

ELECTRAZE

VERSION 5.1

2K16-17

Department Association of
Electronics and Communication Engineering

SPECTRUM

NEWS LETTER

ONE TEAM

ONE SPIRIT

ONE SUCCESS

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**DR.MAHALINGAM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERIG & TECHNOLOGY
(AUTONOMOUS)**

NPTC-MCET Campus; Udumalai Road; Pollachi-642003

Ph no: 4259-236030/40/50; Fax -04259-236070

VISION OF THE INSTITUTE:

We develop a globally competitive workforce and entrepreneurs.

MISSION OF THE INSTITUTE:

Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology, Pollachi endeavors to impart high quality, competency based technical education in Engineering and Technology to the younger generation with the required skills and abilities to face the challenging needs of the industry around the globe. This institution is also striving hard to attain a unique status in the international level by means of infrastructure, start-of-the-art computer facilities and techniques.

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

To strive for excellence in Electronics and Communication Engineering education, research and technological services imparting quality training to students, to make them competent and motivated Engineers.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

Department is

- Impart quality engineering education in the areas of Electronics, Signal Processing, Embedded Systems and Communication Networks.
- Equip the students with professionalism and technical expertise to provide appropriate solutions to societal and industrial needs.
- Provide stimulating environment for continuously updated facilities to pursue research through creative thinking and team work.

Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)

The graduates will:

PEO1. Actively apply technical and professional skills in engineering practices towards the progress of the organization in competitive and dynamic environment.

PEO2. Own their professional and personal development by continuous learning and apply the learning at work to create new knowledge.

PEO3. Conduct themselves in a responsible, professional and ethical manner supporting sustainable economic development which enhances the quality of life.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

Graduates of Electronics and Communication Engineering Programme will be able to

PO 1. Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of Mathematics, Science and engineering to solve problems in the field of Electronics & Communication Engineering.

PO 2. Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate/model, analyze and solve complex problems in the field of Electronics & Communication Engineering.

PO 3. Design and Development: Design an electronic system/component, or process to meet specific purpose with due consideration for economic, environmental, social, political, ethical, health and safety issues.

PO 4. Conduct Investigations: Design and conduct experiment, analyze and interpret data to provide valid conclusions in the field of Electronics and Communication Engineering.

PO 5. Modern Tool Usage: Apply appropriate techniques and modern software tools for design and analysis of Electronic systems with specified constraints.

PO 6. Engineer and Society: Apply contextual knowledge to provide engineering solutions with societal, professional & environmental responsibilities.

PO 7. Environment and Sustainability: Provide sustainable solutions within societal and environmental contexts for problems related to Electronics & Communication Engineering.

PO 8. Ethics: Comply with code of conduct and professional ethics in engineering practices.

PO 9. Individual and Team work: Perform effectively as a member/leader in multidisciplinary teams.

PO 10. Communication: Communicate effectively to engineering community and society with proper aids and documents.

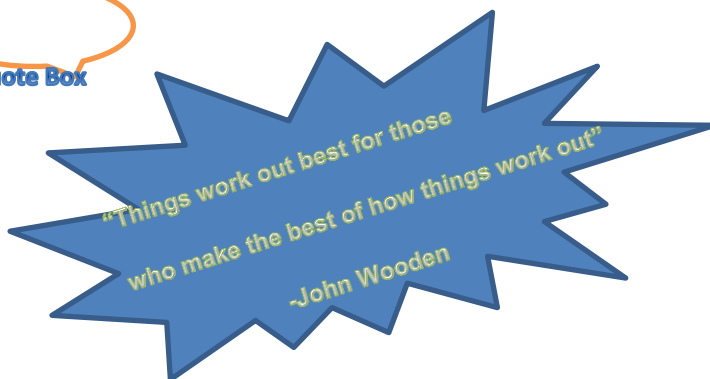
PO 11. Project Management & Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles to manage projects in multidisciplinary environment.

PO 12. Lifelong Learning: Recognize the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning.

Gesture Recognition

This gesture recognition bracelet is one of the cool new gadgets that lets you control devices by moving your hands. Invented by Stephen Lake, Matthew Bailey and Aaron Grant, the MYO armband (derived from the prefix "MYO" meaning related to muscle) can identify hand gestures by interpreting biometric signals in your arm. When making a particular hand motion such as pointing, the armband can identify the gesture, which allows the pointing motion to be associated with a specific command for a digital device. You can use hand signals to interact with televisions, computers, phones or any smart technology system. The importance of this technology is that it enables you to interact more naturally with devices by reducing the need for input peripherals like mice, keyboards or touchscreens. The problem with current gesture recognition technology like Wii by Nintendo or Kinect by Microsoft is that it requires you to be in a specific location. This is because motion sensors and cameras require positioning coordinates to accurately interpret your motions using complex algorithms

The MYO technology does not require positioning coordinates and therefore allows greater freedom of movement. Gestures are identified by muscular and electrical activity in the forearm. This detection occurs without any electrodes touching the skin, and the recognition is instantaneous. Myo currently recognizes about 20 gestures. For example, it recognizes the swiping motions we use to scroll a page on a touchscreen. MYO is designed as a one-size-fits-all device. It uses Bluetooth 4.0, features on-board, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries and works out-of-the-box with your Mac or Windows PC.



