Volume10|Issue2

TESLATECH

CHANGE THE WORLD MIND

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

INSIDE

15th August 2025

ABOUT OUR DEPARTMENT

We started our journey in the year of 2008.To produce highly qualified, well rounded and motivated diploma candidates who can meet new technical challenges, contribute effectively as team members and be innovators in Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering field. To pursue creative research and new technologies in Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering disciplines in order to serve the needs of industry, government, society and scientific community. To inculcate strong ethical values and responsibility towards society. This has been achieved by the collective and responsive effort of the faculty, the supporting staff and the students. Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering is one of the latest branches of Engineering in modern era of technology.

Skill development program in our department is one of the most unique activities. Technical, professional, social, interpersonal aspects of student personality are some of the key attributes that are honored at our department. Excellent curricular, co-curricular, extra-curricular and extension activities are our performance indicators. The journey of student learning from fundamentals to advances in mechanical engineering at our department is accompanied by several value-added activities

STRENGTH

Mr.Ghule D.K.(HOD)

Ms.Jokar S.J.(Lecturer)

Ms.Khalsode A.D.(Lecturer)

Ms.Waghmare S.R.(Lecturer)

Ms.Udane A.B.(Lecturer)

Ms.Jadhav S.S.(Lecturer)

Mr.Deshpande P.D.(Lecturer)

Ms.Bharama S.S.(Lecturer)

Mr.Shelar O.D. (Lab. Ass.)

Ms.Sutkar P.B. (Lab Ass.)

Vision- Mission:-

VISION:-

- **To produce skill based technical manpower as per requirements of modern industry in the field of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering**

MISSION:-

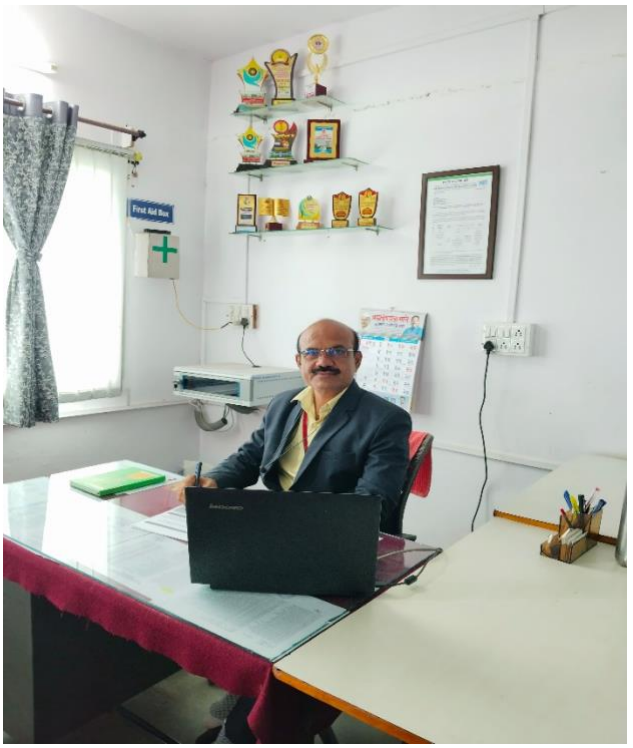
- **To Impart High quality technical skills to satisfy the needs of modern industries .**
- **To build a strong foundation to enable students to face challenges in the relevant field.**
- **To import moral ethical and social values to bring out responsible humans.**

Message From HOD :-

Message From the Head of Department

It brings me immense joy & pleasure to Introduce the First edition of the academic year 2025-26 department newsletter TESLATECH. The newsletter invites a wider readership in the Institution. My heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team. The Odd semester of 2025-26 has been full of exciting activities for the students and staff in the Department Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering at B.M. Polytechnic Solapur.

Mr.Ghule D.K.
HOD



Memorandum of Understanding:

We have signed the MOU with following industries:

- ***Siddhanath Sugar Pvt.Ltd.***
- ***Shams Energy***
- ***Shreevidya Info technologies***

Our department had signed an MOU with the above -mentioned Industries for the effective implementation of the curriculum. Activities are conducted such as Guest Lecture, Industrial Visit and Industrial Training at respective Industries.

