THE 67TH INTERNATIONAL

OPEN READINGS

CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS | 2024

Vilnius University

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Dear Participant,

Welcome to the 67th International Conference for Students of Physics and Natural Sciences ‘Open Readings 2024’!

The ‘Open Readings 2024’ organizing committee is proud to welcome not only students, but also accomplished scientists worldwide, creating an exceptional platform for you to grow as a researcher by sharing your work, exchanging ideas and connecting with fellow scientists.

Offering an exciting programme of world-renowned scientist lectures spanning a wide array of topics and presentations by enthusiastic young researchers like yourselves, the conference promises an enriching memorable experience. We encourage you to approach this opportunity with curiosity and creativity and this way contribute to fostering collaboration in pushing the boundaries of knowledge, leading the world towards a brighter future.

We wish you the best of luck in your scientific journey! May ‘Open Readings 2024’ inspire you to maintain curiosity and innovation all throughout your life and scientific career.

Sincerely,

The Open Readings Organizing Committee

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67TH INTERNATIONAL

OPEN READINGS 2024

CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
DAY 1 (2024-04-23)

Room: A101 — Opening Ceremony — **9:00-9:15**

Room: A101  **Ursula Keller | PLENARY TALK** — **25 Years After the Frequency Comb Revolution: Transforming Industries with Dual-Comb Lasers** — **9:15-10:15**

Chair: Rytis Butkus

Room: A101 — LIGHT CONVERSION — **10:15-10:30**

Break — **10:30-11:00**

Room: A101 — **ORAL SESSION: O1** — **11:00-12:00**

Laser Physics and Optical Technologies

11:00 Edvinas Aleksandravičius: SUPPRESSION OF FILAMENTATION BY PHOTONIC CRYSTALS
11:15 Matas Šutovas: SPECTRAL BROADENING AND POST-COMPRESSION OF FEMTOSECOND PULSES IN ZnS AND KGW CRYSTALS AT 76 MHz REPETITION RATE
11:30 DIMITRA LADIKA: PHOTOSENSITIZED AND NON-PHOTOSENSITIZED MATERIALS FOR MULTIPHOTON LITHOGRAPHY
11:45 Eulalia Puig Vilardell: 3D GRADIENT PERIOD PHOTONIC CRYSTALS FABRICATED VIA ULTRAFAST LASER LITHOGRAPHY

Session Chair: Vytautas Jukna

Room: D401 — **ORAL SESSION: O2** — **11:00-12:00**

Material Science and Modern Technologies

11:00 Aivaras Špokas: GaAsBi BASED NIR EMITTERS FOR BLOOD ANALYTE MONITORING
11:15 Petras Lapukas: THE GROWTH OF GaN(0001) ON Sc2O3(111)/Si(111) TEMPLATE VIA MOVPE METHOD
11:30 Mantas Migauskas: PEAK LUMINESCENCE SHIFT OF InGaN DEFECT VICINITIES USING SEM-CL MICROSCOPY
11:45 Monika Jokubauskaitė: INFLUENCE OF AlGaAs BARRIER DESIGN ON PHOTOLUMINESCENCE OF GaAsBi QUANTUM STRUCTURES

Session Chair: Tomas Grinys

Lunch — **12:00-13:00**

Room: A101 — **ORAL SESSION: O3** — **13:00-14:00**

Laser Physics and Optical Technologies

13:00 Augustė Bielevičiūtė: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BEAM FOCUSING ABILITIES OF METASURFACE BASED 250GHZ LENSES
13:15 Austėja Trečiokaitė: FULL-FIELD OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY WITH DIGITAL DEFOCUS CORRECTION
13:30 Florian Dötzer: INVESTIGATING MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS AT THE (SUB-)NANOSCALE - ADVANCES IN DIGITAL HOLOGRAPHIC VIBROMETRY
13:45 Mateusz Kaluza: TERAHERTZ DIFFRACTIVE OPTICAL ELEMENTS REALIZING MIMO SYSTEM

Session Chair: Balys Momgaudis

Room: D401 — **ORAL SESSION: O4** — **13:00-14:00**

Laser Physics and Optical Technologies

13:00 Kipras Čepaitis: FS - LASER ABLATION AND MODIFICATION OF THIN METAL FOR PERIODIC PLASMONIC ARRAYS
13:15 Augustė Černeckytė: HIGH-EFFICIENCY MID-IR OPCPA WITH 2.5 mJ 25 fs OUTPUT PULSES
13:30 Julianija Nikitina: INVESTIGATION OF PERIODICALLY STRUCTURED THIN FILMS POLARIZERS
13:45 Martynas Keršys: REFINING LIDT EVALUATION THROUGH MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS: A PATH TO ISO EXCELLENCE

Session Chair: Ignas Lukošiūnas

Break — **14:00-14:30**

Room: A101 — EKSPLA — **14:30-14:45**

Room: A101  **Jens Biegert | PLENARY TALK** — **Attosecond Quantum Dynamics** — **14:45-15:45**

Chair: Mikas Vengris

Break — **15:45-16:15**

Main hall — **POSTER SESSION: P1** — **16:15-18:00**

Laser Physics and Optical Technologies;
Spectroscopy and Imaging;
Material Science and Modern Technologies;
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics

Room: A101 — **PANEL DISCUSSION** — **16:30-18:15**

Career Crossroads: Academia or Industry

Participants: prof. Ursula Keller, dr. Simona Liukaitytė-Suszczynska, dr. Lina Grinevičiūtė, Eulalia Puig Vilardell
Discussion Chair: Arnoldas Solovjovas

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CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
DAY 2 (2024-04-24)

Room: A101  **Charles Elachi | PLENARY TALK** **Space: Exploration and Utilization** **9:00-10:00**

Chair: Jonas Žmuidzinas

Room: A101 — **VISORIAI TECHNOLOGY PARK (VITP)** — **10:00-10:15**

Break — **10:15-10:45**

Room: A101 **ORAL SESSION: O5** **10:45-12:15**

Astrophysics and Theoretical Physics

10:45 Karolis Daugevičius: THE LIMITS OF STAR CLUSTER APERTURE PHOTOMETRY IN THE LOCAL UNIVERSE
11:00 Eimantas Kriščiūnas: STAR CLUSTERS AND SPIRAL ARMS OF THE M31 GALAXY
11:15 Wojciech Marciniak: LAMMPS AS A LIBRARY FOR THE THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE ROLE OF PHONONS IN ULTRAFAST DEMAGNETIZATION
11:30 Kotryna Šiškauskaitė: THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF ENERGY LEVELS FOR BA VI
11:45 Barkha Yakub Bale: THE STUDY OF THE ATMOSPHERES AND MIXING PROCESSES OF MAGNETICALLY ACTIVE RS CVN GIANTS

Session Chair: Kastytis Zubovas

Room: D401 **ORAL SESSION: O6** **10:45-12:00**

Spectroscopy and Imaging

10:45 Gediminas Usevičius: EPR SPECTROSCOPY OF STRUCTURAL PHASE TRANSITION IN CH3NH3PbCl3 HYBRID PEROVSKITE
11:00 Kamilė Tulaitė: PHOTOPHYSICAL STUDY OF PURINE BASED METAL ION SENSORS
11:15 Jonas Haist: CMOS CAMERA SENSOR FOR DETECTION AND IMAGING OF PARTICLES OF IONIZING RADIATION
11:30 Artūras Polita: FLUORESCENT VISCOSITY PROBES AS DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR CANCER DETECTION
11:45 Rokas Lemežis: SOLID STATE NMR STUDY OF HYBRID CALCIUM PHOSPHATES

Session Chair: Vytautas Klimavičius

Lunch — **12:15-13:00**

Room: A101 **ORAL SESSION: O7** **13:00-14:15**

Astrophysics and Theoretical Physics

13:00 Joanna Marciniak: BEYOND RARE EARTH: INVESTIGATING FECO ALLOYS UNDER STRAIN FOR PERMANENT MAGNETS
13:15 Nikolajus Elkana Eimutis: INVESTIGATION OF Z0 BOSON USING CERN LHCb OPEN DATA
13:30 Nojus Danyla: NIELSEN IDENTITIES IN THE STANDARD MODEL
13:45 Aneta Bień: EXTRACTING DIFFRACTIVE PROTONS AND BACKGROUND ANALYSIS FROM ATLAS FORWARD PROTON DETECTORS
14:00 Lukas Stakela: NORMAL MODES OF SOLID-STATE PLASMA IN CONDITIONS OF BLOCH GAIN

Session Chair: Mažena Mackoit-Sinkevičienė

Room: D401 **ORAL SESSION: O8** **13:00-14:15**

Material Science and Modern Technologies

13:00 Krzysztof Gadomski: TOWARDS HIGHLY CONDUCTIVE NANOCRYSTALLISED VANADATE-PHOSPHATE GLASSES
13:15 Lukas Šiaulys: CARRIER DYNAMICS IN Ga-POLAR AND N-POLAR InGaN QUANTUM WELL STRUCTURES
13:30 Adam Puchalski: THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ULTRA-HIGH PRESSURE TREATED SILICA GLASS -- A MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY
13:45 Maria Skrodzka: PRINTABILITY OF MUCOADHESIVE SODIUM ALGINATE/CHITOSAN GELS DELIVERING PHOTOSENSITIZER IN PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY
14:00 Elena Mirabela Soare: A MECHANOCHEMICAL PROCESS FOR IMPROVING RESVERATROL PROPERTIES BY CO-CRYSTALLIZATION

Session Chair: Tadas Malinauskas

Room: B336 **WORKSHOP** **13:00-14:45**

Bridging Science and Business in Lithuania: Founder Perspectives on Company Creation

Dr. Linas Jonušausas, Vital 3D Technologies
Dr. Simonas Kičas, OPTOMAN

Only 20 spots available. Ask at the registration desk.

