

Newsletter

# Reverberations '21

Celebrate Physics



**Department of Physics (Aided)**

**Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College**

Arumbakkam, Chennai (Autonomous)

College with Potential for Excellence

Linguistic Minority Institution, Affiliated to University of Madras

## Inside The Newsletter

Reverberations '21 is the newsletter published by the Department of Physics [Aided], Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College. This newsletter showcases various skills and interests of our students. This is a compilation of students' activities and various programs organized by our department and many interesting articles that keeps you engaged.

Our department not only focuses on academics but also on the extracurricular skills and the holistic development of our students. Our department has organized many webinars and workshops throughout the year for skill development. This e-newsletter tries to give you a glimpse of these.

Happy Reading!

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## Greetings from Secretary

Jai Shree Krishna!

I am very happy to release REVERBERATIONS '21- the newsletter of the Department of Physics [Aided]. Our institution marches forward with the vision to impart value-based quality academia. The Department of Physics has been empowering students with wisdom, knowledge, and skillset to groom them as future leaders. To achieve this, along with academic development, this department focuses on other aspects such as developing collaborations, linkage with various institutions, outreach activities to hone the abilities and overall development of the students. I congratulate the faculty of the Department of Physics[Aided] who have been incessantly striving to provide the best platform for the students to groom themselves as excellent citizens with a scientific attitude. I am happy to see the contributions of the students for this newsletter and to know about various activities carried out by the department. Best wishes to the Department in all its endeavours!

Shri.Ashok Kumar Mundhra  
Secretary



## Message from Principal's Desk

It gives me immense pleasure to release *REVERBERATIONS '21-* the newsletter of the Department of Physics [Aided]. This department has grown from the time of its inception with a committed team of teachers, who have contributed to the holistic growth of the students. The Department has been doing exemplary work by organizing trans-disciplinary activities, webinars, workshops, various STEM activities, alumni meet, and many programs for the betterment of students. With the world progressing faster towards imparting 21st century learning skills, it is imperative to build necessary skills in students to achieve success to become global citizens. The Department of Physics gives a huge platform to students through a diverse set of activities. This department has been encouraging collaborative STEM learning and trains the students to look beyond textbooks through their Tripe Helix Science Club activities. I congratulate the entire team for bringing out this newsletter. I wish the best for the Department which is marching with excellence towards its Diamond Jubilee.



Dr.S.Santhosh Baboo, M.Sc., Ph.D.  
Principal

## From HOD

The Department of Physics [Aided] has recorded a consistent improvement in its academic, co-curricular, and extra-curricular performance. The strength of this department is its team of teachers who strongly believe their professional development and capacity building is a must to cater needs of the students.

We believe in student-centric education and it is our prime duty to ensure equitable quality education. Our Department being a Government-aided Department, caters students from different backgrounds, supports inclusive education and provides them with scholarships. Especially in classrooms with students from diverse backgrounds, we need innovative, evolving, flexible and affordable methods to achieve this.

As our country and the world reorient in the wake of COVID-19 crisis and when the conventional classrooms are taken for a toss, you can find our students and teachers being engaged actively in many forums. This is possible due to our decade long training and belief on being global learners, instead of confining to four walls.

Reverberations '21 is a testimony of this and congratulations to the entire team!

I thank the Principal and our Management for their consistent support and encouragement.

Dr.D.Uthra  
Associate Professor & Head



## Editor's Note



Greetings readers!

Welcome to enjoy REVERBERATIONS '21, the newsletter for 2020-21 from Department of Physics (Aided), Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College, Chennai. Capability building is given more priority in our department, as it helps students to explore beyond textbooks. We all are aware that the real world is no compartmentalized as arts, science, commerce, vocational, creative, or technical. Our students' participation in various MyGov activities, online workshops, quizzes in such platforms is an evidence that neither their interest nor skills are unidirectional. Very active engagement of our students, in different kinds of activities is evident through this compilation.

Our department has been organizing various webinars and programmes every month. Despite these tough days during COVID pandemic, our students have been engaging in different activities to their best, whenever possible and this has given them a feeling of camaraderie, a sense of belonging when they are alone at home learning online.

I am happy to be part of this team. I congratulate the entire team of our creative students of who have been willingly and happily working as a team to bring this Reverberations '21. Our team places it's sincere thanks to our Secretary, Principal and our Management for their continuous encouragement in bringing out this newsletter.

-Dr.V.Renganayaki  
Editor, REVERBERATIONS '21

## About our College

Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav College, a linguistic minority institution established in the year 1964, by the Rajasthanis and Gujaratis settled in Chennai for the cause of higher education. The college with the sole purpose of imparting knowledge and value-based education saw its grand day on June 30, 1964. In the year of its inception, the College offered a degree course in Mathematics along with Pre-University Courses. The very next year degree courses in Physics and Economics were introduced. The first Principal of the College was Shri. Thotadri Iyengar, teacher of our former president Shri. APJ Abdul Kalam. Then Shri. SR Govindarajan, a great Physics teacher headed the institution and saw its immense growth.

<https://www.dgvaishnavcollege.edu.in/>



Ours is a Green Campus where environmental friendly practices and education combine to promote sustainable and eco-friendly practices. Our campus offers an opportunity to take the lead in redefining its environmental culture and developing new paradigms, consistently striving to enrich the greenery.



## About our Department

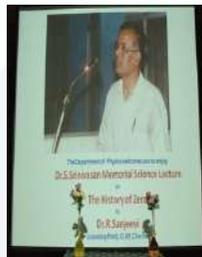
The Department of Physics was established in the year 1964 by the visionary teacher Prof.S.R.Govindarajan. It was moulding the young minds through the B.Sc.Physics Degree Programme. It has been bestowed with dedicated teachers right from the time of inception. Three teachers from this Department served as Principal of our college - Shri S.R.Govindarajan, Shri C.Rangarajan, Dr.B.Krishnan and contributed to the growth of the institution immensely. The path for our mission has been laid by the great visionaries – who were willing to collaborate, reach out, innovate, experiment beyond classroom teaching and empathize diverse needs of their students.

This department has a unique pride of being the parent department nurturing three different degree courses in self financing streams over the decades. To meet the growing demand for Physics graduates, the Department introduced B.Sc.Physics course in the Evening College in 1984. Later, under the headship of Major. Dr.S.Srinivasan, M.Sc.Physics course was started and from the year 2011-12, it added another course in that bouquet- B.Sc Physics with Computer Applications under the leadership of Dr.D.Uthra, to meet the changing trends and needs of fast growing IT field.

This Department provides every student a platform to spot their interests, hone their skills, follow their own path and build scientific temper. This is made possible by the dynamic dedicated team of faculty who are highly qualified, who engage themselves in regular professional development and is a part of various scientific forums. With excellent lab facilities, a good collection of library books, very effective pedagogical tools, efficient teachers and a plethora of opportunities, it's a haven for students who want to pursue Physics.



Shri.S.R.Govindarajan



Major Dr S Srinivasan

## Vision & Mission

### OUR VISION

To train the students to develop the scientific temper, achieve excellence in education in the field of Physics and related areas and equip them with skills, knowledge and become life- long learners.



### OUR MISSION

To create an academic base that responds to the need of the students to understand the basics of Physics and it's ever evolving nature of applications in explaining all observed natural phenomenon as well as predicting the future applications to the new phenomenon with a global perspective.

Apply one's knowledge and understanding relating to physics and skills to new/unfamiliar contexts and to identify and analyze problems and issues and seek solutions to real-life problems.

To be a tool for transformation marching in the road map of our country's vision towards Higher Education.



## Teaching Staff

## Our Department Faculty

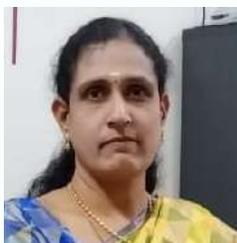
## Non-Teaching Staff



**Dr.D.Uthra, M.Sc., SLET, Ph.D.**  
Spectroscopy, Electronics, Science Communication,  
STEM Mentoring



**Dr.D.Syamala, M.Sc.,M.Phil.,M.E., Ph.D.**  
Spectroscopy, Crystal growth, Electronics



**Dr.V.Renganayaki, M.Sc., SLET, Ph.D.**  
Spectroscopy, Crystal growth, Solid State Physics,  
Science Communication



**Dr.V.Sangeetha, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.**  
Crystal growth, Nuclear Physics



**Dr.D.Sridevi, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.**  
Nano science, Electronics



**Ms.D.Pourkodee, M.Sc., NET**  
Electronics, Microprocessors



**Dr.K.Selva Kothai Nachiyar, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.**  
Solid State Physics, Soil Research,  
Environmental Studies, Science Communication



**Dr. M. Leena,  
M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D.,  
PGDCS , Lab Assistant**



**Mr. J. Sathish, B.Sc., (M.A.)**  
Lab Assistant



**Ms. C. Anitha,  
B.Sc(ISM), MBA,  
Lab Assistant from Jan 2021**



**Mr. V.G. Sathyanarayanan, M.A.**  
Sr. Mechanic till Jan 2021



**Mr.P.R.Srikanth, B.Sc.**  
Lab Assistant till Jan 2021



## Our Science Club- Triple Helix

Triple Helix is a Science Club registered as a member of VIPNET (Vigyan Prasar Network of science clubs), under Vigyan Prasar, an autonomous organization under DST, Govt. of India. Through this, students get a platform to disseminate knowledge and information on Science & Technology (S&T) by participating in various STEM Activities, Science communication, and Outreach.

