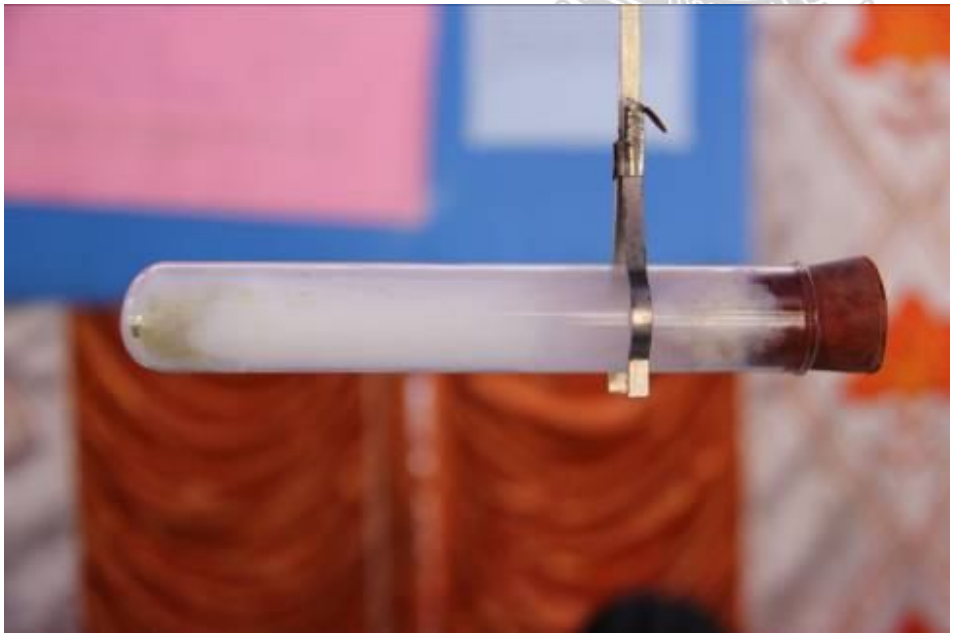
«¸gt

UÁ½AiiÁqz PÆ¼ªAiÄ MAzÄ §¢AiÄ° JZï.¹.J¯ï.£° C¢¹z ºwAiÄ£ÄÃ ªÄvÆAzq NH$_4$OH £° C¢¹z ºwAiÄ£ÄÃ Ej¸¯ÁVz. P® ¸ªÄAiÄz £Avg ºwAiÄ ªÄÆ®P JgqÆ zªU¼ «¸gtz PÁgt gÁ¸ÁAiÄ¤P QAiÄ GAmÁUÄvz. CªÆÃ¤AiÄA PÆÃg£qï ¬ÄAzÁV z|ªÁz zÆªÄ (ªÄAdÄ) PÁt¸Ävz.

DIFFUSION

Cotton soaked in hydrochloric acid and ammonium hydroxide are placed at the two ends of a glass pipe. In a while dense white fumes are seen at some distance from the cotton lumps. This is due to the formation of ammonium chloride. Molecules of the two chemicals diffuse out of cotton and react.



by Nisarga Vidya Nikethana

J¯PÀÄ¸ÀÄ¥ï

MAzÀ Gz£AiÀ UÁf£ ¯ÄÃlz P¼¨ÁUz° ¸t «¹Ãtðz C®Æ«ÄAiÀA ºÁ¼AiÀ£À ºÁP¯ÁVz. ªÀÄÃ®Ä ¨ÁUz° vÁªÄz vAwAiÀ£À 'L' DPÁgzAv P¼¨ÁUzªgU Ej¸¯ÁVz. EzP C®Æ«ÄAiÀA ºÁ¼AiÀ ¸t vÄtÄP£À eÄÃr¸¯ÁVz. gÃµ §mU wÃrz ª¸ÄªÄ£À vÁªÄz vAwAiÀ ºwg vAzÁU M¼VgÄª vÁªÄz vÄtÄPÄ ¥ÄnzÃ¼ÄVz. MAzÃ §UAiÀ D«µ PtU¼ «PµðuAiÀÄÃ EzP PÁgt.

