KAMARAJ
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution - AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI)

S.P.G.Chidambara Nadar - C.Nagammal Campus

S.P.G.C. Nagar, K.Vellakulam – 625 701 (Near VIRUDHUNAGAR).

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

(Accredited by NBA, New Delhi)

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

E-SHOT

KAMARAJ COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
BORN TO SERVE
VIRUDHUNAGAR
TOTAL QUALITY EDUCATION

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2024-2025 EVEN

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

CONTENT

- Vision & Mission
- PEOs and PSOs
- Student Contribution
- Events Organized
- Student Achievements

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Vision

To make the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering of this Institution the unique of its kind in the field of Research and Development activities in this part of the world.

Mission

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering is committed to impart highly innovative and technical knowledge in the field of Electrical and Electronics Engineering to the urban and unreachable rural student folks through Total Quality Education.

Program Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO 1 : Technical Knowledge : To provide basic knowledge in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and necessary foundation in various concepts of Electrical and Electronics Engineering.

PEO 2 : Problem Solving :To impart training to enable the students to envisage the real time problems related to the field of Electrical and Electronics Engineering and allied areas faced by the Industries so as to model, analyze and provide appropriate solutions.

PEO 3 : Personality Development : To provide an academic environment for the students to develop team spirit, leadership qualities, communication skills and soft skills.

PEO 4 : Life Long Learning : To motivate students to prepare for competitive examinations enabling them to pursue higher studies, thereby, promoting Research and Development activities

Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

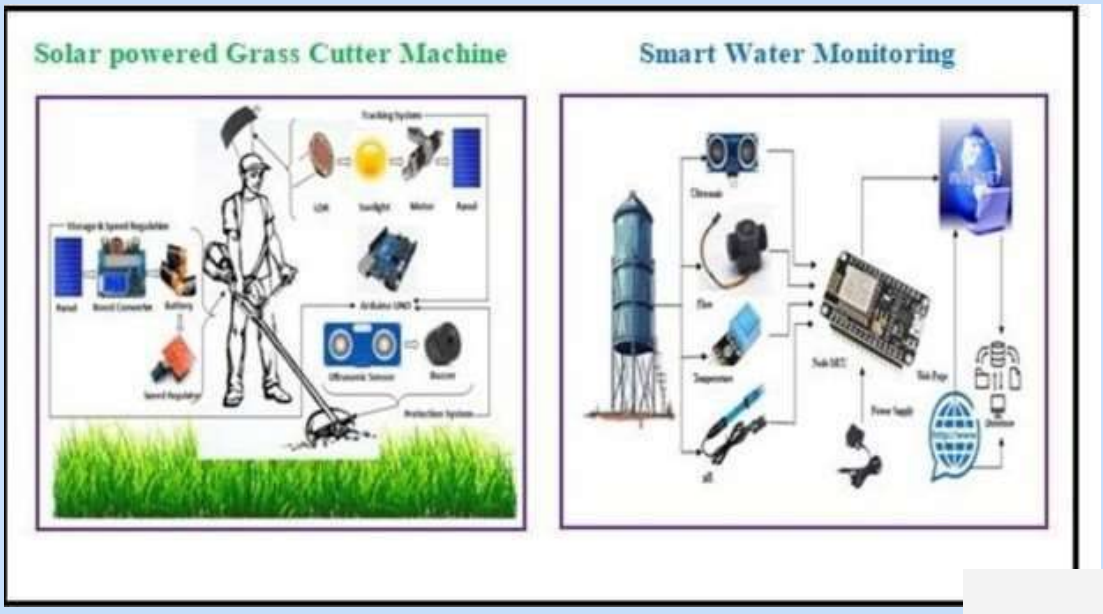
PSO1 : Ability to design and solve problems in the field of Electrical & Electronics Engineering by applying the knowledge acquired from Circuit & Field theory, Control theory, Electric Power Systems, Analog Electronics & other allied topics.

PSO2 : Ability to understand the recent technological developments in Electrical & Electronics Engineering and develop products/software to cater the societal & Industrial needs.

Solar powered grass cutting machine

Introduction

Smart agriculture helps farmers to make better decisions and allocate resources effectively and thereby increase productivity. To enhance the productivity in agriculture, a grass cutting machine is essential. In traditional grass cutting machine, a combustion engine is used, which produces noise. To overcome this, an electric grass cutting machine is proposed.



Conceptual Diagram

Working

The design incorporates several essential elements, each of which fulfils a distinct function and enhances the machine's overall performance efficiency. The proposed methodology is to develop a solar powered grass cutting machinery equipped with a solar panel that uses an LDR sensor to track the intensity of solar light and to track the maximum power. This energy is given to the boost converter and stored in a battery. This stored energy is given to the grass cutting machine with a variable speed regulator that allows the user to cut the grass in their cutting pace. An entire system is controlled by Arduino. An ultrasonic sensor is placed to give alarm signal when grass grows beyond a certain height.

Sensed Data in Terminal

Hardware Setup

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Prototype

Prototype of Grass Cutting Machine

Conclusion

In conclusion, proposed solar powered grass cutting machine is more powerful than conventional mechanisms. It prioritizes safety, environmental friendliness, and efficiency. With the help of LDR sensor, the solar panel efficiency is increased. The usage of solar panel with the help of boost converter circuit, the problem of shortage in the fossil fuel for operating traditional grass cutting machine is addressed.

M.Subha Sri
21UEE017
IV EEE

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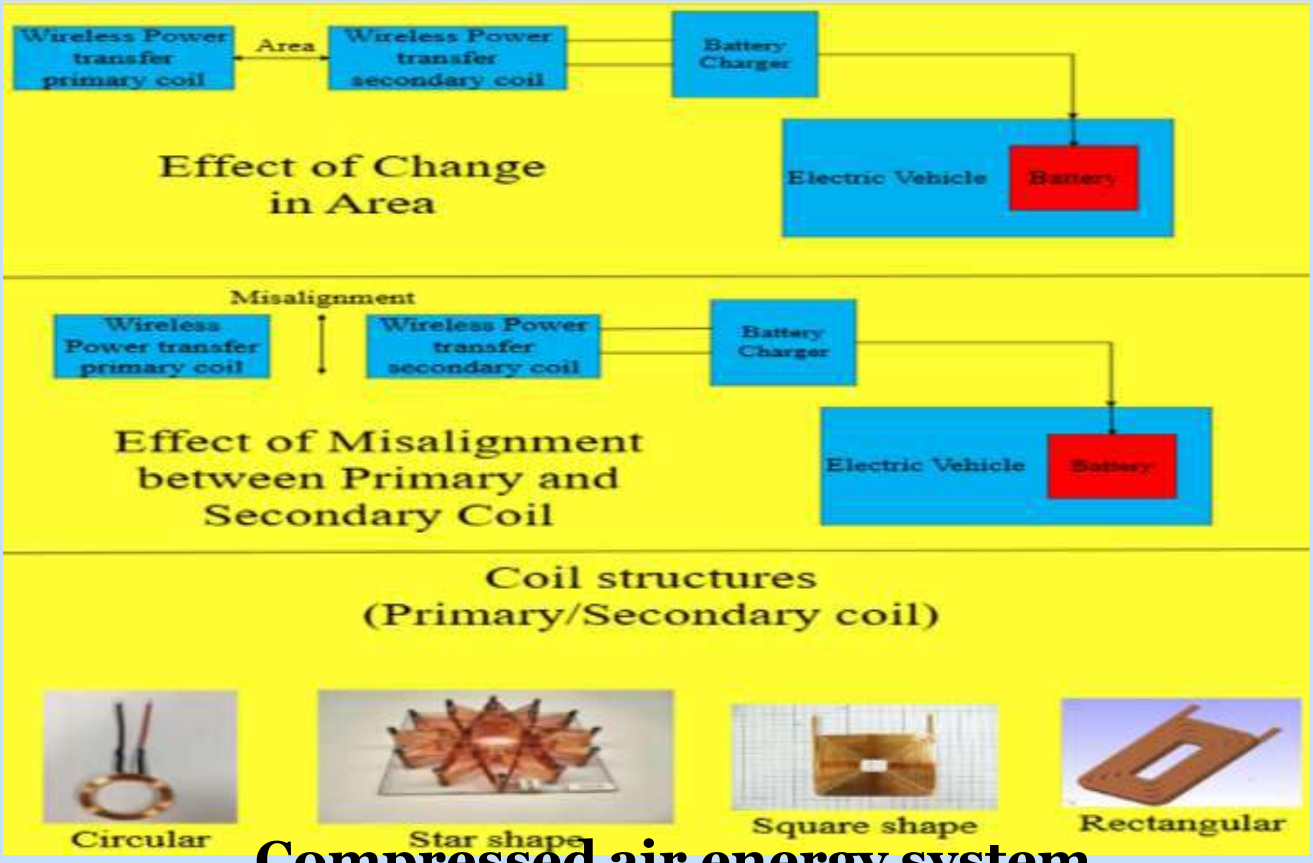
Design and Development of Novel Battery Charging Systems for Electric Vehicles