The department is actively involved in training School teachers, engage students and teachers in hands-on activities, creating teaching-learning e-content modules, create awareness on inclusivity and women in STEM and popularize Govt. DBT and DST schemes.

### Vision:

Serve as part of a national network of science clubs and be a part of exciting national movement.

### Mission:

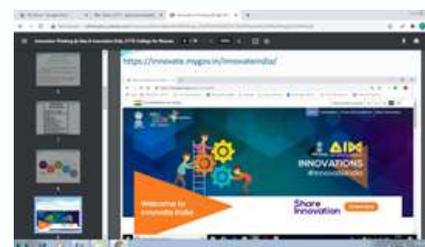
Reach out to students and fellow citizens to popularize science.



## Department Activities (Online)

The Department has been organizing various activities under the umbrella of Triple Helix, our science club.

### Innovative Thinking Workshop



Date: August 24-25, 2020

No. of Participants: 46

Strengthening the innovation ecosystem to attain sustainable economic progress and global competitiveness is an integral part of STIP 2020. Students were given training to think laterally, to solve their day to day challenges through research based pedagogy. Students worked as teams and created innovative solutions to the problems they chose, in the online interactive programme Innovative Thinking Workshop.

## Tamil Dubbing Workshop



Date: September 1-3, 2020

No. of Participants: 46

The Department organized Tamil dubbing workshop on September 1-3, 2020. Science videos created by Padma Shri awardee Shri.Arvindgupta have been dubbed to Tamil by our students. This workshop trained the students to choose age appropriate scientific terminology in tamil, voice modulation, pronunciation and enhanced the ICT skills of the team of volunteers involved in this. More than 25 science videos have been dubbed by our student volunteers after the workshop.

<https://youtu.be/qk0lVjmBBKE>

<https://youtu.be/8zi15fa32WI>

## Let's Celebrate Physics

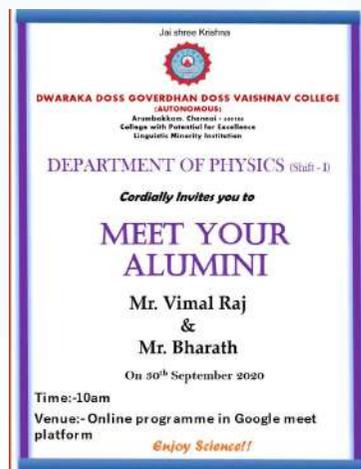


Date: September 24, 2020

No. of Participants: 39

The purpose of Deeksharambh - Student Induction Programme is to help new students adjust and feel comfortable in the new environment, inculcate in them the ethos and culture of the institution, help them build bonds with other students and faculty members, and expose them to a sense of larger purpose and self exploration. Let's Celebrate Physics is the student induction program conducted via online platform. The senior students interacted with freshers building bridge to academics, co-curricular activities, STEM outreach activities and walked them through various facets of the department. The students were given ways to explore through offline activities based on UGC Deeksharambh Guidelines

## Meet Your Alumni



Date: September 30, 2020

No. of Participants: 89

The Department organised Meet Your Alumni – an online interactive programme. The students of B.Sc.Physics programme interacted with the alumni of 2014–2017 batch who are pursuing higher studies and working in different fields.

Alumni Vimal Raj is pursuing his research in HBCSE, TIFR, Mumbai and Bharath is currently a research scholar in Atmospheric Physics. They guided the present set of UG students to prepare for various competitive exams, walk their path to understand exams for Higher Education. Alumnus Amarnath who completed Forensic Science and Cyber Security after his UG in our college stressed on the significance of developing skills during the course of study. Gokul and Kishore Kumar threw light upon the significance of giving seminar presentations and active participation in concept related peer learning processes. Mathangi who is pursuing her Ph.D. in Biophysics, University of Madras helped them to explore various vistas in Physics

The programme was really interactive and helped to train the students to develop the scientific temper, achieve excellence in education in the field of Physics and related areas.

## Meet Your Scientists



Date: October 1, 2020

No. of Participants: 83

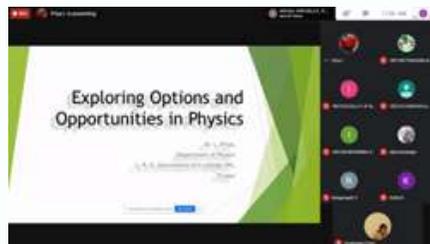
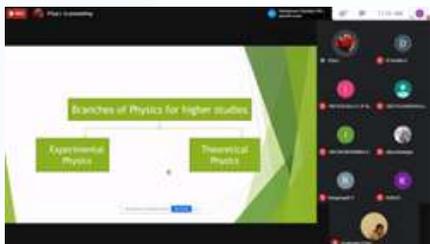
The Department organised Meet Your Scientists – an online interactive programme. Pradeep Kumar S, Assistant Professor of Radiology Physics in GRH and KMC, Chennai was one of the resource persons who interacted well with the students. He is an alumnus of our department who graduated in the year 2013. He is involved in teaching of MD Radiology, B.Sc Radiology, M.Sc Radiology, Diploma in Radio Diagnosis Technology (DRDT) and Diploma in Radio Therapy. He emphasized on how lab hours during undergraduate days helped him to build his skill set to face Medical Physics course, which is usually very demanding. He wanted the students to serve the community and support medical fraternity through Medical Physics.

Dr. Timangshu Chethia, Seismologist, CSIR-NEIST, Jorhat, our alumnus who graduated in the year 2012, interacted with the students about his work on seismology in Himalayan region. He discussed about his research work on development of empirical models on earthquake predictability based on multi parametric geophysical observation. His approach for earthquake detection in Assam valley using satellite and ground observation data impressed the students. It also sensiyized the students about the challenges and hurdles faced by NE region and to use S&T for finding solution.

<https://youtu.be/BqtsDmu7jyU>

<https://youtu.be/ruv6DLW8gV8>

## Build On SDG Goals And Explore Opportunities In Physics



Date: December 18, 2020  
No. of Participants: 104

### National level Webinar series -Nurturing global competencies in STEM

As a part of this, a webinar titled Build on SDG Goals and explore opportunities in Physics was organized by our Department. The resource person of the program Dr. Priya L. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Physics, L R G Govt. Arts College, Tirupur, shared her knowledge about the options and opportunities in Physics. She explored various vistas for higher studies both in general and the field of Physics. She highlighted the openings available to the students in the Institutes of national importance in various branches of physics. She also threw light upon Competitive Examinations and Joint Entrance Examinations such as JAM, GATE for the students to pursue higher studies. She discussed about various entrance exams and many ways to crack them. The talk was highly informative and opened up various opportunities available for the students to build their career. She motivated the students to march towards Sustainable Development Goals and they were able to connect STEM ideas with life.

<https://youtu.be/Asurj10M8k0>

## Self Awareness For Personal Growth



Date: January 6, 2021

No. of Participants: 110

National level Webinar series -Nurturing global competencies in STEM

Collaboration and engagement at different levels, even globally, is essential to progress in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). The interconnectedness of our world demands that students need to be prepared to work in partnership with colleagues from diverse backgrounds and from a variety of locations.

This requires self-awareness and the ability to engage with multiple perspectives in the pursuit of knowledge. Global competence suggests the ability to recognize one's responsibilities to both the local and global community to develop and apply knowledge in culturally-appropriate ways. The resource person of the program Ms. Priya Veeraraghavan, ICF certified leadership/Life coach, Psychotherapist, Co-Founder Punctuate consulting, Bangalore, interacted with the students very effectively. She introduced strategies / techniques like JoHaris window to the students. The talk was highly motivating for the students and they were able to understand about their strengths and weakness in their personality, which was reflected well in their interaction with the resource person in their strive to understand themselves. All the three years of undergraduate Students of Physics Department of our College and students from other colleges in our country participated in the webinar enthusiastically. The session was highly interactive.

