

3.4.4 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published per teacher during 2024-25

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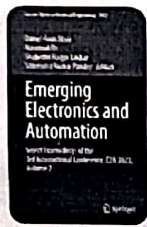
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IoT-Based Secure Healthcare Framework Using Blockchain Technology with Nature-Inspired Optimization Algorithms

| Conference paper | First Online: 13 February 2025

pp 269–281 | [Cite this conference paper](#)



**Emerging Electronics and
Automation**
(E2A 2023)

[Ramamani Tripathy](#), [P. T. Satyanarayana Murty](#), [Balajee Maram](#) , [Ankit Garg](#), [T. Daniya](#) & [B. Santhosh Kumar](#)

 Part of the book series: [Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering](#) ((LNEE, volume 1202))

 Included in the following conference series:
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Abstract

This study introduces a novel method for resolving security and privacy issues in IoT-based healthcare systems by combining blockchain technology with optimization

59 Intelligent diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy: Leveraging machine and deep learning

Balajee Maram^{1,a}, S. Arun Joe Babulo^{2,b}, B. Manivannan^{3,c},
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Abstract: This abstract presents a succinct summary of the research proposal entitled “Diagnosis of DR utilizing ML and DL Techniques.” The proposal aims to tackle the urgent matter of DR, which stands as a prominent contributor to visual impairment in individuals with diabetes. The current diagnostic procedures employed in traditional practices are characterized by a manual approach that is both labor-intensive and time-consuming. Consequently, there is a growing demand for automated diagnostic solutions that can provide accurate results. This study is to create a resilient model utilizing ML and DL methodologies in order to improve the effectiveness and precision of diagnosing DR based on retinal pictures. The study proposal delineates various objectives, including the gathering and preprocessing of datasets, the exploration of machine learning techniques for feature extraction, the building of deep learning architectures, and the full evaluation of the presented methods. This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis between the suggested models and established manual diagnosis techniques, thereby offering significant insights into their respective efficacy. It provides a valuable contribution to the area of medicine by introducing a sophisticated diagnostic tool for DR.

Keywords: DR, machine learning, deep learning, retinal images, diagnosis, automated, accuracy, efficiency, medical imaging

1. Introduction

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) is a significant microvascular problem associated with diabetes mellitus and continues to be a prominent cause of vision impairment and blindness on a global scale. The illness predominantly impacts the retina, a sensory tissue involved for converting light into neural signals, so facilitating the process of vision. The increasing

incidence of diabetes, which was expected to be 463 million cases worldwide in 2019, has emphasized the importance of early detection and treatments for DR. In order to reduce its potentially severe impact on visual health. Historically, the diagnosis of DR has been dependent on the manual evaluation conducted by experienced ophthalmologists, who analyze fundus pictures. This process involves

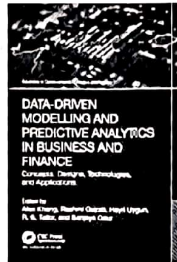
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Chapter



Machine Learning-Based Functionalities for Business Intelligence and Data Analytics Tools

By Rajasekar Rangasamy ([/search?contributorName=Rajasekar Rangasamy&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx](/search?contributorName=Rajasekar+Rangasamy&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx)), E. Gurumoorthi ([/search?contributorName=E. Gurumoorthi&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx](/search?contributorName=E.+Gurumoorthi&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx)), Sonam Mittal ([/search?contributorName=Sonam Mittal&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx](/search?contributorName=Sonam+Mittal&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx)), T. Daniya ([/search?contributorName=T. Daniya&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx](/search?contributorName=T.+Daniya&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx)), M. S. Nidhya ([/search?contributorName=M. S. Nidhya&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx](/search?contributorName=M.+S.+Nidhya&contributorRole=author&redirectFromPDP=true&context=ubx))

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ABSTRACT

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DATA COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER NETWORKS