Room: A101  **Chris Parkes | PLENARY TALK** **Antimatter Matters: the Large Hadron Collider Beauty Experiment at CERN** **14:45-15:45**

Chair: Mindaugas Šarpis

Room: A101 — **LITHUANIAN CONSORTIUM FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS** — **15:45-16:00**

Break — **16:00-16:15**

Room: A101 **SPECIAL EVENT** **16:15-18:00**

Green Chemistry: Towards Sustainable Future

Participants: dr. Makeda Tekle-Smith, dr. Andrew B. Pun, Pamela Rivera
Event Chair: Lukas Naimovičius

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CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
DAY 3 (2024-04-25)

Room: A101  **Makeda Tekle-Smith | PLENARY TALK** — **Feedstock Alkynes as a Platform for Multi-functionalisation via Radical Cascade Reactions** — **9:00-10:00**

Chair: Ieva Žutautė

Break — **10:00-10:30**

Room: A101 — **ORAL SESSION: O9** — **10:30-11:45**

Chemistry and Chemical Physics

10:30 **Pijus Domantas Valentukevičius:** SOLVENT-FREE MECHANOCHEMICAL SYNTHESIS OF CSPBBR3 QUANTUM DOTS WITH SURFACE-PASSIVATING LIGANDS

10:45 **Vilius Petraška:** SYNTHESIS OF 3-(24-DIHIDROXY-5-BENZYL)ALKYLL CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

11:00 **Karolis Sarka:** CALCULATION OF HIGH-RESOLUTION UV SPECTRA OF DIATOMIC MOLECULES

11:15 **Andrius Merkys:** DETECTING ATOMIC INTERACTIONS IN SMALL-MOLECULE CRYSTAL STRUCTURES

11:30 **Guoda Pranaitytė:** SYNTHESIS OF 1-(2,4-DIFLUORPHENYL)-5-OXOPYRROLIDINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR ANTICANCER ACTIVITY

Chair: Aldona Balčiūnaitė

Room: D401 — **ORAL SESSION: O10** — **10:30-11:45**

Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology

10:30 **Kernius Vilkevičius:** FS-LASER MICROPROCESSING FOR SERS SUBSTRATES OF PERIODIC METALLIC STRUCTURES

10:45 **Vita Petrikaitė:** KCL CONCENTRATION EFFECTS ONTHE FORMATION, STABILITY, AND SERS SIGNAL STRENGTH OF LASER-GENERATED GOLD,SILVER, AND HYBRID NANOPARTICLES

11:00 **Daniel Doveiko:** IMPACT OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF SILICA NANOPARTICLES ON RHODAMINE 6G ADSORPTION

11:15 **Ilya Navitski:** MXENE-BASED ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR PRECISE AND SELECTIVE DETECTION OF LEAD IONS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

11:30 **Gintarė Rimkutė:** INVESTIGATION OF GRAPHENE/POLYPYRROLE COMPOSITES AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DOPAMINE SENSORS

Chair: Dovydas Banevičius

Lunch — **11:45-12:45**

Room: A101 — **ORAL SESSION: O11** — **12:45-14:00**

Chemistry and Chemical Physics

12:45 **Cindy Close:** DOCKING SITE-MEDIATED PHOTOSTABILIZATION FOR SINGLE-MOLECULE AND SUPER-RESOLUTION IMAGING

13:00 **Maximilian Aspect:** GREEN TO DEEP-UV LIGHT: PUSHING THE ANTI STOKES SHIFT IN PHOTON UPCONVERSION BY BREAKING KASHAS RULE

13:15 **Jonas Žurauskas:** DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SUPER-OXIDIZING PHOTOCATALYSTS AND THEIRAPPLICATIONS IN C-H ACTIVATION REACTIONS VIA IDIOSYNCRATICMECHANISTIC MODES

13:30 **Lukas Naimovicius:** NEAR-INFRARED SENSITIZED DEEP TISSUE PHOTOACTIVATION OF AZOBENZENE IN BIOMIMETIC CONDITIONS AT LOW PHOTON FLUENCES

13:45 **Justas Lekavičius:** STATISTICAL PROBABILITY OF SINGLET EXCITON GENERATION THROUGH TRIPLET-TRIPLET ANNIHILATION IN TES-ADT ANNIHILATOR

Chair: Steponas Raišys

Room: D401 — **ORAL SESSION: O12** — **12:45-14:00**

Chemistry and Chemical Physics

12:45 **Younes Bourenane Cherif:** SYNERGISTIC ENHANCEMENT OF THERMOELECTRIC PERFORMANCE THROUGH ONE DIMENSIONAL HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITES WRAPPED NICKEL OXIDE DECORATED MULTI WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES WITH POLYPYRROLE

13:00 **Silvija Juciutė:** STUDY OF SARS-CoV2-S WILD-TYPE SPIKE PROTEIN INTERACTION WITH RANDOMLY AND ORIENTED ANTIBODIES BY QUARTZ CRYSTAL MICROBALANCE

13:15 **Raminta Bajarunaite:** MXENE BASED COLORIMETRIC SENSOR FOR SILVER ION DETECTION IN WATER

13:30 **Austėja Burbulytė:** STUDY OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS IMPACT TO MICROPLASTIC REMOVAL FROM WATER USING LIGNIN-MAGNETITE NANOSORBENT

13:45 **Volodymyr Yaremenko:** DISSOLUTION ENHANCEMENT OF MEFENAMIC ACID USING SOLID DISPERSIONS OBTAINED BY WET GRANULATION TECHNIQUE

Chair: Jurga Būdienė

Break — **14:00-14:30**

Room: A101  **Andrew B. Pun | PLENARY TALK** — **New Applications of Upconversion via Exploration of Novel Annihilators** — **14:30-15:30**

Chair: Karolis Kazlauskas

Break — **15:30-15:45**

Main hall — **POSTER SESSION: P2** — **15:45-17:45**

Chemistry and Chemical Physics; Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology

SOCIAL EVENING — **19:00-23:30**

Offsite Location: Artistai Pub, šv. Kazimiero g. 3, Vilnius

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CONFERENCE FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
DAY 4 (2024-04-26)

Room: A101  **Viktorija Glembockytė | PLENARY TALK** — **Nanoscale Tools for Sensing and Imaging Single Molecules** — **9:00-10:00**

Chair: Edvinas Orentas

Break **10:00-10:30**

Room: D401 **ORAL SESSION: O13** **10:30-11:45**

Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology

10:30 **Julia Niegowska:** DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE SCAFFOLD MADE FROM DECELLULARIZED HORSE BONE FOR BONE DEFECTS IN HORSES

10:45 **Aida Šermukšnytė:** DESIGN AND INVESTIGATION OF 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE-3-YL THIOACETOHYDRAZIDES BEARINGALDIMINE MOIETY AS BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE AGENTS

11:00 **Lukas Volodka:** INVESTIGATION OF A NOVEL TRICOMPONENT BACTERIAL ANTIPHAGE DEFENCE SYSTEM

11:15 **Vestina Steigvilaitė:** IDENTIFICATIONENDOPHYTIC MICROORGANISMS FROM CRANBERRY AND LINGONBERRY FRUITS BYSURFACE-ENHANCED RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY

11:30 **Aivaras Vilutis:** TOWARDS A NOVEL MODEL TO STUDY NUCLEAR AGING: BIOPHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AGE-TUNED MEMBRANES

Chair: Aistė Zentelytė

Room: A101 **ORAL SESSION: O14** **10:30-12:00**

Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

10:30 **Justin Stivrins:** PHARMACOKINETIC EVALUATION OF CEFAZOLIN ANTIMICROBIAL PROPHYLAXIS IN SPINAL SURGERY

10:45 **Indrė Krastinaitė:** THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF T CELLS FOR PREMATURE OVARIAN INSUFFICIENCY TREATMENT IN MOUSE MODEL

11:00 Agnė Bučaitė: CONSEQUENCES OF LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO MICROPLASTICS AND EFFECTS ON CYTOGENETIC AND ANTIOXIDANT BIOMARKERS IN FISH

11:15 **Margarita Kazak:** BLOODSUCKING BITING MIDGES - NEGLECTED THREAT FOR WILD BIRDS

11:30 **Radvilė Drevinskaitė:** ANALYSIS OF VIRULENCE FACTORS IN ISOLATES OF OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA

11:45 Raminta Skipitytė: INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE SOYBEAN PLANTS AND MICROORGANISMS USING STABLE ISOTOPES

Chair: Gytis Dudas

Lunch **12:00-12:30**

Room: D401 **ORAL SESSION: O15** **12:30-13:30**

Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology

12:30 **Paulius Buidovas: CARBON SUPPORTED METAL CATALYST FROM SEAWEED-DERIVED BIO-CHAR PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION VIA CHEMISORPTION**

12:45 **Agnė Veršulienė: STABLE ISOTOPES AS A TOOL TO TRACK C AND N PATHWAYS IN THE ROOT SYSTEMS**

13:00 **Joris Dambrauskas: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF ELAVL1 INHIBITION ON PANCREATIC CANCER CELL VIABILITY**

13:15 **Igor Nagula: INTRINSIC FIRING PROPERTIES OF THE MOUSE HIPPOCAMPAL PYRAMIDAL CA1 NEURONS DURING THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT**

Chair: Wanessa De Cassia Martins Antunes De Melo

Room: A101 **ORAL SESSION: O16** **12:30-14:00**

Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

12:30 **Paulina Kazlauskaitė:** NOTCH SIGNALING PATHWAY COMPONENTS AS POTENTIAL BIOMARKERS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OVARIAN CANCER

12:45 **Eglė Žymantaitė:** THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE NEW OVARIAN CANCER CELL LINES OPENS NEW AVENUE OF RESEARCH INTO TUMOR HETEROGENEITY AND CELL EVOLUTION

13:00 **Roberta Pocevičiūtė:** DEVELOPMENT OF A DNA OLIGO-CAPTURE METHOD TO STUDY CANCER CELL METASTASIS IN ANIMAL MODELS

13:15 **Rugilė Gineikaitė:** METHYLATION PROFILING OF HOMEOTIC AND CHROMATIN REMODELING GENES IN CANCEROUS OVARIAN TISSUE

13:30 **Mėta Mackevičiūtė:** PLANT-DERIVED NANOVESICLES DISPLAY WOUND HEALING PROPERTIES

