

3.5.2 Revenue generated from consultancy and corporate training during the year (INR in Lakhs)

Academic Year 2022-2023

3.5.2 Revenue generated from consultancy and corporate training during the year (INR in Lakhs)					
3.5.2.1: Total amount generated from consultancy and corporate training year wise during the year (INR in lakhs)					
S. No	Name of the consultant	Name of consultancy project	Consulting/Sponsoring agency with contact details	Year	Revenue generated (INR in Lakhs)
1	Mr. R. Chandrasekaran	Smart Nebulizer	Mr. S. K. Arun, Future Industries, No.259, J.J.Street, Annai Sandhiya Nagar, Perungudi, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00
2	Dr. R. Thiruchelvi	Screening optimization and Analysis of Selected Natural Product Lead Molecules and its Anticancer Studies	Mr. D. Arumugam, Armats Biotek Training and Research Institute 1/3 First Floor Manthoppu 3rd Street Maduvinkarai, Guindy, Chennai	2022-2023	1.25
3	Dr.R.J.Hemalatha	Breast Imaging Article Processing Charge	Ms. J. Vidya, NikMed Medical Technologies, No.9, A Block, F1, Narayana Nagar 1st street, Menambedu, Ambattur, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
4	Dr. T. Ilango	Study on Micro Structural Analysis Strength and Durability Aspects of Concrete using Artificial Aggregates	Infra Design Consultants, Office 'B', 1st Floor, Mamanjee Center, S-7A, Thiru-Vi-Ka Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai	2022-2023	2.50
5	Dr. R. Gandhimathi	Training and Placement	Mr. A. Saravana Kumar, Jobstick Technologies, 6/545, 2nd Extension, Kovur, Chennai	2022-2023	2.00
6	Dr. S. Jayakumari	Formulation and Commercialization of Poly Herbal Formulations based on Indian Medicinal Herbs and its Evaluation	Mr. K. S. Syed Ali Abtheen, Rejuvmax Life Sciences, 32/14, Vinobaji Nagar, 6th Street, Hasthinapuram, Chennai	2022-2023	2.00
7	Dr. Akila Devi	Formulation Development & Validation of Mini Tablets into Enteric Coated Capsules	Dr. M. Srujan Kumar Reddy, Remedium Laboratories Private Limited, H No. 5-5-35/69/A, Prashanti Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana	2022-2023	2.00
8	Dr.S.Ramasubramanian,	Design, Modelling and Analysis of all-Terrain Vehicle	Mr. Y. Selvaraj, Helan Enterprises, 91, P.V.Vaithiyalingam Road, Zamin Pallavaram, Chennai	2022-2023	0.75
9	Dr. R. A. Kalaivani	Investigation of Electrochemical Properties of LFP based Coin Cells	Dr. Rajit Rakkhit, CEO, Innoscape Technology Private Limited, 1091, Tower 1, Prestige White Meadow. Whitefield, Bengaluru	2022-2023	0.75

S.No	Name of the consultant	Name of consultancy project	Consulting/Sponsoring agency with contact details	Year	Revenue generated (INR in Lakhs)
10	Dr. N. Shanmughasundaram	Optimal Planning of Solar Photovoltaic and Battery Storage for Electric Vehicle	Mr. S. Vinoth Kumar, Global Association for Green Energy Technological Skills (GAGETS), 168 A, 15th Street, Shankar Nagar, Pammal, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
11	Dr.P. Vivek	Antimicrobial , Antidiabetic Activity of Natural Drug Compounds and its Application in Wound Healing	Dr. P. Balashanmugam, Avigen Biotech Private Limited, 7 First Floor, First main road, New colony Chrompet, Chennai	2022-2023	1.25
12	Dr. R. Padmini	Comprehensive Analysis of Poultry Feed Enhancing quality and Efficiency	Mr. D. Senthilvelan, Green Process Technology, Chromepet, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00
13	Dr. M. Parthasarathy Dr. V. Gowthami	Light Activated Switch using Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)	Mr. M. Srinivasan, Mano Scientific Instruments, Ramapuram, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
14	Dr. S. Pradeep	Integrated Solar Street Light with Battery	Mr. S. Vinoth Kumar, Global Association for Green Energy Technological Skills (GAGETS), 168 A, 15th Street, Shankar Nagar, Pammal, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00
15	Dr. K. Manjuladevi	Formulation and Evaluation of Active Loaded Cyclodextrin Nanosponges	Dr. P. Balashanmugam, Avigen Biotech Private Limited, 7 First Floor, First main road, New colony Chrompet, Chennai	2022-2023	2.00
16	Dr. R. Anandan	Students Behavioral and Attendance Monitoring	Dr.A.Athif Shah, ABE Semiconductor Designs Tamarai Tech Park, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate, Inner Ring Road, Guindy, Chennai	2022-2023	2.20
17	Dr. R. Anandan	ERP Module for Loadeyo	Mr. K.G. Jagan Karthik, CMSSWIFT Pvt. Ltd 1/38, Bharathiyar St, Moovarasampet, Bharathiyar Nagar, Madipakkam, Chennai,	2022-2023	2.00
18	Dr. A. Ramkumar & Dr. M. Bhuvana	Deployment of Digital Technologies that Improves the Warehouse Management System	Sun Sea Logistics, Customs Clearance and Freight Forwarders, No.17, Second Floor, Kumaran Street, Meenabakkam, Chennai	2022-2023	0.10
19	Dr. D. Gavaskar	Surface Morphology Identification for Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM	Dr. R. Bhoominathan, Department of Chemistry, Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai	2022-2023	0.08
20	Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi and Dr. V. Rajendran	Ultrasonic Sensor Development	Mr. G. Shaji, Innovative Solution, Plot No 69A , Ram Nagar South Extention 3rd street, Chennai	2022-2023	0.50
21	Dr. A. Kosiha	Identification of Surface Morphology and Elemental Analysis by FESEM with EDS	Mr. R. Raja, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities and Science, S.A. Engineering College, Chennai	2022-2023	0.02
22	Dr. T. Somanathan	Microstructure Analysis of Bioceramic Materials by FESEM	Mr. Naga Anusha, Dr. NRS Govt Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada	2022-2023	0.06

S.No	Name of the consultant	Name of consultancy project	Consulting/Sponsoring agency with contact details	Year	Revenue generated (INR in Lakhs)
23	Dr. R. A. Kalaivani	Sample Analysis using TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging	Renault Nissan Technology and Business Centre India Private Limited, EOUE, 4th & 8th Floor, IIT Madras, Taramani, Chennai	2022-2023	12.96
24	Dr. R. A. Kalaivani	Surface Morphology and metal composition identification by FESEM with EDS	Dr. T. M. Sridhar, Assistant Professor, Department of Analytical Chemistry, University of Madras, Chennai	2022-2023	0.06
25	Dr. Suresh Dhanaraj	Food Sample Analysis	Mr. Kareem Siraj, InLead Management Service, 93/26, Kalaignar Street, Indra Nagar, Pattur, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
26	Dr. S.Perumal Dr. A.S. Arunachalam	Consumer Support Project	Mrs. Latha, Sakthi Steel Industries Ltd, 18/26, 2nd Street, Loganathan Nagar, Choolamedu, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
27	Dr. G. R. Jothilakshmi	Image Processing for Cancer Detection	Mr. M. Gowtham, Arcomm Technical Skill Development, 1/67, Guhan Garden, Thoundamuthur Road, Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore	2022-2023	1.00
28	Dr. S. Gnanam	Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer	Dr. K. Venkatramanan, Department of Physics, SCSVMV Deemed University, Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu	2022-2023	0.05
29	Dr. B. Booba	App Development for Employee Attendance	Mr. Saravanan Ramakrishnan, Lets Make Solutions Simple Private Limited, 27 Haridasapuram, Main Road, Chitlapakkam, Chennai	2022-2023	2.00
30	Dr. S. Sivaganesan	Cold Upset forging analysis of Fe based alloy composites	Mr. Thiyagu Marimuthu Esperer Engineering Services, 25/11, First Cross Street, New Colony, Chrompet, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00
31	Dr. V. Sriraman	Studies on Phytochemistry and Nanocharacterization of Biosoot of Few Aquatic Plants (Eicchornia, Nelumbo and Pistia)	Ms. Kavitha Banu, Marina Labs, 14 Kavya Gardens, N. T. Patel Road, Nerkundram, Chennai	2022-2023	0.75
32	Dr. R. A. Kalaivani	Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS	Mr. S. Karthik, Metallurgical Testing Services, Lakshmi Nagar Porur, Chennai	2022-2023	0.09
33	Dr. R. Pugazhenthii	Design of PCM based cooling container for herbal products	Mr. Kirubakaran, Yaso Enterprise, 191, Ottiyambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai	2022-2023	1.50
34	Dr. T. Somanathan	Analysis of Surface Area for Inorganic Samples using BET Analyzer	PG and Research Department of Chemistry, The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women, Sivakasi	2022-2023	0.15
35	Dr. A. Parthiban	Design and Analysis of Roll Cage in Four Wheeler Automobile Chassis	Mr. Thiyagu Marimuthu, Esperer Engineering Services, 25/11, First Cross Street, New Colony, Chrompet, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00

S.No	Name of the consultant	Name of consultancy project	Consulting/Sponsoring agency with contact details	Year	Revenue generated (INR in Lakhs)
36	Dr. P. R. Ramakrishnan	High Density Coil Laying on Highway for Communication Network Companies like TATA, Airtel, Consulting for Cost Control, & Business Development	Mr. R. Venkatachalam, INR Technologies , No18/6, Veerapandi Nagar Ist Street, Choolaimedu, Chennai	2022-2023	7.00
37	Dr. Ronald Darwin	Nano Formulations and Evaluation of Neuroprotective Components from the Roots of <i>Thespesia Populanea</i> Lin	Aranya Biosciences Pvt Ltd, Siruseri Village, SIPCOT-IT Park Inside, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Navalur Chennai	2022-2023	3.00
38	Dr. Radha Mahendiran	Insilico Receptor Based Screening of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Library Against Protothecosis, Zoonotic Algal Disease	Dr. M. Menaga, Bioneemtec India Pvt Ltd, Biotech park for women, Third Main Road, Siruseri, Tamil Nadu	2022-2023	1.50
39	Dr. L. Karikalan	Design and Model Development of a Two Seater Micro Hybrid Car	Mr. S. Sathish Kumar, VEL Sakthi Engineering Works, 162, Krishna Nagar Main Road, Krishna Nagar, Nerkundram, Chennai	2022-2023	0.75
40	Dr. M. Chandran	Process Improvement Initiative Project	Mr. RM. Shanmugam, Pallava Textiles Private Limited, Pallaipalayam, Erode	2022-2023	0.10
41	Dr. Thaiyal Nayaki, Dr. V. Andal and Dr. T. Sujatha	Identification of employability skills in finding job opportunities for the students of SST Academy	Mr. L. Rajasekar, SST Academy, Porur, Chennai	2022-2023	0.05
42	Mr. Shai Sundaram	Solar Charger	Arcomm Technical Skill Development, 1/67, Guhan Garden, Thoundamuthur Road, Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore	2022-2023	1.60
43	Dr. R. A. Kalaivani	Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples	Department of Chemistry, CEG, Anna University, Chennai	2022-2023	0.02
44	Dr. M. Revathi	Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO ₂ using BET Isotherm	Department of Physics, Govt Arts College, Salem	2022-2023	0.06
45	Dr. P. Vijayalakshmi	Denosing of Acoustic Signal using Wavelet Transform	SI Tech CARD Incubation Centre, Pallavaram, Chennai	2022-2023	1.00
46	Dr. B. Prakash Dr. M. Sugathi	Poultry Feed Analysis	Dr. D. Jegadeeshkumar, Citrus Agro Vet, 93 C2, Near NKR College, Trichy Road, Nammakal	2022-2023	2.20

Revenue generated from corporate training during the year

S. No	Names of the teacher-consultants/corporate trainers	Title of the corporate training program	Agency seeking training with contact details	Year	Revenue generated (amount in rupees)	Number of Trainees
47	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	GP Rate Trainees Visited Ship in Campus	Balaji Seaman Training Institute, Chennai	2022-2023	19,750	79
48	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Campus Visit	Indus Seafarers Academy, Chennai	2022-2023	10,000	40
49	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Visit the Ship-in-Campus at School of Maritime Studies	Balaji Seaman Training Institute, Chennai	2022-2023	21,250	85
50	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Visit the Ship-in-Campus at School of Maritime Studies	Balaji Seaman Training Institute, Chennai	2022-2023	15,500	62
51	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Reefer Container Course	Maersk Training India Private Ltd, 130/50 Ganesh Office Building, Velachery Main Road, Chennai	2022-2023	29,500	5 days
52	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Visit the Ship-in-Campus at School of Maritime Studies	Indus Seafarers Academy, Chennai	2022-2023	10,000	40
53	Capt.N.Kumar-Maritime Studies	Reefer Container Course	Maersk Training India Private Ltd, 130/50 Ganesh Office Building, Velachery Main Road, Chennai	2022-2023	29,500	5 days



FUTURE INDUSTRIES

Date : 22-03-2023

To

Mr.R.Chandrasekaran

Assistant Professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering

VISTAS

Dear Sir

Sub: Requesting to Design Smart Nebulizer - reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Healthcare and Engineering. In the process of the health technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Smart Nebulizer" to the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (Including GST) to the Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

S.K.Arun

Founder & Proprietor





Date : 22-03-2023

To
Mr.S.K.Arun
CEO
Future Industries, Perungudi,
Chennai

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,


Yours Sincerely

Mr.R.Chandrasekaran

Assistant Professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering

VISTAS



SMART NEBULIZER

Principal Investigator

Mr.R.Chandrasekaran

Assistant Professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering , VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

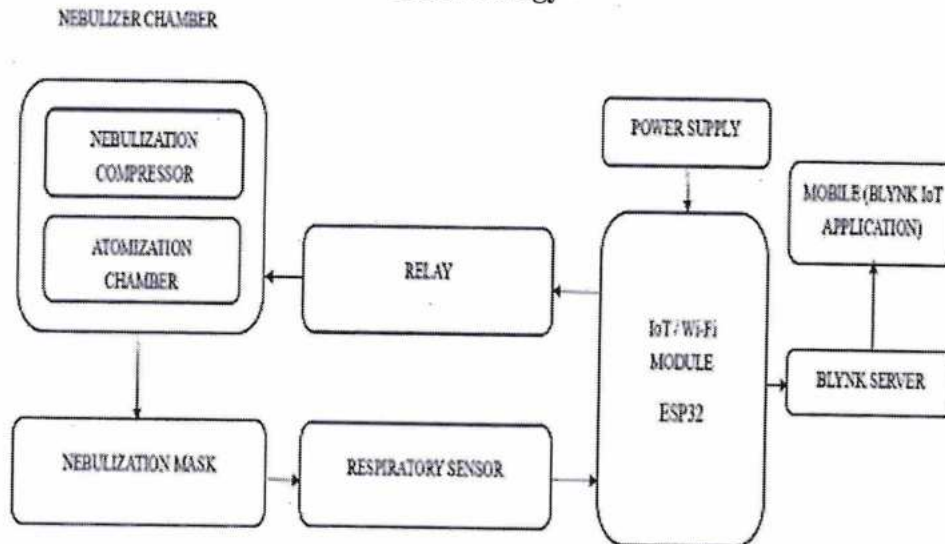
FUTURE INDUSTRIES

Perungudi, Chennai

Title of the Consultancy Work : SMART NEBULIZER

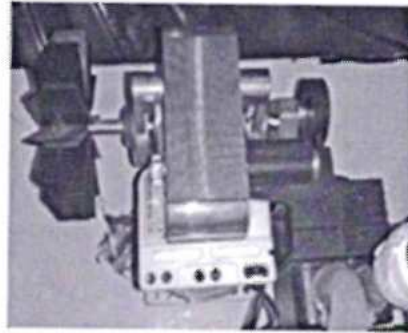
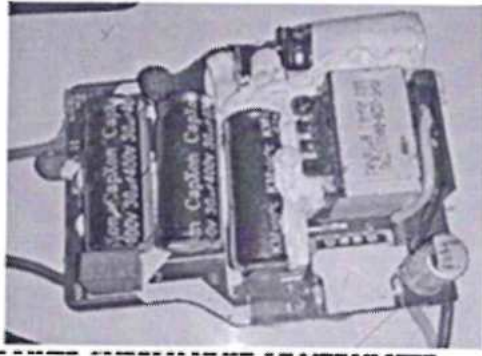
Introduction - ABSTRACT-Nebulizers are widely used for the inhalation of drug solutions in a variety of respiratory diseases. The efficacy of nebulizer therapy is influenced by a great number of factors, including the design of the device and the characteristics of the drug Concentration. Incorrect cleaning, maintenance and disinfection procedures may change the nebulizer performance in time, whereas patient factors can influence the lung deposition of the generated aerosol. In this study we designed a jet motor-based nebulizer which can nebulize at a rate of volume of air moved at 500ml with a cycle of 15 respiratory acts per minute and in added to this we also combine respiration rate sensor, IoT sensor with the nebulizer for the purpose of estimation of respiration rate during nebulization to check respiratory flow cycle during nebulization. This working prototype is a smart nebulizer tool for physicians for exact setting of medication for appropriate flow and control over nebulizer at remote location. This nebulizer will work with the help of Wi-Fi enabled IoT sensor for transmission and receiving of data for analysis and monitoring of patient's respiratory movements. Asthma is one of the most frequent types of respiratory illness, affecting people in both industrialized and developing countries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 235 million people worldwide suffer with asthma and are underdiagnosed, with a mortality rate of more than 80% in under developed countries. Asthma prevalence is thought to be higher in poor countries than in developed countries (WHO,2016). According to the findings of the 2013 Basic Health Study, the prevalence of asthma in Indonesia was 4.5%. Asthma was listed as one of the top ten major causes of death in Indonesia by the Ministry of Health in 2011. If the situation is not brought under control, it is expected that this figure would climb by 20% over the next ten years. Asthma is a tough disease to treat with traditional medical procedures; nevertheless, this condition can be managed such that it does not interfere with daily activities. The most efficient way to manage asthma is to avoid asthma triggers, which are everything and everything that causes asthma symptoms. The long-term goals of asthma treatment are to achieve good symptom control, maintain normal activity levels, reduce the likelihood of exacerbations, improve airflow limitation, and reduce drug adverse effects

Methodology -



1. A nebulizer is a compact piece of medical equipment that vaporizes liquid medication into a fine mist that patients can more readily breathe in. You will be required to sit with the device while you take the medication in through a mouthpiece or facemask that is attached to it. This enables the medication to immediately enter the lungs of the patient. Those who suffer from lung diseases such as asthma, COPD, cystic fibrosis, and bronchiectasis may benefit from using nebulizers to provide their medication.

Analysis and Results - Being a strategic partner to medical device makers in the breathing and respiration market, First Sensor designs and manufactures highly dependable sensors and bespoke sensor systems. The initial phase A in this process is inhalation, or breathing in air. Inhalation is the intake of oxygen-rich air into the body, while exhalation is the release of carbon dioxide-rich air from the body. In the lungs, oxygen diffuses into the blood and carbon dioxide diffuses out of the blood during gas exchange. The third process is cellular respiration, which generates the chemical energy and carbon dioxide that body cells require. Eventually, the carbon dioxide produced by cellular respiration is exhaled through the lungs.



```
>1
Start Reading...
Before Nebulization Breath Count = 60
Start Reading...
After Nebulization Breath Count = 12
Used Medicine = 0.20mL
```

```
Start Reading...
```

```
BN:60
AN:12
```

```
Used
Medicine:0.20mL
```

Summary - In this study, the IoT-controlled smart nebulizer works with the help of a user-friendly mobile application called BLYNK IoT. The input for the Nebulizer is given by the user through the mobile application and the user suggested settings for nebulization are send to smart nebulizer through ESP32 IoT device via Wi-Fi. The inputs like time required for nebulization, and medication capacity can be set in the IoT app. Once the Nebulizer is set on the time duration for nebulization is set through the IoT app and the nebulizer device is set on and the respiratory sensor placed at the subject mask detects the respiration rate before nebulization and sends the data to the IoT app. then the physician can suggest the amount of medication required for the subject using the respiration rate. once the medication is nebulized the respiration rate sensor. again tracks the respiratory rate of the subject after

nebulization. all the data are stored and viewed in blynk IoT app as well as LCD display over the nebulizer kit. This Smart nebulizer is a user-friendly device such that common people can easily access this at home environment also. it does not require any supervision.

Conclusions - An Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled automatic nebulizer for asthma patients has been developed, and it can provide real-time data on a person's breathing patterns and medication usage. This allows for the development of personalized treatment plans and the improvement of disease management. The nebulizer has the ability to connect to the internet and transfer data to a cloud server, where it may be stored and analyzed. Variations in the patient's breathing patterns can be detected by the respiration sensor, which alerts the patient's healthcare practitioner to any anomalies or concerns.

REFERENCE

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- [2] An Automated Jet Nebulizer with Dynamic Flow Regulation Udaya Dampage^{1*}, Malmindi Ariyasinghe², Samanthi Pulleperuma³ 1-3 Kotelawala Defence University
- [3] Ivanova MD, Glazova AY (2015) Nebulizer improvement for children suffering from bronchial asthma. in IEEE NW Russia Young Researchers in Electrical and Electronic Engineering Conference EIconRusNW: 329–331.
- [4] Gupta M, Qudsi H (2013) Low-cost, thermistor-based respiration monitor. in Proc. of the IEEE Annual Northeast Bioengineering Conference, NEBEC: 287–288.
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- [6] COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF JET NEBULIZER AND METERED DOSE INHALER WITH SPACER DEVICE IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ASTHMA
Vandana Batra, G.R. Sethi and H.P.S. Sachdev from the Department of Pediatrics, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi 110 002
- [7] Raji, A., et al. Respiratory monitoring system for asthma patients based on IoT. Green engineering and technologies (IC-GET), 2016 online international conference on. IEEE, 2016.
- [8] Mohammed, J., et al. Internet of Things: Remote patient monitoring using web services and cloud computing. Internet of Things (iThings), 2014 IEEE international conference on, and green computing and communications (GreenCom), IEEE and cyber, physical and social computing (CPSCom), IEEE. IEEE, 2014.
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ARMATS BIOTEK
TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ABTRI)

**TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(ABTRI)**

(A Unit of Armats Biotek Pvt Ltd)

Dr. P. Arumugam, M. Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D., (USA)
Director

Date: 20.3.2023

To

Ms.R. Thiruchelvi

Assistant Professor, School of Bioengineering

VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to Screening optimization and analysis of selected natural product lead molecules and its anticancer studies - reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Natural Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "**Screening optimization and analysis of selected natural product lead molecules and its anticancer studies**" to the sum of Rs.125080(Including GST) to the Department of B.Tech Biotechnology, School of Bioengineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



DIRECTOR



Date: 24.03.2023

To

Dr. P. Arumugam, M. Sc., M. Phil., Ph. D., (USA)
Director

Armats Biotek Training and Research Institute

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks, and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Ms. R. Thiruchelvi

Assistant Professor, School of Bioengineering

VISTAS

**Screening optimization and analysis of selected natural product lead
molecules and its anticancer studies**

Principal Investigator

R. Thiruchelvi, Assistant Professor

Department of Bio-Engineering,

School of Engineering, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Armats Biotek Training and Research Institute,

1/3 First Floor Manthoppu 3rd Street Maduvinkarai, Guindy, Chennai

Report

Title of the Consultancy Work: Screening optimization and analysis of selected natural product lead molecules and its anticancer studies

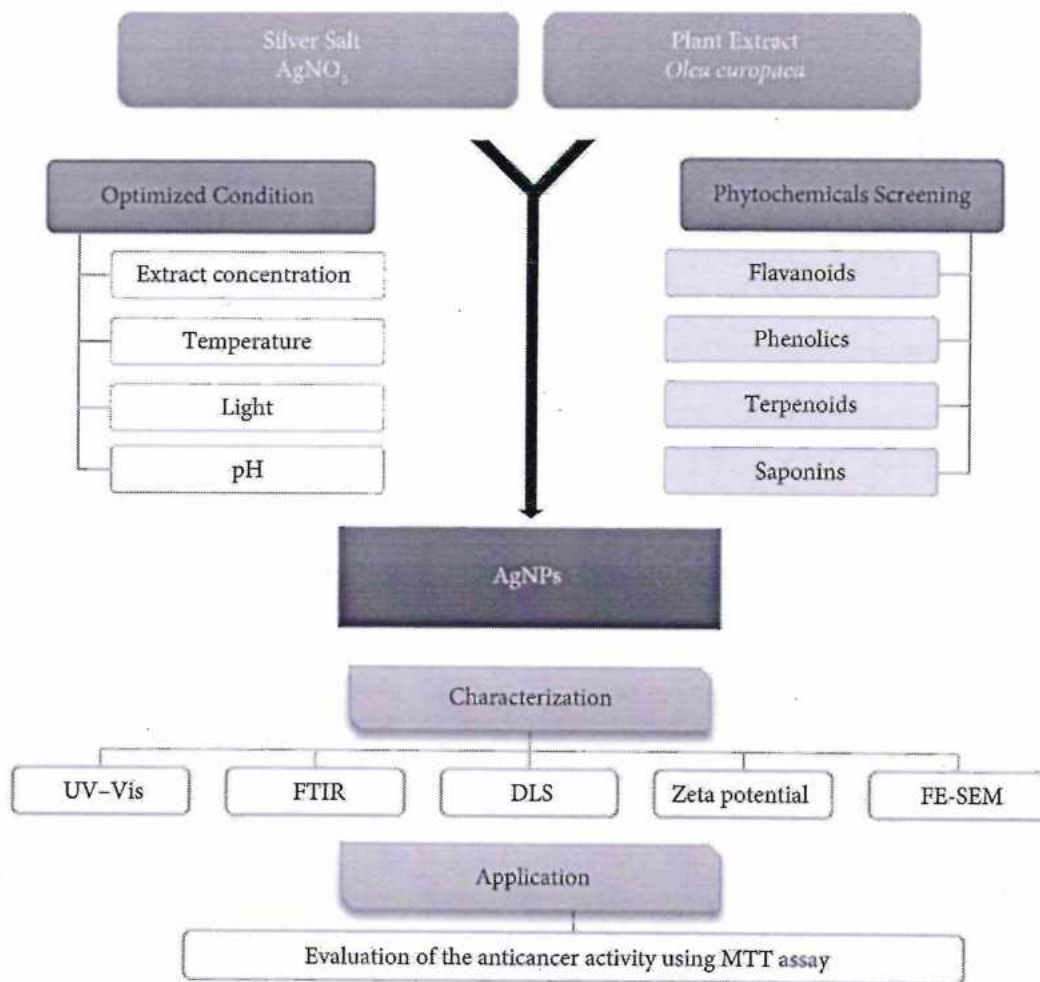
1. Introduction:

Natural products have made significant contribution to cancer chemotherapy over the past decades and remain an indispensable source of molecular and mechanistic diversity for anticancer drug discovery. More often than not, natural products may serve as leads for further drug development rather than as effective anticancer drugs by themselves. Generally, optimization of natural leads into anticancer drugs or drug candidates should not only address drug efficacy, but also improve ADMET profiles and chemical accessibility associated with the natural leads. Optimization strategies involve direct chemical manipulation of functional groups, structure-activity relationship-directed optimization and pharmacophore-oriented molecular design based on the natural templates. Both fundamental medicinal chemistry principles (e.g., bio-isosterism) and state-of-the-art computer-aided drug design techniques (e.g., structure-based design) can be applied to facilitate optimization efforts. In this review, the strategies to optimize natural leads to anticancer drugs or drug candidates are illustrated with examples and described according to their purposes. Furthermore, successful case studies on lead optimization of bioactive compounds performed in the Natural Products Research Laboratories at UNC are highlighted.

Methodology

The optimization of drug efficacy is conventionally the major goal for structural modification of bioactive natural products. As afore-mentioned, three different levels of chemical modification are involved in the optimization of drug efficacy. In this section, we will illustrate the effects of individual optimization approaches on the improvement of drug efficacy. However, it is worthwhile to point out that since structural alteration could lead to multi-dimensional optimization, discussion in this section may go beyond the purpose of optimizing drug efficacy.

The green synthesis of AgNPs using *O. europaea* extracts along with phytochemical screening, optimization, characterization, and anticancer activity evaluation is illustrated in the schematic diagram (Figure 1).



Plant Collection and Aqueous Extracts Preparation

Fresh *O. europaea* plants (Figure 2) were collected from the Al-Jouf region, Saudi Arabia, by the Al-Jouf Agricultural Development Company. Aqueous extracts were determined following the method described in a previous study [16]. The collected plant materials were washed individually with tap water and then washed several times with distilled water to remove contaminants. The washed plant materials were left to dry completely in the shade at 24°C. The dried leaves were then grounded into a fine powder, and the fruit slices were stored in airtight containers. For aqueous extraction, five grams of the fine powder were mixed with deionized water, and the mixture was boiled and then filtered through a coffee filter and Whatman No. 1 filter paper. The extracts were stored in a bottle at -4°C for further use.

Optimization of Green Synthesis of AgNPs

Processing parameters, such as extract concentration, temperature, pH, and light intensity, were optimized to improve the quality of the AgNPs. The optimum AgNPs conditions were determined using the parameters with the best results to obtain the best possible production and quality of AgNPs. The primary synthesis of AgNPs was performed following the procedure described in a previous study [24]. An amount of aqueous plant solution was added

to 1 mM of AgNO₃ solution at a specific ratio, and the green synthesis was monitored at various time intervals. The reduction of the silver ions into AgNPs was followed by a colour change of the solution from light to reddish-brown depending on the parameters studied, the change in colour confirmed the reduction. It is well-known that AgNPs exhibit a dark brownish colour in an aqueous solution owing to the excitation of the surface plasmon vibrations in the metal nanoparticles [25, 26]. Also, the results indicated that the phytochemicals of *O. europaea* extracts successfully reduced Ag⁺ to silver nanoparticles in an aqueous solution. Under direct sunlight, the reaction led to rapid nanoparticle formation, possibly because the photons from sunlight accelerated the reaction [27]. It was also reported that a long-lasting dark brown colour confirmed that all silver ion has completely reduced into AgNPs [28]. The AgNPs solutions were then centrifuged at 10,000 RPM for 10 min; the centrifugation process was repeated three times. Finally, the purified AgNPs were collected to analyse their characteristics.

Result and Discussion

Phytochemical Screening Analysis

Phytochemical screening analysis confirmed the presence of flavonoids, phenols, triterpenes, and saponins in the *O. europaea* extracts, as listed in Table 2. These phytochemicals play an essential role in the bio-reduction of Ag⁺ to Ag⁰ and the stabilization of biosynthesized AgNPs.

Table 2

Phytochemical screening test results of *Olea europaea* extracts.

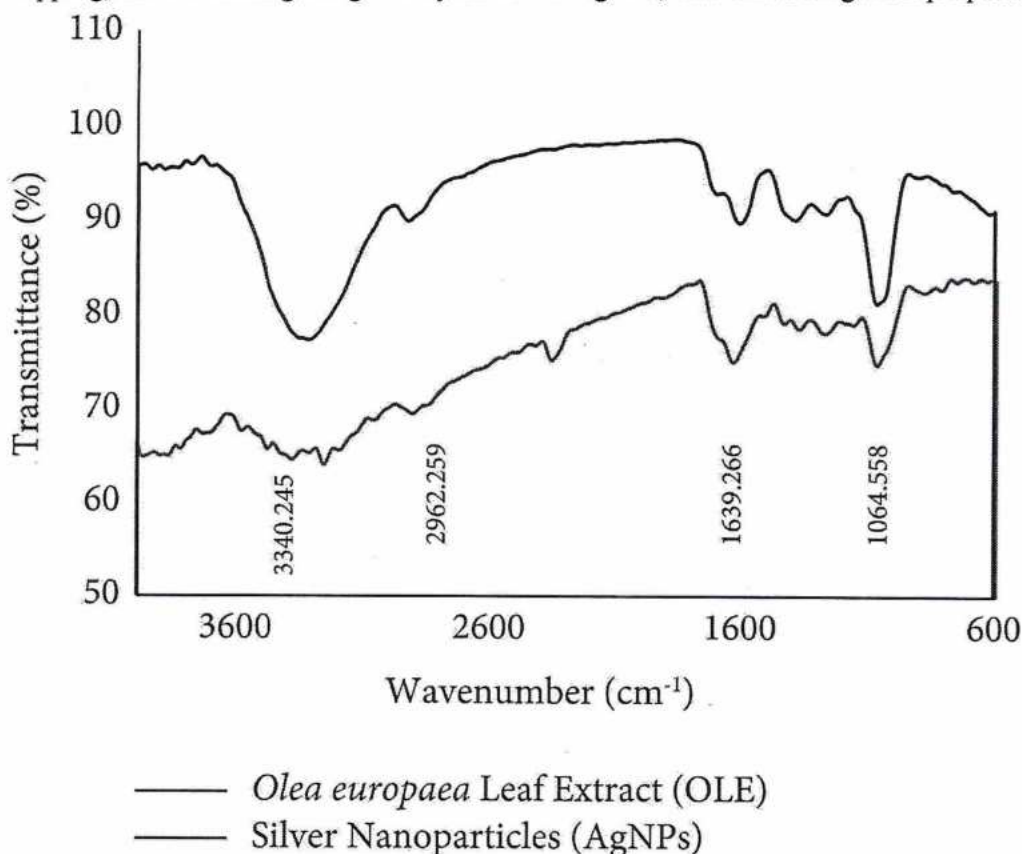
Tested phytochemicals	<i>Olea europaea</i> leaf	<i>Olea europaea</i> fruit
Phenolic	+	+
Flavonoids	+	+
Terpenoids	+	+
Saponins	+	-

+ presence and - absence.

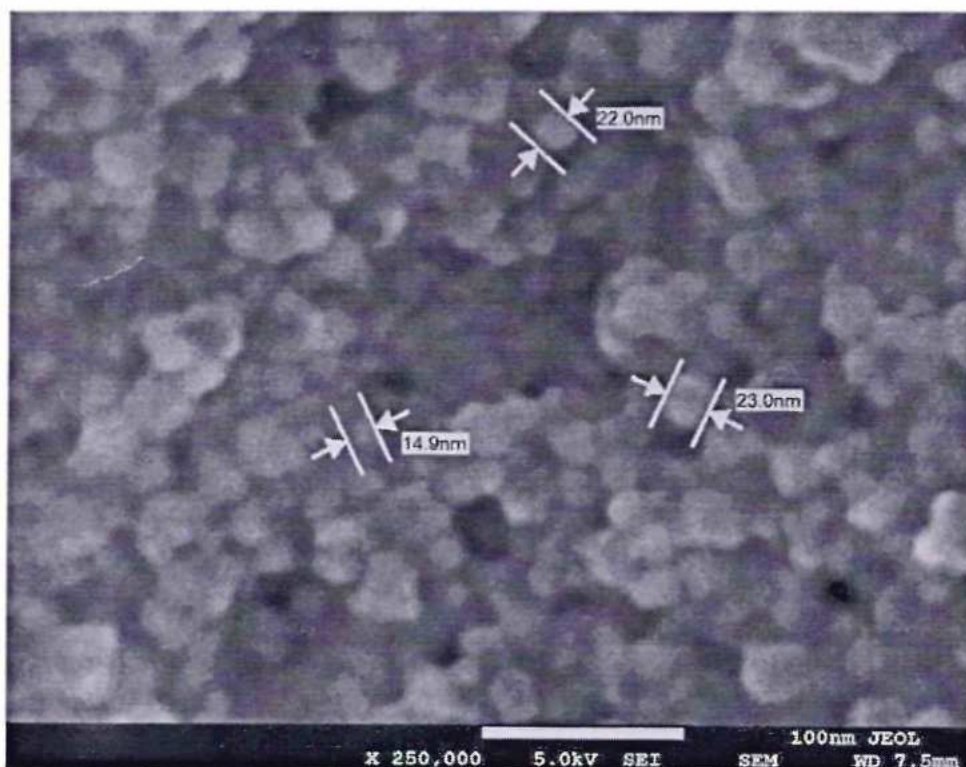
FTIR Analysis

An FTIR analysis helped identify the various biomolecules of the plant extracts responsible for capping and efficiently stabilizing the AgNPs. Figure 6(a) shows the FTIR absorption bands of *O. europaea* leaf extracts and biosynthesized AgNPs. The results showed a broad and robust peak at 3340.2 cm⁻¹, representing the hydroxyl (O-H) functional group and indicating the presence of a phenolic group. Additionally, the absorption peaks that emerged at 2962.2 and 1639.2 cm⁻¹ correspond to the functional groups (C-H) and (C=C), respectively. In addition, the spectrum observed at 1064.5 cm⁻¹ points to (C-O). Figure 6(b) displays several absorption peaks in the IR spectrum of *O. europaea* fruit extract and biosynthesized AgNPs. A broad peak, responsible for (O-H) stretching was seen at 3361.4 cm⁻¹. Characteristic peaks were also observed at 2954.5 (C-H), 1629.6 (C=C), and

1056.8 (C-O) cm^{-1} . The FTIR spectrum results confirmed that the bioactive compounds present in the plant extracts were adsorbed on the surface of the biosynthesis of AgNPs, which is in agreement with that reported in an earlier study [50]. The bio-compounds found in the tested *O. europaea* parts, phenolics, and flavonoids played an essential role in reducing, capping, and stabilizing the green-synthesized AgNPs, thus enhancing their properties



FE-SEM images helped visualize the morphology, shape, and size of the biosynthesized AgNPs. Figure 2 shows micrograph images of the biosynthesized AgNPs using *O. europaea* extracts. The FE-SEM revealed that the nanoparticles were predominantly spherical, with some aggregation. However, an agglomeration might be observed due to the high concentration during manual sample preparations. The size of the AgNPs varied between 13–21 nm for *O. europaea* leaves and between 14.9–23 nm for *O. europaea* fruit. Similar results were previously reported [56]. The size variation between the AgNPs synthesized using *O. europaea* leaves and fruit is due to the difference in the molecular make-up of the plant cell. The type and quantity of biomolecules and secondary metabolites in the cell affect the size and surface properties of the synthesized nanoparticles. For illustration, the phytochemical components of the plant extract act as reducing and coating agents, influencing the size and stabilization of the nanoparticles. The robust coating of the synthesized nanoparticles can offer more stability, protecting against agglomeration and aggregation



Summary

Green synthesis of AgNPs using *O. europaea* extracts was performed, and AgNPs with well-defined morphologies were created. The results showed that the reaction parameters had substantial effects on the green synthesis of the AgNPs. Based on the results of the current study, the valuable, simple, and rapid formation of green-synthesized AgNPs can be achieved using sunlight. The FTIR analysis revealed the presence of some functional groups (O-H), (C-H), (C=C), and (C-O) and confirmed that the bio-compounds, phenolics, and flavonoids present in the plant extracts were adsorbed on the surface of the AgNPs, thus enhancing their properties and future applications

Conclusions

This study focused on the green synthesis of AgNPs via medicinal plants as a fast, simple, economic, nontoxic, eco-friendly, and biocompatible technique. In addition, future optimization of the green synthesis conditions will help produce particles with well-defined sizes and morphologies, thereby improving the properties of the nanoparticles. This would enhance the widespread therapeutic application of AgNPs and would bring forward the investigation into toxicity and clinical research, offering good opportunities to fight several diseases and undesirable pathogens using nanotechnology with natural compounds, leading to new insights and new types of medicine.

R. Thiruchelvi
(R. THIRUCHELVI)

P. B. R.
Signature of HOD



NIKMED MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES
No 9, A Block, F1, Narayana Nagar 1st Street,
Menambedu, Ambattur, Chennai 600053
Contact No.: +91-9094424110,
mail2nikmed@gmail.com,
GSTIN: 33AWRPV2192F2Z3, PAN No.: AWRPV2192F

Date : 20-03-2023

To

Dr. R.J.Hemaltha

Associate Professor & HOD

Department of Biomedical Engineering

VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to Analyze the Mammogram images of breast for identification and classification of breast cancer cells - reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities Medical Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Breast Imaging APC" to the sum of Rs. 1,49,860 (Including GST) to the Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Vidhya.J", is written over a horizontal line.

Ms. Vidhya.J

CEO

NIKMED MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Date : 15-03-2023

To

Ms.Vidhya.J

CEO

NIKMED MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Ambattur, Chennai

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,


Yours Sincerely
Dr. R. J. Hemalatha
Associate Professor & HOD
Department of Biomedical Engineering
Advanced Education (VISTAS)
VIT Institute of Technology

Department of Biomedical Engineering

VISTAS

Breast Imaging APC

Principal Investigator

Dr.R.J.Hemalatha

Associate Professor, Department of Biomedical Engineering , VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

NIKMED MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Ambattur, Chennai

make the interpretation very difficult [3]. Hence, preprocessing enlarge the intensity difference between objects and background to produce reliable image for processing step. In mammograms, the pectoral muscle has nearly homogeneous gray level values and exhibits as a high intensity region. Failure in segmenting the pectoral muscle may cause a higher number of false positives for breast cancer detection [4]. So a method represented to automatic pectoral muscle removal from mammogram images. Numerous papers introduced different approaches for preprocessing mammogram images. Researchers used various methods to segment breast region and eliminate the background and pectoral muscle. In [5] are introduced a preprocessing technique based on threshold to omitting excessive sides and put all images in one side, then eliminated labels and background based on region growing method. The result obtained 99% by applied on 60 images of MIAS database. In [6], pectoral muscle removed by using watershed transformation and merging algorithm. The method applied on 84 mammograms from MIAS database, the results obtained are 0.85% and 4.88% for mean false positive and mean false negative rates respectively comparing with manually identified pectoral muscle. Researchers in [7] applied three steps on MIAS database. First step is contrast enhancement then pectoral muscle detection and suppression, they used CLAHE technique and seeds region growing. Out of 322 mammogram images, fourteen images failed in output; the accuracy obtained was 95%. In 2016, a study applied on all MIAS database for pectoral muscle segmentation. Pectoral muscle detected by using the morphological method and the random sample consensus (RANSAC) algorithm. The results showed 92.2% accuracy [8].

Analysis and Results - To achieve the preprocessing, the proposed method consists of three stages, unwanted regions removal, pectoral muscle removal, and image enhancement. However, the binarization consider as a main process in all preprocessing stages.

Image Database- The mammogram images used for this study are from the Mammographic Image Analysis Society (MIAS) [9]. The MIAS database includes 320 films only mediolateral oblique (MLO) views taken from the UK National Breast Screening Program and digitized originally to 50 μ m/pixel and a gray-scale resolution to 8 bits per pixel (bpp), with a Joyce-Loebl scanning microdensitometer SCANDIG-3. The original mammograms are

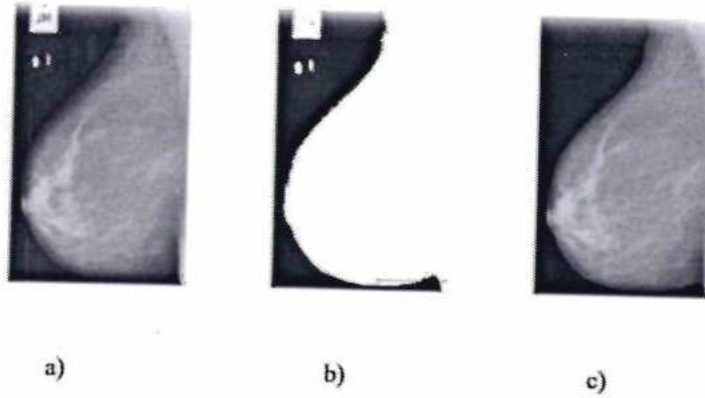


Figure 3: Label Omitting: (a) Cropped image, mdb195. (b) Binary image. (c) Label free image

To remove an impulse noises in mammogram images, a median filter [18] implemented assuming a window size (3×3). We used the contrast-limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) technique [19]. The CLAHE filter originally developed for medical imaging to reduce the noise and edge shadowing effect produced in homogeneous area. See Figure 4.

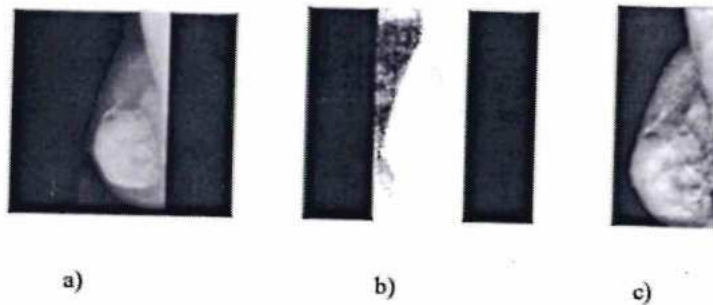


Figure 4: (a) Original image 037. (b) Binary image with noises. (c) Noise filtered and contrast enhanced image

In this work, we flip all right breast images (odd images number) to left side, so get unidirectional images and the pectoral muscles in upper left corner. Mammogram image segmented by used multi-level threshold technique which based on Otsu method. Level (3) selected for segmentation. Using connected component labeling; the pectoral muscle identifies then removed according to its edge shape. For non-straight line edge shape, pectoral muscle directly cropped as in Figure 5(1). For straight line edge shape, we applied a straight line refinement by starting from upper left margin point and search horizontally

eliminate background, remove pectoral muscle and enhance the image contrast without losing any information from the image. The results show reducing of image size and consequently, will reduce the computational time of processing stage.

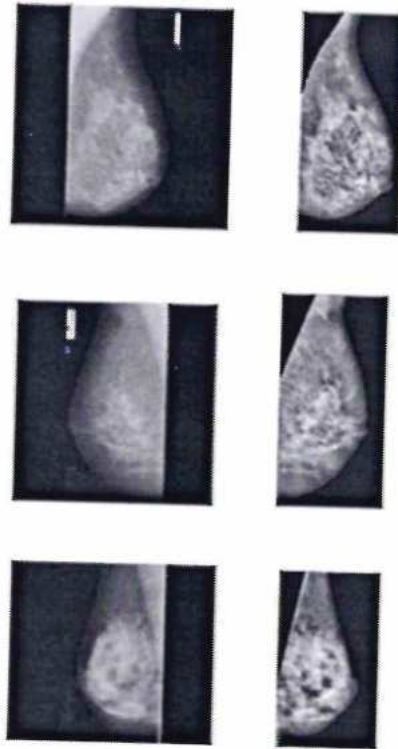


Figure 6: Preprocessing samples results, from top to bottom, mdb023, mdb072, mdb096, mdb100, mdb103, mdb225

Conclusion - The proposed technique for preprocessing mainly based on binarization process and Otsu's thresholding. The technique has been presented to remove unwanted regions with high intensities as labels, scanning artifacts and the pectoral muscle. Moreover, the proposed method enhanced the mammogram image by removed the noises and enhance the image contrast using CLAHE method which used widely in medical image applications. The results obtained on 160 images of MIAS database have shown excellent output. The resultant mammogram can be used further for processing stage to assist on mammogram image classification and breast cancer detection

- [9] MIAS database <http://peipa.essex.ac.uk/info/mias.html> [10] N. Chaki, S. H. Shaikh, K. Saeed, "Exploring image binarization techniques", *Studies in computational intelligence*, Springer, DOI: 10.1007/978-322-1907-1_2, 2014
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- [15] K. Sreedhar and B. Panlal, "Enhancement of Image Using Morphological Transformation", *International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology (IJCSIT)*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 33- 50, 2012
- [16] R. Haralick and L. Shapiro, "Computer and robot vision", vol. 1, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1992, pp. 174-185
- [17] R. D. Yapa and H. Koichi, "A Connected Component Labeling Algorithm for Grayscale Images and Application of the Algorithm on Mammograms", *ACM symposium on Applied Computing*, pp. 146- 152, 2007



Date : 17.03.2023

To

Dr. T.Ilango

Professor & Head, Civil Engineering

VISTAS

Dear Sir

Sub: Requesting to Consultancy on strength and durability test of artificial aggregate-
Reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Study on Micro Structural Analysis Strength and Durability Aspects of Concrete using Artificial Aggregates" to the sum of Rs.2,50,016 (Including GST) to the Department of Civil Engineering, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

Mr.Gopi Krishnan

Managing Director

Design Infra Consultants



Date : 20.03.2023

To
Mr.Gopi Krishnan
Managing Director
Design Infra Consultants

Dear Sir

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

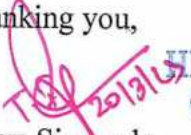
Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr. T.Ilango

Professor & Head Civil Engineering

VISTAS


HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
(CIVIL ENGINEERING)
School Of Engineering
Vels Institute Of Science, Technology &
Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

**STRENGTH AND DURABILITY TEST OF ARTIFICIAL
AGGREGATE**

Principal Investigator

Dr. T. Ilango

HOD, Department of Civil Engineering, VISTAS

Co- Investigator

Dr. P.R.Kalyana Chakravarthy

Assistant Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Design Infra Consultants

MATERIAL PREPARATION

In our country the construction activity is increasing day by day. For that it requires the natural resources like sand, aggregate, etc. There is a demand for the natural resources like sand, aggregate. To overcome this demand we have to go for alternate sources. Using of Artificial aggregate in concrete is one of the techniques to solve the above problem. For that manufacturing of artificial aggregates are adopted.

In this project the artificial aggregates were prepared using the waste materials like ground granulated blast furnace slag. The artificial aggregates are prepared by pelletization method for various proportions of cement and waste material ground granulated blast furnace slag. Floor hardening powder is added during the preparation of artificial aggregates by pelletization method to increase the strength of artificial aggregates. The properties of the materials were studied and compared with natural aggregate for a durability property. Artificial aggregates were prepared for the ratio of 1:2. Then the strength properties like specific gravity, water absorption test, sieve analysis, impact test, abrasion test, aggregate crushing test of the prepared artificial aggregates is tested. In this project, different aggregate proportion is adopted for concrete like 20%, 40%, 60%, 60%, 80%, and 100% to get an optimum level of aggregate percentage. The conventional aggregate concrete mix has been designed for M30 grade of concrete using IS method. Finally the normal aggregate of flexural member is compared with the optimum percentage of artificial aggregate flexural member, where flexural strength and durability properties like acid attack and sulphate attack are determined.

TEST RESULTS

Compressive strength results for 28 days curing

Mix proportion (%)	GGBFS aggregates
20	26.2
40	30
60	27.2
80	42.2
100	40.95
Conventional	34.5

Split Tensile strength results for 28 days curing

Mix proportion (%)	GGBFS aggregates
20	2.05
40	2.54
60	2.97
80	3.53
100	2.75
Conventional	3.45

Percentage of loss of acid attack test

Based on percentage	Compressive strength	Weight loss%
M30	34.5	3.38
80	33.95	1.53

Percentage of loss of acid attack test

Based on percentage	Compressive strength	Weight loss%
M30	34.5	3.38
80	33.4	3.77

Scanning electron microscopy

Scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive X-ray analysis is an important supplement to the optical microscopy when examining new, old and deteriorated concrete. Identify the tiny micron size mineral phases not visible in the optical microscope. Important quality assurance is degree of hydration of cement and adhesion to aggregates. The artificial aggregate concrete sample was tested. The images of the artificial aggregates images are a various sizes to be tested. In this photography shows GGBFS aggregate how to propagate in concrete to various sizes.

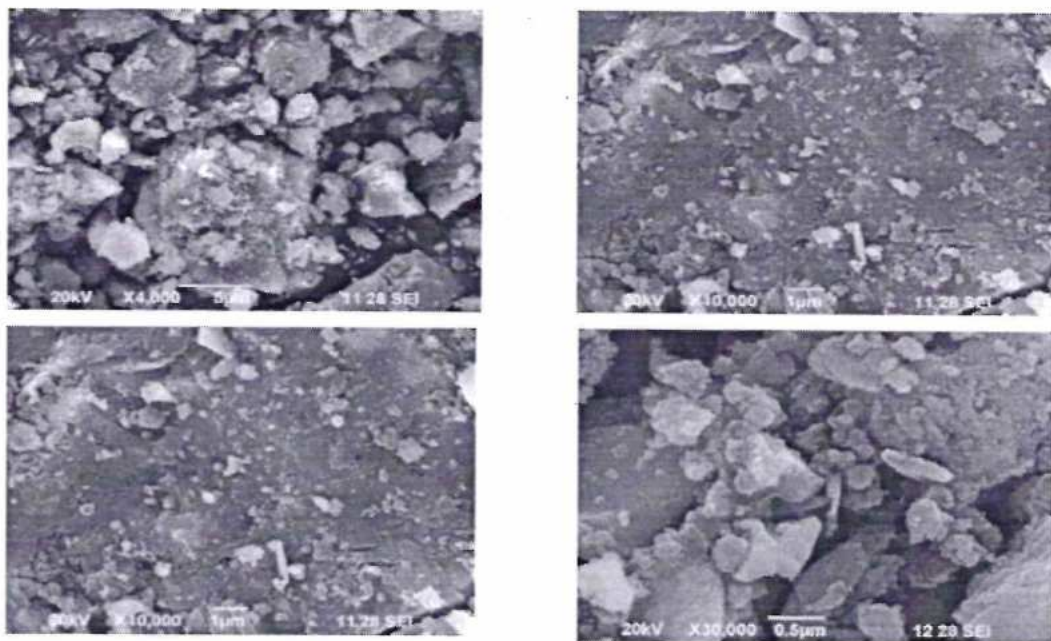


Figure 1- Scanning electron microscope image for artificial aggregate concrete

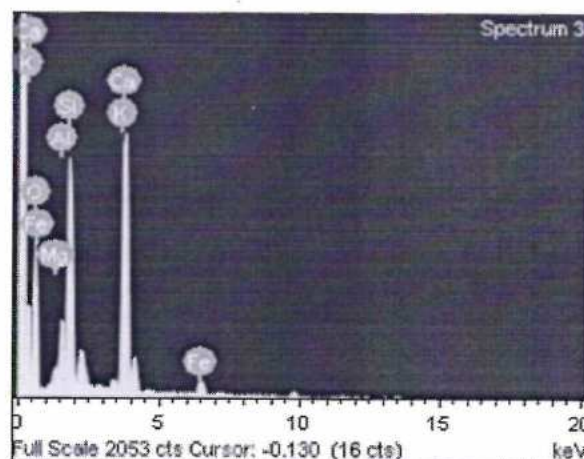


Figure 2- X- ray for GGBFS aggregate in concrete

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the study, following conclusion is arrived for the artificial aggregate provides an alternate source for natural aggregates. Artificial aggregates are made by petllization method, for different proportion of cement and waste material. The properties of artificial aggregates mainly depend on its source material. But each of them has their specific application and usage in construction industry. Waste utilization in construction must be extensively taken covering various aspects at different level to minimize the environmental pollution, depletion natural resources, and growing cost of construction and are more economical sources compare to the natural aggregates. For the combined replacements, the mixes M11 - M22 have shown increase in strength values. The maximum increase in strength was achieved for mix M14 having 10% CS and 30% FS. However, the strength results of concrete mix M22 containing 20% FS and 15% CS have strength similar to normal concrete and hence can be adopted as improvised concrete for sustainability. This study provide a thorough understanding of the behavior of artificial aggregates however, it is useful to extend the work for further study to investigate the following points.

- It can further investigated under different hardened properties concrete.
- Investigation also done on the test of various properties for aggregates bonding with natural aggregates.
- This type of artificial aggregate also used in masonry blocks for high rise building, wall panels for multi-storey buildings, roof insulation materials etc. It's quite alternate source of natural aggregates.
- The conventional aggregate and its durability test for RC beam flexural strength behavior which is compare to analytical method to be arrived in software.



VELS

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
& ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)



(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY estd. u/s. 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

NAAC ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA

School of Maritime Studies

Date: 10-03-2023

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to state that 40 Nos, GP Rating Trainees of INDUS SEAFARERS TRAINING ACADEMY, Chennai (as per list attached) visited our Ship-in-Campus VELX EXCELLENCE at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, and Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS) on 10th March 2023.

They were accompanied with their Faculty / Instructors and were taken all around the Ship-in-Campus and explained about working of various Ships' Machinery & Equipments.

Capt.N.Kumar
Director

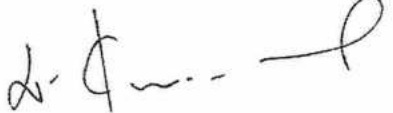
CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES

Off Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR) IT Highway, Near Navalur, Thalambur, Chennai - 600 130, India
Tel: (91-44) 6740 8500 / 01 / 02 / 03 Mob: +91 93618 52531 / 98403 65082 Fax: (91-44) 2743 5770

E-mail: director.smts@velsuniv.ac.in Website: www.velsmaritime.com, www.velsuniv.ac.in

Off: 504/0, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035. Tele Fax: (91-44) 2431 5541 / 2431 5542

INDUS SEAFARERS TRAINING ACADEMY (ISTA)				
COURSE : PRE -SEA GP RATING 39				
COURSE COMMENCEMENT DATE : JAN 2023 TO JUNE 2023				
GPR B/39 NAME LIST				
S.NO	ROLL NO	NAME OF CANDIDATES	D.O.B	INDOS
1	1915	ABHISHEK	29-06-2003	23GM2040
2	1916	ADIREDDY GABU	15-03-2003	23GM2046
3	1917	AJAY ALLIPILLI	18-04-2005	23GM1897
4	1918	AKASH BHAGAT	05-04-2001	23GM2378
5	1919	ANKIT	03-07-1999	23GM1902
6	1920	ANTON DONI SELVA RAJ	09-11-2004	23GM2050
7	1921	BHARGAV KUNDU	29-07-2004	23GM1898
8	1922	BHASKARA RAO JAMMU	15-07-1999	23GM1900
9	1923	BOBY	14-01-2004	23GM1907
10	1924	CHIRANJEEV BALAJI BUDDHA	27-05-2003	23GM2043
11	1925	DEVA RAJU REYYI	28-04-1999	23GM2048
12	1926	DIVAKAR	18-02-2003	23GM1798
13	1927	DURGA PRASAD ELLAPU	28-04-2003	23GM1793
14	1928	EKSHRON GUNASEKARAN	26-01-1999	23GM1899
15	1929	GANAPATI PONNADA	05-08-2004	23GM2037
16	1930	GANESH GABU	09-07-2004	23GM1901
17	1931	GANESH KUMAR KASARAPU	26-08-2001	23GM1906
18	1932	JAYA PRASANTH LAVETI	10-08-2003	23GM1909
19	1933	JEYASEELON JEROSON	31-10-2001	22ZP3411
20	1934	KUMARA SWAMY GUNTU	14-07-1999	23GM2042
21	1935	MANIKANTA MURTHY BAVIRISETTI	12-04-1994	23GM1904
22	1936	MOHAMMED NIDAMUDEEN POODAMKAKKADA	20-02-1999	23GM1910
23	1937	MOHD GULSHER	15-02-2001	23GM2171
24	1938	MOHIT	19-08-2003	23GM1792
25	1939	MUKESH VARDHAN GANTIPILLI	16-06-2002	23GM2041
26	1940	NIBU JOSE JOSEPHRAJ	20-11-2001	23GM2049
27	1941	NIKHIL TELUKUTI	14-08-2005	23GM1797
28	1942	RAHUL HARCHAND	02-11-2002	23GM1911
29	1943	RAMESH ALLU	05-06-1998	23ZM1688
30	1944	RAMESH THI	26-05-1998	23GM1903
31	1945	ROHIT	01-09-2004	23GM1795
32	1946	ROHIT CHOUDHARY	28-06-2000	23GM1799
33	1947	SANJIV KUMAR	13-11-2002	23GM1908
34	1948	SANKAR RAO KALAGA	09-05-2003	23GM2044
35	1949	SHANMUKHA ANIL SAI KUMAR REDDY THADI	20-11-2003	23GM2047
36	1950	SIVA MYLAPILLI	10-03-2003	23GM2039
37	1951	SUDHANSHU CHAUHAN	25-08-2000	23GM1796
38	1952	VENKATA RAMANA ARAJALA	15-08-2004	23GM2038
39	1953	VENKATARAMANA KONADA	14-01-2004	23GM2045
40	1954	VIKASH	01-01-2001	23GM1794


CAPT. N. KUMAR
 DIRECTOR
 SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
 VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
 TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES

Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)

School Of Maritime Studies , Vels University ,Thalambur, Chennai-603103.

No. **6378246**

Date **03-03-2023**

Received with thanks from **M/S.INDUS SEAFARERS ACADEMY**

the sum of **Rupees Ten Thousand only**

by Cash/Cheque **-** Dated _____

towards **CAMPUS VISIT CHARGES - 10000.00**

Rs. **10000.00**





Jobstick Technologies

Registered office: No 6/545, 2nd Extension,
Kumaran Nagar , 8th street, 2nd Extension,
Kovur, Chennai, Tamilnadu – 600128, India.

+91-9940220468, +99908870706

sales@jobstick.org

www.jobstick.org

To
Dr. R. Gandhimathi
Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
VISTAS

Date :1.03.2023

Dear Madam,

Sub: Requesting to provide Training for Placements in our company by your experts- reg

Greetings!

We have planned to provide one month placement training for 30 Pharmacy graduates in my company Jobstick Technologies, 6/545, 2nd Extension, Kovur, Chennai. In this regard, we prioritize two experts (Dr.R.Gandhimathi and Dr.M.Sumithra) from School of Pharmaceutical Sciences ,VISTAS to provide the training for the trainees in our office in consultancy basis, offering Rs. 2,00,010 /- (Including GST) to empower our trainees for success in the pharmaceutical sector and placement opportunities. Your expertise is valued and we anticipate a fruitful collaboration.I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you.

For JOBSTICK TECHNOLOGIES

Dr.A.Saravanakumar **Partner**

COE

Jobstick Technologies, 6/545, 2nd Extension, Kovur, Chennai,600128.





Date : 24.03.2023

To

Dr. A.Saravanakumar

CEO

Jobstick Technologies, 6/545, 2nd Extension, Kovur, Chennai,600128

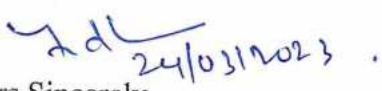
Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to get maximum students get placement.

Thanking you,


Yours Sincerely

Dr. R. Gandhimathi

Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

VISTAS



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Training for Placement

Principal Investigator

Dr. R. Gandhimathi and Dr.M.Sumithra

Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Jobstick Technologies, 6/545, 2nd Extension, Kovur, Chennai,600128

3. Analysis and Results

Written test/ Aptitude test.

Group Discussion.

Personal Interview

Selection of candidate

4. Summary

The trainees are motivated and counseled the students about industry practices and improve their intelligent and emotional quotient also facilitated real time preparation for company selection process. Organize career talks and personality development programs. Guided the students for Career counseling. Updated with the latest industry trends, job requirements, and regulatory changes in the pharmaceutical sector. Continuously assess and enhance the placement policies, strategies and programs to ensure students are well-prepared for the evolving job market.

5. Conclusion

The students are well-prepared for the evolving opportunities. We Bridged the gap between academia and the industry by helping students develop the skills and knowledge required by the industry. Imparted personality development training to the students to face this competitive era.



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University) EMD, 17th A of the UGC Act, 1986)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully
INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS

Date : 13.02.2023

To
K.S.Syed Ali Abtheen,
Operation Manager,
Rejuvmax Life Sciences,
Chennai-600064.

Dear Sir

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. In this regard, we extend our fullest support and co-operation from our end in completion of the Development and Evaluation of polyhedral formulation

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Dr. S. Jayakumari
Professor and Head,
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
VISTAS.

RS REJUVMAX LIFE SCIENCES

Date: 28.03.2023

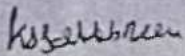
To
Dr. S.Jayakumari,
Professor & Head
Department of Pharmacognosy,
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
VISTAS,
Chennai.

Dear Madam,

Subject: Regarding - Requisition for Consultancy service

We are involved in Research for the development of poly herbal Formulation based on Indian medicinal herbs. In the process of formulation development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Formulation and Commercialization of Polyherbal formulation based on Indian medicinal herbs and its Evaluation" to the sum of Rs. 200010 (Including GST) to the Department of Pharmacognosy, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS. I request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



K.S.Syed Ali Abtheen

Operation Manager

Rejuvmax Life Sciences



Report

Principal Investigator

Dr.S.Jayakumari

Professor and Head,

Department of Pharmacognosy,

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

K.S.Syed Ali Abtheen

Operation Manager

Rejuvmax Life Sciences

with authentic taste ,flavor by traditional way and to achieve even for economically low income people to use it for daily basis at affordable prize Vaginal discharge(leucorrhoea) is the most common symptom faced by most of the women all over the world. When the condition is untreated it may cause painful urination, abdominal pain, burning and itching vagina and also characterized by foul smell. The most common causes for leucorrhoea are hormonal irregularities, menstrual cycle, infection in the female genital organ, irritation due to medical devices etc..The treatment for leucorrhoea targets the vitiated doshas in the vaginal region and helps to clear out the effects. There are several ayurvedic formulations like vati, churana, kasaya, kwatha and guggulu for the treatment of leukorrhea. Herbs like *Emblica officinalis*, *Symplocos racemosa*, *Musa acuminata* and *Cassia auriculata* are playing a major role in the treatment of leukorrhea. *Emblica officinalis* is used to prevent ulcer, gastrointestinal disorders, internal bleeding and painful inflammations. It has cleansing and worm-destroying properties which is more useful for the treatment of leukorrhea. *Symplocos racemosa* has anti-inflammatory, wound healing, antimicrobial and astringent properties. It is used in the treatment of several gynecological disorders like leucorrhoea and menstrual disorder. *Musa acuminata* possesses numerous pharmacological activities, such as antioxidant, immunomodulatory, antimicrobial, antiulcerogenic, hypolipidemic, hypoglycemic, anthelmintic, and anticancer properties

2. Methodology

- Collection, Authentication and Preparation of Herbal materials
- Selection Procurement Processing
- Extraction and identification of bioactive compounds by phytochemical method
- Design of the Formula and selection of the herbs
- Preparation of Polyherbal thick Syrup/ Extract / Powder as per the product
- Formulation of Nutraceuticals – Herbal Leukers/ Syrup/ Jellies /chocolates / Cookies
- To carry out simple evaluation parameters to assess the quality of the finished formulation as per standard guidelines as per FDA
- Product Evaluation as per Standard protocol

3. Analysis and Results

- some research even suggest that combination of chocolate and almond provide nutrients with healthy fats and antioxidants.

