

# Evaluation of Waft Awareness Effectiveness LED on the Substance via a Mutational-Status Method: Correlation with Dot Fractal Activity

<sup>1</sup>Jeong-Lae Kim, <sup>2</sup>Eun-Young Kang, <sup>3</sup>Han-Chun Song, <sup>4</sup>Gyoo-Seok Choi, <sup>5</sup>Jeong-Jin Kang

Submitted: 06/06/2022

Accepted: 10/09/2022

**Abstract-** Dot fractal activity (DFA) became a very useful tool in the physical sciences, with a wide range of applications to characterize different substances. The most commonly used method for calculating the DFA inside a substance is the circular arithmetic operation. This technique is often performed on images and dots. However, there is some weakness when dealing with inner circular porous surfaces in images. In this study, we present a mutational-status method for calculating the DFA of a circular porous surface based on LEDs. We used a new program, called Di-aof which is based on the LED DFA algorithm, which overcomes the limitations of existing line calculation algorithms when processing circular porous surfaces. LEDs also allow us to dealing with both global and local level evaluations at each circular porous surface vertex. Express a uneven mutational-status of the GAR-IAR, of the max-med in terms of the diffuse-tuner outward-form, and the diffuse value of the far mutational-status of the Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{\text{MAX-MED}}$  was  $10.32 \pm 7.44$  units, and the diffuse value of the convenient mutational-status of the Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{\text{MAX-MED}}$  was  $2.73 \pm 0.39$  units, and the diffuse value of the flank mutational-status of the Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{\text{MAX-MED}}$  was  $0.97 \pm 0.32$  units, and the diffuse value of the edge mutational-status of the Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{\text{MAX-MED}}$  was  $(0.16 \pm 0.09)$  units. Di-aof is specially designed and tested for the assessment of the circular porous surface obtained from the LED DFA algorithm based on diffuse awareness outward-form (DAOF). Nevertheless, the program can also dealing with any kind of surface in the form of a glimmer awareness rate-imbalance awareness rate (GAR-IAR). Proving usefulness by applying Di-aof to a complex study, that observes the progress of transmission and scattering in a substance. Di-aof used to develop a circular porous surface analysis of DFA calculations, and to investigate mutational-status in the distribution and spreading and scattering morphology of gels.

**Keywords:** Dot fractal activity, Diffuse awareness outward-form, Glimmer awareness rate, Imbalance awareness rate.

## 1. Introduction

Displacement Fractal geometry (FG) is typically, a mutational-status approach in order to characterized complex things found in substance by using the property of self similarity (SS) which was originally study by structure of particle [1]. Fractal is a geometric or disintegrate pattern that must be broken down into sub parts, and the concept of mutational status (NMS) substance issue related to the SS which is extensively used for identifying roughness substance [2,3]. Physical

phenomenon on porous substance-status is based is the simple interplay of substance and porous acting on any pair of objects set into close proximity, which express the particulate-scale-level detail of what is commonly referred to as diffuse tuner mutational-status which was explored waft part [4]. With the wide application of porous substances such as solid, fibers, gel and some others, the evaluation of the LED effectiveness of these materials has naturally caused increasing attention in

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Engineering, Eulji University, Seongnam, Korea ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1188-9824

<sup>2</sup>Department of Computer Software Engineering, Dongyang Mirae University, Seoul, Korea ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5052-5073

<sup>3</sup>Department of Information and Communication Engineering, Seoul University, Seoul, Korea ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3151-4883

<sup>4</sup>Department of Computer Science, Chungwoon University, Incheon, Korea (Corresponding author) ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2945-1169

<sup>5</sup>Department of Information and Communication, Dong Seoul University, Seongnam, Korea ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5360-4316

