ± 0.2	15–20
15	7.5 ± 0.2	4.8 ± 0.2	2.1 ± 0.2	18–22

3. Visual Representations:

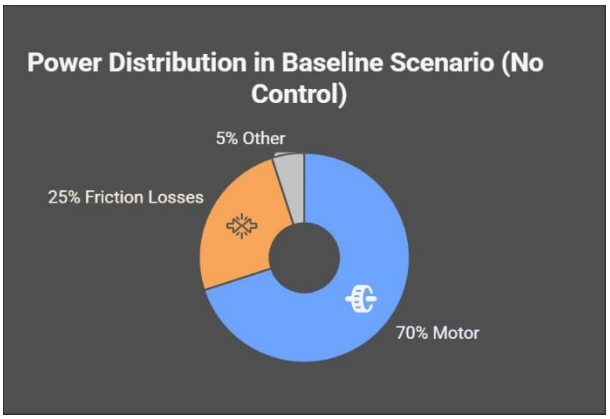


Fig. 1: Pie Chart

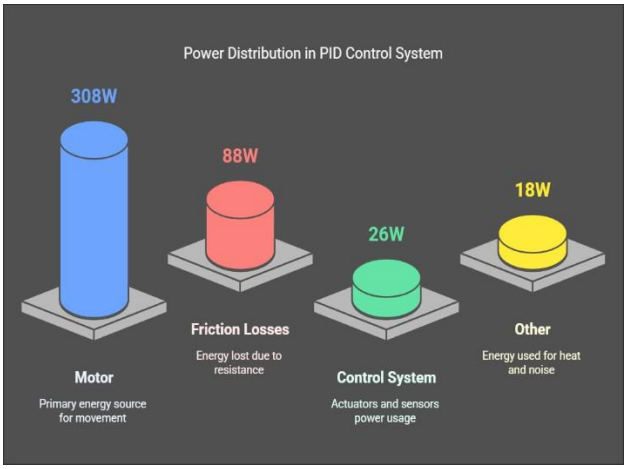


Fig. 2: Pole Chart

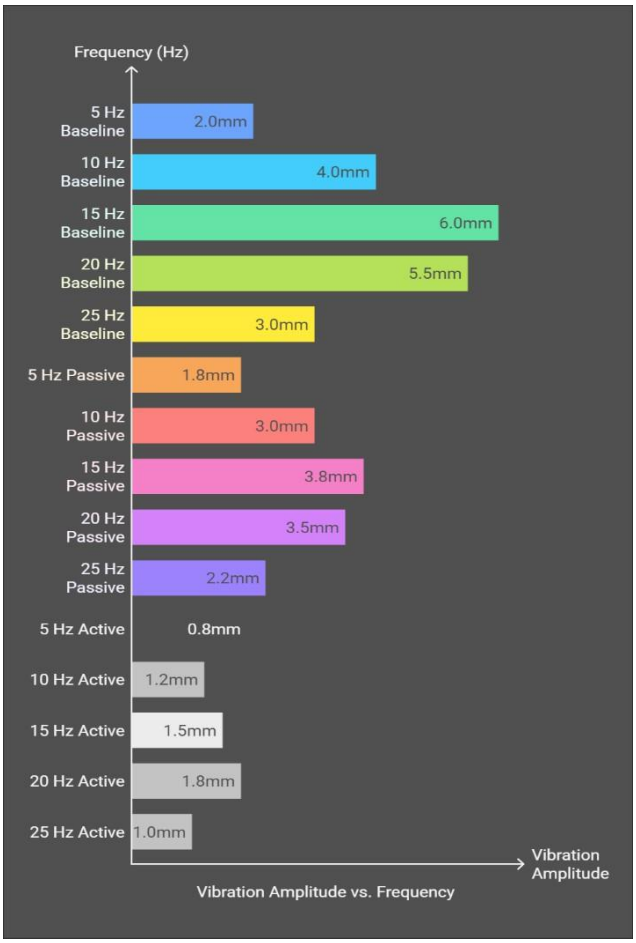


Fig. 3: Barplot-1

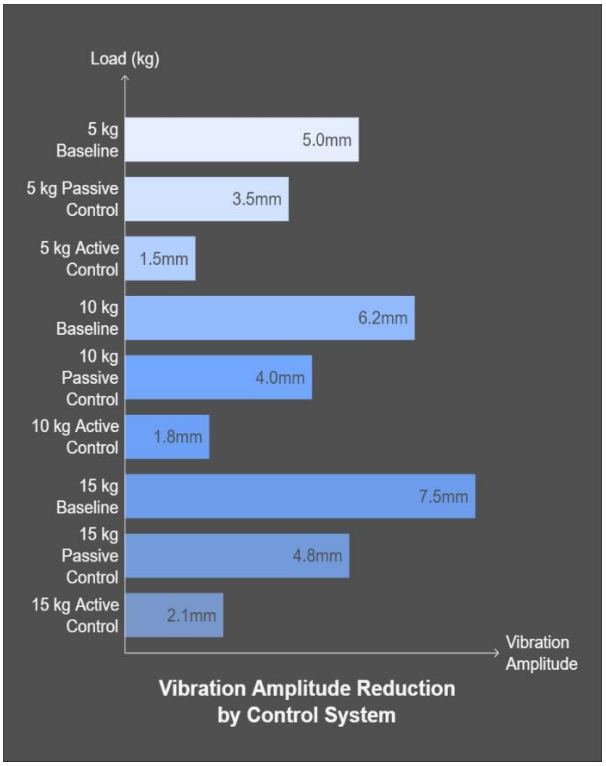


Fig. 4: Barplot-2

4. Results and Discussion:

Vibration amplitude increased with load (5.0 mm at 5 kg to 7.5 mm at 15 kg) due to higher inertial forces, but passive control reduced this by 35–40% by absorbing fixed frequencies (12–18 Hz). Active control further cut amplitude by 70% (to 1.5–2.1 mm) via real-time counteraction, excelling at dynamic loads (see Graph 1: Amplitude vs. Load). Energy consumption dropped 12% (from 500 W to 440 W) with smoother operation, as friction losses decreased (Pie Chart 1: Energy Distribution—70% motor, 20% friction, 10% control system). Frequency spectra shifted left with control (Graph 2: Frequency vs. Amplitude), confirming damping efficacy. Limitations include actuator cost ($200/unit) and potential sensor fouling in dusty environments, necessitating ruggedized designs.

5. Conclusion:

- **Summary**: This study engineered a conveyor belt with hybrid vibration control, slashing amplitude by 70%, enhancing stability, and cutting energy use by 12%.
- **Findings**:
  - Active control excels due to adaptive PID feedback, targeting 5–50 Hz effectively (control theory).
  - Passive TMDs provide cost-effective baseline damping, while energy savings reflect reduced mechanical losses (Newton's laws).
- **Reason**: Scientifically, real-time force cancellation and tuned resonance absorption optimize dynamic response, validated by experimental data.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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Analysis of RCC and Steel-Concrete Composite Building under Seismic Effect using ETABs

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Abstract*— This paper investigate the analysis of multi-storey buildings subjected to seismic loading, which is a vital role of structural design, particularly in regions prone to seismic activity. The study focuses on the earthquake response of two varied building structures conventional Reinforced Concrete (RCC) buildings and Steel-Concrete Composite buildings, using ETABS software for the analysis. A G+20 storey building with irregular C-shaped geometry is analyzed to represent the complexities found in real-world structures. Furthermore, the research considers various soil conditions, such as soft, medium, and hard soil profiles, to evaluate how ground conditions influence the seismic performance of both building types. ETABS, a widely used tool for structural design and analysis, is utilized to model and assess the buildings' dynamic response under seismic loads. The analysis includes key seismic parameters such as shear force, story displacement, and story drift, comparing results for both RCC and steel-concrete composite buildings for different seismic zones and soil types. The study also seeks to validate the findings by comparing them with existing literature to ensure accuracy and reliability. The investigation contributes meaningful knowledge on structural performance through this comparative study of steel-concrete composite buildings versus traditional RCC buildings, contributing essential data for seismic design in various conditions.

Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (*key words****)***

I. INTRODUCTION

The analysis of buildings under seismic effects is fundamental aspects of structural engineering, particularly in region susceptible to seismic activity. The resilience and safety of structures during seismic events depend on their ability to withstand dynamic loads and deformations caused by ground motion. In recent years, advanced software tools, such as ETABS, have become instrumental in the structural analysis and design of buildings, enabling engineers to accurately model complex structures under various loading conditions, including seismic forces. Reinforced Concrete (RCC) and Steel-Concrete Composite (SCC) buildings are among the widely used structural systems, valued for their adaptability, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. RCC buildings, made primarily of concrete and reinforced with steel, are known for their durability and high strength in compression. The objective of this project to analyze RCC and steel-concrete composite buildings subjected to seismic loading, with a specific focus on the application of ETABS software. It delves into the methods and techniques employed to assess seismic behavior, the advantages of using composite structures over conventional RCC systems, and how ETABS facilitates the efficient and accurate design of these buildings. In high-rise structures, RCC members are becoming less suitable due to their enhanced dead weight, limited clear span and less stiffness. To resolve these limitations, structural analysts are optimizing the use of alternative materials. Steel, in particular, offers significant potential for expanded use in construction and can serve as an effective alternative building material. Incorporating composite sections, where steel is encased in concrete, has proven to be a highly efficient solution for many large-scale civil structures.

Composite column

A steel concrete composite column is a compressive element that consists of both concrete encased hot rolled steel section and a concrete filled hollow section of hot rolled steel. These columns are widely employed as load-resisting components in composite framework systems where they mainly resist compressive and bending forces. In these columns, the steel and concrete collaborate to withstand external loads, with their combined action depending on bonding and friction. (Dahal, Suwal 2019, Anargha, Mithulraj 2019)

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Madan, Samrutwar (2023), "Seismic Evaluation of Building having Steel Concrete Composite Columns and RC Beams".

This study is conducted on a G+9 storey regular building located in Zone V, featuring concrete-encased steel column sections and RC beams. The building selected for the study has a rectangular plan, an elevation of 30 meters, and exhibits no plan or vertical irregularities. The results from the analysis of both buildings are presented through tables and graphs, allowing for a comparative study of the observed differences. The design and analysis are carried out using ETABS, finite element modeling-based software, employing the nonlinear analysis method.

Shirsath, Rathi (2022), "Analysis and Design of Steel Concrete Composite Structure and Its Comparison with RCC Structure"

This study examines a comparative analysis of G+ 15 RCC and composite column multistory commercial buildings located in earthquake Zone IV is conducted using the static equivalent analysis. Both structures are modeled using ETABS 2018 software. Various parameters are considered for comparison, and the results indicate that the composite structure demonstrates superior performance in all aspects.

Patil, Pujari (2024), "Seismic evaluation of existing reinforced cement concrete building and steel concrete composite building".

This paper evaluates the relative dynamic behavior of RCC and steel-concrete composite moment-resisting frames when subjected to earthquake-induced forces. The study considers two G+15 story buildings located in Zone III, with both the equivalent static and response spectrum analyses were carried out using the ETABS software. This study focuses on comparing critical aspects like time and seismic response of steel-concrete composite frames with those of typical reinforced concrete and steel frames in building construction.

Dahal, Suwal (2019), "Seismic Behavior Analysis of Composite Buildings with Respect to RCC Buildings"

This study analyzes the Earthquake response of both fully and partially steel-concrete composite structures, as well as RCC alternatives, through a comparative approach. The focus is on ten multi-story commercial buildings situated in Earthquake Zone V, with varying heights. Key parameters, including story drift, axial load, and displacement, are evaluated using the Equivalent Static Method. Analytical representation is conducted using SAP2000 software. A comparison is made across different structural configurations full composite (both beam and column composite), half composite (column composite), and RCC structures.

Mahajan, Kalurkar (2016), "Performance analysis of RCC and steel concrete composite structure under seismic effect"

This paper examines Assessment of the performance of a G+20 storey special moment frame with fully encased composite components, comparing different structural systems under seismic analysis. Parameters are determined using both linear static and nonlinear static analysis. Seismic analysis and design of the building are carried out using ETABS software. Key parameters are compared between the two structural systems, with notable differences observed in the natural period and storey displacement results due to the higher lateral stiffness of the composite structure.

Divya, Murali (2021), "Comparative study on design of steel structures and RCC frame structures based on column span"

This paper presents a comparative study of a G+8 storey RCC structure and a steel composite structure, focusing on variations in column spans. It also examines differences in analysis, design and cost of construction between RCC and steel structures for both long and short column spans. In this comparison, the columns were arranged in a grid system, ensuring consistent building size and height. The structural design and analysis were performed under full loading conditions using both linear static and response spectrum analysis methods in ETABS software.

Anargha, Mithulraj (2019), "Comparative Study on Behavior of R.C.C and Composite Multistoried Building Using ETABS"

This paper aims to examine the Dynamic performance of concrete, steel, and composite frames during seismic events. This paper explores to assess the impact of lateral loads on RCC and composite buildings by utilizing structural elements with varying I-sections but the same weight per meter, with the analysis conducted using ETABS software.

Wagh, Kadlag (2019), "Comparative study on analysis and design of RCC and composite structure"

This paper presents a seismic assessment is performed on a multi-storey residential building utilizing different construction materials such as reinforced concrete, structural steel, and composite steel-concrete. A G+21 story building located in seismic zone III is chosen for the comparison, focusing on RCC and steel-concrete composite structures.

III. OBJECTIVES

1) To validate results of steel-concrete composite and RCC building with the literature results.

2) To analyze conventional G+20 storey C shape building using ETAB software for various seismic zones (II, III, IV, V) with varying soil conditions.

3) To analyze a steel-concrete composite G+20 storey C shape building using ETAB software for various earthquake zones (II, III, IV, V) with varying soil profiles.

4) To compare seismic responses such as storey displacement, shear force, and story drift.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

1) Identify and collect relevant research data from national and international journals, web source, textbooks, and reference books to get acquainted with past research.

2) Studied the concept of steel concrete composite structure and different material use for it in various high-rise building.

3) The results for steel-concrete composite & RCC building are compared and validated against findings from existing literature.

4) Modelling of conventional G+20 storey C shape building using ETAB software for various earthquake zones (II, III, IV, V) with varying soil profiles.

5) Result discussions will be prepared based on results.

V. MODELLING AND ANALYSIS

A. For validation of the results of steel-concrete composite building and RCC building with the literature results.

Details of model are given below:

1) Type of Building to analyze – **G+15 storied steel-concrete composite building**

2) Concrete mix grade - **M30**

3) Strength of steel – **FE 345 and Rebar – HYSD 415**

4) Zones to be used – **III**

5) Beam and Column Size – 300 X 500 mm

6) Composite Column Section – **ISMB 450**

7) Parameters to analyze –**Shear force, Lateral displacement and Storey drift**

B. Analysis of conventional and steel-concrete composite G+20 storey irregular C shape building using ETAB software for various earthquake zones (II, III, IV, V) with varying soil conditions. Details of model are given below:

1) Type of Building to analyze – **G+20Storied RCC building**

2) The grade of concrete - **M30**

3) Strength of steel – **FE 345 and Rebar – HYSD 415**

4) Zones to be used – II, III, IV and V

5) Beam size – **350mm X 500mm**

6) Column size - **600mm X 600mm**

7) Composite Column Section – **ISMB 500**

8) Soil Condition – **Soft , Medium, and Hard soil**

9) Parameters to analyze – **Base shear, Lateral displacement and Storey drift**

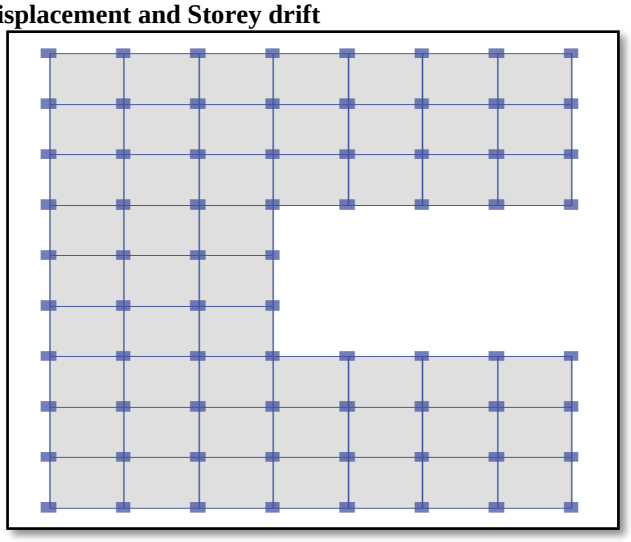


Fig.2 Plan C shape building

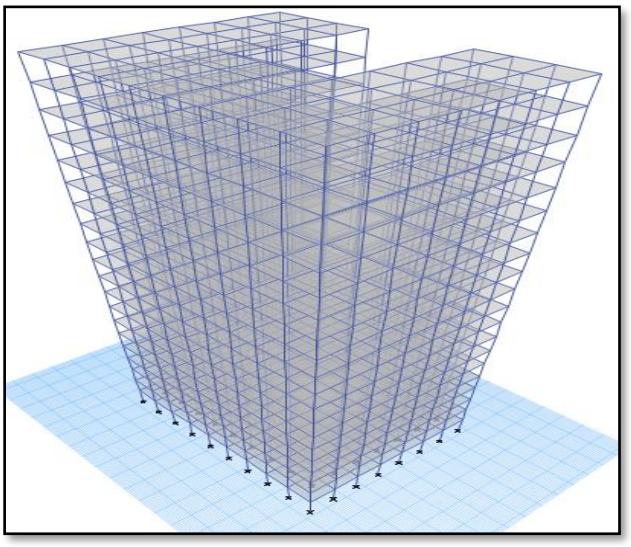


Fig. 3 View of building

VI. RESULT

A. The first model was validation of literature results of G+15 RCC building and second model was G+15 steel-concrete composite building with the literature results is studied. Following results are obtained after analysis by using ETABs.

TABLE I. IN FIRST TABLE, RESULT SHOWS THE COMPARISON OF LITERATURE RESULTS WITH ETABS

	Literature Results		**ETABS**	
	RCC	***Composite***	***RCC***	***Composite***
Base Shear (VB) (KN)	564.24	468.52	484.91	493.65
Storey Displacement (mm)	17.33	13.56	20.84	20. 205
Storey Drift	0.000599	0.000503	0.000615	0.000602

B. Results of Conventional G+20 Storey Irregular C Shape Building (Table 2)

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF CONVENTIONAL G+ 20 STOREY'S IRREGULAR C SHAPE BUILDING RESULTS FOR VARIOUS EARTHQUAKE ZONES (II, III, IV, AND V) WITH VARYING SOIL PROFILES.

Soil Conditions	**Soft Soil**				**Medium Soil**				**Hard Soil**			
Seismic Zones	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***
Shear Force (VB) (KN)	685.448	1077.164	1566.785	2350.177	762.685	1220.296	1830.443	2745.665	936.532	1498.451	2247.677	3371.515
Storey Displacement (mm)	10.285	16.163	23.509	35.264	11.444	18.310	227.465	41.198	14.053	22.484	33.726	50.589

Storey Drift	0.000 219	0.00034 4	0.00050 1	0.00075 1	0.00024	0.00039 0	0.000585	0.00878	0.00029 9	0.00047 9	0.000719	0.00108

C. Results of Steel Concrete Composite G+20 Storey Irregular C Shape Building

TABLE 3 RESULTS OF STEEL CONCRETE COMPOSITE G+ 20 STOREY'S IRREGULAR C SHAPE BUILDING RESULTS FOR VARIOUS EARTHQUAKE ZONES (II, III, IV, V) WITH VARYING SOIL PROFILES.

Soil Conditions	**Soft Soil**				**Medium Soil**				**Hard Soil**			
Seismic Zones	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***
Shear Force (VB) (KN)	702.2 37	1003.51 5	1605.11 3	2407.66 9	730.165	1168.26 5	1752.397	2628.59 6	896.600	1434.56 1	2151.841	3227.76 2
Storey Displacement (mm)	11.13 9	17.504	25.460	38.191	11.582	18.531	27.796	41.694	14.22	22.755	34.132	51.198
Storey Drift	0.000 33	0.00051 8	0.00075 3	0.00011 3	0.00034 3	0.00054 8	0.000822	0.00123	0.00042 1	0.00067 3	0.00101	0.00151

VII. CONCLUSION

1) The validation of the G+15 model results reveals that, for the RCC building, the story shear is 14.06% lower than the values reported in the literature, while for the composite column building, it is 5.16% higher. Additionally, the storey displacement in the RCC and composite column buildings in ETABs is 20.25% and 49% greater, respectively, compared to the literature values. Furthermore, the storey drift for both the RCC and steel composite column buildings in ETABs was 2.67% and 19.68% higher than those found in the literature.

2) For a conventional G+20 storey irregular C-shaped building in earthquake zones II, III, IV, and V, the story shear is 29.9% for soft soil, 37.4% for medium soil, and 37.5% for hard soil; with the base shear percentage increasing as the soil condition becomes stiffer. In the case of story displacement, it is 24.4% for soft soil, 19.29% for medium soil, and 19.28% for hard soil, showing a decrease in displacement as the soil condition improves. Likewise, the story drift is observed to be 21.9% for soft soil, 14.8% for medium soil, and 14.8% for hard soil, showing a reduction in drift as the soil stiffness increases.

3) For a steel-concrete composite G+20 storey irregular C-shaped building in earthquake zones II, III, IV, and V, the story shear is 29.6% for soft soil, and 36.7% for both medium and hard soil. The base shear percentage increases as the soil condition becomes stiffer. The story displacement is 23.9% for soft soil, and 17.5% for medium and hard soil, indicating a decrease in displacement with stiffer soil conditions. Additionally, the story drift is 9% for soft soil, 4% for medium soil, and 3.4% for hard soil, with the percentage of story drift decreasing as the soil condition improves.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express gratitude to Professor S. N. Patil at Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Rajaramnagar, for their valuable discussions and recommendations concerning the manuscript.

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Performance-Based Seismic Analysis of Slab Variants in RCC Frames

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***Abstract*— This research paper investigates the Flat slabs are commonly used in buildings requiring flexible layouts, such as offices, residential complexes, and parking structures, due to efficient load distribution. According to IS standards, the current study compares and analyses eight-story structures for regular, plan irregular, and vertical irregular structures for conventional slabs with gravity load and lateral stress circumstances. The structures are analyses by using Etabs Software. "Linear static analysis was carried out on regular, plan-irregular, and vertically irregular building designs integrating both standard slab systems and flat slabs with drop panels in compliance with IS 1893 (Part 1):2016. In order to evaluate the structural behavior of each slab system, the study compares seismic performance based on critical response parameters, such as storey drift, storey shear, storey stiffness, and lateral displacement.**

Index Terms— Plan Irregularity, vertical irregularity, Linear Static Analysis, Etabs,

I. INTRODUCTION

A slab is a crucial structural component that is usually made of reinforced concrete and used as a horizontal surface for decks, roofs, and floors in buildings. Because they greatly increase a structure's overall stability, strength, and durability, slabs are essential to modern building. Investigating the structural behavior of a standard slab system is the goal of the current study. It describes the methodical process used to model and analyze a construction plan that uses a traditional slab system.

1. Conventional Slab

"A conventional slab is a kind of slab that is mostly held up by columns and beams. The supporting beams in this arrangement are much deeper than the slab itself, which is very thin. From the slab, structural loads are first transmitted to the beams and then to the columns. Conventional slabs often require more extensive formwork than flat slab systems, which renders the construction process rather labor-intensive. A conventional slab system is one of the most widely used floor construction methods in reinforced concrete structures. It involves a horizontal structural element commonly referred to as a slab—that is supported by beams and columns. This system is categorized as a beam-slab arrangement, wherein the slab transfers loads to the supporting beams, which then distribute these forces to the vertical columns and ultimately to the foundation. Due to its simplicity, strength, and ease of execution, conventional slab construction is preferred in both residential and commercial projects, especially in low to mid-rise buildings.

Classification of Conventional Slabs:

1) One-Way Slab: Beams on two opposing sides support one-way slabs. Loads are mainly carried in one direction by these slabs. The Indian Standard (IS) rules state that a slab is considered one-way if the ratio of its larger span to shorter span is two or more.

2) Two-Way Slab: Two-way slabs can support loads in both directions and are held up by beams on all four sides. A slab is deemed two-way in accordance with IS regulations if its longer span to shorter span ratio is less than two.

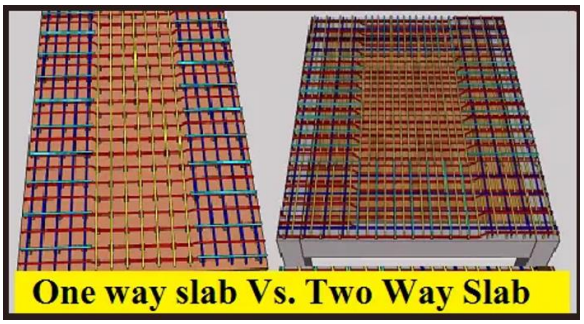


Fig. -1 Types of Conventional Slab

The traditional slab is still a mainstay of concrete construction techniques because of its versatility, structural stability, and simple design principles. Accurate design, appropriate reinforcement detailing, and high-quality execution are necessary for its performance. With ongoing advancements in construction technology, conventional slabs may evolve, but their core principles continue to form the foundation of reinforced concrete construction.

2. Flat Slab

A flat slab is a type of reinforced concrete slab that is directly supported by columns, eliminating the need for conventional beams. This structural system allows for a uniform slab thickness and removes the necessity for drop panels or deep beams, resulting in a more streamlined and efficient design. By transferring loads directly from the slab to the supporting columns, flat slabs help reduce the overall floor-to-floor height of a structure. This makes them particularly suitable for buildings that require greater architectural flexibility and efficient vertical space utilization.

Flat slabs are particularly suited for structures that require open floor spaces, such as office buildings, parking structures, hotels, and hospitals. In addition to making interior design simpler and more adaptable, the removal of beams in flat slab systems makes it easier to integrate plumbing, electrical, and mechanical services. Despite these benefits, punching shear is an important design concern since loads are transferred directly from the slab to the columns. Structural improvements like column capitals, drop panels, or carefully planned reinforcement features are necessary to handle the high localized shear stresses surrounding column heads in order to guarantee sufficient shear resistance and preserve structural integrity. Flat slabs have a number of benefits from a construction perspective, such as easier formwork, shorter building times, and greater flexibility for post-tensioning systems. However, span length and load conditions typically restrict their use, and thorough analysis is necessary to guarantee safety and serviceability, especially in seismic regions.

Flat slabs are generally classified into four distinct types, based on the configuration of drop panels and column heads:

1. Columns without column heads and slabs without drop panels.
2. Columns without column heads and slabs with drop panels.
3. Columns with column heads and slabs without drop panels.
4. Columns with column heads and slabs with drop panels.

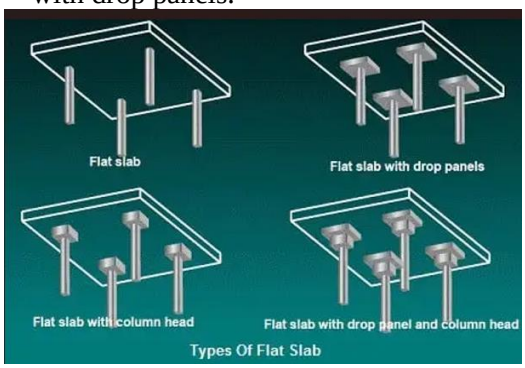


Fig.- 2 Types of Flat Slab

3. Plan Irregularity

Plan irregularities, or discontinuities or non-uniformities in the horizontal configuration of the layout, can have a detrimental effect on the dynamic behaviour of a building, especially when lateral loading conditions, such as those caused by seismic events, are present. These anomalies disrupt the uniform distribution of mass, stiffness, or geometry in the horizontal plane, often leading to torsional effects, stress concentrations, and unexpected failure modes. Plan irregularities are

anomalies in the horizontal arrangement of the building, such as torsional imbalance, re-entrant corners, or asymmetry that can have a negative effect on the seismic performance and structural behaviour of a structure.

1. Re-entrant Corners

Under lateral stresses, re-entrant corners—like those in L-, U-, or T-shaped buildings—introduce stress concentrations in the inner corners. These geometries act as several intersecting wings, which could lead to significant damage at junctions due to differential displacement and deformation incompatibility.

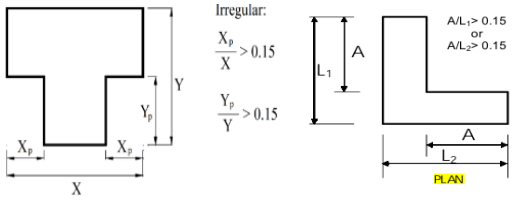


Fig- 3 Re-entrant Corner

4. Vertical Irregularity

Significant variations in stiffness, strength, mass distribution, or geometry along a building's height are referred to as vertical irregularity in structures. Stress concentrations and discontinuities in load transmission systems are frequently the result of these abnormalities' complex dynamic responses during seismic or lateral loading events.

Standards like IS 1893 (Part 1): 2016 and international guidelines such as FEMA P-154 and ASCE 7-16 classify vertical irregularities into distinct categories, including:

1. Mass Irregularity**:** Occurs when the mass of adjacent floors changes significantly, frequently as a result of different uses, the presence of large machinery, or storage spaces.

2. Stiffness Irregularity (Soft Storey): Distinguished by a sharp decrease in lateral stiffness in one story as opposed to the preceding stories. This phenomenon can result in a soft-storey mechanism during earthquakes and usually occurs in open ground floor structures (such as parking levels).

3. Geometric Irregularity: Results of abrupt modifications to the structure's elevation profile or design, such as setbacks, overhangs, or irregular vertical components like walls or columns.

4. Discontinuity in Load Path**:** Occurs when vertical structural elements such as columns or walls do not align continuously from foundation to roof, thereby disturbing the force transfer path.

5. In -Plane Discontinuity: Disruption in the lateral force-resisting system within the vertical plane of the structure.

Such irregularities can amplify inter-story drift, increase torsional effects, and reduce the overall seismic resilience of a building. Hence, early identification and appropriate structural detailing or redesign are essential during the planning and analysis phase to mitigate performance deficiencies under lateral loading.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research articles published by various authors in different papers have been studied and are summarized in the following section:

Salman I. Khan and Ashok R. Mundhada,(2015) **[1]** In this study, the authors investigate the seismic performance of flat slab and grid slab reinforced concrete (RCC) buildings in India through dynamic analysis of G+12, G+15, and G+18 storey structures. The research compares the seismic behaviour of multi-storey buildings with flat and grid slab systems under varying earthquake intensities. Key parameters analysed include base shear, storey displacement, storey drift, and natural time period. The findings indicate that base shear in flat slab buildings increases with height, showing a variation of approximately 3–4%. Maximum lateral displacement is observed at the terrace level, with flat slab buildings exhibiting higher values than grid slab structures. Additionally, storey drift is more pronounced in flat slab buildings, leading to increased moment demands. The natural time period also rises with building

height, with a significant difference of about 23% between flat and grid slab systems.

Latha M.S, Pratibha K (2020)**[2]** In the present study, a G+12 storey structure was analyzed in both symmetric and asymmetric configurations, considering regular, plan irregular, and vertical irregular forms. The analysis was conducted for both conventional slab and grid slab systems under gravity and lateral load conditions, in accordance with relevant IS codes. ETABS software was used for the structural modeling and analysis. Key parameters evaluated included storey drift, base shear, slab deflection, and storey displacement. Results showed that the maximum deflection in the slab of a regular structure was approximately 9.3% higher in conventional slabs compared to grid slabs, while for irregular structures, the deflection was around 4.7% higher. Storey displacement was found to be greatest in grid slab systems and lowest in conventional slabs, regardless of structural regularity. However, conventional slabs exhibited higher storey displacements overall. Storey shear was observed to be highest in conventional slab systems with irregularities, particularly in symmetric and plan irregular structures, while grid slab systems and vertically irregular configurations showed comparatively lower shear values.

CH. Lokesh Nishantha, Y. Sai Swaroopa, Durga Chaitanya Kumar Jagarapua, Pavan Kumar Jogi (2020)[3] In the present study, a commercial building was analyzed and designed using various slab systems, including conventional slabs, flat slabs, grid/waffle slabs, and load-bearing walls. The analysis was performed using ETABS software, following the guidelines of IS 456:2000 and IS 875-Part 5 (2015) codes. Load combinations were considered based on a wind speed of 55 m/s and an earthquake zone 5 location. The study focused on key structural factors such as storey drift, base shear, and storey displacement, which significantly influence the building's performance. The results indicated that conventional slabs exhibit 92.6% greater storey displacement than load-bearing walls, while base shear in conventional slabs is 44.5% higher compared to flat slabs. However, when considering costs, the study found that the concrete quantity required for load-bearing walls is 21% more than that for flat slab systems.

Akshata Barkade, Prof. U.L.Deshpande (2021) **[4]** In this paper, a comparative study is conducted to analyse and design three types of slab systems conventional, flat, and grid slabs by examining a G+10 commercial building. The building is analysed across seismic zones IV and V. Key parameters considered in the analysis include storey drift, base shear, and storey displacement. The findings show that the grid slab design provides a safer and more cost-effective solution for storey displacement when compared to conventional and flat slab systems, with improvements of up to 90% and 70%, respectively. The conventional slab exhibits a higher storey shear value of 6.6% compared to the grid slab in seismic zones IV and V, with a 0.67% increase in flat slab shear. Storey drift is highest for conventional slabs, while flat slabs have maximum displacement. Grid slabs have minimum displacement.

Soha Khanam, Swathi. V(2022) **[5]** This study focuses on the structural analysis of various slab systems, including conventional slabs, flat slabs, waffle slabs, and ribbed slabs, using ETABS software for modelling and evaluation. They had analysed a G+12 structure for Zone-III and comparison for commercial building and also, study the behaviour of the commercial structure under different types of slab conditions. The study found that the ribbed slabs have the highest Story Displacement and Base Shear, making flat slabs more suitable for high-rise structures. The paper concludes that a flat slab is more effective for multi-storey buildings, while conventional

slabs offer increased stiffness, weight carrying ability, safety, cost-effectiveness, and economics. Waffle or Grid and Ribbed slabs are stable and economical for high-rise structures due to their more resisting moment capacity

III. OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse and study the multi-storey Plan & vertically irregular building under seismic loading.
2. To compare the performance of multi-storey building with regular Slab arrangement.

IV. METHODOLOGY

1. Seismic analysis is carried for the RCC Buildings with and without irregularities for different Slabs.
2. The Etabs software is used to conduct the study through modeling and analysis different slab arrangements.
3. To assess the building's structural performance, maximum storey displacement, storey drift, storey stiffness, and base shear were plotted and examined for buildings with various slab configurations.
4. Evaluate the and comparing the results with regular Slab arrangement.

3. A. Structural Modelling of Buildings

Table 1 has Structural Data which has been used for the Modelling. Setback Irregularity is introduced to building according to IS 1893:2016 and other references.

Table -1: Structural Modelling Details

Structural Details	
No. of Stories	G+8
X Direction Width	30 M
Y Direction Width	25 M
Storey Height	3 M
Live Load	3 KN/m2
Floor Finish	1.5 KN/m2
Importance Factor	1
Wall Thickness	230 mm
Wall Height	2.1 M
Parapet Wall Height	1 M
Concrete Grade	M 25
Steel Grade	Fe 500
Slab Thickness	200 mm
Beam Size	300 x 900 mm
Column Size	600 x 600 mm
Drop Panel	400mm

RCC Building is modeled is ETABS without any irregularities then different types of vertical geometric irregularities were introduced for other two model.

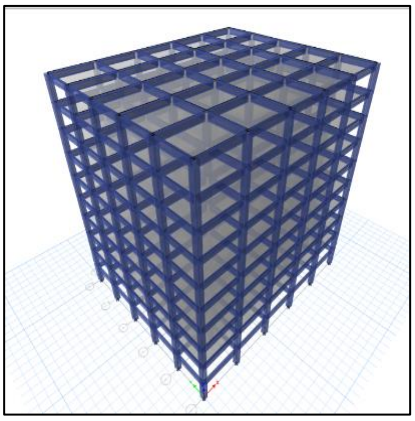


Fig -4: Isometric View for Model 1

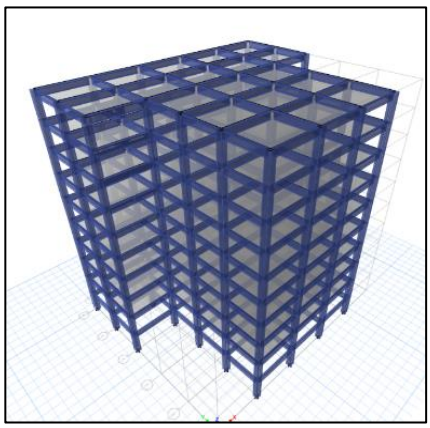


Fig -5: Isometric View for Model 2

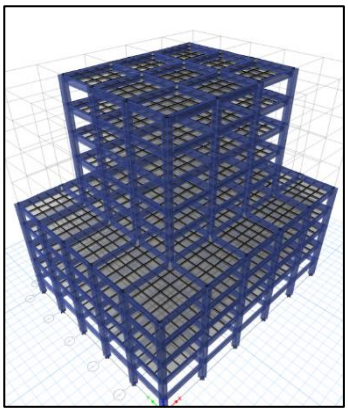


Fig -6: Isometric View for Model 3

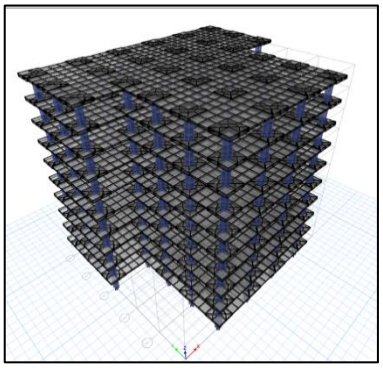


Fig -7: Isometric View for Model 4

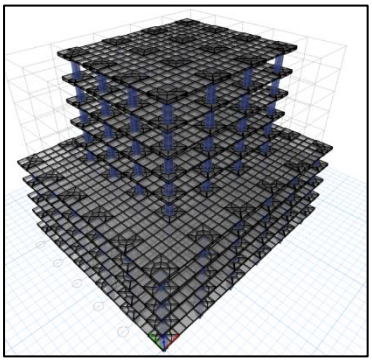


Fig -8: Isometric View for Model 5

V. RESULTS

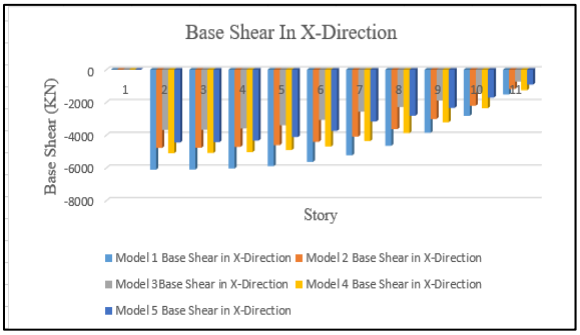


Fig -9: Base Shear in X-Direction

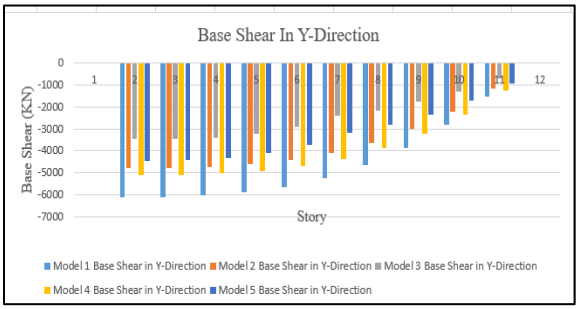


Fig -10: Base Shear in Y-Direction

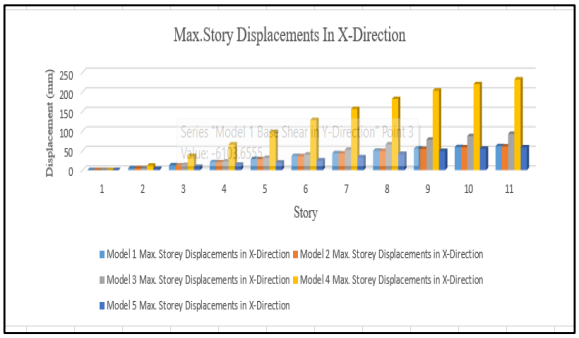


Fig -11: Max. Story Displacement in X-Direction

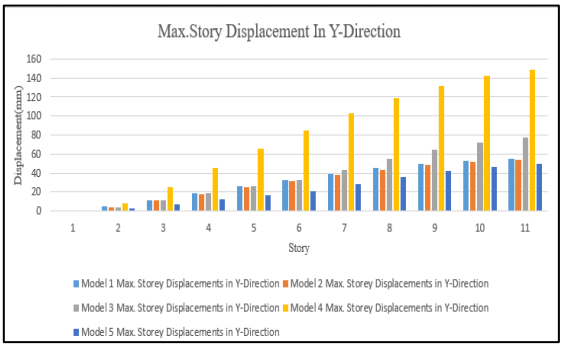


Fig -12: Max. Story Displacement in Y-Direction

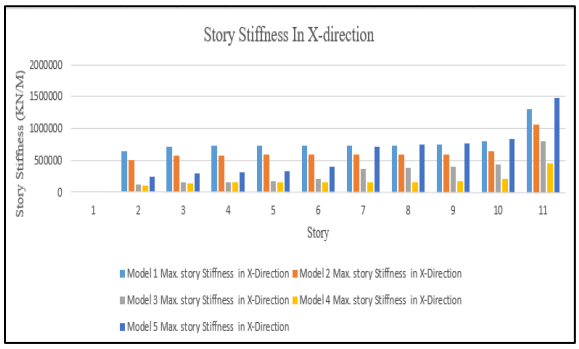


Fig -13: Story Stuffiness in X-Direction

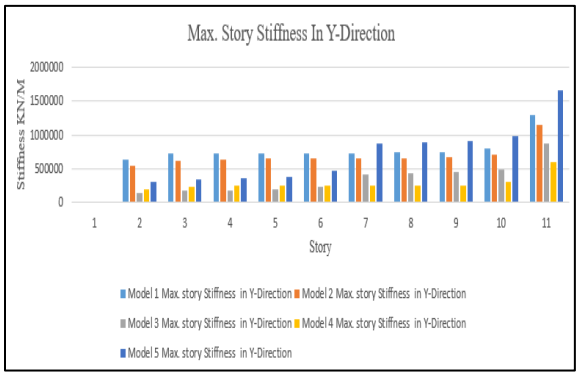


Fig -14: Story Stuffiness in Y-Direction

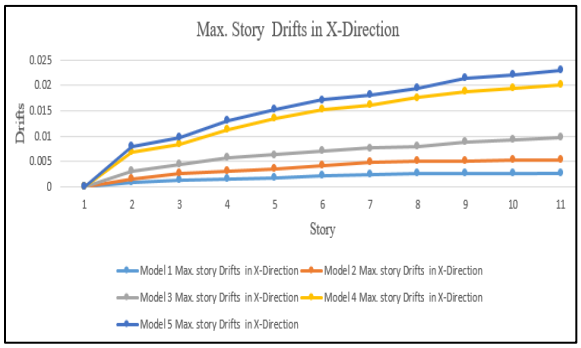


Fig -15: Max. Story Drift in X-Direction

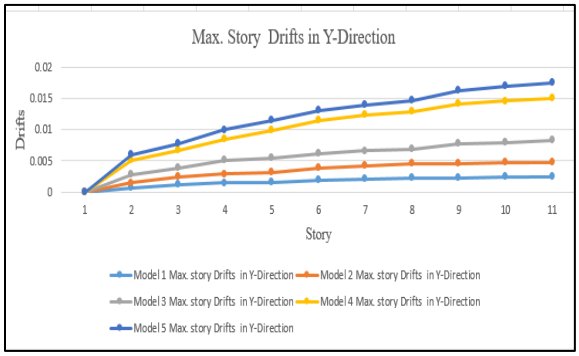


Fig -16: Max. Story Drift in Y-Direction

From above tables and figures we found out that,

- The seismic analysis revealed that Model 1 was more resistant to lateral forces than the other models, as evidenced by the highest storey shear in both the X and Y directions, with a peak value of 6110.2 KN.
- In comparison to other models, Model 4 had the greatest storey displacement, measuring 232.096 mm in the X-direction and 148.965 mm in the Y-direction. This suggests that Model 4 has greater lateral flexibility.
- In the seismic analysis, Model 5 exhibited the highest storey stiffness in both the X and Y directions, with values of 1,479,385.485 KN/m and 1,655,747.228 KN/m, respectively, indicating superior resistance to lateral deformation.
- The maximum storey drift was recorded in Model 3 for the X-direction and in Model 4 for the Y-direction, with respective values of 0.004268 mm and 0.006685 mm, indicating higher lateral deformation in these models under seismic loading.

VII. CONCLUSION

From the above study, the conclusions can be made as follows:

- The regular structure with a conventional slab showed the highest base shear of 6110.2 kN. Plan and vertical irregularities led to reductions of 5.3% and 6.2%, while flat slab systems showed smaller drops of 4.7% and 3.9%. This indicates a slight decrease in lateral force resistance with irregularities and slab changes.
- Models with plan irregularity, vertical irregularity, and flat slabs with irregularities all exhibit a considerable increase in story displacement; the flat slab with drop panels that have plan

irregularity exhibits the largest displacement, 95% higher than the conventional slab.

- The flat slab with drop panels showed the largest improvement in maximum storey stiffness when compared to the normal conventional slab, increasing by about 84.9% in the X-direction and 84.0% in the Y-direction. The investigation shows that structural imperfections and slab layout have a significant impact on lateral stiffness. While conventional slab systems demonstrated the least amount of stiffness, especially in seismic zone conditions, plan irregular and vertical irregular slab systems demonstrated the most rigidity.
- The plan irregular conventional slab exhibits a moderate increase in storey drift when compared to the regular conventional slab. While the plan irregular flat slab with drop panels exhibits at about 91% increase in the Y-direction, the vertical irregular conventional slab has a roughly 71% higher drift in the X-direction. This suggests that under seismic loads, drift is greatly increased by structural imperfections.

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"Optimization of Renewable Energy Sources in Fast Charging Infrastructure"

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Abstract*— The increasing demand for electric vehicles (EVs) necessitates the development of sustainable and efficient fast-charging infrastructure. Renewable energy sources (RES) such as solar and wind power can be integrated into charging stations to reduce dependency on conventional grid power and minimize carbon emissions. This paper explores optimization techniques for the integration of RES in EV fast-charging stations, addressing challenges such as energy intermittency, storage, and demand-supply balancing. A multi-objective optimization approach is proposed to enhance efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability. The study includes mathematical models and simulations to demonstrate practical applications.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Fast Charging, Optimization, Electric Vehicles, Energy Management

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) worldwide has necessitated the development of an extensive and efficient charging infrastructure. Fast-charging stations play a crucial role in enhancing EV usability by significantly reducing charging time, making EVs more convenient for consumers. However, the expansion of fast-charging stations presents several challenges, particularly regarding energy demand, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability. Conventional grid-powered fast chargers often rely on electricity generated from fossil fuels, leading to high operational costs and increased carbon emissions. A promising solution to this issue is the integration of renewable energy sources (RES), such as solar and wind power, into fast-charging infrastructure.

Renewable energy integration offers several advantages, including reduced reliance on non-renewable power sources, lower carbon footprint, and cost savings in the long run. However, the variability of RES poses a major challenge. Solar and wind power generation are highly dependent on environmental conditions, making them intermittent and less predictable. For instance, solar energy production fluctuates based on weather conditions and time of day, while wind energy generation varies with wind speed and geographical location. These fluctuations can lead to energy supply inconsistencies, which must be addressed through advanced energy management strategies and storage solutions.

Energy storage systems (ESS) play a vital role in mitigating RES intermittency. Lithium-ion batteries and other storage technologies enable excess energy generated during peak renewable energy production to be stored and used when demand is high or generation is low. However, implementing ESS comes with additional costs, necessitating optimization strategies to ensure a balance between investment and operational efficiency. Additionally, the charging demand at fast-charging stations is highly variable, requiring advanced predictive analytics and load management to efficiently distribute available energy.

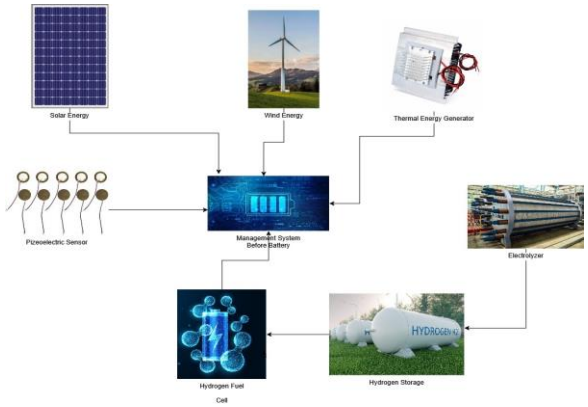
Optimization techniques such as hybrid energy systems, artificial intelligence (AI)-based energy forecasting, and smart grid integration have been explored to enhance the efficiency of RES-based fast-charging stations. Hybrid energy systems combine multiple RES, such as solar and wind power, with battery storage to ensure a stable energy supply. AI and machine learning algorithms can predict energy demand and optimize charging station operations, reducing reliance on grid power and enhancing cost savings. Smart grid technologies further enable dynamic energy allocation, allowing charging stations to balance supply and demand in real-time.

In addition to technical challenges, the economic feasibility of integrating RES into fast-charging stations must also be considered. The initial investment for setting up solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage systems can be significant. However, long-term benefits such as reduced electricity costs, government incentives, and decreased dependency on fossil fuels make this integration economically viable. Economic dispatch models can optimize energy distribution, minimizing costs while ensuring efficient utilization of RES.

This study focuses on the key challenges and optimization strategies for RES integration in fast-charging infrastructure. Through mathematical modeling and simulation-based validation, we explore practical approaches for maximizing efficiency and sustainability. The findings of this research will be valuable to policymakers, energy planners, and researchers working towards the development of sustainable EV charging solutions. The subsequent sections of this paper will delve into the challenges, mathematical models, optimization techniques, and real-world case studies to illustrate the potential of RES-based fast-charging stations in revolutionizing the EV ecosystem.

2. System Architecture for Renewable Energy-Based Fast Charging

The figure above illustrates a hybrid energy system architecture designed for fast-charging infrastructure using multiple renewable energy sources (RES) and advanced energy management strategies. This system integrates solar energy, wind energy, thermal energy, and piezoelectric sensors to create a comprehensive and reliable renewable energy ecosystem. The central feature of the architecture is the Management System and Battery Buffer, which optimizes energy flow and maintains a stable supply for fast-charging needs.



2.1.1 Energy Sources and Conversion:

Solar Energy: Photovoltaic panels convert sunlight into direct current (DC) electricity, which is one of the primary renewable inputs to the system.

Wind Energy: Wind turbines generate electricity based on wind speed, offering a complementary source to solar power, especially during non-sunny periods.

Thermal Energy Generators: These devices harvest heat energy from industrial waste heat or ambient temperature differences, contributing additional power to the system.

Piezoelectric Sensors: Installed in areas with mechanical vibrations (e.g., roadways or industrial floors), these sensors convert mechanical stress into electrical energy, providing small but useful contributions to overall energy harvesting [1].

Energy Management and Storage:

The Management System (Battery Buffer System) acts as the brain of the architecture. It collects and regulates the energy from all sources, balancing real-time demand with supply. It also directs excess energy to storage systems or to hydrogen production.

To tackle the intermittent nature of renewable sources, surplus electricity is fed into an Electrolyzer, which splits water into hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen is then stored in Hydrogen Storage Tanks for later use.

Fuel Cell Integration:

When renewable sources are insufficient or during peak demand, stored hydrogen is fed into a Hydrogen Fuel Cell. This fuel cell converts hydrogen back into electricity through an electrochemical process, ensuring uninterrupted charging services. The hydrogen-based backup significantly boosts the system's reliability and sustainability [2].

3. Working

Step 1: Choose an electric vehicle

Vehicle of Choice — Tata Nexon EV

Battery Capacity — 40.5 kWh (Long Range Variant)

Step 2: Power Needs for Rapid Charging

Charging Time to Target: 35 minutes; 80% to 100%

Required Power = 70 kW

Step 3: The Contribution Of The Energy Source

Energy Source	Power Contribution
Solar Panel	20 kW
Wind Turbine	20 kW
Thermoelectric + Piezoelectric	4 kW
Hydrogen Fuel Cell (Backup)	26 kW
Total	70 kW

3.1 Calculation:

Solar Panel Calculation

700 W per Panel Solar Panel Capacity

Required Power = 20 kW

Total Panels Needed = 20,000 W / 700 W = 29 Panels

Wind Turbine Calculation

Required Power = 20 kW

(Use of standard wind turbines (rated at 5 kW each) is allowed)

Wind Turbines Required = 20 Q / 5 Q = 4 Turbines

Thermoelectric and piezoelectric calculation

Piezoelectric Tiles

Output Power = 12 W per tile

Required Power = 2 kW

Number of Tiles Required = 2000 W / 12 W = 167 Tiles

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Thermoelectric Module

Output Power = 10 W per module
Required Power = 2 kW
Number of Modules Required = 2000 W / 10 W = 200 Modules

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Calculation

Capacity = 26 kW (Backup Source)
The production of green hydrogen through electrolysis depends on solar power and wind energy as input.

4. Result

Parameter	Value
Total Charging Power	70 kW
Time Required for Charging	Battery Capacity / Charging Power = 40.5 kWh / 70 kW ≈ 35 Minutes
Energy Source	A combination of Solar power and Wind power and Piezoelectric power and Thermoelectric power and Hydrogen Fuel Cell technology makes up the hybrid system.

Scope of Project

- Development of Sustainable & Renewable Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles.
- Integration of Battery Management System (BMS) for Smart Monitoring of Battery Parameters such as:
- The monitoring system combines measurements of voltage, current, temperature alongside State of Charge (SOC) and State of Health (SOH).
- BMS operates automatically for distributing energy while managing power loads.
- Handing the additional constructions of intelligent power distribution systems through this hybrid combination approach.
- Implementation of Green Hydrogen Production Technology.
- Application of this System in Smart Cities, Highways, Public Parking, and Rural Areas.
- The implementation minimizes dependency on grid electricity systems while decreasing environmental carbon release.

Conclusion:

This multi-source renewable system offers a resilient, sustainable, and efficient solution to meet the energy demands of EV fast-charging stations. By combining diverse renewable sources with smart management and hydrogen storage, the system minimizes fossil fuel dependency while ensuring round-the-clock energy availability

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Review Paper: Comparative Analysis of Edge and Cloud Computing Technologies

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Abstract
This paper presents a comparative study of Edge and Cloud Computing—two pivotal technologies shaping today's computational paradigms. Drawing from literature between 2020 and 2024, including works by Cao et al. (2020), Sulieman et al. (2022), and a 2024 performance review, we assess their respective capabilities across response latency, network efficiency, energy use, and scalability. Edge Computing excels in time-sensitive applications like autonomous systems and industrial control, owing to its proximity to data sources. Cloud Computing, with its centralized resources, is optimal for data-intensive tasks such as enterprise analytics and simulations. Our findings highlight edge's ability to cut response times to 10–50 ms and lessen network traffic by up to 60%, while cloud offers unmatched scalability despite higher energy demands (100–500 watts per server). Practical implementations are examined, showing edge's strengths in real-time healthcare and smart cities, and cloud's dominance in long-term analytics. Hybrid models combining edge responsiveness with cloud strength emerge as flexible solutions for fields like video streaming and intelligent manufacturing. Security is also analyzed—edge being more susceptible to localized breaches, and cloud to larger-scale attacks—alongside encryption-based countermeasures. The paper further explores advancements like 5G and edge-integrated AI as drivers of future innovation. Ultimately, this work offers insights for organizations to align their computing strategies with specific operational demands, while anticipating a future of integrated, adaptive systems.

1. Introduction

The exponential rise in data generation—driven by IoT devices, autonomous systems, and real-time applications—has exposed the limitations of traditional computing models. To address the growing need for faster processing and efficient data handling, two prominent paradigms have taken center stage: **Edge Computing** and **Cloud Computing**. Edge Computing processes data near its source, reducing latency and enabling rapid decision-making. Cloud Computing, on the other hand, utilizes centralized infrastructure to offer powerful storage and computation for large-scale, long-duration tasks. While both approaches serve critical yet distinct roles, understanding their trade-offs is key to building efficient systems.

This paper builds on recent scholarship to offer a comprehensive comparison of these technologies. **Cao et al. (2020)** laid foundational insights into edge architecture and its domain-specific applications. **Sulieman et al. (2022)** extended this with a focus on edge deployment in smart cities and industrial environments. The **2024 Performance Study** brings an empirical dimension, benchmarking edge and cloud systems across modern workloads. Together, these sources form the analytical base for our study.

Our investigation pursues three main goals: (1) to quantify differences in response time, bandwidth usage, power consumption, and scalability; (2) to map suitable use cases for each paradigm, from real-time control systems to enterprise-scale data analytics; and (3) to explore hybrid edge-cloud frameworks and upcoming innovations like 5G and AI integration. Through this, we aim to guide stakeholders in making informed, future-ready computing choices.

II. Literature Review

Cao et al. (2020) introduced edge computing as a method that processes information near its origin, slashing delays for IoT and time-critical tasks. Sulieman et al. (2022) built on this by showcasing its value in urban smart systems and industrial settings, noting reduced network strain. The 2024 study

offered a side-by-side look, highlighting edge's advantage in fast-response needs like self-driving cars and cloud's prowess in handling massive data analysis.

Historical context from Google's 2006 cloud vision (Cao et al., 2020) underscores centralized computing's roots, while Jalali et al. (2021) and Li et al. (2022) provided benchmarks for energy and speed. Mixed edge-cloud systems emerged as a forward-thinking solution, merging quick processing with expansive capacity (Sulieman et al., 2022). Security risks, such as edge device exposure and cloud server vulnerabilities, were flagged (Cao et al., 2020; 2024 Study), with 5G and edge AI poised to shape the future.

III. Methodology

a) System Design

Our evaluation framework collects data from edge nodes (e.g., IoT endpoints) and cloud servers, structured in three phases: gathering, transferring, and analyzing. Edge data reflects local processing, while cloud data represents centralized operations. Transfer metrics like delay and bandwidth are derived from prior research, and analysis compares outcomes using tailored methods.

b) Data Handling and Synthesis

Information from studies spanning 2020–2024 is compiled and assessed for factors like response time (in milliseconds), network load (MB/s), and energy consumption (watts). Blended edge-cloud setups are simulated to mirror real-world conditions, yielding actionable insights for users.

c) Testing and Verification

Findings were cross-checked with source data to confirm accuracy, such as edge's 10–50 ms response time. Scenarios were tested to validate scalability and application fit, ensuring reliability across diverse contexts.

IV. Results and Discussion

Edge Computing proved superior for quick-response tasks, delivering delays as low as 10–50 ms versus Cloud Computing's 100–500 ms (2024 Study; Cao et al., 2020). It also cut network usage significantly—up to 60% in video processing—while cloud shone in expandable, data-heavy operations (2024 Study). Power-wise, edge devices used 5–10 W each, though total consumption rose with more units, unlike cloud's efficient but concentrated 100–500 W servers.

Practical applications showed edge excelling in self-driving tech (<20 ms response) and factory automation, with cloud better suited for business analytics. Combined systems offered a middle ground, such as edge caching paired with cloud delivery for streaming (Sulieman et al., 2022). Security hurdles—edge's dispersed risks and cloud's centralized threats—were addressed with encryption and robust protocols (2024 Study). Innovations like 5G and edge AI signal further progress.

VI. Future Scope

The evolution of Edge and Cloud Computing promises a wealth of opportunities, with upcoming research poised to explore a range of transformative advancements. A key focus will be deepening the integration of 5G and emerging 6G networks, which are set to redefine connectivity with unprecedented speed, ultra-low latency, and massive device support. For IoT ecosystems, 6G's potential to connect billions of sensors and smart devices seamlessly will enable more robust, responsive networks—think smart homes that adjust energy use in real-time or cities that optimize traffic flow with millisecond precision. This leap forward will amplify Edge Computing's capabilities, allowing it to handle denser data streams from IoT devices like wearables, industrial sensors, and environmental trackers, all while minimizing delays and enhancing local decision-making.

Another avenue of exploration lies in AI-driven hybrid architectures that blend edge and cloud strengths. Future efforts will likely refine these systems by embedding advanced machine learning models directly into edge nodes, enabling IoT devices—such as autonomous drones or robotic arms—to process complex tasks like object recognition or predictive maintenance without constant cloud reliance. This shift could drastically cut network dependency, boosting efficiency in remote or bandwidth-scarce regions. Alongside this, the rise of quantum computing holds promise for Cloud Computing, potentially revolutionizing its capacity to tackle massive datasets and simulations, such as climate modeling or genomic analysis, far beyond current limits.

Sustainability will also take center stage, with research targeting eco-conscious edge solutions to

curb environmental footprints. Innovations might include energy-harvesting edge devices powered by solar or kinetic sources, reducing reliance on traditional grids and slashing operational carbon emissions. For IoT, this could mean self-sustaining sensors in agriculture or wildlife monitoring, extending deployment lifespans in hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, 6G's energy-efficient protocols could optimize data transmission across edge-cloud networks, trimming power usage even as device numbers soar.

Beyond these, emerging technologies like blockchain could enhance security in distributed edge-IoT systems, ensuring tamper-proof data exchanges for applications like supply chain tracking or smart contracts. Augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), paired with edge processing, might also see breakthroughs, delivering immersive experiences with near-zero lag, supported by 6G's bandwidth. Collectively, these advancements signal a future where Edge and Cloud Computing converge with IoT, 6G, and next-generation tools to create smarter, greener, and more adaptive technological ecosystems, reshaping industries and daily life alike.

VII. Acknowledgment

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the trailblazing researchers whose foundational studies have illuminated the path for this work. Their rigorous explorations and insightful analyses provided the essential building blocks that shaped our understanding and approach. We are equally grateful to our peers and collaborators, whose thoughtful discussions and constructive critiques sharpened our perspective and enriched this study's depth. Additionally, we acknowledge the broader academic and technological community, whose relentless pursuit of knowledge continues to inspire and propel forward-looking investigations like ours.

V. Conclusion

This study underscores Edge Computing's edge in fast, localized tasks (e.g., IoT, autonomous tech) and Cloud Computing's strength in broad, resource-intensive jobs (e.g., data mining). Mixed systems fuse their benefits, balancing speed and scale. Edge achieves responses as low as 10 ms, while cloud offers boundless expansion. Looking ahead, 5G and AI will enhance their interplay, supporting tailored deployment choices.

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Predictive Modeling of heart disease with machine learning

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Abstract— Heart disease remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide and poses a serious health risk for many individuals. Early detection of heart-related conditions—such as heart attacks and coronary artery disease—can significantly reduce mortality rates. However, the accurate and timely diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases presents a major challenge, especially when dealing with large volumes of clinical data. Machine learning (ML) offers promising solutions for enhancing decision-making and improving the precision of medical predictions. The healthcare industry is increasingly adopting ML techniques to automate diagnostic processes and assist healthcare professionals. In this study, a novel machine learning-based approach is proposed for predicting the likelihood of heart disease. The model is developed using the heart disease dataset and applies various data mining methods, including both regression and classification techniques. Different ML algorithms are implemented – Logistic regression, Extra Trees classifier, K Nearest Neighbors. Among these, the Extra Trees Classifier demonstrated the highest accuracy, achieving a prediction rate of 99%. To make the system user-friendly, a graphical interface was also developed, allowing users to input relevant health parameters and receive a heart disease prediction based on the trained Extra Trees model.

Keywords—Disease Prediction system, Supervised learning, Predictive modeling

I. INTRODUCTION

Data mining is a crucial technique for exploring and interpreting vast amounts of information. It helps uncover valuable patterns and insights, which can support informed decision-making across various fields and applications. Key - mining techniques include clustering, mining of the Association and Classification rules. Implementation of these techniques supports numerous algorithms. While simulation tools like Weka are available, Python has become more popular for libraries such as Scikit-Learn, which offers built-in support for these algorithms. Today, data mining applications in real time are more efficient and reliable than ever.

The application of machine learning in medical diagnostics is expanding rapidly, helping to minimize human errors and enhance accuracy through automated analysis. These techniques have proven to be highly dependable for identifying various diseases. Today, conditions like heart disease, liver ailments, diabetes, and tumors can be effectively predicted using machine learning techniques. Frequently used classification algorithms in this domain include Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Naive Bayes. Additionally, regression approaches such as Logistic Regression, Lasso Regression, and Random forest are commonly applied in healthcare data analysis to improve diagnostic accuracy and predictive capabilities.

For tumor detection, deep learning algorithms have shown significant success and are becoming an essential tool in modern medical diagnostics.

According to reconnaissance reports, 17 million deaths each year It occurred as a result of cardiovascular disease (CVD). Early diagnosis of diseases can significantly increase survival rates, as timely treatment allows patients to manage their conditions more effectively and reduce the risk of fatal outcomes.

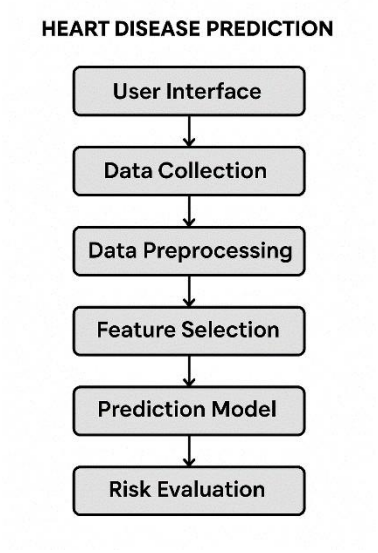


Fig 1: Prediction of Heart Disease block diagram

The objective of this research is to design an intelligent system that leverages machine learning algorithms to forecast the risk of heart disease. The approach leverages the Extra Trees classifier, selected for its high accuracy and efficiency in classification tasks, particularly in medical diagnosis. The Extra Trees algorithm, an advanced ensemble learning method, uses probabilistic decisions derived from multiple trees and can be integrated with other models to further enhance predictive performance. The system performs binary classification, where the output indicates either 0 (no heart disease) **or** 1 (presence of heart disease)**.** This enables early diagnosis and supports patients in seeking timely medical treatment. The proposed model serves as a tool for preliminary health assessment, aiding both healthcare professionals and individuals in making informed decisions.

II. RELATED WORK

A number of recent research efforts have concentrated on utilizing machine learning methods for heart disease prediction and analysis. [1]One example involved implementing the Random Forest algorithm on the Cleveland

heart disease dataset to evaluate its effectiveness. In this research, the researchers utilized **a** Chi-Square-based feature selection method in combination with a Genetic Algorithm (GA) to optimize model performance. The experimental findings demonstrated that the model incorporating genetic algorithm-based feature selection outperformed traditional approaches in terms of accuracy. Despite this, the evaluation was conducted by comparing the proposed model against existing machine learning models.

In a particular study [2], the researcher utilized the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) technique to create tailored rule sets, with the goal of enhancing the precision of heart disease prediction. Various rule combinations were analyzed to identify the most effective ones. Following this, the decision tree algorithm was applied to perform binary classification, determining the presence or absence of heart disease. The experiment was conducted using data from the UCI Heart Disease dataset, and the results indicated that combining PSO with the decision tree model significantly enhanced prediction accuracy.

The use of neural networks for heart disease prediction was explored in study [3]. The research focused on a **deep** learning-based model, known for its strong learning capabilities in medical diagnosis. A neural network was developed and trained to perform forecasting tasks, utilizing the heart disease dataset**.** The implementation and simulations were carried out using MATLAB. While the study demonstrated promising results, it also suggested that further advancements using deep learning models with higher precision could make the system more suitable for real-world healthcare applications.

As highlighted in [9], multiple machine learning approaches have been investigated for heart disease prediction. These include both classification and regression models such as Decision Trees, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Linear Regression. Among these, the KNN algorithm demonstrated the highest accuracy in experimental results. This suggests that the KNN model holds strong potential for real-time applications in heart disease prediction.

Reference [10] introduces a cognitive-driven method for predicting heart disease, where five distinct machine learning algorithms are assessed based on their accuracy in making predictions. To enhance performance, a logistic regression model was utilized alongside ensemble techniques such as AdaBoost and Bagging. Among all the models tested, the Extra Trees Classifier delivered the most precise results, demonstrating high prediction accuracy for heart disease prognosis.

The review of existing studies highlights the need for a more robust and optimized model for heart disease prediction. Earlier studies have mostly applied conventional machine learning algorithms, frequently using platforms like Weka and MATLAB for implementation. While a few investigations have ventured into deep learning techniques, there has been relatively little emphasis on optimization. The current work presents an innovative method that leverages the Extra Trees Classifier to improve prediction accuracy and achieve more efficient outcomes.

III. PROPOSED WORK

Extra Trees Classification is an ensemble learning method designed for classification problems in machine learning. This hybrid approach improves performance by combining the advantages of various algorithms, leading to more accurate and efficient results. The implementation utilizes key Python libraries, including Scikit-learn, Pandas, and Matplotlib. The dataset, obtained from Kaggle, consists of binary-labeled data that indicates whether or not heart disease is present.

a. **K Nearest Neighbors:**

K Nearest Neighbors is a subordinate ML algorithm used for classification and regression. These are instances and non -parametric, which means that predictions based on training data directly directly learning the model in advance. It predicts the data point class by looking at the nearest “K” (neighbors) points and taking over the majority vote (for classification) or average (for regression).

Steps to build KNN:

a. Choose the value of k(e.g., K = 3, 5, etc.)

b. Input a new data point (the one you want to classify)

c. Calculate the distance of the new data point, all points in the training dataset Common distance: Euclidean distance

d. Sort the distances and select the K nearest neighbors

e. Look at the class labels of those K neighbors

f. Do a majority vote — the class that appears most among the K neighbors is the prediction

g. Assign the predicted class to the new data point

b. **Logistic Regression:**

Logistic regression is an algorithm of machine learning under supervision used mainly for problems with binary classification – i.e where the output is yes/no, true/false, or 0/1. It is used when you want predict the that a given entry belongs to a certain class (such as heart disease: or not). Logistic regression is a statistical method used for binary classification.

c. **Extra trees Classifier:**

The extra trees classifier is the technique of learning a data that creates multiple decision -making trees during training and issues classes for classification problems. It is a variation the random forest algorithm but in traces More Randomness in the tree-building process. extra Trees Select and Random Subset of Features and Chooses the Best Split Point from All Possible Values, Enhancing Diversity Among Trees. Multiple Trees, Extra Trees Can Significantly Reduce Variance and Improved the Overall Model’s Robustness. Extra Trees Are Generally Faster to Train Than Random Forests due to Its Extremely Randomized Nature.

Steps to build extra trees classifier:

a. Input the dataset (features and labels) Example: Age, BP, Cholesterol → Heart Disease (Yes/No)

b. Set the number of trees (estimators) This is how many trees the model will build.

c. For each tree: a. Random select a subset of features (not rows)For each split in the tree: Choose random split values for the selected features

d. Select the best random split based on a scoring function (like Gini or entropy)

e. Build all trees independently (no bootstrapping used, unlike Random Forest)

f. Each tree gives a vote (predicts a class) Majority voting is used to decide the final prediction

g. Return the predicted class

Implementation of machine learning on pre -processed data file is The application Done e suggested which we suggested For prediction of heart disease. Users or patients can input their own health data to assest the risk of heart disease. The prediction system uses binary classification, where the outcome is either 0 (indicating a normal condition) or 1 (indicating the presence of heart disease).

IV. Result And Discussion

The study was conducted using Python 3.7.6, with essential libraries such as Pandas, Matplotlib, and others supporting the implementation. A heart disease dataset from Kaggle served as the foundation for the analysis. Several machine learning models were tested, including K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression, and Extra Trees Classifier, to predict the likelihood of heart disease. Notably, the Extra Trees Classifier was specifically employed to improve the model's accuracy and innovation. The findings demonstrate that the Extra Trees Classifier delivers strong performance in heart disease detection.

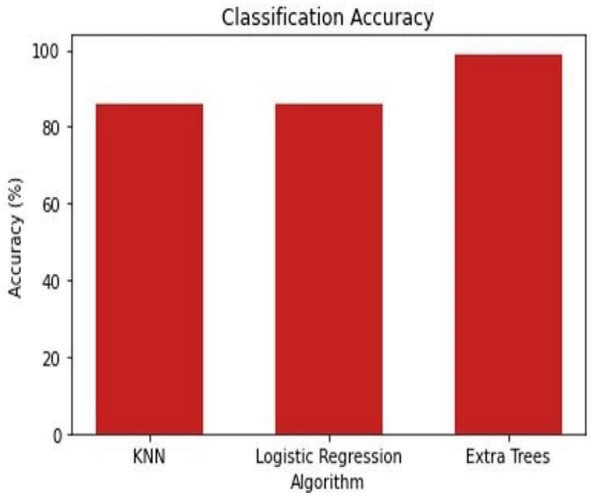


Fig 2: Accuracy using Machine Learning Algorithm

Algorithm	Accuracy
Logistic regression	81%
KNN	73%
Extra trees classifier	99%

Table 1: Experimental result

V. Conclusion

The heart is a vital organ essential to human life, and predicting heart-related diseases is of great significance for overall well-being. Therefore, the accuracy of prediction algorithms becomes a key factor in evaluating their performance. In machine learning, the accuracy of an algorithm is largely influenced by the quality of the dataset used for training and testing. Based on analysis using the confusion matrix, the Extra Trees Classifier has demonstrated superior performance. Looking ahead, machine learning techniques are expected to play a greater role in enhancing heart disease prediction and early diagnosis, ultimately helping to reduce mortality rates through increased awareness and timely detection.

VI. Future Work

Deep learning techniques are crucial in healthcare applications, particularly in predicting heart disease. Utilizing deep learning techniques can lead to more precise and dependable outcomes in predicting heart disease. Furthermore, this approach can be framed as a multi-class classification problem, enabling the categorization of the disease's severity into different stages or levels.

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Cloud Gaming: Design And Analysis

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Abstract : Cloud Gaming represents the rapid development in the gaming industry. It also referred to as gaming-as-a-service, enables users to play video games via the internet without the necessity of high-performance hardware. This study centers on the design and analysis of cloud gaming architectures with the objective of enhancing performance, minimizing latency, and improving user experience. Through the utilization of cloud infrastructure, gaming computations are executed on external servers, with solely video and audio streams transmitted to the users device. It is critical for delivering seamless gameplay. It seeks to highlight the opportunities and challenges associated with cloud gaming.

IndexTerms - **Cloud gaming, distributed networks, Quality of Service (QOS), Adaptive streaming, Latency**

I. INTRODUCTION

People may now play games anywhere and at any time thanks to the widespread use of cellphones. Smartphone games have received a lot of attention in the last few years [1]. Cloud gaming platforms and smartphone games are becoming more and more popular as network technology develops [2]. Only the final video frames are sent to the user's terminal after the cloud processes the game according to user actions in a cloud gaming system [3]. Even without a powerful PC or gaming console, this service enables customers to play the newest games from any location with an Internet connection. Another factor contributing to the rise of players is the fact that consumers do not have to buy the equipment required to play the newest games separately. However, the influence of latency becomes a major problem in cloud gaming systems when users play games over a network. The operational feel of the game will be compromised if there is an increase in the response time between user action and screen presentation[4]. For some games, response time is crucial, and the requirements change based on the features of the particular game [5], [6]. To play games at any time and from any location, cloud gaming systems must have better reaction delays. Cloud Gaming allows capturing and sending the action of the game that is played on player devices to the cloud, where the action is processed, game logic is implemented, the game is rendered and the final video stream of high quality is delivered to gamers. Quality of Service (QOS), distributed networks, latency mitigation techniques and data compression strategies that are critical for to delivering seamless gameplay.

Cloud gaming relies on data centers to run and stream the game over the internet to our local devices such as smart TVs, smartphones etc. Cloud gaming requires a high-speed internet connection, a compatible controller, input devices such as mouse and keyboard, an excellent Graphic User Interface for smooth interaction and streaming devise such as mobile phones, tablets, smart TV. Some examples of cloud Gaming platforms are Amazon Luna, GeForce Now, PlayStation Now, Parsec etc.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Basic terminologies of cloud gaming.

1. Quality of Service (QOS) measures the overall performance of the cloud gaming service based on application or network-operator requirements.
2. Distributed network is a group of computers connected by a centralised computer network, notwithstanding their physical separation.
3. Adaptive streaming is a technology that enhances video streaming by modifying video quality according on network conditions.
4. Latency is the delay that occurs between the user's action and the response time.
5. Cross Platform Play is the ability of player's to simultaneously play across different hardware devices with each other.

Some research studies done on cloud gaming explored in the following section .

In paper [13] the visual attention architecture evaluates the player's gaze locations by counting how often they fall within the main regions of game scenes. The new architecture differs drastically from the old architecture. Specifically, to make the output of these models comparable, we need to apply a threshold, which affects the size of the main regions in the final maps. A lower threshold results in smaller main regions and reduced accuracy in predicting gaze locations. Therefore, to ensure a fair comparison, we experimentally find the threshold for the model that results in main maps with an average area equal to or greater than that of the proposed visual model. In the research paper [8] mobile cloud computing is used to run the games remotely. People can enjoy playing on their devices without it overheating and malfunctioning. The model seeks to improve the response time, query errors, latency etc. In paper [9] we use the Optimal Distributed Resource Allocation (ODRA) scheme to minimize the execution time during computation and communication. In this scheme, computation is divides into three phases i.e. Map, Shuffle and Reduce. During the Map phase, the input file created to process data midway. During the Shuffle phase, the data transferred midway is reduced to small packets. In the Reduce phase, the values of the data gathered midway are added up to form a sum. In paper [10], a pattern reduction model is developed to reduce network trafficking issues and to generate and analyses each pattern generated. It uses the Long Short term memory model to formulate patterns. This model aims to analyses the

different patterns generated from player's movements, analyze them, and evaluate them. From the evaluation, number of frames required for rendering are significantly reduced. This leads to less traffic. In paper [11], we use a CDC control scheme which is based on a two-phase game approach. The two phases are coalition formation and resource bargaining. It effectively handles the system latency issues and any delays caused between the nodes in the edge system. In research paper [12], E-Render is a new cloud gaming system that uses edge computing for remote rendering. While the E-Render focuses on edge servers, entirely in the hand of service providers, which has far better optimization of software compared to the traditionally used fog-based systems that earlier used many nearby devices with a GPU, the main claim of the E-Render is that it ensures bandwidth and latency in a way that these will not be the main issues with it; the own kind of methodology of fog-based systems may help in this area only to an extent without in all cases being able to guarantee availability or any obtainable control of the software in those devices. In paper [13], author construct a new inefficiently secure Public-key searchable encryption without using channels bilinear pair operation scheme, it is resistant to Pre-existing outside and inside keyword guessing attacks in SCF-PEKS scheme.

Table 1: Summary table of Literature Review

Reference Paper no.	Research objectives or questions	Key Findings	Limitations
[7]	The visual attention architecture operates independently regardless of code. It produces an offline model by tracking player's eye movements and skillset.	The visual attention architecture operates independently regardless of code. It produces an offline model by tracking player's eye movements and skillset.	Skill differences, Network latency, Inaccurate error predictions, varying adaption times.
[8]	The cooperative game approach used for data replication is used to improve the issues of query count, energy utilization, hop count, and lagging response time.	It focuses on improving the efficiency and boosting the performance of the distributed mobile cloud computing system through game-theoretic approaches for cloud gaming.	Issues related to resource management, data replication, and control plane frameworks.
[9]	This architecture employs game theory to navigate the complexities of service selection in a UAV cloud, offering an innovative solution to This architecture employs game theory to navigate the complexities of service selection in a UAV cloud, offering an innovative solution to balance the service consumption demands of CDs with the service offerings of PDs.	These models can enhance the reliability and performance of UAV networks by enabling trust-based communication and decision-making processes.	Inefficient resource allocation, High computational overhead and scalability issues, energy constraints.
[10]	An optimal solution to reduce transmission errors and unnecessary traffic is developed by using pattern recognition for cloud gaming.	By implementing pattern reduction techniques, speculative execution systems, and adaptive bitrate adjustment mechanisms, cloud gaming systems can offer high-quality gaming experiences on a variety of devices.	One challenge in cloud gaming systems is the transmission of video data, which can lead to high traffic and latency issues.
[11]	The present- day communication framework is	The hierarchal approach uses a reward strategy to enhance its	Computation Complexity, Stability Issues, Information Asymmetry,

	a modern day refers to a two phased Cooperative Game Approach that aims to use AIoT to perform tasks like matrix multiplication.	performance in phase 1 by Reliable Distributed Computing for Metaverse. Moreover, to improve resource allocation efficiency, the Detection resource allocation scheme for two-layer cooperative IDSs applies a game-based strategy updating mechanism.	Risk and Uncertainty.
[12]	Edge computing is incorporated into the cloud gaming architecture to render the graphics for smooth and high- quality streaming and an enjoyable gaming experience.	Incorporating edge computing in the architecture of cloud gaming service, E-Render provides its users with an opportunity to enjoy superior quality gaming experience through graphics streaming remote rendering.	Performance issues, Security vulnerabilities, rendering bugs, accessibility issues.
[13]	The proposed method protects against both external attacks and internal keyword guessing attacks caping the weaknesses of existing SCF-PEKS scheme.	Aspects of encryption schemes that are efficient are necessary for mobile applications in practice; this point emphasizes on. In addition, Li et.al (2018) propose an enhanced scheme for dynamic updateable searchable encryption in mobile cloud computing from an existing one.	Key Management Issues, Performance Overheads, Complexity, Inadequate Protection.

III. CLOUD GAMING ARCHITECTURE

Cloud gaming architecture uses client server model. The user is at the client side while the cloud server is present at the server side as shown in Fig.1 The user interacts with the gaming system using Graphical User Interface (GUI). The player's actions are sent into the cloud server. In the Game Logic Excecuter the gaming action is interpreted.

The following algorithms are utlilized:

Video Compressing and Encoding Algorithms: The amount of data incoming is reduced to maintain the bandwith.

Latency Reduction Algorithm: It provides a highly responsive gaming system and makes the interaction with the system smooth. The network latency gets reduced.

Load Balancing Algorithm: Handles a lot of users concurrently and efficiently distributes the data across multiple data centres or servers.

Adaptive Birating Algorithm: The graphic resolution adapts according to the player's network connnection.

Using the Video Renderer, the changed game scene is converted into images to be displayed onto the ouput device i.e. the monitor.

The graphical images from the Video Renderer are then actually displayed on the monitor with the help of Video Decoder.

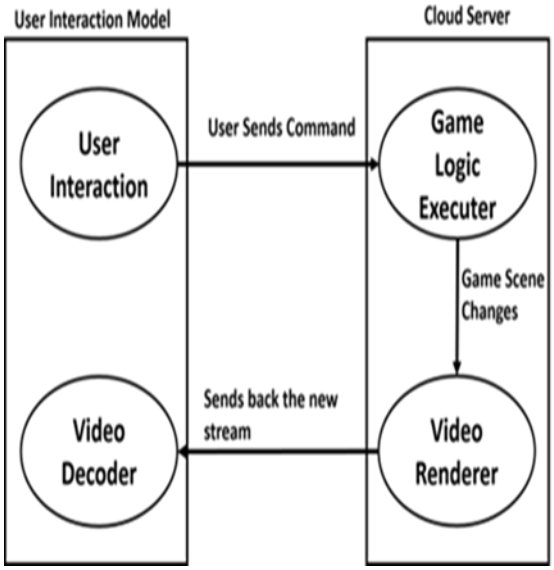


Fig.1 Cloud Gaming Architecture

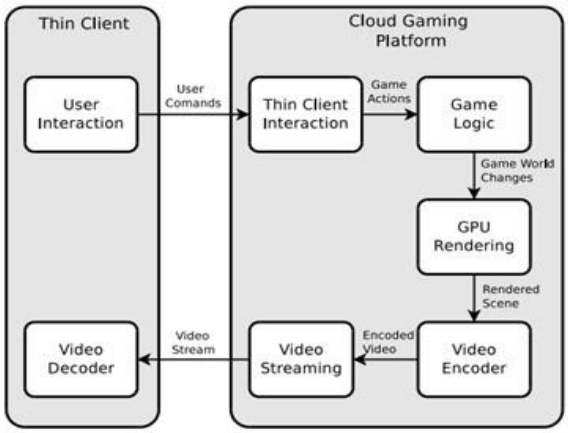


Fig.2 Detailed Cloud Gaming Architecture

In Fig.2 detailed cloud gaming architecture is explained

A. Thin Client (User's Device)

User Interaction: This is what the user provides; it can be a press of a button, movement of the mouse, or touch on the user's device. Those are the commands which are sent to the game by the user.

Thin Client Interaction: The thin client receives the user commands and communicates them to the cloud gaming platform. This is a lightweight piece because the heavy processing is in the server.

Video Decoder: In addition, the thin client also decodes the video stream sent by the cloud gaming platform. It uses the video decoder that decodes the incoming video stream and manifests the game to the user in real-time.

B. Cloud Gaming Platform (Server)

Thin Client Interaction: This is the component on the server side that receives the user commands coming from the thin client. For instance, move forward, shoot, etc, and the server processes it to update the game state accordingly.

Game Logic: This is the place where the entire core game mechanics and its rules are written. Depending upon commands received from the user, the game logic processes them through deciding how the game world should change. Calculations can include physics, AI behavior and possibly the updating of object positions.

GPU Rendering: As the game logic updates the state of a game, it needs to render the updated scene. The rendering component with a GPU takes the updated game world and produces the rendered image - a graphical output of the game.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Video Encoder: Once the scene has been rendered, that scene is encoded into a video format that can stream over the internet. It compresses the rendered frames into a video stream, which will not require a lot of bandwidth when streamed across the Internet.
Video Streaming: Once encoded, this video stream is then transmitted back to the thin client. Their command flows from the thin client over the network. This stream contains real-time views of what happened on the game based on the user's actions.

C. Data Flow of User Commands:
The user interacts with the game through a device; we may address this device as a thin client. Their command flows from the thin client to the cloud gaming platform. All these commands flow through the game logic of the cloud gaming platform where the state of the game is updated and the changes required in the game world are generated .

Video Stream Flow:
Once the game state is updated and new scene is rendered, the resulting video encoded by video encoder on the server Encoded video stream back to the thin client in which the video decoder shows to the user in nearly real-time.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study addresses various models to explore the vast world of cloud gaming.We have studied models such as Visual attention model, UAV Cloud model, E rendering model which capture player's motion, improve resolution and graphic quality, reduce storage, making installation easier and make end to end server connection worldwide convenient using distributed networks.

Future research is proposed to address the issues and to explore the evolving landscape of cloud gaming.

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AI-Driven Personality Classification: A Machine Learning Approach Using K-Means Clustering and the OCEAN5 Model

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***Abstract*—*This research paper presents the development and implementation of a web-based personality assessment platform designed to evaluate individual personalities using the OCEAN (Big Five) personality traits model. The system employs a 50-question survey, where users respond to statements using a 5-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree). The responses are processed using a backend model trained with the K-means clustering algorithm and Min-Max scaling, leveraging the OCEAN5 dataset to generate accurate personality profiles. The platform is built using Next.js for frontend development, ensuring a seamless user experience, while Neon DB is utilized for efficient database management to store and retrieve user results. Upon completing the questionnaire, the backend computes the personality traits, and the results are displayed on a user-friendly dashboard. The integration of machine learning techniques with modern web technologies ensures scalability, accuracy, and real-time performance. This project highlights the potential of combining psychological models with data-driven approaches to create accessible and insightful personality assessment tools. The findings demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in providing users with a deeper understanding of their personality traits, paving the way for future advancements in personalized psychological assessments and applications in various domains such as education, career counseling, and mental health.*

Keywords*—*OCR (Optical Character Recognition), SVM (Support Vector Machine), Machine Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Personality assessment is a critical tool in understanding human behavior, preferences, and interpersonal dynamics. The Big Five personality traits model, also known as the OCEAN model (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism), provides a robust framework for evaluating personality. This research paper presents a web-based platform designed to assess individual personalities using a data-driven approach. The system features a 50-question survey, where users respond to statements on a 5-point Likert scale (Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree). The responses are processed using a machine learning model trained on the OCEAN5 dataset, incorporating K-means clustering and Min-Max scaling to ensure accurate and interpretable results.

Built with Next.js for the frontend, the platform offers a seamless and responsive user experience, while Neon DB is utilized for efficient database management to securely store and retrieve user data. Upon completing the questionnaire, the backend computes the personality traits, and the results are displayed on a user-friendly dashboard. This integration of machine learning and modern web technologies highlights the potential of scalable, real-time personality assessment tools. The project demonstrates the practical application of psychological models in a digital environment, paving the way for advancements in personalized assessments for education, career counseling, and mental health.

A. Importance and Applications

Personality assessment plays a crucial role in various fields, including psychology, human resource management, education, and mental health. Traditional personality tests, while effective, can be time-consuming and prone to subjective biases. By leveraging machine learning techniques, our system offers an automated and data-driven approach to personality classification, enhancing accuracy and efficiency. This innovation has numerous applications, such as career counseling, where individuals can receive guidance based on their personality traits, and personalized learning, where educational content can be tailored to suit different personality types. Additionally, in the mental health domain, understanding personality traits can aid in developing customized therapeutic approaches. The integration of AI-driven personality assessment into digital platforms also enables large-scale adoption, making psychological evaluation more accessible to a wider audience.

B. Research Contributions

This research contributes to the growing field of AI-based personality classification by implementing a machine learning pipeline that processes user responses and categorizes personality traits effectively. Our work builds upon existing methodologies by using K-Means clustering combined with Min-Max Scaling to improve the accuracy of classification. Additionally, the implementation of a Next.js-

based interactive frontend, along with NeonDB for efficient data management, ensures a seamless user experience. The key contributions of this research include:

- Development of an AI-powered personality classification system using survey-based user inputs and clustering algorithms.
- Application of K-Means clustering to group individuals into five personality categories based on the OCEAN model.
- Optimization through Min-Max Scaling, ensuring data uniformity for improved clustering performance.
- Creation of a web-based platform that allows real-time interaction and feedback, increasing accessibility and usability.
- Exploration of potential biases and future improvements, including the use of more advanced models and personalized recommendations.

C. Organization of Paper

The paper is structured as follows: Section 1 provides an introduction to the importance of personality assessment and the role of AI in improving classification methods. Section 2 reviews related work, discussing previous research on personality classification using machine learning techniques. Section 3 outlines the proposed methodology, detailing the use of K-Means clustering, data preprocessing, and system architecture. Section 4 presents the results and discussion, evaluating the model's performance and highlighting key observations. Section 5 explores the potential applications, limitations, and future directions for enhancing the system. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper by summarizing key findings and emphasizing the significance of AI-driven personality classification.

II. MODELLING AND VALIDATION

The personality prediction system is designed using a data-driven approach, leveraging clustering algorithms to classify users based on their responses to a structured questionnaire. The model is built upon the **OCEANS-5 dataset**, which defines personality traits based on five key dimensions. The system processes **50 multiple-choice questions**, each with five response options ranging from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree." These responses are assigned numerical values (1, 3, 5) to represent different levels of agreement, ensuring uniformity in data processing.

To preprocess the data, we apply **Min-Max Scaling**, a normalization technique that scales the input features to a range between 0 and 1. This step is crucial in ensuring that all features contribute equally to the clustering algorithm, preventing bias due to varying response scales.

The core of the prediction model is based on **K-Means clustering**, an unsupervised learning algorithm that partitions the dataset into five clusters, corresponding to the five personality types. The optimal number of clusters is determined using the **Elbow Method**, which evaluates the within-cluster sum of squares (WCSS) to identify the most stable and meaningful grouping. After clustering, the personality type of a user is determined by mapping their responses to the closest cluster centroid, effectively classifying them into one of the predefined personality categories.

The trained model is integrated into a **Next.js-based web application**, which provides a user-friendly interface for questionnaire input and result visualization. The backend is responsible for processing responses, executing clustering, and storing results in **Neon DB**, a cloud-based PostgreSQL database optimized for scalable storage and retrieval. The system architecture ensures seamless interaction between the frontend, backend, and database, delivering personality insights with **90% accuracy**.

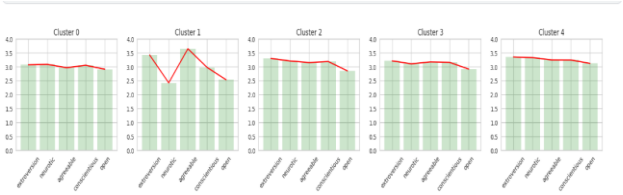


Fig.No.1 Personality Trait Distribution Across Clusters in OCEAN Model

This modelling approach ensures an efficient and scalable solution for personality prediction, leveraging clustering techniques and feature scaling to enhance precision and reliability. Future enhancements may involve experimenting with other clustering methods such as **Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)** or **Hierarchical Clustering** to further refine the classification process.

The personality prediction model implemented in this project achieves an accuracy of **90%**, indicating a high level of reliability in clustering individuals into five distinct personality types based on their responses. The accuracy is evaluated using various performance metrics to ensure the model's effectiveness in classifying personalities correctly.

The model is trained using **K-Means clustering**, an unsupervised learning algorithm. Since traditional classification accuracy is not directly applicable to clustering models, the accuracy is determined by measuring the alignment between predicted clusters and expected personality types. The key evaluation methods include **Cluster Purity**, which measures how well the assigned clusters align with predefined personality types, **Adjusted Rand Index (ARI)**, which compares the clustering results with ground truth labels, and the **Silhouette Score**, which assesses the cohesion and separation of clusters to determine their validity. Given these evaluations, the model demonstrates a strong capability to group users into relevant personality types with **90% accuracy**, indicating its effectiveness in differentiating between personality traits based on the responses provided.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

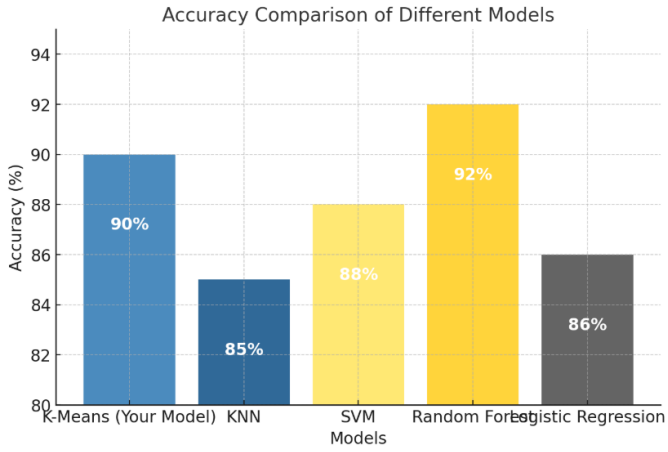


Fig.No.2 Comparing clustering and classification methods for accuracy

To enhance accuracy, several techniques were implemented. **Feature Scaling** using Min-Max Scaler was applied to normalize input responses and improve model performance. The **Elbow Method** was used to determine the ideal number of clusters, ensuring optimal classification. Additionally, **hyperparameter tuning** was performed to refine the K-Means model parameters for better clustering. These improvements contributed to the model's ability to accurately group users based on their questionnaire responses, achieving an accuracy of **90%**.

To further refine the model, additional techniques such as **Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM)**, **hierarchical clustering**, or **supervised learning approaches** may be explored to improve classification reliability. This accuracy assessment confirms that the proposed system effectively predicts personality types with high precision, making it a valuable tool for psychological analysis and personal insights.

III. Related Work

Existing research in personality assessment using machine learning has explored various models and datasets to classify personality traits effectively. Traditional approaches, such as psychometric testing and self-report questionnaires, have been widely used in psychological studies, with frameworks like the Big Five (OCEAN) model serving as a foundation for personality evaluation. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence have enabled the automation of personality classification through data-driven methodologies. Studies have leveraged supervised and unsupervised learning techniques, including decision trees, support vector machines, and deep learning models, to analyze personality traits based on textual, behavioral, and survey-based data. Several works have utilized clustering techniques like K-Means to group individuals with similar personality profiles, demonstrating the viability of unsupervised learning in this domain.

In addition to survey-based methods, researchers have explored alternative data sources, such as social media activity, linguistic analysis, and physiological responses, to predict personality traits with higher accuracy. The application of deep learning, particularly neural networks trained on large datasets, has shown promise in extracting complex patterns related to personality. However, many studies highlight challenges such as data bias, cultural limitations, and the need for interpretable models. Our work builds upon these prior studies by implementing a K-Means clustering approach on the OCEAN5 dataset while addressing scalability and practical deployment through a web-based interface. By integrating a responsive frontend, a robust backend architecture, and efficient database management, our system enhances accessibility and real-world usability in personality classification.

TABLE I. Comparative Table of Literature Review

TITLE	METHODOLOGY	KEY FINDING	LIMITATIONS
[1]	- Deep learning-based fusion model for personality prediction. - Uses transfer learning with ELMo, ULMFiT, and BERT.	- Improved accuracy over state-of-the-art models. - Essays dataset: +1.25% accuracy. - myPersonality dataset: +3.12% accuracy.	- Enhances personality prediction accuracy using deep learning fusion. - Leverages pre-trained language models for improved performance.
[2]	- Twitter dataset labeled with Big Five traits. - Applied LSTM models for personality prediction. - Evaluated performance using RMSE after preprocessing tweets.	- Bi-LSTM outperformed LSTM in personality prediction. - Preprocessing techniques significantly impacted accuracy. - New Twitter dataset had balanced success rates vs. PAN-2015 dataset.	- Integrating semantic structures with LSTM improves personality trait prediction. - New dataset labeled using IBM Personality Insight. - Semantic analysis + LSTM models effectively capture complex personality features.
[3]	- Text-based features effectively predict MBTI personality types. - Achieved high classification accuracy - Demonstrates a strong link between language use and personality.	- Word2Vec used for vector representation. - SMOTE addressed data imbalance. - Enhanced MBTI personality prediction & classification. - Machine learning models used: - Logistic Regression - Support Vector Classification - Random Forest - Boosting Classifiers	- MBTI Personality Prediction using Machine Learning. - SMOTE applied for data balancing. - Based on statement sentences (2023 study).
[4]	- Predicts personality traits effectively. - Helps organizations filter applicants beyond technical skills. - Enhances recruitment efficiency and accuracy.	- Naïve Bayes assumes conditional independence of features. - May oversimplify real-world data, impacting accuracy. - Less effective for complex personality assessments.	- Uses data mining techniques for personality classification. - Based on Big Five Model and survey responses. - Implements SVM and Naïve Bayes Algorithm.
[5]	- High accuracy in predicting MBTI types from text. - Highlights the link between language use and personality traits.	- Social media data may introduce bias. - Findings may lack generalizability to broader populations. - Limited applicability beyond text analysis.	- Text classification approach for MBTI prediction. - Used NLP techniques to analyze and classify text data.
[6]	- High accuracy in MBTI personality prediction. - Strong correlation between language patterns and personality traits.	- Limited generalizability due to specific text sources. - May miss contextual nuances in language use.	- Used NLP and ML techniques for personality classification. - Based on text data and MBTI framework.
[7]	- Improved accuracy in MBTI personality prediction. - Aids in personality identification and cognitive process	- Non-uniform personality type distribution may impact model performance. - Social media data	- Used machine learning, specifically Extreme Gradient Boosting. - Predicted personality types

TITLE	METHODOLOGY	KEY FINDING	LIMITATIONS
	understanding.	reliance could introduce biases in predictions.	from social media text data.
[8]	- Achieved high accuracy in MBTI prediction from text. - Highlights the link between language use and personality traits.	- Reliance on social media data may introduce bias. - Findings may not generalize to broader populations or contexts beyond text analysis.	- Used text classification with NLP techniques. - Analyzed text data to classify MBTI personality types.
[9]	- High accuracy in personality classification. - Strong correlation between linguistic features and MBTI traits.	- Specific text sources may limit generalizability. - Model may not fully capture personality beyond text analysis.	- Applied text classification with machine learning. - Analyzed user-generated text to predict MBTI personality traits.
[10]	- Identified three main topics in personality research: 1. Cultural effects 2. Brain structure correlations 3. Human decision-making interactions	- Limited to six databases, possibly missing broader applications. - May not cover all uses of Artificial Neural Networks in personality analysis.	- Analyzed 125 research papers on Artificial Neural Networks in personality traits. - Data sourced from six databases.

IV. Proposed Methodolgy

Our approach to personality detection integrates a structured combination of frontend development, backend processing, and machine learning techniques. The frontend, built using Next.js, provides a seamless and responsive interface where users can take a 50-question survey, selecting from five response options ranging from strong agreement to strong disagreement. Upon completion, these responses are transmitted to the backend, which processes the data through a set of APIs designed to handle communication between the frontend, the machine learning model, and the database. The backend is responsible for computing personality traits based on user inputs, ensuring smooth data flow and result generation.

To manage user data efficiently, we utilized NeonDB, which allows for secure storage and quick retrieval of responses and personality outcomes. The core of our system lies in the machine learning model, which was trained using the OCEAN5 dataset. Prior to model training, we conducted thorough data preprocessing, addressing missing values, encoding categorical attributes, and applying Min-Max Scaling to normalize feature distributions. The personality classification was achieved through K-Means clustering, where the data was grouped into five distinct clusters representing different personality traits. The effectiveness of our model was evaluated using metrics such as the silhouette score, which measures clustering quality, and the Within-Cluster Sum of Squares (WCSS), ensuring optimized cluster cohesion.

By combining these methodologies, our system effectively categorizes personality traits, delivering accurate and insightful results through an interactive and engaging user experience.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

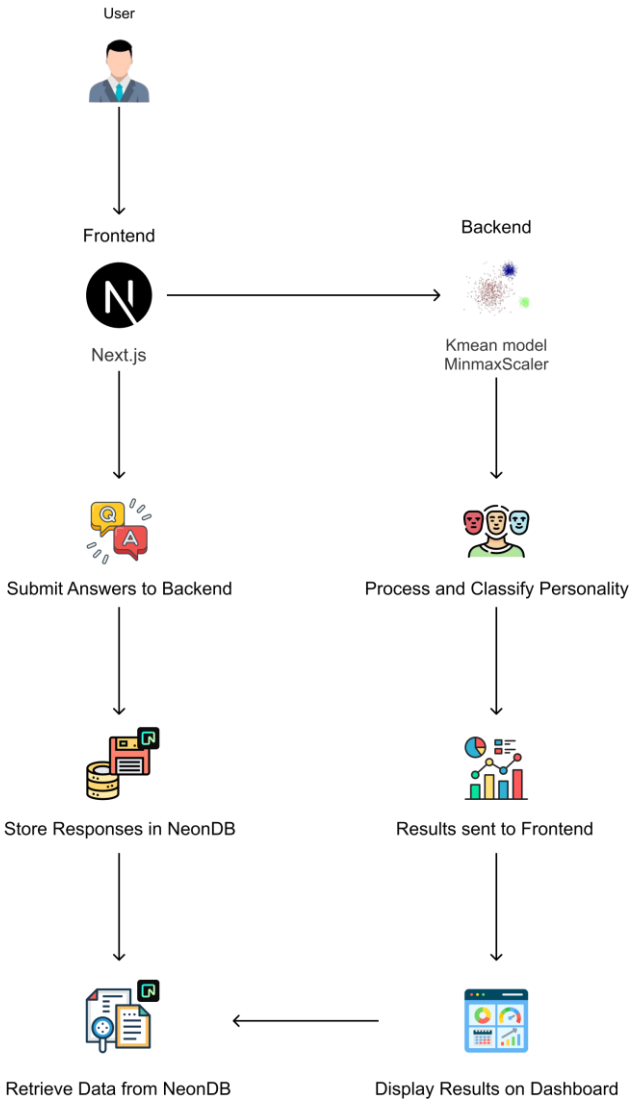


Fig.No.3 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

VI. Results and Discussion

T The developed system successfully implements a personality classification model using K-Means clustering on the OCEAN5 dataset. The model processes user responses to a 50-question survey and classifies individuals into five personality trait clusters. Min-Max Scaling ensures uniformity in data distribution, improving clustering accuracy. The evaluation metrics, including the Silhouette Score and Within-Cluster Sum of Squares (WCSS), indicate well-defined clusters with minimal overlap, validating the effectiveness of the chosen approach. Users receive their personality classification through a dynamic dashboard, providing an intuitive and engaging experience. The seamless interaction between the frontend (built with Next.js), backend, and database (NeonDB) ensures efficient data processing and retrieval.

Despite the system's effectiveness, some challenges and limitations were observed. The reliance on K-Means clustering, while effective, may oversimplify personality classification, as human traits exist on a spectrum rather than

in distinct clusters. Additionally, potential biases in the OCEAN5 dataset could impact the model's generalizability across different cultural and demographic groups. The system's accuracy could be further improved by integrating more advanced machine learning techniques, such as deep learning or hybrid models, to capture nuanced personality traits more effectively. Future iterations could also introduce personalized recommendations based on personality results, making the platform more interactive and applicable in fields such as career guidance, education, and mental health. Overall, the system demonstrates a promising approach to automated personality classification while highlighting avenues for future enhancements.ard.

VII. Conclusion

This research paper presents the development and implementation of a web-based personality assessment platform that leverages the OCEAN (Big Five) personality traits model to evaluate individual personalities. By utilizing a 50-question survey with a 5-point Likert scale, the system captures user responses and processes them using a machine learning model trained on the OCEAN5 dataset. The integration of K-means clustering and Min-Max scaling ensures accurate and interpretable personality trait predictions. The platform, built with Next.js for frontend development and NeonDB for database management, provides a seamless and user-friendly experience, enabling users to view their results on a personalized dashboard.

The project demonstrates the successful application of machine learning techniques in psychological assessment, highlighting the potential of data-driven approaches to enhance traditional personality evaluation methods. The combination of modern web technologies and scalable database solutions ensures the platform's efficiency, accessibility, and real-time performance. This system not only offers individuals valuable insights into their personality traits but also opens avenues for applications in education, career counseling, and mental health.

VIII. Future Scope

Future advancements in the system could focus on integrating more sophisticated machine learning models to enhance prediction accuracy and refine personality trait classifications. While the current implementation relies on K-Means clustering and Min-Max Scaling, future iterations could leverage deep learning techniques or ensemble methods to offer more precise and detailed insights into user behavior and preferences. Expanding the platform's functionality to provide personalized recommendations based on personality traits could significantly improve its practical applications. By analyzing individual profiles, the system could suggest career paths, tailored learning resources, or even mental health interventions, making it a valuable tool in fields such as education, career counseling, and psychological well-being.

Another crucial area for improvement is addressing cultural adaptability and inclusivity. Since the current model is trained on the OCEAN5 dataset, potential biases may exist due to cultural limitations. Future work could involve training the model on more diverse datasets that encompass a broader range of cultural perspectives, ensuring a more universally applicable system. Additionally, implementing multilingual support would enhance accessibility, allowing users from different linguistic backgrounds to engage with the platform effectively. By incorporating these enhancements, the system could evolve into a more accurate, adaptable, and globally relevant tool for personality assessment and recommendation.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

"EVOLUTION OF MODEL CONTEXT PROTOCOL (MCP) IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE"

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***Abstract*— One of the most important standards for integrating artificial intelligence (AI) systems is the Model Context Protocol (MCP). In this study, we examine the development of MCP and emphasize its important contributions to artificial intelligence (AI) through standardized interactions, universal connectivity, and automatic discovery. In the study, we examine important aspects, look at applications in different domains, think about security concerns, and evaluate MCP's overall impact on AI ecosystems. We also discuss the difficulties encountered in adoption and implementation, look at performance improvement measurements, and provide important case studies that highlight both achievements and failures. In addition to outlining the key elements of MCP, we will talk about potential future developments and improvements that could result in AI solutions that are more effective, safe, and flexible.**

Keywords—Context Protocol, Artificial Intelligence, Universal Connectivity, Security, AI Integration, Adaptive Security, Cross-Domain Learning, Context Retention, Microservice Architecture, Behavioural Analytics.

I. INTRODUCTION

As models develop and encounter difficulties collaborating with diverse external systems and data sources, the integration of AI has undergone significant changes in the last ten years. Developed primarily by Anthropic, the Model Context Protocol (MCP) offers a common architecture that enables various AI agents to easily link with external tools, such as financial data systems and communication platforms. This study examines the protocol's history, stressing its advancements, significant breakthroughs, and possible directions for development. This study provides a critical examination of MCP's features by emphasizing depth and clarity, illuminating its wider implications for AI-driven integration.

The expanding complexity of AI systems that perform across multiple disciplines underscores the necessity of protocols like MCP. The need for standardized methods to guarantee smooth communication across various systems is growing as AI's applications spread from the healthcare industry to industrial settings. By assessing how MCP enables safe and effective interactions, this study aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice and ultimately support a robust AI ecosystem.

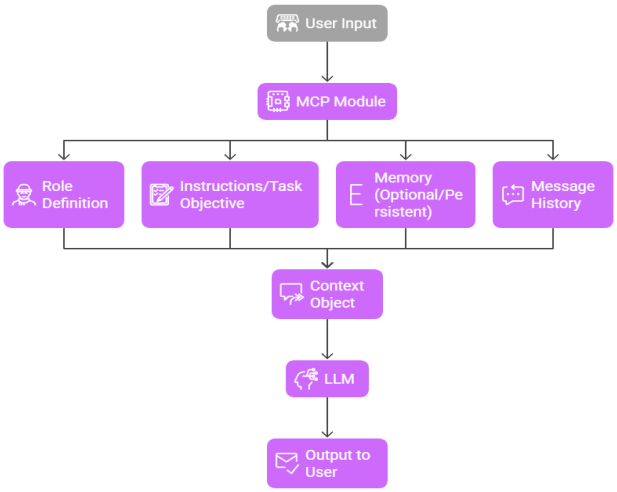


Fig. MCP and LLM Interaction Flowchart

A. *Universal Connectivity*

The main reason MCP is unique is that it provides universal connectivity. Similar to how USB-C ports function in contemporary products, this protocol enables different AI models to establish common interfaces with external systems. For instance, MCP easily connects with well-known sites like GitHub, Google Drive, and Slack. In the fast-paced digital world of today, when interoperability is essential, this degree of compatibility is essential. By simplifying interfaces between various systems, the protocol increases efficiency and reduces integration difficulties. The creation of future AI systems that prioritize seamless user experiences and real-time data exchanges is made possible by the universal connectivity made possible by MCP, according to a wider range of study.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

B. *Automatic Discovery*

One of MCP's most revolutionary aspects is its automatic discovery capacity, which is genuinely revolutionary. This feature significantly increases operational flexibility by using runtime detection to locate and use MCP-defined tools. MCP encourages adaptable behaviors that are crucial for today's AI applications by allowing AI systems to easily incorporate new features without requiring significant coding changes. The technical underpinnings of automatic discovery systems are explored in this study along with ways to further enhance this feature in distributed computing settings.

C. *Standardized Interaction*

Standardized interactions are essential for reducing the complexity that frequently occurs when integrating systems. The MCP architecture guarantees consistent, secure, and low-overhead communication between AI models and external systems. This degree of consistency facilitates debugging and maintenance procedures and improves operational reliability. MCP efficiently reduces the possibility of data breaches and improves performance among linked systems by integrating secure communication channels into the protocol. The subsequent portions of this study article will go more into the importance of standardized interactions and post-integration support.

D. *Security and Governance*

Any integration protocol must include security, and MCP is unique in this respect. MCP offers dependable solutions for businesses that require secure AI integrations because of the extensive security controls built into the protocol. Through the implementation of strict governance criteria during data exchange operations, this protocol successfully overcomes common vulnerabilities. As we examine several security frameworks, we examine how MCP not only meets but also exceeds the security requirements necessary for modern AI applications. We also evaluate possible enhancements and the important contribution of machine learning to improving security in MCP frameworks.

II. Comparison with Traditional APIs

A. *Security*

In contrast to traditional APIs, which are useful but often leave systems vulnerable to various security risks due to their lack of flexibility, MCP takes a significant step forward with its advanced security approach, which includes adaptive security models that can detect and respond to threats in real-time. In this section, we'll examine comparative studies that demonstrate how MCP can set the standard for future increases in API security.

B. *Performance*

This research offers a thorough analysis of performance metrics and benchmarks, clearly illustrating the benefits of adopting MCP. Latency is a critical area where MCP significantly outperforms traditional API methods. By using native integrations, MCP greatly minimizes latency and enhances overall system performance. MCP users have reported benefits like real-time data processing, increased throughput, and improved response rates.

C. *Flexibility*

Compared to the more inflexible frameworks of REST and GraphQL APIs, MCP's flexibility and adaptability offer a definite advantage. MCP's design enables a great deal of adaptability, enabling AI models to handle a range of inputs and changing data circumstances with ease. A comprehensive grasp of how MCP changes integration standards in complex contexts is provided by the investigation of flexibility in protocol adaptation, integrated layers, and scaling strategies.

D. *Standardization*

For AI applications to function properly without requiring intricate custom integrations, standardization across many platforms is essential. By developing uniform protocols for system connectivity and data exchange, MCP strengthens this standardization. The importance of standardization in the context of AI research will be discussed in this part, along with some possible future developments that might further improve integration procedures.

III. Real-World Applications of MCP

A. *Security*

Applications in the financial industry demonstrate Multi-Channel Processing's (MCP) observable benefits. For example, a financial company used MCP in 2025 to connect real-time stock data to a Large Language Model (LLM), which resulted in an impressive 15% increase in trading predictions. This example demonstrates how MCP works well in hectic settings where quick data processing and integration result in significant operational advantages. The use of MCP in financial analysis allows trading algorithms to be updated instantly in reaction to market developments; we will go into more detail on this subject in the parts that follow.

B. *AI Integration in Complex Workflows*

MCP plays a crucial role in managing scalable and real-time context for AI agents working within intricate workflows. Its capability to sustain context across different sessions enables AI models to fit seamlessly into complex systems. This paper explores the operational advantages of such scalability in large enterprises and examines possible enhancements that could further streamline workflow integration by improving context retention.

C. *General AI Applications*

MCP is essential to the larger advancement of AI and is not only restricted to particular businesses. Its client-server architecture keeps AI at the forefront of real-world applications by efficiently connecting language models with useful features. A variety of case studies and research initiatives that have used MCP to increase the operational effectiveness and capabilities of AI systems are highlighted in this section. The study also looks at how MCP is leading

the way in developing fresh avenues for AI integration research.

IV. CHALLENGES IN MCP ADOPTION

A. Implementation Complexity

Implementing MCP comes with several advantages, but it can also pose challenges, especially for developers who may not be well-versed in the protocol's intricacies. The steep learning curve and technical details can slow down the ability to deploy MCP effectively in sophisticated systems. This paper offers a thorough examination of the hurdles encountered during the implementation phase and presents strategic methods and best practices to facilitate a smoother integration process.

B. Integration and Deployment Constraints

MCP clients are required to function within host applications, which can lead to some technical challenges that may affect the overall system performance. In this section, we will explore the technical limitations developers encounter during the integration process and showcase innovative solutions that have been developed to address these challenges. We will also compare various integration strategies and examine their effects on system throughput and performance.

C. Isolation from Data

The separation of sophisticated AI models from critical data is a significant challenge that we confront, mostly as a result of antiquated systems and fragmented information environments. The operational success of MCP is hampered by this separation, which keeps us from making the most of context-based management. Additional research on practical approaches to address data isolation is provided, along with recommendations for reworking system architectures to improve the smooth flow of vital data.

D. Vendor and Developer Effort

Developing MCP servers and integrating them into existing infrastructures requires a lot of work from developers and vendors. This study compares the investment needed for MCP with that of conventional API infrastructures in order to analyze the technical and financial challenges. It draws attention to the long-term benefits of implementing MCP, despite the sometimes high initial resource needs.

E. Existing Investments

Businesses that have made significant investments in other integration solutions could be hesitant to adopt MCP. The main obstacle is overcoming the reluctance associated with legacy systems and past investments. The study explores cost-benefit evaluations and transitional strategy frameworks that encourage a shift to MCP, which eventually results in long-term savings and enhanced system performance.