13:45 **Alėja Marija Daugėlaitė:** UPCONVERTING NANOCOMPLEX DELIVERY TO DISTINCT PHENOTYPES OF CANCER BY MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS

Chair: Rūta Kananavičiūtė

Break **14:00-14:15**

Main hall **POSTER SESSION: P3** **14:15-16:15**

Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology; Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

Break **16:15-16:30**

Room: A101 **Closing Ceremony & Awards** **16:30-17:00**

Contents

Invited Speakers

O1: Laser Physics and Optical Technologies

O2: Material Science and Modern Technologies

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O7: Astrophysics and Theoretical Physics

O8: Material Science and Modern Technologies

O9: Chemistry and Chemical Physics

O10: Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology

O11: Chemistry and Chemical Physics

O12: Chemistry and Chemical Physics

O11: Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology

O14: Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

O15: Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology

O16: Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

P1: Laser Physics and Optical Technologies; Spectroscopy and Imaging; Material Science and Modern Technologies; Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics

P2: Chemistry and Chemical physics; Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies

P3: Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biotechnology; Biology, Genetics and Biomedical Sciences

25 YEARS AFTER THE FREQUENCY COMB REVOLUTION: TRANSFORMING INDUSTRIES WITH DUAL-COMB LASERS

Ursula Keller[1]

[1]Department of Physics, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

Since 1999, the frequency comb revolution has significantly impacted research in frequency metrology, optical clocks, and attosecond science. About ten years ago, the introduction of the single-cavity dual-comb laser opened up many industrial applications in spectroscopy and time-resolved measurements. This keynote will offer an introduction, explain the innovations, and show how they are all connected.

ATTOSECOND QUANTUM DYNAMICS

Jens Biegert[1,2]

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[2] ICREA, Pg. Llu´ıs Companys 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain

Strong field physics gives rise to a variety of phenomena, ranging from coherent electron diffraction to attosecond soft X-ray emission [1]. We have, over the years, developed intense sources of waveform- controlled mid-IR light [2] to exploit aspects such as the ponderomotive scaling, quantum diffusion, and quasi-static photoemission. I will describe how we generate isolated attosecond pulses in the soft X-ray water window [3] across the oxygen edge up to 600 eV. Furthermore, I will explain how attosecond soft x-ray science can provide an entirely new angle into the quantum many body dynamics in real-time [4]. I will describe two applications, addressing some of the most intricate challenges in contemporary physics pertaining to solids [5] and molecular science [6].

[1] B. Wolter et al. Phys. Rev. X 5, 021034 (2015).
[2] U. Elu et al. Nature Phot. 15, 277-280 (2021).
[3] S. M. Teichmann et al. Nature Commun. 7, 11493 (2016).
[4] T.P.H. Sidiropoulos et al. Nature Comm. 14, 7407 (2023)
[5] T.P.H. Sidiropoulos et al. Phys. Rev. X. 11, 041060 (2021).
[6] S. Severino et al. arxiv:2209.04330.

SPACE EXPLORATION AND UTILIZATION

Charles Elachi[1]

[1]California Institute of technology, 383 S Hill Ave, Pasadena, CA, USA

We live in a Golden Age of Space Exploration. In the last 25 years we have visited every planet in our solar system, probed deep space and discovered extrasolar planets, landed on Mars and Titan, had rovers continuously roving on Mars, demonstrated powered flight on Mars and continuously had astronauts in Space. With the technological advances in electronics, material, structures, communications, etc. . . we now have affordable space systems imbedded in our day to day life (gps, internet, meteorological prediction, map production . . .) and commercial companies, startups, universities are playing an increasingly larger role in Space utilization.

This talk will give an overview of the last 25 years let achievements and opportunities for the next 25 years.

ANTIMATTER MATTERS: THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER BEAUTY EXPERIMENT AT CERN

Chris Parkes[1]

[1]University of Manchester, Department of Physics and Astronomy

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator. This facility and the physics opportunities it makes available will be outlined. One of the four large experiments at the LHC is the Large Hadron Collider beauty (LHCb) experiment, which has a particular focus on the study of differences between matter and antimatter. Over 700 scientific papers have resulted from its initial operating period (2010-2018), including the discovery of new types of matter antimatter difference and of over 60 new particles. The next era has now started for LHCb, with the Upgrade I experiment installed and taking data. This major upgrade allows a significant increase of data rate and provides a more powerful system for identifying the events to be retained for further study. Beyond this, the collaboration is planning an Upgrade II for the 2030s, an ambitious flavour physics experiment for the High-Luminosity LHC.

FEEDSTOCK ALKYNES AS A PLATFORM FOR MULTI-FUNCTIONALISATION VIA RADICAL CASCADE REACTIONS

Makeda Tekle-Smith[1]

[1]Department of Chemistry, Columbia University 3000 Broadway New York, NY 10027, USA

Controlling the three-dimensional structure of chemical matter is key to obtaining the desired function of a material. Photoredox catalysis is becoming increasingly important in these processes due to the mild reaction conditions that are generally involved, relative to thermal or chemical oxidative/reductive processes. The use of mild conditions permits the development of chemical transformations that are not only highly selective, but also tolerant of the presence of diverse functionality. Radical cyclisation reactions provide access to highly complex molecules in few synthetic steps. Moreover, the mild reactions conditions commonly employed in radical cascade reactions allow for broad functional-group com- patibility and as such, have found numerous applications in natural product synthesis. Here, we describe a photoredox- catalyzed method for achieving 1,3-difunctionalization of unactivated alkanes using alkynes as linchpin radical acceptors and hydrogen atom abstractors. This new synthetic platform holds a promising outlook for advancing our understanding of carbon-to-carbon HAT and selective difunctionalization of alkanes.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF UPCONVERSION VIA EXPLORATION OF NOVEL ANNIHILATORS

Andrew B. Pun[1]

[1] Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, 9500 Gilman Dr, La Jolla, San Diego, CA, US

Upconversion that proceeds via triplet fusion (TF), also known as triplet-triplet annihilation (TTA), has received widespread attention for its potential applications ranging from enhancing photovoltaic efficiency, to anti-counterfeiting, to improved 3D printing. In contrast to other mechanisms, TF upconversion is highly efficient even at sub-solar incident flux.

TF upconversion requires two species, a sensitizer which absorbs low energy photons, and an annihilator which emits high energy photons. Despite the breadth of potential applications of TF upconversion, very few annihilators have been studied.

Herein, I will discuss our work in developing new annihilators for TF upconversion. By focusing on annihilators that are synthesized via common wet chemical synthesis, we can develop libraries of molecules that are easily derivatized. This allows the development of structure-function relationships, to synthesize optimized annihilators for any desired application.

NANOSCALE TOOLS FOR SENSING AND IMAGING SINGLE MOLECULES

Viktorija Glembockytė[1]

[1] Department of Chemistry and Center for NanoScience (CeNS), Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Butenandtstraße 5–13, 81377 Munich, Germany

Advances in fluorescence imaging and microscopy techniques have provided the ability to detect and monitor biomolecules and the interactions between them at the ultimate sensitivity of a single molecule. In this talk I will discuss how single-molecule fluorescence imaging can be synergistically combined with a technique that allows one to also place and position single molecules on the nanoscale, namely, DNA origami, in the pursuit of building new single-molecule sensors and imaging tools. I will discuss how, using DNA as a building material, we can create light antennas on the nanoscale and amplify fluorescence signals of single molecules by up to few hundred-fold, enabling their detection on a smartphone camera [1]. I will also discuss our work on building modular and tunable sensors with high FRET contrast and single-molecule sensitivity. Utilizing a DNA origami nanostructure as a scaffold to arrange and decouple different sensor components we developed a single molecule sensing platform adaptable to a variety of biomolecular targets, such as nucleic acids, proteins, as well as enzymatic activities. The developed platform also offers mechanisms to tune the dynamic window and specificity of the sensor as well as to implement more complex multiplexed sensing schemes [2]. Finally, I will briefly touch on our efforts to develop strategies to increase the robustness and stability of DNA origami sensors and labels in challenging chemical and biochemical environments [3].

[1] Nat. Commun. 2021, 12, 950; Acc. Chem. Res. 2021, 54, 3338-3348; iScience 2021, 24, 10302; Adv. Mater. Interfaces 2022, 200255; ACS Nano 2023, 17, 1327.
[2] bioRxiv 2023, doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.11.06.565795.
[3] Angew. Chem. 2020, 60, 4931; Adv. Mater. 2023, 35, 2212024.

SUPPRESSION OF FILAMENTATION BY PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

Edvinas Aleksandravičius[1], Darius Gailevičius[1], Audrius Dubietis[1], Kęstutis Staliūnas[1,2,3]

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[2]Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies
[3]Polytechnic University of Catalonia
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Nonlinear propagation of intense ultrashort laser pulses in transparent materials produces a unique and spectacular phenomenon termed femtosecond filamentation. This leads to a transformation of an ultrashort-pulsed laser beam into a light filament, which possesses an ultra-broadband spectrum, termed supercontinuum. Here we propose and substantialize an alternative idea that photonic crystals can efficiently suppress the emerging filamentation. It is well known that photonic crystals can affect the overall diffraction of the beam. For example, the reduced or increased spatial dispersion curvature corresponds to weakened or strengthened diffraction. Another possibility is obtaining a spatial dispersion curve with a negative curvature corresponding to anti-diffraction. Considering this, we can infer that it is possible to devise a photonic crystal with such a geometry, that results in a spatial dispersion regime that can compensate for the nonlinear Kerr focusing of the beam, thus effectively suppressing filamentation. Numerical simulations were performed using a forward beam propagation method, which approximates the envelope of the beam propagating in a slowly varying medium. The profile of refractive index modulation is chosen to be harmonic in both the transverse X and the longitudinal Z directions. The periodicities in both directions were varied to determine an optimal geometry, with the longitudinal period being tied to the transverse period through the Talbot length. It is convenient to introduce the geometric constant Q which is the inverse of the longitudinal period normalized to the Talbot length. In the general case, for a photonic crystal with constant period and for all values of the geometric constant Q that are close to 1, there are multiple dispersion curves corresponding to different Bloch mode branches. This is often undesirable since it makes it impossible to precisely control the diffraction of the beam, however this issue can be overcome by introducing an adiabatic chirp to the longitudinal period of the photonic crystal. We do this by starting at a longitudinal period corresponding to a geometric constant Q sufficiently far from 1 and slowly approaching the desired Q. From the beam diameter evolutions, we can see that in the homogeneous case the beam diameter first increases, but eventually the beam starts to converge and collapses. Using those same beam parameters but this time in a photonic crystal we can see that the beam diameter again initially increases, however this time the beam does collapse, instead the beam converges only a little and the beam diameter asymptotically approaches some value for which the diffraction and nonlinear focusing are balanced. The results show that using a photonic crystal with a geometry characterized by a value of Q close to 1 gives the desired result. In addition, using positive and negative chirp, both increased diffraction ($Q > 1$) and anti-diffraction ($Q < 1$) can be achieved.