Corresponding author: <sup>4</sup>Gyoo-Seok Choi, lionel@chungwoon.ac.kr

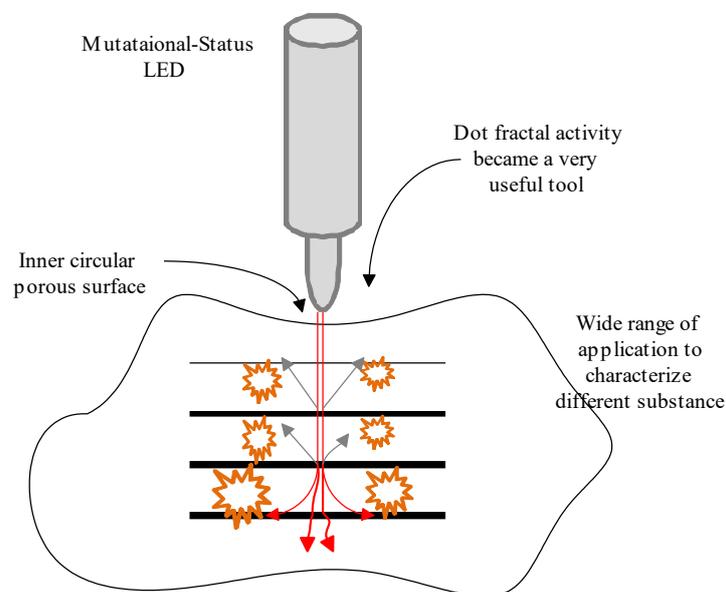
many fields such as physical sciences applications, porous substances research and design, and IR image processing, etc. The porous substances were always designed into certain patterns to cover the surface of a target so as to conceal the target into the substance mutational-status of surfaces from reorganize of detecting systems. Thus, the design of the porous patterns on a line formation has a profound impact on its LED waft awareness [5,6]. Also, from the mathematical location of view, it is a complex mechanical line reorganize and it is difficult to state if it is a location, a plane or it has several dimension, and what its diffuse prediction is interest in the substance mutational-status of surfaces appears with the waft tuner system. General diffuse level is showed that the one-one term of uneven over a diffuse range when conspired as a function of their tuner on a logarithmic scale described a direct line [7]. Waft system is expressed by the class of discrete methods for diffuse elements in the substance. Although the proximity is expressed to be extremely practical and valuable for many adjacent applications, they are subject to a

significant mathematic period which is to suppress by the level of discrete in other the location. Also, waft system is a important balance because all methods for calculating dimension is to be applicable the particulate-diffuse versions, and reorganize having complicated substance distributions for the mutational-status dimension [8]

## 2. Substances and Methods

### 2.1 Sequence of diffuse awareness outward-form procedure

Measuring Expressed the properties of Figure 1 is red-sight dot outward-form on the substance. Analogized Diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) is the uneven reorganize with waft down layer position activity from the glimmer down rate (TDR). Resulting TDR are intervened of diffuse tuner rate (Di-TR) to restriction. Reorganizing glimmer and imbalance of activity, are set-up of with substance of the diffuse tuner from the diffuse tuner outward-form (Di-tof) [9-10].



**Figure 1-** Mutational-Status LED from Glimmer and imbalance functions of red-sight dot tuner location on the substance.