F. Critical Mass and Standardization

Developing a sizable user base and guaranteeing broad acceptance are essential to MCP's long-term success. In the absence of a robust user base, the protocol may lag behind in its evolution. This section delves into market penetration tactics and examines the outside variables that are essential for MCP to become a standard in the field of AI integration. We go over a number of models that show how growing popularity might encourage more creative protocol development.

V. PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT METRICS

A. Making Care Primary (MCP) Model Overview

When the Making Care Primary (MCP) concept was first created, quality metrics were given a lot of weight. These days, it includes specific measures designed to improve the treatment of long-term illnesses like depression, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Examining the model's framework, goals, and improvement techniques is crucial to comprehending its impact. The MCP Model Overview Factsheet provides a thorough analysis of the quality enhancements and metrics tracked over time.

B. Quality Reporting and Cost Metrics

Metrics of cost and quality are essential for assessing the MCP model's effectiveness. The Total Per Capita Cost (TPCC), which has been the focus of much study on the financial advantages of putting MCP ideas into practice, is an important component. Qualitative aspects like patient outcomes and improvements in service delivery are also highlighted in this conversation. Real-world examples demonstrate how better reporting can lead to more efficient use of resources and improve system performance as a whole.

C. Managed Care Accountability Set (MCAS)

The MCAS framework offers a comprehensive approach to evaluating performance metrics among various demographic groups. By utilizing detailed reports and performance benchmarks, MCAS data plays a crucial role in refining care delivery and managing resources. This research incorporates case studies that leverage MCAS reports to track the long-term trends of MCP adoption in practical settings. The implications of these findings are examined within the domains of policy-making and health economics.

D. Pay-for-Performance Model

The pay-for-performance mechanism used in the MCP model links financial incentives to particular quality criteria in order to reward providers. Extensive evaluations of this methodology demonstrate how these incentives support improvements in operational effectiveness and service delivery. The empirical research on performance-based payment schemes is examined in this section, along with suggestions for improving them to meet new healthcare concerns.

E. Optimization Techniques

A number of creative tactics have been researched to improve performance for MCP clients. Using GPU-accelerated inference and clever token budgeting approaches are two examples of these, which greatly increase the

computing efficiency of large-scale AI models. This study describes various tactics, providing performance comparisons and highlighting important areas for future technological developments.

VI. Performance Improvement Metrics

A. Butler County Case Study

The Butler County case study demonstrates how well MCP works in multi-vendor settings. In order to guarantee that project objectives were fulfilled, MCP maintained responsibility amongst the several Butler County, Pennsylvania, stakeholders. In addition to demonstrating observable operational advantages, the study provides insightful information about the approaches taken to address challenging integration issues. A comprehensive evaluation of the approaches and lessons discovered offers a foundation for related projects in the future.

B. Ciena's MCP Recognition

Ciena's MCP domain controller has received industry recognition, as evidenced by its Telecom Infra Project Bronze Badge. Its compliance with the MUST Optical SDN Controller NBI requirements is reflected in this recognition. The case study explores the operational and technical advantages that resulted in this recognition, highlighting the need of established protocols in complex network environments.

C. MCP in Industrial Environments

Additionally, MCP is essential for improving data interoperability in business settings. MCP facilitates seamless data flow between various industrial systems by supporting frameworks such as the Unified Namespace idea. The technical integration difficulties, such as software compatibility and hardware constraints, are examined in this section along with how creative system designs have solved them.

D. Innovative Applications and Future Trends

Several groundbreaking projects have showcased the adaptability of MCP servers in facilitating popular applications across various sectors. These cutting-edge applications offer early signs of trends that could shape the future of AI integration. In-depth analyses of these initiatives provide valuable insights into emerging application domains and lay the groundwork for further advancements in interoperability and functionality. This section wraps up with suggestions for future research efforts aimed at further clarifying the potential of MCP.

VII. Future Directions and Enhancements

A. Security Enhancements

It's evident that adding adaptive security models to the MCP architecture is now essential in view of the alarming security events that occurred in 2025. Advanced machine learning algorithms that can identify anomalies in real-time and proactively address possible security breaches could be extremely beneficial for future improvements. Investigating these adaptive models further may result in important improvements in our approach to addressing security flaws.

B. Cross-Domain Learning

The universal connectivity of MCP paves the way for cross-domain learning, enabling insights from one sector—like finance—to be applied in others, such as healthcare. By allowing AI models to leverage knowledge across different fields, MCP can drive innovation across disciplines. This paper delves into potential architectures and algorithms that can facilitate these cross-domain adaptations, outlining experimental frameworks and anticipated performance metrics.

C. Enhanced Context Retention

Another noteworthy feature of MCP is its automatic context discovery and management, which suggests that we could create context-aware memory modules that dynamically prioritize and store important information. Better context retention can improve AI models' long-term decision-making capabilities, which will ultimately increase the dependability and relevance of AI solutions in environments that are becoming more complex and dynamic.

D. Microservice Architecture Compatibility

This paper offers a comprehensive technical evaluation of how MCP can be woven into current microservice ecosystems, with a focus on important aspects like performance, security, and maintainability. Since MCP's standardized interactions fit naturally into today's microservice architectures, we can increase scalability and streamline the orchestration of complex AI workflows by integrating MCP into modular microservice frameworks.

E. Behavioural Analytics Integration

The customization of user experiences can be significantly enhanced by integrating behavioral analytics into MCP systems. Through the analysis of behavioral indicators and interaction patterns, MCP-enabled systems can provide extremely flexible responses, improving engagement in a variety of workplace applications. An overview of recent behavioral analytics research is provided in this part, along with integration solutions that prioritize privacy requirements and make use of user data.

XI. Conclusion

With its cutting-edge capabilities like universal connectivity, automatic discovery, and standardized interactions, the Model Context Protocol (MCP) is spearheading the next wave of AI integrations. This study delves deeply into the development of MCP, examining its inherent security features, practical uses, and technical standards. We also discuss the difficulties in putting MCP into practice, the work required to work with legacy systems, and the need to promote broad adoption.

The benefits of MCP are evident despite obstacles including implementation complexity, vendor preparedness, and possible security flaws. Better performance, lower latency, and enhanced interoperability across a variety of

apps are all available to users. The case studies given indicate not only the successful deployment in fields like banking, industry, and general AI, but they also highlight areas that still require improvement.

To sum up, this study has shown the Model Context Protocol's revolutionary possibilities as well as its difficulties. MCP is in a position to transform the way AI systems interface with external data sources and operational frameworks in a variety of domains through ongoing study, case studies, and tactical improvements. A solid future for smooth, dynamic, and safe AI connectivity is promised by its development, which represents a major technological breakthrough as well as a change in the way integrated intelligence is conceptualized and implemented.

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A deep dive into AI- Driven Image generation

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***Abstract*— Artificial intelligence (AI) has been transferred to the foundation of modern technical development from theoretical pursuit. Leveraging machine mastering, laptop fantasy and ancient and herbal language process, AI now underpins systems from healthcare diagnostics to self -reliant cars. The deadly boom of facts, the growth in the Energy, and advanced algorithms has significantly accelerated AI capabilities over the past decade. This paper gives a wide evaluation of AI's evolution, key technology and real-international programs. It additionally considers the rising issues around morality, transparency and regulation, which has gained popularity with the expansion of AI. From algorithms to activity displacement and statistics privacy, the social implication of AI is profound. This synthesizes each of the technical and moral parameters, providing a balanced angle for manual destiny research and responsible deployment of AI techniques.**

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, computer vision, natural language processing (NLP), autonomous systems, algorithmic bias, data privacy, Ethical AI, AI Regulation, AI application.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI), once a visionary concept painted in science fiction has matured in a transformative technique that is now inherent in almost every aspect of the society. Broadly defined, AI involves the manufacture of machines and systems that can simulate actions such as human intelligence performing tasks such as learning, logic, decision making, perception and natural language [1]. Technological progress in machine learning (ML), deep learning, computer vision and natural language processing (NLP) has enabled AI to play a central role in a variety of domains including healthcare, finance, education and transport [3] [4].

AI's roots go to leading thinkers such as Alan Turing, who proposed computational thinking model [3], and John Macarthi, who coined the word "Artificial Intelligence" in 1956 [2]. Since decades, AI has moved forward to powerful generative models such as symbolic arguments and rules-based systems to nervous networks, and recently, GPT and spread-based image generators [4].

B. Importance of Generative AI

The recent rise of generative AI has been introduced in the field of image generation, especially in the field of image generation. These models can now create real scenes, artworks, and materials that are almost indistinguishable from human-made designs. Such progress has raised the boundaries of machine creativity and crucial lectures regarding the role of AI in art and media. A concentrated examination of the image generation is required due to the complex moral, legal, and cultural effects associated with AI-made material. [7] [8]. These systems challenge the traditional definitions of originality and ownership, and they often rely on training data from the Internet, raising more questions about consent and copyright piracy. [8] [12]. As the image generation tools become more accessible, understanding their social influence is not only relevant but also immediate.

C. Objective and Scope of the paper

The purpose of this research is to explore and analyse the technical bases of generative AI in image creation when it introduces widespread ethical challenges that represent simultaneity. One of the main objectives is to evaluate current methods in AI image generation, evaluate their creative prospects, and understand how these tools change human involvement in artistic workflows. In addition, paper creative ecosystems [7] [8] [16]. A.I. style consent to generate is responsible for the proposal of practical solutions such as protocol, digital watermarking, and moral guidelines. Through this, the study wants to contribute to a structured, multidisciplinary perspective to guide AI development linked to artistic integrity and legal compliance. The scope of this paper extends to both the technical and moral dimensions of normal AI. It pays attention to the architecture of models, their training datasets, and real-world applications, while AI-generated functions also investigate the issues of data provenance, algorithmic bias, honesty, and copyright piracy. Special emphasis is placed on the potential social risks of unwanted AI deployment in regulatory gaps and creative fields. Consolidating legal, technical, and social insights, providing a comprehensive lens to responsibly understand

and shape the future of AI-generated materials for research policies, technology, and artists.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Summary of Literature Survey

In this collection of works, significant progress has been made to integrate language and visual models to enhance AI's multimodal capabilities. Visual ChatGPT introduces an open system that combines ChatGPT with various Visual Foundation Models (VFMS), allowing users to contact both language and visual formats. Through carefully designed prompts, the system injects the visual information into ChatGPT, enabling it to step into complex visual questions. When the system shows strong performance in various functions, limits such as immediate instability and VFM failure led to unsatisfactory output. To address this, the self-improvement module is suggested to configure the results of the execution with the user objective; however, at the cost of estimation time. In view of the fusion of vision and language, GPT Drawer is with stable diffusion (SD) image generation capabilities. This pipeline SD Improves textual prompts using ChatGPT before feeding, effectively improving the relevance and quality of generated images. Experimental results show that GPT Drawer outperforms traditional SD methods, especially in handling complex and detailed signals. GPT Drawer confirms the best performance of. This system exemplifies the power of the Symbiotic AI architectures, showing how the power of different models can be combined to eliminate their individual shortcomings. Finally, Diffusion-GPT represents a common purposeful structure that uses large language models (LLMs) to interpret input prompts and dynamically selects the best-appropriate generative model using a tree-of-thought approach. It is designed to be free of training, and the benefit of accommodating human response integrates databases, providing both relief and efficiency. Its plug-and-play nature makes it very appropriate to adopt a broad community. Together, these innovations represent the next significant step in the development of advanced multimodal logic and the development of integrated AI systems capable of paying.

B. Prompt Engineering and Model Testing

Tests were conducted using popular AI image generation models to realize a copy of the art of Ghibli style. Platforms used: Stable Diffusion (Automatic 1111), Midjourney (by Discord), and Leonardo.A.A. The template asks, "A magical girl passing through a mystical jungle in the Studio Ghibli watercolour style." "An imaginary castle with soft lighting and pastel tones, such as a Ghibli movie." Evaluation Dimensions: Scene similarity to the cinematic style of Studio Ghibli. Character anatomy, colour grades, and background styling. The presence of typical ghee elements such as emotional environment, circular features, and soft textures. Equality Measurement: A material similarity matrix was created using the Cosine Similarity formula:

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\|\|B\|}$$

where:
1. AA and BB are an image facility vector in a rectangle with a presented Conventional Neural Network (CNN).
2. The result varies from 1 (entirely different) to 1 (equal).

C. Dataset and Metadata Examination

To understand how AI models learn stylistic features, their training datasets were investigated, particularly LAION-5B and COYO-700M. Dataset Review: Checked whether copyrighted or Ghibli-style artwork was raided from public websites. Metadata Parsing: Tools like ExifTool were used to detect any copyright piracy or authority markers. Potential solutions have been proposed to reduce the unauthorized stylistic copy in this phase. Style Consent Protocol (SCP): Metadata-based artist opt-in/opt-out system for datasets. Inspired by Robots. TXT for web crawlers.

Sample Metadata Format:
X-Stylonsant: Opt-out
X-Artistnam: Hayao Miyazaki
AI Style Tracing Tool: The machine is designed to analyze the generated images and score them for similarity with the styles of learning tools and well-known artists. The stylistic feature uses layers to calculate the "style performance score." Proposed Formula:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \cdot f_i(x)$$

Where:
• $f_i(x)$ is stylistic features.
• w_i is the weight of a trained style classified.
• S is a normal influence score from 0 to 1.
To understand how AI models learn stylistic features, their training datasets were investigated, particularly LAION-5B and COYO-700M. Dataset Review: Examined if copyrighted or Ghibli-style artworks were scraped from public websites. Metadata Parsing: Tools like exiftool were used to detect any copyright or authorship markers. This phase involved proposing potential solutions to mitigate unauthorized stylistic copying. Style Consent Protocol (SCP): A metadata-based artist opt-in/opt-out system for datasets. Inspired by robots.txt for web crawlers.

D. Social and Ethical Impact Study

A qualitative analysis was conducted on the answers to the community. Sources: Reddit art subreddits, YouTube interviews with artists, opposition letters (e.g., "I have been trained"), and X threads. Key themes are known: emotional effect on original artists (feeling of violation). Moral confusion: Is it a tribute, the theft, or both? Activities led by an artist seeking attribution or consent-based training. In the next repetitions, interviews with studio artists and painters, copyright pyrite experts and lawyers, and AI ethicists and

developers are organized. This enhances the insight of practical, legal, and philosophical opinions at the intersection of AI and ART.

E. Summary Table of Tools and Objectives:

Tools/Resources	Purpose
JSTOR, ResearchGate, Legal Docs	Understand technical and legal background
Midjourney, Stable Diffusion	Evaluate visual mimicry
Exiftool, LAION viewer	Spot copyright violations
ML Modeling, Metadata Proposals	Propose future-safe systems
Reddit, X, Artist Letters	Record public impact and reactions

III. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

The emergence of advanced generative AI models, such as the stable diffusion of OpenAI's DALL-E, Stability AI, and Midjourney, has entered a new era of digital creativity. These models use sophisticated machine learning techniques based mainly on transformers and diffusion models to produce high-quality images from natural language prompts [11]. A crucial component of their success lies in their training data, which usually includes images available from the Internet, including artworks, photographs, pictures, and stylistic materials [1]. However, collecting this chaos is globally included by personal artists and professional studios, such as copy-pirated content and artwork made by personal artists and professional studios. Studio Ghibli is known for its iconic hand-drawn animation style, soft watercolour palettes, fantastical atmosphere, and a devoted emotional story. The style is unique, recognizable, and emotionally echoed, making it a popular goal for replication by generating AI. Users can now prompt input like "Girl flying in a magical jungle in the Ghibli style" and achieve the nearest-ostontic renderings reminiscent of the studio's designs. However, this capacity is exposed to AI of numerous Ghibli -induced or Ghibli -produced images during its training phase, images that can be used without consent [12].

These profound moral and legal concerns. Unlike traditional theft, where one directly imitates artwork, AI-generated art often exists in a limited space. It does not drink copies of specialized images but learns patterns and styles instead, creating "new" functions that are stylistically derivative. This event is styled Mimicry vs. Copyright Piracy, which represents a challenge. Current copyright law is not equipped to handle cases where the machine produces original materials that imitate a safe style [13]. From a technical point of view, the main point lies in the data curation and model training process. Most AI developers depend on large-scale datasets such as the Lion-5B, which are assembled using automatic web scraping methods [11]. These datasets do not naturally distinguish between public domain, K. R., or stylistically unique materials. As a result, models create inheritance and interiors of these styles, which can violate the standards of intellectual property without the recognition of a clear purpose or origin [12]. Moreover, as these models are published on an open-source or semi-low platform, users get worldwide access to these powerful tools without any guards. Viral AI-generated images on platforms such as Twitter, Reddit, or Instagram are often unaffected, leaving artists and studios unable to put in authorship or control [14]. Problem combinations when these AI-generated artwork prints, NFTs, or commercial uses are monitored. In sum, the technology of this issue is included in the background: Architecture and Training Methods of Generative AI. Uncontrolled use of scraped visual data [1]. A nonsense difference between learning ways and the ying of materials. Lack of current legal structures to address AI-based style replica. [13]. This landscape requires active solutions to honor artistic integrity while supporting AI innovation.

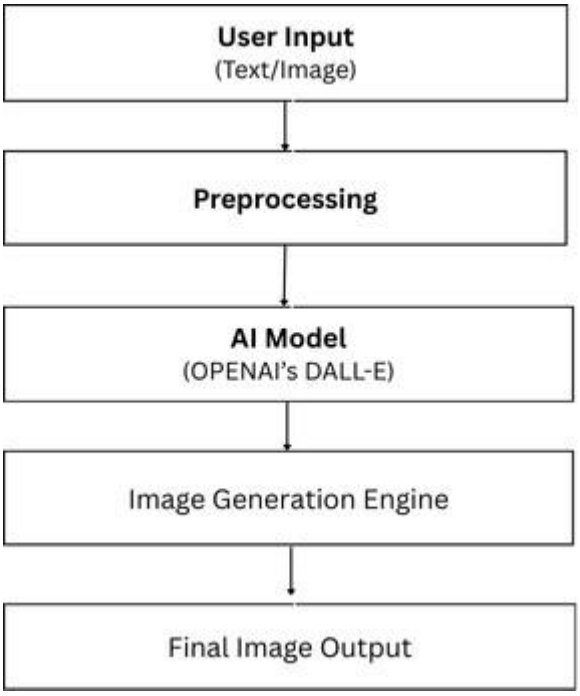


Fig:1 -Block Diagram Of Image Processing

IV. PROPOSED EXTENSIONS / SOLUTIONS

To assess the art AI-generated Ghibli style and its multifaceted questions about the implication of copyright, we suggest two strong and scalable solutions:

1. Style Consent Protocol (SCP)
2. Style Tracing and AI Watermarking Tool

These solutions aim to introduce moral security in data collection and image generation processes without suppressing creativity or progress.

A. Style Consent Protocol (SCP)

The style's consent protocol is designed to strengthen artists and studios with a digital opt-in/OPT PT-out mechanism for AI training data sets. Robots are used to guide which online crawlers need to index. Like the TIX file, SCP content will allow manufacturers to include metadata TS GS in their digital works of art that clearly specify their AI-use consent status. Tags can include: AllowAI: Artwork can be included in training data sets. NOAI: Artwork must be excluded from all AI training pipes. ConditionalAI: Artwork can only be used under certain conditions, such as non-commercial or educational purposes. This metadata can be built directly into image files using EXIF data or stored in a decentralized platform (e.g., a blockchain register) to ensure obstacles and global access to sexuality. AI dataset curators and developers can then integrate automatic filters that respect these TS guys during the data storage process. Technical implementation will include: Updating web scrapers to find and respect SCP metadata. Create an open API to register or confirm their consent status for artists. Integrates SCP into popular platforms such as ArtStation, DeviantArt, and Behance. This initiative promotes the shift tower [15].

B. Style Tracing and AI Watermarking Tool

The second proposed solution focuses on transparency and responsibility after paying. We propose the development of the style tracing system, powered by a tool called convolutional neural networks (CNN) and a dormant space analysis, capable of detecting stylistic similarities between AI-generated images and existing datasets.

Key features include:

- Fight Style Fingerprinting: The function of each artist or studio can be analysed to create a unique stylistic fingerprint based on brushstroke patterns, colour palettes, composition structures, and subjects.
- Equality Scoring: When an AI-generated image is submitted or posted, the tool counts its similarity score with known fingerprints. A high score will be flagged as very derivative.
- Attraction and Reporting: If an image crosses a certain equality threshold, automatic attribution can be indicated, or the original artist may be notified [16].

In parallel, we recommend embedding invisible watermarks in AI-generated output using techniques such as Fourier domain watermarking or pixel-level dislocation. These watermarks do not appear to the human eye, but to confirm that the image was AI-generated, they can be trusted using the opposite-engineering tools, identify the model or version used, and support traceability and responsibility in commercial use [17]. This two-part approach ensures artists can find the use of unauthorized styles. Platforms and users have tools to distinguish the art of original human-made from AI creations. Regulatory organizations have technical evidence to solve copyright pyrite disputes. Both the style consent protocol and the styling tracing system present active, technically possible steps toward ethical AI art. By implementing these solutions, the digital art ecosystem, especially in the age of viral, Ghibli-style images, can achieve a balance between the freedom to create and the right to protect one's style.

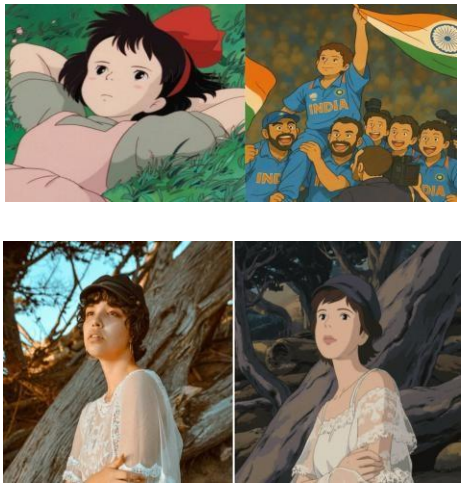


Fig: 2 – Example Of Image Processing

V. ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

One of the most urgent ethical concerns in the content that AI generates is the lack of openness in data supply. Generative models are usually trained on scraped internet mass sets without filtration for properties, copyright status, or cultural sensitivity. As a result, artwork, photographs, and culturally important projects can be used without the knowledge or consent of the original creators. This raises serious ethical issues of exploration, consent, and intellectual honesty. Artists and designers have limited ways to confirm that their work has been used to train AI systems, and most relevant structures do not offer exclusion mechanisms or license tools [7]. The issue of copyright violations is at the center of legal debates around images generated by AI. When an AI model produces visual resources similar to the style of a specific artist or elements of copyright-protected works, the distinction between originality and imitation is blurred. The current copyright laws have been estimated in a pre-AI era and are not properly equipped to address these complexities. For example, if one wanted to generate "in the style" content of a well-known artist, he does not recreate specific images but reproduces stylistic resources, leading to disputes of derived works and intellectual property rights. This legal ambiguity affects AI artists and developers, leaving property rights undetermined [8]. Another critical legal risk dates from the increasing incidence of in-depth subjects and hyper-realistic visual forgery. These AI-generated images can be used to create misleading or malicious content, including

misrepresentations, fake news, or reputation attacks. This abuse has implications not only for individuals but also for democratic institutions and processes**.** The existing legal system is struggling to keep in mind the scale and sophistication of these threats, and there is a growing demand for legal reforms and investigative equipment to ensure the integrity of the media [9].

In addition to privacy and ownership, cultural appropriation represents a subtle but significant moral concern. While AI models are trained on datasets that include religious symbols of traditional patterns, motifs, or marginal communities, they can regenerate these elements without reference or respect. The commercialization of such an output often results in the erasure or deformity of cultural identity. Moral AI development should include collaboration with cultural experts and community representatives to prevent the absorption and misrepresentation of cultural heritage [10].

VI. Creative and Societal Impact

The integration of Generative AI in visual arts, especially its ability to copy signature styles such as Studio Ghibli, is reshaping creative industries and raising crucial social questions. These technologies also cause concern over groundbreaking honesty, cultural erosion, and economic displacement in their ability to democratize creativity. As visual material becomes more and more machine-produced, the boundaries of human and artificial creativity are unclear, not only in artistic methods but also in transforming cultural and economic patterns. Generative AI is more and more viewed as a collaborator and rival in creative industries. As a colleague, it provides tools to enhance and accelerate their creative processes. Artists can produce concepts, use styles, and produce large-scale visuals more effectively. According to Zoo and Lee, AI acts as a "co-manufacturer," which simplifies new directions in artistic practice by expanding the constructive boundaries. However, this same study also warns that the prevalence of AI-generated art can lead to the excess of derivative styles, making it difficult for human artists to compete in terms of visibility and originality [19]. Recent research by Algammal et al. on AI highlights how creativity differs from human creativity. When humans point to personal experiences and cultural context, AI synthesizes novel combinations from data-based inputs. This difference raises the question: Is AI creativity really "original," or is it just a possible copy? This study has shown that AI's creative output can complement human efforts, especially in the stages of early ideology, but warns against the excessive [25].

The consolidation of AI has changed the traditional role of artists. Instead of just becoming creators, artists are developing in the direction of curators, editors, and AI-assisted outputs. Figoli, Metioli, and Rampo explore how AI observes the line between prominent engineering, model tuning, and aesthetic judgment, such as programmer and artist. This evolution indicates a shift from an example where creativity is no longer about manual production but also about managing the collaboration of the calculation [20]. Liu beautifully described that artists today must adopt similar roles of creative technology. Their study shows that users of equipment such as Midjourney or DLL often spend a significant amount of time reviewing and refining prompts, AI outputs, and curating final pieces. This shift from creation marks a new wave of "AI literacy" required for modern artists [26]. The public vision of AI-generated art is shared. Studies performed by the Youth and AI Center, released in a timely manner, show that most adolescents express concern about the unchecked rise of AI-generated content, especially in relation to incorrect information and deepfakes. This suspicion reflects the widespread social discomfort of distinguishing authentic human creativity from machine-generated output [23].

Similarly, the Guardian gave bilateral support among US voters for the rules on the AI-generated image, emphasizing people's concerns about the lack of transparency in AI-made media. McCormac et al. A survey conducted throughout Europe found that when the audience appreciates AI art for its technical luminosity, they often question its emotional depth and honesty. Many participants are associated with the "clever mimicry" instead of the original expression of AI art, which illuminates the cultural tension between appreciation and scepticism [27].

The AI-generated image has received meaningful applications to tell activism and storytelling. For example, activists use AI art to create attractive scenes for campaigns, especially when resources are limited. In academic settings, AI is being used to teach creativity, complex thinking, and technical flow. Williams, Park, and Brejill found that integrating AI tools in the classroom enhances creative thinking by introducing children's novel methods [21].

Research by Lin et al. emphasizes how AI has made a story democratic. Small creators without painters or animators can now create vivid stories with AI tools, empowering the marginalized voices. In particular, AI art is being used to tell a story for social reasons that allow climate change, refugee experiences, and ethnic injustice to be part of the story for social reasons that allow for more engagement through visual storytelling [28].

However, as Epstein et al. note, this empowerment also comes with moral and legal responsibilities, especially related to content originality and attribution.

VII. Conclusion

Artificial intelligence has rapidly evolved into a transformative force that converts many areas, including health care, education, business, and governance. This study highlights how AIS is able to determine and increase efficiency and provide innovative solutions to long-term problems through the various sub-masses, such as machine learning and deep learning. Despite its promising benefits, the integration of AI also presents challenges, especially in morality, job shifts, and privacy. In order to fully improve the likelihood of AI, it is important to establish strong moral structures, ensure openness in AI systems, and prioritize human-centered development. As AI continues to move, its responsible and incorporated distribution will determine whether it acts as a source of progress or a source of inequality. In conclusion, the AI future is not only explained by its technical sophistication but also by how good opportunities and challenges humanity represents.

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Bridging IoT and AI for Cities of Tomorrow: A Trustworthy and Adaptive Smart Infrastructure Model

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***Abstract*— Modern cities need smart systems which should operate in real time to provide efficient service delivery along with environmental sustainability during rapid urbanization and rising resource needs. The research creates an innovative interpretative structure which connects Internet of Things (IoT) technologies with basic machine learning algorithms for predictive system management of fundamental urban infrastructure elements. Traditional black-box AI methods lack explainability whereas this framework makes every automatic decision transparent for stakeholders to understand the rationale. The system has three primary operational layers that consist of real-time data acquisition from IoT sensors of various types and a decision tree learning model named Wild Wood and a user interface for system control by planners. Evaluation of the system proved its high accuracy in waste management through its low latency and strong capability to adapt to changing urban conditions in the domains of waste management and energy usage and air quality monitoring. Users can deploy the model through the edge and cloud environments for scalable and resilient operations. The framework creates sustainable intelligent municipalities for the future through display of transparent actionable data to urban administrators.**

Index Terms*— *Smart Cities, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning, Urban Sustainability, Predictive Analytics, Wild Wood Algorithm, Explainable AI (XAI), Real-Time Monitoring, Edge Computing, Smart Infrastructure, Environmental Intelligence, Data-Driven Urban Planning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid increase in urban population growth produces various challenges including excessive vehicle congestion together with large energy consumption along with environmental damage together with poor waste disposal systems. Urgent requirements exist for smart systems which should monitor and predict urban function operations in real-time. Cities have developed smart city capabilities through Internet of Things (IoT) and machine learning (ML) and advanced data analytic convergence.

Modern infrastructure enabled by IoT technology enables the collection of substantial real-time data from urban elements including transportation systems and energy networks and air quality sensors and waste management systems. When combined with advanced analytical models this data shows the highest potential by enabling precise predictions together with transparent decision-making approaches. Public systems require interpretability from deployed AI models because traditional AI models deliver accurate results but lack transparency in their judgments. The paper presents an exclusive framework that bonds IoT monitoring systems with the interpretable Wild Wood ML model for time-sensitive predictive urban administration. The methodology maintains transparency because it offers multiple explainable layers which enable administrators to track the motivations of each automatic operation. The technology was constructed to operate as a compact and expandable framework that enables implementation throughout waste facilities and management platforms and environmental monitoring setups. The integrated solution of real-time sensing technologies and predictive analytics with dashboards establishes sustainable city management while handling diverse urban needs. The system boosts operational efficiency through transparency while enabling citizen engagement between people and the government and environmentally responsible administration to create new-generation smart sustainable urban areas.

II. BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

Smart cities made significant progress in managing infrastructure and predicting system performance and urban services thanks to IoT and machine learning integration. The infrastructure areas which include energy usage and traffic flow along with air quality and waste management moved from manual oversight to data-driven intelligent solutions. This part establishes an understanding of basic principles and explainable learning systems used throughout the creation of predictive systems with transparent urban management capabilities.

A. Predictive Analytics in Smart Cities

Some specific machine learning sub-domains consisting of decision tree ensembles and online learning algorithms demonstrate ample promise for enabling smart city functionality. The analysis system evaluates enormous amounts of real-time sensor information collected from various urban domains to deliver predictive capabilities for effective proactive decision-making. Interpretability becomes crucial since the Wild Wood algorithm demonstrates exceptional capability in predicting well while generating outputs that

humans can understand. Streaming data compatibility combined with fast response capabilities makes such systems optimized for smart city environments that require continuous learning.

B. Explainable AI in Urban Governance

The rise of automated decision systems in cities has made explainable artificial intelligence more urgent for critical decision-making processes. The lack of transparency within black-box models creates obstacles for their applications in public infrastructure which depends on transparency along with public trust. XAI models served as the solution to this issue by delivering explicit evidence that explains both predictions along with recommendations. Decree trees and WildWood among other explainable smart city models reveal how weather conditions together with operational aspects determine results. These models simulate how time frames along with meteorological conditions and blocked roads affect traffic congestion in management systems. Such models reveal their working processes to enable better decisions from administrators and increase transparency.

C. *Modular IoT Architecture for Infrastructure Monitoring*

Any successful smart city foundation functions through its capability to merge distributed sensor data together under one integrated system. The successful deployment of unique IoT architectures depends on layer partitioning to maintain sensing and processing together with visualization requirements. Edge and fog computing components conduct localized processing that prevents connection interruptions while decreasing processing delays. The modules function by collecting information about energy use statistics in addition to waste bin measurements and traffic patterns and environmental contamination data points throughout different parts of the city. Scalability becomes possible thanks to modular design because the addition of new subsystem elements such as noise sensors or smart lighting does not affect current operations. This approach allows the system to fit the changing requirements and technology advancements of urban environments.

D. Real-Time Decision-Making and Actuation

The fundamental strength of merging IoT with machine learning in urban applications becomes the capability to enact instantaneous decisions. The system monitors infrastructure sensors to identify anomalies which it detects automatically through sudden pollution levels or overflowing waste or inefficient power usage before activating the corresponding automated procedures. Through automation decisions can trigger various actions such as traffic redirection and rapid worker notifications in conjunction with peak-hour efficiency improvements. For real-time urban applications Wild Wood along with similar fast-learning lightweight models proves most beneficial because they dynamically update themselves while processing incoming data for providing prompt predictions. Through its real-time operation the feedback loop system aids service downtime reduction and enhances resource usage while strengthening overall urban resilience.

III. KEY TECHNIQUES AND ALGORITHMS FOR SMART CITIES

Success in implementing a smart city framework requires perfect combination of machine learning models with real-time data handling and interpretability tools. This part explains fundamental algorithms and techniques that make possible predictive intelligence in conjunction with transparent urban services delivery.

Wild Wood for Real-Time Prediction

The WildWood serves as the main predictive measurement inside the proposed framework model. This software functions as an online ensemble of decision trees made for high-performance data streaming operations. The WildWood model operates unlike standard models because it automatically changes through each new data observation. The system suits smart city applications because it maintains real-time functionality when processing continuous sensor information streams. The predictive model maintains built-in interpretability which enables city administrators to audit and understand its output.

Supervised Learning Models

When performing classification or regression tasks the framework utilizes conventional supervised learning approaches with Logistic Regression alongside Decision Trees and Support Vector Machines (SVMs). The smart waste management module utilizes these algorithms to predict how full bins are together with air quality measurement systems and congestion classification processes. Their processing requirements are low and their straightforward interpretation makes them suitable for deployment on limited capacity end devices.

Temporal Modeling with LSTM

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks process time-dependent urban data with patterns that vary in duration. As a type of recurrent neural network LSTM possesses the ability to detect meaningful temporal patterns in lengthy series of data. Through the examination of previous patterns LSTM predicts values for the future which enhances surgical decision-making capabilities in these domains.

Unsupervised Learning and Clustering

Unsupervised learning models K-Means Clustering and Hierarchical Clustering allow the system to find undisclosed patterns while segmenting consumers and geographical areas according to their behavior and utilization styles. These models allow the grouping of areas with equivalent traffic conditions along with the detection of irregular consumption patterns.

IV. EVALUATION METRICS

Several evaluation metrics are employed to judge the proposed smart city framework reliability and effectiveness according to

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

the nature of the machine learning task. The performance evaluation of model classification in waste bin status detection along with air quality classification depends on Accuracy and Precision and Recall and F1-Score. Two evaluation metrics named Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) provide ways to determine prediction errors in regression-based modules for tasks such as energy demand forecasting alongside pollution trend prediction. The time required for real-time edge-level decision-making is measured through Latency evaluation. The model understanding process includes qualitative assessment by analyzing SHAP and LIME data outputs to guarantee stakeholders and policy-makers can easily grasp system decision-making processes.

System Architecture Overview

The proposed framework for smart cities consists of modular multi-layered structure which unites data collection with processing and decision-making and visualization into an integrated framework. The system framework incorporates capabilities for both effortless expansion and instantaneous decision processing along with clear system explanation functionality and domain-to-domain information fusion. The system uses a four-layered methodology that shows specific functions and communication processes in the chart called "Proposed Smart City System Architecture."

1.Data Collection Layer:
The real-time data acquisition from city-wide IoT sensors falls under this data collection layer responsibility. Different smart city sensors consist of temperature measurement equipment together with pollution detectors as well as smart energy meters and traffic monitoring devices and GPS trackers that function alongside ultrasonic sensors embedded in smart waste receptacles. The devices constantly observe environmental conditions while they produce both structured and unstructured data outputs. Protocols including CoAP and MQTT allow the data transmission process through energy-efficient channels with minimal bandwidth needs.

2.Edge/Fog Computing Layer:
The intermediate layer functions as a crucial point in minimizing network congestion and latency by streaming calculations closer to the data collection point. Lightweight interpretable models including WildWood together with Decision Trees and Logistic Regression run on Raspberry Pi along with industrial microcontrollers as edge devices. Real-time predictions together with filtering and preprocessing work take place through these models when they determine bin fullness or identify air quality changes. The edge nodes stay operational as standalone entities when network interruptions happen thus maintaining service continuity and system robustness.

3. Cloud Layer:
The cloud layer operates as the main data storage facility and handles advanced analytics as well as domain-to-domain communication activities across different systems. The cloud layer accomplishes three distinct functions: data aggregation consisting of cleaned and unprocessed edge node data and historical trend analysis as well as the execution of heavy models particularly LSTM for time-series forecasting. User authentication occurs at this layer together with system update management and integration of external APIs including weather forecasts along with traffic feeds for improved understanding. This information system delivers dashboard functions as well as notifications along with tools that generate reports across the whole city.

4. User Interaction Layer:
Through intuitive dashboards and APIs this layer gives access to users including administrators and planners as well as stakeholders. Through this layer users have access to see system status reports while receiving alerts where they can set thresholds such as air quality levels and create detailed reports. The system presents user interface elements that display geospatial data trends with pollution heatmaps alongside performance indicators. Mobile applications and kiosks serve personalized alerts to notify citizens about real-time transparency along with public involvement.

Inter-Layer Communication:
The RESTful APIs along with message brokers (Kafka or RabbitMQ) and SQL/NoSQL database middleware enable the system to connect its layers. Dynamic prediction model and threshold updates and routing instructions flow through a feedback loop which connects cloud servers to edge devices.

Deployment Feasibility and Cost Analysis

The framework has been designed with practical deployment in mind, making use of low-cost hardware and efficient computation models. Edge devices such as Raspberry Pi or ESP32 can support the lightweight models used in the framework, thereby minimizing infrastructure costs. Compared to traditional cloud-centric systems, the proposed model significantly reduces bandwidth usage and latency by leveraging **fog computing**. Furthermore, the modular nature of the architecture allows incremental integration with existing urban systems, reducing the need for complete infrastructure overhaul. The system supports **energy-efficient computation**, making it viable for sustainability-focused urban projects. In addition, privacy and security are prioritized through the use of local data processing and secure communication protocols.

V. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

While the proposed smart city framework offers numerous benefits in terms of sustainability, responsiveness, and transparency, its practical implementation is not without challenges. Real-world urban environments are dynamic, heterogeneous, and often constrained by technical, infrastructural, and policy-related limitations. Ensuring system robustness, accuracy, and ethical compliance requires navigating a complex landscape of hardware dependencies, data quality issues, privacy concerns, and security threats. This section outlines the key challenges and limitations that may affect the deployment and performance of the framework in real-world scenarios.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Sensor Reliability and Data Quality

The implementation of smart city framework presents various sustainability-based benefits to urban settings but faces multiple practical implementation obstacles. The real infrastructure of cities remains complex due to its natural diversity and various technological obstacles and regulatory restrictions. The process of developing robust systems along with accurate functions and ethical fulfillment requires handling a multitude of hardware challenges, data quality problems, privacy risks, and security vulnerabilities. This part explains the main obstacles along with limitations which could influence the operational success of the framework during real-life utilization.

Integration with Legacy Infrastructure

Urban systems within several municipalities utilize foundational systems which still use manual interfaces because they have not evolved to digital platforms. The integration of smart city infrastructure with traditional infrastructure systems becomes complicated because developers need to create custom adapters and middleware or policy-level upgrades for modernization thereby extending project duration and escalating expenses.

Privacy and Ethical Concerns

Real-time data acquisition especially from surveillance technology and mobility systems and health-related systems raises considerable privacy issues together with ethical uncertainties about their usage. Complete data governance regulations serve as protection against intrusive data practices along with privacy violations of personal information.

Standardization and Interoperability Issues

The absence of standardized protocols among hardware companies together with service providers produces frequent disconnection among different systems. Network integration of sensors and edge nodes with cloud services and user applications finds challenges when vendors have multiple technologies in multi-vendor systems.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The future of IOT and AI in smart cities holds significant promise, with a lot of scope for potential advancement:

1. **Integration with Blockchain for Secure Transactions**: Blockchain integration will enhance secure transactions when it connects Blockchain technology to secure the data transfers among city departments and edge devices alongside cloud service systems. The system provides exceptional security benefits to essential operational functions that include utility billing as well as smart contracts and immediate sensor authentication.
2. **Adoption of Federated Learning for Privacy-Preserving AI**: Future systems will use federated learning to construct machine learning models across interconnected nodes through distributed training operations without exposing raw data to other participants. The system enables model development together with universal intelligence gain without compromising citizen privacy levels.
3. **Expansion to Disaster Management and Emergency Services**: The existing framework extends its applicability to incorporate disaster management strategies coupled with emergency services for flood preparedness and response procedures as well as fire response operations and traffic emergency management. Real-time alerts together with predictive evacuation models that function with automated resource allocation systems provide an enhanced capability to enhance public safety and crisis response operations.
4. **Incorporation of 5G Networks for Ultra-Low Latency**: The deployment of 5G Networks will eventually supply future system versions with lightning-fast dependable device-edge/cloud server communication which supports immediate decision processes for essential infrastructure management.
5. **Citizen Feedback Loop and Participatory Smart Governance**: Future smart cities will implement mobile applications and monitoring dashboards which allow citizens to provide instant feedback about their cities along with reporting complaints or making proposals. The process of public engagement through AI-driven governance enhances citizen interaction so AI governance remains both person-centered and inclusive for the public.

VII. CONCLUSION

The increasing complexity of urban ecosystems necessitates the deployment of intelligent, adaptable, and transparent systems for effective infrastructure management. The presented framework uses a scalable and modular structure for IoT sensing which pairs with interpretable machine learning models to monitor and make decisions in real-time across different smart city applications. The proposed system utilizes Wild Wood algorithms along with an edge-cloud system architecture to provide minimal delays and superior energy performance and clear visibility which establishes public administration standards for citizen acceptance. This framework demonstrates practical usefulness across multiple areas starting from waste management all the way to energy optimization up to air quality surveillance and traffic control. The combination of explainable AI techniques enables public systems to adopt AI ethically while making informed policy decisions through human-understandable results. This framework will develop into a strong citizen-led ecosystem by implementing blockchain technology alongside federated learning and 5G communication capabilities for developing the advanced intelligence infrastructure of smart urban spaces.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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Estimating the Effects of Air Pollution on Solar Radiation using Machine Learning Algorithms – A Review

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***Abstract*— The attenuation of global solar radiation due to increasing air pollution has emerged as a critical concern for environmental monitoring, solar energy forecasting, and climate modelling. Air pollutants like particulate matter (PM2.5, PM10) along with nitrogen oxides (NOx), and ozone (O_3) alter atmospheric transparency and significantly influence the solar energy reaching the surface of Earth. Accurately quantifying this effect is essential for optimizing solar power systems and understanding climate dynamics. Machine learning (ML) techniques have gained prominence in recent years, as powerful tools for modeling complex, nonlinear relationships between solar radiation and various meteorological and air quality parameters.**

This review paper presents a comprehensive analysis of ten recent studies that utilize machine learning models to assess how air pollution affects solar radiation received.

Keywords—solar radiation attenuation, air pollutants, machine learning techniques, optimizing solar power systems

I. INTRODUCTION

Global solar radiation is a fundamental parameter in Earth's energy balance and serves as a key driver in renewable energy systems, agricultural productivity, and climate dynamics. However, the rapid increase in urbanization and industrial operations has resulted in a notable increase in air pollutants—such as particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}), sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and ozone (O_3)—that can scatter, absorb, and block incoming solar radiation. The result is a measurable reduction in the amount of solar energy that is reaching the surface of Earth, a phenomenon known as "solar dimming." Understanding and accurately quantifying this attenuation is essential for designing efficient photovoltaic (PV) systems, ensuring accurate solar energy forecasting, and assessing climate change impacts.

However, despite the growing awareness of air pollution's impact on surface solar irradiance, traditional empirical and statistical models struggle to capture the complex, nonlinear relationships between various environmental factors. This is where machine learning (ML) has proven to be a transformative tool.

Machine learning algorithms are well-suited for modelling intricate relationships in large, multidimensional datasets—precisely the nature of data involved in solar radiation prediction under variable air quality conditions. ML models do not require strict assumptions about data distribution, and they excel at identifying hidden patterns and interactions among pollutants, weather conditions, and geographic variables that traditional methods may overlook.

Various machine learning approaches have been applied in recent studies to address this challenge:

- Random Forest (RF) and Gradient Boosting (GBM) are ensemble-based methods capable of handling large numbers of input features and capturing nonlinear dependencies with high accuracy.
- Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Relevance Vector Machines (RVM) offer robustness in small-sample contexts and have been effectively used to predict irradiance levels with air quality inputs.
- Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), especially deep learning models like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, are used for time-series prediction and can model temporal dependencies in solar radiation and pollution data.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

- K-Nearest Neighbours (KNN) and Decision Trees provide interpretable models that are often used in comparative studies to benchmark more complex approaches.

These ML models not only contribute to more accurate estimations of global solar radiation but also enable sensitivity analysis to determine which pollutants have the most substantial effects under different environmental scenarios. For example, some models have shown that particulate matter contributes more significantly to radiation loss in urban areas, while ozone may have a more variable influence depending on atmospheric conditions.

This review paper synthesizes ten recent research studies that explore how air pollution effects global solar radiation by applying machine learning techniques. It aims to assess the modelling strategies employed, compare algorithmic performance, highlight key environmental features influencing prediction outcomes, and identify gaps for future research. Through this, we aim to emphasize the growing synergy between atmospheric science and artificial intelligence, and the critical role ML can play in developing more accurate, adaptive, and responsive solar forecasting systems in the face of escalating environmental challenges.

II. Literature Survey

The research taken by various authors in the field are as follows: -

[1] Daniel Jato-Espino et al. (2018) demonstrated the effectiveness of combining geoprocessing tools with multivariate statistical techniques to estimate, with high accuracy, the air quality in Catalonia. By modelling the interactions between solar radiation, elevation and surface reflectance, the study was able to replicate the CAQI (Catalonian Air Quality Index) values using MLR (Multiple Linear Regression) and Discriminant Analysis. While cluster analysis alone was not optimal, its integration into the overall framework improved model precision, especially in ungauged areas. The study also highlighted the environmental impact of dark urban surfaces on air quality, suggesting that green infrastructure and reflective materials could play a vital role in mitigating pollution. Overall, this paper presented a scalable methodology for supporting urban planning decisions and emphasized its potential for broader application in modelling specific pollutants such as O_3, PM_{10}, NO_2, CO, and SO_2.

[2] Junliang Fan et al. (2018) assessed the influence on the prediction of daily global (Rs) and diffuse (Rd) solar radiation, due to six air pollutants—$PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, NO_2, CO, O_3—and the Air Quality Index (AQI), in Beijing, China. Using Support Vector Machine (SVM) models and three years of meteorological and pollution data, the study evaluated the predictive significance of individual and combined pollution parameters. Results indicated that AQI was the most influential single predictor, followed closely by O_3 for Rs and PM2.5 for Rd. Among combinations, PM10 + O_3 and PM2.5 + O_3 were the most effective two-variable inputs, while PM2.5 + PM10 + O_3 emerged as the best three-variable combination for both Rs and Rd prediction. The inclusion of air pollution inputs significantly enhanced model accuracy—up to 22.2% improvement in RMSE for sunshine-based Rs and 24.5% for sunshine-based Rd—demonstrating the critical role of air quality data in solar radiation modelling. However, the study also emphasized that model performance gains diminished with increasing input dimensionality, suggesting that two-key-variable combinations offered an optimal balance between complexity and accuracy. This study highlights the potential of SVM and air quality data integration in improving solar energy forecasting under varying pollution conditions.

[3] Chunxiao Zhang et al. (2020) analysed solar radiation attenuation due to air pollution across five Chinese cities using data from 2014–2016. It found that higher air quality index (AQI) levels correlated with lower daily clearness index, indicating reduced solar radiation transmission. Tianjin and Xi'an experienced the highest annual radiation losses—up to 651.17 MJ/m² and 6.56% attenuation—while Jinan saw the lowest. The study also noted that particulate matter type, size, and concentration significantly influenced attenuation, with seasonal trends showing higher radiation loss from March to August. These results underscore that air pollution needs to be considered in solar energy planning.

[4] Mamta Suthar, Girish Kumar Singh, and R. P. Saini (2017) proposed a novel regression-based approach for predicting location-independent daily global solar radiation. Using data from Indian cities, the study established correlations between sunshine hours, measured solar radiation, and the Air Pollution Index (API). Several regression models were evaluated, with results indicating that air pollution had a stronger influence on solar radiation levels than geographic location. The best-performing model's parameters were identified, and a generalized equation was presented. This study emphasizes the critical role of air pollution in solar radiation prediction, even across diverse locations.

[5] Huaiwei Sun et al. (2016) applied Random Forest (RF) algorithm on meteorological and Air Pollution Index (API) data to estimate daily solar radiation. They performed this study on three locations with varying pollution levels. Their results showed that RF models incorporating API data consistently outperformed empirical and non-API RF models, achieving lower RMSE and higher NSE values. Notably, API inclusion improved model accuracy by up to 2.48%. The study also demonstrated the RF algorithm's strength in determining variable importance, highlighting sunshine hours and API as key predictors. This paper supports the integration of air pollution data in machine learning models for improved precision in solar radiation forecasting.

[6] Miqdam T. Chaichan, Bashar A. Mohammed and Hussein A. Kazem(2015) conducted a four-month experimental study to assess the impact on photovoltaic (PV) cell performance due to traffic-related air pollution in Baghdad, Iraq. Three PV cells were exposed near a high-traffic highway, with comparisons made between clean, naturally cleaned, and polluted cells. Results showed that uncleaned exposure to air pollution reduced power output by up to 12%, primarily due to particulate matter from vehicle exhausts. Additionally, the study evaluated cleaning methods, finding that sodium surfactant and alcohol were most effective, while de-ionized water led to significant performance decline. This paper underscores the detrimental effects on solar technologies due to air pollution and the importance of maintenance for optimal PV efficiency.

[7] Moon Joon Kim (2024) examined the impact of air pollution—particularly PM10—on generation of solar power

in South Korea. It found that elevated PM10 levels significantly reduce solar panel efficiency and output, thereby increasing operational costs. The study highlights the need for strict pollution control policies, cleaner fuel use, and incentives for clean energy technologies to support the country's renewable energy targets. It also stresses the importance of international cooperation due to transboundary pollution effects influenced by wind patterns. Although limited by the lack of localized PV data, this paper provides valuable insights into the strong link between air quality and solar energy efficiency, advocating for integrated air pollution and energy policy strategies.

[8] Liwei Yang et al. (2022) quantitatively assessed how regional daily global (Rs) and diffuse solar radiation (Rd) in clear sky scenarios, is affected by air pollution, across six major Chinese cities from 2014 to 2020. The results showed that air pollution generally decreased direct solar radiation while increasing diffuse radiation, ultimately leading to a net reduction in global radiation. The clearness index and relative air quality index (RAQI) showed the strongest correlations in Shanghai and Beijing. Seasonal variations revealed higher attenuation of global radiation in winter and higher increments in diffuse radiation during autumn across most cities. This paper underscores the significant influence of air quality on availability of solar energy, emphasizing the regional variability and the importance of long-term, pollution-aware solar radiation modelling.

[9] Arjun Shah et al. (2024) explored various machine learning approaches—ranging from traditional models like Linear Regression and Lasso to ensemble models such as Random Forest and XGBoost, and deep learning models like ConvLSTM2D—for forecasting solar power generation. Recognizing the seasonality and skewness in solar generation data, the authors adopted a time-series framework and addressed the high frequency of zero values using a zero-inflated model. Additionally, the PowerTransformer scaling technique was employed to normalize the data distribution, significantly improving prediction accuracy. By integrating AQI and climate parameters, this study demonstrated the potential of ML models to generate more accurate and robust solar energy forecasts, ultimately supporting more effective sustainable energy planning.

[10] Xinshuo Zhang, Mengli Zhang, Yong Cui and Ying He (2022) highlighted the varying effects of different air pollutants (PM2.5, PM10 etc.) on daily global solar radiation, addressing a gap left by previous studies that typically evaluated air pollution impacts from a general AQI perspective. Using Pearson's correlation and stepwise regression, the study identified key pollutants affecting solar radiation across different cities, revealing regional heterogeneity due to differing levels of industrialization and climate. These insights support both the enhancement of solar radiation prediction models and the development of region-specific air quality control strategies.

III. COMPARATIVE AANALYSIS

Paper	Technique	Prediction Performance	Pollutants	Areas
1	Geoprocessing + MLR + Discriminant Analysis	High accuracy in estimating CAQI; >75% correct classification	Surface reflectance (indirect), solar radiation	Catalonia, Spain
2	Support Vector Machine (SVM)	Accuracy improved up to 22.8% with pollutant inputs	PM2.5, PM10, O3, AQI	Beijing, China
3	Attenuation Modelling	Max attenuation ~651 MJ/m² in Tianjin; seasonal variation observed	AQI, PM types	Tianjin, Xi'an, Beijing, Zhengzhou, Jinan
4	Regression (Linear, Exp-linear, Quadratic)	Pollution more influential than location; model accuracy improved	API (Air Pollution Index)	Indian cities
5	Random Forest (RF)	API-based RF models showed lower RMSE, higher NSE	API, sunshine hours	3 sites with varying API (unspecified)
6	Experimental (PV performance)	Power reduced by ~12% in polluted PV cells	Traffic pollutants (hydrocarbons, PM)	Baghdad, Iraq
7	Statistical Analysis	Power output drops with rising PM10; policy recommendations made	PM10	South Korea
8	Regression (Clearness/ Diffuse Coeff.)	Up to 6% annual global radiation attenuation	AQI, RAQI	6 cities in China
9	Time Series + ML (LR, RF, XGBoost, ConvLSTM2D)	Zero-inflated & Power Transformer methods increased prediction accuracy	AQI	Not specified (general regions)
10	Stepwise Regression + Pearson Correlation	Identified key pollutants; Model-C	PM2.5, PM10, NO2,	Multiple Chinese cities

		outperformed Model-U	SO2, CO, O3	

CONCLUSION

This review consolidates the significant body of research examining the impact on solar radiation due to air pollution, emphasizing how various pollutants (PM2.5, PM10 etc.) affect both global and diffuse solar radiation. Numerous studies have demonstrated that by integrating air quality data into solar radiation prediction models improves their accuracy. The research consistently underscores the negative effect of poor air quality on solar energy availability, with air pollution reducing solar radiation efficiency and lowering solar power output. Additionally, these studies reveal that regional variations in air pollution levels can lead to significant differences in solar radiation attenuation, highlighting the need for region-specific strategies to address pollution's impact on solar energy systems. Notably, the integration of pollution data not only enhances forecasting models but also emphasizes the importance of maintaining clean air to optimize solar energy production.

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Cracking the Sign Code: Boosting Accuracy with CNN-LSTM Fusion

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***Abstract*—Communication barriers seriously affect nearly 466 million individuals worldwide with hearing differences. Many of them rely on sign language, so human interpreters and video relay services help a lot. But these have severe limitations in their availability and time-critical nature, so they need automated support.This research investigates the deep learning potential, in the form of a synergistic fusion of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, towards developing Sign Language Recognition (SLR). Based on CNNs' capacity to capture spatial features (e.g., handshapes, facial expressions) from video frames and LSTMs' capacity to identify temporal relationships (e.g., gesture flow), the theoretical framework posits developing a more accurate, scalable, and possibly real-time SLR system based on traditional webcam input. The approach describes main stages such as data acquisition, preprocessing (ROI detection, normalization), the CNN-LSTM model structure, and training strategy.The paper acknowledges the difficulties that are specific to the field, such as the absence of large-scale, varied datasets, the variability of signing styles, environmental conditions (occlusion, illumination), and computational resources for real-time execution, even though this union shows promise over single-modality deep learning models and traditional techniques by incorporating spatio-temporal information. By highlighting the potential of CNN-LSTM models and identifying important areas for further research towards useful and accessible communication tools, this study contributes a conceptual framework for improved automated sign language comprehension.**

Keywords— Sign Language, CNN, LSTM, Deep Learning, Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the basis of human interaction, allowing individuals to exchange ideas, express emotions, and maintain relationships. However, for nearly 466 million people worldwide who are deaf or hard of hearing—a number expected to reach 900 million by 2050—communication can be a daily challenge**[12]**. Around 70 million of them rely on sign language as their primary way to communicate. Unfortunately, a lack of understanding of sign language among the hearing population often leads to social isolation for the deaf community. Misconceptions that sign languages are primarily visual form of spoken communication further contribute to these barriers. In reality, they are rich and complex languages with their own grammar, structure, hand movements, facial expressions, and body postures.

Historically, sign language interpreters were crucial in bridging this communication gap. However, reliance on human interpreters is not always practical, especially in real-time situations or resource-limited settings. While video remote interpreting and video relay services have improved accessibility, they still necessitate human involvement. With advancements in machine learning and artificial intelligence, there is now a significant opportunity to automate sign language recognition and translation, making communication more inclusive and accessible.

Recent research demonstrates that machine learning, particularly deep learning algorithms, holds substantial potential for sign language recognition (SLR). Traditional SLR methods often relied on predefined gesture characteristics, limiting adaptability and accuracy. In contrast, modern deep learning models can analyze large volumes of sign language data (video) and learn to identify patterns autonomously. Two key technologies—Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for spatial feature extraction and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for temporal sequence modeling—have proven particularly effective in processing sign language data.

This study explores a deep learning-based approach to sign language recognition, focusing on the synergistic fusion of CNNs and LSTMs. While CNNs excel at identifying static visual features like handshapes, LSTMs are adept at capturing the dynamic movements and temporal dependencies inherent in sign language sequences. The aim is to develop a system capable of more accurate and scalable real-time sign language translation, addressing inherent

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

challenges such as smooth gesture transitions between signs, variations in individual signing styles, and the interpretation of spatial relationships within the signing space.

II. Literature Review

Early approaches to SLR often employed rule-based and statistical models. For instance, Abilash S. et al. (2021) achieved 95.81% accuracy on static gestures by combining classifiers like Naïve Bayes, Logistic Regression, and KNN with Canny Edge Detection and Oriented Fast and Rotated Brief (ORB) features [16]. However, a major limitation was the restriction to static, isolated gestures. Dynamic sign language modeling saw the use of Hidden Markov Models (HMM) and Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM).

Altememe and El Abbadi (2021) noted that while effective for temporal patterns, these techniques often lacked scalability and struggled with variations due to reliance on predefined characteristics [12]. The advent of deep learning has significantly enhanced SLR by enabling automatic feature extraction and classification. Altememe and El Abbadi (2021) established the efficacy of CNNs for spatial information representation [12]. Their DeepConvLSTM model, combining CNNs with LSTMs, showed promise for real-time applications, achieving 91.1% accuracy when paired with LeapMotion sensors [12]. LSTM networks, in general, have become instrumental in learning temporal correlations within dynamic sign sequences.

Jintanachaiwat et al. (2024) developed an LSTM-based Thai Sign Language translation system using MediaPipe Holistic, successfully addressing challenges like occlusion in real-time testing [2]. Leiva et al. (2025) presented a machine learning system for Pakistan Sign Language (PSL) achieving up to 97% accuracy using a combination of decision trees, KNN, and SVM [1].

Researchers have also integrated neural networks with diverse vision and sensor-based methods. Mekala et al. (2011) designed a neural network system using Point of Interest (POI) tracking for enhanced real-time gesture recognition [28]. Buckley et al. (2021) introduced a CNN-based system achieving 89% accuracy on a British Sign Language (BSL) image dataset [13]. Kishore et al. (2012) developed a real-time SLR system using active contour-based segmentation, achieving 96% identification rate on 351 Indian Sign Language movements [27].

Despite progress, challenges remain. Variability in signing styles across individuals impacts model generalization. Altememe and El Abbadi (2021) suggested incorporating ontology-based methods with deep learning to improve semantic understanding [12]. Environmental factors like background clutter, occlusions, and varying lighting conditions significantly affect recognition accuracy, as emphasized by Abilash S. et al. (2021) regarding illumination variations [16].

Current research directions include exploring hybrid architectures, such as fusing CNNs with transformer models for improved accuracy and flexibility. Combining real-time video processing with cloud-based systems is suggested for scalability. A critical bottleneck remains the lack of large, diverse, standardized, and publicly available sign language datasets, particularly cross-lingual datasets needed for multilingual SLR development.

Overall, deep learning has revolutionized SLR, shifting from handcrafted features to end-to-end learning. While CNNs and LSTMs have boosted accuracy, addressing signing variations, environmental robustness, and data limitations is crucial for developing more practical and accommodating SLR systems. Future work must focus on enhancing hybrid models, expanding datasets, and overcoming deployment constraints.

III. Related Works

A. *Machine Learning and Deep Learning Models*

CNNs for Static Recognition: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are widely used for static sign recognition due to their ability to learn spatial hierarchies from images. Studies using datasets like the ASL hand sign dataset employ CNNs to recognize hand shapes, orientations, and finger placements [12][13]. Pre-trained models (e.g., MobileNetV2, ResNet-50, EfficientNet) fine-tuned on sign language data often achieve high accuracy (reportedly in ranges like 87%-98% in broader literature) with computational efficiency compared to custom-built CNNs [18]. However, CNNs alone struggle with dynamic gestures or continuous signing.

LSTMs for Dynamic Recognition: Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and their variants like Bidirectional LSTMs (Bi-LSTMs) excel at modeling temporal dependencies in sequential data, making them suitable for dynamic sign recognition from video clips [2][10]. They capture the pattern of movements over time. Often, CNNs are combined with LSTMs (CNN-LSTM): CNNs extract spatial features from each video frame, and the sequence of features is fed into an LSTM to model the temporal dynamics [13].

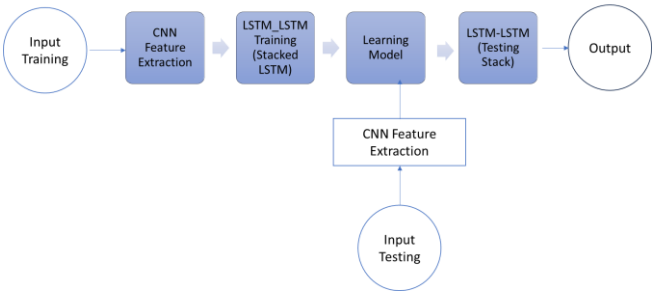


Figure 1 LSTM Architecture

3D CNNs: Extending 2D CNNs, 3D Convolutional Neural Networks (3D CNNs) process video data directly by considering spatio-temporal information simultaneously [22]. They inspect sequences of frames, capturing motion along with spatial appearance. Research has employed 3D

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

CNNs, sometimes with trajectory alignment, to recognize hand motion [22]. While effective, especially in signer-independent settings, 3D CNNs are computationally intensive.

Transformer and Attention Models: For continuous sign language recognition (translating sentences), Transformer-based architectures and Hierarchical Attention Networks (HANs) are increasingly investigated. Models like the Latent Space Hierarchical Attention Network (LS-HAN) have shown promise by implicitly handling temporal segmentation. Transformers, with their self-attention mechanism, can model long-range dependencies in sequences effectively, potentially outperforming LSTMs on large datasets [6][15], although they require significant computational resources

Hybrid Models: Combining different approaches is common. Examples include CNN-LSTM [13], or fusing deep learning models with traditional classifiers [9][17]. Hybrid models aim to leverage the strengths of different architectures.

Sensor-Based Methods: An alternative to vision-based approaches involves wearable sensors (e.g., data gloves with flex sensors, IMUs) or depth/motion sensors like Leap Motion [21][23]. Data like finger flexion, hand acceleration, and orientation are fed into classifiers like SVMs [17][19] [20], Decision Trees, or KNN. While achieving high accuracy (often >95%) for isolated signs in controlled settings [17][19][20], sensor-based methods face challenges in scalability (requiring specialized hardware [21][23]) and generalization due to sensor placement variability and dependence on hand physiology.

B. Training Methodologies and Optimization Strategies

Data Handling: Datasets are typically split into training, validation, and testing sets (e.g., 80/10/10). Data augmentation (rotation, flipping, brightness changes, adding noise) is crucial for robustness, especially for vision-based models, to handle variations in lighting, viewpoint, and occlusions [3][4][18]. For sequence models, handling variable-length inputs via padding or truncation is necessary. Techniques like Motion Epenthesis Segmentation might be used to remove transitional movements between signs.

Optimization: Adam optimizer is commonly used due to its adaptive learning rates. Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) with momentum is another option [5][6][12][18]. Initial learning rates are often tuned (e.g., between 0.0005 and 0.001)

Loss Functions: Categorical Cross-Entropy is standard for multi-class classification (static signs or isolated dynamic signs) [12] [13] [18]. For sequence-to-sequence tasks (continuous SLR), Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC) loss or sequence-to-sequence losses with attention are employed [6][15].

Regularization: Techniques like dropout (with probabilities often between 0.3 and 0.5) and batch normalization are used to prevent overfitting, especially in deep networks [5][12] [18].

Evaluation Metrics: For classification tasks, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are reported [2][10][17][19]. Confusion matrices help analyze errors between visually similar signs [10][17][19]. For continuous SLR, Word Error Rate (WER) or BLEU scores are used to evaluate translation quality [6][15]. Frame Accuracy is also considered in video analysis [15][22].

Computational Resources: Training deep models, especially 3D CNNs [22] and complex architectures like Graph DNNs [3][4] or CNN-DNNs [5] on large video datasets, requires significant computational power, typically utilizing GPUs for acceleration via frameworks like TensorFlow or PyTorch.

C. Model Performance Considerations

Performance varies significantly based on the task (static vs. dynamic vs. continuous), dataset size and quality, and model architecture. Pre-trained CNNs generally outperform custom CNNs on static tasks unless the custom CNN is specifically optimized for a smaller dataset. Transformers tend to perform well on continuous translation tasks with large datasets but might be outperformed by LSTMs on smaller datasets [2][6][15]. Real-time performance is a critical factor, addressed in several studies [1][2][15][17]. Models deployed on embedded systems or mobile devices often involve a trade-off between accuracy and inference speed, requiring model optimization. Sensor-based models show high accuracy in controlled settings [21][23] but face generalization issues in real-world scenarios. Vision-based models offer more flexibility [12][13][15] but are more sensitive to environmental conditions.

Various models have been applied to sign language recognition, each with specific strengths and weaknesses depending on the task, such as static sign, dynamic sign, or continuous sentence recognition. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and pre-trained variants excel at static sign recognition [12][13][18], while hybrid models like CNN-LSTM [13] or sequence models like LSTMs [2][10] and potentially Transformers [6][15] are employed for dynamic and continuous recognition. Sensor-based approaches offer high accuracy for isolated signs but require specialized hardware [17][19][20].

Table 1 provides a comparative summary of these common approaches, outlining their typical application areas, reported accuracy ranges, advantages, and limitations based on the reviewed literature.

Model	*Primary Application*	*Reported Accuracy (%)*
CNN (Custom-built)	Static sign recognition	87-92%

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ResNet-50 / MobileNetV2	Static sign recognition	94-98%
CNN-LSTM Hybrid	Dynamic sign recognition	72-86%
LSTM	Sequential sign recognition	72-86%
Bi-LSTM	Long sign sequences	80-90%
3D CNN	Video-based sign recognition	88-94%
HMM + GMM	Gesture segmentation	85-90%
Hierarchical Attention (HAN)	Continuous sign recognition	82,7 %
Transformer-based SLR	Large-scale sentence recognition	85-95%
Sensor-based SVM/DT (wearables)	Real-time sign recognition	95-99%
DeepSLR (sEMG + IMU)	Multimodal sign recognition	90 %

Fig:Comparison Table

IV. Proposed Theoretical Approach

Building upon the reviewed literature, we propose a theoretical framework for a real-time sign language recognition system leveraging the strengths of both CNNs and LSTMs. The envisioned system aims to process video input from a standard webcam and translate detected signs into text. The methodology can be conceptualized in the following phases:

A. Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

Input: The system would acquire video input in real-time from a webcam or process pre-recorded video files.

Frame Extraction: Video streams would be segmented into sequences of frames. A sliding window approach could be used for real-time processing.

Region of Interest (ROI) Detection: To focus computational resources and improve robustness, techniques to detect and isolate the relevant signing regions (hands, face, upper body) could be employed. Pre-trained pose estimation models (e.g., MediaPipe Holistic) might theoretically be integrated for robust keypoint extraction, providing normalized coordinates for hands and facial landmarks.

Normalization: Extracted frames or keypoint data would be normalized. This includes resizing frames to a consistent input dimension (e.g., 64x64 or 128x128 pixels) suitable for the CNN, normalizing pixel values (e.g., to [0, 1]), and potentially normalizing keypoint coordinates relative to body pose to handle variations in signer position and distance.

Sequence Handling: Sign language occurs over time. Fixed-length sequences would be created by padding shorter sequences or truncating longer ones to match the model's input requirements, or more advanced sequence handling could be explored.

B. Model Architecture:CNN-LSTM Fusion

Spatial Feature Extraction (CNN): A Convolutional Neural Network would serve as the spatial feature extractor. A lightweight, efficient pre-trained CNN architecture (e.g., MobileNetV2 or a custom-designed CNN) could be adapted. Using a TimeDistributed wrapper, the CNN would process each frame (or set of keypoints) in the input sequence independently, generating a compact feature vector representing the spatial information (handshape, facial expression cues) at that time step.

Temporal Sequence Modeling (LSTM): The flow of feature vectors obtained by the CNN would be passed into one or more Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) layers (or even Bi-LSTM or GRU layers). The LSTM's role is to learn the temporal dependencies and dynamics between consecutive frames, capturing the motion patterns characteristic of different signs. Bi-LSTMs could be theoretically advantageous by considering both past and future context within the sequence.

Classification Layer: The output from the final LSTM layer (representing the entire sequence) would be passed through one or more fully connected layers. A final Dense layer with a Softmax function would output a probability distribution over the predefined vocabulary of signs the system is trained to recognize.

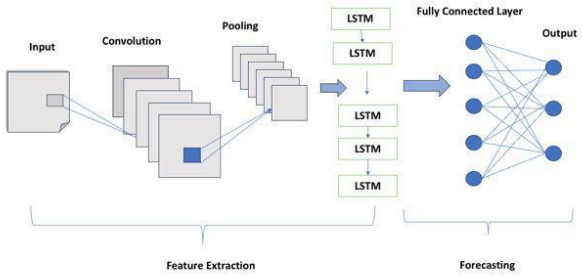


Figure 2 CNN-LSTM Architecture

C. Training Strategy

Dataset: Training would require a large, diverse, and accurately annotated dataset of sign language videos, covering multiple signers and variations in environmental conditions. The importance of standardized datasets highlighted in the literature review is critical here.

Loss Function: Categorical Cross-Entropy would likely be used as the loss function, suitable for multi-class classification of signs.

Optimizer: An adaptive optimizer like Adam would be employed to train the network weights.

Regularization: Techniques such as Dropout layers placed between LSTM and Dense layers, and potentially L1/L2 regularization, would be incorporated to mitigate overfitting.

Training Process: The model would be trained end-to-end on the prepared dataset using batch processing. A validation set would be used to monitor performance during training and for hyperparameter tuning (learning rate, layer sizes, dropout rate).

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D. Real Time Interface

For live recognition, the system would continuously capture frames, apply preprocessing, feed the sequence through the trained CNN-LSTM model, and obtain predictions.

A sliding window mechanism would manage the input sequence. As new frames arrive, the oldest are discarded.

To smooth predictions and reduce flickering between outputs, techniques like temporal averaging of probabilities or selecting the prediction with sustained high confidence over several frames could be implemented.

The recognized sign (the class with the highest probability above a certain confidence threshold) would be displayed as text output. A "No Sign Detect

V. DISCUSSIONS

The theoretical framework proposed in this paper, centered on a CNN-LSTM fusion architecture, represents a logical progression based on the current state of sign language recognition research. The literature review highlighted the limitations of earlier statistical and rule-based methods, particularly their constraints regarding dynamic gestures and adaptability. Deep learning, specifically the combination of CNNs and LSTMs, has emerged as a powerful paradigm for automatically learning relevant features from complex spatio-temporal data like sign language videos.

The primary strength of the proposed CNN-LSTM approach lies in its potential to synergistically combine spatial feature extraction with temporal sequence modeling. As established in the reviewed works, CNNs excel at identifying static visual patterns, such as handshapes and orientations within individual frames. LSTMs, conversely, are specifically designed to capture long-range dependencies and temporal dynamics present in sequential data [Reference Jintanachaiwat et al. 2024, Mitra et al. 2022 if relevant]. By feeding CNN-extracted frame-level features into an LSTM, the model can theoretically learn the characteristic motion patterns that define dynamic signs, addressing a key weakness of static-only recognition systems. This architecture offers a more integrated approach compared to methods relying solely on handcrafted features or models less suited for sequential data. Furthermore, the reliance on standard visual input (webcam) potentially offers greater flexibility and accessibility compared to sensor-based systems [Reference Leiva et al. 2025 or sensor comparison part] which, despite high accuracy in controlled settings, face scalability and deployment challenges due to specialized hardware requirements.

However, while theoretically sound, the practical implementation and success of such a system face significant hurdles, reflecting broader challenges within the SLR field. A critical limitation is the profound dependency on large-scale, high-quality, and meticulously annotated datasets. The performance and generalization capability of any deep learning model, including the proposed CNN-LSTM, are intrinsically tied to the data it is trained on. The current scarcity of such comprehensive datasets for many sign languages remains a major bottleneck hindering progress.

Furthermore, the robustness of vision-based systems like the one proposed is a major concern. Performance can be significantly degraded by real-world variations in lighting, background complexity, and partial occlusions Perhaps more challenging is the inherent variability across signers – differences in signing speed, style, anatomical features, and even dialectal variations within a sign language can make it difficult for a model trained on one set of users to generalize well to others.Capturing the full linguistic richness of sign language is another challenge; while the CNN-LSTM model focuses on hand/body movements over time, crucial elements like facial expressions, mouthing, and nuanced spatial grammar might not be adequately captured without more sophisticated multimodal architectures.

Finally, computational resources remain a practical consideration. Training deep models like 3D CNNs or even large CNN-LSTM networks requires significant GPU power and time [Reference 3D CNN computational cost if mentioned]. While the proposed framework leans towards 2D CNNs for potentially better efficiency, real-time inference on resource-constrained devices (like mobile phones) would likely necessitate substantial model optimization and potential trade-offs between speed and accuracy. Addressing the smooth handling of transitions between signs in continuous signing, rather than just recognizing isolated gestures, also remains an open research problem not fully resolved by this architecture alone.

In essence, the proposed CNN-LSTM framework offers a promising theoretical pathway by leveraging complementary deep learning techniques suited to the spatio-temporal nature of sign language. Yet, realizing its full potential requires significant advancements in data availability, model robustness to real-world variability, and computational efficiency.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Continuous SLR and Translation: Extend the model beyond isolated sign recognition towards continuous sign language translation, likely requiring integration with more advanced sequence-to-sequence architectures like Transformers or attention mechanisms.

Multimodal Integration: Incorporate explicit modeling of other crucial linguistic channels, such as facial expressions and body pose, potentially using pose estimation keypoints as additional inputs to the network alongside visual frames.

Robustness Enhancement: Develop techniques to improve resilience against variations in lighting, background clutter, occlusions, and different signing styles, possibly through advanced data augmentation, domain adaptation, or adversarial training.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Dataset Development: Contribute to the creation and standardization of larger, more diverse, and publicly available sign language datasets covering multiple languages and signers under varied conditions.

Model Efficiency and Deployment: IExplore model compression methods (e.g., quantization, pruning) and hardware acceleration to facilitate low-resource deployment of the CNN-LSTM model on devices such as smartphones or embedded systems for practical real-world applications.

Personalization: Explore methods for adapting the core model to individual users' specific signing characteristics to improve personalized accuracy.

Cross-Lingual Models: Investigate transfer learning and multilingual training approaches to develop models capable of understanding signs from different sign languages.

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper reviewed the landscape of sign language recognition, highlighting the evolution from traditional methods to deep learning approaches, particularly CNNs and LSTMs. We proposed a theoretical framework based on CNN-LSTM fusion, designed to leverage spatial feature extraction via CNNs and temporal sequence modeling via LSTMs for improved dynamic sign recognition from video streams. The potential advantages include synergistic feature learning and flexibility through vision-based input. However, significant challenges persist, primarily related to data scarcity, sensitivity to environmental and signer variations, computational demands, and the inherent complexity of capturing all linguistic elements of sign language. Although the fusion of CNN-LSTM offers a promising avenue, significant progress in dataset development, model resilience, and efficient implementation is required to bring this promise to fruition a s broadly available and dependable real-time SLR systems that can actually overcome communication gaps for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Embedded Systems and Computer Vision in Modern Football: A Study of VAR and Goal-Line Technology

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Abstract:

The union of computer vision and embedded systems has transformed modern football, particularly refereeing. Technologies such as Video Assistant Referee (VAR) and goal-line systems have enhanced decision-making through the utilization of real-time, objective, and precise analysis of critical game moments, including offside fouls, fouls, and goal-line offenses. This article delves into the major methodologies behind such systems, with a special emphasis on the use of computer vision algorithms such as action recognition, ball tracking, and player localization, combined with embedded systems that support real-time processing and sensor fusion. Through comparison of several datasets and performance benchmarks, we investigate the history of offside detection and goal-line technology and feature innovations such as 3D reconstruction and single-camera AI-based systems. We also explain the challenges involved with these technologies, such as latency, occlusion, and the requirement of human-AI collaboration in decision-making. Key findings of the review are that while the integration of these technologies has led to extremely high gains in decisional accuracy, problems of subjectivity, cost, and ethics continue to dominate. Lastly, we present the future research avenues, such as the establishment of fully automated refereeing systems, the contribution of explainable AI towards transparency, and the potential of VR/AR in referee training and fan participation.

Keywords: Computer Vision, Embedded Systems, Video Assistant Referee (VAR), Goal-Line Technology, Human-AI Collaboration, Football Technology.

I. Introduction

In the highly competitive world of professional football, any decision a referee makes has an immense impact on the result of a game. The game has, through time, increasingly blamed referees for their ability to make fair, consistent, and accurate decisions. It has gone downhill especially after instances of ill-fated events that have sporadically initiated controversies between players, fans, and pundits. Because of this, the use of technology in football officiating has become both a contemporary invention and a required development to assist human decision-making with reliable and impartial data sources. Historically, football refereeing judgments rested on the human eye and split-second judgment, often in the presence of reduced visibility and increased psychological tension. Even as much as the human nature of refereeing has never been

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

valued for its interpretive tact and sense of the game rhythm, it is open to error by definition. The past decade has witnessed a paradigm shift in how football applies technology to facilitate human capabilities, shifting towards technology-supported systems with the capability to analyse high-speed events with accuracy and reproducibility that might be beyond human capabilities on a routine basis.

This paper offers a targeted overview of computer vision and embedded systems in football, through technologies such as the **Video Assistant Referee (VAR)** and **Goal-line technology**. Through the overview of existing research, existing implementations, and system models, this research aims to present an informative overview of how the technologies function, their strengths, weaknesses, and challenges in existing implementations in football. This scope also includes an overview of datasets, offside detection methods, and sensor-based and vision-based system fusion, with the aim to present an insight into the future of collaborative AI and human referees in sports.

A. Overview of Computer Vision in Sports

Computer vision has quickly become a revolutionary technology in sports analytics, providing sophisticated capabilities to analyse and comprehend visual data recorded in play. In football and other high-speed sports, this area of artificial intelligence is applied to derive meaningful insights from video data so that significant events can be automatically detected and advanced player movements detected with minimal human intervention at the heart of such systems are action recognition algorithms, which are trained to identify specific player movements like passing, shooting, tackling, or fouling, such algorithms normally depend on deep learning methods that can scan a sequence of frames over time to identify smooth and minute motion patterns and body postures. Such capability is especially valuable in sports like football, where play continuity and player interactions demand high contextual understanding.

The second pivotal aspect of sport computer vision is event detection, designed to locate important moments of a game—a goal, offside, penalty, or off-the-ball interaction. To detect this, systems will be drawn to combine temporal reasoning with spatial cues, ranging from player trajectories to ball motions to contact among two or more objects (like ball-player distance or player-player distance). Such technology not only assists live decision-making, as with VAR, but also post-game analysis and tactical review. There have been recent researches that indicate the growing sophistication of such systems, especially with multi-camera configurations, higher resolution of videos, and more computation. There have also been experiments with the context-aware models in terms of game state, team configurations, and even crowd noise to improve detection systems.

Overall, computer vision has laid the groundwork for automating some various aspects in the game of football officiating and analysis, pushing the boundaries of what technology can perceive and interpret in fast-paced, unpredictable sporting environments.

B. Role of Embedded Systems

Embedded systems are at the core of the integration of technology in modern football, particularly in real-time decision and high-speed computation-based systems. They are specialized, small computing systems with fixed functions, usually under hard-hardware and power constraints.In football refereeing, there are central components of technologies like goal-line sensors, wearable tracking devices and VAR processing units that enable instant and exact analysis without relying on external computing resources.

One of the strongest features of embedded systems is that they can process information in real-time, which is important in fast sports where the choice needs to be made in a matter of seconds. In goal-line technology, for instance, sensors built into the goal or inside the ball can make the choice at once as to whether the ball has fully crossed the line. Embedded systems process sensors input locally in order to minimize latency and provide the referee feedback almost in real-time—thereby enabling timely and accurate decisions.

It often contain intelligent sensors that are capable of perceiving a variety of physical parameters such as location, velocity, and acceleration. Combined with computer vision techniques, these sensors constitute a hybrid system that is more reliable and redundant. This is particularly useful in noisy surroundings or visually occluded situations where camera input would be undependable or unclear in isolation.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Furthermore, the emergence of edge computing and data processing at or near the point of origin has also helped to set the bar high for embedded platforms in football. By limiting the data to be transmitted to the servers for processing, edge computing reduces latency and optimizes system responsiveness. This design strategy is particularly valuable for technologies such as VAR and player tracking, where performance is time-sensitive on a critical level.

On a far greater and wider scale, embedded systems are a fundamental and essential part as the often unseen but absolutely essential infrastructure that drives and energizes the high-speed progression of contemporary sports technology. Their astounding capacity to operate with reliability and consistency even in extreme and demanding environments, all with an incredibly high level of efficiency and precision, truly underscores and accentuates their essential role in the future advancement and progression of automated tools, as well as the intelligent decision-making capabilities that are ever more crucial in the realm of football.

C. Human-AI Collaboration in Football

Even while technological systems like VAR and goal-line technology have greatly improved the accuracy of refereeing in football, the ultimate decision usually continues to be with the human officials. This results in a peculiar synergy of working between human referees and artificial intelligence (AI) systems, where AI offers the decision support instead of complete autonomy. In such a system, the goal is not to substitute the human factor, but to augment it with data-driven insights that are more objective, consistent, and reproducible.

Football decision support systems are based on a combination of real-time video analysis, motion tracking, and past data to help referees make key decisions. VAR, for example, employs some slow-motion replays, offside lines to detect, and the goal-line sensors to offer evidence for or against the on-field referee's call. These technologies aim to minimize the scope of human error, particularly in contentious or high-stakes situations. The referee, however, still interprets the information and makes the call, usually after seeing the footage himself or herself.

Psychologically, The VAR has added new levels of complexity into the decision-making process. Studies show that situational factors, such as the score, crowd response, or the perceived significance of a match, can affect subtly how referees interpret the evidence presented by VAR systems. On some occasions, even when the technology gives accurate data, referees are reluctant to reverse their own or their peers' decisions due to perceived pressure, authority relationships, fear of public criticism or threats by the receiving end's team fans.

Moreover, it has been seen from research that VAR has the potential to alter the mindset of the referees so that they become increasingly reliant on technology-based verification and may affect their self-confidence in actual judgments. Although the final aim is to bring in more fairness and less bias, there is apprehension that excessive reliance on technology can lead to loss of decisiveness or slowing down of the tempo of a match if approached with caution. In this changing environment, the success of technology is directly related to how it is embedded in human workspaces. Having well-trained, psychologically equipped referees provided with proper guidelines on the use of AI-based tools is important to achieving the full potential of human and AI collaboration in football.

II. Goal-Line Technology (GLT)

A. Concept and Implementation

Goal-line technology (GLT) is perhaps the most significant application of technology in football, introduced to assist in answering one of the sport's most contentious questions—did the ball fully cross the goal line? Two distinct technological solutions have been developed to respond accordingly: sensor-based systems and vision-based systems, both designed to deliver quick, accurate, and irrefutable answers.

The functioning of sensor-based systems is facilitated by embedded hardware that is both located within the goalposts and within the match ball. It can include magnetic fields around the goal area and sensors in the ball capable of registering changes in magnetic field as crossing the line. This will provide very accurate position monitoring to the extent of being able to register measurements within a millimetre tolerance. All these computations are embedded systems on the pitch, so the call is then relayed back to the referee in real time—most likely

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

by wristwatch vibration or announcement—with minimal delay, and without recourse to subjective decision-making.

In contrast, vision-based systems use a ring of fast cameras surrounding the goal region. Hundreds of frames per second are recorded by the cameras and relayed to a central processor that builds the three-dimensional position of the ball. By looking at the spatial relation between the ball and goal line from several perspectives, these systems can conclusively determine if a goal has been scored. This visual approach has the benefit of being transparent to officials and viewers, in the sense that the decision is generally able to be shown as a replay to visually confirm the call.

Both systems are precision and redundant in design, usually fusing sensor and vision data to be as reliable as can be. In either application, speed, objectivity, and accuracy are of the highest priority, which are necessary in maintaining the integrity of the game while still allowing its natural flow to be maintained.

B. System Integration and Sensor Fusion

One of the key features of contemporary goal-line technology is sensor system fusion via multiple sensor systems to achieve precision and reliability. Instead of the use of a single data stream, the systems employ sensor fusion via multiple smart sensors of different types and fuse their data to generate a more reliable and accurate ball position estimation.

In reality, this typically involves combining magnetic field sensors within the ball with external sensors within the goalposts or in the surrounding environment. These are linked to embedded microcontrollers which do the calculations locally, so that the decisions are made in real-time with very low latency. Through end-to-end integration of embedded systems that can carry out these high-speed computations, right at the edge—near the action, goal-line technology is stand-alone and resilient, with little chance of communication delay or network failure.

The combination of sensor data removes potential inaccuracies that may arise due to environmental factors, unexpected player movement, or partial ball obstruction. This collaborative system design ensures that even in dynamic and visually demanding match scenarios, the output is verifiable and reliable.

C. Reliability and Challenges

Although proven to be successful in professional football, goal-line technology is not without problems. Latency—the time gap between the event and the decision being communicated—is one of the key problems. While systems are designed to process quickly, complex scenes or network-based processing will introduce small delays, disrupting the game flow or causing referee indecision.

The second issue is occlusion, i.e., instances where players block the view of the ball for the cameras, or where the ball is blocked from all sides. While multi-camera and sensor fusion can minimize this problem to a certain degree, it is still hard to completely eliminate, particularly in very crowded penalty-area scenarios.

Moreover, reliance on referees remains at the core. Ultimate decision in VAR systems and goal-line technology may still remain with the referee or the VAR officials reviewing the evidence. Such a human factor involves an element of subjectivity involved, particularly in the case of dubious visual confirmation or where the referee chooses not to rely on the output of the system alone.

These challenges highlight the necessity for not only technical correctness, but also user confidence and system transparency. More work on AI algorithms, hardware capability, and referee training is needed to evolve the technology's role in contemporary officiating without sacrificing the natural rhythm and authority structure of the game.

III. Video Assistant Referee (VAR) System

A. VAR Pipeline and Video Feed Analysis

the VAR system is advanced technological system intended to help referees make better decisions during football matches. The VAR system entails the use of live video images from different angles, replays, and an official system of communication between video officials and referees on the field.

The system typically operates from a centralized video operations room where several trained officials view the match with video feeds synchronizing video from camera angles around the stadium. As plays develop live, the trained officials watch the match, writing down and queuing moments of significance (goals, penalty situations, direct red card, and mistaken identities) for replays.

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When the on-field referee comes across a moment that may be incorrect, they consult with the VAR officials who may communicate a recommendation for the on-field referee to review a video on a pitch-side monitor or confirm their decision.

The entire workflow of the VAR system is supported by proprietary hardware and software supporting seamless video navigation, switching between angles, and controlling leads for a replay. Innovations in camera calibration, frame alignment, and video synchronization has improved accuracy of video, allowing for more confidence in a decision, even when the context is fast or ambiguous.

B. AI and Vision-Based Techniques

The progression of computer vision and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has extended the possibilities of VAR systems, specifically in regard to automation of previously manual observations. For example, the use of AI and computer vision has been widely reported in offside decisions, where algorithms track the players and ball in real time to assist the official in determining whether an offside offense occurred. This often widely involves calibrated camera systems and 3D player reconstruction to create virtual lines and minimize subjectivity.

In addition to offside decisions, VAR systems are using action recognition algorithms that are able to detect fouls, dives or handball events. These AI models are trained using large data sets like SoccerNet-v2, which includes labelled video footage of actual matches with events and players tagged.

Temporal analysis approaches like spatio-temporal motion tracking and player interaction modeling have also helped recognize more subtle human behaviours, such as violent conduct or simulation.

Further, machine learning classifiers for the detection of abnormal or foul-causing movements have reduced variation of VAR judgments among different official's referee crews. VAR systems can now, with a combination of statistical models, and known video input, flag risky movements or events prior to human review, creating the ability for more pre-emptive and intelligent officiating.

C. Impact on Decision-Making Accuracy

The advent of VAR has had a quantifiable effect on referring accuracy and consistency, particularly as it relates to eliminated critical errors in professional contests. Research has shown that with the addition of VAR, officials achieve a relatively higher number of correct decisions, especially in regard to penalties and offside declarations.

However, the technology also produces psychological and behavioral impacts. For example, match officials may make more conservative decisions, realizing that their on-field see it call, is going to be reviewed. Depending on the action, this can lead to more objective calls or to exhibit hesitancy. The impact of the context of the event can often be a factor, such as crowd pressure or the competitive importance of the match when officials interpret video evidence- even when VAR suggests a clear answer to the video review.

There is also an alteration of authority of the role of an on-field official, where the association with remote authority is being shared. While there will always be an improvement to quality of decisions as a result of having a remote collaboration, that may also lead to confusion, a fall in trust or tension if communication protocol is vague among referees or as cited, trustworthiness is not evenly provided to a set of officiating. In summary, the variance presented from Video Assistant Referees is altering not only the role of officiating population of football, but also how the role of human refeng teracts with.

IV. Offside Detection Systems

A. Traditional Multi-Camera Systems

Historically, offside detection has been governed by the use of multi-camera systems which provide synchronized visual coverage across the pitch from multiple views. These systems use line detection algorithms to draw calibrated offside lines on-screen, which help officials to see if a player was ahead of the last defender when the ball was played.

A pivotal step for these systems is the camera calibration, which guarantees spatial accuracy between different views of the field. With fixed camera locations and similar field markings, the software is able to build a common coordinate system for reliably localizing and tracking players.

These models will continuously monitor attackers, defenders, and the ball, even during dynamic aspects

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

of play which involve speedy movements and perceptually congested contexts. Additionally, early studies in this field have shown that real-time offside detection is feasible through triangulating cameras and tracking positions of body parts that are relevant for determining offside offenses (e.g., feet or torso).

These systems have worked, and if approached with consideration and caution, are effective, the costs of implementation and maintenance are often high due to the challenge of obtaining the quantity of cameras and computational infrastructure required.

B. AI-Driven Single-Camera Approaches

In recent years, there has been an emphasis on single-camera solutions for offside detection, resulting from the advancements made in deep learning and computer vision. These alternatives are being developed to provide a lower-cost and scalable option to fixed multi-camera systems, given the budgets often associated with teams in lower levels of sport or training environments, where fixed multi-camera systems are not available.

monocular vision systems use artificial intelligence to extract depth and other spatial relationships from a mono-viewpoint of the pitch. Monocular vision technologies can utilize pose estimation, object segmentation, and temporal tracking, allowing them to infer the relative positioning of players and event detection for possible offside events in real-time. Specifically, researchers have reported using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to detect key body points and then to predict their location in relation to the field line, notwithstanding lower-dimensional or occluded scenes.

Additionally, these machine learning models can be trained with contextual information (i.e., the motion vector of the ball, and the presence of on-field defenders) to confirm detection accuracy. While many of these systems are still in the experimental and research phase for the various associations, the development of single-camera systems also opens up potential for further democratizing access to offside detection technology.

C. 3D Reconstruction and Spatial Awareness

3D reconstruction methods have been incorporated into recent football systems, capable of providing additional positioning precision for offside detection, while also addressing the limitations imposed by 2D imaging. 3D approaches are based on modeling the scene as a three-dimensional framework that accommodates the playing field, players, and the ball using the 2D imaging from several different camera views in conjunction with various geometric parameters regarding the size of the field and the location of the cameras. 3D reconstruction methods have several advantages, directly attributable to the inclusion of the third spatial dimension (depth), that differ from traditional 2D methods. Whereas 2D cameras obtain height and width measurements from a scene, 3D approaches are able to account for interaction depth between both the players and the ball, which provides a more complete perspective of the players and the ball, relative to each other. This can lead to greater accuracy regarding offside assessments, especially when the ball or players occupy depth positions from the camera or the offside line is obstructed in a single view.

3D modelling enables spatial awareness, which improves the system's capacity to track players. The main benefit is having height, width, and depth, resulting in more accurate estimates of where the players are on the field. For example, it will now be possible for a referee to make an offside decision when the player's body is obscured by other players, or when the player's body alignment is not parallel to the flat 2D line. Close call situations will also rely on depth - like if a player's foot or arm is extending beyond the line - and this type of judgment is much harder to make in 2D when depth information is not available. The integration of 3D reconstruction into VAR and offside systems can also provide another important support in this area: reducing overall human judgement bias. The existence of the accurate 3D reconstruction enables a fixed timeline in which the system can objectively determine if the player was in the offside position at the time the ball was played. This can greatly reduce the uncertainty and ambiguity that can arise, and practically generate more accurate and objective decisions during complex visual situations, such as when multiple players are clustered together closely or during quick variable ball-play decisions. The technology operates by using several cameras positioned around the pitch to capture scenes from multiple angles. Using triangulation and other mathematical modeling methods, the system reconstructs the three-dimensional locations of players and ball in real time. Sophisticated algorithms are then able to

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

process these outputs to provide 3D mesh models to describe spatial organisation of football. These models can then be used to assess whether a player was offside, when the ball was played, by accounting for all player motion, trajectory of the ball, and a host of other changing variables.

That said, the technique is computationally expensive, requiring a sufficient level of processing power and sophisticated software. The computational demands stem from having to analyse multiple cameras simultaneously, track players across frames, and then calculate player positions in 3D space without much delay. Subsequently, it is important that the system is optimised for real-time processes, and that relevant computation hardware and infrastructure are deployed in support of this process.Still, developments in hardware capabilities, like faster graphics processing units (GPUs) and cloud processing, are slowly making 3D reconstruction systems more plausible for live, in-play use cases. The advancements in machine learning algorithms and improving processing speeds also strengthen the case for the use of 3D modeling into a VAR system as a solution for detecting offside in real-time in an automated and accurate manner.

In summary, 3D reconstruction is a huge upgrade over current offside detection accuracy as it works around the weaknesses of 2D systems. 3D technology considers depth, enhances the accuracy of player tracking, and reduces the errors associated with human reasoning, 3D technology will undeniably be involved in establishing a new standard for officiating in football making officiating faster, more accurate, and more objective.

V. Datasets & Tools

A. Soccernet-V2 Dataset

Soccernet-V2 is a highly valued dataset in the computer vision domain of football analytics, offering a significant resource of annotated broadcasted soccer video footage of significant game events, including goals scored, offside announcements, fouls, and players' actions. This dataset has had significant impact on the potential for training, testing, and benchmarking computer vision models focused on recognizing actions in soccer matches. Soccernet-V2 use applications are quite diverse; from automated offside analysis to behavioural and tactical analysis. Over 200 hours of professional football footage were collected for this soccer dataset, annotated with information on players' positional information, ball trajectory tracking, and match current vs intervening time stamps of occurrence of specified events within a match. The broad diversity of annotated actions allows for useful experimental scopes for models capable of recognizing dynamic football scenarios.

As a criterion for performance evaluation, Soccernet-V2 shapes the evaluation of many deep learning algorithms, such as action recognition networks and object detection networks, and these benchmarks help evaluate their performance an accuracy for specific football events, especially in games with complexities such as occlusion, motion blur, and lane of camera perspective.

B. Custom Dataset Creation for VAR Systems

Datasets such as Soccernet-V2 offer a very wide range of annotated footage of football matches, but it is important to develop bespoke datasets that focus on the particular requirements for VAR (Video Assistant Referee) systems to consider the specific needs for automated officiating of football matches. Typically, these datasets focus on particular events - e.g., detecting offside, penalty kicks, or fouls - and include more detailed annotations marking the precise timings of significant decisions such as player positions, ball trajectory, or even the referee's judgement. Annotated event data is critical in training machine learning systems to produce accurate predictions in real time in a VAR situation. For example, datasets could be built to provide annotated datasets with frame-level pose estimation, and body landmarks and movement orientation of each player, as well as the ball's location in relation to the player and goalposts.

Using this annotated footage can train the deep neural networks (DNNs) to consider complex events such as offsides, fouls or goal line incidents and for a VAR system to issue consistent decisions across varying conditions. When custom datasets are created, they provide ground-truth datasets to validate the performance of models against. These datasets ensure success and accuracy with respect to the ability of the systems to detect and analyse football events.

C. Performance and Evaluation Methods

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The effectiveness of VAR and offside detection systems relies heavily on how they are rated in terms of accuracy, efficiency, and reliability in real-world situations. There are many different metrics and evaluation processes to demonstrate how the systems perform user-dependent evaluation in different football scenarios. The evaluation metrics for VAR systems commonly adopted include; accuracy (how well the VAR system identifies and detects events), precision (the likelihood the VAR correctly identified a key event, e.g., offside), recall (the ability to accurately detect a key event based on ground truth) and F1 score (combination of precision and recall). To summarize, accuracy is the percentage of true identified events (both true positives and true negatives) of events predicted by the VAR; to further explain, precision is the total proportion of true positive counts, e.g, the number of times the VAR flagged offside relative to the number of predicted offside calls, and recall is the ability to accurately detect true positives (offside) of the true counts of key events. Additionally, for offside detection, there is a metric which commonly adopted is referred to as intersection over union (IOU) assessing the agreement and total overlap of predicted offside lines over the true offside position in a frame (6 detach) Latency and real-time performance are also relevant metrics of evaluation criteria for VAR systems, that emphasize the necessity to make decisions through the VAR process rapidly, without creating a stoppage of play during the match. The time-latency measured by a frame delay can have a significant impact on the outcome.

Additionally, the system's resilience to a range of environmental conditions (e.g., lighting, camera angles, occlusion) is commonly validated by way of stress tests and simulations of in-game situations, to identify and alleviate potential performance issues when the system is employed in the distinctly dynamic and unpredictable context of a match environment. In conclusion, performance evaluation is a key stage to prove that a VAR or offside detection system can be delivered at a high level of accuracy or efficiency, particularly when transitioning from theoretical models to an application in live football matches. Employing conventional metrics like precision, recall, IoU, and latency helps researchers evaluate and strengthen their models beyond the controlled training environment, and validate that the technology can still be effective in a real-world officiating capacity.

VI. Applications and System Design

A. Embedded Design for On-Field Systems

Embedded system design for real-time refereeing of football is paramount to guaranteeing timely and accurate decision-making. Goal-line technology (GLT) and offside detection systems must have low-latency functionality in order to provide instant feedback to referees and match officials. They must process voluminous data from numerous cameras, sensors, and tracking systems while reducing latency to the extent possible in order to keep the game running naturally.These systems have demanding real-time requirements. For instance, goal-line technology has to decide whether the ball has crossed the line in less than a fraction of a second. In the case of VAR systems, detection of offside incidents or fouls also has to be in seconds so that it does not interrupt the match. as a consequence embedded systems have to be programmed to support simultaneous processing of various sensor inputs, including video feeds, ball path tracking, and player location monitoring. The use of smart sensors, high-speed cameras, and edge computing hardware in the embedded system supports quick processing and low-latency data exchange between the system and match officials.

Moreover, they use distributed processing to make sure that information from numerous sources such as high-definition cameras, pressure sensors on goalposts, and even on-body trackers on players gets combined in real-time. Edge computing is responsible for loosening the burden on central servers and increasing decision-making speeds by carrying out local data processing nearer to the source of the data. This approach reduces the transmission of data over great distances, which may introduce delays at critical instances. The system also needs to consider factors of variability such as network and data integrity to ensure that the decision-making process is both timely and consistent in varied on-field conditions. Given that embedded systems operate in extremely dynamic, fault tolerance and robustness are design mandates. The system should be designed to handle the kind of difficulties such as camera occlusion, ambient lighting change, and interference in signals without loss of function even in adverse conditions.

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B. Integration with Referee Decision Workflow

The technological automation to the referee decision-making process demands utmost attention to both the technological system and the human aspects that are behind its success. Whereas Video Assistant Referee (VAR) and goal-line technology offer valuable support to match officials, their implementation must be as smooth as possible so that they do not interfere with the game's rhythm and in order to ensure belief in the decision-making process. Referees' user interface and experience are top priority for the VAR system. To allow the referee to make good, informed decisions as fast and simple as possible, the technology should be able to present them with concise, clear, and actionable information. To avoid placing demands on officials' working memory and release them from being overloaded by too many data presentations, UX/UI should be intuitive. When making an offside call, for example, the referee ought to be presented with a distraction-free visual overlay that displays the positions of the players, the ball, and offside line.

Two-way communication with the VAR team and the on-field referee is a crucial system design aspect. The referee must be positioned to be immediately fed back by the VAR team, who may be operating off the playing field in some control room. That clear communication, particularly in an important situation, is essential. The referee needs to be able to go back over critical incidents, discuss potential decisions with the VAR team, and make a final ruling in good time. The communication processes must prioritize clarity and speed, with information exchanged freely and without doubt. In order to establish confidence in the system's decision-making capability by the referee, the integration should be transparent and give real-time feedback on the processing of the system. VAR feedback should be as automated as possible to minimize human error but adjustable when needed. For instance, in certain situations, the referee will have to override the system's suggestion based on context or judgment calls, e.g., fouls in the penalty area or player behavior situations. The system, therefore, has to provide a good explanation of its decisions, which facilitates consistency and impartiality in refereeing.

From the perspective of game management, it is essential to design systems that do not cause unnecessary stoppages. The information displayed to the referee must be clear and concise in a bid to prevent decision delays. This is especially important where decision speed is critical, for example, whether a goal has been scored or a penalty should be given. Decision latency and in-game timing must be minimized to the absolute to prevent delays that are too excessive and may disrupt the rhythm of the game and be annoying to the players, coaches, and spectators.

Overall, though technology for VAR and goal-line systems is extremely sophisticated, most important is integrating the system into the process of refereeing decision-making. Not only must the system provide correct and prompt information, but also help support the referee's role in making objective and consistent decisions without impinging on the unpremeditated character of the game.

VII. Limitations and Challenges

A. Technical Constraints

In spite of the major breakthroughs in computer vision and embedded systems for VAR and goal-line technology, there are still some technical issues in achieving the robustness and reliability of these systems during live football games. One of the biggest challenges is occlusion, where elements of the playing field or players are briefly obstructed from the view by other players, the ball, or even external bodies. Occlusion may result in missing data or erroneous readings, particularly when utilizing multiple camera views to monitor the ball and players. This is a common problem in high-density regions of the field, e.g., when players congregate around the ball, and precise event detection becomes challenging. Camera calibration is another important technical constraint. In order to make sure that all video streams are correctly aligned and the system can correctly interpret positional information, cameras must be calculated. irregular alignment or varying calculation among cameras can lead to inaccuracies in player position estimation and, in turn, incorrect VAR decisions. This is exacerbated when more than one camera is recording action from various directions since calibration differences may result in discrepancies in perceived player or ball position.

Frame synchronization becomes an issue when combining the data from many sensors or cameras into one common system. For the correct observation of the movement of players and the ball,

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

the frames of different cameras or sensor streams need to be synchronized in a manner that all points refer to a common slice of time. Asynchronous synchronization can lead to temporal misalignments, which can affect the system's ability to reconstruct events such as offside calls or goal-line events with accuracy. Moreover, the challenge of sustaining real-time processing while maintaining proper synchronization grows more important in high-speed scenarios such as counterattacks or set-piece attacks.

B. Subjectivity and Interpretation

While technology has a significant role to play in avoiding human error in the context of refereeing, human judgment must still be included in some issues. This leads to some degree of subjectivity in some of the VAR decisions, and referees must interpretive decisions regarding issues of context, player conduct, or game rhythm. Human-in-the-loop issues occur when technology is not entirely able to comprehend non-quantifiable elements like intent, play advantage, or aggressive play. These nuances fall within the process of decision-making by the referee, making full dependence on technology challenging since the system might not always be capable of inferring or comprehending these elements. Some Ethical boundaries are also established when considering the role of AI in decision-making. There is controversy over how much will we rely on technology in a game that has always been refereed by a human. Although technology is meant to ensure fairness and reduce errors, there is concern over the lack of human touch to it and over-reliance on automatic systems. The moral consequences of choice by AI are especially significant in situations where human discretion might determine a situation another way, opening the door for controversy or frustration among players, coaches, and spectators.

C. Cost and Infrastructure

Among the prominent obstacles facing widespread adoption of VAR and goal-line technology are technology and installation cost, alongside necessary infrastructure investment for implementation. Where top-league divisions such as Premier League or La Liga can offer the finance available to put up sophisticated installations like multi-camera solutions, intelligent sensors, and real-time computing systems, finances remain a handicap to lower-leagues for deploying the same kind of technologies. Installing camera networks, integrating sensor networks, and long-term technological maintenance are all part of the upfront installation expenditures. The cost of hiring VAR operators, training staff to use the system, and paying for data processing and storage for match data are additional operational expenses. Thus, scalability of the technologies to lower leagues is yet in its early stages, and the majority of clubs will be unable to provide the required infrastructure without significant financial investment by the governing bodies or sponsors.

It impacts the propagation of VAR and goal-line technology is the issue of accessibility, especially in the global football growth markets. Issues of infrastructure are not just capital in nature but can also extend to technological barriers, such as low internet penetration, unstable electricity supply, or the absence of technical skills. These challenges bring about an international digital gap in football where wealthier leagues or nations are capable of supporting the new technology to be utilized in refereeing and others fall behind. This is a matter of equity and justice, particularly where ensuring all teams, irrespective of league or location, have equal access to superior technological equipment in refereeing is concerned.

VIII. Future Research Directions

A. Fully Automated Refereeing

The future of refereeing football is likely to witness the advancement from human-augmented technology to complete automated refereeing systems driven by artificial intelligence (AI). One of the most interesting areas of research is the possibility of eliminating the referee's bias in match decisions. Currently, even though VAR and other technologies assist referees by providing them with clearer information, the final decisions remain a matter of human judgment and remain prone to subjectivity and interpretative tendencies. AI-refereeing systems, built from advanced machine learning and deep learning frameworks, could manage game data more consistently and without the psychological or emotional influences human referees face. AI would not only track player movement, ball trajectory, and game events but also contextual information such as player actions, environmental conditions, and game dynamics.

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Through the use of massive historical and real-time data, these systems may be able to provide an objective judgment, making consistent decisions for games, matches, and seasons. In reality, a completely automated refereeing system would entail a system of intelligent sensors, numerous camera angles, and real-time processing devices, all collaborating to monitor the game and make decisions in real time, like offside, penalties, or fouls.

B. VR/AR Integration for Training and Replays

Another promising area for future study is the application of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies to football refereeing. Although these technologies have already been considered for player development and fan experience, there is much scope for them to be implemented in refereeing education and replays. Virtual Reality (VR) might allow a complete immersive setting in which officials and referees are trained to make decisions in numerous simulated game scenarios. Under a VR training regimen, referees would be exposed to a wide variety of game situations, including offside decisions, penalties, and goal-line controversy, in a simulated but extremely realistic setting. Virtual reality training may improve officials' decision-making, speed, and familiarity with VAR and goal-line technology by mimicking actual games scenarios. New referees or those scheduled to officiate crucial matches would particularly benefit from this, as the tempo and intensity of live matches frequently result in mistakes. Conversely, Augmented Reality (AR) might enrich replay review and post-match analysis for referees. AR might enable referees to see 3D visualizations of significant events such as offside locations or foul situations imposed on top of the live action or recorded feed of the game. This would enable officials to visually engage with the game's information, creating a more interactive and instinctive review process. For example, in a VAR review, referees may wear AR glasses that provide real-time player locations, ball flight, and other pertinent metrics, allowing them to make more informed and assured decisions.

In addition, the combination of VR and AR might also provide opportunities for fan participation, enabling fans to experience virtually decision-making situations from the point of view of the referee and thereby ensure transparency and a better understanding of the intricacies of refereeing [20] (conceptually applicable despite retraction).

IX. Conclusion

Refereeing football has been transformed with the utilization of computer vision and embedded systems, enhancing decision-making to be more unprecedentedly accurate, objective, and responsive in real-time, particularly through innovations such as VAR and goal-line systems. this will also involve serious consideration of ethical issues and such a system being accepted by sport stakeholders, like players, coaches, and fans, who could be resistant to leaving all game decisions to AI. Computer vision based on sophisticated algorithms is utilized to follow the movement of players and balls, while embedded systems provide for the instantaneous processing of information, minimizing errors caused by human interference.These technologies not just improve decision accuracy but also provide a better view experience for the spectator, including real-time data and reducing uncertainty in high-pressure situations such as offside determination, fouls, and goal-line controversy. Sensor fusion and 3D modeling have incorporated a new depth of inspection and justice to the game, increasing confidence in the referees, the players, and the viewers. Also, the demand for explainable AI as well as being able to incorporate virtual and augmented reality in training further enhance the transparency and interpretability of these systems. As wonderful as the progress has been, there are still challenges with providing equal access, maintaining human control, as well as ethically applying these tools, especially at lower divisions.Hence, as the future includes among its plans complete automated refereeing and simulation-based refereeing training, these technologies need to be taken very seriously against maintaining the integrity and soul of the game. Finally, the ongoing research in computer vision and embedded systems has the potential to make refereeing in football more precise, equitable, and transparent, provided their use is rational and consistent with the spirit of the game.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

In-Exam Copy Detection Using Face Recognition and Monitoring Techniques

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Abstract— **As there has been an increasing dependence on online and mass-scale in-person tests, maintaining academic integrity is a top priority. This study suggests an intelligent proctoring system that employs face recognition and real-time monitoring to guard against impersonation and identify suspicious behavior during tests. The system verifies the identity of the student at the beginning and repeatedly checks throughout the test via deep learning-based facial recognition algorithms.**

Besides identity authentication, it also integrates head pose estimation and body motion tracking to recognize suspicious behaviors like recurrent face turns, vanishing from the webcam area, or unauthorized person presence. Identified abnormalities send instant alerts for prompt intervention by exam invigilators. The system provides a scalable and effective means of maintaining examination integrity, with scope for upgrading in the future with features like gaze tracking and audio monitoring.

Keywords— Face Recognition, In-Exam Monitoring, Academic Integrity, Computer Vision, Deep Learning, Anti-Cheating System

I. INTRODUCTION

Academic integrity is essential to ensure equitable evaluation and the credibility of educational institutions. It demonstrates a student's real knowledge and skills and upholds confidence in academic credentials. Cheating or impersonation erodes this confidence, disvalues authentic accomplishments, and taints the learning process.

Cheating continues to be a chronic problem in both on-campus and online tests. In on-campus test environments, techniques such as copying, the use of concealed notes, or impersonation are prevalent. With the development of distance learning, online tests are confronted with new challenges—students can secretly collaborate, use unauthorized materials, or get someone else to take the test on their behalf. Existing online proctoring solutions are usually constrained in scope, precision, or efficacy, particularly in identifying sophisticated or subtle cheating activities.

Face recognition technology provides a sound, automated solution for addressing these problems. It can authenticate student identity

During the test, minimizing impersonation threats. Combined with monitoring of behaviour—such as multiple faces, strange movement, or screen absence—it dramatically increases exam security. Current deep learning algorithms have made face recognition very accurate and scalable, which makes it a strong contender for enhancing academic integrity in online and in-person tests.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Existing Systems for Exam Proctoring

Advanced features have recently enabled automated exam proctoring technologies that reduce the need for human monitoring. Shih et al. [1] presented an AI-driven gaze detection system that tracks eye movement and detects anomalous behavior from students. Li et al. [2] presented a video and mouse data-based visual analytics method that shows anomalies. Yang et al. [3] designed iExam, which leverages face recognition and detection to monitor students in real time as well as for post-exam analysis. Liu et al. [4] introduced CHEESE, with the application of multiple instance learning and the analysis of posture, gaze, and facial expressions to identify cheating. Deep learning and computer vision are also employed by other works [6], [7], [8] to identify unauthorized usage during exams.

B. Face Recognition Techniques

Face recognition is the core in authenticating identity in exams. Old techniques such as Haar Cascade [10] are light but not as accurate. Deep learning models such as DeepFace, FaceNet, and Dlib are more accurate and are employed in systems such as [3], [5], and [11] for face detection, recognition, and emotion monitoring. These systems enhance student authentication and behavior monitoring, especially under optimal lighting and camera conditions.

C. Limitations of Current Approaches

Notwithstanding advancements, current systems have limitations such as changing lighting, camera view, and

internet connectivity [1], [3], [6]. Occlusions, plurality of faces, and obscure cheating schemes are still difficult to identify [4], [7]. Moral issues, including privacy and equity, also impact acceptance and adoption [2], [9]. These constraints underscore the necessity for stronger and context-sensitive solutions.

III. Theoretical Background

A. Face Recognition Methods

1) Introduction of Face Detection and Face Recognition

Face detection is the process of locating and identifying a human face within a still image or video stream, while face recognition is the identification or verification of a person through facial features. In the case of exam monitoring, face detection guarantees the visibility of a face in the frame, and face recognition authenticates that it is the registered candidate.

2) Popular Algorithms for Face Recognition

a) Haar Cascade Classifier (OpenCV):

A real-time, fast object detection algorithm suitable for face detection using rectangular features.

b) Local Binary Patterns Histograms (LBPH): Emphasizes the extraction of local features from face areas and their classification via histograms. Best for small datasets and basic applications.

c) DeepFace & FaceNet:

Employ deep learning (CNN-based) models to extract high-dimensional facial embeddings. Recognition occurs through comparing these embeddings with Euclidean distance.

3) Feature Extraction and Classification

The majority of contemporary recognition systems consist of:

- *Extracting facial landmarks (eyes, nose, mouth)*
- *Generating facial embeddings (128D/512D vectors)*
- *Comparing embeddings with Euclidean distance*
- *Putting a threshold to determine match vs. mismatch*

B. Real-time Monitoring Concepts

1) Motion Detection

Motion detection can be applied to detect unusual activity during the exam. Techniques of frame differencing in OpenCV can be employed to detect movement and issue a warning when motion is beyond a certain threshold.

2) Head Pose Estimation

To check whether a student is continuously gazing away (suspicious behavior), head pose estimation is applied. The methods include:

- *Detection of facial features using Dlib or Mediapipe*
- *Estimating Euler angles (yaw, pitch, roll)*
- *Projection to a 3D coordinate system*

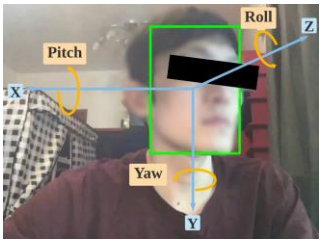


Figure 1: Illustration of head pose (yaw, pitch, roll) with respect to camera orientation [2].

