

RENEWABLE
ENERGY

VARDHAMAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(AUTONOMOUS)

Affiliated to **JNTUH**, Approved by **AICTE**, Accredited by **NAAC** with **A++ Grade**, **ISO 9001:2015** Certified
Kacharam, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 501218, Telangana, India

MAGAZINE IMPULSE

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DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

Vision of the Department:

Producing professionally competent graduates in the domain of electrical engineering to serve the industry/society addressing the challenges.

Mission of the Department:

- Provide professional skills in electrical circuit design and simulation to the students.
- Bringing awareness among the students with emerging technologies to meet the dynamic needs of the society
- Develop industry-institute interface for collaborative research, internship and entrepreneurial skills among the stakeholders (Students/Faculty)
- Encourage multi-disciplinary activities through research and continuous learning activities

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs):

PEO1: Graduates will excel to make way to give solutions to real-time problems through technical knowledge and operational skills in the field of Electrical Engineering.

PEO2: Graduates will demonstrate their ability to acquaint with the ongoing trends in the field of Electrical Engineering to address the needs of the society.

PEO3: Graduates will communicate effectively as team players to cope with building a Prospective career.

PEO4: Graduates of the program will act with Integrity and have interpersonal skills in catering the need-based requirements blended with ethics and professionalism.

Program Specific Outcomes(PSOs):

Graduates will be able to,

PSO1: Conceptualize complex electrical and electronics systems, employ control strategies for power electronics related applications to prioritize societal requirements.

PSO2: Design, analyze and create energy efficient and eco-friendly power & energy systems.



Chairman's Message

It gives me immense pleasure to share a few words about the **Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE)** at **Vardhaman College of Engineering**, a department that has continually demonstrated excellence, innovation, and commitment in the field of engineering education. Recognized as one of the most dynamic and forward-thinking departments in the institution, the EEE department stands as a symbol of academic rigor, technical proficiency, and holistic student development.

Electrical and Electronics Engineering is a vital and ever-evolving discipline that forms the bedrock of countless technological advancements shaping our world today. From large-scale power generation and transmission to the development of intelligent systems, embedded technologies, electric vehicles, and renewable energy solutions, EEE is at the heart of modern infrastructure and smart innovations. At Vardhaman, the department has kept pace with these global trends, ensuring our curriculum, pedagogy, and learning outcomes are aligned with the needs of the future.

The department is anchored by a team of **highly qualified, experienced, and passionate faculty members**, many of whom are involved in cutting-edge research, consultancy, and academic leadership. Their unwavering commitment to excellence is evident in their approach to teaching, mentoring, and guiding students through both fundamental concepts and advanced technologies.

Our **laboratory infrastructure** is another key strength, equipped with modern instruments, simulation tools, and software that enable hands-on learning and experimentation. From power electronics and electric drives to control systems, digital signal processing, and IoT-based automation, students are trained in both classical and emerging domains of EEE.

Our **alumni network** is a source of great pride. Graduates from the department have gone on to build impactful careers in globally reputed organizations, pursue higher education in top universities, and even launch their own startups. Their achievements are a powerful testament to the quality of education and mentorship provided by the department.

As **Chairman**, I take great pride in the department's journey so far and am deeply optimistic about its future. I am confident that the **Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering** will continue to play a transformative role in shaping capable, ethical, and visionary engineers who are prepared to meet the complex challenges of tomorrow.



Dr. T. Vijender Reddy
Chairman

Principal's Message

It is with immense pride that I reflect on the outstanding progress and contributions of the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE) at Vardhaman College of Engineering. As one of the cornerstone departments of our institution, EEE has consistently upheld a legacy of academic excellence, research-driven learning, and a deep commitment to producing competent, innovative, and socially responsible engineers.

The department offers a vibrant and intellectually stimulating academic environment, led by a team of highly qualified and experienced faculty members, many of whom hold doctoral degrees and bring a wealth of expertise from academia, research, and industry. The curriculum is meticulously crafted to balance strong theoretical foundations with practical applications, encompassing core areas of electrical engineering alongside emerging technologies such as smart grids, electric mobility, renewable energy systems, embedded systems, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

To ensure our students remain industry-ready, the department continuously invests in upgrading laboratories and technical infrastructure, providing hands-on training with cutting-edge tools and technologies. Through internships, industry-sponsored projects, expert lectures, and technical workshops, students are encouraged to engage with real-world challenges and apply their learning in meaningful ways.

Beyond academics, the department emphasizes holistic student development. Active participation in national and international conferences, technical symposiums, innovation contests, student-led clubs, and entrepreneurial initiatives fosters a culture of exploration, collaboration, and leadership. The department's strong placement record, along with the achievements of our graduates in higher education and competitive examinations, stands as a testament to the quality of education, mentoring, and career support offered.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the dedicated faculty, staff, and students of the EEE department for their remarkable accomplishments and unwavering pursuit of excellence. I am confident that the department will continue to grow from strength to strength and play a vital role in shaping the future leaders of the electrical and electronics engineering domain.



Dr. J. V. R. Ravindra
Principal

HoD's Message

It is with immense pride and great enthusiasm that I present to you the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE) at Vardhaman College of Engineering—a department that has continually exemplified excellence, innovation, and impact. As one of the founding pillars of the institution, the EEE department has played a pivotal role in shaping competent engineering professionals who are well-prepared to address the complexities and demands of a rapidly transforming technological world.

At the core of our department's mission lies a strong commitment to academic excellence, advanced research, and robust industry engagement. Our academic programs are structured with a forward-looking approach, aiming not only to provide students with a solid grounding in fundamental engineering principles but also to equip them with the skills and insights required to thrive in emerging domains. The curriculum is regularly updated to stay aligned with global technological advancements and industrial trends, with special emphasis on areas such as electric mobility, renewable energy technologies, smart grid infrastructure, industrial automation, power electronics, embedded systems, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Our faculty members are the backbone of this academic ecosystem. Comprising highly qualified educators, researchers, and industry-experienced professionals, they bring both depth and breadth of expertise to the classroom. Their dedication goes beyond conventional teaching; they actively mentor students, lead research initiatives, and foster interdisciplinary collaborations that enrich the overall learning experience. The department also boasts well-equipped laboratories and advanced research facilities that serve as innovation hubs where students can experiment, build prototypes, and transform ideas into reality.

In addition to technical training, the department places strong emphasis on the holistic development of students. We believe that education must extend beyond textbooks, and thus, we encourage students to actively engage in a wide spectrum of co-curricular and extracurricular activities. These include participation in national and international technical competitions, innovation challenges, industry-sponsored internships, faculty-guided research projects, leadership programs, and entrepreneurship development cells. Through these platforms, students gain hands-on experience, enhance their communication and teamwork skills, and cultivate a mindset of lifelong learning and innovation.

