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GOVERNMENT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, TEHATTA

Tehatta, Nadia, Pin-741160

CRITERION 3

3.5 Collaboration

Key Indicator 3.5 – Collaboration Number of functional MoUs/linkages with institutions/ industries in India and abroad for internship, on-the-job training, project work, student / faculty exchange and collaborative research during the last five years

student / faculty exchange and collaborative research during the last five years

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

List of year wise activities and exchange should be provided



Dr. Sibsankar Pal Officer-in-charge Govt. Gen. Degree College, Tehatta Nadia-741160



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SI No.	Name of the MoU / linkage	Name of the institution / industry with whom the MoU / linkage is made, with contact details	Year of signing MoU / linkage	Purpose of the MoU/Linkage (nternship, on-the-job training, project work, student / faculty exchange and collaborative research)	Duration of MoU / linkage
1	Linkage for Joint Ph.D Supervisor	Ramkrishna Mission Vidyamandir	2021	Supervision a Ph.D. students by Dr. Supratim Mukherjee, Assistant Professor of Mathematics	Continuing



Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira

P.O. Belur Math, Dist. Howrah - 711202, West Bengal, India

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Ref.No. SVRC/MATH/GUIDE/Ph.D./2021/09

11th January, 2022

Dr. Supratim Mukherjee Assistant Professor Department of Mathematics

Government General Degree College Tehatta

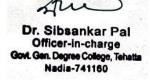
Respected Sir,

I am glad to inform you that you are hereby appointed Ph.D. Joint supervisor of the following research scholar.

I request you to kindly follow the guidelines as framed by Swami Vivekananda Research Centre for the Ph.D. research scholar as per UGC Regulations, 2016 and as was amended time to time:

- 1. Kindly note that your scholar has to secure pass marks in the Ph.D. course work and complete the same according to the regulations "Swami Vivekananda Research Centre at Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira an Autonomous College, affiliated to University of Calcutta, (Regulation for the Doctor of Philosophy, Ph.D.), Regulations 2017". Please note that your scholar has been asked to contact the department in this regard. If he fails to complete the Ph.D. course work as per the regulations within three consecutive times and within four years from the date of registration, his Ph.D. programme registration will automatically be cancelled.
- Kindly send a brief Report of Progress (RoP) of the research work of your scholar within 15 days after the completion of each semester. Please write it in the format as attached herewith. You may photocopy it.
- After the submission of Report of Progress (RoP) your scholar shall have to appear before the Research
 Advisory Committee to make the presentation of the progress of his work for evaluation and further
 guidance. Please follow the six monthly progress report schedule for his course duration:
- 1. 1st six monthly progress report submission date: 14th June, 2022.
- 2. 2nd six monthly progress report submission date: 14th December, 2022.
- 3. 3rd six monthly progress report submission date: 14^{th} June, 2023.
- 4. 4th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th December, 2023.
- 5. 5th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th June, 2024.
 6. 6th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th December, 2024.
- 7. 7th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th June, 2025.







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8. 8th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th December, 2025.

9. 9th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th June, 2026.

10. 10th six monthly progress report submission date: 14th December, 2026.

- 4. If he fails to submit the Report of Progress (RoP) within the scheduled date his registration will remain suspended. However after submitting a fine Rs. 1000.00/- only he may submit Report of Progress (RoP) within one month after the scheduled date as mentioned above. If he fails to comply with this schedule of delay, his registration may be cancelled.
- If he does not submit his Report of Progress (RoP) in two consecutive semesters, his registration would automatically get cancelled.
- 6. In case the progress of the research scholar is unsatisfactory, the Research Advisory Committee shall record the reasons for the same and suggest corrective measures and the Research Advisory Committee may recommend to the college (with specific reasons) for cancellation of the registration of the research scholar.
- Please ensure that he has at least two meetings (to be held in virtual mode during the pandemic period) with you every month. Please keep the date, time, and name of the concerned research scholar and the supervisor in the form which you are requested to collect from Swami Vivekananda Research Centre office. During the pandemic, however, a soft copy of this form will be sent to you.
- Please make sure NOT to meet your scholar at your residence. During the pandemic, you are required to meet him in an online mode.
- 9. In case of any difficulty, you may contact the undersigned or the Vice-Principal/ Key Nodal Officer,
- 10. For arrangement of RAC meeting, kindly directly talk to the undersigned or the Vice-Principal.

