

Foreword and Editorial

International Journal of Smart Home

We are very happy to publish this issue of an International Journal of Smart Home by Science & Engineering Research Support soCiety.

This issue contains 3 article. Achieving such a high quality of papers would have been impossible without the huge work that was undertaken by the Editorial Board members and External Reviewers. We take this opportunity to thank them for their great support and cooperation.

In the paper “RSSI Measurements of a GSM Signal within an Indoor Environment”, measurements of RSSI and the distance between 1800MHz receiver and transmitter within an indoor environment were acquired, recorded and analyzed. Using the data, correlation for a select indoor environment was derived. By comparing the recorded distance values acquired at set RSSI with values calculated based on the Free Space Path Loss equation, provisional estimation of the indoor signal fading can be established. The experiment was the initial part of a three-stage work that will later entail the comparison to that of outdoor as well as clean room environments.

In this research paper “Need & Gap Analysis of Converting a City into Smart City”, we have discussed various services as one of the 'key indicators' that make a city 'smart'. For this we have considered different cities across the world and chosen the services that are common to all these cities, so that this concept can be applied to future smart cities in India.

This research “A Novel Method on the Effect of Natural Additive on Cube Crack Morphology” provides that natural additives when combined or replaced with cement bring changes in the strength and mechanical properties of the concrete from the experimental results. The morphology images of the cement paste containing 1% of copper powder concerned while using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy(FESEM) and its chemical composition was also noticed by using X-ray Diffraction(XRD) to clarified the changes occurred on the concrete with and without additive. Crack patterns on the concrete cube were explain during failure and the time of first crack also been taken during the experimental process.

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