



K. S. R. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

An Autonomous Institution

(Approved by AICTE, Affiliated to Anna University, Accredited by NAAC A++ Grade)

K.S.R. Kalvi Nagar, Tiruchengode-637215, Namakkal District, Tamil Nadu.



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING



TECHNICAL MAGAZINE

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With the Blessings of our Beloved Founder'



***Forever in our hearts,
Forever in our thoughts!***

Chairman's Message



**Shri R. Srinivasan BBM., MISTE.,
Chairman, KSR Educational Institutions.**

As we step into another remarkable year, *Energetics 2026* reflects the unwavering spirit, talent, and innovation of our EEE fraternity at KSR Educational Institutions. With technology reshaping the world faster than ever, engineering education today carries an even greater responsibility—to create problem solvers who can shape a sustainable and intelligent future.

Inspired by the strong foundation laid by our beloved founder, we continue our mission to nurture learners who are confident, compassionate, and committed to meaningful contribution. The advancements in renewable energy, smart systems, automation, and electric mobility are not just opportunities, but powerful platforms for our students to excel and lead.

I am proud of how our students and faculty constantly push boundaries through creativity, research, and dedication. This magazine stands as a celebration of your achievements, curiosity, and collaborative spirit.

May *Energetics 2026* ignite ideas, encourage innovation, and inspire every reader to dream boldly, act responsibly, and leave a lasting impact on society.

My heartfelt appreciation to the editorial team for their sincere efforts, and my warm wishes to every student for a bright and purpose-driven future.

Vice Chairman's Message



**Shri K. S. Sachin,
Vice Chairman, KSR Educational Institutions.**

The *Energetics 2026* magazine stands as a testament to the innovation, passion, and dedication of the EEE community.

In an era driven by electrification, automation, and renewable transformation, our students and faculty continue to inspire excellence. This magazine reflects not only academic achievements but also creative thinking and real-world problem solving.

I am delighted to witness the enthusiasm towards emerging technologies such as smart grids, electric mobility, power electronics, and sustainable energy. Such initiatives nurture curiosity, encourage research, and shape competent engineers for the future.

EEE has always played a vital role in nation-building, and our learners uphold that responsibility with pride. Through teamwork, perseverance, and knowledge sharing, you continue to raise the standards of excellence.

Let this edition motivate everyone to think beyond boundaries and innovate with purpose.

My heartfelt appreciation to the editorial team and contributors for their dedicated efforts.

Wishing *Energetics 2026* great success and every reader a future filled with learning and achievement.

Dean's Message



Dr. M. Venkatesan
Dean – KSRCE

As the Dean of KSR College of Engineering, I am delighted to witness the remarkable enthusiasm, innovation, and determination demonstrated by our Electrical and Electronics Engineering students and faculty. Our department continues to play a vital role in shaping competent engineers who are not only technically sound but also ethically strong and socially responsible. We strive to create an ecosystem that encourages creative thinking, cutting-edge research, and meaningful industry collaboration, enabling our students to engage with real-world challenges and emerging technologies. I am confident that the collective efforts of our faculty, students, and stakeholders will elevate the department to greater heights, contributing significantly to national development and global progress. Let us continue to work together with passion and purpose to build a brighter technological future.

Principal's Message



Dr. P. Meenakshi Devi
Principal - KSRCE

It gives me great pride and happiness to present the EEE Department Magazine for the academic year 2025–2026. KSR College of Engineering has always stood as a symbol of excellence where dedication, innovation, and discipline come together to shape bright futures. Our institution thrives as a vibrant community where management, faculty, students, parents, and alumni work in harmony to build a culture of learning, integrity, and service to society.

The Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering continues to play a pivotal role in nurturing technically proficient, industry-ready professionals who can contribute to national progress and global advancements. Through continuous academic engagement, hands-on learning opportunities, research activities, and strong industry collaboration, the department ensures holistic development of every student.

I extend my sincere appreciation to **Prof. Dr. S. Ramesh, HoD/EEE**, and his dedicated faculty team for their commitment, hard work, and collaborative spirit in bringing out this magazine. I congratulate all the contributors and wish the department continued success in all its future endeavours. May this publication inspire our students to dream higher, think deeper, and achieve greater milestones.

HOD'S Message



Prof. Dr. S. Ramesh
Head of the Department - EEE

As the summer sun glows pleasantly to heat up everything, the creativity and talents in every techie of our department is thirsty to project his/her talents and skills. On behalf of the editorial board, proudly presenting **ENERGETICS 2026** designed with a vision to quench the thirst by layering a platform for innovative ideas.

The soul of creativity lies in the dream to unveil inherent talent. The power of this dream fuelled us forward and made **ENERGETICS 2026**, a reality. We are thankful to all who contributed to fulfil our dream. First and foremost, let me thank our chairman who was always with us, to provide a wonderful platform to nourish the talents. I extend my sincere thanks to our Dean, Principal who were always in the forefront to encourage and inspire to execute wonderful ideas. I thank all students and faculty coordinators for their overwhelming support to bring out **ENERGETICS 2026**

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VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To produce competent Electrical and Electronics Engineers driving sustainable solutions through quality education and research.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

DM 1: Provide transformative education in Electrical and Electronics Engineering by integrating modern pedagogy and technology-enhanced learning.

DM2: Deliver holistic, value-driven education through cutting-edge laboratory facilities that meet the evolving needs of global industries.

DM3: Promote collaborative and interdisciplinary research to develop sustainable solutions.

DEPARTMENT PROFILE

The Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE) was started in the year 2002 with an intake of 60 students. Over the years the Department has steadily grown and currently the student's intake is 60. Along with B.E., the Department also offers a one M.E., degree Programme in Power Electronics & Drives. Choice based credit system is introduced in regulation 2018.

The Department has been accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA), New Delhi. The Department has good infrastructure with well-equipped laboratories and an exclusive Departmental library.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PEO 1:

Core Competency: Graduates will exhibit strong technical knowledge in Electrical and Electronics Engineering to analyze, design and develop sustainable engineering solutions.

PEO 2:

Professionalism: Graduates will integrate interdisciplinary knowledge and ethical responsibility to develop innovative solutions addressing societal challenges.