<https://youtu.be/-61VR0r8vzI>

## Women in STEM- Empowering Diversity in Science



Date: February 9, 2021

No. of Participants: 88

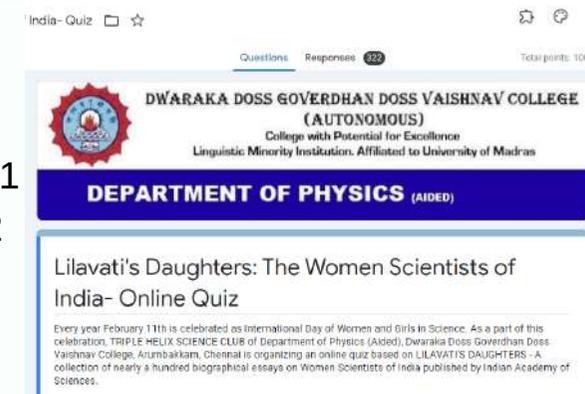
### National level Webinar series –Nurturing global competencies in STEM

Our department organised a panel discussion Women in STEM–Empowering Diversity in Science, The members of the panel discussion are Dr. R V Bhavani, Consultant FAO, Bangladesh. Dr. V. Madhurima, Professor, Department of Physics, Central University of Tamilnadu, Thiruvavoor. Dr. Anupma Harshal, Consultant, Science Communication and Public Engagement, Manav Human Atlas Initiative IISER, Pune. Dr. Kamatchi Sankaranarayan , Assistant Professor, Institute of Advance study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, Assam

They shared their knowledge highlighting Women in STEM, leadership positions across research, academia and administration. The panelists threw light upon bystander training, circle of care and cooperative learning. The speakers discussed about leaky pipeline for women in STEM and lack of opportunities for women. They also motivated the students to excel in their career and take care of their circle of partners. Women at different stages of their individual careers were encouraged to inform each other about their career progress, and together explore opportunities, in professional development and in research or teaching horizons.

<https://youtu.be/UB2YNJG6mDs>

## Lilavati's Daughters: The women Scientists of India-online quiz



Date: February 11, 2021

No. of Participants: 322

Every year February 11th is celebrated as International Day of Women and Girls in Science. As a part of this celebration, We organized an online quiz based on LILAVATI'S DAUGHTERS - A collection of nearly a hundred biographical essays on Women Scientists of India published by Indian Academy of Sciences.

This quiz is an initiative of our Department to help young people know about lives of Indian women scientists. The participants list encompassed school students to college graduates, research scholars and a few scientists from our country. Through this initiative, we believe we can bring in Gender equity in STEM and achieve SDG goals.

## Workshop on understanding IPR & Patent Cooperation Treaty

Date: January 8, 27, 2021  
February 18, 2021  
No. of Participants: 95  
Platform: online course



This workshop introduced students to the fundamental aspects of intellectual property (IP): copyright and related rights, trademarks, patents, geographical indications and industrial designs. Through the course material from WIPO, this was a “General Primer” on IPR &PCT.

The students were guided to the WIPO course on PCT which is structured to complement self-directed learning. As a part of this workshop all student participants were able to complete -DL101PCT Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). 125 undergraduate students of Physics department were certified by WIPO.

## Students' Corner by I B.Sc. Physics Students

### 10 EXTREME SPACE FACTS from the WEB

-ABINAYA R  
20D1227  
I B.Sc. Physics

#### *Better stick with a rubber ducky*

Saturn is the only planet in our solar system that is less dense than water. It could float in a bathtub if anybody could build a bathtub big enough.

#### *Biggest and smallest!*

Ceres is the largest, most massive body in the main asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, totaling about a third of the total mass of the entire belt. But Ceres is the smallest of the dwarf planets, which include Pluto and Eris, and the only dwarf planet that resides in the asteroid belt.



Ceres



### Grandest Canyon

*Forget the socks, bring a hat*

If you could stand at the Martian equator, the temperature at your feet would be like a warm spring day, but at your head, it would be freezing cold!

*Grandest Canyon*

The largest canyon system in the solar system is Valles Marineris on Mars. It's more than 4,000 kilometers (3,000 miles) long — enough to stretch from California to New York. It is nine times as long and four times as deep as Earth's Grand Canyon!

*Sizzling Venus*

The average temperature on Venus is more than 480 degrees Celsius (about 900 degrees Fahrenheit) — hotter than a self-cleaning oven.

*Tiny, very tiny*

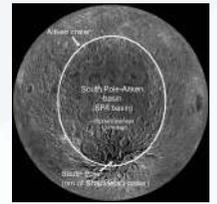
The radio signal that a spacecraft uses to contact Earth has no more power than a refrigerator light bulb. And by the time the signal has traveled across space, the signal is only one-billionth of one watt!

*Big, way big*

To detect those tiny signals from space, the Deep Space Network uses dish antennas with diameters of up to 70 meters (230 feet). That's almost as big as a football field.



Surface of Venus



Lunar south pole

*Chill out!*

Craters at the Moon's South Pole may be the frostiest locale in the entire solar system. In the permanently shadowed crater floors, "daytime" temperatures may never rise above minus 238 degrees Celsius (minus 397 degrees Fahrenheit).

*Windiest*

Neptune's winds are the fastest in the solar system, reaching 2,575 kilometres per hour (1,600 miles per hour)! Neptune's giant, spinning storms could swallow the whole Earth.

*Not much!*

If you could lump together all the thousands of known asteroids in our solar system, their total mass wouldn't even equal 10 percent of the mass of Earth's Moon.

[https://www.nasa.gov/stem-ed-resources/Extreme\\_Space\\_Facts](https://www.nasa.gov/stem-ed-resources/Extreme_Space_Facts)

## Facts about SATURN

-JAYAPRAKASH S

20D1207

I B.Sc. Physics

Colossal planet:

Nine Earths side by side would almost span Saturn's diameter. That doesn't include Saturn's rings.

In dim light:

Saturn is the sixth planet from our Sun (a star) and orbits distance of about 886 millions miles (1.4 billion kilometers) from the sun.

### Mini solar system:

Saturn has 53 known moons with an additional 29 moons awaiting confirmation of their discovery—that is a total of 82 moons.

### Short day, Long year:

Saturn takes about 10.7 hours (no one knows precisely) to rotate on its axis once - a Saturn “day” - and 29 Earth years to orbit the sun.

### Gas giant:

Saturn is a gas-giant planet and therefore does not have a solid surface like Earth's. But it might have a solid core somewhere in there.

### Hot air:

Saturn's atmosphere is made up mostly of hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) and helium (He)

### Glorious rings:

Saturn has the most spectacular ring system, with seven rings and several gaps and divisions between them.

### Rare destination:

Few missions have visited Saturn: Pioneer 11 and Voyagers 1 and 2 flew by ; But Cassini orbited Saturn 294 times from 2004 to 2017.

### Lifeless behemoth:

Saturn cannot support life as we know it, but some Of Saturn's moons have conditions that might support life.

### Add a dash of Earth :

About two tons of Saturn's mass came from Earth – the Cassini spacecraft was intentionally vaporized in Saturn's atmosphere in 2017.

<https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/saturn/overview/>



**Saturn with it's moons**

## National Award for Science and Technology to Dr. Krishna Kumari Challa

-PRASANNA.A

20D1205

I B.Sc. Physics

In recognition of her work in the field of science communication, Dr. Krishna Kumari Challa has been selected for the National Award for Outstanding Efforts in Science & Technology Communication in the Electronic Medium by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

Dr. Krishna Kumari has been relentlessly working in the field of science communication for the past 15 years. She uses visual art, literature, videos, TV and the internet to connect efficiently with common people and communicate not only high quality scientific research, but also about science's importance in our daily lives. She also conducted 230 interactive science sessions where people learnt science directly from her. Dr. Krishna Kumari also wrote nearly 2,000 popular and scholarly science articles in all the branches of science and runs two science communication networks online to educate people.



This is the highest national award given by the Indian government for the communication of S&T in the country and she will receive the award along with Rs.2 lakh cash, citation and a memento at a special ceremony arranged on the eve of National Science Day i.e., February 28 in Delhi.

<https://relanganatoday.com/national-award-for-st-communication-to-dr-krishna-kumari-challa>

## B.VIJAYALAKSHMI

### - Remarkable Physicist who battled with cancer

- PAVITHRA B  
20D1201  
I B.Sc. Physics

Born into a conservative family in 1952, she obtained her Masters from Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli in 1974 and joined the Department of Theoretical Physics. In 1982, she completed a Ph.D from Madras University, and soon met and married T. Jayaram. She was from a conservative background, it was remarkable that she could overcome conventional gender restrictions and consider research an option.

B. Vijayalakshmi's studies explored the topics of relativistic equations of higher spin in external electromagnetic and gravitational fields, looking for ways higher spin theories could be constructed. Soon after she worked on spinning particle in non-relativistic quantum mechanics. It was around 1978 when the Association of Research Scholars of the Madras University was formed and was contributed to by B.Vijayalakshmi. In 1980 she gave talks at the biannual High Energy Physics Symposium of the Department of Atomic Energy held at the University in Kochi. She was treated with high regard after this and respect for her studies.

Although she was diagnosed with widespread cancer of the stomach and abdominal region, her major aim was to make some substantial research contribution and be recognised as a physicist and her immediate goal was to finish her research degree before anything happened to her.



