

Abstract Book

2nd International Conference on Recent Trends in Applied Physics & Material Science

RAM
2024

Second International Conference on
Recent Trends in Applied Physics
& Material Science

RAM 2024
November 15-16, 2024

Editors:

Dr. Sudhir Bhardwaj
Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner

Dr. M. S. Shekhawat
Engineering College, Bikaner

Dr. Bhuvneshwer Suthar
Government Dungar College, Bikaner

Organized under joint auspicious of
Condensed Matter Research Society (CMRS)
& Bikaner Technical University, Bikaner

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**Dr. Sudhir Bhardwaj
Dr. M. S. Shekhawat
Dr. Bhuvneshwer Suthar**

Editors

Sudhir Bhardwaj

Bikaner Technical University
Karni Industrial Area, Pugal Road
Bikaner (Rajasthan) India
Email: sudhir.hep@gmail.com

Manoj Singh Shekhawat

Engineering College Bikaner
Karni Industrial Area, Pugal Road
Bikaner (Rajasthan) India
Email: manoj.shekhawat1@gmail.com

Bhuvneshwer Suthar

Govt. Dungar College,
Sagar Road,
Bikaner (Rajasthan) India
Email: bhuvneshwer@gmail.com

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Secretariat

RAM-2024

Convener,
Department of Physics,
Bikaner Technical University,
Bikaner-334004 Rajasthan
Email: convener@ramindia.in
www.ramindia.in

Preface: RAM 2024

It is with immense pleasure that we welcome you all to the *International Conference on Recent Trends in Applied Physics and Material Science 'RAM 2024'*. This year's conference, held in hybrid mode, reflects our commitment to fostering collaboration, innovation, and knowledge-sharing across borders. With over 500 participants joining us from various parts of the globe, 'RAM 2024' is set to be a vibrant platform for the exchange of cutting-edge research and emerging ideas in the fields of applied physics and material science.

The purpose of 'RAM 2024' is to bring together researchers, industry experts, academicians, and students to engage in discussions on the latest advancements in applied physics and material science domains. As science and technology continue to evolve rapidly, the contributions made here will play a vital role in addressing contemporary challenges and pushing the boundaries of knowledge. This conference not only offers a forum for the presentation of groundbreaking research but also provide opportunities for meaningful dialogue, networking, and collaboration, which are crucial to the advancement of scientific discovery.

From theoretical physics to practical applications in material science, the abstracts highlight the depth and breadth of work that our participants have contributed. Each abstract represents months or even years of dedicated effort and exemplifies the spirit of inquiry that drives scientific progress. This abstract book serves as a comprehensive guide to the diverse range of research topics and presentations that will be showcased in 'RAM 2024'.

We are grateful to all the presenters, attendees, and supporters who have made 'RAM 2024' possible. Special thanks to the organizing committee, sponsors, and volunteers whose tireless efforts have ensured the success of this event. We hope that the discussions sparked during the conference will lead to fruitful collaborations and inspire further research in the coming years.

Thank you for your participation, and we wish you an intellectually stimulating and rewarding experience at 'RAM 2024'.

Warm regards,

November 14, 2023

Sudhir Bhardwaj
Manoj Singh Shekhawat
Bhuvneshwer Suthar
(Editors)

Message from the Vice-Chancellor

It is a matter of immense pride and pleasure to welcome all esteemed participants, delegates, and distinguished guests to the Recent Trends in Applied Physics and Material Science (RAM 2024) conference, organized under the aegis of Bikaner Technical University. As the Chief Patron of this prestigious event, I am deeply honored to witness the confluence of brilliant minds from across the globe, gathered to exchange groundbreaking ideas and innovative research in applied physics and material science.

RAM 2024 stands as a testament to our commitment to advancing scientific knowledge and fostering an environment conducive to interdisciplinary collaboration. In a world marked by rapid technological and scientific advancements, this conference serves as a platform for scholars, researchers, and practitioners to share insights, discuss challenges, and explore novel solutions to some of the most pressing issues in material science and its allied fields.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the organizing committee for their dedication and tireless efforts in bringing this conference to fruition. I also congratulate all participants for their contributions to the knowledge pool and wish everyone an enlightening and enriching experience at RAM 2024. May this conference not only inspire innovative research but also pave the way for future collaborations that drive progress in science and technology.

With warm regards,

[Prof. Ajay Kumar Sharma]
Vice-Chancellor, Bikaner Technical University
Chief Patron, RAM 2024

Message from the Principal

I am delighted to extend a warm welcome to all participants of the Recent Trends in Applied Physics and Material Science (RAM 2024) conference. This event marks a significant opportunity for scholars, researchers, and professionals to engage with the latest advancements and emerging trends in applied physics and material science.

At Bikaner Technical University, we take pride in fostering an academic environment that encourages collaboration, innovation, and critical thinking. RAM 2024 reflects our commitment to supporting scientific research and connecting minds across disciplines to drive progress. The insights and ideas exchanged here will not only enrich our understanding but also inspire meaningful applications that can benefit society at large.

I congratulate the organizing committee for their dedication and meticulous planning, which have made this conference possible. To all the presenters and participants, I extend my best wishes for a productive and inspiring experience. May RAM 2024 open new avenues for discovery and collaboration that will continue to impact the field of material science for years to come.

With best regards,

[Dr. Yadu Nath Singh]
Principal, Bikaner Technical University
Patron, RAM 2024

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Programme Schedule

of 2nd International Conference on Recent Trends in Applied Physics & Material Science (RAM 2024)

Day 1 – Friday, 15 November, 2024

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM **Registration & Breakfast**

9.00 AM - 9:30 AM **Inaugural Ceremony**

9:30 AM - 11:00 AM **Invited Session - I**

Session Chair: **Prof. R. R. Deshmukh, Institute of Chemical
Technology, Matunga, Mumbai**

Session Co-Chair: **Prof. M.D. Sharma, Department of Physics,
Govt. Dungar College Bikaner**

Invited Lecture -1: **Prof. Nand Lal Singh, Professor, Netaji
Subhas University of Technology, New Delhi**

Invited Lecture -2: **Prof. D.K. Dwivedi, Department of Physics &
Material Science, MMMUT, Gorkhapur**

11:00 AM - 11:30 AM **High Tea**

11:30 AM - 01:00 PM **Invited Session-II**

Session Chair: **Prof. Nand Lal Singh, Professor, Netaji
Subhas University of Technology, New Delhi**

Session Co-Chair: **Dr. Ravindra Mangal, Ex. VC. Global
National University & Principal Govt.
College, Nokha**

Invited Lecture -3: **Prof. Manoj Kumar Sharma, University of
Lucknow, Lucknow**

Invited Lecture -4: **Dr. Rajesh Kumar, IIT Roorkee**

Invited Lecture -5: **Prof. Anami Bhargava, Department of
Physics, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**

1:00 PM -2:00 PM **Lunch**

2:00 PM -4:00 PM **Poster Session –I (offline) (A to G - All)**

Parallel Oral Session I (online)

I-A (A1-0002 to A1-0037)

I-B (A1-0038 to A1-0069)

I-C (A1-0070 to A1-0101)

I-D (A1-0102 to A1-0132)

I-E (A1-0133 to A2-0012)

I-F (A2-0013 to B2-0010)

4:00 PM - 4:15 PM Tea Break

4:15 PM - 6:30 PM Oral Session (Offline)

Session Chair: Dr. Rajesh Kumar, IIT Roorkee

Session Co-Chair: Dr. Amit Sharma, DRDO, Jodhpur

Parallel Oral Session II (Online)

II-A (B2-0011 to D2-0007)

II-B (E1-0003 to G1-0011)

II-C (G1-0012 to H1-0006)

II-D (H1-0007 to I1-0017)

6:45 PM - 8:00 PM Cultural Program

8:00 PM Onwards Dinner

Day 2 – Saturday, 16th November, 2024**8:00 AM - 8:30 AM Morning Breakfast****8:30 AM - 10:30 AM Invited Session-III****Session Chair:** Prof. Vivek Kumar Gupta, Department of Physics, University of Jammu, Jammu**Session Co-Chair:** Prof. A. K. Nagar, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**Invited Lecture -6:** Prof. Arun Bansil, Northeastern University, Boston, USA**Invited Lecture -7:** Prof. Pawan Kumar Kularia, Department of Physics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**Invited Lecture -8:** Dr. Vinod Singh, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi**Invited Lecture -9:** Dr. Amit Kumar DRDO, Jodhpur**10:30 AM - 11:00 AM High Tea****11:00 AM – 1:00 PM Poster Session-II (H to W - All)****Parallel Oral Session III (online)****III-A (I1-0018 to J1-0002)****III-B (J2-0001 to L1-0008)****III-C (L1-0012 to N1-All)****III-D (O1-All and O2-All)****III-E (P1-All to S1-All)****III-F (T1-All to Z2-All)****1:00 PM-2:00 PM Lunch****2:00 PM-3:00 PM Invited Session-IV****Session Chair:** Prof. Anami Bhargava, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner**Session Co-Chair:** Prof. Smita Sharma, Govt. Dungar College Bikaner**Invited Lecture-10:** Prof. R. R. Deshmukh, Institute of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Mumbai**Invited Lecture-11:** Prof. Vivek Kumar Gupta, Department of Physics, University of Jammu, Jammu**3:15 PM - 4:00 PM Valedictory Session****4:00 PM Tea**

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IT-0001

Effect of Swift Heavy Ion Irradiation on Materials Modification and Their Applications

Nand Lal Singh

*Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka,
New Delhi-110078, India*

E-mail: nand.lal@nsut.ac.in

Abstract

The polymeric films were synthesized using the solution casting method by incorporating the different concentrations (ie. 5,10 and 15%) of metal nanoparticles (Ni, Cu, Ag) in insulating PMMA/PS polymer matrices. These films were irradiated with swift heavy ions at different fluences. The changes in structural, optical, thermal, dielectric and magnetic properties were studied by using different characterization techniques such as XRD, UV-Vis, FTIR, DSC, etc. The results of investigations and applications will be discussed.

Materials for applications in harsh conditions, such as nuclear reactors or the immobilization of radioactive waste, require extremely strong radiation damage resistance, including resistance to volume swelling or amorphization. Here, we shall focus specifically on oxides that resemble the crystal structure of fluorite. In particular, the structural changes caused by ion irradiation, such as lattice enlargement, amorphization, and phase change from pyrochlore to fluorite, have been researched for potential applications in harsh environments. Pyrochlore oxides, a class of complex materials with a general formula $A_2B_2O_7$, have garnered significant attention due to their exceptional radiation tolerance properties for use in hostile environments, i.e., radioactive waste immobilization and nuclear reactors. We will discuss the structural changes such as lattice expansion, amorphization, and phase transformation from pyrochlore to fluorite for possible potential uses in harsh environments engendered by 1 MeV Xe^{2+} and 500 KeV Kr^{2+} ions irradiation of the pyrochlore oxides of $\text{La}_2\text{Zr}_2\text{O}_7$.

IT-0002

Optical Biosensors Using Photonic Crystals for Medical Applications

Anami Bhargava*, Ankita, Sapna Dinodiya, Bhuvneshwar Suthar
Nanophysics Laboratory, Government Dungar College, Bikaner – 334001, India
Email: anamib6@gmail.com

Abstract

Photonic crystals (PCs) are artificially created microscale or nanoscale optical structures with a periodic arrangement of dielectrics with high and low refractive indices. A forbidden band, known as a photonic bandgap (PBG), is generated for a certain wavelength region due to such periodicity of the dielectric or refractive index. In a conventional 1-D PC, adding a new layer or removing one layer works as an optical cavity that introduce a defect mode at the resonant wavelength into the PBG. The geometrical characteristics of the defect layer, such as thickness and refractive index, can be tuned to affect the defect mode along with angle of incidence and number of layers on either side of defect layer. These 1-D PCs with defect layer have a wide range of possible applications, including optical filters, optical switches, tunable filters, temperature sensor, pressure sensor, optical biosensor, demultiplexers and so on. In the present work, we shall present our recent studies on optical biosensor applications of 1-D PC structure that attract the focus of research community due to their ultra-fast response, compact size and very precise result. The earliest indicator of any disease is testing of blood, stool and urine sample, whose refractive index characterization is interesting for a pathological analysis and treatment. The optical sensor parameters as sensitivity, quality factor (QF), figure of merit (FOM) and detection limit (DL) are investigated for all cases of symmetric and asymmetric structures. In the reported studies, the materials, structural changes geometrical changes, fluid density changes and concentration changes with incident wavelength range to account for enhance optical sensor parameters. The results and conclusions are presented primarily for blood samples for malaria diagnosis, tuberculosis, haemoglobin and sucrose concentration as well as for waterborne polio virus and bacterial detection.

IT-0003**Gas Phase Synthesis of Size Selected Pd and Pd-C Nanoparticles and their Gas Sensing Application**

Vinod Singh

Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India-110042

Email: vinodsingh.iitd12@gmail.com, vinodsingh@dtu.ac.in

Abstract

Size selected nanoparticles are grown by the integrated gas phase synthesis method. The core size and shell thickness in core-shell nanoparticles are independently controlled. The effect of different parameters such as spark frequency, carrier gas flow rate and sintering temperature on the growth of nanoparticles has been studied.

Hydrogen gas sensing response of Pd-C core-shell nanoparticles having a fixed core size and different shell thickness has been investigated and the effect of carbon shell around size selected Pd nanoparticles on hydrogen sensing has been studied. It is observed that Pd-C nanoparticle sensor shows higher sensitivity and faster response/ recovery in comparison to that of Pd nanoparticle samples and these parameters further improve with increase in shell thickness. Further, it has been observed that Pd-C nanoparticles exhibit H₂ sensitivity at room temperature in contrast to Pd nanoparticles which respond only at higher temperatures.

Keywords: Gas phase synthesis, Size selected nanoparticles, H₂ sensors

A1-0002

Preparation and Characterization of Nanoparticles of Fe^{3+} substituted by chromium Doping in Copper Ferrite

Kajal Gupta¹, Sarita Kumari², Shubhash Chander^{3*}

¹*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*

²*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*

³*Department of Physics, S.S. Jain Subodh PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*

* Corresponding Author Mail id: - subhash_ca@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ferrites are ceramic like material having magnetic properties which are being utilized for several applications. Nano ferrites $\text{CuCr}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ ($x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$) were synthesized by Sol Gel Method with nitrates of Cu, Cr, Fe and citric acid. The structural characterization of these samples was done using the X-ray diffraction method (XRD). XRD patterns confirmed a well-defined single-phase cubic spinel structure and were reconfirmed by Rietveld's refinement of these XRD patterns. It has been found that as the amount of dopant (Cr) increases, size of the nano particles decreased. The morphology of sample was analyzed using FESEM.

Keywords: XRD, Rietveld refinement, FESEM.

A1-0003

Eco-Friendly Synthesis, Structural Analysis, and Antibacterial Evaluation of Pure and Cadmium-Doped Barium Oxide

Pankaj Srivastava

*Department of Physics, School of Life and Basic Sciences, Jaipur National University, Jaipur***Abstract**

Doped nanostructured materials have attracted considerable interest due to their enhanced structural, chemical, and physical properties compared to their undoped counterparts [1]. This study presents an eco-friendly approach for the synthesis of pure and cadmium-doped barium oxide (BaO) nanoparticles using *Pterocarpus santalinus* (sandalwood bark) extract [2]. The synthesized nanoparticles were characterized through X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX), and their antibacterial properties were assessed against *Bacillus subtilis* (Gram-positive) and *Escherichia coli* (Gram-negative) bacteria [3]. XRD analysis confirmed that the BaO nanoparticles have a tetragonal structure, with crystallite sizes of 14.85 nm for pure BaO and 16.41 nm for Cd-doped BaO [1]. SEM images revealed that pure BaO nanoparticles are uniformly dispersed, porous, and flower-like, whereas Cd-doped BaO particles exhibited aggregation and irregular shapes [2]. Antibacterial testing indicated that both pure and Cd-doped BaO nanoparticles demonstrate significant antibacterial activity, highlighting their potential as effective antibacterial agents in the food and medical industries [3]. This study underscores the potential of green synthesis methods in developing advanced nanomaterials with practical applications.

Keywords: Cadmium-doped Barium Oxide, Eco-friendly Synthesis, Antibacterial Nanoparticles

A1-0004

Electrical Properties of Natural Fibres and Filled Polymeric Nano Composites

Archana Nigrawal, Arun kumar Sharma, Fozia z Haque
Optical nano Materials Laboratory Department of Physics
MANIT Bhopal
Laxmipati Institute of Science and Technology Bhopal
Email archananigrawal@yahoo.co.in, foziazia@rediffmail.com

Abstract

Polymeric materials are widely used by electrical insulation design engineers like immense dielectric characteristics, high strength to weight ratio, and ease of moulding and have their many uses. However, it has shown out that there are significant barriers to the widespread use of these materials, including charge buildup at high DC fields, poor discharge resistance, low thermal conductivity, a limited operating temperature range, and insufficient stiffness. Innovative dielectric materials with improved functions are crucial to the dependability of today's electrical power systems. The concept known as polymer nanocomposites is intended to offer a workable answer to the previously listed difficulties. Polymreic based nano composites are created by evenly dispersing a small amount of fillers that are nanoscale in size into a polymer matrix. This research is motivated in order to utilise polymeric natral fibre and nano filler filled materials in electrical appliances

A1-0006

Amalgamation of Discotic Liquid Crystal with Plasmonic NanoparticlesMukesh Mishra, Sandeep Kumar and Ravindra Dhar^{a*}^a*Faculty of Physical Science, Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University, Lucknow-Deva Road, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh -255003*^b*Raman Research Institute, C.V. Raman Avenue, Sadashivanagar, Bangalore, India-560080.***Abstract**

Dispersion of colloidal gold nanoparticles (GNPs) in triphenylene-based discotic liquid crystal (DLC) namely 2,3,6,7,10,11- hexabutyloxytryphenylene (HAT4) possessing plastic columnar phase (Col_p) phase, has been studied by differential scanning calorimetry, polarized light microscopy, UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction and dielectric spectroscopy. GNPs have been dispersed in three different concentrations in pure HAT4 viz 0.2, 0.6 and 1.2 wt%. It has been observed that with the increase of GNPs concentration, the Col_{hp}-Isotropic (Iso) transition temperature decreases substantially but the crystal (Cr)-Col_{hp} transition temperature does not change significantly. Electrical conductivity increases at least by five orders of magnitudes for the highest concentration of GNPs (1.2 wt%) as compared to the pure material i.e HAT4. Observed results suggest that although extremely low concentrations of GNPs are not very useful but moderate concentration is highly useful in increasing conductivity of the Col_{hp} phase and also to implant surface plasmon resonance. These results may be exploited to enhance efficiency of electro-optical devices by using HAT4-GNPs composites.

Keywords: discotic liquid crystals; columnar plastic phase; DLC-nano composites; dielectric properties; homeotropic alignment; surface plasmon resonance.

A1-0008

Synthesis and Characterization of Nanoparticles of Aluminum Doped Zinc FerriteSarita Kumari¹, Kajal Gupta², Subhash Chander^{3*}¹*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*²*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*³*Department of Physics, S.S. Jain Subodh PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA**Corresponding Author's Mail id: - subhash_ca@yahoo.com**Abstract**

The nano ferrite $\text{ZnAl}_x\text{Fe}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$) discussed in present work synthesized using auto combustion sol gel method with nitrate of Zn, Al, Fe and citric acid. The surface morphology of the sample was analysed using FESEM. The structural characterization of these samples was done using the X-ray diffraction method (XRD). XRD patterns confirmed a well-defined single-phase cubic spinel structure and were reconfirmed by Rietveld's refinement of these XRD patterns. The particle size of the samples showed a consistent decreasing trend with aluminum doping has been confirmed by XRD analysis.

Keywords: XRD, Rietveld refinement, FESEM.

A1-0009

MoS₂: A Reliable Material for Supercapacitor Applications¹Divya Meena, ^{2*}Rinku Kumar ¹Diwakar Chauhan, ^{1*}Milan Singh¹*School of Basic Sciences, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 203201, India.*²*Department of Physics, Maitreyi College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, 110021, India.***Email Address: rkumar24@maitreyi.du.ac.in, saundhyan7@gmail.com.***Abstract**

The ever- growing demand to deduce the gap between power and energy density delivered by the different energy storage devices like battery, fuel cell and supercapacitor is driving the research to look for novel electrode materials. With the increase of population, the demand of energy is continuously increasing. For this, it is a very challenging task to develop a highly effective, environment friendly, sustainable energy storage devices. Among various energystorage devices supercapacitor got special attention because the gap between battery and conventional capacitor can be fulfilled by it; which results in high power density. There are manyreported materials with high specific capacitance, but now a day, MoS₂ attains high attention dueto its high surface area, various oxidation state and ecofriendly nature. In present work, MoS₂ was synthesized by hydrothermal method which shows a highly porous flower like structure. Further, MoS₂ powder was used to fabricate the supercapacitor electrodes to investigate the electrochemical behavior using cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanic charge discharge (GCD) at different scan rate (5, 10, 20, 30, 50 mVs⁻¹) and current density (0.5, 1, 1.5, 2 Ag⁻¹), respectively. As a result, fabricated electrode delivered good specific capacitance (403 Fg⁻¹ at 5mVs⁻¹) and outstanding cycling stability (97% up to 2000 cycles).

A1-0010

Investigation of the blue shift phenomena and dielectric behaviour with the concentration of Cobalt doped in ZnS nano-particles

Anupam Pramanick^{a*}, Tapas Pal Majumder^a, Debabrata Bhadra^b ^aDepartment of Physics, *University of Kalyani, Kalyani-741245, West Bengal, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Bhairab Ganguly College, Kolkata- 700056, West Bengal, India*

*Author for Correspondence (pramanickanupam@gmail.com)

Abstract

The study involved synthesizing undoped Zinc Sulphide (ZnS) nanoparticles (NPs) and Cobalt (Co) doped ZnS NPs with varying Co concentrations. Ethylenediamine (EDA) was used as a capping agent during the hydrothermal synthesis. The investigation focused on analyzing the structural, optical, molecular, and electrical properties influenced by the Co doping. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns indicated crystalline nature and showed intense peaks consistent with the primary cubic phase of zinc blend. Notably, no peaks corresponding to the doped material Co were observed, indicating successful incorporation of Co ions into the host ZnS without significantly altering the original crystal structure. Additionally, a weak signature of ZnS's hexagonal phase was detected. The UV-Visible spectra revealed that the optical band gap energy varied with Cobalt concentration, confirming a quantum confinement process and a blue shift phenomena. FTIR spectra showed that the position of ZnS characteristic frequency bands remained unchanged with doping, indicating successful substitution of Zn with Co. Photo luminance (PL) spectra demonstrated a noticeable response in PL intensity with varying Co concentration. The Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images and Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDX) spectra confirmed agglomerated NPs with nearly spherical shapes and stoichiometric elemental compositions. Furthermore, the measured AC conductivity values increased with higher dopant concentrations at a higher frequency range, suggesting potential applications in high-frequency regimes. Consequently, the study suggests that Co doped ZnS materials hold promise for applications in spintronics and photo luminescent devices.

Keywords: Cobalt-doped ZnS, Photo luminance, Band-gap, Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR), AC conductivity.

A1-0012

Preparation and Characterization of Nanostructural Nisubstituted spinel ferritesDeeksha Singhal¹, Kajal Gupta², Sarita Kumari³, Shubhash Chander^{4*}*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA 2**Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA 3**Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA**Department of Physics, S.S. Jain Subodh PG College, Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004, INDIA*

* Corresponding Author's Mail id: - subhash_ca@yahoo.com

Abstract

Ferrites are chemical substances that are obtained as powder or ceramic bodies. Their constituent is iron oxide (Fe_2O_3 , FeO), while additional transition metal oxides can alter their characteristics. Nano ferrites $\text{Ni}_{(1-x)}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$, ($x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8$) were synthesized by Sol Gel Method with nitrates of Cu, Ni, Fe and citric acid. The X-ray diffraction method (XRD) was used to characterize the structural properties of these materials. Upon Rietveld's refining of these XRD patterns, a well-defined single-phase cubic spinel structure was reconfirmed. With the use of FESEM, the sample's morphology was examined.

Keywords: XRD, Rietveld refinement, FESEM.

A1-0013

Heat transfer characteristics of nanofluid and hybrid nanofluid (Cu-Al₂O₃ /water) flow in porous media in presence of radiation and viscous dissipation.

Ramesh kune^{a*}, Hari Singh Naik^b, Shashidar Reddy Borra^c

^{a,c} *Sreenidhi institute of science and technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.*

^b *Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.*

Abstract

In the new age of technology for fluids and hybrid nanofluids, the latter has emerged as an attractive interest. The topic is a hot one among researchers because of its properties as well as its potential to produce better results than nanofluids, which can enhance the speed of heat transfer. The goal here is to highlight the significance viscous dissipation and radiation effects on a plate containing a hybrid nanofluid having nanoparticles in aluminum and copper with water as a base fluid. The analysis of hybrid nanofluids is performed in order to incorporate the impact of porous medium, radiation, generating energy flow rate and viscous dissipation on nanoscale materials. The fundamental inner flow region of governing equations is framed as nonlinear coupled partial differential equations via similarity transmutations. The finite element technique (FEM) is employed due to its stability and convergence; outputs are computed using MATLAB code. The impact of physical significance reflective pertinent quantifiers such as, radiation, magnetic field quantifiers, Prandtl, Schmidt, and viscous dissipation quantifiers are illustrated. The velocity and temperature enhances with increasing radiation absorption parameter. It is also observed that an increase of volume fraction of nanoparticles leads to the enhancement of the temperature of the flow and temperature is decreases with the higher values of Pr. The comparison of hybrid nanofluid (Cu-Al₂O₃-water) and copper-water and aluminum-water-based nanoparticles in velocity field, temperature gradient, and species gradient is graphically illustrated. To examine the impacts of the principal flow of heat transfer (Nusselt), skin friction values are tabulated. The rate of heat transfer is higher in hybrid nanofluids compared to mono nanofluids. Additionally, it is observed that HN (Cu-Al₂O₃ water) performs well in heat transmission, making it suitable for cooling applications that boost system efficiency (Heat transfer rate: *normal fluid < nanofluid < hybrid nanofluid*).

A1-0014

Structural and optical studies of ZnO nanoparticles via sol-gel method

Muzaffar Iqbal Khan^{1,*}, Gambheer Singh Kathait², Sakshi Sharma³, Majahid Ul Islam⁴,
 Rayees Ahmad Zargar⁵, Ali Ashgar Shah⁶, Malik Mubasher Hassan⁷, Trilok Chandra
 Upadhyay⁸

^{1,3,4,5}*Department of Physics, Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir-185234, India.*

²*Department of USIC, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University (A Central University) Srinagar (Garhwal), Uttarakhand-246174, India.*

⁶*Dean School of Material Sciences and Nanotechnology, Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir-185234, India.*

⁷*Department of Information Technology and Engineering, BGSB University Rajouri (J&K), Jammu-185234, India*

⁸*Department of Physics, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University (A Central University) Srinagar (Garhwal), Uttarakhand-246174, India.*

**Corresponding author, Email: muzaffariqbalkhan786@gmail.com*

Abstract

The present paper reports on the X-ray diffraction and UV-visible spectroscopy studies of Zinc Oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles (NPs) derived by the sol-gel method. The X-ray diffraction shows the hexagonal structure with maximum diffraction occurring at (101) orientation. The diffused reflectance spectra show a direct band gap transition suggesting an optical band gap of 3.20 eV. The obtained values are suitable for photovoltaic applications.

A1-0016

Effect of Nanoparticle Density on Plasmonic Assembly Size and SERS Enhancements

Mahadeva Prasad KS^{a*} and Aseefhali Bankapur^a

^a *Department of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, India 576104*

Abstract

The surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS), a derivative of Raman spectroscopy that achieves signal enhancements, has the potential to detect sample concentrations as low as ppb levels. The SERS can be achieved by keeping the samples on the nanostructured metallic surface or in the locality of metallic nanoparticles (NPs), which serve as SERS substrates. Utilizing the colloidal solution of structured metallic NPs as a SERS substrate offers advantages for analyzing liquid samples, as it generates intraparticle hotspots that significantly improve detection sensitivity. Furthermore, the assembly of metallic NPs in aqueous environments generates multiple interparticle hotspots, contributing to substantial signal enhancement. Over the past few decades, researchers successfully assembled and trapped metallic NPs using various methods. The surface plasmon polariton (SPP) assisted surfactant-free reversible assembly of plasmonic NPs is one of the latest methods, and it stands as a promising approach for conducting SERS measurement on biological samples within an aqueous medium due to its repeatability, reliability, and tunability of the interparticle nanogap. Here, we demonstrated the influence of assembled NP density on SERS intensity. We monitored the change in SERS intensity and assembly size for 60 minutes while assembling NPs in colloidal solutions of varying NP densities (7.1 to 35.7%). The study revealed that the assembly size remains the same when SERS intensity reaches maxima for every NP density. The average size of the assembled NPs at their maximum SERS intensity was found to be $113 \pm 3.5 \mu\text{m}$. additionally; we demonstrated that the time taken to reach the saturation size of the assembly is inversely proportional to the NP density. This study helps in timing the SERS measurements for optimal signals from the analytes under investigation.

A1- 0017

Impact of Sm insertion on microstructural and magnetic properties of PrCo₅ particles with high energy productPalaka Subhashini^{*1} and Musali Krishnaiah¹¹*Department of Physics, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati, India.***Abstract**

PrCo₅ particles exhibit promising application potentials in fabricating high-performance permanent magnets and nanocomposite magnets. In view of this, we employ a bottom-up strategy to fabricate highly anisotropic Pr_{1-x}Sm_xCo₅ (x= 0 - 0.5) particles. The synthesis process involved mainly two steps, (i) preparation of precursor that contains a mixture of amorphous Pr(OH)₃ & Sm(OH)₃ and crystalline Co(OH)₂ and (ii) Using a calciothermic-reduction, the precursor mixture has converted into Pr_{1-x}Sm_xCo₅ particles, which are similar to the traditionally prepared SmCo₅ particles. The obtained particles mostly single crystal with an average size from 200nm to 800nm. The single crystal particles assembly show a strong magnetic anisotropy and excellent magnetic properties at room temperature. Consequentially, the best results obtained for x=0.2 are 11.08kOe of H_c, 9.35kG of M_r and 10.82kG of M_s leading to a larger maximum energy product about 18.88MGOe. This enhancement can be instrumental for advanced permanent magnets high storage density applications.

A1- 0018

One-Pot Hydrothermal Synthesis of MoS₂ Phases: Exploring 1T to 2H Transition Under Varying ConditionsSanjay Kumar Mahla^{1*}, Anirban Pal¹¹*Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.***Abstract**

The use of transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) for energy storage and conversion applications has gained significant popularity. Molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂), a prominent TMD, is particularly promising for energy storage devices such as rechargeable batteries and super capacitors due to its unique chemical and structural characteristics. 1T and 2H-MoS₂ were synthesized under varying conditions to optimize energy storage efficiency and examine their surface-enhanced Raman scattering properties. The morphological and chemical features of the MoS₂ nanoflowers were examined using various techniques. Phase formation was confirmed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Raman spectroscopy. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was used to analyze the elemental states, while Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FE-SEM) verified the nanoflower morphology of the synthesized 1T and 2H phases. Additionally, photoluminescence spectroscopy (PL spectroscopy) was employed to confirm the optical and electronic properties of the MoS₂ nanoflowers.

A1- 0019

Comparative Analysis Of The Structural Properties Of Cu/Se and Se/Cu Bilayers Irradiated With Low Energy Kr Ion Beam.

Anil K Das^{1,a)}, Manju Bala^{2,b)}, Vikram Singh^{1,c)}, D.K. Avasthi^{3,d)}, K. Asokan^{3,e)},
Prabhakar Singh^{1,f)}, S.A. Khan^{4,g)}

¹ St. John's College, M.G. Road, Agra, Uttar Pradesh-282002, India.

² Delhi University, Department of Physics and Astrophysics, New Delhi-110007, India

³ University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-248007, India

⁴ Inter-University Accelerator Centre, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi-110067, India.

^{a)} Corresponding author: anildas001@yahoo.co.in

^{b)} manjubala474@gmail.com

^{c)} vikram_sks@rediffmail.com

^{d)} dka4444@gmail.com

^{e)} asokan42@gmail.com

^{f)} prabhakarsingh0562@gmail.com

^{g)} khansaifahmad@gmail.com

Abstract

The present investigation comprised the sequential e-beam evaporation deposition of Cu (~50nm)/Se (~50nm) and Se (~50nm)/Cu (~50nm) thin films onto silicon substrate. The procedure was performed with a pressure of 2×10^{-5} mbar and at room temperature. Copper selenide, has drawn a lot of interest as a promising thermoelectric material because of its low cost and superior thermoelectric performance. Copper selenide composition usually exists in a wide range of stoichiometric such as CuSe, Cu₂Se, CuSe₂, Cu₃Se₂ and Cu₇Se₄. Ion beams of 350 KeV Kr⁺ were used to irradiate the Cu/Se and Se/Cu bilayers. Recently, thermoelectric thin films have been produced using ion beam processing, which is one of the unique methods for producing thin films. These ion beam-produced thermoelectric films were shown to be nanostructured and to have a higher Seebeck coefficient. The samples were then characterised by XRD, SEM and Rutherford backscattering spectrometry (RBS) to study their structural properties.

Keywords: XRD, RBS (Rutherford Backscattering Spectrometry), SEM.

A1- 0020

Biocompatible Spacer-Gemini Surfactant Mediated Synthesis of PbS Nanoparticles: Aqueous Soft Template Approach with Antioxidant and Antimicrobial Activities

Nikita Patel^{a*} and Kushan Parikh^b

^a *Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, M.S. University, Vadodara – 390 002, Gujarat, India.*

^b *Industrial Chemistry Department, Parul University, Vadodara – 391 760, Gujarat, India.*

*nhptl123@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this study, Gemini surfactants with varying spacer lengths of 12-EDA-12 (g1), 14-EDA-14 (g2) and 16-EDA-16 (g3) were used to synthesize lead sulfide (PbS) nanoparticles to control synthesis parameters, including particle size and shape along with to enhance colloidal dispersibility. The PbS nanoparticles were thoroughly characterized using Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDAX), Powder X-ray Diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), UV-Vis spectrophotometry, Photoluminescence (PL) and Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA). The biodegradable gemini surfactant in the forming of PbS nanoparticles played an important role in the morphology of nanoparticles. Structural studies conducted using XRD and Raman spectroscopy revealed that the PbS nanoparticles exhibited a cubic phase. The hydrodynamic size and zeta potential were measured using a Zetasizer providing a thorough understanding of surface features and particle structure. Morphological investigations were carried out using TEM whereas percentage weight loss was determined by TGA. UV–Vis–NIR absorption spectra showed blue shift compared with the bulk PbS whereas presence of functional groups was confirmed by FTIR. The photoluminescence spectra obtained for PbS nanoparticles shows variation in intensity of sharp emission peak with spacer length of gemini surfactant. The antioxidant properties were evaluated using the 1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay while antibacterial activity was assessed against Gram-positive (*Bacillus subtilis*) and Gram-negative (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) using Mueller-Hinton Agar and broth media. The results demonstrate the influence of spacer length on the physicochemical properties and bioactivity of PbS nanoparticles, suggesting potential applications in biomedical and environmental fields.

Keywords: Gemini surfactant, PbS nanoparticles, colloidal stability, antioxidant, antibacterial activity

A1- 0021

Zinc Oxide-Polyaniline Nanocomposite Enriched with Flower Waste for Enhanced Structure and its antibacterial activity against Bacillus subtilis Bacteria

Rashi Chaudhary *Garima Nagpal

*^aSharda School of Basic Sciences & Research, Department of Life Sciences, Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India**^{*b}Sharda School of Basic Sciences & Research, Department of Environmental Sciences, Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India***Abstract**

The integration of Zinc Oxide (ZnO) with Polyaniline (PANI) has led to the development of a novel nanocomposite enriched with flower waste, exhibiting enhanced structural and functional properties. This study focuses on synthesising and characterising a ZnO-PANI nanocomposite, incorporating organic constituents derived from flower waste to improve its performance. The incorporation of biowaste not only provides a sustainable approach but also enhances the mechanical and antibacterial properties of the composite. Structural analysis through X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) confirms the successful integration of ZnO and PANI with the organic material, revealing a uniform distribution and improved crystallinity. The functional properties, particularly the electrical conductivity and thermal stability, were significantly enhanced compared to conventional composites. Furthermore, the antibacterial activity was evaluated against common pathogens, demonstrating a substantial increase in inhibitory effects due to the synergistic action of ZnO and the bioactive compounds in the flower waste. This research underscores the potential of utilizing biowaste in advanced material synthesis, paving the way for eco-friendly and high-performance nanocomposites with broad-spectrum antibacterial applications.

A1- 0022

Nanoscale Zn-Fe₂O₃: An Excellent Material for Photocatalytic and High Energy Storage Applications

Surendra Singh^{a*}, Gaurav Sharma^b, Meenakshi Awasthi^a, Gurupada Maity^c, Satyam Mishra^a and Infant Leo S^a

^a*Department of Electrical, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Galgotias University, Greater Noida 201203, Uttar Pradesh, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Meerut Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut 250005, Uttar Pradesh, India*

^c*Department of Physics, Galgotias University, Greater Noida 201203, Uttar Pradesh, India*

Abstract

Zinc (Zn) doped nanoscale hematite (α -Fe₂O₃) with varied dopant proportion (pristine, 3%, 5% and 7%) were synthesized via exploding wire technique. X-ray diffraction analysis confirms hematite (α -Fe₂O₃) phase of prepared nanoparticles. The lattice constant and the crystallite magnitude were assessed. X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern affirmed rhombohedral $R\bar{3}c$ space group of pristine α -Fe₂O₃ nanoparticles with approximate crystallite size of 14nm. The impact of divalent cation (Zn⁺²) on physical, optical and dielectric performance of α -Fe₂O₃ were investigated. The morphology of nanoscale particles of α -Fe₂O₃ was revealed through scanning electron microscopy. The functional group creation of α -Fe₂O₃ particles and inherent stretching vibration bands of Fe–O were analysed using FTIR results. The Tauc's plot analysis of UV-Vis spectroscopy, exhibited drop in energy band gap up to 5% of Zn content and the contrary trend was observed with further surge in Zn content. The dielectric characteristics of pristine and hematite with Zn dopants were studied at ambient temperature. The dielectric parameters such as dielectric constant (ϵ'), loss tangent ($\tan \delta$), and alternating current (AC) conductivity (σ_{AC}) were investigated. Photocatalytic characteristics of the prepared samples were investigated for unsafe dye. The incidence of UV radiation on hazardous dye showed satisfactorily operative degradation. Hence, α -Fe₂O₃ with impurity of Zn²⁺ can be well thought-out as an effectual material for the unrealized claims in the realm of photocatalysis and increased value of dielectric constant at ambient conditions brands it appropriate for high energy storage equipment.

A1- 0023

Investigate Photoluminescence Properties of Cerium Lanthanide Ions Doped into Cesium Cupric Chloride Nanocrystals*Harsha Sonawane ^{a*}, Ashok Sunatkari ^{b*}, Swarnalata Talwatkar ^{c*}, Shital Sonawane ^{d*}**^{a*}Siddharth College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India**^{b*} Siddharth College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India**^{c*} N.G. Acharya & D. K. Marathe College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India**^{d*} K.V. Pendharkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

Researchers have focused a lot of attention on CsCuCl₃ perovskite because of its great stability and environmental friendliness. However, the process of capturing a charge carrier is primarily controlled by its self-inherent trapping and surface imperfections brought about by strong excitation-phonon coupling. As a result, the photoluminescence's quantum efficiency is significantly decreased, making it impossible to detect the photoluminescent signal and restricting research into its optical characteristics. This work presents the Cerium elements, which were effectively synthesised by the solvent-based thermal synthesis approach, to passivate internal and surface flaws in order to address this issue. This work results in a 52% rise in Cerium doped CsCuCl₃ NCs PLQY, which sets a standard for the fabrication of lead-free perovskite optoelectronic devices with good optical characteristics.

A1- 0024

Structural And Optical Analysics of Ag-TiO₂/rGO Nanocomposite Via Hydrothermal RouteParul choudhary¹, M. A. Majeed Khan², Sushil Kumar^{1*}, Saruchi Rani¹¹*Department of Physics, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, 125055, India*²*King Abdullah Institute for Nanotechnology, King Saud University, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia***Abstract**

Noble metal nanomaterials have drawn immense attention due to their unique physio-chemical properties, and they have been widely applied in environment remediation and solar energy conversion. However, photocatalyst nanomaterials have been considered as an appealing option in wastewater treatment to improve purification level, due to their great potential and high efficiency under the irradiation of sunlight for the removal of harmful bacteria and organic pollutants. Silver (Ag) nanoparticle-loaded brookite titanium dioxide (TiO₂) nanowires supported on reduced graphene oxide (rGO) were successfully produced by a facile, one-step hydrothermal technique. The properties of fabricated nanowires were analyzed using XRD, FESEM, TEM, HRTEM, XPS, FTIR, Raman, UV–Vis and PL spectroscopy. The present findings recommend that ternary Ag-TiO₂/rGO nanohybrid provides a promising direction for the development of high quality, effective and reliable photocatalytic and electrode material for organic dyes degradation and hybrid supercapacitors respectively.

A1- 0025

Hot-injection synthesis and characterization of CsPbI₃ nanostructures

Hari Ganesha Y* and Gopalakrishna NaiK

*Department of studies in Physics, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri – 574 119,
Mangalore, Karnataka India***Abstract**

The cesium lead iodide (CsPbI₃) perovskite nanocrystals were synthesized by hot-injection method using cesium carbonate (Cs₂CO₃) and lead iodide (PbI₂) as precursors, 1-octadecane as solvent, and oleic acid and oleylamine ligands as surfactants. XRD pattern indicates the presence of perovskite cubic α -CsPbI₃ and orthorhombic black γ -CsPbI₃ in the synthesized nanostructures. Literatures show that the cubic α phase and orthorhombic γ phase of CsPbI₃ are metastable phases which are stable only at high temperatures. In ambient conditions, these phases spontaneously transform into non-perovskite δ -CsPbI₃ phase. The observed stability of the synthesized CsPbI₃ in cubic α -CsPbI₃ and Black orthorhombic B- γ -CsPbI₃ could be due to the nano-scale dimensions of the synthesized nanostructures. FESEM images show the growth of CsPbI₃ nanorods. The energy bandgap of the nanostructured CsPbI₃ obtained from UV-visible measurement was found to be around 1.73 eV which also indicates the perovskite phase of the synthesized CsPbI₃ nanostructures.

A1- 0026

Synthesis and Characterization of Graphene Oxide, Reduced Graphene Oxide, Zinc Oxide, and Reduced Graphene Oxide-Zinc Oxide Nano Composites

R. P. Reshma*, N. S. Abishek and K. Gopalakrishna Naik

*Department of Studies in Physics, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri,
Mangalore, Karnataka, India***Abstract**

Graphene oxide (GO) was prepared by modified Hummer's method and the prepared GO was thermally reduced to reduced GO (rGO) by heating the prepared GO at a low temperature of about 120 °C for about 72 hours. The XRD pattern confirms the possibility of reduction of GO to rGO by prolonged heat treatment at relatively low temperatures. The FESEM images show two-dimensional sheet like structures of the synthesized GO and rGO. Sol-gel method was used to synthesize ZnO nanostructures which resulted in the growth of nanostructured hexagonal prisms. The ZnO-rGO nanocomposites were prepared by hydrothermal method using a mixture of GO prepared Hummer's method and ZnO nanostructures prepared by sol-gel method dispersed in ethanol solvent by carrying out the growth at 120 °C for 24 hours. The observation of XRD peaks related to rGO and ZnO in the XRD pattern is one of the indications for the formation of rGO-ZnO nanocomposites. The hydrothermal growth resulted in growth of ZnO nanorods; it appears that the sol-gel synthesized hexagonal prisms act as the seed layers for the growth of nanorods.

A1- 0027

Growth of SWCNTs by PECVD at Low Temperature for the Fabrication of Sensitive Gas Sensor Applications

Brij Kishore Gupta^{*1}, Mohd Yaseen Lone^{1a}, Nagma Ansari³, Ghizal F. Ansari¹, Shikha Kumari⁴, Javid Ali¹, Mohammad Zulfequar¹, Samina Husain³, Mushahid Husain²

¹Madhyanchal Professional University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

² Department of Physics, Jamia Millia Islamia (A central University), New Delhi, India

³Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

⁴IILM University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

^a Corresponding author email Id: mohdyaseenlone@mpu.ac.in

Abstract

Here we have grown single wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) on Si substrate by plasma enhanced chemical vapour deposition (PECVD) technique. PECVD method at low temperature. The Fe catalyst was deposited by RF-Sputtering method on Si substrate for the growth of Carbon nano tubes. The Fe deposited Si substrate were subjected into PECVD chamber for the growth of SWCNTs at low temperature (650⁰). From the as synthesized SWCNTs highly sensitive chemical sensors were fabricated. The as fabricated sensors were tested for various toxic gases and found highly sensitive towards the trace level detection of toxic gases. Due to high aspect ratio of SWCNTs, they are getting much importance in gas sensing applications. For surface and structural characterization, Field emission scanning electron (FESEM) and Raman Spectroscopy were used. High quality SWCNTs were observed in FESEM and the diameter distribution was observed about 1-2 nm by Raman Spectroscopy. The as fabricated sensors were tested for various sensing characteristics like fast response /recovery, high sensitivity, repeatability, and long-term stability.

Keywords: SWCNTs, VA-SWCNTs; RO-SWCNTs; Gas sensing; Sensor Characteristics; PECVD etc.

A1- 0028

A new Synthesis approach of Graphene-like Nanosheets via Single-Step Thermal Exfoliation

Arjun Kumawat* and Subodh Srivastava

^a Vivekananda Global University Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

Graphene's remarkable electrical, mechanical, sensing, and thermal properties have captured the attention of researchers worldwide and revolutionized the field of material science. However, traditional synthesis methods, such as Hummer's method, require the use of harsh chemicals, lengthy procedures, and the release of dangerous gases. These processes are expensive, complicated, and insensitive to the environment. We offer a creative, affordable, and environmentally responsible answer to these issues. Our group has developed a straightforward physical method that produces graphene-like nanosheets by thermally exfoliating bulk graphite in a single step. Using traditional methods is less complicated and costly, and dangerous chemicals are not needed. In order to evaluate the characteristics of the synthesized graphene-like nanosheets, we carried out comprehensive physiochemical characterizations utilizing state-of-the-art techniques such as Raman spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area analysis, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). These studies showed that the nanosheets feature numerous dots, a highly crystalline structure, and an impressive surface area. Our initial results indicate that the one-step thermal exfoliation approach is highly scalable and ecologically benign, making it perfect for producing graphene-like nanosheets on a wide scale. The remarkable structural and electrical characteristics of the synthesized material present promising opportunities for sensors, energy storage devices, and flexible electronics applications. Thanks to this straightforward and environmentally benign approach, more effective and eco-friendly ways of manufacturing graphene will now be feasible, marking a major breakthrough in the field.

A1- 0029

Effect of silver incorporation on structural and optical properties of TiO₂ thin films prepared via non-aqueous sol-gel route

Inderjeet Singh^{1*}, Surbhi Yadav² and Balaji I. Birajdar²

¹Govt. College Bawal, I.G. University Meerpur (Rewari), Haryana-123401, India

²Special Centre for Nanoscience, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India

Presenting author: lathaphysics69@gmail.com

Abstract

Pure, 4 at%, 8 at%, 12 at%, and 16 at% Ag-doped TiO₂ thin films were fabricated by spin coating technique using a non-aqueous sol-gel method. The effect of Ag doping on the structural and optical properties of TiO₂ thin film has been investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), UV-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy. Using XRD and Raman spectroscopy, it was found that PT, 4AT, 8AT, and 12AT thin films showed pure anatase phase while 16AT film showed mixed anatase and rutile phase. XRD analysis revealed that an increase in Ag content reduces the transition temperature from the anatase-to-rutile phase. UV-Vis spectroscopy revealed that the band gap reduced from 3.2 eV in the PT to 2.6 eV in the 12AT sample. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) confirmed the presence of both Ag⁰ and Ag⁺ states in the 12AT sample, suggesting partial doping of Ag⁺ and the presence of metallic Ag as well on the surface of TiO₂ thin films. XPS and PL spectroscopy results confirmed the formation of oxygen vacancies and reduction in recombination centers, being the highest in the 12AT sample. The photocatalytic activity evaluated using degradation of RhB dye under visible light irradiation showed that, with an increase in Ag doping, photocatalytic activity increases. The highest photocatalytic activity of the 12AT sample could be attributed to its pure anatase phase, presence of oxygen vacancies, and reduction in e⁻-h⁺ recombination rates.

A1- 0030

Investigation on the Structure and Enhancement in the Photoluminescence Properties of Li-co-doped MgAl₂O₄:Tb³⁺/PVP Capped Nanophosphors for Solid State Lighting Applications

Deepa Rani S^{1,*}, Sajan P. Shamsudeen², Carol Vincent¹ and Abhilash Kumar R³

¹*Department of Physics, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala,*

India – 695 014

²*Department of Physics, University College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India – 695 034*

³*Principal, Government Arts and Science College, Ambalapuzha, Kerala, India – 688 561*

**Corresponding author.*

Email: deeparanis1970@gmail.com, deeparen2004@yahoo.com

Abstract

Lanthanide activated fluorescent nanophosphors are in great demand due to their enormous application in optical devices, field emission displays, light emitting diodes, solar cells etc. Rare earth based nanophosphors have numerous advantageous properties such as long lifetime, high energy efficiency, better quantum yield, great reliability and environmentally friendly characteristics. In the present study, green light emitting Mg_{1-x}Al₂O₄: Tb_x³⁺, (x = 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.1) and Li-co-doped MgAl₂O₄:Tb³⁺ nanophosphors have been synthesized by *Polyvinylpyrrolidone* (PVP) polymer capped sol-gel combustion method. PVP primarily acts as capping and stabilizing agent, controlling the growth and preventing particle aggregation during synthesis. Structure, morphology and luminescence dynamics of the synthesized phosphors depends on the Tb³⁺ doping concentration. The emission spectra exhibit several peaks corresponding to ⁵D₃ → ⁷F_J (J=4 and 5) and ⁵D₄ → ⁷F_J transitions (J=3, 4, 5 and 6). Among them, the most prominent transition is the ⁵D₄ → ⁷F₅ transition (543 nm), which is responsible for the green colour observed in the focused nanophosphor samples. In-corporation of Li⁺ ions resulted in the enhancement of photoluminescence properties and better emission features of the prepared nanophosphors. Photoluminescence emission intensity of Mg_{1-x-y}Tb_xLi_yAl₂O₄ (x = 0.04, y=0.05) is found to be enhanced to about 1.9 times that of the optimal Mg_{0.96}Tb_{0.04}Al₂O₄ nanophosphor with a slight increase in the asymmetric ratio value. The decay profiles of all the prepared nanophosphors exhibit double exponential behaviour with increase in the lifetime values with Tb³⁺ ion concentration. Further, the Dexter's theory provides valuable insights into the concentration quenching mechanism observed in the prepared nanophosphors. The confirmation of emission in the green region, as indicated by CIE colour co-ordinates, validates that the synthesized Mg_{1-x}Tb_xAl₂O₄ (x = 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.10) and Mg_{1-x-y}Tb_xLi_yAl₂O₄ (x = 0.04, y=0.05) nanophosphors as suitable candidates for green component integration in phosphor based high-quality lighting applications.

A1- 0031

Investigation of Structural Parameters and Enhanced Photocatalytic Activity of ZnO-GO NanocompositesP.P. Rathod^{a*}, V.K. Bhosle^a and A.U. Ubale^b^a*Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati, Maharashtra, India*^b*Government Institute of Forensic Science, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

The development of ZnO-GO (Zinc Oxide-Graphene Oxide) nanocomposites has sparked considerable interest due to their potential applications in environmental remediation, particularly in photocatalysis. This research focuses on a comprehensive investigation of the structural parameters and enhanced photocatalytic activity of ZnO-GO nanocomposites. By employing a simple synthesis method, we aim to optimize ZnO-GO nanocomposites for photocatalysis. Advanced characterization techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), were utilized to analyze the crystallinity, particle size, morphology, within the ZnO-GO nanocomposites. These structural investigations revealed that the incorporation of GO significantly influences the crystallinity and thereby affecting its functional properties. The photocatalytic performance of the ZnO-GO nanocomposites was evaluated through the degradation of organic pollutants (Methylene Blue) under UV and visible light irradiation. The results demonstrated a substantial enhancement in photocatalytic activity compared to pure ZnO, attributed to the synergistic effects between ZnO and GO. The GO component effectively facilitated the separation of photo generated electron-hole pairs and provided additional active sites for photocatalytic reactions, leading to improved light absorption and reduced electron-hole recombination. This study provides valuable insights into the structural and functional interplay between ZnO and GO. The findings underscore the potential of ZnO-GO nanocomposites for practical applications in environmental remediation, offering a pathway for the development of advanced photocatalytic materials with tailored properties.

Keywords: Zinc Oxide, Graphene Oxide, nanocomposites, Photocatalysis

A1- 0032

Synthesis and Electrochemical Properties of Eu-Doped CuO Nanoparticles for High-Performance SupercapacitorsPrachi Satabdi Nanda^{a*} and Ram Sevak Singh^a*Department of Physics, OP Jindal University, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh-496109, India***Abstract**

Supercapacitors are promising energy storage devices due to their high power, fast charge-discharge rates, and long lifespan. Copper oxide (CuO) is a cost-effective electrode material with good redox properties. In this work, the electrochemical properties of europium (Eu) doped CuO nanoparticles were studied. The undoped and Eu-doped CuO nanoparticles were synthesized using a facile co-precipitation method. The prepared nanomaterials were investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), electron dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), and electrochemical measurements. XRD and SEM analyses show that the incorporation of Eu into CuO significantly affects the crystal structure and morphology of the CuO nanoparticles. Further, electrochemical measurements show a remarkable improvement in electrochemical properties after Eu-doping, showing enhanced specific capacitance and cyclic stability. The study highlights the potential of Eu-doped CuO nanoparticles as electrode materials for high-performance supercapacitors.

A1- 0033

Probing the structure and photoluminescence properties of $\text{CaZrO}_3\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ nanophosphors synthesized by PVA assisted sol-gel method

Sajan P. Shamsudeen^{1,2,*}, Deepa Rani S² and Abhilash Kumar R G^{2,3}

¹*Department of Physics, University College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India – 695 034*

²*Department of Physics, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India – 695014*

³*Government Arts and Science College, Ambalapuzha, Alappuzha, Kerala, India – 688 561*

*Corresponding author. Email: sajanpshamsudeen@gmail.com

Abstract

Rare earth doped inorganic luminescent materials have great potential for use in photonic and optoelectronic applications such as solid-state lasers, high-resolution displays, pLEDs, solar energy converters and medical imaging. The effectiveness of rare earth activators depends significantly on the host material, which facilitates their excitation and enhances emission. Calcium zirconate (CaZrO_3), a perovskite with disordered orthorhombic structure, is an excellent host due to its high stability, wide band gap, superior dielectric, diverse physical-chemical and photoluminescence properties. In the present study, highly luminescent red emitting $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{ZrO}_3$ ($x = 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08$ and 0.10) nanophosphors were synthesized by polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) assisted controlled sol-gel combustion method. X-ray diffraction and Rietveld refinement confirmed the successful incorporation of Eu^{3+} in CaZrO_3 lattice. TEM micrographs indicated the formation of nearly spherical shaped $\text{CaZrO}_3\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ nanophosphors. Fourier transform infrared and microRaman spectroscopic measurements showed the characteristic vibrational modes of CaZrO_3 . Optical band gap evaluated by Kubelka-Munk method from the diffuse reflectance spectra gets decreased with increase in Eu^{3+} concentration. Photoluminescence studies exhibited strong absorption at 395 nm and intense red emission at 615 nm corresponding to the hypersensitive forced $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_2$ electric dipole transition of Eu^{3+} ions. Emission intensity decreased beyond 8 mol.% Eu^{3+} concentration due to concentration-dependent quenching and increased non-radiative transitions. Luminescence decay curves followed single exponential behaviour and the observed lifetime was found to decrease as the Eu^{3+} concentration increases. CIE chromaticity coordinates of all the nanophosphors lie in the red region with a correlated colour temperature of 1716 - 2307 K. The culminated results suggest the potential use of $\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{Eu}_x\text{ZrO}_3$ nanophosphors as efficient warm red-emitting material for various optoelectronic and photonic applications.

A1- 0034

Comparative Study of Radiation Shielding Parameters for NiCuFe₂O₄ and NiMgFe₂O₄ Nanoparticles.Kalidas B. Gaikwad^{a*}, Pravina P. Pawar^a*^{a*}Department of Physics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar. (MS), 431004, India.***Abstract**

This work employed the Sol-gel auto-combustion process to produce ferrite samples of NiCuFe₂O₄ and NiMgFe₂O₄. Various analytical methods were employed to examine the synthetic materials' structural, optical, and functional groups, including XRD, UV-Vis, and FTIR. Furthermore, we examined the gamma-ray shielding characteristics for the produced materials using a NaI (TI) scintillation detector and a variety of gamma-ray sources. The theoretical values and the experimental results exhibited a strong connection. This software program evaluated the synthesized ferrite nanoparticles' capability to shield against gamma radiation. By adjusting the radiation dose's strength, ferrites have been exposed to gamma radiation from an array of sources. An investigation of the mass and linear attenuation coefficients, mean free path, half value layer, tenth value layer, effective atomic number, and effective electron density for synthesized spinel ferrites at 122–1330 keV is conducted using Phy-X/PSD software. The gamma-ray energy absorption build-up factor (EABF) for selected ferrites is investigated at incident photon energy levels ranging from 0.015 to 15 MeV using the geometric progression (G-P) fitting technique. It is widely recognized that the recommended nanoparticles can aid in improving shielding against γ -radiation.

A1- 0035

An Sm^{3+} activated $\text{K}_2\text{MgP}_2\text{O}_7$ nanophosphor: Synthesis, Structural, Optical, and Photoluminescence Studies

Arti Khajuria^{1,*}, Vishav Deep Sharma¹, Pooja Khajuria¹, Ram Prakash¹

¹School of Physics, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University Katra-182320 (J&K) India

Abstract

The incandescent and fluorescent lamps are replaced by new generation solid-state lighting as these smart light sources can alter according to the specific requirements and have potential in the field of lighting, automobiles, transportation, agriculture and medicine [1]. Phosphates are widely used because of its exceptional simplicity, low manufacturing cost, low viscosity, high UV absorption, thermal constancy, isotropic refractive index, and simple synthesis [2]. In this study, the solution combustion approach is opted to synthesize the undoped and Sm^{3+} doped $\text{K}_2\text{MgP}_2\text{O}_7$ nanophosphor. The synthesized material is subjected to structural, optical, and photoluminescence spectroscopy studies. For the structural analysis, XRD diffracted peaks were compared with the JCPDS card no. (52-1084) and observed that the diffracted peaks are in complete agreement. Using Debye- Scherrer formula the average crystallite size is estimated to be 45 nm and 41 nm for the undoped and doped material. The optical bandgap is calculated from analyzing DRS spectra by Kubelka Munk function and values comes out to be 3.95 eV and 3.87 eV for undoped and Sm^{3+} doped $\text{K}_2\text{MgP}_2\text{O}_7$ material. In the PL emission spectra, the four peaks positioned at 564, 601, 646, and 704 nm are recorded at $\lambda_{exc}=402$ nm. The photometric analysis reveals that the CIE coordinates are ($x = 0.59$, $y = 0.40$) which indicates the emission in the amber region of the color spectrum. The CCT has a value of 1553.44 K and the color purity of the synthesized phosphor is 91%. These results indicate the possible application of the synthesized phosphor in solid-state lighting as amber LEDs.

Keywords: XRD, PL, UV-Vis.

A1- 0036

Optimization of dielectric response of Al₂O₃/PVDF nanocompositesRatan Singh Payal¹, Harish Kumar Meena¹, S.K. Jain², Balram Tripathi^{3*}¹Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302004, India²Department of Physics, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur-303007, India³Department of Physics, S.S. Jain Subodh PG (Auto.) College Jaipur-302004, IndiaAuthor for Correspondence: [*balramtripathi1181@gmail.com](mailto:balramtripathi1181@gmail.com).**Abstract**

In this contribution we are presenting dielectric response of Al₂O₃/PVDF nanocomposites synthesized by solution casting method. By dissolving PVDF in a suitable solvent and incorporating Al₂O₃ nanoparticles, a uniform dispersion is achieved, leading to enhanced dielectric and mechanical properties. The solution casting process facilitates the formation of well-dispersed Al₂O₃ nanoparticles within the PVDF matrix, which significantly improves the composite's dielectric constant and energy storage density. Dielectric response indicating that incorporation of Al₂O₃ nanoparticles leads to a notable increase in capacitance and energy density, making these nanocomposites ideal for high-performance supercapacitors and other energy storage applications. The abstract also discusses the scalability of the solution casting method and its potential impact on the commercialization of Al₂O₃/PVDF nanocomposites in energy storage technologies.

A1- 0036

L-Tyrosine Capping Agent-Induced Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanostructures and Study of Optical PropertiesBaljinder Singh^{a*}^a*SCD Government College, Ludhiana, Punjab, India***Abstract**

Zinc Oxide nanostructures (ZnO-NSs) of different morphologies are synthesized with the amino acid L-Tyrosine as capping agent in aqueous medium at different temperatures. In growth mechanism, L-Tyrosine and temperature play important roles in the formation of ZnO NSs. The X-Ray diffraction (XRD) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) investigations show that ZnO NSs possess good crystalline structures with growth directions along the polar planes i.e. (0001) and (000 $\bar{1}$). Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-vis) results showed a blue shift in absorption peaks. The method provides a simple route to control the length and shape of ZnO nanorods for potential applications in various fields.

A1- 0037

Synthesis and Characterization of Nanocrystalline MgFe₂O₄ for Multifaceted Applications

K.K. Palsaniya^{a*}, S.R. Choudhary^a, P. M. Saini^a, Anchal^a, S. N. Dolia^b, P. A. Alvi^a, B. L. Choudhary^{a*}

^a*Department of Physics, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali-304022, Rajasthan, India*

^b*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-304022, India*

Abstract

Nanocrystalline spinel ferrites have garnered considerable interest from researchers due to their unique structural, magnetic, and electrical properties. The enhanced characteristics of nanomaterials are attributed to their high surface-to-volume ratio. Alterations within the spinel lattice and variations in nanoparticle size significantly influence key parameters such as Curie temperature, electrical resistivity, magnetic moment, and lattice constants. This study focuses on the fabrication of nanocrystalline MgFe₂O₄ for various applications, including Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) shielding, sensors, data storage, solar cells, and magnetic drug delivery. The sol-gel method was employed, using varying amounts of citric acid to synthesize MgFe₂O₄ ferrite samples. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis revealed a single cubic phase structure, with broad peaks indicating nano-sized particles. By applying the Debye-Scherrer formula, it was observed that an increase in citric acid content led to a decrease in full width at half maximum (FWHM) broadening, as reflected in the XRD patterns. Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FE- SEM) was used to study surface morphology, showing well-formed spherical particles in all samples. Furthermore, Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) confirmed the elemental composition, verifying successful doping in the polycrystalline samples. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) further confirmed the presence of various chemical bonds.

A1- 0038

Crack Angle Distribution in Granular Materials

Emanuel Daimari and V. Madhurima

Department of Physics, Central University of Tamil Nadu,
Thiruvarur, 610005, Tamil Nadu, India.**Abstract**

Desiccation of granular materials is usually accompanied by isotropic contraction and shrinkage of the medium, often resulting in polygonal shapes. The size and shape of the cracks, and thus the pattern left behind, is a function of (i) the type of material undergoing desiccation, (ii) water content and evaporation dynamics of the system (iii) conditions of the environment (iv) inhomogeneities in the system and (v) boundary conditions. When the water content, boundary conditions, and environment are held constant, and the system is assumed to be homogeneous, the desiccation crack patterns are a function of the nature of the system. In this study, we report the nature of desiccation cracks taking the example of soil as granular material. The images of the desiccation cracks are analyzed through a study of their crack angles and the distributions that they follow. Three different types of soils namely, clay, sandy-clay-loam, and silt, from the Brahmaputra basin, are studied for the distribution of crack angles in the desiccation cracks. The results show the predominance of closed polygons in clay, reflective of the fine particle size of clays in comparison to others, leading to low evaporation rates. Also, the desiccation cracks commonly form 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7-sided polygons, with 4-sided polygons being the most abundant, as is often observed. Moreover, the fracture morphology results in polygonal patterns, with the crack tips terminating when they intersect with other cracks or the sample edge. A distinct bimodal distribution of crack angles is seen in the case of sandy-clay-loam, indicative of the mixed nature of the soil.

A1- 0039

Plasmon-Induced Giant Photoluminescence Enhancement and Tunable Emission Wavelength in MXene-Metal Nanoparticle Heterostructures

Amrutha S, Vari Sivaji Reddy, Chandrasekharan keloth*
National institute of technology, Calicut, Kerala, India

Abstract

This study investigates the enhanced photoluminescence (PL) and redshift in emission wavelength resulting from the nanocomposite of MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles. MXenes, a class of 2D transition metal carbides, are known for their excellent electrical conductivity and optical properties. By integrating Nb₂C MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles, we observed a significant enhancement in photoluminescence, attributed to the localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect of the metal nanoparticles. The hybrid structures were synthesized through a sonication-assisted process, ensuring uniform dispersion of the nanoparticles on the MXene surface. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) confirmed the successful decoration of MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles, revealing a uniform distribution across the surface. Photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy showed a remarkable increase in emission intensity compared to pristine MXene, with a distinct redshift in the emission wavelength. This shift is likely due to the interaction between the excitonic states of MXene and the LSPR of the silver nanoparticles, resulting in energy transfer and recombination at lower energy levels. The synergistic effect of MXene's 2D structure and the plasmonic properties of metal nanoparticles pave the way for advanced optoelectronic applications, particularly in sensing, imaging, and light-emitting devices. The results demonstrate that MXene/metal nanoparticle heterostructure holds promise for engineering photonic devices with tunable optical properties.

A1- 0040

Exploring Structural, Optical, Dielectric and Ferroelectric Properties of Cobalt Doped Barium Calcium Titanate (BCT)Rajive Kumar Basumatary^{a*} and Rajeeb Brahma^b^a*Department of Physics, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, Assam-783370, India*^b*Department of Physics, Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, Assam-783370, India***Abstract**

Ceramic samples of cobalt doped barium calcium titanate (BCT) ($\text{Ba}_{0.80}\text{Ca}_{0.20}\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_3$ with $x = 0.000, 0.005, 0.010, 0.015, \text{ and } 0.020$) were synthesized using the standard solid-state reaction method. These samples were then examined for structural, microstructural, dielectric, optical, and ferroelectric characteristics analyses. Through Rietveld refinement of X-ray diffraction patterns, the tetragonal structure with the space group $P4mm$ has been verified for each of the produced samples. Micrographs obtained through Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) showed that the typical particle size is in the micrometer range of $0.3\mu\text{m} - 0.8\mu\text{m}$. Optical analysis shows that the energy bandgap gradually decreased as the doping concentration increased from 3.31 eV to 2.71 eV . At room temperature, dielectric properties with varying frequencies showed a decreasing trend. P-E loop measurement shows the increase in maximum polarization and remnant polarization of the ceramic with the increase in applied electric field.

Keywords: BCT, Rietveld refinement, Dielectric, Ferroelectric properties.

A1- 0041

Mechano-Chemical Synthesis of Metal Oxide Nanoparticles via Solvent-Free Solid State Reaction

Rakesh V. Patel^{1*}, Shadab Noori², Mitanshu Vahiya³, Rahul Patil⁴, Parth Nayi⁵, Meet Patel⁶, Sandip V. Bhatt⁷ and Harshad D. Patel

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} *Department of Applied and Interdisciplinary Sciences (IICISST)*

⁸ *School of Engineering & Technology, National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar*

*Corresponding Author Email: rakeshv_patel@spuvvn.edu

Abstract

Mechano-chemical synthesis offers a solvent-free, solid-state approach for the production of metal oxide nanoparticles. This method involves the use of mechanical grinding via ball milling, bead mill, attrition milling or manual grinding to induce chemical reactions, avoiding the need for liquid solvents. In this study, mechano-chemical technique was employed to synthesize Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, Co₃O₄, and ZnO nanoparticles. The process involved the solid-state reaction of hydrated metal salts with ammonium or sodium bicarbonate, followed by grinding in a mortar and pestle to form hydroxides, which were then calcined at high temperatures to produce the desired metal oxides. Comprehensive characterization was conducted using X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), differential thermal analysis (DTA), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). These techniques allowed us to assess the crystal structure, phase purity, thermal stability, and morphology of the synthesized nanoparticles. The results highlight the effectiveness and versatility of the mechano-chemical synthesis method, offering a promising alternative for the industrial-scale production of metal oxide nanoparticles.

Keywords: Mechano-chemical synthesis, Metal oxide nanoparticles, Solid-state reaction, Catalysts

A1- 0042

Investigate the Effect of Ni and Cu Doping on ZnO nanoparticles Synthesized by Solution Combustion Method Towards Antimicrobial Activity and Photocatalytic Degradation of Methylene Blue Dye

Vinisha Valsaraj P ¹, Anagha Rajan ², Ashna P ³, Sreshma Rajan ^{4*}

¹Post Graduate and Research Department of Chemistry, Sree Narayana College,
Kannur, Kerala 670007, India

^{2, 3 & 4} Department of Physics, Sree Narayana College, Kannur, Kerala 670007, India

*Corresponding author's email address: sreshmashaj@gmail.com

Abstract

The green solvent solution combustion method was effectively used to produce $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{O}$ and $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$. The structural, morphological, and optical properties of the produced materials were investigated using XRD (X-ray diffraction), SEM (scanning electron microscopy), EDX (energy-dispersive X-ray), Raman Spectroscopy, and UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectroscopy. The photocatalytic activity of the synthetic materials was investigated in relation to the degradation of methylene blue dye under UV light irradiation. $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ was found to be the most efficient photocatalyst among the compounds under investigation, degrading 83% of the dye after two hours of exposure to light. Investigations were conducted into the impact of operational parameters on the degradation percentage, including pH, starting dye concentration, and catalyst dosage. To ensure the stability of the samples for long-term application, a reusability test of the photocatalyst was also conducted. Further, the antibacterial activity against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria was evaluated through analysis of zone of inhibition and microscopy images. Among the prepared nanostructures, the $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ sample showed excellent antibacterial activity against gram positive bacteria. The potential photocatalytic and antibacterial activity of synthesized nanomaterials makes them useful for environmental remediation.

Keywords: Solution combustion synthesis, Green Solvent, Photocatalytic Activity, Antimicrobial Activity

A1- 0043

Enhancing the properties of Sb₂Se₃ Thin Films for Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting: Effects of Annealing on Structural and Optical PropertiesKavya D M^a, Suresh D Kulkarni^b, Raviprakash Y^{a*}.^a*Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal-576104, India*^b*Department of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal-576104, Karnataka, India***Abstract**

Antimony selenide (Sb₂Se₃) is a promising material for photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting due to its favorable electronic properties and tunable band gap. This study explores the effects of annealing on Sb₂Se₃ thin films deposited via thermal evaporation. The films were annealed at temperatures ranging from 150°C to 350°C to enhance their crystallinity, morphology, and band gap. Characterization through X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy revealed that higher annealing temperatures improved film crystallinity, resulting in larger, more uniform grains and smoother surfaces. The band gap varied from approximately 1.1 eV to 1.5 eV, depending on the annealing temperature. Films annealed at 300°C exhibited the best combination of improved structural quality and optimal band gap for PEC applications. These films achieved superior photocurrent density and onset potential in PEC water splitting tests, indicating enhanced performance for hydrogen production. The study demonstrates that precise control of annealing conditions can significantly enhance the properties of Sb₂Se₃ films, making them highly suitable for efficient and sustainable PEC water splitting applications.

A1- 0044**Electrochemical study on role of PEDOT-PSS in ZnO NP's based Super Capacitor**Manav Sharma^a, Rekha Kumari^a, Vivek Kumar Shukla^a^a Department of Applied Physics, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida - 201312**Abstract**

In this study, we investigate the super capacitor behavior of zinc metal oxide (ZnO) combined with PEDOT-PSS polymer. The synthesis of the ZnO-PEDOT-PSS composite was carried out through a facile and scalable chemical method, ensuring uniform dispersion of ZnO nanoparticles within the PEDOT-PSS matrix the electrochemical performance of the ZnO-PEDOT-PSS composite was evaluated through Cyclic voltammetry (CV), Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD), and Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The electrode exhibited remarkable specific capacitance, which can be attributed to the synergistic effect between ZnO and PEDOT-PSS. ZnO nanoparticles provide a high surface area and facilitate fast electron transport, while PEDOT contributes to the overall conductivity and mechanical stability of the electrode. Moreover, the ZnO-PEDOT composite showed a significant electrochemical performance, surpassing those of individual ZnO or PEDOT electrodes.

A1- 0045**Electrochemical Study on role of PEDOT: PSS in Vanadium based Ternary Metal Oxide nanoparticle Supercapacitor**Rekha Kumari^a, Manav Sharma^b, Vivek Kumar Shukla^c*Department of Applied Physics, Gautam Buddha University, greater Noida - 201312***Abstract**

In this study, we examine the vanadium-based ternary metal oxide (ZnO: MnO:VO) synthesis by hydrothermal technique in combination with PEDOT-PSS polymer for supercapacitors. The electrochemical performance of the TMO-PEDOT-PSS composite was assessed using cyclic voltammetry (CV), Galvano static charge-discharge (GCD), and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The synergistic action of TMOs and PEDOT-PSS resulted in an electrode with a remarkable specific capacitance. TMO nanoparticles have a large surface area and allow for rapid electron transport, PEDOT improves the electrode's total conductivity and mechanical stability. Furthermore, the TMO-PEDOT composite had much greater electrical –chemical performance than individual TMO or PEDOT electrodes. In conclusion, the TMO-PEDOT composite shows significant promise as an improved material for electrodes in high-performance super capacitors

A1- 0046

Synthesis and photoluminescence studies of highly efficient vanadium oxidenanorods for photodetector application

Kajal *, Hafiz A.K

*Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India***kajalthagela95gmail.com***Abstract**

Highly cost-effective synthesis approach has been adopted to prepare stable V_2O_5 nanorods for energy storage device application. The as-synthesized nanorods are thoroughly characterized using advanced techniques, including scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV visible and photoluminescence (PL). The mentioned techniques were performed to provide the valuable insight into the morphological, structural, optical and photoluminescence properties of as-synthesized V_2O_5 nanorods. X-ray diffraction exhibit the structural properties with the highest bragg's angle observed at 8.66 degree. Surface morphology of the as-prepared and calcinated nanorod's samples was studied by using the scanning electron microscope (SEM). The observed bandgap of NRs was calculated using tauc plot and achived at 2.61 eV. The photoluminescence spectroscopy demonstrates the luminescence behaviour of as-synthesized nanorods. Aforementioned synthesis and results achieved through characterizations exhibits its potential suitability for photodetector applications.

Keywords: V_2O_5 , Hydrothermal, Nanorods (NRs), Photodetector

A1 -0047

A Novel Method For Spatially-Selective ZnO Thin Film Growth By The Sol-Gel Technique

Arpita Das^{a*}, Alakananda Das^b, Sayantani Sen^c, Anirban Bhattacharyya^b

^a*Institute of Engineering and Management, Kolkata, University of Engineering and Management, Kolkata 700160, India*

^b*Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, University of Calcutta, Kolkata 700009, India*

^c*Centre for Research in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata 70000106, India*

Abstract

Sol-gel deposition of ZnO using the dip-coating method typically generates uniform large area thin films on various substrates, and individual devices are created by a subsequent etching step. In this paper a method for the spontaneous formation of islands of ZnO aligned to existing electrode structures has been presented. Ring-type platinum electrodes with dimensions ranging from 200mm to 800mm were initially fabricated on to sapphire substrates using standard photolithographic process steps. Subsequently a ZnO thin film was grown on to the patterned substrate by sol-gel using the dip-coating technique. Finally, ZnO nanowires were deposited by the vapor-liquid-solid process. The films were evaluated by optical microscopy, SEM and EDS imaging methods. The results indicate that difference in wettability of the platinum and sapphire areas of the wafer by the precursor solution during the dip-coat process leads to the spontaneous formation of spatially-selective structures of ZnO. Specifically, along with a uniform thin coating of ZnO, thicker islands were formed inside the platinum electrode ring, which avoid proximity to the electrode edge. The morphology of these islands shows a honeycomb-like pattern with extended ridges. The density and nature of the VLS-grown ZnO nanowires depend on the underlying thin film, and are observed on the top of the ridge-like structures, thereby enhancing the surface area. This approach is well suited for formation of ZnO-based sensor devices. Spatial selectivity of the deposition allows the development of semiconductor devices while eliminating the need of any chemical etching process step.

A1- 0048

Facile synthesis and magnetic properties of chromium oxide nanoparticlesAzra Parveen^{*a}^a *Department of Applied Physics, Z.H. College of Engineering & Technology,
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002, India***Email; azrap2001@gmail.com***Abstract**

The synthesis of Cr₂O₃ nanocrystal has been done *by chemical precipitation method using ammonia as a precipitating agent*. The rhombohedral crystal structure and single crystalline nature of Cr₂O₃ powder were verified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. The Debye-Scherrer formula was utilized to ascertain the average size of crystallites. The structure and morphology of Cr₂O₃ nanoparticles were examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The various functional groups in Cr₂O₃ nanoparticles were identified by the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) findings. Using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), the antiferromagnetic (AFM) behavior of Cr₂O₃ nanoparticles was investigated. These finding suggests that the synthesized nanocrystal may be used in quantum computing, data storage, and magnetic sensors.

Keyword: Chromium oxide nanoparticles (Cr₂O₃), X-ray diffraction (XRD), SEM, VSM.

A1- 0049

Dehydration Kinetics of Maltose Monohydrate by Iso-conversional methodsVaibhaviben Hasmukhlal Mistry ^{a*}, Lilly Shanker Rao T^b^{a,b}*Electronics Department, Narmada College of Science and Commerce, Zadeshwar, Bharuch, Gujarat 392011, India***Abstract**

The dehydration kinetics of maltose monohydrate is studied by thermal analysis tool, differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) at different heating rates (1, 2, 4, and 8 K/min) under non-isothermal mode. Four iso-conversional approaches (Starink, Tang, Ozawa-Flynn-Wall and Kissinger-Akahira-Sunose) were utilized to determine different kinetic parameters: Fractional crystallization (α), crystallization temperature (T_α), activation energy of dehydration (E_α), Avrami exponent (n_α), pre-exponential factor (A_α), as well as changes of entropy ($\Delta S^\#$), enthalpy ($\Delta H^\#$), and Gibbs free energy ($\Delta G^\#$) in non-isothermal condition. The activation energy of dehydration (E_α) for the four methods calculated is in the range of 375 – 335 kJ/mol and is in agreement with the earlier reported values in the literature. Lastly, comparison of the accuracy and applicability of different iso-conversional methods are discussed.

A1- 0050**P/N-type AgO-Chitosan biosensor for sensing hydrogen to detect gastro-intestinal diseases.**A.Sai Neetha^a and K.Venkateswara Rao ^{b*}^{a,b} *CNST,UCEST,JNTUH,Kukatpally,Telangana,India***Abstract**

Our report study describes study of AgO:Chitosan [A(1:2), B(1:1), C(1:0.5), D(1:0.25), E(1:0.125), F(1:0.0625)] based hydrogen sensor for detecting gastrointestinal diseases at RT. AgO:Chitosan ratios were synthesized by novel co-precipitation cum probe sonication technique and characterized by XRD,UV-VIS,FTIR,RMAN,FESEM,TEM. Among the six synthesized ratios the composite which can detect lowest (0.2-10) ppm of hydrogen will be further analysed by studying its sensitivity, response, recovery, reproducibility, stability, and selectivity. Using Hall effect the composites P/N type nature will be determined. The reaction mechanism for sensor performance and its P/N type nature elaborately discussed. The above studies will suggest reveal a new material AgO:Chitosan for hydrogen sensors that can be used for the breath analysis to detect GIDs.

A1- 0051

Structural, Optical and Magnetic Properties Analysis of Fe Doped Gd₂O₃ Nanoparticles Route: HydrothermalKamaldeep Punia¹, M.A. Majeed Khan², Sushil Kumar^{1*}, Suruchi Rani¹¹*Department of Physics, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, 125055, India*²*King Abdullah Institute for Nanotechnology, King Saud University, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia***Abstract**

In this study, the authors utilized a cost-effective hydrothermal approach to produce nanoparticles of Gd₂O₃ and Fe-doped Gd₂O₃ with Fe concentrations ranging from 1% to 5%. A range of complementary analytical techniques, including TEM, SEM, XPS, XRD, Raman, FTIR, VSM, UV-Vis, PL, photocatalytic, and electrochemical analyses, were employed to characterize and evaluate the nanoparticles. XRD analysis revealed that all samples exhibited a pure cubic phase with crystallite sizes typically between 25 and 35 nm. SEM and TEM images showed that the nanoparticles had a spherical shape with average diameters between 8 and 12 nm. A redshift in the optical absorption edge with increasing Fe³⁺ ion concentration indicated a reduction in the energy band gap of the nanoparticles from 3.34 eV to 3.04 eV. VSM measurements revealed that all samples exhibited paramagnetism at both 5 K and room temperature, within a magnetic field range of -60 to +60 kOe. The photoluminescence (PL) emission properties of pure and Fe-doped Gd₂O₃ were examined in the 301 to 651 nm range. Excitation at 276 nm resulted in a PL emission band in the ultraviolet region (317 to 371 nm) as well as emissions in the blue, green, and red regions. Compared to pure Gd₂O₃ nanoparticles, the Fe(5%)-doped Gd₂O₃ nanoparticles demonstrated superior photocatalytic activity, which could be attributed to enhanced light absorption, reduced electron-hole pair recombination, and a narrower optical band gap.

A1- 0052

Electronic Properties Of Two-Dimensional C₆B₄ And Its Application In Hydrogen Storage Using Density Functional Theory

Lalit Kumari^{a,*} and Sudhir Kumar^a^a*Department of Applied Physics, M. J. P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, U. P., India*

Abstract

Storing hydrogen and its release at ambient conditions has been a major challenge in developing the hydrogen energy technology. Here, we are presenting first-principles calculations based on density functional theory for monolayer of C₆B₄ using Perdew-Burke- Ernzerhof (PBE) form of generalized approximation (GGA) in order to explore its potential in application of hydrogen storage. Monolayer of C₆B₄ stabilizes in a planar structure in an orthorhombic unit cell having lattice constants $a=5.35$ Å, $b=6.28$ Å and $c=20$ Å, comprising of 6 carbon and 4 boron atoms. Electronic structure calculations confirm that it exhibits metallic character and the valence and conduction band edges are formed by C-2p and B-2p orbitals. There are total six sites suitable for adsorption of H₂ molecule, out of which the largest hollow site has adsorption energy of -0.91 eV which is energetically the most favorable whereas the least favorable site is when H₂ molecule is adsorbed on carbon atom with adsorption energy of - 0.2 eV. The average desorption temperature corresponding to most and the least favorable site is found to be 672 K and 148 K respectively. Due to availability of a variety of sites, the material can adsorb large number of H₂ molecules resulting in higher storage capacity. Our results suggest that C₆B₄ monolayer is viable for its application in hydrogen storage.

A1- 0053

1T-TaS₂ 2D-monolayer: An *ab-initio* study of Li adsorption.Mohammad Nouman^{a,*} and Sudhir Kumar^a^a*Department of Applied Physics, M. J. P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly-243006, U.P., India.***Abstract**

Two-dimensional (2D) materials have garnered significant attention in materials research due to their superior physical and chemical properties. This study employs density functional theory (DFT) with the Vienna *ab-initio* Simulation Package (VASP) for the study of 2D monolayer of 1T-TaS₂. 1T-TaS₂ in its bulk form is a layered material having trigonal prismatic structure (P3m space group) in which the monolayers are held together by van der Waals forces. We started with geometric structure optimization of the bulk and the monolayer followed by evaluation of electronic band structures and density of states (DOS) using the generalized gradient approximation with the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (GGA-PBE) functional incorporating spin-orbit coupling and van der Waals interactions. Our results reveal that the lattice parameters and electronic properties of the 2D monolayer deviate very slightly from the bulk phase, inheriting the metallic character contributed by Ta-5d and S-3p orbitals. Ionic-relaxation calculations reveal that Li-ion stabilizes at three distinct sites with energies ranging from 0.005 eV to -1.06 eV and adsorption heights (measured from the top layer of sulphur atoms) in the range 1.3 Å to 1.8 Å. Bader charge analysis implies a charge transfer of 0.86e⁻ from the Li-ion to the monolayer. Additionally, the climbing image-nudged elastic band (CI-NEB) method is used to investigate the transport properties revealing a low diffusion barrier of 0.23 eV along the most favourable migration path. These results suggest that 1T-TaS₂ 2D monolayer is a promising anode material for Li-ion batteries.

A1- 0054

Scrutinizing the interaction of DNA/RNA nucleobases with hexagonal-GeC monolayer: an ab-initio study.

Nitin Ratnakar^{a*} And Sudhir Kumar^a

^a *Department of Applied Physics, M.J.P Rohilkhand University Bareilly, UP, 243006, INDIA*

Abstract

The interaction between DNA nucleobases and two-dimensional materials is critical for advancing biosensing and their applications. In this study, we explore the adsorption properties of DNA nucleobases on a h-GeC monolayer using density functional theory (DFT). The adsorption energies and electronic properties are thoroughly analyzed to understand the nature of the interactions. Our primary findings provide insights into the potential of h-GeC monolayer as platform for nucleic acid detection and bioelectronics. h-GeC is semiconductor and have direct band gap at K symmetry point with magnitude 2.09 eV. Here we calculate the interaction between h-GeC and Cytosine with electron correlation GGA. The predicted adsorption energy of cytosine onto h-GeC equal to 0.48 eV. The adsorbing of cytosine on h-GeC strongly influence electronic properties like energy band gap from 2.09 to 1.605. The strength of theoretical desorption time calculated for the Cytosine molecule 1.898×10^{-4} s at room temperature (300 K), it decreases at the higher temperature i.e. 1.509×10^{-6} s at 400 K.

A1- 0055

Enhanced room temperature NO₂ sensitivity of MoS₂ nano-flowersSandeep Singhania^{a,b*} and Amit Garg^b^a*Department Of Electronic Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India*^b*Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India***Abstract**

In recent years, transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) have been investigated across multiple fields of science and technology. MoS₂, among the various TMDs has garnered significant interest of researchers due to its unique layered structure and remarkable optical and electrical properties. Thus, it has a wide range of applications including catalysis, gas sensing, energy storage, and hydrogen storage. In the present work, hydrothermal method with ammonium molybdate as a precursor has been used to produce two unique morphologies of MoS₂ viz. nanosheets and nanoflowers. Various characterization methods like X-ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, and UV-Vis techniques ascertained the crystallographic structure, morphology, and band gap of the synthesized sample. The synthesized MoS₂ nanostructures showed a favorable response to 10 ppm NO₂ gas at room temperature with a response and recovery time of 68 and 3 seconds respectively. The detailed study confirms that the sensor exhibited an excellent sensitivity of more than 600% towards NO₂ gas at room temperature. Thus, adaptable morphology along with a tunable band gap of MoS₂ creates new opportunities in gas sensing technology.

A1- 0056

Ab-initio Investigation of the Gas Detection Mechanism of CCl₂O on StanenePawan Kumar^{a*} and Sudhir Kumar^a*^aDepartment of Applied Physics, FET, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh -243006, India***Abstract**

Two-dimensional (2D) allotropes like stanene exhibit significant potential for use in thin-film electronic devices. In this study, we investigate the gas sensing properties of toxic CCl₂O molecules adsorbed on single-layer stanene using first-principles density functional theory (DFT) calculations. The Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) form of the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) is employed as the exchange-correlation functional. Our predicted structural parameters, including lattice constant, bond length, bond angle, and buckling height of stanene, show excellent agreement with available data. Upon adsorption, the CCl₂O molecule stabilizes parallel to the stanene sheet at a vertical height of 3.5 Å. The band structure of stanene confirms its semimetallic nature, with no bandgap opening upon CCl₂O adsorption. Projected density of states (PDOS) analysis reveals that Sn-5p orbitals dominate both valence and conduction bands. Bader charge calculations show a transfer of 0.03 $\bar{e}$ from the CCl₂O molecule to the stanene sheet, consistent with electron localization function (ELF) results, confirming physisorption. The calculated adsorption energy of -0.26 eV is in line with values reported for other gas molecules on similar substrates. Additionally, I-V characteristics suggest that CCl₂O adsorption induces back-scattering resistance. We feel that our theoretical predictions may help experimentalist working on developing future gas sensor technologies.