ELECTROSCOPE

Arrange the experiment as shown in the figure. Glass rod or comb rubbed on silk is brought near the top of the copper wire. The aluminium foils diverge because the electric charges produced by rubbing on silk also charge the foils. Like charges repel.

by Nisarga Vidya Nikethana

¯¸ÁdÆ avU¼Ä

avz° vÆÃj¹gÄªÀv ¥g¸g ®A§ªÁV Ej¹z JgqÄ ¹ÃPgïU½U P£ßrU¼£Äß CAn¸¯ÁVz. z¤ªzðPz ªÄÆ®P MAzÃ PA¥£ÁAPz vgAUU¼£Äß ¦ÃP¤ d£gÃlgï U½Az ¹ÃPgïU½U MzV¸¯ÁVz. ¯Ã¸gï ¨¼P£Äß MAzÄ P£ßrAiÄ ªÄÆ®P ºÁ¬Ä¹zÁU, CzÄ E£ÆßAzÄ P£ßrAiÄ ªÄÆ®P ¥w¥®£UÆAqÄ, ¥gzAiÄ ªÄÃ¯ «©£ß «£Áß¸z avU¼Ä ªÄÆqÄvª. PA¥£ÁAPz ¥ªiÁtP vPÀAv ¨Ãg ¨Ãg «£Áß¸U¼Ä ªÄÆqÄvª.

LISSAJOUS FIGURES

A small plane mirror is mounted on each of the two speakers that are placed perpendicular to one another. The speakers are independently connected to frequency generators. Light from a LASER pointer is shone on one of the mirrors which reflects and falls on the second mirror and finally on to a screen. The pattern of light that results from the overlapping of vibrations from the two speakers is called Lissajous Figure. The pattern depends on the ratio of the frequencies of vibrations.

by Immanuel High School

eÉ«P Cª£w ºÆAzÀª ¥Á¹Pï

¸ªÄ¥ªiÁtzº «¤UÁgï, ªÄÄ¸ÄQ£ eÆÃ¼z UAf, ¤ÃgÄ ªÄvÄ V¸j£ï ¸Ãj¹, Cz£ÄÃ PÁ¬Ä¹zÁU e¯ï ¥zÁxðzAv gÆ¥ÄUÆ¼ÄvZ. Cz£ÄÃ MAzÄ ¸ªÄªÄlz £®z ªÄÃ¯ ºgrzÁU ¥Á¹Pï£Avº ª¸Ä ¹UÄvz.

BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC

Vinegar, water, corn starch and Glycerine are mixed and heated. The resulting jelly-like substance, is spread evenly on a plane surface and dried for a few days. Plastic is ready. THIS PLASTIC IS DECOMPOSABLE BY MICRO-ORGANISMS IN SOIL

by Army Public School
ASC Centre & College

¥gÁ¸gt

¥gÁ¸gt JAzg ºZÀ ¸ÁjÃPÈv zÁªt ª£ÀÄß Prªà ¸ÁjÃPÈv zÁªt ¢Az ¥vÀÄÃQ¸Àª Cg¥ÁgP ¥ÆgAiÀ ªÀÆ®P, zÁªP (¤ÃgÀ) ºÁzÀ ºÆÃUÀª ¥QAiÀ.

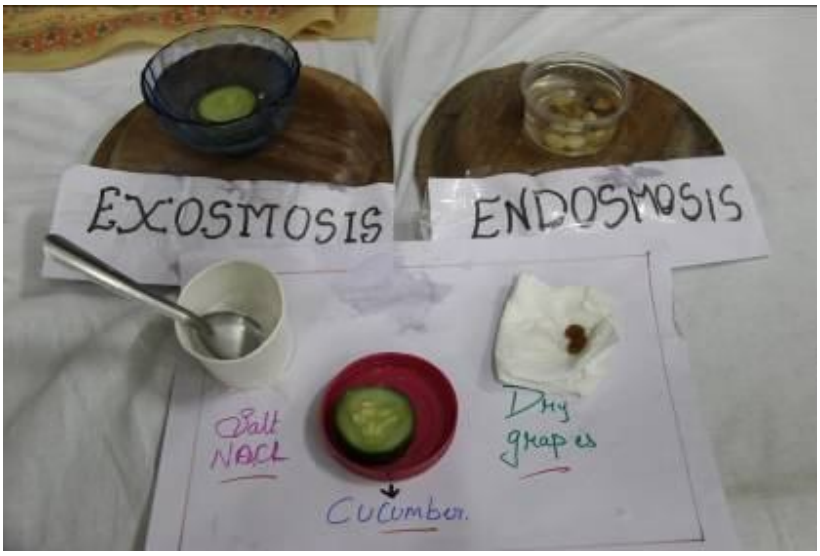
GzÁ: CAvgÀµP ¥gÁ¸gt: (Endosmosis) Mtz ÁQAiÀ£ÀÄß ¤Ãj£° ºÁQzÁU UÁvz° KjP PAqÀ§gÀªÀzÀ.

§»gÀµP ¥gÁ¸gt: (Exosmosis) G¥À ¤Ãj£° ºÁQz Pvj¹z ¸ÉvPÁ¬Ä UÁv PÀUÀªÀzÀ.