She published five publications on the relativistic wave equations in external fields and completed her requirements for Ph.D., describing large classes of relativistic equations

previously unknown to the scientific community.

As supersymmetry became more popular her work shifted and she wrote two papers on the topic. For more than two more years she was studying relativistic equations from different angles. Apart from theoretical physics she was also curious about issues in politics, history, economics and university education. While concentrating on her research, she contributed actively to the Association of Research Scholars of Madras University.

She began to learn about the political scene in the country and to follow political events and happenings closely. She associated herself with the activities of the communist Left as much as her health would allow, an association that grew deeper as the years passed. She also moved on to an atheism that was not always immediately noticeable, but was nevertheless firmly held. She made plans to visit ICTP in Trieste with Jayaraman, but her health deteriorated sharply and she died on May 12, 1985. A socially conscious scientist, she will remain an inspiring figure in the minds of all her friends and associates. An inspiring one-hour documentary of her battle and her spirit, titled "Vijayalakshmi: The Story of a Young Woman with Cancer," was telecast by Doordarshan in the early 1980s.

Do watch the presentation created by our students Gayathri S and Sukanna Maji of II B.Sc. Physics on Dr. Vijayalakshmi

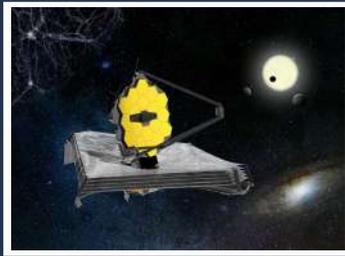
<https://youtu.be/LBPoajFshq0>

## James Webb Telescope

-ABHIJITH R

20D1213

I B.Sc. Physics

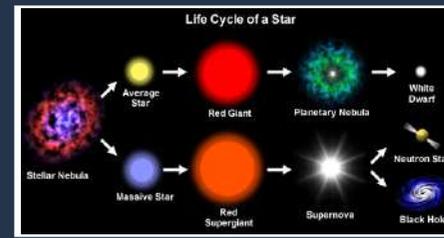


The James Webb Space Telescope developed by the NASA with the support of European Agency and Canadian Space Agency is intended to succeed Hubble space telescope for infrared observation. It will be launched at 31 October 2021 in Ariane 5 rocket. James Webb space telescope looks universe in infrared were Hubble space telescope uses optical and ultraviolet wavelength. James Webb space telescope have bigger mirror than Hubble which have diameter of 6.5m this provide significantly larger collecting area than Hubble mirror. This will have significantly larger field of view and with spatial resolution. Webb's have sunshield about 22m which is about the size of a tennis court to maintain it in cool temperature.

The Webb's space telescope will be 1.5 million km away from earth at L2 Lagrange point. The solar shield will block the light from sun, moon, earth which is important for an infrared telescope. As the earth orbits the sun, Webb will orbit with it, but stay fixed in the same spot with relation to the earth and the sun. James Webb telescope will be able to see distant objects and expansion of universe which means that space between objects that actually stretches, causing object move away each other then any light in the space will also stretches shifting the light wavelength to longer wavelengths.

This make distant object dim at visible wavelength of light as it reaches us as infrared light. James Webb space telescope can detect the infrared from the distant object in the space. The reason why infrared is important for astronomy is because the stars and planets formed lies hidden behind dust which absorb visible light but infrared light can penetrate through the dust and reveal what behind the dust. James Webb space telescope will be able to detect infrared from the distant object.

[www.jwst.nasa.gov](http://www.jwst.nasa.gov)



## Life Cycle of STARS

-Rohith A K

20D1223

I B.Sc. Physics

We used to see stars in the still summer night sky. Many of us don't know from where they are coming? And how they got formed? Stars are millions or billions of years old. They just illuminate at the night sky and it looks like infinite numbers.

### NEBULA:

Nebula is an interstellar cloud mostly filled with hydrogen gases and dust particles. Firstly stars begin their life as protostars. It is a collection or collapse of dust and gases like hydrogen and other ionized gases. When these protostars become hotter, the hydrogen gases inside the stellar clouds begin to fuse and produce helium and the stars are produced. Then the stars become a stable state by the outward force of heat generated by the nuclear fusion which counteracts the force of gravity (Inward). It stays in this state for about 10 million and 10 billion years.

### BLACK DWARF:

So what happens next? Depends on the size of the star it reacts differently. So now let's consider the smaller star first, the fusion of hydrogen gas inside the protostar will begin to run out. Now the outward force of fusion is less than the inward force of gravity. Due to this the star starts to collapse inward and the temperature increases to its maximum. Now the helium nuclei fuse together to form heavier elements. As a result, the star expands and becomes THE RED GIANT. Eventually, the fusion of helium in the red giant stops. Because of this, the inward force of gravity is much greater than the outward force of fusion causing the star to collapse as a WHITE DWARF. After many Billions of years of cooling and it stops releasing heat and it becomes a BLACK DWARF (THE EMPTY SPACE).

## SUPERNOVA:

Now let's talk about what happens to the bigger stars. These stars too run out of hydrogen-like smaller stars do, but here it's very quicker than the smaller stars. As a result, massive stars have shorter life span than smaller stars. These stars expand to become SUPER RED GIANT full of all the elements up to Iron. When gravity wins the outward force of fusion, it squeezing the star tighter than before. The core burns hotter and faster, due to this fusing of heavier elements carbon burns to neon in centuries, neon burns to oxygen in years, oxygen burns to silicon in months, and silicon burns to iron in a day. Iron is nuclear ash. Eventually, it has no energy to fuse so, the fusion will come to an end. Without the outward force from fusion. The core of the star is crushed to negligible weight. The particles like protons and electrons are really don't want to merge with each other but because the inward force of gravity is much great so, electrons and protons are fused to neutrons which then squeezed out together as tightly as atomic nuclei. Because of gravity squeezing the outer layers of stars to negligible weight in at 25% of the speed of light. This implosion bounces off the iron core, producing a shock wave that explodes outwards and it leads to form a bright SUPERNOVA full of energy in the form of heat and light. So now after this one of two things can happen next either a neutron star or a black hole.

## NEUTRON STARS AND BLACK HOLE:

A NEUTRON STARS are densely packed neutrons. The forms under high pressure causing electrons to be forced to merge with protons. Its gravity is much much greater and their surface reach 1,000,000 degree Celsius. When neutron stars starts to collapse, they begin to spin very fast and they spin many times within a second. Their magnetic field creates a beam of radio waves which passes every time they spin. These magnetic fields are much stronger in the entire universe. A BLACK HOLE is formed if the mass of the neutron star is sufficiently high to cause further gravitational collapse. A black hole has much stronger gravity that even light cannot escape from it. We cannot find a black hole directly but we can detect it by the effects it creates to its nearby objects.

[wiki/Stellar evolution#](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellar_evolution#)

<https://youtu.be/cRYu8pMg9zQ>



## Indian-origin Scientist Who Landed NASA Rover on Mars

-Rishika

20D1216

I B.Sc. Physics

The Indian-American scientist Dr. Swati Mohan is the Mars 2020 Guidance, Navigation, and Controls (GN&C) Operations Lead. She led the attitude control system of Mars 2020 during operations. Besides that, she was the lead systems engineer throughout the development. She is the key communicator between the GN&C subsystem and the rest of the project's teams. Her responsibility includes looking after the team, scheduling the mission control staffing for GN&C, and guiding the policies and procedures it uses in the mission control room.

At the age of 9, after having watched 'Star Trek' for the first time, Dr. Mohan was quite astounded by the beautiful depictions of the new regions of the universe that they were exploring. She had immediately realized that she wanted to do that and "find new and beautiful places in the universe." Simultaneously, Mohan also wanted to become a pediatrician until she was 16. It was, however, her first physics class and the "great teacher" she got, that she considered "engineering" as a way to pursue her interest in space.

## WHAT INSPIRED Dr. SWATI TO BE A SCIENTIST?

Mars 2020

Guidance, Navigation, and Controls (GN&C) subsystem is the "eyes and ears" of the spacecraft and helps in orienting the spacecraft in space. While during the mission, the GN&C figures out how the cruise is oriented, ensures that the spacecraft is pointed correctly in space (solar arrays to sun, antenna to Earth), and maneuvers the spacecraft to get it where the aim is to reach, according to NASA.

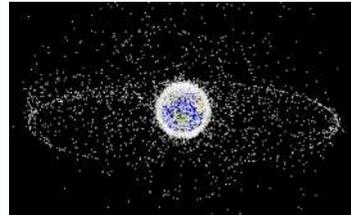
The six-wheeled rover is expected to take seven minutes to descend from the top of the Martian atmosphere to the planet's surface in less time than the 11-minute-plus radio transmission to Earth. Thus, Thursday's final, self-guided descent of the rover spacecraft is set to occur during a white-knuckled interval that JPL engineers affectionately refer to as the "seven minutes of terror."