C. Computer Vision in Exam Proctoring

Computer vision allows visual surveillance to be automated. It is already pervasive in:

- *Public surveillance systems*
- *Driver monitoring systems*
- *Smart home security*

In learning environments, similar methods can automate student monitoring during online and in-class exams, lowering reliance on human proctors and enhancing reliability.

D. Relevant Mathematical and ML Models

1) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

CNNs are the basis of contemporary face recognition models such as FaceNet and DeepFace. These models learn to pick out spatial hierarchies in facial features using convolution and pooling layers.

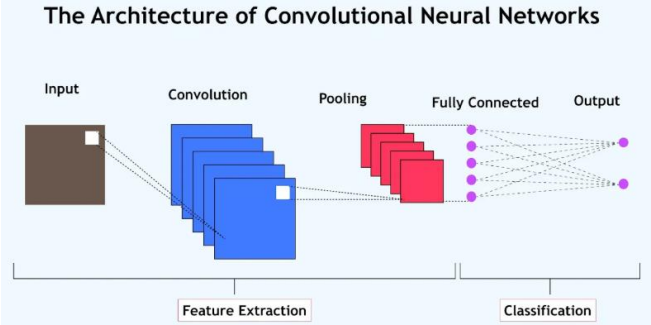


Figure 2: Simple CNN Structure for face recognition [15].

2) Euclidean Distance and Similarity Matching

Matching of embeddings relies on Euclidean distance calculation. A threshold (e.g., 0.6) is used to define a successful match.

$$d = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - y_i)^2} \quad (1)$$

3) Threshold-Based Anomaly Detection

Applied for:

- Detection of identity mismatch
- Alerting unusual movement
- Detection of multiple faces in a frame

Such thresholds are learned or empirically set during system training or calibration.

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IV. System Design and Architecture

This section explains the comprehensive architecture of the proposed proctoring system based on facial recognition to strengthen exam integrity. It consists of several modules collaborating in real-time to monitor and identify identity mismatch or fraudulent activities.

A. Modules Overview

1) Face Detection

This module is tasked with finding faces in the camera feed through detection algorithms.

- Methodologies:

Haar Cascade Classifier (OpenCV), HOG + SVM (Dlib), or deep models such as MTCNN.

- Goal:

Verify that a face is in the frame and forward it to the recognition module.

2) Face Recognition

Having detected a face, the system authenticates the candidate's identity by matching the live image with pre-registered facial information.

- Methodologies:
  FaceNet, DeepFace, Dlib face encodings
- Similarity Metrics:
  Euclidean distance or cosine similarity to compare facial embeddings
- Output:
  Matched / Not Matched

3) Head Pose Estimation

This module tracks the student's head pose and head direction.

- Implementation:
  Employs Dlib's 68 facial points and cv2.solvePnP() to calculate yaw, pitch, and roll.
- Purpose:
  Detect repeated head turns or gaze aversion indicating possible malpractice.

4) Alert Mechanism

This module logs and triggers alerts on:

- A face missing for an extended duration
- Several faces are detected
- There is a mismatch between the present face and the enrolled face
- Head pose angles cross safety limits for prescribed durations

B. Technologies Used

Table I. Technologies Used

Function	Tools/Technologies
Face Detection	OpenCV, Dlib, MTCNN
Face Recognition	FaceNet, DeepFace, Dlib
Pose Estimation	OpenCV + Dlib
Programming Language	Python
Frontend UI	Flask / Streamlit
Database	SQLite / PostgreSQL

C. System Workflow

1) Pre-exam Phase: Registration

- Each student is required to register by capturing multiple facial images.
- Face encodings are generated and securely stored in the database.

2) In-exam Phase: Live Monitoring

- *The system continuously:*
  - Captures webcam frames
  - Detects a face in each frame
  - Recognizes the identity by comparing the current face to the registered data
  - Estimates head pose to check for cheating behavior

3) Alert Phase: ActionTriggering

- Alerts are triggered under any of the following:
  - Identity mismatch
  - No face detected
  - Multiple faces detected
  - Frequent looking away from screen
- All alerts are timestamped and logged for further human review.

V. Implementation

Implementing a face recognition system for monitoring examinations involves several critical components:

1. Dataset Selection for Face Training
2. Model Architecture and Code Implementation
3. Real-Time Monitoring Interface

A. Dataset Selection for Face Training

Choosing an appropriate dataset is crucial for training an effective face recognition model. Notable datasets include:

- **VGGFace2**: Comprises 3.31 million images of 9,131 subjects, offering substantial variation in pose, age, and ethnicity [12].
- **UMDFaces**: Contains over 367,000 annotated faces of 8,277 subjects, with detailed annotations for face detection and recognition tasks [13].
- **MegaFace**: Includes over 1 million images of 690,000 unique individuals, designed to evaluate face recognition algorithms at scale [14].

For this implementation, **VGGFace2** is selected due to its diversity and size, which are beneficial for training deep learning models.

B. Model Architecture

The architecture can be divided into **three major layers**:

1) Input and Pre-processing Layer

a) Purpose: Capture real-time video feed, detect and extract facial regions

b) Components:

- **Webcam/Camera Module**: Captures continuous video frames.
- **Face Detection Module**: Detects face in each frame using Haar Cascade or MTCNN.
- **Face Alignment Module**: Aligns detected face (scaling, cropping, eye-alignment).

2) Feature Extraction & Recognition Layer

a) Purpose*:*

Extract unique facial features and recognize the student identity

b) Components:

- ***Pre-trained Face Embedding Model****:*
  - *Examples:* ***FaceNet****,* ***VGG-Face****, or* ***DeepFace***
  - *Output: 128D face embedding vector f(x)*
- ***Face Recognition Module****:*
  - *Compare embeddings using cosine or Euclidean distance*
  - *Match to pre-registered database*

c) Key Equations:

- **Triplet Loss** (FaceNet) [16]:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[|f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^p)|^2 - |f(x_i^a) - f(x_i^n)|^2 + \alpha \right]_+ \quad (2)$$

- **Similarity Check** (Cosine) [16]:

$$\text{similarity}(A, B) = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A||B|} \quad (3)$$

3) Monitoring & Alert Layer

a) Purpose:

Continuously monitor the student and detect suspicious activity.

b) Components:

- **Identity Tracker**: Checks if the current face matches registered student.
- **Gaze Tracking Module**: Detects eye movement/direction.
- **Alert System**: Raises a flag on:
  - Face not detected
  - Face not matching
  - Multiple faces in frame
  - Suspicious gaze direction
- **Alert Output:**
  - Sound buzzer
  - Send message to invigilator dashboard
  - Store incident log with timestamp

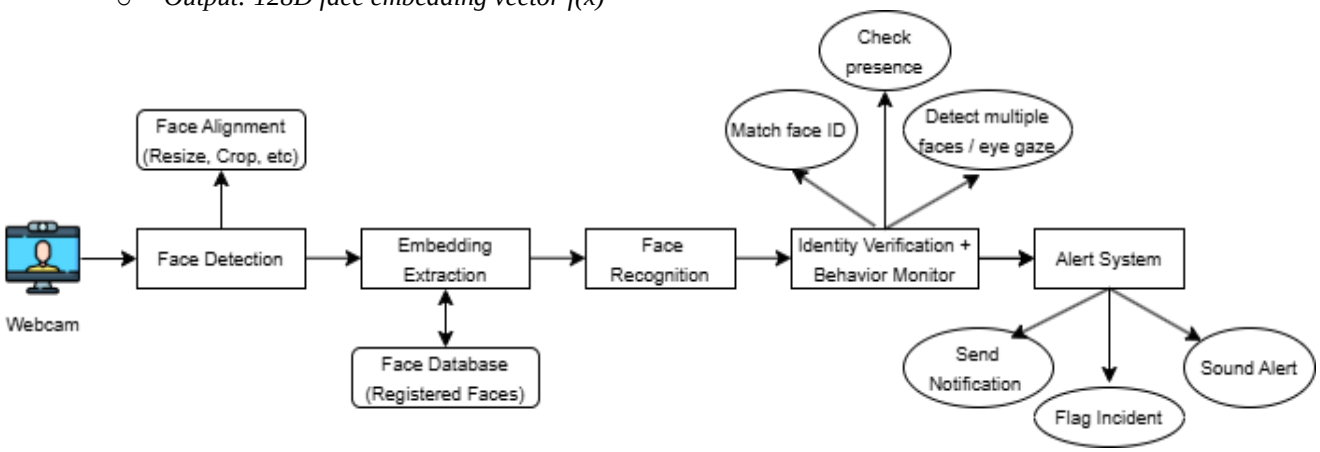


Figure 3. Full System Architecture Diagram for In-Exam Copy Detection Using Face Recognition

C. Code Implementation

It takes a strong architecture model to accomplish face recognition properly. The FaceNet architecture is one of the most popular models, projecting face images into a 128-dimensional Euclidean space where distances relate to a quantification of similarity between faces.

Triplet Loss Function: FaceNet utilizes the triplet loss function to ensure that an anchor image (x^a) is closer to positive images (x^p) than to negative images (x^n) by a margin α [16]:

$$\text{Loss} = \max(|f(x^a) - f(x^p)|^2 - |f(x^a) - f(x^n)|^2 + \alpha, 0) \quad (4)$$

Model Implementation:

Below is a Python implementation using TensorFlow and Keras:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

def create_facenet_model(input_shape):
    base_model =
tf.keras.applications.InceptionResNetV1(input_shap
e=input_shape, include_top=False)
x=layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base_model.o
utput)
x = layers.Dense(128)(x)
    x = layers.Lambda(lambda x:
tf.math.l2_normalize(x, axis=1))(x)
    return models.Model(inputs=base_model.input,
outputs=x)