OSMOSIS

Dry grapes (raisins) are taken in a beaker containing water. Similarly, sliced cucumber is placed in another beaker containing salt solution. After a few hours, we see that the raisins would have swelled up while cucumber would have shriveled up. Water enters into raisins (Endosmosis) while water is lost by cucumber (Exosmosis).

by Suma Public School



¦¯ÆÃmÁ¸Q¸ï

¦¯ÆÃmÁ¸Q¸ï JA§ÄzÄ ¸¸¸z PÁAqz ¸Äv J¯U¼ eÆÃqUAiiÁVz. J¯U¼Ä ¸Áªi Á£¸ªÁV ªÄÆgÄ jÃwAiÄ eÆÃqUAiÄAwgÄvª.

MAzgAv MAzÄ Cxª Á «gÄz¸ ¢Q¸£Av Cxª Á ¸ÄgÄ½AiiÁPÁgzAv. zÄ¸w ¸A±ÃµuÁ QAiÄU ¨ÃPÁUÄª ¨¼PÄ ªÄvÄ ¤Ãg£Ä¸ ºZÄ zÆgPÄªAvÁU¨ÃPÄ JA§ÄzÄ F «£Á¸U½U MAzÄ PÁgt.

PHYLLOTAXIS

Phyllotaxis refers to arrangement of leaves along the stem of a plant. Alternate, Opposite and Spiral are three of the basic arrangements. The patterns seem to be the result of ‘packing’ that would maximize photosynthesis.

by Suma Public School

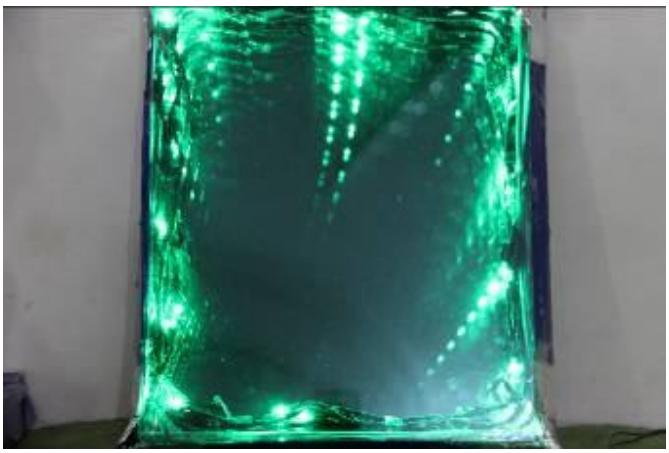
C£Av z¥ðt

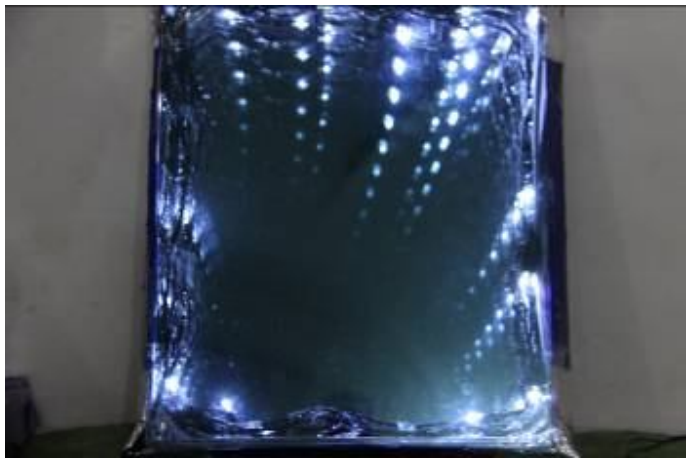
JgqÄ UÁf£ z¥ðtU¼£Äß JzÄgÄ-§zÄj£° Ej¸¯ÁVz. M¼ §Az ¨¼Q£ Qgtª Å ¥Ä£B ¥Ä£B ¥w¥®£UÆ¼ÄVz. EzjAz C£Av z¥ðtU¼£Äß Ej¹ C£Av ©A§U¼£Äß ¸È¶¹zAv PÁt¸ÄVz. JgqÄ P£ßrU½Az GAmÁUÄª ¥w¥®£z ©A§U¼ ¸ASÅ Cªgqg £qÄ«£ PÆÃ£¢Az ¤zÁðgªÁUÄVz. ¸ªiÁAvgªÁVzÁ¼U (PÆÃ£ ¸Æ£ß) ¸ASÅ C£AvªÁUÄVz.

