Volume 1

PRIYADARSHINI ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

VANIYAMBADI-635751

DEPT OF ECE

TECHNICAL MAGAZINE

JUNE - 2013

PERSEVERANCE, ENDURANCE, COMMITMENT

"கற்றலும், கற்றவை கேட்டலும், கேட்டதன்கண் நிற்றலும்"

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Moved by the sad plight of affairs which was prevailing among the rural based population of Vaniyambadiand nearby Village who were quite unaware of the technological explosion that was taking place in India, thephilanthropist of Vaniyambadi and nearby villages came together and established Jai Barath Charitable Trustin the year 1994 and started Pariyadarshini Engineering College in the year 1995 under its banner with theirsumptuous contributions.

With the sole aim that the accomplishment of the Vision and Mission of the Trust does not get shattered,the matter was referred to the Honorable High Court of Madras for scheming. The Honorable High Court ofMadras appointed Retired Justice V.Rengasamy as the Receiver of the Trust in the year 2004 whichappointment was confirmed by the Honorable Supreme Court of India, New Delhi. Right from that time Honorable Justice V.Rengasamy with his efficient leadership, guidance and impeccable integrity isadministering Pariyadarshini Engineering College faithfully following the Vision and Mission of Jai BarathCharitable Trust in letter and spirit and has raised the college to greater heights.

He took initiative to establish palatial buildings and labs in the college. He made it a point to fully equipthe labs with the necessary software and our labs are deficient free as per the AICTE and Anna Universitynorms. He introduced B.E (Civil) in Undergraduate Course and M.E (Power Systems) and M.E (EngineeringDesigns) in Postgraduate course. He continues to administer the institution with full zeal and zest till date.

VISION OF THE COLLEGE

To Inculcate In the Young Rural Minds the Aptitude to Compete With the Quality Technocrats

MISSION OF THE COLLEGE

- To instill technical skills to compete for a sustainable world
- To impart holistic value based technical education
- To intensify international research and development (R & D) cooperation in technological development
- To imbibe core values of love for motherland, performance of duty, compassion, tolerance, honesty and integrity

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering was started in PEC in the year 1995 with the intake of 60 students with the objective of imparting quality education in the field of Electronics and Communication and the intake was increased to 120 in the year 2013. The department started M.E.Communication System in the year 2014 with an intake of 24 students. At present, the department is offering an undergraduate course in Electronics and Communication Engineering and one post graduate course in Communication Systems. The department has well-equipped laboratories with the facility of working in various areas like Integrated circuits, Microprocessor and Microcontrollers with interfaces, Microwave and optical communication, Digital signal processing and VLSI etc. The department has dynamic and committed faculty members who have published and presented papers in various Journals, National and international conferences in the area of speech processing, image processing, wireless communication networks and neural networks. Original MATLAB 7.0 with signal processing tool box, ORCAD PSPICE 10.1 version, XILINX 9.1 version is added to the department to bring multi faceted knowledge among students in the ECE discipline. The department in association with student professional bodies like ISTE, ICTACT has organized several workshops, conferences and other technical events.

The ultimate aim of the department is to foster the technical skills in the field of Electronics and Communication that will help the students to practically express their findings as products conducive to the society.

VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To develop high quality, technically competent and socially responsible Engineers in the field of communication from rural background.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. *To imbibe technical skills among graduates relevant to the area of electronics and communication engineering field.*
2. *Making our students technologically superior and ethically strong.*
3. *To instill skills among students to meet the industrial requirement*

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO'S)

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) are Broad Statements that describe what Graduates are expected to attain within a few years of Graduation. Program Educational Objectives are based on the needs of the program's Constituencies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

PEO1: Core Competence

Graduates Excel In analyzing, designing, simulating and testing of all Electronics and Communication Engineering.

PEO2: Breadth

Graduates exhibit their multidisciplinary skills to integrate Contemporary knowledge.

PEO3: Life Long Learning

Graduates can adapt to lifelong learning to enhance their technical skills.

PEO4: Professionalism

Graduates excel in their professional careers as Engineers, consultants and entrepreneurs.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO'S)

Programme outcomes are narrower statements that describe what students are expected to know and be able to do upon the graduation. They are formed in line withthe graduate attributes of NBA. These relate to the skills, knowledge, attitudes, values and behavior outcomes that students acquire through the programme.

Graduates will have ability to:

Programme Outcome 1 (Engineering Knowledge):

Understand and apply basic concepts of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Engineering.

Programme Outcome 2 (Problem Analysis):

Understand and analyze circuit theory, electromagnetic theory, control theory, communication theory and apply them to electronics and communication engineering applications.

Programme Outcome 3 (Design & Development of Solutions):

Analyze and design the electronic components and to apply in analog and digital communication systems.

Programme Outcome 4 (Investigation of Complex Problem):

Analyze and design the electronic components and to apply in analog and digital communication systems.

Programme Outcome 5 (Modern Tools Usage):

Use contemporary computing tools and techniques in electronics and communication Engineering applications.