Together, we remain committed to building a department that not only imparts technical knowledge but also cultivates integrity, creativity, and a sense of purpose—qualities that define the engineers of tomorrow.



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HoD EEE

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Faculty Insights

Soft Switching Techniques in Power Electronics for Higher Efficiency

In modern power electronics, efficiency and reliability are crucial, especially in applications like electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and industrial drives. Traditional switching methods in converters and inverters often involve hard switching, where power devices turn on and off abruptly. This leads to significant power loss, electromagnetic interference (EMI), and thermal stress on components. To address these challenges, soft switching techniques have emerged, significantly improving system performance.

Soft switching refers to techniques where switching transitions occur under zero voltage or zero current conditions—known as Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) and Zero Current Switching (ZCS). Unlike hard switching, where devices switch while both voltage and current are non-zero (causing high losses), soft switching reduces energy dissipation by ensuring one parameter is zero during transition.

In ZVS, voltage across the switch is zero at turn-on, minimizing voltage-current overlap and reducing loss. ZCS ensures current is zero at turn-off, reducing stress in devices like thyristors. Both methods reduce switching losses, enable higher switching frequencies, and result in smaller passive components, leading to compact and efficient converter designs.

Soft switching is widely used in resonant converters, such as LLC resonant, zero-voltage resonant transition (ZVRT), and quasi-resonant converters. These use circuit resonance to shape voltage and current waveforms, enabling smooth transitions. For example, LLC resonant converters are used in efficient power supplies and battery chargers, including EV fast-charging and data center power systems.

With the rise of Wide Bandgap (WBG) semiconductors like Silicon Carbide (SiC) and Gallium Nitride (GaN), soft switching is even more important. WBG devices offer fast switching and can handle higher voltages and temperatures, but suffer from switching losses under hard switching. Soft switching helps realize their full potential by reducing these losses and enabling efficiency levels up to 98% or more.

In conclusion, soft switching is a vital advancement in power electronics that supports energy efficiency, compactness, and thermal management. As demand grows for clean energy and efficient electronics, soft switching will be central to next-generation power converters.

Dr. Md. Asif
Professor

Green Energy Storage: Beyond Lithium-Ion Batteries

As the global transition to renewable energy accelerates, the need for efficient, sustainable, and scalable energy storage solutions is more urgent than ever. Lithium-ion batteries, currently dominant in everything from smartphones to electric vehicles (EVs), have served us well. However, they come with limitations—limited raw material availability, environmental concerns from mining, fire risks, and a finite lifespan. These drawbacks have sparked worldwide research into alternative energy storage technologies that are greener, safer, and more adaptable to large-scale applications.

One promising alternative is solid-state batteries, which replace the flammable liquid electrolyte with a solid one. This significantly improves safety and can potentially offer higher energy densities and longer life cycles. Several companies and research institutions are racing to commercialize solid-state designs for EVs and grid storage, though cost and manufacturing scale remain challenges.



Another emerging solution is flow batteries, especially vanadium redox flow batteries. Unlike conventional batteries, flow batteries store energy in liquid electrolytes contained in external tanks. This design allows for almost unlimited scalability and easy maintenance, making them ideal for renewable energy storage at the grid level. Their long cycle life and non-flammability add to their appeal, though their size and cost currently limit adoption.

Sodium-ion batteries are also gaining attention as a low-cost alternative to lithium-ion technology. Sodium is far more abundant and widely distributed than lithium, making this option attractive for countries with limited lithium reserves. Recent advancements have improved the performance of sodium-ion batteries, making them viable for stationary storage and low-cost mobility solutions. Additionally, hydrogen-based storage systems are being explored as long-duration storage solutions. Excess renewable energy can be used to produce green hydrogen through electrolysis. This hydrogen can later be used in fuel cells or burned for power generation, offering a flexible way to store energy for days or even weeks. Though infrastructure and efficiency remain hurdles, hydrogen could play a crucial role in future energy ecosystems.

India, aiming for 500 GW of renewable capacity by 2030, is actively investing in these alternatives. The National Green Hydrogen Mission and collaborations with global battery firms show a strong commitment to diversifying energy storage technologies. Indigenous research at IITs and public-private partnerships are also pushing innovation in sodium and flow batteries.

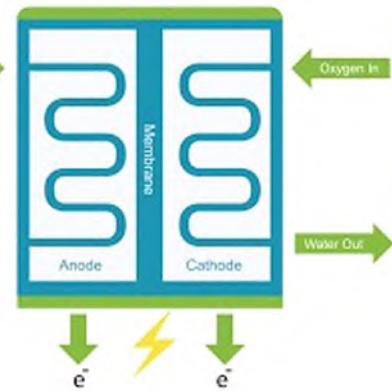
In conclusion, while lithium-ion batteries have powered the first wave of the green energy revolution, the future will likely depend on a diversified portfolio of storage solutions. Embracing these alternatives not only addresses environmental concerns but also ensures energy security and resilience in a decarbonized world.

Dr. S. Ravivarman
Professor

Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles vs. Battery EVs: Who Will Win the Clean Mobility Race?

In the global quest to decarbonize transportation, two advanced technologies are vying for supremacy: Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) and Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEVs). Each offers distinct benefits and faces unique challenges, and as governments and industries worldwide push for cleaner mobility, the debate over which technology will prevail grows ever more critical.

Technology and Efficiency BEVs operate by storing electrical energy in batteries, which are recharged from widely available grid power. Their direct energy delivery makes the conversion process relatively efficient, and ongoing improvements in lithium-ion battery technology are extending driving ranges while driving down costs. On the other hand, FCEVs generate electricity onboard by converting hydrogen through fuel cells—a process that offers fast refueling times and traditionally longer ranges. However, the multistep energy conversion—from producing hydrogen (via electrolysis or reforming), its storage, and subsequent conversion to electricity—can introduce additional energy losses.



Infrastructure and Usability One of BEVs' most significant advantages is existing infrastructure. With an expanding network of public charging stations and the convenience of home charging, BEVs currently enjoy a head start in market adoption. In contrast, FCEVs depend on a limited network of hydrogen refueling stations—a gap that can hinder widespread consumer uptake despite the promise of a quick 5-minute refuel time. This infrastructural challenge is particularly acute outside of pioneering regions like Japan, South Korea, and parts of Europe that are experimenting with hydrogen networks.

