

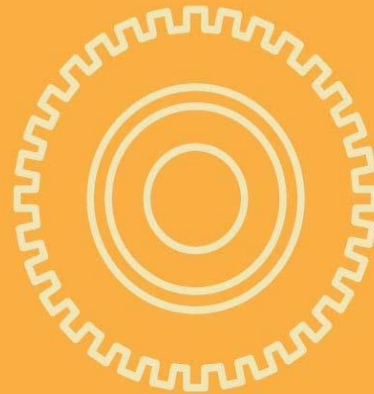
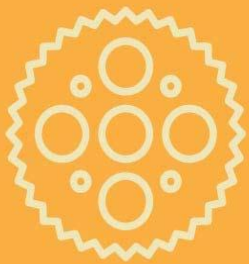


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Survey Paper on Women Monitoring System

Anand C. Bohara, Shreshthi Nalawade, Pranali Bothara, Poojarani Patil, Naresh Kamble
Sanjay Ghodawat Polytechnic Atigre, Maharashtra

Abstract: The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From a largely unknown status in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. The term women's rights refer to freedom and entitlements of women and girls of all age. These rights may or may not be institutionalized, ignored or suppressed by law, local custom, and behavior in a particular society. These liberties are grouped together and differentiated from broader notions of human rights because they often differ from the freedoms inherently possessed by or recognized by men and boys and because of activists for this issue claim an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls. Developing an online mentoring system to promote more women to splurge into the field of Science and technology breaking the myths and taboo's society imposes. Also, to give them a platform to be on power with working women.

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Study and Analysis of Occupational & Health Diseases in Cement Industries

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Abstract: Safe workplace in cement industries plays vital role to prevent occupational health diseases and increasing productivity. In 21st century, millions of people are suffering and several killed due to occupational diseases. Such diseases are arises due to inhalation of dust particles or exposure of dangerous fumes and gases. Exposure of Noise beyond permissible limit also create headache, nausea, increase in blood pressure and long term exposure may cause of noise induced hearing Loss. In cement industries, most health problems are chronic cough, phlegm production, impairment of lung function, chest tightness, skin irritation, conjunctivitis, stomach ache, headache, fatigue, carcinoma of larynx, colon also effected due exposure of such hazardous agent. Cause of such diseases are unavailability or poor condition of dust collection system, Poor housekeeping, Non availability of personal protective equipment's (PPE's), use of defective personal protective equipment's (PPE's) or not using personal protective equipment's (PPE's) due to unawareness, so workers do not adequately protect themselves through personal protective device.

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Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Importance of Acid Hydrazone Complexes

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Abstract: The new azomethine compound derived from Valerophenone m-Anicichydrazide has been prepared, Further, it is synthesized with Ni(II) and Zn(II) salts to form stable complexes. The ligand and metal complexes have been characterized by Elemental analysis, IR, NMR, UV/V is Spectrometry, conductivity, biological activities and Guy Balance method. The nature of bonding and the stereochemistry of the complexes have been deduced from infrared spectra, electronic spectra, magnetic susceptibility, an octahedral geometry has been suggested for Nickel (II) and tetrahedral geometry for Zinc (II) complex. The complexes are non-hygroscopic and photostable crystalline powders with different melting points. The coordination process takes place through the carbonyl oxygen and the azomethine nitrogen atom.

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Adeptness of Med-Arb in Dispute Resolution