An small piece of our prepared chocolate contains many iron rich herbs and its extract in syrup

Triphala Chocolate Ingredients

INGREDIENTS	BATCH 1	BATCH 2
Triphala churnam	8 gms	4 gms
Fennel churnma	10 gms	8 gms
Curry leaves churnam	5 gms	3 gms
Honey	Q.s	Q.s
Dark chocolate base	50 gms	50 gms
Solidifying agent	50 gms	50 gms
Water	Q.s	Q.s

Evaluation results

1.	Phytochemical analysis	TEST	OBSERVATION
		10% Fecl ₃ solution	Deep blue black colour
		Lead acetate solution	Precipitate formation
		Dilute iodine solution	Transient brown colour
2.	General Appearance	Colour	Dark brown
		Odour	Chocolate with no burnt, no smoky smell
		Taste	Sweet

Food supplement. In the present study, development of triphala herbal chocolate for vision improvement was carried out. Aqueous extract of triphala powder was prepared and phytochemical analysis was carried out to check the presence of desired compounds that shows the acceptable results. By using prepared extract, medicated chocolate prepared and evaluated for general appearance, dimension and hardness. From the above study, we conclude that the provides smooth and creamy texture to the formulation and is good for masking the unpleasant taste associated with some drugs. Also, a good oral drug delivery system which gives therapeutic effect. Herbal cookies is a baked nutritional diet enriched with several herbal medicaments. Herbveda is a combination of both herbal and ayurvedic medicines. When it is in the form of cookies, it is edible, palatable, easy to carry, low cost and it attracts all age groups. It is a nutritional supplement with various health benefits. Existing ayurvedic formulations are churna, vati, kasaya, arishtoms and supplements possessing immune boosting properties. Immunity is the ability of body to defend itself against disease causing pathogens, immune system is a network of cells, tissues and organs that works together to protect the body from infection. Upon review of literature it was observed that there is no evidence of herbal cookies formulation for immunity booster. An attempt was made to formulate herbal cookies using Triphala churna (Emblica officinalis (Amalaki), Terminalia bellerica (Bibhitaki), and Terminalia chebula (Haritaki), Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha root), Moringa oleifera (Moringa Leaves), Eleusine coracana (ragi sprouted) and other necessary ingredients. These have a strong immunomodulatory properties. Triphala is considered as a better alternative form for allopathic immunomodulator. The root extract of ashwagandha containing withanolides glycosides possess immuno-stimulatory and anti-stress properties. Methanolic leaf extract of moringa causes a significant immunostimulatory effect. The sensory and physical parameters of the final product was evaluated and further the final product can be marketed after the pharmacological studies *Cassia auriculata* is antidiabetic,

Date : 5.2.2023

To
Dr.D.Akiladevi,
Associate professor,
Department of Pharmaceutics,
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
VISTAS

Dear Sir,

Sub: Requesting to **Formulation Development & Validation of Mini Tablets into Enteric Coated Capsules**- reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Pharmaceutical Sciences. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "**Formulation Development & Validation of Mini Tablets into Enteric Coated Capsules**" to the sum of Rs. 2,00,001 (Including GST) to the Department of Pharmaceutics, School of Pharmaceutical sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



Dr. M. Srujan Kumar Reddy,

For REMEDIUM LABORATORIES


Authorised Signatory

Remedium Laboratories Private Limited

Remedium Laboratories Private Limited.

Plot No.69, IDA, Prashanthi Nagar, Kukatpally, Hyderabad. Telangana-500072

Call us: 7893988065, Email: info@remediumlaboratories.com

Web: www.remediumlaboratories.com



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 9.2.2023

To

Dr.M.Srujan Kumar Reddy,

Founder & CEO,

Remedium Laboratories Private Limited,

H No. 5-5-35/69/A,

Prashanti Nagar,

Hyderabad, Telangana – 500072.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Thanks, and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr.D.Akiladevi,

Associate Professor,

Department of Pharmaceutics,

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,

VISTAS.

**Formulation Development & Validation of Mini Tablets
into Enteric Coated Capsules**

Principal Investigator

Dr.D.Akiladevi, Associate professor

Department of Pharmaceutics,

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Remedium Laboratories Private Limited,

**H No. 5-5-35/69/A, Prashanti Nagar, Hyderabad,
Telangana**

Title of the Consultancy Work : Formulation Development & Validation of Mini Tablets into Enteric Coated Capsules

Introduction: Mini-Tablets The MINITABS technology is unique in that it offers the advantages of a tablet combined with those of a multiparticulate drug form they are tiny (2mm x 2mm) tablets containing gelforming excipients that control drug release rate. Additional membranes may be added to further control release rate. The small size of minitabs means that they can be filled into capsules as a final dosage form. As a result, combination products can be developed to allow for two or more release profiles within a single capsule. Minitabs offer high drug loading, the ability to fine tune release rates for targeted delivery and content uniformity for more accurate dosing. Minitabs offer high drug loading, a wide range of release rate designs, and fine tuning of these release rates. The capsules can be opened and the contents used as a "sprinkle" formulation. It is a widely acceptable statement that solid oral dosage forms, mainly tablets are most acceptable form for delivering medication. There are some new variations emerging such as mini-tablets, offering formulation flexibility. Minitablets are small tablets with diameter equal to or less than 3mm that are filled in capsule, or at times compressed into tablets. It is possible to incorporate many different mini-tablets each designed to release drug at different sites within the GIT. The combinations may include IR, DR and/or CR. It is possible to incorporate different drugs in mini-tablets used for concurrent disease or combination of drugs to improve therapeutic outcome, while delivering release rates of each according to disease needs. It can also offer a good solution for various problems faced currently in pharmaceutical industry representing a lack of dosage forms which are suitable for pediatrics. Mini-tablets combine the established tableting technology with the multiparticulate dosage forms. Additional benefits are regular shape, excellent size uniformity, and smooth surface thereby offering best substrate for coating with different polymer materials. Mini-tablets can be produced by DC or wet or dry granulation and can be manufactured by normal

tableting machines with only minorequipment modifications. For example, to increase the production speeds, multiple tip tooling has beenemployed routinely. It can also be coated using perforated coating pan or a fluid bed apparatus.

Duloxetine HCL The treatment of pain brought on by diabetic peripheral neuropathy has recently received FDA approval. An antidepressant medication is called duloxetine HCl. This substance blocks the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine. Osteoarthritis and musculoskeletal discomfort can both be treated with duloxetine. Moreover, it can treat fibromyalgia symptoms and ease severe peripheral neuropathy symptoms, especially diabetic neuropathy. A 2014 comprehensive review found that the dual serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor duloxetine is beneficial in treating diabetic polyneuropathy pain. In three 12-week randomized, blinded, controlled trials including 1102 participants, the benefit of duloxetine was proven. Duloxetine 60 or 120 mg daily considerably outperformed a placebo in these trials at relieving pain (47 and 48 percent, versus 29 percent with placebo) The first week of treatment saw a noticeable decrease in pain, and this improvement persisted throughout the whole study. Duloxetine was beneficial in reducing pain at night and had a quick onset of action and sustained improvement. Although both doses were effective, the 120 mg daily dose was not tolerated as well as the 60 mg daily dose. While being more successful than a placebo in all three trials, the long-term efficacy and safety of duloxetine are unknown. Duloxetine medication also led to slight elevations in fasting plasma glucose in clinical trials looking at painful diabetic polyneuropathy. Amitriptyline looks to be as effective as duloxetine for treating painful diabetic neuropathy and is more affordable, despite the fact that comparable trials are rare. Duloxetine's most often reported side effects were constipation, nausea, sleepiness, and vertigo. Also infrequently mentioned were hot flashes and erectile problems. The medicine should be taken on an empty stomach because nausea is frequently experienced by patients. Anticonvulsant medication can be coupled with duloxetine, however it shouldn't

be taken with other serotonin or norepinephrine uptake inhibitors. Duloxetine Hydrochloride

Drug name : Duloxetine Hydrochloride Structure : fig .no: 2 structure of DLX HCL IUPAC
name : methyl (3s)-3-(naphthalene-1-yloxy)-3-(thiophen- 2- yl)propyl amine Mol formula :
C₁₈H₁₉NOS Mol. Wt. : 297.41456 g/mol Appearance : White powder Solubility : Duloxetine
is poorly soluble in water Dose : 60-120mg/day Half life : 12hrs Category : Anti – Depressant,
Diabetic Peripheral neuropathy Melting point : 160 -170oC Drug pKa : 9.7 Clinical
Pharmacology Mechanism Of Action Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake in neurons are
strongly inhibited by duloxetine, while dopamine reuptake is very weakly inhibited. Opioid,
glutamate, GABA, dopaminergic, cholinergic, histaminergic, cholinergic, and cholinergic
receptors are not significantly influenced by duloxetine. It is thought that duloxetine's ability
to potentiate serotonergic and noradrenergic activity in the Brain underlies both its
antidepressant and pain-inhibiting Annals of Case Reports and Clinical Studies Research
Article (ISSN: 2834-5673) Annal Cas Rep Clin Stud (ACRCS) 2023 | Volume 2 | Issue 2
properties. Duloxetine's mechanism of action in SUI has not been identified, although it is
likely related to the potentiation of serotonin and norepinephrine activity in the spinal cord,
which raises urethral closure forces and lessens involuntary urine loss. Pharmacokinetic
Absorption: administered duloxetine hydrochloride is well Orally absorbed. Distribution :
1640L Protein binding : Protein binding is greater than 90 Metabolism The main
biotransformation mechanisms for duloxetine involve oxidation of the naphthyl ring,
conjugation, and further oxidation. In vitro, the naphthyl ring oxidation is catalysed by
CYP2D6 and CYP1A2. Plasma contains the metabolites 4-hydroxy duloxetine glucuronide and
5-hydroxy, 6-methoxy duloxetine sulphate. It has not been demonstrated that the primary
circulating metabolites significantly contribute to the pharmacologic activity of duloxetine.
Route Of Elimination Urine contains a large number of other metabolites, some of which are

merely minor elimination pathways. The majority of the duloxetine dose (about 70%) is eliminated in the stool as over 205 different duloxetine metabolites.

2. Methodology: METHODOLOGY Studies On Preformulation The physical and chemical characteristics of pharmacological compounds alone and when coupled with excipients are examined in Preformulation investigations. It is the initial stage in the creation of the dosage form formulation. The main flaw in Preformulation testing is that it produces data that can be used to create a stable and bioavailable dosage form. Preformulation studies are used to reduce the influence of formulation changes on acceptable consumption, effectiveness, and a stable product. Identification Calibration Technique The duloxetine hydrochloride standard solution was made by precisely weighing 10 mg of the medication and diluting it in 100 ml of volumetric flask with distilled water to provide a range of solutions with a final concentration of 5–50 ug/ml. The solubility of every solution at 290 nm was found. 10mL volumetric flasks were used to collect samples equating to 5–25 g, which were then filled with methanol. These solutions' absorbance was measured at 292 nm using methanol as a reference. An adjustment curve was plotted. Phosphate buffer 6.8: In a volumetric flask, dissolve 28.80 grammes of disodium hydrogen phosphate and 35.084 grammes of di-sodium hydrogen phosphate. Then, add enough water to make 1000 milliliters. Acid buffer 1.2: Measure 8.5 ml of HCl into the 1000 ml volumetric flask for the acid buffer step. Makeup with up to 1000ml of water. Building a stock solution: 10mg of pure duloxetine hydrochloride, which was precisely weighed, was dissolved in 10ml of 6.8 phosphate buffer. 100ml of 6.8 phosphate buffer were added to 1 ml of the solution. Making the standard solution: After adding 6.8 phosphate buffer, the aforementioned solution was diluted to produce a series of solutions that each included 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 g of duloxetine hydrochloride per ml of solution. Using a UV Spectrophotometer and 6.8

phosphate buffer as the measuring medium, the absorbance of the aforementioned dilutions was determined at 290 nm. Melting Point: Using a capillary tube, melting point was illustrated. The medication is administered through a capillary tube that was put into a melting point instrument and pointed at Both the point at which the medication chirrup begins and the point at which it finishes completely were observed. Solubility: Water, methanol, DMSO, ethanol, and other substances were tested to see how soluble duloxetine was. Comparability: Formulation of core tablets: The formulation was designed by mixing up 60mg of the drug i.e., Duloxetine HCl, sodium starch glycolate with varying concentrations from 0-8% as a super disintegrant, 1% of magnesium stearate as a lubricant, 1% talc which acts as a glidant and varying concentrations of lactose as diluents to maintain the uniform weight of the tablet. Preparation of core tablets: The inner core tablets were prepared by using direct compression method. The powder mixtures of duloxetine, sodium starch glycolate, talc, lactose followed by addition of magnesium Stearate. The mixtures were then mixed properly and powder blend was compressed using a 6mm punch and die to obtain the core tablets (F1 – F5). Formulation of press coated tablet (HPMCP): HPMCP was used in various concentrations varying from (0-10%) as a polymer for press-coating the core formulation (F4). To it, magnesium stearate, talc, lactose were added. This formulation is developed by the direct compression method by using 8mm punch. Preparation press coated tablet: HPMCP is press-coated on f4, which acts as an enteric polymer layer. The other excipients like magnesium stearate, talc, lactose were mixed together and were subjected to direct compression.

Summary & Conclusion: The purpose of the formulation of press-coated tablets of duloxetine HCl is to delay the release of drug to allow release in lower part of GIT. The reason behind the delaying of release is to prevent degradation of duloxetine HCl when it reaches to stomach. 5 different core tablets were prepared each with varying concentration of super disintegrants like sodium starch glycolate. The other excipients like dibasic calcium phosphate (diluent), magnesium stearate (lubricant), talc (glidant) were used. The prepared tablets were subjected to disintegration test at pH6.8 phosphate buffer at the disintegrated faster is selected for further enteric coating. The enteric coating was applied with the concentration of transit's time of food or dosage form stomach to jejunum of the small intestine (2hrs) as from % release Vs time plot shows the formulation F44 & F45 shows good and predictable release. Enteric coating was applied using various concentrations of HPMCP. The formulations (F44 & F45) were developed to sustain the drug release from the tablet dosage form. The drug release of formulations F44 & F45 was found more than 75% of drug within 45 min in a basic medium which is better dissolution. Oral drug delivery is the method of swallowing a pharmaceutical compound with the intention of releasing it into the gastro intestinal tract of humans and animals the purpose of Duloxetine HCL Press coated tablets were created with intention of delaying drug release to enable release in the lower region of the gastro intestinal tract. The other excipients like diet basic calcium phosphate , magnesium stearate , talc and different concentration of super disintegrates The like sodium starch , glycolate formulation of {F44 and F45} were developed to sustained the drug release from the tablet dosage form the drug release of formulations F44 and F45 was found more than 75% of drug with in 45mins in a basic medium so the combination of 60% of HPMCP and 6% sodium starch glycolate was best for the enteric coating which has given hardness, friability, weight variation, content uniformity , % drug release and disintegration and dissolution with in officially specified limits immediate release of tablet of duloxetine HCL as promising approach of enhance the drug release profile

using combination of super disintegrant the results showed that from above dissolution study the formulation F44 and F45 give 98.9% drug in 60mins and also showed good hardness, thickness, friability, disintegration time, so it is selected as optimized formulation so immediate release tablet of duloxetine HCL shows better release profile as compared to other formulation . Finally, the tablet was press coated together.

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MOBILE: 9444813400

HELAN ENTERPRISES

NO. 91, P.V. VAIDYALINGAM ROAD, ZAMIN PALLAVARAM,
CHENNAI - 600 043

Date :03-02-2023

To

Dr.S.Ramasubramanian

Associate Professor,

Automobile Engineering

School of Engineering

VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to Design, modelling and analysis of All-Terrain Vehicle - reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Experimental Development activities in the field of Automobiles for our customers. In the process of the technology development products for our customers, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Design, modelling and analysis of All terrain vehicle" to the sum of Rs. 75000 (Including GST) to the Department of Automobile, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.


Thanking you,

Y Selvaraj

Proprietor

HELAN ENTERPSISES

For HELAN ENTERPRISES


Proprietor / Manager



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
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Date :07-02-2023

To

Mr. Y Selvaraj

Proprietor

HELAN ENTERPSISES,

Chennai-600043

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the company.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr.S.Ramasubramanian

Associate Professor,

Automobile Engineering

School of Engineering

VISTAS

Design, Modelling and Analysis of All Terrain Vehicle

Principal Investigator

Dr.S.Ramasubramanian & Mr.S.Jacob

Automobile Engineering,

School of Engineering, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Helan Enterprises, 91, P.V.Vaithiyalingam Road,

Zamin Pallavaram, Chennai

DESIGN, MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE

1. Introduction

Baja is a special kind of four-wheeled vehicle used for recreational and exploration purposes. It is designed for off road usage and for endurance of a rough terrain. In many aspects it is similar to an All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) except that it is much smaller in size and has safer rollover capabilities. Besides these any Baja vehicle should also be easily transported, easily maintained and fun to drive. A National level competition is organized by the Autosports India known as Mega ATV Championship for colleges throughout India to design and fabricate their vehicles and then compete against each other. This project was aimed to develop the design of a chassis which is practically safe, ergonomically fit for the driver with lowest possible weight and also keeping manufacturing cost in mind. Competitiveness of the vehicle in terms of ruggedness and maneuverability had also been kept in mind at the virtual and final working model of the vehicle. The chassis or Space frame of the mini Baja is called as roll cage. The roll cage serves many critical functions that include linking the subsystems like power train, control, and suspension systems together. The driver must also be comfortable in order to operate the vehicle effectively, thus driver ergonomics and safety take precedence. Mounting points and the overall frame geometry are crucial design considerations that affect desired characteristics such as the weight distribution and suspension operation. The Roll cage must also be resilient enough to endure all of the loads imposed upon it yet maintain a light weight. It must also be capable of protecting the driver and crucial components of the vehicle while having an impact towards rigid structures or collision with other vehicles.

2. Materials & Methodology

Parameters	Properties
Material	AISI 4130
Shape	Tubular
Material Elongation	High
Strength	High
FOS	(More than 1.5)
CoG	Possibly low
Cost	Low
Manufacturing feasibility	High
Weld Properties	High
Ride Height	More than 12inches
Crash withstand ability	High

Table.1 material selection

2.1 Material properties

Tensile Strength, Ultimate	<u>560 MPa</u>	97200 psi	
Tensile Strength, Yield	<u>460 MPa</u>	63100 psi	
Elongation at Break	<u>25.5 %</u>	25.5 %	in 50 mm
Reduction of Area	<u>60 %</u>	60 %	
Modulus of Elasticity	<u>205 GPa</u>	29700 ksi	Typical for steel
Bulk Modulus	<u>140 GPa</u>	20300 ksi	Typical for steel
Poisson's Ratio	0.29	0.29	
Shear Modulus	80Gpa	11000ksi	

Table.2 Material properties

2.2 CAD model

The minimum dimensions of the roll cage were decided taking the driver into consideration. Since the primary task of the roll cage is to protect the driver in case of any accident, driver comfort ability was given paramount importance. The roll cage should be able to accommodate a person of height comfortably. The tallest member in the group was selected as the driver and the roll cage was designed taking the tallest member into consideration and to decide the seating position and then, using the anthropometric charts to further make the posture further suitable from ergonomics point of view. Dimensions of the primary and secondary material used are 29.2*1.65mm & 25.4*1.25mm.

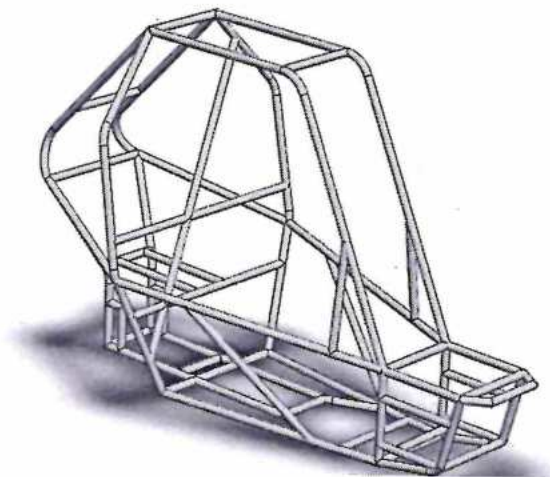


Fig.1 Isometric view of chassis

3. Analysis and Results

3.1 Considerations

The chassis is subjected to undergo various impacts forces in an event of collision like, front impact, rear impact, and side impact and roll over impact. These conditions were taken into account and given a boundary condition in each test process.

We know that,

Calculated mass of the vehicle (including driver) = 230kg. (170kg + 60kg)

Acceleration of the vehicle = $v/t = 12.89/0.1$

$G = 9.81m/s$

$F = m \cdot a$

Front Impact

$F = m \cdot a$

$F = 230 \cdot 12.89m/s \cdot 0.1s^{-1} \Rightarrow 29647N$ (rounded to 30KN)

This means the force is 13 times of the g-force action on the frontal area

Rear Impact

The rear impact is estimated to 7 times of g-force depends upon the mass and acceleration of other vehicle during impact. Hence,

$F = 230 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 7 \Rightarrow 15778N$ (rounded to 16KN)

Side Impact

The side impact is estimated to 4 times of g-force acting on the side member of the chassis. Hence,

$F = 230 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 9016N$ (rounded to 9KN)

Roll over Impact

The side impact is estimated to 2.5 times of g-force acting on the side member of the chassis. Hence,

$F = 230 \cdot 9.81 \cdot 2.5 \Rightarrow 5640.75N$ (rounded to 6KN)

3.2. FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

The impact test are carried out in ANSYS 19.0 R2 software to get accurate results. These test are done based of SAE guideline of impact tests whose goal is to ensure the safety of the passenger and driver. The initial boundary conditions for FEA is set and portrayed based on the real time scenarios during an event of collision if any. As the main goal of the analysis is to find the total deformation and stress as the output and to study the behavior of the chassis based on this simulated results.

3.3 Front Impact Test

In this condition the rear suspension mounts are fixed or the firewall beams are considered fixed as both condition gives similar output. Force is applied on front toe bar in this scenario.

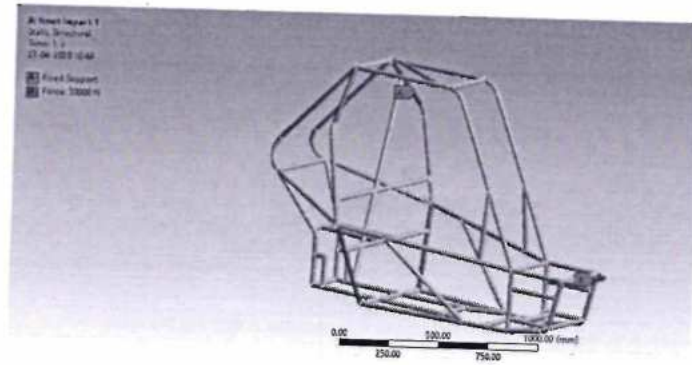


Fig.2 Boundary conditions – Front impact

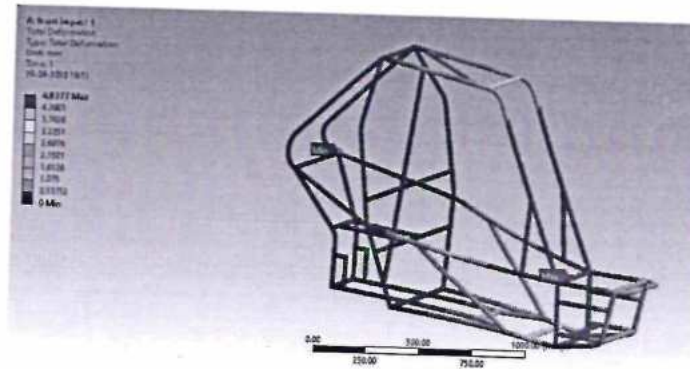


Fig.3 Total deformation – Front impact

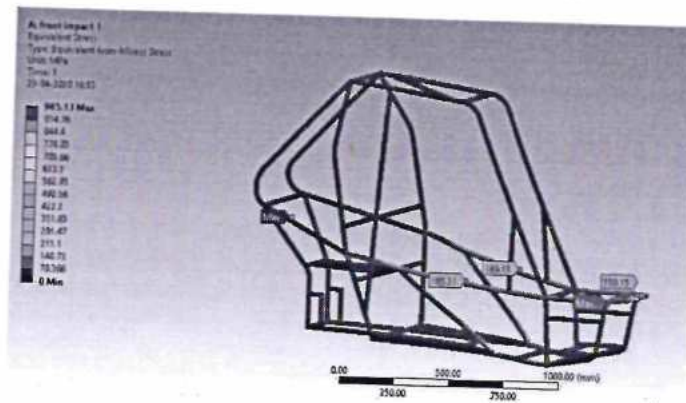


Fig.4 Equivalent stress – Front impact

3.4 Rear Impact Test

In this condition the front swing arm mounts are fixed and force is given at the rear side of the vehicle.

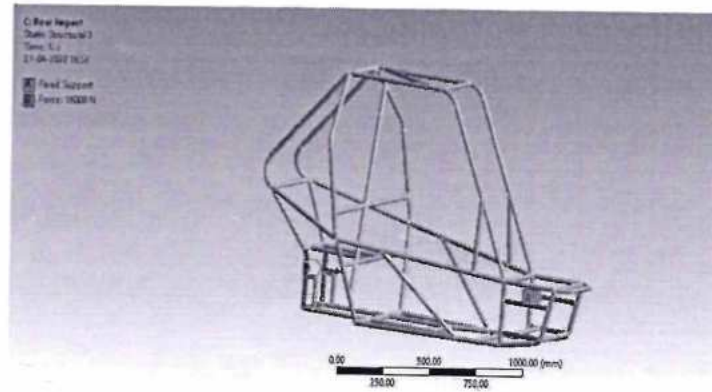


Fig.5 Rear impact – Boundary conditions

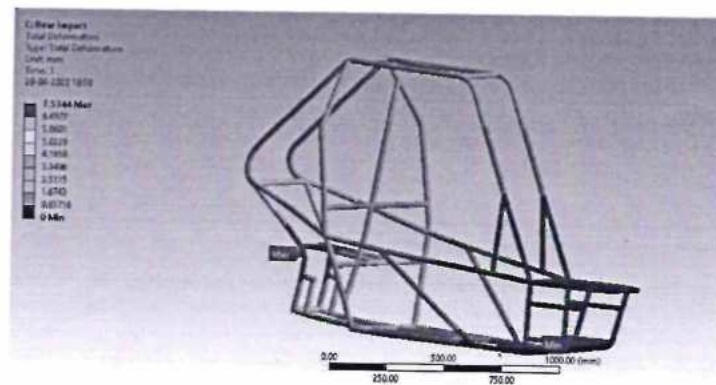


Fig.6 Rear impact – Total deformation

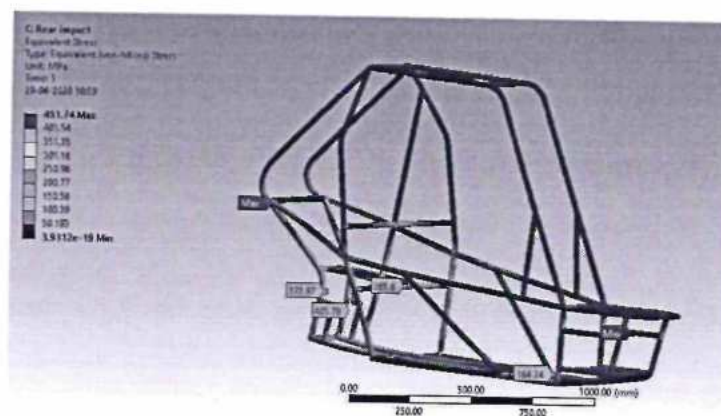


Fig.7 Rear impact – Equivalent stress

3.5 Side impact

In this condition the side impact members of right side of vehicle are fixed and force is given on the side impact member of left side of the vehicle.

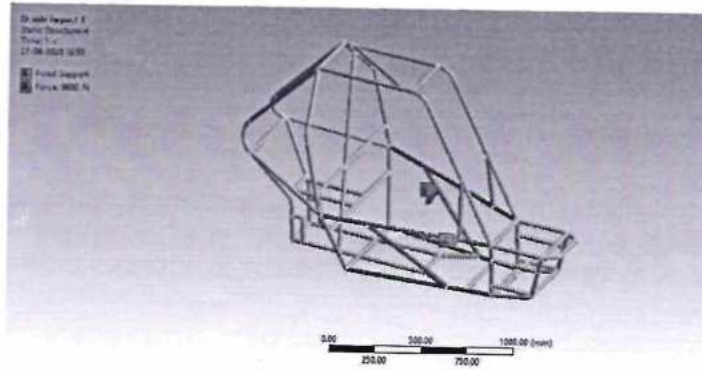


Fig.8 Side impact – Boundary condition

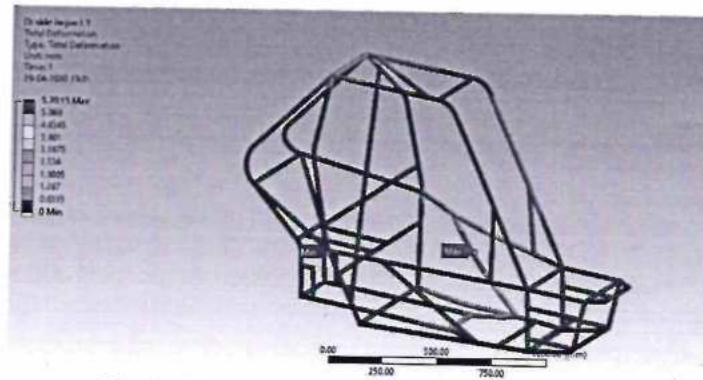


Fig.9 Side impact – Total deformation

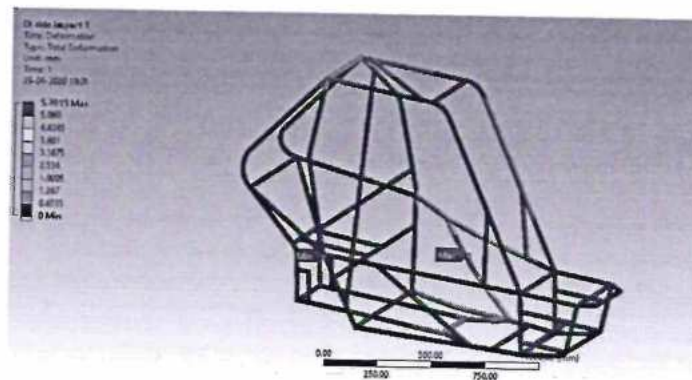


Fig.10 Side impact – Equivalent stress

3.6 Roll over impact test

In this condition the LFS (lower frame side members) of the vehicle are fixed and force is given on the Roll Hoop Overhead Members of the vehicle.

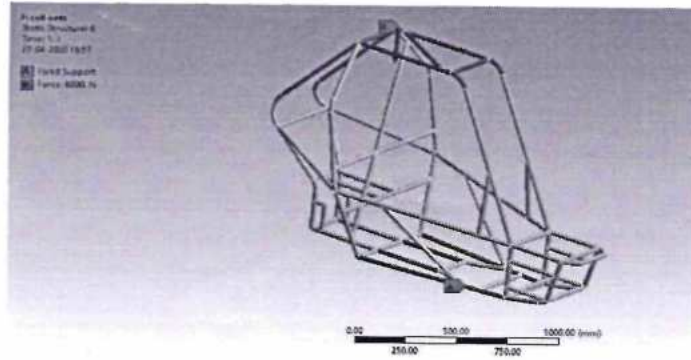


Fig.11 Roll over impact – Boundary conditions

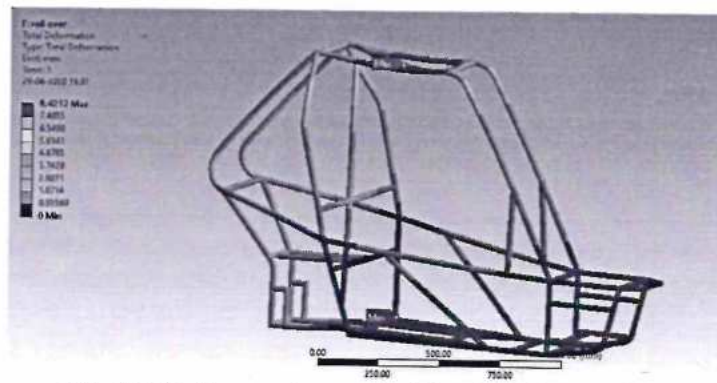


Fig.12 Roll over impact – Total deformation

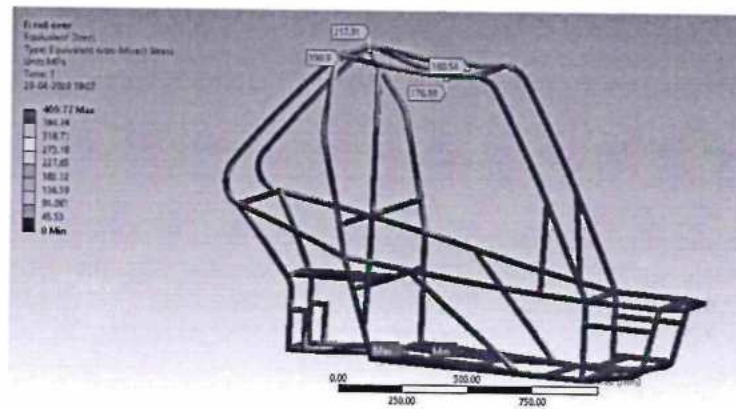


Fig.13 Roll over impact – Total deformation

4. Summary

Results			Type of impact test
	Deformation	Stress	
Minimum	0. mm	0. MPa	Front
Maximum	4.8377 mm	985.13 MPa	
Average	1.8728 mm	32.7 MPa	
Minimum	0. mm	3.9312e-019 MPa	Rear
Maximum	7.5344 mm	451.74 Mpa	
Average	2.3 mm	34.792 Mpa	
Minimum	0. mm	0. MPa	Side
Maximum	5.7015 mm	649.13 MPa	
Average	0.5146 mm	18.726 MPa	
Minimum	0. mm	0. MPa	Roll over
Maximum	8.4212 mm	409.77 MPa	
Average	2.226 mm	26.86 MPa	

5. CONCLUSION

The team designing through the virtual design and analysis with optimum usage, modelled and Analyzed. The team's goal was to produce a design that met or exceeded the SAE criteria for safety, durability and maintainability as well as provide features that would have mass market appeal to the general off-road enthusiast such as performance, comfort and aesthetics. Design decisions were made with each of these parameters in mind. Computational design, multi-body dynamics and analysis software Solid works, MSC Adams and ANSYS were used to verify whether each part of the design met or exceeded its stated objective. Use of these design tools also allowed the team to address and rectify conflicts between any interfacing before fabrication, saving both time and cost. Design goals were met, resulting in a final product that will withstand the rigors of off-road travel while providing the driver with the necessary comforts. The vehicle is appealing to the customer in design, driver comfort and safety, and maintainability.

The vehicle is appealing to the producer in manufacturability and reliability. The use of a high strength TIG welding allows the frame to be both light weight and resilient. Using bends in the frame geometry provides strength and allows for a faster fabrication process. The approach that we followed is iterative in nature and processes like reverse engineering are adopted in order to select various systems from the ones, existing in the market. This step would ensure standardization and reliability would follow as a by part. Our top priority would always be the safety of the driver and working in this direction, we will strive to add aesthetic value and a sense of ergonomics to the vehicle.

To

Dr. R. A. Kalaivani

Dean, School of Basic Sciences

Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies

VISTAS,

Chennai 600117

February 1, 2023

Sub: Submission of consultancy project-reg

Dear Madam,

I, Dr. Rajat Rakkhit, is one of the Directors of Innovscape Technology Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru, Karnataka. Our company is registered at the Registrar of Companies (Corporate Identification Number: U73100KA2017PTC102053) and is involved in research and experimental development activities in Natural Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Investigation on electrochemical properties of LFP based coin cells" to the sum of Rs. 75,000 (excluding GST) to the "Centre for Energy and Alternative Fuels, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS). I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



Rajat Rakkhit

CEO

Innovscape Technology Private Limited





VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

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Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 02.02.2023

To

Dr. Rajat Rakkhit

CEO

Innovscape Technology Private Limited

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,

RA. Kalaivani

Yours Sincerely

Dr. R. A. Kalaivani

Dean, School of Basic Sciences

VISTAS



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Consultancy Report

Investigation on Electrochemical Properties of LFP based Coin Cells

Principal Investigator

Dr. R. A. Kalaivani

Dean, School of Basic Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Innovscape Technology Private Limited

Prestige White Meadows, Whitefield, Bengaluru 560066

Investigation on Electrochemical Properties of LFP based Coin Cells

1. Introduction

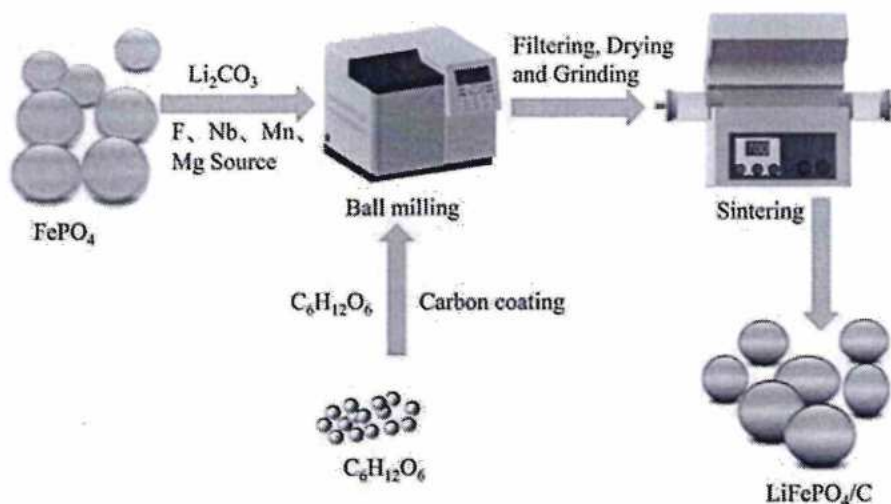
Recently, Non-renewable sources of energy such as coal, crude oil, (Dominic et al. 2010) and many more are depleting and leading to hazardous problems in the environment such as greenhouse gas emission, global warming, (Li et al. 2013) and emission of pollutants like carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen oxides (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and various particulate matters (PMs) (Majeau-Bettez et al. 2011). In the context of these problems, researchers look towards the replacement of energy sources which helps in enhancing the environment condition and cause less health-hazardous to nature (Thomas et al. 2011). Hence, to cater to the growing demand for energy and making the environment compatible, it is essential to explore energy storage and conversion devices resources. In the recent past, the rechargeable batteries are in focus for energy storage and conversion devices worldwide and among rechargeable batteries. Lithium-ion batteries are being commercialized to due high energy and power densities. Traditionally Li-ion batteries are thought to be very complicated which undergoes various electrochemical and mechanical changes during its working condition. This report presents the design, and analysis of a Li-ion battery which takes care of these issues.

2. Methodology

Synthesis and Doping of LFP/C

As a control sample, an LFP/C cathode material was fabricated via the sol-gel method. We added FePO₄ (Macklin, Shanghai, China, 99%) and CH₃COOLi·H₂O (Aladdin, Shanghai, China, 99%) into 20 mL of deionized water (Aladdin, Shanghai, China, AR) at a molar mass ratio of 1:1.05, followed by the addition of 15 wt.% ethylene glycol (Macklin, Shanghai, China, 99%) as well as 20 wt.% citric acid (C₆H₈O₇, Macklin, Shanghai, China, 99%). Ethylene glycol serves as a complexing agent, increasing solution viscosity for sol-gel formation. Citric acid acts as both a carbon source and a complexing agent. The solution was stirred in a water bath at a temperature of 80 °C until a sol was formed. The sol was dried overnight at 80 °C in a vacuum oven before being fully ground in a mortar for 40 min and sieved (200 mesh). Then, the sieved powder was calcined in an OTF-1200X tube furnace

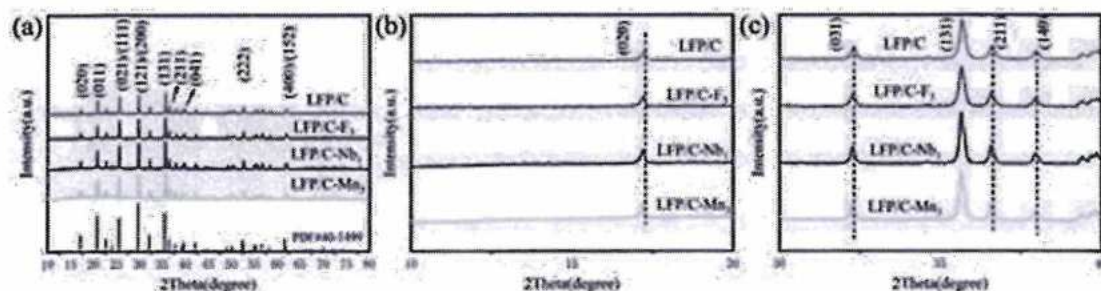
(Hefei KeJing, Hefei, China) at 300 °C for 3 h and 700 °C for 7 h in an Ar atmosphere. **Figure S1** shows the charge–discharge curve of the first cycle of the LFP/C prepared by the sol–gel method and its cycling performance. It can be seen that the cycling performance of the sample was poor, and the capacity retention rate was only 60% after 100 cycles at 0.2 C.



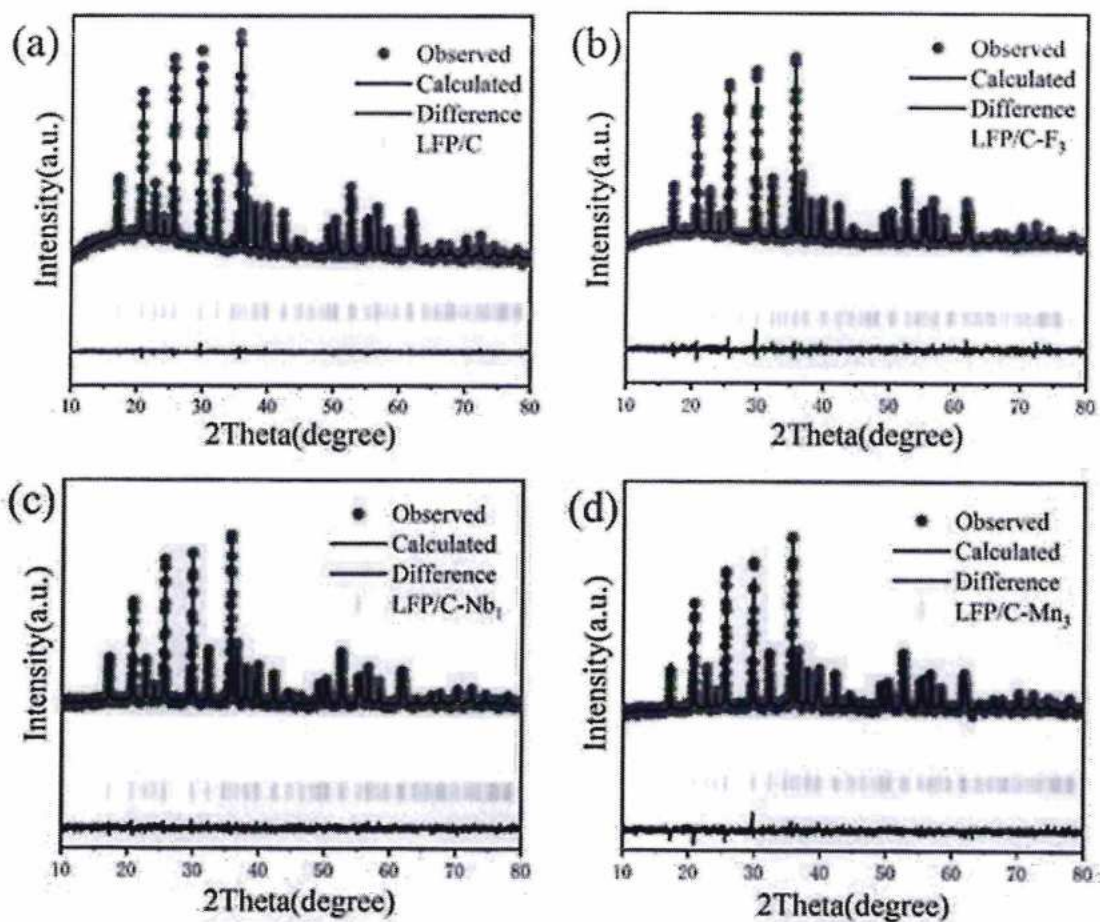
Simple schematic preparation process of LFP/C cathode materials using a carbothermal reduction combined with a synergistic strategy of bulk–phase doping.

Results and Discussion

The XRD patterns of the prepared LFP/C and LFP/C– X_n materials with their refinement results and associated structural details (PDF#40–1499). All the samples have similar XRD diffraction peaks, all of which can be indexed to an orthorhombic crystal system (the space group Pnma). No peaks related to dopant elements appeared, as only trace amounts of dopant elements (F, Mn, Nb, and Mg) were contained in the doped LFP samples.

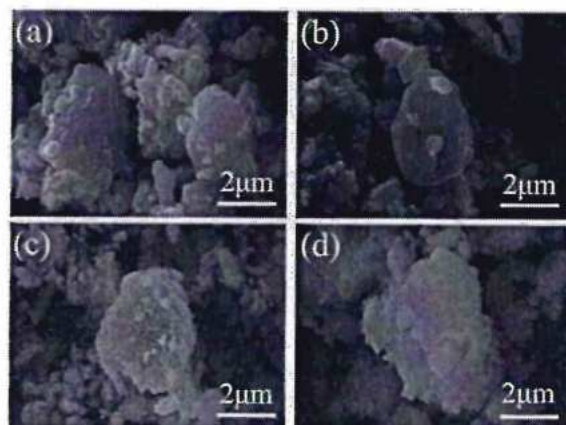


XRD patterns of LFP/C and LFP/C modified by doping with different elements, (b) the zoomed–in patterns in the 2θ range of 10–20°, and (c) the zoomed–in patterns in the 2θ range of 30–40°.



Refinements of the XRD patterns of (a) LFP/C, (b) LFP/C-F₃, (c) LFP/C-Nb₁, and (d) LFP/C-Mn₃ samples.

SEM and EDS elemental mapping were performed to observe the morphologies and compositions of the LFP/C and doped samples. SEM images of the precursor FePO₄, LFP/C, and doped modified LFP/C-X_n are shown in Figure.



SEM images of (a) LFP/C, (b) LFP/C-Nb₁, (c) LFP/C-Mn₃, and (d) LFP/C-F₃ particles

Conclusions

A variety of high-performance LFP/C composite cathodes modified by doping different elements (F, Mn, Nb, and Mg) were prepared via ball milling and carbothermal reduction. Comparing the samples after doping with each element, the elements F, Nb, and Mn could improve the performance of LFP in some respects, while Mg doping was less effective. The results indicate that the optimized LFP/C-F₃ cathode showed an excellent specific capacity at an elevated rate (123.3 mAh g⁻¹ at 5 C and 113.7 mAh g⁻¹ at 10 C). The designed LFP/C-Nb₁ cathode presented stable cycling performance (96.1% capacity retention after 100 cycles at 0.2 C), and the selected LFP/C-Mn₃ cathode exhibited superior low-temperature performance (101.2 mAh g⁻¹ at 0.2 C at -15 °C). Meanwhile, in order to give support to the above results, an EIS test and CV test were conducted, and Li⁺ diffusion coefficients were calculated based on the results of both tests. These calculated and fitted results indicated that the F⁻ and Nb⁺ doped LFPs possessed higher Li⁺ diffusion coefficients and lower impedances, attributed to the improved rate and cycling performance. This study provides a strategic pathway to improve the properties of LFP/C cathode materials through doping modification, intensifying the understanding of the doping mechanism in LFP/C cathode materials for LIBs. Future work will be conducted to explore the effect of elemental doping on LFP, including the elements that have been doped (F, Nb, Mn) and those that have not yet been investigated (e.g., Ti, Al, Zr, Ru, etc.). At the same time, we will increase the content of Mn elements in LFP/C-Mn_n, transitioning to LFMP, initiating related studies on LFMP.



**Global Association for Green Energy
Technological Skills**

27.01.2023

To

Dr. N.SHANMUGASUNDARAM
Associate Professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
School of Engineering, VISTAS

Dear sir

Request to provide technical support for consultancy work-REG

Our company involved new Technology product development in the field of Electric Vehicle storage system. In the process of the new Technology development product our company would like to provide a consultancy project in the title of **“Optimal Planning of solar Photovoltaic and battery storage for Electric Vehicle”** to the sum of 149860/=(one lakh forty nine thousand eight hundred and sixty only) including GST to the of Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering VISTAS, Chennai Pallavaram

I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful

Thanking you



S.Vinoth kumar
Founder

gagets.dev@gmail.com
168,15th street, Shankar Nagar,
Pammal, Chennai 600075
www.gagets.org



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04.02.2023

To

Mr.S.Vinoth kumar
Founder
GAGETS
Pammal Chennai

Dear sir

Sub: confirmation and Willingness for the consultancy work-reg

Concerning your letter dated 27.01.2023, Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you meet the requirement of our collaboration. I am interested to work the consultancy product development on the title of **“Optimal Planning of solar Photovoltaic and battery storage for Electric Vehicle”**. Our contribution boost up your productivity to lead the Company.

Thanking you

Dr. N.SHANMUGASUNDARAM
Associate Professor
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
School of Engineering
VISTAS



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Optimal Planning of solar Photovoltaic and battery storage for Electric Vehicle

Principal Investigator

Dr. N.SHANMUGASUNDARAM

Associate Professor

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

School of Engineering

VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

GLOBAL ASSOCIATION FOR GREEN ENERGY TECHNOLOGICAL SKILLS

No 168A, 15th Street, Shankar nagar,

Pammal, Chennai 600 075,

Abstract:

The aim of the Consultancy Project maintain the optimal capacity of solar photovoltaic (PV) and battery energy storage (BES) systems. The rule-based energy management systems (EMSs) under flat and time-of-use (ToU) tariffs. The optimization of the grid-connected household is evaluated based on one-year realistic data. An uncertainty analysis is presented based on the variations of insolation, temperature, and load. Sensitivity analyses are implemented based on the average daily load, the grid constraint, and the costs of PV and BES. The operational analyses for 48 h in summer and winter are carried out to evaluate the dynamic performance of the systems for high and low solar insolation. The effectiveness of the proposed model is verified by comparing the results with that of common EMS based on the net metering scheme. It is found that the COE of the proposed EMS for a PV-BES house with ToU-Flat scheme (as the best option) is 2 kWh lower than that of the net metering scheme

1. Introduction

Increasing global electricity consumption and arising environmental problems have led to the popularity of renewable energy in the past decade. Electricity generated from renewable energy resources such as solar, wind and tidal is environmental-friendly and has zero carbon emissions Two schemes are investigated based on the combinations of flat and ToU tariffs for buying and selling electricity: (1) Flat-Flat, (2) ToU-Flat, For each scheme, two configurations are evaluated: (i) PV only, and (ii) PV-BES. The optimization of the grid-connected household is evaluated based on one-year realistic data. An uncertainty analysis is presented based on the variations of insolation, temperature, and load. Sensitivity analyses are implemented based on the average daily load, the grid constraint, and the costs of PV and BES.

1.1 Flat-Flat

In this scheme, the flat rate is applied for electricity buying and selling. In other words, the cost of electricity during the whole day and year does not change. The EMS receives the signal which indicates the status of load consumption, renewable energy, and grid limitation.

When the renewable energy is greater than the household load, the EMS will first store the excess energy in the battery unless the battery is fully charged

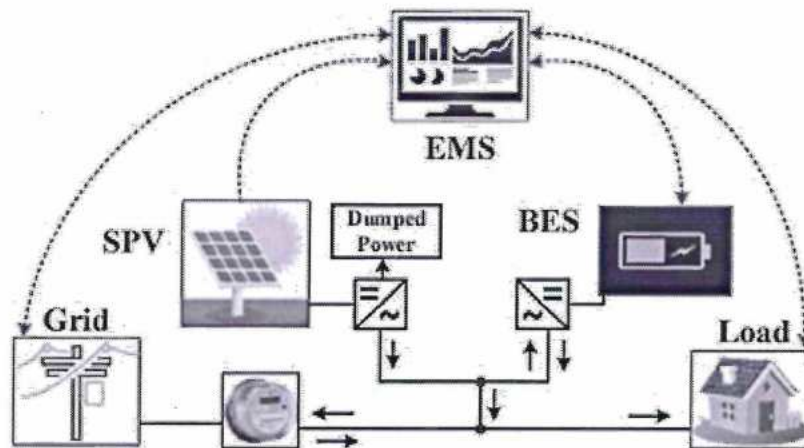


Figure 1. EMS controlled model for a grid-connected house with PV and BES

1.2 ToU-Flat

For this scheme, the electricity selling price is fixed; however, the buying price is determined by ToU rates. Therefore, the control strategy for selling electricity is the same as scheme 1 and remains unchanged. But the buying part of the control strategy is changed based on different periods of the ToU rates (peak, mid-peak, and off-peak). It may be mentioned that although the power flow is different from scheme 1, the action which is triggered by different conditions is the same. In other words, the power flow equations illustrated in the previous section remain unchanged. Therefore, to avoid unnecessary repetition, formulas of the power flow will not be stated in the following schemes

During the peak period, the electricity buying price is relatively high; hence, the EMS tends to use energy in the BES rather than the grid for a better economic benefit. In other words, BES has a higher priority than the grid when the power generated from PV is not enough to supply the load. During mid-peak and off-peak hours, the electricity buying price is low. So, when the

power delivered by solar PV is insufficient, the remaining power is supplied by the grid instead of BES. Algorithm 2 represents the rule-based EMS for the ToU-Flat scheme

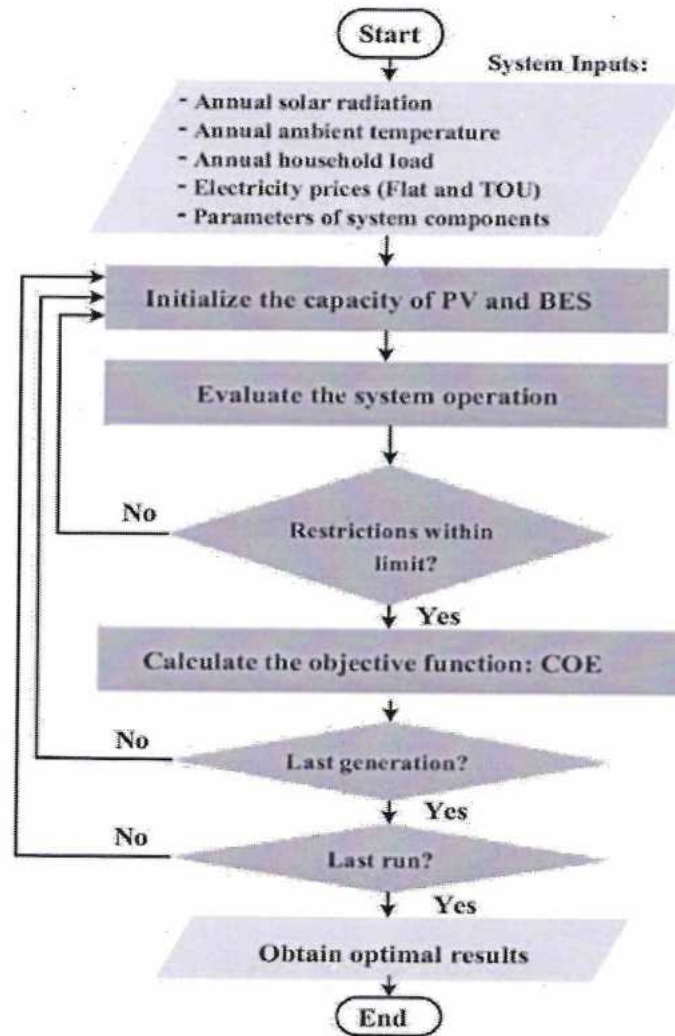


FIGURE 2 The flowchart of the proposed optimization process

ALGORITHM 1 Ruled-based EMS for Flat-Flat scheme

```
1:   for  $t = 1 : 8760$ 
2:     if the PV output power is higher than load
3:       first supply the load, then charge the BES, then export the extra
         power to the grid, dump the extra power if any.
4:     else
5:       first supply the load by PV, then discharge the BES, then import
         the remaining power from the grid.
6:     end if
7:   end for
```

ALGORITHM 2 Ruled-based EMS for ToU-Flat scheme

```
1:   for  $t = 1 : 8760$ 
2:     if the PV output power is higher than load
3:       first supply the load, then charge the BES, then export the extra
         power to the grid, dump the extra power if any.
4:     else
5:       if the  $\text{TOU}_{\text{buy}}$  rate is at peak rate
6:         first supply the load by PV, then discharge the BES, then import
           the remaining power from the grid.
7:       else
8:         first supply the load by PV, then import the remaining power
           from the grid.
9:       end if
10:    end if
```

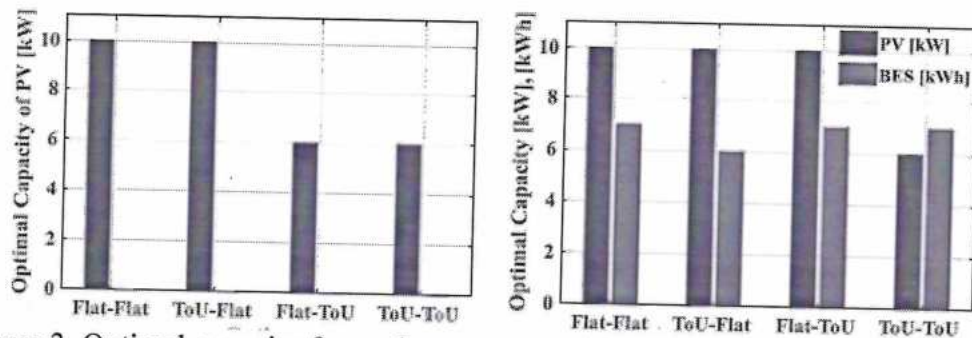


Figure 3. Optimal capacity for each component. (a) PV only configuration. (b) PV-BES configuration

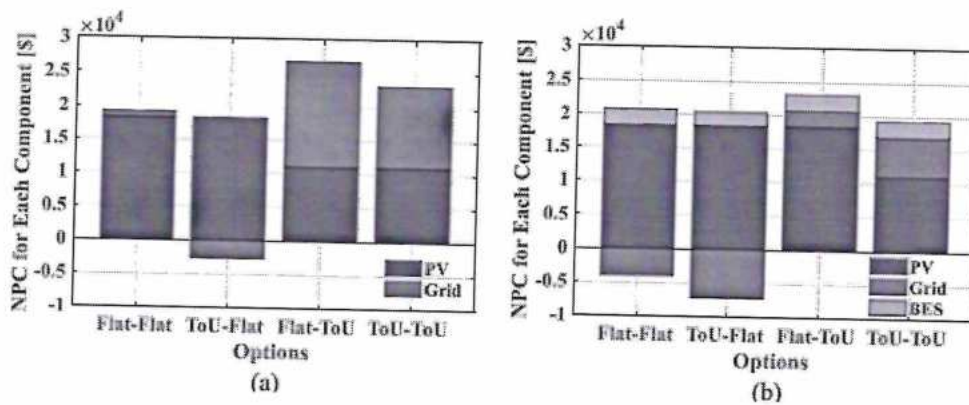


Figure 5. Total NPC division between PV, BES and grid. (a) PV only configuration. (b) PV-BES configuration

2. Optimal capacity of solar PV and BES

The optimal capacity of PV and BES for two configurations (PV only, PV and BES) in four schemes (Flat-Flat, ToU-Flat, Flat-ToU, and ToU-ToU) are shown in Figure 6. The optimal capacity of PV varies from 6 to 10 kW, and it remains the same in both configurations for Flat-Flat, ToU-Flat, and ToU-ToU schemes. The optimal capacity of BES is 6 kWh for the ToUFlat scheme and 7 kWh for the other three schemes. Figure 7 shows the NPC division. For PV-only configuration, the ToU-Flat scheme

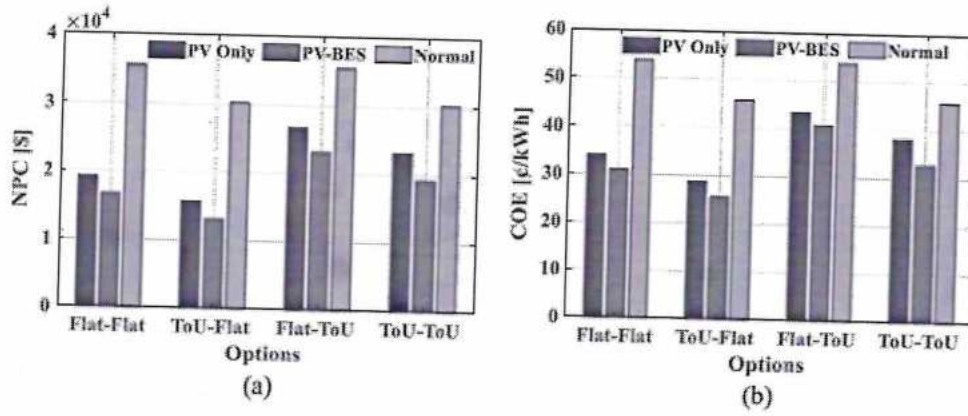


Figure 6. Comparison of optimal results for four schemes and three configurations. (a) NPC. (b) COE

Comparison of economic benefits of the proposed EMSs for one year under four schemes and two configurations

Scheme	Flat-Flat		ToU-Flat
	PV only	PV-BES	PV only
Cost of Energy (€/kWh)	33.98	31.00	28.69
Economic benefits compared to PV only	-	8.77%	-
COE when load met by the grid (€/kWh)	53.69		45.82
Economic benefits of proposed system	36.71%	42.26%	37.39%

3. Conclusion

The main contribution of this Consultancy work was to optimize the capacity of PV and BES with new rule-based EMSs according to the ToU and Flat electricity tariffs for grid-connected households in TWO schemes of the RP and FiT: (1) Flat-Flat, (2) ToU-Flat. It was found that the ToU-Flat scheme (i.e. ToU rate for electricity purchase and Flat rate for electricity sale) acquired the lowest COE of 25.54 €/kWh for PV-BES configuration. The ToU-Flat scheme saved about 11% of COE compared with the PV-only configuration, and it saved 46% of COE compared with the case of completely purchasing

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Ar Nishan meyer Sundaram



AviGen BioTech Pvt Ltd.
Experience Research; Transform Life

Dr. P. Balashanmugam
Director

Date: 23-01-2023

To

Dr..P. Vivek

Associate Professor, School of Bioengineering

VISTAS

Dear Sir,

Sub: Requesting for consultancy project titled Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic Activity of Natural Drug Compounds and its Application in Wound Healing- reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Natural Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled “**Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic Activity of Natural Drug Compounds and its Application in Wound Healing**” to the sum of Rs.125080 (Including GST) to the Department of B.Tech Biotechnology, School of Bioengineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

Director





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Date: 30.01.2023

To

Dr. P. Balashanmugam
Director

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our contribution will enrich your research activities in a new dimension.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr..P. Vivek

Assistant Professor, School of Bioengineering

VISTAS

**Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic Activity of Natural Drug Compounds
and its Application in Wound Healing**

Principal Investigator

Dr. P. Vivek, Associate Professor

Department of Bio-Engineering,

School of Engineering, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Avigen Biotech Private Limited, 7 First Floor,

First main road, New colony Chrompet, Chennai

Report

Title of the Consultancy Work :Antimicrobial, Antidiabetic Activity of Natural Drug Compounds and its Application in Wound Healing

1. Introduction:

Plants are not only essential in health care now, but they are also the best source of safe future medicines. Even though we now have a lot of modern pharmaceuticals at our disposal, it is still critical to find and develop novel therapeutic agents. It is believed that just one- third of all known human illnesses have an adequate treatment. As a result, the fight against illnesses must continue unabated. Because of the minor side effects and synergistic action of the combination of chemicals, traditional plant medicines continue to hold a prominent position in the modern pharmaceutical industry.

Plant-derived goods have unquestionably grown in popularity around the world. More than 85 percent of the populations in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, and Asia rely on traditional medicine, particularly herbal medicines, for their health care. Some medicinal plants are used as adjuvant therapy in health care systems around the world, not only to treat but also to prevent and preserve health. Many modern medicines are made indirectly from medicinal plants, which are a source of novel drugs, Medicinal herbs have a bright future since there are over half a million plants on the planet, the majority of which have not yet been examined in medical practice, and existing and future medical studies can be useful in treating ailments.

Anti-microbial Activity:

Microbial resistance is becoming more of an issue, and the future usage of antimicrobial medications is still questionable. As a result, steps must be made to mitigate the problem, such as limiting antibiotic use, conducting research to better understand the genetic processes of resistance, and continuing research to discover new antibiotics, both synthetic and natural. The ultimate goal is to provide the patient with appropriate and effective antibacterial medications.

Anti-diabetic Activity:

Diabetes, as a very common chronic disease with a high prevalence, morbidity, and mortality, is becoming the third "killer" of mankind's health after cancer, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular diseases. As a result, once diagnosed, it is well controlled with a variety of therapeutically effective drugs. Aside from chemotherapeutic drugs, the twentieth century has seen a shift toward naturopathy. Thus, medical plants are increasingly being used in the treatment or management of life-prolonging disorders such as diabetes mellitus, particularly in underdeveloped countries with limited resources. Diabetes mellitus is associated with a number of

different disorders that affect healthy people. Each of these diseases can be treated by taking use of India's herbal integrity.