SPECTRAL BROADENING AND POST-COMPRESSION OF FEMTOSECOND PULSES IN ZnS AND KGW CRYSTALS AT 76 MHz REPETITION RATE

Matas Šutovas[1], Vaida Marčiulionytė[1], Jonas Banys[1], Julius Vengelis[1], Gintaras Tamošauskas[1], Audrius Dubietis[1]

[1]Laser Research Center, Faculty of Physics, Vilnius University
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An ongoing objective in laser physics is to attain increasingly shorter light pulses. For this, pulse spectral broading is required. An extension of optical bandwidth by self-phase modulation in the bulk media, followed by post-compression is a simple and robust method to achieve even shorter light pulses. By using multiple plate approach instead of one continuous nonlinear medium, peak and average power scalability is introduced, leading to no further losses in efficiency [1]. Further investigation of new bulk media with optimal characteristics is necessary to achieve pulse spectral broadening in high repetition rate (tens of MHz) and high average power near-infrared laser systems. Recent studies have demonstrated that zinc sulfide (ZnS) and potassium gadolinium tungstate ($KGd(WO_4)_2$, KGW) crystals are emerging as potential materials for this purpose due to their relatively high resistance to multipulse optical damage and high nonlinearity compared to commonly used fused silica and sapphire [1-3].

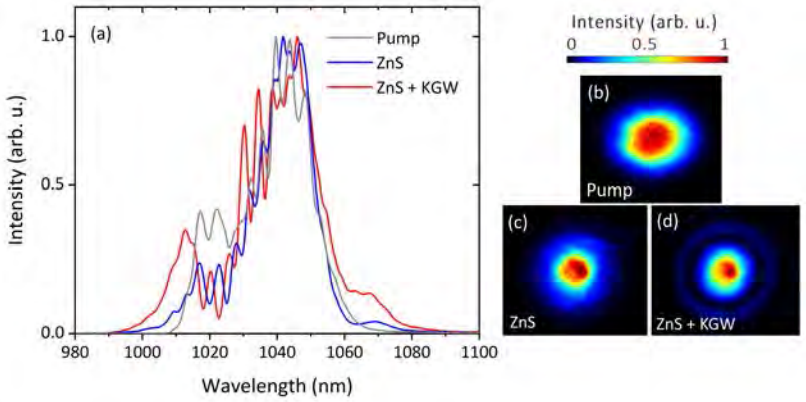

Fig. 1. (a) Comparison of spectral broadening in a single ZnS crystal and the double-pass ZnS+KGW setup. Far-field output beam profiles from pump (b), single ZnS crystal (c) and double-pass ZnS+KGW (d) setups.

In this work, double-pass spectral broadening setup consisting of first ZnS (2 mm) and second KGW (6 mm) crystals was investigated using an Yb:KGW oscillator (FLINT, Light Conversion Ltd.) with a single-pass pre-chip managed (PCMA) rod-type fiber amplifier system, which produced 75 fs pulses with an average power of 15.7 W and a central wavelength of 1038 nm at 76 MHz repetition rate [4]. Symmetric pump pulse spectral broadening due to self-phase modulation in single ZnS and ZnS+KGW setups is shown in Figure 1 (a). Beam profile measurements revealed no significant change in beam quality at the output of the single ZnS crystal setup [Fig.1(b,c)]. The second harmonic frequency-resolved optical gating technique (SHG-FROG) was used for temporal characterization of the pulses after the spectral expansion stage and post-compression stage, which was realized by Gires-Tournois interferometric mirrors. After the first and second stages of spectral broadening, the pump pulses were chirped over 100 fs and over 160 fs, respectively. Pulse compression was limited to 45 fs due to a rapid degradation of the beam quality with the further increase in pulse spectral expansion [Fig.1(d)]. Our results demonstrate a robust and versatile double-pass spectral broadening configuration, offering the potential for advancing the compression of high repetition rate femtosecond pulses which are relevant in the fields of ultrafast spectroscopy and microscopy.

[1] M. Seidel, G. Arisholm, J. Brons, V. Pervak, O. Pronin, All solid-state spectral broadening: an average and peak power scalable method for compression of ultrashort pulses, Opt. Express 24, 9412-9428 (2016).
[2] V. Marčiulionytė, J. Banys, J. Vengelis, R. Grigutis, G. Tamošauskas, A. Dubietis, Low-threshold supercontinuum generation in a homogeneous bulk material at 76 MHz pulse repetition rate. Opt. Lett. 48, 4609-4612 (2023).
[3] M. Kowalczyk, N. Nagl, P. Steinleitner, N. Karpowicz, V. Pervak, A. Głuszek, A. Hudzikowski, F. Krausz, K. F. Mak, A. Weigel, Ultra-CEP-stable single-cycle pulses at 2.2 µm, Optica 10, 801-811 (2023).
[4] J. Banys, J. Vengelis, Efficient single-pass and double-pass pre-chirp managed Yb-doped rod-type fiber amplifiers using Gires–Tournois interferometric mirrors, Optik 249, 168185 (2022).

PHOTOSENSITIZED AND NON-PHOTOSENSITIZED MATERIALS FOR MULTIPHOTON LITHOGRAPHY

Dimitra Ladika[1,2], Antanas Butkus[2], Michalis Stavrou[1], Gordon Zyla[1], Vasileia Melissinaki[1], Edvinas Skliutas[2], Elmina Kabouraki[1], Frederic Dumur[5], David Gray[1], Saulius Juodkazis[2,3,4], Maria Farsari[1], Mangirdas Malinauskas[2]

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[4]WRH Program International Research Frontiers Initiative (IRFI) Tokyo Institute of Technology, Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama, Japan
[5]UMR 7273, Aix Marseille Univ., CNRS, ICR, 13397 Marseille, France
dladika@iesl.forth.gr

3D direct laser writing employing Multiphoton lithography (MPL) has emerged as a powerful tool in Additive Manufacturing (AM) at very small scale, both for scientific and industrial applications in various fields, such as micro-optics, tissue engineering and photonics [1]. MPL is based on the phenomenon of multiphoton absorption that is carried out as follows: an ultrafast laser beam is tightly focused inside the volume of a transparent photosensitive material, which typically incorporates a photosensitive molecule, the photoinitiator (PI). The PI absorbs simultaneously two or more photons of the incident light and produces free radicals, which eventually will induce photopolymerization, confined within the beam focus. The choice of a high-performance photoinitiator directly influences the speed, resolution, and quality of the 3D micro/nano structures. Upon this fact, the synthesis of novel photoresists and high-performance PIs for MPL has been the subject of investigation during the last decades [2]. To this end, this work introduces novel PIs [3], named as triphenylamine□based aldehydes, suitable for MPL. In this context, the two-photon absorption cross sections and 3D micro/nanostructures fabricated with the PIs will be shown. Furthermore, a wavelength-independent and non-photosensitized material for MPL is introduced. This is crucial for specific applications due to the two drawbacks of PIs: toxicity and fluorescence. Specifically, wavelengths of 517 nm,780 nm, and 1035 nm are shown to be suitable for fabricating 300 nm features even at high scanning speeds (up to 100 mm/s) [4]. To conclude, the importance of efficient PIs is highlighted in this work, underlying their potential applications in photonics, optoelectronics etc. On the other hand, the limitations of a PI are minimized by excluding it from the material and studying the material's structuring properties for future applications in bio-scaffolds, tissue engineering, micro-optics etc.

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[2] Wloka, T. et al. From Light to Structure: Photo Initiators for Radical Two-Photon Polymerization. Chemistry - A European Journal 28, (2022)
[3] Ladika, D. et al. Synthesis and application of triphenylamine-based aldehydes as photo-initiators for multi-photon lithography. Applied Physics A 2022, 128, 1-8 (2022)
[4] Ladika, D. et al. X-photon 3D lithography by fs-oscillators: wavelength-independent and photoinitiator-free. PREPRINT (Version 1) available at Research Square 0-13 (2023)

3D GRADIENT PERIOD PHOTONIC CRYSTALS FABRICATED VIA ULTRAFAST LASER LITHOGRAPHY

Eulàlia Puig Vilardell[1,2], Darius Gailevičius[2], Mangirdas Malinauskas[2]

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Two photon lithography is a Laser Direct Writing technique (DLW) that allows high precision 3D micro and nano-structures manufacturing with sub-diffraction-limit resolution. Thanks to the advent of femtosecond lasers, nonlinear light-matter interactions are achievable by focusing such high intensity beams into the photo-resins, which due to temporal and spatial overlap can result in two- or even multi-photon absorption inside the volume of the tightly focused laser beam, allowing to polymerize the material in a small confined region, Fig. 1a. This significant advantage makes it a suitable and high desirable technique for the fabrication of micro and nanoscale 3D structures, and it's been widely employed for applications in several fields such as microelectronics, microfluidics, life sciences or photonics.

In this work we explored one of these applications: the fabrication of a 3D photonic crystal, Fig. 1b, able to slow down while spatially separating the frequency components of the light, which results in a localized increase of light intensity chromatically resolved, and thus can be used for application in which enhanced light-matter interaction is required, like optical sensors, solar cells or night vision devices.