Details of Research Scholar:

- 1. Name of the Research Scholar: RATAN JANA
- 2. Registration Number: A04/PH.D./MATH/12/2021/5009
- 3. Date of Registration: 14th December, 2021
- 4. Whether a Recipient of any Fellowship or not : No (till date)



Yours sincerely

Vice-Principal.

SWAMI MAHAPRAJNANANDA

Vice-Principal
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira
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1	Collaborative Research Activity	ALIAH UNIVERSITY	2022	Research activity by DR. Md ABUL KASIM MOLLA, Assistant Professor of Mathematics	Continuing

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This is to certify that college has no objection in permitting $\mathbf{DR.\,Md\,ABUL\,KASIM}$

MOLLA, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS to continue his

 $research/academic \quad linkage/activities \quad with \quad the \quad \textbf{DEPARTMENT} \quad \textbf{OF}$

MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS, ALIAH UNIVERSITY started in 2022

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WAVES IN RANDOM AND COMPLEX MEDIA https://doi.org/10.1080/17455030.2022.2161023



A two-temperature generalized piezo-thermoelastic problem with Eringen's non-local effect and memory-dependent derivatives under three-phase-lag heat transfer

Nasiruddin Mondal, Md Abul Kashim Molla and Sadek Hossain Mallik @

Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Aliah University, Kolkata, India

This article deals with piezo-thermoelastic interactions in a homogeneous, isotropic generalized thermoelastic semi-infinite medium whose boundary is assumed to be traction free and subjected to a thermal loading. This study has been carried out in the context of two-temperature three-phase-lag generalized theory of thermoelasticity considering Eringen's non-local theory and memory-dependent derivatives. The governing equations of the problem are solved in Laplace transform domain by applying state space approach. The inversion of Laplace transform of the solutions has been done numerically. Numerical solutions obtained for different thermophysical quantities are represented in graphs to study the effects of different relevant parameters.

ARTICLE HISTORY Received 6 November 2021 Accepted 11 October 2022

KEYWORDS Two-temperature generalized generalized piezo-thermoelasticity; Eringen's non-local elasticity; three-phase-lag model; memory-dependent derivative; state space approach; vector-matrix differential equation

2010 MATHEMATICS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

1. Introduction

Generalized thermoelasticity, a new milestone in the theories of thermoelasticity, prevails over the vital imperfections of classical theories of thermoelasticity. Lord and Shulman [1] are the two pioneers who contributed first heavily to the coupled thermoelasticity by introducing generalized theory of thermoelasticity through alteration of the parabolic nature of the heat conduction equation to hyperbolic nature. They did this revolutionary change in the nature of the heat conduction equation by incorporating a relaxation time parameter in the Fourier's law of heat conduction and in doing so, the unrealistic phenomenon of infinite speed of thermal wave propagation was replaced by practical observation of finite speed of propagation of thermal waves. Later on a bunch of generalized thermoelastic theories viz., Green-Lindsay (G-L) theory [2], Green-Naghdi (G-N) theories [3-5], dual-phase-lag theory [6] and three-phase-lag theory [7] were introduced. To know in detail, one can go through the works of Ignaczak [8] and Chandrasekharaiah [9,10]. It is to mention that generalized thermoelastic theories are more acceptable in compared to the classical thermoelastic theories to tackle real-life oriented problems with high heat fluxes and very short interval of time, which generally occur in nuclear reactors, energy channels, LASER beams, etc.

CONTACT Sadek Hossain Mallik a sadek.math@aliah.ac.in

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Mechanics of Advanced Composite Structures 11 (2024), Serial Number 23, 413 - 424



Mechanics of Advanced Composite Structures



Generalized Thermoelastic Interactions Using an Eigenvalue Technique in a Transversely Isotropic Unbounded Medium with Memory Having a Line Heat Source

Tanmov Seth a . Md Abul Kashim Molla b. Sadek Hossain Mallik a * 0

^a Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Aliah University, Kolkata-700160, India ^b Government General Degree College, Tehatta, Nadia-741160, India

ARTICLE INFO ABSTRACT

Article history:

Eigen value approach; Vector-Matrix differential equation;

The present article looks over thermoelastic interactions in a homogeneous, linear, transversely isotropic unbounded continuum with the aid of memory-dependent derivatives in the presence of a line heat source. The exploration has been unifiedly carried out in the context of Green-Linday and Lord-Shulman models. A cylindrical polar coordinates system has been used to describe the problem and the eigenvalue technique has been adopted to solve the open the equations in the transformed domain of Laplace. The solution for different thermophysical quantities is obtained in the real space-time domain using the Sehfest method for numerical Laplace inversion. The obtained numerical data for different thermophysical quantities are plotted in graphs to investigate the impacts of the time delay parameter, and the different kernel functions, and a comparison between the considered models has been accomplished. It is worth mentioning that the results of an analogous problem for isotropic material can be easily deduced from the corresponding results of this article. The adoption of generalized thermoelastic theory with memory-dependent derivative along with eigenvalue technique in analyzing the thermoelastic interactions is relatively fresh.