Programme Outcome 6 (Engineer and Society):

Handle engineering aspects of modern electronics and communication technology, utilization and the impact of engineering solutions to the

Societal needs.

Programme Outcome 7 (Environment & Sustainability):

Acquire knowledge of contemporary issues to sustain the ever changing environment.

Programme Outcome 8 (Ethics):

Apply the ethical principles to their profession and social issues.

Programme Outcome 9 (Individual & Team work):

Perform individually and in a group to accomplish a common goal.

Programme Outcome 10 (Communication):

Effectively communicate and present technological developments.

Programme Outcome 11 (Lifelong Learning):

Gain self-confidence to engage in lifelong learning.

Programme Outcome 12 (Project management & Finance):

Plan and manage a project in a cost effective manner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S MESSAGE

India has the world's largest population. It is not enough to only foster cognitive intelligence among the youth. The youth requires a mutual faculty endowed with multi-dimensional intelligence. What are the objectives that the youth should work towards? These cannot be purely materialistic, materialistic Programme alone does not guarantee national security. What is essential is the character or integrity of the country's citizens. A national policy for integrating spiritual values and organization leadership can be achieved through measures by which we can create a modern Mindset among the youth. This will not only motivate them to acquire technical cognitive competence but also develop their emotional,, moral , social, spiritual, environmental and innovational intelligence. This will make them more patriotic self-reliant individuals of high character, possessing a social conscience. Such an army of evolved youth will be the asset of the nation

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

I am happy to meet all of you through this News Letter and I thank all the staff who strived to give professional education in a new perspective manner and achieve perfection in all the fields. The main reason for our tremendous performance in various activities is the involvement of the faculty members who motivated students whole heartedly to participate in the seminars, industrial visit, inter activity session and other extracurricular activities to inculcate in them sound moral values, strong personality and eagerness to work in the society. Because of these efforts we have been successful in moulding the personality of our students and

imbibe in them moral values and the spirit to team work. As a result 328 of our students leaving the institution in the year 2015 got Placed in reputed and renowned firms. I wish this solidarity continues for successive years and we would be proud to release many more newsletter like this, highlighting ourachievements. I have no doubts in near future PEC will be termed as one of the leading technical institutions in our district.

VICE PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

The Department of ECE has seen a considerable growth since its inception in the year 1995. The well qualified faculty and courses of this department aid to prepare students for careers as professional engineers through an education in fundamental principles as well as in the context of real application and design environment. The department encourages all students to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the institute and participate in all the extracurricular activities that are offered.I wish to emphasis the importance of few things that we always have to remember. Parents and teachers should remember that students should not be forced, but should be guided to achieve their goals in an easy and pleasing ways, so that we can discover the touch of genius in each one of them

HOD MESSAGE

THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING (ECE) has consistently maintained an exemplary academic record. The greatest asset of the department is its highly motivated and learned faculty. The available diversity of expertise of the faculty with the support of the other staff prepares the students to work in global multicultural environment. The graduates of the Electronics & Communication Stream have been selected by some of the world's leading corporations & as well as by most of the leading Indian counter parts.We hope that we will continue to deliver our best to serve the society and mankind. It is also expected and that our students will continue to pass-on the skills which they have developed during their stay at this department to whole of the worldfor a better society. We will be happy to receive your suggestions for further improvement and development of our department.

ARTICLES

Different Types of Wireless Communication with Applications

The term wireless communication was introduced in the 19th century and wireless communication technology has developed over the subsequent years. It is one of the most important mediums of transmission of information from one device to other devices. In this technology, the information can be transmitted through the air without requiring any cable or wires or other electronic conductors, by using electromagnetic waves like IR, RF, satellite, etc. In the present days, the wireless communication technology refers to a variety of wireless communication devices and technologies ranging from smart phones to computers, tabs, laptops, Bluetooth Technology, printers. This article gives an overview of wireless communication and types of wireless communications.

Types of Wireless Communciation

Introduction To Wireless Communication

In the present days, wireless communication system has become an essential part of various types of wireless communication devices, that permits user to communicate even from remote operated areas. There are many devices used for wireless communication like mobiles. Cordless telephones, Zigbeewirelss technology, GPS, Wi-Fi, satellite television and wireless computer parts. Current wireless phones include 3 and 4G networks, Bluetooth and Wi-Fi technologies.

Types of Wireless Communication

The different types of wireless communication mainly include, IR wireless communication, satellite communication, broadcast radio, Microwave radio, Bluetooth, Zigbee etc.

Satellite Communication

Satellite communication is one type of self contained wireless communication technology, it is widely spread all over the world to allow users to stay connected almost anywhere on the earth. When the signal (a beam of modulated microwave) is sent near the satellite then, satellite amplifies the signal and sent it back to the antenna receiver which is located on the surface of the earth. Satellite communication contains two main components like the space segment and the ground segment.The ground segment consists of fixed or mobile transmission, reception and ancillary equipment and the space segment, which mainly is the satellite itself.