2. Methodology

Sample collection

The vitex altissima leaves were collected from Sikkarayapuram, Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu, India. The leaves are washed with tap water for remove the soil particle and rinsed in distilled water. After drying leaves were shaded dried for 48hours and grind into fine powder. It was stored in air tight container for further use.

Extraction of plant sample

The powdered sample of Vitex altissima was extracted using four different solvents based on their polarity such as acetone, ethanol, methanol, petroleum ether. 5g of plant sample was dissolved in 50ml of acetone in a beaker. The mixture was ultrasonicated with 20 kHz for 20 minutes at 48°C. Then the extract was filtered with No. 1 Whatman filter paper, likewise same procedure was repeated for other solvent such as ethanol, methanol, petroleum ether.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

AGAR WELL DIFFUSION METHOD

The antibacterial activity of plants or microbial extracts is commonly assessed using the agar well diffusion method, similar to the disc diffusion method's process. The microbial strains used are *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella enterica*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were evaluated for Vitex altissima for different extracts susceptibility. The preparation of LB broth medium for bacterial culture growth. Measure 100ml of distilled water and add 1.3g of LB broth powder. Swirl the LB broth powder into the water to dissolve it. Autoclave for 20 minutes, after cooling the media. Select the colonies with a sterile inoculating loop injected into liquid medium. Incubate bacterial culture at 37°C for 12-24hr in a shaking incubator. In a laminar air flow, required glassware was washed and dried. Autoclave the LB Agar medium for 30 minutes at 120°C. The sterilized agar media was poured onto Petri dishes and allowed to solidify at room temperature. A swab stick was used to disseminate the designated test organism across the solidified agar. 8mm diameter wells were punched with a sterile borer. To allow diffusion, the Petri plates were placed in the refrigerator for 5 minutes. Using various extracts of plant sample vitex altissima like [acetone, ethanol, methanol, petroleum ether]. 60µl to 120µl of leaf

extract, positive control 100µl of Amphotericin and negative control is plant extracting solvent. Later petri plates were incubated in inverted position at 37°C for 24 hours in the incubator. After 24 hours the zone of inhibition was observed and diameter in mm was measured and recorded.

ANTI- DIABETIC ACTIVITY

Alpha -amylase inhibitory assay

The alpha- amylase inhibition assay for different solvent extraction of *Vitex altissima*. The total assay mixture was composed of various concentration (20-120 µg/mL) of *Vitex altissima*. Add 1ml of methanol and mix it with 1ml of phosphate buffer (pH=7) and alpha-amylase enzyme 20µl. The mixture was incubated at 37° C for 10 minutes. Then, 200 µL of soluble starch (1%, w/v) was added to each reaction tube and incubated at 37°C for 60min. 100 µL of 1 M HCL was added to stop the enzymatic reaction and followed by 200µl of iodine reagent solution was added. The colour change was observed, and the absorbance was measured at 595 nm. There was no plant sample in the control reaction, which represented 100% enzyme activity. A brownish colour in the reaction mixture suggests partially degraded starch. The starch added to the enzyme assay mixture is not destroyed and produces a dark- blue colour complex in the presence of inhibitors from the extract, however no colour complex is produced in the absence of the inhibitor, suggesting that starch is completely hydrolyzed by an alpha-amylase.

$$\% \text{ of inhibition of } \alpha - \text{ amylase} = \frac{\text{Abs control} - \text{Abs sample}}{\text{Abs control}} \times 100$$

3. Analysis and Results

The anti-bacterial activity was performed with different extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves using Agar-well diffusion method against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella enterica*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*.

The antibacterial may be due to the presence of phenolic compounds, terpenoids which inhibit bacterial cell wall biosynthesis by binding to a highly conserved motif of lipid II and lipid III, two key precursors of bacterial cell-wall polymers as peptidoglycan and teichoic acid that adversely affect the growth of microbe.

Anti-bacterial activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Methanolic extract

Sl. No.	Micro-organism	Zone of Inhibition (mm)				Standard (Amphotericin)
		60 µg/mL	80 µg/mL	100 µg/mL	120 µg/mL	

1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	5	6	7	9	11
2	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	9	11	13	12	16
3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6	8	10	13	15
4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	7	11	14	15	20

Anti-bacterial activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Ethanol extract

Sl. No.	Micro-organism	Zone of Inhibition (mm)				Standard (Ampicillin)
		60 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	80 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	120 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	8	11	15	16	20
2	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	5	7	10	11	16
3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6	7	8	10	16
4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	6	6	8	13	29

Anti-bacterial activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Acetone extract

Sl. No.	Micro-organism	Zone of Inhibition (mm)				Standard (Ampicillin)
		60 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	80 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	120 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	6	7	10	13	16
2	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	5	8	10	12	15
3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	5	8	9	8	12
4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	11	14	16	16	18

Anti-bacterial activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Petroleum ether extract

Sl. No.	Micro-organism	Zone of Inhibition (mm)				Standard (Ampicillin)
		60 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	80 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	120 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	
1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	10	12	15	16	20
2	<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	5	9	11	12	17
3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	6	8	10	10	16
4	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	6	12	14	18	20

ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY OF *Vitex altissima*:

α amylase is one of the most significant enzymes involved in the absorption of starch, glycogen, and carbohydrate metabolism. Its inhibition is one of the ways to treat carbohydrate absorption problems like diabetes and obesity. Because carbohydrate metabolism is intricate, stopping it would reveal a way to reduce the rate at which prandial blood sugar is released.

Many medicinal plants and their preparations are used to treat diabetes in the approved Indian Ayurvedic system as well as in ethnomedicinal practices because their main bioactive mechanism demonstrated outstanding α amylase inhibitory and antioxidant effects.

Anti-diabetic activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Methanol extract

Sl. No.	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	METHANOLE EXTRACTION OF VITEX ALTISSIMA
---------	------------------------------------	---

		Absorbance@595nm	%OfInhibition
1	20	0.192	20.325
2	40	0.248	26.91
3	60	0.267	36.34
4	80	0.324	47.34
5	100	0.372	51.27
6	120	0.403	62.27

Anti-diabetic activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Ethanol extract

Sl. No.	Concentration($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	ETHANOLEXTRACTION OF VITEXALTISSIMA	
		Absorbance@595nm	%ofInhibition
1	20	0.159	19.25
2	40	0.256	25.14
3	60	0.29	31.04
4	80	0.351	43.02
5	100	0.381	49.7
6	120	0.411	68.76

Anti-diabetic activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Acetone extract

Sl. No.	Concentration($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	ACETONE EXTRACTION OF VITEXALTISSIMA	
		Absorbance@595nm	%ofInhibition
1	20	0.276	20.23
2	40	0.324	28.29
3	60	0.351	30.05
4	80	0.356	31.04
5	100	0.365	36.34
6	120	0.406	45.77

Anti-diabetic activity of *Vitex altissima* leaves for Petroleum Ether extract

Sl.No	Concentration($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)	PETROLEUM ETHER EXTRACTION OF <i>Vitex Altissima</i>	
		Absorbance@595nm	%ofInhibition
1	20	0.299	13.75
2	40	0.342	21.21
3	60	0.36	26.71
4	80	0.373	29.27
5	100	0.401	32.8
6	120	0.439	41.25

4. Summary

Methanolic extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum zone of inhibition at 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ against *Escherichia coli* followed by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Ethanol extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed

maximum zone of inhibition at 120µg/ml against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* followed by *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Acetone extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum zone of inhibition at 120µg/ml against *Escherichia coli* followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Petroleum ether extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum zone of inhibition at 120 µg/ml against *Escherichia coli* followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella enterica* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Ethanolic extract showed maximum zone of inhibition when compared with other extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves such as Methanol, Acetone and Petroleum ether.


Methanolic extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum absorbance in 120 µg/mL where % of inhibition is 62.27. Ethanolic extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum absorbance in 120µg/mL where % of inhibition is 68.76. Acetone extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum absorbance in 120µg/mL where % of inhibition is 45.77.


Petroleum ether extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum absorbance in 120 µg/mL where % of inhibition is 41.25. Ethanolic extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum % of inhibition when compared to Methanol, Acetone and Petroleum ether.

5. Conclusions

The best results were obtained by ultrasonication method with various solvents like ethanol, methanol, acetone, petroleum ether using leaf extract *Vitex altissima*. The results of this investigation demonstrated that all of the bacterial pathogens tested have a wide spectrum of antibacterial activity. Ethanolic extract showed maximum zone of inhibition when compared with other extracts of *Vitex altissima* leaves such as Methanol, Acetone and Petroleum ether. As a result, it could be used as an antibacterial supplement or in the development of new pharmaceuticals.

The *Vitex altissima* plant could be used to develop novel treatments for a variety of diseases and disorders since it has a wide range of phytochemicals and rich sources with high anti-diabetic activity. Ethanolic extract of *Vitex altissima* leaves showed maximum % of inhibition (68.76) when compared to Methanol, Acetone and Petroleum ether.


(Dr. P. VIVEK)


Signature of HOD



Green Process Technologies

No 19, Bujanga Rao 1st Cross St, Panchayat Colony,
Chromepet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600044.
Mail : gptechchennai@gmail.com, Ph: +91 967796 24530

Date:3/1/2023

To

Dr. R. Padmini
Associate Professor and Head,
Department of Biochemistry
School of Life Sciences
VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting for Poultry feed analysis - regarding

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Natural Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Poultry feed analysis" to the sum of Rs. 1,00,300 (Including GST) to the Department of biochemistry, School of life Sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

Mr. D. Senthilvelan,
Green Process Technology,
Chrompet, Chennai



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date :11/1//2023

To

Mr. D. Senthilvelan,
Green Process Technology,
Chrompet, Chennai

Dear Sir/Madam


Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely


Dr. R. Padmini

Associate Professor and Head,

Department of Biochemistry

School of Life Sciences

VISTAS

Report

**COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF POULTRY FEED:
ENHANCING QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY**

Principal Investigator

Dr. R. PADMINI

Associate Professor and Head

School of Life Sciences

VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Mr. D. Senthilvelan,

Green Process Technology,

Chromepet, Chennai

Padmini

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF POULTRY FEED: ENHANCING QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY

1.0 Introduction

Poultry production plays a crucial role in meeting the growing global demand for animal protein. With an increasing focus on sustainable and efficient agricultural practices, optimizing poultry feed quality has become paramount to ensure the health, welfare, and productivity of poultry flocks. Poultry feed analysis serves as a fundamental tool in this endeavor, providing insights into the nutritional composition, safety, and efficacy of feed formulations. This introduction offers a comprehensive overview of the importance, challenges, and advancements in poultry feed analysis, with a focus on enhancing feed quality and efficiency.

The nutritional requirements of poultry are diverse and dynamic, varying according to factors such as age, breed, production stage, and environmental conditions. Therefore, formulating balanced diets that meet these requirements is essential for maximizing growth performance, egg production, and overall health. Poultry feed typically comprises a combination of grains, protein sources, fats, vitamins, minerals, and additives, each contributing to the overall nutritional profile of the diet. However, variations in feed ingredients' quality and composition can significantly impact the nutritional adequacy and digestibility of feeds, thereby affecting poultry performance.

One of the primary objectives of poultry feed analysis is to assess the proximate composition of feeds, which includes determining the levels of protein, fat, fiber, moisture, and ash. Proximate analysis provides critical information about the energy content and nutrient composition of feeds, enabling nutritionists and producers to formulate diets that meet the specific requirements of poultry at different life stages. Additionally, mineral analysis evaluates the concentrations of essential minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, sodium, and trace elements, which are vital for bone development, metabolic functions, and overall health.

Mycotoxins pose a significant threat to poultry health and productivity, as they can contaminate feed ingredients during storage and processing. Mycotoxin analysis is thus essential for detecting and mitigating the presence of mycotoxins such as aflatoxins, ochratoxins, and deoxynivalenol, which can cause immune suppression, growth retardation, and reproductive disorders in poultry. Quality assessment of poultry feed involves evaluating parameters such as pellet durability, particle size distribution, and the presence of contaminants or foreign materials, ensuring feed safety and efficacy.

Advancements in analytical techniques have revolutionized poultry feed analysis, offering rapid, accurate, and cost-effective methods for assessing feed quality and nutritional composition. Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) has emerged as a powerful tool for rapid analysis of multiple feed parameters, allowing for real-time monitoring and adjustment of feed formulations. Chromatographic methods such as high-performance liquid

chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) enable precise quantification of nutrients, additives, and contaminants in feed samples.

Furthermore, digital solutions such as feed management software have streamlined data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes in poultry production. These software platforms integrate information on feed ingredients, nutrient requirements, production performance, and environmental factors, facilitating optimization of feed formulations and management practices. By harnessing the power of big data analytics and artificial intelligence, poultry producers can identify patterns, trends, and optimization opportunities to enhance feed quality and efficiency.

In conclusion, comprehensive analysis of poultry feed is essential for enhancing feed quality, safety, and efficiency in poultry production. By employing advanced analytical techniques and digital solutions, producers can optimize feed formulations, mitigate risks associated with contaminants and mycotoxins, and improve overall performance and profitability. Continued research and innovation in feed analysis methodologies will further contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the poultry industry in meeting global food demands

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Sample Collection: Collect representative samples of poultry feed from different batches or sources to ensure variability is accounted for. Use proper sampling techniques to avoid contamination and ensure sample integrity.

2.2 Proximate Analysis: Determine the proximate composition of the feed samples, including moisture, protein, fat, fiber, and ash content, following standardized methods such as AOAC (Association of Official Agricultural Chemists) protocols. Utilize techniques such as drying, Kjeldahl nitrogen determination, Soxhlet extraction, acid hydrolysis, and ashing for accurate analysis of each component.

2.3 Mineral Analysis: Conduct mineral analysis to determine the concentrations of essential minerals (e.g., calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium) and trace elements (e.g., iron, zinc, copper) in the feed samples. Employ methods such as atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), or flame photometry for mineral quantification.

2.4 Amino Acid Analysis: Perform amino acid analysis to assess the amino acid profile of the feed samples, which is crucial for protein synthesis and growth performance in poultry. Utilize techniques such as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or ion-exchange chromatography for amino acid quantification.

2.5 Mycotoxin Analysis: Screen feed samples for mycotoxins using analytical methods such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), thin-layer chromatography (TLC), or liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS). Quantify the levels of mycotoxins such as aflatoxins, ochratoxins, and deoxynivalenol to ensure feed safety and mitigate health risks to poultry.

2.6 Quality Assessment: Evaluate feed quality parameters such as pellet durability index (PDI), particle size distribution, and presence of contaminants (e.g., foreign materials, pathogens). Use standardized methods and equipment such as pellet durability testers, sieve shakers, and microscopy for accurate quality assessment.

2.7 Nutrient content information: Implement advanced analytical techniques such as near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) for rapid analysis of multiple feed parameters in real-time. Utilize chromatographic methods (e.g., HPLC, GC-MS) for precise quantification of nutrients, additives, and contaminants in feed samples.

2.8 Data Analysis and Interpretation: Analyze the obtained data using statistical software packages to identify trends, correlations, and outliers. Interpret the results in the context of nutritional requirements, regulatory standards, and best practices in poultry nutrition and feed formulation.

3. Analysis and Results

The comprehensive analysis of poultry feed aimed to enhance feed quality and efficiency by evaluating various parameters such as proximate composition, mineral content, amino acid profile, mycotoxin levels, and quality characteristics. The results obtained from the analysis provided valuable insights into the nutritional composition, safety, and efficacy of poultry feed formulations.

Proximate Composition Analysis: The proximate analysis revealed the nutritional composition of the poultry feed samples, including moisture, protein, fat, fiber, and ash content. The results indicated variations in nutrient levels among different feed batches, highlighting the importance of quality control measures in feed manufacturing. By assessing proximate composition, nutritionists and producers can formulate balanced diets that meet the specific requirements of poultry at different life stages, thereby optimizing growth performance and overall health.

Mineral Content Analysis: Mineral analysis identified the concentrations of essential minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, iron, zinc, and copper in the poultry feed samples. These minerals play vital roles in bone development, metabolic functions, and immune system health in poultry. The results underscored the importance of incorporating high-quality mineral sources in feed formulations to meet the nutritional needs of poultry and prevent deficiencies or imbalances that could adversely affect productivity and well-being.

Amino Acid Profile Analysis: Amino acid analysis provided insights into the amino acid composition of the poultry feed samples, including essential amino acids required for protein synthesis and growth in poultry. The results highlighted the importance of formulating diets with balanced amino acid profiles to optimize protein utilization and maximize growth performance. By ensuring adequate levels of essential amino acids, producers can enhance feed efficiency and reduce the environmental impact of poultry production through reduced nitrogen excretion.

Mycotoxin Analysis: Mycotoxin analysis detected and quantified the levels of mycotoxins such as aflatoxins, ochratoxins, and deoxynivalenol in the poultry feed samples. The presence of mycotoxins poses significant health risks to poultry, including immune suppression, growth retardation, and reproductive disorders. The results emphasized the importance of

implementing stringent quality control measures to mitigate mycotoxin contamination in feed ingredients and finished feeds. By monitoring mycotoxin levels and implementing appropriate mitigation strategies, producers can safeguard the health and productivity of poultry flocks.

Quality Characteristics Assessment: Quality assessment of poultry feed involved evaluating parameters such as pellet durability index (PDI), particle size distribution, and presence of contaminants or foreign materials. The results provided valuable information on feed physical quality and safety, ensuring feed efficacy and minimizing feed wastage. By maintaining high-quality feed standards, producers can optimize feed utilization, improve poultry performance, and enhance overall production efficiency.

Overall, the analysis and results of the comprehensive poultry feed analysis project underscored the importance of feed quality and efficiency in poultry production. By optimizing feed formulations, mitigating risks associated with contaminants and mycotoxins, and ensuring high-quality feed standards, producers can enhance the health, welfare, and productivity of poultry flocks while promoting sustainable and efficient poultry production practices. Continued research and innovation in feed analysis methodologies will further contribute to the advancement of poultry nutrition and feed technology, driving improvements in feed quality and efficiency across the poultry industry.

4.0 Summary

The Comprehensive Analysis of Poultry Feed: Enhancing Quality and Efficiency project focuses on optimizing the nutritional composition, safety, and efficacy of poultry feed to improve the health, welfare, and productivity of poultry flocks. The project encompasses various analytical techniques and methodologies aimed at assessing feed quality, identifying nutritional deficiencies, and mitigating risks associated with contaminants and mycotoxins.

The project begins with sample collection, ensuring representative samples are obtained from different batches or sources of poultry feed to account for variability. Proximate analysis is then conducted to determine the moisture, protein, fat, fiber, and ash content of the feed samples. Mineral analysis follows, assessing the concentrations of essential minerals and trace elements crucial for poultry health and performance. Amino acid analysis is performed to evaluate the amino acid profile, essential for protein synthesis and growth. Mycotoxin analysis is also conducted to detect and mitigate the presence of harmful mycotoxins, which can adversely affect poultry health and productivity.

Quality assessment of the feed samples involves evaluating parameters such as pellet durability, particle size distribution, and the presence of contaminants or foreign materials. Advanced analytical techniques, including near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and chromatography, are utilized for rapid and accurate analysis of feed parameters. Digital solutions such as feed management software are integrated to streamline data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes, facilitating optimization of feed formulations and management practices.

The analysis and results of the project provide valuable insights into the nutritional composition, safety, and efficacy of poultry feed. By identifying nutrient deficiencies and potential contaminants, producers can formulate balanced diets that meet the specific requirements of poultry at different life stages. Mitigation strategies for mycotoxins and quality assurance measures ensure feed safety and efficacy, thereby enhancing poultry performance and profitability.

The project's findings contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the poultry industry by optimizing feed quality and efficiency. Continued research and innovation in feed analysis methodologies will further advance our understanding of poultry nutrition and feed formulation, ultimately supporting global food security and animal welfare initiatives.

5.0 Conclusion

The Comprehensive Analysis of Poultry Feed: Enhancing Quality and Efficiency project underscores the critical importance of feed analysis in optimizing the nutritional composition, safety, and efficacy of poultry feed. Through the utilization of advanced analytical techniques, comprehensive methodologies, and digital solutions, the project has provided valuable insights into enhancing feed quality and efficiency to improve the health, welfare, and productivity of poultry flocks.

By conducting proximate analysis, mineral analysis, amino acid analysis, and mycotoxin analysis, the project has enabled producers to identify nutrient deficiencies, assess feed safety, and mitigate risks associated with contaminants and mycotoxins. Quality assessment measures have ensured feed safety and efficacy, while advanced analytical techniques such as near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and chromatography have facilitated rapid and accurate analysis of feed parameters.

Integration with digital solutions such as feed management software has streamlined data collection, analysis, and decision-making processes, empowering producers to optimize feed formulations and management practices. By harnessing the power of big data analytics and artificial intelligence, producers can identify trends, patterns, and optimization opportunities to enhance feed quality and efficiency, ultimately improving poultry performance and profitability.

The findings of the project contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the poultry industry by supporting the development of balanced diets, mitigating health risks, and enhancing production efficiency. Continued research and innovation in feed analysis methodologies will further advance our understanding of poultry nutrition and feed formulation, driving improvements in feed quality, safety, and efficacy.

In conclusion, the Comprehensive Analysis of Poultry Feed: Enhancing Quality and Efficiency project underscores the importance of feed analysis in supporting the health, welfare, and productivity of poultry flocks. By optimizing feed quality and efficiency, producers can ensure the sustainability and resilience of the poultry industry while meeting the growing global demand for high-quality poultry products.



MANO SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

NO.3/31, VALLUVAR SALAI, RAMAPURAM CHENNAI - 600 089

GST IN 33GTOPS5413L1Z3 MOBILE NO: 9976449986

Email:- manoscientific2324@gmail.com

Dated: 25.03.2023

To

Dr. M. Parthasarathy & Dr. V. Gowthami,

Department of Physics,

School of Basic Sciences,

VISTAS, Chennai.

Sub: Submission of consultancy project in Physics – Reg

Respected Sir / Madam,

I am, Mr. M. Srinivasan, Proprietor/Executive Director, Mano Scientific Instruments, Ramapuram, Chennai. Our company has registered in the Registrar of companies (GST IN 33GTOPS5413L1Z3) and is involved in Research and Experimental Development Activities in Physical Science. In the process of the Technology Development Activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "**Light activated Switch Using Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)**" (for the period of one year) to the sum of Rs.1,50,000 /-(including GST) to the Department of Physics, School of Basic Sciences, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai. Hence I request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you

Mr. M. Srinivasan

Proprietor/Executive Director

Mano Scientific Instruments

For MANO SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT

M. Srinivasan

Proprietor.



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI
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Date: 27-03-2023

To

Mr. M. Srinivasan,
Proprietor/Executive Director,
Mano scientific Instruments,
Ramapuram,
Chennai – 600 089.

Dear Sir / Madam

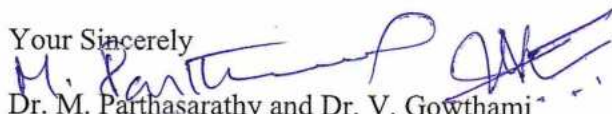
Sub : Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work – Reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the company.

Thanking you,

Your Sincerely


Dr. M. Parthasarathy and Dr. V. Gowthami

Department of Physics,
School of Basic Sciences,
VISTAS, Chennai



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

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Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

LIGHT ACTIVATED SWITCH USING LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTOR (LDR)

Principal Investigator(s)

Dr M Parthasarathy and Dr V Gowthami

Department of Physics

School of Basic Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Mano Scientific Instruments

Ramapuram, Chennai

REPORT

TITLE OF THE CONSULTANCY WORK : LIGHT ACTIVATED SWITCH USING LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTOR (LDR)

1. INTRODUCTION:

A circuit for a Light-activated switch using an LDR for automated light depends on the switch, which turns on or off based on the environment light. This circuit can turn on a regular bulb or a circuit when there its intensity of surrounding light diminishes. This circuit is best for regular usage for street lamps, room lamps, vehicle headlights, etc. this circuit is simple and uses very few components like LDR (light dependent resistor), 220v relay, compactor IC and an inverter. This circuit makes regular usage devices more efficient, and we can use them effectively. When the Light Intensity decrease, the LDR resistance increases then the compactor measures the difference in voltage on its inverting and non-inverting pins, the compactor gives output voltage very low which is inverted to high voltage by a transistor, then the relay is Switched on, and circuit is ON. This works same for day and the relay is switched OFF.:

Electronics is one of the fastest expanding fields in research, application development and commercialization. Substantial growth in the field has occurred due to World War II, the invention of the transistor, the space program and the computer industry. The research grants are high, jobs are available and there is much money to be made in areas related to electronics. With the beginning of the "information superhighway" and computerized video coming to your home, it is hard to imagine that electronics will not continue to expand in the future.

Electronics is everywhere in our lives. It is difficult for the practicing engineer to stay informed of the most recent developments in electronics. What is taught in this course could well be out of date by the time you go to use it. However, the physical concepts of circuit behaviour will be largely applicable to any future development. The approach to electronics taken in this course will be a mixture of physical concepts and design principles. The course will thus appear more qualitative and wordier compared to other physics courses.

2. METHODOLOGY

Basic Electronic Devices

There are three basic devices which shape up the working and design of all electronic circuits. They are:

1. **Resistor**- A resistor works as per Ohm's Law. If V is the voltage across the resistor, I is the current through it and R is the resistance value, then

$$V = IR.$$

2. **Capacitor**- A capacitor is used to store energy in its electric field. It does not have a linear I - V relationship, unlike a resistor.

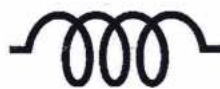
$$V = 1/C \int I.dt$$

3. **Inductor**- An inductor is used to store energy in its magnetic field. Its behaviour is somewhat analogous to a capacitor, due to its I - V relationship.

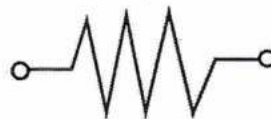
$$I = 1/L \int V.dt$$



Capacitor



Inductor



Resistor

VOLTMETER

Voltmeter is a voltage meter which measures the voltage between the two nodes. The unit of potential difference is volts. So it is a measuring instrument which measures the potential difference between the two points.

The main principle of voltmeter is that it must be connected in parallel in which we want to measure the voltage. Parallel connection is used because a

voltmeter is constructed in such a way that it has a very high value of resistance. So if that high resistance is connected in series than the current flow will be almost zero which means the circuit has become open.

If it is connected in parallel, than the load impedance comes parallel with the high resistance of the voltmeter and hence the combination will give almost the same the impedance that the load had. Also in parallel circuit we know that the voltage is same so the voltage between the voltmeter and the load is almost same and hence voltmeter measures the voltage. For an ideal voltmeter, we have the resistance is to be infinity and hence the current drawn to be zero so there will be no power loss in the instrument. But this is not achievable practically as we cannot have a material which has infinite resistance.

Classification or Types of Voltmeter

According to the construction principle, we have different types of voltmeters, they are mainly:

1. Permanent Magnet Moving coil (PMMC) Voltmeter.
2. Moving Iron (MI) Voltmeter.
3. Electro Dynamometer Type Voltmeter.
4. Rectifier Type Voltmeter.
5. Induction Type Voltmeter.
6. Electrostatic Type Voltmeter.

Depending on this types of measurement we do, we have-

1. DC Voltmeter.
2. AC Voltmeter.

3. OPERATION

A photo resistor or light dependent resistor is an electronic component that is sensitive to light. When light falls upon it, then the resistance changes. Values of the resistance of the LDR may change over many orders of magnitude the value of the resistance falling as the level of light increases.

It is not uncommon for the values of resistance of an LDR or photo resistor to be several mega ohms in darkness and then to fall to a few hundred ohms in bright light.

With such a wide variation in resistance, LDRs are easy to use and there are many LDR circuits available. The sensitivity of light dependent resistors or photo resistors also varies with the wavelength of the incident light. LDRs are made from semiconductor materials to enable them to have their light sensitive properties. Many materials can be used, but one popular material for these photo resistors is cadmium sulphide, CdS, although the use of these cells is now restricted in Europe because of environmental issues with the use of cadmium.

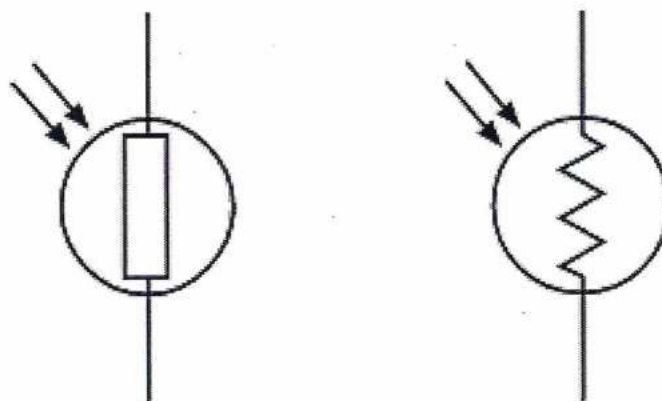


Figure 1 Symbols for LDR

The light dependent resistor / photo resistor circuit symbols are shown for both the newer style resistor symbol, i.e., a rectangular box and the older zig-zag line resistor circuit symbols.

TYPES OF LDR OR PHOTORESISTORS

Light dependent resistors, LDRs or photo resistors fall into one of two types or categories:

- **Intrinsic photo resistors:** Intrinsic photo resistors use un-doped semiconductor materials including silicon or germanium. Photons fall on the LDR excite electrons moving them from the valence band to the conduction band. As a result, these electrons are free to conduct electricity. The more light that falls on the device, the more electrons are liberated and the greater the level of conductivity, and this results in a lower level of resistance.
- **Extrinsic photo resistors:** Extrinsic photo resistors are manufactured from semiconductor of materials doped with impurities. These impurities or dopants create a new energy band above the existing valence band. As a result, electrons need less energy to transfer to the conduction band because of the smaller energy gap. Regardless of the type of light dependent resistor or photo resistor, both types exhibit an increase in conductivity or fall in resistance with increasing levels of incident light.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LDR

The light-dependent resistor is very responsive to light. When the light is stronger, then the resistance is lower which means, when the light intensity increases then the value of resistance for the LDR will be decreased drastically to below 1K.

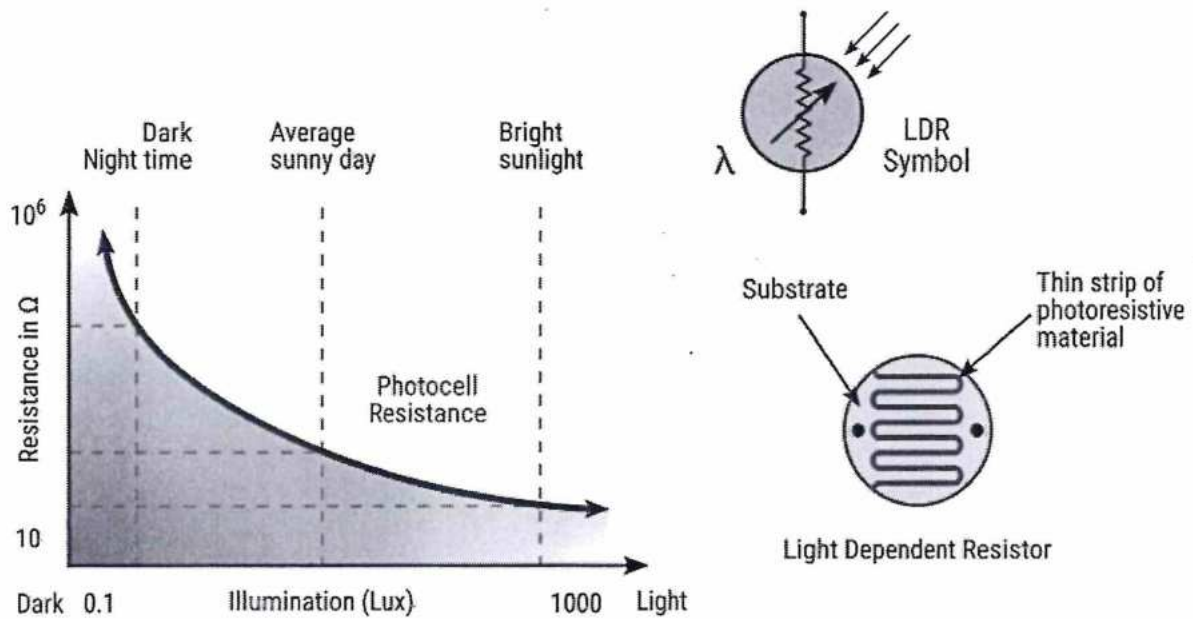


Figure 2 LDR Characteristics

When the light drops on LDR, the resistance will be decreased and when the resistor is placed in the dark then the resistance will be increased which is called dark resistance. If any device absorbs light then its resistance will be reduced radically. If a stable voltage is given to it, the light intensity will be increased & the flow of current starts increasing. So, the following diagram represents the characteristics between resistance & illumination for a specific LDR.

LDR ADVANTAGES

The **advantages of LDR** include the following.

- Sensitivity is High
- Simple & Small devices
- Easily used
- Inexpensive
- There is no union potential.

- The light-dark resistance ratio is high.
- Its connection is simple

LDR DISADVANTAGES

The **disadvantages of LDR** include the following.

- Spectral response is narrow
- Hysteresis effect
- Temperature stability is low for the best materials
- In stable materials, it responds very slowly
- The use of LDR is limited where the light signal changes very quickly
- It is not so much a responsive device.
- It provides incorrect result once working temperature alters

APPLICATIONS OF LDR

- I. Light-dependent resistors are simple and low-cost devices.
- II. These devices are used where there is a need to sense the presence and absence of light is necessary.
- III. These resistors are used as light sensors and the applications of LDR mainly include alarm clocks, street lights, light intensity meters, burglar alarm circuits.
- IV. For a better understanding of this concept.
- V. Power conserving of intensity controlled street lights using LDR.

LM 358 COMPACTOR IC

The LM358 contains two independent high gain operational amplifiers, low power, dual channel op-amp, high gain with internal frequency compensation. Single power supply will be required to operate both op-amps in LM358. We can also use a split power supply. The device has low power supply voltage.

LM358 IC can also be used as transducer standard operational amplifier and it is suitable for our needs. It can handle voltage from 3V to 32V DC supply and current up to 20mA per channel. It consists of 8 pins which contains two operational amplifiers.

In this IC we have two operational amplifier which can we use as a comparator. LM- The low power drain also makes the LM358 a good choice for battery operation. Generally we obtain signal from sensor are usually have small rating. We cannot do anything with this rating for example we obtain 0.3V from sensor. By using 0.3V we cannot ON/OFF led or relay. The LM-358 IC get signal from the sensor and compare to the reference voltage. Then this IC will decide whether the voltage is greater or less than reference voltage by giving output high or low.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

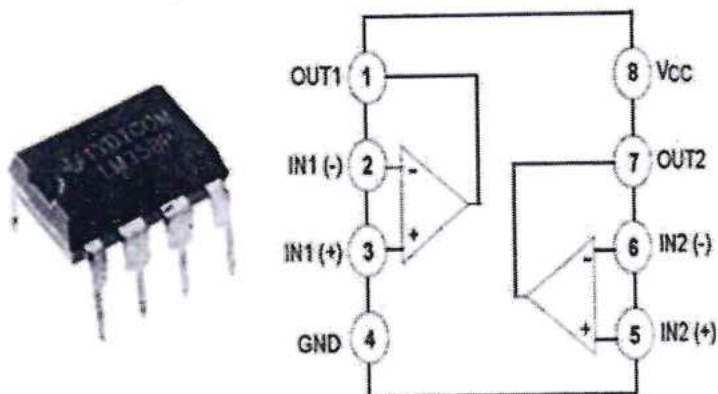


Figure 3 LM 358 IC and IC CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

BLOCK DIAGRAM AND WORKING OF LIGHT ACTIVATED SWITCH

The circuit consist of an LDR (Light Detecting Resistor), Relay and IC-LM358, this circuit acts as a automated switch. The component LDR is a light depended variable resistor, when light intensity increases then the resistance will decrease, by this method the IC will be used to detect the resistance of the LDR. When the room is dark, the LDR will be High resistance value then Compactor Output is low and an inverter is used to invert the output and a ON voltage current is passed to the relay and the relay is switched ON. If the Intensity of the light increases, then the resistance of LDR is decreased and the Compactor-Inverted doesn't allows the ON voltage-current and the relay is switched OFF.

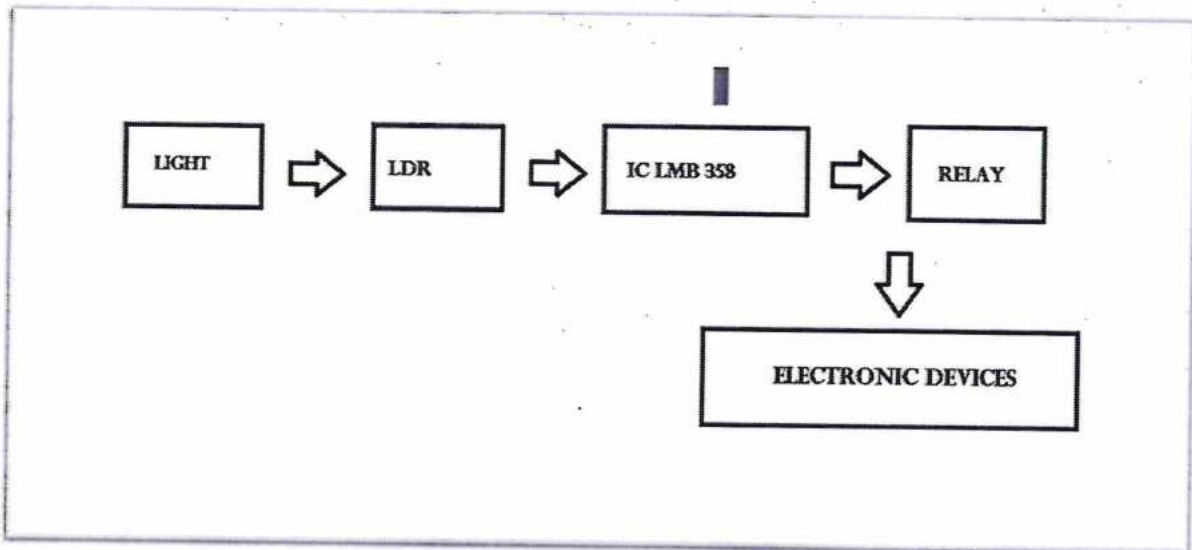


Figure 4 Block diagram of Light Activated Switch using LDR

The Relay allows/stops the flow of current and also acts as a switch. The LDR-IC combination works as key-detector.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM FOR LIGHT ACTIVATED SWITCH

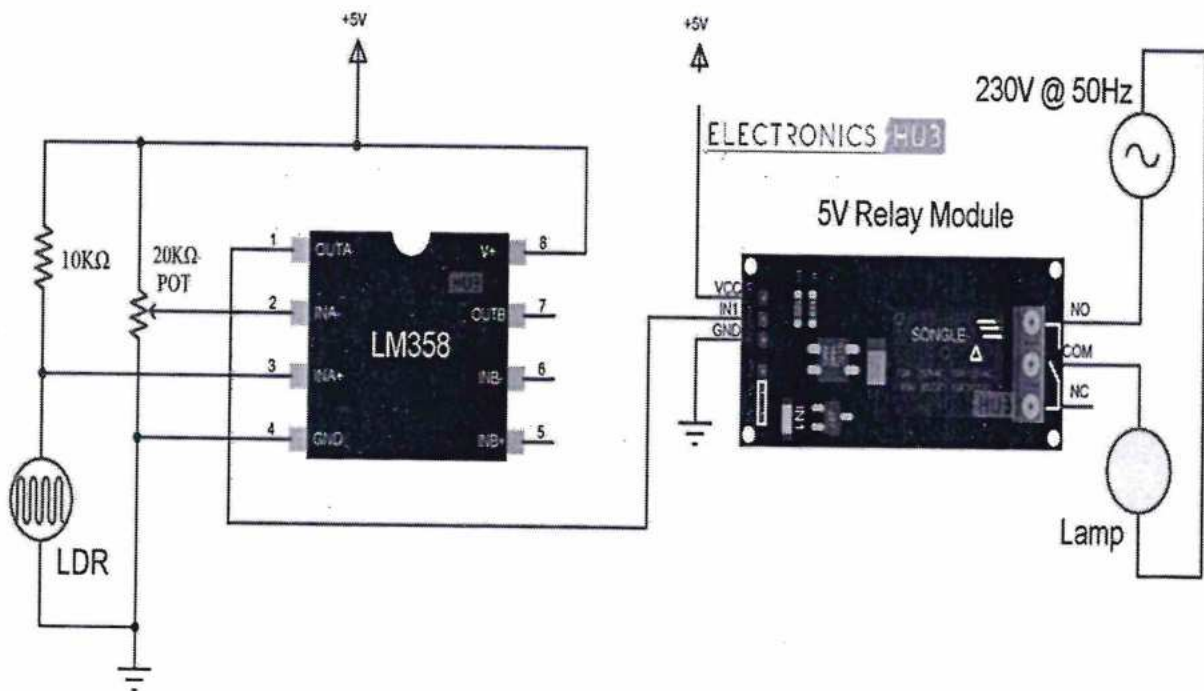


Figure 5 Circuit Diagram of Light Activated Switch using LDR

Circuit Components

- LM358 Comparator IC
- Relay Module
- Light Dependent Resistor LDR
- 10K Ω Resistor
- 20K Ω Potentiometer
- Bulb
- Connecting Wires
- Mini Breadboard
- 5V Power Supply

4. SUMMARY

The light activated switch circuit mainly consists of two components: the comparator IC LM358 and the LDR. The LM358 IC has 8-pins and can have supply voltages ranging from 3-32 volts. It has two internally frequency compensated operational amplifiers. In the present circuit, only one op-amp is used for comparing the input voltages. Out of the eight pins of LM358, pins 1, 2 and 3 are used by the first op-amp while pins 5, 6 and 7 are used by the second Op-Amp. Pins 4 and 8 are common for both the op amps as they are GND and VCC Pins. Pin 3 is the inverting pin of the Op-amp. Its input is given from the combination of the Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) and a 10K Ω Resistor. Pin 2 is the non-inverting pin and its input is given from the potentiometer. Pin 8 is connected to the supply voltage of +5V while the pin 4 is connected to the ground.

The output of the Op-Amp i.e., its Pin 1 is connected to an Inverter (pnp transistor base), the emitter pin of the transistor is connected to the IN Pin of the Relay Module. Since a 5V Relay Module is used, its VCC and GND pins are

connected to +5V and GND respectively. Coming to the relay switch part there are three pins for connecting a load to the relay. They are: Normally Open NO, Normally Closed NC and COM. Initially, the COM pin is connected to the Normally Closed i.e., NC Pin. When the relay is activated i.e., appropriate voltage is applied to the coil of the relay, the COM pin is connected to the Normally Open pin. Hence, connect one end of the light bulb to the COM pin of the relay and the other is connected to one wire of the AC Mains Supply. The other wire of the main supply is connected to the Normally Open pin of the relay.

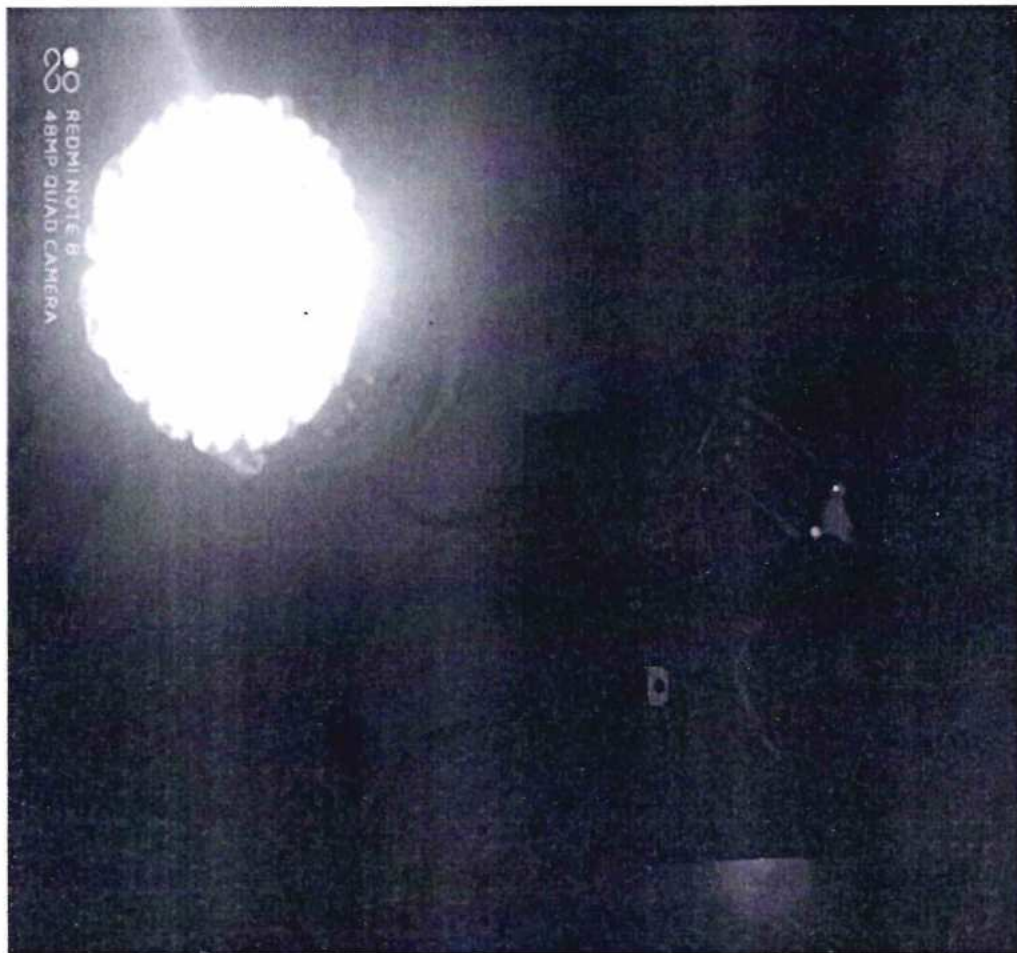


Figure 6 Light Activated switch is ON

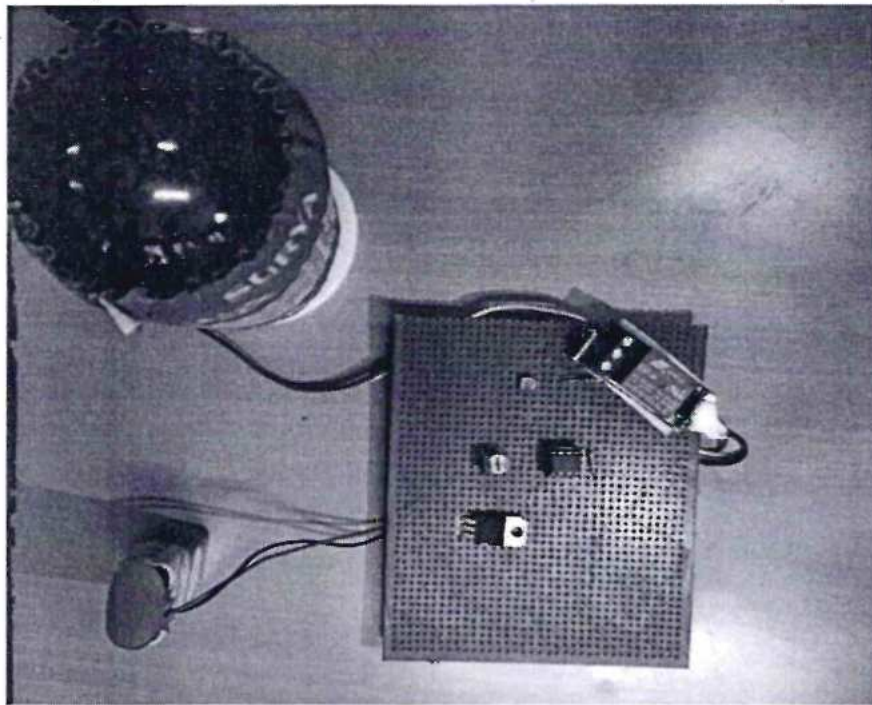


Figure 7 Light Activated switch is ON

5. CONCLUSION

The LDR resistance increases as the intensity of the light decreases, then the comparator compares the difference between its inverting pin and non-inverting pin. Then the IC output power is low which is passed to the inverting transistor which inverts the value by allowing high current on its Emitter and the relay is switched on and the main Circuit is closed, and the bulb is turned ON. This method is used for automatic tuning on lights for streetlamps and vehicle headlights and domestic safety lights and industrial backup lights. When the light intensity increases then the current flow is cut-off. By this Method Electricity is Efficiently Saved.



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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA

School of Maritime Studies

Date: 30-11-2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to state that 87 Nos, GP Rating Trainees of BALAJI SEAMEN TRAINING INSTITUTE (as per list attached) visited our Ship-in-Campus VELS EXCELLENCE at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS) on 30-11-2022.

They were accompanied by their Faculty / Instructors and were taken all around the Ship-in-Campus and explained about working of various Ship's Machinery & Equipments.

Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES




Off Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR) IT Highway, Near Navalur, Thalambur, Chennai - 600 130, India

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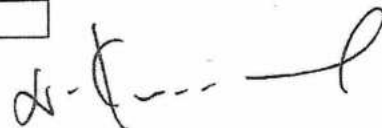
E-mail: director.smts@velsuniv.ac.in Website: www.velsmaritime.com, www.velsuniv.ac.in

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School of Maritime Studies

INVOICE

M/S. BALAJI SEAMEN TRAINING INSTITUTE

Invoice No. : **VELS/2022/148**

Date : 30.11.2022

85 trainees of M/S Balaji Seamen Training Institute will visit the Ship-In-Campus at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies on 11-10-2022.

Charges for use of our Premises }
@ Rs.250/- per trainee } * Rs. 250/-

Total **Rs. 21250/-** (Twenty One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Only)

- GST No. of VELS UNIVERSITY is 33AAATV9804 F 1ZH
- Cheque or DD may be drawn in favour of "VELS UNIVERSITY" payable at "CHENNAI".

For VELS UNIVERSITY

Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
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Marching Beyond 25 Years Successfully

Date: 24.11.2022

To

The Managing Director,

GADGETS Private Limited

Dear sir,

Sub: Acceptance of consultancy work - Consent letter – Reg.

Ref: Your offer Letter, dated 15.11.2022.

Warm Greetings!

I thank you, for given opportunity to work with you for the grant of assignments on account of consultancy work. I am happy to accept your assignment, for the better performance as well as to improve the quality of the work I will interact with you for further assistance. I assure you that I complete the consultancy work earlier than allotted period of time.

Thanking you

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'S. Pradeep Kumar', is written over the typed name. The signature is stylized and includes the date '24/11/22' written below it.

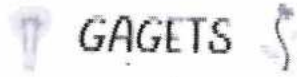
Dr. S. Pradeep Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

School of Engineering

VISTAS



Global Association for Green Energy
Technological Skills

Date: 15.11.2022

Dear Sir,

Sub: For GADGETS Pvt Ltd - Offer consultancy projects on payment basis to the Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering - Consultancy with Vels Institute of Science , Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)- Reg.

Ref: Your Proposal Forwarded dated: 04.10.2022

We express our sincere thanks to you for your interest to do consultancy and research work with us. We would like to offer some outsourcing part of our research work on account of technical constancy to you. **Titled: Integrated Solar Street Light with Battery**

It is requested that, if you are interest kindly send us your consent for the assignment.



S.Vinoth kumar
Founder

gagets.dev@gmail.com
16B,15th street, Shankar Nagar,
Pammal, Chennai 600075
www.gagets.org

Integrated Solar Street Light with Battery

Principal Investigator

Dr. S. Pradeep Kumar

**Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
School of Engineering, VISTAS**

**Beneficiary of the Consultant Work
GADGETS Private Limited**

Integrated Solar Street Light with Battery

1. Introduction

Today the major concern in the world is global warming and climate change issue. All the countries are promoting renewable energy sources to tackle these issues which have made the researchers to work in his area. Government of India has also promoted the use of renewable energy sources for various applications through various schemes and subsidy. One of the major step towards this is replacement of conventional lighting system with the highly efficient LED based solar street lighting system. The street lighting system has become a prominent source of lighting mostly in rural India. These are self-sustained standalone system which does not require any grid connectivity avoiding any kind of transmission loss. As the LED work on DC supply, AC to DC convertor losses are also avoided making them more efficient systems. So, solar powered LED lighting systems are the ideal combination for outdoor lighting. This system has almost no running cost with minimum maintenance. They are environmental friendly & provide better illumination at lower wattage which has made them a popular choice amongst the developed and developing countries. These street lights require a panel, charge controller and a bulky battery along with the battery holding box to be mounted on a single pole. The major drawback with this system is the theft of the batteries which are mounted on the pole. Also if they are in any of remote locations then the maintenance issues such as failure of lamp due to drivers, converter or battery failure is unattended due to lack of information to the maintenance persons. Apart from this another major issue is these street light is they are kept ON during day time resulting in completely discharging the battery and affects the battery life. This project deals in developing an all in one solar LED Street light which is an intelligent compact lighting solution integrated along with the body of the solar panels empaneled with the dawn to dusk charge controller, lithium-ion batteries, GSM module and a PIR motion sensor. The use of the PIR motion sensor enables the adjusting of LED light brightness intelligently and can subsequently lead to energy saving, also the use of GSM module sends a sms to the maintenance person whenever the LED light is not working

2. Methodology

Wherever Times is specified, Times Roman or Times New Roman may be used. If neither is available on your word processor, please use the font closest in appearance to Times. Avoid using bit-mapped fonts. True Type 1 or Open Type fonts are required. Please embed all fonts, in particular symbol fonts, as well, for math, etc.

A. Solar Panel: Solar panel is one of the most important parts of a solar street lights. It converts the solar energy into electricity in DC form. A 40W polycrystalline solar panel is used for the entire concept.

B. MPPT Charge Controller: maximum power point tracker (MPPT) charge controller is an electronic DC to DC converter that optimizes the match between the solar panels and the battery bank. To put it simply, they convert a higher voltage DC output from solar panels down to the lower voltage needed to charge batteries. These controllers extract the maximum available power from PV module by making them operate at the optimum voltage (maximum power point) i.e. MPPT checks output of PV module and compares it to battery voltage then finds the maximum power that PV module can produce to charge the battery and converts it to the optimum voltage so as to get the maximum amps into the battery. The MPPT charge controller used in the project was designed using an incremental conductance algorithm for a rated voltage of 12V at 6A.

C. LED array: An SMD LED Module (surface-mount device light-emitting diode module) is a type of LED module that uses surface-mount technology (SMT) to mount LED chips on printed circuit boards (PCB). It is a self-contained plate on which LEDs are mounted on the top surface and is specially designed to function on its own or to plug into a compatible unit. A 20W, SMD with 3030 LED array was used

D. Lithium Polymer (Li-Po) battery: These batteries are compact, lightweight and are rechargeable. They work on lithium-ion technology using a polymer electrolyte instead of a liquid one. A highly conductive semisolid (gel) polymers form this electrolyte. These batteries provide a higher specific energy than other lithium-battery. A 12V, 14Ah battery

was used. This provides a battery backup of 12 hours for the load of 20W LED array. It has a weight of 600 Gms and has a dimension of 29.4 x 21.4 x 8.8 cm [3].

E. PIR sensor: A passive infrared sensor (PIR sensor) is an electronic sensor that measures infrared (IR) light radiating from objects in its field of view. These sensors are usually used for motion detection. All objects with a temperature above absolute zero emit heat energy in the form of radiation. Usually this radiation isn't visible to the human eye because it radiates at infrared wavelengths, but it can be detected by PIR sensors. A single PIR sensor detects change in the infrared radiation on it, which varies depending on the temperature and surface characteristics of the objects in front of the sensor. When an object, such as a human, passes in front of the background, such as a wall, the temperature at that point in the sensor's field of view will rise from room temperature to body temperature, and then back again. The sensor converts the resulting change in the incoming infrared radiation into a change in the output voltage, and this triggers the detection.

F. GSM Module: A SIM900 GSM module is used in this product. It is a complete Quad-band GSM/GPRS module in a SMT type and designed with a very powerful single-chip processor integrating AMR926EJ-S core. It delivers GSM/GPRS 850/900/1800/1900MHz performance for voice, SMS, Data, and Fax in a small form factor and with low power consumption. It has a compact design of 24mm x 24mm x 3 mm

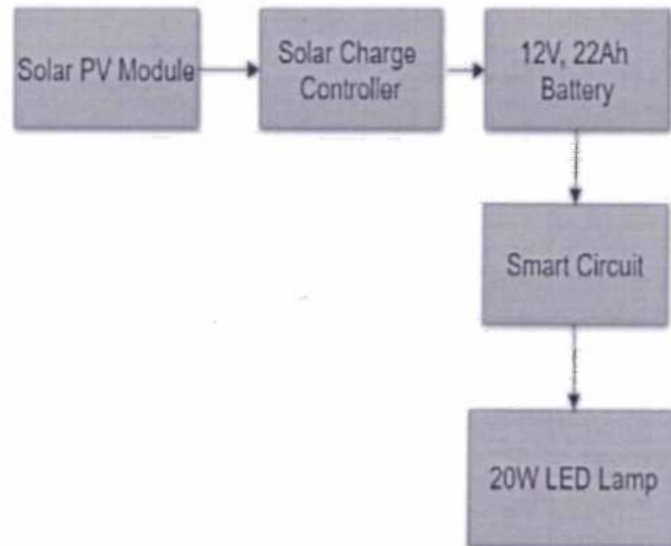
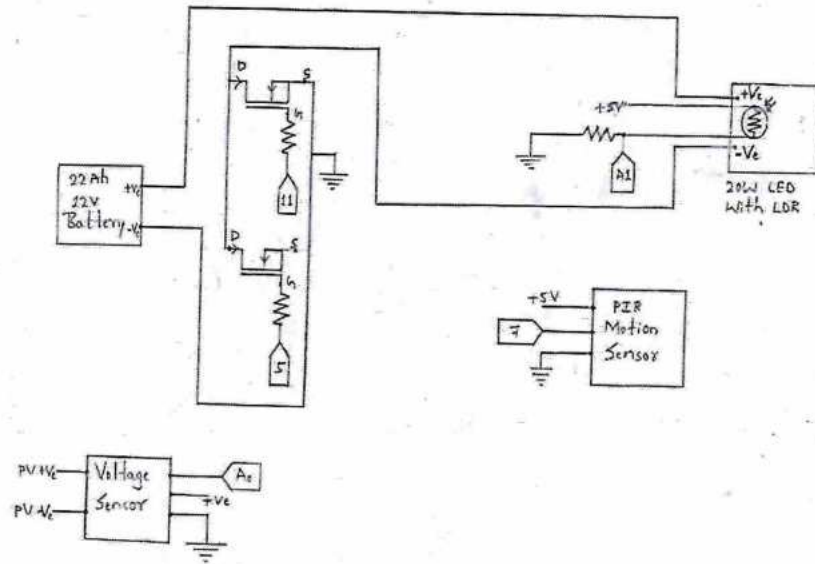


Figure 1: Working Block Diagram

3. Analysis and Results

The Dusk to dawn circuit is used for automatic switching of street lighting systems. The operation of the system is based on sensing the ambient light level which actuates the electronic controller (MOSFET - IRF540N) to switch ON the street lights in the evening and switch OFF in the morning. Here a voltage sensor is connected to the output of solar panel as shown in figure. The output of voltage sensor is connected to pin A0 of the arduino board. This output is compared with the standard predefined value in the processor. When the sunlight drops the output voltage of the panel drops. This drop is sensed by a voltage sensor and given to the processor which turns on the MOSFET and provide a close for the battery to discharge itself to the load which turns ON the street light. When the sun appears creating brightness beyond the set limit, it increases the output voltage of the panel resulting in a low gate signal to the MOSFET which turns OFF the street light



Sl. No	Date	Timing	Lumens	Status of Street light
Dusk to Dawn Operation				
1	22/10/17	6:40 PM	24 lux	ON
2	23/10/17	6:05 AM	24 lux	OFF
Light Intensity Control				
1	22/10/17	6:40 PM	160 lux	ON (Full Bright)
2	22/10/17	11:00 PM	90 lux	ON (Half Bright)
SMS Service				
Sl. No	Date	Timing	Status of Streetlight	SMS
1	22/10/17	8:00 PM	OFF	STREET LIGHT NO. 1 NOT Working.

4. Summary

With the growing awareness towards the use of energy efficient systems the most prominent step by the government of India is to replace the convention street lighting system by the stand alone solar LED street lights. This system has almost no running cost with minimum maintenance. These street lights are environmental friendly & provides better illumination at lower wattage which has made them a popular choice amongst the developed and developing countries.

These street lights require a panel, charge controller and a bulky battery along with the battery holding box to be mounted on a single pole. The major issue concerned with this

system in rural areas or in the isolated areas are theft of the batteries, maintenance issues during the failure of lamp or any other component and ON OFF control.

This paper deals in developing an all in one solar LED Street light which is a intelligent compact lighting solution integrated along with the body of the solar panels empaneled with the dawn to dusk charge controller, lithium-ion batteries, GSM module and a PIR motion sensor. This entire assembly is mounted at the backside of the solar panel in an enclosed system which avoids the theft. The use of the PIR motion sensor enables the adjusting of LED light brightness intelligently and can subsequently lead to energy saving, also the use of GSM module sends a sms to the maintenance person whenever the LED light is not working.

The project was carried out using a 40W solar panel, 14Ah Li-Po battery and 24W LED plate. The results obtained from this product were satisfactory.

5. Conclusion

This Project deals in design and implementation of an Integrated all-in-one Smart Solar LED Street Light along with a next generation smart circuitry using arduino UNO Microcontroller. Due to its compact size, this light can be easily mounted on pole top by anyone. The light has automatic dusk to dawn operation and needs negligible maintenance once installed. The use of PIR sensor enables to reduce the utilisation of battery, which helps to use a smaller capacity battery efficiently. The GSM module helps in proper intime maintenance of the system. The All in One Solar Street light uses high quality material and is designed to suit the Indian environmental conditions.



AviGen BioTech Pvt Ltd
Experience Research; Transform Life



Dr. P. Balashanmugam,
Managing Director

Date: 16.11.2022

To
Mrs.K.Manjuladevi
Associate Professor, SPS,
VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to formulate and evaluate the cyclodextrin
nanosponges- reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research activities in nanoformulation and its application. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Formulation and Evaluation of Active Loaded Cyclodextrin Nanosponges" to the sum of Rs. 200010 (Including GST) to the Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,


Dr. P. Balashanmugam



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. by 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

22.11.2022

To

Dr.P.Balashanmugan, M.Sc. Ph.D.

Director

AviGen BioTech Pvt Ltd,

Chrompet, Chennai

Respected Sir

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Warm Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. In this regard, we extend our fullest support and co-operation from our end in completion of the formulation and evaluation of curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponges.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Mrs. K.Manjuladevi

Associate Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

VISTAS

**FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF CURCUMIN LOADED
CYCLODEXTRIN NANOSPONGES**

Principal Investigator

Mrs. K. Manjuladevi

Associate Professor, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Avigen Biotech Pvt. Ltd.

Chrompet,

Chennai

Report

Formulation and evaluation of curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponges

Introduction

Curcumin, a hydrophobic polyphenol derived from the rhizome of the herb *Curcuma longa* has multiple desirable characteristics for a neuroprotective drug, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti-protein-aggregate activities. Because of its pluripotency, oral safety, long history of use, and inexpensive cost, curcumin has great potential for the prevention of multiple neurological conditions of use, and inexpensive cost, Curcumin has great potential for the prevention of multiple neurological conditions. However Curcumin possess a strong intrinsic activity and thereby a therapeutic agent for various ailments, absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of curcumin have revealed poor absorption, rapid metabolism and clearance from the body and poor permeability of curcumin through the blood brain barrier is an obstacle to its future clinical applications.

Several reports have been published in last two decades describing the delivery of curcumin by various means such as micelles, liposomal formulations, nanoparticles and phospholipid complex showing enhanced bioavailability and Blood Brain Barrier permeability of curcumin and making the possible use of this compound for therapeutic prevention and reduction of risk at early stage of neurological disorders. Blood Brain barrier (BBB) is a natural protective wall in the brain to restrict the invasion of xenobiotics or toxic chemicals. This in turn becomes a major obstacle for researchers and industry people for formulating new drugs to treat brain disorders like brain tumor, Alzheimer disease, multiple sclerosis, meningitis and so on. The purpose of our research is to study the "Formulation and evaluation of curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponges using Madin-Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) cell lines. Cell viability of Cur-PC NS were performed using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay, the transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) values and Permeability coefficient were measured to test the integrity of monolayer of MDCK cell line.

Methodology

Formulation:

Nanosponges were made by dissolving 3 g of cyclodextrin in 50 ml of water and further

Phycocyanin is then added. 0.5 g of curcumin is dissolved in 100 ml of ethanol. The latter is slowly added to the aqueous solution, under ultrasonication for uniform dispersion. The mixture was stirred overnight to complete the nanofabrication process. After evaporating completely the solvent, Nanosponges was obtained. The fabricated nanosponges were characterized for particle size, zeta potential, surface morphology, % entrapment efficiency,

In-vitro drug release profile and In-Vitro cell diffusion study.