Expert Lecture

The department has conducted the Expert Lecture program under the Experts from various Industries for 3rd and 5th semester students. Which imparted the required skill set to efficiently increase the employability and about social oriented preparation of the students.

Guest Lecture Report On "Hardware Maintenance"

1. TREE PLANTATION UNDER NSS ACTIVITY

2. BLOOD DONATATION CAMP

Industrial Visit :

1. Industrial Visit of Second and Third Year Students conducted at **Siddhanath Sugar Mills, Tirhe, Solapur**

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Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering,

2. Industrial Visit of Second and Third Year Students conducted at **Sathe Industry ,Bale Solapur** Students are familiar with the electronic equipment like Transformer, Inverters, high power supply The various processes involved for making of transformer like winding, lamination e**tc.**

HOW GREEN ELECTRONICS CAN HELP DRAMATICALLY LOWER POLLUTION. **Prof Waghmare S.R.**	

What is E-Waste?

E-waste, or end-of-life electronics, are electronics like cell phones, laptops, and gaming consoles that are no longer being used and are discarded.

There are about 20-50 million metric tons of e-waste generated every year, and most of it ends up in landfills in the US or is shipped off to landfills in developing countries.

The problem? Landfills are becoming overfilled. Additionally, the improper disposal of e-waste is negatively impacting the environment.

For the e-waste that sits in landfills, it is creating pollution in our air, water, and soil. Even worse, the common process used to extract valuable metals exposes our environment to harsh chemicals. Common Components of E-Waste

Electronics generally break down into two categories: metal and plastic.

While most metals can be easily recycled and reused, many of the plastics used for electronics contain **toxic materials that are not biodegradable**.

Furthermore, although the metal components can be recycled, they often end up in landfills, releasing toxins into the environment. So, how can we reduce this hazardous problem? The answer is simple: green electronics!

What are Green Electronics?

Green electronics refer to electronics that are **biodegradable, sustainable,** and **recyclable**

Made out of recycled materials, green electronics reduce the consumption of vital natural resources.

So, why should we be switching to green electronics?

Green Electronics Reduce Pollution

Green electronics are the future we need in order to prevent widespread pollution from electronic devices
Improper disposal of e-waste involves removing the non-degradable plastics to reach the valuable metals. These damaging processes include acid baths and open-burning. This **releases chemicals into the air which later seeps into our rain cloud**

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), air pollution has caused about 4.2 million deaths yearly.

How Much Do the Vehicles Cost? EVs are generally more expensive than their conventional counterparts. However, lower fueling and maintenance costs can make them a competitive option. For example, electric drivetrains are more efficient, making BEVs (and PHEVs operating in electric mode) more than three times as efficient. Electricity is also less expensive than gasoline or diesel on an energy-equivalent basis

Additionally, the e-waste left in landfills over the years begins to release chemicals into the surrounding soil. This eventually gets into our oceans and our drinking water.

Toxic Chemicals Found In E-Waste

There are several toxic elements in electronics that can affect our health.

Some of which include:

- Lead
- Mercury
- Cadmium
- Arsenic
- Brominated Flame Retardant
- Cadmium
- Perfluorooctanoic Acid
- Polyvinyl Chloride
- Thallium

These chemicals can have adverse health effects such as neurological damage, trouble breathing, cancer, miscarriages, and more. That is why you must switch to green electronics and recycle e-waste properly. Production of Green Electronics Reduces Carbon Emissions

By switching to producing green electronics, you are also reducing the amount of energy used and carbon produced. For instance, typically the precious metals used are non-renewable like aluminum or iron. So not only are we depleting the resources by not reusing the metals but, in order to mine these materials, they use an exorbitant amount of energy.

AI IN REMOTE PATIENT MONITERING (RPM): EARLY DETECTION OF HEALTH DETERIORATION. Prof. Jadhav S.S.	

Introduction

Today's major issue is proper health monitoring. Patients suffer from serious health problems due to a lack of proper health monitoring systems. There are numerous devices available today that can monitor a patient' s health via
the internet. Health professionals are making full use of these devices to monitor the health of their patients. Early detection of health deterioration is critical for patients with chronic conditions, post-operative recovery, or mental health challenges. Traditionally, periodic in-person visits limited real-time monitoring, but AI-driven RPM enables continuous data analysis and early identification of potential issues, including cardiovascular, neurological, and psychological conditions. In the context of RPM, early detection of health deterioration means leveraging AI tools and technologies to monitor patients' health status remotely. By analyzing data like vital signs (heart rate, blood pressure, oxygen levels), physical activity, and other health indicators in real-time, AI systems can help to identify potential health issues before they become critical.