Cost, Environmental Impact, and Future Prospects Economically, BEVs benefit from lower upfront costs, bolstered by economies of scale and maturing battery technologies. Meanwhile, FCEVs, still in a nascent stage of mass commercialization, tend to be more expensive due to higher production costs and the limited hydrogen supply chain. Environmentally, both technologies offer zero tailpipe emissions, but their total carbon footprints depend on how the electricity or hydrogen is produced. Renewable sources tip the balance in favor of BEVs in many regions, whereas FCEVs could become attractive if “green hydrogen” production scales up effectively. Despite current challenges, the future likely holds a complementary role for both technologies—BEVs for personal mobility and light-duty applications, and FCEVs for heavy transport, commercial fleets, and long-haul scenarios where rapid refueling and extended range are paramount.

Conclusion In the clean mobility race, there isn't a definitive “winner” just yet. Instead, the trajectory seems to favor a balanced integration of both BEVs and FCEVs, harnessing the strengths of each to address diverse transport needs. As technological advances continue and infrastructure evolves, industry leaders and policymakers will be tasked with creating an ecosystem that leverages the unique advantages of both systems—paving the way toward a truly sustainable transportation future.

Dr. H. S. Jain
 Professor



The Role of Electrical Engineering in a Sustainable Future

Electrical engineering lies at the heart of the global shift toward sustainability. As the world faces the challenges of climate change, energy crises, and environmental degradation, electrical engineers play a pivotal role in designing and implementing technologies that reduce carbon footprints and improve energy efficiency. From renewable power generation to smart grids and electric transportation, their contributions are helping reshape a more resilient and sustainable future.

One of the most significant areas where electrical engineering drives sustainability is in renewable energy systems. Engineers are involved in harnessing solar, wind, hydro, and other clean energy sources by developing advanced power electronics, inverters, and controllers that optimize performance and grid integration. Modern power systems rely on sophisticated algorithms and hardware innovations to maintain stability while accommodating the variability of renewables.

Electrical engineers also lead the development of energy storage technologies and smart grid infrastructure. These advancements are essential for managing supply-demand imbalances and improving the reliability of power distribution. Smart meters, demand response systems, and grid automation enable consumers to use energy more efficiently, reducing overall consumption and waste.

The transportation sector is another key area of transformation. Electrical engineers contribute to the development of electric vehicles (EVs), charging infrastructure, and power management systems. They also work on reducing the energy consumption of public transport systems and integrating them with sustainable energy sources. Innovations in battery technology, powertrains, and regenerative braking systems are making electric mobility more accessible and practical. In countries like India, where energy demand is rising alongside the push for clean energy, electrical engineers are instrumental in expanding solar rooftop programs, rural electrification, and smart city initiatives. Their expertise ensures that renewable installations are not only technically sound but also economically viable and scalable.

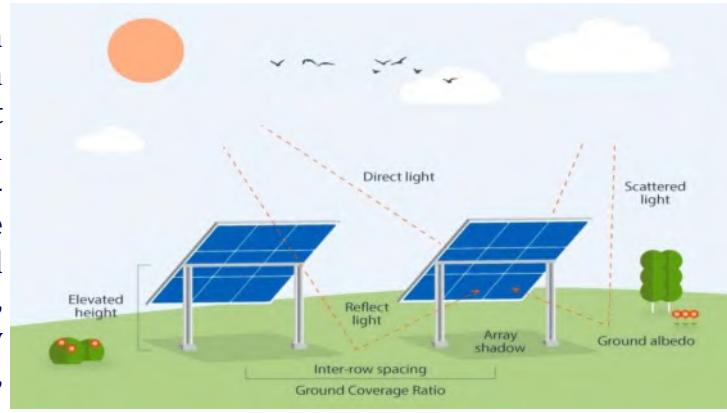
In conclusion, electrical engineering is central to creating a sustainable world. By improving energy efficiency, enabling clean energy integration, and fostering innovations in electrification, electrical engineers are not just solving technical problems—they are shaping the blueprint for a greener planet.

Dr. Patil Mounica
Assistant Professor

Bifacial Solar Panels Doubling Efficiency with Dual-Sided Light Capture

Bifacial solar panels have rapidly emerged as a transformative technology in the renewable energy sector, pushing the boundaries of conventional solar power generation. Unlike traditional monofacial panels that capture sunlight only on their front surface, bifacial panels are designed to absorb light from both the front and the back. This dual-sided light capture leverages not only direct solar irradiance but also the reflected or albedo light from the ground and surrounding structures. Recent advancements in material science and panel architecture have boosted the efficiency gains to as much as 27% in optimal conditions, a major leap forward in solar energy technology.

The key to this enhanced performance lies in the use of transparent back layers—often dual-glass configurations—that allow light to penetrate and power photovoltaic cells on the reverse side. Such designs not only improve light transmittance but also contribute to panel durability, making them well-suited for a variety of installations. For instance, when bifacial panels are mounted on highly reflective surfaces, such as white rooftops, snow-covered fields, or even on water bodies in floating solar farms, the additional light capture can significantly increase energy output. Moreover, modern mounting techniques—like elevated and tilted structures—further optimize exposure to both direct and reflected sunlight, ensuring that the full potential of these panels is realized throughout the day.



Despite their promising efficiency and performance, the benefits of bifacial solar panels are closely tied to installation conditions. Rooftop installations, for example, may experience reduced benefits due to shading or limited reflectivity, whereas open ground or specially designed urban installations can fully harness the technology's dual capture advantage. Although the upfront cost of bifacial panels is generally higher than that of monofacial panels, the long-term energy yield and durability present a strong economic case for their adoption, especially in regions with favorable reflective conditions.

As the solar industry continues to innovate in response to the demands of a clean energy future, bifacial solar panels exemplify the kind of breakthrough technology that could redefine how we harness solar power. Their ability to double the effective light capture, combined with improving manufacturing processes and evolving installation techniques, places them at the forefront of renewable energy solutions. With ongoing research and increased field testing in 2024, the integration of bifacial panels into both large-scale solar farms and urban power systems is expected to accelerate, paving the way for a more efficient and sustainable solar future.

Mr. A. Ananda Kumar
Assistant Professor

TechTalk by Students

The Psychological Impact of Infinite Scrolling Addiction

Infinite scrolling, a feature designed to keep users engaged by continuously loading content, has become a defining aspect of digital consumption. While it enhances accessibility and convenience, it also fosters compulsive behaviors that can negatively impact mental health. The addictive nature of infinite scrolling stems from dopamine-driven engagement, where each new post or video acts as a micro-reward, reinforcing continued scrolling. This variable-ratio reinforcement, similar to slot machines, keeps users engaged for extended periods, often leading to compulsive usage.