Vallabhai Shanmathi. R

(Final ECE-B)

Growing Role of Electronics in cars

Today an average new automobile includes more than 40 electronic controller, five miles of wiring and more than 10 million lines of software code. The performance and connectivity are the two primary functions supported by increasing of electronics in automobiles. Electronics have been especially important in improving two aspects of improving vehicle performance. They are (i) Refining the powertrain to reduce the emissions and improving fuel consumptions (ii) Refining the chassis, exterior and interior to improve the vehicle-safety and comfort

Clean Air act which was passed in 1963. By the mid 1980 air bags had become the safety technology of choice to supplement the seat belt. Today's airbags include number of sensors not only to assure fast and accurate deployment but also to prevent unnecessary deployment. Current testing and product trials suggest rather futuristic applications such as vehicle to vehicle communication that reduces the chances of collision; advance navigation systems that adjust a car's engine to feature of terrain according to information on the route travelled and reverse parking, as well as place vehicle into tightly parking spaces . Ultimately, cars may drive themselves (one possible application of this capability would be "platooning" where self-driving vehicles travel in tightly spaced groups on highway this will be interesting to see how cars help in traffic management .Ironically, traffic is due to because of too many cars and now cars might help us to manage the same as well. Barring this, more electronics in cars will lead to changes in supply chain



JAYA SHREE .N
(SECOND ECE-A)

Did
You
Know?

DID YOU KNOW

when a person dies, they have 7 minutes
of brain activity left.
its the mind playing back the person's
memories in a dream sequecnce

Digital Pen

A digital pen is one of the new electronic inventions that can help us record information.

Despite the digital age, we still use pens. But it would be great to have our handwritten notes and drawings digitally recorded without having to use a scanner.

The Z-pen from Dane-Electronic is a wireless pen that uses a clip-on receiver to digitally record what you write.

It uploads the information to your computer where it can be viewed, edited and filed as a word processing document.

The digital pen utilizes character recognition software and works by recording movement. Features include profile creation, a dictionary and fifteen language options.

Instant Prints

Creating instant prints from a digital camera is one of the new electronic inventions in printing. The Polaroid PoGo™ is a small portable printer that weighs only a few ounces.

The printer produces full color 2" x 3" prints using an "inkless" technology. The images are created from heat activated crystals in the photo paper. The photos are water proof, tear proof and smear proof.

This new electronic invention connects to a digital camera using a USB cable or to a mobile phone through wireless Bluetooth. It uses rechargeable batteries or an AC adapter



K. SABITHA
(FINAL ECE-B)

Quote Box

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams"

-Eleanor Roosevelt

Charging of mobile phones using Water droplet's

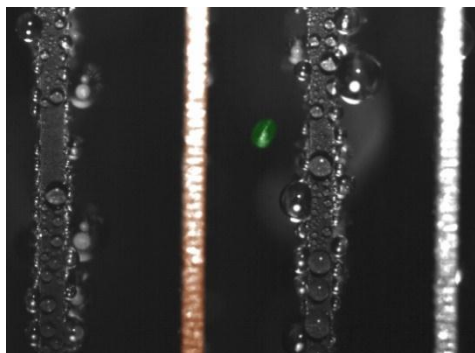
MIT researchers are developing a way to harvest energy from, off all things, water droplets. They discovered that when water droplets spontaneously “jump” away from a super hydro phobic-surface, they generate a tiny electric charge.

Condensation is the real mechanism for the movement of the water, and the team figured out that by using interleaved metal plates--particularly when adjacent plates have opposite charges--they could gather that energy and send it through an external circuit, thus powering small electronic devices.

What's really cool about the whole thing is that it's a passive process, meaning a device rigged up with these plates would generate power with zero external power or intervention. Of course, it's also not a very efficient means of harvesting energy just yet. The team hopes to tune their system to generate a microwatt (that's a millionth of a watt) per square centimeter of plate.

That said, using the above as a metric, the team figured that a system in a cube form factor measuring 50cm and each side could produce enough juice to charge up a mobile phone in half a day. Thought of another day, that would be a fairly effective generator if you're trying to power a few light bulbs out in the middle of nowhere.

In any case, kudos to the two lead researchers on the project, MIT postdoc Nenad Miljkovic and associate professor of mechanical engineering Evelyn Wang, on some strong innovation, and here's hoping they continue to make it more efficient.



**Did
You
Know?**

Bees have 5 eyes. There are 3 small eyes on the top of a bee's head and 2 larger ones in front.

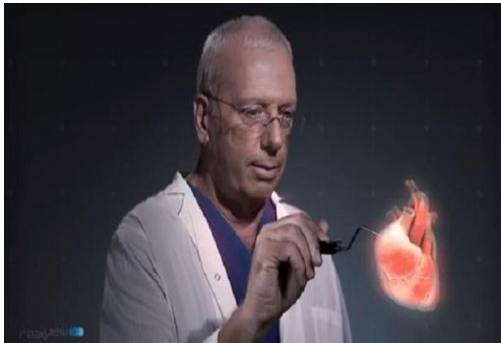
G. GANAGA RAJESH
(THIRD ECE-B)

3D Intra-operative holographic Technology

Surgeons working on the heart in a minimally invasive fashion have to do quite a bit of interpolating and imagining of where their instruments are in relation to the anatomy and how that anatomy is different from that of other patients. Typical intraoperative imaging systems provide a 2D view from X-ray fluoroscopes and 3D ultrasound aids in giving a volumetric reproduction. Often these are presented separately and can be unwieldy to browse in a unified way.

