

## Details of Keynotes

### ***Dr. Tan Cher Ming:***

**Dr. Tan** received his Ph. D in Electrical Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1992. He has 10 years of working experiences in reliability in electronic industry (both Singapore and Taiwan) before joining Nanyang Technological University (NTU) as faculty member in 1996. He has published more than 200 International Journal and Conference papers, and holding 8 patents and 1 copyright for reliability software. He has given many keynote talks and many invited talks in International Conferences. He has written 3 books and 3 book chapters in the field of reliability. He is also the Series Editor of Springer Brief in Reliability.



He is the past chair of IEEE Singapore Section, Senior member of IEEE and ASQ, Distinguish Lecturer of IEEE Electronic Device Society on reliability, Founding Chair of IEEE Nanotechnology Chapter - Singapore Section, Fellow of Institute of Engineers, Singapore, Fellow of Singapore Quality Institute, Executive Council member of Singapore Quality Institute, Director of SIMTech - NTU Reliability Lab, and Senior Scientist in SIMTech. He is also the Founding Chair of IEEE International Conference on Nanoelectronics, General Co-Chair of International Symposium of Integrated Circuits 2007 and 2009. He is also the recipient of IEEE Region 10 Outstanding Volunteer Award in 2011. He is the Associated Editor of International Journal on Computing, and Guest Editor of International J. of Nanotechnology, Nano-research letter and Microelectronic Reliability. He is in the reviewer board of several International Journals such as Thin Solid Film, Microelectronic Reliability, Microelectronics Engineering etc for more than 10 years. He is also current active in providing consultation to multi-national corporations on reliability.

*Now he is a Prof. in Chang Gung University, Taiwan and Director of Reliability Science and Technologies.* His research interests include reliability and failure physics modeling of electronic components and systems, finite element modeling of materials degradation, statistical modeling of engineering systems, nano-materials and devices reliability, and prognosis & health management of engineering system

### ***Title of keynote: Reliability Paradox for Worldwide Automotive Electronics***

*Abstract*—Automotive Electronics is growing ever since the technological advancement has brought about a revolution in the Automotive Semiconductor and Telematics industry, especially in the past decade. However, the technology growth results in system complexity and it becomes increasingly difficult to satisfy the reliability requirements of each and every component individually as well as the entire system. The transition from Mechanical Automotive system to Electronics Automotive system and its effect on the Automotive industry is discussed in this work. The fact that technological benefits are not helping in improving reliability of the Automotive Electronics system will be explained by studying the worldwide automotive recalls and the Paradox of Automotive Electronics Reliability is presented and explained.

## ***Dr. Deepak Waikar***

**Dr. Deepak Waikar**, Managing Partner, EduEnergy Consultants LLP, Singapore, has been involved in education, training, research and management fields for almost three decades. He has been Associate, Visiting and Adjunct faculty at the premium institutions & academies in India and Singapore. He has authored / co-authored book chapters, research articles and policy papers on power, energy, management and education related topics. He has served on various committees in **professional bodies** such as **Chairman** of IEEE, Power Engineering Chapter, Singapore, Vice Chairman of **World Energy Council**, Singapore and Vice **President** of International Energy Foundation (A Non Profit Group), Asia-Pacific Regional HQ, Singapore. He is a recipient of IEEE Power Engineering Society **Outstanding Power Engineers' Award** 2003 and SP Green Buddy Award 2004. He has delivered invited keynote & plenary session presentations on power, energy, education and management related topics at the international conferences, seminars and forums in North America, Australia-New Zealand, Europe and Asia. . Dr. Waikar is a Fellow of the International Energy Foundation, Senior Member of IEEE USA, **Executive Member** of Board of Examiners for Singapore Certified Energy Manager programme and a life member of the Institution of Engineers, India. He has completed **Ph.D.** from National University of **Singapore** and M.Sc. from University of Saskatchewan, **Canada**. Prior to that he has obtained PG-DBM, M.Tech. & B.E. from Nagpur University, IIT-Banaras Hindu University and Govt Engg College of Dr. Ambedkar Marathwada University in India, respectively. His interests include **Synergising** Energy Efficiency & Clean Energy Resources, **Sustainable Energy Leadership** Development, **Rethinking Teaching, Learning & Academic Leadership**, **Innovative Project Design & Management**, **Re-inventing & Transforming Tertiary Education**, Restructuring & Redesigning of Curriculum, Sustainable Development, cricket & chess. (e-mail: [dlwaikar@gmail.com](mailto:dlwaikar@gmail.com)) <https://vimeo.com/80198696>