Introduction

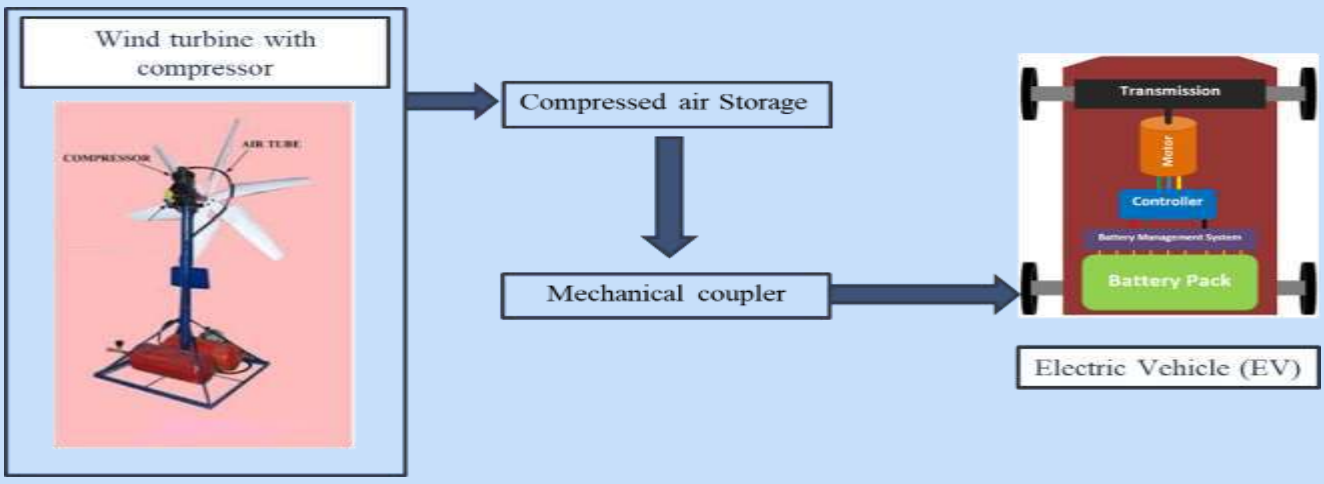
The rapid growth of electric vehicles (EVs) has created an urgent demand for efficient, reliable, and sustainable charging technologies. Conventional plug in charging methods face challenges such as long charging times, heavy reliance on the electrical grid, and limited deployment in remote areas. To address these limitations, this idea focuses on the design and development of a novel EV charging system that integrates renewable energy with advanced wireless power transfer (WPT). A wind energy system coupled with compressed air energy storage (CAES) ensures stable power generation even under fluctuating wind conditions, providing consistent energy for charging. The wireless charging module eliminates physical connectors, improving safety, convenience, and adaptability for public and private infrastructure.

This work further investigates the impact of coil misalignment, coupling area, and coil geometries on efficiency, aiming to optimize the WPT system. The proposed hybrid approach offers a sustainable solution for the future of EV charging infrastructure.

Wireless power transfer system



Compressed air energy system



Conceptual Diagram

Working

This system operates by harnessing wind energy through a turbine, which drives an air compressor to store energy in the form of compressed air. During periods of insufficient wind, the stored compressed air is released to power a pneumatic motor coupled to a generator, ensuring continuous electricity generation. The generated power is conditioned through rectifiers and DC DC converters to provide a stable DC supply. This DC is then fed into a high frequency inverter, which excites the transmitter coil of the wireless power transfer system. Energy is transferred wirelessly to the receiver on the EV side, where it is rectified and regulated to charge the battery pack. The system also investigates the effects of coil misalignment, coupling area, and coil shape on charging efficiency.

Conclusion

This proposed idea integrates wind energy, compressed air energy storage, and wireless power transfer to develop a novel and sustainable battery charging system for electric vehicles. By addressing challenges such as renewable intermittency, coil misalignment and coupling efficiency, the system demonstrates improved reliability and efficiency over conventional charging methods. The hybrid approach reduces dependence on the electrical grid, promotes clean energy utilization, and offers a safer and more convenient charging alternative. Overall, the proposed system contributes to advancing green mobility solutions and supports global efforts toward sustainable transportation and energy infrastructure.

M.Kesavan
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III EEE

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Design of Eco friendly Dyeing Machine

Introduction

Dyeing is an essential process in the textile industry, used to impart colors to fibers, yarns, and fabrics. Traditionally, both natural and chemical dyes are used, but conventional dyeing methods require large amounts of water, energy, and chemicals. This leads to serious environmental issues such as water and soil pollution, toxic chemical discharge, and high energy consumption.

Natural dyes, derived from plants, insects, or minerals, are biodegradable and eco-friendly, but the traditional process of using them is time consuming and inefficient. With growing awareness of sustainability, there is a strong need for an alternative that reduces pollution, minimizes resource usage, and supports the use of natural waste materials for dye extraction.

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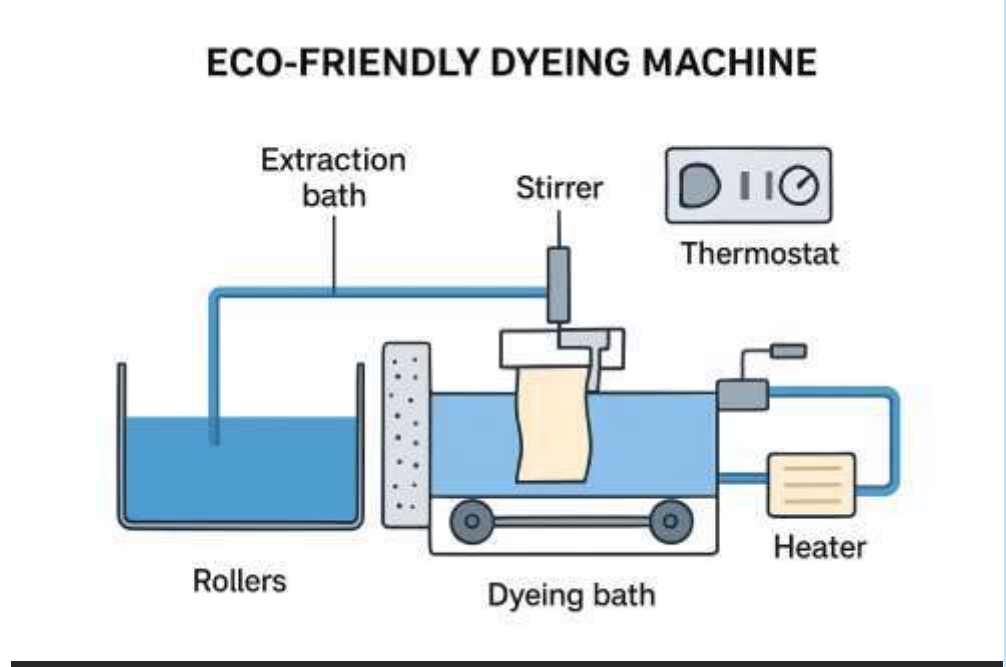
The design of an eco friendly dyeing machine addresses these challenges by optimizing energy and water consumption, while ensuring effective dyeing results. This innovation not only supports sustainable textile production but also contributes to environmental protection and resource conservation.



Prototype

Working

The eco friendly dyeing machine is designed to minimize energy and water consumption while ensuring efficient coloring of fabrics. The process begins with the preparation of natural dyes, which are extracted from plant or vegetable wastes using the extraction bath. The dye solution is then filtered through a strainer to remove impurities before being transferred to the dyeing bath.

In the dyeing bath, the fabric is introduced and continuously rotated using rollers to achieve uniform color penetration. A stirrer ensures proper mixing of the dye solution, while the thermostat and heater maintain the required temperature for effective dye absorption. Valves and pipelines regulate the flow of water and dye solutions throughout the system.

Conclusion

The eco friendly dyeing machine provides an effective solution to the environmental challenges caused by conventional dyeing methods.This machine not only promotes sustainable practices but also reduces harmful effluents and chemical pollution. The optimized design achieves significant savings, with about 58.5% reduction in power consumption and 13–14% reduction in water usage, making the process more energy efficient and resource-conscious.

In conclusion, the proposed system is a step toward green technology in the textile industry, balancing performance with sustainability. It has the potential to support ecofriendly manufacturing, reduce pollution, and more responsible future in fabric dyeing.

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II EEE

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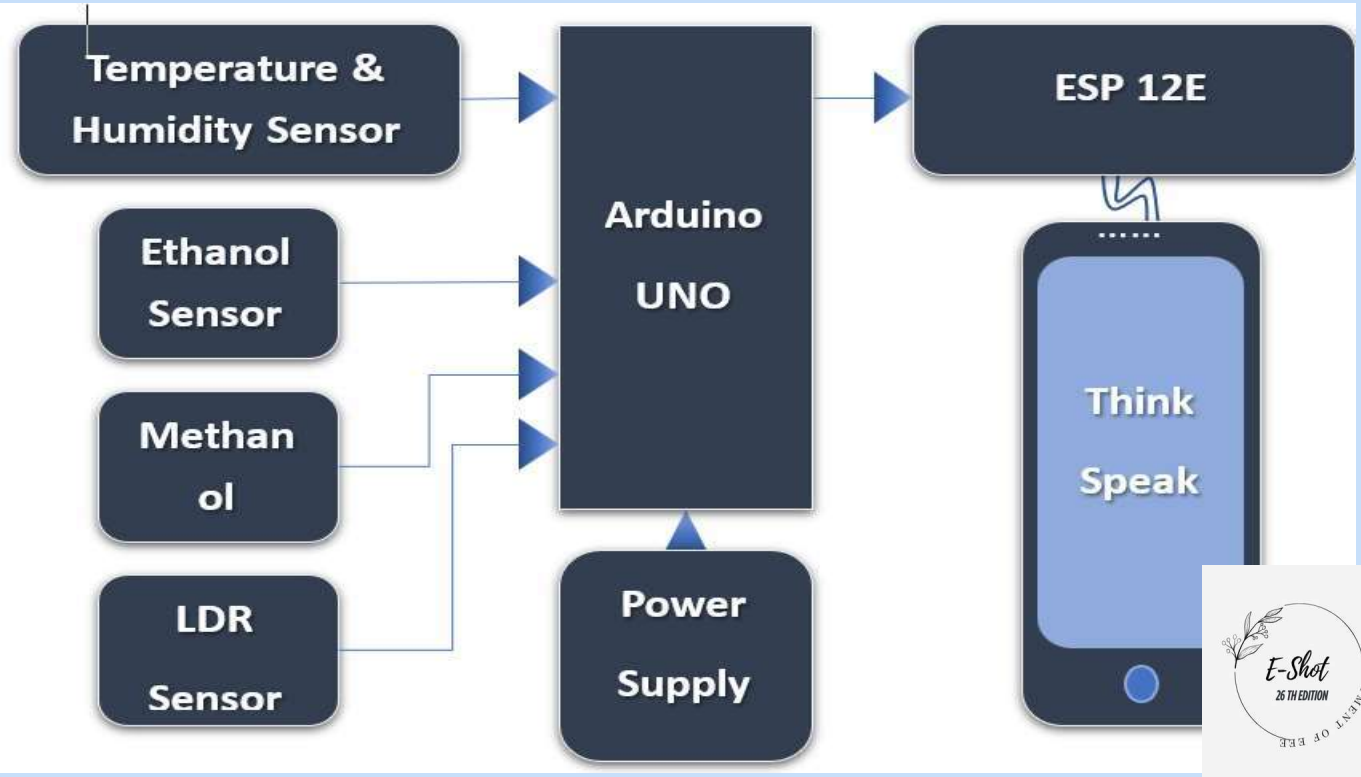
IoT Based Food Quality Monitoring Systems

Introduction

Food safety and quality are major challenges in modern storage and distribution systems. Warehouses often face issues such as inconsistent temperature and humidity control, inefficient inventory management, pest infestations, and poor traceability. These factors lead to food spoilage and financial loss. To overcome these challenges, an IoT based food quality monitoring system is introduced, which uses sensors and cloud computing to ensure real time monitoring and improved food safety

Block diagram



Working

Data Collection:__Sensors measure temperature, humidity, gas levels, and light intensity.