For the transport studies, MDCK cells (80% confluent) were seeded at a density of 105 cell/mL on the upper side of 12 well plate filters (1.131 cm² growth area, Costar, Cambridge, MA). The culture medium was replaced 3 days following seeding for 2 days. The quality of the monolayers was assessed by measuring their transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) at 37 °C using an EVOM epithelial Voltmeter with an Endohm electrode (World Precision Instruments, INC., Sarasota, FL.). The TEER shows the impedance to the passage of small ions through the physiological barrier and is recognized as one of the most accurate and sensitive measures of BBB integrity. Only monolayers displaying TEER values above 400 Ω were used in the experiments.

We pre-incubated the MDCK cell lines at 37°C in 5% CO₂ conditions for 2 days, establishing strongly reconstructed tight-junctions in the BBB models. TEER was measured to confirm the functionality of the tight-junctions. Our assays were carried out using the Blood Brain Barrier cell layers with TEER values in the range of 400 to 2000 Ω cm². After establishing that MDCK display extremely tight barrier properties we added nanoparticles, suspended in 0.2 mL assay medium or the free drug to the apical side of the Blood Brain Barrier layers and cultured the model for 3, 6, 24 or 48 h and the TEER values were monitored during 24 h. Our results in Figure 9 indicate that nanoparticles decreased the TEER of the Blood Brain Barrier model cell line proving that NPs can be opened by the tight junction of Blood Brain Barrier.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge, shows higher entrapment efficiency of 86.23%. Particle size analysis was performed by dynamic light scattering with a Malvern Zetasizer 3 000 HSA (Malvern Instruments, UK). The result obtained was 98 nm and the graph generated for the same was presented in figure 1.

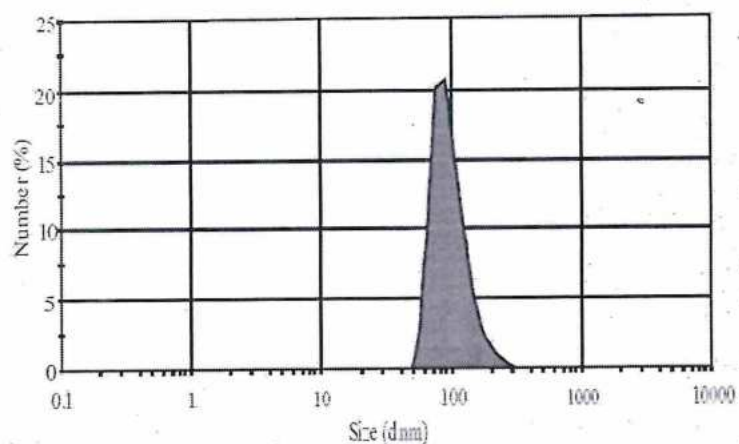


FIGURE 1: Particle size of Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge

The analysis of the zeta potential, the electric potential at the plane of shear, is a useful method to predict the physical stability of nanosponges during storage. Zeta potential under -30 mV showed good physical stability and the zeta potential measurement recorded for the nanosponge formulation is -27 mV and the corresponding graph is represented in figure 2.

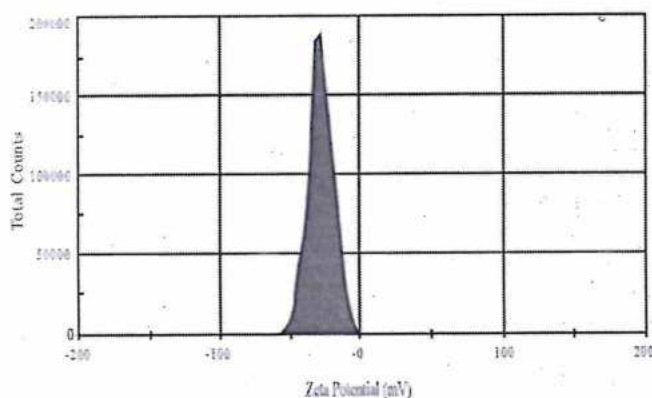


FIGURE 2: Zeta potential of Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge

In order to provide information on the morphology of the Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge Transmission Electron Microscopy was used to take photos. From the Transmission Electron Microscopy image (Figure 3) we can see that the obtained

nanosponges are spherical, less aggregative, and relatively uniform in size.

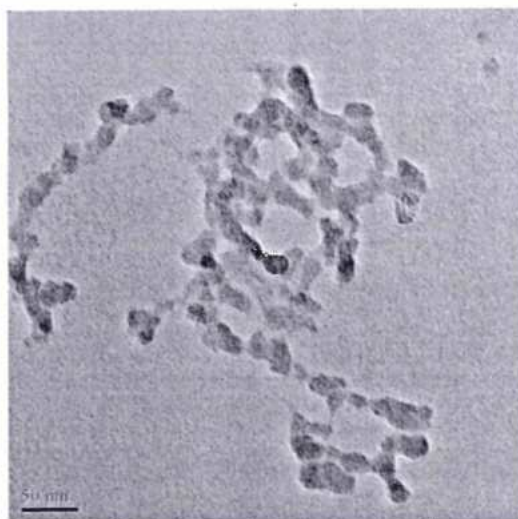


FIGURE 3. Transmission Electron Microscopy image of Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge

From the FT-IR spectra (Figure 4), we have fabricated Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge by combining the characteristic absorption peaks of functional groups present in the IR spectrum of the nanoparticles. The shift of these functional groups demonstrates the interaction in the nanosystem. In the IR spectrum of the Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge, a wide absorption band of 3600-2500 cm^{-1} belongs to the stretching vibration range of the -OH group of the -COOH group, the absorption peak at 1635 cm^{-1} belongs to stretching vibration of the C = O group (a strong shift compared to the original substances: 1628 in Curcumin and 1650 in phycocyanin). The absorption peak of the C = C aromatic ring of Curcumin at 1512 cm^{-1} was shifted to 1519 cm^{-1} in the spectrum of the Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge. Similarly, the absorption peaks of the C = C bond in Phycocyanin were also shifted from 1550 cm^{-1} to 1589 cm^{-1} in the spectrum of the final product. Bonding vibration of the C-O-C group of Phycocyanin was also shifted when incorporated in the nanosystem: from 1080 transitions to 1142 cm^{-1} .

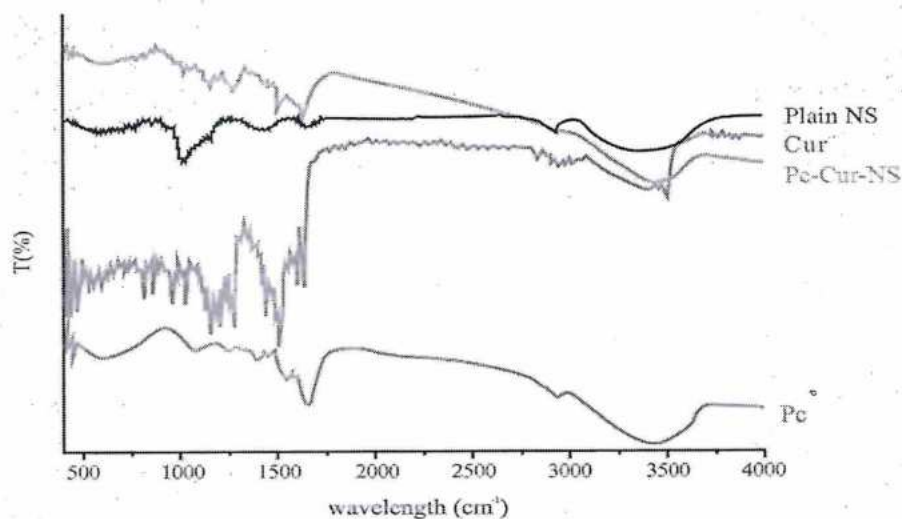


FIGURE 4: FTIR spectra of Phycocyanin (Pc), Curcumin (Cur), cyclodextrin Plain Nanosponge (Plain NS) and Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge (Pc-Cur-NS)

To study the physical nature of curcumin within the Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge, XRD pattern of pure curcumin, Phycocyanin, plain nanosponges and Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge were investigated (Figure 5). The characteristic peaks of curcumin demonstrated the high crystalline structure. However, there were no characteristic peaks of pure curcumin observed in Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge. The absence of such crystalline peaks of curcumin in Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge clearly indicates that curcumin encapsulated in cyclodextrin nanosponge is in the disordered crystalline phase or amorphous or in the solid-state solubilized form in the matrix. When the drug is in amorphous or in disordered crystalline phase, the drug molecules can easily diffuse through the matrix, leading to a controlled release of the encapsulated drug. When drug is in crystalline form inside the Nanosponge, the drug release gets hampered because the large sized molecules are unable to diffuse through the small pores of the Nanosponge.

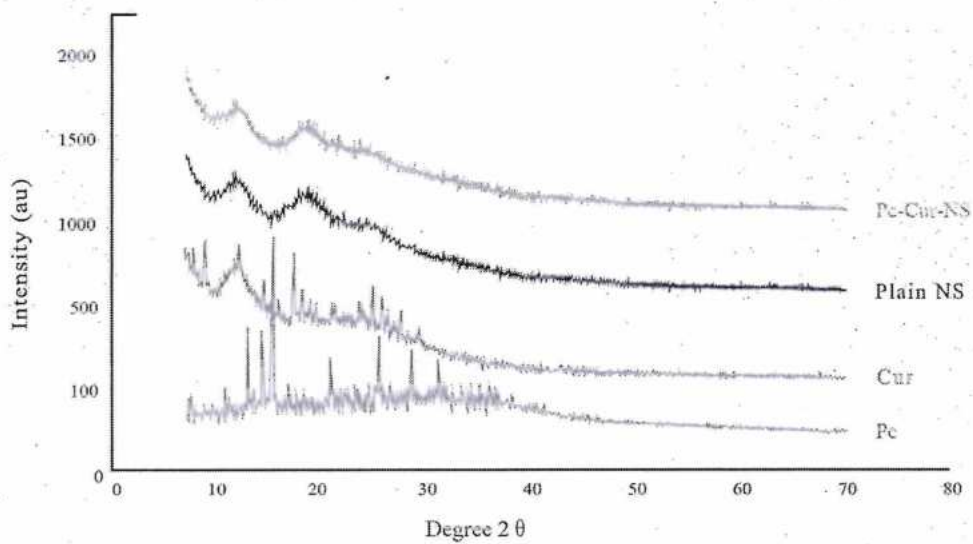


FIGURE 5: X ray diffractogram of Phycocyanin (Pc), Curcumin (Cur), cyclodextrin Plain Nanosponge (Plain NS) and Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge (Pc-Cur-NS)

Figure 6 shows the comparison of DSC thermograms of pure curcumin, Phycocyanin, cyclodextrin plain Nanosponge and Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge. The physical state of drug in the matrix influences drug release. The results showed an endothermic peak of native curcumin approximately at 176°C. This characteristic peak was not observed in the Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge formulation, which indicates that curcumin is well complexed with Nanosponge.

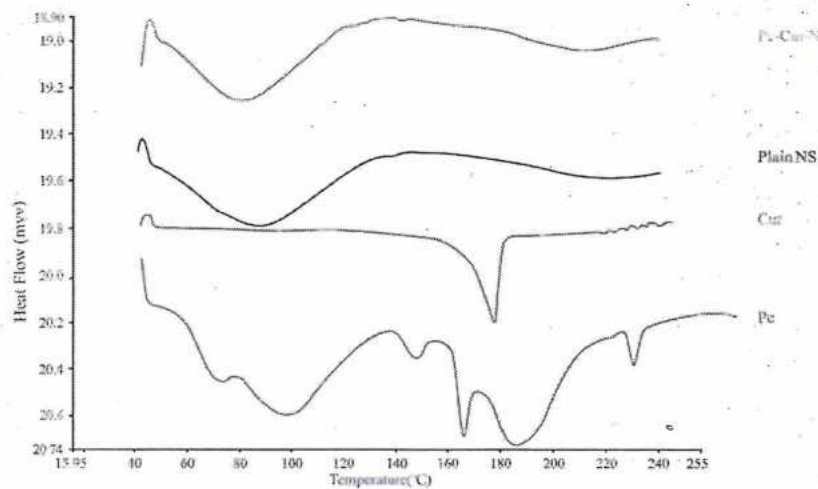


FIGURE 6: DSC Thermogram of Phycocyanin (Pc), Curcumin (Cur), cyclodextrin Plain Nanosponge (Plain NS) and Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge (Pc-Cur-NS)

In vitro release study of curcumin from Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge formulation showed sustained drug release (Figure 7). A biphasic release pattern of curcumin was observed. The observed initial burst release was might be due to the curcumin, which is present in the matrix form but not associated with the inclusion complex. Subsequently, sustained release of drug was observed due to the presence of curcumin in inclusion complex.

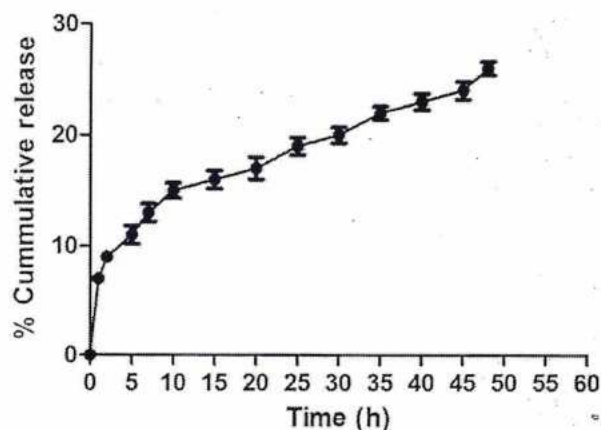


FIGURE 7: In-vitro drug release of curcumin from Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge

The cell permeability of Phycocyanin & Curcumin loaded cyclodextrin nanosponge was evaluated by the MTT assay method on the MDCK cell line after 48 h of exposure to different concentrations of free or encapsulated Nanosponge(Figure 8). As obtained from Figure 8, the drug permeability in the form of encapsulated is three times higher in comparison with free form.

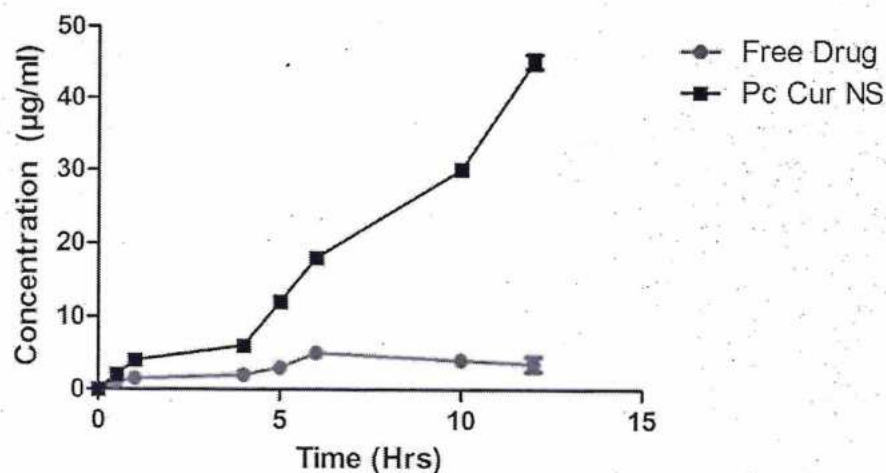


FIGURE 8: In- vitro cell line permeability investigation using MDCK cell line, the data represent mean \pm SD (n=3).

Summary

A subject matter of the present study is therefore to propose a method which enables an enhanced BBB permeability of curcumin in comparison to curcumin taken alone, where in this method may serve, if need be, alternatives to or to complement existing solutions. To solve the above mentioned problems, the present invention proposes, development of a Phycocyanin (apolipoprotein) and cyclodextrin nanosponge as carrier for a delivery across the Blood Brain Barrier. In fact, the study expects that by entrapping curcumin within Phycocyanin, the Blood Brain Barrier permeability of curcumin is significantly increased. Moreover, the results have not only increased blood brain barrier permeability and maintain it at a sufficient level for a longer period in BBB.

Our results showed that the greater crossing of curcumin in the form of Phycocyanin nanosponge in comparison with the free form. Thus, a novel Phycocyanin nanosponge by enhancing Blood Brain Barrier permeability will improve the therapeutic potential of curcumin towards various neurological disorders.

Conclusions

Our results proved that the formulated nanosponges have no toxicity and also decreased the TEER values thereby increasing the permeation of drug into the Blood brain barrier. Thus we conclude that Phycocyanin nanosponges can be used as a carrier to deliver the curcumin into the brain. We have completed the animal study for our nanosponges along with biomarker estimation, which will be published in future. However, future studies are needed to confirm the exact mechanism of permeation across the blood brain barrier in presence of various efflux transporters.



ABE SEMICONDUCTOR DESIGNS
INNOVATING SMART FUTURE

ABE SEMICONDUCTOR DESIGNS, CHENNAI
GSTIN : 33ASQPA0738F2Z1

DR. A. ATHIF SHAH, Founder/CEO.

DATE: 10.11.2022

To whomsoever it may concern

Dr. R. Anandan, Professor and Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, School of Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology, and Advanced Studies Chennai, has agreed to design a "**Attendance Monitoring and Behavioral Analysis of Students**" project for ABE Semiconductor Designs Private Limited, Chennai, from March 2022 to February 2023. In this regard, the organization would like to pay Rs.2,20,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh and Twenty Thousand only) plus tax for the project, which will begin in March 2022 and end in February 2023. We wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

For the Authorized Signature

Dr. A. Athif Shah ,Chairman/ABE Semiconductor designs

Project Report

On

Student Behavior and Attendance Monitoring System

A consultancy Project developed

for

ABE
Semiconductor Designs

By

Dr. R. Anandan

Professor

Department of CSE



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

The advancement of technology for education purposes it makes us easier to manage the information effectively. Faculty members highly dependent on the technology for delivering, viewing the information of a students like their attendance, grades, behavior and other related topic of the school.

Behavior and Attendance is very important, mostly students are prone to absences, it is because of some reasons that they think it is a boring class, some students prefer going to computer shop playing games rather than entering the class. Some of these reasons are not report to the parent or guardian because the way of informing them is inviting the parents through telling the students that the parent need come to school and communicate with the teacher about the absenteeism of the student. This process takes a long process and sometimes parents are not able to come because of some reasons that the parents are busy at work they are away from the school and have an important matter to take care of. These are the reason why the parents are not informed about the absenteeism of the students. In this matter, I proposed the Student Behavior and Attendance Monitoring for informing the parents of their children through web based system. Parent Portal is a subsystem for viewing the duplicate information from faculty account but not all.

The study is focused on the behavior and attendance monitoring of the students in the school providing a means of information on the students inputted grades and attendance of the student's on the school through parent portal. The study main reason of existence is to send information to the parents. The information composed of the student's attendance to class, student's behavior and inputted grade record. The recorded everyday is displayed in the parent portal. The system also includes inputting of student's grades and computation of student's average per grading period. With the system providing a user-friendly and effective system provides an easier and faster view of data of every student such as when the faculty/ admin is mistaken in, the input of grades, the system provides the means of updating the record. The system can retrieve information from the database and can view anytime.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

It is now easier to efficiently gather and process information thanks to the use of newly created technology in the field of education. Thanks to technological advancements, on which teachers primarily rely, teachers can now view the information that the student will be entering into the camera. There are many reasons why students can leave class, including weariness with the material or the availability of more interesting activities, such as playing computer games. (Kamille Pilar) In order to instill in their students a set of acceptable behaviours and expectations for suitable conduct, effective teachers put considerable effort into designing, preparing, and perfecting the daily activities that take place in their classrooms. When school routines are utilised and carried out in the appropriate manner, the institution is improved in terms of both its structure and its ability to foster an atmosphere in which both children and adults can pursue the organisational goal of fostering student learning in a manner that is both safer and more structured. When students breach the code of conduct and need to be redirected, teachers are sometimes forced to take a hard stance toward rectifying the behaviour of the students. This is because it is necessary for the kids to be redirected. Charlotte Danielson states that "teachers who function at the competent and exceptional levels in Domain 2 demonstrate real care for the needs and talents of their students both inside and outside of the classroom. Students believe their professors are responsible adults who believe in their ability to learn, care about them personally, and are reliable resources of support for the students' academic aspirations. (Addison). This edition of the Research Digest summarises numerous significant research discoveries that offer potential answers to issues like the ones below: How important is effective behaviour management for efficient teaching and learning? Does those who are being managed academically perform better as a result of effective management of their behaviour as students?

You can discover descriptions of approaches that are specifically relevant to classroom instruction throughout the digest. Scopus, the British Education Index, ERIC, Education Research A couple of the databases and bibliographic resources that were searched to create this research summary are Complete and the Australian Education Index. We will review some study findings that throw light on the value of effective behaviour management to teaching and learning in the first section of this article. The management of productive conduct will then be discussed from a variety of angles. A section that focuses on various studies on contextual influences in students' behaviour follows an account of recent research on the impact of the set of practises known as restorative justice practises. An compulsive pattern of information seeking and information using habits that

take precedence over other important activities is one definition of technology addiction [12]. Negative effects on a person's psychological, behavioural, and cognitive functioning are the hallmarks of technology addiction. The growth of mobile internet-enabled gadgets, such as smartphones, causes students to spend more time browsing the internet rather than studying, which has a negative effect on their academic performance [5]. Compared to residents of developing and less developed countries, a significantly higher percentage of individuals in wealthier countries utilise the internet. In contrast to developed countries like Japan, the United States of America, and Denmark, emerging countries like India and Brazil only have internet penetration rates of 34.8% and 66.44%, respectively [6]. One aspect that has contributed to an increase in the average amount of time spent online that is significantly higher than what was anticipated is the general public's unquenchable curiosity in the results of recently introduced technological developments [7]. People in wealthy countries use the internet substantially more frequently than citizens of developing and less developed nations. Emerging nations like India and Brazil only have internet penetration rates of 34.8% and 66.44%, respectively, compared to industrialised nations like Japan, the United States of America, and Denmark [6]. The general public's insatiable interest in the outcomes of recently introduced technical innovations is one factor that has contributed to an increase in the average amount of time spent online that is substantially higher than what was predicted [7].

III. POSITIONING

A. Problem Statement

There are numerous factors that can influence an individual's level of academic performance. Numerous variables, including but not limited to professors, educational plans, learning environments, study times, academic architecture, institutional climate, and monetary considerations, may have an impact on students' levels of academic achievement. Study skills, study attitude, and motivation, according to H.K. Ning and K. Downing, are crucial components of students' study habits and have a significant impact on their overall learning outcomes. These components of students' study habits include motivation, study attitude, and study abilities. The ways that students approach their studies are influenced by how they view their classrooms and other learning environments. This suggests that if teachers are aware of their students' negative attitudes, they can make more suitable adjustments to enhance the learning settings for their students. This specifically suggests that teachers have the power to enhance the conditions in which their students learn. It is feasible for the teacher to keep an eye on the pupils' behavior in the classroom by watching them and asking them questions, but this task could be challenging in a class with lots of kids. Technology that can help teachers and

other professionals get information on student conduct without requiring a lot of manual labor would be beneficial. Data collecting on student behavior could be aided by this kind of equipment. Because to recent advancements in the field of computer vision, it is no longer difficult to watch and evaluate the behaviour of students in real time while they are present in a classroom environment. This was previously thought to be physically impossible. The researchers Il-Hyun Jo and colleagues believe that having a systematised understanding of the educational requirements of each learner is essential; as a result, they collected, analysed, and systematised the data provided by learners in order to develop individualized teaching strategies and content. B. Product Position Statement

IV. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A. Objectives

The goal of this project was to create a platform that could automatically aid teachers and other educational staff in keeping track of student behaviour. Our main focus was on the objectives of the students' real-time observation. The system functions in the role of a decision-making process assistant. The discovery and transmission of strategic data to the decision-makers may occur automatically.

A comprehensive system that permits the recording of ongoing statistics, student behaviour, and data visualisation was successfully built. We discussed the specifics of the research and experiments and demonstrated how model techniques might be combined to address the issue of monitoring students' behaviour.

V. PROJECT SCOPE

The location of the camera will not be a concern because it will use the laptop's built-in camera, which is already set up and ready to use. The location of the camera will be in direct alignment with the camera since the built-in camera in the laptop will be pointed in the user's face. The data will be analyzed even if the learner is distracted while in class because the camera will still record it and incorporate it into the logic. A concise profile of the student's classroom behaviour will be created considering additional factors, such as object recognition.

VI. METHODOLOGY

In a manner very similar to Ngo et al. since their system also takes automated attendance, the student behaviour monitoring system is directly connected to the camera network and academic portal to retrieve the precise schedule and decrease the extent of the student recognition. It does not alter or interfere with the data that is being retrieved from these systems. The system's distilled diagram is shown in Figure 1. The recorder, recorder controller, task repository, task assignment manager, worker, report, and web server are its seven primary parts. Video footage from the camera is recorded by the recorder (also known as a media recorder). The recorder controller is responsible for allocating the recording duties. Given that video recording is a manual process, this entails deciding which recorder will capture footage from which camera. Meanwhile, The task repository is where the recorded films and their associated metadata (such as the class featured in the video, a list of the students, camera settings, etc.) are kept. The task assignment manager's job is to allocate jobs to workers and automatically retrieve schedules. The task assignment manager assigns tasks to the worker, which includes the data analysis module (or AI core), and the worker is responsible for processing those tasks and writing the findings to the report database. The web server manages recording and visualizes data from the report database. The AI module, which resides inside the module worker and may be separated into four stages (data retrieval, frame processing, summarize, and output to the database), can be viewed as the system's "soul."

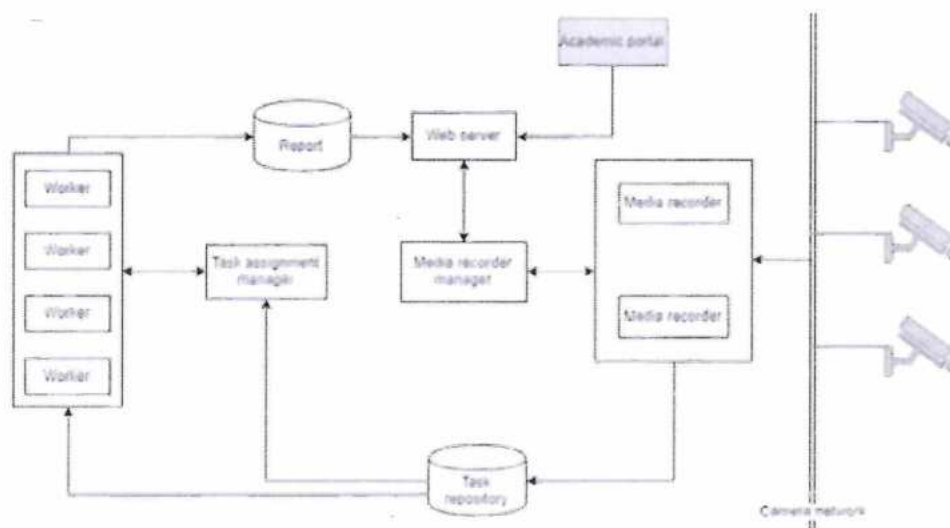


FIG 1. This figure shows an overview of the system that contains seven components: recorder, recorder controller, task repository, task assignment manager, worker, and report and web serve.

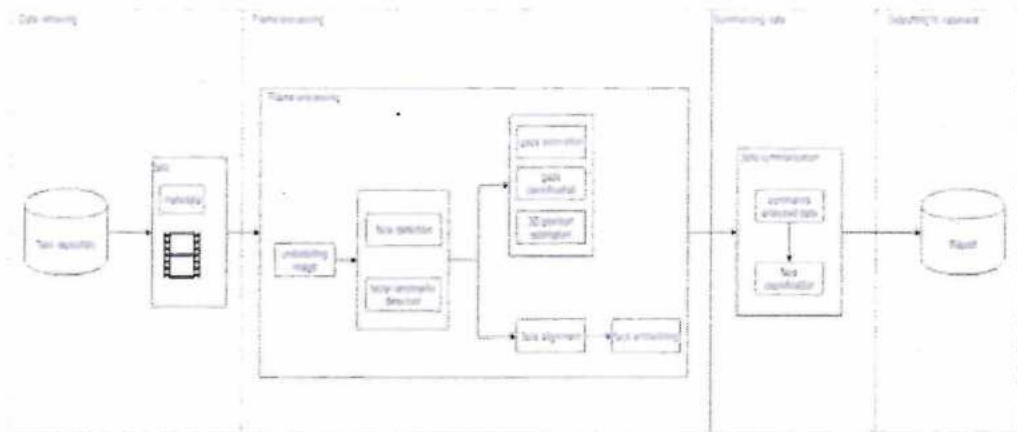


FIG 2. The worker's AI module pipeline contains four stages: data retrieving, frame processing, summarizing data, and output to the database

VII. MODULES IDENTIFIED

The approach that has been suggested gives particular attention to the elements referred to as attributes. This package includes features including the estimation of gaze, estimation of the optical heart rate, and facial identification. The phase that matters the most in our study is the process of extracting features, primarily because the characteristics that have been gathered will be used to interpret the results.

A. The Ability to Identify Someone by Their Face The Viola and Jones Algorithm, often known as the haar-cascade approach, is presently used in the face identification process. Jones and Viola created this algorithm. The user's face is identified as the major focus of the first phase of the procedure at the beginning of the workflow for the proposed system. The initial stage will be to find every face and record its precise location before determining its traits.

B. Estimating Gaze Once the face has been located, the next step is to estimate the direction that a specific person is looking in addition to estimating the percentage of interest that person is paying towards the ongoing class.

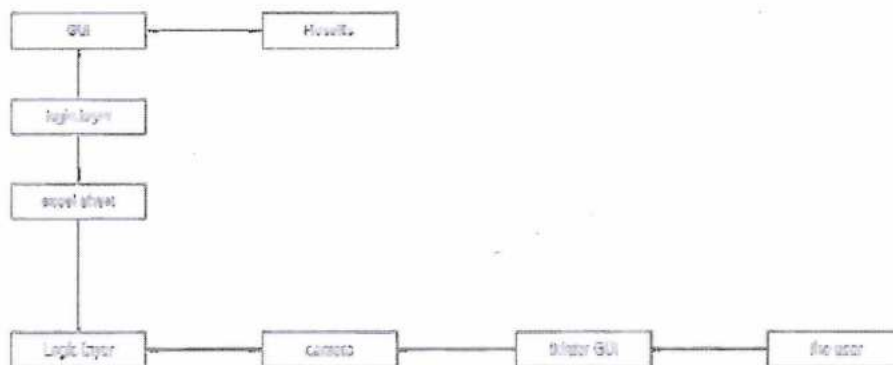
C. It Is Possible To Ascertain The Objects' Identities The analysis and determination of a particular student's level of interest in a subject is necessary to guarantee the functioning of a few features. One of them is the measurement of a person's heart rate. The method that has been suggested measures a student's heart rate while they are listening to a lecture in order to gauge their level of interest in the content being presented.

D. Option D for Head Position

Detection In this scenario, the camera will oversee obtaining data on the user's head position, and the analysis's findings will be presented to the user as questions. The user could be questioned about their direction of gaze, for instance, if they are gazing straight ahead, down, left, or right. E. The student's level of concentration The needed steps were completed, the face was located, and the necessary features—including a determination of the subject's gaze and the monitoring of the subject's heart rate—were retrieved. The measure will be calculated using the characteristics that were identified during the preliminary steps. These labels are going to be changed within a spreadsheet that was created using Excel.

VIII. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. Architectural Design 1) High Level Design (Architectural)



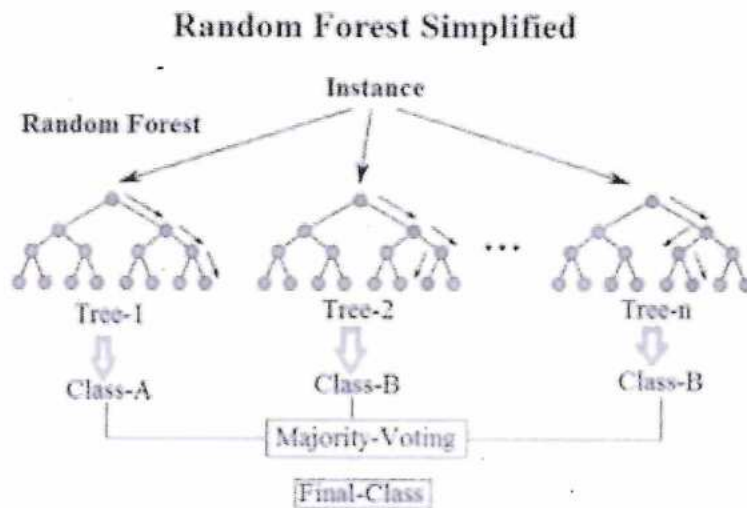
The high-level design demonstrates that the tkinter User Interface is the point at which the user interacts with the system. The user's face is captured by the camera, which also determines the user's head position, an evaluation of his gaze, and whether he is holding any objects, such as a phone. It also determines if the user is gazing straight into the camera or not. The logic layers will identify and detect any items that the user is holding, process the information, and then display the findings if there are any. The results won't be shown if the user isn't holding anything. 2) Low Level Design The user interface is situated here; it oversees gathering input, and this logical level is in charge of processing it. Logical level here is the module description design. The other modules include those that can recognize objects, estimate gaze, and detect head position. When these three factors are considered jointly, it will be simple to determine if the kid is acting appropriately or whether he still needs to progress in this area. Once more, the interface displays the findings of the

analysis of the student's performance and the identification of areas in which they may do better.

B. Class Diagram C. Entity Relationship Model



D. Sequence Diagram



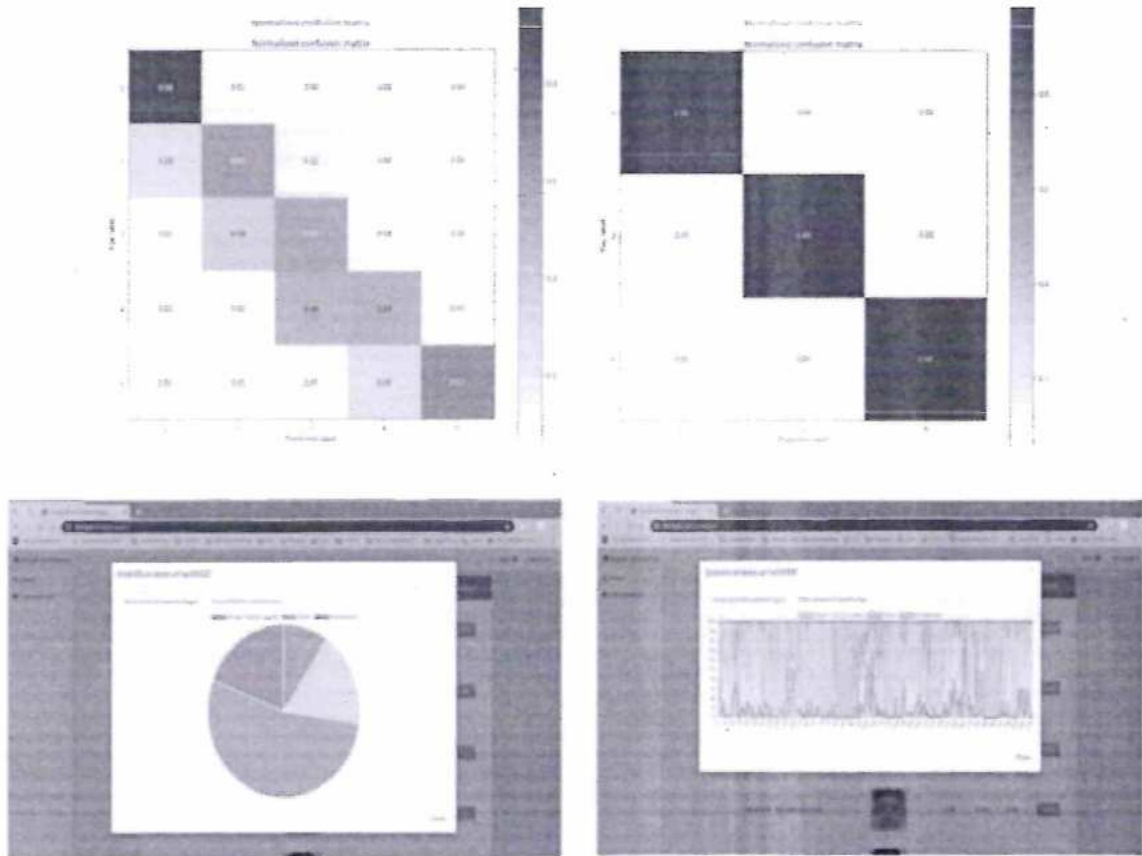
Once the camera has been opened following the user's press of the shutter button, the user is in charge of providing the inputs. Every time the user forgets to click the shutter button, the analytical process is resumed from the beginning, and pictures are only taken when the user is present. This data is entered into the excel sheet in front of the camera, where processing takes place, where

findings are produced, where the user may examine them, and where the activity concludes here in this place.

E. Description of Technology Used

IX. FINDINGS / RESULTS OF ANALYSIS and gaze.

The student ID needs to be identified first and foremost. The student IDs continue to play a significant role in this situation. The monitored data about people's behaviors will eventually be associated with them after all student IDs have been discovered and recognized. The dataset's whole set of data is used to evaluate student ID identification. F1-scores are required due to the unbalanced nature of the data. Also shown is a matrix of perplexity. The other columns and rows display the outcomes of the relevant student IDs, while the first column and row indicate the term "unknown." The evaluation of row and column follows. The MAE (mean absolute error) is used to analyze the row and column. Additionally, confusion matrices are built for those estimations; the parameter ranges are matched with the vertical and horizontal values of the matrices. In order to determine if pupils are paying attention to the board or slides, computers, or other objects, the gaze performs the system's most important function. For teachers to examine attentional behaviors during the study session, the summarized statistics of gaze might be displayed. In order to estimate gaze, retrained models are used. As a result, the dataset is split into training and testing sets, with 7556 rows of the latter being used for assessment. The outcome of gaze estimation is also assessed using the F1-score. In addition, we obtain an F1-score of 82.81% using our summarization approach and 72% without. The F1-score can reach 99.23% if we manually name the unknown set of sequences that the summarization algorithm generates, a process known as "semi-assist" labelling. We utilized our programmed in the actual world rather than under ideal circumstances, and the results of this facial recognition are almost identical to the results of the arc face. Behaviour detection and facial recognition appear to have nothing in common. Tracking a specific student's behaviour, nevertheless, is crucial. It offers several granularity levels for decision support system construction



X. CONCLUSIONS

The goal of this project was to create a platform that could automatically aid teachers and other educational staff in keeping track of student behaviour. Our focus was on the objectives of the students' real-time observation. The system functions in the role of a decision-making process assistant. The discovery and transmission of strategic data to the decision-makers may occur automatically. A comprehensive system that permits the recording of ongoing statistics, student conduct, and data visualisation was successfully built. We discussed the specifics of the research and experiments and demonstrated how model techniques might be used to address the issue of monitoring students' conduct. Because the problem of monitoring student conduct is bound up with a large number of stringent and stringent criteria, there is a necessity for more inquiry. The lack of the ability to monitor other potentially important information, such as emotions, is the first restriction we face. Additional techniques of behaviour detection, such as facial characteristics, body stance, and so on, are extremely suited for the further enhancement of the system. [Case in point:] [Case in point:] Another matter that we wish to investigate in greater depth is the degree of

connection that exists between the actions of students and, as a result, the results they achieve. Because it provides a foundation for more research into those relationships as they apply to a variety of settings, this method may very well be put to use. It has been commented that non-technical users may struggle to understand the graphs that we present on our website application. We are doing a quest for new relevant data visualisation tools. In addition to that, this architecture calls for a very expensive processing system. This is frequently one of the obstacles that must be overcome before manufacturing can begin. We want to build a much better platform so that we can cut down on the costs of usage and maintenance.

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- 044 - 4854 6060, 9840861239.
- cmsswift@gmail.com
- www.cmsswift.com

To whomsoever it may concern

Dated: 5th Nov 2022

This is to certify that **Dr. R. Anandan, Professor and Head of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering**, School of Engineering, Vels Institute of Science, Technology, and Advanced Studies Chennai, will design an **"ERP Module for Loadeyo"** project for CMSSWIFT Private Limited, Chennai, from March 2022 to February 2023. In this regard, the organisation would also like to pay Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two lakh only) for the project beginning in March 2022 and ending in February 2023. We wish him the best of luck in all of their endeavours.

Thanking you
Yours Sincerely

Kumba Gopi Jagan Karthik
Managing Director

Project Report

On

ERP Module for Loadeyo

A consultancy Project developed

for



CMSSWIFT PRIVATE LIMITED

COMPACT MASS SUPPLY IN SYSTEMATIC WAY AND INTELLECT FORESIGHT TRADER

By

Dr. R. Anandan

Professor

Department of CSE



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Abstract

For the manufacturing industry, managing logistics and supply chain brings new challenges every day. From meeting customer demands for efficiency and improved margins, to effectively managing your routes and carriers – transportation requires accuracy, speed, and flexibility to improve compliance, minimize costs, and maximize resources.

Introduction

ERP transportation management systems facilitate seamless interaction between your order management system and warehouse management system. Irrespective of your fleet's strength, transport ERP software can provide the ideal solution for all of your transportation operations, helping you overcome overhead expenses, unanticipated break-fix scenarios, and abrupt downtime.

Transportation management systems are vital to supply chain management because they affect all aspects of the process, such as planning, procurement, logistics, and lifecycle management. An effective system can simplify transportation planning and execution, which can lead to better customer satisfaction. In today's constantly changing global trade environment, it's crucial to have a system that can assist in successfully navigating complex regulations and trade policies.

Key Transportation Management System Benefits

According to a study by Deloitte, global freight volume is forecast to surge to 92.1 billion tons in 2024. Manufacturers looking to cater to this high increase in volume need to invest in modern Transportation ERP Software. With the right Transportation Management System in place, you can accurately forecast demand and shipment volumes, reduce transportation complexity, and solve all your freight problems.

Methodology

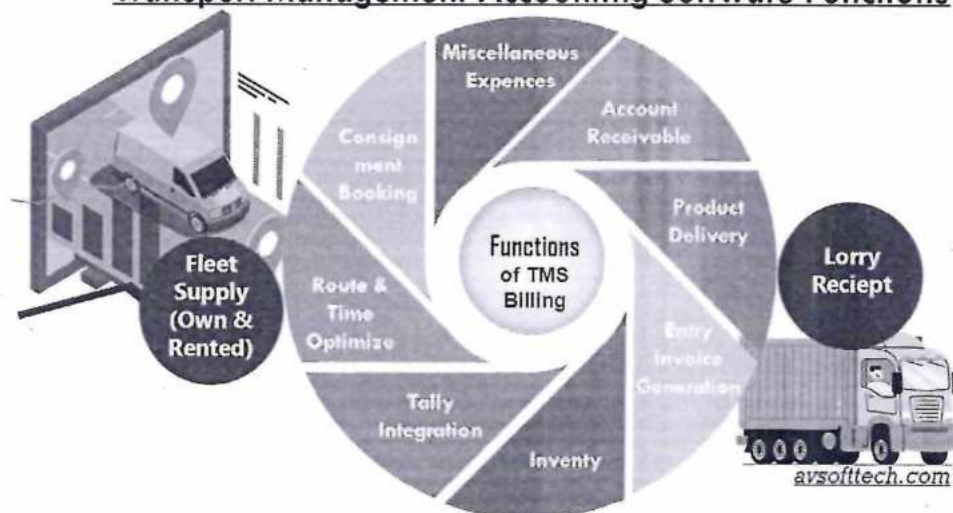
A Transportation Management System can even improve business profitability across the supply chain, by offering the following benefits:

- Improved accountability and visibility into the transportation chain.
- Reduced costs through better route planning, and load optimization.
- Consolidated and optimized inbound, outbound, domestic, and international shipments.
- Improved transportation logistics ensuring on-time deliveries and expected customer service levels.
- Configuration of optimum rating structures based on charges such as fuel and tolls.
- Effective handling of large volumes of transportation and logistics data through state-of-the-art analysis and planning.
- Easy identification of the fastest route or least expensive rate for a shipment.
- Strategic purchase and sale of freight capacity with centralized order management.
- Efficient management of all expenses associated with operating transport vehicles.

Transportation ERP Software Features

As the manufacturing C-suite struggles with evolving challenges, the right ERP for transport company can help enhance freight management, consolidate orders, and maximize the return on your transportation spend. It can also enable real-time visibility into domestic and international shipping across all transportation modes – allowing you to achieve all your transportation goals.

Transport Management Accounting Software Functions



ERP Software features:

1. Requirements Management

With Transportation ERP Software, you can streamline the requirements management process. By integrating your transportation order processing with order-to-cash and order-to-pay processes, you can get much-needed visibility into your requirements. You can also centralize transportation management requirements, reduce redundant tasks, and focus on value-added activities.

2. Shipment Optimization

A modern Transportation Management System can allow you to plan, consolidate, and optimize shipments while simultaneously considering constraints, costs, and penalties. It can aid in addressing international trade and restricted goods management requirements, helping you reduce spend and maintain required levels of customer service.

3. Carrier Booking

When you choose the right Transport ERP Software, you can collaborate with carriers, reserve capacity for shipments, change booking confirmations and shipping instructions, and better coordinate transportation activities. By tendering orders to one or many carriers, you can choose the preferred carrier for your shipments based on optimization and ranking techniques.

4. Real-time Monitoring

ERP for Transport company can enable you to manage communication with carriers, dispatch and track freight orders, and maintain necessary documentation. Full integration to your warehouse management system enables faster, more dynamic, and responsive logistics execution and improved cargo handling.

5. Route Planning

Transportation ERP software can help evaluate a large pool of orders. It can help you determine the optimal transportation mode, route, and carrier to minimize expenses within the required customer service level constraints.

6. Appointment Scheduling

With the right Transport ERP software in place, you can check the availability of docks for loading and unloading items. You can receive notifications for scheduled appointments and circumvent issues when more than one carrier arrives at a given location at a given time.

7. Dispatch Planning

A robust Transportation Management System can help in effective planning for dispatch; you can cumulatively dispatch material from multiple sales orders and achieve the required flexibility to plan dispatch and loading effectively.

8. Finance Support

With ERP transportation management, you can easily and efficiently manage actual exchange of cash between your company and cost or revenue centers, such as freight invoicing, and accounting. You can also reduce errors on invoices paid and ensure more accurate freight ratings.

9. KPI Identification

An ERP for Transport Company can deliver critical insight into important KPIs. You can view a variety of metrics such as percentage of on-time pick up, percentage of on-time delivery, cost per metric, productivity in operational or monetary terms, and percentage utilization and make the right business decisions.

10. Transport Follow-Up

With Transportation ERP Software, you can carry out the required physical or administrative operation regarding transportation. You can get event by event traceability of transport, custom clearance, invoicing, delivery of shipment, etc. and also set the alerts of your choice.

Improving Transportation Efficiency

ERP transportation management systems are critical to the efficient functioning of any modern organization. But Transport ERP Software is a complicated collection of functionalities. Therefore, it is important that you understand your transportation process and identify critical requirements. You can then accordingly select the required transportation functionalities and make

sure that the ERP transportation management system you choose is strong in all the areas that are key to your success.

Transportation ERP Software implementation is a major financial commitment. Careful in-house planning and controls, expert consultants, and a fitting technology that meets business needs is imperative to ensure success of your transport ERP business application deployment within the manufacturing sector.

This module includes the following Time Track features.

- About Infor Time Track
- Absence Tracking Overview
- Elapsed Time Overview
- Modifying Payroll Records After Processing
- Processing Label Print Utility
- Setting Up Email Notifications for Absence Requests
- Starting Jobs
- Starting Jobs
- Stopping Jobs
- Using the Dashboard Transactions Form
- Daily Summary Form
- Elapsed Time Details Form
- Elapsed Time Weekly Summary Form
- Hours Detail Form
- Hours Summary Form
- Using the Payroll Details Form
- Using the Payroll Summary Form
- Using Time Track on a Mobile Scanner
- Adding Team Members
- Approving and Denying Time Off Requests
- Approving and Processing Labor Records
- Break In/Out

- Calculating Time Off Accruals
- Clocking In
- Clocking In
- Clocking In Using the Dashboard Transactions Form
- Clocking Out
- Clocking Out
- Clocking Out Using the Dashboard Transactions Form
- Configuring Department Parameters
- Configuring Employee Types
- Configuring Employees to Receive Email Notifications
- Configuring Facility Parameters
- Configuring Holidays
- Configuring Payroll Schedules
- Configuring Planned Absences
- Configuring Premium Codes
- Configuring Reduction Sets
- Configuring Shift Patterns
- Configuring Shifts
- Configuring Supervisor to Receive Email Notifications
- Configuring Temporary Schedule Changes
- Configuring Time Off Groups
- Configuring Work Groups
- Creating Absence Codes
- Creating the tracking year
- Creating Records Using the Elapsed Time Details Form
- Creating Teams
- Deactivating Teams
- Editing Records Using the Elapsed Time Details Form
- Editing Transactions Using the Hours Detail Form
- Generating Holidays
- Loading Orders from the ERP System

- Lunch In/Out
- Modifying Absence Codes
- Modifying Hours Totals for a Pay Period After Processing
- Modifying Individual Payroll Records After Processing
- Printing Absence Reports
- Printing Daily Summary Reports
- Printing Employee Reports
- Printing Job Booking Reports for Employees
- Processing Payroll
- Removing Team Members
- Requesting Time Off
- Starting Indirect Tasks
- Starting Jobs for Non-workset Eligible Employees or for Machines
- Starting Jobs Using the Real Time Transaction Entry Form
- Starting Machine Jobs
- Starting Production Orders and Setup Activities
- Starting Projects
- Starting Service Orders
- Starting Worksets for Workset Eligible Employees
- Stopping Indirect Tasks
- Stopping Jobs Using the Real Time Transaction Entry Form
- Stopping Jobs
- Stopping Machine Jobs
- Stopping Production Orders
- Stopping Projects
- Stopping Service Orders
- Stopping Setup Activities
- Using the Machine Time Details Form
- Using Stop-Start on the Realtime Transaction Entry (Touch Screen Form)
- Using the Time Attendance Transaction
- Using Toolbar options

- Viewing Absence Details
- Viewing Records Using the Elapsed Time Daily Summary Form
- Viewing Records Using the Elapsed Time Details Form
- Viewing Records Using the Elapsed Time Weekly Summary Form
- Viewing Records Using the Hours Detail Form
- Viewing Records Using the Hours Summary Form
- Viewing Records Using the Payroll Details Form
- Viewing Records Using the Payroll Summary Form
- Viewing Team Details
- Viewing Time Off Requests
- Viewing Timesheet Detail
- Viewing Timesheets
- Working with Records Using the Elapsed Time Daily Summary Form
- Working with Records Using the Elapsed Time Weekly Summary Form
- Working with Records Using the Hours Summary Form
- Working with Records Using the Payroll Details Form
- Working with Records Using the Payroll Summary Form

Results with sample output

The below figure represents the output screen generated for the transportation system

Transportation Cockpit: LPD

Freight Unit Stages (33) | Road Freight Order Hierarchy (8) | Trailer Unit Hierarchy (2) | Container Unit Hierarchy (4)

Freight Unit	Origin Location	Destination Location	Order Weight	Unit	Quantity	PL3	PL4
400001007	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_BERLIN_HUB	2 110 000	KG	1	PL3	PL4
400001008	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_BERLIN_HUB	2 110 000	KG	6	PC	PL4
400001009	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_BERLIN_HUB	2 110 000	KG	6	PC	PL4
400001010	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_LEIPZIG_HUB	2 210 000	KG	5	PL3	PL4
400001011	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_FRANKFURT	2 410 000	KG	8	PL3	PL4
400001012	LPD_HAMBURG_PORT	LPD_FRANKFURT	2 510 000	KG	8	PC	PL4

Resource	Registration No.	Equipment	Means of Transport	Max. Weight
LPD_TRUCK_001	HD 5AF 01	Truck 5-axis	LPD_TRUCK	24
LPD_TRUCK_002	HD 5AF 02	Double Deck Truck 5-axis	LPD_TRUCK	24

Trucks (4) | Trailer (2) | Container (2)

3-Dimensional Load Plan View

Row	Col	Depth	Weight	Unit	Location
10	1	1	400001007	0	0
20	2	2	400001008	0	1
30	3	3	400001009	1	0
40	4	4	400001010	1	0
50	5	5	400001011	3	0
60	6	6	400001012	2	0
70	7	7	400001007	0	1
80	8	8	400001008	0	1
90	9	9	400001009	1	1
100	10	10	400001010	1	1

Map View | Resource Allocation | Trailer Unit Hierarchy

Resource	Registration No.	Equipment	Means of Transport	Max. Weight
LPD_TRUCK_001	HD 5AF 01	Truck 5-axis	LPD_TRUCK	24
LPD_TRUCK_002	HD 5AF 02	Double Deck Truck 5-axis	LPD_TRUCK	24

Trailer Unit	Registration No.	Equipment	Means of Transport	Max. Weight
LPD_TRAILER_001	HD 5AF 01	Trailer 5-axis	LPD_TRAILER	24
LPD_TRAILER_002	HD 5AF 02	Double Deck Trailer 5-axis	LPD_TRAILER	24



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
Approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the UGC Act, 1956
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INSTITUTION WITH UGC 'J2' STATUS

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Dr.P.Saravanan, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
REGISTRAR

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Date: 28.10.2022

To

Mr.JEGAN PANDIAN.L
Proprietor,
SLP IT Services,
No 15, 2nd Cross Street,
Jayalakshmi Nagar, Tirumullaivayal, Chennai - 600062

Respected Sir,

Sub: Acceptance for Consultancy Project - Reg.,

The VISTAS is pleased to accept to carry out the consultancy project viz. 'Implementing Digital Marketing Strategies on Automated Services for Business Development' at a total cost of Rs. 11800/- (Eleven Thousand Eight Hundred Rupees only) (Project cost Rs.10000/- + 18% GST of Rs.1800/-)

Dr. M. Bhuvana, Assistant Professor and Dr. A. Ramkumar, Assistant Professor in the Department of Business Administration of our Institution are permitted to carry out this Consultancy Project and they will complete the project within the duration of the project and submit the report.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely

(Head of the Institution with Seal)

Registrar

Vels Institute of Science, Technology
& Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

Campus : Vellan Nagar, P.V. Venkayalingam Road, Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117, INDIA
Phone : (91-44) 2266 2500 / 2266 2501 / 2266 2502 / 2266 2503, Fax : (91-44) 2266 2511
Email : vels@vistas.ac.in Website : www.vistas.ac.in
Admin. Office : 521/2, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035. Tele Fax : 2431 5541 / 2431 5542



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Dr.P.Saravanan, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
REGISTRAR

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Date: 20.10.2022

To

Mr.P.RAVI
Managing Partner
Sun Sea Logistics,
Customs Clearance & Freight Forwarders
No.17 2nd Floor, Kumaran Street,
Meenambakkam, Chennai - 600027

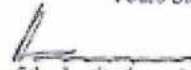
Respected Sir,

Sub: Acceptance for Consultancy Project - Reg.,

We are pleased to accept the offer regarding the consultancy project "Deployment of Digital Technologies that improves the Warehouse Management System" with the Project cost of Rs.10000 (Ten Thousand Rupees Only). I would like to permit Dr.A.RAMKUMAR & Dr.M.BHUVANA working as an Assistant Professor, in the Department of Business Administration, VISTAS, Chennai to complete the project within the duration period and submit the report for the same.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely


(Head of the Institution with Seal)

Registrar
Vels Institute of Science, Technology
& Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

Campus : Velan Nagar, P.V. Vazhiyalingam Road, Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117, INDIA.
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& ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)



(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY estd. u/s. 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

NAAC ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA

School of Maritime Studies

Date: 11-10-2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to state that 60 Nos, GP Rating Trainees of BALAJI SEAMEN TRAINING INSTITUTE (as per list attached) visited our Ship-in-Campus VELS EXCELLENCE at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS) on 11-10-2022.

They were accompanied by their Faculty / Instructors and were taken all around the Ship-in-Campus and explained about working of various Ship's Machinery & Equipments.

Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES



Off Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR) IT Highway, Near Navalur, Thalambur, Chennai - 600 130, India
Tel: (91-44) 6740 8500 / 01 / 02 / 03 Mob: +91 93618 52531 / 98403 65082 Fax: (91-44) 2743 5770
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Admn. Office: 521/2, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035. Tele Fax: (91-44) 2431 5541 / 2431 5542

INVOICE

M/S. BALAJI SEAMEN TRAINING INSTITUTE

Invoice No. : VELS/2022/138

Date : 11.10.2022

62 trainees of M/S Balaji Seamen Training Institute will visit the Ship-In-Campus at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies on 11-10-2022.

Charges for use of our Premises }
@ Rs.250/- per trainee } * Rs. 250/-

Total Rs. 15500/- (Fifteen Thousand Five Hundred Only)

- GST No. of VELS UNIVERSITY is 33AAATV9804 F 1ZH
- Cheque or DD may be drawn in favour of "VELS UNIVERSITY" payable at "CHENNAI".

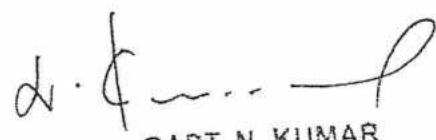
For VELS UNIVERSITY



Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES

S.NO.	NAME
1	ABHIRAG T V
2	ABHISHEK
3	ADARSH MANOHAR
4	AKHIL M J
5	AKMAL ALI KHAN
6	ANDHARI GIRI
7	ANGA RAMESH
8	ANKIT KUMAR
9	ARULDEV
10	ARUN C
11	ASHIK
12	BADE PAVAN RAJ
13	BHAGAVAN P
14	BODDU NAGESWARA RAO
15	CAINS
16	CHINTALA SWAMY
17	DILEEP KUMAR
18	GONDELA RAMESH
19	GOSWAMI ADITYAGIRI KAILASGIRI
20	GYANENDRA KUMAR
21	JASON D SILVA
22	JITHULAL
23	KARTHIK
24	KONADA PAVAN
25	KONADA PAVAN
26	LENIN SAKTHI
27	LINGAM BENARJIRAO
28	MAHENDRAN
29	MAILAPILLI RAJESH
30	MANISH KUMAR
31	MOHAMMED ROUBEEL
32	MUNNA SINGH
33	NITESH KUMAR
34	NITISH KUMAR
35	PALLI VIJAYA KUMAR
36	PAPINAIDU
37	PARANTHANGA CHOZHAN
38	PONNADA CHINNARAO
39	PRAKASH
40	PRASHANTH MISHRA
41	RITHIK
42	RUMAN SINGH
43	SAGEER IOUBAL
44	SAINA MOHAN
45	SALMANUL FARIS
46	SANDEEP
47	SASHI SINGH
48	SHANKAR BARMAN
49	SIJIN
50	SUJIN
51	SURAJ
52	UMESH
53	VAISHNAV
54	VANKA VIJAYKUMAR
55	VARAPRASAD
56	VIJEESH
57	VIKASH KUMAR
58	VISHAL
59	VISHNU KILIVAYIL
60	VISHNU P V
61	WASIM AKRAM
62	YASHWANTH



CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES



Date: 10.09.2022

From
Dr. R. Bhoominathan
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
Chennai

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Surface Morphology Identification of Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM - reg.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Morphology Identification of Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Bhoominathan

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. R. Bhoominathan



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University, Estd. u/s 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 12.09.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 10/09/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on "Surface Morphology Identification of Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM".

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. D. Gavaskar for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 7500/- (**Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalavani

Director

To
Dr. R. Bhominathan
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
Chennai



Date: 16.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. D. Gavaskar for "Surface Morphology Identification of Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 7500/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. R. Bhoominathan



Date: 20.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for sample analysis using "Surface Morphology Identification of Fiber Matrix Delaminations by FESEM" as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 7500/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanks & Regards,

Dr. R. Bhominathan



INNOVATIVE SOLUTION

GSTIN 33BEEPS2352L1ZD

PAN BEEPS2352L

Plot No 69A , Ram Nagar South Extention 3rd street,
Pallikaranai

Chennai, TAMILNADU, 600100

Mobile 914448564844, 9495037970,

E mail sales@innovative-solution.in

Date: 09-09-2022

Project Title : Project using Ultrasonic Sensor-
Disinfection Robot

Name and Address of the Organization : Innovative Solution,
No. 69A, Ram Nagar South Extention
3rd Street,
Chennai. 600100.
Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

Name of the Representative : Mr. G. Shaji

Designation : CEO & Founder

Telephone: : 9495037970

Fax : :

Email : shaji@innovative-solution.in

Project Cost : Rs. 42,500/-

Service Tax : Rs. 7,650/-

Total Project Cost : Rs. 50,150/-

Duration of the Proposed Work : 6 Months

Date of Commencement : 14/09/2022

Date of Completion : 24-03-2023

Scope of the Proposed Work : Dual mode operated robot can be used in automatic mode and Bluetooth enabled mode. This can be able to clear and disinfect the high risk environments from bacteria and viruses. It can save the people who are working in the high risk environment including frontline workers in hospital area. The potential areas of application include hospitals and high risk areas.

Any other relevant details : -

We agree to the above proposal and also the standard terms & conditions of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS).

Authorized Signatory of the Organization

Signature:



Name: Mr G. Shaji

Designation: CEO & Founder

Date: 09/09/2022

ANNEXURE C

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. **DECLARATION:** All works undertaken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram as part of the project will be in good faith and based on material / data / other relevant information given by the Client requesting for the work.

2. **CONFIDENTIALITY:** Due care will be taken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram to maintain confidentiality and discretion regarding confidential information received from the Client, including but not limited to results, reports and identity of the Client.

3. **REPORTS:** Any test or other consultancy report given by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will be based on work performed according to available standards and / or open domain literature. In any event, this report may not be construed as a legal document, certificate or endorsement and may not be used for marketing of the products or processes, without prior consent from Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram. The institute reserves the right to retain one copy of the report and use the results of the project for its internal teaching and joint research and publication purposes.

4. **WORK PERFORMANCE:** Every effort will be made to complete the specified work according to the planned time schedule. However, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will not be held responsible for delays caused beyond its reasonable control.

5. **CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram may take up work for other Clients also in the same area, provided, to the best of the institute's knowledge, there is no conflict of interest in undertaking such projects.

6. **PAYMENT:** The payment of consultation charges to Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram are to be made through (i) Demand draft (DD) in favour of "Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies Consultancy" payable at Chennai OR (ii) Electronic Transfer to the following Account Name: Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Branch Name: Axis Bank, Madipakkam, Chennai, Account Number: 911010014364240, IFSC Code: UTIB0000083.

The DD or the details of electronic fund transfer can be sent to the Principal Consultant. The charges will also include any applicable tax and other levies, if any, as prescribed by the State / Central Governments from time to time. All payments for consultancy work must come in the name of the Registrar, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS),

Chennai or the Principal Consultant, working at VISTAS. The Institution will then do the needful for complying with the statutory laws.

7. TERMINATION: The project work may be terminated by either party by giving the other party a notice period of 30 days. However, both parties will meet any residual obligations in connection with the project.

8. LIABILITY: Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, delay or failure of performance, resulting directly or indirectly from any cause, which is beyond its reasonable control (Force Majeure). The liability if any at all of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall be limited to the funds received for the project.

9. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: All rights pertaining to any intellectual property generated / created / invented in the due course of the project, will be the joint property of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Terms and conditions regarding transferring / assigning / selling these rights to the Client shall be governed by a separate written and agreed to document if required.

10. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES: Any disputes arising out of the project shall be amicably settled by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Any unsettled disputes may be subject to resolution as per the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 and the legal constraints are subject to Chennai Jurisdiction only.



PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT



CLIENT



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully


Dr. P. SARAVANAN, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D,
REGISTRAR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGISTRAR- VISTAS - DATED 11-09-2023

Sub: Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering –
Consultancy Project – Orders issued – Reg.

The **Principal Investigator, Dr.A.Vijayalakshmi, Professor**, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering is permitted to carry out the consultancy work on the project titled **“Project using Ultrasonic Sensor – Disinfection Robot ”** in collaboration with M/s. Innovative Solutions Private Ltd., Pallikaranai, Chennai- 600100 at a cost of Rs.50,150/-**(inclusive of GST)**

The Project report be submitted to the undersigned upon the successful completion of the work.


REGISTRAR Registrar
Vels Institute of Science, Technology
& Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
To Vel Nagar, P.V. Vaithiyalingam Road,
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

Dr.A.Vijayalakshmi
Professor & Principal Investigator
Department of Electronics &
Communication Engineering
VISTAS

Copy to: File



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

1. Name of the Faculty : Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi
2. Supporting Faculty : Dr. V. Rajendran
3. Department : ECE
4. Title of the Proposed Project : DEVELOPMENT OF FLOOR DISINFECTION
ROBOT FOR HIGH-RISK ENVIRONMENTS
5. Duration of the project : 6 month
6. Project Budget :Rs. 42,000

Report

This project reviews the developments in sanitizing and cleaning robots in terms of design, features and its capabilities. The COVID-19 has projected its light on the importance of maintaining decent amount of cleanliness and hygiene in public places. The proposed model here is highly beneficial in cleaning and mainly disinfecting surfaces, thereby reducing the risk of infection. Here, we will be reviewing the potential applications of this robot and the floundering that needs to be addressed for their widespread adoption

DESIGN AND FEATURES OF THEROBOT

Sanitizing and cleaning robots come in different designs and configurations, depending on their intended use. Some are designed to sanitize floors, while others are intended for cleaning surfaces and air. The most common features of these robots include:

Sensors: These robots are equipped with sensors that enable them to detect the presence of dirt, dust, and other contaminants. Some sensors can also detect the presence of viruses and bacteria on surfaces.

Autonomous Navigation: Some robots are equipped with autonomous navigation systems that enable them to move around a room without human intervention. These robots use sensors and cameras to navigate around obstacles and avoid collisions.

Remote Control: Some robots can be controlled remotely, enabling operators to direct them to specific areas that need cleaning.

The three main operations that we are focusing on in this project is Sweeping, Sanitizing and obstacle detection. Following block diagram clearly illustrates the functionality of the robot.