Infrared Communication

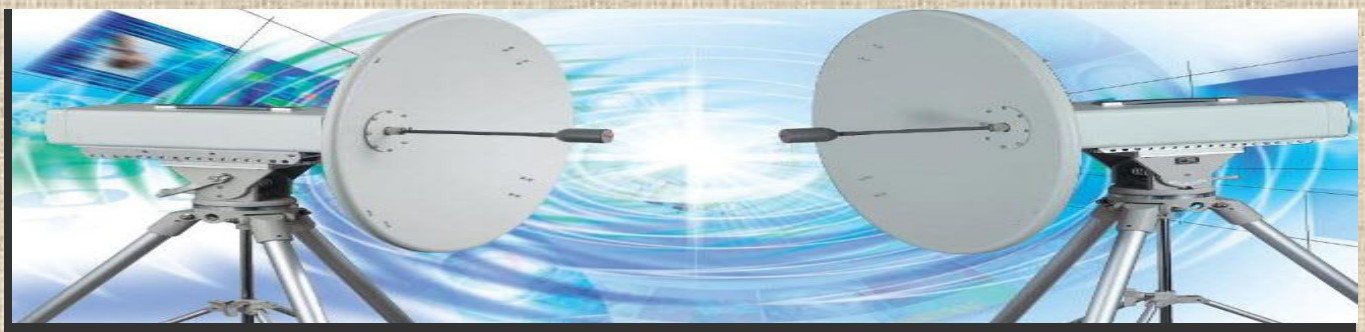
Infrared wireless communication communicates information in a device or systems through IR radiation . IR is electromagnetic energy at a wavelength that is longer than that of red light. It is used for security control, TV remote control and short range communications. In the electromagnetic spectrum, IR radiation lies between microwaves and visible light. So, they can be used as a source of communication

Infrared Communication

For a successful infrared communication, a photo LED transmitter and a photo diode receptor are required. The LED transmitter transmits the IR signal in the form of non visiblelight, that is captured and saved by the photoreceptor. So the information between the source and the target is transferred in this way. The source and destination can be mobile phones, TVs, security systems, laptops etc supports wireless communication.

Microwave Communication

Microwave wireless communication is an effective type of communication, mainly this transmission uses radio waves, and the wavelengths of radio waves are measured in centimeters. In this communication, the data or information can be transfers using two methods. One is satellite method and another one is terrestrial method.



Microwave Communication

Wherein satellite method, the data can be transmitted though a satellite, that orbit 22,300 miles above the earth. Stations on the earth send and receive data signals from the satellite with a frequency ranging from 11GHz-14GHz and with a transmission speed of 1Mbps to 10Mbps. In terrestrial method, in which two microwave towers with a clear line of sight between them are used, ensuring no obstacles to disrupt the line of sight. So it is used often for the purpose of privacy. The frequency range of the terrestrial system is typically 4GHz-6GHz and with a transmission speed is usually 1Mbps to 10Mbps.

The main disadvantage of microwave signals is, they can be affected by bad weather, especially rain.

Wi-Fi

Wi-Fi is a low power wireless communication, that is used by various electronic devices like smart phones, laptops, etc.In this setup, a router works as a communication hub wirelessly. These networks allow users to connect only within close proximity to a router. WiFi is very common in networking applications which affords portability wirelessly. These networks need to be protected with passwords for the purpose of security, otherwise it will access by others

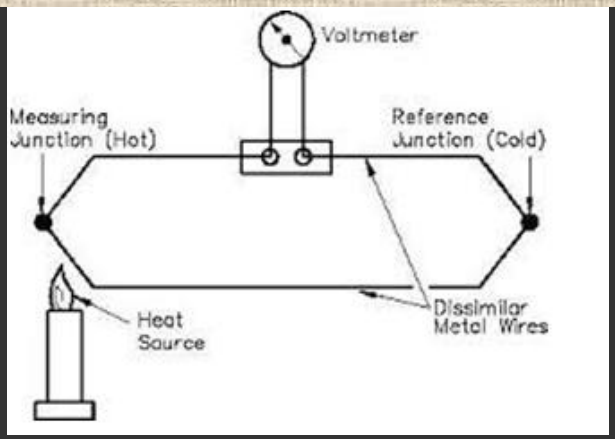
Wi-Fi Communication

Temperature Sensors - Types, Working & Operation

Temperature is the most often-measured environmental quantity. This might be expected since most physical, electronic, chemical, mechanical, and biological systems are affected by temperature. Certain chemical reactions, biological processes, and even electronic circuits perform best within limited temperature ranges. Temperature is one of the most commonly measured variables and it is therefore not surprising that there are many ways of sensing it. Temperature sensing can be done either through direct contact with the heating source, or remotely, without direct contact with the source using radiated energy instead. There are a wide variety of temperature sensors on the market today, including Thermocouples, Resistance Temperature Detectors (RTDs), Thermistors, Infrared, and Semiconductor Sensors.

