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# समाचार पत्रों से चयनित अंश Newspapers Clippings

डीआरडीओ समुदाय को डीआरडीओ प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों, रक्षा नीतियों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की नूतन जानकारी से अवगत कराने हेतु दैनिक सेवा

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### Largest Military drill in Australia

Source: The Asian Age, Dt. 15 Jul 2025



South Korean soldiers fire from a K1 tank during Exercise Talisman Sabre 2025 on Monday. – AP

Melbourne, July 14: This year, more than 35,000 military personnel from 19 nations, including Canada, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, and the UK, will take part over three weeks, Australias defense department said on Sunday.

Malaysia and Vietnam are also attending as observers.

The exercise will also take part in Papua New Guinea , Australias nearest neighbour. It is the first time Talisman Sabre activities have been held outside Australia.

Chinese surveillance ships have monitored naval exercises off the Australian coast during the last four Talisman Sabre exercises and were expected to surveil the current exercise, Defense Industry Minister Pat Conroy said. — AFP

## Science & Technology News

## शुभांशु ने आईएसएस पूरे किए सात प्रयोग: इसरो

### Source: Dainik Jagran, Dt. 15 Jul 2025



प्रायोगिक उपकरणों को सुरक्षित रखते अंतरिक्ष यात्री शुभांशु शुक्ला 💿 प्रेट्र

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र : इसरो ने सोमवार को कहा कि अंतरिक्षयात्री शुभांशु ने आइएसएस पर जीरो ग्रेविटी में सभी सात प्रयोगों को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिया, जिससे एक्सिओम-4 मिशन में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि हासिल हुई है।

टार्डिग्रेंड्स के भारतीय स्ट्रेन, मेथी और मूंग के बीजों का अंकुरण, साइनोबैक्टीरिया, सूक्ष्म शैवाल, फसल के बीज के प्रयोग और वायेजर डिस्प्ले पर प्रयोग पूरे हो गए हैं। शुभांशु ने अंतरिक्ष में मांसपेशियों पर माइक्रोग्रैविटी के प्रभाव का भी अध्ययन किया।

शुभांशु द्वारा माइक्रोग्रैविटी में किए किए प्रयोगों में पानी पर किया गया प्रयोग भी शामिल है। यह प्रयोग एक्सिओम स्पेस के आउटरीच और वैज्ञानिक मिशन का हिस्सा था, जिसमें अंतरिक्ष में पानी के अनोखे व्यवहार को उजागर किया गया। शुभांशु ने सतही तनाव या सरफेस टेंशन का उपयोग करते हुए एक तैरता हुआ पानी का बुलबुला बनाया। अंतरिक्षयात्री व्हिटसन ने इस बुलबुले में प्लास्टिक बैग को धीरे से दबाते हुए दिखाया कि माइक्रोग्रैविटी में सतही तनाव कैसे चुंबक की तरह व्यवहार करता है। शुभांशु ने 'मूंग' और 'मेथी'

### दो घंटे पहले ड्रैगन यान में पहुंचे अंतरिक्षयात्री

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र ः शुभांशु शुक्ला और तीन अन्य अंतरिक्षयात्री अनडाकिंग से लगभग दो घंटे पहले अंतरिक्षयान में सवार हुए। स्पेससूट पहने और भारतीय समय अनुसार दोपहर २:३७ बजे अंतरिक्षयान को आइएसएस से जोडने वाले हैच को बंद कर दिया गया। अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन के आसपास के सुरक्षित क्षेत्र से बाहर निकलने के बाद अंतरिक्षयात्रियों ने पथ्वी पर वापसी की साढ़े 22 घंटे की यात्रा के लिए स्पेससट उतार दिए। स्पलैशडाउन के लिए डी–आर्बिट प्रक्रिया शुरू करने से पहले अंतरिक्षयात्री फिर स्पेससुट पहनेंगे। स्प्लैशडाउन 15 जुलाई को भारतीय समयानुसार दोपहर 3:01 बजे कैलिफोर्निया तट पर निर्धारित है।