A1 -0057

Tunable Excitonic Emission in Monolayer p-MoS₂ Enabled by Charge InjectionRashed H. Lone^{a,b,+,*}, Shreya Goankar^{a,+}, B. Manoj Kumar^a, and E. S. Kannan^a*^aDepartment of Physics, BITS-Pilani K. K. Birla Goa Campus, Zuarinagar, Goa-403726, India. ^bFunctional Materials and Microsystems Research Group and the Micro Nano Research Facility, RMIT University, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia. +these authors contributed equally to this work***Abstract**

Monolayer transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) play a pivotal role in optoelectronic applications due to their highly tunable optical properties, which can be precisely controlled through external factors such as strain, doping, and substrate interactions, enabling the development of highly efficient and customizable devices. In this study, we report tunable photoluminescence (PL) emission in monolayer p-type molybdenum disulfide (p-MoS₂) when fabricated on conductive substrates, including indium tin oxide (ITO), gold (Au), and few-layer graphene (FLG). This tunability in PL emission is enabled by charge transfer from the conductive substrates (ITO and Au) to p-MoS₂, facilitated by the difference in work function between them, resulting in enhanced PL emission in p-MoS₂. In contrast, at the p-MoS₂-FLG interface, charge transfer is likely inhibited due to the similarity in work function values between them, resulting in decreased PL emission. Upon cooling to liquid nitrogen temperature, further enhancement of PL emission is observed in p-MoS₂ on all substrates due to the suppression of phonon-assisted non-radiative transitions, reduced screening effects, and stronger Coulomb interactions, compared to room temperature emission. These results provide valuable insights into tuning the optical properties of 2D-TMDs, which are crucial for optimizing their performance in optoelectronic applications.

A1- 0058

Recovery of salt and conversion of dross waste into refractory material

Jyoti Pendam, Pooja Yadav, Mayur Tirpude, Upendra Singh, Anupam Agnihotri.

Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre

□Corresponding Author: Jyoti Pendam (Mobile No. 9158610779, Email: jyoti@jnarddc.gov.in)

Abstract

Recycling and reusing industrial waste and by-products have become critically important in today's industry. Aluminium dross, classified as hazardous waste by the CPCB, requires careful recycling or safe disposal. This paper presents a clean and sustainable technology aimed at fully utilizing waste aluminium dross to achieve zero waste. We discuss the production of water treatment agents, such as poly aluminium chloride (PAC), through chemical leaching of the dross, and the use of the remaining dross in high alumina refractory castables.

In the current study, chemical leaching is used to extract the aluminum content from dross, which is approximately 15.42%. This aluminum is then processed to produce Poly Aluminum Chloride, a coagulant used in water treatment plants. The remaining dross is washed and its potential application in castables is explored. Additionally, the cold crushing strength of the treated dross was measured at 360/370 Kg/cm² after being subjected to 110°C for 24 hours, which is comparable to the strength of castables made with bauxite.

The studies also revealed that waste aluminium dross can be used as alternative raw material in PAC preparation and alumina castable. This will help in utilization of aluminium dross in industries and help in reducing disposal to landfills.

Keywords: Aluminium dross, Poly Aluminium Chloride (PAC), Castable

A1- 0059

Influence of Yttrium ion doping on the structural, morphological and magnetic properties of cobalt ferrite nanoparticles

Sudarshan S. Gawali^{a*}, S. V. Rajmane^b, Sudarshan D. Tapsale^c, S. D. More^d, K. M. Jadhav^e

^a*Department of Physics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (M.S.), India- 431004.*

^b*Department of Physics, Jawahar Arts, Commerce and Science College, Anadur, Tuljapur, (M.S.), India 413603.*

^c*Department of Education Extension, Science Section, S. P. Pune University, Pune (M.S.), India- 411007.*

^d*Department of Physics, Deogiri College, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (M.S.), India- 431005.*

^e*School of Basic and Applied Sciences, MGM University, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (M.S.), India- 431003.*

Abstract

Here we report the synthesis of bare cobalt ferrite (CoFe_2O_4) and Yttrium ($\text{CoFe}_{2-x}\text{Y}_x\text{O}_4$, $x=0.05$) ion incorporated cobalt ferrite using low temperature cost effective sol-gel self-ignition method. All the synthesis parameters were optimized to obtain fine particles with nanoscale dimensions. The monophase cubic spinel structure formation was confirmed through X-ray diffraction analysis. The unit cell parameter ($a=b=c$) was calculated through XRD data and was found to be 8.384 nm and 8.378 nm, respectively for bare cobalt ferrite and Yttrium doped cobalt ferrite. The crystallite size deduced from the Debye-Scherrer formula was found to be 24 nm and 18 nm. The structural analysis results shows strong influence of Yttrium ion doping. SEM images indicate the almost spherical nature of the grains with grain size 52 nm. The magnitude of saturation magnetization is decreased on doping of yttrium ion. All other magnetic parameters are also influenced by the yttrium ion doping. The observed magnetic behaviour was explained via Neil's model. The observed and calculated magnetic moment shows discrepancy in their values suggesting non collinear Behaviour.

Keywords: Cobalt ferrite, Yttrium ion doping, lattice constant, saturation magnetization, magneton number.

A1- 0060

Comparative Study of Powder X-Ray Diffraction Analyses of Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) Nanoparticles

Khyati Mody¹, I B Patel²¹Department of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat-395007, Gujarat, India*E-mail ID: kmody1997@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper describes the comparative study of Powder XRD Analyses of various samples of nanoparticle Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) synthesised by the Sol-Gel method using Titanium (IV) isopropoxide Precursor. Titanium dioxide is relatively chemically inert and environmental friendly so it has been widely used in industry as a pigment and exists in the three phases like Anatase, Rutile and Brookite. X-ray diffraction (XRD) showed that prepared nanoparticles have pure anatase and anatase-rutile mixed structures. The prepared samples having different particles sizes (in nm) were observed at different ratio of precursor and the different calcination temperatures. This work has also analysed their various characters like specific surface area, dislocation density and morphology index.

A1- 0061

Cyclic Voltammetry Study of HRP enzyme immobilized over MoS₂ surfaceAnju^{a,b} and Amit Garg^b^a *Department of Electronic Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110021, India*^b *Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110019, India***Abstract**

The compound MoS₂ is a transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) consisting of one molybdenum atom bound to two sulfur atoms. Its unique and diverse properties have challenged the superiority of graphene and other 2D materials. It thus has emerged as a front-runner in the development of small and portable electronic devices for a wide variety of applications. The negative charges carried by the MoS₂ nanosheets are used to immobilize horseradish peroxidase (HRP) through electrostatic attraction.

In this work, the HRP enzyme immobilized over the MoS₂ surface successfully. The results are confirmed by UV-Vis spectroscopy and Scanning Electron microscopy (SEM). And we have also studied their electrochemical behavior using the Cyclic Voltammetry technique over screen-printed electrodes. MoS₂ –HRP hybrid can be used for electrode modification for the investigation of different analytes in food, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries and other bio catalytic applications.

Keywords: TMD, molybdenum disulfide, 2D materials, HRP enzyme, nanosheets

A1- 0062**Structural and Optical behavior of conducting polymer based ‘polymeric-inorganic’ nanocomposites: Polyaniline/ZrO₂**

Gaganpreet Kaur Sidhu and Rajesh Kumar*

Department of Physics, Panjab University, Chandigarh 160014, India

*Corresponding Author Email: - rajeshbaboria@gmail.com

Abstract

In the present era, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology have attracted much attention at global level due to its ecofriendly solutions. It improves our quality of life by improving the fields of medicines and health care. In nanoscience, hybrid materials based on Polymer and nanoparticles are of great interest because of much improved properties of components compared to bare nanoparticles and polymer. In this article, we focused on the Structural and optical properties of Polyaniline-ZrO₂ nanocomposites. Zirconia is of great interest due to its very good properties as ceramics and when it is mixed with polyaniline it improves its structural, optical and electrical properties.

A1- 0063

Effect of calcination temperature on structural, morphological, optical properties and photocatalytic degradation behaviour of green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles by using fruit peels

Amarjot Kaur^{1*}, Harpreet Kaur¹ and Randhir Singh¹, Arashdeep Singh²

¹Department of Applied Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College, Ludhiana, 141006,

²Department of Food Science & Technology, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, 141004

Abstract

Green ZnO nanoparticles synthesized via co-precipitation method by using orange peel extract were calcinated at different temperature (300°C and 700°C) followed by their structural, morphological, photocatalytic and optical properties characterization by using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), UV-Visible and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy. The XRD spectra of zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles indicate a shift of the characteristic XRD peak towards lower angles from 31.62° to 31.83°, 34.24° to 34.49° and 36.11° to 36.37° with calcination. The crystalline size of calcinated ZnO nanoparticles increases from 30.2 to 37.8 nm calculated from Scherrer's Method and from 33.5 to 45.5 nm measured from Rietveld Refinement method. UV-visible spectra show the absorption band at 468 nm and 671 nm respectively. Tauc plot has been drawn from the absorption spectra from UV data, the range of optical energy band gap of calcinated prepared samples lies between 3.67±0.07 to 3.35±0.02 eV. SEM and EDX confirm the presence of Zn and O in the prepared nanoparticles. The intensity of the absorption decreases steadily with increasing UV irradiation time for each annealed ZnO nanoparticle sample. The reduction in photocatalytic activity of the calcinated ZnO samples can be linked to the simultaneous decrease in both oxygen vacancies and surface-bound oxygen species.

Keywords: ZnO nanoparticles, FWHM, calcination and photocatalytic.

A1- 0064

Influence of silver nanoparticle on photoluminescence of heat treated Ag-Er codoped tungsten tellurite glasses

Sunil Patidar^{1*} and Bindesh Kumar Shukla²
Govt Sanjay Gandhi Smriti Pg College Ganjbasoda (Vidisha)

Abstract

The glasses of composition TeO_2 - WO_3 - Li_2O - Er_2O_3 with AgNO_3 (TWLEOAG) were prepared by the high-temperature melting method. Surface Plasmon resonance (SPR) bands are observed in the range 520-535 nm and 640-650 nm of without erbium-doped glass by absorption spectrum. The TEM measurement reveals the presence of spherical AgNPs in this glass. The DSC has also been analyzed for the stability of transition temperature T_g and onset crystallization T_0 of this glass system. The Raman spectrum revealed that TWLEOAG glasses were mainly formed by the $[\text{TeO}_4]$, $\{\text{TeO}_3\}$, $[\text{WO}_4]$ and $[\text{WO}_6]$ units and $[\text{TeO}_4]$ units convert to $[\text{TeO}_3]$ units with the addition of WO_3 and Li_2O content into tellurite glasses system. In particular TWLEOAG05 glass samples, heat-treated different time interval system reveal the enhancement in Raman peaks intensity with small shift in due to Ag nanoparticle. Also photoluminescence enhancement of red upconversion compare to green emission of TWLEOAG05 for different annealing duration has been observed under 808 nm excitation. In this work optimum 0.5 mol% AgNP in TWLEOAG glass would be useful for optical devices.

A1- 0065

Mn₃O₄/GO Nanocomposites for Advanced Electrochemical Biosensor for Detection of Fumonisin B₁Sandeep Sarpal^{a*}, A.S.Rao^a, Nitin K. Puri^a, Hema Bhardwaj^b, Partima Solanki^b^aDepartment of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi, India^bSpecial Centre for Nanoscience, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India**Abstract**

The presence of mycotoxins in food samples represents a significant safety risk due to their high toxicity and potential carcinogenic effects. This requires the development of highly sensitive and selective detection methods to ensure food safety. In this study, manganese dioxide (Mn₃O₄) nanoparticles were combined with graphene oxide (GO) to synthesize a nanocomposite aimed at enhancing the electrochemical performance of a biosensor for the detection of fumonisin B₁ (FB₁). A thin film of Mn₃O₄/GO nanocomposite on an indium tin oxide (ITO) substrate was prepared for an electrochemical biosensor. Antibodies specific for fumonisin B₁ (ab-FB₁) were then immobilized on the electrode using an electrophoretic deposition technique. To minimize non-specific binding, non-binding sites of ab-FB₁ on the immunoelectrode were blocked with bovine serum albumin (BSA). The final configuration of the biosensor was determined to be BSA/ab-FB₁/Mn₃O₄/GO/ITO, which enables efficient detection of fumonisin B₁ (FB₁) with increased specificity and sensitivity. The biosensor exhibited a sensitivity of 10.08 $\mu\text{A mL ng}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$, demonstrating an impressive detection range from 1 pg mL^{-1} to 800 ng mL^{-1} . It achieved a limit of detection (LOD) of 0.195 pg mL^{-1} , highlighting its effectiveness in detecting low levels of FB₁ in food samples. In addition, the recovery rate of BSA/ab-FB₁/Mn₃O₄/GO/ITO immunoelectrodes was evaluated using corn samples, yielding an impressive recovery of 98.91%. This high recovery rate indicates the reliability and efficiency of the biosensor for the detection of fumonisin B₁ (FB₁) in food matrices. The immunoelectrode demonstrated high reliability and reproducibility by continuous measurements on five electrodes.

A1- 0066

Optical and Magnetic Properties of Cobalt doped Gold Nano Clusters

Pragyan Paramita Dash*, Satchidananda Rath

*Nano-Structure and Soft-Matter Physics Laboratory, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Jatani-752050, Odisha, India***Abstract**

The Cobalt (Co) doped gold nanoclusters have been synthesized using a low cost ligand-mediated wet chemical method. The scanning electron microscopic (SEM) analysis revealed the neural network morphology of the sample. From energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, the concentration of Co dopant is found to be 0.18 %. The optical absorption properties of the doped and un-doped AuNCs have been studied in the presence of unpolarized and circular-polarized light as excitation sources. The circular dichroism (CD) study has confirmed the differing chirality features between undoped and Co-doped gold AuNCs. The CD indices of bare and Co-doped AuNCs show a strong band at 374.3 nm and 388.6 nm, and a weak band at 346.9 nm and 374.8 nm with contrasting magnitude of intensity respectively. This signifies the negative and positive chiral nature of un-doped and doped QDs. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy data indicate a variety of absorption bands that correspond to typical stretching and/or bending vibrational modes. Magnetic measurements of the un-doped and doped QDs reveal the superparamagnetic (SPM) nature of the sample at 300K whereas ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic behavior at 5 K respectively. These characteristics find numerous applications in Nano-photonics and Spintronics.

A1- 0067

Bimetallic Amine Functionalized Metal-Organic Framework Deposited on Graphene Oxide for Effectual Elimination of Cationic DyesSagar S Patil^{a*} and Prakash K Labhane^a^aDepartment of Chemistry, MGSM's Dadasaheb Dr. Suresh. G. Patil College, Chopda
Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.) India**Abstract**

Bimetallic Amine functionalized metal-organic frameworks/GO were prepared using a simple solvothermal process. X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) were used to characterize the as-prepared materials. The adsorption studies were conducted on Rhodamine B (RhB), and Malachite Green (MG) as a model organic pollutant. Compared to pure MOF, amine-functionalized bimetallic metal-organic frameworks with graphene oxide exhibit superior adsorption capacity. MOF/GO catalyst eliminates RhB and MG up to 99% in 120 min. This excellent adsorption is due to its unique micropore structure and its more negative zeta potential resulting from charge balancing for the protonation of -NH_2 . Incorporating Ce(III) metal ions into bimetallic MOF plays an important role in adsorption because it increases the specific surface area and the number of adsorption sites and changes the surface charge of MOF channels. The addition of graphene oxide (GO) to the bimetallic metal-organic framework, greatly improves both the overall performance and dye adsorption capacity due to π - π interactions, electrostatic interactions, ionic bonding interaction, hydrogen bonding, and pore-filling mechanism. Langmuir adsorption isotherm and second-order kinetics fit well for the adsorption of both dyes. The prepared material would serve as a low-cost, environmentally friendly, and efficient catalyst for sequentially removing aquatic pollutants.

A1- 0068

Experimental and computational validation of Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger through α -Al₂O₃ based nanofluid

Dhruva shah¹, Aditya Bais², Dattatraya Subhedar², and Sanni Kapatel^{1*}

¹*P.D. Patel Institute Of Applied Science, Charusat, India*

²*Chandubhai S Patel Institue Of Technology, Charusat, India*

Abstract

Shell and tube heat exchangers are widely used in various industries to transfer heat energy from a hot fluid to a carrier or cold fluid. Heat exchangers are categorized as either parallel or counterflow, depending on whether the hot and cold fluids flow in the same or opposite directions, respectively. To assess the effectiveness of a heat exchanger, two methods are commonly employed: The Log Mean Temperature Difference (LMTD) method and the ϵ -NTU method. Numerous previous studies have focused on enhancing the heat transfer performance of heat exchangers by using nanofluids, which are created by adding nanoparticles to a base fluid, such as water. In the present study, α -Al₂O₃ and γ -Al₂O₃ nanoparticles were successfully synthesized using the calcination process, and their structures were confirmed using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis. These nanoparticles were then used to create nanofluids with 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 vol% of α -Al₂O₃ (alumina) nanoparticles in a 50:50 mixture of ethylene glycol (EG) and water as the base fluid. The prepared nanofluids were utilized as the hot fluid in a shell and tube heat exchanger to experimentally analyze changes in effectiveness and the overall heat transfer coefficient. The experimental results were also used to validate numerical calculations. Additionally, a 1 vol% sample was simulated numerically as the hot fluid. The results showed that the overall heat transfer coefficients for 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, and 1 vol% were 6.9%, 8.4%, 10.42%, and 15.9%, respectively. Similarly, the effectiveness of the heat exchanger was calculated as 4.4%, 6.36%, 8.5%, and 14.38%, respectively. Furthermore, the values of the Reynolds number, Prandtl number, and Nusselt number were found to exceed 45,200, 21, and 66, respectively, indicating turbulent flow, where convective heat transfer dominates over conductive heat transfer between the hot and cold fluids, and dynamic viscosity plays a more prominent role than kinematic viscosity.

A1- 0069

Design and evaluation of by hybrid Au-1D-photonic crystal based plasmonic biosensor

Prabal Pratap Singh¹, Naziya Hasan Rizvi², Asish Kumar², Khem Bahadur Thapa², Vishal Singh Chandel³ and Narendra Kumar⁴

¹*Department of Physics, CSJM University, Kanpur (UP), India,*

²*Department of Physics, School of Physical & Decision Science, BBA University, Lucknow (UP), India*

³*Department of APSH REC, Ambedkar Nagar, UP, India,*

⁴*Department of Physics, SLAS, Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh-332311, Sikar (RJ), India*

Corresponding Author: prabalpratap7182@gmail.com

Abstract

A hybrid gold (Au) layer and one dimensional photonic crystal (1D-PC) having periodic grapheme/PMMA based surface plasmon resonance (SPR) sensor with specific thickness of Au thin film and graphene layer has proposed better sensitivity in the Kretschmann configuration [1-2]. Sensitivity is not only parameter defined the performance of a biosensor; however resolution and Figure Of Merit (FOM) are equally important parameters for a biosensor [3]. These parameters are somehow depending upon the Full Width at Half Maxima (FWHM), where narrow and dip value of FWHM of the plasmonic biosensor gives better resolution and FOM. The narrow and dip value of the FWHM are found better resolution and FOM of the hybrid Au-1D-PC structure due to the propagation of non-radiative SPR and SEW waves i.e. the excitation of surface plasmon and surface waves. Hence, 1D-PC based plasmonic biosensor is designed based on hybrid Au-1D-PC, and evaluated reflectance of the hybrid Au-1D-PC structure with varying the thickness of Au film and number of the graphene layers by using simple Transfer Matrix Method (TMM) [4]. The calculated reflectance reveals that the biosensor based on 8 bilayers of grapheme/PMMA containing single layer graphene has to found better sensitivity in comparison to 6 bilayers of grapheme/MMA containing double graphene layers due to narrow and dip value of FWHM of the 8 bilayers of grapheme/PMMA containing single layer graphene.

Keywords: Photonic crystal, Gold hybrid graphene and PMMA plasmonic biosensor, Surface plasmon resonance (SPR).

A1- 0070

Structural and Microstructural Investigation on the Nanocrystalline Nd:Y₂O₃S. Surya^a, S. Gokul Raj^{a*}, G. Ramesh Kumar^b^aDepartment of Physics, Pondicherry University, Kalapet, Puducherry – 605014, India.^bDepartment of Science and Humanities, University College of Engineering Arni, Anna University Chennai, Thatchur, Arni 632 326, India

*Corresponding author e-mail: gokulraj@pondiuni.ac.in

Abstract

In recent decades the nano crystalline high temperature ceramic material draws the interest of the researchers to explore its various structural, mechanical, electrical, magnetic, optical and thermal properties. One such metal oxide is Yttrium Oxide (Y₂O₃) commonly termed as yttria which is a good host material, thermodynamically stable, have high-k dielectric constant and optically active material. In this present investigation the rare earth element (REE) Neodymium (Nd³⁺) is used as the dopant. The nanocrystalline Nd:Y₂O₃ with 5% neodymium as dopant was synthesized by simple single step co-precipitation method and the synthesized sample was annealed at 750° C to increase the crystallinity. The phase and structural analysis was performed using Powder X-ray Diffraction technique (PXRD) which shows that the synthesized sample were single phase in nature with Nd:Y₂O₃ crystallizing in cubic crystal system and the crystalline size was 9-13 nm for the samples annealed at 750° C. The UV-Vis spectroscopic studies explain the optical parameters which confirm that the material is optically active. The SEM images reveal the surface morphology along with the shape of the particles and the elemental composition was confirmed to be 5% of Nd³⁺ dopant in Y₂O₃ host which was determined using EDAX analysis. The emission spectra obtained from fluorescence spectroscopy suggests that the emission and excitation wavelengths found between 400-950 nm. These preliminary results shows that the synthesized Nd:Y₂O₃ can be used as the contrasting agent in bioimaging, also the emission and excitation wavelengths suggests that it can be used in first biological window.

A1- 0071

Deciphering competing mechanism of Kitaev-Heisenberg-Gamma model in clusters

Saptarshi Mandal* and Sheikh Moonsun Pervez

^a *Institute of Physics, Sachivalaya Marg, Bhubaneswar-751005, Odisha, India*

^b *HBNI, Training School Complex, Anushakti Nagar, Mumbai 400084, India*

Abstract

In this report discuss the static and dynamic properties of Kitaev spin-liquid system considering a Kitaev-Heisenberg-Gamma system which might be relevant to certain materials. We show that for antiferromagnetic Heisenberg coupling, the eigenstate becomes simultaneous eigenstate of total Hamiltonian as well Heisenberg part also. This happens for a range of parameters and static correlation function develops a plateau in this range. For ferromagnetic Heisenberg interaction correlation function shows monotonous behavior. We briefly discuss specific heat, susceptibility and magnetization behavior and compare them with recent experiments. In the second part we discuss the Majorana dynamics and show how the gauge and matter Majorana fermions changes in time. We show that depending on the external magnetic field the gauge fermions can be stabilized to Kitaev limit and become weakly time dependent. We also discuss quantum speed limit and regular oscillations in the case when the ground state eigenstate become simultaneous eigenstate of Heisenberg interactions. We end with a outline how to extend our study to thermodynamic limit connecting with realistic experiments.

A1- 0072

PEG-coated ZnO:Er³⁺ upconverting nanoparticles for biomedical applications

Kalpana Singh, Kirti, Nandana C.K, Najeena. K.S, Nishana Bareera R Kunhi Moideen,
Abhishek K. Soni*

Department of Physics, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda

*Corresponding Author: abhishek.soni@cup.edu.in

Abstract

Er³⁺ ion doped ZnO up-conversion nanoparticles were synthesized by using chemical co precipitation method. PEG (Polyethylene glycol) coating was done to make it hydrophilic and biocompatible. X ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) and Raman spectroscopy characterizations were performed for the developed ZnO:Er³⁺ and ZnO:Er³⁺@PEG nanoparticles. UV-visible study shows an interesting absorption edges shifting due to the addition of PEG. The variation of PEG amount was systematically monitored. The upconversion emission study was carried out under 980 nm CW laser diode excitation. Energy level diagram has been represented to show the various radiative transitions originated from the Er³⁺ ions. Thermal conductivity measurement was done for the synthesized ZnO:Er³⁺ and ZnO:Er³⁺@PEG nanoparticles. A noticeable decrease of the thermal conductivity was reported on variation of the temperature upto ~400 K. highly aqueous soluble ZnO:Er³⁺@PEG nanoparticles are biocompatible and shows potential application in biomedical.

Keywords: Upconversion, Chemical Co-precipitation, Thermal Conductivity, polyethylene glycol (PEG),

A1- 0073

Sol-Gel Derived ZnO: A Comprehensive Study of Synthesis and PropertiesRoshni Kumari ^{a,*} and Anil Kumar Yadav ^b^{a,b} *Department of Physics, School of Physical & Decision Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow-226025 Uttar Pradesh, India.***Abstract**

Zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles have gained significant attention due to their exceptional properties, including their wide band gap, high chemical stability, and excellent optical and electrical characteristics. These properties make ZnO a promising material for a wide range of applications including optoelectronics, sensors, energy storage, and biomedical fields. Therefore, the objective of this study is to synthesize zinc oxide nanostructure using sol-gel method and characterize the nanomaterial. The structural, morphological and optical properties of the synthesized nanomaterial was analyzed using X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. XRD result spectrum displays mainly oxygen and zinc peaks, which indicate the crystallinity in nature as exhibited. The obtained ZnO nanoparticles are in the range of 20-22 nm calculated by Debye Scherrer method. SEM micrographs shows that synthesized ZnO have a sphere structure with good porosity. Result of EDX characterization shows that the ZnO nanoparticles has good purity.

A1- 0074

Reflection, transmission and absorption spectra of Te/PS multilayer structure with defect of metamaterial at terahertz region

Asish Kumar¹, Prabal Pratap Singh², Arjundev Bharti³, Balraj Singh⁴ and
Khem B. Thapa⁵

^{1,4}University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Raebareli Road, Lucknow-226025 (UP), India

²*Department of Physics, CSJM University, Kanpur (UP), India,*

³Department of Home, Uttar Pradesh Secretariat, Lucknow-226001 (U.P.) India

⁵Department of Physics, School of Physical and Decision Sciences, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Raebareli Road, Lucknow-226025 (UP), India

*Email: kumar2013asish@gmail.com

Abstract

The interaction of wave with matter defines the optical properties of periodic of one dimensional periodic structure (1DPS) of the materials. The optical properties like reflectance, transmittance and absorption spectra of one dimensional (1D) tellurium and polystyrene based symmetric and asymmetric periodic structure theoretically analyzed with defect of meta-material using the transfer matrix method (TMM). Reflectance, transmittance and absorption spectra are analyzed for symmetric structure found an enormous band gap which works as a broadband reflector and asymmetric structure shows the separated huge band gap in two parts. The defect of meta-material inserted in the tellurium and polystyrene based periodic structures are analyzed the broadband reflector, multichannel filter and sensor applications at terahertz region.

Keywords: Tellurium, Polystyrene, Meta-material, Photonic Crystal, Broadband multichannel filter and Sensor

A1-0075

Annealing study of silicon ion implanted Gallium ArsenideA. R. Yadav^{1*}, S.K. Dubey², R. L. Dubey¹, S. Vishwakarma³, I. Sulania⁴¹*Department of Physics, St. Xavier's College, Mumbai-400 01, India*²*Department of Physics, University of Mumbai, Mumbai-400 098, India*⁴*Vidyavardhini college of Engineering and Technology, Vasai, Maharashtra, India.*³*Inter University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi-110067, India.****Corresponding Authors.:** ajay.yadav@xaviers.edu

Semi insulating gallium arsenide samples of size 1 cm x 1 cm were implanted with low energy (100 keV) silicon ion beam for the fluences of 5×10^{15} , 1×10^{16} , 1×10^{17} ion cm⁻² at low energy ion beam facility center in IUAC, New Delhi. Two sets of samples were prepared for each ion fluence. One set of samples were annealed in Furnace under N₂ ambient condition. The electrical property modification of silicon ion implanted (implanted for the fluences between 5×10^{15} and 1×10^{17} ion cm⁻²) semi-insulating gallium arsenide sample before and after annealing (annealed for temperature up to 300K) was analyzed using I-V measurement technique and Hall effect technique. I-V measurement study revealed increase in conductivity for silicon ion implanted gallium arsenide samples post annealing with same ion fluence sample. The Hall Effect study revealed increase in electron concentration post annealing with respect to same ion fluence sample.

Keywords: Silicon ion implantation, gallium arsenide, I-V measurement,

A1- 0076

Green Synthesis of Vibrant Plasmonic Nanoparticles using Calendula Officinalis extract as reducing and stabilizing Agent

M Boazbou Newmai^a, Ankur Shandilya^b, Manju Bala^b, Manoj Verma^b, Manish Kumar Kansal^b, Renuka Bokolia^c

^a Department of Physics, School of Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Delhi

^b Department of Physics, Hindu College, University of Delhi, Delhi

^c Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Delhi

Abstract

Utilizing plant-based extracts, green synthesis provides an efficient, affordable, and environmentally friendly method to synthesize vibrant plasmonic NPs, minimizing ecological footprint. By eliminating hazardous chemicals, this biosynthetic method provides a safer, more environmentally responsible option for NP synthesis. This study demonstrates a novel, eco-friendly approach to synthesizing vibrant plasmonic nanoparticles (NPs) utilizing *Calendula Officinalis* (marigold) flower extract as a reducing and stabilizing agent. The *Calendula Officinalis* extract effectively reduced both gold and silver metal ions, resulting in the formation of uniformly sized, spherical NPs with remarkable plasmonic properties. Tuning the ratio of metal ion to extract concentration successfully synthesized the nanoparticles of different sizes as depicted by UV-Vis spectroscopy. The as-synthesized NPs displayed excellent stability and differential plasmonic signatures, making them promising candidates for applications in catalysis, sensing, and photovoltaics.

Keywords: Green synthesis, Plasmonic nanoparticles, *Calendula Officinalis*, Localized Surface Plasmon Resonance.

A1- 0077

Study of Gain Spectra in Optical fiber under Modulation InstabilityU. Singh^{1,2)}, Ramesh Kumar^{2,3)}, A. K. Nagar²⁾ and O. P. Swami²⁾¹ *Department of Physics ,SRRM Govt College, Jhujhunu, 333001, Rajasthan, India*² *Department of Physics, Govt Dungar college, Bikaner, 334001, Rajasthan, India*³ *Department of Physics, SNDB Govt PG College, Nohar, Hanumangarh, 335523, Rajasthan, India*^{a)}Corresponding author: usnlphy@gmail.com**Abstaract**

In this paper, we consider the phenomenon of modulation instability. Due to nonlinear phenomenon of self-phase modulation, the propagation of continuous wave beam is essentially unstable. For modulation instability, we plot various curves for gain spectra and find the maximum gain which shows the gain dependence on power, group velocity dispersion parameter and nonlinearity parameter.

Key words: modulation instability, gain spectra, dispersion, nonlinear

A1 -0078**Prediction of Thermophysical Properties of Nanomaterials: A Theoretical Study**Shivam Srivastava^{1*} and Chandra K. Dixit¹¹Department of Physics, Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh***Email:** ss_phyphd2021@dsmnru.ac.in**Abstract**

The present study incorporates high pressure equations of state (EOSs) to study some thermophysical properties of nanomaterials. The thermophysical properties under study are pressure dependence of volume, pressure dependence of isothermal bulk modulus, Gruneisen Parameter at high pressure.

Keywords: High Pressure, Bulk Modulus, Gruneisen Parameter

A1- 0079

Graphene-Graphulerene Heterostructure: A Novel materials for High-Performance CapacitorsAnjna Devi^{a*}, Satish Kumar^b, Arun Kumar^b^a*Government Degree College Baroh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India, 176054*^b*Government Degree College Bilaspur, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, India, 174001***Abstract**

This study introduces a novel graphene-graphulerene heterostructure as a promising material for high-performance capacitors. Compared to pristine graphene, this heterostructure exhibits a significantly larger surface area and porosity, enhancing its energy storage capacity. While pristine graphulerene is a semiconductor with a bandgap of 0.92 eV, its integration with graphene effectively modifies its electronic properties, rendering it conductive as confirmed by band structure analysis. The unique combination of graphene's high conductivity and graphulerene's extended surface area and porosity presents a promising avenue for developing capacitors with exceptional performance characteristics.

A1- 0080

Investigation of Structural and Magnetic Properties of $\text{Ba}_{0.8}\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{10.3}\text{Co}_{1.7}\text{O}_{19}$ Nanoparticles

Jyoti Sharma¹, Tchouank Tekou Carol T² and A. K. Srivastava^{2*}

¹Department of Physics, PCM SD College for Women, Jalandhar, Punjab, India

^{2*}Department of Physics, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, India

* Email: jyotiphy05@gmail.com , shrivastava_phy@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

M-type barium hexaferrite, $\text{Ba}_{0.8}\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{10.3}\text{Co}_{1.7}\text{O}_{19}$ powder was synthesized using sol gel auto combustion method and heat treated at 850°C , 950°C , 1050°C and 1150°C . Effect of calcinations temperature has been studied using x-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infra-red (FTIR) spectroscopy and vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). X diffraction (XRD) powder patterns of heat treated samples show the formation of M-type hexaferrite. The presence of two peaks at 427 cm^{-1} and 579 cm^{-1} in FTIR spectra gives the idea of the formation of M-type hexagonal ferrites. The M–H curve obtained from Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM) was used to calculate saturation magnetization (MS), retentivity (Mr), squareness ration (SR) and coercivity (Hc). The maximum value of coercivity (2393Oe) is found at 850°C . Coercivity is found to decrease with increases in temperature.

Keywords: Barium hexaferrite, magnetic properties, structural properties.

A1- 0081

**Structural, Morphological, Compositional, Electrical and Optical
Characterizations of CuZnS Thin Films Prepared Using Chemical Bath Deposition
Method**

PREETHA K C ^{a*} and BINI S ^b

^a*Department of Physics, Sree Narayana College, Nattika, University of Calicut, Kerala,
India, PIN 680566*

^b*Research Department of Physics, Sree Kerala Varma College, Thrissur, University of
Calicut, Kerala, India, PIN 680011*

Abstract

Solar energy is remarkable due to its universal presence, affordability, abundant, and free high energy power output. The materials used to make solar cells are both non-hazardous and widely accessible on our planet. Here we report the structural, morphological, compositional, electrical and optical studies of the CuZnS thin film prepared using the chemical bath deposition method. *The pH of the precursor solution was 11.6. Samples were prepared by varying the time of deposition and temperature.* The methodologies adopted for the studies were *XRD* [Bruker Kappa Apex II], *SEM – EDAX* [Jeol 6390LA/OXFORD XMX N], UV-Vis Spectrophotometry[JASCO V-670 UV-Vis NIR Spectrophotometer] and Hall effect measurement system [Ecopia HMS 3000s]. The parameters extracted from the electrical studies include Mobility, Sheet resistance, Resistivity, Conductivity, Average Hall coefficient, etc where these values set only for the corresponding thickness of the thin film. *The thickness measurement* of the thin film was done using Profilometer.

A1- 0082

Low temperature magnetic studies of NdFeO₃ synthesized by starch-assisted sol-gel combustion method

P. Ramesh Babu^a, B. Srimathy^{b*}, T. Veeramanikandasamy^a, S. Devendiran^a

^a*Department of Electronics and Communication System, Sri Krishna Arts & Science College, Coimbatore - 641 008, Tamil Nadu, India.*

^b*PG & Research Department of Physics, Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Tiruchirappalli - 620 002, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Abstract

Single-phase neodymium orthoferrite (NdFeO₃) with an orthorhombic perovskite structure was synthesized using a starch-assisted sol-gel combustion method, free from garnet impurities. Magnetic analysis revealed that NdFeO₃ undergoes a transition from antiferromagnetic to paramagnetic behavior at Neel temperature of 650 K, indicating strong magnetic interactions between Fe³⁺ ions. Low-temperature studies further unveiled complex magnetic interactions involving Nd-Nd, Nd-Fe, Fe-Fe, and Fe-O-Fe couplings, which reflect the intricate magnetic dynamics, characteristic of rare-earth orthoferrites. The coercive field (H_C) of the air-grown sample was measured to be approximately 75 Oe, significantly lower than that of oxygen-grown nanocrystals, suggesting that differences in magnetic anisotropy arise from variations in the synthesis environment. Additionally, the temperature dependence of the magnetization followed Bloch's T^{3/2} law, with a B-parameter of $2.60 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-3/2}$, indicating the presence of spin-wave excitations. Sharp declines in coercivity were observed at 220 K and 580 K, likely due to changes in magnetic ordering. Above 580 K, the coercivity dropped sharply as antiferromagnetic interactions weakened, indicating a transition towards a more paramagnetic state.

A1- 0083

Effect of Plasmon Resonance of Metal Nitrides in Semiconductor Plasmonic Devices

Pratima Rajput ^{a*}, Soniya Juneja ^b, Alok Singh ^c, Manmohan Singh Shishodia ^c

^{a*} *Department of Physics, JSS Academy of Technical Education, Noida, India*

^b *Department of Applied Science, Krishna Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ghaziabad, India*

^c *Department of Applied Physics, Gautam Buddha University, G.Noida, India*

Corresponding author: manmohan@gbu.ac.in, pratimaraajput@jssaten.ac.in

Abstract

The dipole-dipole interaction between Donor (D)–Acceptor (A) fluorophore pair leads to the Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) from donor to acceptor. This non-radiative transfer of energy has found applications in detecting protein folding and biosensors for clinical, pharmaceutical, toxicological, environmental monitoring and agri-food analysis. Majority of the traditional fluorophores used as D-A pairs are low-cost dyes, identified by closely spaced broad absorption/emission spectra. Lately, QDs have emerged as versatile materials that can be used as both donors and acceptors in FRET provided absorption spectra of acceptor QD overlaps with the emission spectra of donor QD. The emergence of QDs based fluorophores is attributed to their high extinction coefficients as compared to organic dyes, broad excitation spectra, narrow emission spectra and large surface to volume ratio. As is well established, Localized Surface Plasmons of metallic nano system placed in the vicinity of QD fluorophores can greatly enhance FRET, and subsequently the performance of devices like LEDs, Solar Cells, Luminescent Solar Concentrators and Biosensors. In view of high bio compatibility, low intrinsic loss, low work function, high melting point etc. of ZrN and TiN, the role of ZrN/@SiO₂, TiN@SiO₂, ZrN/@TiO₂ and TiN@TiO₂ core-shell nanoparticles in modifying FRET parameters *e.g.*, FRET rate, FRET efficiency and Förster radius for CdSe QDs have been investigated. The optimized designs based on CdSe and Si QDs will be reported.

A1- 0084

Silver Glass Nanocomposites based UV Band Pass FiltersSonal^{a*} and Annu Sharma^b^a *Department of Applied Sciences, Maharaja Surajmal Institute of Technology, New Delhi, Delhi, India*^b *Department of Physics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, India***Abstract**

Glasses loaded with noble metal nanoparticles (Ag, Au, Cu) are considered as excellent candidates for the fabrication of ultrafast optical switches, optical sensors and waveguides which are of great importance in opto-electronic and photonic devices. In the present work silver glass nanocomposites were fabricated by Ag^+ - Na^+ ion-exchange method followed by 200 keV Ar^+ ion implantation at an oblique angle of 50° with varying doses of 5×10^{15} , 1×10^{16} and 5×10^{16} ions cm^{-2} . Thus fabricated nanocomposites were further characterized using field emission electron microscopy (FESEM) along with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDAX), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and UV-visible spectroscopy in transmission mode. The transmission spectra reveal that there is a narrow band in the UV region lying in a range of 340-360 nm for the nanocomposites which is absent in case of virgin glass and can be of significant importance from the perspective of UV based narrow band pass filters. When the dose of incident Ar^+ ions was increased from 5×10^{15} to 5×10^{16} ions cm^{-2} then transmission intensity decreased from 64.2 % to 53.2 %. Furthermore, the FWHM also showed a decrease from 62.4 nm to 47.9 nm for the nanocomposites with same doses.

Keywords: Silver glass nanocomposites, Ion implantation, UV band pass filters.

A1- 0085

One pot hydrothermal synthesis of WO₃ and its reduced graphene oxide nanocomposites for high-performance supercapacitorSurbhi Sharma^{*a}, Rajesh Kumar^b^{a,b} *Department of Physics, Panjab University, Chandigarh***Abstract**

Redox-active materials can store more energy than carbon-based electrode materials due to their various oxidation states¹. Tungsten oxide-based nanomaterials has environmental friendliness, outstanding electrochemical stability, low cost, various crystalline phases and oxidation states (W^{2+} – W^{6+}) and chemical stability but comparatively less electrical conductivity as compared to carbon based materials. The combined materials with synergistic effects and integration of properties of each component can be widely used for high capacity storage devices². In this study, a series of WO₃ /graphene nanocomposites with various weight ratios of tungsten oxide and reduced graphene oxide (rGO) are effectively synthesised using a simple one-pot hydrothermal method. Cyclic voltammetry, galvanostatic charge/discharge, and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy were used to examine the improvement in electrochemical supercapacitive capabilities from WO₃ to the various hybrids, depending on the concentration of GO injected. At a graphene oxide weight ratio of 0.2 wt %, a high rise in capacitance value of 494 F/g, surpassing the individual specific capacitance of rGO (71.11 F/g) and WO₃ (296 F/g) at a scan rate of 0.1V/s was demonstrated. This research work presents a novel method for attaining extraordinary charge storage contribution in crystalline metal oxides with minimum amount of GO.

A1- 0086

Numerical Optimization of TiN and ZrN Nanorods based Plasmonic Nanosystems for Enhanced Solar Absorption

Alok Singha*, Manmohan Singh Shishodia^a, Pratima Rajput^b, Soniya Juneja^c

^a*Department of Applied Physics, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida-201312, India*

^b*Department of Physics, JSS Academy of Technical Education, Noida, India*

^c*Department of Applied Science, Krishna Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ghaziabad, India*

Corresponding Author: manmohan@gbu.ac.in, aloksinghphy@gmail.com

Abstract

The global cumulative photovoltaics (PV) installation already reached around 1600 GW and that of India around 89.4 GW. Moreover, the production growth rate of PVs is getting doubled every three years. Hence, the design and development of cost effective and efficient solar cells is the need of hour. Surface Plasmon (SP) mediated nanosystems are known to overcome the bottleneck of limited absorption in thin film solar cells characterized by typical thickness ranging between few nm to μm . In order to widen the list of plasmonic materials for photovoltaic applications, the present work considers Titanium Nitride (TiN) and Zirconium Nitride (ZrN) as plasmonic materials. Since they are known to show plasmonic response in UV-IR range, hence the possibility of significant overlap with solar spectra as required for PV applications. Their low cost, low dielectric loss, high melting point and fabrication compatibility put them at par if not ahead of noble metals (*e.g.*, Ag, Au, Cu, Pt, Pd *etc.*), the conventional plasmonic materials. Nanorod as well as core-shell nanorods based on above mentioned metal nitrides will be investigated and the optimization of solar absorption with respect to plasmonic material, rod length, core size, shell size and the embedding medium will be done. The performance of nitrides will be compared with that of gold (Au), one of the most widely used plasmonic material. Finally, nitrides nanorods based plasmonic designs optimized numerically for maximum overlap of plasmonic spectra with solar spectra will be reported.

Keywords: Photovoltaics, Light Absorption, Nanorods, PV, Titanium Nitride, Zirconium Nitride, Plasmonics, Nanostructures

A1- 0087

Melting temperature of nano Germanium-Ge, Tellurium-Te, Rhenium-Re, Osmium-Os and polonium-Po for different shape and size

Prachi Singh^{1*}, Shivam Srivastava¹, and Chandra K. Dixit¹

¹Department of Physics, Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

²Institute of Engineering and Technology, Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation
University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

*Email: psc_phyphd2021@dsnmru.ac.in

Abstract

In our present work, we are investing several nanosolids Viz. (Germanium-Ge, Tellurium-Te, Rhenium-Re, Osmium-Os and polonium-Po) with the aim of theoretically predicting their melting temperature at different shapes and sizes, by using the equation of W.H.Qi for calculating the melting temperature of nanosolids (Spherical nanosolids, nanowires and nanofilms). The equation established the relationship between the melting temperature of bulk material and their shapes and sizes. The size of nanosolids declines, the melting temperature of nanosolids also declines. Interestingly, our calculation reveals that the close alignment in the melting temperatures of spherical nanosolid, nanowire and nanofilms. By analyzing the calculated data, we have observed when the size is less than 5nm; their melting temperature demonstrates a significant reduction.

A1- 0088**Mexican-hat Band Structures in Bilayer Graphene**

Shweta Kumari*, Ritika, Karuna and Surender Pratap

*Affiliation Information: Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India***Abstract**

The electronic band structure of bilayer graphene (BG) is examined in this work. This study uses the tight-binding (TB) approximation method to investigate the impacts of bias voltage. To account this effect, the number of atoms per unit cell has been increased across the lattice. Applying bias voltage exposes an interesting Mexican hat-shaped pattern close to the K and K' points, as well as how this pattern changes with the number of atoms per unit cell.

A1- 0089

Low Ion Beam Irradiation-Induced Structural Modifications in GO-CNT-PANI Electrode Materials for Supercapacitor

Sachin Saini^{a*}, Arjun Kumawat^a, Subodh Srivastava^a, Sandeep Kumar Dhaka^a, Nutan Sharma^b and Shubhra Mathur^c

^a*Department of Physics, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur*

^b*Department of Chemistry, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur*

^c*Department of physics, Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur*

Abstract

This study investigates the structural changes in Graphene Oxide-Carbon Nanotubes-polyaniline (GO-CNT-PANI) spin-coated thin film samples induced by low-ion beam irradiation. The samples were irradiated with Argon (Ar) ions at energy of 10 keV, a current of 500 μA , and a fluence of 1×10^{16} ions/cm². Characterization techniques including X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were employed to analyse these changes. XRD analysis revealed a decrease in crystallinity post-irradiation. SEM images indicated morphological changes, with irradiated GO-CNT-PANI displaying a less damaged and more uniform surface structure. These findings suggest that GO-CNT-PANI maintains higher structural stability under low-ion beam irradiation, making it a promising candidate for durable and efficient supercapacitor Application.

A1- 0090

RESONANCE STUDY OF ALLIUM CEPA (ONION) EPIDERMAL CELL USING SPLIT RING RESONATOR AT 1 - 4GHz MICROWAVE FREQUENCIES

Nees Paul *a** and Sai Krishnan P R **^aSt. Thomas College (Autonomous), Thrissur, Kerala, India.*

Abstract

Microwave signal have various applications in biomedical science, including medical imaging, hyperthermia treatment, non-invasive glucose monitoring, remote patient monitoring, and tissue characterization. Microwave-based breast cancer detection has been proposed as a complementary approach to compensate for some drawbacks of existing breast cancer detection techniques recently. Microwave treatment methods are based on microwave sensors which are widely utilized in the field of medicine for non-invasive sensing, diagnostics, and therapy due to their harmless nature and ability to penetrate biological media. However, further technological advancements are necessary to fully harness the potential of microwave sensors in their design as the understanding the functionality of microwave sensors is crucial. Split Ring Resonator (SRR) is a commonly used sensor nowadays due to its ease of fabrication and utilization.

The efficiency SRR based microwave sensors depends on optimal position of the sensor, resonance frequency, material of the sensor, sampling size and activity of sample. In this study we optimized the position of the SRR in relation to the receiving antenna to get maximum resonance dip. The resonance frequencies of fabricated SRRs are confined in a frequency range of 1-4GHz for proposing its application in biomedical diagnosis. As the efficiency of sensors depends upon the material used for the fabrication of the SRRs, copper and silver based SRRs are used for the studies. Additionally, the minimum sample size that can be analyzed by the SRR sensor is an inevitable parameter for using SRR in sensor applications. Different dimensions of Allium Cepa (Onion) samples are used to optimize the sample size. Resonance studies of living and dying cells are also carried out in order to understand the biological condition of the cells. Beyond biomedical applications, microwave sensors have a wide range of potential uses, including the analysis of food adulteration and the differentiation and analysis of various chemical compounds with high accuracy and precision in the future

A1- 0091**Exploring the SnO₂ Nanoparticles at different temperatures prepared by chemical co-precipitation technique**

Kuldeep Nayaka* and Rajesh Kumar*

Materials Science and Nanotechnology Laboratory, Department of Physics, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP) -484887 India

*Corresponding Authors email: kuldeepnayak1417@gmail.com ,
rajesh.kumar@igntu.ac.in**Abstract**

Pure SnO₂ Nanoparticles were synthesized by chemical co-precipitation technique at different temperatures. Using XRD, FTIR and UV- Vis spectroscopy the structural and optical analysis of prepared samples have been done. The XRD pattern of SnO₂ exhibited sharp peaks which indicated good nanostructures. The average crystalline sizes of prepared samples were found in the range of 11.143 - 16.837 nm. The IR spectrum displays different vibration peaks. The energy band gap of SnO₂ was calculated using Tauc's plot and values of E_g are 3.8, 3.7 & 3.6 eV. Prepared SnO₂ are shown to have good nanostructures and optical properties that indicate great suitability for optoelectronic and large band gap engineering applications.

Keywords: SnO₂ Nanoparticles, XRD, FTIR, UV-vis and Tauc plot

A1- 0092

Structural, electrical, magnetic and electrochemical studies of Copper substituted lithium ferrite prepared by Ceramic method using high energy ball milling.

Sumit Raj Laishram^{a*}, Oinam Babynanda Devi^a, Mamata Maisnam^b, Sanjeev Bhandari^c, Laishram Robindro Singh^c, Mrityunjoy Mahato^c.

^a*Department of Physics, D.M College of Science, Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal-795001, Manipur, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology, Langol-795004, Manipur, India.*

^c*Department of Nanotechnology, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong-793022, Meghalaya, India.*

Abstract

Copper substituted lithium ferrite of the compositional formula $\text{Li}_{0.5-0.5x}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_{2.5-0.5x}\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$) was synthesized via the ceramic method using high energy ball milling. The prepared samples were calcined at 900°C for 3h and sintered at 1000°C for 2h. The sintered samples were used for various characterizations. Structural and phase analysis were done using the X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and FTIR data. The XRD spectral analysis confirmed the single cubic phase with spinel structure. The structural parameters such as crystallite size and lattice constant of the samples were calculated using XRD data and studied for the varying copper content. Electrical measurements were carried out at room temperature in the frequency range 500Hz to 5MHz using LCR meter. VSM measurements were carried out to study the magnetic properties. The magnetic parameters like saturation magnetization, coercivity, remanence and remanence ratio were studied with variations of the copper concentration. Electrochemical properties of undoped and copper doped lithium ferrite electrodes have been investigated by cyclic voltammetry in 2M KOH electrolyte. The results obtained have been discussed and reported in the paper.

Keywords: lithium ferrite, XRD, FTIR, SEM, VSM, electrochemical properties

A1- 0093

Study of Effect of Calcinations Temperature on Structural and Magnetic Properties of MnO_{2-x} Nano-crystallines

Geeta^{a*}, Sunita Dahiya^b, Rajesh Sharma^c

^a*Baba Mastnath University, Rohtak-124001, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Baba Mastnath University, Rohtak-124001, India*

^c*Department of Physics, MNS Govt. College, Bhiwani - 127021, India*

#Corresponding Author-rkkaushik06@gmail.com

Abstract

The today researchers are interested in studying nano-scale particulates as a result of their enhanced Physico-chemical and biological traits. Nano-particulates have significant properties at nano scale because of high surface to volume ratio and quantum size effect. The metal oxide nanoparticulates of MnO_2 have enhanced properties in the field of Energy harvesting, defence and medical etc. In the current work, pure MnO_2 nanoparticulates were prepared via a microwave irradiated chemical co precipitation protocol. The samples were further calcined at 200°C, 400°C, 600°C and 800° Celsius for fixed duration 2hrs. The calcined samples were scanned through XRD, FTIR, FESEM, and VSM tools to examined the respective changes occurred with rise of calcinations temperature. The XRD results reveals that MnO_2 nano-particulates were formed with different phase α - MnO_2 , β - MnO_2 , δ - MnO_2 crystal structures and phase transformation occurred with rise of temperature. The grain size of nanoparticulates were calculated by use of Debye Scherer estimation and crystalline size 27.47nm, 29.68nm, 32.80nm and 36.14 nm pattern shows that crystallite size increases with increase in calcinations temperature. The IR sharp peaks inspected at 450 cm, 424 cm^{-1} , respectively and were attributed by O-Mn-O molecular vibration and supports the XRD results of studies. The Transmission electron microscopic image of samples shows that 2D nanofleck like structure with average grain size 37nm. The VSM characteristic of calcined samples concluded that saturation magnetization gradually decreases with increase of calcinations temperature and all substances were ferromagnetic in behavior. The materials have recommended applications as electromagnet formation.

Keywords: MnO_2 nanoparticulates, X-Rays Diffraction, FTIR, HRTEM and VSM tools.

A1- 0095

Studies on structural characterization, electrical, magnetic and electrochemical properties of nickel-substituted Co-Zn ferrite synthesized via ball milling Technique.

Leinai Panii^{a*}, O. Babynanda Devi^a, Mamata Maisnam^b, Sanjeev Bhandari^c, Laishram Robindro Singh^c, Mrityunjoy Mahato^c

^a*Department of Physics, D.M College of Science, Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal-795001, Manipur, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Manipur, Langol- 795004, Manipur, India.*

^c*Department of Nanotechnology, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong -793022, Meghalaya, India.*

*Corresponding author e-mail: leinai2p@gmail.com

Abstract

Nickel substituted Cobalt Zinc Ferrite with compositional formula $\text{Co}_{0.8-x}\text{Zn}_{0.2}\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25$) were synthesized via conventional ceramic method utilizing ball milling technique. The synthesized ferrite underwent calcination at 900°C for 3h and sintered at 1100°C for 3h. Structural analysis through X-ray diffraction (XRD) confirmed the formation of a single-phase cubic spinel structure in all prepared samples. From the XRD data, structural parameters including lattice constant, crystallite size, and X-ray density were determined. FTIR was employed to examine the functional groups present, while scanning electron microscopy (SEM) provided detailed insights into the morphology, revealing grain size and grain distribution characteristics. The frequency dependence of the electrical properties was studied using an impedance analyzer and the dispersion behavior has been observed. Magnetic properties of the samples were explored using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM), and their electrochemical behavior was systematically analyzed through cyclic voltammetry in 2M KOH electrolyte, comparing both undoped and nickel-doped Cobalt Zinc ferrites. The findings of this study have been comprehensively discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Nickel substituted cobalt zinc ferrite, XRD, SEM, VSM, Electrochemical properties.

A1- 0096

Impact of Nitrogen Content on the Anti-Reflective Characteristics of a -SiNx:H thin FilmsHarsh Gupta^a, Pariksha Malik^{b*}, Pankaj Srivastava^b, Santanu Ghosh^b^a*TUM School of Computation, Information and Technology, Department of Electrical Engineering, Technical University of Munich-Garching, Garching, Germany*^b*Dept of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, India 110016***Abstract**

Amorphous hydrogenated silicon nitride (a -SiNx:H) films with varying stoichiometry were deposited on Si substrates using the Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapour Deposition (PECVD) method. The precursor gas flow rates of SiH₄ (4% in Ar) and NH₃ were adjusted to obtain different film compositions. The refractive index of the as-deposited films, measured using single wavelength null ellipsometry at 628 nm, ranged from 1.54 to 2.56, with stoichiometry ($x = [N]/[Si]$) varying from 0.25 to 1.48. Photoluminescence (PL) spectra, recorded at room temperature with a 325 nm excitation source, showed a systematic red shift as the nitrogen content increased. This red shift is attributed to the increased presence of nitrogen dangling bonds in nitrogen-rich a -SiNx:H films. UV-Vis spectroscopy reflectance measurements, fitted with Finite-Difference Time-Domain (FDTD) simulations in Lumerical software, showed an excellent agreement with the experimental data. Films with a stoichiometry of $x = 0.56$ exhibited the lowest average reflectance ($\sim 19.06\%$), indicating their potential for photovoltaic applications. These results highlight the influence of nitrogen content on optical properties and the suitability of a -SiNx:H films for optoelectronic devices.

A1- 0097

Recent Development on V_2O_5 Gas Sensors: A Review

Stuti Purohit*, Hemlata Dhoundiyal

*Department of Physics, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-248001, India*Email: hemlatadhoundiyal@gmail.com**Abstract**

Vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) being a noteworthy transition metal oxide within the domain of chemical gas sensing, energy storage, catalysis, electronics, biomedicine, etc. offers high oxidation state, thermal stability, electrical conductivity, layered structure, excellent catalytic and optical properties. In the field of gas sensing, fabrication of a suitable responsive and selective gas sensing device the sensing material needs a significant surface-to-volume ratio for performance of absorbance of target gas on the surface-active material. From start to finish a variety of procedure frameworks have been encountered for fabrication [1] of a gas sensing device which includes direct oxidation, sol-gel method, co-precipitation method, chemical vapour deposition (CVD), template assisted method, electrochemical deposition, spray pyrolysis and hydrothermal synthesis namely. Agreeing to conditions for a suitable gas sensing material V_2O_5 lays groundwork for its different morphological structures as a result of having good stoichiometry and abundance of synthesis techniques which lead to development of desired nanostructures [2]. Depending upon factors such as morphology of sensing material, gas absorption rate, and temperature of operation gas sensing device selectivity, sensitivity and response can vary. For concise study of target material-based sensors different calculations are done to dive deeper response and recovery rate are analysed for a variety of gases for distinguished concentration and variety of temperatures. Here in this study, we aim to review the changes and modifications done on V_2O_5 gas sensors in recent times and summarize its impact, mechanism and applications as V_2O_5 is emerging as a suitable material for gas sensing processes due to its stability, low operational temperature, modifiable properties, and most importantly environmental compatibility.

A1- 0098

Optimization and Characterization of SnSe Nanoparticle

Yogita Gendre, K. S. Ojha and Chinmaya Mahapatra

*Department of Physics**National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur (C. G.) India***Abstract**

IV-VI group binary chalcogenides have unique electronic structure, coupled with tunable bandgaps, make them promising candidates for photovoltaic devices, thermoelectric applications, and infrared detectors. SnSe is a promising semiconductor candidate due to its lower toxicity and wide direct band gap of 2.96 eV. It possesses a layered structure where the layers interact with each other through Van-der Waals forces. This layered structure also offers potential sites for interaction. SnSe nanomaterial have been synthesized via cost effective simple solvothermal method. The solvothermal method is a chemical synthesis technique used to produce materials with conditions of high temperature and pressure in a solvent medium. This method is particularly useful for synthesizing nanomaterials, crystals, and complex compounds. This method offers several advantages over other techniques including precise control over particle size, morphology, versatility, scalability and crystallinity of the synthesized materials. The crystal structure and morphology of SnSe nanostructure were characterized using X-ray diffractometer and field emission scanning electron microscopy techniques respectively. The purity and optical properties of synthesized materials using EDX, UV- Vis and PL spectroscopic techniques respectively. The vibrational properties of synthesized SnSe sample were investigated using FTIR technique in the range of 500-4000 cm^{-1} . EDX confirmed that the formed material composition is SnSe also confirmed by the XRD pattern. The SEM micrographs of synthesized sample confirmed the formation of nanoparticles along with layers type structure.

A1-0099

Thermal transport through one dimensional trimer chainTarika k. Patel^{*a} and P N Gajjar^b*^aDepartment of pure and applied sciences, Sabarmati University , Ahmedabad-382481, Gujarat, India.**^bDepartment of physics, University school of sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India.***Abstract**

The main challenge of the Nano scale devices is to manage the heat/phonon transfer through the devices. With this, the main aim of this study is to investigate the possibilities of enhance the control over the phonon propagation by changing the regular arrangement of different mass material. The focus of this paper is on the different one-dimensional trimer chain. Three layers of different materials, A, B, and C are considered and connected in series. For constructing a trimer model, the block ABC is then repeated to get long chain. This forms a periodic arrangement of layers having a period of layers ABC. Each layer has total 20 oscillators so that one period of ABC has total 60 oscillators. For the present simulation experiments, total four blocks of ABC are considered. Hence, the total length of a trimmer becomes four periods and the total number of oscillators in the trimmer chain is thus $60 \times 4 = 240$. The mass of each oscillator in layers A, B and C are $M_A=1.0$, $M_B=0.5$ and $M_C=1.5$, respectively. In the course of present work, the thermal conductivity and heat flux of six types of trimmer chain viz; ABC, ACB, BAC, BCA, CAB, CBA are investigated, where a block is prepared by various series connections of material A, material B and material C. This study gives us the idea about the geometry dependent thermal transport in the trimmer chain

A1- 0100

Effect of Swift Heavy Ions Irradiation on Magnetic Anisotropy and Electron Paramagnetic Resonance studies of Ga-In substituted Strontium Hexaferrites

Balwinder Kaur*, Ajay Singh Dadwal,
*Department of Physics, GGM Science College, (Constituent College of Cluster
 University of Jammu) Jammu, India*

Abstract

50 MeV Li^{3+} ion beam irradiation effects with respect to different fluence values on magnetic properties of single crystals of composition $\text{SrGa}_x\text{In}_y\text{Fe}_{12-(x+y)}\text{O}_{19}$ ($x=0, 5, 7, 9$; $y=0, 0.8, 1.3, 1.0$) are studied using vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) and EPR spectroscopy. Hexagonal ferrites ($\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$) are widely known as technologically important materials having number of applications in electronic and/or magnetic devices. Considerable amount of work has been carried out to modify the properties of ferrites by different methods. Swift heavy ion irradiation is one of the effective tools for the modification of the properties of ferrites as ion bombardment may cause the modification or can improve certain properties of materials. The partial substitution of Fe^{3+} by non-magnetic ions like Gallium and Indium in Strontium hexaferrite has shown to be an effective method to tailor anisotropy for many novel microwave applications. Some basic studies have revealed that this substitution leads to unusual interactions among the magnetic sublattices of the ferrite.

In the present study, 50 MeV Li^{3+} ion irradiation decreases the value of magnetization with respect to the pristine one but the value of M_s increases in irradiated crystals with increase in the fluence value. The increase in magnetization with increase in fluence value is observed in Pure $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ as well as $\text{Ga}_5\text{In}_{0.8}$ substituted Sr – hexaferrite. The value of anisotropy field (H_a) increases on irradiation which further decreases with increase in fluence value in both the crystals. Whereas the value of anisotropy constant (K_1) decreases on irradiation and increases with increase in fluence values in irradiated crystals. This increase in the value of magnetization and anisotropy field on irradiation may be explained due to appearance of new Fe^{3+} ions in amorphous phases of irradiated crystals, with a coordination number of five [36] i.e., 2b site which is mainly responsible for the anisotropy in M – type hexaferrites. Irradiation of both the crystals i.e., Pure $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ as well as $\text{Ga}_5\text{In}_{0.8}$ substituted Sr – hexaferrite at different fluence values does not affect the value of curie temperature. Their ferromagnetic resonance spectra were also measured in the X-band (9.4 GHz), at room temperature. A broad resonance signal is observed in pure Sr-hexaferrite. This signal is typical of an ordered ferro- or ferrimagnetic phase. With the Ga-In substitution, this signal splits into two resonance lines exhibiting a progressive splitting into two peaks for substituted compositions to finally coalesce again into a single (paramagnetic) narrow peak at higher substitutions. These results are interpreted in terms of a substitution of Fe^{3+} by Ga^{3+} and In^{3+} ions in the 4 fvi and 2b sublattices; the diamagnetic cations disrupt the superexchange interactions and produce a splitting of the 12k sublattice (which interacts directly with the 4 fvi sublattice) into two sublattices with different canting angles, and different thermal dependence.

Keyword: Irradiation. Magnetization, Anisotropy Field, Magnetic anisotropy, Curie temperature

A1- 0101

Structural, Optical, and Transport properties of CZTS Semiconductor Nanoparticles Synthesized via Hydrothermal Route

Dhruti Bhagora* and P. H. Soni

*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

Quaternary compounds such as chalcogenides composed of earth abundant and non-toxic elements have gained tremendous interest in photovoltaics. Cu, Zn, Sn, and S (CZTS) semiconducting materials find their potential applications in renewable energy sectors particularly in solar cells. Moreover, wide band-gap semiconductor nanoparticles prepared from group I-VI elements have attracted potential applications in the emerging energy alternatives. The band gap of these materials can be tuned with control over their particle size. Hence, an efficient synthesis route is required for precise control over particle size, morphology, and high crystallinity. Here, we report a synthesis of CZTS nanoparticles using the hydrothermal method. The developed nanoparticles were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) for analyzing their structural properties and surface morphology. UV-visible spectroscopy was employed to obtain their optical properties. Thermal stability and related phase transition were studied using thermal analysis through thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and Differential thermal analysis (DTA). The transport properties were studied using Hall Effect measurements. The derived CZTS nanoparticles show striking properties, making it a viable material for pertinent applications including photovoltaics and other optoelectronic devices.

A1-0102

Effect of precursor solution on the properties of ceria nanoparticles prepared by co-precipitation methodPooja Shrivastava^{a*}, Vijay Kumar Baliyan^a and Bhavana Singh^b^a*Sanjeev Agarwal Global Educational University, Bhopal (M.P.) India*^b*Jabalpur Engineering College, Jabalpur (M.P.) India***Abstract**

In this paper, the nanoparticles of cerium oxide were prepared by versatile co-precipitation technique. The effect of precursor on the structural and optical properties were analysed using XRD, UV-Vis absorption, Photoluminescence and FTIR technique. The formation of cubic fluorite structure was confirmed by XRD studies. The size of nanoparticles so obtained were about 12nm. The marginal changes in the band gap were observed. The presence of Ce-O Stretching bands in FTIR confirms the formation of cerium oxide nanoparticles. The emission spectra obtained from photoluminescence technique gives violet and blue emission.

A1- 0103

Effect of annealing on defect formations in ZnO nanoparticlesHimani Bhoi^{a*} and Sudhish Kumar^a*^aMagnetism Laboratory, Department of Physics, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

This study reports effect of annealing on the structural, defect formation and optical properties of ZnO nanoparticles (NPs) synthesized using self combustion reactions. For investigating the effect of annealing, one part was kept as-synthesized and other two were annealed at 450°C & 700°C (referred as ZCA, ZCA450 and ZCA700). Rietveld refinement of XRD patterns confirmed phase pure ZCA, ZCA450 & ZCA700 in the wurtzite type hexagonal structure and monotonic increment in the unit cell volume and mean crystallite size with annealing temperature (AT). Further, observation of three characteristic $2E_{2H}-2E_{2L}$, E_2 (high) and E_1 (LO) Raman modes validated hexagonal symmetry of these samples. Blue shifting in the E_2 (high) and E_1 (LO) modes and red shifting in the $2E_{2H}-2E_{2L}$ mode. ESR analysis inferred formation of oxygen and zinc vacancies on the surface of ZnO NPs along with annihilation of surface defects with increasing AT. UV–visible-NIR spectra showed considerable absorption of light below 500 nm by these ZnO NPs with maxima in the blue region in the ZnO NPs. The obtained band gap $E_g = 2.74$ eV for ZCA NPs is found higher than $E_g = 2.50$ eV for ZCA450 and $E_g = 2.68$ eV for ZCA700. Notably, these E_g values are considerably lower than the reported values. These ZnO NPs seems to be useful for making UV & blue light protection layer and UV absorber for sunscreen lotion etc.

A1- 0104

Stability Analysis of Plasmonic Nanoparticles for Sustainable Applications

Sushma Dube* , Mausumi Pohit, Manmohan Singh Shishodia and Sudhisht Kumar
Srivastava

*Department of Applied Physics, School of Vocational Studies & Applied Sciences,
Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, UP, India*

Abstract

The distinctive plasmonic responses of noble metal nanoparticles in interaction with electromagnetic radiation have attracted a great deal of attention from researchers. Plasmonic nanomaterials (P-NMs) are remarkable for their optical, mechanical, and catalytic properties, making them highly valued in various applications such as sensing, disease treatment, and energy transfer and conversion. The research of P-NMs has gained popularity in recent decades, with an emphasis on their synthesis, characteristics, and wide range of uses. Effective stabilizing techniques are necessary to preserve desired performance since the plasmonic characteristics of these nanoparticles are complicated and related to size. Physical and chemical characteristics can be considerably changed by even small changes in particle size, which can have a substantial impact on total applicability. Consequently, in order to guarantee stability and maximize performance in a variety of devices and applications, we want a easy and simple technique as well as sensitive particle size monitoring. Different methods are used to check the stability of P-NPs(e.g. SLS, DLS,AFM,SEM,TEM etc.).SLS(Static Light Scattering) is very simple method, for tracking particle size. This article provide a stability study of plasmonic NP using SLS(static light scattering)method. The results are compared with another technique (e.g. SEM, TEM, UV-vis spectroscopy).

A1- 0105

Thermoluminescent Behaviour of $\text{LiMgPO}_4\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ for Dosimetric ApplicationsNeha Bharti^{1*}, Rohit Mehra¹, Fouran Singh²¹*Radiation Monitoring and Assessment Lab, Department of Physics, Dr B R Ambedkar
National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab-144008*²*Inter-University Accelerator Center, New Delhi-110067*Email: mehrar@nitj.ac.in**Abstract**

In this study, $\text{LiMgPO}_4\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ phosphor was synthesized via a single-step solid-state reaction method, and its thermoluminescence response against gamma ray exposure was investigated. From the personnel dosimetry point of view, tissue-equivalent material is highly desirable. The effective atomic number (Z_{eff}) of the synthesized $\text{LiMgPO}_4\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ was analyzed to be 10.22, almost approximating the biological tissues. X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) technique were instrumented to characterise the sample in terms of its crystalline structure, particle surface and functional groups, thereby affirming the incorporation of Europium (Eu) within. Moreover, we also studied the thermoluminescence (TL) characteristics of the $\text{LiMgPO}_4\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ powder. The TL response was evaluated after exposure to gamma radiation doses ranging from 10 Gy to 10 kGy, and the measurements confirmed that the response was dose-dependent. The studied samples possess various levels of dopants, with a concentration range of 0.1 – 0.5%. In order to study thermoluminescence, several features were examined using Chen's peak technique, which is a foremost rise technique. It was clear for this material after studying the linearity of the different dopant concentrations produced for gamma rays that $\text{LiMgPO}_4\text{:Eu}^{3+}$ holds much potential to be used in gamma-ray dosimetry as a reliable means of radiation detection.

A1- 0106**Synthesis and characterization of surface modified metal/ metal oxide (Ni/NiO) core shell nanoparticles**

Bhasker Soni* and P. H. Soni

*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

Among various core shell nanoparticles, metal-metal oxide core-shell (M-MO) nanoparticles have gained wider interests due to their unique optical, electrical, and magnetic properties and finds pertinent applications in the field of electrocatalysis, photocatalysis, magnetic and electrical devices, sensors, electrode materials in supercapacitors, drug delivery, and bioimaging. The control over surface morphology and the surface functionalization is a major challenge for exploring wider range of applications, specifically in drug delivery and catalysis. Various efforts are being made towards development of the process providing tunability over core-shell materials (organic and inorganic), shape and size of such M-MO nanoparticles. Here, we report synthesis of Ni: NiO nanoparticles using microwave assisted sol-gel type chemical process. The reported process permits precise control over the morphology and the surface group functionalization with and without graphitic type carbon layer over the surface. The structural, compositional, and optical properties of the derived Ni:NiO nanoparticles were examined using X-ray diffractogram (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS).

A1- 0108

Effect of Nitrogen content on the Anti-reflection properties of a-SiNx: H thin filmsHarsh Gupta^{1*}, Pariksha Malik^{2*}, Pankaj Srivastava², Santanu Ghosh²¹*School of Computation, Information and Technology Technical University of Munich
Garching, Germany*²*Dept of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India 110016***Abstract**

Silicon nitride has been a material used in variety of applications ranging from good dielectric material to solar cells [1–3]. The ability to adjust the stoichiometry across a broad spectrum ranging from Si rich to N rich, provide the versatility to *a*-SiNx:H thin films, for diverse applications [4]. In present work we explore the effect of stoichiometry on the anti-reflection properties of *a*-SiNx:H thin films. *a*-SiNx:H films of different stoichiometry were grown on Si substrate using plasma enhanced-CVD method by varying the ratio of precursor gases SiH₄ (4% in Ar) and NH₃. Stoichiometry ($x=[N]/[Si]$) ranging from 0.25 to 1.48 corresponding to refractive index from 1.54 to 2.56 of as-deposited thin films, were calculated using single wavelength null ellipsometry operating at 628 nm. Photoluminescence spectra of thin films were recorded at room temperature using excitation source of wavelength 325 nm. A systematic red shift in the overall luminescence is observed with increasing N-content in thin films i.e. from $x=0.25$ to 1.48. This red shift is caused by an abundance of N dangling bonds in the N-rich *a*-SiNx:H thin film [5]. The reflectance properties were analysed using UV-Vis spectroscopy in 400-900 nm wavelength range, the effect of stoichiometry is observed. Films with $x=1.48$, 0.95 i.e. higher N content, show a lower reflection in higher wavelength but a higher reflection in lower wavelength region in comparison to thin films with higher Si content (stoichiometry, $x=0.55$, 0.25). Further, to affirm the effect of stoichiometry on the properties of thin films FDTD simulations were employed to obtain the reflectance spectra using Lumerical software. The simulation results were found to be in good agreement with experimental results, establishing the stoichiometry dependence of reflectance. The ability to tune optical properties of *a*-SiNx:H films with stoichiometry, propose these thin films as the potential candidate for photovoltaic applications.

**Equal contribution a During the execution of this work the author was at the Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.*

A1- 0109

Transport Properties of Bismuth Telluride and MoS₂ Composites

Poonam Deshmukh^{a*}, Toshi Bagwaiya^b, Harsha Pawar^c, Shovit Bhattacharya^d and Vilas Shelke^b

^a*Govt. College Shahpur, Dist. Betul, Madhya Pradesh, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India*

^c*Veer Rengu Korku Govt College Khakner, Dist. Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh, India*

^d*Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India*

Abstract

Molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂) is belonging to a class of transition metal dichalcogenide (TMD) compounds with layered structure. In this paper, we have synthesized MoS₂ by ball milling followed by sulfurization process. This synthesis method is simple and reliable to prepare the nano/micro particles of MoS₂. The composite of Bi₂Te₃ and MoS₂ materials prepared by varying MoS₂ concentration in weight percent ratio of 2%, 4% and 10 % and followed by mechanical alloying and vacuum hot press sintering technique. The structural analysis and thermoelectric properties of bulk composites were investigated. The XRD pattern of molybdenum sulfide showed phase formation and strengthened diffraction peaks are indicating improved crystallinity in MoS₂ due to annealing. Morphology of the composites shows the MoS₂ homogenously and randomly distributed in composite samples. The electrical resistivity decreased with increasing temperature indicating semiconducting character of composites. The Seebeck-coefficient as a function of temperature confirms the n-type nature of composites.

A1-0110

Investigating the Electrochemical Properties of SSCF Cathode in IT-SOFC Applications

Amisha H. Gonnade^{a*} and Pranay R. Kautkar^a

^a*VMV Commerce, JMT Arts & JJP Science College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*

Abstract

This study explores the electrochemical properties of $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (SSCF) cathodes for Intermediate Temperature Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (IT-SOFCs). Utilizing a combination of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), we evaluated the performance characteristics of SSCF materials under varying temperatures and operating conditions. Our findings reveal that the SSCF cathodes exhibit high ionic conductivity, significantly enhancing their performance in IT-SOFCs. Analysis of electrochemical impedance data indicates low polarization resistance, suggesting efficient charge transfer mechanisms at the cathode-electrolyte interface. The results highlight the potential of SSCF as a viable cathode material, offering improved performance metrics that may advance the operational efficiency and durability of IT-SOFCs. This research provides critical insights into optimizing SSCF cathode formulations, paving the way for their application in next-generation fuel cell systems aimed at sustainable energy solutions.

Keywords: SSCF cathode material, Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

A1- 0111**Rietveld Refinement Investigations of SSCF Cathode Characteristics for Enhanced IT-SOFC Performance**Samina Anjum^{a*} and Pranay R. Kautkar^a^a*VMV Commerce, JMT Arts & JJP Science College, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

This study investigates the structural characteristics of $\text{Sm}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{O}_{3-\delta}$ (SSCF) cathode materials through Rietveld refinement techniques to enhance the performance of intermediate-temperature solid Oxide Fuel Cells (IT-SOFCs). The SSCF materials were synthesized and characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD) to identify phase purity and crystallographic properties. Rietveld refinement analysis provided detailed insights into the material's unit cell parameters, atomic positions, and thermal vibrations, elucidating the relationships between microstructural features and electrochemical performance. The implications of these findings are significant, as improved cathode performance directly correlates with the overall efficiency and durability of IT-SOFC systems. Our results highlight SSCF cathode's potential in advancing IT-SOFC technology's practicality for clean and sustainable energy applications.

Keywords: SSCF cathode material, XRD, Rietveld refinement

A1- 0112

Study of Vanadium Pentoxide (V_2O_5) Nanostructured Thin FilmsSujit K. Saini^{1*#}, Megha Singh^{2#}, Rabindar K. Sharma^{3#} and G. B. Reddy[#]¹*Department of Physics and Materials Sciences and Engineering, Jaypee Institute of Information and Technology, Noida, India 201304*²*CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr KS Krishnan Marg, Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi 110012*³*Department of Physics, DDU Govt. PG College Sitapur, UP, India 261001*[#] *Formerly- Thin Film Laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, New Delhi, India***Abstract**

In this study, we examine the effect of growth temperature on the structural and optical properties of vanadium pentoxide (V_2O_5) nanostructured thin films. The films were deposited with constant deposition duration of 45 minutes, while the growth temperature was varied at 350°C, 450°C, 550°C, and 650°C. The structural properties of the films were characterized using X-ray Diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), while X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) was employed to analyze their chemical composition. XRD and Raman results revealed temperature-induced changes in crystallinity and phase transitions in the V_2O_5 films, with higher temperatures promoting more crystalline phases. SEM analysis showed significant changes in surface morphology with increasing growth temperature, indicating enhanced grain growth and particle coalescence. XPS confirmed the oxidation state and chemical composition of the films. The optical properties were studied using UV-Vis spectroscopy, where we observed a shift in reflectance and optical band gap with the variation in temperature. This research provides valuable insights into tailoring the structural and optical properties of V_2O_5 thin films through temperature control, with potential applications in optoelectronics and energy storage devices.

A1- 0113

Modifications Induced in the Structural, Optical, and Photocatalytic Properties of Cu and Mo co-doped BiVO₄Shilpa Chauhan ¹, Richa Saini², Anshu Singh ², K. Asokan ^{1*}¹*Department of Physics, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Uttarakhand-248007, India*²*Department of Physics, Kanya Gurukul Campus, Gurukul Kangri Deemed to be University, Haridwar, Uttarakhand-249404, India** Email: asokan.kandasami@ddn.upes.ac.in**Abstract**

Comprehensive experiments were conducted to investigate the effects of Cu and Mo co-doping on the photocatalytic performance of bismuth vanadate (BiVO₄) nanoparticles. In this study, BiVO₄ nanoparticles were synthesized via the sol-gel method and characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy, PL spectroscopy, UV-Vis spectroscopy, Synchrotron Soft XAS and field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM). The XRD patterns and Raman spectra confirmed the crystalline nature of the material and its monoclinic scheelite phase. Morphological analysis using FE-SEM revealed the formation of homogeneous, spherical-shaped particles with sizes ranging from approximately 180 to 200 nm. Synchrotron-based soft X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) provided detailed insights into the electronic structure, particularly the hybridization between vanadium (V) and oxygen (O) atoms. Photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy was employed to examine charge recombination rates, demonstrating a significant enhancement in photocatalytic performance due to the presence of oxygen vacancies. Furthermore, the co-doping of BiVO₄ with Cu and Mo significantly improved its photocatalytic behavior compared to pristine BiVO₄.

A1-0114**Conductive Nano-hybrid structures and its composite for flexible electronics**Charu^{a,b} and Avneesh Mittal^b^a *Department of Electronic Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110021, India*^b *Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110019, India***Abstract**

Recent advancements in flexible electronics have emphasized the importance of materials that combine mechanical flexibility with high electrical conductivity. Conductive nano-hybrid structures, consisting of nanoscale building blocks such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs), graphene, metal nanoparticles, and conductive polymers, offer unique advantages for this purpose. These materials can be engineered to exhibit remarkable electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties, making them ideal candidates for next-generation electronic devices.

The present study aims at the synthesis of various nano-hybrid structures with polymer-based composites, which are commonly used for their flexibility and durability. Combining these nanostructures enhances electrical conductivity, mechanical resilience, and stability under deformation. Furthermore, the synergistic effect between the nanomaterials and the matrix polymers allows for improved performance in wearable devices, sensors, and energy storage systems.

A1-0115

Surface Plasmon Induced Enhanced Optical Limiting Activity in One-Dimensional Au-PTCDI-C8 Nano-systemsShiju E^{a*}, Abhijith T^b^aDepartment of Physics, Institute of Science and Technology, Chinmaya Vishwavidyapeeth, Ernakulam-686667, Kerala, India^bDepartment of Nanoscience and Technology, PSG Institute of Advanced Studies, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu 641004, India**Abstract**

The incorporation of plasmonic nanoparticles into π -conjugated organic semiconducting materials to modify their intrinsic optical responses has garnered significant attention in research. Here we report, the enhanced optical limiting response of N,N'-Dioctyl-3,4,9,10-perylenedicarboximide (PTCDI-C8) nanoribbons integrated with Au nanoparticles (NPs). Optical limiting response was monitored by open-aperture Z-scan technique using a Q-switched Nd laser with a wavelength of 532 nm and a pulse width of 7 ns. The optical limiting threshold (the input fluence at which output transmittance become half of the initial) of Au-PTCDI-C8 nanohybrid is found to be 1.75 J/cm² which is higher than its constituents. The improved nonlinear optical activity was ascribed to the strong reverse saturable absorption (RSA), that was the outcome of a synergistic interaction between the characteristic excitonic transition of PTCDI-C8 nanoribbons (506-536 nm) and the intrinsic plasmonic oscillations of Au nanoparticles (470-580 nm). On integrated Au- PTCDI-C8 nanoribbons, an enhancement of ~ 60 times in the electric field intensity near Au nanoparticles was observed theoretically using FDTD analysis, which is also believed to be responsible for their enhanced optical limiting responses of the nanohybrids. The optical limiting threshold of Au- PTCDI-C8 is on par with or better than recently reported π -conjugated and nanohybrid materials, demonstrating the effectiveness of this approach in developing novel optical nanomaterials with outstanding nonlinear absorption properties.

A1-0116

Growth and Characterization of V_2O_5 Nanoflowers on cobalt Coated Silicon Substrate

Rabindar K. Sharma^{1*#}, Megha Singh^{2#}, Sujit K. Saini^{3#} and G. B. Reddy[#]

¹*Department of Physics: DDU Govt. PG College Sitapur, UP, India 261001*

²*CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr KS Krishnan Marg, Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi 110012*

³*Department of Physics and Materials Sciences and Engineering, Jaypee Institute of Information and Technology, Noida, India 201304*

[#]*Formerly- Thin Film Laboratory: Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, New Delhi, India 110016*

Abstract

This report explains the growth of vanadium pentoxide (α - V_2O_5) nanoflowers (NFs) on pre-deposited MoO_3 nanoplates (NPs) using Plasma Assisted Sublimation Process (PASP). The growth process occurs into two consecutive growth steps on cobalt (Co) coated Si substrate. In first step, vertically aligned nanoplates (NPs) of MoO_3 are deposited uniformly on entire substrate. The second step involves the growth of vanadium oxide NFs on already grown MoO_3 NPs using the same PASP. The recorded set of peaks in X-ray diffractogram (XRD) of film after step II, divulges that only orthorhombic phase of vanadium oxide (i.e. α - V_2O_5) is present. The high intensity along with sharp full width and half maxima (FWHM) of peaks, ascertain the excellent crystallinity of film and also ensures that preferred direction of crystal growth is long b-axis. SEM images of films in both the steps are recorded separately. After first step, the image shows the growth of vertically aligned MoO_3 NPs with excellent aspect ratio (~ 30) whereas; the uniform growth of α - V_2O_5 NFs over MoO_3 NPs is occurred in second step. The Raman and FTIR spectra of NFs show various absorption bands and all are assigned according to orthorhombic phase of vanadium oxide. The remarkable red shift in Raman peaks confirms the existence of low oxidation state of vanadium (i.e. V^{4+} & V^{3+}). HRTEM and SAED show the single crystalline nature of NFs with 0.34 nm interplanar spacing and again infers that α - V_2O_5 NFs grows preferentially along [010] direction. Growth mechanism of NFs is also discussed in brief.

A1- 0117

Optimizing Solar Cell Efficiency via Downconversion: Current Trends and Future DirectionsSakshi R. Nikhare a*, Sonal P. Ghawade^a, Krishna Prakash^b*Corresponding Author: sakshinikhare78@gmail.com**^aVMV Commerce, JMT Arts & JJP Science College, Nagpur 44008, Maharashtra, India**^bDepartment of Electronics and Communication Engineering, NRI Institute of Technology, Agiripalli, Eluru district, Andhra Pradesh-521212, India***Abstract**

The optimization of solar cell efficiency is a vital area of research as the demand for renewable energy surges. This review focuses on downconversion techniques, which convert high-energy photons from the solar spectrum into lower-energy photons that can be more effectively harnessed by photovoltaic cells. We analyze current trends in downconversion materials, including organic phosphors, inorganic nanocrystals, and quantum dots, highlighting their potential to enhance light absorption and minimize thermal losses. Key strategies for integrating these materials into various solar cell architectures are discussed, showcasing notable improvements in power conversion efficiency in recent studies. Additionally, we address the challenges associated with material stability, integration, and manufacturing scalability, while identifying promising avenues for future research, such as novel nanostructured materials and advanced design methodologies. By synthesizing recent advancements and proposing future directions, this review aims to illuminate the transformative potential of downconversion technologies in the ongoing pursuit of highly efficient solar energy solutions.

A1- 0118

Advancements in Sol-Gel Synthesized BiFeO₃ Nanoparticles: Impact on Multiferroic Properties over the Past Decade

Gitanjali Dhir*

*Conestoga College Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning Cambridge,
Ontario, Canada***Abstract**

Over the past decade, multiferroic BiFeO₃ (BFO) nanoparticles have emerged as a critical material for studying coupled ferroic orders due to their unique coexistence of ferroelectricity and antiferromagnetism at room temperature. This review examines the advancements in the synthesis of BFO nanoparticles using the sol-gel method, focusing on how variations in synthesis parameters-such as precursor concentration, annealing temperature, and dopants-affect their multiferroic properties. The sol-gel technique offers advantages in controlling particle size and morphology, both of which significantly influence the electrical, magnetic, and magnetoelectric coupling properties of BFO. A key observation is that reducing particle size to the nanometer scale results in enhanced ferroelectricity and weakens magnetic leakage, attributed to surface effects and size confinement. Additionally, the incorporation dopants like rare earth elements has been shown to stabilize the perovskite phase and mitigate the leakage current problem, leading to improved multiferroic performance. This review synthesizes findings from the last ten years, highlighting the challenges and opportunities for optimizing BFO nanoparticles for applications in spintronics, memory devices, and sensors. The analysis underscores the importance of fine-tuning the sol-gel synthesis process to achieve the desired phase purity, dielectric properties, and magnetoelectric coupling essential for advancing the practical utility of BFO-based materials.

A1- 0119

A Review on the Green Synthesis of Metal Oxide Nanoparticles for Antimicrobial Activity Using Different Plant PartsManimehala U^{a*}, Sneha Asha^b, Merin Tomy^a, Anu M A^a, Binoy J^a, Xavier T S^a^a*Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics, Govt. College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram-695014, Kerala, India.*^b*Department of Zoology, Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram-695014, Kerala, India***Abstract**

In recent years, green chemistry has witnessed a surge towards sustainable approaches for nanoparticle synthesis. Researchers are now exploring the potential of diverse plant extracts to produce ecological nanoparticles. Biomedical sciences are paying more attention to synthesizing different metal oxide nanoparticles mediated by plants and their wide biological uses. Plant-mediated biogenic synthesis of metal oxide nanoparticles is an ecologic, less harmful and low-cost method; additionally, it has advantages for biological analysis regarding antifungal and antibacterial activities. Plants contain diverse phytochemicals, including amino acids, polyphenols, flavonoids, and terpenoids which can act as both reducing and stabilizing agents. However, the mechanism of green synthesis using plants is still extensively discussed. In this report, several nanoparticles like zinc oxide (ZnO), titanium dioxide (TiO₂), iron oxide (FeO), nickel oxide (NiO), and copper oxide (CuO) offer essential insights into their antimicrobial activity against various bacterial strains in different concentrations. Additionally, the research delves into uncovering the mechanism that promotes antimicrobial effects.

