



Vision

- To be one of the premier institutions of Engineering and Management education through excellence in academics, research, innovation and entrepreneurship with global standards.

Mission

- To impart world class value-based education in Engineering and Management.
- To provide thrust for research activities by establishing centres of excellence in sustainable innovative technologies and collaborate with industries to carry out interdisciplinary research.
- To generate highly skilled and competent manpower with leadership qualities, team spirit and concern for society and environment.
- To nurture organizational culture conducive for faculty to be competent and set higher standards.

Mission of the Institute

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

- To be a renowned department in Electrical and Electronics Engineering through excellence in academics by promoting sustainability, technological innovations and entrepreneurship.

Mission

- To provide high-quality technical education in Electrical and Electronics Engineering, fostering innovation and a commitment to lifelong learning.
- To conduct interdisciplinary research in sustainable technologies through collaborations with industry and centers of excellence.
- To cultivate teamwork and leadership qualities, empowering students to excel as successful professionals or entrepreneurs.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

After two/three years of graduation, the graduates will have the ability to:

- Design and develop sustainable solutions to real-world problems through research and innovation, either as a professional or an entrepreneur.
- Adapt to technological advancements through lifelong learning to achieve organizational goals.
- Demonstrate leadership qualities and social responsibility to effectively lead and manage diverse teams and projects.

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One of the greatest electrical engineers in history is Nikola Tesla. He is best known for developing the alternating current (AC) system, which made it possible to transmit electricity efficiently over long distances. Tesla also invented the AC induction motor, the Tesla coil, and pioneered early experiments in wireless communication and radio technology. His inventions revolutionized the way electricity is generated and used, forming the foundation of modern electrical power systems. Tesla's vision and innovations continue to inspire scientists and engineers around the world.



B. N. M. Institute of Technology

An Autonomous Institution under VTU. Approved by AICTE.

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EDITOR'S DESK

Hello Readers!

It gives me immense pleasure to present before you this edition of Minchu, the biannual magazine of the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, BNMIT. True to its name, Minchu—meaning spark in Kannada—symbolizes the spark of creativity, innovation, and enthusiasm that drives our department and its students forward.

This magazine is a reflection of the vibrant academic and co-curricular environment nurtured within the department. It brings together a collection of articles, technical insights, creative writing, and glimpses of the various activities and achievements of our students and faculty. Each page carries the essence of our collective efforts to blend knowledge with creativity, learning with innovation, and academics with holistic growth.

Minchu is a humble attempt to showcase these milestones and to provide a platform for our budding engineers to express their thoughts and ideas beyond the classroom. We hope Minchu continues to inspire, inform, and ignite the spark of curiosity in every reader. May it serve as a reminder that every spark, however small, has the potential to light up a brighter future.

Happy Reading!

Minchu Editorial Team.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Ever since its inception in the year 2002, the Electrical and Electronics Department of BNMIT has got name in the state. The Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering offers an Undergraduate Program in Electrical and Electronics Engineering, M.Sc. (Engineering) by Research and Doctoral degree. The faculty of Electrical and Electronics Engineering are highly acclaimed individuals with the skill set, covering wide areas of industrial and applied research. They ensure that the courses foster deeper learning and increased engagement amongst the students. Such commitment from our fraternity not only gives our graduates an edge in deciding which career path is right for them but also guarantees that by the time they graduate, they will have hands on, real-world experience in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. The students are highly motivated by the project funding provided by the New Gen IEDC from the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. Industrial personnel are frequently invited by the department to train the students with the latest skillset. The Department of EEE has been accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) which is an additional feather on its crown

DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



Project Exhibition 2025-Department of electrical and electronics engineering



Industrial Visit to BMRC to 4th Sem students on 9th July 2025



Industrial Visit to KSEB Kerala to 7th Sem students

B.N.M. Institute of Technology
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Approved by AICTE, Ministry of Higher Education, Govt. of India & Affiliated to PES
PES Group of Institutions, Bangalore
PES Group of Institutions, Bangalore
PES Group of Institutions, Bangalore
PES Group of Institutions, Bangalore

BNMIT IEEE PES Student Chapter
BNMIT IEEE VTS Student Chapter

In Association with
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

DARE TO TEST YOUR IQ?