One of the most concerning effects of infinite scrolling addiction is attention fragmentation. The constant influx of bite-sized content conditions the brain to seek instant gratification, making it harder to focus on long-form reading, deep analytical thinking, or sustained concentration. Studies suggest that excessive scrolling contributes to reduced cognitive retention, affecting academic performance and productivity. Additionally, the fear of missing out (FOMO) exacerbates compulsive behaviors, pushing individuals to stay connected even when it negatively affects their well-being.



Beyond cognitive effects, infinite scrolling addiction has significant implications for mental health. Prolonged exposure to curated social media feeds fosters social comparison, where users constantly compare themselves to idealized portrayals of life. This cycle can lead to heightened anxiety, self-esteem issues, and unrealistic expectations, particularly among Gen Z, who are more immersed in digital spaces. Moreover, doom scrolling, the habit of consuming excessive negative content, has been linked to increased stress and emotional exhaustion.

Despite its dangers, infinite scrolling also has benefits, such as enhanced digital literacy and global connectivity. It allows users to access diverse perspectives, stay informed, and engage with communities worldwide. However, the negative effects highlight the need for mindful technology use, digital wellness initiatives, and platform design improvements that encourage healthier engagement habits.

In conclusion, infinite scrolling addiction is a growing concern that affects attention span, mental health, and emotional well-being. While it provides convenience and connectivity, its compulsive nature can lead to cognitive overload, anxiety, and reduced productivity. Striking a balance between digital engagement and mental well-being is essential to ensure that technology serves users without compromising their psychological health.

Predictive Maintenance Using AI in Industrial Electrical Systems

In modern industrial environments, ensuring the uninterrupted operation of electrical systems is crucial for productivity and safety. Traditional maintenance strategies—such as reactive (repair after failure) or scheduled preventive maintenance—often result in unplanned down-times or unnecessary service, leading to increased costs. Predictive maintenance (PdM), powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI), offers a transformative approach by forecasting equipment failures before they occur, enabling timely and targeted intervention.



AI-driven predictive maintenance uses real-time data collected from sensors embedded in motors, transformers, circuit breakers, and other electrical components. Parameters like vibration, temperature, current, voltage, and insulation resistance are monitored continuously. These data are analyzed using AI techniques such as machine learning, deep learning, and anomaly detection to identify patterns that precede faults. One of the key advantages of AI in PdM is its ability to process large datasets and detect subtle signals that humans might overlook. For example, AI models can identify early signs of bearing wear in motors or insulation degradation in cables, allowing maintenance teams to act before catastrophic failure occurs.

This proactive approach reduces down-time, extends equipment life, and lowers overall maintenance costs.

Industries including manufacturing, oil & gas, utilities, and transportation are increasingly adopting AI-based predictive maintenance. Companies benefit from improved asset reliability, safety, and energy efficiency. Moreover, AI systems can prioritize maintenance tasks based on risk and impact, optimizing resource allocation. In India and globally, the integration of AI in industrial electrical systems is gaining momentum. Government initiatives supporting Industry 4.0 and digital transformation have accelerated the adoption of smart maintenance solutions. Indian companies are leveraging AI to enhance operations in sectors like steel, railways, and power distribution.

In conclusion, AI-enabled predictive maintenance is reshaping how industries manage electrical assets. By combining real-time monitoring with intelligent analytics, it ensures safer, more efficient, and cost-effective operations. As industrial systems become more complex and connected, AI-based maintenance will be essential for staying competitive in the digital age.

Enjamuri Sagar
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Prompt Engineering in 2025: Why It's Becoming a Must-Have Skill for Engineers

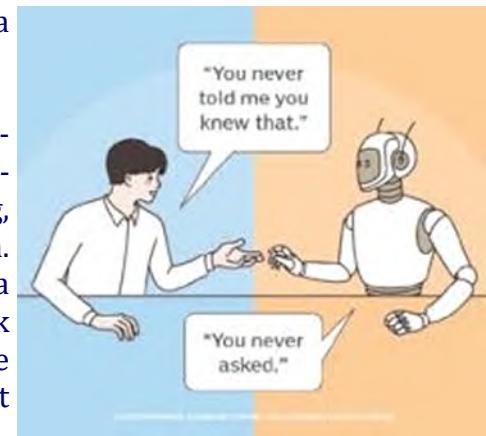
In the rapidly evolving landscape of AI and automation, prompt engineering has emerged as a critical skill—especially for engineers across all disciplines. With the integration of large language models (LLMs) like OpenAI's GPT, Google's Gemini, and Meta's LLaMA into tools for design, simulation, debugging, and documentation, engineers are increasingly expected to interact with AI systems to enhance productivity. However, many engineers still lack the practical skills to effectively use these tools, creating a growing skills gap in the workforce.

Unlike traditional programming or circuit design, prompt engineering doesn't follow fixed syntax or commands. Instead, it requires creative problem formulation, domain understanding, and the ability to communicate intent clearly to an AI system. For example, a mechanical engineer using an LLM to design a gear train must know how to break the problem down and ask AI the right questions in the correct order. Most engineers are not trained in this kind of human-AI collaboration, and current university curricula rarely cover this skill.

A major reason for this gap is that engineering education has not kept pace with the explosion of generative AI tools. While software and IT engineers may have started experimenting with prompts out of necessity, engineers in core branches—like civil, electrical, and mechanical—often view prompt engineering as unrelated to their field. In reality, LLMs can assist in report generation, simulation code debugging, safety checks, and even design optimization—making prompt engineering a valuable productivity tool.

In India, the situation is improving with initiatives such as AICTE training programs and IIT-led workshops on AI integration in core engineering fields. Startups and major companies like Tata Consultancy Services and Infosys are also encouraging upskilling through internal platforms. Nevertheless, many fresh graduates still enter the job market without hands-on exposure to prompt design, LLM capabilities, or ethical concerns around AI use.

As we head deeper into 2025, the engineering job market is starting to expect AI fluency as part of the skill set, particularly the ability to prompt systems like ChatGPT, Copilot, or Gemini to generate accurate, safe, and domain-specific content. Just as Excel became essential for engineers in the 1990s, prompt engineering is becoming the digital literacy of our time. Engineers who ignore this shift may find themselves at a disadvantage, while those who embrace it will have an edge in both innovation and employability.



