Technical University of Košice

# Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics

# SCYR

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# Foreword

Dear Colleagues,

SCYR (Scientific Conference of Young Researchers) is a scientific event focused on exchange of information among young researchers from Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics at the Technical University of Košice – series of annual events that was founded in 2000. Since 2000, the conference has been hosted by FEEI TUKE with rising technical level and unique multicultural atmosphere. The 24<sup>th</sup> Scientific Conference of Young Researchers (SCYR 2024) was held on April 19, 2024 at University Conference Centre, Technical University of Košice. The mission of the conference, to provide a forum for dissemination of information and scientific results relating to research and development activities at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, has been achieved. Approx. 60 participants, mostly by doctoral categories, were active in the conference.

Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics has a long tradition of students participating in skilled labor where they have to apply their theoretical knowledge. SCYR is an opportunity for doctoral and graduating students to train their scientific knowledge exchange. Nevertheless, the original goal is still to represent a forum for the exchange of information between young scientists from academic communities on topics related to their experimental and theoretical works in the very wide spread field of a wide spectrum of scientific disciplines like informatics sciences and computer networks, cybernetics and intelligent systems, electrical and electric power engineering and electronics.

Traditionally, contributions can be divided in 2 categories:

- Electrical & Electronics Engineering
- Computer Science

with approx. 60 technical papers dealing with research results obtained mainly in the University environment. This day was filled with a lot of interesting scientific discussions among the junior researchers and graduate students, and the representatives of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics. This Scientific Network included various research problems and education, communication between young scientists and students, between students and professors. Conference was also a platform for student exchange and a potential starting point for scientific cooperation. The results presented in papers demonstrated that the investigations being conducted by young scientists are making a valuable contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set for science and technology at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Informatics at the Technical University of Košice.

We want to thank all participants for contributing to these proceedings with their high quality manuscripts. We hope that conference constitutes a platform for a continual dialogue among young scientists. It is our pleasure and honor to express our gratitude to our sponsors and to all friends, colleagues and committee members who contributed with their ideas, discussions, and sedulous hard work to the success of this event. We also want to thank our session chairs for their cooperation and dedication throughout the entire conference.

Finally, we want to thank all the attendees of the conference for fruitful discussions and a pleasant stay in our event.

Liberios VOKOROKOS Dean of FEEI TUKE

April 19, 2024, Košice

# Contents

| Peter Pekarčík<br>Crossover of Encryption Algorithms  |
|---|
| Jozef Kromka<br>War of the Worlds: Lossless encoding vs. Compressed sensing   |
| Matúš Dopiriak<br>Radiance Fields Empowering Vehicular Metaverse  |
| Pavol Smoleň<br>Physical model of continuous processing line  |
| Leoš Ondriš<br>DMA and XRD study of TPS-based materials   |
| <b>Dávid Bodnár</b><br>Modeling of Bidirectional Buck-Boost DC/DC Converter for Hybrid Energy Storage System 20   |
| <b>Peter Provázek</b><br>Polymer Paste Production Based on Modified Ag2O Particles to Form Conductive Ag Layers 22                                      |
| Oliver Lohaj<br>Usability of a ML-based application for medical experts   |
| Ardian Hyseni<br>Big data research in the electricity distribution network for increasing the reliability and efficiency of<br>electricity distribution |
| Alexander Brecko<br>Federated Learning for Edge Computing in Transport  |
| Simona Saparová<br>Effect of liquid isoprene rubber on molecular mobility of thermoplastic starch/PBAT blends 33  |
| Simona Kirešová<br>The Use of Wireless Sensor Network in the Long-Term Measurement and Correlation Analysis of PM<br>and Meteorological Factors         |
| Miriama Mattová<br>Diversity in Extended Reality and Unified Environment  |
| Tomáš Buček<br>Automated Knowledge Evaluation in Software Engineering Disciplines   |
| Dávid Hreško<br>Enhancing venous leg ulcer images via style mixing generation   |
| Maroš Krupáš<br>Digital Twin and Human-Machine Collaboration in Industry 5.0  |
| Šimon Gans<br>Simplified analytical model of a magnetoelastic Pressductor sensor for initial value setting of an opti-<br>mization process              |
|   |