SCAN THE CODE TO REGISTER

ON THE OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL DAY OF MATHEMATICS 2025

MATHEMAGIKZ π

JOIN THE BRAIN GRID COMPETITION!
THINK YOU'VE GOT WHAT IT TAKES? GATHER A TEAM OF 2-3 PLAYERS AND PUT YOUR IQ AND MATHEMATICAL SKILLS TO THE TEST! COMPETE IN CHALLENGING ROUNDS FOR A CHANCE TO WIN A SURPRISING PRIZE!
ARE YOU READY TO PROVE YOUR BRILLIANCE?

IEEE MEMBERS-7505 NOW IEEE MEMBERS-10085

MARCH 14 2025
2:00 PM ONWARDS
N004-NEW BUILDING

DR. MADHU S
IEEE VTS & PES FACULTY ADVISOR,
DEPT. OF EEE, BNMIT

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Mathemagikz quiz event held by BNMIT IEEE

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS



IPL 2nd prize by 5th sem students



Buvan from EEE ,representing BNMITfootball team

Sl. No	Name of students	Title of paper	Publication details
1	Sanjeev B	Design of Low Cost & Compact Ventilator using Proportional	3rd IEEE International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
2	Nimisha T, Sai Rashmi B J, Sanjana Alladwar	Real time monitoring system for lithium-ion cell using IoT	2nd International Conference on Intelligent and Sustainable Power
3	Deepthi Anand, Parag V, Sahana Naik, Kavana T M,	IoT based Thermal management and State of Charge estimation of	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
4	Pratik Chakraborty, Sachin M, Prithvi S,	Real-Time Solar Monitoring with Charging and Grid Control Using	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
5	Sathvik G P, Monish K V,	Bluetooth powered Real-Time monitoring using Wireless	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
6	Aditi Sinha, Abdul Hannan, Bhagyashree	Cost Effective Attendance Logging System	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
9	Sachin B, Amrutha N, RamyaShree M,	Design and Implementation of Four	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
10	Anjan PS, Pranav AP, Venugopal A,	Energy Generation using vertical	3rd International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative
11	Dinesh.B, Kaushik. K,	IoT Enabled Solar Panel Cleaning System	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)

How electrical engineering is booming

The Hottest Career Choice for the Next Decade

If you are a student, parent, or career counsellor in India today, there is one branch of engineering that stands head and shoulders above the rest in terms of jobs, salary, and future growth: Electrical Engineering (and its close cousin, Electronics & Communication Engineering).



Here's why, right now in 2025, Electrical Engineering is exploding like never before:

- **Everything Is Going Electric & Smart** Your phone, car, home, factory, and even your refrigerator are becoming intelligent. Behind every smart device are sensors, microcontrollers, power management chips, wireless modules, and control systems — all designed by electrical and electronics engineers.
- **India's Massive Push for Renewable Energy** India has set an ambitious target of 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030. Gigantic solar parks in Rajasthan, offshore wind farms in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, and huge battery storage projects need thousands of power engineers for transmission, distribution, smart grids, inverters, and energy management systems.
- **Electric Vehicles Are Everywhere** In 2024 alone, India sold over 1.5 million electric two-wheelers and the four-wheeler EV market is growing at 100% year-on-year. Companies like Ola Electric, Ather, Tata Motors, Mahindra Electric, and new players are hiring electrical engineers for battery management systems (BMS), motor drives, fast chargers, and vehicle electronics.

- **5G Is Here, 6G Is Coming** Jio and Airtel have rolled out 5G across thousands of cities. The next revolution — 6G and satellite broadband (Starlink, Project Kuiper, Jio-SES) — will need experts in RF engineering, microwave circuits, antenna design, and millimetre-wave technology.
- **The Semiconductor Revolution** Has Finally Arrived in India With the ₹76,000 crore India Semiconductor Mission, new fabs by Tata-Micron, Tata-Powerchip, and CG Power are coming up in Gujarat, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh. Global giants like Qualcomm, MediaTek, and AMD are expanding R&D centres in Bengaluru and Hyderabad. This means thousands of high-paying jobs in VLSI design, analog layout, chip verification, and PCB design.
- **AI Now Needs Hardware Heroes** Artificial Intelligence is no longer just software. Edge AI, NPUs, TPUs, and tinyML require ultra-low-power analog and mixed-signal circuit designers — pure electrical engineering territory.
- **Healthcare Meets Electronics** From wearable ECG monitors and smart glucose sensors to robotic surgery systems and remote patient monitoring, MedTech is one of the fastest-growing sectors. Companies like GE Healthcare, Philips, and Indian startups need biomedical and electronics engineers.
- **Defence & Space:** The New Gold Rush DRDO, ISRO, and private players like Skyroot Aerospace, Agnikul Cosmos, and Pixxel are launching rockets weekly. Radar systems, avionics, electronic warfare, and satellite payloads are creating premium jobs for electrical and ECE graduates.

