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Quote of the Month

Code-()-Fiesta

National Event

On August 29th, Swami Panjala Sir, Founder and CEO Elite Software, Pune sponsored the National Event "Code-()-Fiesta" with Inter-Colleges which focused on the Development of the website and those who Qualified for all the three rounds, declare them as Winner of the event. The Event was open for all Computer Engineering and AI & Data Science Engineering Students. 200+ Students attend the event .

Secretary Ms. Anuja Patil Mam, Principal Dr. S.N. Mali of DYPCOEI, Head of Computer Engineering Department Dr. Alpana Adsule Mam, Head of AI & Data Science Department Dr. Latika Desai were on hand to open this event. During the day, all the participants were given the problem statement on which they have to develop a website using languages like HTML, CSS, Bootstrap. JavaScript and PHP also they have to connect the webpage to the database was introduce as round second. Then from both the round all qualified students were selected to give the presentation on developed website.



Lamp Lightening by Honourable Principal Sir.



Lamp Lightening by Honourable Laxman Bhosale Sir.



Lightening by Honourable Dr.Alpana Adsul Mam.



Lightening by Honourable Ankush Bhawar sir and Alpana Adsul Madam



Lamp Lightening by Honourable Ajinkya Karanjikar Sir.



Inauguration of Laboratories by Honourable Ms.Anuja Mam, Secretary of Dr.D.Y.Patil Educational Federation.

Registration :



Registrations of the students were taken on the spot in the college.



Registrations of the students were taken on the spot in the college.

Beginning of Competition:



Instructions Given by Mr.Swami Panjala Sir before the Competition.



Round I of the Competition where all the participants have to build a website according to the given problem Statement



Round II of the Competition was performing CRUD operations using database on the developed website where Qualified students from Round I were selected for Round II .



Round III of the Competition was of Presentation on Websites developed by Qualified Students From Round II.

Winners of the Event:



Honourable Alpana Adsul Mam Awarding prize to the 1st Runner up of Code-()-Fiesta, Mr. Mehul Agrawal and Mr. Shivam Shinde from NMIET.



Honourable Dr. Latika Desai Mam Awarding prize to the winner of Code-()-Fiesta, Mr. Rohit Chavan and Sujal Pagar



Honourable Principal sir Awarding prize to the winner of Code-()-Fiesta, Miss. Rutuja Dattatray Potu from PCCOER.



Honourable Mr. Swami Panjala sir Awarding Prize to the Elite Winners Mr. Tanmay Wani and Mr. Swanand Chaudhari



Honourable Mr.Swami Panjala sir Awarding Prize to the Elite Winners Ms.Pratiksha Kulkarni and Ms.Diksha Konale from NCER.



Felicitation by Dr.Alpana Adsul Mam to Honourable Principal Sir.



Felicitation by Dr.Alpana Adsul Mam to Ankush Bhawar Sir.



Felicitation by Principal Sir to Mr.Swami Panjala Sir.



Felicitation by Dr.Latika Desai to Laxman Bhosale Sir.



Felicitation by Prof.Ashok Patil Sir to Mr.Swami Panjala Sir.

MoU signed on Engineers Day

Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Engineering and Innovation, Varale, Talegaon Dabhade
And
HunarPro Skilling Hub Pvt Ltd, Pune.



Felicitation of Honourable Chief Guest Mr. Karan patil



"Poster Making Competition" Inauguration



Session on "Opportunities for Robotics"



Students presentations in "Poster Making Competition"





Celebration of World Peace Day on 21 September, 2022
Session on "Inner & Outer Peace"



Speaker Mr. Akhilesh Darbhe,
Director, Apeirosoft Pvt. Ltd, Pratical Abhyasa School of Fundamentals



मोरोपंत त्र्यंबक पिंगळे

सिद्धू जाधव
(कार्यशाळा प्रशिक्षक)

मोरोपंत हे छत्रपती शिवाजीराजांच्या काळातील मराठा दौलतीचे पंतप्रधान, अर्थात पेशवा होते. इ.स. 1659 च्या प्रतापगडाच्या लढाईत अफजलखानास मारल्यावर विजापुरी सैन्यावर मराठा फौजांनी हल्ला चढवला, तेव्हा मोरोपंत त्र्यंबक पिंगळ्यांनी सैन्याच्या एका तुकडीचे नेतृत्व केले. फेब्रुवारी, इ.स. 1671 च्या सुमारास त्यांच्या सेनापतित्वाखालील मराठा फौजांनी मुघलांच्या ताब्यातील

पश्चिम खानदेश व बागलाण या प्रदेशांत चढाया केल्या. इ.स. 1672 मधील उत्तर कोकणातील कोळी राज्यांविरुद्धच्या मराठा मोहिमेचे नेतृत्व पिंगळ्यांनी केले. या मोहिमेन 5 जून, इ.स. 1672 रोजी मराठ्यांनी कोळ्यांचा राजा विक्रमशाहाच्या सैन्याचा पराभव करत जव्हाराचा पाडाव केला. त्यानंतर मराठा सैन्याने उत्तरेस रामनगराकडे कूच केले. मराठा आक्रमणामुळे रामनगराचा कोळी राजा सोमशाह परागंदा झाला. मात्र पावसाळा सुरू झाल्यामुळे व मुघल सेनापती दिलेरखानाच्या सैन्याची जुळवाजुळव सुरू झाल्याने पिंगळ्यांनी रामनगरातून माघार घेतली. सैन्याची पुन्हा जुळवा जुळव करून जुलै, इ.स. 1672 च्या सुमारास पिंगळ्यांच्या सेनापतित्वाखाली मराठ्यांनी रामनगरचा मुलूख जिंकून घेतला.