Marek Bobček

| Utilizing WAMPAC and Artificial Intelligence for real-time control in power  |
|--|
| Gabriela Hricková<br>Effect of dopant on Ag2S properties   |
| Miroslava Matejová<br>The human aspect of explainable machine learning models  |
| Lukáš Pancurák<br>Parameter Mismatch in Finite Control Set Model Predictive Direct Speed Control   |
| <b>Dmytro Miakota</b><br>Memory effect in 5CB liquid crystal based composites  |
| Miroslav Murin<br>Cybersecurity threats from phishing to AI-generated deepfakes  |
| Stanislav HusárIntelligent classification of Parkinson's Disease using wearable sensor data68  |
| Erika Katonová<br>A Comprehensive Survey of Advancements and Innovations in the field of Software-Defined Networ-<br>king  |
| <b>Daniel Marcin</b><br>Simulations and Comparison of Active Cell Balancing Based on Switched Capacitors   |
| <b>Emira Alzeyani</b><br>Integrated Analysis of LSTM Predictive Model in Project Management  |
|  |
| <b>Dominik Vranay</b><br>Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable<br>AI Systems  |
| <b>Dominik Vranay</b><br>Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable  |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik   |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik   |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik       79         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik       81         Artificial Intelligence in the Control of Electromechanical Systems       83         Antónia Jusková       83   |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik       81         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik       81         Artificial Intelligence in the Control of Electromechanical Systems       83         Antónia Jusková       87         Daniel Gordan       87  |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik       79         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik       81         Artificial Intelligence in the Control of Electromechanical Systems       83         Antónia Jusková       87         Daniel Gordan       91         Viliam Balara       91   |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik       79         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik       83         Antónia Jusková       83         Sparse Wars: A New Compression Paradigm       87         Daniel Gordan       91         Viliam Balara       91         Multimodal detection of antisocial behaviour in social media       95         Samuel Novotný       95                                 |
| Dominik Vranay         Advancing Capsule Neural Networks: Evolution, Challenges, and Future Directions in Interpretable         AI Systems       79         Tomáš Tkáčik       79         Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems       81         Tadeáš Kmecik       83         Antónia Jusková       83         Sparse Wars: A New Compression Paradigm       87         Daniel Gordan       91         Viliam Balara       91         Multimodal detection of antisocial behaviour in social media       95         Samuel Novotný       99         Kristián Mičko       99 |

| Cosmic Ray Modulation Analysis: Solution Uniqueness and Employing Neural Networks 108   |
|---|
| Jakub Vanko<br>Developing Knowledge Graphs  |
| <b>Eva Kupcová</b><br>Biometric-Enhanced Authentication using OPAQUE Protocol: Keystroke Dynamics and EMG Signals<br>113  |
| <b>František Margita</b><br>Use of WAM systems to determine the ampacity of overhead transmission lines   |
| Dávid Vaľko<br>Enhancing Heart Arrhythmia Classification Through Ensemble Learning: A Comparative Study 121   |
| <b>Dušan Herich</b><br>Drone Swarm Simulation: A Real-Time Control and Dynamic Interaction  |
| Natalia Kurkina<br>Improvement of routing techniques using KNN and fitness function in Cloud MANET 126  |
| <b>Róbert Rauch</b><br>Leveraging Gumbel Softmax to Optimize Split Computing and Early Exiting for Autonomous Driving<br>Applications in Vehicular Edge Computing |
| Tomáš Kormaník<br>Ambient Software Solutions  |
| Tomáš Kmec<br>Post-process sealing of plasma sprayed alumina coating  |
| Marek Horváth<br>Stylistic patterns in source code as behavioral biometric markers for programmer identification . 137  |
| Eubomír Urblík         Containerization in Edge Intelligence       141  |
| Matúš Čavojský<br>Adaptive Edge-Based Computing in Autonomous Vehicle Mobility  |
| Július Bačkai<br>Non-metallic Turnbuckle Diamond Anvil Cell for Magnetisation Measurement   |
| Nikola Hrabovská<br>Synergizing Composite AI and Industry 5.0 to Tackle Energy Quadrilemma Challenge 150  |
| Kristina Zolochevska<br>The impact of technological process modulations on structural and colloidal stability of Magnetoferri-<br>tin                             |
| Lukáš Hruška<br>Cloud-based wizard of Oz: towards task autonomy   |
| Maroš Hliboký<br>Benchmark of convolutional neural models for lung ultrasound sign classification   |
| Samuel Andrejčík<br>Comparison of different steganographic techniques for writing QR codes into images  |

| Tomáš AdamIdentifying Illicit Activities in Blockchain Transaction Graph Networks161  |
|---|
| <b>Zuzana Sokolová</b><br>Detection of toxic Slovak comments on social media based on sentiment analysis  |
| Lenka Kališková<br>Overview of machine learning methods in astrophysics   |
| Tatiana KuchčákováLease Contract Named Entity Recognition168  |
| Tomáš Basarik<br>Isolated bidirectional power converters for microgrids – A Review  |
| Patrik Jurík<br>Optimizing Clock Generators for Ultra-Wideband Sensor Systems: VCOs, PLLs, and DROs 174   |
| Heidar Khorshidiyeh<br>Spatio-Temporal Sparse Voxel Octrees: a Hierarchical Data Structure for Geometry Representation of<br>Time Varying Voxelized 3D scenes |
| <b>Filip Gurbáľ</b><br>Bridging the Understanding Gap between Tester's Domain and Programmer's Domain 178   |
| Author's Index  |