उगाया। उन्होंने पेट्री डिश में अंकुरित हो रहे 'मूंग' और 'मेथी' के बीजों की तस्वीरें लीं। यह अध्ययन इस बात पर आधारित था कि सूक्ष्म गुरुत्वाकर्षण किस प्रकार अंकुरण और पौधों के विकास को प्रभावित करता है।

## अंतरिक्ष से जमीन पर आ रहे सितारे

#### Source: NavBharat Times, Dt. 15 Jul 2025

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नई दिल्ली: भारत के युवा अंतरिक्ष वैज्ञानिक शुभाशु शुक्ला आज दोपहर धरती पर पहुंच जाएंगे। शुभाशु शुक्ला का यान स्पेसएक्स ड्रैगन 22.5 घंटे की लंबी यात्रा के बाद मंगलवार दोपहर करीब 3 बजे कैलिफोर्निया तट के पास समुद्र में लैंड करेगा। वह एक्सियोम स्पेस के चौथे निजी अंतरिक्ष मिशन Axiom-4 का हिस्सा थे। यह मिशन न सिर्फ तकनीकी दृष्टि से बल्कि वैज्ञानिक प्रयोगों के लिहाज से भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। शुभाशु शुक्ला और उनके मिशन के तीन अन्य अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों ने अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन पर 18 दिन गुजारे है।

## क्या प्रयोग किए गए स्पेस में?

- ISS पर शुभांशु और उनके साथ तीन अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों ने 60 से अधिक वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग किए। ड्रैगन अंतरिक्ष यान स्पेस स्टेशन से चार क्रू के सदस्यों के अलावा 580 पाउंड से अधिक सामान के साथ लौटेगा।
- शुभांशु ने अंतरिक्ष स्टेश पर माइक्रोएल्गी प्रयोग पर काम किया। ऐसे सैपल लिए जो भविष्य में बड़े अंतरिक्ष अभियानों के लिए भोजन, ऑक्सिजन और बायोफ्यूल का सोर्स बन सकते हैं।
- एक अन्य स्टडी के लिए डेटा इकट्ठा किया जिसमें यह समझने की कोशिश की गई कि अंतरिक्ष यात्री कक्षा में अपने वातावरण को कैसे अनुभव करते हैं और उसके साथ कैसे तालमेल बनाते हैं।
- एक स्टडी में दिमाग में ब्लड सर्कुलेशन पर फोकस किया गया, इससे भविष्य में अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों और पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले मरीजों, दोनों के इलाज में मदद मिल सकती है।



## अंतरिक्ष से भारत अभी भी सारे जहां से अच्छा दिखता है: शुभांशु

धरती पर आने से पहले शुभाशु शुक्ला ने अंतरिक्ष से कहा. कमाल की यात्रा रही है यह मेरी। मै आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि अगर हम निश्चय कर ले यह संभव है तारा अपि प्रप्यन्ते. Even Stars Earnable (तारे भी हासिल किए जा सकते है।) 41 साल पहले कोई भारतीय अंतरिक्ष में गए थे। उन्होंने बताया था. ऊपर से भारत कैसा दिखता है। कही न कही हम सभी यह जानना चाहते है कि आज भारत कैसा दिखता है? मै आपको बताता हूं। आज का भारत स्पेस से महत्वकाक्षी दिखता है. आज का भारत निडर दिखता है। आज का भारत कॉन्फिर्डेट दिखता है। गर्व से पूर्ण दिखता है। इन्ही सब कारणों से मै एक बार फिर से कह सकता हूं कि आज का भारत अभी भी सारे जहां से अच्छा दिखता है। जल्द ही धरती पर मुलाकात करते है।



# Shubhanshu Shukla & crew undock from International Space Station, begin journey back to Earth

#### Source: The Economic Times, Dt. 15 Jul 2025

Astronaut Shubhanshu Shukla and three others of the commercial Axiom-4 mission on Monday began their journey back to Earth as their Dragon Grace spacecraft undocked from the International Space Station – their home for the last 18 days. The Dragon spacecraft undocked from the International Space Station (ISS) at 4:45 PM IST, a 10-minute delay from the original plan, and fired thrusters twice to move away from the orbital laboratory.

