3.7.1.1: Number of functional MoUs 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

Index - 2018-2019

Sr.No.	Year of signing MoU	Name of the organization with whom MOU/Collaboration being signed	Duration	Purpose of MOU/Collaboration	List the actual activities under each MOU year-wise	Page No.
1	2018-2019	Institution of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineers (IETE), New Delhi	Two Years	Establishment of IETE Sub-Centre, Jalandhar	1. Technical visit of experts from IETE 2. Webinar by IETE expert	3,5
2	2018-2019	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Mohali	Five years	For promoting Research & Development and creation of human capital in the fields of Biomedical, Electronics, Cyber Security, Software Engineering and allied areas	Student visit to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)	16
3	2018-2019	Semi-Conductor Laboratory, SAS Nagar	Ten years	Collaboration on Research and Development faculty and Students	Student visit to Semi-Conductor Complex Limited Mohali	24
4	2018-2019	Harvard Business School	One Year	Membership in the India Site License Program	HBP content usage report for DAV	38

		Publishing, United States		and the terms associated	University for the **period of January to March 2020.**	
5	2018-2019	Amity University, Noida	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	42,43,44, 45.46
6	2018-2019	National Institute of Technology Jalandhar	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	48,49,50, 51,52,53
7	2018-2019	University of Allahabad	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	55
8	2018-2019	NIT Jalandhar	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	57
9	2018-2019	Kurukshetra University	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	59
10	2018-2019	DAV college Chandigarh	Perpetual	Research Collaboration	Publication	61

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

भारत

पचास रुपये रु.50

FIFTY RUPEES Rs.50

सत्यमेव जयते

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

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Agreement
Between
DAV UNIVERSITY JALANDHAR
&
INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS (IETE), 2, INSTITUTIONAL AREA, LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI 110003

This Agreement is made on 31st day of March month, 2017 between the DAV University, Jalandhar, Pin-144012, hereinafter referred to as DAVU which expression shall mean and include its successors in interest and assigns and represented by its representatives, on one part.

AND

The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE), 2, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003 hereinafter referred to as IETE which expression shall mean and include its successors in interest and assigns and represented by its representatives, on the other part.

BACKGROUND

WHEREAS DAVU at Jalandhar is a multi-disciplinary institution offering academic programmes across disciplines of sciences, engineering, agriculture and languages.

AND WHEREAS IETE, The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers is India's leading recognized professional society devoted to the advancement of Science and Technology of Electronics, Telecommunication & IT. It serves more than 1,25,000 members (including Corporate, Student and ISF members) through various 64 centres, spread all over India and abroad. Government of India has recognized IETE as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) and also notified as an educational Institution of national eminence.

And whereas, IETE has desired to set-up its sub-centre at DAVU primarily to promote its objectives amongst students and faculty of the region; specifically the activities related to subject domain of ICT, electronics and telecommunication.

AND WHEREAS both organizations are desirous to enter into an Agreement for exchange of information and work towards effective partnership between for Human Resource Development and R&D in the chosen area of their association.

Now in witness of the forthwith both the PARTIES hereby acknowledge and agree to collaborate in various areas of mutual interest by entering into this Agreement covering the following action points:

1. DAVU will provide room no. AC213 (20'6" x 18'6") to facilitate IETE to open IETE Jalandhar sub-centre in DAVU.
2. The Centre shall operate for an initial period of 2 years from the date of signing of this Agreement and renewable thereafter for the same period on renegotiated terms.

ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

A. Sharma

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3. DAVU shall charge Rs. 10 per sq. feet and Rs. 10 per unit as electricity charges. These rates would be valid for a period of two years and considered for revision thereafter.
4. IETE shall for the purpose of smooth operation of the Sub-Centre shall provide facilities/equipment as per Annexure-I. This will for all times shall remain the property of IETE and maintained by it.
5. DAVU will organize domain specific workshops, trainings, expert talks, technical events, seminars etc. under the banner of IETE sub-centre, DAVU, Jalandhar.
6. The IETE sub-centre shall provide its lab facilities to the students of DAVU.
7. DAVU shall ensure that the property of IETE is kept well maintained and safe.
8. IETE shall not use this facility for any commercial purposes.
9. DAVU shall permit, all time during the currency of the Agreement, an unhindered access to all the office bearers of the sub-centre to the office of the sub-Centre.
10. DAVU shall provide access to Library and research facilities to the office bearers of the sub-centre and that they shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the University as applicable to the faculty and research scholars of the University.
11. IETE Sub-Centre will provide free of cost the training and research facilities as set –up in the sub-centre to the students/faculty of DAVU depending on availability.
12. DAVU can withdraw this facility after giving a prior notice of three months.
13. In case of any disagreement/dispute both the parties shall try to resolve the issue most amicably through mutual discussions, failing which the issue shall be resolved through arbitration as per the applicable Indian Arbitration Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF both the parties here to set their hands and sign the Agreement on the day, month, year mentioned above.

Executed in two originals; one to be retained by DAVU and the other by IETE.

(Dr. Rekha Kalia Bhardwaj)
DAV University Jalandhar

Witness
RAKESH SHARMA - D.F.O.
Date:

(Dr. A.K. PAUL); Chairman IETE, Jalandhar Sub-Centre
IETE, New Delhi

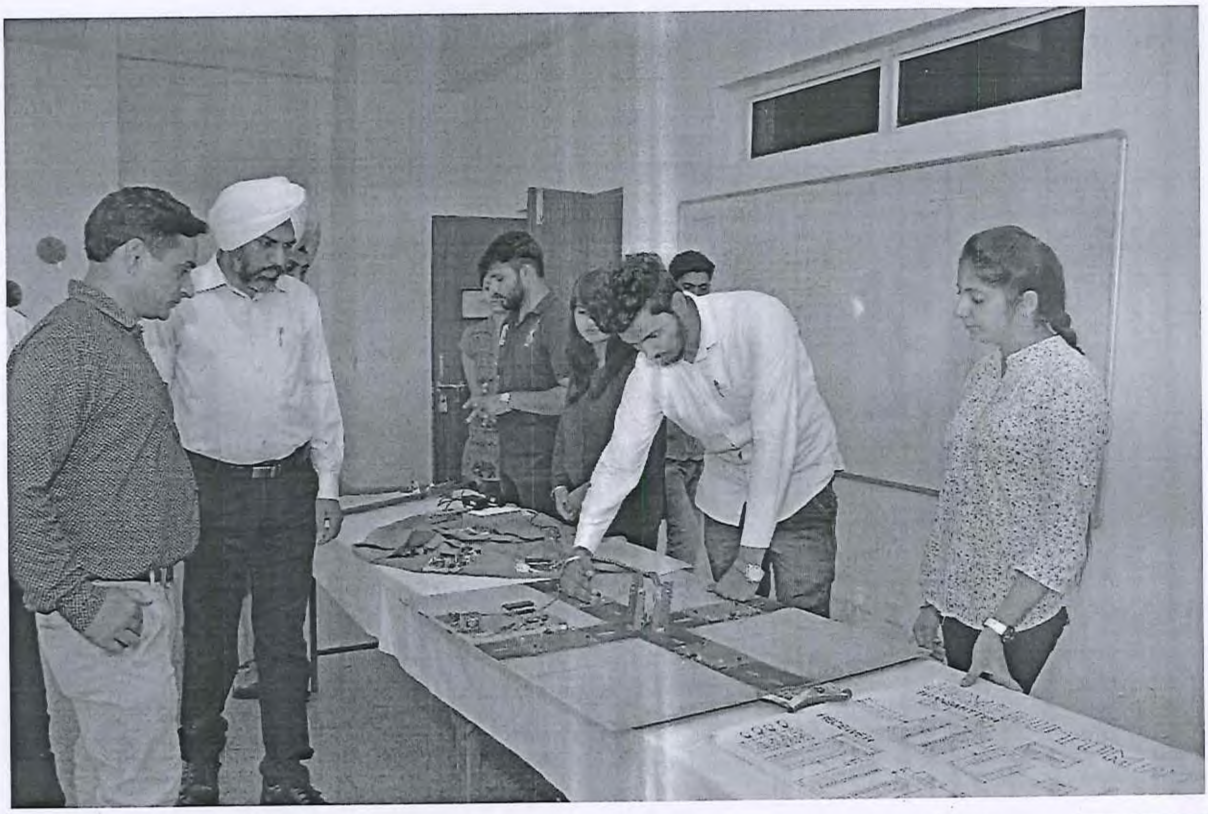
Witness
(ER. GAGAN DEEP AUL); Honorary Secretary, IETE Jalandhar Sub Centre
Date:

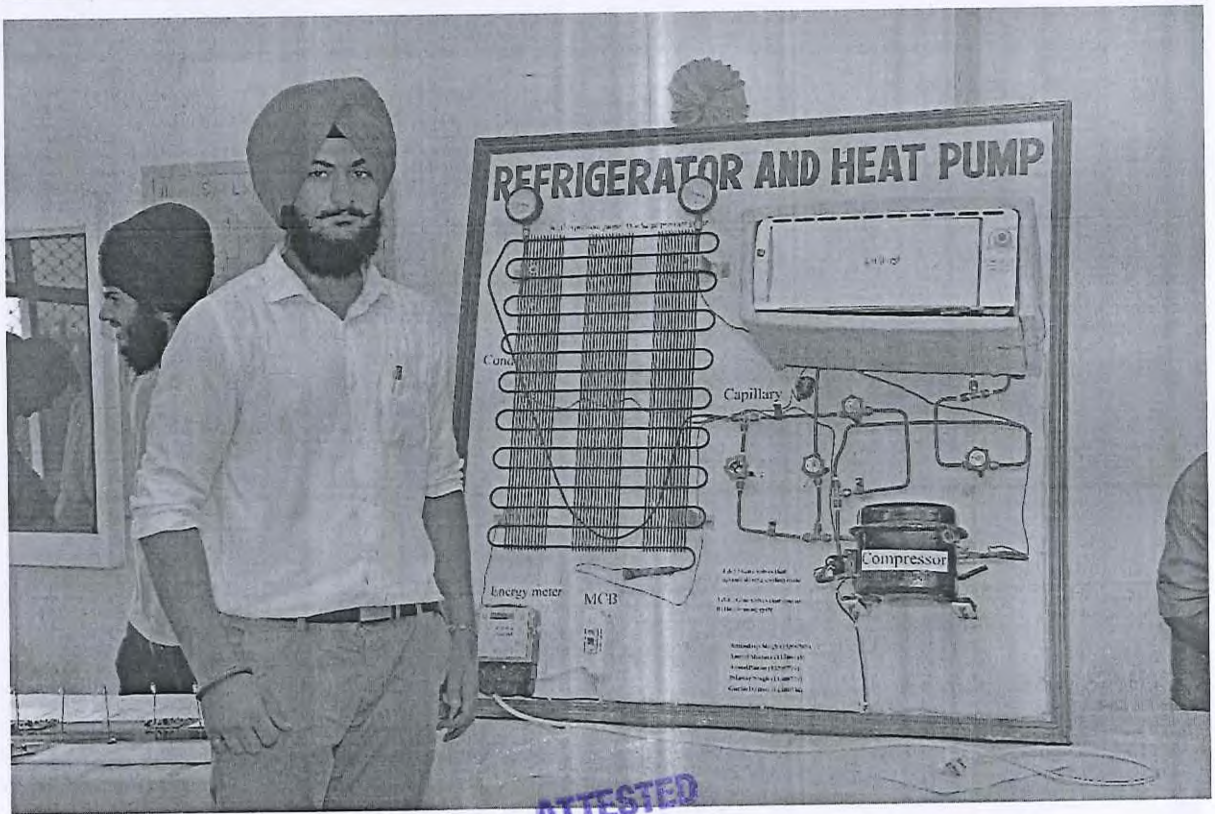
ATTESTED
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

DAV University, Jalandhar
Department of ECE
Event Report

Name of Event: Technical Event
Date of Event: 26 September 2018.
Organized By: ECE Department
No. of Participants: 53
Brief Description: The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) is India's leading recognized professional society devoted to the advancement of science and technology of Electronics, Telecommunication and IT. Under the guidance of IETE the department of ECE have collectively organized different technical events in september2018.

ATTESTED
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar





ATTESTED
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

DAV University, Jalandhar
Department of ECE
Event Report

Name of Event: Webinar
Date of Event: March 17, 2021
Organized By: ECE Department
Name of Resource Person: Dr. Balwinder Raj
No. of Participants: 40
Brief Description: Under the guidance of The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering organized an online Webinars on the topic Low Power Techniques for Computer Applications on March 17, 2021. The Keynote Speaker was Dr. Balwinder Raj, Associate Professor, NITTTR Chandigarh. Dr. Raj explained the upcoming spintronic technology enabling low power memories, inmemory computing and neuromorphic computing. The event was attended by students of ECE and CSE departments.