PEO 3:

Career Development: Graduates will engage in lifelong learning and research for sustainable development to meet the evolving needs of the industry.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POS)

PO1: Engineering Knowledge: Apply knowledge of mathematics, natural science, computing, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization as specified in WK1 to WK4 respectively to develop to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO2: Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions with consideration for sustainable development. (WK1 to WK4)

PO3: Design/Development of Solutions: Design creative solutions for complex engineering problems and design/develop systems/components/processes to meet identified needs with consideration for the public health and safety, whole-life cost, net zero carbon, culture, society and environment as required. (WK5)

PO4: Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems: Conduct investigations of complex engineering problems using research-based knowledge including design of experiments, modelling, analysis & interpretation of data to provide valid conclusions. (WK8).

PO5: Engineering Tool Usage: Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources and modern engineering & IT tools, including prediction and modelling recognizing their limitations to solve complex engineering problems. (WK2 and WK6)

PO6: The Engineer and The World: Analyze and evaluate societal

and environmental aspects while solving complex engineering problems for its impact on sustainability with reference to economy, health, safety, legal framework, culture and environment. (WK1, WK5, and WK7).

PO7: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics, human values, diversity and inclusion; adhere to national & international laws. (WK9)

PO8: Individual and Collaborative Team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse/multi-disciplinary teams.

PO9: Communication: Communicate effectively and inclusively within the engineering community and society at large, such as being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations considering cultural, language, and learning differences.

PO10: Project Management and Finance: Apply knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and economic decision-making and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, and to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO11: Life-Long Learning: Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability for i) independent and life-long learning ii) adaptability to new and emerging technologies and iii) critical thinking in the broadest context of technological change. (WK8)

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS)

PSO 1:

Power and Energy Systems: Design, operate, maintain efficient and sustainable electrical power systems with renewable energy integration.

PSO 2:

Embedded System and Automation: Develop embedded, real-time control systems, and power electronic solutions for industrial process automation.

RENEWABLE ENERGY INTEGRATION AND STORAGE: POWERING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

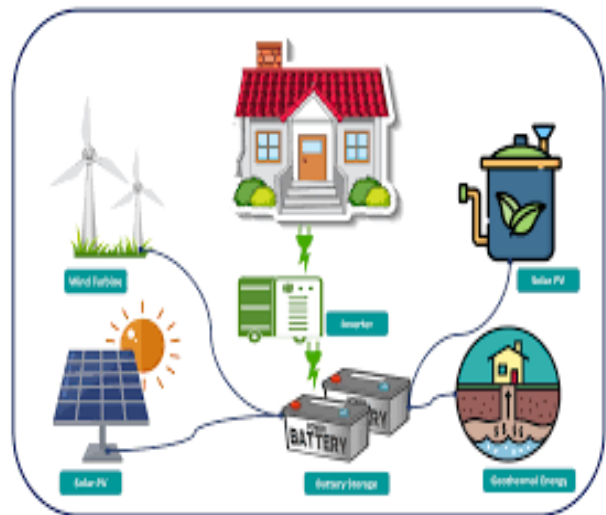
73152214052 - VARNA N S, IV-EEE 73152214053 - VASANTH S, IV-EEE

Introduction:

The global demand for electricity is increasing rapidly due to industrial growth, urbanization, and technological advancement. At the same time, climate change and the depletion of fossil fuels have pushed the world toward cleaner and more sustainable energy solutions. Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass have emerged as viable alternatives, and their integration with modern power systems has become a key focus of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE). However, renewable power is inherently intermittent, and ensuring reliability requires advanced storage and smart grid technologies.

Why Integration Matters

Renewable energy integration refers to connecting renewable power sources to the conventional grid in a reliable, efficient, and controlled manner. As solar and wind power do not generate constant output due to weather variations, power system engineers must ensure grid stability, proper power quality, and uninterrupted supply. Advanced power converters, flexible AC transmission systems, and power



electronics play a crucial role in making this integration smooth and efficient.

Energy Storage – The Heart of Renewable Systems

Energy storage systems solve one of the biggest challenges of renewable energy: variability. When generation exceeds demand, excess power can be stored and later supplied when production drops. Lithium-ion batteries, flow batteries, compressed air systems, supercapacitors, and pumped hydro storage are among the leading technologies enabling large-scale storage. Battery Management Systems (BMS) ensure safe charging, temperature control, and long-term reliability, making

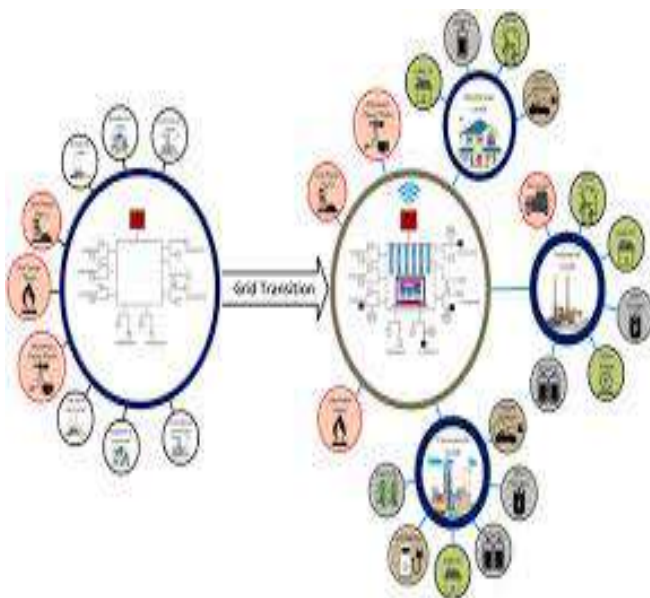
them vital in electric vehicles, smart grids, and microgrids.

Smart Grids and Microgrids

The integration of renewables is closely linked with smart grid technology. Smart grids use sensors, automation, and data analytics to monitor and control power flow in real time, improving efficiency and reducing losses. Microgrids, on the other hand, can operate either with the main grid or independently, making them ideal for remote and rural electrification. Together, they enhance system resilience, especially during natural disasters and power outages.