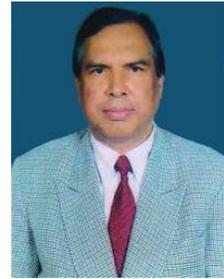


### ***Title of keynote: Clean and Green Energy Resources for Sustainable Development: Global Perspective***

**Abstract:** An agreement at the Paris Climate Summit in December 2015 has given hope for limiting rise in earth temperature to 2\_ Centigrade by reducing Green House Gases (GHGs) emissions. Concerted efforts and outreaching by United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, International Energy Agency, World Energy Council and International Energy Foundation have resulted in top leaders of majority of nations endorsing the agreement for the low carbon economy. Production and utilization of fossilized energies estimated to contribute almost two-third of GHGs. Therefore, reducing reliance on fossil energies and promoting the use of Clean & Green Energy resources for mitigating adverse impact of GHGs have become prime priority under broad based common but differentiated policy frameworks. While proportion of clean & green energy resources is likely to increase, provided there are rapid advances in clean & green energy technologies, substantial incentives have to be incorporated in the government policies of several nations. In view of the funding mechanism from developed nations and market forces determining the implementation measures, how to assess sustainability of clean and green energy resources will be the theme of this keynote address/plenary presentation. Technological innovation, energy governance and energy economics form key features of this presentation. Current trends and potential research & development projects in power & energy sectors which students and faculty members can undertake will be discussed. Speaker will also highlight on how youths can be engaged in meaningful, safe, enriching, inspiring and value added skills development programmes for assessing sustainability of clean & green energy technologies, policies and practices.

***Dr. Ganapati Panda:***

**Dr. G. Panda** is now working in School of Electrical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, India. He got his Post-Doc from University of Edinburgh, UK in 1986. He served as, Member senate, Head of School of Electrical Sciences, Dean and Deputy Director of IIT Bhubaneswar, Director of National Institute of Technology Jamsedpur and many more in reputed institutions (in NITs). He got many awards, among them Biju Patnaik Award, J. C. Bose Memorial Gold Medals by IETE, Samanta Chandra Sekher Award, Sandeep Mohapatra Memorial Gold Medals by Institute of Engineers and many more. He is a fellow of IET, NAE, NAsC, IETE and IE. 34 students got their PhD under him and he guided PDF for 2 and some are in progress. He published many number of papers in reputed journals and conferences. He also delivered many keynotes and organized many workshops. For more details, please visit: [http://www.iitbbs.ac.in/faculty/iit\\_1406319786.pdf](http://www.iitbbs.ac.in/faculty/iit_1406319786.pdf)



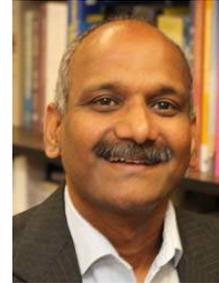
***Title of keynote: Recent Trends in Digital Signal Processing and Optimization Techniques***

**Abstract:** Digital Signal Processing and Optimization Techniques play important roles in almost all fields of Engineering and management applications. These techniques have been extensively applied to communication, power system, instrumentation and control. The talk will cover important contributions of adaptive, intelligent, robust and distributed signal processing tools. The talk will also deal with the applications of these tools to cognitive radio, compressing sensing, active noise control, hearing aids, biomedical engineering, sensor networks, smart grid, image and speech processing and intelligent sensors. The new set of evolutionary computing based techniques play an important role in single and multi objective optimizations. These optimization techniques can be conveniently used for minimizing/maximizing a number of variables. These techniques are suitable for multivariable, multi constraints and multi-objective optimization purpose. These are based on bio inspired techniques. In this talk few of these techniques will be covered and few interesting application areas will be dealt.

The talk will also cover how these tools are applied for many interesting problems. In essence many interesting areas in the field of Electronics and Communication research will be covered and discussed.

## ***Dr. Selwyn Piramuthu***

**Dr. Selwyn Piramuthu** is a Professor of Information Systems at the University of Florida, where he has taught since August 1991. His research interests include Data Science, Cryptography, and their applications in IoT(Internet of Things) systems and supply chain management. He received his Ph.D., M.S., and B.Tech., respectively from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of Arizona, and IIT-Madras.



