

Effect of Indium Incorporation on The Physical Behavior of ZnS Nanoparticles

Anu Dhupar, Vandana Sharma, Anurag Gaur, J. K. Sharma, Suresh Kumar



Abstract: *In-doped ZnS nanoparticles are synthesized via chemical co-precipitation method using different precursor solutions of zinc acetate (source of Zn^{2+} ions), sodium sulphide (source of S^{2-} ions), indium sulphate (source of dopant In^{3+} ions), ammonium hydroxide (works as a complexing agent) and EDTA (as a capping agent). The effect of different concentrations of Indium (0%, 1%, 3%, and 5%) on the structure, morphology, and elemental composition properties of nanoparticles have been studied using different characterization techniques. XRD study shows the formation of cubic structure in the synthesized nanoparticles. The average size of nanoparticles calculated using Debye - Scherrer's equation is in the range of 5.7–2.4 nm. It has been observed that the size of ZnS nanoparticles decrease with an increase in Indium concentration. SEM micrographs have explored the surface feature of the nanoparticles. It clearly shown that the morphology of spherical nanoparticles is changing with In concentration. The elemental identification and mapping has indicated the homogeneous distribution of Zinc, Sulfur and Indium content in synthesized nanoparticles. FT-IR spectra have recognized the existence of characteristics absorption peaks for In-doped ZnS.*

Keywords: *In-doped ZnS, co-precipitation method, structural analysis, FT-IR analysis,*

I. INTRODUCTION

Inorganic semiconducting nanoparticles have attracted much interest of the research community worldwide because of their emerging properties and application in different technological fields. Primarily nanoparticles formed by solution based chemical processes have enticed great attention due to proficiency of controlling their size and shape which leads to dynamic changes in their properties [1]. The unique properties of these nanoparticles differ considerably from their bulk forms due to their large surface-to-volume effect [2]. Surface atoms play a dominant role when the size of these particles approaches to nano-regime.

Revised Manuscript Received on January 30, 2020.

* Correspondence Author

Suresh Kumar*, Department of Physics, Maharishi Markandeshwar University - Sadopur, Ambala -134007, Haryana, India. Email: sureshlakhanpal@gmail.com.

Anu Dhupar, Department of Physics, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, -133207, Haryana, India, Department of Physics, Chandigarh University - Gharaun, Punjab, India. Email: anu.kapoor.chd@gmail.com

Vandana Sharma, Department of Physics, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, -133207, Haryana, India

J. K. Sharma, Department of Physics, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University), Mullana, Ambala, -133207, Haryana, India Email: sharmajk.69@gmail.com

Anurag Gaur, Department of Physics, National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra -136119, Haryana India. Email: anuragdph@gmail.com

© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

Hence, creating additional electronic states in the band gap and enhancing the physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles [3]. Due to these characteristics, semiconductor nanoparticles have wide range of applications in electroluminescent devices, solar energy conversion, projection television, fluorescence microscopy, IR detectors, photovoltaic devices, gas sensors, surface acoustic devices, medical and biological labeling and diagnostics [4–6]. Therefore, to study new materials in nano-scale range for the development of futuristic devices is required.

Semiconductors belongs to II–VI group of periodic table like ZnS, ZnSe, CdS, CdSe, ZnO etc., have been very popular due to their wide-ranging opto-electronic properties [7–10]. Among II–VI inorganic semiconductors, Zinc Sulphide (ZnS) is found to be a versatile, nontoxic and chemically stable semiconductor. ZnS crystallizes in two different crystal forms: zinc blende (lattice constant, $a = 5.409 \text{ \AA}$) and wurtzite (lattice constant, $a = b = 3.812 \text{ \AA}$ & $c = 6.26 \text{ \AA}$) structure[11]. As a wide band gap material, it is suitable for optoelectronic devices, light emitting laser diodes, optical windows for visible and ultra violet light, flat panel displays, etc., [12–14]. Moreover, ZnS is the most prominent host material for various dopants which modify its properties appreciably. Addition of dopant impurities changes the electronic structure and hence enhances the physical, chemical, optical, and magnetic behavior of the host material [15–17]. Furthermore, it is important to investigate the effect of Group IIIA elements such as Boron (B), Aluminium (Al), Indium (In) and Gallium (Ga) as dopants on the properties of ZnS because these elements have +3 valance states and hence can provide an extra electron. Although many studies on the synthesis of Al doped ZnS, Ga doped ZnO, In doped ZnO and In doped ZnS films, but works on In-doped ZnS nanoparticles is limited [18–20]. Even the available reports mainly focused on either bulk materials or thin films of In-doped ZnS [21,22].

