

## JRF Position in Chemistry

Applications are invited for the post of Junior Research Fellow for the project entitled "**Synthesis of separable catalysts for water soluble coloring-pollutants degradation for water purification**" sanctioned via letter no 11(39)/17/010/2017SG in Discipline of Chemistry, tenable at Centre for Nano and Material Sciences (CNMS), Jain University, Bangalore, Karnataka.

### Qualification and Experience

- M.Sc. in Chemistry, Candidate should have obtained at least 55% marks in qualifying degree examination.
- Preference will be given to CSIR-UGC NET (JRF/LS) or GATE qualified candidate.
- The ability to work closely and collaborate with colleagues is a must. Proficiency in the English language is required.

**Stipend:** The JRF will be paid stipend of INR 15000/- per month as per university rule. The salary and appointment terms are consistent with the current rules for Ph.D. degree students.

**Duration:** Initial appointment for one year, extendable up to 3 years based on performance. The objective of the 3 years position should be aimed at obtaining a doctoral degree at the Jain University with peer reviewed publications.

**How to apply:** The application should contain a detailed resume (including the name of at least two references), one photograph, contact details, and photocopies of educational/professional qualifications. Please also mention preferred date of joining, if selected. The applications should reach Jain University via email or post at the address given below on or before 15 September 2017.

Only shortlisted candidates will be called for the interview and no TA/DA will be paid for appearing in the interview. The selected candidate will be intimated by email.

**About project:** The presence of non-bio degradable chemicals including dyes and other industrial pollutants in waste effluents from industries are adversely affecting aquatic ecosystem. Photo-degradation of organic dyes with traditional materials or doped semiconductor nanomaterials is a common and efficient process. Semiconductor nanomaterials used for photo-degradation studies are of few nm in size. The fate of such semiconductor nanomaterials after the said photo-degradation reaction remains unknown. Due to such small size, these nanomaterials possibly thwart their separation from the treated water. The remains of semiconductor nanomaterials in water are hazardous and toxic to the ecosystem.

We wish to undertake search for a system which would effectively perform a similar task albeit easily separable, and hence more eco-friendly. Synthesized composite materials should effectively degrade the coloring agents with comparable efficiency to the nanomaterials and can be easily separated by simple filtration, thus highlighting its advantageous use for contaminated water treatment in more eco-friendly way.



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**Contact**

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