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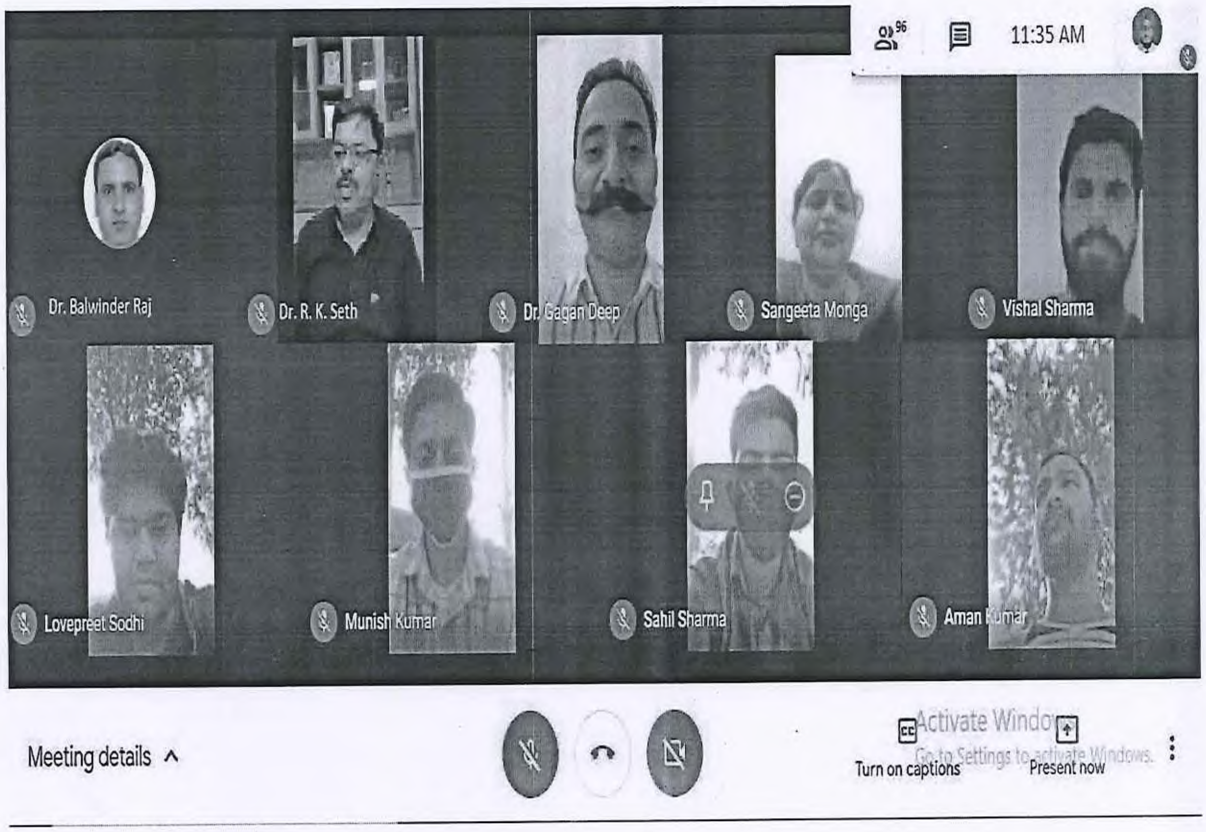
DAV University, Jalandhar



ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

List of participants

S. No	Name of student	Registration Number	SIGNATURE
1	AKASHDEEP AHIR	11300599	
2	AKSHEEN KAUR	11300600	
3	ANISH THAKUR	11300604	
4	ANKIT KAUSHAL	11300605	
5	ANSHUMAN SINGH CHIB	11300606	
6	BHASKER SINGH	11300608	
7	BIMLESH KUMAR SINGH	11300609	
8	Chakshu	11300610	
9	GAGAN	11300611	
10	GAGANDEEP SINGH	11300612	
11	HARKAWAL SINGH	11300613	
12	HARKIRAT SINGH CHEEMA	11300614	
13	HARPREET KAUR	11300615	
14	JAIWANT SINGH PARMAR	11300617	
15	JASMEEN KAUR	11300618	
16	JASPREET KAUR	11300619	
17	LAKHAN PAL SINGH	11300622	
18	MANPREET SINGH	11300623	
19	MANPREET SINGH	11300624	
20	NIKITA KUMRA	11300625	
21	PALLAV SHARMA	11300626	
22	RAHUL KAHOL	11300627	
23	RAHUL SOPHIE	11300628	
24	RAJKAMAL SINGH	11300630	
25	RAMNEEK KAUR	11300631	
26	KASHISH	11300621	
27	SHUBHAM BAHRI	11300636	
28	Varun Sharma	11300646	
29	Vijeyta Kapoor	11300647	
30	VISHAL DUTTA	11300648	
31	YUVRAJ SHARMA	11300649	
32	ADITYA KAPOOR	11300650	
33	AKSHIT DHANDA	11300651	
34	ANISH DATTA	11300652	
35	DINESH NANDA	11300654	

ATTESTED
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DAV University, Jalandhar

36	KIRAN PREET KAUR	11300655	
37	KOMAL THAKUR	11300656	
38	KSHITIJ V CHAUDHARY	11300657	
39	MANMEET KAUR	11300658	
40	PRACHI LAMBA	11300659	
41	ROHIT KUMAR	11300663	
42	SAHIL GHABRU	11300664	
43	SAVY GULATI	11300665	
44	SHUBHRIKA PUNNI	11300666	
45	SUDHANSHU SHARMA	11300667	
46	TANYA NAGPAL	11300668	
47	VIKRAM BHAGAT	11300669	
48	ABHISHEK RAMBANI	11300670	
49	RAJAT KUMAR BHANDARI	11300775	
50	SATVIR SINGH JAJ	11300789	
51	Devanshu Kapoor	11300896	
52	GAURAV PHULL	11300897	
53	PRATYAKSH SAGAR	11300903	

ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

List of participants

S. No	Name of student	Registration Number	Signature
1	MUNISH KUMAR	11700085	
2	ADITYA KUMAR SINGH	11700088	
3	RITESH	11700151	
4	SAHIL SHARMA	11700896	
5	Prince vaid	11701087	
6	Vishal	11701104	
7	POONAM PAUL	11701789	
8	AMAN KUMAR	11702193	
9	SNEH	11801446	
10	SAURAV	11801800	
11	GAGANDEEP KAPOOR	11501504	
12	GURPREET	11501505	
13	GURPREET SINGH	11501506	
14	KANISHAK	11501508	
15	MANJOT KAUR	11501509	
16	RIMPY	11501514	
17	RUSHALI SHARMA	11501515	
18	Shubham Sharma	11501517	
19.	SUDEEKSHA THAKUR	11501518	
20	SUMIT GUPTA	11501519	
21	ASHISH CHAMBIYAL	11501520	
22	BANEET KUMAR	11501521	
23	PAWANDEEP SINGH	11501523	
24	VISHAL KOUNDAL	11501524	
25	RISHAV RAJ	11501526	
26	UPASANA	11501529	
27	BALJIT	11501670	
28	NEETIKA	11602881	
29	AMANDEEP SINGH	11602882	
30	ASHIMA SHARMA	11401125	
31	ASTHA	11401126	
32	BALJINDER SINGH	11401127	
33	BARJINDER SINGH	11401128	
34	KAMALJIT KAUR	11401129	
35	MANOJ	11401132	

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DAV University, Jalandhar

36	MEENAKSHI	11401133	Meenakshi
37	NARINDER PAL SINGH	11401134	Narinder
38	PANKHURI CHAUHAN	11401135	Pankhuri
39	PARVINDER KAUR	11401136	Parvinder
40	PAVNEET KAUR	11401137	Pavneet

ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERTAINING

Between

DAV UNIVERSITY, JALANDHAR

And

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED COMPUTING, MOHALI

This Memorandum of Understanding is made on 06 JUNE 2017 between the DAV UNIVERSITY, Jalandhar, a State Private University having its office on Jalandhar - Pathankot National Highway, JALANDHAR hereinafter referred to as DAV UNIVERSITY which expression shall mean and include its successors in interest and assigns and represented by its representatives.

AND

The CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED COMPUTING, MOHALI, a scientific society of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, established in 1988, having its office at A-34, Phase~V|I|, Industrial Area, Mohali (Near Chandigarh) - 160071, hereinafter referred to as C-DAC which expression shall mean and include its successor-in office and assigns and represented by its representatives.

BACKGROUND

WHEREAS, DAV UNIVERSITY through its qualified faculty and well equipped laboratories, state of art computer facilities and independent broad band internet connectivity provide ample scope for students to learn round the clock. The institute offers B.Tech, M. Tech, MCA, BCA, BSc, MSc etc in different streams of Engineering and Technology (Electronics, CS, Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, etc.) Facilities to pursue research in these core areas leading to Ph.D. degree are also available in the institute.

AND WHEREAS, C-DAC is primarily an R&D institution involved in the design, development and deployment of world class electronic and IT solutions for economic and human advancements. It caters to the training, consultancy, design and product development needs of the Electronics and Information Technology industry and its allied sectors. The major thrust areas of the Centre in training and R&D are: Multilingual and Heritage Computing, Professional Electronics including VLSI and Embedded Systems, Software Technologies including Open Source software, Cyber Security and Cyber Forensics, Health Informatics including Medical Electronics, PCB Design and Manufacturing, Ubiquitous computing. It also offers M.E programmes in VLSI Design, Electronic Product Design and Technology (EPDT), Embedded Systems and IT (part-time). C-DAC has successfully developed telemedicine network along with various software solutions for health care, it acts as a Resource Centre for Cyber Security and RFID based Systems and has many successful electronic products to its credit.

ATTESTED

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DAV University, Jalandhar

At present many academic/research activities are going on in DAV UNIVERSITY in the area of Cyber Security, VLSI Design and embedded systems, Software solutions and technologies, Bio-medical Image Processing, Content Based Medical Image Retrieval, Software Technologies and other related Bio-Science/Engineering topics. These areas are overlapping with corresponding areas of interest in C-DAC. For further impetus to such inter-disciplinary areas, some collaborative activities need be encouraged and initiated. Such partnership will help the ongoing research, enhance human resource and provide a wider exposure to students at both the institutions. Accordingly, this MOU will facilitate mutual cooperation and help us to make meaningful research and project proposals for future funding.

OBJECTIVES

In witnessth of the aforesaid, both DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC, Mohali

1. Recognizing the importance of research and development in the areas of Biomedical Science, Engineering and Technology, Software Technologies, Multilingual and Heritage Computing, Health Care, Electronics and Cyber Security.

2. Appreciating the need for integrating the reservoir of highly qualified manpower in the fields of expertise at both institutes.

3. Desiring to amalgamate their efforts by pooling their expertise and resources.

   Now agree upon, to form a nucleus for promoting Research & Development and creation of human capital in the fields of Biomedical, Electronics, Cyber Security, Software Engineering and allied areas by exploiting the unique expertise, intellectual and infrastructural capabilities of both the parties.

SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Further, in witnessth of the above both the parties to this MoU shall collaborate on research projects and frame joint proposals for submission to the funding agencies.

1. Shall exchange of research documents/findings on a case to case basis.
2. Provide for joint supervision of PhD Scholars (in case of a Research Project) as per the University rules governing the same.
3. Plan and organize joint conferences/ workshops/Seminars etc.
4. Share laboratory, library and such other resources for the research teams on availability for bilateral applications without any financial burden on either party.
5. Make available research facilities to each other's registered research scholars. To utilize these facilities the research scholars would be considered at par with the research scholars of either of the organization/university.

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DAV University, Jalandhar

Further:

i) Any other activity may be included with mutual consent. To nominate Coordinators as nodal contacts to represent the parties and promote interface so as to plan, implement, monitor, review the various activity schedules from time to time.

ii) All attempts will be made to ensure that developments and projects are accomplished to a very high degree of quality, with parsimony of time.

iii) To promote the Exchange of technical staff, research scholars, Faculty, post doctoral fellows & students (including internship).

iv) The collaborative programme between two parties shall be coordinated by a Coordination committee consisting of one member from each organization.

v) Research scholars can fulfill the residency requirements from either of the organization/university.

vi) Visits of faculty, staff and students to each other's campus (during visits, faculty/staff students would be provide appropriate accommodation in hostel/guest houses as per availability)

vii) Agreement will be made for specific projects separately.

FINANCIAL TERMS

There is no direct financial obligation on either Institute unless specifically agreed to. The financial requirement of individual institutions for joint project proposals will be separately mentioned in joint projects while submitting to funding agencies.

DURATION

This agreement shall come into effect on the day of the approval by both institutes with an initial duration of five years, which would be revised further for another term of 5 years based on mutual consent.

TERMINATION

Either institute may terminate this agreement provided that a written notice to this intent is given to the other Institute at least six months prior to the termination.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT (IPR)

Rights regarding publications, patents, royalty, ownership of software, design, product developed, etc. under the scope of this MOU, shall be decided by the two parties by mutual consent. Intellectual Properties, which are in possession of C-DAC prior to this agreement or to be acquired outside the collaborative project with DAV UNIVERSITY, will remain the exclusive property of C-DAC. Intellectual Properties which are in possession of DAV UNIVERSITY prior to this agreement or to be acquired outside the collaborative project with C-DAC will remain the exclusive property of DAV UNIVERSITY. Intellectual Property/ies that may come about in the course of execution of collaborative project(s) between C—DAC and DAV UNIVERSITY will be the joint property of C-DAC and DAV UNIVERSITY unless otherwise mentioned clearly in project proposals or project specific agreements.

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DAV University, Jalandhar

All the expenses towards filing, prosecution and maintenance shall be equally shared.

CONFIDENTIALITY

a) During the Term of MOU, either party may provide to the other proprietary and confidential information that it considers essential for the conduct of any PROJECT at their sole discretion.
b) PROPRIETARY INFORMATION for the purposes of this AGREEMENT shall include all data, samples discoveries, inventions, technical information, reports, known-how and other information related to and disclosed by either party to the other in any form of written material and it shall be the duty of the receiving party to maintain its confidentiality.
c) The DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC agree to hold PROPRIETARY INFORMATION in confidence and to protect it against disclosure to the public and third parties. Accordingly both DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC shall employ protective measures fully commensurate with those used by them to protect their own trade secrets and other confidential information from disclosure to the public and to third parties, but in no event less than ordinary degree of care required by law to preserve the secrecy of information that under such law in deemed confidential. By way of example, such efforts will include the act of obtaining the execution of suitable confidentiality agreements from other parties and from other persons to whom such information is disclosed in the course of execution of the PROJECT and to retrieve the connected documents on completion of the project where given for the same.
d) The DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC agree to use PROPRIETARY INFORMATION only for the specific project during the term of such project.
e) The DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC agree not to copy, reproduce or otherwise reduce to writing any Part of PROPRIETARY INFORMATION except and only as may be reasonably necessary for the PROJECT.
f) INFORMATION disclosed by either party to the other in the form of result of the study/research originating from the projects under the agreement shall be treated as confidential and should not be shared with any third party, including and country, without the expressed permission of giving party.
g) Both DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC will be free to publish research results out of projects under this agreement that does not contain proprietary information. In case it contains proprietary information decision to publish will be on a mutual consent basis so as to unsure protection of the related intellectual property.
h) The non-disclosure clause will survive five years from the date expiry of this MOU.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

The following will constitute the Coordination Committee to monitor and review the collaborative program (s) between the two institutions:

a) Vice Chancellor, DAV UNIVERSITY or his nominee(s)
b) Director, C—DAC or his nominee(s)
c) Project Coordinators both from DAV UNIVERSITY and C-DAC

ATTESTED
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

The Coordination Committee shall:

a) Review the progress of the identified programs (at least once a year)
b) Consider new R&D proposals for the collaboration and implementation on case to case basis including IPR and financial arrangements.
c) Consider the addition/deletion of areas of co-operation between the two institutions during review.
d) Consider the continuance of the MoU

All disputes and differences of any kind whatsoever arising out of or in connection with this MoU that is not resolve shall be referred to arbitration. The decision of arbitrator shall be final and binding on both the parties. The rule of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended up to shall apply.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF both the parties hereto set their hands and signed the agreement on the day, month and year mentioned above. It has been executed in two originals; one has been retained by C-DAC and the other by DAV UNIVERSITY.