Hence, this article presents the work on the synthesis and characterization of In-doped ZnS (0%, 1%, 3%, and 5%) nanoparticles prepared by co-precipitation method. Further, the effect of Indium incorporation on the structure, morphology, and elemental composition is investigated.

II. EXPERIMENTAL AND CHARACTERIZATION DETAILS

A. Experimental Details

In the present work, chemicals used were of analytical grade purchased from Merck, India.



Sodium sulphide (Na_2S) and zinc acetate ($\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$) have been taken as precursors for sulphur and zinc sources respectively while Indium sulphate ($\text{In}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) is used as the source of In dopant. Ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH) has been used as complexing agent as well as pH controller. Agglomeration of particles is controlled by using ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA) which acts as a capping agent.

In a typical experiment to synthesize pure ZnS nanoparticles, 0.5 M solution of $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ and 1 M solution of Na_2S were prepared separately in distilled water and stirred magnetically until a clear solution was obtained. The pH of the solution containing zinc source was optimized at 11.0 ± 0.5 using NH_4OH (30%). Then, Na_2S solution was added dropwise using a burette to the above mixture and simultaneously 10 ml of 0.5% EDTA solution was added under continuous stirring. The complete mixture was stirred swiftly for 3 h at $40 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ using a magnetic stirrer till a fine precipitate was formed. Similar procedure also followed to prepare In-doped ZnS nanoparticles with changing concentrations of Indium. The white precipitates as a final product were obtained by filtering final solution, then washed with distilled water and acetone multiple times successively to eliminate unwanted impurities and lastly dried in hot air oven at 60°C for 5 h.

B. Characterization Details

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) spectra have been obtained to investigate the structural properties of the synthesized nanoparticles using PANalytical X'pert PRO, x-ray diffractometer having wavelength (1.5406\AA) in the 2θ scanning range from 20° to 70° . The morphology and compositional study of the nanoparticles have been done using scanning electron microscope (SEM) JEOL-JSM-IT500, with energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) attachment. Fourier transmission infra-red (FT-IR: PERKIN ELMER) spectra have been recorded in the spectral range of $500\text{--}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Structural Analysis

XRD spectra of the chemically synthesized of the In-doped ZnS nanoparticles with different concentrations (0%, 1%, 3%, and 5%) are presented in Fig. 1. In all the results, the three prominent diffraction peaks positioned at $2\theta = 28.7^\circ$, 48.1° and 56.7° could be indexed to the (111), (220) and (311) lattice planes of the zincblende ZnS structure respectively, that are match well with JCPDS file no. 05-0566 [23]. The broad diffraction peaks is an indication for the existence of nano-size particles in the synthesized samples. Moreover, this zincblende structure of the ZnS nanoparticles is not affected by the Indium substitution in the lattice as indicated by the same pattern for all the concentrations of individual doped nanoparticles. Also no additional peaks indicating the impurity phases such as Indium metal clusters were observed in the XRD patterns.

In the recorded XRD spectra, a slight shift in the diffraction peaks towards the lower diffraction angles side and the substantial decrease in the intensity of peaks have been

observed with an increase in the Indium doping concentration. These changes directly indicate the inclusion of Indium into the host lattice with the replacement of Zinc ions having ionic radius of 0.74 \AA by Indium ions of ionic radius 0.80 \AA . Furthermore, the full width at half maximum (FWHM) is also slightly increased with increasing Indium doping concentration, hence reducing crystallite size which could be attributed to the lattice defects created by the dopant into ZnS lattice