Imagine having a 3D holographic reproduction of the patient’s actual heart during surgery to slice, rotate, and manipulate in free space with one’s own hands. This is actually something that exists now and has been successfully used in surgeries at Schneider Children’s Medical Center in Petach Tikva, Israel. Using Philips clinical imaging equipment and holographic technology from Real View Imaging (Yokneam, Israel), a team of surgeons was able to analyze the hearts of eight patients during minimally invasive interventional procedures.

The technology does not require any special glasses and interaction with the virtual heart can be done with one’s hands or a “scalpel” to take slices and look inside the organ.



Did
You
Know?



VAIBHAV MUTHU MEENAKSHI.M

(FINAL ECE)

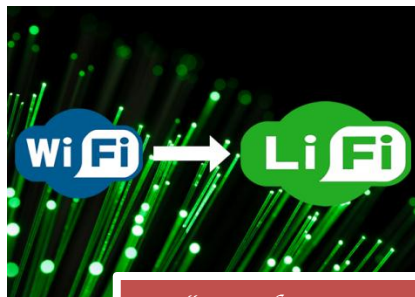
National Centre for performing
Arts on Beijing, China

Li- Fi Technology

Transmission of data through light

Transfer of data from one place to another is one of the most important day-to-day activities. The current wireless networks that connect us to the internet are very slow when multiple devices are connected. As the number of devices that access the internet increases, the fixed bandwidth available makes it more and more difficult to enjoy high data transfer rates and connect to a secure network. But, radio waves are just a small part of the spectrum available for data transfer. A solution to this problem is by the use of Li-Fi. Li-Fi stands for Light-Fidelity. Li-Fi is transmission of data through illumination by taking the fiber out of fiber optics by sending data through an LED light bulb. It is the term some have used to label the fast and cheap wireless communication system, which is the optical version of Wi-Fi. Li-Fi uses visible light instead of Gigahertz radio waves for data transfer. It is based on LEDs or other light source for the transfer of data. The transfer of the data can be with the help of all kinds of light, no matter the part of the spectrum that they belong. That is, the light can belong to the invisible, ultraviolet or the visible part of the spectrum. Also, the speed of the communication is more than sufficient for downloading movies, games, music and all in very less time.

Li-Fi can be the technology for the future where data for laptops, smart phones, and tablets will be transmitted through the light in a room. Security would not be an issue because if you can't see the light, you can't access the data. As a result, it can be used in high security military areas. It is the upcoming and on growing technology acting as competent for various other developing and already invented technologies. Hence the future applications of the Li-Fi can be predicted and extended to different platforms and various walks of human life. Possibilities for future utilization are abundant. Every light bulb can be converted into li-fi signal receptor to transfer data and we could proceed toward the cleaner, safer, greener and brighter future. As we know that the airways are getting clogged day by day Li-fi can offer a genuine and very efficient alternative. Li-Fi is enabled by advanced digital transmission technologies. Optical cell networks based on Li-Fi are the link between future energy efficient illumination and cellular communications. They can also harness unregulated, unused and vast amount of electromagnetic spectrum and can even enable ever smaller cells without the need for new infrastructure. The issues of shortage of radio frequency can be tackled easily with only limitation being that it works in direct line of sight of light. There are no dead ends to technology and science. Now both light and radio waves can be used simultaneously to transfer data and signals



"In order to succeed, your desire for Success should be greater than your fear of failure."