Where Are the Jobs in Electrical Domain?

- Core Companies: Tata Power, Adani Green, ReNew, Siemens, Schneider Electric
- EV & Auto: Ola Electric, Ather, Tata Motors, Mahindra Electric, Hero Electric
- Telecom: Jio, Airtel, Nokia, Ericsson, Tejas Networks
- Semiconductor & Design: Micron, Tata Electronics, Qualcomm, MediaTek, Samsung, Intel India
- Defence & Space: DRDO, ISRO, HAL, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- Consumer & Product: Bosch, Texas Instruments, Google Hardware, Apple India, Samsung R&D

Top Skills Companies Are Paying Premium Salaries For (2025)

- Power Electronics & Motor Drives
- Embedded Systems (C, RTOS, ARM Cortex)
- VLSI Design (Digital, Analog, RTL, Verification)
- RF & Microwave Engineering
- PCB Design & Hardware Prototyping
- Renewable Energy Systems & Smart Grids
- Battery Management Systems (BMS)
- Python, MATLAB, and AI-on-Edge tools

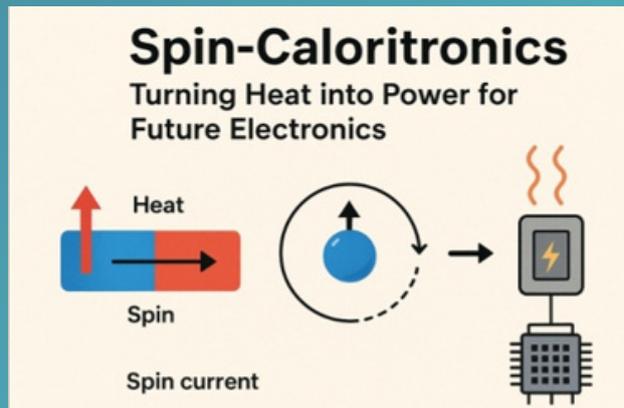


SINCHANA M

4th year

TECHNICAL ARTICLES

Spin-Caloritronics: Turning Heat into Power for Future Electronics



Spin-caloritronics is a new and exciting area of electronics where heat is used to control the spin of electrons. This approach helps create energy-efficient devices by turning waste heat into useful power.

Principle

The basic idea of spin-caloritronics is that electrons have a property called spin, which is like a tiny magnetic direction—either up or down. When a temperature difference is applied across certain materials, it creates a flow of these spins called a spin current. This process allows devices to use heat, instead of electricity, to move information or generate power.

Working

In a material with a temperature difference, heat causes the electrons to align their spins in a certain way. This alignment moves across the material, forming a spin current without needing the electrons to carry a charge. Effects like the Spin-Seebeck Effect and Spin-Peltier Effect explain how heat can generate or control these spin currents. These effects are used to power sensors, improve cooling, and manage heat more efficiently.

Advantages

- **Energy Efficient:** Converts waste heat into useful power, saving energy.
- **Better Cooling:** Helps manage temperature in small devices without extra fans or pump.

New Applications: Can power advanced sensors, wearable devices, and AI processors with less energy.

- **Environmentally Friendly:** Reduces power loss and improves sustainability in electronics.

Disadvantages

- **Material Limitations:** Most effects work best at very low temperatures, which limits practical use.
- **Complex Design:** Requires advanced materials and manufacturing methods.

- Integration Challenges: Difficult to combine with current electronic systems.
- Measurement Issues: Spin currents are hard to control and detect precisely.