C-DAC, Mohali

....

Sh. DK Jain
Director

Witness

1. **Dr. Balwinder Singh**
Principal Engineer & Coordinator

2. **Mr. Varun Chhabra**
Project Engineer

Date: 06-06-2017

DAV UNIVERSITY

....

Prof. (Dr.) AK Paul
Vice- Chancellor

Witness

1. **Dr. Rakha Kalia Bhardwaj**
Registrar

2. **Dr. Jasbir Rishi**
Dean (Academics)

Date: 06-06-2017

ATTESTED

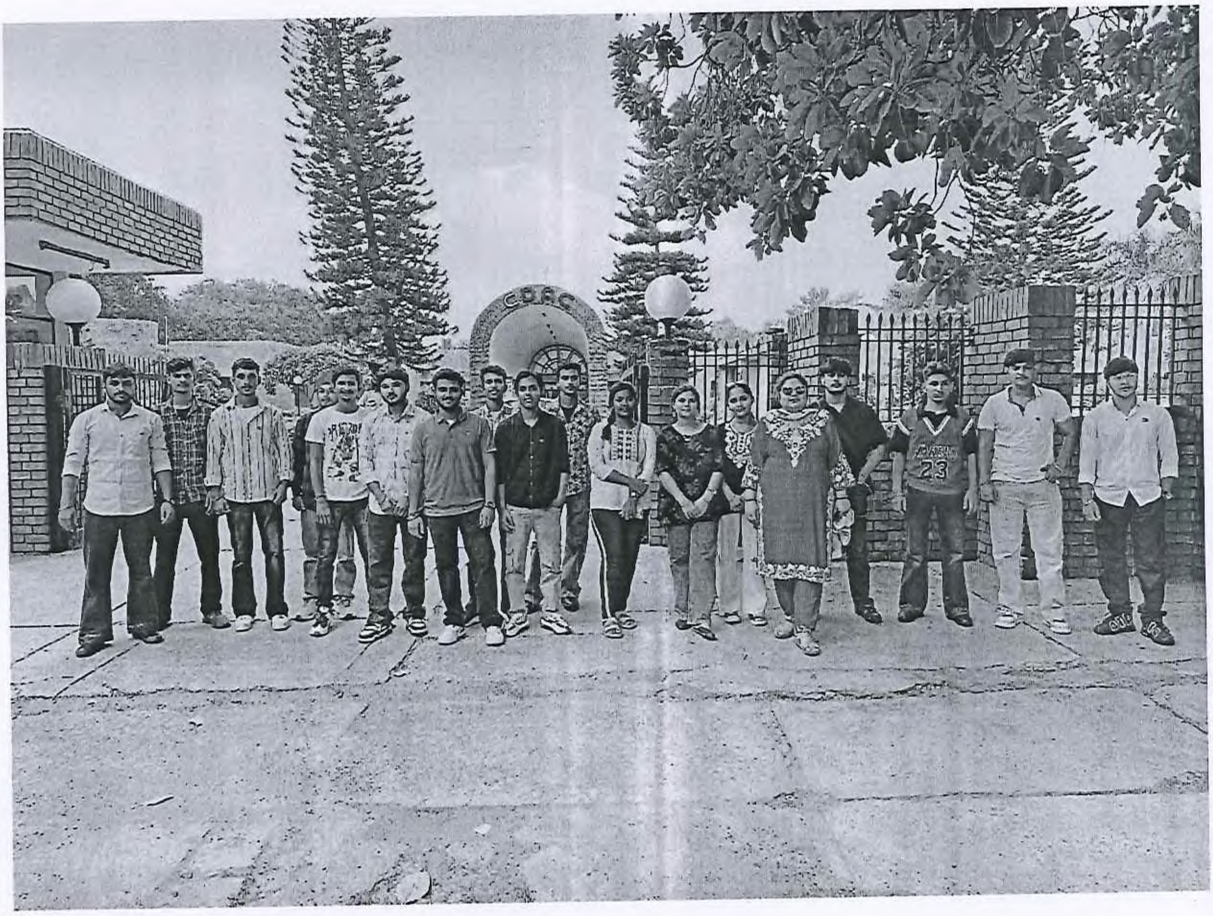
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

DAV University, Jalandhar
Department of ECE
Event Report

Name of Event: Visit to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
Date of Event: 23September 2021.
Organized By: ECE Department
No. of Participants: 27
Brief Description: Students of Electrical Engineering visited Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) Mohali. The students given awareness about Advanced Computing is uniquely positioned to establish dependable and secure Exascale Ecosystem offering services in various domains. C-DAC has crafted its strategic practical roadmap keeping in perspective the paradigm shift in the global technological ecosystem and ever-dynamic area of national ICT scenario. Accordingly, the roadmap has been devised with four-pronged approach based on the Core as HPC & Cloud., viz. Futuristic Research, Applied R&D, Applications and Services covering 28 thrust areas. Towards realisation of the roadmap, mission mode programmes were evolved to research, develop and deliver the futuristic technologies/solutions.

C-DAC has crafted its strategic practical roadmap keeping in perspective the paradigm shift in the global technological ecosystem and ever-dynamic area of national ICT scenario. The technological advancements in high-speed communication, intense computation, storage, and infrastructure coupled with mobility and accessibility has impacted the modalities of conducting business in a revolutionary manner.

ATTESTED
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar



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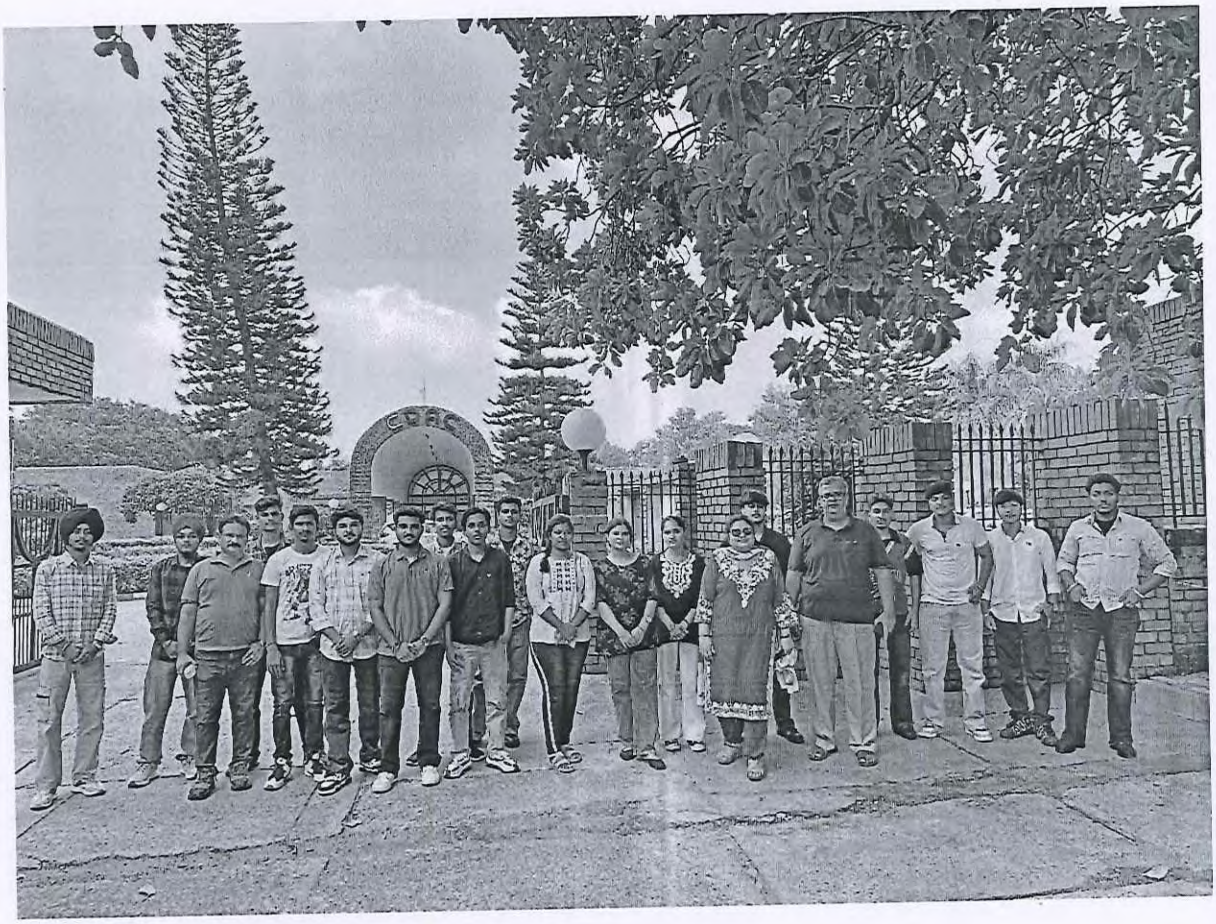
Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar



ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

List of Participants

Sr.. No.	StudentName	RegdNo	Signature
1	VAIBHAV	12400041	
2	SAMAR VASHISHT	12400508	
3	UPANSHU	12401098	
4	RISHAV BADYAL	12401264	
5	MANPREET SINGH	12401449	
6	MOHIT	12401587	
7	LALIT PAUL	12401710	
8	JASPREET SINGH	12401962	
9	ADITYA	12402057	
10	JASPREET SINGH	12300260	
11	K SUSHMITA	12300443	
12	ARYAN KATNORIA	12300912	
13	SUKHCHAIN SINGH	12301226	
14	HARMAN BAINS	12402243	
15	ASHISH	12200158	
16	AKASHDEEP SINGH BHATTI	12201437	
17	BIBHAKAR	12300270	
18	DIVYA	12300331	
19	DIKSHA	12300876	
20	VISHAL	12100215	
21	DHARAM PREET SINGH	12100229	
22	DEEPAK KUMAR	12100230	
23	SHUBHAM KUMAR	12100255	
24	KULVIR SINGH	12100625	
25	HIMESH KUMAR	12100661	
26	ARYAN THAKUR	12100977	
27	JATIN SINGH	12101014	

ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

SEMI-CONDUCTOR LABORATORY

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

S.A.S. NAGAR

AND

DAV UNIVERSITY

JALANDHAR

FOR

COLLABORATION ON RESEARCH AND DEVEOPMENT, FACULTY AND STUDENT EXCHANGE

1 of 4

ATTESTED

Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

In furtherance of their mutual interest in the fields of education and research and as a contribution towards increased national cooperation, Semi-Conductor Laboratory, Department of Space, Government of India, having its registered address at Sector 72, S.A.S. Nagar – 160071, Punjab, India (hereinafter referred to as SCL) and DAV UNIVERSITY Having its registered address at SARMASTPUR Jalandhar – Pathankot National Highway (NH 44) JALANDHAR - 144 012, Punjab (INDIA), India (hereinafter referred to as DAV UNIVERSITY) have entered into this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on this 7th July 2017 as set forth below:

ARTICLE I

The MOU involves collaboration between SCL and DAV UNIVERSITY (both also referred to as institution) in related disciplines.

The two institutions shall seek to promote:

1. Exchange of Staff and Students (Faculty & Research Scholars; Under Graduate, Post graduate & Doctoral Students and Research Project Employees) regarding Academics and Research for the mutual benefit of both institutions.
2. Exchange of Students for pursuing Courses of Study and Academic Programmes for mutual benefit of both institutions.
3. Collaboration in Teaching, Research & Development, and Consultancy Activities.
4. Exchange of Academic and Research Material and Publications/IPs.
5. Cooperation in Projects and Research Activities of mutual interest.
6. Provision of Cultural and Intellectual enrichment opportunities for the Staff and Students of both institutions.
7. Collaboration in Research & Development in the areas of (i) Advanced VLSI Device Fabrication, (ii) MEMS Fabrication, (iii) VLSI Device / MEMS Characterization, (iv) VLSI/CMOS-RF Circuit Design and (v) VLSI Device Modeling at both DAV UNIVERSITY and SCL. This also includes collaboration in setting-up and upkeep of the relevant infrastructure in both the institutions.
8. Publication of Research Papers in International Scientific Journals and in the Conferences.
9. Exchange of Students for Summer/Winter Internships
10. Publication of Intellectual Properties (IPs) developed jointly through Project / Research Collaboration. Such IPs would acknowledge joint inventor-ship of Personnel / Students belonging to both the institutions, as applicable.
11. Writing Books / Booklets jointly in the areas of mutual interest.

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ARTICLE II

The activities under this MOU will include:

1. Staff Exchange

   Staff Exchange activities cover visits to either institution for any of the following purposes:

   (i) Undertaking Joint Research

   (ii) Attachment of Staff for purposes of Curriculum Development & Review, Attendance in Courses and Upgrading of Teaching & Research Skills

   (iii) Participation in Seminars, Colloquia and other types of academic discussions

   (iv) Contributions to Teaching Programmes

   (v) Co-supervision of Post Graduate Students

   (vi) Conduct study tours, joint consultancy and research work.

   (vii) Facilitation for pursuing Academic Courses (Post Graduate & Doctoral) for Department of Space / SCL Employees at DAV UNIVERSITY without appearing in Entrance exams/Course work modalities. Whereas, the Lab facility required for carrying out research are available within Semi-conductor Laboratory/ISRO Lab

2. Student Exchange:

   Student Exchange activities (for Under Graduate, Post Graduate & Doctoral Students) cover visits to either institution for any of the following purposes:

   (i) Participation in Research

   (ii) Internships for DAV UNIVERSITY Students at SCL

3. Exchange of Academic Materials:

   Exchange of relevant Academic Materials will be carried-out subject to mutual agreement of both institutions.

ARTICLE III

Implementation of cooperation based on this MOU shall be dealt with between the relevant Faculties and Divisions / Departments of both institutions. Wherever necessary, as DAV University plan shall be worked-out for each activity setting-forth detailed arrangements for collaboration. Such plans shall be subject to approval of the appropriate authorities of each institution. To facilitate development of such plans, each institution shall nominate a member of its staff to coordinate activities arising under this MOU.