How AI Helps in Early Detection:

AI models can analyze trends in a patient' s data to predict when their health might be deteriorating. This includes identifying early warning signs of conditions like heart failure, respiratory issues, or diabetic complications.AI can enable 24/7 monitoring, allowing healthcare providers to track patients without them needing to be physically present in a hospital. This can be especially important for chronic conditions that require ongoing care and attention. If a patient's vital signs fall outside a safe range, AI can send alerts to both the patient and healthcare provider, allowing for immediate intervention.AI systems can pull data from multiple sources (wearable' s, home monitoring devices, electronic health records) and provide a comprehensive view of the patient's health, making it easier to spot subtle signs of deterioration. Early detection of health issues can lead to fewer emergency interventions and hospitalizations, saving both money and resources of a patient suffering with a decease and saving time of relatives also

II. The Role of AI in Early Detection

a. AI-based algorithms analyze health records, lifestyle factors, and genetic information to predict the likelihood of developing specific health conditions. By identifying patterns, AI can flag individuals who are at a higher risk of conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

b. Wearable devices (smart watches, fitness trackers) integrate AI to monitor vital signs like heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen levels continuously. AI can detect abnormalities and send alerts in real-time, allowing for

AI models, particularly Deep Learning, analyze medical images (X-rays, MRIs, CT scans) to detect early signs of diseases such as cancer, brain disorders, or lung diseases. These AI systems can spot minute changes that may go unnoticed by human eyes, ensuring earlier diagnosis and improved outcomes.
d. Natural Language Processing (NLP) NLP-powered AI can sift through large amounts of unstructured medical data (doctor's notes, patient records, etc.) and extract relevant insights. This helps in flagging high-risk patients and improving clinical decision-making.

Health Monitoring Use Cases for Early Detection:

AI systems analyze continuous ECG data from wearable devices to detect early signs of arrhythmias, heart attacks, or heart failure. By continuously monitoring heart health, AI can provide alerts if irregularities are detected, potentially preventing life-threatening events. AI can analyze data from blood sugar monitoring devices to predict fluctuations or abnormalities. Based on these insights, AI can help personalize treatment plans or alert patients if their blood sugar levels are out of range, enabling early -intervention. Cancer Detection Deep learning algorithms analyze mammograms, CT scans, or biopsies for early age cancerous cells that could be missed by human radiologists. Early detection of breast cancer, lung cancer, or skin cancer is possible through the AI's high accuracy in pattern recognition. Respiratory Conditions AI in respiratory monitoring systems detects subtle patterns in a

How AI Enhances Early Detection in Health Monitoring:
a. Real-Time Data Processing AI analyzes sensor data from wearable (heart rate monitors, glucose meters) in real time. This allows healthcare providers to detect anomalies or trends (e.g., rising glucose levels or abnormal heart rhythms) before they develop into serious conditions.
b. Risk Stratification and Personalization AI models assess risk factors (e.g., family history, lifestyle, demographics) and provide tailored prevention plans for individuals. For example, it can recommend lifestyle changes or proactive screenings for those at higher risk of specific diseases, like cancer or stroke.
c. Continuous Health Monitoring IoT devices in healthcare allow for continuous monitoring of vital signs, which AI processes to identify early warning signs of deterioration in health, enabling healthcare providers to respond proactively and potentially prevent emergencies.
d. Early Diagnosis through Image Analysis Medical imaging powered by AI has enabled early detection of conditions like cancer (e.g., detecting early-stage lung cancer in a CT scan). AI models are trained to detect small abnormalities or patterns that might be missed by human radiologists.
II. Key Components of AI-Enabled Early Detection:

AI-enabled early detection of health deterioration is transforming how healthcare systems monitor, predict, and intervene in the progression of diseases. The technology relies on various components to ensure timely, accurate, and effective detection. Let's break down the key components that drive AI-enabled early detection in health deterioration.
1. Data Acquisition:

a. Wearable Devices like smart watches, fitness trackers, and medical-grade wearable collect continuous health data (heart rate, blood pressure, ECG, oxygen levels, etc.). Sensors embedded in these devices provide real-time health metrics that are essential for detecting early signs of deterioration (e.g., abnormal heart rhythms or blood sugar spikes).

b. Electronic Health Records (EHR) Historical medical data such as lab results, previous diagnoses, treatment history, and prescriptions can be used to build comprehensive patient profiles. Integration of AI with EHR systems allows for better risk assessment based on past medical events and family history.

c. medical imaging, including X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans, provides detailed internal body data, which AI can analyze for subtle changes in tissues, organs, and bones.