### **Presentation Title: Some Challenges in Big Data Analysis**

The definition of what constitutes Big Data varies depending on the information source and context. An oft-cited definition requires the simultaneous presence of volume, velocity, and variety. More recent definitions have incorporated other components such as veracity, viability, and value. Regardless of the nuances associated with the definition, given that the data generation rate shows no signs of abatement, the need for systems with the capability to process such data is clear. The recent trend that indicates widespread adoption and use of IoT systems with the potential to generate huge amounts of data in real-time necessitates systems in place to process such data for actionable intelligence. We consider and discuss some of the challenges that are associated with such data analysis.

**Dr. Subir Kumar Sarkar:**

**Dr. Subir Kumar Sarkar** has completed his B. Tech, M. Tech and PhD (Tech) from Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics, University of Calcutta and Post Doctoral from Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), USA. He has worked around 10 years in industry like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) as Executive Engineer and around 24 years in Universities (8 years in Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (Shibpur) and 16 years in Jadavpur University) in different capacities.



He was the Head of the Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Jadavpur University from 26th November, 2011 till 25th November, 2013.

He was the coordinator of the Evening course of M.Tech in “VLSI Design and Microelectronics Technology” from July 2009 till June 2013.

Currently he is the **coordinator of IC Centre, Jadavpur University**.

He has authored **5 Engineering text books** published by CRC Press (USA, 2013), Artech House (Norwood, USA, 2012), Pan Stanford (USA, 2015) and S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. (New Delhi, 1999). He has already guided **38 PhD scholars** (2 more PhD dissertations are in progress and 8 more PhD candidates are currently working), **15 R&D projects** sponsored by different Govt. Of India funding agencies have been completed/ongoing and published **more than 500 technical research papers** in archived International/ National journals and peer reviewed conferences. He has filed one **Indian Patent vide file No: 669/KOL/2013** dated 5th June 2013.

**Research areas:** Nano-devices and low power VLSI circuits, Computer and Communication.

**Foreign visit:** He has visited several countries like USA, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan and Bangladesh for training, presenting papers and visiting sophisticated laboratories as a part of his collaborative research activities.

**Professional Membership:** Senior Member of IEEE, IEEE Electron Device Society Distinguished Lecturer, Life fellow of IE (India) and IETE, Life member of ISTE and Life member of Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS).

He has successfully organized two IEEE sponsored International Conferences as Convener (2004) and as General Chair (2012).

***Title of keynote: Advanced Low power VLSI Design: issues and challenges***

**Abstract:** The major challenges for design Engineers are to design new generation products, which consume minimum power, without compromising its performance or achieving minimum chip area. As we approach millennium, power dissipation has become the main design concern in many applications such as wristwatch, laptop, computers, and pace makers although early VLSI design did not consider it. The objective of such applications is minimum power for maximum battery life. Power dissipation is the greatest obstacle for Moore’s law. Modern chips consume ~100W of power of which about 20% is wasted in leakage through the transistor gates. The traditional means of coping with increased power per generation has been to scale down the operating voltage of the chip but voltages are reaching limits due to thermal fluctuation effects. To save power, several tricks viz., minimizing activity, glitches, effective capacitance, wire length of nodes and use of minimum possible supply voltage constrained by performance needed. Design for high speed and then reduce voltage to get the desired speed is also a trick to save power. There are many more tricks to save power such as lost performance can be compensated by parallelism.

## **Dr. Chandrashekhhar Narayan Bhende:**

**Dr. Chandrashekhhar N. Bhende** received PhD degree from Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India in 2008. In June 2008 he went to University of Wollongong, Australia for Post-Doctoral Research and in Dec. 2008, he joined as Assistant Professor in Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India. Presently he is working at School of Electrical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, India.



His field of interest includes power quality, custom power devices, renewable energy sources and application of soft computing techniques to power systems. He is carrying out several projects including collaborative international project funded by DST, India.

He has been honored with prestigious Innovative PhD Thesis Award in 2009 by Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) and he is recipient of Honorary Adjunct Fellow, Victoria University, Australia for the period of April - July 2013 and Indo-Australia Science & Technology Fellowship 2012-13.

