



Criteria	Criteria 2- Teaching- Learning and Evaluation
Key Indicator	2.3 Teaching- Learning Process
Metric	2.3.1 Student centric methods, such as Seminar methodologies used for participative learning

SEMINAR

Seminars play a vital role in enhancing students' participative learning experiences. As per the VTU assessment tools seminar is also one of the tool. As a part of curriculum a few faculties assigning to deliver a seminar of topics beyond the syllabus like technologies, global issues, green initiatives, environmental issues etc.,

Presenting in front of an audience builds confidence. Students learn to gather information, structure content, and communicate effectively.

A few of the sample evidences are documented as a part of participative learning.

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Classroom > C Section 2022-23

Stream Classwork People Grades

C Section 2022-23

Announces something to your class

Generate link

Class code: **tl42bcm**

Upcoming: No work due soon

- Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanth posted a new material: Module 5 Waste Management (Aug 1, 2023)
- Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanth posted a new material: Module-1 study material (Jul 30, 2023)
- Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanth posted a new assignment: Kindly upload the seminar ppt. (Jul 28, 2023)
- Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanth posted a new assignment: study material- Module 1

Imroo

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- Home
- Calendar
- Teaching
- To review
- EC 5th sem B
- CSE 5th sem B
- Chemistry A section 2023-... A section
- Chemistry B section 2023-... B section
- ME and Civil Engineering
- EC A Section A Section
- EC B section B section
- CSE B IV B
- C Section 2022-23 C

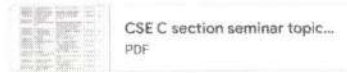
Instructions Student work

Seminar Topic and Date

Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanth · Jul 20, 2023

50 points

Kindly Prepare for the seminar and present on said date
Total Mark: 50



Class comments

Add class comment...



Prasanna


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Kindly upload the seminar report

Samiksha D Naik 50/50

chemistry report.pdf

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Grade

50/50

Private comments

Dr. Subbulakshmi N Karanti
Feb 26, 12:37 PM
Excellent

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Seminar- C Section				
USN	Name	Seminar Topic	Date	Slot No
4MW22CS127	RAKSHITH G DESAI	Radio active waste management	21.08.2023	18
4MW22CS136	SANDEEP K L			
4MW22CS128	RAMYA R POOJARY	Introduction to liquid crystal and Liquid crystal display system	21.08.2023	19
4MW22CS137	SANJANA S PALAN			
4MW22CS129	RAMYA RAMESH JEEVANNAVAR	Atomic adsorption and Flame photometry	21.08.2023	20
4MW22CS130	RANJITHA T			
4MW22CS131	ROYLENE DEBORAH LEWIS	Properties and functions of Silicon (Si), Germanium (Ge), Copper (Cu), Aluminum (Al), and Brominated flame retardants in computers.	21.08.2023	21
4MW22CS189	ZAINAB			
4MW22CS132	S SWATHANATH	Low cost, sustainable alternative to Li-ion batteries	31.07.2023	10
4MW22CS175	V INBASEKARAN			
4MW22CS133	SAMARTH GANESH SHETTIGAR	Memory card- History , overview and video game consoles	22.08.2023	23
4MW22CS181	VIKAS			
4MW22CS134	SAMIKSHA D NAIK	Stress corrosion in industry and Corrosion related accidents	31.07.2023	11
4MW22CS152	SINCHANA			
4MW22CS135	SANA	Recycling and Recovery: pyrometallurgical methods and direct recycling.	24.07.2023	5
4MW22CS166	SUMAYYA			
4MW22CS138	SATHWIK	Batteries for Electric Vehicles	31.07.2023	9
4MW22CS179	VIJAY ULLAS TELANG			
4MW22CS139	SATVIK S BHAT	Conductometric sensor and Optical Sensor	24.07.2023	1
4MW22CS140	SHARATH KUMAR			
4MW22CS163	SUDARSHAN	Organic molecules in memory devices and Organic semiconductors	18.08.2023	15
4MW22CS141	SHILPA G ACHARYA			
4MW22CS144	SHREELAKSHMI UDUPA	Liquid crystals (LC's) - Introduction, classification properties and application	16.08.2023	13
4MW22CS142	SHIVAM KUMAR SHARMA			
4MW22CS143	SHRAVYA	Toxic materials used in manufacturing electronic and electrical products; health hazards due to exposure to e-waste.	24.07.2023	3
4MW22CS151	SHWETHA K S			
4MW22CS145	SHREESHA	Basic Concepts of Electronic Memory and its-Classification	16.08.2023	12
4MW22CS164	SUJAN KUMAR K			
4MW22CS146	SHREYA	Extraction of gold from e-waste (Explain the Principle and experimental procedure)	24.07.2023	6
4MW22CS153	SINCHANA SERVEGARA			
4MW22CS147	SHREYA	Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD's)	16.08.2023	14
4MW22CS169	SUPRIYA S POOJARY			
4MW22CS148	SHREYA PRABHU	Regenerative fuel cells	23.08.2023	26
4MW22CS160	SRIRAKSHA PRABHU			
4MW22CS149	SHREYAS S BHAT	IR and UV- Visible spectroscopy.	21.08.2023	22
4MW22CS150	SHRIKANTH NAYAK			
4MW22CS154	SINIMOL V R	Photoactive and electro active organic materials: photo active electro active display system	18.08.2023	17
4MW22CS161	SRUSHTI N RAO			
4MW22CS155	SMRITHI V R	Sensor applications in industry	31.07.2023	8
4MW22CS180	VIJETHA R			