INFINITY MIRROR

A number of images of one LED placed between two parallel mirrors can be seen. This is the result of multiple reflections. The number of images depends on the angle between two mirrors and it is a maximum when the mirrors are parallel to one another.

by R T Nagar Public School





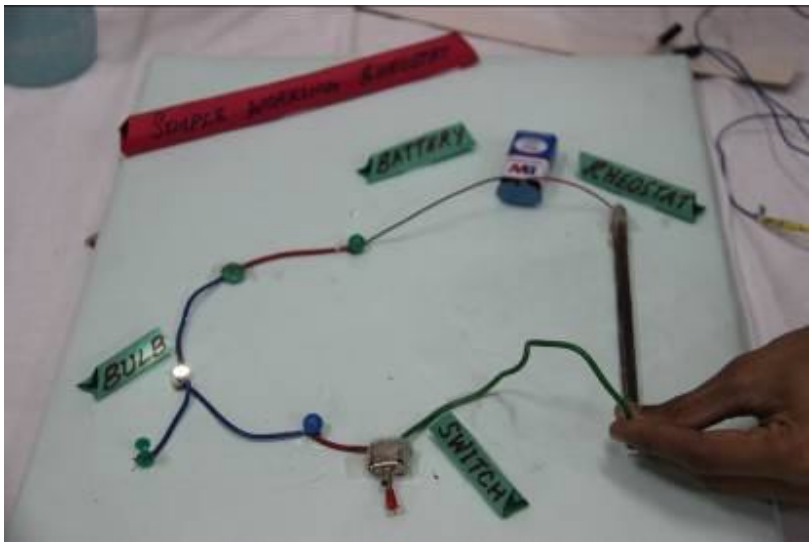
jÃAiÆ¸Ámï

¨ÃPÁUÀª ¸Áªï¸ÁÉÃUÀ¼À: ¥¤°£ M¼¨ÁUz UÁ¥Êmï, 9V ¨Áæl j, J¯ï.E.r §®Ä, P¼U vÆÃj¹gÀªAv ªÀAq®(circuit)ª£Äß ¤«Äð¹. ªÀAq®z° vÆÃj¹gÀª "©" §¢AiÀ£Äß UÁ¥ÊmïU vÁV¹zÁU §®Ä ¨¼UÀvz. "©" §¢AiÀ£Äß, §Az §¢¬ÄAz UÁ¥Êmï£ ªÀvÆAzÀ §¢U ºÆÃzAv §®£ ¥RgvAiÀ° ªævÁæ¸ GAmÁUÀvz. EzP PÁg t gÆÃzPz ªævÁæ¸.

RHEOSTAT

The electric circuit is made as shown here. On moving the contact point between the exposed wire and the pencil lead, the resistance in the circuit can be altered thereby, the brightness of the LED.

by St. Mary's Convent



ºÁqÀª C®Æå«Ä¤AiÄA PÆ¼ª

SINGING ALUMINIUM ROD

MAzÀ GzÁªÁz C®Æå«Ä¤AiÄA PÆ¼ªAiÄ£ÄÃ Czg ªÄzÀ¨ÁUzº» rzÄ. gÆÃ¹£ï ¥Ëqg£ÄÃ ªÄÄnz ¨g¼ÄU½Az wÃrzÁU ±§ºÆg§gÄvz. PÆ¼ªAiÄ ¨Ãg ¨Ãg ¨ÁUzº» rzÄPÆ¼ÄªÀzjAz ºÆ¸ ±§z DªÉwAiÄ£ÄÃ PÃ¼§ºÄzÄ. gÆÃ¹£ï ªÄvÄ C®Æå«Ä¤AiÄA £qÄ«£ eÁgÄ WµðuAiÄÃ EzPÀ PÁgt.

Holding the rod at its mid-point and gently stroking it with fingers smeared with Rosin Powder, makes the rod to produce a sound note. The stick-slip motion of rosined fingers on the rod sets the rod into vibration whose frequency depends on its length – higher if smaller.

by St. Mary's Public School

ªïÁAiÀªÁUÀª UÁdÄ

MAzÀ zÆq UÁf£ ¯ÆÃlz°, E£ÆßAzÀ ¸t UÁf£ ¯ÆÃlª£ÄßEj¸¯ÁVz. Ezg° UÁf£ ZËPÁPÈwAiÀ£ÄßM¼ ¯ÆÃlz° Ej¸¯ÁVz. EzPÌ ¸ÆAiÀðPÁAw JuAiÀ£ÄßvÀA©¹zÁU CzÀ PÁtzAvÁUÀvz. UÁdÄ ªÀvÀ ¸ÆAiÀðPÁAw JuAiÀª QÃ¨ª£ÁAP MAzÃ DVgÀªÀzÀ EzPÌ PÁgt.