॥ जगदंब ॥

Noncombustible Batteries

Dr. Suresh Mali
(Principal)

John Goodenough and his team have developed the first all-solid-state battery cells that could lead to safer, faster-charging, longer-lasting rechargeable batteries.

AUSTIN, Texas — A team of engineers led by 94-year-old John Goodenough, professor in the Cockrell School of Engineering at The University of Texas at Austin and co-inventor of the lithium-ion battery, has developed the first all-solid-state battery cells that could lead to safer, faster-charging, longer-lasting rechargeable batteries for handheld mobile devices, electric cars and stationary energy storage.

Goodenough's latest breakthrough, completed with Cockrell School senior research fellow Maria Helena Braga, is a low-cost all-solid-state battery that is noncombustible and has a long cycle life (battery life) with a high volumetric energy density and fast rates of charge and discharge. The engineers describe their new technology in a recent paper published in the journal *Energy & Environmental Science*

"Cost, safety, energy density, rates of charge and discharge and cycle life are critical for battery-driven cars to be more widely adopted. We believe our discovery solves many of the problems that are inherent in today's batteries," Goodenough said.

Today's lithium-ion batteries use liquid electrolytes to transport the lithium ions between the anode (the negative side of the battery) and the cathode (the positive side of the battery). If a battery cell is charged too quickly, it can cause dendrites or "metal whiskers" to form and cross through the liquid electrolytes, causing a short circuit that can lead to explosions and fires. Instead of liquid electrolytes, the researchers rely on glass electrolytes that enable the use of an alkali-metal anode without the formation of dendrites.

The use of an alkali-metal anode (lithium, sodium or potassium) — which isn't possible with conventional batteries — increases the energy density of a cathode and delivers a long cycle life. In experiments, the researchers' cells have demonstrated more than 1,200 cycles with low cell resistance.

Additionally, because the solid-glass electrolytes can operate, or have high conductivity, at -20 degrees Celsius, this type of battery in a car could perform well in subzero degree weather. This is the first all-solid-state battery cell that can operate under 60 degree Celsius.

The engineers' glass electrolytes allow them to plate and strip alkali metals on both the cathode and the anode side without dendrites, which simplifies battery cell fabrication.

Another advantage is that the battery cells can be made from earth-friendly materials. them to plate and strip alkali metals on both the cathode and the anode side without dendrites, which simplifies battery cell fabrication.

The Hubble Space Telescope

Chaitanya Umesh Rasane
SE Div - B

Named in honor of the trailblazing astronomer Edwin Hubble, the Hubble Space Telescope is a large, space-based observatory, which has revolutionized astronomy since its launch and deployment by the space shuttle Discovery in 1990. Far above rain clouds, light pollution, and atmospheric distortions, Hubble has a crystal-clear view of the universe. Scientists have used Hubble to observe some of the most distant stars and galaxies yet seen, as well as the planets in our solar system.

Hubble's capabilities have grown immensely in its over 30 years of operation. This is because new, cutting-edge scientific instruments have been added to the telescope over the course of five astronaut servicing missions. By replacing and upgrading aging parts, these servicing missions have greatly extended the telescope's lifetime.

Telescopes have a particular range of light that they can detect. Hubble's domain extends from the ultraviolet through the visible (which our eyes see) and into the near-infrared. This range has allowed Hubble to deliver stunning images of stars, galaxies, and other astronomical objects that have inspired people around the world and changed our understanding of the universe.

Hubble has made more than 1.5 million observations over the course of its lifetime. Over 19,000 peer-reviewed science papers have been published on its discoveries, and every current astronomy textbook includes contributions from the observatory. The telescope has tracked interstellar objects as they soared through our solar system, watched a comet collide with Jupiter, and discovered moons around Pluto. It has found dusty disks and stellar nurseries throughout the Milky Way that may one day become fully fledged planetary systems and studied the atmospheres of planets that orbit other stars. Hubble has peered back into our universe's distant past, to locations more than 13.4 billion light-years from Earth, capturing galaxies merging, probing the supermassive black holes that lurk in their depths, and helping us better understand the history of the expanding universe.

In its over 30 years of operation, Hubble has made observations that have captured humanity's imaginations and deepened our knowledge of the cosmos. It will continue to do so for years to come.