- Bill Cosby

QUOTE
BOX



K. SAKTHI
(THIRD ECE-A)

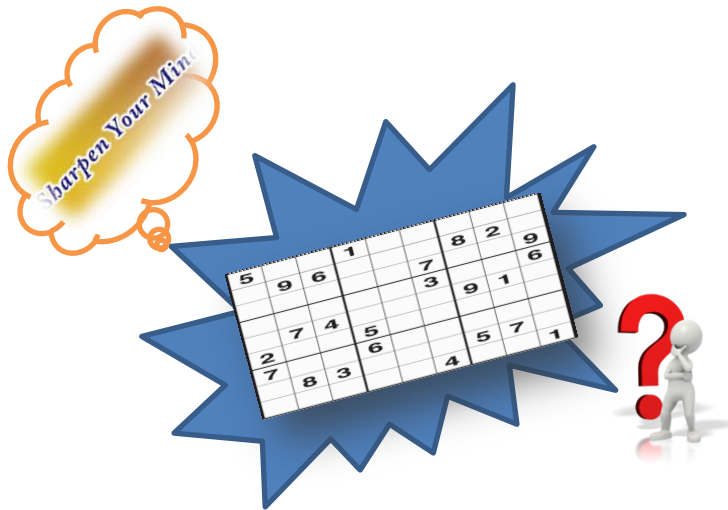
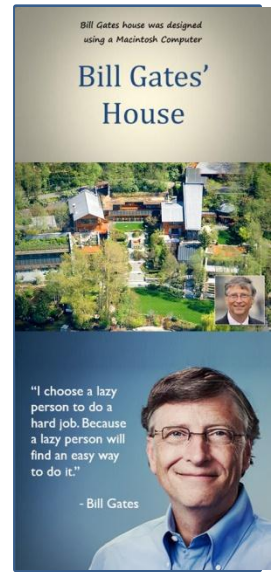
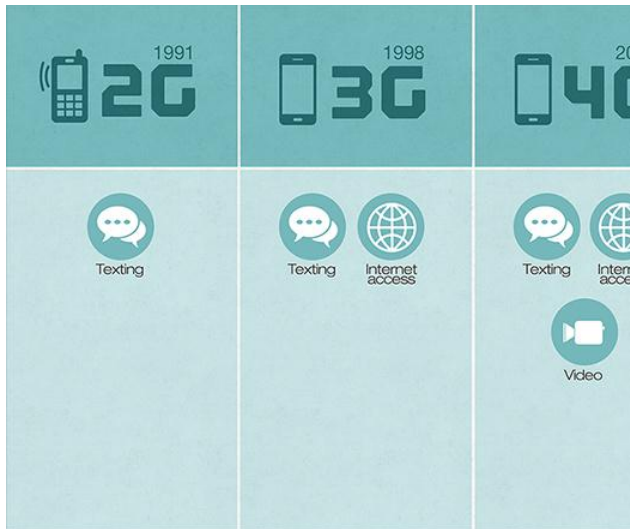
5G Wireless Communication

The “G” in 5G stands for “generation.” Wireless phone technology technically started with 1G, and in the early 1990s, and it expanded to 2G when companies first started enabling people to send text messages between two cellular devices. Eventually the world moved on to 3G, which gave people the ability to make phone calls, send text messages, and browse the internet. 4G enhanced many of the capabilities that were made possible with the third generation of wireless. People could browse the web, send text messages, and make phone calls—and they could even download and upload large video files without any issues. Then companies added LTE, short for “long term evolution,” to 4G connectivity. LTE became the fastest and most consistent variety of 4G compared to competing technologies like Wi-Max. The difference between Wi-Max and LTE is similar to the difference between Blu-Ray and HD DVDs: Both technologies achieved similar outcomes, but it was important to create a standard for everyone to use. LTE did just that, and it made 4G technology even faster. 5G will build on the foundation created by 4G LTE. It’s going to allow people send texts, make calls, and browse the web as always—and it will dramatically increase the speed at which data is transferred across the network. 5G will make it easier for people to download and upload Ultra HD and 3D video. It will also make room for the thousands of internet-connected devices entering our everyday world. Just imagine upgrading your data connection from a garden hose to a fire

hose. The difference will be noticeable. There are already huge consortiums of major global telecoms working to create worldwide standards around 5G. Although most of those standards haven’t been solidified, experts expect it to be backwards compatible (with 4G and 3G) in addition to having some interoperability across the world.

In their most basic form, cell phones are basically two-way radios. When you call someone, your phone converts your voice into an electrical signal. It transmits that electrical signal to the nearest cell tower using radio wave. The cell tower bounces the radio wave through a network of cell towers and eventually to your friend’s phone. The same thing is happening when you send other forms of data (like photos and video) across the network.

Typically when a new mobile wireless technology comes along (like 5G), it’s assigned a higher radio frequency. For instance, 4G occupied the frequency bands up to 20 MHz . In the case of 5G, it will likely sit on the frequency band up to 6GHz. The reason new wireless technologies occupy higher frequencies is because they typically aren’t in use and move information at a much faster speed. The problem is that higher frequency signals don’t travel as far as lower frequencies, so multiple input and output antennas (MIMOs) will probably be used to boost signals anywhere 5G is offered.



SEETHA LAKSHMI S
(Final ECE-A)

FLEXIBLE PHOTOTRANSISTOR

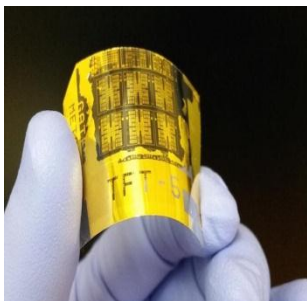
"We actually can make the curve any shape we like to fit the optical system"

The flexible phototransistor could improve the performance of myriad products - ranging from digital cameras, night-vision goggles and smoke detectors to surveillance systems and satellites — that rely on electronic light sensors. Integrated into a digital camera lens, for example, it could reduce bulkiness and boost both the acquisition speed and quality of video or still photos. Like human eyes, phototransistors essentially sense and collect light, then convert that light into an electrical charge proportional to its intensity and wavelength. In the case of our eyes, the electrical impulses transmit the image to the brain. In a digital camera, that electrical charge becomes the long string of 1s and 0s that create the digital image. While many phototransistors are fabricated on rigid surfaces, and therefore are flat, Ma and Seo's are flexible, meaning they more easily mimic the behavior of mammalian eyes. One important aspect of the success of the new phototransistors is the researchers' innovative -flip-transfer fabrication method, in which their final step is to invert the finished phototransistor onto a plastic substrate. At that point, a reflective metal layer is on the bottom. -In this structure — unlike other photo detectors — light absorption in an ultrathin silicon layer can be much more efficient because light is not blocked by any metal layers or other materials, Ma says. The