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1. Introduction

The heat conduction equation of the classical theory of thermoelasticity does not accommodate any elastic term and it is parabolic in nature. It denies the practical observation of heat generation due to elastic changes and it also neal generation time to elastic changes and in aboreomends boundless speed of the thermal wave propagation. The generalized theory of thermoelasticity prevails over these major imperfections of the classical theory of thermoelasticity. Towards the formulation of generalized theory of thermoelasticity, many

pioneers have their valuable contributions of which we mention here some of them [1-9]. Ezzat [10] has solved a thermoelastic problem with two relaxation times in cylindrical regions. Youssef [11] has studied a thermoelastic problem in an infinite medium with a cylindrical cavity containing a moving heat source. Lotfy et al. [12, 13] have solved generalized thermoelastic problems for functionally graded and piezophoto-thermoelastic materials respectively. Lotfy and Hassan [14] have investigated the propagation of thermoelastic waves within the purview of the Lord-Shulman two-temperature

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1	Collaborative Research Activity	IIT KHRAGPUR	2022	Research activity by DR. AJOY MANDAL, Assistant Professor of Physics	Continuing

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ACS APPLIED MATERIALS

MOF-Assimilated High-Sensitive Organic Field-Effect Transistors for Rapid Detection of a Chemical Warfare Agent

Samik Mallik, Shyam Chand Pal, Snehanjan Acharyya, Shiv Prakash Verma, Ajoy Mandal, Prasanta Kumar Guha, Madhab C. Das, and Dipak Kumar Goswami*

Cite This: ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2023, 15, 30580–30590

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The selective and rapid detection of trace amounts ABSTRACT: The selective and rapid detection of trace amounts of highly toxic chemical warfare agents has become imperative for efficiently using military and civilian defense. Metal—organic frameworks (MOFs) are a class of inorganic-organic hybrid porous material that could be potential next-generation toxic gas ensors. However, the growth of a MOF thin film for efficiently utilizing the material properties for fabricating electronic devices has been challenging. Herein, we report a new approach to efficiently integrate MOF as a receptor through diffusion-induced ingress into

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the grain boundaries of the pentacene semiconducting film in the place of the most adaptive chemical functionalization method for sensor fabrication. We used bilayer conducting channel-based organic field-effect transistors (OFETs) as a sensing platform comprising CFO-27-Ni as the sensing layer, coated on the pentacene layer, showed a strong response toward sensing of diethyl sulfide, which is one of the stimulants of bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide, a highly toxic sulfur mustard (HD). Using OFET as a sensing platform, these sensors can be a potential candidate for trace amounts of sulfur mustard detection below 10 ppm in real time as wearable devices for notific uses. wearable devices for onsite uses.

KEYWORDS: organic field-effect transistors (OFETs), metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), chemical warfare agents (CWAs), recrystallization, sulfur mustard stimulants detection, Lewis acid-base interaction

■ INTRODUCTION

Over the last few decades, industrial revolutions around the Over the last lew decades, industrial revolutions around the world have initiated a new threat to the environment by generating toxic gases. This leads to the urgency for the development of different types of gas sensors for careful and accurate monitoring. ^{1,2} During World War I (WWI), the chemical warfare agents (CWAs) used were highly toxic, and the exposure of a trace amount was enough to cause casualties of millions of people.^{3,4} Therefore, quick detection of CWAs are crucial to deaden the persistent threat of terrorist activities to humankind. However, the issues like stability, sensitivity, and poor detection limit are hindering the realization of the sensors in real-time use. These limitations demanded some emerging materials, which lead to the discovery of crystalline emerging materials, which lead to the discovery of crystaline hybrid materials with some structural diversity. Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have grown immensely over the last 20 years and are considered excellent sensing materials due to their high sensitivity in sensing various analytes, ultrahigh porosity, and large effective surface area. During the past few porosity, and large effective surface area. During the past lew years, researchers have used MOFs in the areas of catalysis, ⁵⁸ gas storage, ⁹ gas separation, ¹⁰ supercapacitor, ¹¹ gas sensors, ^{12–14} and optoelectronic-based sensors. ¹⁵ Besides these applications, MOFs also found applications in microelectronics