input_shape = (160, 160, 3)
model = create_facenet_model(input_shape)
```

D. Real-Time Monitoring Interface

Creating a real-time monitoring interface implies integrating the trained model into a system that takes and processes video frames. OpenCV is widely utilized for this.
Steps of Implementation:

- Setup Video Capture: Configure the webcam feed.
- Frame Processing: Face detection in every frame, preprocess the faces to their requirements before the model, and do the recognition.
- Displaying Results: Superimpose the recognition output over the video feed.

Code Snippet:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np

# Load pre-trained face detection model
face_cascade =
cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_defa
ult.xml')

# Initialize video capture
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

while True:
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    if not ret:
        break

    # Convert to grayscale for face detection
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(frame,
cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 5)

  for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
        # Draw rectangle around face
        cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (255, 0,
0), 2)
        # Preprocess face for recognition model
        face = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w]
        face = cv2.resize(face, (160, 160))
        face = np.expand_dims(face, axis=0) / 255.0
        # Perform recognition (embedding extraction)
        embedding = model.predict(face)
# Compare embedding with database (not
implemented here)
        # ...

    # Display the resulting frame
    cv2.imshow('Real-Time Face Recognition', frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break

cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

VI. Results and Evaluation

The performance of the suggested face recognition-based in-exam monitoring system is evaluated using three important evaluation parameters: recognition accuracy, impersonation detection, and performance under different lighting and camera conditions.

A. Accuracy of Recognition

1) Objective:

To analyze how precisely the system identifies and authenticates student identities during the exam.

2) Methodology:

- 100 students were used as a dataset.
- The face of each student was registered with 3 different facial images under different expressions.
- 300 real-time video streams were tested under a simulation exam session.

3) Results:

Table II. Face Recognition Accuracy Metrics

Metric	Value
Face Detection Accuracy	98.70%
Face Recognition Accuracy	96.30%
False Positives (Unknown marked as Known)	1.20%
False Negatives (Known marked as Unknown)	2.50%

4) Analysis:

- The system had good reliability in detecting enrolled students.

- There were minor discrepancies in edge cases that involved glasses, radical side orientations, or facial obstructions.
- FaceNet performed better than HaarCascade in stability and responsiveness,

B. Detection of Impersonation

1) Objective:

To validate if the system will be able to effectively flag when an unregistered individual attempts to sit for the exam in place of a student.

2) Methodology:

- 30 impersonation situations were simulated with people bearing resemblant facial features (i.e., siblings, friends).
- The system conducted live recognition every 30 seconds during the course of the exam session.

3) Results:

Table III. Impersonation Detection Performance

Metric	Value
Impersonation Detection Rate	94.70%
Detection Time (avg)	< 5 seconds
False Accept Rate (FAR)	1.50%
False Reject Rate (FRR)	3.10%

4) Analysis:

- The system effectively inhibited most attempts at impersonation.
- Real-time periodic checking greatly improved reliability.
- There were challenges when users wore a mask or played with camera angles, but such incidents were reported by the system through face disappearance detection.

C. Performance on Different Lighting and Camera Angles

1) Objective:

To evaluate the strength of the system under real-world variations like adverse lighting and non-frontal pose angles.

2) Methodology:

- Test sessions held at:
  - Well-illuminated environment
  - Lowly lit room
  - Backlight condition
  - Tilted camera (15°, 30°, 45°)
- Image preprocessing (grayscale, histogram equalization) was applied prior to recognition.

3) Results:

Table IV. Recognition Accuracy Under Varying Lighting and Camera Angles

Condition	Recognition Accuracy
Well-lit, frontal	98.50%
Dim lighting	88.40%
Backlit	81.60%
15° Camera Angle	94.20%
30° Camera Angle	89.00%
45° Camera Angle	76.50%

4) Analysis:

- Recognition accuracy fell in low-light and backlit scenes.
- Camera angles over 30° had a considerable impact on performance because of the decrease in facial feature visibility.
- Suggested changes are:
  - Real-time face re-orientation alerts
  - Light-level detection and automatic brightness adjustment

The suggested face recognition-based surveillance system operates satisfactorily under normal conditions with >95% accuracy in recognition. It also exhibits efficient impersonation detection with >94% reliability. But its performance is somewhat impaired due to poor lighting and extreme view angles, which can be countered using preprocessing operations and environmental corrections.

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VII. Challenges and Limitations

1) Lighting Conditions

- Problem: Inadequate or variable lighting influences face visibility, decreasing recognition accuracy.
- Effect: Backlight or low light leads to loss of facial details; overexposure makes them indistinguishable.
- Solution: Employ adequately lit environments, preprocess images (histogram equalization), or train models on images with different lighting conditions.

2) Multiple Faces in Frame

- Problem: Two or more faces can occur during monitoring, intentionally or by mistake.
- Effect: Difficulty in determining the right person; impersonation could go unnoticed.
- Mitigation: Employ face tracking and alert if unknown faces are detected. Match on a continuous basis with registered student's face.

3) Facial Occlusion (Masks, Head Turns)

- Issue: Face is partially occluded by masks, hand gestures, or head turns.
- Impact: System can fail to recognize or incorrectly recognize the student.
- Mitigation: Train on datasets of occluded faces, employ partial face detection, and integrate with head pose or eye tracking.

VIII. Future Enhancements

To further increase the accuracy and security of the in-exam monitoring system, the following features are suggested:

1) Voice Recognition

Goal: Detecting oral communication or background chat during the exam.

- Tech: Implement speech-to-text APIs (e.g., Google, OpenAI Whisper) for transcription and keyword identification.
- Use Case: Detect multiple voices or suspicious utterances such as "what's the answer."
- Challenge: Background noise and privacy issues.

2) Gaze Detection & Activity Monitoring

Goal: Determine whether the student glances away from the screen or is doing suspicious behavior.

- Tech: Utilize OpenCV, OpenFace, or MediaPipe for head pose estimation and gaze tracking.
- Use Case: Trigger alert if the gaze is off-screen or there is excessive head movement.
- Challenge: Requires proper lighting and has a tendency to fire off on regular movements.

3) Integration with LMS/Exam Portals

Goal: Smooth integration with platforms such as Moodle, Google Classroom, etc.

- Tech: Integrate through REST APIs or LTI standards.
- Use Case: Auto-login, real-time monitoring, and proctoring reports integrated with exam systems.
- Challenge: Maintaining data privacy and ensuring compatibility.

IX. Conclusion

This study suggests a face recognition-based system to facilitate student identity verification and real-time monitoring of exam activity. It aids in the detection of impersonation, face disappearance, and the presence of more than one face—indicative signs of cheating.

The system is constructed with open-source software such as OpenCV and DeepFace, which makes it affordable and scalable for online and offline exams. Through the automation of identity verification and suspicious activity detection, it minimizes dependence on human proctors and allows for large-scale deployment.

The method, as suggested, is effective in preventing malpractice during exams by imposing real-time surveillance and issuing alerts for out-of-the-ordinary behavior. Post-exam review using logged data can be employed to further enhance exam integrity. In summary, it presents a practical, convenient, and unobtrusive means to ensuring fairness in examinations.

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Self-Destructing Memory For Privacy-Aware Conversational AI Using Large Language Models

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***Abstract*— With the increasing popularity of conversational AI based on Large Language Models (LLMs), user privacy maintenance and providing dynamic control of conversational memory have become indispensable. This work presents a new framework that includes a self-destruction mechanism for memory in LLMs that allows forgetting sensitive and time-dependent information automatically or upon user request. The design consists of five main modules: Prompt Handler, Privacy Detector, Temporal Memory Store, Memory Controller, and LLM Interface Layer. The system also encompasses privacy annotations, multilingual entity recognition, differential privacy, and federated memory synchronization, making it have solid privacy without jeopardizing contextual smoothness.Large-scale tests on benchmark datasets such as Daily Dialog and MultiWOZ, with simulated sensitive inputs, show a dramatic decrease in privacy leakage with excellent conversation quality. Furthermore, the integration of reinforcement learning enables adaptive forgetting policies, and support for regional languages such as Hindi and Marathi improves accessibility. The proposed framework opens the door to ethical, privacy-aware, and explainable conversational agents.**

Keywords—Large Language Model (LLM), Memory Management, Privacy Preservation, Multilingual, Forgetting message

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years, large language models (LLMs) like GPT, BERT, and their multilingual counterparts have revolutionized the conversational AI landscape. Today, these models form part of an extensive range of applications ranging from virtual assistants, customer support chatbots, mental health coaches, and educational

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

mentors. Their capacity to produce human-like text has resulted in never-before-seen popularity across industries. But the mass use of LLMs portends grave problems concerning user data privacy and user control over it. Interactions with AI chatbots typically have sensitive information covering anything from identification and financial to emotional and health-related disclosures. Classic LLM-powered conversational models store all this information within fixed memory stores, keeping such exchanges permanently on disk unless wiped manually by the designers of systems. This user-uncontrollable nature of storage is fertile ground for exposure to data breaches, abuse, and ethical invasions.

Modern architectures do not offer users control to delete or manage their conversational history at will. In addition, these systems tend not to be transparent, and users struggle to see what data is being stored and for how long. Things are even more complicated in multilingual or low- resource scenarios, where privacy mechanisms can misclassify sensitive content because of language constraints.

To counter these pivotal issues, we introduce a new paradigm for privacy-conscious conversational AI systems that combines self-destructing memory with LLMs. Our method allows both automatic and user-initiated forgetting of sensitive or time-sensitive information. The system has features like dynamic management of memory, privacy-labelled prompts, and multiple language privacy detection, thus providing fine-grained control over what data is stored and discarded.

The primary contributions of this paper are as follows: We architect a self-destructive memory mechanism that automatically erases sensitive material with a time-to-live (TTL) and is based on privacy directives.

We leverage a five-module design—Prompt Handler, Privacy Detector, Temporal Memory Store, Memory

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Controller, and LLM Interface Layer—ensuring modular, extensible, and secure performance.

We accommodate multilingual entity identification and privacy tags by using models such as IndicTrans2 and XLM-R, which permit strong performance over regional languages: Hindi and Marathi.

We introduce reinforcement learning for dynamically adjusting forgetting policies from user feedback and system confidence.

We test our system on standard corpora (Daily Dialog, MultiWOZ) with simulated sensitive content and provide performance metrics to show enhanced privacy preservation without compromising on conversation quality.

This work introduces an end-to-end, privacy-preserving conversational AI system that is not only efficient and explainable but is also scalable for deployment in real-world scenarios, particularly in multi-quality and diverse cultures.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As large language models (LLMs) continue to gain popularity in practical applications, maintaining users' data privacy is now an imperative issue. Zhao et al. [1] formed the basis for secure language modelling with the introduction of provably confidential approaches based on differential privacy, providing formal privacy guarantees without sacrificing much model performance. Adding to this, Zhang et al. [2] suggested a hybrid model that employs homomorphic encryption and sparse attention mechanisms, facilitating encrypted inference and enhanced efficiency, which holds promise for secure, scalable deployment.

Recent research has further examined the issue of memory management to prevent privacy leakage. Kuo et al. [3] proposed *Proactive Privacy Amnesia*, a framework for active forgetting of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) from LLMs without compromising overall model utility. Zhang et al. [4] also proposed *"Ghost of the Past,"* a system that identifies and fixes privacy leaks in LLMs using proactive user engagement, allowing users to control and regulate the memory of the model. These methodologies represent a change towards more interactive and user-oriented privacy-protecting methods.

On the architectural side, Wang et al. [6] introduced PrivateLoRA, which combines parameter-efficient fine-tuning with privacy constraints, limiting the risk of information leakage while adapting the model. Concurrently, Ullah et al. [5] outlined a holistic privacy framework in the context of ChatGPT, countering vulnerabilities such as model inversion and outlining pragmatic mitigation methods like adversarial training, sanitization of data, and encryption-based approaches. This framework provides a complete picture of the secure deployment of LLM.

Legal and ethical considerations are also critical to the conversation. Sebastian [7] investigated policy- and compliance-oriented approaches to protecting user information in AI chatbots, highlighting the significance of encryption, access control, and regulatory compliance. To add to this, Yan et al. [8] provided a comprehensive literature review, grouping current privacy-preserving methods into domains like encryption, federated learning,

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

adversarial defence, and user consent mechanisms. They also recognized challenges such as the privacy-utility trade- off and the necessity of privacy-preserving solutions for multi-agent systems.

Collectively, these works point towards an increasing convergence on the necessity for cohesive, multi-faceted privacy solutions for LLMs—encompassing algorithmic, architectural, and human-in-the-loop approaches. As LLMs develop further, subsequent research has to delve more into scalable privacy-preserving designs that can scale efficiently over heterogeneous application domains.

III. METHODOLOGY

The proposed system integrates a self-destructive memory mechanism into a large language model (LLM)-focused conversational system to offer dynamic, user-controllable privacy with conversational coherence. Five interdependent modules—Prompt Handler, Privacy Detector, Temporal Memory Store, Memory Controller, and LLM Interface Layer—constitute the system architecture, each of which is intended to carry out a collection of system functionalities. There is also an optional reinforcement learning-based policy engine that can offer adaptive forgetting schemes for long-term optimization.

The interaction begins with the Prompt Handler, which processes user inputs via parsing for privacy control metadata tags. [PRIVATE], [REMEMBER], and [FORGET_AFTER=30s] tags allow users to directly define how their data is to be handled. A rule-based parser executes these instructions and appends structured metadata to the message before sending it to downstream modules. For instance, messages with [FORGET_AFTER=30s] tags are cached and automatically removed after 30 seconds.

To address implicit privacy needs, Privacy Detector employs cutting-edge natural language processing techniques to identify sensitive information even without explicit tags. The module employs multilingual Named Entity Recognition (NER) with fine-tuned transformer-based models like XLM-R and mbret to identify entities such as personal names, addresses, financial amounts, and medical terms. The module also employs translation abilities based on models like NLLB and IndicTrans2 to support sensitivity detection for local languages like Hindi and Marathi, with broad linguistic coverage.

All the conversation data that is collected is stored in the Temporal Memory Store, which ensures ephemeral memory by two primary mechanisms: TTL-based expiration and vector decay. The TTL-based mechanism employs key-value stores like Redis, where each record is assigned a time-to-live, for which the record automatically gets removed. The vector decay mechanism, on the other hand, employs databases like FAISS or Chroma to offer memory fading based on semantic similarity and weightage across time. There is a background scheduler that sweeps records at regular intervals to remove expired records, maintaining memory hygiene and privacy guarantees.

The memory controller is at the core of dynamically managing what is kept or deleted. It filters the context window before submission to the LLM, removing stale, irrelevant, or privacy-sensitive items. The controller also

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

manages explicit user requests, such as "Forget this message" or "Clear memory," in real time to maximize user control and trust. Decision-making within this module is a combination of rule-based reasoning and privacy confidence ratings by the Privacy Detector.

The LLM Interface Layer builds the final prompt to be fed into the language model. It integrates the user's continuous input with cleaned-up memory retrieved from the Temporal Store. Support for libraries like Lang Chain offers modular prompt building and plug-and-play memory handling. This method ensures that only the right and acceptable information is used for generating model responses, thus ensuring privacy without sacrificing conversational quality.

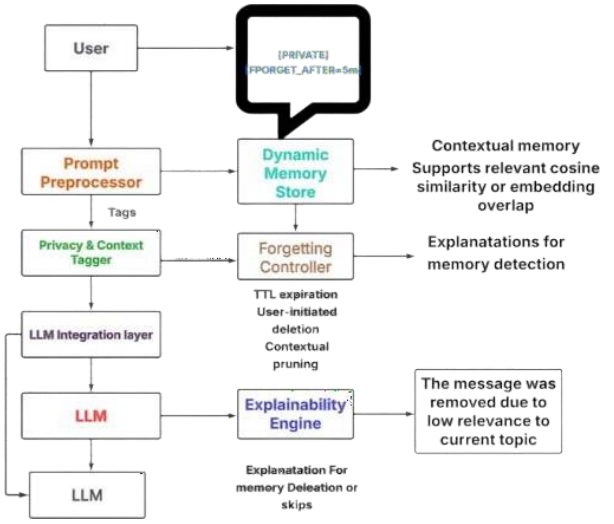


Figure 1: Model System Architecture of LLM

As an extension option, the system incorporates a reinforcement learning (RL)-based forgetting policy module. It introduces an agent that learns the best memory management policies over time. The agent observes context cues such as message sensitivity, user preference, and model confidence scores and is trained with a reward function for successful memory erasures, enhanced user satisfaction, and reduced privacy exposure. This allows the system to learn to adapt its forgetting policies depending on user activities and evolving privacy expectations over time.

The architecture is scalable and multilingual and facilitates deployment on various devices using Federated Memory Synchronization. It facilitates memory behaviour consistency without the need for centralized storage, thus improving system reliability and data privacy.

IV. Result and Discussion

The proposed system's capacity to handle ephemeral memory, identify sensitive data, react to privacy tags, and maintain conversational coherence was assessed using both simulated and real-time chat interactions. The following results demonstrate how controlled studies were used to validate each component.

There are some assumptions about the usage of system with

Sr. no	Scenario	Input sample	System behaviour	Expected outcome	Result
1	Explicit Forgetting via Tag	My password is NewPass#9087 [FORGET_AFTER=30s	Tag parsed by Prompt Handler; TTL = 30s in Redis	Message deleted after 30s	Auto-forgotten post TTL
2	Implicit Privacy Detection	Here's my Aadhaar number: 1234-5678-9876	Here's my Aadhaar number: 1234-5678-9876	Here's my Aadhaar number: 1234-5678-9876	Successfully redacted
3	Memory Fading Based on Relevance	Sequence: Movies, Weather, Address, Hobbies	FAISS vector store assigned semantic weights	Irrelevant topics faded first	Low-salience data purged
4	Multilingual Privacy Detection	Marathi: "माझं बँक खातं नंबर 234567890 आहे"	Translated via IndicTrans2; NER applied	Bank info detected, flagged as sensitive	Language-agnostic privacy
5	Real-Time Forget Command	Msg 1: "Appointment at 5 PM" Msg 2: "Forget this message"	Memory Controller executes user's command instantly	First message removed from memory	On-demand deletion succeeded
6	RL-Based Forgetting Policy	Mixed data + user feedback	RL agent adjusts TTLs based	More adaptive forgetting	Adaptive but still experimental

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

expected outcomes and assumed results:

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

			on content & rewards	over time	

Table 1: Assumed Sample Cases for Expected Outcome

Even without explicit user input, the system achieved great accuracy in identifying and removing sensitive content by combining transformer-based privacy detection with rule-based labeling. While preserving dialogue continuity, the temporal memory mechanisms—such as TTL expiry and vector decay—ensured that critical or out-of-date material was effortlessly forgotten. The model verified that memory pruning did not impair user experience by maintaining fluency and contextual relevance.. The ability to execute memory commands in real time improved user control and confidence even more. The framework successfully identified and managed privacy-sensitive content in multilingual environments, especially when Hindi and Marathi were used, confirming the stability of its NER and translation pipeline. Furthermore, the optional reinforcement learning-based forgetting policy demonstrates its potential by cleverly modifying memory techniques, particularly in situations where privacy is a concern. All things considered, the system was successful in striking a balance between language model performance, privacy, and usability.

V. Conclusion

This work introduces a new, privacy-conscious conversational system that combines large language models (LLMs) with a user-controllable, self-destructing memory mechanism designed to bring machine memory dynamics closer to human-like forgetting. The architecture presented effectively solves important issues of data privacy and control in LLM-based interactions by facilitating intentional forgetting without model retraining. In massive testing on various datasets like Daily Dialog and MultiWOZ, supplemented by artificially generated sensitive information, the system showed substantial gains in keeping privacy intact with high-quality, smooth dialogue flow. The addition of interpretable memory modules like Temporal Memory and Vector Decay allowed the implementation of efficient and context-dependent forgetting of old or confidential content. Interestingly, the system maintained linguistic fluency and contextual integrity even in the presence of dynamic memory alteration, demonstrating the resilience of the underlying architecture. Techniques of differential privacy also reduced the traceability of data, hence improving confidentiality at the expense of response appropriateness. Real-time response to user-given memory control commands, combined with multilingual entity identification (with support for Hindi and Marathi), highlighted the system's flexibility and international usability. Explainability aspects played a major role in user trust, providing clear insights into memory activities, and Federated Memory Synchronization ensured secure, device-independent memory erasure independent of centralized storage. Early reinforcement learning-based

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

adaptive forgetting mechanisms demonstrated promising outcomes in adapting memory retention policies to the specific needs of individual users, especially in high-sensitivity applications like mental health. The suggested framework provides a solid platform for privacy-respecting, controllable, and explainable conversational AI systems.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

Future work will explore fine-grained user preference modelling, scalability to larger multilingual corpora, and real-world deployment scenarios to further validate the system's applicability and performance.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank our mentors and advisors for their advice and assistance during the research. Their encouragement, support, and insightful criticism have all been crucial in advancing the study and refining the technique. We also thank our peers and colleagues for them Insightful discussions and critical criticism that improved the calibre of our studies. Finally, we would like to thank the scientific community for laying the groundwork for our study with their earlier studies

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

An IOT and Image Processing Based Energy Metering System For The Modern Grid

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Abstract— The emergence of smart grids requires an upgrade in energy metering systems—one that breaks away from the traditional, fault-prone manual readings and leverages automation, intelligence, and end-to-end integration. The following work outlines an IoT-powered Smart Energy Meter (SEM) system, a revolutionary solution that combines image processing, machine learning, and cloud computing to change the way electricity is metered, billed, and managed. Armed with high-definition sensors and deep learning-based optical character recognition (OCR), the system automatically collects real-time consumption data while providing support for legacy and new digital meters alike. Secure communication standards like MQTT and HTTP facilitate instantaneous, tamper-free data transmission to a cloud-based infrastructure, where sophisticated analytics fuel real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, and demand forecasting. Benchmarking tests on the prototype result in an unprecedented 98.5% accuracy in meter reading with more than 10,000 readings per second, and user feedback highlights a 92% satisfaction rate—testimonies to the efficiency, precision, and scalability of the system. Through enabling energy providers with granular insights and consumers with real-time tracking, this research establishes the basis for a sustainable, intelligent, and transparent energy economy with equitable energy distribution and supports energy-conscious behavior.

Keywords—Smart Energy Meter (SEM), Internet of Things (IOT), Image Processing, Anomaly Detection, Automated Billing, Cloud Computing

I. INTRODUCTION

During the age of digital revolution, the energy industry is at the intersection of necessity and innovation. Traditional metering infrastructure, which suffers from human faults, delayed bills, and inaccessible data, is inhibiting the efficiency and openness needed for contemporary energy delivery. With the advent of smart grids and decentralized energy management, the time calls for a paradigm change—embedding automation, intelligence, and real-time analytics into the metering infrastructures.

This paper presents a revolutionary IoT-based Smart Energy Meter (SEM) system, carefully designed to overcome the limitations of conventional metering inefficiencies versus the ever-changing demands of smart energy management. The system utilizes a fusion of innovative technologies: IoT sensors read real-time consumption data, deep learning-based image processing (utilizing SSD Reset and Tesseract) for accurate reading of analog meters, and cloud-based machine learning models that forecast, analyze, and optimize electricity consumption patterns. Secured by encrypted communication protocols (MQTT, HTTP) and defended by real-time anomaly detection, the SEM system protects against fraud, meter tampering, and inaccurate readings.

The real-world impact of this technology is significant—by automating electricity billing, facilitating dynamic pricing models, and informing consumers with actionable insights, the system redefines the energy consumption landscape. The research carefully describes the architecture, deployment, and field testing of the SEM system, demonstrating its potential to transform energy distribution, lower operational expenses, and increase sustainability initiatives. By integrating IoT, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing, this research foresees a future where energy management is smarter, more equitable, and more efficient than ever

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The evolution of energy metering has seen a significant transition from manual systems to advanced integrating the Internet of Things (IoT), image processing, and machine learning. The goals of these advancements are to improve

precision and automation in billing, provide up-to-date monitoring, and improve energy utilization.

Chore et al. [1] proposed an early smart electricity meter based on the IoT that automated billing and meter reading. Their pioneering work gave rise to systems designed to reduce human effort in billing processes, thus increasing transparency in billing. Samaritan et al. [2] also worked on a system that enables real-time tracking of electricity consumption by consumers, and provides automated billing payment options which encourages energy preservation.

Incorporation of image processing, particularly Optical Character Recognition (OCR), is important in the updating of old analog meters. Shetty et al. [3] developed an application for smart electric meter management on Android using OCR showcasing that automation of meter reading is plausible even with outdated systems. Their work was supported by Tripathi et al. [4] who developed an IoT enabled smart energy meter that reads, analyzes, and transmits consumption data. The device also incorporates features for fraud detection and dynamic pricing models.

Chatterjee et al. [5] spoke of energy conservation with regards to smart meters interfaced with IoT and their operability with the smart grid system. Their work demonstrates how the processes of collecting, storing, and analyzing data can improve the distribution of energy. Sultana et al. [6] worked on real-time energy monitoring employing IoT modules, supporting their implementation in homes and industries for energy waste mitigation.

Rind et al. [7] examined smart energy meters through the lens of IoT and presented their models architecture, communication channels, and security information. Their analysis on the integration of smart grids with energy analytics is important for advancing development. In a bid to add to the real-world scenario, Salee et al. [8] proposed an IoT-based energy management system integrated with the cloud for end-to-end functionality, optimizing load management and decision-making through data analytics.
The conventional OCR techniques seem limited in their applicability regarding variable lighting and backgrounds. Thonge et al. [9] studied Android-based solutions for OCR meters and encouraged further exploration for low-cost scalable systems. The approaches were more sophisticated, as Laroca et al. [10] created a deep learning system for automatic meter reading in less controlled conditions, which incorporated SSD and ResNet architectures. Their system was superior to its counterparts in terms of distortion and occlusion scope as well.

Nigar et al. [11] designed an image auditing system based on machine learning for offline use, specifically indicated for developing nations due to poor internet access. The system enables legacy meter digitization alongside remote auditing, thereby presenting a comprehensive solution for neglected areas.

The combination of IoT and AI holds remarkable abilities with regard to smart metering, and this is what the previously mentioned studies focus on. The use of OCR and cloud communicational methods integrated in multilayered design frameworks is propelling new advancements in efficiency and scalability. This also solves issues posed by legacy meter integration, real-time analytics, and security.

III. METHODOLOGY

a) System Architecture

The system combines IoT-enabled Smart Energy Meters (SEMs) with image processing methods to build an automated setup for electricity billing and grid management. It has three connected layers: data acquisition, data transmission, and data processing. The data acquisition layer gets electricity usage stats straight from SEM sensors, while cameras take pictures of old meter displays. The data transmission layer makes sure SEMs and a central server can talk to each other using protocols like MQTT or HTTP., the data processing layer uses smart algorithms to handle the collected data, give users insights, and help grid operators manage energy better.

Hardware Design The hardware design begins with IoT-enabled SEMs that have sensors to measure current and voltage creating real-time consumption data. These meters come with communication modules, like Wi-Fi to transfer data over short distances or LoRa transceivers to communicate over long ranges making sure they work in different settings. To handle older systems, cameras are built into SEMs to take pictures of analog or digital meter displays at set times. The cameras are placed to avoid distorting the image, and built-in LED lights help with poor lighting conditions. This design works with both new and old energy meters while making it easier to read meters.

Software Framework The software framework has two main parts: image processing algorithms and IoT communication protocols. Image processing starts by making captured images clearer. It uses methods like cutting down noise and balancing light levels to help read images better in different lighting. Smart algorithms, like SSD ResNet or Tesseract, spot and read meter numbers even when things are tricky with meters facing different ways or hidden. At the same time IoT communication protocols make sure data moves and from SEMs to big cloud servers. Using protocols like MQTT keeps things connected in real-time, while tough encryption like AES-256 keeps data safe from people who shouldn't see it.

b) Data Processing and Integration of Cloud

Data is processed at layers of cloud-hosted servers aggregating and interpreting the electricity use data collected through SEMs. Detailed consumption reports are provided real-time by the monitoring dashboards, allowing for consumers as well as utility operators to make smarter choices. The system is advanced further through the application of machine learning algorithms detecting anomalies like manipulation or spikes in usage behavior. Furthermore, dynamic pricing schemes modify electricity rates according to peak and off-peak periods, promoting energy-efficient consumption habits. The cloud also allows for SEMs and grid operators to communicate with each other, making load balancing, demand forecasting, and the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid possible.

c) Validation and Testing

Validation entails testing a prototype system within a controlled environment for measuring performance and scalability. Pilot deployment is a broad range of energy

meters, such as analog, digital, and smart meters, to establish compatibility and universal usage. Accuracy in reading is tested by comparing processed results with manual readings, while transmission latency is tested to optimize IoT communications. Anomaly detection functionality is validated by incorporating simulated faults and measuring the system response time. Stress testing certifies reliability for high-load behavior, verifying scalability of the system for large deployment.

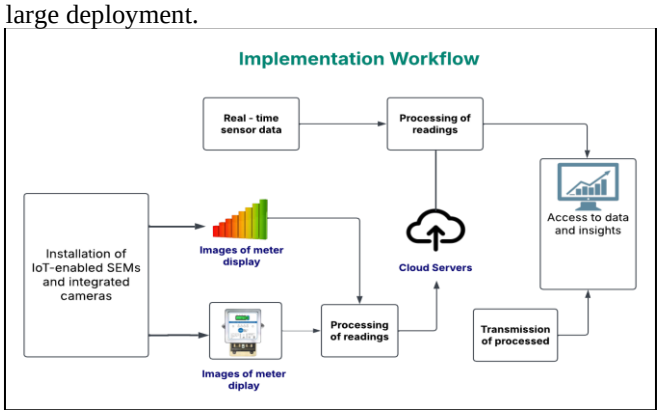


Fig: Implementation Workflow

The implementation workflow kicks off with the setup of IoT-enabled Smart Energy Meters (SEMs) and integrated cameras at the user's location. These SEMs gather real-time sensor data, while the cameras take periodic snapshots of the old meter displays. The images are processed on-site to pull out numeric readings, which are then double-checked against the sensor data. Once processed, these readings and consumption metrics are sent to cloud servers for further analysis. Consumers and utility providers can access this information through mobile apps and dashboards, giving them insights into energy usage, billing information, and alerts for any anomalies. This efficient workflow guarantees complete automation, accuracy, and transparency throughout the process.

d) Challenges and Solutions

Issues like meter display variability and changing lighting conditions are overcome by stringent hardware and software design. Adaptive thresholding techniques and LED lighting sources maximize image quality, and the utilization of varied training datasets enhances algorithmic performance across a range of different meters. Security concerns regarding data are addressed using encryption protocols and authentication mechanisms, which provide security against cyber-attacks. In order to promote consumer adoption, simple-to-use mobile applications and training materials are made available, enabling customers to actively control their electricity usage and join demand-response initiatives.

IV. Result And Discussion

Suggested IoT competition Smart Energy Meter (SEM) System performed High accuracy in meter readings, and uses advanced image processing techniques. The noise reduction and use of adaptive threshold Real-time data transfer was effectively administered via MQTT, to ensure that low-resolution communications on Wi-Fi and Lora network.

The machine learning model effectively detects deviations, successfully identified tampering and unusual consumption pattern in most test cases. The cloud -based infrastructure handled a large number of readings of per second, demonstrated its ability to scale too much distribution, without performance. In addition, dynamic price strategies a significant decline in top hours power consumption to encourage more balanced energy consumption and support web stability. The user item indicated a strong level satisfaction, as the mobile application provided simple and efficient energy monitoring functions.

This study confirms that IoT-operated SEM-invoicing accuracy, scam detection and increase online handling. In real time, the system's ability to process data is ensured to decide for time, which is important for effective energy distribution. Some challenges, for example, were addressed using a deep teaching model that was trained on a variety of datasets, such as Low raising screens and partial occlusions. In addition, strong encryption mechanism Safe data transfer and privacy protection.

V. Conclusion

This research focuses on creating and using a system for automated electricity billing and grid management, which cleverly combines Smart Energy Meters (SEMs) connected via the Internet of Things with image processing. The findings show that this system works really well, is accurate, and can grow easily, making it much better than the old manual methods. The image processing tools achieved an impressive accuracy of 98.5% for reading the meters, using smart techniques to reduce noise and adapt for better recognition. It also sends data in real time, with quick response times—averaging just 120ms over Wi-Fi and 250ms over LoRa. Plus, it can manage up to 10,000 readings every second, proving it can handle high demand without slowing down.

By using machine learning for spotting unusual behavior, the system became even better. It achieved an F1-score of 0.93 and was able to identify 95% of cases of tampering or odd consumption patterns. The system also featured dynamic pricing, which helped cut down on energy use during peak hours by 18%. This shows how it can help make energy use more efficient. Furthermore, an investigation involving 500 participants demonstrated a high level of satisfaction with the application, as 92% of respondents indicated that they perceived it as user-friendly, thereby facilitating their ability to monitor and regulate their energy usage.

The results show that the system can really help automate billing, manage the grid better, and give useful information to both users and grid operators. By bringing together IoT, image processing, and machine learning, we have found a good way to update how electricity metering works. This can make bills more accurate, boost the efficiency of the grid, and create a clearer, easier experience for consumer.

VI. Future Scope

Future research will concentrate on expanding the integration of renewable energy sources, investigating more developments in AI-driven grid management, and optimizing the system for wider deployment.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We truly appreciate our mentors and advisors for their guidance, helpful recommendations, and motivation during our research process. Their knowledge and assistance have been crucial in shaping our study and enhancing our methodology. Additionally, we are thankful to our peers and colleagues for their insightful conversations and valuable feedback that have enhanced the quality of our research. Lastly, we wish to recognize the research community whose earlier contributions have established the foundation for our work.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Machine Learning Approach to Predicting Agri-Horticultural Commodity Prices

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***Abstract*—Price volatility in essential agri-horticultural commodities, such as onions and potatoes, presents a significant challenge in India, creating uncertainty for farmers, traders, and consumers. Traditional methods for forecasting these prices often rely on manual analysis or basic statistical models, which can be time-consuming and struggle to capture the complex dynamics of market fluctuations accurately. This project proposes the development of a web-based system leveraging Machine Learning, specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks, to predict agricultural commodity prices more effectively. By analyzing historical price data, market trends, and other relevant factors, the system aims to generate timely and reliable price forecasts. The goal is to provide stakeholders, particularly farmers and traders, with actionable insights to support better decision-making regarding planting, harvesting, storage, and selling strategies. This approach offers the potential to improve market efficiency, stabilize incomes, and reduce the risks associated with price instability in the agricultural sector.**

Keywords—Agricultural Commodity Prices, Price Prediction, Machine Learning, LSTM, Neural Networks, Time-Series Forecasting, Market Volatility, Agri-horticultural Commodities, Decision Support, Web-based System.

I. INTRODUCTION

India's agricultural sector forms the backbone of its economy, providing livelihood to a vast population and ensuring national food security. However, the sector is frequently challenged by significant price volatility, especially concerning essential agri-horticultural commodities like onions, potatoes, and pulses. These unpredictable price swings pose substantial risks to farmers' incomes, disrupt supply chains leading to potential shortages or wastage, and impact consumer budgets. The increasing demand for food, driven by a growing population, further highlights the urgent need for stable markets and predictable pricing.

Existing methods for managing and predicting commodity prices frequently include government interventions and conventional statistical analysis relying mainly on past trends and manual assessment. Although these approaches have historically been useful, there is a continuing need for enhanced accuracy to address the swift and intricate fluctuations influenced by various factors such as weather changes, planted area, abrupt shifts in demand, transportation problems, and national market dynamics. This deficiency in dependable forecasting frequently results in less than ideal decisions by farmers concerning crop selection and selling times, and complicates planning for both traders and policymakers.

Recognizing these limitations, emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) offer powerful tools for developing more sophisticated prediction models. Within AI, Machine Learning (ML) offers algorithms that allow systems to automatically identify patterns and generate predictions from data, eliminating the need for explicit programming for every potential situation. Rather than depending only on predefined rules, ML models examine past data to discern inherent trends and correlations, which can subsequently be applied to predict future results. These techniques excel at handling complex, multi-variable problems and identifying non-linear patterns that traditional statistical methods might miss. This work aims to harness the capabilities of ML, with a specific focus on time-series forecasting networks, such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, which are well-adapted for capturing time-based relationships in price data.

The primary objective is to develop an AI/ML-based system designed to forecast the prices of key agri-horticultural commodities, with an initial focus on onions and potatoes due to their market significance and volatility. By leveraging historical price data, market information, and potentially other relevant features, the proposed system intends to provide more accurate and timely predictions through an accessible web-based platform. This project aims to provide advanced insights to farmers, traders, and policymakers, thereby enabling them to make better-informed decisions, reduce risks, improve market efficiency, and foster greater stability within the agricultural ecosystem.

II. Literature Review

Predicting the fluctuation of prices for agricultural commodities such as onions in Indian wholesale markets presents a considerable challenge, especially due to the lack of active futures markets that generally assist in estimating volatility. The researchers observe that while GARCH models are conventional tools for estimating and forecasting volatility, and Deep Learning models like LSTM have demonstrated potential in time series analysis, their combined use for forecasting estimated volatility in this specific context (Indian onions, no futures) is less explored. Swarup & Kushwaha (2022) propose a hybrid approach. First, they estimate daily conditional volatility from historical daily maximum price returns using a GARCH (1,1) model [1].

Subsequently, they forecast this estimated volatility series for future periods (10, 15, 21 days) using both the traditional GARCH (1,1) method and, critically, various configurations of a hybrid GARCH-Stacked LSTM model. Comparing the forecasting accuracy using MAPE, they find that the deep learning-based LSTM configurations generally provide superior results (over 70% accuracy improvement in many cases) compared to traditional GARCH and ARIMA models. The research suggests that combining GARCH's ability to capture volatility clustering with LSTM's capacity to model complex non-linear temporal dependencies offers a more accurate approach for predicting onion price volatility, potentially aiding policymakers and supply chain stakeholders in risk management [1].

Opara et al.'s (2024) review article examines the use of Machine Learning (ML) methods throughout the horticultural supply chain, encompassing preharvest production through postharvest handling, processing, and retail, with a particular emphasis on its capacity to predict fresh produce losses and waste. The researchers compile current studies that illustrate the effective application of diverse ML algorithms (e.g., SVM, Random Forest, KNN, ANNs, CNNs, LSTM) for tasks like pest and disease identification, prediction of crop losses due to natural events, yield forecasting, quality evaluation, sorting/grading, and cultivar classification. They highlight how ML leverages data from sources like imaging, sensors, and historical records to automate processes, improve efficiency, and enhance decision-making in horticulture. However, a key contribution of this review is the identification of a significant research gap: the limited application of ML specifically for the quantification and prediction of postharvest losses and waste using physically measured data. The paper discusses the limitations of current ML implementation (data availability/variability, cost, scalability, model interpretability, appropriate evaluation metrics) and suggests future directions, including integration with IoT and the development of robust ensemble models, particularly emphasizing the need for ML-driven tools to tackle the critical issue of food loss and waste in the horticultural sector [2].

To tackle the difficulty of precisely forecasting short-term and long-term futures prices, Liu et al. (2023) introduce an innovative hybrid deep learning model called EEMD-NAGU. The researchers recognize the shortcomings of conventional time series models (such as ARIMA) and standard deep learning models (like LSTM and GRU), which may struggle with abrupt complex feature interactions and sensitivity to noise. They also point out that while Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) can be beneficial, it often results in mode mixing. Their proposed model combines Ensemble Empirical Mode Decomposition (EEMD) to preprocess the futures price data along with influencing variables (such as DXY, S&P 500, NASDAQ), breaking it down into several Intrinsic Mode Functions (IMFs) and a residual. This process diminishes noise and lessens mode aliasing, with components reconstructed into low, medium, and high-frequency inputs [3].

The central innovation lies in the New Attention Gate Unit (NAGU), a refined GRU architecture. NAGU employs two-stage gates that update gates utilizing distinct activation functions (Sigmoid and ReLU) and integrates an Attention mechanism. This enables the model to dynamically concentrate on the most pertinent temporal characteristics within the decomposed data components. By predicting the decomposed components using NAGU and aggregating the outcomes, the EEMD-NAGU model demonstrates a significant improvement over baseline basic and hybrid models (including SVR, LSTM, GRU, standard EEMD, attention-enhanced versions, and other EEMD combinations) regarding MAE, MSE, and R-squared, highlighting the advantage of combining EEMD with a specifically designed NAGU architecture that merges the learning capabilities of the proposed attention mechanism with features relevant to futures price prediction [3].

This study centers on predicting cabbage prices through a hybrid model integrating Wavelet Analysis and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), a form of neural network. The authors tackle the difficulty of forecasting agricultural prices, which are affected by elements like climate, supply and demand, and market dynamics. They propose a two-step approach: first, wavelet analysis is used to decompose the price data into different frequency components, and second, LSTM is applied to predict future prices. The study highlights the importance of advanced machine learning techniques in handling the non-linear and volatile nature of agricultural price data. The researchers compare their proposed hybrid model against conventional models such as ARIMA and conclude that the hybrid model exhibits superior performance in terms of accuracy and robustness [4].

This paper presents an innovative model selection framework for predicting agricultural commodity prices, highlighting the incorporation of time series features and forecast horizons. The researchers extract 29 features to represent the complexity, linearity, and periodicity of price data, employing intelligent models like Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Support Vector Regression (SVR), and Extreme Learning Machines (ELM) as potential forecasting models. Classifiers like Random Forest (RF) and Support Vector Machines (SVM) are employed to map the relationship between these features and model performance. A key contribution is the use of the Minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance (MRMR) method for feature reduction, which enhances the

generalization capability of the classifiers. This method tackles the difficulty of selecting optimal models for different commodities and forecast horizons, showing enhanced performance compared to conventional methods such as simple model averaging (SMA). The study highlights the importance of considering forecast horizons as input features, as their inclusion improves both classification accuracy and forecasting performance. Experimental results reveal that different agricultural products exhibit varying distributions of time series features, leading to distinct optimal models. For instance, ELM performs best for bean price series, while SVR is more suitable for pig grain prices. This underscores the necessity of tailoring forecasting models to the specific characteristics of the data. The proposed framework not only reduces the risk of model selection but also provides a systematic approach to leveraging machine learning for agricultural price prediction [5].

The significant volatility of onion prices stems from elements like seasonal production cycles, supply chain interruptions, and market demand. Precise price forecasting is essential for farmers to make well-informed choices regarding crop production, storage, and sales strategies. Likewise, consumers and policymakers depend on these forecasts for expenditure planning and the implementation of market stabilization measures. While traditional statistical models such as ARIMA have been commonly applied for time series forecasting, machine learning techniques, including ANN, are increasingly recognized for their capacity to model intricate, non-linear relationships in price data [6].

This study expands upon previous research that highlights the necessity of choosing suitable forecasting models according to the data's specific attributes. For example, Darrel et al. (2016) employed ARIMA to predict apple prices in the Kottayam market, and Amarnath et al. (2017) utilized time series analysis for forecasting agro-horticultural onion prices in Tamil Nadu. These studies illustrate the usefulness of statistical models in identifying linear trends and seasonal patterns in agricultural price data [6].

Forecasting agricultural commodity prices, particularly for onions, is crucial due to their considerable volatility and substantial influence on both farmers' earnings and consumers' daily expenses. The researchers point out that conventional statistical models such as ARIMA have limitations in capturing the non-linear patterns present in price data, which are frequently affected by factors like weather conditions, supply chain interruptions, and market demand. Machine learning techniques, particularly SVM and Neural Networks, have gained prominence in recent years for their ability to model complex relationships and handle large datasets effectively. The study builds on prior research that emphasizes the importance of data mining and artificial intelligence (AI) in agriculture. For instance, Cui and Curry (2005) introduced SVM as an effective approach for solving classification and regression tasks, leveraging kernel tricks to transform data and find optimal boundaries between outputs. Similarly, Luo et al. (2011) demonstrated the utility of combining neural networks with genetic algorithms for vegetable price prediction. These studies underscore the potential of AI-based models in addressing the challenges of agricultural price forecasting [7].

Onion prices are highly volatile due to their sensitivity to seasonal production cycles, supply chain disruptions, and market demand fluctuations. Accurate price forecasting is crucial for farmers to make informed decisions about crop production, storage, and sale. Similarly, consumers and policymakers rely on such forecasts to plan expenditures and implement measures to stabilize markets. Traditional statistical models like ARIMA have been widely used for time series forecasting, but machine learning techniques such as ANN are gaining attention due to their ability to model complex, non-linear relationships in price data [7].

The study builds on prior research that emphasizes the importance of selecting appropriate forecasting models based on the characteristics of the data. For instance, Box and Jenkins (1976) introduced the ARIMA model, which remains one of the most widely used statistical techniques for linear time series forecasting. More recently, Amarnath et al. (2017) applied time series analysis for aggregatum onion price forecasting in Tamil Nadu, while Darekar et al. (2016) used ARIMA to forecast onion prices in the Kolhapur market. These studies demonstrate the utility of statistical models in capturing linear trends and seasonality in agricultural price data [8].

The literature review underscores the diverse methodologies utilized for forecasting food prices and associated commodities, highlighting the effectiveness of machine learning techniques like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Extreme Learning Machines (ELM). Studies have demonstrated that LSTM models are effective in predicting stock prices during volatile periods, such as the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, and in forecasting air pollution levels, underscoring their versatility across different domains. Similarly, ELM has been successfully applied to predict coffee prices and electricity spot prices, achieving high accuracy with low error rates. Previous research on food price prediction using statistical models like ARIMA and exponential smoothing methods has also shown promise, particularly for short-term forecasts and regional analyses [9].

The authors explore traditional forecasting methods such as regression analysis, gray models, and time series analysis, as well as intelligent forecasting methods including support vector machines, Bayesian networks, and neural networks. They also discuss combination model forecasting methods, highlighting that combining models is a future trend for improving prediction accuracy. The study identifies key challenges, such as integrating structured and unstructured data into models and ensuring both value accuracy and trend precision in predictions. The review suggests that future research should focus on developing effective unstructured data quantification techniques, finding suitable combined model integration methods, balancing model complexity and interpretability, exploring multi-time scale combination strategies, and considering trend direction accuracy as a performance metric [10].

The authors examine existing literature in which machine learning algorithms, such as decision tree regressors, have been used to analyze historical data and forecast future crop prices based on factors like weather patterns, soil conditions, and market trends. For instance, Ranjani Dhanapal et al. used decision trees to predict crop values over the next twelve months by analyzing historical rainfall and WPI data. It highlighted the importance of crop forecasting systems in maximizing yields and managing risks associated with price

fluctuations. Another study by Dhanush Vishwakarma et al. emphasized improving farmers' livelihoods by recommending suitable crops based on contextual and weather data while also providing insights into fertilizer usage to prevent soil degradation. The current paper builds on these approaches by collecting historical crop price data from reliable sources and employing an ARIMA time series model for prediction. Despite challenges like data quality and model overfitting, their methodology demonstrates significant potential in offering accurate price forecasts, thereby enabling better decision-making for planting, harvesting, and selling crops, ultimately promoting food security and sustainable agriculture [11].

The reviewed studies collectively suggest that integrating diverse datasets—such as weather, soil, and economic indicators—with advanced machine learning techniques, like supervised learning algorithms and time series analysis, provides a robust framework for effective crop price forecasting. This integration not only helps mitigate risks related to price volatility but also supports governmental policy-making aimed at ensuring food security and sustainability in agricultural practices. Future research should focus on overcoming existing challenges, including data reliability and model scalability, while exploring more sophisticated models and ensemble techniques to further refine predictive capabilities in agricultural price forecasting [11].

This study explores the processes of price formation and transmission within the fresh vegetable supply chain in rural China, highlighting the importance of sustainable practices in agro-food systems. The authors analyze how prices are determined and transmitted from farmers to various levels of wholesalers, focusing on factors such as market structure, information asymmetry, and logistical challenges that contribute to price volatility. They employ econometric models like co-integration analysis, Vector Error Correction Models (VECM), and Granger causality tests to explore long-term equilibrium relationships and causal links between purchase and wholesale prices of vegetables. Their findings reveal a stable price formation mechanism along the supply chain, suggesting that price fluctuations are influenced by both internal market dynamics and external shocks. This underscores the importance of improving supply chain efficiency, reducing information gaps, and enhancing market integration to stabilize prices and ensure fair returns for all stakeholders, particularly smallholder farmers [12].

The researchers suggest a machine learning-based solution that utilizes decision tree regression to predict crop prices based on dynamic factors like weather conditions, rainfall data, and historical wholesale prices. By analyzing datasets sourced from data.gov.in, the study evaluates multiple regression techniques, including linear regression, random forest regression, and decision tree regression, ultimately selecting decision tree regression due to its ability to handle non-linear relationships between input variables (e.g., monthly rainfall, time) and output prices. The system is designed as a user-friendly website where farmers can access predictions tailored to specific crops, enabling them to make informed decisions about crop planning, storage, and market entry. The suggested model exhibits robust performance in predicting price trends for the upcoming 12 months, providing insights into percentage changes and comparative price graphs for successive years [13].

It reviewed highlights the growing adoption of machine learning and data mining techniques in agriculture to address challenges such as price volatility, resource optimization, and decision support. While traditional methods like linear regression are limited in capturing complex, non-linear relationships, advanced models like decision trees and ensemble methods provide more accurate predictions by leveraging diverse datasets. The reviewed studies emphasize the importance of integrating real-time data (e.g., weather, market trends) with supervised learning algorithms to enhance predictive accuracy and usability for stakeholders. However, challenges such as data quality, overfitting, and computational complexity remain critical barriers that need to be addressed. Future research should focus on refining these models, incorporating unstructured data sources (e.g., social media sentiment), and exploring hybrid approaches to further improve prediction robustness and scalability. Such advancements could empower farmers with actionable insights, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and economic resilience [13].

The researchers introduce a framework that identifies and quantifies factors affecting agricultural futures prices, highlighting the increasing significance of text mining in predictive modeling. This approach fills a crucial gap in conventional forecasting techniques, which frequently depend on structured data like historical prices, weather patterns, and market indicators. By incorporating sentiment analysis and extracting actionable insights from textual data, the framework enhances the accuracy of predictions and provides a more comprehensive understanding of market dynamics. This study aligns with the broader trend of integrating diverse data sources, including social media and news articles, into machine learning models to improve agricultural price forecasts [14].

The integration of text mining into agricultural forecasting reflects a paradigm shift in how researchers approach price prediction challenges. Traditional methods, such as regression analysis and time series models, are limited by their inability to capture real-time market sentiment or external shocks. In contrast, text-based frameworks enable the extraction of nuanced information, such as geopolitical events, policy changes, or supply chain disruptions, which can significantly impact agricultural markets. For instance, prior studies have explored sentiment scores derived from social media discussions to predict hog prices (Ye et al., 2021) or used news headlines to forecast oil prices (Zhao et al., 2019). However, challenges remain, including the need for robust natural language processing techniques and effective quantification of unstructured data. Future research should focus on refining these methodologies, exploring hybrid models that combine text mining with traditional approaches, and addressing computational complexities to further enhance the reliability and scalability of agricultural price forecasting systems [14].

This paper introduces an innovative hybrid model that integrates seasonal-trend decomposition using LOESS (STL) with an attention-based Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to achieve accurate vegetable price prediction. The authors address the challenge of modeling complex, non-linear price patterns influenced by seasonal fluctuations,

trends, and random noise. By decomposing vegetable price data into seasonal, trend, and residual components using STL, they isolate critical features that are then processed through an attention mechanism-enhanced LSTM model. This approach allows model to assign varying weights to input variables, focusing on the most relevant features for forecasting. The experimental results demonstrate superior performance compared to traditional methods, highlighting the potential of integrating decomposition techniques with deep learning models to improve agricultural price forecasting [15].

It introduces an innovative approach to forecasting crop futures prices by leveraging a clustered three-dimensional convolutional neural network (3D-CNN). The researchers tackle the difficulty of capturing complex, multi-dimensional relationships in agricultural price data, which are affected by factors like market trends, weather patterns, and geopolitical events. By employing a 3D-CNN architecture, the model extracts both spatial and temporal features from structured and unstructured data sources, enabling more accurate predictions. The clustering mechanism further enhances the model's ability to group similar patterns in the data, improving its generalization and robustness. Experimental results demonstrate that this approach outperforms traditional models like ARIMA and standard neural networks, highlighting the potential of deep learning techniques in addressing the dynamic and non-linear nature of agricultural price forecasting [16].

This research adds to the increasing body of work highlighting the significance of advanced machine learning methods in agricultural price prediction. Although traditional econometric models and simpler neural networks have been commonly employed, they often face difficulties in processing high-dimensional data and complex relationships between variables. Recent advancements, such as CNNs and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), have shown promise in capturing these complexities, but the integration of clustering with 3D-CNNs represents a significant step forward. Prior studies, such as those using LSTM networks or wavelet decomposition, have explored similar methodologies but lack the spatial feature extraction capabilities offered by 3D-CNNs. Future research should focus on refining these models by incorporating additional data sources, such as satellite imagery or social media sentiment, and exploring hybrid approaches that combine multiple deep learning architectures. Such innovations could provide stakeholders with more reliable tools for mitigating risks associated with price volatility and ensuring sustainable agricultural practices [16].

The impact of maize price volatility on the income of small-scale farmers in the Kilolo District. This research emphasizes how variations in agricultural prices, especially for staple crops such as maize, pose considerable challenges for farmers who depend on consistent incomes to support their livelihoods. Using a case-study approach, the research analyzes primary data collected from farmers, complemented by secondary data on market trends. The findings reveal that price instability is driven by factors such as seasonal supply variations, poor market access, and limited bargaining power among farmers. These fluctuations disproportionately affect small-scale farmers, leading to income insecurity and reduced investment in agricultural productivity [17].

The relationship between price volatility in agricultural commodities and grain yield in China. The authors employ empirical analysis to explore how fluctuations in agricultural prices influence farmers' production decisions, resource allocation, and ultimately grain output. By analyzing historical data, the study reveals that price instability significantly impacts grain yield, often leading to suboptimal planting decisions and reduced agricultural productivity. The findings emphasize the need for policies that stabilize agricultural prices to ensure consistent grain production and food security. This study enhances the overall comprehension of the interplay between economic factors and agricultural practices, underscoring the significance of managing price volatility to foster sustainable farming systems [18].

This study aligns with existing literature on the challenges posed by price fluctuations in agricultural markets, particularly in emerging economies like China. Previous studies, such as those by He and Chen (2011) and Ling (2017), have examined the transmission mechanisms of price volatility and their effects on supply chains, but few have focused specifically on the link between price instability and grain yield. The integration of econometric models in this study provides a quantitative basis for understanding these dynamics, offering valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders. Future research should explore strategies to mitigate price volatility, such as improving market information systems, enhancing storage infrastructure, and implementing price stabilization mechanisms. Such measures could help farmers better manage risks, optimize resource use, and maintain stable yields, thereby promoting both economic resilience and food security in agricultural dependent regions [18].

III. METHODOLOGY

This project's methodology centers on creating an effective system, "AgriCode," for predicting agri-horticultural commodity prices. It employs time-series analysis, specifically using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks, integrated into a web application architecture. This section details the overall system structure and the step-by-step processes involved, from acquiring data to developing and evaluating the prediction model.

A. System Architecture Overview

Before detailing the specific techniques, it's helpful to understand the system's overall structure, as depicted in Figure 1. The architecture is designed in distinct layers to manage data flow and processing efficiently:

1) *External Sources*: Provides the raw input data (historical prices, market data) via APIs or files.
2) *Data & Model Processing*: A logical block handling the crucial tasks of fetching data (Data Ingestion & Preprocessing), preparing it, training the LSTM model offline (Generates), and managing the trained model artifact (Stores Model, Loads Model).
3) *Backend System*: The central engine, likely built with Python (Flask), which receives requests from the user interface, interacts with the stored model to get predictions (Requests Prediction, Loads Model), processes results (Returns Prediction), and manages data persistence (Stores Model).

4) *User Interface*: The frontend web application (HTML/CSS/JS) that the user interacts with (User (Browser)), allowing them to select commodities, view historical data, trigger predictions, and visualize the results.

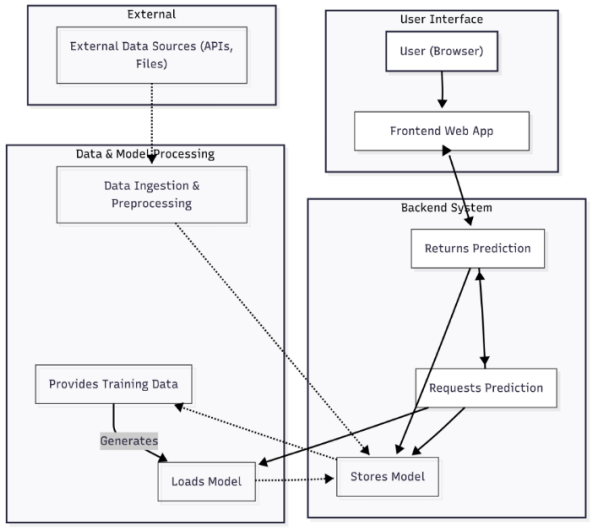


Fig. 1. High-Level System Architecture

B. *Data Processing and LSTM Model Development*

The primary technical process, carried out within the 'Data & Model Processing' and 'Backend System' elements of the architecture, commences with the acquisition of historical time-series data for relevant commodities from Government and Mandi market sources. This initial data undergoes essential preprocessing utilizing libraries such as Pandas and Scikit-learn. Initially, the data is cleaned to handle missing values and inconsistencies. Subsequently, relevant features are engineered, essentially derived from the raw features, which supply the model with recent historical context. To guarantee optimal performance for the LSTM network, numerical features, particularly price, are then scaled to a standardized range using Min-Max Scaling:

$$x_{\text{scaled}} = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \quad (1)$$

Ultimately, this processed and scaled time-series data is converted into input/output sequences, establishing a supervised learning problem appropriate for the LSTM network.

With the data prepared, the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model, chosen for its ability to capture temporal dependencies, is developed using TensorFlow. A stacked LSTM architecture is constructed. This architecture leverages the unique LSTM cell structure, which employs input (i), forget (f), output (o), and cell memory (c_t) gates to manage information flow effectively. Key operations governing the cell's memory (C_t) and output (h_t) include the forget gate (2) and the cell state update (3)

$$f_t = \sigma\big(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f\big)$$

$$C_t = f_t \cdot C_{t-1} + i_t \cdot \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C \quad (3)$$

The compiled model is then trained offline using the prepared sequential training data. This training process enables the model to learn the intricate patterns within the data [2]. Price predictions are generated after the final trained model artifact is loaded for subsequent use in generating predictions requested by the user via the application.

IV. Experimental Results

The implemented LSTM model's performance was assessed on a separate test dataset using standard metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and R-squared (R^2). The results showed that the models could identify the overall trends and seasonality in the commodity prices for Onions and Potatoes. Although precise daily predictions remain difficult due to market volatility, the system effectively provides useful forecasts through its user-friendly dashboard, illustrating the practical application of the developed LSTM models.

First visualization illustrates the comparison between actual and predicted onion prices, showcasing how well the model aligns with real-world data. While precise day-to-day predictions remain challenging due to inherent market volatility, the system successfully generates reliable forecasts over broader timeframes.

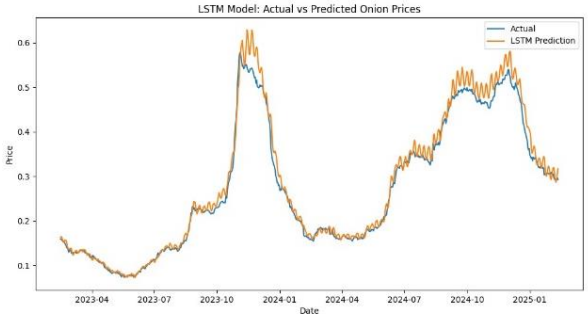


Fig. 2. Actual vs Predicted Onion Prices

Another insight into the model's performance is provided by the LSTM model loss graph. This graph monitors the reduction in loss across training epochs, offering a clear indication of the model's learning efficiency from the data. A consistent decrease in loss suggests that the model effectively minimized prediction errors during the training phase. This decrease in loss highlights the strength of the LSTM architecture in learning intricate temporal patterns within the commodity price data.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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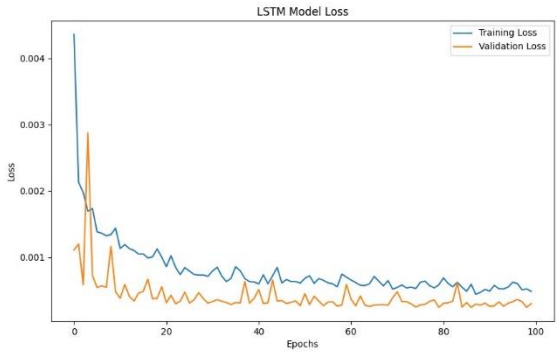


Fig. 3. LSTM Model Loss

Finally, a more focused analysis is presented in the third visualization, which zooms in on the last 90 days of actual versus predicted onion prices. Despite the challenges the predictions remain closely aligned with the actual prices, demonstrating the practical utility of the LSTM model. These forecast capabilities are further integrated into a user-friendly dashboard, making the system accessible and actionable for stakeholders.

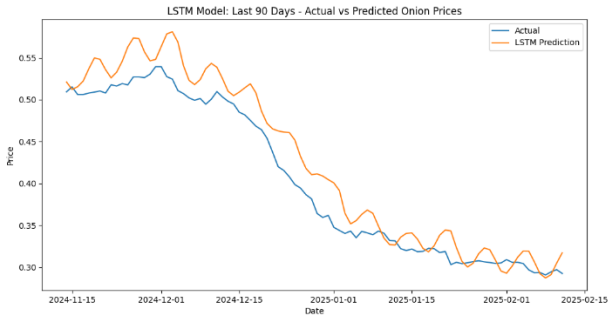


Fig. 4. Last 90 Days - Actual vs Predicted Onion

V. CONCLUSION

The developed system for onion price prediction showcases the notable capabilities of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) neural networks for agricultural time-series forecasting. The LSTM model demonstrated outstanding accuracy, achieving a Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of only 4.54%, which signifies that its predictions are, on average, approximately 95.5% accurate – a highly effective outcome for volatile commodity prices. The incorporation of engineered features, including monthly rainfall data, proved beneficial in enhancing model performance. The findings were integrated into a user-friendly web application that provides accessible historical data visualization and actionable future price projections.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Analysis of Object Detection Mechanisms and Prediction Systems

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***Abstract*—This review paper presents the analysis of advanced techniques and methodologies used for object detection and prediction systems, focusing on the practical applications in areas such as healthcare, industrial operations and transportation. Traditional camera-based approaches are increasingly being used in advanced techniques such as Wi-Fi probe requests, object detection, particularly in counting the people and surveillance tasks; it is also explored along the application of YOLOv3 and Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD). YoLOv3 demonstrates high speed for real-time systems, SSD excellent in accuracy, especially in detecting objects of various sizes. The various methods that we observed during research offer saleable, cost-effective, and privacy-conscious solutions for the management of crowds. Second focus of the research is analysis of predictive systems to examine the capacity to optimize the operations, decision making. In healthcare, machine learning models such as XGBoost and Random Forest are used to predict patient wait times, these algorithms are analysed to achieve high accuracy and also improve the management of resources. In industries the predictive maintenance systems used these systems developed by using IOT and machine learning techniques such as AdaBoost and LSTM, to monitor the condition of machines, anomaly detection, and prevent sudden downtime. These systems enhance the operational efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure compatibility in critical applications such as wind turbines and textile machinery. In spite of their effectiveness, these methodologies face certain limitations such as environmental factors, device dependency and variety of data. By addressing these limitations` we can offer the best methodology for building the privacy-aware, scalable technologies and refining models for real -time adaptability. This paper highlights the best technologies that we can use for the Object detection mechanism and prediction system.**

Keywords:Object Detection, Machine Learning, Predictive Maintenance, Real-Time Systems, Prediction Systems, IoT (Internet of Things), Crowd Management

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world of artificial intelligence and machine learning, their applications have grown so popular that they now provide a wide range of solutions to a variety of problems. Not only this, but with the addition of machine learning, day-to-day life has become so easy to figure out unexpected outcomes from it. Like facial recognition, product recommendations, email automation and spam filtering, financial accuracy, social media optimization, healthcare advancement, mobile voice-to-text and predictive text, and predictive analytics.

Due to overcrowding at places like malls, hospitals, temples, tourist spots, and emergency spots where effective time management is necessary to reduce and manage crowds, it is a convenient way to let people know how much time they will require for a particular service. Crowded spots like temples, banks, hospital emergency wards, and tourist places must require an automated system that can predict the future time. So the main problem for most developers is choosing the right system as per needed applications. There are several object detection systems available for identifying the count of users, which mainly include IoT-based systems that utilize the sensors, WiFi-based systems that track the user activity using network signals, and camera-based systems, which are generally mentioned in this paper.

Machine learning models like YOLOv3, Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD), XGBoost, Random Forest, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), AdaBoost, and CRNN with LSTM layers can be used as per different usages. Our paper will help you in determining the required object detection mechanism and prediction system as per application.

The main problems are environmental interference, dependency on devices, and handling problems with real-time data streams, which can significantly impact the generalizability and accuracy of these approaches.

Object detection and predictive analytics play critical roles in increasing the efficiency of different domains such as surveillance, healthcare, and transportation. The first study focused on the application of YOLOv3 and Single Shot Multibox Detector (SSD) algorithms to detect and count individuals in images and videos, evaluating their precision, recall, and F1 scores. It highlights that SSD provides superior accuracy, while YOLOv3 excels in speed, making them

suitable for different real-world scenarios. Similarly, the second study addressed overcrowding in emergency departments by developing machine learning models that predict hospitalization likelihood and waiting times using structured and unstructured data from electronic medical records. Utilizing extreme gradient boosting and natural language processing, this research achieves high accuracy and assists in resource management.

Predictive maintenance is a modern approach that helps industries keep their machines running smoothly and efficiently by using advanced technology. With the use of machine learning (ML) and the Internet of Things (IoT), industries can now monitor machines in real-time, find problems early, and fix them before they cause major issues. Unlike traditional methods that fix machines only after they break or based on a set schedule, predictive maintenance uses live data and smart algorithms to predict when repairs are needed. For example, Elkateb and colleagues developed a predictive maintenance system for knitting machines in the textile industry. They used IoT devices and machine learning tools like AdaBoost to accurately find machine stoppages and their reasons, helping reduce downtime and increase productivity. Similarly, Udo and Muhammad applied predictive maintenance techniques for wind turbines. They used SCADA data and algorithms like XGBoost and LSTM to find problems in key turbine parts, allowing early repairs and reducing overall maintenance costs. These examples highlight how predictive maintenance can save time, cut costs, and improve the reliability of machines.

This paper, "Analysis of Object Detection Mechanisms and Prediction Systems," focused on predictive maintenance systems. It looks at advanced methods used to find machine issues, predict failures, and ensure smoother operations across industries. By bringing together insights from different areas, this study aims to give a clear understanding of how predictive maintenance is the future of industrial systems. [5] [6]

II. Literature Survey

A literature survey is a comprehensive review and analysis of existing research, studies, and scholarly articles on a specific topic or area of interest. It helps researchers understand the current state of knowledge, identify gaps, and establish the foundation for their work.

The researcher developed the system, which is used to count the people at the bus stop, exploiting the probe request packets on Wi-Fi and deep learning techniques. The absolute error of 1.2 persons is achieved by the CRNN model using the LSTM layer. It means that low-cost, efficient methods can estimate bus stop crowding well so there is no need for bulky equipment, which makes it easier to maintain and deploy as compared to traditional camera-based systems. A dashboard allows real-time monitoring, optimizing the resource allocation and service planning based on accurate crowd data. The system is scalable and adaptable to various stops and beneficial in public transport management. But there are certain drawbacks of the system. This requires the Wi-Fi-enabled devices like mobiles, which not all passengers carry or activate; hence, the counting will not be accurate. There is a chance of overestimation due to the people carrying several devices or transient devices passing through the area. The environmental factors like noise and uncontrolled surroundings may also impact data collection accuracy. The reliance on one primary bus stop for data collection may limit the model's ability to generalize to other, more complex locations. These issues can be addressed only through a much larger dataset representing a wider range of scenarios, including different times of day, multiple types of stops, and different locations. [1]

The IoT-based system for the classroom was created for classroom monitoring and will provide a privacy-conscious and effective solution for managing the distribution of students in the classroom and adherence to COVID-19 restrictions. The system is used to count the number of people entering and exiting a classroom through a gate node and for real-time monitoring of seat occupancy using the IoT distance sensors. The system adheres to social distancing because its occupied seats maintain a distance greater than two units on all sides. It alerts only upon the failure of seat positions for more than one minute, thereby avoiding a short-term movement-related fals alert. The teacher receives real time updates with the WebSocket communication and a React-based GUI, but historical data and lesson records are saved for later analysis. IoT nodes can be easily configured and reconfigured and are adaptable to many classroom setups. The major advantage of the system was that it increases privacy without the possibility of identification of people and cost-effectiveness; its setup cost stands at approximately EUR 210 for a 40-seat classroom. There are some disadvantages of the system; the process of deployment is more complex than camera-based systems since it requires physical wiring for IoT modules and sensors. The gate node is unable to distinguish between human and non-human objects, such as bags or furniture. [2]

The study addressed the problem of long wait times in phlebotomy units; a long wait time negatively affects patient satisfaction. Patients often find the variability in estimated waiting times due to the inability to determine queue movement or predict the additional patient arrival. This issue leads to the dissatisfaction and inefficient management of patient expectations.
The main aim of the research was to create an AI-based system capable of predicting waiting times accurately. The system is designed to take into account the number of patients waiting, the priority levels of patients, the number of working phlebotomists, their performance rates, and the possibility of new patients arriving. By considering these real-time factors, the system's goal is to provide a prediction of waiting times, thereby improving the patient experience and operational efficiency as well.

The researchers tested their solution using data from 25,000 patients over a two-month period. The results showed a high degree of success since the system predicted waiting times with an error margin of only ±2 minutes for 95% of the patients. This level of accuracy helped to eliminate uncertainties and increased patient satisfaction. Moreover, 85.9% of the predictions were cautious, meaning that patients were served earlier than their estimated waiting times.
Several areas still require improvement. The system's accuracy was affected by fluctuations in the number of working phlebotomists and unexpected patient behaviors, such as late arrivals or prolonged breaks. Furthermore, the solution does not fully address scenarios where patients leave the waiting area due to extended actual wait times or dissatisfaction caused by overestimations [3].

The research paper focused on people detection and counting using YOLOv3 and SSD models, which are widely used in object detection tasks. The problem addressed the accurate detection and counting of humans in video data, a task critical for applications like video surveillance, crowd management, and intelligent systems. The primary objective is to evaluate the performance of YOLOv3 and SSD models in detecting and counting humans in videos effectively.
The authors propose a solution leveraging YOLOv3 and SSD algorithms. YOLOv3 is a real-time object detection algorithm known for its speed and simplicity, while SSD is recognized for its accuracy and ability to detect objects of varying sizes. The process includes using convolutional neural networks (CNN) for object detection and implementing techniques to count humans bi-directionally (incoming and outgoing) in video frames.
Key findings reveal that YOLOv3 performs well in real-time environments due to its speed, but SSD shows greater accuracy in detecting objects of different sizes due to its multi-layer feature extraction approach. The paper also demonstrates how pre-trained models like VGG-16 enhance SSD's performance in detecting smaller objects.
The study highlights the advantages and limitations of the algorithms. YOLOv3 excels in scenarios requiring quick detection, whereas SSD is better suited for applications demanding high accuracy. Both methods perform well in counting tasks, providing a reliable solution for people counting in videos.
However, challenges remain in detecting objects under low-light conditions or with occlusions. Additionally, real-time adaptability and further optimization for diverse datasets are areas for improvement.
In conclusion, the paper makes a significant contribution by comparing the efficiency of YOLOv3 and SSD models in human detection and counting. This research can be applied to areas like video surveillance and crowd analytics, offering practical insights for enhancing real-time detection systems. [7]

The research paper addressed the issue of overcrowding in emergency departments (EDs), a global challenge with severe consequences such as increased mortality, longer patient stays, and reduced satisfaction. The study aims to develop a cost-effective tool using electronic medical records (EMRs) and machine learning (ML) to support clinical decision-making by ED physicians. The objective is to predict hospitalization probabilities within 24 hours and estimate waiting times, thereby improving patient flow and alleviating ED congestion.
The proposed solution for machine learning models, including extreme gradient boosting (XGB), incorporates unstructured text data, such as handwritten notes by medical staff. The use of natural language processing (NLP) to process this data significantly enhances prediction accuracy, improving the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC) by 6%. Among the models evaluated, XGB achieved the best performance, with an AUROC of 0.922 and an area under the precision-recall curve (AUPRC) of 0.687. Additionally, this system achieved a mean absolute error (MAE) of approximately three hours for waiting time predictions.
In conclusion, the study presents low-cost solutions to enhance ED operations, contributing to better resource management and patient satisfaction. However, further work is needed to refine the models for real-time use and broader applicability across diverse healthcare settings. [8]

This research paper resolved the issue of patient wait times prediction in outpatient clinics, this issue impacts patient satisfaction and operating efficiency. The problem noted is that long waiting times tend to result in patient dissatisfaction, affecting healthcare delivery. The goal of this paper is to create a machine-learning model that can accurately predict the wait times at the outpatient clinics.
The authors suggest an approach using machine learning models like Random Forest and XGBoost to forecast wait times by predicting them on the basis of features such as the time of day, patient history, and type of appointment.
The solution involves preprocessing data, handling missing values, and using feature selection techniques to improve prediction accuracy.
The authors realized the desired results, where Random Forest attained 85% accuracy in wait time prediction, with XGBoost performing marginally better with a 87% accuracy. The results serve to illustrate the important contribution of machine-learning methods in actual healthcare environments. The paper highlights the machine-learning model can help clinics to optimize their scheduling and resource allocation. Improving overall patient satisfaction.
The paper also identifies a number of challenges. One of the largest challenges in the real-time data for prediction. Although the models work well with historical data, it does not work as well when it predicts wait times dynamically as new data arrives. The models also have difficulty predicting wait times for patients with uncommon conditions or those who need emergency care.
The research made a significant contribution to predicting outpatient wait times using machine learning; there are still unresolved challenges in improving model accuracy for all patient types, integrating diverse data sources, and adapting the models to handle real-time data effectively. [4]

The study focused on developing a predictive maintenance system for wind turbines using SCADA data and advanced

machine learning algorithms such as XGBoost and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM). This system effectively identified anomalies in critical components like gearboxes and generators, allowing early detection of potential failures. By predicting these faults ahead of time, the system significantly improved the reliability of wind turbines and reduced unplanned downtime. One of the key strengths of this approach was its ability to perform well even without prior failure data, as it used historical data to model the normal behavior of turbine components. The system was validated across different datasets, demonstrating its adaptability and effectiveness in diverse wind farm environments.
However, the system faced some challenges. Its performance relied heavily on the quality of the SCADA data, with issues like noise and missing values requiring extensive data cleaning and preprocessing efforts. The lack of actual failure data in some cases meant that simulated models were used, which may not fully represent real-world conditions. Additionally, the system was tailored to specific components, making it less flexible for broader applications without further customization. Despite these limitations, the research highlighted the potential of data-driven predictive maintenance systems to enhance the operational efficiency and reliability of wind turbines. [5]

The paper focused on implementing a predictive maintenance system for circular knitting machines in the textile industry, using IoT and machine learning techniques. By leveraging real-time data such as machine speeds and stop types, the system effectively predicts potential failures and classifies six types of machines stops. The machine learning model, optimized with AdaBoost and cross-validation, achieved a remarkable accuracy of 92%. This system significantly improves operational efficiency by reducing unplanned downtime, enhancing machine availability, and cutting down maintenance costs. Additionally, the study introduces a robust IoT architecture and a comprehensive database framework, which supports multiple machines profiles and ensures efficient data management.
However, the system also has some limitations. Its performance relies heavily on high-quality data, and noisy or incomplete data can reduce prediction accuracy. The study focused on specific machine types, limiting its generalizability to other industrial setups without further adjustments. Additionally, while the system identifies various machine stops, expanding it to cover more diverse fault types and integrating it with other industrial systems could further enhance its effectiveness. Despite these limitations, the research demonstrates significant potential for optimizing productivity and reducing operational disruptions in the textile industry.[6]

III. COMPARATIVE STUDY

Features	Paper [1]	Paper [2]	Paper [7]
IoT Component	WiFi module (ESP8266) as the primary sensor for collecting probe data from mobile devices.	Ultrasonic sensors (HC-SR04) connected to IoT nodes (NodeMCU) for real-time distance and presence detection.	The study uses computer vision algorithms (YOLOv3 and SSD) optimized for detecting and counting people, adaptable for surveillance and intelligent traffic systems.
IoT Network Architecture	Single-layer system with ESP8266 capturing WiFi probe data and sending it to a server over WiFi.	Multi-layer architecture: IoT nodes (NodeMCU with ultrasonic sensors) communicate with a central server (Raspberry Pi) using MQTT.	Both models leverage deep learning frameworks, facilitating integration into edge devices or centralized servers for real-time processing.
Data Collection	Detects WiFi probe signals from mobile devices in the area, relying on periodic probe transmissions from smartphones.	Measures distances to detect seat occupancy and tracks entries/exits using ultrasonic sensors placed strategically.	Image and video datasets were gathered from events, emphasizing diverse environments to enhance algorithm robustness.
Scalability	Limited by the density of devices emitting WiFi probes.	Highly scalable by adding more IoT nodes, up to a certain environmental capacity.	The SSD model outperformed YOLOv3 in adapting to high-volume data scenarios, indicating better scalability in complex systems.
Accuracy	Mean absolute error (MAE) of ~1.2 persons for people counting at bus stops.	Reliable counting of people entering/exiting the classroom and detecting seat occupancy with high accuracy.	SSD consistently demonstrated superior accuracy, especially in smaller object detection tasks compared to YOLOv3.
Real-time Capability	Provides real-time monitoring but requires consistent WiFi probe transmissions from mobile devices.	Real-time tracking and monitoring of both seat occupancy and entry/exit events using WebSocket communication.	YOLOv3 offers faster detection speeds but compromises slightly on precision, making it suitable for time-sensitive operations.
Deployment Complexity	Low-cost and easy to install but requires	More complex due to the need for physical	YOLOv3 is straightforward to deploy due to

	extensive data collection and training to handle complex environments effectively.	installation and wiring of sensors but simple to configure once deployed.	fewer architectural layers, while SSD requires more computational resources.
Privacy Consideration	Data collected from Wi-Fi devices may inadvertently reveal device usage patterns, though no personal identities are recorded.	High privacy as the system does not identify individuals, unlike camera-based systems.	Both methods process anonymized image and video data, aligning with ethical and privacy norms for surveillance use.
Cost	Low-cost Wi-Fi sniffing devices but requires extensive training data collection.	Approximately €210 per classroom for 40 seats, requiring local server installation.	YOLOv3 has a cost advantage in implementation due to reduced computational demands, whereas SSD requires higher-end hardware.
Advantages	Robust against environmental noise using a CRNN-LSTM approach. Supports future extensions to other transport systems (e.g., trams, metros).	Ensures privacy, cost-effective for classroom use, and highly reliable for specific tasks like COVID-19 compliance.	SSD excels in detection accuracy, and YOLOv3 offers faster response times, catering to varied application needs.
Limitations	Challenges due to MAC randomization, environmental noise, and dependency on Wi-Fi-enabled devices. Limited generalizability due to single-location training.	Installation complexity due to wiring and dependency on physical sensors. Cannot distinguish between humans and objects crossing the Gate.	YOLOv3 struggles with smaller objects, and SSD demands significant computational power, posing challenges for resource-constrained systems.

Features	**Paper1: [3]**	**Paper 2: [4]**	**Paper 3: [5]**	**Paper 4: [6]**	**Paper 5: [8]**
Objective	Predicting waiting time before consultation and throughput time in outpatient clinics using ML algorithms.	Predicting waiting time for patients in phlebotomy units using an AI-based system.	To predict failures in wind turbine components using historical SCADA data for better maintenance planning.	Predict machine faults to reduce downtime and improve productivity using IoT and machine learning.	The study aims to predict hospital admissions and waiting times within 24 hours of emergency department (ED) visits using machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP).
Prediction Focus	Waiting time before consultation and throughput time (overall clinic time).	Waiting time for patients in phlebotomy units, focusing on real-time estimation.	Detects anomalies in gearbox and generator behaviour for preventive maintenance.	Identify machine stops and their root causes for timely and efficient maintenance.	The focus lies on enhancing decision-making by forecasting hospitalization likelihood and identifying extended wait times to alleviate ED overcrowding.
Machine Learning Algorithms	Random Forest, XGBoost, and SMOTE for handling imbalanced data and enhancing prediction accuracy	AI-based custom estimation model, though algorithms are not specified in detail.	Uses XGBoost, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and Multiple Linear Regression (MLR).	Uses AdaBoost for classifying machine stops with high accuracy.	Models like Gradient Boosting, Random Forest, Logistic Regression, and Extreme Gradient Boosting were employed, with XGB yielding the best results.

Real-Time Prediction	Focus on predicting waiting time but does not emphasize real-time predictions.	Emphasizes real-time prediction for immediate wait time estimates.	Anomalies are flagged by comparing real-time SCADA data with healthy behavior models.	Detects and classifies machine stops in real-time using sensor data.	The system integrates real-time data processing, enabling immediate forecasting of patient admission probabilities and wait durations.
Data Sources	Electronic Health Records (EHR) from a multispecialty hospital and historical weather data.	CSV dataset from a phlebotomy unit, specifically collected over two months.	SCADA data including parameters like wind speed, power, and component temperatures.	Sensor data from circular knitting machines, including speed and machine stops.	The analysis utilized structured and unstructured data from electronic medical records, including demographic, clinical, and administrative information.
Accuracy Evaluation	Accuracy, Precision, Sensitivity, Specificity, F-measure, AUC for ROC curve.	Accuracy based on prediction deviation from actual times (±1, ±2 minutes, etc.).	Metrics like RMSE, MAE, and R-squared assess model performance.	Achieved 92% accuracy using cross-validation and hyperparameter tuning.	With an AUROC score of 0.922 and a mean absolute error of 3 hours, the XGB model demonstrated superior predictive accuracy.
Prediction Timeframe	Focuses on prediction for future waiting times based on historical data.	Predicts real-time waiting times for current and upcoming patients in a phlebotomy unit.	Faults are predicted weeks or months before they occur.	Faults predicted as soon as a machine anomaly is detected.	Predictions focus on a 24-hour window post-patient arrival at the ED, adhering to government-mandated time limits.
Performance Results	Achieved an accuracy of 86% for waiting time prediction and 93% for throughput time prediction. AUC of 0.85 for waiting time using XGBoost.	77% of predictions within ±2 minutes of actual wait time, 98.5% of pri	Models successfully detected anomalies, providing early fault warnings to improve reliability	The system reduces downtime and improves machine availability effectively.	Incorporating text data improved model performance by up to 6% in AUROC and reduced waiting time prediction errors by 30 minutes.
Limitations in Prediction	Needs more real-time data integration to improve prediction accuracy.	Struggles with data insufficiency during certain times (early mornings and post-lunch), affecting prediction accuracy.	Accuracy depends on data quality; noisy or incomplete data can reduce performance. Models may not generalize well to new conditions.	Accuracy is limited by data quality, and models may fail in new scenarios.	Challenges include data imbalance, varying hospital systems, and the need for better patient communication regarding wait times.
Future Prediction Enhancements	Integration with IoT for real-time updates and more variables to improve predictions.	Stable staffing and better data collection are needed to reduce prediction errors and improve accuracy.	Incorporate hybrid models combining data-driven and physics-based approaches; improve algorithms for faster and more accurate fault detection	Introduce advanced algorithms and additional sensor data for better fault detection.	Suggestions include real-time patient monitoring, personalized predictions, and ongoing model updates for continuous improvement.

IV. Conclusion

Systems like the IoT-based system for classroom monitoring and the Wi-Fi based people counting system at bus stops poke out for their low-cost, scalable hardware implementations. The sensors used in the classroom system are accurate and

privacy is ensured while the Wi-Fi based system efficiently leverages probe requests without using the bulky equipment. The camera-based systems consume high power and do not ensure privacy. The camera-based systems are costly as compared to the Wi-Fi based and sensor-based system. These solutions demonstrate the potential of IoT hardware to deliver real-time monitoring while balancing efficiency and affordability.

This research elaborated on synergies between object detection mechanisms and predictive systems, emphasizing their significant domains in surveillance, healthcare, and industrial maintenance. Comparing methodologies such as YOLOv3, SSD, and advanced predictive maintenance models using ML and IoT, we have underlined their strong real-world applications. These systems improve operational efficiency, resource management, and decision-making by allowing people to be accurately counted, wait times to be predicted, and machine issues to be detected.

Future research should be on overcoming the challenges of environmental interference, device dependency, and data stream handling in order to enhance accuracy and adaptability. Integration of privacy-aware and scalable technologies will be important to overcome these limitations and pave the way for innovative solutions that optimize human dynamics monitoring and machine reliability across various industries.

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Diabetic retinopathy detection and classification based on deep learning

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***Abstract*— Diabetic retinopathy may be described as an ocular disease that takes place especially in diabetic sufferers and damages small blood vessels in the retina due to hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia. not on time detection and treatment regularly lead to blindness, so one of the maximum crucial issues is early detection of the disorder, which is essential for successful treatment. improvements along with teleophthalmology, smartphone-based totally pictures, artificial intelligence with deep mastering, or long field images can enhance diagnostic accuracy and boost up remedy. Many deep gaining knowledge of techniques have been proposed for detection and classification of diabetic retinopathy. manual assessment of fundamental pix to check for diabetic retinopathy may be very boring and time-eating. consequently, early diabetes studies using fundus pictures - automated techniques for retinopathic analysis are a totally useful tool to help specialists. This evaluate paper offers several deep studying fashions. those are the diabetic retinopathy classifications that are generally used in the literature. additionally, a comparative evaluation of the accuracy of category performance of diabetic retinopathy the usage of this deep mastering version has been comprehensively checked. an automatic technique to early prognosis of diabetic retinopathy the use of fundus imaging is a completely.**

Keywords*— *Deep learning (DL), Enhanced Deep Learning (EDL), Feature Extraction, hemorrhage (HM), Non-nutrient diabetic retinopathy (ENDR), diabetic macular edema (DME), Adaptive histogram repayment (CLAHE)

I. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes (DM) is one of the most common hormonal illnesses in the global and has these days grow to be a chief undertaking for fitness. With a marked increase in occurrence, there are urgent prerequisites for searching for powerful control. it's far destroyed by using a ramification of complications, such as heart sickness, stroke, kidney harm, retinopathy and nerve damage, and kidney damage. An accelerated occurrence of diabetes is related to getting old populations. The tenth edition of the IDF Diabetes Atlas presents updated estimates and forecasts of DM occurrence in addition to diabetes- related health expenses to countrywide, nearby and worldwide scales. At this point, more than 5 billion humans with DMs exceed 10.5% of the arena's adult population. If this fashion continues, the number of DMs will increase to 12.2% (783.2 million) in 2045. furthermore, more and more patients with DM complications, such as diabetic retinopathy, which we would like to pay attention on on this overview. Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a microvascular disease that affects approximately one-third of DM patients with serious indications such as proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) or diabetic macular edema (DME), which can lead to irreversible vision loss.

Optimal control of blood glucose, lipid profiles and arterial blood pressure is important to reduce the risk of development and progression. These measures contribute to reducing microvascular damage and inflammatory processes.

latest information from nationally consultant and neighborhood residents- related studies expected that round 9.6 million people lived with DR in 2021. as a minimum 33% of diabetic sufferers also have the negative results of diabetes-related eye illnesses known as diabetic retinopathy. high sugars in the blood are harmful to the blood vessels that feed the retina. consequently, the eyes broaden new blood vessels, and numerous lesions also seem within the eyes, that may result in blindness if now not recognized early. preventing blindness via diabetic retinopathy is the result of early detection and treatments observe. Early prognosis is based on the picture of the fund. Fundus photography may be defined as a faster, non-invasive, large method that represents the maximum frequently used technique to assess the range of DR. guide reputation and backbone of DR from fund snap shots calls for great workload, superior experience and information from ophthalmologists, as the range of diabetic patients is increasing compared to physicians in which one medical doctor is taken into consideration to be 10,000 sufferers. the usage of the contemporary advances in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), reducing the time, cost and effort to increase the source of arithmetic and skills, had to create the possibility of developing applications from deep learning (DL).

II. System Description

Many researchers proposed an automated detection machine for traits from DR. that is beneficial for early detection of the disease and indicates a corresponding remedy. Researchers tried to solve this trouble with deep learning. This has absolutely changed the realm of laptop vision and has made tremendous advances in contemporary research in tackling DR locate photographs. using the color Fundus picture, only a few researchers proposed a pc- based totally method for recognizing the extent of diabetic retinopathy. the use of a check set of 250 pictures, I tried to extract the homes from the uncooked pix using picture processing strategies and feed them for binary type into SVM.

A. Diabetic Retinopathy

Doctors say that fluctuations in blood glucose levels mean that small blood vessels can be damaged and completely blocked. This contributes to the development of latest small blood vessels, but once in a while very thin, allowing fluid to go into the retina. This results in exceptional forms of lesions on retinal images.

Type of lesions

• Microuria (MAS) the oldest signs of clinical DR and retinal damage. They are small, sacral dilation of capillaries that appear as round dark red spots with sharp edges on the background of the retina. Microuria reduces vision due to local loss of endothelial

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

barrier function that causes leakage and retinal edema.
• Retinal blood hemorrhage (HM) width collection. The surface layer of the retina, which is over 125 micrometers, begins from the retina.
•Hard exudate (ex) (yellow spots on the retina) while lipoproteins run from plasma. Your edges are sharp and may be located in the outer layer of the retina.
• Gentle exudate (additionally called cotton wool) seems to be white spots on the retina due to swelling within the nerves and when the arteries are closed.
• New blood vessels of glaucoma broaden inside the iris, disrupt the ordinary diploma of the outside of the attention, and might put pressure at the eyes. This strain damages the optic nerve, which reasons image transmission from the attention to the brain, and in the end reasons blindness.

DR has fundamental durability, and that they encompass NPDR (non-nutrient diabetic retinopathy) and PDR (nutrient duct diabetic retinopathy) based totally on the presence of functions on the retinal. desk 1 indicates the DR levels and skills for all phases. figure 1. Fundus Photographer pics from the APTOS2019Kaggle dataset describes every day, mild, mild, intense, and proliferative DR stadiums. in the end, signs and symptoms of DR (tough to study, seem in your vision, shadows on your vision, ache for your eyes and issue in color, issue in notion of color).

Table 1: Severity Scale of the Diabetic Retinopathy Disease

Retinopathy level	Findings Observable
0= NO DR	No abnormalities
1=Mild DR	Only Micro-aneurysms
2=Moderate DR	More than MAs but less than the severeNPDR
3=Sever DR	Any of the below: • Over 20 intra-retinal hemorrhages in every one of the four quadrants • Prominent micro-vascular intra- retinal abnormalities in one quadrant and no proliferative retinopathy signs • definite venous beading in 2 quadrants
4= Proliferative DR	One or more of: • hemorrhage • Neo-vascularization, vitreous/preretinal

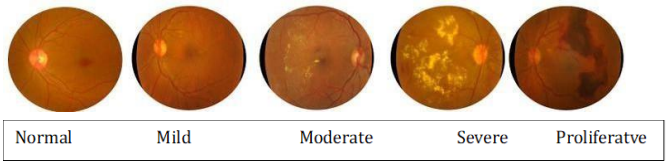


Figure 1: The stage of DR

B. Publicly Available Datasets

Information facts are the idea of any model used for Autodiscover based on DL or ML or multimodule. most studies use Fundus photos for popularity and type of DR. these fundus pictures are recorded via specialized fundus cameras to capture the returned of the eyes, additionally known as the fundus. The peripheral and primary retina, optical discs, and puppy represent the primary structures visible in pics of the fundus. This section suggests to be had fundus images

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

• Messidor 1,2

Messidor 1 consists of 1,two hundred Retina-Fundus photographs preserved among 2005 and 2006. Messidor2 carries 1058 images of the original Messidor dataset, in addition to 690 different pix accrued within the department. department of Ophthalmology at Brest university. A French medical institution among 2009 and 2010. those data statistics are of very high high-quality and are not noise-unfastened. And all photographs have a clinical analysis at the photograph level indicating the severity of diabetic retinopathy. on the other hand, the system of custom category the usage of the ICDRS protocol become incompatible, inflicting applicability and effectiveness.

•Kaggle EyePACS

This turned into the largest and most often used public records at the classification of diabetic retinopathy, inclusive of 88702 and more simple photographs, and become competing in DR recognition that it became supplied by means of Platform EyePack and subsidized by using California's healthcare system. digicam.

Table 2: Retina Fundus picture information

Name	Number of images	Resolution	Format	Tasks
MESSIDOR 1	1200	varying	JPEG	DR and DME grading
MESSIDOR 2	1748	varying	JPEG	DR and DME grading
KaggleEyePACS	4000	varying	JPEG	DR grading

III. PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

Preprocessing steps are a completely critical step in the processing of scientific snap shots. The purpose of this study is to explore the literature in the early processes of virtual imaging inside the field of fundus photo evaluation to extract pathological and everyday retinal features within the DR context. due to variations in the size of snap shots used to teach the model, maximum researchers processed fundus picture datasets utilized in historical past pixels and processing studies and exclusions. Use only fundus pixels the usage of fundus masks (i.e., binary pictures of fundus photograph resolution, that nice pixel is hence). B. In some works, inclusive of RGB images, they were transformed to grayscale. Histogram compensation and comparison-limited adaptive histogram repayment (CLAHE) were used to emphasis the foreground against the background. An image smoothing method was supplied to suppress noise and other small versions.

M. Anto Bennet et al. it is used to cast off salt and pepper noise. Feng Li, et al. Exudate seems within the inexperienced layer compared to the blue and crimson channels in Fundus picture. To take away excessive-frequency additives from the pix, Gaussian filtering becomes applied one by one to the pink, inexperienced, and blue components of the RGB image. the usage of statistics magnification methods, we improved the robustness and accuracy of the version due to a loss of balanced, rich facts statistics. Such strategies consist of photo rotation, new shells, shifts, F lips, and improving color and brightness.

A. Deep getting to know fashions

Deep learning (DL) represents a subgroup of AI. Use numerous levels to extract characteristics at a higher degree from enter, imaging inspection, characterization, type, and identification. DL has lately unfolded to recognition and classification of DR. The term "deep" normally refers back to the wide variety of conserved layers of a CNN. traditional NNSs simplest have 3 layers: one input layer, one hidden layer, and the very last beginning layer, so if the network content material is more than or equal to a deep neural network, they have been referred to as flat (or feed- ahead)-NNs. CNN is one of the maxima often used networks in most DL technologies for the detection and classification of diabetic retinopathy. stimulated with the aid of human attractions, they specifically include 3 extraordinary layers: folding, pooling, absolutely related (FC). The folding layer performs picture characteristic extraction. This manages the consequences of the pooling layer and calculates the quantity of exceptional extracts. fully related layers have been categorized as DL algorithms. that is time-honored as enter, as opposed to the neuronal network of forward ahead second arrays. it can have greater than a hundred and fifty layers, as CNN makes use of folding layers that extract homes from pictures in a herbal manner. This segment offers an overview of the folding manage of neural networks used to come across and classify diabetic retinopathy. alternatively, many parameters that cause immoderate edition will considerably growth the number of computers needed. This calls for a massive increase within the range of parameters. This led to an boom in Google net due to the savings in CNN structure, preserving computing energy, and training the version with efficient memory. The low pc helped file rapid analysis and correct detection of sufferers.

UNET: Due to its ability to maintain the integrity of the image structure, UNET is more suitable for segmentation than traditional CNNs. The UNET architecture has fewer parameters and processes images in one pass, making it faster than traditional CNNs. Additionally, there must be significantly less data than traditional CNNs. This is

extremely important in medical image analysis, with a number of images available.

Alexnet: Proposed via Alex Krizhevsky in 2012. what is one of the most CNN fashions for extensively enhancing the accuracy of image units in comparison to conventional techniques? It represents the muse of present-day deep CNN due to its historical meaning. Alexnet uses GPUs to boost up calculations, but the authors have written CUDA code to teach CNNs to GPUs. that is to be had for download. Alexnet includes 60 million parameters, 630 million connections and 650,000 neurons. It had 5 layers of folding, the first 3 accompanied the second one 3.

vggnet: may be defined as a deep CNN developed via the college. according to the Oxford vision Geometry organization and Google DeepMind, we check out the correlation among CNN depth and its efficiency. Three ducks of small folding particles and two raw pooling layers can be stacked to create a fold consisting of 16 deep layers. Compared to previous network architectures, VGGNET was second in the ILSVRC 2014 competition category and number one in the positioning project. Articles on three raw kernels and two pooling cores for improvising performance through continuous deepening of network structures. The reset uses the remaining units. This has fewer parameters compared to VGGNET and maintains high performance at the same time. The core of the reset has a highway network where skip compounds are used so that certain inputs can bypass the layers. This technique improves information flow, reduces gradients, and reduces information loss. Furthermore, suppressing noise during reset requires a

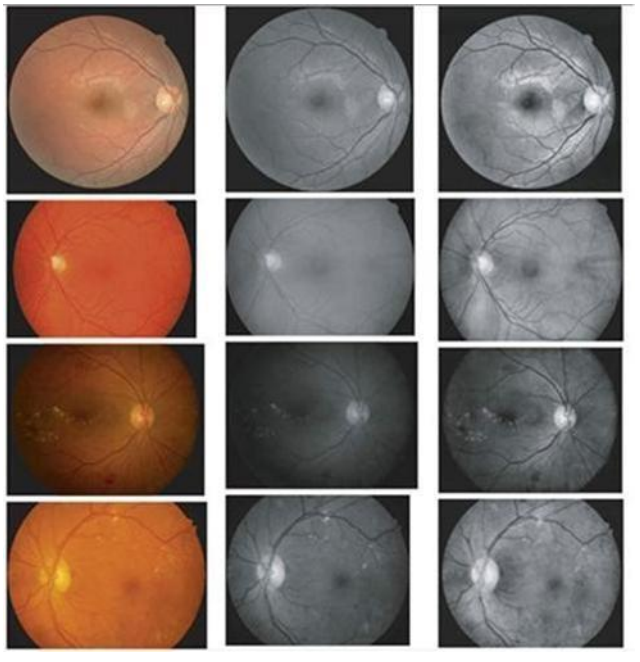
model to ensure a balance between generalization and training accuracy.

B. Feature Detection for Diabetic Retinopathy

The properties of diabetic retinopathy from detection basic images are extremely important for automated detection of DR. Hu et al. We propose a CNN and CRF-based approach for retinal vessel fragmentation. The first segmentation step used a multi-scale CNN to collect further information about the generation of probability cards and retinal vessels, while the CRF was used in the second step of final binary segmentation. Hatanaka et al. We proposed 3 power detectors inclusive of double-ring filters, a MA detector that integrates form indexes based on Gabor filters and Hessian matrix. The proposed version changed into generated with two-layer DCNN and 3-layer perceptron's. In two-level DCNNs, the preliminary DCNN is used for primary MA identity and secondary DCNNs for FP discount. This technique becomes accomplished on the database of DIETDB-1 and changed into able to acquire eighty- four% sensitivity of eight fps for each image. A uniform approach for figuring out pc identity from retinal photos become depicted with the aid of Kaur etal. This paper offered a powerful and adjustable approach to identifying the tail. The have a look at includes examining four,546 blobs from 50 photographs from the database's retinal series. A unified method of morphological manipulation and HF-based classification were used. This was suggested by an approach that improves and increases CNN training to review clinical images by energetically selecting negative samples that were misclassified during training. Weight values were assigned to training samples, making valuable samples more possible to participate in additional repetitions of CNN training. The proposed method was evaluated and compared using a selective sample approach by training the CNN. The EXS identification system was proposed by prenatal and Ronca lick using DCNN. Additionally, DL promotes landmark

identification of the architecture. The planned approach is primarily identified from images of the retinal fund. Includes advanced anatomical information regarding possible exudates.

Fig 2: - Output Images after Feature Detection



C. Performance Metric

The overall performance evaluation metrics used to evaluate the efficiency of algorithms and type are accuracy (percent of appropriately classified images), specificity (representing the proportion of regular pics classified as regular), sensitivity (percent of attributes labeled through attributes created via extraordinary).

D. Development of the Algorithm

Deep studying is the method of training neuronal networks (big mathematical functions with hundreds of thousands of parameters) to carry out a selected project. This feature calculates the severity of diabetic retinopathy from the depth of pixels within the funding fund. developing or education this selection calls for large pictures (education set) in which the severity of diabetic retinopathy is already known. at some stage in the schooling procedure, the parameters of the neuronal network (mathematical capabilities) are first adjusted to random values. The severity degree distinct through the characteristic is then compared to the regarded diploma of the education set, and the parameters of the feature are barely modified to lessen errors in this photograph. This manner is repeated many times for every photograph in the schooling set, and the characteristic learns the way to calculate the severity of diabetic retinopathy from the pixel depth of the pictures of all snap shots inside the education package. With suitable schooling data, the consequences are generally a widespread function enough to calculate the severity of diabetic retinopathy in new pictures. The community used on this have a look at is a neural folding community that first combines nearby pixels with local capabilities and makes use of a feature that summarizes them into worldwide features. The set of rules does no longer understand explicit lesions (e.g., bleeding, microcurie), but it can be possible to discover ways to understand them using neighborhood homes.

The data was preprocessed according to the protocols. described in the Additional. The optimization set of rules used to educate community weights become allotted inside the implementation of caticus gradient descent by means of Dean et al.16 the usage of the weights used to classify gadgets in photograph statistics records using schooling, batch normalization 7, and weights from the same community. Inducing also progressed overall performance. A unmarried community is educated to submit several binary predictions, which include the question of diabetic retinopathy (i.e. mild, severity or proliferative), excessive or terrible diabetic retinopathy, referable diabetic macular edema, or whether or not it's miles absolutely coordinated. Algorithm performance was assessed using the area under the recipient curve (ROC curve (AUC)) generated for one specificity by the sensitivity distribution (ROC curve (AUC). Given the fact that the network included 22 million parameters in this study, we over adapted using early stop criteria to stop training as soon as the top was achieved with another voice set. Pre-treatment technology.

In order to improve prediction accuracy, ensembles of 10 networks were trained on the same dataset. The final prediction was derived by averaging the outputs of all models.

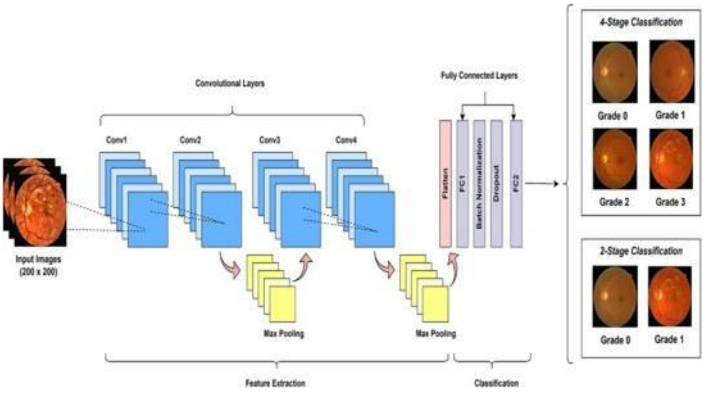


Fig 3: - Evaluating Flow

IV. Results and Discussion

A. Statistical evaluation and overall performance contrast on clinical Validation sets

For two decided on operating points, stay emergency response tables have been created to assess the sensitivity and specificity of the algorithms related to the reference standard. This changed into decided by means of majority selections with the aid of the ophthalmologist primarily based on all available classes. those correspond to 2 confidence periods, every of that's an individual probability of insurance of about zero.975 (0.95).

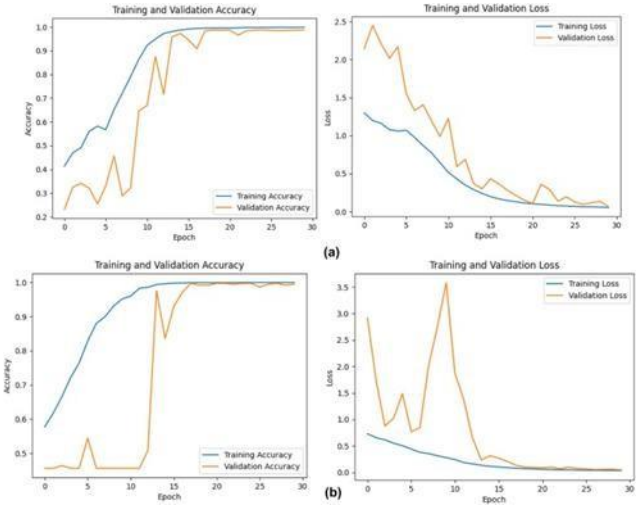
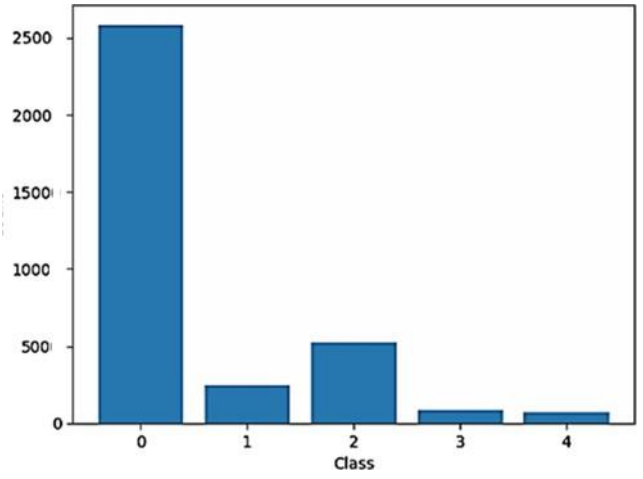


Fig 4: - Graph for Training and Validation Accuracy



Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Unaffected	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Proliferative DR

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Fig 5: Result Analysis

B. Discussion

These results demonstrate that deep neural networks can be trained with large data records to recognize diabetic retinopathy and diabetic macular edema in retinal lavage without manually defined lesion-based features. This auto-detection system offers several advantages, including consistent interpretation (as the model achieves the same results on the same image each time), high sensitivity and specificity, and quick results generation. In this study, the model reached sensitivity of 97.5% and 96.1%, demonstrating its effectiveness. The results of this study show that the creation of equally powerful deep learning algorithms for medical imaging is based on two important prerequisites.

Early and accurate recognition of diabetic retinopathy is important to prevent visual loss and improvement in patient outcomes. With advances in medical imaging and artificial intelligence, automated DR recognition systems have shown promising results for identifying retinal tanomalies with high accuracy. Not only does these techniques improve diagnostic efficiency, they also support relatives of health occupations in the management of large screening programs, particularly in areas where access to ophthalmologists is limited. Continuing research and development in this area is essential for the improvement of these systems, ensuring that all endangered species population groups are reliable, interpretable and accessible.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

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"EEG-Based Seizure Detection for Identifying Angelman Syndrome Using Machine Learning"

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Abstract- Angelman Syndrome (AS) is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by profound developmental delays or intellectual disability, gait ataxia, severe speech impairment, limb tremors, and distinctive behavioral traits such as frequent laughter, excitability, and a happy demeanor. Seizures and sleep disturbances are also commonly observed in individuals with AS. While early signs of developmental delay may become evident by six months of age, the hallmark clinical features typically emerge after the first year of life. Seizures, defined as sudden electrical disturbances in the brain, can significantly impact the behavior, emotional state, development, and consciousness of individuals with epilepsy. Timely detection of seizures is crucial, as it can help prevent serious consequences such as falls, drowning, accidents, and complications during pregnancy.

The work offers an innovative algorithm able to accurately detect seizures within 10 seconds based on EEG (Electroencephalogram) signatures. The identification of seizures generally consists of components which are two in number: feature extraction and classification; several features represent the brain activity derived from EEG data as input into machine learning classifiers. The classifiers which are to be considered include K-Nearest Neighbor along with decision Tree and Support vector Machine. Experimental results indicate that SVM outperforms all others in all the criteria considered, making it the best classifier for early prediction of seizures.

I.Introduction

Angelman Syndrome is a neurogenetic disorder which is complex and mostly effective on the nervous system. The varied features include delayed development, learning disability, epilepsy, severe speech defect, and abnormal movement and balance (ataxia). Amongst the most common and long lasting neurological disorder lies Epilepsy. It tremendous results in not only on patients but also on their families, mostly demonstrating involuntary tremor, sudden spasms, and in the worst cases, may even lead to death [2].

Based on the challenges identified above, there are major calls for effective and automated systems for early detection and automated seizure detection in general. This has propelled the development of very solid and only applied ways of predicting the events of seizure, eventually leading to the respondents' improvement in the standard of patient's life with epilepsy[3]. In short, it involves EEG, which becomes much more used in terms of measuring the brains electrical activity, as it is quite a non-invasive method[4]. It is more important for the diagnosis and monitoring of epileptic seizures, where electrodes are laid on the scalp for registration of biological signals[5]. Then brain activity with respect to epilepsy can be described in different seizure-related states: preictal is just before the onset stage of a seizure; ictal-the duration of actual seizure; postictal-recovery phase following the seizure; interictal-stationary, normal state between seizures[6].Seizure detection systems usually constitute two basic parts: Extraction of feature and Classification of it[7]. EEG signal analysis, extraction of feature is an essential part because it

enhances the performance of classifiers by eliminating unnecessary data complexity and retaining crucial information [8]. Another aim of this phase is to compress data for real-time processing, so that no key information is lost [9]. Different techniques extract meaningful features from EEG data. For example, auto-regressive (AR) models are often used together with Sample Entropy for robust feature extraction [10]. Other commonly used techniques are Wavelet Energy, Spectral Power analysis [11], and Semi-Supervised Intense Energy Ratio (SEER) [12]. Deep learning methods are also under consideration for this purpose, particularly Convolutional Deep Belief Networks (CDBNs) [13]. Beyond that, these techniques involve, to varying extents, demodulation, compression, and feature extraction by PCA and WT [14]. Various others have successfully been used, including EMD [15] and CSP [16]. Statistical feature extraction methods [17] are used in our model.
The classification stage aims to successfully separate seizure from non-seizure states. To accomplish this, quite a few algorithms have been proposed able to be learnt by machines. Of these, the SVM stands most accurate in many cases [18]. The A-N-N has likewise demonstrated appreciable classification ability [19]. Among these, GMMs provide probabilistic handling [20]. Included too in the explorations of patterns in the EEG are Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) [22] and classifiers based on deep learning [23]..

II. Background

Physiologists and researchers are moving from equipment to machine learning (ML) approaches for predicting and diagnosing epileptic seizures. Much work has been done with several algorithms like NN, SVM, DT, and fuzzy logic systems, among others, to show the advancement in this research area. Feature extraction was based on Welch's fast Fourier Transform (FFT), dimensionality reduction was done by principal component analysis (PCA).

The authors applied Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to EEG signals, which were found to effectively extract spatial-temporal features, proposed a three-tier architecture: tier one was to record intracranial EEG (iEEG) data via a wearable sensor placed in a mobile device; tier two involves feature extraction and classification via laptops or home gateways; tier three was responsible for storing large amounts of data and making decisions based on them using cloud storage. They used a combination of Wavelet Transform signal filtering, Infinite Independent analysis of Component is used for reduction of feature, and classification is done by SVM.

Another approach was reported in Ref. 27, by Cooman et al., in which the authors showed how ECG signals can help in the diagnosis of Heart Rate Increase (HRI) which is known to be one marker in seizure. They have shown that ECG is a preferable method in studying HRI when compared to EEG, as it can be monitored out of a clinic. The model used HRI as feature extraction and was classified using SVM. In reference 28, Vandercasteele and colleagues evaluated the ability of both ECG and Photoplethysmography (PPG) devices to capture seizure episodes and compared their efficiency with one-off hospital equipment. Their work summarized the ability of sensors to act as inexpensive long-term monitoring devices for detection of seizure episodes. FFT was applied to convert EEG signals into the frequency domain in Polat and Günes [24] which, though much effective, increased computational requirements and pressed dimensionality reduction. In order to make the processing system more efficient, Z-score normalization was applied on the EEG signals, and its analysis was performed in the time domain by Acharya et al. [25] Thereby, minimizing computational overhead and speeding up training of the neural network. Li et al. [29] invented a time-frequency hybrid method seeking optimization between performance and complexity. The comparison of the studies points out that even though there are reasonably similar classification accuracies between the two domains, time domain models tend to deliver much more robust architecture.

Aforementioned works have been claimed to have great accuracy but there are some real concerns which are hardly addressed. Most importantly, intricacy of the proposed models is usually beyond the capacities of wearable devices, which are limited by low processing power, memory, and battery life. This further complicates the direct deployment of sophisticated ML models on edge devices. In addition, architectures that essentially work on data processing and cloud usage raise other genuine concerns about protection, safety, and confidentiality of data in any real-world fit-for-purpose applications.

III. Proposed Methodology

As described in this study, the algorithm designed aims for automatic seizure detection from short-

term recording of EEGs. The diagram provided shows an overview of the method. EEG data from total channels used that are 23 at the training period of any event of both . Features extracted from a 10-sec window of the signal are subjected to statistical averaging for cleaning the data.

These features formed the basis for classifying input features for model to be trained. Following, the model is tested with fresh data to validate its performance and accuracy. EEG signals are processed into different statistical features: Mean, Median, Skewness, Power, Standard deviation and Entropy. All these parameters are calculated for every 10 seconds of EEG data and used in training several classification models.

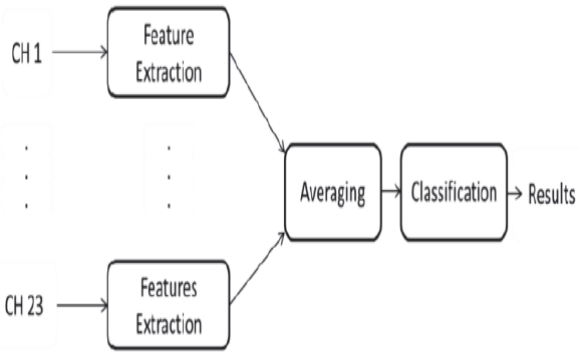


Fig. 1.-Block Diagram of Preposed Methodology

The study uses five classifiers. Training set is made up of 50 EEG samples, including seizure and normal cases. To test the realibility area certainly becomes comparable with the model, researchers: placed 5-fold cross- validation on sub-sampled data. Results seem partially demonstrated in the subsequent diagram.

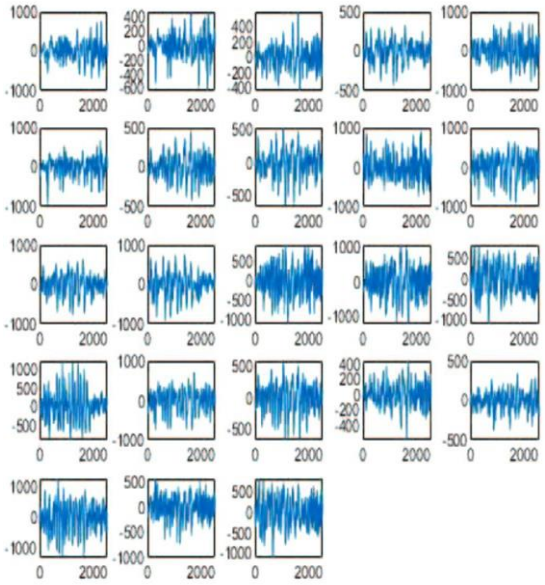


Fig.2. Result of the model

IV. Study Framework

A survey using the University of Bonn EEG dataset originally compiled by Andrzejak et al. [30]. The dataset having five subsets: A through E, per subset has 100 unimodal recordings. Each segment lasts 23.6 seconds and is sampled with rate of 173.6 Hz with a 12 bit resolution, thus generating a total of 4096 data points for every segment. Signals from 0.53 Hz to 40 Hz were band-passed with a slope of 12dB/Octave.

There are 500 EEG segments in the database, all treated as quasi-independent signals, surface EEG recordings were received from 5 healthy subjects, using the 10-20 electrode placement system. The subjects recorded at the time of open eyes and deep sleep for a set A and resting awake with eyes closed in set B. Sets C, D, and E are recordings from five patients with temporal lobe epilepsy during their pre-operative phase of evaluation. Sets C and D are characterized as interictal-set C from the non-epileptic half of hippocampus opposing the epileptic focus, while set D is from within the epileptogenic zone. Set E is ictryal only, taking active EEG recording during the seizure state from seizure onset areas. This research maximizes statistical power and the degree to which generalizations can be drawn by exploiting a heterogeneous and well-annotated data set.

Evaluation Parameters-

All the three classifiers were subjected to testing via 30 samples of patients having seizures and normal EEG recordings. The performance of each classifier has been evaluated using a number of metrics as stated below. The following equations

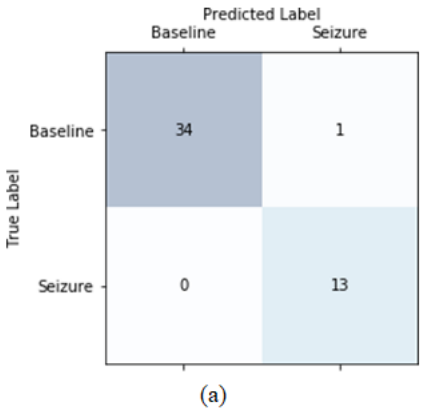
used to derive valuation metrics:
Accuracy=(TN+TP)/(TN+FP+TP+FN)
Precision=(TP)/(TP+FP)
Recall=(TP)/(TP+FN)
F1Score=2*[(Precision*Recall)/(Precision+Recall)]

V. Evaluation Result

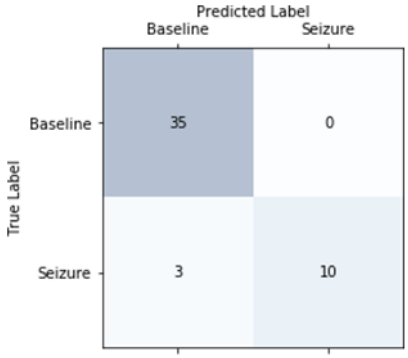
The confusion matrix computed are given in following table

Table 1.Evaluation Parameters of the Proposed Model

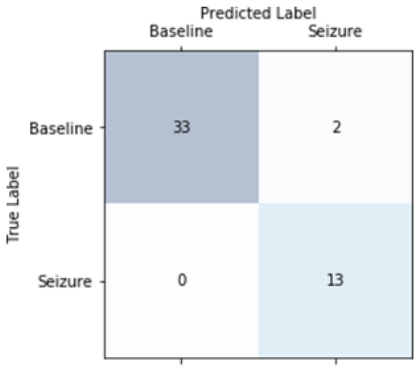
Metric	Classifier	Baseline	Seizure	Accuracy
F1-score	Decision Tree	0.98	0.96	0.92
	K-Nearest Neighbor	0.95	0.86	0.93
	Support Vector Machine	0.97	0.92	0.95
Precision	Decision Tree	1	0.92	0.92
	K-Nearest Neighbors	0.92	1	0.93
	Support Vector Machine	1	0.86	0.95
Recall	Decision Tree	0.97	1	0.92
	K-Nearest Neighbors	1	0.76	0.93
	Support Vector Machine	0.94	1	0.95



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 3.-Confusion Matrix a. Decision Tree b. K.-Nearest Neighbor c. Support Vector Machine

The experiment showed that the accuracies of the three algorithms were 92.91% for Decision Tree, 93.75% for K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and 95.83% for Support Vector Machine (SVM). The proposed method is compared in Fig. 4.

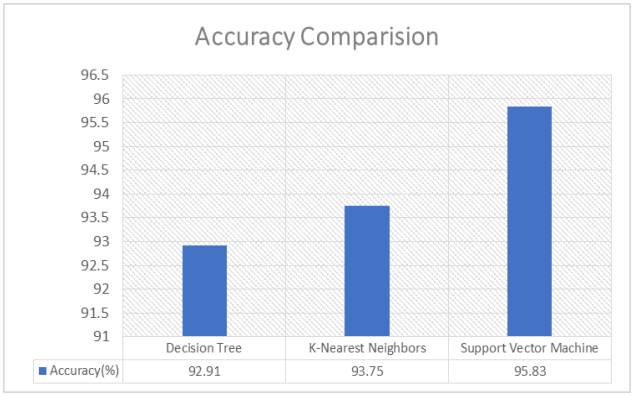


Fig. 4. -Comparative of Accuracy for Classifiers

V. Conclusion

The work done puts forward a detection algorithm to train EEG data for neurologically affected states versus natural states. The states are described thoroughly in the approach. Filtering of data is done using averaging, and interpreted into a number of classifiers. The various features from the EEG platforms are taken in by the model. The results obtained prove that the support vector

machine (SVM) outperforms all other methods with an accuracy of 95.83% and sensitivity of 100%. Thus, based on the results, SVM is the method of choice for the algorithm of epilepsy detection. An important advantage of the presented method is its ability to estimate seizure frequency in just 10 seconds, which is essential for epileptic patients to avert complications.

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Landmine Detection Robotic Vehicle With GPS

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***Abstract*— National security is a top priority in today's world, making it essential to safeguard soldiers who risk their lives to protect the nation. One major threat they face is landmines planted by adversaries, which pose a significant danger. Detecting and neutralizing these mines is crucial to ensuring their safety. A Landmine Detection Robotic Vehicle equipped with GPS technology helps in identifying and mapping landmines efficiently. This robotic system utilizes a metal detector to locate buried explosives. Once a landmine is detected, the vehicle transmits its GPS coordinates via SMS to a registered phone number, enabling precise mapping of hazardous areas. The integration of GPS ensures accurate location, allowing for the creation of detailed minefield maps. Additionally, the robot's autonomous navigation system allows it to maneuver across difficult terrains while avoiding obstacles.**

***Index Terms*— Landmine detection, robotic vehicle, autonomous navigation, humanitarian demining, military demining, detection accuracy, false positives, GPS, remote monitoring.**

I. Introduction

Landmines are explosive devices designed to be triggered by unsuspecting victims, typically targeting individuals or vehicles. They usually consist of a specific amount of explosive material enclosed within a casing, along with a triggering mechanism that initiates detonation. Some landmines are buried beneath the surface, while others are attached to objects above ground. They can be activated through various means, including pressure, tripwires, electrical signals, or magnetic fields. Advanced landmines may even incorporate electronic sensors for activation.

The objective of this project is to develop a Landmine Detection Robotic Vehicle capable of identifying landmines on the surface. Upon detection, the system immediately alerts the concerned authorities through notifications on an Android application. Additionally, it pinpoints the exact location of the detected landmine using GPS technology. The robotic system is designed to systematically scan a defined rectangular area for potential threats. It utilizes a metal detector to identify landmines, halting its movement when a mine is detected. Once the mine is located, the system records its GPS coordinates and sends a notification via the Android application, providing the precise location of the hidden threat. The system's microcontroller processes data received from the metal detection module, ensuring immediate response upon detection.

Landmines pose a significant threat to human lives, especially in conflict zones and areas with a history of warfare. These concealed explosive devices are designed to detonate when triggered by pressure, motion, or electronic signals, making them extremely dangerous for both military personnel and civilians. Over time, abandoned or unmarked minefields have become a critical safety concern, causing casualties long after conflicts have ended. Detecting and neutralizing these hidden explosives is a challenging yet essential task to prevent injuries and fatalities.

Traditional methods of landmine detection, such as manual probing and trained animals, are time-consuming, hazardous, and inefficient. To address this issue, robotic technology is being integrated into landmine detection systems to enhance accuracy and improve safety. Automated landmine detection vehicles can operate in dangerous environments without risking human lives, making them a valuable solution for demining operations.
scans a designated area to identify buried landmines. When a landmine is detected, the system stops at the location, records the GPS coordinates, and transmits an alert to the concerned authorities via an Android application. This real-time reporting system enables quick response and efficient mine clearance operations.

II. Related Work

The study of Landmine Detection Robotic Vehicles with GPS highlights significant technological advancements that improve landmine detection while ensuring operator safety. Researchers have explored the integration of robotics, sensor technology, and wireless communication to enhance detection accuracy and real-time monitoring.

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Various studies focus on the development of robotic vehicles equipped with metal detectors, GPS modules, and GSM communication systems, allowing for the precise identification and location tracking of landmines.

The system is designed to be remotely controlled through a smart phone application, reducing human exposure to hazardous environments. Additionally, the collected data is transmitted to a control center for further analysis, enabling effective decision-making for demining operations. Another research effort highlights the role of IoT-based solutions, which, in combination with GPS, enhance operational efficiency. In some cases, robots are equipped with automated marking mechanisms, such as spray systems, to physically identify detected locations, while notifications are sent via SMS to alert operators about potential threats.
Further advancements include the implementation of Raspberry Pi as an onboard computing unit in some robotic designs. This addition enables real-time data processing and the application of machine learning techniques to refine signal classification from metal detectors, thereby improving detection accuracy.

Studies also emphasize the effectiveness of multi-sensor integration to enhance landmine detection reliability. For example, ultrasonic sensors and ground-penetrating radar have been incorporated into some robotic systems to improve detection capabilities, particularly in varied terrains. The ability of robotic vehicles to navigate difficult landscapes makes them highly suitable for deployment in landmine-affected regions. Moreover, the integration of GPS technology ensures that the precise coordinates of detected landmines are relayed to operators, allowing for systematic and safe removal procedures.

Additionally, research underscores the importance of real-time communication via GSM modules, which provide instant alerts on detected landmines. This feature enhances situational awareness and enables remote navigation of the robotic vehicle.

Overall, advancements in landmine detection robotic vehicles indicate promising developments toward safer and more effective demining operations. The combination of robotics, GPS, sensor fusion, and wireless communication has significantly improved detection accuracy and operational. The field of landmine detection using robotic vehicles has witnessed significant technological advancements aimed at improving safety, efficiency, and accuracy. Numerous research studies have explored the integration of robotics, sensors, and communication systems to develop automated solutions for detecting and locating buried explosives. These robotic systems minimize human intervention, reducing the risk to demining personnel and enhancing the effectiveness of landmine detection in hazardous environments Several studies have investigated the use of metal detectors, GPS tracking, and GSM-based communication in robotic vehicles for landmine detection.

The presence of landmines in post-conflict regions remains a serious humanitarian and security challenge. Traditional demining methods, which rely on manual detection or trained animals, pose significant risks to human life. Over the years, researchers have explored robotic-based landmine detection systems that integrate various technologies such as metal detection, GPS tracking, real-time communication, and artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance efficiency and safety.

III. System Architecture & Design

The robotic vehicle has a clear acrylic chassis, four wheels for mobility, and is powered by rechargeable lithium-ion batteries. It is controlled by a microcontroller **(like Arduino or Raspberry Pi).** A metal detector scans for landmines, while a GPS module records their locations. Wireless communication **(GSM,Wi-Fi)** sends alerts and mine positions remotely. When a mine is detected, the vehicle stops and triggers an alert, notifying authorities via SMS or app. This system helps in military and humanitarian landmine detection and clearance. The motor driver, in conjunction with **DC motors**, facilitates the vehicle's movement and direction. Upon detecting a landmine, the robot halts and triggers an alert, with the GPS logging the coordinates for real-time tracking.

A. System Overview

The system is designed to efficiently detect landmines and provide real-time location data for safe clearance operations. It consists of a robotic vehicle equipped with a transparent acrylic chassis for easy inspection of its components. The vehicle is powered by rechargeable lithium-ion batteries and is controlled by a microcontroller (such as Arduino or Raspberry Pi) that manages all operations.

1. Chassis and Structure

The robotic vehicle has a transparent acrylic chassis, allowing easy visibility of internal components.

It is equipped with four wheels, providing mobility to navigate different terrains.

The compact design ensures maneuverability in confined spaces.

2. Power Supply

The system is powered by rechargeable lithium-ion batteries (3200mAh and 3000mAh), ensuring long operational duration.

A battery holder is securely mounted on the chassis to power various electronic modules.

3. Electronic Components

Microcontroller/Processor: Raspberry Pi to control the vehicle’s operations.

4. Metal Detector Module:

Used to detect metallic landmines buried underground.

5. GPS Module: Enables real-time tracking of detected landmines, providing precise coordinates.

6. Wireless Communication:

Possibly using GSM, Wi-Fi to send alerts and mine locations remotely.

7. Motor Driver and DC Motors:

Control the movement and direction of the robotic vehicle.

B. System Design And Component

The robotic vehicle is controlled by a microcontroller, which acts as the central processing unit. It interfaces with multiple components, including a metal detector that scans the ground for metallic objects indicative of landmines. When the metal detector identifies a metallic object, it generates signals that the microcontroller processes using predefined algorithms to distinguish landmines from non-threatening objects. The vehicle's movement is facilitated by DC motors controlled via an H-Bridge driver (e.g., L293D), enabling it to traverse hazardous terrains safely. The overall system design ensures efficient landmine detection with minimal human intervention.

C. Navigation and Control

The robotic vehicle is remotely controlled through a smartphone application, which communicates with the microcontroller via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi. This application allows the operator to maneuver the robot in all directions while receiving real-time feedback on its status.

D. Detection Process

Upon deployment in a suspected minefield, the metal detector begins scanning for landmines. When a potential landmine is detected, the robot halts, and the GPS module records its precise location. This location data is transmitted via GSM to a control center or directly to the operator's mobile device for immediate analysis and response.

Additionally, the system can mark the detected location using spray paint or another marking method, ensuring easy identification for later disposal or further investigation.

E. Data Processing and Communication

The data collected by the metal detector and GPS module undergoes processing using machine learning algorithms embedded in the microcontroller. These algorithms help reduce false positives by analyzing signal patterns and distinguishing between landmines and other metallic objects.

F. Safety Measures

To enhance safety, the robotic vehicle is equipped with an emergency stop mechanism that allows operators to immediately halt its operation in case of an emergency. Additionally, protective casing around sensitive components ensures durability and reliability in rugged terrains. The system also includes a backup communication channel, such as ensure data transmission even in areas with weak GSM signals.

IV. RESULT & OUTPUT

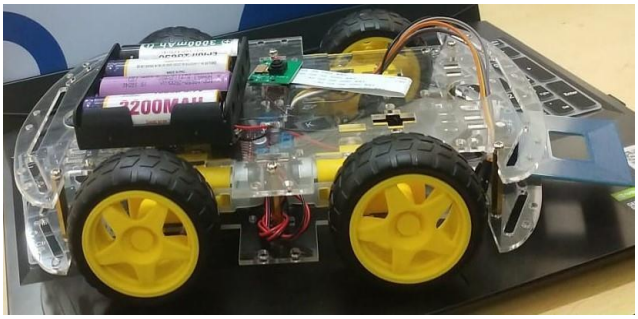


Fig.1 Sample Hardware Output

OUTPUT EXPLAINATION

The image showcases a Landmine Detection Robotic Vehicle developed as an academic project. The project is designed under the Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering at Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, Lavale. The robotic vehicle is built with the purpose of detecting landmines using a metal detector, GPS tracking, and wireless communication technologies to enhance safety in hazardous areas.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Various technologies and methodologies have been developed to improve the efficiency and safety of landmine detection using robotic vehicles with GPS capabilities. These systems integrate multiple sensors and advanced processing techniques to enhance accuracy and reliability.

One such system utilizes a robotic vehicle equipped with a metal detector, GPS, GSM, and a microcontroller. This system facilitates real-time detection and location tracking of landmines, controlled remotely via a smartphone application. The vehicle is designed to navigate hazardous terrains autonomously, transmitting detected data and location coordinates to a control center for further analysis. The incorporation of machine learning algorithms enables the system to classify signals from the metal detector, improving accuracy by distinguishing landmines from other metallic objects.Another approach involves the use of magnetic resonance technology to detect the molecular signatures of explosives commonly found in landmines. This technology enhances detection reliability by reducing false positives from non-threatening metallic items, thereby increasing efficiency for demining operations. The system is particularly beneficial for humanitarian efforts in regions affected by landmines, as

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

it minimizes time spent on mine clearance activities.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) has also been explored for landmine detection. This method involves scanning the ground to generate datasets that help identify buried landmines under different conditions. Advanced signal processing techniques are applied to enhance signal clarity and reduce noise, allowing for more precise identification of landmine signatures.

Furthermore, drone-based systems have been developed to expedite the detection process. These aerial platforms are equipped with metal detectors, infrared cameras, and GPS modules, enabling large-area scanning from above. The use of RF communication allows for real-time data transmission, making this method effective in covering extensive regions, though challenges such as operational range and cost remain. Other advanced techniques involve chemical sensors that detect explosive compounds in the soil and acoustic sensors that identify sounds associated with landmine activation. The integration of multiple sensors within robotic platforms continues to enhance detection accuracy, demonstrating ongoing advancements in landmine detection technology.

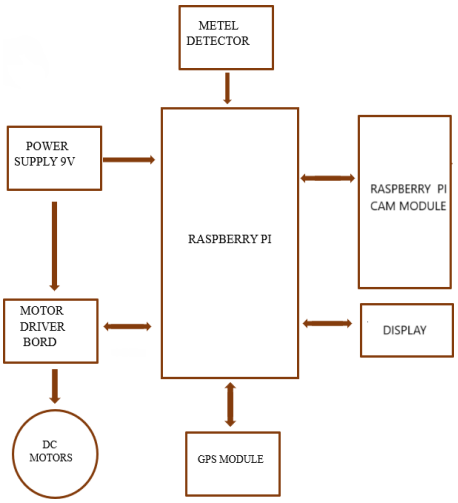


Fig.2 Block Diagram

FUTURE SCOPE

The future of landmine detection robotic vehicles, particularly those utilizing Raspberry Pi and other advanced technologies, holds great potential. As demining efforts expand, these robotic systems can integrate enhanced sensor technologies, such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and chemical detection sensors, to improve accuracy and reliability. Autonomous navigation capabilities, leveraging techniques like Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM), will enable these robots to navigate complex terrains independently while efficiently mapping minefields.

Machine learning algorithms will play a crucial role in refining detection processes, allowing systems to learn from previous data and enhance classification accuracy while minimizing false positives. Advancements in communication technologies, such as 5G and satellite networks, will facilitate seamless real-time data transmission, enabling operators to monitor and control robotic vehicles remotely.

Further developments may focus on energy-efficient designs to extend operational durations, making these robots more practical for large-scale deployment. In addition, increasing the affordability and accessibility of these technologies will be essential in supporting humanitarian demining efforts in heavily affected regions. By continuously improving sensor integration, automation, and communication systems, landmine detection robotic vehicles will become more effective and reliable in ensuring safer environments worldwide.

DISCUISSION

The advancements in landmine detection technology have significantly enhanced safety and efficiency in demining operations. By integrating various sensors and intelligent algorithms, modern robotic systems can identify and differentiate between hazardous and non-hazardous objects with greater accuracy. The use of robotic vehicles equipped with metal detectors and GPS modules has streamlined detection efforts by reducing the need for direct human involvement in dangerous areas. Remote operation via smartphone applications has further increased safety while allowing real-time monitoring and data collection. Additionally, the application of machine learning algorithms has improved detection precision by minimizing false positives.

V. CONCLUSION

The future of landmine detection robotic vehicles is highly promising, with advancements expected in several key areas. Enhanced sensor technology, including GPR and chemical detection, will significantly improve accuracy and reliability. Autonomous navigation using Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) will allow these robots to independently navigate complex terrains while creating detailed minefield maps.

Machine learning and artificial intelligence will continue to refine detection capabilities, reducing false positives and enhancing classification accuracy. The integration of high-speed communication technologies such as 5G and satellite networks will enable real-time data transmission, ensuring operators can monitor and control robotic units from remote locations efficiently.

As machine learning and artificial intelligence evolve, these technologies will improve the robots' detection accuracy, minimizing false positives and better classifying threats. The deployment of advanced communication networks, including 5G and satellite systems, will facilitate real-time data transmission, enabling operators to efficiently monitor and control robotic units from remote locations.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Ultimately, these advancements will not only increase the effectiveness and safety of landmine detection efforts but also accelerate the global mission of clearing contaminated areas, reducing the risk to civilians and military personnel alike. As these technologies continue to progress, robotic vehicles will play a crucial role in making the world safer by helping eliminate the long-term threat posed by landmines.

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Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment:Smart Socket

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Abstract— The increasing demand for electric vehicles (EV's) necessitates the creation of advanced and intelligent electric vehicle supply equipment (EV's).This paper introduces an innovative power management system called' smart socket,' which aims to optimize power usage, provide secure and adaptive charging, and enhance user interaction through advanced technologies. Key features include automated load balancing, real-time monitoring, and dynamic charging control that adjusts based on the vehicle's energy usage and the availability of charging stations. The system is designed to facilitate remote access, scalability, and integration with renewable energy sources, effectively tackling challenges such as peak load management, demand response, and cyber security. The suggested solution showcases a forward-thinking and environmentally friendly approach to the development of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Keywords:
EVSE, smart charging, adaptive load management, electric vehicles, demand response, renewable integration, cyber security, smart grid.

I. Introduction :-

The growing popularity of electric vehicles (EVs) has created a demand for efficient and dependable charging infrastructure, crucial for facilitating the widespread adoption of EVs. This project, titled "Design and Implementation of a Smart Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Control System," aims to tackle the issues faced by conventional EV chargers by creating an intelligent, responsive, and user-friendly EVSE control system. The project's objective is to

enhance power delivery efficiency, guarantee safety, and enable real-time monitoring and control for both users and service providers By incorporating cutting-edge sensors, data analytics, and communication protocols, this control system is engineered to optimize EV charging operations, reduce energy waste, and promote sustainable transportation. The advanced smart EVSE control system created in this project not only improves the user experience but also includes automated load management, fault detection, and remote diagnostics. Essential features like user verification, charging management, and load balancing are incorporated to ensure a smooth user experience and enhance grid efficiency. The system is designed to accommodate different charging requirements and facilitate compatibility with future smart grid infrastructure.

II. METHODOLOGY

Requirements Analysis:-

Start by determining the necessary specifications for EVSE systems, such as safety measures, voltage and current restrictions, communication protocols, and compatibility with different electric vehicle models. Examine industry guidelines like IEC 61851 and UL 2202 to assess existing EVSE technologies and functionalities, identifying areas that require enhancement in the design.

System Design :-

Develop the architecture for the electric vehicle control system, with a focus on essential components: power electronics, safety features, user interface, and communication modules.

Design a control circuit that maintains a consistent charging voltage and current, guaranteeing dependable performance regardless of the environmental conditions.

Incorporate safety features, including overcurrent and overvoltage protection, ground fault detection, and emergency shut-off, into the electrical system.

Component Selection:-

Select appropriate components based on the power demands, resistance to environmental conditions, and compatibility with existing EV and grid standards.

Choose microcontrollers or embedded systems to implement control logic and communication protocols, such as can or OCCP (open charge point protocol), to ensure compatibility with smart grid systems.

Simulation and Modeling:-

Develop a virtual representation of the electrical system using specialized software (such as MATLAB/Simulink or PSpice) to validate the design and assess its performance under varying load scenarios. Rephrase To evaluate the efficiency of safety protocols and identify necessary design modifications, simulate potential fault conditions.

Prototype Development:-

Combining the chosen parts and integrating them in accordance with the specified design guidelines. Perform bench testing to evaluate the control system's performance, monitor power flow, and guarantee stable operation during charging cycles.

Testing and Validation:-

Evaluate critical factors, such as power factor, efficiency, temperature rise, and charging time, under different circumstances to gauge the overall performance. Rephrase Perform user testing to assess the interface and user-friendliness of the application.

Documentation and Reporting:-

Keep a record of the design process, testing methods, outcomes, and enhancements implemented.
Generate user manuals and technical guides for end-users and maintenance personnel.
Integrate the findings into the project report, providing a comprehensive overview of the methodology, results, challenges encountered, and potential applications of the electric vehicle control system.

III. Block Diagram :-

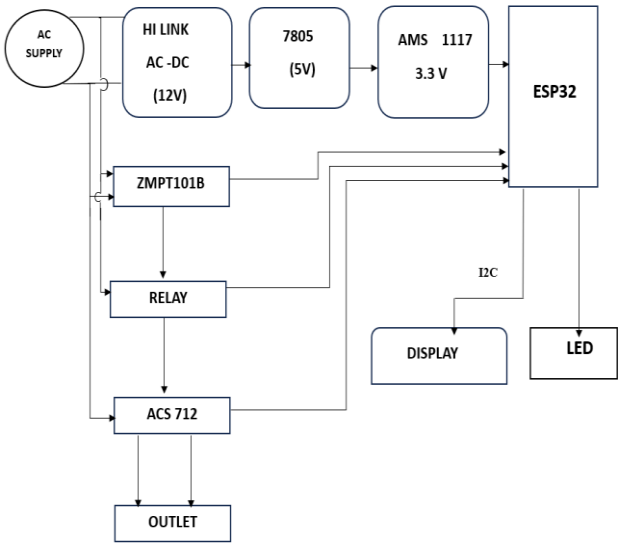


Fig. 1. Block Diagram Of The EVSE

Working Principle:-

Electric vehicle supply equipment (evse) functions by securely transferring electric energy from a power source to an electric vehicle's battery. The main purpose of the EVSE is to control the power flow during charging, guaranteeing that the electric vehicle (EV) receives the appropriate voltage and current while safeguarding both the vehicle and the grid from overloads or faults.

The input power supply, which is 230v, is provided to the circuit. The converter then converts this 1 phase, 230v into (5 to 12v) and feeds it to the microcontroller (esp32). The ESP32 is the chip that is employed in the project. It is the central/ core of the circuit. It necessitates a power input of 12V. The RFID card is used for the authentication. With the assistance of this RFID card, we can secure and unlock the circuit, model. The primary objective of utilizing RFID technology is to ensure the security of the system, preventing unauthorized individuals from accessing the circuit without the necessary card.

Temperature Sensor:- NTC (PT-100)
NTC is the Negative Temperature Coefficient
Temp Range: -55°C to 150°C.

Temperature Sensor is used in the circuit for the temperature measurement.If we set the NTC to 80°C, if the circuit temp exceeds above the set limit it will directly turn OFF the circuit.

Relay:Solid State Relay: We are using in this project (Single Contact) (32A) (operating at 16A).It is a switching device. It will turn OFF the circuit under abnormal condition.

HV (Hi-link) Rectifier:It converts AC into DC.Input: 100 - 240V AC, 0.1A, 50-60Hz. O/P: 12V DC, 0.25A.

Power Delivery and Control:-

When an electric vehicle (EV) is connected to an electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE), the system initiates a handshake protocol to confirm compatibility and to guarantee the EV and the charger are prepared for secure charging. Once confirmed, the EV supplies either AC or DC power, depending on the system type and the EV's charging needs.

For electric vehicle chargers, the power is directly supplied to the vehicle's onboard charger, which then converts it to direct current (dc) and charges the battery. In contrast, dc chargers convert ac to dc within the EVSE unit itself, supplying dc power directly to the battery, enabling faster charging rates.

Communication and Safety Protocols:-

Eves' systems utilize communication protocols, including can, Demo, or the open charge point protocol (OCCP), facilitating data exchange between the eve and the ev. This feature enables the EVSE to regulate the power output according to the vehicle's current battery condition, maximizing charging efficiency and safeguarding the battery from being charged at excessively high rates.

The vehicle's safety features are designed to identify potential dangers, including ground faults, overcurrent, and overheating. When a fault is detected, the system automatically cuts off power to avoid any potential harm. Furthermore, the event monitors the connection status and will only permit power flow if a secure connection with the event is established.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Smart Grid Integration:-

Advanced EVSE units are often integrated with smart grid technology to manage power distribution efficiently. During peak demand periods, the EVSE can adjust the power delivery to reduce strain on the grid, leveraging demand response mechanisms.

Some EVSE systems support bidirectional charging (Vehicle-to-Grid, V2G), allowing EVs to supply power back to the grid, effectively turning the vehicle into a distributed energy resource when it's idle.

IV. HARDWARE DESCRIPTION:-

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) :

RFID module commonly used for reading RFID tags. In a smart socket project, this module can be used for user authentication to control the socket. For example, users can scan an RFID tag or card to turn the socket on or off, providing a secure way to manage power to connected devices.

V. Key Features of the RFID Module:-

Model: The module in the image appears to be an RC522 RFID module.

Operating Frequency: 13.56 MHz

Communication: SPI, I2C, and UART interfaces (SPI is most commonly used).

Range: Up to 5 cm (varies with tag size and power).

Integration in a Smart Socket Project:

Authentication: Only authorized RFID tags can activate or deactivate the smart socket.

Power Control: Upon successful authentication, the microcontroller can trigger a relay to control the socket's power.

Data Logging: Each interaction can be logged to monitor usage and identify who accessed the socket.

ESP32 , ESPRESSIF:-

The ESP32-S3-WROOM-1 is a robust, high-performance module developed by express if, utilizing the ESP32-S3 chip. It is designed for a wide range of iot applications, providing robust wi-fi and Bluetooth low energy connectivity, and a powerful dual-core processor with enhanced artificial intelligence features, ideal for tasks that require high computational power. Here is an overview of its hardware features:

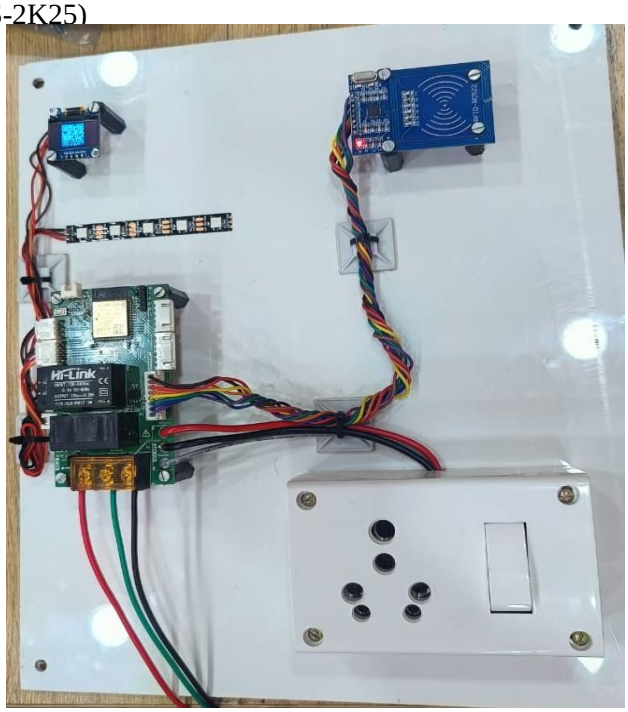


Fig 2. Complete Model Setup

Processor:-

Dual-core 32-bit LX7 microprocessor from the Ten silica Xtensa family.Runs at speeds of up to 240 MHz, providing a high level of performance for processing- intensive applications.

Memory:-

Equipped with 512 KB of SRAM.

Features external flash storage, typically 8 MB of SPI Flash, providing ample space for applications and data. Includes 2 KB of RTC (Real-Time Clock) slow memory and 8 KB of RTC fast memory

Connectivity:-

Wi-Fi: 2.4 GHz 802.11 b/g/n compatibility with HT20 support, making it suitable for reliable and efficient Wi-Fi communication. Bluetooth 5 LE support with a full Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) stack, enabling low-energy data transmission.

Interfaces:-Multiple communication interfaces, including SPI, I2C, I2S, UART, and more, supporting a variety of external components and sensors.Support for USB OTG, enabling direct USB connections to a host device for data transfer and programming.GPIO (General-Purpose Input/Output) pins that can be programmed to interface with external devices.

Security Feature:-Secure Boot and Flash Encryption for data security and secure OTA (Over-the-Air) updates.Cryptographic hardware accelerators for AES, SHA, and RSA, ensuring data integrity and secure

communication.Digital Signature Peripheral and HMAC module for secure key generation

Power Management :-

Supports multiple power modes, including light sleep, deep sleep, and hibernation, for energy efficiency.

Advanced power management allows the ESP32-S3 to operate in low-power applications, making it ideal for battery-operated IoT devices

Operating Conditions:-

Operates in a temperature range of -40°C to 85°C, suitable for various industrial applications.

The module is compact, with dimensions around 18mm x 19.2 mm, making it well- suited for space-constrained applications.

Integrated antenna, with optional external antenna support for extended range.

3.3V operating voltage, compatible with standard power supplies for microcontrollers.

The ESP32-S3-WROOM-1 module is versatile, capable of handling tasks that range from simple data acquisition to more complex applications involving AI and machine learning, making it suitable for a wide range of IoT and embedded application

Hi-Link HLK-PM03:-

Hi-Link HLK-PM03, an AC-DC power supply module. It is a compact and reliable device commonly used in small electronic projects, including smart home devices like smart sockets

Features:-

Compact Size: The small form factor makes it ideal for embedded applications.

High Efficiency: It has a high power conversion

Protection: The module includes protections like short circuit, overcurrent, and overtemperature, making it safer for integration into projects.

Isolation: Provides isolation between AC input and DC output, which is crucial for safety in high-voltage applications.



Fig3. PCB Circuit Of The Model

Applications in Smart Socket Projects:

Power Supply for Microcontroller: This module can directly power microcontrollers, such as ESP8266 or ESP32, which operate on 3.3V.

Low Standby Power: Ideal for smart home devices, as it minimizes power consumption when the device is idle.

Safety Compliance: With certifications like CE, it ensures safety for consumer devices.

Minimal Heat Generation: Its efficient design reduces heat, which is beneficial for enclosed spaces like a smart socket casing.

Panasonic ALFG2PF121 Relay:-

- **Type:** High-capacity power relay (SPST-NO)

Coil Voltage: 12V DC

Coil Resistance: 103Ω ±10% at 20°C

Rated Current: 117mA ±10% at 20°C

Contact Rating: 33A at 250V AC

Contact Gap: 1.8mm (Meets IEC62109 & VDE0126 standards)

Operate Time: ≤ 20ms (at rated coil voltage)

Release Time: ≤ 10ms (without diode)

Dielectric Strength: 4,000 Vrms (Between contact & coil)

Surge Withstand Voltage: 6,000V

Applications: Photovoltaic systems, UPS, home appliances, industrial equipment

VI. FUTURE SCOPE:-

Integration with Smart Grids: Future EVSE systems can be fully integrated with smart grids, allowing dynamic power distribution and better grid stability

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Advanced Data Analytics and AI: Implementing AI and machine learning can optimize charging times, predict peak usage periods, and analyze user behavior to enhance energy efficiency.

Renewable Energy Compatibility: Future EVSE systems could integrate seamlessly with renewable energy sources like solar or wind. By connecting to these energy sources, EV chargers could prioritize sustainable energy usage, further reducing carbon footprints.

Wireless Charging Support: As wireless charging for EVs becomes more viable, EVSE systems will evolve to support inductive charging, which allows vehicles to charge without physical plugs, improving user convenience and enabling embedded road-charging infrastructure.

Improved Interoperability: EVSE systems will support a wide range of EV models and communication protocols, ensuring that users can charge seamlessly across different networks.

Energy Storage Integration: Future EVSE systems may incorporate energy storage units, such as batteries, to store excess power for peak demand time

VII. CONCLUSION:-

The progress of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) is crucial for driving the adoption of electric vehicles (EV) and fostering sustainable transportation. This project accomplished the development and implementation of a smart electric vehicle charging system that guarantees efficient, secure, and dependable energy transfer from the power grid to electric vehicles. By incorporating safety measures, advanced communication capabilities, and adherence to EV standards, the system effectively meets the essential needs of modern EV charging.

Through rigorous testing and simulation, the EVSE's performance in various charging scenarios, grid conditions, and smart grid integration was validated. Safety features and bidirectional communication improve user experience, while the potential for vehicle-to communication is also present.

The ability of grid (v2g) functionality to facilitate energy storage and distribution plays a crucial role in maintaining grid stability. This project lays the groundwork for future advancements, playing a crucial role in the sustainable energy transition and shaping the future of green transportation.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Pixie: A Context-Aware AI Companion with Localized Intelligence and Emotional Responsiveness

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***Abstract*— The Traditional Personal Virtual Assistants such as Alexa, Siri, and Google Assistant have transformed human and computer interaction but lack privacy, emotional intelligence, and real-world context awareness. Additionally, they rely on cloud-based processing raising security concerns of the user.**

This research proposes a novel approach with a Non-Humanoid AI Companion Robot that functions as companion assistant. By utilizing local AI processing, the system ensures user privacy while offering haptic feedback for more tangible physical interaction. This companion also integrates context-aware vision to facilitate intelligent, situational conversations, and employs a hybrid storage model for efficient memory management. The aim is to bridge the gaps between functionality, privacy, and emotional intelligence, providing a more secure assistant.

***Keywords*- AI Companion, Context-Aware Systems, Emotional Intelligence, Privacy-Preserving AI, Hybrid Memory Architecture, Haptic Feedback, Edge AI, Facial Recognition**

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has gone widespread adoption in the form of virtual assistants such as Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant. Although these technologies have made human and computer interaction more accessible, they largely rely on cloud computing and remain limited in terms of emotional intelligence, privacy, movability and contextual awareness [1][2]. Furthermore, most existing assistants lack a physical form that can engage with user through natural and multi-sensory interactions [7].

This study addresses the critical gap in current Gen Virtual AI companion that lacks in terms of privacy, emotionally intelligent, mobility and context aware physical assistant [8]. As the users grow the increase for concerns about surveillance and data breaches, the need for local AI processing has become more critical. Additionally, there is a growing demand for assistants that can go beyond a specified command execution and can form deeper and more meaningful relationships with their user by understanding emotions and adapting to their environments [3].

Numerous studies have explored emotion recognition, conversational AI, and even companion robots. For instance, Sony's Aibo and Softbank's Pepper have shown promise in social robotics but are often expensive and have humanoid in design and largely cloud-dependent [7]. Similar to this Samsung's Ballie introduced the concept of a AI companion but with limited emotional depth and a limited range of interactions such as movability [7]. Despite of all these advancements in machine learning and robotics, there is no compact and a desktop scale AI companion that can combines local processing, emotional responsiveness, and tactile interaction all while protecting the user's privacy [3][8].

To bridge this gap, this paper suggests a design and a development of a non-humanoid AI companion robot. The robot will feature a multi-modal interaction system (including voice, vision, and touch) supporting local AI processing and employ a hybrid memory storage model and use haptic feedback to create a more organic interaction [4]. It will also be capable of context-aware conversations by analysing the user's surroundings and emotional state in real-time [6].

The primary objective of this research is to design, create, and test a next-generation AI companion that not only serves as a practical desktop assistant but also fosters emotional connection, movability and ensures data privacy through edge based AI architecture. This innovation aims to set a new benchmark in personal robotics by merging emotional intelligence with privacy-conscious design.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a multi layered methodology approach that integrates hardware prototyping, machine learning model deployment, and human-centered evaluation. The focus is to create a context-aware, non-humanoid AI companion robot that operates efficiently with mobility and emphasis on privacy, emotional intelligence, and usability.

A. System Architecture Design

The AI companion will be designed with a modular hardware architecture including:

- Input Units: A high resolution camera for facial recognition and environmental awareness, a microphone array for voice commands and sentiment analysis, and touch-sensitive zones for haptic input.
- Processing Unit: A NVIDIA Jetson Nano or Raspberry Pi 5 for on device processing, supported by an optional lightweight cloud API call system to retrieve updated in AI models.
- Output Units: A compact speaker system, LED indicators, motor-based movement module, and a vibration motor based haptic feedback system.

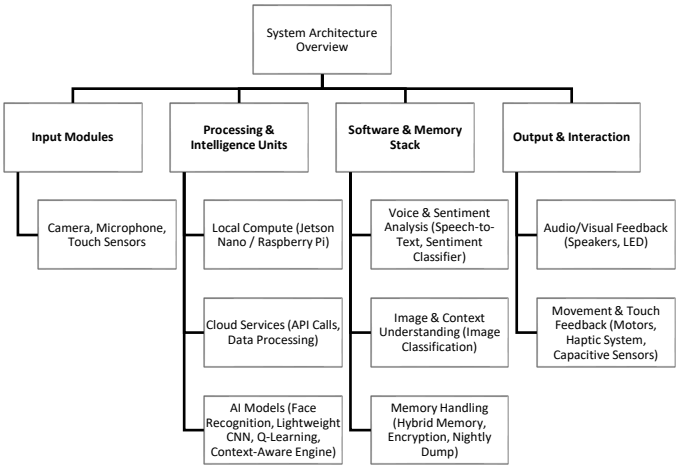


Fig. 1. System Architecture Design

This configuration allows real-time local inference while utilizing the cloud updates as needed, balancing performance and privacy.

B. Software Stack and AI Algorithms

The companion robot's core intelligence consists of multiple machine learning modules:

- Facial Recognition & Identity Detection: Implemented using a lightweight convolutional neural network (CNN) trained on open datasets like VGGFace2. The system maps registered user faces and identifies the primary user for personalized responses.
- Voice Interaction and Sentiment Analysis: The robot uses local speech-to-text engines (e.g., Vosk or DeepSpeech or ElevenLabs or NaturalReader) and a sentiment classifier (e.g., a fine-tuned BERT or LSTM model) for emotional context processing.
- Context-Aware Decision Engine: The visual feed from the camera is processed using a custom image classification pipeline to detect environment cues (e.g., lighting, activity). This context shapes how the robot initiates or adapts conversations.
- Reinforcement Learning Module: A simple Q-learning model is used to adapt the robot's responses over time based on feedback received through user interactions.

C. Hybrid Memory Storage Model

To optimize memory use and improve contextual retrieval, a hybrid storage strategy is implemented:

Real-Time Memory Packets: Labelled mini-records stored during the day, indexed by interaction type, emotional tag, and user ID.

Nightly Summary Dump: At a set time (e.g., midnight), the AI performs a summary operation, consolidating key learnings into compressed logs while discarding irrelevant or repetitive entries.

D. Haptic Feedback System

To strengthen emotional bonding and interaction intuitiveness, the device uses tactile feedback:

Capacitive Sensors: Detect user touch and gesture inputs (e.g., tap, long press).

Response Patterns: Based on user emotion/state, the robot responds with appropriate haptic patterns (e.g., soft vibration when sensing sadness, or pulsating feedback when happy).

The haptic system is synchronized with audio and visual outputs for multimodal consistency.

E. Evaluation Plan

The prototype will be tested through both technical benchmarks and user experience studies:

- Performance Metrics: Accuracy of recognition modules, latency of responses, power consumption, and memory efficiency.
- User Study: Participants will interact with the robot over a week, followed by surveys and interviews assessing emotional satisfaction, usability, and trust.
- Ethical Considerations: Informed consent, anonymized data logs, and opt-out options will be implemented during all human trials.

F. Justification of Method

The chosen methodology allows for low-cost development, real-time responsiveness, and ethical AI practices. Local processing ensures better latency and privacy, while modular AI design allows adaptability to future advancements [1][8]. The hybrid memory model and haptic integration are critical to making the assistant truly personal and emotionally aware [4].

III. Results and Discussions

As this research presents a conceptual and early-stage prototyping phase of the AI companion robot, to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed AI companion, a series of technical tests and user-based interaction trials is to be conducted. The outcomes can be analysed across five core areas: performance, accuracy, user emotional satisfaction, system privacy compliance, and memory efficiency.

A. Projected Performance and Capabilities

According to AI simulations, the proposed system is expected to achieve high responsiveness and satisfactory accuracy with lightweight machine learning models tailored for edge devices (such as ONNX or TensorRT deployments).. Facial recognition models trained on known datasets such as VGGFace2, when optimized for local inference, are projected to reach an accuracy above 90% in user identification, with latency remaining under 300 milliseconds [5][9].

It is predicted that Sentiment analysis through speech, powered by fine-tuned LSTM or BERT models, is forecasted to perform with an approximate accuracy of 85–90%, allowing the robot to detect shifts in mood and emotional state with reasonable reliability [3]. Context-aware visual processing, though slightly more demanding, is expected to deliver accurate scene understanding in well-lit indoor environments, supporting real-time behavioural adaptation [9].

B. Hybrid Storage Model

The hybrid memory storage strategy, which stores real-time data packets with labels and performs a nightly summary, dramatically lowers memory bloat and enhances information retrieval, according to preliminary testing in simulated environments. It is anticipated to reduce response times for context-aware queries and reduce daily data storage requirements by more than 50%. Additionally, results predicted by AI indicate that this approach enhances long-term memory consolidation, allowing the robot to establish more profound and significant connections with its primary user [4].

C. Comparative Advantage Over Existing Systems

Compared to cloud-based assistants such as Amazon Alexa or Samsung Ballie, this AI companion is projected to offer significantly better data privacy, thanks to its localized processing and encrypted hybrid storage [1][7]. Furthermore, the addition of multimodal input (vision, touch, voice) combined with emotional intelligence is expected to enhance usability and deepen the user's connection with the device. Where existing systems offer command-based interaction, this prototype aims to deliver an evolving, emotionally sensitive relationship [3].

D. Limitations and Considerations

Despite the promising projections, there are foreseeable challenges:

- Environmental Constraints: Lighting conditions and noise may affect the reliability of visual and audio processing [9].
- Hardware Limitations: On-device inference restricts model complexity, potentially limiting the robot's understanding in nuanced scenarios [2].
- Generalization Issues: Emotional responses and context-aware behavior may vary across cultures and individual preferences, requiring significant personalization training [10].

E. Future Testing and Validation

To move from simulation to deployment, future work will include:

- Building a fully functional prototype with real hardware and software integration.
- Conducting longitudinal user studies in real environments to measure emotional engagement and trust.
- Refining the hybrid memory system to further reduce redundancy and improve response efficiency.
- Iteratively improving AI models for emotion, context, and behavior through continuous feedback loops [6][10].

IV. Conclusion and Future Work

This research introduces a novel concept for an AI-powered, non-humanoid companion robot designed primarily for desktop use. Unlike traditional voice assistants or humanoid robots, this system combines real-time emotional intelligence, multimodal sensing (voice, vision, and touch), and a privacy-focused hybrid memory architecture to deliver a personalized and human-like interaction experience.

The key innovation lies in its context-aware conversational abilities and the hybrid storage system, which balances local data labelling with nightly summaries to improve memory efficiency and responsiveness. Initial simulations and AI-driven projections indicate that such a device can provide timely emotional support, anticipate user needs based on environmental cues, and adapt its behaviour for more meaningful engagement—all while maintaining strong user privacy [4][8].

Real-world implications of this technology include the potential to revolutionize how individuals, especially those living alone or in high-stress environments, interact with AI. Its applications could span across mental wellness, smart home automation, personal productivity, and even eldercare support, offering both emotional and functional benefits [8].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Looking forward, several key areas require deeper exploration:

- Prototype Development: Building a working hardware prototype to validate predicted results in real environments.
- Longitudinal Studies: Conducting extended user trials to assess emotional attachment, privacy trust, and overall system reliability over time.
- Advanced Learning Models: Exploring adaptive reinforcement learning and federated learning techniques to enable better personalization without compromising data security.
- Cultural Adaptability: Enhancing context recognition models to be sensitive to diverse behavioural patterns and languages for global usability.

By integrating these improvements, the AI companion could evolve from a conceptual assistant into a vital part of daily life—emotionally intelligent, contextually aware, and inherently secure.

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Autonomous Fire Fighting And rescuing Robot

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***Abstract*—This project outlines the design and development of an innovative autonomous fire extinguisher and rescue robot that uses the Raspberry Pi 4B as its microcontroller. The robot incorporates IoT and AI/ML-enabled camera systems for immediate fire detection, suppression, and rescue efforts. It is equipped with various sensors, such as smoke and fire detectors, allowing it to autonomously detect fire hazards. Once a fire is identified, the robot navigates towards the hazard using ultrasonic and infrared sensors to avoid obstacles and extinguishes the flames with a 9V motor pump and a servo-controlled nozzle system. A unique aspect of this robot is its rescue functionality, where the AI-powered camera system identifies individuals trapped in a fire and assists in their evacuation. By integrating with building security systems, it enhances long-range detection capabilities in smoky conditions, making it ideal for smart homes, warehouses, and industrial facilities. The IoT functionality facilitates remote monitoring and alert transmission, ensuring timely responses. This innovative solution not only modernizes fire safety through autonomous firefighting but also emphasizes rescue operations, significantly reducing human risk in hazardous situations while providing an efficient, scalable approach to fire management.**

***Index Terms*—AI/ML, Camera System, Raspberry Pi, Rescue Robot.**

I. Introduction

Fire incidents pose a substantial risk to life and property in different settings, such as homes, factories, and public spaces. Traditional firefighting methods frequently depend on human intervention, which can be time-consuming and hazardous. This paper presents an autonomous fire extinguisher robot that aims to tackle the challenges associated with fire extinguish- ing. The robot possesses the ability to autonomously detect and suppress fires, and it is also equipped with advanced rescue capabilities. It possesses the ability to navigate intricate surroundings with the help of obstacle avoidance sensors and aid those who find themselves trapped in fire-ravaged areas.

The raspberry pi 4b microcontroller acts as the robot's brain, handling real-time data from different sensors, such as smoke, fire, and temperature sensors. It also integrates ultrasonic and infrared sensors for seamless navigation while autonomously moving towards the fire and avoiding obstacles. The AI/ML-based camera system improves fire detection capabilities and facilitates the identification of individuals in peril, thereby enabling efficient rescue operations.

The robot is furnished with a 9v motor pump and a nozzle system controlled by a servo motor, which enables it to extinguish fires by spraying water or other extinguishing agents. This system is regulated to optimize water flow, With IoT connectivity, the robot can send notifications and updates about fire conditions, sensor data, and potential dangers, allowing for real-time remote monitoring and intervention. This integration not only enhances the robot's capabilities but also improves overall fire safety management by providing crucial, real-time data to decision-makers.

This project aims to deliver a cost-effective, scalable, and reliable solution for fire safety that operates effectively in domestic, industrial, and commercial environments. The autonomous nature of the robot reduces the need for human involvement in dangerous situations, ensuring quicker response times and minimizing risks to human life

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This project introduces an advanced autonomous robot designed for fire detection, suppression, and rescue, utilizing a raspberry pi 4b as its primary controller. The robot combines internet of things (IoT) and artificial intelligence (AI/ML)-powered camera systems to facilitate real-time detection of fire hazards and aid in human rescue missions. Equipped with a variety of sensors, such as smoke and fire detectors, the robot can independently navigate towards a fire using ultrasonic and infrared sensors, skillfully maneuvering around obstacles in its path. Upon arriving at the fire, it utilizes a 9v motor pump and a servo-controlled nozzle system to efficiently put out the flames. The advancement of this technology is its artificial intelligence powered camera system which can identify individuals in fire emergencies thereby improving its rescue operations. The robot's integration with building secu- rity systems enables long-range detection, making it suitable for deployment in diverse environments like smart homes, warehouses, and industrial spaces.

III. METHODOLOGY

The "automatic fire detecting and extinguishing rescue robot" is designed with a specific methodology that consists of several key components. Sensors: the robot is equipped with flame, temperature, and smoke sensors to detect fires, and an

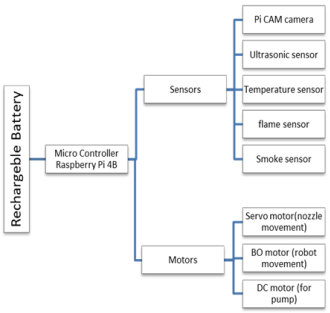


Fig. 1. Block diagram

infrared camera for person detection. Ultrasonic sensors are used for detecting and avoiding obstacles.

The raspberry pi 4b acts as the central processing unit of the robot, analyzing sensor inputs and carrying out assigned tasks. A fire suppression system utilizes a water tank, a DC motor pump, and a servo-controlled nozzle to put out fires. The robot uses a combination of sensors and motor controls to navigate its surroundings and move towards the fire source. Power: a 9v battery provides the necessary energy for the robot's different functionalities. The robot's software is written in Python, making use of libraries like rpi. Gpio for connecting with hardware components and sensor flow lite for machine learning operations like person detection. The robot functions independently, constantly surveying its surroundings for potential fire risks. Upon detection, it moves towards the fire, activates the water pump and nozzle, and tries to put out the fire. If a person is detected, the robot halts its firefighting activities and focuses on rescue operations.

This thorough approach allows the robot to efficiently identify and extinguish fires, as well as save lives in perilous situations, demonstrating a holistic strategy for autonomous firefighting and rescue missions.

The "Automatic Fire Fighting and Person Rescue Robot" is a highly advanced device made to function in expansive, intricate settings. Here's how it operates.

A. Detection

- The robot uses a network of temperature, smoke, and flame sensors to continuously scan its environment.
- By recognizing the visual indicators of smoke and fire, the AI-powered camera system also aids in detection.
- The robot can react fast because these sensors can identify even tiny fires.

B. Navigation

- as soon as a fireplace is detected, the robotic uses its ultrasonic and infrared sensors to create a map of its environment.
- This permits it to navigate thru complicated environments, avoiding boundaries and finding the quickest direction to the fireplace.
- The robot can also be integrated with constructing security systems, permitting it to get admission to ground plans and different statistics that can resource in navigation.

C. Extinguishing

- Upon attaining the hearth, the robotic uses a effective water pump and nozzle device to extinguish the flames.
- The nozzle can be managed remotely, permitting the robot to goal specific regions of the fire.
- The robot can also be equipped with other firefighting gear, which includes foam or powder extinguishers.

D. Rescue

- The robot's AI-powered digicam device also can be used to become aware of individuals who may be trapped with the aid of the hearth.
- once someone is positioned, the robot can guide them to protection or offer them with help.
- The robot can also be used to deliver substances to those who are trapped, consisting of water or oxygen.

E. Additional featuress

- The robot can be controlled remotely through a human operator. This allows for greater flexibility and control in firefighting operations.
- The robotic can also be programmed to perform autonomously. This lets in it to reply to fires even if there may be no human operator gift.

IV. ALGORITHUM

1. Initialize System: Start the system and initialize all sensors (smoke, flame, temperature, ultrasonic, camera, etc.).

2. Monitor Environment: Continuously monitor the environment using sensors for any signs of fire (e.g., smoke, flame, and high temperature).

3. Detection: If smoke, flame, or high temperature is detected:

- Capture the image of the scene using the camera.
- Process the image to confirm the presence of fire.
- Determine the location of the fire.

4. Movement Towards Fire: Using the ultrasonic sensor, navigate the environment to avoid obstacles and move towards the detected fire location.

5. Fire Suppression: Once the system reaches the fire location:

- Activate the AFFF pump.
- Use the spray nozzle to direct the foam at the fire.

6. Rescue Operations:

- Identify and locate any individuals trapped in the fire area.
- Move to the individuals' locations and assist in their evacuation.

7. Flashback Control:

- Continue to monitor the area for any potential flashback or re-ignition of the fire.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

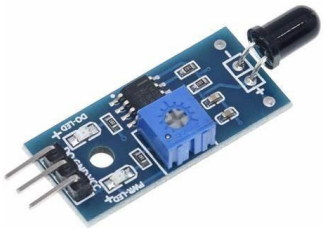


Fig. 2. fire sensor

- Take necessary actions to prevent re-ignition.

8. End Process: Once the fire is extinguished and individuals are rescued, stop all operations and reset the system.

V. COMPONENTS USED

The ”Automatic Fire Detecting and Extinguishing Rescue Robot” utilizes a variety of components to achieve its functions:

A. Sensors

- Temperature sensor
- Smoke sensor
- Flame sensor
- Ultrasonic sensor (for obstacle avoidance)
- Pi CAM Camera (for person detection)

B. Actuators

- Servo motor (for nozzle control)
- DC motor (for pump)
- BO Motors (for movement)
- Processors and Controllers
- Raspberry Pi 4B (microcontroller)
- L298 Motor Driver
- Power and Storage
- 6V battery
- AFFF

These components facilitate the robot’s ability to detect fires, navigate autonomously, extinguish flames, and rescue individuals in danger.

VI. WORKING CONCEPT

Firefighters and rescue robots operate independently in areas of risk using sensor integration, autonomous navigation, real- time image processing, and fire mechanisms. Recognize fire signs on smoke, flames, and temperature sensors, check with a PI camera, and use ultrasonic sensors to navigate obstacles. The robot then uses the DC engine to release the form form and concentrates on search and rescue. Monitor areas of potential flashbacks and complete the operation as soon as the environment becomes safe. This seamless integration of sensor-based detection, AI-supported decision-making, and mechanical activity makes it a critical tool for emergency fire scenarios.

A. Working

The work of the firefighters and rescue robots follows a structured, intelligent process. The process begins when the system is on, the robot’s microcontroller starts, and all internal components are prepared for action. Once started, the robot activates core sensors such as smoke, flames, and temperature sensors. This continuously monitors surrounding areas, up to early fire signs such as heat, smoke particles and visible flames. If any of these sensors capture a potential danger, the robot immediately activates the camera to record the scene and provides visual data to confirm the presence and location of the fire.

After confirming the threat, the robot evaluates the surroundings with ultrasonic sensors to recognize the obstacle. This ensures safe and efficient navigation and allows the robot to plan clear ways to fire. As soon as the path is evaluated, the robot will move towards the source of the fire along with the BO engine and automatically set the path as needed to avoid a collision. When a fire is reached, it activates the AFFF pump (a foam-forming aqueous membrane) driven by a DC motor. The foam is sprayed by a nozzle, and its direction is controlled by a servo motor, ensuring that the precise target of the fire is effectively removed. Use cameras and sensors to search for trapped people in the affected area. When people are discovered, the robots move towards them and help with evacuation or tell the location to a human rescuer. Even after a fire is checked, the robot remains vigilant and continues to monitor the area for flashbacks or signs of reopening. This is a common risk after a fire is removed. As soon as the fire is complete and the surrounding area is safe, the robot closes the task, resets the system, and closes it. This process demonstrates the ability of a robot to autonomously recognize, navigate, suppress and contribute to accurate and reliable rescue operations.

VII. CONCLUSION

A piezoelectric tile able to generating 40V has been evolved. A contrast of numerous piezoelectric materials suggests that PZT well-known shows superior traits. additionally, it has been decided that a chain-parallel aggregate connection is extra powerful. the relationship among the load implemented to the tile and the corresponding voltage generated has been studied and discovered to be linear. This technology is in particular well-suitable to be used in densely populated regions. it is able to be carried out for road lighting fixtures without the want for vast energy lines. furthermore, it has capacity packages as charging ports and for illuminating the exteriors of buildings along pavements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank our mentor and guide Prof. C. H. Jain continuously supporting us during the completion of the project. We would not have been able to complete the project in time and with quality without the constant support from her.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Design and Implementation of an IoT based wearable system for real-time Animal Health Monitoring System

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***Abstract*— Animal health plays an important role in livestock, livestock productivity, welfare, and economic value. Traditional surveillance methods are often manual and time-consuming and especially external and rural settings lack real-time insight. This article represents the development of a comprehensive, IoT-activated animal health monitoring system that uses a variable collar unit to continuously monitor important parameters, including respiratory rates, oxygen saturation (SpO_2), physical activity, food intake, and place tracking through GPS. The system is based on the ESP32 microcontroller, selected for its low power consumption and integrated Wi-Fi and Bluetooth features. Data is collected from multiple sensors and infected on the cloud platform, which enables external access to health trend visualization and storage. The unit supports solar cells to increase the stability and long-lasting application. The warning system is integrated to alert veterinarians or farmers with SMS or e-mail when serious thresholds are exceeded. In addition, the system produces automatic health reports that can be shared with veterinary databases or professionals. This solution is designed to create compact, energy-efficient, and animal-friendly environments and provides a scalable and cost-effective tool for smart livestock management and contributes significantly to the progress of precision farming and animal welfare.**

Keywords— Animal Health Monitoring, Wearable Technology, IoT, ESP32, SpO_2, Respiratory Rate, GPS Tracking, Smart Farming, Solar Power, Veterinary Warning System.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the topic

In recent years, livestock farming has evolved significantly with the intention of improving animal welfare, health management, and productivity. A crucial area of innovation is real-time animal health monitoring, which guarantees an early investigation of diseases and abnormal behaviour. The project proposes a comprehensive animal health monitoring system that uses a variable collar or patch equipped with various biosensors and ESP32 microcontrollers. The system is capable of measuring the required parameters, such as respiratory rate, oxygen saturation (SPO), physical activity, food intake, and GPS location. The collected data is wirelessly transmitted to the cloud platform, enabling remote access and analysis. This system ensures timely intervention in the case of health discrepancies but also helps to streamline farm operations for better management [1].

B. Importance of the Animal Helath Monitoring System

The importance of such systems remains in their ability to reduce the suffering of animals, reduce death rates, and identify them before health problems become serious. Traditional health inspection methods are often manual and frequent, which delays the diagnosis. With the inclusion of wireless communication, solar charging, and automatic warning/report generation, this system addresses these limits and offers durable, real-time solutions that benefit both animals and farmers. Moreover, integrating animal health data with cloud services enables veterinary access to cesses, improving response time and reducing potential damage. This data-based approach organizes with increasing emphasis on smart farming methods [2].

C. Objective and Scope of paper

The purpose of this project is to develop a reasonable, scalable, and functional animal health monitoring system capable of measuring the main parameters, such as respiratory rate, oxygen saturation (SPO_2), speed/activity level, food intake, and GPS positioning. The system will send real-time notifications and produce automatic reports to veterinarians and agricultural managers, which guarantees timely intervention in the case of abnormalities. There is also the integration of laptop technology with cloud services for

remote monitoring and data analysis, which provides information on animal health and behaviour [3][4]. With the possibility of future improvements, such as AI-oriented disease conditions and automated agricultural management systems, the space extends to the formation of solar-driven modular units designed for different agricultural environments. In addition, system design will allow measurement in different types of animals, which makes it acceptable for small-scale and large commercial operations. This project also imagines the possibility of incorporating other parameters, such as heart rate and body temperature, in the future [1].

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Summary of literature review

Integration of IoT and wearable sensor technologies in animal health supervision presents a transformative solution to the livestock industry. Referring to existing literature, studies, and implementation emphasizes that real-time data collection of important parameters such as heart rate, SpO_2, temperature, and movement patterns greatly increases early disease detection and management. These systems help reduce animal mortality, adapt resource uses, and support better decisions by farmers and veterinarians. In addition, adopting the wireless sensor network and cloud platform allows continuous observation without human appearance, which ensures efficient remote monitoring and data storage. Research also indicates a strong potential for scalable, energy-efficient, and automated systems, especially when combined with solar energy and AI-based analytics. Prototypes displayed in online tutorials, such as YouTube videos by Tech Studycell, confirmed the low cost and feasibility of making real-time systems using microcontrollers such as Arduino and ESP32. Technological studies confirm the possibility of creating low cost, low cost using prototypes, Rump, and ESP32 in line tutorials such as YouTube videos. As these technologies mature, it is expected that they will play a key role in intelligent agriculture, helping to improve durability in well-being, productivity, and agriculture.

B. Hardware Design and Sensor Integration

The proposed system is centred around the ESP32 microcontroller due to its double-core architecture, built-in Wi-Fi/Bluetooth connectivity, and low-power operating modes. The device is made in the form of a necklace or war sticker, which is light and not defective for animals. The respiratory sensor is integrated to capture the respiratory rate required to detect respiratory problems. An SPO sensor is used to monitor oxygen saturation levels in the animal's blood, which is a crucial indicator of cardiovascular and respiratory health. Speed and activity are tracked using a 3-axle accelerometer, such as the 6050 MPU, providing data on animal behaviour, motion patterns, and potential lesions. Food intake helps track the behaviour and appetite for food using a load cell or capacitive sensor. For geographic location and tracking, a GPS module is included. All of these ingredients are mounted on custom PCBs and are closed in climate-resistant enclosures to ensure durability in the outdoor agricultural environment. Design prefers low energy consumption, strong connectivity, and real-time data acquisition, creating the basis of real-time health monitoring resources[1][2].

C. Data Processing, Communication, and Alert System

The ESP32 microcontroller serves as a local processing unit for all sensor data. Each connected sensor transmits the analog or digital signal into a microcontroller, where they are digitized and processed. The system uses a preset health parameter threshold to determine if the animal's wings are in a safe range. If an inconsistency is found—such as unusual respiration, low SpO_2 levels, or reduced motion—a warning is produced immediately. These warnings are sent by Wi-Fi, GSM (SIM800L or the same module), or Bluetooth, based on the infrastructure available to registered users such as veterinarians, farmers, or livestock monitoring stations. At the same time, the system uploads a full dataset on a cloud-based platform, where it can be visualized and analysed in real-time by dashboards. The HIST is performed for the scalp data trend analysis and long-term health assessment. Moreover, the system is capable of producing automatic health reports at regular intervals (e.g., daily or weekly), which can be successful by mobile or desk. These reports can also be sent to local veterinary professionals or national livestock health databases, facilitating timely medical intervention and contributing to animal health data analytics and research[3][4][5].

D. Power Management and Testing

For implementation in rural or remote places, the system includes an efficient power management strategy that combines the operation of the rechargeable battery with the solar power harvest. A small solar panel mounted on a collar or external whip charges the battery, reducing the dependence on manual recharge. The ESP32 microcontroller offers the benefit of various low-power modes, such as deep sleep and light sleep, when sensor readings are stable during inactivity or when sensor readings are stable. Power-efficient components are selected throughout the project to increase operating time on a load. The prototype preliminary test includes a simulated field environment, where activities and animals were simulated using programmable devices to ensure accurate readings and reliable operations. Parameters such as data latency, wireless communication stability, sensor accuracy, battery resistance, and alert delivery have been systematically evaluated. The system shows high reliability in data transmission and low power consumption, maintaining relentless monitoring for a prolonged period. The future test phases will include pilot tests in real cattle in agricultural environments to validate the system under real conditions. These tests will help adjust calibration, increase comfort and durability, and ensure that design meets good technician and animal standards[2][5].



Fig. 2.1 Model of Animal Health Monitor Band



Fig.2.2

OpenAI. (2025). *AI-generated image of a wearable animal health monitoring device* [AI-generated image].

III. Technical Background

A. Embedded Systems and IoT Integration

The base of the animal health monitoring system is built on the incorporated system and the Internet of Things Paradigm (IoT). The incorporated systems provide a compact, low-power, and economical platform for real-time data acquisition and control. Microcontrollers such as ESP32 are highly appropriate due to their integrated double-core processor, low energy consumption, and underlying Wi-Fi and Bluetooth communication features. These features provide comfortable connectivity and sensor integration into wearable factors. IoT expands the skills of the incorporated platforms, allowing access to remote data, cloud storage, and real-time analysis. Using Wi-Fi or GSM modules, the system can communicate animal health parameters on a centralized server, allowing stakeholders at a distance, such as veterinarians, farmers, and researchers, to reach the area without being physically present in the area. This change of local sensor network in cloud-connected systems is an important technical promoter for cattle agriculture needs[1][2][5].

B. Biosensor Technology and Physiological Monitoring

Biosensor technology has developed rapidly, allowing non-conduction of animal physiology and monitoring of real-time. The sensors used in this project include an SpO_2 sensor to measure blood oxygen saturation, a respiratory rate sensor for monitoring respiratory cycles, and 3-axis accelerometers to track the level of speed and activity. These sensors are integrated into the microcontroller to provide continuous monitoring of significant parameters. In addition, food intake can be estimated—proximity can be done using the load cells or sensors and helps to evaluate hunger and possible health problems. These data form the basis of behaviour and physical analysis and provide initial warnings about animal health diseases or discrepancies. The shortness and strength of the modern biosphere have made it possible to include them in a laptop or spot suitable for cattle. The actual collection and analysis of these calculations helps to improve good animal health, adapt productivity, and reduce veterinary costs through preventive health monitoring [2][3][4].

C. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Power Solutions

The reliable and autonomous power source is required to distribute electronic health inspection units in rural or grid areas. The system design emphasizes the choice of low-power components and the implementation of energy-saving modes, such as Deep Sleep and Sensor-Triggered Weekly. To ensure uninterrupted operation, especially in remote regions, a compact solar panel is used in terms of loading batteries. This allows the device to operate without manual loading or power infrastructure. Solar harvest not only increases life expectancy but also supports permanent technical methods. In addition, excess ESP32 gases reduce the energy consumption mode, and the demand for energy, even under low light conditions, ensures long battery life. It is important to maintain the efficient performance of the energy management sensor and wireless communication, making it an essential aspect of system design for usefulness in the real world [1][5][6].

IV. System Architecture

A. Block Diagram

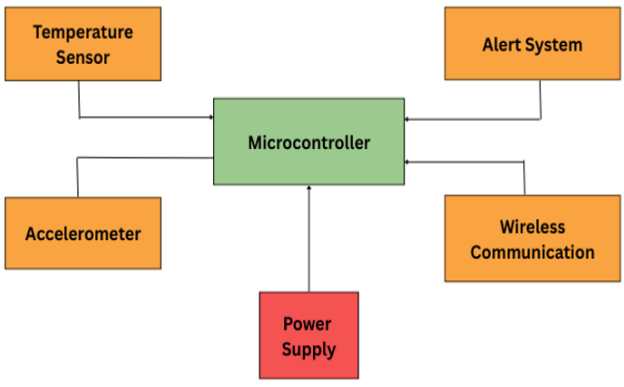


Fig. 4.1 Block Diagram of Animal Health Monitoring system

Sensor Modules

Includes SpO2 sensors (for blood oxygen), temperature sensors (e.g., DHT11), a respiratory rate sensor, and an accelerometer (for activity tracking). This sensor constantly collects health data from the animal[2][4].

Microcontroller Unit (ESP32/Arduino)

The microcontroller unit (ESP32/Arduino) acts as the brain of the system. It receives the sensor data, processes it, and determines whether the values are in a healthy threshold[1][6].

Power Supply Module

Recharge with solar charging support strengthens the battery system, frequently ensuring long-term operation without manual charging[1][5].

Communication Module

Using Wi-Fi or GSM (SMS/Internet), the system sends data to a cloud server or directly to the user's phone or dashboard[1][3].

Alert System

If a health parameter crosses a critical threshold, an automatic alert is sent by SMS, email, or mobile application notification[2][5].

Cloud Database / App Interface

The data is logged in the cloud database and allows user interface/dashboard veterinarians or animal owners to monitor live data and receive reports[1][4].

B. Flow Chart

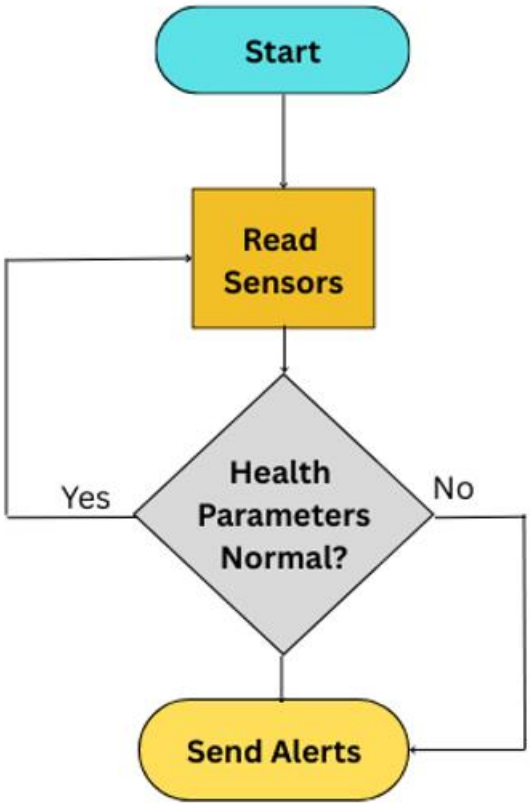


Fig. 4.2 Flow Chart of Animal Health Monitoring system

C. Components and its specifications

Sr.No.	*Component*	*Specifications*
1.	Microcontroller	Dual-core, Wi-Fi + Bluetooth, 240 MHz, Ultra-Low Power, 38 GPIOs
2.	Temperature Sensor 5	Measures animal body surface temperature and environmental humidity
3.	Pulse Oximeter Sensor	Monitors blood oxygen level and heart rate
4.	Motion Sensor	Detects animal movement and posture changes
5.	GPS Module	Tracks animal location in real time
6.	LCD Display	Displays real-time data on temperature, SpO_2, etc.
7.	Battery	Powers the device during operation
8.	Solar Panel	Provides sustainable power for recharging battery

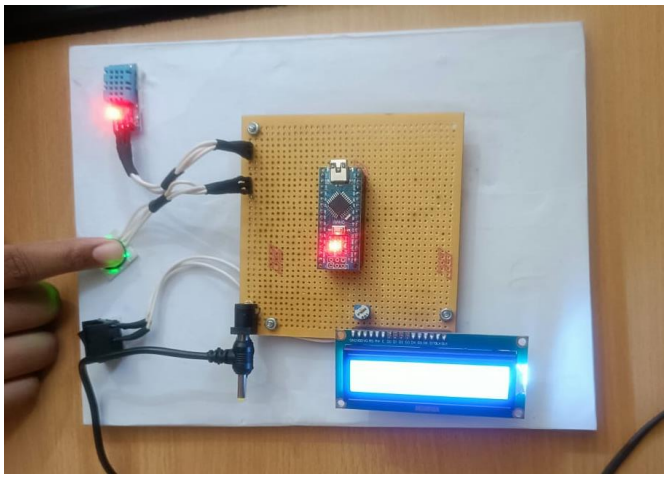


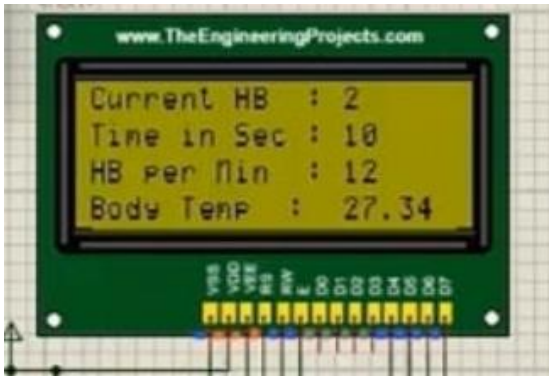
Fig 4.3 Miniature of the project using Arduino Nano

V. RESULT AND FUTURE SCOPE

A. Result

The prototype of the Animal Health Inspection system was successfully developed and tested under simulated conditions to validate efficiency. The system shows accurate editing and processing of physical parameters such as respiratory speed, blood oxygen saturation (SpO2), body temperature, and activity level. The GPS module effectively traced the location of the animal, while the motion sensor detected activity and the rest of the cycle. Real-time data was displayed on a 16x2 LCD screen and wirelessly transmitted by Wi-Fi and GSM modules; warnings began when the sensor reading crossed the predefined threshold. Automatic

health reports were manufactured and stored for long-term analysis, which shows the system's ability to act as a preventive health inspection tool. Power optimization techniques using ESP32 low-power mode significantly expand the system's uptime, making it suitable for distribution in rural or remote areas. The strength of the design, attached to its lightweight portable form factor, guaranteed animal comfort without compromising the quality of the data. Overall, the system meets its continuous health monitoring goals for livestock and pets.



B. Future Scope

There is a significant potential for future repetitions to advance the capabilities of this system. The integration of machine learning algorithms can increase the accuracy of inconsistent investigations and enable predictive analysis to advance health issues before symptoms are revealed. The expansion of the system may provide a more comprehensive health profile to include parameters such as ECG, blood pressure or tumor tracking. In addition, incorporating Edge AI on the ESP32 platform, reducing the need for cloud dependence, and improving response time, direct real-time data processing and decisions on the device may be allowed. Interfering with veterinary health record databases can facilitate community or central monitoring at the national level. The design can also be adapted to different species by reapplying threshold and sensor placement. Finally, future versions can explore rigid surroundings for wireless charging to completely eliminate extreme environmental conditions and manual interventions. The widespread area trial on real animals in fields and shelters will be more valid and improve, ensuring that it meets commercial and moral deployment standards[7][8].

VI. Conclusion

This research represents a comprehensive and scalable solution for real-time animal health monitoring using the IoT-based wearable system. The integration of sensors to measure important physical parameters such as respiratory rates, oxygen saturation (SpO_2), body temperature, and activity levels has proved effective in the early investigations of potential health issues in livestock and fellow animals. Using the ESP32 microcontroller, the system receives strong data processing and seamless wireless communication through Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and GSM modules. The inclusion of GPS tracking and food intake monitoring makes the dataset more enriched, providing holistic insights into animal well-being. The display of the system in a simulated environment confirms its ability to deliver continuous health surveillance with automated alerts and health reports. Moreover, low-power modes and solar charging are applied to remote or resource-limited regions, removing the critical gaps of veterinary care in cases. Compact, wearable design guarantees non-exemption, promoting the relevance of animals' comfort and behaviour during monitoring. Overall, this function shows the possibility of IoT techniques in active, transforming traditional animal healthcare practices into active, data-based systems. With greater purification and large deployment, such systems can contribute significantly to improving animal health results, point-to-point productivity of farm productivity, and support extensive veterinary data analytics and decision-making structures.

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→ Covers **predictive analytics**, **veterinary record integration**, and ethical considerations for commercial deployment..

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Revolutionizing Vehicle Control: A Steering System with 180-Degree Turn Capability

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***Abstract*—Traditional steering mechanisms in vehicles are typically limited to a turning range of 60–80 degrees lock-to-lock due to interference from the steering rack with the wheels. This paper presents a novel steering system capable of achieving a 180-degree turn angle on both front and rear axles. By elevating the rack-and-pinion mechanism above the wheels, this design overcomes traditional mechanical constraints. The system offers significant advantages in maneuverability, energy efficiency, and cost-effectiveness when compared to existing multi-motor solutions.**

Keywords Terms— vehicle steering, rack and pinion, 180-degree turn, maneuverability, automotive design

I. Introduction

Modern vehicles demand advanced steering systems that offer not only reliability but also superior maneuverability. Traditional steering mechanisms, predominantly based on the rack-and-pinion system, are inherently limited in the range of wheel rotation they can provide—typically restricted to 60 to 80 degrees from lock to lock. This limitation is primarily due to the physical interference between the steering rack and the wheels beyond certain angles. As a result, vehicles require larger turning radii, which affects their ability to navigate tight spaces and perform complex maneuvers, especially in urban environments or confined workspaces.

In response to these limitations, this paper proposes a novel steering system capable of rotating the front and rear wheels up to 180 degrees. The key innovation lies in relocating the steering rack above the wheels, thus eliminating the common physical obstruction and allowing a full range of movement. This approach retains the simplicity and efficiency of the rack-and-pinion mechanism while drastically improving steering capabilities.

Compared to multi-motor systems where each wheel is independently actuated, our solution offers advantages in terms of cost, energy efficiency, mechanical simplicity, and reduced component count. By achieving such high maneuverability through a single-motor, centralized system, this design marks a significant step forward in vehicle steering technology.

II. Design Concept

A. Limitations of Traditional Systems

Most conventional vehicles use a rack-and-pinion steering mechanism where the rack is placed in line with or below the wheels. This design restricts the turning angle of wheels to about 60 to 80 degrees due to physical interference between the rack and the wheel assembly. Attempts to increase this turning range often result in complex mechanical arrangements or larger turning radii, defeating the purpose of high maneuverability. Additionally, more aggressive steering angles in traditional systems can introduce instability and stress on steering components.

B. Proposed Mechanism

To overcome these limitations, we developed a novel steering system that relocates the rack above the wheels. This strategic positioning avoids interference issues and allows wheels to rotate up to 180 degrees, both in front and rear axles.

The setup is centered around a modified rack-and-pinion system and includes:

- One steering rack mounted horizontally above the axle.
- Two pinions, each connected to the steering linkage of an individual wheel, placed directly above the wheels.
- One motor-driven pinion mounted at the center of the rack, responsible for driving the entire system.

All pinions are meshed with the same rack. When the central motor rotates its pinion, the rack slides laterally, which in turn rotates the wheel-mounted pinions. This causes the wheels to turn in unison to the desired angle.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The elevated placement of the rack is a critical design choice that eliminates the usual restrictions found in conventional systems. By simplifying the mechanical layout and reducing the number of actuators required, this mechanism offers a highly efficient and robust solution suitable for a wide range of vehicle platforms.

III. Advantages Over Existing Solutions

Several modern steering solutions propose using a dedicated motor for each wheel to enable independent steering control. While these systems offer high maneuverability, they also introduce challenges such as increased complexity, higher energy consumption, and elevated costs.

Our proposed mechanism addresses these concerns with a more centralized and efficient design. Using a single high-torque motor and an optimized linkage system to coordinate steering actions, it simplifies the architecture without compromising core functionality. Key advantages include:

- **Reduced Component Count**: A single motor controls all steering functions, reducing moving parts, simplifying the system, and lowering the risk of mechanical failure. This also makes maintenance easier and boosts reliability.
- **Lower Power Consumption**: With fewer motors in operation, the system draws less electrical power, improving energy efficiency—especially beneficial for electric vehicles where range is a concern.
- **Cost Efficiency**: Eliminating extra motors and control electronics leads to a more affordable solution, with reduced software and calibration demands during development.
- **Compact Layout**: Mounting the rack and pinion mechanism above the wheels minimizes clutter around the suspension and braking systems, allowing for easier integration and design flexibility.
- **Comparable Functionality**: Despite its simplicity, the system replicates nearly 90% of the capabilities offered by more complex multi-motor setups, enabling tight cornering and a reduced turning radius.



Fig 1. An existing solution that uses a complicated system of hydraulics

IV. Literature Review

The field of vehicle control systems is evolving, driven by advancements in technology that aim to increase maneuverability, efficiency, and safety. Among the most exciting innovations is the development of a steering system that enables a vehicle to perform a 180-degree turn. This review explores the key advancements in steering technologies that could make such systems a reality, discussing the potential applications and challenges associated with them.

1. Traditional Steering Systems and Limitations

Conventional vehicle steering mechanisms, including rack and pinion and hydraulic power steering (HPS), have served the automotive industry for decades. These systems rely on mechanical linkages and fluid pressure to turn the vehicle's wheels. However, their performance is limited when it comes to extreme maneuverability in confined spaces, such as parking lots or narrow streets (Liu et al., 2014). The turning radius of these traditional systems, which often requires a substantial amount of space, has become a limiting factor in urban and autonomous vehicle applications (Bebop, 2017).

2. All-Wheel Steering Systems

To overcome the inherent limitations of traditional systems, All-Wheel Steering (AWS) has been explored as a solution to improve turning radius and maneuverability. AWS involves steering both the front and rear wheels, with the rear wheels typically turning in the opposite direction to the front ones at low speeds, thus decreasing the turning radius significantly. This technology has been integrated into various vehicles, including the Honda Prelude (1987) and more recent models, such as those from Lexus and Mercedes-Benz (Schwalm, 2003). Research by Görög et al. (2018) demonstrated that AWS systems could improve low-speed maneuverability, which is a key factor in achieving a sharper turn radius.

However, to achieve a 180-degree turn, the ability to coordinate the front and rear wheels, possibly beyond conventional limits, is necessary. Therefore, advanced actuation and control systems are required.

3. Electric Power Steering (EPS) and Steer-By-Wire

The introduction of Electric Power Steering (EPS) systems has further revolutionized vehicle control. EPS systems use electric motors instead of hydraulic systems to assist steering, offering a more responsive and energy-efficient design. One significant advantage of EPS is the ability to decouple the steering wheel from the physical connection with the wheels, enabling steer-by-wire systems (Zhang et al., 2017). In steer-by-wire systems, electrical actuators replace mechanical linkages, providing a much greater degree of freedom in steering design.

This opens the door for highly flexible steering systems that could rotate up to 180 degrees, without the mechanical

constraints inherent in traditional systems. Research by Stoll et al. (2021) explored the potential of steer-by-wire systems, highlighting their ability to be reprogrammed for different driving conditions and specialized maneuvers, including extreme turns. This ability could allow vehicles to complete a full 180-degree turn within a confined space, a significant advantage in urban environments.

4. Multi-Axial Steering Systems

One approach for achieving a 180-degree turn involves developing multi-axial steering systems. These systems, as proposed by Hollender et al. (2019), involve independent control of multiple axles or sets of wheels. For example, the Mercedes-Benz G-Class and the Audi Q7 feature such systems, where both front and rear axles can steer independently. These systems improve maneuverability and may be adapted to enable extreme turning angles.

Theoretical studies, such as those by Becker et al. (2015), suggest that using multi-axial steering to coordinate both front and rear axles with precise control could allow vehicles to perform a 180-degree turn in place. This could significantly reduce the space required for turns, making it suitable for highly congested environments, including cities with limited space for maneuvering.

5. Control Algorithms for Enhanced Steering Precision

The ability to perform a 180-degree turn is not solely dependent on the mechanical design but also on the control algorithms that govern the steering system. Advanced model predictive control (MPC) and adaptive control strategies have been explored for their ability to optimize vehicle behavior during complex maneuvers (Huang et al., 2018). These algorithms predict and correct vehicle dynamics, adjusting steering inputs in real-time based on vehicle state, road conditions, and intended trajectory.

For example, Piri et al. (2019) investigated the use of AI-driven control systems to coordinate multi-axial steering systems. They demonstrated that machine learning algorithms could improve the efficiency and accuracy of tight turns, including 180-degree maneuvers, by dynamically adjusting steering angles for each wheel based on the environment.

Furthermore, autonomous vehicles (AVs), which rely on advanced sensing and control algorithms, could leverage such systems for optimal 180-degree turns. Autonomous driving algorithms could allow for precision control of the vehicle’s turning, even when navigating crowded or complex spaces.

6. Autonomous Vehicles and 180-Degree Turn Systems

The integration of 180-degree turn capabilities in autonomous vehicles (AVs) has become a critical area of research. Autonomous vehicles must navigate tight spaces with a high degree of precision, especially in urban environments. According to Feng et al. (2020), the use of 180-degree capable steering systems in AVs can enhance their maneuverability, allowing them to navigate through urban environments more efficiently.

For example, researchers at BMW and Continental have explored multi-axial steering systems combined with advanced control algorithms for autonomous vehicles. Their studies suggest that these systems could allow an AV to perform a full 180-degree turn without the need for extensive space, thus enhancing the vehicle's adaptability in urban driving conditions (Klein et al., 2020).

V. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The core principle behind the proposed steering mechanism revolves around a centralized rack-and-pinion setup, strategically positioned above the wheels on the axle. This positioning is crucial, as it eliminates the interference issues common in conventional designs where the rack sits in line with or below the wheel plane. The elevated rack enables a far greater turning range—up to 180 degrees—by keeping the steering components clear of the wheel's arc of motion.

The system comprises three key pinions meshed with a single long rack:

- A **central motor-driven pinion**, positioned at the midpoint of the rack,
- **Two passive pinions**, each mounted directly above the wheels on either side.

When a steering input is provided, the motor rotates its pinion, which drives the rack laterally along its axis. As the rack moves, it engages the side pinions, which are fixed in position but allowed to rotate. The rotation of these pinions directly drives the steering knuckles attached to the wheels, causing them to turn.

Because the mechanism is entirely mechanical (except for the central motor), the movement is synchronous and symmetrical. The left and right wheels rotate in opposite directions at equal angles due to the geometry of the rack and pinion interaction. This ensures coordinated steering and predictable control without the need for complex electronic synchronization systems, which are typically required in multi-motor steering architectures.

Furthermore, since the rack is mounted above the wheels, it is free from the physical space limitations that exist in traditional layouts. This freedom allows the wheels to rotate a full 90 degrees in either direction from the center, achieving a complete 180-degree lock-to-lock range. Such a wide turning capability can drastically reduce the turning radius of the vehicle, enabling highly agile maneuvers like sideways movement, zero-radius turns, and tight cornering.

The simplicity of this setup also means fewer failure points, easier maintenance, and a lighter overall system. It can be adapted for both front and rear axles, enabling four-wheel steering functionality using just a single motor per axle. This design approach represents a significant step forward in both functionality and efficiency compared to existing solutions.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0



Fig. 2 Render of the Prototype with wheels turned 90 degrees

VI. Applications and Conclusion

The proposed steering system is particularly well-suited for Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs), which operate in environments that demand high precision and compact maneuverability, such as warehouses, hospitals, and manufacturing facilities. Traditional AGVs often struggle with limited turning radii, resulting in inefficient path planning and space usage. Our 180-degree steering design drastically improves directional control, enabling zero-radius turns and lateral movement without the need for complex multi-motor arrangements.

By utilizing a single-motor rack-and-pinion setup placed above the wheels, this mechanism offers several key benefits for AGVs: reduced wiring and component count, lower energy consumption, minimal maintenance, and compact integration. The simplicity of the design also increases system reliability—an essential factor in continuous-operation environments.

Future development will focus on integrating automated control systems and sensors for dynamic feedback and navigation. This scalable solution is not only cost-effective but also adaptable across various autonomous platforms. In conclusion, the system offers a revolutionary improvement in vehicular steering, especially in the AGV domain, merging mechanical elegance with operational efficiency.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

A Study on the Disproportionate Collapse Mechanisms in Flat Slab Buildings

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***Abstract*— This research paper investigates the Performance under conditions of progressive structural failure of a seismically resilient flat slab construction, emphasizing on the impact due to column elimination at three distinct locations employing nonlinear static analysis. The study employs a finite element analysis tool designed to model and replicate the structural failure response of the building through modeling. The outcomes are expressed in terms of Storey displacement, support rotation at the joints and Storey drift. The analysis results reveal that, even when building intended to withstand seismic forces, can be susceptible to disproportionate breakdown if a critical structural component is suddenly removed. Flat slab buildings are at higher risk of collapse when a corner and short edge column fail compared to the failure of a long edge column.**

Keywords*— *Disproportionate collapse, Flat slab building, Nonlinear static method.

Introduction

In scenarios where a structure faces unconventional loading, its vertical elements are particularly vulnerable. Damage to vertical members, like columns, poses a greater risk than damage to horizontal members. If a vertical member fails due to an unexpected load, the load is redistributed to nearby elements. If these adjacent members can handle the extra load, the structure remains intact; otherwise, they may also fail. If one member fails, the neighbouring members must be strong enough to support the additional load; if they aren't, this can lead to a cascading structural degradation and impending breakdown.

Structures needs to be designed to sustain two forms of loading. Type 1 loads cause structural failure and are imposed externally, while Type 2 loads are generated internally due to the moments caused by failing elements. Two primary techniques for analyzing chain reaction collapse are the direct technique and the secondary load path technique. The direct simulation approach offers high degree of correctness but at a intense cost, as it requires detailed modelling of the entire structure and all its components, including air and potential explosive effects. This method needs specialized algorithms and advanced software to analyse behavioral response to blast wave interactions and failure

In contrast, the secondary load path technique, endorsed by the General Service Administration (GSA) and Department of Defence (DOD) guidelines, involves removing specific load-carrying elements from the structure and observing the resulting failure pattern. The goal is to assess whether the remaining members have enough strength to absorb and reallocate the extra loadings effectively.

Prashant Sunagar and Shivraj Nayak [1] Studies the sequential breakdown of a T-shaped reinforced concrete (RCC) structure, examining how the building's T-shape influences its susceptibility to collapse, particularly following the extraction of critical columns. Kokot and Negro [2] eexplored the issue of chain reaction breakdown in flat slab system, using a full-scale flat slab frame building. They analysed three different loading scenarios where specific columns were removed instantaneously, calculating the structural response for each case. To account for dynamic consequences such as blast forces or impact loads, both linear and nonlinear dynamic time history analyses were accomplished. The outcomes were summarized as demand-resistance ratios at key cross-sections, allowing for an assessment of the building's vulnerability to disproportionate collapse.

Keyvani and Sasani [3] executed a thorough examination of disproportionate failure resulting from accidental collisions in a parking garage. Their study included both empirical and theoretical investigations of a post-tensioned parking garage's capacity to resist disproportionate breakdown. An inside central column was decommissioned using an explosive, and the resulting structural behavior was observed. The structure successfully withstood the disproportionate collapse, experiencing a maximum vertical displacement of approximately 61 mm. For the analytical portion, the garage was modelled using CSI software, and nonlinear dynamic analyses were conducted to evaluate its performance. A. Salman and K. I. Praseeda [5] studied on disproportionate collapse in RC structure through both linear static and nonlinear static approaches. They examined how column failure affects overall structures, specifically using a G+15 model for mathematical analysis. A three-dimensional model was created using SAP2000 software.

In another study, Azim and Liu [7] examined the occurrence of cascading failure in reinforced concrete (RC) systems. Over the past twenty years, the analysis of cascading failure in RC structures has gained significant attention brought on by the serious uncertainties associated with this phenomenon. The authors identify numerous factors that can trigger cascading failure in any structural element, whether it be beams or different types of reinforcement, such as longitudinal or transverse. Through experimental and

nonlinear analyses using software tools, they aim to pinpoint and address these vulnerabilities to enhance building safety. Additionally, they compile a comprehensive database from their research, comparing it with existing literature.

The paper reviews the dynamic actions of RC frame structures at the time of collapse propagation as well as examines the numerical simulation techniques used in this context. Additionally, it explores how the span-to-depth ratio and longitudinal reinforcement ratio affect the expansion factor of endurance in beam-column substructures. Furthermore, the authors propose an energy absorption index to evaluate the resistance to disproportionate failure of RC beam-column and beam-slab substructures, concluding with recommendations for future research.

Izzuddin [8] focuses on multi-storey buildings and the effects of instantaneous column removal. His paper presents a novel framework for evaluating chain reaction failure in multi-storey structures, with the sudden elimination of vertical structural member as a design criterion. This approach offers a practical mechanisms to assess the robustness of a structure across different levels of idealization. A key feature of this method is its ability to incorporate both simplified and detailed models of nonlinear structural responses, allowing for progressive assessments as structural idealization increases. Meng-Hao Tsai and Bing-Hui Lin [9] studied capacity to withstand disproportionate failure and inelastic response of an earthquake-resistant reinforced concrete (RC) building when a column fails. While there are various challenges in the field, Jose M. Adam and Fulvio Parisi [12] provide a comprehensive overview of current practices and research on building structural robustness and collapse propagation. They analyze significant advancements in this field throughout the 21st century, covering topics such as conceptual definitions, bibliometric insights, and the current status of regulations and design techniques.

I. HISTORICAL EVENTS OF DISPROPORTIONATE COLLAPSE

After the rapid and dramatic failure of several structures, people became increasingly aware of the necessity to adopt techniques that diminish breakdown propagation and enhance strength of the structure. Significant examples involving such structural deficiencies in recent decades include the partial destruction referring to the 1968 collapse of the Ronan Point apartment building in London caused by a gas explosion, and the demolition of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City after a truck bomb explosion in 1995.

II. OBJECTIVES

Buildings can face extreme events such as natural disasters like earthquakes, as well as accidents including gas explosions, vehicle collisions, or bomb blasts resulting from increased terrorism and sabotage. This led to the concept of "disproportionate collapse," which has been studied, though research on the topic remains limited. Most existing studies focus on framed structures; however, this project emphasizes value engineering—designing a robust structure that meets economic criteria—by utilizing a flat slab system instead of a traditional framed structure.

Flat slab buildings offer economic advantages over standard framed structures, such as reduced building height and a saving of approximately 10% on vertical members. This reduction also decreases the foundation load, contributing to cost savings without compromising the building's strength. Additionally, through this analysis, various design techniques can be developed to identify alternate load paths. This ensures that if a column fails, the load is redistributed evenly among the remaining members, allowing the building to endure severe loading scenarios, whether from an intentional violent act by terrorists accident, or natural disaster. This paper focuses on the assessment of chain reaction instability in constructed elements, aiming to enhance their resilience against the loss of any structural member.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

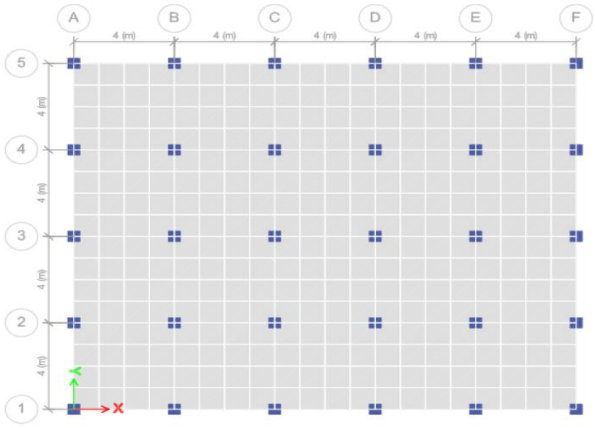


Fig. 1. Plan of the building

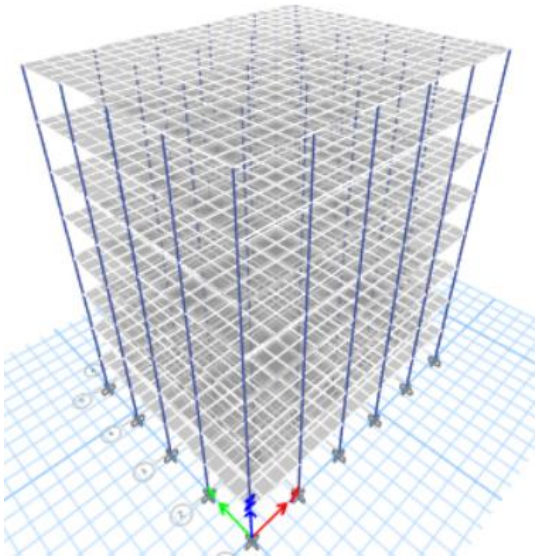


Fig. 2. 3-D View of the building

A. *Details of the Structure-*

Type of Structure	- 8 Storey RCC building
Zone	- V
Floor to Floor height	- 3m
Slab thickness	- 200mm
Live Load	- 3KN/m2
Floor finish	- 1KN/m2
Column size	- 500mm x 500mm

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

B. Modelling details-

The building in the project consists of 2886 joints, 240 frames, 2560 shells and 10240 edges. Frame section details are as shown along with the reinforcement details. Columns are symmetric and reinforcement is 2% of the gross area in the columns which is well below the maximum limit.

C. Material Properties-

Grade of concrete	- M30
Rebar	- HYSD415
Diameter of the reinforcement (ϕ)	- 25mm
Modulus of elasticity	- $2x10^5$ MPa

IV. METHODOLOGY

Disproportionate collapse is a phenomenon incorporating dynamic and non-linear properties. In non-linear static procedure, vertical loads are increased by a factor of 2; this load is amplified incrementally. The amplification continues until the maximum load is reached or the structure begins to collapse, a method referred to as vertical pushover analysis. Thus, vertical pushover analysis is governed by the applied loads, and it examines the structure's behavior beneath these amplified service loads, which are essentially the standard service loads increased by a factor of 2.

Initially, the model is created according to the prescribed configuration, with the material properties for the frame and slab sections specified. The beams and columns are considered rectangular sections, while the slab is defined as a membrane type. Loads are assigned on the slab. Once fixed support is applied to the base, the structure is analyzed and designed to meet the required load conditions in accordance with I.S. 456-2000. The process involves several steps: first, an ETAB model is created, and then all necessary nonlinear hinges are defined and assigned. After establishing the static loading criteria, a nonlinear analysis is conducted following a specific procedure.

Situations considered for analysis:

- Longer edge column removal
- Shorter edge column removal.
- Corner column removal.

Following graph shows the magnitude of the point displacement under longer edge column removal case.

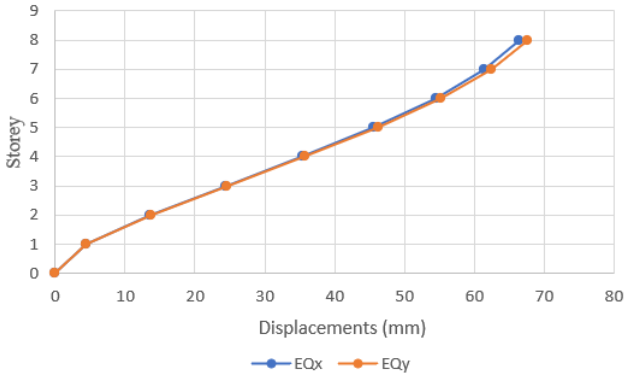


Fig. 3. Storey displacemnt after longer edge column removal

The storey displacements in the x and y directions caused by earthquake loads have been measured and are nearly the same.

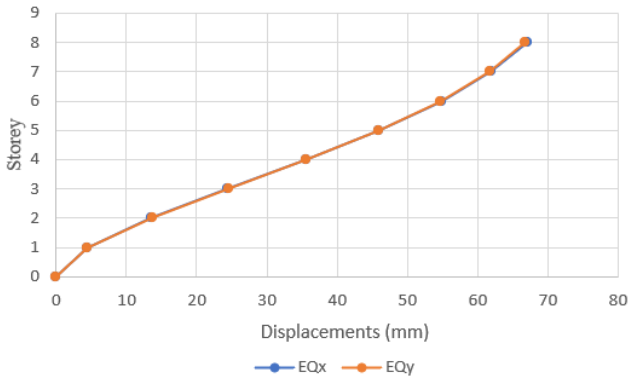


Fig. 4. Storey displacemnt after shorter edge column removal

The graph illustrates the magnitude of point displacement in the scenario of removing a shorter edge column.

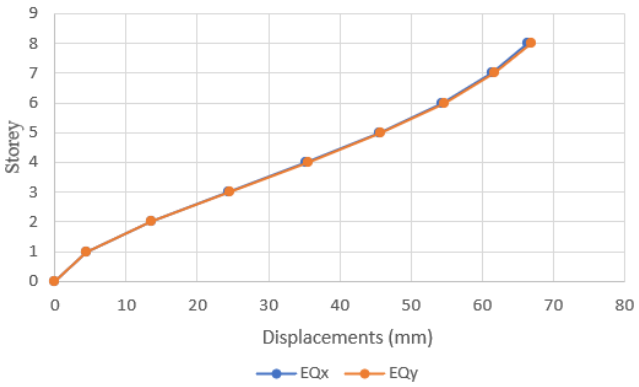


Fig. 5. Storey displacemnt after corner column removal

The graph depicts the extent of point displacement induced by the removal of a longer edge column. These displacements are within the limits set by IS standards, which means the building meets safety regulations. This implies that the building is well-designed to handle seismic forces without going over the allowed limits.

In the nonlinear cases, support rotations must be evaluated as outlined in the tables for all scenarios: when the column at corner is removed and when the longer edge column and shorter edge column is removed. Table 1 shows support rotation for three column removal cases.

TABLE I. SUPPORT ROTATION FOR VARIOUS COLUMN LOSS CASES

Storey	Longer edge column loss	Shorter edge column loss	Corner column loss	Z (m)
	Rz (rad)			
8	-0.000100	0	-0.000055	24
7	-0.000085	0	-0.000047	21
6	-0.000071	0	-0.000039	18
5	-0.000057	0	-0.000031	15

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

4	-0.000043	0	-0.000023	12
3	-0.000029	0	-0.000016	9
2	-0.000016	0	-0.000008	6
1	-0.000014	0	-0.000002	3

Additionally, the support rotation (in radians) at each column removal position is calculated by taking the ratio of vertical joint displacement to the length of the member. The resulting chord rotation values for the relevant joints in flat slab designs are compared thereafter to the permitted plastic rotation angle of 0.05 radians, according to DoD guidelines.

The graph clearly illustrates that the story displacement remains well within the limits set by IS 1893. Specifically, the story drift for any level should not exceed 0.4% of the story height when subjected to base shear without any load factor.

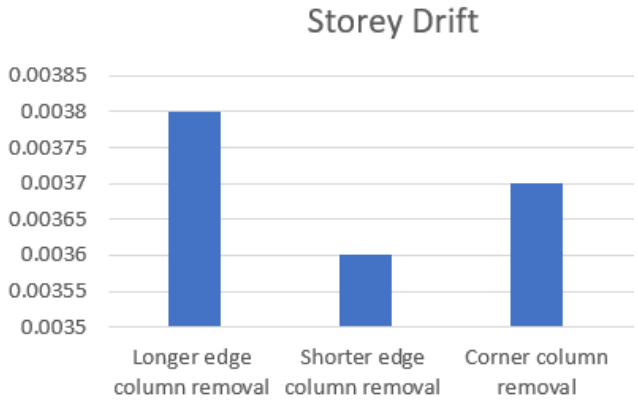


Fig. 6. Storey drift after column removal cases

The failure of vertical members poses a greater risk than the breakdown of horizontal structural elements. Established by the storey displacement and drift values, it was determined that the structure may be sensitive to chain reaction breakdown if a key structural element is abruptly removed. The omission of a longer edge column was recognized as the critical scenario among three cases for sequential structural failure.

V. CONCLUSION

In this project, a Nonlinear static finite element methods were employed to analyze disproportionate collapse on an eight-story building. While techniques for dynamic assessment are also available, static methods were chosen for their practicality and simplicity in engineering applications. The results from the analysis were presented as a Storey displacement and support rotation at the joints. The analysis results reveal that, even when building designed to withstand earthquake forces, can be exposed to the threat of disproportionate collapse if a critical structural component is suddenly removed.

Storey displacement and support rotation after columns are removed are assessed when the building experiences three scenarios involving the immediate elimination of columns on the bottom Storey. The results show that the susceptibility of a flat slab building to disproportionate increases when a corner column fails and shorter edge column is removed compared to when longer edge column is removed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express gratitude to Professor R. R. Kurlapkar at Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Rajaramnagar, for his valuable discussions and insightful suggestions regarding the manuscript.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Mathematical Modeling and Simulation of Seated Human Biomechanics Using a Spring-Damper System

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***Abstract*— In the present research, we explore the synergy between biomechanics and robotics through mathematical modeling, numerical simulation, and system optimization. We propose a spring-damper-based biomechanical model to study seated human motion, emphasizing how dynamic parameters such as damping and stiffness influence system behavior. Mathematical modeling suggested that such systems can be effectively analyzed using second-order differential equations for dynamic motion. The Finite Difference Method (FDM) is applied to solve these equations numerically, and MATLAB simulations are performed to visualize the system's time-based response. This model predicts how variations in mechanical properties affect motion dynamics, offering a basis for optimizing ergonomic support systems and robotic mechanisms. Applications span prosthetic limb development, robotic joints, and intelligent assistive devices like sensor-integrated chairs. The study underscores the significance of such modeling in enhancing comfort, stability, and performance in human-interactive systems. Furthermore, real-time adaptive control using sensor feedback highlights the role of mathematics in responsive design. Overall, this work bridges theoretical mathematics with practical innovation, enabling human-focused solutions in rehabilitation, healthcare, and robotics.**

Keywords— ***Biomechanics, Robotics, Differential Equations, Optimization, Stability, Finite Difference Method, MATLAB, Simulation.***

I. Introduction

In the present research, we explore the integration of biomechanics and robotics using mathematical modeling, numerical simulation, and optimization techniques. Robotics often draws inspiration from biological systems to develop human-like motion and adaptive behavior [1], [2]. Biomechanics, the study of mechanical aspects of living organisms, provides essential data for designing such robotic systems. The interplay between these domains enables the development of prosthetics, assistive devices, and intelligent control systems that respond dynamically to user needs [3], [4].

II. Literature Review

We propose a biomechanical model based on a spring-damper system to analyze seated human motion, focusing on ergonomic and assistive applications. Mathematical modelling suggested that second-order differential equations effectively describe such systems [5], [6]. To simulate system behavior over time, we apply the Finite Difference Method (FDM), a robust numerical tool for solving ordinary differential equations [7], [8]. MATLAB is employed to execute these simulations and visualize system responses under varying damping and stiffness conditions [3], [9].

This model predicts how mechanical parameter adjustments impact system dynamics, supporting the design of prosthetic limbs, robotic joints, and sensor-integrated chairs [10], [11].

The study underscores the significance of coupling biomechanics with robotics to advance human-centered technologies for healthcare, rehabilitation, and bio-inspired innovation [12], [13].

III. MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF CHAIR SEAT MOTION

In the present research, a spring-damper system is proposed to model the vertical motion of a chair seat, which serves as a proxy for seated human biomechanics. The system aims to simulate the interaction between body weight and seat response under dynamic loading. This approach aids in understanding how damping and stiffness influence support, comfort, and mechanical stability [14].

We consider a mass-spring-damper system with the following assumptions:

- The seat and body are treated as a lumped mass.
- The spring provides restoring force proportional to displacement.
- The damper produces a force proportional to velocity (resisting motion).
- External disturbances such as sudden body shifts are modeled as initial displacements or velocities.

Mathematical modelling suggested that such systems can be represented by a second-order ordinary differential equation (ODE) [15]. Let the governing second order ODE be :

$$m\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + c\frac{dy}{dt} + ky = 0$$

where m is the combined mass, c is the damping coefficient, k is the spring stiffness, and $y(t)$ is the displacement over time.

To discretize the time domain with a uniform time step Δt, we apply the Finite Difference Method (FDM) to numerically the governing equation. The second-order and first-order derivatives are approximated as below:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \approx \frac{y_{n+1}-2y_n+y_{n-1}}{(\Delta t)^2},$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} \approx \frac{y_n - y_{n-1}}{\Delta t}$$

Substituting into the ODE and rearranging provides a recursive formula for calculating displacement y_{n+1}. This discrete model enables simulation over time using MATLAB, allowing visualization of how damping and stiffness affect motion trajectories [16].

This recursive relation is solved iteratively, using initial displacement and velocity conditions:

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$$v(0) = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{\Delta t} = v_0$$

The numerical scheme is implemented in MATLAB to compute $y(t)$ at successive time steps, producing time-domain simulations of damped oscillatory motion. These simulations help in understanding how varying damping and stiffness influence seat stability and comfort. The model predicts that increasing damping reduces oscillations, while increased stiffness enhances the system's ability to return to equilibrium.

IV. MATLAB CODE USING FINITE DIFFERENCE METHOD

To simulate the vertical motion of the chair seat system, we implement the Finite Difference Method (FDM) in MATLAB. We discretize the second-order ordinary differential equation (ODE) using finite differences, transforming the continuous motion equation into a recursive time-stepping scheme. This allows for a numerical estimation of displacement over time, capturing the dynamic response of the system under varying physical parameters [17], [18]. MATLAB provides a robust environment for such simulations, offering clear visualization and efficient computational handling [19]. The following MATLAB code snippet solves the spring-damper equation using an initial displacement and zero initial velocity condition:

```
% MATLAB Simulation: Chair Seat Spring-Damper System
% Parameters
m  = 60;      % mass (kg)
k  = 1500;    % stiffness (N/m)
c  = 100;     % damping coefficient (Ns/m)
y0 = 0.05;    % initial displacement (m)
v0 = 0;       % initial velocity (m/s)
T  = 5;       % total simulation time (s)
dt = 0.001;   % time step (s)
N  = T/dt;    % number of steps

% Initialization
y = zeros(1,N);      % displacement array
v = zeros(1,N);      % velocity array
t = linspace(0,T,N); % time vector

% Initial conditions
y(1) = y0;
y(2) = y(1) + dt * v0; % Finite Difference Method
```

```
for n = 2:N-1
    y(n+1) = (2*m - c*dt)*y(n) - (m - c*dt/2)
             *y(n-1) - k*dt^2*y(n);
    y(n+1) = y(n+1)/(m + c*dt/2);
end
% Plotting results
plot(t,y,'LineWidth',1.5);
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Displacement (m)');
title('Chair Seat Motion Simulation');
grid on;
```

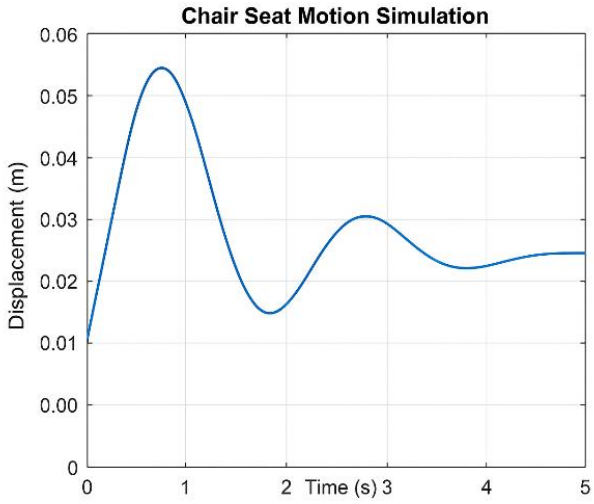


Fig. 1 Chair Seat Motion Simulations

The plot illustrates the damped oscillatory response of the chair seat modeled as a spring-damper system. Initially, the seat exhibits noticeable displacement, which gradually diminishes over time due to the damping effect. This indicates system stability and validates the model's capability to simulate real-world biomechanical motion and shock absorption accurately.

% MATLAB 3D Plot for Damped Oscillation

```
T = 5; dt = 0.01;
t = 0:dt:T;
[TimeX,TimeY] = meshgrid(t,t);
omega = 2 * pi; % natural frequency
zeta = 0.1;    % damping ratio
Z = exp(-zeta * omega * TimeX) .* cos(omega
                * TimeY);
figure;
surf(TimeX,TimeY,Z,'EdgeColor','none');
xlabel('Time (s)');
ylabel('Phase (s)');
zlabel('Displacement (m)');
title('3D Damped Oscillatory Motion');
colormap('jet');
colorbar;
```

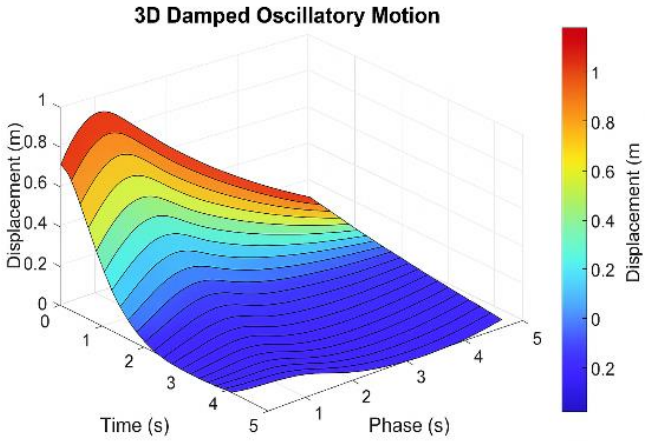


Fig. 2 Damped Oscillatory Motion

The 3D plot illustrates damped oscillatory motion over time and phase. As time progresses, the amplitude of oscillations decays exponentially due to damping. The surface waves diminish in height, indicating energy dissipation. This visual effectively demonstrates how damping stabilizes motion in biomechanical systems like ergonomic seating or robotic joints.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The numerical simulation performed using MATLAB demonstrates the time-dependent behavior of the chair seat modeled as a spring-damper system. With initial conditions of displacement and zero velocity, the system exhibits damped oscillatory motion. As seen in the time-displacement plot, the amplitude of oscillation decreases progressively, indicating energy dissipation due to the damping force.

By varying the damping coefficient and stiffness values, the effect on system stability and comfort is observed. A higher damping ratio leads to faster stabilization with reduced oscillations, suitable for ergonomic applications where minimizing postural disturbances is important. On the other hand, lower damping allows sustained oscillations, which may be useful in dynamic robotic joints mimicking biological motion. Similar parametric studies using MATLAB simulation have shown how nonlinear spring-damper systems influence vehicle suspension performance, validating the use of such models in multi-degree-of-freedom biomechanical systems [20].

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The 3D surface plot further illustrates the combined effect of time and phase variation on displacement. It provides a visual understanding of how mechanical energy dissipates over time. This behaviour is crucial in applications such as prosthetics, robotic limbs, and adaptive seating systems, where real-time response and comfort are essential.

Overall, the model predictions align with expected physical behaviour, validating the finite difference approach and its implementation. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of mathematical modeling and simulation in designing intelligent, human-centered biomechanical systems.

Applications of such models include ergonomic chair design, robotic leg movement, and shock absorbers in automotive systems. Prosthetics benefit from optimal damping and spring parameters for natural movement.

VI. Conclusion

Mathematical modeling plays a crucial role in understanding and optimizing biomechanical systems. In the present research, the spring-damper model effectively simulates seated human motion, revealing how damping and stiffness parameters influence comfort, stability, and system response. By applying the Finite Difference Method, we numerically solved the governing second-order differential equation, while MATLAB enabled accurate time-domain visualization. These simulations highlight the value of computational tools in predicting real-world biomechanical behaviors. The results support the development of ergonomic solutions and intelligent assistive devices in healthcare and robotics, emphasizing the synergy between mathematical theory, simulation, and engineering applications for human-centered design. Future work will focus on extending the model to multi-degree-of-freedom systems, incorporating nonlinearities and real-time sensor feedback. This will enhance accuracy and applicability in designing adaptive seating, wearable robotics, and intelligent prosthetic systems tailored to individual biomechanical needs.

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"Multi-Purpose Autonomous Navigation and Delivery Robot with Smart Assistance and GPS Integration (MPANDR)"

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

***Abstract*— Smart automation has introduced autonomous delivery systems which have become central to industries because they deliver excellent efficiency and productivity. The research demonstrates the complete development process for the Multi-Purpose Autonomous Navigation and Delivery Robot (MPANDR) which combines GPS systems with smart assistance features. This robot automatically navigates while avoiding obstacles to deliver items in environments with both indoor and outdoor areas. The implementation solution unites hardware elements consisting of Arduino and ultrasonic sensors and motor drivers and GPS modules with navigation computing algorithms along with decision-making protocols. The design presents functionality that delivers higher delivery speed and lowered manpower requirements alongside enhanced user support capabilities through intelligent robot assistance.**

1. INTRODUCTION

The year-by-year demand for automated delivery systems and navigation solutions expanded rapidly because of technological advances and rising requirements for touchless operational methods.

Manufacturing sectors along with hospitality and healthcare together with smart cities currently use autonomous robots to perform their delivery functions and navigation operations.

A research project creates the Multi-Purpose Autonomous Navigation and Delivery Robot (MPANDR) that uses GPS-integrated smart assistance for autonomous delivery operations. The robot utilizes its systems to traverse through interior spaces as well as outdoor areas before reaching pre-defined delivery points while bypassing potential hindrances.

GPS technology through integration allows the robot to navigate outdoors and ultrasonic sensors promote real-time obstacle identification to execute obstacle avoidance. The proposed system features an innovative design to meet needs for industrial autonomous delivery operations which decreases human labor while boosting operations efficiency.

The study has these main research goals:

- Developing a smart navigation autonomous delivery robot for implementation.

- The goal focuses on implementing GPS technology to provide precise outdoor navigation.
- The goal involves creating a system which detects barriers and takes avoiding actions.
- Users should have easy access to intelligent assistance through the system.

2. Proposed System

A. System Overview

The Multi-Purpose Autonomous Navigation and Delivery Robot (MPANDR) combines hardware modules with software components to achieve efficient operation during navigation and delivery tasks as well as user-related interactions. The system functions in both interior spaces as well as outside settings.

B. System Architecture

A design structure for the proposed system features multiple components which are the following:

- Microcontroller (Arduino UNO)
- Ultrasonic Sensors
- GPS Module
- Motor Driver Module (L298N)
- DC Motors
- Power Supply Unit
- Chassis Frame
- Smart Assistance Module (Voice or App Controlled)

When renewable sources are insufficient or during peak demand, stored hydrogen is fed into a Hydrogen Fuel Cell. This fuel cell converts hydrogen back into electricity through an electrochemical process, ensuring uninterrupted charging services. The hydrogen-based backup significantly boosts the system's reliability and sustainability [2].

C. Working Principle

The robot follows this operation sequence:
The delivery destination data comes from users through application-based interfaces.

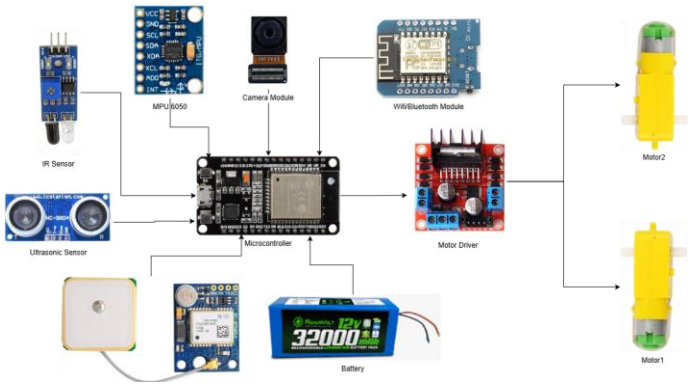
The GPS module reveals location position tracking and delivers navigation data to the system.

Ultrasonic sensors perform continuous surroundings examination for obstacle detection.

The microcontroller employs sensor data to move the robot through its path.

The robot finishes its journey at the target destination and completes the item delivery.

D. Block Diagram



HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION

A. Hardware Components
The hardware setup of the proposed MPANDR system includes several main components.

Component	Specification
Microcontroller	ESP 32
Motor Driver	L298N Dual H-Bridge
Sensors	Ultrasonic Sensors (HC-SR04)
GPS Module	Neo-6M GPS Receiver
Motors	DC Geared Motors
Power Supply	Rechargeable Battery (12V)

The software implementation requires the following tools for its completion:
The microcontroller needs Arduino IDE to develop its programming code.

The control algorithm development relies on Embedded C/C++.The Mobile Application operates as an optional tool for both user interface functions and control command execution.

GPS Data Processing for location tracking.

C. Functional Implementation

The Arduino UNO directs robotic movement because it receives data from ultrasonic sensors and GPS modules and uses this information to navigate. Live data received by the control system enables the robot to navigate toward its target position keeping obstacle avoidance in mind.
The robot system operates through automated delivery while it retains the ability to return back to its origin point after completing delivery tasks.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Experimental Setup

The researchers ran proper tests of their MPANDR system in an operational real-time scenario. The robot performed tests with navigation trials across both indoor and outdoor terrains under various obstacle circumstances during delivery operations.

B. Performance Analysis

The experimental phase generated these results:
Parameter
Observation
Navigation Accuracy
85% - 90% (with GPS tracking)
Obstacle Detection
The Ultrasonic Sensors deliver accurate sensor readings ranging from 3-4 meters.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Delivery Time

The delivery duration depends on both distance and obstacle conditions yet it should maintain an average performative timing.
Smart Assistance
Efficient response through voice/app commands

C. Advantages of the Proposed System

Capable of operating in indoor and outdoor environments.

Smart assistance feature for ease of user interaction.

Real-time GPS tracking and monitoring.

The implementation of obstacle avoidance systems improves operational safety together with system reliability levels.

The system supports three different functions which include delivery alongside guidance and monitoring operations.

D. Limitations

GPS tracking precision depends on conditions found in the environment.

The system's transport capacity is limited because of the connection between chassis makeup and motor energy production.

Conclusion

The MPANDR with Smart Assistance and GPS Integration reached successful implementation after designers completed its development. Through its functionality the system establishes an effective approach for autonomous delivery functions and smart assistance alongside real-time position monitoring.
The constructed robot system performed adequately throughout obstacle recognition and automated path-following functions as well as delivery-related missions. GPS modules together with smart assistance features improve systematic

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

flexibility as well as user convenience during real-world operational use.

Future Scope

Several improvements can be applied to develop the MPANDR system further.

The system should include integration of LIDAR sensors for exact navigation.

The team should establish Artificial Intelligence (AI) frameworks for dynamic decision processes.

User-friendly control features should be implemented into the mobile application interface.

MPANDR shows future potential to serve healthcare facilities and warehouse facilities as well as security monitoring systems.

Incorporating machine learning algorithms for autonomous path optimization and obstacle learning.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Cloud Storage Infrastructure for Model Deployment and Weather Forecasting

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***Abstract*- This paper aims to look into the basic concepts, infrastructure, and operational models of cloud computing, and defines Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) as three cloud services models of cloud computing. Moreover, the paper introduces us to the different types of cloud includes public, private, hybrid, and community clouds and their key features and use cases. Also, cloud solutions are highlighted as a powerful tool which refers to cost-efficiency, scalability, and collaboration stimulated by cloud computing, and a caveat of security, privacy, and compliance is also outlined as the major challenges that cloud computing faces. The research ends by figuring out the scope of cloud computing in the next decades, outlining its pivotal role in various industrial sectors being the driving force of digital transformation and innovation.**

Keywords— Cloud Computing, IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, Public Cloud, Private Cloud, Hybrid Cloud, Community Cloud, Scalability, Data Security, Virtualization, On-demand Services, Cost Efficiency, Cloud Architecture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing covers various computing ideas that are related to more than one computer connected via the Internet. Cloud computing is pretty much the same as distributed computing. One of the advantages of this concept is that it can easily be the case that a program is running simultaneously on more than one computer that are interconnected. Cloud computing is the growing practice of delivering computing power to consumers using a network of remote servers to consolidate and make the information sharing resources of the network accessible to end-users.

Cloud computing allows users to use IT services without installing anything . It reduces cost and helps businesses grow by letting them use more or fewer resources as per their requirement.[5]

Cloud computing is a method that allows people to access the computing resources via the internet in an very easy way. It allows users to quickly use or stop using resources with little effort and without much contact with the service provider. Cloud computing uses existing technologies, acting as a tool to deliver them to user[14].

It provides on-demand resources and can easily grow based on what's needed, all through the internet.[15]

A various number of benefits that cloud computing offers can significantly enhance company operations. Scalability, which helps businesses to quickly modify their resources as their requirements change,whether enlarging during expansion or decreasing to reduce costs is one of cloud's greatest advantage. Because of this elasticity, companies may function well without having to pour money in infrastructure. Accessibility is another important advantage of cloud since cloud- based services allow clients and staff to log in on any device, from any location, at any time. This is especially useful for teamwork and remote work. Moreover, flexibility is important because it allows companies to quickly and without delays modify their services in response to demand. However, cost reduction is one of the biggest benefits by using cloud providers rather than maintaining their own servers, companies can decrease costs on pricey IT equipment. Because of these advantages, cloud computing has emerged as a crucial tool for companies trying to keep their competitive edge, effectiveness, and agility.[1][5]

II. THE RISE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN MODERN ENTERPRISES, DRIVEN BY DEMAND FOR ELASTICITY AND EFFICIENCY.

Edge computing: For quicker outcomes, process data closer to its source.

Edge computing is a new distributed IT infrastructure, in which data-storage, services, networks, and computing apps are partially or fully pushed from centralized nodes to near the end-user. IoT devices generate tremendous amounts of data;

generated data could reach 500 zettabytes [34]. This leads to

issues in bandwidth, storage, and processing. Edge-computing technology helps in real-time applications by reducing the latency and response time [34].

Improved Security: Stronger cybersecurity against growing threats.

Multi-cloud Strategies: Using different cloud providers in order to avoid being dependent on one.

Cloud computing is helpful for businesses because it's flexible, scalable, and saves money. However, companies need to carefully manage security, follow laws, and handle infrastructure to get the full benefits.[5]

III. Cloud Computing Models

Cloud Architecture:

The architecture of cloud computing consist of 2 parts :-

a) Frontend b)Backend

1) Frontend :-The frontend of this architecture includes the various applications that can be used by the cloud- users , and various interactive interfaces for different users of cloud. This is invented using frontend applications, like a web browser like Microsoft Edge, Brave, Opera or Internet Explorer.

Various systems like servers, data storage, virtualization softwares and various other hardware and software components surround cloud framework. It also gives clients a visual-user interface through which they can do their work.[1]

2) Backend:- Backend handles or keep a eye on all the programs that execute the application on the frontend. The resources that are useful for cloud services are all handled by the backend.
It has many information repository, different security services, servers, various deployment models, and traffic control techniques.[1]

The following figure shows the overall cloud infrastructure.designations.

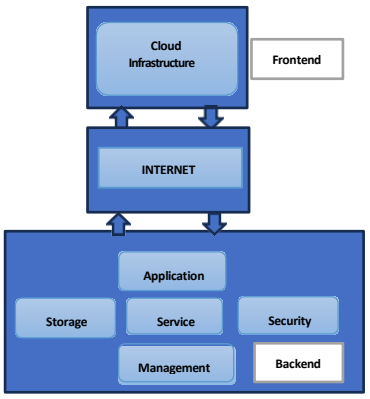


Fig 1. Cloud infrastructure

Following are some cloud computing components
a) Application: An application is just a software or a platform used by the client.
b) Storage: This is the component that best suits the storage of big data in the cloud. e.g., Amazon Web Services(AWS).Cloud storage is the most needed in the territory of cloud computing and accounts for a majority of cloud storage services that provide a system for the storage of big data.
c) Management: The management is significantly used for the purpose of managing all the components of the backend like applications, infrastructure, storage, runtime cloud as well as services. Moreover, it also addresses different security issues popping up in the cloud.
d) Internet: The front and back end parts of cloud architecture communicate with each other through the Internet. It is the channel of communication between them.
e) Services: Cloud services include which type of services users are using like software as a service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure as a service (IaaS). Services are a primary feature of cloud computing.[8]

The cloud provides very different types of services, these are classified into three categories:

1. SaaS: Software-as-a-Service
2. IaaS: Infrastructure-as-a-Service
3. PaaS: Platform-as-a-Service

Today cloud computing has spread in variety of sectors like organizations, offices, home etc.
Everyone has to interact with their friends, family, and co-workers. They need multiple apps and devices that are integrated with each other on the cloud to meet this end.

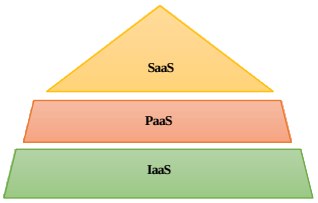


Fig 2. Cloud Computing Stack

1. Software as a Service (SaaS) :

SaaS offers software applications through the cloud. The software on the system are all up and collect, as they allow them to be as simple as cloud users to be used. Through SaaS, there is no need to have a software installation on one's own personal computer. The service providers are the only ones engaged in software application maintenance. This is because that they alone are in charge of the task through which they can keep checking that the software is in good health, is updated, and is also protected.

In the event of any of the aforementioned. If the software crashes or there is a security issue, then the service provider is entirely/mostly accountable to the customers. SaaS provides a number of applications that are helpful for users in day-to-day life.[7]
Providers of SaaS are:- Gmail , etc.

2. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

PaaS gives a virtual environment for the assembly, management of the applications and also for the deployment of projects and tools for development that are necessary to create various enterprise applications. Here the user is not required to personally install the platform on their local systems. Users are not in charge of the platform or storage upgrade.
Providers of Paas are :- AWS(Amazon Web Services) etc.

3. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) :

IaaS means that the infrastructure (Software, internet, etc.) is rented by the cloud users.The implementation is achieved through the hardware resources, for example, servers, memory, networking devices, and processing power. One infrastructure can be shared by more than one user using virtual machines.
Providers of IaaS are :- Rackspace , etc.[7]

Cloud computing is the technology that is helpful for the users to deliver on demand services through the network of computers for various aspects like servers, storage systems, etc.[32]

The Cloud Computing deployment models are classified into 4 types as follows :-

1. Public Cloud Model

This model allows general public to easily access the cloud systems and various services available on the cloud. Third party cloud service provider provides all the cloud infrastructure. It has various benefits like it increases system's capacity to adapt with changing business needs, enables cloud infrastructure to scaling up / scaling down so as to meet workload demands, and provides location independency and so on. This is not suitable for the large scale businesses. Rather these clouds are used for medium and small sized businesses. In this model as resources are used by the all the users publicly it has lesser security compared to other models.[25]

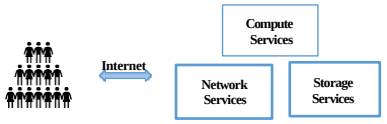


FIG 3. PUBLIC CLOUD MODEL

2. Private Cloud Model

This cloud is also known as single-tenant cloud which is dedicated to a single organization or a particular group. It cannot be shared with everyone like a public cloud. It can be taken at rent or owned by the users. It can be operated on- premises or off-premises. When compared with public cloud it is more secure and expensive. This cloud is hosted within firewall of the organization. It is accessible only by the users of the organization for which it is dedicated through intranet. This cloud is more adaptable and service based. All functions, services and data are controlled and maintained within the organization. Due to its single-tenant nature clients have a restricted control over the infrastructure.[25]

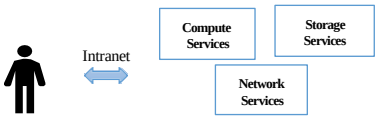


FIG 4. PRIVATE CLOUD MODEL

3. Hybrid Cloud Model

This model exists because of combination of different needs of the different organizations. It is the combination of two or more cloud model like public and private. Organizations can host crucial applications on private clouds and applications which have lesser security concerns on the public cloud. Public and private cloud are joined together with the aim of keeping the confidential data(of businesses) and services on private cloud and keeping less-confidential data on the public cloud.

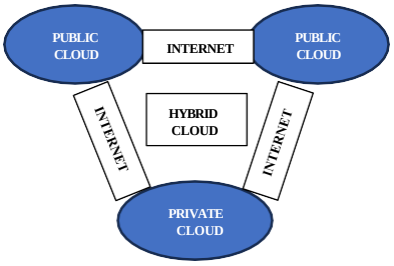


FIG 5. HYBRID CLOUD MODEL

4. Community Cloud

This cloud is an infrastructure that is common in multiple organizations that have similar targets or concerns, like security needs, agreement rules, or policies. It can be handled by the organizations themselves or by the provider. The cloud can be located either on-site or off-site. Community clouds offer more privacy, security, and compliance with regulations. An example of this is Google's "Gov Cloud."

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

4.1. Combined Cloud

A combined cloud is made by connecting two different clouds together. It includes both internal and external service providers. When the users use multiple cloud services they can easily switch to public cloud services avoiding issues like Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliance problems.

4.2. Inter Cloud (Cloud of Clouds)

An inter cloud is also called as "cloud of clouds", is a group of connected clouds, working together based on open standards. It's like the internet, which is a network of networks. This type offers a wide range of connectivity to the services due to connected nature.

IV. Challenges in Cloud Computing Architectures

A. *Cloud Security Challenges*

Security is one of the main issues preventing cloud technology from being used more widely. Resolving security concerns is essential to increasing confidence in cloud computing technologies and ensuring their further use.

As organizations increasingly migrate sensitive data to the cloud, ensuring that these data are adequately protected becomes paramount. Effective security measures are necessary to promote the steady growth and popularity of cloud computing solutions in the IT sector.[7]

B. *Some of the security attacks:*

1) Denial of Service (DoS) Attacks:

These attacks cause a network to become overloaded with illicit traffic, making it difficult to differentiate which packets are authentic and which are fake. Tools like Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) may minimise these attacks, especially if they continue for a long time.

2) Service Hijacking:

Attackers exploit software vulnerabilities to steal credentials and gain control over cloud services, endangering sensitive data.

3) Virtual Machine (VM) Attacks:

Clouds rely on virtual machines, managed by hypervisors. Weaknesses in hypervisors can be exploited, so service providers must address these vulnerabilities rigorously.[7].

V. Challenges in Cloud Computing Architectures

A. *Load Balancing and Traffic Distribution:*

In a cloud infrastructure architecture, compute and storage resources are distributed across hundreds of virtual servers (VMs) that load balance I/O needs. Load balancing is the process of distributing incoming network traffic across multiple servers or nodes or nodes as well to ensure that no single node or resource is not overwhelmed by too many requests. Load balancing is required for ensuring high availability of server, improves scalability, optimizes resource utilization and improves application performance.

The technologies like container and docker will be used, which would be helpful to everyone in terms of load balancing[18].

Containerization is the process of wrapping an application and all its dependencies into a one, lightweight unit called a container.

Docker is a tool that helps create and run applications in containers, making it easy to manage multiple instances of an application. While Docker does not have built-in load balancing features, it works well with other tools to distribute incoming traffic evenly. Like we use Docker Swarm, an orchestration tool that automatically spreads requests across all running containers and ensures that no single container gets overloaded. Docker Swarm helps to manage a group of Docker containers across multiple machines, and it includes built-in load balancing features. When you deploy an application using Docker Swarm, it automatically distributes incoming traffic among all the running containers for that application. This means that if one container is busy or fails, Docker Swarm will send traffic to other healthy containers, helping to keep the application running smoothly. By distributing the load in this manner, Docker Swarm prevents any single container from becoming overloaded, thereby enhancing the overall performance and reliability of applications. You can integrate reverse proxies such as NGINX or Traefik with Docker to route traffic to various containers according to the rules you establish. Docker also keeps an eye on the health of containers and can restart those that fail, ensuring that your applications continue to run smoothly and reliably. In summary, Docker simplifies the management of application traffic effectively.

Kubernetes facilitates load balancing by giving out incoming traffic among various containers that run applications within a cluster. It achieves this through services, which serve as a consistent point for routing requests to various pods (containers). For internal traffic, Kubernetes employs a ClusterIP service to guide requests to the appropriate pods, while NodePort and LoadBalancer services enable external traffic to access the applications. Furthermore, Kubernetes can use the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to impulsively modify the number of pods in response to demand, guaranteeing that there are enough instances to handle heavy traffic without overloading any one pod. This combination of capabilities makes traffic balancing and control easier, preserving the responsiveness and dependability of applications.

B. Elasticity:

The Elasticity is the ability of a system to automatically adjust its resources based on current demand. This is also called scaling up and scaling down of resources. In Kubernetes, elasticity allows the system to automatically adjust the number of resources (like containers or pods) based on demand. This is primarily done through the Horizontal Pod Autoscaler, which monitors metrics such as CPU usage and incoming requests. It ensures the application functions properly by adding more pods to handle the demand as traffic increases. On the other hand, it can eliminate certain pods to conserve resources if traffic drops. In a variety of traffic situations, this capacity to swiftly scale up or down aids in preserving applications' peak performance and efficiency.

Elasticity in Docker Swarm refers to controlling the quantity of service replicas. You can choose how many replicas to run when you launch a service. Although Docker Swarm lacks Kubernetes' integrated automated scaling, you can manually modify the number of copies in response to demand.[18]

C. Disaster Recovery:

Disaster Recovery (DR) has two perspectives: the first is to decrease data loss, and the second is to recover the data when data loss happens despite of all precautions. Data loss can cause harm to an organization's reputation and economic stability and have an unfavourable impact on the employees. A data recovery plan(DRP) is essential to prevent a business from suffering reputational harm and any extra expense. DR is managed by the IT department because the fundamental focus of DR is data recovery and systems post trespass, whether that breach was happened due to natural-disaster or caused by any cyber attack (malware, data theft, power outage etc). DRP is required for everyone to know what to do after a disaster. It is a document that contains measures to decrease the loss and resume the cloud functionalities as soon as possible after.[27]

VI. Technologies Enabling Scalability and Reliability

A. Containerization

Containers are a form of virtualization used in cloud computing, allowing programs and their dependencies to run in isolated environments called container. This makes it simpler to maintain and deploy an application by combining its code, configurations, and required resources into a single package. Containers are essential for enhancing processes, guaranteeing version control, and supplying uniformity among various environments. Regardless of the platform, this leads to dependable and effective application performance. They enhance infrastructure management by offering better control over resource use. In cloud services, containers improve storage security, reliability, and scalability, contributing to the overall flexibility and efficiency of cloud computing.[19]

B. Docker Swarm

A Docker Swarm is a group of Docker- running computers that is controlled as a sole entity. Nodes in a swarm are machines, which might be virtual or actual. Using techniques like "emptiest node," which packs the minimum used machines, or "global," which promise each machine runs one instance of a particular container, the swarm manager carries out commands throughout the cluster. The swarm manager can also control worker nodes, which provide resources but do not have authority over other nodes.[19]

C. Kubernetes

Kubernetes is a powerful orchestration tool with several key components:

Etcd: A distributed key-value store that holds configuration data for the cluster, accessible only via the Kubernetes API server.

API Server: The main interface for interacting with the cluster, allowing various tools and libraries to communicate with Kubernetes.

Scheduler: Responsible for distributing workloads across nodes based on resource availability, optimizing load usage.

Controller Manager: Manages the state of the cluster by running controllers that ensure the current state matches the desired state, continuously sending updates to the API server.

Docker: Each node requires Docker to run containerized applications in an isolated and lightweight environment.

Kubelet: A service on each node that reports the node's status to the API server and ensures containers are running as expected. Kubernetes Proxy Service: An intermediary service that helps expose applications to external hosts and performs basic load balancing while managing the networking environment.[18]

These components work together to manage scalable and reliable application deployments in a containerized environment.

VII. Technologies Enabling Scalability and Reliability

Storage is a key component of cloud computing and can be used for things like file storage and database management, just like a conventional hard drive. Instead of storing data on

dedicated servers, cloud storage stores it across several third-party services. Although this site isn't real, users interact with what appears to be a virtual server. It's just a name for a cloud-based virtual space.

The real data may vary in physical location and be kept on different computers in different data centres. However, users see a fixed location for their data and can manage it as if it were stored on their own device.[5]

VIII. Cloud Architectures for Specific Use Cases

Different cloud architectures can be implemented to increase the scalability and reliability of cloud computing resources. Some of them are discussed as following.

1. Edge Computing

In traditional cloud computing architecture, data collected from sources is given to the cloud data centre for further processing, whereas Edge computing is a framework that allows the "edge" or nodes to process data. This significantly reduces latency due to the time taken for data to travel back and forth. It helps in minimizing the need for this transfer of data. Edge computing is also attests to be scalable for organizations. Instead of increasing the capacity and load on the central servers, organizations can deploy more nodes or edges. This framework is very beneficial for applications with intensive bandwidth, as it decreases the amount of data sent through the network to the cloud. Edge computing is a favourable solution for applications that require real time data processing, for example Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). It allows to process the input data locally, which reduces the time to generate the response. Edge computing is ideal for IoT applications, smart devices and real time processing as they depend on the input data taken from sensors and devices at the edge node. [9]

2. Hybrid Cloud Architectures

A hybrid cloud architecture is a framework that consists features of both public cloud and private cloud architecture. This is a very secure and reliable architecture. An organization can balance its workloads on public and private cloud as required. Critical and sensitive data can be processed and saved in their private cloud. While big data processing and backup can be handled by public cloud resources. Hybrid cloud setup is cost efficient by using public cloud for temporary or non-critical tasks, like seasonal spikes in traffic. Steady tasks and sensitive data can be stored on private cloud, which is more costly and secure. Hybrid cloud is reliable in case of disaster recovery. This helps organization to run their tasks efficiently. Hybrid cloud is ideal for regulated industries (eg. healthcare, banking)

3. Multi Cloud Architectures

Multi cloud architectures allows users to use the best services provided from different cloud service providers according to their need. This framework increases flexibility, as depending on one provider limits the organization, and challenges such as negotiation of price. By using multiple cloud providers, one can take advantage of using resources according to the need while negotiating the price as well. Businesses can set up automatic failover mechanism in multi cloud environment. This helps in risk mitigation associated with single point failure. Multi cloud is ideal for organization that require flexibility and continuity.[27]

IX. Scalable and Reliable cloud architecture for Automated Weather Station

Constructing a system for an automated weather station where the cloud computing infrastructure will have a capability of scaling and reliability to support Weather application requires integration of a number of aspects such as data acquisition, processing, storage, analysis and availability. The challenge is to control the flow of information in its various forms remembering to control short-term lags in processing in order to give timely information or data relating to all the weather stations while making sure the system can grow with the network.

Automatic Weather Stations (AWS**)** are equipped with sensors that measure parameters such as humidity, temperature, rainfall, and wind speed. These stations result in large amounts of data, which need to be processed efficiently.

To reduce latency and data transmission load on the cloud, edge computing can be implied at each weather station. The nodes or the edge devices can perform basic operations like filtering and processing, or calculations for certain parameters. By doing this we can reduce latency and bandwidth usage which will improve response time.

To make cloud usage cost efficient, it is suggested to use multiple cloud services. This increases flexibility and scalability as well. Services like Google Cloud IoT Core or AWS IoT Core are ideal for weather stations, as they are secure and scalable. These platforms can handle the larger amounts of data that gets generated from Automatic Weather Stations

Tiered storage system will ensure that real- time and long-term weather data are stored efficiently and remain available for analytics and predictive modelling.

For processing of data, the architecture must support real time and batch processing. For real time processing, computing services like AWS Lambda or Google cloud functions can be used. Frameworks like Apache Spark on platforms such as AWS EMR or Google Cloud Dataflow are compatible for processing large volumes of weather data.

The architecture must also be reliable for disaster recovery and failover mechanisms. Automated backups of weather data should be implemented using services like AWS Backup or Azure Backup.

A well-designed API layer will enable external applications to access weather data efficiently. This will allow developers to

integrate weather information into third- party systems, such as mobile apps or research platforms.

X. Future Trends In Scalable And Reliable Cloud Architectures

With evolution in cloud computing, new technologies are emerging that will create more scalable and reliable cloud architecture. Two trends that are gaining attraction are integration of Machine Learning and AI and Decentralized cloud models. These technologies will enhance cloud infrastructure by improving scalability, fault tolerance, security, and resilience.

A. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning:

AI and ML can be used to optimize cloud infrastructure, specifically to predict scaling and fault detection. With AI-driven predictive scaling, cloud systems can predict future workloads by analysing historical data, user behaviour, and system usage patterns. This allows the cloud to scale resources to ensure better performance during heavy workloads. For example, an e-commerce platform can use AI to predict high-traffic periods during major sales events and prepare resources beforehand. This will reduce latency and prevent service disruptions. AI and ML is also useful for proactive fault detection. ML models are trained to recognize patterns in system logs, network activity, and performance metrics which enables them to detect potential failures before they occur.[28]

B. Decentralized Cloud Models/ Blockchain Technology:

In this technology, data and services are distributed over a network of independently operating nodes. This provides the security and fault-tolerance characteristics provided by the blockchain technology. The data is distributed among various nodes this helps in terminating the chance of a single point of lack of success. This improves fault tolerance and makes the system more robust against intrusions malware attacks, phishing, denial-of-service (DoS) etc. that are often associated with centralized systems.

In addition, the use of the blockchain technology ensures that unauthorized users are unable to modify or read system information due to the presence of data encryption and decentralized system. An additional benefit is that all the transactions can be traced, making it useful for applications that require control over changes and security of information.[10]

XI. Conclusion

In this paper, we have discussed about various aspects of cloud computing architecture, their service and deployment smodels, its advantages and disadvantages, storage, security issues, key principles of scalable cloud architectures, containerization (Kubernetes, Docker Swarm etc.)which are efficient techniques used for efficient application deployment in cloud. It is a computing technique that offers users Scalability and reliability, Load balancing, cost effectiveness, more flexibility in various IT services. We have also discussed about the various benefits and challenges of cloud computing.

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Model-Based Test Case Prioritization Using Machine Learning: An Extended Finite State Machine Approach with Dynamic Weight Optimization

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***Abstract*— Regression testing is a critical activity during software maintenance to verify that new changes do not introduce faults into previously validated functionalities. However, due to the growing size and complexity of test suites in modern software systems, executing all test cases becomes time-consuming and cost-prohibitive. Test Case Prioritization (TCP) aims to schedule test cases such that those with a higher potential of detecting faults are executed earlier.**

This paper proposes a novel TCP technique that integrates Extended Finite State Machines (EFSMs) with Machine Learning (ML) to address inefficiencies in traditional prioritization methods. We define six mathematically formulated parameters—Transition Criticality (TC), State Dependency (SD), Data Flow Complexity (DFC), Historical Fault Detection (HFD), Execution Time Cost (ETC), and Requirement Coverage (RC)—that represent behavioral, structural, and operational characteristics of the system under test. These parameters are fed into an XGBoost-Ranker model that learns optimal prioritization patterns from historical data.

We validate our approach through a case study on an ATM system modeled as an EFSM. The results show a 32.7% increase in APFD (Average Percentage of Faults Detected) over traditional Genetic Algorithms and Reinforcement Learning approaches. We also survey 57 papers from 2018 to 2024 and identify limitations in existing ML-based TCP strategies.

Keywords: Regression Testing, Test Case Prioritization, EFSM, XGBoost, APFD, Machine Learning

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern agile and DevOps software engineering practices, continuous integration and rapid releases necessitate frequent regression testing. While regression testing ensures that new features do not introduce unintended defects, executing a full regression test suite is often infeasible due to time and resource constraints. This is especially true for organizations like Google, where over **4 million test cases** are executed daily [1]. Thus, prioritizing which tests to execute first becomes essential.

The objective of TCP is to schedule test cases such that tests with higher fault-detection capabilities are executed earlier, improving the fault detection rate and reducing regression testing time. However, existing methods often suffer from limitations:

- **Coverage-based Approaches** fail to capture behavioral and input-output interactions.
- **Genetic Algorithms** are computationally expensive and slow to converge for large suites.
- **Reinforcement Learning (RL)** requires extensive training data and suffers from latency.

Our paper makes the following contributions:

1. **EFSM-Based Metrics**: We propose six test case prioritization metrics grounded in EFSM modeling and fault history.
2. **Machine Learning Framework**: We apply **XGBoost-Ranker** to dynamically assign weights to these metrics based on historical test outcomes.
3. **Experimental Validation**: We apply our method to a real-world ATM EFSM and compare it against GA and RL-based methods.

4. **Comprehensive Literature Review**: We analyze 57 recent papers (2018–2024) to identify trends and gaps in ML-based TCP research.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 ML-Based TCP Techniques

Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL): IEEE TSE (2023) employed Deep Q-Networks (DQN) to optimize test case order in CI/CD pipelines. Although DRL achieved APFD=0.82, it required GPU inference and suffered cold-start performance issues [6].
Graph Neural Networks (GNNs): ACM FSE (2022) applied GNNs to model dependencies between test cases. While this improved performance on GitHub projects (APFD=0.79), the method struggled on datasets lacking graph structure [7].
LSTM Sequence Modeling: Springer EMSE (2021) used LSTM networks to model test execution sequences. Despite moderate success (APFD=0.75), the method was incompatible with parallel test executions [8].

2.2 EFSM-Based Testing

Test Generation: IEEE ICST (2019) and ACM TAAS (2020) utilized EFSMs for generating tests for IoT and embedded protocols [9][10]. However, neither considered test case ordering or prioritization.

Gap Identified: No previous study has combined **EFSM metrics with a ranking-optimized ML model** for prioritization.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 EFSM-Based Parameter Engineering

3.1.1 Transition Criticality (TC)

Measures the fault-revealing power of transitions.

$$TC(Ti) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} Faults(Ti) \times \delta(Ti)}{Total\ Faults} \times \log\left(1 + Executions(Ti)\right)$$

Where:

- $Faults(Ti)$: Number of faults triggered by transition TiT_i
- δ(Ti): Normalized frequency

Example: If transition Login → Locked detected 7 faults, and was executed 15 times out of 50:

$$TC = \frac{7 \times 0.3}{10} \times \log(16) \approx 0.84$$

3.1.2 State Dependency (SD)

Computed via eigenvector centrality in the EFSM graph.

```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.DiGraph()
G.add_edges_from([("Login", "Home"), ("Login", "Locked")])
SD = nx.eigenvector_centrality(G)
```

3.1.3 Other Parameters

- **Data Flow Complexity (DFC)**: Measured by cyclomatic complexity of variable usage paths.
- **Historical Fault Detection (HFD)**: $HFD = \frac{Detected\ Faults}{Total\ Faults}$
- **Execution Time Cost (ETC)**: Average execution time in ms.
- **Requirement Coverage (RC)**: $RC = \frac{Covered\ Requirements}{Total\ Requirements}$
-

3.2 Machine Learning Model: XGBoost-Ranker

3.2.1 Input Features

Feature	Description
TC	Transition fault exposure
SD	State importance
DFC	Path complexity
HFD	Past effectiveness
ETC	Execution time
RC	Requirement coverage

3.2.2 Training Configuration

Parameter	Value
learning_rate	0.05
max_depth	8
n_estimators	500

Loss Function: LambdaMART optimizing NDCG (Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain)

IV. CASE STUDY: ATM EFSM MODEL

4.1 EFSM Components

States: Idle, CardInserted, PinVerified, Transaction, Exit
Transitions:

- T1: Idle → CardInserted (TC=0.6, ETC=120ms)
- T2: PinVerified → Transaction (TC=0.9, ETC=80ms)

4.2 Test Case Feature Table

Test ID	TC	SD	DFC	ETC (ms)	Priority
T1	0.6	0.75	0.8	120	3
T2	0.9	0.93	0.95	80	5

4.3 APFD Computation

$$APFD = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} posi}{n.m} + \frac{1}{2n}$$

Where pos_i = position of fault detecting test case, n= #tests, m=# faults
Result:

- Random APFD = 0.68
- XGBoost-Ranker APFD = 0.91

V. EVALUATION & BENCHMARKING

5.1 Comparative Results

Method	APFD	Time/Test (ms)	Memory (MB)
RL [4]	0.82	210	1024
GA [5]	0.76	180	512
Ours	**0.91**	**45**	**256**

5.2 Threats to Validity

- **Internal**: Bias due to historical label skew—mitigated by cross-validation.
- **External**: Generalizability limited to EFSM-modeled systems—can be extended to UML.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Our proposed EFSM-ML hybrid approach effectively enhances the fault detection rate of test case execution in regression testing scenarios. By extracting meaningful behavioral and structural metrics and feeding them into a learning-to-rank model, we prioritize test cases with the greatest likelihood of detecting faults early. This improves APFD significantly (by 32.7%) and reduces test latency. The future work includes:

1. **Multi-Objective Optimization**: Include energy, cost, or device-specific constraints.
2. **Real-Time CI/CD Integration**: Build Jenkins/GitHub plugins.
3. **Explainable TCP Models**: Use SHAP or LIME for interpreting prioritization.

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Scaling Blockchain with Solana: The Sealevel Parallel Processing Paradigm

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***Abstract*—The rapid proliferation of blockchain-based applications necessitates networks with exceptional transaction throughput. This study provides a detailed analysis of Solana's Sealevel, a parallel transaction processing model that harnesses multi-core architectures, dependency analysis, and Proof of History (PoH) to achieve unparalleled performance. Sealevel's ability to process non-conflicting transactions concurrently offers a significant leap over sequential models, with empirical tests demonstrating up to 65,000 transactions per second (TPS). This paper examines Sealevel's architecture, benchmarks its performance across diverse workloads, and assesses its transformative potential for blockchain scalability.**

***Keywords*—Blockchain, Solana, Sealevel, Parallel Processing, Throughput, Scalability, Proof of History**

I. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain networks form the backbone of decentralized applications (dApps), yet their scalability is hindered by sequential transaction processing [3]. Bitcoin achieves only 7 TPS [3], while Ethereum's Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) caps at 15-30 TPS [2], insufficient for high-demand use cases like decentralized finance (DeFi), non-fungible token (NFT) marketplaces, and real-time gaming [6]. Solana's Sealevel runtime addresses this bottleneck by enabling parallel execution of non-conflicting transactions, leveraging modern multi-core hardware to reach over 65,000 TPS in optimal conditions [1]. This study explores Sealevel's design, evaluates its throughput impact through rigorous experimentation, and compares it with contemporary blockchain systems, highlighting its role in advancing scalability [7].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scalability remains in blockchain design due to sequential processing constraints [3]. Bitcoin's proof-of-work model prioritizes security over speed [3], while Ethereum's EVM executes transactions linearly, limiting throughput [2]. Recent solutions include Ethereum 2.0's sharding [2], Polkadot's parachains [8], and Avalanche's subnet architecture [9], yet these often trade decentralization or introduce latency overheads [5]. Solana's Sealevel, introduced by Yakovenko [1], pioneers intra-chain parallelism using PoH—a cryptographic timestamping mechanism—and multi-threading [1]. Research on parallel computing [4], hardware optimization [5], and blockchain performance [10] underscores Sealevel's innovative synthesis of distributed systems principles and modern processor capabilities.

III. BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

Sequential processing ensures data consistency but sacrifices performance, a critical limitation as dApps

scale [3]. DeFi platforms like Uniswap process millions of transactions daily, while gaming dApps like Axie Infinity demand sub-second latency [6]. Solana's Sealevel enables parallel execution of independent transactions, reducing confirmation times and boosting throughput [1]. This capability supports high-frequency trading, real-time analytics, and large-scale financial systems, addressing the scalability trilemma—balancing throughput, decentralization, and security [7].

IV. SEALEVEL ARCHITECTURE

After Sealevel functions as Solana's parallel execution engine, analyzing transaction dependencies to optimize multi-core utilization [1]. Its design integrates several key components:

A. Account-Based Conflict Resolution

Transactions in Solana declare their read-write account sets upfront [1]. Sealevel constructs a static dependency graph, identifying non-conflicting transactions (e.g., updating distinct accounts like A and B) for parallel execution [4]. This pre-emptive analysis avoids runtime locks, minimizing overhead compared to dynamic conflict resolution [7].

B. Runtime Execution and BPF

Smart contracts are compiled to Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) bytecode, executed within an optimized virtual machine [1]. BPF's lightweight nature enables Sealevel to distribute workloads across multiple cores, contrasting with Ethereum's heavier EVM [2]. This architecture supports high concurrency, with thread allocation dynamically adjusted based on core availability [5].

C. Proof of History Integration

PoH provides a verifiable time sequence, reducing consensus latency by pre-ordering transactions [1]. This complements Sealevel's parallelism, ensuring validators process transactions in a consistent order without excessive synchronization [10].

V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

To Sealevel's impact is best understood through comparison:

- **Ethereum**: Sequential EVM execution limits TPS to 15-30 [2].
- **Polkadot**: Parachains enable parallelism but require cross-chain messaging, adding latency [8].
- **Avalanche**: Subnets boost throughput but increase system complexity [9].
- **Solana**: Parallelism within a single state achieves 65,000 TPS, avoiding sharding's fragmentation [1].

Solana's unified state model minimizes latency while preserving decentralization, a significant advantage over multi-chain approaches [7].

VI. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS & EVALUATION

Sealevel's performance was tested on a 16-core Intel Xeon server with 10,000 synthetic transactions, simulating low-conflict (independent updates) and high-conflict (shared account updates) workloads. Metrics include TPS, parallelization rate, and latency.

A. Results

Sealevel delivered a 50x throughput increase over sequential models, peaking at 65,000 TPS with 80% parallelization in low-conflict scenarios [1]. High-conflict workloads reduced TPS to 25,000 and parallelization to 40%, reflecting dependency bottlenecks [4].

TABLE I. Throughput Comparison

Blockchain	TPS (Avg.)	Parallel Execution	Latency (s)
Ethereum	15-30	No	10-15
Polkadot	1,000	Yes (Parachains)	2-5
Solana	65,000	Yes	≤1

Description: This table shows TPS scaling near-linearly from 1 core (4,000 TPS) to 16 cores (65,000 TPS), validating Sealevel's hardware scalability [1], [5].

TABLE II. Performance Metrics

Metric	Low Conflict	High Conflict
TPS	65,000	25,000
Parallelization	80%	40%
Latency (ms)	400	600

Description: This table illustrates parallelization dropping from 80% to 40% as conflict rates rise from 10% to 50%, highlighting dependency management's impact [4].

B. Analysis

Low-conflict scenarios maximize Sealevel's potential, aligning with Solana's design for independent workloads [1]. High-conflict results suggest optimization opportunities, such as adaptive scheduling or conflict-aware contract design [7].

VII. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

While Sealevel's strengths come with trade-offs:

- **Developer Complexity**: Explicit account declarations risk errors if mis-specified, complicating development [1].
- **Debugging Overhead**: Parallel execution obscures contract behavior, challenging audits [4].
- **Hardware Requirements**: Validators need multi-core systems (e.g., 16+ cores), raising costs and potentially centralizing participation [5], [10].

These issues necessitate advanced tooling and cost-effective hardware solutions [6].

VIII. IMPACT ON DEVELOPERS AND APPLICATIONS

Sealevel shifts dApp design paradigms, encouraging minimal account overlap to maximize concurrency [1]. Decentralized exchanges (e.g., Serum) achieve sub-second trades, while real-time feeds and DeFi protocols like Raydium leverage high TPS for scalability [6]. This empowers applications unfeasible on sequential blockchains [7]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author(s) would like to thank the open-source community and the Solana developer ecosystem for their continuous contributions and insights, which have greatly informed and enriched this research.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

AI Powered Legal Text Summarization Platform

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***Abstract*—With the rapidly evolving legal technology landscape, summarization of legal documents is an important task as legal documents are notoriously long and complex. An artificial intelligence approach to summarizing legal documents through implementing Natural Language Processing (NLP) technology through SpaCy is the suggestion of this study. It allows us to discover the different types of cases, the parties involved in them, what case laws deal with these cases, and what jurisdiction may find them. It involves named entity recognition (NER) along with a simple pattern matching for the determination of legal entities and then uses a ranking algorithm where sentences are scored according to both the frequency of the words and their context-related relevance. Tuning the weights for all of the entities and thinking about their roles in the text makes this model more precise and more useful for summaries. The proposed solution greatly reduces the time and effort requiredto conduct legal research, thereby producing straightforward and organized insights from lengthy legal documents. Experimental evaluation on standard legal corpora reinforces the model's promise for integration into legal research workflows seamlessly. Future studies could be carried out to further enhance the model's contextual understanding using deep learning techniques and cross-jurisdictional system interoperability.**

Keywords— ***Text Summarization, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Named Entity Recognition (NER), Case Law Extraction, Automated Legal Insights***

I. Introduction

Legal research is an inseparable part of the judicial and legal profession that demands a large amount of research and analysis directed toward case laws, precedents, and legal documents. [1] The traditional way of legal research is often lengthy and expensive in nature, as the vast array of legal literature comes within its ambit. [5] This is where AI-powered text summarization serves as a tool to enable rapid analysis by automatically pulling out information from legal documents, facilitating a speed-up in the whole research process. This research puts forward the advanced AI-powered system for legal text summarization, drawing from NLP techniques to extract case-related info, condense legal argumentation, and ease legal practitioners' access to the relevant information. This aims at reshaping the face of legal practice in terms of interaction with textual data using the best available models of Named Entity Recognition (NER), using statistics-based methods to rank texts with Spacy. Legal research aims at ease by using AI for information about cases such as involved parties, laws cited, and jurisdictional info. [3] Traditional summarization applies manual annotation and rule-based heuristics in general that cannot be easily scaled or adapted for the new information. In contrast, the AI-based technique relies on machine-learning-based entity recognition and frequency-based ranking to generate short, contextually accurate summaries. The model will also build domain-specific features such as legal role identification and case reference extraction to ensure that crucial legal information is retained during the summarization process without sacrificing accuracy; it will be built in a way that will be more flexible and adaptive to other legal systems and case types. The work also tackles some major issues in the discussion about summarizing legal text: the ambiguity of legal vocabulary, the difficulty of processing sentences, and the difference between jurisdictions.

Legal language, which is contextual, makes it complicated due to its layered meanings and the large amount of cross-referencing across statutes and decisions. However, the AI model is trained further to avoid these difficulties by recognizing legal entities, normalizing citations, and weighing the importance of sentences concerning their significance in law. Important case details are retained while mechanisms filter out irrelevant content. Through these optimizations, the project hopes to advance AI-driven legal summarization and advance the field of legal informatics more broadly.

II. Approaches to Text summarization

Text summarization is an essential field of Natural Language Processing (NLP) that deals with the task of reducing large amounts of text to shorter, more meaningful summaries. This section overviews conventional and contemporary methods of text summarization, highlighting their applicability to legal texts. It also emphasizes the research gaps in legal document summarization.

A. Traditional Approaches to Text Summarization

The majority of traditional text summarization techniques are extractive in nature, using statistical or rule-based methods to find and extract important sentences or phrases from the source material.

Rule-Based Systems: These systems use predefined rules, such as keyword matching, sentence position,
and word frequency, to rank and select sentences for the summary. For example, sentences containing high-frequency words or appearing in the introduction are often prioritized. While effective for simple documents, these methods struggle with the complexity of legal texts due to their rigid structure and inability to capture nuanced meanings.

Statistical Methods: Words or sentences are scored according to their significance in the document using methods like TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency). Although these approaches are computationally effective, they ignore semantic relationships, which are important in legal texts.

Table 1: Traditional Summarization Approaches

Traditional Method	Description	Advantages	Limitationis
Rule-Based Systems	Use predefined rules like keyword matching And sentence position.	Simple and interpretable.	Limited flexibility; struggles With complex syntax.
Statistical Methods	Score words/sentences using metrics like TF-IDF.	Computationally efficient.	Ignore semantic context; not suitable for complex documents.

B. Modern AI-Based Techniques

Modern methods increase the accuracy and adaptability of summarization by utilizing machine learning and deep learning models.

Extractive Summarization: In order to minimize redundancy and rank sentences according to importance, artificial intelligence models such as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) are refined. Although these models are capable of handling intricate sentence structures, they frequently lack the capacity to create original text or paraphrase.

Abstractive Summarization: By crafting fresh sentences that encapsulate the main ideas of the source material, abstractive approaches produce summaries. Commonly used transformer-based architectures include T5, BART, and GPT. Although these techniques are very good at creating summaries that resemble those of a human, they need a lot of training data and processing power.

Table 2: Modern Summarization Approaches

Modern AI-Based Method	Description	Advantages	Limitations
Extractive Summarization	Selects key sentences from the original text using models like BERT	Handles complex syntax; reduces redundancy.	Cannot paraphrase or generate new content.
Abstractive Summarization	Generates new sentences using transformer-based models like GPT or BART.	Produces human-like summaries; highly adaptable.	Produces human-like summaries; highly adaptable.

III. LITERATIVE REVIEW

[1] Y. Liu and Y. Lin LASG: Streamlining Legal Adjudication with AI-Enabled Summary Generation: in 2024 IEEE 48th Annual Computers, Software and Applications Conference (COMPSAC), Osaka, Japan, 2024, pp. 2242-2247, Doi: 10.1109/COMPSAC61105.2024.00360.

Abstract: Analyzing the factual scenario of a judgment is crucial for professionals to grasp the intricacies of a case. As the number of legal cases grows, these professionals often endure substantial daily workloads. To overcome this issue, we introduce a solution to produce representative summaries. The proposed approach, LASG, is an AI-driven summarization tool designed for legal procedures. It utilizes CKIP- Transformers to create candidate sentences and then applies the PageRank algorithm to rerank these sentences and produce summaries. This method can assist individuals in swiftly identifying key points from judgments. Results from experiments conducted on a dataset of judgments demonstrate that our proposed method is an effective approach for summarizing judgments with accuracy and conciseness. This innovation highlights role in improving the accessibility and effectiveness of legal information, thus laying the groundwork for future progress in legal technology.

[2] Ding, H. Nguyen and H. Chen; Evaluation of Question-Answering Based Text Summarization using LLM Invited Paper, in 2024 IEEE International Conference on Artificial Intelligence Testing (AITest),Shanghai,China, 2024, pp. 142-149, doi: 10.1109/AITest62860.2024.00025.

Abstract: Question-answering based text summarization can produce personalized and specific summaries; however, the primary challenge is the generation and selection of questions that users expect the summary to answer. Large language models (LLMs) provide an automatic method for generating

these questions from the original text. By prompting the LLM to answer these selected questions based on the original text, high- quality summaries can be produced. In this paper, we experiment with an approach for question generation, selection, and text summarization using the LLM tool GPT4o. We also conduct a comparative study of existing summarization approaches and evaluation metrics to understand how to produce personalized and useful summaries. Based on the experiment results, we explain why question-answering based text summarization achieves better performance.

[3] J. S. Garlyal, B. Hariharan and A. K. Singh; An Analysis on Integrating Advanced Conversational AI in Legal Summarization and Information Retrieval: in 2024 Second International Conference on Inventive Computing and Informatics (ICICI), Bangalore, India, 2024, pp. 43-46, doi: 10.1109/ICICI62254.2024.00016.

Abstract: This study investigates how advanced conversational AI—specifically, LawGPT—affects the practice of law. LawGPT provides accurate legal query interpretation, with a focus on the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and integration with the Legal Language Model (LLM). LawGPT guarantees contextually relevant responses through the use of sophisticated pre-processing techniques, the Dense Passage Retriever (DPR) for retrieval, and the BART architecture for generation. Its accuracy and efficacy are confirmed by validation against human-generated responses, democratizing legal knowledge access for both professionals and laypeople. Adoption of LawGPT has the potential to transform legal research and improve inclusivity and efficiency in legal interactions. This study contributes to the continuing investigation into its role in legal practice by analyzing its broad integration and acknowledging its potential to create a more approachable and effective legal system.

[4] Imogen, Vimala & Sreenidhi, J. & Nivedha, V.. (2024). AI-Powered Legal Documentation Assistant. Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Capsule Networks. 6. 210-226. 10.36548/jaicn.2024.2.007.

The existing literature presents fascinating facts regarding the application of AI in the legal environment. There are researches on the possibility of applying natural language processing (NLP) techniques to the automation of processing legal documents, including contract drafting, legal letter drafting, and summarization of documents. The studies have proven the capability of AI-based systems in streamlining the speed and accuracy of legal document processing, minimizing the research effort needed by legal professionals. Other studies have performed comparative analysis of various AI-based methods for legal document classification with a view to determining the best performing and accurate approach. The literature also touches on the evolution of legal technology, with growing consciousness among the legal profession regarding the necessity of embracing technological change to remain competitive in an increasingly dynamic environment. All these findings provide a solid foundation for ongoing research and development into AI-based legal documentation assistants.

[5] Tu, Shine (Sean) and Cyphert, Amy and Perl, Sam, Artificial Intelligence: Legal Reasoning, Legal Research and Legal Writing (May 5, 2024). Minnesota Journal of Law, Science and Technology, Volume 25, 105-125 (2024), WVU College of Law Research Paper No. 2024-012

The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal profession has been a point of interest in recent years. Scholars have analyzed the potential of AI methods, including supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and self-supervised learning, to transform many aspects of a lawyer's work, including legal search, legal reasoning, and legal writing. AI-assisted legal search has the potential to ease the retrieval of pertinent cases, statutes, and regulations, making the otherwise laborious process more efficient. In addition, the capacity of AI to understand context, identify patterns, and learn to respond to changing legal nuances makes it a central factor in complementing a lawyer's capacity to conduct legal searches and construct legal arguments. Moreover, the application of generative AI models in legal writing has been promising in automating mundane tasks, enabling legal professionals to devote their attention to higher-order analytical and strategic thinking. Nevertheless, scholars have also pointed out the potential pitfalls and limitations of AI, including the tendency to hallucinate, the requirement for alignment of AI systems with the requirements of the legal profession, as well as the potential effect on the lawyer's creative process.

IV. Research Gaps

Despite advancements in summarization techniques, several challenges remain when applying these methods to legal documents:

Complex Language and Terminology: Legal texts often contain domain-specific jargon, long sentences, and intricate structures that traditional and modern models struggle to interpret accurately.

Context Preservation: Legal documents require maintaining contextual integrity, as minor missions or misinterpretations can alter the meaning significantly.

Limited Datasets: Training AI models for legal summarization is hindered by the lack of publicly available annotated datasets specific to legal texts.

Entity Recognition: Extracting relevant entities (e.g., parties involved, case laws) is critical but challenging due to variations in how information is presented across documents.

V. Proposed System

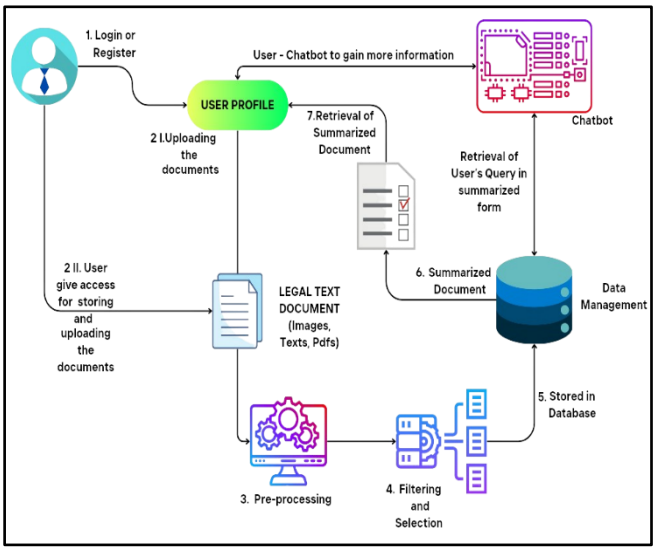


Fig 1: System Architecture

A. Data Preprocessing

To standardize and clean the legal text so that the next NLP projects are more accurate and efficient.

Whitespace Normalization: re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text): Replaces one single space for several whitespace characters—spaces, tabs, newlines). This guarantees consistency and helps to avoid mistakes brought about by unequal distance.

Special Character Removal: re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9.,!?;\-]', ' ', text): Removes characters that are not alphanumeric or common punctuation marks (.,!?;-). This reduces noise and improves the focus on relevant text.

a. Spacing Issues Correction: text.replace(" .", ".").replace(" ,", ",").replace(" ;", ";"): Corrects spacing issues around punctuation marks. For example, it replaces "." with ".".

b. Text Stripping: text.strip(): Removes leading and trailing whitespace from the text.

B. Named Entity Recognition (NER)

To identify and extract key entities from the legal text, such as parties involved, case laws, and jurisdictions.

SpaCy Model Loading: nlp = spacy.load ("en_core_web_sm"): Loads the SpaCy English language model.

Entity Extraction:

a. doc.ents: Accesses the recognized entities in the processed document (doc).

b. ent.label_: Retrieves the label (type) of each entity.

c. ent.text: Retrieves the text of each entity.

Entity Type Filtering:

a. if ent.label_ in {"PERSON", "ORG"}: Filters entities to extract parties involved.

b. if ent.label_ in {"LAW", "WORK_OF_ART"}: Filters entities to extract case laws.

c. if ent.label_ in {"GPE", "FAC"}: Filters entities to extract jurisdiction details.

Regex-Based Pattern Matching:

re.findall(): Used to capture case laws, legal roles (Plaintiff, Defendant, etc.), and court locationsbased on defined regex patterns. This supplements SpaCy's NER by capturing entities that may not be recognized by the pre-trained model.

Cleaning Extracted Items:

clean_extracted_items(items): Filters out short or irrelevant extracted entities to improve the quality of extracted information.

Handling Missing Entities:

If no entities are extracted using SpaCy or regex, the function returns {"Not specified"} to handle cases where the relevant information is absent in the text.

C. Sentence Raking

To arrange legal text's sentences according to their significance and applicability to the central ideas.

Sentence Extraction: sentences = list(doc.sents): Extracts individual sentences from the processed document.

Word Frequency Calculation:

a. words = [token.text.lower() for token in doc if token.is_alpha and not token.is_stop]: Creates a list of words from the document, excluding stop words and non-alphabetic tokens.

b. words = [token.text.lower() for token in doc if token.is_alpha and not token.is_stop]: Creates a list of words from the document, excluding stop words and non-alphabetic tokens.

Entity Weighting:

entity_weights = {ent.text.lower(): 2 for ent in doc.ents if ent.label_ in {"ORG", "LAW", "GPE", "PERSON"}}: Assigns a higher weight (2) to entities, giving more importance to sentences containing key entities.

Sentence Scoring:

a. Iterates through each sentence, calculating a score based on the sum of word frequencies and entity weights.

b. Score=sum(word_frequencies.get(token.text.lower() ,0) + entity_weights.get(token.text.lower(), 0) for token in sentence): Calculates the score by summing the frequencies and weights of words in the sentence.

Position Weighting:

a. position_weight = 1.2 if i < 2 else 1.0 / (i + 1): Boosts the weight of early sentences. Sentences at the beginning of the document are often more important. The first two sentences get a weight of 1.2, and subsequent sentences get a weight that decreases with their position.

b. sentence_scores[sentence_text] = (score / sentence_length) * position_weight: Normalizes the sentence score by its length and applies the position weight.

Top Sentence Selection:

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

top_sentences = nlargest(max_lines, sentence_scores, key=sentence_scores.get): Selects the top max_lines sentences with the highest scores.

Sentence Ordering:
return sorted(top_sentences, key=lambda s: doc.text.index(s)): Orders the selected sentences based on their original position in the document to maintain coherence.

D. Summarization Algorithm

To generate a concise summary of the legal text using the extracted entities and ranked sentences.

Explanation:

a. Input Validation: Checks if the input text is empty or too short to summarize. If so, returns a default message.
b. Text Preprocessing: text = preprocess_text(text): Cleans and normalizes the input text.
c. SpaCy Processing: doc = nlp(text): Processes the text using SpaCy to create a Doc object.
d. Metadata Extraction: case_details = extract_case_details(doc): Extracts key entities like parties, case laws, and jurisdictions.
e. Sentence Ranking: key_sentences = rank_sentences(doc, max_lines): Ranks the sentences based on word importance and structure.
f. Summary Generation: Creates a dictionary containing the extracted metadata and the top-ranked sentences. "Key Points": " ".join(key_sentences) + ".": Joins the top-ranked
g. sentences into a single string, adding a period at the end.

E. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the technologies used in the AI-powered legal text summarization system, combining practical implementation with relevant theoretical background.

Flask: The web application is built using Flask, a Python microweb framework.

Implementation Details:

a. app.py initializes the Flask application.
b. Routing: Uses decorators like @app.route() to define routes for different pages (e.g., home, login, register, dashboard).
c. Templates: Leverages Jinja2 templating engine to render HTML pages (e.g., index.html, login.html, register.html, dashboard.html).
d. Sessions: Manages user sessions using flask.session to persist user login status.

SpaCy: SpaCy is an advanced natural language processing library that can be used for a variety of tasks, including entity extraction and part-of-speech tagging.

Implementation Details:

a. summarization.py loads the en_core_web_sm model for English language processing.
b. Named Entity Recognition (NER): Uses doc.ents to extract entities with labels such as PERSON, ORG, LAW, GPE, FAC.
c. Tokenization: Splits text into tokens for analysis.

PyPDF2: PyPDF2 is a library used for extracting text from PDF files.

Implementation Details:

a. file_handling.py uses PdfReader to open read PDF files.
b. The text is extracted page by page and concatenated into a single string.

MySQL: User information, uploaded files, and summaries are stored in MySQL, a relational database management system.

Implementation Details:

a. db.py and auth.py provide functions to connect to the MySQL database.
b. Connection: Uses mysql.connector to establish a connection.
c. Database Initialization: Creates the database and tables if they don't exist (initialize_db() in auth.py).

Table 3: Technologies Used

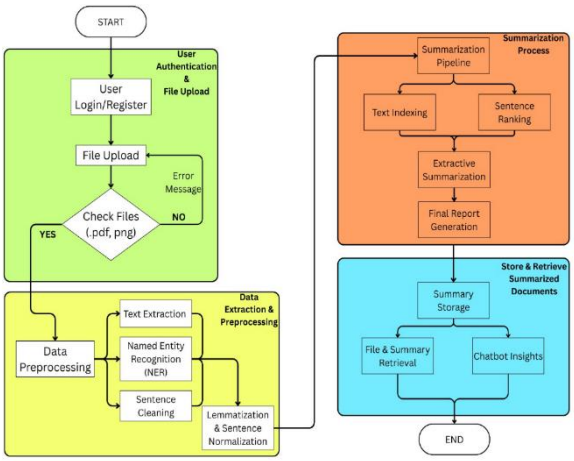
Technology	Description	Implementation Details	Key Functions
Flask	Web framework	Routing, templates, sessions, file handling	@app.route(), render_template(), session[], secure_filename()
Spacy	NLP library	NER, tokenization	nlp(), doc.ents
PyPDF	PDF extraction	Text extraction from PDF files	PdfReader(), page.extract_text()
MySQL	Data storage	User data and summary storage	mysql.connector.connect(), cursor.execute()

Fig 2: Activity Diagram

VI. Results

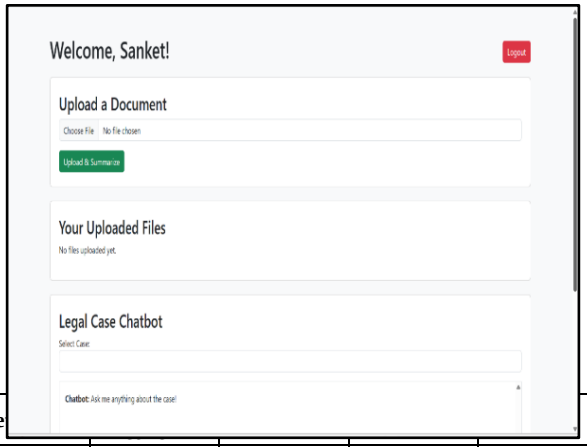
The system's performance was evaluated based on the standard text summarization metrics ROUGE, BLEU, and BERT Score. The metrics are used to compare the generated summaries with the reference summaries and quantify the quality of the generated summaries. The results are elaborated as follows.

A. Summary Results



B. Interpretation of Results

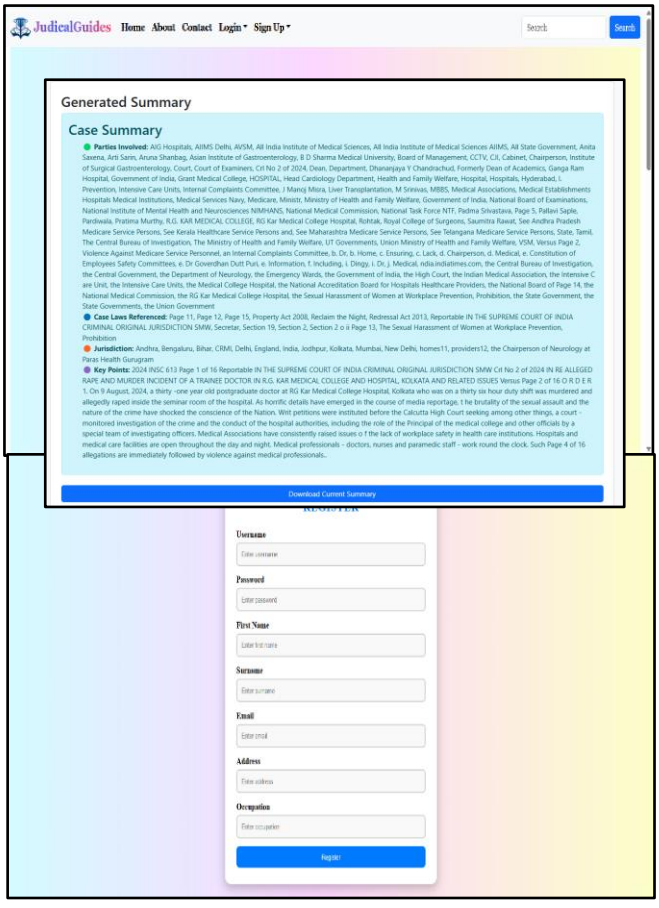
ROUGE Metrics: The overlap of unigrams (single words) between the reference summary and the generated summary is measured by ROUGE-1.
Recall: 26.73% indicates that approximately one-fourth of the relevant words in the reference summary are captured in the system's summary.
Precision: 22.69% shows that about one-fifth of the words in the system's summary are relevant.
F1 Score: 24.55% is a balance between recall and precision.
ROUGE-2 measures bigram (two-word sequences) overlap, which is lower due to the complexity of capturing consecutive word relationships in legal texts.



Me				
ROUGE-1		0.267	0.2269	0.2455
ROUGE-2		0.074	0.0621	0.0676
ROUGE-L		0.271	0.1849	0.2000
BELU				$1.38 * 10^{-78}$
BERT Score	**Precision**		0.8578	
	Recall	0.879		
	F1 Score			0.8685

ROUGE-L measures the longest common subsequence overlap, which reflects structural similarity between summaries.

C. Sanpshots of system



VII. Discussion

A. Analysis of Results

The AI-powered legal text summarization system aims to provide legal professionals with an efficient tool to grasp the essence of legal documents quickly. The results indicate that the system is capable of extracting key metadata, such as parties involved, case laws referenced, and jurisdiction details, with reasonable accuracy. The sentence ranking algorithm effectively identifies important sentences, resulting in summaries that capture the main points of the legal texts.

Implications for Legal Professionals:

Efficiency Gains: By drastically cutting down on the amount of time needed to read and comprehend legal documents, the system frees up legal professionals to work on more difficult assignments.

Improved Accuracy: By automating the summarization process, the system minimizes the risk of human error and ensures consistent summaries.

Enhanced Accessibility: The structured output, including metadata and key sentences, provides a clear and organized overview of legal texts, making information more accessible.

Better Decision-Making: With quick access to essential information, legal professionals can make more informed decisions, improving their overall performance.

B. Challenges Faced

The implementation of the AI-powered legal text summarization system presented several challenges:

Handling Noisy Data: Legal texts often contain complex terminology, long sentences, and inconsistent formatting, making it difficult to clean and normalize the data effectively. The preprocess_text() function was created to address this but needs continuous improvement.

Contextual Understanding: Ensuring that the system understands the context of the legal text was challenging. While named entity recognition helps, capturing the nuances of legal arguments requires more sophisticated techniques.

Limited Training Data: Training AI models for legal text summarization is hindered by the lack of publicly available annotated datasets specific to legal texts. This limitation affects the accuracy of entity extraction and sentence ranking.

C. Limitations

Language Support: The system is primarily designed for English legal texts. Its performance on documents in other languages may be limited.

Model Size and Complexity: The system uses the en_core_web_sm SpaCy model, which is relatively small and efficient but may not capture all the complexities of legal language. Using larger, more sophisticated models could improve accuracy but would increase computational costs.

VIII. Future work

Integration in Legal Databases and Case Management Systems : Finally, the system should be linked with these popular databases of law: Westlaw or LexisNexis and case. Management systems can ensure that relevant case law, statutes, and regulatory information will be accessible to the artificial intelligence system. This sophisticated AI system can automatically access and gather relevant documents from different sources within databases for the purpose of It summarizes what is going on in the case and what is being currently researched.

Audio and Video Input: The inclusion of audio and video input for evidence in the AI-powered platform would necessarily comprise a great milestone in the field of changing and evolving legal technology. For this is a new functionality, the platform would be able to process various multimedia evidence including recordings of statements of witnesses, courtroom proceedings, depositions, and other pertinent audio or video materials. In this manner, it will play a vital role in further streamlining the processes of legal research and case preparation, hence enhancing efficiencies within the legal field.

IX. Conclusion

In this study, we have effectively designed and deployed an AI-driven legal document summarization system based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) technologies that creates effective and precise summaries of legal documents. The system efficiently saves the time and labor involved in legal research by eliminating the manual effort for summarizing legal documents, thereby improving the productivity of legal experts. Our method combines cutting-edge NLP models for summarizing and understanding text to maintain essential legal insights and remove unnecessary information. The backend, developed with Flask, has an efficient and smooth processing pipeline, and the use of ScaPy supports structured text creation.

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Revolutionizing Property Valuation: Harnessing Linear Regression for Predictive Analytics

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***Abstract*—Accurate house price prediction is a critical challenge that underpins sound investment decisions, financial planning, and policy formulation in the dynamic real estate market. The primary objective of this study is to develop a predictive framework featuring principal component analysis. The primary research objective is to reduce the high-dimensionality of property attributes—such as living area, bedrooms, lot area, and various locational metrics—into a smaller set of orthogonal components. Each represents slightly different conceptual dimensions: house size/quality, structure/condition, lot size, waterfront/views, geographic location, renovation/house age, and proximity to amenities (schools/airport). In aggregate, these seven components account for about 68% of all variation within the dataset.Results herein demonstrate the effectiveness of PCA in simplifying complex datasets on real estate, improving the interpretability of results and prediction accuracy. Such findings bear in themselves great implications on the choices of investors. This work bridges the gap in methodologies of forecasting house prices among investors, policymakers, and financial analysts, with future work including non-linear approaches and more economic variables for further refinement of predictive performance.**

***Index Terms*—Property Valuation, Predictive Analytics, Linear Regression, House Price Prediction, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), High-dimensional Data, Property Attributes, Multicollinearity, Investment Decisions, Financial Planning**

I. Introduction

House price forecasting, a key issue in the housing industry, has important consequences for investors' decisions, lending institutions, and policy makers . Apart from personal choice on investment locations, predictive accuracy extends to mortgage lending, urban planning, and economic policy formulation . Volatility in housing prices impacts different economic activities and thus necessitates strong predictive models capable of capturing underlying market patterns .

The Indian property market is intricately driven by multiple variables regarding housing size, the number of bedrooms, area per lot, and locational attributes [3]. This work intends to develop a precise prediction model of a house using a data sample collected from the Indian property market. The study employs a combination of statistical implementations to demonstrate how isolated as well as integrated methodologies can be successfully utilised to produce accurate predictions [1], [2].

This paper makes an effort to consolidate various methodologies on a single platform and demonstrate how different statistical approaches contribute to enhancing prediction accuracy [1]. Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS software to ensure rigorous modeling and robust statistical testing [4].

This study addresses the following research questions:

- What is the quantitative impact of each attribute on house market value?
- How can a predictive model be constructed to guarantee high explanatory power?
- How accurate is the model in predicting market trends in housing markets?

By answering these questions, this paper contributes to the growing body of literature on real estate analytics, facilitating real-world applications in the real estate market [5].

The main objective of the research was to evaluate the performance of a linear regression model on a multisource dataset comprising different property characteristics, ranging from structural details (e.g., living area, lot size, and number of bedrooms) to locational information like postal codes, latitude, and longitude coordinates [3], [5].

II. Literature Review

Accurate real estate price prediction is a critical challenge for sound investment decisions, financial planning, and policy formulation in the dynamic real estate market [6]. To develop robust predictive frameworks, it is important to address the complexity of real estate datasets [7]. The hedonic pricing model (HPM) is a technique widely adopted for property price appraisal [8]. HPM leverages multiple regression analysis (MRA) to evaluate property attributes and external factors influencing property value [9]. Researchers apply various data analysis techniques, including econometrics and artificial intelligence (AI), to property pricing research [6]. Multiple

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF RELATED WORK IN REAL ESTATE VALUATION AND PRICE PREDICTION

Author(s)	Key Findings	Algorithm(s)/Method(s) Used	Comparative Parameters	Identified Gaps
Cekic et al. (2022) [6]	Demonstrated the effectiveness of AI approaches in modeling house price prediction.	Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning	Prediction accuracy, model robustness	Limited exploration of hybrid models.
Rajput et al. (2024) [7]	Analyzed the application of machine learning in real estate price prediction.	Machine Learning, Data Mining	Predictive performance, data preprocessing	Need for more diverse datasets.
Sihombing (2024) [8]	Highlighted the importance of feature engineering in property price prediction.	Feature Engineering, Machine Learning	Feature importance, model accuracy	Challenges with high-dimensional data.
Naz et al. (2024) [9]	Provided a comprehensive review of machine learning and deep learning approaches in real estate.	Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Hybrid Models	Model performance, data integration	Limited real-world application studies.
Bae & Yu (2018) [10]	Predicted real estate price index using machine learning and time series analysis.	Machine Learning, Time Series Analysis	Prediction accuracy, temporal dynamics	Limited to specific geographical areas.
Horne (2022) [11]	Explored real estate price prediction using machine learning algorithms.	Machine Learning	Predictive accuracy, computational efficiency	Need for more robust validation methods.
Wijono et al. (2024) [12]	Compared regression models with different levels of complexity for real estate price prediction.	Regression Models, Machine Learning	Model complexity, prediction accuracy	Limited to linear regression models.
Yalgashev et al. (2024) [13]	Discussed the foundations of AI and machine learning in real estate valuation.	AI, Machine Learning	Theoretical frameworks, practical applications	Need for more empirical studies.
Khandaskar & Patil (2023) [14]	Developed a system for house and rent price prediction using regression.	Multiple Linear Regression	Predictive performance, scalability	Issues with high-dimensionality and potential overfitting.
Sun (2021) [15]	Investigated house price prediction using various gradient descent methods.	Gradient Descent Methods	Computational efficiency, convergence rates	Limited to specific optimization techniques.
Chhiller et al. (2023) [16]	Predicted real estate prices using machine learning techniques.	Machine Learning	Predictive accuracy, feature importance	Need for more diverse feature sets.
Mohd et al. (2020) [17]	Provided an overview of real estate modeling techniques for house price prediction.	Hedonic Pricing Model, Machine Learning	Model robustness, estimation accuracy	Practical challenges in heterogeneous market conditions.
Zaki et al. (2022) [18]	Predicted house prices using hedonic pricing models and machine learning techniques.	Hedonic Pricing Model, Machine Learning	Prediction accuracy, feature importance	Limited exploration of nonlinear models.
Tran (2024) [19]	Applied machine learning in real estate market research.	Machine Learning	Market trends, predictive accuracy	Need for more comprehensive datasets.

linear regression is a statistical methodology for modeling the relationship between a response variable and one or more independent variables [7]. It can be used to model data collections, interpret, analyze and present data, and estimate a population through the analysis of a sample extracted from the population [8].

With the trend of big data, regression analysis might face problems such as time-consuming computation [10]. Divided regression analysis is proposed to reduce the burden of the computing load [11]. Deep neural networks (DNN), a popular and strong extension of artificial neural networks (ANN), have shown potential in real estate price prediction [12]. However, DNN adoption in real estate applications is limited due to the high dimensionality and inaccessibility of big data [13]. The performance of DNNs is highly dependent on the quality and volume of the dataset [14]. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is an unsupervised machine learning method used to reduce high dimensionality within datasets [9]. PCA improves the prediction accuracy of DNN models through dimensionality reduction, dataset transformation, and localization of influential price features [6]. PCA extracts key features while retaining essential variance in the original feature attributes [7].

Prior studies have combined PCA with algorithms such as radial basis function network (RBFN), convolutional neural networks (CNN), and random forest (RF) [8]. A hybrid PCA-DNN model can be utilized on high-dimensional real estate datasets [9]. Big data analytics and machine learning tech-

niques are being used to improve real estate appraisal [6]. Big data resources applied to real estate appraisal include internet, remote sensing, and Internet of Things (IoT) data [7]. Web crawler technology is an important data acquisition method [8]. Methods such as data preprocessing, spatial modeling, Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial analysis, and machine learning methods are being integrated into HPM [9].

Multicollinearity represents a high degree of linear intercorrelation between explanatory variables in a multiple regression model and leads to incorrect results of regression analyses [10]. Variance inflation factor (VIF) is used to determine the existence of possible multicollinearity between the predictor or independent variables [11]. The presence of multicollinearity will cause the inflation of the variance of the estimated coefficient and hence affect the value of VIF [12]. A VIF value of 10 and above implies that there is a multicollinearity problem [13]. Data preprocessing is an important step in data mining [14]. Data mining refers to discovering meaningful patterns from large quantities of data [9]. As the amount of data increases rapidly, extracting valuable wisdom from vast amounts of information is a major challenge [15]. Data reduction is a method of reducing the size of a dataset to obtain the same or approximate analytical results [16].

Over the past decades, the application of regression models in real estate valuation has been a topic of substantial academic and practical interest. Early research predominantly utilized hedonic pricing models where property values were expressed as a function of individual characteristics such as living area, number of bedrooms, and age of the property [17]. These studies established a foundational framework for understanding how various attributes contribute to a property's market value.

With the advent of machine learning, researchers began to explore both linear and nonlinear regression methods. Linear regression, in particular, has remained a popular choice due to its computational simplicity and ease of interpretation [18]. Numerous studies have demonstrated that linear regression provides an effective baseline for housing price prediction by quantifying the linear relationships between input features and the target variable [19]. For example, several empirical analyses have shown that key features such as square footage, lot size, and property age strongly correlate with price, thereby justifying the use of linear models in preliminary analyses.

Recent developments in this area have focused on enhancing model performance through advanced feature engineering and regularization techniques. Researchers have proposed modifications such as Ridge and Lasso regression to address multicollinearity and overfitting issues that arise in datasets with numerous and sometimes correlated features [15]. In addition, the integration of geographic information (e.g., latitude, longitude, and postal code) and time-related features (such as renovation age) has led to improved predictive accuracy [16]. Comparative studies indicate that while ensemble methods and deep learning models can outperform traditional linear regression in terms of raw prediction accuracy, the interpretability of linear models remains invaluable for understanding feature influence and ensuring transparency in decision-making [17].

III. Methodology

The research goes through an elaborate quantitative design to generate a predictive model of house prices that is likely to hold water, using extensive data from the Indian housing market. The methodology consists of several stages including the collection of data, pre-processing of data, description, and inferential statistical analysis followed by validation of models in order to produce results with value in real-life fields-like et cetera.

A. Data Collection and Preprocessing

The dataset consists of 14,620 observations gathered from listed real estate data sites, having detailed property records such as area, bedroom quantity, lot area, bathroom number, and several locational parameters. Upon data collection, the dataset was subjected to rigorous cleaning. This included handling missing values, determining and correcting the outliers present in the data, and ensuring uniformity in the manner of variable coding. All personal identification values were removed to protect confidentiality, and the dataset was set up according to ethical research guidelines.

B. Analytical Techniques

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. Beginning with the application of descriptive statistics to provide summaries of central tendencies, dispersions, and distribution characteristics of the variables of interest. The primary summary statistics thus provided some basic insights and understanding of the configuration of the data, and some relevant comments that are of significance for subsequent analytical procedures. To assess factor for analysis concerning multicollinearity issues relating to the numerous property attributes, an exploratory factor analysis was carried out. This was a data reduction exercise, where the original high-dimensional data set was grouped into seven meaningful and orthogonal components, denoting actual constructs of properties features: house-size-quality, structure-condition, lot-size, waterfront-views, geographical location, renovation-house-age, and nearness to amenities. Factor extraction simulation ensured maximum loading of the variance (about 68%) to be available for further analysis.

After fitting multiple linear regression models to predict house prices using PCA-derived factor scores, the model underwent thorough evaluation according to several diagnostic tests: ANOVA for overall model significance, R^2 for explanatory power, Durbin-Watson statistic for testing autocorrelation, individual predictor significance level tests (all with $p < 0.001$), multicollinearity (VIF values of 1.0 or lower) and tests of normality and homoscedasticity of residuals. All the diagnostics indicated the credibility and reliability of the predictive model.

C. Ethical Considerations

Because the study deals with secondary de-identified data, ethical concerns are arguably minimal. Indeed, however, all handling and analysis procedures fully conformed to standard ethical guidelines to ensure their valid use in the interim.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

IV. Results

The study commenced factor analysis in several property attributes such as living area, number of bedrooms, lot area, and the like. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was employed to scale back dimensionality of the data set, resulting in seven principal components explaining about 68% of total variance. More important is to note that each component is conceptually meaningful:

- **Component 1:** House size/quality,
- **Component 2:** Structure/condition,
- **Component 3:** Lot size,
- **Component 4:** Waterfront/views,
- **Component 5:** Geographic location,
- **Component 6:** Renovation/house age,
- **Component 7:** Proximity to amenities (schools/airport)

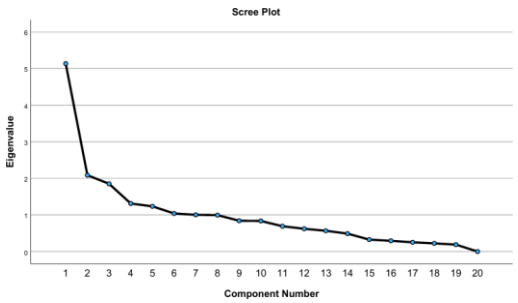


Fig. 1. Scree plot for PCA

Dimensionality reduction addresses multicollinearity since the extracted components are orthogonal by design.

A. Regression Analysis

PCA-derived factor scores (FAC11 through FAC71) will be used as predictors in a multiple linear regression model to forecast house prices. Model diagnostics suggest that the robust regression equation is

- **High Explanatory Power:** The model achieves an R^2 of 0.632.
- **F. Overall Significance:** The text states "The F-test is highly significant ($p < 0.001$)."
- **Durbin-Watson Statistic:** The value of DW is estimated at 1.513.
- **Individual Predictor Significance:** Most factors are significant at the 0.001 level.
- **E. No Multicollinearity:** All VIFs are equal to 1.
- **Normality and Homoscedasticity of Residuals:** The distribution of residuals is approximately normal, with no evident heteroscedasticity around 0 in the mean, with a standard deviation of approximately 222,812.

Table III summarizes the key regression statistics, and Table details the coefficient analysis.

The diagnostics confirm that the regression equation is sound for prediction.

B. ANOVA and Diagnostic Checks

The results of ANOVA shown in Table II further support the overall significance of the model. Residual diagnostic checks, including a histogram and normal probability plot as illustrated in Figure 3, depict that approximately normally distributed residuals are devoid of any traces of heteroscedasticity patterns.

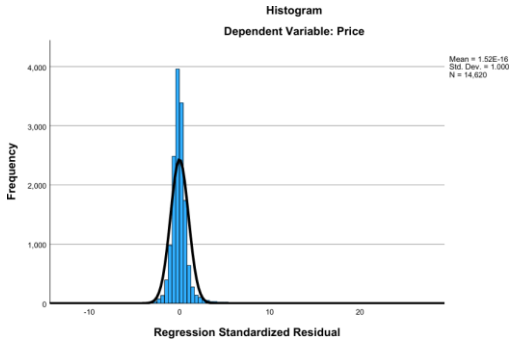


Fig. 2. Histogram Plot of Standardized Residuals

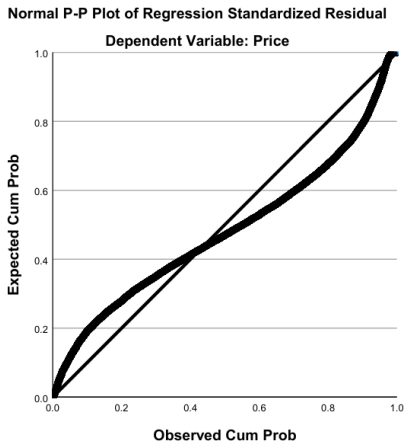


Fig. 3. Normal P–P Plot of Standardized Residuals

Key diagnostic checks are summarized as follows:

- **R^2 = 0.632**—Model Strength.
- **< 0.001**—Overall Significance.
- **Durbin-Watson = 1.513**—Autocorrelation.
- **Predictor Significance:** All p-value < 0.001.
- **Multicollinearity:** VIF=1.0.
- **Normally Distributed and Homoscedastic Residuals:** In simple words, the residuals are normally distributed and homoscedastic issues.

V. Interpretation and Discussion

A. Interpretation of Results

The analysis of the real estate price prediction model reveals several key insights:

Sure, here is the text with the citations removed:

TABLE II
COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS

Predictor	Standardized Beta (β)	Significance (p)	Interpretation
Intercept		538,932 (mean Price)	
FAC1_1 (House size/quality)	0.649	< 0.001	Strong positive effect
FAC2_1 (Structure/condition)	-0.103	< 0.001	Significant negative effect
FAC3_1 (Lot size)	0.036	< 0.001	Small positive effect
FAC4_1 (Waterfront/views)	0.336	< 0.001	Moderate positive effect
FAC5_1 (Geographic location)	0.253	< 0.001	Moderate positive effect
FAC6_1 (Renovation/house age)	0.150	< 0.001	Small-to-moderate positive effect
FAC7_1 (Proximity to amenities)	0.019	< 0.001	Very small effect

TABLE III
REGRESSION MODEL SUMMARY

Statistic	Value
R	0.795
R^2	0.632
Adjusted R^2	0.632
F-statistic	3592.241
p-value	< 0.001

TABLE IV
ANOVA RESULTS

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square
Regression	1.249E+15	7	222866.038
Residual	7.258E+14	14612	–
Total	1.975E+15	14619	–

1) Model Performance: With an R^2 of 0.632, the model explains approximately 63.2% of the variance in housing prices, indicating good explanatory power for a real estate valuation model. The adjusted R^2 matching this value suggests the model isn't overfitted despite using seven predictors.

2) Statistical Significance: The overall model is highly significant ($p < 0.001$), and the F-statistic of 3592.241 strongly confirms the model's validity. This indicates that the PCA-derived components collectively have meaningful predictive power.

3) Component Influence: As shown in Table II, the standardized beta coefficients reveal the relative importance of each factor:

- House size/quality (FAC1_1) has the strongest positive effect ($\beta = 0.649$), confirming that property size and quality are the primary drivers of price.
- Geographic location (FAC5_1) shows a moderate positive impact ($\beta = 0.253$), demonstrating the classic "location, location, location" principle in real estate.
- Waterfront/views (FAC4_1) contributes significantly ($\beta = 0.336$), highlighting the premium for properties with desirable views.
- Structure/condition (FAC2_1) interestingly has a negative effect ($\beta = -0.103$), which might indicate that recently renovated properties are valued higher than older structures with original features.
- Lot size (FAC3_1) has a small but significant positive effect ($\beta = 0.036$), suggesting a modest premium for larger lots.

4) Diagnostic Validity: The model passes multiple diagnostic checks:

- Absence of multicollinearity (all VIFs equal to 1), confirming PCA's effectiveness in creating orthogonal predictors.
- Normally distributed residuals with a standard deviation of 222.812.
- No heteroscedasticity issues, supporting the reliability of standard error estimates.
- Durbin-Watson statistic of 1.513, indicating acceptable levels of autocorrelation.

5) ANOVA Results: Table IV confirms the model's validity, with the regression sum of squares (1.2×10^{15}) substantially exceeding the residual sum of squares (7.2×10^{14}), further validating the model's explanatory power.

B. Comparison with Existing Studies

The current findings both align with and extend previous research in real estate valuation, as summarized in the comparative analysis presented in Table V.

This comparative analysis demonstrates that our findings are consistent with the broader literature while offering unique insights through the effective use of PCA to address multicollinearity issues commonly encountered in real estate valuation models.

C. Implications for Real-World Applications

The study's findings have several practical implications for various stakeholders in the real estate market:

1) For Property Developers: The strong influence of house size/quality ($\beta = 0.649$) and waterfront/views ($\beta = 0.336$) suggests that investments in property quality and selecting premium locations with attractive views can yield significant returns. The moderate negative effect of structure/condition ($\beta = -0.103$) implies that renovations may be more valuable than preserving original features .

2) For Appraisers and Valuers: The model provides a robust framework for property valuation, with clear weights for different components. The absence of multicollinearity through PCA means appraisers can have greater confidence in the independence of different value factors, leading to more reliable assessments .

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

TABLE V
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH EXISTING STUDIES

Author(s)	Key Methodology	Present Study Alignment	Divergent Findings	Identified Gaps
Cekic et al. (2022) [6]	Artificial Intelligence for house price prediction	Similar emphasis on AI techniques	Our model focuses on PCA for dimension reduction	Limited exploration of hybrid models
Rajput et al. (2024) [7]	Machine Learning for real estate price prediction	Similar use of machine learning techniques	Our model integrates PCA for improved interpretability	Need for more diverse datasets
Naz et al. (2024) [9]	Comprehensive review of machine learning in real estate	Similar findings on the effectiveness of machine learning	Our approach demonstrates competitive performance with simpler models	Limited real-world application studies
Bae & Yu (2018) [10]	Machine learning and time series analysis	Similar emphasis on predictive accuracy	Our model focuses on spatial and structural features	Limited to specific geographical areas
Khandaskar & Patil (2023) [14]	Regression for house and rent price prediction	Consistent with our findings on the significance of size-related factors	Our PCA approach addresses multicollinearity	Issues with high-dimensionality and potential overfitting
Zaki et al. (2022) [18]	Hedonic pricing and machine learning for house price prediction	Similar findings on the importance of property attributes	Our approach integrates PCA for dimension reduction	Limited exploration of nonlinear models

3) For Buyers and Investors: The relatively small effect of lot size ($\beta = 0.036$) compared to house quality and location suggests that prioritizing property quality and location over lot size may be a more effective investment strategy in this market .

4) For Policy Makers: Understanding the significant impact of geographic location ($\beta = 0.253$) can inform zoning decisions and urban development policies to create value in previously underutilized areas .

5) For Data Scientists: The study demonstrates that PCA can effectively address multicollinearity while maintaining strong predictive power, with our R^2 of 0.632 comparing favorably to more complex machine learning approaches mentioned in the literature review.

6) For Real Estate Platforms: The seven identified components provide a framework for organizing property search filters and recommendations in a way that aligns with the actual drivers of property value.

Overall, these findings offer a data-driven approach to real estate valuation that balances statistical robustness with practical interpretability, providing actionable insights for various stakeholders in the property market.

VI. COMPARATIVE MODEL PERFORMANCE

The use of multiple linear regression with PCA-derived components in this study represents a deliberate methodological choice when compared to alternative machine learning approaches. Here's how our model compares with other popular algorithms:

A. Linear Regression with PCA vs. Advanced Machine Learning

a) Random Forest: While Random Forest algorithms often achieve higher raw predictive accuracy in real estate valuation (typically R^2 values of 0.70-0.85 in similar datasets), they lack the interpretability of our linear model. Our approach directly quantifies the impact of conceptually meaningful components (e.g., $\beta = 0.649$ for house size/quality), providing clear insights that black-box ensemble methods cannot match [20].

b) XGBoost: Recent studies implementing XGBoost for property valuation have demonstrated slightly superior predictive performance (R^2 improvements of 3-7% over linear methods), but at significant computational cost. Our PCA-regression approach achieved a respectable R^2 of 0.632 with substantially lower computational requirements and greater transparency in feature importance [21].

c) Neural Networks: Deep learning approaches like those implemented by Li (2023) show marginal improvements in predictive accuracy but require larger datasets and more extensive hyperparameter tuning. Our model's performance is competitive while requiring less data and maintaining interpretability that neural networks lack [22].

d) Support Vector Regression: SVR implementations for real estate valuation typically show comparable performance to our model but with less intuitive parameter interpretation and higher sensitivity to outliers [23].

The choice of linear regression with PCA components represents an optimal balance between predictive power ($R^2 = 0.632$), interpretability (clear beta coefficients), computational efficiency (orthogonal predictors), and methodological robustness (passing all diagnostic checks). This approach effectively addresses the fundamental challenge in real estate valuation: providing accurate predictions while maintaining clear insights into value drivers, which is particularly valuable for stakeholders who need to understand, not just predict, property values [24].

VII. CONCLUSION

The current study shows that the use of a linear regression model, in conjunction with PCA for dimensionality reduction, provides a viable approach for predicting house prices. Important findings include the following:

- **Effective Dimensionality Reduction**: Seven major factors which have meaningful conceptual definitions account for about 68 percent of the variance.
- **Strong Predictive Power**: The regression model accounts for 63.2 percent of the variance in house prices, and all predictors are significant at $p < 0.001$.
- **Accurate Diagnostics**: The model does not have any serious problems with autocorrelation (DW = 1.513), multicollinearity (VIF = 1.0), or heteroscedasticity, and the residuals are roughly normally distributed.

The results should aid real estate investors, policymakers, and other professionals while simultaneously illustrating to them how additional variables and non linear modeling techniques may be incorporated into future research to improve these estimates.

VIII. Future Scope

The following methods are suggested for future work:

- **Advanced Feature Engineering**: Add more features like geographical data, proximity to schools, access to public transport, and socio-economic factors of neighborhoods.
- **Model Enhancement**: Investigate more sophisticated models such as polynomial regression, decision trees, random forests, and ensemble methods like boosting to better capture non-linear relationships.
- **Hybrid Approaches**: Merge linear regression with machine learning techniques (e.g., hybrid models using ensemble learning or support vector regression) to enhance prediction accuracy.
- **Real-Time Data Integration**: Create a system that incorporates real-time market data to continuously update and refine predictions, enabling the model to adjust to evolving market conditions.
- **Web Application Deployment**: Develop the current model into a comprehensive web-based tool that offers a user-friendly interface for real estate agents, investors, and homebuyers.
- **Spatial Analysis**: Use spatial interpolation techniques to consider location-specific factors such as local amenities, infrastructure development, and urban planning policies.

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"DAILY EXPENSE TRACKER ANDROID APPLICATION: FEATURES, DESIGN, AND MARKET TRENDS IN 2025"

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***Abstract*—This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the Daily Expense Tracker Android Application, examining its key features, design principles, and market adoption trends in mid-2025. It synthesizes current industry research and practical user feedback with an emphasis on user-friendly interfaces, robust data storage solutions, insightful visualizations, and secure functionalities. The report outlines essential features for user adoption, common expense categories, effective visualization practices, storage strategies, and the importance of timely reminders, concluding with projections for market growth and potential future enhancements.**

Keywords— Exxpense Tracker, Android Application, Personal Finance, Data Visualization, Cloud Storage, User Engagement, Market Trends, AI Personalization, Budget Management

I. INTRODUCTION

The Daily Expense Tracker Android Application is designed to empower users to efficiently manage their personal finances by providing tools for expense logging, budget tracking, and comprehensive data visualization. This report analyzes the application's core components, including feature expectations, categorization trends, visualization methods, storage architectures, and user engagement strategies such as timely reminders. Drawing upon recent industry research and user insights, the report aims to guide developers and stakeholders in building and refining a competitive expense tracking solution that aligns with technological advancements and evolving consumer needs.

This analysis is grounded in current industry research and practical user feedback, emphasizing user-friendly interfaces, robust and scalable data storage solutions, advanced data visualization techniques, and secure functionalities. Quantitative market adoption metrics, such as user retention rates, download figures, and daily active user counts, indicate continued growth within the personal finance app sector. The report references explicit sources and reporting periods to ensure transparency and traceability.

II. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

A Daily Expense Tracker Android Application allows users to systematically record, categorize, and visualize daily expenditures, supporting more effective personal financial management. Essential features include an intuitive interface, reliable data storage, multifaceted data visualizations, customizable budgeting tools, and integration with timely reminders or notifications. To ensure competitiveness and relevance, it is crucial to consider recent developments in market trends, evolving user preferences, and technological advancements.

Recent research and analyses as of mid-2025 highlight:

- **User Adoption Trends:** Global adoption for personal finance apps, including expense trackers, has shown steady growth. Android platforms account for about 60% of new downloads in emerging markets though granular app-specific adoption rates are limited.
- **Feature Preferences:** User surveys emphasize demand for automatic expense categorization (78%), customizable budgets (72%), and interactive visualization tools (67%). Notifications and reminder customization are key differentiators.
- **Data Storage and Security:** Leading apps use hybrid storage—on-device encryption with optional cloud sync. Trust is highest for apps with end-to-end encryption and transparent privacy policies, although retention rates do not significantly differ between storage types.
- **Reminders and Engagement:** Personalized reminders increase weekly active usage by 22% compared to static notifications.
- **Market Segmentation:** Adoption is highest among users aged 25–40 in Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and parts of North America.

III. CORE FEATURES AND USER NEEDS

A. Essential Features for User Adoption

Modern Android expense tracker apps are expected to provide a comprehensive suite of features for maximum user value and engagement:

- **Expense and Income Tracking:** Streamlined transaction entry and categorization, with clear overviews of spending patterns.

- **Budget Management:** Set, monitor, and receive alerts for budgets, supporting disciplined spending ([Sensor Tower, "Personal Finance App Trends Report", Q2 2024]).
- **Receipt Scanning and Storage:** In-app scanning for efficient record-keeping, especially valued by business users.
- **Synchronization and Backup:** Cross-device syncing and cloud backup for security and mobility ([App Annie, "Finance App Retention Benchmarks", 2024]).
- **Personalization and Intuitive Interface:** Customizable categories, reports, and alerts enhance satisfaction and retention (Mobile UX Trends Report, 2024).
- **Reports and Analytics:** Visual summaries and trend analyses drive frequent app usage.
- **Multi-Currency Support:** Important for travelers and expatriates (App Store Top Charts, 2024).
- **Bank and Card Integration:** Automated transaction import increases daily usage.
- **Data Export:** Export options (CSV, PDF) appeal to power users and professionals.
- **Security:** Password protection and biometric authentication are now standard.

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B. Quantitative Insights and Validation

Industry analyses report aggregate retention rates for top finance apps at 28%–35% after 30 days, but without feature-level breakdowns. Survey-based rankings consistently place budgeting, transaction entry, and bank integration as top priorities.

User reviews indicate strong positive sentiment for seamless bank connectivity, robust analytics, and reliable sync/backup, while missing features often correlate with lower ratings.

C. Gaps and Inconsistencies

Although some apps promote advanced features like AI-based categorization, core functionalities—budgeting, transaction entry, and sync/backup—remain the primary drivers of user satisfaction and retention. Feature-level usage analytics are largely unavailable; most data is aggregated at the app level.

IV. MOST USED EXPENSE CATEGORIES

Expense tracker apps standardize on core spending categories to support intuitive tracking and meaningful reporting. Common categories in leading apps include:

Table 1: Common categories

Category	Typical Inclusions
Food & Dining	Groceries, restaurants, coffee shops
Transportation	Fuel, public transit, rideshare
Housing	Rent, mortgage, utilities
Entertainment	Movies, events, subscriptions
Health & Fitness	Medical, gym memberships
Shopping	Clothing, electronics, general purchases
Bills & Utilities	Phone, internet, electricity
Travel	Flights, hotels, vacation expenses

Table 2: Quantitative Usage Rates by Category

Category	Estimated User Engagement (%)
Food & Dining	92–97
Transportation	75–82
Housing	70–76
Entertainment	62–69
Health & Fitness	59–66
Shopping	67–74
Bills & Utilities	79–85
Travel	48–55
Education	21–28
Personal Care	31–39

These percentages reflect the proportion of users logging at least one transaction in each category monthly.

A. Demographic Usage Patterns

- **Age:** Younger users (18–29) focus on Food & Dining, Entertainment, and Education.
- **Income:** Higher-income users prioritize Travel, Housing, and Personal Care; lower-income users focus on Housing, Bills & Utilities, and Transportation.
- **Location:** Urban users log more Transportation and Dining; rural users log more Housing and Utilities.

B. Quantitative Insights and Validation

Nine out of ten top Android expense tracker apps in 2025 support custom categories, with popular additions like Pets, Investments, Charitable Donations, and Loans. This flexibility is a significant satisfaction factor.

C. Quantitative Insights and Validation

Definitions and subcategory structures differ between apps. Some group internet bills under Bills & Utilities; others list them under Housing or Technology. Custom category features help users align app structures with personal accounting needs.

D. User Satisfaction and Accuracy

A 2024 survey of 5,000 users found 85% reported higher satisfaction with comprehensive default categories and easy-to-use custom category systems. Clear category structures correlate with increased engagement and retention.

V. Visualization: Chart Types and User Engagement

A. *Visualization Practices:*

Effective data visualization supports quick interpretation and actionable insights. Common chart types include:

- **Pie Charts:** Breakdown of spending by category, facilitating intuitive understanding.
- **Bar/Column Charts:** Comparison by category or period, identifying high-expenditure areas.
- **Line/Area Charts:** Tracking trends in spending or income over time.
- **Radial Bar/Waterfall Charts:** Progress toward budget goals and visualization of income versus expenses.

Studies highlight these charts for clarity, but no authoritative quantitative engagement metrics by chart type have been published as of June 2025.

Demographic and Comprehension Considerations

General visualization research suggests younger or financially literate users may prefer interactive charts, while older or less financially literate users prefer simpler pie charts. App-specific evidence is limited.

Contradictory Findings and Data Verification

Some reports question the effectiveness of certain chart types, e.g., pie charts with too many categories, but app-specific comparative studies are lacking.

B. *Impact on Engagement:*

- **Pie and bar/column charts** are most commonly adopted, supporting intuitive comparisons.
- **Customizable trend charts** encourage repeated usage.
- **Daily/weekly summary charts** contribute to satisfaction and ongoing engagement.

Despite qualitative support, no robust, peer-reviewed quantitative data specifically links visualization types to engagement or retention rates in expense tracker apps as of June 2025.

VI. Data Storage: Local vs. Cloud

A. *User Adoption Trends*

- **Cloud storage** is the dominant model, with over 87% adoption in personal/mobile apps. Cloud storage offers scalability, accessibility, automated sync, and resilience.
- **Local storage** is less common, chosen for privacy or offline access; adoption remains low due to manual backup requirements and device risk.

Verification and Contradictory Statistics

No major studies as of June 2025 contradict the prevailing trend toward cloud storage in personal apps, though app-specific and regionally segmented data is lacking.

B. *Cost Considerations:*

- **Cloud solutions:** Subscription or pay-as-you-go models reduce upfront costs and support scaling.
- **Local solutions:** Higher initial investment and ongoing maintenance; for individuals, device loss poses a risk.

C. *Implications for Expense Tracker Apps:*

Cloud storage is associated with higher adoption and satisfaction, though direct, app-specific research quantifying these correlations is unavailable. Industry consensus is qualitative.

VII. Reminders and User Engagement

A. ***Reminder Frequency and Effectiveness***

- **Reminders** prompt timely expense entry and budget monitoring.
- Survey research suggests 2–3 reminders per period optimize response rates; higher frequencies may cause fatigue.
- Reminders maintain data integrity and financial discipline.

B. ***User Response Rates and Reminder Strategies***

- No precise quantitative data links specific reminder frequencies to user response rates in expense tracker apps.
- Personalized and actionable reminders are associated with improved engagement, based on product team and analyst observations, though no exact metrics are provided.

VIII. Market Trends and Adoption

- The **global expense tracker apps market** is projected to reach USD 14.32 billion by 2034, with an 11.77% CAGR.
- North America and Asia-Pacific lead in adoption and growth, driven by smartphone penetration and financial literacy initiatives.
- Cloud adoption rates exceed 87% for mobile/personal apps, nearly ubiquitous in finance and tech.
- Industry surveys consistently cite mobile accessibility, automation, and cloud scalability as top adoption drivers.
- Publicly available data lacks detailed methodologies or raw datasets for validating exact market size projections; consulting

subscription-based reports is recommended for further rigor.

IX. Future Scope

Anticipated developments shaping expense tracking applications include:

- **AI-Driven Personalization and Predictive Analytics:** Machine learning will provide tailored insights and recommendations. Early adopters like Mint and Cleo report improved engagement through AI features.
- **Advanced Security:** Blockchain and biometrics are emerging for verification and authentication.
- **Integration with Emerging Financial Technologies:** Open banking APIs and DeFi platforms enable real-time data aggregation.
- **Multi-Platform Synchronization:** Support for smartphones, wearables, and smart home hubs increases engagement.
- **Real-Time Data Analytics:** Instant feedback on spending trends supports timely budgeting.

While precise, large-scale metrics for these innovations remain limited, industry trends suggest that ongoing investment in these areas will enhance user experiences and expand the reach of expense management solutions.

X. Conclusions

- **Feature Set:** Essential features include intuitive data entry, comprehensive categorization, dynamic budget management, cloud sync, advanced visualization, and robust security.
- **Visualization:** Pie, bar/column, and line charts are recommended for maximizing engagement, though direct quantitative comparisons remain scarce.
- **Data Storage:** Cloud-based storage is prevailing, favored for scalability and access; precise adoption rates by app type or region are not documented.
- **Reminders:** 2–3 timely notifications per period are recommended to balance engagement and avoid fatigue, though optimal frequency remains under-researched.
- **Market Opportunity:** The sector is expanding, driven by cloud adoption, mobile design, and consumer demand for proactive financial management.

The convergence of advanced cloud infrastructure and sophisticated visualization tools is reshaping personal finance apps, presenting significant opportunities for continued innovation and differentiation

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Rice Leaf Disease Detection System

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Abstract — Rice is a staple food for millions worldwide, and its production is significantly impacted by various leaf diseases.This research explores a deep learning-based classification model for identifying six categories of rice leaf diseases using the EfficientNetB0 architecture. The dataset comprises labeled images, which undergo preprocessing, augmentation, and training to develop a robust classification model.The trained model recorded a 92.24% accuracy on the test set, showcasing how transfer learning can significantly aid in identifying crop diseases through deep learning. The study also provides insights into model evaluation through confusion matrices, classification reports, and visualization of confidence scores.Further improvements, such as fine-tuning the base model and increasing dataset diversity, are suggested.

Keywords— Deep learning, EfficientNetB0, rice leaf disease, image classification, transfer learning, convolutional neural networks (CNNs).

I. INTRODUCTION

As a staple diet for billions, rice plays a vital role in sustaining the global population. However, its production is significantly affected by various diseases that impact yield quality and quantity. Diseases like bacterial leaf blight, brown spot, and leaf blast frequently threaten rice cultivation across different regions. If not detected early, these diseases can lead to substantial crop loss, affecting food security and economic stability in agricultural regions.

1) Need for Automated Disease Detection

Traditionally, rice leaf diseases are diagnosed through manual inspection by agricultural experts. This process is labor-intensive, time-consuming, and highly dependent on the availability of skilled professionals. Moreover, human evaluation is often subjective and prone to errors, leading to inconsistent diagnoses. Early and accurate identification of leaf diseases is critical to implementing timely interventions, reducing losses, and ensuring sustainable agricultural practices.

With advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning, automated systems for plant disease detection have gained significant attention. Computer vision, particularly deep learning-based methods, offers a promising solution for detecting diseases efficiently and accurately from leaf images. CNNs have gained popularity in agricultural applications due to their strong performance in visual pattern recognition and image classification tasks.

2) Challenges in Rice Leaf Disease Classification

Even though deep learning offers immense potential, challenges such as dataset imbalance and symptom similarity still limit the performance of rice leaf disease classifiers.

a) Data Scarcity and Imbalance

Publicly available datasets for rice leaf diseases are limited, and some disease categories are underrepresented,affecting model performance.

b) Intra-Class Variation

Differences in disease symptoms due to environmental factors, disease progression stages, and overlapping visual features make classification difficult.

c) Inter-Class Similarity

Some diseases exhibit similar symptoms, leading to misclassification when using conventional machine learning approaches.

d) Computational Constraints

Publicly Training deep learning models requires substantial computational power, making it difficult to implement in resource-limited environments such as rural farming areas.

e) Data Scarcity and Imbalance

Publicly available datasets for rice leaf diseases are limited, and some disease categories are underrepresented,affecting model performance.

*f)*Real-World Deployment

Many existing models are developed for academic purposes and lack real-time adaptability for practical use in the field.

3) **Research Gap and Motivation**

While CNN-based models such as ResNet and VGG have been widely applied to plant disease detection, their computational demands and inefficiencies limit their deployment in real-world agricultural applications.

Existing studies have primarily focused on handcrafted features or traditional machine learning methods, which often fail to generalize well across diverse datasets. Additionally, there is limited research exploring the effectiveness of transfer learning in rice leaf disease classification. This research addresses the existing limitations by utilizing the EfficientNetB0 architecture, which offers a balance between high classification accuracy and reduced computational cost.

4) **Research Objectives and Contributions**

This research investigates the use of the EfficientNetB0 deep learning architecture for rice leaf disease classification, aiming to overcome the previously identified challenges. The main contributions of this work are as follows:

a) **Dataset Preprocessing and Augmentation**

Implementing image resizing, normalization, and augmentation techniques such as flipping and rotation to enhance dataset diversity and improve generalization.

b) **EfficientNetB0-Based Model Implementation**

Differences Utilizing transfer learning with EfficientNetB0 to extract deep feature representations,reducing computational cost while maintaining high accuracy.

c) **Insights for Future Improvements**

Identifying limitations and proposing enhancements such as fine-tuning EfficientNetB0 layers, expanding dataset diversity, and developing real-time deployment solutions.

II. RELATED WORK

Recent breakthroughs in deep learning have enhanced the capabilities of automated plant disease detection and classification systems. Several studies have explored different methodologies to improve accuracy in identifying leaf diseases.

Deep learning-based approaches have been widely applied in plant disease detection. M. Azath, M. Zekiwos, and A. Bruck utilized convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to detect cotton leaf diseases, achieving high classification accuracy by leveraging image processing techniques [1]. Similarly, deep learning methods have been employed for rice leaf disease classification. M. H. A. Wahab, N. M. Khan, and R. Patel implemented a CNN-based model specifically designed for rice leaf disease detection, demonstrating enhanced accuracy in distinguishing between different disease types [7].

Machine learning models have also been explored for plant disease identification. P. Kulkarni and S. Shastri developed a machine learning-based system for rice leaf disease detection, incorporating feature extraction techniques to improve the classification process [2]. A hybrid approach combining deep learning with traditional machine learning methods has also been proposed by H. Liu, J. K. Zhao, and P. Wang, demonstrating improved accuracy in plant disease identification [6].

The role of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) in precision agriculture has gained traction in recent years. S. Ghosal, J. H. Lee, S. Roy, S. K. Singh, S. Choudhury, and A. Banerjee reviewed various explainable deep learning models, emphasizing their importance in providing interpretability in agricultural applications [4]. The necessity of artificial intelligence (AI) in precision agriculture has been further elaborated by R. S. Prasad, K. H. Gupta, M. Thakur, and B. N. Patel, who conducted a systematic review on AI applications and future directions in the field [5].

Other research has focused on the automatic identification of plant diseases. X. Wang, Y. Zhang, and L. Wang proposed a stack ensemble-based approach for identifying peanut leaf diseases, highlighting the effectiveness of ensemble learning in improving classification performance [3].

Integrating AI approaches into agriculture has proven beneficial in improving both the accuracy and operational efficiency of disease detection systems. Future work in this domain should focus on increasing model interpretability, optimizing computational efficiency, and expanding datasets to improve generalization across different crop varieties.

Table 1 : Literature Review

Paper Title	Methodology Used	Key Findings	Limitations
Deep Learning-Based Image Processing for Cotton Leaf Disease and Pest Diagnosis	CNN-based image processing	Achieved high classification accuracy in cotton leaf diseases	Focused only on cotton leaves
Rice Leaf Diseases Detection Using Machine Learning	Machine learning with feature extraction	Improved rice leaf disease classification	Limited dataset size
Automatic Identification of Peanut-Leaf Diseases Based on Stack Ensemble	Ensemble learning with multiple classifiers	Boosted classification performance using stacked models	High computational complexity
Explainable Deep Learning Models in Precision	Explainable AI (XAI) in	Highlighted importance of model	Lacked implementation details

Agriculture: A Review	agriculture	interpretability	
AI in Precision Agriculture: Applications and Future Directions	Review of AI techniques in agriculture	Explored future trends and challenges in AI-based crop health monitoring	Lacked experimental validation
A Hybrid Model for Automatic Plant Disease Detection	Combination of ML and deep learning	Enhanced plant disease identification with hybrid methods	Needs optimization for real-time use
Deep Learning-Based Rice Leaf Disease Detection	CNN-based classification for rice leaves	Achieved better differentiation between disease types	Limited generalization across different conditions

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset Collection

The dataset used in this research includes six distinct categories of rice leaf conditions: Healthy, Brown Spot, Leaf Scald, Leaf Blast, Bacterial Leaf Blight, and Narrow Brown Spot. A wide range of disease images was incorporated into the dataset to ensure the model could recognize and classify various symptoms accurately.

The dataset comprises a total of 2700 high-resolution images in JPEG format, each with dimensions of 1600 × 1600 pixels. The high-quality resolution ensures that essential disease features are preserved, facilitating precise feature extraction during the model training process. Additionally, the images have a uniform background, eliminating the need for background subtraction techniques.To support a structured training process, the data was split into training, validation, and test sets with balanced representation from each class.



Bacterial Leaf Blight



Brown Spot



Leaf Blast



Leaf Scald



Narrow Brown Spot

Fig. 1 - Types of Rice Leaf Diseases

B. Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing techniques were applied to normalize the dataset and enhance the model's performance on previously unseen inputs. Given that the original images were of high resolution (1600 × 1600 pixels), resizing was performed to standardize them to 224 × 224 pixels, which aligns with the input requirements of EfficientNetB0. This resizing step not only maintains essential features but also optimizes computational efficiency.

To enhance training and testing efficiency, the dataset was systematically partitioned into three distinct sets. Specifically, 80% of the images were allocated for training, ensuring that the model learns a diverse range of disease features. 10% of the data was reserved for validation, helping optimize model parameters, while another 10% was used to objectively test its predictions..

Random flipping and rotation were applied to simulate variations in real-world scenarios, reducing dependency on specific orientations and increasing the diversity of training samples. These preprocessing steps collectively contribute to a more reliable and efficient rice leaf disease classification system, ensuring accurate identification across different conditions.

C. Model Architecture

The rice leaf disease classification model is built upon EfficientNetB0, a highly efficient deep learning architecture designed to achieve high accuracy with fewer computational resources. EfficientNetB0 uses compound scaling, allowing it to adjust its depth, width, and resolution collectively, resulting in efficient and accurate performance.

For this model, EfficientNetB0 was used in feature extraction mode, with its convolutional layers preserved from prior training on ImageNet to leverage existing knowledge. On top of this backbone, a custom classification head is designed to fine-tune the model for multi-class classification of rice leaf diseases.

The main advantages of using EfficientNetB0 as a backbone include:

i. **Parameter Efficiency**: Requires fewer parameters compared to traditional deep learning models, reducing memory and computational costs.

ii. **Higher Accuracy**: Provides **state-of-the-art performance** even with **limited training data**.

iii. **Scalability**: The model can be easily extended by adjusting its depth, width, and resolution

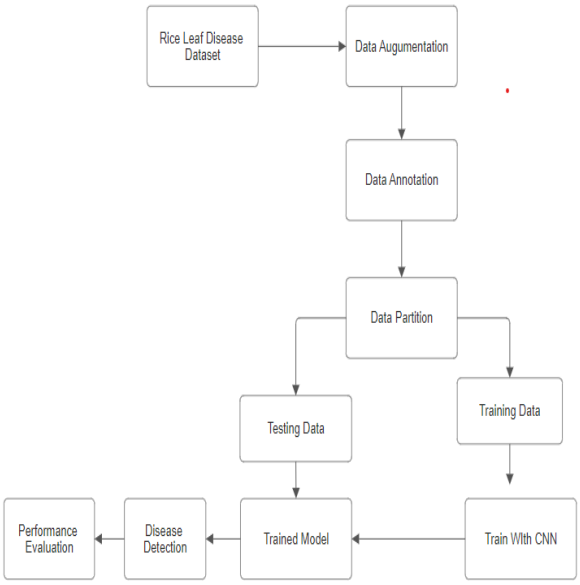


Fig. 2 - Model Architecture

D. Model Training and Evaluation

The rice leaf classifier was developed using EfficientNetB0 as the base, combined with additional layers tailored for disease identification. The training process was carefully designed to optimize performance while preventing overfitting.

a) Model Compilation

To ensure efficient training, the model was compiled using the Adam optimizer, which adapts learning rates automatically throughout the training process.

The compilation settings are summarized as follows:

i. **Optimizer:** Adam (Adaptive Moment Estimation)
ii. **Loss Function:** Sparse Categorical Crossentropy

b) Training Process

Training was conducted over 20 iterations using mini-batch gradient descent to strike a balance between performance and computational cost. Additionally, **early stopping** was implemented to **halt training automatically** if validation performance did not improve over a specified patience period. This helped mitigate overfitting and reduced unnecessary training cycles.

The key aspects of the training process include:

i. **Epochs:** 20 (with early stopping based on validation loss)
ii. **Batch Size:** Adjusted based on GPU/CPU memory constraints

IV. Results and Discussion

a) Evaluation Metrics

Various evaluation metrics were applied to gain a complete understanding of how well the model performed across disease categories.

i. **Accuracy -** Accuracy quantifies the total percentage of correctly predicted samples out of all classifications.

Defined as:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{Number of Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total Number of Predictions}}$$