Benefits to Society and Environment

Renewable energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions, minimizes environmental



pollution, and conserves natural resources. Economically, it lowers long-term electricity costs and creates opportunities for innovation and employment. For

developing nations like India, renewable integration plays a key role in achieving energy independence and sustainable growth.

Role of EEE Engineers

EEE engineers are at the forefront of this transformation. Their expertise in power systems, control engineering, power electronics, automation, and artificial intelligence helps design smarter, more efficient renewable solutions. Research areas such as grid-connected inverters, predictive battery health monitoring, electric vehicles, wireless power transfer, and hybrid renewable systems continue to shape the energy landscape.

Conclusion

Renewable energy integration and storage are not just technological advancements—they represent a commitment to a greener, cleaner, and more reliable future. As the world moves toward net-zero goals, the contribution of Electrical and Electronics Engineering will remain essential in powering sustainable progress.

Electric power systems across the world are undergoing a major transformation from conventional grids to smarter, digitally enabled networks known as **Smart Grids**. Traditional power grids were designed mainly for one-way power flow—from generation stations to consumers. However, with increasing electricity demand, decentralised renewable generation, and the need for improved reliability, the conventional grid faces tremendous challenges. This is where Smart Grid technologies play a crucial role in shaping the modern power infrastructure.

What is a Smart Grid?

A Smart Grid is an advanced electrical network that integrates **digital communication, automation, sensors, power electronics, and data analytics** to efficiently manage electricity generation, distribution, and consumption. Unlike conventional systems, Smart Grids support **two-way communication** between utilities and consumers, enabling better monitoring and control of power flow.

Key Features and Technologies

Smart Grids incorporate several innovative technologies:

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) enables real-time energy usage monitoring through smart meters.

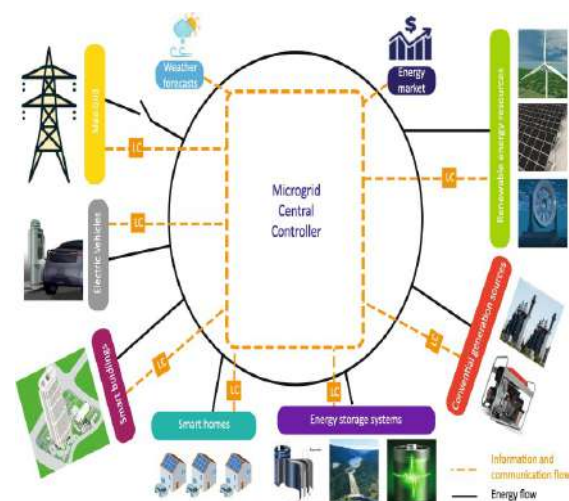
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems help in remote monitoring and fault detection.

Wide Area Measurement Systems (WAMS) use phasor measurement units (PMUs) to enhance grid stability.

Automation and Protection Systems improve fault detection, self-healing capabilities, and power reliability.

Integration of Renewable Energy Sources allows efficient handling of solar, wind, and hybrid energy inputs.

Energy Storage Systems balance the mismatch between generation and demand.



Benefits of Smart Grids

Smart Grid technologies significantly enhance **efficiency, reliability, and sustainability**. They reduce technical losses, prevent blackouts through predictive maintenance, and ensure better load management. Consumers gain more control over their energy consumption through smart meters and demand response programs. Environmentally, Smart Grids enable large-scale renewable energy integration, supporting clean energy initiatives and sustainability goals.

Integrating Renewable Energy Sources in Housing



Role of Smart Grids in India

India is rapidly progressing toward Smart Grid adoption through initiatives like **Smart Cities Mission, National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), and Renewable Integration Programs**. Smart Grids play a crucial role in rural electrification, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, smart

homes, and modern power distribution systems, ensuring reliable power supply for a growing nation.

Opportunities for EEE Engineers

Smart Grid development opens exciting opportunities for students and professionals in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. Areas such as power system design, artificial intelligence in power networks, IoT-based monitoring, cybersecurity, automation, and renewable integration are rapidly evolving research and career domains.

Conclusion

Smart Grid Technologies represent the future of electricity networks—intelligent, resilient, efficient, and sustainable. As the world transitions to cleaner energy systems and digital infrastructure, Smart Grids will play a leading role in powering the next generation. For aspiring EEE engineers, this is not just a technological advancement, but a powerful opportunity to innovate and lead the global energy revolution.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) AND CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE: DRIVING THE FUTURE OF MOBILITY

73152214030 - MOHAMMED FAZIL N 73152214031 - MOHANKUMAR E, III-EEE

The global transportation sector is undergoing a revolutionary transformation with the rapid adoption of **Electric Vehicles (EVs)**. Rising fuel costs, growing environmental concerns, and advancements in battery technology have accelerated the shift from conventional internal combustion engines to clean, efficient, and intelligent electric mobility systems. For Electrical and Electronics Engineers, EV technology represents an exciting convergence of power electronics, energy storage, control systems, and smart grid integration.

Why Electric Vehicles?

Electric vehicles offer several advantages over traditional vehicles. They produce **zero tailpipe emissions**, significantly reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. EVs are quieter, energy efficient, and require less maintenance due to fewer moving parts. With continuous improvements in lithium-ion batteries and the emergence of solid-state batteries, EVs now provide higher range, faster charging, and enhanced safety.

Core Technology Behind EVs

EVs rely on advanced components such as **traction motors, power converters, battery packs, thermal management systems, and Battery Management Systems (BMS)**. Power electronics ensure



efficient conversion and control of electrical energy, while the BMS monitors battery health, prevents overcharging, and extends battery life. Regenerative braking technology further improves efficiency by converting kinetic energy back into electrical energy during braking.