Dr. A. Krishna Mohan | Dr. G. Stalin Babu
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DATA COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER NETWORKS

Dr. A. Krishna Mohan
Dr. G. Stalin Babu
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S. Kalyan



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Data Structures using

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Bunga Rajesh
Ramesh Bandaru
Gangu Vijay Kumar
Dr. G. Stalin Babu

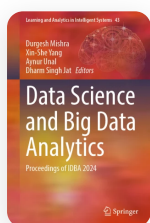
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Analyzing Efficiency and Accuracy of NLP Tasks by BART Transformer

| Conference paper | First Online: 16 May 2025


| pp 251–263 | [Cite this conference paper](#)



**Data Science and Big Data
Analytics**
(IDBA 2024)

Attada Venkataramana, Poonam V. Tijare & Paras Nath Singh 

 Part of the book series: [Learning and Analytics in Intelligent Systems](#) ((LAIS, volume 43))

 Included in the following conference series:
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Abstract

A novel kind of neural network architecture is called a transformer. The HuggingFace transformer models offer a user-friendly way to deploy few top-performing Natural Language Processing (NLP) models. In a number of NLP applications, including text

Chapter 13


Study on Environmental and Social Impacts Through Electric Vehicles

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ABSTRACT

Transitioning to electric vehicles (EVs) can significantly reduce environmental and social impacts, improve air quality, and enhance social equity, with higher energy efficiency when integrated with renewable sources. Electric vehicles significantly

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Introduction to data-driven intelligent systems

*G. Vimala Kumari, Babji Prasad Chapa,
N. Krishna Chaitanya, Rupesh G. Mahajan, and
Minal Shahakar*

1.1 INTRODUCTION

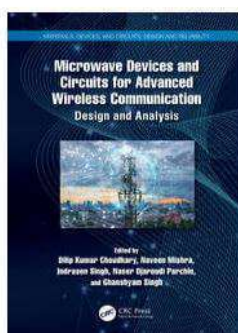
In an era defined by technological innovation and unprecedented data availability, the landscape of intelligent systems has undergone a profound transformation. The convergence of advanced computing power, vast datasets, and sophisticated algorithms has ushered in an era where machines can learn, adapt, and make informed decisions autonomously. This chapter serves as a gateway to the realm of data-driven intelligent systems, offering readers a comprehensive introduction to the fundamental concepts, methodologies, and applications that underpin this dynamic and rapidly evolving field. The basic block diagram of a data-driven system is shown in Figure 1.1.

The block diagram shows the steps involved in understanding data-driven intelligence. The process starts with data acquisition, which involves the collection of data from a variety of sources. The collected data is then cleaned and preprocessed to prepare it for analysis. Features are then engineered from the data to create variables that are informative and relevant to the problem that is being solved. The next step is to train a machine learning model. The model learns the relationships between the features and the target variable. The model is then evaluated to see how well it performs on a held-out set of data. If the model performs well, it can be deployed to production. This means that the model is used to make predictions on new data. The predictions can then be used to make decisions.

1.1.1 Evolution of intelligent systems

The roots of intelligent systems [1] can be traced back to early rule-based systems that followed predetermined instructions to perform specific tasks. However, the limitations of such systems became increasingly evident as they struggled to handle complex, uncertain, and ambiguous real-world scenarios. The breakthrough came with the advent of data-driven approaches, which harnessed the power of data to enable systems to learn and improve from experience. This chapter explores the historical journey that has culminated in the data-driven intelligent systems we encounter today.