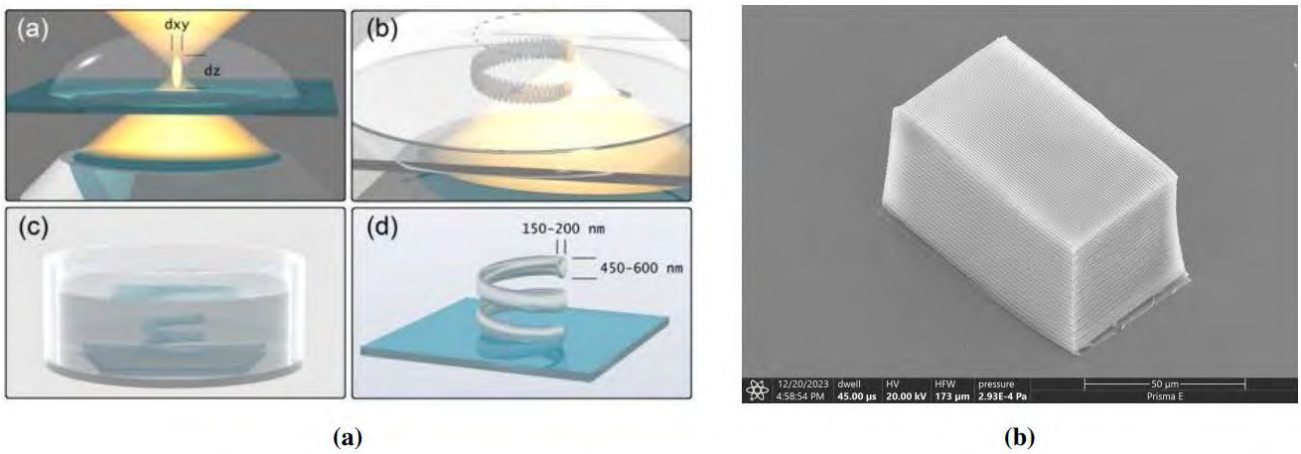

Fig. 1. (a) The principle of direct laser writing 3D nano-lithography, reproduced from [1]. (b) 3D woodpile structure designed for the realization of slow light fabricated via two photon lithography.

After studying how the different fabrication parameters influence the resulting structure, the optimal parameters have been used to fabricate a sample that fullfills the spatial requierements for it to be functional and act as a slowing light photonic crystal.

[1] S. Varapnickas and M. Malinauskas, Processes of Laser Direct Writing 3D Nanolithography (Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2020)

GaAsBi BASED NIR EMITTERS FOR BLOOD ANALYTE MONITORING

Aivaras Špokas[1], Andrea Zelioli[1], Andrius Bičiūnas[1], Aurimas Čerškus[1], Bronislovas Čechavičius[1], Augustas Vaitkevičius[1,2], Evelina Dudutienė[1], Mindaugas Kamarauskas[3], Renata Butkutė[1]

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Pulse oximetry is one of the areas where light emitting diodes (LED) and laser diodes (LD), with emission wavelengths of 660 nm and 940 nm are currently used. Such configuration experiences main drawbacks in reflectance oximetry mode due to the variation of penetration depth into soft tissue. An alternative set of wavelengths (800nm and 1100 nm) is proposed to eliminate the issue of difference in penetration depth, while maintaining an absorption difference for oxyhaemoglobin and non-oxygenated haemoglobin.

In this work we present results of technological development of LEDs and LDs operating in 1 μm – 1.2 μm spectral region. The material chosen for such devices was GaAsBi due to its temperature stability, room temperature (RT) operation, rapid band gap reduction of up to 90 meV/$\%_{Bi}$, and better strain management, when comparing to classical NIR materials.

Optimization of molecular beam epitaxy growth parameters for 3 - 5 GaAsBi rectangular quantum well (RQW) structures was carried out. Two devices on GaAs substrates buffered by an AlAs sacrificial layer were fabricated. GaAsBi RQW based LED with a central emission wavelength of 1070 nm at RT was produced. Moreover, an LD with 3 GaAsBi RQWs was fabricated and room temperature lasing at 1142 nm was recorded. Temperature dependentelectroluminescence showed stability of the emission wavelength for both devices.

This work was supported by Research Council of Lithuania under Contract No S-LLT-23-3; project "Development of A3B5-Bi Nanostructure Based Double-Wavelength Microlaser Technology for NIR Sensing Applications".

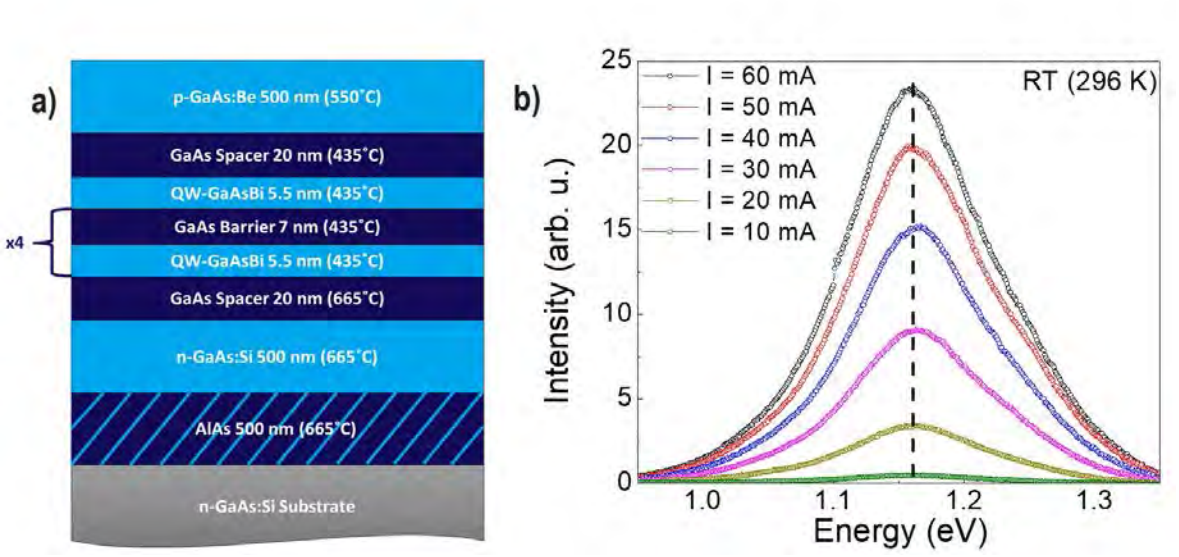

Fig. 1. a) GaAsBi 5xRQW LED structure. Growth temperatures provided from thermocouple readings. b) Excitation dependent RTEL measurement for GaAsBi 5xRQW LED (dashed line serves as eye guide).

THE GROWTH OF GaN(0001) ON Sc_2O_3(111)/Si(111) TEMPLATE VIA MOVPE METHOD

Petras Lapukas[1], Tomas Grinys[1], Tadas Malinauskas[1], Domantas Berenis[1], Arūnas Kadys[1]

[1]Vilnius University
lapukaspetras@gmail.com

Group III nitride semiconductors are widely used in optoelectronics, high-power and high-frequency electronic devices and have now become critically important in the modern world. To expand their applicability and integrity, researchers are developing various technologies for growing nitride semiconductors on Si, which is widely used in electronics.

This work aims to evaluate the impact of nitrogen and hydrogen atmospheres on the crystallographic and morphological properties of GaN layers grown on Sc_2O_3/Si substrates using the MOVPE method. To achieve this goal we performed several tasks: to grow GaN layers on $Sc_2O_3(111)/Si(111)$ substrates using the MOVPE method in nitrogen and hydrogen atmospheres; to investigate the crystallographic and morphological properties of the grown structures; and to compare the physical properties of GaN layers grown in different atmospheres.

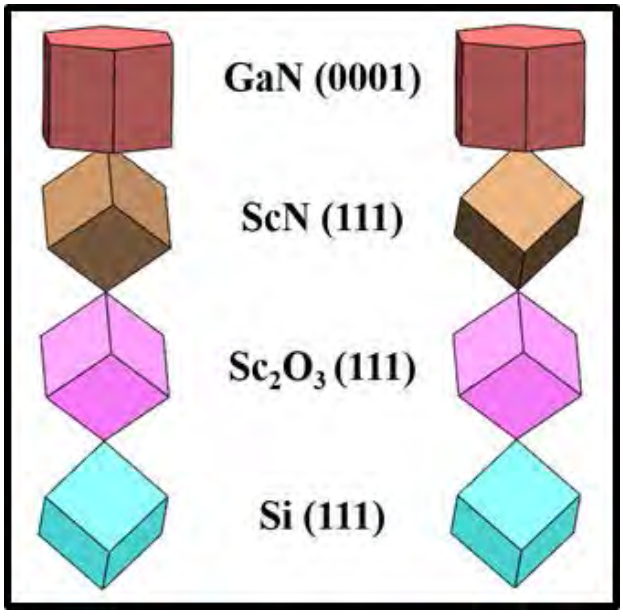

Fig. 1. *Schematic view of unit cells, demonstrating the azimuthal orientations of different layers in the sample, where ScN exists in two orientations.*

We have presented different layers of our samples and their unit cells azimuthal orientations, using XRD ω-2θ and ϕ scans. We found that the successful growth of continuous c-axis oriented monocrystalline GaN layer on a Sc_2O_3/Si substrate is possible, despite the formation of a ScN layer composed of twins during the nitridation process of Sc_2O_3. We observed that the strain values along a and c axes calculated from GaN(0002) ω-2θ scan do not depend on the atmosphere used during the growth. We compared them with strain values based solely on the differences in thermal expansion between GaN and Si. We found that the strain in the GaN layer is a result of a dual-component interaction: lattice mismatch between Si and GaN as well as their different thermal expansion rates. We also showed that controlling the growth atmosphere between N_2 and H_2 during various stages of the GaN growth on Sc_2O_3/Si templates allows to reduce the dislocation densities and enhance the surface morphology of GaN layers.