5 Types of Temperature Sensors

- ***Thermocouple**: It is a type of temperature sensor, which is made by joining two dissimilar metals at one end. The joined end is referred to as the HOT JUNCTION. The other end of these dissimilar metals is referred to as the COLD END or COLD JUNCTION. The cold junction is actually formed at the last point of thermocouple material. If there is a difference in temperature between the hot junction and cold junction, a small voltage is created. This voltage is referred to as an EMF (electro-motive force) and can be measured and in turn used to indicate temperature.*



Thermocouple

- ***The RTD*** *is a temperature sensing device whose resistance changes with temperature. Typically built from platinum, though devices made from nickel or copper are not uncommon, RTDs can take many different shapes like wire wound, thin film. To measure the resistance across an RTD, apply a constant current, measure the resulting voltage, and determine the RTD resistance. RTDs exhibit fairly linear resistance to temperature curves over their operating regions, and any nonlinearity are highly predictable and repeatable. The PT100 RTD evaluation board uses surface mount RTD to measure temperature. An external 2, 3 or 4-wire PT100 can also be associated with measure temperature in remote areas. The RTDs are biased using a constant current source. So as to reduce self-heat due to power dissipation, the current magnitude is moderately low. The circuit shown in figure is the constant current source uses a reference voltage, one amplifier, and a PNP transistor.*

- ***Thermistors****: Similar to the RTD, the thermistor is a temperature sensing device whose resistance changes with temperature. Thermistors, however, are made from semiconductor materials. Resistance is determined in the same manner as the RTD, but thermistors exhibit a highly nonlinear resistance vs. temperature curve. Thus, in the thermistors operating range we can see a large resistance change for a very small temperature change. This makes for a highly sensitive device, ideal for set-point applications.*

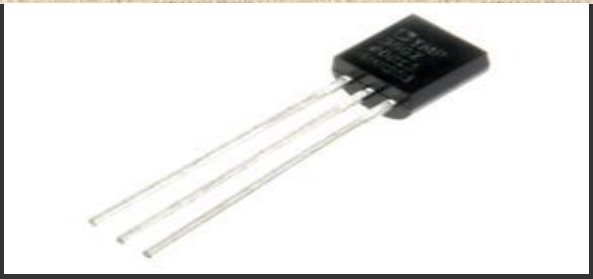
- ***Semiconductor sensors****: They are classified into different types like Voltage output, Current output, Digital output, Resistance output silicon and Diode temperature sensors. Modern semiconductor temperature sensors offer high accuracy and high linearity over an operating range of about 55˚C to +150˚C. Internal amplifiers can scale the output to convenient values, such as 10mV/˚C. They are also useful in cold-junction compensation circuits for wide temperature range thermocouples. A brief details about this type of temperature sensor are given below.*

  Sensor ICs

  There are a wide variety of temperature sensor ICs that are available to simplify the broadest possible range of temperature monitoring challenges. These silicon temperature sensors differ significantly from the above mentioned types in a couple of important ways. The first is operating temperature range. A temperature sensor IC can operate over the nominal IC temperature range of -55˚C to +150˚C. The second major difference is functionality.

  A silicon temperature sensor is an integrated circuit, and can therefore include extensive signal processing circuitry within the same package as the sensor. There is no need to add compensation circuits for temperature sensor Ics. Some of these are analogue circuits with either voltage or current output. Others combine analogue-sensing circuits with voltage comparators to provide alert functions. Some other sensor ICs combine analogue-sensing circuitry with digital input/output and control registers, making them an ideal solution for microprocessor-based systems.

  Digital output sensor usually contains a temperature sensor, analog-to-digital converter (ADC), a two-wire digital interface and registers for controlling the IC's operation. Temperature is continuously measured and can be read at any time. If desired, the host processor can instruct the sensor to monitor temperature and take an output pin high (or low) if temperature exceeds a programmed limit. Lower threshold temperature can also be programmed and the host can be notified when temperature has dropped below this threshold. Thus, digital output sensor can be used for reliable temperature monitoring in microprocessor-based systems.



Temperature Sensor

Above temperature sensor has three terminals and required Maximum of 5.5 V supply. This type of sensor consists of a material that performs the operation according to temperature to vary the resistance. This change of resistance is sensed by circuit and it calculates temperature. When the voltage increases then the temperature also rises. We can see this operation by using a diode.

Temperature sensors directly connected to microprocessor input and thus capable of direct and reliable communication with microprocessors. The sensor unit can communicate effectively with low-cost processors without the need of A/D converters.

An example for a temperature sensor is ***LM35****. The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius temperature. The LM35 is operates at -55˚ to +120˚C.*

The basic centigrade temperature sensor (+2˚C to +150˚C) is shown in figure below.