industries for device fabrication as active channel materials or low-κ dielectric materials. ^{16,17} However, this ongoing interest low-x dielectric materials.^{16,17} However, this ongoing interest in the fabrication of high-quality, homogeneous, and crystalline MOF thin film is still a challenge as there is no suitable solvent available to dissolve MOF materials properly.¹⁸ Thus, a few methods have been used to fabricate MOF thin films such as layer-by-layer,¹⁹ Langmuir—Blodgett (LB),²⁰ direct syntheses from mother solution,^{21,22} seeded growth,²¹ electrochemical methods,²⁴ spray coating,²⁵ and spin coating method.²⁶ However, the growing of uniform film under a device geometry is a challenge to exploit the material's unique properties. In this work, we have developed a new methodology to integrate MOF using a simple spin coating technique through diffusion-induced ingress into the grain boundaries of the underlying semiconducting layer and formed a well-ordered bilayer organic conducting channel for the fabrication of organic

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ph.



nducting channels predominantly by

Diffusion-Induced Thickness Thinning of Spin-Coated Films in Crystalline Grain Boundaries: A Process of **Amorphization**

Ajoy Mandal, Suman Mandal, Shiv Prakash Verma, Samik Mallik, Subhendu Sekhar Bag, and Dipak K. Goswami*

conducting channels predominantly by selective surface-funcionalization techniques. Such methods are limited mostly to nanowier or 2D material-based consense. In this work, exeptor molecules makes a bulk ice constant. They systematisending on the tion at higher been consense has a bulk ice constant is connected hinning of the molecules where the consense hinning of the molecules where the consense hinning of the molecules with semiconductors can significantly affect hinsport into molecules with semiconductors can significantly affect harge conductions. He shad the work of the conducting channel is often modified due to the diffusion of molecules with semiconductors can significantly affect harge conductions. He shad the work of the conducting channel is often modified due to the diffusion of receptor molecules into grain boundaries, rendering compressive strain into the service of the conducting channel is often modified due to the diffusion of receptor molecules into the semiconducting channel is very crucial in developing better OFET-based sensors. Over the last few decades, several theoretical models have been developed to correlation length, roughness exponent, etc. In most cases, these Complex molecular-level interactions of receptor molecules with semicon ducting channels are often engineered to achieve higher sensitivity. However, integrating receptors in the sensor's semiconducting channel introduces deformation in crystallinity leading to poor device performance. In this work, the authors have shown how the growth of a peptide-based receptor molecule in the grain boundaries of pentacene semiconducting films can be controlled to maintain crystallinity with better integration. Pentacene has a bulk and a thin-film crystallographic phases with ~5.8% higher lattice constant. As the receptor molecules diffuse into the grain boundaries, they systematically start impairing the thin-film crystalline phase to bulk depending on the amount of mass transport, ushering to a complete amorphization at higher doses of diffusion. A statistical analysis of rough surfaces has been conducted to study the evolution of thin-film morphology, which is connected to the diffusion of the spin-coated film. Besides, a thickness thinning of the spin-coated film is observed due to diffusion-related mass transport into grain boundaries, which has been explained with a new thickness thin rate equation. The damage in the crystalline quality is confirmed qualitatively with residual compressive strain developed due to the diffusion of molecules into grain boundaries.

Organic semiconductors (OSCs) molecules are primarily used as an active channel for fabricating organic field-effect transistors (OFETs). However, OFETs are often used to fabricate various sensors after integrating receptor molecules into

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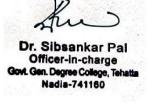
The ORCID identification number(s) for the author(s) of this article can be found under https://doi.org/10.1002/admi.202202293.