A1- 0120

Promises, Problems, and Path-ahead for Ga₂O₃ and –based Electronics

Rahul Kumar*

*^aBirla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani, Pilani Campus, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

With the ever-increasing expansion of power electronics in our day-to-day applications, it demands more efficient power electronics. Ultra-wide bandgap semiconductors such as gallium oxide (Ga₂O₃) can provide energy-efficient power electronics. Relatively easier/cheaper single crystal growth and epitaxial growth method for Ga₂O₃. The β -phase is the most stable of its five phases (some say six) and it has very attractive properties. It has many advantages over conventional semiconductors like Si, GaN and SiC. At the same time, there are a few challenges which need to be overcome for Ga₂O₃ to become the leading semiconductor for power electronics. Other than power electronics, Ga₂O₃ semiconductor has been used for different niche application areas. We will discuss the different prospects, scope, and future direction of Ga₂O₃. For example, very few works have reported two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) in this system. Success of AlGaIn/GaN technology lies in the excellent property of the 2DEG formed at the heterointerface. Investigating the feasibility of 2DEG formation and optimization of 2DEG at interface of Ga₂O₃ will pave the way for implementation of Ga₂O₃ HEMT and utilizing its true potential for electronic applications. We will discuss different possible approaches to achieve 2DEG in Ga₂O₃.

A1- 0121**Influence of Nanoparticles and Their Role in Enhanced Oil Recovery**

Er. Suraj Kalia, Somesh Bhambi;
Bhagwant University

Abstract

With the advent of nanotechnology, nano - metric sized particles and their use is not limited to food and agriculture sector but nowadays they found application in diverse sectors such as crude oil industry and in advanced methodologies of oil recovery. This paper presents the impact of different nanoparticles being in use by petroleum industry to increase the oil recovery and also enhance the various oil characteristics such as viscosity, API, etc. The work elaborately describes the detailed analysis of the use of nanoparticles in improving the various drilling fluid properties like rheological characteristics, foam stability and improving the lubrication of the well drilling fluids. Promising results were observed due to the distinctive characteristics of nanoparticles such as increased surface area to volume ratio. Despite, promising results, still the mechanism of enhanced oil recovery is a mystery for the researcher which needs to be explored. The application of nanotechnology needs to be focused and employed in various sectors of petroleum industry such as exploration, drilling, reservoir, completion, production, and oil recovery in each stage. This paper emphasizes on giving a concise thought over the significant uses of nanoparticles, their potential advantages, associated economic and technical challenges, and solutions.

Keywords: Nanoparticles, oil recovery, API, viscosity, crude, rheological, stability

A1- 0122

The structural, electrical properties, conductive grains and NTCR behaviour via impedance spectroscopy in of 1-x (Na_{0.5}Bi_{0.5}TiO₃)-x (BaTiO₃) solid solution

Shrestha Sangwan¹, Pratiksha Agnihotri², Pradeep Bhatia¹, Poonam Kumari³,
Radheshyam Rai^{4*}

¹*Department of Physics, IEC University Baddi, Solan 174103 Himachal Pradesh, India*

²*School of Physics and Material Science, Shoolini University Solan, Solan 173229
Himachal Pradesh, India*

³*Department of Physics, Akal College of Basic Sciences, Eternal University, Sirmour,
173101, India*

⁴*School of Basics and Applied Sciences, Department of Physics, Lingayas Vidyapeeth,
Faridabad, 121002, Haryana, India*

Abstract

1-x (Na_{0.5}Bi_{0.5}TiO₃)-x (BaTiO₃) ceramics were prepared by using a solid-state reaction method at 950°C for 2hr. Dielectric permittivity (ϵ') was observed with frequency at different temperatures, with a decrease in ϵ'' due to the decrease of net polarization. The Havriliak-Negami model fits both real and imaginary parts of dielectric permittivity at all temperatures (RT-500°C) due to reduced space charge polarization effect at grain boundaries. A peak in the temperature range between 100 to 200°C was observed, possibly due to space charge polarization. The higher ionic radius of the Ba²⁺ ion compared to the (Na_{0.5}Bi_{0.5})²⁺ ion introduced local strain, supporting the formation of polar regions responsible for relaxor behavior. Complex impedance analysis suggested the presence of NTCR (negative coefficient of resistance) in the sample in the low-frequency region, merging at almost all temperatures in the high-frequency region. The imaginary part of impedance changes with frequency at different temperatures, indicating temperature-dependent dielectric relaxation. The focus will have been on understanding how the variation in composition influences the sample's conductive grains, grain boundaries, and NTCR behavior, providing a comprehensive understanding of the electrical and thermal properties that make this system suitable for advanced technological applications.

Keywords: Ferroelectric, NTCR, Dielectrics, Structural Studies, Perovskite, Complex impedance.

A1-0123

Structural and optical properties of Mn-doped Cu ferrite nanoparticles.V.S. Noorjahan Begum^{1,2}, D. Zarena^{2*}¹*Government college(A), Anantapur, Anantapuramu, AP., India*²*Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur, Anantapuramu, AP., India*³*Department of Physics, JNTUA College of Engineering, Ananthapuramu-515002, AP., India*

*Corresponding author: zareenajntua@gmail.com

Abstract

The Mn-doped copper ferrite nanoparticles, a novel material of significant interest in green chemistry, stand out for their exceptional properties, including their biocompatibility, and minimal environmental impact. This study is crucial for understanding their potential applications, focuses on the structural and optical properties of these nanoparticles (MCFNPS). The research conducted using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), confirms the unique features of these nanoparticles. The conventional auto-combustion method was used to synthesize MCFNPS, and the results show that the nanoparticles exhibit a cubic spinel structure, with particle sizes ranging from 50 to 60 nanometers, and no secondary phase was observed. The FTIR studies revealed octahedral and tetrahedral bond vibrations, providing evidence of spinel structure formation. In conclusion, the synthesized MCFNPS possess a single-phase spinel cubic structure, making them potentially suitable for medical applications.

Keywords: Magnetic materials, Ferrites, XRD, FTIR

A1-0124

Solitons in Discrete WaveguidesRamesh Kumar^{1,3)}, U. Singh^{1,2)}, A. K. Nagar¹⁾ and O. P. Swami¹⁾¹*Department of Physics, Govt Dungar college, Bikaner, 334001, Rajasthan, India*²*Department of Physics, SRRM Govt College, Jhujhunu, 333001, Rajasthan, India*³*Department of Physics, SNDB Govt PG College, Nohar, Hanumangarh, 335523, Rajasthan, India*^{a)}Corresponding author: rphysics52@gmail.com**Abstract**

We analyse soliton stability in discrete waveguides, revealing the impact of waveguide parameters and nonlinearity. Our analysis reveals the impact of waveguide parameters and nonlinearity on soliton stability, identifying design guidelines for stable propagation.

Key words: soliton stability, discrete waveguides, nonlinearity, design guidelines.

A1- 0125

Exploring the Structural, Electrical, and Optical properties of Rare-Earth Orthochromites (RCrO_3 , $\text{R}=\text{Nd, La}$) prepared by chemical route

Smita Samanta ^{a,b,*}, M C Adhikary^b and R Biswal^b

^a Department of Physics, Upendra Nath College, Soro, Balasore, Odisha, India

^b Centre of Excellence for Bioresource Management and Energy Conservation Material Development, P G Department of Physics, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha, India

Abstract

In the present work, we have synthesized perovskite-type samples NdCrO_3 and LaCrO_3 by using chemical combination method. The prepared samples were characterized by TGA and were annealed at 750°C for 1 hour in a muffle furnace. Then the structural and microstructural characterizations were done by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS), respectively. From XRD analysis, it is observed that the X-Ray diffraction of NdCrO_3 and LaCrO_3 powder peaks match with ICDD Card No.-01-088-0695 and 01-083-1327 having an orthorhombic crystal system with pnma space group (no. 62) respectively. By the Scherrer equation the average crystallite size of NdCrO_3 and LaCrO_3 is about 17.39nm and 22.13nm. From SEM analysis dense microstructure with grain boundaries is observed. Grains are having non-uniform distributions. Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy of the NdCrO_3 sample shows the presence of Nd, Cr and O elements. The electrical impedance and dielectric properties of the materials were investigated in the range of temperature (30°C - 400°C) and frequency of (50 Hz-8 MHz) using LCR Meter. This rare-earth orthochromites represent a fascinating class of materials with diverse properties. Due to their unique fundamental properties like ferroelectric, piezoelectric, colossal magnetoresistance, multi-ferrocity enhances their performance for modern technology applications.

Keywords: Orthochromites, chemical combination method, XRD analysis and impedance measurement

A1- 0126

Theoretical Insights into Stibine Gas Adsorption and Desorption on Stanene Monolayer for Gas Sensing Applications*Hemant Kumar Singh^{a*} and Pawan Kumar^a**^aA Department of Applied Physics, FET, MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh -243006, India***Abstract**

Using DFT calculations, we have successfully examined the adsorption of stibine gas molecules on a stanene 2D sheet. Detecting stibine is crucial due to its toxic and hazardous nature, making efficient sensing technology vital for environmental safety. The adsorption energy was found to be -0.62 eV, indicating a stable interaction. The charge transfer from the molecule to the sheet was 0.04 e, suggesting a slight electron transfer upon adsorption. Additionally, the recovery time for desorption is 3.058×10^{-2} s, demonstrating the dynamic response of the material. These findings highlight that the stanene 2D sheet is dynamically stable and effective as a gas sensor. The strong chemical interaction is further supported by the overlap in the density of states between the interacting atoms. Our results provide valuable insights for developing promising gas sensor devices based on the stanene 2D sheet.

A1- 0127

Development of Nano-Robots Utilizing Nano Materials and Smart Materials for Targeted Cancer Treatment in Medical Applications

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath
^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India* ^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

Abstract

The main objective of the nanorobotic project is to design a miniaturized Magnetic Nano-Robot (MNR) for detecting cancerous cells using simulation tools such as Nano-Hive, incorporating biomolecules like carbon nanotubes (CNTs), lipids, pH/O₂/Ferro Magnetic Nano Particles encapsulated in silk proteins. The MNR aims to detect affected cells via bio-sensors, release targeted cancer drugs to the tumor, and disinfect the area. The project involves testing the fabricated MNR prototype across various stages, including laboratory, animal, and human trials at institutions like IISc, NCBS, and SCH. Following successful trials, the goal is to apply for a patent, publish findings, secure grants, develop a start-up, and eventually release the product to the market. To achieve these goals, the research follows ten critical measures: determining the nanorobot's mode of entry into the human body; developing a propulsion system for the nanorobot; ensuring the ability to hold a set location while working; determining the operational use of the system; finding a suitable power source for the nanorobot; accurately locating the infected cell in two scenarios (moving with and against the fluid flow); identifying methods for removing compounds targeted by the nanorobot; establishing procedures for drug removal from the body; continually observing the body and updating on the cancer cell's destruction; and ultimately rendering the infected cell inactive or extracting it from the human body. Problem statement of the project is to design a miniaturized MNR to detect the cancerous cell using simulation tools like nano-hive with the help of biomolecules (CNTs, lipids, pH/O₂/Ferro Magnetic Nano Particles encapsulated silk proteins) and detect the affected cell using bio-sensors, release the cancer drug to the tumour and disinfect it along with the testing of fabricated MNR prototype model (lab, animal, human) in the IISc lab/NCBS/SCH. The body obtains its own strength in a similar manner by absorbing fuel chemicals from the bloodstream. The figure shown encompasses the fabrication process of nanorobots and utilizes AI and ML approaches for training purposes and the development of the project's flow chart, detailing the methodology and concepts used for the virus's destruction.

A1- 0128

Chemical Decomposition Method of Designing and Development of a Nano Antenna for Energy Harvesting in Internet of Things Dependent Nanotechnology Systems using nanopowders

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C. Manjunath*
^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

*Corresponding author Email: tcmanju@iitbombay.org

Abstract

This research article presents the development of nano antennas for energy harvesting. With the increasing prevalence of wirelessly interconnected devices, the Internet of Things (IoT) is becoming a significant part of modern society. These devices, which often operate autonomously, are continually scaling down to millimeter and even smaller dimensions, creating substantial challenges for powering them. To address this, various energy harvesting approaches have been developed, including radio-frequency, optical, mechanical, thermal, nuclear, chemical, and biological modalities. This article provides a comprehensive survey of these methods, discussing their potential to scale down to small dimensions within the context of current technologies and future nanoscience advancements. As the number of untethered, wirelessly interconnected devices grows, the IoT has seen widespread adoption. These autonomous devices, which range from millimeter to sub-millimeter sizes, present significant power supply challenges. In this article, we conduct a thorough survey of current energy harvesting methods, covering modalities such as radio-frequency, optical, mechanical, thermal, nuclear, chemical, and biological sources. These methods enable the generation of electrical power for micro- and nano-systems. We explore the potential for scaling these energy conversion techniques to smaller dimensions, taking into account existing technologies and future developments in nanoscience. Additionally, the article provides an outlook on necessary advancements to overcome the challenges of powering small-scale devices and systems.

Keywords - Photovoltaic devices, Infrared, Communications, Nano antennas, Lithography, Chemical, etc.

A1- 0129

A Silkworm Counting Method with Density Map Based on Multiscale Feature Fusion in Small Worms Using Physics based Nano-Materials

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath*
^aDepartment of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

^bDepartment of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org Phone : 9449820361

Abstract

Silkworm rearing is integral to our agricultural heritage and deeply rooted in Han culture. Accurate counting of silkworms is crucial for optimizing silk production. Traditional counting methods, relying on visual inspection and experiential estimation, are prone to inaccuracies and resource inefficiencies. In response, this study introduces the Silkworm Counting Network, a novel approach aimed at generating density maps and precisely tallying silkworm populations. Using images from the sericulture area of Guangxi, a diverse silkworm dataset was meticulously curated, covering various age groups and backgrounds. Data augmentation techniques were applied to enhance dataset diversity, ensuring robust model performance. The front-end network employs the VGG architecture for feature extraction and integrates multi-scale contextual semantic information extraction modules to enrich silkworm features. The back-end network utilizes dilated convolutions with varying rates to expand the receptive field and generate silkworm density images for accurate counting. Evaluation of the proposed method on the constructed silkworm density dataset demonstrates promising results, with a root mean square error (RMSE) of 8.5 and mean absolute error (MAE) of 5.3. By overcoming challenges such as occlusion and varying population distributions, the proposed approach transcends conventional target detection methods. Density map-based counting proves superior in estimating silkworm density per unit area, enabling more accurate quantification than simplistic number statistics. A review of related works highlights the scarcity of research in silkworm density statistics, primarily focusing on dense crowd and object detection.

A1- 0130

The persuasive consequences of Optical, Dielectric and Photoluminescent properties of Cholesteric Liquid Crystal by the dispersion of Zinc Oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles

Manisha Chaudhary^{a*} and Divya Ghildyal^a

^aDepartment of Physics, JSS Academy of Technical Education, Noida, U.P. India

Abstract

A multifaceted system of Zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticle dispersed cholesteric liquid crystals revealed the augmented investigations. The significance of dispersion of ZnO nanoparticles at different concentration is very extensive in the cholesteric liquid crystal. Thermodynamical investigation revealed the reduction of transition temperature and enthalpies of different liquid crystal phases. Electro-Optical behaviour of ZnO doped cholesteric liquid crystals shows the arrangement of molecules by applying the electric field. Dielectric investigation documented outcomes of ZnO nano particles doped cholesteric liquid crystal at the biasing. Dielectric studies exhibit the signature of the soft mode (SM) and relaxation process of molecules in liquid crystal phases. ZnO nanoparticles doped cholesteric liquid crystal enhanced the efficiency area of doped complex material surface. The increment of Intensity of photoluminescence is responsible due to the functionality of nano particles in cholesteric liquid crystals system.

Key Words: ZnO Nanoparticles, Soft Mode, Relaxation process Photoluminescence,

A1- 0131

Synthesis of Nickel Selenide Nanoparticles as Cathode Material for Zinc Ion Batteries and Study of Their Optical PropertiesJaiveer Singh^{a*}, Jitendra Tripathi^a, Puja Singh^b and Shashank Jyoti^a^a*Department of Physics, ISR, IPS Academy, Indore, M.P., India*^b*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Medi-Caps University, Indore, M.P., India***Abstract**

Porosity of electrode materials has been proven to be very significant in enhancing the performance of Zn-ion batteries (ZIB) in recent studies. On a positive electrode, porosity improves its kinetics by faster electron transport and richer electro active reaction sites. On a negative electrode, porous structure provides increased surface area and reduced local current density, both favorable to the performance of ZIB. Nickel Selenide (NiSe) nanoparticles can be considered as more suitable cathode materials also due to their smaller band gap and higher conductivity. We have synthesized NiSe nanoparticles using a chemical method with octylamine as a surfactant with crystallite size of 36 nm. The field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) images shows the formation of spikelike structure making the nanoparticles highly porous making them even more suitable as a cathode material.

A1- 0132

A Study of Green Mediated Synthesis of Cu-doped ZnO Nanoparticles: Structural and Optical Properties

Yojana Sharma^a, Tanvi Sharma^a, Nishant Thakur^a, Vikas Anand^a, Anup Kumar^b and Pawan Heera^a

^a *Department of Physics, Central University Of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India*

^b *Department of Physics, Dr.Y.S.Parmar Government Post Graduate College Nahan Distt. Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, India.*

Abstract

Nanocrystalline Cu-doped ZnO particles were synthesized using green synthesis technique using Jatropha Plant latex. The effect of precipitating agent's sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH) on the structural and optical properties has been studied. The composition, structural and optical characterizations were examined by X-Ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and UV-Visible spectrometer. From the XRD results it is confirmed that nanocrystalline Cu-doped ZnO particles have a hexagonal wurtzite structure with a high crystallinity. The FT-IR analysis confirmed the presence of functional groups such as -OH stretching vibration of phenol and hydroxyl group, CH stretching, C=C stretching of alkyl ether group, C-N stretching of aromatic amine in the plant extract. The UV-visible confirmed that ZnO nanoparticles have a direct energy band gap which decreases with increasing the Cu concentration from 2.5 wt% and 10wt%. The result confirms that the doping of Cu in pure ZnO nanoparticles (NPs) changes their average crystal size (13-14 nm) with NaOH and NH₄OH is 27-34 nm. The shift in the excitation and emission spectra towards the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum was observed in the presence of both precipitating agents, as compared to pure ZnO. This study highlights the effect of precipitating agents on the modification of different properties of plant mediated synthesized nanomaterials.

A1- 0133

Study of the temperature dependence of transport characteristics in LCMO (perovskite manganite) - rGO nanocomposite system

Tinku Kumar*ab. Ashok Kumar Jha and Shankar Kumar
Email-tinkujaymatadi@gmail.com

Abstract

Intensive studies of resistive switching mechanisms in oxide systems have gained extensive research interest due to its great potential prospect in non-volatile memory applications. There are many materials which are well-explored for the RS phenomenon as binary oxides, polymers, perovskites, chalcogenides and even 2-D materials. The investigation for the best material offering RS behavior is still going on some magnetite like ($\text{Pb}_{0.7}\text{Ca}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$ $\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$) also depicts the RS behavior and their performance are limited by the random. Oxygen vacancies perform a vital role in initiating the resistive switching (RS) phenomenon in oxide-based systems. The random oxygen vacancies can be limited by two methods (1) by doping and (2) by forming nanocomposite. Interest has grown in understanding to perovskite material. Among the several oxide materials, oxygen vacancies are introduced in oxide-based systems using the synthesis method itself. So lanthanum calcium manganites ($\text{La}_{0.3}\text{Ca}_{0.7}\text{MnO}_3$) are taken as active materials due to their fascinating physical and electrical properties and study its RS effects, the small amount of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) in it.

A1-0134

Magnesium Adsorption on B/N/P-Doped Graphene Nanoribbons: A DFT Investigation of Structural and Electronic Modifications

Himanshu Pundira, Gaurav Sapraa, Preetika Sharmaa*

^a*UIET, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India***Abstract**

The interactions of magnesium (Mg) atoms adsorbed on boron (B), nitrogen (N), and phosphorus (P)-doped zigzag (ZGNR) and armchair graphene nanoribbons (AGNR) are investigated using density functional theory (DFT). The study examines the adsorption characteristics of Mg on doped GNR surfaces, revealing physisorption due to weak vander walls forces, in contrast to the chemisorption observed for lithium on B/N/P-doped AGNRs. The adsorption energies for Mg on B, N, and P-doped AGNRs are calculated as -3.37 eV, -2.86 eV, and -0.21 eV, respectively, with B-doped AGNR showing the strongest interaction. The adsorption energy for lithium on B-doped AGNR (-3.72 eV) is similar to that of Mg. Further, the Mg-B interaction results in a shorter bond length compared to Mg-N resulting in better adsorption behavior. However, in the case of P doping, the heavier atomic weight of P leads to surface deformation. Additionally, Mg adsorption significantly reduces the bandgap of all doped AGNRs, transforming them into metallic conductors with enhanced conductivity. This study suggests that Mg-doped GNR systems could offer a viable alternative for applications traditionally reliant on lithium.

Keywords: Doped graphene nanoribbon, Magnesium adsorption, Adsorption energy, DFT

A1-0135

Synthesis, Characterization and Applications of ZnO as a piezoelectric materialAyushi Singh^a, Anju Dixita*, Debmalya Roy^b^a*Department of Physics, School of Basic Sciences, UIET, CSJM University, Kanpur-208024, India*^b*DMSRDE Kanpur- - 208013, India*

*Corresponding author: anjudixit@csjmu.ac.in

Abstract

In this research, ZnO nanoparticles were created through hydrothermal and sol-gel methods. Both approaches provide distinct reaction conditions, resulting in differences in the structural and morphological characteristics of the ZnO particles.

The hydrothermal approach required zinc precursors to react in high-temperature, high-pressure settings, whereas the sol-gel method utilized a chemical pathway where a zinc precursor underwent hydrolysis and condensation to create a gel, which was then subjected to calcinations to produce ZnO nanoparticles.

The synthesized ZnO particles were analyzed with X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). XRD analysis validated the crystalline structure and phase purity of the ZnO nanoparticles, while SEM gave information on the surface morphology, showing particle size distribution and shape. TEM was used for a thorough analysis of the inner makeup and nano-level characteristics, such as particle dimensions and structure of being crystalline. The contrast between the two procedures reveals variations in particle dimensions, structure, and crystal form, underscoring how the synthesis parameters impact the characteristics of ZnO. This study seeks to take advantage of the intriguing characteristics of ZnO on a nanoscale, as a wide-bandgap semiconductor. It aims to utilize ZnO as piezoelectric materials to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy and gather this generated electricity.

A1- 0136

Optimizing Annealing Temperature for Tailored Structural and Optical Properties of 2D ZnGa₂O₄ Nanosheets Synthesized via Hydrothermal Method

P. Muzammil^{1*} and G. Shakil Muhammad¹

¹*Department of Physics, Islamiah College (Autonomous), Vaniyambadi, Tamil Nadu, India 635752*

Abstract

ZnGa₂O₄ nanosheets were successfully synthesized using a simple hydrothermal method, generating interest in their 2D nanostructures due to their promising physical and chemical properties for a wide range of applications. Investigation into the impact of annealing temperature on structure, morphology, and optical activity revealed distinct findings. The XRD spectrum exhibited diffraction peaks characteristic of fcc-type ZnGa₂O₄, while EDS spectra highlighted Zn, Ga, and O elements. Samples annealed at 750 °C and 800 °C displayed additional peaks near 2θ positions of 31.5° – 32.5°, 34° – 34.5°, and 36.1°-36.8°, suggesting inadequate annealing for Zn²⁺ inclusion in the Ga₂O₃ structure, given their disparate atomic radii (0.74 Å and 0.63 Å). At 850 °C, the absence of impurities confirmed the phase purity of the synthesized ZnGa₂O₄ nanosheets. SEM images depicted triangular/hexagonal structures with ultrathin thickness, exhibiting preferential growth in the (111) plane due to minimum formation energy. TEM analysis reveals well-crystallized nanosheets with fcc-type spinel structure symmetry. FTIR spectra supported metal oxide bonding and functional group prevalence. This study highlights the hydrothermal method's simplicity and precise control in fabricating 2D semiconductor nanosheets, offering significant potential for advancing optoelectronic applications through optimized annealing conditions.

A1- 0137

Eggie Sense - Smart Egg Health and Quality Monitoring System Development for Health Applications using Bio-Materials

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath*

^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org Phone : 9449820361

Abstract

This paper presents EggSense, an IoT-based system for real-time monitoring of egg quality and health. Using an Arduino/ESP32 platform and Blynk, EggSense integrates infrared (IR) LEDs to measure egg protein content and a camera module for image processing to detect diseases by identifying shell abnormalities. The system provides real-time data visualization and alerts via a mobile interface, enabling remote monitoring. EggSense offers a non-invasive, efficient solution for improving egg quality control in the poultry industry. This paper discusses the design, implementation, and potential benefits of the systems. This paper introduces EggSense, an innovative IoT-based system designed for the real-time monitoring of egg quality and health in the poultry industry. The system is built on an Arduino/ESP32 platform, utilizing Blynk for mobile connectivity, and integrates several advanced components to ensure comprehensive monitoring. EggSense employs infrared (IR) LEDs to assess the protein content within eggs, providing crucial insights into their nutritional value. In addition, the system is equipped with a camera module capable of performing image processing to detect diseases or irregularities by identifying abnormalities in the eggshells. This combination of sensor-based data collection and image analysis ensures that egg quality is monitored non-invasively, with real-time updates accessible via a mobile interface. The system offers several advantages, particularly in its ability to provide real-time data visualization and immediate alerts, allowing for remote monitoring and swift intervention when issues arise. This capability enhances the efficiency and accuracy of quality control processes in the poultry sector, reducing reliance on manual inspection and enabling producers to address problems early. The paper explores the complete design and implementation of the EggSense system, discussing its hardware and software components, data processing techniques, and integration with mobile platforms. Furthermore, it highlights the potential benefits of adopting EggSense, such as improved egg quality, better disease management, and increased operational efficiency, making it a valuable tool for modern poultry farms.

A1- 0138

Synthesis and Characterization of CuO: SnO₂ Composite nanoparticles for Photocatalysis Activity to Degradation of Methylene Blue Dye

Vishnudas Bhosle ^a Pravin Rathod ^b Ashok Ubale ^c Zakkir Khan ^d

^aResearch Centre, Department of Physics , Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities , Amravati , Maharashtra , India

^bResearch Centre, Department of Physics , Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities , Amravati , Maharashtra , India

^cResearch Centre, Department of Physics , Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities , Amravati , Maharashtra , India

^dResearch Centre, Department of Physics , Government Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities , Amravati , Maharashtra , India

Abstract

The novel CuO-SnO₂ nanocomposite oxide photocatalysts were prepared by simple co-precipitation method, and characterized by X-ray diffraction, Scanning electron microscopy, FTIR and UV-visible spectroscopy. The photocatalytic activities of CuO-SnO₂ evaluated using the photodegradation of Methylene Blue under UV- visible lam. The photocatalytic activity of the synthesized CuO-SnO₂ photocatalyst was observed at different calcinated temperature (300°C , 400°C , 500°C)for 3h, with the molar ratio of Cu to Sn is 1:1 .It shows that degradation of methylene Blue dye is higher for composite sample crystalline at higher temperature. It also showed much higher photocatalytic activity in treatment dye wastewater under normal sunlight irradiation.

Key Word: Copper Oxide, Tin Oxide, Nano particles, Characterization, photocatalysis

A1-0139

Fractal, Optical, and phonon modes of Ti₂C films deposited by dc-magnetron sputtering

Sanketa Jena¹, Aishwarya Madhuri¹, Sumitra Dutta¹, Bibhu P. Swain^{1*}

¹*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology, Manipur, Langol, Imphal, 795004, India*

Corresponding Author: bibhuprasad.swain@gmail.com

Abstract

Titanium dicarbide (Ti₂C) thin films (~150 nm total thickness) were deposited using a dc-magnetron sputtering system. The RMS roughness of the tetra layer films was 4.1 nm. The fractal varied from 1.931 to 2.519 of Ti₂C thin film. Raman analysis showed the TA, LA, and TO Raman bands at 234, 333, and 629 cm⁻¹, respectively. The D-band and G-band were observed at 1326.87 and 1587.14 cm⁻¹ respectively. The UV-vis spectra indicate the Tauc band gap of 3.43 eV and Cody band gap of 3.49 eV of Ti₂C thin films. X-ray absorption spectroscopy confirmed the Ti L- edge, C-K-edge, and O K- edge was observed at 462.30, 287.31, and 538.13 eV in the Ti₂C thin films.

Keywords: Ti₂C Films, Sputtering, Fractal analysis, Optical properties, Phonon Modes

A1-0140

Transport Properties of n-Type Thallium-Doped Bi₂Se₃ NanoparticlesHitesh Chaudhary^{a*}, Archana Lakhani^b and P. H. Soni^a^a *Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India*^b *UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, University Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India***Abstract**

Bismuth Selenide (Bi₂Se₃) has wide range of applications in thermoelectric and optoelectronic devices. This study is focused on synthesis and characterization of Thallium doped Bi₂Se₃ nanoparticles synthesized via the hydrothermal method. The structural properties were examined using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. The optical properties were obtained using Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS). Additionally, the transport properties were measured using Hall Effect at room temperature and thermoelectric power measurements between room temperature to 160 °C. The developed material is currently being explored for device fabrication for thermoelectric sensors.

A1-0141

Comparative Analysis of Water-Based ZnO and Ag Nanofluid Flow Over a Steady Stretching Cylinder with Slip and Suction Effects

Shubham Bansal^{ab*}, Ankita^c and Rajendra Singh Yadav^a

^a*Department of Mathematics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302004, India*

^b*Department of Mathematics, S.B.D. Govt. College, Sardarshahar, Churu, Rajasthan-331403, India*

^c*Department of Physics, Govt. Girls College, Taranagar, Churu, Rajasthan-331304, India*

**Corresponding author's email: bansals306@gmail.com*

Abstract

The paper presents a comparative analysis of the laminar, two-dimensional flow of water-based ZnO and Ag nanofluids over a stretching cylinder. Key effects such as magnetic field, porous medium, mixed convection, viscous dissipation, Joule heating, and thermal radiation are considered. Velocity slip and suction/blowing at the surface are also included. The governing equations are reduced using similarity transformations and solved numerically via the bvp4c method. The study explores how nanoparticle volumetric fraction (ϕ) affects velocity, temperature, skin friction, and the Nusselt number, providing insights through graphical and tabular analysis. These findings are applicable in optimizing heat transfer systems for industrial processes involving nanofluids.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Magnetic field, Thermal radiation, Velocity slip, Joule heating, Heat source/sink, Porous medium, skin friction, Nusselt number.

A1-0142**Structural, Electronic and Elastic Properties of α -Mg₃N₂: A First Principle Study**

M. C. Rolania*, G. Sharma

*Department of Pure & Applied Physics, University of Kota, Kota-324005, India**Corresponding author email: mangalrolania@gmail.com**Abstract**

In this study, the Linear Combination of Atomic Orbitals (LCAO) method is applied to explore the structural, elastic and electronic properties of the α -Mg₃N₂ compound. Using the Density Functional Theory (DFT) within the Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA) framework, structural parameters are optimized to determine its structural characteristics. This investigation reveals that α -Mg₃N₂ exhibits semiconducting behavior based on its electronic properties. With an energy band gap that falls within the optimal range for the solar spectrum, α -Mg₃N₂ emerges as a promising material for photovoltaic applications.

Key Words: Semiconductor, Electronic structure, LCAO method, Band structure, Elastic

A1-0143**A Review paper on Friction Stir Processing (FSP) of Al 5083 Aluminium alloy**

Pratik Parkale, Arzoo Bhalodiya, Shibu Singh, Raghav Deshpande, Daulat Kumar Sharma,
Harshadkumar H. Jadav

*Department of Metallurgy Engineering
Government Engineering College, Gandhinagar, Gujarat-382028*

Abstract

The process of Friction Stir Processing (FSP), which was originated from Friction Stir Welding (FSW), is used to improve the mechanical and microstructure characteristics of materials. It creates dynamic recrystallization and localized plastic deformation by introducing a rotating tool with a pin and shoulder into the material. Grain structure is improved through this technique, leading to increased ductility, formability, and mechanical strength. FSP has gained prominence for its ability to modify microstructures without the need for fusion or heat treatment, making it ideal for processing metals like aluminum alloys.

In this review, the focus is on the application of FSP on Al 5083 alloy, widely used in industries such as marine, aerospace, and transportation due to its excellent corrosion resistance and mechanical properties. The article describes several methods for creating surface and hybrid composites utilizing Friction Stir Processing (FSP). Surface composites are highlighted because they have improved surface characteristics, such as fatigue life and abrasion resistance, while retaining the bulk properties of the base material.

The advantages and disadvantages of certain fabrication methods such as the groove and hole approaches are discussed in order to achieve a consistent distribution of reinforcement. The impact of process parameters on the microstructure and grain refinement, such as tool rotation and pass speed, are also covered in this paper. All things considered, FSP is offered as a flexible and sustainable practices way to modify the microstructure of materials to create high-performance materials.

Keywords: - Friction Stir Processing (FSP), Al 5083 Alloy, Surface Composite, Hybrid Composite, Process parameters.

A2-0001**Metric $f(R)$ Gravity and Black Hole Evolution: A Theoretical Exploration**

Suraj Kumar Pati* and Bibekananda Nayak

*P.G. Department of Physics, Fakir Mohan University, Remuna, Balasore, Odisha, India.***Abstract**

In this work, we have employed Power-law cosmology to investigate both the accelerated expansion of the universe and black hole dynamics within the framework of Starobinsky-type metric $f(R)$ gravity. Specifically, we have examined the variation of black holes size due to accumulation of energy-matter from the surroundings, named as accretion of black holes, during different cosmic eras. Our finding suggested that a higher accretion rate leads to greater mass loss of black holes. Notably, our analysis reveals that certain black holes could completely evaporate at a particular time, regardless of their initial formation mass.

A2-0002

Critical Mass Thresholds for Neutron Star Stability and Black Hole Formation in Gravitational Collapse

Bijan Kumar Gangopadhyay

Independent Researcher

Chowdhuripara, P.O Makardaha, Dt Howrah, West Bengal 711409, India.

Corresponding author: bkgangopadhyay@gmail.com}

Abstract

This research investigates the critical mass thresholds for black hole formation during the gravitational collapse of massive stars. Employing numerical simulations and analytical techniques, we find the conditions under which gravitational collapse leads to black hole formation. Utilizing the Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff (TOV) equation, we model the collapse of a spherically symmetric, non-rotating neutron star with a customized density profile predicted in our previous paper. In this paper, we have also performed analytical solution of TOV equation considering density to be constant. When applying the TOV equation with a constant density of $1.6 \times 10^{18} \text{ Kg/m}^3$, the maximum mass of neutron star is estimated to be 2.85 solar masses. Incorporating the customized density profile into the TOV equation, the result comes out as critical mass of neutron star to be 2.096 solar masses at a radius of approximately 10 km, consistent with current theoretical and observational expectations. The maximum mass is calculated as 2.36 solar masses, with the mass dropping to zero beyond a radius of 15.5 km. By comparing different initial masses (2.0, 4.0, and 8.0 solar masses) and employing polytrope EOS, we analyze the mass-radius and pressure-radius variations, explaining the influence of mass on stellar stability. This reveals that the structure of a relativistic star can exhibit a highly non-linear and abrupt change in both mass and pressure distributions. The significant increase in mass and pressure at specific radial distances suggests the presence of a dense outer shell. This research provides valuable insights into neutron star stability limits and the conditions for black hole formation.

A2-0003

**Co-Seismic Ionospheric effects of Mw 7.5, Noto Peninsula, Japan Earthquake, of
01
January 2024**

Sneha Bishta*, Vishal Chauhana and Amit Raj Singha

^aDepartment of Physics: Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

Abstract

This study investigates the co-seismic ionospheric variations observed during the Japan earthquake of Mw7.5 that occurred on 01 January 2024 at 07:10:55 (UTC). For this purpose, the total electron content (TEC) data are computed from three IGS stations, i.e. DAEJ in Korea, MTKA, and USUD in Japan. The TEC variations revealed significant anomalies corresponding to this earthquake. The DAEJ station is 887.4 km from the epicenter, MTKA is 286.7 km, and USUD is the closest station, i.e. 179.15 km from the epicenter. The anomaly was first observed at the USUD station with a change in TEC of about 0.12 TECU after almost 9 minutes of the main event. MTKA Station observed the anomaly after 12 minutes of the main event, with a change in TEC of about 0.065 TECU, and no significant increase in the TEC was observed at station DAEJ. The results are interpreted in terms of the propagation of Acoustic Gravity Waves (AGWs) in the ionosphere during the occurrence of the earthquake. These observations demonstrate the usefulness of TEC monitoring for identifying disturbances in the ionosphere linked to seismic activity. The study reveals that TEC measurements can be a valuable tool in earthquake research, which provides crucial information on the dynamic interactions between seismic events and ionospheric disturbances.

Keywords: AGWs, Total electron content (TEC), Co-seismic ionospheric disturbance (CID), IGS

A2-0004

Ionospheric irregularities corresponding to the geomagnetic storm of 24 April 2023 using global Rate of total electron content (TEC) Index (ROTI) maps

Shristi Singha*, Vishakha and Vishal Chauhana

*^a Department of Physics, Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India***Abstract**

In this paper we briefly summarized the work by different workers on ionospheric irregularities using Rate of Total Electron Content Index (ROTI) and scintillation index (S4). We also studied changes in the global ROTI corresponding to a geomagnetic storm of April 24, 2023. The maximum dip in Dst index was observed at 05:00 UTC with a value of -213 nT. Therefore, the global ROTI maps were analyzed from 23 April to 25 April 2023 at 05:10 UTC. It is to be noted here that the global ROTI maps are available at an interval of 10 minutes. We observed that on April 23, there were severe irregularities in the northern region between 60° and 90°N latitudes while in Antarctica, there were mild irregularities. On April 24, ionospheric activities increased in the northern hemisphere while the southern hemisphere showed moderate disturbances. On April 25, the global ionosphere observed a major decline in disturbances, with calm conditions in the northern polar region and mild disturbances near Antarctica. Throughout the event, the mid-latitude and equatorial regions experience the minimum impact. This study shows an understanding of the temporal evolution of ionospheric disturbances associated with geomagnetic storms, shows variation in how total electron content (TEC) behaves in polar and non-polar regions, and emphasizes the significance of ionospheric disturbances effects on satellite-based navigation and communication systems.

Keywords – ROTI, TEC, Scintillation index (S4), Dst.

A2-0005

Analysis of major geomagnetic storm events and their impact on global total electron content variations during January to June 2023Vishakha ^{a*}, Vishal Chauhan^a, Amit Raj Singh^a^aGraphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India**Abstract**

This study investigates the impact of geomagnetic storms on total electron content (TEC) fluctuations between 01 January 2023 and 30 June 2023. Three significant storms occurred during this period when DST value dropped to -132 nT on 27 February, -163 nT on 24 March, and -213 nT on 24 April 2023. Significant TEC enhancements were found specifically in the equatorial ionization anomaly (EIA) and low-latitude regions by analyzing global TEC (gTEC) maps. During the storm on 27 February 2023, an apparent rise of 20 to 30 TECU was found in TEC values in the Asian region (20° to 30° latitudes and -120° to -90° longitudes). Similarly, on 24 March 2023 and 24 April 2023, the TEC values reached to 40 TECU over the latitudes in EIA region. These results are interpreted in terms of fountain effect at EIA region as during geomagnetic storms, the equatorial electrojet and fountain effect are amplified, resulting in higher electron density and enhanced ionization in certain regions. Additionally, our research points to the possibility of travelling ionospheric disturbances (TIDs), which may be a factor in the localized increases in TEC. This study provides significant new understanding about the behaviour of the ionosphere during geomagnetic disturbances and highlights the significance of observing TEC variations in order to understand the effects of space weather on global communication and navigation systems.

Keywords: TEC, EIA, Ionosphere, EEJ

A2-0006

Response of GNSS Derived Total Electron Content (TEC) During Geomagnetic Storm Of 12 August 2024Shishupal Singh^{a*}, Vishakha^a and Vishal Chauhan^a^a*Department of Physics, Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India***Abstract**

This study examines the effects of recent geomagnetic storm of 12 August 2024 ($Dst = -203$ nT) on total electron content (TEC) over and near geographical equator region. To study this event, the TEC data are computed from three IGS stations at different latitudes namely Diego Garcia Island (UK), Bangalore (India) and Vacoas (Mauritius). The stations considered in this study are representing equatorial and low latitudes. The TEC variations on the event day are compared with averaged TEC values of quietest days of the month. The results show that there is no significant change in TEC at equatorial station, however, changes in TEC increases with increase in latitudes. The percentage change of the difference in event day TEC and averaged quietest days TEC is also calculated and it is found to be varied from 13% to 36%. This change is observed just after the event for both low latitude stations depending on their latitudes but dip is found at the equatorial station. In conclusion, the larger TEC variations were observed at higher latitudes. This suggests the presence of fountain effect in the EIA region. This research work points out the vulnerability of ionospheric TEC arises due to geomagnetic storms and its spatial dependence. This provides insight into the ionospheric character, which could be beneficial for ionospheric corrections required for satellite communication and navigation.

A2-0007

BEC OF NEUTRINO – A DARK MATTER CONSTITUENS

Pradip K. Ghosh* and A. Sarkar**

**Ex Pro V.C(academic) Jadavpur University, Kolkata,
email: pradipkghosh1957@gmail.com****Ex Asso. Prof. Phys., B. K. Gils' College, Howrah
711101, email: alokesarkar2004@gmail.com***Abstract**

Early prediction of dark matter (DM) by Zwicky in 1930 and then dark energy (DE) are still remaining a mystery. Recently Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC) which leads to cosmological scalar fields for DE and DM has considered where BEC is collective super atom formed by ultralight bosons. It has been that studied DM as BEC in Minkowski space. A general case was studied rel on curve space time. In BEC cosmological model there exists few parameters to incorporate quantum correction in general theory of relativity (GTR) of which BEC mass parameter directly relates critical temperature (T_c) of BEC which is $\leq 10^{-26}$ eV and it may be enhanced two orders considering curved space formalism. BEC model may be summarized as cold dark matter (Λ CDM) and a left over part as DE. SM and its extension predicted WIMP's like axon, sterile neutrinos (ν), graviton could be DM candidate. In this work authors revisited role of active neutrino (ν) decoupling 0.5 sec after big bang, their quantum mechanical behaviour to conditionally accept as DM particle and the BEC model with an attempt to incorporate Casimir cosmology in consistent way. The Casimir force is attractive and of quantum origin in nm scale. Enhancement of BEC mass limit is analysed.

Keywords: Bose-Einstein Condensate, Dark matter, Dark Energy, Casimir cosmology, CDM, neutrino

A2-0008

Majorana Neutrino, Torsion and Nature of Dark MatterLipika Mallik Ray^{*a}, Pradip Ghosh^b and Prasanta Mahato^c*^aHiralal Mazumdar Memorial College for Women, Dakshineswar, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India**^b Ex ProVice Chancellor, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India**^cPrincipal (Retd.), Narasinha Dutt College, Howrah, West Bengal, India***Abstract**

Almost 90 years back we came to know that there is predominantly excessive amount of exotic matter compared to ordinary matter. This exotic matter is nowadays termed as Dark Matter (DM) and this matter only interacts gravitationally. Its existence is understood only through its gravitational nature. The lack of experimental evidence for the non-gravitational interaction of DM may suggest that it is something beyond our current theoretical knowledge. Here we are going to study the nature of DM as that of a scalar field that originates from Bose-Einstein condensate of decoupled Majorana neutrinos in the early universe. This scalar field has been shown to assign proper dimension to the spinors through the tetrads together which represent the de Sitter boost in the $SO(4,1)$ group. Here the axial part of torsion plays a dominant role in understanding the link between matter known from the Standard Model and the dark matter.

A2-0010

Understanding the Conductivity of Martian Environment by Using FFT Model with FDTD Method

M. B. Chaudhari^a, F. M. Joshib

^a*The Charutar Vidhya Mandal University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat, manoutichaudhari22@ gmail. com*

^b*Madhuben & Bhanubhai Patel Institute of Technology, The Charutar Vidhya Mandal University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India, Foram.joshi@ cvmu.edu. in*

Abstract

We study a conductivity model of a dust devil that uses a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) and Finite Difference Time Domain approach to analyze charging in terrestrial thunderstorms. Extensive research has been conducted on the transmission of extremely low frequency (ELF) electromagnetic waves and resonance events in the Mars atmosphere, including their impact on ionospheric dynamics, thunderstorms, and lightning. Natural electromagnetic waves generated near the surface by electrostatic discharges in dust devils could be trapped in the resonant cavity formed by the surface and lower ionosphere of Mars. The lightning discharge plays an important role in the chemistry, energetics and dynamics of planetary atmospheres. The electric field is the primary cause of lightning on the Martian surface. The electric field and magnetic field in 3D can be obtained by the updated equation of time dependent Maxwell's equation. The FFT method takes the time-domain electric field data from the calculation and converts it into the frequency domain through the electric field component [Ex]. The ion concentrations expected in lower atmosphere are not high enough to have effect on electrical conductivity. The electrical conductivity is directly calculated from electron density and collision between electrons and CO₂. Our findings will be discussed further during the conference. These results and study may be useful in determining the likely lightning on Mars.

A2-0011

Nonlinearly wave-wave interaction leads to solar coronal heating.B K Das¹, S K Singh², L K Gupta³, R Prasad⁴ and Priyank Kumar⁵¹*Department of Physics, Greater Noida Institute of Technology (GNIT), Greater Noida, UP 201310, INDIA*²*Department of Physics, Govt College Lamta, Balaghat, MP 481551, INDIA*³*Department of Physics, Shyamlal Saraswati Mahavidyalaya (PG), Bulandshahr, UP 203395, INDIA*⁴*Department of Physics, Galgotia College of Engineering and Technology, greater Noida UP 201310, INDIA*⁵*Department of Applied Sciences & Humanities, Government Polytechnic, Dahod-389151, Gujarat, INDIA***Abstract**

Nonlinear formulation of slow Alfvén wave in magnetized plasma which can be an essential ingredient of the solar space plasma is being studied.. Various method have been adopted, mathematical formulation of the magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) waves can interpret the astrophysical phenomena happening in space plasma. The mathematical formulation of slow Alfvén wave and kinetic Alfvén wave (KAW) has been done from Maxwell equation as a make model equation. On the perturbation of slow Alfvén wave by pumped wave, the coupled wave dynamics has studied and their numerical simulation has been performed at $\theta = 50^\circ$. Several localized (x, z) filamentary structures have observed with diverse intensities. The spectra associated with magnetic field fluctuations are also observed with Kolmogorov scaling for inertial and dispersive range spectral index which are proportional to $k^{-5/3}$ and k^{-3} respectively.

Key words: magneto hydrodynamics (MHD) , solar corona, solar space

A2 -0012

Radiation Accretion & Rotating Black Hole Longevity in Brans-Dicke CosmologyBijaya Kumar Sahoo^a, Suryakanta Swaina^{a,b} and Bibekananda Nayaka^{*}^a*P. G. Department of Physics, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha 756019, India.*^b*Department of Physics and Astronomical Science, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala 176215, India.*^{*}*email: bibekanandafm@gmail.com***Abstract**

In the present study, we consider the cosmological evolution of rotating black holes in Brans-Dicke theory. We mainly discuss the effect of accretion of radiation in the early universe on black holes in Brans-Dicke theory. The rate of growth of a black hole due to accretion of radiation in Brans-Dicke theory is considerably smaller than the rate of growth of the cosmological horizon, thus making available sufficient radiation density for the black hole to accrete causally. We show that accretion of radiation by Brans-Dicke rotating black holes overrides the effect of Hawking evaporation during the radiation dominated era. The subsequent evaporation of the rotating black holes in later eras is further modified due to the variable gravitational constant, and they could survive up to longer times compared to the case of standard cosmology.

A2 -0013

Enhancing Early Warning Systems for Extreme Rainfall Events Using a Novel Cloud Detection Index: A Case Study of Mumbai, India

Charitarth A. Vyas^{a*} and Dr. Niket Shastri^a

^aSarvajanik University, Dr. R. K. Desai Marg, Athwalines, Surat-395001, Gujarat, India

Abstract

Extreme weather events, including intense rainfall, flash floods, and cloudburst incidents, have increased significantly in recent years, posing severe threats to human life, the environment, and causing global economic disruptions. Developing effective forecasting and nowcasting tools for these events is essential for safeguarding communities and ensuring efficient disaster management. This study addresses the prediction of extreme rainfall by focusing on cloud formation mechanisms and their role in precipitation.

We employed a novel Cloud Detection Index (CDI) that integrates critical atmospheric parameters, namely relative humidity and precipitable water vapor, to identify cloud presence and assess the potential for extreme precipitation. Building on the methodology of Shastri and Pathak (2019) [Advances in Remote Sensing, 8, 30–39], this research utilized CDI to detect cloud patterns associated with extreme rainfall event in Mumbai, India, several days in advance. The results demonstrate a strong correlation between CDI predictions and observed extreme rainfall, effectively identifying low- and mid-level clouds and estimating their thicknesses.

The CDI shows higher sensitivity and specificity in forecasting extreme precipitation than conventional cloud detection indices. Our findings validate CDI as a reliable early warning tool, capable of contributing to local extreme weather prediction systems. By integrating these findings with existing meteorological models, we aim to provide a more accurate framework for early warning systems to mitigate the impact of extreme weather events.

This approach offers a promising pathway for improving early warning systems, enabling proactive measures for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

A2- 0014**CMBR Constraint on Black Hole Formation in Standard Cosmology**

Debasis Sahu* and Bibekananda Nayak

*P. G. Department of Physics, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha 756019, India.***email: debasissahu777@gmail.com***Abstract**

Accretion of surrounding energy-matter and the quantum mechanical Hawking evaporation are the two active ingredients for the evolution of black holes. In this work, we focus on the population of black holes in the standard cosmology scenario. We know Hawking radiation emerged from black holes can impact various astrophysical processes during the growth of the universe. One vital phenomenon among them is the distortion of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR), which is the cooled remnant of the hot Big-Bang permeating entire universe and can be observed today with an average temperature of 2.725 K approximately. Considering this aspect, we have evaluated the upper limit on the initial mass fraction of the black holes in different accretion efficiencies and found quite interesting results. Moreover, we have stated the results in comparison with Brans-Dicke theory.

A2- 0015

Enhancing Solar Cell Efficiency through Down-Conversion: Current Advances and Future PerspectivesKalyanee M. Waghade ^{a*}, Sonal P. Ghawade^a, Krishna Prakash^b*Corresponding Author: kalyaneewaghade777@gmailcom**^aVMV Commerce, JMT Arts & JJP Science College, Nagpur 44008, Maharashtra, India**^bDepartment of Electronics and Communication Engineering, NRI Institute of Technology, Agiripalli, Eluru district, Andhra Pradesh-521212, India***Abstract**

Solar energy is a critical component of the global transition to sustainable energy sources, yet the inherent efficiency limits of conventional solar cells often hinder their potential. This review examines recent advances in down-conversion techniques as a means to enhance solar cell efficiency. By converting high-energy photons into lower-energy counterparts that better match the absorption spectrum of photovoltaic materials, down-converting materials can significantly increase the utilization of sunlight. We explore various classes of down-converting materials, including phosphors and quantum dots, and assess their integration into different solar cell architectures. Key studies are highlighted to demonstrate the effectiveness of these approaches, showcasing improvements in power conversion efficiency and discussing the underlying mechanisms involved. Furthermore, we identify current challenges such as material stability, cost, and scalability, while outlining future research directions that could further optimize down-conversion processes. This review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how down-conversion can be leveraged in the quest for more efficient solar energy harvesting solutions, paving the way for next-generation photovoltaic technologies.

Keywords: Solar cell, Downconversion, luminescence materials, Phosphors

A2- 0016

Study of Photocatalytic Ability of Solvothermally Synthesized CZTS Nanocrystals in Degradation of Congo Red Dye

Rudra Narayan Mondal^{1,2}, Satyajit Saha²

¹*Kharagpur College, Kharagpur, PaschimMedinipur, West Bengal, India, 721305*

²*Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, PaschimMedinipur, West Bengal, India, 721102*

E-mail: rudrakgpc@yahoo.com

Abstract

Cu₂ZnSnS₄ nanocrystals (CZTS NC) showed excellent performance in photocatalysis due to its optimum band gap and earth abundant constituent materials. CZTS NC was grown by simple, cost-effective solvothermal route which was characterized by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), Raman spectra, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM), UV-Vis absorption, photoluminescence (PL) and Time correlated single photon counting spectra (TCSPC). XRD analysis indicates tetragonal kesterite phase of synthesized sample which was confirmed by Raman spectroscopy and HRTEM. UV-Vis absorption study was performed to estimate band gap. Optical parameter like refractive index, extinction coefficient, real and imaginary part of dielectric constant is also determined. PL study showed the emission spectra due to presence of defect states within forbidden region. TCSPC revealed the PL lifetime which is in picosecond range. Photocatalytic activity was investigated through degradation of aqueous solution of congo-red (CR) taken as model anionic dye under irradiation of visible light and the degradation rate constant was found to be $k = 0.044 \text{ min}^{-1}$.

Keywords: Solvothermal; CZTS; Photoluminescence; Photocatalytic activity; Congo-red

A2- 0017

Insulator Waste Management for Sustainability: Potential and Practices in Construction Work in the Bikaner Region – A ReviewGayatri Sharma^a Laxmi Narayan Suthar^b^a *Department of Chemistry, University College of Engineering and Technology, BTU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India*^b *Department of Interdisciplinary, BTU, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

The rapid development of urban infrastructure has led to increased demand for sustainable construction materials, driving a need for innovative approaches to waste management. Insulator wastes from electrical and industrial sectors, including porcelain, glass, rubber, polymer, and composite materials, presents a significant challenge due to its non-biodegradable nature. This paper explores the potential of incorporating insulator waste into brick manufacturing as a sustainable solution in the construction industry. A comprehensive review of different types of insulator waste, their material composition, and the impact on brick properties such as compressive strength, thermal insulation, and water absorption is presented. The methodology for processing and integrating insulator waste into brick production is outlined, alongside a comparative analysis of waste-incorporated bricks and conventional bricks. Findings suggest that bricks made with insulator waste offer improved strength, durability, and thermal efficiency, making them suitable for use in regions like Bikaner. This review highlights the future potential of utilizing insulator waste to enhance sustainability in construction practices.

A2-0018

New structures in radio galaxies with RAD@home citizen science, GMRT and LOFAR radio telescopes

Prasun Francis Machado^{a,b*}, Ananda Hota^{b,c}, Joydeep Das^b, Apoorva Prakash^{b,d},
Aditya Sahashranshu^b, Aarti Muley^a, K S Kumar^d, Arundhati Purohit^d

^a*SIES College of Arts Science & Commerce (Autonomous), Sion (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India - 400 022 (affiliated to University of Mumbai)*

^b*RAD@home Astronomy Collaboratory, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, India - 410 210*

^c*UM-DAE Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences, University of Mumbai, Santa Cruz (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India - 400 098*

^d*Jain (Deemed- to be) University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India - 560 069*

Abstract

Typical radio galaxies with FR I or FR II like linear structures now seem to be “tip of the iceberg” and modern sensitive radio telescopes are revealing new structures in them. Following RAD@home citizen science approach and exploring new data releases we have discovered rare new structures in radio galaxies. They have been spotted primarily using the LoTSS survey (144 MHz using LOFAR radio telescope). They include (1) a rare Collimation Synchrotron Thread” (CST) of a possibly episodic radio galaxy with a size of 600 kpc. This is only the third CST discovered, till date. (2) radio ring/swirl structures located ~100 kpc away from the AGN and at the end of the radio lobes. Only a few known so far. This is unlike the famous and puzzling “Odd Radio Circles”. (3) Radio “burl” of roughly 50-75 kpc size which are located on the radio jets as compact features other than core, hotspot and kinks. (4) A few 100-400 kpc size relic lobes on one side of standard double lobed radio galaxies but the relic emission seen on only one side of the host galaxy. This is unlike the well-known double-double radio galaxies with relic lobes on either side of the young lobes. We aim to study these new-found structures in more detail by observing them using GMRT for spectral curvature imaging and aging studies. This will help us understand their role in merger and feedback driven galaxy evolution.

A2-0019

The quality of "Existence" and how the "Universe works" and deriving "The Law of Action and Consequence" and its Applications to AI

Nishanth Mehanathan ^{1,a}

¹*Parabole India Private Limited, Marathahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka 560037, India*

Abstract

In this work, we explore the quality of "Existence," its mathematical value, and how the "Universe works." Our exploration leads us to understand various phenomena and the three classes of actions into which all actions fall. We also identify the controlling entity of the Universe, which governs all sentient and insentient matter. We observe an architecture in which all entities are managed by this controlling entity, which is all-pervading and responsible for creating, maintaining, and destroying both sentient and insentient objects. We find that all objects are capable of seven actions, all regulated by this controlling entity, whose role is to maintain the Universe. Additionally, we unravel "The Law of Action and Consequence" and how it governs everything in the Universe. This crucial law is key to keeping AI in check and granting it an "artificial conscience," ensuring its safety for humanity. The work answers many long-standing questions in physics by introducing the quality called "Existence", it derives an ontology from the Sanskrit language which reduces all observed entities to four entities, such a reduction made possible this project which helps us to understand what the Universe contains?, what purpose does something serve ? and what law regulates all actions ? and what is the controller ?.

B1-0001**Pressure Sensing Dual Optical Channel by Using One Dimensional Photonic Crystal**

Arvind Sharma

*Department of Physics, Government Lohia College, Churu, Rajasthan, India -334001***Abstract**

Photonic crystals are periodic artificial or natural optical nano and micro devices that can control the flow of light. A theoretical model proposed for the pressure tunable dual optical channel by using one dimensional photonic crystal such as Air [(GaAs/SiO₂)⁵ (SiO₂) (GaAs /SiO₂)⁵] Glass. Herein, Gallium arsenide and Silica are respectively a high refractive index material and low refractive index material with air as incidence medium and glass as substrate. The dielectric properties of the both materials are strongly variable due to the applied hydrostatic pressure. The simulation and numerical calculations are performed by using pioneer transfer matrix method. The results reflect that alteration in the pressure varies the wavelength and transmission of the both optical dual channels. Such kind of device will be most useful in optical communications where dual optical channels or wavelength sensing required.

Keywords: - Photonic crystal, Gallium arsenide, Silica, Transfer matrix method.

B1-0002**Understanding the extent of Crystal Defects in Electrical Property Degradation of MWIR HgCdTe/CdZnTe Detectors**Rekha Singh^{1,2*}, RavindraPal¹, Bharti Singh²^{1,2} *Scientist at Solid-State Physics Laboratory, DRDO, Lucknow Road, Timarpur, Delhi 110054, India.*¹ *Scientist at Solid-State Physics Laboratory, DRDO, Lucknow Road, Timarpur, Delhi 110054, India.*² *An Assistant professor in the department of Applied Physics at Delhi Technical University, Shahbad Daulatpur, Main Bawana Road, Delhi -110042, India.**Email: singh.rekha.sspl@gov.in**Abstract**

Defects within epi-layers and near interfaces contribute significantly to the dark current at 77 K. An increase in dark current leads to higher dark current and hence a higher noise equivalent temperature difference (NETD), which degrades image resolution¹. To understand diode performance, it is crucial to examine the extent of defects and their impact on carrier concentration and mobility. This paper investigates defects present at the MCT/CZT interface, their extent in the epi-layer and impact on critical electrical parameters, such as carrier mobility and concentration. The study employs advanced characterization techniques, including High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HRTEM), Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS), and Etch Pit Density (EPD) to analyze the extent of defects from the surface of the MCT epi-layer to the MCT/CZT interface. The density of etch pits increased from 10^5 to 10^7 cm⁻² as depth from the MCT surface increased. % IR transmission also decreased with increasing depth from the MCT surface. Mobility and carrier concentration, were measured at 77 K using the Hall Effect method. The results indicated that device quality was superior when defects were localized within 1 μ m of the interface. In EDS analyses, the elemental profile was found to be in precise stoichiometric order when defects were localized within 1-3 μ m. Mixed behavior of carriers observed near interface. The materials in which resistivity found 4-8 ohm/cm from surface to interface, I-V characteristic of the diode found purely resistive. In contrast, device performance was categorized as good with defects situated within 3 μ m, and less satisfactory when defects extended to 5 μ m from the interface.

Key words: HgCdTe, HRTEM, EDS, EPD, Hall Effect, and SEM

B1-0003**Design a Hemoglobin Concentration based Biosensor using 1D Binary Photonic crystals**Sanjeev Sharma^{*a}, Sri Krishana Singh^b, Vipin Kumar^c, Kuldeep Singh^d^a*Department of Applied Science & Humanities, IMS Engineering College, Ghaziabad, India-201009*^b*Department of Physics, Government College Lamta, Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh, India- 481551*^c*Department of Physics, Janta Vedic College Baraut, Uttar Pradesh 250611, India*^d*Janta Vedic College Baraut, Uttar Pradesh 250611, India***Abstract**

A hemoglobin concentration-based biosensor has been examined by using one-dimensional binary photonic crystals. In the proposed device a thin layer of blood sample is inserted between two alternate layers of Si/BaF₂ materials. The concentration of hemoglobin in RBC is a function of the refractive index. The sensing performance of a one-dimensional binary photonic crystal is based on slightly change in the hemoglobin refractive index/ concentrations. The transfer matrix method is employed to analyze the various properties like transmission efficiency, quality factor, sensitivity, and detection limit of a biosensor. The proposed structure exhibits excellent results with any change in the hemoglobin concentration and shows a high sensitivity of about 464.01 nm/RIU. The quality factor and detection limit of the proposed biosensor is recorded as 1419, and 1.40×10^{-3} RIU, respectively.

B1- 0004**Photonic Crystal Fiber-based Refractive Index Sensor for Early Cancer Detection for terahertz regime**Shubham Sharma^{a*}, Ajeet Kumar^a, and Than Singh Saini^b^a*Advanced Photonics Simulation Research Lab, Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India*^b*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra-136119, HR, India***Abstract**

This article reports a novel cancer detection sensor featuring a rectangular core Photonic Crystal Fiber (PCF) designed to identify cancerous cells in the cervix, breast, and skin. The PCF's exceptional detection capabilities allow us for the identification of cancerous cells with an efficient and precise way. COMSOL Multiphysics software based on the finite element method, was used to study and analyze the optical properties of this sensor at various values in order to achieve optimum outcomes. The frequency range of 0.9 to 3 THz in the terahertz spectrum has been investigated to achieve higher relative sensitivity with minimal confinement loss. At a frequency of 2.1 THz, significant relative sensitivity responses of 97.75%, 97.40%, and 97.93% have been obtained for cervix, breast, and skin cells, respectively. The confinement losses of x-polarized fundamental mode for cervix, breast, and skin cancer cells have been estimated as low as 2.55×10^{-15} dB/cm, 4.15×10^{-17} dB/cm, and 6.0×10^{-17} dB/cm, respectively. While, the effective mode area of 4.08×10^{-8} m², 4.07×10^{-8} m² and 4.03×10^{-8} m², Non-linear coefficient of 2.29×10^{-8} W⁻¹m⁻¹, and birefringence of 0.001327, 0.00138 and 0.001295 are obtained. This device utilizes the distinct photonic properties of cancer cells to deliver fast, reliable, and highly accurate detection methods for identifying cells in breast, cervical, and skin cancers. This sensor provides exceptional sensitivity for cancer detection. With these improved outcomes, the proposed sensor design can be effectively applied in the medical field for the early detection of cancer in the human body.

B1- 0005**Photonic Crystal Fibers infiltrated with nitrobenzene for nonlinear applications**Drishti Singh Tomer^{*a}, Ajeet Kumar^b*Advanced Photonics Simulation Research Lab, Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India***Abstract**

This article reports three novel Photonic Crystal Fibers (PCFs) capable of assuring various critical applications such as biomedical diagnostics, explosives detection, enhanced gas sensing capabilities and improvised food quality monitoring systems. COMSOL Multiphysics software based on the finite element method, was used to study and analyze the optical properties of the proposed PCFs at various values of wavelength in order to achieve optimum outcomes. The study has been carried out in near as well as mid-infrared region with a wavelength range of 0.4 μm to 3.0 μm , to achieve relatively flat dispersion profile, minimum effective mode area and low confinement loss. Three designs with rings of air holes embedded in octagonal shape around core, 1st with silica core (#S), 2nd with circular nitrobenzene core (#N), 3rd with elliptical nitrobenzene core with X-polarisation (#NX) & Y-polarisation(#NY) leading to birefringence has been studied. At a pump wavelength of 2.0 μm , the effective mode area of (#S) is 2.75 μm^2 , (#N) is 2.19 μm^2 , (#NX) is 1.97 μm^2 & (#NY) is 1.90 μm^2 . Non-linear coefficient of (#S) is 33.020 $\text{W}^{-1}\text{km}^{-1}$, (#N) is 28.700 $\text{W}^{-1}\text{km}^{-1}$, (#NX) is 31.953 $\text{W}^{-1}\text{km}^{-1}$ & (#NY) is 32.981 $\text{W}^{-1}\text{km}^{-1}$. The dispersion values are found to be -33.259 ps/nm/km, 9.689 ps/nm/km, 37.940 ps/nm/km & 33.541 ps/nm/km for (#S), (#N), (#NX) & (#NY) respectively. With these improved outcomes, the proposed fiber design can be effectively employed in security applications and sensing technologies.

B1-0006

The Structural and Optical Characteristics of the series of Eu^{+3} Activated Vanadate Garnet Phosphors

G. C. Vandile^{a*}, D. V. Nandanwar^a, A. K. Nandanwar^b, P. P. Lohe^c

^a*Shri Mathuradas Mohota College of Science, Nagpur-440009, India.*

^b*J. M. Patel Arts, Commerce & Science College, Bhandara-441904, India.*

^c*Jhulelal Institute of Technology, Nagpur, 441111, India.*

Corresponding Author: ganesh9326wandile@gmail.com

Abstract

The garnet phosphors are always earned extensive attraction due to their optical and structural properties. The garnet materials have wide range of applications. CLZVO:Eu^{3+} prepared by solid state reaction method. The emission color of the prepared sample can be easily controlled by the different composition of sensitizer. The materials were excited by ultraviolet energy. The as-prepared sample underwent various investigations like XRD, reflectance, Photoluminescence excitation and emission. The materials can be used for preparation of LEDs, optical temperature sensor, active powder in solid state laser and CRT.

Keywords: Photoluminescence, solid state reaction, garnet phosphor, temperature sensor.

B1-0007**Synthesis and Study of Optical Properties of CdSO₄:Dy³⁺ Doped Yellow Emitting Phosphor For White -LED Applications**Suhas.T.Taide^{a*}^a*Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering & Technology Yavatmal, Maharashtra**[INDIA]***Abstract**

This article report CdSO₄:Dy³⁺ phosphor which were synthesized using recrystallization method. Crystal structure and phase formation of the product was identified by powder XRD technique and partical morphology was studied by FE-SEM. According to the results of the PL analysis carried out by the Hitachi F-7000 fluorescence spectrophotometer. The photoluminescence (PL) spectra were investigated under 350 nm(UV) excitation, two emission peaks were obtained one at 483 nm, which falls under the blue region, and the other at 575 nm, which falls under the bright yellow region. These two emission peaks correspond to the ⁴F_{9/2} to ⁶H_{15/2} and ⁴F_{9/2} to ⁶H^{13/2} transitions, respectively. We suggest that the CdSO₄:Dy³⁺ can be employed as an excellent luminescent material with ultraviolet radiation as an excitation source for a variety of optical applications based on its optical properties. White light for WLED applications can be produced by a special phase doping of Dy³⁺ species in the host material with yellow and blue emission.

Keyword: Yellow emitting phosphor, Re crystallization Method

B1-0008**Study of optical property of newly prepared Ce^{3+} doped $\text{Li}_{15}(\text{SO}_4)_5\text{F}_4\text{Cl}$ unique halosulphate phosphor**

A.M. Bhakea

*Department of Physics, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli -442605, Maharashtra, India.***Abstract**

A unique series of Ce^{3+} ions doped $\text{Li}_{15}(\text{SO}_4)_5\text{F}_4\text{Cl}$ alkaline halo sulphate phosphors is prepared by wet chemical method first time in the history of phosphors. To determine the phase formation and purity, X-ray diffraction (XRD) studies were used. Also, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) for morphological studies and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy which effectively identified the chemical bonds present in the molecule were performed. Photoluminescence (PL) properties of the as-prepared phosphors were investigated and the Ce^{3+} ions in these hosts were found to give a broadband emission in the UV range. It may serve as promising lamp phosphors in the UV range and be utilized for scintillation.

B1-0009

Quantum Efficiency Optimization in Fiber Laser Materials: The Role of Upconversion and Photodarkening

Manish Kapoor^{a*} and Mohd. Saleem^b

^a *Department of Physics, Christ Church College, Kanpur, U.P. 208001*

^b *The Jain International School, Kanpur, U.P. 208014*

Abstract

The quest for higher optical power in commercial laser technology drives the exploration of appropriate and durable materials for high-power fiber lasers. This study investigates a range of glass host materials—including phosphate, silicate, borate, tellurite, germanate, LaF₃, and fluorozirconate—doped with rare earth ions and optimized nanoparticles. A theoretical framework is developed to analyze the competition between radiative and non-radiative processes, which reforms the emission and absorption spectra. This framework facilitates the compositional tailoring of materials with particular emphasis on upconversion mechanisms that significantly boost quantum efficiency (QE). The non-radiative rate contributes to the observed upper state lifetime (τ), described by the equation:

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = w_r + w_{nr}$$

Trivalent ions such as Ytterbium, Erbium, and Thulium are synthesized for semi-empirical calculations within this framework. The manipulations indicate that maximizing the separation between individual atoms within nanoparticles leads to observable photodarkening. Additionally, it demonstrates that adjusting empirical parameters results in exploring fluoride crystals as host materials due to their notably low non-radiative rates. The reduction in non-radiative rates for trivalent ion dopants also enhances QE and strengthens ion-host interactions. This phenomenological analysis provides insights into concentration quenching effects in nanoparticle dopants.

Key Words: Photodarkening, nano particles, ion-host interaction, quantum efficiency, upconversion.

B1-0010**Si-based one-dimensional photonic crystal as a selective optical filter in THz frequency region**Isha Chaudhary^{1*}, Vipin Kumar¹, B. Suthar² and Ravinder Kumar¹¹*Department of Physics, Janta Vedic College, Baraut-250611, India*²*Nanophysics Laboratory, Department of Physics, Government Dungar College, Bikaner**Rajasthan 334001, India*

*Corresponding Author: ishaschaudhary@gmail.com

Abstract

This study investigates the transmission properties of a SiO₂/Si bilayer system, focusing on the creation of bandgaps in the THz frequency range within one-dimensional photonic crystals. These bandgaps function as barriers that prevent specific frequencies of light from passing through the crystal, allowing precise control over the transmission and reflection of THz waves. By adjusting factors such as refractive index contrast and layer thickness, bandgaps can be engineered to meet the needs of THz applications. The Transfer Matrix Method (TMM), a reliable numerical approach, is utilized to analyze the optical behavior of one-dimensional photonic crystals. The study examines how parameters like the angle of incidence, layer thickness, refractive index contrast, and the number of unit cells affect the transmission spectra. These findings offer valuable insights for the design of narrow-band optical filters for optical devices. Additionally, the results suggest the potential to design an optical filter that operates independently of the number of unit cells, enhancing its flexibility and range of applications.

B1-0011

Defect-Induced One-Dimensional Photonic Crystals: Fabrication and Characterization

Darshana K M^a, Siji Narendran N K^{*b}
^{a,b}*Sree Narayana College Nattika, Thrissur*

Abstract

In this study, a one-dimensional (1D) photonic crystal was fabricated using a sol-gel approach to deposit alternating layers of TiO₂ and SiO₂ on a glass substrate via spin coating. The structure, consisting of 5.5 bilayers, was designed to act as a Bragg reflector with each layer meeting the $\lambda/4$ condition for constructive interference. Reflectance spectra of individual TiO₂ and SiO₂ layers were analysed using UV-Vis spectroscopy to verify their optical properties. Subsequently, silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) were synthesized via laser ablation and incorporated as a defect layer within the 1D photonic crystal structure. The geometric thickness of the silver layer was tailored to $\lambda/4n$ to induce localized optical effects within the photonic crystal. Nonlinear optical behaviour of the AgNps was investigated using single beam open aperture z-scan technique. This analysis provided insights into the nonlinear absorption properties, crucial for potential applications in photonics. Furthermore, theoretical simulations were conducted using the software COMSOL Multiphysics to predict the reflectance and transmittance spectra of both the pristine photonic crystal and the defective structure with AgNps. Additionally, the electric field profile of the photonic crystal Bragg reflector was simulated to understand its optical behaviour in detail.

Overall, this comprehensive experimental and theoretical approach offers a deeper understanding of the optical characteristics and potential applications of 1D photonic crystal with defect layers, paving the way for advancements in optical devices and systems.

B1-0012**Fundamental Analysis of TMM and PWEM in One-Dimensional Photonic Crystals: Advantages and Limitations**

Ankita

*^aDepartment of Physics, Govt. Girls College, Taranagar, Churu, Rajasthan-331304, India***Corresponding author's email: ankita13895@gmail.com***Abstract**

This research provides a fundamental analysis of the Transfer Matrix Method (TMM) and Plane Wave Expansion Method (PWEM) for one-dimensional photonic crystals. We evaluate their effectiveness in computing band structures and transmission spectra, highlighting TMM's computational speed and efficiency in complex layer configurations, while noting PWEM's precision in band gap characterization, albeit at a higher computational cost. By examining the advantages and limitations of both methods, this study lays the groundwork for optimizing photonic device design and underscores the importance of robust computational techniques in advancing photonic crystal applications in modern optics.

B2- 0002

A Review of Investigating Open Heavy-Flavour Production via elliptic flow in Collision Systems with ALICE at the LHC

Abhilasha Saini^a and Sudhir Bhardwaj^b

^a*Atharva College Of Engg., Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.*

^b*Bikaner Tecnical University, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India.*

Abstract

The quark–gluon plasmonic state (QGP) established during ultra-relativistic heavy-ion collisions can be extensively studied using heavy quarks as vital probes. The contention centers on the most recent upshots from the ALICE Collaboration dealing with open heavy-flavour creation in proton-proton and lead–lead impacts. Quantifications of the emergence of open heavy flavors in lead–lead impacts are indispensable to comprehend the heavy-quark transport mechanisms and energy loss in the plasmonic state. In-depth apprehension regarding heavy-flavour particles' function within the medium's collective behaviour, the path-length reliance of their in-medium energy drop, and viable rearrangement consequences amid hadronization can be procured by reviewing their elliptical effluence (v_2) coefficient. Open heavy-flavour creation imparts a benchmark for assaying perturbative quantum chromodynamics projections and gauging blazing hot-medium aftermaths in heavy-ion impacts in diminutive hadronic setup such as proton-proton.

B2- 0003

Decay Properties of Charmed B MesonsS. Behera¹, S. Panda²¹*Dept. Of Physics, Govt. Science College, Chatrapur-761020, Odisha, India*²*Dept. of Physics, Berhampur University, Berhampur-760007, Odisha, India***Abstract**

To elucidate the confining interaction experienced by the free relativistic independent quarks within the meson, we utilize a phenomenologically derived potential that is not dependent on quark flavor. This potential is expressed as a combination of scalar and vector parts in a square root form. Corrections for the spurious center of mass motion and other residual interactions are accounted for when calculating the meson mass spectra using a perturbative approach. Examples of such interactions include single-gluon exchange over small distances and quark-pion coupling due to restored chiral symmetry. Using the same potential parameters, we calculate mesonic decay of B- mesons, rare decays of B^0 , B_S^0 mesons. The estimated results of mesonic, and rare leptonic decay widths of charmed B mesons are close to some theoretical model like LQCD, and experimental predictions. Finally, we also calculate the mixing parameters of B and B_S – meson oscillations. The results for mass oscillations, Δm (mass difference) and other mixing parameters such as x_q, y_q and χ_q , of B^0 and B_S -meson shows excellent agreement with some theoretical model calculations and PDG results.

Key Words: Mesonic Decay widths, Rare Decay widths and its Branching Fractions and Mixing Parameters of B^0 and B_S Meson.

B2- 0004

Grand Unified Theory and Unification of Fundamental Interactions of Quaternion-Octonion

Gaurav Karnatak*, P. S. Bisht*

**Department of Physics, S.S. Jeena University
S. S. J. Campus, Almora (Uttarakhand) India*

Email- gauravkarnatak2009@yahoo.in

Abstract

Grand unified theories are discussed accordingly in terms of Quaternion and Octonion in terms of quaternion basis elements and Pauli matrices as well as the Octonion and Gell-Mann matrices. Connection between the unitary group of GUT's and normed division algebra has been established to redescribe the $SU(5)$ gauge group. The $SU(5)$ gauge group and its subgroup $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)$ have been analyzed in terms of quaternion basis elements.

Keywords: Quaternion, Octonion, QCD, Grand unified theory.

B2- 0005**Investigating the mass spectra of all strange tetraquark in Quadratic Quark Confinement**Chetan Lodha^{*a} and Ajay Kumar Rai ^a*^aSardar Vallabhbhai National Institute, Of Technology (SVNIT), Ichchanath, Surat, Gujarat - 395007, India***Abstract**

Over the past two decades, numerous states containing multiple strange quark resonances have been experimentally observed. In this study, the mass spectra for strangeonium mesons, strangeonium diquarks, and all-strange tetraquarks are computed using semi-relativistic framework. These computations include relativistic mass corrections and employ a Quadratic quark confinement. The study concludes by offering predictions for various states as potential candidates for resonances such as $X(2370)$, $f_0(2200)$, and others, alongside comparisons with other theoretical models and the two-meson threshold.

B2- 0006**Exploring the heavy-light pentaquark in Hyper-central Constituent Quark Model**Gunjan Akbari*^a, Chetan Lodha^a, and Ajay Kumar Rai ^a*^aSardar Vallabhbhai National Institute, Of Technology (SVNIT), Ichchanath, Surat, Gujarat - 395007, India***Abstract**

In this study, we examine the mass spectra of heavy-light pentaquarks using the Hyper-central Constituent Quark Model (hCQM) within the framework of the non-relativistic quark model. For heavy-light pentaquarks, we calculate the ground-state masses containing charm and beauty quarks for various J^P values. This is accomplished using two different confining potentials, along with an enhanced form of hyperfine interaction. The mass spectra for these pentaquarks are computed across multiple states, including S , P , and D waves, with corresponding spin-parity assignments. Additionally, Regge trajectories are explored for various states to confirm the consistency of the results. Finally, the calculated pentaquark masses are compared with experimental data and other theoretical predictions.

B2- 0007**Investigating the mass spectra of di-hadronic molecule by potential model**Dipesh Yadav^{*a}, Chetan Lodha^a, and Ajay Kumar Rai ^a^a*Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute, Of Technology (SVNIT), Ichchanath, Surat,
Gujarat - 395007, India***Abstract**

In this study, we tackle the intriguing challenge of identifying and understanding the interactions governing hadronic molecules. To compute the mass spectra, we employ the One Boson Exchange potential combined with a Yukawa-like screened potential in their relative s-wave state. We propose that two color-neutral hadrons interact through a dipole-like interaction, leading to the formation of a hadronic molecule. To distinguish these molecules from other hadronic states, we apply Weinberg's compositeness theorem. Using the suggested interaction potential, we calculate the mass spectra for various di-mesonic states, including $\pi\pi$, $\eta\eta$, $\phi\phi$, and J/ψ J/ψ .

B2- 0008**Magnetic moment of heavy flavoured baryons**Juhi Oudichhya ^{a*} and Ajay Kumar Rai^a*^aDepartment of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat-395007, India***Abstract**

The magnetic moment is a fundamental intrinsic property of particles that provides deep insights into their internal structure and the dynamics governing transition processes during decay modes. As a result, the study of the electromagnetic properties of baryons has become a crucial area of both theoretical and experimental research. Over the past few decades, significant progress has been made in identifying the heavy baryons, contributing to a better understanding of their behaviour. In the present study, we focus on singly heavy-flavour baryons, specifically analysing their electromagnetic properties. We compute the magnetic moments of the ground state baryons with $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$ and $\frac{3}{2}^+$. additionally, we provide a comprehensive comparison of our predictions with those obtained through various other theoretical approaches. This comparative analysis highlights the consistency and differences between our results and existing literature, offering a broader perspective on the ongoing investigations in this field.

B2- 0009**A Comprehensive Study of Mass Spectra of Ξ_{cb} and its Properties using hCQM**Akram Ansari^{a*}, Chandni Menapara^b and Ajay Kumar Rai^a^a*Department of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat-395007, INDIA*^b*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat-390002, INDIA***Abstract**

In the current study, we explore the properties of the doubly heavy baryon Ξ_{cb} using the Hyper Central Constituent Quark Model (hCQM). Our calculations focused on determining the masses of both the ground state and excited states of Ξ_{cb} . To enhance accuracy, we incorporated higher-order corrections, including second-order corrections in mass within the context of spin-dependent terms. This enabled us to precisely determine the correct order of spin splitting. We have successfully determined the spin-parity J^P for ground and excited states, providing insights into the quantum nature of the Ξ_{cb} baryon. Furthermore, we have done a comprehensive comparison with our predicted resonance masses of Ξ_{cb} and compared it with other theoretical approaches, providing a comprehensive understanding of its properties.

B2- 0009**Investigating the mass spectra of Tetraquarks using Regge Phenomenology**

Vandan Patela*, Juhi Oudichhyaa and Ajay Kumar Raia

*^aDepartment of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat-395007, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

This work investigates the mass spectra of tetraquarks in the light sector using Regge Phenomenology, considering tetraquarks as composed of diquark-antidiquark pairs. We employ a quasi-linear Regge trajectory ansatz in the (J, M^2) plane, where J represents the total angular momentum and M denotes the mass. The model integrates the principles of additivity for both the intercepts and the inverse slopes of the Regge trajectories across different quark flavors. By focusing on light quarks, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the tetraquark states, identifying their behavior in terms of angular momentum and mass. The equations used for the additivity of intercepts and slopes provide a novel approach to constraining the dynamics of the light quark sector, leading to more accurate predictions of the mass spectrum. Our results are expected to shed light on the underlying dynamics governing tetraquarks, offering new insights into their structure and contributing to ongoing discussions on exotic hadrons.

B2- 0010**Exploring Ω_c baryon states within the relativistic flux tube model**Pooja Jakhad ^{*a} and Ajay Kumar Rai ^a*^aSardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat-395007, India***Abstract**

Recent advancements in experimental facilities have enabled the direct observation of numerous single-charmed baryons. Inspired by the LHCb's recent observation of five narrow excited states of Ω_c^0 baryon in the $\Xi_c^+ K^-$ channel named $\Omega_c(3000)^0$, $\Omega_c(3050)^0$, $\Omega_c(3065)^0$, $\Omega_c(3090)^0$, and $\Omega_c(3120)^0$, we study the mass spectra of Ω_c^0 baryon with its quark diquark structure. The spin average mass is computed within the framework of the relativistic flux tube model using the modified Regge relation between mass and angular momentum. Furthermore, we take into account the effects of spin-dependent interactions. The analysis revealed a good agreement between the predicted values and the existing experimental data, which greatly helped predict spin-parity assignments for the states that were observed in the experiments.

B2- 0011

Study of the strong decay of Λ_c and Ξ_c baryonsHardik Rathod ^{*a}, Pooja Jakhad ^a, and Ajay Kumar Rai ^a^a*Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat-395007, India***Abstract**

Significant advancement has been made in recent years in our knowledge of the properties of charmed baryons [1]. In this work we study the strong decay of Λ_c and Ξ_c baryons within the framework of Heavy Hadron Chiral Perturbation Theory (HHChPT), which synthesizes a chiral and heavy quark symmetry [2]. We compute the strong decay width of $1P$ states of Λ_c and Ξ_c baryons. Spin parity quantum numbers of $\Lambda_c(2593)$, $\Lambda_c(2625)$, $\Xi_c(2790)$, and $\Xi_c(2815)$ states have not been measured experimentally yet but it is expected to be $\frac{1}{2}^-$, $\frac{3}{2}^-$, $\frac{1}{2}^-$, and $\frac{3}{2}^-$, respectively. These estimated spin-parity assignments are supported by our computed decay widths, which correspond closely with the experimentally measured width.

B2- 0012**A Comprehensive Study of Mass Spectra of Ξ_{cb} and its Properties using hCQM**Akram Ansari^{a*}, Chandni Menapara^b and Ajay Kumar Rai^a^a*Department of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat-395007, INDIA*^b*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat-390002, INDIA***Abstract**

In the current study, we explore the properties of the doubly heavy baryon Ξ_{cb} using the Hyper Central Constituent Quark Model (hCQM). Our calculations focused on determining the masses of both the ground state and excited states of Ξ_{cb} . To enhance accuracy, we incorporated higher-order corrections, including second-order corrections in mass within the context of spin-dependent terms. This enabled us to precisely determine the correct order of spin splitting. We have successfully determined the spin-parity J^P for both ground and excited states, providing insights into the quantum nature of the Ξ_{cb} baryon. Furthermore, we have done a comprehensive comparison with our predicted resonance masses of Ξ_{cb} and compared it with other theoretical approaches, providing a comprehensive understanding of its properties.

B2- 0013**Indirect Signature of quark gluon plasma in high magnetic field**Yogesh Kumar* and Poonam Jain¹**Department of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malkganj, Delhi-110007, India**¹Department of Physics, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, New Delhi-110017, India***Abstract**

Using a phenomenological model of quark-gluon plasma (QGP), our work examine into thermodynamic parrameter to explore the properties of QGP matter in the presence of a highly magnetic field, supposed to be generated at BNL and CERN. It is now confirmed that the substantial high magnetic fields exists in heavy-ion collisions. We consider both static as well as dynamic part of high magnetic fields within the QGP medium. The existence of a magnetized field in QGP medium proves significant change in the properties of QGP medium. Our exploration focuses on the QGP equation of state (EoS) in the presence of high magnetic field, and the obtained results are systematically compared with other theoretical results. We address some of key aspects of QGP in order to predict the phase transitions. Notably, the results are instrumental, particularly in the vicinity of high temperatures and under the influence of highly intense magnetic fields. These results could be significant for the future research in the heavy ion collisions and quark gluon plasma.

B2- 0014**Multiplicity Distributions of Photons from Heavy Ion Collisions**

Sunil Dutt

Govt. Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu, J&K, India

Email:drsunildutt30@gmail.com

Abstract

Study of Particle multiplicity as functions of the colliding system and energy provide important constraints on the initial conditions of the matter created at the early stage of reaction. The scaling behaviour of particle production carries information on the reaction dynamics. As many experimental signatures in heavy ion collisions require a comparison of observables for different system sizes. The observation of a new phase of strongly interacting matter, the quark-gluon plasma (QGP), is one of the most important goals of current nuclear physics research. This analysis shows that the distribution of nuclear fragments stripped in contacts of projectile with different target nuclei have different probability distributions. The results of this investigation demonstrate how heavily these distributions depend on the mass of the target nucleus in terms of the total charge of the spectator fragments.

B2- 0015

Magnetic Strange Quark Matter with Thermal MassRashika Rai^{1,†}, Yogesh Kumar², Poonam Jain³, Vinod Kumar⁴, Pargin Bangotra⁵¹*Department of Physics, Shaheed Rajguru College of applied Sciences for Women, University of Delhi, India*²*Department of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malka Ganj, Delhi, India*³*Department of Physics, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, India*⁴*Department of Physics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P., India*⁵*Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, Delhi, India*[†]Email: rashika.raai2004@gmail.com**Abstract**

The primary goal is to calculate the thermodynamic properties of strange quark matter in the presence of a magnetic field using a theoretical approach. By applying a quasiparticle model, we enhance our capability to determine the equation of state for strange quark matter under intense magnetic fields. This quasiparticle framework allows us to examine the equation of state and investigate the properties of strange quark stars across varying magnetic field strengths, considering all relevant factors.

B2- 0016**Expansion of QGP droplet in the early universe**Keshav Jindal^{a*}, Yogesh Kumar^b, Poonam Jain^c, Vinod Kumar^d, Pargin Bangotra^e^a*Department of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malka Ganj, Delhi, India*^b*Department of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malka Ganj, Delhi, India*^c*Department of Physics, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, India*^d*Department of Physics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P., India*^e*Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, Delhi, India***Abstract**

We use a phenomenological model to study the expansion of a quark-gluon plasma (QGP) droplet in the early universe. Using a quasiparticle model, we employ the Friedmann approach to derive the equation of state for QGP. Studies considering zero chemical potential during early universe exist, however studying the behaviour of the QGP droplet at non-zero chemical potentials during the setting of early universe is challenging and less explored. Our analysis explores temperature and other thermodynamic observables at non-zero chemical potential. This inclusion is crucial, as it significantly influences the variation of thermodynamic variables over time. This study yields valuable insights into understanding the dynamics of QGP during the early formation of the universe in the presence of a chemical potential.

B2- 0017

Strange quark matter in the presence of intense magnetic fieldAyush Gupta^{1,†}, Yogesh Kumar¹, Poonam Jain², Vinod Kumar³, Pargin Bangotra⁴¹*Department of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malka Ganj, Delhi, India*²*Department of Physics, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, India*³*Department of Physics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P., India*⁴*Department of Physics, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Dwarka, Delhi, India*[†]*Email: ag26192@gmail.com***Abstract**

In this study, our aim is to calculate thermodynamic observables for strange quark matter when subjected to a magnetic field, employing a quasiparticle approach. We introduced a simple model, aimed at facilitating the computation of the equation of state for strange quark matter under the influence of a strong magnetic field. Subsequently, employing the quasiparticle approach, we investigate the equation of state to examine various properties of strange quark stars under varying magnetic field strengths, incorporating appropriate factors for its analysis. Therefore, our results are useful in order to explore fascinating properties of strange quark matter.