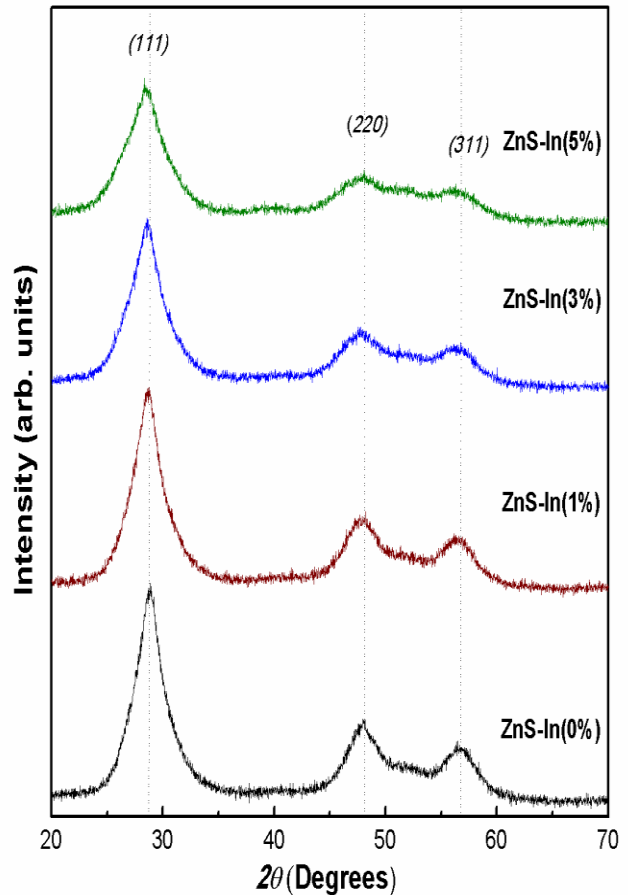


Fig. 1. XRD patterns of ZnS nanoparticles doped with different Indium concentrations (0%, 1%, 3% and 5%).

The average particle size (D_{avg}) is estimated from FWHM of the prominent XRD peaks by Debye-Scherrer's equation [24] as

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

where k is 0.91 for spherical symmetry, β is the FWHM of the prominent diffraction peak, θ is diffraction angle, and λ is the wavelength of x-rays. The estimated particle sizes are listed in Table 1, along with other structural parameters, lattice constant (a), microstrain (ϵ) and dislocation density (δ).

The lattice constant is calculated using following equation [24] as

$$a = d\sqrt{h^2 + k^2 + l^2}$$

where d is interplanar spacing corresponding to miller indices h , k and l for the dominant peaks.

Table- I: Physical properties of ZnS nanoparticles for different concentrations of Indium (0%, 1%, 3% and 5%)

Indium concentration in ZnS	Particle size (D_{avg}) nm	Lattice constant (a) Å	Microstrain ($\epsilon = \beta/4\tan\theta$)	Dislocation density ($\delta = 1/D_{avg}^2$) line/m ²
0%	5.7	5.388	1.98×10^{-2}	3.08×10^{16}
1%	4.9	5.374	2.04×10^{-2}	4.14×10^{16}
3%	3.0	5.362	3.59×10^{-2}	11.49×10^{16}
5%	2.4	5.345	4.15×10^{-2}	17.50×10^{16}

The results indicate a steady decrease of crystallite size and lattice constant while increase of lattice imperfections with increasing Indium concentration. This could be due to many factors which include the number of free Zn^{2+} cations and S^{2-} anions released from precursors, the presence of capping agent EDTA, which inhibits the growth and the aggregation of ZnS and most importantly, the systematic increase of Indium doping which gradually reduces the concentration of Zn^{2+} in the system. These factors together influence the growth rate of ZnS nanoparticles which results in an inhibited grain growth of Indium doped ZnS nanoparticles. Hence, it becomes evident that with the increase in Indium concentration, the lattice constant and particle size decreases steadily because of incorporation of Indium ions of larger ionic radius.

B. Compositional Analysis

EDX analysis has been performed to identify the composition of desired elements in synthesized nanoparticles. EDX spectra of ZnS-In (0%) and ZnS-In (5%) nanoparticles are shown in Fig. 2. The spectra clearly disclose the presence of probable elements sulfur and Zinc in the sample ZnS-In (0%) and in addition to that, Indium in the ZnS-In (5%) doped samples. The presence of Carbon peak which belongs to Carbon coating of samples for EDX analysis is also shown in the result