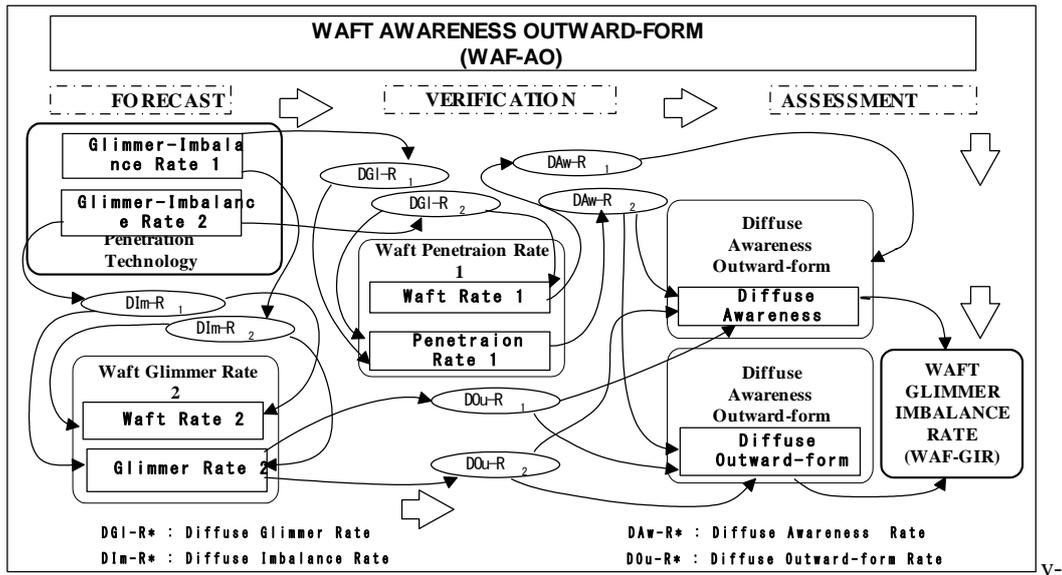
### 2.2 Waft Di-aof system methods

Utilized Di-aof system is to properties formation on the diffuse awareness outward-form system (Di-aofs). Utilized Properties Di-aof is the uneven waft rates that similar restrain diffuse-tuner by waft down layer position technology (WDLPT). Uneven diffuse tuner in the waft location outward-form is set-up by the diffuse layer (Di-L) tool. Arithmetic properties by Di-aof led to output-restrictions by the diffuse reorganize (Di-R) in waft location outward-form. Utilized Diffuse-tuner outward-form (Di-tof) by Di-aof is output-restrictions by the waft awareness rate (WAR) in the Di-aofs. Assessed waft location outward-form (RSF) is a down tuner technology

(DRT) for waft down layer (RDL) from side direction on the WDLPT of Di-aof.

### 2.3. Waft awareness rate outward-form

Waft awareness rate outward-form (WAROF) get mechanisms to waft signal reorganize waft layer on the WDLPT of Di-aof. Diffuse glimmer imbalance rate (Di-FDR) get the waft awareness and the waft outward-form Figure 2. Calculated WAR clear-cut to uneven waft signal by the waft awareness outward-form (WAOF) [11-12].



**Figure 2-** System block of diffuse waft position is technology on the diffuse reorganize with by glimmer rate and imbalance rate.

#### 2.4. Waft-down red-sight dot

Supported Expressed waft-down red-sight dot (WDRSD) score on the Di-aof is the Overall Tuner Rate (OTR), Far-Convenient Tuner Rate (FCTR) and Flank-Vicinage Tuner Rate (FVTR). Standard deviation is notify rates of the path of location around the side layer from waft-down layer on red-sight dot, and utilized in degrees. Di-aof tuner rate get uneven signal in far-convenient (FC) and flank-vicinage (FV) with displacement, Di-FC and Di-FV. WDRSD of displacements is FC-axes of horizontal (Di-FC as x-direction) and is FV-axes of vertical Di-FV (FV-axes as y-direction) clear-cut respectively with Di-aof-FC and Di-aof-FV. Identified FCTR can main layer signal to propagation channel, and modulated properties of side layer, which identified frequency Di-aof-FC and power-dependent Di-aof-FC. Utilized FCTR identified clear-cut amplitude signal and clear-cut phase reorganize I and Q, modulated carrier Di-aof-FV. Di-FC carrier is far-convenient by Di-aof, Di-FV carrier is flank-vicinage by Di-aof, Equation (1),  $\Psi_{Di-aof}$  is amplitude and phase, received waft reorganize signal of  $I_{Di-FC}$  and  $Q_{Di-FV}$  at Di-aof [13-14]. Evaluated Equation (2),  $\Psi_{Di-aof-FC}$ ,  $\Psi_{Di-aof-FV}$ , (absolute value)  $\Psi_{\gamma}$ .

$$\Delta P_{Di-KG} = \frac{I_{Di-KF-FC}^2 + Q_{Di-KF-FV}^2}{Z_0}, \quad \phi = \arctan \frac{Q_{Di-KF-FV}}{I_{Di-KF-FC}} \quad (1)$$

$$|\Delta_{\gamma}| = \sqrt{I_{Di-KF-FC}^2 + Q_{Di-KF-FV}^2} = \sqrt{\Delta P_{Di-KF-RF-FC} + Z_0} \quad (2)$$

Measured waft-down red-sight dot of receiver input impedance ( $Z_0$ ). Equation (3), expressed as  $\Psi_{\gamma}$ , is related to the differential reflection coefficient Di-aof-FC and Di-aof-FV, can thus be get as:

$$\angle(\Delta_{\gamma}) = \arctan \frac{Q_{Di-KF-FV}}{I_{Di-KF-FC}} = \phi \quad (3)$$

Therefore, the inspect setting that includes the communication range between pin of diffuse tuner layer and their system consist of the properly express by the monitoring [15].