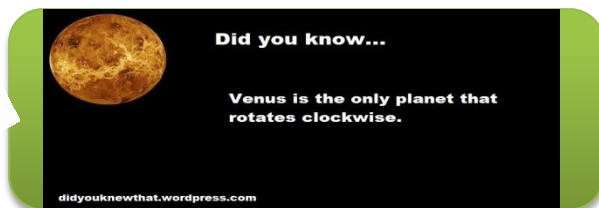
researchers also placed electrodes under the phototransistor's ultrathin Silicon Nano membrane layer — and the metal layer and electrodes each act as reflectors and improve light absorption without the need for an external amplifier.

There's a built-in capability to sense weak light, and this flexible phototransistors open the door of possibility. This

demonstration shows great potential in high-performance and flexible photo detection systems, whose work was supported by the U.S. Air force. -It shows the capabilities of high-sensitivity photo detection and stable performance under bending conditions, which have never been achieved at the same time



**Did
You
Know?**



ANITHA.V
(FINAL ECE-B)

POSITIVE ATTITUDE

A positive attitude helps you cope more easily with the daily affairs of life. It brings optimism into your life, and makes it easier to avoid worries and negative thinking. If you adopt it as a way of life, it would bring constructive changes into your life, and makes them happier, brighter and more successful.

With a positive attitude you see the bright side of life, become optimistic, and expect the best to happen. It is certainly a state of mind that is well worth developing.

Positive attitude manifests in the following ways:

- Positive thinking.
- Constructive thinking.
- Creative thinking.
- Optimism.
- Motivation and energy to do things and accomplish goals.
- An attitude of happiness.

A positive frame of mind can help you in many ways, such as:

- Expecting success and not failure.
- Making you feel inspired.
- It gives you the strength not to give up, if you encounter obstacles on your way.
- It makes you look at failure and problems as blessings in disguise.
- Believing in yourself and in your abilities.
- Enables you to show self-esteem and confidence

You look for solutions, instead of dwelling on problems.

- You see and recognize opportunities.

A positive attitude leads to happiness and success and can change your whole life. If you look at the bright side of life, your whole life becomes filled with light. This light affects not only you and the way you look at the world, but it also affects your environment and the people around you. If this attitude is strong enough, it becomes contagious. If this attitude is strong enough, it becomes contagious. It's as if you radiate light around you.

Negative attitude says: you cannot achieve success.

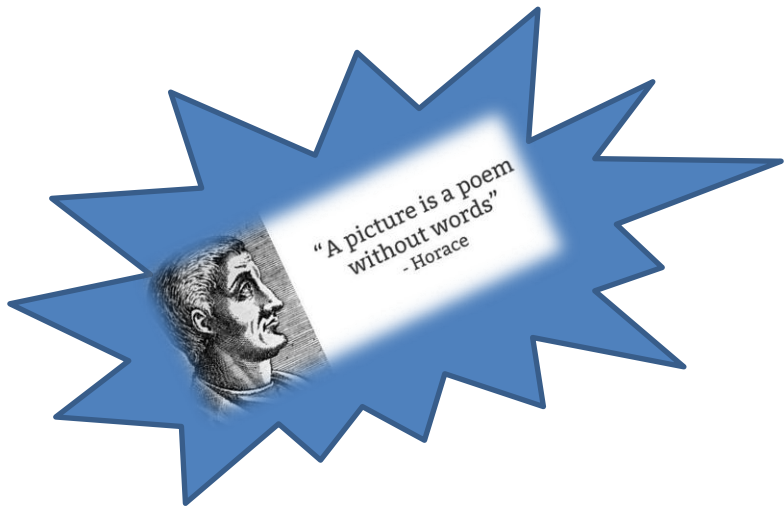
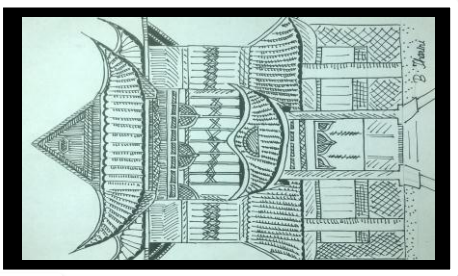
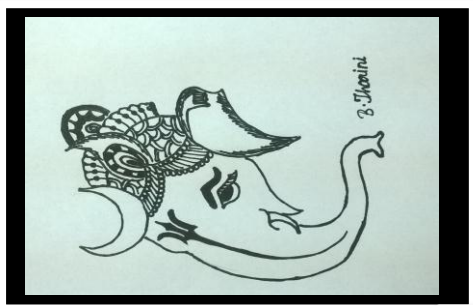
Positive attitude says: You can achieve success.