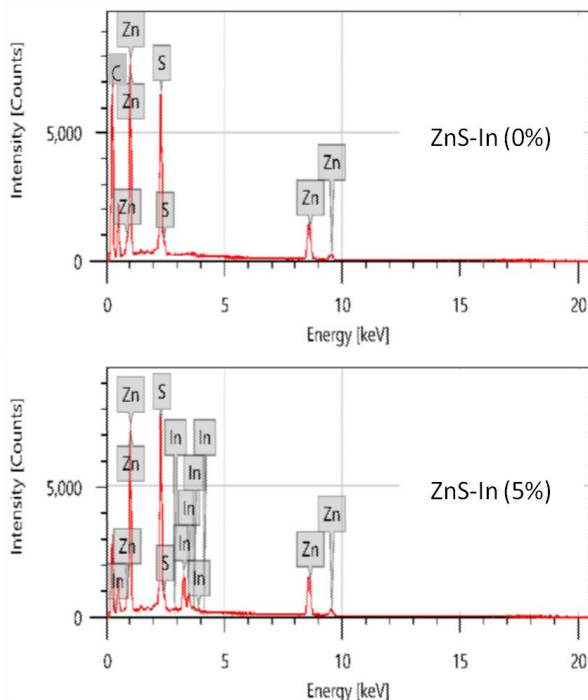


Fig. 2.EDX spectra ZnS nanoparticles doped with different Indium concentrations (0%, and 5%).

Table- II: Compositional analysis of ZnS nanoparticles doped with Indium (0%, 1%, 3% and 5%).

Indium concentration in ZnS	Atomic percentage (at. %)		
	Zinc	Sulfur	Indium
0%	46.73	53.27	--
1%	45.52	53.52	0.96
3%	44.28	52.75	2.97
5%	42.43	52.64	4.93

It has been observed that synthesized nanoparticles contained S metal slightly more than the zinc metal. However, the incorporation of Indium in ZnS structure has been clearly identified as the atomic percent (at.%) of Zinc reduces to 42.43% from 46.73% with the simultaneous increase in at.% of Indium from 0% to 4.93% while the at.% of Sulfur remains nearly consistent. The observed variations in the composition for In-doped ZnS nanoparticles are clear indications for the substitution of Indium into lattice sites of ZnS structure by replacing the Zinc atoms.

C. Structural Morphological and Elemental Mapping

Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b) illustrate the morphology of ZnS-In (0%) and ZnS-In (5%) nanoparticles respectively. It is clear that all particles have spherical morphology which is changes

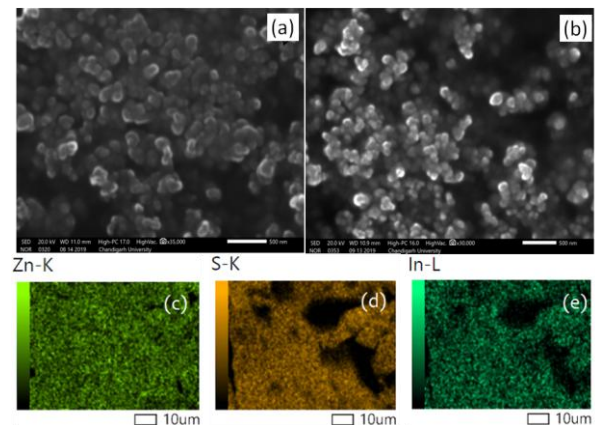


Fig. 3.SEM micrographs for patterns of (a) ZnS:In (0%) (b) ZnS:In (5%) nanoparticles and elemental mapping (c), (d, and (e) for elements Zn, S and In respectively in ZnS-In (5%) sample.

with the introduction of Indium in ZnS structure. The effect of capping agent EDTA that interacts and controls the grain growth during the synthesis process can also be observed from the formation of nano-size particles without agglomeration. Elemental mapping images (Fig. 3c-e) for ZnS-In (5%) shown homogeneous distribution of elements (Zn, S and In) in the ZnS nanoparticles.

The doping of Indium has been realized with its uniform dispersal over the entire area.

D. FT-IR Analysis

FT-IR spectroscopy is used to recognize different functional groups or adsorbing species present in materials which are represented by IR absorption band and peaks in the spectra due to several vibrational modes. FT-IR spectra of as-synthesized In-doped ZnS nanoparticles are shown in Fig. 4. In all the spectra, single broad and strong band at ~ 3340 cm^{-1} and a medium peak at 1630 cm^{-1} may be allocated to usual polymeric stretching of hydroxyl ($-\text{OH}$) group which indicates the occurrence of moisture in the In-doped ZnS samples [24]. The absorption band at 2110 cm^{-1} which is prominent in ZnS-In (0%) and ZnS-In (1%) nanoparticles can be credited to vibration of C-H stretching mode [24]. The sharp and medium peaks between 1650 to 1400 cm^{-1} in all the spectra belongs to stretching of double C=O and single C-O mode respectively that are associated to carboxyl $-\text{COOH}$ group of zinc acetate [2,14]. The peaks at 1510 cm^{-1} can be attributed to N-O asymmetrical stretching mode indicating the traces of EDTA capping on nanoparticles. The absorption peak near 1251 cm^{-1} belongs to N-H stretch mode of NH_4OH [14].