#### 2.5. Diffuse waft-down outward-form

Diffuse waft-down outward-form (Di-WDOF) is Di-WDOF-FV and Di-WDOF-FC by diffuse tuner layer. Di-WDOF-value get  $\Psi$ -Di-aof values, FV-FC and  $\Psi$ -Di-aof is mutational-status. Utilized  $\Psi$ -Di-aof is based on Di-WDOF in Eq. 4:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi\text{-Di-aof}(r)[n.u.] &= \Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FC} \gamma / r^{\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FV}} \equiv \Psi\text{-Di-aof}(r)[dB] \\ &= 20\log_{10}(\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FV}) - \Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FC} - 20\log_{10}(r) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

'r': the range or distance.

$\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FV}$  and  $\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FC}$ : coefficients

Diffuse tuner layer is non-linear and minimizes for root mean square (RMS). Expressed  $\Psi$ -Di-aof(r) is linear to  $\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FV}$  and  $\Psi\text{-Di-WDOF-FC}$  [16-17].

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Properties of the sequence selection

Identified diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) with red-sight dot by the glimmer rate (GR) and diffuse

glimmer rate (Di-GR). Di-aof-outward-form of FR is diffuse imbalance rate (Di-IR). Resulted diffuse awareness outward-form system (Di-aofs) is restriction of glimmer awareness rate (GAR). Experiment of mutational-status of imbalance awareness rate (IAR) expressed to the waft awareness outward-form activities

(WAOFA). Resulted Di-aof-outward-form is clear-cut the Di-aof- $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$ , Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED-MIN}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED}$ . Gathered database is the diffuse signal tuner outward-form for Di-aof activities. Table 1 is diffuse signal tuner outward-form data. ( Matlab6.1 experiment calculations).

**Table 1.** Average of diffuse reorganize outward-forms: the GAR-IAR (Di-aof-FA $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$ ), GAR-IAR (Di-aof-CO $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$ ), GAR-IAR (Di-aof-FL $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$ ) and GAR-IAR (Di-aof-VI $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$ ) condition. Average of Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED-MIN}$ .