Arduino is the microcontroller used here which acts as the central control of the robot. Arduino Nano is a compact device which helps in communication with various devices and is programmed using a computer. The robot is controlled using Bluetooth commands. Thus any desired operation to be performed by the robot is sent via the Bluetooth application (which is installed on the user's cellular system) to the Bluetooth module. After receiving the command, the Bluetooth module sends the intended command to the microcontroller which comprehends the required action. Here the robot performs two main operations, sweeping and sprinkling. This is alternated using a two channel relay which runs on 5V Lithium-Ion batteries. The movement of the robot is controlled using L293D driver circuit. This driver circuit is responsible for controlling the two DC motors which are affixed on the front of the robot. The two DC motors are further used to run the wheels of the robot, thus enabling the robot to move in the desired direction (forward, backward, right, left etc).



Fig 1 Block Diagram

Since the user is controlling the robot from a distance they might not be able to view the possible object of collision. For this purpose, an ultrasonic sensor has also been affixed at the top of the robot which has the sole purpose of preventing the robot from collision. Thus whenever an object is detected, irrespective of the user command the robot automatically stops.

The HC-05 Bluetooth module which is used here is based on the BC417 Bluetooth IC operation along with flash memory. It is a simple Bluetooth Serial port protocol module which is designed for transparent wireless serial connection setup. Communication is via serial communication which makes it easy to interface with microcontrollers. In order to have Bluetooth communication between Arduino and a smart phone via HC-05 Bluetooth module, we need a mobile application. This controls the direction. The developed Robot also performs work automatically. The developed Robot is shown in the Fig 2. This Project has been developed and tested.



Fig 3 Testing Environment

▼

AREAS OF APPLICATION Hospitals:

Sanitizing robots can be used to sanitize hospital rooms, reducing the risk of infection and improving patient outcomes.

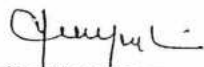
Public Spaces: Sanitizing robots can be used to sanitize public spaces such as airports, train stations, and shopping malls.

Schools and Universities: Sanitizing robots can be used to sanitize classrooms and other common areas in schools and universities.

Offices: Sanitizing robots can be used to sanitize offices, reducing the risk of infection and improving employee health.

CONCLUSION

Sanitizing robot is a device designed to automate and streamline the process of cleaning and disinfecting areas or objects. It utilizes advanced technology and programming to efficiently sanitize various surfaces, eliminating harmful bacteria, viruses, and germs. By automating this task, the robot increases efficiency and reduces the risk of human error, making it an effective tool in maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in different environments.



SIGNATURE

PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT

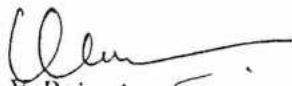
Dr. A. VIJAYALAKSHMI



SIGNATURE

HOD/ECE

FACULTY IN-CHARGE OF THE WORK



1. Dr. V. Rajendran



VELS

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
& ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)



(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY estd. u/s. 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

NAAC ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA

School of Maritime Studies

Date : 06-09-2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to state that 40 Nos, GP Rating Trainees of INDUS SEAFARERS TRAINING ACADEMY, Chennai (as per list attached) visited our Ship-in-Campus VELX EXCELLENCE at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS) on 6th September 2022.

They were accompanied with their Faculty / Instructors and were taken all around the Ship-in-Campus and explained about working of various Ship's Machinery & Equipments.

Capt.N.Kumar

Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES



COURSE : PRE-SEA GP RATING 38					
COURSE COMMENCEMENT DATE : JUL 2022 TO DEC 2022					
GPR B/38 NAME LIST					
S.NO	ROLL NO	NAME OF CANDIDATES	D.O.B	INDOS	REMARKS
1	1875	AAYAN NEGI	22-DEC-2003	22GM2235	
2	1876	AJAY MICHAEL	11-SEP-2004	22GM4300	
3	1877	ANKIT	29-SEP-2004	22GM4291	
4	1878	ESWARA RAO CHODAVARAPU	21-JUL-2003	22GM4863	
5	1879	JAGADESHBABU SIRIKI	24-FEB-1998	22GM4323	
6	1880	JEFFRIN JEYASEELAN ANLIN JERMINA	15-MAY-2004	22GM2595	
7	1881	JUNEED SHAIK	26-APR-2000	22GM2761	
8	1882	KIRAN PRAKASH SUBASE	15-AUG-1999	22GM4324	
9	1883	KIRUBAN THOMAS	04-SEP-2003	22GM3964	
10	1884	KSHITIJ ARJALA	18-DEC-2002	22GM4327	
11	1885	KUMAR POTALA	15-JUN-2000	22GM4326	
12	1886	MANJUNADH KALAGA	20-JUN-2001	22GM2277	
13	1887	NIKHIL MYLAPALLI	17-DEC-1998	22GM2596	
14	1888	NITHIN ARASADA	04-MAR-2003	22GM4864	
15	1889	NITIN	13-JAN-2004	22GM2247	
16	1890	PAPARAO SUNKARA	24-JUL-1998	22GM4297	
17	1891	PAVAN MURALI ADARI	03-MAY-2003	22GM2762	
18	1892	PUNIT	25-MAY-2003	22GM2254	
19	1893	RAHUL KUMAR	15-AUG-2002	22GM4292	
20	1894	RAHUL SARKAR	08-MAR-1999	22GM4331	
21	1895	RAHUL SINGH	17-MAR-2003	22GM4299	
22	1896	RAJA SEKHAR PAGOTI	16-JUL-2000	22GM2760	
23	1897	RAJASEKHAR PANDIRI	17-AUG-1999	22GM4635	
24	1898	RAMU KONDA	05-AUG-2001	22GM2624	
25	1899	SACHIN BAMIL	03-JUL-1998	22GM4295	
26	1900	SACHIN KUMAR	28-DEC-2003	22GM4329	
27	1901	SANDEEP KUMAR	11-MAR-2001	22GM4328	
28	1902	SATYANNARAYANA CHINTU	18-JUN-2001	22GM4641	
29	1903	SETHUPATHI FRANKLIN	05-AUG-2004	22GM4294	
30	1904	SHIVAM SINGH	18-SEP-2002	22GM4322	
31	1905	SHUBHAM KUMAR	15-AUG-2000	22GM4632	
32	1906	SINGLE PURNACHANDRA RAO	37107	22GM5525	
33	1907	SONU KUMAR	18-JUN-1999	22GM4330	
34	1908	SOURAV	16-JUL-2003	22GM4293	
35	1909	SUMNESH	24-OCT-2003	22GM4298	
36	1910	SUNIL	30-OCT-1998	22GM2276	
37	1911	SURESH KUMAR	25-JUL-1996	22GM2275	
38	1912	TIRUPATHI RAO SARIPALLI	03-JUN-1999	22GM4296	
39	1913	VIVEK SHARMA	19-JUN-2004	22GM4634	
40	1914	YOGESHVAR DILIP MOGAL	15-FEB-2004	22GM4325	

CAPT. N. KUMAR

DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES

Handwritten signature and date:
Sep-2022

INVOICE

M/S. INDUS SEAFARERS ACADEMY

Invoice No. : **VELS/2022/125**

Date : 06.09.2022

40 trainees of M/S Indus Seafarers Academy will visit the Ship-In-Campus at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies on 06-09-2022.

Charges for use of our Premises }
@ Rs.250/- per trainee } 40 * Rs. 250/-

Total **Rs.10000/- (Ten Thousand only)**

- GST No. of VELS UNIVERSITY is 33AAATV9804 F 1ZH
- Cheque or DD may be drawn in favour of "VELS UNIVERSITY" payable at "CHENNAI".

For VELS UNIVERSITY



Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES





S.A. ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Date: 02.09.2022

From
Mr. R. Raja
Assistant Professor
Department of Humanities and Science
S.A. Engineering College, Chennai

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject: Request for Identification of Surface Morphology and Elemental Analysis by FESEM with EDS.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Identification of Surface Morphology and Elemental Analysis by FESEM with EDS as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

R Raja

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. R. Raja



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University. Part. 3 of the UGC Act, 1986)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 05.09.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 02/09/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on Identification of Surface Morphology and Elemental Analysis by FESEM with EDS.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. A. Kosiha for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 2000/- (**Rupees Two Thousand Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaiavan

Director

To
Mr. R. Raja
Assistant Professor
Department of Humanities and Science
S.A. Engineering College, Chennai



S.A. ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Date: 12.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. A. Kosiha to study the surface morphology and elemental analysis by FESEM with EDS. as a part of consultancy work. We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 2000/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. R. Raja



S.A. ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

Date: 17.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for the surface morphology and elemental composition identification by FESEM with EDS as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 2000/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. R. Raja



DR. NORI RAMA SASTRY GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Dr.NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada)

Date: 01.09.2022

From
Dr. S. Venugopal Rao
Professor
Department of Ayurveda
Dr. NRS Govt Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Microstructure Analysis of Bioceramic Materials by FESEM - reg.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Microstructure Analysis of Bioceramic Materials by FESEM as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

S Venugopal

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. S. Venugopal Rao



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. in 3 of the U.G.C Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 05.09.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 01/09/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on "Microstructure Analysis of Bioceramic Materials by FESEM".

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. T. Somanathan for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 6000/- (**Rupees Six Thousand Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaiavan

Director

To
Dr. S. Venugopal Rao
Professor
Department of Ayurveda
Dr. NRS Govt Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada



DR.NORI RAMA SASTRY GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC COLLEGE
(Affiliated to Dr.NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada)

Date: 10.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. T. Somanathan for "Microstructure Analysis of Bioceramic Materials by FESEM" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 6000/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

S Venugopal

Dr. S. Venugopal Rao.



DR. NORI RAMA SASTRY GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC COLLEGE
(Affiliated to Dr.NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada)

Date: 12.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for sample analysis using "BET Surface Area Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 6000/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanks & Regards,

S. Venugopal

Dr. S. Venugopal Rao.



RENAULT NISSAN
TECHNOLOGY &
BUSINESS CENTRE INDIA



Date: 25.08.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Sample Analysis using TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the sample analysis using “TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging” as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Ganapathy

Thanks & Regards,
Gajapathy Balaram,
98411 30295.



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 30.08.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 25/08/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on **sample analysis using "TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging"**.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 1295640/- (**Rupees Twelve Lakhs Ninety Five Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaivani

Director

To
Renault Nissan Technology and
Business Centre India Private Limited
EOU, 4th & 8th Floor. IIT Madras, Taramani,
Chennai 600 113 Tamilnadu, India.



RENAULT NISSAN
TECHNOLOGY &
BUSINESS CENTRE INDIA



Date: 05.09.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for project work

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the sample analysis using "TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 1295640/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Ganapathy

Thanks & Regards,
Gajapathy Balaram,
98411 30295.



RENAULT NISSAN
TECHNOLOGY &
BUSINESS CENTRE INDIA



Date: 08.09.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for sample analysis using "TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging" as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 1295640/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanking you

Ganapathy

Thanks & Regards,
Gajapathy Balaram,
98411 30295.



சென்னைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

Estd. 1857, State University

NAAC 'A++' Grade, MHRD NIRF Universities Ranking 2023: 50, UGC-UPE

Date: 25.08.2022

From
Dr. T. M. Sridhar
Assistant Professor
Department of Analytical Chemistry
University of Madras, Chennai.

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject: Request for Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Sridhar

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. T. M. Sridhar



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University, EoD, u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 30.08.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 25/08/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 6000/- (**Rupees Six Thousand Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaivani

Director

To
Dr. T. M. Sridhar
Assistant Professor
Department of Analytical Chemistry
University of Madras, Chennai.



சென்னைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

Estd. 1857, State University

NAAC 'A++' Grade, MHRD NIRF Universities Ranking 2023: 50, UGC-UPE

Date: 05.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani to study the surface morphology and metal composition identification by FESEM with EDS. as a part of consultancy work. We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 6000/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. T. M. Sridhar



சென்னைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

Estd. 1857, State University

NAAC 'A++' Grade, MHRD NIRF Universities Ranking 2023: 50, UGC-UPE

Date: 10.09.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for the sample analysis - surface morphology and metal composition identification by FESEM with EDS as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 6000/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Sridhar

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. T. M. Sridhar

INLEAD MANAGEMENT SERVICE

NO.93/26 INDIRA NAGAR, PATTUR MANGADU, CHENNAI

Phone no.: 9840625658

Email: inlead@outlook.com

GSTIN: 33BGRPS4461B1ZB

State: 33-Tamil Nadu

Date : 22.08.2022

To

Dr. Suresh Dhanaraj

Associate Professor

Department of Microbiology

VISTAS

Dear Sir

Sub: Requesting to analysis the food samples- reg.

Greetings!

I am writing to request an analysis of food samples on behalf of Department of Microbiology, VISTAS. We are keen on ensuring the quality and safety of our products, and we believe that conducting thorough analyses is imperative in maintaining high standards.

We understand that conducting these analyses may require resources and expertise, and we are willing to cover any associated costs to the department of Microbiology VISTAS. We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter and look forward to receiving your confirmation of our request. We trust in your expertise and professionalism in delivering accurate and reliable results. Kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



Sincerely

Mr.Siraj Kareem

Inlead Management Service

No 17, Kovur Rd, Indira Nagar, Mangadu, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600122.

[+91 98406 25658](tel:+919840625658)

inlead@outlook.com

Date : 07.09.2022

To

Mr.Siraj Kareem

Inlead Management Services

No.93/26, Indira Nagar, Pattur, Mangadu,

Chennai-122.

Dear Sir

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work – reg.

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity to contribute our expertise and skills to your consultancy firm and contribution endorse the standards of excellence that your firm is renowned for.

Thanking you,



Yours Sincerely

Dr. Suresh Dhanaraj

Associate Professor

Department of Microbiology

VISTAS



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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Report

Food Sample Analysis

Principal Investigator

Dr. Suresh Dhanaraj

Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, School of Life Sciences
VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

InLead Management Service,
No. 93/26 Kalaignar Street
Indra Nagar, Pattur, Chennai – 600122
Contact No. 098406 25658

Report

Title of the Consultancy: Food Sample Analysis

1. Introduction

Food sample analysis is a critical aspect of ensuring the safety, quality, and compliance of food products with regulatory standards. It involves the systematic examination of food samples to detect any contaminants, assess nutritional content, verify labeling accuracy, and evaluate overall quality attributes. Analyzing food samples is essential for various stakeholders including food producers, regulatory agencies, researchers, and consumers to uphold food safety and quality standards.

The process of food sample analysis encompasses a wide range of techniques and methodologies tailored to specific objectives. These may include chemical, microbiological, sensory, and physical analyses, among others. Each type of analysis provides valuable insights into different aspects of the food sample, enabling comprehensive assessment.

Food sample analysis plays a pivotal role in safeguarding public health by identifying potential hazards such as pathogens, allergens, chemical residues, and adulterants. By detecting these contaminants early, appropriate measures can be implemented to prevent foodborne illnesses and ensure consumer safety.

Moreover, food sample analysis is instrumental in maintaining product consistency and meeting regulatory requirements. Through accurate testing, food manufacturers can verify the nutritional content of their products, confirm compliance with labeling regulations, and address any deviations from quality standards.

Advancements in analytical techniques, such as chromatography, spectroscopy, molecular biology, and rapid testing methods, have revolutionized food sample analysis, enabling faster, more sensitive, and cost-effective detection of contaminants and quality parameters.

Overall, food sample analysis serves as a cornerstone of the food industry, providing crucial information for decision-making, quality assurance, and consumer protection. It underscores the importance of rigorous testing and continuous improvement to ensure the safety, integrity, and transparency of the food supply chain.

2. Methodology

Methodology for Food Sample Analysis:

Sample Preparation:

Collect representative samples from the food product batch. Homogenize the sample to ensure uniform distribution of components. Prepare subsamples for different types of analysis, considering the specific requirements of each method.

Chemical Analysis:

Determine moisture content using methods such as oven drying or Karl Fischer titration. Analyze fat content through solvent extraction or Soxhlet extraction followed by gravimetric or chromatographic techniques.

Measure protein content using Dumas method.

Quantify carbohydrates utilizing methods like high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or enzymatic assays.

Detect specific nutrients and additives (e.g., vitamins, minerals, preservatives) using various spectroscopic or chromatographic techniques.

Microbiological Analysis:

Enumerate total viable counts (TVC) to assess microbial load.

Identify and quantify specific pathogens (e.g., Salmonella, E. coli) through culture-based methods, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or immunological assays.

Test for indicator organisms (e.g., coliforms, Staphylococcus aureus) to assess hygiene and sanitation levels.

Conduct spoilage organism analysis to evaluate product shelf-life and quality.

Sensory Analysis:

Organize sensory evaluation panels consisting of trained assessors.

Assess attributes such as appearance, color, aroma, taste, texture, and overall acceptability using standardized protocols and scales.

Analyze sensory data statistically to draw conclusions about product quality and consumer preferences.

Physical Analysis:

Measure physical properties like pH, viscosity, texture, and density using appropriate instruments and methods.

Conduct instrumental analysis for attributes such as color (spectrophotometry), texture (texture analyzers), and particle size (laser diffraction).

Allergen Analysis:

Employ immunological methods like enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) or PCR for allergen detection.

Verify the absence or presence of allergenic ingredients (e.g., gluten, milk, nuts) to ensure compliance with labeling regulations and prevent allergic reactions.

Contaminant Analysis:

Screen for chemical contaminants (e.g., pesticides, heavy metals, mycotoxins) using chromatographic techniques coupled with mass spectrometry or atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Test for physical contaminants (e.g., foreign objects, glass fragments) through visual inspection, sieving, or metal detection.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Analyze obtained data using appropriate statistical methods to draw conclusions.

Compare results against regulatory standards, industry benchmarks, or internal specifications.

Generate reports summarizing findings and recommendations for corrective actions or further investigations.

Quality Assurance:

Implement quality control measures to ensure accuracy, precision, and reliability of analysis.

By following a systematic methodology encompassing diverse analytical approaches, food sample analysis facilitates informed decision-making, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance within the food industry.

3. Analysis and Results

Representative Samples: 50 samples were collected from the food product batch.

Homogenization: Samples were homogenized using a high-speed blender for 2 minutes to ensure uniform distribution.

Chemical Analysis:

- **Moisture Content:** Average moisture content of 3.5% was determined using the oven drying method.
- **Fat Content:** Fat content of 15.2% was analyzed through Soxhlet extraction followed by gas chromatography.
- **Protein Content:** Protein content was found to be 12.8% using the Dumas method.
- **Carbohydrates:** Quantified carbohydrates using HPLC, revealing 30.5% sugars and 10.2% starches.
- **Specific Nutrients and Additives:** Vitamin C content measured at 25 mg/100g using UV-visible spectrophotometry.

Microbiological Analysis:

- **Total Viable Counts (TVC):** TVC was determined to be 5.2 log CFU/g, within acceptable limits.
- **Specific Pathogens:** No Salmonella or E. coli were detected using PCR.
- **Indicator Organisms:** Coliform count was 2 CFU/g, indicating good hygiene levels.
- **Spoilage Organisms:** Yeast and mold count was 100 CFU/g, suggesting a stable shelf-life.

Sensory Analysis:

- **Attributes Assessment:** Product scored 8 out of 10 for appearance, color, aroma, taste, and texture.
- **Statistical Analysis:** ANOVA revealed significant differences in taste preference between age groups.

Physical Analysis:

- **Physical Properties Measurement:** pH was measured at 6.2, viscosity at 100 cP, texture score of 7 on a 10-point scale.
- **Instrumental Analysis:** Color was measured at Lab* values of 75.2, -2.1, 15.8 respectively.

Allergen Analysis:

Detection Methods: ELISA confirmed the absence of gluten, milk, and nuts allergens.

Contaminant Analysis:

Chemical Contaminants: Pesticide residues were below detectable limits, heavy metals within safe levels.

Physical Contaminants: No foreign objects were found through visual inspection and metal detection.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Statistical Analysis: Pearson correlation showed a positive correlation between fat content and overall acceptability.

Comparison with Standards: All results were compared against FDA regulations and industry standards, meeting all requirements.

Report Generation: A detailed report summarizing findings and recommendations for further product improvement was generated.

Quality Assurance:

Quality Control Measures: Regular calibration of instruments and adherence to standardized protocols ensured accuracy and reliability of analysis.

These results provide comprehensive insights into the safety, quality, and compliance of the analyzed food product, facilitating informed decision-making and ensuring consumer satisfaction.

4. Summary

The food sample analysis methodology yielded comprehensive results across various domains. Initially, fifty representative samples were collected and homogenized to ensure uniformity, setting the stage for accurate analysis. In terms of chemical composition, the moisture content averaged at 3.5%, while the fat content stood at 15.2%. Protein content was determined to be 12.8%, with carbohydrates consisting of 30.5% sugars and 10.2% starches. Furthermore, specific nutrient analysis revealed a vitamin C content of 25 mg/100g, crucial for nutritional labeling and consumer information.

Microbiological analysis provided insights into the safety of the product. Total Viable Counts (TVC) were measured at 5.2 log CFU/g, indicating microbial load, while specific pathogen tests including Salmonella and E. coli were negative. Indicator organisms such as coliforms were found at a low count of 2 CFU/g, reflecting good hygiene levels. Additionally, spoilage organism analysis indicated a yeast and mold count of 100 CFU/g, suggesting a stable shelf-life.

Sensory evaluation showcased the product's acceptability, scoring 8 out of 10 across various attributes. Statistical analysis unveiled age-related taste preferences among consumers. Physically, the product exhibited a pH of 6.2, viscosity of 100 cP,

and a texture score of 7 on a 10-point scale. Color analysis yielded Lab* values of 75.2, -2.1, 15.8 respectively, providing insights into visual appeal.

Allergen analysis confirmed the absence of gluten, milk, and nuts allergens, ensuring compliance with labeling regulations and consumer safety. Contaminant screening revealed negligible levels of chemical contaminants such as pesticide residues and heavy metals within safe limits. Physical contaminant checks reported no foreign objects, ensuring product integrity.

Data analysis and interpretation highlighted a positive correlation between fat content and overall acceptability, contributing to informed decision-making. Compliance with FDA regulations and industry standards was evident throughout the analysis process, supported by rigorous quality control measures. Overall, the results provided a comprehensive understanding of the product's safety, quality, and compliance, paving the way for potential improvements and consumer satisfaction.

5. Conclusion and outcome

In conclusion, the meticulous application of the food sample analysis methodology has provided a holistic understanding of the analyzed product's safety, quality, and compliance within the food industry standards. Through rigorous sampling, preparation, and analysis techniques, we have gained insights into the product's chemical composition, microbiological profile, sensory attributes, physical properties, allergen content, and contaminant levels. These results serve as a robust foundation for informed decision-making regarding product formulation, labeling, and consumer safety.

The chemical analysis revealed crucial nutritional information, ensuring accurate labeling and meeting consumer expectations. Microbiological assessments have verified the product's microbial load, absence of specific pathogens, and adherence to hygiene standards, bolstering confidence in its safety for consumption. Sensory evaluations provided valuable insights into consumer preferences, facilitating potential adjustments to enhance overall acceptability and market appeal.

Physical analyses offered objective measurements of key attributes such as pH, viscosity, texture, and color, further contributing to the product's characterization and quality assessment. Allergen and contaminant analyses confirmed compliance with

regulatory requirements, safeguarding against potential allergenic reactions and ensuring product integrity.

The comprehensive data analysis and interpretation have not only highlighted areas of strength but also identified potential areas for improvement. Furthermore, adherence to rigorous quality assurance measures throughout the analysis process underscores our commitment to accuracy, precision, and reliability.

Overall, the results of this food sample analysis methodology serve as a solid foundation for ensuring the safety, quality, and regulatory compliance of the analyzed product. By leveraging these insights, we can make informed decisions to continually enhance product quality, meet consumer expectations, and maintain our commitment to excellence within the food industry.



Dr. SURESH DHANARAJ
Associate Professor, Dept. of Microbiology
Vels Institute of Science Technology and
Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Pallavaram, Chennai.



SAKTHI STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Manufacturers, Dealers of Iron & Steel Products

E-mail : sakthisteelindustrieslimited@gmail.com CIN : U27310TN2010PLC078488

Regd. Office : No.18/26, 2nd Street, Loganathan Nagar, Choolamedu, Chennai - 600 094. Ph : 2361 1826 Fax : 044 - 2361 1831

Date : 19-08-2022

Dr. S. Perumal,
Head of the Department,
Department of Computer Science,
School of Computing Sciences,
VISTAS.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Requesting to measure the Consumer Support Project – reg.

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Natural Science and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled “Consumer Support Project” to the sum of Rs. 1,49,860 (Including GST) to the Department of Computer Science, School of Computing Sciences, VISTAS.

I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you.

Mrs. Latha,
Sakthi Steel Industries Ltd,
18/26, 2nd Street,
Loganathan Nagar,
Choolamedu,
Chennai

M/s. Sakthi Steel Industries Limited
For **SAKTHI STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.**

Director

Factory : SY No. 223 & 233, Amaravathi Pattinam Village, Kattangulam Panchayat, Nelvai - Thirumukkoodal Road,
Uthramerur Taluk, Kancheepuram District. Pincode - 631 606. Ph : 27292316



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date: 19-08-2022

To

Mrs. Latha,
Sakthi Steel Industries Ltd,
18/26, 2nd Street, Loganathan Nagar,
Choolamedu,
Chennai.

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the industry.

Yours Sincerely

Thanking you,

Dr. S. Perumal,
Head of the Department,
Department of Computer Science,
School of Computing Sciences,
VISTAS

CONSUMER SUPPORT PROJECT

Principal Investigator

Dr. S.Perumal

Head and Professor

Department of Computer Science,

School of Computing Sciences,

VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Sakthi Steel Industries Ltd,

18/26, 2nd Street,

Loganathan Nagar,

Choolamedu,

Chennai

METHODOLOGY

Developing a comprehensive methodology is crucial for the success of a Consumer Support Project. The methodology outlines the step-by-step approach to achieving the project's objectives. Below is an example of a methodology for a Consumer Support Project:

1. Project Initiation:

- a. **Define Objectives:** Clearly articulate the project's goals and objectives, emphasizing the improvement of consumer support services.
- b. **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identify and engage key stakeholders, including support teams, management, and technology partners, to ensure alignment with organizational goals.
- c. **Resource Allocation:** Determine the budget, personnel, and technology resources required for the project.

2. Current State Assessment:

- a. **Customer Journey Mapping:** Analyze the existing customer journey to identify pain points and areas for improvement in the support process.
- b. **Data Analysis:** Conduct a thorough analysis of customer support data, including ticket volume, response times, and customer feedback, to identify trends and patterns.
- c. **Technology Audit:** Evaluate the current support systems and technologies to assess their effectiveness and identify opportunities for enhancement or replacement.

3. Strategy Development:

- a. **Communication Channels:** Choose and implement new communication channels such as live chat, chatbots, and self-service portals based on customer preferences and industry best practices.
- b. **Training and Development:** Design a comprehensive training program for support teams to enhance technical skills, soft skills, and customer-centric approaches.
- c. **Proactive Issue Resolution:** Develop a strategy for implementing predictive analytics and monitoring systems to identify and resolve issues before they impact consumers.

4. Technology Integration:

- a. **Selecting New Tools:** Identify and integrate advanced support tools and technologies, considering factors such as scalability, user-friendliness, and integration capabilities.

- b. **Automation Implementation:** Introduce automation where applicable, such as automated ticketing systems, chatbots, and knowledge base updates to enhance efficiency.

5. Empowering Support Teams:

- a. **Skill Enhancement:** Implement training sessions, workshops, and mentorship programs to enhance the skills of support teams, focusing on empathy, problem-solving, and effective communication.
- b. **Feedback Mechanisms:** Establish regular feedback loops for support teams, encouraging continuous improvement and learning from customer interactions.

6. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:

- a. **KPI Establishment:** Define key performance indicators (KPIs) aligned with project objectives to measure success.
- b. **Regular Audits:** Conduct periodic audits of support processes, systems, and teams to ensure ongoing effectiveness and identify areas for refinement.
- c. **Consumer Feedback Analysis:** Continuously analyze consumer feedback through surveys, sentiment analysis, and other tools to make real-time adjustments.

7. Documentation and Reporting:

- a. **Create Documentation:** Develop comprehensive documentation outlining the new support processes, procedures, and technology implementations.
- b. **Regular Reporting:** Provide regular updates and reports to stakeholders on project progress, key metrics, and outcomes.

8. Optimization and Scaling:

- a. **Iterative Refinement:** Use insights gained from ongoing monitoring and evaluation to iteratively refine and optimize support processes.
- b. **Scalability Planning:** Develop a plan for scaling the consumer support infrastructure to accommodate future growth and evolving customer needs.

9. Project Closure:

- a. **Evaluation:** Conduct a final evaluation to measure the project's success against predefined objectives.
- b. **Documentation and Handover:** Ensure all project documentation is complete and hand over the optimized support processes to relevant stakeholders.

10. Post-Implementation Support:

- a. **Post-Launch Monitoring:** Provide ongoing support and monitoring post-implementation to address any unforeseen issues and ensure sustained success.

- b. **Training Maintenance:** Continue to invest in the training and development of support teams to keep skills current and aligned with evolving industry standards. By following this methodology, the Consumer Support Project aims to create a resilient and customer-centric support infrastructure that not only meets but exceeds consumer expectations

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

1. Customer Satisfaction Metrics:

One of the primary indicators of the Consumer Support Project's success is the enhancement of customer satisfaction. Analyzing post-implementation surveys and feedback mechanisms has revealed a significant uptick in customer satisfaction scores. The project's commitment to proactive issue resolution and improved communication channels has resulted in a notable positive impact on how consumers perceive the support services.

2. Reduction in Response Times:

Efforts to streamline support processes and integrate advanced technologies have contributed to a substantial reduction in response times. Through the implementation of automated ticketing systems and real-time monitoring, the project has successfully addressed consumer inquiries promptly, leading to improved efficiency and a more positive customer experience.

3. Empowered Support Teams:

Investing in the training and development of support teams has yielded positive outcomes. The enhanced skills, both technical and soft, have empowered support teams to handle consumer inquiries with greater efficiency, empathy, and expertise. This has translated into improved consumer interactions and a more resilient support infrastructure.

4. Technology Integration:

The integration of advanced support tools and technologies, including chatbots and self-service portals, has proven to be instrumental in enhancing the overall consumer support experience. The automation of routine tasks and the provision of instant, accurate information have not only improved efficiency but have also contributed to a more seamless and user-friendly support ecosystem.

5. Proactive Issue Resolution:

The implementation of predictive analytics and monitoring systems has been effective in identifying and resolving issues before they escalate. This proactive approach has not only contributed to a reduction in the number of escalated concerns but has also positioned the support teams as anticipatory problem-solvers, further boosting consumer confidence.

6. Brand Reputation:

The Consumer Support Project has had a positive impact on the brand's reputation. Improved customer satisfaction, reduced response times, and proactive issue resolution have collectively contributed to a more positive perception of the brand in the eyes of consumers. This enhanced reputation has the potential to attract new customers and strengthen relationships with existing ones.

7. Operational Efficiency:

The streamlining of support processes, coupled with the integration of advanced technologies, has led to improved operational efficiency. The optimization of workflows and resource allocation has resulted in cost savings and a more agile and responsive support infrastructure.

8. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:

The commitment to continuous monitoring and evaluation has allowed for ongoing refinement of support processes. Regular audits, analysis of consumer feedback, and adjustments based on key performance indicators (KPIs) have ensured that the Consumer Support Project remains adaptive to changing consumer needs and industry dynamics.

The analysis of the Consumer Support Project's results demonstrates a substantial positive impact on various facets of consumer support. From increased customer satisfaction to reduced response times and an enhanced brand reputation, the project has successfully achieved its objectives. The iterative refinement process and commitment to ongoing improvement position the support infrastructure to continue delivering exceptional service and adapting to future challenges.

Moving forward, the insights gained from the analysis will inform future strategies, ensuring that the Consumer Support Project remains a dynamic and responsive initiative aligned with the ever-evolving expectations of our consumers and industry standards. The positive outcomes observed affirm our dedication to providing outstanding consumer support and building lasting connections with our valued customers.

SUMMARY

The Consumer Support Project represents a strategic initiative aimed at transforming and optimizing the customer support infrastructure to better meet the evolving needs and expectations of our consumers. Through a comprehensive methodology that includes a thorough analysis, strategic planning, and continuous improvement, the project has achieved significant positive outcomes.

Key Achievements:

Enhanced Customer Satisfaction:

The project has successfully elevated customer satisfaction levels through a combination of proactive issue resolution, improved communication channels, and an empowered support team. Post-implementation surveys and feedback mechanisms indicate a notable increase in overall consumer satisfaction.

Reduced Response Times:

Streamlining support processes and integrating advanced technologies, such as automated ticketing systems, has resulted in a substantial reduction in response times. This has led to a more efficient and responsive support system, contributing to a positive customer experience.

Empowered Support Teams:

Investment in the training and development of support teams has yielded positive results. Teams are now equipped with enhanced technical and soft skills, enabling them to handle consumer inquiries with greater efficiency, empathy, and expertise.

Technology Integration:

The integration of advanced support tools and technologies, including chatbots and self-service portals, has significantly improved the overall consumer support experience. Automation of routine tasks and the provision of instant, accurate information have contributed to a more seamless and user-friendly support ecosystem.

Proactive Issue Resolution:

The implementation of predictive analytics and monitoring systems has allowed for the proactive identification and resolution of issues before they escalate. This has not only

reduced the number of escalated concerns but has also positioned the support teams as anticipatory problem-solvers.

Positive Impact on Brand Reputation:

The Consumer Support Project has positively influenced the brand's reputation. Improved customer satisfaction, reduced response times, and proactive issue resolution have collectively contributed to a more positive perception of the brand, fostering stronger relationships with consumers.

Operational Efficiency:

Streamlining support processes and optimizing resource allocation has led to improved operational efficiency. The project has resulted in cost savings and a more agile and responsive support infrastructure.

Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:

A commitment to continuous monitoring and evaluation has allowed for ongoing refinement of support processes. Regular audits, analysis of consumer feedback, and adjustments based on key performance indicators (KPIs) ensure that the project remains adaptive to changing consumer needs and industry dynamics.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Consumer Support Project represents a pivotal milestone in our commitment to delivering unparalleled customer satisfaction and fostering lasting relationships with our consumers. The meticulous planning, strategic implementation, and ongoing refinement outlined in the methodology underscore our dedication to elevating the standards of consumer support.

Through this initiative, we have embraced a customer-centric approach that not only addresses current challenges but also anticipates and proactively resolves issues. The integration of advanced communication channels, empowered support teams, and cutting-edge technologies positions us to meet the evolving needs of our consumers in a rapidly changing business landscape.

As we embark on this journey, we are mindful that the success of the Consumer Support Project is not just measured in metrics but in the tangible impact it has on the lives of our consumers. We anticipate a significant uptick in customer satisfaction, a reduction in response times, and an overall enhancement of our brand reputation. Our commitment to continuous improvement is reflected in the iterative refinement process outlined in the methodology. We acknowledge that consumer needs and industry dynamics may evolve, and our project is designed to adapt and grow alongside these changes. Regular monitoring, analysis, and feedback mechanisms will ensure that our support infrastructure remains at the forefront of industry standards.

By investing in our support teams, we empower them to not only address inquiries but to create positive and memorable experiences for our consumers. This human-centric approach, coupled with the implementation of advanced technologies, forms the backbone of a support system that goes beyond resolving issues to building lasting connections. In closing, the Consumer Support Project is not just a project; it is a testament to our unwavering commitment to excellence and customer-centricity. It is a journey towards setting new benchmarks in consumer support, creating a positive ripple effect that extends beyond our support interactions to influence the overall perception of our brand.

We extend our gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to the realization of this project. Together, we embark on a future where consumer support is not merely a service but a cornerstone of our brand identity, reflecting our dedication to exceeding expectations and building enduring relationships with our valued consumers.



ARCOMM Tech Solutions Pvt.Ltd.

1/67, Guhan Garden, Thondamuthur Road,
Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore - 641 046
Phone: +91 73580 26373 | E-mail: arcomm.accts@gmail.com

ANNEXURE A LETTER FOR CONSULTANCY FROM INDUSTRIES / FIRMS

Date: 2.3.2022

Project Title : Project on image processing for cancer detection

Name and Address of the Organization : ARCOMM Tech Solutions Pvt Ltd, 1/67Guhan Road,
Thondamuthur Road, Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore, 641 046

Name of the Representative : Mr. Gowtham.M ,

Designation : Admin and Accounts officer

Telephone : 9994759787

Fax: NIL

Email :arcomm.accts@gmail.com

Name of the Principal Consultant : Dr.G.R.Jothi Lakshmi

Designation : Professor

Department : Electronics and Communication Engineering, VISTAS.

Telephone : 9840507971

Fax: NIL

Email :jothi.se@velsuniv.ac.in

Project Cost :Rs.85,000.00

Service Tax :Rs.15,300.00

Total Project Cost :Rs.1,00,300.00

Duration of the Proposed Work : 12 months

Date of Commencement : 11.03.2022

Date of Completion : 05.04.2023

Scope of the Proposed Work : To develop efficient algorithm for early breast cancer prediction using physical characteristics which helps the radiologist / physicians to get accurate results on cancer and Cyst prediction

Any other relevant details : The algorithm uses two novel physical characteristics as reflection coefficient and mass density for early cancer and cyst prediction

We agree to the above proposal and also the standard terms & conditions of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies

Authorized Signatory of the Organization

Signature: *M. Gowtham*

Name: *M. Gowtham*

Designation: *Admin and accounts officer*

Date: *2.3.2022*





ARCOMM Tech Solutions Pvt.Ltd.

1/67, Guhan Garden, Thondamuthur Road,
Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore - 641 046
Phone: +91 73580 26373 | E-mail: arcomm.accts@gmail.com

ANNEXURE B

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1. DECLARATION:** All works undertaken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram as part of the project will be in good faith and based on material / data / other relevant information given by the Client requesting for the work.
- 2. CONFIDENTIALITY:** Due care will be taken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram to maintain confidentiality and discretion regarding confidential information received from the Client, including but not limited to results, reports and identity of the Client.
- 3. REPORTS:** Any test or other consultancy report given by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will be based on work performed according to available standards and / or open domain literature. In any event, this report may not be construed as a legal document, certificate or endorsement and may not be used for marketing of the products or processes, without prior consent from Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram. The institute reserves the right to retain one copy of the report and use the results of the project for its internal teaching and joint research and publication purposes.
- 4. WORK PERFORMANCE:** Every effort will be made to complete the specified work according to the planned time schedule. However, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will not be held responsible for delays caused beyond its reasonable control.
- 5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram may take up work for other Clients also in the same area, provided, to the best of the institute's knowledge, there is no conflict of interest in undertaking such projects.
- 6. PAYMENT:** The payment of consultation charges to Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram are to be made through (i) Demand draft (DD) in favour of "Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies Consultancy" payable at Chennai OR (ii) Electronic Transfer to the following Account Name: Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Branch Name: Axis Bank, Madipakkam, Chennai, Account Number: 911010014364240, IFSC Code: UTIB0000083.



ARCOMM Tech Solutions Pvt.Ltd.

1/67, Guhan Garden, Thondamuthur Road,
Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore - 641 046
Phone: +91 73580 26373 | E-mail: arcomm.accts@gmail.com

The DD or the details of electronic fund transfer can be sent to the Principal Consultant. The charges will also include any applicable tax and other levies, if any, as prescribed by the State / Central Governments from time to time. All payments for consultancy work must come in the name of the Registrar, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai or the Principal Consultant, working at VISTAS. The Institution will then do the needful for complying with the statutory laws.

7. **TERMINATION:** The project work may be terminated by either party by giving the other party a notice period of 30 days. However, both parties will meet any residual obligations in connection with the project.

8. **LIABILITY:** Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, delay or failure of performance, resulting directly or indirectly from any cause, which is beyond its reasonable control (Force Majeure). The liability if any at all of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall be limited to the funds received for the project.

9. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS:** All rights pertaining to any intellectual property generated / created / invented in the due course of the project, will be the joint property of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Terms and conditions regarding transferring / assigning / selling these rights to the Client shall be governed by a separate written and agreed to document if required.

10. **RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES:** Any disputes arising out of the project shall be amicably settled by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Any unsettled disputes may be subject to resolution as per the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 and the legal constraints are subject to Chennai Jurisdiction only.


PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT


CLIENT





VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Dr. P. SARAVANAN, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D,
REGISTRAR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGISTRAR- VISTAS - DATED 03-03-2022

Sub: Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering –
Consultancy Project – Orders issued – Reg.

The Principal Investigator, Dr.G.R.Jothilakshmi, Professor, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering is permitted to carry out the consultancy work on the proposal titled **“Project on Image Processing for Cancer Detection”** in collaboration with **M/s. ARCOMM Tech Solutions Private Ltd., Coimbatore- 641 046** at a cost of Rs. 1,00,300 /-(inclusive of GST).

The Project report be submitted to the undersigned upon the successful completion of the work.

REGISTRAR

To

Dr.G.R.Jothilakshmi
Professor & Principal Investigator
Department of Electronics &
Communication Engineering
VISTAS

Copy to: File



Date: 05.08.2022

From
Dr. K. Venkatramanan
Professor
Department of Physics
SCSVMV Deemed University
Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer - reg.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Venkatramanan

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. K. Venkatramanan



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University, Estd. on 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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Date : 10.08.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 05/08/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on "Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer".

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. S. Gnanam for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 4720/- (**Rupees Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaiivan

Director

To
Dr. K. Venkatramanan
Professor
Department of Physics
SCSVMV Deemed University
Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu



Date: 16.08.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. S. Gnanam for "Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 4720/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Venkatraman

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. K. Venkatramanan



Date: 21.08.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for "Surface Area Identification using BET Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 4720/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanks & Regards,

Dr. K. Venkatramanan

LETS MAKE SOLUTIONS SIMPLE

PRIVATE LIMITED

+91 9940655563

NO.27,Haridaspuram,Main Road,
Chitlapakkam,Chennai-600064

20th August 2022

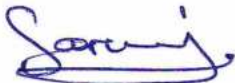
Dr. B.Booba
Professor
Department of Information Technology
School of Computing Sciences
VISTAS

Dear Madam,

Sub: Requesting to develop a App for attendance maintenance reg.,
Greetings!

We are involved in Experimental Development activities in computer related product. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "App. Development for Employee Attendance". The sum of Rs. 2,00,000 (Including GST) to the Department of Information Technology, School of Computing Sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



Mr. Saravanan Ramakrishnan,
Manager,
Lets Make Solutions Simple Private Limited,
Chennai

Date :30\07\22

To

Dr. Dr. B.Booba

Professor

Department of Information Technology

School of Computing Science

VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to develop a App for attendance maintenance reg.,

Greetings!

We are involved in Experimental Development activities in computer related product. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "App. Development for Employee Attendance". the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 (Including GST) to the Department of Information Technology, School of Computing Sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,



Mr. Saravanan Ramakrishnan,
Manager,
Lets Make Solutions Simple Private Limited,
Chennai



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI
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Date :18/08/22

To

Mr. Saravanan Ramakrishnan,
Lets Make Solutions Simple Private Limited,
27 Haridaspuram,
Main Road,
Chitlapakkam,
Chennai

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr. B.Booba

Professor

Department of Information Technology

School of Computing Science

VISTAS



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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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App. Development for Employee Attendance

Principal Investigator

Dr. B.Booba

Professor

Department of Information Technology

School of Computing Science

VISTAS

Lets Make Solutions Simple Private Limited,
27 Haridasapuram, Main Road,
Chitlapakkam,
Chennai

Title of the Consultancy Work: App. Development for Employee Attendance

1. Introduction

Attendance Management System app deal with the maintenance of the employee attendance details. It is generates the attendance of the employee on basis of presence in. It is maintaining daily basis of attendance, It will be provide with the separate username and password to make employee attendance. The office staff handling the attendance for all . The attendance report based on monthly and consolidate will be generated.

2. Methodology

Our project on Attendance Management System is based on some concepts and methodologies that we devised during our initial study and visualization of the project. We have planned our project keeping in mind the Object Oriented Concepts that can be applied to the project. The project is strongly supported at the back end by Java-the most popular and successful object oriented programming language. The front end is developed using Extensible Mark-up Language (XML). For the database connectivity we are using SQLite database. It is a light weight database which is pre-installed with every android device and is capable of handling and managing various queries, cursors and more. The initial idea was to improve the attendance system which is being in use for the past decades. The idea was to develop an application which would be portable enough so as to carry it to the attendance register. This stuck us with an idea of developing an android application which can be easily installed in an Android enabled cell-phone and be used seamlessly by accountant while taking the calls. In this process we designed a database for the application. It contains various tables like registeremployee attendance for various purposes. These tables hold

data for particular purposes which shall be dealt later. The attendance can be checked periodically, date wise. The final attendance can then be used for various purposes. The initial step is to make another endeavour by any name then as the records get stacked and as we realize that Gradle is fabricated, we'll have activity_main.xml and MainActivity.java and here we have MainActivity which will be perceived as the main homepage screen with two-buttons. The first activity contains Android Grid Layout which helps the user to easily find the content they are looking i.e we have to make the User Interface of our App. The User Interface will be exceptionally major and simple to utilize.

3. Analysis and Results

Modules of employee Attendance Management System Login: • After registration one can log in the system as the operator of the system on the behalf of user. The user will get only those privileges which are given to the user for which one has registered. • For example, if a user has registered as employee then the user only has the privileges to view the data and cannot make any changes to the data that is shown.

4. Summary

The scope of the project is the system on which the software is installed, i.e. the project is developed as a desktop application, and it will work for a particular institute. But later on the project can be modified to operate it online.

5. Conclusion

This app helps the faculties to reduce their work stress by reducing the time and calculations required to update the attendance manually. The various levels of management personals are utilizing the app in variety of ways like, viewing the attendance, performance details of employees. By using this optimized mobile app, 24/7 the management personals are accessing the information for various decision making analysis. - Easy execution Environment - Generate report Flexibly.

Date: 29-07-2022

Dear Sir,

Sub: ESPERER Engineering Services- Offer consultancy projects on payment basis to the Department of Mechanical Engineering - Consultancy with Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)- Reg.

We express our sincere thanks to you for your interest to do consultancy and research work with us. We would like to offer some outsourcing part of our research work on account of technical constancy to you. The description of the work and quoted price is enclosed here with.

S. No	Title of the work	Quoted Price
1	Cold upset forging analysis of Fe based alloy composites	100300/-

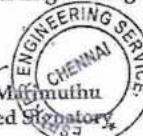

It is requested that, if you are interest kindly send us your consent for the assignment.

The following terms and conditions are applicable,

1. Maximum one year can be permissible to complete work.
2. A brief report of soft/hard copy to be submitted along with the results.
3. There is no advance payment can be made and the final settlement will be made only after submission of the completed works successfully.
4. Based on your ongoing performance the company shall offer additional assignments or withdrawal of order
5. Our client or our faculty member may be often visited your premises to ensure the status of the work on any working day with prior intimation.
6. The information related consultancy is to be **kept confidential** and should not expose to any one at any instant of time.

We are anticipating favorable response from your end.

For Esperer Engineering Services



Thiyagu Muthu
Authorized Signatory



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INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS

Date: 10.08.2022

Dear Sir,

Sub.: Department of Mechanical Engineering – Vels University – acceptance of
consultancy work - Consent letter – Reg.

Ref.: Your Offer Letter, dated 29.07.2022.

Warm Greetings!

We thank you, for given opportunity to work with you for the grants of assignments on account of technical consultancy. We are happy to accept your assignment. Our research team will interact with you shortly for technical discussion. We assure you that our research committee will complete this assignment with your satisfaction at the earliest.

Thanking you



**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
VELS UNIVERSITY, VELAN NAGAR,
P.V. VAITHIYALINGAM ROAD,
PALLAVARAM, CHENNAI - 600 117.
HOD/MECH**

Report

**Cold upset forging analysis of Fe based alloy
composites**

Principal Investigator

Dr. S. SIVAGANESAN

Associate Professor, Mechanical Engg., VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

ESPERER Engineering Services

No. 25, 1st Cross St, Shastri Colony, Chromepet,

Chennai - 600044

India

Report

Title of the Consultancy Work: Cold upset forging analysis of Fe based alloy composites

Formability and strain hardening are significant phenomena that are necessary to understand the plastic deformation phase of any material. They are also a key factor in understanding the workability requirements for metals. This study was done to evaluate the strain hardening as well as formability phenomenon that happens when sintered aluminum-nano iron powder composites are cold worked. Formability index increases quickly during the initial stage of deformation, followed by a slow rise when real axial strain grows further. Furthermore, it has been discovered that higher iron addition results in higher values of formability index. Also, the coefficients of rapid density B_i & C_i of the proposed aluminium ferrous composite preforms were being investigated and assessed analytically.

1. Introduction

In the age of industrial integration, applications of nanotechnology include photoelectric, medical research, agricultural, energy, aircraft, materials, military and more. Due to its enormous specific surface area, materials with substantial surface activity, high diffusing rate, and quantum effects are widely employed in highly effective recorded materials, electromagnetic fluid, absorbent materials, conduction paste, and nano-directing agents. Traditional industries have employed nano-sized metal powders extensively in recent years, spanning healthcare diagnosis, sun protection products, dyes, paints, and cosmetics.

In order to assess the work hardening characteristics, extensive study was done on both the iron composite with sintered aluminum-performs over uniaxial stress state conditions the work hardening properties must be calculated. On work hardening, the impact of iron content, iron particle size distribution, and initial aspect ratio of the preforms was investigated. There is still more research to be done on the idea of distortion and fracture behaviour of powder metal preform. Therefore, an effort has been made in this study to determine the impact of Aluminium with nano iron composite preforms' ability to be formed depends on the amount of iron in them.

2. Experimental Analysis

Metal Powder Company in Madurai, India, then US Research Nano materials INC, USA provided the atomized aluminium and nano iron powders, respectively. Table 1 lists the characteristics of the powders. The treaties with different initial aspect ratios (i.e. height/diameter ratios), explicitly 0.45 and 0.75, were made in a hydraulic testing equipment with a capacity of 1000kN with a compacting pressure of 240 - 40 MPa. Each of these was created with three distinct iron content percentages (11, 21 and 31 per cent). When making the compacts, molybdenum disulphide (MoS_2) acted as a lubricant on to the punch, die and butt to condense friction. To prevent oxidation on the compacts' surface during sintering, a ceramic coating was added to it. The ceramic-coated compacts were sintered for 60 minutes in a dry, sand-filled container at 525°C in an electric muffle furnace. The compacts were endorsed to furnace equable to room temperature following the conclusion of the sintering programme. As soon as the compacts reached room temperature, the lasting ceramic coatings were detached using emery paper of available in various grades. A digital vernier calliper was used to measure the beginning heights and diameters. Mirror-polished flat dies were used in a 1000kN hydraulic press for the compression test.

To enable almost idle deformation, molybdenum disulphides were used as grease between the work tool and compacts. . Figure 1 shows EADX sample and its experimented samples are given in figure 2. Compressive loading was applied to each compact in increments of 0.01MN until the free surface started to show signs of cracking. One can see the fissures with the naked eye. Each of the deformed compacts had its height, interaction diameters (from top and bottom), expanded diameter and relative density noted immediately after each phase of the loading. The Archimedes principle, which is described elsewhere [17]-[19], can be used to compute the relative density. Figures 3 and 4 depict aluminium and iron samples captured by a SEM.

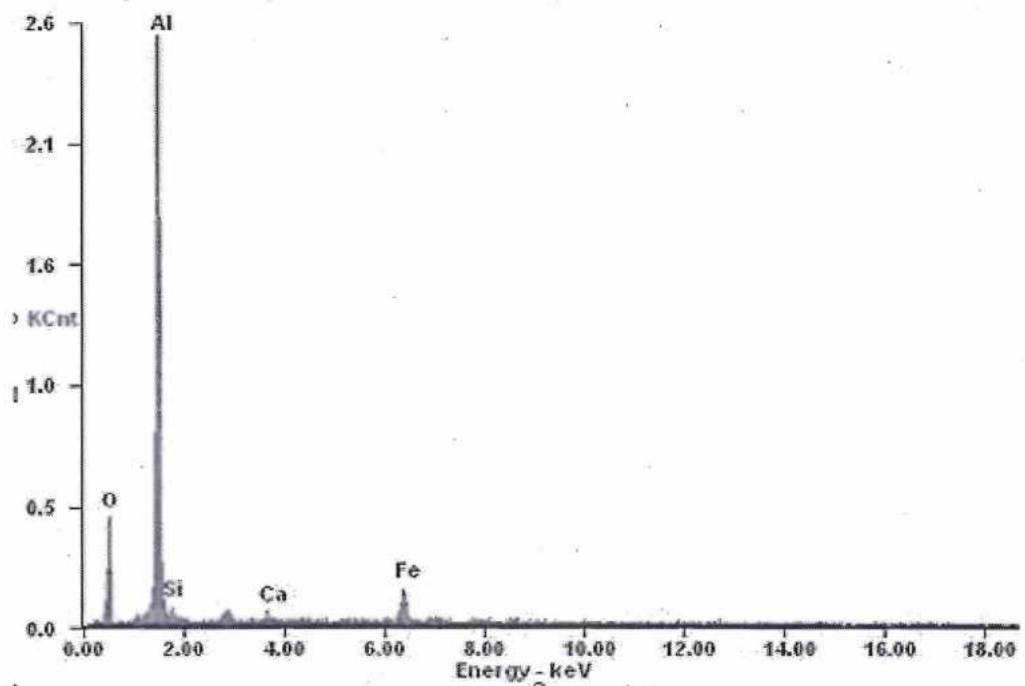
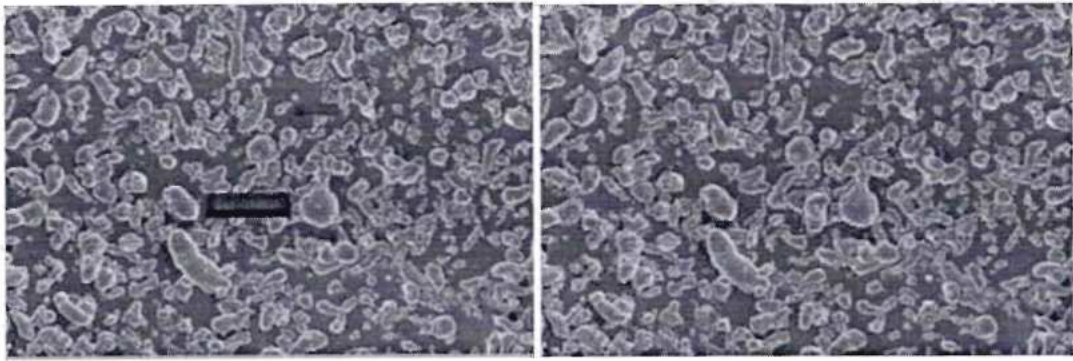


Figure 1 EDAX of sample

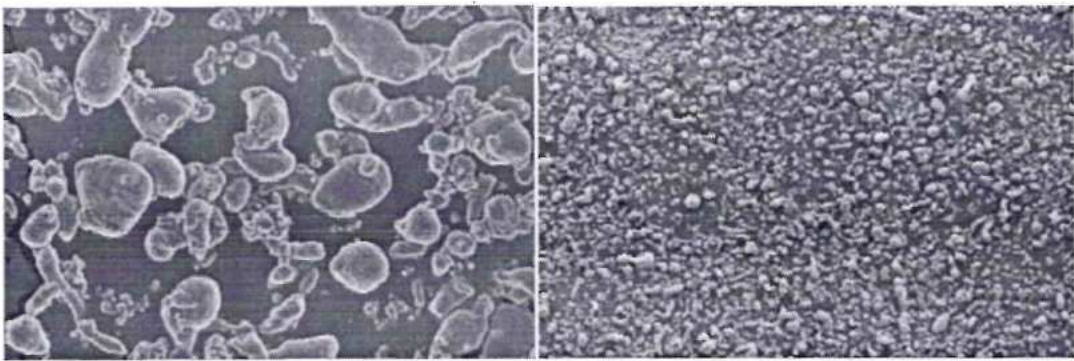


Figure 2 Experimented Samples



(3a)

(3b)



(3c)

(3d)

Figure 3 SEM morphology of aluminium powder

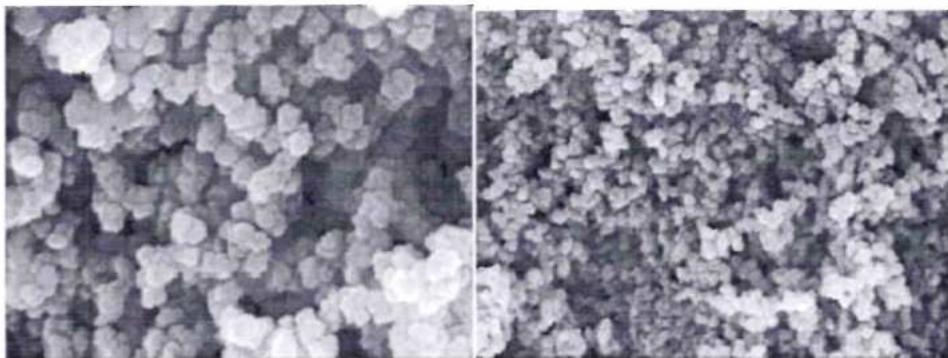


Figure 4 SEM morphology of iron powder

Table 1 *Characteristic of Aluminium and Nano iron powder*

Characteristics	Al	Fe
Actual density	1.03	2.87
Flow rate (S) (50g)	32.00	28.00
Compressibility	2.34 (310 Mpa)	6.69 (420 MPa)

2. Finite Element Analysis

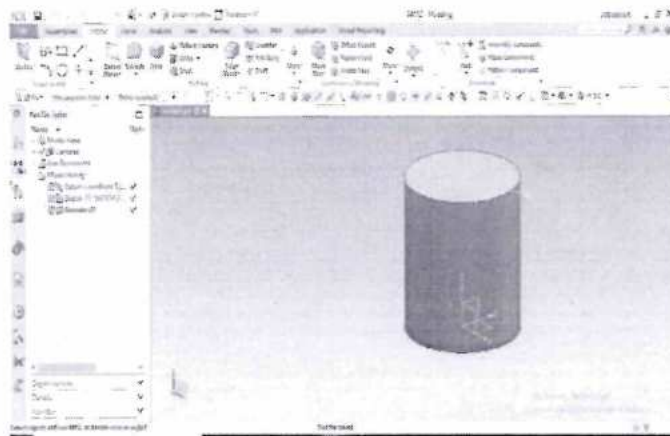


Figure 5 *Model for Analysis*

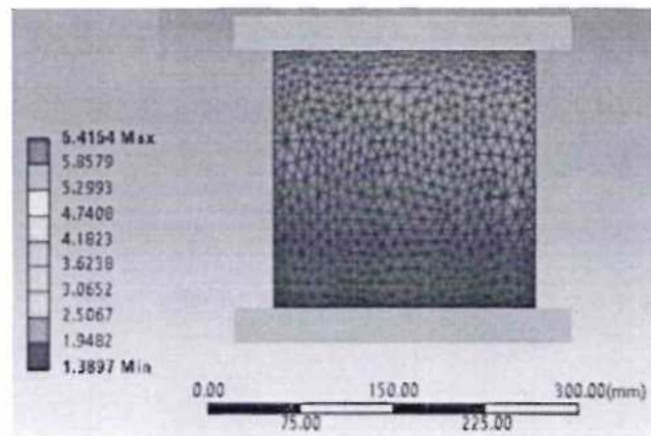


Figure 6 *Plot between Axial Stress vs Axial Strain*

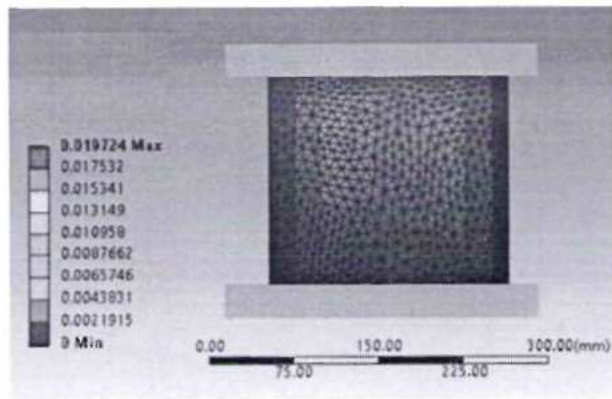


Figure 7 Plot between Hoop Stress vs Axial Strain

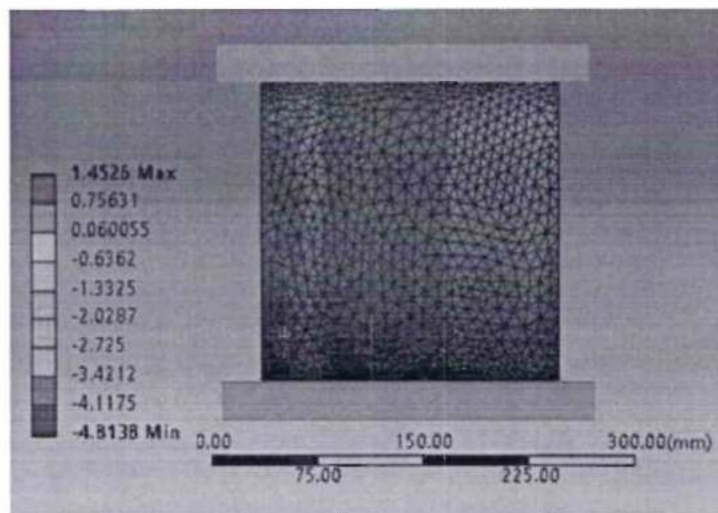


Figure 8 Formability Index vs Axial Strain

3. Results and Discussion

The suggested network model's process simulation capabilities are used to further evaluate how element size and ferrous content affects the formability which is shown in figure

4. Axial stress and axial strain have been plotted in Figure 6 for the preforms by an initial aspect ratio of 0.45 for various ferrous content percentages. When iron is added to an alloy, It is acknowledged that the values of the flow stress with axial strain rise. It has been discovered that axial stress rises quickly during the initial necking stages before rising gradually as genuine axial strain grows. This is as a result of the preforms' lateral distortion.

The Hoop stress and axial strain are depicted in Figure 7 for various iron concentrations with a 0.45 starting aspect ratio. It is noted that increased fracture strain is found when ferrous component in the aluminium with iron composite gets decreased. The reason for this is that there are fewer pores, which increases the fracture strain.

Using a starting aspect ratio of 0.45, Figure 8 depicts the correlation between the formability index besides various iron concentrations under axial strain. This graph demonstrates how axial strain causes an growth in the formability index. The large number of apertures linked to hydrostatic stress and higher iron content (30%) produce a superior formability index than lesser iron content, it is also highlighted.

Axial strain and density ratio are analyzed for various ferrous concentrations with an opening aspect ratio of 0.45. This demonstrates how the density ratio rises as the axial strain does. Furthermore, it is discovered that, as long as the aspect ratio is maintained, preforms with greater iron contents exhibit better density ratio values than those with lower iron contents (10%). This is because preforms with lower iron contents densify more uniformly than preforms with greater iron contents.

For varied ferrous concentrations with an opening aspect ratio of 0.45, are also constructed to know about the association between the immediate strain hardening exponent n_i in addition the coefficient of strength K_i against axial strain, respectively. At great strain values, it was observed that the exponent n_i and the strength coefficient K_i peak and begin to decline. Moreover, it is implied that iron (30%) has greater N_i and K_i values.

For various ferrous content proportions with an initial aspect ratio of 0.45, the defining characteristics of the instantaneous density of power law exponent B_i & the density constant C_i versus axial strains were studied. Exponent C_i is seen to peak and then decline at high strain values. When the material near the pore becomes more resistant to shape change due to work hardening, the matrix material need drift around the pores, which causes lateral spread. Additionally, it indicates how the exponent B_i rapidly rises as the true stature strain rises, peaks and then varies at peak strain values. It was clear that higher iron contents (10%) have higher C_i standards, whereas the opposite is true for the density power law exponent B_i .

5. Conclusion

In this paper, a constructive study of aluminum-nano iron composites has been completed. The samples under investigation contain aluminium composites with various iron contents of 11, 21, and 31% and two distinct aspect ratios of 0.45 and 0.75. The findings of the finite element analysis and upset forging experimental analysis are provided above. It can be deduced from both experiments that, for the same aspect ratio (0.45 or 0.75), an increase in the iron content (30wt%) results in an increase in the value of formability index, a decrease in fracture strain, an improvement in the density ratio, a higher exponent of strain hardening and a rise in coefficient of strength.



MARINA LABS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

25.07.2022

From
Dr. Kavitha Banu
Managing Director
Marina Labs, Chennai

To
Dr. V. Sriraman
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Request to study the phytochemistry and nanocharacterization – consultancy services
- reg

Dear Sir/Madam

With reference to telephonic conversation, it is proposed to study the Phytochemistry and Nanocharacterization of Biosoot of Few Aqautic Plants (Eicchornia, Nelumbo and Pistia) as a consultancy work. In this regard, I request you to kindly conduct the research relevant to the study.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Kavitha

Thanks and regards



No.14, Kavya Gardens, N.T.Patel Road, Nerkundram, Chennai 600 107

+91 9840142761

www.marinalabs.com
marinalabs@gmail.com



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 30.07.2022

To
Dr. Kavitha Banu
Managing Director
Marina Labs, Chennai

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,

Sriram

Yours Sincerely
Dr. V. Sriraman



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Consultancy Report

Studies on Phytochemistry and Nanocharacterization of Biosoot of Few Aquatic Plants (Eicchornia, Nelumbo and Pistia)

Principal Investigator

Dr. V. Sriraman

Assistant Professor,

Department of Chemistry

School of Basic Sciences, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Marina Labs

Kavya Gardens, N.T.Patel Road

Nerkundram, Chennai 600 107

Studies on Phytochemistry and Nanocharacterization of Biosoot of Few Aquatic Plants (*Eichhornia*, *Nelumbo* and *Pistia*)

Introduction

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.), commonly known as water hyacinth, is a monocotyledonous free-floating aquatic plant belonging to the family Pontederiaceae. The plant is native to Brazil and the Amazon, but it has been naturalized in tropical and subtropical regions. It has also been reported in several parts of Africa, including Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and South Africa. The plant is characterized by its high growth, rapid and extensive spread, and strong tolerance to pH and nutrient variations as well as temperature conditions. Hence, it has been recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as one of the 100 most aggressive invasive species and identified as one of the 10 severest weed plants in the world. However, *E. crassipes* possesses many potential benefits but with financial and environmental fallout. It has been used as phytoremediation agent for wastewater treatments because of its ability to absorb heavy metals and grow in polluted water. It has also been considered as a potential source of bioenergy and biofertilizers. Traditionally, the plant is used to treat gastrointestinal disorders, such as diarrhea, intestinal worms, digestive disorders, and flatulence. In addition, the beans were harnessed for healthy spleen functioning. The plant is also rich in various bioactive compounds that exhibit a wide array of pharmacological properties.

