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Google Contact Lens

Google Contact Lens is a smart contact lens project announced by Google. The project aims to assist people with diabetes by constantly measuring the glucose levels in their tears. The project is being carried out by Google X and it is currently being tested using prototypes. The prototypes being tested can generate a reading once per second.

The lens consists of a wireless chip and a miniaturized glucose sensor. A tiny pinhole in the lens allows for tear fluid to seep into the sensor to measure blood sugar levels. Both of the sensors are embedded between two soft layers of lens material. The electronics lie outside of both the pupil and the iris so there is no damage to the eye. There is a wireless antenna inside of the contact that acts as a controller to communicate information to the wireless device. The antenna will gather, read, and analyse data. Power will be drawn from the device which will communicate data via the wireless technology RFID. The performance of the contact lenses in windy environments and teary eyes is unknown.



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ALL GREAT UNDERTAKING ARE ACHIVED THROUGH ALMIGHTY OBSTACLES

Gravity Light

Gravity Light -- a simple, ingenious device that generates light without access to electricity.

The portable device doesn't have any batteries or require any fuel or cranking by hand. Instead, you hang the lamp on a wall and fill its attached bag with whatever heavy material is handy, such as rocks, dirt or sand. Then you simply lift the bag and let it go.

The weight slowly pulls a notched belt through a series of gears to drive a small motor, which powers an LED -- ambient or directed light, depending on what you need -- for about 30 minutes. It can even be used to power other low-voltage devices like radios or batteries.

The light will also have a positive impact on users' health and the environment. In many poorer areas, the primary form of light is kerosene-powered lamps, which produce toxic fumes and trigger fires when the lamps tip over, causing severe burns.



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Socket energy ball

The Soccket may look like a soccer ball, but it's really an energy source, it's a soccer ball that generates electricity. Kick it around for 30 minutes, and thanks to some internal mechanisms, the kinetic energy is converted to about three hours' worth of electricity -- enough to charge a basic cell phone. A full charge, 72 hours, can be had for 16 hours of play.

The idea: Bring electricity and light to parts of the world that are power-poor and often make do with toxic, fume-producing kerosene lamps. It gives cheap power to the developing world

Wireless Electricity



A cool new gadget capable of producing wireless power. At the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, a 30% battery charge to full charge within 90 minutes. The device (Energy) uses an antenna to absorb energy from the air. Power is stored inside its casing. A USB port to charge your cell phone or mobile phone.

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