THE SIGNAL 2022



Department of Physics & Electronics



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS 2021 WAS AWARDED "FOR GROUNDBREAKING **CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR UNDERSTANDING OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS" WITH ONE** HALF JOINTLY TO SYUKURO MANABE AND KLAUS HASSELMANN "FOR THE PHYSICAL MODELLING OF EARTH'S CLIMATE, QUANTIFYING VARIABILITY AND RELIABLY PREDICTING GLOBAL WARMING" AND THE OTHER HALF TO GIORGIO PARISI "FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE INTERPLAY OF DISORDER AND FLUCTUATIONS IN PHYSICAL SYSTEMS FROM ATOMIC TO PLANETARY SCALES."

Editorial Board (Faculty)

Dr. D. Sarala Ms. W.Jaya Selva Vinitha Ms. V. Sai Prashanthi Dr. Y. Seeeta Mahalakshmi

STUDENTS

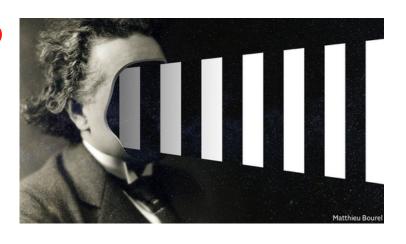
MS.NITYA - III MECS MS.SREYA - III MECS MS.AKANKSHA - III MECS MS.KUSHI LAMA - II MPCS

Important Events

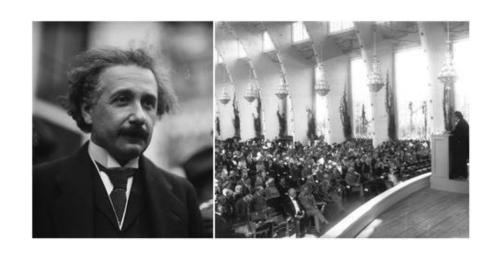
- National Webinar August 23-25th 2021
- National Energy conservation day 14th December,2021.
- National Science day 25th February, 2022.



Einsteinium: 100 years after Einstein's Nobel Prize



How understanding light has led to a hundred years of bright ideas. The revolutionary theory of the nature of light which won Albert Einstein the 1921 Nobel prize for physics went on to remake the world. Albert Einstein finished a scientific paper that would change the world. His radical insight into the nature of light would help transform Einstein from an unknown patent clerk to the genius at the center of 20th-century physics.



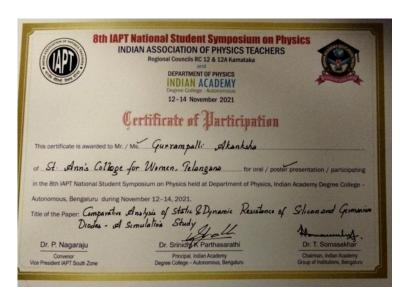


Identify these words which are located in horizontal/vertical/diagonal

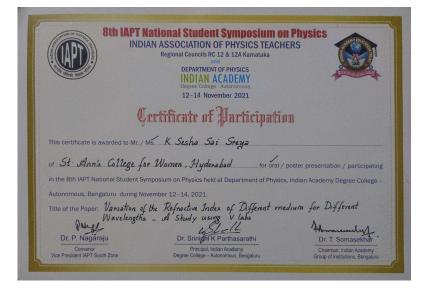
General Physics

| R | D | S | Υ | Т | I | S | 0 | С | S | I | V | R | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | Α | Р | D | I | R | Υ | Т | L | 0 | U | Α | R | N |
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| Ε | N | N | Α | Α | I | R | С | I | I | Т | Н | Α | I |
| R | 0 | Т | L | S | R | Α | ٧ | Α | Α | Υ | Т | М | Т |
| Е | I | E | I | Α | Р | E | Т | L | N | Н | G | Р | С |
| L | Т | G | Т | S | R | I | L | 0 | 0 | 0 | N | L | Α |
| Α | Α | R | Υ | S | 0 | I | R | M | N | N | E | I | R |
| Т | L | Α | E | N | С | Т | Р | 0 | R | I | L | F | F |
| I | U | Т | D | S | U | S | R | Р | P | U | E | I | F |
| V | D | 0 | 0 | Е | 0 | L | С | G | S | D | V | E | I |
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| Т | M | Ι | S | Н | Α | N | N | 0 | N | Α | W | U | N |
| Y | Н | Р | F | Α | R | Α | D | Α | Y | S | L | Α | W |

DIFFRACTION WAVELENGTH OSCILLATOR **FARADAYSLAW** MODULATION SPIN RELATIVITY DUALITY **RADIATION NEUTRON** VISCOSITY ARDUINO **AMPLIFIER INTEGRATOR** SPACE SHANNON UNIVERSE **THOMPSON**

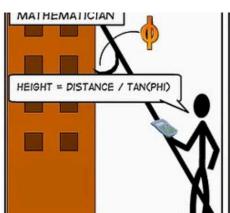


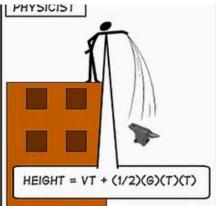
PUBLICATIONS BY STUDENTS

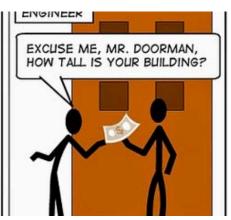


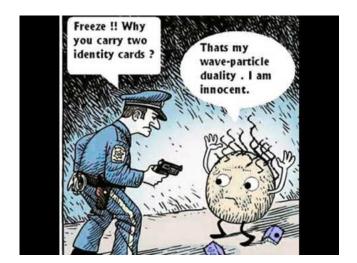


jokes corner









After explaining to a student through various lessons and examples that:

$$\lim_{x \to 8} \frac{1}{x-8} = \infty$$

I tried to check if she really understood that, so I gave her a different example. This was the result:

$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{1}{x-5} = \infty$$