Processing: The Arduino microcontroller collects sensor values and prepares them for transmission.

Cloud Storage:_Using the ESP232, data is uploaded to the ThingSpeak cloud platform.

Monitoring & Analysis: Users can access real time graphs and logs of food quality parameters through the cloud, helping detect any deviations from safe storage conditions.

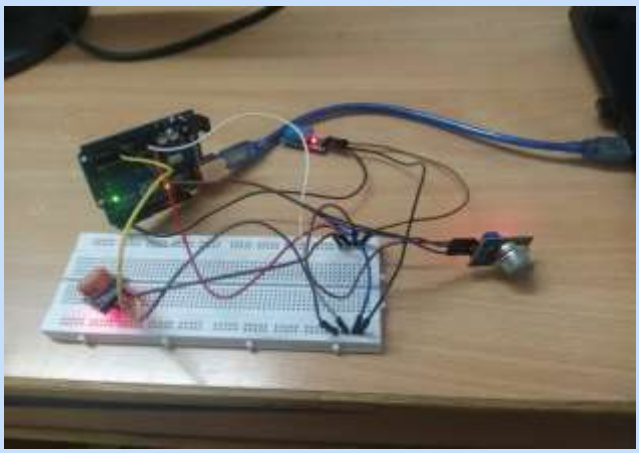
Result

The system provides continuous monitoring of food storage conditions. The output is displayed in the form of real time graphs and dashboards on ThingSpeak. For example:

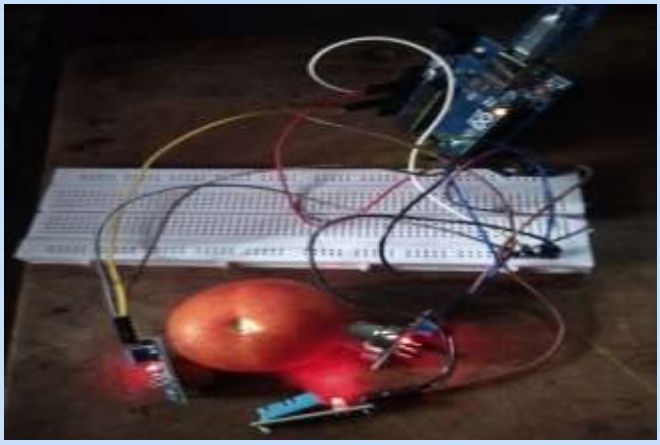
- Temperature & Humidity graphs help ensure food is stored under optimal conditions.
- Gas sensors detect spoilage or contamination.
- Light levels indicate warehouse conditions and help in pest detection.

These results allow warehouse managers to take quick corrective action, reducing food spoilage.

PROTOTYPE



DUMPING OF PROGRAM IN ARDUINO

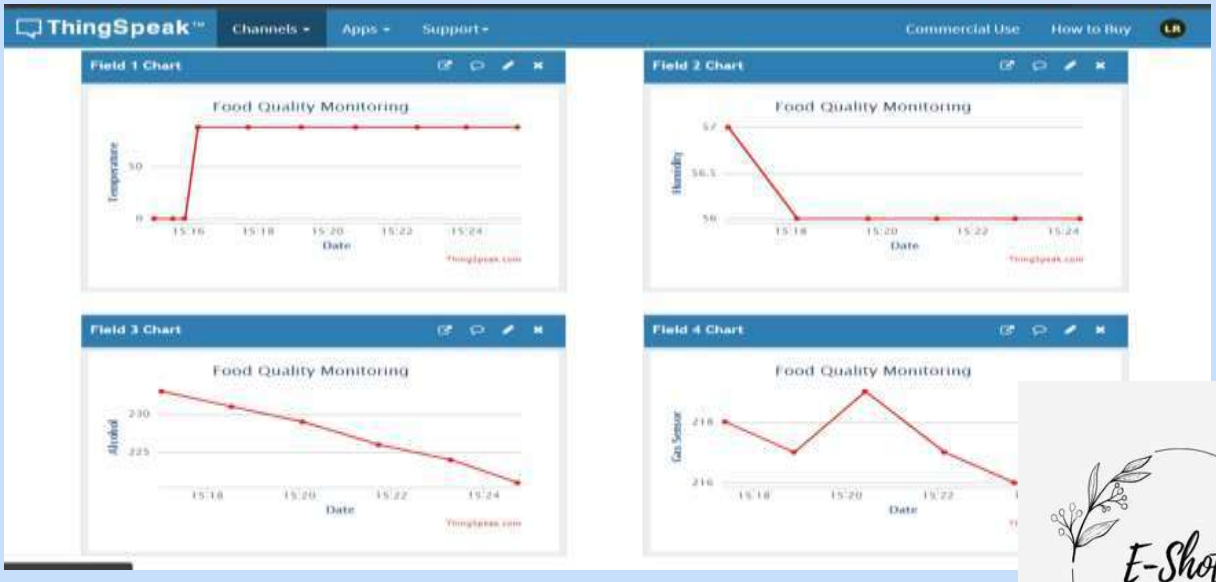


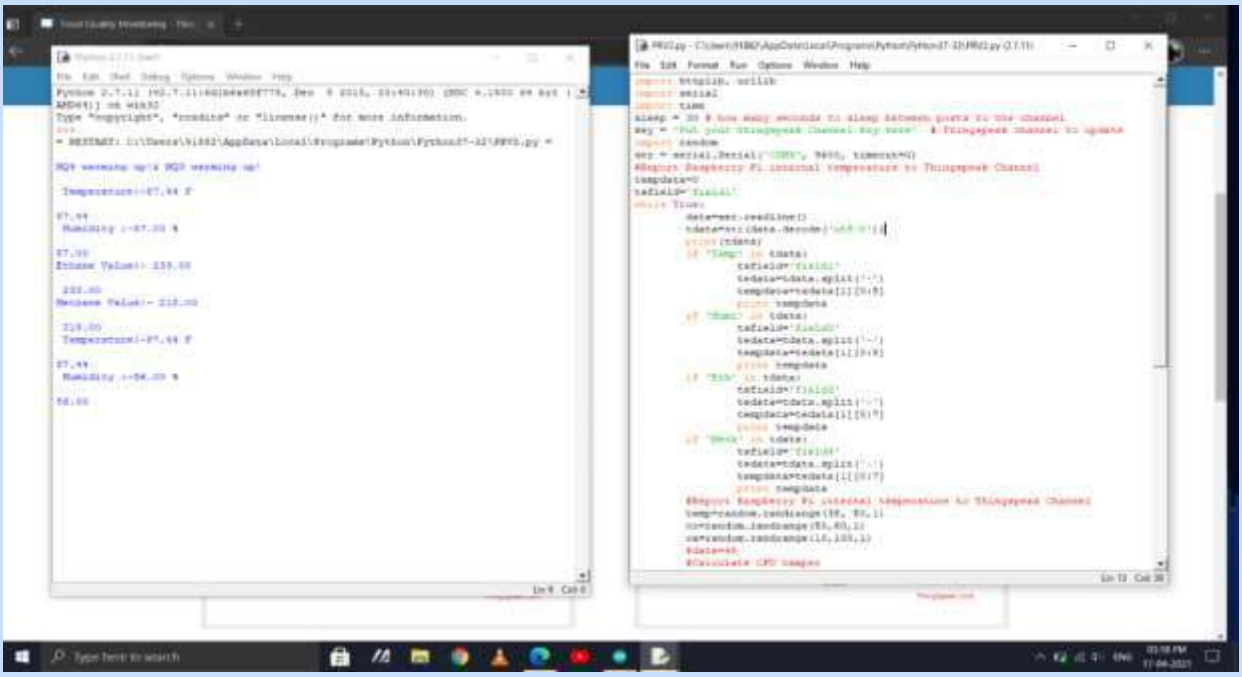
TESTING THE QUALITY OF TOMATO BY THIS KIT