Reference

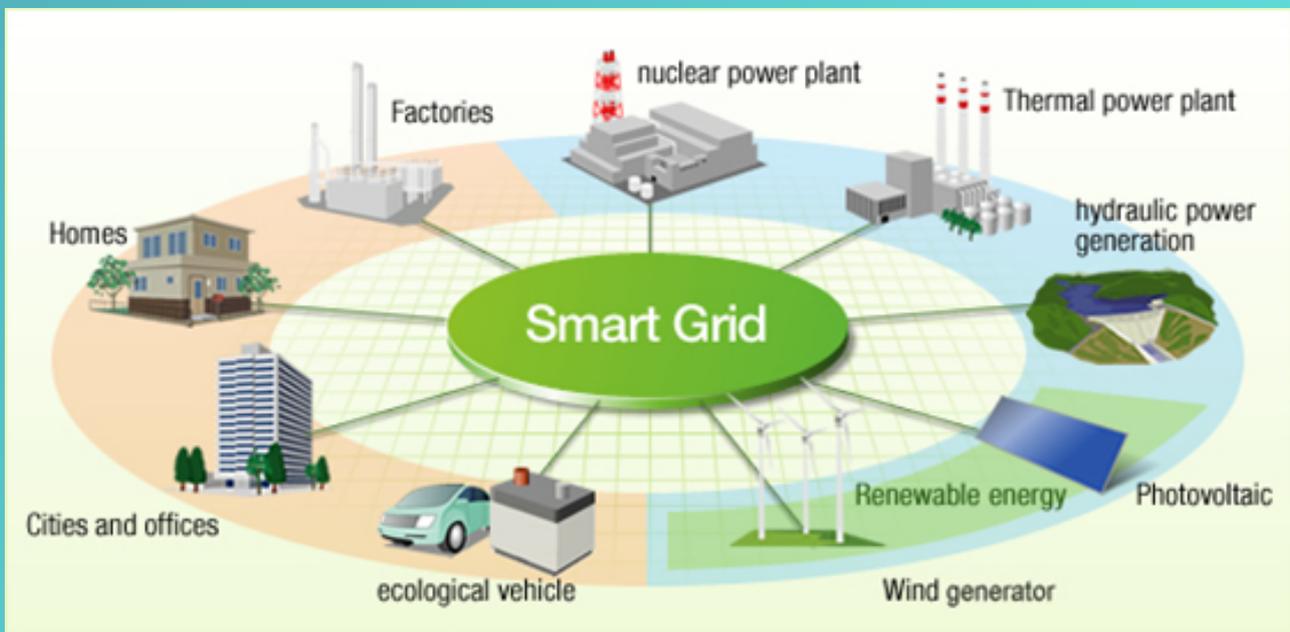
- Bauer, G. E. W., Saitoh, E., & van Wees, B. J. (2012). Spin caloritronics. *Nature Materials*, 11(5), 391–399.
- Uchida, K. et al. (2010). Observation of the spin Seebeck effect. *Nature*, 455(7214), 778–781.

ADITI R PRASAD

3RD year

Smart Grids for a Greener Future

- Electricity is one of the greatest inventions in human history.
- Without it, our modern world would simply come to a halt.
- But behind this comfort lies a challenge—how electricity is produced and delivered to us has a major impact on our planet.
- For decades, traditional power grids have carried electricity from large power plants to our homes.
- These grids were designed long ago and cannot fully meet today’s needs for efficiency, sustainability, and environmental care.
- This is where the idea of the smart grid steps in.
- A smart grid is not just a collection of wires and transformers; it is a modern, intelligent network that can “think” and “communicate.”
- It uses advanced technologies, sensors, and digital systems to monitor and control the flow of electricity in real time.



Why Do We Need Smart Grids?

Today, our energy needs are much higher than before, and the sources we depend on—coal, oil, and gas—are causing pollution, global warming, and climate change.

At the same time, renewable energy sources like solar and wind are becoming more popular. However, these sources are not always constant; the sun does not shine at night, and the wind does not blow all the time.

- Traditional grids cannot handle these changes properly.
- As a result, we either face blackouts when demand is high or waste energy when supply is more than needed.
- Smart grids solve this problem by balancing electricity supply and demand.
- For example, if there is extra solar energy produced in one area, the smart grid can redirect it to another area where it is needed.
- Similarly, if the demand suddenly rises, the system can adjust by drawing power from different sources without overloading.
- In simple words, it makes electricity distribution smarter, faster, and more reliable.