A Review of Sixth Generation & Technologies used in 6G development

Prof. Jokar S.J.

Introduction

6G stands for the sixth generation of mobile networks, which is currently being developed to succeed 5G. It aims to deliver even faster speeds, lower latency, and more reliable connectivity, enabling new technologies and applications that are not possible with current networks. With the evolution in communication, worldwide revolution has taken place, it has speed up the
road for transferring information amongst man/machine since various generations. Though 5G implementation was carried out globally in early 2019, it was adopted very easily as
compared to 4G. Being accepted worldwide it has few limitations as such need for a vast

network of tiny cells, increasing infrastructure costs and deployment difficulties in rural areas
While 6G is still in the early stages of development, its integration with AI promises to
revolutionize how we connect, communicate, and interact with the world around us. Researchers
and industry leaders are actively working towards realizing the full potential of 6G, with expectations for deployment around 2030. [1-3]

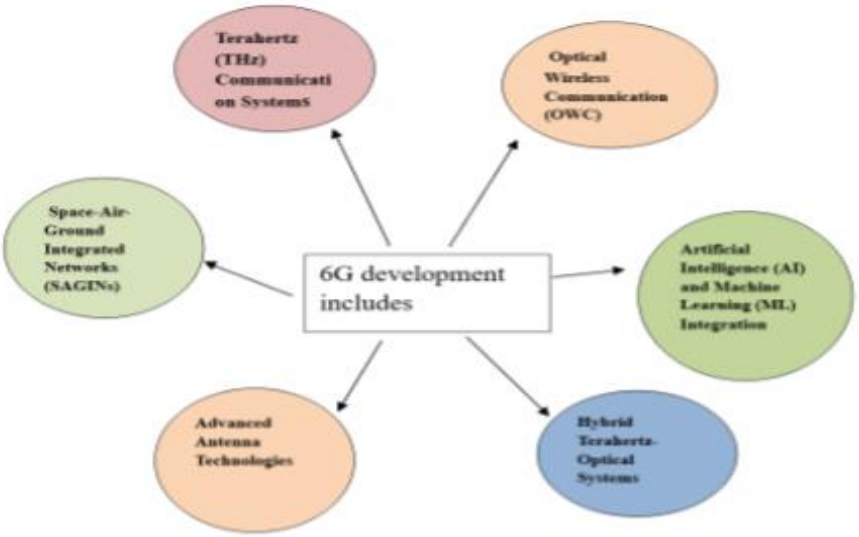

Fig 1. Key Technologies in development 6G

1. Terahertz (THz) Communication Systems

6G envisions the utilization of the sub-THz and THz frequency bands (100 GHz to 3 THz) to achieve ultra-high data rates, potentially exceeding 100 Gbps. These frequencies offer vast bandwidths, enabling applications such as holographic communications and real-time tactile internet experiences. However, challenges such as atmospheric absorption and propagation losses necessitate the development of advanced transceiver technologies and adaptive beamforming techniques to ensure reliable communication.

The sub-terahertz (sub-THz) and terahertz (THz) frequency bands, spanning from 100 GHz to 10THz, are pivotal in the evolution of wireless communication systems, particularly in the context of 6G and beyond. These frequency ranges offer an expansive bandwidth that is essential for meeting the escalating demands for ultra-high-speed data transmission, ultra-low latency, and the support of a myriad of advanced applications. The utilization of sub-THz and THz frequencies addresses the spectrum scarcity challenges faced

2. Optical Wireless Communication (OWC)

OWC, including Free-Space Optics (FSO) and Light Fidelity (Li-Fi), leverages the visible and near-infrared spectrum to provide high-speed, line-of-sight communication. Standards like IEEE802.11bb aim to facilitate high-speed data transmission over short distances, complementing systems in indoor environments. Integration of OWC with THz systems can enhance overall network capacity and flexibility. Optical Wireless Communication (OWC) is poised to play a pivotal role in the realization of 6Gnetworks by providing high-speed, low-latency, and interference-free connectivity. Operating in the optical spectrum—comprising infrared (IR), visible light (VL), and ultraviolet (UV)bands—OWC technologies such as Visible Light Communication (VLC) and Free-Space Optics(FSO) offer significant advantages over traditional Radio Frequency (RF) systems.

3. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)

Integration AI and ML are integral to the design and operation of 6G networks. They enable intelligent resource management, predictive maintenance, and dynamic spectrum allocation. AI-driven algorithms can optimize network performance by analyzing real-time data and adapting to changing conditions, thereby enhancing user experience and operational efficiency. In the context of 6G wireless networks, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) is pivotal in achieving unprecedented levels of network performance, efficiency, and adaptability. Below is a detailed exploration of how AI/ML technologies are poised to revolutionize various facets of 6G networks:

3)Network Optimization and Automation

AI/ML algorithms facilitate the automation of network management by analyzing real-time traffic patterns, predicting congestion, and dynamically adjusting resources. This self-optimizing capability ensures optimal performance across heterogeneous network environments, including terrestrial, aerial, and satellite infrastructures. For instance, AI-driven Radio Intelligent Controllers (RICs) can orchestrate network functions such as beamforming, interferencemitigation, and load balancing, thereby enhancing Quality of Service (QoS) and user experience.

4. Space-Air-Ground Integrated Networks (SAGINs)

To achieve ubiquitous connectivity, 6G incorporates SAGINs, integrating terrestrial networks with aerial platforms (e.g., drones, high-altitude platforms) and space-based assets (e.g., satellites). This multi-tier architecture ensures seamless coverage in remote and underserved areas, providing robust communication links even in challenging environments. Space-Air-Ground Integrated Networks (SAGINs) are a crucial component of the emerging 6Gcommunication systems, designed to provide seamless connectivity across diverse environments, including urban, rural, and remote areas. These networks integrate space, air, and ground segments to overcome traditional communication barriers and enhance network performance. The integration of advanced technologies such as the metaverse, AI, and federated learning.

5. Advanced Antenna Technologies

The deployment of massive MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) systems with Active Electronically Steerable Antenna (AESA) arrays is crucial for 6G. These technologies enable spatial multiplexing, beamforming, and high-frequency utilization, essential for handling the anticipated surge in data traffic and supporting high-capacity applications. In the evolution towards 6G wireless communication systems, advanced antenna technologies such as beamforming, intelligent array antennas, and user-tracking beamforming are pivotal in addressing the challenges posed by ultra-high-frequency -wave(mm Wave) and terahertz (THz) spectra.

Student Artical:-

EMERGING TRENDS IN ELECTRONICS **MR.SHUBHAM BHAVI** **EJ 5K**	

INTRODUCTION

a world of ever-increasing global consumption fueled by the immense thirst for electronic technology and information transmission, we find ourselves in a critical situation with the world supply of electronic components drying up. Demand for electronic devices has risen sharply due to the Covid-19 outbreaks which forced the entire world to work in isolation, driving the unprecedent need for Integrated circuits (IC).
Whilst development has been keeping pace during this crisis, we expect more from our devices! In parallel to this, the concurrent rollout of 5G has been providing increased connectivity, enabling a new generation of users to access the Internet of Things (IoT) with enhanced capabilities. Cameras and optical systems have risen to unprecedented levels, with higher quality video – 4K and even 8K now being commonplace. As the tension between demand and supply rises, the world of electronics keeps evolving and the impact of its evolution will need to be watched closely in this volatile context. Let us focus on the nature of these changes – which current and future trends are worth looking out for?