Sample output

```
MQ4 warming up!& MQ3 warming up!
 Temperature:-87.08 F
 Humidity :-59.00 %
Ethane Value:- 285.00
Methane Value:- 320.00
 Temperature:-87.08 F
 Humidity :-59.00 %
Ethane Value:- 280.00
Methane Value:- 319.00
 Temperature:-87.08 F
 Humidity :-59.00 %
Ethane Value:- 280.00
Methane Value:- 314.00
 Temperature:-87.08 F
 Humidity :-59.00 %
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT BY USING THING SPEAK IN GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATON OF EACH PARAMETER AND THE VALUE





PROGRAM FOR THIS FOOD QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

Conclusion

This IoT based food monitoring system effectively ensures safety and reduces waste by

- Utilizing sensors (temp, humidity, gas, light) with Arduino, and IoT.
- Enabling real time tracking and cloud data transmission.
- Sending alerts for quick intervention.
- Improving traceability, inventory management, and consumer safety.

S. Hari prasad
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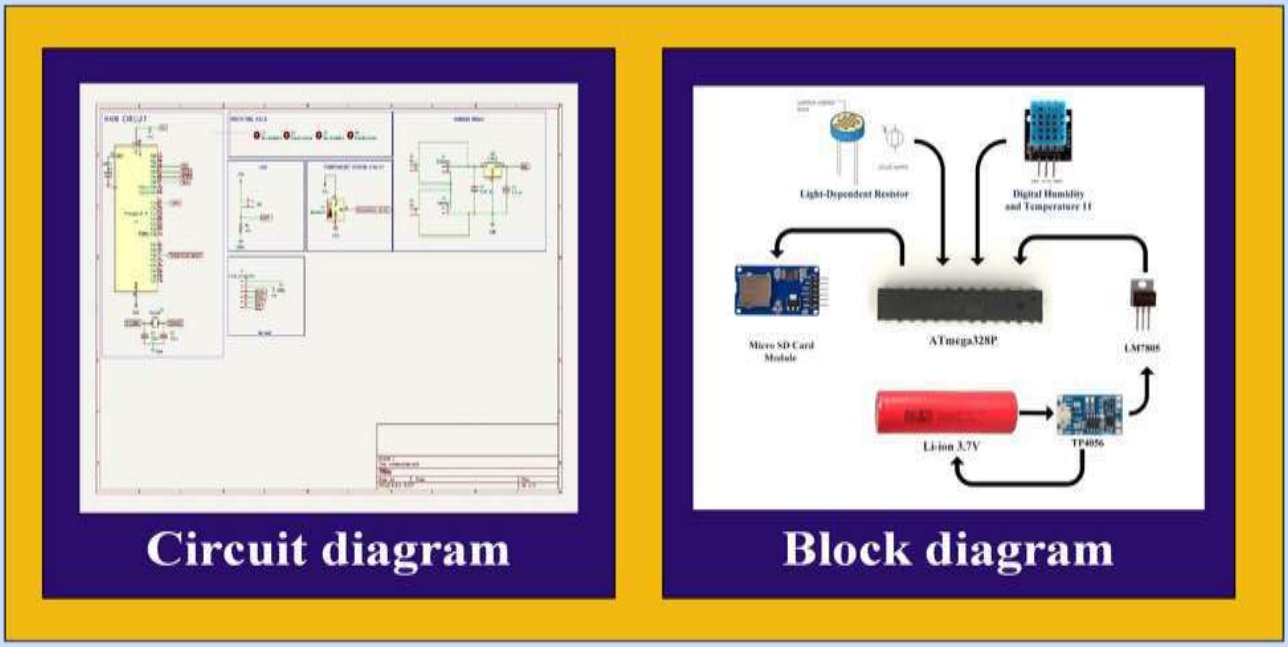
Design and Development of Cube Type Drone Satellite

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a rising need for affordable and portable data collection systems, leading to interest in CubeSat-inspired embedded platforms. These systems are crucial for reliable data collection in remote areas. This work presents a CubeSat-based design using an Arduino Uno for processing. It connects to a DHT11 sensor for temperature and humidity, an LDR for light detection, and a MicroSD for data storage.

Powered by a lithium ion battery supported by a TP4056 charging and protection module and an LM7805 voltage regulator, the system is designed for drones to gather atmospheric data in underserved areas and has applications in education, environmental workshops, disaster response, agriculture, and climate research.

Diagram



Working

- **Core Controller: Arduino Uno (ATmega328P) for sensor management and data processing.**
- **Sensors: DHT11 (temperature/humidity) and LDR (light intensity).**
- **Data Storage: Logs timestamped data to a MicroSD card via SPI.**
- **Power: 3.7V Li ion battery with TP4056 charging module and LM7805 5V regulator.**

Application: Autonomous data collection in remote, hazardous, or rural areas for disaster monitoring, agriculture, and STEM education.

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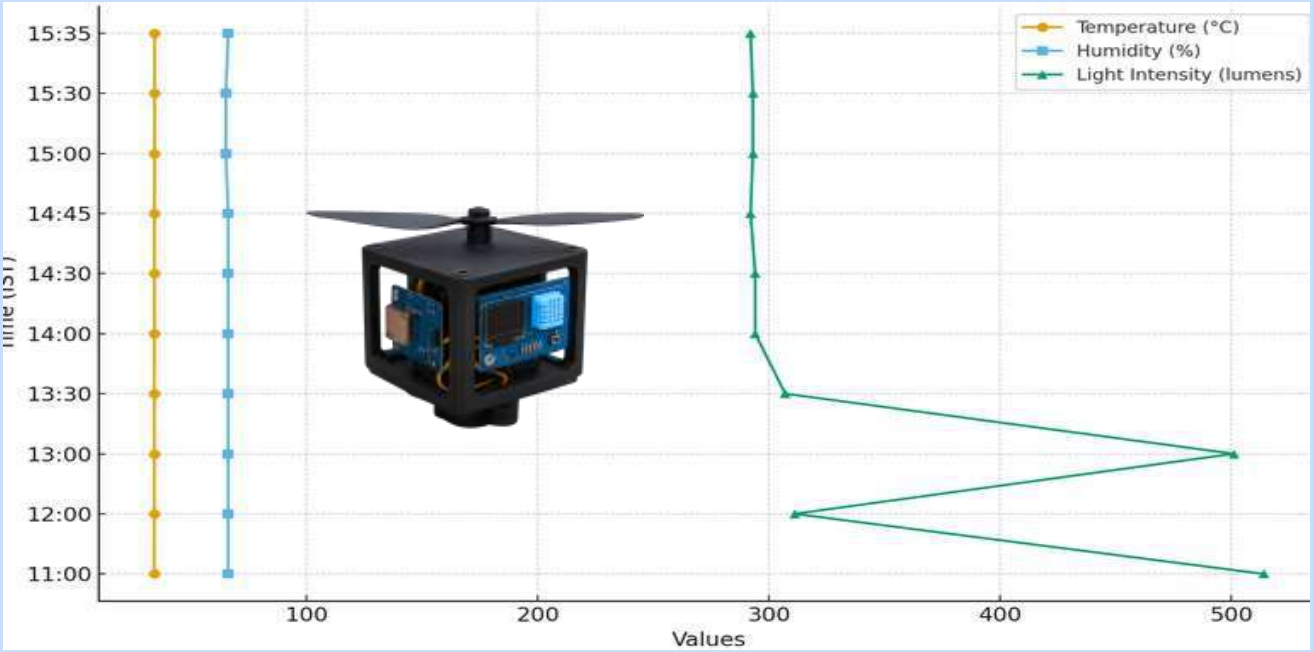
Graphical Data

S.no	Time (IST)	Date	Temperature (degree Celsius)	Humidity (%)	Light intensity (lumens)
1	11:00	02/05/2025	33.94	66	514
2	12:00	02/05/2025	34	66	311
3	13:00	02/05/2025	34	66	501
4	13:30	02/05/2025	34	66	307
5	14:00	02/05/2025	34.06	66	294
6	14:30	02/05/2025	34.06	66	294
7	14:45	02/05/2025	34.06	66	292
8	15:00	02/05/2025	34.13	65	293
9	15:30	02/05/2025	34.13	65	293
10	15:35	02/05/2025	34.13	66	292



Result

The system will be upgraded with a BME280 sensor for precise temperature, humidity, and pressure data, alongside a LoRa module for long-range communication and an OLED display for live feedback. These enhancements will create a more advanced, versatile platform for remote environmental monitoring.

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Hardware Setup

hardware setup for cube based drone satellite

Conclusion

This project demonstrates the feasibility of a compact, low cost embedded system designed for environmental monitoring and educational purposes. Using an Atmega328p with DHT11 and LDR sensors, supported by a lithium-ion battery and TP4056 charging module and LM7805 voltage regulator, the setup ensures reliable data logging through MicroSD storage. Its drone based deployment allows operation in remote and hazardous regions, confirming portability and efficiency. The work highlights how affordable embedded hardware can support climate studies, disaster management, and STEM based experiential learning.

HARI KUMARAN S

22UEE001

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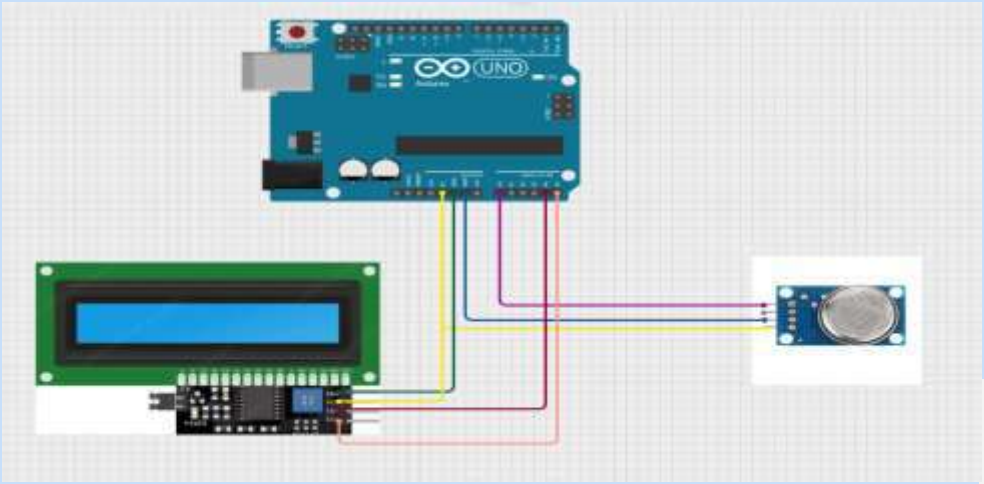
Fabrication of Industrial Smoke Analyzer

Introduction

Industrialization has brought tremendous growth, but it has also resulted in severe air pollution caused by the continuous release of harmful gases and smoke. These pollutants not only degrade air quality but also lead to respiratory diseases and contribute to climate change. Monitoring pollution at the source is essential to reduce its impact. A smoke analyser provides an efficient solution by detecting and analysing pollutants directly from industrial emissions, thereby helping industries adopt preventive measures.

Model diagram



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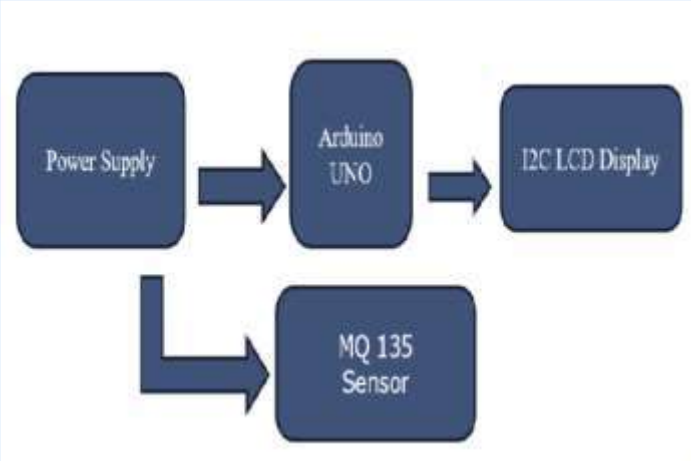
Working