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Chapter

Design of a mmWave Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface for Futuristic Wireless Communications

By [B Anil Babu](#) , [BTP Madhav](#) , [P Ravi Kumar](#) , [T Anil Kumar](#) 

Book [Microwave Devices and Circuits for Advanced Wireless Communication](#)

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Chapter 17

Automatic White Blood Cells Counting Using OPENCV

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ABSTRACT

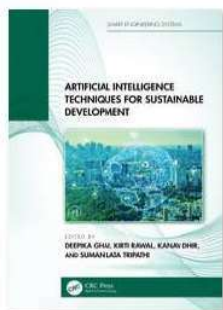
Counting the number of white blood cells (WBCs) is a crucial procedure in medical laboratories for diagnosing various diseases. However, manual counting can be time-consuming and susceptible to errors. To overcome this, a research study has proposed an automated approach for WBC counting in sampled images using OpenCV, an open-source computer vision library. The authors developed an algorithm that segments the WBCs from the background by utilizing preprocessing techniques, followed by edge detection (canny edge detection) to identify the cells' boundaries. The number of cells is counted by implementing a simple circular Hough transform method. For this, the authors approached and collected datasets from ALL-IDB team for sampled images to test the proposed method. The proposed method has achieved high accuracy rates and outperformed manual counting in terms of speed and efficiency. The developed approach has the potential to be integrated into existing medical laboratory workflows, automating the WBC counting process and improving the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

1. INTRODUCTION

Reddy, V. H. (2014) proposed blood plays a major role in the human body. Noor, A. M., et.al (2020) developed blood is a complex fluid that contains various types of cells. Poomcokrak, J., & Neatpisarnvanit, C. (2008) presented and Hiremath, P. S., et.al., (2010) described white blood cells are comprised of monocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, and macrophages, each with different properties and functions. Anisha, P. R., Reddy, et.al (2022) performed comparison to white blood cells.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-5893-1.ch017

Home > Computer Science > Artificial Intelligence > Human Computer Intelligence > Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Sustain Remote Sensing Applications



Chapter

Key Concepts in AI Models for Remote Sensing Applications

By *Jami Venkata Suman, Mamidipaka Hema, Babji Prasad Chapa, Jhansi Bharathi Madavarapu*

Book [Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Sustainable Development](#)

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ABSTRACT

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Dr. Mamidipaka Hema
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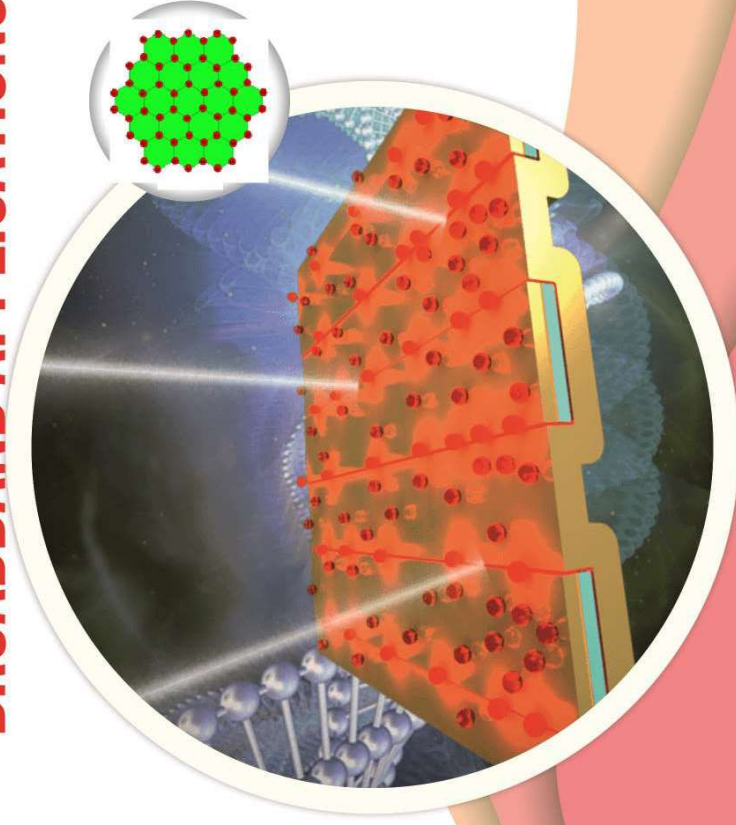