ARTICLE IV

Both institutions agree and undertake to keep confidential at all times information and /or data that may be exchanged, acquired and /or shared in connection with the area of cooperation, as mentioned above, unless otherwise the same information already exists in the public domain.

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DAV University, Jalandhar

ARTICLE V

Ownership of findings of any joint research shall be vested in both institutions to this MOU and any publications regarding the same shall only be possible after prior approval from both institutions.

ARTICLE VI

The MOU shall remain in force for a period of 10 (TEN) years commencing from the date of signing and may be reviewed by mutual consent by serving 3 (Three) months written notice to the other institution. Upon renewal, both institutions shall select either to proceed with the existing or new terms of understanding.

ARTICLE VII

Both the SCL and DAV UNIVERSITY reserve the right to terminate this MOU by either institution giving 3 (Three) months written notice to the other. Where such termination occurs, the provisions of this MOU shall continue to apply to ongoing activities until their completion.

ARTICLE VIII

Participating staff and students involved in any activities under this MOU must adhere to the law of the country and the rules & regulations of the host institutions.

ARTICLE IX

SCL and DAV UNIVERSITY welcome establishment of this MOU for cooperation and jointly agree to provisions as set out above. There are two copies of this MOU equally valid, one for each institution, effective from the date of its signing.

ARTICLE X

All disputes and differences of any kind whatsoever arising out of or in connection with this MoU that is not resolve shall be referred to arbitration. The decision of arbitrator shall be final and binding on both the parties. The rule of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended up to shall apply.

Semi-Conductor Laboratory

Surinder Singh

Director

सुरिन्दर सिंह / Surinder Singh
निदेशक / Director
सेमी-कंडक्टर लेबोरेटरी
Semi-Conductor Laboratory
अंतरिक्ष विभाग, भारत सरकार
Department of Space, Govt. of India
सैक्टर-72, सा.अ.सि. नगर-160071, पंजाब, भारत
Sector-72, S.A.S. Nagar-160071, Punjab, INDIA

Witness

Mr. Sanjay Bhatnagar
Group Head – Project Planning Group

Date: 07.07.2017

DAV UNIVERSITY

07/07/2017

Prof. Ashok K. Paul
Vice- Chancellor

Vice Chancellor
DAV UNIVERSITY
JALANDHAR

Witness

07/07/2017

Dr. (Mrs.) Rekha Kalia Bhardwaj
Registrar

Date: 07.07.2017

4 of 4

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DAV University, Jalandhar

DAV University, Jalandhar
Department of ECE
Event Report

Name of Event: Visit to **Semi-Conductor Complex Limited (SCL), Mohali**

Date of Event: 15 September 2022.
Organized By: ECE Department
No. of Participants: 27

Brief Description: Students of Electrical Engineering visited Semi-Conductor Complex Limited(SCL), Mohali. The students given awareness about CMOS & MEMS manufacturing process and utilities 66KV sub-station. SCL has an 8" wafer fab line qualified to the JEDEC-JP001A standard with a 180 nm CMOS technology node. SCL also has a 6" fab line for MEMS development and is expanding it to include a compound semiconductor fabrication facility. Process capability at SCL enables a 1.8V, 1.8/3.3V, or 1.8V/5V power-supply solution with 4-6 Al-metal layers and analog modules. The VLSI design domain in SCL spreads over analog, digital, mixed-signal, memory, RF-CMOS, and optoelectronic in the form of silicon-proven and space-qualified ASICS, ASSPs, SoCs, SCL excels in developing ceramic packages and meets the demanding test requirements at the wafer and package level, along with test plan development for high-pin-count integrated circuits, RF, and MEMS devices. At SCL, quality and reliability assurance adhere to global performance specifications such as MIL-PRF-38535, JEDEC-JP001A, and MIL-STD-883. SCL possesses capabilities in power, water, and air management, bulk, and specialty gas distribution systems. The quality parameters of Ultra Pure Water (UPW) and bulk gases produced at SCL are at par with international standards. SCL brings decades of experience to provide customers with unparalleled microelectronics solutions in India. SCL is also engaged in the fabrication of Hi-Rel boards, Radio systems, and the indigenization of electronic subsystems.

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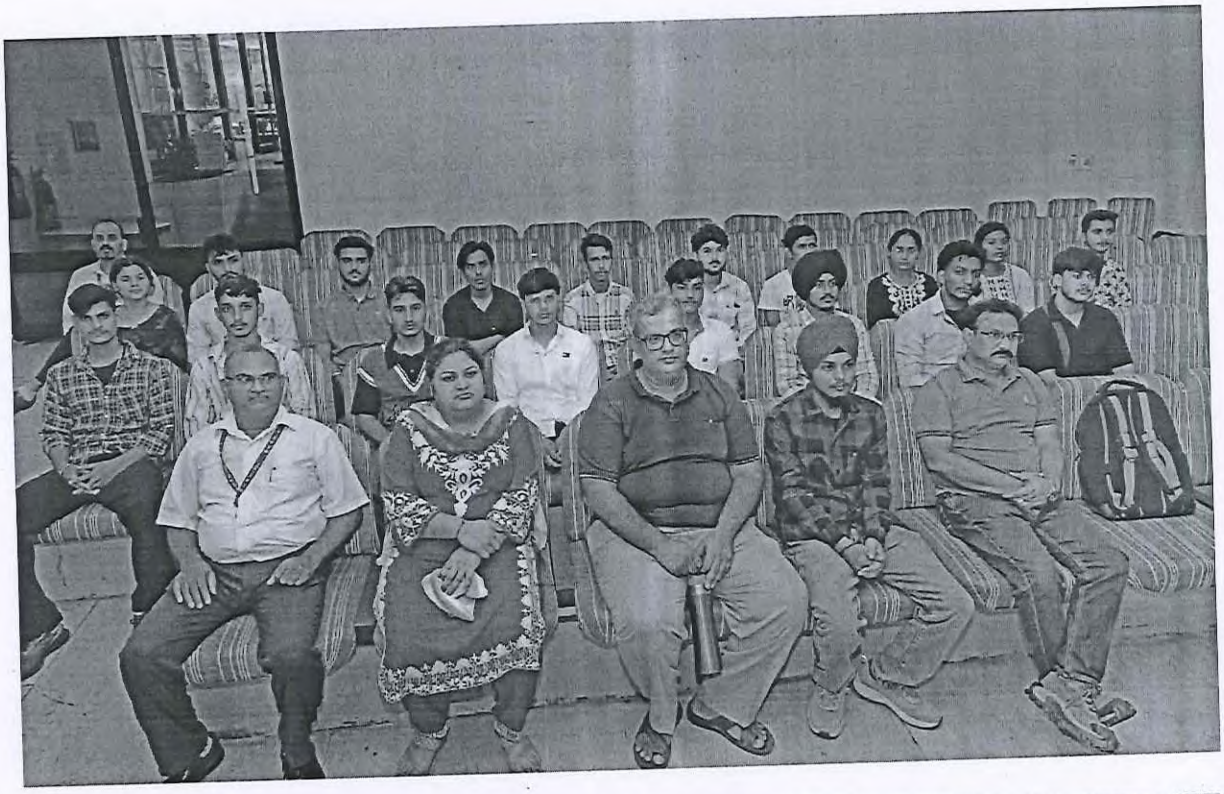

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List of Participants

Sr.. No.	StudentName	RegdNo	Signature
1	VAIBHAV	12400041	
2	SAMAR VASHISHT	12400508	
3	UPANSHU	12401098	
4	RISHAV BADYAL	12401264	
5	MANPREET SINGH	12401449	
6	MOHIT	12401587	
7	LALIT PAUL	12401710	
8	JASPREET SINGH	12401962	
9	ADITYA	12402057	
10	JASPREET SINGH	12300260	
11	K SUSHMITA	12300443	
12	ARYAN KATNORIA	12300912	
13	SUKHCHAIN SINGH	12301226	
14	HARMAN BAINS	12402243	
15	ASHISH	12200158	
16	AKASHDEEP SINGH BHATTI	12201437	
17	BIBHAKAR	12300270	
18	DIVYA	12300331	
19	DIKSHA	12300876	
20	VISHAL	12100215	
21	DHARAM PREET SINGH	12100229	
22	DEEPAK KUMAR	12100230	
23	SHUBHAM KUMAR	12100255	
24	KULVIR SINGH	12100625	
25	HIMESH KUMAR	12100661	
26	ARYAN THAKUR	12100977	
27	JATIN SINGH	12101014	

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भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

भारत

पचास रुपये

रु.50

FIFTY RUPEES

Rs.50

सत्यमेव जयते

INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

ਪੰਜਾਬ पंजाब PUNJAB

AK 789293

India Site License Agreement ($30 Case Starter)

2019

This Agreement establishes the relationship between **DAV University** and Harvard Business School Publishing (HBSP) regarding membership in the India Site License Program and the terms associated with it.

Harvard Business School Publishing publishes cases, reprints, and book chapters. **DAV University** is a qualified institution of higher learning in India that wishes to use HBSP materials in its management degree, diploma and/or Executive Education programs. Accordingly, HBSP hereby licenses Institution on a non-exclusive basis to use the HBSP Materials specified according to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Term and Territory

1. This Agreement shall be effective from **May 1, 2019 until April 30, 2020**
2. This Agreement is effective in India only. It excludes programs that the Institution operates at campuses or other locations outside India.
3. Upon the termination of this Agreement, all rights revert to HBSP and Institution shall immediately thereafter discontinue reproduction and sale of the Materials. Within six months after the termination or expiration of the Agreement, a final accounting shall be made.

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Institution will obtain electronic access to master copies of and/or links to HBSP materials through HBSP's single click service, and will in turn distribute these copies to its duly enrolled students in print format. Electronic distribution of SingleClick links is not permitted, unless provided for under Schedule W. Unlicensed use of the Materials will result in immediate termination of the Agreement. Institution agrees to the following terms and conditions:

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1. Institution is responsible for diligently enforcing the terms of this Agreement, and in particular for seeing that only authorized users can access the products, that only genuine HBSP licensed content is used, and that all information, including the number of actual users, is fully and accurately reported to HBSP. Failure to adhere to these requirements is grounds for immediate termination of this Agreement.

2. Institution will not share its username identification and password beyond those authorized by HBSP policies, and shall not disclose the identity or location of the links from which it accesses Materials.

3. Institution may use electronic masters only for production of course materials during the term of this agreement. Whether protected or unprotected, the content files which contain the electronic masters remain the property of Harvard Business School Publishing, and are authorized for use only by those staff members of Institution involved in course pack production for students. Electronic redistribution of protected or unprotected content files is not permitted. The masters themselves must not be stored, saved, emailed, shared, or posted on any course site. Doing so is in direct violation of the agreement and the school will be held liable for copyright violation.

4. Institution will assign no more than two administrators to be the designated people responsible for downloading master copies and reporting activities. Institution will provide contact information for the administrators to HBSP by emailing acadlicenses@hbsp.harvard.edu.

5. Institution will report to HBSP any violations of these terms, and any unauthorized access to, or unauthorized use of, HBSP materials, and will assist HBSP as requested in any subsequent investigation.

If HBSP notifies Institution of any cases withdrawn Institution agrees to remove such cases from any filing system -- print or electronic -- immediately and to cease the production of these items. Institution shall remove all masters from any filing system within 6 months of use.

Institution agrees not to use any HBSP materials that have not been supplied by HBSP without prior written approval, nor to permit sale or distribution of unapproved versions of HBSP materials. This license supersedes any right and any reporting mechanism of any Reproduction Rights Organization (RRO) or other collective copyright management organization for which Institution might otherwise be eligible.

<u>Reporting and Payment</u>

This license covers three payment models:

Flat fee license:

- For Schedule A materials used in the degree-granting programs listed in Schedule K, the fee for this license during the Contract Term is a flat fee calculated as follows:

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- o **USD $30.00** for each 1st **year full time 2 year degree / diploma student** enrolled during the Contract Term or any part of the term.
- The account number for these programs will be: 22886018
- HBSP will bill Institution in one installment and will send the invoice upon contract signing. At the end of the contract term, HBSP may issue an additional invoice incorporating any adjustments necessary due to discrepancies between estimated enrollment and actual reported enrollment.

Usage-based payment for open enrolment programs:

- Fees for the following materials used in programs will be based on usage, at a discount of 42% off of current published U.S. academic list prices:
  - o All electronic materials used in programs not listed in Schedule K
  - o Electronic Materials used in Schedule K programs but not listed in Schedule A.
- The account number for these programs will be:
- HBSP will send Institution invoices after each usage report has been processed.

Usage-based payment for Custom Corporate programs:

- Fees for the materials used in "in-company" or company-specific custom executive Education programs will be based on usage, at a discount of 20% off regular academic list prices
- The account number for these programs will be:
- HBSP will send Institution invoices after each usage report has been processed.

Institution will report each period's usage to the HBSP Sales Coordinator based on the schedule below, using the reporting template provided by HBSP:

August 15, 2019

November 15, 2019

February 15, 2019

May 15, 2020

Institution will make every reasonable effort to capture the status of product usage in Executive Education non-degree programs and will accurately report the results thereof. Usage for non-degree Executive Education programs must be reported separately from other orders. Each reporting period will include all days since the last submitted report. A report must be submitted via email even if there was no activity in the period.

Institution will pay invoices generated by HBSP in a timely manner, in accordance with HBSP's terms and conditions as stated on each invoice.

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Tax Indemnity:

The payments to be made under the contract are net of all taxes and the Institution shall be responsible for any income tax and Indian indirect taxes like service tax, value added tax, goods and services tax, and other similar taxes, as may be applicable, attributable to the payments made or to be made under this contract to HBSP. The licensee hereby agrees to indemnify, hold harmless from against any and all fines, penalties, taxes (including interest thereon) (collectively "Liabilities") that may arise in India, asserted against HBSP to the extent that such Liabilities result from the default in payment of taxes attributable to the payments made or to be made to HBSP in India.

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All materials are copyrighted by HBSP or President and Fellows of Harvard College. This license conveys no right, title or interest in the intellectual property comprising the materials other than as specifically provided herein. Institution shall ensure that a printed copyright notice appears on each reproduced copy of the Materials in the format noted in Schedule T. Institution acknowledges that the names, marks, graphics and designs listed in Schedule U are the exclusive property of HBSP and/or President and Fellows of Harvard College. All names, marks, shields, graphics and designs to which this paragraph refers are collectively referred to herein as "trademarks", whether or not registered as trademarks in India.