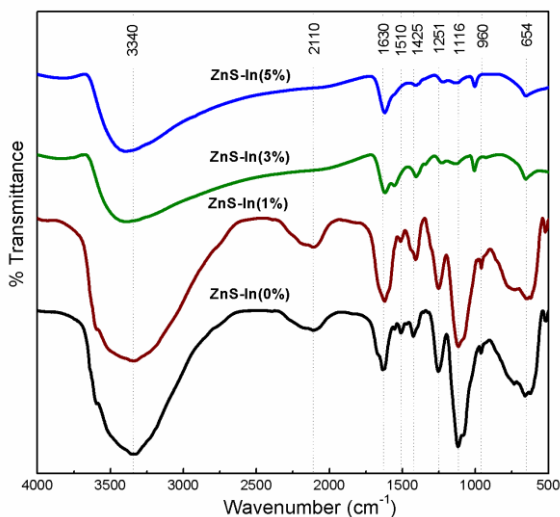


Fig. 4. FT-IR patterns of ZnS nanoparticles for different concentrations of Indium (0%, 1%, 3% and 5%).

The strong spectral peak at 1116 cm^{-1} and weak peak 960 cm^{-1} are associated with the asymmetric stretching of C-O-C and C-C vibration related to interaction between In:ZnS and EDTA [2]. The characteristic peaks of Zn-S can be identified in the region between 700 – 500 cm^{-1} which are in agreement with the reported results [2, 13]. The absorption peaks at 1251 cm^{-1} , 1116 cm^{-1} and 654 cm^{-1} are quite sharp in ZnS-In (0%) and ZnS-In (1%) nanoparticles while the intensity of these peaks observed to decrease with an increase in Indium the concentration. This may be due to the replacement of Zinc by Indium from host lattice sites and decrease in the particle size in the host material. Thus, the existence of appropriate peaks and bands in FT-IR spectra confirms the presence of various functional groups in In-doped ZnS nanoparticles.

IV. CONCLUSION

In-doped ZnS nanoparticles (0%, 1%, 3%, and 5%) have been synthesized via chemical co-precipitation method in the presence of EDTA capping agent. The XRD analysis shows that undoped and In-doped ZnS nanoparticles synthesized with zincblende structure and have particles size lying in the range of 5.7 – 2.4 nm. The inclusion of Indium doping into ZnS structure results to the decrease in particles size due to increase in microstrain and dislocation density. The compositional analysis result shows that Zn, S and In are present in the samples in proportional amount while Indium dopants substitute into the lattice sites of ZnS structure. The morphological analysis revealed that synthesized nano-size particles are spherical in shape, uniformly distributed and free from agglomeration due to the capping effect of EDTA. FT-IR spectra advocate the interaction of different reagents in the In-doped ZnS nanoparticles and successful incorporation of Indium ions in ZnS lattice. The characteristic absorption peaks for In-doped ZnS nanoparticles are also confirmed from FT-IR analysis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors acknowledge SAIF and Department of Forensic Sciences, Panjab University Chandigarh for providing XRD and FTIR facilities and Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Punjab for SEM, and EDX facilities.

