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मिलावटी दूध का राज खोलेगा 'क्षीर स्कैनर'

नई दिल्ली। वैज्ञानिकों ने मिलावटी दूध में जहरीले तत्वों की पहचान करने में सक्षम एक उपकरण विकसित किया है। इस उपकरण को 'क्षीर स्कैनर' का नाम दिया गया है।

वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (सीएसआईआर) और केंद्रीय इलेक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान की पिलानी स्थित इकाई ने इसे विकसित किया है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री डॉ. हर्षवर्धन ने बुधवार को यह जानकारी दी। इलेक्ट्रोकेमिकल पद्धति पर आधारित यह मशीन एक मिनट में मिलावटी दूध में यूरिया, नमक, डिटर्जेंट, तरल साबुन, बोरिक एसिड, कास्टिक सोडा की पहचान कर सकती है।

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NAL to start monitoring Water, Air quality

CSIR-NAL

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The research initiative is part of the Intel – Department of Science and Technology (DST) Indo-US Science and Technology Forum. “NAL has submitted a project proposal to Intel-DST Indo-US S&T Forum’ for real-time monitoring of river water quality,” said NAL director Jitendra Jadhav.

The city-based National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), which has been involved in research and development in the field of aerospace for the last few decades is now venturing into societal missions such as monitoring the quality of rivers in the country. The lab which is a constituent of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has evinced its interest to take part in Research Initiative for Real Time River Water and Air Quality Monitoring.

According to the request for proposal issued by the forum, the aim of this initiative is to develop key technologies for sensing, communication and analysis of large-scale data collected from autonomous networks of perpetual, long-lived sensor nodes, followed by integration and deployment for water and air quality monitoring in real time. The forum had invited national laboratories, academic institutions and autonomous research

organisations to take part in the initiative which is for a duration of five years with a grant of Rs15 lakh.

The main aim of the initiative is to develop and deploy low-cost, low-power, autonomous wireless sensor networks to provide a fine-grained view of several critical water and air quality metrics over cities and rivers.

“In cases involving pollution of water bodies, government department put the blame on each other. If real-time monitoring activity is taken up, it can be made known to the public who is responsible for polluting the rivers and lakes,” said an NAL scientist.

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NIO to study sand erosion on Upadda beach

CSIR-NIO

24th May 2017



PANAJI: Goa-based National Institute of Oceanography(NIO) has sent a team to assist the scientists at their regional counterpart in Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh to study sand erosion and offer short-term measures. Beaches along the Andhra coast were affected following the Hudhud Cyclone in 2014. Constant erosion has devoured part of a road at the Upadda beach, near Kakinada port. "The road has started vanishing with each passing year as deep sea waves have been directly hitting the beach.

Boulders have been temporarily placed by government machineries in order to protect the highway. We will use our expertise to address this environmental problem," said NIO acting director Dr VSN Murthy. He further added that the beach's surroundings are home to residential buildings, concrete structures and a textile industry. The erosion if not tackled soon it will impact those residing and/or working there.

The last survey done of this area was the British hydrography data which dates back to the era of pre-Independence. After that there has been no research done to update this data."We now have to accumulate fresh data and compare it with the old one to see what the changes to the water column are. Once the reason for soil erosion is determined, we will plan another set of information by observing the wave climatology.

This will include examining the height of the waves, their fall and time taken to crash on the shore," said Murthy.

The survey will be carried out aboard NIO Goa's multidisciplinary oceanographic research vessel, Sindhu Sadhana. It will take place over a period of ten days starting today. A multi-beam bathymetric survey is being used to examine the depth in variations of the sand, for instance, from the beach to 50 mts water depth.

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