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1	Collaborative Research Activity	NIT DURGAPUR	2022	Research activity by DR. SANJOY SATPATI, Assistant Professor of Chemistry	Continuing

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PCCP

PAPER

Check for updates Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d3cp01392f Experimental and theoretical investigation on the anti-corrosion characteristics of pyridine-substituted benzothiazole derivatives for mild steel in aqueous HCl†

Aditya Suhasaria,^a Rakhi Senapati,^a Sanjoy Satpati,^b Subhas Ghosal, ^a Sukalpa Deyand Dipankar Sukul ^a

Three new 2-(2-pyridyl\u00fcbenzothiazole derivatives, namely 2-\u00fcbenzothiazol-2-y\u00fcpyridin-3-amine \u00edaP\u00a7BT, have been 2-(\u00bdenzothiazol-2-y\u00ddpyridin-5-ol (HPYBT) and 2-(\u00bdenzothiazol-2-y\u00ddpyridin-2-y\u00ddbenzothiazole \u00ddenz\u00denz\u00denz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00denz\u00denz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00ddenz\u00denz\u00dden synthesized. Those are tested for their potentiality to impart corrosion resistance to mild steel exposed to 1 M aqueous HCL Both electrochemical and gravimetric experiments establish the studied benzothiazole (BT) derivatives as promising corrosion inhibitors, with APYBT standing out as the most bercomizable (B1) derivatives as promising corrosion inhibitors, with APTB1 standing out as the most effective one exerting more than 97% inhibition efficiency at 1 mM concentration. PYBT exerts the least inhibitory performance. The electron donating property of the amine group present on the pyridine moiety in APTBT could be responsible for the superiority of APTBT as a corrosion inhibitor among the three. A potentiodynamic polarization study revealed that the inhibitors could retard both the cathodic and anodic reactions. The adsorption of the inhibitors on metal surfaces follows the Langmuir adsorption isotherm. SEM images provide visual confirmation of the protection of mild steel surfaces from corrosion in the presence of the studied benzothiazole (BT) derivatives. The interaction pattern between the mild steel and the inhibitors is explored using results derived from density functional theory (DFT) calculations. Variation of the interaction energy as obtained from molecular dynamics (MD) simulation confirms the corrosion inhibitory trend. Fukui index calculation enables the role played by the substituent group towards the relative electron donation/acceptance properties of the atoms present at the different parts of the inhibitor molecule.

Suitable organic inhibitors by virtue of the presence of π -bonds

are adsorbed on the metal surface and block the cathodic or anodic reaction sites, or both.¹⁻⁹ However, due to their envir-

onmentally harmful effects, heavy metal-based inorganic corro-sion inhibitors are now under a process of gradual replacement

with relatively environmentally benign organic inhibitors. A

ing material. High compressive and tensile strength, ductility and weldability, malleability, and above all relatively low cos

and lone electron pairs on the heteroator

DOI: 10.1039/d3cp01392h

Introduction

Corrosion leads to the deterioration of a material, resulting from its chemical reaction with the environment. Metals thus adopt a more stable form, such as oxide, hydroxide, or sul-phide. Corrosion leads to the degradation of various desirable properties of materials and shortens their shelf-life. However, as corrosion is thermodynamically spontaneous, only preven-tive measures can be employed. In addition to various other methods, like cathodic protection, the application of a corro sion inhibitor is another cost-effective and practical method.

recent report showed that a mixture of rare earth metal ions, like Ce³⁺, in conjugation with amino acids, like cysteine, provides remarkable resistivity to corrosion of Al alloys in a saline environment. 10 In recent years, there has been a tremendous surge in research employing various categories of *Department of Chemistry, National Institute of Technology, Durgapur 713 209, India E-mail: dipankar, subslight-intifignacin. Department of Dennistry, Government Chemistry, Government Chemistry, Government Chemistry, London 741 101, India 741 organic corrosion inhibitors. This includes different heterocyc lic bases, like thiazoles, benzothiazoles, benzotriazoles, imida-zoles, benzimidazoles, benzoxazoles and many others. 11-16 The examination of corrosion protection for mild steel in acidic environments is of primary interest among the researchers in this field. Steel is the most important structural and engineer-

Disputer 31.206, India

Electronic supplementary information [ESI] available: NMR, FTIR, mass spectra, ESI spectra, adorption isotherms, Arthenius plots, and Fukui indices. See DOI: https://doi.org/10.1039/d3cp01392h

This journal is @ the Owner Societies 2023 Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. Journal of Bio- and Tribo-Corrosion (202 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40735-023-00746-9



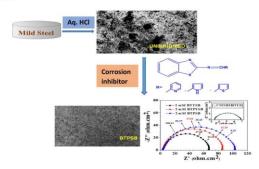
Effect of the Heterocyclic Groups on the Anti-corrosion Performance of Heterocyclic Schiff Bases of Benzothiazole for Mild Steel in 1 M Aqueous HCI