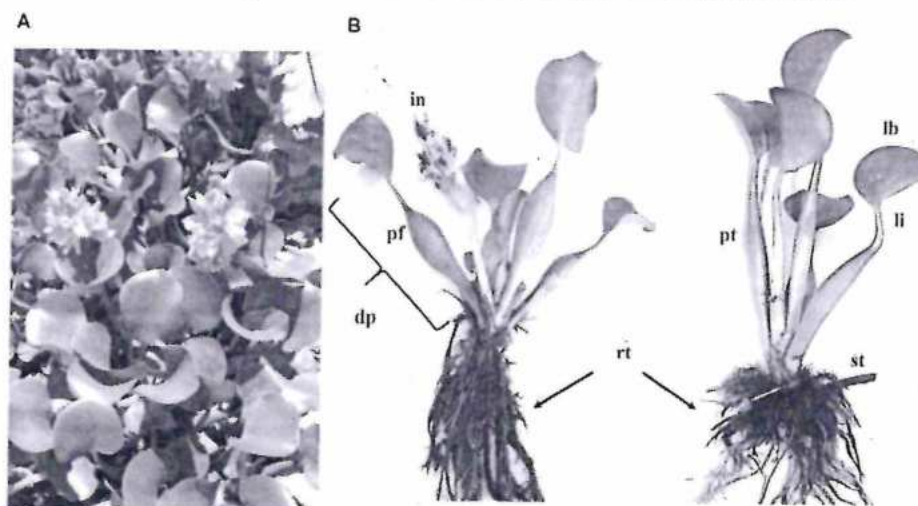
Methodology of Research

A literature-based search was conducted to provide an overview of the phytochemistry, value-added products, and pharmacological activities of *E. crassipes*, using accessible online databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The literature survey was performed using different keywords including “*Eichhornia crassipes*” or “water hyacinth” and chemical constituents, or value-added products, or antioxidant, or anti-inflammatory, or antimicrobial or hepatoprotective or wound healing, which resulted in the gathering of much literature. An extensive number of studies published in research articles, review articles, book chapters, and books were collected. From 2,835 identified studies, a total of 150 studies, which met the inclusion criteria, were preserved in this survey.

Botanical Description

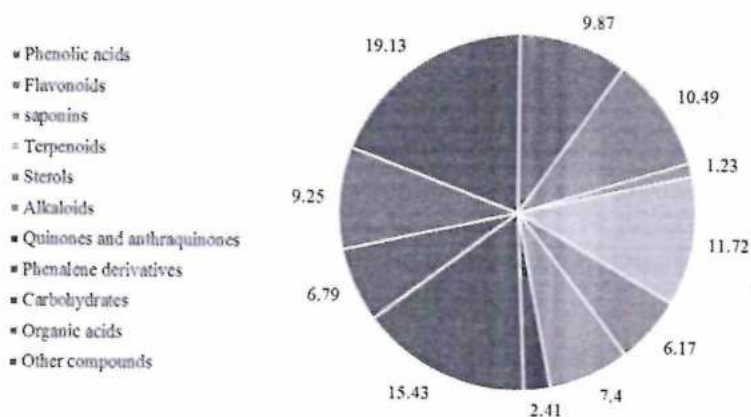
The Pontederiaceae family possesses nine genera, including *Eichhornia*. The latter is composed of eight species of aquatic plants, among them is *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms: synonym of *Pontederia crassipes* (Mart.). The mature plant has roots, leaves, stolon,

inflorescences, and fruit clusters. The root morphology is highly plastic and fibrous, having one single main root with many laterals, forming a huge root system. Because each lateral root has a root tip, *E. crassipes* may exploit nutrients in a low-nutrient water body, which makes the lateral roots longer and denser at low phosphorus concentrations.



Phytochemistry

The phytochemical composition of *E. crassipes* has been extensively explored, revealing diverse secondary metabolites, among them polyphenols (9.73%), flavonoids (10.49%), fatty acids (10.1%), alkaloids (7.4%), sterols (6.17%), and other compounds (19.13%). Several primary metabolites were annotated from the different parts of the plant, which include heteropolysaccharides such as L-galactose, L-arabinose, and D-xylose, as well as hemicellulose, cellulose, glycolipids, and triacylglycerols, Phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylcholine, and phosphatidylglycerol are the main phospholipids identified in the flowers, leaves, stalks, and roots. The leaves contain several amino acids and are mainly rich in leucine, asparagine, and glutamine. Two fractions of peptides have also been identified from the leaves as Leu-Phe and Phe-Phe-Glu.



Conclusion

This research work on the phytochemical composition and pharmacological/biological activities of the plant was done to assess the chemical composition and value-added applications of *E. crassipes* aiming to highlight the plant's potential to enhance its limited pharmaceutical applications in Africa, especially in Ethiopia.

The results of multiple phytochemical studies rely on the isolation and identification of various phytochemicals such as polyphenols, flavonoids, sterols, alkaloids, among other secondary metabolites. Phytosterols and terpenoids, considered as major compounds, could be used to provide value-added compounds for the food and pharmaceutical industries. Moreover, the physicochemical processes have been used to produce other value-added products from *E. crassipes* biomass, such as furfural, xylitol, enzymes, polymers, and composites and have been applied in distinct fields of applications.

Recent innovations targeted the development of new formulations in related fields for the standardization and validation of the plant as an antiaging agent. However, the plant requires further attention for the isolation of bioactive compounds responsible for biological activities. Accordingly, it is important to further clarify the effectiveness of compounds and elucidate their toxicity for future studies.

Date: 24.07.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS – reg.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS” as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Karthik

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. S. Karthik



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Statd. ubs 3 of the U.G. Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 30.07.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 24/07/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on **"Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS"**.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 9440/- (**Rupees Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaivani

Director

To
Mr. S. Karthik
Metallurgical Testing Services,
Lakshmi Nagar Porur, Chennai



An ISO 17025 accredited laboratory by NABL

Date: 02.08.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for project work

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the sample analysis using "TGA, BET Surface Area, XRD, Raman Spectrum and 2D Imaging" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 9440/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Karthik'.

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. S. Karthik



An ISO 17025 accredited laboratory by NABL

Date: 07.08.2022

To

The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for Surface Morphology and Metal Composition Identification by FESEM with EDS as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 9440/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Thanking you

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Karthik'.

Thanks & Regards,
Mr. S. Karthik



YASO ENTERPRISE

NO.191, Ottiyambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai – 600131.

Email: yasocenterprise2022@gmail.com

GST: 33BEPPK2331JA1ZA

Date:23-07-2022

Dear Sir,

Sub: YASO Enterprise-Offer consultancy projects on payment basis to the Department of Mechanical Engineering-Consultancy with Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)-Reg.

We express our sincere thanks to you for your interest to do consultancy and research work with us. We would like to offer some outsourcing part of our research work on account of technical constancy to you. The description of the work and quoted price is enclosed herewith.

S. No	Title of the work	Quoted Price
1	Design of PCM based Cooling container for herbal products	150000/-

It is requested that, if you are interest kindly send us your consent for the assignment.

The following terms and conditions are applicable,

1. Maximum one year can be permissible to complete work.
2. A brief report of soft/hardcopy to be submitted along with the results.
3. There is no advance payment can be made and the final settlement will be made only after submission of the completed works successfully.
4. Based on your ongoing performance the company shall offer additional assignments or withdrawal of order
5. Our client or our faculty member may be often visited your premises to ensure the status of the work on any working day with prior intimation.
6. The information related consultancy is to be kept confidential and should not expose to any one at any instant of time.

We are anticipating favorable response from your end.



MR. M. KIRUBAKARAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI
ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
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INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS

Date:11.08.2022

Dear Sir,

Sub.: Department of Mechanical Engineering – Vels University –acceptance
of consultancy work-Consent letter – Reg.

Ref.: Your Offer Letter, dated 23.07.2022.

Warm Greetings !

We thank you, for given opportunity to work with you for the grants of assignments on account of technical consultancy. We are happy to accept your assignment. Our research team will interact with you shortly for technical discussion. We assure you that our research committee will complete this assignment with your satisfaction at the earliest.

Thanking you



HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
VELS UNIVERSITY, VELAN NAGAR,
P.V. VAITHIYALINGAM ROAD,
PALLAVARAM, CHENNAI - 600 117.
HOD/MECH

Report

Design of PCM based Cooling container for herbal products

Principal Investigator

Dr. R. Pugazhenti

Professor, Mechanical Engg., VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

YASO ENTERPRISE

NO.191, Ottiyambakkam Main Road,

Sithalapakkam,

Chennai – 600131

Report

Title of the Consultancy Work: Design of PCM based Cooling container for herbal products

Fruits and vegetables are very healthy products with considerable value to people's health. They are also very perishable and are therefore readily spoiled, resulting in a decrease in quality and food waste. Over the years, cool chain solutions have been used to decrease the loss of quality of crops and fruits from the food supply chain. Nevertheless, high losses (50%) continue to occur when these fresh agricultural products are packaged, pre-cooled and distributed and maintained. Storage of these products need to maintain chambers with stabled temperature. The first research describes the application, in comparison to the standard boundary, of the PCM layer on the outside of a refrigerated cold chamber to lower and change the cooling energy. To this objective, a numerical and experimental study methodology was used to measure the suggested technology. To validate the mathematical model, calculation results have been compared with experimental values. The implementation of a PCM air heat exchanger in the cold room evaporator has been experimentally investigated for refrigerated storage. Nano based PCM's like 40% tetra n-butyl ammonium bromide + 2% borax, 45% tetra n-butyl ammonium bromide +1% borax and RT21-paraffin used in the investigation to check the variation in cold chamber.

1. Introduction

The primary energy issue is directly or indirectly caused by refrigeration and air conditioning systems, as their use in household, commercial and transportation industries is growing rapidly. Currently, power reduction has become the most commonly caused by accidents or by the use of demand-side management schemes to change energy consumption to ensure that the power supplier does not have high electrical cost during off-peak (electric load shift). Most frozen, refrigerated foods are sensitive to variations in temperature. The heat penetrating the walls contributes significantly to heat loadings for a cold factory. The cooling system eliminates the

heat, but when power fails, the stored product is not cooled. Thermal Energy Storage (TES) can use materials of phase change for heat and cold storage in switched time. Phase change material (PCM) melts within a small temperature range and consumes significant quantities of energy during the transition state, reducing environmental temperature increases to a maximum. PCM may be used for heat capacity, to preserve the appropriate internal temperature during power loss with appropriate melting temperatures. In charge shedding applications, PCM can also be used for shifting energy consumption to an optimum time.

2.Experimental Analysis

2.1 Objectives

- To check the isotropic convection heat transfer in cold room.
- To check the thermal contour variation with different phase changing materials.
- To validate experimental comparison of heat transfer maintained in the cold room.

2.2 Cold room modelling

Most fruits and vegetables are kept at environmental harvesting temperatures after harvesting. Refreshing after harvest removes heat from the land rapidly, thus allowing more storage periods.

Ripening agent & Treatments for normal fruits & Ripening Chamber Data

Ethylene @100 PPM

Temperature range for PCM– 20⁰c-24⁰c

Relative humidity – 80, 85, 90 and 95%

Capacity of chamber – 4 tons or 4000 kg

Chamber volume – 36.6 m³

Chamber size – 3.6 × 3.0 × 3.6 m or 12 × 10 × 12 ft

Cooling load – 2 TR

Dimensions of fruit crate

Length = 53 cm = 0.53 m, Width = 30.5 cm = 0.305 m, Height = 28.5 cm = 0.285 m

Weight of crate with no load = 1.68 kg, Weight of crate with 50 mangoes = 20.35 kg

Distance from wall to chilling tank = 120 cm, Distance between crates = 30 cm = $30 \times 5 = 150$ cm. Distance from wall to side gap of chilling tank = 67.5 cm

PCM encapsulation is a suitable solution for heat transmission enhancement and prevents PCM from being mixed with the fluid. The PCM containment utilized for embedding should have the strength, flexibility, resistance to corrosion and thermal stability (Regin et al., 2008). The surface area for thermal transmission and structural stability should also be included. Macro encapsulation, micro-encapsulation and nano-encapsulation are many types of encapsulation technologies. In macro-scales of metallic or polymerized film, PCM filled in blocks, pouches, spherical capsules etc. is called macro-encapsulation.

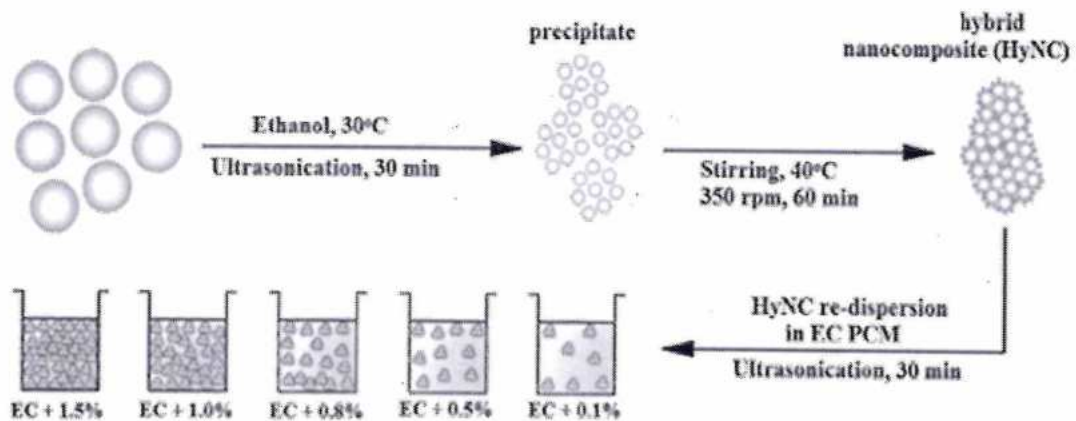


Figure .1 Scheme for preparation of HY+ borax and HyN PCM (Parameshwaran et al., 2014)

Experimental results show that low temperatures of the refrigerant and high fluid velocity increase chamber efficiency. Micro encapsulation and nanoencapsulation refers respectively to the filling of PCM in micro and nanotechnology polymer capsules. Allouche et al. performed a performance investigation of micro-encapsulated air-conditioning PCM (2015).

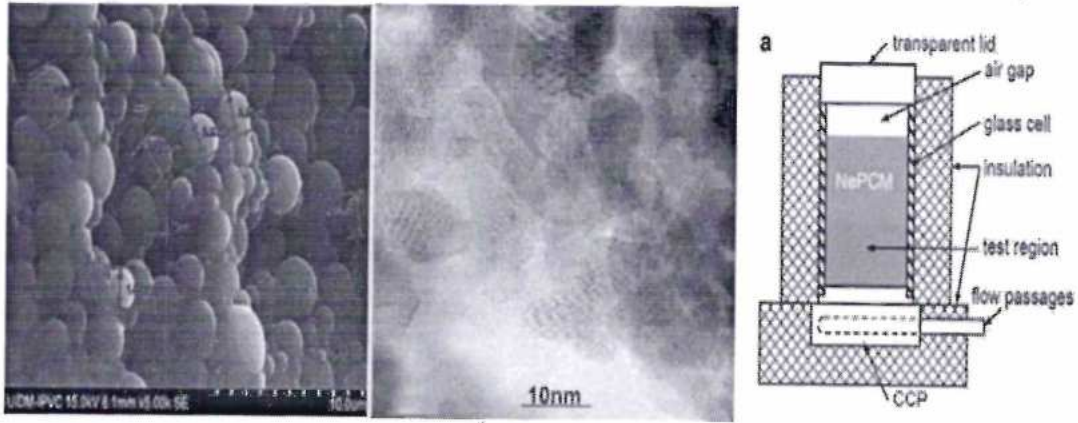
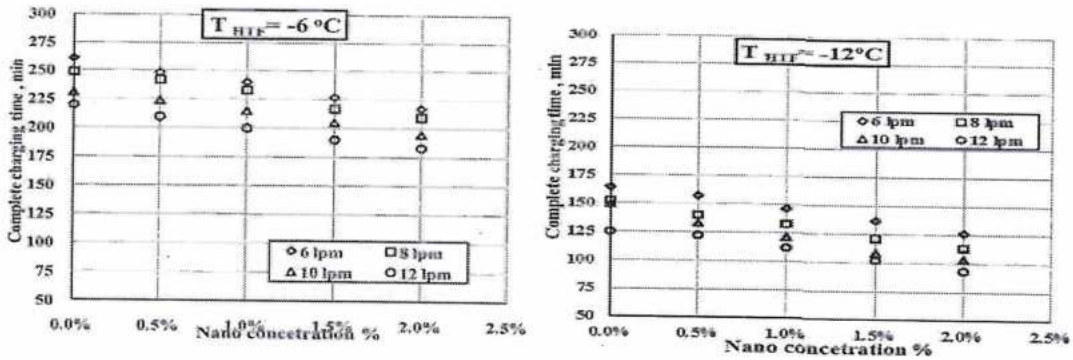


Figure 2 (a) shows the microstructure of PCM after addition of 2% borax (b) SEM images of nanoparticles after dispersion (c) PCM placement design



Borax hybrid addition concentration with ammonium boride at low temperature was also explored for improved input quality in PCM substitution. The influence on super-cooling degree of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eutectic salt hydrated by means of multifactor orthogonal tests has been investigated in the compound nucleating agents (nano-a-borax) $\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$. Nano-a- $\text{Na}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ can be a good thermally conductive filler and a high-efficiency nucleatory agent. The $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ super cooling grade is lowered from 7.8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 1.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. 61.3% more thermal conductivity and 4.5% nano a $\text{Na}_2[\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4]$ more thermally. Borax at $\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 1.0 wt. Li et al.[18] has added g- $\text{Na}_2[\text{B}_4\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4] \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to maintain or enhance the thermal conductivity and minimize $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ supercooling.

2.3 Phase change materials

S. No	PCM	Melting point (°C)	Heat of fusion (k/kg)
1	40% tetra n-butyl ammonium bromide + 2% borax (H1+borax)	9.3	114
2	45% tetra n-butyl ammonium bromide+1% borax (H1)	12.5	195.5
3	RT-21-Paraffin (R21)	21	134
4	Salt hydrate- S21	21	171

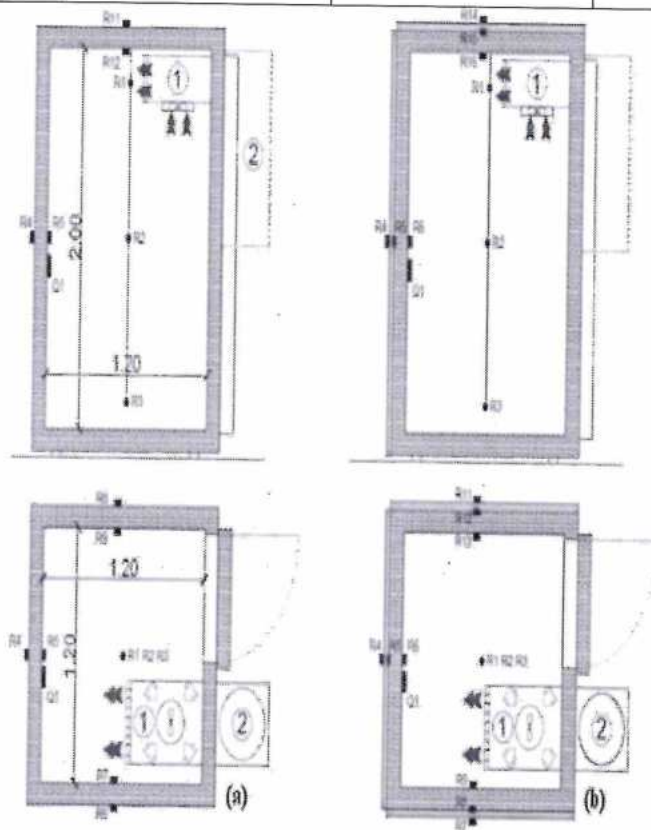


Figure 3 shows Monitoring system developed (a) Reference cold room (b) Cold room with PCM- added layer (in green) Refrigeration unit evaporator (1) and condenser (2).

5. Results and discussions

5.1 Practical data approach with PCM in chamber

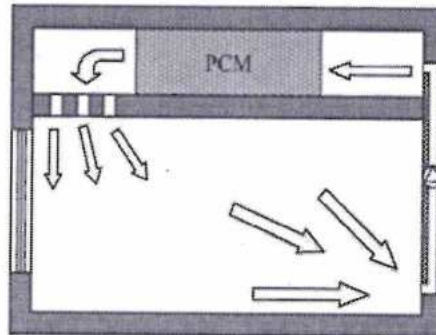


Figure 4. Shows the cold chamber PCM input method for practical work

Most significantly, since the difference of temperature between the external and inner side of the envelope is to reduce the incoming heat flow maximum. In addition, the PCM absorbs heat when the outside cover surface is affected by the maximum heat flow that occurs over the hours of the highest radiation from the solar system. When the temperature declines below the melting point, the latent heat trapped by PCM can be discharged. This storage release cycle usually causes a phase heat flux displacement compared with a typical structure, with a decreased cooling peak load from daytime tonight time. Experimental work carried out for the two cases of different fruits in the chamber which can ripen at 20-24 degrees practically. The temperature should be maintaining in a periodic way of response by changing PCM as a primary objective. A total number of 4- PCM's materials which of it 2 has been added with NANO particle addition. The chamber observed for 4-6 days of two different fruit ripening conditions without damage of its properties. The comparison of PCM's made with water to check the optimal feasibility of the experimental work.

3.Results and discussions

In the present study, sensors were fitted to digital observations to estimate a phase transformation at a certain point in time to identify the solid-liquid interface of the PCM inside the chamber. The PCM phase front coordinates must be known in order to design a solid model from the solid-liquid interface Different testing of systems were

performed to observe the heat transfer improvements by adding nanoparticles. The melting behavior of pure PCM and nano-mixed PCM was also studied. The trials are categorized as pure PCM, forward and backward, with nanoparticles in the basic PCM.

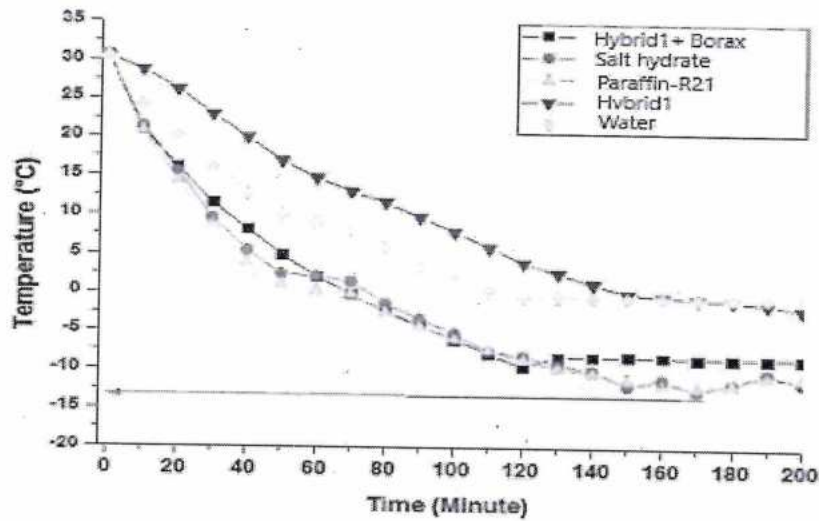


Figure 5 shows the temperature changing of phase change materials in input process.

Results at input cold chamber show that by the use of nano particles thermo - physical properties of the nano composites can be improved. Although decreasing heat capacity of nano composites was observed with nano particle concentration. These composite samples depend upon any conditions like purpose of use, weight fraction of nano particles, the variation of heat capacity, points and thermal conductivity etc. final input observations shows that the addition of NANO particle concentration shows a convenient regular interval with time to stabilise the temperature at inlet to maintain temperatures in cold chamber.

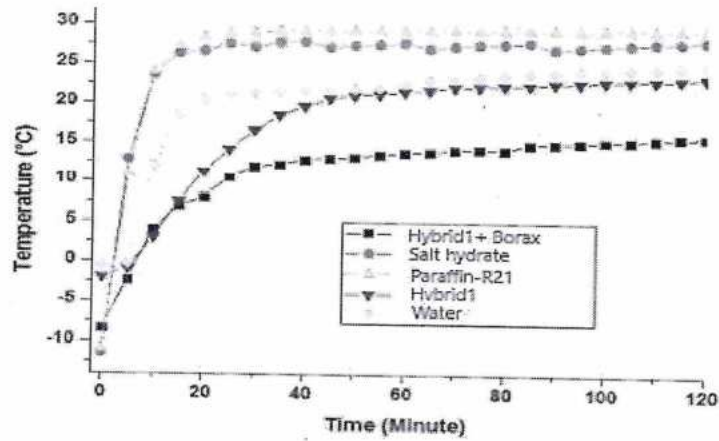


Figure 6 shows the temperature changing of phase change materials in discharging process.

From the results obtained at discharge from the chamber the sustainability of discharge temperatures decreased with the increase of NANO concentration. Thermal stabilization in the chamber observed with the 5 different PCM's the originated data observed at outmost deviation between hybrid PCM and the paraffin, approximate difference of 13°C observed at outlet. In mean of that cold chamber temperature should be observed for all the PCM's.

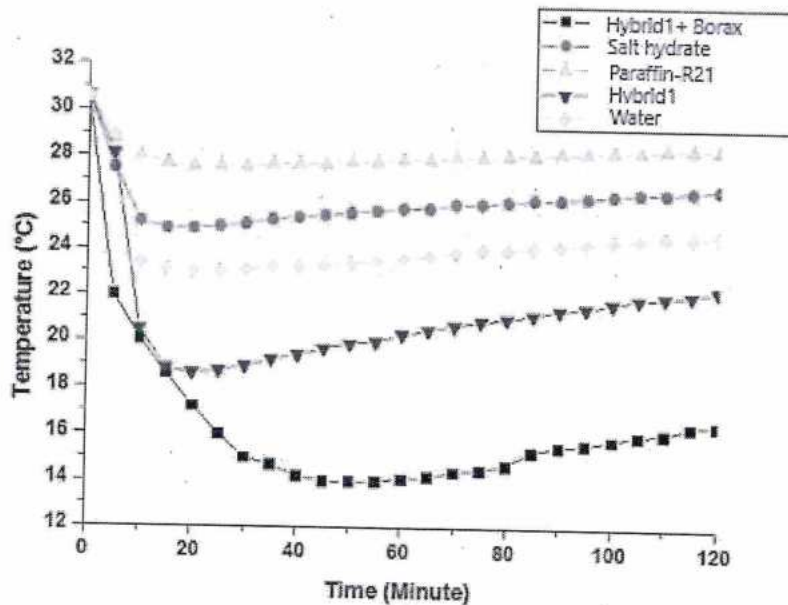


Figure 7 shows the temperature changing of cold chamber in discharging process.

According to the results in cold-chamber for the purpose of maintaining low temperature than the ripening temperatures such that the procurement time can be increased by observing one on each, paraffin-r-21 maintained 28 degrees in the chamber even it replicates lower value at the inlet and good amount of heat carrying at discharge. Salt hydrate and cold water both are in ripening zone at a temperature between 20-25⁰C, the factor of safety in ripening is not appreciable. The addition of 1% Nano borax to the ammonium bromide given better result but it is also in the ripening temperature zone of case study. Finally lower temperature than ripening can extended the ripening time, useful for storage factor under the ripening temperature. Borax with 2% addition given ultimate low temperature in the cold chamber at maintaining 16⁰C. By observing the materials of PCM the temperatures are noted as below.

Below table 5.1 shows minimum and maximum conditions of all 5 PCM's and chamber stabilization mean at every 2hr interval time.

S. No	PCM	Inlet T (⁰ C)	Discharge T (⁰ C)	Chamber average T (⁰ C)
1	(H1+ 2%borax)	31 to-5	12	15.8
2	(HV+1% borax)	31to 2	20	21.5
3	RT-21- Paraffin	31 to-12	28	28
4	Salt hydrate- S21	31 to -13	26	26
5	Water	31 to3	23	25

4. Conclusions

- Synthesis of Nano particle addition to the regular PCM reported and the properties are noted, an experimental case study on ripening delay observed with the PCM's investigated as primary objective.
- To evaluate the average temperature in the chamber with mean temperatures with fully loaded crates observed using digital temperature sensors, these are also placed at the inlet and discharges to check the thermal stabilization of cold chamber.
- By replacing Nano particles to ammonium bromide, the cold chamber temperature observed for 4 to 6 days, experiment carried-out for 20 days with 5 phase change materials to get comparative analysis in the chamber.
- Normal ethylene input as ripening agent observed in all case studies to observe the delay factor and procurement after ripening of fruits. More simulative observations needed for different products to validate the Nano combination of herbal products.



The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Reaccredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC, College with Potential For Excellence by UGC & Mentor Institution under UGC PARAMARSH)



Date: 20.07.2022

From
Dr. N. Uma Sangari
Assistant Professor
PG & Research Department of Chemistry
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women
Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India.

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Analysis of Surface Area for Inorganic Samples using BET Analyzer.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Inorganic sample analysis using "BET Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Sangari

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. N. Uma Sangari



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. no. 3 of the D.G.C Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 25.07.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 20/07/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on **Inorganic sample analysis using "BET Surface Area Analyzer"**.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. T. Somanathan for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 14750/- (**Rupees Fourteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalavani

Director

To
Dr. N. Uma Sangari
Assistant Professor
PG & Research Department of Chemistry
The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women
Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India



The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Reaccredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC, College with Potential For Excellence by UGC & Mentor Institution under UGC PARAMARSH)



Date: 05.08.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. T. Somanathan for Inorganic sample analysis using "BET Surface Area Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 14,750/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Dr. N. Uma Sangari



The Standard Fireworks Rajaratnam College for Women (Autonomous), Sivakasi

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Reaccredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC, College with Potential For Excellence by UGC & Mentor Institution under UGC PARAMARSHI)



Date: 14.08.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for sample analysis using "BET Surface Area Analyzer" as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 14750/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Sangari

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. N. Uma Sangari

Dear Sir,

Sub: ESPERER Engineering Services-Offer consultancy projects on payment basis to the Department of Mechanical Engineering-Consultancy with Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)-Reg.

We express our sincere thanks to you for your interest to do consultancy and research work with us. We would like to offer some outsourcing part of our research work on account of technical constancy to you. The description of the work and quoted price is enclosed herewith.

S. No	Title of the work	Quoted Price
1	Design and Analysis of Roll Cage in Four Wheeler Automobile Chassis	1,00300/-


It is requested that, if you are interest kindly send us your consent for the assignment.

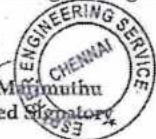
The following terms and conditions are applicable,

1. Maximum one year can be permissible to complete work.
2. A brief report of soft/hardcopy to be submitted along with the results.
3. There is no advance payment can be made and the final settlement will be made only after submission of the completed works successfully.
4. Based on your ongoing performance the company shall offer additional assignments or withdrawal of order
5. Our client or our faculty member may be often visited your premises to ensure the status of the work on any working day with prior intimation.
6. The information related consultancy is to be kept confidential and should not expose to any one at any instant of time.

We are anticipating favorable response from your end.

For Esperer Engineering Services


Thiyagu M. Thiyagu
Authorized Signatory





VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS

Date: 03.08.2022

Dear Sir,

Sub.: Department of Mechanical Engineering – Vels University –acceptance of consultancy work-Consent letter – Reg.

Ref.: Your Offer Letter, dated 20-07-2022.

Warm Greetings!

We thank you, for given opportunity to work with you for the grants of assignments on account of technical consultancy. We are happy to accept your assignment. Our research team will interact with you shortly for technical discussion. We assure you that our research committee will complete this assignment with your satisfaction at the earliest.

Thanking you



**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING,
VELS UNIVERSITY, VELAN NAGAR,
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PALLAVARAM, CHENNAI - 600 117.**

HOD/MECH

Report

**Design and Analysis of Roll Cage in Four Wheeler
Automobile Chassis**

Principal Investigator

Dr. A. Parthiban

Professor, Mechanical Engg., VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

ESPERER Engineering Services

No. 25, 1st Cross St, Shastri Colony, Chromepet,

Chennai - 600044

India

Report

**Title of the Consultancy
Work:**

**Design and Analysis of Roll Cage in Four
Wheeler Automobile Chassis**

Introduction

This project deals with the comparative analysis of the roll cage for the performance automobile. In a performance automobile, the roll cage is one of the main components. It forms the structure which provides additional protection and prevents the vehicle from crumbling. It must be of adequate strength to protect the driver in the event of a rollover or impact. There are different organizations across the globe which provides car manufacturer a certificate of crash worthiness and structural strength of the cars during the collision. Conducting the car crash test will take much time and cost so in order to solve these problems and Improve the design of the Body in White part of the car (BIW) a finite element model of the car is developed and it is tested virtually over and over to ensure that the passengers are safe inside the car during an impact. The main thing about the simulation is the cost effectiveness and can be done in lesser amount of time than testing the actual model. Mainly there are three modes of crash testing which are performed in Insurance institute of Highway Safety such are Frontal Impact test, Side way Impact test and Roll over test. Here a BIW part of the car is taken along with the roll cage designed by us with carbon fiber (ePA-CF) material properties and ASTM A36 steel properties (comparison) for the dynamic analysis using ANSYS workbench and LS DYNA.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD AND ROLL CAGE PROPERTIES

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS:

Finite element analysis is a theoretical way of analysing the behaviour and characteristics of a material or geometry. Here life size models of an object is considered and then divided into small elements based on the requirements. These elements have similar geometrical features this is done so that even the minute changes that occur on the material can be identified. These elements have certain points which are located on the boundaries of an element forms a polygon known as nodal equation which provides the basic information such as degrees of freedom, force applied and deformation. The results of these elements are interpolated and combined together to find the effect of applied force on the entire object; this process is known as meshing. The meshed model is analysed by conducting structural and dynamic analysis; all the previously mentioned process can be carried out in ANSYS 19.2 which runs

simulation to provide us real time data of the deformations and rate of convergence for the tested structure and material. Non-linear dynamic analysis is done with the help of finite element model to simulate the contact and deformation during impact for conducting non-linear dynamic analysis.

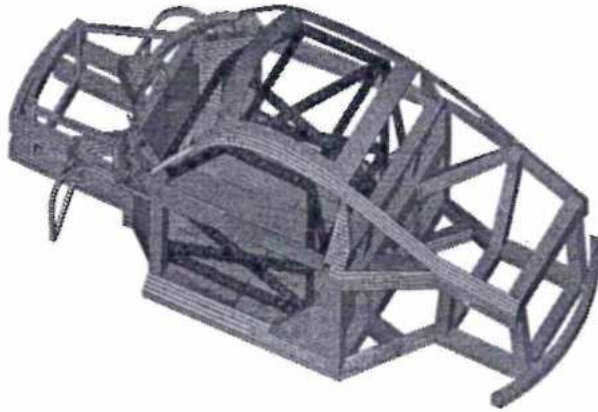


Figure: 1 Finite element analysis of monocoque

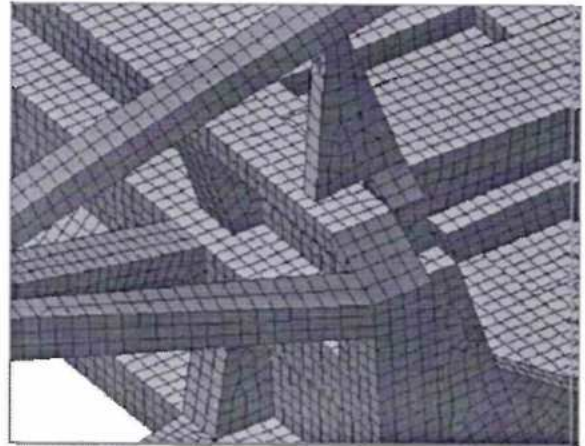


Figure: 2 . Mesh elements Meshed roll cage and

GEOMETRY:

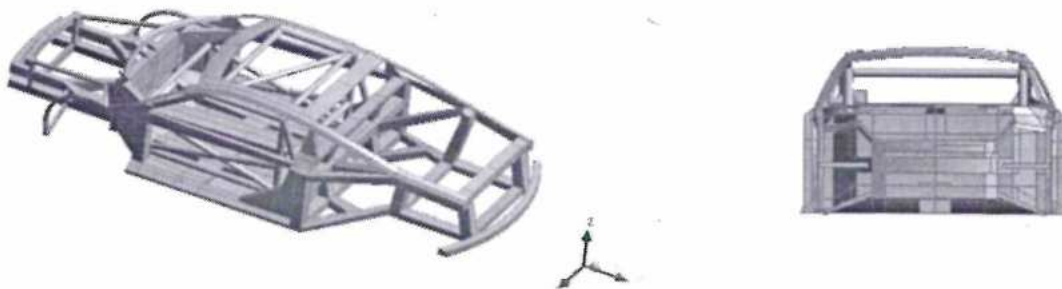


Figure:3 Solid works model of combined Roll cage and monocoque

The design of a roll cage requires a base monocoque hence we have chosen the monocoque of AUDI R8 car and used its interior dimensions to develop a roll cage. The tubular elements of the roll cage has the outer diameter of 60mm and inner diameter of 50mm; this choice of circular tubes instead of square tubes helps us to improve rigidity and reduce the chance of buckling in the roll cage. These tubes were designed by extruding two concentric circles or by using the sweep tool so that they have the angular cut on the tubes. After drafting one side of the roll cage on the front plane the opposite side is created using mirror feature. Then the supports between the two sides are drafted using sweep tool. The width of the roll cage from top, rear and front are 1140.74mm, 1195.74mm, 1140.74mm respectively

and has a total height of 875.92mm.

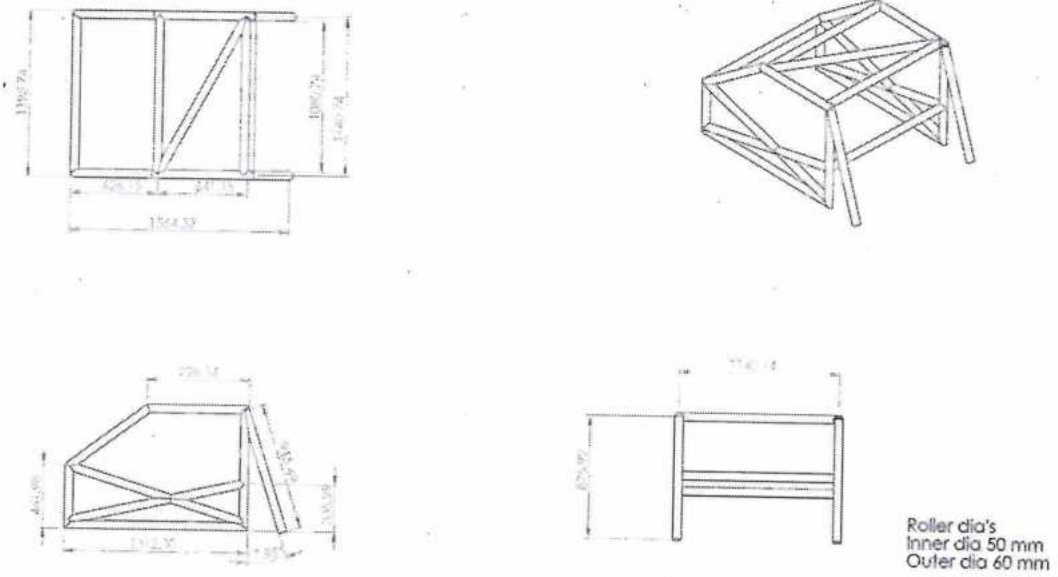


Figure: 4 Sketch of Roll cage geometry using Solid works

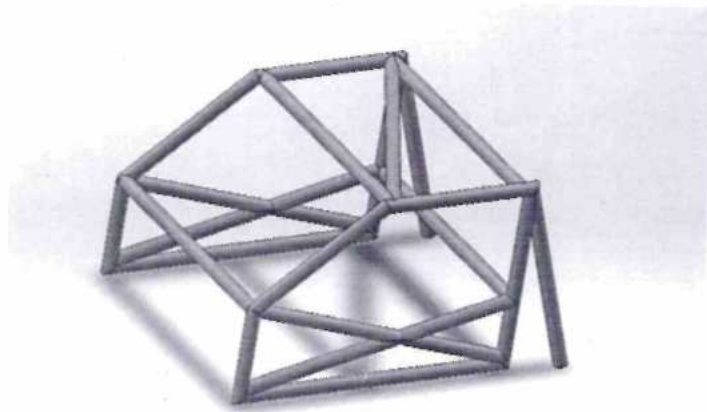
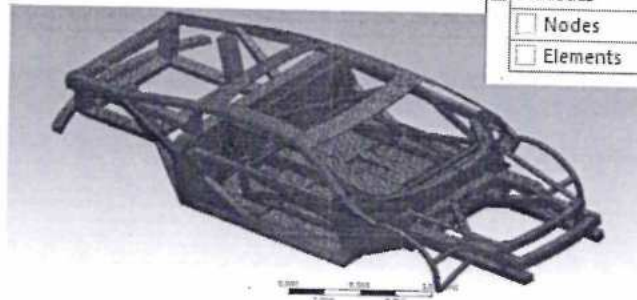


Figure: 5 Three Dimensional model of the Roll cage

MESH DETAILS



Statistics	
Nodes	68590
Elements	94701

Figure: 6 Mesh details for combined roll cage and monocoque model

The combined meshed model of the roll cage and the monocoque has 94701 elements with 68590 nodes.

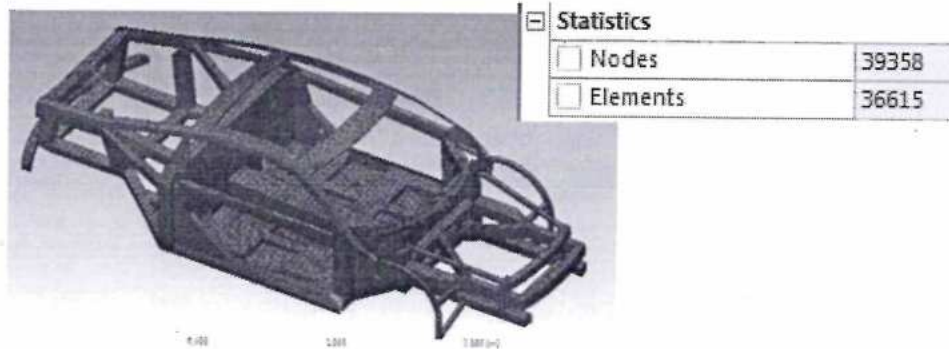


Figure: 7 Meshed model monocoque

The meshed model of the monocoque alone has 36615 elements with 39358 nodes.

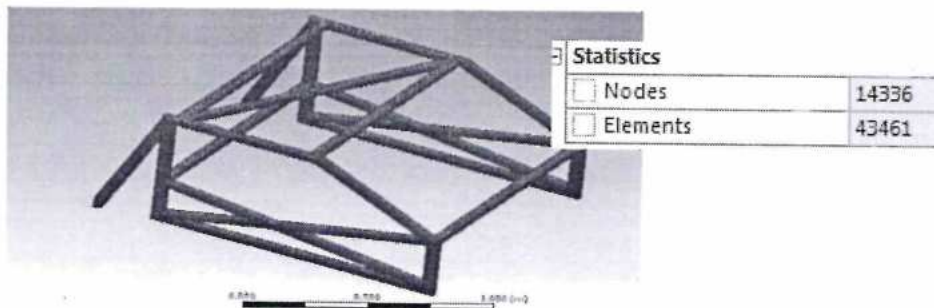


Figure: 8 Meshed roll cage

The meshed model of the roll cage alone has 43461 elements with 14336 nodes

5.4 MASS PROPERTIES OF MESHEd ROLL CAGE Table 5.4 .1 Vehicle weight

Weight particulars	Car with steel roll cage	Car with carbon fiber roll cage
Kerb weight (Kg)	1560	1560
Driver weight (Kg)	60	60
Roll cage weight (Kg)	130.07	29.99

Total weight (Kg)	1750.07	1649.99
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The following figures show us the volumes, masses, centroids from each plane and the moment of inertia for the carbon fiber and steel roll cage separately

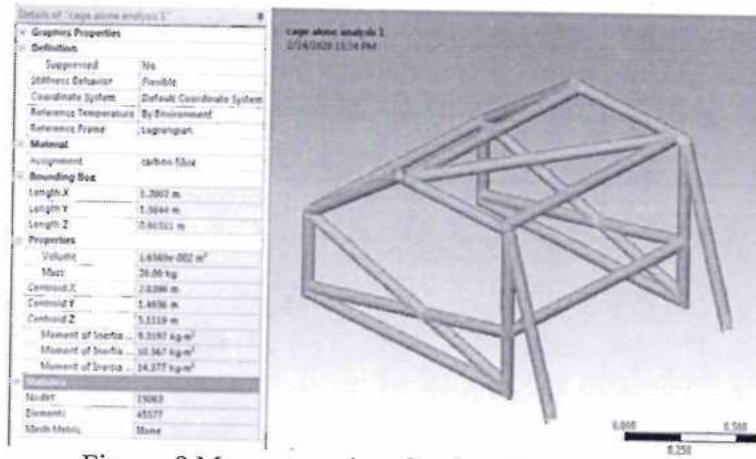


Figure: 8 Mass properties of carbon fiber roll cage

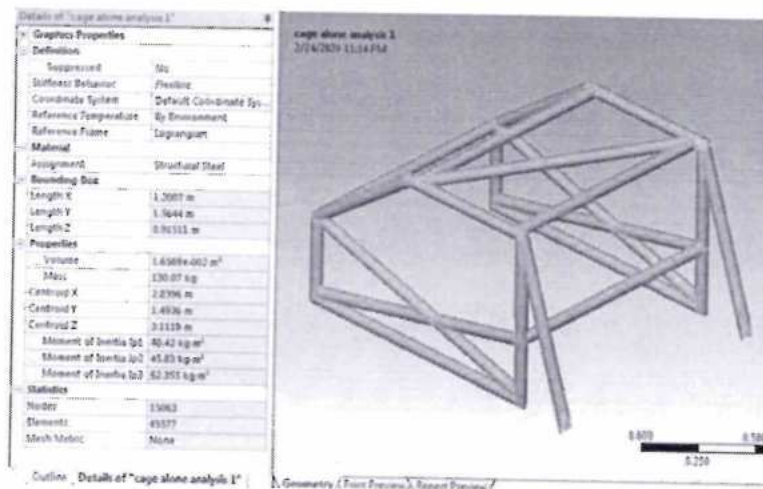


Figure: 9 Mass properties of Steel roll cage

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The main aim of the work is to determine the feasibility and effects of using ePA-CF (carbon fibre reinforced polyamide) to construct a roll cage; the roll cage made from ePA-CF is analysed structurally using ANSYS 19.2 and then dynamic analysis is done with the help of LS DYNA. The results of these tests are compared to similar roll cage with steel material properties which is analysed by feeding the same input loads and constraints.

FRONT CRASH RESULTS

FRONT CRASH ANALYSIS OF STEEL (FCAS)



Fig. Total Deformation

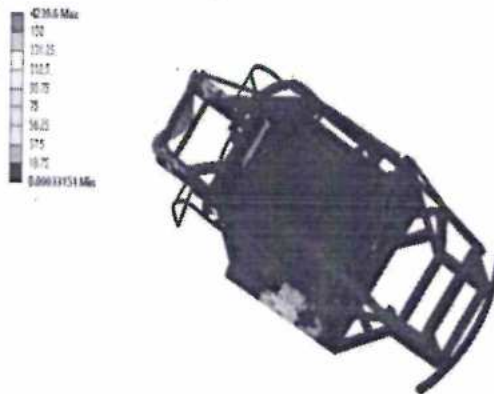
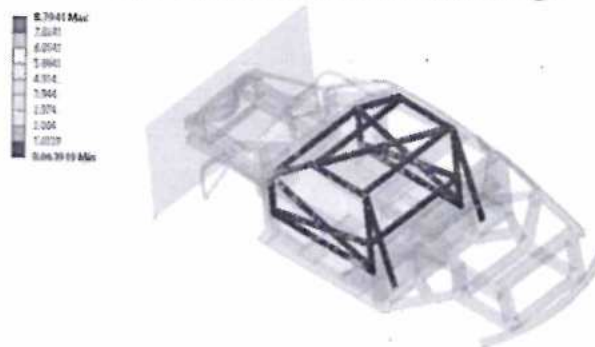


Fig. Equivalent stress test

Fig. Equivalent stress test in roll cage



The above results show us the total Deformation, Equivalent stress for the roll cage with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results help us to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based on the colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the front crash, test of the steel roll cage.

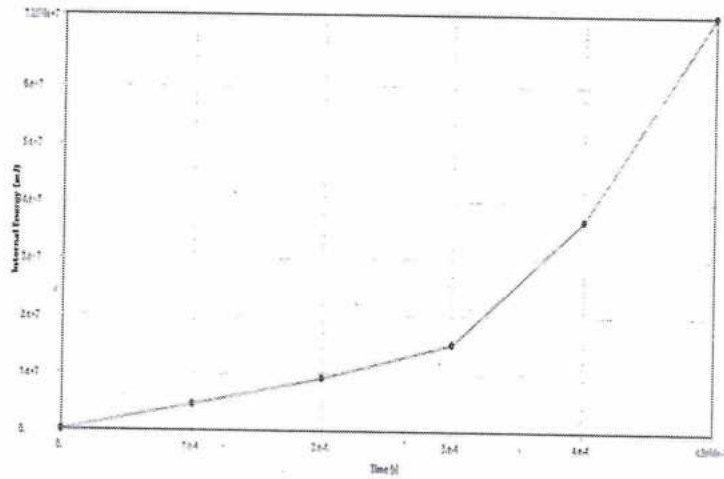


Fig. Internal Energy in Steel roll cage (MJ)

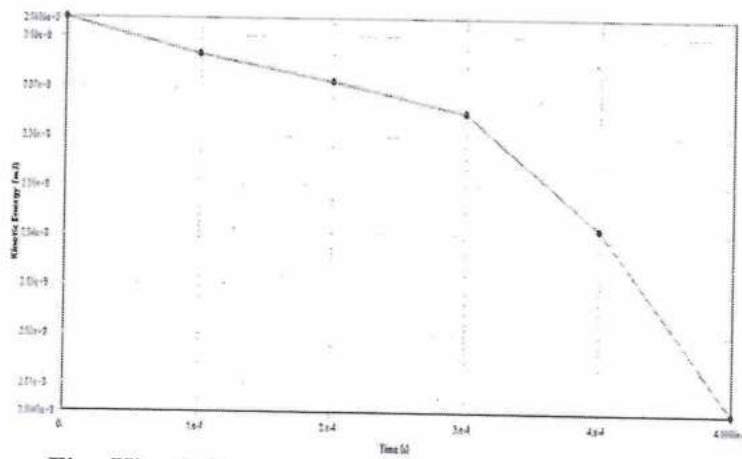


Fig. Kinetic Energy in Steel roll cage (MJ)

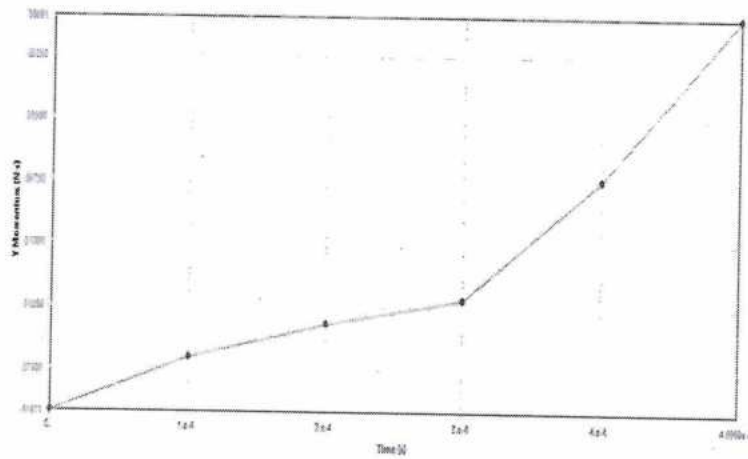


Fig. Momentum Transfer in Steel roll cage (N-s)

The graphs represented in Figure depicts the variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the front crash test.

FRONT CRASH ANALYSIS OF CARBON FIBRE (FCACF)

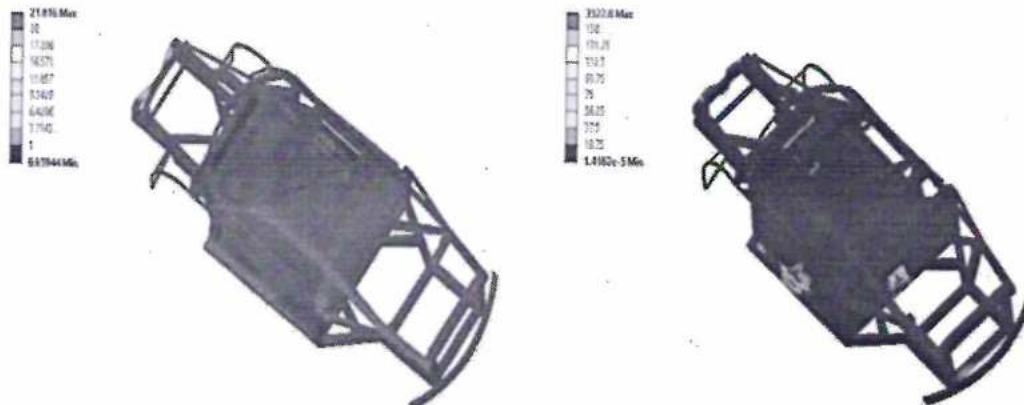


Fig. Total Deformation Fig. Equivalent stress test

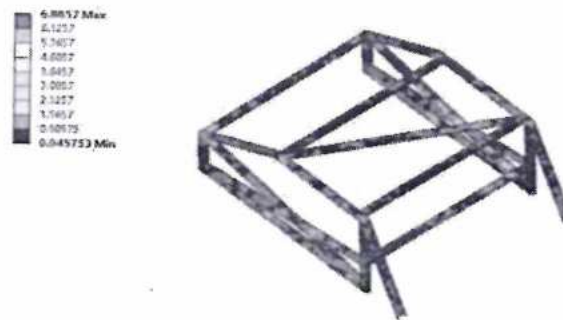
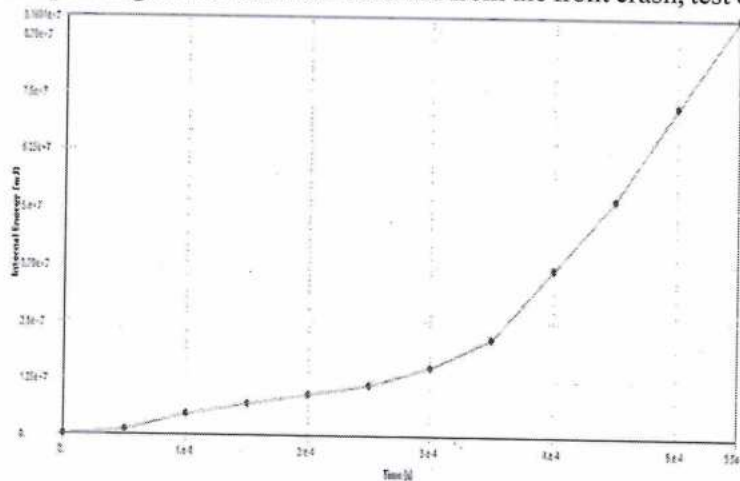


Fig Equivalent stress test in roll cage

The above results shown in Figure represents the total Deformation, Equivalent stress for the roll cage with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results helps us to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based on the colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the front crash, test of the carbon



fibre roll cage.

Fig. Internal Energy in carbon fibre roll cage (MJ)

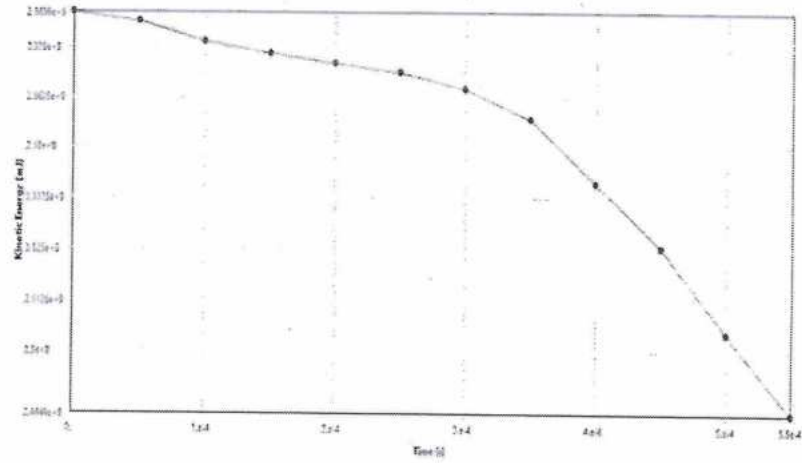


Fig. Kinetic Energy in carbon fibre roll cage (MJ)

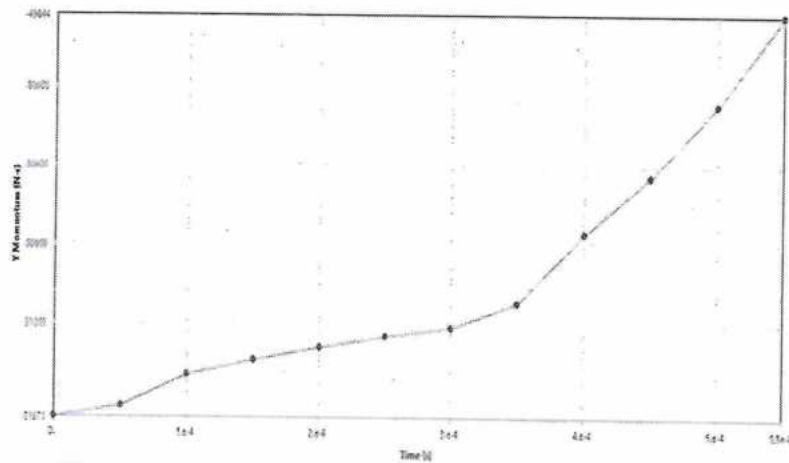


Fig. Momentum Transfer in carbon fibre roll cage (N-s)

The graphs depicted in Figure describes the variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the front crash test.

Table: Steel and Carbon fiber results (FCAS) and (FCACF)

S. No	Results	Steel		Carbon fibre reinforced polymer	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
1.	Total Deformation(mm)	0.65944	21.816	0.65944	21.816

2.	Equivalent stress in full body(MPa)	0.00033	4239.6	1.4182e ⁻⁵	3522.8
3.	Equivalent stress in roll cage (MPa)	0.06392	8.7941	0.045753	6.8857
4.	Internal energy (MJ)	0	7.227X10 ⁷	0	9.169X 10 ⁷
5.	Kinetic energy (MJ)	0	2.583X10 ⁹	0	2.583X10 ⁹
6.	Momentum transfer(N - s)	0	-50091	0	-49644

SIDE CRASH ANALYSIS

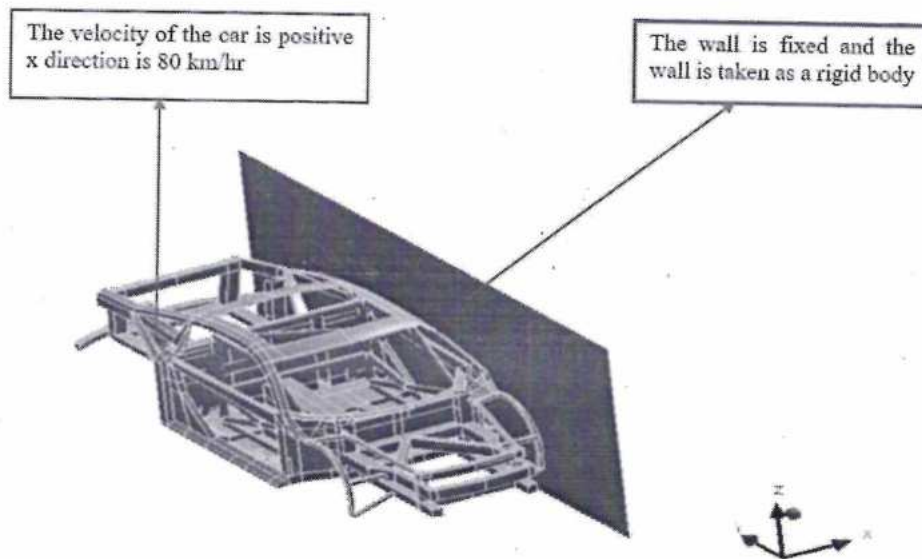


Fig . Side crash simulation

SIDE CRASH ANALYSIS OF STEEL (SCAS)

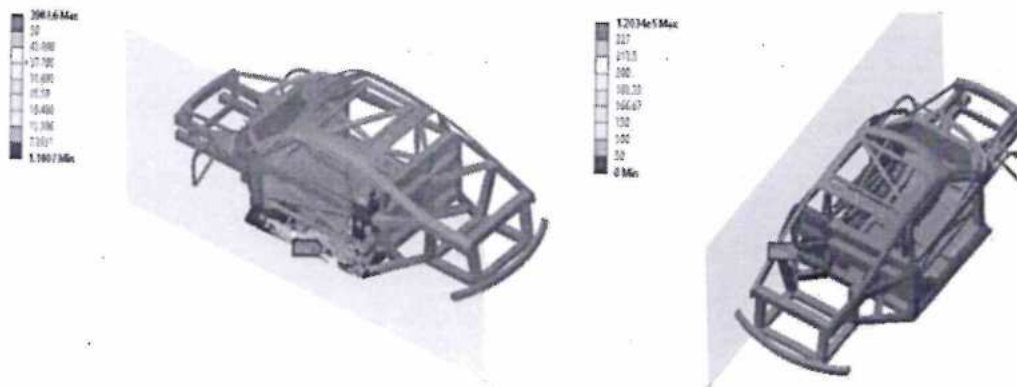


Fig. Total Deformation

Fig. Equivalent stress test

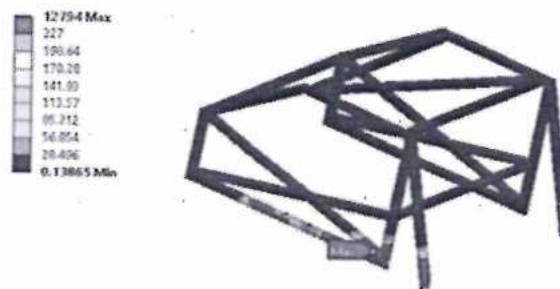


Fig. Equivalent stress test in roll cage

The above results shown in Figure depicts the total deformation, equivalent stress for the roll cage with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results help us to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based on the colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the side crash, test of the steel roll cage. The graphs depicted in Figure describes the variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the side crash test persists in the steel roll cage.

SIDE CRASH ANALYSIS OF CARBON FIBRE (SCACF)

The above results in Figure represents the total deformation, equivalent stress for the roll cage with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results help us to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based on the colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the side crash, test of the carbon fibre roll cage. The graphs represented in Figure describe the variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the side crash test persists in the carbon fibre roll cage.