The Axiom-4 crew, comprising Group Captain Shukla, commander Peggy Whitson, and mission specialists Slawosz Uznanski-Wisniewski of Poland and Tibor Kapu of Hungary, spent **DSL - DESIDOC** 4

approximately 433 hours or 18 days and 288 orbits around Earth, covering nearly 7.6 million miles since docking with the International Space Station on June 26. After hugs and handshakes, the four astronauts entered the Dragon spacecraft about two hours prior to undocking, donned their spacesuits and closed the hatch connecting the spacecraft to the ISS at 2:37 PM IST.

"Jaldi hi dharti pe mulaqat karte hai (we will meet on Earth soon)," Shukla, who became the second Indian astronaut to travel to space after Rakesh Sharma's 1984 odyssey, said at the farewell ceremony onboard the ISS on Sunday. After executing the departure burns and exiting the safe zone around the space station, the astronauts doffed their space suits for a comfortable 22.5-hour ride back to Earth. The astronauts will wear the space suits once again before the Dragon Grace spacecraft begins the de-orbit procedures for a splashdown off the California coast at 3:01 PM IST on Tuesday.

The four astronauts are expected to spend seven days in rehabilitation as they adjust back to life on Earth under the influence of gravity, unlike the weightlessness experienced in orbit. On Sunday, the Expedition's 73 astronauts organised a traditional farewell ceremony for the Axiom-4 crew. The Axiom-4 mission marked the return to space for India, Poland and Hungary after over four decades. Final preparations include detaching the capsule's trunk and orienting the heat shield ahead of atmospheric entry, which will expose the spacecraft to temperatures nearing 1,600 degrees Celsius.

Parachutes will deploy in two stages -- first stabilising chutes at about 5.7 km altitude, followed by the main parachutes at roughly two km. Shukla recalled the time when his icon Rakesh Sharma had travelled to space 41 years ago and described how India looked from there. "We all are still curious to know how India looks today from above. Aaj ka Bharat mahatvakanshi dikhta hai. Aaj ka Bharat nidar dikhta hai, Aaj ka Bharat confident dikhta hai. Aaj ka Bharat garv se purn dikhta hai. (Today's India looks full of ambition, fearless, confident and full of pride)," Shukla said.

"It is because of all these reasons, I can say it once again that today's India still looks 'saare jahan se accha'," he said. A formal farewell ceremony on the ISS on Sunday was marked by brief remarks by the Ax-4 crew, some of whom appeared to have got emotional as they hugged the members of Expedition 73 with whom new friendships were forged during the stay.

"I didn't imagine all of this when I started on the Falcon-9 on June 25. I think it has been incredible because of the people involved. People standing behind me (the Expedition 73 crew) have made it really special for us. It was an incredible joy to be here and work alongside professionals like you," Shukla said.

It has been a historic trip for Shukla, who became the first Indian to travel to the ISS and only the second to travel to space after Sharma's pathbreaking spaceflight as part of the then Soviet Union's mission to Salyut-7 space station in 1984. ISRO paid approximately Rs 550 crore for Shukla's travel to the ISS, an experience that will help the space agency in the planning and execution of its human spaceflight programme, Gaganyaan, set to take to orbit in 2027.

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/science/axiom-4-mission-shubhanshu-shukla-crewundock-from-international-space-station-begin-journey-back-to-earth/articleshow/122438118.cms? from=mdr

### Noise brings quantum surprise from Indian Scientists

### Source: Press Information Bureau, Dt. 14 Jul 2025

Breakthrough research reveals that quantum noise, the random disruptions so far believed to be a menace as they mess with delicate quantum systems, may not be the villain we assumed and sometimes may bring benefits on its way.



Interparticle Entanglement vs Intraparticle Entanglement

At the heart of this discovery is quantum entanglement, a strange phenomenon Einstein once called "spooky action at a distance." It is a mysterious link that binds particles across space and lies at the heart of quantum physics. Traditionally, quantum noise is seen as the enemy of entangled systems, causing them to lose their entanglement, a phenomenon known as 'Decoherence'.