Benefits for the Environment

- One of the biggest advantages of smart grids is their positive impact on nature. By supporting renewable energy, they reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, which are the main cause of greenhouse gas emissions. Less burning of coal and oil means cleaner air, reduced global warming, and a healthier environment. Another way smart grids help the planet is by cutting down energy wastage.

Benefits for People

- Smart grids are not only good for nature but also for people.
- Imagine being able to see exactly how much electricity your home is using at any moment, and adjusting it to save money.
- Smart meters, which are part of smart grids, make this possible.
- They allow consumers to track their usage and even schedule appliances to run when electricity is cheaper, reducing bills.
- They also improve the reliability of power supply. In many countries, people face power cuts due to faults or overload.
- A smart grid can quickly detect problems and even reroute electricity to reduce blackouts. This is especially useful in critical places like hospitals, schools, and industries, where continuous electricity is essential.

Smart grids are essential for a greener future, replacing outdated traditional grids by integrating modern technology and renewable energy to reduce waste, empower consumers, and protect the environment. Adopting smart grids is crucial as they serve as the necessary bridge connecting human progress with environmental protection, making them a leading factor in achieving a harmonious coexistence between technology and nature.

AI AND ML IN ELECTRICAL DOMAIN

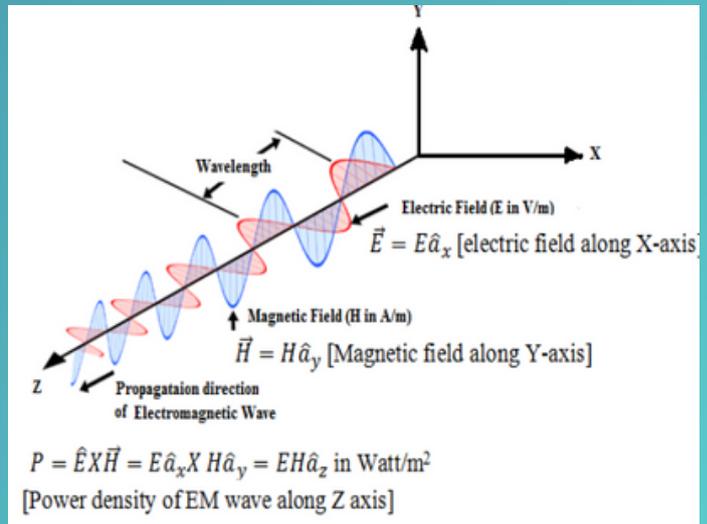
Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are changing every part of modern technology, including electrical engineering. These technologies are transforming how electrical systems are designed, operated, and maintained. They make systems smarter, more efficient, and better at adapting to changing environments. In power systems, AI and ML improve grid reliability and stability. Smart grids, powered by AI, can predict load demand, detect faults, and optimize energy distribution in real-time. ML algorithms analyze both historical and real-time data from sensors across the grid to forecast energy consumption. This capability helps with better planning and load balancing, especially with the increase of renewable energy sources like solar and wind, which add uncertainty to the power supply. AI also plays a key role in predictive maintenance. Traditional electrical systems often relied on scheduled checks, which could miss critical faults or result in unnecessary downtime. With AI-driven condition monitoring, systems can predict failures by analyzing factors such as temperature, vibration, and current patterns. This approach reduces downtime, increases safety, and cuts maintenance costs. In industrial automation, AI and ML improve control systems. Intelligent controllers learn from the system's behavior and adjust to changing conditions without needing manual updates. From robotics to smart manufacturing, these systems achieve levels of autonomy and efficiency that we have never seen before.



Additionally, AI is changing the design of electrical circuits and systems. Engineers use ML tools to optimize complex designs, simulate performance, and find errors in early development stages. This significantly shortens design cycles and improves reliability. The integration of AI in electric vehicles (EVs) is another expanding area. ML models help manage battery health, optimize charging, and enable autonomous driving features. Furthermore, AI-powered smart energy meters can analyze user behavior, detect unusual activity, and suggest energy-saving actions to consumers. However, using AI and ML in electrical engineering comes with challenges. Data privacy, cybersecurity, and the need for quality training data are major issues. Electrical engineers also need to enhance their skills to effectively use and integrate AI technologies into traditional systems. In summary, AI and ML are not just passing trends; they are powerful forces that are reshaping electrical engineering. As the world moves toward automation, efficiency, and sustainability, adopting these technologies will be essential for the next generation of engineers. The future of the electrical field is certainly intelligent, and it's already here.