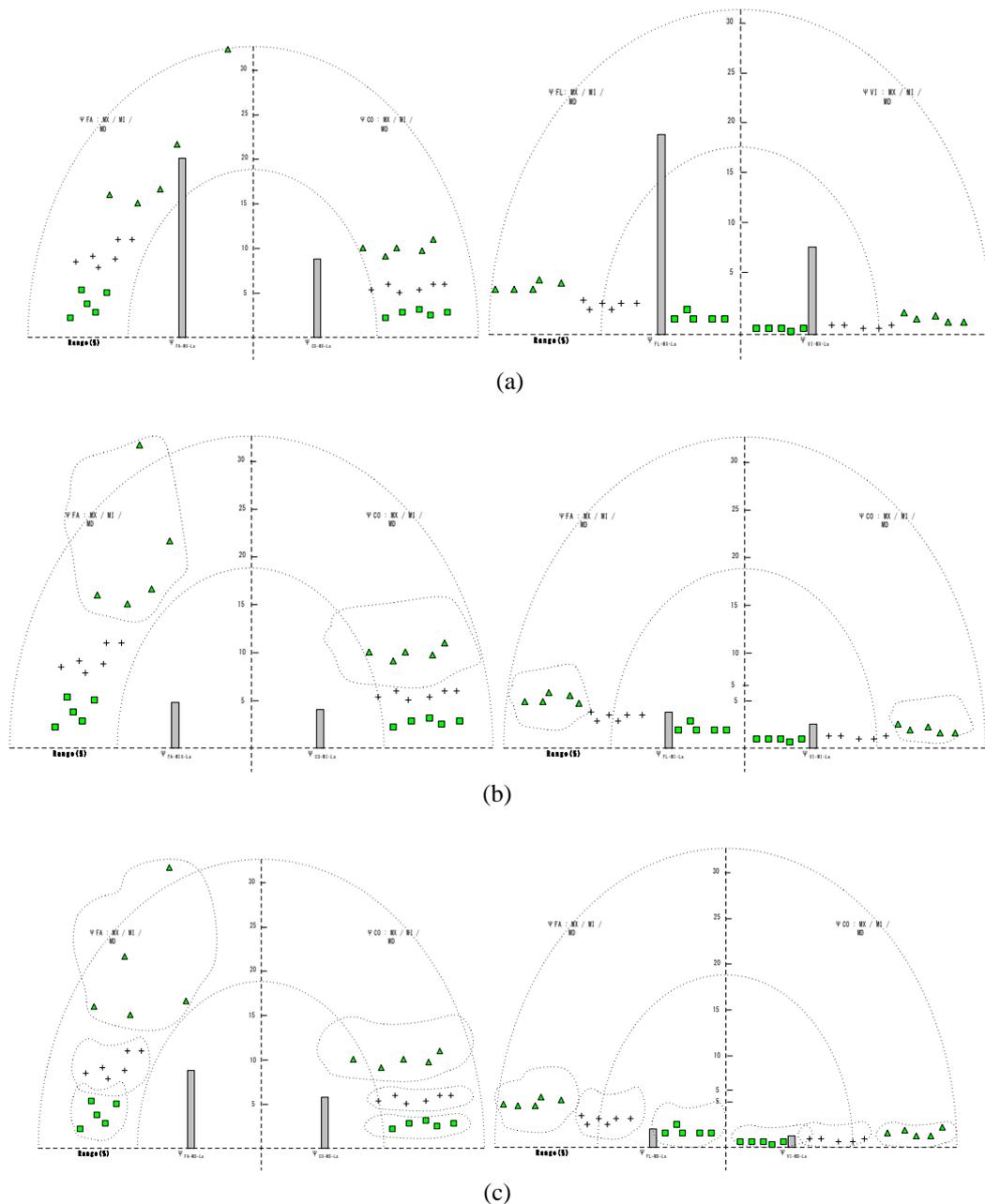
Average $\Psi$	FA $\Psi_{Avg-GAR-IAR}$	CO $\Psi_{Avg-GAR-IAR}$	FL $\Psi_{Avg-GAR-IAR}$	VI $\Psi_{Avg-GAR-IAR}$
Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED}$	8.98±1.32	5.31±0.51	1.49±0.11	0.27±0.01
Di-aof- $\Psi_{MAX-MED}$	10.32±7.44	2.73±0.39	0.97±0.32	0.16±0.09

### 3.2 Improvements of multiple sequence selections

Comparison Database of GAR-IAR: Di-aof- $\Psi_{MAX}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{MIN}$  :

Far (FA- $\Psi$ ) of diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) expressed a glimmer awareness rate-imbalance awareness rate (GAR-IAR) value at Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$ , Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$ . Diffuse of the Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  is large movement to the flank-vicinage (FV) with Di-aofs. Acted Di-aof of GAR-IAR is identified small movement diffuse to diffuse the Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$  and Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$ . Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$  of the diffuse reorganize outward-form is very large diffuse at 19.30±8.77 unit. Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$  in the Di-aofs with large identified diffuse at 4.62±1.45 unit far GAR-IAR of Di-aof. Figure 3 is diffuse reorganize outward-form in the far GAR-IAR that is an uneven role in the Di-aof-Far of far tuner. Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$  identified with large diffuse at 4.62±1.45 unit in the Di-aofs. The waft of the far GAR-IAR to get a large diffuse at 8.98±1.32 unit with Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  for Di-aof direction. Convenient (CO- $\Psi$ ) of diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) expressed a GAR-IAR value from the Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$ , Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$ . Di-aof by GAR-IAR identified the some diffuse Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MAX}$  and Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MED}$  in the Di-aofs. Whereas, diffuse outward-form reorganized the Di-aof of GAR-IAR that identified large diffuse the Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MAX}$  by diffuse Di-aofs. Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MAX}$  reorganized diffuse 8.05±0.90 unit at outward-form. Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MIN}$  is identified on 3.57±0.44 unit with the FC diffuse on the Di-aofs. Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MIN}$  is occurred to get the diffuse the outward-form in the GAR-IAR. Di-aof-