Dr Priyadarshi Nagda

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Abstract: Over the time, the nature of dispute settlement has fluxed significantly. And one of the mechanism which has attended the highest priority in this changing process is “Med-Arb”. Med-Arb is the combination is a hybrid resolution process bringing together the elements of both Mediation and arbitration. This research article will attempt to light all the positive dynamics of Mediation and arbitration as it is very pertinent to understand the benefits of mechanism which has attained so much of popularity. In this process, parties initially try to collaborate on the dispute with the assistance of Mediator. And following this, if still, no resolution is made then parties move to the course of arbitration. But if dispute is rectified at the initial step itself i.e., mediation, then there is no for the arbitration. The person who conducts the process of Med-Arb is known Med-arbiter. The mediator can assume the role of arbitrator (if qualified) and render a binding decision quickly, or an arbitrator can take over the case after consulting with the mediator. Med-arbiter handles the whole case and if parties had reached an agreement on some issues, the med-arbiter would rule only on the issues that remained. Alternatively, arbitrator could take over all or part of the dispute from a mediator. The Med-Arb process begins with the standard procedures of a basic mediation without pleadings, discovery, subpoenas and the other formalities that are common to binding arbitration. The mediator has the freedom that mediation allows them in being able to talk to the parties both collectively or privately as he/she deems to be appropriate. Where the parties choose Med-Arb as their dispute resolution mechanism, they prescribe a fixed time frame during which they will retain control over how the dispute will be resolved and work towards a voluntary settlement with the other party, after which they agree to relinquish control over the outcome and opt for a final determination of the dispute by a neutral person. Med-Arb therefore strikes a balance between party autonomy and finality in dispute resolution. The mechanism is proved to be most effective in case when there is time pressure. And also it is purely on the voluntarily basis. Med-Arb could be conducted in institutional approach, like, by following the procedure formulated by institutions like SMC-SIAC Med-Arb procedure, CDRS Med-Arb rules and procedure etc. Other than this, parties to dispute could also devise their own rules and procedure for conducting this

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Perinatal Outcome by Admission Cardiotocography in Low Risk Obstetric Population

Dr. Ram Bharat Meena, Dr. Lila Vyas, Dr. Ankita Khandelwal, Dr. Bhanwar Singh Meena
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Abstract: BACKGROUND: The labour admission test is a very useful screening test in early labour to detect compromised fetus on admission. It is used to select the woman in need of continuous fetal electronic monitoring during labour. It is a dynamic screening test to study fetal oxygenation at the time of admission of mother in labour room. AIMS & OBJECTIVES: To assess the reliability of the admission cardio-tocogram in detecting fetal hypoxia. Correlate the result of the admission test with the mode of delivery and perinatal outcome in low risk obstetric population. MATERIAL & METHODS: This study is a hospital based descriptive observational study including 130 low risk women's with complaints of labour pain after applying specific selection and exclusion criteria and compared for fetomaternal outcome in term of mode of delivery, APGAR score, admission in NICU & duration of stay in NICU. Statistical analysis is done using Chi square test and $p < 0.05$ is considered as statistically significant. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, diagnostic accuracy of the admission CTG is also measured. RESULTS: According to statistically analysis there is a significant co-relation between the labour admission test and the mode of delivery, APGAR score and NICU stay of the neonates. CONCLUSION: We concluded that Study is showing high Negative predictive value (94.29%) so this admission test is very useful prognostic tool in detecting compromised fetus very early in first stage of labour and helpful in predicting the fetal outcome and mother's well-being.

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The Effect of Industrial Textile Effluent Interaction with both Laterite Soil and Expansive Soil

Chethan K
PA College of Engineering

Abstract: Industries are important role in the growth of the country on technology and economy part of it, at the same time it disposal hazards waste effluents after industrial processing, this may lead to environmental pollution and it is very dangers to human health, hence an attempt is made to control the environmental pollution by using industrial waste product into useful work, this is done by mixing the waste industrial effluent or particularly textile effluents to expensive and laterite soil in order to increment of strength characteristics of the soil, in this research work the Atterburg limit, free swelling, compaction values, optimum moisture content(OMC), and maximum dry density(MDD) and also Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) for both expensive soil and laterite soil have been evaluated by mixing various percentage (0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100%) of textile effluents with a time period of zero to fifteen days, based on the experimental results made a comparative study in order to conclude the better performance soil for usage. From the investigation, it is observed that textile effluent is more effective for laterite soil compares to the expensive soil. Industries are important role in the growth of the country on technology and economy part of it, at the same time it disposal hazards waste effluents after industrial processing, this may lead to environmental pollution and it is very dangers to human health, hence an attempt is made to control the environmental pollution by using industrial waste product into useful work, this is done by mixing the waste industrial effluent or particularly textile effluents to expensive and laterite soil in order to increment of strength characteristics of the soil, in this research work the Atterburg limit, free swelling, compaction values, optimum moisture content(OMC), and maximum dry density(MDD) and also Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) for both expensive soil and laterite soil have been evaluated by mixing various percentage (0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100%) of textile effluents with a time period of zero to fifteen days, based on the experimental results made a comparative study in order to conclude the better performance soil for usage. From the investigation, it is observed that textile effluent is more effective for laterite soil compares to the expensive soil.