<https://www.news18.com/news/buzz/indian-us-scientist-dr-swati-mohan-is-in-charge-of-nasas-mars-2020-landing-perseverance-rover-3448298.html>

## The Orbiting Dead

**ATHARVA GULKOTWOR**  
**20D1202**  
I B.Sc. Physics



Space debris, also called space junk, artificial material that is orbiting Earth but is no longer functional. This material can be as large as a discarded rocket stage or as small as a microscopic chip of paint. Much of the debris is in low Earth orbit, within 2,000 km (1,200 miles) of Earth's surface; however, some debris can be found in geostationary orbit 35,786 km (22,236 miles) above the Equator. As of 2020, the United States Space Surveillance Network was tracking more than 14,000 pieces of space debris larger than 10 cm (4 inches) across. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 pieces between 1 and 10 cm (0.4 and 4 inches) across and that there could be millions of pieces smaller than 1 cm. How long a piece of space debris takes to fall back to Earth depends on its altitude. Objects below 600 km (375 miles) orbit several years before reentering Earth's atmosphere. Objects above 1,000 km (600 miles) orbit for centuries. Because of the high speeds (up to 8 km [5 miles] per second) at which objects orbit Earth, a collision with even a small piece of space debris can damage a spacecraft.

For example, space shuttle windows often had to be replaced because of damage from collisions with man-made debris smaller than 1 mm (0.04 inch).

(When in orbit, the space shuttle flew tail-forward to protect the forward crew compartment.) The amount of debris in space threatens both crewed and uncrewed spaceflight. The risk of a catastrophic collision of a space shuttle with a piece of space debris was 1 in 300. (For missions to the Hubble Space Telescope, with its higher and more debris-filled orbit, the risk was 1 in 185.) If there is a greater than a 1 in 100,000 chance of a known piece of debris colliding with the International Space Station (ISS), the astronauts perform a debris avoidance maneuver in which the ISS's orbit is raised to avoid the collision. On July 24, 1996, the first collision between an operational satellite and a piece of space debris took place when a fragment from the upper stage of a European Ariane rocket collided with Cerise, a French microsatellite. Cerise was damaged but continued to function. The first collision that destroyed an operational satellite happened on February 10, 2009, when Iridium 33, a communications satellite owned by the American company Motorola, collided with Cosmos 2251, an inactive Russian military communications satellite, about 760 km (470 miles) above northern Siberia, shattering both satellites. These tragic events, however, would keep increasing as time goes by, and according to few scientists, at some point in time we would reach a point of no return and the chain reaction starts really kicking in. Due to this, the number of very small particles would increase so much that even further satellite launches if not space travel could just become impossible. Thus, even very small particles could damage and completely destroy a satellite this way, making the situation even worse and this situation can only become worse with time.



Of course, to this tackle this problem many ideas have been suggested one of the most plausible being making machines that knock out these particles and objects from their orbits so that they burn



up in the Earth's atmosphere. The other methods are using big magnets, harpoons, and nets to safely capture this debris to the Earth. Although these methods seem to be convincing overall, the doubt arises whether these machines instead of making the Earth's atmosphere much cleaner could end up being a part of the chain reaction and could get damaged by the particles and itself be the problem we chose to solve. Many nations are tackling the problem from the other side of the equation, ensuring that any future man-made orbiters sent to soar above Earth's surface have an appropriate end-of-life plan to limit the growing cloud of debris that envelops our home planet.

## Space Inventions used in Regular life

- Deepika T

20D1231

I B.Sc. Physics

Space is the boundless three-dimensional extent to which objects and events have relative position and direction. Physical space is often conceived in three linear dimensions, although modern physicists usually consider it, with time, to be part of the boundless four-dimensional continuum known as space-time.

### CAMERA PHONES:

In the 1990s, NASA's jet propulsion laboratory invented a light, miniature imaging system that required little energy in order to take high-quality photographs from space. This technology has become standard in cell phone and computer cameras JPL worked to create cameras small enough to fit on spacecraft and with scientific quality of all cameras contain this technology

### SCRATCH-RESISTANT LENSES:

Because space environments dirt and particles that can damage astronaut's visors, NASA developed a process to create scratch-resistant lenses. The

optical industry quickly seized on it to make eyeglasses ten times more scratch-resistant than before. The Lewis Research Center attempted to develop diamond-hard coatings for aerospace systems, later creating a technique that was developed and patented for just that purpose.

### CAT SCANS:

NASA's digital signal technology, originally used to recreate images of the moon during the Apollo missions, is the underlying technology that makes CAT scans and MRIs possible. A space program needs a digital image, the JPL played a lead role in developing this technology, which in turn helped create CAT scanners and radiography.

### DUSTBUSTERS:

NASA approached Black and Decker to develop a lightweight device to collect samples on the moon. The company then used this technology to create a dust buster in 1979. This led to the creation of an ultralight, compact cordless Dustbuster.

### LASIK:

The technology used to track astronaut's eyes during periods in space in order to assess how human frames of reference are affected by weightlessness has become essential for use during LASIK surgery. The device tracks the patient's eye positions for the surgeon.

<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/infographics/20-inventions-we-wouldnt-have-without-space-travel>

<https://247wallst.com/special-report/2019/06/13>

**IISF 2020**  
**-Harini B**  
 19D1138  
 II B.Sc. Physics

Our student's article got published in Arivukkann magazine, April 2021 Edition.



The 6th edition of India International Science Festival (IISF) 2020 was held from 22 December 2020 to 25 December 2020 in virtual platform. The central theme of the festival is "Science for Self-reliant India and Global Welfare". It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi through video conference.

The festival started on 22nd December, the birthday of Srinivas Ramanujam, the world renowned Indian mathematician and ended on 25th December, the birthday of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee who was a firm believer of development through Science & Technology. IISF is an annual event organised jointly by Science & Technology-related Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and Vijnana Bharati (Vibha). The first and second IISF were held in New Delhi, the third in Chennai, the fourth in Lucknow, and the fifth IISF was held in Kolkata.

**CSIR**

All these IISFs had generated immense response from people within India and from abroad. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR] spearheaded the IISF 2020 with support of all other concerned ministries and departments.

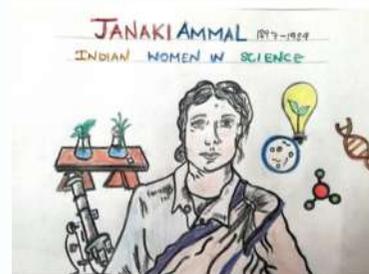
The Union Minister for Science & Technology, Earth Sciences and Health &

Family Welfare, Dr. Harsh Vardhan addressed the participants.

The event was executed by Almond Virtex which was the Virtual Platform Technology partner. The event created a milestone as it got the Guinness World Record for "The Largest attendance for a Virtual Science Conference in one week." IISF is a festival to celebrate the achievements of India's scientific and technological advancements with students, innovators, craftsmen, farmers, scientists and technocrats from India and abroad.

IISF 2020 was the first to be held in online due to corona pandemic. The four day festival consist of approximately 40 events that includes various competitions, expos, talent hunt, talks, discussions, hands on demonstrations, film and magic shows, interactive sessions with experts and many more. The series of IISF is an integral part of India's long term vision of developing and widening the spectrum of scientific temper among various stakeholders of our society. The IISF festivals have been increasingly recognized as the country's largest single platform where scientific fraternity and industrialists get premier opportunities to showcase and exchange their innovations and technological solutions for the overall growth of our Country. These type of science festivals engages the citizens with science.