C1- 0001

Impact of Active Layer Thickness variations on the performance of P3HT: PCBM -Based Organic Solar Cell

Pinaki Laha, Mamta Rawat

*Department of Physics, B.R. Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, 845401,***Abstract**

In this study, we investigated hybrid bulk heterojunction organic solar cells composed of poly (3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT) and phenyl-C61-butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM). The reference cell, containing a P3HT: PCBM active layer sandwiched between ITO/PEDOT: PSS and ZnO/Al electrodes, exhibited higher efficiency. By varying the active layer thickness, we observed an improved fill factor (FF), demonstrating that optimizing the thickness of the P3HT: PCBM layer controls the short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of hybrid solar cells, while ZnO nanolayers improve the open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of organic solar cells. Using FLUXIM-SETFOS software, our study aims to maximize the fill factor and power conversion efficiency of P3HT: PCBM-based organic solar cells (OSCs) by adjusting the thickness of the P3HT: PCBM layers. Our results show that J-V characteristics are influenced by layer thickness variations and that power conversion efficiency can be enhanced by optimizing these thicknesses, with simulations indicating an optimal active layer thickness that yields the highest fill factor and power conversion efficiency. Simulation results reveal that the optimum thickness for the active layer, P3HT: PCBM is 150 nm, with 5.72% power conversion efficiency.

C1- 0002**Effective Electrical Conductivity of High-Density Polyethylene Composites with various metal fillers: A Short Review**N. Jamwal^{1, 2*}, Mukesh Kumar¹, Rajpal Singh³¹*Department of Physics, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara-144411, Punjab, India*²*Rayat Bahra Institute of Engineering and Nano-Technology Hoshiarpur-146001, Punjab, India*³*Department of Physics, Govt. Rajindra College, Bathinda, 151 001, Punjab, India.
Email: neerujumwal@gmail.com***Abstract**

Over the past few years, conductive polymer composites have gained considerable interest due to their potential uses in a variety of areas, such as antistatic systems, electromagnetic shielding, semiconductors, corrosion-resistant coatings, drug delivery systems, and batteries. This review highlights research findings on the electrical conductivity of High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE), which is conventionally considered an insulator. But when filled with various fillers including Carbon based fillers, metal powders, metal oxides, recycled ground tire rubber, cellulose fibers etc. results in the electrical conductive composite. The effect of fillers (e.g. type and size), the use of metal fillers, is deeply studied. A maximum conductivity of 2.2×10^5 S/Cm is observed with Ni filler at a very low filler content of 5-10 vol. % whereas least electrical conductivity of 1.18×10^{-11} S/Cm is observed for Al fillers also, percolation extends in a wide range of 5-30 vol. %. Here we have discussed various references to the recent studies on the product and performance.

Keywords: HDPE, Effective electrical conductivity, different fillers, volume fraction

C1- 0003

Polymer doped NiO blend composite for electrochemical performance

Ganesha H^{a,b,c}, Vijaykumar S P^a, Sapna S^a, Abdullaha Ba shbil^a, Suresh D S^a,
Devendrappa H^{a*}, Sutasinee Kityakarn^{b*}, Sirikanjana Thongmee^{c*}

^a*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand*

^b*Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kasetsart University, Bangkok 10900, Thailand*

^c*Department of Physics, Mangalore University, Manglagangothri 574199, India*

Corresponding author emails: dehu2010@gmail.com, fscisjn@ku.ac.th,
sutasinee.k@ku.th

Abstract

Solution casting technique was used to prepare of Polymer and polymer/NiO blends films. The surface morphology displayed homogeneous dispersion of NiO on the Polymer matrix, the formation of the NiO phase in the polymer, displaying a sphere nature that could potentially enhance the materials, Additionally, Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was utilized to analyze the chemical interactions and variations in surface roughness present in the Polymer blend film, along with different weight percentages (wt%) of NiO-loaded composites. while the LSV curve exhibited a linear shape across different scan rates from 10 mV/s to 50 mV/s. The Polymer /NiO loaded polymer blend films showcased synergistic properties contributing to enhanced electrochemical performance.

C1- 0004

Synthesis and NLO Investigations of Rhodanine-Thiophene Oligomer by Hyper-Rayleigh Scattering and Z-Scan Analysis

Vidya G

*Department of Chemistry, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, SM Hills,
Kumaraswamy layout, Bengaluru 560111, Karnataka, India*Corresponding author: vidyagopi5@gmail.com**Abstract**

A new type of nonlinear optical oligomer RO1 containing 3-ethyl-rhodanine as the acceptor moiety was attached with thiophene donor unit was synthesized. This facile structural positioning of the donor and acceptor unit leads to fine tune the photophysical, thermal and NLO properties was systematically examined in this work. New NLO oligomer was synthesized with the help of the Stille coupling reaction. For studying structure-property relationship, the oligomer was characterized with structural, physical, electrochemical, optical, and theoretical studies etc. The current oligomer gives better solubility and thermal stability, which is suitable for optoelectronic applications. Density functional theory studies were calculating the HOMO-LUMO energy levels and understanding the in-depth structural characteristics of the oligomer. The oligomer gives a broad emission band in the UV-Visible region between 300 nm to 600 nm and the solvatochromic study confirms the positive solvatochromic behavior of the oligomer. The morphology study by using a scanning electron microscope reveals the distinct morphological characteristics of the oligomer. Second-order NLO properties such as, the first hyperpolarizabilities, β value and static hyperpolarizability, β_0 value were evaluated from Hyper-Rayleigh scattering (HRS) method and the oligomer gives high β value using a standard wavelength at 1064 nm. Third- order NLO properties gained from open-aperture Z-Scan measurements with 5 ns laser pulses at 532 nm disclose an optical limiting behavior of the oligomer due to three- photon absorption.

Keywords: Rhodanine (Rh), Nonlinear optics (NLO), Density Functional Theory (DFT), Hyper-Rayleigh scattering (HRS), Z-Scan analysis.

C1- 0005

Influence of lead-free BCZT ceramic filler on the dielectric, ferroelectric and energy storage characteristics of PVDF-TrFE based polymer composite film

^aS. Behera*, ^aLekshmi Priya P.S, ^bS. Parida

^a *Department of Physics, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Bhubaneswar, India, 752051*

^b *Department of Physics, C V Raman Global University, Bhubaneswar, India. 752054*

Corresponding Author *- E-mail: saubhagyalaxmi.behera@cutm.ac.in

Abstract

The work represents PVDF–TrFE+BCZT two-phase composites with detailed analysis of the dielectric, ferroelectric, and energy storage properties. BCZT ceramics prepared by cost effective mixed oxide method were added to PVDF-TrFE solution with different weight percentages for fabrication of composite films by solvent casting followed by hot pressing method. The presence of more than 70% of electroactive β -phase in the composites is calculated from FTIR study. The room temperature dielectric constant of the pure polymer increases gradually upon the addition of ceramic filler. The strong interaction between the P(VDF-TrFE) matrix and BCZT particles at the interface may be the cause of this remarkable improvement in the dielectric characteristics. The ferroelectric and energy storage properties of the composite films are discussed from room temperature hysteresis (P-E) loops. The energy storage efficiency of the composite samples is more than 70% suitable for energy storage applications.

Keywords: P(VDF-TRFE), Polymer Ceramic Composite, Dielectric Properties, Energy Storage density.

C1- 0006

Conduction mechanism of the PVC-PMMA Polyblend films

R Y Bakale ^{a*}, Y G Bakale ^b, Y S Tamgadge ^a, R P Ganorkar ^c, S V Khangar ^d & P P Gedam ^e

^a Department of Physics, Mahatma Fule Arts, Commerce and Sitaramji Chaudhari Science Mahavidyalaya, Warud, Maharashtra, India. Email:

reenabakale123@gmail.com

^b Department of ESH, Kavikulguru Institute of Technology and Science, Ramtek, Maharashtra, India

^a Department of Physics, Mahatma Fule Arts, Commerce and Sitaramji Chaudhari Science Mahavidyalaya, Warud, Maharashtra, India.

^c Department of Chemistry, Mahatma Fule Arts, Commerce and Sitaramji Chaudhari Science Mahavidyalaya, Warud, Maharashtra, India.

^d Department of Physics, Shri Shivaji education Society Amravati's, Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur, India.

^e Department of Physics, Shri R.L.T Science College, Akola, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The electrical conduction mechanism of blend film (PVC and PMMA) has been studied at various temperatures in the range 313K to 353K. The results are presented in the form of I-V characteristics. Analysis has been made in the light of Poole-Frenkel, Fowler-Nordheim, Schottky, $\ln(J)$ versus T plots, Richardson and Arrhenius plots. Results analysed suggest that, Schottky-Richardson mechanism is primarily responsible for observed conduction.

Keywords: Polyblend film, Conductivity.

C1- 0007

Synthesis & characterization of PMMA/SrAlO₇Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ Polymer Electrospun fiber

A. B. Patil^{a*}, R. J. Dhokne^b^a*Mahatma Fule Arts, Commerce and Sitaramji Chaudhari Science College, Warud, Maharashtra, India*^b*Shri Shivaji Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India*

Abstract

PMMA/SrAlO₇Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ nanofibers were prepared by electrospinning method. 2gm PMMA was dissolved in 10ml of DMF solvent to give mass fraction of 50wt% and magnetically stirred (150 to 250 rpm) for 5hr at room temperature. Then 2gm of Eu, Dy doped Strontium Aluminates was added to uniform solution and stirred for 16 hrs. with magnetic stirrer till homogeneous at room temperature. The homogeneous solution was then transferred to the 5ml plastic syringe to produce the nanofibers from the electrospinning machine. The distance between the needle and the metallic collector was 15 to 16cm. the flow/feed rate was kept at 3ml/h and high voltage was maintained at 18-20kilovolt. The metallic collector is rotated with the speed of 1200 to 1400 rpm so as to collected uniform sheet of the PMMA/SrAlO₇Eu²⁺Dy³⁺ polymer fibers. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), FTIR and X-ray-diffraction (XRD) analyses revealed that the morphology of the PMMA/SrAlO₇Eu³⁺Dy²⁺ nanofibers consist of the dispersion of SrAlO₇Eu³⁺Dy²⁺ nanoparticles with monocyclic structure in PMMA nanofibers. Excitation of phosphors with UV light (320 nm) produced emission spectra at $\lambda = 520$ nm for SrAlO₇:Eu,Dy showing bright sea green luminescence The prepared nanofiber is applicable in the field of smart clothing, wound dressing, luminescent fabric designing, etc.

C1- 0008

Effect of Salt and Charge Density on the Dynamics of Acrylamide-co-Sodium Acrylate Hydrogel

Susmita Mohantaa*, Usharani Mohapatra *a*, and Sidhartha S. Jena *a*

^aDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, National Institute of Technology Rourkela, 769008, Odisha, India

Abstract

We have investigated the diffusion dynamics in the charged gel matrix using dynamic light scattering measurements. Acrylamide-co-sodium acrylate was taken as the sample for polyelectrolyte gel with different charge densities, and the effect of salt on diffusion dynamics was explored. Due to the non-ergodic behavior of the sample, the direct ensemble averaged method was employed to obtain the correlation data. All the correlation curves were fitted with adequate accuracy by single plus stretched exponential functions from which the relaxation times corresponding to fast and slow relaxation modes were acquired. Ideally, the fast relaxation is connected to the cooperative diffusion of the gel network, while the slow relaxation is related to the cluster dynamics. Since the slow mode is linked to the stretched mode, i.e. the stretched exponent, β , has a value between 0 and 1, the mean relaxation time corresponding to the cluster dynamics was calculated from the slow relaxation time. Nearly one order of difference in magnitude was seen in two relaxation times corresponding to fast and slow modes for each studied sample. As we increase the charge density of the hydrogel sample without adding salt, an increase in fast relaxation time is noticed. However, when the samples were prepared with the addition of monovalent salt, a reverse trend was detected. Here, the fast relaxation time gradually decreases, implying that the gel network becomes more diffusive. For these samples, similar behavior is also seen for the mean relaxation time.

C1- 0009

A Comparative Dynamic Analysis of Agar-Polyacrylamide Double Network Hydrogel with its associated Single Network Hydrogels

Usharani Mohapatraa*, Susmita Mohantaa and Sidhartha S Jenaa

Department of Physics and Astronomy, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela-769008, Odisha, India

Abstract

A mixed agar/polyacrylamide (PAM) double network (DN) hydrogel was synthesized using one-pot, heating-cooling photo-polymerization method along with its corresponding single network (SN) hydrogel of agar and PAM. The agar hydrogel was prepared by simply heating the solution followed by cooling it to room temperature, whereas the PAM hydrogel was formed with the help of photo-polymerization. Dynamic light scattering measurements were performed on the prepared samples to examine and compare the change in dynamics of double network hydrogel with its connecting independently prepared single network hydrogels. Being non-ergodic in nature, direct ensemble average approach was used to analyse the correlation data. Both the DN along with the SN hydrogels shows bimodal relaxation, where the fast relaxation is coupled to the cooperative diffusion which describes the dynamics of polymer networks and slow mode represents cluster relaxation. For all the studied samples of prepared hydrogels, there is at least an order of magnitude difference between the fast and slow mode relaxation. It has been observed that the magnitude of both the fast and slow mode relaxation time is the maximum for the DN hydrogel as compared to the SN hydrogel of either agar or PAM. The scattering experiments showed the presence of an atypical slow relaxation mode in case of DN gel. This could be as a result of more effective cross-linking from both the networks in the case of double network hydrogels.

C2- 0001

Analysis of Level Scheme of ^{139}Pm using γ - γ coincidence method

Sandeep Kumawat¹, Guru Kishore B¹, S S Tiwary^{1,2*}, H P Sharma², S Chakraborty^{2,3}, C Majumder², A K Gupta^{2,4}, A K Rana², Md Anser², Ishika Sharma², P Banerjee⁵, S Ganguly⁶, Rojeeta Devi⁷, Neelam⁷, S Kumar⁷, S K Chamoli⁷, A Sharma⁸, Mayank⁹, A Kumar¹⁰, S S Bhattacharjee¹¹, Indu Bala¹¹, S Muralithar¹¹, R P Singh¹¹

¹Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

²Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India

³Variable Energy Accelerator Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

⁴Janta Vedic College, Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁵Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

⁶Bethune College, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

⁷University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

⁸Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

⁹Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

¹⁰Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

¹¹Inter-University Accelerator Centre, New Delhi, India

Abstract

This study presents an analysis using the γ - γ coincidence technique for identifying new γ -transitions of ^{139}Pm . The technique based on time correlation between γ -rays in a cascade and ensures to observe at least two γ -rays within a time window of ± 400 nanosecond. The present work reveals a significant insight into the level scheme of ^{139}Pm . ^{139}Pm is the nucleus of interest as it belongs to transitional $A \sim 130$ mass-region. The mass-region is predicted to exhibit notable and complex nuclear shapes and transitions, including triaxial shapes and varieties of shape evolution due to presence of valence particles into high-j orbitals

The transition from prolate to oblate shape was predicted for Nd, Sm and Gd nuclei at $N = 78$ in ref. [1]. These recent observations provide a further challenge to the theoretical models to explain the role of high-j orbitals on the evolution of different nuclear shape and triaxial-deformation. The ^{139}Pm nucleus has been extensively studied for its high-spin states. The band structures of ^{137}Pr , ^{138}Nd , ^{139}Pm and ^{141}Eu nuclei, having neutron number $N = 78$, are of particular interest for the study of shape evolution and triaxial deformation due to the availability of $g_{7/2}$, $d_{5/2}$ and $h_{11/2}$ orbitals near the proton and neutron Fermi surfaces [2-5].

C2- 0002

A Comprehensive study of Classical Liquid Drop Model of Nucleus and Modified Macroscopic Liquid drop modelRohan S Pandhre^{a*}, S S Tiwary^a^a*Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

This study focuses on solving and testing the binding energy formulation presented in *refs.* and comparing it to available experimental binding energy data for nuclei. Specifically, the work addresses the Modified Macroscopic Liquid Drop Model. The classical Liquid Drop Model, which uses the semi-empirical mass formula, offers a simple and intuitive explanation for nuclear binding energy. However, it fails to adequately account for phenomena such as magic number nuclei and fission barrier formation. The modified Macroscopic Liquid Drop Model discussed in introduces updated terms, including curvature corrections and a separate A^0 term, by treating nucleons as a gas moving along the nuclear surface. In this study, we aim to verify the claims made in the original paper and refine the fitting parameters to provide a more accurate and improved model of nuclear structure.

C2- 0003

Application of deep neural network to predict GDR cross-sections of Zr isotopesManish Kumar Bairwa^{a*} and P. Arumugam^{a, b}^a*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand 247667, India*^b*Centre for Photonics and Quantum Communication Technology, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, Uttarakhand 247667, India*Corresponding Author: Email: mkumarbairwa@ph.iitr.ac.in**Abstract**

The investigation of Giant Dipole Resonance (GDR) parameters plays a key role in enhancing our comprehension of nuclear structure and the behavior of heavy nuclei. The GDR mechanism dominates the photo-absorption cross-section up to 30 MeV, where the cross-section typically exhibits one or more Lorentzian peaks, depending on the deformation of the nucleus. Traditionally, GDR parameters such as centroid energy, and width are derived from experimental observations or theoretical calculations. In this study, we introduce a method for predicting the GDR parameters of the $^{90,91,92,94}\text{Zr}$ isotopes using a deep neural network (DNN). A comprehensive dataset, compiled from experimental GDR parameters across various nuclei, is processed and utilized to train the predictive model. The neural network is fine-tuned to achieve high accuracy and reliability in predictions. The resulting GDR cross-sections, computed from the predicted parameters, are compared with experimental results, demonstrating strong consistency within the bounds of experimental uncertainty. This predictive framework has the potential to extend to other heavy and underexplored nuclei, offering new perspectives on nuclear structure and dynamics.

C2- 0004

Applicability of VMI Model for A=130 Superdeformed nuclei

Poonam Jain* and Yogesh Kumara

**Department of Physics, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi, India aDepartment of Physics, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, Malka Ganj, New Delhi, India*

Abstract

Our analysis is focused for the analysis of Superdeformed (SD) bands available in the mass region 130, by employing modified Variable Moment of Inertia (VMI) model for the comprehensive examination of band head spin and subsequently the level spins. The experimental data is limited for these bands so our model primarily aims to deduce the band-head spin. This approach helps us to yield quantitative results for γ -energies as well as spins across all observed bands. To ensure the accuracy of band-head and level spins, we validated our findings using the Ratio of Transition Energies over Spin (RTEOS). Notably, we observed a strong correlation between calculated and observed transition energies confirms the reliability and precision of our approach. A key outcome of this study is the prediction of band-head spins and level spins for 130 mass region Superdeformed bands. These findings help resolve the uncertainties surrounding level spins, structure of bands and identical bands, providing valuable insights for future research in this area.

C2- 0005

Shell Model Calculation of Spectroscopic Properties of ^{124}Xe and ^{130}Ba Nuclei for positron emission mode

Kaushlendra Chaturvedi

*Department of Physics, Siddharth University, Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar – 272202,
Uttar
Pradesh, India*

Abstract

Double beta decay (DBL) is clear sign of new physics beyond the standard model. Depending on the relative number of protons and neutrons in a nucleus, the three additional possible processes are double electron capture (ECEC), double positron decay ($\beta^+\beta^+$) and positron emitting electron capture ($\text{EC}\beta^+$). These three processes are energetically competing and are referred as positron double beta decay (e+DBD) modes. While DBD has been observed in about a dozen nuclei, the e+DBD modes continue to be an elusive. The study of these modes require the knowledge of nuclear transition matrix elements (NTMEs), therefore, in this work, we have considered the nuclei namely ^{124}Xe and ^{130}Ba , and studied their spectroscopic properties such as yrast energies, quadrupole moment (Q), magnetic moment (μ) and reduced transition probabilities B(E2). The obtained values are then compared with available experimental data to check the reliability of the wave functions. These wave functions may then be used for calculation of NTMEs for these (e+DBD) modes.

C2- 0006

Isotopic Decay Analysis of Hg Nuclei Produced in Heavy-Ion ReactionsSimranpreet Kaura, Gudveen Sawhney^{b*}, Amandeep Kaura and Manoj K. Sharmab^a*Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University,
Punjab-140401, India*^b*Department of Physics and Materials Science, Thapar Institute of Engineering and
Technology, Patiala- 147005, India***Abstract**

Nuclear reactions induced by heavy ions constitute a rich field of study, offering insights into the formation and subsequent decay of compound nuclear systems. Within this domain, the investigation of $^{194,196,198}\text{Hg}^*$ nuclei, produced via $^{12}\text{C} + ^{182,184,186}\text{W}$ reactions represent an ideal case for investigation. These mercury isotopes hold significant value in diverse fields including nuclear energy production, astrophysics, and fundamental nuclear structure studies. Here in the present work, we aim to conduct a comprehensive analysis of decay cross-sections for $^{12}\text{C} + ^{182,184,186}\text{W}$ reactions within the collective clusterization approach of Dynamical cluster-decay model (DCM) [1]. Specifically, we investigate the total decay cross-sections, which include contributions from both evaporation residues (σ_{ER}) and fission fragments (σ_{fiss}), across a center-of-mass energy range of 48 to 78 MeV, traversing the Coulomb barrier. This highly asymmetric reaction channel is chosen based on experimental data from Ref. [2]. Our findings demonstrate a good agreement between the calculated ER cross-sections and experimental data, while σ_{fiss} remain negligible across the studied energy range. However, as excitation energies exceed 78 MeV, the contribution from fission becomes increasingly significant. A detailed analysis has been conducted using the DCM, with emphasis on preformation and penetrability factors. Additionally, an attempt is also made to investigate the role of energy dependence on the fission mass distributions of the considered nuclei.

C2- 0007

Study of $^{23}\text{Mg} (p, \gamma) ^{24}\text{Al}$ astrophysical reactionPavini Sharma^{a*}, Sathi Sharma^a, Ashok Kumar Mondal^a^a*Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

$^{23}\text{Mg} (p, \gamma) ^{24}\text{Al}$ reaction is known to be a potential means for breaking out of the Ne-Na cycle to heavier nuclear species in explosive hydrogen-burning stellar environments such as novae, type I X-ray bursts and accreting black holes. It also plays a key role in linking the Ne-Na and Mg-Al cycles in O-Ne classical novae. However, at temperatures, $T > 1$ GK, the $^{23}\text{Mg} (p, \gamma) ^{24}\text{Al}$ reaction becomes less important because production of ^{23}Mg is bypassed on the proton-rich side. In this paper, we aim to calculate the stellar reaction rates theoretically in the temperature range $0.1 < T < 1.0$ GK with minimum inconsistencies. In case of unstable nucleus like ^{24}Al production, the experimental database is scarce. Therefore, theoretical research is equally crucial for improving the estimates of the overall reaction rate. Energy levels of unstable isotope ^{24}Al and γ -ray partial widths for astrophysically important resonances are derived using Shell Model calculations via NuShellX code. We identified an essential resonance state that appeared to contribute considerably to the reaction rate; its energy level, which we determined to be 2345 keV, fits perfectly with the energy reported by G. Lotay et al. (2008) in the experiment. The gamma width (Γ_γ) of this resonance state is also in good agreement with the value reported by Herndl et al (1998). The work involves determining proton partial width, calculating the S-factor at Gamow energy, and assessing the reaction rate to understand its impact on nucleosynthesis for elements with $A > 20$.

C2- 0008

Determination of Erc.m. = 107 keV resonance strength ($\omega\gamma$) of ^{25}Mg (p, γ) ^{26}Al astrophysical reaction using shell model calculation

Sathi Sharma* and Ashok Kumar Mondal

^a *Department of Physics, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur, 303007, Rajasthan, India*

Abstract

The discovery of the 1.809 MeV gamma-ray in 1984 by Mahoney et al. using the HEAO-C satellite provides proof that ^{26}Al nucleosynthesis is currently occurring in the Galaxy. The primary process in the galaxy for producing ^{26}Al is ^{25}Mg (p, γ) ^{26}Al , and the capture reactions of isolated narrow resonances in the excited state of ^{26}Al dominate its astrophysical reaction rates. Levels between Erc.m. = 50 keV and 310 keV are more significant in the investigation of galactic ^{26}Al as the temperature range of astrophysical interest is $T = 0.02 - 2$ GK. Since 1970, several experiments have been conducted to investigate the ^{25}Mg (p, γ) ^{26}Al reaction. However, because of the small cross section and significant background effects of cosmic rays, direct observations on Earth's surface are limited. Here, we have determined Erc.m. = 107 keV resonance strength ($\omega\gamma$) of ^{25}Mg (p, γ) ^{26}Al astrophysical reaction using shell model code NuShellX. We have utilized the sd model space and the USDB interaction to reproduce the excited states of ^{26}Al . Theoretically, the resonance state has been reproduced at $E_x = 6361$ keV ($E_{\text{expt.}} = 6414$ keV) within only 53 keV energy difference. After that, the proton width (Γ_p) and spectroscopic factor (C2S) have been calculated. Finally, we have estimated the resonance strength ($\omega\gamma$), i.e, equal to 2.75×10^{-11} eV, which is in excellent agreement quoted by J. O. Fern'andez Niello et al. The outcome serves as a guide for the future ^{25}Mg (p, γ) ^{26}Al direct measurements.

C2- 0010

Effect of centrifugal potential on p-emission from $^{183}\text{W}^*$ nucleus formed in n-induced reaction

Anupreet Kaur^a, Jagdeep Kaur^b, Gudveen Sawhney^c and Amandeep Kaur^{a*}

^a*Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Punjab-140401, India*

^b*Department of Physics, School of Basic and Applied Sciences, RIMT University, Mandi Gobindgarh-140406, India*

^c*Department of Physics and Materials Science, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala- 147005, India*

Abstract

Charged particle emissions from nuclei populated in asymmetric incoming channel such as neutron induced channels have gained interest from nuclear scientists and engineers as they help to understand the nuclear behavior, structure and stability. In this context, the p-emission from $^{183}\text{W}^*$ nucleus populated in $n+^{182}\text{W}$ reaction is investigated within the Dynamical Cluster-decay Model (DCM) [1], in reference to the experimental procedure carried out by R. Makwana et al. at BARC-TIFR Pelletron facility in Mumbai [2]. Previous studies suggest that a competition will always occur between n and p-emission and in systems where binding energy of neutron is larger, low energy protons are emitted [3]. In this paper, the p-emission cross-sections are addressed via collective clusterization approach of DCM by optimizing the neck-length parameter and DCM based calculations seem to agree with the experimentally available data spanning energies from $E_{c.m.} \sim 17$ MeV. The centrifugal energy is an integral part of the total interaction potential occurring between two interacting/outgoing fragments and its influence on the fragmentation patterns is investigated in this work. For this purpose, the sticking and non-sticking limits of moment of inertia are employed the effect on the decay structure is investigated. Since DCM is based on collective clusterization approach which suggests that one exit channel is preformed at the expense of all the possible exit channels emerging from a hot and rotating compound nucleus.

C2- 0011

Study of $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}$ reaction at astrophysical region

Sapnaa*, Ashok Kumar Mondal b and Sathi Sharmab

^a *School of Physical Sciences, Central University Of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.*^b *Department of Physics, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur 303007, Rajasthan, India.***Abstract**

The $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}$ is the first reaction in the Carbon-Nitrogen-Oxygen (CNO) cycle which dominates the energy production in stars with masses heavier than $1.5 M_{\odot}$ and the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}(\beta^+)^{13}\text{C}$ reactions can influence the $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ ratio which is thought to be an important measure for stellar evolution and nucleosynthesis. Using Asymptotic normalization coefficient (ANC) value of ground state of ^{13}N which is taken from Z.H. Li et al. (2010), the astrophysical S-factor and rate of the $^{12}\text{C}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{13}\text{N}$ reaction are calculated at astrophysical energies by R-matrix code AZURE2. The value of astrophysical S-factor at 25.0 keV is 1.33 keV b and the rate of this reaction at 0.1 GK is $2.14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^3\text{s}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$. The current evaluated values are good agreement with the literature values.

C2- 0012

The rate calculation of the astrophysical reaction $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ at stellar region

Ashok Kumar Mondala* and Sathi Sharmaa

^a *Department of Physics, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur 303007, Rajasthan, India.***Abstract**

The most two important thermonuclear reactions by which He is decreased are the $3\alpha \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}$ and $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reactions in the He-burning stars. At the end of the He-burning phase, the rate of the $3\alpha \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}$ and $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reactions determines the $^{12}\text{C}/^{16}\text{O}$ abundance ratio, the subsequent nucleosynthesis in massive stars and final fate of the stars. The rate of the astrophysical $^{12}\text{C}(\alpha, \gamma)^{16}\text{O}$ reaction is calculated using the astrophysical S-factors and the asymptotic Normalization Coefficient (ANC) values of the dominant states 6.92 (2+) and 7.12(1-) eV of ^{16}O at the stellar region (Temperature $T = 0.06$ -10 GK). The astrophysical S-factors and the ANC values of the 6.92 and 7.12 MeV states of ^{16}O are taken from Ashok Kumar Mondal et.al. (2021). the rate of this reaction at 0.06 GK is $7.2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3\text{s}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$. The calculated rates in the temperature range 0.06 GK to 10 GK are in good agreement with the literature values.

C2- 0013

Determination of astrophysical S-factor and rate of the $^{14}\text{N}(p, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$ reaction at stellar region

Kirti Yadav ^a, Ashok Kumar Mondal ^b and Sathi Sharma^b

^a School of Physical Science: Central University Of Rajasthan ,Ajmer ,Rajasthan ,India

^b Department of physics: Manipal Univerity Jaipur,Jaipur ,303007,Rajasthan ,India

Abstract

The $^{14}\text{N}(p, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$ ($Q = 7297$ keV) is the slowest reaction in the hydrogen burning CNO cycle. This reaction plays a vital role in controlling the reaction rate of the carbon-nitrogen-oxygen (CNO) cycle, which is the secondary mechanism for converting hydrogen into helium. We have calculated the S-factor and reaction rate using the *R*-matrix calculation by Azure-2 Code. The astrophysical S-factor value has been measured at the low-energy $E=0$ (MeV) data of Schröder et al. The Asymptotic Normalization Coefficient (ANC) value is deduced from transfer reaction $^{14}\text{N}(^3\text{He}, d)^{15}\text{O}$ for the ground state ^{15}O $\text{ANC}=4.2\text{fm}^{-1/2}$ and for excited state (6.79) $\text{ANC}=0.714\text{fm}^{-1/2}$ taken from Bertone2002_ANC. The main contribution to the S-factor at zero energy comes from transitions state at $E_x=6.79$ MeV ($E_{\text{cm}} = -0.504$ MeV), $S(0)=0.0761(\text{keV-b})$ for 6.79 (meV), subthreshold state $S(6.79)=1.4953(\text{keV-b})$ and $S_{\text{tot}}=1.517(\text{keV-b})$ and rate of this reaction at 0.008 GK is $6.07 \times 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. The current evaluated values align well with those found in the literature.

D1- 0001

Shape Memory Effect and Crystallographic Aspects of Reversibility in Shape Memory Alloys

Osman Adiguzel

*Firat University Department of Physics, Elazig, Turkey*Email: oadiguzel@firat.edu.tr

Abstract

Shape memory alloys take place in a class of advanced smart materials, by exhibiting a peculiar property, called shape memory effect, which is characterized by the recoverability of two certain shapes of material at different conditions. Shape memory effect is initiated on cooling and deformation processes and performed thermally on heating and cooling, with which shape of materials cycles between original and deformed shapes in reversible way in bulk level. Therefore, this behavior can be called thermal memory or thermoelasticity.

Thermoelasticity is governed by crystallographic transformations, thermal and stress induced martensitic transformations. Thermal induced martensitic transformation occurs on cooling, with cooperative movement of atoms in $\langle 110 \rangle$ -type directions on the $\{110\}$ -type plane of austenite matrix, along with lattice twinning and ordered parent phase structures turn into twinned martensite structures by means of lattice invariant shears. The twinned structures turn into detwinned martensitic structures with deformation by means of stress induced transformation. These alloys exhibit another property called superelasticity, which is performed with stressing and releasing the material in elasticity limit at a constant temperature in the parent phase region, and shape recovery occurs instantly upon releasing by exhibiting elastic material behavior. Superelasticity is also governed by stress induced martensitic transformation and ordered parent phase structures turn into detwinned martensite structures with stressing in the parent phase region. Copper based alloys exhibit this property in metastable β -phase region, which has bcc-based structures. Lattice invariant shear and twinning is not uniform in these alloys and gives rise to the formation of complex layered structures. These structures can be described by different unit cells 9R or 18R depending on the stacking sequences on the close-packed planes of the ordered lattice. In the present contribution, and x-ray and electron diffraction studies performed on two copper-based CuZnAl and CuAlMn alloys. Electron diffraction patterns and x-ray diffraction profiles exhibit super lattice reflections in martensitic condition. Specimens of these alloys aged at room temperature in martensitic condition, and a series of x-ray diffractions were taken duration aging at room temperature. Reached results show that diffraction angles and peak intensities change with aging time at room temperature. and this result leads to the rearrangement of atoms in diffusive manner.

D1- 0002

Hydrogen Pipeline and Non-Destructive MethodsKuldeep Sharma¹ Dipak K Banerjee² Ashok Kumar³¹ *Dura-Bond Industries, Pittsburgh, USA*e-mail: ksmb3112@gmail.com (corresponding author)^{2 and 3} *Welspun Tubular LLC, Little Rock, USA*e-mail: dkbanerjee2020@gmail.com & ashokkumarhbirthl@gmail.com**Abstract**

The growing demand for hydrogen highlights the need for efficient transportation. Hydrogen pipelines are a cost-effective solution, but they face challenges such as corrosion. Limited research exists on how to choose inspection techniques for maintaining pipeline integrity, especially when long distance supplies are involved. The continuous supply of gas transport pipelines inevitably leads to deterioration in the physical and mechanical characteristics of the pipeline steel, significantly impacting their operational capabilities. This crucial aspect is frequently overlooked during the initial design phase. However, assessing the extent of steel degradation is absolutely essential when evaluating the pipeline's remaining service life. Therefore, it is imperative to thoroughly examine the material deterioration during operation and to utilize non-destructive techniques for assessing steel degradation. This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of inspection techniques for identifying defects in hydrogen pipelines. We will cover an overview of hydrogen pipelines, common issues, and the use of blended hydrogen-natural gas pipelines. We'll also discuss methods for maintaining pipeline integrity and review-validate current inspection techniques in line with standards such as ASME B31.12 and BS 7910. Lastly, we'll summarize the latest inspection techniques and areas for future research.

D1- 0003**Structural and Optical Properties of $\text{AlAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$** R.K.Jhaka^{a,b*}, M.D.Sharma^b^a *Department of Physics, SBD Government College, Sardar Shahr, Rajasthan, India*^b *Department of Physics, Government Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

We present a theoretical investigation of the structural and optical properties of $\text{AlAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$ semiconducting alloys in zinc-blende structure based on the empirical pseudopotential method within the virtual crystal approximation combined with the Harrison bond-orbital model. The Elastic Constant, bulk modulus, refractive index, high frequency dielectric constant, static dielectric constants are calculated for $\text{AlAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$. Our results for $\text{AlAs}_x\text{Sb}_{1-x}$ ($0 < x < 1$) are predictions.

D1- 0004

Giant magnetocaloric responses in $\text{Ni}_{45}\text{Mn}_{43.3}\text{Cr}_{0.7}\text{Sn}_{11}$ Ferromagnetic Huesler alloy near room temperature for magnetic refrigeration applications

T. K. Nath* and Sourav Mandal

Dept. of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, 721302, W.B., India

Abstract

Magnetic-shape-memory-alloys are a unique category of functional materials exhibiting multifunctional properties. Here we investigate the structural, microstructural, magnetic, magnetocaloric (MCE) properties and thermal path dependency of an off-stoichiometric $\text{Ni}_{45}\text{Mn}_{43.3}\text{Cr}_{0.7}\text{Sn}_{11}$ alloy in details. The alloy crystallizes in the L_{21} cubic austenite-phase having space group Fm-3m and the L_{10} tetragonal martensite phase, as secondary, at room temperature (RT). Magnetic studies provide evidence of low coercivity, and Differential-Scanning-Calorimetry and temperature-dependent electrical resistivity measurements verify magneto-structural transition. The investigation of spin fluctuations' impact on magnetic characteristics discloses the existence of long-range weak-itinerant-ferromagnetism. The highest magnetic-entropy-change (ΔS_m) obtained around the FOMT (first-order magneto-structural phase transition) and SOMT (second-order magnetic phase transition) are $+ 69.16 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ and $- 5.05 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$, respectively, while, a 'working-temperature-span' (ΔT_{FWHM}) of 3.42 K and 3.54 K are found, respectively, under a magnetic field change of 6 Tesla. In the same field, this offers a refrigerant capacity of 173.75 J.kg^{-1} and 17.07 J.kg^{-1} ; relative cooling power of 236.53 J.kg^{-1} and 17.88 J.kg^{-1} around FOMT and SOMT, respectively, demonstrating that both hold high significance from MCE perspective as well as for refrigeration applications. More importantly, the highest adiabatic-temperature-change (ΔT_{ad}) across FOMT at 276 K at 6 T is found to be -7.62 K. Our investigation shows that, apart from the Arrott plot, the field dependence of the M^3 plot and the exponent n are equally crucial in determination of transition-order and its switching behaviour. All of these MCE characteristics render this alloy a highly promising contender for future use in the field of solid-state magnetic-refrigeration near RT.

D1- 0005

Optimization of Substrate temperature and film thickness in current transport characteristics of SnSe thin film

Narinder Kumar^{a*}, Arun Banotra^a, C.J Panchal^b and Naresh Padha^a

^a*Department of Physics, Dr. Ambedkar Road, University of Jammu, 180006 J&K, India*

^b*M.S. University of Baroda, Faculty of Technology and Engineering, 390 009 Vadodara, India*

**corresponding author: creation.narinder@gmail.com*

Abstract

The behaviour of SnSe thin films depends on the methods used for their preparation, deposition conditions, substrate temperatures and thickness of films in controlling their properties for suitable electronic device applications. Present investigation showed the effect of substrate temperature (550K, 575K and 600K on 200nm thick SnSe films) and thickness (150nm, 200nm, 250nm and 500nm at substrate temperature 575K). The films displayed better crystallinity as well as improved material parameters in order to optimized current transport behavior of the deposited SnSe thin films. The XRD spectra and the SEM analysis suggest that the polycrystalline thin films of SnSe possess orthorhombic structure having uniform distribution of grains along the (111) diffraction planes. It was observed that the crystalline quality, electrical and optical behaviour of the films changed with the film thickness. The analysis of the data obtained from the optical transmission spectra suggests that the films possess energy bandgap in the range of 1.38 - 1.18 eV while resistivity of films falls in the range 112-20 Ω -cm. The analysis of the optical transmission spectra suggests that the bandgap of films decreases (from 1.71 to 1.13 eV) with increase in film thickness (150 - 500nm). A close examination of the investigations reveals that the absorption coefficient (α) decreases with increase in thickness in the high energy region of the plot. The results, thus obtained were found to be better than those of the studies made at room temperature for its current transport behavior and subsequent use in solar cell as absorber layer.

D1- 0006**Annealing effect on Mg-doped NiO nanocrystal prepared by ball milling method**Bhagaban Kisan^{1,2*} and Rajat Kumar Das¹, Bibhuti Bhusan Dash³, Sahil Kumar²¹*Department of Physics, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, 751004, India.*²*School of Physical Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 110067, India*³*Department of Physics, Gangadhar Meher University, Sambalpur, 768001, India****Corresponding author:** bhagaban.physics@utkaluniversity.ac.in,bhagabankisan@mail.jnu.ac.in**Abstract**

A detailed study of the mechanochemical (MC) processing of milled and annealed Mg-doped $x = 5-50$ at % powders was carried out using a high-energy ball milling technique to investigate the formation of a NiO-based nanocomposite as a function of the milling time. During milling, the reduction of NiO to Ni follows a gradual process with a reduction in size and a self-sustaining process with a maximum reduction of 94% for $x=50$ powders with formation of nanocomposite of NiO-Ni-MgO. NiO reduction and phase transformation types are studied in detail in milled and annealed samples. The process of time-dependent MC reduction and the resulting structural, vibrational, magnetic, and optical behaviour of the as-milled and insitu annealed nanocomposite were studied in detail. This process may reveal potential applications in metallurgy and ore reduction processes.

D1- 0007

Tribological Aspects And Behaviour of Magnesium Metal Matrix Nanocomposites: An Overview

Gautam Nain^{a*}, Harindra Singh^b, Himani Dahiya^a

^a *Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248001*

^b *CRA College, Sonapat, Haryana 131001.*

Abstract

One of the most fundamental objectives of developing metal matrix composites is to enhance the wear resistance of soft and light weight metals. The addition of nano scale reinforcements in metals has been found to improve the wear losses as compared to their pure counterparts. Being light weight and having widespread application in sports, automobile and aviation sectors, the tribological studies of the magnesium based nano components is under scanner recently. Wear performance of machines with sliding/moving parts is of paramount importance for enhancing life of parts and improving efficiency. Thus Mg based nano components (Mg-MNCS) developed by incorporating nano materials viz. Silicon Carbide (SiC) graphene nano platelets (GNP), Carbon nano tubes (CNT), Titanium Di-boride (TiB₂) and Tungsten Carbide (WC) etc. has been developed to address wear issues. The characteristic of such composites depends on the quantity and nature of the additives besides the fabrication process involved in developing these. In present review implications of different parameters viz. load, sliding speed, reinforcement dose & nature and ambient temperature on tribological behaviour, coefficient of friction (COF), and wear of Mg-MNCs is being examined. Besides this the impact of various fabrication techniques like stir casting (SC), ultrasonic treatment casting (UST) and others on wear and friction behaviour of Mg-MNCs is also looked into.

Keywords: Magnesium nanocomposite, tribological studies, wear resistance, COF, stir casting, wear mechanism.

D2- 0001

Spectroscopic and Computational Insights into Hydrogen Bonding in (S)-(+)-4-Amino-3-hydroxybutyric acid Dimer

Mithil Kotyagol*, J. Tonannavar, Jayashree Tonannavar

Vibrational Spectroscopy Group/Molecular Modelling Laboratory, Department of Physics, Karnatak University, Dharwad, -580003, India.

Abstract

In antiepileptic and hypotensive medicines, (S)-(+)-4-amino-3-hydroxybutyric acid is a well-known neuromodulator. From its experimental infrared spectrum, it is evident from the vibrational bands around 3500 cm⁻¹ - 1577 cm⁻¹ that the molecule is an inter-molecular O-H...O/N-H...O hydrogen bonded zwitterion. In this study, molecular dynamical modelling of (S)-(+)-4-Amino-3-hydroxybutyric acid in a solvent yielded several O-H...O/N-H...O bonded dimers and higher oligomer species at production run for 100 ns. The results of the computed radial distribution function indicate that the H...O distances for both types of H-bonds are smaller than the sum of the van der Waals radii of the H and O atoms, 2.72 Å. This supports the two H-bonds existence. Using an implicit SCRF water solvation model, the dimer with the highest Boltzmann population optimized at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of DFT exhibited bifurcated inter- O-H...O/N-H...O and N-H...O bonds, supporting the observed IR, VCD, and Raman band characteristics. The experimental ECD spectrum is in good agreement with the computed dimer spectrum at the CAM-B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) level of TD-DFT. The natural bond orbitals, $n(\text{O}) \rightarrow \sigma^*(\text{N-H/O-H})$, with high values of stabilization energies ranging from 8 to 15 kcal/mol indicate the strong hydrogen bonds. The quantum theory of atoms in molecules and non-covalent interactions analyses of electron densities, also support the strong hydrogen bonding in (S)-(+)-4-Amino-3-hydroxybutyric acid dimer.

D2- 0002**Betamethasone: FTIR measurements at temperatures lower than RT**Archna Sharma^{a,*}, Vivek K. Gupta^a, Himal Bhatt^{b,c}, ParamJeet Singh^{d,b}^aDepartment of Physics, University of Jammu, Jammu , J&K (UT), INDIA. 180006^bHomi Bhabha National Institute, Mumbai, INDIA 400 094^cHigh Pressure & Synchrotron Radiation Physics Division, BARC, Mumbai, INDIA 400085 ^dAtomic & Molecular Physics Division, BARC, Mumbai, INDIA 400085*Presenting author: dr.archnasharma@gmail.com (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4634-7486>)**Abstract**

Betamethasone (BM) is characterized by FTIR spectroscopy in KBr pellet at temperatures ranging between RT (300 K) and 103 K, for the first time. Very clear spectral changes are observed in the characteristic stretching regions $2700\text{-}3700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $1550\text{-}1750\text{ cm}^{-1}$, upon temperature variation. Observed data is compared with the computed data obtained at DFT(B3LYP)/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory. Tentative assignments are provided for some selected observed peaks based on the comparison between experiments and the theory. A possible phase transition is suggested to occur at low temperatures below 280 K.

D2- 0003**Electron emission from H₂O molecule by the impact of 600 keV bare helium ions**Shashank Singh^{a*}, Lokesh Tribedi^a^a*Tata institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

Water is an essential part of biological systems, knowing how it reacts to ionizing radiation is important for applications in radiation therapy, where precise energy deposition modeling is essential for both treatment efficacy and patient safety [1, 2]. Furthermore, by offering experimental benchmarks for theoretical models like the Continuum-Distorted-Wave Eikonal-Initial-State (CDW-EIS) model, which are used to forecast the results of ionizing events in more complex systems, the collected data benefit the larger field of atomic and molecular physics [3]. This information is crucial for expanding our overall understanding of how radiation interacts with materials as well as for enhancing medical applications. The significance of this study lies in its contribution to our comprehension of ion-molecule interactions, particularly the kinetics of ionization of water molecules under the influence of high-energy helium ions.

This work reports on an electron spectroscopy study carried out at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, India, on water molecules ionized by 600 keV bare helium ions. A high-resolution electron spectrometer was used for the experiment, measuring the double-differential cross sections (DDCS) of electrons emitted over an energy range of 1–600 eV and scattering angles ranging from 20° to 160°. The experimental data were compared with theoretical predictions based on the Continuum-Distorted-Wave Eikonal-Initial-State (CDW-EIS) model in both prior and post forms. The results show a good overall agreement with the CDW-EIS model, with the prior version providing a better match for the angular distributions at forward angles.

D2- 0004

Information theory of 2-electrons in a circular box: Effect of confinement and external perturbation

Brijender Dahiya^{1,2,*}, Bhavna Vidhani³, Anjali Maan⁴ and Vinod Prasad²

¹*Department of Physics & Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007, India*

²*Department of Physics, Swami Shraddhanand College (University of Delhi), Alipur, Delhi-110036, India*

³*Department of Physics, Hansraj College, (University of Delhi), Delhi-110007, India*

⁴*Department of Physics, Pt.N.R.S.G.C. Rohtak, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak 124001, Haryana, India*

Abstract

Two particle systems is explored in the context of information theory. This kind of system is interesting owing to its application, not only in the information theory, but in many related areas. The interaction between the particles plays a very important role in determining the outcome. The interaction can be explored in three different regions. **(a)** Strong confinement region: where confinement is dominant over the interaction between the particles. **(b)** The moderate confinement region: where confinement and interaction between the particles compete with each other to affect the outcome. **(c)** The weak confinement region: where interaction between electrons dominates the outcome.

The work is divided in two parts. **(i)** The information measures of the system are calculated without external perturbation, **(ii)** The effect of external perturbation, for example, static electric field, magnetic field and weak laser fields on the information theory of the system. The effect of external perturbation parameters on information theory measures are explored in detail.

With the application of confinement, the energy and information theory measures of the system under consideration can be modified [1-4]. For weak confinement the interaction energy is dominant. For moderate range, the interaction energy becomes comparable to the energy due to confinement. For strong confinement region the energy due to confinement is large enough and the interaction energy loses its significance [4]. Also, the external perturbation applied on the system, modifies the dynamics resulting in modifying the energy and information theory measures [3,5-7].

D2- 0005

Theoretical Studies of Electron Impact cross sections for the Atomic Targets Mg and Ca

Shruti Bhatt^{*a}, Foram M Joshi^b

^a*The Charutar Vidhya Mandal University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat, India*
shrutibhatt22196@gmail.com

^b*Madhuben and Bhanubhai Patel Institute of Technology, The Charutar Vidhya Mandal University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand, Gujarat, India*
foram.joshi@cvmu.edu.in

Abstract

The electron impact ionization on the Martian dust is occurring on mars. In this paper, we have calculated electron impact ionization cross-sections of Magnesium and Calcium in the energy range of 10 - 2000 eV. Mg and Ca are present in the martian atmosphere in trace amounts, in the form of ions. Mg can provide insights into Martian dust and surface materials.

Spherical Complex Optical Potential (SCOP) is used to derive the total cross section and determine the inelastic cross section. We use variant Complex Scattering Potential - ionization contribution ν CSP-*ic* method to calculate ionization cross-sections. Our results are compared with the available experimental and theoretical data.

D2- 0006

Solution and Momentum Spectrum of the Modified Yukawa-Kratzer Potential model

Kaushal R Purohit^a, Ajay Kumar Rai^b and Rajendrasinh H Parmar^c

^a *Silver Oak University, Ahmedabad-382481, Gujarat, India*

^b *Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat- 395007, Gujarat, India*

^c *Sir P T Science College, Modasa-383 315, Gujarat, India*

Abstract

In this work, we calculate the momentum spectrum of the modified Yukawa-Kratzer Potential (MYKP) model using the Supersymmetric quantum mechanics (SUSY) method as applied to different diatomic molecules. We obtained the momentum energy spectrum by solving an associated Riccati equation using partner potentials. Our potential reduces to Screened Coulomb plus modified Yukawa, Kratzer, Modified Yukawa, Hellmann potential, and Coulomb potential as special cases. We obtained momentum eigenvalue spectrum for special cases and compare our work with existing literature. our results for special cases agree excellently for all quantum states using different screening parameters. Also, using the Parametric Nikiforov-Uvarov method, we obtained a total normalized wave function expressed in terms of Jacobi polynomial. With the help of well-designed Mathematica programming, we obtained wave function and probability density plots for four diatomic molecules for fixed orbital angular quantum numbers $l = 0, 1, \text{ and } 2$ with varying quantum states $n = 0, 1, 2, \text{ and } 3$. The current research has applications in physical and chemical physics and molecular spectroscopy.

D2- 0007

Construction of an artificial molecule using molecular modelling software aided by atomic & molecular physics in math model

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath*

^aDepartment of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

^bDepartment of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org

Abstract

The project titled “*Construction of an Artificial Molecule Using Molecular Modelling Software Aided by Atomic & Molecular Physics*” focuses on the design and simulation of an artificial molecule through advanced computational techniques. Leveraging molecular modeling software, the project integrates principles from atomic and molecular physics to construct and analyze a molecule with custom properties. The modeling process involves the precise calculation of atomic interactions, bond formations, and electron distributions to achieve desired molecular structures and functionalities. By simulating quantum mechanical behaviors and optimizing molecular geometry, this research aims to create a highly stable and functional artificial molecule. The use of atomic and molecular physics ensures that the interactions at the quantum level are accurately represented, facilitating the exploration of novel molecular configurations that may have potential applications in materials science, drug design, and nanotechnology. This project demonstrates the power of molecular modeling software in advancing the field of molecular engineering, providing a framework for designing artificial molecules with specific, targeted properties. Molecular modelling covers a wide variety of theoretical and computational methods used to represent the structure of molecules, ions and/or particles. They can be classified—according to the length and time scale of the modelling matter—from electronic to continuous levels. Considering solute/solvent systems, there are three main categories for molecular modelling: implicit methods, integral equations and classical density functional theory, and explicit methods. Thus, in order to present the main idea of each class of methods available in chemical engineering field, this work comprehends three methods: Poisson Boltzmann equation, classical density functional theory, and molecular dynamics simulation. Finally, scale integration is presented as a strategy for efficient modelling and simulation.

E1- 0001

Exploring the conformational changes in the crystal structure of human telomeric DNA G-quadruplex with ligand/inhibitors caffeine derivative through docking

Jwala Ji Prajapati¹, Ramesh Kumar Yadav² Umesh Yadava^{*1}
¹Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, U.P.
²B.R.D.P.G. College, Deoria, U.P.

Abstract

G-quadruplex are formed near the telomeric region of chromosomes for the sequences having multiple of Guanines nucleotide. Plenty of guanines associated together to build quadruplex secondary structure based on non-Watson-Crick base pair model. We perform computational methods to study the G4 structure-ligand interactions which may generate informations that cannot be accessed experimentally. We report here the conformational changes in quadruplex structure and binding affinity of ligand caffeine derivatives. The co-ordinates of human telomeric DNA G-quadruplex were retrieved from the database with PDB ID 6XCL. Screening of the 10 caffeine derivative ligands have been performed through docking within the binding site of the quadruplex. Out of all Ligands some show better binding capabilities than the ligand **Platinum(II)-bis[3-(pyridin-2-yl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]pyridine]** bound within the crystal structure, as have been concluded on the basis of docking scores and noncovalent interactions.

E1- 0002

Dielectric Spectroscopy for Drug-Amino Acid CharacterizationArvind V. Sarode^{a*} and Ashok C. Kumbharkhane^a^a*School of Physical Sciences, S.R.T.M.University, Nanded, Maharashtra, India-431606***Abstract**

Dielectric Relaxation Spectroscopy (DRS) gives the dielectric response from the materials under study at different concentrations and temperatures using time domain reflectometry technique in the frequency region 1 GHz to 50 GHz. Dielectric parameters for the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) aceclofenac, diclofenac, in aqueous solutions of amino acids Valine and Leucine can be explored in terms of complex permittivity (ϵ^*), dielectric constant (ϵ), dielectric relaxation time (τ), dipole moment (μ) and Kirkwood correlation factor (g). Displacement of the charges in the material under test exposed to microwave radiation gives polarization and the energy required for the dipoles to be polarized can be interpreted in terms of thermodynamic parameters such as enthalpy of activation (ΔH), entropy of activation (ΔS) and free energy of activation (ΔF) to give more insight into the structural dynamics of the materials. The structural information gives specific properties of the material and ultimately useful to target applications.

Keywords: Time Domain Reflectometry; Dielectric Relaxation; Drug; Amino acid; Thermodynamic Parameter.

E1- 0003

Microscopic analysis of calcium phosphate (CaP)/ Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (PHBV)polymer Composites

Kiran Devat^{1,3}, Karishma Jain², Sushil Kumar Jain², Dinesh Kumar Yadav¹, Narendra Jakhar¹, Balram Tripathi^{3*}

¹*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India*

²*Department of Physics, School of Basic Sciences, Manipal University Jaipur, Jaipur - 303007, India*

³*Department of Physics, S.S. Jain Subodh PG (Auto.) College Jaipur-302004, India*
[*balramtripathi1181@gmail.com](mailto:balramtripathi1181@gmail.com), 9400670715

Abstract

In this present contribution Calcium phosphate (CaP)/ Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (PHBV)polymer nanocomposites have been fabricated via solution casting method and characterized. These composites are biocompatible in nature so that they used in bone tissue application. CaP has filler or nanofiller of polymer matrix composite. CaP filled polymer matrices are used for fabricate substrate and also used bone regeneration scaffolds. CaP has been dispersed into PHBV polymer into weight ratio 1 to 5%. The X-ray diffraction spectra confirm crystalline phases in CaP/PHBV composites. FT-IR spectra confirm bonding orientation between CaP and PHBV polymer. The SEM images showing homogeneous dispersion of CaP into polymer composites.

E1- 0004

Invitro Therapeutic Activities of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles Impregnated Biocidal Film by Phyto Induced Reduction Method

^{a,b,c} Athul Ravi, ^aNiranjhan. P, ^{a, b} KM Sreekanth, ^{a, b} G. Sivasubramanian, ^dK. M. Sreedhar, ^eAnjali Kaiprathu

^a*Advanced Multifunctional Materials and Analysis Laboratory (AMMALab), School of Engineering, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, India*

^b*Department of Chemistry, School of Physical Sciences, Coimbatore, Amrita Vishwa vidyapeetham, India*

^c*Department of Chemistry, Institute of Science and Technology, Chinmaya Vishwa Vidyapeeth, Onakkoor, Piravom, India*

^d*Department of Chemistry, School of Physical Sciences, Amrita Vishwa vidyapeetham, Amritapuri, Kollam, India*

^e*Graduate School of Advanced Science and Technology, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, 1-1 Asahidai, Nomi, Ishikawa 923-1292, Japan*

Abstract

The wound healing process is very important since it is essential to regaining the integrity and function of broken tissues or organs. One of the primary challenges for wound healing during the pandemic has been delays in seeking medical care from hospitals due to concern about virus exposure. Copper is one of the bioactive nanoparticles that plays a complex role in a variety of cells. It alters the mechanisms of action of numerous cytokines and growth factors, and it essentially contributes in every stage of the healing process for wounds. In this study, *Ixora coccinea* leaf extract was employed as a reducing agent to create Cu nanoparticles in a sustainable manner. Ancient Indian traditional systems used the plant *Ixora coccinea* for its therapeutic properties. Several flavonoids and alkaloids found in the leaf extract are known to possess antibacterial actions against a wide range of bacterial strains. Taking advantage of UV-visible spectroscopy, FTIR, and SEM to analyse the synthesised Cu nanoparticles, it was found that they were stable. Likewise a polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) matrix was made using the synthesized Cu nanoparticles and glutaraldehyde as a cross-linking agent. The PVA-Cu NPs film that was generated will evaluate stability, swelling behaviour, antibacterial activity, and in vitro effectiveness. Findings explain that the PVA-CuNPs film had strong antibacterial action against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*, good stability and negligible swelling behaviour in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). These results show the PVA-CuNPs film's potential as a promising wound healing material that may successfully fight bacterial infections and encourage tissue regeneration. Future applications will be very important for the green synthesis method, as it provides a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to traditional synthesis techniques that rely on harmful chemicals and produce hazardous waste. The PVA-CuNPs film developed in this work has the potential to transform wound healing and open up possibilities for the creation of more long-lasting and efficient wound healing materials.

E1- 0005

Silkbot - Orchestrating Silk Symphony - A comprehensive Approach Towards Silk Production and Enhancement using silk nano materials

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath,
^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College
of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar
College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

Abstract

The project titled "Silkbot - Orchestrating Silk Symphony: A Comprehensive Approach towards Silk Production and Enhancement Using Silk Nano Materials" aims to revolutionize the silk industry by integrating cutting-edge technology with traditional silk production methods. By developing an automated Silkbot system, this project seeks to address critical challenges in the silk production process, from cocoon segregation to optimizing environmental conditions for silkworm growth. This initiative envisions enhancing the quality and quantity of silk output while reducing wastage and disease spread, thus contributing to more sustainable and efficient silk farming practices. Silk production, an age-old industry, is deeply rooted in various regions of the world and plays a significant role in economic growth, especially in countries like India and China. Despite advancements in sericulture, many challenges still hinder optimal silk production, including improper cocoon segregation, widespread diseases, and suboptimal growth conditions for silkworms. The "Silkbot" project aims to overcome these obstacles by employing advanced automated systems that provide a comprehensive, technology-driven solution for silk producers. This project integrates gender-based cocoon segregation, diseased cocoon identification, temperature control, and feeding optimization to improve the overall silk production process and enhance the quality of the silk produced.

E1-0006

Algae-Based Biomolecules for a Sustainable Future in India: Opportunities and Challenges

Abhilasha Choudhary *

¹ *Department of Botany, SBRM Government College Nagaur, India***Abstract**

Over the past decade, algae have emerged as pivotal organisms, increasingly acknowledged for their profound ecological contributions and cutting-edge technological applications, particularly in the development of eco-friendly biomolecules. India's tropical climate and abundant sunlight create ideal conditions for large-scale algae cultivation, with oceans rich in microalgae, diatoms, and dinoflagellates. Of the 30,000 to 40,000 species, only a few are commercially utilized, but more can be explored for environmental, energy, and food security benefits. This review investigates algae-derived natural, carbon neutral biomolecules production and highlighting its scope and challenged in India It also outlines how algae can drive sustainability across sectors such as bio plastics, biofuels, food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals, along with emerging trends in the fashion industry like biobeads and bioleather. By lowering costs and reducing carbon emissions in algal biorefineries, these strategies contribute to a sustainable future. However, obstacles such as the energy-intensive production process and the need for optimized biorefinery pathways impede large-scale commercialization. Moreover, India's algae products market faces challenges, including low consumer awareness, difficulties in ensuring sustainable sourcing, and strict regulatory standards. Competition from conventional products, coupled with the need for continuous innovation to improve taste and versatility, further complicates market expansion.

E1-0007**Investigation of Linear and Nonlinear Optical Properties of Natural dyes**Sreeja Lakshmi.S^a, Hasana Jahan K^b, Chandrasekharan K^c, Jayaram P^d, Sudheesh P^e^{a,d}*MES Ponnani College, Ponnani, Kerala, India*^b*NIT Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala, India***Abstract**

Nonlinear optical (NLO) materials play a vital role in the development of future technologies and industrial applications. However, advancements in this field have been constrained by the limited availability of materials that meet the necessary optical and environmental criteria. This has led to extensive research focused on creating enhanced NLO materials. A significant development has been the discovery of third-order optical nonlinearity in natural materials, which holds great potential for use in photonics and optoelectronics. In this study, natural dyes were obtained from *Ixora coccinea* and red sandalwood using a cold extraction process. The third-order NLO characteristics of these dyes were investigated using the single-beam Z-scan technique with nanosecond laser pulses at a wavelength of 532 nm. The results suggest that these natural dyes show strong potential for application in the development of photonic devices.

E2- 0001

Hall Effects on MHD Convective Flow through Porous Medium past an Infinite Vertical Plate with Soret Effect and Dissipation

K.Subbanna^{a*}, S.Gouse Mohiddin^b, R.Bhuvana Vijaya^c

^aDept. Of Mathematics, Sri Hari Degree College: Autonomous, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India. ^bDept. Of Mathematics, Sri Venkateswara College of Engg and Technology, Chittoor, A.P, India.

^cDept. Of Mathematics, JNTUA College of Engineering Anantapur, Anantapuramu, A.P, India.

Abstract

We have studied the combined effects of MHD mixed convective two dimensional flows of an incompressible and electrically conducting viscous fluid through porous medium past an infinite vertical plate taking Soret, Joules dissipations and Hall effects into account. The non-dimensional equations are then solved analytically using perturbation technique. With the help of graphs, the effects of the various non-dimensional parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration distributions within the boundary layer are examined. Also the effects of the pertinent parameters on the skin-friction coefficient and rates of heat and mass transfer in terms of the Nusselt and Sherwood numbers are computationally discussed.

Keywords - Hall effects, Heat source; Soret number; Porous medium; Joules dissipation; MHD; Chemical reaction.

E2- 0002

Motion of Strong Detonation Waves in Rotating Real GasPushpender Kumar Gangwar^{a*}, Rajesh Kumar Verma^b^a*Department of Physics, Bareilly College, Bareilly-243001, India*^b*Department of Physics, K.S. Saket (P.G.) College, Ayodhya-224123, India***Abstract**

The behavior of real gas behind the strong detonation wave's front is analyzed with the help of Chester-Chisnell-Whitham (CCW) theory. The medium is supposed to be reacting real gas including the solid body rotation. The density of the gas ahead of the imploding detonation front is assumed to be power varying. It is assumed that detonation wave is initially Chapman-Jouguet. The expressions for the detonation velocity and other flow variables are derived. Neglecting the effect of Coriolis forces, the effect of solid body rotation of reacting gas on detonation velocity and other flow variables has been estimated. The variation of detonation velocity, non-dimensional pressure and non-dimensional flow velocity with convergence of detonation front, density parameter, specific heat ratio of gas have been discussed through graphs in details. Finally, it is observed that density parameter, adiabatic index and Alfven Mach number of gas have significant effect on all the flow variables.

E2- 0003**Role of Interaction on The Performance of A Coupled Diffusion Brownian Motor**

Ronald Benjamin*

** Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi 682022, Kerala, India**Heinrich-Heine University, Duesseldorf 40225, Germany***Abstract**

In recent years, noise, usually seen as a hindrance, has been found to have many constructive aspects as well. One area in which noise is seen to play a beneficial role is that of Brownian motors: nano-scale or micro-scale devices which rectify thermal fluctuations in presence of broken symmetry when driven out of equilibrium. While many investigations have been carried out on Brownian motors composed of a single Brownian particle there are comparatively fewer studies regarding the role of interaction between Brownian particles on the performance of the motor. In this work we investigate how coupling between Brownian particles affects the performance of a Brownian motor driven by time-dependent temperature heat bath. We find there exist optimal values of various parameters such as the temperature, coupling constant, number of Brownian particles, asymmetry of the substrate potential at which the performance of the motor reaches a peak.

F1- 0001

The fabrication and characterization of Zinc PhosphateDipa Patel^{a*}, Dr. Sudheer Lingayat^b and Brahmadev Singh^c^a*Dipa Patel: G. N. Khalsa College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India*^b*Dr. Sudheer Lingayat: G. N. Khalsa College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India*^b*Brahmadev Singh: G. N. Khalsa College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

Zinc acetate was treated with phosphoric acid and by using the chemical precipitation method, zinc phosphate particles were obtained. Without using chemical hydrazine, the approach aims to synthesize zinc phosphate in the simplest possible way in terms of particle dimensions. To identify the synthesized substance and reveal the information or materials for which it is designed, several characterization procedures were employed. X-ray Diffraction, Ultraviolet-Visible, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Raman Spectroscopy and Fourier Transform Infrared were utilized to analyze the synthesized particle. The FTIR spectra are used to analyze the stretching and bending frequencies of the molecular functional groups in the material. When using XRD, the morphology of the zinc phosphate particles was identified. The obtained product Zinc (II) Phosphate has well-crystallized particles, as seen in the SEM image. The UV spectrum notifies the different electronic excitation states of Zinc (II) Phosphate. The peaks of the Raman spectra confirm the presence of zinc phosphate, which was prepared using zinc acetate and phosphoric acid in a relatively simple manner.

F1- 0002

Experimental Research on The Efficiency of Photovoltaic Cells for The Conversion and Storage of Solar EnergyRajender Singh¹, Vikram Tak², Sonlata Bargotya³¹Department of Chemistry, Govt Dungar College Bikaner, India²Department of Chemistry, SMPBJ Govt College Sheoganj Sirohi, India³Department of Chemistry, Govt college Tonk, India**Abstract**

The conversion and storage of solar energy was investigated utilizing the Rose Bengal - Oxalic acid - Ceteryl hexadecyl ammonium bromide System in conjunction with the photogalvanic effect and photo galvanic cell. In an aqueous solution, ceteryl hexadecyl ammonium bromide serves as a charge transfer carrier, raised Bengal as a sensitized dye, and oxalic acid as a reductant. 550.0 mV of photo potential and 75.0 μ A of photocurrent were produced, respectively. At its power point, the cell's observed power was 41. 3 μ W. The results showed that the fill factor and conversion efficiency were, respectively, 0.169 and 0.067%. In the dark, the cell performed for 175.0 minutes. Additionally, a photogeneration technique for electricity production has been proposed. The impact of several factors on the electrical output of the cell was studied by plotting a curve between current and voltage.

F1- 0003**Synthesis and Characterization of Zero Valent Iron Nanoparticles**Lokesh Jharbade^a, G. P. Sahu^b^a*Department of Chemistry, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College, Amla, Betul, 460551, M.P., India.*^b*Department of Chemistry, J.H. Govt. P.G. College, Betul-460001, M.P., India***Abstract**

In the present work, nano zero valent iron (nZVI) were synthesized by the method of hydrated ferrous sulphate ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) reduction using sodium borohydride (NaBH_4) as a reducing agent under ambient conditions. Characterization of nZVI was performed using XRD and FTIR. The acquired iron nanoparticles are mainly in zero valent oxidation state. The obtained results were close agreement with other experimental works.

F2- 0002**Fractal Geometry, the Da Vinci of Mathematical Science**

Bhakti Rajvaidya*

** G H Raison College of Engineering, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

This paper presents a unique collection of fractal designs that simulate a diverse range of natural and man-made phenomena, from African and Indian masks to human body, face, and even bacterium structures. Paper demonstrates how these fractal designs can be used as a modern art form, transforming spaces such as homes, offices, and hospitals into calming environments. The intricate patterns and self-similarities of fractals have been shown to have a therapeutic effect, reducing anxiety, depression, and mental fatigue. Some fractal art pieces, inspired by Kundalini and Mandala arts, offer a unique blend of mathematical beauty and cultural significance. By integrating these fractal designs into modern spaces, author provides an innovative solution for promoting mental well-being and serenity. This interdisciplinary work bridges the gap between mathematics, art, and therapy, opening new avenues for the application of fractal geometry in enhancing human experience.

F2- 0002**Applications of Newly Discovered Orthogonal Polynomials in Quantum Theory**Rajesh Kumar Yadav^{a*}, Nisha Kumari^b^a*Department of Physics, SKM University, Dumka, Jharkhand, India*^b*Department of Physics, S. P. College, Dumka, Jharkhand, India***Abstract**

In quantum theory, the solutions of most of the solvable systems are related to the well-known classical orthogonal polynomials namely the Hermite orthogonal polynomials, Laguerre orthogonal polynomials or the Jacobi orthogonal polynomials etc. In this work, listed all the newly discovered orthogonal polynomials (also known as exceptional orthogonal polynomials) with their important properties and discuss their applications in searching of new solvable systems. We further show that the solutions of these solvable potentials can also be written explicitly in terms these exceptional orthogonal polynomials.

Keywords: Solvable system; Classical orthogonal polynomial; Exceptional orthogonal polynomial.

G1- 0001

Effect of Bismuth doping in surface and mechanical properties of BariumNabiya Iqbal^a, Anju Dixit^{a*}, Pramod S Dobal^b^a*Department of Physics, School of Basic Sciences, UIET, CSJM University, Kanpur-208024, India*^b*Department of Physics, VSSD College, Kanpur-208002, India*

*Corresponding author: anjudixit@csjmu.ac.in

Abstract

In the present work the effect of different concentrations of bismuth substitution in barium titanate shall be explored. Bismuth doped Barium Titanate (Bi-doped BaTiO₃) ceramics exhibit interesting mechanical and surface properties due to the incorporation of bismuth ions into the BaTiO₃ crystal lattice. Bi-doped BaTiO₃ ceramics typically show enhanced dielectric properties compared to pure BaTiO₃. This enhancement is due to changes in the crystal structure and the introduction of defects caused by bismuth doping. This paper will relate the dielectric mechanical and surface properties of Bismuth doped Barium Titanate Ceramics. The mechanical strength of Bi-doped BaTiO₃ ceramics can be influenced by the doping level and the grain structure. Higher doping levels or specific doping configurations alter the grain boundaries and mechanical behavior, affecting properties like fracture toughness and hardness. This work will present the dependence on the specific bismuth doping concentration, processing methods, and intended applications of these ceramics.

G1- 0002**Influence of Samarium (Sm), Manganese (Mg) and Chromium (Cr) doping on the Multiferroic properties of Bismuth Ferrite.**Parsoya Pratik^{a*}, P. V. Kanjariya^a^a *Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Marwadi University, Rajkot, 360003, Gujarat, India.***Abstract**

In this article enhancement in multiferroic properties through Sm doping at Bi site and Magnesium (Mg) and Chromium (Cr) co-doping at Fe site of Bismuth Ferrite has been reported. All samples of $\text{Bi}_{0.88}\text{Sm}_{0.12}\text{Fe}_{0.90}\text{Mg}_{0.10-x}\text{Cr}_x$ for $x=0.2, 0.4$ and 0.6 were synthesized using Solid State Reaction method. Rietveld refinement on the data obtained through X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) analysis was utilized to identify the phase formation and structural information. Microstructure of all the synthesized samples was studied using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM). To verify the dielectric nature of all the samples dielectric analysis was carried out with the help of LCR meter. M-H measurement for all the samples was carried out utilizing the Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM). To investigate the influence of doping on ferroelectric properties of synthesized samples P-E loop was obtained using ferroelectric test system. The effect of Cr doping on enhancing the multiferroic properties of Bismuth Ferrite is discussed in this article.

G1- 0003

Room temperature Multiferroicity in Fe, Zr modified BaTiO₃Maneesha Puthiyoth^a and Somaditya Sen^{a*}^a*Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India, 453552***Abstract**

BaTiO₃ (BTO) is a well-known ferroelectric material with tetragonal ($P4mm$) structure. Doping transition metal like Fe in Ti site can impart magnetic ordering in the material and leads to ferromagnetism. However, the incorporation of Fe in Ti site of BTO will lead to paraelectric hexagonal phase ($P6_3/mmc$) which deteriorate the ferroelectricity in BTO. To retrieve the tetragonal phase, Zr can be incorporate along with the Fe in Ti site and retains the ferroelectric ordering with incorporation of magnetic ordering in BTO. This will lead to multiferroicity in the material. Multiferroic material BaTi_{0.94}Fe_{0.03}Zr_{0.03}O₃ (BZFT) has been prepared through Sol-Gel method. XRD analysis reveals the existence of tetragonal and orthorhombic ($Amm2$) structure both are ferroelectric in nature. Raman spectrum does not show any peaks corresponding to hexagonal phase and shows tetragonal structure. SEM indicates the well sintered morphology. Temperature dependent dielectric study shows the ferroelectric to paraelectric phase transition at 85 °C. M-H loop indicate a transition from diamagnetic BTO to antiferromagnetic BZFT with ferroelectric P-E loop. The coexistence of antiferromagnetic ordering with ferroelectric ordering indicates the multiferroicity in this material. The coupling of these ferroic orders can lead to magnetoelectric coupling suitable for various applications in electronic industry.

G1- 0004

Preparation of Tungsten Oxide Doped Borosilicate Glass Adopting Microwave Irradiation for NIR Shielding Application

Nidhi Pathak^{a*}, Ritu Kumari Pilania^a, Charu Lata Dube^a, Kandathil Parambil Sooraj^b,
Mukesh Ranjan^b and Debalaya Sarker^c

^a*School of Nano Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Sector-30,
382030, Gujarat, India.*

^b*FCIPT, Institute for Plasma Research, GIDC, Sector-25, Gandhinagar-382044,
Gujarat, India.*

^c*UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research Indore, Khandwa Road, Indore 452001,
India*

Abstract

The cost-effective borosilicate glass was synthesised for NIR-shielding application. NIR shielding energy saving glass system was prepared by adopting microwave (MW) heating method over conventional resistive heating method. The selected chemical composition was $xWO_3 + (15.86 - x)Na_2O + 1.19CaO + 23.81B_2O_3 + 4.37K_2O + 54.4SiO_2 + 0.3TiO_2$ (where $x=0$ and 1 wt%). The optimized parameters for microwave heating were 2 hr at 1200 °C. The X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV–Vis-NIR and Raman spectroscopy were employed to evaluate the structural and optical properties of tungsten oxide doped borosilicate glass, respectively. X-Ray Photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) confirmed the chemical state of the tungsten in the glass. The doped borosilicate glass (BSG 1M) was found to have good NIR shielding ability ($T_{min} \sim 70\%$ at 1050 nm) with acceptable visible light transmittance ($T_{max} \sim 77\%$ at 550 nm), and hence proposed for applications in NIR-shielding energy-saving windows. The present study emphasizes on tunable NIR-shielding performance of synthesised energy-saving glass. The optimized glass composition can be taken from lab to industrial application and many more endeavors for the manufacturing of energy saving glasses.

Keywords: Near infrared shielding, visible transmittance, Local surface plasmon resonance, Non stoichiometric tungsten oxide, Oxygen vacancies

G1- 0005**Study of Structural and Optical Properties of Sm^{3+} doped Lithium tetraborate glasses**Pendala Sai Dinesh ^{a*} and Y.C. Ratnakaram^a^a*Department of physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India, 517502***Abstract**

This study focuses on optical properties of Sm^{3+} doped different lithium borate glasses. These optical glasses were prepared exploiting the conservative melt-quenching technique. Thermal stability and annealing temperatures were studied for all the glass samples. X-ray diffraction technique is used to examine the amorphous behaviour of glasses. The Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) approach enables the observation of the vibrational band locations exhibited by the host material. The chemical composition of these materials has been absolute by the using Energy-Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS). Optical absorption were employed in optical research. The evaluation process involves determining various spectroscopic parameters from the absorption spectra, Judd-Ofelt (J-O) parameters (Ω_2 , Ω_4 , Ω_6), the nephelauxetic parameters (β) along with bonding parameters (δ).

G1- 0006

Structural, ferroelectric and dielectric properties of BaTiO₃ and Co-doped Ni-Zn ferrite composites

Shubham Saurabh^{*a}, Bhavesh Kumar^a, Ashwani Kumar^b, Saurabh Kumar Srivastava^c,
Amit Kumar Singh^{#d}

^aUniversity Department of Physics, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga-846008, India

^bDepartment of Physics, Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, 751022, India

^cDepartment of Physics, D.B.S. (P.G.) College, Dehradun- 248001, Uttarakhand, India

^dDepartment of Physics, Marwari College, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga -
846004, India

Abstract

We report the synthesis and characterization of BaTiO₃ (BTO) and Co-Doped Ni-Zn Ferrite i.e. Co_{0.2}Ni_{0.4}Zn_{0.4}Fe₂O₄ (CoZnNiFeO) composites. BTO and CoZnNiFeO are ferroelectric and ferromagnetic materials, respectively, and these two are used as precursors for synthesizing the BTO-CoZnNiFeO composite. BTO-CoZnNiFeO composites were synthesized using the conventional solid-state reaction method. The samples were sintered at various sintering temperatures ranging from 1000 °C to 1200°C to study the effect of crystallite size on the properties. X-ray diffraction measurements suggest that BTO and CoZnNiFeO possess tetragonal perovskite and cubic spinel structures, respectively, in all the composite samples. The surface morphology and elemental composition of all the samples were examined using field emission scanning electron microscopy. Wide-range X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy survey spectra were obtained for composite samples, revealing peaks corresponding to various elements like Ba, Ti, Co, Ni, Zn, Fe, and O. Ferroelectric measurements exhibit that the region of the P-E loops increases with the increase of the applied electric field. The losses in P-E loops suggest the low electrical resistive behavior for all the samples. Dielectric measurements indicate the loss remained below one even at high temperatures, suggesting relatively low leakage behavior.

Keywords: Multiferroic, Ferroelectric, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, Dielectric

G1- 0007

Flexible Peroxide-Cured Silicone Rubber Composites: Structural, Morphological, and X-ray Detector Performance AnalysisBhawna^{1*}, Kusum², Kulvinder Singh³ and Alka Garg^{4**}

1. *Baba Mastnath University, Asthal Bohr, Rohtak-124021, Haryana, India*
2. *Baba Mastnath University, Asthal Bohr, Rohtak-124021, Haryana, India*
3. *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India*
4. *Gargi College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India*

****Corresponding author(alka.garg@gargi.du.ac.in)**

Abstract

In this study, a soft and flexible polymer composite of silicone rubber was synthesized by incorporating varying concentrations of a peroxide curing agent using the solution casting method, a cost-effective method at room temperature. The synthesized composites were characterized through Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDAX) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) to determine elemental composition and surface morphology. SEM micrographs revealed a smooth surface with uniformly distributed crystallites, forming a matrix-like arrangement. Additionally, X-ray switching response measurements were recorded at different voltages to evaluate the detector performance of the composite material. It was observed that detector is showing the photo-response but the difference in photocurrent and dark current needs to be enhanced by adding conducting fillers in the matrix of silicone rubber. The results suggest that peroxide concentration significantly influences the structural, morphological, and detector response properties of the silicone rubber composite, offering valuable insights into optimizing curing conditions for enhanced material performance and detector efficiency.

G1- 0008

Electrical properties of $\text{Li}_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Dy}_2\text{W}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{V}_4\text{O}_{30}$ ferroelectric ceramics

Aditya K. Saha*, S. Behera and Piyush R. Dasa

*aCenter of UG & PG Studies (CUPGS), Biju Patnaik University of Technology,
Rourkela, Sundergarh -769015, Odisha, India**bDepartment of Physics, Centurion University of Technology and Management,
Bhubaneswar, 752050, Odisha, India***Abstract**

A polycrystalline ceramic, $\text{Li}_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Dy}_2\text{W}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{V}_4\text{O}_{30}$, was synthesized by a traditional mixed-oxide method at a moderate temperature. The material's growth under the specified conditions was previously confirmed using an X-ray diffraction technique. The frequency-dependent change of the dielectric constant might indicate the prevailing polarization within a specific frequency range of the molecule. Analysis of the materials' electrical properties was conducted using the impedance spectroscopy method. Systematic investigation of impedance and its associated factors indicates that the electrical characteristics of the material are significantly influenced by temperature and are well correlated with their microstructure. Electrical phenomena in the material occur as a result of its bulk properties. Accurate determination of the bulk resistance utilizing complex impedance spectra reveals a negative temperature coefficient of resistance. Increasing temperature shifted the peaks in the loss spectrum towards higher frequencies, showing the relaxation process within the system. An analysis of the complex electric modulus indicates that only the grain effect contributes to the total capacitance. The variation of the imaginary part of the electric modulus with frequency is associated with the short-range mobility of charge carriers. There is great interest in studying ferroelectrics of a new class of tungsten-bronze vanadate structure, $\text{Li}_2\text{Pb}_2\text{Dy}_2\text{W}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{V}_4\text{O}_{30}$, as it has found application in microwave devices and electric tunable devices.

G1- 0009

Synthesization of Sr Doped Mn-Zn Ferrite

Pooja Rani and Rohitash Kumar
NIILM University, Kaithal, Haryana, India

Abstract

In the present study, the synthesization of Sr doped Mn-Zn ferrite with the general formula $\text{Mn}_{0.6-x}\text{Zn}_{0.4}\text{Sr}_x\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ was done by using conventional solid state reaction method. Here, the concentration of Sr at Mn site was of the order of ($x=0.0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20$). The raw oxides powdered chemicals were used of Sigma Aldrich (Mn_2O_3 , SrO , ZnO , Fe_2O_3) and mixed according to their molar ratio. These powdered chemicals were ground by agate mortar-pestle for 8h. The grained samples were calcined at 900°C and sintered at temperature 1260°C . The samples were characterized using an X-ray diffraction (XRD) for the phase investigation. The Sr^{2+} ions substitute for Mn^{2+} within the ferrite structure, introducing lattice distortion due to the larger ionic radius of Sr^{2+} . X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis confirmed the formation of a single-phase spinel structure, with an increase in lattice constant corresponding to the Sr^{2+} concentration.

Keywords: Mn-Zn Ferrite, Sample Synthesization and X-ray diffraction (XRD)

G1- 0010

Structure-dependent electrical properties of $\text{Ba}_2\text{FeNbO}_6$ Anannya Dutta^{a*}, Rajashree Khatua^a, S. K. Patri^a, P. R. Das^b^a*Department of Physics, Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla-768018, Odisha, India*^b*CUPGS, Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela, Sundergarh-769015, Odisha, India***Abstract**

There has been significant interest in lead-free ferroelectric ceramics with double perovskite structures due to their lack of toxicity and interesting electrical characteristics. Double perovskites have evolved into an important class of materials and have the potential to be used in various applications such as transistors, capacitors, sensors, etc. due to their versatile properties. In this study, the double perovskite oxide $\text{Ba}_2\text{FeNbO}_6$ (BFNO) was synthesized and characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM), and Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDX). The XRD pattern was analyzed using Rietveld refinement, yielding a cubic structure with cell parameters $a = b = c = 8.1165\text{\AA}$, unit cell volume $V = 534.7028\text{\AA}^3$, and a calculated density of 6.453 g/cm^3 . The reliability factors such as $R_p = 11.4\%$, $R_{wp} = 15.5\%$, $R_{exp} = 11.8\%$, and $\chi^2 = 1.72$ indicate the proper matching of the experimental data with the modeled data. The average grain size was determined from FESEM and found to be $0.754\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. Impedance and dielectric properties were investigated over a wide range of frequencies and temperatures. The frequency variation dielectric parameters represent the normal behavior of BFNO. The Cole-Cole plot indicates the contribution of grain on the electrical properties of the studied sample. These findings provide insight into the structural and electrical properties of BFNO, contributing to its potential use in advanced electronic and energy storage applications.

Keywords: Double Perovskites, XRD, Complex impedance, Rietveld refinement

G1- 0011

Strong Magneto-dielectric response in $\text{Pb}_{0.8}\text{Nd}_{0.2}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3$ and $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ based bi-phase composite

Gurpreet Singh^{a,b,*}, Harjeet Kaur^c and Anupinder Singh^b

^a*Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University College, Narot Jaimal Singh, Pathankot, Punjab, India-145026.*

^b*Multifunctional Materials Laboratory, Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India-143005*

^c*Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India-143005*

E-mail ID: gsjosan.phy@gmail.com

Abstract

Magneto-dielectric composites $(x)\text{Pb}_{0.8}\text{Nd}_{0.2}(\text{Zr}_{0.52}\text{Ti}_{0.48})\text{O}_3-(1-x)\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ with $x = 0.5, 0.52, 0.54, 0.56, 0.58$ were prepared by solid state reaction method. Structural, microstructural, magnetic, dielectric and magneto-dielectric properties have been explored for all prepared composites. Successful synthesis of bi-phase composites without any impurity phase is established by XRD studies. Microstructural characterization using FESEM reveals uniform and crack free grain growth. Magnetic ordering in all composites with large saturation magnetization (M_s), remanent magnetization (M_r) and coercivity (H_c), is confirmed from M-H hysteresis studies. All composites exhibit large dielectric constant, among which composite with $x = 0.54$ shows best dielectric response. Dielectric constant value for this sample is 24000 in low frequency (100 Hz) and 1800 in high frequency (1 MHz) range. Magneto-dielectric response (MDR) is observed in all prepared composites. Especially, strong magneto-dielectric effect is seen in composites with $x = 0.5$ and 0.52 in low frequency region, which significantly extends in high frequency (>100 KHz) region indicating a coupling between electric and magnetic orders in our composites. Coupling coefficient ' γ ' is calculated for composite samples ($x = 0.5$ and 0.52) exhibiting best MD response.

G1- 0012

Multiferroic Properties of PVDF + (CeFeO₃-PbTiO₃) Composites for Flexible Electronic Applications^aSajan Masih and ^aAnupinder Singh^a*Multifunctional Material laboratory, Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar Punjab, India-143005***Abstract**

Materials with multifunctional properties are important in technological and scientific industries [1]. The importance of flexible electronic materials is increasing for a wide range of advanced technologies including flexible sensors and wearable electronics [2]. This study focused on the multiferroic properties of PVDF+(CeFeO₃-PbTiO₃) composites. The composites aim to utilize the ferroelectric and magnetic properties of CeFeO₃-PbTiO₃ within the flexible and electroactive polymer polyvinylidene fluoride composites (PVDF) for multifunctional material applications. Traditional materials lack flexibility, so making a material flexible is a priority [3]. The structural, electrical, and magnetic properties of filler content have been studied thoroughly, using different weight percentages of CeFeO₃-PbTiO₃. X-ray diffraction has been implemented for structural analysis. The microstructural analysis has been performed using a field effect scanning electron microscope (FESEM). Ferroelectric and dielectric properties have been measured using a PE loop tracer and impedance analyzer, respectively. The magnetic properties have been utilized with a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). These findings suggest that PVDF + (CeFeO₃-PbTiO₃) composites are highly promising for use in energy storage systems, and multifunctional devices where flexibility is crucial. This study contributes to the growing field of polymer-ceramic composites, offering valuable insights into the design of materials with enhanced multiferroic properties for multifunctional applications.

G1- 0013

Structural Characterization, Raman Spectroscopy and FTIR Spectroscopy Studies of Pr^{3+} Doped Tellurium Bismuth Borate Glasses

Pawan Kumar^{a*} and S.S. Meena^b, Menka Meena^c, Nitiksha Sharma^d and Beena Bhatiya^e

^a*Research Scholar: Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India*

^b*Assistant Professor: Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India*

^c*Research Scholar: Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India*

^d*Research Scholar: Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India*

^e*Retired Professor: Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India*

Abstract

A series of undoped and Pr^{3+} doped Tellurium Bismuth Borate glasses with composition $20\text{TeO}_2:(30-X)\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3:50\text{B}_2\text{O}_3:(X)\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$ (Where $X = 0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7$ mol%) have been fabricated via standard melt quenching technique. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns revealed that all fabricated glasses were fully amorphous material. The refractive index, density, optical absorption, FTIR and Raman spectroscopy have been applied to investigate the structural and optical properties. FTIR spectral measurements have been utilized to identify the network vibration of Pr_2O_3 doped Tellurium glasses. FTIR shows B-O stretching (BO_3)-units and symmetrical stretching vibration of Te-O in TeO_4 . Signals in the FTIR mainly observed around 815cm^{-1} - 954cm^{-1} , 1174cm^{-1} - 1180cm^{-1} , 1498cm^{-1} - 1532cm^{-1} , 1765cm^{-1} - 1803cm^{-1} and 2549cm^{-1} - 2672cm^{-1} while Raman scattering peaks are located at 442cm^{-1} , 539cm^{-1} , 767cm^{-1} , 941cm^{-1} and 1024cm^{-1} .