DISAPPEARING GLASS

A glass slab or a beaker is placed inside an larger beaker. Vegetable oil (sunflower oil will do) is poured into the larger beaker. When the glass slab is fully immersed in the oil, it is hardly visible on account of the refractive index of the oil and the glass material matching.

by St. Mary's Public School

¨AQ¥Æl t z ªÄÊPÆÃ¥ÆÃ£ï

P¼U avz° vÆÃj¹zAv ªÄAq®ª£Äß ¤«Äð¹, ¨AQ¥Æl t q©AiÄ° JgqÄ gAzz° ¥¤°£ï UÁ¥Êl£Äß ¸Ãj¸¯ÁVz. £Avg UÁ¥Êmï£ ªÄÃ¯ÁUz° Wµðu GAlÄªiÁrzÁU ªÄÊPÆÃ¥ÆÃ£ï£° D ±§ PÃ½¸Ävz.

MATCHBOX MICROPHONE

The matchstick tray of the matchbox is taken and pieces of graphite rods are placed as shown in the figure. The parallel rods are connected to a 9V battery and an earphone in series. On gently tapping the tray, sound can be heard through the earphone which is now actually functioning like a microphone.

by St. Mary's Convent

¤Ãj£ ªÀ¸Æg

MAzÀ §¢AiÀ° GjAiÀÄwgÀª ªÀÄA§wAiÀ£ÀßªÀÈvÁPÁgz ¤ÃgÀ vÀA©z UÁf£ ¥ÁvAiÀ ªÀÄÄSÁAvg £ÆÃrzÁU, CzÀ v¯P¼UÁzAv PÁtÄvz. E° UÁf£ ¥ÁvAiÄÆ UÆÃ½ÃAiÀ ªÀ¸ÆgzAv ªwð¸ÀªÀzÀ EzP PÁgt.

WATER LENS

A spherical glass container is filled with water. A candle flame placed on one side of the container casts an inverted image on a screen placed on the opposite side of the container. The container with water behaves like a spherical lens.

by St. Mary's Public School

²ÃµAiÀ° ªÆÃq

MAzÀ Gz¸z ¥Á¹Pï
²ÃµAiÀ° ¸® ¤Ãg£ÀÄß
ºÁP¯ÁVz. EzgÆ¼U
G jAiÀÄwgÀª ¥Ã¥gï
ºÁ¼U¼£ÀÄß ºÁQ
UÁ½AiiÁqzAv ªÀÄZ¨ÃPÀ.
²ÃµAiÀ ªÀz¸¨ÁUz°
MwzÁU UÁ½AiÀ°gÀª
vÃªÁA±ª¸À W¤ÃPg t UÆAqÀ
ªÆÃqzAv ²ÃµAiÀ
M¼¨ÁUz° PÁ t ÄvZ.

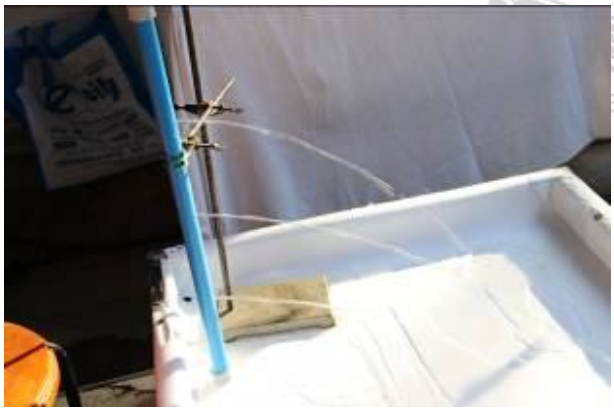
CLOUD FORMATION

A plastic bottle is filled with a small amount of water. Pieces of burning paper are dropped into the bottle and immediately capped. On suddenly squeezing the bottle, water vapour in the bottle condense on the smoke particles making it appear like a cloud.

by Sri Garudadri Public School

¤Ãj£ ¥PëÃ¥À

MAzÀ Gzï PÀ¼ªAiÀÄ° ªÀÄÆgÀ gAzU¼£ÀßPÀg¸¯ÁVz. ¥w gAzªÀ ªÀÄÄA¢£ gAzQÌAv PÀ¼ªAiÀÄ MlÄ Gzïz 1/4 gµÀ ªÀvÀÄ¸z°j¹z. PÀ¼ªAiÀÄ° ¤Ãg£ÀßvÀA©¹zÁU ªÀzÀz PÀ¼ª¬ÄAz ¤ÃgÀ Cw zÆg aªÀÄÄvz. ¥PÃ¥Àz ªÃUªÃ EzPï PÁgt.



by Sri Garudadri Public School

WATER PROJECTILE

Three holes are made in a PVC/ GI pipe such that the top one is at 1/4th the length of the pipe, the second one is at the middle and the third one is at 3/4th the length of the pipe. The pipe is filled with water and allowed to flow out through the three holes. The water level is always maintained to the full. Contrary to normal expectation, water coming out of the hole in the middle is thrown the farthest. This is because the distance thrown depends on the product of speed of water coming out as well as the time it takes to reach the ground.