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DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF GRAPHENE METASURFACES FOR BROADBAND APPLICATIONS

Dr. Nagandla Prasad
Dr P. Pardhasaradhi

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF GRAPHENE METASURFACES FOR BROADBAND APPLICATIONS



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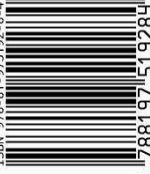
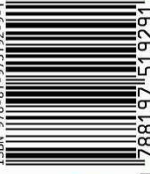
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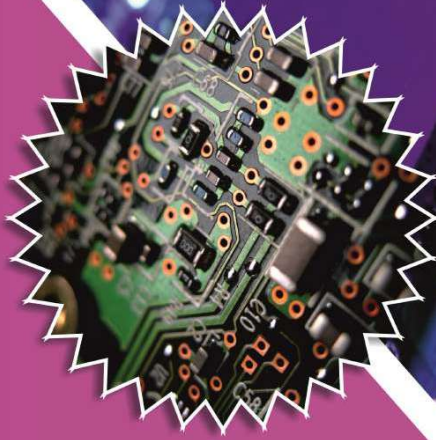
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DIGITAL ELECTRONICS: Principles and Applications



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DIGITAL ELECTRONICS: PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

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Electric Vehicle Technology



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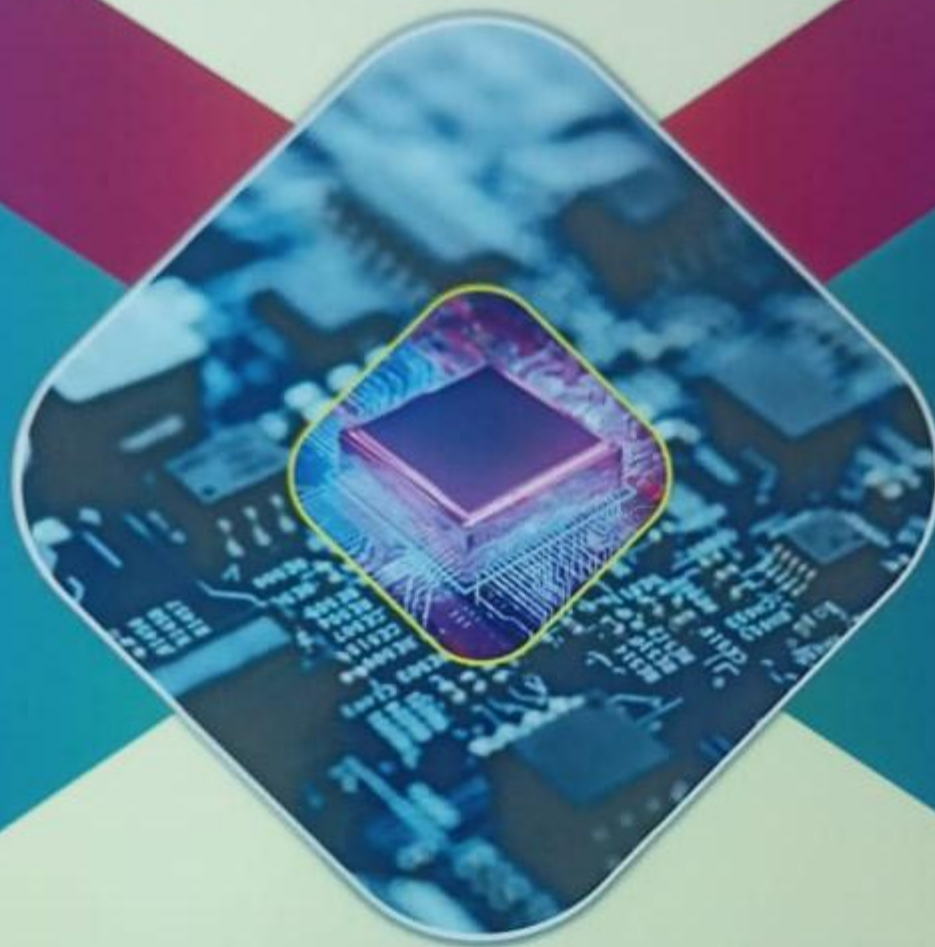
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Power Electronics