Features of LM35 Temperature Sensor:

- *Calibrated directly in ˚ Celsius (Centigrade)*
- *Rated for full (−55˚ to +150˚C range*
- *Suitable for remote applications*
- *Low cost due to wafer-level trimming*
- *Operates from 4 to 30 volts*
- *Low self-heating,*
- *±1/4˚C of typical nonlinearity*

Operation of LM35:

- *The LM35 can be connected easily in the same way as other integrated circuit temperature sensors. It can be stuck or established to a surface and its temperature will be within around the range of 0.01˚C of the surface temperature.*
- *This presumes that the ambient air temperature is just about the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM35 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature.*

The temperature sensors have well known applications in environmental and process control and also in test, measurement and communications. A digital temperature is a sensor, which provides 9-bit temperature readings. Digital temperature sensors offer excellent precise accuracy, these are designed to read from 0˚C to 70˚C and it is

possible to achieve ±0.5°C accuracy. These sensors completely aligned with digital temperature readings in degree Celsius.

- ***Digital Temperature Sensors :*** Digital temperature sensors eliminate the necessity for extra components, such as an A/D converter, within the application and there is no need to calibrate components or the system at specific reference temperatures as needed when utilizing thermistors. Digital temperature sensors deal with everything, empowering the basic system temperature monitoring function to be simplified.

The advantages of a digital temperature sensor are principally with its precision output in degrees Celsius. The sensor output is a balanced digital reading. This intends no other components, such as an analogue to digital converter and much simpler to use than, a simple thermistor which provides a non-linear resistance with temperature variation.

An example for a digital temperature sensor is DS1621, which provides a 9 bit temperature reading.

Features DS1621:

1. No external components are required.
2. Temperature range of -55^{0}C to +125^{0}C in 0.5^0 intervals is measured.
3. Gives temperature value as a 9-bit reading.
4. Wide power supply range (2.7V to 5.5V).
5. Converts temperature to digital word in less than one second.
6. Thermostatic settings are user definable and Non volatile.
7. It is as 8-pin DIP.

S.SANDHIYA

III YEAR ECE

Current Sensor and It's Application

Sensing variable current flow is a major requirement in frequent electronics systems and the strategies to do so are as an assortment of as the applications themselves. A sensor is a unit that can determine a physical phenomenon and compute the latter, in other words it gives a measurable demonstration of the wonder on a particular scale or range. A current sensor is a device that recognizes electrical current in a wire or a system whether it is high or low and creates an indicator relative to it. It might be then used to presentation the measured current in an ammeter or might be archived for further classification in a data acquisition system or might be used for control purpose. Current sensor is "disturbing" as it is an incorporation of some of the sensor, which may cause system performance.

There are a wide variety of current sensors to monitor alternating or direct the current and its measurement is required in many applications be it in industrial, automotive or household fields.

Principle:

Current sensor is a device which detects and converts current to get an output voltage, which is directly proportional to the current in the designed path. When current is passing through the circuit, a voltage drops across the path where the current is flowing. Also a magnetic field is generated near the current carrying conductor. These above phenomenon are used in the current sensor design technique.

Current Sensing Element- Sense resistor:

Current sensing refers to generation of the voltage signal which is related to the current passing in the circuit. A conventional way of sensing current is to insert a resistor in the path of current to be sense. Then we can place the sensed resistor at anywhere in series with the circuit it may be load or switch. Therefore current sensing devices are to be considered as current to voltage converter.

Factors on which the functioning of the sensing element depends

- ***Values must be taken low in order to minimize the power losses:***

The current sensed values usually depend on the threshold voltage of the circuit whose operation is completely based on the sensed current information.

- ***To increase the accuracy we must consider low temperature co efficient:***

Temperature is the main coefficient factor of resistance in terms of accuracy. Resistor with temperature coefficient resistance closer to zero, in the entire operation that should be used. Power derating curve provides allowable power at different temperatures. But peak power capability is a function of energy; hence energy rating curve should be taken into account

Pros and Cons of current sensing resistors consist of

Pros:

- *Cost is very low when compared to other devices.*
- *High dimension inaccuracy*
- *Computable current range from very low to medium*
- *Capability to determine DC or AC current*

Cons:

- *Introduces supplementary resistance into the measured circuit path, which may increase source output resistance and outcome in objectionable loading effect.*
- *Power gets lost due to the direction of power dissipation. Consequently, current sensing resistors are rarely used away from the low and medium current sensing applications.*

Two methods of current sensing:

1. Direct current sensing:

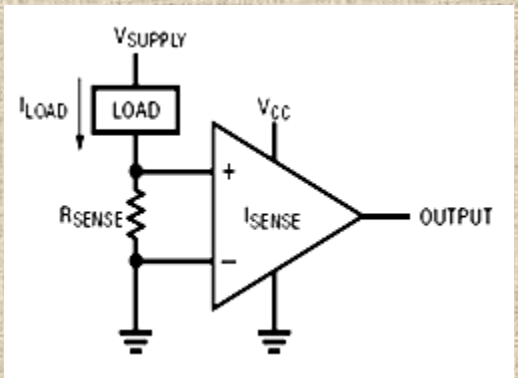
Direct current sensing is dependent upon Ohm's law. By putting a shunt resistor in arrangement with the system load, a voltage is generated across the shunt resistor that is proportional to the system load current. The voltage over the shunt could be measured by differential amplifiers for example current shunt amplifiers, operational amplifiers or difference amplifiers. It is typically implemented for load currents <100A.