The proposed smoke analyser is a low-cost device built using an Arduino Uno microcontroller and an MQ135 air quality sensor. The MQ135 sensor detects the presence of smoke and harmful gases in the environment. It sends an analog signal to the Arduino, which processes the data and converts it into readable values. These values are displayed in real time on an LCD screen for easy monitoring. When the smoke or pollutant levels cross a set threshold, the system can trigger an alert, such as a buzzer or LED, warning users of dangerous emission levels. The collected data can also be compared with standard flue gas analysers to ensure accuracy.



Block Diagram

Hardware with Output

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Conclusion

The smoke analyser is a simple yet effective prototype for monitoring industrial emissions. It helps in reducing air pollution by providing real-time pollutant detection at the source. The device is cost-effective, making it accessible for various industries to implement daily monitoring practices. With its ability to raise alerts and provide accurate data, the analyser contributes to environmental protection, public health, and sustainable industrial practices.

N.Mani kandan

23uee024

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Design and Development of Solar and Wind Hybrid Self Charging e-Bicycle with Cruise Assist, Regenerative Braking and Accident Detection + GPS Tracking

Introduction

In response to the growing demand for sustainable transport, this project proposes a solar-wind hybrid smart bicycle designed to overcome the critical limitations of modern e bikes. The system addresses energy scarcity by integrating multiple renewable sources of solar panels, a micro wind turbine, and a regenerative braking system to enable self charging and extend its range. Simultaneously, it incorporates an intelligent safety framework using an Arduino and ESP32, which employs sensors for accident detection, GPS for location tracking, and GSM/IoT for sending emergency alerts. By fusing principles of power electronics, renewable energy, and embedded IoT systems, this bicycle presents a holistic and futuristic solution that promotes both environmental sustainability and rider safety.

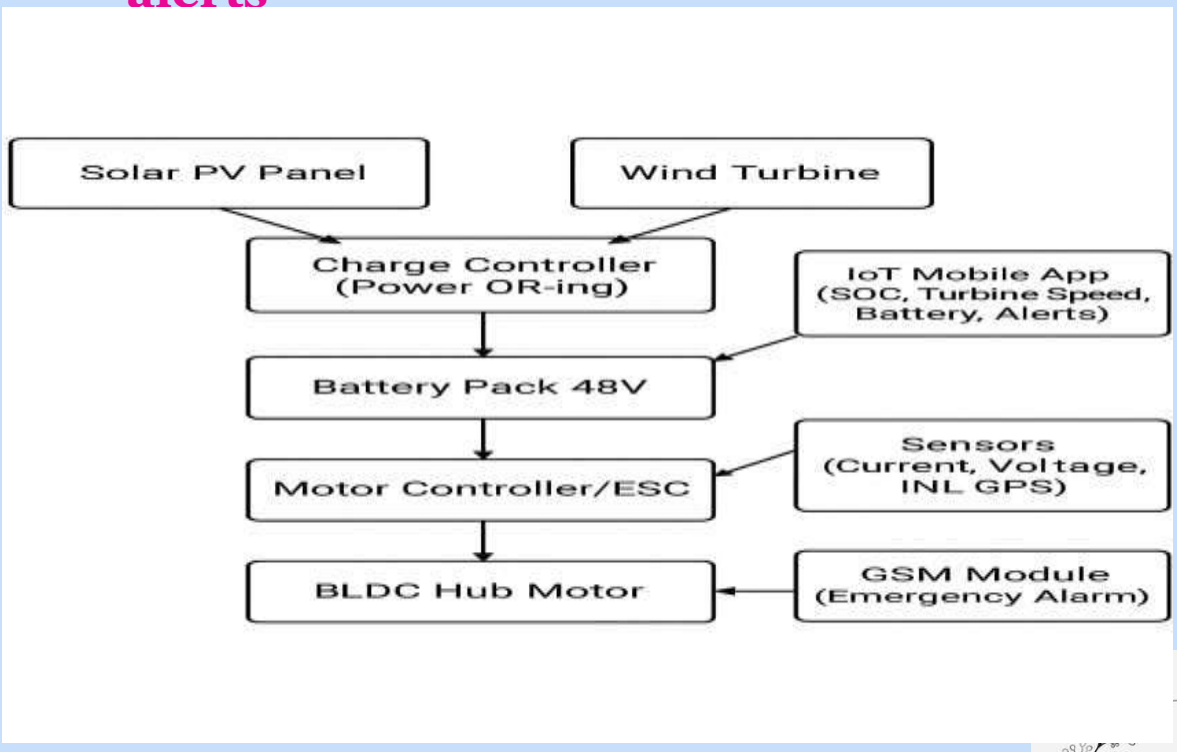
Working

1.Self Charging Power System: Solar panels, a wind turbine, and regenerative braking generate electricity, which is stored in a lithium-ion battery managed by a BMS for safety.

2.Electric Propulsion: A BLDC hub motor, controlled by an Arduino/ESP32, drives the bicycle. It includes cruise control for automatic speed maintenance.

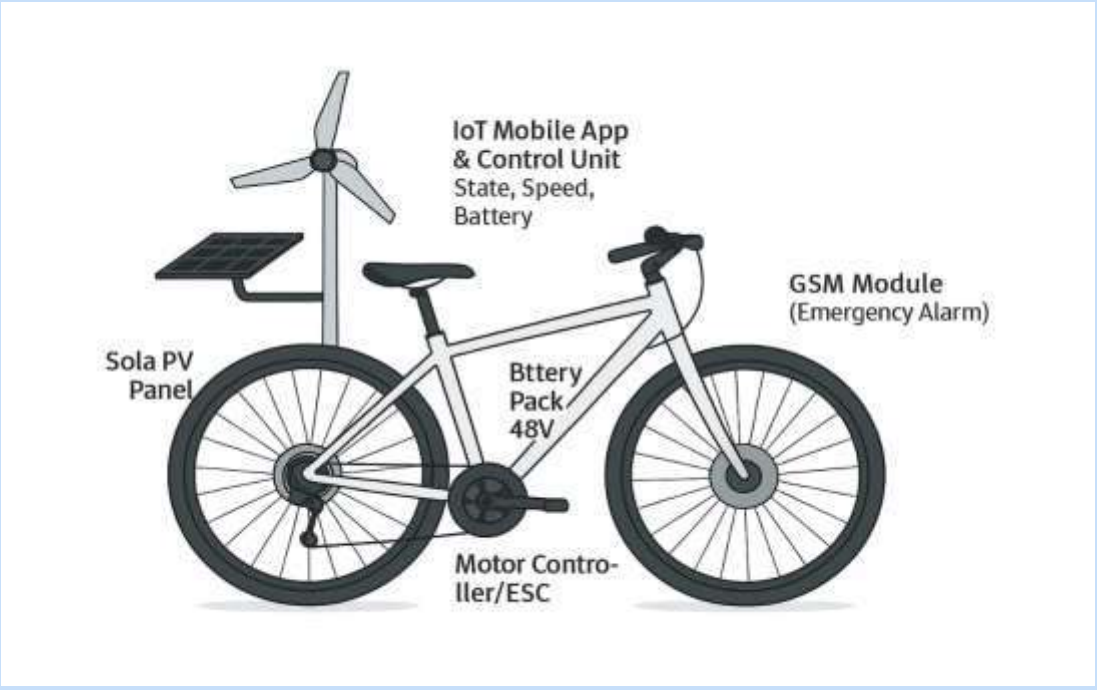
3.IoT Control & Safety: An ESP32 enables smartphone control via an app for:

1. Remote motor ON/OFF
2. Live battery, speed, and GPS tracking
3. Automatic accident detection and emergency alerts



Block Diagram

Output Idea Diagram



Advantages and Applications

This solar and wind hybrid e-bicycle is a versatile and sustainable transportation solution. Its self-charging capability from renewable sources and regenerative braking makes it ideal for diverse uses like urban commuting, last-mile delivery, tourism, and operation in remote areas. Key advantages include extended range, cost effective operation, and enhanced safety through integrated GPS tracking and accident detection. By combining eco-friendliness with practical features like cruise assist, it offers a low-maintenance, safe, and convenient model for modern mobility needs.

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Hybrid Self Charging e-Bicycle represents a significant step toward sustainable and intelligent transportation. By combining renewable energy sources, regenerative braking, cruise assist, accident detection, and GPS tracking, it offers an eco-friendly, safe, and efficient mode of travel. Its ability to operate in urban, rural, and remote areas, along with cost-effective and low maintenance features, makes it a practical solution for modern commuting and delivery needs. Overall, this innovative e-bicycle not only reduces environmental impact but also enhances rider safety and convenience, promoting a greener and smarter future in personal mobility.

MAHESH R

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Design and Implementation of Solar-Powered Dewatering System

Introduction

The project titled Design and Implementation of Solar Powered Dewatering System is developed with the objective of providing a cost effective and eco-friendly solution for water removal in various applications such as mining operations, agricultural lands, and flood-prone regions. Traditional dewatering methods heavily depend on electrical energy, which increases operational costs and may not be reliable in remote areas where grid power is unavailable or unstable.