**Artwork by our Students**



**Keerthana A K**  
 I B.Sc. Physics



**Krithi Kumar G**  
 II B.Sc. Physics



**VASANTH R**  
 II B.Sc. Physics



**Shrinivas T**  
 II B.Sc. Physics



**Vani Sri T**  
 II B.Sc. Physics

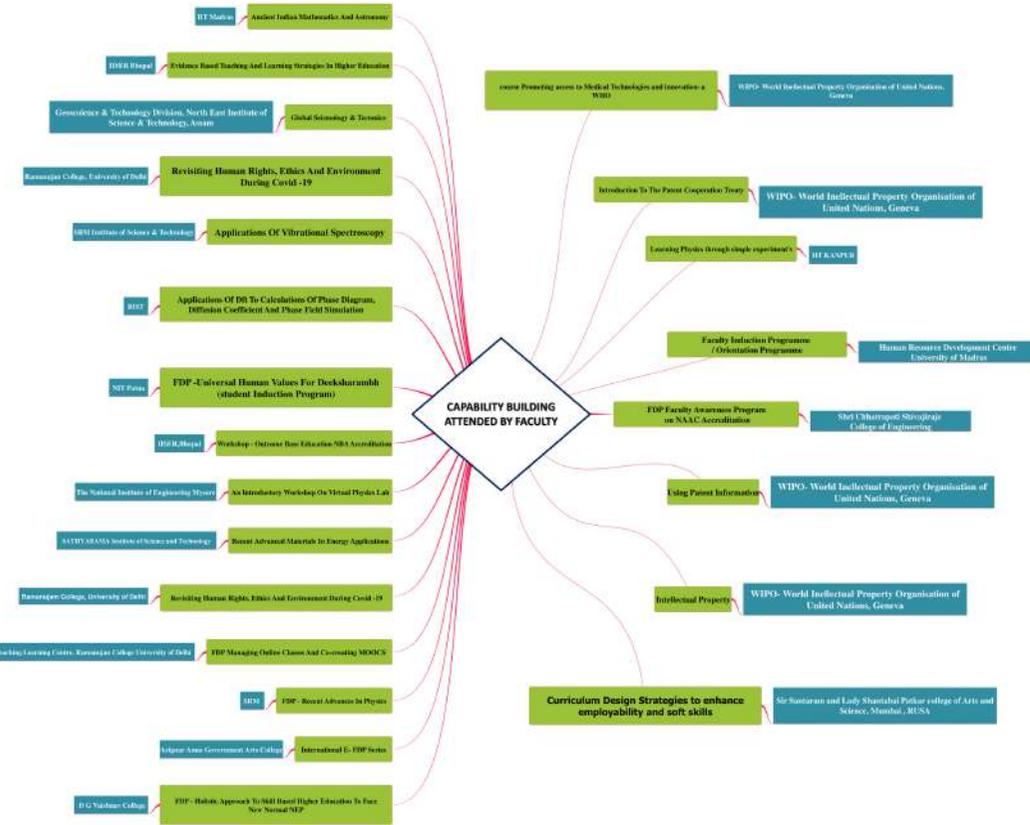


**Harishriram H**  
 II B.Sc. Physics

**Jayashree K S**  
 II B.Sc. Physics



# Capability building of teachers



# Capability building of teachers





## MyNEP Quiz



Date: 19-09-2020

Participants: 37

Platform: Online Quiz (VBUSS)

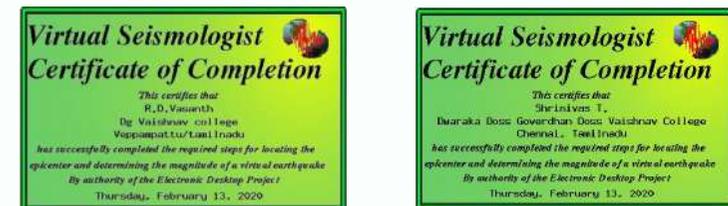
## COVID-19 Pandemic General Awareness Quiz



Date: 24-04-2020

Participants: 26

## Virtual Seismologist e-learning course (Earthquake)



Date: 13-02-2020

Participants: 77

## MyNEP Ambassador



Date: 17-09-2020

Participants: 04

## Crystals in Daily Life



Date: August 18, 2020  
Participants: 155 Students

## Ozone and Environment - How important it is for us



Date: September 8, 2020  
No of Participants: 153

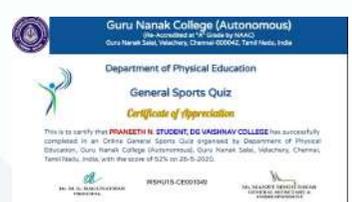
## Achievements by students



Jayasree KS of IInd year participated in the Art Attack conducted by Unit 3 NSS on March 28, 2021 and has won the first place in the same

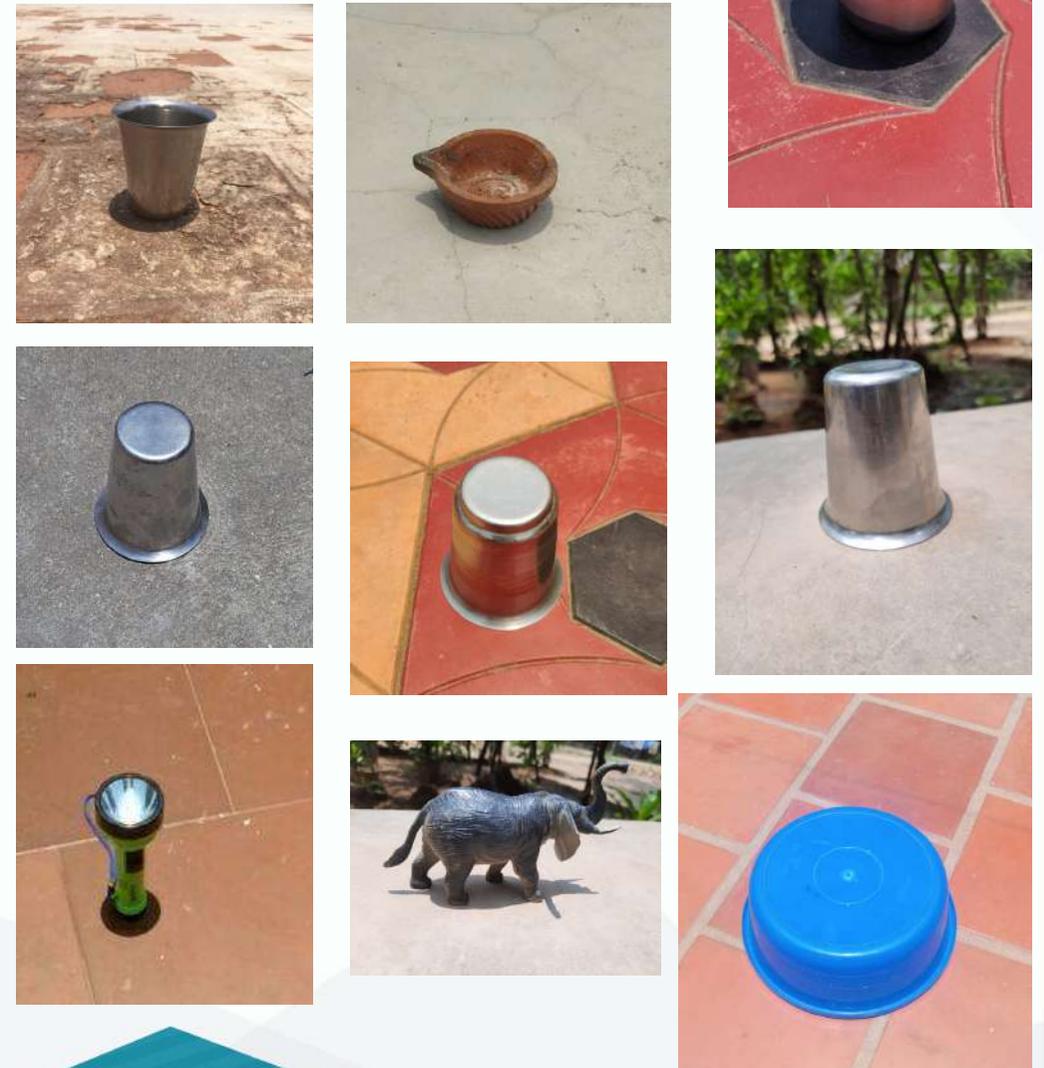
Harini B of IIIrd Year organized a group discussion and headed it as the moderator for the women's day celebration held by rotaract club of our college





## Zero Shadow day

Zero Shadow is a phenomenon when the sun is exactly overhead and the shadows of symmetrical and vertical objects vanish. This happens for locations between the tropics and is caused by the northern and southern motion of the sun during the course of a year. This was observed in Chennai and Bangalore on April 24, 2021, and our students enthusiastically captured it. Below, we have pictures captured by our students.



## Lunar Occultation captured by our student

On the evening of April 17, 2021, amazing event in the sky happened where a crescent Moon eclipsed (occult) the red planet Mars between 5:30 pm and 7:30 pm IST. This event was visible in many parts of India, especially in the East. This is called Lunar Occultation and was captured by Mugilan of III B.Sc. Physics.