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Distance Measurement Using Ultrasonic Sensor

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Book Editor(s):O.V. Gnana Swathika, K. Karthikeyan, Sanjeevikumar Padmanaban

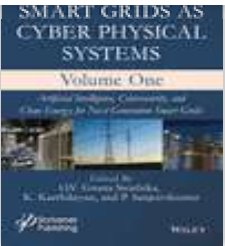
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Summary

This chapter describes an ultrasonic sensor that can gauge how far certain motor vehicle points are from the ground. The sensor works by tracking how long an ultrasonic pulse takes to travel after being reflected by the ground. A threshold comparator can quickly identify reflected pulses that are generated using a limited optimization method. A sub-wavelength detection may be made using a method like this that takes response of frequency into consideration. At rest or at moderate speeds, experimental testing at a frequency of 40 kHz. The sensor is nevertheless functional at speeds of maximum 30 m/s with error of 1 mm. The sensor can self-adapt to diverse conditions to provide optimum results and is made up of inexpensive components, making it appropriate for first-car equipment in many situations.

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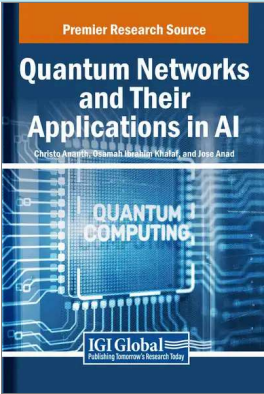
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Quantum Algorithms for Network Analysis in Pathobiology With Quantum Network Medicine

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could possibly be used to solve important problems in network research, like finding larity, and graph isomorphism. When it comes to network analysis, optimization problems can th quantum algorithms like Grover's search algorithm or quantum-inspired techniques like the algorithm. This list has methods for lowering noise in quantum systems, the creation of quantum ical models for understanding how quantum-enhanced discoveries affect living things. Finally, ods are being created all the time in the dynamic field of quantum network medicine. These elp us learn more about pathobiological networks. It is possible to improve healthcare outcomes : complex biological processes in new ways.

Chapter Preview

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Chapter 4

Renewable Energy Sources for a Sustainable Worldwide Prospective: Forecasting Future Multi-Sector Sustainable Regulations

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ABSTRACT

First of all, concerns about climate change and environmental damage, coupled with the depletion of fossil fuels, are driving global shifts towards renewable energy sources. Two especially notable and widely adopted alternatives that have the potential to change our energy landscape and mitigate the effects of global warming are wind and solar energy. As a sustainable resource, wind energy has evolved from simple windmills to intricate, high-tech wind turbines. It includes wind farms that are both onshore and offshore and is characterized by scalability, versatility, and capacity

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Chapter

Machine Learning-Based Inconsistency Detection in Medical Data

By Janjhyam Venkata Naga Ramesh, Jayasri Kotti, Priyanka Chandani, Rupal Gupta, Ahateshaam Ansari, T.R. Mahesh, Dharmesh Dhaliya

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ABSTRACT

The application of unsupervised anomaly detection algorithms on medical claims data to uncover probable fraud or anomalies in the claims is investigated in this research. The dataset used in the study is the Medicare Claims Synthetic Public Use Files (SynPUFs), which contains information on beneficiaries, their medical problems, and the claims filed for healthcare services. The paper examines and evaluates the efficacy of three unsupervised anomaly detection methods in detecting anomalies in data. The study's findings show that unsupervised anomaly detection has the potential to be used as a tool for detecting suspicious activity in medical claims data, which can ultimately assist enhance the efficiency and accuracy of healthcare systems.