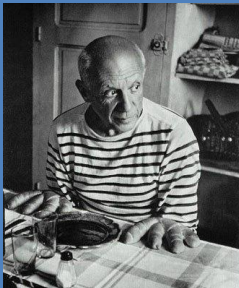
G.GANAGA RAJESH
(THIRD ECE-B)



ARTIST CORNER



THARINI.B
(SECOND ECE-A)



“Every child is an artist.
The problem is how to
remain an artist
once we grow up”
- Pablo Picasso

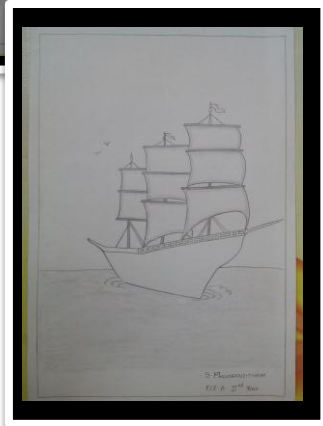
twistsifter.com



G.GANAGA RAJESH
(THIRD ECE-B)



MANORANJITHAM.S
(SECOND ECE)



AARTHY.A
(SECOND ECE-A)



MOHANA PRIYA.S
(SECOND ECE-B)



VEERA SANTHYA.R
(SECOND ECE-A)



Everything you can imagine is real.
-Pablo Picasso



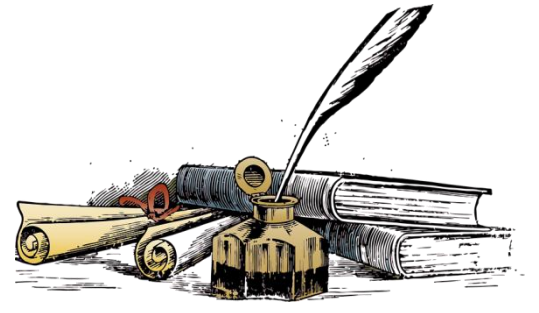
GOWTHAM
FIRST YEAR-ECE-A



R.KEERTHANA
(SECOND ECE-B)

கவிதை துளிகள்

சுதந்திர திருநாள்



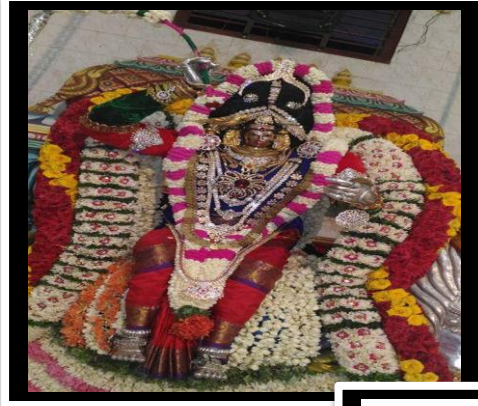
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அதுவே
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அகிலம் வியக்கும் அற்புதம்
ஆகாயம் பிளக்கும் அதிசயம்
இடி முழங்கும் இசை
ஈரக்காற்று நெஞ்சில்
உன்னதம் போற்றும்
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புதுயுகம் உனக்கு விடியட்டும்
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சுதந்திரம்
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தலைவன்
பாரத பூமியில் இரத்தம்
சுமந்து யுத்தம் நடத்தி

பசுமை விளைவித்த தாய்மடி
என் தாயின் தொப்பிள்கொடி
போன்று
புனிதமானது என்
தாய்நாட்டுக்கொடி
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என் தாய்கொடி
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செம்மல்களின்
விதைகள் வீறுகொண்டு
அறுவடை செய்யும் நன்னாள்
அதுவே சுதந்திர திருநாள்.

CLICK-O-CLICK



PHOTOGRAPHY



MUTHU SENTHIL
(FIRST YEAR-ECE)



G.GANAGA RAJESH
(THIRD ECE-B)

Academic Year 2016-17 (ODD SEM)

Paper Presentation:

S.No	Student Name & Roll No.	Venue	Date	Recognition / awards received if any
1.	D.GOWTHAMI (14BEC042)	M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering	15/09/2016	Participation
2.	V.S.VARSHINEE (14BEC030)			
3.	M.KEERTHANA (14BEC056)			
4.	B.PRIYA DHARSHINI (14BEC036)			
5.	S.V.KARTHICKEYAN (14BEC014)	P.A College of Engineering	23/09/2016	II Prize
6.	E.KARTHIKEYAN (15BEC338)			
7.	S.V.KARTHICKEYAN (14BEC014)	Coimbatore Institute of Technology	01/10/2016	Participation
8.	K.SAKTHI (14BEC073)	M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering	08/10/2016	Participation
9.	S.KANCHANA (15BEC335)	Coimbatore Institute of Technology	30/09/2016	Participation