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	PADMASHALI			
4MW22CS156	SNEHA B V	Green fuels	23.08.2023	27
4MW22CS168	SUPRIYA BHAT			
4MW22CS157	SOIJANYA	E-Waste: Introduction, sources of e-waste, Composition and Characteristics, Need for e-waste management concerning global perspective	24.07.2023	2
4MW22CS173	TRISHA S S			
4MW22CS158	SOWJANYA	Applications of Nano materials in medical field	23.08.2023	28
4MW22CS165	SUJITH D			
4MW22CS159	SRIJAN S KOTIAN	Transparent OLED, PMOLED, AMOLED LCD, LED	22.08.2023	25
4MW22CS170	SUSHANTH S POOJARY			
4MW22CS162	SUCHITHRA	Application of lithium ion batteries and Recycling of Lithium ion batteries.	25.08.2023	29
4MW22CS182	VINITHA V			
4MW22CS187	VYBHAVI SHETTY			
4MW22CS167	SUMEDH NAVUDA	Recycling and Recovery: hydrometallurgical extraction	24.07.2023	4
4MW22CS171	SWAYAM UDAY FONDEKAR	-----	-----	-----
4MW22CS172	TANVI	Magnetic Nanoparticles for Biomedical Applications	25.08.2023	29
4MW22CS184	VISHAL NAIK			
4MW22CS174	ULLAS ACHARYA	Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED's) and Quantum Light Emitting Diodes (QLED's)	22.08.2023	24
4MW22CS176	VAISHNAVI PRASHANTH POOJARY	Types of electrochemical sensor, Gas sensor - O2 sensor, Biosensor – Glucose sensors.	31.07.2023	7
4MW22CS177	VARSHINI			
4MW22CS178	VIJAY NETEKAL	Optoelectronic devices and Organic materials used in optoelectronic devices	22.08.2023	23
4MW22CS183	VINYAS	Comparison of display technologies	25.08.2023	30
4MW22CS188	YOGIN KUMAR			
4MW22CS185	VISHWAS MR	Sensor applications in Health and medical field	25.08.2023	31
4MW22CS186	VISMAY M SHETTIGAR			


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PowerPoint Presentation

Basic Concepts of Electronic Memory And Its Classifications

BY,
SHREESHA [4MW22CS145]
SUJAN KUMAR K [4MW22CS164]

What are Memory and Memory Devices?

Memory is an essential component of any computer system. It stores and processes data. A computer cannot function without memory to store data and instructions.

A memory device is a piece of hardware used to store the data.

What is Electronic Memory?

Electronic memory is a term used to describe the various types of computer memory that store data and information electronically.

Some Electronic Memory Devices Are

Hard Drive

A hard drive is like a computer's long-term memory. It stores data permanently even when the computer is turned off.