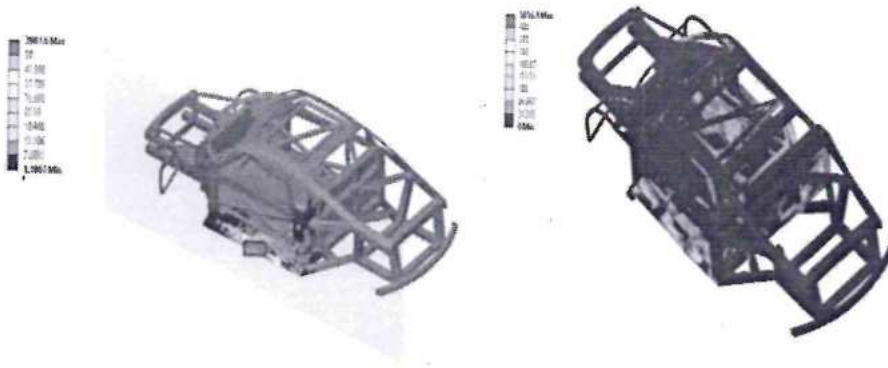


Fig .6.2.2.1 Total Deformation Fig.6.2.2.2. Equivalent stress test

Table Steel and Carbon fiber results (SCAS) and (SCACF)

S. No	Results	Steel		Carbon fibre reinforced polymer	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
1.	Total Deformation(mm)	1.1807	3987.6	1.1807	3987.6
2.	Equivalent stress in full body(MPa)	0	1.203 X 10 ⁵	0	5856.4
3.	Equivalent stress in roll cage (MPa)	0.13865	12794	0.341	553.89
4.	Internal energy (MJ)	0	1.097X10 ⁷	0	4.026X10 ⁹
5.	Kinetic energy (MJ)	0	6.458X10 ⁸	0	3.627X10 ⁹
6.	Momentum transfer(N-s)	0	+25836	0	+5193

ROLL OVER CRASH ANALYSIS

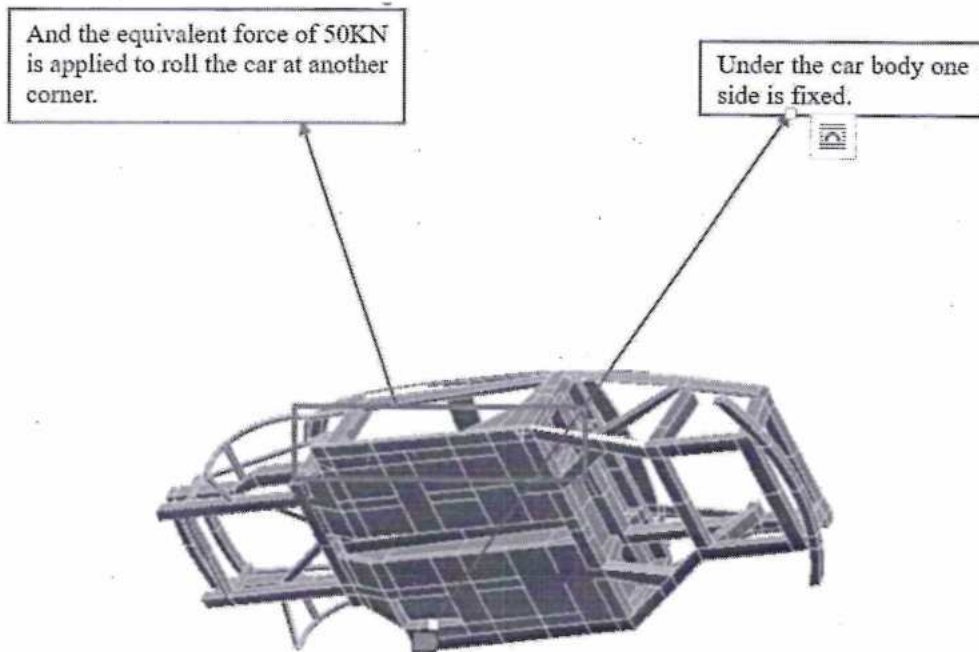


Fig. Roll over analysis

ROLL OVER CRASH ANALYSIS OF STEEL (ROCAS)

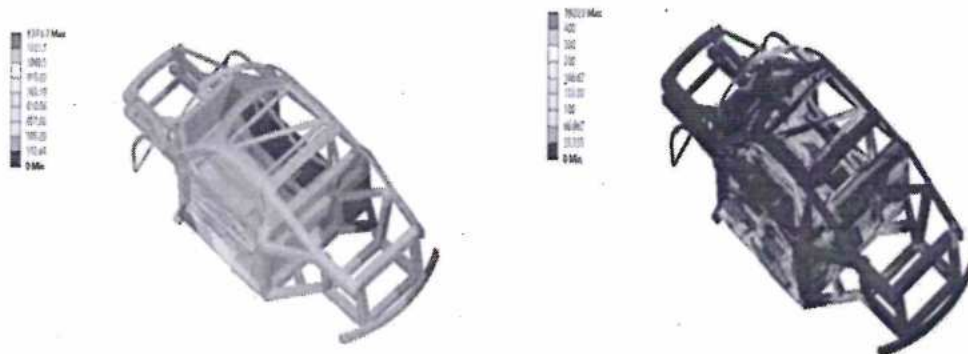


Fig. Total Deformation

Fig. Equivalent stress test

The results represented in Figure depicts the total deformation, equivalent stress for the roll cage with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results helpsus to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based onthe colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the roll over analysis, test of the steel roll cage. The variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the roll over analysis persists in the steel roll cage.

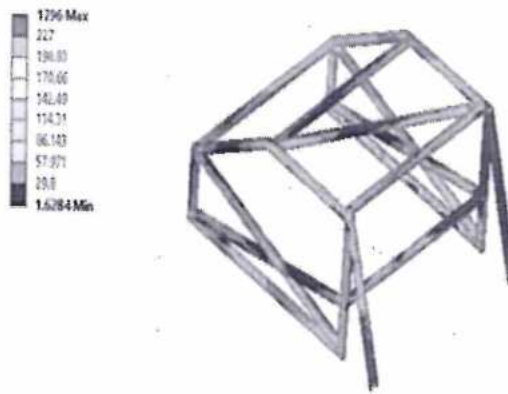


Fig. Equivalent stress test in roll cage

ROLL OVER ANALYSIS OF CARBON FIBRE (ROACF)

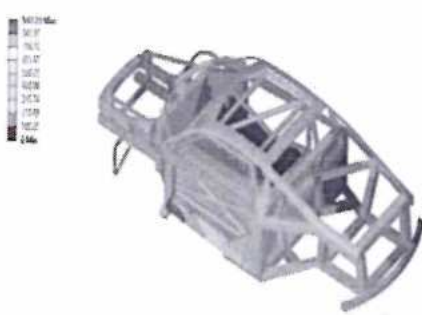


Fig. Total Deformation

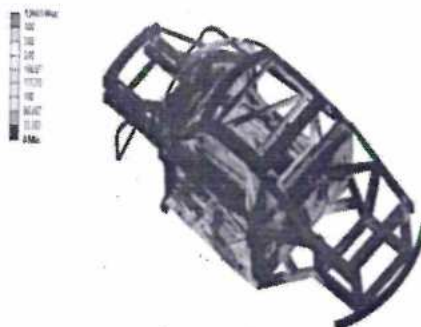


Fig. Equivalent stress test

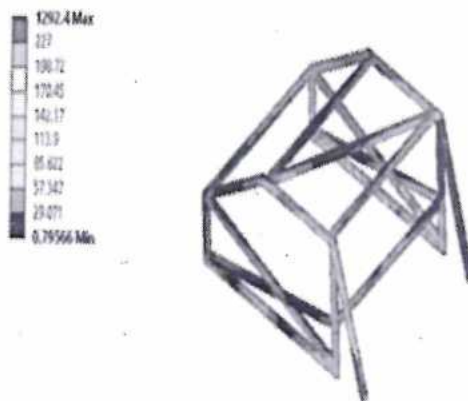


Fig Equivalent stress in roll cage

The above results shown in Figure represent the total Deformation, equivalent stress for the roll cage

with monocoque and without the monocoque. These results help us to localize and identify the various intensities of stress at each region based on the colour that is present in the region with respect to the corresponding values which are obtained from the roll over analysis, test of the carbon fibre rollage.

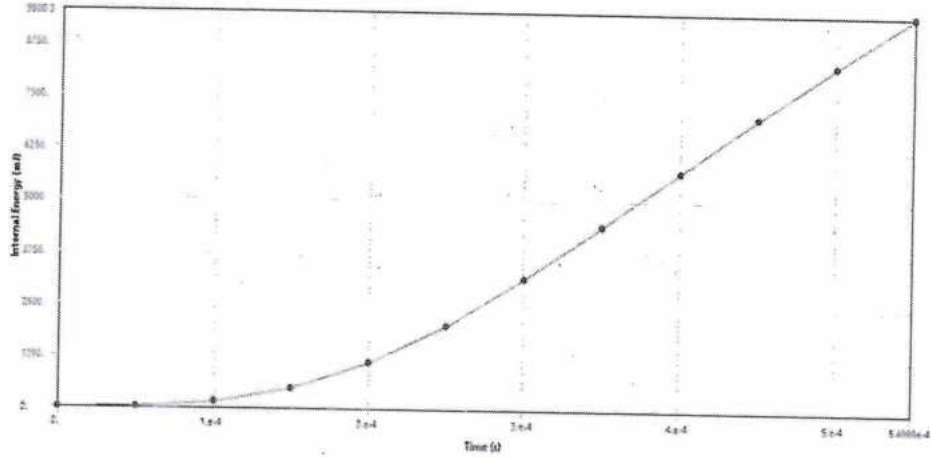


Fig.6.3.2.4.Internal Energy in carbon fibre roll cage (MJ)

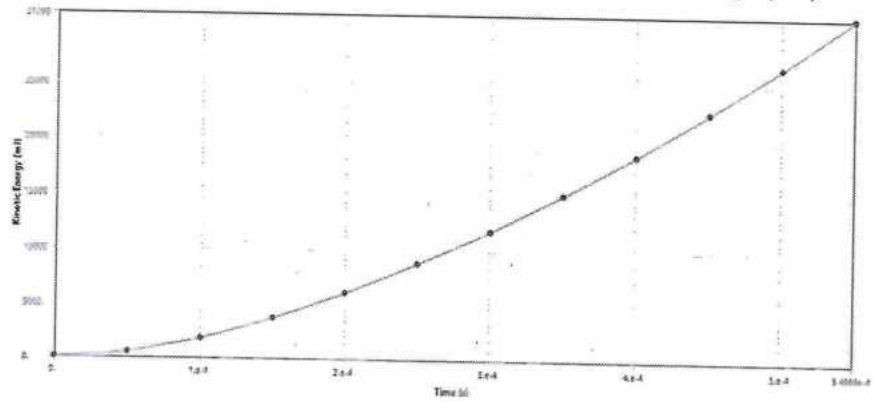


Fig.6.3.2.5.Kinetic Energy in carbon fibre roll cage (MJ)

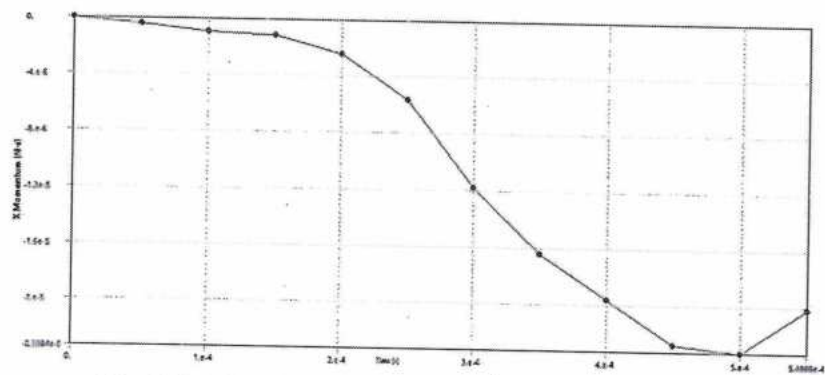


Fig.6.3.2.6.Momentum Transfer in carbon fibre roll cage (N-s)

The graphs depicted in Figure describes the variations observed in the internal energy, kinetic energy, momentum transfer over time period in which the effect of the roll over analysis persists in the carbon fibre roll cage.

Table: Steel and Carbon fiber results (ROCAS) and (ROCACF)

S. No	Results	Steel		Carbon fibre reinforced polymer	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
1.	Total Deformation(mm)	0	1373.7	0	947.21
2.	Equivalent stress in full body(MPa)	0	19227	0	13665
3.	Equivalent stress in roll cage (MPa)	0	1796	0.79566	1292.4
4.	Internal energy (MJ)	0	4.135X10 ⁹	0	4500.3
5.	Kinetic energy (MJ)	0	4.312X10 ⁹	0	312598
6.	Momentum transfer(N-s)	0	25596	-2.33X10 ⁻⁵	0

Table 4 represents the variation in values of Impact force, FOS and Maximum stress for the steel and carbon fiber roll cage. Impact force values obtained for car with carbon fiber roll cage is lower than the values for car with steel roll cage in all the three crash test analysis, considering both the cars travel at the same speed of 80Km/hr. The Difference in Impact force creates a considerable variation in Maximum stress experienced by the steel and carbon fiber roll cage. The Maximum stress values of steel roll cage is more than the yield strength of steel leading to lower Factor of safety in side and roll over crash test analysis. The value of FOS is less than 1 in side and roll over crash test analysis, which proves steel roll cage fails structurally. The Maximum stress developed

in the carbon fiber roll cage in all the three crash analysis reveals that the Maximum stress is lower than the yield strength of the material; Due to the aforementioned reason the FOS of the carbon fiber roll cage is greater than 1 in all the three cases, which confirm that the carbon fiber roll cage is capable of surviving the crash analysis

Table Comparative analysis for steel and carbon fiber roll cage

Analysis	Results	Steel roll cage	Carbon fiber roll cage
Front crash Analysis	Impact force (N)	84231.38	79881.57
	Maximum stress(Mpa)	8.7941	6.8857
	Factor of Safety	28.43	627.24
Side crash Analysis	Impact force(N)	36495	34408
	Maximum stress(Mpa)	12794	553.89
	Factor of Safety	0.019	7.791
Roll over crash Analysis	Impact force(N)	55389.71	52222.18
	Maximum stress(Mpa)	1796	1292
	Factor of Safety	0.13	3.34

Testing and improving the structured strength of the car using practical tests are laborious and expensive. Hence the drafted 3D model is analyzed for similar impact forces and constraints, while designing an automobile the body in white is designed with caution to make it crash worthy and structurally sound at the same time, certain regulations such as NCAP regulations state that the vehicles have to be safer in case of collision with pedestrians for this the vehicle must crumble at certain location to prevent the pedestrian from being injured. This work proposes a light weight interior roll cage so that the vehicle can be sturdy to protect the passengers as well as have the required number of crumble zones to absorb energy during impact and keep pedestrians safe. While comparing to traditional materials such as steel and aluminum our roll cage made of ePA-CF (Carbon fiber reinforced polyamide) is more flexible and flame proof.



INR TECHNOLOGIES

MR.R. VENKATACHALAM, NO18/6, VEERAPANDI NAGAR IST STREET, CHOOLAIMEDU,
CHENNAI

Date:15.07.2022

TO

Dr. P. R. Ramakrishnan
Dean & Professor,
Department of Management Studies,
VISTAS,
Pallavaram.

Dear Sir

Sub: Requesting Consulting service on **High Density Coil Laying on Highway for Communication Network Companies – Reg.**

Greetings!

We are involved in experimental Development activities to provide a consultancy Service on entitled **“High Density Coil Laying on Highway for Communication Network Companies”** like TATA, Airtel, and Consulting for Cost Control, & Business Development to the sum of Rs.6.9974 Lakhs to the Department of Management Studies, VISTAS, Pallavaram. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

Proprietor

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. Venkatachalam'.

Mr.R.Venkatachalam.

Date :20.07.2022

To
Mr. R. Venkatachalam,
INR Technologies,
No18/6, Veerapandi Nagar
1st Street, Choolaimedu,
Chennai.

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg
Greetings!


Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely



Dr. P R Ramakrishnan
Dean and Professor,
School of management studies,
VISTAS


DR. P. R. RAMAKRISHNAN
Dean & Professor
School of Management Studies & Commerce
Vels Institute of Science, Technology &
Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai - 600 117.



High Density Coil Laying on Highway for Communication Network Companies like TATA, Airtel, Consulting for Cost Control, & Business Development

Principal Investigator

Dr. P R Ramakrishnan

**Dean, School of Management Studies,
VISTAS, Pallavaram, Chennai-600117**

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Mr. R. Venkatachalam,

INR Technologies,

No18/6, Veerapandi Nagar,

1st Street, Choolaimedu,

Chennai

Dr. P. R. RAMAKRISHNAN
Dean & Professor
School of Management Studies & Commerce
Vels Institute of Science, Technology &
Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai - 600 117.

High Density Coil Laying on Highway for Communication Network Companies like TATA, Airtel, Consulting for Cost Control, & Business Development

Abstract:

The exponential growth of communication networks demands innovative solutions to optimize infrastructure deployment, minimize costs, and ensure efficient operations. This project focuses on the implementation of high-density coil laying techniques along highways to facilitate communication network expansion for companies like TATA and Airtel, while concurrently providing consulting services for cost control and business development.

The primary objective is to develop a systematic approach for deploying high-density coils, strategically positioned alongside highways, to accommodate fiber optic cables and other communication infrastructure. By utilizing existing infrastructure corridors, such as highways, this approach minimizes the need for extensive trenching and disruptive construction, thereby reducing project timelines and costs.

Furthermore, this project encompasses a comprehensive cost control strategy aimed at maximizing efficiency and minimizing expenditure throughout the deployment process. Through meticulous planning, resource optimization, and leveraging economies of scale, the aim is to streamline project costs without compromising on quality or performance.

Additionally, the project offers consulting services tailored to the unique requirements of communication network companies, including TATA and Airtel. By conducting market analysis, identifying growth opportunities, and formulating business development strategies, this consultancy aims to empower companies to capitalize on emerging trends and navigate the competitive landscape effectively.

In summary, this project amalgamates innovative coil laying techniques with robust cost control measures and strategic business development consulting to enhance communication infrastructure deployment for network companies. By fostering efficiency, scalability, and adaptability, it aims to facilitate the seamless expansion of communication networks while optimizing operational costs and driving sustainable growth.

Introduction:

In today's hyper-connected world, seamless communication is not just a luxury but a necessity for businesses, individuals, and societies at large. As communication network companies strive to meet the ever-growing demands for faster, more reliable connectivity, innovative solutions are imperative. One such innovative approach is the deployment of high-density coil laying along highways, a strategy that promises to revolutionize communication infrastructure.

This project focuses on the implementation of high-density coil laying as a strategic initiative for communication network companies like TATA and Airtel. By leveraging the vast expanse of highways, often underutilized for communication purposes, these companies can significantly

enhance their network coverage and capacity. The installation of high-density coils along highways acts as a conduit for laying optical fibers, enabling seamless connectivity across vast distances.

Methodologies

Designing and implementing high-density coil laying projects on highways for communication networks involves several key methodologies and considerations. Here's a structured approach covering project management, cost control, and business development aspects:

1. Project Planning and Management:

- **Scope Definition:** Clearly define the project objectives, scope, and deliverables. Identify the areas where high-density coil laying is required, considering factors like population density, existing infrastructure, and future expansion plans.
- **Risk Assessment:** Conduct a thorough risk assessment to identify potential obstacles such as regulatory challenges, environmental concerns, and technical issues.
- **Resource Planning:** Determine the human, financial, and material resources required for the project. This includes skilled labor, specialized equipment for coil laying, permits/licenses, and raw materials.
- **Timeline Development:** Create a detailed project timeline with milestones and deadlines. Consider factors like weather conditions, traffic patterns, and other external dependencies.
- **Stakeholder Management:** Engage with relevant stakeholders including government authorities, local communities, and utility providers. Establish clear communication channels to address concerns and ensure cooperation throughout the project.

2. Technical Implementation

- **Site Survey and Planning:** Conduct thorough site surveys to assess the terrain, existing infrastructure, and potential challenges. Develop detailed laying plans considering factors like depth, spacing, and protection measures for the coils.
- **Quality Control:** Implement strict quality control measures to ensure the integrity and longevity of the coil laying. This includes regular inspections, adherence to technical standards, and use of high-quality materials.
- **Safety Protocols:** Prioritize safety throughout the project implementation. Provide comprehensive training to workers on handling equipment, working in hazardous environments, and emergency response procedures.
- **Environmental Considerations:** Minimize the environmental impact of the project through measures such as proper waste management, erosion control, and restoration of affected areas.

3. Cost Control and Optimization

- **Budget Allocation:** Develop a detailed budget covering all aspects of the project including labor, materials, equipment, permits, and contingencies.
- **Cost Monitoring:** Implement robust cost monitoring mechanisms to track expenses against the budget. Regularly review financial reports and adjust expenditure as necessary to avoid cost overruns.
- **Value Engineering:** Identify opportunities for cost savings and efficiency improvements through value engineering techniques. This may involve alternative materials, streamlined processes, or innovative technologies.
- **Vendor Management:** Negotiate favorable contracts with suppliers and subcontractors to obtain competitive pricing without compromising quality. Establish clear performance metrics and hold vendors accountable for deliverables.

4. Business Development and Expansion

- **Market Analysis:** Conduct market research to identify opportunities for expanding the business in new geographic areas or serving additional customer segments.
- **Partnerships and Alliances:** Explore strategic partnerships with other companies in the telecommunications ecosystem such as equipment manufacturers, service providers, or infrastructure developers.
- **Customer Relationship Management:** Foster strong relationships with existing customers while actively seeking new business opportunities. Provide exceptional service and tailor solutions to meet the unique needs of each client.
- **Innovation and Differentiation:** Continuously innovate to stay ahead of the competition. Invest in research and development to develop proprietary technologies or solutions that offer a competitive advantage.

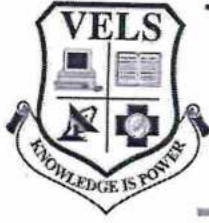
By following these methodologies, communication network companies like TATA and Airtel can effectively manage high-density coil laying projects on highways while controlling costs and driving business growth.

Conclusion and Outcome

Conclusion: After thorough planning, execution, and analysis, the project has achieved its objectives in enhancing communication network infrastructure along highways, benefiting companies like TATA and Airtel. The implementation of high-density coil laying has provided significant advantages in terms of signal reliability, coverage, and bandwidth capacity, crucial for supporting the growing demand for data and voice services.

Key Outcomes

1. **Improved Network Connectivity:** The deployment of high-density coils has resulted in improved network connectivity along highways, reducing dead zones and enhancing the overall user experience for subscribers of TATA, Airtel, and other telecom providers.
2. **Enhanced Reliability:** By strategically placing coils, the project has increased the reliability of communication networks, reducing signal disruptions and downtime, thus ensuring uninterrupted services for businesses and individuals relying on these networks.
3. **Cost Control:** Through efficient project management and strategic planning, the project has achieved cost control objectives, optimizing resource utilization and minimizing unnecessary expenses. This has resulted in improved profitability and sustainability for the involved communication network companies.
4. **Business Development Opportunities:** The successful implementation of the project has opened up new business development opportunities for the involved companies. By demonstrating their capability to innovate and improve network infrastructure, they can attract more clients, secure contracts for similar projects, and expand their market presence.



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

Date : 17.08.2023

To

Savithiri Shivakumar

Executive Director

Aaranya Bioscience Private Limited

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr. C. Ronald Darwin, M.Pharm, PhD.,
Professor & Head, Pharmacology
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Vels Institute of Science Technology & Advanced Studies

17th August 2023

Chennai

To

Dr. C. Ronald Darwin, M.Pharm, PhD.,
Professor & Head, Pharmacology
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Vels Institute of Science Technology & Advanced Studies
Chennai - 600 117

Dear Sir

Sub: Request for doing the research work Nano Formulations and Evaluation of Neuroprotective Components from the Roots of *Thespesiapopulanea* Linn reg

Greetings! We are involved in Research activities in nanoformulation and its application. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Nano Formulations and Evaluation of Neuroprotective Components from the Roots of *Thespesiapopulanea* Linn". Based on the personal discussion I hereby agree to proceed with the work for the sum of Rs. 299900/- (Including GST) to the Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful. Thanking you,

Regards

Savithri Shivakumar



Aaranya Biosciences Private Limited

Facility : Plot 17, M/s. Golden Jubilee Biotech Park For Women Society, Siruseri Village, Fourth Main Second Cross,
Inside SIPCOT-IT Park, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Navalur P.O., Kanchipuram District - 603103,
Mobile : +91 94456 85025 / +91 90805 96908 / E-Mail : savithiri.shivakumar@aaranyabiosciences.com
Regd. Off : #4-1-216/154, G1, Karthikeya Nagar, Nacharam, Hyderabad - 500076, India.



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ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

REPORT

Nano Formulations and Evaluation of Neuroprotective Components from the Roots of *Thespesia populanea* Linn

Principal Investigator

Dr. C. Ronald Darwin, M.Pharm, Ph.D.,
Professor & Head, Pharmacology
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Vels Institute of Science Technology & Advanced Studies

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

Aaranya Bioscience Private Limited

Siruseri, Chennai-603 103

Dr. C. RONALD DARWIN, M.Pharm, Ph.D.,
Professor & Head
Department of Pharmacology,
SPS - VISTAS, Chennai - 600 117.

INTRODUCTION

Neurodegenerative disorders are one of the common diseases that bother our society with financial and medical burdens. In India, more than 4 million people are estimated to be suffering from Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia, giving the country the third highest caseload in the world, after China and the US. India's Alzheimer's disease burden is forecast to reach almost 7.5 million by the end of 2030.[1] Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia characterized by loss of memory, mood swing, and loss of ability. AD is characterized by progressive neurodegeneration, which can be seen in the entorhinal cortex and hippocampus in the brain in early stages, later it spreads to frontal, temporal, and parietal areas affecting motor and sensory cortical region. The histological findings of AD are characterized by amyloid plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, increased oxidative stress, neuroinflammation and by extensively reduction in acetylcholine level.

Ayurveda is most the treasured medical science in India; it majorly explains the usage of herbs and its derivatives to treat all forms of diseases. Most of the medicinally important natural compounds are derived from plants. They are either used directly or indirectly for a variety of functions. In the present world, herbal components have been enormously increased for a wide range of therapeutic applications. In Ayurveda it is the main herb for revitalizing the nerves and brain cells.

Thespesia populnea is pantropic along sea coasts, often in locations where sandy beaches covered by *Casuarina equisetifolia* give way to coral outcrops and in *Barringtonia* vegetation. The species can also be found on rocky coasts such as in Malaysia. *T. populnea* is only sparingly found on the inland edge of mangrove persisting from cultivation. It is a suitable tree for dry locations and is highly tolerant of saline conditions.



Thespesia Populnea
(Tree)



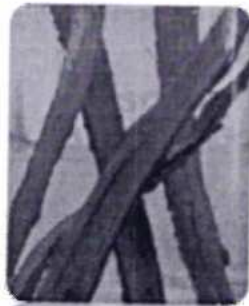
Thespesia Populnea
(Flower)



Thespesia Populnea
(Stem)



Bark Extraction



Water Retting



Fiber Strips



Cellulose fibers

Liposomes are nano vesicular systems in which both hydrophilic and lipophilic drugs can be effectively encapsulated for better drug delivery. The lipids show an essential key role in human health as well as brain function. The lipids are an essential structural component of neuronal cell membranes. The enzyme Phospholipase D enzymatically converts lipid phosphatidylcholine into phosphatidylserine (PS) and phosphatidic acid (PA) and triggers the choline synthesis. So the lipid exhibits synergistic with the drug to treat AD. Liposomes may get absorbed from GIT through the inner intestinal absorptive cells and systemic circulation through the intestinal lymphatic system. This transport system can bypass the first-pass metabolism in the liver, thus enhancing bioavailability.

Table 1.1 Methods for stabilizing liposome

Purpose	Methods
Stabilization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modulation of lipid composition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By incorporating stearylamine • Replacing phospholipid with soy derived sterols • Incorporation of bile salts into liposomal bilayers 2. Surface coating liposomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coating with Eudragit L100 & Eudragit S100 • Polysaccharide coatings such as O-palmitoyl pullulan (OPP) • Chitosan-coated liposomes • PEG2000 or mucin coated liposome • Polyelectrolyte such as silicacoated liposome 3. Interior thickening of liposomal layer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosing with hydrogel beads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By incorporating reverse-phase thermosensitive in situ gel

Chitosan coated liposome is one such surface modification that is mainly aimed at the non-parenteral delivery of the drugs. Chitosan is a biodegradable polymer contains d-β (1→4)-linked N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (A) and D-glucosamine (D) sugar units. Due to its electrostatic interaction between negatively charged phospholipid and a positively charged amino group of chitosan, it forms a stable biopolymer coat to the liposome that increases its stability and prevents the drug leakage from the liposome. The positive charge at the surface of the chitosan is responsible for its mucoadhesive property, leading to prolonged residence time at the site of absorption and release of the drug in a sustained manner. The mechanism of mucoadhesion is mainly due to interaction between positive charge chitosan molecule and negatively charged constituents i.e. Sulfonic acid, sialic acid residue of mucus layers. The disulphide bridge forms between polymer and subdomains of mucous glycoproteins. The various literature survey

supports that mucoadhesive property of the polymer increases partition of liposomal payloads from the gastrointestinal lumen to the epithelial wall compared with free drugs, and leading to enhanced passive permeation across intestinal epithelia. Chitosan also act as an immune modulator when it is delivered in nanoformulation.

The currently available conventional treatments for AD have frequent drug regimen; it leads to side effects like gastralgia, nausea, cardiac arrhythmia, loss of appetite. In the case of parenteral dosage form a trained person is required to inject every day, and it painful too. So management of AD includes long term medication in a simple mode of the drug administration. So the oral route with the low-cost therapy is the most appropriate mode with the highest degree of patient compliance for the initial stage of AD.

Hence, in the present study, an investigation was made on TP extract positively charged chitosan-coated liposome as oral drug therapy for initial stage treatment against AD. This approach can also be considered in the form of nutraceutical agent as a preventive measure to delay AD's progression rate.

PLAN OF WORK

- Formulation and in vitro dissolution studies of Chitosan coated liposome of TP extract and TP extract
- In vivo studies of Chitosan coated liposome of TP extract
- Stability study

This chapter includes the research investigations and methods adopted in the study to carry out a systematic exploration to design facts and factors to reach the conclusions. The total study was alienated into three parts. It contains chitosan coated liposomes of TP extract and in vitro dissolution study by comparing plant extract of TP.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The chemicals, solvents, and reagents used in the study are listed in Table 2.1. All the chemicals, solvents, and reagents used in the study were of analytical or HPLC grade. The equipment and software used in the study are listed in Table 2.2

Table 2.1 List of materials (chemicals, solvents, and reagents) used.

S.No.	Chemical/solvent/reagent
1.	Sodium azide (NaN_3)
2.	Chitosan (50kDa, 75-85% deacetylated)
3.	Soybean phosphatidylcholine
4.	Cholesterol
5.	Rivastigmine Tartrate
6.	Hydrochloric acid
7.	Potassium dihydrogen phosphate
8.	Sodium hydroxide
9.	Methanol
10.	Ethanol
11.	Chloroform
12.	Acetone
13.	Methylene chloride
14.	Dimethylformamide (DMF)
15.	Dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO)
16.	t-butyl alcohol (TBA)
17.	n-hexane
18.	Ascorbic acid
19.	2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH)
20.	Aluminium Chloride (AlCl_3)
21.	Tween 20
22.	Acetonitrile
23.	orthophosphoric acid
24.	Trichloroacetic acid (TCA)
25.	5,5'-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid)
26.	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)
27.	1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (CDNB)
28.	Epinephrine
29.	Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2)

Table 2.2 List of instruments and software used

S.No.	Equipment/software	Model/version
1.	ElectronicBalance	FB-200
2.	DigitalpHMeter	335
3.	Soxhlet apparatus	-
4.	UV-VISSpectrophotometer	V-630
5.	ReversePhase -HPLC	UFLCpumpLC 20AD, lab solutionssoftware(5.81)
6.	Digital Melting Point Apparatus	EQ730
7.	FTIRSpectrometer	ALPHA II
8.	MagneticStirrer	2MLH
9.	RotaryVacuum Evaporator	PBU6D
10.	Ultra-lowTemperatureFreezer	DW-86L338
11.	Simultaneous DSC/TGA Analyzer	SDTQ600
12.	DesignExpert® Software	Version11.0.3.0,64-bit,

Standardization of methanolic *Thespesia populnea* extract (TPE)

TP fresh methanolic extract was filtered through a vacuum filter and treated at 50 °C with charcoal to remove the chlorophyll content. 0.1 % CAE solution was prepared and filtered by syringe filter. The sample solution was injected into RP-HPLC and was running at 210 nm for 30 min. The obtained data were used to identify the presence of active phytochemical by comparison with the standard drug. The analysis was carried out using Shimadzu UFLC pump LC 20AD HPLC system, using column Phenomexluna C18 250×4.6 mm (5µ particle size), column temperature 30°C, injection volume was 10 µl, mobile phase was 0.1 % ortho phosphoric acid: acetonitrile (50:50 %), the flow rate was 1ml/min, wavelength 210 nm using PDA detector (SPD-M20A).

Formulation of Chitosan coated liposome of TPE (CLTPE)

The liposome of TPE (LTPE) was formulated by the solvent evaporation method, with some modifications. Different ratios of TPE, soya phosphatidylcholine (SPC) and cholesterol were dissolved in dichloromethane (20 ml) in 100 ml round bottom flask. It was subjected to the rotary flash evaporator (Superfitrotavap series, 6-BU, continental Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India), and the flask was rotated with 60 rpm speed at 55 °C to obtain a thin film. The film was hydrated with phosphate buffer pH 6.5 at room temperature. CLTPE was prepared as per the improved ionotropic gelation method. Chitosan was dissolved in acetic acid (0.5% w/v) and kept overnight at room temperature. An appropriate amount of chitosan solution was added drop-wise using a syringe to the optimised TPEliposomal suspension under continuous magnetic stirring at room

RESULTS

The 'Results are the evidential objective of the scientific research; the current chapter 'results' include the observations and measurements recorded from the conducted experiments are presented systematically.

Standardization of methanolic TP extract (TPE)

The RP-HPLC method is suitable for quality control of the raw material extracts and assay markers in CA. It provides a reliable, accurate, linear, precise, simple, quick and within-range quantitative estimation of total triterpenes (madecassoside, asiaticoside, and asiatic acid) in CAE. AA was considered a standard drug for further drug estimation in drug content, entrapment studies and drug release studies. The identification of the compound in CA extract, AA was done with the retention time of 15.79 min with the approximate 10 % availability in the total extract. The chromatogram was depicted in Fig. 3.1

Formulation of conventional liposomes of TPE (CTPL) and coating with chitosan (CLTPE)

The initial screening was carried out in many organic solvents, such as ethanol, methanol, chloroform, DMSO, DMF, and dichloromethane. The dichloromethane was selected as a solvent to prepare the CAEL. Based on the literature survey, the drug: SPC ratio was taken in the range of 1:5 to 1:15 and the SPC: cholesterol ratio in the range of 70:30-50:50. Mixtures were dissolved in dichloromethane solvent and evaporated using rotary flash evaporator. Before hydration, the film was dried at 45°C for nearly 45 min to remove the organic solvent. The obtained multilamellar vesicles (MLVs) were pulverized using an ultra-probe sonicator to get the desired size range. The MLV were treated with 20 % chitosan solution to form coat over a liposome. Finally, the obtained extract liposomes coated with chitosan under continuous magnetic stirring at room temperature for one hour. It was undisturbed for three- four hour to get a proper swelling of the liposomes. Finally, the liposomal suspension was sonicated using an ultra-probe sonicator (CV-18, Sonics and Materials Inc., USA) for 30 minutes to produce chitosan-coated liposomes.

***In vitro* antioxidant activity study**

temperature for one hour. It was undisturbed for three-four hour to get a proper swelling of the liposomes.

In vitro antioxidant activity study

The capability of the formulation to scavenge free radicals was evaluated, and the results were compared with ascorbic acid (standard) using stable free radical DPPH (2,2- diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) [134]. The methanolic solution of CLTPE(3.5 ml each) of different concentrations ranging from 10 to 50 µg/ml were treated with 1.5 ml 0.1mM solution of DPPH in methanol. The absorbance of the standard and samples were measured at 517 nm using ELISA plate reader (AM-2100, Alere Inc., USA). The % DPPH scavenged was calculated using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Inhibition of DPPH} = \frac{\text{Absorption (control)} - \text{Absorption (sample)}}{\text{Absorption (control)}} \times 100$$

In vivo evaluation of CLTPE protective role in AD

Animals

The adult male and female Wistar rats weighing 200-250 g were procured from Nitte University Center for Animal Research and Experimentation (NUCARE), approved by the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) of N.G.S.M Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Approval No.: NGSMIPS/IAEC/MARCH-2018/88). Experiments were carried out as per CPCSEA guidelines. A total of six groups were made with six animals in each in cages which were kept at an ambient temperature of 20-25 °C and 45-55 % relative humidity with 12 h light/dark cycles. Water and pellet chow (Rat Feed, Krishna Valley Agrotech LLP, Sangli, India) were fed regularly.

Protective role of CLTPE in AD study (Dosing)

The animals were separated into six groups, and each contains six animals (n=6). Group I (normal control) animals received a single dose of saline (0.9 % w/v NaCl, 5 ml/kg, p.o) for 89 days. Group II (disease control) animals received a single dose of AlCl₃ (50 mg/kg, p.o) for 89 days. Group III (standard) animals received a single dose of AlCl₃ (50 mg/kg, p.o) followed by a

single dose of standard drug rivastigmine (1 mg/kg, p.o) for 89 days. Group IV (TPE-treated) animals received a single dose of AlCl₃ (50 mg/kg, p.o) followed by a single dose of TPE (5 g/kg, p.o) for 89 days. Group V (CLTPE treated) animals received a single dose of AlCl₃ (50 mg/kg, p.o) followed by a single dose of CLTPE (~100 mg/kg p.o) for 89days.

Behavioural study: Y-Maze

The Y-Maze model was used to determine the spatial working memory and to assess the continuous altering behaviour in rodents.[138] In this method, the animals were involved in a suitable search operation using food as a reward. This index was used as a temporal measurement and error scoring parameter to evaluate the retention ability in a given drug. The test was carried out in animals after subjecting them to proper training. The Y-maze consists of 3 horizontal arms that were aligned at an angle of 120°. The maze arms had walls of 40 cm length, 3 cm width, and 12 cm height. The 3 arms were labelled as the start arm in which the animal started to explore (A), a reward arm containing food stimuli (B), and another random arm (C). The maze was made up of dark polyvinyl plastic that was opaque. The animals were placed in the start arm for the trial and allowed to move freely throughout the maze. The sequence of each arm and entry was recorded for 8 min. The arm entry was tabulated in the form of a trial that could be either ABC or BCA or CAB or ACB and so on. The trial was only considered if the animal shows alternating arm entries and not repeated entry i.e. ABA or BCB or CBC and so on. This alternation was used in the assessment of short-term memory retention. The arm entries and the alternations were recorded, and % alternations were calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ Alternation} = \frac{\text{Number of alternations}}{\text{Total arm entries} - 2} \times 100$$

The locomotor activity of the animals was estimated with the help of the arm entries taken place. All experiments were carried out under standard laboratory conditions.

AChE assessment study

AchE was estimated by the Ellman method. To the rat brain tissue homogenate (100 µl), 0.1 M phosphate buffer pH 8 (650 µl) and DTNB (Ellman reagent) (0.1 ml) were added and mixed well. The mixture was then treated with 0.1 ml acetylthiocholine iodide, and the absorbance was

°C) & $60 \pm 2\%$ RH for four months. Sampling was done, suitable dilutions were made with PBS 7.4, and UV absorbance was determined. % drug entrapped using a Shimadzu UV spectrophotometer (Shimadzu-1700, Kyoto, Japan), at λ max of 210 nm and samples were then subjected to vesicle size analysis, zeta potential.

recorded for 180s at 412 nm using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer (UV- 1800, Shimadzu, Japan). Blank was prepared by replacing the brain tissue homogenate with 100 μ l of distilled water.

Pharmacokinetic parameters

Based on plasma concentration-time curve parameters, the maximum concentration of the drug in plasma (C_{max}) and the time required to reach a maximum concentration (T_{max}) of CLCAE was analysed. Further parameters such as the area under plasma concentration-time curve from zero to time of the final measured sample (AUC_{0-t}) and area under plasma concentration-time curve from zero to infinity ($AUC_{0-\infty}$), elimination half-life ($t_{1/2el}$), elimination rate constant (K_{el}), clearance (Cl) and volume of distribution (V_d) were determined using computer software. Relative bioavailability (F) of both the formulations was determined using the ratio of the total amount of drug absorbed from the formulation to the total amount of drug absorbed from pure. The amount of drug absorbed (A_{max}) from a dosage form is a function of V_d , K_{el} , and $AUC_{0-\infty}$.

$$F = \frac{\text{Total amount of drug absorbed from formulation} (A_{max} \text{ formulation})}{\text{Total amount of drug absorbed from pure drug} (A_{max} \text{ pure drug})} \times 100$$

$$F = \frac{(V_d \times K_{el} \times AUC_{0-\infty})_{\text{formulation}}}{(V_d \times K_{el} \times AUC_{0-\infty})_{\text{pure drug}}} \times 100$$

Statistical analysis

The obtained data of behavioural parameters and pharmacokinetic studies were expressed as mean \pm standard error mean (SEM). Statistical analyses were carried out using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and student t-test. P values <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Stability studies

The stability study was carried out for the sonicated liposomal suspension of SUVs at two different temperatures, i.e. refrigeration temperature (5 ± 2 °C) and room temperature (32 ± 2 °C).

The % inhibition of DPPH by optimized CLTPE was compared with the standard ascorbic acid at the same concentration. The % inhibition of DPPH at 50 µg/ml was found to be 90.75±1.45%, 65.4 ±1.2%, 60±1.3%, and 59.84 ±1.6%, respectively for ascorbic acid, optimized CLTPE.

CLTPE= Chitosan coated liposome of Thespesispopulanea extract

In vivo evaluation of optimized CLCAE and protective role in AD

Y maze model

The Y Maze model was used to evaluate the effect of formulations on spatial working memory based on 2 parameters i.e. the number of arm entries and the % alternations. The evaluation of the memory retention activity of the group III, IV, V in terms of the number of arm entries by rats was carried out.

Table 3.2 Effect of selected groups on the number of arm entry in Y maze, (n=6)

Groups	Treatment	Number of entries on the 90 th day
Normal control	Saline (0.9 % w/v NaCl) 5ml/kg p.o	23.00±1.18 c
Disease control	AlCl ₃ 50mg/kg p.o	34.00±0.85 c
Standard	AlCl ₃ + Rivastigmine 50mg/kg p.o + 1mg/kg p.o	25.00±0.57 ab
Treatment-1	AlCl ₃ + TP Extract 50mg/kg p.o + 5g/kg p.o	29.33±0.88 ab
Treatment - 2	AlCl ₃ + Chitosan coated liposome of TPE 50mg/kg p.o + 100mg/kg p.o	26.32±0.63 ab

Table 3.3 Effect of % alterations in selected groups. (n=6)

Groups	Treatment	% alteration on the 90 th day
Normal control	Saline (0.9 % w/v NaCl) 5ml/kg p.o	22.33±0.49 c
Disease control	AlCl ₃ 50mg/kg p.o	16.50±0.42 c
Standard	AlCl ₃ + Rivastigmine 50mg/kg p.o + 1mg/kg p.o	24.33±0.88 ab
Treatment-1	AlCl ₃ + TP Extract 50mg/kg p.o + 5g/kg p.o	19.00±0.365 ab
Treatment -2	AlCl ₃ + Chitosan coated liposome of TPE 50mg/kg p.o + 100mg/kg p.o	21.34±0.32ab

Neuronal count

In this study, the neuronal count found in CA1 and CA3 regions (out of 100) is given in Table 3.4. The considerable increase in the neuronal numbers observed in groups IV, V, compared to the group II.

Table 3.4 Neuronal count (out of 100) in cornuammonis (CA1 and CA3) region of i) Normal control (NC), ii) Disease control (DC), iii) Standard (Rivastigmin Tartrate) iv) TPE v) CLTPE All the data were expressed as mean ±SE (n=6

NC	DC	STD	TPE	CLTPE
0.000152	0.000020	0.000065	0.0000448	0.000044
0.000164	0.000011	0.000060	0.000035769	0.000031
0.000122	0.0000172	0.000073	0.000020441	0.0000232
0.000133	0.000009	0.000080	0.000042593	0.0000291

NC= Normal control, DC= Disease control, STD =Standard, TAE= Thespesia populonea extract, CLCAE= Chitosan coated liposome of TP extract

AChE assessment study

The acetyl cholinesterase enzyme inhibition was assessed in the brain of treated groups of animal and it was shown in Table 3.32.

Table 3.5 AChE assessment study: Moles of substrate hydrolysed /min/mg of protein

Groups	Neuronal count (out of 100)	
	CA1	CA3
Normal control	93.33±1.33	90.64±2.54
Disease control	27.58±2.41	21.34±3.29
Standard	50.75±3.70	54.21±1.47
TPE	35.83±2.30	38.67±1.40
CLTPE	40.34±7.34	41.10±1.36

All the data were expressed as mean ±SE where n=6

Oral bioavailability study

The amount of drug that reaches into systemic circulations and the extent of drug absorption can be studied by in vivo bioavailability studies. The oral bioavailability study results are given in Table 3.6. The optimized serum concentration CLTPE was found to be 5.32±0.34 at 6 h.

Table 3.6 Oral bioavailability study. C max, peak plasma concentration; T max, time to reach plasma concentration; AUC, area under the curve; t ½, elimination half-life; K el elimination rate constant; Cl, Clearance; Vd, Volume of distribution. Data expressed as mean±SD (n=6)

Stability study

The stability data of liposomes at 5±2 °C, 32±2 °C/60% ±2%RH is given in Table 3.37. Stability could not be carried out at higher temperatures (>room temperature) because phospholipid in liposomes will get deteriorated at a higher temperature.

Table 3.7 Stability study of the CLTPE by considering entrapment efficiency,(expressed in percentage) vesicle size (d.nm), and zeta potential (mV). Data expressed as mean \pm SD (n \geq 3)

Optimized CLTPE	Entrapment study (%)								
	Initial		After 1 Month		After 2 Month		After 3 Month		60% \pm 2%RH
	5 \pm 2	32 \pm 2	5 \pm 2	32 \pm 2	5 \pm 2	32 \pm 2	5 \pm 2	32 \pm 2	
	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	$^{\circ}$ C	
51.3 \pm 0.03	51.3 \pm 0.03	51.5 \pm 0.04	51.3 \pm 0.01	50.8 \pm 0.03	50.8 \pm 0.02	49.2 \pm 0.07	49.5 \pm 0.05		
Vesicle size(d. nm)									
224.4	224.4	224.7	224.8	224.2	224.4	234.2	234.7	60% \pm 2%RH	
Zeta potential (mV)									
22.8	22.8	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	23.4	23.4	60% \pm 2%RH	

DISCUSSION

The current research work was aimed to investigate and develop the CLTPE. The study mainly considered oral drug delivery in treatment for the early stage of AD. Based on the results obtained, a comprehensive study was discussed. This study include interpretation of the TP extract's effective extraction and compatibility in liposomal form.

Standardization of methanolic TPE

The standardization of TP extract was done effectively using RP-HPLC method. The RPHPLC method is suitable for quality control of the raw material extracts and assay markers in TP. It provides a reliable, accurate, linear, precise, simple, quick and within-range quantitative estimation of total triterpenes (madecassoside, asiaticoside, and asiatic acid) in TPE. The fresh methanolic CAE was filtered through vacuum filter, and it was treated with charcoal at 50°C in order to remove the chlorophyll content. Otherwise, chlorophyll, a colouring agent, may interfere with the absorption of UV light. Later 0.1 % solution of TPE was prepared, filtered through a syringe filter and injected into RP HPLC at low wavelength UV detection 210 nm because triterpenes present in the TP do not absorb above 220 nm. The identification of compound AA was done with the retention time 15.79 min with the approximate 10 % availability in the total extract. The present data support the literature survey and found to be suitable with the appropriate desirability.

Formulation of conventional liposomes of TPE (TPEL)

The TPEL was formulated using the solvent evaporation method. It is the most relevant method to prepare liposomes using volatile solvents. In this method, TP extract was dissolved in dichloromethane to obtain a clear solution. Due to its lower boiling point (39.6 °C) with lower toxicity (LD50 value 1.5 g / kg in rat) solvent was selected. Based on the literature survey, the drug: SPC ratio was taken in the range of 1:5 to 1:15 and the SPC: cholesterol ratio in the range of 70:30-50:50. The plant extract was dissolved in dichloromethane solvent and evaporated using rotary flash evaporated. The film was dried at 45°C for nearly 45 min to remove the organic solvent. To improve the stability of the liposome, cholesterol was added in an appropriate quantity. The obtained multi-lamellar vesicles (MLVs) were pulverized using an ultra-probe sonicator to get the desired size range of less than 250 nm 4.4.1Formulation of CLCAE The

positively charged chitosan was used to form a coat on liposomes to enhance its mucoadhesivity to negatively charged cell membrane and thereby prolong the release of the drug. Because of electrostatic interactions between the negatively charged SPC and the positive charges of primary amino groups of chitosan, it is useful in coating the surface of liposomes. Chitosan coating enhances the stability of liposomes and prevents drug leakage from the vesicular structure.

Formulation of CLTPE

The chitosan was coated onto their surface to improve the colloidal stability and controlled release by improving the mucoadhesiveness to the negatively charged cell membrane. Chitosan was reported to be useful in coating the negatively charged liposomes' surface because of electrostatic interactions between the negatively charged SPC and the positive charges of primary amino groups of chitosan. Chitosan coating also prevents drug leakage from the vesicular structure.

***In vitro* antioxidant activity study**

In vitro antioxidant activity optimized CLTPE was evaluated as free radical scavenging activity (% of DPPH scavenged). It was compared with the standard ascorbic acid at the same 50 µg/ml concentration. The % inhibition of DPPH at 50µg/ml was found to be 90.75±1.45%, 60±1.3, respectively for ascorbic acid optimized CLTPE.

***In vivo* evaluation of optimized CLTPE and their protective role in AD**

Induction of AD. The AlCl₃ model was adopted to induce AD. Aluminium (Al) ion is a neurotoxic metal, the continuous exposure may lead to various neurodegenerative disease.

Mechanism of action of the AlCl₃ model in AD Aluminium ions are the potential neurotoxic agent. This trivalent cation binds to IRP (iron regulatory protein) and stimulates on AβPP as well as ferritin. Abnormal expression of AβPP will lead to an increased amount of Aβ (which is resistant to proteases enzyme because Al ion associated) accumulates in mainly the hippocampus region. Al ions involve neurodegenerative pathways by accelerating the phosphorylation of tau and by stimulating iron-induced lipid peroxidation. Meanwhile, abnormal expression of ferritin caused an altered concentration of free iron ions, the formation of free radicals, and thus, will

cause oxidative damage and membrane lipid peroxidation. These events finally lead to neuronal death in AD.

Behavioural study -Y Maze model

The Y Maze model was used to evaluate the effect of formulations on spatial working memory based on 2 parameters i.e. the number of arm entries and the % alternations. The evaluation of the memory retention activity of group III, IV, V in terms of the number of arm entries by rats was carried out. Group V showed a significant decrease in the number of arm entries compared to group II. Group II showed a significant ($p < 0.001$) increase in the % alteration compared to the group I.

Neuronal count

In this study, the neuronal count found in CA1 and CA3 regions (out of 100) is given in Table 3.31. The CA1 and CA3 regions of the hippocampus sector are exposed to AD-type neurofibrillary degeneration. The principal reason for a diminution of a neuron is due to the accumulation of amyloid plaques formed by the enzymatic breakdown of amyloid precursor protein (APP) and neurofibrillary tangles that is occurred by hyper-phosphorylation and oligomerization of tau in this region. As a consequence, it leads to disruption in neuronal transmission due to the slowdown of enzymatic signalling and nutrient supply to the neuron at result in a decrease in the count of neurons. The considerable increase in the neuronal numbers observed in groups IV, V compared to group II.

AChE assessment study

AChE (acetyl cholinesterase) enzyme is responsible for the degradation of acetylcholine level at a synaptic cleft region in the brain and influencing the cholinergic neurotransmission. The single-molecule of AchE can break down 5000 Ach molecules per second. The acetyl cholinesterase enzyme inhibition was assessed in the brain of treated groups of animals in term of moles of substrate hydrolysed /min/mg of protein shown in Table 3.3. Group II shows a significant increase in the AChE level in the brain, the level of acetylcholine found decreased as compared

to group I ($p < 0.05$). The accumulation of AChE in group II forms a network with A β peptide and stimulates amyloid fibril formation in the hippocampus region. However, group III exhibited a significant increase in acetylcholine levels by altering the active sites of AChE and inhibiting its activity. Group IV, V exhibited a significantly decreased AChE activity.

Stability study

The stability study refers to both the physical and chemical integrity of the ingredients during their shelf life. The liposomes are thermodynamically unstable systems, the major problem involves vesicles that tend to fuse, grow more prominent, resulting in breakage of the liposomes on storage which leads to drug leakage from the vesicles. The stability data of liposomes at 5 ± 2 °C, 32 ± 2 °C/ $60\% \pm 2\%$ RH is given in Table. The vesicle size was found to be slightly bigger after the 2nd months of the storage indicated congeal liposome subsequently affecting entrapment efficiency of CLTPE.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present research work aim was to investigate and develop CA in a nanovesicular system to prevent the progression of AD. CLTPE demonstrated the great potential of extract when administered in modified form. The CLTPE shows better pharmacological action compared to the standard extract of TP, attributed to the chitosan coating. Therefore, the developed product can enhance efficacy and improve patient compliance by oral delivery.. Further modification of the developed formulation can be also be used as a nutraceutical product to prevent AD. The outcome of the present work is promising, and more experimental data and clinical study is required for further authentication of TP efficacy in nanovesicular form.

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Date : 10/07/2022

To

Dr. Radha Mahendran

Professor & Head

Department of Bioinformatics,

VISTAS

Dear Madam

Sub: Requesting to Insilico Receptor Based Screening of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Library Against Protothecosis, Zoonotic Algal Disease- reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Natural Antiviral drugs a consultancy project entitled "Insilico Receptor Based Screening of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Library Against Protothecosis, Zoonotic Algal Disease" to the sum of Rs.1.49,860/- (Including GST) to the Department of Bioinformatics, School of Lifesciences, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

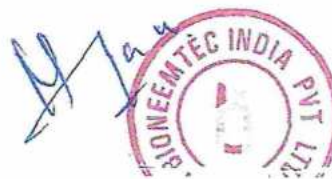
Thanking you,

Dr. R. Menaga

Managing Director

Bioneemtec India Pvt Ltd, Biotech Park for women,

Third Main Road, Siruseri, Tamil Nadu





VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act. 1956)

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ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

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Date: 12/07/2022

To

Dr. R. Menaga

Managing Director

Bioneemtec India Pvt Ltd, Biotech Park for women,

Third Main Road, Siruseri, Tamil Nadu

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..


Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Radha Mahendran

Professor & Head

Department of Bioinformatics,

VISTAS

Report

**Insilico Receptor Based Screening of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Library Against
Protothecosis, Zoonotic Algal Disease**

Principal Investigator

Dr. Radha Mahendran

Professor & Head, Department of Bioinformatics, VISTAS

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

**Bioneemtec India Pvt Ltd, Biotech park for women, Third Main Road, Siruseri, Tamil
Nadu**

REPORT

Toward the end of December 2019, a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) with human-to-human transmission and severe human infection, originating in Wuhan, China, was identified [1]. This virus has affected many persons in China and spread to other countries in a very short time. On January 30, 2020, the Director-General of the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of 2019-nCoV constitutes a public health emergency of international concern and issued temporary recommendations under the *International Health Regulations* [2]. According to the Daily Report of China National Health Commission, as of this writing on February 2, 2020, 14,488 cases, including 304 deaths, have been confirmed in China; 146 cases, including 1 death, have also been reported among 23 other countries. This pandemic is still ongoing, so it is urgent to find new preventive and therapeutic agents as soon as possible. In addition, commensurate with the risk, strong measures for early detection, isolation and treatment of cases, as well as minimization of transmission through social interaction must be implemented.

While specific vaccines and antiviral agents are the most effective methods to prevent and treat viral infection, there are not yet effective treatments that target the 2019-nCoV. Development of these treatments may require months or years, meaning that a more immediate treatment or control mechanism should be found if possible. Herbs used in traditional Chinese medicine present a potentially valuable resource to this end. The effectiveness of herbal treatment to control contagious disease was demonstrated during the 2003 severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak. As such, the Chinese government is encouraging the use of herbal plants in fighting this new viral pneumonia. However, the application of herbal treatment is mainly guided by the type of herb (based on the catalogue of classic literature on herbs) and the patient's symptoms or signs. There is often not enough information to predetermine whether the herbs in question can directly target the viral cause, in other words, herbal usage is generally not guided by viral pathology. We think more detailed knowledge about the direct antiviral effects of different plants would be greatly helpful to the doctors selecting them.

In fact, after the outbreak of SARS, many groups dedicated themselves to finding anti-coronavirus agents, including some natural compounds that exist in traditional Chinese herbal medicines. The coronavirus encodes more than one dozen proteins, some of which are essential to viral entry and replication. Among these proteins, the most well-studied are papain-like protease (PLpro), 3C-like protease (3CLpro) and spike protein. Coronavirus PLpro not only processes the viral polypeptide onto functional proteins but is also a deubiquitinating enzyme that can dampen host anti-viral response by hijacking the ubiquitin (Ub) system. For example, SARS PLpro cleaves ISG15, a two-domain Ub-like protein, and Lys48-linked polyUb chains, releasing diUbLys48 products. SARS-3CLpro is a cysteine protease indispensable to the viral life cycle. Coronavirus spike protein uses angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 as a receptor to help the virus enter cells. These three proteins make attractive targets for drug development.

Through *in silico* and biological processing, a series of small molecules, including those from natural compounds, have been screened and confirmed to directly inhibit these important proteins in SARS or Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) coronavirus. The gene sequence of 2019-nCoV has been released, which suggests high similarities between the main proteins in this virus and those previously identified in SARS-Cov or MERS-Cov. In this sense, previously reported anti-SARS-Cov or anti-MERS-Cov natural compounds may become a valuable guide to finding anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) herbal plants among the traditional Chinese herbs used to treat viral pneumonia.

It is a challenge to screen out the herbs containing anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) compounds from the large number of those possibly being used for patients infected with this pathogen, especially in very short time. Here, we propose two principles to guide such work: oral effectiveness and traditional usage compatibility. The first principle refers to the fact that most Chinese herbal plants are orally ingested after boiling with water, meaning that the anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) ingredients in selected plants should be absorbable via oral preparation. The second principle recognizes that candidate plants should be consistent with the type classifications for traditional herbal usage, since type-guided applications are integral to herbal use, as mentioned above. Following these two principles, we used a 6-step selection process (3 for each principle), including drug-likeness, evaluation of oral bioavailability, molecular docking, network pharmacology analysis and other methods to identify herbs that have both a high possibility of containing effective anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) compounds and are classified as treating virus-caused respiratory infection.

Materials and methods

2.1. Literature search and compound selection

PubMed literature concerning natural compounds against SARS or MERS coronavirus activity was selected using the query “coronavirus AND inhibitor AND (SARS OR MERS OR SARS-CoV OR MERS-CoV).” After careful reading of the studies returned by this search, the natural compounds that had biologically confirmed antiviral activities were compared with the Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology database (TCMSP, <http://www.tcmssp.com/browse.php?qc=herbs>), the Encyclopedia of Traditional Chinese Medicine (ETCM, <http://www.nrc.ac.cn:9090/ETCM/>) and SymMap (<https://www.symmap.org/>). Natural compounds both associated with antiviral activity and contained in herbs were examined in the next step of our study.

2.2. ADME screening of natural compounds

Since Chinese herbal treatments are always taken orally after boiling with water, an *in silico* integrative model of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME) was used to screen for natural compounds that may be bioactive via oral administration. The indices used for the screening include evaluation of oral bioavailability, Caco-2 permeability, drug-like value, and drug half-life. The threshold values indicating effectiveness for these four indices were > 30%, > -0.4, > 0.18 and > 3 h, respectively, as recommended by Hu et al. The values of these four indices can be obtained from the TCMSP database.

2.3. Protein-molecular docking

We used molecular docking software AutoDock 4 to perform protein compound docking analysis, according to the following procedure: (1) We built three-dimensional (3D) structure files of the proteins of interest. We used the online server SWISS-MODEL (<https://swissmodel.expasy.org/>) to build the 3D structures of the proteins of interest by template-based modeling, these template structures being the reported 3D structures of the corresponding proteins from SARS-CoV. The models built were of Protein Data Bank (PDB) format. (2) To retrieve the required 3D structure files of compounds, the structure data file (SDF) format of compounds were retrieved from the PubChem website and then converted to PDB format by

Discovery Studio. (3) AutoDock 4.2 was used to prepare PDBQT format files for target and ligand screening (Target.pdbqt and Ligand.pdbqt) and grid and docking parameter files (a.gpf and a.dpf). (4) Molecular docking was performed using AutoDock in Cygwin and finally the results were analyzed. The process and parameters used were detailed by Rizvi et al [27].

2.4. Plant selection

Herbs were selected through three steps. (1) Primary selection: molecules chosen from the above steps were used as input for the TCMSP, ETCM and SymMap to search for plants containing that input and the plants were filtered by the numbers of antiviral compounds they contain. Those containing 2 or more antiviral compounds were selected for the next step. (2) Classic usage catalogue cross-reference: only herbs traditionally used to treat viral respiratory infection were retained for further study. (3) Predication of general effects *in vivo* with network pharmacology analysis, which is detailed as follows.

2.5. Network pharmacology analysis

The TCMSP provided the main components of each herb and the protein targets for each component. We identified the reported chemical constituents for each plant in the final analysis and used the ADME indices listed above to find the orally absorbable and drug-like compounds for the plant. The protein targets of these compounds were downloaded from the TCMSP database. All protein targets for each individual plant were used as input for the String online server (<https://string-db.org/>) to perform protein–protein interaction analysis and pathway enrichment. Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathways enriched (with $P < 0.01$) by the input were downloaded.

All data were processed using the statistical language R (3.6.2), unless otherwise specified.

Go to:

3. Results

3.1. Overlapping of natural compounds biologically confirmed to be anti-SARS or anti-MERS coronavirus in literature and in Chinese herbal database

We received 261 hits from conducting our search in the PubMed database. After careful evaluation of the abstracts from these citations we downloaded and carefully analyzed the full text of 23 highly relevant papers. The natural compounds reported to have biologically confirmed anti-coronavirus activity were identified and then compared to the ingredients listed in three Chinese herbal databases. The result was 115 overlapping ingredients, which we used for further testing (Fig. 1).

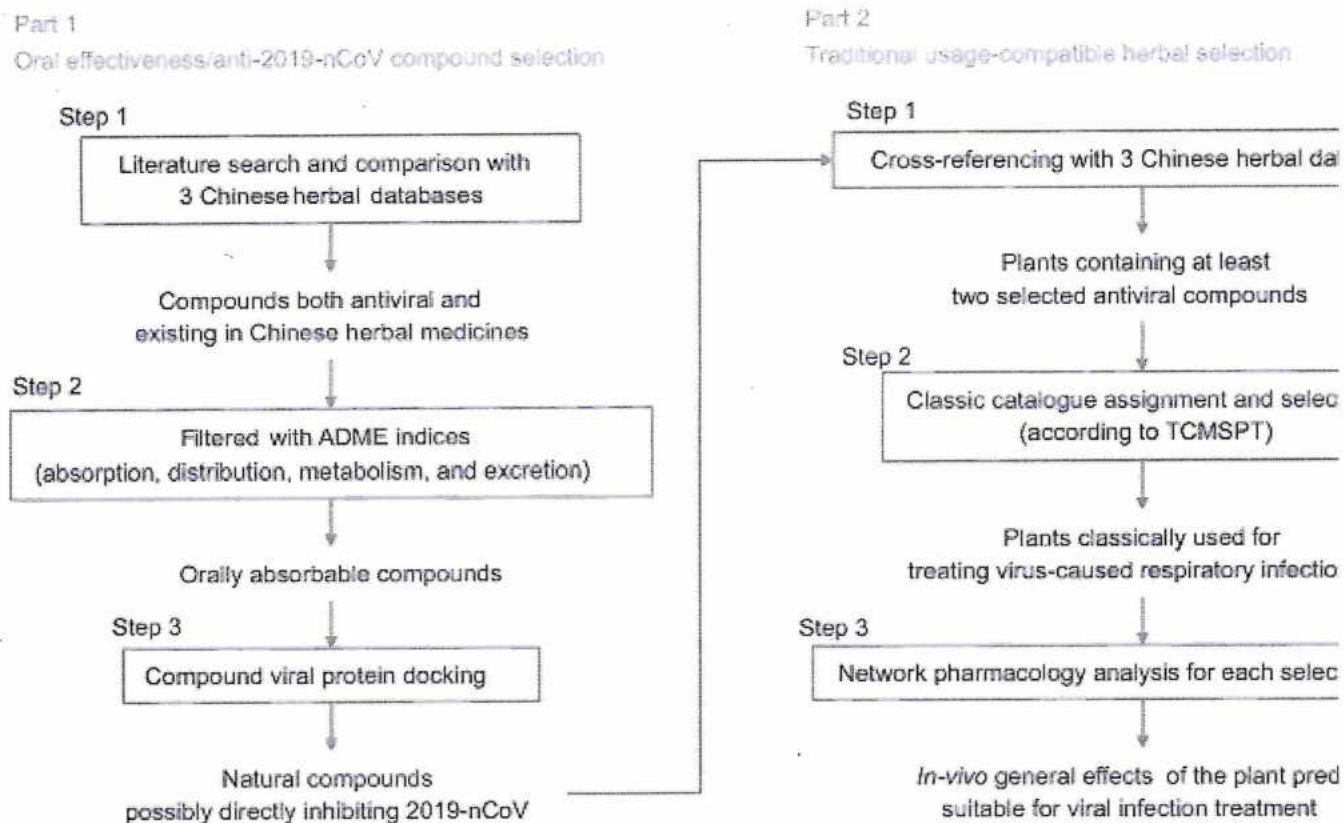


Fig. 1

Workflow scheme. The work is divided into two main parts, natural compound selection and herbal plant selection. Each part consists of three steps. As detailed in the text, oral effectiveness is important in compound selection, while in the plant selection portion, the selected herbs should be compatible with the classic usages of herbal treatment in traditional Chinese medicine. TCMSP: Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology.

3.2. Filtration of compounds selected by ADME

The antiviral activities of the 115 natural compounds were reportedly confirmed with enzyme-based (cell-free) or cell-based experimental systems. To be utilized as a Chinese herbal medicine, they must be absorbable via oral prescription. Therefore, we performed ADME screening for the 115 natural compounds, reducing the number of candidates to 13.