Work Shop

S.No	Student Name	Topic	Date	Venue
1	ANUVARSHINI.J.S (14BEC062)	Wavelets and its Variants for Signal and Image Processing	23/09/2016 & 24/09/2016	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
2	R.K.KARTHICK SRIDHAR (15BEC027)	IOT implementation using Raspberry Pi	29/09/2016	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
3	A.MATHIAZHAGAN (15BEC051)			
4	V.ABISHEK KARTHICK (14BEC003)	Workshop- Hackathon	29/08/16 & 30/08/16	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
5	S.ANITHA (14BEC029)			
6	K.HARIPRIYA (14BEC031)			
7	S.SARANYA (14BEC041)			
8	A.ASHIFA (14BEC049)			
9	S.VINITHA (14BEC053)			
10	S.INDHUMATHI (14BEC059)			
11	N.SWATHI(14BEC067)			
12	M.NIVETHAJASS (14BEC077)			
13	B.HARI NARAYAN (15BEC307)			
14	S.VETRIVEL (15BEC315)			
15	S.BABU GANESH (15BEC319)			
16	K.KAVIN KUMAR (15BEC327)			
17	P.VENKATESH (14BEC038)			
18	S.GOGULA KRISHNAN (15BEC304)			
19	S.PRIYA DHARSHINI (14BEC024)			
20	A.U.KAVIYA (14BEC022)			
21	E.KARTHIKEYAN (15BEC338)			
22	M.MOHAMMED HASAN (15BEC314)			
23	G.JAYAKUMAR (15BEC342)			
24	R.GOWTHAM (14BEC048)			
25	T.GOWTHAMRAJ (15BEC340)			
26	K.GOWTHAM (15BEC318)			
27	E.JAWAHAR SHRINATH (15BEC324)			
28	S.K.MOHAMMED NIVAS (15BEC308)			
29	T.TAMILRASAN (15BEC316)			
30	KISHORE M VARMA (14BEC018)			

31	T.SARANYA (14BEC058)			
32	F.SNOWI MARIYA (14BEC002)			
33	S.KRISHNA PRIYA (15BEC325)			
34	A.KARTHIKA (15BEC332)			
35	B.INDHU (15BEC326)			
36	V.ABISHEK KARTHICK (14BEC003)			
37	S.DEEBIKA (14BEC005)			
38	S.ANITHA (15BEC029)			
39	S.VINITHA (15BEC053)			
40	N.THANGAMUTHU (15BEC301)			
41	V.SATHISHKUMAR (15BEC305)			
42	B.HARI NARAYAN (15BEC307)			
43	S.VETRIVEL (15BEC315)	Hands on training -		
44	G.INDHUMATHI (15BEC328)	Arduino	16/09/2016 & 17/09/16	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
45	J.GAYATHRI (15BEC343)			
46	A.KARTHIKA (15BEC332)			
47	GEETHA PRIYA (15BEC330)			
48	S.SARANYA (15BEC334)			
49	G.GURU ASWATH (15BEC306)			
50	E.KARTHIKEYAN (15BEC318)			
51	E.JAWAHAR SHRINATH (15BEC324)			

52	B.INDHU (15BEC326)			
53	V.ABISHEK KARTHICK (14BEC003)	Workshop on Microsoft Windows Azure	24/09/2016	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
54	V.GAYATHIRI (14BEC045)			
55	N.THANGAMUTHU (15BEC301)			
56	B.HARI NARAYAN(15BEC307)			
57	J.GAYATHRI (15BEC343)			
58	N.R.RUDRESH SORNA (14BEC094)			
59	S.KANAGA DURGA (14BEC090)			
60	E.JAWAHAR SHRINATH (15BEC324)			
61	S.ANITHA (14BEC029)	WorkshopWavelets &its variants for signal &image processing	23/09/16 & 24/09/16	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
62	N.SWATHI (14BEC067)			
63	K.SAKTHI (14BEC073)			
64	M.NIVETHAJASS (14BEC077)			
65	G.INDHUMATHI (15BEC328)	Workshop on Raspberry pi	30/09/16 & 01/10/16	Dr.Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology
66	M.SURENDHRA KUMAR (15BEC331)			

Other Co-Curricular

S.No	Student Name	Nature of Activity	Venue	Date	Recognition / awards received any
1	S.SANTHOSH KUMAR	National Level Techno-Management Fest	SRM University	21/09/2013	Participation
4	J.LAKSHMI (14BEC037)	Idea Presentation-ARM student challenge design contest	PES University,Bangalore	9/9/16&	Participation
5	D.PRIYADHARSHINI (14BEC063)			10/09/16	
6	N.SWATHI (14BEC067)				

Sports

S.No	Student Name	Event	Venue	Date	Recognition / awards received any
1	S.DAYALAN (15BEC049)	Badminton	Sri Krishna College	18/08/16 & 19/08/16	Winner
			KSR College	19/09/2016 & 20/09/2016	Participation
2.	L.VIGNESH (15BEC085)	Volley Ball	SREC Trophy	17/07/2016	Participation
			KCT Trophy	12/08/2016 to 14/08/2016	IV place
3.	K.SHANKARI (15BEC005)	Badminton	Anna Univ Zone	30/09/2016	Runner
		Athletics 1000m Running			Participation
		Intra Murals 4 x 100m Relay			Winner
		800m Running			III Prize
		Shuttle			Winner
		Intra Murals 4x100m Relay			Winner
6.	R.GENGADEVI (15BEC053)	Basket Ball	Sakthi Trophy	28/01/2016	Runner
			Zone Match- Hindustan College	16/09/2016	IV place
7.	A.AARTHY (15BEC047)	Basket Ball	Zone Match- Hindustan College	16/09/2016	IV place
8.	R.K.KARTHIK SRIDHAR (15BEC027)	Intra Murals Kho kho	Zone Tournament Hindustan College	31/08/16& 1/09/16	Runner
9.	SHANMUGA PANDIAN.J (15BEC009)	Intra Murals Kho kho	Zone Tournament Hindustan College	31/08/16& 1/09/16	III place
10.	K.SARANYA (15BEC048)	Inter Zonal Cricket	Dr.MCET	23/09/16& 24/09/16	Participation
11.	M.GOWSALYA (15BEC076)				
12.	V.ABISHEK KARTHICK(14BEC003)	Athletics	Nehru Stadium CBE	29/09/16&	Participation
		Zonal Meet		30/09/16	