Goke Anil Kumar
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How Electrical Engineering Is Powering the Green Energy Revolution

Electrical engineering is at the forefront of the green energy revolution, driving advancements in renewable energy generation, smart grid integration, and energy storage solutions. As the world transitions away from fossil fuels, electrical engineers are developing innovative technologies to enhance efficiency, reliability, and sustainability in energy systems.

One of the most critical contributions of electrical engineering is in renewable energy generation. Engineers design and optimize systems that harness power from sources like solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy. Their work includes improving solar panel efficiency, developing advanced wind turbine control systems, and integrating hydroelectric power into modern grids. These innovations make renewable energy more viable and cost-effective, accelerating global adoption.

Another key area is energy storage solutions, which address the intermittency of renewable sources. Electrical engineers are instrumental in developing battery technologies, such as lithium-ion and solid-state batteries, to store excess energy when production is high and release it when needed. They also work on grid-scale energy storage, including pumped hydro storage and advanced capacitor systems, ensuring a stable and reliable energy supply.



The integration of smart grids is another transformative aspect of electrical engineering in green energy. Engineers design intelligent energy distribution networks that balance supply and demand in real time, reducing waste and improving efficiency. These grids incorporate IoT-enabled sensors, AI-driven analytics, and automated demand response systems, allowing seamless integration of distributed energy resources like rooftop solar panels and electric vehicle charging stations.

Despite these advancements, challenges remain, including grid modernization, energy transmission losses, and regulatory hurdles. Electrical engineers are working on solutions such as high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission, which minimizes energy loss over long distances, and power electronics innovations that improve energy conversion efficiency.

In conclusion, electrical engineering is a driving force behind the green energy revolution, enabling the transition to a more sustainable future. Through advancements in renewable energy generation, energy storage, and smart grid technologies, electrical engineers are shaping the next era of clean energy innovation. As research and investment continue, their contributions will be essential in achieving global sustainability goals.

Wireless Power Transfer: Breakthrough Technology or Just Hype?

Wireless power transfer (WPT) is revolutionizing how energy is transmitted, eliminating the need for physical cables and enabling seamless power delivery across various applications. This technology is particularly useful in **consumer electronics, electric vehicles (EVs), medical devices, and industrial automation**.



One of the primary benefits of WPT is **convenience**. Devices such as smartphones, wearables, and electric toothbrushes can be charged without direct plug-in connections, reducing wear and tear on charging ports. In the automotive sector, **wireless EV charging** is gaining traction, allowing vehicles to charge simply by parking over a charging pad, improving accessibility and reducing reliance on charging stations.

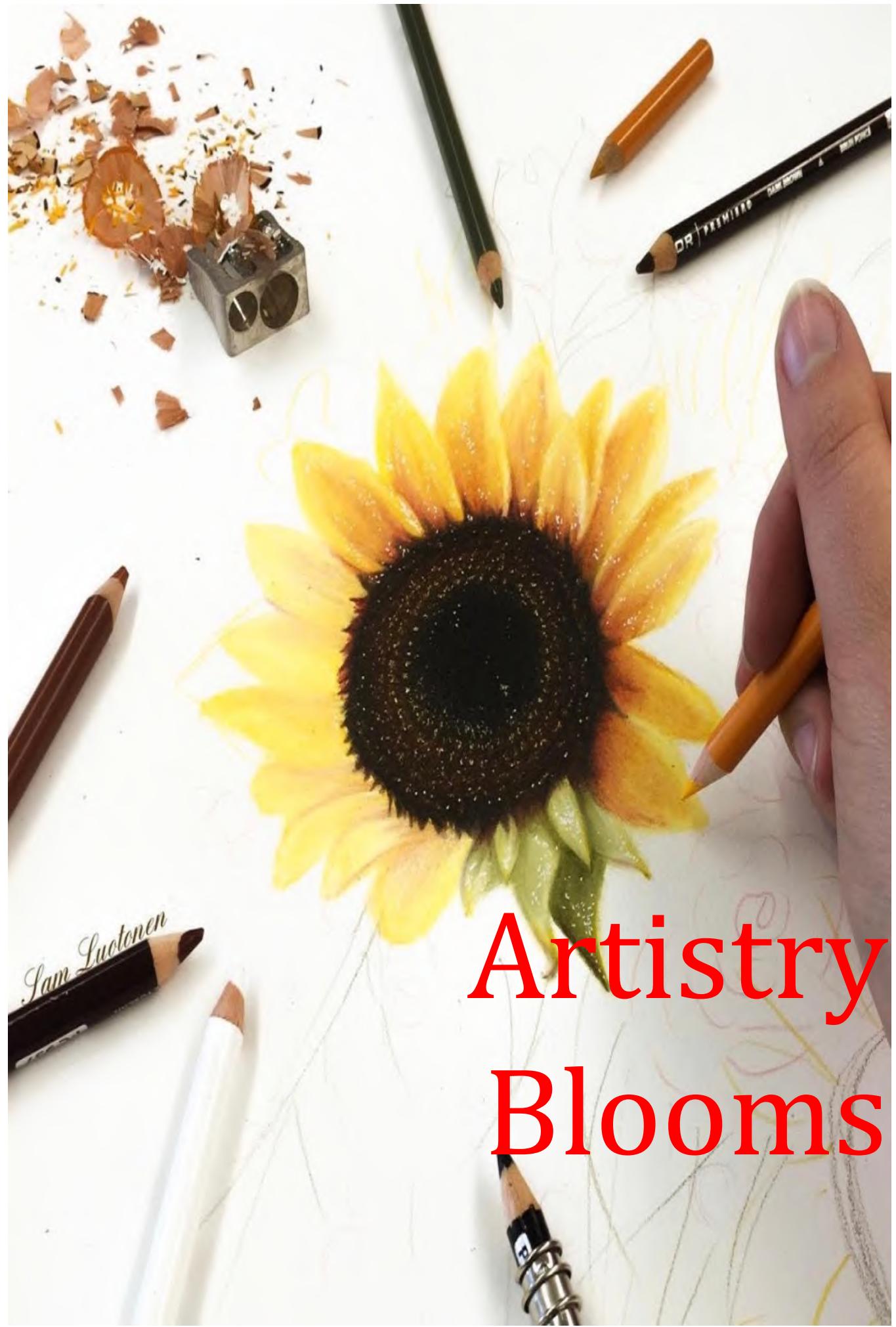
In **medical applications**, WPT is enabling **implantable medical devices** such as pacemakers and neurostimulators to receive power without invasive procedures. This enhances patient safety and reduces the need for frequent battery replacements.

For **industrial automation**, WPT supports **robotics and IoT devices**, ensuring continuous power supply without complex wiring systems. This improves operational efficiency and reduces maintenance costs.