Aditya Suhasaria¹ · Sanjoy Satpati^{1,2} · Subhas Ghosal¹ · Sukalpa Dey³ · Dipankar Sukul¹

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Three different heterocyclic Schiff bases of benzothiazole were prepared through condensation of 2-amino benzothiazole with pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde, pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde, and thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde, separately (abbreviated as BTPSB, BTPYSB and BTTSB, receptively). Their anti-corrosive propensity towards mild steel in 1 M aqueous HCl were tested using bit P15B and B115B, receptively). Their anti-corrosive propensity towards mito steel in 1 M aqueous H.C. twee tested used both electrochemical and gravimetric estimations. Effects of temperature and immersion time were also evaluated. B175B is found to be superior inhibitor among the three resulting in more than 97% of inhibition efficiency of mild steel when exposed for 48 h in aqueous H.Cl at 30 °C. This is corroborated in terms of interaction energy as obtained from molecular dynamics (MD) simulation study. Benzorhizaole (BT) Schiff bases act as mixed type inhibitor and their adsorption on mild steel surface are governed by different interactions, like van der Waals, electrostatic (physisorption) as well as charge transfer or sharing (chemisorption). From density functional theory (DFT) calculation and Fukui indices values of atoms, mode of interaction between the inhibitor molecules and Fe metal surface

Graphical Abstract



 $\textbf{Keywords} \quad \text{Mild steel} \cdot \text{Benzothiazole Schiff base} \cdot \text{Heterocyclic group} \cdot \text{Corrosion inhibition} \cdot \text{Density functional theory}$ Molecular dynamics simulation

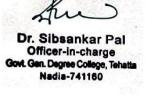
Extended author information available on the last page of the article

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1	Collaborative Research Activity	JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY	2022	Research activity by DR. SUMIT KUMAR DAS, Assistant Professor of Physics	Continuing

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This is to certify that college has no objection in permitting **DR**. **SUMIT KUMAR DAS, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS** to continue his research/academic linkage/activities with the **DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY** started in **2022** without hampering the normal duties

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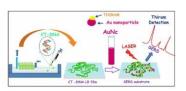
Self-assembled gold nanoparticles on the serpentine networks of Calf Thymus-DNA Langmuir-Blodgett films as efficient SERS sensing platform: Fabrication and its application in thiram detection

Rajdeep Sinha a, , Sumit Kumar Das b, , Manash Ghosh , Joydeep Chowdhury a,

- Department of Physics, Jadaspur University, Kolkata, 700032, India
 Department of Physics, Government General Degree College, Tehatra, Nadia, 74160, India
 Oppartment of Spectroscopy, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Jadaspur, Kolkata, 700032, India

ARTICLEINFO

rywords: ngmuir-Blodgett film Calf thymus DNA Thiram detection



Fabrication of efficient SERS active substrates from the Langmuin-Blodgett (LB) films of Calf Thymus-DNA (CT-DNA) molecule after incubation into gold mancrolloid for 24 h has been presented. Behaniton kinetics of CT-DNA molecules at the air-water interface has been explicitly studied. The experimental observations from UV-Visi electronic absorption spectru together with the FISEM and APM images of CT-DNA molecule cognazied in LB film collectively suggest the presence of H-type aggregated domains due to plane-to-plane self-association of the CT-DNA molecules on the surface of the LB film. NPS spectrum of the asy prepared substrate has entered to identify its chemical compositions while their morphological features are explored from the FESEM and APM images. The SERS efficiency of the substrate has been tested with the 4-Mercaptopytidine (4-MPy) molecule at trace concentration. SERS enhancement factors ranging from 10⁶-10⁷ orders of magnitude have been evaluated for the characteristic bands of the 4-MPy molecule. The substrate not only exhibits appreciable spectral reproducibility, but it also confirms its stability and uniformity. The as prepared SERS active substrate has also been used for thiram detection at ultrasensitive concentration.