MINIATURIZATION
Electronics never stagnates – processing power (gates in IC devices) is growing as new fabrication plants deliver even smaller devices with improved processing capabilities per square millimeter. The global shortage has led to technological investments in Fab plants globally, not only to increase capacity and reduce reliance on overseas manufacturing supply chains but also to bring technological advancement. Despite all this chaos, opportunities and progress have emerged. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) is investing USD 12 billion (typically cost) in setting up a new Fab plant in Phoenix, Arizona, which will pioneer the manufacturing of sub 5 nanometer chips in 2024. This constant progress is defined by Moore's Law, i.e., 'the observation that the number of transistors in a dense integrated circuit (IC)

Therefore, devices will become smaller and more capable with the introduction of “System on Chip”, which speeds up the design of systems and core building blocks of electronics, enabling prototypes to be developed and put into production more quickly. System on Chip also encourages the current trend towards highly capable hardware agnostic devices which are then controlled via software. A typical example is a Software Defined Radio (SDR). For military-based users, this paradigm shift in technological hardware development offers significant advantages to the soldier. As communications networks and military radios shrink in Size, Weight and Power
interoperability and connectivity with other systems and networks. Even early adopters need to see the value in interoperable systems along with the storage
EMERGENCE OF NEW DATA TRANSMISSION CONNECTION STANDARDS With so many devices/handsets and so many communication protocols, we expect to see some selection based on the need for higher transmission speed connections with low latency. Video protocols are evolving to match the increasing resolution and larger frame rate needed to reach real-time applications. We see, for example, the emergence of high-performance coaxial transmission with 12G SDI, or ever faster HDMI with HDMI 2.1. Connectivity has never been so critical. Similarly, we also observe a multiplication of protocols supporting IP networking, completing the standard ethernet offer. A typical example is Single Pair Ethernet, which aims to bring ethernet to new applications, where it was previously inconceivable due to space and architecture constraints. On the connection front of USB, USB-C is a great example of the above-mentioned selection process. On top of unifying many communication

Progressive miniaturization of electronics delivers whole circuits now embedded into one single device, boosting full "system on chip" capabilities.

Increased data transmission and new standards are emerging, such as Single Pair Ethernet (SPE).

EXAMPLES

IoT (Internet of Things)

It is one of the modern technologies that has a significant influence on electronic engineering. It is the device that is connected together through the internet and includes people, machinery, buildings, processes, and nearly everything around us. However,
electrical engineering and the Internet of Things are interrelated in that they contribute to the innovation of smart grids, smart lighting, and visible light communication.

Transfer of electricity without wire:

The idea of transmitting power evolved long ago, and the technology allows electricity to travel distances with the help of materials that include grass, air, plastic, and wood. And thus, it has advanced further in producing the wireless transfer of electricity through wireless chargers for cell phones, laptops, and headphones. And people can stay away from using the power cables for every single electricity transformation.

Smart Grids:

The grid is the electric cable that distributes power to the public from the power sources. The only source for power distribution is the natural power grid. However, because of the developments, the electrical system is quite improved. And the use of these smart grids is quite large, and it is a fact that with these technologies, you are allowed to make end-to-end communication among the power plant distribution centers and the user's electrical points. Smart grids help improve efficiency and save costs.

Drones:

The use of drones in the engineering and construction fields is now quite widespread. Drone technology helps identify the risks of dangerous electrical zones.

You can find the availability of drones in every sector, specifically in buildings. It helps to record, gather, and analyses the data on the job site, which enhances efficiency and productivity.

Energy-saving lights:

Nowadays, you can see the energy-saving lights where they are used because they use less than 80% of the energy when compared to traditional light bulbs. LED lights consume less energy than CFL or halogen bulbs. The introduction of LED lights is available everywhere, and the technology grows further.

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ORGANIC ELECTRONICS

MS. JOYA SHAIKH

EJ 3K

Overview Of the Organic Electronics Industry

The organic electronics industry is rapidly evolving and gaining significance in the modern technological landscape.

This sector involves the use of organic materials, primarily carbon-based compounds, to create electronic devices such as organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), organic photovoltaics (OPVs), and organic field-effect transistors (OFETs).

These materials offer several advantages over traditional inorganic electronics, including flexibility, lower cost, and the potential for innovative applications like flexible displays and biodegradable electronics.

In recent years, the market for organic electronics has experienced substantial growth. Key drivers include the rising demand for lightweight, flexible, and more energy-efficient electronic devices.

The Asia-Pacific region, particularly countries like China, Japan, and South Korea, dominates this market, driven by significant investments in research and development and manufacturing capabilities.

Companies such as Samsung, LG Display, and Sumitomo Chemical are at the forefront, pushing the boundaries of what organic electronics can achieve.