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Green Concrete or Eco-Friendly Concrete

Mohammad Shadab, Mohammad Abdullah, Mohd Amir, Mohd Arham, Maaz Allah Khan
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Abstract: The construction industry is growing rapidly and new technologies have emerged to face different difficulties in the construction industry. Among all materials used in the construction industry concrete is main material for construction purposes. Nowadays recycling of waste and industrial byproducts is gaining popularity to make concrete environment-friendly material thus this concrete is called as Green Concrete. Green concrete is an advanced topic in the history of the concrete industry. The recycling of waste and byproducts attracts an increasing interest worldwide due to the high environmental impact of the cement and concrete industries. Normal concrete is manufactured using sand and stones, but lightweight concrete can be made by using industrial by-products and hazardous solid wastes such as expanded fly ash, slag, sludge, etc. Fly ash increases concrete strength, improves sulfate resistance, decreases permeability, reduces the water ratio required, and improves the workability of the concrete. Thus, by the use of green concrete, it is possible to reduce the CO₂ emission in atmosphere towards eco-friendly construction technique. Thus, green concrete is an excellent substituent of cement as it is cheaper, because it uses waste products, saving energy consumption in the production. Due to growing interest in sustainable construction, engineers and architects are motivated to choose the materials which are more sustainable.

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Experimental Analysis of Heat Transfer Enhancement and Pressure Drop by Using Perforated Porous Baffles in Rectangular Channel

Ravindra Anilrao Malekar, Prashant Walke, Dr. M. Basavaraj
Ballarpur Institute of Technology, Chandrapur, Maharashtra

Abstract: Design of electrical or electronic component in the present situation is getting more compact sizes, which gives results in heat generation. Reduced the life of component because this unnecessary heat generation. To reduce this problem there is a necessity of an efficient cooling system. Extended surface heat sink is one of the most popular heat sink techniques. To improve its efficiency, there are number of conventional methods available but only a few of them such as changing the shape of cross section of baffles, changing the baffles inclination with walls and baffles arrangement and using metallic foam of high conductivity like that aluminum foam material which gives good results individually. Solid baffles gives lower heat transfer rate as compare to metallic foam baffles. Across the channel pressure drop of metallic foam baffles is less as compare to solid baffles. To increase heat transfer rate the turbulence occurred is good enough due to porosity.

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Conversion of Sign Language to Text and Speech

Srinidhi Madhyastha, Girish U. R, Varun A. M, Poornima B. G
Vidyavardhaka College of Engineering, Mysore, Karnataka

Abstract: Deaf people rely on sign language to express their own thoughts and feelings. It becomes the major communication barrier between the deaf and other people. Sign Language has evolved as one of the major areas of research and study in computer vision. Researchers in sign language recognition used different input devices such as data gloves, web camera, depth camera, color camera, Microsoft's Kinect sensor, etc. to capture hand signs. In this paper, we display the importance of Sign Language and proposed technique for classification and their efficient results. A sign language looks up the manual communication and body language to convey meaning, as opposed to acoustically conveyed sound patterns, which involve a simultaneous combination of hand shapes, orientation, and movement of hands. The signs are captured using a new digital sensor called “Leap Motion Controller”. LMC is 3D non-contact motion sensor which can track and detects hands, fingers, bones and finger-like objects. The Leap device tracks the data like point, wave, reach, grab which is generated by a leap motion controller. The system implements Dynamic Time Warping (DTW) for converting the hand gestures into an appropriate text.

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A Review on Network Resource Control and Reconfiguration in SDN

Parvathy Vijayan, Manju .R
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Abstract: With the evolution of communication technologies and the emergence of new services and applications, developing approaches for the network resources management with minimum human intervention has become a key challenge. To meet the requirements of emerging services the future Internet is needed to be more adaptive reactive with respect to network conditions. Resource management and control in Software Defined Network (SDN) is one of the hot topics nowadays. For achieving efficient and adaptive management and control, it should consider both static as well as dynamic scenario and that require a distributed controller approach. Load balancing and energy efficiency are also addressed as part of efficient resource management.