Charging Infrastructure – The Backbone of EV Adoption

A robust charging infrastructure is essential to support widespread EV usage. Charging systems are generally classified into:

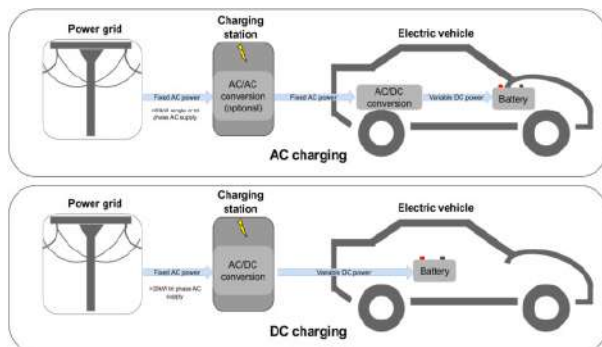
Level 1 & Level 2 AC Charging for home and workplace charging

DC Fast Charging (Level 3) for rapid on-road charging

Ultra-Fast and Supercharging Systems for long-distance travel

Wireless Charging and Smart Charging Stations as emerging innovations

Integration of EV charging with **renewable energy sources, smart grids, and energy storage systems** enhances sustainability and reduces peak load stress on the grid. Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology allows EVs to feed energy back to the grid, supporting grid stability and energy management.



India's EV Growth and Opportunities

India is witnessing rapid growth in EV adoption supported by government initiatives such as the **FAME scheme, National Electric Mobility Mission, and**

EV-friendly policies. Expanding charging networks across highways, cities, campuses, and residential areas is creating significant opportunities for research, development, and innovation.

Role of EEE Engineers

EEE engineers play a vital role in designing EV drivetrains, power converters, charging stations, smart grids, and safety systems. Emerging areas like AI-based battery health prediction, intelligent charging, wireless power transfer, and EV cybersecurity present exciting career and research prospects.

Conclusion

Electric Vehicles and charging infrastructure symbolize a cleaner, smarter, and more sustainable transport future. As technology continues to evolve, EVs will not only redefine mobility but also shape the global energy ecosystem. For aspiring Electrical and Electronics Engineers, this revolution opens a powerful platform to innovate, contribute, and drive the world toward a greener future.

POWER ELECTRONICS AND WIDE-BANDGAP SEMICONDUCTORS: ENABLING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENERGY SYSTEMS

73152314056 - THIBISH D, III EEE

73152314057 - THIVETHA S, III EEE

Power electronics has become the backbone of modern electrical and electronic systems, enabling efficient conversion, control, and conditioning of electrical power in applications ranging from household appliances to electric vehicles, renewable energy systems, and high-voltage transmission networks. As the world moves towards smarter, greener, and more electrified technologies, **Wide-Bandgap (WBG) semiconductors** such as Silicon Carbide (SiC) and Gallium Nitride (GaN) are revolutionizing traditional power electronics by offering unprecedented efficiency, speed, and reliability.

Power Electronics – The Brain of Modern Energy Conversion

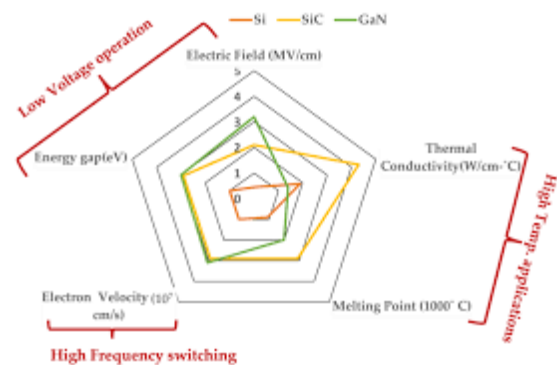
Power electronics deals with the design and operation of converters, inverters, rectifiers, and switching devices that manage electrical power flow. These systems enable:

1. Efficient AC–DC, DC–DC, and DC–AC conversion
2. Regulation of voltage, current, and frequency

3. Reduced power losses and enhanced control

4. Integration of renewable energy sources and electric vehicles

From motor drives and traction systems to industrial automation and power supplies, power electronics plays a vital role in improving energy efficiency and system performance.



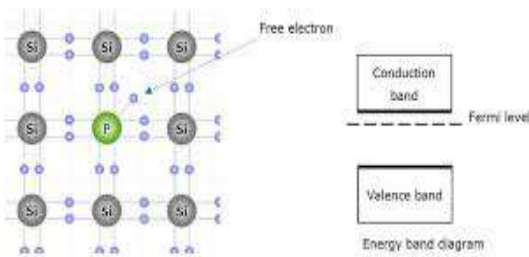
Rise of Wide-Bandgap Semiconductors

Traditional silicon devices have served power electronics for decades, but they face limitations in high temperature, high voltage, and high switching frequency applications. **Wide-Bandgap materials** such as SiC and GaN overcome these challenges with superior properties including:

- Higher breakdown voltage

- Higher thermal conductivity
- Faster switching capability
- Lower conduction and switching losses

These characteristics enable compact, lightweight, and highly efficient power converters, making WBG devices ideal for



electric vehicles, aerospace, renewable energy integration, and high-frequency power applications.

Applications and Advantages

WBG semiconductor technology enhances:

Electric Vehicles: Enables faster charging, higher efficiency, reduced battery drain, and lightweight powertrains.

Renewable Energy Systems: Improves inverter efficiency in solar and wind energy systems.

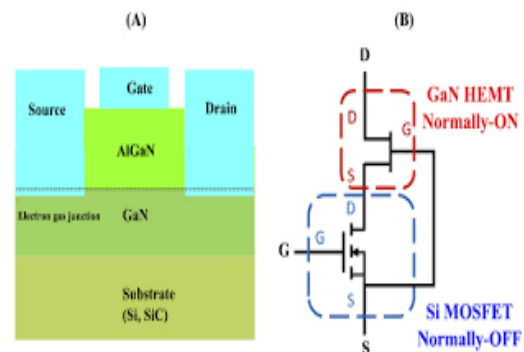
Smart Grids: Supports reliable grid integration and high-performance power conditioning.

Aerospace and Defence: Allows compact high-power systems with high thermal tolerance.

The result is reduced energy losses, smaller component size, improved thermal management, and increased overall system reliability.

Opportunities for EEE Engineers

The rapid adoption of WBG-based power electronics opens exciting research and industrial opportunities. Areas such as high-frequency converter design, thermal management, reliability studies, power



module packaging, and AI-assisted power control are gaining global importance.