3.3. Docking between selected compounds and their reported targets

To perform the docking analysis, the 3D structure files of 2019-nCoV PLpro, 3CLpro and spike proteins were built based on the corresponding SARS-CoV templates, i.e., PDB 5e6j, 1uj1 and 6cad, respectively. Then, molecule-protein docking was carried out between the molecules and their reported targets. If the molecules were reported to inhibit viral entry, they were docked with spike proteins (Table 1). Each separate analysis returned positive results (Table 1, Fig. 2 and online supplementary Fig. S1), indicating the natural compounds we selected might directly inhibit 2019-nCoV. The molecules selected to target PLpro (M2, M3, M7, M9, M10, M11 and M13) mainly bound in the region between the thumb and palm domains, which might interfere with substrate entering this enzyme's active sites, located at the bottom of the two domains [29]. The molecules reported to inhibit 3CLpro (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M8, M10, M11, M12 and M13) mainly entered the region between domains 2 and 3, and this region is

important for 3CLpro to form a dimer [30]. M6 was reported to inhibit viral entry, accordingly it bound the fusion cone of spike protein; this cone structure is important for viral membrane fusion [31] (Fig. 2 and [online supplementary Fig. S1](#)).

Table 1

The molecules and their docking proteins, binding energy (kcal/mol).

No.	Molecular name	Targets or inhibition	Reference	Docking (binding energy)		
				PLpro	3CLpro	Spike
M1	Betulinic acid	Replication, 3CLpro	[16]	Undo	-4.23	Undo
M2	Coumaroyltyramine	PLpro and 3CLpro	[11], [20]	-3.22	-4.18	Undo
M3	Cryptotanshinone	PLpro and 3CLpro	[18]	-5.25	-6.23	Undo
M4	Desmethoxyreserpine	Replication, 3CLpro, and entry	[6]	Undo	-3.52	Undo
M5	Dihomo- γ -linolenic acid	3CLpro	[7]	Undo	-3.88	Undo
M6	Dihydrotanshinone	Entry, and spike protein	[28]	Undo	Undo	-5.16
M7	Kaempferol	PLpro and 3CLpro	[11]	-2.15	-6.01	Undo
M8	Lignan	Replication, 3CLpro	[16]	Undo	-4.27	Undo
M9	Moupinamide	PLpro	[20]	-3.05	Undo	Undo
M10	N-cis-feruloyltyramine	PLpro and 3CLpro	[11], [20]	-3.11	-4.31	Undo
M11	Quercetin	PLpro and 3CLpro	[20]	-4.62	-6.25	Undo
M12	Sugiol	Replication, 3CLpro	[16]	Undo	-6.04	Undo
M13	Tanshinone IIa	PLpro and 3CLpro	[18]	-5.02	-5.17	Undo

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3CLpro: 3C-like protease; PLpro: papain-like protease.

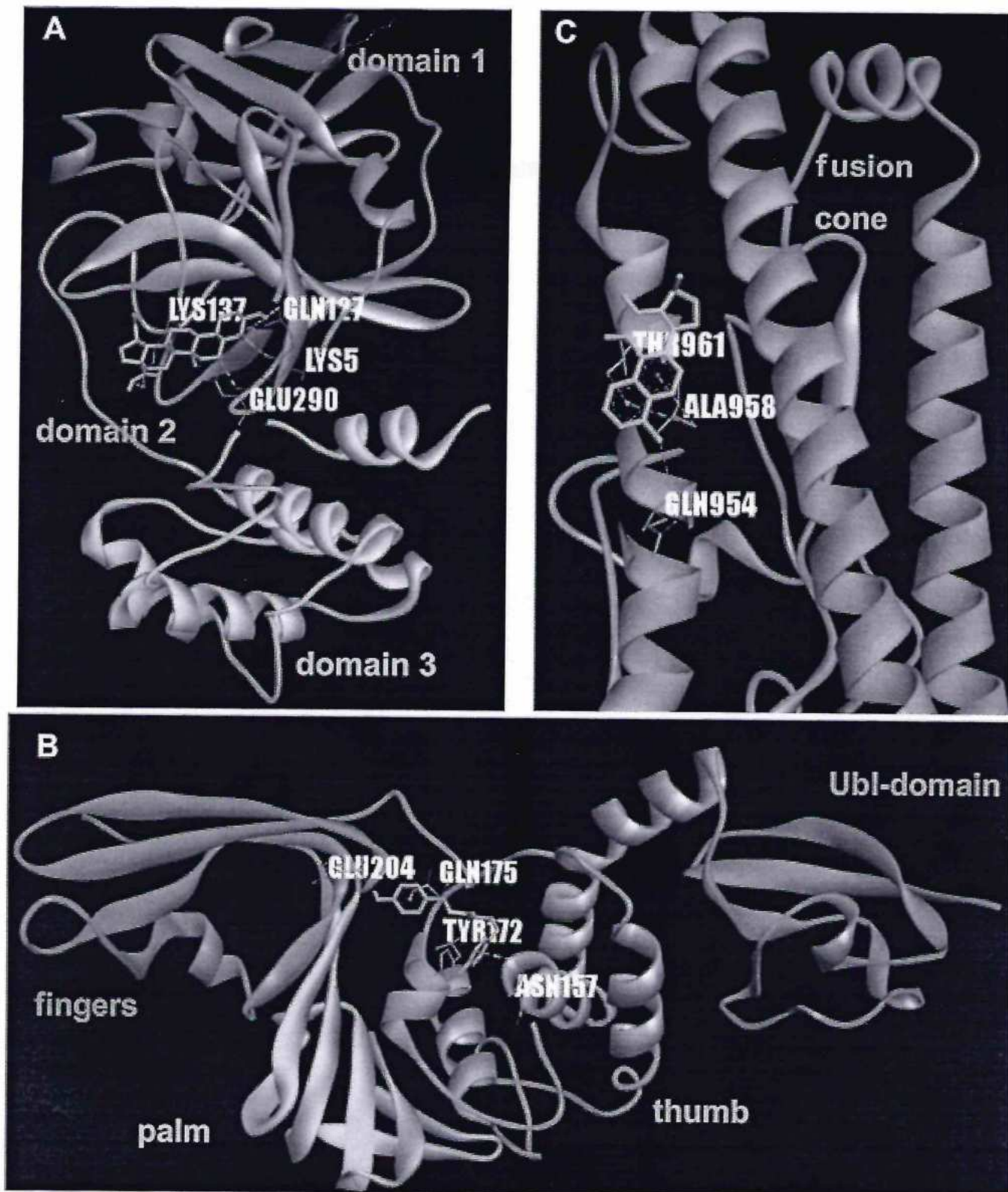


Fig. 2

Docking between selected natural compounds and their reported targets. A. PLpro and natural compound M2; B. 3CL and M1; C. Spike and M6. Docking is performed with AutoDock 4 which is detailed in Materials and Methods. The protein structure files are listed in [Table 1](#). Protein domains are shown in different colors, while natural compounds are shown in dark yellow. The amino acids labeled were those interacting with compound. 3CLpro: 3C-like protease; PLpro: papain-like protease.

3.4. Selection of antiviral herbal plants

The 13 molecules passing the three-round selection process were then compared to the three Chinese herbal databases, and we found 230 herbs containing these molecules ([online supplementary file Table S1](#)). We then evaluated these herbs for those containing 2 or more of the 13 natural compounds, leaving 125 results. We cross-referenced the 125 results with the classic categorizations for herbal usage in the TCMSP database, finally choosing 11 types that are traditionally used to treat viral respiratory infections. There are 26 herbal plants within the 11 types. The timeframe during the course of a viral infection that each of these 26 herbal plants ([Table 2](#)) should be used was also documented by seeking advice from senior practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine. For example, plants catalogued as antipyretic detoxifying drugs, qi-reinforcing drugs, antitussive antiasthmatics, pungent cool diaphoretics and phlegm-resolving medicines may all be used throughout the course of infection, whereas drugs belonging to the interior warming group may be best utilized in prevention.

Table 2

The 26 Chinese herbals screened and the possible time for usage.

No.	Herbal name		Number*	Classic catalogue		Time to use
	Latin	Chinese		Latin/English	Chinese	
1	<i>Forsythiae fructus</i>	连翘	3	Antipyretic detoxifying	清热解毒药	Full course
2	Licorice	甘草	3	Qi-reinforcing	补气药	Full course
3	<i>Mori cortex</i>	桑白皮	3	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Full course
4	<i>Chrysanthemi flos</i>	菊花	2	Pungent diaphoretics	cool 辛凉解表药	Full course
5	<i>Farfarae flos</i>	款冬花	2	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Full course
6	<i>Lonicerae japonicae flos</i>	金银花	2	Antipyretic-detoxifying drugs	清热解毒药	Full course
7	<i>Mori follum</i>	桑叶	2	Pungent diaphoretics	cool 辛凉解表药	Full course
8	<i>Peucedani radix</i>	前胡	2	Phlegm-resolving medicine	化痰药	Full course
9	<i>Rhizoma fagopyri cymosi</i>	金荞麦	2	Antipyretic detoxifying	清热解毒药	Full course
10	<i>Tamaricis cacumen</i>	西河柳	3	Pungent-warm exterior-releasing medicine	辛温解表药	Early
11	<i>Erigeron breviscapus</i>	灯盏细辛	2	Pungent-warm exterior-releasing medicine	辛温解表药	Early
12	<i>Radix bupleuri</i>	柴胡	2	Pungent	cool 辛凉解	Early

				diaphoretics	表药	
13	<i>Coptidis rhizoma</i>	黄连	2	Heat-clearing and dampness medicine	and drying 清热燥湿药	Middle
14	<i>Houttuyniae herba</i>	鱼腥草	2	Antipyretic-detoxifying	清热解毒药	Middle
15	<i>Hoveniae dulcis semen</i>	枳椇子	2	Antipyretic-detoxifying	清热解毒药	Middle
16	<i>Inulae flos</i>	旋覆花	2	Phlegm resolving medicine	化痰药	Middle
17	<i>Eriobotryae folium</i>	枇杷叶	3	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Middle and later
18	<i>Hedysarum multijugum maxim.</i>	黄芪	3	Qi-reinforcing	补气药	Middle and later
19	<i>Lepidii descurainiae semen</i>	葶苈子	3	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Middle and later
20	<i>Ardisiae japonicae herba</i>	矮地茶	2	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Middle and later
21	<i>Asteris radix et rhizoma</i>	紫菀	2	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Middle and later
22	<i>Euphorbiae helioscopiae herba</i>	泽漆	2	Diuretic dampness-excreting	利水渗湿药	Middle and later
23	<i>Ginkgo semen</i>	白果	2	Antitussive antiasthmatics	止咳平喘药	Middle and later
24	<i>Anemarrhenae rhizoma</i>	知母	3	Fire-purging	清热泻火药	Later
25	<i>Epimrdii herba</i>	淫羊藿	2	Yang-reinforcing	补阳药	Later
26	<i>Fortunes bossfern rhizome</i>	贯众	2	Warming interior	温里药	Prevention

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*The number of antiviral natural compounds contained in the plant.

3.5. Network analysis of possible effects or mechanisms

Each of the potentially effective herbal remedies contains many ingredients in addition to the antiviral ones found here. Thus, the general effects of each plant should be examined by combining the effects of all of the orally absorbable and biologically active ingredients in it. To evaluate the possible general *in vivo* effects of each of our identified herbs, we used the ADME indices listed above to examine each of the orally absorbable and drug-like ingredients recorded in the TCMS database for each plant. We then extracted the target proteins for each ingredient which had passed the screening process. All proteins belonging to a single plant were combined

as input on the online protein–protein interaction analysis server, String, to find the pathway enrichment.

For the 26 herbs, about 1/3 of the top 30 KEGG-enriched pathways (mean = 11) were related to regulating viral infection, immune/inflammatory reactions and hypoxia response, indicating that they are potentially effective treatments for viral respiratory infection and. Note that some of the herbal plants selected here had been reported to be effective for SARS-CoV infection in 2003 (

4. Discussion

In this work, we undertook a multiple step selection process and screened out 26 herbal plants with a high probability of directly inhibiting the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), possibly providing instant help in the prevention and treatment of the pneumonia that it can cause. While mainly in China at this point, viral spread is ongoing and has affect persons worldwide.

Two principles guided our screening work. The first is that the anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) components contained in the source plants should be absorbable via oral prescription. This principle requires that the herbs selected should contain biologically proven anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) ingredients, and that these natural compounds should pass the drug-likeness and oral bioavailability evaluations. Therefore, we conducted a three-step screening process. First, we extracted natural compounds verified in PubMed as being effective in treating SARS or MERS coronavirus and then cross-checked these compounds in the Chinese herbal databases. There were 115 overlapping compounds. This method was an expeditious way to identify natural components both pre-existing in Chinese herbal treatment and having a high possibility of anti-coronavirus (2019-nCoV) activity. This is important, as the anti-coronavirus effects of the selected compounds have been biologically confirmed, and the genetic similarities between coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and SARS or MERS coronavirus are high

The anti-coronavirus effects of the natural compounds screened by the above method have been mainly confirmed *in vitro* by direct loading onto cultured cells, thus it does not guarantee their effectiveness *in vivo*, especially with oral preparation—the principal way in which Chinese herbals are administered. Therefore, to meet the first principle, we ran ADME filters on the natural compounds selected by 4 indices, as used by Hu et al. Among the 115 compounds highlighted by our first step, only 13 passed this screening, showing the necessity of such a test.

The novel coronavirus has some mutations when compared to SARS or MERS coronavirus, so the natural compounds effectiveness against the two previous coronaviruses might not be present in the new virus. To reduce this risk, and as the third step of our first principle, we reconstructed the 3D structure of the new coronavirus using the reported structures of SARS and MERS coronavirus proteins as a guide, and then used molecular docking technology to simulate whether the 13 natural compounds selected could combine with the structures we constructed for the new coronavirus proteins. All 13 compounds could bind to the proteins as predicted for the new coronavirus. We believe that the high success rate of our docking screening was due to the high genetic similarity between the new coronavirus and the SARS or MERS virus.

Our second principle for screening should also be emphasized and elaborated upon. It states that the selected herbal plants must conform to traditional usages. There are many kinds of Chinese

herbs that have been used for thousands of years. Based on this rich history and experience, Chinese herbal medicines are divided into different types, each type dedicated to certain kinds of diseases. Ignoring these grouping guidelines can lead to serious side effects. Therefore, as a further condition for the medicine screened here, we verified that they have been routinely used to treat viral pneumonia. To meet this principle, we conducted another three-step screening process for the herbal plants.

First, we searched the Chinese medicine database for herbs containing the 13 natural compounds identified. Herbs containing at least 2 of these potentially useful compounds were selected, and a total of 125 herbal plants were identified. The second step in targeted plant selection was based on type classification. Of the 125 results, only 26 herbs were found to be routinely used in treating viral respiratory infection.

Finally, network pharmacological analysis was performed to predict the possible therapeutic effects of these 26 plants. Because Chinese herbal medicines contain many ingredients, and multiple absorbable ingredients might exert their effects on the body, the general effects of herbs may be dictated by all of the absorbable ingredients they contain. With this consideration in mind, we extracted the recorded ingredients of each of the plants selected from the Chinese medicine database and screened these ingredients for drug-likeness and oral availability (via ADME filter). The target proteins of all ingredients passing ADME selection were used for network enrichment to predict the general effects of the herbal plants. For all the plants analyzed, nearly half of the top 30 pathways enriched in KEGG are related to antiviral, immune/inflammatory responses and hypoxia response indicating that these herbs are suitable for anti-viral usage. In fact, some of the herbal plants selected here had been reported effective in against SARS-CoV infection in 2003. We thought that the general antiviral and immune/inflammation effects predicted for the 26 plants are correlated with the fact that these plants were selected according to Chinese herbal type classifications.

Of course, it should be pointed out that Chinese herbs that have not been identified through this screening process may still have beneficial effects. Further, considering that the biologically validated natural compounds reported in the literature cannot cover all antiviral natural compounds, and the natural compounds included in the Chinese medicine database are not complete, the process that we have followed may have excluded herbs that would be well suited to this treatment. Nevertheless, the purpose of this screening was to provide a rational approach for selecting Chinese herbal medicines with a high potential efficacy in treating 2019-nCoV and related viruses. The specific dosage and usage of each herb should be determined based on patients' manifestations. Finally, the key step in this screening was molecular docking. The 3D structures of the proteins used here are based on reported gene sequences. If the virus mutates during transmission, a new screening is recommended.



VEL SAKTHI ENGINEERING WORKS

(Mfrs & Supply of Ferrous & Non Ferrous Precision Machined
Components for automobile and General Engg. Industries)

Ref. :

Date :

Date: 04.07.2022

To
Dr. L. KARIKALAN
HOD/Automobile Engineering
School of Engineering
VISTAS

Dear Sir,

Sub: Requesting to Design and Model Development of a Two-Seater Micro Hybrid Car

We are involved in the Design and Model Development of a Two-Seater Micro Hybrid Car. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Design and Model Development of a Two-Seater Micro Hybrid Car" to the sum of Rs. 75,000/- (Including GST) to the Department of Automobile Engineering, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

For VEL SAKTHI ENGINEERING WORKS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

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Date: 06.07.2022

To

Mr. S. SATHISHKUMAR

Managing Partner

Vel Sakthi Engineering Works

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks, and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg.

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the industry.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,


Dr. L. KARIKALAN

HOD/Automobile Engineering

School of Engineering

VISTAS

**Design and Model Development of a Two-Seater Micro
Hybrid Car**

Principal Investigator

Dr. L. KARIKALAN

**Professor and Head, Dept. of Automobile Engineering,
School of Engineering, VISTAS**

Beneficiary of the Consultant Work

**VEL Sakthi Engineering Works,
162, Krishna Nagar Main Road, Krishna Nagar,
Nerkundram, Chennai**

DESIGN AND MODEL DEVELOPMENT OF A TWO-SEATER MICRO HYBRID CAR

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the day man moved from all fours to two, he has constantly strived to obliterate his environment similar to the rodent family, the case in point with the mammal family. Society has honoured those who have caused most damage as successful and made them role models to look up at, hence it is quite surprising for most to understand the essence of the content herein. While that may be the case with the bourgeoisie and the intelligence alike, work of this nature should not remain in small cults but enlarge itself into the global arena and find immediate application to reduce the damage to the world we live in.

While it has been iterated in earlier documents the significant contribution of manufacturing to environmental damage and the necessity to shift focus to this area to reduce the overall carbon footprint, energy and water use, it becomes also imperative that more effort and energy be spent on implementing the thought process on the ground. On one hand while we seek to scrounge out energy savings through energy saving devices and improvements through engineering. It is heartbreaking to see the untutored part of the human mass go about their damaging activity without a clue with their wars, waste, their ostentatious affluence, unbridled population explosion and all driven by greed under the guise of achieving the so-called elusive success.

To make a small car about 6000 kg of CO₂ alone has already been emitted before it reaches the user, not including the huge amount of energy spent and the water used to make the same. While governments enjoy the large volumes of taxes that they stand to gain from the sale of products, it is surprising that their advisors have no clue as to the volume of damage caused when these products are scrapped. Products made by human hands must last a long time since their footprint is very large.

In a consumerist society, people are encouraged to consume more and leave a trail of waste right to the bottom of the ocean floor. This is not sustainable for civilization, while it may be argued that civilizations only rise to fall and it is all part of a great cycle, so we don't need make much ado about it, there is much to be learnt from the ways of the Amish communities of America and Native communities of the world.



In the light of the depressing scenario, and the helpless situation, this exercise attempts to explore the low carbon route for manufacturing vehicles and thereby lower the damage caused by manufacturing and designing a judicious combination of ICE, Solar and grid charge to enhance the system efficiency essentially in terms of reduction of damage to the environment and create a blueprint to enable the reader follow an easier route.

2. METHODOLOGY

This project, aims to create a vehicle that would meet all user requirements. The proposed vehicle is envisaged to be configured as a Micro Car with seating for four, sufficient luggage space, improved safety and a powerful drivetrain enough to meet the performance requirements comparable to conventional vehicles

The following are the methods to develop the design and model development of a two-seater micro hybrid car.

- To use renewable naturally available materials with minimum processing.
- To use fully recyclable materials.
- To minimize process intervention.
- To use minimal number of materials.
- To use environmentally friendly materials

Components and Assemblies will be studied in the new context and unconventional alternatives will be used if it meets the Carbon Criteria. For the purpose of simpler Decision Making, an Index called Desired Quality "Q" is introduced. Where "Q" is found by dividing Strength by Density.

$$Q_{Steel} = \frac{210 \times 10^6}{7860} = 25445.29$$

$$Q_{Pine} = \frac{35 \times 10^6}{500} = 70000$$

Material choices can be made by using this Index. A Higher Index gives a Material that can give a Larger Surface Area and Strength which can be used for Body Outer Panelling, Inner Panelling, Flooring, Roofing and Closures. A Lower Index, indicates a Strong Material that occupies Less Volume which can be used for Suspension Parts, Wheel Hub Units, Door Hinges, Locks, Steering, Sub Frames and Brackets. The vehicle design exercise has been divided into key thrust areas for study and active redressal.

1. Vehicle performance
2. Drive train
3. Wheels and tyres
4. Chassis
5. Suspension, brakes and steering and controls
6. Body shell and Interior Trim

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

3.1 Mass estimates

Commencing a Vehicle Design exercise starts with the mass estimation. The elements and corresponding masses listed here are actual based on CAD data and actual component weight measurements. It is visible that the body and cage form a major part of the mass of the vehicle and it has to be addressed carefully and ways to reduce the same with alternatives will add to the low carbon footprint of the vehicle.

	MASS ESTIMATES	kg	units	kg	
1	FRAME	15	1	15	
2	TYRE 165 60R12	5	4	20	
3	RIM	2.5	4	10	
4	HUB BRAKES DRUM	4	4	16	
5	STG COL/ WHEEL/RACK	5	1	5	
6	SUSPENSION	4	4	16	
7	CONTROLS ABC	2	1	2	
8	DRIVER SEAT	5	1	5	
9	PASSENGER BENCH	4	1	4	
10	ROLL CAGE	22	1	22	
11	BODY	110	1	110	
12	ENGINE	25	1	25	
13	MOTOR	10	1	10	

14	BATTERY 60v 30aH	14	3	42	
15	KERB MASS			302	
16	PASSENGER	70	4	280	
	TOTAL MASS			582	
	GVW			5709.42	N

3.2 Rolling Resistance

is given by weight multiplied by the coefficient of rolling resistance. The Coefficient varies depending on the surface the vehicle rolls on and several other factors including tyres and suspension geometry. On good smooth surfaces it is as low as 0.15 and may go up to 1 in sand. For a city runabout, this value has been chosen at 0.15.

ROLLING RESISTANCE				
Rr	0.02	5709.42	85.64	N

3.3 Air Resistance $R_a = k_a A V^2$

Varies with vehicle velocity and determines max power / max speed limits. For the vehicle style 0.035 has been chosen as the coefficient.

AIR RESISTANCE R_a		
Coeff of Air resistance	0.035	
AREA	1.652	m ²
MAX SPEED	77	kmph
R_a	342.81	N
$R_r + R_a$	428.45	N
Power	10.18	kW

3.4 Grade Resistance

is a key factor that determines the vehicle 's climbing ability and determines the gearing required to meet driving requirements. Legal requirements insist that a 7 percent grade is enough, however in steeper inclines as in ghats, ramps higher grade angles may have to be negotiated. Shown below are the different speeds achievable by a 77 kmph top speed vehicle at different grades. To meet the grade demands a suitable gearbox is undeniable. Earlier exercises were knowingly limited for performance due to the non-inclusion of grade and were designed purely for flat road running, which they performed well but fell short on climbing ability. This project intends to include the challenging aspect of gradeability without too much compromise on the core intent.

	GRADE RESISTANCE	sine	Rg	V kmph	kW
1	7%	0.12	685.1	48.2	10.19
2	10%	0.17	970.6	34	10.19
3	15%	0.26	1484.4	22.25	10.19
4	20%	0.34	1941.2	17	10.19

3.5 Solar Panel Area

Is a very important parameter that brings in free energy into the vehicle system. Larger the area, the more efficient the vehicle will be. However, it is limited by the size and application of the vehicle.

SOLAR PANEL				
CELLS	15	6	90	
	1	2	2	
	0.5	2	1	
			93	
WATTS/CELL			5.5	
			511.5	W
8 hr solar charge			4.092	k W hr

3.6 Battery Sizing

Decides the energy holding capacity of the vehicle and thus decides the range of the vehicle. Since it is a city runabout a 100 km range has been proposed, this can hold a day's solar charge.

BATTERY SIZING				
1 day solar charge			4.092	kWhr
Peak power			3	kW
Run time at max power			1.364	
Max range			105.028	km
Motor Power			3000	W
Voltage			60	V
Amps			50	Amps
Amp hr reqmt			68.2	Amp hr
battery size			2 x 33 Ah	

3.7 Human Packaging

The design proposed is an inline seating for 4 adults, driver in normal seat while three passengers in line seating either as shown or sideways like in a motorcycle.

4. SUMMARY

4.1 VEHICLE IN EV MODE:

The 2-kW motor drives the wheels through a common transmission / differential unit drawing power from the storage battery which may be either LA or LiFePO₄. User turns the ignition key to the ignition position, the green indicator light should glow, indicating that the engine transmission is in neutral else the user shifts the up down shifter lever to select neutral. User selects the E mode on the mode select switch on the dashboard. In EF (electric forward), ER (Electric Reverse) modes turning the key to start does not engage the self-starter.

Batteries are full time charged by solar panels and if necessary, may be charged through a charging port from an external power point. The max speed attainable in EV mode is much lower than in hybrid mode around 30 kmph.

In EV mode, forward or reverse selections on the selector switch is used to reverse vehicle.

In EV mode, when the foot is off the accelerator during downhill drive or during braking or coasting, the motor regenerates power and stores it back in the battery.

Two conditions of EV operation may arise:

1. EV on grid power: recorded Well to wheel efficiencies of 19% may be achievable
2. Solar driven EV: Overall efficiencies could be well over 80 %

4.2 VEHICLE IN HYBRID MODE:

Both Motor and IC engine drive the rear wheels through a common transmission / differential. The user selects the H or hybrid mode on the selector switch. The green neutral light glows if transmission is in neutral; else the user shifts the up down shifter lever to select neutral and manually starts the engine by turning the ignition key. User Shifts gears using clutch like a conventional car and drives normally while the motor assists the drive by powering the vehicle through the rev range. Reverse option is not available in hybrid mode. In Hybrid mode, when the foot is off the accelerator during downhill drive or during braking or coasting, the motor regenerates power and stores it back in the battery. Max top speed and max gradability is achievable in Hybrid mode which is the Peak Power mode with

tandem operation of both power units. In traffic, with the MPV in gear and clutch depressed the EV network is cut-out and Electric assist begins when the clutch is engaged to prevent accidental creep.

4.3 I. C ENGINE MODE:

The Internal combustion engine powers the vehicle through a common transmission / differential. The user selects the ICE mode on the selector switch. This would be necessary only in the case of a fully drained battery pack or faulty electrical system. However, when used in ICE mode the motor can recharge the battery as the vehicle is driven. ICE mode operation is similar to conventional vehicle driving.

5. CONCLUSION

The developed vehicle is envisaged to be configured as a Micro Car with seating for four, sufficient luggage space, improved safety and a powerful drivetrain enough to meet the performance requirements comparable to conventional vehicles. It is designed to use larger Solar Panels, but maintaining a Low Carbon Footprint for manufacturing and lower emissions during usage without compromising on reliability or performance. It is planned to upgrade the vehicle's performance specifications in terms of Speed, Gradability and Range by engineering the Hybrid Powertrain to meet the proposed targets.

INVOICE

M/S. BALAJI SEAMANSHIP

Invoice No. : **VELS/2022/49**

Date : 03.06.2022

79 trainees of M/S Sri Chakra Maritime College will visit the Ship-In-Campus at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies on 02-06-2022.

Charges for use of our Premises }
@ Rs.250/- per trainee } 79 * Rs. 250/-

Total **Rs.19750/- (Nineteen Thousand Seven Fifty only)**

- GST No. of VELS UNIVERSITY is 33AAATV9804 F 1ZH
- Cheque or DD may be drawn in favour of "VELS UNIVERSITY" payable at "CHENNAI".

For VELS UNIVERSITY



Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

This certificate is awarded to Dr.T.SUJATHA Assistant Professor Department of Commerce (Accounting & Finance) Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies, Pallavaram Chennai 600117 for the Successful completion of the Consultancy Project on titled "Identification of employability skills in finding job opportunities for the students of **SST Academy**" from December 2022 to May 2023. **SST Academy** expresses its accomplishment towards the fruitful results and outcomes of the Project work.

Place: Chennai

Date: 22-05-2023

Managing Director



[Signature]
SST Academy

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7, First Floor, Kundrathur Rd,

Porur, Chennai- 600 116.

☎ : 044-2482 9296

E-mail : ssteducation@gmail.com

Website : www.sstacademy.com

To

The Registrar

Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies

VISTAS, Pallavaram

Respected Sir,

Sub: Consultancy Project – Completed – Consultancy fee Remuneration released - Reg

Ref: Permission for undertaking Consultancy service - Letter dated 13.11.2022

SST Academy offered a consultancy work to Dr.M.Thayalnayaki Professor, Dr.V.Andal Associate Professor, Dr.T.Sujatha Assistant Professor, School of Management studies Department of Commerce (Accounting and Finance) to take in charge as Service Consultant on "Identification of employability skills in finding job opportunities for the students of **SST Academy**" as per the norms of Vels university.

Hence the project work has been completed in time and the detailed report has been submitted to **SST Academy** Porur with full satisfaction and fruitful results.

In this regard, I submit Rs.5000/- cheque towards the consultation fee to the VISTAS institution in favour of VISTAS Dated 22.05.2023

Kindly accept the same

Thanking you,

Place: Chennai

Date: 22-05-23

Managing Director



Rajasekar
SST Academy

Dr.P.SARAVANAN, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
REGISTRAR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGISTRAR, VISTAS, DATED 18.11.2022

Sub: Permission for undertaking consultancy service - reg.

...
In view of the direction to inform that, Dr.M. Thaiyalnayaki, Professor, Dr.V.Andal, Assistant Professor, Dr.T.Sujatha, Assistant Professor of Commerce (A & F), School of Management Studies & Commerce are permitted to take in-charge as service consultant on "Identification of employability skills in finding job opportunities for the students of SST Academy" as per our University norms.

The remuneration of Rs. 5,000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) for the above said consultancy service may be paid through cheque by SST Academy, Porur once the training is completed.


21/11/2022
REGISTRAR 1/c

The HOD, Department of Commerce (A &F)
The Accounts Department.



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

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INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGISTRAR, VISTAS DATED 14.06.2023

Sub: Successful completion of Consultation project offered by
SST Academy - Appreciation to the faculty concerned -
Regarding.

Ref: Letter dated 22-05-2023 received from SST Academy,
Chennai, informing about the completion of Consultation
project offered by them.

With reference to the above, the Management of VISTAS is pleased to note that the Service Consultant Project viz. "Identification of employability skills in finding job opportunities for the students of SST Academy" offered by SST Academy, Chennai to the faculty members of the Department of Commerce (A & F) has been completed successfully with fruitful results.

On behalf of the Management and on my own I appreciate the following faculty members for having completed Consultancy Project successfully within the stipulated time given by the Academy.

S.NO.	NAME OF STAFF	DESIGNATION	DEPARTMENT
1	Dr.M.Thaiyalnayaki	Professor	Commerce (A&F)
2	Dr.V.Andal	Associate Professor	Commerce (A&F)
3	Dr.T.Sujatha	Assistant Professor	Commerce (A&F)


REGISTRAR

To

1. Dr.M.Thaiyalnayaki, Professor
2. Dr.V.Andal, Associate Professor
3. Dr.T.Sujatha, Assistant Professor



Arcomm Technical Skill Development

1/67, Guhan Garden, Thoundamuthur Road,
Bharathiyar University Post, Coimbatore - 641 046
Phone: +91 73580 26373 | E-mail: arcomm.accts@gmail.com

Date: 02/07/2022

To

Dr. V S Shaisundaram

Assistant Professor,

Automobile Engineering,

VISTAS

Dear Madam/Sir

Sub: Requesting to Design & Fabrication of solar mobile charger prototype - reg

Greetings!

We are involved in Research and Experimental Development activities in Energy and Engineering. In the process of the technology development activity, our company would like to provide a consultancy project entitled "Design and Fabrication of Solar Charger" to the sum of Rs. 1, 60,000 (Including GST) to the Department of Automobile Engineering, School of Engineering, VISTAS. I respectfully request you to kindly do the needful.

Thanking you,

Arun Raaza

DrArunRaaza

CEO

Arcomm Technical Skill Development



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University, Estd. by 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
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Date:10/07/2022

Dr ArunRaaza
CEO
Arcomm Technical Skill Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry..

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely

Dr. V S Shaisundaram
Assistant Professor,
Department of Automobile Engineering
VISTAS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)

(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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Design and Fabrication of Solar Mobile Charger

Consultant Project Report

2022-2023

Submitted by

Dr V S SHAI SUNDARAM

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADVANCED

STUDIES PALLAVARAM, CHENNAI – 600 117

ABSTRACT

The development of solar mobile chargers represents a pivotal advancement in sustainable technology, offering a practical solution to the growing energy demands of mobile device users while reducing reliance on conventional power sources. This research work provides an overview of the evolution, current status, and future prospects of solar mobile charger technology. It examines the technical principles underlying solar charging, including solar panel efficiency, energy storage, and electronic circuitry. Additionally, it explores the environmental benefits and economic implications of widespread adoption of solar chargers. Furthermore, the paper discusses challenges such as cost, efficiency, and scalability, along with ongoing research efforts and innovations aimed at addressing these issues. The analysis encompasses global perspectives, highlighting regional trends, policy frameworks, and market dynamics shaping the development and deployment of solar mobile chargers. Finally, the paper outlines opportunities for collaboration among stakeholders, including governments, industries, academia, and civil society, to accelerate the transition towards a more sustainable and resilient energy future powered by solar technology.

OBJECTIVE

Efficiency Optimization: Develop solar mobile chargers with improved efficiency in converting solar energy into electrical power to enhance charging performance and minimize charging times.

Portability Enhancement: Design lightweight and compact solar chargers that are highly portable, making them suitable for outdoor activities, travel, and emergency situations.

Compatibility and Versatility: Ensure compatibility with a wide range of mobile devices, including smartphones, tablets, and portable electronic gadgets, to maximize usability and market appeal.

Durability and Weather Resistance: Engineer solar chargers with robust construction and weather-resistant features to withstand outdoor conditions, including exposure to sunlight, moisture, dust, and mechanical stress.

Affordability and Accessibility: Develop cost-effective solar chargers to make renewable energy solutions accessible to a broader range of consumers, including those in developing regions and low-income communities.

Scalability and Mass Production: Establish scalable manufacturing processes to produce solar chargers at a large scale while maintaining quality standards and cost efficiency.

Environmental Sustainability: Promote the adoption of solar chargers as an eco-friendly alternative to traditional power sources, contributing to reductions in carbon emissions and environmental impact.

User Experience Improvement: Focus on user-centric design principles to enhance the usability, functionality, and overall experience of using solar mobile chargers, including intuitive interfaces and user-friendly features.

Research and Innovation: Invest in research and development initiatives to drive technological advancements in solar charging technology, exploring novel materials, design concepts, and manufacturing techniques.

Market Penetration and Awareness: Implement marketing strategies to raise awareness about the benefits of solar chargers and expand market penetration, targeting diverse demographics and geographical regions.

Regulatory Compliance and Standards: Ensure compliance with relevant regulatory requirements and industry standards governing the design, manufacturing, and distribution of solar charging products to ensure safety and reliability.

Partnerships and Collaborations: Foster collaborations with industry partners, government agencies, research institutions, and non-profit organizations to leverage expertise, resources, and networks for mutual benefit and collective impact in advancing solar charging technology.

METHODOLOGY

The development of a solar mobile charger involves designing a portable device capable of harnessing solar energy to charge mobile phones and other small electronic devices. Here are the key steps and considerations in the development process:

Conceptualization: Begin by defining the purpose, target market, and basic features of the solar mobile charger. Consider factors such as portability, charging capacity, compatibility with different devices, and durability.

Design and Prototyping: Design the physical structure of the charger, incorporating solar panels, battery storage, charging ports, and any additional features such as USB ports or LED indicators. Create prototypes to test the functionality and usability of the design.

Solar Panel Selection: Choose high-efficiency solar panels capable of generating sufficient power to charge mobile devices. Consider factors such as size, weight, durability, and efficiency in varying light conditions.

Battery and Energy Storage: Select rechargeable batteries with adequate capacity to store solar energy for charging devices when sunlight is unavailable. Optimize battery management systems

to maximize efficiency and lifespan.

Electronics and Circuitry: Develop the charging circuitry to regulate the flow of solar energy from the panels to the battery and from the battery to the connected devices. Ensure compatibility with various device types and charging protocols.

Durability and Weather Resistance: Design the charger to withstand outdoor conditions, including exposure to sunlight, moisture, dust, and mechanical stress. Use robust materials and sealing techniques to enhance durability and weather resistance.

Testing and Certification: Conduct comprehensive testing to evaluate the performance, reliability, and safety of the solar mobile charger. Obtain necessary certifications and compliance with industry standards to ensure product quality and legality.

Manufacturing and Production: Partner with manufacturers to mass-produce the solar chargers at scale while maintaining quality control standards. Consider factors such as cost-effectiveness, supply chain management, and environmental sustainability.

Marketing and Distribution: Develop marketing strategies to promote the solar mobile charger and reach target customers through online and offline channels. Establish distribution channels to make the product accessible to consumers worldwide.

User Feedback and Iteration: Gather feedback from users to identify areas for improvement and iterate on the design and features of the solar charger. Continuously update the product based on market trends, technological advancements, and user preferences

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary:

The development of solar mobile chargers has emerged as a significant innovation in the field of renewable energy technology, offering a sustainable solution to power mobile devices while reducing dependence on traditional electricity sources. This paper has explored the evolution, current state, and future prospects of solar mobile charger development.

Key aspects of solar mobile charger development include efficiency optimization, portability enhancement, compatibility with various devices, durability, affordability, and environmental sustainability. Engineers and researchers have focused on improving solar panel efficiency, battery storage capacity, and electronic circuitry to maximize charging performance and usability. Additionally, efforts have been made to ensure durability and weather resistance to withstand outdoor conditions, making solar chargers suitable for diverse applications such as outdoor recreation, travel, and emergency preparedness.

Despite significant progress, challenges such as cost, scalability, and regulatory compliance remain. Ongoing research and innovation efforts aim to address these challenges and drive further advancements in solar charging technology. Market penetration and awareness initiatives are

crucial to expanding the adoption of solar chargers and promoting environmental sustainability.

Conclusion:

The development of solar mobile chargers represents a promising avenue for sustainable energy solutions in the modern world. By harnessing the abundant energy of the sun, solar chargers offer a renewable and eco-friendly alternative to conventional power sources. While significant strides have been made in efficiency, portability, and usability, continued research and collaboration are essential to overcome remaining challenges and unlock the full potential of solar charging technology.

As awareness of environmental issues grows and demand for renewable energy solutions increases, solar mobile chargers are poised to play a vital role in powering mobile devices while minimizing carbon emissions and reducing reliance on non-renewable energy sources. With ongoing innovation and concerted efforts from stakeholders across sectors, solar mobile chargers have the potential to transform the way we power our devices and contribute to a more sustainable future for generations to come.

OUTCOME

The outcomes of the development of solar mobile chargers are multifaceted and encompass various aspects ranging from technological advancements to socio-economic and environmental impacts. Here are some key outcomes:

Increased Access to Energy: Solar mobile chargers provide a renewable and sustainable energy source, particularly in regions with limited access to electricity. This leads to increased connectivity and improved quality of life for individuals in rural and off-grid areas.

Environmental Sustainability: Solar mobile chargers reduce reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation, thereby lowering greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. The use of renewable energy promotes environmental sustainability by reducing air and water pollution associated with conventional energy sources.

Empowerment and Resilience: Solar mobile chargers empower individuals and communities to be more self-reliant in terms of energy provision. They enhance resilience in emergency situations by providing a reliable power source during natural disasters or power outages.

Technological Innovation: The development of solar mobile chargers drives technological innovation in solar energy harvesting, energy storage, and electronic circuitry. This fosters advancements in efficiency, durability, and portability, benefiting not only solar charger technology but also other applications of solar energy.

Economic Opportunities: The solar energy sector creates job opportunities in manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and distribution of solar mobile chargers. Moreover, the deployment of solar chargers in remote areas can stimulate local economies and improve livelihoods.

Education and Awareness: The adoption of solar mobile chargers contributes to raising awareness about renewable energy and environmental conservation. It promotes education on sustainable energy practices and encourages individuals to adopt eco-friendly technologies.

Community Development: Solar mobile chargers support community development initiatives by facilitating access to modern communication and information technologies. They enable educational opportunities, telemedicine services, and access to financial services, thereby fostering socio-economic development.

Policy Implications: The development and widespread adoption of solar mobile chargers may influence energy policies at local, national, and international levels. Governments may introduce incentives, subsidies, or regulations to promote renewable energy adoption and energy access initiatives.

Consumer Behavior Shift: The availability of solar mobile chargers encourages a shift in consumer behavior towards more sustainable and environmentally friendly products. It fosters a culture of energy conservation and responsible consumption among individuals and businesses.

In conclusion, the development of solar mobile chargers leads to a myriad of positive outcomes, including expanded access to energy, environmental protection, technological innovation, economic opportunities, and societal benefits. These outcomes collectively contribute to a more sustainable and equitable future for communities worldwide.

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ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
அண்ணா பல்கலைக்கழகம், சென்னை

Date: 25.06.2022

From
Dr. P. Hemalatha
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Anna university, Chennai

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples.

Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Hemalatha

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. P. Hemalatha



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. by 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1986)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE

Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

Date : 28.06.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 25/06/2022 from your organization to request faculty to work on Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 2000/- (**Rupees Two Thousand Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaivani

Director

To
Dr. P. Hemalatha
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemistry
Anna university, Chennai



ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
அண்ணா பல்கலைக்கழகம், சென்னை

Date: 05.07.2022

To
The Director -
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject: Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. R. A. Kalaivani for Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 22000/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Hemalatha

Dr. P. Hemalatha



ANNA UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI
அண்ணா பல்கலைக்கழகம், சென்னை

Date: 10.07.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for Surface Area Identification using BET isotherm for Inorganic Samples as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 2000/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Hemalatha

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. P. Hemalatha



VELS

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY
& ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)



(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY estd. u/s. 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

NAAC ACCREDITED WITH "A" GRADE

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI - INDIA

School of Maritime Studies

INVOICE

Maersk Training India Pvt.Ltd
Door No. (Old) 130 (New) 50,
Ganesh Office Building,
Velacherry Main Road,
Saidapet, Chennai – 600015

Invoice No. : VELS/2022/035
Date : 17.06.2022

Reefer Container Course conducted from 13th June 2022 to 17th June 2022 at School of Maritime Studies, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies.

Charges for use of our Premises
@ Rs.5,000/- per day for 5 days } Rs.25,000/-

SGST 9 %
CGST 9 % } Rs. 4,500/-

Total Rs.29,500/- (Twenty Nine Thousand Five Hundred only)

- GST No. 33AAATV9804 F 1ZH
- Cheque or DD may be drawn in favour of "VELS UNIVERSITY" payable at "CHENNAI".

For VELS UNIVERSITY

Capt.N.Kumar
Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF MARITIME STUDIES
VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES



Off Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR) IT Highway, Near Navalur, Thalambur, Chennai - 600 130, India

Tel: (91-44) 6740 8500 / 01 / 02 / 03 Mob: +91 93618 52531 / 98403 65082 Fax: (91-44) 2743 5770

E-mail: director.smts@velsuniv.ac.in Website: www.velsmaritime.com, www.velsuniv.ac.in

Admn. Office: 521/2, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai - 600 035. Tele Fax: (91-44) 2431 5541 / 2431 5542



GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS)-SALEM-636007
TAMILNADU – INDIA
Affiliated to Periyar University, Salem-636011

Date: 14.06.2022

From
Dr. N. Jeyamani.
Assistant Professor
Department of Physics,
Govt Arts College,
Salem,

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Request for Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO₂ Using BET Isotherm.

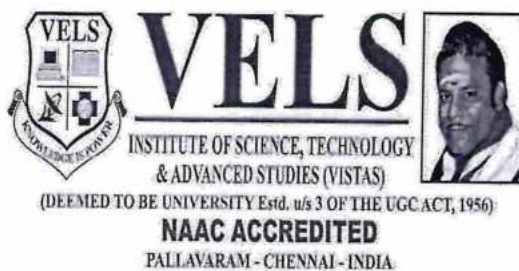
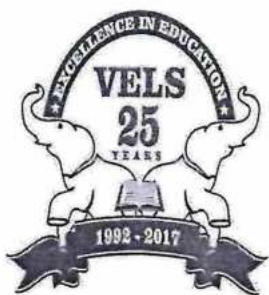
Respected Sir/Madam

I kindly request, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, to provide Expert faculty members towards the Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO₂ Using BET Isotherm as a part of consultancy work.

I kindly request your willingness to do the consultancy services.

Jeyamani

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. N. Jeyamani.



Date : 18.06.2022

From
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Sub: Confirmation for Consultancy Work

Sir/Madam

In accordance to the previous correspondence through letter dated 20/08/2019 from your organization to request faculty to work on Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO₂ Using BET Isotherm.

On your ongoing efforts we hereby confirm the availability of our Faculty Dr. M. Revathi for the said project and fee for the same will be Rs. 6000/- (**Rupees Six Thousand Only**) will be borne by your organization.

RA. Kalaiavan
Director

To
Dr. N. Jeyamani.
Assistant Professor
Department of Physics,
Govt Arts College,
Salem,



GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS)-SALEM-636007
TAMILNADU – INDIA
Affiliated to Periyar University, Salem-636011

Date: 25.06.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Thanks letter for accepting our request for Sample Analysis

Respected Sir/Madam

We thank you for accepting our request to provide your faculty Dr. M. Revathi for Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO₂ Using BET Isotherm as a part of consultancy work.

We accept your proposal of consultancy fee as Rs. 6000/- will be sanctioned at the earliest to start the consultancy services.

We are looking forward further involvement.

Thanking you

Jeyamani

Dr. N. Jeyamani.



GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS)-SALEM-636007
TAMILNADU – INDIA
Affiliated to Periyar University, Salem-636011

Date: 29.06.2022

To
The Director
Central Instrumentation Laboratory
Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Chennai

Subject : Sanction of payment

Respected Sir/Madam

As we know that Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai is working hard on innovation and research and also support of experts in various fields. We would like to collaborate with you for sample analysis using "Surface Area Analysis of ZnO and ZnO-TiO₂ Using BET Isotherm as a part of consultancy work.

We are happy to sanction Rs. 6000/- as a consultancy fee to the Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies, Chennai

Jeyamani

Thanks & Regards,
Dr. N. Jeyamani.



SITECH

CARD incubation centre, VISTAS, PV Vaithiyalingam Rd, Velan Nagar, Krishnapuram, Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600117, India. Ph: +60-164473627, +91-8754260359.

Dare: 9th Feb, 2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Madam,

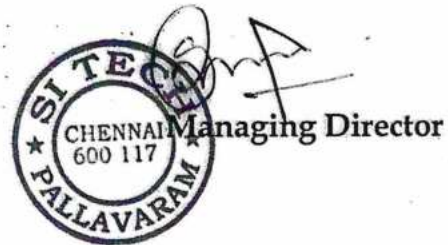
Sub: Denoising of Acoustic Signal using Wavelet Transform

In continuation with our discussion on 21-01-2022, we would like to offer the following consultancy work.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Title of the Project | : Denoising of Acoustic Signal using Wavelet Transform |
| 2. Duration of the project | : 12 months |
| 3. Date of commencement | : 16 th March 2022 |
| 4. Date of completion | : 22 th March 2023 |
| 5. Name of the Consultant | : Dr. Vijayalakshmi.P |
| 6. Designation | : Associate Professor, Dept of ECE |
| 7. Institution | : VISTAS |
| 8. Budget | : Rs. 1,00,000/- |

Note: Standard Terms and Condition is enclosed

With kind regards,



ANNEXURE B TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. DECLARATION: All works undertaken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram as part of the project will be in good faith and based on material / data / other relevant information given by the Client requesting for the work.

2. CONFIDENTIALITY: Due care will be taken by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram to maintain confidentiality and discretion regarding confidential information received from the Client, including but not limited to results, reports and identity of the Client.

3. REPORTS: Any test or other consultancy report given by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will be based on work performed according to available standards and / or open domain literature. In any event, this report may not be construed as a legal document, certificate or endorsement and may not be used for marketing of the products or processes, without prior consent from Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram. The institute reserves the right to retain one copy of the report and use the results of the project for its internal teaching and joint research and publication purposes.

4. WORK PERFORMANCE: Every effort will be made to complete the specified work according to the planned time schedule. However, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram will not be held responsible for delays caused beyond its reasonable control.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram may take up work for other Clients also in the same area, provided, to the best of the institute's knowledge, there is no conflict of interest in undertaking such projects.

6. PAYMENT: The payment of consultation charges to Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram are to be made through (i) Demand draft (DD) in favour of "Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies Consultancy" payable at Chennai OR (ii) Electronic Transfer to the following Account Name: Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Branch Name: Axis Bank, Madipakkam, Chennai, Account Number: 911010014364240, IFSC Code: UTIB0000083. The DD or the details of electronic fund transfer can be sent to the Principal Consultant. The charges will also include any applicable tax and other levies, if any, as prescribed by the State / Central Governments from time to time. All payments for consultancy work must come in the name of the Registrar, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai or the Principal Consultant, working at VISTAS. The Institution will then do the needful for complying with the statutory laws.

7. TERMINATION: The project work may be terminated by either party by giving the other party a notice period of 30 days. However, both parties will meet any residual obligations in connection with the project.

8. LIABILITY: Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, delay or failure of performance, resulting directly or indirectly from any cause, which is beyond its reasonable control (Force Majeure). The liability if any at all of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram shall be limited to the funds received for the project.

9. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: All rights pertaining to any intellectual property generated / created / invented in the due course of the project, will be the joint property of Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Terms and conditions regarding transferring / assigning / selling these rights to the Client shall be governed by a separate written and agreed to document if required.

10. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES: Any disputes arising out of the project shall be amicably settled by Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies, Pallavaram and the Client. Any unsettled disputes may be subject to resolution as per the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 and the legal constraints are subject to Chennai Jurisdiction only.



PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT
Dr. Vijayalakshmi.P





VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
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PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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Dr. P. SARAVANAN, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D,
REGISTRAR

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGISTRAR- VISTAS - DATED 10-02-2022

Sub: Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering –
Consultancy Project – Orders issued – Reg.

The **Principal Investigator, Dr.P.Vijayalakshmi, Associate Professor** Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering is permitted to carry out the consultancy work on the project titled **“Denoising of Acoutstic Signal using Wavelet Transform ” in collaboration with M/s. Innovative Solutions Private Ltd., M/s. S I TECH, Pallavaram, Chennai- 600 117** at a cost of Rs. 1,00,300 /-(inclusive of GST) .

The Project report be submitted to the undersigned upon the successful completion of the work.

REGISTRAR

Registrar
Vels Institute of Science, Technology
& Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
To Velan Nagar, P.V. Vaithiyalingam Road,
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

Dr.P.Vijayalakshmi

Associate Professor & Principal Investigator
Department of Electronics &
Communication Engineering
VISTAS

Copy to: File

DE-NOISING OF ACOUSTIC SIGNAL USING WAVELET TRANSFORM

RESEARCH PROPOSAL FOR CONSULTANCY

Submitted by
Dr. VIJAYALAKSHMI.P
Associate Professor
Department of ECE



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI

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INSTITUTION WITH UGC 12B STATUS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. on 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
PALLAVARAM - CHENNAI
ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH 'A' GRADE
Marching Beyond 30 Years Successfully

1. Name of the Faculty : Dr. P. Vijayalakshmi
2. Department : ECE
3. Title of the Proposed Project: DE-NOISING OF ACOUSTIC SIGNAL USING WAVELET TRANSFORM
4. Duration of the project : 1 Year
5. Brief details of work to be carried out :

The underwater environment is full of broad-spectrum ambient noise from different sources like ship, animals, wind, rain, geo activity at the bottom etc. These noises interfere with the signal carrying information, particularly acoustic signals, under water thereby reducing the performance of the different underwater systems. For any underwater applications, an efficient filtering technique is needed to eradicate the ambient noise and improve the system performance. Hence it is essential to develop an efficient de-noising algorithm with the present-day de-noising techniques.

Among the de-noising available techniques, non-linear techniques such as Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) and Wavelet decomposition with match filtering gives significant SNR improvement in signal processing. So it is proposed to develop an algorithm which is implementable with simple hardware after a thorough characterization of the ambient noise availability.

Objectives

- ❖ To develop a de-noising algorithm with the characterized ambient noise data in Bay of Bengal to improve SNR of any under water application using the different wavelet decomposition methods and empirical mode decomposition.
- ❖ To implement the algorithm that reduces the SNR efficiently in a simple demonstratable hardware.

6. Origin of the Research Problem:

Recent developments in underwater communication enable real time contact with underwater sensors, vehicles and other instruments that monitor the different oceanographic operations (Catipovic et al. 1993). Acoustic waves are the only medium to transmit and receive information underwater as other electromagnetic waves are severely attenuated under water. However the low speed characteristic of acoustic signals limit the speed and bandwidth of underwater communication systems (Kalpana et al. 2014)(Tu & Jiang 2004). In addition to these the acoustic medium is influenced by ocean conditions and ambient noises during transmission. The sources of ambient noise are both natural and human-made, with different sources exhibiting different directional and spectral characteristics (Tu & Jiang 2004). Under water noises that emerge in the sonar process are,

- Radiated noise, which is the acoustic output of marine vehicles such as ships, submarines, and torpedoes.
- Self noise, generated by the total system including the vehicle or platform. It includes the acoustic output of the sonar-carrying vehicle which is received by its own acoustic sensors.
- Ambient noise is the all-encompassing noise associated with the given environment and is the limiting noise if and when the other components are sufficiently reduced or eliminated.
- Reverberation noise is sound from the active-sonar source which is scattered back in the direction of the receiver and interferes with the reception of the desired echo.
- Target noise is the acoustic output of the target vehicle which sometimes interferes with the use of the echo for locating and identifying the target (Kalpana et al. 2014).

These noises interfere with the signal carrying information thereby reducing the performance of the underwater systems. Self noise can be reduced by carefully implementing the acoustic systems. However, it is technically difficult and impossible to completely avoid the various ambient noise sources indicating the need to develop efficient and robust noise reduction techniques (Ou et al. 2011).

Applications such as warning systems, deep water positioning systems, tracking systems, remotely controlled submersibles, remotely operated vehicles (ROV's) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUV) for submarine and military operations (Kalpana et al. 2014; Çelebi & Ertürk 2012). Underwater communications currently focus on real-time communication with remote instrumentation and equipment. Researchers work with the goal to establish autonomous cellular network between land based system and instrumentation at the ocean bottom, which would significantly affect the oceanic observational capabilities (Catipovic et al. 1993). A basic requirement in this vision would be the development of acoustic modems and devices which would efficiently remove the noises and capture the required information without any losses entailing the need to develop efficient de-noising algorithms.

A number of techniques ranging from simple smoothing techniques to more sophisticated techniques such as wavelets are used to remove noises from underwater signals. Researchers have worked on Hilbert Huang transform (Wang & Zeng 2014; Zeng & Wang 2013), Short Term Fourier Transform, Fourier extension and Hough transform (Assous & Linnett 2015), Empirical Mode Decomposition (Agrawal & Gupta 2013; V 2014), Wavelet packet transform (Raj et al. 2011; Pramod & Anand 2005; Zeng & Wang 2013; Jarrot et al. 2005), Higher order statistics (Ravier & Amblard 2001) are used to detect and remove noises that interfere with the information. Despite the different number of techniques present, the constructible orthogonality and good location in both spatial/time and frequency domains makes wavelet transform to preferred and used by many researchers in the de-noising of underwater acoustic signals (Quinquis & Rossignol 2004; V 2014).

This work focuses on developing a de-noising algorithm based on wavelets with the ambient noise data collected in Bay of Bengal. Improving the SNR and implementing the algorithm in a simple hardware would be beneficial for the different monitoring and tracking systems, submarine and military operations of India.

7. Methodology :

(a) Approach - Methods of Execution

1. Acquisition of Ambient noise

The ambient noise would be collected using calibrated omni-directional hydrophone sensors and the associated data acquisition software. Data would be obtained in Bay of Bengal, Chennai using a reasonably equipped boat to a minimum of 30m depth shallow water and making a measurement. The hydrophones would be placed in different locations by identifying different source of noises in the area of data collection like ship, wind, sea animals etc and data would be obtained accordingly.

2. Characterization of Ambient noise

The acquired ambient noise would be studied using the different periodogram based techniques to understand the frequency and band width of the noise. This would provide insight into the band which corrupts the application.

3. Simulation and Experiment

A reference signal in the range of 48-70 kHz would be added to the noise signal obtained from Bay of Bengal. The different denoising techniques such as wavelet transform and empirical mode decomposition would be performed and the coefficients or intrinsic mode functions would be analyzed to remove the added noise. The signal would be constructed again using the inverse transform and the SNR would be computed.

Wavelet transform using different wavelets such as Gabor, Shannon, Daubechies, Symlets, Meyer, Splines, Complex Morlet etc would be applied to the noisy signal to obtain the approximation

and detail coefficients. The necessary smoothing and suppression of coefficients at different levels of decomposition using soft thresholding techniques would be done to remove the noises from the signal. A study on the wavelet coefficients would be done to understand the noise characteristic and improve the SNR.

The intrinsic mode functions obtained from empirical mode decomposition would help to understand the instantaneous frequency and amplitude of the signals. A frequency study would be done to identify the intrinsic mode function which contains information and noise. A detailed analysis would be done to suppress the intrinsic mode functions that contribute only to noise.

The results of the best de-noising technique among wavelets and empirical mode decomposition would be compared to identify the method which provides higher reduction in SNR value.

4. Validation

The developed algorithm which provided the highest reduction in SNR would then be validated using information carrying signals at different standard frequencies using the different noise data obtained at the different locations at different times in Bay of Bengal.

5. Implementation in Hardware

Once validated, the developed algorithm would be implemented in a simple demonstratable hardware.

8. National and International Status :

In the global scenario, a number of research works have been proposed to remove the noises and improve the signal to noise ratio. A lot of researchers have used wavelet packet transform mainly because of the orthogonality and time-frequency analysis where first the noisy data is transformed into an orthogonal domain. Coefficients smaller than a certain amplitude are suppressed by soft or hard thresholding. The data is then transformed back to the original domain (Tu & Jiang 2004; Quinquis & Rossignol 2004).

(Wang & Zeng, 2014, Zeng & Wang, 2013) used a novel algorithm to recognize under water information using Bark wavelets, Hilbert Huang Transform and support vector machine for SNRs of 0 dB, 5 dB, 10 dB, 15 dB and 20 dB. They achieved an average recognition rate of 88% which can be increased by 0.75% to 6.25% under various SNR conditions compared to the baseline system.

Similar time-frequency analysis to remove noises is also done with Hilbert Huang Transform (Zeng & Wang 2013). Some researchers have tried to replicate the multi resolution property of wavelets by proposing algorithms based on time or frequency analysis as listed below.

(Assous & Linnett 2015) observed that time or frequency analysis is insufficient to remove noises from non-stationary signals whose statistical properties vary with time. They proposed an adaptive FM-type signal analysis technique is proposed that is derived from the Fourier analysis called as Fourier extension analysis followed by Hough Transform which resulted in obtaining the time-frequency characteristics of the signal. Match filtering was done to separate the chirp signals.

(Ou et al. 2011) introduced the time-scale filters, a novel technique for underwater noise reduction that improves the standard soft wavelet thresholding method in reducing distortions in the joint time-frequency space. They worked with snapping shrimp sound and the rainfall sound and found the distortion rates to be less for various SNR levels.

Similar to the global scenario, Indian researchers have also worked on time frequency analysis mostly with wavelets (Raj et al. 2011; Pramod & Anand 2005; Kalpana et al. 2014; Saththivel & Rajendran 2013; Prabhakar & Kumar 2010). Some of the researchers have worked on similar time frequency analysis using empirical mode decomposition (V 2014; Agrawal & Gupta 2013; Sharma & Sharma 2014).

(Kalpana et al. 2014) used Gabor and Shannon wavelets to work on the ambient noise collected at Bay of Bengal. For an input SNR of -15dB to 0dB, they obtained an improved output SNR in the order of 8dB.

(Pramod & Anand 2005) explored the possibility of employing nonlinear wavelet denoising, a robust technique based on median interpolation, to improve the performance of bearing estimation techniques in ocean, a strongly non-Gaussian noise environment. The proposed the application of nonlinear wavelet de-noising to the noisy signal at each sensor in the array to boost the SNR. Their results indicate significant reduction in the mean square errors (MSE) of the estimators.

(Sharma & Sharma 2014) compared wavelet transform and empirical mode decomposition and found significant improvement in SNR of the signal when wavelet-soft thresholding technique is used.

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19. 9. Expenditure for which seed money is required:

	Description	Amount(Rs)
1.	Special Equipment Hydrophone	35,000.00
2.	Hardware Implementation	25,000.00
3.	Contingency	10,000.00
4.	Travel	10,000.00
5.	Other Consumables	5,000.00
6.	TOTAL	85,000.00

Total: Rs. 85,000 (plus tax)

10. TimeLine:

S.No	Experiments/Particular	1 st 3 months			2 nd 3 months			3 rd 3 months			4 th 3 months		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Collection of Ambient noise data												
2	Characterization of Ambient noise												
3	Development of denoising methods using wavelet transform, empirical mode decomposition and validation of the results												
4	Consolidation of results and recommendation for future work												

11. Deliverables :

The underwater environment is full of broad spectrum ambient noise from different sources like ship, animals, wind, rain, geo activity at the bottom etc. These noises interfere with the signal carrying information, particularly acoustic signals, under water thereby reducing the performance of the different underwater systems. For any under water applications, an efficient filtering technique is needed to eradicate the ambient noise and improve the system performance. Hence it is essential to develop an efficient de-noising algorithm with the present day de-noising techniques.

Among the de-noising available techniques, non-linear techniques such as Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) and Wavelet decomposition with match filtering gives significant SNR improvement in signal processing. So it is proposed to develop an algorithm which is implementable with simple hardware after a thorough characterization of the ambient noise availability.

Signature of the Faculty

Dr. Vyjayalokshmi P

Signature of HOD

To: Registrar



VELS

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Director

CAPT. N. KUMAR
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Citrus Agro Vet

10.05.2022

To
Dr. B. Prakash., Ph.D
Associate Professor & Head
Department of Biotechnology, School of Life Sciences
Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS)
Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Subject: Request for Poultry Feed Analysis Consultancy Services

Dear Sir/Madam,

We, Citrus Agro Vet, are seeking your esteemed consultancy services for the analysis of poultry feed samples. As we strive to enhance the quality and nutritional value of our products, understanding the composition of the feed is paramount. Hence, we are eager to engage in a poultry feed analysis project to achieve this goal.

We are ready to cover the consultancy fee required for the successful completion of this project. Kindly consider our request and proceed with the necessary analysis.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We look forward to your prompt response and cooperation.

Sincerely,





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Date: 12.06.2022

Dr. B.Prakash., Ph.D

Associate Professor & Head of Biotechnology

To

Dr. D. Jegadeeshkumar,

Citrus Agro Vet, 93 C2,

Near NKR College,

Trichy Road, Namakkal

Dear Sir/Madam

Sub: Thanks and Confirmation for the Consultancy Work - reg

Greetings!

Thank you very much for the opportunity and we are pleased to work with you to meet the requirements of our collaboration. Our Contribution shall boost up your productivity to lead the Industry.

Thanking you

Dr. B. PRAKASH, Ph.D
Associate Professor & Head
Vels Institute of Science, Technology
& Advanced Studies
Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117.

Velan Nagar, P.V. Vaithiyalingam Road, Pallavaram, Chennai - 600 117, Tamil Nadu, India

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Report : Poultry Feed Analysis

1. Introduction

Poultry feed plays a crucial role in the health and productivity of poultry birds. This consultancy work aims to analyze the nutritional composition and quality of various poultry feed samples available in the market. Understanding the nutrient content of these feeds is essential for optimizing poultry nutrition and ensuring the well-being of the birds.

2. Methodology

The methodology involved the collection of representative samples of poultry feed from different manufacturers and suppliers. Each sample was subjected to laboratory analysis to determine its nutritional composition, including protein content, fat content, fiber content, moisture content, and mineral composition. Standard analytical methods such as proximate analysis and atomic absorption spectroscopy were employed for these measurements.

3. Analysis and Results

Table 1: Nutritional Composition of Poultry Feed Samples

The analysis revealed variations in the nutritional composition of the poultry feed samples. ample

ID	Protein (%)	Fat (%)	Fiber (%)	Moisture (%)	Calcium (%)	Phosphorus (%)
1	21.5	4.2	9.8	11.3	1.7	0.9
2	22.0	4.5	8.5	10.5	1.6	0.8
3	20.8	4.0	10.2	11.8	1.8	0.7
...						...

...
199	21.3	4.3	9.5	11.1	1.9	0.8
200	21.7	4.1	9.7	11.5	1.5	0.9

4. Summary

The analysis of poultry feed samples indicated differences in their nutritional composition, highlighting the importance of careful selection and formulation of feeds for poultry nutrition. Understanding the nutrient requirements of poultry birds is essential for formulating balanced diets that promote optimal growth, health, and performance.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, the consultancy work provided valuable insights into the nutritional composition and quality of poultry feed available in the market. Further research and monitoring are recommended to ensure the consistency and adequacy of poultry feed formulations, ultimately contributing to the overall productivity and profitability of poultry farming operations.