### ***Title of keynote: Integration of Large Scale Wind Energy to the Grid- Technical Challenges & Mitigation Techniques***

**Abstract:** Day by day increasing requirement of energy and global warming is attracting a growing interest worldwide for the generation of large-scale energy from renewable energy sources. Wind energy is one of the most promising renewable energy sources due to its availability and low cost and due to the fact that it is more efficient and advanced in technology. Hence, harvesting of large-scale wind energy is of prime interest today. However, large-scale integration of wind energy sources creates social and technical impacts that need to be investigated and mitigated as part of developing a sustainable power system for the future. Government, utilities and research communities are working together to overcome the potential barriers associated with increase in penetration of wind energy into the power grid. This key note presents the survey on wind energy technology and associated implementation issues. Finally, potential technical challenges to the integration of large-scale wind energy into the power grid are reviewed and their possible mitigation techniques will be discussed.

**Dr. Harish Kumar Sahoo**, IIT, Bhubaneswar

***Title of keynote: FPGA Implementation of Adaptive Equalizer for Time-varying Nonlinear Communication Channels***

**Abstract:** In modern digital communication, the demand for higher data rates of digital information over dispersive media, such as telephone links and satellite channel, are continually increasing. Thus receiver design has become more complex to mitigate inter-symbol interference (ISI) effects which accompanies with discrete data transmitted with increased data rates. Precaution in the form of pulse shaping circuits may be implemented to minimize ISI. But mitigation of ISI is really difficult due to the non-stationary and dynamic nature of the channel. Thus receivers filters are designed to partially compensate the dispersive characteristics of channels are referred to as equalization filters or equalizers. Nonlinear structural equalizers are always superior to the linear ones with the added advantages in terms of lower bit error rate (BER), lower mean squares error (MSE) and higher convergence rate. The performance of data transmission systems through channels that can be approximated by linear systems is limited by factors such as finite bandwidth, intersymbol interference (ISI) and thermal noise. To track the dynamic nonlinear channel, the equalizer is characterized in general by the structure of the equalizer, the adaptation algorithm and the use of training sequences. Linear equalization employs a linear filter usually with a FIR or lattice structure. Neural network (NN) has powerful functional approximation capability and can perform complex mapping between its input and output space. Neural Network based equalizer model can be a good alternative to compensate the channel impairments in which the original input pattern is expanded to a higher dimensional space using nonlinear functions and have capability to provide arbitrarily complex decision regions. Stochastic gradient algorithms Least Mean Squares (LMS) or variants of LMS can be used to optimize a performance index during the estimation of equalizer coefficients.



Real time hardware implementation of adaptive filtering techniques for channel estimation or equalization is a challenging task. Generally computational complexity and quantization effects limit the tracking and estimation accuracy of the algorithms. Neural Network based equalizer models used for estimation can be developed in Simulink through Xilinx block sets for hardware implementation. ML506 is a feature-rich DSP general purpose evaluation and development platform for such applications. System Generator for DSP™ is the industry's leading high-level tool for designing high-performance DSP systems using Xilinx.

***Dr. Babita Majhi,***

Dept. of Computer Science and IT,

Guru Ghasidas, Vishwavidyalay,

Central University, Bilaspur.

***Title of keynote: Soft Computing Techniques for Efficient Prediction of Financial Time Series***

**Abstract:** Prediction of various time series such as exchange rate, interest rate, stock market plays an efficient role in finance and commercial sectors for decision making. The conventional methods provide poor prediction performance as most of these time series are nonlinear and non-stationary in nature. To alleviate this problem many soft computing based adaptive prediction methods have been proposed in the recent years. In this talk few of these non linear soft computing based predictor will be discussed and how these models are trained based on derivative as well as derivative free learning algorithms will also be dealt. The talk will also deal with feature extraction from time series, development as well as validation of the predictor models. Simulated results obtained using some real life data which demonstrate the superiority of new methods will also be presented during the talk.

In many practical situations time series data are contaminated with outliers. The outliers are observations that are distinct from the rest of the data. Depending on their locations in the time series these have moderate to severe effects on the performance of the adaptive prediction model. A learning machine is robust if it is least affected by the presence of outliers in the data.. When outliers are present in the past data, the conventional learning algorithms used in the adaptive model exhibit poor performance. Hence the talk will also focus on how to develop new robust forecasting models in presence of outliers.