Institution will promptly notify HBSP if it becomes aware of any piracy, counterfeiting, or other unauthorized use of trademarks or copyrighted material, and shall cooperate with HBSP in responding to such unauthorized use.

Right of Inspection

Institution will maintain books and records to document all copies of the materials accessed by Institution users for a period of not less than two years. HBSP and/or its authorized representatives shall have the right during normal business hours to inspect, at its own expense. Institution books and records insofar as they pertain to the distribution of the materials pursuant to this Agreement. If any inspection discloses inaccurate reporting of past usage, and that inaccurate reporting resulted in over- or under- estimation of the license fee to which HBSP is entitled hereunder, the appropriate amount shall be immediately paid or refunded to the party entitled thereto. Should such audit uncover errors or omissions greater than 10% of what was reported for the period examined, Institution shall reimburse HBSP for the cost of the audit.

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DAV University, Jalandhar

Notices

All notices under this license agreement will be sent to:

a. For HBSP:
Brandon Hight
Global Sales and Business Solutions Director
Harvard Business School
Publishing
20 Guest Street, Suite 700
Brighton, Massachusetts 02135
United States

b. For DAV University

DAV University,
Jalandhar, India

DAV UNIVERSITY Dr. Sushma Arya Registrar JALANDHAR

Agreed to on behalf of:

HBSP

Brandon Hight

Global Sales and Business Solutions Director

Signature

Date: 4/26/19

DAV University

Signature

Date:

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SCHEDULE A

Materials

1. Unrestricted individual Harvard Business School printed Cases and Notes
2. Harvard Business Review reprints, including HBR Article Collections
3. All HBSP Newsletter reprints
4. HBS Press standalone book chapters*
5. HBSP Brief Cases
6. HBS Color Case items**
7. HBS Case Videos***
8. HBS Multimedia Cases***
9. Third party case collections and article collections distributed by HBSP

EXCLUSIONS:

1. HBS Restricted Case items
2. HBS Case Teaching Notes

**Book chapters that have not been digitized and provided to Institution via the delivery process specified in this agreement must be cleared through HBSP's Permissions Department.*

***Color case items must be reproduced in color only. Black and white copies of color cases are in violation of this agreement.*

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eLearning materials not listed here are governed by a separate ordering and delivery process and must be obtained by contacting HBSP Customer Service directly.

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SCHEDULE K

Programs Covered by Flat Annual Fee

Product usage in the programs listed below is covered under the flat fee for the duration of the contract term.

Degree/Diploma Programs

Name of Program	Number of Participants	Fee per students (US $)	Total Fee (US $)
MBA 1st Year	100	$30.00	$3,000.00
Total Fee for Contract term			$3,000.00

Invoicing Schedule for Flat Fee account:

May 15, 2019 $3,000.00

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SCHEDULE T

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1. HBS Cases:

   The credit line and copyright notice specified below shall appear at the bottom of the first page:

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2. *Harvard Business Review* reprints, *HBSP Newsletter* reprints, and *HBSP Brief Cases*:

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3. Harvard Business School Press standalone book chapters:

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SCHEDULE U

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3. You may use the name HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL CASES when referring to those cases.

4. You may use only logo files that we provide to you.

5. You may not register any trademark that contains the word HARVARD, any Harvard shield or logo, the initials HBS or HBSP or any other reference to Harvard, nor any words or marks similar to these.

6. If you have any questions or uncertainty as to these rules, contact us and we will advise you on proper compliance.

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Harvard Business Publishing was founded in 1994 with a mission to improve the practice of management in a changing world. As part of that mission, the HBP Higher Education group serves the finest learning institutions worldwide with a collection of more than 7500 case studies, journal articles, books, and eLearning programs, including online courses and simulations. Through its Educator's Web Site and regional teaching seminars, Harvard Business Publishing provides teachers and students with the tools to create courses and classrooms that foster transformative business education. For more information, please visit our website at www.hbsp.harvard.edu/educators.

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Publication of endorsements from HBSP customers and/or HBSP staff must be fact-checked with the source prior to publication. HBSP staff quotes must be attributed to the individual with their full name, job title, and HBSP included with the quote.

URLs

The URL for the Harvard Business Higher Education Web site is: www.hbsp.harvard.edu/educators

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Schedule W

Electronic Distribution

HBSP grants Institution the right to electronically deliver SingleClick links to its students with the following conditions:

Institution will ensure that electronic Materials are only available to students currently registered under this site license agreement and that these materails are only accessible through the Institution's password protected course environment, and cannot be accessed, emailed or distrubuted through any other method. Futhermore, Institution will ensure that these students have access only to Materials for courses in which they are enrolled.

Institution agrees to communicate HBSP's usage guidelines for Materials distributed electronically to its end users, and agrees to monitor end user behavior to ensure that usage guidelines are followed.

Institution shall take all reasonable precautions to protect HBSP Materials from unauthorized transmission, downloading, printing, or other unauthorized use.

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Outlook

Fwd: April 2020: Harvard Business Publishing Usage Reporting (DAV University)

From Academic Affairs <dean.academics@davuniversity.org>
Date Sun 2024-09-29 11:41 AM
To lDr. Ahmad Husain <ahmad.husain@outlook.com>

1 attachments (32 KB)
DAV ETD (Starter) Usage Jan thru March 2020.xls;

Regards,

Dean (Academics)
DAV University, Jalandhar

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Amandeep Kaur** <amandeep10077@davuniversity.org>
Date: Wed, 15 Apr 2020 at 11:49
Subject: Fwd: April 2020: Harvard Business Publishing Usage Reporting (DAV University)
To: <dean.academics@davuniversity.org>

Respected Sir.
Usage report is forward for your information.
Thanks
Regards
Amandeep kaur
---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: "globalsupport" <globalsupport@harvardbusiness.org>
Date: 6 Apr 2020 4:41 p.m.
Subject: April 2020: Harvard Business Publishing Usage Reporting (DAV University)
To: "amandeep10077@davuniversity.org" <amandeep10077@davuniversity.org>, "puneetdavuniversity@gmail.com" <puneetdavuniversity@gmail.com>
Cc: "Kathuria, Manik" <manik.kathuria@hbsp.harvard.edu>, "Pant, Taran" <taran.pant@harvardbusiness.org>, "Yadav, Radhika" <radhika.yadav@harvardbusiness.org>, "Hilpertshauser, Hans" <hans.hilpertshauser@harvardbusiness.org>

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Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

Dear Amandeep & Puneet,

Hope this mail finds you well.

Please find attached the HBP content usage report for your institute for the **period of January to March 2020.** We've included details of all the content for various programs in separate worksheets in the attached excel file.

You are requested to please verify the case usage in various programs and send us a confirmation by 20th April 2020.

Actions to be taken: Please review each worksheet in the attached file to confirm the usage for each of the following -

TYPE	DETAILS
HBS Usage	HBS Usage for usage in programs where you have paid flat license fees.
Outside Usage	Non – HBS Usage for programs under the contract/Open Enrolment Programs

Company Programs: Billable Company Programs	For usage in Company/MDP programs

Please direct any questions that you may have about this email to me or manik.kathuria@hbsp.harvard.edu or Hans Hilpertshauser at hans.hilpertshauser@harvardbusiness.org

Thank you for your continued support and cooperation under these challenging circumstances.

Best Regards,

Isha Mundkur

Sales Support Team

HARVARD BUSINESS PUBLISHING

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					on	Expected Student Count							Course End			Desc
															ent	
1.9.2020								Pachpore	sity.org	sity.org	S_ADMIN					
MBA/Inter national Business 1.9.2020	694669	M	DAV University	W16170	Economic s of Gold	75	DAV University	Mr. Pranjal Pachpore	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	ROLE_M ATERIAL S_ADMIN	09-01-2020	07-07-2020	ACTIVE	Ivey	
MBA/Inter national Business 1.9.2020	694669	M	DAV University	W17293	Tata Steel/Acq uisition of	75	DAV University	Mr. Pranjal Pachpore	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	ROLE_M ATERIAL S_ADMIN	09-01-2020	07-07-2020	ACTIVE	Ivey	
MBA/Inter national Business 1.9.2020	694669	M	DAV University	W18252	Competin g with Patanjali/ C	75	DAV University	Mr. Pranjal Pachpore	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	ROLE_M ATERIAL S_ADMIN	09-01-2020	07-07-2020	ACTIVE	Ivey	
MBA/Inter national Business 1.9.2020	694669	M	DAV University	W19045	BMW/Dec isions Under the Br	75	DAV University	Mr. Pranjal Pachpore	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	ROLE_M ATERIAL S_ADMIN	09-01-2020	07-07-2020	ACTIVE	Ivey	
MBA/Inter national Business 1.9.2020	694669	M	DAV University	W19179	Bajaj Auto Ltd/Argent ine P	75	DAV University	Mr. Pranjal Pachpore	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	amandee p10077@ davuniver sity.org	ROLE_M ATERIAL S_ADMIN	09-01-2020	07-07-2020	ACTIVE	Ivey	

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Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

AMITY UNIVERSITY
UTTAR PRADESH

AMITY INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Date: 23rd May 2022

To Whom It May Concern,

It is certified that Dr. Keshav Walia, Faculty member of Physics Department, DAV University Jalandhar Punjab, India is Collaborating with me on various complex research problems of Plasma Physics from 2016 to till date. We are working together on many complex research problems of Plasma Physics. We both are guiding 2 PhD students together.

Dr. Keshav Walia has made outstanding contributions to plasma physics. I wish that our collaboration can make an important contribution to plasma physics.

With regards

Dr. Deepak Tripathi
Assistant Professor
Department of Physics
Amity University, Sector-125, Noida

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Registrar
DAV University, Jalandhar

Amity University Campus, Sector – 125, Noida – 201 303. Gautam Buddha Nagar, U.P.(INDIA)
Tel.: +91(0)-120-4392884/4392466 **Fax**: +91(0)-120-2433234
E-mail admissions : admissions@amity.edu **Website**: www.amity.edu
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Tel.: 011-24339700 **Fax:** 011-24339100/24339200.

Laser second harmonic generation in a magnetoplasma assisted by an electrostatic wave

Yachna Tyagi,[1] Deepak Tripathi,[1,a)] and Keshav Walia[2]
[1]*Department of physics, AIAS, Amity University Noida, UP 201303, India*
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(Received 11 October 2016; accepted 20 March 2017; published online 5 April 2017)

A laser produced plasma, and an electrostatic wave, helps to generate a strong harmonic radiation. The electrostatic wave assists k matching and contributes to non-linear coupling. In the case of the Bernstein wave assisted second harmonic, the frequency of the second harmonic is shifted from the laser second harmonic by electron cyclotron frequency. The lower hybrid wave (LHW) assisted second harmonic has frequency slightly shifted from the laser second harmonic. The upper hybrid wave (UHW) assisted second harmonic has frequency shifted by an amount ω that lies between $\max(\omega_c, \omega_p)$ and ω_{UH}. At $a_0 = 0.1$ and $n_{\omega,\vec{k}}/n_0^0 = 0.1$, the normalized amplitude value the of electrostatic wave assisted second harmonic is quite high near the upper hybrid resonance. The effect of increasing ω_c/ω_p increases the max value of normalized amplitude. *Published by AIP Publishing.* [http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4979673]

I. INTRODUCTION

Laser second harmonic generation in plasmas provides valuable information about the linear mode conversion of a laser into a plasma wave or a self-generated magnetic field, and hence it is a subject of much interest. The efficiency of harmonic energy conversion, however, is low unless the mismatch in the wave number of the second harmonic 'k_2' and two-times the wave number of the laser 'k' is minimized. Applications of a density ripple[1,2] or a magnetic wiggler are among the schemes suggested for phase matching.[3,4] In most laser interactions with homogeneous plasmas, odd harmonics are generated.[5–8] However, second harmonics have been observed in the presence of density gradients,[9–14] and they have also been related to filamentation.[15,16]

Strong self-generated magnetic fields have been observed in laser-produced plasmas.[17,18] The existence of a self-generated magnetic field in a laser-produced plasma allows a variety of collective modes of space charge oscillations, e.g., Bernstein modes, lower hybrid modes, and upper hybrid modes. These modes may be driven parametrically unstable by the laser and may play an important role in laser energy absorption and heat transport. Tripathi and Sharma[19] have examined the three wave parametric decay instability of laser radiation into lower hybrid and upper hybrid modes, ion acoustic and upper hybrid modes, and fast ion and plasma waves, in a uniform magnetoplasma. Sharma[20] has studied the resonant decay instability of plasma waves into electron Bernstein waves.

Jha *et al.*[21] have reported that an intense laser pulse interacts with a homogeneous plasma embedded in a transverse magnetic field, with the transverse current density oscillating with frequency twice that of the laser field. Krushelnick *et al.*[22] have observed a second harmonic shifted by the plasma frequency, giving information about the stimulated Raman scattering. Parasher and Pandey[23] have proposed a scheme of efficiency enhancement of a second harmonic by introducing a density ripple into the interactive region.

In this paper, we examine the second harmonic generation of a laser in the presence of electrostatic waves. The physics of the process is as follows: A high intensity laser of frequency ω_0 and wave number $\vec{k}_0$ is moving into the plasma, in which a self-generated magnetic field B_s is present in the $\hat{z}$ direction. The laser exerts a $(2\omega_0, 2\vec{k}_0)$ ponderomotive force on electrons to induce an oscillatory velocity $v_{2\omega_0 2\vec{k}_0}$. This oscillatory velocity of electrons in the presence of the density variation of electrostatic waves produces a non-linear current density at $(2\omega_0 + \omega, 2\vec{k}_0 + \vec{k})$, which gives rise to the electrostatic wave frequency shifted radiation field.

In Section II, we analyze the linear response of the pump wave in a magnetized plasma in the presence of electrostatic waves. In Section III, we analyze the phase matching condition for the second harmonic. In Sec. IV, we study the resonant electrostatic wave frequency shifted second harmonic generation of a laser. In Sec. V, we discuss and summarize the results.