PEAK LUMINESCENCE SHIFT OF InGaN DEFECT VICINITIES USING SEM-CL MICROSCOPY

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Researchers have been interested in defects of semiconductor materials for a long time now, because of their strong correlation to the electrical and mechanical properties of a given material. In indium gallium nitride (InGaN) structures, prominent features are V-shaped pits (V-pits), that form due to threading dislocations which propagate to the quantum well layers that are rich in indium. In this work we focus on cathodoluminescence peak wavelength shift of these V-pits and their locale.

To analyze said structures a custom *Python* code was written and used in combination with *Attomap* software. Since we are using hybrid cathodoluminescence and scanning electron microscope (SEM-CL), we get both CL and SEM images of the same area. While SEM lets us see sample topography, CL images each pixel has a whole cathodoluminescence signal spectrum, therefore by fitting Gaussian fit on the main signal peak, we can determine at what wavelength the peak sits. Doing this to all image pixels gives the same image but with each pixel having a peak wavelength associated with it. We call it peak wavelength shift (PWS) map, which lets us see how CL signal peak shifts in a sample.

Secondly, we detected V-pits using *Laplacian of Gaussina*n (LoG) filter on SEM images. Since SEM and now generated PWS image areas are the same, we can directly transfer detected V-pits onto PWS image to start the analysis. By knowing the center coordinates and sizes of V-pits in PWS image, we can calculate how the CL peak shifts going outward in a radial pattern from the defect center. Plotting average values of each circle's circumference from V-pit center gave us radial profile of peak wavelength shift. To achieve statistically significant results, we performed this process for all detected V-pits in each image from measured samples and averaged them again across the whole image. An example radial profile of all detected V-pits in an image is shown below.

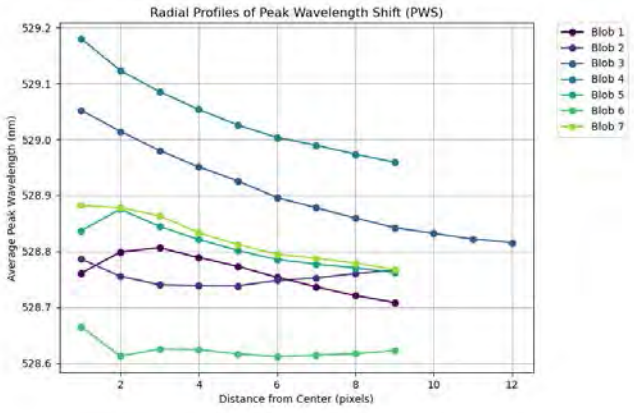

Fig. 1. PWS radial profiles of all detected V-pits in a single image

INFLUENCE OF AlGaAs BARRIER DESIGN ON PHOTOLUMINESCENCE OF GaAsBi QUANTUM STRUCTURES

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There is a high focus on the task to find a novel light-emitting material, which would serve a purpose of active media in light sources of near-infrared (NIR) range, but would also own superior properties than right now used alloys. One of the potential materials could be GaAsBi. By introducing bismuth atoms into GaAs lattice the bandgap of the alloy is rapidly reduced. Moreover, some unique properties belong to bismides, like large spin-orbit splitting energy and bandgap, less sensitive to temperature. There are already some examples of optoelectronic devices such as light-emitting diodes [1], which work based on GaAsBi. However, the lack of high crystal quality in GaAsBi is reducing the photoluminescence (PL) intensity. Thus, various designs of GaAsBi quantum structures are investigated towards optimization of its optical properties.

Our group [2] already demonstrated GaAsBi quantum wells (QWs) with parabolically graded barriers. Remarkably, a substantial enhancement in PL intensity at room temperature was observed in these structures, exhibiting approximately 50 times greater values than that of rectangular QWs. Moreover, it should be noted that the improved PL intensity was consistently reproducible across various growth conditions in parabolic quantum wells (PQWs). Also, in literature [3] one more design could be found - triangular quantum well (TQW), and its influence on PL was also investigated.

In this work a comparison study between PQW (Fig. 1. (a)) and TQW (Fig. 1. (b)) designs will be done with a goal to look into how barrier design determines carrier trapping and are there any other mechanisms responsible for enhanced PL intensity. Both investigated structures contain single rectangular GaAsBi QW embedded in parabolic or triangular AlGaAs QW. PL and photoluminescence excitation (PLE) techniques along with theoretical calculations will be used to evaluate different barrier design influence on carrier trapping and quality of GaAsBi QW.

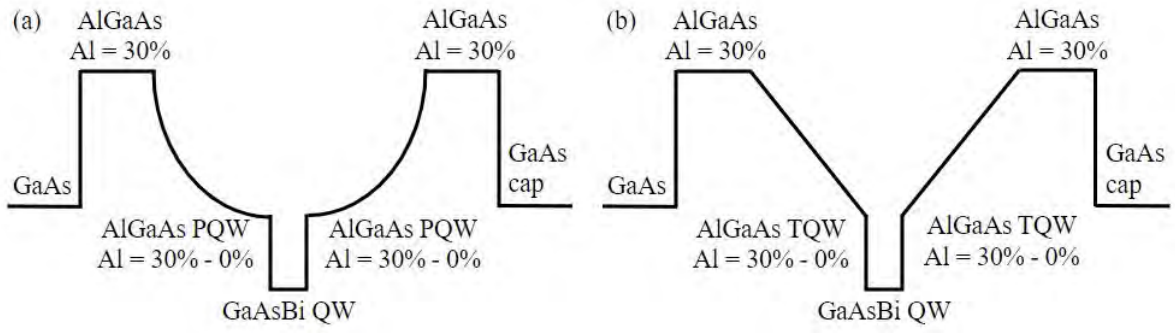

Fig. 1. Schemes of different investigated designs of AlGaAs barrier in GaAsBi quantum well structures: (a) single quantum well embedded in parabolic AlGaAs QW (PQW); (b) single quantum well embedded in triangular AlGaAs QW (TQW).

Acknowledgement
This research was supported by Research Council of Lithuania under the grant No. S-ST-23-199.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BEAM FOCUSING ABILITIES OF METASURFACE BASED 250GHZ LENSES

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Split-ring resonator (SSR) based metasurface lenses have been a topic of active research in terahertz science [1]. Metasurface lenses offer several advantages over conventional lenses, including compactness, tunability and are employed for terahertz wavefront engineering [2]. In this study, we investigated the beam shaping capabilities of five different SSR designs with varying geometries.

The lenses were fabricated from 25 μm stainless steel foil using laser ablation [3]. Beam profiles were measured along the XZ and XY planes to evaluate the focusing capabilities along the optical axes in a focal plane.

Our results demonstrate that a specific paraxial design with four sub-zones employing two distinct SSR geometries (C03) exhibited best beam focusing performance compared to other lenses, achieving the smallest focus point of FWHM equal to $\sim$1.5 mm and highest amplitude $\sim$0.14 V at focal point. In contrast, C05 with a two-subzone design, had the poorest focusing performance, with a focal point of FWHM equal to $\sim$1.74 mm and the lowest amplitude of $\sim$0.063 V. Additionally, C04 had the largest FWHM of $\sim$12.70 mm along the z-direction, indicating the broadest beam profile in z-direction among all five designs. C06, a non-paraxial design, demonstrated an amplitude of $\sim$0.11 V and an XY plane FWHM of $\sim$1.6 mm and was the second best lens for focusing after C03.

Understanding the intricacies of these metasurface lenses is crucial for advancing terahertz technology, opening up avenues for applications that leverage their unique properties, such as enhanced imaging, communication [4,5].

This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No [S-MIP-22-76].

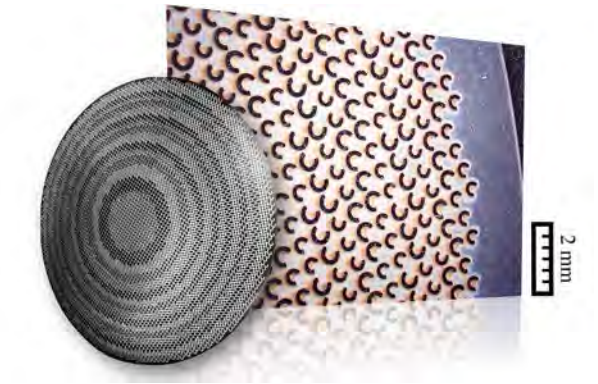

Fig. 1. Split-ring resonator based metasurface lens

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FULL-FIELD OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY WITH DIGITAL DEFOCUS CORRECTION

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Full-Field Optical Coherence Tomography (FF-OCT) is a fast, non-invasive/non-destructive interferometric technique for acquiring high-resolution *en face* images at large depths within the sample. In order to avoid as much of the interference noise as possible, a low-coherence light source is used, instead of a laser that is commonly used in holography/interferometry. However, computational aberration/defocus correction, which is possible in Fourier-domain FF-OCT systems using lasers [1][2], is challenging when using incoherent light source, such as LED.

Here we demonstrate a digital defocus correction over a large range of defocus values in FF-OCT employing LEDs. To this end, we show defocus correction on various - reflective and scattering samples.