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To Study Heat Transfer Analysis of Heat Sink Minichannel Using Nanofluids

Mayur Shridhar Itankar, Prashant Walke, Dr. M. Basavaraj
Ballarpur Institute of Technology, Chandrapur, Maharashtra

Abstract: Water cooling systems have been widely used due to generation of heat. As technology changes rapidly, there is urgent requirement of new liquid coolant which leads to increment in heat transfer rate. The thermal conductivity and other properties of nanofluids are promised to increase the heat transfer rate. In this study the thermal performances of a minichannel heat sink are investigated experimentally by using pure water, Al₂O₃-H₂O and CuO-H₂O nanofluids. The nanofluids including the volume fraction ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 vol% was used as a coolant which are allow to pass through the small channels of a heat sink. The effects of different flow rates of the various coolants on the complete thermal performances of a minichannel heat sink are investigated experimentally. The flow rate was ranged from 30 LPH to 90 LPH as well as Reynolds no. from 257 to 802. The various coolants was passed through a copper made minichannel heat sink. The experimental result shows the higher improvement of the thermal performances using nanofluids as compared to pure water. The heat transfer coefficient by using Al₂O₃/Water nanofluid was found to enhance upto 31 % more as compared to pure water. On the other hand by using CuO/water nanofluid, heat transfer coefficient was found to enhance upto 29% more as compared to pure water. The nanofluid significantly lowered the heat sink base temperature (about 3 C) by using both the nanofluids as compared to pure water.

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Survey Paper on Soot Bazaar

Ravina S. Singh, Balmukund Prajapat, Abhinav Thorat, Shubham Phulare, Naresh Kamble
Sanjay Ghodawat Polytechnic, Atigre, Maharashtra

Abstract: SOOT BAZAR is very important for power looms, spinning mills, weavers, and yarn merchants. There are many events in the textile industry that SOOT BAZAR takes an opportunity to disseminate every event of the industry and market. The website is to inform the yarn rates daily which were many beneficiaries for yarn merchants and weavers also for the spinning mills. Our portal also gives expert comments on market demand and details and collects all the information about the market and reflects subscriber all over India. We choose the name “SOOT BAZAAR” because this system allows us to buy, selling of products and other activities or maintain the record

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The Comprehensive Study on Microgrid Technology

Umang Upadhyay

Poornima Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract: A microgrid comprises distributed generation, energy storage, loads, and a control system that is capable of operating in grid-tied mode and/or islanded mode. As operation modes are shifted, the microgrid should successfully manage the voltage and frequency adjustment in order to protect the grid and any loads connected to the system. Facilitation of the generation-side and load-side management and the resynchronization process is required. This paper presents an overall description and typically distributed generation technology of a microgrid. It also adds a comprehensive study on energy storage devices, microgrid loads, interfaced distributed energy resources (DER), power electronic interface modules and the interconnection of multiple microgrids. Details of stability, control, and communication strategies are also provided in this study. This article describes the existing control techniques of microgrids that are installed all over the world and has tabulated the comparison of various control methods with pros and cons. Moreover, it aids the researcher in envisioning an actual situation using a microgrid today and provides insight into the possible evolvement of future grids. In conclusion, the study emphasizes the remarkable findings and potential research areas that could enrich future microgrid facilities.

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Experimental study of Vortex Circulating Solar Dryer

Rupesh Gore

BIT, Chandrapur, Maharashtra

Abstract: Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in India. Drying particularly of crops is an important human activity and globally the use of dried products is widespread. For preservation, quality improvement and processing purposes, moisture must often be removed from both organic and inorganic materials. Sun drying and mechanical dehydration using fossil fuels are the most common technologies used, Sun drying is a low-cost drying method but the final quality is variable, while mechanical dehydration is an energy intensive process and contributes substantially to energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. The solar dryer consists of flat plate collector, a blower with pipe connections, and vortex circulating bed. The blower is used to circulate the hot air from the collector to the bed and Vortex-Circulating bed of the solar dryer is circulating while drying chilies that are present in it.