This project aims to solve this problem by making use of renewable solar energy. Solar panels are used to generate DC power, which is stored in a rechargeable battery and later utilized to run a water pump. An Arduino is employed as the brain of the system, connected to water level sensors that continuously monitor the water levels. Based on the sensor readings, the Arduino automatically controls the pump using a relay module.

Working

The functioning of the project can be explained in the following stages

a) Power Generation

Solar panels are used to capture sunlight and convert it into electrical energy. The DC output of the solar panel is regulated and stored in a 12V rechargeable battery through a charge controller.

b) Energy Storage and Management

The stored energy in the battery ensures that the system can run continuously, even during the absence of sunlight (e.g., during night or cloudy weather).

c) Control Unit (Arduino + Relay + Sensors)

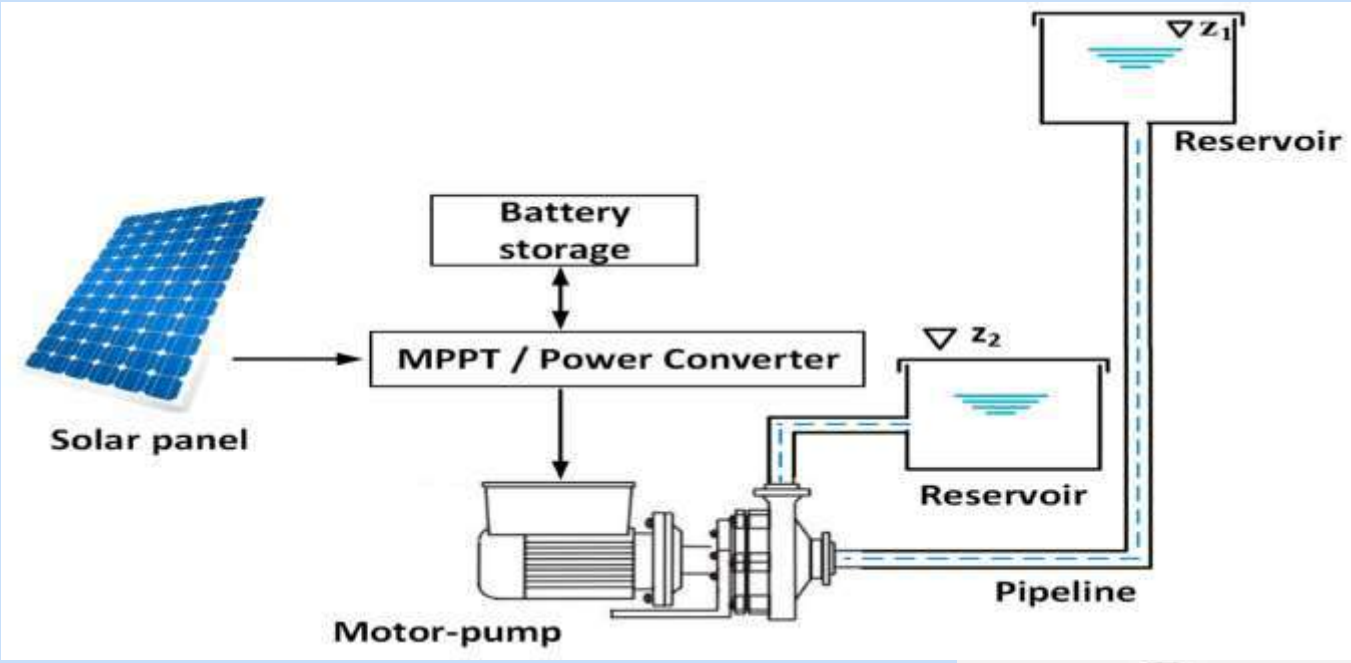
When the water level crosses the maximum threshold, the Arduino sends a signal to the relay module to turn on the pump. Once the water level falls below the minimum threshold, the Arduino turns off the pump to save energy.

d) Pumping Operation

The water pump, powered by the battery, removes excess water and directs it to a safe outlet or storage tank. This operation is completely automatic and does not require manual switching.

e) Output

The system ensures continuous water removal whenever required, powered completely by renewable solar energy. This makes the project both cost efficient and environmentally sustainable.



Block Diagram

Output

Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates a solar powered dewatering system that uses renewable energy for efficient water management. Key achievements include a fully functional, automatic system operated by Arduino and sensors, which eliminates electricity costs and is portable for remote use. Its applications span the mining industry, agriculture, disaster management for floods, and domestic water tank control. In summary, it offers a sustainable, cost-effective, and eco-friendly solution for water removal and

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Design of Enhancing Solar Panel Efficiency with Automatic Reflector Tracking

Introduction:-

Solar panels generate maximum electricity when they face direct sunlight. However, due to the movement of the sun throughout the day, the panel's efficiency reduces if it stays fixed. To solve this, we can use Light Dependent Resistors (LDR) or other sensor modules to track sunlight intensity. These sensors detect the position of the sun, and through a control system like Arduino, they adjust reflectors or solar trackers to direct more sunlight toward the panels. This helps to increase energy generation without increasing the size of the panel.

Working

a) Light Detection with LDR:

- Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) are placed on different sides of the solar panel or reflector.
- They sense the intensity of sunlight. The resistance of an LDR decreases when light falls on it, which allows the system to detect which direction has stronger sunlight.

b) Signal Processing:

- **The signals from the LDRs are sent to a microcontroller (like Arduino/ESP32).**
- **The controller compares the values from each LDR.**

c) Motor Control for Reflector Movement:

- **If one LDR detects more sunlight than the other, the microcontroller sends a command to the servo/stepper motor.**
- **The motor adjusts the reflector so that maximum sunlight is directed toward the solar panel.**

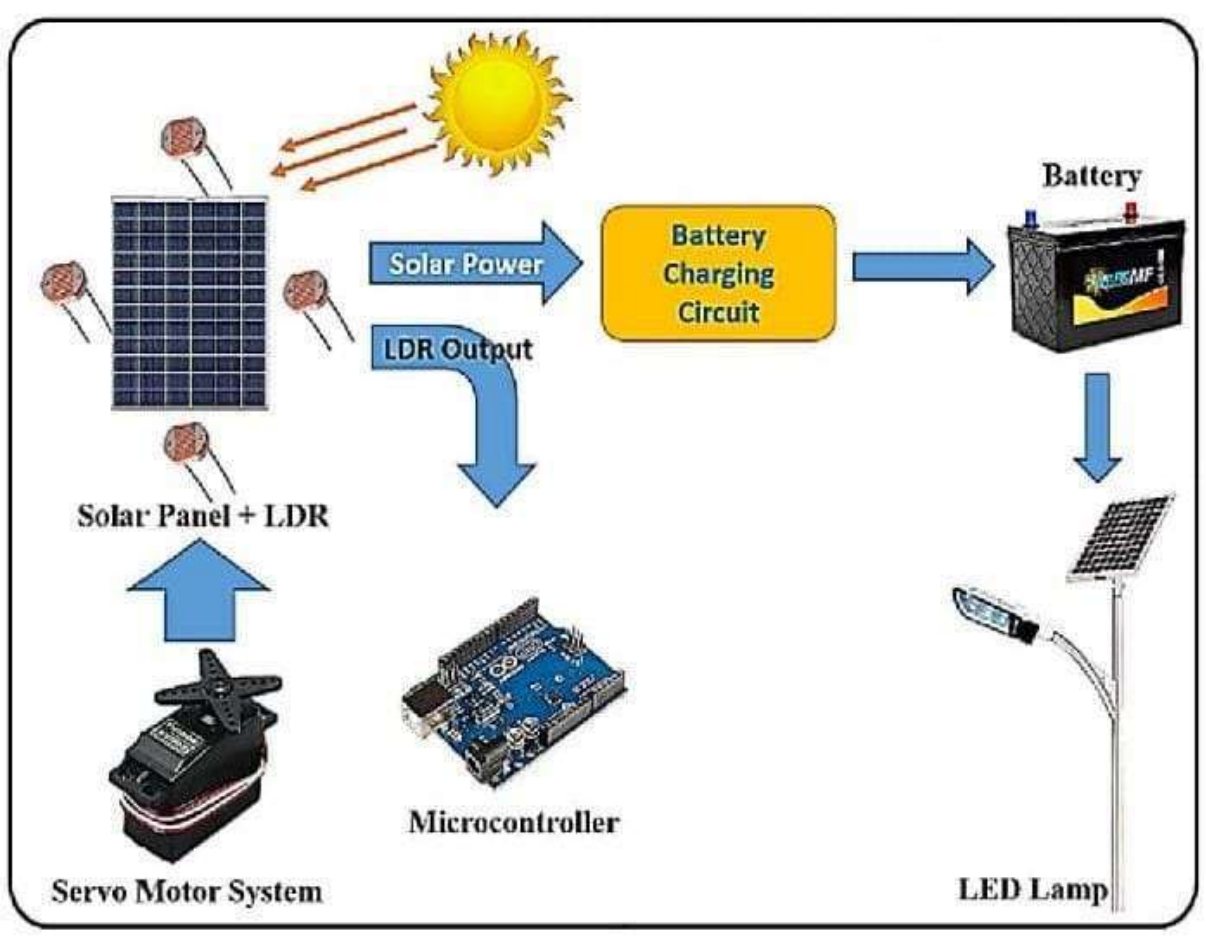
d) Continuous Tracking:

- **This process runs throughout the day, continuously adjusting the reflector's angle according to the sun's movement.**

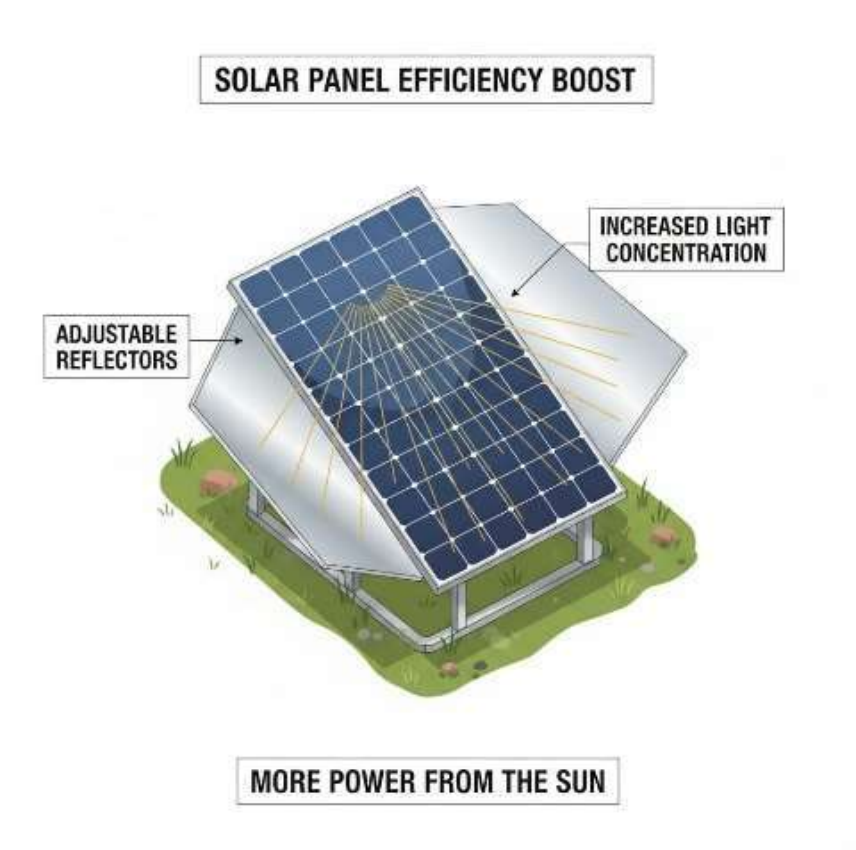
e) Result:

- **The solar panel receives maximum sunlight via the reflector.**
- **Efficiency and power output increase compared to fixed systems.**

Block Diagram



Output



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Conclusion

The proposed system shows that by using LDR and automatic reflector adjustment, solar panels can harness more sunlight throughout the day. This improves energy generation efficiency without needing additional panels. Such a design is cost-effective, renewable, and sustainable, making it suitable for both small-scale and large scale solar power applications.

Applications

- Solar Power Plants: Largescale solar farms can use reflector tracking to maximize daily power generation.
- Industrial Applications: Industries using solar power for heating, lighting, or production processes can benefit from improved energy yield.

SUNDARAVEL A
24UEE029
I-EEE