II. LINEAR RESPONSE TO THE PUMP

Consider a plasma of equilibrium electron density n_0^0 and electron temperature T_e immersed in a static magnetic field $B_s\hat{z}$. In the second harmonic generation in a plasma in the presence of the electrostatic waves, a pump electromagnetic wave interacts with an electrostatic wave. Consider the propagation of a high intensity laser of frequency ω_0 through the plasma along the $\hat{x}$ axis as an extraordinary mode, with

$$\vec{E}_0 = (\hat{y} - i\alpha\hat{x})A_0 e^{-i(\omega_0 t - k_0 x)} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{B}_0 = \frac{\vec{k}_0 \times \vec{E}_0}{\omega_0}, \quad (1)$$

where

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1070-664X/2017/24(4)/043104/7/$30.00

Published by AIP Publishing.

Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 186 (2019) 46–51

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

Original research article

Self-focusing of elliptical laser beam in cold quantum plasma

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ARTICLE INFO

PACS:
52.38.Hb
52.35.Mw
52.38.Dx

Keywords:
Elliptical laser beam
Cold quantum plasma
Plasma density
Classical relativistic plasma

ABSTRACT

In the present communication, self-focusing of elliptical beam in cold quantum plasma is investigated. WKB and paraxial theory approach are employed to set up second order differential equations for beam widths of semi major and semi minor axes of elliptical beam. Further, 4th order Runge-Kutta method is employed for solving these differential equations numerically. These beam width parameters are plotted with normalized distance for various parameters such as laser beam intensity, plasma density and beam radius. Results of present analysis are compared with the case of classical relativistic plasma.

1. Introduction

The self-focusing phenomenon was discovered by Askar'yan in 1962 [1]. Self-focusing phenomenon is attracting the interest of many researchers due to its several applications such as X-ray lasers, laser induced fusion, charged particle acceleration etc [2–9]. Significant contribution was given by Hora and Siegrist in relativistic self-focusing [10,11]. Many researchers have explored this phenomenon theoretically as well as experimentally in different media such as plasmas, clusters, liquids etc. Whenever interaction of lasers with plasma takes place, then various nonlinearities such as relativistic [12], thermal [13] and ponderomotive [14] are introduced. These nonlinearities results in variation in the medium's refractive index, which produces self-focusing of beam.

In laser-plasma interaction process, unique place is occupied by self-focusing, as it highly affects other nonlinear phenomena [15–27]. These days, the interaction of lasers with quantum plasmas is hot topic of research due to various applications of quantum plasma systems [28–32]. In case of quantum plasmas, the density of particles is very high and temperature is low. Researcher's interest in field of quantum plasmas is also due to their important applications in several other fields such as astrophysical environments, cosmological environments, quantum dots, nano technology and fusion science etc [33–38]. In case of quantum plasmas, statistical distribution used is Fermi dirac, whereas Maxwell Boltzman statistical distribution is used in classical plasmas. Moreover, wigner's formalism is used instead of vlasov equation in case of quantum plasmas [39]. In classical plasmas, we generally treat all particles as point like due to their small De-broglie wavelength. In case of quantum plasmas, De-broglie wavelength linked with particles is almost same as inter-particle distance [40]. In laser-plasma interaction process, most of research work is performed by researchers with cylindrical gaussian profiles [41–43]. Since beam produced by many laser systems have elliptical cross-section. So it is most important to study this realistic situation. So, present work's motivation is to investigate non-linear interaction of laser beam with quantum plasma.

In Section 2, second order differential equations governing the evolution of spot size of laser beam have been set up by making use of Wentzal-Kramers-Brillouin(WKB) and paraxial ray approximations. The computational results are shown in Section 3. Conclusion

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2019.04.081
Received 17 February 2019; Accepted 16 April 2019

Self-attested
Keshav

Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 195 (2019) 163166

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

Original research article

Stimulated Raman scattering of high power beam in thermal quantum plasma

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Gaussian beam
Self-focusing
Thermal quantum plasma
Electron plasma wave
Reflectivity

ABSTRACT

Stimulated Raman Scattering (SRS) of high power beam in thermal quantum plasma (TQP) is investigated in present communication. There is an interaction of pump beam with electron plasma wave (EPW), which results in generation of back-scattered beam. Due to intense laser beam, oscillatory velocity associated with electrons becomes equivalent to velocity of light on account of intense laser beam. This results in modification of background density profile of plasma in a direction normal to axis of pump beam. There is increase in effective mass of electrons on account of relativistic nonlinearity, which in turn affects the incident beam, EPW and scattered beam. 2nd order differential equations for the beam widths of input beam, EPW and scattered beam and also expression for back-reflectivity have been set up by using WKB and paraxial approximations. Effects of variation in laser parameters and plasma parameters on the beam widths of various beams involved and SRS back-reflectivity are analyzed. Observations made from the analysis show that SRS back reflectivity is greatly affected by self-focusing.

1. Introduction

The interaction of ultra intense laser beams with plasmas is hot topic of research for experimental as well as theoretical researchers due to its applicability to laser induced fusion, charged particle acceleration, ionospheric modification and new radiation sources [1–9]. In laser-plasma interaction process, crucial role is played by the various instabilities such as SRS, SBS, filamentation and self-focusing. These instabilities results in great reduction in laser-plasma coupling efficiency. Moreover, highly energetic electrons can get produced on account of these instabilities. The fusion fuel can be preheated by these electrons, and results in reduction in compression rate. Intensity distribution of beam also get modified on account of these instabilities. In fact, laser beam energy propagation over large distances through plasmas is mainly governed by SRS process. Since, most of applications relating with laser-matter interaction depend on amount of energy of laser beam transmitted through plasmas [10–15].So, SRS process becomes an important research field for theoretical as well as experimental researchers [16–21].

In Stimulated Raman scattering, there is decay of incident light wave in to scattered wave and electron plasma wave(EPW). Further, there is production of highly energetic electrons on account of EPW. The target core can be preheated by these electrons. Extent of wasted energy is depicted by scattered wave. Raman reflectivity is an important parameter to get information regarding extent of useful and wasted energy is laser-plasma interaction process. Most of research work on scattering instabilities had been done in past by making use of plane waves. However, self-focusing phenomenon becomes important when pump beam intensity is kept

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2019.163166
Received 9 May 2019; Accepted 28 July 2019

Self-attested
Keshav

Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 226 (2021) 165978

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

Original research article

Impact of self-focused high power beam on second harmonic generation in collisional plasmas

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Self-focusing
Non-uniform heating
Electron plasma wave
Second harmonic yield

ABSTRACT

In present communication, impact of self-focused high power beam on 2nd harmonic generation is explored in collisional plasmas. Non-uniform irradiance associated with Gaussian beam results in non-uniform heating of plasma electrons thereby causing focusing of main beam. There is production of strong density gradients in a direction perpendicular to input beam. The density gradients so created results in excitation of electron plasma wave (EPW) at input wave frequency. The main beam interacts with EPW leading to generation of second harmonics. With the help of WKB approximation and paraxial theory, 2nd order differential equation controlling the growth of main beam spot size is derived. Impact of laser and plasma parameters on focusing behavior of main beam and yield of second harmonics is explored through numerical simulations.

1. Introduction

Interaction of lasers having high power with plasmas is attracting the awareness of several theoretical and experimental research groups as a result of its direct relevancy to wide range of applications including laser induced fusion, acceleration of charged particles, X-ray lasers, generation of higher harmonics [1–8]. The propagation of intense lasers through plasmas up to long distances is highly preferable for success of these applications. Moreover, interaction of lasers with plasma medium results in emergence of several nonlinear phenomena including self-phase modulation, self-focusing, two plasmon decay [9–21]. In order to have complete awareness of interaction of lasers with plasma, analytical and numerical investigation of some of these nonlinear phenomena is highly advantageous. Among various nonlinear phenomena mentioned above, distinctive place is engaged by phenomenon of self-focusing. The phenomenon of self-focusing was discovered by Askaryan in 1962 [22]. This phenomenon is attracting the delight of numerous researchers as a result of its relation with several newly discovered processes. The phenomenon of self-focusing comes out due to nonlinear reaction of medium to intense field of EM beam. The dielectric properties associated with medium changes due to interaction with intense EM beam. In this way, medium begins acting like a convex lens. In case of collisional nonlinearity, there is ohmic heating of plasma electrons as a result of non-uniform intensity distribution of EM beam, thereby causing variation in dielectric properties of medium.

Most important nonlinear process in laser-plasma interaction is higher harmonics generation of EM radiations. Researchers are actively involved in investigating harmonic generation, since laser beam transit across plasmas is completely governed by this phenomenon. The generation of harmonics helps in getting details of important parameters connected with plasmas such as electrical

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2020.165978
Received 5 November 2020; Accepted 5 November 2020
Available online 10 November 2020

Self-attested
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Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 244 (2021) 167601

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

ELSEVIER

Original research article

Effect of pulse enhancement on beat wave THz generation in a ripple density magnetized plasma

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ABSTRACT

Generation of terahertz pulse by the method of nonlinear mixing of two lasers in a plasma which is magnetized and have ripple density is studied permitting the effect of pulse enhancement. Due to nonlinear ponderomotive force, coupling of electron flow with density ripples occurs which leads to production of nonlinear current. Terahertz radiation are resonantly driven by this nonlinear current at beat frequency. Since here magnetic field is transverse to propagation of laser so we have transverse component of current density, while density ripples are responsible for phase matching. Thus, enhancement of pulse occurs due to the mismatch in group velocity of laser pulses and terahertz radiation, which further results in saturation of amplitude of terahertz waves.

1. Introduction

Terahertz range in spectrum of EM waves has been widely used in many fields. These waves are electromagnetic waves with its frequency lying between the range 0.1 terahertz to 10 terahertz and have tremendous applications in various fields on the basis of its properties. In such a short time these waves have also invaded this new field of application, i.e., advanced imaging methods [1–8]. Over these years, a lot of research work is also going on to enhance the methods to modulate and generate these radiations. Mostly, the sources of these radiations are accelerator based [9–17]. Such type of accelerator-based sources produces THz waves by making use of short electron bunches which are ultra-relativistic through various methods, i.e., coherent synchrotron radiation [18] or undulator radiation [19] or free electron laser [20]. Presently, there are many methods to generate terahertz radiations, but the most preferred one is the method in which femtosecond laser pulses undergo optical rectification. More exploration is going on with optical rectification with various nonlinear materials. Up to now, we are able to get the terahertz pulses with a bandwidth of frequency ranging from 0.1 THz to 3 THz and with energy approximately equal to 10 micro joules. Sheng et al. [21] investigated the generation of terahertz waves through linear mode conversion of wave in plasma driven by laser wake field, where plasma either has transverse magnetic field or density gradient. In this method, very intense extraordinary mode laser pulses propagate via magnetized plasma. Here, the external magnetic field applied is static and its direction is at right angle with that of propagation of laser as well as its polarization. Further, an EM wave lying in the frequency range of terahertz wave is generated. While generation of THz radiation via intense interaction of short pulse laser and plasma, we encounter a major issue of phase matching. If the frequencies of two laser pulses are ω_1 and ω_2, then sum of their wave vectors is given by $(\omega_1 + \omega_2)/c$; the wave vector of the terahertz wave generated by beating of lasers is given by $((\omega_1 + \omega_2)^2 - \omega_p^2)^{1/2}/c$, where the plasma frequency is represented by ω_p. This phase matching of the resultant wave

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2021.167601
Received 9 June 2021; Accepted 5 July 2021
Available online 8 July 2021

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01-05-2024

To Whom IT May Concern

It is certified that Dr. Keshav Walia, Faculty member of Physics Department, DAV University Jalandhar is Collaborating with me on various research problems of Plasma Physics from 2013 to till date. We are working together on many research problems of Plasma Physics.

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J Fusion Energ (2014) 33:83–87
DOI 10.1007/s10894-013-9644-7

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Effect of Self-focusing of Gaussian Laser Beam on Second Harmonic Generation in Relativistic Plasma

Keshav Walia · Arvinder Singh

Published online: 7 November 2013

Abstract In the present paper, effect of self-focusing of gaussian laser beam on second harmonic generation in relativistic plasma is investigated. An expression for density perturbation associated with plasma wave has been derived, which acts as a source for second harmonic generation. Moment theory approach has been used to set up wave equation for the laser beam. Effect of the intensity of the laser beam and plasma density on the harmonic yield is studied in detail. It is predicted from the analysis that harmonic yield increases due to increase in the plasma density and intensity of the laser beam.

Keywords Self-focusing · Relativistic plasma · Plasma wave · Second harmonic generation

Introduction

An efficient coupling of a high power laser beam with plasma is a topic of current research in many areas such as laser induced fusion and charged particle acceleration [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Due to availability of lasers capable of delivering high power(10^{18} – 10^{21} W/cm^2), its interaction with plasma becomes a most interesting and important nonlinear problem. At such intensities, the response of plasma free electrons is fully relativistic and highly non-linear. In the laser plasma coupling process, when a high power laser beam interacts with the plasma, various parametric instabilities such as self-focusing, filamentation, harmonic generation, SRS, SBS, etc. take place. Due to this, the energy of high power laser beam is not efficiently coupled with plasma [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. Therefore, the study of these non-linear phenomenon at high power laser flux is being studied theoretically and experimentally.

Relativistic self-focusing is caused by the relativistic increase in mass of electrons, whenever they are traveling at speed approaching the speed of light, which modifies the effective dielectric constant of plasma and hence affects the self-focusing of beam. Relativistic self-focusing of the laser beams has been studied in detail both theoretically as well as experimentally [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]. Generation of harmonic radiation is an important subject of laser plasma interaction and attracts great attention due to its wide range of applications. Harmonic generation in intense laser plasma interaction has been studied extensively both experimentally and theoretically [16, 17, 18, 19, 20]. Most of the theories of harmonic generation are based on the assumption of a uniform laser beam. This is almost contrary to experimental situations, where laser beams of finite size, having non-uniform intensity distribution along their wavefront are used. Such beams may modify the background plasma density distribution and suffer strong self-focusing. Also, for a given power of beam, the average of square of electric vector in the wavefront is found to much higher for non-uniform irradiance distribution than that for uniform irradiance distribution; so, the magnitude of the generated harmonics is higher in the case of non-uniform irradiance. This provides a strong motivation for the study of the second harmonic yield by taking self-focusing in to account.