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6 Constraints and impediments to the conduct of extracurricular activities in engineering education during the pandemic – an industrial engineering insight

*G.V.S.S. Sharma, M. Srinivasa Rao,
V. Rambabu, G. Sasikumar, Sujana
Chamarty, and C.L.V.R.S.V. Prasad*

Introduction

In the global pandemic clutches, imparting education is a real big challenge (Kumar and Malhotra, 2021). In such a situation, the online medium of instruction emerged as the preferred mode of pedagogy (Grodotzki et al., 2021; Ahmed and Opoku, 2022). Engineering learning requires understanding of the practical experimentation aspect of the subject (Kumar and Sharma, 2017). In such a scenario, the digital twin concept (Rassudov and Korunets, 2020) plays an important role, wherein a balance is struck between online delivery and performing experiments through virtual simulators. Virtual laboratory (Kapilan et al., 2021) emerged as the saviour for imparting practical knowledge to students during Covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, a research carried out in the University of Sharjah (Mushtaha et al., 2022) revealed that students preferred a blended mode of learning rather than solely depending on either virtual or face-to-face mode of learning. In a developing nation like India, the Covid-19 pandemic acted as an accelerator for implementing many new useful schemes and policies by Government of India promoting open and distant learning (ODL) (Singh and Kumar, 2022).

The prime aspect of engineering education during pandemic is to be humane (Nebrida and Bangud, 2022). Students are in extreme stress both physically and mentally due to continuous exposure to online learning gadgets like smartphones and laptops (Kovid and Kumar, 2022). Faculty must be patient with their students and help them in the mastery of their subjects (Sharaievska et al., 2022). Apart from learning the core engineering subject, the positive coping and emotional well-being of the students through strength-based parenting plays a vital role (Allen et al., 2022). Overcoming the psychological stress is very important to overcome the unusual behaviour, lack of confidence, and improper sleeping patterns during the pandemic

Influence of Stability Improvement Methods Over the Thermal Conductivity of Al₂O₃-DI Nanofluids



Ravi Kiran Mudidana, Vijay Miditana, and V. Rambabu

Abstract Stability has a dominant role over preserving the thermophysical properties of nanofluids for longer durations from their development. Rapid decrement in the balance between repulsive and attractive forces of nanoparticles can promote the agglomeration in the suspension and deteriorate the thermal performance with the drastic loss of colloidal characteristics. Various techniques such as magnetic stirring, ultrasonication, surfactants, and pH modifiers are applied to improve the chemical stability of nanofluids. But the stability improvement techniques can have significant influence over the thermal conductivity of nanofluids with the effect of intermolecular reactions. The study is aimed to investigate the influence of stability enhancement techniques over the thermophysical properties such as thermal conductivity, viscosity, and density. The nanofluid at different volume fractions such as 0.03, 0.06, 0.09, and 0.12% are developed by dispersing 35 nm sized Al₂O₃ nanoparticles into deionized (DI) water, and stability improvement techniques are applied. The observations made from the performed experimentation are discussed with suitable illustrations.

Keywords Nanofluids · Magnetic stirring · Ultrasonication · Thermophysical properties

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Chapter 12

Analysis on Implantable IoT Sensors

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ABSTRACT

Miniaturization has allowed for greater efficiency and increased power in implantable electronic devices. Glucose levels, blood pressure, and cerebral activity are just few of the many physiological characteristics that may be tracked with the use of biomedical sensors. A body area network, also known as a wireless sensor network, is primarily comprised of a set of sensors operating in tandem inside a human body. The present status of the workmanship in remote biomedical sensor correspondence and controlling frameworks are talked about in this chapter, alongside their expected applications. Additionally, up-to-date integration techniques are outlined for making the sensors smaller and well suited for implantation. For a collection of sensors to function as a BAN, they must first join forces to establish a network. At long last,

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