Despite its advantages, WPT faces challenges such as **energy loss over long distances, regulatory concerns, and integration complexities**. Researchers are working on improving efficiency through **resonant inductive coupling and microwave power transfer**, which enhance energy transmission over greater distances.

In conclusion, wireless power transfer is a breakthrough technology with vast potential across multiple industries. As advancements continue, WPT is expected to become a standard feature in energy transmission, making charging and power delivery more efficient and accessible.

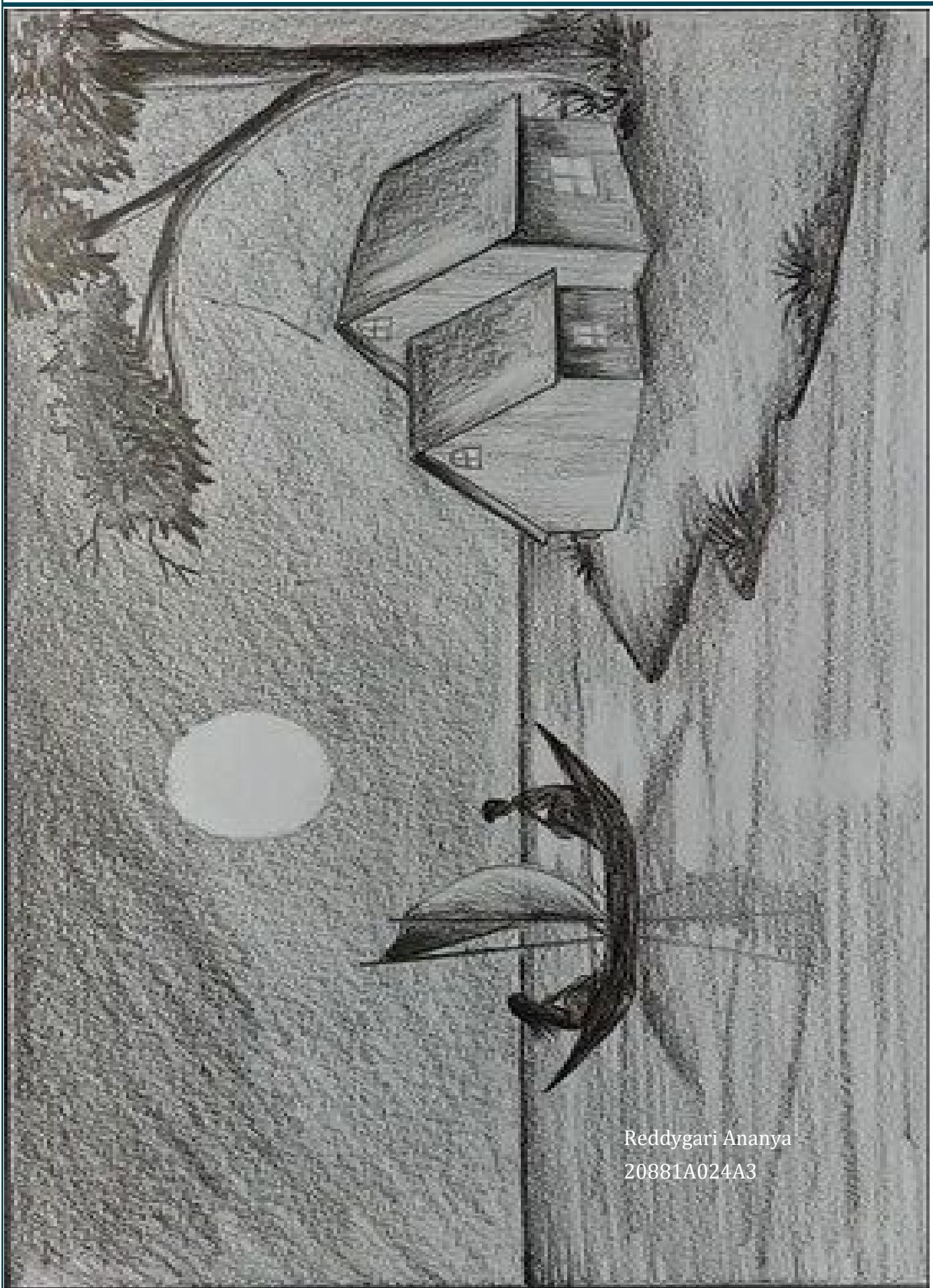
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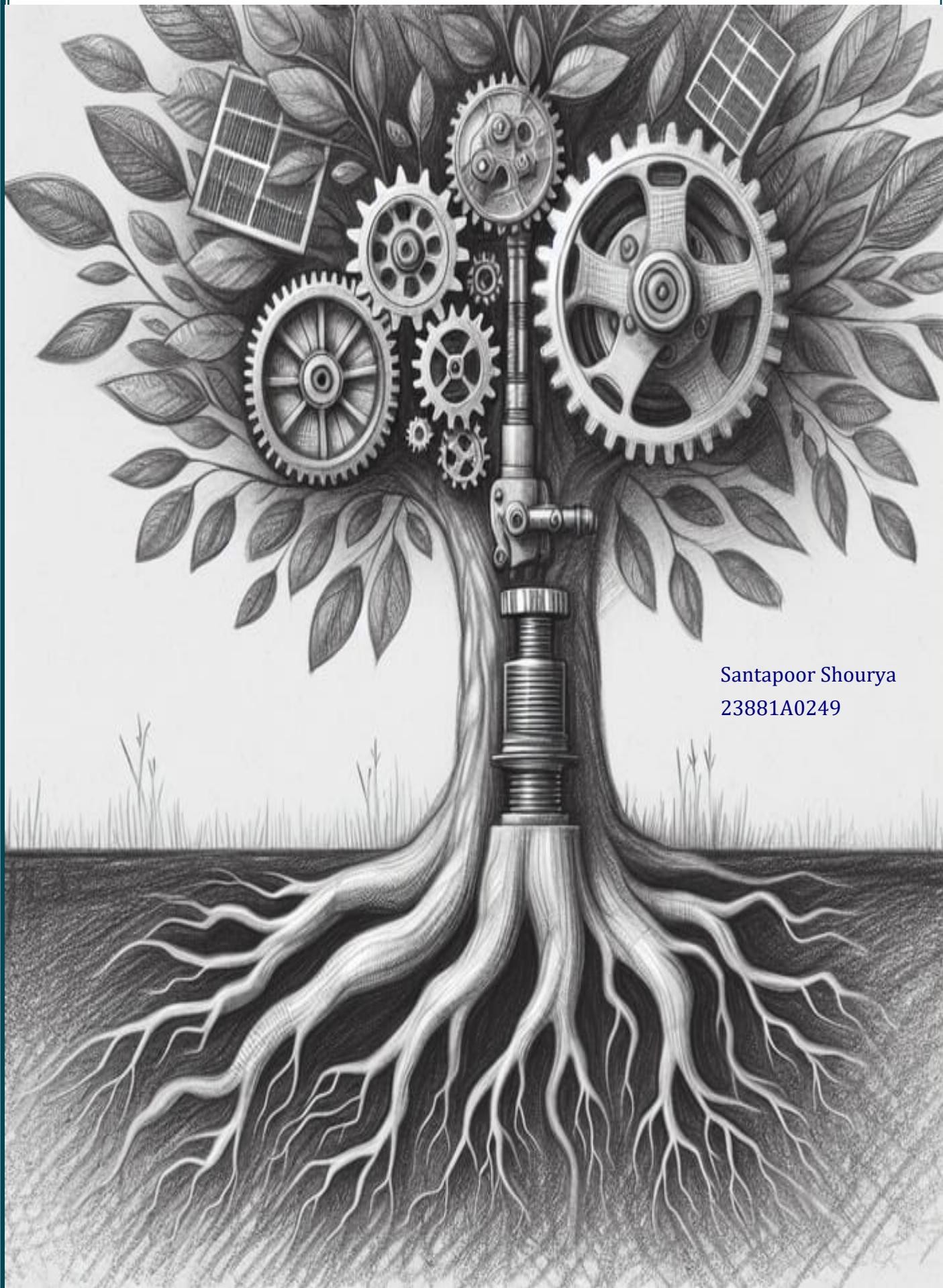