2. Indirect current sensing:

Indirect current sensing is dependent upon Ampere's and Faraday's laws. By putting a loop around a current carrying conductor, a voltage is induced over the loop that is proportional to the current. This type sensing method is utilized for 100A – 1000A load currents.

Low-Side Current Sensing:

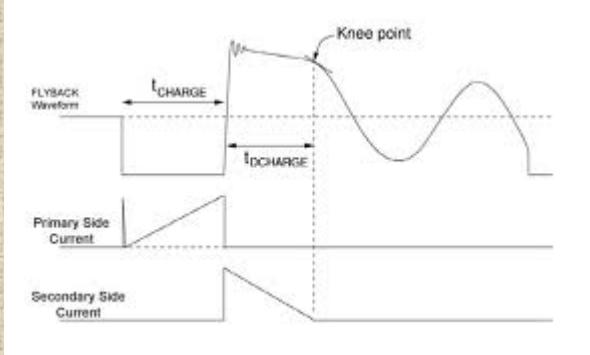
It is a low input common mode voltage. Low-side current sensing connects the sensing resistor between the load and ground. This is desirable because the common-mode voltage is near ground, which takes into consideration the utilization of single-supply, rail to rail input /output op-amps. Load is giving to the single supply and resistance is grounded. The drawbacks to low-side sensing are disturbances to the system load's ground potential and the inability to detect load shorts.



High Side Current Sensing:

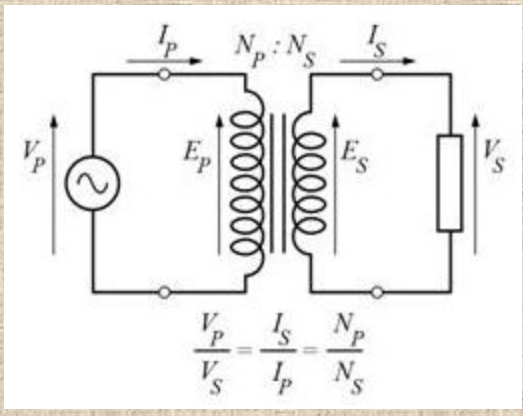
High-side current sensing connects the sensing resistor between the power supply and load.

High-side sensing is desirable because it directly monitors the current delivered by the supply, which considers the identification of load shorts. The test is that the amplifier's input common mode voltage range must have as a feature the load's supply voltage. Finally out is measured across the current sensed device, and load is grounded. Figure below is representing the primary and secondary side current curve:



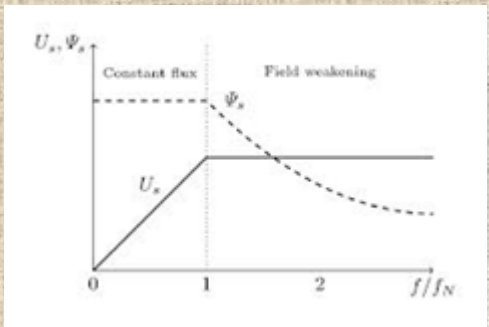
Current Transformer (CT):

Current transformer (CT) is a transformer is used to measure electric currents. CT is the most widely recognized sensor around today's high current solid-state energy meters. It can measure up to extremely high current and consumes little power. It is also very useful in measuring or monitoring high current, high voltage and high power circuits. These are used in power system of all kinds, such as power supplies, motor controls, lighting controls.



Current Transformer:

These sensors provide critical information for system control and safety. And generate an output signal proportional to measured current.



Features of Current Transformer:

- *Measures AC only*
- *Electrical Isolation*
- *No Power Supply*
- *Lower Cost*

These sensors are these days being used widely in almost all the industries because of their vast applications and the type of output they provide which can be controlled and can be used for different applications.

Current Sense the voltage drop proportional to the load current across a resistor of 10R is taken and is stepped up by a current transformer (CT) to feed to a bridge rectifier to generate pulsating dc for the comparator to develop current sense. The comparator generates the zero crossing pulses from a pulsating D.C.