Conclusion

Power electronics combined with Wide-Bandgap semiconductor technology is redefining the future of electrical energy systems. For aspiring EEE professionals, this domain offers a powerful platform to shape the next generation of smart, efficient, and eco-friendly power solutions.

INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) IN POWER SYSTEMS: A SMART REVOLUTION IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

73152214041 - SANDHIYA S 73152214043 - SARANYA DEVI S, IV-EEE

The Internet of Things (IoT) is reshaping industries across the world, and power systems are among the biggest beneficiaries of this technological revolution. IoT enables seamless communication between electrical devices, sensors, control systems, and data networks, thereby transforming conventional power grids into intelligent, responsive, and highly efficient energy ecosystems. For Electrical and Electronics Engineers, IoT in power systems opens an exciting era of innovation and smart automation.

What is IoT in Power Systems?

IoT refers to the interconnection of physical devices embedded with sensors, communication modules, and processors that collect and exchange real-time information. In power systems, IoT integrates generators, transformers, substations, distribution networks, smart meters, and consumer devices into a unified digital network. This enables continuous monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and automated control of power operations.

Key Applications of IoT in Power Systems

Smart Metering: IoT-based smart meters provide real-time data on electricity

consumption, enabling accurate billing and energy awareness among consumers.

Substation Automation: Intelligent sensors and communication systems improve reliability, reduce human intervention, and enhance protection mechanisms.

Fault Detection and Maintenance: IoT devices help in early fault diagnosis, predictive maintenance, and faster restoration of power supply.

Demand Side Management: Utilities can analyze consumption patterns and implement demand response strategies to balance load and generation.

Integration of Renewable Energy: IoT supports efficient monitoring and control of solar and wind power plants, ensuring smooth grid integration.

Advantages of IoT in Power Systems

IoT significantly improves **efficiency, reliability, safety, and sustainability** of power networks. It reduces technical and commercial losses, minimizes power outages, enhances asset life, and provides transparency for both utilities and consumers. Real-time analytics help utilities forecast demand, optimize

operations, and make better investment decisions.

IoT and Smart Grids

IoT acts as the backbone of modern **Smart Grids**, enabling automated control, two-way communication, and intelligent energy management. Smart homes, electric vehicles, energy storage systems, and distributed generation units can be efficiently controlled through IoT-based platforms, making power systems more flexible and resilient.

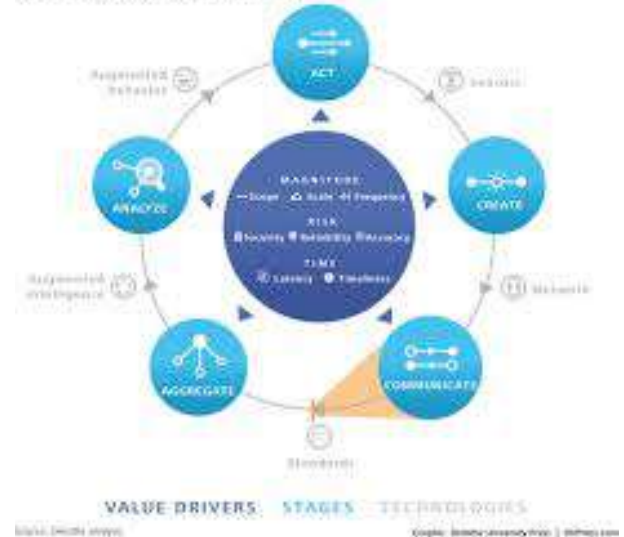


Opportunities for EEE Engineers

The integration of IoT in power systems creates immense opportunities in areas such as embedded systems, communication protocols, cybersecurity, big data analytics, automation, and artificial intelligence. Students and researchers can explore

innovative solutions for smart cities, digital substations, microgrids, and intelligent power monitoring platforms.

Figure 3: The bottleneck for phase one: Resilience



Conclusion

IoT is revolutionizing traditional power systems and paving the way toward smarter, greener, and more reliable energy infrastructure. As technology continues to advance, IoT-driven power systems will play a vital role in shaping future energy networks. For aspiring Electrical and Electronics Engineers, this emerging field offers limitless possibilities to innovate and contribute to a sustainable world.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND MACHINE LEARNING (ML) IN ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are revolutionizing almost every field of engineering, and electrical systems are among the greatest beneficiaries of this technological transformation. Traditional electrical networks, which once relied primarily on manual control and static models, are now evolving into intelligent, adaptive, and self-learning systems. This shift marks an exciting era where data-driven decision-making enhances efficiency, reliability, and sustainability in power generation, transmission, distribution, and utilization.

AI & ML – Transforming Electrical Engineering



AI refers to the ability of machines to simulate human intelligence, while ML enables systems to learn from data and improve performance over time. In electrical systems, these technologies process large volumes of real-time data from sensors, meters, and control devices to optimize operations, predict failures, and automate complex tasks.

Key Applications in Electrical Systems

Smart Grids: AI supports load forecasting, demand response, and real-time grid optimization, enabling stable and efficient power delivery.

Fault Detection and Predictive Maintenance: ML algorithms analyze system conditions to detect anomalies and predict equipment failures before they occur, reducing downtime.

Renewable Energy Integration: AI manages variability in solar and wind energy by forecasting generation patterns and improving energy storage utilization.

Electric Vehicles and Charging: AI optimizes charging schedules, battery

health monitoring, and grid interaction, ensuring smart mobility solutions.

Industrial Automation: Intelligent control systems enhance motor drives, robotics, and process control, improving productivity and safety.

Benefits of AI and ML in Power Systems

AI-driven electrical systems offer enhanced **efficiency, reliability, resilience, and sustainability**. They reduce operational costs, minimize power interruptions, improve energy planning, and support eco-friendly energy solutions. Data analytics also empowers utilities to make informed decisions, improving both technical performance and customer experience.

Challenges and Research Opportunities

While AI brings tremendous potential, challenges such as cybersecurity, data privacy, algorithm reliability, and skilled workforce requirements must be addressed. These challenges create rich research opportunities in areas like secure smart grid communication, intelligent fault-tolerant systems, autonomous energy management, and AI-driven microgrids.