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WORLD WITHOUT ENGINEERS

World without Civil engineering:-
Without civil engineering, there would be neither cities nor landscapes to view. We would have never enjoyed viewing tallest skyscrapers like the "Shanghai Tower" in China, the "World Trade Center" and "Empire State" building in New York, the "Dream Dubai Marina".

Civil engineers make the world more liveable by building bridges, roads, airports, homes, hospitals, parks, funfairs, stadium and pretty much everything else one can think of! They strive towards building a developed community. Civil engineering fosters cooperation and team spirit among engineers.

World Without Electrical engineer:-
The world would be in darkness apart from battery powered devices. Batteries, in a short time, would fade and become scarce. Within minutes, mobile phone systems would cease to function. Computer systems that run the world wide web computers would run on battery powered systems for a short while.

Electrical Engineering:- Power be amplified, would be rectified. Electrical Engineering: No resistance can damp our potential. Electrical Engineering: We step up, We Transform. Ever long intelligence - transmitted without wires - will throb through the earth like a pulse through a living organism.

World without Mechanical engineering:-
Without mechanical engineering, we would not have things like engines, generators, elevators or even air conditioning. While we might not even realize it, we most likely use something that has been mechanically engineered every day.

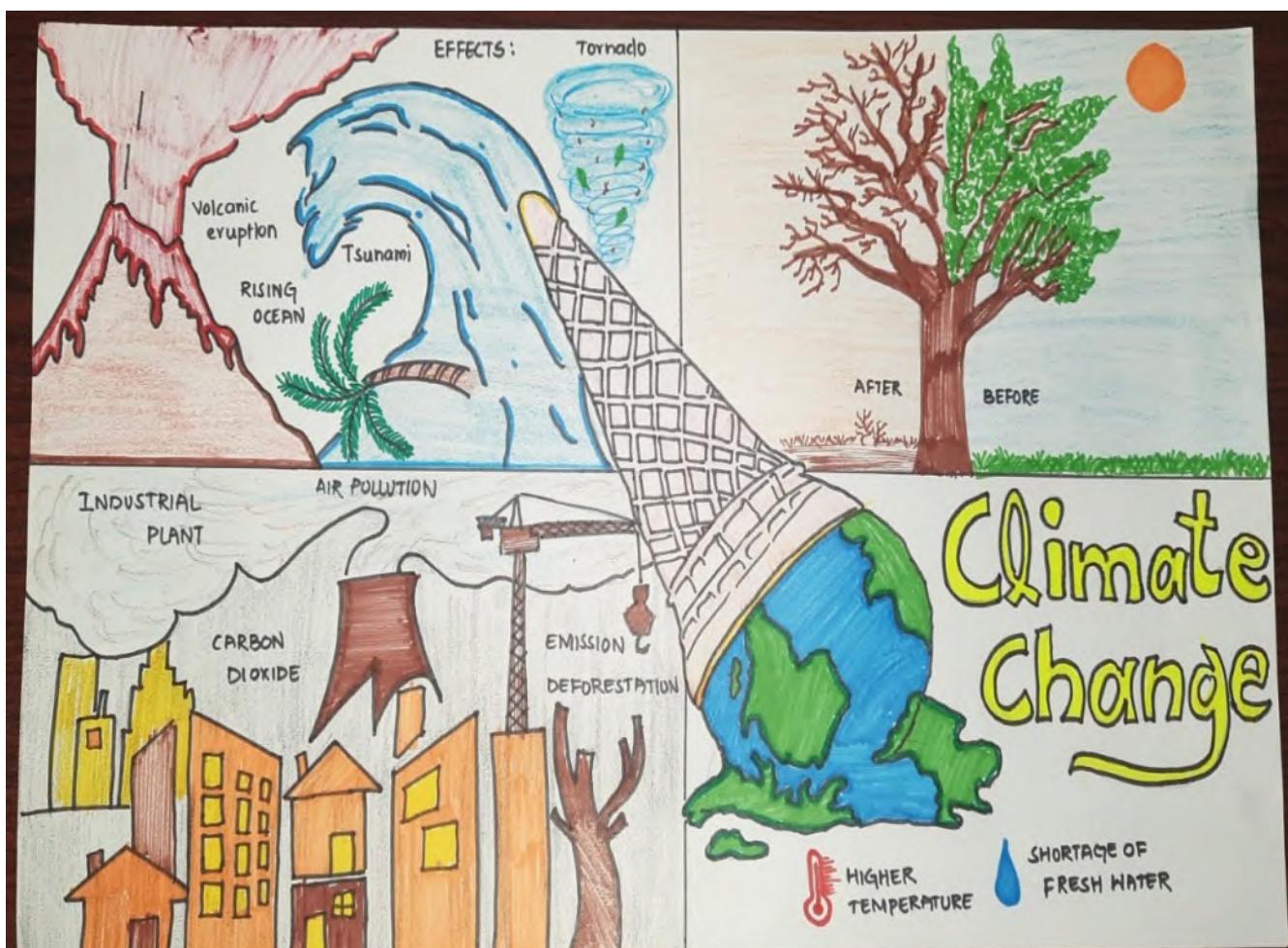
Mechanical engineers design power-producing machines, such as electric generators, internal combustion engines, as well as power-using machines, such as refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Mechanical engineers research, design, develop, build, and test mechanical and thermal devices, including tools, engines, and machines.!!