PÆÃ¤ÃAiÀ ¸AªÃU ¸AgPë t ¤AiÀªÀ

ANGULAR MOMENTUM

D°PAiÀ° ªÀg¼£ÀßvÀA©¸¯ÁVz. EzPÌ ¸t wgÀª£ÀßPÆlÀ £Avg ªÀg¼À ¸Ãjz À ºÆÃUÀªÀzPÌ CªPÁ± ªiÁq¨ÃPÀ. Czg wgÀUÀ«PAiÀ ªÃU ºZÀvÁ ºÆÃUÀvz. EzPÌ PÆÃ¤ÃAiÀ ¸AªÃU ¸AgPuÁ ¤AiÀªÀªÃ PÁg t.

A funnel filled with sand is suspended such that it is free to rotate. It is set into slow rotation and sand is allowed to flow out. As sand flows out, the speed of rotation of the funnel gradually increases in order to conserve the initial angular momentum imparted to it.

by Sri Garudadri Public School

ªÁAiÄÄªÄAq®z Mvq

MAzÀ Gz PÆ¼ªAiÆAzg° ¸t gAzªÉÃß PÆg¸¯ÁVz. ªÄÃ¯ÁUz° MAzÀ ¸t £Á½PAiÄ£Äß vÆj¸¯ÁVz. £Á½PAiÄ£Äß ªÄÃ¯ P¼U Dr¹zAv gAz¢Az ºÆgºÆÃUÄª ¤Ãj£ ¥ªiÁt ªÀvÁÀ¸ªÁUÄvz. gAz ªÄvÀ £½P MAzÃ CAvgz°zÀg ¤ÃgÀ ºÆgP ºjAiÄÄªÀ¢®. £Á½PAiÄ ªÄÆ®P ªÁAiÄÄªÄAq®z Mvqª gAzz ¸«ÄÃ¥z° GAmÁUÄªÀzÀ EzP PÁgt.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

A bottle has a hole along its side and close to the bottom. The hole is closed and the bottle is filled with water. On opening the hole, water flows out. Now a drinking straw is inserted into the bottle such that the bottom tip of the straw is in line with the hole. Water flow stops on account of the pressure inside and outside being equal to the atmospheric pressure!

by Sishu Griha High School

¸Á¬ÄÃ vgAUU¼Ä

MAzÄ Gz¹ªÁz PÆ¼ªAiÄ° ¸ªiÁ£ CAvgz° gAzU½ª. MAzÄ vÄ¢AiÄ° ¹ÃPg£ÄßC¼ª r¸¯ÁVzÄ, E£ÆßAzÄ vÄ¢AiÄ£Äß ªÄÄZ¯ÁVz. EzgÆ¼U d®£ C¤®ª£Äß ºÁ¬Ä¹, ¹ÃPgïU ¤ÃqÄª z¤AiÄ PA¥£ÁAP UÁ½AiÄ° vgAUª£Äß ¸È¶¸ÄVz. gAzU¼ eÁ¯AiÄ Jvg vgAUz ºÁUAiÄÃ PÁtÄªÁzÄ. EzÃ ¸Á¬ÄÃ vgAU.

MUSICAL BLAZE

A long cylindrical pipe carrying a series of equally spaced tiny holes is fitted with a speaker at one end and the other end is close. LPG is passed into the tube and the gas issuing out is lighted up above the holes. On feeding the speaker with a certain frequency of vibration, we see that the variation of height of the flame follows a pattern. This is due to the variation in the gas pressure inside the pipe.

by Kensri S chool

¤ÃgÀ ±À¢ÃPg t ªiÁzj

F ªiÁzjAiÀ° vÆÃj¹gÀªAv, ¥w ºAvz° º®ªÀ §UAiÀ UÁvz ªÀvÀ ª¸ÀU¼£ÀßÀ Ej¸¯ÁVz. ªÀ°£UÆAq ¤Ãg£ÀßÀ EªÀU¼ ªÀÄSÁAvg ºÁ¬Ä¹zÁU, Czg°£ P±®U¼Ä ¥w ºAvz®Æ vqAiÀÄªÀzjAz, ±Äz¹ ¤ÃgÀ zÆgPÀvz. EzÀ ZÁ°AiÀ°gÀª ¸g¼ªÁz «zÁ£.

by Army Public School (PRTC)

Water Purifier Model

The model depicts a simple water purifier, based on tradition methods. Each stage contains materials of variable sizes. Enabling purification by suspension at different stages.