Flash Drive

A flash drive is a small, portable device that can store and transfer data from one computer to another.

SSD

An SSD is like a faster and more reliable version of a hard drive. It can store lots of data and access it quickly.


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Memory is classified into two types: volatile and non-volatile memory.

Volatile Memory

Volatile memory requires a constant flow of electricity to maintain stored data. Random Access Memory (RAM) is an example of volatile memory.

Non-Volatile Memory

Non-volatile memory can retain stored data even without a constant flow of electricity. Read-Only Memory (ROM) is an example of non-volatile memory.

How Electronic Memory Works

1. Bit and Byte

Electronic memory stores data as bits, each of which can be either a 0 or 1. A byte is a group of 8 bits.

1. Cells and Rows

Electronic memory is organized into cells and rows of cells. Each cell stores one or more bits of data, and each row contains multiple cells.

1. Data Access

Data is accessed by specifying the address of the cell or cells that contain the desired data.

Advantages of Electronic Memory

Speed

Electronic memory is much faster than traditional mechanical memory devices like hard drives, reducing loading times and making it possible to run more complex programs.

Reliability

Electronic memory is less susceptible to physical damage and data corruption, making it a more reliable storage solution.

Efficiency

Electronic memory is more energy-efficient than traditional mechanical memory devices, reducing power consumption and heat generation.



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Limitations of Electronic Memory

Capacity

Electronic memory devices have much smaller storage capacities than traditional hard drives and other mechanical memory devices.

Cost

Electronic memory devices are more expensive than traditional mechanical memory devices, although prices have been decreasing in recent years.

Durability

Electronic memory devices have a limited lifespan and can

Advancements in Electronic Memory

Technology

3D Memory

Manufacturers are developing three-dimensional memory chips, which can store more data in less space and improve performance

Quantum Computing

Quantum computers promise to completely revolutionize electronic memory by using quantum bits or qubits instead of traditional binary bits.

CLASSIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC MEMORY

Amritha
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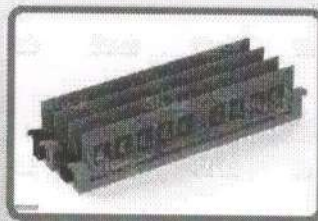
ELECTRONIC MEMORY IS MAINLY CLASSIFIED AS :

- ❖.Transistor type electronic memory
- ❖.Capacitor type electronic memory
- ❖.Resistor type electronic memory
- ❖.Charge transfer type

TRANSISTOR TYPE ELECTRONIC MEMORY

- Transistor type memory devices are type of electronic memory that uses transistors to store information.
- Transistor are made of silicon which is a semiconductor, it can be converted into p-type and n-type by doping with trivalent and pentavalent impurities.
- It is a non volatile memory
- A computer memory chip contains billions of transistors ,each transistor is working as a switch
- In a transistor type memory device each transistor represent 1 bit of info. (0 or 1).
- When a transistor is turned ON it represents 1 and when its turned OFF it represents 0.
- Eg: DRAM

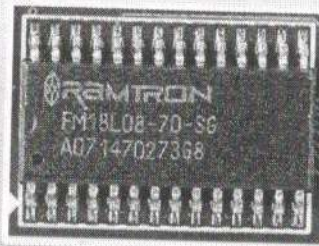
DRAM



CAPACITOR TYPE ELECTRONIC MEMORY

- capacitor type memory devices are type of electronic memory that uses capacitors to store information.
- Capacitors have 2 parallel electrodes and charges are stored in it, under an applied electric field.
- It's a volatile memory.
- In a capacitor type memory device each capacitor represent 1 bit of info. (0 or 1).
- When capacitor is charged, it represents 1, and when its discharged it represents 0.
- If parallel plates are separated by dielectric layer, charges dissipate slowly and memory becomes volatile.
- Eg: ferroelectric random access memory