World without Computer engineering:-
Without computers, life would be significantly different as many industries and daily tasks heavily rely on technology and automation. Communication, entertainment, and work would all be impacted and require alternative solutions. Life without computers would be so pathetic. It would be like hell. There would be no fun. Everything would be so different. We'd not be so difficult to spend a life without computers. We would be aware of technology or what things are being discovered. We could get information by news paper, television, radio or some other medium, but on computers, we can get it in detail.

P.Nikhitha - 22881A0232
K.Vivekananda - 22881A0224

Climate Change



EFFECTS:

- Tornado
- Volcanic eruption
- Tsunami
- RISING OCEAN

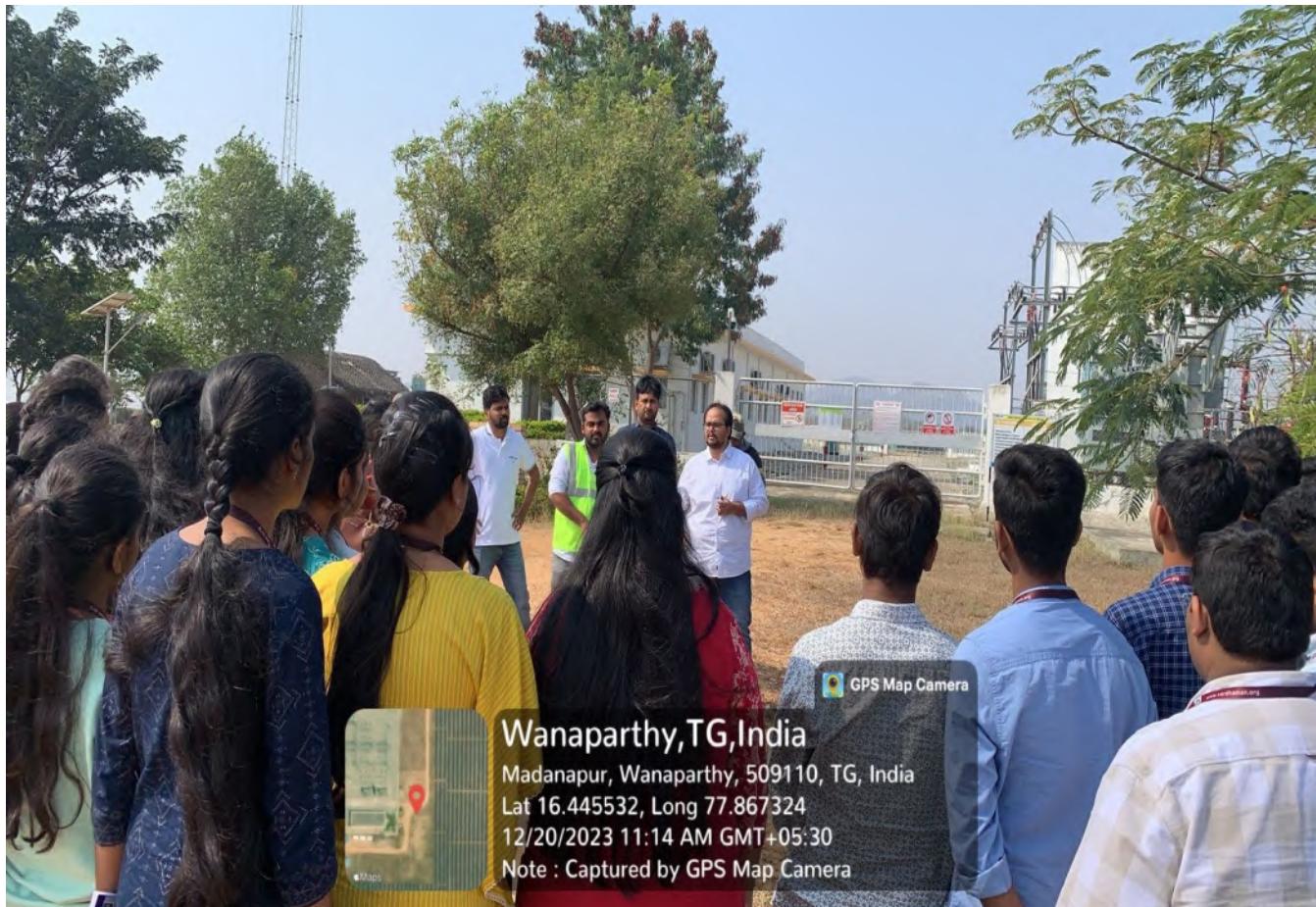
BEFORE **AFTER**

INDUSTRIAL PLANT **AIR POLLUTION**

CARBON DIOXIDE **EMISSION** **DEFORESTATION**

HIGHER TEMPERATURE **SHORTAGE OF FRESH WATER**

Photo Gallery









Vision

- To be a pioneer institute and leader in engineering education to address societal needs through education and practice.

Mission

- To adopt innovative student centric learning methods.
- To enhance professional and entrepreneurial skills through industry institute interaction.
- To train the students to meet the dynamic needs of society.
- To promote research and continuing education.

Quality Policy

We at Vardhaman College of Engineering, endeavor to uphold excellence in all spheres by adopting the best practices in effort and effect.

Core Values:

•Academic Integrity

Achieving success by being sincere, loyal and ethical in all our practices

•Mutual Respect

Extending courtesy to all the stakeholders and promoting a culture of inclusion and fairness.

•Social Responsibility

Being responsible citizens, share our collective achievements and contributions to the world around us.

•Accountability

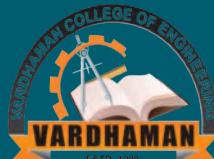
Accountable for our actions to the stakeholders in general and students in particular.

•Adaptability

Embrace change as a path to progress, success and innovation.

•Creativity

Become a change agent to performance, innovation and student success.



VARDHAMAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(AUTONOMOUS)

Affiliated to **JNTUH**, Approved by **AICTE**, Accredited by **NAAC** with **A++** Grade, **ISO 9001:2015** Certified

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