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- o72_c@rediffmail.com, joydeep.chowdhury@jadavpuruniversity.in (J. Chowdhury). have equal contributions

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[†]These authors have contributed equally to this work

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Fabrication of gold nanoparticles tethered in heat-cooled calf thymus-deoxyribonucleic acid Langmuir-Blodgett film as effective surface-enhanced Raman scattering sensing platform

Rajdeep Sinha^{1†}, Sumit Kumar Das^{2†}, Manash Ghosh³ and Joydeep Chowdhury 1*

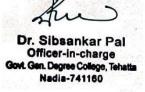
SERS active substrate fabricated through self-assembly of Gold nanoparticles on the disjointed networks of Heat-cooled Calf Thymus DNA (HC-Ct DNA) Langmuir-Blodgett (ILB) film has been reported. Adsorption kinetics of HC-Ct DNA molecules at the air-water interface has been studied explicitly. The UV-Vis electronic absorption spectra in conjunction with the FSSEM images collectively suggest the presence of H- type aggregated domains most likely owing to plane-to-plane self-association of the HC-Ct DNA molecules aligned vertically or the surface of the LB film. Elemental composition and the morphological features of the as-prepared substrate (APS) are explored from XPS analysis and the FESEM, AFM images respectively. The SERS efficacy of the APS has been tested with trace concentrations of 4-Mercaptopyridine molecule. Finally, this SERS active substrate has also been used for the detection of malathion at ultrasensitive concentrations.

calf thymus DNA, Langmuir-Blodgett film, gold nanoparticles, SERS, malathion detection

Surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) spectroscopy has now emerged as a fascinating analytical tool for the detection of molecules at trace concentrations in the limit of single molecule regime (Nordlander et al., 2004; Kneipp et al., 2008; Hernander-Sanchez et al., 2018; Tian et al., 2022). The reason behind the colossal enhancements of Raman bands is now been attributed to the collective response from the electromagnetic (EM) and charge transfer (CT) mechanisms, of which the former

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1	Collaborative Research Activity	IIT KHRAGPUR	2023	Research activity by DR. AJOY MANDAL & , DR. SANJOY SATPATI Assistant Professor of Physics & Chemistry	Continuing

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This is to certify that college has no objection in permitting DR. AJOY MANDAL,

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS & DR. SANJOY SATPATI,

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY to continue his research/academic

linkage/activities with the IIT KHARAGPUR under INUP 12I PROGRAMME

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DECLARATION MWe hereby declare that Hwe do not have any funding from our parent organization/government/private funding agencies to support my/our research activities. This is also to declare that my/our student/staff implementing the project is/are not availing any fellowship or financial assistance. Title of the project: Surface & Strewctured analysis of Turemercie & Principal Investigator's name of address which using AFM & XRD. Principal Investigator's name & address: DEPARAMENT OF PHYSICS GOVT GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, MEHATTA, 741160 Co-Principal Investigator's name & address: Da. SANJOY SATPATE DEPT. OF CHEMISTRY GONT. GENERAL DEAREE COLLEGE, TEHATTA NADIA - 741160 (W.B). Student's name & registered degree program: Name & Signature Co-Principal Investigator Principal Investigator al of the Head of the Institute Dr. Sibsankar Pal Officer-in-charge Govt Gen. Degree College, Date: Nadia-741160