FERAM



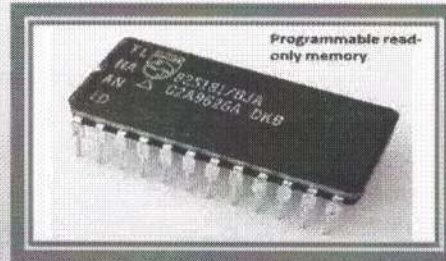
RESISTOR TYPE ELECTRONIC MEMORY

- resistor type memory devices are type of electronic memory that uses switchable resistive materials to store information.
- These have MIM structure.
- Its volatile memory
- In a resistor type memory device each resistor represent 1 bit of info. (0 or 1).
- Under high resistance state it turns OFF, represents 0 state. When external field is applied it will have low resistance and turns ON, logical value is 1.
- Eg: programmable read only memory

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PROM



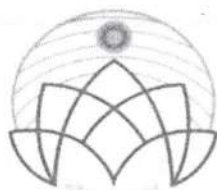
CHARGE TRANSFER TYPE

- Charge transfer type memory devices are type of electronic memory that uses transfer of electrical charges to store information.
- It's a volatile memory.
- A charge transfer consists of 2 parts electron donor and electron acceptor.
- In charge transfer complex a partial transfer of charge occurs from donor part to acceptor part. This results in difference in conductivity and exhibit bistable states due to difference in conductivity and exhibits bistable state known as 0 and 1.
- Eg: flash memory device (USB flash drives)



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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

SENSORS APPLICATION IN INDUSTRY

Submitted to : Dr. Subbalakshmi N Karanth

Asso.Prof and HOD

Department of Chemistry

Submitted by :

Smrithi VR (4MW22CS155)

Vijetha R. Padmashali (4MW22CS180)

1st Year B.E

Department of Computer Science and Engineering


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Distribution of marks

USN	NAME	CONTENT / PPT (10)	Presentation (20)	Group Involvement (10)	Report (10)	Total (50)
4M1W22CS155	Smitthi VR	10	20	10	10	50
4M1W22CS180	Vijetha R. Padmashali	10	20	10	10	50

Good involvement -
[Signature]
13/10/2023

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SENSORS APPLICATION IN INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION:

The rapid advancement of technology has led to the development and widespread usage of sensors in various industries. Sensors are devices that detect and respond to the physical or environmental conditions around them. By converting physical signals into measurable electrical signals, sensors provide essential data for monitoring, controlling and optimizing industrial processes. This report aims to explore the application of sensors in industries.

TYPES OF SENSORS WITH THEIR APPLICATION AND FUNCTIONS:

a) TEMPERATURE SENSORS:

These sensors measure changes in temperature, allowing industries to maintain optimal operational conditions in both manufacturing processes and equipment.

Application:

Temperature sensors are widely used in various industries such as medical industry, food industry, petrochemical industry, metallurgy industry, printing and dyeing pharmaceutical industry and other industries.

b) PRESSURE SENSORS:

They monitor pressure level to ensure safe and efficient operation within predetermined limits.

Application:

Pressure sensors are crucial in industrial application such as hydraulic systems, pneumatic systems, and oil and gas operations.

c) PROXIMITY SENSORS:

Proximity sensors detect the presence or absence of an object within the predetermined range.

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Application:

They are extensively used in automated assembly lines, conveyors and machinery to precisely detect objects, leading to enhanced operational safety and efficiency.

<d> LEVEL SENSORS:

These sensors measure the levels of liquid or solid materials within tanks or containers, ensuring efficient inventory management and avoiding overflows or shortages.

Application:

used in tanks and containers for industries like water treatment, food and beverage and pharmaceuticals to monitor and control liquid levels, ensuring efficient operations and preventing overflow or shortages.

<e> SMOKE SENSORS:

The smoke sensor is the device that can detect large amount of smoke generated during a fire and send out an alarm signal in time.

Application:

widely used in HVAC, construction site monitoring and industrial units with the high possibility of fire and gas leakage.

<f> GAS SENSORS:

This is used to detect toxic or explosive gases and measure gas concentration.

Application:

It is found in industries like mining, petrochemical, and environmental monitoring to detect and measure the concentration of gases, ensuring safety and compliance with regulations.

<g> pH - SENSORS:

This is a scientific device that accurately measure acidity and alkalinity in water and other liquid substances.

Application: used in industries such as water treatment, food processing and pharmaceutical manufacturing to measure pH levels for quality control.