The propagation of intense laser beams in underdense plasmas excite plasma wave which in turn interacts with

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Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 225 (2021) 165745

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

Original research article

Second harmonic generation of laser beam in quantum plasma under collective influence of relativistic-ponderomotive nonlinearities

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Self-focusing
RP force
Second harmonic yield
Electron plasma wave
Quantum effects

PACS:
52.38.Hb
52.35.Mw
52.38.Dx

ABSTRACT

Second harmonic generation (SHG) of laser beam in quantum plasma under collective influence of relativistic-ponderomotive nonlinearities is explored. Combined influence of relativistic-ponderomotive forces (RP force) causes variation in mass of electrons and background density of electrons thereby producing self-focusing of input beam. Well known paraxial theory is utilized for deriving basic self-focusing equation of input beam. There is creation of density gradients inside plasma under influence of RP force, which results in generation of high frequency electron plasma wave (EPW). Nonlinear coupling between input beam and EPW produces SHG. Numerical simulations are executed in order to have understanding of impact of laser and plasma parameters on beam width of input beam and yield of SHG. Impact of inclusion of ponderomotive nonlinearity and quantum effects on beam width of input beam and yield of SHG is also explored.

1. Introduction

Laser-plasma coupling is immense research topic amongst various research groups worldwide as a result of its significance in various applications including inertial confinement fusion(ICF), super-continuum generation, X-ray lasers, acceleration of charged particles [1–8]. Exploration of laser-plasma interaction physics at intensities exceeding $10^{19} W/cm^2$ has been made possible by advancement in chirped pulse amplification technique (CPA). The behavior of plasma electrons becomes highly nonlinear and completely relativistic at such limit. Nonlinear laser-plasma interaction results in creation of various parametric instabilities including scattering instabilities, self-focusing, two plasmon decay, harmonic generation [9–21]. Therefore, for in-depth knowledge of physics of laser-plasma interaction, investigation of some of these instabilities are desirable.

Self-focusing phenomenon was reported for the first time by Askaryan in 1962[22]. This phenomenon is gaining interest amongst several research groups worldwide on account of its connection with many other nonlinear phenomena. Self-focusing phenomenon arises as a result of nonlinear response of material medium, whenever medium is subjected to electromagnetic (EM) beam. These phenomenon further results in change in dielectric properties linked with the medium. In collisionless plasma, ponderomotive force causes displacement of electrons to off-axial region thereby causing redistribution of carriers. In laser produced plasmas, the phenomenon of harmonic generation is an important nonlinear process. Due to harmonic generation, there is a strong influence on

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2020.165745
Received 4 July 2020; Accepted 30 September 2020
Available online 9 October 2020

Self-attested
Keshav

Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 244 (2021) 167608

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Optik

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

Original research article

Second harmonic generation of intense Laguerre-Gaussian beam in relativistic plasma having an exponential density transition

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Self-focusing
Laguerre-Gaussian beam
Electron plasma wave
Second harmonic generation
Density ramp/transition

ABSTRACT

The present communication explores the second harmonic generation (SHG) of intense Laguerre-Gaussian beam (L-G beam) in relativistic plasma having an exponential density transition. The carrier redistribution is observed on account of relativistic nonlinearity in presence of intense L-G beam. This results in establishment of transverse intensity gradients thereby generating electron plasma wave (EPW) at the frequency of pump wave. Further, there is an interaction of pump beam with EPW resulting in production of second harmonics. The approach of method of moments is utilized for deriving 2nd order differential equation for beam waist of beam and yield of SHG. It is predicted from the results that a vital role is played by exponential density ramp and different L-G beam modes in enhancing focusing ability of beam and yield of SHG.

1. Introduction

The laser-plasma interaction is a vast research topic amongst theoretical/experimental research groups due to their relevance in large applications such as inertial confinement fusion (ICF), medical imaging, X-ray lasers, particle acceleration etc. [1–8]. Innumerable phenomena including self-focusing, filamentation, scattering instabilities and many more are originated as a result of interaction of intense lasers with plasma medium [9–21]. In ICF, the relativistic effects are induced by intense lasers with intensity range $10^{18} - 10^{20}$ W/cm^2. At such range, laser-plasma interaction causes quiver speed of electrons equivalent to light's speed thereby causing variation in plasma dielectric properties. The plasma medium simply behaves as convex lens thereby leading to focusing of beam.

The harmonic generation plays a vital role in laser-plasma interaction. In fact, there is a vigorous impact on transition of laser through plasma medium due to harmonic generation. The power of beam gets penetrated through overdense region on account of generation of harmonics. One can easily gather information regarding various parameters such as electrical conductivity, opacity, expansion velocity etc. through harmonic generation [22–24]. Since pulse duration for harmonic radiations is very small, so they play crucial role in ultrafast spectroscopy [25–29]. SHG has large applications in second harmonic imaging microscopy due to productivity of low wavelength radiation. The production of harmonics in plasmas can be done through several ways including EPW excitation, resonant absorption and photon acceleration [30–34]. However, the most well known method of generating harmonics is through EPW excitation. In this method, there is an excitation of EPW at main beam frequency which in turn interacts with main beam thereby producing second harmonics. SHG phenomenon has already been explored by several theoretical/experimental research groups

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2021.167608
Received 28 June 2021; Accepted 6 July 2021
Available online 9 July 2021
0030-4026/

Self-attested
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Optik - International Journal for Light and Electron Optics 245 (2021) 167627

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijleo

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Second harmonic generation of Cosh-Gaussian beam in unmagnetized plasmas: Effect of relativistic-ponderomotive force

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Second harmonic generation
Cosh-Gaussian beam
Pump beam
Electron plasma wave
Density fluctuations

ABSTRACT

Second harmonic generation (SHG) of Cosh-Gaussian beam in unmagnetized plasma is investigated in present communication. The relativistic-ponderomotive force (RP force) is jointly taken in present investigation. The combined action of RP force produces electron redistribution thereby producing density fluctuations in plasma in transverse direction. Electron plasma wave (EPW) is generated at pump beam's frequency on account of these density fluctuations. The pump beam couples with EPW resulting in generation of 2nd harmonics. The nonlinear differential equation associated with pump beam and second harmonic yields (SHY) are obtained by employing WKB and paraxial theory approximations. The overall impact of established laser plasma parameters and RP force on pump beam's focusing ability and SHY is also explored.

1. Introduction

The researchers have given significant attentiveness to ultra-intense laser plasma interaction due to their connection with diverse applications including laser driven fusion, super continuum generation and plasma based accelerators [1–8]. In order to accomplish success in above mentioned applications, much deeper beam transition through plasmas is extremely preferable. The beam transition through plasmas causes origination to abundant nonlinear phenomena including scattering instabilities, Compton scattering, higher harmonic generation and self-focusing [9–21]. Much attentiveness is given by researchers to self-focusing phenomena due to its direct connectivity with abundant applications including charged species acceleration, X-ray lasers and laser driven fusion. Several other phenomena are directly influenced on account of self-focusing. Self-focusing causes change in plasma dielectric function. The beam's lateral dimensions get reduced on account of self-focusing. Main causes behind self-focusing are either ponderomotive force or increase in relativistic electron mass [22–25].

Higher harmonic generation (HHG) occupies a distinctive place in laser produced plasmas. The extensive research work has already been carried out on HHG by leading theoretical/experimental research groups due to its connection with innumerable applications [26–37]. HHG in laser produced plasmas can be produced through several ways including producing transverse density gradients, photon acceleration, and electron plasma wave (EPW) excitation [38–42]. However, EPW excitation is commonly used technique for SHG. In this technique, EPW is excited at main beam frequency. There is further coupling of main beam with EPW to give SHG. In fact, the beam transition through plasmas is significantly affected by SHG. There is transit of beam power in overdense portion thereby giving useful information on parameters including local electron concentration, density gradients and expansion velocity [43,44]. SHG

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2021.167627
Received 8 July 2021; Accepted 12 July 2021
Available online 18 July 2021
0030-4026/

Physics of Plasmas ARTICLE scitation.org/journal/php

Laguerre–Gaussian laser beam guiding and its second harmonics in plasma having density ramp

Cite as: Phys. Plasmas **29**, 092107 (2022); doi: 10.1063/5.0103924
Submitted: 17 June 2022 · Accepted: 28 August 2022 ·
Published Online: 26 September 2022

View Online Export Citation CrossMark

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the optical guiding of a laser beam in plasma by using a preformed plasma channel. The density ramp in plasma density due to the plasma pressure has also been considered. The effect of ponderomotive force has been taken into account which originates due to the intensity gradient present in the laser beam. This force produces a plasma gradient by expelling plasma electrons from a high-field to a low-field region, providing heavy ions remain immobile. Plasma oscillations result from a gradient in plasma density that excites an electron plasma wave. The equation governing the plasma wave excitation has been found by using linear perturbation theory. An in-phase mixing of an incident laser beam with this plasma wave generates its second harmonics. Laguerre–Gaussian laser profile has been used for harmonic production. Moment theory has been used to obtain a differential equation for beam waist, which has been solved numerically by Runge–Kutta's fourth-order method. The effect of different modes of Laguerre–Gaussian profile, beam intensity, plasma density, channel depth, and slope of density ramp has been explored.

I. INTRODUCTION

An interest in the study of a laser beam traveling through a non-linear medium is increasing day by day with the invention of ultraintense lasers. The laser peak powers achieved from kilowatt to terawatt and time duration of femtoseconds in laser pulses have also been obtained with the help of chirped pulse amplification (CPA).[1,2] The propagation of such lasers in the plasma medium leads to several interesting phenomena such as self-focusing, filamentation, two-plasmon decay, plasma acceleration, and terahertz generation. These phenomena are useful in a wide range of applications such as harmonic generation,[3,4] plasma-based particle accelerators,[5,6] inertial confinement fusion,[7–9] and many more. Most of these applications require the propagation of laser into plasma medium over long distances. However, because of the diffracting nature of laser with increasing distance, the laser beam starts diffracting and can only travel up to several Rayleigh distance (R_H) in plasma. Because of such diffraction, the laser will not be able to transfer its energy effectually to the whole plasma. Many scientific studies have been made earlier to overcome the defocusing of laser in a plasma medium. Out of optical guiding is an effective tool to guide the laser beam in the plasma medium. In this, a preformed channeled plasma has been used to guide the laser beam in plasma medium. In addition to that, some self-acting phenomena such as self-focusing[10] and self-trapping have also been studied to guide the laser in plasma to travel up to many Rayleigh lengths. Plasma channeling is used more than conventional optical fibers because a breakdown occurs for high intensities in optical fibers. To make the theoretical calculations much fine and more trustworthy, non-uniform plasma has been taken with some transitions in the density as it is expelled from inside to outside with plasma pressure. From the literature it has been observed that some of the authors have used different kinds of density transitions such as exponential density transition,[11] tangential density transition,[12–14] sinusoidal density transition,[15] etc. Durfee and Milchberg[16] used a two-pulse technique in their experiment and guided laser (intensities $10^3 - 10^{14}\,\mathrm{W/cm^2}$) over a distance of more than $20R_H$. Ehrlich[17]

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Commun. Theor. Phys. **74** (2022) 105502 (9pp) https://doi.org/10.1088/1572-9494/ac846e

Second harmonic generation of high power Cosh-Gaussian beam in cold collisionless plasma

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Received 25 May 2022, revised 25 July 2022
Accepted for publication 27 July 2022
Published 26 September 2022

CrossMark

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the second harmonic generation (SHG) of a high power Cosh-Gaussian beam in cold collisionless plasma. The ponderomotive force causes carrier redistribution from high field to low field region in presence of a Cosh-Gaussian beam thereby producing density gradients in the transverse direction. The density gradients so produced the results in electron plasma wave (EPW) generation at the frequency of the input beam. The EPW interacts with the input beam resulting in the production of 2nd harmonics. WKB and paraxial approximations are employed for obtaining the 2nd order differential equation describing the behavior of the beam's spot size against normalized distance. The impact of well-established laser-plasma parameters on the behavior of the beam's spot size and SHG yield are also analyzed. The focusing behavior of the beam and SHG yield is enhanced with an increase in the density of plasma, the radius of the beam and the decentred parameter, and with a decrease in the intensity of the beam. The results of the current problem are really helpful for complete information of laser-plasma interaction physics.

Keywords: second harmonic generation, cold collisionless plasma, ponderomotive force, electron plasma wave, Cosh-Gaussian beam

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)

1. Introduction

Several theoretical and experimental research groups are interested in exploring laser-plasma interaction physics as a result of its connection with a variety of applications including laser-driven fusion, plasma-based accelerators and higher harmonic generation [1–8]. One can achieve success in the above-mentioned applications through much deeper transition of laser beam inside plasma and acquiring minimum spot size so that maximum energy from the laser beam to the system could be transferred. Several nonlinear phenomena such as harmonic generation, scattering instabilities, self-focusing etc are produced on intense laser interaction with plasma [9–21]. Researchers are exploring these instabilities theoretically as well as experimentally for detailed information of intense laser interaction with plasma [22–27]. Amongst these nonlinear phenomena, the phenomenon of self-focusing occupies a distinctive place. This phenomenon was first time discovered by Askaryan in 1962 [28]. The self-focusing phenomenon is receiving major attention of many researchers on account of its direct relevance to other nonlinear phenomena. This phenomenon arises on account of a change in the plasma's overall dielectric function. The overall plasma's dielectric function can change as a result of three main mechanisms namely relativistic effects, collisions and ponderomotive force.

The most important research area in the laser-plasma interaction process is the production of harmonics. In fact, plasma is the most promising medium for the production of harmonics. It results in the conversion of the laser beam fundamental frequency into several harmonics. Harmonic

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April 25, 2024

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that Dr. Ahmad Husain, Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry at DAV University, Jalandhar, has been collaborating with me in the area of coordination Chemistry since 2017 until the present date. Together, we have been actively working on numerous complex research problems in the field of coordination Chemistry.