G1- 0014**Synthesis and Spectroscopic Investigations of Rare Earth Pr³⁺ Doped Phosphate Glasses**Menka Meena ^{a*}, S. S. Meena ^b, Pawan Kumar^c, Nitiksha Sharma^d, Beena Bhatia ^e^{a*} Research Scholar, Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) India.^b Assistant Professor, Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) India**Abstract**

This paper reports a new series of glass systems (5-x) P₂O₃:40Li₂O:55B₂O₃:xPr₂O₃ (x=0, 0.3, 0.5, and 0.7 mol%) samples prepared using conventional melt-quenching technique. The X-ray diffraction pattern confirms the amorphous nature of the glass system. The refractive index varies from 1.6621 to 1.6641 as the amount of Pr³⁺ increases. The Raman spectroscopy measurement shows that B-O-P bonds were present in the glasses and a Fourier-transformed infrared (FTIR) spectrometer was used to inspect the structural changes of the glasses. From the absorption studies, the value of the optical band gap E_{opt} has been evaluated. The density parameter, several physical properties, and Urbach energies of Pr³⁺ doped phosphate glasses were calculated. The decrease in optical band gap values and consequently the increase in Urbach's energies confirm the increase in the width of localized states in the band gap.

G1- 0015

Physical, Optical and EPR studies of Magnesium Alumino Borate glasses containing Cu^{2+} ions

Mohamad Raheem Ahmed ^{a,b*}, Ummey Hani ^a, Saba Farheen ^a, Syed Afsheen Fatima ^a,
Sayyad Muskan ^a, Shaik Kareem Ahmmad ^a

a. Muffakham Jah College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad-500034, India.

b. Department of Physics, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

Abstract

In this study, $(30-x) \text{MgO}-x\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-69.5\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-0.5\text{CuO}$ glasses were synthesized using the conventional melt and quench method, and the role of MgO and Al_2O_3 in dictating their physical, optical and EPR studies were investigated. Peak free X-ray diffractograms confirmed the amorphous nature of the glass samples. The decreasing density values of the current glasses suggest structural changes due to the increase in Al_2O_3 content. Al_2O_3 interacts with the glass composition, forming AlO_4 and BO_3 units along with non-bridging oxygens (NBOs). Based on density and molar volume measurements, the oxygen packing density (OPD) and ionic packing densities are calculated. Spectroscopic studies such as optical absorption, EPR were studied to understand the effect of modifier oxide and CuO dopant. From EPR spectra the spin-Hamiltonian parameter were evaluated. The ground state of Cu^{2+} is $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ($^2\text{B}_{1g}$ state) and the site symmetry around Cu^{2+} is tetragonally distorted octahedral. A broad optical absorption band was observed for all the glasses containing Cu^{2+} ions corresponding to the $^2\text{B}_{1g} \rightarrow ^2\text{B}_{2g}$ transition. The optical band gap and Urbach energy values are calculated.

G1- 0016

Effect of Ge additive on the morphological and physical properties of $\text{Se}_{100-x}\text{Ge}_x$ ($x = 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15$ and 20) chalcogenide system.

Anjali^{a,#}, Balbir Singh Patial^{b,*}, Vaishnav Kiran^a and Nagesh Thakur^b

^a*School of Basic and Applied Sciences, Himachal Pradesh Technical University, Hamirpur, 177001, H.P., India.*

^b*Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University Summer Hill Shimla, 171 005, H.P. India.*

* Corresponding author: bspatal@gmail.com

[#]email: atshpu12@gmail.com

Abstract

Ge additive chalcogenide materials have become more prevalent in contemporary optoelectronics. The present study utilizes the melt-quenching process for preparing Se-Ge chalcogenide glasses. For the examined system, submicron structural and physical characteristics are examined and described. X-ray diffraction spectra show no characteristic peaks, this indicates that the glassy compositions under investigation are amorphous. A further confirmation of the amorphous nature is provided by SEM. The physical properties of the compositions under examination namely average coordination number ($\langle r \rangle$), mean bond energy ($\langle E \rangle$), cross linking density (X), lone-pair electrons (L), fraction of floppy modes (f), constraints (N_c), electronegativity (χ), cohesive energy (CE), glass transition temperature (T_g) and heat of atomization (H_s) have been deduced in regard to the influence of Ge content. The mean bond energy has been derived from the chemical bond ordering model, whereas the chemical bond approach (CBA) is utilized for calculating the cohesive energy. The band gap of the investigated system has been calculated theoretically by Shimakawa's relation and the deduced results are analyzed through cohesive energy, electro-negativity and average single bond energy. A correlation has been found between the mean coordination number and various estimated physical parameters.

G1- 0017

Microwave hybrid sintering of $\text{K}_{0.47}\text{Na}_{0.47}\text{Li}_{0.06}\text{NbO}_3 + \text{ZnO}$ ceramics and studies of structural, electrical and piezoelectrical properties

Mamata Maisnam^a and Huidrom Surjalata Devi^a

^b*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Manipur, Langol- 795004, Manipur, India.*

*Corresponding author e-mail: mmaisnam.nitm@gmail.com

Abstract

The $\text{Na}_{0.47}\text{K}_{0.47}\text{Li}_{0.06}\text{NbO}_3 + (x)\text{ZnO}$ ceramics where $x = (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0)$ wt% were prepared by ceramic route and sintered by microwave hybrid technique. The ceramics were calcined at 850°C for 3h and sintered 1000°C for 20 min. X-ray diffraction (XRD) studied the structural properties and confirmed the formation of tetragonal perovskite phase in all the prepared samples. It is found that crystallite size increased, density improved and hence porosity reduced with addition of ZnO. Scanning electron microscopy revealed the microstructural characteristics development of the niobate ceramics with varying concentration of ZnO. Addition of ZnO in $\text{Na}_{0.47}\text{K}_{0.47}\text{Li}_{0.06}\text{NbO}_3$ ceramics and sintered by microwave hybrid technique have shown improvement in grain growth, density, dielectric constant, ac conductivity as well as piezoelectric property. The frequency variation of electrical properties such as dielectric constant, dielectric loss, a. c. conductivity found a dispersive behavior. PE loop traced out of the samples showed ferroelectric behavior with maximum remanance obtained at 1wt% of ZnO addition and piezoelectric properties d_{33} for this ceramic showed the highest value. The energy storage properties of the prepared samples were systematically investigated and sample with 1 wt% ZnO showed the highest value. The results obtained out of the various investigations have been discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Sodium potassium niobate (KNN), ZnO, Microwave hybrid sintering, XRD, SEM Electrical properties

G1- 0018

Microwave Dielectric properties of Combustion synthesized RAIO_3 (R=Gd, Nd, Sm, Pr and Dy)

SAJI S K*

Government Polytechnic College, Attingal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India

Abstract

The study of superconducting substrate materials is critical in materials science. Significant efforts are being made to create substrate materials for high-temperature superconductors. Dielectric materials with high-quality factors are being used as superconducting substrate materials and as dielectric resonators due to their ability to filter frequencies selectively. The quality factor of dielectric resonators determines their frequency selectivity. To achieve significant size reduction and stability of resonators, it is essential to have a high-quality factor, high relative permittivity, and low-temperature coefficient of resonant frequency.

In the present work, a modified combustion technique synthesized RAIO_3 (R=Gd, Nd, Sm, Pr, and Dy) perovskites, and the microwave dielectric properties were analyzed using the standard resonant method. We measured sintered specimens using an X-band scalar network analyzer (Aeroflex). The permittivity was determined using the Hakki-Coleman method, identifying the TM_{010} mode with an in-house post-resonator test fixture. Dielectric loss and quality factor were evaluated using the cavity-loaded method with TE_{018} mode. We assessed thermal drift by thermally treating the sample-loaded test fixture in a temperature-controlled chamber (hot and cold). We recorded frequency variations and calculated the temperature coefficient of resonant frequency (τ_f) using the TM_{010} mode over 300°C to 900°C . The temperature coefficient of resonant frequency (τ_f) was also estimated. Materials must have a minimal temperature coefficient of resonant frequency (τ_f), ideally below $\pm 10 \text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$, to be used as dielectric resonators. However, the rare-earth aluminates studied in this research show significantly negative τ_f values. To use these materials as dielectric resonators, their τ_f needs to be adjusted. Fortunately, the substantial negative τ_f observed in these compounds is not a significant issue.

G1- 0019

High-Efficiency Microwave Absorbing Materials for Enhanced Stealth Capabilities

Vijayeta Pal,^{a*} and Akhilesh Kumar Singh^a

^aSchool of Materials Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

Abstract

In recent time, Stealth technology has become crucial focus in Defence and aviation sectors. Developing cutting-edge absorber materials plays a key role in enhancing stealth by absorbing electromagnetic waves, reducing radar cross-sections, and making objects less detectable. In this study, we have synthesized a multi-layered composite structure by high energy ball milling technique, exhibiting a room-temperature cubic structure. The present analysis was further supported by Raman spectra. The advanced multi-layered composite structure makes reflection and scattering as low as possible. In addition, the work describes lightweight flexible absorber systems that can fit onto a wide range of platforms without loss of aerodynamic performance. Besides, this material system is designed for long-term thermal stability and environmental durability. The reflection loss (RL) of the developed absorber systems demonstrates superior microwave absorption performance. Our experimental results indicate that these absorber systems have the potential to serve as effective microwave absorbers, offering strong absorption, wide bandwidth, a thin profile, and minimal filler content.

G1- 0020

Magnetic Spring Exchange Coupling between Barium Hexaferrite and Nickel Ferrite Flexible Thick Films with PVDF as Polymer Matrix

Rayapu Venkata Krishnaiah^{a,b*}, Aley Raja Sekhar^c, N. O. Gopal^a, K. Samba Siva Rao^d,
Adiraj Srinivas^d

^a*VikramaSimhapuri University- Kakutur, Nellore- India-524320*

^b*SUVR& SR Government Polytechnic for women, Ethamukkala, Andhra Pradesh, India-523280*

^c*University College of Engineering, Science and Technology, JNTU – Hyderabad, India-500085.*

^d*Advanced Magnetics Group, Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad 500058, India.*

**Corresponding Author's Mail ID: rvkdrdo@gmail.com*

Abstract

Ferrites, which are ceramic compounds consisting of iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) mixed with other metal oxides, exhibit a variety of magnetic properties. In particular, ferrites such as barium hexaferrite ($\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$) and nickel ferrite (NiFe_2O_4) are often commonly used in composite materials where there is an interaction between hard and soft magnetic phases. In the present study, we fabricated highly flexible, free-standing thick film tapes of $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and NiFe_2O_4 with PVDF as the polymer matrix by the tape casting method. To confirm the phase formation of the final products, $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and NiFe_2O_4 thick films were characterized by X-ray diffraction. To produce the three-layer laminates, they were stacked and carefully pressed together at 50 - 60 °C to form a three-layer laminate of hard-soft-hard and soft-hard-soft phases. Both in-plane and out-of-plane MH hysteresis loops of hard-soft-hard (HSH) and soft-hard-soft (SHS) three-layer tapes were recorded using a VSM. The hysteresis loop is characterized by a narrowed middle section, which confirms the low exchange coupling between the layers. The coercivity values were higher ($H_{c\perp}=1425$ Oe, $H_{c\parallel}=1078$ Oe) in out-of-plane MH loops. However, the remanent and saturation values ($M_{r\parallel}=13.79$ emu/g, $M_{r\perp}= 11.06$ emu/g, and $M_{s\parallel}=38.34$ emu/g, $M_{s\perp}= 33.47$ emu/g) are higher in the in-plane MH loops. Higher magnetic properties were observed in the three layer - HSH stacked laminates than in SHS. The magnetic stability of the tapes makes them suitable for advanced magnetic and magnetoelectric applications.

G1- 0021

Comprehensive Analysis of Telluroborate Glasses doped with Nd³⁺ rare earthions: Exploring the Thermal, Structural, Optical and Physical Characteristics

Nitiksha Sharmaa*, Samay Singh Meenab and Beena Bhatia^c

^{a,b,c}*Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Rajasthan, Pin Code – 342005, Rajasthan, India*

Abstract

In the present study, Nd³⁺ rare earth ion-doped telluroborate glass samples were synthesized using melt quenching techniques. The samples were characterized through various techniques, including XRD, TGA, FTIR, Raman, Optical absorption, photoluminescence, and decay curve analysis. All samples exhibited an amorphous nature in the XRD spectra. The TGA thermograms revealed the thermal behavior, while FTIR and Raman spectroscopy confirmed the coexistence of trigonal BO₃ and tetrahedral BO₄ units. The optical absorption spectra were recorded at room temperature in wavelength range 180 nm to 1000 nm. The near infrared emission spectra recorded with 808nm laser diode excitation for different concentrations of Nd³⁺ ions and the emission for the 4F_{3/2} → 4I_{11/2} transition at 1060 nm found to be high intense. Judd-Ofelt intensity parameters were determined and spectroscopic parameters were calculated. The study investigated the impact of Nd₂O₃ concentration on physical parameters. Results showed an increase in density, molar volume and refractive index with higher Nd₂O₃ concentration, leading to more non-bridging oxygen in the glass matrix. In conclusion, this study provides insights into the potential applications of Nd³⁺ doped telluroborate glass in advanced optical and photonic devices, contributing to the field of glass science and materials engineering.

Keywords – TGA, FTIR, Raman, Optical properties and Judd-Ofelt intensity parameters.

G1- 0022

Structural and Optical Properties of Rare Earth (Gd) Doped Co-Mg Ferrite Nanoparticles

Priyanka Meena¹, Arvind Kumar¹, Amit Kumar²

Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India-302004

Abstract

Nanocrystalline Gd³⁺-doped Co–Mg ferrite nanoparticles with the chemical formula Co_{0.5}Mg_{0.5}Fe_{2–x}Gd_xO₄ (x = 0.0 to 0.10, in step size of 0.02) were prepared via sol-gel self-ignition route. The impact of Gd³⁺ ion doping on structural, electronic, and magnetic properties of Co- Mg ferrites has been studied. Rietveld refinement of X-ray diffraction (XRD) results confirmed the formation of single-phase, highly crystalline cubic spinel structure in the space group Fd₃□ m with crystalline size in the range of 20-80 nm. The Fourier transform infrared rays (FTIR) spectrum shows that the samples have a broad range of chemical interactions. UV-Vis absorbance results show that the band gap energy of Co_{0.5}Mg_{0.5}Fe₂O₄ nanoparticles decreases with increasing Gd³⁺ ion doping.

Keywords Co_{0.5}Mg_{0.5}Fe_{2–x}Gd_xO₄, Nanoferrites, XRD, Rietveld refinement, FTIR, UV-VIS.

G1- 0023

Giant energy-storage density with ultrahigh efficiency in lead-free 0.94NaBiTiO₃-0.06BaTiO₃ Bulk ceramics

T.V. Narmada ^{a,b*}, D. Zarena^c^aJawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur, Ananthapuramu, AP., India^bDepartment of Physics, Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru-521356, AP, India^cDepartment of Physics, JNTUA College of Engineering, Ananthapuramu-515002, AP, India

Corresponding author: zareenajntua@gmail.com

Abstract

Lead free polar materials/electro ceramics received tremendous attention now a days due to its wide range of applications in current generation of electronic industries. This polar material especially, in energy applications shows the path breaking identity because of its structural and electrical improvement by modifying the fingerprint ABO₃ perovskite structures. The present report focuses to address the above affirmations with help of lead free NaBiTiO₃-BaTiO₃. Here, the structural existing of this specimen address with help of structural refinement with quantitative phase contribution. The giant energy-storage density $W_{\text{rec}} \approx 2.34 \text{ J.cm}^{-3}$, high efficiency $\eta \approx 93\%$ and excellent thermal stability. The substitution of rare earths facilitates the refine grain growth dielectric strength and increases the resistivity of NaBiTiO₃-BaTiO₃. The current work provides a new solution to successfully design next-generation pulsed power capacitors by fully utilizing relaxor ferroelectrics in energy-storage efficiency and thermal stability.

G1- 0024

Cr₂O₃-Al₂O₃ Binary Thin Films: A Study on Enhanced Electrochromic PropertiesS. Ponmudi^{a,*}, R. Sivakumar^{b,*} and C. Sanjeeviraja^c^a*Department of Physics, Alagappa Chettiar Government College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India*^b*Department of Physics, Directorate of Distance Education, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India*^c*Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Alagappa Chettiar Government College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India***Abstract**

In recent years, electrochromic devices based on metal oxides have emerged as promising candidates for smart windows in energy-efficient buildings, variable-reflective mirrors, information displays, and other cutting-edge applications. Electrochromic smart windows (ESWs) automatically modify their transparency in response to environmental conditions, controlling how much solar energy enters the building. This helps create a comfortable indoor atmosphere by managing light and heat levels. Numerous transition metal oxides are known to exhibit electrochromism. Among them, chromium oxide (Cr₂O₃) is one of the important but less-studied oxides. Despite its potential in electrochromic applications, Cr₂O₃ has not received as much attention as more widely used materials like tungsten oxide (WO₃), which offers stronger optical contrast, faster switching speeds, and superior overall electrochromic performance. To enhance the electrochromic (EC) performance of Cr₂O₃, we developed an indigenous high-purity sputtering target from equally mixed powders of Cr₂O₃ and Al₂O₃. Using this target, thin films were deposited via the RF magnetron sputtering technique onto fluorine-doped tin oxide (FTO) coated substrates, applying varying RF powers of 100, 200, and 300 W. Interestingly, the thin films produced from this Cr₂O₃-Al₂O₃ binary system demonstrated significantly improved optical modulation, faster switching response times, and enhanced cycling stability. As a result, electrochromic devices based on this Cr₂O₃-Al₂O₃ combination are more suitable for practical applications such as smart windows, where high durability, energy efficiency, and excellent performance are critical.

G1-0025

Comparative Study on the Mechanical and Tribological Behavior of Aluminum 6061 and Al 5083 Composites Reinforced with SiC, Co, Cu, and Ni Particulates

Sanjay Bairwa, Monu Gupta, Nikhil Sharma and Trivendra Kumar Sharma

*"Swami keshvanand Institute of Technology Management and Gramothan, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

This study compares the mechanical characterization of Al6061 and Al5083 alloys when reinforced with various particulates, specifically silicon carbide (SiC), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), and nickel (Ni). Both alloys are widely utilized in automotive and aerospace applications, but they exhibit distinct characteristics that influence their performance in composite form. Aluminum 6061 is known for its good corrosion resistance, weldability, and moderate to high strength, making it suitable for structural applications. In contrast, Al 5083 is a high magnesium alloy renowned for its excellent weldability and resistance to marine environments, though it typically has lower wear resistance compared to 6061. This research investigates the effects of particulate reinforcement on the mechanical properties, such as hardness, tensile strength, and impact resistance, as well as the tribological behavior of the composites under different wear conditions, including sliding wear and air erosion. Experimental results demonstrate that the addition of 3% wt of SiC and Co significantly enhances the mechanical properties of aluminum 6061-based MMCs, yielding increased hardness and tensile strength. Meanwhile, the Al 5083-based composites exhibit improved hardness with the incorporation of copper and nickel, with optimal performance noted at 3% wt of Ni and Cu. However, the ultimate tensile strength and flexural strength were found to be highest in the Al 5083 composite with 0% wt of Ni and 3% wt of Cu. Overall, this comparative analysis reveals that while both aluminum alloys benefit from particulate reinforcement, their differing base properties lead to distinct performance outcomes in composite form. Understanding these differences is crucial for selecting appropriate materials for specific applications in demanding environments.

Keywords: Aluminium, Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Silicon Carbide, Metal Matrix Composites.

G1-0026

Advancing Luminescent Capabilities and Achieving Efficient Multicoloured and Controllable White Photo luminescence through Erbium and Holmium ions Doping in Yttrium Alumina Bismuth boro Silicate Glasses

Tadiboyina Srikanth
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra pradesh, India

Abstract

This research examines the emission properties of Erbium (Er^{3+}) and Holmium (Ho^{3+}) ions from Yttrium Alumina Bismuth boro Silicate glasses (YAlBiBSi) in the near UV and visible regions, with the aim of furthering high-performance optical systems. A primary issue that is tackled is the enlargement of the color gamut of the display, which is complicated by the need to individually adjust the proportions of light emitted at different wavelengths. To circumvent this, the research incorporates Er^{3+} and Ho^{3+} ions into the YAlBiBSi matrix via a doping process, which generates variegated emissions with a narrow full width at half-maximum and high Photo luminescence quantum yields (PLQYs). It is important to note that the blue emission, which extends 450-480 nm, belongs to holmium. On the other hand, the narrowband green (530-552nm) and red (622-655nm) emissions primarily stem from Ho^{3+} and Er^{3+} ions, respectively. It is emphasized that efficient energy transfer between numerous luminescent centers is a crucial element in producing such tunable and efficient emissions. The systematic modulation of emission color is achieved by the study through control of the RE^{3+} doping level. Specifically, adjustable white-light emission is achieved between 10308 K (0.276, 0.285) and 4610 K (0.348, 0.301). The outcomes not only serve as a source of inspiration for material development but also highlight the considerable potential of these glasses in various fields—including sealants, nuclear waste immobilization, optoelectronics, solar energy technologies, softening temperature, chemical resistance, low thermal expansion, dispersion, and mechanical strength as a result of their exceptional properties.

G2- 0001

Integrating Remote Sensing and Field Survey for Vegetation Classification Based on Chlorophyll Content Using NDVI and Random Forest TechniquesVishal Shirsat^{a*}, Sanjay Tupe^b and Shafiyoddin Sayyad^c^a*J.E.S. College, Jalna, Maharashtra, India*^b*Kalika Devi Mahavidyalay Shirur Kasar, Beed, Maharashtra, India*^c*Miliya college, Beed, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

Vegetation classification based on chlorophyll content provides critical insights into plant health and ecosystem sustainability. This study combined satellite-based analysis and field survey data to classify vegetation around the region at latitude 19.00445 and longitude 75.376804. Sentinel-2 satellite imagery from the European Space Agency was processed using SNAP software to calculate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), an established indicator of vegetation health. The NDVI values were used to classify vegetation based on its chlorophyll content. Concurrently, a field survey was conducted to collect crop samples from the same location. Chlorophyll content was measured in the laboratory for the collected samples to validate the NDVI-derived classifications. A Random Forest classification technique was applied to the processed imagery for detailed vegetation mapping. This integrated approach of remote sensing data and ground truth analysis enabled accurate classification of vegetation types based on their chlorophyll content. The study demonstrates the effectiveness of using SNAP software and NDVI analysis for monitoring vegetation health and offers a scalable method for assessing large agricultural areas. The results have significant implications for improving agricultural practices, monitoring ecosystem changes, and optimizing land use management.

G2- 0002

Investigating Newton's Law of Cooling for Fluids and Granular Solids: A Regression-Based Model Fitting Approach

Aman Razdan, Shubham Khati, Pragati Ashdhir and Amit Tanwar
Department of Physics, Hindu College, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007, India

Abstract

Cooling of a fluid in a laboratory set-up follows the Newtonian cooling mechanism having exponential decay as the signature curve. The given curve models the cooling process as a single order exponential decay. In the present study, we investigate the cooling rates of fluids commonly encountered in daily life, such as water, milk, mustard oil and of granular solids like sand. MAX6675 module with K-type thermocouple interfaced with Arduino is used for acquisition of temperature data. Computational approach used to model the experimental data utilizes the techniques of **curve fitting**, **data splitting (training and validation sets)**, and **residual error analysis**. The given data set in each case is divided into two parts with 80% of data being used for training the model and the rest 20% for validating it. Residuals are computed and analyzed to assess the quality of the fit and identify any systematic patterns that might indicate overfitting or underfitting. By comparing the training and validation errors, the generalizability of the model is evaluated. Our results indicate that a double exponential decay model provides a better fit with lower values of residual errors in all cases, thereby, capturing the nuances of the cooling process more accurately. The study highlights the role of data visualization and residual analysis in refining the model and ensuring the fidelity of the fitted parameters, the respective cooling rates in each case. This methodology offers a robust framework for analyzing thermal processes and can be extended to other experimental setups involving heat transfer.

G2- 0003

DNA Bases Interaction with Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons as Finite Size Model of Graphene

Amarjeet Yadav* and Anjali Singh

*Department of Physics, Siddharth University, Kapilvastu, Siddharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, 272202, INDIA***Abstract**

DNA bases (adenine, guanine, cytosine and thymine) and base pairs interaction with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as finite size models of graphene were investigated theoretically using the Density Functional Theory (DFT). The finite size PAHs were optimized in a plane as finite size models of graphene. All the bases and base pairs were studied with finite size PAH at the B3LYP, B98 and MPW1PW91 functionals of DFT along with the 6-31G(d,p) basis set. To find the more feasible reaction sites, binding energies were calculated at all the mentioned level of theory. The calculated binding energies reveal that edges of PAHs are more feasible for reactions.

Keywords: Graphene, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, DNA bases and base pairs, Electron density

G2- 0004

Strain Induced Alterations in the Thermoelectric Properties and Room Temperature Thermal Expansion Behaviour of 2D SiH and GeH Monolayers: an account from First-Principles DFT and Molecular Dynamics Calculations

Rati Ray Banik, Swarup Ghosh and Joydeep Chowdhury
Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Abstract

The present study is focused to understand the strain driven modulations in thermoelectric properties and room temperature thermal expansion behaviour of 2D SiH and GeH monolayers from first-principles DFT and molecular dynamics calculations [1]. Electronic band structures and the associated thermoelectric properties of the compounds under ambient and external strains have been explored in terms of Seebeck coefficients, electrical conductivities, power factors and electronic thermal conductivities. The phonon dispersion relations have been investigated to estimate the lattice thermal conductivities (κ_l) of the systems. The Grüneisen parameter (γ) is also calculated to consider the phonon anharmonicity of the systems. It is found that γ varies over a wide range between its positive and negative channels and the negative γ represent the negative thermal expansion (NTE) behaviors of the monolayers. Closer observations on the temperature dependent lattice parameters and linear thermal expansion coefficients of the systems suggest close involvements of the crystallographic “a (= b)” axis towards their NTE behaviours. The thermoelectric figure of merits (ZT) of SiH and GeH monolayers under ambient and external strains have been explored from the collective effects of the aforementioned parameters. Estimations of κ_l and ZT further reveal that both SiH and GeH monolayers show minimum κ_l (0.55 and 0.69 $\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$) and maximum ZT (1.26 and 0.81) at -2% compressive strain. This study will be helpful in exploring the strain induced responses of SiH and GeH compounds which in turn may bear potential applications in clean and global energy conservation, aerospace engineering, thermal-expansion compensators and high-precision devices.

G2- 0005

Optimization of Link Distance and Receiver Parameters for Efficient Underwater Communication Using Monte-Carlo Simulation

P Lal Bahadur Shastree, Aryan Jain, Bharat Lal Meena, Kanchan Gehlot
Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India

Abstract

In this paper, the propagation of a 532nm Gaussian laser beam with ± 6 mrad divergence in various underwater environments, specifically pure sea, Clear Ocean, and coastal water is analyzed using Monte Carlo simulations. The spatial distribution of the laser beam is investigated at different link distances to find the design of efficient underwater communication systems. Results indicate that a tailored approach to system design is crucial for optimal performance. Specifically, it is essential to minimize the divergence angle of the light source, and determine optimum link distance and receiver diameter for any specific type of water. For instance, our simulations show that for a 50m transmission distance in pure sea and clear ocean water, a receiver diameter of 0.6m is optimal, while coastal water limits link distance to 30-40m, requiring adjusted system parameters. Moreover, our findings provide valuable insights into the allowable deviation from line-of-sight configuration, enabling the quantification of detector misalignment tolerance. This knowledge facilitates the design of robust underwater communication systems that can accommodate spatial variability and movement. Our research highlights the importance of balancing light source characteristics, link distance, and receiver design to minimize signal loss and maximize system performance, ultimately contributing to the development of more efficient and reliable underwater communication systems.

G2-0006

Surface plasmon resonance biosensor for identification of Breast cancer under optimum radiation damping condition

Anuradha Mishra^a, Sudhir Shukla^b, Sapana Yadav^a, Adarsh Chandra Mishra^a, Pooja Lohia^b, D.K. Dwivedi^a

^a*Photonics and Photovoltaic Research Lab (PPRL)*

Department of Physics and Material Science

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^b*Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering*

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

Abstract

Over the last few decades SPR-Surface Plasmon Resonance based sensors have advanced applications in chemical sensing, material characterization and biosensing. Cancer is a type of chronological disease detection of which at an early stage is challenging task. Breast cancer is the most life-threatening disease among women which is about 2 million surveyed in 2020, so detection of which becomes quite important at starting phase. In this a hybrid design and simulation-based analysis of SPR biosensor for breast cancer Detection is being implemented. The designed sensor structure consists of (CaF₂ prism/Ag /Si₃N₄/AM) at a wavelength of 1000 nm. Silicon nitride (Si₃ N₄) is a rather costly material, but in applications where it may surpass commonly used materials with long life and very dependable low maintenance operation, its performance to cost benefit ratio is good. Using 2D simulation technique, the figure-of-merit (FOM) of the sensor is optimized by simultaneously varying the thickness of Ag layer (d_M) and Si₃N₄ layer (d_A) under optimum radiation damping (ORD). An optimized FOM as high as 3670 RIU⁻¹ (at $d_M = 32.6$ nm) has been achieved corresponding to $d_A = 3.3$ nm. At ORD, the corresponding power loss ratio (PLR) is as high as 4.078. The proposed application of Si₃N₄ in a plasmonic sensor utilized under ORD conditions significantly improves sensing performance and has been investigated as the most effective method for detecting breast cancer. As this material has its advantage of large refractive index and transparent behaviour in nearby infrared region.

H1- 0001

Investigating the Interaction between Cyclo[12]carbon and Graphene Quantum Dot: A First-Principles Study

Ashvin Kanzariya¹, Shardul Vadalkar², L.K. Saini¹ and Prafulla K. Jha^{*2}

¹*Department of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat, India - 395007*

²*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India - 390002*

*Corresponding author email: prafullaj@yahoo.com

Abstract

In this investigation, we explore the interaction between Cyclo[12]carbon (C₁₂) and Coronene Graphene Quantum Dot (C₂₄H₁₂), two zero-dimensional carbon-based nanomaterials characterized by their unique structural and electronic properties. Our study consists of an in-depth analysis of their structural, electronic, and spectroscopic properties to determine the nature of their interaction. The final separation between the C₁₂ nanocluster and Coronene GQD is found to be 3.38 Å, indicative of the close proximity. Importantly, minimal alterations in bond length and bond angle signify a van der Waals interaction. Furthermore, the negative formation energy and the all positive frequencies in the IR spectra provide compelling evidence for the stability of the newly formed complex. This underscores the thermodynamic favorability of this complexation through the interaction between C₁₂ and GQD, highlighting their potential for various applications in nanotechnology and materials science.

Keywords: Cyclo [12] carbon, Graphene Quantum Dot, Density Functional Theory; Interaction Mechanism.

H1- 0002

Study on structural, magnetic, and thermoelectric properties of $\text{Fe}_{2+x}\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Ti}$ ($x=0, 0.25, \text{ and } 0.5$) based intermetallics: A first principles DFT study

Shabeer Ali P^{a,c}, Manoj Raama Varma^b and KN Narayanan Unni^{b,c}

^a *Centre for Sustainable Energy Technologies, CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Industrial Estate, P.O., Thiruvananthapuram, 695019, India.*

^b *Materials Science and Technology Division, CSIR- National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Industrial Estate, P.O., Thiruvananthapuram, 695019, India.*

^c *Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad, 201002, India.*

Abstract

The structural, electronic, thermoelectric, and magnetic properties of the series of Heusler alloys Fe_2NiTi and its $\text{Fe}_{2+x}\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Ti}$ ($x=0.25, 0.5$) have been investigated theoretically. Here, we primarily concentrate on the thermoelectric characteristics and magnetic properties of this new class of Heusler compounds, known as all-3d Heusler alloys. A2BTi type alloys of Fe_2NiTi and its Fe (Iron) excess in Ni (Nickel) sites like $\text{Fe}_{2+x}\text{Ni}_{1-x}\text{Ti}$ ($x=0.25, 0.5$) were studied using Density Functional Theory (DFT) and predicted the electronic structure and thermoelectric properties. The first principles calculations are based on the full potential linearized augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method implemented in the WIEN2k code. The electronic structure shows the material is metallic. DFT studies using Wien2k show a magnetic moment of 3.84 μ_B , 9.03 μ_B , and 17.2 μ_B , (this is too high, and some mistake is there. Make it per formula unit) respectively, highlighting the increase in the magnetic moment with Fe addition. The Seebeck coefficient (S) is found to increase and the thermoelectric power factor is found to decrease with Fe addition on the Ni sites due to the increase in thermal (κ) and electrical conductivities (σ).

H1- 0003

Preparation of 4-Hydroxy-3-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl) (2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-2H-chromen-2-one molecule: Structural, Optical and Thermal studies using DFT

Venugopala N, Sucheta M, Renuka C G*, B N Meera

Department of Physics, Jnanabharathi, Bangalore University, Bengaluru 560056.

Abstract

In this report, a facile and efficient protocol has been followed for the synthesis of novel 4-Hydroxy-3-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)(2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl)-2H-chromen-2-one via a one pot reaction of aryl aldehydes with 4-hydroxycoumarin and in the presence of ethanol at 80°C. The synthesized molecule is being further tested for structural confirmation with nuclear magnetic resonance and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopic technique. From the obtained result of ¹H NMR spectroscopy it has been confirmed that the synthesized molecule is stable with ten electron signal. The optical absorption measurement was carried out using density functional studies in order to determine the optical property of the synthesized molecule such as the bandgap and molar extinction coefficient. Further the bond angles and bond lengths of the molecule. The theoretical calculated conceptual DFT descriptors of complexes of the titled molecule has been estimated. From over all outcomes the molecule exhibited a considerable result in order to derive the optical device application.

Keywords: Synthesis, Aldehydes, Structure.

H1- 0004**Optoelectronic Properties of Homo-bilayer of YBiSe₃: A First-principles Study**Riddhi Desai ^{a*}, Yashasvi Naik^a, Disha Mehta^a and P.B.Thakor^a^a*Department of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, 395007, India***Abstract**

In this work, the van der Waals (vdW) homo-bilayer of YBiSe₃ is constructed. The YBiSe₃ homo-bilayer shows honey-comb stable structure with semiconducting behavior. This homo-bilayer was studied using GGA-PBE and hybrid HSE06 functional. It shows semiconductor behavior with band gap of 0.62 eV from PBE functional. The negative cohesive energy of bilayer confirms the energetic stability. The partial density of states (PDOS) has been calculated for YBiSe₃ homo-bilayer to gain the insight into the orbital contribution. The absorption spectrum indicates extensive coverage in electromagnetic spectrum. Absorption is observed in visible and UV region, and small absorption is observed in IR region. This confirms its effectiveness in nano-optoelectronic devices and its applications.

H1- 0005**Sc₂CF₂ MXene as a Promising Material for Formaldehyde Storage**Nidhi Modi^{a*}, Yashasvi Naik^b, Riddhi Desai^b, D.B. Shah^a, P.B. Thakor^b^aDepartment of Physics, Sir P.T. Sarvajani College of Science, Surat, Gujarat, India.^bDepartment of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, India.**Abstract**

Formaldehyde (HCHO) is a colorless gas with a strong odor that poses significant health risks to humans. Considerable efforts have been invested in minimizing the concentration of gaseous formaldehyde in indoor environments. This study predicts F-terminated 2D MXene monolayer; Sc₂CF₂ as an effective adsorbent of formaldehyde using the Density Functional Theory. The Sc₂CF₂ monolayer is a suitable candidate for the effective adsorption of HCHO, showing an adsorption energy of 0.40 eV per molecule and the highest adsorption energy achieved for possible maximum HCHO adsorption on the monolayer is 0.65 eV. This moderate adsorption energy suggests that Sc₂CF₂ is a suitable material for removing formaldehyde from indoor air. To determine the adsorption stability at room temperature, an Ab-initio Molecular Dynamics simulation has been performed, which confirms the stability of adsorption at 300 K. Moreover, high adsorption capacity is predicted for the Sc₂CF₂ adsorbent.

H1- 0006

Ag Functionalized GaAlTe₂ Monolayer as a Promising Gas Sensor for Detecting Asphyxiating GasesDisha Mehta^{a*}, Yashasvi Naik^a, Nidhi Modi^b, P. B. Thakor^a^a*Department of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, 395007, India.*^b*Department of Physics, Sir P. T. Sarvajani College of Science, Surat, Gujarat, 395001, India.***Abstract**

Asphyxiating gases, such as carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), and methane (CH₄), are a serious threat to human health. These gases displace oxygen from the air, causing suffocation and other serious respiratory distress. Thus, the detection of these gases is crucial to ensure human health and safety. In this work, the sensing mechanism of Ag-functionalized GaAlTe₂ monolayer (ML) has been investigated using a density functional approach to detect asphyxiating gases such as CO, CH₄, and H₂S. The adsorption properties are obtained by calculating absorption energies, charge transfer, electronic characteristics, and recovery time. The notable modifications in the band structure and partial density of states (PDOS) suggest the successful detection of these gases. The suitable values of adsorption energies and recovery time in seconds indicate that the Ag-GaAlTe₂ ML successfully detects the gases CO and H₂S. The results validate that the Ag-GaAlTe₂ ML is a promising gas sensor for detecting asphyxiating gases (CO, CH₄, and H₂S).

H1- 0007**First-principle Investigation of ZrCl_2 Monolayer as a Promising Na Host Material**Yashasvi Naik^{*a}, Disha Mehta^a, Riddhi Desai^a, and P. B. Thakor^a*^aDepartment of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, 395007, India***Abstract**

Na-ion batteries (SIBs) have gained significant attention for their eco-friendly nature, low-cost and wide availability in nature. This study explores the electrochemical and electronic properties of ZrCl_2 monolayer (ML) as SIBs using Density Functional Approach. The electronic properties shows that ZrCl_2 ML has an indirect bandgap of 1.00 eV, confirms its semiconducting nature. Moreover, Na adsorption on ZrCl_2 ML leads to its metallic properties. The calculated adsorption energy indicates the significant adsorption strength for Na, suggesting that the electrochemical interaction between the ZrCl_2 host and Na ions is favorable. As the Na concentration increases, material's electronic conductivity also improves. The Na storage capacity of 535.89 mAh/g is achieved, along with an average OCV (open-circuit-voltage) of 0.662. Therefore, the results indicate that ZrCl_2 ML is a promising candidate for SIBs.

H1- 0008**Study of Elastic Anisotropy of Compounds RhBiX (X=Hf, Ti and Zr)**

Sushil Rajpurohit

*Vardhman Mahaveer Open University, Kota Kota, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

The study shows the minimum and maximum values of Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio and shear modulus of compounds RhBiHf, RhBiTi and RhBiZr at zero pressure using ELATE software. Anisotropy parameters A_G and A^U for RhBiTi are slightly greater than the respective values of these parameters for RhBiHf and RhBiZr. The ratios of maximum to minimum values of Young's modulus ($E_{\max}/E_{\min}$), linear compressibility ($\beta_{\max}/\beta_{\min}$), shear modulus ($G_{\max}/G_{\min}$) and Poisson's ratio ($\nu_{\max}/\nu_{\min}$) for RhBiTi are 1.12, 1.00, 1.14 and 1.26, respectively. The investigation shows the spatial dependence of Young's modulus, linear compressibility, Poisson's ratio and shear modulus of compound RhBiTi through polar plots.

H1- 0009**Electronic property of full heusler alloys Ac_2AgPb : First Principe calculations**

Rakesh kumar Ahirwr*, Rajaram Rabte, Madhu Sarwan, Sadhna singh
High pressure lab Department of physics Barkatullah University Bhopal, (M.P.) INDIA
author email: narsinhchandla96@gmail.com

Abstract

In this study, we investigate the electronic properties of the full Heusler compound Ac_2AgPb using first-principles methods based on density functional theory (DFT). Full Heusler alloys are known for their versatile electronic characteristics, making them promising candidates for applications in spintronics, thermoelectrics, and magnetoelectronics. The structural stability of Ac_2AgPb is confirmed through optimization of the crystal structure in its cubic L21 phase. The electronic band structure, density of states (DOS), and charge density distribution are systematically explored to reveal the nature of the band gap and electronic conduction properties. Our results indicate that Ac_2AgPb exhibits metallic behavior with a zero band gap of [X eV] at the [Γ -point/other high-symmetry points]. The contribution of the constituent atoms to the electronic states near the Fermi level is analyzed, showing that [Ac/Ag/Pb] states play a dominant role. This theoretical investigation provides valuable insights into the potential applications of Ac_2AgPb in electronic and thermoelectric devices.

H1- 0010**Theoretical study of static and dynamic equation of states of cerium and ytterbium**

Priyank Kumar^{a*}, Rajesh C Malan^b, Kamaldeep G Bhatia^c, Nupur P Vora^d, Basant Kumar Das^e

^a*Department of Sciences & Humanities, Government Polytechnic, Dahod-389151, Gujarat, India*

^b*Department of Science, Government Engineering College, Valsad-396001, Gujarat, India*

^c*Department of Physics, L.J.I.E.T., L J University, Ahmedabad-382210, India.*

^d*Department of Information Technology, Silver Oak University, Ahmedabad-382481, Gujarat, India.*

^e*Department of Applied Science, Greater Noida Institute of Technology (GNIOT), Greater Noida-201310, Uttar Pradesh, India.*

Abstract

Theoretical study of the dynamic equation of state or shock Hugoniot plays a key role in describing behaviour of materials under simultaneous high temperature and high pressure that are very difficult to achieve in the experiments. Schock Hugoniot is locus of all possible states that arises due to a single shock from a given initial state, generally explained by thermodynamic variables like pressure, volume and internal energy or enthalpy. Anharmonicity aroused due to lattice ions and thermally excited electrons should be accounted properly at such high temperature and high pressure. In the present study, a conjunction scheme of a local form of the pseudopotential proposed by Krasko and Gruski (KG) and mean field potential (MFP) has been used to account anharmonic effects due to lattice vibrations. The anharmonicity due to thermally excited electrons has been included using Mermin functional. Static as well as dynamic equation of state along with temperature along principal Hugoniot of rare earth elements cerium and ytterbium has been studied theoretically. The conjunction scheme is found to be capable to account for anharmonicity at extreme environment such as high temperature and high pressure.

H1- 0011

Harnessing Machine Learning for Comparative Analysis of Nanomaterials in Agro-environmental Applications

Gunaram^{a*}, Arjun Choudhary^b and Gaurav Sharma^c

^a*Government Engineering College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.*

^b*Government Engineering College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India.*

^c*Meerut Institute of and Technology, Meerut, U.P. India*

Abstract

The integration of nonmaterial (NM) and machine learning (ML) presents transformative opportunities in addressing NM insights and critical global challenges such as agriculture sustainability and climate change mitigation. This study conducts a comparative analysis of various nonmaterial and their applications in agriculture and environmental change. By leveraging ML techniques, we can predict and optimize the properties and functionalities of these nonmaterials to enhance their effectiveness in specific applications. In agriculture, nonmaterials are employed in the development of nanofertilizers, nanopesticides, nanobiosensors and nanosensors. This will contribute to improving the quality of crop yield, pest control and soil health monitoring. In the environment, nonmaterials are employed in the development of nanofilters for environmental and climate change effects related issues. Machine learning (ML) and nonmaterials (NM) are increasingly intersecting to drive advancements in various fields. ML model facilitates the precise tuning of nonmaterial properties to maximize their efficiency and minimize environmental impact.

This comparative analysis underscores the potential of combining NM and ML to drive innovations in agro-environmental solutions. It highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in developing sustainable technologies that address agro-environmental issues. By leveraging advanced machine learning algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI), we analyze data from nanosensors and nanomaterials to improve their specificity, sensitivity and accuracy. This approach solves critical challenges such as food security and environmental conservation but also paves the way for innovative AI solutions as smart agro-environmental applications.

H1- 0012

DFT study of TmGa₃ Intermetallic CompoundVeena Thakur^{a*}, Sadhna Singh^a and Gitanjali Pagare^b^a*Department of Physics, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India, 462026*^b*SNGGPG College, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India, 462016***Abstract**

Intermetallic alloys and compounds of transition metal elements fall into an interesting category of materials with a large number of technological applications. These materials gain attention because of their exotic mechanical, electronic and magnetic properties (Watson and Bennett 1978). The cubic intermetallic compound TmGa₃, which crystallize in AuCu₃ structure as shown in the Figure 1, is interesting because of its relatively strong quadrupolar pair interactions. In the present work we have investigated the structural, electronic, elastic and mechanical properties of isostructural and isoelectronic magnetic TmGa₃ intermetallic compound, by using first principles density functional theory based on full potential linearized augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method. The calculations are carried out within LSDA for the exchange correlation potential. Our calculated ground state properties such as lattice constant (a_0), bulk modulus (B) and its pressure derivative (B') are in good agreement with the available experimental and other theoretical results. The computed electronic band structure and DOS reveal that the compound is metallic in nature. We also predicted the elastic constants and mechanical properties for this compound using LSDA approximation. The compound is found to be brittle in nature in accordance with Pugh's criteria.

H1- 0013**HOMO-LUMO Insights into Charge Transfer and Energy Properties of ZnTCPP Complexes**

^aDepartment of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, - 395007, India

Abstract

This study employs Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations to investigate the optoelectronic potential of Zinc 5, 10, 15, and 20-tetrakis(4-carboxyphenyl) porphyrin (ZnTCPP). We analyze the energy states and charge transfer properties of ZnTCPP, focusing on the electronic characteristics derived from HOMO-LUMO and energy bandgap (ΔE) analyses. We focus on how the metallic and its pure equivalent, TCPP, exhibit distinct charge transfer behaviours.

On comparison of the multiple global chemical reactive descriptors (GCRD), such as maximal charge transfer, $\Delta N_{\max}$, an important outcome is revealed. A greater $\Delta N_{\max}$ value indicates that metallic TCPP is more reactive than pure TCPP because of inherent property of metallic TCPP. The rate of charge transfer increases in metallic TCPP while it decreases in pure TCPP. According to our findings, metallic TCPP exhibits higher reactivity and charge transfer, which makes it a viable option for a variety of optoelectronic uses, including optical switches, sensors, and power regulators.

Furthermore, the newly identified characteristics of metallic TCPP highlight opportunities for developing customized porphyrins in advanced devices with finely tuned optoelectronic capabilities. Overall, this research deepens our understanding of the complex interactions between metallic and pure porphyrin structures, paving the way for innovative applications in the field.

H1- 0014

Effects of Arsenic Doping (As) on Structural and Electronic Properties of Zigzag Germanium Sulphide Nanoribbons: A First-Principles ApproachBanti Yadav^{a*}, Pankaj Srivastava^a, and Varun Sharma^b^a*Nanomaterial research laboratory, ABV- IITM, Gwalior 474015 (MP), India*^b*Madhav Institute of Technology and Science, Gwalior 474015 (MP), India*

corresponding author email: banti@iiitm.ac.in

Abstract

Density functional theory (DFT) is employed to study the structural and electronic of zigzag germanium sulfide nanoribbons (ZGeSNR) via substitutional doping of Arsenic (As-) atom (p-type impurity). We observed the effect of Arsenic (As) doping on the Ge-edge, S-edge, and center of ZGeSNR. Post substitutional doping structural stability of the doped structures was evaluated via. Formation energy calculation and we found that all the configurations were thermodynamically stable. Further, we have also calculated the electronic properties on the basis of the E-k diagram and density of state (DOS) profile, which shows that the pristine nanoribbons turn metallic upon doping. This induced metallicity in ZGeSNR warrants their applicability in the field of 1D nano interconnects.

H1- 0015

Analysis of Electronic and Thermoelectric Response of Germanium Based Perovskite Halide: Potential Material for Device Application

Harsha Pawar^{a*}, Nikita Acharya^b, Poonam Deshmukh^c and Mahendra Aynyas^d

^a Dept. of Physics, Veer Rengu Korku Govt. College Khaknar, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

^b Dept. of Physics, Indian Institute of Information Technology Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

^c Dept. of Physics, Govt. College Shahpur, Betul, Madhya Pradesh, India

^d Dept. of Physics, Chandra Shekhar Azad Govt. P.G. College Sehore, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

The structural, electronic and thermoelectric properties of Cesium Germanium halides CsGeX_3 ($\text{X} = \text{Br}$ and I) have been examined using density functional theory with the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) in cubic phase. The structural properties such as lattice parameter (a_0), bulk modulus (B) and its pressure derivative are found to be in good agreement with the available experimental and theoretical results. The electronic properties have been analyzed from band structure and density of states (DOS) which reveal that both the compounds show semiconducting nature with direct band gap at R-point. The values of energy band gap (E_g) also show good agreement with previously available data. The thermoelectric behavior has been explored in terms of electrical conductivity (σ/τ), electronic thermal conductivity (κ_e/τ), Seebeck coefficient (S) and power factor ($S^2\sigma/\tau$). The higher values of Seebeck coefficient suggest that all the compounds are n-type semiconductors. The values of power factor increase with increasing temperature.

H1- 0016

A DFT Approach to Structural, Electronic, and Thermodynamic Properties of Binary Rare-earth Nitrides REN (RE = Pr & Nd)

Suparn Kumar Barmase^{a,*}, Purnima Singh^a, Hansraj Dhadse^a, Shubha Dubey^b, and Jagdeesh Pataiya^c

^a*Department of Physics, Govt. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal – 462008, M.P., India.*

^b*Department of Physics, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, 462026, M.P., India.*

^c*Department of Physics, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College, Amla, Betul, 460551, M.P., India.*

Abstract

In the present work, we apply density functional theory (DFT) with the PBE (Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof) and WC (Wu–Cohen) exchange-correlation functionals using the generalized gradient approximation to investigate the structural, electronic, and thermodynamic properties of binary rare-earth nitrides REN (RE = Pr and Nd) compounds. Our computed structural parameters, such as equilibrium lattice constants, bond angles, and bond lengths, show excellent agreement with both experimental and previous theoretical results. The electronic properties of praseodymium and neodymium nitrides are examined through electronic band structure and density of states analyses. The calculations of the second order elastic constants (C_{ij}) and the resulting elastic moduli, including bulk modulus (B), shear modulus (G), Young's modulus (E), Poisson's ratio (ν), and the B/G ratio, are also reported and analyzed. Additionally, we compute thermodynamic properties using the quasi-harmonic Debye model. This study provides a valuable basis for further experimental and theoretical exploration of the potential applications of these materials.

H1- 0017

A DFT-Based Comparative Study on the Structural, Magnetic, Electronic, and Thermoelectric Properties of TMCo_2 (TM = Ti, Nb) Intermetallics

Hansraj Dhadse^{a,*}, Suparn Kumar Barmase^a, Shubha Dubey^b, Jagdeesh Pataiya^c and Chandrabhan Makode^a

^a*Department of Physics, Govt. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal – 462008, M.P., India.*

^b*Department of Physics, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, 462026, M.P., India.*

^c*Department of Physics, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College, Amla, Betul, 460551, M.P., India.*

Abstract

In this work, we present a comparative study of the structural, magnetic, electronic, and thermoelectric properties of cubic binary Laves-phase intermetallic compounds with the general formula TMCo_2 (TM = Ti, Nb), using density functional theory (DFT) within the Wien2k code. Geometrical optimization, performed through the Birch-Murnaghan equation of state, shows excellent agreement with prior theoretical and experimental findings. The magnetic properties confirm the presence of ferromagnetic ordering. To explore the electronic properties, we have analyzed the band structures and density of states. Thermoelectric behavior is investigated using the BoltzTrap code, based on Boltzmann transport theory. Furthermore, the influence of chemical potential on the Seebeck coefficient and power factor is evaluated at temperatures of 300, 600, and 900 K.

H1- 0018**Interplay of polymer dynamics and polymer friction in PEO-NaPF₆ electrolytes**

Somveer Savitosh^a, Akash K. Meel^a, Sapta Sindhu Paul Chowdhuri^a, Sipra Mohapatra^a,
Hema Teherpuria^a, and Santosh Mogurampelly^{a*}

^a*Polymer Electrolytes and Materials Group (PEMG), Department of Physics, Indian
Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India-342030*

Abstract

Sodium ion-based solid electrolytes are replacing conventional Li-based liquid electrolytes due to higher cost-effectiveness, safety, biocompatibility, and mechanical stability. In this study, we have investigated the interplay of polymer dynamics and polymer friction on ion transport and structure properties of PEO-NaPF₆ electrolytes due to the effect of different molecular weights of polymer chains using atomistic molecular dynamics simulations. Our results show that the diffusion coefficients of both ions follow different decaying exponents when changing the molecular weight of polymer chains. Furthermore, polymer chain length also affects ionic conductivity and monomeric friction coefficient. These strong correlations of structural and transport properties of the given system with polymer chain length can provide detailed insights into mechanisms governing the transport properties.

H1- 0019

Impact of Spacers on Second-Order Nonlinear Optical Properties of Triphenylamine Chromophore Derivative: A DFT Study

Balachandar Waddar¹ · Suman Gandhi¹ · Saidi Reddy Parne^{1*} · Gurusiddappa R. Prasanth²

Department of Applied Sciences, National Institute of Technology Goa, Kottamoll Plateau, Cuncolim, Goa 403703, India

Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, National Institute of Technology Goa, Kottamoll Plateau, Cuncolim, Goa 403703, India

Corresponding author. E-mail address: psreddy@nitgoa.ac.in (Saidi Reddy Parne).

Abstract

In this study, we designed a novel triphenylamine chromophore derivative S, aimed at nonlinear optical (NLO) applications. We investigated the impact of three distinct spacer groups—S1, S2, and S3—on the NLO properties using density functional theory (DFT) and time-dependent DFT (TD-DFT) in the gaseous phase. Nonlinear optical materials play a crucial role in photonics, with applications spanning optical communication, frequency doubling, electro-optic devices, nonlinear imaging, and sensors. By employing the ω B97XD functional alongside a 6-311++G (d,p) basis set, as it accurately predicted the NLO responses. Our computational analysis revealed significant findings: chromophore S exhibited a dipole moment of 3.34 Debye, a linear polarizability of $96.56718819 \times 10^{-24}$ esu, and a first hyperpolarizability of $170412.8577 \times 10^{-33}$ esu. Among the spacers, S3 exhibited superior properties, with a dipole moment of 3.78 Debye, a linear polarizability of $97.22672302 \times 10^{-24}$ esu, and a first hyperpolarizability of $189455.202 \times 10^{-33}$ esu. Natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis provided insights into the electron density delocalization, enriching our understanding of NLO behavior. The evaluation of HOMO-LUMO gaps allowed us to connect energy levels with optical activity. Additionally, simulations of UV-Visible spectra further corroborated our findings, emphasizing the absorption characteristics of the designed spacers. These results shed light on the relationship between molecular architecture and optical properties, demonstrating that strategic spacer design can enhance the nonlinear optical characteristics of organic materials. This work advances the rational design of high-performance organic NLO materials and underscores the efficacy of computational methods in predicting and guiding experimental approaches in photonic applications.

Keywords: Organic NLO materials, nonlinear optics, spacer effects, Triphenylamine derivative, DFT

H1- 0020**Electronic, magnetic, optical, thermodynamic and thermoelectric properties of Half Heusler alloy, HfNiSn: First principles Calculations**

Arvind Kumar

*School of Physical Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067(India)***Abstract**

In this work, half Heusler alloy, HfNiSn were studied via first principles method within the PBE-GGA exchange correlation functional. Pressure and strain effect on different physical properties of the compound has also been studied. Volume optimization curve reveal that, HfNiSn half Heusler compound is more stable in nonmagnetic ordering with gamma-phase of cubic structure (S.G 216). Density of state and band structure calculations indicates the semiconducting behaviour of the compound. Our density of state outcomes shows that HfNiSn is an indirect bandgap semiconductor half-Heusler alloy with a narrow energy gap of 0.33 eV. Calculated formation energy and cohesive energy for the compound predict its thermodynamic stability. Estimated Young's modulus (E), elastic constants (C11, C12 and C44), Shear modulus (G), Poisson's ratio (ν), reveal that compound is mechanical stable and shows ductile behaviour under studied pressure range. Optical properties studied with pressure effects show the slight changes. Absorption spectra show the maximal absorption in the visible and UV region of the electromagnetic radiation which could be utilized as good UV absorbent in the devices. Thermoelectric properties reveal the significance of compound in thermoelectric applications. Overall, all the physical properties reveal its importance as good electronic, elastic, and optical material to be utilized in the future opto-electronic and thermoelectric devices.

Keywords: Half Heusler alloy; semiconductor; optical properties; band structure; density of states

H1-0021

Design and simulation of highly efficient and Stable 2D-3D DJ Perovskite Solar Cell

Pulkit Katiyar^a, Pooja Lohia^b, D.K. Dwivedi^a, Rahul Pandey^c

^a*Photonics and Photovoltaic Research Lab (PPRL)*

Department of Physics and Material Science

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^b*Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering*

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^c*VLSI Centre of Excellence, Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Punjab, India*

Abstract

This paper presents a theoretical investigation of a perovskite solar cell device with the structure **FTO/TiO₂/CH₃NH₃PbI₃/PeDAMA₅Pb₅I₁₆/Spiro-OMeTAD**. The focus is on the effects of electron transport layers (ETLs) and hole transport layers (HTLs) on optimizing the device's performance, using SCAPS-1D software. Perovskite solar cells (PSCs) have made significant advancements in recent years, but their instability due to moisture remains a major obstacle for commercialization. This has led to the development of 2D perovskites, which offer greater stability due to the incorporation of organic cations and inorganic slabs in an alternating arrangement. There are two types of 2D perovskites: Ruddlesden-Popper (RP) and Dion-Jacobson (DJ) phases, both of which are more stable than traditional 3D perovskites. By merging these two 2D phases, researchers aim to improve both stability and efficiency. The proposed **DJ 2D-3D perovskite solar cells** have demonstrated remarkable performance, achieving a **power conversion efficiency (PCE) of 24.23%**, even when exposed to challenging conditions like **high temperature and moisture**. This level of efficiency, combined with the superior **stability** of 2D-DJ perovskites, makes them a promising alternative for **photovoltaic applications**. Their **open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of 1.385 V**, along with a **fill factor (FF) of 79.06%** and **short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of 22.126 mA/cm²**, highlights their potential to outperform traditional 3D perovskites, offering both **efficiency and durability** in demanding environments.

H1-0022

Filtered Spectrum Modelling of High-Performance DJ 2D-3D Perovskite Tandem Solar Cell

Gauri Pathak^a, Pooja Lohia^b, D.K. Dwivedi^a, Rahul Pandey^c

^a*Photonics and Photovoltaic Research Lab (PPRL)*

Department of Physics and Material Science

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^b*Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering*

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^c*VLSI Centre of Excellence, Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Punjab, India*

Abstract

This paper examines the DJ 2D-3D perovskite tandem solar cell using SCAPS-1D software. The analysis of power conversion efficiency (PCE) has been carried out for $\text{PeDAMA}_2\text{Pb}_3\text{I}_{10}$, with a bandgap of 1.88 eV, and a Pb-Sn-based narrow bandgap halide (NBH), $\text{FA}_{0.7}\text{MA}_{0.3}\text{Pb}_{0.5}\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{I}_3$, with a bandgap of 1.22 eV, employed as the absorber layers in the top cell and bottom cell, respectively. This approach mitigates thermalization and transmission losses, resulting in improved power conversion efficiency (PCE). The proposed work demonstrates the impact of active-layer thickness and defect density on solar cell performance. Additionally, an investigation into various electron transport layers (ETLs) and hole transport layers (HTLs) has been conducted to optimize the performance of both the top and bottom cells. Using filtered-spectrum analysis and the current matching method, various performance parameters of the solar cell have been calculated. For the proposed device structure, the open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) is 1.57 V for the top cell and 0.92 V for the bottom cell. The short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) is 22.05 mA/cm^2 for the top cell and 34.10 mA/cm^2 for the bottom cell. The fill factor (FF) is 79.90% for the top cell and 83.30% for the bottom cell. The power conversion efficiency (PCE) is 20.75% for the top cell and 24.80% for the bottom cell in perovskite tandem configuration.

H1-0023**Compositional Dependence on Glass Transition Temperature in Germanium Telluride Based Glasses on The Network Connectivity**

Shiv Ruyal, A. Bhargava, B. Suthar

Nanophysics Laboratory, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner-334001, India

A theoretical framework describing the viscosity increase due to agglomeration of covalent bonds in the glass network as a result of changes in the structural units is presented. The glass transition temperature as a function of network parameter in binary GeTe system is analyzed. The issue related to network entropy in modified network is also discussed.

I1- 0001

Materials for Hydrogen Energy Harvesting

Thakur Prasad Yadav

*Department of Physics, Faculty of Science,
University of Allahabad, Prayagraj-211002, India*
Email: tpyadav@allduniv.ac.in

Abstract

Energy is a necessary component of human life; nevertheless, the world is facing an energy crisis due to exponential population growth and limited fossil resource availability. Because of its increasing availability, it necessitates prompt attention. Solving this energy demand with more efficient or clean alternative energy sources could not only save the planet from bad environmental effects, but it could also reduce inequities and create a more peaceful society [1]. The ability to supply high-capacity, low-cost clean energy production and storage technologies will be vital to integrating low-carbon renewable energy into national and international energy networks completely and successfully. Hydrogen is frequently seen as a safe, feasible alternative to conventional fuels. Fossil fuels, which include coal, oil, and gas, account for more than 75% of all greenhouse gas emissions and over 90% of total carbon dioxide emissions, making them the world's main cause of climate change [2]. Another element contributing to India's rapidly increasing demand for renewable energy is the country's burgeoning population. Aside from fuels, hydrogen energy is employed in a range of applications, the most notable of which is the development of efficient, cost-effective, and sustainable energy, including water-splitting electrolysis and fuel cells. Hydrogen is referred to as clean energy since when it is used, it just emits water vapour and no other byproducts into the atmosphere. Fuel cells with electrolysis that separates water improved energy conversion efficiency. On Earth, stable and abundant electro-catalysts are required to accelerate the slowing of the hydrogen-oxygen reaction. The advanced materials began by favoring electro catalysts for hydrogen and oxygen. For clean energy (hydrogen) production and storage, innovative materials, and process technologies such as hydrogen and CO₂ based energy carriers and hydrogen energy storage via phase change materials or reversible thermochemical reactions are being researched [3]. Nanomaterials, one of the most important materials today, have been proposed as sources of energy generation and storage due to their outstanding properties and ease of manufacture [4]. Nanoparticles, nanotubes, 2D materials, leached quasicrystals and High Entropy alloys are some examples. It will be discussed how such functional materials can be used to use for hydrogen production and storage.

I1- 0002

Simulation Study of CTS Solar Cell Using SCAPSKavit Rajani^a, Utkarsh Bokadia^{b*} and Dr. Biren Patel^a^a*Affiliation Information: Department of Physics and Electronics St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, INDIA*^b*Affiliation Information: Ahmedabad International School, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, INDIA***Abstract**

The work reports the simulation study of the CTS solar cell using the software SCAPS. The software helps to form a hetero structure for thin film solar cell by making various combinations of materials such as absorber layer and buffer layer. Further, the graphs and results obtained can be simulated. CdS Material used as buffer layer, ZnO used as window layer. whereas CTS material is used as absorber layer. For various combinations of Buffer /Absorber material thickness, the efficiency comes out to be different, depending upon the e-h pair generated. We get the maximum efficiency w.r.t Thickness of the Absorber layer. Band alignment at the absorber/buffer interface should be proper which can be obtained by selecting the materials with appropriate values of Electron Affinity. Here by changing values of Series and Shunt resistance significance of resistance can be measured. The band gap energy of the buffer layer and absorber layer should also be compatible with each other. The ideal thickness of the buffer layer is also identified with each absorber layer which results in noticeable change in fill factor and efficiency of solar cell.

I1- 0003

Insights into Structural, Morphological and Electrochemical Improvements in Mn₃O₄ Thin Films with Borax IncorporationPramitha A^{a*}, Shreeganesh Subraya Hegde^b, B. Ramachandra Bhat^b, and Raviprakash Y^a^a *Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, MAHE, Manipal, Karnataka, India*^b *Department of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology Karnataka, India.***Abstract**

This work investigates the synthesis of Mn₃O₄ thin films with borax incorporation using the spray pyrolysis technique. Structural analysis through X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Raman spectroscopy confirms the retention of the tetragonal Mn₃O₄ phase, with noticeable reductions in diffraction peak intensity and shifts in Raman modes indicating effective borax integration. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) revealed significant morphological changes, showing dense wrinkles and sodium agglomerations. Further, the addition of borax has increased surface roughness and decreased the contact angle, suggesting improved surface wettability. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) confirmed boron incorporation at interstitial sites, along with oxygen imbalance and changes in the oxidation states of manganese. Moreover, electrochemical analysis through cyclic voltammetry (CV) and galvanostatic charge/discharge (GCD) demonstrated enhanced specific capacitance after borax incorporation. Also, a reduced charge transfer resistance in borax-incorporated films was revealed by electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. This improvement highlights the potential of borax-incorporated Mn₃O₄ thin films as promising electrode materials for supercapacitor applications.

I1- 0004

**Optimizing MoO₃ Thin Films for Enhanced Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting:
Influence of Substrate Temperature on Phase Formation**B. S. Srujana^{a*} and Raviprakash Y. ^a*^a Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, MAHE, Manipal, Karnataka,
India***Abstract**

Conventional fossil fuels are non-renewable and environmentally harmful, while hydrogen (H₂), on the other hand, is gaining attention as a cleaner alternative with water as its only combustion by-product. This study explores MoO₃ thin films synthesized via spray pyrolysis technique as potential photoelectrode materials for PEC water splitting, aiming to tune the band gap for enhanced performance. Structural analysis using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Raman spectroscopy showed that substrate temperature significantly influences MoO₃ phase formation: both α - and h-phases appear at lower temperatures (250–275°C), while a pure α -phase forms at higher temperatures (300–375°C). The α -phase is characterized by a peak along the (040) plane at 25.7°, with optimal film quality observed at 350°C. SEM analysis revealed increased compactness with increase in substrate temperature, and EDS confirmed the Mo:O stoichiometric ratio. Diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (DRS) indicated an absorption edge around 385 nm, with consistent band gap energies across temperatures. Photoluminescence spectra exhibited emissions associated with defect states. In conclusion, optimizing substrate temperature is crucial for achieving high-quality MoO₃ photoelectrodes.

I1- 0005

Enhancement of the Photoresponsiveness of Alizarine Red S in Photogalvanic Cell

Abhilasha Sonel, Madhu Sudan Sharma*, Manish Kumar
Department of Chemistry, Govt. Dungar College, Bikaner (India).

*Corresponding Author: mssharma2186@gmail.com

Abstract

Photogalvanic cell, a solar energy conversion device, holds promise for development of new and sustainable energy technology. It is still in research phase. Its utility increases due to the direct conversion of solar energy into electrical energy. The photogalvanic effect has been observed in Alizarine Red S – Galactose – Acacia Concinna cell system. This photosensitizer, reductant and natural surfactant combination provided enhanced photoresponse towards solar radiation. The cell function studied in alkaline (NaOH) medium with and without $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ solution in detail. The developed cell showed optimum cell parameters in terms of Photopotential, Open-Circuits Potential, Maximum Current, Short-Circuit Current and Storage Capacity ($t_{1/2}$) are 139mV, 314mV, 28 μA , 6 μA and 1330 minutes, respectively. In presence of natural surfactant Acacia Concinna and $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, PG system has been showed efficacious enhancements in storage capacity.

Keywords: Alizarin Red S, Galactose, Acacia Concinna, Storage Capacity, Photogalvanic cell.

I1-0006

Electrochemical performance of polycrystalline Dy_{2-x}Bi_xCoMnO₆ compound as a supercapacitor electrode

Bhavesk Kumar^{*a}, Shubham Saurabh^a, Ashwani Kumar^b, Saurabh Kumar
Srivastava^c, Amit Kumar Singh^{#d}

^aUniversity Department of Physics, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga-846004, India

^bDepartment of Physics, Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Bhubaneswar,
Odisha, 751022, India

^cDepartment of Physics, D.B.S. (P.G.) College, Dehradun- 248001, Uttarakhand,
India ^dDepartment of Physics, Marwari College, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga
- 846004, India

Abstract

The present work reports the electrochemical behavior of the Bi-doped double perovskite Dy₂CoMnO₆ (DCMO) compound. Polycrystalline double perovskite Dy_{2-x}Bi_xCoMnO₆ (x = 0, 0.4, 0.8, 1.2, and 1.6) samples were synthesized using the solid-state reaction method. The prepared samples were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and cyclic voltammetry (CV) techniques. Analysis of the room temperature XRD data shows that all the samples crystallize in the monoclinic phase with the space group P2₁/n. The surface morphology of each sample was examined using the FE-SEM technique. FE-SEM images exhibit a homogeneous distribution of grains with tiny spaces throughout the surfaces for all the samples. The EDS spectrum confirms that all the samples contain only the desired elements (Dy, Bi, Co, Mn, and O) in the appropriate amounts. Results of our XPS study reveal the existence of multiple oxidation states of Co and Mn (Co³⁺/Co²⁺ and Mn³⁺/Mn⁴⁺) within the samples. Cyclic voltammetry was employed to examine the electrochemical performance of the prepared electrode of doped and undoped DCMO compounds. Capacitance was increased at different scan rates with Bi-doping in the DCMO compound. Cyclic voltammograms (CV) and galvanostatic charging-discharging (GCD) curves of Dy_{0.8}Bi_{1.2}CoMnO₆ show a sizable specific capacitance with extraordinary cyclic stability. This work produces efficient and stable double perovskite oxide i.e. DCMO as a supercapacitor electrode for energy storage applications.

I1- 0007

Tin Chalcogenides: A promising Thermoelectric Series for Mid-Temperature Power GenerationJyoti Kumari^{1*}, Sukhdeep Singh¹, Navdeep Goyal¹¹*Department of Physics Centre for Advanced Study in Physics, Punjab university, Chandigarh 160014, India***Abstract**

The rising demand of sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources has thrust considerable research into green energy, energy storage and waste energy management. Thermoelectric materials have emerged as promising candidates due to their ability of direct conversion between heat and electricity which has great potency in power generation, waste heat recovery and Peltier effect-based heat pumping. Lead chalcogenides are mid-temperature thermoelectric materials with high ZT magnitudes but toxicity of lead has inspired the researchers to approach lead free Tin chalcogenides. This article provides a comprehensive review of recent advancements in Tin chalcogenides specifically SnTe, SnSe and SnS with prime focus on thin films and nanoparticles-based Tin chalcogenides. We firstly outline their fundamental properties and synthesis methodologies for bulk and thin film samples with synthesis parameters. The variation of electric and thermal transport character of material with synthesis techniques and their role in affecting the figure of merit and hence efficiency of thermoelectric material are discussed. The key strategies employed to enhance the efficiency of thermoelectric material by optimizing the electron and phonon transport are summarized. Towards the end of the article, we provide insights into current challenges and future research directions for scaling thermoelectric functionality of these materials for practical applications.

I1- 0008

Electrical Transport Properties of Solid $\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$ Redox Mediators for Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells

Ravindra Kumar Gupta*

King Abdullah Institute for Nanotechnology, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

In Gulf countries' hot weather, a solid electrolyte is required to regenerate dye molecules. The solid nature of the electrolyte keeps the dye-sensitized solar cell lightweight, unbreakable, and safer. In this article, we reported electrical transport properties of new solid $\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$ redox mediators (electrolytes), utilizing ionic salts such as LiTFSI, $\text{Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})$, and $\text{Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})_2$ in a matrix of $[(1-x)\text{succinonitrile}: x\text{poly(ethylene oxide)}]$, where $x = 0, 0.5$, and 1 in weight fraction. The electrolyte with $x = 0$ was synthesized by heating the ingredients at 65°C and stirring for 24 h , which is similar to that of the liquid electrolyte by Saygili et al. (#A: 0.1M LiTFSI , $0.2\text{M Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})$, and $0.04\text{M Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})_2$ in acetonitrile) and Mathew et al. (#B: 0.1M LiTFSI , $0.25\text{M Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})$, and $0.06\text{M Cu}(\text{dmp})_2(\text{TFSI})_2$ in acetonitrile). We prepared the poly(ethylene oxide)-based electrolytes ($x = 0.5$ and 1) by the solution cast method. The liquid electrolytes exhibited electrical conductivity ($\sigma_{25^\circ\text{C}}$) values: 1.6×10^{-3} (#A) and $2 \times 10^{-3}\text{ S cm}^{-1}$ (#B). The electrolytes ($x = 0$) observed $\sigma_{25^\circ\text{C}} \approx 2.2 \times 10^{-5}$ (#A) and $2 \times 10^{-4}\text{ S cm}^{-1}$ (#B). The electrolytes with $x = 1$ achieved $\sigma_{25^\circ\text{C}} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-7}$ (#A) and $1.54 \times 10^{-7}\text{ S cm}^{-1}$ (#B). The electrolytes with $x = 0.5$ had $\sigma_{25^\circ\text{C}}$ of 4.4×10^{-4} (#A) and $2.4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ S cm}^{-1}$ (#B). The $\log \sigma - T^{-1}$ study exhibited Arrhenius-type behavior for liquid and solid electrolytes ($x = 0$ and 1) and Vogel–Tamman–Fulcher-type behavior for the electrolytes with $x = 0.5$. Various studies using XRD, FT-IR spectroscopy, DSC, and TGA shed light on the electrical transport properties.

I1- 0009

Analyzing Pseudo-capacitive behaviour of Co-doped MoS₂ on a Screen-Printed Carbon Electrode^{1,2}Ragini CHATURVEDI, ²Amit GARG*¹*Department of Electronic Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India*²*Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi, Kalkaji, New Delhi, India**Corresponding author Email Id: amitgarg@andc.du.ac.in***Abstract**

Energy harnessing and storage are urgent needs of the present, and supercapacitors offer as one of the most promising technologies in the future. Transition metal (TM) doping is an effective method to enhance the electrochemical activity of MoS₂ by improving its conductivity and introducing additional redox sites through the dopant atoms. This work used a hydrothermal technique to concurrently synthesize Co-doped MoS₂ with increased pseudocapacitive properties on screen-printed carbon electrodes. The morphological characterization was performed using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Electrochemical analysis was done by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in a potential range of -1.5 V to 1 V at a scan rate of 10 mV/s, 20 mV/s, 40 mV/s, 60 mV/s, 80 mV/s, 100 mV/s, 200 mV/s, 400 mV/s, 600 mV/s, 800 mV/s, 1 V/s. The CV profile shows good stability and reversibility even at high scan rates with a proper pseudo-capacitive behaviour. The areal capacitance calculated at 10 mV/s is 7.56 F/cm². Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) analysis (from 1Hz to 50 kHz) also endorses pseudo-capacitive behaviour of the synthesized materials. Thus, Co-doped MoS₂ is a promising candidate for electrode material.

I1- 0010

Silicon and its Composites as Anode Materials in Li-ion Batteries

Ashish Kumar Mishra*, Monika, Anjali and Balbir Singh Patial

*Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University, Summerhill, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, 171005, INDIA**Corresponding author E-mail: bspatial@gmail.com***Abstract**

Recent technological advances need a reliable and sustainable energy storage system with a high energy density. Current Li-ion batteries use LiCoO_2 and graphite as cathode and anode materials respectively, but have limited capacity. The anode side of the battery plays important function in storing Li-ions during charging and discharging cycles. Si has evolved as a unique anode material in recent decades with a theoretical capacity almost ten times that of traditional graphite. But, there are various issues with Si, like massive volume expansion, electrode pulverization, decreasing cell capacity over time, etc. The electrochemical performance of Si and its composites determined by the materials utilized. Direct alloying of Si with Li yields stable phases such as $\text{Li}_{12}\text{Si}_7$, Li_7Si_3 , $\text{Li}_{13}\text{Si}_4$ and $\text{Li}_{21}\text{Si}_5$ with the highest theoretical capacity. Composites of Si, which include carbon, polymer and other elements, exhibit promising outcomes. This paper summarizes and discusses current breakthroughs in Si and its composites tested as anodes in Li-ion batteries. The use of 1D, 2D and 3D carbon with various matrices for Si composite helps to accommodate volume expansion. Structural and morphological changes as well as the electrochemical performance of thus synthesized batteries have also been described.

I1- 0011**A Review on Importance of Rate of cooling of Gas hydrates in clay environments with non-stirred reactor**

Radhika Ikkurti

*G.Narayanamma Institute of Technology & science for Women , Hyderabad,
Telangana, India.***Abstract**

We experimented with gas hydrate in various clay media. We discovered that in a clay environment, the rates of methane conversion were evidently smaller for higher R_w ratios than those in other media experimentally. We express that it is because of the distinct water compositions at various pressures in different media that caused the differences in induction time and rate of cooling. In sediments like clay, because of its Due to the small particle size, the proportion of bound water is much higher than in sand, and the bound water is more difficult to hydrate. During thawing cycles, our experiments shows that the rate of formation after sub-cooling temperature has rapid growth during the saturation level.

I1- 0012

Pulsed Laser deposited FeSi thin films: Effect of sulfurization on structural and optical properties

Shubhra Kala

*Department of Physics, Hemvati Nandan Garhwal (a Central) University,
Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand***Abstract**

Fe₂SiS₄ is one of the earth-abundant light-absorbing semiconductors and is thermodynamically stable compound of pyrite FeS₂. In the present study, initially we have prepared Fe-Si target for pulsed laser deposition. The target is prepared by step melting of elemental Fe and Si inside a vacuum evacuated and sealed ampoule followed by quick quenching. On x-ray diffraction study, it has been found that the target is consisting of Fe₅Si₃ phase having hexagonal structure. By ablating prepared Fe₅Si₃ target by pulsed laser, thin film are deposited on soda lime glass by varying energy flux, pulse frequency of incident laser and substrate temperature. The deposited thin films are found to exhibit of similar crystal structure as noticed in the target. The prepared FeSi thin films are converted to corresponding sulphur phase by annealing in sulphur ambient in the temperature range 300-500°C. After sulfurization changes in microstructure are seen by scanning electron microscopy. Optical band gap is found in the range 1.25-2.75 eV depending upon deposition and sulfurization conditions. Electrical conductivity measurements in the temperature range 50-300 K were also done indicating semiconducting nature of the sulfurized FeSi thin films.

Keywords: Pulsed laser deposition, FeSi, thin films, post-deposition sulfurization

I1- 0013

NASICON: A Comprehensive Review of Structure, Properties, and Applications in Sodium-Ion Batteries

A.H. Bhaina^a, S. S. Talwatkar^b, A. L. Sunatkari^{c*}

^a*Department of Physics, Government of Maharashtra's Ismail Yusuf College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mumbai, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, N. G. Acharya and D. K. Marathe College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chembur, Mumbai, India*

^c*Department of Physics, Siddharth College of Arts Science and Commerce, Mumbai, India.*

*Corresponding Author Email: ashok.sunatkari@gmail.com

Abstract

Sodium Super Ionic Conductor, or NASICON, materials have shown great promise as solid electrolyte alternatives for sodium-ion batteries because of their high ionic conductivity, structural stability, and adaptability. With an emphasis on their crystal structure, electrochemical characteristics, and the variables influencing their performance in sodium-ion battery applications, this article offers a thorough analysis of materials of the NASICON type. We examine several synthesis techniques, ionic conductivity enhancing changes, and electrode interface compatibility procedures. Furthermore, future possibilities in research aiming at overcoming these limitations are highlighted, as well as the difficulties associated with scaling up NASICON materials for commercial use. An in-depth analysis of NASICON's contributions to developing sodium-ion battery technology and its potential for large-scale electricity.

Keywords: NASICON, sodium superionic conductor, solid electrolytes, sodium-ion batteries, ionic conductivity, structural stability, crystal structure, electrochemical performance, synthesis techniques, electrode interface compatibility, scalability, commercial applications, energy storage, large-scale electricity.

I1- 0014

Optimizing Mn-Doped V₂O₅ for Superior Performance in Photocatalytic and Energy Storage Systems

Prashant^{a*}, Neha Kondal^b, Vikas Dhiman^c, Abhishek Kumar^d^a *Department of Physics, Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Mohali, Punjab, India*^b *Govt. College Dhaliara, Distt. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India*

Abstract

The primary global issues of the 21st century is freshwater scarcity, pollution from industrial dyes, and the development of efficient energy storage devices. Over 700,000 tons of synthetic dyes are produced annually, with more than 15% ending up in water bodies. Additionally, advancements in energy storage devices are crucial for mitigating the environmental impact of energy consumption and transitioning towards sustainable energy sources. In this perspective, vanadium pentoxide (V₂O₅) has attracted considerable attention as a photocatalyst and a cathode material for energy storage devices due to its outstanding properties such as low cost, narrow bandgap (~2.3 eV), optical and chemical stability, and multiple oxidation states. Furthermore, in recent years, biological synthesis has emerged as an attractive alternative to traditional chemical and physical methods for producing nanomaterials. However, the narrow band gap of V₂O₅ also makes it easier for the photogenerated electrons and holes to recombine in the excited state, and the stored energy is instantly consumed by carrier recombination which affects the photocatalytic and cyclic stability for energy storage devices. Therefore, promoting the carrier separation of V₂O₅, improving the photocatalytic efficiency, and increasing the cyclic stability are the key problems to be solved. Several methods to improve the photocatalytic performance and electrochemical performance of V₂O₅ including metallic ion doping, non-metallic ion doping, semiconductor recombination, and noble metal deposition are reported to enhance its performance. In the present study, we have synthesized the pure and Mn 4% doped V₂O₅ using a solid-state reaction method. XRD, SEM, TEM, and EDS characterized the prepared samples. Further, the effect of Mn doping on the solar-driven photocatalytic efficiency of the V₂O₅ was tested against the methylene blue dye under solar irradiation. The electrochemical performance of prepared samples as a cathode material for Li-ion batteries was tested using a three-electrode system with LiPF₆ as an electrolyte.

I1- 0015

Photophysical Analysis of the Surfactant System for Solar Energy Storage and Conversion in Photogalvanic Cells

Mohan Lal and K.M. Gangotri

¹Solar Energy Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, 342005

E-mail: mohanlalsolarenergylab@gmail.com

Abstract

The most important component of human society that enters into progressive processes is energy. Any nation's only means of survival in terms of progress and security is through its access to energy. Solar energy is directly converted into electrical energy and stored using photogalvanic cells. The foundation of photogalvanic cells is the photochemical reaction that, upon activation by a photon, yields high energy products. These energy-dense compounds lose electrochemical energy, which causes the creation of electricity. For better electrical results, the specially constructed H shaped Photogalvanic (PG) cells were studied. We used a spectrometer, a digital pH metre, a resistance key, a carbon pot, and a micro-ammeter. In a PG cell system, the various solar parameters were investigated. By changing the various parameters of the PG cell, the most significant impact of solar energy has been studied. Both the photopotential and the photocurrent were measured to be 697 mV and 290 μ A, respectively. Performance and conversion efficiency for the PG cell have been found to be 123.00 minutes and 0.2749%, respectively. The best and alternative energy source to help meet the world's energy needs is solar energy. For the current generation of PG cells, a suggested photochemical mechanism for the transformation of solar radiation energy was provided. The main goal of the research was to increase meaningful electrical output. By detecting the positive number of electrical outcomes in the PG cell system, the objective has been accomplished. Possibilities exist to improve the conversion and storage of solar energy using photogalvanic cells by choosing an appropriate photosensitizer and reluctant in addition to having a wider range of combinations of two distinct surfactants. Cell photogeneration is facilitated through a photochemical mechanism.

I1- 0016

A physical interpretation for variation of lifetime with level of injection in amorphous semiconductors

Manu Smrity

*Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

An analysis of variations in lifetime of amorphous semiconductors is presented in terms of excitation level defined by separation of quasi-Fermi levels of electrons and holes. A transition from dangling bond dominated region to tail states dominated region is found to occur in terms of level of excitation. Based on the recombination statistics for correlated dangling bond states, a peak in the lifetime of excess carriers is obtained at the transition. Below the transition the lifetime increases with increasing generation rate of electron-hole pairs whereas above it there is a decrease in the lifetime. Presence of other impurities moves the position of this transition. Also, inclusion of recombination via tail state may reduce the increasing trend in the lifetime below the transition but reduction in the lifetime at higher level is still observed.

I1- 0017

The Electrocatalytic study of Low-cost, Sustainable Biowaste-Derived Carbon-Metal Composite in varying Alkaline pH Electrolytes for Efficient Hydrogen Evolution ReactionTasneem M. A. Khan^{a*} and Dr. Pradip B. Sarawade^b^{a,b}*Department of Physics, University of Mumbai, Mumbai-Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

The degradation of fossil fuel due to its excess use has led the world to search for an alternative source of energy that is abundant, cheap, and environmentally friendly. Herein, we report the electrocatalytic survey of easily available, cost-effective, and biomass-derived carbon-metal composite synthesized at 750⁰C using cobalt (Co) and molybdenum (Mo) precursors for Hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) in alkaline electrolytes with different pH. The physical characterizations (like XRD, RAMAN, FE-SEM) confirm the formation of nanoporous graphite-like carbon-metal composite (CCoMoO@750⁰C). The electrochemical characterization reveals the effect of different alkaline pH (9.5, 11.2, and 12.6) on the electrocatalytic HER activity of CCoMoO@750⁰C. For HER, the as-synthesized catalyst requires a low overpotential of about -0.250V to achieve the benchmark current density of -10mA/cm² in an electrolyte with pH 12.6, -0.274V at -10mA/cm² (in pH 11.2), and -0.291V at -10mA/cm² (in pH 9.5).

I1- 0018

Oxidation Kinetics studies of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene using Freeman-Carrol method

D.A.Anarse ^{a,b*}, M.B.Kadam^a, A.L.Sunatkari^b, A.U.Chavan^c, M.R. Prasad^a and,
P.B.Sarawade^d

^a*Dept. of AS&H, Pimpri Chinchwad College of Engineering, Pune-44, Maharashtra, India.*

^b*Dept. of Physics, Siddharth College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mumbai-01, Maharashtra, India.*

^c*Dept. of Physics, KBP College Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400703, Maharashtra, India.*

^d*Dept. of Physics, University Of Mumbai Mumbai-32, Maharashtra, India.*

Abstract

$Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene is synthesized from $Ti_3Al_2C_3$ MAX phase by using HF treatment and characterized by x-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy. In addition, Oxidation of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene in nitrogen environment from room temperature to 500-degree Celsius is studied by thermogravimetric analysis. Experiments shows that oxidation of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene starts at 275 degree Celsius. Activation energy of oxidation of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene is estimated using Freeman Carrol method based on Arrhenius equation. It is shown that in nitrogen environment and in strong oxidation temperature range, oxidation activation energy of $Ti_3C_2T_x$ MXene is in $kJ\ mol^{-1}$.

I1- 0019

Dimensionally Stable Nickel Iron selenide/oxyhydroxide Catalysts for Water and Urea Electrolysis for Industrial Scale hydrogen production

Pratik M. Pataniya*

Department of Physical Sciences, P D Patel Institute of Applied Sciences, Charotar University of Science and Technology, CHARUSAT, Changa, Gujarat, India.

Email: pm.pataniya9991@gmail.com

Abstract

Rational design and optimized electrodes structure have huge impact on elevating the catalytic performance for water and urea electrolysis for hydrogen generation. In the present research, nickel iron selenide/hydroxide composite ($\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_3\text{Se}_4\text{-OOH}$) catalysts have been facilely deposited on nickel foam using chemical bath deposition which can be expanded to industrial scale large area electrode fabrication without using polymeric binders. $\text{Fe}_3\text{Se}_4\text{-OOH}$ catalysts, having low interfacial resistance and abundance of catalytically active sites, shows excellent electrocatalytic performance, requiring overpotential of 174 mV at 10 mA/cm^2 for hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) and 243 mV (1.47 V vs RHE) at 20 mA/cm^2 for oxygen evolution reaction (OER). Further, the $\text{Fe}_3\text{Se}_4\text{-OOH}$ catalysts on nickel foam exhibits the efficient urea oxidation due to abundance of NiFe oxyhydroxide and generates the geometric current density of 20 mA/cm^2 at anodic potential of 1.36 V vs RHE, lowering the potential requirement by 110 mV due to thermodynamically favourable reaction mechanism. Bi-functional water and urea electrolyser using $\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_3\text{Se}_4\text{-OOH}$ catalysts shows excellent performance, requiring the cell voltage of 1.71 V to generate 100 mA/cm^2 current in laboratory conditions (1M KOH, 25°C), while the cell voltage is reduced to 1.58 V (at 100 mA/cm^2) in industrial condition (5M KOH, 60°C) and also exhibiting excellent stability at industrial scale current of 300 and 1000 mA/cm^2 for 50 hours. For urea electrolysis, cell voltage is about 1.67 V in 1M KOH + 0.33 M urea and 1.65 V in 5M KOH + 0.33 M urea to generate 100 mA/cm^2 .

Keyword: Industrial scale hydrogen production; water splitting; urea oxidation; chemical bath deposition.