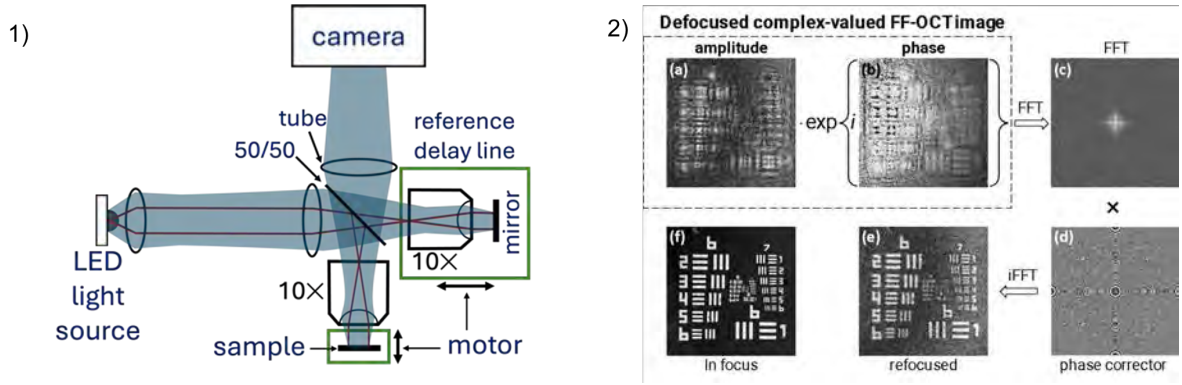

Fig. 1. 1) Principal scheme of FF-OCT system. Dark blue represents spatially incoherent LED illumination path, red – spatially coherent laser. Green boxes indicate translation stages equipped with stepping motors.
2) Digital defocus correction of complex-valued TD-FF-OCT image of USAF target defocused by 1 mm (u = 676.4). The complex-valued signal, consisting of amplitude (a) and phase (b), is Fourier-transformed (c), then multiplied by a quadratic phase function (d), and subsequently inverse Fourier-transformed, resulting in a refocused image (e). An in-focus image is provided in (f) for comparison.

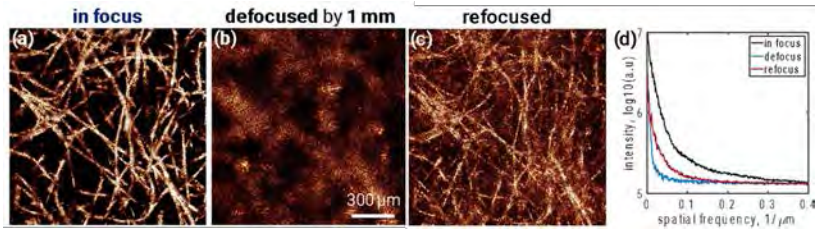

Fig. 2. Digital defocus correction of TD-FF-OCT images acquired 100 µm beneath lens tissue surface. (a) in-focus TD-FF-OCT image, (b) TD-FF-OCT image physically defocused by 500 µm. (c) digitally refocused TD-FF-OCT image. (d) spatial frequency spectra for three images displayed in (a), (b) and (c). The images are normalized whereas curves in (d) are produced from original (non-normalized) TD-FF-OCT images.

Overall, digital defocus correction of images created with TD-FF-OCT systems can be implemented over a much larger range than the Depth of Field (DOF). As DOF with used optics is 10 µm, defocus values up to 1 mm can be negated although with certain spatial resolution and intensity losses. Alongside the use of incoherent light sources, TD-FF-OCT holds an advantage over other holographic microscopy techniques due to reduction in the number of coherent artifacts granting an increase in imaging depth.

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INVESTIGATING MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS AT THE (SUB-)NANOSCALE - ADVANCES IN DIGITAL HOLOGRAPHIC VIBROMETRY

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Mechanical vibrations are omnipresent in engineering and development, either as a part of an object's functionality or as a parasitic effect. Fast and reliable vibration measurement is an indispensable tool for aiding in the design process and providing quality assurance [1]. Especially challenging is the characterization of micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) and surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices due to small surface displacements in the (sub-)nanometer range and high frequencies in the MHz to GHz range, often in conjunction with a demand for high lateral spatial resolution.

Interferometric optical techniques offer the required sensitivity, but the installed detector usually either limits it to point measurements (single photodiode) or to low frequencies (camera detector). However, as shown on the left-hand side of Fig. 1, by shifting the laser frequency ω_L in one of the interferometer arms by $\Delta\omega = \omega_{\text{obj}} + \omega_b$, static interference (or sufficiently low beat frequencies ω_b) can be obtained even for arbitrarily high vibration frequencies ω_{obj}. This is achieved by a pair of acousto-optic modulators (AOMs) with a frequency difference of $\Delta\omega$ and allows to use camera detectors for vibration frequencies that exceed the frame rate of the camera by several orders of magnitude [2].

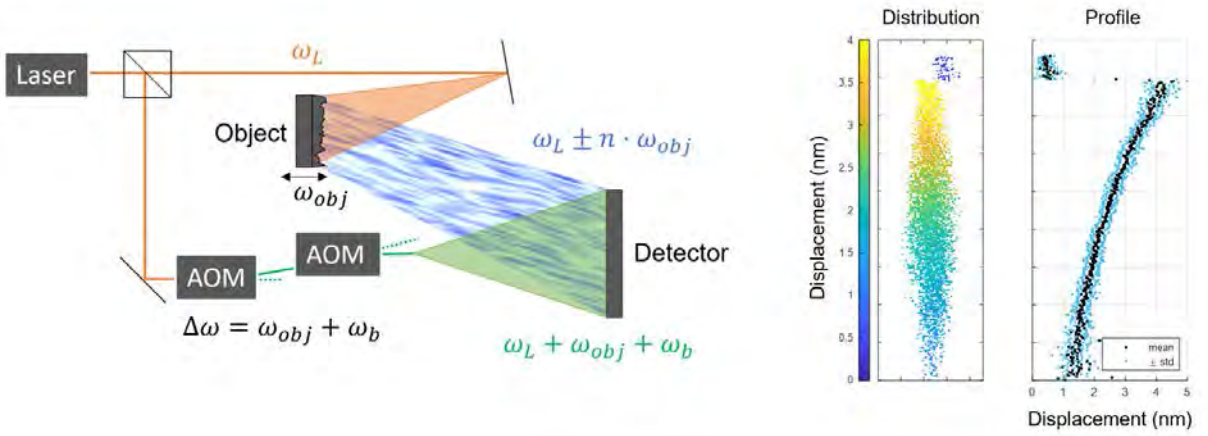

Fig. 1. Interferometer setup (left); Measurement result of an oscillating clarinet reed (right), adapted from [3].

A remaining issue outside controlled laboratory conditions (e.g. production lines) are Doppler frequency shifts arising from a relative motion between the interferometer and the object to be measured. These also shift or even broaden the resulting peak in the frequency spectrum associated to the beat frequency ω_b such that the desired lock-in detection is no longer possible.

By introducing an additional artificial reference vibration at a frequency close to ω_{obj}, a beat between the two acoustic vibrations results. The properties of the object vibration are now encoded in the temporal variation of the observed vibration amplitude. Because the acoustic frequencies are several orders of magnitude smaller than the optical frequencies, the corresponding absolute Doppler frequency shift of the acoustic beat frequency is negligible for virtually all practical situations. This now allows to perform a lock-in detection and accordingly a highly sensitive measurement even in rough environments. The detection limit and noise levels are currently just below 1 nm (Fig. 1, right hand side), but by using longer lock-in time constants, measurements in the pm range or below are expected to become accessible [4].

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TERAHERTZ DIFFRACTIVE OPTICAL ELEMENTS REALIZING MIMO SYSTEM

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One of the prospective applications of terahertz (THz) technologies is in the field of telecommunication. Addressing the current challenge of limited capacity in wireless data distribution, particularly within short-range Wi-Fi technology, the introduction proposes the utilization of THz radiation to increase data transfer ratio and enhance the performance of end-user telecommunication systems. The upcoming generation of telecommunication systems (6G), has already allocated THz bands for potential applications such as Tbps WLANs, WPANs, IAB wireless networks, IoT networks, and THz space communication systems [1]. All these applications necessitate signal multiplexing to improve data transfer ratio. In this study, the implementation of multiplexing functionality is realized through the application of a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) system, specifically achieving spatial frequency division multiplexing.

The MIMO system is realized through the incorporation of two diffractive optical elements (DOEs). The first element performs the role of a multiple-input single-output (MISO) system, wherein the DOE combines signals of different frequencies generated by spatially separated radiation sources into a single optical channel. The resultant combined signal beam propagates in free space over a specified distance in the form of a plane wave. Subsequently, the signals are spatially separated by the second DOE, which accomplishes the single-input multiple-output (SIMO) functionality. Consequently, THz signals of varying frequencies can be concurrently gathered by spatially separated detectors.

A crucial aspect of this solution lies in the design of DOEs in the form of kinoform lenses. These appropriately designed structures facilitate arbitrary signal manipulation, resulting in a precisely defined intensity distribution of the output field. The continuous phase profile achieved through kinoform coding ensures a high diffraction efficiency of up to 100% [2]. Fig. 1a and 1b illustrates the phase profiles of the designed MISO and SIMO structures (top image), respectively. The DOEs were manufactured (Fig. 1a and 1b - bottom image) from transparent polymer materials in the THz radiation range using fused deposition modeling (FDM) 3D printing technology. The investigation of optical properties in polymer and composite materials was carried out utilizing THz time-domain spectroscopy (THz TDS) [3], enabling the selection of cyclic olefin copolymer (COC) and styrene-butadiene copolymer (SBC) materials for this specific application. The schematic representation of the functionality of each structure within the THz optical system is depicted in Fig. 1c and 1d.

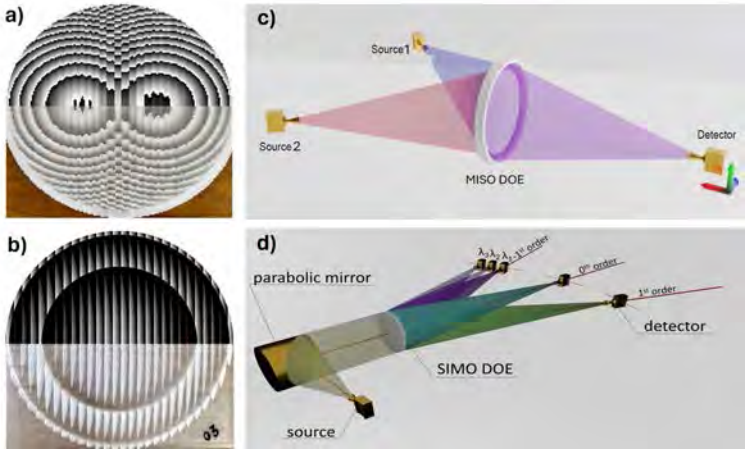

Fig. 1. a) and b) The gray-scale phase maps and 3D printed MISO and SIMO structure, respectively; c) and d) schemes of THz optical systems for MISO and SIMO structures verification.