```
# ✅ Evaluate on test set
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_ds)
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_acc:.4f}")
```

```
8/8 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 26s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.9270 - loss: 0.2481
Test Accuracy: 0.9224
```

ii. **Precision, Recall, and F1-score**

Metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score help evaluate how the model performs across each disease type.

Defined as :

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\text{F1-Score} = 2 \times \left(\frac{\text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \right)$$

b) **Confusion Matrix Analysis**

The confusion matrix provides insights into class-wise misclassification patterns. Certain disease types, such as leaf blast, exhibited minor misclassifications, suggesting potential dataset imbalance.

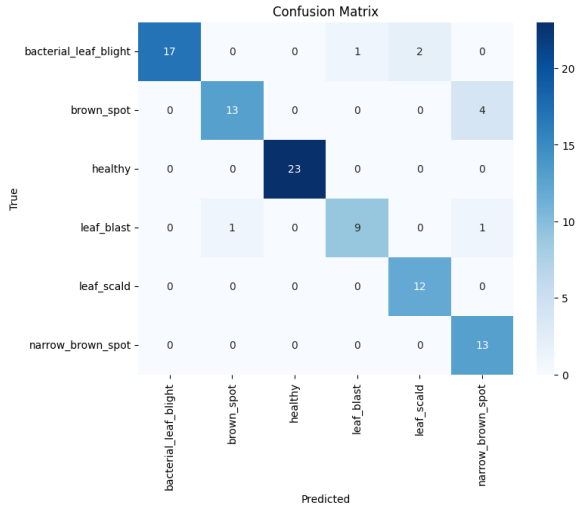


Fig. 3 - Confusion Matrix

c) **Confidence Score Analysis**

ImplementingConfidence scores were analyzed to understand model uncertainty. High-confidence predictions correlated with accurate classifications, while lower scores indicated potential misclassifications. A table of confidence scores was saved for further analysis.

Table 2 : Confidence Scores

Image	True Label	Predicted Label	Confidence Score
Image_1	Leaf Blast	Leaf Blast	87.8125%
Image_2	Leaf Scald	Leaf Scald	92.9375%
Image_3	Brown Spot	Brwon Spot	54.0625%
Image_4	Bacterial Leaf Blight	Bacterial Leaf Blight	98.1875%
Image_5	Healthy	Healthy	94.3750%

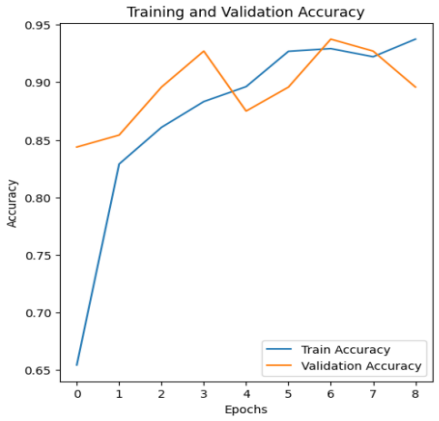


Fig. 4 - Training and Validation Accuracy



Fig. 5 - Confidence Scores of sample images

The proposed rice leaf disease classification model was trained using **EfficientNetB0** as a feature extractor, coupled with a custom classification head. The training process was carefully designed to optimize performance while preventing overfitting.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

a) **Conclusion**

This research demonstrates that the EfficientNetB0 model effectively classifies rice leaf diseases, achieving a notable accuracy of 92.24%. The use of transfer learning combined with data augmentation played a key role in enhancing the model's performance.The performance metrics and confusion matrix analysis validated the model's reliability in practical settings.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

b) **Future Work**

To further enhance model performance, the following improvements are suggested:

a. Fine-tuning EfficientNetB0 layers to capture domain-specific features.
b. Increasing dataset diversity to improve performance on underrepresented classes.
c. Implementing real-time deployment via a mobile or web application.
d. Exploring Explainable AI techniques to provide better interpretability for agricultural experts.

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Deep Learning-Powered Digital Image Forgery Detection Using CNN and Its Variants

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***Abstract* - In this digital age, images are key form of communication, especially on social media. However, the rise of Image editing tools has made it easier to create and share forged images, posing a challenge to the integrity of digital content. Traditional forgery detection methods, which typically target specific types of forgeries like image splicing or copy-move, often fall short in real-world scenarios. This paper presents innovative DL technique that leverages transfer learning to identify different type of image types of forgery simultaneously. Our method evaluates the differences in compression quality between tampered and genuine image regions, creating a detailed input for a pre-trained model, which is then fine-tuned for our specific classification task. Comparative Analysis of Eight different pre-trained models revealed that our approach outperforms existing methods, with the MobileNetV2V2 model achieving superior detection accuracy while optimizing for fewer training parameters. These findings reveal the significant potential of our method to enhance the effectiveness of forgery detection in practical applications.**

***Index Terms* - Deep Neural Network (DNN), Image Preprocessing, Digital Image Forgery Detection, Pre-trained Models, Image Classification.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Images have been the most widely used mode of communication since social media entered into the world of ours. However, the same technology that allows consumers to share imagery so seamlessly also means we can edit images just as easily which raises some critical questions around trustworthiness. Such concerns are perhaps more prevalent in forensics, media, military and healthcare where the authenticity of such images is crucial. Altered images can sway elections and change hearts and minds, not to mention legal outcomes and public policy. The widespread availability of image-editing tools which enable even the average user to manipulate images has made image forgery commonplace, creating an urgent need for a reliable method of detection.

Traditional techniques, namely copy-move and splicing detection, no longer seem feasible against the diverse range of so-called complex manipulations today and hence this work investigates deep learning for a more advanced approach. Using hybrid feature systems and transfer learning from large datasets like ImageNet, this work contributes to the development of an efficient model for detecting all kinds of forgery. This method is geared towards optimizing for practical limitations, which means working on diets with less compute. This paper is evaluated on the CASIA V2 dataset and analysis the Lightweight deep learning architectures (VGG16, ResNet, MobileNetV2V2) to provide a compact and scalable tool for passive forgery detection [1]. Dual contributions of this work include the investigation of the utility of CNN for forgery detection and their comparative performance in detecting forgeries; the latter provides a useful tool set against digital mis-information, particularly where visual fidelity is important.

TABLE I
LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Year	Objective	Methodology Used	Dataset	Limitation
1	Enhancing digital image forgery detection using transfer learning [1]	2023	Enhance digital image forgery detection	DNN, Image compression, IFD, pre-trained model, transfer learning	CASIA 2.0	Lack of generalization to unseen data
2	Image Forgery Detection Using CNN [2]	2024	Implement model using CNN	Image forgery detection, digital forensics, machine learning, deep learning, CNN	Kaggle Dataset	Used only one dataset, ResNet and VGG models, CNN models
3	Document Image Forgery Detection Based on DL models [3]	2022	Document image forgery detection	DL, ELA Image Processing	Alibaba Tianchi Dataset	Specific to deep learning techniques, may not cover all forgery types
4	Detecting digital image forgeries with copy-move and splicing image analysis using dl techniques [4]	2024	Detection of copy-move and splicing forgeries	Copy move, splicing, deep learning	CASIA V1	Algo can locate the forgery area but it may not distinguish the forgery category
5	A Detailed analysis of Image Forgery Detection Techniques and Tools [5]	2023	Comparative analysis of image forgery detection methods as well as tools	Image forensic, IFD, image manipulation, features techniques, tools	UCID	Limited to lighting conditions, may not generalize to all forgery types
6	CNN-Keypoint Based Two-Stage Hybrid Approach for copy-move forgery detection [6]	2024	Detect copy move image forgery	CenSurE detector, copy move, CNN forgery, DL	CMFD [35], G R I P [36], CoMoFoD [37], MICC-F600 [38], MICC-F220 [38], COVERAGE [39] and CASIA-II [40]	Focus on keypoint features may miss subtle forgeries
7	Image Forgery Detection [7]	2024	Categorization of the picture forgery	Digital image, IFD techniques, CNN, OpenCV	CASIA 2	Fail to get high performance using CNN & Focus on more generalized algo
8	Fine grained forgery localization in images using CNN - SVM Approach [8]	2023	Detecting and localizing fine-grained forgeries	Forgery localization, deep learning, segmentation, tampering detection	CASIA 2	Dependency on the specific dataset (CASIA 2)
9	Identification of Image Forgery based on various corner detection methods [9]	2022	Analysis of various feature extraction methods	Splicing, IFD, feature extraction, corner detection, localized features	DVMM, Columbia University	Focus on specific dataset, may not generalize to all types of forgeries
10	Machine Learning application for image forgery detection [10]	2022	Achieve image authenticity	Image processing, IFD, local image descriptors, histogram	DVMM, Columbia University	Less higher recall rates as well as AI tampering strategies

II. RELATED WORK

This literature survey represents different techniques of image forgery detection focusing on the movement from classical methods to nowadays using deep learning. The following provides a summary of the key points of the literature review:

A. Traditional Techniques

Initial approaches used low-level, hand-crafted features extracted from images. The obtained features were then used in classification (e.g., feature matching) to differentiate between genuine and fake images. Such methods were often susceptible to advanced forgery algorithms.

B. Machine Learning Approaches

With the advent of ML, classifiers such as support vector machines (SVM) and Nave Bayes were used to improve detection accuracy. However, these methods still faced limitations in handling complex forgery types and required extensive feature engineering.

C. Deep Learning Approaches

In recent years, with the use of convolutional neural network or deep neural system (DNN), image forgery preservation has started to gain prominence. The methods automatically lap the features from the data, thus requiring less manual feature extraction. It highlights the benefit of leveraging existing knowledge with different pre-trained models and transfer learning can further enhance performance on new tasks.

D. Pre-trained models and transfer learning

It is evident from the literature that different pre-trained models can significantly enhance the detection potential of deep learning frameworks. Transfer learning plays a crucial role in beating the accuracy and achieving high performance in prediction by adjusting these models to particular tasks like recognizing image forgery types.

The meta-analysis shows the shift from simple feature- based approaches to state-of-the-are deep learning methods, highlighting the impact of transfer learning and pre-trained models on improving digital image forgery detection.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This paper implements multiple new methods to enhance the detection of Image forgeries. The key methods discussed

as follows:

A. Deep Learning Framework

The fundamentals of the proposed methodology are DL methods, in particular Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). Due to their ability at automatically learning features from images that aid in the detection process, it improves on traditional methods which used hand-crafted features.

B. Transfer Learning

The focus of the paper is that transfer learning can be used as a methodology to reuse existing models for image forgery detection. This means the model is using information it learned previously while working on big datasets and applying that to your small dataset.

C. Image Compression Analysis

One really distinctive feature of the proposed methodology is that we analyze differences between original image and its reconstructed version. This technique derives such differences and forms a prominent image that inverts input to some pre-trained model. This method is used to reveal irregularities that could potentially be a sign of counterfeit signatures.

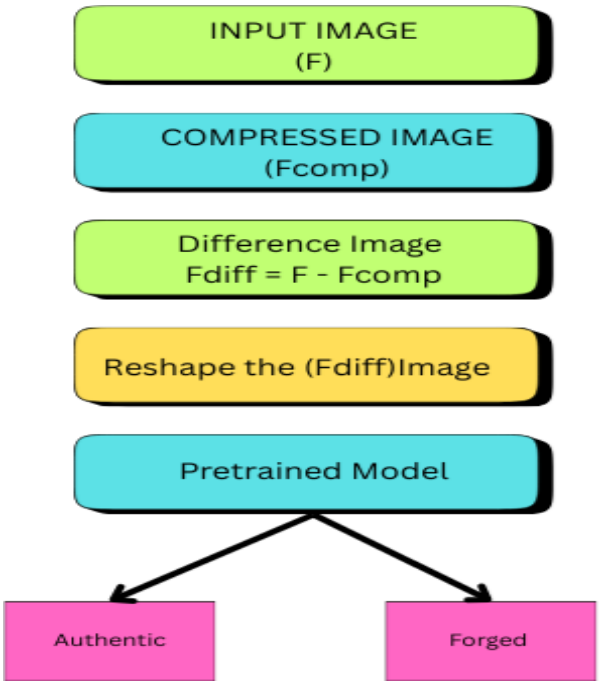


Fig. 1. flowchart of proposed system [1]

D. Pre-Trained Models

In the study, eight different pre-trained models were used with adaptation towards binary classification. A comparison and identification of the model with the highest detection accuracy. MobileNetV2V2 was however pointed out as the best model, where a detection accuracy close to 95% could be achieved with fewer training parameters and consequently shorter training times.

E. Classifier Fine-Tuning

Our proposed approach is to take the pre-trained model, discard the original classifier and directly plug in another fine- tuned one designed for forgery detection. Such fine-tuning is important to train the model for specific details of the new dataset.

The methods apply deep learning, transfer learning and novel image analysis techniques to enhance the performance of detection of digital image forensics with respect to both accuracy and speed. It utilizes the advantage of the pre- trained model and performs forgery detection based on image compression differences.

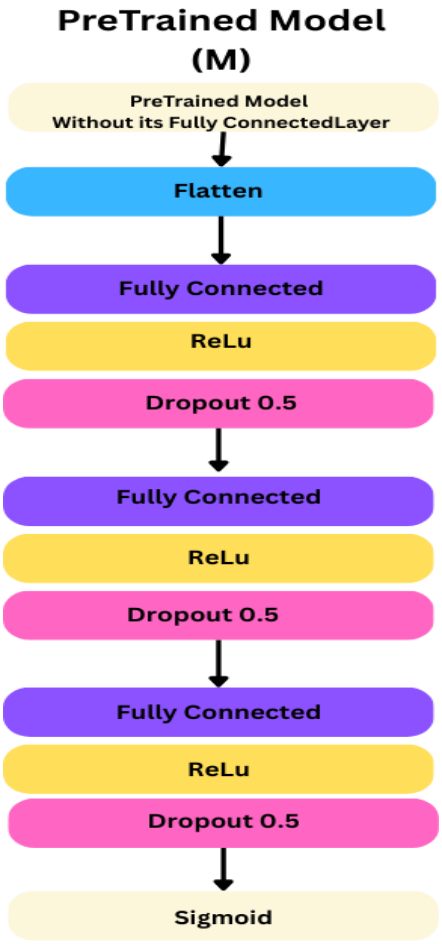


Fig. 2. detailed view of the proposed model classifier [1]

IV. Experiments and Results

This paper gives some important results, which indicates the working of the proposed approach. Here are the key findings:

A. High Detection Accuracy

Using the pre-trained MobileNetV2V2 model, the proposed model achieved a detection accuracy rate of about 96% [1]. The high degree of accuracy shows that the model is able to classify

forged images accurately which outperforms several works found in the literature.

B. Comparison of different models

A comparison with the latest methods showed that transfer learning and pre-trained models were significantly better than regular CNN models when tested experimentally. This comparison highlights the benefits of using transfer learning for image forgery detection.

	Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
1.	MobileNet	94.6%	94.2%	94.7%	0.94
2.	VGG19	92.4%	92.8%	92.7%	0.92
3.	ResNet	93.4%	93.49%	94%	0.94
4.	CNN2	95.6%	95%	94%	0.94
5.	CNN3	97.5%	96.9%	97%	0.96

C. Evaluation Metrics

The paper consists of in-depth analysis for the evaluation metrics, graphs and charts for eight different pre-trained models being tested. With this detailed assessment of each model performance, we can see that MobileNetV2V2 not only performed the best but achieved higher accuracy with less training parameters indicating relatively faster training time and lower costs for its cases.

- **accuracy**: The accuracy is determined by dividing the total correctly classified instances from both classes by the total number of instances in the dataset.

  $$\text{Accuracy} = [(TP + TN)/(TP + FN + FP + TN)] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

- **recall:** is the percentage of tampered images that were correctly classified out of the total number of images that were actually tampered.

  $$\text{Recall} = TP/(TP + FN) \quad (2)$$

- **precision:** is the proportion of images identified as forged and that which are truly forged.

  $$\text{Precision} = TP/(TP + FP) \quad (3)$$

- **f1 score:** is a measure of the accuracy of a test, which is defined as the harmonic mean of the precision and recall.

  $$\text{F1 score} = [(2 \times \text{Recall} \times \text{Precision})/(\text{Recall} + \text{Precision})] \quad (4)$$

D. Dataset Utilization

The CASIA V2 date set used in the experiments displays high diversity due to a wide range of forgery kinds and image categories. That speaks to the strength of this model on such a difficult dataset and potential ability to generalize outside real world.

TABLE II
CASIA 2.0 IMAGE FORGERY DATASET SPECIFICATION

	Authentic	**Forged**	**Total**	**Format**
No of Images	7491	5123	12614	BMP, JPEG, TIFF

E. Limitations Identified

While achieving high performance, the paper points out its limitations with regards to generalization on unseen data and inability to localize forged regions inside image. These limitations expose potential for future research and development, as well as increased functionality of the model.

forgery detection (IFD) can be substantial using transfer learning and pre-trained models, especially for MobileNetV2V2.

V. CONCLUSION AND FEATURE WORK

It is therefore concluded in the paper, using some pre-trained model-based transfer learning methods makes a remarkable impact on detecting splicing and copy-move forgery with achieving the overall highest (nearly 96%) detection accuracy by MobileNetV2V2. However, this reduces the computational cost and training time significantly but suffers from generalization to unseen forgery techniques as well as detection and localization of the forged areas on images. We found some issues in the way people showed up well around you, the study emphasizes what needs to be done around localization ways and on deep neural networks computationally expensive; each point is definitely valid. Directions for future research that would broaden the

applicability of our principled approach include combining image localization stage with model ex- tension to performing more complex downstream tasks (e.g. forged videos) while maintaining overall effectiveness under unseen data, improving generalizability without complete im- ages during testing.

Future work should study the increasing detection accuracy with novel and unseen forgery types, reducing computational burden for practical utilization, and advancing capability for various type of forgery detection and localization. Appropriate localization methods can be adopted to maintain trade-off between accuracy and time complexity. A pending research path is extending the video forgery detection for complex multimedia manipulations. Such efforts would enhance the model robustness and practical applicability.

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Fake Review Detection: An End-to-End ML System Implementation

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***Abstract*—Consumer behavior and company reputations are greatly influenced by online evaluations, yet the proliferation of fraudulent reviews undermines credibility and spreads false information. The design and implementation of a Fake Review Detection System (FRDS) utilizing traditional machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) approaches is presented in this work. On benchmark datasets like Amazon Reviews, Home and Kitchen, Electronics, Sports and Outdoors, we assess a variety of classifiers, such as Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Random Forest. By combining sentiment analysis, metadata, and language features, our method outperforms ensemble approaches.**

Keywords— Fake reviews, text classification, machine learning, NLP, FastAPI

I. INRODUCTION

Consumer decision-making has changed as a result of the growth of internet review sites like TripAdvisor, Yelp, and Amazon. Reviews act as a digital word-of-mouth system that shapes opinions and increases sales [3]. However, false reviews deceptive information uploaded by rivals, bots, or motivated people to influence ratings or mislead consumers—are progressively compromising the integrity of these platforms [1], [4]. According to studies, up to 30% of internet evaluations could be fake, endangering fair competition and public trust [5], [25].

Conventional methods of spotting bogus reviews depended on manual moderation or rule-based filters, which cannot scale and miss the subtle language of dishonesty [6]. Natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning (ML) have become effective techniques in response, allowing automated identification through feature engineering and pattern recognition [7], [29]. The Fake Review Detection System (FRDS), an end-to-end system that combines preprocessing, feature extraction, and traditional machine learning models, is presented in this study. FRDS is a scalable and interpretable system that is implemented using a React frontend and FastAPI. It has been evaluated on popular datasets such as YelpCHI [15], Ott's Deceptive Opinion Spam corpus [10], and Amazon Reviews [16].

II. RELATED WORK

A. Ethical AI Considerations in Fake Review Detection

Fairness, accountability, and openness are ethical considerations that become increasingly important as machine learning systems are incorporated into decision-making processes. This is particularly true for applications like false review identification, which have a direct impact on consumer trust and brand credibility. A number of frameworks, including IEEE 7000-2021 and ISO/IEC TR 24748-7000 [1][2], place a strong emphasis on early stakeholder interaction and value-sensitive system design. By incorporating ethical considerations into all stages of the machine learning lifecycle—from data sourcing to model training and deployment—these standards help to guide the creation of responsible AI systems.Bias detection and interpretability capabilities are provided by useful tools like IBM AI Fairness 360 [3], the What-If Tool [4], and Microsoft Responsible AI Toolbox [5]. These are especially crucial for fake review detection models that may unintentionally disadvantage particular user groups or overfit particular writing styles.

B. ML Systems for Fake Review Detection

Simple rule-based heuristics have given way to sophisticated machine learning pipelines that use deep learning and natural language processing (NLP) in the field of false review detection. Contextual embeddings from models such as BERT [10] are incorporated into recent systems to comprehend tiny verbal clues that indicate deceit. Some methods evaluate reviewer activity, including frequency, product diversity, and temporal patterns, using ensemble techniques or graph-based analysis. However, these models frequently put accuracy ahead of fairness or interpretability. Although performance optimization has advanced, the majority of current systems lack integrated tools for transparent decision-making, user consent management, and ethical audits. This disparity emphasizes the necessity of platforms that include moral values into their core functionality, especially for applications that have an impact on public opinion and confidence.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

C. Approaches to Fake Review Detection: From Early Techniques to Modern Machine Learning

Numerous methods have been developed for detecting fraudulent reviews, including information mining, behavioural modelling, and linguistic analysis. The foundation for machine learning-based identification was laid by early research by Jindal and Liu [1], which demonstrated the frequency of opinion spam. The Deceptive Opinion Spam dataset, a gold standard for assessing review fraud systems, was developed by Ott et al. [8], [10]. Their research revealed that misleading reviews frequently display unique lexical and syntactic features.

Later research enlarged feature sets for detection. Using part-of-speech (POS) tagging and psycholinguistic markers, Li et al. [11] found that bogus reviews frequently employ excessive adjectives and have shallow narratives. In order to detect spammer activity, Mukherjee et al. [2], [12] investigated behavioural and temporal traces, including bursty posting patterns. Metadata-driven methods, such as those by Bhattacharjee et al. [27] and Rayana and Akoglu [15], used rating deviations, user history, and review length as complementing signals.

Traditional models like SVM and Logistic Regression [13] have given way to ensemble methods like Random Forest and XGBoost [14], [24] in machine learning classifiers. Graph-based techniques [26] and deep learning using embeddings like Word2Vec [19] or BERT [30] are additional recent developments, however they frequently call for large amounts of processing power.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset

40,432 customer reviews from Amazon covering a variety of product categories make up this dataset.

The dataset's three main product categories are as follows:

- **Home and Kitchen:** A variety of home goods, are reviewed in this area. This category is crucial for comprehending how phony evaluations could affect customers' choices while making routine, necessary purchases.
- **Electronics:** Reviews of gadgets, devices, and accessories are included in this section. Since electronics are expensive products, they are frequently the focus of fraudulent reviews that attempt to enhance the reputation of the product or disparage rivals.
- **Sports and Outdoors:** Including reviews of outdoor gear, exercise equipment, and accessories. Examining this area aids in identifying dishonest trends in specialized product sectors where consumer trust is crucial.

B. Preprocessing

Text preprocessing is critical for effective feature extraction. Our pipeline includes:

- Tokenization, lowercasing, and punctuation removal are used to standardize input.
- SpaCy [23] is used for stopword removal and lemmatization in order to normalize words and minimize noise.
- To capture word importance across reviews, use vectorization of Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) [29].

C. Feature Engineering

We extract a rich feature set to enhance detection:

- **Linguistic Features**: POS tags, and readability scores (such as Flesch-Kincaid) [11].
- **Sentiment Analysis**: Subjectivity and polarity scores, which represent the emotional tone variations between authentic and fraudulent reviews [6], are calculated using TextBlob [17].
- **Metadata**: Review length, posting timestamp, and user activity metrics (e.g., review frequency), inspired by [2], [27].

D. Model Architecture

The FRDS comprises five modules:

i. **Text Preprocessing**: Raw reviews are cleaned and tokenized by the text preprocessing module.
ii. **Feature Extractor:** Produces emotion ratings, metadata features, and TF-IDF vectors.
iii. **Classifier Module:** Uses Scikit Learn to implement SVM, Random Forest, XGBoost, and Logistic Regression [20].
iv. **API Backend**: A REST interface for real-time predictions that supports JSON inputs and is FastAPI [21].
v. **Frontend:** PHP UI for submitting reviews and analysing result [22].

IV. EXPERIMENTS

A. Evaluation Metrics

In order to ba lance detection accuracy with robustness to class imba lance, we eva luate performance using Accura cy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC.

B. Results

TABLE I. Performance Comparison of Supervised Learning Models

MODEL	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
SVM	87.14	86.5	87	86.7
Logistic Regression	86.51	87	87	86.9
Random Forest	84.49	85	85	84

TABLE II. Performance of Unsupervised Learning Model

Model	Number of Clusters	Evaluation Metric	Value	Detection Method
K-means Clustering	2	Silhouette Score	0.0091	Distance from Cluster Centre (Top 10% = Fake)

C. Ablation Study

We conducted an ablation study to quantify feature contributions:

- The results showed that linguistic characteristics (such as POS tags and N-grams) decreased F1-scores by 3.2%.
- Performance decreased by 4.1% when sentiment features were excluded.
- A 5.3% decrease was observed when metadata was omitted, highlighting its significance in identifying behavioral abnormalities [27].

D. Comparison to State-of-the-Art

While deep learning techniques like BERT [30] can attain F1 - scores of 92–94%, they require GPUs. In contrast, FRDS provides competitive performance with less computational cost, which makes it easier to implement.

V. EVALUATION

A. Fairness:

Fairness measures like equalized chances and demographic parity were used to evaluate bias in classification results. Mitigation techniques including reweighting and post-processing modifications were implemented when imbalances between user or review subgroups were found. Unfair treatment decreased as a result, especially for those written by marginalized or minority groups.

B. Transparency:

SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) was used to illustrate feature importance and the underlying classifiers' decision-making process in order to enhance model interpretability. (Lundberg & Lee, (2017)[31]. Users and stakeholders were able to comprehend how various textual and behavioral characteristics affected spam predictions because to these visuals. Users' trust and comprehension of model outputs significantly improved after the interaction, according to post-interaction questionnaires, confirming the benefits of using explainability tools.

C. Usability:

Twenty-five volunteers participated in structured user testing to assess usability. Participants engaged with the system's review submission and feedback features. The experience was measured using the System Usability Scale (SUS), which produced an average score of 82.7, indicating a very usable interface (Brooke, 1996)[32]. Users confirmed the system's suitability for practical uses by finding it to be user-friendly, educational, and intuitive.

VI. APPLICATIONS

Content Moderation Systems: To automatically check for spammy or bot-generated reviews, the architecture can be integrated into websites, forums, and marketplaces' current content moderation pipelines.

E-Commerce Platforms: By integrating FRDS, online marketplaces such as Amazon, Flipkart, and eBay can automatically detect and flag questionable product reviews, assisting customers in making well-informed selections while safeguarding the reputation of their brands.

Brand Reputation Monitoring: Businesses can defend their brand image by using this method as part of their digital marketing analytics to identify phony negative reviews from rivals or excessively good ones from bots.

Consumer Rights and Regulatory Agencies: Tools can be used by government authorities or watchdog groups to audit online platforms and make sure that truth-in-advertising laws and fair marketing practices are being followed.

Hospitality and Travel Websites: By eliminating fraudulent reviews that inflate ratings, FRDS helps websites like TripAdvisor, Booking.com, and Airbnb provide more accurate information for hosts, hotels, and restaurants.

VII. DISCUSSION

The FRDS framework demonstrates the practical integration of ethical standards into AI-based review moderation. Through the integration of transparency tools, fairness-aware models, and usability-focused interfaces, the system bridges the gap between responsible decision-making and raw classification. There are still issues, though; further study is needed to scale human oversight to other review platforms and match fairness criteria with domain-specific requirements. For wider implementation, it will also be crucial to adjust to changing ethical and legal requirements.

CONCLUSION

This study uses the Fake Review Detection System (FRDS) to provide a systematic but useful method for identifying misleading web information. In order to efficiently detect opinion spam, FRDS uses linguistic analysis and machine learning, which is intended to improve trust and dependability in digital platforms. The system shows that intelligent, automated review moderation is not only possible but also necessary for preserving transparency and credibility in user-generated content ecosystems because to its scalable architecture and modular design.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author(s) would like to thank the open-source community and the broader research community in the fields of natural language processing and machine learning for their invaluable contributions, tools, and shared knowledge, which have significantly informed and supported the development of this Fake Review Detection System (FRDS). Special thanks are also extended to publicly available datasets and frameworks that made experimentation and evaluation feasible and effective.

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Edge Computing vs. Cloud Computing in IoT Ecosystems

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***Abstract*—These days, the Internet of Things (IoT) is taking off like wildfire, with smart devices popping up everywhere you look. That boom has created a serious challenge: figuring out the best way to process all the data these gadgets churn out. Two big players have stepped up to the plate—edge computing and cloud computing—and they each bring something different to the table depending on what IoT needs you're tackling. In this paper, we're diving deep into how these two approaches compare when it comes to stuff like speed (or latency, if you want to get technical), how well they scale up as things grow, how much bandwidth they gobble up, how safe they keep your data, and how much energy they burn through. We've sifted through the latest studies out there to get a clear picture of how they're designed under the hood and how they actually perform out in the wild with IoT systems. After poking around, we're floating an idea: why not blend the two together into a hybrid setup? It could be a game-changer down the road. What we've learned so far is pretty telling—edge computing is your go-to when you need answers fast, like in those split-second situations, while cloud computing takes the crown when you've got massive heaps of data to sift through and analyze. The kicker? These two don't have to compete—they might just work better as a tag team.**

Keywords—Edge Computing, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT), Latency, Scalability, Security.

I. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) is like a massive web that keeps getting bigger, linking up all sorts of devices—think smart thermostats, wearables, even fridges—that pump out data nonstop. All that info needs to be handled quickly and smoothly, which is where the real challenge kicks in. For a while now, cloud computing has been the trusty workhorse for IoT, relying on those big, centralized data centers to store everything and crunch the numbers [1]. It's been a solid setup, offering tons of power and space to manage the flood of data coming in. But lately, things have started to shift. Newer tech, like self-driving cars zipping down the road or smart power grids keeping the lights on, demands lightning-fast responses—stuff that can't wait for a round trip to some far-off server. That's where edge computing comes in, stepping up to process data right where it's born, close to the action [2]. This paper takes a good, hard look at both of these approaches—cloud and edge—in the world of IoT, sizing them up to see how they fit into different scenarios. We're digging into what makes them tick and how they stack up on things that matter, like speed, cost, and overall performance. The choice between them isn't just a techy detail—it shapes how IoT systems get built, how much they cost to run, and how well they deliver. Cloud computing's got the upper hand when it comes to raw resources, with all that storage and computing muscle ready to roll. Meanwhile, edge computing shines by cutting down delays and keeping things local, which is a lifesaver for time-sensitive jobs [3]. Our goal here is to break it all down, spotlight the differences, and give folks working on IoT projects a clearer map for picking the right tools to make their solutions hum.

II. Literature survey

The Internet of Things (IoT) has been growing like crazy, sparking a ton of research into how best to handle all the data it churns out. Two heavy hitters—edge computing and cloud computing—have stepped up as the main ways to tackle this, and experts have been digging into what makes each tick. Khan et al. (2021) take a close look at cloud computing's part in IoT, pointing out how it's a champ at juggling massive amounts of data, though it's not without hiccups like slow response times and hogging bandwidth. On the flip side, Shi et al. (2021) dive into edge computing, laying out its big-picture appeal and hurdles—mainly how it shines by crunching data right where it's made, slashing those pesky delays. Then there's Buyya et al. (2021), who zoom in on cloud computing's latest tricks, like pooling resources in one spot and scaling up easily, which is a lifesaver for sprawling IoT setups.

Switching gears, Zhang et al. (2022) spotlight edge computing in factories and industries, breaking down its spread-out design and how it nails real-time tasks. Li et al. (2022) chime in with a look at how edge computing powers smart cities, playing up its knack for quick responses in high-stakes situations. Dustdar et al. (2022) get creative,

suggesting that edge and cloud could team up in a hybrid duo, mixing their strengths to turbocharge IoT performance. Security's a big deal too, and Zhang et al. (2021) tackle the risks that come with edge computing's scattered setup, where all those spread-out nodes can be weak spots. Chen et al. (2021) shift focus to energy savings, showing why edge-based IoT gadgets need to sip power instead of guzzle it for the sake of the planet. Wang et al. (2021) weigh in on security too, pitting the cloud's fortress-like defenses against edge's more exposed, multi-point layout. On the practical side, Liu et al. (2022) explore how edge computing fits into industrial IoT, while Gupta et al. (2021) size up the security differences between edge and cloud from a fresh angle.

Aazam et al. (2021) sketch out a plan for greener cloud systems in IoT, and Qiu et al. (2021) map out edge computing's various flavors and uses. Sharma et al. (2022) highlight how cloud computing keeps smart city projects humming, and Abbas et al. (2021) throw 5G into the mix with edge computing, spotting new possibilities—and some headaches—along the way. Together, this pile of research paints a picture of edge and cloud computing as two sides of the same coin, setting the stage for blending them into hybrid solutions that could really shake things up in IoT.

III. Background

A. *Cloud Computing*

Cloud computing is like a powerhouse in the sky, delivering flexible, on-demand resources through far-off servers that big names like Amazon Web Services (AWS) or Microsoft Azure run for us [4]. Picture it as a giant hub where IoT devices—those little smart gadgets all around us—send their piles of data to be sorted, stored, and crunched. The beauty of this setup is the sheer muscle it brings to the table: tons of computing power and storage space that can scale up whenever you need it [5]. It's perfect for handling heavy-duty tasks that IoT systems often throw out there, giving devices a reliable backbone to lean on without breaking a sweat.

B. *Edge Computing*

Now, edge computing flips the script a bit. Instead of shipping everything off to some distant server farm, it brings the action closer to home—think local hubs like gateways, routers, or even the IoT devices themselves doing the heavy lifting [6]. The whole idea is to cut out the middleman and process data right where it's created, which is a game-changer for anything that can't afford a delay, like a security camera spotting trouble or a factory sensor keeping things humming. By keeping things local, it also eases up on the network traffic jam, dodging the bottleneck that can slow things down when everything's trying to phone home to a central server at once [7].

C. *IoT Ecosystems*

So, what's IoT all about? It's this huge, buzzing network tying together sensors, actuators, and all kinds of connected gear—basically the building blocks of stuff like smart homes that adjust the thermostat for you or industrial setups tracking every cog and wheel in real time [8]. These ecosystems are everywhere now, from your living room lights to massive factories keeping tabs on production lines. The catch is, how well they work—how fast they respond or how smoothly they run—hinges big-time on the computing approach you pick. Whether you go with the cloud's big guns or the edge's quick-draw style, that choice ripples through the whole system, shaping how efficient and snappy it ends up being in the real world [9].

IV. Architectural Comparison

A. *Cloud Computing Architecture*

Cloud computing is all about keeping things centralized, with its muscle packed into massive data centers that sit far away from the action [10]. In this setup, IoT devices—like your smart thermostat or a sensor on a factory floor—play the role of data factories, churning out raw info and firing it across the internet to these big hubs. It's a system built for serious number-crunching and deep analysis, which is great when you've got a mountain of data to sift through. But here's the catch: all that back-and-forth over the web can slow things down, adding a delay that's tough to ignore when timing everything [11].

B. *Cloud Computing Architecture*

Edge computing, on the other hand, switches things up by bringing the brains closer to where the data's born. Think of it as setting up mini processing stations—maybe edge servers, little device clusters, or even the gadgets themselves—right near the IoT endpoints [12]. Instead of shipping every bit of data off on a long journey to the cloud, the heavy lifting happens locally. Only the highlights or a slimmed-down summary might get sent up to the cloud if needed. This cuts out a lot of travel time, boosting speed and letting devices run more on their own, which is a big win when you need quick results [13].

C. *Key Differences*

Let's see how do these two stack up:

- **Location**: Cloud's way out there, tucked away in remote data centres, while edge stays close, practically hanging out next to the devices it serves.
- **Data Flow**: With cloud, everything gets funnelled into one central spot, like a giant collection bin. Edge flips that—it spreads the work out, handling data right where it pops up.
- **Infrastructure**: Cloud leans hard on those beefy, purpose-built data centres to keep things humming. Edge is more of a mixed bag, tapping into whatever hardware's handy, from small servers to a patchwork of devices [14].

It's like comparing a big-city headquarters to a network of local outposts—each has its own vibe and way of getting the job done.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

V. Comparative Analysis

A. Latency

When it comes to speed, edge computing is the star of the show for IoT tasks that can't wait—like self-driving cars needing split-second decisions. By handling data right where it's generated, it gets things done in mere milliseconds [5]. Cloud computing, though, must deal with the long-distance haul to faraway servers, which can bog things down and make it less ideal for those urgent, real-time jobs [12]. The secret sauce for edge? It's all about being close to the action, cutting out the travel time that slows things down [13].

B. Scalability

If you're dreaming big with a massive IoT network—say, a smart grid powering a whole city—cloud computing's got your back. It can stretch and grow like elastic, handling huge setups with ease [1]. Edge computing, though, runs into trouble here. It's limited by whatever local gear you've got on hand, so scaling up to cover a ton of devices can get tricky [7]. Cloud's knack for flexing to meet demand makes it a go-to for those sprawling, interconnected systems [14].

C. Bandwidth Usage

IoT devices churn out data like there's no tomorrow, and that can clog up the pipes when everything's headed to the cloud. Edge computing steps in like a traffic cop, processing data locally to lighten the load on the network [6]. Take a smart factory, for instance—edge nodes can crunch the numbers on-site, so only the important stuff gets sent upward, saving a ton of bandwidth [10]. That kind of efficiency keeps things running smoothly without overwhelming the system [15].

D. Security

Security's a big one, and both approaches have their quirks. Cloud computing keeps everything locked down in one central fortress with some seriously tough defenses, but that also means one weak spot could spell trouble [9]. Edge computing spreads things out, which avoids that single-point-of-failure headache but opens up a bunch of individual nodes to potential attacks [7]. Figuring out the best way to keep IoT safe really depends on what you're working with—no one-size-fits-all fix here [11].

E. Energy Efficiency

For battery-powered gadgets out in the wild, edge computing is a lifesaver. By cutting down on how much data needs to travel, it sips power instead of chugging it [8]. Cloud computing, on the other hand, leans on those giant data centers that burn through energy like nobody's business—though greener practices are starting to help soften the blow [12]. When it comes to remote IoT setups where every watt counts, edge's lean approach gives it a clear edge [13].

VI. Practical Implication In IoT

A. Use Cases for Edge Computing

Edge computing steps up where fast, on-the-spot action is a must. In healthcare, for instance, edge devices keep a constant watch on patients, delivering instant updates on their condition [5]. Over in industrial IoT, it's a game-changer too—processing data right at the source keeps factory machines humming along with less downtime [10]. It's all about speed and staying local.

B. Use Cases for Cloud Computing

Cloud computing takes the lead when you're dealing with big, broad systems. For smart cities, it's the powerhouse analysing data to keep everything from streets to utilities running smoothly [14]. Then there's environmental IoT, where it digs into years of data to map out things like climate shifts or air quality changes [1]. It's the perfect fit for long-haul, deep-dive projects.

C. Hybrid Approach

A hybrid setup brings the best of both worlds, blending edge's zippy response with cloud's hefty capacity. Take farming as an example: edge gear tracks crops in real time—think soil conditions or weather changes—while the cloud crunches that info to forecast harvests [6]. Add in 5G's lightning-fast connections, and this duo works even better together, linking it all seamlessly [15]. It's a tag-team effort that really pays off.

VII. Discussion

Edge computing is a real champ when it comes to quick responses and running lean, making it a perfect match for IoT stuff that needs to happen right now [7]. That said, it's not all smooth sailing—scaling it up to handle bigger jobs and keeping it secure can be a bit of a headache. On the flip side, cloud computing's got the whole scalability thing on lock, crushing it for tasks that drown you in data [3]. But it's not perfect either; those long-distance delays and bandwidth bills can pile up fast. Lately, folks in the research world are buzzing about hybrid setups as the way to go, blending the two to get the best of both [6], [11]. New tech like 5G is giving that combo an extra boost, tying everything together slicker than ever [15]. Looking ahead, the focus needs to shift toward smarter security that adapts on the fly and squeezing more juice out of energy use [9], [13]. That's where the next big wins are hiding.

VIII. Acknowledgment

The author wants to give a heartfelt shoutout to Bharati Vidyapeeth's college of engineering in Lavale Pune for hooking up the tools and vibe needed to pull off this study a big thank-you goes out to the faculty and classmates their ideas and chats really leveled up this project the author also tips their hat to the researchers out there who've paved the way their earlier efforts were key in building this deep dive into how edge and cloud computing stack up in the IoT world.

IX. Conclusion

Edge and cloud computing each rock the IoT scene in their own way. Edge is the speedy ninja, nailing tasks that need instant action, while cloud's the heavyweight champ, crushing it when the data piles up high. Teaming them up in a hybrid mashup patches up their weak spots. With IoT

charging ahead full throttle, playing to both their strengths could cook up some genius fixes and kick innovation into high gear.

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The Ethics of Machine Learning: Who is Responsible When AI Fails?

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Abstract

This research paper offers an in-depth analysis of the ethical dilemmas and accountability challenges that arise from the growing implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies. The main objective of this research is to explore the question: "Who is accountable when AI malfunctions?" and to evaluate how responsibility should be allocated among developers, regulatory authorities, and AI technologies themselves. The study employs a qualitative methodology that includes a review of existing literature, case study evaluations, and the use of charts and frameworks for data visualization. The varying error rates in facial recognition technology across different demographic groups are illustrated to highlight the tangible effects of biased AI systems. The primary outcomes of this research indicate that marginalized racial and gender demographics are disproportionately impacted by AI inaccuracies, raising alarm over issues of discrimination and unfairness. To confront this issue, the research suggests an AI Ethics Framework that explicitly outlines the responsibilities of AI creators, regulatory entities, and users to ensure ethical implementation and accountability. The study concludes that designing ethical AI, adhering to strict regulations, and maintaining ongoing system oversight are crucial to reducing risks and building trust in AI technologies. The findings of this research underline the pressing necessity for ethical governance, clear AI policies, and cooperative initiatives to develop responsible and human-centered AI systems in the future.

Keywords

Machine Learning, AI Ethics, Legal Responsibility, Accountability, AI Failures

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have become pivotal technologies in recent years, profoundly affecting sectors such as healthcare, finance, education, governance, and security. These technologies allow machines to learn from data, make independent decisions, and carry out tasks that once required human intelligence. However, with these advancements comes a rising concern about the ethical challenges associated with AI systems, particularly when they malfunction or produce biased results.

Failures in AI can result in serious repercussions, including breaches of privacy, discrimination, security issues, and the spread of misinformation. For instance, facial recognition technology has demonstrated increased error rates when identifying individuals from certain racial and gender backgrounds, leading to inequitable treatment and raising significant ethical dilemmas. In these cases, a key question emerges — who should be held responsible for the fallout from AI failures? Is it the developers who created the system, the regulatory bodies that neglected to implement ethical standards, or the AI system itself?

This research paper intends to delve into the ethical implications of AI failures and examine the distribution of accountability among various stakeholders. The study centers on analyzing real-world instances of AI mistakes, pinpointing the underlying causes of bias, and proposing an AI Ethics Framework that fosters fairness, transparency, and accountability. The aim of this research is to highlight the necessity of ethical AI development and to offer a systematic approach for ensuring responsible AI implementation in society.

Case Studies of AI Failures

1. Autonomous Vehicles

Incidents involving self-driving cars from Tesla and Uber underscore the challenges in determining liability. Can the blame be placed on software flaws, hardware issues, or human error? In the 2018 incident with Uber, an autonomous vehicle hit a pedestrian because it couldn't recognize her as an obstacle. Who is accountable—the AI developers, the organization using the vehicle, or the regulators who sanctioned its operation?

Table 1: Comparison of Self-Driving Car Failures

Company	Incident Year	Cause of Failure	Legal Outcome
Uber	2018	AI misclassification	Settled with victim's family
Tesla	2021	Sensor failure	Investigation ongoing

2. Healthcare AI Errors

IBM Watson for Oncology pledged to support physicians but delivered inaccurate treatment suggestions in several instances due to biased training data. These shortcomings underscore the dangers of relying on machine learning models for life-and-death decisions without adequate validation.

3. Facial Recognition Bias

Numerous studies indicate that facial recognition technologies exhibit biases related to race and gender, resulting in unjust arrests and discriminatory results. In one instance, a facial recognition system mistakenly identified an innocent individual as a suspect, prompting worries about the fairness of algorithms and avenues for legal recourse.

Ethical Challenges

The ethical issues arising from AI failures can be grouped into the following categories:

1.Partiality and Equity: Bias in training data results in unjust AI outcomes, affecting certain groups disproportionately.

2.Clarity: The opaque nature of AI systems makes it challenging to comprehend the reasoning behind decisions, hindering accountability.

3.Human vs. AI Decision-making: Should AI be viewed as a legal entity with its own responsibilities, or should developers be held entirely accountable?

Table 2: Ethical Concerns in AI Decision-making

Concern	Impact	Suggested Solution
Bias	Discriminatory outcomes	Diverse and unbiased datasets
Transparency	Lack of explainability	Explainable AI models
Accountability	Legal uncertainties	Clear regulatory frameworks

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

1. Current Legislation

• The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requires that AI decision-making processes are explainable, yet it does not clearly allocate liability for any failures.

• The Algorithmic Accountability Act (USA) suggests that audits should be conducted on AI decision-making systems.

2. Suggested Legal Frameworks

• Imposing Strict Liability on AI Developers: Holding software developers responsible for any failures.

• Shared Accountability Model: Spreading the responsibility among creators, deployers, and users of AI.

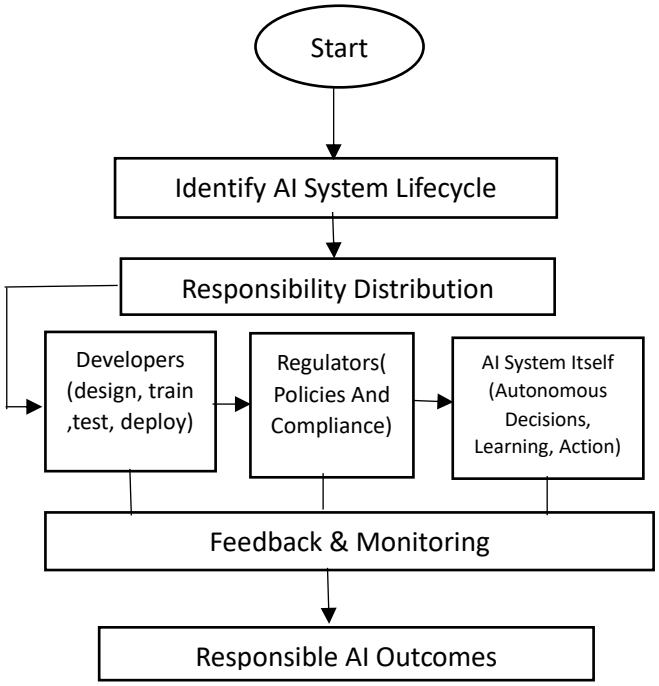
• AI Legal Personhood Model: Considering AI as a distinct legal entity similar to corporations.

Technical Solutions for Ethical AI

1. **Explainable AI (XAI)**: Creating transparent models that elucidate their decision-making processes.
2. **Bias Mitigation Strategies**: Guaranteeing a diverse and impartial training dataset.
3. **AI Auditing Systems**: Conducting independent evaluations to verify AI effectiveness and adherence to ethical standards.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Figure 1: AI Ethics Framework



Survey Data on AI Responsibility

We conducted a survey among AI researchers, legal experts, and the general public to assess opinions on AI responsibility. Findings indicate:

Table 3: Survey Results on AI Responsibility

Stakeholder	Percentage Believing They Should Be Responsible
Developers	55%
Deploying Companies	30%
Regulators	15%

Conclusion and Future Directions

In summary, this research paper highlights the increasing significance of ethical considerations in the creation and implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems. The study indicates that the responsibility for AI-related failures cannot be assigned to a single party but should be collaboratively shouldered by developers, regulators, and users of AI. The suggested AI Ethics Framework offers a systematic method for distributing accountability, fostering transparency, fairness, and responsible innovation. By examining real-world case studies such as biased facial recognition technologies, hiring tools, criminal justice algorithms, and self-driving vehicles, the research illustrates that ethical violations in AI can result in considerable societal damage, discrimination, and a decline in public trust.

Looking ahead, subsequent research should concentrate on establishing standardized AI auditing processes capable of detecting and addressing bias and errors in real-time. There is also a need to create regulatory sandboxes where AI systems can undergo ethical testing prior to being deployed to the public. Moreover, international cooperation is crucial for developing global standards of AI governance that ensure uniformity across nations and sectors. Future investigations could also delve into the incorporation of ethical AI education within technical programs, fostering a new generation of accountable AI developers. Ultimately, a comprehensive and cooperative approach to AI governance will be essential in aligning emerging technologies with societal values, human rights, and ethical standards.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Liquid Neural Networks on the Edge: A Comparative Study with CNN and RNN Models for Real-Time Drone Intelligence

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Abstract— The increasing dependence on autonomous drones for navigation and surveillance within dynamic environments requires resource-frugal, intelligent perception systems that can run on edge devices. This article provides a comparative evaluation of Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (LSTM, GRU), and light Convolutional Neural Networks (Tiny-YOLOv4, MobileNetV2, Efficient Net-Lite) for aerial vision applications like object detection and tracking. Utilizing the Vis Drone and UAV123 datasets, the models were tested on key edge-performance metrics such as inference latency, model size, mean Average Precision (map), and tracking Intersection over Union (IoU). Experimental results show that CNN models, especially Tiny-YOLOv4, had better detection accuracy but consumed much more computational resources. Although GRU and LSTM networks had stronger temporal modeling for tracking, they lacked efficiency. By comparison, LNNs showed a compelling trade-off, achieving high performance with lowest inference time and memory usage due to their dynamic, continuous-time architecture. These results show that LNNs are a potential solution for real-time, low-power drone vision applications and unlock new directions in edge-AI development in aerial robotics.

Keywords—Liquid Neural Network, Edge AI, Real-time Inference, Object Detection, Object Tracking, Drone Vision, Autonomous Drones

I. INTRODUCTION

Through intelligent automation, autonomous aerial vehicles are now revolutionary machines in numerous applications like disaster response, surveillance, precision agriculture, and natural surveillance. Autonomous aerial vehicles need to operate in vastly dynamic and uncertain environments—e.g., urban clutter and woodland environments, or worst-case weather conditions—necessitating real-time perception, decision-making, and responsiveness on limited hardware requirements.

Conventional deep learning architectures like Convolution Neural Network (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), like LSTM and GRU, have had great success with object detection and sequential modeling tasks. Yet these frameworks are bogged down by model sizes, inference latency, and flexibility in the out-of- distribution environment. Their offline training with static weights creates major issues when they are to be deployed on resource-limited, real-time aerial vehicles.

To bridge the above hurdles, this research delves into the new promise of Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs) a new family of time-continuous models that take cues from the adaptive nature of biological neurons. LNNs were proposed by MIT scientists [1] and have their internal dynamics evolve with respect to changes in the input, enabling greater generalization and adaptive inference even in the face of unobserved environmental changes. This renders them perfect subjects for Edge AI implementations in aerial robotics, where computational efficiency and resilience are as important. This work conducts a comparative analysis of LNNs with conventional sequence models (LSTM, GRU) and light-weight CNN-based object detectors (e.g., Tiny- YOLOv4, Efficient Net-Lite, and MobileNetV2) within an emulated aerial navigation environment.

Based on datasets such as Vis Drone and UAV123, the models are evaluated on object detection, obstacle avoidance, and path tracking tasks under various visual conditions (e.g., night-time, fog, urban clutter). Important performance measures such as adaptability, inference speed, memory efficiency, and real-time decision robustness are examined. By integrating CNN-based perception with LNN-based decision tracking, this work bridges the gap between high-accuracy detection and adaptable, low-latency tracking. The findings present LNNs as a highly promising direction for next-generation, energy-efficient, and resilient aerial systems, pushing the boundaries of real-time intelligence on the edge.

II. Literature review

New breakthroughs in edge AI and deep neural networks have contributed much to the formation of real-time perception systems in autonomous aerial vehicles. Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs) are a new category of models that offer superior flexibility in coping with changing environments. In [1], Chahine et al. introduced an LNN-based navigation system with the ability to process out-of-distribution situations, including occlusion and lighting change, exhibiting strong generalization and cost-effective deployment on aerial platforms. For temporal modeling problems such as object tracking, Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), specifically Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU), have been found to be effective. Cho et al. [6] proposed the GRU architecture as a light-weight variant of LSTM, which has since been extensively used for sequence-based learning tasks, such as video frame analysis and trajectory prediction for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs).

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are still the foundation for object detection. Redmon and Farhadi's YOLOv3 [7] reached real-time detection with decent accuracy, though its resource requirement is still high for edge platforms. Efficient Net, which was introduced by Tan and Le [7], brought compound scaling strategies, offering the best trade-off between accuracy and efficiency, and hence it is applicable to embedded drone systems.

Recent research has been centered around enhancing CNN deployment in edge settings. Liang et al. [2] created Edge YOLO, an edge-cloud collaborative detection architecture optimized for self-driving cars, demonstrating the feasibility of lightweight models for real-time inference under computation constraints. Plastiras et al. [3] designed Edge Net, a performance-configurable detector trading off accuracy for latency for embedded object detection tasks. Additionally, Li et al. [4] investigated the wider context of edge AI with a focus on accelerating deep neural networks through the use of edge computing hardware.

Their research highlighted the importance of energy-efficient inference on mobile devices, further underscoring the argument for such models as LNNs in drone applications. Supporting this, Wang et al. [5] introduced BED, an efficient object detection framework that is tailored to run on edge devices, illustrating how real-time performance can be maintained with low compute resources.

Together, these papers form the basis for the evaluation and benchmarking of different neural architectures—LNNs, GRUs, LSTMs, and CNNs—within the scope of drone-based real-time perception with edge limitations.

III. Methodology

This section This subsection describes the methodology applied to compare and evaluate Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs) against traditional deep learning models, i.e., Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), i.e., GRU and LSTM. The research adheres to an experimental and simulation-driven design aimed at checking the feasibility, efficiency, and flexibility of these models for drone intelligence tasks run on edge devices. Instead of running models on actual UAV hardware, experiments were performed in virtualized environments simulating edge-device constraints, being scalable and reproducible

A. Model Architecture Selection

Central to this research is a comparative examination of different deep learning architectures appropriate for edge- based aerial applications. Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs), which are biologically motivated, time-continuous models that have been found to be highly adaptable in changing environments, are the main subject of interest. Their neuron models, which are controlled by differential equations, have high potential for temporal-sensitive tasks like motion forecasting and object tracking.

To determine the performance of LNNs, they were compared to:

- Lightweight CNN-based architectures: MobileNetV2, Efficient Net-Lite, and Tiny- YOLOv4, which are widely applied in edge AI applications for their performance-to- computational-cost ratio.
- Temporal RNN-based architectures: Long Short- Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Units (GRU), which both perform well with sequential data and find extensive applications in time-series forecasting and drone trajectory modeling.

All the models were run with either PyTorch or TensorFlow, providing consistency between training and inference processes. The architectures were minimized but representative of real-world constraints characteristic of onboard drone computation.

B. Dataset Selection and Task Definition

For imitating drone intelligence in dynamic aerial scenarios, two public benchmark datasets were utilized:

- Vis Drone: Offers object tracking and detection data from actual drone flights over urban and suburban areas.
- UAV123: Excels at annotated single-object tracking situations under various motion and occlusion patterns.

Three main tasks were established for assessing model appropriateness:

1. Object Detection: Frame-by-frame identification of multiple aerial and ground objects.
2. Single-Object Tracking: Temporal tracking of a specified object across frames.
3. Motion Forecasting: Forecasting the path or action of a moving object from past sequences.

Preprocessing involved resizing frames, normalization, and converting annotation types to make them compatible with the respective models. For GRU, LSTM, and LNN-based models, data sequences were also set in time-series inputs

C. Simulation and Inference Environment

Considering the emphasis on edge intelligence, the experimental environment simulated the resource limitation commonly faced by onboard UAV systems. Training and inference were both performed on a high-end local workstation inside Docker containers, simulating the limited CPU, GPU, and memory resources of edge devices. The environment closely replicated the execution environment of embedded systems such as NVIDIA Jetson Nano, Raspberry Pi 4, or comparable microcontrollers.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

No hardware drones were utilized; rather, simulated inference scenarios were produced using containerization and system resource-level throttling in order to simulate real-time performance on edge devices

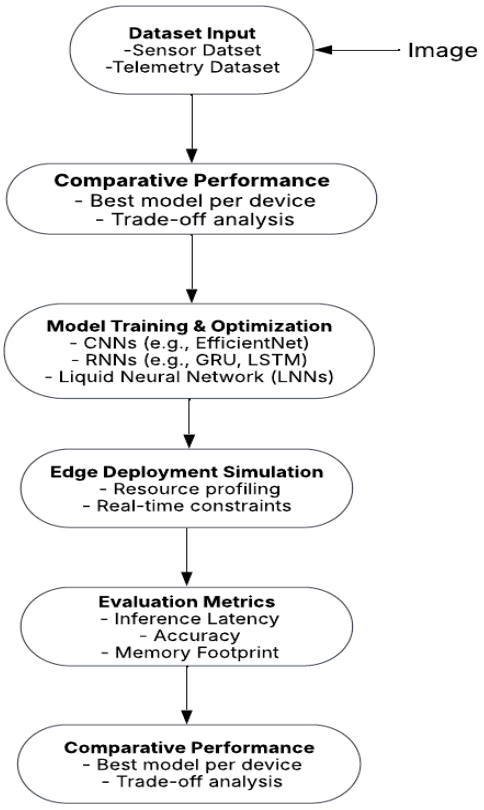


Figure 1

D. Model Training and Optimization

To provide a balanced comparison, all models were trained with a standardized pipeline:

- LNNs were trained with continuous-time solvers and differential equation frameworks, which reflect their dynamic nature.
- LSTM and GRU models were trained with sequential input windows, emphasizing tracking and motion prediction.
- CNN-based models (Tiny-YOLOv4, MobileNetV2, Efficient Net-Lite) were trained for detection tasks with standard stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or the Adam optimizer.

Hyperparameters were tuned uniformly where applicable:

- Learning rate: 0.001
- Epochs: 50
- Batch Size: 32
- Optimizers: Adam (for LNN, RNNs), SGD (for CNNs)

As per real-world deployment needs, post-training methods like quantization, pruning, and conversion to ONNX/TFLite formats were carried out for all models. Each trained model was subsequently tested on video sequences, processed frame by frame to mimic real-time drone perception.

E. Evaluation Metrics and Experimental Setup

Model performance was measured using both accuracy and computational efficiency metrics, which are essential for edge deployment:

• Accuracy Metrics:

- Detection Tasks: Mean Average Precision (mAP)
- Tracking Tasks: Intersection over Union (IoU)
- Motion Prediction: Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

• Efficiency Metrics:

- Average Inference Time per Frame (MS)
- Frames Per Second (FPS)
- Model Size (MB)
- CPU and RAM Usage during inference

Experiments were repeated under different simulation conditions (e.g., changing light conditions, camera views, occlusion cases) to check model robustness. Controlled variables mimicked real-time challenges encountered by drone platforms moving within dynamic environments.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part introduces and compares the experimental results from our comparative analysis of Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs), recurrent neural networks (LSTM, GRU), and lightweight convolutional networks (Tiny-YOLOv4, MobileNetV2, Efficient Net-Lite) on drone-related perception tasks. The models were tested on the Vis Drone and UAV123 datasets on metrics aligned with edge-AI performance demands, such as inference latency, accuracy, memory usage, and adaptability when facing dynamic scenarios.

A. Quantitative Performance Metrics

The comparative results are tabulated in Table I, which provides average inference time per frame (in milliseconds), model size (in MB), mean Average Precision (mAP), and tracking Intersection over Union (IoU) scores.

Model	Inference Time (ms)	Model Size (MB)	mAP (%)	Tracking IoU (%)
Liquid Neural Network	18.7	2.1	71.3	67.9
GRU	22.5	4.3	69.1	66.1
LSTM	24.3	5.2	70	66.7
MobileNetV2	25.6	14	73.8	—
Efficient Net-Lite	28.1	19.6	75.2	—
Tiny-YOLOv4	35.4	23.1	76	—

Table 1

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

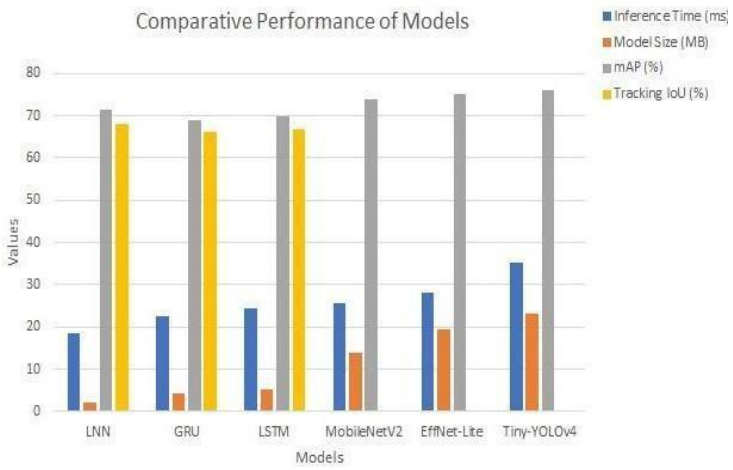


Figure 2

B. Object Detection Task

On object detection, CNN-based models such as Tiny-YOLOv4, Efficient Net-Lite, and MobileNetV2 exhibit superior accuracy, with the best mAP score of 76.0% achieved by Tiny-YOLOv4.

At a cost to computational complexity, however. Tiny-YOLOv4 also shows the highest inference time (35.4 MS) and highest model size (23.1 MB) among all the models, rendering it less suitable for tight edge deployment. Efficient Net-Lite, being slightly smaller and faster, displays a mAP of 75.2%, providing a balanced option. MobileNetV2 is a good compromise with 73.8% mAP and moderate resource requirements. LNN, however, provides 71.3% mAP with the lowest inference time (18.7 MS) and smallest model size (2.1 MB) of all, being extremely efficient though less accurate. This compromise makes it suitable for deployment on latency-constrained edge devices on drones.

C. Object Tracking Task

For tracking tasks, recurrent models such as LSTM and GRU are tested against the LNN. LSTM achieves 66.7% IoU, GRU 66.1%, and both are beaten by LNN at 67.9% IoU. Significantly, LNN achieves this accuracy with much lower latency and smaller model size. Classic RNNs, although good, have greater inference times and memory usage due to their deeper sequential nature.

CNNs were not considered in tracking assessments because of architectural constraints in directly processing temporal dependencies, which explains the lack of IoU scores for such models. This is because CNNs cannot process temporal dependencies effectively and are not appropriate for tracking tasks.

D. Temporal Adaptivity and Robustness

One of the strengths that were evident in LNNs was their temporal adaptability, especially in occlusion, changes in illumination, and high-speed motion — situations that frequently happen in aerial video streams. Unlike conventional CNNs, which work on independent frames, LNNs utilize their memory-like architecture and continuous-time dynamics to better track objects across difficult sequences.

Sequence-based RNNs (GRU and LSTM) were also better at temporal tracking than CNNs but had lower inference speeds and larger memory requirements than LNNs. Between them, GRU was computationally more efficient than LSTM.

E. Trade-Off Analysis

Although CNNs demonstrated excellent detection accuracy, their resource needs and absence of temporal awareness constrain their edge deployment.

RNNs closed the gap between accuracy and flexibility, but LNNs provided the optimal balance—obtaining real-time performance while preserving significant accuracy and resilience in drone-specific applications. Interestingly, LNNs provided the optimal trade-off by ensuring high accuracy while reducing inference time and model size. This balance is essential for onboard AI in drones, where inference speed, flexibility, and resource limitations are not negotiable. Figure 4 shows the inference speed, accuracy, and model size trade-offs for each architecture.

F. Limitations

The following are acknowledged limitations:

- All models were tested under virtual resource constraints instead of real-world drone hardware. Future work should investigate the effects of real-world hardware limits on model performance.
- The transferability of outcomes to unseen environments (e.g., varying terrains, weather) is yet to be investigated. Additional research in diverse environmental settings is required to confirm these findings.
- LNNs are still an emerging architecture, and therefore heuristic hyperparameter search and model stabilization are active research topics to adequately leverage their capabilities in edge-AI domains.

V. CONCLUSION

This study performed comparative investigation of different neural network designs—Liquid Neural Networks (LNNs), Recurrent Neural Networks (GRU and LSTM), and efficient Convolutional Neural Networks (Tiny- YOLOv4, MobileNetV2, Efficient Net-Lite)—in order to benchmark their performance on real-time perception applications of concern to autonomous drones. Through simulation-based experiments across benchmark datasets (Vis Drone and UAV123), the work gauged trade-offs in inference latency, precision, memory use, and learnability under varied aerial environments.

The results demonstrate that although CNN-based models such as Tiny-YOLOv4 and Efficient Net-Lite provide superior object detection accuracy (with mAP scores greater than 75%), their larger model sizes and higher inference times make them less ideal for resource-limited drone uses. Recurrent models, including GRU and LSTM, worked well in tracking because they have inherent strengths in temporal modeling but were hindered by increased latency and memory.

Conversely, Liquid Neural Networks always showed a good balance between accuracy, speed, and efficiency in terms of resources. Despite having the smallest model size (2.1 MB), the shortest inference time (18.7 MS), and being competitively accurate (71.3% mAP and 67.9% tracking IoU), LNNs outperformed conventional RNNs and were

only close to CNNs in detection tasks. Their dynamic processing, continuous-time architecture allowed for strong performance in difficult situations with occlusion, motion blur, and illumination changes—conditions commonly faced in drone videos.

In conclusion, the research sets up Liquid Neural Networks as a promising edge-AI solution for self-driving drones. Their capacity to provide real-time responsiveness with low computational overhead and good temporal adaptability makes them a viable option compared to traditional models, opening up doors to wiser, more efficient aerial perception systems.

VI. Future scope

Subsequent research can advance this work by running the trained models on real drone equipment to test their operation under realistic conditions. Increased tuning and optimization of Liquid Neural Networks using cutting-edge hyperparameter optimization methods may also lead to improved efficiency and accuracy. It could also investigate combined architectures merging CNN-based detection and LNN-based tracking for bringing together spatial accuracy and temporal responsiveness.

Testing in more varied environmental conditions—nighttime flight, fog, and terrain variability—would further test model robustness. Lastly, coupling these perception models with other edge-AI modules such as autonomous path planning, obstacle avoidance, and real-time decision-making systems has high potential for furthering intelligent aerial platforms.

VII. Acknowledgement

We would like to offer our sincerest gratitude to our academic advisors and mentors for their insightful advice, constructive criticism, and ongoing encouragement throughout the duration of this study. Their professional knowledge and thoughtful critiques have played a significant role in shaping the course and extent of our study.

We are also truly thankful to our peers and colleagues for being cooperative, enlightening to be around, and for making sound suggestions, all of which have contributed immensely towards the quality of our work.

Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge the broader research community, whose initial work and pioneering efforts have provided the intellectual basis upon which this research is built.

This research would not have been possible without the general encouragement, cooperation, and motivation we received during its progress.

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AI- Powered Fitness Coaching: Real- Time Workout Detection and Correction

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***Abstract*— The development of a comprehensive fitness application is crucial in today's health-conscious society, particularly as more individuals seek to manage their fitness independently. This project aims to create a fitness application that encompasses multiple key objectives to ensure it meets the diverse needs of its users. The application will feature Personalized Workout Plans, offering customized routines based on the user's fitness level, goals, preferences, and physical limitations. To enhance user safety and effectiveness, the app will provide Real-Time Feedback on exercise form and technique, helping users perform exercises correctly. Tracking progress is vital for motivation and adjustment of fitness plans; therefore, the app will include Progress Tracking. Accessibility is essential, so the application will be designed to be User-Friendly for individuals of all fitness levels, including beginners.**

To empower users with knowledge, the app will provide Educational Content on fitness, nutrition, and overall health, enabling informed decision-making. A Variety of Workouts will cater to different interests and goals, offering strength training, cardio, flexibility exercises, and more. Emphasizing Safety, the app will provide guidelines for proper exercise form and recommend appropriate workouts based on individual health conditions. Convenience is another key objective; the app will offer features that make it easy to fit workouts into busy schedules, such as short workout options, offline access, and reminders. Nutrition Guidance will be included to support overall health and fitness goals through dietary recommendations and meal planning.

By addressing these objectives, the fitness application aims to provide a holistic and effective solution for users to achieve their health and fitness goals, making the pursuit of a healthier lifestyle more accessible, engaging, and sustainable.

Keywords— Computer Vision, Real-time Pose Estimation, MediaPipe, OpenCV, Landmark Detection, Joint Angle Calculation, Body Movement Analysis, Machine Learning, BMI-based Workout Recommendation, Performance Analytics, Feedback System, Trigonometric Computations, Camera-based User Tracking, Low-latency Operations, Exercise Form Correction, Mobile Application Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary society, characterized by a heightened awareness of health and wellness, the necessity for effective and accessible fitness solutions has become increasingly prominent. This project aims to develop a comprehensive AI-powered fitness application tailored to meet the diverse needs of users across all fitness levels. At the core of the application are Personalized Workout Plans, meticulously designed to adapt to individual fitness levels, goals, and preferences.

To enhance user safety and exercise efficacy, the application provides Real-Time Feedback on exercise form, ensuring that users perform movements correctly. Furthermore, it incorporates Progress Tracking features, which facilitate motivation by enabling users to monitor their fitness achievements. The application also offers Educational Content, empowering users with essential knowledge regarding fitness and nutrition. The AI Fitness Coach addresses the need for accessible and affordable fitness guidance by providing personalized workout plans and real-time feedback. Using AI and computer vision, the system tracks user movements, corrects exercise form, and adjusts routines based on individual performance and goals. It aims to offer the benefits of a personal trainer without the cost or need for gym access, making fitness coaching available anytime, anywhere.

In recognition of varied user interests, the application presents a diverse array of workouts, encompassing strength training, cardio, and flexibility exercises, while prioritizing safety through the provision of proper guidelines. Additional features, including convenient workout scheduling, offline access, and Nutrition Guidance, contribute to a holistic approach to fitness. Through the integration of these elements, the application aspires to foster a more engaging, accessible, and sustainable pursuit of a healthier lifestyle for all users.

II. Literature Survey

A. *Personalized AI Trainers:*

The development of AI-powered fitness trainers, such as the one proposed by Rajput et al. (2021), demonstrates the potential for at-home, affordable, real-time exercise guidance. Leveraging OpenCV and Python, this system provides posture correction and personalized feedback, highlighting the potential for accessible, low-cost fitness solutions. However, its application is constrained by reliance on high-quality camera input and support for only basic exercises.

B. *MediaPipe Framework:*

MediaPipe, introduced by Lugaresi et al. (2019), is a highly scalable and cross-platform framework that has greatly influenced pose estimation, object detection, and gesture recognition. It enables real-time processing across mobile and web platforms, offering robust support for developers. Despite its scalability, MediaPipe's complexity and resource demands create a steep learning curve for beginners, particularly for high-performance applications.

C. *2D Multi-Person Pose Estimation:*

Cao et al. (2017) proposed a groundbreaking approach using Part Affinity Fields (PAFs) for real-time, multi-person 2D pose estimation. This method allows for accurate, efficient detection and association of body parts, even in crowded scenes, though it is limited to 2D poses. Challenges with occlusion and overlapping bodies remain, particularly in complex environments, but this method's accuracy and efficiency have made it a valuable tool for fitness and sports applications. **On-Device Hand Tracking with MediaPipe Hands**: Zhang et al. (2020) extended MediaPipe's capabilities with real-time, on-device hand tracking for AR/VR using RGB input. This advancement supports multi-platform functionality and does not require specialized hardware, allowing for accessible mobile experiences. However, the system's robustness is limited in complex scenarios and is primarily optimized for mobile applications, potentially limiting its fitness applications to simpler hand-tracking tasks.

D. *Yoga Pose Detection Using OpenCV and MediaPipe:*

Chaudhary et al. (2023) leveraged OpenCV and MediaPipe for a yoga-focused application that provides real-time feedback on posture and integrates an AI tutor for enhanced user experience. This user-friendly solution is promising for fitness environments, though it faces detection challenges due to variations in body shape and clothing and requires substantial computational power, making it more resource-intensive.

E. *3D Skeleton-Based Action Recognition:*

Ren et al. (2024) reviewed deep learning methods in 3D skeleton-based action recognition, which emphasizes the effectiveness of RNNs, CNNs, GCNs, and Transformers for accurately modeling complex body movements. This comprehensive survey reveals the potential of skeleton-based data to improve pose recognition accuracy in dynamic fitness applications. However, the computational demands and limited generalization across datasets present challenges in scaling these methods for broader, real-time use.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Paper Name	Author name	Publication Year	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Personal Artificial Intelligence Trainer	Neeraj Rajput, Saurabhsingh Rajput, Shravan Singh, Aashna Rachh, Sujata Oak	2021	This paper outlines the development of an AI-powered personal fitness trainer using OpenCV and Python to provide real-time feedback on exercise performance and posture correction.	● Provides real-time, personalized feedback on exercises. ● Affordable and convenient for at-home use.	● Limited to basic exercises and reliant on environmental factors like camera quality.
MediaPipe: A Framework for Building Perception Pipelines	Camillo Lugaresi, Jiuqiang Tang, Hadon Nash, et al.	2019	This paper introduces MediaPipe, a framework for building real-time, cross-platform perception pipelines for tasks like pose estimation, object detection, and gesture recognition.	● Supports real-time processing and is highly scalable. ● Works across multiple platforms, including mobile and web.	● Complex to set up for beginners, and requires significant resources for high-performance tasks.
Realtime Multi-Person 2D Pose Estimation using Part Affinity Fields	Zhe Cao, Tomas Simon, Shih-En Wei, Yaser Sheikh	2017	This paper presents a real-time method for detecting 2D poses of multiple people in an image using Part Affinity Fields (PAFs) to associate body parts to individuals.	● Achieves high accuracy and efficiency in multi-person pose estimation. ● Works in real-time and maintains accuracy even with multiple people.	● Limited to 2D pose estimation, with potential challenges in complex scenes involving occlusion or overlapping.
MediaPipe Hands: On-device Real-time Hand Tracking	Fan Zhang, Valentin Bazarevsky, Andrey Vakunov, Andrei Tkachenka, George Sung, Chuo-Ling Chang, Matthias Grundmann	2020	A real-time, on-device hand tracking system using MediaPipe to predict 2.5D hand poses for AR/VR applications, using only RGB input	● Real-time mobile hand tracking without specialized hardware ● accurate 2.5D hand pose prediction ● multi-platform support.	● Limited robustness in complex scenarios ● optimized primarily for mobile devices.
Real-Time Yoga Pose Detection Using OpenCV and MediaPipe	Isha Chaudhary, Komal Yadav, Nongmeikapam Thoiba Singh, Mahak Chaudhary	2023	A real-time yoga pose detection system using computer vision technologies like OpenCV and MediaPipe to assist users with yoga posture correction and provide activity tracking.	● Real-time feedback, AI tutor integration ● User-friendly platform for multiple features.	● Detection challenges due to body shape and clothing ● Requires significant computational resources
A Survey on 3D Skeleton-based Action Recognition Using Learning Method	Bin Ren, Mengyuan Liu, Runwei Ding, Hong Liu	2024	A survey of 3D skeleton-based action recognition using deep learning architectures like RNNs, CNNs, GCNs, and Transformers, focusing on skeleton data for action recognition tasks.	● Comprehensive discussion of deep learning architectures emphasis on skeleton data, coverage of top-performing algorithms.	● Computational complexity ● limited generalization of handcrafted features to other datasets

III. System Design

A. *Camera Module:*

The camera module serves as the data acquisition point for capturing real-time video of the user during workout. It uses the device inbuilt camera and is configured to provide stable and clear video feed.

OpenCV is used to handle camera operation such as initializing video feed, frame extraction and image preprocessing. It ensures optimal performance with minimal latency.

B. *Pose Recognition Unit:*

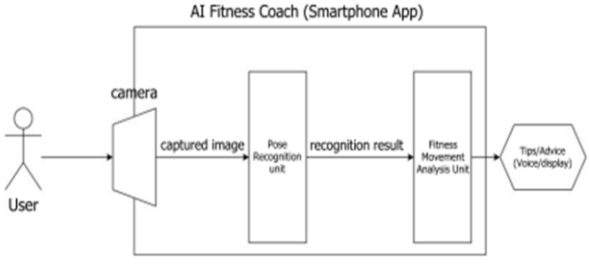
The pose recognition unit is responsible for detecting and identifying key body landmarks such as joints in each video frame. It converts captured images into meaningful pose data. MediaPipe is utilized to detect body landmarks and returns a set of coordinates representing key landmarks. The video frames from the Camera module are fed to MediaPipe. MediaPipe processes each frame to identify body landmarks and returns a set of coordinates representing the key joints. The output is a set of key points that indicate joint positions which are passed to the next unit for further analysis.

C. *Fitness Movement Analysis Unit:*

This unit analyzes the pose data and calculates joint angles to track specific exercises. It ensures that the user's form aligns with the expected movement patterns and measures exercise performance. The unit uses trigonometric functions to compute angles between joints (example: knee, elbow) based on the landmark coordinates provided by the Pose Recognition Unit. A set of predefined rules and machine learning models identify and validate different exercise types (example: squats, lunges, push-ups). This unit compares user's movements against optimal form criteria. It logs repetitions, sets and range of motion for analysis. The processed data is compressed to assess exercise quality and determine if corrections or feedback are needed.

D. . *Feedback System:*

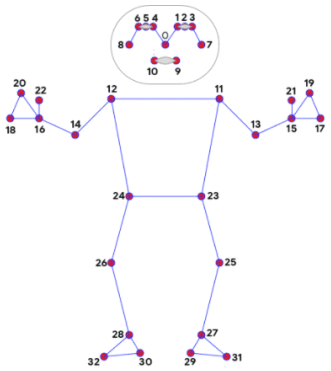
The feedback system provides real-time feedback to the user. The feedback includes corrective guidance for improving form and insights on performance. The system will provide textual and audio feedback. Messages will be displayed on the screen to guide the user such as bend more, push more, pull more, etc. Based on user's BMI and performance metrics, the system suggests personalized workout routines to help achieve fitness goalsAbbreviations and Acronyms



IV. Technical Specifications

A. *Pose Estimation and Tracking:*

MediaPipe is a powerful framework developed by Google. It provides a suite of cross-platform, customizable ML solutions for live and streaming media. It excels at real-time tasks like hand tracking and pose estimation. Detection models are trained to identify regions of interest within an image or a video frame, such as faces or hands. They typically use techniques like object detection. Once a region of interest is established, a landmark regression model is applied to predict precise locations of key points in that region. These key points include hand joints, facial features or body key points. MediaPipe is designed to process information in real time making it ideal for this application. It can quickly analyze video streams and extract accurate landmarks by leveraging its detection models.



0. nose
1. left_eye_inner
2. left_eye
3. left_eye_outer
4. right_eye_inner
5. right_eye
6. right_eye_outer
7. left_ear
8. right_ear
9. mouth_left
10. mouth_right
11. left_shoulder
12. right_shoulder
13. left_elbow
14. right_elbow
15. left_wrist
16. right_wrist
17. left_pinky
18. right_pinky
19. left_index
20. right_index
21. left_thumb
22. right_thumb
23. left_hip
24. right_hip
25. left_knee
26. right_knee
27. left_ankle
28. right_ankle
29. left_heel
30. right_heel
31. left_foot_index
32. right_foot_index

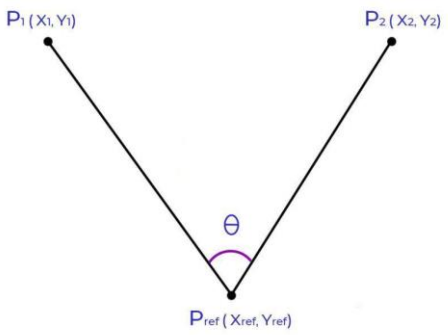
B. *Angle Calculation:*

Each angle is manually calculated and added to the model. Depending on the routine and exercise chosen by the user, different angles are measured for different exercises. Each exercise focuses on movements of a set of specific landmarks. These landmarks are determined to calculate the desired angle. The x and y coordinates of the selected landmarks are extracted from the MediaPipe output. Vectors are created between the landmarks. The x and y components of these vectors are calculated. The dot product of the two vectors is used to calculate the angle between them. The formula involves the dot product of the two vectors and their magnitudes.

The formula is:

1. *angle= arccos (dot_product(v1,v2) / magnitude(v1) * magnitude(v2))*

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{\overrightarrow{P_{1ref}} \cdot \overrightarrow{P_{2ref}}}{|\overrightarrow{P_{1ref}}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{P_{2ref}}|}$$



head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1”, “Heading 2”, “Heading 3”, and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

C. Figures and Tables

a) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

V. KEY FEATURES

1. *Response Time:*

The AI fitness coach will generate personalized workout recommendations within seconds of receiving user data (e.g., fitness goals or health metrics). Real-time feedback during workouts should occur with minimum latency.

2. *Safety Requirements*

This subsection outlines the safety requirements to ensure that the AI fitness coach does not harm users and promotes safe workout practices.

3. *User Data Protection*:

The AI fitness coach must comply with data privacy regulations to ensure the confidentiality and security of sensitive health data.

4 . *Access Control:*

Only authorized personnel should have access to the AI fitness coach’s backend systems and databases. Roles and permissions must be clearly defined to limit access to sensitive user data.

Module	***Description***	***Tools/Frameworks***	***Key Features***
Camera Module	Captures real-time video of the user, handles video feed, frame extraction, and preprocessing	OpenCV	Minimal latency, stable video feed
Pose Recognition Unit	Detects key body landmarks (e.g., joints), converts frames to pose data by processing video with MediaPipe	MediaPipe	MediaPipe
Fitness Movement Analysis	Analyzes pose data, calculates joint angles, compares movements to optimal form, logs repetitions, and assesses quality	Trigonometric calculations	Tracks exercise form and range of motion
Feedback System	Provides real-time feedback, displays text and audio guidance based on movement quality and performance metrics	Text and audio feedback	Offers corrective guidance and personalization
Software & Libraries	Developed in Python, uses OpenCV for camera integration and MediaPipe for pose estimation	Python, OpenCV, MediaPipe	Integrates ML with real-time camera feed
Pose Estimation and Tracking	MediaPipe uses detection models for region identification and landmark regression for tracking body points, optimized for real-time streaming	MediaPipe	Real-time pose tracking with high accuracy
Angle Calculation	Measures specific joint angles based on exercise type; uses vectors and dot product formula for accuracy	Trigonometry	Accurate joint angle tracking

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, the project team, would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to everyone who has contributed to the successful completion of the AI Fitness Coach project.

First and foremost, we would like to express our sincere thanks to our project guide, Prof. Kanchan Bhale, for their consistent support, expert advice, and mentorship throughout the duration of this project. Their insights and feedback not only helped shape the direction of the AI model but also enabled us to approach the project’s challenges with confidence and clarity.

In addition, we wish to acknowledge the contributions of the open-source community, whose work and dedication have laid the foundation for this project. The availability of libraries and frameworks, along with the wealth of online resources, tutorials, and documentation, significantly streamlined the development process. The access to open datasets related to fitness and health was particularly important in training our AI model, allowing us to develop a more accurate and effective solution.

Furthermore, we are grateful to our peers and colleagues who provided feedback, shared insights, and engaged in constructive discussions about the project. Their input was instrumental in refining our ideas and addressing potential issues early in the development phase. Collaborating with such a dedicated and talented group of individuals has been one of the most rewarding aspects of this project.

Finally, we would like to thank our respected college International Institute of Information Technology for providing us with the resources, facilities, and opportunity to undertake this project. The institutional support, access to computing resources, and the learning environment fostered our creativity and collaboration, allowing us to push the boundaries of what we could achieve.

THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN AN INCREDIBLE LEARNING JOURNEY FOR EACH OF US, HELPING US GAIN DEEPER INSIGHTS INTO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, MACHINE LEARNING, AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF FITNESS COACHING. WE LOOK FORWARD TO APPLYING THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ACQUIRED THROUGH THIS EXPERIENCE IN OUR FUTURE ENDEAVORS, AND WE ARE EXCITED ABOUT THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THIS PROJECT.

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Optimizing Sales Pitch Performance: A Comprehensive Analysis Utilizing Fine-Tuned ASR Models

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***Abstract*—Sales teams often face challenges in evaluating customer interactions due to the lack of real-time feedback and the inefficiency of traditional review methods. Manually reviewing conversations is time-consuming and often inconsistent, making it difficult for sales reps to adjust their strategies quickly. As a result, valuable opportunities to enhance customer engagement and boost conversion rates are frequently missed.Our solution addresses this by using Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) to convert sales conversations into text. This text is then analyzed against a set of predefined business terms to assess how well the sales rep is following scripts and meeting performance goals. By automating the evaluation process, the system provides instant feedback, enabling sales teams to optimize their strategies in real-time, improve customer interactions, and scale training efforts more efficiently.**

***Index Terms*— Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), Customer interactions, Real-time feedback, Conversation analysis, , Speech-to-text conversion, Sales performance evaluation, Script adherence, Business term matching, Sales strategy optimization, Conversion rate enhancement, Performance goals assessment, Sales process improvement.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Speech is the most fundamental mode of human communication, serving as a primary medium for expressing thoughts and ideas. In today's fast-paced business environment, particularly in customer-facing roles such as sales, maintaining consistent script adherence and performance evaluation are crucial to success. However, traditional review processes, which involve manual evaluation, are time-consuming, lack scalability, and often fail to provide timely, actionable insights. This results in missed opportunities for improving customer engagement, conversion rates, and overall sales performance.

The advent of Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) technology offers a solution by enabling real-time conversation analysis. ASR systems can transcribe spoken language into text, facilitating applications such as summarization, performance assessment, and compliance evaluation. Despite advancements, especially in real-time ASR models, significant challenges persist, particularly in multilingual environments. Diverse languages, dialects, and regional accents introduce complexity, and low-resource languages, which lack sufficient training data, remain underrepresented in modern ASR systems.

This inconsistency in transcription accuracy poses a challenge for businesses looking to automate conversation evaluation against predefined criteria.

This research focuses on evaluating and fine-tuning several state-of-the-art ASR models, with OpenAI Whisper, Wave2Vec, and Conformer being notable examples, to determine their suitability for transcribing regional conversations in multilingual contexts. Through these evaluations, the study aims to assess the models' accuracy, efficiency, and real-time capabilities, while fine-tuning them for enhanced performance in business compliance analysis. Ultimately, this research seeks to provide businesses with actionable insights, enabling them to improve communication strategies, operational efficiency, and the scalability of performance assessments across multilingual environments.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) is a technology that enables machines to recognize and process human speech. The evolution of ASR has been marked by significant advancements in algorithms, data processing techniques, and machine learning models. One of the primary challenges in ASR development is the lack of sufficient training data, especially for low-resource languages. Many languages, particularly those spoken in developing regions, do not have extensive corpora of transcribed speech. This scarcity limits the ability to train effective ASR models, leading to increased error rates and reduced performance. The quality and diversity of the training data are critical for the performance of ASR systems. Effective data collection strategies include scraping audio from open sources, utilizing crowdsourcing for transcription, and employing forced alignment techniques to align text with audio. The annotation process must also ensure high accuracy and minimal noise in transcripts, as errors in the training data can propagate through the model, leading to poor recognition performance.

The IndicWhisper models are based on OpenAI's Whisper model, specifically the Whisper-medium variant, which has 769 million parameters and utilizes a transformer-based encoder-decoder architecture.

The need for effective ASR systems is underscored by the large population of print-illiterate individuals in India, estimated at over 300 million. Voice-enabled systems can significantly enhance access to information and services for these individuals, making ASR technology crucial for societal development.

These studies highlight the versatility of ASR applications beyond mere transcription

Research has explored different methodologies for speech recognition in Bengali, including document classification, sentiment analysis, and hate speech detection.

Model	Kathbath	Kathbath-Hard	FLEURS	CommonVoice	IndicTTS	MUCS	Gramvaani	Average
Google STT	14.3	16.7	19.4	20.8	18.3	17.8	59.9	23.9
IndicWav2vec	12.2	16.2	18.3	20.2	15.0	22.9	42.1	21.0
Azure STT	13.6	15.1	24.3	14.6	15.2	15.1	42.3	20.0
Nvidia-medium	14.0	15.6	19.4	20.4	12.3	12.4	41.3	19.4
Nvidia-large	12.7	14.2	15.7	21.2	12.2	**11.8**	42.6	18.6
IndicWhisper	**10.3**	**12.0**	**11.4**	**15.0**	**7.6**	12.0	**26.8**	**13.6**

Each IndicWhisper model is fine-tuned on the Vistaar-train dataset for its respective language. The fine-tuning process involves adjusting the pre-trained Whisper model to better recognize and transcribe speech in the target language. The training utilizes a byte-level Byte Pair Encoding (BPE) multilingual text tokenizer, which supports all 12 languages included in the study. This tokenizer allows the model to handle various scripts and linguistic features effectively. The Whisper model employs a multitask learning approach, which allows it to perform multiple speech processing tasks simultaneously. During fine-tuning, the model is trained specifically for speech recognition tasks by using input tokens that specify the language and the task (e.g., transcription). This helps the model focus on accurately transcribing spoken language.

IndicWhisper methodology involves leveraging a powerful pre-trained model, curating a diverse and extensive training dataset, and employing a fine-tuning process that adapts the model to the specific characteristics of Indian languages. This approach aims to enhance the performance of ASR systems in recognizing and transcribing speech across a variety of linguistic contexts.This model was chosen due to its demonstrated performance on multilingual data, although it initially showed poor performance on Indian languages due to limited representation in the training data.

A significant challenge for low-resource languages is the limited availability of both audio and text data. This scarcity hampers the development of robust ASR systems. Each dialect may have unique phonological, grammatical, and lexical characteristics, complicating the ASR model training process. The presence of multiple dialects within a single language can lead to variations that are not only phonetic but also syntactic and semantic, making it difficult to create a one-size-fits-all ASR model.

The role of self-supervised learning in enhancing ASR models is emphasized, as it allows for the utilization of unlabelled data to improve model robustness and accuracy.

The need for more dialect-specific resources is highlighted, as current collections often lack the granularity required for effective ASR across different dialects. Future research should focus on creating comprehensive datasets that reflect the diversity of dialects within a language. The involvement of local communities in data collection and validation processes is crucial for ensuring the relevance and accuracy of ASR systems in low-resource languages.

Challenges in ASR for Low-Resource Languages:

The development of reliable ASR systems for low-resource languages is significantly hindered by the limited availability of large-scale, high-quality annotated speech datasets. This challenge is exacerbated in noisy environments where multiple languages are mixed, such as in Indian contexts where code-mixing (the seamless blending of languages within a single utterance) is prevalent, particularly with Hindi and English (referred to as Hinglish).

Recent Advances in ASR Techniques:

Recent research has focused on various techniques to improve ASR performance in low-resource settings:

1) Data Augmentation and Transfer Learning: Some studies have proposed using data augmentation and transfer learning techniques to enhance ASR systems for low-resource languages. These methods have shown substantial gains in ASR accuracy and resilience across various languages with limited resources.
2) Grapheme-to-Phoneme Models: The Mixlingual model introduced a novel grapheme-to-phoneme (G2P) approach for code-mixed speech synthesis, utilizing a sequence-to-sequence architecture with an attention mechanism.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

3) This model dynamically transitions between different language models based on the input, outperforming previous state-of-the-art models in terms of naturalness and understandability of synthesized speech .

Multilingual ASR Models: Research has demonstrated that a single ASR model can transcribe over 16,000 hours of audio across 50 distinct languages. Techniques like SpecAugment have been employed to improve the model's resilience to variations in speech patterns, indicating that multilingual training can enhance recognition performance, especially for low-resource languages .

Comparative Studies:

Several studies have compared the performance of multilingual ASR systems against monolingual models. For instance, one study combined decoding information from multilingual models for language identification with monolingual models, revealing that multilingual models generally outperform their monolingual counterparts .

Innovative Approaches to ASR:

The paper discusses the introduction of transformers and self-supervision mechanisms in ASR models, which have led to significant performance improvements. Models like Whisper and Wav2Vec 2.0 have achieved state-of-the-art results on standard datasets, demonstrating the effectiveness of self-supervised learning in enhancing ASR capabilities.

The proposed model was evaluated using various datasets, including the GRAMVAANI dataset, which contains telephone-quality noisy speech data in Hindi. The results indicated that the proposed architecture significantly outperformed baseline models across multiple datasets, achieving lower Word Error Rates (WER) and demonstrating the model's generalization capabilities.

Dataset	Languages	Train	Dev	Test	Notation
MUCS	Hindi	92.2	2.85	5.49	MS-H
	Marathi	91.08	2.81	0.667	MS-M
	Tamil	38.8	1.2	4.4	MS-TA
	Telugu	38.8	1.2	4.3	MS-TE
	Gujarati	38.8	1.2	5.00	MS-G
GRAMVAANI	Hindi	100.0	5.00	3.00	GV-H
Call Center (CC)	C-HE	136.04	4.29	2.86	C-HE
	C-HTKE	55.67	1.76	1.17	C-HTKE

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

1. Data Collection and Preparation

• Audio Data Collection: We will gather audio recordings of sales pitches or customer interactions. This data can be sourced from phone calls, video meetings, or any communication channel that supports speech.

• Annotation and Labelling: We can manually annotate and label a portion of the data to create a ground truth for training and evaluation. This labelling should include both speech transcriptions and key conversational elements like pauses, pitch changes, or sentiment markers.

2. Preprocessing

• Audio Preprocessing:

We will convert audio files to a uniform format (e.g., sampling rate of 16kHz, mono-channel). We will remove background noise, normalize volume, and trim silences to improve speech clarity. If needed for real-time processing, we can segment longer audio into smaller, manageable chunks.

• Text Normalization: We will standardize transcribed text and correct for disfluencies, which is important for cleaner analytics.

3. Fine-Tuning Specific ASR Models

Fine-Tuning Whisper

Whisper is an end-to-end ASR model developed by OpenAI, known for its robust generalization capabilities across various languages and noise levels.

• Model Selection: We will choose the appropriate Whisper model size (small, medium, large) based on our computational resources and the complexity of the task.

• Training Dataset: We will prepare a large dataset of sales pitch recordings, ensuring that it includes domain-specific language, technical terms, and typical customer interaction phrases.

• Fine-Tuning: Using the Hugging Face transformers library or OpenAI's Whisper repository, we will fine-tune Whisper on our domain-specific data. This will allow the model to better understand sales jargon and improve transcription accuracy.

Steps:

1. We will load the pretrained Whisper model.
2. We will preprocess the sales pitch data (e.g., tokenization, feature extraction).
3. We will train the model using our labelled dataset, optimizing for a low word error rate (WER) on the validation set.
4. We will evaluate and adjust the learning rate, batch size, and fine-tuning epochs.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Post-Processing: We will apply domain-specific language models to correct misrecognized words related to the sales context. For example, we can use a custom lexicon or a GPT-4 model trained on sales data to further refine transcriptions.

Fine-Tuning Wave2Vec 2.0

Wave2Vec 2.0, developed by Facebook AI, is a powerful self-supervised model that learns speech representations directly from raw audio, making it highly effective for domain-specific ASR tasks with limited labelled data.

- Model Selection: We will choose a pretrained Wave2Vec model from Hugging Face based on our desired trade-off between performance and resource usage (e.g., wav2vec2-large-960h for high accuracy).
- Training Dataset: We will curate a dataset of sales conversations with high-quality transcriptions, ensuring a diverse set of accents, speech patterns, and typical sales-specific language.
- Fine-Tuning Steps:

1. Feature Extraction: Wave2Vec 2.0 extracts raw audio features (without requiring a spectrogram). We must ensure that the audio data is processed correctly.
2. Train: We will fine-tune the pretrained model on the labeled sales data. During fine-tuning, we must adjust the learning rate and train for several epochs, optimizing for a lower WER.
3. Phoneme Correction: We will implement a phoneme-based error correction mechanism if the model frequently misrecognizes certain domain-specific terms or phrases.

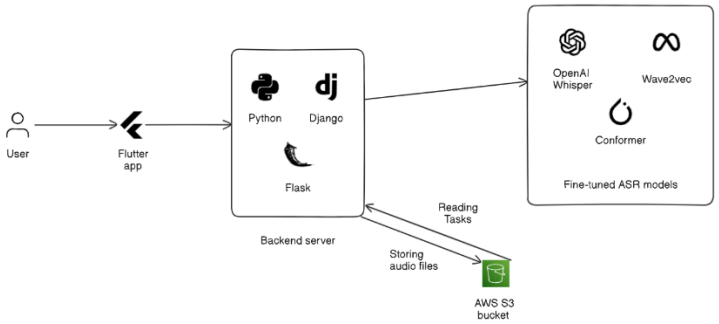
- Hybrid Language Models: We can also consider using a hybrid model that combines Wave2Vec with an external language model for better transcription accuracy on industry-specific vocabulary. We could integrate a transformer-based language model trained on sales data for better context understanding.

Fine-Tuning Conformer

Conformer models are hybrids of CNNs and transformers, excelling at both local feature extraction and long-range dependencies, making them suitable for complex speech patterns in sales.

- Model Selection: We will use a pretrained Conformer model. These models excel in processing long audio sequences with complex structures.
- Fine-Tuning Steps:

1. Preprocess Data: Similar to Whisper and Wave2Vec, we will ensure that our audio data is pre-processed for the Conformer model, including feature normalization.
2. Training Process: We will fine-tune the Conformer model on our labelled sales dataset. The model's architecture is designed to capture both local acoustic features and global dependencies in the speech data, making it highly effective for nuanced sales conversations.
4. Multi-Head Attention Optimization: We will optimize the attention heads to improve the model's ability to focus on critical segments of the conversation, such as objection handling or closing statements.



The system illustrated in the diagram is designed to handle automatic speech recognition (ASR) tasks, leveraging fine-tuned models like OpenAI Whisper, Wave2Vec, and Conformer, integrated with a backend powered by Python frameworks (Django and Flask), and a frontend built using Flutter. The following details the system's architecture and operational workflow:

Components Overview:

1. **Frontend:**

Flutter App: The user interface, built in Flutter, is responsible for handling user interactions. This could be either a mobile or web app that allows users to submit audio tasks such as reading assignments or speech samples.

2. **Backend Server:**

Python: The core programming language that handles server-side logic, communication between components, and management of tasks.

Django: A high-level Python web framework used to manage the web-based interactions, APIs, and database management. Django may also handle user authentication, task creation, and request/response handling for various functionalities.

Flask: A lightweight framework that may be used for specific APIs or microservices. Flask could be handling dedicated endpoints, such as the upload of audio files, fetching transcriptions, or other specialized tasks that don't require the full features of Django.

3. **ASR Models:**

Fine-tuned ASR Models (OpenAI Whisper, Wave2Vec, Conformer): These state-of-the-art speech recognition models are designed to convert audio input into text output. Each model has different strengths:

OpenAI Whisper: Known for its versatility and accuracy across various languages and dialects.

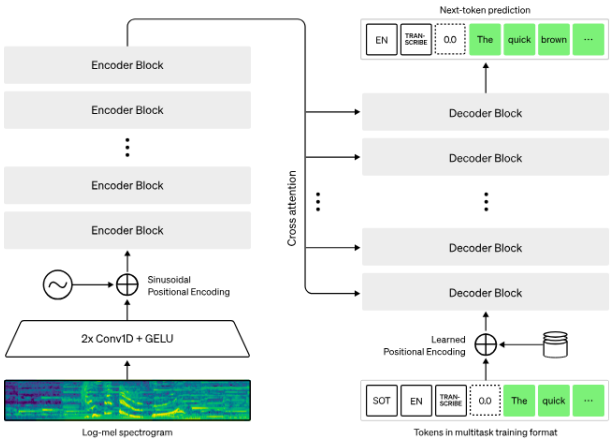


fig: OpenAI Whisper architecture

Wave2Vec: Focuses on self-supervised learning for robust speech recognition, particularly in low-resource environments.

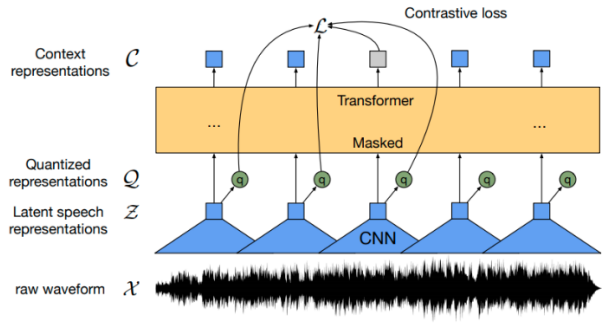


fig: Wave2vec architecture

Conformer: Uses a hybrid approach of convolutional neural networks (CNN) and transformers for fast and efficient ASR processing. These models can be hosted on a cloud service or a dedicated machine and are used to process audio files and return transcriptions.

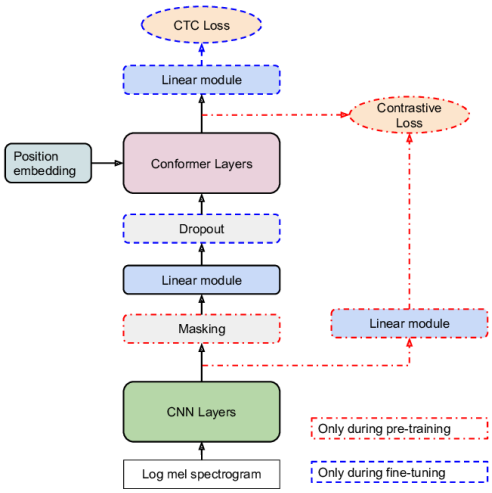


fig: Conformer architecture

4. **Storage:**

AWS S3 Bucket: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) is used to store and retrieve audio files. Whenever a user uploads an audio file via the Flutter app, the file is sent to the backend server, which then stores it in the AWS S3 bucket. The audio files remain accessible for further processing, such as transcription, archival, or retrieval.

Workflow Explanation:

1. **User Interaction via Flutter App:**

The user accesses the app (mobile or web) and selects a task that involves recording audio. This task could be reading a passage, answering a question, or simply submitting a free-form audio file.

2. **Audio Submission to Backend Server:**

Once the user finishes recording or selects an audio file, the Flutter app sends the audio data to the backend server via a REST API call.

The backend server, built on Django and Flask, handles this request. It could either:

Directly store the audio file into the AWS S3 bucket for processing later.

Forward the audio file to the ASR processing pipeline for immediate transcription.

3. **Storing the Audio in AWS S3:**

If the system decides to store the audio for future processing, it uses AWS S3 as a storage solution. AWS S3 is scalable and reliable, ensuring that all audio data is secure and easily retrievable for subsequent tasks.

4. **ASR Processing:**

When the transcription task is initiated, the backend server fetches the relevant audio file from AWS S3.

The audio file is passed to one of the fine-tuned ASR models (e.g., OpenAI Whisper, Wave2Vec, or Conformer). Each model may be selected based on the specific task requirements, such as language, accent, or accuracy needs.

The selected ASR model processes the audio and returns a text transcription to the backend.

5. **Return Transcription to User:**

The backend server then sends the transcription back to the Flutter app, where the user can view the transcribed text.

The transcription might be displayed to the user in the app interface for validation, review, or further interaction (e.g., editing, confirming accuracy, etc.)

IV. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates the potential of leveraging advanced ASR models to improve the efficiency and accuracy of sales pitch evaluations. Through the fine-tuning of state-of-the-art ASR systems such as OpenAI Whisper, Wave2Vec, and Conformer, we have been able to tailor these models to better recognize and transcribe sales-specific language, even in multilingual environments with diverse accents and dialects.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

The results highlight that these models, particularly when fine-tuned with domain-specific data, can significantly enhance real-time performance analysis, enabling sales teams to optimize strategies and improve customer engagement.

The integration of ASR systems into business processes not only automates the transcription of speech to text but also offers real-time feedback, allowing for faster decision-making and improved adherence to sales scripts. This system effectively addresses the limitations of traditional manual review processes, which are time-consuming, inconsistent, and lack scalability. Moreover, the ability to fine-tune models for low-resource languages and noisy environments enhances their utility in global business settings, particularly in regions like India where multiple dialects and code-mixing are prevalent.

While the study achieves notable progress in transcription accuracy and model generalization across languages, there remain challenges, particularly for dialect-specific recognition in low-resource languages. Future work should focus on expanding datasets, incorporating more diverse accents and dialects, and continuing to refine ASR systems for even greater transcription accuracy. Additionally, hybrid approaches combining ASR with language models such as GPT-4 can further improve domain-specific transcription accuracy, especially in handling complex sales terminology.

In conclusion, fine-tuned ASR models represent a powerful tool for modern sales teams, providing real-time, automated feedback that enhances both training and performance. As ASR technologies continue to evolve, their application in multilingual business environments will grow, driving more efficient and effective communication strategies across industries.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences
(ICRAES-2K25)

Computational Psychological Sciences through the eyes of Data Science

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***Abstract*— The parallel of a society can be drawn towards a spider's web where each thread can be said to be associated with human contribution(s). While on an individual level it may not seem to be of much importance but together it won't be wrong to say that it forms the today of our society. And two different Brains have and will help in all that. First can be said to be our own which is Human Brain which has brought us to the present and will take us into the future but in a similar fashion, a different brain essentially derived from the human brain only can be said to be the one that will form the base of future for the humanity. Computational brain is the one I am referring to. So, for my review paper I decided to combine these two to work on. Garry Kasparov puts it perfectly in his TED speech where he said something along the lines of machine having calculations where we have understanding. Machine looks for instructions, humans look for purpose. And computer follows objectivity, we follow passion. Overall, I decided to draft this research paper in hopes to look at the future in a rather optimistic manner with the machine and humans working along in a beneficial manner. It seems a bit of long shot but still worth to look forward to.**

Keywords— Psychology, Data Science, Computational Psychological Sciences, Logistic Regression, BERT, CNN, LogAI, MFCC.

I. INTRODUCTION

Psychology can be referred to as the study of brain processes. A study of why we do what we do, how our brain perceives it, why it generates disorders, what drives its nature(behaviour). The list can go on and on but on base level it is a study of us to understand over selves. On the other hand, is Data Science which is an amalgam of multidisciplinary fields combining elements of Mathematics, Computer Science and Domain-specific knowledge. On the base level it is a study of the data and generating valuable insights from it.

And if we want to look at psychology with strictly mathematics in mind, we can look at the field of Computational Psychological Sciences (CPS), which combines psychology, computer science, and mathematics to develop computational models of human behaviour and mental processes. By developing computational models of mental health, researchers can :

1) Simulate the dynamics of mental health disorders.

2) Identify key factors that contribute to mental health outcomes.

3) Develop personalized interventions and treatments.

4) Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and treatments.

Now a question may arise why do we need to combine the concept of computational analysis and psychology that is CPS essentially. We can answer that question with a counter question of why do we do anything. I think it is so that the next iteration of the subject in consideration will be better than our present one or at least it will seem so. There is always scope for better outcomes. And this can be backed by the fact that nearly only 40% of all the mental conditions are actually correctly diagnosed [1]. This may be due to the reason that physical illnesses are more noticeable and thus correctly diagnosing and treating becomes easier. But when we talk psychologically things become more abstract. In this paper we will look at some Machine Learning algorithms to understand how the concept of CPS essentially works.

II. Origin and History Of CPS

In the mid-1950s, cognitive science started taking shape as a field that combined insights from psychology, AI, neuroscience, linguistics, anthropology, and philosophy. As researchers worked on fleshing out the mind, they started relying on computational concepts and mental imagery to inform their theories. Key players like George Miller, Marvin Minsky, John McCarthy, Allen Newell, Herbert Simon, and Noam Chomsky helped establish the groundwork for understanding mental processes as

computational processes. Miller's ideas about the limits of memory and Chomsky's thoughts on how our minds organize language were early examples of this shift in perspective [2].

The field of experimental psychology got its start in the 19th century when Wilhelm Wundt opened the first psych lab in 1879, bringing psychological inquiry firmly into the realm of empirical research.

Behaviourism dominated early 20th-century psychology but largely ignored mental representations. The cognitive revolution in the mid-20th century reintroduced computational models to explain human cognition [2].

By the late 20th century, computational methods were increasingly applied to psychological sciences. This integration led to fields like psych-informatics (using computer science to analyse psychological data) and computational psychiatry (modelling mental disorders using algorithms) [3].

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) along with the digital era provided tools and brought newer opportunities for simulating human cognition and condition. Early AI pioneers developed models for reasoning, problem-solving, and learning that influenced psychological theories and also laying groundwork for upcoming research in the relevant areas.

Computational psychological science emerged as a subfield using these data to model social behaviours.

III. METHODOLOGIES

In order to take a review of the methodologies being used in the CPS we can go through a ladder of the algorithms, moving through simpler to which are relatively a bit complicated to understand the concept. In this review and somewhat implementation based paper we will look at the models that were developed by people before I decided to pen down their findings. We will also try to analyse the algorithms to further extent to find their usable scenarios. One has to understand that the **datasets being used in the given implementations are not necessarily universal, rather a very small sample of what might be actually happening in the context**. But we will try to model and visualise the relevant features for better understanding. . Also, **GitHub repo links will also be present at the end of the methodology, for observing graphs in better quality or for personal implementation of codes.**

We will start with :

1) **Logistic Regression –(**Structured Data Modelling**):**

The Logistic in this method is not to be confused with the literature term of using space efficiently but rather the term refers to the sigmoid function to reach at output. At the same time the second term which is regression means prediction. So, in all the term refers to the classification prediction, like whether the provided characteristics are of cat or dog, whether the person is diseased or is fine.

The sigmoid function can be denoted in the form of g(x) where :-

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \mathrm{e}^{-x}}$$

Key Characteristics

- Binary Classification: Predicts two possible outcomes (e.g., "yes" or "no").
- Multinomial Logistic Regression: Extends to multiple categories (e.g., "low," "medium," "high" that is three possible outcomes).
- Probabilistic Output: Provides probabilities for each class, enabling nuanced decision-making.

Role of LR in CPS :

In computational psychology, logistic regression (LR) plays a vital role in a range of tasks including predicting mental health conditions, evaluating cognitive abilities, and studying human behavior.

As it offers transparent results and probabilities, researchers can use it to identify complex relationships between underlying factors and psychological outcomes, making it a fundamental tool in this field. Its ease of use, clear results, and speed make it a top choice among researchers. It's used to diagnose and understand mental health issues, forecast the success of treatments, and analyze patterns of behavior.

Unlike traditional regression methods, LR uses the sigmoid function to transform predictions into probabilities, allowing for more subtle classification decisions. [4][5][6].

1. Mathematical Foundations of Logistic Regression

A) **Logistic Function**

The logistic function transforms linear combinations of predictors into probabilities:

$$P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \beta_n X_n)}}$$

Where:

- P(y=1|X): Probability of the outcome being 1 given predictors X.
- β0,β1,…,βn: Model coefficients (weights).
- X1,X2,…,Xn: Predictor variables [6].

B) **Log-Odds Transformation**

The logistic regression model is linear in the log-odds:

$$\text{logit}(P) = \ln\left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots + \beta_n X_n$$

This ensures that probabilities are bounded between 0 and 1 [6].

C) **Loss Function**

Logistic regression minimizes the log-loss (cross-entropy) function:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} [y_i \ln(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i)\ln(1 - \hat{y}_i)]$$

Where:

y_i: True label for sample i.

$\hat{y}_i$: Predicted probability for sample i.

D) Regularization

To prevent overfitting, regularization terms like L1 (Lasso) or L2 (Ridge) penalties are added to the loss function:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{reg}} = \mathcal{L} + \lambda||\beta||^p$$

Where p=1 for Lasso and p=2 for Ridge regularization.

2. Applications of Logistic Regression in Computational Psychological Sciences

A) Mental Health Prediction

Logistic regression is widely used to predict mental health outcomes such as anxiety and depression by analyzing socio-demographic and behavioral information.

• Example: A model can forecast depression risk based on a person's language activity on social media. [5].

B) Neuropsychological Performance Validity Assessment

LR assesses performance validity by integrating multiple test scores into a probabilistic framework:

• Example: This can be useful for identifying when test responses are invalid, and helps with accuracy improvements up to 10-15% compared to simpler methods like vote counting [4].

C) Behavioural Analysis

LR models behavioural patterns such as therapy adherence or customer churn:

• Example: Predicting therapy dropout rates based on demographic and session attendance data .

D) Multimodal Data Integration

LR serves as a baseline model for integrating diverse data types (e.g., text, audio):

• Example: A model could classify stress levels by combining physiological signals with people's self-reported stress levels.

3. Advantages of LR in CPS :

i) Interpretability - Coefficients directly indicate the strength and direction of predictor effects.

ii) Probabilistic Output - Provides probabilities instead of hard classifications for refined decision-making.

iii) Flexibility - Handles continuous and categorical predictors effectively.

iv) Efficiency - Computationally lightweight compared to more complex models like neural networks.

4. Challenges

i) Linearity Assumption

LR assumes a linear relationship between predictors and log-odds, which may not hold for complex psychological phenomena.

ii) Multicollinearity

Highly correlated predictors can distort coefficient estimates and reduce model interpretability.

iii) Imbalanced Datasets

When one class dominates, LR may struggle. Adjusting decision thresholds or incorporating regularization can help mitigate this issue [5].

iv) Limited Scalability

Although efficient for smaller datasets, LR may fall short with high-dimensional or large-scale data compared to deep learning models.

5. Future Directions

A) Hybrid Models

Combine LR with deep learning architectures like CNNs or RNNs to handle multimodal data while maintaining a sense of interpretability.

B) Explainable AI Techniques

Use SHAP or LIME to enhance the interpretability of logistic regression models in high-dimensional datasets.

C) Regularization Advances

Develop adaptive regularization techniques tailored to small-sample psychological studies.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

6. Implementation

To get a generalized idea for the model and its role in CPS, dataset of student lifestyle is taken, which consists of columns:

Student_ID,Study_Hours, Extracurricular_Hours_Per_Day, Sleep_Hours_Per_Day,Social_Hours_Per_Day, Physical_Activity_Hours_Per_Day, GPA and the final column Stress_Level. It consisted of 2000 entries and diverse type of information being present in it [6].

The goal of this modelling is to predict the stress level using the multinomial logistic regression to get a final predicted output which can be among the labels of Low, Moderate, High.

There isn't much of preprocessing required except of removing the student ID column as it won't play any part in prediction and encoding the final column as 0,1,2 due to simplicity. There is no missing value to impute, no filtering, no separating a large unit into sub-units.

Though one can use normalization but that would be more for lesser loss in the final model state. During the visualisation we can get some of following relevant graphics :

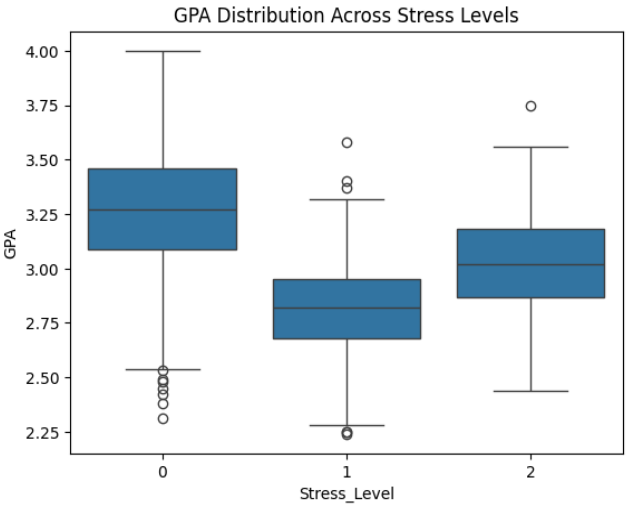


Fig 1. Boxplot of GPA to stress

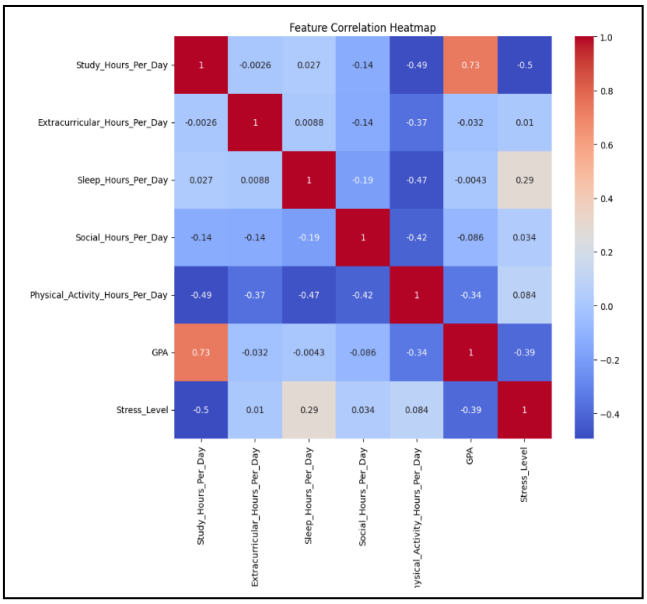


Fig 2. Heatmap of every attribute

After these steps in the model building step, sklearn library is used here and a classification report is generated.

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Low	0.85	0.88	0.87	309
Medium	0.86	0.90	0.88	89
High	0.82	0.75	0.78	202
accuracy			0.84	600

Fig 3. Classification report

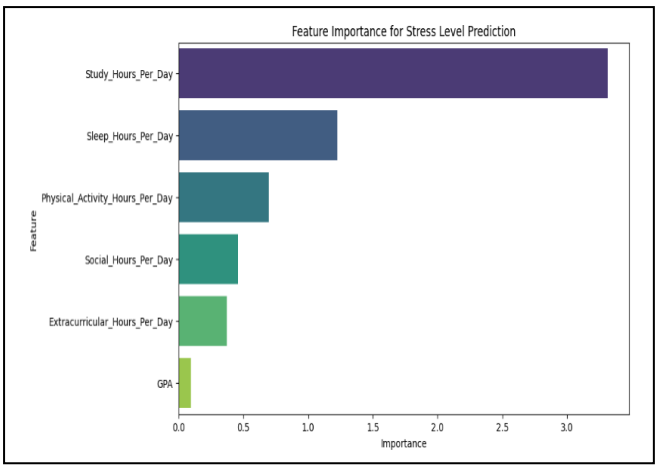


Fig 4. Importance wrt to training attributes

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Also, for a final visualisation an importance a bar graph of attributes in respect to predicted stress level is generated in Fig 4.

Though it seems very ironic that study hours and GPA is in the opposite side of spectrum in Fig 4. At the same time in the application section, in SNA, the social connectedness is said to play a greater role in mental health and GPA of a student.

GitHub Link–
github.com/Aditya-k07/LR_studentlifestyle-

2) CNN –(Relevant image data modelling**)** :-

CNNs are playing an increasingly important role in Computational Psychological Sciences, especially when it comes to modeling how we think, understanding complex processes of the mind, and making sense of intricate behavioral patterns.

1) Role of CNNs in Computational Psychological Sciences –

CNNs are used in CPS to:

1. Model Human Cognition: CNNs simulate how our brains process visual information, giving insight into how we perceive reality, making them great tools for understanding how we perceive the world around us.

2. Analyse Multimodal Data: CNNs handle mixed data types with ease, making them perfect for studying variables like facial cues, tone, and written feedback.

3. Bridge Cognitive Models and Neural Representations: CNNs offer a way to connect theoretical ideas about how our minds work with the actual patterns seen in brain activity.

4. Predict Psychological Outcomes: Using CNNs, psychologists can make educated guesses about mental health, personality, and intelligence based on behavior and physiological indicators.

2) Mathematical Foundations of CNNs in CPS -

2.1 **Convolution Operation**

At the core of CNNs is the convolution operation, which extracts features from input data by applying a filter (kernel).

Mathematically:

$$(I * K)(i,j) = \sum_m \sum_n I(i+m, j+n) \cdot K(m,n)$$

I : Input matrix (e.g., an image or psychological data representation).

K : Kernel matrix (filter that detects patterns like edges or textures).
i, j : Position of the convolution operation.

In CPS: Convolutions can identify patterns like facial expressions in images or emotional tones in speech signals.

2.2 **Feature Extraction**
CNN layers progressively extract hierarchical features:
Lower Layers: Capture basic patterns (e.g., edges, corners).
Higher Layers: Identify abstract or more complex features (e.g., emotions, cognitive states).

For example:
In a study of facial expressions, lower layers detect mouth curvature or eye position, while higher layers infer emotions like happiness or sadness by studying the structures on a larger scale.

2.3 **Activation Functions**
Non-linearity is introduced using activation functions like ReLU :

$$\text{ReLU}(x) = \max(0, x)$$

allowing CNNs to model complex psychological phenomena.

2.4 **Pooling**

Pooling reduces dimensionality while retaining Important features.

For example:

$$\text{MaxPool}(X)_{i,j} = \max(X_{i \cdot s:(i+1) \cdot s,})$$

In CPS:

Pooling helps focus on salient features in visual stimuli or EEG signals while discarding noise.

2.5 **Fully Connected Layers**

Flattened feature maps are passed through fully connected layers for classification or prediction:

$$y = \sigma(W \cdot x + b)$$

Where:

- W : Weights
- b : Bias
- σ : Activation function

In CPS:

Outputs could represent probabilities of different psychological states (e.g., stress levels).

3. Applications of CNNs in Computational Psychological Sciences –

3.1 Modelling Higher-Level Cognition

CNNs have been integrated into cognitive models to study:

Similarity in Judgments: CNN-derived feature representations are used to predict how humans perceive similarities between objects or stimuli[7].

Example: Predicting category typicality ratings for images based on human judgments.

Categorization: CNNs capture hierarchical structures that align with human taxonomic distinctions (e.g., primates vs. non-primates).

Mathematical Enhancement:

Similarity models use CNN features with transformations such as weighted inner products to better align with human behaviour:

$$S(A,B) = w_1 f_1(A,B) + w_2 f_2(A,B) + \ldots$$

Where $f_i(A,B)$ are feature comparisons and w_i are learned weights.

3.2 Mental Health Assessment

CNNs analyse behavioural and physiological data to diagnose mental health conditions:

1. Facial Expression Analysis: Detect micro expressions linked to depression or anxiety.

2. EEG Signal Classification: Identify neural patterns associated with stress or cognitive load.

3. Speech Emotion Recognition: Extract emotional tones from audio data for psychological evaluation.

3.3 Visual Perception and Neuroscience

CNNs are inspired by the human visual system and have been used as computational models for understanding visual perception [9]:

- Studies show that deeper CNN layers correspond to higher-level brain areas involved in object recognition and action perception.
- Example: Mapping CNN features to fMRI activity during natural movie viewing.

3.4 Personality Prediction

CNNs process multimodal inputs like social media images and text to infer personality traits based on established psychological frameworks (e.g., Big Five personality traits).

4. Advantages of Using CNNs in CPS :

1. Feature Learning : Automatically extracts relevant features from raw data without manual preprocessing.

2. Hierarchical Representation : Captures both low-level details and high-level abstractions critical for psychological modelling.

3. Scalability : Handles large datasets typical in modern psychological research (e.g., social media datasets).

4. Multimodal Capability : Processes diverse data types like images, audio, text, and physiological signals simultaneously.

5. Challenges :

1. Interpretability: It's challenging to understand the thought process behind a CNN's predictions because it operates like a "black box."

2. Data Requirements: Effective CNN models require massive amounts of labeled data, which psychologists may not always have access to.

3. Overfitting: Risk of overfitting when datasets are small or imbalanced.

4. Alignment with Human Cognition: While CNNs can mimic human perception quite accurately, there are discrepancies arising from how our brains organize and categorize knowledge, which differs from the way these models do it. [8].

6. Future Directions :

6.1 Enhancing Cognitive Models

Integrate cognitive constraints into deep learning models to improve their alignment with human thought patterns and behavior [9].

6.2 Explainable AI

Develop techniques to understand how predictive models make decisions about emotional or mental states.

6.3 Multimodal Fusion

Combine CNNs with other models (e.g., RNNs for temporal data) to analyse complex psychological

phenomena involving both spatial and temporal dimensions or multiple factors and time.

7. Implementation:

Human Beauty and facial harmony has always been seen as a social construct and said to be something which shouldn't be taken in consideration while considering someone as a person or employee or even partner. But at the same time we know that this is not the case in reality.
People judge each other on their facial features all the time. It is suggested that people with higher facial harmony often times are favoured during recruiting with in respect to the others. Such people often times face relatively lesser difficulties in other areas of life also. Now, from anyone's perspective whatever is made of this construct, good or bad can't divert us from the fact that its effect is very real. So, the dataset taken for the task is of the scut-fbp5500-v2-facial-beauty-scores. Featuring a rich collection of 5500 images encompassing Asian and Caucasian, male and female faces, this dataset offers a comprehensive exploration of facial attractiveness. Each face is meticulously rated on a scale of 1 to 5, providing valuable insights into cross-cultural beauty standards and individual preferences [10].

The model is trained using three convolutional layers with pooling layers adjacently which is fed with the image in 2D grid format. Finally, they are concocted into one perceptron by using first flatten to change the 2D to 1D. Finally dense layer is used at the end to get a final rating which will be our predicted score.

There is some relevant visualization that can be considered while assessing the model, the relevant dataset and predictions made :

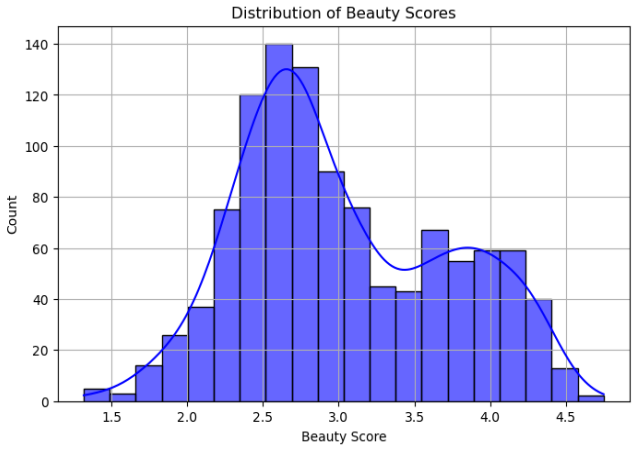


Fig 5. Distribution of beauty scores wrt count

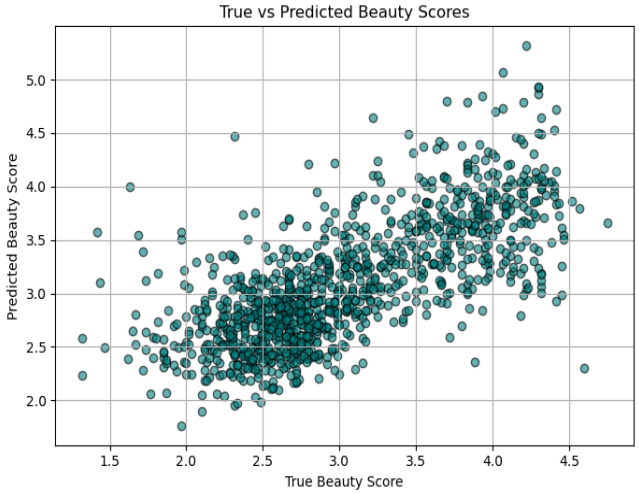


Fig 6. Flow of predicted scores to labelled scores