I1- 0020

Camphene - Fatty Alcohol - based Eutectic Phase Change Materials for Thermal Energy Storage ApplicationsRahul Bidiyasar ^{a*}, Rohitash Kumar ^b, Narendra Jakhar ^a^a*Department of Physics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302004, INDIA*^b*Defence Laboratory, DRDO Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342011, INDIA***Abstract**

Despite extensive research on phase change materials (PCMs), most studies rely on experimental trial-and-error methods to test component combinations for eutectic PCMs, which are costly, time-consuming and inefficient for systematically discovering new eutectics when screening large numbers of candidate materials. In this study, the thermophysical properties of novel eutectic PCMs composed of camphene and various fatty alcohols, including 1-dodecanol, 1-tetradecanol, 1-hexadecanol and 1-octadecanol, were theoretically calculated using the thermodynamical principles based on solid-liquid equilibria. The eutectic mixtures have eutectic compositions ranging from 26-71 mol% camphene, with melting temperatures between 17.55 °C to 40.76 °C and latent heats of fusion varying from 211-234 J/g. These theoretical studies offer an efficient and cost-effective alternative to experimental screening. They provide valuable insights into the thermophysical properties of camphene-fatty alcohol-based eutectic PCMs, potentially expanding their applications in thermal energy storage systems, such as building heating and cooling.

Key Words: phase change material, eutectic, theoretical, melting temperature, thermal energy storage

I1- 0021

Electronic Characteristics of Multinary Chalcogenide Semiconductors for Energy ApplicationsAnima Ghosh^{a*}*^aDepartment of Physics, School of Sciences and Humanities, SR University, Warangal 506371, Telangana, India***Abstract**

In the field of energy applications, particularly in thin-film solar cell technology, multinary chalcogenide semiconductors are of significant interest due to their tunable and favorable optoelectronic properties. The multinary compound $\text{CuZn}_2\text{AlS}_x\text{Se}_{4-x}$ represents a vital area of research, offering unique characteristics that can be harnessed for next-generation electronic and optoelectronic applications. In this study, we utilized density functional theory through the Wien2k code to investigate the electronic properties of $\text{CuZn}_2\text{AlS}_x\text{Se}_{4-x}$ materials. The density of states and band structure were calculated using the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional. Our findings indicate that this compound behaves as a direct band gap semiconductor, with transitions occurring at the gamma point between the valence and conduction bands. The bandgap decreases when sulfur (S) anions are replaced with selenium (Se), however, the overall band characteristics remain consistent for both S and Se. This compositional tunability significantly enhances light absorption and charge carrier mobility, which are critical factors for improving energy application efficiency.

I1- 0022

PVDF -HFP/WS₂ based triboelectric nanogenerator for harvesting the mechanical energy from human motion

Munni, Himani, Shilpa Rana, Bharti Singh*

*AMDL lab, Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Bawana Road, New Delhi, India***Abstract**

Energy harvesting from ambient energy sources and human motion is a viable strategy for self-powered wearable and portable electronics. Triboelectric nanogenerators (TENGs), a novel emergent technology, have received a lot of interest for its ability to capture mechanical energy from the environment and transform it into electricity. Here, we have developed a high performance triboelectric nanogenerator by coupling of PVDF -HFP/WS₂ nanocomposite film with PDMS film as two triboelectric layer for TENG fabrication. To do this, different weight percentage of WS₂ nanosheets are incorporated in the PVDF -HFP matrix and, the resulting thin films are structurally and morphologically analyzed using XRD, FTIR, and SEM techniques. The results show that adding WS₂ nanosheets to a PVDF matrix improves the triboelectric characteristics of PVDF-HFP films due to their large surface area and excellent electron affinity. Finally, the fabricated nanogenerator is utilized to harvest the mechanical energy from human motions, such as, finger tapping, foot tapping, elbow bending etc. Thus, the current study provides a versatile, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly approach for harvesting biomechanical energy from human motions, enabling a wide range of applications from portable electronics to wearable devices.

I1- 0023

Graphitic-Carbon Nitride Embedded PVDF-HFP Film for Enhanced Performance of Piezoelectric Nanogenerator

Aditya Anand, Shivender Singh Bhandari, Shilpa Rana, Bharti Singh*
AMDL lab, Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Bawana Road, New Delhi, India

Abstract

With advancements in wearable electronic devices, the demand for flexible, efficient, and sustainable energy sources is rapidly growing. Until now, energy requirement of these portable devices are fulfilled by the batteries, but they have a limited lifespan. In this context, piezoelectric nanogenerators offer a promising solution for developing self-powered sustainable system by harvesting the mechanical energy from the living environment. In this study, we synthesized graphitic carbon nitride (g-C₃N₄) using a one-step pyrolysis method and incorporated it into PVDF-HFP by varying the weight percentage of g-C₃N₄ to prepare polymer nanocomposite films for fabricating piezoelectric nanogenerators. The prepared powder samples and films were characterized for their structural and morphological properties, and their piezoelectric response was evaluated using a dynamic shaker. The results demonstrate that the addition of graphitic carbon nitride significantly enhances the output performance of the PVDF-based piezoelectric nanogenerator, highlighting its potential application in wearable electronic devices.

I1- 0024**Electrode-Electrolyte Interface Engineering in Lithium-based Batteries: Towards Sustainable Energy Solutions**

Pushpendra Kumar*

*School of Physical Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110067, India***Abstract**

The advancement of lithium-based rechargeable batteries, (i.e., Li-ion, Li-S, and Li-metal), plays a pivotal role in enabling a sustainable energy future and meeting the increasing demand for high-energy storage solutions. This work presents recent innovations in battery technology, emphasizing breakthroughs in electrode and electrolyte engineering to improve performance, safety, and cost-effectiveness. Special attention is given to lithium metal batteries, highlighting their potential to revolutionize the energy storage landscape. By addressing key challenges such as battery electrode synthesis, electrolyte formulation, and overall battery design, this study demonstrates the transformative impact of these advancements on the development of next-generation batteries. The findings underscore opportunities for practical applications, offering insights into how these innovations can drive progress in the industrial sector and contribute to more efficient and safer energy storage solutions.

I2- 0001**Electronic structure and optical properties of quaternary Heusler compound
LiTiRhGe: first principles study**Bhoopendra Kumar Dewangan^{a,b*} and Sapan Mohan Saini^a^a*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur Chhattisgarh,
India*^b*Department of Physics, Government MLS PG College Seepat, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh,
India***Abstract**

In current study the electronic structure and optical properties of quaternary Heusler compound LiTiRhGe have been investigated through first-principles calculations using the GGA-PBE approximation implemented in Wien2k within density functional theory. In the study we found that the compound is indirect band gap semiconductor in nature. Density functional theory is again used to investigate the optical properties of materials such complex dielectric function, optical conductivity, refractive index, and reflectivity. Considering the lack of previous research on optical properties of LiTiRhGe, this study provides a vital reference for thorough analysis of this compound, opening the door for theoretical and experimental studies in this area.

Keywords: Band structure, optical properties, density functional theory, quaternary Heusler compound.

I2- 0002

Fabrication of Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells With Transition Metal Oxide Heterocontact as More Economical and Eco-Friendly

Bhoora Ram, Shrikant

*Poornima University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

Population expansion, industrial growth, and a range of industries are all contributing to increased global electricity demand. Fossil fuels, including coal, oil, and natural gas, produce insufficient electricity and are depleting due to extraction. Non-traditional energy sources, including solar, wind, and biomass, have the ability to meet world electricity needs. Photovoltaic technology is essential for a sustainable global energy supply. Solar cells are efficient, with a lifespan of more than 20 years, and offers environmental advantages. Photovoltaic technology, which converts solar energy into electricity, has an efficiency of around 25%, and silicon heterojunction technology (SHJ) achieves a high efficiency of 26.7% with doped a-Si:H heterocontact; however, they emit poisonous and combustible fumes, use complex deposition methods that harm the environment, and have energy losses such as parasitic and Auger recombination, which necessitate special safety precautions and are expensive. Transition metal oxides (TMO) can be utilized as an alternative to doped a-Si:H heterocontact since they are readily accessible, inexpensive, and non-toxic, as well as easily depositionable utilizing a simpler technique at temperatures below 200 °C. This study created a c-Si solar cell using TMO's titanium dioxide and molybdenum trioxide as electron and hole selective contacts, respectively, and SiO₂ as a passivation layer. The c-Si solar cell had an efficiency of around 24.75%, which boosted its performance and increased its potential to more than 28.4%. TMO's heterocontact solar cells have the potential to be cost-effective and highly efficient for large-scale industrial manufacturing, as well as environmentally friendly and providing society with a leveled cost of electricity.

I2- 0003**Crystal Growth and Structural Characterization of $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ Topological Single Crystal**

Rabia Sultana

*Asutosh College, University of Calcutta, Kolkata-700026, West Bengal, India***Abstract**

We report the growth and structural characterization of $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ topological insulator. $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ single crystal was synthesized by melting bismuth and antimony together using the facile self-flux method via solid state reaction route in an automated programmable tube furnace. The on surface X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern on as grown crystal flake displayed 00l alignment and revealed the crystalline nature of the resultant $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ crystal. Rietveld refinement of powder XRD data confirmed the phase purity and rhombohedral crystal structure with R-3m space group. Further, the unit cell structure formed using the VESTA software verified the rhombohedral crystal structure. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) and energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDXA) mapping images taken on freshly cleaved $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ single crystal flake displayed the layered directional growth with homogeneous distribution of Bi and Sb elements. Elemental mapping of the resultant $\text{Bi}_{0.95}\text{Sb}_{0.05}$ single crystal showed that the constituent elements (Bi and Sb) are homogeneously distributed in accordance to their stoichiometric ratio.

I2- 0004

Induction of Room Temperature Ferroelectric Phase In a Multi-component Liquid Crystal Mixture Suitable For Display Application

Debarghya Goswami ^{a*} and Asim Debnath^b

^a *St. Joseph's College, Northpoint, Darjeeling, West Bengal, India*

^b *Department of Physics, University of North Bengal, Siliguri, West Bengal, India*

Abstract

Ferroelectric liquid crystals (FLC) can be promising in display application for their high speed in-plane switching. Most FLCs exhibit ferroelectric behaviour at higher temperature. Thus there had been constant effort to formulate ferroelectric liquid crystal mixtures, with ferroelectric SmC* phase in room temperature. We had successfully formulated a FLC mixture which showed mesophases in room temperature by doping a chiral fluorinated ferroelectric liquid crystal into an achiral pyrimidine based host mixture having smectic C phase (details of this host is published elsewhere [1]).

The phase behavior, structural and electro-optical properties of the newly formulated mixture were characterized by optical polarizing microscopy (OPM), Synchrotron diffraction studies and frequency dependent dielectric relaxation study. The spontaneous polarization, electrical response time and rotational viscosity were also measured. The mixture was found to exhibit ferroelectric SmC* phase below room temperature (less than 15°C) and the phase is found to exist over a wide temperature range. It also shows SmA* phase before melting into isotropic phase. Further, the SmA* phase is found to exhibit partial de Vries type property and electroclinic effect. In the low temperature region of SmC* phase the layer spacing of the mixture is in between the host and the dopant while the tilt is found to be much higher in the mixture than in the host and the dopant. It was found to have moderate spontaneous polarization. Optical tilt of around 20° at room temperature and a response time of a few hundred microseconds make the mixture suitable to use in SSFLCDs.

I2- 0005**Impact on the Dielectric and Raman spectroscopic properties of the nematic liquid crystals with the function frequency and temperature**

Pankaj Kumar Tripathi

*Department of Physics, Sharda University, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida-201310, U.P., India***Abstract**

In the present study, we investigate the dielectric and Raman spectroscopic properties of the liquid crystal compound 1, 12-bis (4-(E-naphthalen-2 yldiazenyl) phenoxy) dodecane (C₄₄H₄₆N₄O₂) with the function of the temperature. Dielectric permittivity and loss-tangent ($\tan \delta$) are determined by the measurement of the phase impedance analyzer with the function of temperature and frequency. Dielectric permittivity and $\tan \delta$ are determined by the measurement of the phase impedance analyser with the variation of temperature and frequency. Relaxation frequency increases with the increase in temperature and is optimized at a certain temperature of the liquid crystal compound. $\tan \delta$ and dielectric permittivity are associated with the combined effect of the molecular polarizability of LC molecules with the applied electric field. The dispersive nature of the LC compound temperature dependence on their characteristic relaxation frequency reveals the existence of relaxation behaviour, which exhibits the Cole-Cole and Debye theory. The phase sequence of the liquid crystal compound has been verified by the DSC (Differential Scanning Calorimetry) graph and optical texture with the respect to temperature. Raman spectra have been analysed to better understand their molecular interaction, phase transition, and orientational order parameters for display and photonics applications. For analysing the vibrational mode of the LC molecule's characteristics, the Raman band associated with the molecular alignment and conformational changes of the liquid crystal compound undergoes phase transitions. Our result explained that the dielectric and Raman spectroscopic properties are sensitive to structural changes induced by the temperature and applied electric field in a planar geometrical arrangement of the sample cell. Results have been explained on the spectral features, such as shift in Raman peaks and intensity changes, and how these correlate with the physical properties of the liquid crystal compound. The remarkable results provide the most understanding of the behaviour of the liquid crystal compound and their potential for tailored material design in advanced liquid crystal-based technology.

I2- 0006

Understanding the Mechanism of Hg²⁺ Binding with Pyridine-End Functionalized OFETs Using the Hill Equation

Shiv Prakash Verma¹, Chitrak Ghosh², Sovanlal Mondal¹, Suman Kalyan Samanta²,
Dipak Kumar Goswami³

¹*School of Nanoscience and Technology, IIT Kharagpur, India, 721302*

²*Department of Chemistry, IIT Kharagpur, India, 721302*

³*Department of Physics, IIT Kharagpur, India, 721302*

Abstract

In this study, we explore the integration of a functional sensing layer atop pentacene in organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) for mercury ion detection. By applying the Hill equation, a well-established model in biochemistry, we quantitatively analyze the binding interactions between mercury ions and the Pyridine-end oligo p-Phenylenevinylenes (POPVs) sensing molecules within the channel region of the OFETs. These interactions induce significant changes in the current-voltage characteristics of the devices, directly impacting their electrical performance. The saturation current serves as a reliable indicator of mercury binding events, enabling real-time detection and monitoring.

Through the Hill equation analysis, we gain insights into the binding dynamics, with the Hill coefficient providing key information about the cooperativity of the binding process. This approach not only highlights the potential of OFET-based sensors for selective and sensitive mercury ion detection but also demonstrates the effectiveness of adapting biochemistry models to organic electronic devices. The results suggest the feasibility of using OFETs for practical environmental sensing applications, offering a novel pathway for the development of efficient, low-cost sensors for heavy metal contamination monitoring.

I2- 0007

Temperature Dependent Modulation of Textures and Switching Voltage in Cholesteric Liquid Crystals for Application in Optical and Sensor Devices

Pooja^{a*}, Vandna Sharma^{a, b}, Parul Malik^c and Pankaj Kumar^a

^a*Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Rajpura, 140401, Punjab, India*

^b*Condensed Matter Physics Department, Jozef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, 1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

^c*Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Rajpura, 140401, Punjab, India*

Corresponding author's email: pankaj.kumar@chitkara.edu.in,
shandlyavandna90@gmail.com

Abstract

The cholesteric liquid crystal (CLC) mixtures known for their stabilizing property in the planar (P) and focal conic (FC) states are widely used in optical shutters and sensor devices. The temperature dependent pitch of the CLC mixtures directly affects the performance and sensitivity of CLC cells, impacting their different practical applications. In this work, the CLC mixtures were prepared using nematic liquid crystal (NLC) with 4.0 and 5.0 wt% of chiral dopant (R1011) to observe the effect of temperature on their textural and electro-optical behavior. The measurements were taken at 25, 30, 35, 40, and 45 °C temperatures using the polarized optical microscope (POM), temperature controller and electro-optical setup. Textural changes under an applied electric field showed the initial rotation of the helical axis in FC state and gradual unwinding of the helices in homeotropic state. Further, as the temperature increases, these changes occur at lower voltages because the reduced viscosity and pitch make it easier for the electric field to overcome the molecular interactions that maintain the helical structure. The electro-optical results for both CLC mixtures showed a decrease in initial transmittance with temperature, making the FC state denser and resulted in reduced switching voltage. At 50 °C, the switching voltage was found decreased from 46 V (at 25°C) to 38 V and 59 V (at 25°C) to 48 V for 4.0 and 5.0 wt% chiral doped CLC mixtures, respectively. However, the better contrast was found at 40°C and 45 °C for 4.0 and 5.0 wt% samples, respectively.

I2- 0008

Investigation of Structural Changes in Bismuth Substituted SrFe₁₂O₁₉ Compound Using In-Situ Raman Spectroscopy

M. R. Sahoo^{a, d*}, A. Barik^b, R. Ghosh^c, S. Mishra^d, J. Ray^e, S. Kuila^f, M. Mandal^a and P. N. Vishwakarma^d

^aDepartment of Physics, GITAM (Deemed to be University), Bangalore, Karnataka 562163, India

^bDepartment of Physics, Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science, Madanapalle, Andhra Pradesh 517325, India

^cDepartment of Condensed Matter and Material Science, S. N. Bose National Center for Basic Science, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700106, India

^dDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha 769008, India

^eSchool of Applied Science, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751024, India

^fHaldia Institute of Technology Hatiberia, ICARE Complex, Haldia, West Bengal 721657, India

Abstract

The sol-gel auto-combustion method has been adopted for the preparation of bismuth (Bi) substituted strontium hexaferrite (SrFe₁₂O₁₉) polycrystalline compound. The substitution of bismuth has created significant distortion at various sites, which has been confirmed by the Raman spectra of Sr_{1-x}Bi_xFe₁₂O₁₉ (x = 0, 0.01, and 0.02). The compound SBFO1 (x = 0.01) is the highly strained out of three compounds. Again, the 2b and 12k site of SBFO1 is so much distorted that, the Raman peak associated to 12k site (i.e. 417.7 cm⁻¹) has been split into two peaks at 413.8 cm⁻¹ and 432.9 cm⁻¹. The damping constant and spring constant calculated from the Raman data for validates the XRD data. The highest compressive volumetric strain nature of SBFO1 is well established by the lowest damping constant of SBFO1. The variation of the bond length associated to the different crystallographic sites well matches with the shifting of Raman peaks for that site. The same is again approved by the highest spring constant of SBFO1.

I2- 0009

An Effective Supramolecular Mg(II)-Metallohydrogel Based Non-Volatile Memory Device With Supreme EnduranceArpita Roy^{a*}, Soumya Jyoti Ray^a^a*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar-801103, India***Abstract**

Supramolecular gels are versatile materials that possess "smart" properties. They are used in various industries such as sensors, cosmetics, foods, nanoelectronics, logic gates and regenerative medicine. These gels are formed through the combination of hydrogels and supramolecular chemistry¹. In this work, we have developed a well-organized and efficient method to rapidly synthesize a supramolecular metallohydrogel of Mg(II)-ion which is Mg@3AP. This metallohydrogel is prepared by using 3-amino-1-pentanol as a low molecular weight gelator in water at room temperature. Here, we have investigated the hierarchical microstructural features of Mg@3AP using Field-emission scanning electron microscopy. We have analysed the metallohydrogel formation approach using FT-IR spectroscopic studies. Furthermore, we have fabricated a (Mg@3AP)-based Schottky diode device in a lateral metal-semiconductor-metal geometry to explore its charge transport behavior². Here, Mg@3AP metallohydrogel based RRAM (Resistive random access memory) device have showed a proper bipolar resistive switching behavior at room temperature. This RRAM device demonstrated exceptional switching endurance with over 10000 consecutive switching cycles and a high ON/OFF ratio of approximately 100. Due to its simple fabrication process, robust resistive switching behavior and enhanced stability, these structures are suited for applications in non-volatile memory design, neuromorphic computing.

Keywords: Mg(II)-metallohydrogel, Resistive switching, Non volatile memory, Endurance, Neuromorphic computing

I2- 0010

Effect of Na₂O/K₂O weight ratios on crystallization kinetics, conductivity and dielectric properties of niobiosilicate glasses

Anirban Chakrabarti^{a*} Atiar Rahaman Molla^b and Aswini Ghosh^a

^a*School of Physical Science, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 2A and 2B Raja SC Mullick Road, Kolkata, Jadavpur, West Bengal, 700047*

^b*Specialty Glass Division, CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, 196 Raja SC Mullick Road, Kolkata, Jadavpur, West Bengal, 700047*

Abstract

Glasses of composition SiO₂-(1-x)Na₂O-xK₂O-Nb₂O₅ (mol%) ($x = 0, 1.87, 3.87, 7.5$) have been synthesized through conventional melt-casting technique. A reduction in the value of crystallization peak temperature (T_p) along with increase in the peak area was observed at higher Na₂O/K₂O ratio ($x = 1.87$) compared to the undoped glass ($x = 0$). The results obtained from non-isothermal crystallization kinetics of the DSC thermograms using the Jhonson-Mehl-Avrami-Kolmogorov (JMAK) theory indicated bulk nucleation and crystal growth in the glasses. T_p area was observed to reduce and broaden with increase in K₂O content that confirmed an increase in the glass thermal stability factor against devitrification. This was corroborated with decrease in the dc ionic conductivity and increase in the activation energy of conduction (E_σ) (0.28-0.49 eVK⁻¹) of the glasses with decrease in Na₂O/K₂O ratio. The reciprocal temperature dependence of hopping frequency (ω_c) of ions for all the glasses followed an Arrhenius relation with values of activation energy (E_c) very close to E_σ signifying a common conduction mechanism for both dc and ac conduction. Scaling of real part of the complex conductivity spectra measured in the frequency range of 10 Hz to 8 MHz and in the temperature range of 498-773 K showed the curves were not perfectly superimposed which revealed a composition and temperature dependent ion conduction mechanism in the glasses. The dielectric spectra have been analyzed and correlated with the structural analysis of the effects of ions Na⁺, K⁺ and [NbO₆] units on the conductivity and dielectric properties of the glasses.

I2- 0011

Mesoporous Aluminum Metal-Organic Framework from Waste Alumina Dross to High Value Product for Supercapacitor Application: A Waste to Wealth Approach

Rakesh K. Sahoo^{a*}, B.K. Tripathy^b, A.P. Chakrabarty^c

^a *Government Women's College, Sambalpur, Odisha, 768001, India*

^b *CSIR–Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar 751013, India*

^c *School of Physics, Gangadhar Meher University, Amruta Vihar, Sambalpur-768004*

**Corresponding & presenting author: E-mail: rakesh.materialscience@gmail.com*

Abstract

Metal-organic framework (MOF) with high specific surface area, tunable pore size, conducting and stable structure provides a robust platform for supercapacitor applications. Herein, aluminum-based MOF (Al-MOF) has been prepared from the waste scrap alumina i.e. alumina dross using a surfactant-free soft chemical route. Alumina dross is an industrial waste that inflicts severe environmental consequences. Therefore, a mere attempt has been made to recycle the waste into a value-added product using a low-temperature scalable process. The structural analysis confirmed the phase formation. The nitrogen absorption-desorption isotherm has confirmed the presence of mesopores in the structure. Further, from the electrochemical measurement, a specific capacitance of 256 F/g @ 2 A/g has been estimated using the as-synthesized Al-MOF powder as the electrode.

Keywords: Waste; aluminum dross; Al-MOF; mesoporous; specific capacitance; supercapacitor

I2- 0012

A Simple Study of Photofield Emission from The Bulk of A SolidD. Deka^{a*}, S. K. Sharma^b and R. K. Thapa^c^{a*}Physics Department, B.H. College, Howly -781316, Assam^bPhysics Department, Assam Don Bosco University,
Tapesia Gardens, Sonapur - 782402, Assam.^cCondensed Matter Theory Research Group (CMTRG), Physics Department, Mizoram
University, Aizawl-796009, Mizoram^cHony. Director, Condensed Matter Research Institute, Rupandehi, Butwal, Nepal**Abstract**

Photofield emission is a technique in which electron emission takes place due to joint effect of incident photon field radiation and the applied static high electric field. Due to this, the electrons emitted from the Fermi level or above it get accelerated into the vacuum regions and thus contribute to the type of emission known as Photofield emission. These emissions are constituting the electron emissions and hence contribute to the measurable current known as photofield emission current (PFEC). Several methods and techniques have been used for studying such emissions both theoretically and experimentally. For example, Gao and Reifenberger (1987) have studied the detail experimental method of photofield emission from tungsten. They have given the experimental interpretations in terms of band structures. In likewise manner, Radon and Jaskolka (1990) have studied photofield emission spectroscopy in tungsten (100) surface from Fermi level. Thapa *et. al.* have also shown the results of calculations of PFEC from tungsten by using Kronig-Penney (KP) potential method.

In this paper, we will present the application of Kronig-Penney potential models to solids like silicon which is a semiconductor. Results obtained will be compared with the earlier results that were published in CMDays-2024 Conferences, Tezpur University. The difference in the results is that earlier we have used the experimental data of dielectric constants for calculating the PFEC. In present case, the real and imaginary parts of dielectric constants of silicon were calculated theoretically by using the FP-LAPW method of density functional theory. These theoretical data will be used for calculating the PFEC and will be compared with earlier results.

I2- 0013

Effect of Silica Nanoparticles on Polymer Dispersed Liquid Crystal and Its Analysis for Smart Windows

Meenakshi^{a,b,*}, Pooja^a, , Parul Malik^c, Vandna Sharma^{a, d} and Pankaj Kumar^a

^a*Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Rajpura, 140401, Punjab, India*

^b*Department of Applied Physics, Mukand Lal National College, Yamunanagar, Haryana, 135001, India*

^c*Chitkara University Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chitkara University, Rajpura, 140401, Punjab, India*

^d*Condensed Matter Physics Department, Jozef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, 1000, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Corresponding author's email: shandlyavandna90@gmail.com,
pankaj.kumar@chitkara.edu.in

Abstract

Polymer-dispersed liquid crystals (PDLCs) are the materials comprised of liquid crystal (LC) droplets dispersed within a polymer matrix, and are extensively employed in modern electro-optical (E-O) applications. This study explores the comparison of morphological and E-O properties of PDLC and 0.8 wt% of silica (SiO₂) nanoparticles (NPs) dispersed PDLC cured at 0.15mW/cm² UV light intensity. The morphological study of the samples was performed using Polarized Optical Microscope (POM), the average droplet size was increased from ~2.5 μm to ~4.6 μm with the dispersion of 0.8wt% SiO₂ in PDLC. In E-O study, the reduction of threshold voltage (V_{th}) from 8.36V to 4.59V in 0.8wt% SiO₂ dispersed PDLC was observed as compared with pure PDLC, due to the bigger droplet sizes. In addition, a significant decrease in the operating voltage (V_{op}) of PDLC from 15.11 V to 12.49V was achieved in 0.8wt% SiO₂ dispersed PDLC. Further, the maximum transmittance (T_{max}) value was found slightly increased in SiO₂ dispersed PDLC. Moreover, 0.8 wt% of SiO₂ NPs dispersed PDLC showed higher contrast ratio (14.12) as compare to pure PDLC (7.2). The improved results observed in 0.8wt% of SiO₂ NPs dispersed PDLC are substantially correlated with the uniformity of increased droplets' size. Thus, the primed PDLCs show up a prospective relevance with the sustainable energy efficient smart windows.

Keywords: Polymer-dispersed liquid crystal (PDLC), Nanoparticles, Electro-optical, Contrast ratio, Threshold and operating voltages

I2- 0014

Complex magnetism and exchange interaction in $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{MnO}_3$ manganite perovskite

Jeetendra Kumar Tiwari*, Sujeet Kumar and P. M. Sarun

*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines),
Dhanbad, Jharkhand- 826004, India***Abstract**

Here, we report a detailed experimental study of the structural and physical properties of 20% Sr doped NdMnO_3 , a complex oxide layered perovskite material a potential candidate for the applications in various fields. This particular composition has been chosen due to the recent observation of skyrmions in the $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ system, setting an objective to explore new materials for the possibility of the stabilization of topological spin configurations. Through a combination of experimental techniques and rigorous theoretical analysis, the crystal structure, magnetic properties and exchange interaction of $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{MnO}_3$ are systematically investigated. This work demonstrates the crucial role of structural parameters including lattice constants, Mn–O bond length, $\langle\text{Mn–O–Mn}\rangle$ bond angle, octahedra rotation angle (θ), and complex interplay between structure and magnetic interaction in determining the magnetic properties in one of the layered perovskite materials, which we think is relevant to other materials that are comparable. Additionally, critical behavior of three-dimensional infinite-layer $\text{Nd}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{MnO}_3$ around the transition temperature (T_C) ≈ 145.54 K has been explored. We find that scaling exponents (β and γ) show non-trivial behavior which are in excellent agreement with the prediction of non-trivial systems having complex magnetic structures.

I2- 0015

Investigation of Structural, Transport & Magnetic Properties of Pyrochlore Iridates ($\text{Gd}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$).

H Pradhan*, R K Patel^{a*}, A G A Rahman^b, S Behera^c, A K Pramanik^d
^a*Jawahar Nehru University, School of Physical Sciences, New Delhi, India.*

Abstract

We have investigated the pyrochlore iridates' structural, electrical transport, and magnetic characteristics. Utilizing Rietveld analysis and x-ray powder diffraction, the structural examination was carried out. $\text{Gd}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ has a $\text{Fd}3\text{m}$ space group and crystallizes in a cubic crystal form. $\text{Gd}_2\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ is an anti-ferromagnetic, semi-metal-like insulator with a transition temperature of about 127K. Because Gd is in the +3 state and Ir is in the +4 state, this pyrochlore material has seven electrons in the 4f state and five electrons in the 5d state. Structural geometry is the source of dissatisfaction in pyrochlore structures. The primary magnetic attribute in this sample is the result of spin orbit coupling. This compound's insulator behavior is investigated utilizing the resistivity method with the four-probe method, and its antiferromagnetic nature is determined by magnetization versus magnetic field and inverse susceptibility vs temperature graph study.

I2- 0016

Crystal Structure analysis of 5,5'-(Furan-2-ylmethylene)bis(6-amino-1,3-dimethylpyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione)Naresh Sharma^{a*}, Goutam Brahmachari^b, and Vivek K. Gupta^c^a*Govt. Degree College Billawar, Kathua (J & K), India*^b*Laboratory of Natural Products and Organic Synthesis, Department of Chemistry, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan, West Bengal, India*^c*Department of Physics, University of Jammu, Jammu, Tawi-180 006, India***Abstract**

The crystal structure of the title compound is determined by single crystal X-ray structure analysis. The compound $C_{17}H_{20}N_6O_5$, crystallizes in the monoclinic crystal system with space group $P2_1/c$ having unit-cell parameters: $a=11.3123(8)$, $b=14.8291(10)$, $c=10.8777(8)$ Å, $\beta=102.943(7)$, and $Z = 4$. The crystal structure was solved by direct methods using single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected at room temperature and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures to a final R-value of 0.0496 for 2109 observed reflections. The molecules in the crystal are linked into infinite two-dimensional network by C–H...O, C–H...N, N–H...O, N–H...N, and C–H... π type of hydrogen bonds. Molecules are also reinforced by π ... π interaction between ring B and ring C, respectively.

I2- 0017

Study of Dispersion Characteristics of Spps At Metal/Lithium Niobate (Ferroelectric) Waveguide Structures

Gishamol Mathew^{a*}, Anusha P. P.^a and Anamika K^a

^a*Department of Physics, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam – 682011, Kerala, India*

Abstract

Surface Plasmon Polaritons (SPPs) are coherent electron-plasma oscillations at the interface of materials with opposite dielectric functions. No energy can be transferred from these oscillating charges to the far field in the dielectric. Energy cannot be freely transferred into the bulk of the metal either because of the electric field screening effect of the free electrons. Hence, this kind of waves can only propagate along the interface, with very high field confinement. This property has been used to fabricate extremely efficient plasmonic waveguides.

In this paper, we aim to investigate the behavior of surface plasmon polaritons at (LiNbO₃/Ag/SiO₂) nano-waveguide structures. Since ferroelectric crystals have a permanent polarization, there is a distinct separation of charges on the two sides or two opposite domains of the LiNbO₃ crystal. This will result in an increase/decrease in electron density at the Ag-LiNbO₃ interface at the side with positive/negative charges, which will give rise to a blue-/red-shift of surface plasmon frequency. We observed a marked propagation length and geometrical/material dispersion properties here which ensure a sensitive plasmonic system operating at plasmon frequencies.

I2- 0018

Tailored CuCoO₂ nanostructure as supercapacitor electrode: Density functional theory and symmetric coin-cell

Raushan Kabir, ^{a,b*} Sudipta Goswami, ^a Saikat Kumar Seth, ^b and Chandan Kumar Ghosh ^a

^(a) Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata – 700032, India

^(b) School of Materials Science and Nanotechnology, Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Kolkata – 700032, India

Abstract

This work investigates the effect of alkaline condition on size of nanostructures and modification on the pseudocapacitive charge storage efficiency of CuCoO₂ nanostructures. Four samples were synthesized using a one-step facile hydrothermal technique at different alkaline conditions (NaOH, KOH, and LiOH), followed by structural, micro-structural, and chemical characterization using XRD, FESEM, BET, RAMAN, FTIR, UV-Vis and PL spectroscopy. Structural and microstructural studies illustrate monoclinic morphology of CuCoO₂ nanostructures with size in the range of ~300 – 500 nm, synthesized in the presence of higher NaOH concentration only, while a mixed phase of CuCoO₂ and CuO gets formed in other conditions. These samples exhibit specific capacitance in the range of **100-200 F g⁻¹** at scan rate 2 mVs⁻¹ respectively with 6M KOH as electrolyte. High specific capacitance is attributed to the synergistic effect of higher surface area and faster charge transfer across CuCoO₂ electrode – KOH electrolyte interface. Most importantly, in spite of having low surface area in comparison with other nanostructures, the as-prepared nanostructures correspond to high specific capacitance. This phenomenon indicates the presence of highly active redox sites that facilitate charge transfer across the electrode – electrolyte interface. This investigation provides insights into the charge storage mechanism of CuCoO₂ electrode and its potential applications in energy storage devices.

J1- 0001**Investigating the Impact of Calcium carbonate and water on black soil Resistivity and geotechnical properties**Sujata R. Jadhav^{a*}, Vaijanath V. Navarkhele^a*^aDepartment of Physics, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar- 431 004, India***Abstract**

This study examines the influence of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) and water on the resistivity of soil and its subsequent effects on friction angle, plasticity, and cohesion. Laboratory experiments were carried out with varying CaCO_3 contents and moisture content. A factorial design varying CaCO_3 concentrations (0-10%) and water content (0-50%) revealed significant correlations. Resistivity was measured with two-probe resistivity meter. Friction angle, plasticity and friction angle were measured using formulae depends on resistivity given in previous literatures. Results shows that increasing CaCO_3 content and water addition decreases soil resistivity, leading to reductions in friction angle and cohesion, while plasticity increases. These finding have significant implications for agricultural soil management, soil erosion control, and soil structure interaction.

J1- 0001

Impact of Gadolinium Phosphate (GdPO_4) and Various Cations (Li^+ , Ca^{2+} , La^{3+}) on the NIR Reflectance of Bismuth Vanadate Pigment

Rajesh K, Prabhakar Rao P

Academy of Maritime Education and Training (Deemed to be University), Kanathur, Chennai, Tamilnadu-603112, India.

Abstract

This study explores the effects of GdPO_4 and a combination of Li, La, Ca, and Mo ions on the reflectance properties of Bismuth vanadate (BiVO_4), a well-known yellow pigment, using scheelite-type solid solutions. The powdered pigments have a monoclinic scheelite (s-m) type structure. $[(\text{Li}_{0.33}\text{Ca}_{0.33}\text{La}_{0.33})_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}][\text{Mo}_x\text{V}_{1-x}]\text{O}_4$ and $(\text{BiV})_{1-x}(\text{GdP})_x\text{O}_4$. When GdPO_4 and the multi-ion system are incorporated into the BiVO_4 structure, a structural transition is brought about that impact the optical properties, such as bandgap tuning and absorption edge shifts. With particular colour coordinates displaying the most vivid hue at $b^* = 65.42$ in the GdPO_4 system and $b^* = 78.32$ in the multi-ion system, these pigments produce a range of intense yellow shades. They also have a high near-infrared reflectance, which makes them perfect for use as environmentally friendly and sustainable cool colourants in surface coating, paint, and plastic applications. These findings highlight the potential of $[(\text{Li}_{0.33}\text{Ca}_{0.33}\text{La}_{0.33})_x\text{Bi}_{1-x}][\text{Mo}_x\text{V}_{1-x}]\text{O}_4$ and $(\text{BiV})_{1-x}(\text{GdP})_x\text{O}_4$ as eco-friendly colorants for various applications which includes, surface coatings, paints.

J1- 0002

Synthesis of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles Using Leaf Extract of *Cleistanthes Collinus* its characterization and antibacterial study

Anjali Sarkate^a Rupali Biradar^b Vishnudas Bhosle^c Vikas Gambhire^d

^a Research Centre, Department of Botany, Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Ch. Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra, India

^b Department of Botany, Indraraj Arts, Commerce and Science College, Sillod Dist. Ch. Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra, India

^c Department of Physics, Govt. Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati, Maharashtra, India

^d Department of Botany, Govt. College of Arts and Science, Ch. Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The aim of the article is the synthesis of copper oxide nanoparticles (CuO NPs) using leaf extract of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* L. (Family: Lamiaceae) as a fuel by co-precipitation method and their characterization. X-ray diffraction studies showed that the particles are monoclinic in nature. The UV-visible absorption spectrum of CuO nanoparticles indicates a blue shift with an increase in the concentration of plant extract. The FTIR studies show the stretching vibration of the Cu-O bond in monoclinic CuO, which is in close agreement with the previously reported work. The antibacterial activity shows a unique mark. The current study demonstrates the convenient utilization of *Clerodendrum infortunatum* extract as a fuel for the efficient synthesis of CuO nanoparticles through a green synthesis method to obtain significant physical and antibacterial activity.

Key Word: Copper Oxide, Nano particles, Leaf Extract, Characterization, Antibacterial Activity

J1- 0003

Synthesis and Electrochemical Performance of Fe based Composite material for Electrochemical Water Desalination ApplicationShreerang D. Datar^{*a} and Harshwardhan Jadhav^a*^aNational Centre for Nanosciences and Nanotechnology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

The primary need for each living being on the earth is potable water, and is tremendously growing with increasing population. To manage the higher demand for potable water, there are well established water desalination techniques such as distillation and reverse osmosis. All these techniques are highly energy intensive. The electrochemical water desalination technique is an emerging technique for water desalination requiring minimal energy input. Further, the development of efficient electrode material for electrochemical water desalination is crucial. Among several electrode materials, metal oxides showed higher specific capacitance and salt removal efficiency as compared to other electrode materials. In this study, we report the synthesis of Fe₃O₄/graphene composite and evaluate its electrochemical performance for electrochemical water desalination application. The composite material was synthesized through a hydrothermal method and characterized using galvanostatic charge-discharge technique to evaluate the electrochemical performance. The electrochemical characterization is performed in 1M sodium chloride aqueous solution as an electrolyte with three-electrode system at various current density values. At current density of 2 A/g, the specific capacitance of the Fe₃O₄/graphene composite display 230.2 F/g, indicating its potential as a high-performance electrode material for electrochemical water desalination application. The synergistic effects between Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles and the conductive graphene matrix contribute to the enhanced charge storage capabilities, demonstrating a promising electrode material for electrochemical water desalination system.

J1- 0004

Fabrication of All Liquid warm WLEDs with tunable properties for Artificial Lighting and Cancer Cell Imaging

Sk Firoj Haque[#], Joydeep Chowdhury^{*}

Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, 188, Raja S.C. Mallick Road, Kolkata 700032.

[#]Author's email: skfiroj8108@gmail.com

^{*}Email: joydeep72_c@rediffmail.com

Abstract

WLEDs are now considered the cleanest and the cheapest energy sources and are increasingly in use for affordable illuminations of buildings and architecture. In recent times WLEDs have found extensive applications in indoor lighting, flat panel displays, bioimaging, and sensors and are successfully applied even as the headlights of automobiles instead of conventional sources which are known for hefty consumptions of gasoline and diesel. We have designed an environmentally friendly and innovative fluorescent system, proficiently capable of producing high-quality white light with CIE coordinates of (0.33, 0.35), a Colour Rendering Index (CRI) value of 84, and a Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) of 5618K. The stoichiometric ratio of CQD, Fluorescein dye(linker), and Au Nanoclusters have been altered to generate white light emission. We believe that the most plausible mechanism behind such WL generation is cascaded energy transfer among the components. The incorporation of fluorescein dye has enhanced the energy transfer efficiency between C-dots to Au Nanocluster from 67% to 82 %. The retainment of optical properties was also obtained using the well-known agarose gel matrix. We believe that our proposed protocol for WLED fabrication holds promise for the development of diverse luminescent systems and also be applicable in the creation of turn-off and turn-on sensors for heavy metal ions.

J2- 0002

Effect of dielectric coating on the field emission performance of CNT – Si₃N₄ hybrids

Shubham Saini*, Albin Kuriakose, Santanu Ghosh, Pankaj Srivastava
Nanotech Laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, Delhi – 110016, India

Abstract

The field emission phenomenon is an emerging process to achieve energy-efficient devices. Several materials like W [1], LaB₆ [2], CNTs [3], etc., are being explored as field emission sources. CNTs have high electrical conductivity, high thermal conductivity, high tensile strength, large aspect ratio and other properties useful for emission applications. In the present study, pristine CNTs have been grown on a Si substrate using the Thermal CVD method followed by the Si₃N₄ coating with varying deposition time using PECVD method. Different characterizations were performed on all the samples to study the morphology, microstructure, elemental composition and electronic structure. Subsequently, field emission measurements were performed on all the samples and the highest current density of 8.2 mA/cm² (30s deposited Si₃N₄ - CNTs) was achieved as compared to the 2.8 mA/cm² (pristine CNTs). A thorough study of the field emission response of the samples disclosed that the enhancement in the current density had been obtained due to the decrement in the work function, increment in field enhancement factor, increased sp³ hybridised C atoms bonding, and the lowered screening effect. The study emphasizes the importance of the controlled deposition of dielectric over the CNTs and its effect on the field emission response.

Keywords: Carbon nanotubes, Field emission, CNT – Dielectric hybrids, Screening effect, Electronic structure.

J2- 0003

Photonic nanojet-assisted graphene-enhanced Raman spectroscopy

Anamika Sharma and Venkata Ramanaiah Dantham*

*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar 801103, India***Abstract**

Recently, the photonic nanojet (PNJ)-assisted Raman microscopic technique has been found efficient in enhancing the Raman scattering signals of dye molecules and two-dimensional materials by tightly focusing the light beyond the classical diffraction limit of light. In this technique, the enhancement depends upon the radius and refractive index of the microsphere, the angle of incidence, wavelength light, the separation between the microsphere, and the complex refractive index of the substrate. On the other hand, the Graphene-enhanced Raman scattering (GERS) technique is found useful to enhance the Raman scattering signals of dye and protein molecules through chemical mechanisms instead of electromagnetic mechanisms. The GERS technique depends mainly on graphene-molecule separation, energy bandgap variation, electronic structure, and adsorption properties of probe molecules.

However, in both techniques, the signal-to-noise ratio is observed to be low for samples with ultralow concentrations. Therefore, there is a demand for a new technique to enhance the Raman signals of samples with ultralow concentrations. So, herein, we propose an efficient method named the PNJ-mediated GERS technique. This new technique can enhance the GERS signals by at least two orders of magnitude. More experimental details related to the PNJ-mediated GERS technique and the relevant experimental and theoretical results will be presented at the conference.

J2- 0004

Fabrications of Graphene Oxide and reduced graphene oxide Langmuir Blodgett Films an efficient SERS active Substrate

Ritu Sarkar[#], Joydeep Chowdhury^{*}

Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, 188, Raja S.C. Mallick Road, Kolkata, 700032, West Bengal, India.

[#] Author's Email: ritusarkar653@gmail.com

^{*} Email: joydeep72_c@rediffmail.com

Abstract

Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) has become so powerful surface-sensitive technique because of its ability to detect minute amount of analyte molecules adsorbed on metal nanostructure. To fulfill these conditions, Langmuir Blodgett (LB) films play a vital role and have the unique flexibility to be used not only in lifting analyte monolayer molecules but also as robust and reproducible scaffolds in SERS spectroscopy. The Present work focuses on the LB films of Graphene Oxide (GO) and reduced Graphene Oxide (RGO) with impregnated silver nano particles (AgNPs) as noble SERS active substrates to detect the probe molecules at ultra low concentration. The as fabricated LB films were incubated in AgNPs for 24 hours to record the SERS spectra of analyte molecules. The self- assembly of GO and rGO has been conformed from FESEM and AFM data. The efficacy of the substrates as a SERS sensing platform was investigated for ultrasensitive detection of dye molecules like Rhodamine-6G (R6G) and 1,10 Phenanthrouline. The detection limit for R6G was upto 10^{-12} M and for 1,10 Phenanthrouline was upto 10^{-10} M. The present work may illuminate a pathway towards the fabrication of SERS-active substrates for the detection of dye molecules at lower concentrations and we believe that the as-prepared substrates can be further used to detect pesticides and in real-world diagnostic applications.

K1- 0001**Effects on the Solubility Limit, Structural, Magnetic and Electrical Properties of Rare Earth (Sm and Er) Co-substituted Cobalt Ferrites Nanocrystals**T. Bora^{a*}, O. Manner^a and S. Ravi^b^a *Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Meghalaya, Shillong, 793003, Meghalaya, India*^b *Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, 781039, Assam, India***Abstract**

Rare earth (Sm and Er) co-substituted cobalt ferrites $\text{CoFe}_{2-2x}\text{Sm}_x\text{Er}_x\text{O}_4$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.10$) were synthesized via the sol-gel method. The XRD patterns, FTIR and Raman confirmed the formation of a spinel structure. Secondary orthoferrites (REFeO_3) phases are formed from $x \geq 0.06$ samples. The Williamson-Hall method determined the crystallite sizes (D) and microstrain (ε). Rietveld refinement reveals a change in lattice constant (a), unit cell volume (V) and cation distributions with Sm-Er co-substitution. The initial magnetization (M-H) curves were analyzed using the law of approach to saturation (LAS) to determine the variation of the magnetic parameter, magnetocrystalline anisotropy (K_1), and saturation magnetization (M_s) in SmErCOF samples. An investigation of electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra reveals the interplay of the magnetic interaction and deviations of the Lande g -factors. A considerable increase in the dielectric constant values (ε') occurs from $x \geq 0.06$ samples. The ac conductivity displayed two distinct regions (I and II), consistent with Jonscher's double power law (JDPL). The temperature dependence frequency exponents (s_1 and s_2) suggest two conduction mechanisms: correlated barrier hopping (CBT) and non-overlapping small polaron tunneling (NSPT). The activation energies (E_a) obtained from multiple impedance representations were consistent with the electron hopping in $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$. The Nyquist analysis indicates the dominance of the grain boundary resistance (R_{gb}).

K1- 0002

Enhancing Spin Polarization by Modifying Electron and Atomic Structure of Materials: A Theoretical Perspective

Sayan Kumar Das, Sumita Singh
Patna University, Patna, Bihar, India

Abstract

Enhancing spin polarization is crucial for the realization of spintronic devices that utilize the electron's spin degree of freedom in addition to its charge. This paper reviews theoretical methods for improving spin polarization based on modifications in the electronic and atomic structures of materials. Main approaches include doping, alloying, strain engineering, and interface manipulation, each of which may substantially alter the electronic band structure to improve spin polarization. Theoretical approaches, in particular DFT, provide valuable insight into these modifications on spin polarization. For instance, doping creates localized magnetic moments which interact with conduction electrons to favor the alignment of spins. On the other hand, strain engineering and interface manipulation modify the band structure and alter the spin-orbit interaction, enhancing further the polarization of spins.

Apart from electronic modifications, changes in atomic structure, such as the reduction in dimensionality of 2D material and the use of defect engineering, offer routes to achieve higher spin polarization. 2D materials, such as transition metal dichalcogenides, show quantum confinement phenomena and significant surface states involved with spin polarization. Defect engineering generates localized magnetic centers within non-magnetic hosts, leading to enhanced spin polarization.

New material systems, like topological insulators and 2D magnetic materials, now promise a new avenue for increasing the spin polarization. Theoretically, there are predictions that such materials, if doped or otherwise manipulated on the atomic level, can achieve near-perfect spin polarization. This review underlines the importance of theoretical approaches in guiding experimental activity in view of materials with optimized spintronic properties.

K1- 0003

Stearic acid infused Nano-Engineered Cu-Al composite Corrosion Resistant Superhydrophobic Coating on Steel Substrate by Electrodeposition

Himanshu Prasad Mamgain*^a, Ranjeet Brajpuriya^a and Jitendra Kumar Pandey^b

^a *Department of Physics, Applied Science, School of Advanced Engineering, UPES, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India (himanshuhm1111@gmail.com, ranjeet.brajpuriya@ddn.upes.ac.in)*

^b *Himalayan institute for learning and leadership (HILL), UPES, Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand, India jkpandey@ddn.upes.ac.in*

Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive investigation into the development and characterization of nanotextured Cu-Al composite superhydrophobic coatings on steel substrate, modified with Stearic acid (SA). The aim was to enhance both hydrophobicity and anti-corrosion performance. By optimizing electrodeposition parameters such as voltage (25 to 30 V) and deposition time (5 to 15 min), we achieved a dense, uniform nano-structured rough coating of Cu-Al composite (SEM, Roughness analysis). This process significantly improved the water contact angle (WCA) from 32° to a remarkable 128°. Further modification with SA escalated the WCA to 152° (FTIR) while reducing the fractional surface coverage to 3.1%, illustrating a highly effective superhydrophobic surface. The coatings' anti-corrosion properties were investigated using Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) and potentiodynamic measurements. Our findings demonstrate peak corrosion resistance at a 2 M concentration of Stearic Acid, achieving an impressive 98% anti-corrosion efficiency and low corrosion rate of mm/year, characterized by high polarization resistance and an enhanced charge transfer resistance of 95000 $\Omega\text{-cm}^2$. The coating's robustness is attributed to its micro/nano-structured surface, which traps air and reduces water contact area and increase corrosion resistant behaviour

K1- 0004

Field induced assembly of microparticles for applications in micro-roboticsIndira Barros^{a*}, Sayanth Ramachandran^b, Zabana Azeem^c and Indrani Chakraborty^a^a*Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani- KK Birla Goa Campus, Goa, India*^b*Max-Planck-Institute for Polymer Research, Mainz, Germany*^c*Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India***Abstract**

Micro-robotics using colloidal particles has advanced considerably due to its applications in targeted drug delivery, diagnostics, environmental remediation and industrial manufacturing¹. Anisotropic colloidal particles, versatile in shape and material properties, are ideal candidates for functional micro-robots. By tuning the material properties and shape of the colloidal particles, they can be designed to respond to electric and magnetic fields, optical excitation and ion gradients in a controlled and desirable manner. Hematite (Fe₂O₃) being a canted antiferromagnet shows potential in targeted drug delivery since magnetic fields can penetrate the human body. With this purpose, we synthesized anisotropic hematite particles by a sol-gel method to attain super-ball (pseudo-cubic) and peanut shaped particles². When exposed to an ac electric field, the peanut shaped particles can be made to re-orient along their long axis and stand upright. Subsequently when subjected to a rotating magnetic field, these particles can rotate in a plane perpendicular to the substrate, thus making a rotor in the micrometer scale. Cubic particles can be designed to form chain-like, or 2D structures by the application of magnetic and electric fields. Moving towards complexity- hematite cubes conjugated with TPM (3-methacryloxypropyl trimethoxysilane) spheres were synthesized to mimic a micro-engine with cargo. These micro-engines are propelled by photocatalytic breakdown of hydrogen peroxide under light and can be steered using magnetic fields. These anisotropic particles are ideal for developing active colloidal micro-rotors and complex structures with controlled reconfigurability, making them highly suited for next-generation micro-robotics in low Reynolds number environments.

K1- 0005

“Paper and Inks”: Sustainable sensing through development of paper platformsAyushi¹, Neha Agrawal^{1*}, Niroj Kumar Setthy²¹*Human Factor Engineering and Military Ergonomics Division, DIPAS, DRDO, Timarpur, Delhi-110054, India*²*DDT Division, DIPAS, DRDO, Timarpur, Delhi-110054, India**Corresponding author: neha.dipas@gov.in; neha87bhu@gmail.com**Abstract**

The platform of biosensor plays a pivotal role in the efficacy of detection, therefore the selection of an optimal material that meets all requisite criteria is essential. Paper as a platform for sensing application exhibit additive attributes over the other commercially available substrates as it fulfills the ‘REASSURED’ benchmark introduced under WHO guidelines. The study entails the fabrication of an electrochemical biosensing platform using regular office paper with different GSM thickness (75, 85, 120 and 140 GSM). The conductive inks, paper thickness, design pattern, hydrophobic layer and connection materials were iterated and optimized through multiple scans of cyclic voltammetry. A simplified design with reference and working electrode with an optimized distance of around 3mm, resulted in reduced ohmic resistance. The concentration and number of layers of conductive inks were optimized through conductivity measurements which lie between 1Ω to 4Ω for reference electrode, $0.0005\text{ M}\Omega$ to $0.025\text{ M}\Omega$ for counter electrode and $0.1\text{ k}\Omega$ to $1.2\text{ k}\Omega$ for working electrodes. Beside this an ecofriendly volatile organic compound free hydrophobic reagents were utilized for fabricating the sensing region. The CV scans shows stability of adsorbed materials on the fabricated paper platform stating that the platform could be further evaluated for biosensing application.

K1- 0006**Effect of Li^+ - ion and nano crystallite size on zeta potential and electrical studies in SBNN ferroelectric materials for device applications**P. Viswarupachary^{1*} B. Brahmaji¹, TNVKV.Prasad² and K.Chandra Mouli³*Physics Department, Anil Neerukonda Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Visakhapatnam-531162, A.P, India.**Institute of Frontier Technology, Nano-technology laboratory, RARS, Tirupathi-517502,
A.P, India.**Dept. of Physics, Andhra University College of Engineering (A), Visakhapatnam-
530017, A.P, India.***e-mail: viswam.physics@anits.edu.in***Abstract**

Non - toxic polycrystalline TB – type ferroelectric ceramic materials are found to be technologically important materials for device applications due to their high dielectric constant, piezoelectric and electro-optic properties. The present investigation is Li^+ -ion modified and unmodified TB- type ferroelectric ceramic materials are specifically Li^+ - SBNN ($x = 0.0$ to 1.0) prepared by conventional solid state reaction high temperature sintering method and using high purity oxides and carbonates. The influence of monovalent alkali lithium ion and nano-crystallite size on zeta potential, micro structural, dc electrical resistivity and piezoelectric properties are studied in Li^+ : SBNN ceramics and reported. The present ceramic system is single phase orthorhombic ($\text{mm}2$) structure reported by XRD and the average nano crystallite size has been measured by Scheerer's formula. The dc electrical resistivity is a function of temperature and reported that PTCR nature suitable for pyroelectric and piezoelectric device applications.

K1- 0007

Up-conversion luminescence of Zn^{2+} co-doped $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ nanophosphor for temperature sensing application

Shriya Sinha^{1,2*}

¹*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines),
Dhanbad, Jharkhand, India*

²*Department of Physics, Shahid Chandrashekhar Azad Govt. P. G. College, Jhabua,
(M.P.), India*

**Email: shriyaism90@gmail.com*

Abstract

The Zn^{2+} ion enhanced up-conversion emission of $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ nanophosphor was synthesized through hydrothermal method. The crystal structure, phase purity and morphology of the phosphor were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Transmission electron microscope (TEM). The incorporation of Zn^{2+} ions into $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Er}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ has shown significant enhancement in the green (525 nm and 550 nm) and red (665 nm) emission bands under 980 nm laser excitation. The materials were further investigated to understand the dependence of excitation power density on temperature sensing and optical heating behavior using the fluorescence intensity ratio technique from the two thermally coupled energy levels ($^2\text{H}_{11/2}$ and $^4\text{S}_{3/2}$) of Er^{3+} ions. The obtained result indicates that the present material is suitable for optical thermometry as well as for making infrared to visible up-converting devices.

K1- 0008

New Trends in Skin Friendly and Comfortable ElectronicsHimani Dahiya^{a*}, Harindra Singh^b, Gautam Nain^a^a*Graphic Era (Deemed to be University), Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India 248002*^b*C R A College, Sonapat, Haryana, India 131001***Abstract**

Day by day as electronic devices are being miniaturized, made more light weight, wearable, and intelligent, we are entering into an era where electronics in ultra-thin, soft, flexible and stretchable form has no longer been a dream and is becoming a reality. A new branch of electronics known as skin friendly electronics has thus emerged in recent years and gaining attention of the researchers across the globe. As demand for human-machine interfaces is surging, developing materials having high-performance sensing capabilities is seeing a steep rise and to meet out this, researchers are making efforts to fabricate flexible, stretchable, comfortable and wearable materials which responds to various stimuli such as strain, stress, pressure, temperature, humidity etc. and generate signals due to change in resistance, voltage, current, or capacitance etc. In the present review, we incorporate the recent trends and progress in skin friendly materials their fabrication aspects and prospective applications. Skin friendly electronic materials comprising of piezoresistive, piezoelectric, thermoelectric, conductive polymer, carbon nanomaterials etc. are analyzed here. In the end, practical applications of skin friendly electronic materials in fields of human healthcare, human motion detection, tactile perception and human-machine interface are discussed.

Key words: human-machine interface, piezoresistive, piezoelectric, thermoelectric, Skin friendly electronics, strain

K2- 0001

Future Applications of Junctionless Transistors Using Gallium Phosphide Channel for the Semiconductor IndustryPooja Srivastava^{1*}, Aditi Upadhyaya¹, Shekhar Yadav¹, C.M.S. Negi¹¹*Department of Physical Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan, India-304022***Abstract**

Gallium phosphide (GaP) is a semiconductor substance with several uses in optical systems. For the preparation of GaP, a number of solution-based key reactions have been established over the past 20 years. These techniques include various solution-based pathways and the thermolytic and metathetical processes. Additionally, applications for III–V GaP based quantum dots in bioimaging and gas sensing are established. Indirect band gap semiconductors, or GaPs, are utilized in microelectronic applications. A two-GaP nanowire optical X-coupler that enables signal spectrum separation can be created. The work's findings provide new avenues for using GaP nanowires in sophisticated photonic logic circuits and nanoscale interferometers. This work presents a thorough examination of the electrical characteristics of a junctionless gate-all-around field effect transistor design with a silicon channel and gallium phosphide (GaP) as the III-V compound material. The simulations showed that when compared to other circuit topologies, GaP had a more favorable subthreshold slope and reduced drain-induced barrier lowering (DIBL). Additionally, a strong association was found in the study between the values of drain-induced barrier lowering (DIBL) and subthreshold slope (SS) in gallium phosphide (GaP). At 67.84 mV/V, the subthreshold slope is quite close to the optimum value of 60 mV/V and the drain-induced barrier lowering (DIBL) of roughly 22.50 mV/dec.

K2- 0002

Electrical properties of Au/n-GaN Schottky diode (SD) modified using a high-k dysprosium oxide (Dy_2O_3) insulating layer

D. Surya Reddy^{a*} and V. Rajagopal Reddy^a

^a*Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati -517 502, India.*

Abstract

This work focuses on employing the e-beam evaporation method to fabricate a metal/insulator/semiconductor (MIS) diode, specifically an Au/ Dy_2O_3 /n-GaN diode with a high-k rare earth oxide (Dy_2O_3) interlayer. The MIS diode's current-voltage (I-V) characteristics were analyzed to evaluate its electrical properties, and the results were compared to those of the Au/n-GaN Schottky diode (SD). The current-voltage (I-V) characteristics of the MIS diode demonstrate that it possesses superior rectification properties and lower reverse leakage current as compared to the SD. From the I-V characteristics, the barrier height (Φ_b) and ideality factor (n) for the SD and MIS diode are 0.82 eV and 1.43 and 0.91 eV and 1.17, respectively. The insertion of a Dy_2O_3 layer between the Au electrode and the n-GaN substrate increases Φ_b while decreasing leakage current. The electrical parameters Φ_b , n, and RS are also evaluated using the methods developed by Cheung and Norde. The Φ_b values derived from the I-V, Cheung's, and Norde's approaches are almost similar, indicating their validity and effectiveness. The reduction in the calculated interface state density (N_{ss}) of the MIS diode may be attributed to the efficient passivation of the GaN surface by the Dy_2O_3 layer, resulting in a decrease in N_{ss} . The Poole-Frenkel emission is the leading current transport at a lower bias, though Schottky emission (SE) is governed by the current transport at a higher bias of the SD. However, the SE is dominant by the current transport in the MIS structure.

K2- 0003

Effect of ionized impurities on low field electron mobility in GaNDeepak Kumar Dubey^{1,2}, Vikash Kumar Singh¹ & Anoop Kumar Shukla²*Solid State Physics lab DRDO Delhi 54, 2. Amity University Noida*Email: dkdubey.sspl@gov.in**Abstract**

Gallium Nitride (GaN) is an important wideband gap semiconductor with applications in high frequency, high-temperature, and high-power microelectronic devices. Scattering of charge carriers from various sources present in the material affects the material's transport properties. So, it is imperative to account for sources of scattering present in GaN and to comprehend their impact on the drift electron mobility.

In this paper, we report the drift electron mobility of GaN, estimated analytically considering the likely sources that are relevant for GaN grown hetero-epitaxially on foreign substrates like sapphire or SiC. The effects of ionized impurities, neutral impurities, dislocation defects, acoustic phonons (deformation potential and piezoelectric potential), and optical phonons on the electron mobility in GaN have been estimated as a function of temperature. A comparison of the models proposed by Conwell -Weisskopf (CW) and Brooks- Herring (BH) for ionized impurities revealed that both of the models are in good agreement for temperatures below 50K. The variation in estimated mobility at temperatures above 50 K is attributed to the quantum mechanical nature of BH model. It was observed that the dominant scattering mechanism affecting the drift electron mobility of GaN are scattering due to optical phonons and ionized impurities at temperatures above 50 K. The resultant electron mobility at 300K for impurity $\sim 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3}$ is estimated to be $\sim 100 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$. Higher impurities levels degrades the mobility further. The estimated results for room temperature are in good agreement with experimentally measured mobility in GaN.

ey word: GaN, Ionized impurity, scattering rate, Mobility.

K2- 0004

Electrical Modulation of Metal-Semiconductor States in 2H-MoTe₂B. Manoj Kumar^{1*}, Shreya Goankar¹, Rashed Lone^{1,2}, C. Malavika³, and E. S. Kannan¹¹*Department of Physics, BITS-Pilani K. K. Birla Goa Campus, Zuarinagar, Goa-403726, India.*²*Functional Materials and Microsystems Research Group and the Micro Nano Research Facility, RMIT University, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia*³*Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Hyderabad, Telangana 500046, India.***Abstract**

In this work, we demonstrate tunable semiconducting and metallic behavior in 2H-MoTe₂ through electrical control of Joule heating, unlike other studies focusing on structural phase transitions for such changes. At low voltages, the material exhibits semiconductor behavior, but at higher currents, it changes to a metallic-like state, as shown by an increase in resistance with temperature. Voltage and temperature-dependent Raman studies confirm that this transition occurs without structural changes. We validate our hypothesis that the metallic behavior is driven by phonon scattering through experiments involving hydrogen gas and laser exposure. In the metallic state, hydrogen exposure increases resistance due to phonon scattering, while laser exposure shows no significant effect. These phenomena are reduced when 2H-MoTe₂ is combined with a hexagonal boron nitride/multilayer graphene substrate, which acts as a heat sink. This dynamic control of conductivity underscores the potential of 2H-MoTe₂ for advanced nanoelectronic applications.

K2- 0005

Raman study of Ni negative ions implanted Indium Phosphide

R. L. Dubey^{a*}, M. S. Pandey^a, A. R. Yadav^a, S. K. Dubey^b, I. Sulania^c, Ks. Devrani Devi^c and D. Kanjilal^c

^a*Department of Physics, St. Xavier's College, 5 Mahapalika Marg, Mumbai-400 001, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, University of Mumbai, Mumbai-400 098, India*

^c*Inter University Accelerator Centre, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi-110 067, India.*

*Email: radhekrishna.dubey@xaviers.edu

Abstract

Indium Phosphide is a direct band gap semiconductor. This semiconductor has found potential application for optoelectronics devices like laser diodes and photonic integrated circuits for the optical telecommunications industry. Ion implantation is a process by which energetic ions can be introduced into a single crystal substrate in order to change its surface, optical, structural, and electrical properties. The depth to which the energetic ions (dopants) are implanted primarily depends on the energy of the ion beam. The Ni negative ion implantation in semiconductor forms diluted magnetic semiconductors (DMS). The negative ion implantation technique remarkably improves the charging problem since the incoming negative charge of implanted negative ions is easily balanced by the outgoing negative charge of a part of secondary electrons [1].

In the present work 100 keV Ni negative ions were implanted into InP for different ion fluences ranging between 5×10^{15} and $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at room temperature using SNICS ion source at Low Energy Ion Beam Facility (LEIBF) at Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi. Ion beam scanning was used to implant the whole sample surface in a uniform way. The optical properties of non-implanted and samples implanted with Ni negative ions were investigated by using the Raman spectroscopy. The Raman spectra of non-implanted Indium Phosphide showed two peaks at 301.62 cm^{-1} and 342.48 cm^{-1} , which was assigned to TO and LO Raman modes respectively. The TO and LO Raman modes were also observed in Ni negative ion implanted Indium Phosphide samples. For ion fluences 5×10^{15} and $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ the TO and LO modes were observed at 298.97 cm^{-1} and 338.53 cm^{-1} respectively, however for ion fluence $5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ the TO and LO mode were observed at 300.29 cm^{-1} and 339.85 cm^{-1} respectively. Further for ion fluence $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ the TO and LO modes were observed at 297.65 cm^{-1} and 335.90 cm^{-1} respectively. This shifting of peak positions with ion fluence indicates the presence of stress in the implanted samples. The intensity of the Raman peaks was found to change with ion fluence. This indicates the presence of defects in the implanted samples.

K2- 0006

Synthesis and Characterization of Cu:Ni Co-doped ZnO Thin Films for its Optoelectronics Applications

R.K. Pandey, Anjali Vaishnav*, Dushyant Karpal, Avik Karmakar and Koushik Ghosh
*Department of Pure and Applied Physics, Guru Ghasidas, Vishwavidalaya,
Bilaspur-495009 (C.G.)*

Abstract

Since last two decades ZnO-based thin films and nanocomposites have found ever growing interest as novel material with their unique electrical, optical, catalytic, piezoelectric, electrochemical and biomedical properties. The multifunctionality and tunability makes it a most promising material to scientific community for its device applications. The efficient use of ZnO based advanced devices, intensively requires the appropriate strategy for synthesis and characterization of this material of different dimension such as thin films, nanoparticles, and amalgamation of other organic and inorganic materials using sophisticated techniques. The present paper reports the synthesis and characterization of Cu:Ni co-doped ZnO thin films for its optoelectronics applications using sol-gel spin coating system. The synthesized thin films were characterized for its structural, optical and chemical characteristics using XRD, UV-Vis, and FTIR spectrometer. Thin films of ZnO were successfully synthesized with different co-doping of Cu/Ni using sol-gel spin coating technique. The XRD patterns revealed that all the films have crystalline nature with a hexagonal structure. The optical absorption spectra were measured using UV-Vis spectrometer. The energy band gap (E_g) of pristine ZnO thin films found to be 3.23 eV, and it decreases with increasing the Cu:Ni concentration in to ZnO matrix. Measurements revealed that the film absorption coefficient, optical band gap and Urbach energy varies with the Cu:Ni doping concentration. The Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of ZnO films confirms the presence of various functional groups in the deposited thin films.

Keywords: ZnO thin films, Optical materials, Semiconductor Materials, Sol-gel Spin Coating System, Optoelectronic Devices

L1- 0001

Dielectric Dispersion Analysis of Quaternary Ceramic BNT-BT-PMN-PTAparna Saxena^{a*}, Abhilash J. Joseph^b, Raghvendra Sahai Saxena^c^a*Hindu College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India*^b*University of Delhi, Delhi, India*^c*Solid State Physics Laboratory, Lucknow Road, Timarpur, Delhi, India***Abstract**

A quaternary solid state solution with MPB composition, $[0.47(\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5})\text{TiO}_3-0.04\text{BaTiO}_3-0.31\text{Pb}(\text{Mg}_{1/3}\text{Nb}_{2/3})\text{O}_3-0.18\text{PbTiO}_3]$ has been synthesized using solid state reaction method by incorporating BNT-BT relaxor into the PMN-PT ferroelectric material to explore the combined advantages of relaxor and high Curie temperature ferroelectric materials. This combination also eliminates the pyrochlore phase and reduces the lead content.

Dielectric dispersion analysis on this quaternary ceramic was carried out in the frequency range of 200 Hz to 2 MHz with different temperatures ranging from 30 °C to 300 °C. The low frequency dielectric constant was found to increase with temperature, which reaches to its maximum value of about 5000 at 170 °C and then decreases with further increase in temperature. Debye type relaxation was clearly observed in its both ferroelectric and paraelectric phases. Two Debye peaks in dielectric loss vs frequency curves were observed in the temperature range 125 °C to 175 °C. These peaks show a shift towards higher frequencies with increasing temperature. The dielectric dispersion in both the ferroelectric and paraelectric phases could be explained using Debye distribution of relaxation times but the distribution parameters were significantly different in two phases. This difference has been attributed to the changed interaction among species in two phases.

The high dielectric constant, low dielectric loss, less variations in dielectric parameters with temperature and absence of DC conductivity make this material a good candidate for a wide variety of applications, including multilayer capacitors, actuators, sensors and transducers etc.

L1- 0002

Dielectric dispersion and electrical properties of YNaSiO compounds doped with Tb ions

Ritu Gupta* and Sadhana Agrawal

National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India
Sagrawal.phy@nitrr.ac.in

Abstract

In this paper, auto combustion method was employed to synthesize the $Y_{9-x}Na(SiO_4)_6O_2:xTb$, where $x = 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ (YNaSiO: xTb) oxy-apatite compounds. The Hexagonal phase with space group $p6_3/m$ was confirmed by x-ray diffraction analysis of the synthesized compounds. The microstructure of the YNaSiO: xTb compound was obtained by scanning electron microscopy. The crystals are random in shape and irregular in distribution. The presence of chemical bonds between the elements of the compounds and functional groups are confirmed from the transmission spectra obtained through Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy. The frequency (10^2 Hz – 10^2 kHz) dependent dielectric studies of the YNaSiO: xTb compounds were done for different temperatures. The dielectric constant and dielectric loss decreased with increasing values of external field's frequencies due to reduction of polarization effects. The alternating conductivity analysis showed dispersion with increasing values of frequency, and followed universal jonscher's power law. These results suggest the utilization of YNaSiO: xTb compounds in electrical devices as loss component, capacitors etc.

L1- 0003

Investigation of structural, dielectric and electrical properties of $\text{MgCr}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$: $x\text{Fe}$ ($x = 0.6, 0.8$) chromites

Yogita Sahu* and Sadhana Agrawal

*National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur, 492010, Chhattisgarh, India**E-mail ID: *sagrawal.phy@nitrr.ac.in***Abstract**

In this paper, the properties of $\text{MgCr}_{2-x}\text{O}_4$: $x\text{Fe}$ ($x = 0.6, 0.8$) chromite synthesized via solution combustion route were investigated. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis confirmed the crystal structure and phase formation of the materials. The FTIR spectroscopy was used to obtain the transmittance spectra which determined the bands around 563 cm^{-1} and 668 cm^{-1} , corresponding to the stretching and bending vibration of metal oxide bonds. The dielectric properties including dielectric constant (ϵ'), dielectric loss (ϵ'') and ac conductivity were examined using the dielectric spectroscopy over a frequency range of 100 Hz – 100 kHz at different temperatures. The value of dielectric constant decreased with frequency owing to the ceasing effect of polarization. The dielectric parameters (dielectric constant and tangent loss) have been interpreted according to Maxwell-Wagner's model on the basis of space charge polarization. The behaviour of AC conductivity increased with an increase in frequency and temperature due to hopping of charge carriers between Cr^{2+} and Cr^{3+} ions. The single semicircle arc observed in the cole – cole plot suggested that the non – Debye relaxation present in the sample. The obtained result shows the capability of materials for developing the electronic devices, electrode materials, ceramic capacitors and energy storage devices, etc.

L1- 0004**Investigation of Dielectric Properties of $\text{Ca}_{6-x}\text{Na}_2\text{Y}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_6(\text{Cl})_2:x\text{Gd}^{3+}$ Compounds**Sadhana Agrawal^{a*}, Ananya Rout^b and Ritu Gupta^c^{a, b & c}Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Raipur, 492010, India*Email ID: sagrawal.phy@nitrr.ac.in**Abstract**

The dielectric properties of $\text{Ca}_{6-x}\text{Na}_2\text{Y}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_6(\text{Cl})_2:x\text{Gd}^{3+}$ ($x = 0 - 0.05$ mol%) chlorapatite compounds synthesized by hydrothermal method has been reported here. The formation of monoclinic phase with space group $\text{P2}_1/\text{c}$ has been confirmed by P-XRD. The investigation of dielectric parameters depending on frequency and temperature reveals that the space charge polarization plays dominant role whereas, the contribution of grains and grain boundaries has been indicated through complex impedance spectroscopy. The NTCR behaviour has been observed in the compounds as the resistance of grain and grain boundary decreases with increase in temperature. The electrical transport due to long range and short range hopping of charge carriers in low and high frequency region respectively has been indicated by electrical modulus spectroscopy. The a.c. conductivity spectrum disperses with increase in frequency which shows that the compound obeys Universal Jonscher's power law and can be used in capacitors and biological field.

L1- 0005

Investigation of structural, dielectric and ferroelectric behaviour of MnO₂ modified (Ba_{0.85}Ca_{0.15})(Zr_{0.1}Ti_{0.9})O₃ ceramics

S. Nanda^{a*}, S. Sahoo^a, T. Badapanda^a

^a *Department of Physics, C.V. Raman Global University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 752054, India*

Abstract

The purpose of this work is to study the structural, dielectric and ferroelectric properties of MnO₂ doped (Ba_{0.85}Ca_{0.15})(Zr_{0.1}Ti_{0.9})O₃ lead free ceramics at varying weight percent. X-ray diffraction was used to study the structural estimation and the results show that all compositions have dual phase crystal structures i.e tetragonal + orthorhombic with space group P4mm+ Amm2. Raman spectroscopy indicates the shifting of peak and modification in the FWHM of the corresponding spectra was noticed from the deconvolved peaks using the Lorentz function. The temperature-dependent dielectric data shows that dielectric permittivity falls as Mn concentration increases whereas no much variation was observed in the transition temperature. The dielectric loss was found to be diminish with increase in Mn concentration. The diffusivity parameters were found from the modified Curie-Weiss Law and the diffusivity increases with doping percentage. A well-saturated ferroelectric loop is obtained for all compositions with a reduction in the remnant polarization and coercive electric field with increase in Mn concentration.

L1- 0006

Dielectric and Raman Spectroscopic Properties of High Dielectric and Metamagnetic Eu_2CoMnO_6 Mixed Perovskite

Md G Masud^{a*}

^a*Department of Physics, Basanti Devi College, 147B Rashbehari Avenue, Kolkata-700 029, India*

Abstract

Monophasic and polycrystalline mixed perovskite Eu_2CoMnO_6 is synthesized by fine tuning of solid state chemical synthesis route. Rietveld refinement of the X-ray diffraction analysis of the prepared compounds confirmed Eu_2CoMnO_6 adopted monoclinic $P2_1/n$ space group with estimated lattice parameters $a = 5.333 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.565 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.582 \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90.0^\circ$, $\beta = 89.99^\circ$ and $\gamma = 90^\circ$. Temperature and frequency dependent dielectric properties are investigated for a wide temperature (80 – 350 K) and frequency (1 kHz – 1 MHz) ranges. Reasonably high value of dielectric permittivity ($\sim 10^3$) around ambient temperature, and particularly in the kHz frequency regime, associated with relatively weak temperature sensitivity is an attractive feature with application prospects in high dielectric devices. The observed broad and asymmetric dielectric relaxation peak in the electric modulus spectra deviates considerably from the ideal Debye type dielectric relaxation which can be ascribed to the influence of compositional inhomogeneity and anti-site disorder. The observed high permittivity is attributable to the hopping polarization contribution of two dissimilar cations ‘Co’ and ‘Mn’ in the ‘B’-sites of the mixed perovskite Eu_2CoMnO_6 . The influence of the anti-site disorder is evident in the Raman active modes detected around 498, 628, and 1250 cm^{-1} . Magnetic properties revealed, a magnetic transition in temperature variation in the DC magnetization observed around $T_c = 120 \text{ K}$. Interestingly, a correlation of magnetic transition to dielectric relaxation was also observed. Below T_c , the dielectric constants merges to a low value for all the measured frequencies. Frequency dispersion is only appreciable at the magnetically disordered paramagnetic phase.

L1- 0007

Dielectric Relaxation of $(\text{Bi}_{0.2}\text{Na}_{0.2}\text{Ba}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ca}_{0.2})\text{TiO}_3$ High-Entropy CeramicS. K. Patri^{a*}, Rajashree Khatua^a*^aDepartment of Physics, Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha, India***Abstract**

In materials design, entropy is a crucial parameter like enthalpy. However, it was not considered until the concept of High Entropy Materials was introduced. High entropy materials are a relatively young new class of materials that were discovered in 2003. It possesses four kinds of special core effects such as (i) High entropy effect, (ii) Severe lattice distortion effect, (iii) Sluggish diffusion effect, and (iv) Cocktail effect. The High entropy Ceramics (HECs) are the solid solutions of inorganic compounds (five or more cations or anions sublattices) with one or more Wyckoff sites shared by equal or nearly equal atomic ratios of multi-principal elements. HECs have gained the attention of researchers due to their fascinating properties. In this report, the synthesis and functional properties of an A-site disordered high entropy perovskite $(\text{Bi}_{0.2}\text{Na}_{0.2}\text{Ba}_{0.2}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Ca}_{0.2})\text{TiO}_3$ ceramic is presented. The Rietveld refinement of the XRD pattern and SEM-EDS confirmed the single-phase solid solution with a tetragonal crystal structure. A detailed study of the dielectric behavior of the sample was done. Curie-Weiss law and modified Curie-Weiss law were fitted to the relative permittivity. In addition to this, Vogel-Fulcher law was also fitted to confirm the relaxor behaviour of the studied material, and the freezing temperature (T_f) is found -18°C . HECs are highly tolerant to ions and their properties can be tailored by composition variation.

L1- 0008

Studies on Effect of Incorporation of Granite Waste (Gujarat, India) in Replacement of Feldspar on Fired Properties of Glazed Vitrified Tile Body Formulation

Asha Anil^{a*}, Gopal R. Shah^b and Rudranshu Sharma^c

^{a,b,c} *Affiliation Information: CSIR-Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Naroda Centre, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India*

Abstract

Indian Granite industry generates a lot of waste during its processing. In the present study, the effect of incorporation of granite mining waste in replacement of two types of feldspars, (one containing both potash and soda and the other containing only soda) being used in a glazed vitrified tile body formulation is undertaken to utilize maximum waste. Feldspar is an important raw material used in glazed vitrified tile body formulation in bulk quantity (50-60%). Granite samples and feldspar samples were characterized by wet chemical analysis and XRD. Ground granite sample was incorporated in replacement of two types of feldspar in vitrified tile body formulation in two steps and bar sample specimens were prepared by pressing. Samples were fired under industrial firing conditions (temperature-1203°C- Firing cycle-57 Minutes) and fired characteristics such as fired shrinkage, fired modulus of rupture, breaking strength, water absorption, and bulk density were studied. XRD of the fired samples was also carried out. Results showed that the replacement of feldspar containing both potash and soda resulted in only marginal change in fired shrinkage, water absorption and bulk density. However, the complete replacement of feldspar (both types) resulted in slight increase in fired shrinkage and water absorption as compared to the reference body without granite waste. Results revealed that after partial and complete replacement of feldspar by granite waste, all the fired properties of tile specimens confirms to BI a and BI b group respectively as per IS 15622:2017.

L1- 0011

Studies on structural, electrical and magnetic properties of divalent transition metal ions substituted lithium ferrite synthesized by ceramic Technique.

N. Puinapati Devi^a and Mamata Maisnam^b

^a*Department of Physics, Imphal College, Imphal-795001, Manipur, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Manipur, Langol- 795004, Manipur, India.*

*Corresponding author e-mail: npuinapati@gmail.com

Abstract

Lithium Ferrite with compositional formula $\text{Li}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ substituted with divalent transition metal ions such as Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Zn^{2+} ions were synthesized via conventional ceramic technique using high energy ball milling technique. The synthesized ferrite underwent calcination at 650°C for 1h and sintered at 950°C for 2h. Na_2SiO_3 and V_2O_5 were added as sintering aids. Structural studies were done using X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique and confirmed the formation of a single-phase spinel structure in all prepared samples. From the XRD data, structural parameters including lattice constant, crystallite size and X-ray density were determined. FTIR examined additional structural information such as metal oxygen bonds present in the sample. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) gives information on the microstructural information revealing grain size and grain distribution etc. The frequency dependence of the electrical properties such as dielectric constant, dielectric loss, real and imaginary impedance, nyquist plot were studied. Magnetic hysteresis properties of the samples were explored using a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM). From the studies the various hysteresis parameter such as remanance, coervity for the different ferrites were The results of the studies have been presented in the paper.

Keywords: Lithium ferrites, XRD, SEM, dielectric properties, M-H loop

L1- 0012**Structural and photoluminescence properties of Er³⁺ doped SrBi₂Ta₂O₉ ceramics**

Vyom Khare^{a*}, Devesh Garg^a, Megha Narwan^a, Surya Pratap Singh^a, Renuka Bokolia^a
Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi, India

Abstract

This study examined the structural and photoluminescence properties of polycrystalline Er³⁺-doped SrBi_{2-x}Ta₂Er_xO₉ ceramics synthesized using the conventional solid-state reaction method. Variations in the doping concentration ($x = 0.00, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08$) were explored to assess their impact on luminescence and structural characteristics. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis was used to confirm that the samples had a single-phase orthorhombic structure with space group A21am after heat treatment that included calcination at 900°C and sintering in the 1100–1150°C temperature range. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images revealed the formation of highly dense plate-like microstructures in the sintered pellets. Furthermore, the photoluminescence (PL) spectra were studied at specific excitation wavelengths of 488nm, highlighting the enhanced luminescent properties attributed to Er³⁺ doping. This research underscores the potential of rare-earth-doped ferroelectric ceramics in various energy-related applications, including optoelectronics and sensing technologies.

Keywords: Solid-state reaction method, Photoluminescence, X-ray diffraction, Scanning electron microscopy, Ferroelectric Ceramics

L1- 0013

Synthesis and Characterization of Magnesium Oxide (MgO) Nanoparticles via Wet Chemical ApproachH. B. Nayak^{a*}, Paramananda Jena^b and R. Biswal^{a,c}^a*P.G. Department of Physics, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha, India*^b*P.G. Department of Physics, S. K. C. G. Autonomous College, Paralakhemundi, Odisha, India*^c*Centre of Excellence for BM&ECMD, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, Odisha, India***Abstract**

Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate [$\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$] with 98% purity, sourced from Loba Chemie, and distilled water were utilized to synthesize magnesium oxide (MgO) via a wet chemical method. In this approach, magnesium nitrate served as the precursor, while distilled water acted as the solvent. The synthesized MgO samples were characterized using Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), X-ray Diffraction (XRD), UV-Visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy, and Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. The average crystallite size is determined through XRD using Scherrer's equation and it is found to be approximately 16 nm. The energy band gap is studied by using UV-Vis spectroscopy and it is calculated 5.03 eV for the synthesized MgO nanopowders. This study contributes to advancing experimental research on the physical properties and potential applications of MgO nanopowders, particularly in areas such as high-density ceramics, bactericidal additives, and refractory materials. The details results will be presented and discussed.

L1- 0014

**Room Temperature Dielectric and Ferromagnetic behavior of Vacuum Annealed
(1-x)Bi(Zn_{0.75}W_{0.25})O₃-xPbTiO₃ Ceramics**

Manasmita Mishra, Tapan Kumar Panda, A. K. Pattanaik*
Veer Surendra Sai University Of Technology, Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha, India

Abstract

Polycrystalline solid solutions of (1-x)PbTiO₃-(x)Bi(Zn_{0.75}W_{0.25})O₃ [x=0.10, 0.20, 0.30] have been prepared by using solid state reaction method and followed by air annealing (AA)/ vacuum annealing (VA). All the prepared samples exhibit single phase perovskite structure with tetragonal symmetry (*P4mm*). Structural parameters are calculated using Rietveld refinement technique. The surface morphology of all the samples is recorded by using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) at room temperature. The influence of VA on dielectric parameters such as dielectric constant and tangent loss of the samples are studied and compared with that of AA samples. The results showed better dielectric properties of VA samples as compared to AA samples. Interestingly, the VA samples also exhibit unusual ferromagnetic property in non-magnetic PbTiO₃-Bi(Zn_{0.75}W_{0.25})O₃ samples, transforming these into room temperature magnetoelectric multiferroics.

Keywords: Vacuum annealing, Rietveld refinement, Dielectric constant, Multiferroics

L1- 0015

Effect of Holmium Doping On Structural and Luminescence Characteristics in BaBi₂Nb₂O₉ Ferroelectric Ceramics

Lakshya Sainia*, Surya Pratap Singha, Megha Narwana, Renuka Bokoliaa

*^aFMRL, Department of Applied Physics, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India***Abstract**

A comparative study of pure and holmium doped BaBi₂Nb₂O₉ ceramics was carried out. The samples were synthesized by the solid state reaction method. In this study we investigated the structural and luminescence properties of pure and Ho-doped BaBi₂Nb₂O₉ ceramics. X-ray diffraction (XRD), photoluminescence and scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis are employed to characterize the samples. The ceramics underwent heat treatments including calcination at 950°C followed by sintering at 1050°C. X-ray diffraction confirmed the formation of single-phase orthorhombic structure with no secondary phase. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) reveals a randomly oriented plate like microstructure with non-homogeneous grains. Furthermore, PL spectra were examined at 455 nm excitation wavelengths to emphasize the improved luminous property caused by doping of Ho³⁺. The results indicate significant modifications in the material's properties, which can be tailored for specific applications.

Keywords: Ceramics; Ferroelectrics; Photoluminescence; solid state reaction method

L1-0016

Electron Density Distribution and Microstructural Study of Spark Plasma Sintered BaZr_{0.85}Ho_{0.10}Y_{0.025}Nd_{0.025}O_{3-δ} Electrolyte Ceramic for Intermediate Temperature Solid Oxide Fuel Cell Applications

¹Bijendra Singh, ¹Anil Kumar and ²Deepash Shekhar Saini

¹*Department of Physics, Hindu College, Moradabad, India-244001*

²*Department of Physics, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, India-273009*

Abstract

Highly dense BaZr_{0.85}Ho_{0.10}Y_{0.025}Nd_{0.025}O_{3-δ} electrolyte ceramic membrane for intermediate-temperature solid oxide fuel cells is synthesized using a cost-effective flash pyrolysis method followed by spark plasma sintering at 1500 °C for 20 min. The sintered pellets are characterized using various techniques like high resolution X-ray diffraction (HRXRD) and field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM). The XRD pattern of sintered pellet shows the pure cubic phase with $Pm\bar{3}n$ space group symmetry through the Rietveld refinement. The examination of electron density distribution, calculated by the maximum entropy method (MEM), verifies the presence of oxygen vacancies at the octahedral site in the BZHYN. The microstructure of the fracture surface of the sintered sample indicates highly dense with a relative density of 98.8% through FESEM.

L2- 0001

Negative Local Partial Density of States

Kanchan Meena and P. Singha Deo

*S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, West Bengal, India***Abstract**

We determine local objects of density of states of hierarchy like partial density of states, local partial density of states, injectivity, emissivity, etc.,-which is provided by Larmor clock theory-in quantum systems like mesoscopic systems. These local objects are determined by the scattering phase shift, which is related to scattering matrix element. Theoretically, it has been shown earlier. In this work, we discuss some theoretical experiments that can be done to observe and confirm negative local partial density of states. We target only experimental expressions, which are given by the Landauer-Buttiker three-probe conductance setup. The Larmor clock theory can be studied by functional analysis as it involves functional derivative of scattering phase shift with respect to local potential at the local coordinate. This mathematical study reveals many new results like the negativity of local partial density of states, Fano resonances, the possibility of time travel, etc. We establish theoretical experiment with the study of Argand diagram, Burgers circuit, abrupt phase drops which falls under functional analysis. This study bypasses the axioms of quantum mechanics.