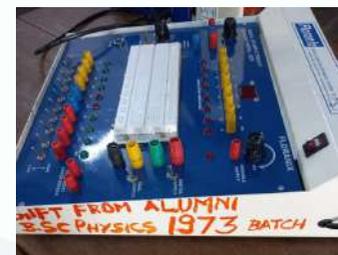
"It's been a wonderful experience on learning photography, Lunar occultation of Mars. Getting ready for the scene is a tough job as every astrophotographer says because we have to fix all those heavy tripods and stuff and be ready at least an hour prior to the scene. Seeing through many blogs and stuff, fixed those cameras and stuff around 18:00 and waited and was waiting for continues till 19:44 until I realized that the incident has happened 45mins ago. Yes, I missed the event because the moon was much brighter compared to that of Mars, making it invisible. These were the pictures taken 40 mins after the exact point. A wonderful experience on how Marvelous and wonderful nature is..."  
Says Mugilan

## Connect with Alumni

**DWARAKA DOSS GOVERDHAN DOSS VAISHNAV COLLEGE**  
MADRAS - 29  
**B. Sc. Physics - 1970 - 73**



Sitting (L to R) : K. B. Vijayaraghavan, Mr. B. Krishnan, Mr. G. Ramamurthi, Mr. S. Rangarajan, Mr. C. Rangarajan, R. Perthasarathy, Mr. S. R. Govindarajan (Principal), Mr. S. Srinivasan, Mr. R. Anandian, Mr. N. Sridharan, Mr. S. Subramanian, Debashish Das Gupta, A. Padma Naidu.  
Standing 1st Row (L to R) : M. P. Kupjagan, K. Gopal, C. N. Chandrasekaran, N. Sundaropalan, D. Sridharan, S. Govindarajan, C. Palanisulthan, K. B. Venkatesan, K. N. Rameswamy, A. R. Muralitharan, S. Vasudhavan, T. S. Ganesan, R. Sridhar, K. Jayachandrar, P. Kupjagapatham.  
Standing 2nd Row : Thollakanam, Natarajan, P. G. Murthy, C. M. Ramesh, S. Mohan, S. Balachandrar, A. Subramanian, R. Thiagarajan, M. K. Sridhar, S. S. Rajaraman, T. S. Ramasathan, R. Suleendran, K. Bhaskaran, Vikash Chandra, K. Gopinath.  
Standing 3rd Row (L to R) : N. Sharmugam, A. Kumarasah, C. Natarajan, R. Balasubramanian, R. Radhakrishnan, S. Ravilumac, N. C. Ravichandran, K. Sridharan, N. Palani, M. S. Rajagopal, K. Raman, S. Mohan, J. Gurusurthy, S. Rajamanickan.



Our 1970-73 B.Sc. Physics  
Alumni batch gifted  
Electronics kits worth  
Rs.15000, to our Physics lab  
in April, 2021



## Dubbing Videos Initiative under STEM

As a part of STEM Initiative, Our department students are part in dubbing videos created by Padmashri.Aravindgupta. These are to create a help handle to school children of Tamilnadu to understand their science concepts better. This initiative was also a great learning for our students to develop their skills too.

### The Team



SANDHIYA R  
19D1121



SHRINIVAS T  
19D1130



ABINAYA H  
19D1150



VANI SRI D  
19D1134



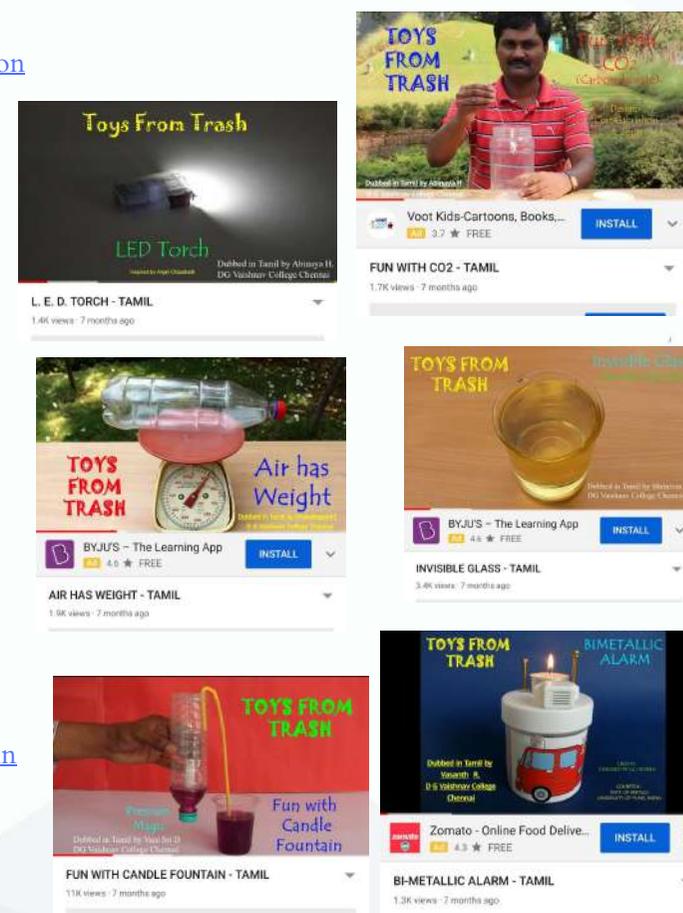
VASANTH R  
19D1141



DAKSHAYANI T  
19D1137

Our students have dubbed nearly 25+ videos this year and 100+ videos in past years, which are out in the Youtube channel of Padmashri Aravindgupta. Few photos of the videos are shared here and the links to the recent videos are also mentioned. Click on the video names to watch and enjoy Watch and have a fantastic experience

- [Expansion of air](#)
- [Shimmering Fish](#)
- [Moving Monkeys](#)
- [Potato Inertia](#)
- [Brain Muscle Coordination](#)
- [L.E.D. Torch](#)
- [Tin Shrink](#)
- [Fun with Candle](#)
- [Air has Weight](#)
- [Hiding Fish](#)
- [Soda bottle Fountain](#)
- [Resistant Pencil](#)
- [Bottle Shower](#)
- [Bi Metallic Alarm](#)
- [Shimmering Matchbox](#)
- [Terrific Tornado](#)
- [Paper Circuit Greeting](#)
- [Fun with CO2](#)
- [Fun with Hot Water](#)
- [Straw Flute](#)
- [Musical Sound](#)
- [Two Bottle Fountain](#)
- [Fun with Candle Fountain](#)
- [Invisible Glass](#)
- [Fun with Colourful Gas](#)



## Our Well Equipped Laboratory



## Our Principal's visit during Pandemic



## Homage to our great Professors who attained sathgathi recently

### Prof. Mathrubutham



Prof. Mathrubutham seemed to be a strict teacher outwards, but in reality he was emotionally connected to all. Very humane, he dared to call a spade, a spade. He was a person who used to stress on the process than the end result and every student in the lab would have felt it.

A very caring family man, he believed education is a huge leveler. Nuclear physics, Quantum mechanics and Thermodynamics being his favorite subjects, it is not a surprise he was equally interested in discussing philosophy and religious matters along with chaos and uncertainty principle. He was equally interested in cricket and cinema. Students felt warmth under his tutelage, Once they understood his disciplinary style of mentoring was their benefit.

A Very dedicated teacher , duty bound and conscious to the core who loved students and moulded thousands of young men.

### Prof. G. Ramamurthi

His huge laughter in our corridors and staff room is etched in our minds- His love for music, jokes, clean humour, old English movies, comedy scenes, good food. A big time cricket fan, especially England team was his favourite team. Tendulkar was his most favourite player.

He never liked last minute changes, he preferred everything to be organized, people well informed, well prepared, perfect to their best. His notes, so well written, with points added all around that page. Even on the day of retirement, he referred his notes before his class, that was the kind of dedication he had.

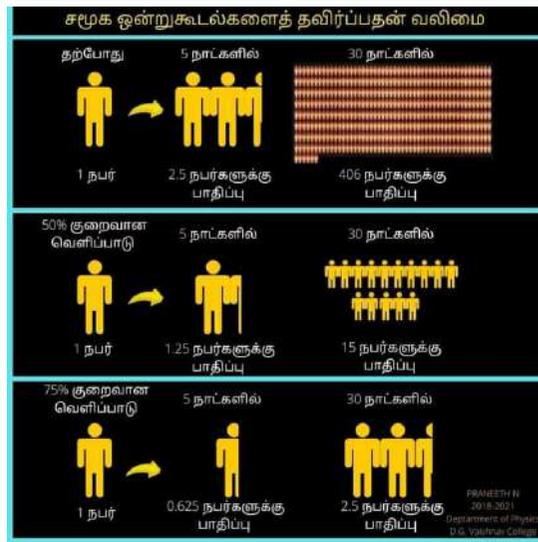
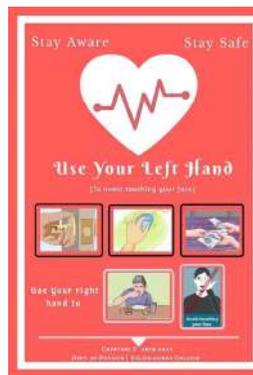
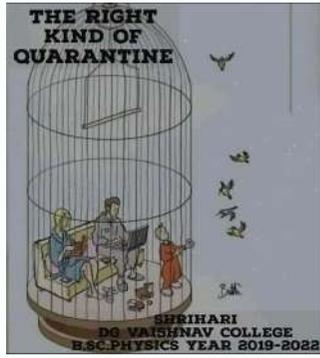
People talk about being environment consciousness, he showed us the way- he would never ever throw away a bit of paper, before he reused many times.

His knowledge on text books was amazing, an voracious reader, would share with others, if asked. He used to remember all students by their Roll.no. and always expected pin drop silence while taking attendance, be it lab or class.

Most dedicated teacher, genuine human, dared to say what he thought was correct, straight forward to the core, perfectionist to his best.



