

BYTE QUEST

Vasavi College Of Engineering

Department Of Computer Science and Engineering



February 15, 2016

Volume 17

CONTENTS

- ♦ NEW AIRBUS GLIDER.
- ♦ GOOGLE BANNING ADOBE FLASH FROM DISPLAY ADS
- ♦ POWER WALK.

Byte Quest is the article published by the CSE dept of Vasavi College of Engineering regarding the latest innovative Technologies and Software that have been emerged in the competitive world. The motto of this article is to update the people regarding the improvement in technology. The article is designed by the active participation of students under the guidance of faculty coordinators.

- Good ,bad or indifferent if you are not investing in new technology, you are going to be left behind.
- Once a new technology rolls over you, if you're not part of the steamroller, you're part of the road.

-Philip Green

-Stewart Brand.

FACULTY COORDINATORS

DIVYA (ASST. PROFESSOR)

T.NISHITHA (ASST. PROFESSOR)

STUDENT COORDINATORS

R NIKITHA(4/4 CSE-A)

K ABHINAY(4/4 CSE-B)

AMREEN KOUSAR(3/4 CSE-A)

KRISHNA CHAITHANYA(3/4 CSE-B)

T AISHWARYA(2/4 CSE-A)

RAHUL(2/4 CSE-B)

NEW AIRBUS GLIDER

Airbus is getting ready to test the capacity of its engineless Perlan 2 glider, and it's expected to reach an altitude of 27 km (90,000 feet). This will be the highest winged vehicle which would be a awesome achievement. If Airbus sets this record which could have really exciting implications for the future of aviation on Mars also.

Strong oscillations caused by winds travelling at speeds of at least 27 km/h (15 knots) as they blow across the tops of mountains. For decades, glider pilots knew if they rode in the waves, rather than on top of them like a surfer, they could use the upward-moving part to hit much higher altitudes.

It will allow scientists to study the unique atmospheric conditions of the



stratosphere's middle, without polluting everything in the process with fuel emissions.

The Perlan 2 test flight is scheduled for June, and the glider will take-off from a base in Argentina, propelled a few thousand metres up using a tow plane and cable, and then catching mountain waves all the way up. By 2019, they hope to hit an altitude of 30 km (100,000 feet) using special transonic wings.

- C. Chandana (CSE-A 2/4)

GOOGLE BANNING ADOBE FLASH FROM DISPLAY ADS



Google laid out a timeline to get rid of Adobe Flash from its display advertising services. From January 2, 2017 ads in the Flash format will not run on across Google Display Network and DoubleClick. Adobe Flash is a piece of software used to create audio and video animations, games, and applications. Until recently, up to 90% of

rich media ads on desktop use Flash. Google being one of the biggest display advertising players online has been moving towards switching out Adobe Flash for display ads. Aside from Google, Firefox and Amazon have also blocked Flash over security concerns following several instances of vulnerabilities in the software being compromised by hackers. Apple has never supported Flash on the iPhone. Adobe itself seems prepared for the end of Flash. It killed off Flash Professional. However it is still possible to create Flash files in the software, so the format is by no means dead yet.

- Krishna Chaitanya (CSE-B 3/4)

POWER WALK

In the journal *Scientific Reports*, Tom Krupenkin, a professor of mechanical engineering at UW-Madison, and J. Ashley Taylor, a senior scientist in UW-Madison's Mechanical Engineering Department, described an energy-harvesting technology that's particularly well suited for capturing the energy of human motion to power mobile electronic devices.

The technology could enable a footwear-embedded energy harvester that captures energy produced by humans during walking and stores it for later use.

Power-generating shoes could be especially useful for the military, as soldiers currently carry heavy batteries to power their radios, GPS units and night-vision goggles in the field.

A total of 20 watts from walking is just wasted which could be enough to power a wide range of mobile devices, including smartphones, tablets, laptop computers and flashlights.



This new energy-harvesting technology takes advantage of "reverse electrowetting". With this approach, as a conductive liquid interacts with a nanofilm-coated surface, the mechanical energy is directly converted into electrical energy. This reverse electrowetting method can generate usable power, but it requires an energy source with a reasonably high frequency. To overcome this, "bubbler" method is introduced which combines reverse electrowetting with bubble growth and collapse.

K.M. Dharmesh Rahul
(CSE-B 2/4)