This photograph of the Hubble Space Telescope was taken by the space shuttle Atlantis' robotic arm during Servicing Mission 4.
Credits: NASA

Japan invented Flying Houses

SAKSHI PAKALE
DIV:B

Japan developing technology to raise homes above ground, protect from earthquake

Architects and engineers across the world have been working toward creating earthquake-resistant buildings for years, and some have succeeded. A Facebook post shared April 21 highlights technology a Japanese company, Air Danshin, has been developing since 2005. The post has been shared about 77,000 times. "Japan is working on developing a special technology that allows homes to rise above ground enough to protect the home in case of earthquakes, Images of a house floating above ground with what appear to be balloon-like structures underneath started spreading across social media in April, despite not being an accurate portrayal of the technology. picture.

Air Danshin's system does, in fact, lift a house off the ground to avoid structural damage caused by earthquakes. But it uses compressed air rather than something resembling balloons. Compressed air used to lift homes At first glance, the house doesn't look different from other homes. Except there's an additional foundation underneath, a sensor, and an air compressor. The sensor monitors for seismic activity and tremors. Once detected, the sensor will send a signal to an air compressor outside the house, which will flow compressed air between an installed earthquake-proof foundation and the base of the house. Within a few seconds, Air Danshin says, the house will rise off the ground up to 1.2 inches, until the tremors have stopped. The air is then slowly released, bringing the house back to the ground.



Mysterious fossils of fish?

SEJAL JADHAV

DIV:A

Chinese fish fossils take a bite out of mystery of origin of jaws

Researchers described the earliest-known vertebrates that possessed jaws as revealed by fossils of four remarkable fish species unearthed in China, two dating from 436 million years ago and two from 439 million years ago.

For human beings and 99.8% of our fellow vertebrates, having jaws is an integral part of life. Just try eating a taco without them. But, like everything else in our bodies, jaws had to start somewhere.

Researchers on Wednesday described the earliest-known vertebrates that possessed jaws as revealed by fossils of four remarkable fish species unearthed in China, two dating from 436 million years ago and two from 439 million years ago. Until now, only scrappy fossils of vertebrates from that critical time in the evolution of animals with backbones had been known, leaving the earliest ones with jaws as something of a mystery.

Fish first appeared roughly 520 million years ago. These earliest fish were jawless, as are modern lampreys and hagfish. At the time when the newly identified species lived, the largest marine predators were sea scorpions reaching 8 feet (2.5 meters) long. Jaws helped paved the way for fish soon to dominate the seas and later give rise to land vertebrates that branched out into amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including people.

Jaws were just one of the evolutionary innovations.



Source :- internet

Jaipur: The Ancient 'Pink City' of Rajasthan

VAISHANVI SABALE
DIV:B

The first planned city of India, Jaipur has a rich history of a clan of rulers who lived in magnificent forts and palaces. But, that's not only what the capital of Rajasthan is famous for. The entire city of Jaipur is painted in the colour pink and there's a really interesting story behind this. Here's all you need to know about the 'Pink Paint Culture' of one of the most hospitable cities on the planet.

The reason behind the terracotta-pink colour of the city was the influence of a king named Sawai Ram Singh. In 1876, Queen Victoria's son, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (who later became King Edward VII, Emperor of India) visited India and, since pink was considered the colour of hospitality at the time, Maharaja Ram Singh had the whole city painted pink to welcome the royal guests. Lord Albert was said to have described Jaipur as the 'pink city', hence creating the name Jaipur is known by today.

The Maharaja made sure that Lord Albert visited Jaipur by constructing a lavish concert hall and naming it The Albert Hall, in his honour. The concert hall still graces the grounds of Ram Niwas Public gardens in Jaipur today.

At the time of his rule, the Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh was one of the richest and most powerful men in the country. His true power was reflected by the law passed by him to maintain the pink colour for any future buildings in the city. The law was passed in 1877 because legend has it that the Queen of Jaipur was extremely fond of the terracotta pink colour.

As the law stayed in effect, the infrastructure of Jaipur is still painted in the pink colour today. Perhaps the decision hasn't been challenged as the residents of the city understand the heritage value of the law. Apart from a few buildings, the entire city is painted in the colour of hospitality, and welcomes visitors and guests with open arms.



भरारी.....

घे उंच भरारी
आज लढाई तुज्या हाताशी
पवुल मागे ठेऊ नको
पुढे पुढे जात असतानी

ऐक हे हुदयाचे बोलणे
जिद् धरून मनाशी
मिळविणारंच मी
अशीच आशा ठेउनी
पूस ते पाणी डोळ्यांतले
तू घे अशी भरारी

पाखरांपेक्षा उंच कुठेतरी
पाहू न शकणारया
या डोळ्यांना
दाखवून दे तू आहे कुठेतरी

सवालींचा खेळ सोड
तू वाट धर सत्याची
तू एक बन किनारा असा
बुडत असताना समुद्राशी
पोहत पोहत जाशील कुठे
भोवरयात अडकू नकोस
तू जिद् ठेव मनाशी
फक्त करुन दाखविण्याची
घे उंच भरारी
तू घे उंच भरारी

प्रा.ऋषिकेश लोंढे
(FE)



Quote of the Month

"Poverty is multidimensional. It extends beyond money incomes to education, health care, political participation and advancement of one's own culture and social organisation."

-Atal Bihari Vajpayee



★★★