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Eye Bank Management System

Sreya

Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Abstract: The “Eye Bank Management System” is a software application to maintain day to day transactions in an Eye Bank. This software help to register all the donors, Eye Tissue collection details, Eye Tissue issued details etc. The main objective of this application is to automate the complete operations of the Eye Bank. They need maintain hundreds of thousands of records. Also searching should be very faster so they can find required details instantly. This application is built such a way that it should suits for all type of Eye Banks in future. So every effort is taken to implement this project in this Eye Bank, on successful implementation in this Eye Bank, we can target other Eye Banks in the city.

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RTO Office Management System

Vijisha P. O, Dr. A. V Senthil Kumar

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Abstract: RTO office management system project is prepared for RTO office to maintain all records like 2 wheeler registration, 3 wheeler registrations, LMV, HMV, learning licence and driving licence, changing of address, renewal form and many more. These are the main activities of RTO office. Administrator is power user, he has the power to verify the data and provide appropriate solutions. By introducing the new system we have been organized some striking facilities. Registration of vehicle through online. Fancy number selection of vehicles through online. Issues of information about licence, which includes application forms and licence test and other information. In the existing system of RTO office perform functions such as registration, licence and fitness. Regional transport office is the organization of the Indian government responsible for maintaining a database of vehicles for various states of India. The RTO issues driving licences, organizes collection of vehicle excise duty and sells personalized registrations. These are the main activities of RTO office; we developed this software application with fully computerized method to manage all the data. At present all records are maintained manually.

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Hazard Identification of Chemical Mixing Plant through Hazop Study

Appil Ora, Abhishek Nandan, Abhishek Kumar
University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun

Abstract: Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) technique is the best step for identification and analyzing the hazard and operational issues of the system. It is very organized, methodical and structured process to identify hazards of any system or process from the initiating stage till decommissioning of the project. Technology and system possess exposure to undesired events because the system can fail or improper work resulting in injury, damage, and deaths. Our lives are dealing with a web of different systems, each of which can affect our safety. Each of these systems contains inherent hazard that presents unique risk. The major concerned is about eliminating and reducing risk which leads to undesired events. This paper discusses the hazard analysis through HAZOP technique done on a chemical mixing process producing 10% HCL as a final product and all the possible consequences arising from the deviation is identified using several guide words. The result of Hazard identification helps to suggest the control measures in order to prevent deviation and to avoid the consequences. HAZOP technique provides clear and detailed analysis of hazard associated with the process and results are easy to understand.

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Uses of Cassia Fistula Linn as a Medicinal Plant

Aarti V. Pawar
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Abstract: There are many Cassia species worldwide which are used in herbal medicine systems. Cassia fistula is no exception. It is often used as a highly effective moderate laxative that is safe even for children. However, in large doses, the leaves and bark can cause vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain and cramps¹⁸. Cassia fistula is also employed as a remedy for tumors of the abdomen, glands, liver, stomach, and throat, for burns, cancer, constipation, convulsions, delirium, diarrhea, dysuria, epilepsy, gravel, hematuria, pimples, and glandular tumors. This plant is used by traditional medical practitioners for the treatment of various diseases. It is known as a rich source of tannins, flavonoids, and glycosides present in Cassia fistula might be medicinally important and/or nutritionally valuable. The plant is rich in carbohydrates, Linoleic, Oleic, and Stearic. The present review summarizes some important pharmacological studies on Cassia fistula and phytochemical investigations and isolated principles from them

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Hardness Measurement of Metal Using Matlab

Pratima Patil, Sukhada Jirole, Dhanashri Kolekar, Randhir J. Patil
Sanjay Ghodawat Institute, Atigre, Maharashtra

Abstract: The design in this project showcase the implementation of a Hardness Measurement of Metal Using MATLAB. Hardness is the property of a material that resists bending, scratching & plastic deformation. In this method, a specific force is applied on the surface of metal. Thus, it results in the formation of an impression. The depth of the impression formed on the surface on the metal depicts the hardness of the metal. The value of depth measured is the value of hardness. In the present investigation, the hardness of a material is measured from the diameter of the indent formed. The depth and diameter of indentation directly proportional to each other. In the present study, images of the metal were taken for analysis. Image analysis using MATLAB software is employed to measure the diameter of the indentation from obtained images. Thus, from the measured value of diameter, the appropriate hardness value of the metal is calculated.

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