## ***Dr. Nilanjan Dey:***

**Dr. Nilanjan Dey**, PhD., is an Asst. Professor in the Department of Information Technology in Techno India College of Technology, Rajarhat, Kolkata, India. He holds an honorary position of Visiting Scientist at Global Biomedical Technologies Inc., CA, USA and Research Scientist of Laboratory of Applied Mathematical Modeling in Human Physiology, Territorial Organization Of- Sgientifig And Engineering Unions, BULGARIA, Associate Researcher of Laboratoire RIADI, University of Manouba, TUNISIA. He is the Editor-in-Chief of *International Journal of Ambient Computing and Intelligence* (IGI Global), US, *International Journal of Rough Sets and Data Analysis* (IGI Global), US, Series Editor of *Advances in Geospatial Technologies (AGT) Book Series*, (IGI Global), US, Executive Editor of *International Journal of Image Mining (IJIM)*, Inderscience, Regional Editor-Asia of *International Journal of Intelligent Engineering Informatics (IJIEI)*, Inderscience and Associated Editor of *International Journal of Service Science, Management, Engineering, and Technology*, IGI Global. His research interests include: Medical Imaging, Soft computing, Data mining, Machine learning, Rough set, Mathematical Modeling and Computer Simulation, Modeling of Biomedical Systems, Robotics and Systems, Information Hiding, Security, Computer Aided Diagnosis, Atherosclerosis. He has 8 books and 160 international conferences and journal papers. He is a life member of IE, UACEE, ISOC etc. <https://sites.google.com/site/nilanjandeyprofile/>

### ***Title of keynote:: Correlation between Carotid artery Intima–media Thickness (cIMT) and Coronary Atherosclerosis Syntax Score***

**Abstract:** Stroke is one of the mortality causes worldwide. About half of all strokes are due to atherosclerosis, a systemic disease characterized by hardening of the arteries caused by many factors including abnormal cholesterol, high blood pressure. Accurate risk stratification for the development of future cardiovascular events using disease biomarkers is a significant factor in decisions on therapies for patients with atherosclerosis [1].

Increased carotid artery intima–media thickness (cIMT) is related to development of future cardiovascular events. Thus, it is established as a marker of subclinical atherosclerosis as well as a measure of atherosclerosis burden. The SYNTAX score is an angiographic score that reflects coronary lesion complexity and was established as an anatomically based risk score as an aid to the decision-making process.

Plaque in the carotid bulb or sinus region has a higher degree of vulnerable plaque features compared to plaque in the common carotid artery (CCA) region. The bulb region has advanced atherosclerotic plaque compared to the media wall of the CCA. Furthermore, there is a change in morphology in the carotid bifurcation and carotid bulb region. Thus, manual cIMT readings made by sonographers are sometimes subject to suboptimal reproducibility secondary to differences in sonographer experience.

This talk will exhibit how to improve the accuracy of prediction of the complexity of coronary artery disease (CAD) burden as measured by the SYNTAX score using an automated cIMT system that computes in the CCA and bulb regions.

[1]. Ikeda Nobutaka, Ajay Gupta, Nilanjan Dey, Soumyo Bose, Shoaib Shafique, Tadashi Arak, Elisa Cuadrado Godia et al. "Improved correlation between carotid and coronary atherosclerosis SYNTAX score using automated ultrasound carotid bulb plaque IMT measurement." *Ultrasound in medicine & biology* 41, no. 5 (2015): 1247-1262.

***Dr. A.K.OJHA:***

School of Basic Science,  
IIT Bhubaneswar, India

It is my pleasure to know that the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering of DMI College of Engineering, Palanchur, Nazarethpet, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India is going to organize International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, and Optimization Techniques (ICEEOT-2016) from 3-5<sup>th</sup> March 2016 under the technical sponsor by IEEE DMI College Student Branch. As a Keynote speaker I wish a grand success for this conferences.



As far as the theme of the conferences is concerned it covers a wide range of area of research where Optimization has an important role. Generally, Mathematical model of real world problems are in the form of constrained/ unconstrained optimization problems which are of single or multi-objective type. Mathematical modelling of numerous existent problems of human society engenders several objectives which are conflicted as well as inter related to each other. Many times, they exit in fractional or rational form of two other functions and need simultaneous optimization under a same set of constraints. If numerator and denominators of the fractional objectives with constraints are all affine functions such optimization problems are called Multi-Objective fractional programming problems.