Applications of current sensor:

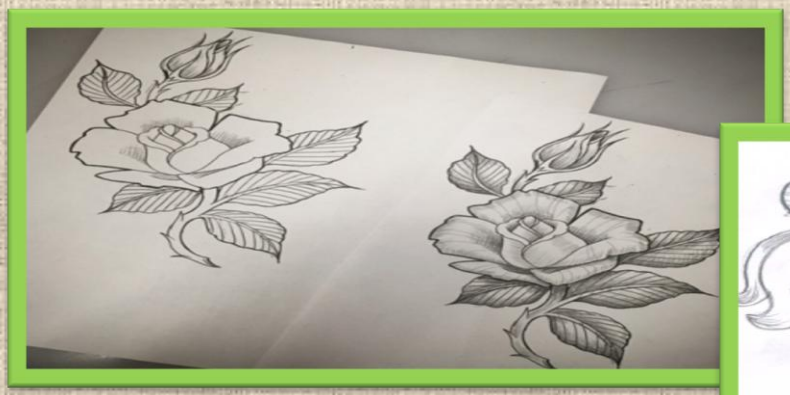
- *Open loop current sensor using TLE4998S.*
- *Current sensor using TLE4998S in range selection mode.*

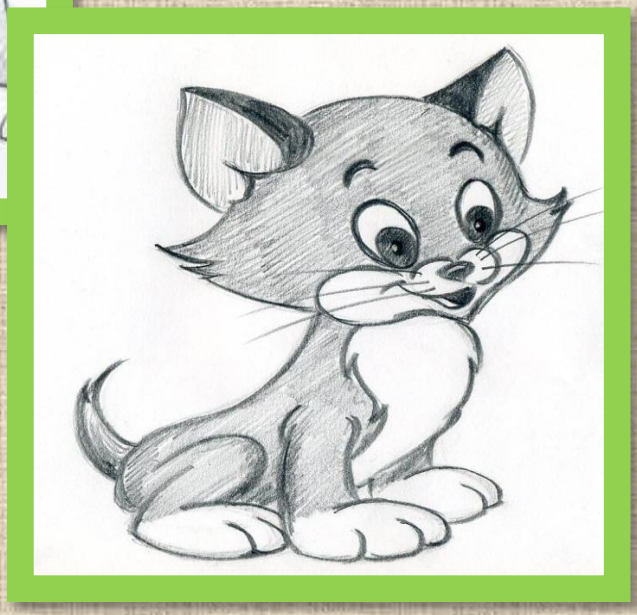
Photo Credit

- *Current Transformer by wikimedia*
- *primary and secondary side current curve by gstatic*
- *Current Transformer by gstatic*

S.KAVITHA

PENCIL ARTS





POEMS

To My Mother

Because I feel that, in the Heavens above,
The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find, among their burning terms of love,
None so devotional as that of "Mother,"
Therefore by that dear name I long have called you-
You why Because I feel that, in the Heavens above,
The angels, whispering to one another,
Can find, among their burning terms of love,
None so devotional as that of "Mother,"
Therefore by that dear name I long have called you-
You who are more than mother unto me,
And fill my heart of hearts, where Death installed you
In setting my Virginia's spirit free.
My mother- my own mother, who died early,
Was but the mother of myself; but you
Are mother to the one I loved so dearly,
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew
By that infinity with which my wife
Was dearer to my soul than its soul-life.

II YEAR ECE
Ashwini

M-O-T-H-E-R

'M' is for the million things she gave me,
'O' means only that she's growing old,
'T' is for the tears she shed to save me,
'H' is for her heart of purest gold;
'E' is for her eyes, with love-light shining,
'R' means right, and right she'll always be,
Put them all together, they spell 'MOTHER,'
A word that means the world to me.

III YEAR ECE
Rajkumar

A Former Life

LONG since, I lived beneath vast porticoes,
By many ocean-sunsets tinged and fired,
Where mighty pillars, in majestic rows,
Seemed like basaltic caves when day expired.

The rolling surge that mirrored all the skies
Mingled its music, turbulent and rich,
Solemn and mystic, with the colours which
The setting sun reflected in my eyes.

And there I lived amid voluptuous calms,
In splendours of blue sky and wandering wave,
Tended by many a naked, perfumed slave,

Who fanned my languid brow with waving palms
They were my slaves--the only care they had
To know what secret grief had made me sad.

V YEAR ECE G.Harish Kumar

Volume 1

வாழும்நீர்எங்கே

வாழும்நீர்எங்கே, பெரியப்பா?

ஏண்டாமுத்து, உனக்கென்னபைத்தியமாபிடிச்சிருக்கு? வாழும்நீர்எங்கேன்னுகேக்குறயே? நல்லதண்ணி, கெட்டதண்ணி, குடிதண்ணிஇல்லன்னாகுடிநீர், வெந்நீர்-ன்னுதான்சொலுவாங்க. நீயென்னடான்னாவாழும்நீர்எங்கே-ன்னுகேக்குறதுநல்லாருக்கா?

பெரியப்பாநாவாழும்நீர்அக்காஎங்கேன்னுதான்கேக்குறேன்?

யாருடாஅதுவாழும்நீர்அக்கா? நம்மவீட்டிலயாரும்அப்படிஇல்லையே!

பெரியப்பாநாசுதாஅக்காவைத்தாங் 'வாழும்நீர்' அக்கா-ன்னுசொல்லறேன்.

அதென்னடா 'வாழும்நீர்' -ன்னா?