# Contribution to Experimental Identification of Nonlinear Dynamical Systems

<sup>1</sup>Tomáš TKÁČIK (3<sup>rd</sup> year),

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*Abstract*—This contribution presents results obtained during the last year of the author's PhD study in the field of nonlinear dynamical system identification. A brief introduction to the methodology of the experimental identification is presented with its application in the helicopter laboratory model identification. Finally, improvements to the ALFRED and DARMA applications as part of project ALICE CERN are presented.

*Keywords*—Nonlinear Dynamical Systems, Experimental Identification Methodology, Helicopter Laboratory Model, Detector Control System

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Mathematical models present a fundamental tool in various scientific and engineering disciplines. They capture important properties of the real systems in a compact form. This allows models to be useful in many tasks including analysis, prediction, diagnosis, process optimization, etc. [1]. Models are a crucial part of the model-based design paradigm that prioritizes the use of models over creating several iterations of the real system, especially when designing complex systems [2].

Two primary options exist to create the mathematical model of the real dynamical system: analytical and experimental identification [2]. Former relies on deriving a mathematical model using physics laws in the form of differential or difference equations. On the contrary, experimental identification is a data-driven paradigm that uses experimental data to infer both structure and parameters from data. The availability of relatively cheap computational power and the abundance of experimental data fueled the popularity boom of the experimental identification paradigm in recent years [3].

#### II. PREVIOUS ANALYSIS AND ACHIEVED RESULTS

The general experimental identification methodology consists of four steps: data collection, model structure selection, choice of parameter estimation method, and approximation model validation [1], [4]. Each step is supported by the a priori knowledge gained by technical insight into the identified system and individual steps can be repeated if needed.

The data collection step requires the design of an experiment that meets multiple criteria: economical, safety, regulatory, captures target system dynamics, etc. The choice of a suitable sampling period  $T_s$  and further preprocessing algorithms are also to be considered in this step.

The amount and quality of data affect what model structures can be used. Generally, model structures derived using analytical identification methods require less data compared to

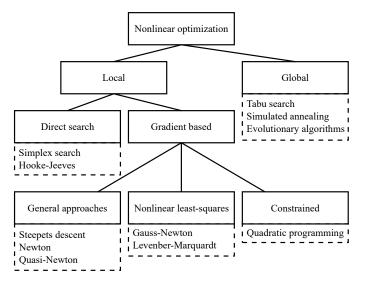


Fig. 1. Overview of nonlinear optimization methods [1].

data-driven techniques [1]. Conversely, self-organizing model structures (e.g., neural networks) allow to model more complex processes that would otherwise be simplified or neglected.

Based on the selected model structure, a parameter approximation method is selected, see Fig. 1. Generally, all approximation methods are based on the principle of output prediction error minimization to estimate parameter values [5].

The goal of the model validation step is to gain confidence in the identified model. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to validate the identified model [2].

#### III. SOLVED TASKS AND RESULTS

During the last year, the author focused on the finalization of the case study of the CE 152 Magnetic Levitation Laboratory Model identification from Humusoft [6] and the results have been accepted for publishing in the AEEE journal [7]. This case study verified the proposed identification methodology on a single-input single-output (SISO) system with fast dynamics. However, it is necessary to verify the generality of the proposed methodology also on multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) system. For this purpose, the CE 150 Helicopter Laboratory Model from Humusoft [8] was chosen. It is a nonlinear dynamic system with two subsystems (elevation and azimuth) with one actuator per subsystem with direct influence. Cross-coupling between both subsystems is expected [8] and is subject to experimental identification. Previously in

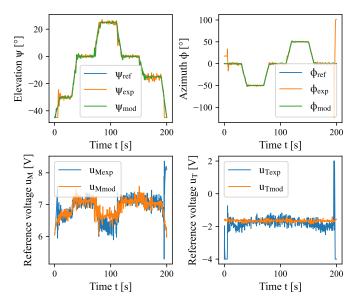


Fig. 2. Closed-loop validation of the identified helicopter model - comparison of simulation and real model output.

our research group, the Helicopter Laboratory Model was identified as a black-box model in [9]. On the contrary, the identification of a gray-box model is presented in this paper.