SAMANA JOSHI
4th year

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES: THE INVISIBLE POWER AND HIDDEN RISKS BEHIND OUR ELECTRONIC DEVICES

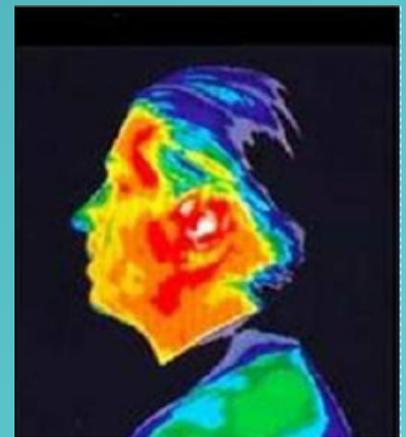
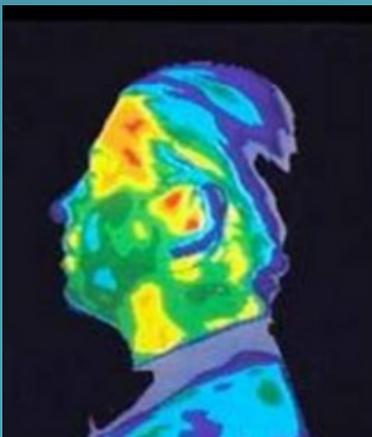


Electromagnetic waves are the unsung heroes of modern technology. These synchronized oscillations of electric and magnetic fields travel at the speed of light, carrying energy across vast distances. From the sunlight that warms the Earth to the radio signals connecting our phones, electromagnetic radiation powers almost every aspect of daily life. The electromagnetic spectrum spans seven major categories: radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma rays, each defined by its frequency and wavelength. While visible light lets us see, radio and microwaves enable wireless communication, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and satellite networks.

This diagram shows how an electromagnetic (EM) wave travels through space. In an EM wave, the electric field (E) and the magnetic field (H) oscillate perpendicularly to each other and also perpendicular to the direction of propagation. Here, the electric field varies along the X-axis, the magnetic field varies along the Y-axis, and the wave travels forward along the Z-axis. Because the E and H fields are perpendicular, they form a transverse wave. The wavelength shown is the distance over which the wave repeats. The power carried by the EM wave moves in the direction of propagation and is given by the Poynting vector, ($\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{H}$), which points along the Z-axis. This means the energy flow of the EM wave is determined by the cross-product of the electric and magnetic fields.

Understanding this orientation of electric and magnetic fields is important because it explains how electromagnetic energy moves through space and interacts with surrounding objects. Since EM waves carry power along their direction of propagation, any device that generates these waves—such as Wi-Fi routers, laptops, mobile phones, and microwave ovens—also emits a certain amount of electromagnetic energy into the environment. The strength of this emitted energy decreases with distance, but close-range exposure can still be significant depending on the device and frequency used.

To quantify exposure, experts use tools like the Tri-Field EMF Meter, which measures three types of fields: AC magnetic (safe limit ~ 5 milligauss), AC electric (~ 20 V/m), and RF/microwave power density (~ 5 mW/m²). Real-world measurements reveal concerning levels. A running microwave oven can emit over 20 mW/m² up to 5 feet away—levels that exceed many international safety recommendations at close range. Similarly, placing a laptop directly on the lap exposes reproductive organs and skin to combined Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and internal component radiation, prompting the use of protective shields and pads.



Cell phone towers add another layer of exposure. In densely populated urban areas, thousands of towers and small cells operate to handle heavy data traffic, creating a constant background of RF radiation. The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) measures how much RF energy the body absorbs from phones; responsible use speakerphone, wired headsets, texting instead of calling, avoiding use in low-signal areas (when phones transmit at higher power), and keeping devices away from the body during sleep can significantly reduce personal exposure.

While scientific consensus holds that current safety limits protect against known thermal effects, ongoing research continues to examine possible long-term non-thermal impacts. Prudent avoidance remains wise: maintain distance from operating microwaves, use laptops on desks rather than laps, limit prolonged phone-to-ear calls, and consider airplane mode at night.