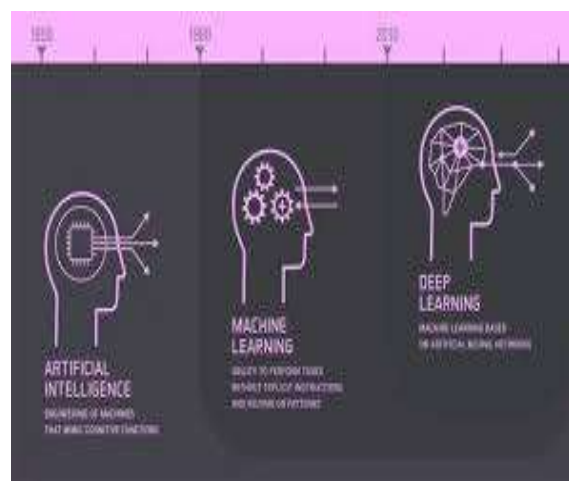
Future Scope for EEE Engineers

AI and ML are opening vast career and research avenues for Electrical and Electronics Engineering students. Expertise

in power systems combined with data science, control engineering, embedded systems, and automation will be highly valuable. From smart cities to intelligent transportation and advanced energy systems, the future belongs to AI-enabled electrical engineering.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence and Machine



Learning are not merely technological trends—they represent the future foundation of modern electrical systems. By enabling smarter, faster, and more efficient energy solutions, AI and ML are driving the world toward an intelligent and sustainable energy era. For aspiring EEE professionals, this is an exciting opportunity to innovate, lead, and shape the future of global technology.

73152314048-SHIVARANJAN K, III EEE

73152314041-SAHANA R, III EEE

WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER (WPT): POWERING THE FUTURE WITHOUT WIRES

Wireless Power Transfer (WPT) is emerging as one of the most exciting innovations in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. It enables the transmission of electrical energy from a power source to a load **without physical electrical connections**, using electromagnetic fields. From charging smartphones and wearable devices to powering electric vehicles and medical implants, WPT is redefining the way we deliver energy in modern systems.

Concept and Working Principle

WPT is based on the principle of electromagnetic induction and resonant coupling. Instead of using cables, power is transferred through:

- 1. Inductive Coupling** for short-range applications like wireless charging pads
 - 2. Resonant Inductive Coupling** for medium-range efficient power transfer
 - 3. Microwave and Radio Frequency (RF) Transmission** for long-distance wireless energy delivery
- These techniques ensure safe, efficient, and convenient power transfer depending on the application.

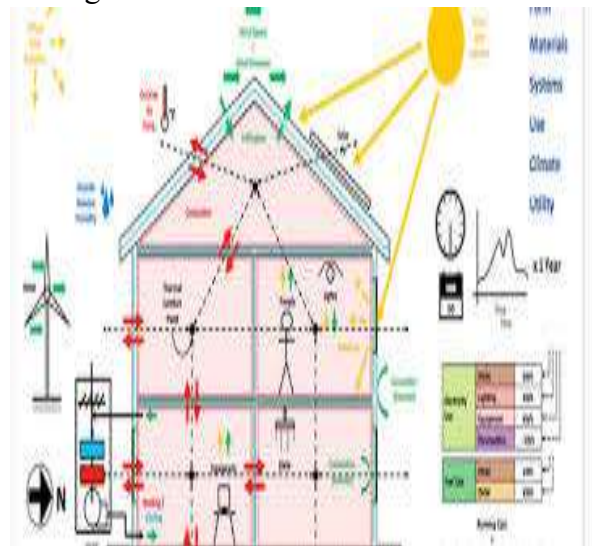
Applications of Wireless Power Transfer

Wireless power technology is widely used and rapidly evolving in various fields:

Consumer Electronics: Wireless charging of smartphones, laptops, and wearable gadgets

Electric Vehicles (EVs): Dynamic and static wireless charging systems enabling cable-free charging

Medical Devices: Powering pacemakers, implants, and biosensors without invasive wiring



Industrial Automation: Supplying power in hazardous or hard-to-reach environments

Smart Cities and IoT: Enabling battery-less sensors and smart infrastructure

Advantages of WPT

WPT enhances **user convenience, safety, and flexibility** while reducing wear and tear associated with wired connections. It eliminates spark risks, improves system reliability, supports waterproof and dustproof device designs, and enables continuous mobility in applications like EVs and robotics. Additionally, it contributes to cleaner aesthetics and smarter design possibilities.

Challenges and Research Opportunities

Despite its potential, WPT faces challenges such as power loss over distance, alignment issues, electromagnetic interference, safety regulations, and system cost. Research is

and AI-based control systems are paving the way for next-generation WPT solutions.

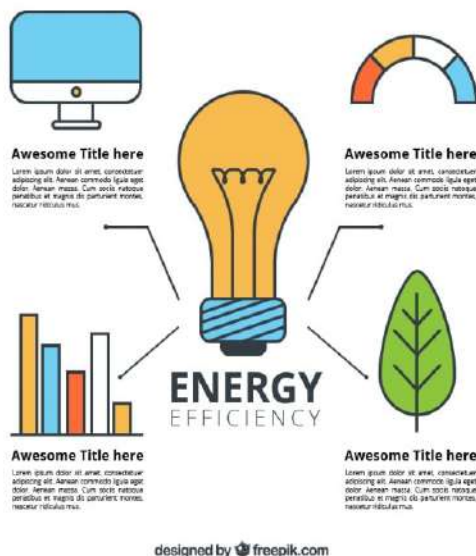
Future Scope for EEE Engineers

Wireless Power Transfer opens vast opportunities for Electrical and Electronics Engineering students and researchers. Areas such as EV charging infrastructure, biomedical applications, smart grids, renewable energy integration, and high-frequency converter design present exciting career prospects. With advancements in wide-bandgap semiconductors and intelligent control, WPT is set to play a pivotal role in future energy systems.

Conclusion

Wireless Power Transfer represents a major milestone in the evolution of power engineering. By eliminating physical connections and enabling seamless energy delivery, WPT brings us closer to a truly wireless world. For aspiring EEE professionals, it offers an inspiring platform to innovate, explore, and contribute to the future of smart and sustainable power technology.