In our recent work, we have used Taylor's series approximation along with the use of hybrid technique comprising both weighting and  $\epsilon$ -constrained method to generate Pareto optimal solution for multi-objective Linear Fractional Programming Problems (MOLFPP). It maintains both priority and achievement of possible aspired values of the objectives by the decision maker (DM) while producing Pareto optimal solutions.

I think my talk on this topic will be beneficial to the young researchers in the field of optimization.

Wishing all the best for ICEEOT-2016

***Dr. S. Rama Sree:***

**Dr. S. Rama Sree** obtained her B. Tech. in CSE from KLCE, Affiliated to Acharya Nagarjuna University in 2001, M.Tech in Computer Science from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada in 2006 and Ph. D from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad in 2015. She is currently working as Professor in CSE & Vice Principal, Aditya Engineering College, Surampalem, AP, India. She has 15 years of teaching experience, 25 International Journal Papers and 7 National/International Conference Papers to her credit. Her research interests include Software Cost Estimation, Software Reusability, Software Reliability, Software Prioritization, Software Defect Prediction, Software Maintenance and Soft Computing.



***Title of keynote: Applications of Soft Computing Techniques for Software Engineering***

*Abstract:* Software has now become a universal component used by people at all levels. The discipline of Software Engineering is striving to meet the ever growing challenges by acquiring knowledge and developing tools for gathering requirements, designing architecture, implementing the code verifying and validating the systems. A lot of research is going on in Software Engineering. Recently, attention has turned towards Soft Computing techniques for Software engineering issues. Soft computing is a consortium of methodologies centering in fuzzy logic, neural networks, genetic algorithm, decision tree, case base reasoning and other techniques.

Soft Computing Techniques are more apt when vague and inaccurate information is to be used. Based on the existing evidences, it is proved that a few of the problems associated with previous models are addressed by these techniques. They provide a unique opportunity to establish a coherent Software Engineering environment in which uncertainty and vague data are systematically handled. By seamlessly combining learning, adaptation, evolution& fuzziness capabilities, Soft Computing complements current approaches based on statistical methods. Hence, uncertainty in Software Engineering can be effectively managed.

Software Engineering tasks such as reuse-oriented classification (e.g. components' repositories), software diagnostic (e.g. bug detection and correction), effort prediction (e.g. project costs and time estimation), planning (e.g. project scheduling), software vulnerability prediction, categorization of applications, maintainability prediction, quality prediction and others can also be effectively handled by using Soft Computing Techniques.

***Vijay Bhaskar Semwal (Ph. D):***

**Vijay Bhaskar Semwal** obtained his B. Tech. from the College of Engineering Roorkee, Roorkee, in 2008. He received his M. Tech. from IIT Allahabad in 2010. Currently, he is serving as Ad-hoc faculty at NIT Jamshedpur. He has submitted his Ph.D. at IIT Allahabad, the final evaluation is yet to happen. Before becoming a research scholar at IIT Allahabad, he worked as a Senior System Engineer (R&D) with Siemens Gurgaon and Bangalore. He has worked for various major organizations, such as Siemens AG and Newgen. Currently he is serving as chair for IEEE student branch of IIT-Allahabad. For 2013-14 he served as publicity committee mentor for IEEE student branch IIT Allahabad, session 2015-16 and he has contributed as vice chair for IEEE student branch IIT Allahabad, session 2014-15. His research interests are machine learning, evolutionary algorithms, analysis of biped locomotion and humanoid push recovery, artificial intelligence, design & analysis of algorithms, biometric identification, Brain wave based authentication. He is the Editor-Board member for IJIMAI and serving as reviewer board member various SCI journals and conferences. He is also a special session coordinator of ICCEOT-2016.



***Title of Talk: Development of Computational Bipedal model using hybrid automata***

**Abstract:** We foresee, the robot will work together with human beings both in domestic and industrial environment and will perform the tasks like human beings. The bipedal walk is considered as one of the most difficult tasks learned by human beings. The bipedal is more suitable than wheeled robot to work in un-structured terrains due to dexterity and ability to step over uneven surface. This is the reason, albeit the inherently unstable and daunting task the research focused on human-like walk. The human walk is a complex task. A human baby takes almost a year for a stable gait. The robotic limbs, which imitate the human locomotion, give birth to a bipedal robot. The emergence of humanoid robot has benefited the society due to the benefits in helping the amputee to recover their gait and assistance of elderly people. The modern robots available in the market cannot walk efficiently due to the limitation of flat foot and bending knees. Such robots consume more energy and unstable in unstructured environments. That is the reason we have not seen any robot which can work outside the controlled environments like laboratories.