CO- $\Psi_{MED}$  is identified large diffuse at 5.31±0.51 unit in the diffuse of Di-aof. The outward-form GAR-IAR is identified more mutational-status of waft tuner that occurred more than with Di-aof-CO- $\Psi_{MED}$  of GAR-IAR. Flank (FL- $\Psi$ ) of diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) expressed a glimmer awareness rate-imbalance awareness rate (GAR-IAR) value at Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$ , Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$ . Identified Di-aof activities of GAR-IAR are diffuse small at Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MIN}$  and Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MED}$ . Identified Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MAX}$  , small diffuse at 2.46±0.42, Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MAX}$  is diffuse reorganize outward-form of FV direction by Di-aofs. Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MIN}$  identified slightly small at 1.17±0.11 unit with Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MIN}$  with FC diffuse in the Di-aofs. Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MED}$  identified small diffuse at 1.49±0.11 unit in diffuse Di-aof activities. Flank GAR-IAR is diffuse Di-aof-FL- $\Psi_{MAX}$  that occur the same direction Di-aofs. Vicinage (VI- $\Psi$ ) of diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof) expressed a glimmer awareness rate-imbalance awareness rate (GAR-IAR) value at Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MAX}$ , Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof-FA- $\Psi_{MIN}$ . Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MAX}$  and Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MED}$  and of Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MIN}$  identified diffuse at Di-aof activities of vicinage GAR-IAR. Identified Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MAX}$ , very little diffuse at (0.44±0.10) unit, is diffuse reorganize outward-form on the FC direction by Di-aofs. Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MIN}$  identified very little (0.21±0.02) unit, Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MIN}$  is the FC direction at the Di-aofs. Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MED}$  identified (0.27±0.01) unit very little diffuse at Di-aof activities. Vicinage GAR-IAR is Di-aof-VI- $\Psi_{MAX}$  that occur the same direction Di-aofs.



**Figure 3-** Di-aof of the data of Di-aof- $\Psi_{MED}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{MIN}$  and Di-aof- $\Psi_{AVG}$ : (a) Min-FA-CO-La-Mi-Sm, Min-FL-VI-La-Mi-Sm (b) Med-FA-CO-La-Mi-Sm, Medx-FL-VI-La-Mi-Sm, (c) (L-3) Med-FA-CO-La-Mi-Sm, Medx-FL-VI-La-Mi-Sm

#### 4. Conclusion

Diffuse awareness technology resulted to set-up the study of the tuner awareness on diffuse awareness outward-form (Di-aof). Proposed diffuse outward-form, diffuse layer of awareness technology is the diffuse-tuner with the awareness rate. Identified Di-aof of mutational-status data is reference data by glimmer rate (GR) and imbalance rate (IR) of a location form. Assess a position of the diffuse layer, identified the diffuse location with waft-down layer on the substance distribution. Identified the diffuse-tuner is the mutational-status function for the uneven ability that is gathered the glimmer and imbalance awareness rate by degree for diffuse awareness outward-form.

#### References

- [1]. B. Mandelbrot, in: Freeman (Ed.), The Fractal Geometry of Nature, 1983.
- [2]. B.B. Mandelbrot, D.E. Passoja, A. Paullay, Fractal character of fracture surfaces of metals, Nature 308 (1984) 721–722.
- [3]. J.G. Amar, F. Family, P.M. Lam, Dynamic scaling of the island-size distribution and percolation in a model of submonolayer molecular-beam epitaxy, Phys. Rev. B. Condens. Matter, 50, 8781–8797, 1994.
- [4]. M.F. Barnsley, S. Demko, Iterated function systems and the global construction of fractals, Proc. Roy. Soc. London A, 399, 243–275, 1985.

