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GOKUL EPITOME

GOKUL GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS BOBBILI

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CONTENTS

Publication & Presented By Members

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1. **Title of paper:** Antiarthritic activity of a polyherbal formulation against Freund's complete adjuvant induced arthritis in Female Wistar rats in Journal of Basic and Clinical Pharmacy, Vol. 6 | Issue 3 | June-August 2015

Abstract: To formulate a polyherbal formulation and evaluate its antiarthritic activity against Freund's complete adjuvant induced arthritis in Female Wistar rats. Materials and Methods: Glycosmis pentaphylla, Tridax procumbens, and Mangifera indica are well-known plants available throughout India and they are commonly used for the treatment of various diseases including arthritis. The polyherbal formulation was formulated using the ethanol extracts of the stem bark of G. pentaphylla, whole plant of T. procumbens, and leaves of M. indica. The polyherbal formulation contains the ethanol extracts of G.pentaphylla, T.procumbens, and M.indica in the ratio of 2:2:1. The quality of the finished product was evaluated as per the World Health Organization's guidelines for the quality control of herbal materials. Arthritis was induced in female Wistar rats using Freund's complete adjuvant(FCA), and the antiarthritic effect of polyherbal formulation was studied at doses of 250 and 500 mg/kg. The effects were compared with those of indomethacin (10 mg/kg). At the end of the study, blood samples were collected for biochemical and hematological analysis. The radiological examination was carried out before terminating the study

Title of paper: "Simple UV Spectrophotometric estimation of methocarbamol by Co-solubilisation technique" by Vijayasree P, Devika G S, Sravani M, Gopal Krishna S V, Research J. Pharm. and Technology, 7(8): (8)2014 P837-839; ISSN 0974-3618, ISSN,e- 0974-360X,Impact factor: 0.18

Abstract: Pharmaceutical analysis occupied a pivotal role in determination of drugs in formulation and its combinations. The complexity of problems in existing methods in terms of achieving the selectivity, speed, cost, simplicity, sensitivity, precision and accuracy has been replaced by new methods of analysis. The present work attempts to minimize the time consumption and cost by simple spectrophotometric method by co-solubilization technique based on the use of acetone and 0.1N sodium hydroxide solution used in the ratio of 1:9 as a solvent system. Here acetone acts as a co solvent. The drug has an absorption maximum at 267 nm and obeys Beer-Lambert's law in the concentration range of 5- 25 µg/ml with correlation coefficient value of 0.999. The apparent molar absorptivity is 9.215×10 3 L mol-1cm-1. The slope and intercept of the regression equation are 3.3 ×10-2 and 5.4x10-2 respectively. The mean recovery obtained for Methocarbamol was found to be 100.56%. The optimum experimental parameters for the method have been studied. The validity of the elucidated method was assessed according to International Conference on Harmonization guidelines. Statistical analysis of the results has been carried out revealing high accuracy and good precision. The proposed method was successfully applied to the determination of methocarbamol in bulk and pharmaceutical dosage forms.

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Title of Paper: **"The Control of Decreased-Rating Automatic Voltage Restorer with A Battery Energy Storage System"** in *International Journal of Innovative Technologies,* ISSN 2321-8665 Vol.05, Issue.01, January-2017, Pages: 0134-0139

Abstract: Dynamic voltage restorers (DVRs) are analyzed with particular focus on a new method used to minimize the rating of the voltage source converter (VSC) used in DVR. A new control technique is proposed to control the

capacitor-supported DVR. The control of a DVR is demonstrated with a reduced-rating VSC. The reference load voltage is estimated using the unit vectors. The synchronous reference frame theory is used for the conversion of voltages from rotating vectors to the stationary frame. The compensation of the voltage sag, swell, and harmonics is demonstrated using a reduced-rating DVR.

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1. **Title Of Paper** : "Grid Connected PV-FC Hybrid System And Power Management Control" in *International Journal of Advance Research In Science And Engineering* , IJARSE, Vol. No.3, Issue No.11, November 2014, ISSN-2319-8354(E).pp:81-96.

Abstract: This paper presents a method to operate a grid connected hybrid system. The hybrid system composed of a Photovoltaic (PV) array and a Proton exchange membrane fuel cell (PEMFC) is considered. Two operation modes, the unit-power control (UPC) mode and the feeder-flow control (FFC) mode, can be applied to the hybrid system. In the UPC mode, variations of load demand are compensated by the main grid because the hybrid source output is regulated to reference power. Renewable energy is currently widely used. One of these resources is solar energy. The photovoltaic (PV) array normally uses a maximum power point tracking (MPPT) technique to continuously deliver the highest power to the load when there are variations in irradiation and temperature. The disadvantage of PV energy is that the PV output power depends on weather conditions and cell temperature, making it an uncontrollable source. Furthermore, it is not available during the night In the FFC mode, the feeder flow is regulated to a constant, the extra load demand is picked up by the hybrid source, and, hence, the feeder reference power must be known. she system can maximize the generated power when load is heavy and minimizes the load shedding area. When load is light, the UPC mode is selected and, thus, the hybrid source works more stably. The changes in operating mode only occur when the load demand is at the boundary of mode change; otherwise, the operating mode is either UPC mode or FFC mode. Besides, the variation of hybrid source reference power is eliminated by means of hysteresis. The proposed operating strategy with a flexible operation mode change always operates the PV array at maximum output power and the PEMFC in its high efficiency performance band, thus improving the performance of system operation, enhancing system stability, and decreasing the number of operating mode changes.in the MATLAB simulink environment.

2. **Title of Paper**: "Single Phase Grid Connected Nine Level Inverter" in *International Journal & Magazine of Engineering, Technology, Management and Research*, Volume No: 1(2014), Issue No: 12, December 2014, ISSN No: 2348-4845, pp: 623-629.

Abstract: A single-phase grid-connected inverter is usually used for residential or low-power applications of power ranges that are less than 10 kW. Types of single-phase grid-connected inverters have been investigated. The three-level inverter can satisfy specifications through its very high switching, but it could also unfortunately increase switching losses, acoustic noise, and level of interference to other equipment.Improving its output waveform reduces its harmonic content and, hence also the size of the filter used and the level of electromagnetic interference (EMI) generated by the inverter's switching operation. In this paper a single-phase seven-level inverter for grid-connected photovoltaic systems, with a novel pulse width-modulated (PWM) control scheme is designed.

Three reference signals that are identical to each other with an offset that is equivalent to the amplitude of the triangular carrier signal were used to generate the PWM signals. The inverter is capable of producing seven levels of output-voltage levels (Vdc, 2Vdc/3, Vdc/3, 0, −Vdc/3, −2Vdc/3, −Vdc) from the dc supply voltage. Multilevel inverters offer improved output waveforms and lower THD. The behavior of the proposed multilevel inverter was analyzed in detail by using MATLAB. The results obtained from 7-level inverter are compared with 9 levels by using a separate control.

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