Abstract **of Embedded Web Technology**

Embedded Web Technology (EWT) is regarded as the 'marriage' of Web technologies with embedded systems. In other words, the software developed for embedded systems is applied by making use of the Internet.

Embedded technology has been around for a long time and its use has gradually expanded into the PC market. Speed, accuracy, reliability were the reasons why embedded technology entered computers. With an great market size of billions in the next coming years, the future is embedded. Embedded systems contain processors, software, input sensors and output actuators, which work as the controls of a device and are subject to constraints.

These Embedded systems may not have disk drives, keyboards, display devices and are typically restricted in terms of power, memory, GUIs and debugging interfaces.The central building blocks are microcontrollers, i.e. microprocessors integrated with memory units and specific peripherals for the observation and control of these embedded systems.On the other hand, Web technologies employ client-server models.

**Introduction of Embedded Web Technology**

The embedded Web system works on the same principle as that traditional Web request-response systems. Web pages from the embedded system (server) are transmitted to the Web browser (client) , which implements the user interface (Presentation layer). In other cases , the the embedded system dynamically generates the pages to convey the current state of the device to the user at the centralized location. These end users can also use the Web browser to send the information to the embedded system for the configuration and control ofd the device.

Web-enabled devices use the HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) standard protocol to transmit Web pages from the embedded system to the Web browser , and to transmit HTML (Hyper Text Markup Languages) form the data from the browser back to the device. The devices require a network interface such as Ethernet ,TCP/IP software , embedded Web server software , and the Web pages (both static and generated) that make up the device- specific GUI.

The HTTP protocol engine takes the request from the Web browser and sends it on the TCP/IP. The HTTP protocol Engine parses the request and sends it to the embedded application for processing. After producing the results , the embedded application generates the HTML code and feeds it to the HTTP Engine , which sends it back to the client using TCP/IP.



**Figure 1:** Web-enabled devices use the HTTP standard protocol to transmit Web pages from the embedded system to the Web browser, and to transmit HTML form data from the browser back to the device .

Embedded Web Technology is an enabling, or platform, technology. This means that it is relevant to a wide variety of applications, many of which have not yet been identified. We at NASA have promoted EWT through workshops, participation in shows, and one-to-one consultations with our partners.

**Embedded Software :**

The Internet is the dominant method of information access. People are using universal clients such as Web browsers and email readers to connect to any system, from anywhere, and at any time.

With the use of embedded Internet technology, innovative companies are building products that let people use these same universal clients to manage embedded devices. Using Web or email technologies in a networked device delivers user control with any Web browser or email client. This approach eliminates the need to build custom management applications and provides access to the device using the Internet tools that everyone is familiar with.

Embedded software space is vast and wide open. Newer embedded systems can require different software based applications.

 These software based applications are :

  Database applications,

  Internet applications,

  Mobile office productivity tools,

  And personal applications.

Developing and running these applications require tools and supporting software platforms. All these embedded software requirements can be broadly classified into "embedded database", "embedded language extensions", "embedded development tools", "embedded applications" and their sub-classification will be a long list of specific areas.

Abstract **of Wireless Charging Of Mobile Phones Using Microwaves**

With mobile phones becoming a basic part of life, the recharging of mobile phone batteries has always  been a problem. The mobile phones vary in their talk time and battery standby according to their  manufacture and batteries. All these phones irrespective of their manufacturer and batteries have to   be put to recharge after the battery has drained out.

The main objective of this current proposal is to make the recharging of the mobile phones independent of their manufacturer and battery make. In this paper a new proposal has been made so as to make the recharging of the mobile phones is done automatically as you talk in your mobile phone! This is done by use of microwaves. The microwave signal is transmitted from the transmitter along with the message signal using special kind of antennas called slotted wave guide antenna at a frequency is 2.45 GHz.

There are minimal additions, which have to be made in the mobile handsets, which are the addition of a sensor, a Rectenna, and a filter. With the above setup, the need for separate chargers for mobile phones is eliminated and makes charging universal. Thus the more you talk, the more is your mobile phone charged! With this proposal the manufacturers would be able to remove the talk time and battery   stand by from their phone specifications.

**Introduction of Wireless Charging Of Mobile Phones Using Microwaves**

The basic addition to the mobile phone is going to be the rectenna. A rectenna is a rectifying antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to directly convert microwave energy into DC electricity.

Its elements are usually arranged in a mesh pattern, giving it a distinct appearance from most antennae. A simple rectenna can be constructed from a Schottky diode placed between antenna dipoles. The diode rectifies the current induced in the antenna by the microwaves.

Rectenna are highly efficient at converting microwave energy to electricity. In laboratory environments, efficiencies above 90% have been observed with regularity. Some experimentation has been done with inverse rectenna, converting electricity into microwave energy, but efficiencies are much lower--only in the area of 1%. With the advent of nanotechnology and MEMS the size of these devices can be brought down to molecular  level.

It has been theorized that similar devices, scaled down to the proportions used in nanotechnology, could be used to convert light into electricity at much greater efficiencies than what is currently possible with solar cells. This type of device is called an optical rectenna.

Theoretically, high efficiencies can be maintained as the device shrinks, but experiments funded by the United States National Renewable energy Laboratory have so far only obtained roughly 1% efficiency while using infrared light. Another important part of our receiver circuitry is a simple sensor.

**Receiver Design :**

The basic addition to the mobile phone is going to be the rectenna. A rectenna is a rectifying antenna, a special type of antenna that is used to directly convert microwave energy into DC electricity.

Rectifies received microwaves into DC current a rectenna comprises of a mesh of dipoles and diodes for absorbing microwave energy from a transmitter and converting it into electric power. Its elements are usually arranged in a mesh pattern, giving it a distinct appearance from most antennae. A simple rectenna can be constructed from a Schottky diode placed between antenna dipoles as shown in Fig...

The diode rectifies the current induced in the antenna by the microwaves. Rectenna are highly efficient at converting microwave energy to electricity.

In laboratory environments, efficiencies above 90% have been observed with regularity. In future rectennass will be used to generate large-scale power from microwave beams delivered from orbiting SPS satellites.

The sensor circuitry is a simple circuit, which detects if the mobile phone receives any message signal. This is required, as the phone has to be charged as long as the user is talking. Thus a simple F to V converter would serve our purpose. In India the operating frequency of the mobile phone operators is generally 900MHz or 1800MHz for the GSM system for mobile communication.