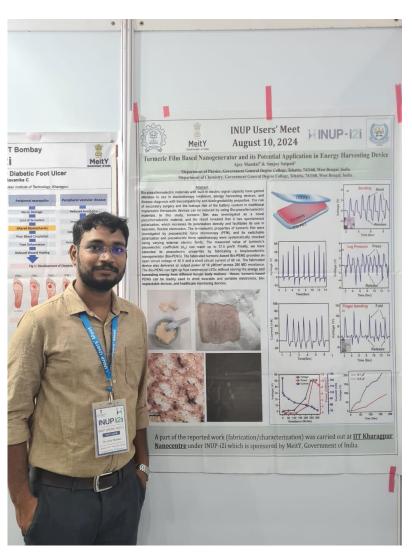


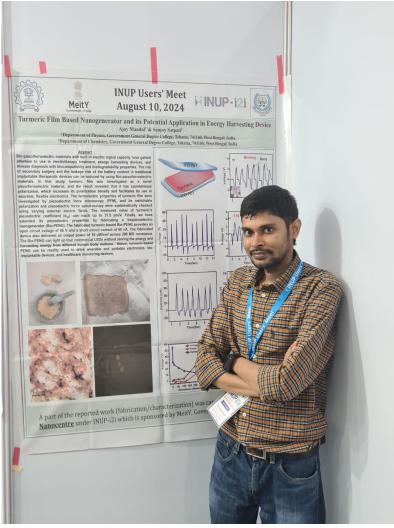
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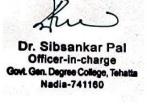
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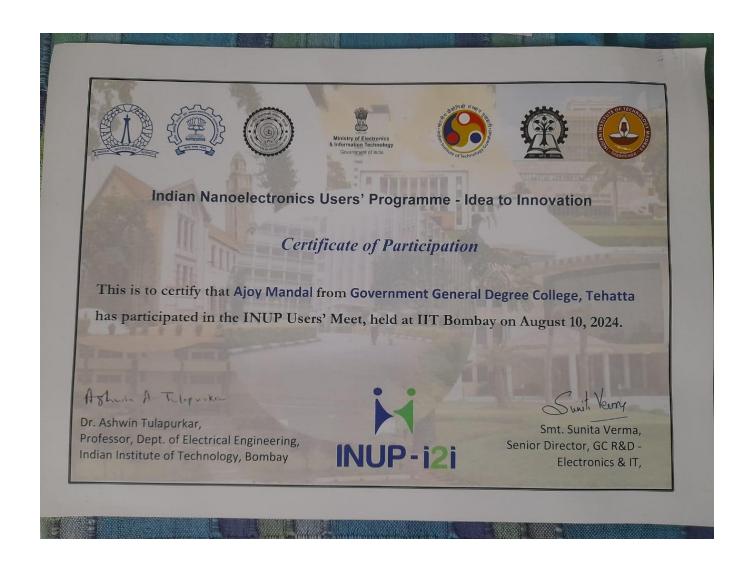


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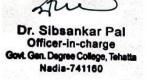
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1	Updation/Modification of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)	West Bengal Biodiversity Board	2023	Project work by Our College Student	15 days



WEST BENGAL BIODIVERSITY BOARD

Memo No.: 419/1R(Bio)-2/2022

Date: 15 /05/2023

The Principal Tehatta Govt. College Tehatta, Nadia, West Bengal 741160

Sub: Updation / modification of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) ... regarding.

The Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at all the local bodies of West Bengal have been constituted as per Biological Diversity Act 2002 for effective implementation of the said Act. The BMC plays a crucial role in conservation of biodiversity, promotion of livelihood generation through sustainable utilization of bio-resources etc.

For fulfilment of these objectives, the first and prime function of the Committee is to prepare People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) in consultation with local people. The PBR is considered as a statutory technical document that captures all the details of biological resources and their associated knowledge available in the jurisdiction of the local body. All the BMCs have already completed their

The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change has taken a nationwide initiative of PBR updation-cum-verification from 23rd May to 4th June, 2023. As per the guidelines of the exercise. students of Graduate/ Post Graduate (Zoology/ Botany / Biological science) are to be involved in this programme. The students will be trained to have an understanding of this activity. After that, they will visit the concerned Gram Panchayats (GPs.) /Block for updation / modification of PBRs in consultation with local people and other stakeholders and finalise the updated PBR in prescribed format. The local administration / BMC will provide support to them. This nation-wide action has to be completed by 3rd June and the documents along with photographs will have to be uploaded on the website, to be hosted specifically for this purpose, by 4th June, 2023.

The students will be provided their conveyance/ tiffin cost and a certificate of participation on completion of this activity.

Prani Sampad Bhawan (5° Floor), Block: LB-2, Sector: III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata- 700-106, West Bengal, India Phone: 010 2305-2711 9954. Telefar: 911 205-2763. Finalt: hodderroft obtaining near ren. Earnessed saltes nec.

of your 22 students for participating in the apdation / modification process of Tehatta I Block PBR comprising 11 GPs. Smt. Saswati Roy. Reevs, District Coordinator of Nadia district (Moh. +919674624094) will be in touch with you to facilitate the programme



Copy for information to:

1. The Chairman, Tehatta I Block Biodiversity Management Committee, Tehatta I dev. Block, West Bengal 741160.

2. The DNO, Somation & District Youth Officer Nadia Nadia, & DNO on Biodiversity Matter, District Magistrate and District Collector, Krishnausgar, West Bengal 741101







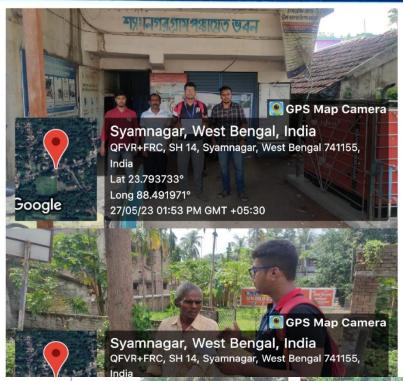


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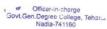
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List of our students participated in updation / modification process of Tehatta I Block PBR

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