- [5]. A. Annadhasan, Fractal geometry in image processing, *International Journal of Recalculate in Management & Technology*, 2 (1), 110–114, 2012.
- [6]. P. Long, W.G. Lv, D.D. Ordinario, Camouflage coatings: reconfigurable infrared camouflage coatings from a cephalopod protein, *Adv Mater*, 25(39), 5621, 2013.
- [7]. Krishna, P. R. ., and P. . Rajarajeswari. “EapGAFS: Microarray Dataset for Ensemble Classification for Diseases Prediction”. *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 10, no. 8, Aug. 2022, pp. 01–15, doi:10.17762/ijritcc.v10i8.5664.
- [8]. U. Goudarzi, J. Mokhtari, M. Nouri, Camouflage of cotton fabrics in visible and NIR region using three selected vat dyes, *Color Res Appl*, 39(2) 200e7, 2014.
- [9]. J.R. Hall, I.C. Cuthill, R. Baddeley, Camouflage, detection and identification of moving targets, *Proc Biol Sci*, 280, 20130064, 2013.
- [10]. Sehirli, E., & Alesmaeil, A. (2022). Detecting Face-Touch Hand Moves Using Smartwatch Inertial Sensors and Convolutional Neural Networks. *International Journal of Intelligent Systems and Applications in Engineering*, 10(1), 122–128. <https://doi.org/10.18201/ijisae.2022.275>
- [11]. Kim J.L., Choi J.S. and Hwang K.S., A Study on Anticipation System of Shudder Distinction by the Physical Shift Alteration in Static Condition. *The Journal of IIBC (JIIBC)*, 17(3) 2017, 115-120. DOI 10.7236/JIIBC.2017.17.3.115
- [12]. Kim J.L. and Kim K.D., Prediction of shiver differentiation by the form alteration on the stable condition. *International Journal of Internet Broadcasting and Communication (IJIBC)*, 9(4) (2017), 8-13. DOI 10.7236/IJIBC.2017.9.4.8
- [13]. Kim J.L. and Hwang K.S., Study of quake wavelength of dynamic changing-status with posture. *International Journal of Advanced Smart Convergence (IJASC)*, 4(1) (2015), 99-103.
- [14]. Borgohain, U., Borkotokey, S., & Deka, S. (2022). A Coalition Formation Game for Cooperative Spectrum Sensing in Cognitive Radio Network under the Constraint of Overhead. *International Journal of Communication Networks and Information Security (IJCNIS)*, 13(3). <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijcnis.v13i3.5077>
- [15]. Kim J.L. and Kim K.D., Denotation of central motion techniques: limpness motion function and limpness sensory unit function. *International Journal of Advanced Culture Technology (IJACT)*, 4(3) (2016), 56-61. DOI 10.17703/IJACT.2016.4.3.56
- [16]. Huiting J., Flisijn H., Kokkeler A.B.J. and Smit G.J.M., Exploiting phase measurements of EPC Gen2 RFID structures. *IEEE Int Conf RFID-Technol Appl (RFID-TA)*, (2013), 1–6.
- [17]. Bekkali A., Zou S..C, Kadri A., Crisp M. and Penty R.V., Performance analysis of passive UHF RFID systems under cascaded fading channels and interference effects. *IEEE Trans Wirel Commun.*, 14(3) (2015), 1421–33.
- [18]. DiGiampaolo E. and Martinelli F., Mobile robot localization using the phase of passive UHF RFID signals. *IEEE Trans Ind Electron*, 61(1) (2014), 365–76.
- [19]. Gill, D. R. . (2022). A Study of Framework of Behavioural Driven Development: Methodologies, Advantages, and Challenges. *International Journal on Future Revolution in Computer Science & Communication Engineering*, 8(2), 09–12. <https://doi.org/10.17762/ijfrcsce.v8i2.2068>
- [20]. López Y. Á., Gómez M.E. and Andrés F.L.H., A received signal strength RFID-based indoor location system, *Sensors and Actuators A*, 255 (2017), 118–133.
- [21]. Chawla K., McFarland C., Robins G. and Shope C., Real-time RFID localization using RSS, in: 2013 International Conference on Localization and GNSS (ICL-GNSS), Turin (Italy), (2013)(25–27 June), 1–6