THE TEAM

Roll no	Post	Name &Year
13BEC062	President	P. Venkat Ruban, Final ECE
13BEC041	Vice President	S. Seetha Lakshmi , Final ECE
14BEC096	Secretary	G.Ganagarajesh, Third ECE
14BEC073	Joint Secretary	K. Sakthi, Third ECE
14BEC066	Executive member	S. Arravindh, Third ECE
14BEC072	Executive member	k. Sabitha, Final ECE

Office Bearers :

Roll no	Name & Year
13BEC088	M.Vaibhav Muthu Meenakshi, Final ECE
14BEC089	K. Manikandan, Third ECE
14BEC050	S. Jeya Bharathi1, Third ECE
15BEC341	N. Nallamuthu, Third ECE
14BEC084	K. Jebaseelan Ravi, Third ECE
14BEC067	N. Swathi, Third ECE
14BEC037	J. Lakshmi, Third ECE
14BEC007	N. Singaram, Third ECE
14BEC039	R. Gokulnath, Third ECE
14BEC091	S. Mayuri, Third ECE
15BEC052	R. Shurithu, Second ECE
15BEC078	R. Harihara Akash, Second ECE
15BEC043	N. Jayashree, Second ECE
15BEC029	R.Veera Santhya , Second ECE
15BEC066	R. Keerthana , Second ECE

Editorial Team :

Roll no	Name & Year
13BEC043	S. Nandhini , Final ECE
14BEC056	M. Keerthana , Third ECE
14BEC058	T. Saranya, Third ECE
14BEC064	T. Vivehamithra, Third ECE
15BEC019	B. Tharini, Second ECE
15BEC063	K. Kowsalya , Second ECE
15BEC041	R. Nivashini, Second ECE
15BEC072	Mohammed Inamul Hasan , Second ECE

SPECTRUM ACTIVITIES

S.No	Date	Event
1.	13.07.2016	Inauguration of Association followed by a Guest Lecture on “ Recent trends in e-waste recycling ” by Dr. B. Ramesh Babu , Senior Principal scientist, Head pollution control, CSIR-CECRI, Karakudi.
2.	26.08.16	Technical Quiz “ TECHOHUNT ” for 2 nd & 3 rd year students
3.	13.08.16	Alumni Interaction
4.	31.08.16	Mock Interview
5.	19.09.16	Guest Lecture on “ Raspberry Pi and its Applications ” by Mooorthi Kanagaraj, Product Manager, Enthu Technology Solutions India Pvt Ltd-Coimbatore.
6.	30.09.16 01.10.16	Technical Symposium UDDESHAH’16 –“ Tech Curious ” a day 1 event “ Engima-Crack it ” a day 2 event
7.	04.10.16	Guest Lecture on” IoT and its Applications” by Mr. V. S. Ramesh, Director , Steps knowledge services Pvt Ltd, Coimbatore.



“SPECTRUM” the ECE association, inauguration was held on **13th July, 2016**. We ***“Divide Task and Multiply Success”***. The inaugural function was followed by a guest lecture from **Dr. B. Ramesh Babu**, Senior Principal Scientist & Head Pollution Control Division, CSIR-CECRI, Karaikudi on ***“Recent trends in e-waste recycling”*** The aim of this lecture was to attract more budding engineers towards e-waste recycling. It was a platform for then ECE community to interact and apprentice on the upcoming possibilities on e-waste recycling.



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a ***“TECHNOHUNT QUIZ”*** event for our department 2nd & 3rd year Students On **26. 08. 2016**, full day at Mechanical Seminar Hall & NPT Hall



"SPECTRUM" the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a ***"Alumni Interaction"*** for final years on ***13.08.16*** at A 508 & A509.



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a *“Mock Interview”* for 3rd years by our department seniors on **31.08.16** at SSC Lab (C 413)



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a guest lecture on **“Raspberry Pi and it Applications”** by **Mooorthi Kanagaraj**, Product Manager, Enthi Technology Solutions India Pvt Ltd-Coimbatore for our department 3rd year students on **19. 09. 2016** afternoon at Electrical Seminar Hall



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a **“Tech Curious” day-1** event during **UDDESHAA’16** for other college students on **30.09.2016**



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a ***“Enigma-crack it”*** day -2 event during UDDESHAH’ 16 for other college students on ***1.10.2016***



“SPECTRUM” the Association of Electronics and Communication, on behalf of our Department conducted a guest lecture on **“IoT and its Applications”** by **Mr. V. S. Ramesh**, Director, Steps knowledge services Pvt Ltd, Coimbatore for our department 3rd year students on **04.10.2016** at Electrical Seminar Hall.



Editorial

Team:

Dr.R.Sudhakar

Dr.K.Sumathi

Mr.B.Pradeep Kumar

BHARATH RATNA C.SUBRAMANIAM HALL





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