73152314508 - VAKEESAN K, III-EEE



ongoing to improve efficiency, extend transmission range, and ensure human safety. Innovations in resonant coupling, metamaterials, advanced power electronics,

5G, 6G, AND BEYOND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES: POWERING THE NEXT DIGITAL REVOLUTION

Communication technology has evolved dramatically from simple voice communication to ultra-fast, intelligent, and highly connected digital ecosystems. After transforming global connectivity with 4G and 5G networks, the world is now preparing for the next giant leap—**6G and beyond**. These advanced wireless technologies promise lightning-fast speeds, near-zero latency, massive device connectivity, and seamless integration of physical and digital worlds. For Electrical and Electronics Engineers, this evolution marks a new era of innovation, research, and technological possibilities.

5G – A New Benchmark in Connectivity

5G technology represents a major milestone in wireless communication, offering:

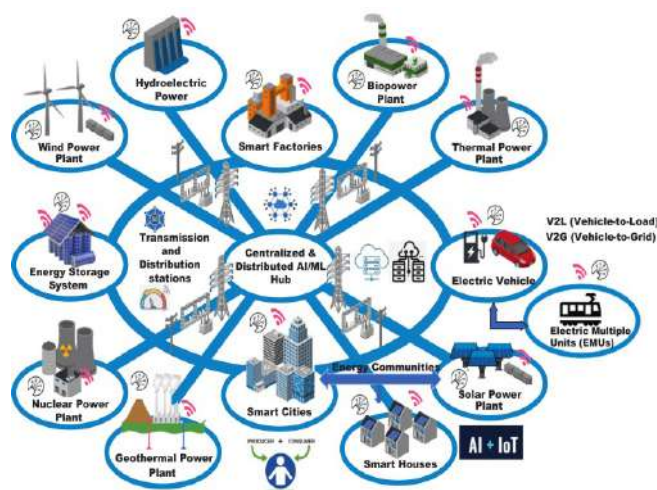
Gigabit-level data speeds

Ultra-low latency communication

Massive Machine-Type Communication (MTC) to connect billions of IoT devices

With applications in smart cities, autonomous vehicles, telemedicine, augmented reality, industrial automation, and smart grids, 5G is enabling smarter

living and efficient energy management worldwide.



6G – The Future of Intelligence and Hyper-Connectivity

While 5G deployment continues globally, research on **6G technology** is rapidly progressing. Expected features include:

Terahertz frequency communication for even higher bandwidth

Latency in microseconds, enabling real-time intelligent control

Integration of AI and Machine Learning directly into network architecture

Holographic communication, digital twins, tactile internet, and immersive XR experiences

6G will enable interconnected cyber-

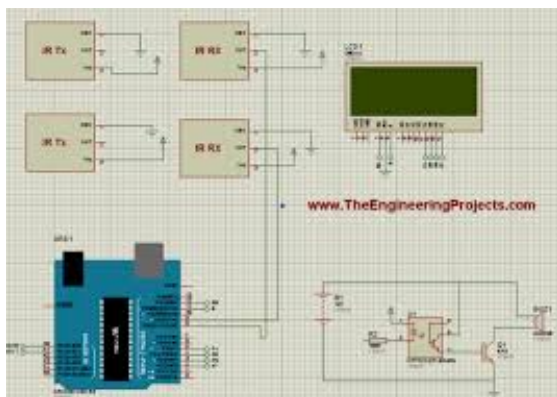
physical worlds, supporting intelligent transportation, space communication, smart healthcare, and advanced robotics.

Technological Foundations

5G and 6G rely on advanced engineering innovations such as: Massive MIMO and beamforming Millimetre Wave and Terahertz spectrum usage Network slicing and cloud-RAN architectures Edge computing and AI-driven communication systems

These technologies ensure improved reliability, speed, and seamless user experience.

Impact on Society and Industry



Next-generation communication networks will transform industries by enabling smart manufacturing, precise remote operations, connected infrastructure, and enhanced emergency communication systems. They will also drive innovations in education, entertainment, finance, and public services

while supporting sustainable development through intelligent energy management and optimized resource utilization.

Opportunities for EEE Engineers

EEE engineers play a crucial role in designing antennas, RF circuits, communication hardware, signal processing systems, power-efficient communication devices, and intelligent network control systems. Research in **IoT, AI-enabled networks, smart grids, autonomous mobility, space communication, and cybersecurity** offers exciting career and academic opportunities.

Conclusion

5G, 6G, and future communication technologies are set to redefine how the world connects, communicates, and collaborates. They represent more than just faster internet—they symbolize the foundation of a smarter, safer, and more sustainable digital future. For aspiring Electrical and Electronics Engineers, this evolving field opens limitless opportunities to innovate and shape the communication landscape of tomorrow.

73152314507 - SRIRAM P, III-EEE

Control Systems and Robotics represent one of the most dynamic and rapidly advancing domains in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. From industrial automation and autonomous vehicles to space exploration and healthcare, intelligent control and robotic technologies are reshaping the modern world. These systems enable machines to sense, think, and act with precision, making processes faster, safer, and more efficient.

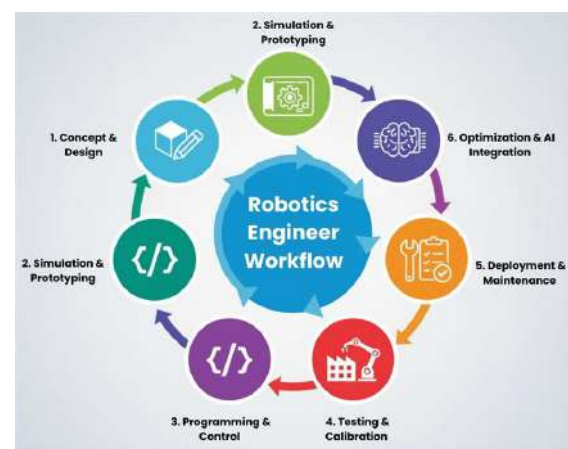
Control Systems – The Foundation of Automation

Control systems form the backbone of any automated process. They monitor system behaviour, compare performance with desired outputs, and apply corrective actions to achieve stability and efficiency.