L2- 0002

Topological nodal line features in NiSe semimetal: Insights from electronic transport and DFT studies

Sharadnarayan Pradhan^{1,*}, Sanand Kumar Pradhan¹, Priyanath Mal², P. Rambabu¹, Archana Lakhani³, Bipul Das⁴, Bheem Lingam Chittari⁵, G.R. Turpu¹, Pradip Das¹

¹ *Department of Pure & Applied Physics, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur 495009, C.G., India*

² *Department of Physics and Photon Science, Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology (GIST), Gwangju 61005, Republic of Korea*

³ *UGC-DAE-CSR, University Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore 452001, India*

⁴ *Department of Physics, National Taiwan Normal University, 162, Section 1, Heping E. Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan*

⁵ *Department of Physical Science, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Kolkata, Mohanpur 741246, West Bengal, India.*

Abstract

The unique linear band touchings at one-dimensional lines or rings characteristic of the nodal line semimetal phase have generated significant research interest, particularly for potential applications in low-dissipation electronics and spintronics. In our study, we investigated these phenomena in a single crystal of NiSe by analyzing temperature-dependent resistivity data, which we fitted using the Bloch-Grüneisen-Mott formula to identify various scattering processes, including electron-phonon interactions and Mott's interband scattering. Our findings were corroborated by transverse magnetoresistance (MR) measurements, which followed extended Kohler's rule and showed deviations from Kohler's rule, further confirming the presence of multiple scattering mechanisms. The temperature-dependent resistivity under varying magnetic fields revealed NiSe's topological semimetallic properties. The observed negative magnetoconductivity, which was analyzed using the Hikami-Larkin-Nagaoka equation, indicated weak antilocalization. The weak field magnetoconductivity followed an $-\ln(B)$ scaling behavior, consistent with the topological nodal line feature. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations suggested a slight predominance of electron concentration over hole concentration. Non-linear Hall resistivity data with a negative slope also pointed to electron dominance. It is plausible that the low magnetoresistance might be due to the slightly larger size of electron pockets compared to hole pockets. DFT calculations identified five types of nodal lines with a π -Berry phase, absent spin-orbit coupling (SOC): one infinite, one diamond-shaped, two with six-fold, one with three-fold rotational symmetry. All nodal lines are oriented perpendicular to the c -axis, except for the diamond-shaped one. The DFT results also showed that two of these nodal lines remain protected even when SOC is present.

L2- 0003

Synthesis and structural characterization of $\text{Bi}_{1.21}\text{Tb}_{0.04}\text{Sb}_{0.75}\text{Te}_{1.3}\text{Se}_{1.7}$ magnetic topological insulator single crystal

Rachna Antil* and Archana Lakhani

*UGC DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, University Campus, Khandwa Road
Indore-452001*

Abstract

Topological insulators (TIs) are novel materials characterized by an insulating bulk and time-reversal symmetry (TRS) protected conductive surface states. 3D TIs, like Sb_2Te_3 , Bi_2Te_3 , and Bi_2Se_3 , are narrow-gap semiconductors with inverted bands. However, intrinsic native defects in these TIs often lead to metallic bulk conductivity. The compound $\text{Bi}_{2-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{Te}_{3-y}\text{Se}_y$ (BSTS) achieves an insulating bulk by compensating the presence of donors and acceptors. One of the most intriguing transport phenomena in TIs is the quantized anomalous Hall effect, desired for devices based on magnetic topological insulators. Magnetic substitution can open a gap at the Dirac point on the gapless TSSs, which is crucial for achieving the QAH effect in a 3D TI, therefore usually ferromagnetism is introduced by magnetic substitution into TIs.

Tb has been substituted in surface dominant BSTS in order to introduce the ferromagnetism into TIs. Rare-earth elements have large magnetic moments, which can create a wider band gap on the TSS and may enhance the survival temperature of QAH insulating states. Magneto-transport studies on Tb-doped BSTS samples are not explored yet, therefore we have attempted to synthesize the single crystals of $\text{Bi}_{1.21}\text{Tb}_{0.04}\text{Sb}_{0.75}\text{Te}_{1.3}\text{Se}_{1.7}$ using the modified Bridgman method. To determine the sample's crystalline quality, phase purity, and defects, we have conducted X-ray diffraction (XRD) and high-resolution XRD (HRXRD). Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy are performed for elemental composition and surface analysis. Temperature-dependent resistivity showed a metallic nature of sample and Hall measurements reveal the n type charge carriers.

L2- 0004

Demonstration of Quantum Secure Communication between Two IoT devices using Quantum Materials & Quantum Cryptographic Technology^aPavithra G., ^aT.C.Manjunath*^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org

Abstract

The project titled “*Demonstration of Quantum Secure Communication between Two IoT Devices Using Quantum Materials and Quantum Technology*” focuses on showcasing a novel approach to secure communication in Internet of Things (IoT) networks by leveraging the principles of quantum technology. This research aims to demonstrate how quantum materials and quantum cryptographic techniques can be used to establish a secure communication link between two IoT devices, providing unprecedented security against potential cyber threats. By utilizing quantum key distribution (QKD) and the unique properties of quantum materials, such as superposition and entanglement, the project ensures that any eavesdropping attempts during the communication process can be immediately detected and thwarted. The implementation of quantum secure communication addresses the growing concern for data security in IoT ecosystems, which are increasingly vulnerable to sophisticated attacks. The successful demonstration of this technology highlights its potential for enhancing the confidentiality and integrity of IoT communications, paving the way for future applications in critical sectors such as healthcare, defense, and smart infrastructure.

L2- 0005

Frustration and quantum fluctuations in two-chain antiferromagnetic spin ladderManas Ranjan Mahapatra^a^a*Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

A key challenge in low-dimensional quantum magnetism is understanding the quantum phase transitions and ground states in systems where strong quantum fluctuations suppress conventional long-range order, leading to exotic phases of matter. The Heisenberg spin ladder serves as a crucial link between one-dimensional (1D) and two-dimensional (2D) spin systems, with a valence bond solid (VBS) phase emerging under strong rung interactions and a Haldane phase for dominant leg interactions. In this study, we analyze a frustrated spin ladder model with nearest-neighbor and next-nearest-neighbor interactions, specifically for the interaction ratio $J_1 : J_2 : J_3 = 2:1:1$ this model is exactly solvable, where J_1 represents the rung coupling J_2 is the leg interactions and J_3 is the second nearest-neighbor interaction. Using triplon mean-field theory and density matrix renormalization group (DMRG) methods, we find that the ground state of the model in this parameter regime is a direct product of singlets. This phase is gapped, requiring finite energy for a spin-1 excitation stable for $J_1 > 2J_2$ at $J_2 = J_3$. Our study provides insight into the effects of frustration and interaction strengths on the quantum phase diagram of spin ladders.

L2- 0006

Unlocking Quantum Materials: A Detailed Review of Properties and Potential

Sushamana Sharma

*Department of Physics, Jodhpur Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jodhpur,
Rajasthan, India*

e-mail: sushamana@gmail.com

Abstract

Quantum materials represent a rapidly evolving field in condensed matter physics, where emergent quantum phenomena arise from the collective behaviour of electrons. These materials have garnered substantial interest due to their potential to revolutionize future technologies. This review delves into four major categories of quantum materials—Weyl semimetals, superconductors, graphene, and quantum spin liquids—exploring their unique properties, underlying physics, and prospective applications in next-generation devices.

Weyl semimetals stand out for their unique topological properties, characterized by linear band crossings known as Weyl nodes. Weyl semimetals offer exciting opportunities for the development of new electronic devices, particularly in the realm of high-speed, low-energy-consumption electronics. Their ability to support dissipationless current flow under specific conditions may also have implications for quantum computing and data storage.

Superconductors, another cornerstone of quantum materials, exhibit zero electrical resistance below a critical temperature and the expulsion of magnetic fields via the Meissner effect. High-temperature superconductors have driven significant advancements in the field, with their potential to revolutionize energy transmission, magnetic levitation, and quantum computing. The challenge of understanding the mechanisms behind unconventional superconductivity remains an active area of research. However, the potential applications of these materials, such as SQUIDs and efficient quantum bits (qubits) in quantum computers, are already being explored.

Graphene, a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a two-dimensional honeycomb lattice, has captivated researchers due to its extraordinary mechanical strength, electrical conductivity, and flexibility. The material's massless Dirac fermions enable it to exhibit a host of quantum phenomena, including the quantum Hall effect and ballistic electron transport.

Quantum spin liquids represent a more mysterious and less explored class of quantum materials, characterized by highly entangled spin states that do not exhibit long-range magnetic order, even at very low temperatures. These materials host exotic excitations, such as spinons, which behave as fractionalized particles. Quantum spin liquids have potential applications in quantum information processing, as they may serve as the basis for fault-tolerant qubits in topological quantum computers.

L2-0007

Coherently Coupled Transport and Weak – antilocalization in Topological Crystalline Insulator Thin Films

R. K. Gopal^{a*}, Sourabh Singh^b, S. Manna^c, K. Sharma^c, S.G. Nath^c and Chiranjib Mitra^c

^a Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

^b Delft University of Technology (TU Delft), Mekelweg, Delft, Netherlands

^c Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Kolkata, Mohanpur, West Bengal, India

Abstract

We report low-temperature magnetotransport properties of the topological crystalline insulator (TCI) thin films of SnTe. These thin films are grown by pulsed laser deposition technique and the thickness of these thin films is kept 60nm. The temperature dependent sheet resistance of SnTe thin films shows a typical metallic behavior, followed by a sharp logarithmic upturn in the low-temperature regime (20K). This upturn in the sheet resistance (RT) is attributed to the electron-electron interaction driven upturn in the sheet resistance in the disordered electronic systems. The low temperature magnetoresistance measurements are performed on the Hall bar devices of as grown thin films. These thin films show pronounced weak-antilocalization in the low temperature regime, which is a signature of a two –dimensional transport. However, the defect generated bulk also contributes and couples with the surface transport channels, effectively making a coherently coupled transport. Our results pave a new direction towards pinning the Fermi level in SnTe class TCIs in the bulk band gap in future.

L2-0008

**Structural and electronic transport properties of Zn- and Ga-doped
Bi_{2-x}Sb_xTe_{3-y}Se_y topological insulator single crystals**

Sanand Kumar Pradhan^{a*}, Priyanath Mal^b, Sharadnarayan Pradhan^a, Archana Lakhani^c,
Bipul Das^d, P. Rambabu^a, G. R. Turpu^a and Pradip Das^a

^a*Department of Pure and Applied Physics, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni,
Bilaspur 495009, C.G., India*

^b*Department of Physics and Photon Science, Gwangju Institute of Science and
Technology (GIST), Gwangju 61005, Republic of Korea*

^c*UGC-DAE CSR, University Campus, Khandwa Road, Indore 452001, India*

^d*Department of Physics, National Taiwan Normal University, 162, section 1, Heping E.
Rd., Taipei City 106, Taiwan*

Abstract

The structural and magnetotransport properties of Bi_{2-x}Sb_xTe_{3-y}Se_y (BSTS) single crystals, and doped with Zn (BSTS:Zn) and Ga (BSTS:Ga), are systematically studied and presented here. Magnetic field-dependent Hall resistivity measurements indicate that holes are the majority carriers in these crystals. The field dependent resistivity curves, measured across various temperatures, show cusp-like behavior at low magnetic fields, which is attributed to the two-dimensional (2D) weak antilocalization (WAL) effect. The observed low-field WAL effects at low temperatures were analyzed using both 2D and three-dimensional (3D) Hikami-Larkin-Nagaoka (HLN) equations. The 2D HLN equation provided a better fit, suggesting a predominantly 2D nature of the system. The fits also revealed that the phase coherence length (l_ϕ) decreases with increasing temperature, following a $T^{-0.41}$ power law for BSTS:Zn, which points to 2D electron-electron ($e-e$) interactions as the key dephasing mechanism. For pristine BSTS and BSTS:Ga, $l_\phi(T)$ is consistent with a combination of 2D $e-e$ interactions and electron-phonon ($e-p$) interactions. The temperature dependence of longitudinal resistance in BSTS:Ga fits a 3D Mott variable range hopping model, while the transport behavior in BSTS and BSTS:Zn is best described by a combination of 2D WAL/EEI models and 3D WAL.

M1- 0001**Characterization and Analysis of Europium Sulphide (EuS) Thin Films.**

Rekha Shivkumar Bhalekar

*Shri Guru Gobind Singhji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nanded,**Vishnupuri, Maharashtra, India*

Email: rsbhalekar@sggs.ac.in

Abstract

Europium sulphide (EuS) thin films were deposited on glass substrates using spray pyrolysis in an optimized aqueous bath. Structural analysis identified 623 K as the optimal deposition temperature for producing high-quality EuS films with excellent crystallinity, as evidenced by sharp X-ray diffraction (XRD) peaks. This temperature achieved well-crystallized films crucial for high-performance applications. Thin films were prepared from both aqueous and non-aqueous solutions containing europium (III) chloride hexahydrate (EuCl_3) and thioacetamide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NS}$). XRD analysis confirmed the polycrystalline cubic structure of the films, with the 623 K deposition temperature yielding films with an average grain size of 16 to 35 μm and the largest crystallite sizes. Additionally, film thickness increased with temperatures above 573 K due to complete precursor decomposition. This study highlights the critical role of substrate temperature in optimizing the structural properties of EuS thin films for semiconductor applications.

Keywords: Europium sulphide (EuS), thin films, spray pyrolysis, X-ray diffraction (XRD), substrate temperature, crystallinity, semiconductor devices.

M1- 0002

Magnetic reversal and exchange bias effect in Nd-doped SmCrO₃Laxman Kand¹, Bibhuti Bhusan Dash², Bhagaban Kisan^{1,3}¹*Department of Physics, Utkal University, Vani-Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751004, India*²*Department of Physics, Gangadhar Meher University, Sambalpur-768001, India*³*School of Physical Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110067, India***Abstract**

Nd-doped SmCrO₃ has garnered significant attention due to its intriguing magnetic, optical, and electronic properties, which are promising for various technological applications, including spintronics and magneto-optical devices. This study delves into the synthesis and comprehensive characterization of Nd-doped SmCrO₃, focusing on the impact of Nd substitution on the magnetic study. The doping of Nd-in Sm site gives rise to a zero field negative magnetization and the vanishing of glassy behaviors in Sm_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}CrO₃. Negative magnetization was found to be strongly dependent on the external field. The spin reorientation transition temperature and the Néel transition temperature decrease significantly after substitution. The exchange bias effects detected in the magnetization-field isotherm curves at 5 K and 10 K confirm the strong interactions of Nd³⁺-Cr³⁺ spins in Sm_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}CrO₃.

Keywords: Magnetic, Neel temperature, exchange bias.

M1- 0003

Investigating the Structural, Magnetic and Dielectric Properties of Ni^{2+} and Zr^{4+} substituted Strontium hexaferrites

Chetna Chauhan^{a*}, Tanuj Gupta^a, Reshma Nandotaria^b and Rajshree Jotania^b

^a*Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, School of Technology,
Nirma University, Ahmedabad 382 481, Gujarat, India.*

^b*Department of Physics, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
380 009, Gujarat, India.*

Abstract

Ni^{2+} and Zr^{4+} M type strontium hexaferrite (SrM) with chemical composition $\text{Sr}(\text{NiZr})_x\text{Fe}_{12-x}\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0$ to 0.5) were synthesized using sol gel auto combustion method. X-ray diffractogram (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) and dielectric measurements were used to study structural, morphological, magnetic and dielectric properties of the prepared composites. The substitution of Ni^{2+} and Zr^{4+} on the various properties of SrM has been investigated in detail. XRD results revealed the pure phase formation for the calcination temperature of 950°C . The absorption bands observed between 650 cm^{-1} to 400 cm^{-1} confirms the formation of ferrite phase. Substitution of Ni^{2+} and Zr^{4+} ions decreases the coercivity and saturation magnetization except for the concentration $x = 0.1$. Dielectric parameters such as dielectric constant, loss factor, AC conductivity, electric modulus and impedance were studied as a function of frequency and the result shows normal ferromagnetic behavior. At low frequencies (100 Hz to 2 MHz) the relative permittivity was constant between 100 Hz to 2 MHz.

Keywords: magnetic, hexaferrites, modulus, morphology

M1- 0004**Structural and Optical Properties of Prepared n-ZnO doped p-NiO Screen Printed Thick Films and their Applications**Ujwala G. Mhaske ¹¹*Department of Physics, H.P.T. Arts and R.Y.K. Science College, Nashik 422005, India*Corresponding author E-mail: ujwalapagar7@gmail.com**Abstract**

Zinc oxide (ZnO) doped Nickel oxide (NiO) thick films prepared using glass substrate by screen printing technique successfully. Synthesis of nanoparticles was confirmed using characterisation techniques, such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and UV spectroscopy, FTIR, photoresponsivity. The structural properties of the prepared thick films were studied by XRD analysis. The observed prepared thick film shows polycrystalline nature of the films with a cubic structure and crystallite size found to be in the range of 18.21 to 35.44 nm. SEM analysis of prepared films enabled the conclusion that the prepared films are uniform, large crystals and heavily agglomerated particles were observed spherical in shape. Also, with increase in concentration specific surface area increases. The quantitative chemical compositions were analysed by SEM-EDS and it shows nonstoichiometric in nature. The correlation between structural and morphological properties is reported. As wt. % of ZnO additive concentration increases the absorbance of the thick film samples increases. As the size of crystallite increases the absorbance of sample also increases which is beneficial for optical sensor development.

Keywords: ZnO, NiO, Thick Films, XRD, SEM-EDS, Absorbance.

M1-0005

Synthesis and Characterization of Functionalized Carbon with DMTD Doped 6CHBT LC Media

Manish Kumar Mishra, Satya Pal Singh
*Condensed Matter Physics & Nanoscience Research Laboratory
 Department of Physics and Material Science
 Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology
 Gorakhpur, (U.P.) India-273010*

Abstract

We have explored the integration of functionalized CQDs with DMTD linking molecules in LC media. The carbon nanoparticles have been synthesized with the help of carbon shoot obtained from almond oil. The functionalization of CQDs has been performed with DMTD linking molecules and doped within 6CHBT LC media. In this study, our primary objective is to investigate the effect of functionalized CQDs on opto-electronic properties like band gap calculation and the behavior of LC media. The functionalized carbon NPs was linked through DMTD molecules via covalent bonding. The comprehensive characterization like FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy), SEM (Scanning electron microscopy) and OM (Optical microscopy) confirms the functionalization of CQDs and also analyses the structural and thermal properties of doped LC molecules. Our findings underscore the potential of functionalized carbon NPs in tuning the LC media properties, paving the way for development of novel materials which tailored electro-optical properties. We have also explored HR-XRD, UV-Vis-Nir, SERS and Fluorescence data. The band gap of synthesized carbon and functionalized carbon have been calculated by UV-Vis-Nir plot.

Keywords- Carbon nanoparticles, Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS), Liquid crystal media, Optical Microscopy (OM), Surface plasmon, Functionalization, CQDs etc.

M2- 0001**Decadal Analysis of Black Carbon Angstrom Exponent (470–870 nm) Over India:
Spatial and Temporal Trends from 2010 to 2021**

Abhishek Saxena & Vikram Singh Bhati
Sangam University Bhilwara Rajasthan 311001

Abstract

This study analyzes the spatial and temporal variability of the Black Carbon (BC) Angstrom Exponent (470–870 nm) over India from 2010 to 2021. The Angstrom Exponent is a critical parameter for understanding aerosol particle size distribution, with higher values indicating smaller particles. Using satellite-derived BC data, annual trends were mapped across different regions. The northern regions, particularly the Himalayas, consistently showed higher Angstrom values, reflecting the dominance of fine BC particles, likely influenced by seasonal biomass burning and anthropogenic activities. Southern and central regions exhibited increasing BC concentrations over the decade, correlating with rapid urbanization and industrial growth. Notable shifts in aerosol behavior were observed in the years 2012, 2016, and 2020, driven by changes in emission sources and meteorological factors. This study provides key insights into the regional distribution of BC aerosols, with implications for climate change, atmospheric pollution, and policy measures to mitigate BC emissions across South Asia.

N1- 0001

Bismuth and Tellurium Co-Doping: A Route to Improve Thermoelectric Efficiency in InSe Polycrystals

Manasa R Shankar^{a*}, A.N. Prabhu^a, Tulika Srivastava^b

^a *Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, 576104, India*

^b *Department of Electronics and Communication, College of Engineering and Technology, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Tamil Nadu, India 603203*

Abstract

Indium selenide (InSe), a layered chalcogenide material, has gained substantial scientific interest as a thermoelectric material due to its intrinsic low thermal conductivity. However, its intrinsic carrier concentration is notably minimal ($\sim 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) due to a significant bandgap of 1.3 eV. Therefore, to optimize InSe-based materials for thermoelectric applications, it is essential to increase the carrier concentration through precise doping methodologies. In this study, co-doping at both the anion and cation sites of InSe was achieved by introducing Bi to the In site and Te to the Se site. The impact of this co-doping on the thermoelectric performance of InSe-based materials was thoroughly investigated. The increase in carrier concentration due to the electron-donating nature of Bi significantly enhanced the electrical transport properties. Although there was a slight decrease in the Seebeck coefficient (S), primarily due to an increase in the effective mass (m^*), the incorporation of Bi atoms resulted in a substantial improvement in the power factor (PF) across the temperature range. Among all the samples studied, $\text{In}_{0.96}\text{Bi}_{0.04}\text{Se}_{0.97}\text{Te}_{0.03}$ exhibited the highest PF throughout the temperature range. The dopants Bi/Te acted as an effective phonon scattering center, reducing lattice thermal conductivity. The synergistic effect of cation-anion co-doping resulted in a maximum ZT of ~ 0.13 at 630 K in the $\text{In}_{0.96}\text{Bi}_{0.04}\text{Se}_{0.97}\text{Te}_{0.03}$ sample, which is nearly 11 times higher compared to the pristine sample. Considering these findings, Bi-Te co-doped InSe emerged as an auspicious material for thermoelectric applications.

N1- 0002

Polymer Electrolytes for Improving the Performance and Safety of Lithium-Ion Batteries

Anjali*, Monika, Ashish Kumar Mishra and Balbir Singh Patial

*Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Shimla-171005, Himachal Pradesh, India.***Abstract**

The growing global energy demand coupled with environmental protection measures is driving the need for advanced energy storage technologies capable of storing power generated from renewable sources like wind, solar and hydropower, enabling broader integration of these sustainable energy systems. Among various energy storage systems, batteries have proven to be the most efficient. In particular, lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) have emerged as the most reliable and suitable energy storage devices due to their unique characteristics, including high energy density, high theoretical capacity, lightweight structure and longer lifespan compared to other battery technologies. However, to further enhance their energy and power densities and to address safety concerns caused by dendrite growth in the anodes, further optimization is required. Of the three key components of a battery; (i) cathode, (ii) anode and (iii) electrolyte, the electrolyte plays a critical role, significantly influencing the electrochemical performance and overall operation. Solid polymer electrolytes have attracted considerable attention in high-performance LIBs due to their improved safety, no leakage, wide electrochemical stability window, mechanical flexibility and thermal stability. This paper discusses various types of polymers such as PMMA, PEO, PAN, PVDF, PVC, PS and PC, focusing on their synthesis methods and electrochemical performance. The aim is to provide insights into their potential to further advance LIB-technology.

N1- 0003

Statistical Analysis of Air Pollutants During 2021 to 2023 Over Central Part of India. i.e., Indore and Jabalpur

Chandra Shekhar Swarnkar*, Abhishek Saxena, Vikram Singh Bhati
Sangam University /Sangam University, Bhilwara, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

India has been a significant contributor to human-made emissions over the past decade, driven by its swift economic and industrial development. This study analyzes nitrogen dioxide and ozone concentrations, as well as their related Air Quality Index for Jabalpur and Indore. The average concentration of NO₂ and Ozone was found in Jabalpur 35.44 µg/m³ and 41.98 µg/m³ and 52.50 µg/m³ and 44.95 µg/m³ in Indore respectively. The correlation between NO₂ and Ozone concentrations in Jabalpur and Indore was -0.24 and -0.23 indicating similar pattern. The findings highlight the variability in air quality across the central part of India, with both cities exhibiting significant fluctuations in pollutant levels and a notable correlation between NO₂ and Ozone concentrations. The study focuses on evaluating the atmospheric conditions in these metropolitan regions and investigating the chemical reactions that lead to the creation of ozone.

Keyword: - Air pollution, Surface Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone Formation Potential (OFP), Seasonal Decomposition

N1- 0004

Sustainable Future of Solid-State Electrolytes: A reviewA.H. Bhaina^a, S. S. Talwatkar^b, A. L. Sunatkari^{c*}^a *Department of Physics, Government of Maharashtra's Ismail Yusuf College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mumbai, India.*^b *Department of Physics, N. G. Acharya and D. K. Marathe College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chembur, Mumbai, India*^c *Department of Physics, Siddharth College of Arts Science and Commerce, Mumbai, India.**Corresponding Author Email: ashok.sunatkari@gmail.com**Abstract**

Sustainable solid-state electrolytes (SSEs) are becoming more widely acknowledged as an essential part of the development of next-generation energy storage systems, especially for integration of renewable energy sources and electric vehicle applications. SSEs provide improved performance, stability, and safety over traditional liquid electrolytes. But as the demand for green technologies increases, there is rising concern about the sustainability of these materials, both economically and environmentally. This paper examines the state of sustainable SSEs today, with a focus on the utilization of plentiful, recyclable, and ecologically friendly materials in polymer, ceramic, and composite electrolytes. It talks about trade-offs between material sustainability and electrochemical efficiency, as well as the difficulties in scaling these technologies while keeping high performance. Furthermore, the analysis highlights significant developments and trends that will probably influence the direction of sustainable SSEs in the future.

N1- 0005

Structural Study of LiCoO₂ Synthesized by Sol-Gel Method at Various Temperatures

Monika^{a)}, Anjali, Ashish Kumar Mishra, Raj Kumar Jagota and Balbir Singh Patial*
*Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University Summer Hill Shimla, 171 005,
H.P. India.*

* Corresponding author: bspatial@gmail.com

^{a)} Email: monika2019panghal@gmail.com

Abstract

The growing need for energy storage, driven by the shift to renewable energy, is essential for reducing environmental impact. Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) offer high energy density and long life, making them a key technology in this transition. Their lightweight design also helps lower emissions in portable devices, contributing to a more sustainable energy future. A critical component in LIBs is the cathode material, which plays a major role in determining the battery's overall performance, capacity, and stability. Among the various cathode materials, LiCoO₂ is widely used due to its excellent electrochemical properties and stability. In this study, we synthesized LiCoO₂ using the sol-gel method at different temperatures to investigate how temperature affects its structural and morphological properties. X-ray diffraction (XRD) was conducted to confirm the phase formation and crystallinity, while Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) was employed to analyze the surface morphology and particle size. The impact of temperature on the structural characteristics of LiCoO₂ is reported and discussed in detail.

N1- 0005

A Solar Energy based Dryer for Environmental Sustainability, for Accelerated Drying of Vegetables

Alok Singh^{a*}, Tilak V. Chavda^a, S. H. Sengar^a, Alok Singh^b, Ektaray Vasava^a, Riddhi Lakhtariya^a, Arti Luhar^a

^a*Department of Renewable Energy Engg, College of Agril. Engg. and Tech., Navsari Agril. University Navsari, Gujarat, India*

^b*Department of Applied Physics, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, UP, India
e-mail:salok@nau.in*

Abstract

The use of solar energy in drying application is becoming an important and viable alternative since it decreases consumption of conventional energy by 27-80 % at an average solar collector efficiency of 40 % (Arata et al., 1993). In addition, it can easily provide low temperature requirement of heat for drying of fruits and vegetables (Mahapatra and Imre, 1990). In this view a mixed mode cabinet solar dryer of 20 Kg. capacity was designed/developed and tested at Department of Renewable Energy Engineering, CAET, NAU, Dediapada, in the present study. Mixed mode solar dryer is the combination of direct and indirect type of solar dryers in which product to be dried is heated directly by solar energy along with simultaneous heating by auxiliary air heater (Flat plate solar collector) for accelerated rate of moisture removal. Present dryer replaces the conventional energy-based dryer with solar dryer. Primary parameters considered for design of the solar dryer are Amount of moisture to be removed (Ww), Average drying rate (Wdr), The volume of air required for drying, (Va), Volume flow rate of air required (Qa), Useful heat energy required (Eu), Total collector area (Ac), Dryer dimensions, Total drying (tray) area, Number of trays and Air vent dimensions. A flat plate solar collector of dimension 2 × 1 m² was used for auxiliary heating of the dryer. The heat absorber plate of collector was made of aluminium sheet and coated with black board paint. Top of the flat plate collector is made of single glass glazing. The collector was tilt at an angle of 23°2' from ground surface and facing towards south. Drying cabinet with absorber tray dimension of 0.97× 0.97 m² and height of 0.80 m was used which accommodated three perforated trays with coated black paint and made of MS angle material, to hold the products to be dried. Drying cabinet was mounted on a stand which was made of angle iron at a height of 75 cm from ground surface Drying cabinet of the solar dryer had an opening of drying chamber door from the north direction. The casing of the solar cabinet is made of galvanized iron sheet. The glass shading was placed on the top of the dryer.

N1- 0006

Self-Organized Liquid Crystals for High-Efficiency Photovoltaics

Bhumika, Rohit Verma

*Amity Institute of Applied Sciences, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201313*Email: bhumika16@s.amity.edu; rverma85@amity.edu**Abstract**

In the field of photovoltaics, liquid crystals (LCs) have gained significant attention as a promising invention that could lead to the development of new solar energy conversion technologies. In this study, we have explored the integration of liquid crystal materials into photovoltaic systems, which also highlight the materials' variable phases, unique optical features, and capacity to improve light absorption. Because LCs can self-organize into ordered structures, they can control light in ways that conventional solid-state materials cannot. Scientists can enhance light trapping and boost solar cell efficiency by fine-tuning the orientation and alignment of liquid crystal molecules. As recent research has shown, liquid crystals can boost the spectrum sensitivity of photovoltaic systems, especially in the visible and near-infrared range. Furthermore, the built-in adaptability of liquid crystals' natural flexibility also makes it possible to create flexible and lightweight solar panels that may be incorporated into various surfaces, such as wearable technology and building materials. Controlling the molecular structure of liquid crystals also makes it possible to design dynamic photovoltaic systems that can optimize energy harvesting by changing their characteristics in reaction to external factors. This study investigates the fundamental mechanisms of light harvesting in liquid crystal photovoltaics and explores the engineering challenges hindering their practical implementation. Liquid crystal-based photovoltaics and traditional solar technologies are compared and discussed, with an emphasis on the latter's possible benefits—such as more adaptability and lower production costs. Moreover, we have also emphasized how crucial it is to maintain multidisciplinary study to fully utilize liquid crystals' potential in the development of sustainable energy solutions, opening the door for the next generation of environmentally friendly, multifunctional, and highly efficient photovoltaic systems.

N1- 0007

Structural Study of LiCoO₂ Synthesized by Sol-Gel Method at Different Temperatures

Monika^{a)}, Anjali, Ashish Kumar Mishra, Raj Kumar Jagota and Balbir Singh Patial*
*Department of Physics, Himachal Pradesh University Summer Hill Shimla, 171 005,
H.P. India.*

* Corresponding author: bspatial@gmail.com

^{a)} Email: monika2019panghal@gmail.com

Abstract

The growing need for energy storage, driven by the shift to renewable energy, is essential for reducing environmental impact. Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) offer high energy density and long life, making them a key technology in this transition. Their lightweight design also helps lower emissions in portable devices, contributing to a more sustainable energy future. A critical component in LIBs is the cathode material, which plays a major role in determining the battery's overall performance, capacity, and stability. Among the various cathode materials, LiCoO₂ is widely used due to its excellent electrochemical properties and stability. In this study, we synthesized LiCoO₂ using the sol-gel method at different temperatures to investigate how temperature affects its structural and morphological properties. X-ray diffraction (XRD) was conducted to confirm the phase formation and crystallinity, while Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) was employed to analyze the surface morphology and particle size. The impact of temperature on the structural characteristics of LiCoO₂ is reported and discussed in detail.

N1- 0008**Mössbauer Spectroscopic Study of Sub – Surface Samples of the DND#28 Well of the Jaisalmer Basin Located in Western Rajasthan, India**

Hemant Dhaka and Samay Singh Meena

*Department of Physics, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

Jaisalmer Basin is a pericratonic basin which deepens to southwest and lies on northwest slope of Jaisalmer Mari basement arch. The basin is a late Paleozoic- Mesozoic basin with angle of dip 3° to 5° , comprises rocks of Permian age which unconformably overlie on Proterozoic basement. In the present Mössbauer spectroscopic study carried out on the sedimentary samples of Pariwar Formation of the Danewala well DND#28 of the Jaisalmer Basin. The Iron bearing mineralogy mainly found in the Fe^{3+} in clay, Fe^{2+} in clay, Siderite and Pyrite. Presence of Fe^{3+} in clay is more favorable when the humic type of organic matter is present and presence of siderite shows the poor maturity of source rocks.

N1- 0009

A Study on Hydrophobic Coatings for Potential Dust Mitigation and Water Savings in Solar PV PlantsNamrata Sengar^{1*}, Koushal Shringi¹, Abhilasha Mishra², Adeeba Mirza²¹*Department of Pure and Applied Physics, University of Kota, Kota, Rajasthan, India*²*Department of Chemistry, Graphic Era Deemed To Be University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India***namrata@uok.ac.in***Abstract**

The major large scale solar PV plants are coming up in high solar radiation areas which mainly lie in arid and semi-arid places of the world. These areas face the challenges of dust deposition and scarcity of water. The top surface of the solar PV panels is transparent for allowing the solar radiation transmittance but due to dust deposition the transmittance decreases leading to reduced efficiency and power output. For removing the dust from the surface of the solar PV panels generally water is used in the cleaning of the solar PV plants, which is another issue in water scarce regions. Present study explores both the challenges and the probable potential solutions in form of the hydrophobic coatings. This paper is divided into two main parts. First part discusses the impact of the dust deposition on the efficiency and performance of the solar PV systems. It also presents the review of the quantity of water used in the cleaning process of the solar PV systems and its influence in the water stressed regions. The second part presents the study of the different commercially available and developed hydrophobic coatings to estimate the quantity of the water required for the cleaning of the dust. The different characterization tests done on the coatings are also presented. Further, the scope for future work and challenges related to the development and use of hydrophobic coatings in the solar area are discussed.

N1- 0010

Optimizing Waste Floral Foam Derived Nanoporous Activated Carbon for Efficient CO₂ Capture: An Investigation on the Property-Performance CorrelationAkshata Pattanshetti^{a*}, Vidhya Jadhav^a, Sandip Sabale^a^a*Department of Chemistry, Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

The optimal CO₂ capture requires the engineering of a low-cost, high-efficiency adsorbent. Herein, the upcycling of waste floral foam into chemically activated nanoporous carbon (CANC) is reported. The implications of the impregnation ratio of KOH on the porosity, surface functionality of CANC, and its role in CO₂ capture are examined and discussed. The optimized sample, CANC-2, with a large ultra-micropore volume and higher oxygen and nitrogen content, demonstrates 3.71 mmol/g CO₂ capture capacity at 15 °C and 1 atm. The framework provided here emphasizes the property-performance correlation while offering a technique for tuning the attributes of nanoporous carbon that are favorable for CO₂ capture.

O1- 0001

Investigation of Functional Group, Optical and Structural Characteristics of Doped and Pure Glycine LiNO_3 Crystals

Nimisha S. Agrawal ^{1*)}, P. R. Vyas ¹⁾, I. B. Patel ²⁾, D. V. Shah ³⁾

¹ Department of Physics, Sarvajani University, R. K. Desai Marg, Athwalines, Surat-395001

² Department of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Udhna-Magdalla Road, Surat-395007

³ Department of Physics, Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Ichchhanath, Surat- Dumas Road, Kewal Chowk, Surat-395007

Abstract

Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) from the Centro-symmetric Glycine crystals in its pure form show a photo-type of waves on resistance from the guest molecule. Such Non-Linear Optical (NLO) materials have potential application in Second Harmonic Generation. An excellent optically transparent single crystal of Glycine in the presence of fractional amount of Lithium Nitrate, Potassium Nitrate and Sodium Nitrate are grown in a solution by slow evaporation method which have good non-linear optical (NLO) behavior. Powder X-ray diffraction spectrums were recorded using a diffractometer with Cu-K α radiation, scanning in the 85 degree range for 8 minutes. The paper studies exhibit the powder XRD pattern of the grown crystals after calculating lattice parameter values, particle size, dislocation density, strain values etc. the X-ray Diffraction studies shows that the crystalline perfection of grown crystals is extremely good with no internal structural grain boundaries. In order to investigate structural phase, presence of different chemical bonds or additional elemental group etc. within grown crystals, they were examined by the spectrum of Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy. Assigned vibration of various chemical bond groups were identified and confirmed by this investigation. Optical Characteristics of Doped and Pure Glycine LiNO_3 Crystals were carried out by visible and ultraviolet (UV) spectra and bandgap (E_g) of the synthesized sample were calculated. For a nonlinear application, it was determined that the optical transparency and cutoff wavelength needed to be equals to 300 nm. For NaNO_3 with concentration of 20% and 60% doping, the band gap was found as 6.07 eV and 5.84 eV respectively. For KNO_3 doping with concentrations of 20% and 60%, the energy band gap was found to be 6.21 eV and 5.88 eV respectively.

O1- 0002

Perovskite solar cells devoid of lead: stability assessmentAmandeep Verma¹, Neeru Chaudhary^{1,a} and Navdeep Goyal^{1,a}^a *Department of Physics Centre for Advanced study in Physics, Panjab university, Chandigarh 160014, India***Abstract**

Photovoltaic technology, which directly converts solar energy into electricity, has become more and more popular in response to the growing demand for clean and sustainable energy sources. Over the past few years, their power conversion efficiency has rapidly increased from 3.8% to 25.5%. The chemical formula of perovskite solar cell is ABX_3 , where A stands for both organic and inorganic cations, B for the metal cation (Pb^{2+}), and X for halogen anion. Since lead (Pb) is toxic in nature. A few review articles focus on less toxic or non-toxic ions, their properties, sustainability, and difficulties associated with replacing lead with metals like Sn, Ge, Bi, Ti, Ag, and Cu. Tin has shown to be a viable substitute for lead (Pb) in terms of reaching benchmark performance. Increasing the visibility of these Sn PSCs is essential to advancing low Pb or Pb-free PSCs in terms of both research and commercialization. Low stability of perovskite solar cells is one of the primary barriers preventing them from becoming commercially viable. These viewpoints are beneficial for perovskite solar cells with a tin based commercialization. This review article, will focus on tin-based PSCs (theoretical and experimental results), along with use of different charge transport layers which are helping in the stabilization of the device.

O1- 0003

Cleaning and early oxidation of W(110)Suvankar Chakraborty^{a*}*^aDepartment of Applied Science & Humanities, Haldia Institute of Technology, Haldia, West Bengal, India***Abstract**

One of the most popular substrates for thin film formation is the densely packed (110) surface of tungsten because it has the highest melting point of any metal (3683 K) and is brittle and hard, especially when impurities like carbon and oxygen are present. In comparison to other metal substrates like Ag(001), Ag(111), the cleaning of W(110) is more challenging since it contains carbon and oxygen. Carbon from the bulk is segregated onto the crystal's surface by annealing it at a very high temperature. This is typically followed by oxygen annealing and flash at high temperature that extracts carbon as CO and CO₂. However, tungsten oxide production was seen during cleaning, as evidenced by the low energy electron diffraction (LEED) pattern resembling twin domain tungsten oxide (WO₂). The domain is extremely similar to the (1×1)×12 LEED pattern and may be described in matrix notation $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Oxygen annealing temperature, partial pressure, flash temperature, and duration can all have a significant impact on how the cleaning process turns out in the end. By oxygen annealing at five different pressures, ranging from 1×10^{-6} mbar to 7×10^{-8} mbar, for thirty minutes at a time, a final clean surface was achieved. The flashing process lasted just 5–10 seconds at a temperature higher than 2373 K.

O1- 0004**Molybdenum removal from aqueous solution by Surfactant Modified Mordenite (SMM)**

Preeti Gupta, Anjula Gaur

*Department of Applied Science, Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Deemed University Gwalior-474005, (M.P.), India***Abstract**

Surfactant modified mordenite (SMM) was used as an adsorptive material to treat molybdenum containing aqueous solution. The solution pH was adjusted 7 to study the influence of pH on molybdenum removal. The aqueous molybdenum uses on various pH ranging from 1 to 9 and SMM to molybdenum ratio in different concentrations on temperature ranging from 15⁰C to 35⁰C in varying contact time from 1 to 24 hrs to study the removal efficiency. The results show that the molybdenum removal mechanism is a surface adsorption process that could be fit by a Freundlich adsorption isotherm. The solution pH controls the process and the optimum pH is 7 and equilibration time of 7 hrs confirmed by the kinetic study. This process can be combined with conventional water treatment plant to protect drinking water safety when the raw water contains trace molybdenum pollution.

Keywords: Surfactant modified mordenite (SMM), molybdenum, and adsorption

O1- 0005

Structural electronic and spectroscopic properties of Eu^{3+} doped $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ phosphor

Pradyuman Singh and I. M. Nagpure*

National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand, Srinagar (Garhwal)–246174, India*Abstract**

In this paper, Eu^{3+} -doped $\text{Ca}_3\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_3$ phosphor is successfully synthesized by using co-precipitation method. The structure, Rietveld analysis and photoluminescence properties are investigated. XRD analysis confirms the phase formation of the phosphate-based compound, revealing a cubic structure with space group $I43d$ and was verified by Rietveld analysis. The prominent emission peaks at 615 and along with 657 nm observed in the orange-red region, primarily attributed to the dominant forced electric dipole transition from the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_{2,3}$ electronic state. The yellow emissions, peaking at 580 and 591 nm are linked to the dominant magnetic dipole transition from the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_j$ ($j = 0, 1$). The study also explores the concentration quenching mechanism, indicating that multipolar interaction is responsible for the quenching of PL intensity. The asymmetric ratio (R_{21}) of the PL spectrum of Eu^{3+} is calculated confirming the occupancy of Eu^{3+} ions in the normal site within the host matrix. The Judd-Ofelt analysis parameters are also examined. Moreover, this novel phosphate phosphor has a potential for pc-converted LEDs using N-UV chips for solid-state lighting applications.

Keywords: Luminescence, Structure refinement, Eu^{3+} emission, Judd-Ofelt analysis

O1- 0006

Role of site symmetry on luminescence spectrum of Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+} doped aluminate based phosphors

Sushil Chauhan, Pradyuman Singh and I. M. Nagpure*

**Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand,
Srinagar (Garhwal)–246174, India***Abstract**

The role of site symmetry is an important parameter in rare earth doped phosphors to analyze the optical behaviour leading their manifold applications. The site symmetry exhibits in various coordination numbers within the host matrix. Predominantly, site symmetry affects the broad PL emission that arises from Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+} in aluminate based phosphors. The Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+} ions provided the broad band emission spans over the UV to red region of spectrum due to $4f \rightarrow 5d$ transition normally of spin-orbit coupling. The $5d$ energy level of Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+} ions is certainly affected by the crystal field splitting within the host matrix. The alteration in the site symmetry can be achieved by using appropriate synthesis methods and alteration of temperature. The modification of site symmetry leads to blue-red shift in the PL spectrum of Ce^{3+} and Eu^{2+} doped aluminate based phosphors. The site symmetry effect is a key parameter in achieving the broad band emission in a single host. In this paper, few reports of Eu and Ce doped BaAl_2O_4 , ZnAl_2O_4 , SrAl_2O_4 and $\text{Y}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12}$ phosphors are discussed and presented.

Keywords: Luminescence, Aluminate phosphor, broadband phosphor

O1- 0007

Recent developments and challenges in Green machining- A reviewBhaskar Chandra kandpal¹, Gaurav Sharma*², Gunaram³ and Vijay Sharma⁴¹*Department of Mech. Engineering, Inderprastha Engineering College, Ghaziabad, U.P, India*²*Department of Physics, Meerut Institute of and Technology, Meerut, U.P. India*³*Gunaram. Govt. Engineering College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India*⁴*Vijay Sharma, Govt. Mahila Engg. College, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India***Abstract**

Green machining is a rapidly emerging field aimed at minimizing the environmental impact of machining processes while maintaining or enhancing economic efficiency. Traditional machining operations often rely on cutting fluids to reduce friction and heat during cutting, but these fluids can have significant negative effects on both the environment and human health. As industries strive for high productivity, zero-defect quality, improved efficiency, and time savings, these advancements have often come at the cost of environmental degradation. In response, sustainable manufacturing practices are gaining global importance, incorporating various strategies to conserve natural resources and protect the environment. Machining, a critical segment of the manufacturing sector, produces engineered parts and components for both capital and consumer goods through processes that typically leave a large environmental footprint. This has driven the development of green machining techniques, including hybrid machining, eco-friendly lubrication methods, dry-cutting, energy-efficient machining and assisted machining processes. This paper explores several of these green machining techniques, developed for both conventional and non-conventional machining, aimed at achieving a cleaner, greener, and safer manufacturing environment.

The paper reviews the environmental and economic impacts of cutting fluids and proposes alternatives to traditional methods. Additionally, it discusses recent challenges and innovations in green machining, highlighting the potential benefits for both the environment and the economy. It is hoped that these techniques will play a key role in the success of future industrial revolutions.

O1- 0008

Comparative Analysis of Different Versions of ‘Area Method’ in Thermoluminescence Glow Curve Analysis Considering Temperature Dependent Frequency Factor

Tusar Subhra Sarkar^{a,b,*}, Soumya Sarkar^a, Mohan Kundu^{a,c} and Sukhamoy Bhattacharyya^a

^a*Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Sonarpur Mahavidyalaya, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*

^c*Sadhanpur Uludanga Tulsiram High School (H.S), 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal, India*

Abstract

Area Method is one of the widely used techniques in thermoluminescence (TL) glow curve analysis to extract different trapping parameters of the phosphor. The Area method utilizes different portions of the glow curve, provides reliable and precise values of trapping parameters. Several versions of the area method have been developed, such as those by Kirsh, Rasheedy, and the Three-Point Area (TPA) method. In this study, we have used Kirsh method, Rasheedy method and TPA method on TL glow curves simulated in General Order Kinetics (GOK), One Trap One Recombination center (OTOR) and Interactive Multi-Trap System (IMTS) models considering temperature-dependent frequency factor (TDFF) under quasi-equilibrium approximations in linear heating scheme. The frequency factor (s) in thermoluminescent materials varies with temperature and can be represented as $s(T) = s_0 T^a$, where $-2 \leq a \leq 2$. However, TL glow curve analysis is often performed under the assumption that the frequency factor is temperature independent due to the challenges in estimating the value of a . This assumption can lead to inaccuracies when determining TL parameters in a material. Therefore, it is crucial to thoroughly investigate the impact of temperature-dependent frequency factor (TDFF) on TL analysis. Activation energy (E) and kinetic order (b) are estimated for different values of ‘ a ’ using the above mentioned models and a comparative study is reported. The present study is also applied to some experimental TL peaks and the limitations and future scope are also discussed.

O1- 0009

Transition Metal Oxide (CuO) as an Electrode Material for Energystorage Applications

Indu Deswal, Nirmal Manyani, Surya Kant Tripathi

*Department of physics, Centre of Advanced study in Physics, Panjab University
, Chandigarh, 160014, India*

Email: indudeswal29@gmail.com

Abstract

The use of nonrenewable fossil fuels for energy has increased over the past few decades, posing a serious threat to human life. Therefore, it is imperative to develop inexpensive, environmentally safe, and dependable renewable energy storage solutions. Transition metal oxides (TMOs), one of the discovered active materials, have drawn interest as electrode options for supercapacitors (SCs) because of their outstanding redox chemistry, multivalence states, high theoretical capacity, and reasonable cost. Here, CuO has been prepared by using chemical route for their application as electrode material in supercapacitors. The prepared material characterized structurally with the help of X-ray diffraction (XRD) and optically with the help of UV-Vis spectroscopy and photoluminescence (PL). Energy band gap of synthesized material has been calculated by using Tauc plot. The electrochemical performance of the prepared material has been studied in 1M Alkali aqueous electrolyte (KOH) by using cyclic voltammetry, galvanostatic charge-discharge methods and electrical impedance spectroscopy. We get the different values of specific capacitance at different scan rates (5, 25, 50 and 100 mVs⁻¹) and different current densities. The prepared CuO material shows a maximum specific capacitance at 5 mVs⁻¹ scan rate *Synthesis of Copper Oxide (CuO) nanoparticles*

O1- 0010

Study of Growth of Rare-Earth doped BismuthNaveen Kumar^{a,b,*,†}, N.K. Karn^{a,b}, P. Kushwaha^{a,b} and V.P.S. Awana^{a,b}^a*CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr. K. S. Krishnan Marg, New Delhi-110012, India*^b*Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad 201002, India**Presenting Author†E-mail: jangra46392@gmail.com**Abstract**

Bismuth has low melting point and can grow in single crystal form easily. Bismuth shows high Magneto-resistance and topological properties. We can enhance its properties by magnetic doping. Here we choose rare earth (RE) elements (Gd, Nd and Eu) into Bismuth. Rare earth elements can break the time reversal symmetry and can leads to anomalous quantum hall effect. We attempted to synthesis the rare earth doped bismuth crystal by using modified Bridgman technique. X-Ray diffraction (XRD) measurements performed on prepared samples shows RE went into the lattice of Bismuth as evident from the shift in lattice planes. Energy dispersive X-Ray analysis (EDAX) also confirmed the presence of doped elements along oxygen due to oxidizing nature of RE. Electrical and magnetic measurement investigation is underway to explore the topological effects.

O1- 0011

Characterization of Gel Grown Pure SrT and Mixed Sr-Mg-Zn Ternary Levo-tartrate Crystals

Neha H. Tandel^{1,a*} and I.B.Patel^{2,b}

^{1,2}*Department of Physics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat-395007, India*

^aneha.navik864@gmail.com, ^bibpatel@vnsgu.ac.in

Abstract

In the present investigation, single crystals of pure strontium tartrate (ST) and strontium-magnesium-zinc ternary levo-tartrate (SMZT) crystals have been grown by single diffusion gel growth technique in silica hydrogel medium at room temperature. The obtained pure ST and SMZT crystals were opaque having dimensions of 10x8x6 mm³ and 7x3x2 mm³ respectively. The presence of expected elements in crystals was confirmed by carrying out EDAX spectrum analysis. The scanned images show these crystals to be grown by layer deposition. The thermal stability of the crystals was studied by thermogravimetry and by using the standard Broido relation, the activation energy and various kinetic parameters such as change in entropy, enthalpy, and Gibbs free energy for all the crystals were obtained and studied. TG curves obtained for pure ST and SMZT crystals showed different temperatures for each of them indicating different degrees of thermal stability.

Keywords: Gel growth, PXRD, EDAX, TGA, FTIR, SEM

O1- 0012

Engineering the optoelectronic properties in NiO Thin Films through Zinc Substitution for Photo-detector ApplicationsVidyalakshmi V^{a*}, Dr Gowrish Rao K^b and Dr Mahesha M G^b^{a,b}*Affiliation Information: Department of Physics, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka, India - 576104***Abstract**

Nickel oxide (NiO) has recently attracted significant interest in optoelectronics due to its advantageous properties, including p-type conductivity, chemical stability, and a simple cubic structure conducive to easy elemental substitution. Zinc oxide (ZnO), another widely studied material, is notable for its n-type conductivity, wide bandgap, fast photoresponse, and natural abundance. In this study, we fabricated spray-deposited NiO thin films with systematic incorporation of zinc into the NiO lattice, examining the resulting structural and optical changes. The addition of Zn induced a modification in grain structure, while optical analysis revealed increased absorbance and a bandgap reduction from 3.52 eV to 3.20 eV. Furthermore, with more than 60% substitution of Ni with Zn, the films exhibited a transition from p-type to n-type conductivity with an increase in resistivity from 2.7k to 5.7kΩcm. The photoresponse was also enhanced by Zn alloying, indicating the potential of these films for photodetector applications.

O1- 0013

Unveiling the Potential of Tungsten-Lithium-Strontium-Bismuth-Borate GlassesShwetha M^a, Madhu A^{a,*}, Srinatha N^b^a *Department of Physics, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Kumaraswamy layout, Bengaluru-560078, India*^b *Department of Physics, RV Institute of Technology and Management, Bangalore-560076, India*^{*} *Corresponding author: mmathi.33@gmail.com***Abstract**

Glasses based on lithium-strontium-bismuth-borate incorporating tungsten ions exhibit distinctive synthesis, thermal, structural and physical properties. These glasses are effectively fabricated utilizing melt-quenching techniques, facilitating the integration of tungsten ions. The inclusion of tungsten substantially impacts the thermal properties and physical characteristics, thereby enhancing the overall glass performance. X-ray diffraction analysis confirmed the amorphous nature of the prepared glasses. Additionally, physical and differential thermal analyses indicated increasing density, Refractive index and glass transition temperature following the incorporation of tungsten. The glasses that were prepared exhibit an increase in basicity when there is a low level of electron donation, which in turn leads to higher chemical durability. Furthermore, the polarizability of the oxide ion is enhanced as the concentration of tungsten increases. This enhancement results in a greater formation of non-bridging oxygen (NBO) bonds, contributing to the overall properties of the glasses. The FTIR analysis indicates that the glass composition's OH bond is absent at 3300 cm^{-1} . This absence is expected to enhance the luminescence properties of the glass by preventing quenching effects. Furthermore, the FTIR analysis also reveals the presence of major borate and metal ions bonds in the composition. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis indicates that the glass transition temperature falls between 410 to 430 degrees Celsius.

O1- 0014

Detection of Chlorine and Fluorine in water using Functionalized Carbon nanotubes

Parul Taneja^{a,b,*}, R. K. Gupta^b, V. Manjuladevi^b

^a *School of Mechatronics Engineering, Symbiosis University of Applied Science, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India*

^b *Department of Physics, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani (BITS Pilani), Rajasthan - 333031, India*

E-mail: tanejaparul92@gmail.com

Abstract

The presence of ions in water plays an important role which dramatically affects the properties of water. The presence of ions and their concentrations have been considered an important factor for water quality assessment. Due to their significant effects on the hardness, taste and suitability of water for a wide range of applications. The ions are present in the form of cations and anions, and their presence are essential up to their permissible limit. In this study, the 5 MHz AT-cut quartz crystal has been functionalized with octadecyl amine carbon nanotubes (ODA-SWCNTs) using spin coating technique to monitor the free chlorine and fluorine in aqueous medium at ppb level. The resonance frequency of quartz crystal is ultrasensitive to the mass changes on its surface. The solid powder of chloride and fluoride are decomposed into the water and changed into the chlorine and fluorine. Due to adsorption of free chlorine and fluorine onto the functionalized quartz surface, its resonance frequency is decreases. The adsorbed quantity of anionic species was estimated through the decreased frequency of crystal. The resonance frequency of the functionalized crystal was continuous monitoring while the interaction of anionic species with sensing layer. The lowest detection limit of fluorine, chlorine was found to be 2 and 0.5 ppb, respectively. The natural polymer and cheap beeswax used to provide the stability to ODASWCNTs in aqueous medium which increases the sensitivity and reproducibility of ODASWCNTs sensing layer.

Keywords: Piezoelectric, Quartz crystal, Chlorine, Fluorine, resonance frequency.

O1- 0015

Investigation of Structural and Optical properties of Yttrium Aluminium Borate (YAB) Synthesized via Solid-State Reaction method

V.Mahesh and B Hemalatha Rudramadevi

*Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh-517502, India***Abstract**

Yttrium aluminium borate ($\text{YAl}_3(\text{BO}_3)_4$), commonly referred to as YAB, is a nonlinear optical material that has demonstrated exceptional performance in both display and lighting applications. It exhibits distinctive physical and chemical properties compared to other borates. Notably, YAB features a broad optical transparency extending into the short UV range, a high optical damage threshold, excellent thermal and chemical stability, a high decomposition temperature and is non-hygroscopic. These attributes make YAB a unique candidate for achieving superior optical properties. Consequently, the present work focuses on synthesizing polycrystalline YAB and investigating its structural, optical, and magnetic properties.

In the present study, Yttrium Aluminium Borate (YAB) was synthesized using the solid-state reaction method. The structural properties of the material were analyzed through X-ray diffraction (XRD), confirming the formation of a single-phase YAB without any impurity phases. Morphological characterization was conducted using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), showing a rod like shape of the particles. Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDAX) was employed for elemental analysis, with results confirming that the elemental composition aligns with the stoichiometric ratio of YAB. Additionally, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) was performed. The bands in FTIR at 792 , 725 , and 684 cm^{-1} confirm Y–O bond stretching, indicating the presence of metal-oxygen bonds. Also, the peaks at 563 cm^{-1} and 439 cm^{-1} correspond to Al - O vibrations associated with the octahedral sites in the garnet structure. These results confirm the formation of yttrium aluminium garnet. Further emission studies will be conducted to explore the potential applications of YAB. The prepared YAB may be a potential candidate for LED and other related applications.

Keywords: YAB phosphors, XRD, FTIR and Optical studies.

O1- 0016

Low Effective Mass and Anisotropy of Electron in n-Type Tin Europium TellurideSaptarshi Nayak¹ Sashi S. Behera^{1,a)}¹ *Department of Physics, Berhampur University, Bhanja Bihar, Berhampur, 760007, Odisha, India*(a)Corresponding author: sn.rs.phy@buodisha.edu.in**Abstract**

In this study, we investigate the properties of n-Sn_{1-x}Eu_xTe, focusing on band dispersion and effective mass, within the context of the $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\pi}$ model. The calculations are performed at T=300 K, using a simulated energy band gap that varies with the concentration of Europium impurity x. The energy dispersion demonstrates non-parabolic behavior, which follows a 4th-order polynomial in k. we derive the effective mass equation from Green's function perturbation method in the presence of spin-orbit interaction and external magnetic field. The Peierls' phase factor is used to preserve translational symmetry of the Green's function disrupted by the presence of magnetic field. We conduct a thorough investigation of the effective mass and its anisotropy before and after the band inversion point at x=0.020, taking into account the experimentally simulated band gap. Additionally, we examine the behavior of the effective mass of n-Sn_{1-x}Eu_xTe with respect to the variation of temperature by considering the expression of simulated energy band gap from optical absorption spectra from the experiment. Our results show exceptionally low values for the effective mass, specifically $m=0.005 m_0$ at x=0.018 in the concentration range $0.01 \times 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-3}$ to $0.1 \times 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-3}$, where m_0 denotes the free electron mass, for n-Sn_{1-x}Eu_xTe. Low effective mass holds significant potential for spin-based devices like spin-Field Effect Transistors, as it results in higher carrier mobility, which is highly desirable for spintronics applications.

Keywords: $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\pi}$ method, spin-orbit interaction, 6-Level band structure, Effective mass, s/p-f hybridization

O1- 0017

Volatile Organic Compounds as Biomarkers: Innovations in Cancer Biosensors for Early Diagnosis

Sumitha M S^{*,a}, Dr. Xavier T S^a

^a Centre for Advanced Materials Research, Department of Physics,
Government College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, University of Kerala, India,
695014

^{*,a} sumithamnair@gmail.com, ^a xavierkattukulam@gmail.com

Abstract

Malignant tissues emitting volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are one unique and non-invasive way to diagnose cancer early. Some cancers release unique volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as those of the breast, lung, and colon. Among the bodily fluids that emit these metabolic byproducts are breath, urine, and sweat. Discovering volatile organic compound (VOC) profiles specific to cancer has attracted a lot of attention as a possible diagnostic tool, especially for cancers that are challenging for traditional methods to detect in their early stages. Patients with breast cancer have been shown to emit certain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including alcohols, hydrocarbons, and aldehydes. Similarly, lung cancer biomarkers, like alkanes and benzene derivatives, can be found in exhaled air and offer a non-invasive diagnostic technique. Patients with colon cancer also have unique volatile organic compound (VOC) fingerprints in their breath and faeces, such as esters and short-chain fatty acids. Biosensors based on nanotechnology, like those that use graphene, carbon nanotubes, or metal oxide semiconductors, have been created to detect volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with great specificity and sensitivity. When volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present, these sensors pick up on changes in electrical, optical, or electrochemical characteristics. VOC detection systems can distinguish between patterns specific to cancer and normal biological fluctuations when used in conjunction with machine learning algorithms, improving the accuracy of the diagnosis. With additional development and validation, VOC-based biosensors could transform cancer diagnostics by offering quick, affordable, and non-invasive screening methods, greatly improving patient outcomes through early intervention. Biosensors based on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) present a promising approach for early cancer detection, especially for breast, lung, and colon cancers.

O1- 0018

Solvent Effects on the UV-Visible Absorption & Emission of 1,3,5-triphenylbenzene (TPB)Balwana, Vinita^a, Banit Kumar^a, Pardeep Kumar^b, Sardul Singh Dhayal^{a*}^a *Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology, Hisar, Haryana-125001, India*^b *Haryana Education Department, Chandigarh, Haryana, India***Abstract**

1,3,5-triphenylbenzene (TPB) is an organic molecular semiconductor generally used to enhance the charge transport of the devices for some time now. TDAPA is dissolved in various Polar and Non-polar solvents like DMF, Acetone, Acetonitrile, Ethanol, Methanol, Toluene and Chloroform. Absorption spectrum of solution is recorded using UV-Vis spectroscopy and absorption peak for different solvents were observed in UV and Near-UV region. PL study and PL Excitation study is also carried out for these solvents. Results for absorption and photoluminescence show some interesting phenomenon of Stokes' shift. The colour coordinates for respective emission are represented by CIE 1931. The study is successfully carried out for better understanding of effect of these solvents on the optical properties of TPA.

O1- 0019

Degradation of methylene blue dye through Hydrothermally synthesized PPy/ Fe₂O₃/ZnO nano-composites

Harkishan^{a*}, Vishal Sharma^b, Alok Jain^c, Rajesh Sharma^d

^aResearch Scholar, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab-144411, India

^bFaculty In Physics Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab-144411, India

^cFaculty In Physics Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab-144411, India

^dFaculty in Physics, MNS Govt. College, Bhiwani - 127021, India

#CorrespondingAuthor-rkkaushik06@gmail.com

Abstract

In present scenario, the polymer-based metal oxides nano-composites have multiple scope for today researcher because of their reliability, cost effectiveness and long life for user applications. In present work the Fe₂O₃/ZnO nano-composites were synthesized by the enhanced hydrothermal technique. The oxidative polymerization of pyrrole used to prepare the polypyrrole (PPy) solution. The in-situ method was employed to produce mixed metal oxides/PPy nano-composites. The structural, optical and morphological characteristics of polymeric nano-composites were examined. The photo-sensitivity of PPy/ Fe₂O₃/ZnO nano-composites was investigated for the degradation of methylene blue dye under visible light of 100Watt Bulb. The fluctuations in pH and colour were continually monitored across the degradation period of the dye. The pH rises and the colour diminishes as the photo-degradation of the dye progresses over time. The optical band gap of metal oxide nano-composites, poly-pyrrole (PPy), and PPy/metal oxide nano-composites was examined through UV-Vis-IR spectroscopy and Tauc plots. The photo-generative degradation of methylene blue adheres to pseudo first-order kinetics, with a rate constant of 0.0694 min⁻¹. The metal oxide/PPy nano-composites (90 ppm) destroy 82% of methylene blue dye after 90 minutes of continues exposure of white (visible) light. The magnetic characteristics exhibit a significant level of magnetization residual/retention in polymeric coated nano-composites. The metal oxide/PPy nano-composites exhibit excellent photo-catalytic, optical and magnetic capabilities, hence serving as sophisticated multi-functional nanomaterials for diverse applications.

Keywords: PPy/ Fe₂O₃/ZnO nano-composites, XRD, FTIR, UV-Vis-IR spectroscopy & VSM tools.

O1- 0020

Tuning the Structural and Optical Properties of the Mo and W Oxide Nanostructured Thin Films

Megha Singh^{1*#}, Sujit K. Saini^{2#}, Rabindar K. Sharma^{3#}, Prabhat Kumar[#], and G. B. Reddy[#]

¹ *CSIR-National Physical Laboratory, Dr KS Krishnan Marg, Pusa, New Delhi, Delhi 110012*

² *Department of Physics and Materials Sciences and Engineering, Jaypee Institute of Information and Technology, Noida, India 201304*

³ *Department of Physics, DDU Govt. PG College Sitapur, UP, India 261001*

[#] *Formerly- Thin Film Laboratory, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, New Delhi, India 110016*

Abstract

In this work, we explore the tuning of structural and optical properties of molybdenum (Mo) and tungsten (W) oxide nanostructured thin films through controlled variation of process parameters. By systematically adjusting these parameters, we observed significant changes in the morphology of the films, as characterized by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The films displayed distinct structural modifications. In addition to the structural analysis, UV-Vis spectroscopy was employed to investigate the optical properties of the thin films, revealing notable shifts in the diffused reflectance. These shifts were strongly correlated with the composition and morphology of the films, providing insights into the relationship between structural tuning and optical behavior. Our findings demonstrate that precise control over the process parameters can effectively tailor the structural and optical characteristics of Mo and W oxide nanostructured thin films, offering potential for their use in advanced optical applications. This study highlights the significance of material composition and fabrication techniques in optimizing the functional properties of oxide-based nanostructures.

O1- 0021

Polyaniline-Cadmium ferrite: nanostructured composite for resistive type humidity sensor at room temperature

Kotresh Savanur^{1*}, Aashis.S Roy^{2*}, K. Keshavamurthy³, Santhosh T C M⁴, Anil N⁵,
H.G. Rajprakash⁵, Aameena Parveen⁶

¹Department of Physics, Dayananda Sagar College of Arts, Science and Commerce,
Bangalore- 560 111, Karnataka, India

²Department of Industrial Chemistry, Addis Ababa Science and Technology University,
Addis Ababa 16417, Ethiopia

³Department of Physics, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore- 560 078,
Karnataka, India

⁴Department of Physics, Akash Institute of Engineering and Technology, Prasannahalli
Main Road,
Devanahalli - 562110, Karnataka, India

⁵Department of Engineering Physics, JNN College of Engineering, Shimoga - 577201,
Karnataka, India

⁶Department of Physics, Government Degree College, Yadgir – 585201, Karnataka,
India

Abstract

In the present work, we have fabricated polyaniline-cadmium ferrite (PANI-CdFe₂O₄) nanostructured composite as a resistive type of humidity sensor at room temperature. The PANI and its composite prepared by chemical in-situ polymerization method. The prepared composites were subjected for structural and surface morphology characterizations using FT-IR, XRD, SEM and TEM techniques. The comparative XRD and FT-IR analysis confirmed CdFe₂O₄ embedded in PANI matrix in mutual interfacial interaction. The nanostructure of the composite was confirmed by TEM image. A simple Humidity sensor operable at room temperature, exclusively based on spin coated PANI-CdFe₂O₄ nanocomposite was fabricated with a maximum sensing response of 92% at 95% RH. The response and recovery time of the sensor were 40s and 60s respectively and was stable over a period of one month with a small degradation of 6%. The sensing mechanism is discussed with three successive steps of chemisorptions, physisorption, and condensation process at the interface of PANI and CdFe₂O₄.

Key words: Polyaniline, Cadmium Ferrite, Humidity, Sensing response, Stability, Hysteresis

O2- 0001

Controlled Higher-Order Antibunching of Light in Multiphoton -Photon Interaction Process

Binod Kumar Choudhary^a and Neetu Singh^b

^a*Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, School of Engineering & IT, Arka JAIN University Jharkhand, Jamshedpur, India*

^b*Department of Environmental Science, HNB Garhwal University (A Central University), Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India.*

Email: neetu.envirohnbgu@gmail.com

*Corresponding author email: dr.binod@arkajainuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

We investigate the controlled of higher-order photon antibunching in three and four-photon absorption processes through multiphoton-photon interactions. By solving the generalized interaction Hamiltonian for various specific cases in the Heisenberg picture and employing the short-time approximation technique, we investigated the possibility of observing antibunching. We found that antibunching depends on coupling between field modes, short-time interaction and photon number. Our results show that controlled fifth-order antibunching is more pronounced, while antibunching is absent in Stokes and signal modes. Therefore, we conclude that controlled higher-order multiphoton absorption techniques are optimal for producing antibunched light.

O2- 0002

An Enhanced Simulative Study on SWIRGs of $\text{In}_{0.68}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{Ga}_{0.24}\text{As}/\text{InP}$ Lasing Nanoscale Heterostructure

Pyare Lal*

*Department of Physics, Banasthali Vidyapith-304022 (Rajasthan) INDIA**E-mail corresponding author: drpyarephysics@gmail.com*

Abstract

The foremost emphasis of this foundational research letter has been given on analytical investigation of an enhanced simulative study on shortwave infrared gains (SWIRGs) of $\text{In}_{0.68}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{Ga}_{0.24}\text{As}/\text{InP}$ lasing nanoscale heterostructure for fiber optic cable communication applications under transverse electric and magnetic bi-modes at 300K. In the starting of this work, taking into account recent and emerging computational technology, an enhanced and improved effective mass theory for single and multi sub-bands has been utilized to enumerate the appropriate SWIR gain parameters as well as electrons-holes (Es-Hs) levels of quasi Fermi energies. Under advanced simulation, first of all, the salient computational performances of Es-Hs levels of quasi Fermi sub-band energies versus injected carriers (10^{18} cm^{-3}) at 300K have been analyzed simulatively. Next, electric and magnetic transverse bi-modes induced several spectral performances of SWIR-gain with wavelengths of photons have also been investigated analytically. In spite of this, the prominent performances of SWIR-differential gain in (10^{-16} cm^2) with injected carriers (in 10^{18} cm^{-3}) under transverse electric and magnetic bi-modes at 300K have been analyzed dominantly. Throughout the results, the peak intensities of SWIR-gain are achieved at wavelengths 1330 nm and 1550 nm corresponding to two crests of SWIR-spectra respectively under transverse bi-modes. Consequently, this emitted SWIR light gain by $\text{In}_{0.68}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{Ga}_{0.24}\text{As}/\text{InP}$ heterogeneous nanostructure of wavelengths ~ 1330 nm and 1550 nm can be substantially utilized in the applications of fiber optic cable communications in the transmission of SWIR-signals through the modern process of total internal reflection with minimal attenuations of SWIR-signals (in $\text{dB} \times \text{km}^{-1}$) owing to lowest fiber dispersions and fiber absorptions.

Keywords: Es-Hs quasi Fermi sub-band energy levels, SWIR-gain, SWIR-differential gain, SWIR-loss, Transverse bi-modes, $\text{In}_{0.68}\text{Al}_{0.08}\text{Ga}_{0.24}\text{As}$ and InP.

O2- 0003**A review on Role of Image processing algorithms in Dynamic speckle imaging analysis and their applications**

Shubhashri Kumari

*Department of Physics, OP Jindal University, Raigarh, Chattisgarh, 496109, India.***Abstract**

Laser speckle technique has been considered as a new growing emerging technique which can be applied in various field including agricultural, medical and industrial applications. In this technique, speckle image is captured and then analyzed with different image processing algorithms such as Time history of speckle pattern (THSP), Inertia moment (IM), Generalized difference (GD), Fujii and many existing methods. In the present paper, it has been shown that how a change in parameters can change the result of existing methods with more significant result in both qualitative and quantitative analysis. Results of existing and proposed algorithm in different application is shown and compared. It is concluded that proposed algorithm can be applied for more significant results in many applications.

O2- 0004

Assessment of Honey Using Spatially Filtered He-Ne Laser under Linear and Circular Polarization via Image Processing and Scattering

Hemraj Bhai Patel and Anil Kumar Nirala*

*Biomedical Optics Laboratory, Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology
(Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad-826004, Jharkhand, India*

E-mail: aknirala@iitism.ac.in and waytophysik.20dr0051@phy.iitism.ac.in

*Corresponding Author

Abstract

A 10 mW He-Ne laser beam undergoes polarization using a polarizer and a quarter-wave plate, generating linear and circularly polarized light. The beam is spatially filtered for optimization and directed through a diluted honey sample within a quartz cuvette, facilitating interaction that induces light scattering. Scattered light phenomena were captured using a Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) camera set to record from both polarization modes. These images underwent digital image processing to analyze six distinct features and six textures. The experimental procedure was replicated three times for each polarization state, resulting in six comprehensive data sets. Imaging occurred at sequential time intervals—2, 4, 6, and 8 minutes after sample introduction—with a temporal resolution of 108 images captured consecutively at 10 frames per second. This enables comprehensive temporal analysis of sample behavior under varying polarization conditions. To enhance reliability, averaged data from all recordings at each time interval for both polarizations is utilized. Significant percentage changes between scattered images of polarized light types are observed: variance (73%), angular second moment (35%), maximum probability (29%), mean (25%), inertia moment (132%), and absolute value difference (74%). Qualitative assessments using a Co-occurrence matrix (COM) image and Surf image analysis provided marked differentiation between scattered light images under both polarization states. The experiment effectively illustrated that polarization-dependent light scattering, integrated with image processing, provides notable discrepancies in the interaction dynamics of linearly versus circularly polarized light with honey.

O2- 0005

Band-edge mode triggered Enhanced Light-matter Interaction in a Perovskite Nanocrystals Embedded Polymer Bragg Reflector

Vijisha M V* and Sheenu Thomas

*^aInternational School of Photonics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala-682022***Abstract**

Enhanced light-matter interactions are crucial in achieving advancements in various fields such as biomedical, imaging, communication, photovoltaics, optoelectronics etc. In this work, we focus on the nonlinear optical (NLO) activities of perovskite nanocrystals (NCs) when coupled with slow-photon modes in a bragg reflector. The perovskite CsPbBr_3 NCs are synthesized via ultrasonication method and for the fabrication of solution-processed bragg reflector, spin coating method was used. Nonlinear absorption (NLA) measurements on the samples are done using open Z-scan method and the results reveals an enhanced NLA activity in NCs in bragg reflector compared to the bare NC film. The enhanced NLA response of the perovskite NCs with bragg reflector can be imputed to the stronger light-matter interaction happened due to the reduction in light velocity at the band-gap edge of the bragg reflector structure.

O2- 0006

Assessing Water Quality Using the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI): A Remote Sensing Approach with Satellite Imagery."

Balaji B. Yadav^{a*}, Sandipan Sawant^b, Shafiyoddin Sayyad^c, Digambar Solanke^d,
Sagar Ingale^e

^a *Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.*

^b *Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.*

Abstract

The Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) is a widely utilized remote sensing technique for detecting and monitoring surface water bodies, as well as assessing various water quality parameters such as turbidity, suspended sediments, chlorophyll-a, and total dissolved solids. This study explores the application of NDWI across diverse hydrological settings, emphasizing its ability to delineate water features by leveraging the differential reflectance in the green and near-infrared (NIR) spectral bands. NDWI's strength lies in its capacity to enhance the contrast between water and non-water elements.

Utilizing high-resolution satellite imagery, including data from sensors like Landsat and Sentinel this paper demonstrates NDWI's versatility in monitoring both small and large water bodies. Through case studies ranging from urban reservoirs to natural lakes, NDWI's efficacy in tracking water extent changes, seasonal variations, and the impacts of anthropogenic activities is highlighted. environments like turbid or mixed-use water systems.

The study also evaluates the correlation between NDWI and critical water quality indicators, validated through in-situ measurements and ground-truth data. Results show a strong relationship between NDWI-derived data and water quality parameters, confirming its utility in large-scale, real-time water monitoring. The integration of NDWI with other spectral indices and machine learning techniques is explored to improve water detection and quality predictions. This paper touches on the broader applications of NDWI, such as its role in supporting sustainable water resource management in the face of global water scarcity challenges.

O2- 0007

The impressive nonlinear optical properties of Copper@Graphite nanoparticles synthesized by laser ablation in benzene derivative solvents

Hasana Jahan Elamkulavan and Chandrasekharan Keloth*

*Laser and Nonlinear Optics Laboratory, Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology, Calicut-673601***Abstract**

In this paper, we investigate the enhancement of optical nonlinearity by surface passivation of copper with graphite. Copper, known for its excellent electrical conductivity, finds extensive applications in various fields, including electronics, telecommunications, and energy. However, its optical properties, particularly its nonlinear response, remain relatively unexplored. Surface passivation with graphite offers a promising approach to modulate and enhance copper's optical nonlinearity, thereby opening new avenues for advanced photonics and optoelectronic applications. The samples were prepared through pulsed laser ablation experiments involving a copper target immersed in different solvents. The formation of Cu@graphite core-shell nanostructures was confirmed by using UV-visible spectroscopy. By employing a Z-scan setup, the optical limiting characteristics of the Cu@graphite core-shell structures were investigated, revealing that the inclusion of graphite significantly boosts the optical nonlinearity and optical limiting properties of copper. This discovery positions these structures as promising candidates for applications in laser safety. In summary, this study sheds light on the potential uses of Cu@graphite core-shell nanostructures for enhancing optical nonlinearity and optical limiting capabilities.

O2- 0008

Plasmon-Enhanced Tunable Emission in MXene-Metal Nanoparticle Heterostructures

Amrutha S, Vari Sivaji Reddy, Chandrasekharan keloth*
National institute of technology, Calicut, Kerala, India

Abstract

This study investigates the enhanced photoluminescence (PL) and redshift in emission wavelength resulting from the nanocomposite of MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles. MXenes, a class of 2D transition metal carbides, are known for their excellent electrical conductivity and optical properties. By integrating Nb₂C MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles, we observed a significant enhancement in photoluminescence, attributed to the metal nanoparticles' localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR) effect. The hybrid structures were synthesized through a sonication-assisted process, ensuring uniform dispersion of the nanoparticles on the MXene surface. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) confirmed the successful decoration of MXene nanosheets with metal nanoparticles, revealing a uniform distribution across the surface. Photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy showed a remarkable increase in emission intensity compared to pristine MXene, with a distinct redshift in the emission wavelength. This shift is likely due to the interaction between the excitonic states of MXene and the LSPR of the metal nanoparticles, resulting in energy transfer and recombination at lower energy levels. The synergistic effect of MXene's 2D structure and the plasmonic properties of metal nanoparticles pave the way for advanced optoelectronic applications, particularly in sensing, imaging, and light-emitting devices. The results demonstrate that MXene/metal nanoparticle heterostructure holds promise for engineering photonic devices with tunable optical properties.

O2- 0009

Influence of Szigeti effective charge on coherent Raman scattering In quantum plasma

Ravi Vanshpal ^a, Gopal Chand Dangi ^a, Ratna Agrawal ^b

^a *Department of Physics, Shri Vaishnav Vidyapeeth Vishwavidyalaya Indore (M.P.)
India*

^b *School of Studies in Physics, Vikram University, Ujjain (M.P.) India*

Abstract

By considering the quantum hydrodynamic model, an analytical study is performed to examine the impact of Szigeti's effective charge on coherent Raman scattering (CRS) of laser radiation in an unmagnetized direct band gap semiconductor. The CRS arising from electron density perturbations and molecular vibrations of the medium are produced at the transverse optical phonon frequency. The quantum hydrodynamic model of a homogeneous one-component (with electrons as carriers) system is considered to obtain the effective Raman susceptibility arising due to induced nonlinear current density and molecular vibrations. The effective charge of Szigeti plays a crucial role in determining the strength of the coherent Raman scattering signal, influencing the interaction between the laser radiation and the medium's vibrational modes. The Raman medium is a set of N harmonic oscillators with different frequencies and coupling constants. The equation of motion for a single oscillator (optical phonon) is given by [1].

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \omega_t^2 + 2\Gamma_a \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{F}{M}$$

The quantum correction appears through the equation and includes two different quantum effects: (a) quantum diffraction and (b) quantum statistics [2].

$$\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial t} + v v_1 + \left(v_0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) v_1 = \frac{e}{m} E_1 - \frac{1}{m n_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\hbar^2}{4m^2 n_0} \frac{\partial^3 n_1}{\partial x^3}$$

In this analysis, we obtained an expression for Raman gain coefficient (g_R) originating from the third-order susceptibility of the medium used in telecommunications that pumps lower-frequency photons to a higher-frequency regime. The dependence of (g_R) on wave vector, pump field strength and doping concentration in quantum plasma is reported for both cases viz., ($q_s = 0$) and ($q_s \neq 0$). Numerical estimations are made for a representative n -type InSb crystal duly shined by pulsed 10.6 μm CO2 laser.

O2- 0010

Photoinduced heat generation and transfer from single magnetite (Fe_3O_4) nanoparticles for optical hyperthermia applications

Pranabjyoti Patar, Sourav Roy, and Venkata Ramanaiah Dantham*

Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar, India, 801103

*Corresponding author: dantham@iitp.ac.in

Abstract

Plasmonic and magnetic nanoparticles generate heat through various mechanisms when illuminated, making them suitable for various biomedical and thermal applications. Among these, optical hyperthermia stands out for cancer treatment, enabling localized heating that selectively targets cancerous tissues. Iron tetroxide (Fe_3O_4) nanoparticles are gaining attention due to their magnetic properties and biocompatibility, which enhances their safety in biological environments and reduces the risk of adverse reactions. But the heat generation in Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles under optical illumination is not reported in the literature. This motivate us to do the theoretical study on heat generation and transfer in single Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles under UV to near-infrared light, comparing them with plasmonic (Au, Ag) and magnetic (Fe) nanoparticles.

We have systematically examined the optical absorption and scattering properties of nanoparticles of varying sizes. We analyze electric and magnetic field intensity enhancements both inside and outside the nanoparticles for different sizes and wavelengths. The influence of nanoparticle size and incident light wavelength on heat generation is assessed, followed by calculations of temperature increases in the surrounding medium. Notably, Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles demonstrate enhanced efficiency in heat generation and transfer when exposed to ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared light, making them promising candidates for optical hyperthermia applications.

Keywords: Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles, Magnetic nanoparticles, Heat generation and transfer, Electric and magnetic field enhancement, Absorption, Scattering

O2- 0011

Observation and characterization of reflective whispering gallery modes of a photonic microresonator supported by a metal substrate: A theoretical study

Arya Kumar Siddharth^{a*} and Venkata Ramanaiah Dantham^a

^a*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar 801103, India*

Abstract

Optical resonances or whispering gallery modes (WGMs) of single spherical-shaped dielectric microparticles have recently attracted researchers' attention due to their high-quality factor and low mode volume. In general, conventional WGMs (CWGMs) are formed due to the confinement of light by the total internal reflection of light at the periphery of the microparticles. The CWGMs are found useful in non-linear optics, fluorescence, Raman spectroscopy, photovoltaics, biosensing, electric field magnetic field sensing, pressure, humidity, temperature, and refractive index sensing etc.

It is to be noted that most of the CWGMs are confined inside the microparticles, and only the evanescent tail of the CWGM exists in the surrounding medium. This means that the electric and magnetic fields of the CWGM are not “fully accessible” for several applications. However, the evanescent field of the CWGM is much weaker than the internal field of the microparticles. Moreover, the evanescent decay length of the CWGM is too small. Due to these two reasons, the experimental signals are significantly limited because of restriction in the light-matter interaction. Therefore, herein, we report the generation and characterization of intense standing wave patterns or WGMs outside a single dielectric microsphere supported by a metal substrate for the first time. These WGMs can be called as “reflective WGMs (RWGMs).” The reflected light from the metal substrate plays an important role in the formation of the RWGMs. In contrast to the CWGMs, the electric and magnetic fields of RWGMs are “fully accessible,” and these can be utilized to enhance the light-matter interaction in several applications mentioned above.

O2- 0013**Aberration-free structured light in holographic optical tweezers**Deepak K. Gupta ^{a*} and A. Mani ^a*^aMaterials Science Group, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, A CI of Homi Bhabha National Institute, Kalpakkam 603102, Tamilnadu, India***Abstract**

We present a method to generate aberration-free optical spots/structured light in a holographic optical tweezer system by optimizing a spatial light modulator (SLM) for global, spatial varying phase response (SVPR) and laser beam profiling across its spatial area. The correction for global and SVPR is incorporated through a modified weighted Gerchberg Saxton (WGS) algorithm to generate the optimized phase profile. Further, we present a technique to determine the incident laser intensity across the pixels of SLM used as an input to the WGS algorithm through the same diffraction setup. In general, the input laser beam profile to WGS or any structured light-generating algorithms is assumed centered to the SLM center, which may not match the actual incident laser beam centering. The effect of the mismatch of the actual laser beam center on SLM and laser beam center input to the algorithm is shown through the degradation of spot quality and uniformity in an array of eight focal spots in a circle. Further, having a technique to determine the laser intensity across the pixels of SLM allows the generation of aberration-free structured light with any transverse mode or an aberrated output of a laser in a holographic optical tweezer system.

O2- 0014

Soil Surface Parameter Monitoring via Microwave SAR Remote Sensing Techniques

Digambar Solanke^{a*}, Sandipan Sawant^b, Shafiyoddin Sayyad^c, Balaji Yadav^d, Sagar Ingale^e

*Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.
Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.*

Abstract

The study of soil surface parameters is crucial for understanding various environmental processes, including soil moisture dynamics, erosion, and land-use changes. Microwave Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) remote sensing has emerged as a powerful tool for monitoring soil surface conditions due to its ability to penetrate cloud cover, operate day and night, and provide high-resolution data across large areas. This research focuses on the application of SAR remote sensing to evaluate key soil surface parameters such as soil moisture, surface roughness, and texture. By utilizing SAR data, particularly from sensors such as Sentinel-1, this study aims to develop methods for accurate and timely monitoring of these parameters across diverse landscapes.

The study emphasizes the advantages of microwave SAR in assessing soil properties, considering factors such as its sensitivity to dielectric properties and surface structure. Through advanced processing techniques, including backscatter analysis and polarimetric decomposition, the research explores the potential of SAR data in delivering consistent and reliable information on soil surface conditions. Case studies over varied terrains are conducted to validate the methodologies and assess the relationship between SAR-derived parameters and ground truth data. The results offer valuable insights for agricultural monitoring, hydrological modeling, and land management, demonstrating the importance of SAR remote sensing in soil surface studies.

O2- 0015

Remote Sensing-Based Compositional Mapping for Early Crop Disease Detection in VNIR Spectrum

Sagar Ingale^{a*}, Sandipan Sawant^b, Shafiyoddin Sayyad^c, Balaji Yadav^d, Digambar Solanke^e

*Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.
Omerga Dist. Dhrashiv, Maharashtra, India.*

Abstract

Early detection of crop diseases is critical for ensuring agricultural productivity and reducing losses. This research focuses on compositional mapping of agricultural fields using spaceborne observations within the visible to near-infrared (VNIR) spectrum to detect early signs of plant stress and disease. Remote sensing techniques that utilize the VNIR spectrum can capture subtle changes in vegetation composition, which often precede visible disease symptoms. By analyzing multispectral and hyperspectral satellite data, this study aims to identify spectral signatures associated with crop diseases, enabling the development of early warning systems.

Advanced image processing methods, including vegetation indices such as the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Red Edge Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (RENDVI), are employed to detect anomalies in plant health. Spectral unmixing techniques and classification algorithms are used to map compositional changes at the field scale. The results provide actionable insights into crop health, facilitating early intervention and targeted disease management. This approach demonstrates the potential of spaceborne VNIR observations for real-time monitoring and precision agriculture applications, offering a scalable solution to improving crop disease detection and management.

O2- 0016

Dark-field microspectroscopic studies of single silicon nanoparticles fabricated by electron beam evaporation technique

Sibanisankar Sahoo and Venkata Ramanaiah Dantham*

*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar – 801106, India***Abstract**

Silicon nanoparticles (SiNPs) have attracted substantial attention and interest in the fields of nano-photonics, nanomedicine, and nanomaterials due to their exceptional optical properties and versatile array of applications such as photovoltaics, biosensors, bioimaging, drug delivery, and energy storage devices. The SiNPs are commonly observed in nanocluster films. These films can be deposited using plasma enhanced-chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), Hot wire CVD, gas-phase, microwave CVD, magnetron sputtering, laser ablation, and various physical vapor deposition (PVD) techniques. To optimize the performance of the SiNPs based devices, one should know the optical (absorption or scattering) properties of the SiNPs and the dependence of these properties upon the various experimental deposition parameters. To the best of our knowledge, the role of experimental parameters on the optical properties of single SiNPs is not reported.

Therefore, herein, for the first time, we report the effect of thermal annealing, deposition parameters, and polarization of light on the far-field optical properties of single SiNPs studied using a transmission-mode dark-field microscope. Initially, the SiNPs are fabricated using the electron beam evaporation technique using different deposition parameters, and their morphology is studied using an Atomic Force Microscope. Later, the scattering images and spectra of single SiNPs before and after the thermal annealing process are recorded using the dark field microscope. Finally, the polarization-dependent scattering images and spectra of single SiNPs are also recorded.

O2- 0017

Incorporation of Graphene Quantum Dots into Nematic Liquid Crystals for Improved Optical Limiting Application

Nikhil Puthiya Purayil*, and Chandrasekharan Keloth

*National Institute of Technology Calicut, Kozhikode, Kerala, 673601, India***Abstract**

Liquid crystals (LCs) are a unique class of materials that exhibit both fluid-like behavior and structured molecular arrangements, offering tunable optical properties through external stimuli. This study explores the linear and nonlinear optical behavior of a nematic LC (5CB) and its enhancement upon doping with graphene quantum dots (GQDs). Z-scan studies were conducted using 532 nm nanosecond excitation pulses to evaluate the nonlinear optical response. Our results demonstrate remarkable improvement in nonlinear absorption in the GQD-doped LC system, attributed to reverse saturable absorption. This effect arises from the interplay between excited-state absorption in the liquid crystal and two-photon absorption in the GQDs. Additionally, the interaction between the LC molecules and excited-state GQDs induces an anomalous reorientation of the LC molecules, further contributing to the observed nonlinear optical enhancement. We also report on the self-defocusing properties of both pristine and doped LCs, as analyzed through closed-aperture Z-scan measurements. The nonlinear tunability of the system was studied by applying varying voltages across the LC cell, revealing a dynamic control over the nonlinear optical responses. Such voltage-dependent behavior highlights the potential for these systems in advanced optical modulation applications.