ZAz£ P¯U¼Ä

MAzÄ §¢¬ÄAz ªiÁv ¨¼PÄ §gÄª ª¸ª¸¸ ªiÁrgÄª q§z ªÄz¸¨ÁUz° ©½AiÄ ZAq£ÄßEj¸¯ÁVz. q§z ¸Äv gAzU¼£Äß ªiÁrz. gAzU¼ªÄÆ®P ZAq£Äß £ÆÃrzÁU CzÄ ZAz£ P¯U¼Av PÁtÄvz. ZAr£ Czð¨ÁUz ªÄÃ¯ ªiÁv ¨¼PÄ ©Ã¼ÄvZ. £ÁªÁ Cz£Äß £ÆÃqÄª zÉ¶ gÃS ¨Ãg ¨ÃgAiiÁzÁU ¨¼PÄ ©¢gÄª ¨ÁUz ¨Ãg ¨Ãg ©£ÁßA±U¼Ä £ªÄU PÁtÄvª. ZAz£ P¯U½UÆ EzÃ PÁgt.

Phases of the Moon

A white ball is kept in a closed box with a provision to illuminate it only from a side. There are slots around the box to view the ball from different angles. Only one hemisphere is illuminated; we see different fractions of this illuminated part from different direction. This phenomenon is responsible for the Phases of Moon also.

by St. Mary Public School

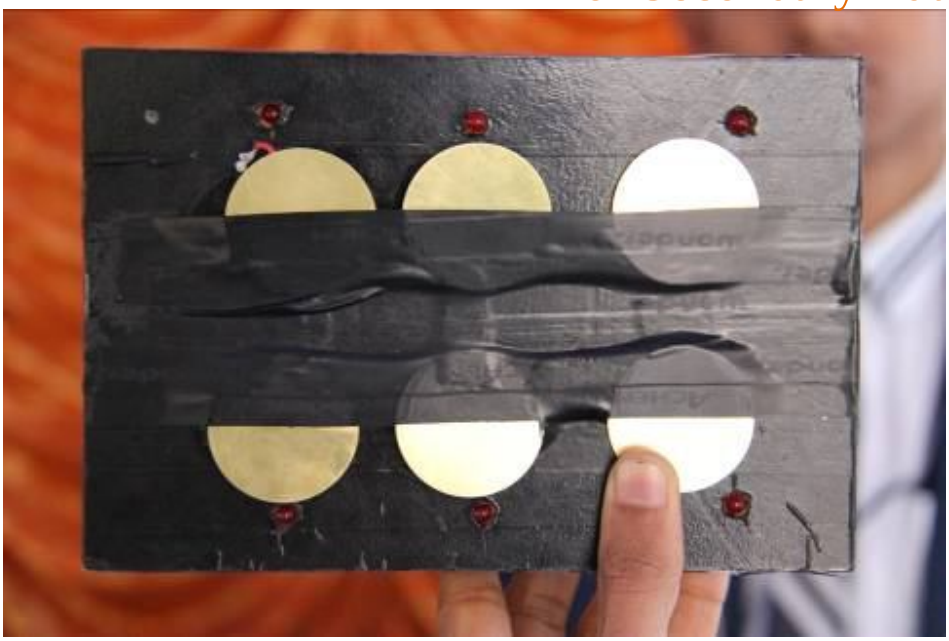
ªÆÃf£ £®

E° vÆÃj¹gÀª ª¸Ä«£ ªÀÃ¯ ¦ÃeÆ «zÀÄvï ª¸Äª£ÀÄß C¼ªr¸¯ÁVz. F ª¸Ä«U C¢P Mvqª£ÀÄß ºÁQzÁU CzÄ AiiÁAwP ±Q¬ÄAz «zÀÄvïZÀQAiiÁV ¥jªwð¸Ävz. Ez£ÀÄß £®z ªÀÃ¯ Ej¹zg, Czg ªÀÃ¯ NqÁrzÁU¯¯Á «zÀÄvï GvÁz£AiiÁUÄvz.