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Name of the Program:

Value Added Course on Embedded system and PCB Designing

Date of the Program:

20 .01. 2025 to 25 .01 .2025

Participants:

II EEE Students

E-Shot
26 TH EDITION
DEPARTMENT OF EEE

Name of the Program:

ATAL FDP on Navigating the Green Revolution: Integrating Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen fuel technologies for Sustainable Mobility

Date of the Program:

03.02.2025 to 08.02.2025

Participants:

Faculty members from Various Colleges

E-Shot
26 TH EDITION
DEPARTMENT OF EEE

Name of the Program:

Career Opportunities for Electrical Engineers

Date of the Program:

08.02.2025

Participants:

IV & III EEE Students

E-Shot
26 TH EDITION
DEPARTMENT OF EEE

Name f the Program:

EVATAR'25 - Technical Symposium

Date of the Program:

13.03.2025

Participants:

Other College Students

E-Shot
26 TH EDITION
DEPARTMENT OF EEE

Name of the Program:

A Six Day FDP on Industrial Automation and IoT

Date of the Program:

19.05.2025 to 24.05.2025

Participants:

Faculty from ECE,EEE, Mech and MTR

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Renewable Energy Club

- The Department of EEE inaugurated Renewable Energy Club on 15-03- 2025 in the presence of chief guest Mr. Kannan Shreenivas, CEO of KST Wind Engineering India.

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MSME PROJECTS

Real time implementation of Windmill

- Through Renewable Energy Club, our EEE students have taken a step towards sustainable innovation by designing and implementing a working windmill as part of MSME project, combining hands on learning with clean energy solutions.

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DEPARTMENT OF EEE

Development of Hardwere Interface to Generate Electric Power from Parked Electric Vehicles

❖ Our Renewable Energy Club students successfully implemented an Electric Vehicle project with financial support from MSME.

MSME Ref. No	Incubatee	Mentor	Sanctioned Amount
IDEATN007342	M. Pravin	Dr.D.Prince Winston	11,75,000
IDEATN007372	D.Shalini	Dr.D.Prince Winston	10,50,000

An IoT enabled Eco Friendly Approach for the retention of water in Draft Agricultural Fields Using Super Adsorbent Polymers made from Waste Pineapple Peel

❖ **Outcome of the fund sanctioned by MSME**

Realtime implementation of IoT enabled ecofriendly water retention system using super absorbent polymers derived from waste pineapple

MSME Ref. No	Incubatee	Mentor	Sanctioned Amount
IDEATN007912	S.Benjamin Deva Sagayam	Dr.Guru Karthik Babu	6,00,000

Niral Thiruvizha

- Tamilnadu Skill Development Corporation under Niral Thiruvizha has sanctioned Rs.6,946 for the student team members, M. Subha Shri, K. Kaviya, N. Kalaimani under guidance of Ms. S. Kavitha,AP/GE.

NMNT ID	Faculty Guide	Sthudent Team Memebers	Sanctioned Amount
NMNTSTD92040267	Ms. S.Kavitha	Subha Shri M,Kaviya K, Kalaimani N	6,946

Niral Thiruvizha

- Tamilnadu Skill Development Corporation under Niral Thiruvizha has sanctioned Rs.10,000 for the student K.P.Shree Nachiaar under guidance of Dr.D.Prince Winston, Prof and Head/EEE

NMNT ID	Faculty Guide	Sthudent Team Memebers	Sanctioned Amount
NMNTSTD 9204204	Dr.D.Prince Winston	Shree Nachiaar K.P	10,000

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Students Achievements

M.Mukilan of III EEE representing Tamilnadu Contingent and participated in Parade on Republic day at New Delhi and honored by Tamilnadu Deputy CM Udhayanidhi.

Students Achievements

J.Santhiya of III EEE received an international AWS Certified Cloud practitioner Certificate

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Students Achievements

A.Joseph Amalraj, M.Siva Pardeepan and A.Nantha Kumar of II EEE got First Place in Circuit Debugging and Third Place in Paper Presentation held at KIGL College of Engineering

Students Achievements

J. Midun Prasanth, M.Raghuram, N.Manikandan and C.Sanjay of II EEE won the first place in Project presentation held at Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education

Students Achievements

M. Yogan Dhanush,R. Joshuva Raj,G.Prem and S.John Raj of III EEE won the first place in Project presentation held at Hindusthan College of Engineering

Students Achievements

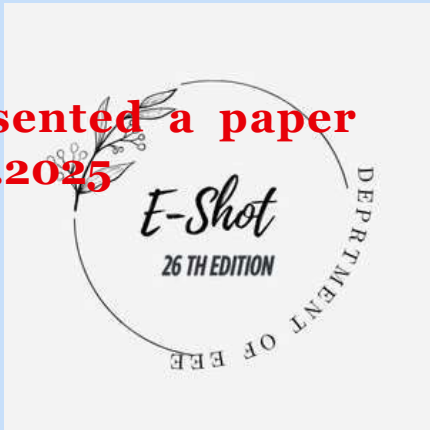
C.Bhavya Sree and G.Kirubhakaran of EEE students qualified in GATE exams

Co Curricular Activities

J.Santhiya and Manjula Devi of III EEE have participated in Woman Hackathon competition held at Kalaignar Karunanidhi College of Engineering

Co Curricular Activities

- **Mr. R.Dilipan, K.Vairavan and U. Madhavan of II EEE presented a paper in Kongu Engineering college on 15.02.2025**
- **Mr.S. Prasanna, Abdul Malick of II EEE, Mr. S. Hari Kumaran, N. Amuthan, Ms. K. Pooja and M, Madhumitha of III EEE participated in Gyan Mitra '25 and presented a paper held at Mepco Schelenk Engineering College on 19.02.2025 and 20.02.2025**