The data collection step relies on static and dynamic experiments. Static experiments include elevation subsystem balancing with the addition of counterweights and measuring the dependence of rotor speed and thrust using a strain gauge. Dynamic experiments capture the transient behavior of both rotors at different input voltages, the transient behavior of the elevation subsystem in a stable region, and the behavior of the azimuth subsystem with varying reference voltages. The mentioned experiments were performed for individual subsystems separately with the other subsystem locked to avoid cross-coupling. To measure interactions between subsystems, the reference voltage of both rotors was periodically varied to induce stable oscillations. Data was recorded at a sampling period  $T_s = 0.01[s]$  without additional pre-processing.

The chosen structure of the model is based on the analytical model [8]. Since modeling helicopter rotors analytically is very difficult [10], a 1<sup>st</sup> order linear approximation model was extended with nonlinear damping approximated by a polynomial. The dependence of the motor thrust and speed was also approximated by a polynomial.

The model parameters were initially estimated by the surrogate optimization and were later refined using the nonlinear least squares method. To reduce the complexity of the optimization problem, rotors and subsystems were identified separately. Lastly, parameter values of modeled interactions were estimated using a similar technique.

To validate the identified model, it was necessary to design a control algorithm as both subsystems are unstable in the open loop. A polynomial control algorithm with gain scheduling based on instantaneous linearization was chosen [11]. The validation results are shown in Fig. 2. The identified model correctly approximates the dynamics of the real system.

The author also contributed to the ALICE CERN project and implemented the new CERN SSO system into the DARMA information system (IS) alongside improvements in performance, graphical interface, and technological upgrades [12]. DARMA IS serves as a tool for offline access to process data from individual detectors of the ALICE experiment. At the same time, the author participated in the throughput testing of the ALFRED application using the upgraded ALF Simulator. All tests were performed on the production network at CERN. Additionally, the author has updated the database interface in the FRED framework to ensure compatibility with C++20. Results obtained by the research group were published in [13].

#### IV. FUTURE RESEARCH STEPS

The author is currently finalizing modifications in the identification methodology of nonlinear dynamic systems, preparing case studies on identification of Aerodynamic and Magnetic Levitation and the Helicopter Laboratory Model, exploring the possibilities of using intelligent models based on a neural networks [10] in the task of experimental identification of the Helicopter Laboratory Model, and finalizing tasks within the ALICE CERN project.

#### V. CONCLUSION

This paper summarized the identification methodology of nonlinear dynamic systems and its application in the identification of the Helicopter Laboratory Model in the form of a graybox model. It also summarizes the progress on the DARMA and ALFRED applications in the ALICE CERN project.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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# Author's index

#### Α

Adam Tomáš 161 Alzeyani Emira 77 Andrejčík Samuel 158

#### В

Bačkai Július 147 Balara Viliam 95 Basarik Tomáš 170 Bobček Marek 52 Bodnár Dávid 20 Brecko Alexander 31 Buček Tomáš 41

### Č

Čavojský Matúš 143

#### D

Dopiriak Matúš 14

#### G

Gans Šimon 49 Gordan Daniel 91 Gurbáľ Filip 178

#### Η

Harahus Maroš 105 Herich Dušan 124 Hliboký Maroš 156 Horváth Marek 137 Hrabovská Nikola 150 Hreško Dávid 45 Hricková Gabriela 56 Hruška Lukáš 154 Husár Stanislav 68 Hyseni Ardian 27 J Jurík Patrik 174

Jurík Patrik 174 Jusková Antónia 87

#### Κ

Kališková Lenka 166 Katonová Erika 70 Khorshidiyeh Heidar 176 Kirešová Simona 35 Kmeci Tomáš 135 Kmecik Tadeáš 83 Kormaník Tomáš 131 Kromka Jozef 12 Krupáš Maroš 47 Kuchčáková Tatiana 168 Kupcová Eva 113 Kurkina Natalia 126 L

Lohaj Oliver 24

### $\mathbf{M}$

Marcin Daniel 75 Margita František 117 Matejová Miroslava 58 Mattová Miriama 38 Miakota Dmytro 62 Mičko Kristián 103 Murin Miroslav 64 **N** Nguyen Martin 108 Novotný Samuel 99

## 0

Ondriš Leo<br/>š18

#### Ρ

Pancurák Lukáš 60 Pekarčík Peter 10 Provázek Peter 22

#### $\mathbf{R}$

Rauch Róbert 128

#### $\mathbf{S}$

Saparová Simona 33 Smoleň Pavol 16 Sokolová Zuzana 163

### Т

Tkáčik Tomáš 81

## U

Urblík Ľubomír 141

## V

Vaľko Dávid 121 Vanko Jakub 110 Vranav Dominik 79

#### $\mathbf{Z}$

Zolochevska Kristina 152



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