REFERENCES

1. X. Zeng, J. Zhang, and F. Huang, "Optical and magnetic properties of Cr doped ZnS nanocrystallites," *J. Appl. Phys.*, vol. 111, no. 12, 2012, pp. 123525–7.
2. D. A. Reddy, C. Liu, R. P. Vijayalakshmi, and B. K. Reddy, "Effect of Al doping on the structural, optical and photoluminescence properties of ZnS nanoparticles," *J. Alloys Compd.*, vol. 582, 2014, pp. 257–264.
3. G. Ren, Z. Lin, C. Wang, W. Liu, J. Zhang, F. Huang, and J. Liang, "Relationship between the coprecipitation mechanism, doping structure and physical properties of $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{S}$ nanocrystallites," *Nanotechnology*, vol. 18, no. 3, 2007, pp. 35705.
4. G. Murugadoss, "Structural and optical properties of monodispersed ZnS/CdS/ZnO and ZnO/ZnS/CdS nanoparticles," *J. Lumin.*, vol. 132, no. 10, 2012, pp. 2665–2669.
5. A. D. Yoffe, "Low-dimensional systems: quantum size effects and electronic properties of semiconductor microcrystallites (zero-dimensional systems) and some quasi-two-dimensional systems," *Advances in Physics*, vol. 42 no.2, 1993, pp.173–262.
6. X. Cao, N. Wang, L. Lidong, and G. Lin, "Synthesis and characterization of waxberry-like microstructures ZnO for biosensors," *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, vol. 129, no.1, 2008, pp. 268–273.
7. G. Sharma, H. D. Sang, K. D. Jung, S. P. Khatkar, and Y. W. Rhee, "Electroluminescent efficiency of alternating current thick film devices using ZnS: Cu, Cl phosphor," *Materials Science and Engineering: B* vol.131, no. 1-3, 2006, pp. 271–276.
8. J. J. Andrade, A. G. Brasil, P. M. A. Farias, A. Fontes, and B. S. Santos, "Synthesis and characterization of blue emitting ZnSe quantum dots," *Microelectronics J.*, vol. 40, no. 3, 2009, pp. 641–643.
9. N. S. Rejinold, T. Baby, S. V. Nair, and R. Jayakumar, "Paclitaxel loaded fibrinogen coated CdTe/ZnTe core shell nanoparticles for targeted imaging and drug delivery to breast cancer cells," *J. Biomed. Nanotechnol.*, vol. 9, no. 10, 2013, pp. 1657–1671.
10. D. Raoufi, "Synthesis and microstructural properties of ZnO nanoparticles prepared by precipitation method," *Renew. Energy*, vol. 50, 2013, pp. 932–937.
11. C. Tan, and H. Zhang, "Wet-chemical synthesis and applications of non-layer structured two-dimensional nanomaterials," *Nat. Commun.*, vol. 6, 2015, pp. 7873.

12. S. Biswas, and S. Kar, "Fabrication of ZnS nanoparticles and nanorods with cubic and hexagonal crystal structures: a simple solvothermal approach," *Nanotechnology*, vol. 19, no. 4, 2008, pp. 45710.
13. P. Iranmanesh, S. Saeednia, and M. Nourzpoor, "Characterization of ZnS nanoparticles synthesized by co-precipitation method," *Chinese Phys. B*, vol. 24, no. 4, 2015, pp. 46104.
14. S. Sambasivam, D. P. Joseph, D. R. Reddy, B. K. Reddy, and C. K. Jayasankar, "Synthesis and characterization of thiophenol passivated Fe-doped ZnS nanoparticles," *Mater. Sci. Eng. B Solid-State Mater. Adv. Technol.*, vol. 150, no. 2, 2008, pp. 125–129.
15. R. N. Bhargava, D. Gallagher, X. Hong, and A. Nurmikko, "Optical Properties of Manganese-Doped of ZnS," *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 72, no. 3, 1994, pp. 1–4.
16. V. Ramasamy, K. Praba, and G. Murugadoss, "Spectrochimica Acta Part A : Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy Synthesis and study of optical properties of transition metals doped ZnS nanoparticles," *Spectrochim. Acta Part A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc.*, vol. 96, 2012, pp. 963–971.
17. D. Son, D. R. Jung, J. Kim, T. Moon, C. Kim, and B. Park, "Synthesis and photoluminescence of Mn-doped zinc sulfide nanoparticles," *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 90, no. 10, 2007, pp. 101910.
18. M. Jain, "II–IV Semiconductor Compounds," World Scientific Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1994, pp. 105.
19. C. S. Hong, H. H. Park, J. Moon, and H. H. Park, "Effect of metal (Al, Ga, and In)-dopants and/or Ag-nanoparticles on the optical and electrical properties of ZnO thin films," *Thin Solid Films*, vol. 515 no. 3, 2006, pp. 957–960.
20. S. H. Yen, Y. C. Hung, P. H. Yeh, Y. W. Su, and C. Y. Wang, "Fabrication of single Ga-doped ZnS nanowires as high-gain photosensors by focused ion beam deposition," *Nanotechnology*, vol. 28, no. 39, 2017, pp. 395201.
21. B. Sotillo, P. Fernández, and J. Piqueras, "Cathodoluminescence of In doped ZnS nanostructures grown by vapor – solid method," *J. Alloys Compd.*, vol. 563, 2013, pp. 113–118.
22. T. Guo, Y. Chen, L. Liu, Y. Cheng, X. Zhang, and B. Ma, "Homoeptaxial growth and photoluminescence of self-assembled In-doped ZnS nanowire bundles," *Cryst. Res. Technol.* vol. 454, no. 4, 2012, pp. 449–454.
23. K. Nagamani, N. Revathi, P. Prathap, Y. Lingappa, and K. T. R. Reddy, "Al-doped ZnS layers synthesized by solution growth method," *Curr. Appl. Phys.*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2012, pp. 380–384.
24. S. Kumar, and J. K. Sharma, "Stable phase CdS nanoparticles for optoelectronics: A study on surface morphology, structural and optical characterization," *Mater. Sci. Poland*, vol. 34 no. 02, 2016, pp. 368–373.