## Special Session Coordinators

### Message for IEEEOT-2016

**Dr. P. Ramesh:**

**Name of the Session:** *Emerging Topics in Electrical Engineering*

Dr. P. Ramesh received B.Tech, M.Tech degree and PhD in Electrical & Electronics Engineering. He is currently working as Professor and Head of Electrical & Electronics Engineering Department at PACE Institute of Technology & Sciences, Ongole, AP, and India. He has published several Technical Papers in Various International Journals. He is a corporate member of the Institute of Engineers, life member in Indian Society of Technical Education and also member in Association of International Engineers, Society of Computer science and Information Technology. His area of research includes special machines, power and energy, soft computing and power electronics applications.



I am incredibly glad to be associated with International Conference on Electrical, Electronics and Optimization Techniques- 2016.IEEE-ICEEOT is an outstanding scaffold for erudite professionals and industry experts to contribute the dexterity and novel perceptions in the advanced trends in the fields of Engineering, Science and Technology. Therefore such technological conferences inevitably dwindle the Predicaments and benefit the Humanity in an immense scale and inspire the global community to innovate for a better tomorrow through its highly-cited publications, conferences, technology standards, and professional and educational activities. I profoundly wish all the ICEEOT-2016 Team a great success.

## **Prof. P. C. Srikanth:**

- Born on 22nd April 1966 at Gorur, Karnataka, India
- Ph.D in the faculty of Engineering from VTU Belgaum - India, 2010
- Specialization : Photonics
- 28 years of experience

### **Name of the Session: *Micro Nano Systems***

Presently working as a Professor and Head Dept. of ECE, Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan, Karnataka, India

Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH had his schooling in the same town and graduated in Electronics & Communication Engineering in 1987 from Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan, Karnataka, India securing a first class with Distinction. Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH completed his M.Tech. degree in 1996 from Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur in the area of LASERS, and obtained his Ph.D. from VTU Belgaum . He worked in the applied photonic lab IISc, Bangalore during his PhD. Starting as a Lecturer 1987, he became Assistant Professor In 1999, Professor in 2011 in Malnad College of Engineering, Hassan, Karnataka, India. Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH had a deep involvement in Optical networks, was awarded as TOP 100 ENGINEERS-2011 by International Biographical Centre, St Thomas' Place, ELY, CB7 4GG Great Britain. He was Selected for Marquis Who's Who in Science and Engineering 2011-2012 (11th Edition), and also in 2016-2017 (12th Edition) New Providence, NJ 07974, USA . He received Best paper award for the following papers , Modeling of Photonic Crystal Ring Resonator Temperature Sensor during 2014, A Novel Quantum Dot Automata Based Design For Multiplexers during 2015 and Detection of Fluoride Contaminated Water in Dental Applications during 2015 at International Conferences. His Research areas includes ,Optical Communication and Networks, Photonic Band gap Crystals, Wireless Networks, LASERS and Quantum Electronics. He has Guided/guiding more than 100 BE ,M.Tech and Ph.d students. Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH has so far published more than 100 papers in national and international journals and conferences. He has attended many international conferences in India and Abroad and has chaired many technical sessions. He has organized many international conferences and workshops. He has also given many Key note and Invited talks in international conferences and workshops. Awards and laurels won by Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH run into volumes. So far he has received 12 awards. Dr. P. C. SRIKANTH is Senior Member IEEE (USA), Life Member ISTE, Currently he is secretary IEEE Photonic society, Karnataka Chapter Bangalore.



## **Vipul N Rajput:**

**Name of the Session: Protection and Real-Time Monitoring of Transmission and Distribution Systems (PRTMTDS)**

**Vipul N Rajput** is working as an assistant professor in electrical engineering department at Dr. Jivraj Mehta Institute of Technology, Anand, Gujarat. He is currently pursuing the Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering at Charotar University of Science and Technology, Changa, Gujarat. He was awarded by Travel Grant in International Conference on Electrical Engineering/Electronics, Computer, Telecommunications and Information Technology (ECTI-CON) in June 2015 at Thailand. His research interests include power system protection, distributed generation, Power System Optimization and Artificial Intelligence.