Europe also plays a critical role in this industry, especially in high-end applications like OLED TVs and automotive displays.

European consumers' preference for premium electronics has fueled growth, with companies like Merck KGaA and Novalee GmbH leading innovations in organic materials and applications.

The industry is characterized by a competitive landscape with numerous key players adopting strategies such as mergers, acquisitions, and collaborations to enhance their market position.

What is Organic Electronics?

Organic electronics is a branch of electronics that uses organic materials, which are carbon-based compounds, to create electronic devices.

Unlike traditional electronics that rely on inorganic semiconductors like silicon, organic electronics leverage the unique properties of organic molecules and polymers.

This field encompasses a wide range of applications, from displays and lighting to solar cells and sensors.

1. Definition and Basic Principles

Organic electronics operate on the principle of using organic compounds to conduct electricity and interact with light. These materials have conjugated systems of double bonds, allowing them to conduct electrical charges.

The flexibility and tunability of organic materials enable the development of lightweight, flexible, and potentially lower-cost electronic devices compared to their inorganic counterparts.

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Key Materials and Components

2.2.1 Organic Semiconductors

Polymers: Such as poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT), are widely used in organic photovoltaic cells and transistors due to their high charge carrier mobility and ease of processing.

Small Molecules: Like pentacene and rubrene, are often used in organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) for their well-defined crystalline structures that facilitate efficient charge transport.

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Organic Conductors

Conductive Polymers: Polyaniline (PANI) and poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT) are common examples. These materials can conduct electricity while being flexible and transparent, making them ideal for applications in organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) and flexible displays.

2.2.3. Organic Insulators

Materials such as polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) and polystyrene are used as dielectric layers in organic electronic devices. These insulators are crucial for separating different functional layers and preventing electrical short circuits.

Electrodes

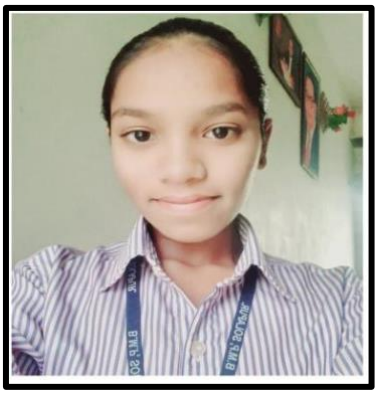
- **Transparent Conductive Electrodes:** Indium tin oxide (ITO) is commonly used, although alternatives like graphene and silver nanowires are being explored for better flexibility and conductivity.
- **Metal Electrodes:** Gold, silver, and aluminum are often used in organic electronic devices for their excellent conductivity and stability.

By leveraging these materials, organic electronics can create devices that are not only high-performing but also flexible, lightweight, and more environmentally friendly.

The potential for innovation in this field continues to grow, promising advancements in various applications and industries.

EJ Department "STAR"

FIRST YEAR:

MS. ANTARA MAGARE	*MS. JOYA SHAIKH*	MS. AISHWARYA SHUKLA
		
First Rank	*Second Rank*	*Third Rank*
82.47 %	*80.94 %*	*76.59 %*

SECOND YEAR:

MS. AKANKSHA PASKANTI	*MS. SIDDHI GAWADE*	*MR. SHUBHAM BHAVI*
		
First Rank	*Second Rank*	*Third Rank*
82.67%	*79.56%*	*78.67%*

THIRD YEAR:

MS. LAXMI JADHAV	MS. NISHAD MULLA	*MR. KRISHNA CHAVAN*
		
First Rank	*Second Rank*	*Third Rank*
86.93 %	*86.53 %*	*85.73 %*

Editorial

On the occasion of 78th Independence Day, it gives us a great pleasure to present the third edition of Academic Year 2025-2026 of our departmental newsletter TESLA TECH to you which gives us the opportunity to put forth the achievements of our department. In this issue, we have covered different activities carried out at the Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering. We are thankful to all the faculties & students who have contributed to this newsletter. All the events conducted throughout the year were perfectly planned & executed & the overwhelming response it received said it all! I am grateful for all the support “TESLA TECH” has received throughout the year in every possible way from the faculties & Students. I hope the readers of the newsletter have a wonderful reading experience & wish this year's edition to receive your love.

Prof.Udane A.B.