A new study from researchers at the Raman Research Institute (RRI) and collaborators reveals that the intraparticle form of entanglement (that involves links within a single particle), a less-known cousin of quantum entanglement, is not only more robust in the face of noise, but can also emerge from noise itself.

With a precise mathematical formula to track how this entanglement changes under noise, Researchers at RRI, an autonomous institute of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, along with collaborators from Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research - Kolkata and University of Calgary, discovered that noise, specifically amplitude damping, not only erases entanglement but also revives it under certain conditions.

Even more astonishingly, it can generate entanglement in an initially unentangled state in intraparticle systems. In other words, under the right conditions, noise does not just destroy quantum correlations, but can help build them too.

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When the same analysis was applied to interparticle entanglement involving two separate particles the results were dramatically different. Entanglement simply decayed, with no signs of revival or spontaneous creation. This suggests that intraparticle entanglement is more robust and resilient under environmental noise and while the revival and creation phenomena were observed specifically under amplitude damping conditions. The slower decay of intraparticle entanglement compared to interparticle entanglement was consistent across all three noise channels studied.

"To analyse this behaviour, we derive an exact analytical expression for the concurrence (a key measure of entanglement) of an intraparticle entangled state subjected to an amplitude damping channel, which also admits an elegant geometric representation" said Animesh Sinha Roy, the paper's lead author and Post-Doc fellow at RRI. This formula makes it possible to predict exactly how entanglement will behave, depending on the input state and the strength of the noise.



In Intraparticle Entanglement, noise from an amplitude damping channel can not only generate entanglement, but also revive it.

The ability of intraparticle entanglement to survive and even revive under noise indicates it may be a valuable tool for constructing more efficient and stable quantum systems that may have significant implications for quantum technology. "Our study lays down the general framework for decoherence in intraparticle entanglement. As a next step, one should extend this towards specific physical systems to make this even more realistic. We ourselves are working on an experiment using single photons and intraparticle entanglement in certain quantum technology applications such as Quantum Communication and Computing." said Professor Urbasi Sinha, head, Quantum Information and Computing (QuIC) lab at the RRI. Additionally, since the results are not dependent on any particular physical setup, they would be stable over a range of platforms such as photons, neutrons and trapped ions.

Notably, the study published in Frontiers in Quantum Science and Technology, uses the Global Noise Model, which considers the particle as a whole, unlike most previous models that treat each part of the system separately. This brings a more physically realistic scenario since the internal properties of a single particle typically interact with the same environment.

Gaining insight into how entanglement behaves under actual noisy conditions is essential for developing practical and resilient quantum resources.

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The team explored the impact of three common types of quantum noise: amplitude damping, phase damping and depolarizing noise on these intraparticle systems. Each of these simulates a different kind of environmental disturbance. Amplitude damping, for instance, represents energy loss in the system, similar to how an excited quantum state relaxes to a ground state. Phase damping disrupts the delicate phase relationships critical for quantum interference, while depolarizing noise randomly alters the quantum state in all directions.

Prof. Dipankar Home, an expert in the field of Quantum entanglement from Bose Institute, Kolkata, called this work "indeed a breakthrough," continuing, "It promises to open up uncharted avenues for user-friendly, commercially viable cutting- edge quantum technological applications in the presence of various models of noise/damping using a novel form of entanglement, viz. the entanglement between different properties of a single particle, called intraparticle entanglement."

This study, which is under the India-Trento Programme on Advanced Research (ITPAR) and partially supported by National Quantum Mission (NQM) of DST, challenges the long-standing assumption on its head: that noise is inevitably the foe of entanglement. It reveals that under certain conditions noise can be an uncharacteristic friend. It creates new avenues for frontier research and innovation technology, implying that the quantum world remains full of hidden surprises, with many of its secrets still waiting to be uncovered.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2144514

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The Tribune The Statesman पंजाब केसरी जनसता The Hindu The Economic Times **Press Information Bureau** The Indian Express The Times of India Hindustan Times नवभारत टाइम्स दैनिक जागरण The Asian Age The Pioneer

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