# Covid-19 Awareness Materials created by our Students



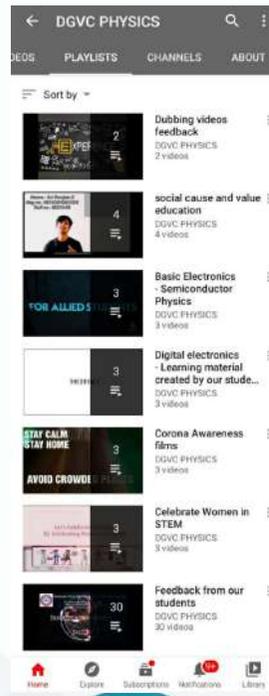
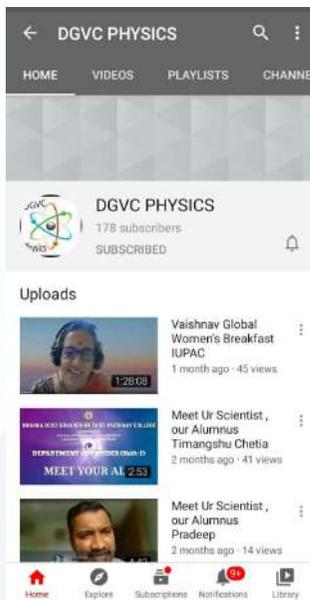
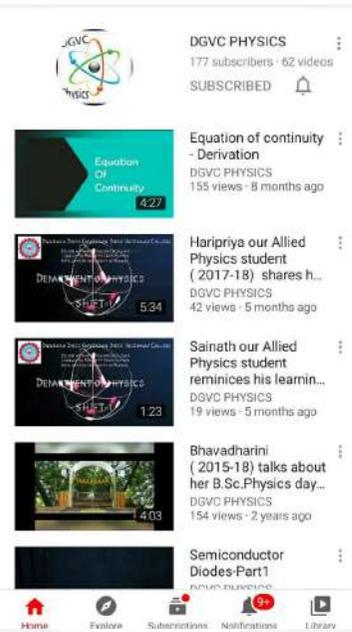
[DGVC PHYSICS Corona Awareness Youtube playlist](#)

## Our Youtube channel

As mentioned throughout, our students have left no way of learning out, they show great interest towards creation and they are active in our youtube channel too. We have our youtube channel entitled as *DGVC PHYSICS* where our students share different lessons for school children and various general awareness information. Our alumni students share their experience and college life to others via this.

We have uploaded nearly 60 videos in our channel of various fields.  
Click below to subscribe our channel

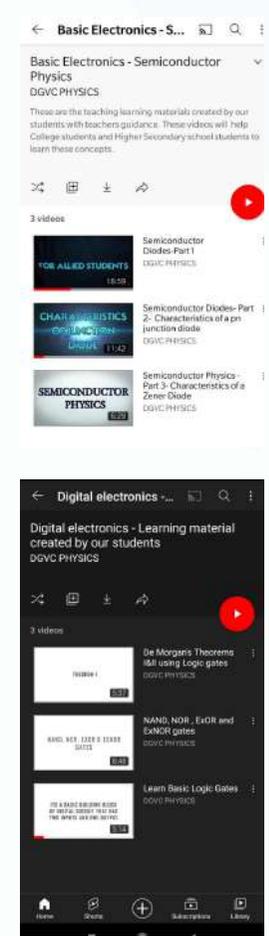
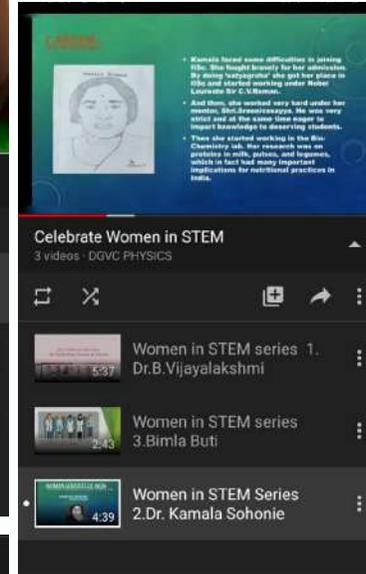
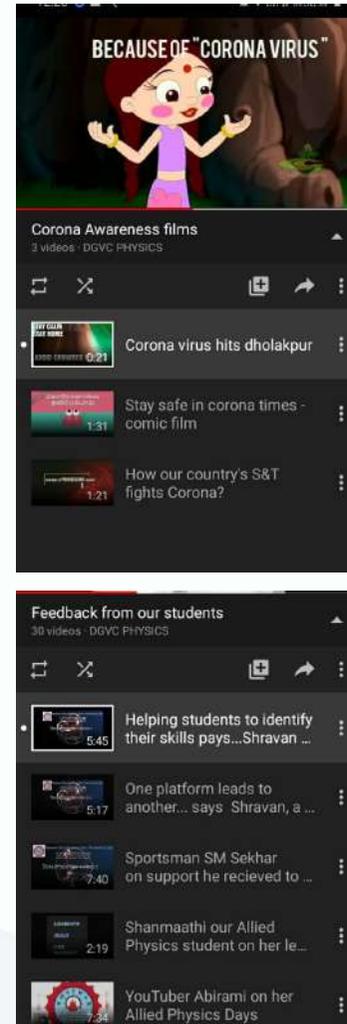
[DGVC PHYSICS](#)



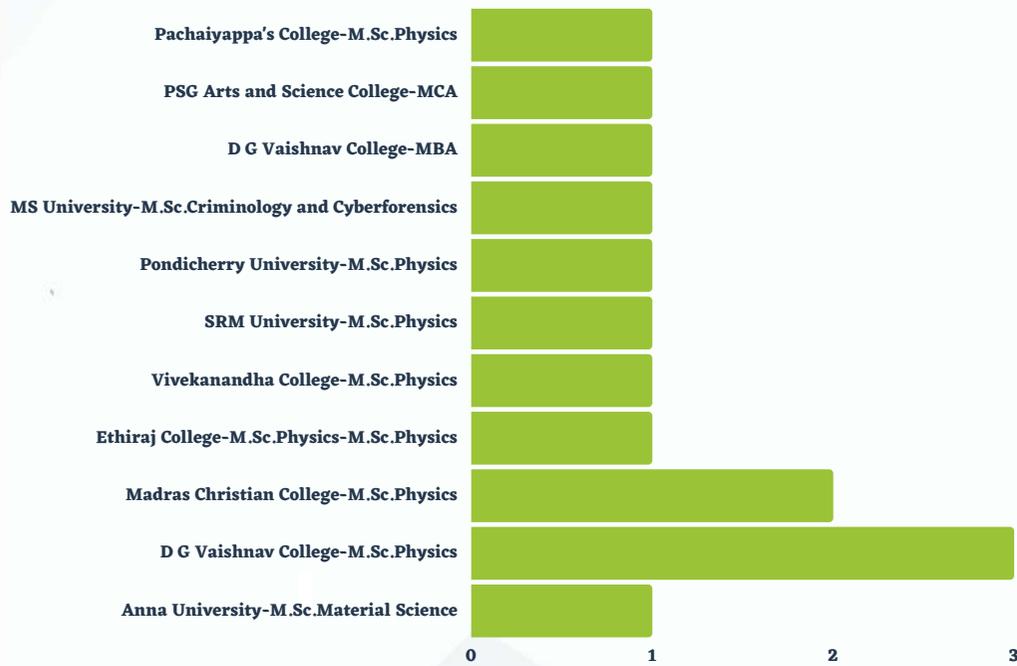
### N TYPE SEMICONDUCTOR

- An extrinsic semiconductor which has been doped with electron donor (pentavalent) atoms is called an n-type semiconductor
- Dopant is V group atoms - Bi, As, P, Sb(Antimony)

Basic Electronics - Semiconductor P... • 1/3  
DGVC PHYSICS



## Student Progression 2017- 2020 Batch



## Campus Placements



**Sai Harish Rahul T**  
Scholar Trainee @ Wipro



*Wipro Limited* is a multinational corporation that provides information technology, consulting and business process services. They have hired our student Sai Harish in learning program as work integrated *scholar trainee*



**Subash Guru P**  
Programmer Trainee  
@Cognizant

*Cognizant* is a multinational technology company that provides business consulting, information technology and outsourcing services. They have hired our student Subash in Human Resource department-GenC as *Programmer trainee*



# Stars of the Year

## Batch 2018-2021



**HARINI B**  
18D1338



**THIAGARAJAN P**  
18D1339



**SRI RANJAN S**  
18D1349



**MUGILAN R**  
18D1343



**PRANEETH N**  
18D1344



**VIGNESH R**  
18D1301



**PRAVIN M**  
18D1352



**AKSHAYALAKKSHMI V R**  
18D1319



**VALLI V**  
18D1319



**BHOOMIKA V S**  
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## Batch 2019-2022



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**CHARAN K**  
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**HARISH SURYA V**  
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