Magical Floor

Pizeo electrical material is attached to a hard surface. When it is pressed hard the pizeo electrical material converts mechanical energy to electrical energy. This is shown in a small LED ball attached to it. If this is fixed on the floor, electricity is produced whenever people walk on it.

by Silicon City Academy of Secondary Education



PA¥£¢Az «zÀÅvï

±§ vgAUU¼Ä ¹ÃPgï£ v¼ÄªÁz ¥zgª£ÄÃ PA¥£UÆ½¸Ävz. F ¥zgPÀ CAn¹gÄª vÁªÄz vAwU¼ ¸t ¸ÄgÄ½ PÆq PA¦¸Ävz. Czg P¼U CAiÄ¸ÁÀAv«z. ¸ÄgÄ½ PA¦¸ÄªÁU CAiÄ¸ÁÀAvz ªÄÃ¯ P¼U NqÁqÄªÅzjAz ¸® ¥ªiÁtz ªÇÃ¯ÃeÏ£ÄÃ GvÁ¢¸Ävz. Ez£ÄÃ ªÄº«ÄÃlgï vÆÃj¸Ävz. PAqÄ»rAiÄ§ºÄzÁVz. ¥ÁÅgqAiÄ «zÄÅvÁÀAwÃAiÄ ¥Ãgu ¤AiÄªÄ EzPÀ PÁgt.

Electricity from Vibration

In this model sound energy is converted into electrical energy. The Sound produced in the speaker vibrates or moves the attached coil, which moves above a small magnet fixed at the center.. This induces emf in the circuit and is measured using multimeter. This works on the Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.

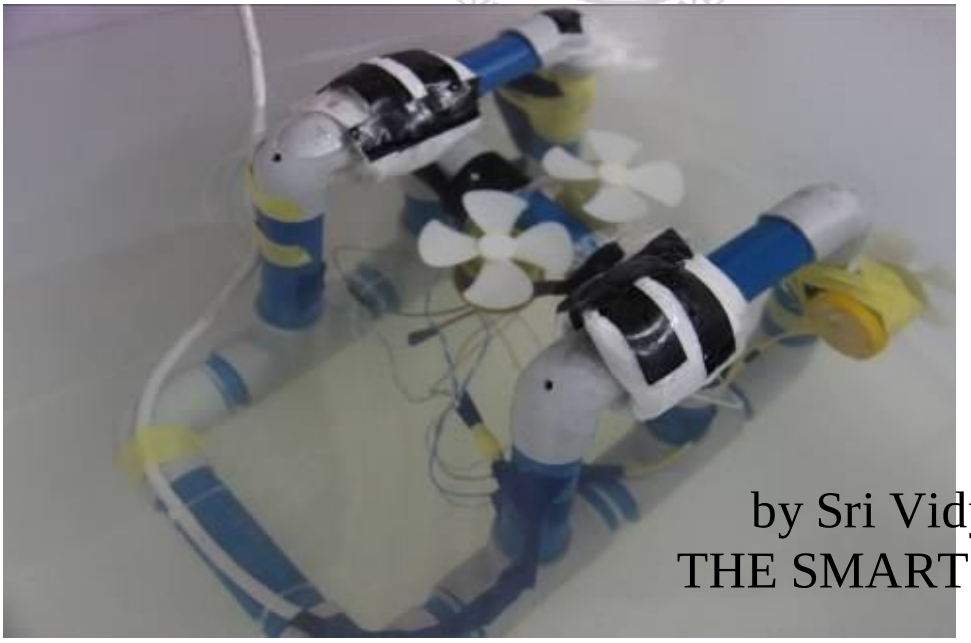
by Sri Vidya Kendra
THE SMART SCHOOL

¤Ãj£Æ¼V£ ªÁº£z ¤AiÄAvt

¤Ãj£Æ¼V£ ªÁº£U¼Ä D¼ªÁz ¸ªÄÄzzº£ «²µ ª¸ÄU¼£Äß PAqÄ» rAiÄ®Ä ¸ºÁAiÄPªÁUÄvª. F ªÁº£z ¥ARU¼Ä Ezg Z®£U ¸ºÁAiÄ ªiÁqÄvª. F ªÁº£P vÃ®Äª ¸ÁªÄx¦ðªÇ Ez. E° Ezg ¤AiÄAvt ª£Äß ¤Ãg ºÆgV¤Az ªiÁqÄª ª¦ª¸¡ ªiÁq¯ÁVz.

ROV (Remote Operated Vehicle)

This toy vehicle can be used under operation of underwater vehicle. The vehicle motion is controlled by the fans attached to it. This vehicle has ability to float. Its movement is controlled by a device which is above water.



by Sri Vidya Kendra
THE SMART SCHOOL

Follow me Device

Using the micro controller chip L293d, the device is programmed to detect ultrasonic waves produced from the materials and follow it. In this model, ultrasonic receiver is attached to a toy car. This car follows the path of the transmitter sending ultrasonic waves towards it.

by Kensri School

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