Whether in power plants, communication networks, aerospace systems, or home appliances, control engineering ensures

smooth operation, reliability, and optimized performance. Modern control techniques such as PID controllers, adaptive control, robust control, and intelligent control mechanisms allow systems to handle disturbances, uncertainties, and real-time variations effectively.



Rise of Robotics

Robotics combines electrical engineering, electronics, mechanical systems, embedded technology, and artificial intelligence to create intelligent machines capable of performing complex tasks. Robots are now widely used in manufacturing, logistics, defence, agriculture, ocean research, and medical surgery. With advancements in sensors, actuators, microcontrollers, and machine learning algorithms, robots today can navigate environments, recognize

objects, collaborate with humans, and even make autonomous decisions.

Key Technologies Driving Growth

1.Sensors and Actuators enable real-time perception and precise motion control.

2.Control Algorithms ensure accuracy, stability, and intelligent behaviour.

3.Embedded Systems and Microcontrollers provide computational capability and system coordination.

4.Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning enhance autonomy and adaptability.

5.Internet of Things (IoT) enables connected and remotely controlled robotic systems.

Applications and Impact

Control systems and robotics significantly improve productivity, quality, and safety. In industries, they support smart manufacturing and reduce human effort in hazardous environments. In healthcare, robotic-assisted surgeries enhance precision. Autonomous drones and robots support disaster management and environmental monitoring, while educational robots inspire innovation and learning.

Future Prospects and Opportunities

The future of this field lies in **humanoid robots, collaborative robots (cobots), autonomous vehicles, smart factories, and intelligent control networks**. Research in soft robotics, bio-inspired robots, haptics, and swarm robotics continues to expand possibilities. For EEE students, this domain offers exciting opportunities in design, control engineering, automation, embedded systems, AI integration, and advanced mechatronics.



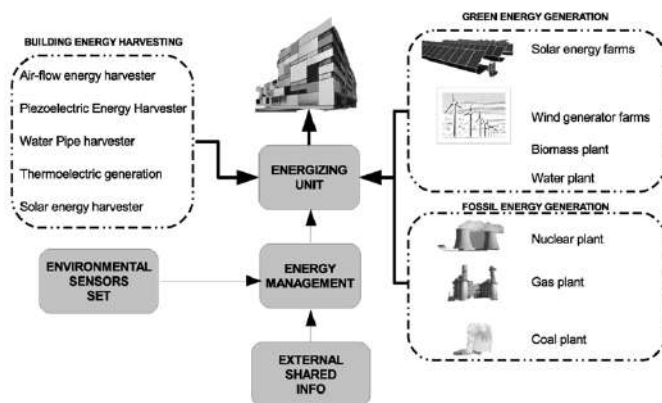
Conclusion

Control Systems and Robotics symbolize the fusion of intelligence and engineering excellence. They are not just transforming industries but reshaping the way humans interact with technology. For aspiring Electrical and Electronics Engineers, this field presents limitless scope to innovate, solve real-world challenges, and contribute to the development of a smarter and more automated future.

73152314057- THIVETHA S, III-EEE

ENERGY-EFFICIENT CIRCUIT DESIGN: BUILDING SMARTER AND GREENER ELECTRONICS

In today's world, where electronic devices power every aspect of life—from smartphones and computers to industrial automation and renewable energy systems—**energy-efficient circuit design** has become more important than ever. With growing concerns about energy consumption, battery life, carbon footprint, and sustainability, engineers are focusing on creating circuits that deliver maximum performance with minimum power usage. This shift not only supports environmental goals but also enhances reliability, reduces heat, and extends device lifetime.



Why Energy Efficiency Matters

Traditional electronic circuits were often designed with performance as the primary goal, while power consumption remained secondary. However, with rapid growth in portable devices, IoT systems, electric vehicles, and data centres, power efficiency

has become a critical design parameter. Efficient circuits reduce electricity usage, decrease thermal losses, lower operating costs, and contribute to greener technology development.

Principles of Energy-Efficient Circuit Design

Energy-efficient circuit design focuses on:

Low-Power Components: Using transistors and devices optimized for minimal leakage and switching losses.

Optimized Architectures: Designing circuits with fewer active elements and simplified signal paths.

Dynamic Power Management: Adjusting power consumption based on system demand using techniques like power gating and clock scaling.

Advanced Semiconductor Technologies: Utilizing CMOS scaling and wide-bandgap devices for improved efficiency.

Thermal Management: Controlling heat generation to enhance reliability and performance.

Applications Across Industries

Energy-efficient circuits play a vital role in:

Portable Electronics: Extending battery life in smartphones, wearables, and laptops.

Internet of Things (IoT): Powering ultra-low-energy sensors and wireless nodes.

Electric Vehicles: Improving inverter efficiency, battery systems, and control units.

Medical Devices: Ensuring safe, long-lasting, and reliable operation of life-support and diagnostic equipment.

Renewable Energy Systems: Enhancing efficiency in power converters and smart grids.

Technological Enablers

Advancements in **nanoelectronics**, **power electronics**, **VLSI design**, **AI-based optimization**, and **wide-bandgap semiconductors** are revolutionizing low-power circuit design. Techniques like sleep mode design, adaptive voltage scaling, and energy-harvesting circuits are paving the way for sustainable electronic systems.

Opportunities for EEE Engineers

Energy-efficient circuit design offers vast opportunities in research, innovation, and industry. Fields such as VLSI design, embedded systems, semiconductor technology, power management ICs, IoT

hardware, and EV systems are rapidly expanding. EEE students can contribute to creating smarter, eco-friendly, and future-ready electronic solutions.

Conclusion



Energy-efficient circuit design is not just a technological necessity but a responsibility toward a sustainable future. By developing smarter, cooler, and greener electronic systems, Electrical and Electronics Engineers are playing a crucial role in shaping an energy-conscious world. The future belongs to engineers who can design electronics that are powerful, intelligent, and incredibly efficient.

73152214041-SANDHIYA S,

73152214043-SARANYA DEVI S,

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