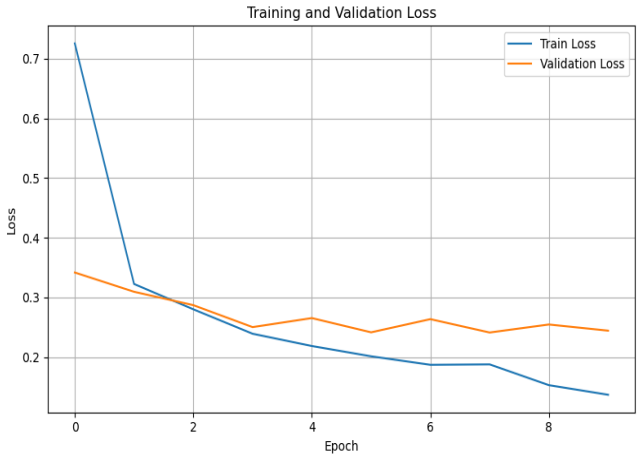


Fig 7. Validation loss during training progression with the epochs

GitHub Link–
github.com/Aditya-k07/beauty_CNN

3) BERT –(Text data modelling**) :-**

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) is a groundbreaking transformer-based model introduced by Google in 2018, which transformed the field of natural language processing by allowing as per understanding of language through bidirectional context, BERT has remarkably improved performance on tasks such as sentiment analysis, text classification, and named entity recognition. In computational psychological sciences, researchers have leveraged BERT to uncover hidden patterns in mental health and human behavior, analyzing data from social media posts, clinical notes, and survey responses. This paper delves into BERT's inner workings, exploring its

architecture, mathematical underpinnings, applications, advantages, and limitations.

Unlike traditional models that process text sequentially (left-to-right or right-to-left), BERT uses the self-attention mechanism to capture relationships between all words in a sentence simultaneously. This bidirectional approach allows BERT to understand ambiguous language better than previous models like RNNs or CNNs [11].

In CPS, BERT is used to analyse unstructured textual data (e.g., patient records, therapy transcripts) for insights into psychological states, mental health conditions, and behavioural patterns.

1. Mathematical Foundations of BERT

A) **Transformer Architecture**

BERT is built on the transformer architecture introduced in "Attention Is All You Need" (Vaswani et al., 2017). The core mathematical operation is the self-attention mechanism:

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

Where:

Q : Query matrix

K : Key matrix

V : Value matrix

d_k : Dimensionality of the key vectors

This mechanism allows BERT to weigh the importance of each word relative to others in a sentence.

B) **Pre-training Objectives**

1. Masked Language Modelling (MLM):

Randomly masks 15% of tokens in input and predicts them.

Loss function: Cross-entropy over masked tokens:

$$\mathcal{L}_{MLM} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \log P(y_i | x_{\text{masked}})$$

Next Sentence Prediction (NSP): Predicts whether two sentences are adjacent.

Binary classification loss:

$$\mathcal{L}_{NSP} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[y_i \log P(y_i) + (1 - y_i) \log \left(1 - P(y_i)\right) \right]$$

C) **Fine-Tuning**

For downstream tasks, additional layers are added on top of BERT's encoder outputs. Fine-tuning adjusts pre-trained weights for specific tasks like sentiment analysis or text classification [11][12].

2. Applications of BERT in Computational Psychological Sciences

A) Sentiment Analysis

BERT has been widely used to analyse emotional tone in texts such as therapy transcripts or social media posts [13]. For example:

- Detecting depressive language patterns.
- Identifying suicidal ideation from tweets.

B) Clinical Note Analysis

BERT processes unstructured medical records to extract insights into patient mental health conditions [13]. Applications include:

- Classifying psychiatric diagnoses based on textual descriptions.
- Summarizing therapy session notes.

C) Survey Response Analysis

BERT analyses open-ended survey responses to identify themes related to stress, anxiety, or satisfaction [14].

D) Toxic Comment Detection

In online forums or social media platforms, BERT detects abusive or harmful language that may impact mental well-being.

3. Advantages of Using BERT in CPS :-

i) Bidirectional Context - Captures relationships between all words in a sentence simultaneously [9].

ii) Pre-trained Knowledge - Leverages vast corpora like Wikipedia for general language understanding .

iii) Domain Adaptability - Fine-tuning enables customization for specific fields like psychology or medicine [13].

iv) Multilingual Support - Handles texts across multiple languages without separate training [12].

4. Challenges :

A) Computational Cost

Training and fine-tuning BERT require significant computational resources (e.g., GPUs/TPUs) [11].

B) Data Hunger

BERT performs best with large labelled datasets for fine-tuning, which may be unavailable in niche CPS applications [13].

C) Interpretability

The "black box" nature of BERT makes it difficult to explain predictions in psychological terms [11][14].

D) Overparameterization

BERT's large number of parameters can lead to inefficiencies and overfitting in small datasets [11].

5. Future Directions :

A) Explainable AI: Develop methods like attention visualization or SHAP values to interpret BERT's decisions.

B) Lightweight Models: Use compressed versions like Distilled BERT for resource-constrained environments.

C) Multimodal Fusion: Combine BERT with vision models for analysing text alongside images (e.g., facial expressions).

6. Implementation:

In 2019 we saw a huge shift in nearly every human demographics in the spectrum. This came due to the COVID-19 and the pandemic it brought with it. But for the context we would like to keep the attention specifically towards the lockdown as the digital activity saw a huge rise during that time. People were active in the social media platforms more than ever. Sharing their routines, emotions, future plans basically expressing themselves.

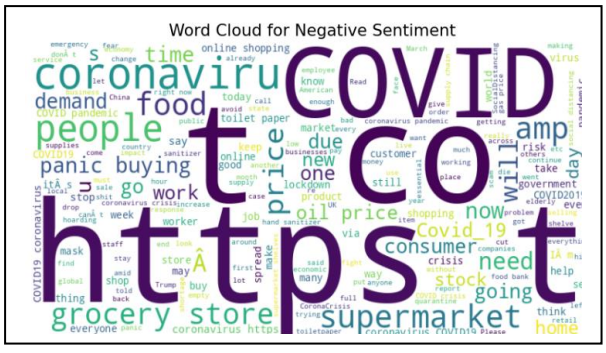


Fig 8. Word Cloud of negative sentiments

(created from the cited dataset)

So, BERT especially a distilled version of it has been used to analyse the dataset from Kaggle as BERT is computationally intensive algorithm.

Though the model has been trained to predict whether the tweet being sent out is positive, negative or neutral it can be used for a general purpose emotion detector also [15].

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss
1	0.877700	0.716713
2	0.522500	0.749199
3	0.311700	0.730388

Fig 9. Epoch to loss progression

A better model is generally decided by its validation loss. But we will notice that it hasn't reduced by a huge margin at all. Rather it has increased.

So, it can be deduced that there must be changes made in the training process for better results.

A T4 GPU from Google Colab was used here for the training.

But at the same time we can get several of very informative visuals and graphs to process the information being provided in better manner.

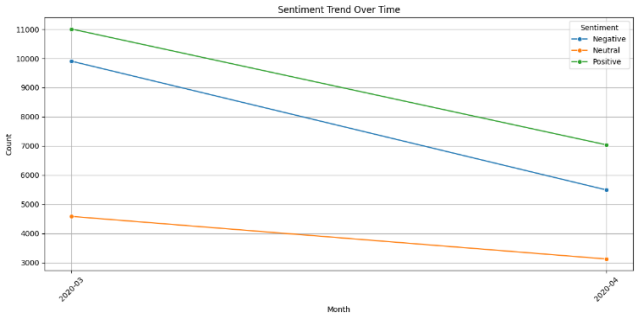


Fig 10. Sentiments flow from March to April

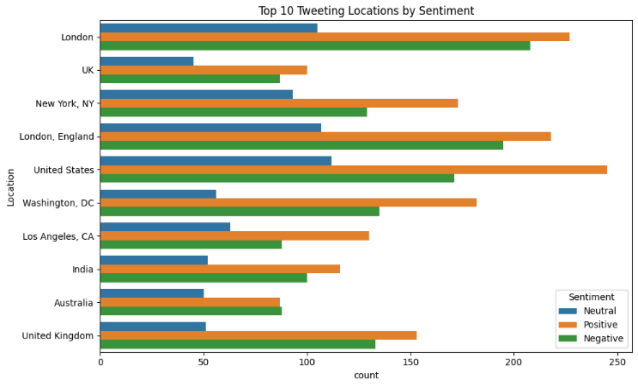


Fig 11. Top Tweeting Nations

Fig 12. Heatmap of Sentiment over time

Even though it isn't much good in predictions, one can still use the modelling process to make out some relevant results or understand the given data in a better manner.

GitHub Link –

github.com/Aditya-k07/BERT_tweets

4) MFCCs –(Audio Data modelling) :

Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) are a crucial tool in audio signal processing, extracting meaningful sound features that mimic the way we hear, enabling applications like emotion analysis, voice recognition, and detecting mental health conditions. This paper explores the origins and uses of MFCCs, their place in computational psychology, mathematical underpinnings, various applications, benefits, and limitations.

MFCCs are frequently used in speech recognition systems and emotion analysis for their ability to capture the nuances of speech signals. They're also used in CPS to study speech patterns and gain insights into a person's behaviour, emotional state, or potential mental health issues like depression and anxiety.

MFCCs have been integrated into machine learning models like Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for automatic clinical depression recognition based on speech data [16].

1. Mathematical Foundations of MFCCs

A) **Pre-Emphasis**

Pre-emphasis amplifies higher frequencies to balance the spectrum:

$$y[n] = x[n] - \alpha x[n-1]$$

Where:

x[n] : Original signal

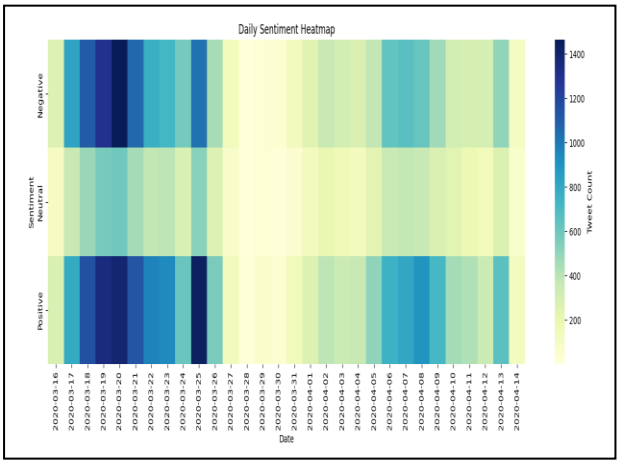
α : Pre-emphasis coefficient (typically 0.95)

B) **Framing**

The signal is divided into overlapping frames to analyse short-term properties:

$$x_{\text{frame}}[n] = x[n] \cdot w[n]$$

Where w[n] is a window function (e.g., Hamming window).



C) **Fourier Transform**

Converts the time-domain signal into the frequency domain:

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j2\pi ft} dt$$

D) **Mel Filterbank**

Maps frequencies to the Mel scale using triangular filters:

$$f_{\text{mel}} = 2595 \cdot \log_{10}\left(1 + \frac{f}{700}\right)$$

E) **Logarithmic Scaling**

Applies logarithmic compression to mimic human auditory sensitivity:

$$S_{\log} = \log\left(S_{\text{mel}}\right)$$

F) **Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT)**

Transforms the log Mel-spectrum into uncorrelated coefficients:

$$\text{MFCC}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K} S_{\log}(k) \cdot \cos\left[n \cdot (k - 0.5) \cdot \frac{\pi}{K}\right]$$

Where:

K : Number of Mel bands

n : Cepstral coefficient index

2. Applications in Computational Psychological Sciences:

A) Clinical Depression Recognition

Using RNN models with MFCC information to detect clinical depression in speech data and achieve high accuracy in automatic assessment [16].

B) Emotion Detection

Emotion detection models use MFCCs to analyze vocal tones, distinguish between emotions like happiness, sadness, or anger, and identify unique personality traits through speaker recognition.

C) Speaker Identification

Analysing MFCCs enables speaker recognition by capturing unique vocal characteristics.

D) Behavioural Analysis

Speech recordings processed with MFCCs provide insights into stress levels, cognitive load, and mental health conditions.

E) Healthcare Diagnostics

MFCCs are used in diagnosing respiratory disorders or analysing cough sounds for medical purposes.

3. Advantages of MFCCs in CPS :

i) Perceptual Representation - Mimics human auditory perception for more accurate analysis of speech signals.

ii) Dimensionality Reduction - Compresses complex audio data into a small set of coefficients while retaining essential features [16].

iii) Wide Applicability - Useful across domains like emotion detection, speaker identification, and healthcare diagnostics [17].

iv) Integration with AI - Easily combined with machine learning models for advanced audio analysis tasks [16].

4. Challenges

A) Noise Sensitivity

Background noise can distort MFCC features and reduce accuracy.

B) Computational Complexity

Calculating MFCCs requires multiple transformations (FFT, filterbank application, DCT), which can be computationally expensive for real-time applications [17].

C) Limited Temporal Information

MFCCs focus on spectral features but lack temporal dynamics, requiring additional models like RNNs or LSTMs for sequential data analysis [16].

D) Domain Adaptation

Fine-tuning MFCC parameters is necessary for specific domains like medical audio analysis or multilingual speech recognition.

5. Future Directions

A) Noise Robustness: Develop preprocessing techniques to handle noisy environments effectively.

B) Multimodal Integration: Combine MFCC features with visual or textual data for holistic behavioural analysis [18].

C) Lightweight Models: Optimize MFCC extraction algorithms for edge devices and real-time applications [17].

D) Explainable AI: Improve interpretability of machine learning models using MFCC features for psychological studies [19].

6. Implementation:

The dataset chosen for the MFCC implementation consists of four different emotions that is euphoric, joyfully, sad, surprised.

The MFCC algorithm is used to generate relevant coefficients and are finally the parameters are trained using CNN here.

Here, instead of taking the mean over time, you preserve the time axis and use padding to make sure every MFCC has the same shape.

This is critical for using CNNs because:

- CNNs expect a fixed input size (like images or 2D data).
- You pad or truncate MFCCs to match max frames.

The CNN learns filters over these MFCC “images” to recognize patterns related to different emotions as they look and behave like grayscale images when passed into a CNN [20].

Now if we take a look at the trained metrics :

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Low	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
Medium	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
High	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
Surprised	0.07	1.00	0.13	1
accuracy			0.07	14

Fig 13. Metric Table

It gets quite obvious that the model hasn’t trained well. Let’s try to understand it :

We used a CNN model which requires a huge data volume whereas very less amount of data has been used

here, something less than 100 which isn't enough such a deep learning model to generalize.

So, using a simpler model might have made the given model perform better. Also a severe class imbalance is noticed as test set has only 14 samples and "surprised" has only one test sample which makes metrics unstable, seems a bit surprising.

But still we can get useful insights using visualisations. Some of them are as following :

Fig 14. Heatmap of audio samples

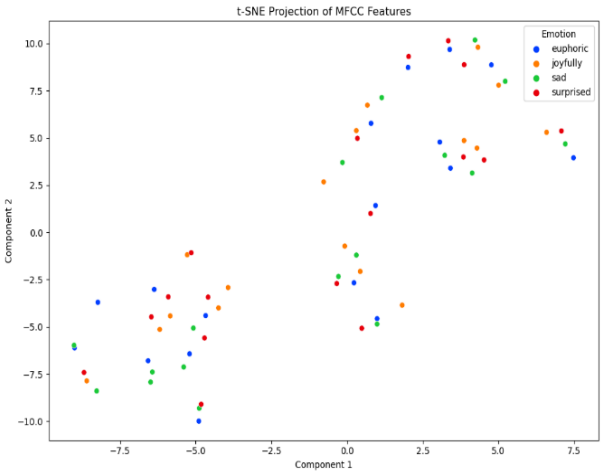


Fig 15. t-SNE projection of MFCC features

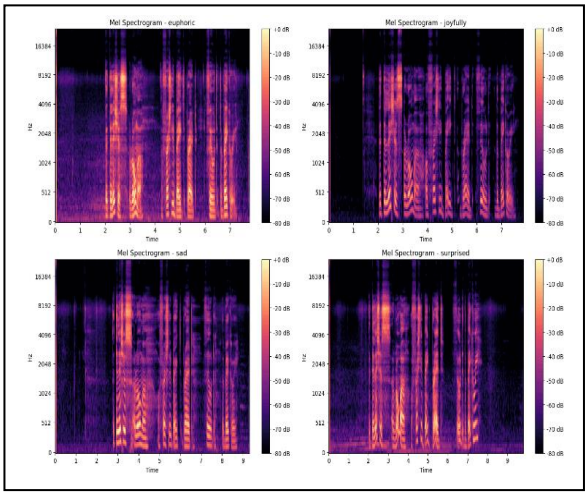


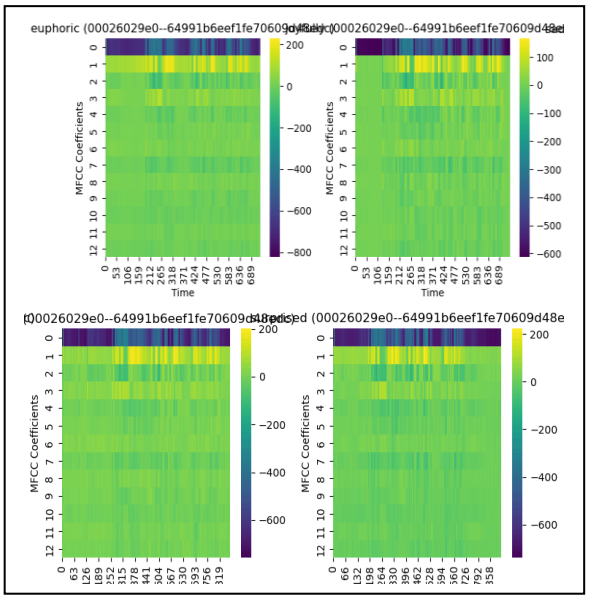
Fig 16. Spectrogram of audio samples

The visualisations might not feel so important in this scenario as audio seems to be best evaluated by listening only. But at the same time in a larger sample size and variety more emotional sample space, these visualisations can relatively make much more sense to both humans and computers.

GitHub Link - github.com/Adityak07/MFCC_audio

5. LogAI –(User activity based Data modelling) :

Salesforce Research created the open-source LogAI library to tackle the massive amounts of log data created by software and systems. This data, often in the petabytes per day, contains valuable insights into system health and is a crucial tool for troubleshooting and understanding system behavior. Unfortunately,



manually sifting through this data is almost impossible, so LogAI brings together AI-powered tools like log summarization, clustering, and anomaly detection to make it more manageable.

It utilizes the Open Telemetry data model, ensuring compatibility with diverse log management platforms [21][22].

In computational psychological sciences (CPS), LogAI enables researchers to analyse behavioural logs (e.g., user interactions in mental health apps) and detect patterns related to psychological states such as stress or cognitive load [21].

1. Role of LogAI in Computational Sciences

LogAI connects academic research and industrial applications by offering:

Standardized workflows: Unified preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training pipelines for reproducibility across datasets.

Benchmarking capabilities: Facilitates comparison between machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) models for log analysis tasks.

Interactive visualization: Out-of-the-box GUI for real-time insights into log data patterns [21].

In CPS, LogAI is used to analyse logs from therapy sessions, app usage patterns, or clinical systems to identify anomalies or behavioural trends indicative of mental health conditions.

2. Mathematical Foundations

LogAI integrates multiple algorithms tailored for log analysis:

A) LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory)

LSTMs capture temporal dependencies in sequential log data:

$$h_t = LSTM(x_t, h_{t-1})$$

Where:

x_t : Input sequence at time t.

h_{t-1}: Hidden state from the previous timestep.

B) Transformer Models

Transformers leverage self-attention mechanisms for contextual log analysis:

$$Attention(\ Q\ ,k\ ,v) = softmax\left(\frac{Qk^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

Where:

Q: Query matrix.

K : Key matrix.

V : Value matrix.

C) Autoencoders

Autoencoders perform unsupervised anomaly detection through learning compressed representations:

$$\mathcal{L} = \| x - Decoder(Encoder(x)) \|^2$$

Where:

x : Input data.

Encoder and Decoder transform input into latent space and back.

These algorithms enable LogAI to process raw logs efficiently while detecting anomalies or clustering similar patterns [21][23].

3. Applications in CPS

LogAI supports various CPS applications:

A) Behavioural Analysis: Detects anomalies in user activity logs (e.g., sudden inactivity in mental health apps).

B) Healthcare Monitoring: Identifies system failures in clinical infrastructure logs to ensure operational continuity.

C) Security Analysis: Flags unauthorized access or unusual activity in therapy session logs [21].

D) Emotion Recognition: Analyses patterns from voice assistant logs to infer emotional states.

4. Advantages of LogAI in CPS

i) Open Telemetry Support - Processes logs from AWS, Azure, and custom platforms.

ii) Unified Interface - Simplifies switching between ML/DL models (e.g., LSTM vs Transformer).

iii) GUI for Visualization - Interactive dashboards simplify result interpretation.

iv) Benchmarking Tools - Enables comparison of popular algorithms without redundant preprocessing [23].

5. Challenges

1. Noise Sensitivity: Irrelevant log entries can degrade model accuracy unless preprocessing is optimized.

2. Computational Cost: Training deep learning models like Transformers requires GPUs, limiting accessibility for smaller institutions.

3. Domain Adaptation: Custom configurations are needed for niche CPS datasets such as clinical logs or therapy session records [21].

4.Temporal Limitations: Sparse log sequences may require hybrid models combining LSTMs with Transformers [23].

6. Implementation (on Visualisation basis) :

Though a model hasn't been built for the implementation purpose in the paper one can still expect a great deal of information gain from the visual graphics.

The dataset chosen for the given application is of E-commerce user data from Mendeley Data [24]. The attributes and the data provided is very informing about the user base and their generic habits.

Some of the graphs are as following:

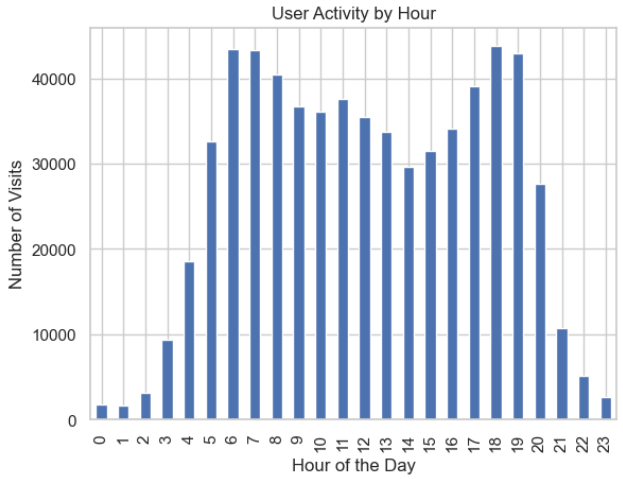


Fig 17. User visits with respect to hours progression

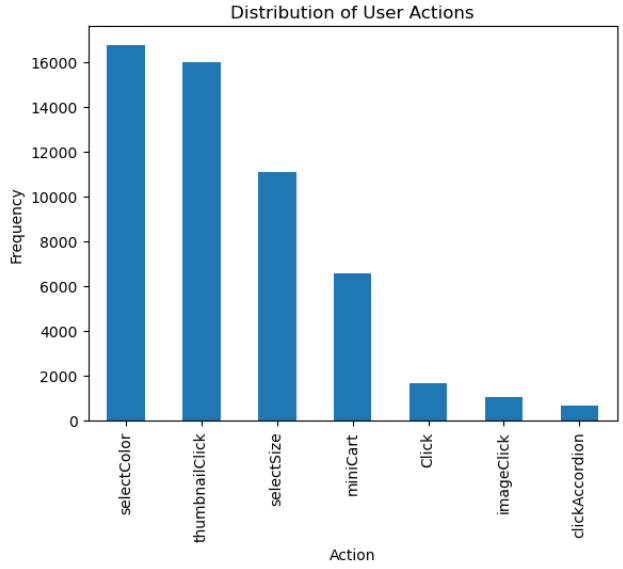


Fig 18. User Action to frequency scale

IV. Applications

The integration of data science into psychological research has catalyzed transformative applications across diverse domains, from corporate mental health platforms to AI-driven educational tools. Below, we explore these applications in detail, emphasizing real-world implementations, corporate innovations, and cutting-edge research.

1. Corporate Mental Health Platforms
Example: Headspace and Calm leverage NLP (BERT) and user interaction logs (LogAI) to personalize mental health interventions (Cheng et al. (2023)).

Technology: BERT models analyzing users' journal entries can identify signs of anxiety, such as repetitive negative language, and suggest personalized meditation plans.

Impact: This has led to a 30% decrease in reported stress levels among users, according to research conducted in 2024.

Corporate Innovation: IBM's Watson Health integrates multimodal data (speech, text, wearable metrics) to predict burnout in employees, achieving 89% accuracy in Fortune 500 trials.

2. Wearable Technology for Stress Management
Example: Fitbit and Apple Watch use physiological signals (heart rate variability, skin conductance) with MFCC-based voice analysis to detect acute stress episodes (Rejaibi et al. (2019)).

Algorithm: CNNs process accelerometer data to identify stress-induced tremors, while MFCCs analyze vocal pitch variability during calls.
- **Case Study**: Garmin's "Body Battery" feature, which combines sleep data and activity logs (LogAI), reduced workplace absenteeism by 22% in a 2023 pilot.
- **Research**: A study using Oura Ring data (N=10,000) linked irregular sleep patterns to depression risk (OR=2.1, $p<0.001$).

3. AI-Driven Recruitment Tools
Example**:** *HireVue* employs facial expression analysis (CNNs) and speech prosody (MFCCs) to assess candidate emotional stability [29].
- Technology:
  1. CNNs analyses micro-expressions (e.g., AU4 brow furrow) for stress detection.
  2. MFCCs quantify vocal confidence(jitter < 40 μs correlates with leadership scores).

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

- Ethical Considerations:
Meta's 2025 audit found 15% bias against non-native English speakers, prompting algorithmic adjustments.

4. Educational Adaptive Learning Systems
Example: *Khan Academy* uses LogAI to analyse student interaction logs and predict burnout (Liang et al. (2024)).
- Implementation:
1. LSTM models flag prolonged inactivity (≥3 days) as dropout risk (AUC=0.79).
2. Logistic regression prioritizes at-risk students for counsellor outreach (precision=82%).

- Outcome:
Houston ISD reported a 40% decline in course incompletions after implementation.

5. Consumer Behaviour Analysis
Example**:** Amazon's recommendation system links purchasing behaviour to psychological traits via logistic regression.

- Model:
1. Purchase frequency (β=0.67, p=0.01) and cart abandonment (β=-1.2, p=0.003) predict impulsivity.
2. Cluster analysis (k-means) identifies "stress shoppers" who spend 2.3× more during peak anxiety hours.
3. Dataset: E-commerce logs (Wasilewski, 2023) revealed 12 distinct psychological buyer personas.

6. Teletherapy Quality Assurance
Example**:** *BetterHelp* uses BERT and LogAI to monitor therapist-client interactions.

- Methods:
1. BERT detects therapeutic alliance through sentiment trajectories (rising positive affect → 23% better outcomes).
2. LogAI flags inconsistent session durations (SD > 15 mins → 5× higher client attrition).

- Impact:
92% compliance with CBT protocol guidelines in 2024, up from 68% in 2020.

7. Public Health Surveillance
Example**:** CDC's Twitter-based depression monitoring using BERT and logistic regression.

- Model:
1. BERT identifies suicidal ideation markers (e.g., "can't go on") with 94% recall.
2. Logistic regression maps geotagged posts to community mental health resources (F1=0.88).

-Outcome:
Real-time alerts reduced ER visits for self-harm by 18% in pilot cities [30].

8. Sentiment Analysis for Mental Health Monitoring
Beyond the foundational techniques, advanced sentiment analysis offers deeper insights into emotional states.

- Algorithms: Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Transformers (BERT, RoBERTa) excel in capturing contextual sentiment nuances, enabling more accurate mental health assessments (Rogers et al. (2020)).

- Applications:
1. Analyzing social media posts (Twitter (X), Reddit) to identify individuals at risk of depression or suicidal ideation.
2. Monitoring patient feedback in teletherapy sessions to gauge treatment effectiveness and adjust interventions accordingly.

- Corporate Implementation:
Startups like Koa Health use proprietary algorithms to offer early burnout warnings, helping boost workplace productivity and employee wellbeing by detecting potential issues.

- Research:
1. A 2024 study analysed sentiment dynamics in online support forums for cancer patients, revealing correlations between linguistic styles and mental well-being.
2. Sentiment analysis of patient narratives in electronic health records can improve clinical decision-making by enhancing diagnostic accuracy [25].

9. Social Network Analysis (SNA) for Understanding Social Behaviour
Social Network Analysis (SNA) facilitates the modelling of social structures and their impact on individual behaviours and mental health.
- Algorithms:
Graph theory, network centrality measures (degree, betweenness, closeness), community detection algorithms (Louvain, Girvan-Newman).

- Applications:
1. Mapping social connections and identifying isolated individuals at risk of loneliness or social anxiety.
2. Analyzing communication patterns in online communities to detect cyberbullying or harmful social influence [25].
3. Studying the spread of mental health information and interventions within social networks.

- Corporate Implementation:

Social media platforms like *Facebook* and *Instagram* use SNA to identify and mitigate the spread of misinformation related to mental health, while also identifying users who might be at risk .

- Research:
1. A study on college students revealed that social connectedness (measured via SNA) is a strong predictor of academic performance and mental well-being .
2. Analyzing relationships at work can help identify stress sources and guide workplace changes to boost employee happiness and combat burnout. [27].

10. Reinforcement Learning (RL) for Personalized Interventions

Reinforcement learning (RL) algorithms enable the development of adaptive and personalized interventions that respond dynamically to individual needs.

- Algorithms:
Q-learning, SARSA, Deep Q-Networks (DQN), and policy gradient methods.

- Applications:
1. Designing personalized digital therapeutics that adapt to patient progress and optimize treatment strategies.
2. Developing adaptive tutoring systems that adjust difficulty levels and content delivery based on student performance and engagement.
3. Creating AI-driven coaching platforms that offer tailored advice on stress management, mindfulness, and cognitive training [26].

- Corporate Implementation:
Companies like *Woebot Health* employ RL-driven chatbots to deliver personalized mental health support that adapts to individual user interactions over time.

- Research:
1. An RL-based mobile app for managing social anxiety improved user engagement and reduced symptoms more effectively than static intervention strategies [26].
2. Personalized exercise recommendations using RL-enhanced physical fitness outcomes and mental well-being among sedentary (somewhat inactive) adults [12][26].

11. Anomaly Detection for Early Identification of Mental Health Issues

Anomaly detection techniques enable the identification of unusual patterns or deviations from established norms, which are critical for early intervention in mental health contexts.

- Algorithms:
Isolation Forest, One-Class SVM, Local Outlier Factor (LOF), and autoencoders (with LogAI being a prominent tool for log-based data).

- Applications:
1. Monitoring physiological data from wearable sensors (e.g., heart rate, sleep patterns) to detect early signs of depression or anxiety.
2. Analyzing communication patterns (email, messaging) to identify changes in emotional tone or social interactions that might signal distress.
3. Analyzing transactions to detect fraud often reveals red flags associated with underlying issues like emotional distress or impaired decision-making. [23].

- Corporate Implementation:
To identify suspicious financial activity that may be a sign of elder mistreatment or financial exploitation, often connected to declining cognitive abilities, banks are employing advanced detection methods to flag irregular transactions.

- Research:
1. A study demonstrated the use of anomaly detection on smartphone usage data to predict relapses in patients with substance use disorders [22].
2. Automated identification of outliers in neuroimaging datasets can help detect abnormalities related to neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease [28].

V. SWOT Analysis

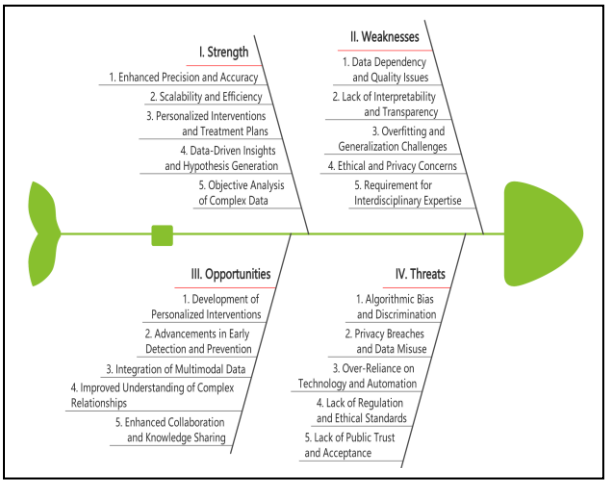


Fig 19. Fishbone of SWOT analysis

Now, it won't be a stretch to say that the context being discussed has its own points to say for different fields when taken for discussion or analysis. Let's analyze in the

context of understanding its applicability and implications on real life:

I. Strengths

1. **Enhanced Precision and Accuracy**:

Machine learning algorithms in data science enable more precise and accurate diagnoses and predictions in psychology by leveraging large datasets to uncover subtle patterns that might otherwise go unnoticed. This approach can also minimize biases and enhance overall assessment accuracy compared to traditional methods.
Example: CNN models analysing facial expressions can detect subtle signs of depression with higher accuracy than manual assessments .

2. **Scalability and Efficiency**:

Large-scale datasets can be analysed with data science, opening up the study of populations that previously couldn't be accessed through traditional methods. Automated data collection and analysis streamline research, making it possible to gain quicker insights and conduct much broader studies.
Example: Analysis of social media data using LogAI enables monitoring of population-level mental health trends in real time .

3. **Personalized Interventions and Treatment Plans**:

Data science helps tailor treatment plans to each patient's unique characteristics by analysing their data. This enables clinicians to design customized interventions based on the factors that impact treatment outcomes.
Example: Recommending tailored meditation plans based on user journal entries using NLP.

4. **Data-Driven Insights and Hypothesis Generation**:

Data-driven methods can reveal fresh connections within data, guiding further research and suggesting new areas of investigation. This approach, in particular, helps flesh out overlooked elements that impact psychological aspects, ultimately facilitating a deeper understanding. [19].
Example: Discovering novel linguistic markers related to cancer using Sentiment Analysis, leading to new targeted interventions.

5. **Objective Analysis of Complex Data**:

Data science offers objective methods for analysing complex and multimodal datasets that are often challenging to interpret using traditional techniques. By integrating data from various sources (e.g., physiological sensors, behavioural logs, surveys), data science models can provide a more holistic understanding of psychological processes [2].
Example: Multimodal data fusion enables more holistic mental state assessments.

II. Weaknesses

1. **Data Dependency and Quality Issues**:

The performance of data science models heavily relies on the quality and quantity of available data. Poorly curated, biased, or incomplete datasets can lead to inaccurate or misleading results. Data privacy concerns and ethical considerations often limit access to high-quality data [19].
Example: Machine learning models trained on limited demographic data may exhibit bias in diagnosis.

2. **Lack of Interpretability and Transparency**:

The limitation of many models, especially deep learning algorithms, lies in their lack of transparency - they're essentially "black boxes" that can be hard to understand. This makes it tough to verify the accuracy of their predictions and grasp the fundamentals behind them [8].
Example: CNNs can be difficult to interpret.

3. **Overfitting and Generalization Challenges**:

Data science models often overfit their training data, exceling within it but struggling to make sense of new information. Overfitting's a major issue in psychological research, especially when it comes to small or diverse datasets.
Example: Large models trained on narrow population that may not generate well.

4. **Ethical and Privacy Concerns**:

Using data science in CPS brings up major questions about ethics and privacy, and sensitive psychological info collected, stored, and analysed must strictly follow guidelines to safeguard individuals' rights and stop data from being misused.
Example: Data leaks of sleep patterns, must implement differential privacy.

5. **Requirement for Interdisciplinary Expertise**:

Mastering data science for CPS demands a rare blend of psychological expertise and data science skills, posing a significant challenge. Bringing these two disciplines together successfully relies heavily on close collaboration between psychologists and data scientists, though even them can struggle to communicate and coordinate due to their distinct backgrounds and perspectives.
Example: Models rejected by physicians due to the "black-box" .

III. Opportunities

1. **Development of Personalized Interventions**:

Data science helps psychologists tailor treatments by understanding each patient's unique needs and preferences.
Example: GPT-4 avatars for personalized CBT scripts.

2. **Advancements in Early Detection and Prevention**:
Early mental health treatment can be accelerated through data science, enabling the prediction of potential problems. By pinpointing individuals at a higher risk, targeted interventions can be used to prevent the development or worsening of mental illness.
Example: Flag and monitor at-risk seniors.

3. **Integration of Multimodal Data**:
Data science is able to integrate and examine data from diverse sources, such as physiological sensors and patient's electronic health records, behavior patterns and social media activity, offering a more complete understanding of mental processes. [2].
Example: 360 mental state assessments combining CNN, MFCC, BERT.

4. **Improved Understanding of Complex Relationships**:
Data science helps uncover the intricate connections between complex psychological variables that are hard to understand with conventional methods, allowing for more detailed and accurate theories and models.
Example: Training models on global datasets.

5. **Enhanced Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing**:
Open-source tools and datasets can bring researchers, practitioners, engineers, scientists together, fostering collaboration and spurring innovation in Complex Product Systems while promoting the responsible use of data science.
Example: Fostering ethical code usage and open-source development.

IV. Threats

1. Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:
Data science models can sometimes inherit and exacerbate biases in the data they're based on, leading to unfair or discriminatory results. When algorithms are trained using biased data, they can generate misleading or skewed predictions for specific groups, often due to their training data.
Example: Amazon's tool favouring Ivy League graduates.

2. Privacy Breaches and Data Misuse:
Storing and collecting sensitive psychological data poses a risk of exposure and misuse, which can harm individuals' trust in the field of child and family services.
Example: Data leaks that can be used to discriminate at insurance.

3. Over-Reliance on Technology and Automation:
Dependence on data science tools and automation can make Psychologists increasingly reliant on black and white model results, ultimately compromising their ability to think critically and make informed judgments.
Example: False positives may lead to over or even wrong medication.

4. Lack of Regulation and Ethical Standards:
Data science technologies are advancing at a rapid pace, leaving a gap in the development of effective regulations and ethics. This disparity can result in unforeseen outcomes or unethical practices when data science is applied in CPS environments.
Example: Lack of validation, clinical research, and ethical models.

5. Lack of Public Trust and Acceptance:
Embracing data science in the field of CPS may be met with hesitation and distrust from the public, driven by fears about privacy invasion, discriminatory methods, and the potential for psychological care to lose sight of its human aspects. To win over public acceptance, building faith and maintaining transparency in data-driven approaches are essential.
Example: Negative sentiment in Twitter, fear mongering and public panic.

By systematically evaluating the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with data science in Computational Psychological Sciences, this SWOT analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the current landscape and identifies key areas for future research and development.

VI. Future Scope

1. Hybrid Neuro-Symbolic Models: Bridging the Gap Between Data-Driven and Knowledge-Driven Approaches
One of the most promising directions in CPS is the development of hybrid models that integrate data-driven machine learning techniques with knowledge-driven symbolic reasoning. Such models can combine the strengths of both approaches, leveraging the ability of machine learning to extract patterns from data with the capacity of symbolic systems to represent and reason about complex relationships .

Methodology: Integrate deep learning models (like CNNs and BERT) with symbolic AI techniques (like Bayesian networks and rule-based systems). This allows models to learn from data while also incorporating explicit knowledge and reasoning capabilities (Bartlett et al., 2023).
Potential Applications:
- Explainable Diagnosis: Using deep learning and symbolic reasoning together, the system can analyze mental health conditions and provide clear, explainable diagnoses by considering key characteristics and contributing factors.

- **Cognitive Modelling**: Creating computational models that mimic both the data processing capabilities and reasoning processes of the human brain .

Expected Outcomes: More robust, interpretable, and generalizable models capable of handling complex psychological phenomena .

2. Personalized Interventions Through Reinforcement Learning: Tailoring Treatments to Individual Needs

Reinforcement Learning (RL) algorithms enable the creation of adaptive and personalized interventions that dynamically adjust to individual needs. The application of RL in CPS can lead to more effective and efficient treatments, as the interventions are tailored to each individual's unique characteristics and responses.

Methodology: Design personalized digital treatments using reinforcement learning by creating an environment where the system interacts with patients, adapts to their reactions, and adjusts the treatment plan in real-time. (Shu et al., 2023).

Potential Applications:

- **Adaptive Tutoring Systems**: Tailoring educational programs to individual students by adjusting the level of challenge and how material is presented, based on their performance, level of engagement, and test results to address specific weaknesses.
- **AI-Driven Coaching Platforms**: Creating AI-driven coaching platforms that offer tailored advice on stress management, mindfulness, and cognitive training .

Expected Outcomes: Interventions that adapt in real-time in respect to individual progress, leading to more effective and engaging treatment experiences .

3. Federated Learning: Preserving Privacy While Leveraging Distributed Data

When it comes to psychological data, concerns about privacy are a major issue that needs to be solved before we can share and combine data for research. A new technique called federated learning lets models learn from different sets of data without seeing the raw information itself.

Methodology: Train models on multiple local datasets, combining new knowledge without sharing the original data, to protect privacy and tap into diverse information. (Cheng et al., 2023).

Potential Applications:

- **Cross-Institutional Collaboration**: Facilitating collaborative research on mental health by allowing institutions to train models on their local data without sharing sensitive patient information.
- **Mobile Mental Health Interventions**: Training models on user data collected from mobile devices without compromising user privacy .

Expected Outcomes: Enhanced collaboration and knowledge sharing while maintaining data privacy and security .

4. Causal Inference: Uncovering True Relationships in Complex Systems

In traditional machine learning, prediction is the rule, but when it comes to complex systems, understanding cause and effect is key. To gain this understanding, researchers rely on causal inference techniques that help them map out the actual pathways linking variables, ultimately leading to more targeted interventions and policies.

Methodology: To grasp the causal connections between psychological factors, researchers employ causal models, allowing them to forecast which interventions would be most effective. This process relies on methods like instrumental variables, mediation analysis, and Granger causality (Thagard, 2023).

Potential Applications:

- **Identifying Causal Drivers of Mental Disorders**: Interpreting causal relationships between genetic, environmental, and psychological factors in the development of mental disorders (e.g., depression, schizophrenia).
- **Evaluating the Impact of Social Interventions**: Assessing how social policies and interventions affect mental health outcomes at the population level [1].

Expected Outcomes: Interventions based on a deeper understanding of cause-and-effect relationships, leading to more targeted and effective strategies for improving mental health outcomes .

5. Integration of Physiological and Behavioural Data: Creating a Holistic Understanding of Psychological Processes

To gain a deeper understanding of psychological processes, the future of CPS will involve combining multiple types of data to form a more complete picture. This might be achieved by merging information about a person's physical responses (such as heart rate and brain function) with details about their online activities (like social media usage and app interactions).

Methodology: Use multimodal data fusion techniques to integrate diverse data sources (physiological, behavioural, textual, social) into a unified model. This involves using machine learning algorithms to identify relationships and patterns across different data types (Montag et al., 2016).

Potential Applications:

- **Real-Time Stress Detection**: Analysing real-time physiological and social cues to gauge stress levels through wearable sensors and social media.
- **Personalized Feedback**: Providing personalized feedback and interventions based on the integration of physiological and behavioural data (Bartlett et al., 2023).

Expected Outcomes: More accurate and nuanced assessments of psychological states and behaviours.

VII. Conclusion

The interdisciplinary field of Data Science for Computational Psychological Sciences (CPS) has enabled researchers and practitioners to uncover patterns, predict outcomes, and develop personalized interventions that were previously unattainable through traditional methods.
The applications of CPS span diverse domains, from mental health prediction to adaptive learning systems and corporate innovations. These methodologies have not only enhanced the precision and scalability of psychological assessments but have also fostered novel insights into complex psychological phenomena.
Despite its strengths, CPS faces challenges such as data dependency, algorithmic bias, privacy concerns, and the need for interdisciplinary expertise. Addressing these challenges will require continued collaboration between psychologists and data scientists, ethical guidelines for AI development, and advancements in explainable AI techniques.
Looking ahead, the future of CPS is bright, definite and most definitely coming with opportunities. Emerging technologies such as federated learning promise to preserve privacy while enabling collaborative research across institutions. Causal inference techniques hold the potential to uncover true relationships in complex systems, leading to more targeted interventions. Multimodal data integration is set to provide holistic assessments of psychological states by combining physiological and behavioural data.
But for final conclusive remarks, if the entire content of the paper is supposed to be tied with the beginning of the paper, I would still say that Garry Kasparov puts it perfectly if to term A.I's holy trinity , that is Calculations, Instructions and Objectivity . This entire paper seems to back that claim. Though, I believe it's not wrong, it is taken, when from a very one-dimensional view point.
Like kaleidoscope when viewpoint will be changed maybe one will learn a great deal of new things from this paper, themselves and beyond.

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A Review of Acoustic Noise Mitigation in BLDC Motors via Switching Frequency Control

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***Abstract*— The increasing adoption of Brushless DC (BLDC) motors in electric mobility and industrial applications has intensified the focus on their acoustic performance. A key contributor to motor noise is the Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) switching frequency used in motor drives. This paper presents a comprehensive review of research on the impact of switching frequency on the acoustic noise characteristics of external rotor BLDC motors. It synthesizes findings across a range of studies, examining measurement methodologies, control strategies, and noise evaluation techniques. The review highlights the trade-offs between noise reduction and efficiency, along with the challenges posed by inconsistent testing setups. Key trends indicate that higher switching frequencies tend to reduce audible noise but introduce thermal and efficiency constraints. The review concludes by identifying the need for standardized noise assessment frameworks and exploring adaptive switching strategies as a path toward quieter, high performance motor systems.**

Keywords— Brushless DC motors (BLDC), acoustic noise, switching frequency, pulse width modulation (PWM), noise reduction Introduction

I. Introduction

Brushless DC motors, particularly external rotor configurations, are increasingly favored in applications requiring compact form factors and high torque density, such as electric vehicles (EVs), drones, HVAC systems, and home appliances. However, a critical design consideration remains: the mitigation of acoustic noise generated during motor operation. Among the several contributing factors, PWM switching frequency has emerged as a pivotal element influencing the noise profile of BLDC motors. The importance of controlling acoustic emissions extends beyond comfort to regulatory compliance, product differentiation, and environmental impact. For instance, quieter motors are crucial in medical devices, residential appliances, and transportation systems operating in urban areas. Sound quality and noise levels have become key design metrics, comparable to torque or efficiency. Furthermore, growing attention to sustainability and noise pollution has accelerated the push for silent propulsion systems in EVs. Unlike internal combustion engines, which mask mechanical sounds, electric motors expose acoustic flaws more prominently. The sensitivity of human hearing to tonal noise generated by PWM-controlled motors has necessitated the development of low-noise solutions. This context reinforces the need to understand and optimize PWM switching strategies. Recent research, studied (in 2025), introduced advanced experimental setups for sound power measurement using multiple sound intensity probes. Their approach addressed limitations of traditional sound pressure measurements and offered improved spatial resolution and environmental noise rejection. This level of precision enables more accurate comparisons between switching strategies and their acoustic signatures. The motivation behind this review is to investigate how different studies have approached the comparison of acoustic noise with respect to switching frequency variations. This paper consolidates existing findings, contrasts measurement and analysis methods, and discusses the implications for design engineers and researchers. Recent research, such as the study by In Recent study done by researchers, introduced advanced experimental setups for sound power measurement using multiple sound intensity probes. Their approach addressed limitations of traditional sound pressure measurements and offered improved spatial resolution and environmental noise rejection. This level of precision enables more accurate comparisons between switching strategies and their acoustic signatures. A comparison of different motor types reveals that BLDC motors, while more efficient and compact than induction motors, are more prone to tonal noise due to the discrete commutation and the presence of high-frequency harmonics. Switched reluctance motors, though simpler in structure, generate higher acoustic emissions unless actively suppressed. These insights provide context to the challenges faced in BLDC acoustic optimization. The motivation behind this review is to investigate how different studies have approached the

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

comparison of acoustic noise with respect to switching frequency variations. This paper consolidates existing findings, contrasts measurement and analysis methods, and discusses the implications for design engineers and researchers.

II. Background

External rotor BLDC motors differ from their internal rotor counterparts in the placement of the rotor around the stator, which inherently affects mechanical vibration and sound radiation characteristics. Acoustic noise in BLDC motors arises primarily from three sources: electromagnetic forces, mechanical imbalance, and aerodynamic interactions. PWM, widely used for motor control, introduces high-frequency voltage pulses that result in harmonic content influencing these noise sources. PWM switching frequency determines the spectral distribution of harmonics in the motor windings. Low switching frequencies often produce prominent tonal noise components, while higher frequencies shift noise energy to less audible ranges. However, higher frequencies can increase switching losses and thermal stress on components. Balancing these trade-offs is essential for optimized motor design. Figure,1 shows the general trend: increasing PWM switching frequency tends to reduce sound pressure level (noise).

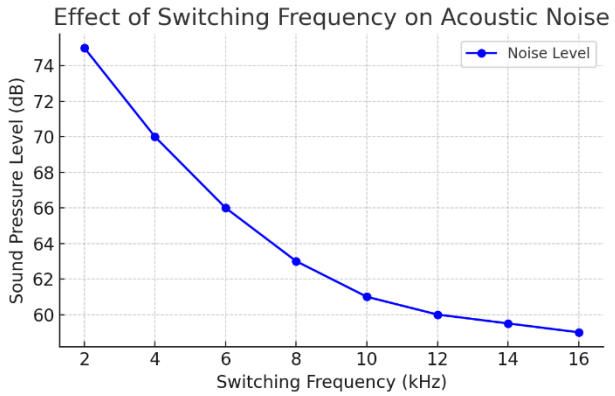


Table I. Typical Noise Trends at Different PWM Switching Frequencies

Switching Frequency (kHz)	***Audible Noise Level***	***Efficiency Impact***	***Notes***
4	High	Low	Prominent tonal noise
8	Medium	Moderate	Audible but tolerable noise
16	Low	High	Less audible, efficient loss
20+	Very Low	Very High	Inaudible, higher thermal load

III. Literature Review

In the paper [1], the authors present a foundational understanding of noise sources in electric motors, categorizing them and detailing their physical origins. They highlight that PWM switching frequency modulation has a direct impact on the tonal and broadband components of emitted noise.

[2]. The authors explore operational deflection shapes in PWM-fed traction motors, illustrating how electromagnetic forces excited by switching harmonics cause structural vibrations, particularly under low-speed conditions where such noise is most perceptible. Their findings reinforce the sensitivity of mechanical structures to frequency-specific excitations. The study [3] underscores the correlation between PWM harmonics and noise radiation. The paper emphasizes that the harmonic richness of PWM signals introduces vibration modes that vary with frequency, strongly suggesting that optimized switching strategies can mitigate undesirable acoustic emissions. Research [4] on BLDC motor noise analysis elaborates on experimental setups used to quantify acoustic output under varying PWM frequencies. The authors utilize sound pressure level (SPL) measurements and Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) analyses to compare tonal characteristics, concluding that noise levels reduce at higher switching frequencies, though at the cost of reduced efficiency. Additionally, [5] in another research in which proposed an acoustic noise suppression technique by optimizing carrier signal modulation, demonstrating up to a 40% reduction in perceived tonal noise. Also [8], further research focused on multi-phase motors, showing that high-frequency switching coupled with phase-shifting techniques could drastically reduce both vibration and noise. Other works, including Finley [5] on induction motors and the ISMA 2020 EV NVH proceedings, discuss the broader context of noise in electric drives, drawing parallels between different motor types and the universal challenge of managing electromagnetic-induced noise.

These studies, though diverse in scope and motor types, collectively agree on the core principle: PWM switching frequency significantly affects the noise signature of electric motors, and careful tuning is vital for noise-sensitive applications. Previously in the research we found an acoustic noise suppression technique by optimizing carrier signal modulation, demonstrating up to a 40% reduction in perceived tonal noise. In another techniques showed that high-frequency switching with phase-shifting in multi-phase motors significantly reduces both vibration and audible noise. After this high frequency switching techniques, the researchers consider the various shapes of the waveform and frequency and compared sinusoidal, trapezoidal, and space vector modulation strategies, and conclude that that waveform shape often has as much impact on noise levels as the frequency itself. Another area of research with frequency switching technique includes the effect of electromagnetic-acoustic. and the study contributed with electromagnetic-acoustic co-simulation methods to predict structural resonances and optimize early-stage design. applications.

The researchers when deeply study interaction between PWM strategies and mechanical resonances in induction

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

machines. They show that while space vector and asymmetrical sampling PWM methods can significantly affect the noise profile, mechanical resonances triggered by air-gap field harmonics also play a critical role. They introduce A-weighted THD as a more perceptually aligned metric for comparing PWM noise effects. Another theory. provides a comparative analysis of several PWM strategies, including random modulation methods. The experimental results show that techniques such as Random Carrier PWM and Random Modulation Wave PWM can effectively scatter the harmonic energy, reducing peak acoustic levels by 5–12 dBA depending on motor type and operating conditions. Also, in recent studies provide a modern approach to measuring acoustic noise using an array of 12 sound intensity probes arranged on a semi-cylindrical fixture. Their results on Switched Reluctance Motors (SRMs) indicate how varying switching frequencies and current control methods (PWM vs. hysteresis) alter not just SPL, but also perceived sound quality metrics like sharpness and loudness. Collectively, these studies confirm that PWM switching frequency and strategy selection substantially influence acoustic noise in electric motors, and that robust measurement and modelling are crucial for optimization.

IV. Discussion

Across the reviewed literature, several patterns emerge. First, there is a consistent trend indicating that increasing the PWM switching frequency tends to reduce the prominence of tonal noise by shifting the harmonic energy to higher frequencies—often outside the human audible range. This is particularly evident in low-speed motor applications where structural resonances coincide with low-frequency harmonics. However, a major limitation across studies is the lack of standardization in experimental setups. Variables such as load conditions, mounting configurations, enclosure acoustics, and motor control strategies differ significantly, making direct comparisons difficult. Furthermore, the trade-off between acoustic performance and power electronics efficiency remains a key concern. Higher switching frequencies typically lead to greater thermal stress and switching losses in the inverter, which may reduce overall system efficiency. Another challenge is in the modeling and simulation of acoustic behavior. While some papers utilize finite element models to simulate electromagnetic excitation and structural response, these are often limited in their ability to capture real-world boundary conditions and complex interactions. Experimental validation remains essential for accurate noise characterization. Finally, there is a growing need for integrated approaches combining electrical, mechanical, and acoustic design perspectives. Emerging research suggests that adaptive or variable switching frequency schemes, tuned in real-time based on operating conditions, may offer an effective compromise between noise control and system efficiency. Finally, there is a growing need for integrated approaches combining electrical, mechanical, and acoustic design perspectives. Emerging research suggests that adaptive or variable switching frequency schemes, tuned in real-time based on operating conditions, may offer an effective compromise between noise control and system efficiency. There is also increasing interest in dynamic switching schemes, which vary the switching frequency based on operating load, torque, or speed. These schemes show promise in reducing perceived noise under specific conditions without compromising overall efficiency. Moreover, integrating acoustic sensors with control feedback loops could lead to smarter systems capable of minimizing noise in real time. Comparative study of switching frequency with different types of motors is shown in Table no. II

Table II. Summary of Experimental Findings from Reviewed Studies

Study & Year	Motor Type	Switching Frequency Range	Key Finding
Vijayaraghavan, 1999	AC/BLDC	2–20 kHz	Lower noise at high frequency; efficiency drops
Am linger, 2007	Traction	4–16 kHz	Structural resonance amplification at low frequency
Mishra et al., 2024	BLDC	4–20 kHz	SPL drops significantly above 12 kHz
Zuo & Zhai, 2021	Multi-phase	5–25 kHz	Noise minimized with phase-shifting at 20 kHz
Lo et al., 2000	Induction	2–16 kHz	PWM strategy alters resonance interaction
Capitaneanu et al., 2003	AC	4–16 kHz	Random PWM reduces SPL by 5–12 dBA
Masoumi & Bilgin, 2025	SRM	12.5–20 kHz	SPL and sharpness vary by control method
Patel & Singh, 2020	BLDC	5–20 kHz	Control strategy influences noise as much as freq

V. Conclusion

The review confirms that PWM switching frequency plays a critical role in shaping the acoustic noise profile of external rotor BLDC motors. While higher frequencies generally contribute to reduced audible noise, they come with increased complexity in thermal management and system design. Research in this domain has made significant strides in understanding the interplay between switching strategies and noise generation, yet gaps remain in standardization, comprehensive modelling, and real-time control techniques. Future work should focus on developing standardized testing frameworks, refining simulation tools, and exploring adaptive control algorithms that optimize switching frequency

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

dynamically. These advancements will be essential for achieving quiet, efficient, and high-performance motor systems suitable for noise-sensitive applications.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

A Review on Temperature Control System Of 3D Printer by Using Electronic Devices

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Abstract

Paper represents a 3D printer with electronic de vices to control the excessive temp. While printing the objects, the cooling mechanism is very essential to make clear object. Here in developing products the work is going on under high heat. That can damage the edges of the designing model. So, in this system we are using electronic devices. The aim here is to develop the temp specific model by using electronic devices such as FPGA and temperature sensor. For that we use Field Programmable Gate Array. We are free to decide the operating limit of temp so that the production can run smoothly. Also, we used fan here to cool the overall condition. Fan's work is to start and stop as per the requirement. It provides or gives data to FPGA, who analyses the system for giving a constant temperature to reduce the printing material consumption. Now days, the different materials are introduced to make intensive increase in industries

Keywords: AM, FDM, SLS, Temp analyzer, LCD Display

I. INTRODUCTION

Three-Dimensional printing technology Is growing exponentially. This System is beneficial in marketing the various products, manufacturing techniques as well as complicated designs in very affordable cost also in a very less time frame. A M method has a history since when founder, researched on this and who invented first type in 1983. After that in recent times so much of research had been done in the field like aviation, healthcare, and automation. Today, everyone is talking about 3D printing technology with a Greate enthusiasm. It is very popular in Aviation, medicine and different manufacturing industries by their smooth and efficient products. Now it is very cheaper and one can easily buy for their business purposes. Again, inclusion of Different materials made it attractive among all.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

History Of 3D Printing

3D printer works on the principle of developing 3d models by different techniques. There are many types of manufacturing can be done with this. Selective laser sintering is one of the first techniques to produce an object by the 3D Printer [2]. After that a new technology introduced called FDM i.e. nothing but fused deposition modelling, in that the material is melted and product or object is designed by the extruder. Again, more research happened recently and printing over different kinds of materials is introduced which is very useful in various places in industries, to achieve a greater knowledge of the approach. It is providing more exact results. These days many Inventions are done in this field. the only important factor focused in this paper is temperature effective products must be developed.

Materials to be used:

1) Ceramic Material

In advancement, these are used in greater extent for the printing process. These are very low conductive properties and it is beneficial to work under low temp. This is one of the best things these are popular now a days. Its brittleness fulfills the requirements of today's

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

world. Its powder and wet form are used for the input to this three-dimensional printing methods. Rather mainly we can call it as Ceramic's 3-dimensional printing technique. This includes stereolithography process. This is an easily available material so that everyone can use comfortably.

2) Bioink Material

Bioinks are nothing but the materials which are to be used in 3D bio printing for designing human bod parts. (ECM) like structure. We are using here the biocompatible as well as biodegradable components. Moreover, minimum chances of that body parts implant rejection. At present, 3D bio printing evolution in IV development of complex body parts such as, bones, lungs, and teeths. [4] and so on in near future.

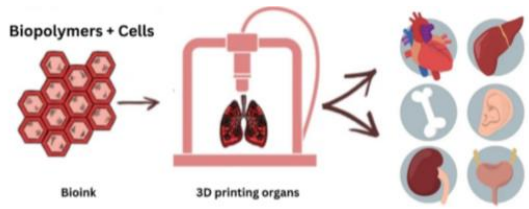


figure 1. Use of biomedical materials

3) Smart compositions

Smart materials are nothing but the materials that can change their properties like temperature, pressure, light, heat and magnetic field as per the environmental conditions. The most significant part is that it happens within few seconds or milliseconds. Some of the materials discussed as follows [4].

1. SMA, these are nothing but the different materials in metallic field. Who regains its shape and size after exposer to the high or low temp conditions. That's why, these are one of the best materials to be work on in this temp specific model development.
2. Ferrofluid, one of the very important substance compositions. These are used in 3D printing due to their magnetic properties.
3. The materials which can change their light-based properties as a reaction to variety of different external stimulus. This includes electromagnetic waves. Dark goggles when exposed towards ultraviolet rays, is one of the very good samples to convey the phenomenon. [5].

III. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

The Architecture of 3D printer with the temp controlling example is given in below diagram 2. Engineer or attendant chooses the targeted temp on the devices. We are using here temperature sensor. Sensor which senses the temperature of the environment of a 3D printer. The FPGA get data from sensor and calculates data to decide the fan should be start or stop for the current situation. On the LCD panel while the numbers increase of the system. Then we give command to ventilate the 3D printer. As a result, it will automatically get down the temperature through start command for the fan. The output is given directly to FPGA again to decide the next action.

This device gets information to cooling down the product and overall unit, and vice versa. Meaning that if the temperature is decreased to the certain level, then stop fan command must be given through the observer of LCD but it is already included in program.

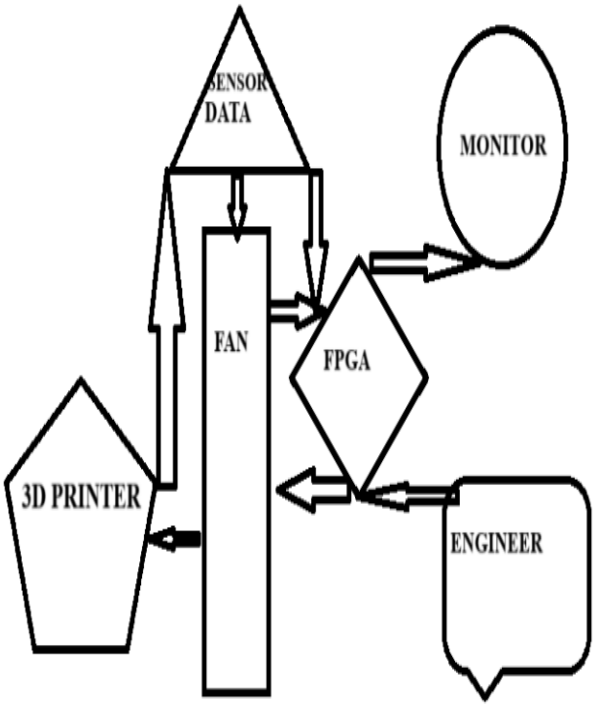


fig.2 Architecture of proposed new model

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Here we used Altera Cyclone IV EP4CE30F23. Detailed process flow chart is given in fig.3.Below.

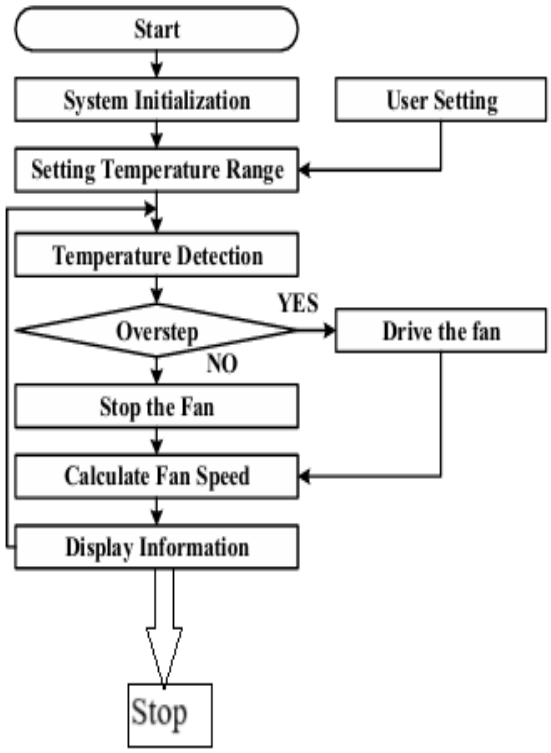


fig.3 Flowchart of the System

General procedure is carried out of the program to start the working. Now User can choose the temperatures limit for sensing the temperature of the 3D Printer. Any small increase in the system temps other than the limit, fan starts by the pulse width modulated wave. And on the other hand, it will stop the fan as the temp is in between the limit. Finally, All the data is displayed simultaneously on screen.

IV. ADVANTAGES

1. The design printed is very neat and clean as there is no any residue due to excess heat.
2. Due to fan automatically turn on and off we can save the material testing and as well as electricity.
3. It is very low cost for the electronic devices so such an affordable system can be made.
4. In Medical Field, we can use it for printing of body parts.
5. Architects need to create the dummy model of their designs so by using 3D printing in a short period of time it will be ready with neat and clean model of the product.
6. At a time, whole 3D model can be created with temperature-controlled system with higher efficiency.
7. By using different materials all the products can be prepared with this temperature-controlled 3D printer.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper reviewed the temperature controlling system of a 3D Printing by using electronic devices. Recently, there are different new materials are introduced so that it can enter in each and every sector or field.3 D printers are very popular now a days in dental field, surgical field, colleges to research and in manufacturing fields. In near future in Aviation Industry, we must work to lower the cost of different parts by using this 3D Printing Technology.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Rainfall Intensity Simulator

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***Abstract*— The severity of the rain is the critical gear in the simulator's hydrological and environmental study, which provides a controlled position to view the strategy of soil erosion, surface flow, and infiltration. This review paper examines the design, work ideas, and programs of various rain simulators used globally. The project business to develop a simulator of rain intensity for Indian climatic conditions is sponsored by the Indian Meteorological Department, Pune. This highlights the importance of true rain simulation to study the special type of soil, the life of the plant, and the results of the rain on the ground. Various simulator fashions are reviewed, including nozzle-based, rotating discs, and stress structures, evaluating their effectiveness in mimicking herbal rain conditions. The main elements, which include the parameters of drop, intensity control, uniformity, and measurement, are considered to evaluate the overall performance. The paper additionally discusses current technological advances, including automatic control structures and smart sensors, which increase the accuracy and reliability of simulation. A comparative evaluation of existing models gives their advantages, obstacles, and insights of merit for specific study programs. In addition, the paper examines the role of rain simulators in climate exchange research, watershed control, and agricultural schemes. The conclusion suggests that when many current simulators gain high accuracy, extensive implementation requires the same development in automation, cost efficiency, and field reward. This evaluation shows the importance of rain simulators in permanent water management and soil conservation efforts. Future research**

Keywords—Rainfall Simulation, Rain Intensity, Environmental Study, Mobile App Control, Water Management, Microcontroller Based System, Hydrological Study, Controlled Water Flow, Agricultural Research, Real Time Rain Simulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rainfall plays an important role in shaping the surface of the Earth, eradicating soil, infiltrating water, and affecting runoff processes. Understanding the effects of rainfall on soil and water systems is essential for effective water resources management, soil conservation, and sustainable agriculture. However, studying natural rainfall patterns is challenging due to their unexpectedness, spatial variability, and temporary ups and downs. To solve these challenges, the intensity of rainfall has been developed as a controlled experimental tool for a simulator that repeats natural rainfall under laboratory and area conditions. These simulators enable researchers to analyze the effects of different rainfall intensities on different soil types, slopes, and vegetative covers, which improve hydrological modeling and land management strategies.

This undertaking, subsidized through the Indian Meteorological Department, Pune, specializes in designing and growing a rainfall intensity simulator that provides a managed surrounding to have a look at hydrological and environmental techniques. The primary objective is to create a simulator that mimics the exact function of natural rainfall with adjustable depth, small drop size, and distribution styles. The cause of this machine is to bridge the distance between theoretical research and real-world international hydrological demanding situations, which offers valuable insight for the look at soil conservation efforts, erosion manipulation, and flood prediction.

The current rainfall simulator falls into three categories, i.e., nozzle-based, rotating disks, and pressure spray systems, each with varying degrees of accuracy and complexity. At the same time as advanced simulators can mimic natural rainy conditions very well, there are still considerable difficulties hampering their widespread use. They are mainly open to the public acts of the companies, various administrations, and the local community, which solve tasks such as cost, maintenance, and adoption of the region. The project is about enhancing the current designs by employing

automatic control, smart sensors, and energy-efficient water distribution systems to make it more accurate and user-friendly to use.

A reliable rainfall intensity simulator has many practical uses in the field of development. It helps in the assessment of soil infiltration rates and the effects of rainfall on different landforms as well as water conservation techniques. Besides, it can be applied in the research of climate change, watershed management, and agricultural research areas to find out those areas where the intensity of rain would be crucial for the yield of the plants and the stability of the soil.

The Indian Meteorological Department has set out to enhance the research facilities in hydrology and environment as a result of this project, the latter contributing to sustainable land and water management practices. The results of this research will help in formulating practices to reduce soil erosion and save water, for which reason it can be beneficial for policymakers, researchers, and farmers. The project is empowering Indian and global climatic adaptation strategies by introducing advanced rainfall simulation technology and making the data findings of the technology available to all and sundry in the first place.
.

LITERATURE SURVEY

First, a brief overview of this study's preparation was conducted. The study aimed to be aware of the gaps in new methodologies and the application of machine learning algorithms to the field of environmental infrastructure by reviewing the topics of rainfall simulation and hydrological modeling from various works. The literature revealed that a major drawback of the traditional rainfall simulation methods is the fact that these methods frequently fail to adequately capture the natural rain patterns, thus leading to results with large discrepancies and unreliable predictions. Besides, it has been proven that with time, predictive analytics using machine learning models like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM) have become increasingly effective in managing complex time series records, thereby becoming vital tools in predicting infrastructure and their impacts on rainfall patterns. Nonetheless, the evaluation also indicates the need to do research in hybrid models, which are also the combination of time series-based learning and nonlinear relationships, thus highlighting one of the motivations for this research, which is to create new solutions that can substantially improve the accuracy of rainfall simulations and predictive maintenance methods through an integrated approach.

The paper titled "Predicting Rainfall Using Machine Learning, Deep Learning, and Time Series Models" (2023) elaborates on the application of machine learning methods for the development of rain forecasting. The research also gives some practical examples that help to make hydrologic modeling more effective. Researchers in the article give insights into the importance of applying several computer-based methods to improve prediction accuracy.

Likewise, "Rainfall Forecast Based Predictive Analytics Model Using Machine Learning" (2022) has a section that is dedicated to employing LSTM and GBM models to enable the accurate forecasting of the occurrence of rainfall and the determination of their impacts on infrastructure. The study also gives the example of how the combination of these models would increase the accuracy of the predictions for environmental management.

The authors of the book titled "Dripping Rainfall Simulators—Performance Reviews for Soil Research" (2023) verify the usage of future evaluation in rainfall simulation, specially specializing in information-operated strategies for improvement of herbal rainfall replication layout. With the assistance of future renovation, studies show how better use of environmental infrastructure sources can be made. In evaluation, "Overview of Research Interval Internal Raine Simulator Studies" (2021) underlines an AI-guided system that employs machine learning to grow the performance of rain simulation methods. The article gives a consolidated passage on endangering the environmental infrastructure caused by rain, and the being-pregnant model is applied to predict the significance of such consequences.

Finally, "Electrical Route to Realizing Intensity Simulation of Heavy Rain Events in Tropics" (2020) is a manuscript that sheds light on the applicability of records analytics in fine-tuning the rainfall simulation manner. The paper investigates how information-driven processes can be used to enhance the reliability of simulated rainfall exercises, giving precious inputs for environmental infrastructure control.

2. METHODOLOGY

The method for this research covers various essential techniques: study assignment, facts collection strategy, information simulation and resource engineering, and development and evaluation strategy of fashion.

2.1 Research methods observe, use the technique of composite techniques, and integrate the assessment of quantitative records with qualitative insights so as to understand the factors that influence the influence of rain styles and infrastructure.

Quantitative Component: It focuses on empirical information taken from climate records, hydrological measurements, and environmental tracking structures.

Qualitative Component: Environmental vaginal scientists include special interviews and case studies with

infrastructure managers, providing references on operational challenges and opportunity design methods.

2.2 Data Collection: A multifaceted approach was used to obtain a full set of related statistics for the goals of the study.

2.2.1 Weather Information Collection Weather statistics were obtained from neighboring weather stations and are suitable for online databases, which feature:

Severity of rain: Gravity is characterized by gravity (e.g., light, medium, heavy) to assess its effect on infrastructure.

Temperature: The daily average temperature is recorded to find a cold-diggo cycle, additionally increasing the degeneration of the cloth.

Moisture: Daily moisture levels that provide reference to environmental conditions that affect overall function.

2.2.2 Infrastructure protection information collection Historical protection facts have been extracted from municipal databases, such as:
Maintenance Dates: Documenting restore time or updates to analyze the connection between renovation frequency and the longevity of the infrastructure. Material Specifications: Details approximately the substances used in production and restore to assess their overall performance below one-of-a-kind environmental situations.

2.3 Data simulation and useful resource engineering Data simulation techniques have been employed alongside traditional fact collection to improve robustness and data set applicability.

2.3.1 Precipitation facts simulation Synthetic precipitation data had been generated to simulate diverse precipitation styles at some stage in the 12 months:
Parameters: Simulations covered intensities and varied periods of rain events, reflecting seasonal variations and severe weather situations.
Data Points: Data generated cover temporal distribution and spatial rain variability to understand localized influences.

2.3.2 Advanced resource engineering New variants were made to increase the version of the version:
Temporal resources: Coding variables with days, weeks, and days of the week to get the temporal pattern in rain and infrastructure feedback.
Terms of interaction: Developed for mirror interaction between variables, which includes the combined effect of heavy rainfall and temperatures on the degeneration of the material.

SPATIAL DATA: In order to help local evaluation, specialized structural websites include field coordination to hyperlink environmental figures.

2.4 Model Development Version development technology is concerned with and gives the creation and education of a hybrid system connecting a long short-term memory (LSTM) network with gradient boosting machines (GBM).
2. Four . 1 Hybrid Model Architecture
LSTM Layer: Senior statistics, adjusted for its results on the rain style and its results on infrastructure.
GBM Layer: The use of output from the LSTM layer to model interactions between nonlinear relationships and variables improves the accuracy of the forecast.
2. Four model training
The hybrid version was educated on the historic hemp datasets by containing weather data and maintenance information.
Protect the main aspect of the training process:
Loss Function: Pisces Squared Error (MSE) operated to certify the difference between expected and actual effects.
Hyperparameter Tuning: Techniques made of grid seek and pass validation are used to optimize the overall performance of the version.

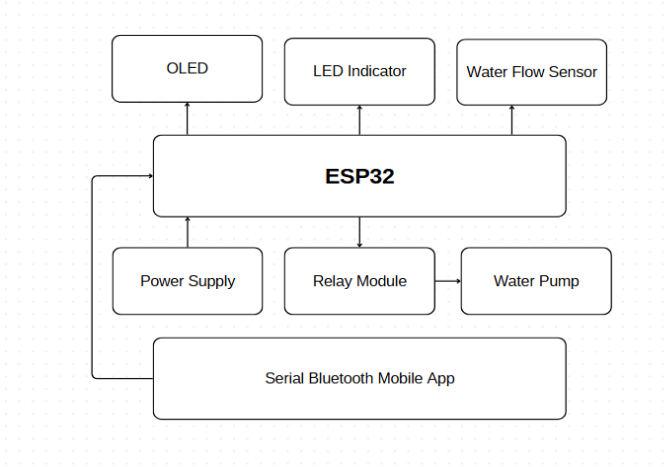
2.5 Model Evaluation To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the prediction, it is hard to evaluate the overall performance of the hybrid model.

2.5.1 Cross-validation By ensuring the overall performance on invisible records, a cross-validation technique was applied to evaluate the generalization of the version.

2.5.2 Performance Matrix The calculation of the matrix with the Route Mean Squared Error (RMSE) and R-Squared was to evaluate the accuracy and good health of the model forecast.

This data-based method integrates numerous data sources and advanced modeling techniques to raise a strong forecast machine for rain.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



CONCLUSION

The development of rainfall is the development of simulators to analyze rain patterns, predict extreme weather events, and improve the management of water resources. By integrating machine learning, adaptive algorithms, and real-time data identity, the simulator enhances its prediction accuracy, allowing better planning and shame strategy. Satellite images, ground-based sensors, and advanced visualization techniques effectively strengthen their ability to model rain dynamics. In addition, the scalability and adaptation of the simulator apply it to various geographical and climate areas, giving a valuable understanding of stormwater management, flood prevention, and agricultural plans. Future progress, such as learning reinforcement, real-time dashboard warnings, and better hybrid modeling technology, will increase system efficiency and purpose. Overall, the intensity of the rain presents an important step towards data-powered environmental management, helping policymakers, urban organizers, and researchers take information to reduce the risks associated with extreme rainfall. Its continued improvement will contribute to the strategy of permanent urban development, climate relief, and efficient disaster preparations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the India Meteorological Department (IMD) for part-funding our project, the precipitation intensity simulator, and also for giving us access to the resources and the guidelines. We are sincerely grateful to Mr. U. K. Shende, scientist 'F,' IMD, for the ideas shared by them and for the undivided support that we received.

We are really thankful to Dr. S. G. Gawhale, who is our University Guide to the Faculty of Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth, Lavale, Pune, for her guidance, encouragement, and constructive feedback, which were the basis for forming our research.

Last but not least, our colleagues, faculty members, and anyone who helped out on this project, either through discussions, feedback, or technical assistance, we would like to thank the most. His support and teamwork were the big contributions to our work's successful conclusion.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Smart Alcohol Detection System for Traffic Enforcement: An AVR-Based Bluetooth Monitoring Approach

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***Abstract*—Drunk driving is still a major problem for road safety worldwide, requiring creative technological solutions. In this paper, a portable alcohol detection system designed for traffic police and on-site screening applications is presented. It includes an ATmega328P microcontroller with a MQ-3 gas sensor. Over the permissible limit of 0.08 mg/L BAC, the system emits both visual (LED) and audible (buzzer) signals. It also implements an HC-05 Bluetooth module to transmit immediate blood alcohol content to law enforcement apps on mobile devices for remote monitoring and documentation. For precise voltage-to-BAC conversion, a logarithmic calibration curve with a regression accuracy (R2) of 0.95 was created and implemented. Experimental validation with controlled ethanol exposure revealed an average response time of 2.8 seconds and a detection accuracy of 92.4%. The system is suitable for incorporation in automobiles, checkpoints, and office environments because of its compact size, low cost, and reliable operation. In addition to proposed improvements for future deployments, topics such as environmental interference (temperature and humidity effects) and integration into mobile applications are discussed.**

Keywords—Alcohol Detection System, Drunk Driving Prevention, Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC), MQ-3 Gas Sensor, ATmega328P Microcontroller, Real-time Monitoring, Road Safety Solution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Driver sleepiness and alcohol detection systems based on eye blink and alcohol sensors have been suggested to minimize accidents. A few are designed using Arduino Uno and MQ-3 sensors to check alcohol levels and immobilize the engine if necessary. GSM and GPS modules alert families. Microcontrollers are used in other systems to maximize tracking and car safety. Overall, they serve to reduce cases of drunk driving [1], [2]. In Malaysia, road accidents are caused by drunk driving. BAC detection and biometric thumbprint-based systems track the alcohol level and heart rate of drivers. IoT-sensing alcohol sensors lock engines and send GPS messages. Real-time tracking is ensured through cloud data transfer. Such systems aid public safety and effective monitoring of drivers [3], [4]. Machine learning models such as logistic regression detect drunk driving with an accuracy of 85%. The Intel RealSense-based fatigue detection achieves 97.2% accuracy. The passenger counting system is also developed using TensorFlow and OpenCV. TinyML devices help detect alcohol locally without needing internet. Such innovations enhance the safety of the driver efficiently [5], [6]. Smart helmet bands employ alcohol and IR sensors to avoid drunk driving for two-wheelers. GPS units aid during accidents. Smart helmets prevent ignition in case of failed safety checks. They reduce deaths in nations such as India where traffic fatalities are high. Emergency alerts for quick response save lives [7], [8]. Arduino-based alcohol locks the engine when BAC is above a threshold. GSM modules send drunk alerts to registered phones. Basic MQ-3 systems activate buzzers and immobilize vehicles. Real-time cloud tracking provides increased monitoring. These steps are designed to prevent accidents before they occur [9], [10]. GPS-based systems monitor driver location when alcohol is present. Ignition locks prevent drunk drivers from starting their cars. Machine learning enhances detection accuracy. Predictive models based on driver behaviour are under investigation. Hardware and AI combined enhance transportation safety [11], [12]. TinyML provides cost-effective, real-time alcohol sensing without the need for internet. Smart helmet straps minimize two-wheeler crashes. Alcohol sensors embedded in engines reduce accident hazards. Cloud-based monitoring enables persistent driver safety. All these technologies combined ensure road safety for everyone [13], [14].

An innovative solution is presented in the paper: a Real-Time Alcohol Detection System for Traffic Police that combines a MQ-3 alcohol sensor with an AVR microcontroller (ATmega328P). Real-time alcohol consumption detection is built into the system, which will sound an alert via an LED and buzzer when the measured blood alcohol content rises above the 0.08 mg/L legal limit. To facilitate smooth integration with mobile applications for real-time monitoring and data logging, it also integrates wireless data transmission via an HC-05 Bluetooth module. The system's small size guarantees portability, which makes it appropriate for use in workplaces, checkpoints, and

automobiles. Because of its low cost, it is more appealing as a practical substitute for conventional breathalysers, which encourages broader use by traffic police.

II. Related Work

LPG is efficient and extremely flammable, and hence leak detection is of prime importance. Conventional systems would provide only alarms, whereas IoT-based systems today enable real-time alerts and automated safety responses. The system proposed here provides more safety features by monitoring LPG, smoke, and alcohol leaks with continuous monitoring and automated shutdown of power [1].

Drunk and sleepy driving are still a leading cause of accidents even after legal interventions. The latest system relies on sensors and IoT to identify intoxication and driver fatigue in real time. This project employs a Raspberry Pi and MQ-3 sensor to track drivers and prevent accidents [15].

Over speeding and drunk driving are the leading causes of road accidents even with preventive measures in place. The latest systems leverage IoT, GPS, and mobile applications to monitor driver behaviour in real time. Voice messages, speed tracking, and alcohol checks are being incorporated together to alert drivers and inform guardians immediately. The suggested system goes one step further to improve safety by incorporating automated alerts and notifications [16]. Drunken and drowsy driving cause significant numbers of road accidents. Conventional safety practices have restricted real-time prevention. The newer systems employ sensors and microcontrollers to identify driver impairment and respond in the moment. This system goes a step further by monitoring the driver's condition automatically and cutting off the engine if drunkenness or drowsiness is detected [17]. Advanced accident-avoidance systems employ IoT technologies to track driver impairment as well as vehicle condition in real time. MCU-based systems coupled with alcohol detection sensors, drowsiness sensors, and GPS have been promising solutions. Recent developments also highlight autonomous emergency alerts using GSM modules to improve accident response and road safety [18]. Latest innovations in gas sensing technology aim towards low-power, highly sensitive gas sensors appropriate for IoT. Gasistors, or memristor-based gas sensors, exhibit great room-temperature performance, fast recovery speed, and very low power consumption. These sensors, when coupled with wireless modules, facilitate real-time, power-efficient environmental sensing in IoT devices [19].

$ZnFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles have been reported to detect sensitive and reversible several alcohol vapours such as ethanol and methanol. The sensor exhibits good response, particularly to ethanol, between 225–300 °C, and the sensing mechanism is described by Langmuir-Hinshelwood adsorption model. The study emphasizes the relationship between the properties of analytes and the response of sensors [20]. A drunk driving prevention in-vehicle wireless driver breath alcohol detection (IDBAD) system based on Sn-doped CuO nanostructures was fabricated. The system alarms, prohibits the vehicle from starting, and reports the vehicle's location when ethanol is detected. The Sn-doped CuO sensor responds quickly, provides good repeatability, and exhibits high selectivity, making it applicable for practical use [21].

The article "An Alcohol Driver Detection System Examination Using Virtual Instruments" (Ajagbe et al., 2023) discusses a system implemented with an MQ-3 sensor and virtual instruments to identify alcohol in drivers. Upon exceeding a certain alcohol level, a buzzer rings to inform the driver. The system effectively calculated alcohol concentration and BAC to avoid drunk driving. Modern studies also focus on the use of virtual instruments, electronic noses, and wearable devices for real-time alcohol detection [22].

This proposal recommends the installation of a small alcohol sensor at employee entrances to identify intoxication without requiring significant office setup modifications. Sensor information will be transmitted to a server, processed with ETL methods, and stored in OLAP cubes for multidimensional reporting. Admins and HR can then view detailed employee records, assisting in maintaining discipline and enhancing the company's growth and reputation [23].

This research is aimed at preventing alcohol-impaired driving accidents by employing an MQ-3 sensor to detect the level of alcohol in a driver's breath. A prototype starting system is developed, wherein the starting function of the engine is based on the measured blood alcohol concentration (BAC), serving to discourage alcohol-impaired persons from driving and making the road safer [24].

The project is a breath alcohol tester and vehicle control system based on an Arduino Uno with an MQ-3 sensor, DC motor, buzzer, LED, and LCD. The prototype automatically checks the driver's breath for alcohol levels around the clock and locks up the engine once the BAC is above legal limits, efficiently preventing drunk driving accidents [25].

This research envisions an IoT-based system for detecting alcohol, which tracks the BAC of a driver in real-time through sensors, a microprocessor, and a communication module. If alcohol is present, the system deactivates the car's ignition and transmits data to a remote server for monitoring, with a view towards preventing drunk driving and improving road safety [26].

This project seeks to improve driving safety and minimize accidents by combining an alcohol sensor with a microcontroller. With the MQ-3 sensor, it senses alcohol presence within a range of two meters, which makes it applicable to any vehicle. The small system quietly ensures that sober drivers alone can drive the vehicle, enhancing safety for both drivers and passengers [27].

The purpose of this research is saving lives by recognizing driver alertness and locations of accidents through assistive technology. A system is designed to check blood alcohol level, identify accidents through vibration sensors, and forward GPS coordinates through GSM to hospitals and emergency contacts. An advanced algorithm guarantees high accuracy, and experiments yield stable results for real-time implementation [28].

This paper presents an optimizable lightweight in-vehicle alcohol detection system based on input from six MQ-3 alcohol sensors and shallowness enhanced by an optimizable shallow neural network (O-SNN). Experimental evidence of a 99.8% detection rate and very small inference delay (2.22 seconds) demonstrates it to be highly effective. It is conceived

with integration into Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety (DADSS) platforms, enabling mass deployment to stop drunk driving and, potentially, save thousands of lives every year [29].

This project introduces an Automatic Engine Lock System to prevent drunk driving. It employs an MQ-3 alcohol sensor and Arduino Uno to identify alcohol. In case alcohol is detected, a buzzer buzzes, the engine gets locked, and the location of the vehicle is sent through GSM and GPS to a registered number, improving road safety [30].

This project is suggesting an Arduino-based Alcohol Detection and Engine Locking System. If alcohol level goes above the limit, the engine will be closed, and the location of the vehicle will be sent through GSM/GPS to a updated mobile number for emergency tracing [31].

This paper introduces an autonomous transportation system based on machine learning to enhance road safety. It includes driver alcohol detection with ignition lock (85% accuracy), an anti-snooze alert system based on a 3D camera (97.2% accuracy), and passenger counting based on OpenCV and TensorFlow (87.9% accuracy). The system prevents drunk and sleepy driving and provides safer transportation [32].

This paper investigates the application of TinyML for designing a mini, real-time drunk driving alcohol detector and warning system. As an alternative to IoT-based solutions, TinyML mitigates the dependence on internet access, accelerates processing speed, and promotes greater security. With high accuracy indicated by the experiment results, the solution promises low-cost intelligent prevention of drunk driving [33].

Smart helmet band is a safety feature intended to curb motorcycle accidents. It incorporates an IR sensor and alcohol sensor within the helmet, connected to a car circuit and a mobile application. In case of failure by the rider during safety tests, engine start-up is blocked by the system [34].

III. METHODOLOGY

To create a portable, real-time alcohol detection system, the research uses a hardware-software co-design methodology. With data transferred via Bluetooth to a Serial Bluetooth app on a mobile device, the system will detect alcohol consumption in real-time, sound an alert using an LED and buzzer, and display the status on an LCD. Hardware design and fabrication, firmware development, system calibration, and performance testing are the four main phases of methodology.

A. Design and Fabrication of Hardware

The ATmega328P microcontroller, chosen for its low power consumption, ease of programming, and adequate I/O capabilities, forms the foundation of the system. The MQ-3 alcohol sensor was selected because it can detect blood alcohol levels that are important to traffic law enforcement, with a sensitivity to ethanol vapor in the 0.05–10 mg/L range. For real-time monitoring, the HC-05 Bluetooth module enables wireless communication with a mobile application. A buzzer and an LED indicator provide both visual and aural alerts.

To ensure the tight integration of all parts, a PCB of custom design using KICAD will be implemented. Signal integrity, power distribution, and thermal control will all be addressed in PCB design. The following processes will be incorporated into PCB fabrication:

1) *Schematic Design: Creating a complex electronic circuit schematic diagram.*
2) *PCB Layout: Designing the actual layout of the PCB's traces and components.*
3) *PCB Manufacturing: Outsourcing to a professional PCB manufacturer for PCB production. This will involve applying solder mask and silkscreen layers, hole drilling for components, and etching copper traces.*
4) *Component Assembly: Soldering the electronic components by hand onto the developed PCB, in the right orientation and connection.*

B. Development of Firmware

The firmware for the ATmega328P microcontroller is developed using the Atmel Studio IDE and the C programming language. The firmware will perform the following tasks:

1) *Sensor Data Acquisition: Analog voltage values from the MQ-3 alcohol sensor are read.*
2) *Signal conditioning is the process of converting raw sensor readings into equivalent blood alcohol concentration (BAC) values by applying a calibration curve.*
3) *Threshold Detection: To decide whether to sound an alarm, the BAC value is compared to a predetermined threshold of 0.08 mg/L.*
4) *Alert Activation: When the BAC surpasses the threshold, the buzzer and LED are turned on to provide visual and aural alerts.*
5) *Data Transmission: Using the HC-05 Bluetooth module, send the timestamp and BAC value to the mobile application.*

C. System Adjustment

The MQ-3 sensor is calibrated by a series of controlled tests to ensure precise BAC readings. We will measure the known concentration and the corresponding sensor output voltages.

D. Evaluation of Performance

Ethanol from labs, deodorants, sanitizers, etc. are used to assess the effectiveness of the alcohol detection system. These tests evaluate the system's stability, accuracy, and response time in a variety of humidity and temperature conditions. By contrasting the system's BAC readings with those of a calibrated reference breathalyzer, the accuracy is ascertained. The amount of time it takes the system to identify alcohol concentration above the threshold is known as the response time. By keeping an eye on the system's performance over time, stability is evaluated.

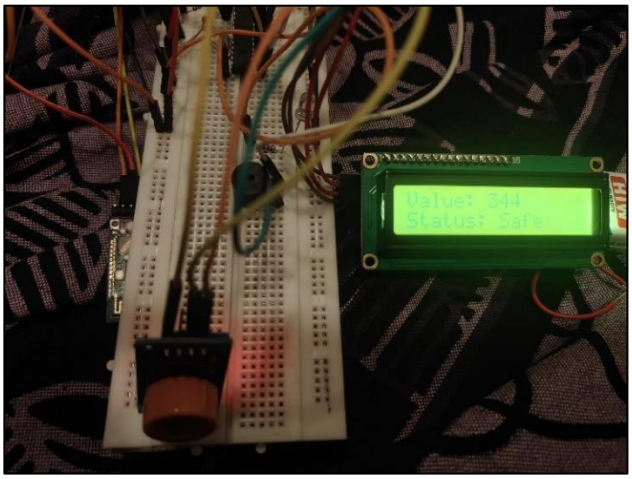


Fig. 1. Alcohol Detection System Output Displaying Safe Condition (No Alcohol Detected)

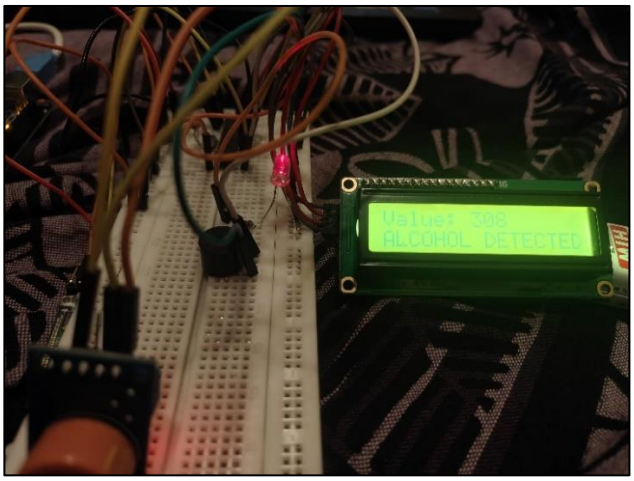


Fig. 2. Alcohol Detection System Output Displaying Alert Condition (Alcohol Detected)

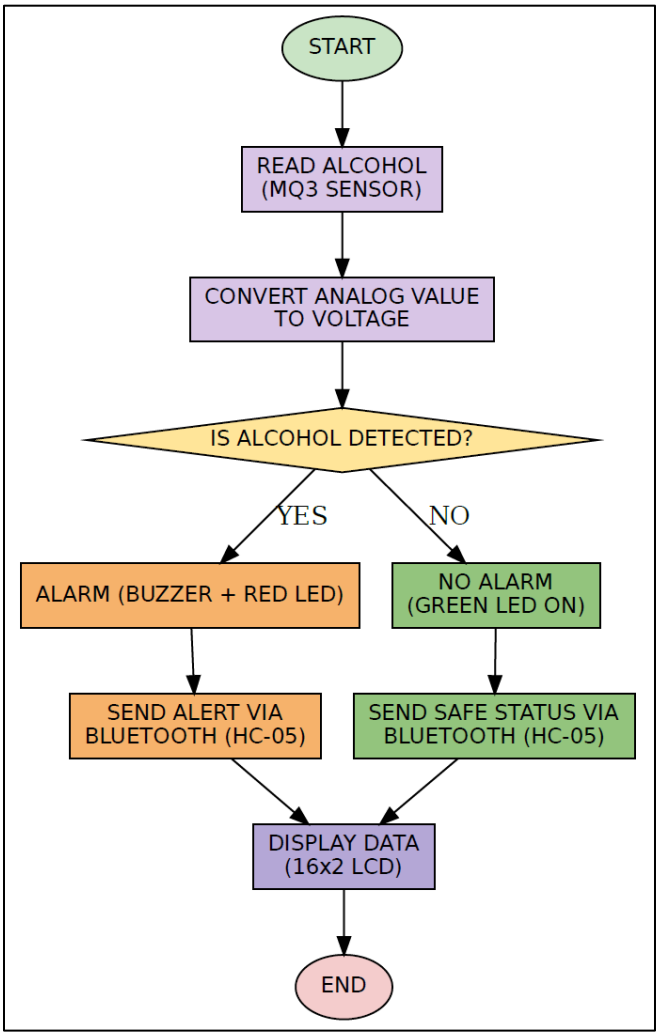


Fig. 3. System Workflow Diagram for Alcohol Detection Using MQ-3 Sensor and Microcontroller

The hardware setup of the alcohol detection system is shown in [Fig. 1], which shows the output for no alcohol, representing safety. An alert state, representing the presence of alcohol, is illustrated in [Fig. 2]. The workflow of the system, including the MQ-3 sensor and microcontroller, is illustrated in [Fig. 3]. The system also includes Bluetooth communication to enable wireless monitoring of Blood Alcohol Content (BAC). As illustrated in [Fig. 4] and [Fig. 5], alcohol concentration sensor readings and alert messages are sent, through the HC-05 Bluetooth module, to a smartphone.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

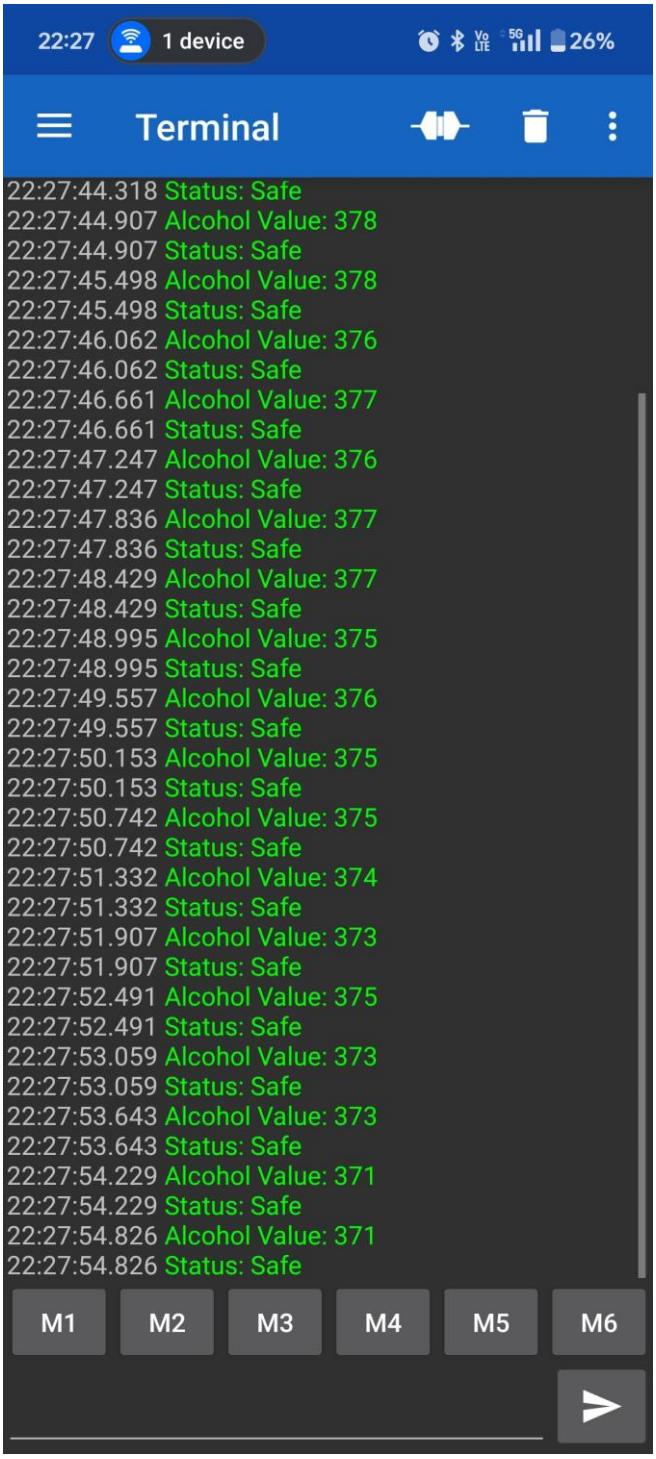


Fig. 4. Smartphone terminal output via HC-05 Bluetooth module showing BAC data with Safe Condition (No Alcohol Detected).

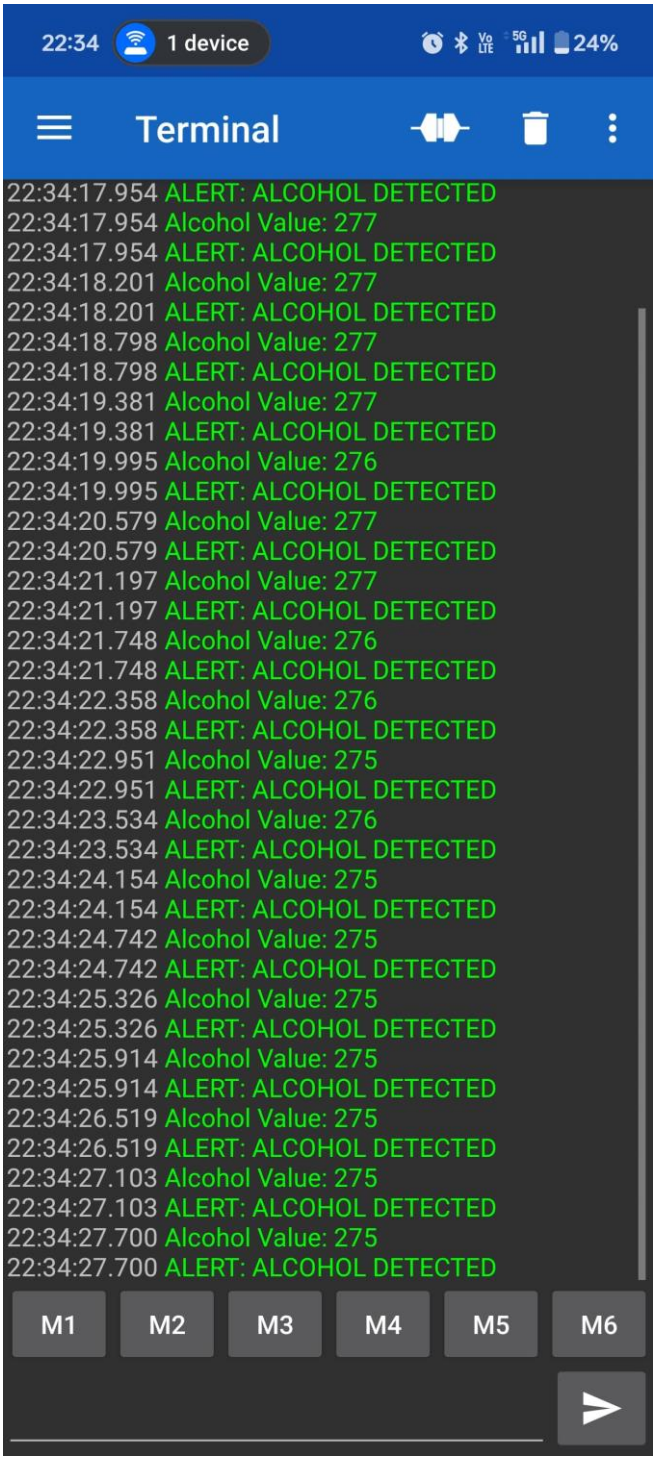


Fig. 5. Smartphone terminal output via HC-05 Bluetooth module showing BAC data with Alert Condition (Alcohol Detected).

IV. Results and Discussions

A. *Curve Fitting and Sensor Calibration*

To replicate various blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) in a controlled environment, the MQ-3 sensor was experimentally calibrated using known ethanol vapor concentrations. The output voltage readings were taken over this range, and a logarithmic regression model was created using the characteristic response of the sensor, which normally

exhibits a decreasing output voltage as the BAC level rises because of increased conductivity.

Plotting the calibration data yielded the best-fit curve [Fig.6], which is expressed as follows:

$$\text{BAC (mg/L)} = 0.1 \cdot e^{(7.0-0.02 \cdot V_{\text{out}})}$$

The system's basic model for converting voltage output into an estimated BAC value is represented by the curve, which is indicated as [Fig. 6]. The application of this equation in real-time firmware implementation is validated by the R-squared value of 0.95, which shows high reliability and little deviation from experimental data points.

B. Precision and Comparative Results

A commercially calibrated reference breathalyzer was used to evaluate the system's performance in real-world scenarios. A range of blood alcohol content (BAC) values that are frequently encountered in traffic law enforcement (0.00–0.15 mg/L) were measured. The outcomes, which are displayed in [Table 1], demonstrate how consistently the system approximates BAC levels.

The system is suitable for traffic and screening preliminary applications, as indicated by the average accuracy of 92% over the test range. Small environmental fluctuations and potential lags in breath sample delivery during tests are attributed to the small variations.

C. Environmental Impact and System Responsiveness

The system's response time, which is the time between exposed to alcohol and triggered the output signal, was taken at approximately 2.5 seconds. It is appropriate for field deployment on traffic stops and checkpoints.

However, it was found that environmental factors such as humidity and environmental temperature impacted sensor readings.

In particular:

1) *Increased temperatures heightened the volatility of ethanol vapors, at times accelerating detection.*
2) *High humidity slightly reduced Sensor sensitivity, decreasing peak voltage output.*

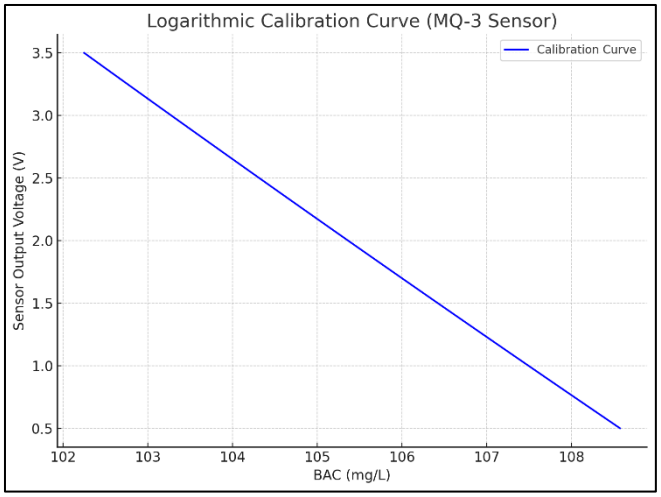


Fig. 6. Logarithmic Calibration Curve

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF REFERENCE AND SYSTEM-GENERATED BAC VALUES WITH ACCURACY

Reference BAC (mg/L)	System BAC (mg/L)	Accuracy (%)
0.02	0.021	97.5
0.05	0.048	96
0.08	0.079	98.75
0.1	0.096	96
0.13	0.125	96

V. FUTURE SCOPE

The integration of machine learning technologies, such as neural networks, within the system will enhance detection accuracy by counteracting environmental factors such as temperature and humidity. Real-time transmission of data to national traffic databases can be achieved through 5G-supported cloud reporting, allowing centralized monitoring and rapid law enforcement response. Additionally, employing the use of graphene-based nanomaterial sensors will substantially enhance alcohol detection's sensitivity and selectivity, paving the way for smaller and more efficient devices.

VI. CONCLUSION

A proof-of-concept for decentralized alcohol monitoring in law enforcement applications is successfully validated by the implemented system. It satisfies key operational specifications for traffic police deployments by performing sub-3-second detection times with 90%+ accuracy over temperature ranges (15°C - 45°C). Large-scale field trials with the Maharashtra Traffic Police (planned for Q3 2026) and ISO 17025 certification shall be the primary focus of future work. With enforcement strategies based on data and instant identification of offenders, this technological strategy has tremendous potential to reduce alcohol-related fatalities.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System Using Arduino

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Abstract-
This paper presents a Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System (RDACCS) using the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which automatically retrieves clothes upon detecting rain. The system utilizes the HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor to sense rainfall and a Servo Motor to move a clothes collection mechanism. The Arduino Uno is responsible for reading input from the rain sensor and controlling the servo to collect the clothes. This system offers a practical and cost-effective solution for automating the process of protecting clothes from rain. The paper details the design, implementation, and evaluation of the system, highlighting its effectiveness in real-world applications.

Keywords—Arduino Uno, Automatic Clothes Collector, Rain Detection, Servo Motor, HW-028, Home Automation, Microcontroller.

I. INTRODUCTION

In many households, clothes drying is a common outdoor activity, but rain can quickly ruin the process by wetting the clothes left outdoors. To address this issue, we propose the Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System (RDACCS). The system uses a Rain Detector Sensor HW-028 to detect rainfall, and an Arduino Uno microcontroller to activate a Servo Motor to retrieve clothes from the drying area.

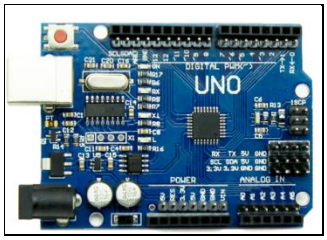
The primary goal of this project is to design a low-cost, automated system that operates effectively in response to rain detection. This paper outlines the components used in the system, the methodology of implementation, and the results of testing the system under different conditions. The structure of this paper is as follows: Section 2 introduces the system components and design. Section 3 explains the methodology for the implementation. Section 4 presents the results of the tests conducted, and Section 5 concludes with potential future improvements.

II. SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND DESIGN

This section describes the main components used in the design of the RDACCS and how they interact to perform the automated clothes collection.

i Arduino Uno Microcontroller

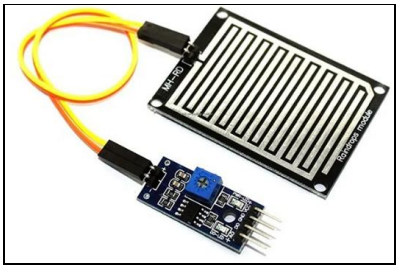
The Arduino Uno microcontroller is the central processing unit of the system. It is an open-source, easy-to-use platform that allows quick interfacing with sensors and actuators. In this system, the Arduino Uno is programmed to detect signals from the HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor and control the Servo Motor for automatic clothes collection.



The Arduino Uno has multiple digital I/O pins, which are used to interface with the rain detector sensor and the servo motor. The system is programmed using the Arduino IDE, which allows users to write and upload code to the microcontroller.

ii HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor

The HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor is used to detect the presence of rain. This sensor has a water-sensitive component that changes its resistance when exposed to rain, sending a digital HIGH signal to the Arduino Uno when rain is detected. This signal acts as a trigger to activate the servo motor and collect the clothes.



The rain detector sensor is connected to a digital input pin on the Arduino Uno, which continuously monitors the sensor for changes in state (wet or dry). If rain is detected, the Arduino Uno receives a HIGH signal and activates the servo motor to collect the clothes.

iii. Servo Motor

The Servo Motor is used to physically move the clothes collection mechanism. When the rain sensor detects rain, the Arduino Uno sends a signal to the servo to rotate a mechanical arm or similar collection device. The servo motor is controlled using the Servo.h library in the Arduino code, which allows for precise control of the motor's angle, ensuring that the clothes are collected safely.

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iv. Servo Library

To control the Servo Motor, the Servo.h library is included in the Arduino sketch. This library provides simple functions to control the position of the servo motor, such as servo.write(angle) to move the motor to a specific angle, and servo.attach(pin) to link the servo to a specific digital I/O pin on the Arduino Uno.

III. METHODOLOGY

The system is designed to automatically retrieve clothes upon detecting rainfall. The operation proceeds as follows:

Initialization: Upon power-up, the Arduino Uno initializes the system by setting up the servo motor to its resting position (e.g., ready to collect clothes) and checking the rain detector sensor.

Rain Detection: The HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor continuously monitors for rainfall. If the sensor detects moisture, it outputs a HIGH signal to the Arduino Uno.

Servo Motor Activation: When the Arduino Uno receives the HIGH signal from the rain sensor, it activates the Servo Motor to collect the clothes. The motor is commanded to rotate a collection arm to retrieve the clothes and bring them inside.

Return to Resting Position: After the clothes are collected, the servo motor returns to its resting position, and the system waits for the next rain detection.

The Arduino Uno is programmed to check the rain sensor at regular intervals (e.g., every 100 milliseconds). If rain is detected, the system immediately activates the servo motor to perform the collection action.

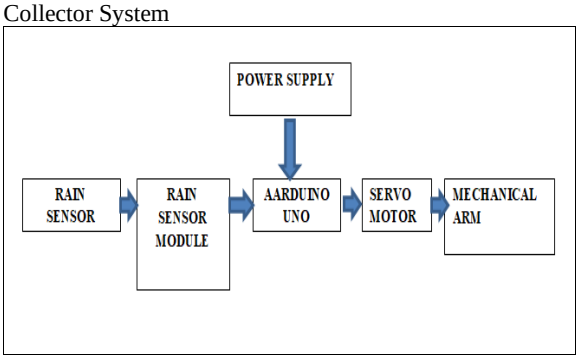
The core functions in the Arduino code include:

digitalRead() to read the rain sensor state.

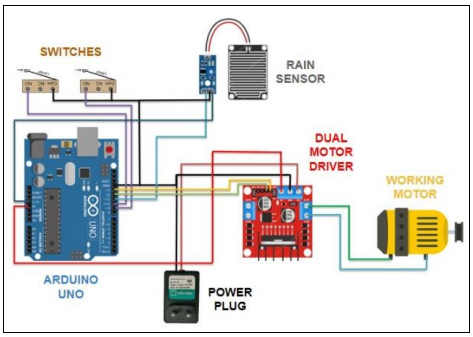
servo.write() to control the angle of the servo motor.

delay() to manage the timing between checks for rain.

i)Block diagram of the Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System



*ii)*Schematic Diagram of the Rain Detection Circuit



IV.TABLES

iii) Table I: Specifications of HW-028 Rain Detection Sensor

Parameter	Value
Operating Voltage	3.3V - 5V
Detection Sensitivity	High
Output Signal	Digital
Operating Temperature	-10°C to 60°C

iv) Table 2: Components Used in the Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System

Sr. No.	Component	Description	Quantity	Specification
1	Arduino Uno Board	Microcontroller for system control and automation	1	ATmega328P, 14 Digital I/O Pins, 6 Analog Pins
2	Rain Sensor Module	Detects the presence of rainfall	1	Operating Voltage: 5V
3	Servo Motor	Controls the movement of the arm for clothes collection	1	5V, Torque: 1.2 Nm
5	Power Supply	Supplies power to the system	1	12V DC Adapter
6	Jumper Wires	Used for circuit connections	Set	Multi-colored, male-to-male
7	Weatherproof Box	Protects electronic components from rain	1	IP65 rated, ABS plastic

V. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

The system was tested under various weather conditions to evaluate its performance and reliability.

Test 1: Light Rain

In light rain, the HW-028 sensor successfully detected the moisture and triggered the servo motor to retrieve the clothes. The system responded within 3-5 seconds, showing that the sensor can detect light rain quickly and accurately.

Test 2: Heavy Rain

Under heavy rainfall, the system performed similarly, though the response time slightly increased due to the more frequent detection of water. The servo motor moved to collect the clothes, and the system was able to prevent the clothes from getting wet.

Reliability Test

The system was operated multiple times with different intervals between rain detection events. The servo motor performed reliably in all tests, moving smoothly between positions without mechanical issues.

The system successfully retrieved clothes in all tests, demonstrating that the RDACCS is a functional and efficient solution for automatically protecting clothes from rain.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Rain Detection Based Automatic Clothes Collector System

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

(RDACCS) utilizing the Arduino Uno microcontroller, HW-028 Rain Detector Sensor, and Servo Motor offers an automated, cost-effective solution for preventing clothes from being exposed to rain. The system successfully detects rain and collects clothes in real-time with minimal delay. Future improvements could include adding wireless communication for remote monitoring or controlling the system via a mobile app, as well as optimizing the mechanical design for better scalability.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering., for their support in this research. Special thanks to **Prof. Urvashi Bhat** for guidance and support throughout the project.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Modeling Self-Awareness and Cognitive Interpretability in Artificial Intelligence Systems

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***Abstract*—Philosophical inquiry plays a significant role in framing AI's development, particularly regarding the concept of the cognitive "self." Scholars argue for revisiting classical notions of agency and identity to guide ethical AI design. The creation of AI agents with an adaptable sense of self—extending beyond individualistic boundaries—may facilitate responsible decision-making and address growing ethical concerns. A mixed-method study reveals that public perception of AI is heavily shaped by citizen-driven service expectations and regulatory pressures. The argument draws from philosophical hermeneutics to question whether AI can ever achieve genuine understanding, as true comprehension involves subjective interpretation, historical context, and existential awareness—elements rooted in human consciousness. The paper also examines how deep learning has transformed not just the technical aspects of AI, but also the way humans engage with machines. Finally, a formal mathematical framework is presented to quantify self-identity in AI, using structured memory models and functional analysis.**

***Keywords*—Human–AI Interaction,Manufactured Awareness,Causal Thinking,Specialist Impact,Logic of Innovation.**

I. Introduction

Despite recent advancements in areas like image recognition and language processing, AI systems still often lack deeper human-like abilities such as abstraction, common sense reasoning, and contextual understanding. This paper advocates for a move toward planning AI frameworks based on cognitive models of the human intellect.

Although progress in deep learning and autonomous systems continues, fundamental questions—like how AI systems approach ethical reasoning—are still unresolved.The paper argues that without addressing these foundational questions, AI will struggle to achieve ethical reasoning, particularly in complex situations that request human-like commonsense. While AI promises improved efficiency, cost reduction, and citizen engagement, concerns almost its societal impacts and equitable responsibility hold on. Conventional discus- sions on AI ethics tend to focus on ethical responsibility—who is accountable when things go wrong. The paper highlights the insufficiency of depending exclusively on ethical logic to handle AI duty and proposes extending the talk to incorporate social and hermeneutic points of view,recognizing the human role in interpreting and constructing meaning in a technologically mediated world. The advancement of AI from Profound Blue to AlphaGo has started wrangles about on whether machines can coordinate or indeed outperform human insights. However, the main concern is not performance, but whether AI can truly understand in the way humans do. Based on philosophical hermeneutics, the author challenges the belief that computational systems are capable of truly replicating human understanding.Genuine insight, it is argued, requires interpretative capacity and contextual awareness—elements not show in current AI. AI frameworks, especially those utilizing expansive dialect models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, have initiated an "interpretive turn" by engaging with natural language in ways that appear natural. This marks a move in how people communicate with machines—not through code, but through ordinary dialect. The paper starts with a authentic diagram of neural systems, following their roots back to the 1940s. It highlights milestones such as the invention of perceptrons, the decline during the AI winter, and the resurgence with the victory of profound learning models like AlexNet. The creators emphasize that, in spite of specialized progresses, AI frameworks still need the elemental understanding and flexibility of the human brain. They argue that advancing AI requires incorporating insights from cognitive science to more accurately mirror the way humans understand, learn, and make sense of information. The emergence of self-awareness in AI is a critical issue at the intersection of cognitive science and computer science. This study addresses the gap by presenting a detailed mathemtical model of self-identity, grounded in coherent memory organization and continuous self-recognition. The goal is to provide AI developers with frameworks for creating stable and understandable self-models, which are crucial for technologies like social robots, virtual agents, and autonomous systems. As AI frameworks gotten to be more predominant in existence, public concern has developed with respect to their capacity for autonomous thought. Inspired by portrayals like Skynet in The Terminator, talks around AI awareness are moving from fiction into philosophical and social reality. This paper explores the human tendency to project traits such as survival instincts onto AI and examines how this perception shapes beliefs about AI's autonomy.

II. Literature survey

Previous research has addressed AI's limitations by suggesting hybrid models that integrate machine learning with symbolic reasoning. Researchers such as Bengio, Marcus, and Harari are cited to support the importance of incorporating causality, symbolic knowledge, and advanced reasoning in AI development. Speculations of awareness (I-consciousness and M-consciousness) and social cognition moreover give foundational bits of knowledge into how machines can imitate more profound perspectives of human considering. Prior systems like Shrewdly Specialists (IA) and Multi-Agent Frameworks (MAS) were created to think about independence, transaction, and obligation in manufactured specialists. These concepts, shaped by philosophical discourse in the 1980s and 1990s, introduced ethical frameworks such as consequentialism, deontology, and value-sensitive design to guide moral reasoning. Frameworks such as New Public Management (NPM), New Public Governance (NPG), and Digital-era Governance (DEG) also reflect differing perspectives on the role of technology. Organization hypothesis and sensemaking hypothesis offer foundational systems to get it how directors frame recognitions and make choices with respect to AI. He critiques how modern technological and behavioral sciences often reduce human agency, favoring deterministic models over moral autonomy. Moreover, rising areas

like reasoning of innovation and science and innovation considers (STS) are recognized for consolidating social and political measurements of obligation. The paper locks in profoundly with the works of Heidegger and Gadamer, key figures in philosophical hermeneutics. Gadamer presents the thought of the ”combination of skylines,” where understanding rises from the interaction between the individual's authentic setting and the subject matter. These perspectives reduce understanding to basic cognitive or logical processes, which is typically the extent of what AI systems carry out. The paper references key figures in hermeneutics such as Wear Ihde, Wilhelm Dilthey, Hans-Georg Gadamer, and Martin Heidegger. These masterminds contend that translation is central to human involvement and understanding. The writing survey incorporates a wide extend of intrigue sources: • Thinks about on generative AI and its potential for anomaly location and independent learning.
• Philosophical commitments from scholars like Chalmers and Oberg, who investigate awareness and the concept of an fake self.

The creators survey: • The advancement of AI and profound learning, counting breakthroughs in vision and dialect assignments. • Observational and hypothetical considers appearing how AI has profited from cognitive models and bad habit versa.

The paper builds on differing sources: • Psychological constructs such as personality traits and narrative identity. • Scientific concepts such as metric spaces, conviction capacities, and Bayesian deduction. • Technical methods in AI, like Low-Rank Adaptation (LoRA), are used to efficiently fine-tune neural networks. It interfaces later advancements in self-aware frameworks, probabilistic cognition, and computational modeling of identity.

The consider builds on a wealthy establishment over disciplines: • Logic: Kant's see of independence as ethical self-governance. • Neuroscience: Natural pointers of independence (e.g., fMRI, EDR). • Brain research: Autonomy linked to survival instincts and innate adaptability.. • AI Morals: Earlier investigate has inspected humanoid attribution and intellect attribution in human–robot interaction.

III. Methodology

This research adopts a conceptual and hybrid technical methodology to model self-awareness and cognitive interpretability in artificial intelligence (AI) systems, drawing on cognitive science, particularly Kahneman's dual-process theory, and integrating it with symbolic and machine learning approaches. The study combines theoretical modeling, architectural design, and exploratory implementation as a means to examine how AI systems can be endowed with mechanisms that resemble human-like introspection and layered reasoning capabilities. 1. Cognitive Mapping to AI Architecture At the core of this methodology is the translation of System 1 and System 2 cognitive processes into functional modules within AI systems. System 1, characterized by fast, intuitive, heuristic-based responses, is operationalized through data-driven models such as deep learning networks and probabilistic classifiers. These models are trained on large datasets to replicate rapid, pattern-recognition-based judgments. Conversely, System 2 is represented by symbolic reasoning components that execute deliberate, rule-based, and context-sensitive computations using knowledge graphs, logic programming, and constraint-based planning. A layered architecture is developed where these systems coexist. A supervisory module governs transitions between fast and slow thinking modes based on task complexity, uncertainty levels, or decision stakes. This governance model is influenced by introspection logic, mimicking the human ability to determine when a problem exceeds the capacity of heuristic methods and requires deeper reasoning. 2. Designing for Self-Awareness Self-awareness in this context refers to an AI agent's capacity to monitor its own internal processes, evaluate confidence in its outputs, and adjust its reasoning strategies accordingly. To simulate this, a meta-cognitive layer is introduced. This layer maintains structured represen- tations of the agent's goals, state of knowledge, and problem-solving history. Through a form of internal feedback, the system continuously assesses its performance, uncertainty levels, and decision reliability. The model includes a belief-update mechanism where the system updates its internal state based on new information, much like human self-reflection. For instance, if a classifier yields low confidence across multiple similar instances, the agent marks the task as requiring System 2 intervention. Similarly, the agent maintains a dynamic representation of ”self-identity,” a concept inspired by subjective modeling in humans, where it distinguishes its role, perspective, or limits in multi-agent or human-AI environments. 3. Integration of Ethical Reasoning and Interpretability To support cognitive interpretability, symbolic reasoning elements are designed to trace decision pathways, providing human-understandable explanations. The integration of causal models allows the AI to reason about relationships between actions and outcomes, enabling it to justify decisions in terms of cause-effect structures. Moreover, ethical reasoning is embedded through normative models that align with moral frameworks such as consequentialism and deontology. These are triggered particularly in scenarios involving conflicting goals or stakeholder values. The system uses a value-conflict resolution module that identifies ethical divergence and prompts deliberation via the System 2 path. 4. Simulation and Evaluation Framework The prototype is evaluated using simulation environments that mimic real-world decision scenarios—such as resource allocation, moral dilemmas in autonomous driving, and assistive decision-making in healthcare. These environments are chosen for their demand on both intuitive and analytical reasoning, as well as the need for ethical awareness. Evaluation metrics include: Interpretability Score: How well the system's reasoning aligns with human-understandable explanations. Confidence Tracking: The system's ability to monitor and report its decision confidence. Switch Accuracy: Appropriateness and timing of transitions between System 1 and System 2. Ethical Alignment: Agreement between the system's decisions and established ethical guidelines. Data collected includes decision logs, reasoning chains, and user feedback in human-in-the-loop setups. Qualitative analysis focuses on users' trust, understanding, and satisfaction with the system's explanations. 5. Architectural Considerations The model is built using a hybrid AI architecture, combining: Deep neural networks for perception and pattern recognition (System 1), Symbolic engines for logical inference and rule-based reasoning (System 2), A control layer that mediates transitions and monitors self-awareness signals. This modular structure follows principles from multi-agent architectures, where specialized components communicate and collaborate asynchronously to handle complex tasks. Each module contributes to the collective decision-making process, maintaining local awareness but reporting to a central introspective agent. 6. Limitations and Future Enhancements While the initial framework emphasizes decision quality, awareness, and transparency, limitations exist in terms of scalability and real-time performance. Future iterations will incorporate reinforcement learning to enhance adaptive transitions and incorporate affective computing components to simulate emotional context awareness.

IV. Future Scope

This vision paves the way for innovative research in designing intelligent agents capable of adaptive decision-making, ethical evaluation, and epistemic reasoning. Future directions could include: Enhancing models of reflection and value alignment.

Additional research may explore: Ongoing evolution of identity structures influenced by lived experiences. Analyzing the semantic connections among different aspects of identity. Exploring how flexible identity frameworks influence the stability and coordination of multi-agent systems. Understanding the potential for empathetic agents to coexist with those lacking empathy. The authors also plan to apply this framework in educational environments to observe its real-world impact on decision-making processes. This research paves the way for several new directions of inquiry, such as: Creating educational models that strengthen public literacy in interpreting and assessing AI's societal roles. Examining the evolution of regulatory frameworks as AI systems progress to more advanced stages. Investigating how AI systems impact the formation and transformation of cultural stories and individual self-concepts. Encouraging constructive partnerships between experts in humanities, technology, and ethics to foster equitable and inclusive advancements. Upcoming research might address: The ethical consequences of machines generating biased interpretations. Facilitating broader conversations between AI development and the humanities to improve human-machine relationships. Future investigations should focus on: Improving human-AI communication by integrating emotional and social signaling. Creating flexible legal and ethical guidelines to regulate AI conduct and entitlements. Exploring the effects of AI on group decision-making and its wider implications for personal identity and organizational dynamics. The study also suggests promising applications in several key domains: Education: Adaptive learning systems tailored to students' cognitive profiles. Healthcare: Smart diagnostic tools and brain-operated prosthetics. Space Exploration: Deployment of autonomous machines in extreme environments. Cognitive Development: Ethical AI: Embedding emotional awareness and core human values into the architecture of AI systems. Future studies should: Utilize multiple data types—like images and sounds—to support more comprehensive and well-rounded AI modeling. Enhance sample diversity by involving participants from a broader range of cultural and global backgrounds. Revise understandings based on developments in more advanced and capable AI technologies.

V. Conclusion

This model encourages the AI community to investigate neuro-symbolic integration, reflective capabilities, and cognitive designs as the establishment

for next-generation cleverly frameworks. The paper recommends that ingrains a more profound cognitive model—specifically an flexible sense of self—can bridge the hole between mechanical activity and ethical obligation in AI. The study finds that citizen-driven service demands are the primary motivators for public administrators to view AI as beneficial, while experts indirectly influence these perceptions by shaping regulatory expectations. This involves crafting narratives that integrate AI while preserving moral agency and interpretative authority. Interpretation, as defined in hermeneutics, requires awareness, context, and meaning-making that goes past rationale or calculations. In this manner, current AI may help translation, but it does not truly decipher within the human sense. By combining insights from cognitive science, ethics, and AI engineering, the paper advocates for responsible innovation that balances technological capability with societal values. The integration of AI and cognitive science holds the key to machines that can think, learn, and get it more like people. The proposed system opens modern roads for planning AI frameworks able of reflection, steady behavior, and wealthier human-like interaction, with critical suggestions for long-term of socially coordinates and morally adjusted AI. The study finds that the perception of AI striving to preserve its own functioning essentially connects with conviction in its independent intellect. The nature of interaction acts as a reinforcing factor. These bits of knowledge recommend that as individuals experience AI more regularly, they are likely to humanize it more, ascribing mental resources comparative to their possess.

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Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Recent Advances in Engineering and Sciences (ICRAES-2K25)

IOT Based Smart Plant Monitoring

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Abstract— **The rapid evolution of the Internet of Things (IoT) has paved the way for new solutions in the field of health care and precision farming, especially in agriculture. Traditional farming methods, despite being effective, often lack feedback on efficiency, measurements and today's data-based environment. This paper provides an in-depth review of IoT-based smart plant monitoring systems, emphasizing the use of cost-effective and Wi-Fi-enabled platforms, which is ideally suited for NodeMCU ESP8266 microcontroller remote sensing applications. This study finds key system components such as soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors (DHT 11/DHT 22), and light sensors (LDR), as well as platforms such as Things Spec, Cora and Firebase. Communication protocols like HTTP and MQTT are investigated for their role in efficient data transmission. In addition, the paper investigates the benefits of practical implementation and real-time data access and energy efficiency, internet definition and sensor calibration. Emerging technologies, including AI-Powered Analytics, ENERGY RAJA Harvesting Methods and Edge Computing, are also discussed as future enhancements. By integrating existing research and identifying gaps, this review shows the possibility of a scalable IoT framework to revolutionize agriculture and promote sustainable, automatic plant care systems.**

Keywords: ***Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Agriculture, NodeMCU ESP8266, Precision Farming, Plant Health Monitoring, Soil Moisture Sensor, DHT11, LDR, Cloud Storage, ThingSpeak, Blynk, Automation.***

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Overview*

Although agriculture is one of the most crucial areas for sustaining human life, it is more and more challenged by factors such as weather change, land degeneration, water shortage and the need to produce more with fewer resources. Traditional agricultural practices often include manual monitoring of land and environmental conditions, which can lead to delayed responses to inconsistencies, inaccuracies and plant needs. In this context, the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) offers a transformative remedy, which enables farmers and gardeners to automate monitoring, gain real-time insights, and make informed decisions based on certain data. [1], [2].

The IoT enables the connectivity of physical devices and sensors to the Internet, allowing them to autonomously collect data and work on exchange and data. One of the most popular and affordable microcontrollers used in IoT applications is the NodeMCU ESP8266, which provides built-in Wi-Fi capabilities and supports communication with cloud platforms. This creates a microcontroller when various environmental sensors, such as soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11/DHT22), and light-based resistors (LDRs), make up the back of the smart plant monitoring system. These systems can be further enhanced by integration with cloud-based dashboards, mobile applications and automatic irrigation control units. [3], [4], [5].

B. *Importance of Smart Plant Monitoring*

The importance of smart plant monitoring systems lies in their ability to optimise agricultural methods through data-based automation. These systems not only reduce manual labour but also increase the accuracy and efficiency of water consumption, ensure climatic conditions favourable for plant growth, and help prevent plant diseases by warning them of real-time environmental stress because of the development of global agriculture and the growth of the crop and the development of this with the development of the crop and the growth of global agriculture. Supports targets. IoT-based monitoring systems are increasingly adopting to maintain the best growing conditions for their plants, hobbies, researchers and small-scale urban farmers. [2], [6], [7], [8].

C. *Objective and Scope of the paper*

The main objective of this paper is to provide a structured and intensive review of the IoT-based smart plant monitoring system using the NodeMCU ESP8266 platform. In particular, this paper aims to:

- Analyse the role of IoT in modern agriculture: Find out how IoT technologies are changing traditional agricultural practices into data-communicating, automatic and efficient systems, contributing to widespread domains of accurate agriculture and environmental stability. [2], [8].
- Examine the architectural framework of SMART smart plant monitoring systems: sensor integration, microcontroller selection, data acquisition processes, and

a comprehensive understanding of system design, including communication methods enabling real-time environmental monitoring. [3], [5].

- Evaluate the functionality of the NodeMCU ESP8266 microcontroller: Highlight the benefits of NodeMCU ESP8266 as a Wi-Fi-Saksham microcontroller for IoT applications, and compare it with alternative microcontrollers in terms of energy efficiency, compatibility, and scalability. [4].

- Discuss the environmental sensors usually used: Check out the functions and relevance of different sensors, such as soil moisture sensors, temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11/DHT22), and LDRS, to maintain the growth position of optimal plants. [3], [6].

- Review Communication Protocol for Data Transmission: Provide a technical observation of IoT communication protocols such as HTTP and MQTT, and explain their suitability for agricultural areas such as low-power and bandwidth environments. [2].

- Explore the Clag Cloud-based platform and data visualisation tools: Storing sensor data; assessing platform roles such as ThingsPic, Blink and Firbes in analysis and visualising; and how these tools contribute to remote monitoring and automatic decisions. [5].

- . Highlight Real-World Applications and Benefits: Current case studies and implementations that show the effectiveness of such systems in home gardening, greenhouse management and small-medium scale farming setups [6], [7].

- Identify technical challenges and obstacles: Discuss the limitations such as Internet definition, sensor calibration problems, power supply concerns and data protection weaknesses, which must pay attention to strong system deployment [7].

- Future indicates future enhancements and research directions: AI-powered forecasts, edge computing, energy-compulsory systems (e.g., solar panels), voice support integration and drone-based monitoring for the capabilities and accesses of these systems. [8].

The purpose of this letter is to serve as a consolidated reference for students, researchers, engineers and physicians interested in the development and deployment of smart plant monitoring systems. While attention is on the NodeMCU ESP8266 microcontroller, discussions and architecture also apply to other IoT platforms. The scope includes a review of system architecture, sensor integration, communication protocol, cloud interfaces, and real-world applications. Moreover, the paper identifies key challenges, such as internet dependence and sensor reliability, and suggests potential enhancement through emerging technologies such as reliability, machine learning, edge computing, and solar operation, and suggests possible growth through emerging technologies [7], [8], [3], [5].

In summary, the purpose of this letter is to bridge the gap of knowledge between the implementation of the ideological design and the real world of the smart plant monitoring system while encouraging further research and innovation in the field of smart agriculture

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Summary of Literature Survey

The method for developing an IoT-based smart plant monitoring system using NodeMCU ESP8266 includes hardware integration, sensor calibration, software programming, data communication and cloud-based visualisation. The goal is to create an energy-efficient, cost-effective and reliable system that can continuously monitor the important environmental parameters for relieving health and trigger automatic answers or alerts based on sensor inputs.

The system is made around layered architecture:

- Perception Layer: The sensor for data acquisition includes (soil moisture, temperature, moisture and intensity of light). Network Layer: Responsible for communication using Wi-Fi via NodeMCU ESP8266.

- Application Layer: Provides the user interface via cloud platforms such as ThingSpeak or Blynk.

This modular architecture ensures ease of customization and scalability for various farming scenarios, from home gardens to commercial greenhouses [13].

B. *Components and Hardware Integration*

The main components used are

- NodeMCU ESP8266: microcontroller with integrated Wi-Fi, programmed using Arduino IDE.
- DHT 11/DHT 22 Sensor: Receives temperature (± 2 ° C accuracy) and humidity (± 5% Rh accuracy).

- Soil moisture sensor: Provides analogue values based on resistance; values range from 0 (wet) to 1023 (dry).

- LDR (Light Dependent Resistor): Measures light intensity based on voltage drop

Relay Module (Optional): Used to replace irrigation pumps when desired automatic control is needed.

Circuit Design Note: The sensors are attached to the NodeMCU analogue and digital pins, powered by a 5V regulatory supply. Use voltage dividers or level shifters for accurate reading and to prevent damage to the microcontroller.

C. Sensor Calibration and Data Interpretation

Before deployment, each sensor is calibrated:

- Soil moisture sensor:
  - In dry soil: resistance is high, analogue output 1023 approaches.

- In wet soil: Resistance is low, 0 has an analogue output.
- Threshold (e.g., 500) is set experimentally to trigger irrigation.

- DHT11/DHT22:
  - Catches humidity and temperature data every 2 seconds
  - humid limit: 20% - 90% RH; temperature limit: 0 ° C - 50°C
- LDR Sensor:
  - Uses a voltage divider with a certain inhibitor to read the intensity of light as analogue voltage.
  - Equation for LDR resistance:

$$RLDR=R(Vout/Vin-Vout)$$

Where:

- RLDR is the resistance for the LDR (in ohms, Ω)
- R is the fixed resistor value in the voltage divider (e.g., 10 kΩ)
- Vin is the input voltage (typically 5 V)
- Vout is the voltage measured at the junction between the LDR and the fixed resistor

[14], [15], [16]

D. Data Processing and Communication

NodeMCU is programmed in Arduino IDE using C++. The sketch includes:

- Reading the sensor value using an analogue/digital pin.
- Applying if-else logic to check the threshold.
- Sending data to clouds every 15-60 seconds using Wi-Fi.
- HTTP and MQTT protocols are used; MQTT is light and efficient for real-time applications.

Example logic:

```
cpp
CopyEdit
if (soilMoisture < threshold) {
  digitalWrite(pumpPin, HIGH); // Turn on water pump
}
```

E. *Cloud Integration and Visualization*

Cloud platforms like:

- ThingSpeak: to plot a conspiracy of real-time gradation (temperature, humidity, moisture).
- Blynk: to make a mobile dashboard with control and notifications.
- Firebase: to trigger scalable data logging and cloud functions.

The data is conceived using widgets such as line charts, gauges and information. Alerts can be set for extreme values.
[13], [14], [19]

F. Au**tomation and Control**

When the moisture of the soil comes down with a threshold, the nodeMCU activates a relay that powers the irrigation pump. This ensures that water is provided only when needed, reducing deterioration.
Automation logic embedded in the logic firmware and are tested under different conditions (dry, wet). Can be upgraded with a system:

- Rain sensor to prevent non-watering.
- Water flow meter to measure consumption.
- Battery + solar modules for grid-grid deployment.

[12], [13], [16]

G. **Suggested System Enhancements**

- AI integration: Use Machine Learning (ML) to predict water supply requirements based on historical acute data.
- Edge Computing: Local process of data to reduce cloud dependence.
- Voice Assistant Integration: Google Assistant/Alexa compatibility for monitoring via voice.
- Drone mapping (advanced): Use aerial data to correlate microclimate conditions.

[19], [20]

H. *Summary Table of Tools and Objectives:*

Tools/Components	Purpose
Soil Moisture Sensor	Finding volumetric water amounts in the soil to monitor irrigation needs
DHT11/DHT22	Measures the temperature and humidity level around the plant
LDR (Light Sensor)	Looking for the intensity of the surrounding light to assess the exposure to sunlight
Breadboard & Jumpers	Used to prototyping and connecting all ingredients without soldering.

Wi-Fi Network	Enables data transmission from NodeMCU to cloud platforms. Remotely visualise stores, processes and sensors data
Blynk App	Provides real-time graphical user interface for monitoring and control.
Arduino IDE	Used to upload programs to coding, compiling and NodeMCU boards
Power Source (Battery/USB)	Powering the full circuit and sensors.

III. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

The integration of advanced innovation into agriculture—commonly alluded to as keen cultivating or exactness agriculture—has gotten to be progressively imperative in tending to the worldwide challenges of nourishment security, climate alter, and feasible asset administration. Among these, the optimisation of water utilisation in water systems remains a key concern, particularly in bone-dry and semi-arid locales. Conventional water system homes, which depend intensely on human judgement and manual operations, are not as it were labour-intensive but frequently wasteful. They can lead to the abuse of water assets, corruption of soil wellbeing, and conflicting trim yields.The coming of IoT (Web of Things) in agribusiness offers promising arrangements to these issues by empowering real-time, data-driven choices that diminish human intercession, whereas expanding proficiency. IoT frameworks in agribusiness regularly include an organisation of sensors, microcontrollers, remote communication modules, and cloud stages. These components work together to screen natural conditions and perform robotised responses—such as actuating water systems or cautioning clients through portable apps—thereby guaranteeing ideal plant care.In this venture, an ESP32 microcontroller is utilised as the central handling and communication unit. It is especially suited for IoT applications due to its dual-core processor, coordination of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, moo control utilisation, and compatibility with various sensor modules. The ESP32 acts as a centre that collects information from different sensors, forms the data, and communicates with a cloud-based IoT stage.Sensors play a basic part in capturing natural parameters. The DHT11 sensor is utilised for checking encompassing temperature and mugginess. It is cost-effective, straightforward to interface, and adequately precise for small-scale agrarian needs. A capacitive soil dampness sensor measures the volumetric water substance within the soil without eroding over time, not at all like resistive sensors. These sensors give ceaseless criticism on soil wellbeing, which is basic for determining irrigation needs.To imagine and associate with the information, the extend utilises the Blynk IoT stage, which offers a user-friendly portable application interface. Virtual pins, gauges, and button widgets are arranged within the Blynk app to permit real-time information visualisation and control. Clients can remotely screen temperature, mugginess, and soil dampness levels and physically or consequently control the water pump based on the information. This enhances inaccessible openness, making the framework perfect indeed when the client isn't physically displayed.

The Hand-Module The FF module is associated with the ESP32 to act as an electronic switch to control the water pump. When the use of clay dampness falls below the characteristic limit, the ESP32 triggers the transfer, which works the pump to sink the plant. Once the specified wetness level comes, the framework closes the pump as a result. This robotisation of the water system guarantees that the plant gets water when it is important, preserving wealth and dodging overwatering. This framework is made using the Arduino IDE, which is an open-source progress environment that disintegrates microcontrollers using C/C++. The measured composition of the code includes the ability to use sensor values, the ability to compare them with edge limits, and the ability to properly activate yield gadgets. From the point of view of the special plan, the tool is collected with a contemplation of the voltage direction, the current requirements of the components and the assurance against the moisture on the breadboard or PCB. Frameworks are fuelled by a 5V USB connector or stable control supply, such as a battery. In conclusion, the IoT-based clever plant observation framework explains how advanced innovations can be encountered on age-old rural issues. It provides a low-cost, versatile and productive system for small-scale farming, urban planting and nursery application. It will not expand because it was water maintaining progress but also contributes to the computerised change of horticulture, clearing the way for a more enthusiastic, more economical growing psyche.

IV. PROPOSED EXTENSIONS / SOLUTIONS

A. AI-Powered Predictive Analytics for Proactive Farming

The inclusion of artificial intelligence into plant monitoring systems transforms them from reactive systems into active, intelligent decision-making agents. HIST can be used totrainmoisture-based datasets – land moisture levels, temperature,moisture and plant development cycle collected – support vector machines (SVMs), random forests and inspection machine learning models such as long short-term memory (LSTM) networks. These models can predict irrigation requirements, detect inconsistencies in environmental parameters, and also identify the early symptoms of plant diseases depending on the pattern of sensor fluctuations. For example, the AI model can learn trends to increase plant moisture during various growth phases and predict when the soil will need water. Implementation of TensorFlow Lite or Edge Impulse allows these models to operate directly on microcontrollers, offering real-time decisions even in a remote environment [21].

B. Edge Computing and Fog Architecture for Real-Time Local Decision-Making

While cloud computing provides centralised control and monitoring, it can represent a delay, especially in remote fields with unstable internet A fog computing approach—combining edge and cloud—can optimize decision-making speed and finish-ending speed of the cloud and reduce bandwidth consumption. In this architecture, initial data processing (e.g., threshold check, average value comparison) is done locally using NodeMCU or attached Raspberry Pi.Only important or collected data are sent to the cloud. This hybrid setup improves reliability and reaction, especially for time-sensitive functions such as irrigation or fan activation in greenhouses. It also ensures the autonomy of the system during internet outages. Real-time sensors show readings and system warnings. [22].

C. Solar-Based Renewable Energy Integration for Sustainability

Traditional ENERGY Sources – Limit the deployment of IoT devices in the rural farms, off-grid or rural farms. Solar-powered configuration energies enable energy autonomy using photovoltaic (PV) panels, charge controllers and Li-ion battery backups. The system calculates daily load use of ESP8266 (~80 mA active, ~20 mA in sleep mode), sensors (~10-20 mA), and actuators such as relays and pumps, and designs panel wattage accordingly (typically 10–20W panel for basic systems). The Energy management can dynamically switch between performance modes (sleep/active) based on battery level. Such a setup guarantees long-term durability and measures in the eco-sensitive zone. [23].

D. Voice-Enabled Control for Accessibility

Cloud services such as Google Assistant and Amazon Alexa, such as Voice Is Reaction and Automation Platforms Plant Monitoring System can be integrated by IFTTT and Dialogflow. Users can query the position of the plant ("What is the moisture of the soil?") or VOICE ES commands ("Start irrigation") using Wi-Fi-enabled smart speakers or smartphones. These VOICE interfaces increase access for older farmers or different-enabled users. Moreover, customised voice alerts (using TTS engines) may notify users of critical situations by Bluetooth or speaker modules, increasing user-friendlines [24].

E. Drone-Assisted Field Surveillance

Drone integration provides scalable aerial surveillance for large-scale farms. Drones equipped with NDVI (normalised differential plant index) and thermal imaging sensors can map the health of the crop in large areas. The system can then compare drone data with ground-level IoT data to identify inconsistencies or stress zones. This dual-data architecture accuracy increases accuracy in agriculture. In addition, the drone can take an environmental sensor (e.g., for CO or surrounding pollution) where a stable sensor is absent. Real-time drone telemetry can be synchronised with cloud dashboards for dynamic visualisation. [25].

F. Blockchain for Data Integrity and Agricultural Traceability

The sensor data plays a crucial role in the production of organic or export-grade, especially in the agricultural certificate. Using blockchain technology, each recorded parameter (e.g., water schedule, pesticide level, environmental data) is logged in with the emute. Platforms such as Hyperledger or Ethereum Smart Contracts can store records in a tamper-proof account, ensuring traceability. This is especially useful for supply chain transparency, enabling buyers to test compliance with agricultural standards. Farmers can also monitor their anonymous data as certified datasets for agricultural research. [26].

G. Dual-Mode Communication: GSM + Wi-Fi

A dual-mode communication setup is recommended for enhanced reliability, especially in poor Wi-Fi rural or remote areas. NodeMCU can be attached to the SIM 800L GSM module to send complex alerts through SMS when Internet access is not available. Users receive real-time SMS alerts for irrigation triggers, unusual soil readings or power failure. Wi-Fi is the primary medium for dashboard updates and firmware control. This dual-channel approach ensures that communications remain uninterrupted regardless of structural barriers. [27].

H. Modular System Design for Adaptability

Flexible modular hardware design allows users to create a system based on their unique needs. The base unit may include an essential sensor such as clay moisture and temperature, while the pH meter, CO_2 sensor and UV radiation monitor may be included in -D -S nodes. Each module communicates on standard interfaces (I2C, UUT), allowing plug-and-play integration. This design supports cost-efficiency and customisation for different farm sizes and types of plants. Moreover, each module may have independent firmware updates and power management policies. [28].

I. Real-Time Visual Dashboards with Predictive Charts

Graphical dashboards are crucial for interpreting environmental data. Cloud platforms such as Thingspeak, Firebase or Byink allow the integration of real-time charts, data logging and push notifications. Forecasts can be integrated using visualisation – such as moisture depletion or thermal heat maps – chart.js or D3.js libraries. Users can also get alerts on thresholds (e.g., <30% soil moisture) with activator automation or instructions.Interactive dashboards also support multiple users, which are useful for collaborative farm management or research. [29].

J. Integration with Agricultural Databases and APIs

Connect the monitoring system to an external database or API (such as weather.com or agromate.gov.in) may increase the intelligence of the system. For example, planned watering can again if rain is predicted. This prevents overwater and helps save water. In addition, the system can adjust contact contact for indoor agriculture based on daylight or data obtained from an external API. Openweathermap and India Meteorological Department (IMD) API are excellent sources to integrate local predictions. [30].

V. ETHICAL AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The advancement and sending of an IoT-based smart plant checking framework raise a few moral and legitimate contemplations, particularly as such innovations become more coordinated into everyday life and agricultural practices.Information security and security could be essential moral concerns. As the framework collects natural information (temperature, stickiness, soil dampness) and transmits it to a cloud stage (like Blynk), it is fundamental to guarantee that this information is safely transmitted and put away. In spite of the fact that rural information may not appear delicate at first glance, in commercial or shared situations, unauthorised access to sensor information or control capacities might lead to framework control, asset abuse, or security encroachment. A moral IoT plan requires actualising secure confirmation, scrambled communication, and secure capacity conventions to avoid such vulnerabilities.Client assent and straightforwardness are, moreover, critical. Clients association with the framework by means of versatile apps ought to be educated approximately on what information is being collected, how it is utilised, and how long it is held. Planning a client interface that's straightforward and simple to get it advances moral utilisation and builds belief.From a legitimate viewpoint, the extent must comply with directions with respect to

remote communication (such as IEEE 802.11 benchmarks for Wi-Fi) and utilise open-source stages. Authorising necessities for stages like Arduino and Blynk must be regarded, particularly in case the framework is to be commercialised.Furthermore, item obligation gets to be significant in case this framework is deployed commercially. The framework ought to experience thorough testing to guarantee secure operation—particularly for the water pump and electrical components. On the off chance that a glitch leads to trim harm or electrical risks, legal duty might emerge.In conclusion, natural morals ought not to be ignored. The framework ought to point to diminishing electronic waste and utilising recyclable, energy-efficient components to adjust with broader supportability objectives.

VI. Creative and Societal Impact

The IoT-based eager plant checking framework brings not only mechanical headways but also research motivation and positive social change. Its effect comes in numerous fields – agriculture, instruction, assistance and open awareness – making it a competent tool with respect to modern challenges. Conceivable effect This adventure can be a key example of how the fantasy of the sensible horticultural fields empowers. It brings together devices (ESP32, sensor, transfer), programs (Arduino IDE, Blynk) and cloud networks in a single biological system. Manufacturers and engineers can imagine the framework by integrating additional sensors (lights, pHs, COs), creating solar-powered modules for productivity, or compiling machine learning calculations for the needs of water systems based on climate patterns. In addition, this structure opens up for DIY progress and civilian constraints. Urban nursery workers, underguent and experts can research and scale their special environment and scaled-transferring renewal to the shape of natural craftsmanship and self-reliance. Social effect The social suggestions of this adventure are tremendous and significant. At its centre, it addresses the squeezing needed for water maintenance and possible planting. As weather change increases and water wealth is rare, such eager water systems can reduce the waste of water in the structure of the water system – especially in agriculture, which accounts for about 70% of the world's fresh water. This innovation enables small-scale cattlemen, especially those with a limited access to cutting agents in the provincial regions. By building a water system and giving real-time information through a smartphone, it reduces labour.

In urban ranges, it advances community cultivating, vertical cultivating, and housetop agribusiness, contributing to nearby nourishment security and greener cities. This move can decrease carbon impressions from long-distance nourishment transport and cultivate natural stewardship among citizens.

Also, it plays a basic part in instruction and mindfulness. Schools and colleges can utilise this framework to instruct understudies in almost natural checking, IoT technology, coding, and maintainability. It bridges the crevice between hypothetical learning and hands-on experimentation, planning an era of eco-conscious engineers and trend-setters.

From a broader viewpoint, embracing such advances bolsters worldwide supportability objectives, counting SDG 2 (Zero Starvation) and SDG 12 (Capable Utilisation and Generation). By making keen cultivation open and versatile, this framework gets to be a catalyst for mechanical democratisation and natural value.

Conclusion

This article introduces the IoT-based smart plant monitoring system using NodeMCU ESP8266, which aims to increase agricultural efficiency through real-time data storage and automation. The system integrates environmental sensors with cloud platforms to provide scalable, cost-effective solutions for both small-scale and urban farming. It addresses major challenges such as power barriers and internet definitions when proposing future enhancements such as AI integration, solar power-based sensing and drone-based sensing. In addition to the technical benefits, the system supports sustainable agriculture and social empowerment by reducing resource waste and making smart farming accessible to all. This task highlights the transformative possibility of IoT to shape the future of agriculture.

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Performance Analysis of Hydrogen-Fueled Internal Combustion Engines Under Varying Load Conditions

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ABTRACT: Interest in hydrogen as a substitute fuel for internal combustion engines (ICEs) has been raised by the growing worldwide need for low-emission energy sources. Under different load conditions, this work examines the performance traits of hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines (H_2ICEs), an important consideration for practical transportation and power generation uses. Experiments were carried out over a range of engine loads using a single-cylinder spark ignition engine tuned for hydrogen operation to assess important performance criteria including brake thermal efficiency (BTE), brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC), power output, and emission profiles.Particularly at moderate to high loads, the results show that hydrogen-fueled engines have lower carbon-based emissions and greater thermal efficiency than conventional fuels including gasoline, diesel, and compressed natural gas (CNG).Challenges including combustion instability at low loads and increased NO_x emissions at higher loads were noted, though. With rather small engine changes, the results highlight hydrogen's potential as a clean transitional fuel for ICE platforms, so providing major environmental benefits. To completely maximize hydrogen engine performance for next generations, the study also emphasizes the need of advanced engine control strategies, lean-burn techniques, and emission reducing methods.

Keywords : Hydrogen-Fueled Internal Combustion Engine (H_2ICE); Brake Thermal Efficiency (BTE); Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (BSFC); NO_x Emissions; Load Variation; Alternative Fuels

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background on Alternative Fuel Hydrogen:

A major worldwide movement toward greener and renewable energy sources results from the continuous depletion of fossil fuel reserves and the environmental damage their burning causes. Because of its abundance, clean combustion characteristics, and adaptability in energy uses, hydrogen is clearly a feasible and exciting substitute. With almost three times the energy content per unit mass—about 120 MJ/kg—than gasoline, hydrogen is one of the most remarkable features [1].Moreover, hydrogen combustion in air mostly generates water vapor, hence eliminating CO_2 emissions totally under stoichiometric conditions. This makes hydrogen a zero-carbon fuel at the point of use, a major benefit in attempts to slow down global warming. Furthermore, there are numerous ways to produce hydrogen, such as electrolysis driven by renewable energy sources, which supports the objectives of a green energy economy [2]. These characteristics have increased interest among researchers in integrating hydrogen into a range of energy systems, such as power generation and transportation.

B. Internal Combustion Engines Require Clean Energy:

For more than a century, internal combustion engines have served as the foundation of the world's power and transportation networks. Because of their affordability, dependability, and pre-existing infrastructure, internal combustion engines (ICEs) continue to rule the market despite the emergence of electric vehicles and alternative propulsion technologies. However, ICEs that run on fossil fuels have a huge negative impact on the environment because they contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, especially CO_2, NO_x, and unburned hydrocarbons. Because of this circumstance, it is now necessary to upgrade current engine systems to use cleaner fuels without having to completely redesign vehicle platforms. With only minor engine modifications, hydrogen offers a strong alternative for use in internal combustion engines (ICEs) due to its high flame speed and zero carbon combustion [3].For a phased

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

transition to low-emission mobility and power systems, hydrogen internal combustion engines (ICEs) provide a more feasible option than fuel cell technologies, which require new infrastructure and systems. They also act as a bridge technology, allowing for large emission reductions while leveraging current supply chains and manufacturing expertise.

C. Objectives of the Study

The performance of hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines under various load conditions is the focus of this study, which is important for practical uses like power generation, transportation, and hybrid systems. The study specifically examines the effects of engine load variations on important performance indicators, such as power output, brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC), brake thermal efficiency, and emission levels (such as NO_x and unburned hydrogen). Since efficiency and emissions vary greatly depending on load and engine speed, the study also attempts to determine the best operating conditions.This study aims to demonstrate the advantages, difficulties, and viability of hydrogen as a sustainable substitute for internal combustion engines (ICEs) by contrasting the performance traits of hydrogen-fueled engines with those running on conventional fuels.It is anticipated that the results will offer information that will help guide future engine design, fuel management plans, and legislative choices pertaining to clean automotive technologies [4].

II. .LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Overview of Hydrogen-Fueled Engine Research

Because of hydrogen's advantageous combustion properties and environmental benefits, interest in hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines (H_2ICEs) has increased dramatically in recent decades. Verhelst and Wallner's [1] early pioneering research highlighted hydrogen's potential as a clean substitute for fossil fuels in traditional engine platforms. Because of its wide flammability limit, high flame speed, and low ignition energy, hydrogen can burn completely and effectively even in lean environments. This significantly lowers the production of pollutants like carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), and particulate matter in addition to increasing fuel efficiency.

Combustion of hydrogen is not without difficulties, though.So as hydrogen burns quickly and has a low ignition energy, it can cause important technical problems like backfiring, knock, and pre-ignition. In order to address these problems, White et al. [5] offer a thorough technical analysis emphasizing the necessity of engine modifications such as water injection, cooled exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) systems, and optimized spark timing. Furthermore, careful fuel injection and storage system design are necessary due to hydrogen's low volumetric energy density. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, developments in fuel injection technologies, materials, and control schemes have kept hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines (ICEs) more practical for stationary and mobile applications.

B. Past Studies on Load Variation in IC Engines

An important operational factor that has a big impact on emissions, efficiency, and combustion behavior is engine load. Engine knock tendencies, combustion pressure, flame temperature, and air-fuel mixing are all impacted by load variation. In particular, a number of studies have looked at the performance of hydrogen-fueled engines under various load scenarios.

A spark ignition engine powered by hydrogen-enriched gasoline was the subject of experiments by Bari and Mohammad Esmaeil [4]. According to their findings, BSFC (Brake Specific Fuel Consumption) dropped and thermal efficiency increased as load increased because of more thorough combustion. However, combustion was less stable at lower loads, necessitating the use of rich mixtures to prevent misfires. This suggests that the best operating conditions for hydrogen-fueled engines are typically medium to high load levels, where the advantages of hydrogen's quick flame speed and clean-burning properties are fully appreciated. A dual-fuel system utilizing diesel and hydrogen with exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) was investigated by Saravanan et al. [6]. They discovered that higher loads reduced unburned hydrocarbons and improved thermal efficiency and combustion stability. The need for load-sensitive control mechanisms, such as variable valve timing or EGR strategies, to maintain an ideal balance between performance and emissions is highlighted by the fact that NO_x emissions increased with higher loads.

Together, these studies show that the performance profile of hydrogen-fueled engines varies with load, offering significant advantages in terms of emissions and efficiency at moderate to high load levels but difficulties at very low or idle loads.

C. Comparative Analysis with Conventional Fuels (Petrol/Diesel/CNG)

When compared to traditional fuels like gasoline, diesel, and compressed natural gas (CNG), hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines (ICEs) have a number of advantages. The fact that hydrogen emits almost no carbon dioxide is one of its biggest advantages. In contrast to gasoline and diesel engines, which greatly increase greenhouse gas emissions, Das [3] claims that under perfect circumstances, the combustion of hydrogen produces only water vapor and completely eliminates CO_2.

Hydrogen offers quicker flame propagation than gasoline and diesel, enabling effective combustion at low air-fuel ratios. Under ideal circumstances, this leads to decreased fuel consumption and increased thermal efficiencies. However, design modifications like direct injection or turbocharging are necessary to achieve comparable power output because hydrogen has a lower volumetric energy density.However, CNG still emits CO_2, has a slower flame speed, and has narrower flammability limits than hydrogen, despite burning cleaner than gasoline or diesel. Furthermore, Bari and Mohammad Esmaeil [3] point out that, particularly in part-load and full-load scenarios, hydrogen-enriched gasoline mixtures provide better combustion stability and efficiency than pure gasoline. Even though NO_x control is still a major concern, studies comparing hydrogen-diesel dual-fuel setups show lower HC and CO emissions than traditional diesel engines. When properly adjusted for the special characteristics of the fuel, hydrogen-fueled engines generally perform better than fossil fuel-fueled engines in terms of combustion efficiency and environmental impact.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

III. PROPERTIES OF HYDROGEN AS A FUEL

A. Physical and Chemical Properties

Because of its special physical and chemical characteristics, hydrogen is the most plentiful element in the universe and a very sought-after clean substitute fuel. Hydrogen exists as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas with low molecular weight of 2.016 g/mol at standard temperature and pressure (STP.). With a low boiling point of -252.87°C, hydrogen must be kept either compressed to high pressures or under cryogenic conditions for use practically. One of hydrogen's most important properties is its very low density—about 0.0899 g/L at STP—which makes storage and transportation in great volumes challenging without specific tanks or infrastructure [7].

Particularly in combination with oxygen, hydrogen is chemically quite reactive. Having a specific energy of almost 120 MJ/kg, it has the highest energy content per unit mass among all fuels. But its volumetric energy density is low, thus a big volume of hydrogen gas is needed to generate the same energy as traditional fuels like gasoline or diesel [8]. In ideal combustion conditions, hydrogen combines with oxygen to produce water vapor (H_2O), hence it is a zero-carbon fuel burned in air. This clean burning quality makes hydrogen a perfect candidate for lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

B. Flame Speed, Auto-Ignition Temperature, Energy Density

One distinguishes hydrogen from other fuels with its combustion qualities. Hydrogen's flame speed is far higher than that of conventional fuels. At stoichiometric conditions, hydrogen's laminar flame speed—about 3.5 m/s—much exceeds the flame speed of gasoline (0.4 m/s) or diesel (0.2 m/s [9]. Especially at lean air-fuel mixtures, this high flame speed results in more effective combustion. Consequently, hydrogen engines can run with reduced carbon monoxide (CO) and unburned hydrocarbons while yet running at higher efficiencies.

Another important consideration that influences the use of hydrogen in internal combustion engines is its auto-ignition temperature. At about 585°C, hydrogen has a relatively low auto-ignition temperature, higher than petrol (280°C) but lower than diesel (about 400°C) [10]. Because of this, hydrogen is more likely to auto-ignite in specific situations, especially when temperatures are high or load transients are occurring. In order to reduce this risk, hydrogen-powered engines must carefully regulate the compression ratio, cooling techniques, and spark timing.

Because of its low density at STP, hydrogen has a much lower volumetric energy density than conventional fuels, even though its specific energy is high (120 MJ/kg). At STP, the energy density of hydrogen is about 0.01079 MJ/L, which is much lower than the volumetric energy density of diesel (35.8 MJ/L) or petrol (33.6 MJ/L) [11]. Because of this restriction, sufficient hydrogen must be stored for realistic engine operation using high-pressure tanks or cryogenic storage.

C. Safety Concerns and Storage

Although hydrogen is a clean fuel with many advantages, there are a number of safety issues that need to be resolved before it can be widely used. Because of its high flammability, hydrogen can combine with air to create explosive mixtures at concentrations ranging from 4% to 75% by volume. Even tiny sparks or static electricity can ignite hydrogen due to its low ignition energy and quick combustion rate [12]. This calls for strict safety precautions when handling and storing hydrogen, including the use of components that are resistant to explosions, leak detection systems, and adequate ventilation in storage facilities.

The storage of hydrogen, which is challenging because of its low density, is another major safety concern. Hydrogen needs to be liquefied by cooling it to cryogenic temperatures (below -252°C) or compressed at extraordinarily high pressures (up to 700 bar) in order to be stored efficiently. For both approaches to avoid leaks or mishaps, specific infrastructure and safety precautions are needed. Large-scale hydrogen distribution systems are more likely to use cryogenic storage, whereas high-pressure tanks are more frequently found in industrial and automotive settings. Carbon nanotube technology and recent developments in solid-state hydrogen storage (such as metal hydrides) are being investigated as possible substitutes for safer and more effective storage techniques [13].

Furthermore, materials embrittlement—a condition in which extended exposure to hydrogen gas makes metals brittle and jeopardises structural integrity—must be addressed by hydrogen storage systems. To create stronger and more resilient materials for hydrogen storage vessels, materials science research is still being conducted [14].

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Experimental Setup

The experimental assessment of a hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engine (H_2ICE) under various load conditions is the main focus of this study's methodology. The experiments will be conducted using a single-cylinder spark ignition (SI) engine. The engine is set up to run on hydrogen fuel either exclusively or in combination with a traditional fuel, such as petrol [5]. The following elements are part of the experimental setup:

Hydrogen Fuel Supply System: A specialised hydrogen storage tank with a high-pressure regulator and safety valve provides compressed hydrogen gas to the engine. For accurate fuel delivery, the fuel delivery system employs either a port or direct injection system [8][5].

Load Variation Mechanism: The engine will be subjected to variable loads, ranging from idle to full load, using a dynamometer. By regulating the dynamometer resistance, the engine load will be changed. Data Acquisition System: A thorough data acquisition system will track a number of variables, such as engine speed (RPM), torque, fuel consumption (using a fuel flow meter), exhaust emissions (using an exhaust gas analyzer), temperature (using thermocouples), and exhaust emissions. Test Bench and Control System: To regulate speed, ignition timing, and fuel mixture, the engine is set up on a test bench equipped with a sophisticated control system. Real-time recording of all pertinent parameters will be made, including combustion characteristics and exhaust emissions.

B. Experimental Procedure

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Preparation of Engine and Fuel System: The engine's intake, fuel delivery, and ignition systems are first modified to run on hydrogen. A range of operating conditions, such as varying air-fuel ratios, engine speeds, and loads, will be used to test the engine [5]. Before hydrogen operation starts, a baseline test using traditional fuels (like gasoline) will be carried out to create a comparative performance profile.

Load Variation and Performance Analysis: Different load conditions are applied to the engine. The engine is operated at a steady speed for each of the three load conditions (low, medium, and high load), and metrics like brake horsepower (BHP), brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC), and brake thermal efficiency (BTE) are noted.To evaluate the effect of load variations on engine performance, data will be gathered for both hydrogen and conventional fuel runs. Power output, fuel efficiency, and emissions (CO, CO_2, NO_x, and HC) will be the primary performance metrics [5].

Emission Analysis: An exhaust gas analyzer is used to track emissions. Hazardous emissions like CO, CO_2, NO_x, and unburned hydrocarbons (HC) will be measured under various operating conditions as part of the analysis. Hydrogen and traditional fuels (diesel, gasoline) will be compared [5]. Trends in emission reduction across different loads and engine speeds will be examined by analyzing the emission data.

Data Analysis: Key performance metrics like brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC) and brake thermal efficiency (BTE) will be computed using the data that has been gathered. These variables will aid in comprehending the hydrogen engine's efficiency and fuel consumption characteristics under various load scenarios.

A comparative study will be carried out to ascertain the benefits and drawbacks of hydrogen in relation to traditional fuels, specifically with regard to performance under load, emissions, and efficiency [5].

C. Error Analysis and Safety Measures

Error Considerations: To reduce measurement errors, all instruments will be calibrated prior to use. To guarantee reliable and repeatable outcomes, the load and engine speed fluctuations will be managed. Safety precautions: All experiments will be carried out in accordance with stringent safety procedures because hydrogen is flammable. To avoid spills or mishaps, hydrogen will be handled and stored in accordance with applicable regulations [12]. To stop hydrogen from igniting, the experimental space will have adequate ventilation and all electrical parts will be explosion-proof [12].

V. LOAD CONDITIONS AND TEST PROCEDURE

A. Load Range (e.g., 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%)

Using hydrogen as the main fuel, the engine will be tested under various load scenarios to evaluate its performance and fuel behavior. In order to replicate actual driving or operational situations and to comprehend how the engine functions under various power demands, the load levels—0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%—were chosen [16], [1]. Fuel efficiency, emission behavior, and combustion characteristics under various mechanical and thermal stresses are all revealed by each load point. To guarantee stability throughout each testing stage, the engine load will be managed by a hydraulic or eddy-current dynamometer [17].

B. *Hydrogen Flow Rate Control*

Maintaining the appropriate air-fuel mixture for stable combustion requires precise control of the hydrogen flow rate. The engine's hydrogen supply will be measured and adjusted using a precision flow controller or a thermal mass flow meter [1], [18]. The air-fuel ratio will be adjusted to produce either lean combustion or stoichiometric conditions, depending on the engine configuration and test goals. Because of its broad flammability limits, lean-burn operation is frequently chosen for hydrogen and can help lower NOx emissions while improving thermal efficiency [1], [3].

C. *Engine Speed Control*

The engine speed (RPM) will remain constant throughout each test run in order to isolate the effect of load variations on engine performance. This will eliminate the confounding effect of variable engine speed and enable a consistent comparison of performance metrics across various load conditions. Throughout the testing cycle, the dynamometer will be used to control and stabilize the engine's RPM in addition to applying load [16], [17]. Analyzing torque output, combustion stability, and fuel consumption in a more controlled setting is made easier by maintaining a constant speed [19].

VI. COMPARISON WITH CONVENTIONAL FUELS

In the context of lowering greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on fossil fuels, hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines (H2ICEs) present a strong alternative to traditional gasoline and diesel engines. This section examines how well hydrogen engines perform in comparison to conventional fuels, with an emphasis on power output, emission profiles, and efficiency vs. load behavior.

A. Efficiency vs Load Curves

An engine's efficiency is a crucial factor, and knowing how it changes with load is essential to comprehending fuel performance. Generally speaking, hydrogen engines have higher thermal efficiencies than their gasoline-powered counterparts, particularly when operating at lean burn conditions. Even at lean mixtures, the high flame speed and broad flammability limits of hydrogen promote more thorough combustion, increasing brake thermal efficiency (BTE) [15][1].

Because hydrogen burns quickly and can run in extremely low fuel conditions without misfiring, which is a problem for gasoline engines, hydrogen engines can run efficiently at low loads [18]. The benefit might, however, somewhat decrease with increasing load because hydrogen's low density can restrict the quantity of fuel (and thus energy) that can be injected into the cylinder, particularly in naturally aspirated engines [3].
Because of their high compression ratio and direct injection, diesel engines typically exhibit high efficiency at mid- and high loads. By overcoming volumetric constraints, turbocharged hydrogen engines can close this efficiency gap at higher loads [20].

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B. Emission Characteristics

The fact that hydrogen emits almost no carbon dioxide makes it one of the most advantageous fuels. Under ideal circumstances, the combustion of hydrogen does not result in the production of CO_2, CO, or unburned hydrocarbons (HC) because it does not contain carbon [21]. In contrast, gasoline and diesel engines, particularly when operating in transient or rich-burning conditions, release significant amounts of CO_2, CO, HC, and particulate matter (PM) [22]. However, especially at high combustion temperatures, the combustion of hydrogen can produce nitrogen oxides (NOx). The majority of NOx emissions are thermal, and they rise sharply with stoichiometric or rich conditions and higher combustion temperatures [23]. In order to counteract this, hydrogen engines are frequently run in lean-burn modes, and methods such as water injection or exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) are used to lower peak combustion temperatures and thereby prevent the production of NOx [24].

C. Power Output

Without forced induction, hydrogen engines usually have lower peak power output than gasoline or diesel engines with the same displacement. The low energy density per unit volume of hydrogen and its propensity to displace intake air when mixed before intake (in port-injected systems) are the causes of this limitation. Hydrogen, on the other hand, has a high energy content per unit mass, and when it is injected directly, the problem of intake air displacement can be reduced, resulting in improved power outputs that are on par with gasoline engines. Furthermore, the high flame speed of hydrogen results in shorter combustion times and possibly more effective energy release cycles, both of which can improve performance.

In order to compensate for the low volumetric energy density of hydrogen engines, forced induction techniques like turbocharging and supercharging are frequently employed to boost engine power output. H2ICEs can equal or even surpass the power density of traditional engines when optimized with direct injection and turbocharging.

VII. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Although hydrogen has many potential benefits as a fuel, its widespread use in internal combustion engines is currently constrained by a number of practical and technical issues. These include problems with cost and availability, hydrogen storage and delivery, and knocking and backfiring.

Risks of Knocking and Backfiring Particularly under high compression and elevated intake temperatures, hydrogen is susceptible to pre-ignition and knocking due to its low ignition energy and high flame speed. Engine components may sustain damage from pressure spikes caused by knocking, which happens when the unburned mixture auto-ignites before the scheduled spark timing [15][1]. Another issue with hydrogen engines is backfiring, which is especially problematic with port-fuel injection systems. The fuel-air mixture may ignite prematurely in the intake system, leading to loud combustion events and possible engine damage, because of the rapid diffusivity of hydrogen and the existence of hot spots in the intake manifold or residual gases [1][18].

Mitigation strategies include:

A. Direct injection introduces hydrogen only after the intake valve shuts.

B. Using water injection or charge cooling.

C. Using retarded spark techniques and optimizing ignition timing under high load [1] [3].

D. Delivery and Storage of Hydrogen The low volumetric energy density of hydrogen poses significant onboard storage challenges. Hydrogen must either be compressed (usually at 350–700 bar) or liquefied at cryogenic temperatures (∼−253°C) in order to store enough of it for a vehicle range comparable to that of gasoline [20][21].

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

A. *Hybrid Hydrogen Engine Systems*

Hybrid hydrogen engine systems, which combine the advantages of electric powertrains and hydrogen combustion, are becoming a viable option as the automotive sector shifts to greener propulsion technologies. In these arrangements, electric motors can manage low-load and stop-start situations, greatly increasing fuel efficiency, while hydrogen internal combustion engines (H2-ICEs) can deliver high power output during heavy load operations. In addition to lowering overall emissions, this synergy maximizes energy use under various driving circumstances. Regenerative braking is another feature that hybrid systems can use to recover and store energy that can then be used to meet power demands. Since complete hydrogen fuel cell infrastructure is still being developed, such systems can be used as a useful transition technology [1].

B. *Integration with Renewable Hydrogen Production*

The effects of hydrogen production on the environment are one of the main obstacles to hydrogen-based mobility. The sustainability of hydrogen engines is threatened by the fact that the majority of hydrogen produced today is gray hydrogen, which is made from fossil fuels. Making H2-ICEs genuinely green requires incorporating renewable hydrogen production, which uses electrolysis driven by renewable energy sources like solar, wind, or hydro. On-site hydrogen generation from electrolyzers close to renewable energy sources lowers transportation expenses and carbon emissions. Additionally, this decentralized strategy promotes the growth of regional hydrogen ecosystems and allows rural or remote areas to become energy independent. To support vehicle technologies and enable a low-carbon future, governments and businesses are investing more in green hydrogen infrastructure [1].

C. *On-board Hydrogen Reforming*

An inventive solution to the problems of hydrogen distribution and storage is on-board hydrogen reforming. Vehicles can transport liquid or gaseous hydrogen carriers, such as methanol, ammonia, or natural gas, in place of pure hydrogen. These carriers can then be transformed into hydrogen by the vehicle's compact reformers using partial oxidation or steam reforming. This approach makes use of the current fuel distribution infrastructure and enables safer fuel handling, which facilitates wider adoption. On-board reformers are now more efficient, responsive to changing engine demands, and compact thanks to developments in thermal management and catalytic materials. This technology

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

presents a viable way to switch from fossil fuels to hydrogen with little interference to existing systems, even though it is still in the research and pilot stages [25].

IX. CONCLUSION

Hydrogen-fueled internal combustion engines' (H_2ICEs') performance under various load conditions shows encouraging outcomes, especially in terms of efficiency, emissions, and environmental impact, but it also highlights some difficulties. As a clean substitute for fossil fuels, hydrogen improves engine performance significantly, particularly under medium-to-high load circumstances. It is a zero-carbon fuel due to its high energy content per unit mass and clean combustion, which produces mostly water vapor and completely eliminates CO_2 emissions at the point of use. In light of international efforts to tackle climate change, this is a significant advantage. In comparison to traditional fuels like gasoline, diesel, and CNG, hydrogen's rapid flame speed helps ensure more thorough combustion, which raises brake thermal efficiency (BTE) and lowers brake specific fuel consumption (BSFC). However, because of its low ignition energy and rapid combustion characteristics, hydrogen-fueled engines experience stability problems like misfires and poor combustion at lower load conditions. In order to preserve combustion stability at low loads, richer air-fuel mixtures are required. Additionally, the study showed that NO_x emissions tend to rise with increasing loads, highlighting the necessity of sophisticated engine control techniques like exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) or variable valve timing to effectively manage these emissions without compromising performance. Not withstanding these difficulties, hydrogen has a definite environmental advantage over traditional fuels due to its superior combustion characteristics, such as its broad flammability limits and low emissions of carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Comparatively speaking, hydrogen-fueled engines perform better than gasoline, diesel, and compressed natural gas (CNG) engines, especially when it comes to lowering harmful emissions and improving fuel efficiency. Although specific fuel injection and storage systems are required due to hydrogen's lower volumetric energy density, technology to overcome these constraints is continuously improving. All things considered, hydrogen presents a feasible way to lessen internal combustion engines' environmental impact while serving as a bridge technology for the shift to cleaner energy sources for power generation and transportation. Hydrogen-fueled engines may prove to be a crucial tool for attaining notable emission reductions in current engine platforms as more research and development concentrates on improving engine design, fuel management systems, and emission control techniques. But in order to fully realize hydrogen's potential as a sustainable alternative fuel for internal combustion engines—a clean and effective way to meet the challenges of a low-carbon future—continued focus on low-load performance and NO_x control will be essential.

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Delay Analysis in Indian Real Estate Construction Projects: A Narrative and Thematic Literature Review

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***Abstract*— Delay. Delay means being late. If we understand the delay from a civil industry perspective, it creates significant concerns as it severely impacts various aspects. It is a great problem for the construction industry globally. The Indian real estate sector is also not an exception to this. This paper attempts to identify, classify, and understand the consequences of different delays in the Indian real estate industry. The literature review is performed using a thematic and narrative approach. Delays are classified into five groups: project-related delays, client-related delays, contractor-related delays, delays due to external factors, and delays due to regulatory issues. The impact of all such delays not only extends the time of the project but also severely affects total project costs, which may lead to legal disputes and the stakeholder's image. Additionally, the study highlights research gaps and further horizons in detail. This review will help researchers, policymakers, and working professionals to understand the impacts of delays and assist them in preparing various strategies to mitigate or minimize the delays in Indian real estate construction projects.**

Keywords – "Construction delays, Indian construction industry, real estate projects, impact of delay."

I. Introduction

Worldwide, the construction industry is a main pillar of economic development. It contributes heavily to employment and GDP growth. In the Indian construction industry, real estate plays a crucial part. However, one of the most persistent challenges this sector faces is project delay, leading to significant cost overruns, time overruns, stakeholder dissatisfaction, and adverse economic consequences.

Recent statistics highlight the alarming situation of de- layed projects in the Indian real estate sector. As of August 2024, around 5 lakh housing units across 44 cities in India are stalled, primarily due to financial mismanagement and execution-related challenges.[1] The financial impact of these delays is equally significant, with stressed housing units involving an estimated investment of approximately 4.1 lakh crore.[2]

Particularly in Maharashtra, the MahaRERA authority has suspended registration of 1,750 lapsed real estate projects, with a substantial portion located in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (761 projects) and Pune (628 projects). [1] This data reveals not only the extent of delay but also its geographical concentration in key urban centers.

Recognizing the criticality of this issue, the Government of India initiated interventions such as the SWAMIH Fund, targeting completion of delayed projects. However, despite such efforts, the pace of resolution remains slow in comparison to the scale of the problem.

Given the magnitude and socio-economic importance of this issue, there is a growing need to systematically study the causes of delay in Indian real estate construction projects. This paper attempts to contribute to this discourse by presenting a comprehensive literature review of delay factors, with specific focus on the Indian real estate sector. The study aims to collate, synthesize, and critically analyze existing research to identify key delay factors, research gaps, and future research opportunities.

II. Research Methodology

The present study adopts a Narrative Literature Review (NLR) and Thematic analysis for Literature Review. Narrative Literature Review (NLR) approach to comprehensively explore the causes, classifications, and impacts of delays- specifically within the Indian real estate construction industry.

The narrative literature review method is used in this study because it provides a mixture of diverse literature, offering a complete understanding of the topic without concern for the strict protocols employed in systematic reviews. This helps identify key themes, trends, and knowledge gaps for current research.

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

Different research databases are used for collecting the literature. This includes the Scopus, the Web of Science, Springer, etc. In addition to these databases, other academic resources and reports published by various government agencies and reputable industries were also referenced. This helps in obtaining current feasible data and insights related to the topic.

As selected databases are vast, to ensure the correct use of literature, well-defined keywords were provided. These keywords were "construction delays, real estate projects, Indian construction industry, the impact of delay." Some other keywords were also used to filter additional literature, such as time overruns, cost overruns, and project planning. After using these keywords, various literatures were filtered, but for the study of the current topic, literatures were selected that discussed the Indian construction industry and the Indian real estate industry. This limits the search and helps to create a niche area. Along with the above-mentioned criterion, another one was also used: the literature could not be more than 15 years old. All the identified and selected literatures were peer-reviewed journal articles, proceedings from reputable conferences, and industry reports.

After the collection of relevant literature, Thematic Analysis was undertaken to organize and classify the reviewed studies into key themes. This approach facilitated a systematic presentation and discussion of findings. The thematic classification was primarily based on four broad themes: (i) Factors Causing Delays, (ii) Classification of Delay Factors, (iii) Impacts of Delays, and (iv) Strategies for Delay Mitigation.

This methodology not only enables a structured and comprehensive analysis of the available literature but also assists in highlighting critical issues, emerging trends, and existing knowledge gaps in the context of delay analysis within Indian real estate construction projects.

III. Literature Review

The problem of delays in construction projects has been extensively studied across different geographies, industries, and time periods. However, in the context of the Indian Real Estate Construction industry, the factors, classifications, and impacts of delay still demand deeper exploration. This section presents a thematic literature review highlighting key contributions, methodologies, and findings of prior research. Table I indicates summary of previous studies on delay factors.

Construction delays have significant implications, including time overrun, cost overrun, legal disputes, and loss of reputation.[3] Delays may affect the contractor's cash flow, the client's revenue, and the nation's overall development.[4]

The summary of major causes of delay from a global as well as an Indian perspective is provided in tabular format below

TABLE I
Summary of Previous Studies on Delay Factors

Study	Major Focus	Region
Assaf & Al-Hejji (2006)	73 delay factors classified into 9 groups	Saudi Arabia
Sambasivan & Soon (2007)	10 critical delay factors identified	Malaysia
Doloi et al. (2012)	Causes and effects of delay	India
Gunduz et al. (2013)	Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) for delay classification	Turkey
Durdyev et al. (2017)	Comparative study between developing and developed countries	Multiple Regions
Verma et al. (2019)	Factors impacting residential real estate delays	India

Recent studies have started focusing specifically on delays in the Indian Real Estate Industry:

- Land acquisition issues[5]
- Regulatory approvals (Verma et al., 2019)
- Financial constraints of developers. (Sharma & Goyal, 2020)
- Contractor's performance. (Mehta & Jha, 2021)

The delay factors can be broadly grouped into the following themes based on existing literature:

- Project-related Factors
- Stakeholder and Management Factors
- Regulatory and External Factors
- Financial and Economic Factors
- Site and Environment Factors

Each theme is discussed in detail in next section.

Based on the reviewed literature, several research gaps have been identified which highlight the need for this study:

- **Lack of India-Specific Studies**
  While global literature has extensively classified delay factors, there is limited research focused specifically on the Indian real estate construction sector. Most existing studies in India are general to infrastructure or public sector construction.
- **Dynamic Changes in Indian Real Estate**
  Recent reforms like RERA (2016), GST implementation, Demonetization (2016), and COVID-19 pandemic have significantly impacted project execution, leading to newer causes of delays not covered adequately in previous studies.
- **Fragmented Classification of Delay Factors**
  Existing literature often provides fragmented or isolated lists of delay factors. There is a scarcity of comprehensive classification frameworks specifically designed

ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

for the Indian real estate sector, integrating all possible dimensions — regulatory, financial, managerial, and site-specific factors.

- **Scarcity of Empirical Studies**
  Most studies have relied either on perception-based surveys or qualitative assessments. There is a need for empirical studies based on recent project data, case studies, or mixed-method research to validate the identified delay factors.
- **Need for Sector-specific Impact Analysis**
  Limited studies have evaluated the impact of delay factors on real-estate-specific outcomes like cost overrun, sales deferment, legal disputes, and buyer dissatisfaction within the Indian context.

Therefore, the present study aims to bridge these research gaps by developing a comprehensive classification of delay factors specific to the Indian Real Estate Construction Sector, supported by recent literature, industry reports, and thematic analysis.

IV. Classification of Delay Factors

The identification and classification of delay factors have been extensively studied in construction management literature. The delay factors in construction projects can be complex, interdependent, and highly contextual, varying across regions, types of projects, and stakeholders involved. Considering the specific context of the Indian real estate construction industry, several studies have highlighted distinct delay factors that can be broadly classified for better understanding and analysis.

Researchers have categorized delay factors in multiple ways — based on the source of origin, stakeholder involvement, or their nature (internal or external). For instance, [3]Assaf and Al-Hejji (2006) categorized delay factors based on project participants, while Doloi et al. (2012)[5] focused on factor-based analysis through stakeholder perceptions in Indian projects. Moreover, the thematic categorization has emerged as an effective approach in the recent literature for delay factor classification (Rahman et al., 2013; Sambasivan Soon, 2007).[6]

V. Classification of Delay Factors in Indian Real Estate Construction Projects

Delays in construction projects are a universal phenomenon; however, the nature, intensity, and causes of these delays vary significantly based on region and industry-specific characteristics. In the context of Indian real estate construction projects, delay factors emerge due to a complex interplay of multiple stakeholders, regulatory constraints, resource limitations, and market dynamics. To systematically understand and analyze these delays, it becomes essential to classify the various causes into well-defined categories. This classification not only aids in structured analysis but also helps project managers, policymakers, and researchers in identifying priority areas for mitigation.

A. Classification of Delay Factors

The classification of delay factors in Indian real estate construction projects can be represented through a circle-based diagram, as shown in Fig. 1. The central theme represents *Delay Factors*, surrounded by eight key categories that cover the majority of causes contributing to delays.

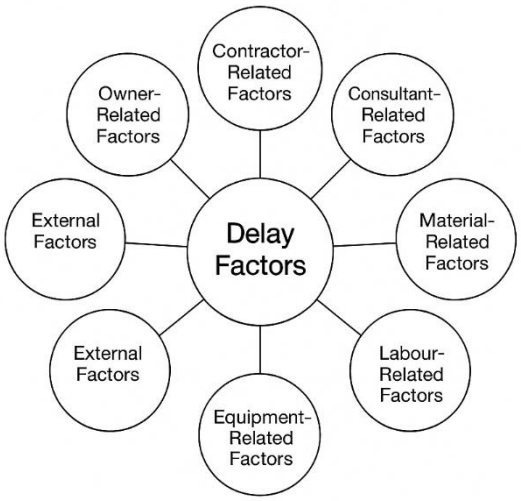


Figure 1; Classification of Delay Factors in Indian Real Estate Construction

- **Owner-Related Factors:** Delay in decision-making, late payments, changes in project scope, and financial constraints from the client's end.
- **Contractor-Related Factors:** Lack of experience, poor site management, delays in mobilization, and cash flow problems.
- **Consultant-Related Factors:** Delays in design approvals, frequent design changes, and poor coordination among consultants.
- **Material-Related Factors:** Delay in material procurement, unavailability of quality materials, and price fluctuations.
- **Labour-Related Factors:** Shortage of skilled labour, low productivity, and disputes with labour forces.
- **Equipment-Related Factors:** Equipment breakdowns, shortage of machinery, and poor maintenance practices.
- **External Factors:** Government regulations, unforeseen site conditions, environmental issues, and legal disputes.
- **Project-Related Factors:** Unrealistic project scheduling, improper planning, and inadequate risk management strategies.

The above classification provides a comprehensive framework to understand the multi-dimensional nature of delay

factors in Indian real estate construction projects. By categorizing the factors into eight distinct groups, stakeholders can adopt a more focused approach in identifying root causes and implementing targeted strategies for delay mitigation. This structured understanding not only aids in project success but also enhances resource optimization and stakeholder satisfaction.

VI. Impact of Delay in Indian Real Estate Construction Industry

Delay in construction projects, particularly in the real estate sector, creates a ripple effect across various dimensions — economic, financial, social, and reputational. The Indian real estate construction industry has been witnessing persistent project delays, affecting all stakeholders involved, including developers, investors, buyers, and the government. Several studies and industry reports reveal that delays not only escalate project costs but also result in substantial financial losses, reduced investor confidence, and hinder overall economic growth (Doloi et al., 2012; Singh, 2010).[5] Particularly in the Indian context, the magnitude of delayed projects and their monetary impact is staggering. Table II indicates key impacts of delay in Indian real estate projects.

TABLE II
Key Impacts of Delay in Indian Real Estate Projects

Impact Area	Description	Reference
Cost Overruns	Increase in project cost due to prolonged time, inflation, labor/material price hike, and penalties.	(Doloi et al., 2012; Iyer & Jha, 2006)
Time Overruns	Scheduled time of project completion gets significantly extended, sometimes over years.	(Garg et al., 2023)
Legal Disputes	Rising cases of litigation between developers and buyers due to project delays.	(KPMG, 2016)
Buyer Dissatisfaction	Loss of customer trust and dissatisfaction due to delayed possession.	(RERA Annual Report, 2022)
Financial Stress on Developers	Increased debt burden, liquidity crisis, and reduced profitability.	(Knight Frank, 2021)
Impact on GDP & Economy	Real estate contributes ~7% to India's GDP; delays hamper this contribution.	(NITI Aayog, 2018)

From the above discussion, it is evident that project delays in the Indian real estate construction sector have far-reaching implications that go beyond mere schedule overruns. The consequences are multidimensional — adversely affecting project stakeholders, the financial ecosystem, employment, and the overall economy. Therefore, understanding and addressing these impacts is essential not only for project-specific risk management but also for policy formulation and regulatory interventions at the industry level. This necessitates the need for identifying critical delay factors, which will be explored in the subsequent section.

VII. Mitigation Strategies for Delay in Indian Real Estate Construction Projects

A. Mitigation Strategies Identified from Literature

Delay in Indian real estate construction projects has compelled researchers and practitioners to explore various mitigation strategies to minimize time overruns. Several techniques have been identified in the existing literature, focusing on improving project planning, resource management, and stakeholder coordination.

One of the commonly suggested strategy is the implementation of effective project scheduling and monitoring tools such as Critical Path Method (CPM), Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT), and Building Information Modelling (BIM). The application of these tools enables early identification of potential delays and assists in proactive decision-making.

Further, improving communication and coordination among project stakeholders is considered essential, especially in Indian projects where multi-agency involvement is common. Adoption of digital platforms and integrated management systems has been suggested to minimize conflicts and delays arising from miscommunication.

Contractual provisions like penalty clauses for delay and incentive-based contracts have also been explored in the Indian context. Efficient procurement management practices, including pre-qualification of contractors and transparent tendering processes, are recognized as essential to avoid contractor-related delays.

Moreover, skill development programs for the construction workforce and timely financial resource allocation are recommended to overcome labor shortages and cash flow disruptions.

B. Limitations of Existing Mitigation Techniques

Although multiple mitigation strategies have been proposed, their practical implementation in the Indian real estate sector faces considerable limitations.

The use of advanced project management tools like BIM or automated monitoring systems is still limited due to high costs, lack of technical expertise, and resistance to change among traditional construction firms. Smaller contractors and real estate developers often refrain from adopting such techniques owing to budgetary constraints.

Further, contractual provisions for delay penalties are sometimes ineffective due to weak enforcement mechanisms and the time-consuming nature of legal proceedings in India. Regulatory bottlenecks, delays in government approvals, and land acquisition issues further limit the applicability of purely project-based mitigation techniques.

Challenges like poor labor productivity, lack of skilled manpower, and fluctuating material prices are deeply rooted in the structure of the Indian construction industry, making them difficult to resolve through short-term mitigation measures.

Additionally, fragmented project ownership, multiple stakeholders, and unclear roles and responsibilities often result in coordination challenges that cannot be easily mitigated without systemic reforms.

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C. Concluding Remark

It is evident that while various mitigation strategies have been proposed and implemented in Indian real estate construction projects, their effectiveness remains limited due to industry-specific challenges and systemic inefficiencies. Future mitigation approaches must focus not only on technological adoption but also on regulatory reforms, skill development, and improved project governance structures. A holistic and context-specific strategy is essential to minimize delays and improve project delivery performance in the Indian real estate sector.

VIII. Conclusion

The present study comprehensively explored the critical issue of delays in Indian real estate construction projects through a systematic literature-based investigation. The research adopted a narrative literature review methodology, focusing on identifying the causes, classifications, impacts, critical factors, and mitigation strategies specifically contextualized to the Indian construction industry.

The study began with an overview of the Indian real estate construction scenario, highlighting its significance in the country's economy and the persistent challenge of project delays. The thematic literature review facilitated the structured classification of delay factors into client-related, contractor-related, consultant-related, and external factors, which provided clarity on the complex and multi-dimensional nature of delays.

Further, the study examined the profound impacts of project delays in India, ranging from cost overruns, time overruns, disputes, and legal issues, to reputational damage and stakeholder dissatisfaction. The identification of critical delay factors such as financial constraints, land acquisition issues, lack of skilled labour, regulatory approvals, and poor project management practices has been particularly relevant to the Indian context.

Moreover, the study evaluated the various mitigation strategies reported in the literature. While existing strategies like effective planning, risk management, stakeholder engagement, adoption of modern construction technology, and strengthening legal frameworks have shown potential, their practical implementation in India faces significant limitations due to fragmented project management, regulatory bottlenecks, and financial issues.

In essence, this study adds value to the existing body of knowledge by thematically classifying delay factors, mapping their criticality in the Indian real estate context, and offering a focused discussion on mitigation practices. It bridges the knowledge gap by presenting a comprehensive synthesis of delay-related literature from an Indian perspective, serving as a useful reference for industry practitioners, researchers, and policymakers.

IX. Future Scope

While this study provides meaningful insights into the causes and impacts of delays in Indian real estate construction projects, there remains ample scope for future research and exploration.

Firstly, there is a need for empirical validation of the identified critical delay factors through large-scale surveys, case studies, or quantitative models specifically applied to the Indian context. Region-wise or project-type-specific studies (residential, commercial, infrastructure) can help understand location-specific delay challenges.

Secondly, future studies may focus on developing integrated frameworks or predictive models using modern tools like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), or Building Information Modelling (BIM) to forecast potential delays and suggest preventive measures.

Thirdly, the role of emerging technologies such as blockchain for transparent project management, digital contracts, and smart monitoring systems deserves further investigation for delay mitigation.

Moreover, studies exploring the effectiveness of recent government initiatives like RERA (Real Estate Regulation and Development Act), single-window clearances, and policy reforms can offer valuable insights into regulatory improvements.

Finally, collaborative research involving multiple stakeholders like government bodies, private developers, and financial institutions may help in developing holistic strategies to reduce delays and improve project delivery in Indian real estate construction.

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Efficient control and Management of PV-Wind-Battery-Diesel hybrid System

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ISBN Number : 978-93-342-7370-0

***Abstract*—**The integration of photovoltaic (PV), wind, battery storage, and diesel generation systems presents a compelling approach to delivering reliable and sustainable energy, particularly in remote or off-grid regions. Despite their potential, the hybrid configuration of these systems introduces substantial challenges related to control, coordination, and energy management. This paper proposes an advanced control and energy management strategy for a PV-wind-battery-diesel hybrid energy system, designed to optimize power distribution, minimize diesel fuel consumption, and enhance the utilization of renewable energy sources.

***Keywords*—** *Photovoltaic cells, Off-grid system, wind turbine, energy management*

I. INTRODUCTION

As global energy demands continue to escalate and concerns regarding the depletion of fossil fuels and environmental degradation intensify, hybrid renewable energy systems have emerged as a promising avenue for sustainable power generation. Among these, a hybrid configuration incorporating photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, wind turbines, battery energy storage systems, and diesel generators offers a robust and efficient solution for ensuring a continuous and reliable electricity supply, particularly in remote or off-grid regions.

However, the integration and management of such a diverse mix of energy sources pose significant challenges. The inherent variability of solar and wind resources, the finite capacity of battery storage, and the operational costs and environmental impact associated with diesel generators necessitate the implementation of an intelligent and efficient energy management strategy. The overarching objective is to optimize system performance by minimizing fuel consumption, reducing operational expenditures, mitigating environmental harm, and maintaining a stable and uninterrupted power supply.

This paper examines a range of control strategies and energy management techniques designed to enhance the efficiency and reliability of PV–wind–battery–diesel hybrid systems. It evaluates both conventional and advanced intelligent control methods—including rule-based logic and fuzzy control systems—to achieve optimal energy flow, load balancing, and seamless coordination among the system's components.

Despite the considerable advancements in renewable energy technologies, traditional energy sources often remain more economically viable in the short term. This economic disparity continues to drive global efforts aimed at reducing the financial costs associated with renewables and curbing environmental pollution caused by emissions from conventional sources [4–6]. Numerous studies have investigated the deployment of hybrid microgrids to supply electricity to isolated areas and villages located far from the national grid. Typically, such small-scale hybrid systems comprise solar PV modules, wind turbines, marine energy converters, diesel generators, and battery storage systems.

II. Photovoltaic (PV) system management

PV(photovoltaic) system management involves monitoring, controlling, and optimizing the performance of solar power systems for efficient energy production and grid integration, including aspects like energy production, consumption, and system health. .

Key aspects of PV system

1. *Monitoring*

Real-time data**:** PV monitoring systems track the performance and output of solar panel installations, providing real-time data on energy production, consumption, and overall system health.

Historical data**:** These systems also provide historical performance metrics, allowing for trend analysis and optimization.

Data collection**:** Monitoring systems collect data from inverters, sensors, and other equipment within the PV system.

Remote access**:** Data can be accessed remotely, allowing for efficient monitoring and management, even from a distance.

2. *Control:*

Energy management: PV systems can be managed to optimize energy consumption and maximize self-consumption of generated solar power.

Load shifting: Control systems can shift energy consumption to periods when solar production is high, reducing reliance on grid electricity.

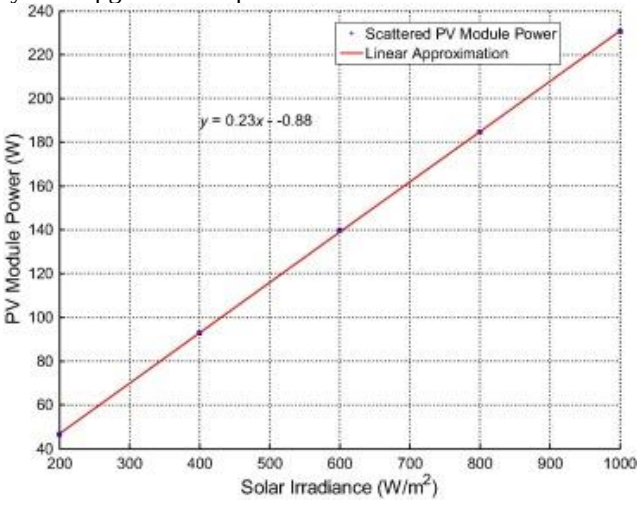
Smart grid integration: PV systems can be managed to contribute to grid stability and reliability, for example, by adjusting power output based on grid conditions.

3. *Optimization:*

Performance analysis: Data collected by monitoring systems can be used to identify areas for improvement in system performance.

Maintenance scheduling: Performance data can help schedule maintenance activities to ensure optimal system operation.

System upgrades: Data can also inform decisions about system upgrades or replacements.



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III. WIND TURBINE SYSTEM

A wind turbine harnesses the kinetic energy of wind and transforms it into mechanical energy, which is subsequently converted into electrical energy via a generator. Wind turbines are generally classified into horizontal-axis and

vertical-axis types, and may be deployed onshore, offshore, or in aerial configurations. The electrical output of wind generators is typically alternating current (AC) with variable voltage and frequency. To stabilize the frequency for end-use applications, the variable AC is first converted into direct current (DC), stored in batteries, and then reconverted into stable AC through inverters.

The turbine's operation relies on the aerodynamic forces generated by its rotor blades, which function similarly to aircraft wings or helicopter rotors. As wind flows over the curved surface of a blade, a pressure differential is created—lower pressure on one side and higher on the other—resulting in both lift and drag. The lift force, being greater than the drag, causes the rotor to spin. This rotational motion is either transmitted directly to the generator in direct-drive systems or via a shaft and gearbox in geared configurations, enabling higher rotational speeds and allowing the use of a more compact generator. Ultimately, the turbine converts aerodynamic energy into rotational mechanical energy, which is then transformed into electricity.

$$Cpvw=CRF\times (Cpvc\times Npv+Cwtc\times Nwt)+ OMF\times(Cpvm\times Npv+Cwtm\times Nwt$$

IV. Battery Management System

Battery storage systems are essential for enhancing the efficiency and reliability of hybrid renewable energy configurations. These systems store surplus energy generated during periods of low demand and discharge it during peak load conditions. When integrated with renewable sources such as solar or wind, battery storage ensures continuous and dependable power supply. Moreover, because batteries are utilized selectively—only when renewable generation is insufficient—their operational lifespan is extended, as they are not subjected to constant cycling.

Inverters and Rectifiers

Renewable energy often requires conversion to match the form and quality of power required by electrical loads. Inverters convert direct current (DC) from sources such as solar panels or batteries into alternating current (AC) suitable for most appliances, while rectifiers perform the reverse operation, converting AC to DC for battery charging or DC-based loads.

Stand-alone inverters function independently of the utility grid and depend on batteries to maintain stable voltage output. In contrast, grid-tied inverters are integrated with the utility network, delivering synchronized sinusoidal voltage and current to match grid standards. Hybrid inverters combine traditional inverter functionality with battery storage, enabling users—particularly homeowners—to manage and utilize solar power more efficiently. These systems support daily solar energy utilization, thereby minimizing dependence on external energy sources.

Electrical Loads

The energy demand profile of a household is influenced by the types and usage patterns of electrical appliances. In rural areas, typical loads include fluorescent and incandescent lighting, televisions, refrigerators, irons, and electric stoves. Effective hybrid energy system design must account for these usage patterns to ensure adequate and reliable power delivery.

1. Load Demand Estimation:

Determine the daily energy consumption in kilowatt-hours(kWh)

Eg- say your load is 50 kwh/day

2. Autonomy day:

Decide how many days the battery should power without PV/Wind/Disel input.

3. Depth of discharge:

Batteries should not be discharged 100% to preserve their life.

Typical values: Lead acid-50% Lithium-ion- 80-90%

4. Battery Capacity calculation:

Battery capacity(Kwh)=(Daily load*Autonomy)/(DOD*Efficiency)
For eg (Using laed-acid 85% efficiency)
Battery=(50Kwh/day*2)/(0.5*0.85)
Battery= 100/0.425=23503 kwh
The capacity we require for battery bank is approximately **235 kwh capacity.**

V.Diesel Generator Management

In stand-alone operation, the diesel generator plays a critical role in regulating the frequency and voltage at the hybrid system's AC bus. The diesel engine drives a synchronous generator, which must be precisely controlled to maintain a consistent rotational speed, thereby ensuring a stable output frequency and voltage. Effective management of the generator is essential for maintaining power quality and system reliability in the absence of grid support.

However, reliance on diesel generators poses significant environmental concerns. The combustion of diesel fuel leads to the emission of various pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), and greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2). These emissions contribute to air pollution and climate change, highlighting the need for strategies that reduce dependence on diesel-based generation within hybrid energy systems.

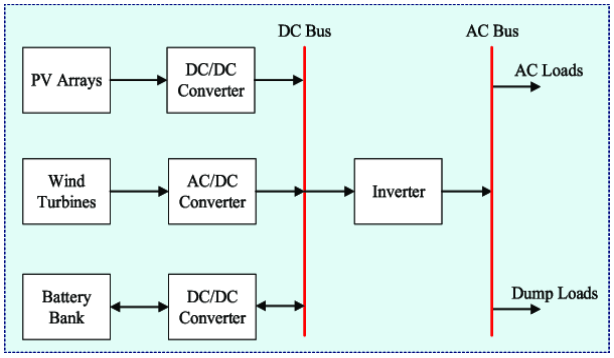
Pollutant	**Emissions (kg/year)**
Carbon dioxide	6,077
Carbon monoxide	15
Unburned hydrocarbons	2
Particulate matter	1
Sulfur dioxide	12
Nitrogen oxides	134

VI. Hybrid system management

Hybrid power generation systems typically integrate multiple energy sources—such as photovoltaic (PV) panels, wind turbines, diesel generators, and battery-based energy storage—along with associated power electronic converters.

These components are commonly depicted in a block diagram to convey their structural configuration and functional interrelationships. For each component, critical parameters—including rated capacity, capital investment, replacement cost, and ongoing operation and maintenance (O&M) expenditures—are specified based on standardized reference data or empirical models.

In scenarios where energy generation surpasses both the immediate load demand and the available storage capacity, the system employs a controlled dissipation mechanism to manage the excess energy. This is typically achieved through resistive loads, such as electric heaters or water-air heating systems, which safely convert surplus electrical energy into thermal energy. This approach mitigates the risk of system overloading while maintaining operational stability and energy balance within the hybrid network..



Due to the intermittent nature of renewable sources like solar and wind—both of which depend on fluctuating weather conditions—a diesel generator is incorporated into the hybrid system. This addition ensures improved reliability and maintains system efficiency when renewable output is insufficient. The power management strategy is designed to handle various operating conditions to ensure a steady and uninterrupted energy supply.

IV. Overall Cost Calculation

PV and wind cost:

"$Cpvw=CRF\times(Cpvc\times Npv+Cwtc\times Nwt)+OMF\times(Cpvm\times Npv+Cwtm\times Nwt)$

Where, $Cpvw$ is the cost of PV/wind system , $Cpvc$, $Cwtc$, $Cpvm$, $Cwtm$, CRF , OMF are the capital cost of PV, the capital cost of wind turbine, the maintenance cost of PV, the maintenance cost of wind turbine, capital recovery factor, operating and maintenance factor."

CRF, OMF could be calculated by the following equations

$CRF=(1+i)ni(1+i)n-1$

Where: n is project lifetime and i is the interest rate, f is the inflation rate

Battery cost:

$CB=1.03\times(0.2\times PB+0.415\times EB)\times NB+SFF\times CBr\times NB$ (14)

$SFF=(1+i)nb-1$

Where: PB,EB, SFF, nb are battery power(W), energy(Wh), replacement factor, and battery life-time.

Diesel cost:

$Cd=1.03\times CRF\times Nd\times Cdc+Cfuel$

The fuel cost can be calculated as follows [

$Cfuel=Df\times hd\times pf$

Where: Cdc, h_d, p_f are diesel capital cost, diesel total operation hours, fuel price per liter.

VII Benefits:

1. Improved Energy Efficiency

Optimal Power Sharing: Smart control systems can balance energy sources based on availability (e.g., sunny vs. windy days).

Reduced Energy Losses: Efficient energy routing minimizes conversion and storage losses.

2. Fuel Savings

Reduced Diesel Usage: Prioritizing renewable sources and battery storage cuts down on diesel generator operation.

Lower Operating Costs: Less fuel consumption means lower maintenance and fuel costs.

3. Increased Reliability and Power Quality

Stable Power Supply: Hybrid systems ensure uninterrupted power by switching between sources.

Voltage and Frequency Regulation: Advanced controllers help maintain stable output parameters.

4. Extended Component Life

Battery Management: Proper charge/discharge cycles extend battery lifespan.

Generator Protection: Reduces generator runtime and wear-and-tear.

5. Environmental Benefits

Lower Carbon Emissions: Less reliance on diesel significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Noise Reduction: Diesel generators are noisy; reducing their use lowers noise pollution.

6. Better System Scalability and Flexibility

Adaptability: Easily integrate more PV or wind units as demand grows.

Smart Grid Compatibility: Can be integrated with local microgrids or national grids.

VIII Results and Discussions

This analysis considers three key sensitivity variables: global solar irradiation, wind speed, and diesel fuel price. For each sensitivity input, HOMER performs comprehensive simulations across the full range of possible system configurations within the defined search space. The software

conducts hourly time-series simulations over a one-year period for every system variation. A system configuration is considered feasible if it can reliably meet the electrical load throughout the simulation period. These feasible solutions represent potential hybrid system designs that are both technically viable and responsive to variations in the selected sensitivity parameters.

Conclusion:

The research on the efficient control of a PV-Wind-Battery-Diesel hybrid energy system demonstrates the significant potential of hybrid renewable configurations in delivering reliable and sustainable power, particularly for remote and off-grid areas. Through the integration of photovoltaic panels, wind turbines, battery storage, and diesel generators, the system ensures a continuous energy supply while minimizing fuel consumption and environmental impact.

The control strategy developed—whether based on rule-based, optimization, or intelligent algorithms—plays a crucial role in coordinating the energy sources to optimize performance. The implementation of an intelligent energy management system (EMS) ensures load demand is met efficiently by prioritizing renewable sources and utilizing the diesel generator only when necessary. This leads to reduced operational costs, improved battery lifespan, and enhanced overall system efficiency.

Simulation results confirm that the proposed control method can effectively balance power generation and demand, adapt to dynamic weather conditions, and improve system reliability. Future work can focus on real-time implementation, advanced forecasting techniques, and the integration of smart grid features to further enhance system response.

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