Electromagnetic waves have revolutionized communication, medicine, and convenience, but awareness of their presence empowers us to enjoy technology safely. Simple habits that is distance, duration, and shielding allow us to harness their power while minimizing unnecessary risks. In an increasingly wireless world, informed choices ensure that the invisible waves serving us do not silently harm us.

List of publications by the faculty

- Smt. Champa PN, Dr. Abhay A Deshpande A level shift carrier based SPWM for reduced switch 5-level multilevel inverter topology *International Journal of Power Electronics and Drive Systems (IJPEDS)* Vol. 15, No. 3, September 2024, pp. 1583~1593 ISSN: 2088-8694, DOI: 10.11591/ijped.s.v15.i3.pp1583-1593 (Q3-SCI Journal)
- Dr. Ravikumar R N, Dr. Madhu S Over the Air Updates in Modern vehicles *Scopus and UGC approved journal Computer Research and Development*, December 2024, ISSN: 1000-1239, Volume 24, Issue 12 <http://journalcrd.org/wp-content/uploads/2-CRD2501.pdf> (Q3-SCI Journal)
- Keerti Kulkarni, Priyadarshini K Desai, Champa P.N, Raksha S Comparison of Pixel-based and object-based Image Analysis for LULC Classification of satellite Images (Q3-SCI Journal) *International Journals of Engineering Trends and Technology*, Volume-73 Issue-2, pp. 177-184, Feb 2025 DOI:10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V73I2P115.
- Mrs. Kruthi Jayaram, Manikantha Energy-Efficient IoT Network Routing Model Based on Multi-Layer Clustering and Deep Learning Q3 Journal, published in *Journal Européen des Systèmes Automatisés*, Vol. 58, No. 5, May, 2025, pp. 1031-1039, Journal homepage: <http://iieta.org/journals/jesa>
- Dinesh.B, Kaushik. K, Pavan. A. C, Yashas.R, Shubha Rao K IoT Enabled Solar Panel Cleaning System *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)* (www.ijrar.org) UGC Approved - Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor, Volume 11 Issue4 November 024. <http://www.ijrar.org/IJRAR24D2055.pdf>
- K. Venkatesha, A. Kumar, Priyashree S., Sujith T., Sanjeev B.
- Design of Low-Cost & Compact Ventilator using Proportional Solenoid Valves and DC Drive. 3rd IEEE International Conference on Intelligent and Innovative Technologies on Computing, Electrical and Electronics (ICIITCEE 2025), BNMIT, Bangalore, 16–17 January 2025.
- Sumukh Surya, Madhu S. High Performance Closed-Loop Control of a Phase-Shifted Full Bridge Converter for Electric Vehicle Application. 3rd IEEE ICIITCEE 2025, BNMIT, Bangalore, 16–17 January 2025.
- Shubha Rao K., Nimisha T., Sai Rashmi B. J., Sanjana Alladwar. Real-time Monitoring System for Lithium-ion Cell using IoT. 2nd International Conference on Intelligent and Sustainable Power and Energy Systems (ICISPES-2024), Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, 13–14 December 2024.
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- Champa P. N., Abhay A. Deshpande, Raksha S. Performance Matrix Comparison between Half Bridge DC Link Inverter and Traditional Multilevel Inverter. 3rd IEEE ICIITCEE 2025, BNMIT, Bangalore, 16–17 January 2025. (Best Paper Award)
- Karanam Vasudha, Shubha Rao K. Simulation and Performance Analysis of Passive Cell Balancing Technique for Lithium Batteries using Modified Generic Model. 3rd IEEE ICIITCEE 2025, BNMIT, Bangalore, 16–17 January 2025.
- Shruti V. Joshi, Priyashree S., Madhu S. Fuzzy Logic-based Speed Control of Induction Motor using SVPWM Technique. 3rd IEEE ICIITCEE 2025, BNMIT, Bangalore, 16–17 January 2025.
- Mrs. Kruthi Jayaram, Monish K. V., Yashas N., Sachin M. Simulation and Analysis on DC Microgrid using Bi-directional DC-DC Converter. International Conference on Recent Innovations in Engineering Science and Technology, KSIT, Bangalore, 9–10 May 2025.

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