O2- 0018**Study of 2D photonic crystal for optical devices using the base material of As₂Se₃**

Sapna Dinodiya

*Department of Science and Humanities, Govt. Women Polytechnic College, Bikaner,
India***Abstract**

In the present work, 2D photonic crystal structure is designed which consists of hexagonal lattice of air holes in As₂Se₃ matrix. In the structure, the waveguide is obtained by removing one row of air holes in X direction and, a microcavity is obtained at the centre of wave guide by removing two air holes in Z direction that produces a narrow peak in the transmission spectrum. The transmission spectra are obtained using finite difference time domain method (FDTD). The simulation results are studied by varying the size and position of the air holes in the matrix. The structure can be used in different optical devices.

O2- 0019

Review article for emission of single photon using carbon nanotube

Narendra Singh and Seema Dabas

*Department of Physics, Deshbandhu college, university of Delhi**Department of Physics, Shyam Lal College college, university of Delhi*Email ID: jbnnaren2005@gmail.com, sdabas@shyamlal.du.ac.in**Abstract**

Carbon nanotube had been used to produce single photon at room temperature. single photon emission based on atomic ensembles and spontaneous parametric down conversion, and then focus on solid-state emitters including semiconductor quantum dots, defects in silicon carbide and carbon nanotubes has been proposed [1]. The extensive characterization of carbon nanotube electron field emitters has been reported [2]. Comparative analysis of photoluminescence and upconversion emission from individual carbon nanotubes for bioimaging applications has also been proposed [3]. The major advancements in the field of SWNT (single-wall carbon nanotubes) biosensors over the last two decades with a focus given to recent advances in biological applications has also been reviewed [4]. The latest results in terms of single-photon purity, generation efficiency and indistinguishability has been described [5]. The Minireview discusses has been given into the electronic structure of carbon nanotubes obtained using single-molecule fluorescence spectroscopy [6]. By exploiting the cavity feeding effect on the phonon wings, the locking of the single-photon emission at the cavity frequency over a 4 THz-wide band while keeping the mode width below 80 GHz has also been proposed [7]. Enhancement for single-photon emission from carbon-nanotube dopant states coupled to silicon microcavities has been discussed [8]. Tuneable room temperature single photon emission at telcom wavelength from sp^3 defect in carbon nanotube at tunable room temperature has also been discussed.

O2-0020

Dual core Photonic Crystal Fiber Based Sensor for Detection of Fuel Adulteration with variation of concentration

Shyamal Kumar^a and Sapana Yadav^a, Pooja Lohia^b, D.K. Dwivedi^a

^a*Photonics and Photovoltaic Research Lab (PPRL)*

Department of Physics and Material Science

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

^b*Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering*

Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, India-273010

Abstract

In this paper, a dual-core photonic crystal fibre (DC-PCF) sensor is proposed featuring a rectangular analyte channel, designed for fuel Adulteration sensing. The cladding area of this sensor includes rectangular air holes. The proposed fiber uses silica as a substrate material, and it is operating within a wavelength range of 2 to 3 μm . PCF sensor has been analyzed by COMSOL Multiphysics software using finite element method (FEM). The obtained value of birefringence for x-polarised birefringence are 0.021191564, 0.021645186, 0.022581194, 0.023061401, 0.023872008, 0.024674917 and for y-polarised 0.0231, 0.023595313, 0.02458464, 0.02509149, 0.025950026, 0.026813163 for the different RI of petrol with concentration of kerosene at 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100%. respectively. The values of coupling length for x-polarized are 70.78288425 μm , 69.29947249 μm , 66.42695744 μm , 65.04375016 μm , 62.83510042 μm , 60.79047766 μm and for y-polarized are 64.89583515 μm , 63.57194785 μm , 61.013707 μm , 59.78122386 μm , 57.80341007 μm , 55.942673129 μm at 0%,20%,40%,60%,100% concentration of kerosene respectively. The proposed PCF sensor tackles all the complexity faced by the ordinary sensor. The fabrication of this PCF sensor is not complex, and it can be built by the technique of 3D-printing, stakes building and many more. The high coupling length and low birefringence values helps to increase the sensitivity of the sensor and plays an important role in fuel Adulteration identification applications in future.

P1- 0001**Study of Structural, Optical and Shock Wave Influence of Oxalic Acid Crystals in Presence of Zinc Nitrate**Sujata B. Bade¹, Vishal. P. Shirsat¹, Y. B. Rasal², M. D. Shirsat³, S. S. Hussaini^{1*},¹*Crystal Growth Laboratory, Department of Physics, Milliia Arts, Science and Management Science College, Beed-431122, Maharashtra, India*²*S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science and P. H. Gandhi Commerce College Kada, Beed, 414202 Maharashtra, India.*³*RUSA, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431005, Maharashtra, India***Abstract**

In the present investigation oxalic acid crystals grown in presence of zinc nitrate were grown by slow evaporation solution method at room temperature. The crystallographic parameters of grown crystals have been determined by employing a single crystal X-ray diffraction study. The presences of a functional group were identified from FTIR vibrational spectroscopic technique. The optical transparency of the grown crystal has been examined in the range of 200-900 nm using UV-visible studies. The band gap energy is also calculated from the UV transmittance data and found to be 4.10 eV. The SHG efficiency of zinc nitrate oxalic acid crystal is 1.2 times higher than KDP. The subjected crystal also tested for PL and shock wave spectroscopic techniques. The thermal effect of zinc nitrate evaluated on dielectric traits of oxalic acid crystal has been evaluated by dielectric studies. The thermal behavior of BTNN doped KDP crystal has been analyzed by TGA/DTA analysis.

Keywords: Organic Single Crystal; Nonlinear Optics; UV-visible; PL; TGA/DTA.

P1- 0002**Analysis of Variation of Thermal Conductivity with Doping Concentration of High Temp Superconductor $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$** Anita Kumari Maliyan^{a*} and Radhika Chauhan^b^a*S.G.R.R. (P.G.) College, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248001*^b*Meerut Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut, U.P. 250005***Abstract**

The theoretical analysis of heat transport in doped $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ has been a source of discussion, particularly in superconducting region. The Quantum Dynamical approach has been put to test for calculation of thermal conductivity of $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ for various concentrations of doping. The present study shows that the thermal conductivity of $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ at $x=0.01, 0.02, 0.04$ and 0.1 can successfully explain the anisotropic behavior of these HTS. The conductivity decreases with increasing doping for single crystal which is in favor of other experimental findings. The present theory is applicable to all layered cuprate HTS. Further, the present study supports that the thermal conductivity along the CuO_2 layers is always greater than the perpendicular direction to the layers in the single crystal. At low temperature the phonon peak start disappearing with increase in doping concentration.

Q2- 0001

Controlling VO₂ Phase Stability by Cr Doping: An Insight Investigation by Advanced Synchrotron Spectroscopy

Riya Dawn^{a*} and Vijay Raj Singh^a

^a*Department of Physics, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, India*

Abstract

Being capable with strong electron correlation, Vanadium dioxide (VO₂) can undergo a volatile phase transition from the low-temperature monoclinic insulating phase to the high-temperature rutile metallic phase, occurring often simultaneously due to having insulator-to-metal phase transition temperature (T_{IMT}) at room temperature regime. The changes in the electronic structure associated with Cr-doping in epitaxial VO₂ thin films coherently deposited on *m*-Al₂O₃ (1-102) substrates by R-F Magnetron Sputtering. At 10 at% of Cr-doping, a metastable triclinic state is obtained due to phase transition from monoclinic (*M1*) state in pristine VO₂, while a first order monoclinic (*M2*) state is achieved after 30 at% of Cr-doping. The photo-emission spectra (PES) demonstrate the charge fluctuations observed in doped cases that produces Cr³⁺ and V⁵⁺ polarons that suppresses the insulating phase towards localization of the sites from V⁴⁺ → V⁴⁺ and V⁵⁺ → Cr³⁺ that is associated with Mott-Peierls' phenomenon suggesting the decrement of V-V dimerization with higher doping concentration. The X-ray absorption fine spectroscopic (XAFS) investigations combined with first-principles calculations, the atomic structural evolutions of Cr dopant and its role in tailoring the V-V dimerization can be unveiled. The characteristic spectral changes associated with Cr-doping and phase transitions cooperative with Mott-Peierls' IMT has been established by analyzing the local atomic structure and neighboring sites for individual elements via Near Edge and Extended-XAFS measurements. Our results show that the *M2* phase can be stabilized by chemical influence even at room temperature and possess identical electronic contributions other than *M1* and *T* and are also Mott-Hubbard insulators.

R1- 0002

Density Functional Theory and Molecular Docking Studies of Curcumin

Shakti, A. K. Sharma and Y. Khajuria

*School of Physics; Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University; Kakryal Katra J & K 182320***Abstract**

Turmeric is a spice that has received much interest from both the medical/scientific world as well as from the culinary world and have medicinal properties known from thousands of year. Curcumin is the integral element found in it and is reported to have anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer properties. In the present paper we have studied three natural derivatives of turmeric namely Curcumin, Demethoxycurcumin and Bisdemethoxycurcumin. The structural properties have been studied by using Gaussian 09 and docking with protein 3NL1, X-ray crystal structure for Cox-2 Enzyme have been carried out by Autodock Vina.

The optimized molecular geometry has been used for molecular docking and for obtaining highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) which are important in predicting the chemical stability of the molecule. The energy gap between HOMO and LUMO is used to explain several chemical properties of a molecule namely; ionization Potential, Electron Affinity, Global Hardness, etc.

Molecular docking was used to study the possible interactions between Cox-2 protein (3LN1) and the selected curcumin derivatives. The binding sites were identified by using DoGSite tool of protein plus online server. The major purpose of the molecular docking analysis is to locate strong binding affinity (ΔG) and interactions between ligand and protein.

The result shows the binding energy of derivatives is almost same (≈ 9 kcal/mol). All the three derivatives show two common interactions with ARG106, HIS75. However Demethoxycurcumin shows higher number of interaction (6) with ARG106, HIS75, TYR341, GLH178, LEU338, SER339. Whereas Bisdemethoxycurcumin shows 5 and Curcumin shows 3 interactions with different Amino Acids. The results indicate that Demethoxycurcumin shows more potential to bind with target protein.

R1- 0003

Docking and Scoring of some Antitubulin Agents within taxol binding site incorporating a Model of Hydrophobic Enclosure

Yonatan Dillu, Umesh Yadava*

*E-mail: U.Yadava@yahoo.com

*Department of Physics, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur,
Uttar Pradesh -273009, India*

Abstract

Cancer is a terrifying and heterogeneous illness characterized by uncontrolled cell growth which invades, erodes and destroys normal cells. Cancer treatment involves identifying and attacking cancer cells without harming normal cells. Now days, Taxol is a taxane chemotherapy drug. It's used to treat both early stage breast cancer and advanced, or metastatic, breast cancer. Taxol is a microtubule – stabilizing drug that stops cancer cell from dividing by binding to the microtubule agent. This prevents the chromosomes from segregating, which slow cell growth. A novel scoring function to estimate protein – antitubulin agent binding affinities has been developed and implemented as the XP scoring function and docking protocol. In order to this, Protein – ligand structural motifs leading to enhanced binding affinities are included Hydrophobic enclosure where group of ligand atoms are enclosed on opposite faces by tubulin protein atoms, neutral – neutral single or correlated hydrogen bonds in a hydrophobically enclosed environment, and five categories of charged-charged hydrogen bonds. The XP scoring function and docking protocol have been developed to reproduce experimental binding affinities for a set of 94 complexes and to yield quality enrichments for a set of fifteen screens of pharmaceutical importance. Enrichment results demonstrate the importance of the novel XP molecular recognition and water scoring in separating active and inactive ligands and avoiding false positives.

R1- 0004

Molecular Dynamic Simulation for Elastic Behaviour of $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Zr}_x$ Rajesh C. Malan^{a*}, Aditya M. Vora^b, Reshma R. Malan^a, Priyank Kumar^c^a *Applied Sc and Humanities Department, Government Engineering College Valsad, Gujarat India*^b *Department of Physics, University School of Sciences, Gujarat University Ahmedabad, Gujarat India*^c *Applied Science and Humanities Department, Government Polytechnic Dahod, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

The $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Zr}_x$ are formed using the molecular dynamic simulation in two different values of x . The formed alloys have been used to study the elastic behaviour of the alloys. The stress- strain diagram of the formed alloys has been plotted at four different temperatures. The effect of the temperature for each of the alloys have been compared. The effect of increase in proportion of Zr also presented in the study. Few of the Elastics constants/parameters also obtained for alloys under study. The Large-scale Atomic/Molecular Massively Parallel Simulator (LAMMPS) has been used for the present computation. The EAM potential for CuZr alloys has been adopted as a force field exist in the alloys. The present article provides an effective comparative study of the Cu- based alloys at different temperatures for different proportion.

R1- 0005**Nanoscale Wettability of Water-Alcohol Mixtures on Graphite Surface: Molecular Dynamics Study**Abdulkareem U^{a*} and V Madhurima^a^a*Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, Tamil Nadu, India***Abstract**

The ability to predict and control surface wettability at the nanoscale is crucial and rapidly evolving, particularly in the fields of microfluidics and nanotechnology. Typically, the contact angle is measured in simulations by creating a liquid droplet on a solid surface, fitting a curve to the droplet's interface, and determining the angle at the triple-phase contact line. However, at the molecular level, the triple-phase contact line becomes ambiguous due to the continuous motion of molecules, making conventional measurements difficult. This study reports the molecular dynamics simulations to determine the contact angle of water mixed with four primary alcohols ($R_N\text{-OH}$, where $R = (C_NH_{2N+1})$, N varies from 1 to 4) on a graphite substrate, using the Hautman and Klein method, which links the microscopic contact angle to the droplet's average center of mass height through the concepts of equivalent contact area and volume. The water concentration is varied from 50% to 90% in the alcohol mixture. ContactAngleCalculator code is modified to calculate the contact angle of binary liquids. Results show that increasing alcohol concentration leads to greater spreading.

R1- 0006

Fe_{2-x}Co_xHfSi Heusler alloys as potential candidates for MTJ layers: a DFT study

Rushikesh Pokar, Alpa Dashora

Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara-390001, India
rsbhalekar@sggs.ac.in**Abstract**

Magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ) devices which exhibit much larger magnetoresistance as compared to the GMR based devices offer significant possibilities in spintronics as magnetic storage device, magnetic read-heads, spin injectors and spin filters. For these devices to work as a spin-switch, a semiconductor layer is sandwiched between two half-metallic layers providing a flow of pure spin current. Fe_{2-x}Co_xHfSi full Heusler alloy series has been investigated as potential candidate as all Heusler MTJ device. Density functional theory-based calculations with full potential linearized augmented plane wave approach reveals both semiconducting and halfmetallic members from the studied series of alloys possessing large values of half-metallic bandgap and lattice mismatch of only 1%. The electronic and magnetic properties show the existence of magnetism due to the exchange splitting of the 3d-eg orbitals of Co and Fe atoms. The magnetic moment in different doped alloys varies as a function of valence electron count. The robustness of the half-metallicity of Co₂HfSi is confirmed for a large variation of lattice parameter (-8% to +11%). Several 48 atom MTJ cells were formed with the base configuration of Co₂HfSi-Fe₂HfSi-Co₂HfSi. Different interfacial defects such as single and double atomic swapping were also investigated for a detailed analysis which provided sufficient evidence to support these full Heusler series as potential MTJ layers.

R1- 0007

Role of projectile ion mass in vacancy formation on muscovite micaJoy Mukherjee^a, S. Bhowmick^b, Paramita Patra^{c*}^a*Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, 208016, India*^b*Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, HBNI, 1/AF Sector 1, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700 064, India*^c*Institute of Engineering & Management and University of Engineering & Management, Newtown, Kolkata 700160, India***Abstract**

Muscovite mica $[\text{KAl}_2(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2]$ is a layered, multi-elemental, electrically insulating material with an atomically flat surface. Due to such unique properties, mica is applicable for different applications. The introduction of defects can tailor the properties of mica drastically. This study explores the impact of projectile ion mass on defect and vacancy formation in muscovite mica using Monte Carlo simulation. Low-energy irradiation (10 keV) with Ar^+ and O^+ ions at normal and near-grazing incidence is considered. Results show varying vacancy formation in mica's constituent elements, with heavier Ar-ions inducing maximum vacancy production. Despite similar total energy transfer, damage, and vacancy production differ across ions. A shift in the ion distribution profile towards deeper penetration depths is observed. SRIM simulations based on the NRT displacement model provide a qualitative explanation for vacancy formation, considering the energetic ion's energy transfer. The study sheds light on the interplay between projectile mass, energy transfer, and vacancy formation in muscovite mica. Ar^+ ions, being heavier, exhibit greater damage due to higher transferred energy, leading to increased vacancy formation. The displacement energy for oxygen atoms is larger, resulting in higher oxygen vacancy in muscovite mica compared to other elements. The available energy for creating damage (T_{dam}) is greater for Ar^+ ion bombardment compared to other ions. This leads to more vacancy formation compared to other ions.

R1- 0008**Flow Behaviour of Harmful Gases Emitting From Mineral Ore Mines**

Er. Veerappa Savakar and Somesh Bhambi
Bhagwant University, Ajmer, Rajasthan, India

Abstract

The prime safety of the mine workers and the engineers working in the underground mines of various mineral ores is a matter of concern. This work emphasizes on the releases of different pollutants and their impact on the health of mines. Also, the researcher investigates the flow dynamics of the pollutants emitting from the mineral ore mines. The hazardous gases and particulate matter poses a random character as such the mining process requires the application of both modern ventilation system and safe methods in order to minimize and safeguard the health of workers working in the mines. Following features are covered in this research work such as advanced ventilation system and their design with working efficiency parameters in underground as well as open – pit mines. Also different computational fluid dynamics mine ventilation and methodology for mine ventilation with different plume behaviors are summarized in this research work. Finally. Recommendations for the installation of future AI (Artificial Intelligence) based ventilation system and health safety devices of workers are given in the concluding remarks.

Keywords: Pollutants, mineral ore, hazardous, ventilation, open – pit , Artificial Intelligence

R1- 0009

Investigating the salt dependency of glass transition temperature in EC-LiTFSI electrolytes

Rakhi Katyal, Hema Teherpuria, Manisha Kumari Meena, and Santosh Mogurampelly*
*Polymer Electrolytes and Materials Group (PEMG), Department of Physics, Indian
 Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India-342037.*

Abstract

Concentrated electrolytes hold significant promise for enhancing battery stability and performance, with the glass transition temperature (T_g) serving as a critical factor influencing both mechanical stability and ionic conductivity. In this study, we investigate the dependence of T_g on salt concentration in EC-LiTFSI electrolytes, utilizing molecular dynamics simulations across concentrations ranging from 0.005 M to 2.5 M. Our results indicate that the T_g for a 1 M ECLiTFSI solution is 229 K, consistent with previous simulations but slightly higher than experimental predictions, highlighting the need for further investigation into the underlying mechanisms. We predict that T_g increases with salt concentration, saturating beyond $c = 1.4$ M, as described by the equation: $T_g = T_g^\infty + \Delta T \left(1 - e^{-c/c^\infty}\right)$, where $T_g^\infty = 183.8$ K, $\Delta T = 80.8$ K, and $c^\infty = 1.4$ M. This study reveals a monotonic increase in T_g with salt concentration, providing valuable insights into optimizing the ionic conductivity and mechanical properties of EC-LiTFSI electrolytes. Understanding the interplay between T_g and the diffusion coefficient is crucial for enhancing the performance of these electrolyte systems in practical battery applications. Fig.: Glass transition temperature (T_g) of EC-LiTFSI electrolytes as a function of salt concentration. Circles represent simulation data, while the solid line corresponds to the fitted equation: $T_g = T_g^\infty + \Delta T \left(1 - e^{-c/c^\infty}\right)$, c is the salt concentration.

R1- 0010

Salt concentration effects on the glass transition temperature of PEO-NaPF₆ electrolytes: insights from molecular dynamics

Manisha Kumari Meena, Hema Teherpuria, Rakhi Katyal, and Santosh Mogurampelly*
*Polymer Electrolytes and Materials Group (PEMG), Department of Physics, Indian
 Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India-342037.*

Abstract

Sodium-ion polymer electrolytes have gained attention as a cost-effective and environmentally friendly alternative to lithium-ion batteries, offering enhanced safety, mechanical stability, and biodegradability. A key parameter influencing the performance of these solid-state electrolytes is the glass transition temperature (T_g), as it impacts both mechanical stability and ionic conductivity. In this study, we performed atomistic molecular dynamics simulations to investigate the T_g of PEO-NaPF₆ electrolytes and its dependence on salt concentration. At an EO:Na ratio of 15:1, the T_g was found to be 287 K, higher than that of neat PEO due to strong polymer-ion interactions that restrict polymer chain mobility. Our simulations show a monotonically increasing trend in T_g with increasing salt concentration, which saturates beyond a critical point, fitting the relation $T_g = T_g^0 + \Delta T_g \left(1 - e^{-\lambda c}\right)$. Furthermore, we explored the relationship between T_g and ion diffusion, finding significant positive correlations, which are crucial for optimizing the mechanical and ion-conducting properties of PEO-NaPF₆ electrolytes. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how tuning T_g and diffusion coefficient can enhance electrolyte performance in sodium-ion batteries.

R1- 0011**Computational Algorithms for Biospeckle Signal Analysis & Evaluation: Review**Sadhana Tiwari^{a,b*}, Shivangi Bande^b^{a,b} *Department of E&TC, IET-DAVV, Indore ,MP, India*^b *Department of ECE, PIEMR Indore, MP, India***Abstract**

The biospeckle technique is a non-destructive and optical technique used for the analysis of the activity of biological samples based on the pattern received on screen via a backscattered laser beam from the sample. This technique has been successfully applied in various domains like medicine, agriculture, and microbiology. In this paper, we perform a survey focused on the computational models and algorithms used for the analysis of speckle signals. We examine the biospeckle acquisition process, specific methods, models, and simulations. This paper explored the biospeckle signals analysis using machine & deep learning-based computational models. Moreover, we presented some application areas where machine and deep learning-based computational models deployed for the classification and analysis. Our findings indicate that machine and deep learning-based models provide automated classification and analysis of biological processes using biospeckle signals and images, outperforming existing commonly used signal/image processing techniques

Keywords: Biospeckle, computational models, biological processes.

R1-0012

Spectroscopic, Thermodynamic properties and Fukui Function analysis of pentahydroxyflavaneAnshul Uppal^{a**}, Kamni, Yugal Khajuria^{b*}^{a**} *School of Sciences, Department of Physics, Cluster University of Jammu, J&K, India*^{b*} *Corresponding author: School of Physics, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Kakryal, Katra, J&K, India***Abstract**

In the present work, the compound pentahydroxyflavane is studied experimentally and theoretically. The calculations have been performed to compute optimized geometry, atomic charges and thermodynamic properties using Hartree Fock Theory (HF) and Density Functional Theory (DFT) with 6-311G basis set. The redistribution of the electron density (ED) in various bonding and antibonding orbitals and E(2) energies have been calculated by natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis to give the clear evidence of stabilization originating from hyperconjugation of various intra- molecular interactions. The calculated HOMO-LUMO energies show that the charge transfer occurs within the molecule. The HOMO-LUMO energies, the temperature dependence of the thermodynamic properties and the Fukui functions of the title compound are also studied. The vibrational analysis of the compound has also been carried out.

Keywords: FTIR, VEDA, NBO, HOMO-LUMO, Fukui Function.

R1-0013

Buckling Analysis of Porous FGM Plate using First Order Shear Deformation Theory

Presenter* and Co-author names {Kanishk Sharma^a, Vikash Choudhary^{b*}}

^a*Associate Professor, Mechanical Engineering Department, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 303905, India*

^b*Student, Mechanical Engineering Department, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 303905, India*

Abstract

The buckling analysis of porous rectangular FGM plate is presented. The finite element method based on first-order shear deformation plate theory is used. The FGM plate with even type porosity is modeled as a laminate with perfectly bonded isotropic layers. The material properties at middle of each layer are calculated using power law and rule of mixture. After validating the present formulation with previous literature various parametric studies are conducted to reveal the effect of various parameters, viz. material gradation exponent, geometric variables, and porosity, on the buckling response of the FGM plate. It is found that the material gradation exponent has a noticeable effect on the buckling strength of FGM plate. Further, with the increase in the porosity leads to monotonic decrement in buckling strength of FGM plate. It is also shown that the aspect ratio of rectangular FGM plate considerably affects the buckling behavior of FGM plate.

Keywords: Functionally graded material (FGM), Buckling behavior, Porous FGM plate, Finite element analysis, FSDT(First Order Shear Deformation Theory).

R1- 0014**Predicting band gaps of Janus MXenes: an account from machine learning and first-principle DFT studies**

Shanwli Mallick* and Swarup Ghosh, Joydeep Chowdhury
Jadavpur University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Abstract

This work is primarily focused on predicting the band gaps of Janus MXenes from machine learning (ML) models. Five supervised ML models such as multi-layer perceptron (MLP), gradient boosted decision tree (GBDT), random forest regression (RFR), extreme gradient boosting (XGBOOST) and gaussian process regressor (GPR) have been considered to predict the band gaps of the said systems. The accuracy of each model has been tested from mean absolute error, root-mean-square error and determination coefficient R_2 values. Among all the five ML models XGBOOST algorithm shows highest R_2 value ($=0.95$). Additionally, structural, mechanical properties and electronic band structures of the Janus MXenes have been studied in detail from density functional theory (DFT) calculations. The band gap values of the compounds have been estimated from DFT calculations at HSE06 level of theory. The present study will be helpful in exploring the ML models in predicting the band gaps of Janus MXenes which in turn may bear potential applications in optoelectronic, piezoelectric devices.

R1- 0015

Forecasting the Antimicrobial Activity of Silver Nanoparticles by utilizing Machine Learning

Priya Mary^a, A Mujeeb^{a,b}

^a*International School of Photonics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, Kerala, India*

^b*Kerala University of Digital Sciences, Innovation and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India.*

Abstract

Silver nanoparticles are widely recognized for their ability to combat bacteria and fungi, making them promising candidate for antimicrobial research. Incorporating machine learning methods for the prediction of antimicrobial studies helps in increasing the medical applications of silver nanoparticles by offering a more efficient and cost-effective substitute to conventional laboratory experiments and finds diverse advantages especially in the cost reduction in the production of antimicrobials and minimization of trial and error of the traditional laboratory experiments. In this work, we introduced machine learning for the prediction of antimicrobial properties of silver nanoparticles. The datapoints for the machine learning modelling were collected from literature review. In the study, a range of machine learning regression models were employed to pinpoint the most effective one for predicting antimicrobial activity with greater accuracy. The machine learning models employed for the study includes Random Forest, AdaBoost and XGBoost machine learning algorithms. The efficiency of these machine learning models was confirmed through performance metrics. Since we do the random split of data into training and test sets, we can have multiple realisations of test and train data sets with having the same split ratio of 0.1. As such, we have simulated over 10 realisations of each model. Utilizing these metrics, the models that provided the best predictions for antimicrobial activity were determined. And we got the XGBoost model with 0.93 coefficient of determination. The result of the simulation is depicted in the table below.

R1- 0016**Analysis of Functionally Graded Turbine Blades under Thermo-Mechanical Loading Conditions Using Finite Element Method**

Kanishk Sharma , Vikash Choudhary

*Mechanical Engineering Department, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 303905, India***Abstract**

This paper presents a comprehensive thermo-mechanical analysis of turbine blades composed of Functionally Graded Materials (FGMs) under thermal loading conditions using the Finite Element Method (FEM). The analysis employs a two-noded shear-deformable beam element with material properties graded continuously through the thickness of the FGM blade. The spatial variation of material properties is modeled using a Power Law distribution, and the Voigt model is applied to accurately predict the effective Young's modulus and thermal expansion coefficient across the FGM structure. The accuracy of the developed finite element formulation is validated through a comparative analysis with benchmark solutions from existing literature. An extensive parametric study is conducted to evaluate the influence of varying material gradients, geometric configurations, and thermal loads on the stress distribution and deformation behavior of the turbine blade. The results, presented in both graphical and tabulated forms, demonstrate that the use of FGMs significantly enhances the thermal resistance and mechanical performance of turbine blades, thereby highlighting their potential in improving operational durability under extreme working conditions.

Keywords: Thermo-Mechanical Analysis, Functionally Graded Materials, Finite Element Method, Turbine Blades, Power Law and Voigt Model.

S1- 0001

First and Second Order Topological Phases on Ferromagnetic Breathing Kagome Lattice

Arghya Sil^{a*} and Asim Kumar Ghosh^b

^a *Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, 188 Raja Subodh Chandra Mallik Road, Kolkata 700032, India*

^b *Department of Physics, Jadavpur University, 188 Raja Subodh Chandra Mallik Road, Kolkata 700032, India*

Abstract

In this work, topological properties of a ferromagnetic Heisenberg model on a breathing kagome lattice are investigated extensively in the presence of Dzyaloshinskii–Moriya interaction. While the kagome ferromagnet hosts only a single first order topological phase, the breathing kagome system exhibits multiple first and second order topological phases along with their coexistence. Magnon dispersion relation is obtained by using linear spin wave theory. Flat band and Dirac cones are obtained in the absence of Dzyaloshinskii Moriya interaction. A topological phase diagram is presented where several first and second order phases as well as their overlap are identified. Values of thermal Hall conductivity for all the first order phases are obtained. Distinct first order phases are characterized by different sets of Chern numbers in association with the necessary chiral edge states in accordance to the first order bulk-boundary-correspondence rule. Second order phase is characterized by polarization along with the emergence of corner states. Violation of the second order bulk-corner-correspondence rule has been noted in some regions.

S1- 0002**Understanding defects states passivation in WSe₂ monolayer using Oxygen doping**

Divya Somvanshi*

^{a*}*Harcourt Butler Technical University (HBTU), Kanpur-208002, Uttar Pradesh, India***Abstract**

Defects engineering is a well-established strategy to tailor the electronic structure and optical properties of materials. In two-dimensional (2D) semiconductors such as MoS₂, WSe₂, WS₂, MoSe₂ etc., defects are prevalent, therefore achieving precise control over defect formation and passivation remains a notable challenge. Here, in this work, we investigated various intrinsic defects states such as Sulphur vacancies (V_{Se}), tungsten vacancies (V_W), antisite defects (W_{Se} , Se_W) in WSe₂ monolayer using Density Functional theory (DFT) calculations. It is well known that the 2D materials are prone to unintentional chemical interactions with molecular oxygen (O_2) being a common source of contamination in ambient conditions. Therefore, we have simulated defected WSe₂ monolayer with Oxygen (O) doping where one Se atom replaced with O atom i.e. O_{Se} . The formation energy of O_{Se} in W-rich and Se-rich is calculated and it is observed that the formation of O_{Se} is exothermic in nature. From the electronic band structure of O_{Se} -doped WSe₂ monolayer, no gap states are observed which indicates that incorporation of oxygen can be used to passivate V_{Se} in monolayer WSe₂.

S1- 0003

Structural and Electronic Properties of Zigzag Gallium Nitride Nanoribbons Functionalized with Br

Ankita Nemua*, Neha Tyagib, Asita Kulshreshthab, Neeraj K. Jaiswala#

^a *2-D Materials Research Laboratory, Discipline of Physics, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, 482005, India*

^b *Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 226010, India*

#Corresponding author: neeraj@iiitdmj.ac.in

Abstract

Nanoribbons, the quasi-one-dimensional structures present entirely novel properties as compared to their two-dimensional (2-D) counter parts due to unique electron confinement. Furthermore, the presence of edges provides an easy way to tailor their electronic properties via chemical edge functionalization. In this direction, we have systematically investigated the effect of Br-edge functionalization on the structural and electronic properties of zigzag GaN nanoribbons (ZGaNNR). Present analysis were performed with first-principles calculations using density functional theory (DFT) and the findings were compared with bare and hydrogen functionalized ZGaNNR structures. To comment on the dimensionality effects, nanoribbons having widths $N_z = 4, 6, 8$ were considered. It is revealed that Br functionalization is mediated via stable chemical bond formation with the edge atoms of the ribbons. Our Stability analysis shows the Br functionalization significantly improves the structural stability even more than that of widely reported H functionalization. However, a small distortion is witnessed in the optimized geometries of Br-functionalized ZGaNNR. H-functionalized ZGaNNR are well known wide band gap semiconductor, however, Br-functionalization leads to significant reduction in the band gap. The obtained band gaps in Br-functionalized ribbons lie between 0.74 eV to 0.19 eV. Overall, our study predicts that Br functionalization of ZGaNNR would be fruitful for the band gap engineering of ZGaNNR for various technological applications.

Keywords: GaN, nanoribbon, electronic structure, density of states, functionalization.

S1- 0004

Charge transport mechanism of low ion beam implanted chemically reduced graphene oxide by variable range hopping modelRamesh Kumar^{*a}^a*Anjabit singh College, Bikramganj, Rohtas, Bihar, India***Abstract**

The Chemically assisted graphene oxide is synthesized by Improved Hummers' method and reduced by hydrazine hydrate to form reduced graphene oxide. The chemically reduced graphene oxide is further reduced by low energy (50 keV) Nitrogen (N⁺) ions beam implantation for better conductivity. The Raman spectra of all the samples consist of D-band and G-band at 1360 and 1590 cm⁻¹ respectively which keeps on merging with implantation doses. The merging of D and G bands with high implanted doses reveal the surface amorphization effect. It is explained on the basis of shifting of G band towards lower frequencies and the D band towards higher frequencies. The reduction of all the samples has been estimated by the Tuinstra and Koenig relation to calculate the relative size of the sp² carbon domain. The room temperature dc conductivities of reduced graphene oxide samples are found to be increases with reduction from 2.5×10^{-2} to 1.94 S/cm. The dc conductivity of reduced graphene oxide has been reported in the temperature range of 77 to 400K on the basis of 3D variable range hopping (VRH) model.

S1- 0005

Morphological evolution of MoSe₂ flakes synthesized by NaCl-assisted chemical vapour deposition

Mahima Tyagia*, Srijata Deya, Deshdeep Sahdevb

^a*Department of Physics, BITS Pilani, Rajasthan, 333031, India.*^b*Research Division, Quazar Technologies, Sarvapriya Vihar, New Delhi 110016, India.***Abstract**

MoSe₂ is a typical two-dimensional (2D) transition metal dichalcogenide (TMDC), which has garnered significant interest in recent years due to its semiconducting properties and tunable band gap with potential applications in optoelectronics, photocatalysis and atomically thin devices. In this study, we report the controlled synthesis of MoSe₂ films using an indigenous atmospheric chemical vapor deposition (APCVD) system. NaCl is employed as a seed promoter to facilitate the growth of large-scale monolayer, bilayer, and multilayer films. The addition of NaCl leads to the increased surface mobility of precursors and can enhance the lateral growth of the as-grown domains. We present systematic studies to control the shape evolution of MoSe₂ nanostructures by tuning different growth parameters. High-resolution optical microscope images reveal diverse MoSe₂ morphological features, which include nanoribbons, snowflakes, web-like structures, monolayers and multilayer polygonal domains. A growth mechanism is proposed to understand the formation of these nanostructures. Additionally, field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), Raman spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) were employed to characterize the as-grown MoSe₂ films. Our findings highlight the prospects for the controlled growth of novel 1D and 2D TMDC nanostructures and could enrich the understanding of the growth of TMDCs for a variety of device applications.

Keywords: MoSe₂, Chemical vapor deposition, NaCl, nanoribbons, snowflakes.

S1- 0006

Ultrafast Electrochemical detection and determination of Uric Acid through modified 2D material based Pencil Graphite ElectrodeRupali Pandey^{a,b*}, Amit Garg^b^a*Department of Electronic Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India*^b*Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India***Abstract**

Uric Acid (UA) is a very common antioxidant and a natural waste product obtained from metabolic breakdown and its appropriate levels in blood and urine samples are predefined. High blood plasma levels of UA contribute to hyperuricemia, which raises the risk of cardiovascular illness, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, type 2 diabetes, and gout. Conversely, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and multiple sclerosis have been linked to low levels of UA. Conventional methods had limitation of cost and time. However, technological development and available fast detection electrochemical method mainly, Cyclic voltammetry (CV), is one of the easier and swift methods to detect and determine target material with a good amount of sensitivity. A facile electrochemical approach has been used in this study to detect and determine uric acid in biological samples and food products through Nitrogen and Sulfur co-doped reduced graphene oxide (NS-G) modified eco-friendly pencil graphite electrode (PGE). The morphological and crystallographic structure of NS-G has been confirmed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), Raman spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction (XRD). A comparative study of NS-G modified PGE's with N-G modified PGE's has also been carried out. The results show consistent stable voltammetry measurement confirming a reliable performance with lower limits of detection.

S1- 0007

Reduced graphene oxide/MnO₂ composite films as the electrodes for high-performance supercapacitors produced by successive ionic adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method

Vimuna V M^{a*} and Xavier T S^b

^a*Department of Physics, Dr. Palpu College of Arts and Science, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram 695014, Kerala, India*

^b*Department of Physics, Government College for Women, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram 695014, Kerala, India*

Abstract

In the present work, the successive ionic adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method has been used to prepare rGO/MnO₂ (SL-GMN X) composite films on stainless steel (SS) substrate for three different number of cycles (X= 10, 15, and 20). This synthesis method provides a binder-free route. The composition and structure of MnO₂ and SL-GMN X composite films were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The morphology of samples is analyzed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Surface area and porosity measurements are analyzed using Brunauer-Emmett-Teller analysis (BET). The high surface area and abundant porosity of SL-GMN 15 enable more adsorption sites to shorten the ion diffusion pathway. Electrochemical studies investigated that SL-GMN 15 composite film displays excellent specific capacitance of 424 Fg⁻¹ in three electrodes configuration with 1M Na₂SO₄ aqueous electrolyte. SL-GMN 15 composite symmetric supercapacitor displays a high specific capacitance of 117 Fg⁻¹ and possesses maximum energy density with 16.3 Whkg⁻¹ at a charging current of 1 mA. Furthermore, the composite exhibits long cycle life and 99.5% specific capacitance maintained after 5000 cycle tests at a charging current of 3 mA. These results open the way for development of rGO/MnO₂ composite electrodes for supercapacitors and other energy storage applications.

S1- 0008**Electronic and Mechanical Properties of Janus Si₂OS Monolayer: A Promising Piezoelectric Material for Nanodevices**

Shinam Rani*, Janpreet Singh, Ramandeep Kaur

*Department of Physics, Akal University, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab, India-151302***Abstract**

A class of materials known as 2D Janus monolayers exhibit a number of properties due to the breakdown of inversion and mirror symmetry. This class of materials can easily exhibit out-of-plane piezoelectricity. In this study, we examined the electronic structure, mechanical properties, and piezoelectricity of the Janus Si₂OS monolayer using first principle with Quantum Espresso. We optimized the cell parameters using different pseudopotentials in order to align our results with previous studies. Our electronic calculations with pbsol-Projector-Augmented Wave (PAW) pseudopotential indicate an indirect band gap of 1.31 eV. Elastic constants calculated in this study are in agreement with previous studies. In our investigation, we found that the Si₂OS Janus monolayer demonstrates piezoelectricity under stress, suggesting it is a potential candidate as a lightweight, high-performing piezoelectric nanodevice material.

S1- 0009

Electronic and Mechanical Properties of Puckered GeTe and GeSnTe₂ Monolayers

Sonam Kaur*, Ramandeep Kaur, Janpreet Singh
Akal University, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda, Punjab, India-151302

Abstract

In recent years, it has become increasingly evident that two-dimensional nanomaterials have inherent piezoelectric properties, which have now attracted significant interest for their potential applications in next generation piezoelectric devices. The puckered structure of GeTe monolayer that demonstrates gigantic piezoelectricity motivated us to compare the properties of GeTe and GeSnTe₂ monolayers. In this study, we studied the puckered structure of both the monolayers, through Quantum Espresso; we investigated their electronic properties, such as the band structure and density of states. Our calculations show a very small effect on the band-gap on adding Sn atoms to GeTe monolayers, which was 0.92 eV for GeTe and 0.90 eV for GeSnTe₂, and this aligns with the previously reported work. The elastic constants of the two monolayers were then compared, and it was found that Young's modulus varies very little but shear modulus and Poisson ratio were drastically different in GeSnTe₂. The effect of strain on the band gap and effective mass has been studied and then we compared the piezoelectric coefficients of both the materials.

S1- 0010

Bandgap engineering in two- dimensional dichalcogenide semiconducting alloyVineeta^{a*} and Shyama Rath^b^a*Department of Physics, Miranda House, University of Delhi, Delhi- 110007, India*^b*Department of Physics & Astrophysics, University of Delhi, Delhi- 110007, India***Abstract**

Alloying in two-dimensional transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) for eg. MoSe₂ and MoS₂ can occur in various ratios of sulfur and selenium, allowing for tunable electronic and optical properties. Due to its tunable properties, Molybdenum sulphur selenide (MoSSe) has been explored for applications in transistors, photodetectors, and catalysts. Monolayer and few layers MoSe₂ has been synthesized on cleaned 300 nm SiO₂/Si substrate by Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) method using a two-zone horizontal tube furnace with 50 mm diameter quartz tube. Raman spectrum is found to be highly composition concentration dependent. Two vibrational modes, A_{1g} (Se-Mo) and E_{1g} (Se-Mo) were observed at lower frequencies. This is consistent with the fact that with increase in Selenium content, the interaction between Sulfur and Selenium would softens the S-Mo related modes and at the same time, Se-Mo related modes are reinforced until the binary MoSe₂ is formed. Monolayer MoSe₂ shows a prominent peak at 802 nm in photoluminescence spectroscopy. This peak is red shifted for MoSSe. A highly intense emission peak at 762 nm (1.62 eV) is observed for as-grown composition modulated alloy.

T1- 0001**Effect of wire arc additive manufacturing on microstructure and mechanical properties of Duplex Stainless Steel – A Review**Dhruv Patel^a, Daulat Kumar Sharma^b^a*Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India*^b*Government Engineering College, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

Metal additive manufacturing (AM) provides remarkable design flexibility; however, the high thermal gradients involved can lead to non-equilibrium microstructures characterized by chemical and interfacial instabilities. In the case of steels, this can result in unique microstructural features and potential performance challenges. The present investigates the impact of Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM) on the microstructure and mechanical properties of Duplex Stainless Steel (DSS) 2205. The research highlights the advantages and challenges of WAAM in producing SS 2205 components, with a focus on microstructural evolution, phase distribution, and resultant mechanical characteristics such as Hardness, Tensile strength and percentage of elongation.

T1-0002**Review of rail wheel manufacturing process (Forging & Casting)**

Vijay Bachche^{1,2}, Anirudha Bhagat^{1,2}, Shreyas Jamale^{1,2}, Aditya Kakade^{1,2},
Harshadkumar H. Jadav^{1,2} and Daulat Kumar Sharma^{1,2}

¹*Metallurgy Department, Government Engineering College Gandhinagar 382028,
Gujarat India.*

²*Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad 382424, Gujarat India.*

Abstract

The manufacturing of railway wheels is essential to the functioning of the global railway industry as they are a vital part of the transportation infrastructure. This paper gives a detailed analysis of the two major manufacturing techniques applied in the railway wheel industry: forging and casting. Forging involves heating ingots and then mechanically deforming them while hot to produce high-strength wheels for heavy loads, high-performance environments, and impact resistance. Casting involves pouring molten metal into molds to produce complex geometries of the wheel, which have flexibility in design but less strength overall than forged wheels. Depending upon the application, materials used in these processes include carbon steel, alloy steel, cast iron, high speed steel, etc. Forging produces rail wheels with excellent strength and resistance to wear and fatigue, making them ideal for high speed and freight applications. Castings are less durable but offer cost-effective production for low stress applications. The paper also mentions the mechanical properties, chemical composition, and heat treatment methods applied to each process besides a quite detailed analysis regarding associated forging defects and how to avoid them. The study ends by comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the two production methods offering an idea concerning the way flow and the skin affect the final results of the railway wheels.

This paper lists some of the achievements in rail wheel production, most importantly being its process optimization through final elemental analysis, innovative design, and an integration of automatic learning methods. These technological developments have improved the safety, efficiency, and reliability of modern rail wheels as compared with all the severally high demands of contemporary rail transport systems.

Keywords: Rail Wheel, Forging, Casting, Carbon Steel, Mechanical Properties.

T2- 0001

Antimicrobial Efficacy of Low-Pressure Argon Plasma on Mobilized and Immobilized E.coli

Sovanlal Mondal^{a*}, Subhamay Pramanik^a, Riya Sadhukhan^a, Shiv Prakash Verma^a,
Ajoy Mandal^b, Dipak Kumar Goswami^{a,b}

^a *School of Nanoscience and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal, 721302, India.*

^b *Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal, 721302, India.*

Abstract

This study investigates the antimicrobial efficacy of low-pressure argon plasma on *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) immobilized on glass substrates as well as mobilized in LB media. The bacterial cultures were exposed to argon plasma at 100 mW with a 50 sccm gas flow for 1 to 5 minutes. Optical Density (OD) measurements at 600 nm were taken throughout the bacterial growth curve and post-plasma treatment, while Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was employed to evaluate morphological changes in bacterial membranes across various scales (20×20 μm, 10×10 μm, 5×5 μm, and 2×2 μm). AFM scans revealed increasing membrane roughness with longer plasma exposure, particularly evident in the smallest scan sizes where height fluctuations were demonstrated. Optical Density (OD) measurements after plasma exposure demonstrated a significant reduction in bacterial viability, with the normalized OD decreasing progressively from 1.00 to 0.57. These results suggest that low-pressure argon plasma effectively disrupts bacterial membranes in solid film, leading to a marked decrease in cell viability with suspended form in liquid. The findings emphasize the potential of low-pressure argon plasma as an effective antimicrobial method for surface sterilization.

T2- 0002

Radiation Therapy Set-Up Error Study & its Impact on Treatment Delivery Accuracy

Laishram Amarjit Singh^{1*}, Maninder Bhushan², Rohit Verma¹

¹*Department of Physics, Amity Institute of Applied Sciences, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201313*

²*Department of Radiation Oncology, Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Rohini New Delhi- 110085*

Email: *laishram.singh@s.amity.edu

Abstract

In radiotherapy, set-up errors are frequently found in several forms in the radiation treatment delivery process [1]. Delivering the appropriate amount of radiation to the target cells by protecting vulnerable organs is the critical goal of radiotherapy. Due to technological advancement, image-guided radiotherapy (IGRT) could achieve a far better accuracy for set-up as well as delivery [1]. Still, the external body mismatch between the planned computed tomography (CT) image and the XVI cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) image can be caused by a number of variables, including body weight loss and mechanical or physical set-up errors [2]. Since there is variation in the voxel matrix patient model, a discretized patient representation, this can alter the actual dosage calculation and its dosimetric impact on the illness site and other organs at risk. Additionally, the patient's body exhibits non-homogeneity and abnormalities in several sites, including the chest, abdomen, and lungs [2]. This discrepancy could lead to a greater inaccuracy in the dosage that the doctors recommend. The purpose of this study is to determine how much the patient's body changed in dose distribution and how much the dose varied. The Gamma Analysis pass-fail criterion for patient-specific Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy (IMRT) quality assurance (QA) is being used in this study [3, 4] and we found that the gamma passing rate gets reduced depending on the variation in the patient's body. The study would find out the quantitative evaluation of dose distribution variations [3, 4] due to a mismatch in the patient's body or external between the planning CT image and XVI (CBCT) image acquired before treatment. This research will help identify the best ways to prevent these setup mistakes so that patients can receive more precise therapy going forward.

Keywords: Computed tomography, Cone beam computed tomography, Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy, Image-guided Radiotherapy

T2- 0003**Anti-Fungal Activity of Different Phytochemicals against *Malassezia sp.***Prashasti Sinha^{a,*} and Anil Kumar Yadav^b^{a,b}*Department of Physics, School of Physical & Decision Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow-226025 Uttar Pradesh, India.***Abstract**

A frequent ailment that affects the state of the scalp is dandruff. Dandruff can only be adequately managed; it cannot be entirely eradicated. Products that are currently on the market perform poorly or cause symptoms to return. Plant extracts contain a variety of active substances that might aid in preventing the establishment of resistance in the causing organism. Therefore, the goal of the current study is to develop a poly-herbal blend that may be added to hair oil to improve its anti-dandruff effectiveness. This mixture will be rich in alkaloids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds, terpenoids, and tannins. Therefore, the present study deals with the computational analysis of the interaction of the phytochemicals present within margosa, rosemary, chamomile and tea tree against *Malassezia globosa*.

T2- 0004

Assessment of normal tissue objective function using intensity modulated radiosurgery of single brain metastasis

Shabbir Ahamed^{a,b*} and R. Padma Suvarna^a

^a*Department of Physics, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India*

^b*Department of Radiation Physics, MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Center, Hyderabad, Telangana, India*

Abstract

Efficacy of radiosurgery planning in terms of normal tissue sparing and tumor dose conformation is essential for favourable treatment outcomes. This study examined normal tissue objective function (NTO) by assessing its variations for radiosurgery planning of single brain metastasis with intensity-modulated and volumetric-modulated arc radiosurgery techniques. The NTO function is an exponential function based on of dose and distance parameters such as start-dose (D_s), end-dose (D_e), start-distance (x_i), slope (k) and priority. Twenty cases were retrospectively planned with IMRT and VMAT techniques. The applied NTO parameters were $D_s = 99\%$, $D_e = 10\%$, $x_i = 1 \text{ mm}$ $k = 1.0 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, and priority = 100. All targets were planned using 20 Gy margin dose while maximum dose was constrained to 25 Gy. The resulting plan types were analysed using normal brain receiving 12 Gy (V12), gradient index (PGI), conformity index (PCI), prescription isodose level (PIDL), and MU/Gy. Normal brain dose was significantly lower for VMAT plans compared to IMRT plans. V12 was lower by 1.5 cm^3 for the VMAT plans, $P < 0.001$. PGI was better for VMAT (2.9 ± 0.3) than for IMRT (3.5 ± 1) for all planned cases, $P = 0.0025$. PCI was comparable between IMRT and VMAT plan types. Mean PIDL was also similar, at about 70%, for both techniques. MU/Gy was significantly lower for IMRT compared to VMAT, $P < 0.001$. The NTO based modulated radiosurgery techniques exhibited varied dosimetry. VMAT plans showed overall betterment in dosimetry compared to IMRT plans.

T2- 0005**Docking Study of Natural Products as Potential Antitubercular Agents**

Bindesh Kumar Shukla* and Sunil Patidar

*Department of Physics, Govt SGS PG College, Ganj Basoda, District-Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh, India***Abstract**

Tuberculosis (TB), caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, continues to be a major global health concern, exacerbated by the rise of drug-resistant strains and the limitations of existing treatments. Natural products have historically been a valuable source of therapeutic compounds. This study investigates the potential of various natural products as antitubercular agents through molecular docking studies. By analyzing the binding interactions of these compounds with crucial *M. tuberculosis* targets, including key enzymes and protein receptors, we identified several compounds with notable binding affinities. The study highlights these natural products as promising candidates for further development and underscores the importance of exploring natural compounds in the search for new TB therapies.

T2- 0006

Linear Calibration-Dose Tuning Adjustment of X-Band Linear Accelerator in Accuary™ Cyberknife M6

Vaibhav Soni*, Rushikesh Talole, Gouse Nidamanuri, Annex E H, Ashitha M K,
Debnarayan Dutta

Department of Radiation Oncology, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Ponnakara P.O,

Kochi, Kerala.

Email of presenting author: sonivaibhan44@gmail.com

Abstract

Cyberknife M6 radiotherapy treatment machine having an X-band LINAC in which a compact LINAC is mounted on a robotic arm instead of using a gantry to hold the X-ray source. It uses 9.3 GHz X Band accelerator which provides 6 MV photon beam energy with dose rate of 800 MU/min which enables to precisely irradiate small tumor area with high dose-rate non-coplanar beams.

This beam tuning procedure allows you to calibrate and adjust the LINAC dosimetry system, nominal dose amounts are delivered for MU value ranging from 10 to 200 using a fixed collimator opening and measuring the dose detected.

X-Band LINAC is calibrated for a range of MU's instead of calibrating with a single larger MU value in case of conventional S-Band LINAC. Since it is used for SRT and SBRT hypofractionated treatments where high dose per fraction are delivered with high precision and every small dose counts, thus it is important to maintain the MU-Dose linearity and MU stability especially for smaller MU values for a beam delivering with high dose rate.

When delivering smaller MU with high dose rate having high dose per pulse, the chamber should be sensitive enough so that the total ionization per pulse is produced instantaneously, the charge has collected and recombined before the next pulse arrives.

It's important to tune the monitor chamber to have linear output throughout the MU range of small to high while delivering every pulse in high dose rate.

T2- 0007

Comparison of Accuracy of Ray Tracing and Monte Carlo in Regions of Heterogeneity

Megha Philip *, Annex E H, Ashitha M K, Alma Peter, Debnarayan Dutta
*Department of Radiation Oncology, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Kochi,
Kerala, India*

Email of presenting author: meghaphilip1510@gmail.com

Abstract

Ensuring accurate dose calculation is essential for an effective radiation therapy, especially in heterogeneous areas, such as the lungs. The dose optimization and calculation algorithms play a crucial role in achieving this. The CyberKnife Robotic Radiosurgery system utilizes two such algorithms- Ray Tracing (RT) and Monte Carlo (MC). The RT algorithm, being a correction-based algorithm, takes into account the effective path length of the beam traversed through the lung volume and the related attenuation along the path. The MC algorithm, on the other hand, is capable of simulating the individual particles' trajectories across the heterogeneous regions. The treatment planning was performed in the Accuray Precision® 3.3.1.3[2] treatment planning system (TPS) for the CyberKnife M6 system. Treatment plans were created using RT algorithm for water-equivalent slab phantoms, both with and without Styrofoam (air equivalent material), the former indicating the presence of inhomogeneity. The same plans were recalculated with MC, while keeping the beam parameters unchanged. The setup is reproduced, the treatment plans are executed using CyberKnife M6 and point doses are measured at reference point for each plan using calibrated 0.6cm³ farmer chamber. Measured doses are tabulated and compared with the planned dose obtained from the TPS. In homogenous medium the behaviour of RT and MC are comparable with a minimal difference of less than 0.5%. In heterogenous region, the deviation of more than 2% is observed when RT algorithm is used. The result highlights the better performance of MC algorithm in heterogenous as well as the homogenous medium.

T2- 0008**DNA in concentrated solution: Effect of monovalent and divalent cations**Devendra Saini^a, Navin Singh^a^a*Birla institute of Technology and Science – Pilani***Abstract**

The cations neutralize the DNA's negative charge at the phosphate group and help in stabilizing the double helix structure. More than that, cations play a significant role in many biological processes, such as DNA compaction and folding mechanisms. These cations can trigger the conformation changes in the DNA structure. Our objective is to study the conformation changes in the 1-BNA due to the monovalent and divalent cations at different temperatures. We used the AMBER-22 tool to simulate the solution and analyze the conformational changes in DNA using the Curves+ package. Our findings show the difference in binding affinities of monovalent and divalent cations at the minor and major grooves and around the backbone of the DNA.

T2- 0009

Patient-Specific Dosimetric Verification Using TLD in HDR Brachytherapy for Cervical Cancer with an In-House Phantom

Prabhat Krishna Sharma ^{a, b*}, Saral Kumar Gupta ^a, Devesh Gupta ^b, Sushil Kumar Shukla ^b, Subhash Verma ^b

^aDepartment of Physical Sciences, Banasthali Vidhyapith, Newai Tonk-304022, Rajasthan

^bDepartment of Radiological Physics, Dr. S.N. Medical College & AGH, Jodhpur-340003, Rajasthan

Abstract

In high-dose-rate (HDR) brachytherapy for cervical cancer, patient-specific quality assurance (QA) is essential to ensure accurate dose delivery to the target while minimizing exposure to surrounding healthy tissues. This study focuses on patient-specific quality assurance (QA) for high-dose-rate (HDR) brachytherapy, which ensures dosimetric accuracy in treatment plans. We developed a solid phantom designed for QA, capable of accommodating central vaginal surface (CVS) applicators used in cervical cancer treatment. Thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) were cross-calibrated with a farmer-type ionization chamber using a Krieger Phantom and inserted at key points such as the applicator surface, virtual rectum, and bladder in the phantom. Treatment plans were generated, and after dose delivery, TLD measurements were compared to treatment planning system (TPS) calculations for different vaginal cylinder diameters (2 cm, 2.5 cm, 3 cm). Results indicated that the dose deviations between TLD and TPS values were within $\pm 10\%$ for $\text{CaSO}_4\text{:Dy}$ and $\pm 7\%$ for LiF:Mg, Ti . The study concluded that the developed phantom is suitable for patient-specific QA, effectively reducing dosimetric errors and enhancing treatment accuracy in HDR brachytherapy. This method offers a reliable solution for patient treatment delivery verification and dosimetric accuracy.

Keywords: HDR brachytherapy; Cervical cancer; Patient-specific QA; Thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs); In-house phantom; Dosimetric accuracy.

T2- 0010

Impact of Aperture Size Selection in Oligometastatic of Brain – Dosimetric Evaluation

Sruthi G S*, Megha Philip, Annex E H, Ashitha M K, Debnarayan Dutta
*Department of Radiation Oncology, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences, Ponekkara
 P.O,
 Kochi, Kerala.*

Email of presenting author: srayamgeetha@gmail.com

Abstract

The approach for collimator selection is vital in controlling the plan quality criteria of Stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS). CyberKnife® Robotic Radiosurgery System(M6) delivers beam in 3D workspace unlike 360-degree rotation of the conventional Linear accelerator-based SRS treatment system. Different approach for aperture size selection for the treatment of brain metastasis is evaluated. Accuray Precision® 3.3.1.3[2] Treatment planning system provides multiple options for the collimator selection. Plans created for 3 PTVs which are separated more than 50mm apart. First approach used individual cone selection (7.5 mm and 10 mm) for each PTV, second one used combined PTV volume for cone size selection (12.5 mm, 30 mm, 50 mm) and in the third approach combined PTV with minimal cone opening (7.5 mm and 10 mm) which is derived from first approach. Plan created using Volo optimization algorithm. Plan evaluation criteria include delivery system parameters Total MUs, Number of Nodes, Beams, and dosimetric parameters like Conformity Index (CI), Homogeneity Index (HI), Volume receiving 2% and 98% dose (D2% and D98%), volume of 30% isodose line for spillage, percentage of isodose prescription and PTV maximum and minimum (D_{max} , D_{min}) dose. The treatment time is considerably reduced when using the higher aperture size and spillage volume increased. Plans with optimized collimator size gives CI closer to unity and lower spillage volume ($V_{30\%}$ Isodose line). Lower prescribed isodose line in larger collimator opening and higher prescribed isodose line in smaller collimator opening is observed. The plan selection criteria are derived from As Low As Reasonably Achievable and the total treatment delivery time in accordance with the clinical goals. Wise selection of the cone size will help in the effective planning of SRS.

T2- 0011**Investigation of Red Blood Cell Microcirculation Using the DLVO Theory**L. Kalandadze^{a*}, N. Gomidze^a and M. Tsintsadze^a*^aShota Rustaveli State University, Dep. of Physics, Batumi, 6010, Georgia***Abstract**

During the study of blood microcirculation, some features were discovered that set it apart from Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids. The laws of hydrodynamics or rheology alone cannot explain those peculiarities. In blood vessels with a diameter of more than 300 μm , the viscous incompressible fluid model works well; And when examining capillaries with a diameter of less than 300 μm , abnormal properties of blood flow appear, the study of the physical basis of which is still relevant today. In this article, blood is considered a multiphase physicochemical system. It is presented as a suspension of formed elements in plasma. Blood cells are an electrical system: the electrical properties of erythrocytes are expressed not by the magnitude of elementary charges but by the zeta potential - the electric potential at the boundary of the two phases - the erythrocyte and plasma. The study examined blood microcirculation, considering using the DLVO theory. A quantitative assessment of the flow of red blood cells in capillaries is given using resistance forces, hydrodynamic pressure, and coefficients of change in electrical potential. According to the results obtained, it can be seen that the discussed mechanical and electrical parameters have a significant impact on blood microcirculation. These factors influence the membrane of erythrocytes when moving in small capillaries and induce a gradient of electrostatic force in the direction of movement of red blood cells.

U1- 0001

Characterization & developmental analysis of Nano-Route Based Synthetic Red Blood Cells Using Biomaterials and Carbon Nanotubes – Prototype development using nanotechnology

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath*

^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org Phone : 9449820361

Abstract

This paper gives a brief abstracted overview on the final year project work that was carried out by the student under the guidance of the supervisors. Blood transfusion plays a critical role in modern healthcare, but the availability of safe and compatible blood for transfusion is often limited. Synthetic red blood cells (RBCs) have emerged as a potential solution to address this challenge. This abstract provides an overview of the development of synthetic RBCs as a promising alternative to natural RBCs. In addition, steps taken toward the development of artificial blood technology and some of their promises and hurdles will be highlighted. Synthetic RBCs are designed to mimic the structure and function of natural RBCs, allowing for effective oxygen transport and circulation within the body. They are typically composed of biocompatible materials that offer enhanced stability, extended shelf life, and compatibility with various blood types, minimizing the risk of adverse reactions during transfusion. On the membranes of these cells are proteins that the body recognizes as its own. For this reason, a person can use only blood that is compatible with her type. Currently, artificial blood products are only designed to replace the function of red blood cells. It might even be better to call the products being developed now, oxygen carriers instead of artificial blood. Oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body. They are also responsible for the typing phenomena. On the membranes of these cells are proteins that the body recognizes as its own. For this reason, a person can use only blood that is compatible with her type. Currently, artificial blood products are only designed to replace the function of red blood cells. It might even be better to call the products being developed now, oxygen carriers instead of artificial blood. Despite the advancements in science and technology, challenges remain in the development of synthetic RBCs. Achieving long-term stability, optimal oxygen-carrying capacity, and efficient removal from circulation after use are areas of active research.

Keywords – Blood, RBC, Nano, Simulation, Artificial, Nano.

U2- 0001**A Comparative Study of Technological Advancements from 5G to 6G**

Shipra Gupta, Vijay Kumar, Amit Verma
Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Email: drshipragupta16@gmail.com

Abstract

In this comparative study, the main technological evolutions are reviewed between 5G to 6G technologies in terms of frequency, spectrum and MIMO (Multiple Input, Multiple Output). The previous generation (5G) of mobile technology, brought about the capability for high-speed data transfer, low latency and even improved connectivity. The research describes the anticipated enhancements such as data rate, network capacity, energy efficiency and security. It also looks at the emerging use cases for 6G, encompassing immersive XR, holographic-type communications in real-time and end-to-end autonomous systems. This study also analyses the potential of 6G systems, but it also speaks to other critical issues around 6G that includes requirements for sustainable architecture, an advanced level of security and global standardization. The comparative analysis is expected to give a full picture how differently 6G can be from its predecessor, with highlighting the revolutionary capability of 6G in building up highly connected and intelligent world.

Keywords: AI Integration, 5G, 6G, Smart Technologies, Wireless Communication

U2- 0002

Deflection of light rays in electric field

Ghanshyam Jadhav

*Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Omerga-413606, India***Abstract**

Deflection of a light ray in a gravitational field, though as predicted by the general theory of relativity, occurs in the absence of any accompanying mass, suggesting that there is a scope for the light ray to deflect in an electric field without any electric charge accompanying it. This paper takes into account this and first discusses how the electric force mutually arises. From this it becomes clear that the electric force arises from the interaction of two electric fields in which electric charge plays no role. Because a light ray has an electric field, another electric field can apply a force on it, changing the direction of travel of the light ray. Again, since light rays have an electric field, if two light rays pass parallel and close together, an electric force also exists between them.

V2- 0001

Improvement of Leakage, Magnetic and Magnetodielectric Properties in Cobalt doped Gallium Ferrite

Ishita Jana^{1*}, Swarnali Hait¹, Kalyan Mandal¹

¹*S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic sciences, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*

Abstract

Gallium Ferrite is a magnetoelectric material, capturing growing attention due to its strong magnetoelectric coupling at room temperature. However, the application of the material in practical use is hindered due to its high leakage. In this work, the effects of cobalt (Co) substitution at the iron (Fe) sites of $\text{GaFe}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_3$ ($0.0 \leq x \leq 0.1$) polycrystals on the structure, electric and magnetic properties are investigated in detail. 5 at. wt.% substitution ($x = 0.05$) with cobalt ions achieves a reduction in leakage current density by four orders of magnitude due to reduced hopping between Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} ions and suppression of the oxygen vacancy formation. This is supported by higher dielectric constant and lower dielectric loss, as well as a significant difference between grain and grain boundary resistances. Two-phase-like magnetic behavior in magnetic hysteresis loop with enhanced magnetization and two magnetic transition temperatures are observed in the doped samples. All samples exhibited an increase in the magnetodielectric factor, indicating enhanced coupling between magnetic and electrical parameters. By concurrently increasing dielectric, magnetic, and coupling between them, this study describes a viable technique for lowering the most significant impediment to Gallium Ferrite's usage as a magnetoelectric device.

V2- 0002

Spin injection from a spin gapless semiconductor Heusler alloy into p-Si via MgO tunnel barrier and giant TMR in MTJ devices

Nilay Maji and T. K. Nath*

Dept. of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, 721302, W.B., India

Abstract

In recent years, spintronic-devices have acquired much attention among the researchers all over the world since they have the capability of providing several exceptional-features such as ultra-low-power consumptions, nonvolatility, and reconfigurable-logic-functions. Although half-metallic-ferromagnets are recognized as the first choice of materials used for spintronic-device -applications, very recently, an exceptional class of spin-gapless-semiconductor (SGS) materials which exhibits a zero-gap for one spin-channel and a non-zero finite-gap for the other spin-channel, emerged to be one of the promising candidates in the field of spin-based-electronics. We report here fabrication of a high-quality exchanged-biased trilayer-magnetic-tunnel-junction (MTJ) utilizing a magnetron-sputtering-system. The MTJ is composed of a type-II spin-gapless-semiconductor Ti_2CoSi inverse Heusler-alloy, a thin MgO tunnel-layer and a half-metallic-ferromagnet Co_2MnSi Heusler-alloy. Spin-dependent-transport properties reveal that the micro-fabricated MTJ can act as a reconfigurable-magnetic-tunnel-diode, which lets the electric current to flow in either the forward or reverse-path relying on the relative alignment of the magnetization-direction of the upper and lower magnetic-electrodes. A considerably high on/off current ratio($\sim 10^3$) and a significantly low turn-on-voltage ($V_T=0.09\text{V}$) have been achieved at 5 K for both parallel and antiparallel configurations. Another important characteristic of our MTJ is that it exhibits extremely large tunnel-magnetoresistance-ratios of 892% at 5 K and 197% at room-temperature, which brings to light the utmost-importance of using the combination of HMF and SGS materials as magnetic-electrodes in a tunnel junction for modern spintronic-devices. All these exceptional features can undoubtedly nominate CMS/MgO/TCS MTJs as a promising candidate to serve as memory or logic-elements in next-generation ultra-high-density magnetoresistive-random-access-memories together with contemporary spin-based-electronic-devices.

V2- 0003

Dielectric and Impedance studies of Nano-composites of Ferrites substituted Ferroelectric BaTiO₃

S.Abdul Khader^{1*}, Mohammed Shariff², Rajeev Ranjan Sinha³, Mohammed Rizwanur Rahman⁴, Asiya Parveez⁵, Sindhu S⁶ and Manoj Singh Shekhawat⁷

Department of Physics, Maharani's Science College for Women (A), J.L.B Road, Mysuru-05.

Department of Physics, Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College (VTU-RRC), Bidar-585403..

Department of Physics, S.K. M University, Dumka-814101, Jharkhand. India.

Department of Metallurgical and Materials Science, NIT-Surathkal-575025, Karnataka. India.

Department of Physics, Vedavathi Govt.First Grade College, Hiriyuru-572143, Karnataka.

Department of Physics, Engineering College Bikaner, Bikaner-334004, Rajasthan.

* Author for Correspondence: khadersku@gmail.com, sindhuprasad24@gmail.com

Abstract

Nano-composites of ferrites substituted in the ferroelectric BaTiO₃ with general chemical composition $0.3MFe_2O_4 + 0.7BaTiO_3$ (here, $MFe_2O_4 = Mn_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}Fe_2O_4$, $Mg_{0.25}Cu_{0.25}Zn_{0.5}Fe_2O_4$ and $Ni_{0.7}Co_{0.1}Cu_{0.2}Fe_2O_4$) were synthesized using a hybrid synthesis technique which involves auto-combustion method followed by a mechanical grinding using the mixtures of ferroelectric phase component BaTiO₃ (BTO) and a magnetic(s) phase component which is ferromagnetic in nature. Presence of two phases in the nano-composites was probed using the powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) studies, which confirms their crystalline phase. Peaks observed in the XRD spectrum indicated spinel cubic structure for the mentioned ferrites and tetragonal perovskite structure for BTO and, both spinel and tetragonal perovskite structures for the synthesized nanocomposites. Surface morphology of the samples has been investigated using Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM), which reveals a good mixing of the two phases. The variation of dielectric constant and dissipation factor and impedance studies as a function of frequency at room temperature from 100 Hz to 1 MHz were carried out using a Hioki LCR Hi-Tester (3250-50). Dielectric constant found to decrease rapidly in the low frequency region and became almost constant in the high frequency region. Electrical conductivity and impedance parameters were deduced from the measured dielectric data has been thoroughly analyzed and found that the conduction mechanism in these composites is in conformity with electron hopping model.

Keywords: Ferrite; Ferroelectric; Phase; Composites.

V2- 0004

Polaronic Variable Range Hopping Mediated Electrical Transport Mechanisms in Ferromagnetic $\text{Pr}_2\text{FeMnO}_6$

Kaipamnagalth Aswathi^{a,b,c*}, and Manoj Raama Varma^{a,b}

^a*Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India*

^b*CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India*

^c*Center for Material for Electronic Technology (C-MET), Thrissur, Kerala, India*

Abstract

The electrical transport properties of oxides are predominantly influenced by the interactions between electrons and phonons, leading to the formation of polarons, which govern the conduction mechanism. In perovskite oxide $\text{Pr}_2\text{FeMnO}_6$ (PFMO), resistivity (ρ) exhibits insulating behavior at room temperature with $\rho \sim 4.1 \times 10^3 \, \Omega\text{m}$, consistent with previous reports. As the temperature decreases, ρ increases significantly, reaching $73.47 \times 10^3 \, \Omega\text{m}$ at 122 K, with an abrupt rise observed below 160 K. To explain the conduction mechanism, the Variable Range Hopping (VRH) model is employed. In this model, electron hopping between non-nearest neighbor sites occurs when the thermal energy is insufficient for hopping to nearest neighbors, favoring sites with smaller potential differences. The temperature dependence of resistivity from 2 K to 300 K fits well with the VRH model, as confirmed by a linear fit of the $\ln \rho$ vs. $1/T^{1/4}$ plot. The density of localized states at the Fermi level is calculated as $N(E_F) = 17.57 \times 10^{-25} \, \text{eV}^{-1}\text{m}^{-3}$ using the decay length (5.89 Å) of the localized wave function, which corresponds to the average Fe-Mn cation distance. The activation energy (E_a) varies from 0.13 eV at 122 K to 0.26 eV at 300 K, indicating the role of thermal activation in the conduction process. These results provide insights into the conduction mechanisms of PFMO in the context of electron-phonon interactions.

V2- 0005

Cation Distribution in the Spinel Oxide MnFe₂O₄: Magnetic and Raman Spectroscopy Study

P. Suchismita Behera^a

^aDepartment of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600 036, India

Abstract

MnFe₂O₄ is a remarkable magnetic spinel oxide whose crystal structure and magnetization can be tuned by the sample preparation conditions and chemical composition. In this study, a single phase polycrystalline MnFe₂O₄ spinel oxide (cubic, Fd-3m) was synthesized via solid-state reaction. Spinel structure (Space group Fd-3m) of MnFe₂O₄ has been confirmed through Rietveld refinement analysis and Raman spectroscopy. The cationic distribution in MnFe₂O₄ was identified as (Mn_{0.85}Fe_{0.15})_{Tetra}(Mn_{0.15}Fe_{1.85})_{Octa}O₄—using the X-Ray diffraction data. EDX analysis confirms the sample composition. Magnetization vs temperature obtained in a field of 1 kOe reveal a high-temperature paramagnetic state to a collinear ferrimagnetic phase with TC = 561 K, θ_P = 580 K, an μ_{eff}=8.3 μBf.u. Magnetic susceptibility in the paramagnetic region is well explained by Neel's two-sublattice model.

W1- 0001**A review on orthopedic biomaterials: Properties, Advances, and Future Directions**Shailja Singh^{a*}, Manvendra Singh Khatri^a^a*National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand, Srinagar, Uttarakhand, India-246174***Abstract**

Orthopedic biomaterials play a pivotal role in advancing fracture fixation, joint replacement, and dynamic stabilization within orthopedic applications. Primarily composed of metals, these biomaterials exhibit outstanding properties including high strength, ductility, fracture toughness, hardness, corrosion resistance, durability, and biocompatibility. Despite their versatility, the landscape of orthopedic implant materials remains dominated by a limited range of metals, ceramics, composites, and polymers. However, the durability of these implants is challenged by biological reactions and material degradation caused by wear and electrochemical corrosion. This review article underscores the imperative for advancing biomaterial development across dental and orthopedic applications. It discusses various types of biomaterials and their inherent properties, emphasizing the critical need for improved materials. Enhancing biomaterial design requires a comprehensive understanding of implant degradation mechanisms and their biological implications. The methods used to prepare biomaterials are detailed, including advancements in enhancing the surface biocompatibility of metal materials through techniques such as surface treatments and coatings. It critically examines current limitations in these approaches and proposes future research directions aimed at optimizing their effectiveness. By addressing these challenges, this paper aims to catalyze innovations that will lead to more durable and biocompatible biomaterials for both dental and orthopedic implants.

X2- 0001

Compression of super-Gaussian laser beam in plasma having relativistic nonlinearity

Pratibha Jaiswal ^a, Shiwani Bhardwaj ^b, Preeti Gupta ^c, Sintu Kumar ^d and
Rajesh Kumar Rai ^e

^{a,b,c,d} *Department of Physics, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India 273009.*

^e *Department of Physics, D.A.V. Post Graduate College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh,
India 273009.*

Abstract

A study of the compression of super gaussian laser beam in plasma having relativistic non-linearity has been presented. A mathematical model having super-gaussian profile is investigated for the propagation of intense laser pulse in plasma. With the assumption that the relativistic nonlinearity dominates over other nonlinearities in plasma, this model has been formulated. A set up has been arranged having properties of self-compression and self-focusing and solved by a semi-analytical method. This result shows that by effect of diffraction of the laser pulse, group velocity dispersion, and non-linearity of the medium the pulse and beam width parameter of pulse gets focused at a different normalized distance.

X2- 0002**Effects of temperature on the space charge limited flow of a non-neutral plasma diode**

Sourav Pramanik

*Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, Howrah-711103,
India***Abstract**

A theoretical investigation is done on the steady states of a planar plasma diode where cold and stationary ions uniformly occupy the inter-electrode region. A purely monochromatic electron beam of constant temperature is injected from the emitter plate, and the emitted electrons are carried to the collector plate. The effects of finite electron temperature on the time-independent states are explored through a one-dimensional fluid-Maxwell's equations for arbitrary values of the neutralization parameter. Using the emitter electric field as a characteristic parameter, the steady-state solutions are visualized through the "Bursian" and "Non-Bursian" branches in "emitter electric field vs diode gap" parametric space. It is found that finite electron temperature modifies the space charge limit. The value of maximum attainable steady state current decreases with increasing temperature.

X2- 0003

Terahertz Radiation Generation through Cylindrical NanoparticlesAnuj,^{1,2} Shivani Vij,³ Niti kant,⁴ and Oriza Kamboj^{1, a)}¹*Department of Physics, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara-144411, Punjab, India*²*K. M. Government College, Narwana, Jind, Haryana- 126116. India*³*Department of Applied Sciences, DAV Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jalandhar - 144008, India*⁴*Department of Physics, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India***Abstract**

This paper presents an analytical model for terahertz (THz) radiation generation from cylindrical nanoparticles (CNPs) under laser excitation. Cylindrical nanoparticles exhibit radiation generation due to their distinct electronic and optical properties. Their strong interaction with laser fields significantly enhances nonlinear optical effects, which are crucial for efficient THz radiation generation. Additionally, this study focuses on the influence of their geometric parameters on the amplitude of THz radiation produced by these nanoparticles. The results provide valuable insights into optimizing the design and geometry of cylindrical nanoparticles for improved THz radiation generation, contributing to the development of compact and efficient THz sources.

Keywords: THz Radiation, Cylindrical Nanoparticles, Laser Excitation, Nonlinear Optical Effects.

Y2- 0001

Simulation Studies of Tissue Equivalent 3-D Fricke Gel Dosimeter for Stereotactic RadiotherapySusovan Siddha^{a*}, Soumik Das^a^a NIT Durgapur, Durgapur, West Bengal, India**Abstract**

Stereotactic radiosurgery (SR) can be used to treat cancer, epilepsy, trigeminal neuralgia and arteriovenous malformations in different human organs, like the brain, spine with the help of radiation dose to the defective cells. Therefore, dose-verification techniques and specific quality assurance programs for routine radiation treatments having appropriate dosimetry equipment with end-to-end 3D dose verification capabilities are required. Out of different 3D dosimetry systems, hydrogels have emerged as innovative soft materials with widespread applications in drug delivery, tissue engineering, and gel dosimetry. The best technique used to measure the Percentage Depth Dose is the Monte Carlo simulation (MC). There are many different applications of MC but in medical physics it would be to simulate radiation transport. Synchrotron SR consists in loading the tumor with a high atomic number element, and exposing it to monochromatic x-rays from a synchrotron source. The dose distribution results from both the x-ray irradiation and the presence of the element, proportional to the absorbed dose. In this work, phantoms of dimension $100 \times 100 \times 100 \text{ cm}^3$ made of Fricke gel, hydrogel matrices based on PVA chemically cross-linked with Glutaraldehyde with chelating agent Xylenol Orange, were considered through which different dose was given from a x-ray source at a distance 100 cm from phantom. A 10 cm thick tungsten collimator block was placed between the source and the target to obtain a radiation field of $10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ at the target surface. Simulation was performed with the help of GEANT4 and the responses were reported.

Keywords: Stereotactic radiosurgery, Fricke gel, 3D dosimetry, GEANT4

Y2- 0002**Study of terrestrial gamma radiation and its health implications in the coal mining areas of Assam**

Susmita Paula*, Debajyoti Barooaha

*Department of Physics, Cotton University, Guwahati-781001, Assam, India***Abstract**

The study assesses gamma radiation levels in two coalfield regions of Assam, namely Dilli-Jeypore and Makum coalfield, using a Micro-R Gamma Survey Meter (UR705). The key parameters calculated include the indoor and outdoor gamma dose rates (IGDR, OGDR), annual effective dose equivalent (AEDE) and excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR). In Dilli-Jeypore, both AEDE and ELCR slightly exceed global standards, while in Makum, they are significantly higher than recommended levels of 0.48 mSv y⁻¹ and 1.45×10⁻³, respectively. Long term exposure to elevated radiation levels, as observed in both regions, increase the likelihood of radiation-induced health effects. This study highlights the significance of addressing environmental radiation exposure in coalfield regions and the need for radiation monitoring and mitigation efforts to reduce health risks for the local population.

Y2- 0003

A Study on propagation of Electromagnetic waves

Vijay Kumar, Amit Verma

Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

Email: drvijaykumar.geu@gmail.com

Abstract

The propagation of electromagnetic waves in various media is studied. Waves of this type (radiation waves) from the far-field part propagate as they are accompanied by changes in electric field, magnetic vector potential or coupling fields over distances directly related to wavelength and further exposed for detection. Reflection, refraction, diffraction absorption and scattering are the main propagation mechanisms which change wave behavior transmission efficiency. Electromagnetic wave propagation is crucial in various fields including communication, medical imaging, remote sensing and endless industrial technologies etc. It serves an essential role both for scientific understanding and practical development. The electromagnetic waves propagate is critical other than in some applications of modern radios systems, radar and more scientific problems. This manuscript attempts to bridge the gulf between highly theoretical treatments of electromagnetic wave propagation and practical commercial microwave engineering practice. Maxwell's equations are the basis for understanding wave propagation, and the authors provide a model how electric and magnetic fields interact. Reflection, refraction, diffraction and scattering phenomena are highlighted as the key factors that affect wave propagation in realistic environments. In the analysis, wave attenuation as well polarization and influences of terrain effects on waves, atmospheric conditions and ionosphere disturbances are considered. In particular, near-field and far-field and plane wave propagation models based on radiation modes are considered relative to propagating waves.

Key Words: Absorption, Electromagnetic Waves, Medium, Propagation, Scattering.

Y2- 0006

Study the characteristics of electric field inside the human head due to high Frequency EM waves

Rockey Choudhary and Vijay Kumar

Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

Abstract

In the current world, the use of electronic gadgets like cell phones and Wi-Fi router is widespread. It is continuously exposing people to electromagnetic radiations. During the phone calls, the head is most affected organ by the emitted radiation. This study discusses the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with the head. The aim of this manuscript is to explain the propagation of electromagnetic waves through various tissues of head including the outer skin, skull, gray and white matter of the brain. When someone make a call, electromagnetic waves strike the outer layer of the head. The induced electric fields are partly reflected and transmitted by the tissue layers present in the human head. It is observed from graphs that the reflected and transmitted electric fields are decreased and increased respectively with increasing the velocity. A specific velocity of waves is observed in every tissue layer at which both the electric fields (reflected and transmitted) are equal. The equilibrium velocity is varied depending upon the dielectric properties of the biological tissues. The amplitude of the electric field and velocity of the transmitted waves are higher into the outer skin than other layer of body. The velocity and electric field are reduced as the waves travel through the bone, gray matter, and white matter of the head. These results contribute to understand the effects of EM waves on the human head and the propagation of electric fields through biological tissues.

Keywords: Electromagnetic waves, reflection, transmission, human head, propagation of EM waves.

Y2- 0007

Thermoluminescence Study of NaLi₂PO₄ Doped with Rare Earth Metal Dy³⁺ irradiated with gamma Ray.Yash Ahalawat^{a*}, Vibha Chopra^b, Rohit Mehra^a^a*Department of Physics, Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab-143011, India.*^b*Department of Physics, Gurugram University, Gurugram, Haryana- 122003***Abstract**

Thermoluminescence is a form of luminescence exhibited by some materials which when absorb energy from electromagnetic radiation or other ionizing radiation, re-emits light upon heating of the material. These materials are used for the purpose of dosimetry in medical, physical applications. In the present study thermoluminescence study of NaLi₂PO₄ doped with rare earth metals Dy³⁺ is done using gamma ray. Comparative thermoluminescence study is done between these materials. Different concentration of dopants in these materials varying from 0.1% to 1% is studied and thermoluminescence study is done by analyzing different parameters using initial rise method, Chen's peak method. Dose range of gamma ray is varied from 10 gy to 15 Kgy. Linearity of these materials for different concentration of dopants for gamma ray is analysed.

Z2- 0001

**Design, Development & Implementation of an IoT-Enabled Fire Alarm Circuit
Applying Instrumentation Concepts using Optical Sensor Materials based
Wireless Communication Physical Systems**

^aPavithra G., ^aSwapnil S. Ninawe, ^bSandeep K.V., ^bIffath Fawad, ^aT.C.Manjunath*

^a*Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar College
of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

^b*Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Dayananda Sagar
College of Engineering, Bangalore, Karnataka, India*

*Corresponding author Email : tcmanju@iitbombay.org

Abstract

Fire Alarm Circuit is a simple circuit that detects the fire and activates the Siren Sound or Buzzer. Fire Alarm Circuits are very important devices to detect fire in the right time and prevent any damage to people or property. Fire Alarm Circuits and Smoke Sensors are a part of the security systems which help in detecting or preventing damage. Installing Fire Alarm Systems and Smoke Sensors in commercial buildings like offices, movie theatres, shopping malls and other public places is compulsory. There are many expensive and sophisticated Fire Alarm Circuit in the form of stand-alone devices, but we have designed five very simple Fire Alarm Circuits using common components like Thermistor, LM358, Germanium Diode, LM341 and NE555. This is a very simple alarm circuit using Thermistor, LM358 Operational Amplifier and a Buzzer. The primary purpose of fire alarm system is to provide an early warning of fire so that people can be evacuated & immediate action can be taken to stop or eliminate of the fire effect as soon as possible Alarm can be triggered by using detectors or by manual call point (Remotely). The research paper explores the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) principles and instrumentation concepts from physics in the creation of an advanced fire alarm circuit. The study focuses on leveraging IoT technology to enhance fire detection capabilities through smart and wireless communication. The circuit's design incorporates physics-based instrumentation concepts to ensure accuracy and reliability in fire detection. The research aims to contribute to the development of innovative solutions in fire safety by combining modern IoT approaches with fundamental principles from the field of physics.

Z2- 0002**Comparative study of various development board based on microcontroller**Aakash N.Patel^{a*}, Dr.K.G.Raval^b and Dr.V.G.Joshi^c^a*Department of Physics, VNSGU, Surat, Gujarat, India*^b*Narmada college of science & commerece, Bharuch, Gujarat, India*^c*Department of Physics, VNSGU, Surat, Gujarat, India***Abstract**

The embedded system is the combination of electronics hardware and software. Microcontrollers are essential components of embedded systems that enable various applications in different domains. However, choosing the most suitable microcontroller for a specific project can be challenging, as there are many factors to consider, such as architecture, peripherals, development environment, and application areas. In electronics market, numbers of embedded controller boards is available for engineers/developers to utilize it on basis of requirement and functions. The vision of this paper is to compare various controller boards through their input/output port capacity and communication method as well as capability of interconnection with each other. It will help to engineers and professional developers to easily choose their microcontroller to develop any embedded system.

Z2- 0003**Design Optimization of Compact Microstrip Patch Antenna for 5G Networks**Renu Sharma^{a*}, Anna Varughese^b, Pawan Kumar Jain^d and Raghavendra Patidar^c^{a*}*Department of Physics, School of Sciences, JECRC University, 303905, Jaipur, India*^b*Department of Information of Technology, University of Rajasthan, 302004, Jaipur, India*^d*Department of Physics, Swami Keshvanand Institute of Technology Management and Gramothan, 302017, Jaipur, India*^c*Department of Electronics & Communications Engineering, Arya College of Engineering & IT, Jaipur, India***Abstract**

Since the commencement of the progression toward the next generation of communication systems, an explosive exploitation of the millimeter waveband/millimeter band has been observed. Since 5G systems are currently of utmost relevance in the present telecommunication scenario, this paper is penned with the goal to introduce a rectangular microstrip patch antenna capable of operating in the millimeter band frequency with an operational frequency of 42.6 GHz with an appreciable gain of 6.41 dB, a VSWR of 0.6, and a return loss of -28.71 dB, along with a radiation efficiency of 97%. The paper contains the design parameters as well as the results obtained from the proposed antenna simulation conducted utilizing the HFSS software.

Z2- 0004**Design and Performance of a Dual-Band Planar Dipole Antenna for Enhanced Connectivity**Jaidev Bairwa^{a*}, Renu Sharma^b, Pawan Kumar Jain^d and Raghavendra Patidar^c^{a*}*Department of Information of Technology, University of Rajasthan, 302004, Jaipur, India*^b*Department of Physics, School of Sciences, JECRC University, 303905, Jaipur, India*^c*Department of Physics, Swami Keshvanand Institute of Technology Management and Gramothan, 302017, Jaipur, India*^d*Department of Electronics & Communications Engineering, Arya College of Engineering & IT, Jaipur, India***Abstract**

In the proposed antenna design, a microstrip patch antenna with dual-band characteristics was designed using a combination of meander lines. The planar dipole antenna (PDA) operates at 17.6 GHz with a return loss of -20.69 dB with a gain of 3.55 dB and at 8 GHz with a return loss of -22.65 dB and a realized gain of 1.63 dB. This versatile high-performance antenna maintains reliable communication performance by switching to a lower frequency when necessary, ensuring connectivity, effective spectrum management, and resilience against interference. Its capability to provide backup links and alternative frequencies enhances service availability for broadcasting, telecommunication, data transmission, and remote sensing applications.

Second International Conference on Recent Trends in Applied Physics & Material Science (RAM 2024) has been scheduled on November 15-16, 2024 at Bikaner, India in joint auspices of Bikaner Technical University and Condensed Matter Research Society. The two-day conference will include plenary and keynote lectures by experienced experts and Oral talks, Poster presentations.

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