சரிசுதாஅக்காபேருதமிழ்ப்பேரா?

அதென்னவோஎங்களுக்கென்னடாதெரியும்?

சரிஅந்தப்பேரஅக்காவுக்குஏன்வச்சீங்க?

அடஒருசினிமாக்கதையிலவர்றகதாநாயகிபேருசுதா.
அந்தப்பேருஎனக்கும்உம்பெரியம்மாவுக்கும்ரொம்பப்பிடிச்சுப்போச்சு.
அதனாலதான்ஒம்அக்காவுக்குஅந்தப்பேரவச்சோம்.

சரிஅந்தப்பேருக்குஎன்னஅர்த்தம் (பொருள்)ன்னுதெரியுமா?

அடபோடா. யாருடாபேருக்குஅர்த்தமெல்லாம்பாத்துட்டுபிள்ளைங்களுக்குப்பேருவைக்கறாங்க?

பெரியப்பா, சுதா -ங்கறபேருவடமொழியிலெயும்இந்தியிலெயும்இருக்கறபேரு. அதுக்குஅர்த்தம் "வாழும்நீர்"

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சிரிக்கஅல்ல. சிந்திக்க. மொழிப்பற்றைவளர்க்க. பிறமொழிப்பெயரின்பொருள்அறிய.

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கலைஞர்என்னும்இளைஞரே

அஞ்சுகம்ஈன்றெடுத்தஅருந்தமிழ்புதல்வா,
தன்சுகம்காணாதரணிஆள்தலைவா,
திருவாவூருக்குதேராலாபுகழ்,இல்லை,இல்லை.உன்திருமேனிசுமந்ததால்அந்தஊருக்குபுகழ்.
முத்தமிழும்உன்னைப்போற்றும்.
முத்தமிட்டுஅன்பைக்கூட்டும்.
அண்ணாவின்அடிபற்றியதால்நீசெந் 'நா'பெற்றாயோ?பொன்னானதமிழும்உன்னால்பொன்மகுடம்சூட்டிக்கொள்ளும்.
வருகின்றகாலமெல்லாம்பைந்தமிழும்உன்னைபோற்றிச்சொல்லும்.
வருகின்றகாலனும்உன்தமிழ்கேட்டுதானாகதூரச்செல்லும்.உன்சிலேடைவார்த்தையால்எனக்குள்சிலிர்த்துப்போனதுண்டு.
உன்பலமேடைவார்த்தையில்நான்சிலையாகிநின்றதுண்டு.
தமிழ்க்காதலனே, தமிழ்சுடர்அணையாமல்காத்துக்கொள்.ஏனெனில்நீயும்,தமிழும்வேறல்ல....

S.RAHUL

II YEAR ECE

பெண்என்பவள்

பெண்என்பவள்
திடம்என்று
யாரும்கூறவேண்டாம்!

பெண்என்பவள்திரவமானவள்...

எண்ணெயாகிஎரிப்பவள்அவளே...
நீராகிஅணைப்பவளும்அவளே...

இந்தநேரத்தில்சொல்லிக்கொள்ள
விழைகிறேன் "நானும்ஒருபெண்"...

S.SHEELA
FINAL YEAR ECE

பூ

வண்ணபூக்களும் ;
"ஆண்"இணமே !
பூவையரை ;
ஈர்ப்பதால்

P.SAKTHIVEL

FINAL YEAR ECE

நினைவுகள்

உன்நெருடல்கள்
தரும்நினைவுகளை
எரித்து
கொல்கிறேன்
அவைமீண்டும்
உயிர்க்கின்றன..
சாம்பலில்உயிர்க்கும்
பீனிக்ஸ்பறவைகளாய்..! !!

இவள்நிலா

S.HARIKRISHNAN

II YEAR ECE A

A nice thought about promise

A nice Thought read it twice.
"Those who are most slow in making a promise,
Are the most faithful in fulfilling it".

G.DIVYA

II YEAR A

JOKES

Son: I am not able to go to school today.
Father: what happened?
Son: I am not feeling well
Father: Where you are not feeling well?
Son: In school!

Teacher: Why are you late?
Student: Because of the sign on the road.
Teacher: What type of sign?
Student: The sign that says, "School Ahead, Go Slow."!

GEETHA.K

III ECE A

Sardar was busy removing a wheel

Sardar was busy removing
a wheel from his auto.
A man asks sardar why are
you removing a wheel from your auto.
sardar :Cant you read the board.
Parking is only for 2 wheeler

Advertisement

Our friendship means a lot to me.
U cry i cry.
U laugh i laugh.
U jump out of the window
I look down & then
.
.
I laugh again

THENMOZHI .S
III YEAR B

Height of Good Luck ...!

Height of Good Luck ...!

Teacher: Hey! Stand up.

Tell me two pronouns.

.

.

Student: Who? Me?

Teacher: Very Good, Sit down :D

KUMARESAN .M
FINAL ECE A

RANGOLI

IV YEAR *ECE*

BAVANI