Girijesh Kumar

(Dr. Girijesh Kumar)

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Cite this: *CrystEngComm*, 2021, **23**, 7855

A tryptophan-based copper(II) coordination polymer: catalytic activity towards Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reactions†

Ahmad Husain, *[a] Pooja Rani,[b] Kuldeep Kaur Nar,[a] Amit Pratap Singh, [c] Rakesh Kumar,[d] K. K. Bhasin[b] and Girijesh Kumar *[b]

Herein, we report the synthesis and crystal structure determination of a new Cu(II) coordination polymer (CP) with the formula $[Cu(L\text{-}tryp)(azpy)_{1/2}(H_2O)(NO_3)]_\infty$ (**CP1**), which exhibits an unusual tryptophan coordination mode with copper(II) *via* carboxylate monodentate binding as well as chelation *via* N_{amino} and $O_{carbonyl}$ groups. **CP1** was prepared using the ligand L-tryptophan (L-tryp) and the co-ligand 4,4′-azopyridine (azpy), adapting the mixed-ligand approach and a solvothermal protocol. Single crystal X-ray structural analysis revealed that in **CP1**, Cu(II) sites show a distorted octahedral geometry, wherein the ligand L-tryp is coordinated through the carboxylate and amine groups, whereas the co-ligand azpy is coordinated to Cu(II) ions through the $N_{pyridyl}$ atom and thus maintains a distorted octahedral geometry around the Cu(II) ions. FT-IR and EPR spectra were also recorded to corroborate the structural analysis. Finally, **CP1** was employed as a heterogeneous catalyst for the Suzuki cross-coupling reaction and afforded ~98% yield under normal reaction conditions.

Received 23rd September 2021,
Accepted 18th October 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ce01282g

rsc.li/crystengcomm

Introduction

The design and synthesis of amino acid-based coordination polymers (CPs) is undertaken by inorganic chemists because of the structural diversity of these polymers and their variety of applications in the areas of catalysis,[1–4] gas sorption and separation,[5–8] sensing,[9–13] drug delivery, proton conductivity,[14,15] magnetism,[16–18] *etc.*[19,20] Amino acids are known to form a five-membered ring with metal ions through *N,O*-chelation that arises from the amine and carboxylate moieties.[21–23] Thus, the structural design can be rationalized by selecting metal ions and organic tethers to obtain desired one-, two- and three-dimensional CPs.[24,25] In addition, the careful choice of the organic co-ligand plays an important role in directing the topology and dimensionality of the resulting CPs.[24–26] Besides, amino acids are well known for their non-classical interactions, such as hydrogen bonds, π–π stacking of aromatic rings, cation–π interactions, and charge transfer, which play crucial roles in the determination of resultant structures and their functions.[27] In this regard, tryptophan (tryp), an α-amino acid having one amino group, one indolic group and one carboxylic group, is a versatile ligand in coordination chemistry due to the electron donor capability of its amino acid groups, whereas the presence of N-heterocyclic moieties reinforces the non-classical interactions, thus providing another advantage over other contemporary classical ligands.[28] On the other hand, the employment of co-ligand [4,4′-azopyridine (azpy)] along with the tryp ligand can be useful to extend supramolecular architectures and tune the metal ion coordination geometry.[29–31] Further, the utilization of transition metal-based complexes as a catalyst for organic transformation reactions has been widely explored.[32–35] In addition, reports are available wherein metal–(amino acid) complexes (metal = Pd and Ni) have been used as catalysts for organic transformation reactions, particularly the Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling reaction.[36] However, Cu(II)–amino acid complexes have drawn less attention from the scientific community towards their utilization as catalysts for the abovementioned catalytic transformation,[37,38] although the weak interactions and stacking behaviour of Cu(II)–amino acid complexes in aqueous medium play significant roles and

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Reference: NITJ/ITEP/2024/246
Date: 25/4/2024

To whom it may concern

It is certified that Dr. Sapna Sethi, Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry at DAV University, Jalandhar has been engaged in collaborative research with undersigned since 2018. We are collaborating together on various research problems of smart polymeric materials. I express my gratitude for Dr. Sethi's unwavering commitment to our shared pursuit of Scientific Knowledge and Innovation.

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J. Chem. Sci. (2020)132:15
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12039-019-1700-z

REGULAR ARTICLE

A hydrogel based on dialdehyde carboxymethyl cellulose–gelatin and its utilization as a bio adsorbent

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MS received 10 May 2019; revised 23 August 2019; accepted 30 August 2019

Abstract. In the present study, the dialdehyde carboxymethyl cellulose (DCMC) was cross-linked covalently to gelatin *via* the Schiff base reaction to form a three-dimensional hydrogel (DCMC-cl-G). The crosslinking degree of DCMC and gelatin was estimated to be 50.31 ± 2.65. The maximum swelling capacity of the hydrogel in aqueous medium was around 74 g/g at pH 10.0 and 37 °C with equilibrium swelling attained in three hours and the compressive strength of the hydrogel was found to be 55 ± 0.76 kPa at 60% strain. The biodegradation studies confirmed 82.67% degradation of the hydrogel sample within a period of twelve weeks. Further, the hydrogel was evaluated as a bio adsorbent for the removal of hazardous dyes, namely Rhodamine B (RhB) and Methyl Violet (MV) from water due to its decent swelling capacity and good mechanical strength. The maximum percentage of RhB and MV removed from the respective dye solutions using DCMC-cl-G hydrogel was 96.5% and 90% at pH 6.0, respectively. Both dyes followed Langmuir adsorption isotherm, which considers monolayer adsorption of adsorbate over adsorbent, with a pseudo-second-order kinetic model.

Keywords. Eco-friendly; biodegradation; cross-linked; dye removal; natural polysaccharides.

1. Introduction

Water pollution by various industrial effluents such as dyes, heavy metal ions, and other organic contaminants such as pesticides, drugs, etc., has increased leaving an intimidating remark on the environment.[1] Out of these effluents, the waste from the dye industry contributes enormously to the water quality and thus makes it unfit for drinking. The world is suffering from severe scarcity of water and thus protecting drinking water is the need of the hour. Therefore, the scientific and general community should contribute immensely to protecting it. There are many techniques such as membrane filtration, coagulation, ozone treatment, photocatalytic degradation, ion exchange, biological treatment, etc., which are employed to remove dyes from wastewater. Out of all these methods, adsorption is an easy, practical, and cost-effective method.[2] Thus the synthesis of materials with high adsorbing quality is essential to efficiently adsorb dyes from water.

Hydrogels are hydrophilic in nature with three-dimensional structures which can retain water in it, showing its good absorbing capacity. Polymeric hydrogels of natural polysaccharides, such as starch, gelatin, chitosan, sodium alginate, gums, polypeptides, agar, etc., and carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) have been receiving considerable attention due to their promising wide range of applications in the fields of biomedical, pharmacy, nanotechnology, electrochemical capacitor, water and soil treatment, etc.[3] Many hazardous dyes, namely, Rhodamine B (RhB), Methyl orange (MO), and Methyl violet (MV), are released

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Electronic supplementary material: The online version of this article (https://doi.org/10.1007/s12039-019-1700-z) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

Published online: 20 December 2019

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To Whom IT May Concern

It is certified that Dr. Rekha Gaba, Faculty member of Department of Chemistry, DAV University Jalandhar is Collaborating with me on various research problems related to solution chemistry, thermodynamics and green chemistry from 2013 to till date.

A.Pal
(A.Pal)

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Journal of Molecular Liquids 322 (2021) 114971

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Molecular Liquids

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/molliq

Molecular interactions of l-glutamic acid and l-aspartic acid in aqueous solutions 1-heptyl-3-methyl imidazolium tetrafluoroborate [C_7mim][BF_4] at different temperatures

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 21 August 2020
Received in revised form 13 November 2020
Accepted 4 December 2020
Available online 10 December 2020

Keywords:
1-heptyl-3-methyl imidazolium tetrafluoroborate ([C_7mim][BF_4])
Apparent molar volume
Apparent molar isentropic compression
Ionic liquid

ABSTRACT

To study the molecular interactions between the ternary mixtures containing 1-heptyl-3-methyl imidazolium tetrafluoroborate [C_7mim][BF_4] as a common solvent with l-glutamic acid and l-aspartic acid respectively, densities and speed of sound have been measured at three different temperatures viz. $T = 288.15$ K, 298.15 K and 308.15 K under 0.1 MPa Pressure. The density and speed of sound data have been further utilized to calculate apparent molar volume and apparent molar isentropic compression. From the apparent molar volume and apparent molar isentropic compression, both properties at infinite dilution i.e. V_ϕ^0 and $K_{\phi,S}^0$ have also been computed. To draw the conclusion from the volumetric and acoustic data, limiting apparent molar expansion E_ϕ^0, as well as hydration numbers, n_H have been studied. It is quite worthwhile to study all of these derived or calculated parameters to perceive the solvation behavior, mixing aspects and various types of interactions born in the ternary solutions of (amino acid + [C_7mim][BF_4] + water) due to change in structure.

1. Introduction

One of the crucial component of all the living systems is protein. The most prominent structural feature of all the proteins is that they are long chains of amino acid residues joined together through peptide bonds. Proteins perform divergent biological functions of life ranging from DNA replication, catalysis, formation of cell skeletal system, homeostasis, transport of oxygen, cell signaling, regulation of gene expression, transcription as well as storage function [1–3]. The interactions of water with the functional groups of proteins play important factor in determining the conformational stability of proteins. The study of the solvent effect on the properties of model compounds such as amino acid is quite helpful in understanding water-protein interactions in solutions. Moreover, physico-chemical and thermodynamic investigations of ionic liquid with amino acid is of much significance in order to understand the nature and the extent of the patterns of interaction in solutions and their variations with temperature and composition. So, with view of biological importance of amino acids and proteins, we have tried to generate a novel study on liquid mixtures with non-essential amino acids. Two non-essential acidic-polar amino acids viz. l-glutamic acid and l-aspartic acid containing a carboxylic acid side are utilized in the present work. Both of the chosen amino acids can release a proton and acquire a negative charge at the pH of body fluids due to presence of an additional carboxyl group. In the body glutamic acid turns into glutamate. Glutamate is produced by retinal ganglion cells [4]. Glutamate as an excitatory neurotransmitter in central nerves system, is a leading intercessor of sensory information, motor coordination, cognitive functions and emotions, including memory formation and memory retrieval [5]. Glutamic acid is also vital oxidative fuel for the intestine and immune cells [6,7]. Aspartic acid is chiral and exists in two enantiomeric forms, l-asparate and d-asparate. L-asparate is proteinogenic and multifunctional amino acid like glutamate. Beyond biological importance, l-aspartic acid is also used as an effective crystal modifier for preparation of short columnar hemihydrates [8] and as an electrochemical micro sensor for simultaneous detection of copper and lead [9].

The other component chosen for study is 1-heptyl-3-methyl imidazolium tetrafluoraborate [C_7mim][BF_4] which is an ionic liquid. We can observe an explosion of curiosity in ionic liquids since last decades. These thermally stable molten salts have gained so much attention due to their wide applicability like bio-catalytic activity, enzymatic activity, geometric and in structural features of protein molecules [10–15]. We can also find a lot of research papers published on utility of room temperature ionic liquids [16–23]. Like amino acids, thermodynamic and physico-chemical properties of ionic liquids in solutions are

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2020.114971
0167-7322/

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To Whom IT May Concern

It is certified that Dr. Praveen Guleria, Faculty member of Biotechnology Department, DAV University Jalandhar is Collaborating with me on various research problems of nano-biotechnology from 2018 to till date. We are working together on many research problems of Nanobiotechnology.

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BIOENGINEERED
2023, VOL. 14, NO. 1, 2260919
https://doi.org/10.1080/21655979.2023.2260919

Nanotechnology-assisted treatment of pharmaceuticals contaminated water

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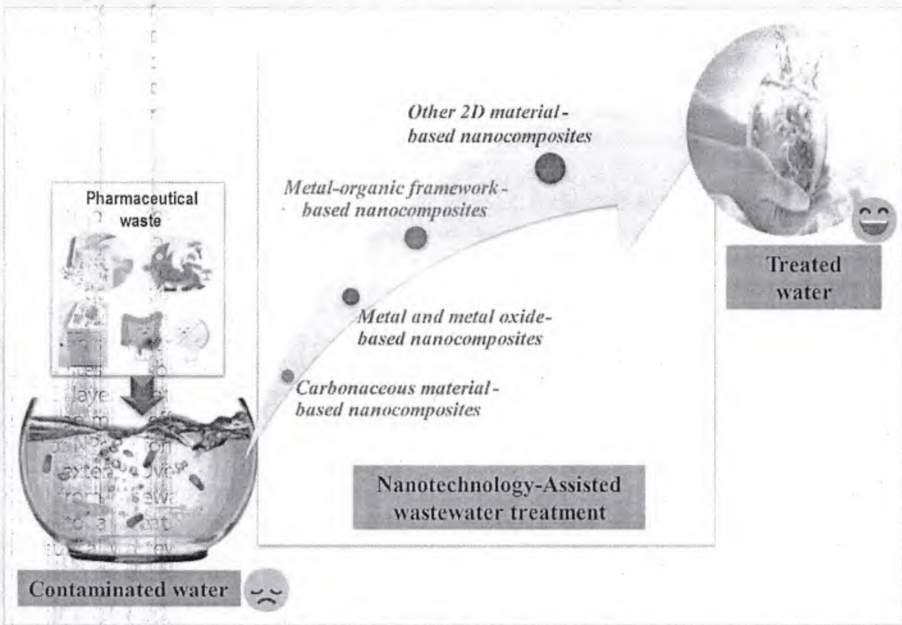
ABSTRACT

The presence of pharmaceutical compounds in wastewater due to an increase in industrialization and urbanization is a serious health concern. The demand for diverse types of pharmaceutical compounds is expected to grow as there is continuous improvement in the global human health standards. Discharge of domestic pharmaceutical personal care products and hospital waste has aggravated the burden on wastewater management. Further, the pharmaceutical water is toxic not only to the aquatic organism but also to terrestrial animals coming in contact directly or indirectly. The pharmaceutical wastes can be removed by adsorption and/or degradation approach. Nanoparticles (NPs), such as 2D layers materials, metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), and carbonaceous nanomaterials are proven to be more efficient for adsorption and/or degradation of pharmaceutical waste. In addition, inclusion of NPs to form various composites leads to improvement in the waste treatment efficacy to a greater extent. Overall, carbonaceous nanocomposites have advantage in the form of being produced from renewable resources and the nanocomposite material is biodegradable either completely or to a great extent. A comprehensive literature survey on the recent advancement of pharmaceutical wastewater is the focus of the present article.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 15 March 2023
Revised 24 August 2023
Accepted 13 September 2023

KEYWORDS
Pharmaceuticals; wastewater treatment; functionalized nanocomposites; adsorption; photocatalysis; metal organic frameworks (MOF)



Graphical representation showing water contamination and its treatment by nanotechnology assisted approach to obtain treated water.

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