- **Mr. R. Josuvaraj and K. Manikandan of III EEE Presented a paper in Yuvasakthi 25 held at NPR College of Engineering on 20.02.2025 and 21.02.2025.**
- **C.Sanjay of II EEE participated in EESOR'25 and presented a paper in Sethu College of Engineering and Technology on 04.03.2025.**
- **Mr. K. Jaya Bala Guru and S.Saravana Bhavan have participated in paper presentation held at Thiyagarajar College of Engineering on 06.03.2025.**
- **Ms. P.V. Deepthika of II EEE has presented a paper in National Engineering College, Kovilpatti on 14.03.2025.**
- **Ms. K. Mareeswari of II EEE has presented a paper in PSG College of Engineering on 14.03.2025**



Co Curricular Activities

- **Mr. M. Siva pardeeban, A. Joseph Amalraj and Nantha Kumar of II EEE participated in paper presentation held at KiGL college of Engineering and won the first prize on 12.03.2025**
- **Mr. R. Josuvaraj and K. Manikandan of III EEE Participated in a project presentaion Yuvasakthi 25 held at NPR College of Engineering on 20.02.2025 and 21.02.2025 and won the first prize**
- **Mr. S. Prasenna of II EEE participated in Project presentation held at Vaigai college of Engineering on 09.04.2025.**
- **J. Midun Prasanth, M.Raghuram, N.Manikandan and C.Sanjay of II EEE won the first place in Project presentation held at Kalasalingam Academy**
- **35 students from II, III and IV EEE have presented their work in various conference held during this academic year.**
- **Mr. Josuvaraj and K. Manikandan of III EEE have attended a workshop on the title "EV Rectrofit" held at NPR College of Engineering on 20.02.2025 and 21.02.2025**
- **Ms. P.V. Deepthika of II EEE attended a workshop on the title " Circuit Sympony" held at National Engineering College, Kovilpatti on 14.03.2025.**

Placement Records
2021-2025 Batch

KAMARAJ
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
(An Autonomous Institution - AFFILIATED TO ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI)
S.P.G.Chidambara Nadar - C.Nagammal Campus
S.P.G.C. Nagar, K.Vellakulam – 625 701 (Near VIRUDHUNAGAR).

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Placement Statistics - 2021-2025 Batch

Name	Company Placed	Salary / Annum	
DARSAN.S	NCR - Atleos	222000	
MANOJ.R	Nissi Engg Solution Pvt.Ltd	360000	
	NCR - Atleos	222000	
PRAKASH.A	NCR - Atleos	222000	
THIGAN.K.J	NCR - Atleos	222000	
JEGADEESH. A	NCR - Atleos	222000	

Placement Records
2021-2025 Batch

Name	Company Placed	Salary / Annum	
MOHAMED SAJUDHEEN. A	SPK Power Infra Pvt.Ltd	240000	
	NCR - Atleos	222000	
NALLAIAH.M	NCR - Atleos	222000	
NARESHKUMAR.V	SPK Power Infra Pvt.Ltd	240000	
	NCR - Atleos	222000	
YOGESH.M	SBL Knowledge Services Pvt.L	240000	
	NCR - Atleos	222000	
SRI VISHNU VARSHINI.M	Centizen	360000	
GOPI KRISHNA.D	Mutharasi Electricals	264000	

Placement Records
2021-2025 Batch

Name	Company Placed	Salary / Annum	
KALAIMANI.N	Smart Harness Solutions	250000	
KAVYA.K	Smart Harness Solutions	250000	
VETRIVEL.G	Smart Harness Solutions	250000	
DHARANI.D	Smart Harness Solutions	250000	

Placement Records
2021-2025 Batch

Name	Company Placed	Salary / Annum	
ABDUL MALIK.A	Nissi Engg Solution Pvt.Ltd	360000	
	Tech 7 Automation	204000	
	Sanmina IMS	240000	
PRAVEEN KUMAR.S	Nissi Engg Solution Pvt.Ltd	360000	
	Tech 7 Automation	204000	
	Sanmina IMS	240000	
KARPAGAVALLI.P	Renault Nissan	400000	
	Texmo	227496	
	Face Prep	300000	
AJAY.M	Mind View Engineering	300000	
	Texmo	227496	
SUBHA SHRI.M	Selva Engg & Automation	274629	
	Face Prep	300000	

Placement Records
2021-2025 Batch

Name	Company Placed	Salary / Annum	
VISWAMBARAN.R	Smart Harness Solutions	250000	
SHREE NACHIAAR.K.P	Siliconz Embedded Solutions I	240000	
CAROLINE RESHMA.N	Kaar Technologies	650000	
ABINATH.M.P	India Land	204000	
JANANI PRIYA A	TechVolt Software Pvt.Ltd	300000	

Gate Questions

1. A shopkeeper buys shirts from a producer and sells them with a profit of 20%. A. customer has to pay Rs.3186, including 18% GST, per shirt. At what price did the shopkeeper buy a shirt from the producer?

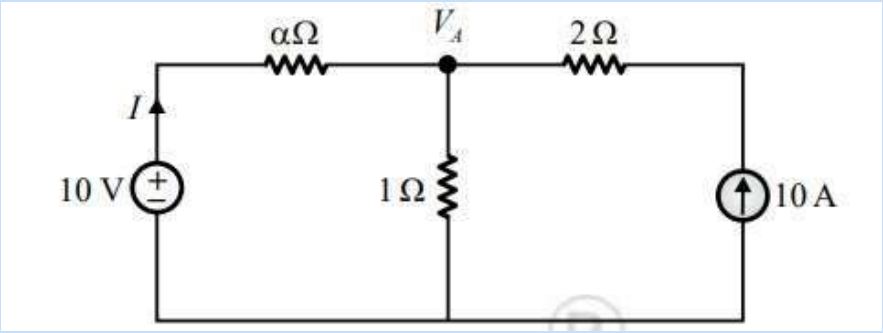
a. 2500 b. 1975 c. 2250 d. 2548

Ans : c. 2250

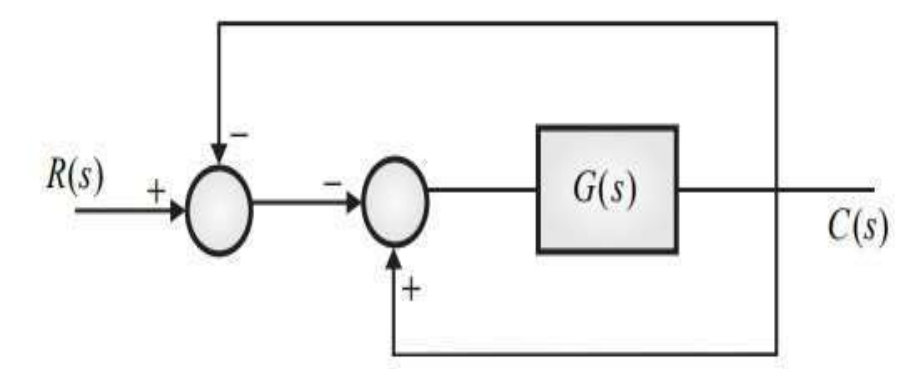
2. All the elements are ideal. The power delivered by a 10 V source in watt is

a. 0 b. 50 c. 100 d.150

Ans : a. 0



3. For the block diagram the transfer function is



Ans : -G(s)/(1-2G(s)

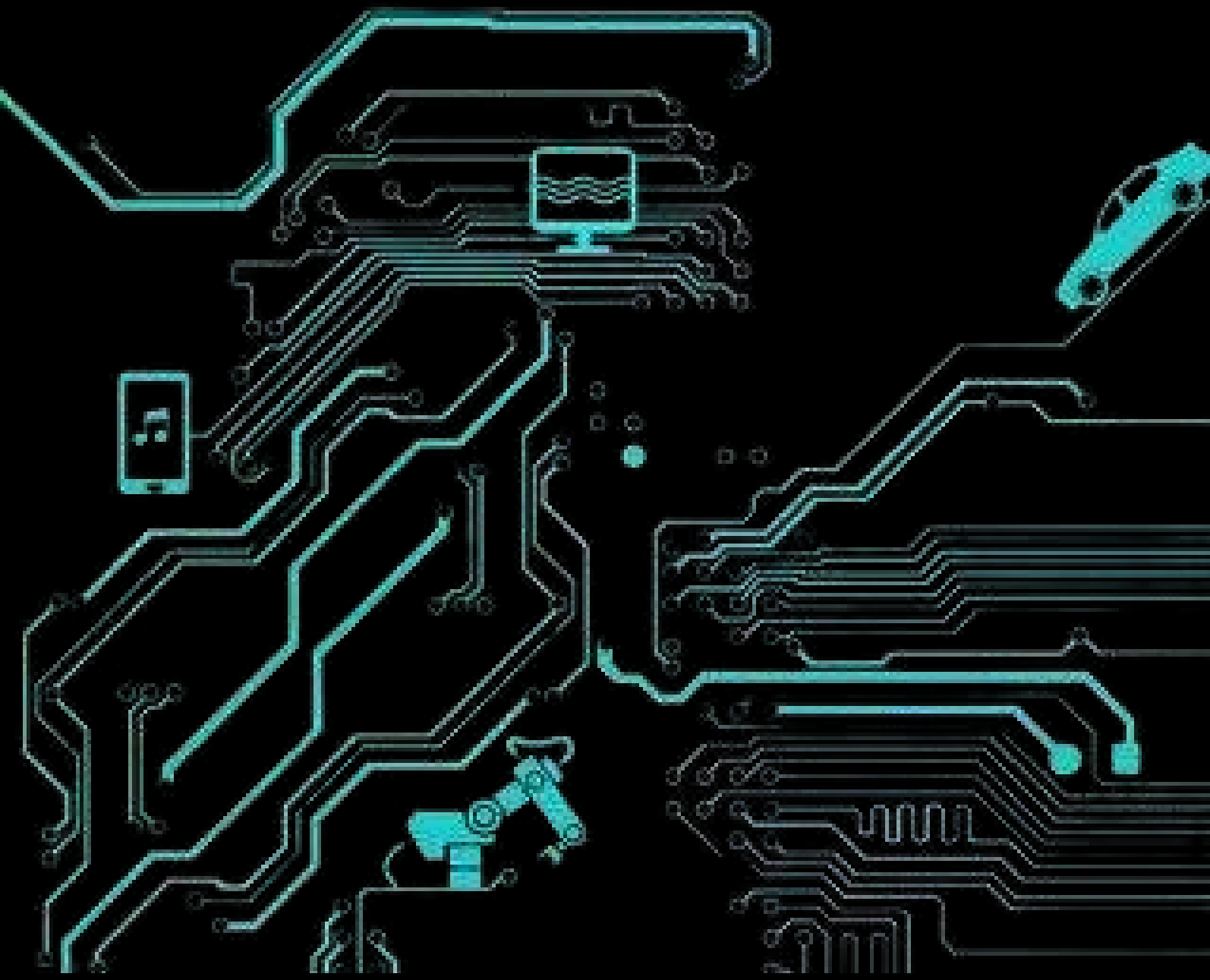
Faculty Advisors

Dr. D. Prince Winston
Prof & Head /EEE
Mrs.J.Uma Maheswari
AP/EEE

Student Editor

Surya Prakash Kumar M
23UEE016
II-EEE

E-SHOT



Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

(Accredited by NBA, New Delhi)

Kamaraj College of Engineering and Technology,
SPGC Nagar - 625701, Tamilnadu, India.