the Maharishi Markandeshwar University Mullana as a Lecturer in 1995. Because of his sincere workmanship and hard-work; he was regularly promoted to various levels in academia and became a full Professor and Head of the Department in 2007. Prof. Sharma has the natural leadership qualities and can handle complex issues with great ease. His research interests revolve around Radiation Physics, Nuclear Physics, Nanotechnology and Polymer science. Prof. Sharma successfully Installed three research Laboratories for Radiation Physics, Polymer Science and Nanotechnology and various UG and PG Laboratories as well. He has the unique Academic as well as extensive administrative capabilities as evident from his working at various levels viz. Principal, Director (M.M. Engineering College), Chief Warden and Dean Students Welfare of M.M.(Deemed to be University), Mullana.



Dr. Anurag Gaur received Ph.D (Physics) degree from I.I.T Roorkee, Uttarakhand. He is currently working as Assistant Professor at NIT Kurukshetra, Haryana, India. He is the author of 101 research publications in international peer-reviewed journals out of which 71 are SCI/Scopus journals and represent 30 conference/seminar/workshops. Dr. A. Gaur has 12 years of teaching and R&D experience.

He supervised 6 research scholars in their doctoral degree work and carried out many (completed/ongoing) SERB-DST, CSIR, and IUAC sponsored projects. He has Life Membership of the Material Research Society of India and is a regular reviewer for AIP and ELSEVIER journals. He got place in Marquis's "Who's Who in the World" 28th Edition published by Marquis Magazine USA in 2011.



Dr. Suresh Kumar* received his PhD (Physics) degree from JUIT- Solan, Himachal Pradesh, in 2014. Presently, he is working with Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Sadopur, Ambala, Haryana as Associate Professor. He is the author of 35 research articles published in peer-reviewed /SCI journals and conference series. Dr. Kumar has seventeen years of teaching experience. His area of

research includes II–VI semiconductors, dilute magnetic semiconductors, oxide photocatalysts and thin film solar cell. He is a Life Member of the Material Research Society of India, Indian Society for Technical Education and Senior Member of American Society for Research.

AUTHORS PROFILE



Ms. Anu Dhupar completed her M.Sc. Physics from Panjab University, Chandigarh. She worked as Lecturer, then Assistant Professor in Baddi University of Emerging Sciences and Technology, Baddi, H.P and presently working with Chandigarh University, Gharraun, Punjab from 2017 till date. She is doing Ph.D in Physics from Department of Physics, Maharishi Markandeshwar (deemed to be University)

Mullana, Haryana. She is a life member of ISTE society.



Prof. Vandana Sharma is a Professor and Head of Physics at MMEC, Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University) Mullana, Haryana, where she has been intensely involved in teaching, research and administration since 1996. She obtained her Ph.D. degree from one of the prestigious university of India-the Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India during the year 2000. Prof. Sharma joined the Maharishi Markandeshwar University Mullana as a Lecturer in 1996. Her research interests revolve around Radiation Physics, Nuclear Physics, Nanotechnology and Polymer science as well. She has profound research acumen as evident from her publication record in Journals of repute.



Prof. J. K. Sharma is a Professor of Physics at Maharishi Markandeshwar (Deemed to be University) Mullana, Haryana, where he has been intensely involved in teaching, research and administration since 1995. Prof. J.K.Sharma obtained his education from one of the prestigious university of India-the Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India. Prof. Sharma joined