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FS - LASER ABLATION AND MODIFICATION OF THIN METAL FOR PERIODIC PLASMONIC ARRAYS

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Various precious metals (such as gold, silver, and platinum) are widely studied for their applications in surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) [1], solar panels [2], and biological and chemical sensors [3]. By having metallic nanostructures, the free electron oscillations can be easily excited in these by incident light. The oscillations, known as localized surface plasmons (LSPs), have distinctive optical properties but are localized to the structure. When these are arranged in an orderly manner with a certain characteristic period length, the array of structures acts as a diffraction grating. A surface plasmon polariton is excited and the surface exhibits a hybrid lattice plasmon resonance (HLPR) characterized by its very narrow resonance and high-quality factor along with dispersive properties.

The structures can be formed either by the ablation of the metal, as the non-removed material acts as a plasmonic grating, or by modification as the plasmons are excited in the affected zones. Although nanostructures are usually formed precisely by photolithography [4], such techniques are expensive and difficult to scale up to large-scale production. Direct laser writing (DLW) is an attractive and fast alternative that allows easy fine-tuning of HLPR properties microstructures. The formation mechanism and properties of the structures formed by a focused laser pulse depend on the beam overlapping and pulse energy used [5].

This study investigates the formation of periodic arrays on thin gold film using layer ablation and modification with the third harmonic (343 nm) of a femtosecond laser. The grating properties were compared with respect to their formation mechanism. The ablated structures act as 1D-like grating, while modification enables the formation of both 1D-like and 2D-like arrays. Also, the dependence of HLPR on the polarization and angle of incident light was researched.

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HIGH-EFFICIENCY MID-IR OPCPA WITH 2.5 mJ 25 fs OUTPUT PULSES

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Intense, few-cycle laser sources in the wavelength range 1.5 – 3.0 μm are in demand for generating THz and attosecond X-ray pulses [1]. Invented by Lithuanian scientists from the group of A. Piskarskas, the optical parametric chirped pulse amplification (OPCPA) when operating in degeneracy at $\sim$2 μm allows the use of readily available $\sim$1 μm driving pulses, while supercontinuum (SC) seed simplifies the design by eliminating the need for active synchronization. We demonstrate a compact, high-efficiency mJ-level mid-IR OPCPA using 1.2 ps pulses from Yb:YAG laser for both pumping and SC generation. Three degenerate OPCPA stages based on BiBO crystals provide output pulses with an energy of $\sim$2.5 mJ in the wavelength range of $\sim$1.8 – 2.3 μm. Preliminary results on spectral expansion beyond $\sim$3 μm using stimulated rotational Raman scattering (SRRS) in a gas cell will also be reported.

The Yb:YAG chirped pulse amplifier with a grating compressor [2], upgraded by the author of the report, was used as a pump source for both SC and OPCPA allowing 1.5 times better gain (Fig. 1, left). Beam stability was ensured by auto-alignment. The SC seed pulses were generated in a YAG crystal 130 mm long [3]. Compared to the previous implementation the SC seed pulse dispersion has been optimized using an acousto-optic programmable dispersive filter (AOPDF) to provide the best conversion efficiency and ultimate pulse compression.

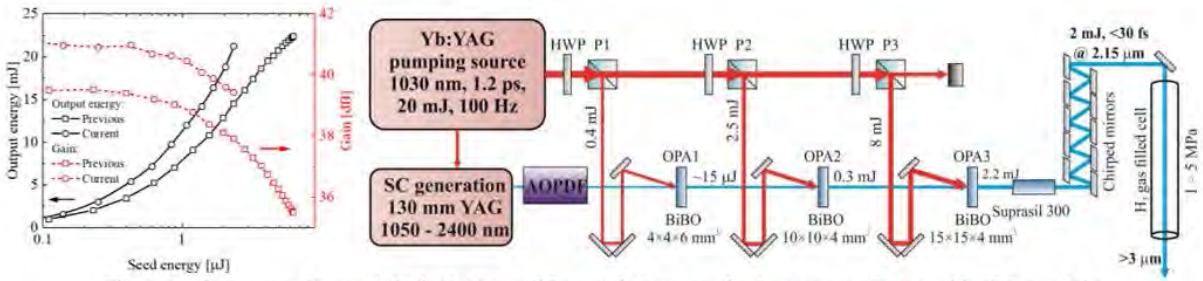

Fig. 1. Performance of upgraded Yb:YAG amplifier – left. Layout of a three-stage OPCPA with SRRS – right.

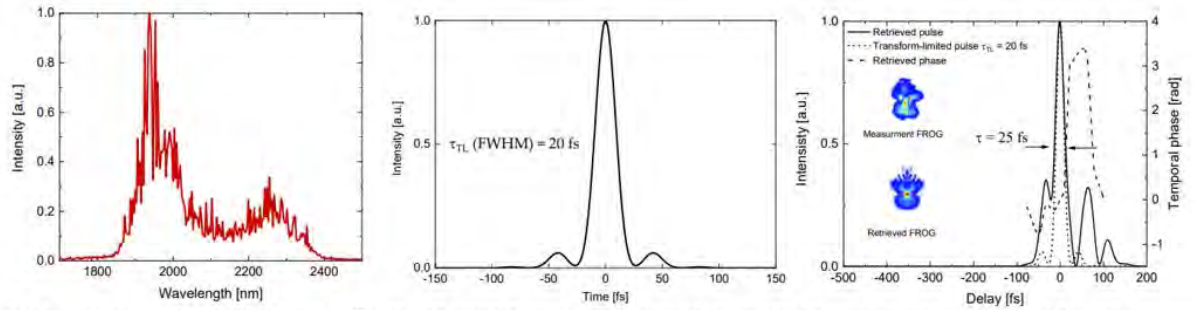

Fig. 2. The spectrum of amplified pulses after the 1st OPCPA stage – left. Transform-limited temporal shape calculated from the measured OPCPA output spectrum – middle. Temporal profile (solid) of the amplified pulse after compression retrieved from the SHG-FROG measurement compared to the transform-limited pulse (dotted) and the retrieved temporal phase (dashed) – right.

The three-stage OPCPA provides $\sim$2.5 mJ, 25 fs output pulses at a center wavelength of $\sim$2150 nm after compression. In the third OPCPA stage, a conversion efficiency of 27% was achieved. The resulting peak power of >80 GW allows for significant spectrum extension beyond 3 μm using SRRS in a gas cell. The remaining unused energy of the pump source allows to obtain $\sim$5 mJ of amplified pulse energy through the use of an additional fourth OPCPA stage.

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INVESTIGATION OF PERIODICALLY STRUCTURED THIN FILMS POLARIZERS

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Linear polarizers are integral to most laser systems for their role in controlling radiation polarization state. A wide diversity of up-to-date linear polarizers can provide an outstanding polarization extinction ratio. However, many of them come with operational inconveniences: absorptive polarizers suitable for normal incidence have a low laser-induced damage threshold (LIDT), restricting their use in laser applications; birefringent or thin-films polarizers demonstrate a decrease in polarizing efficiency at normal incidence, which becomes concerning as the trend towards miniaturization of laser systems continues. Mentioned limitations of conventional polarizers are becoming more pronounced, underscoring the necessity for alternative solutions.

In the search for high LIDT and efficient polarizing properties at normal incidence, we have focused on periodically modulated dielectric thin films. In the simplest case of single-layer coating, as a high refractive index subwavelength structure surrounded by a lower refractive index media, it features wavelength-selective resonance phenomenon [1]. Moreover, as the structure has modulation only in one direction, its optical response is also polarization-dependent. These features were employed to optimize the architecture of polarizing element for the target wavelength of 1064 nm. Subsequently, the ion beam sputtering technology was used to conformally deposit dielectric coatings on the structured substrate. The potential of fabricated elements for laser applications were evaluated by LIDT 1-on-1 test for nanosecond pulses.

Experimentally demonstrated niobium oxide single-layer polarizing element showed 788:1 polarization ratio for 1064 nm at normal incidence. The LIDT values of periodically modulated single-layer structure have reached 0.7 J/cm^2 and 3.1 J/cm^2 for *S*- and *P*- polarizations, that is more than six times smaller values than of planar layer. This difference in optical resistance can be explained with increased electric field intensity in modulated structure, determining damage at relatively low energy densities. To improve optical resistance, wide bandgap dielectrics as hafnium and aluminum oxides were used to create multilayer architecture. Enhanced LIDT values have reached 1.6 J/cm^2 and 18.5 J/cm^2 for *S*- and *P*- polarizations, respectively. However, nearly 2 μm thick coating with modulation discrepancies led to optical characteristics distortions which reduced the polarization contrast. The presented results demonstrate the potential possibilities of periodically structured thin-film polarizers and also highlight challenges to be dealt with in the ongoing work.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by the PerFIN project from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. S-MIP-22-80.

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REFINING LIDT EVALUATION THROUGH MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS: A PATH TO ISO EXCELLENCE

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The assessment of Laser-Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) plays a pivotal role in ensuring the safety and reliability of laser systems across various scientific and industrial applications. As laser technology is constantly evolving to new irradiation regimes, there is a demand for higher quality optical components, as is to evaluate their damage threshold more accurately and reliably. As a result, there arises a need to revise the current ISO standard for LIDT testing on periodic basis [1]. But to make LIDT standardization efforts more successful and adoptable, there is a need for an easy way to evaluate these methods and show their accuracy under real and different conditions.

This research endeavors to address these challenges by exploring and implementing advanced testing techniques based on Monte Carlo simulations to numerically test and compare different testing approaches. The main goal of our research was to review the accuracy of current ISO standard techniques for LIDT testing ISO 21254:2011using numerical methods as well as prepare recommendations for the upcoming revision of this standard. For the new revision of this standard, new functional tests, namely R-on-1 and raster scan [2], are intended to be implemented.

In our research, we first compare the classical methods of evaluating the LIDT with our own empirical and experimental insight-based algorithm for 1-on-1 and S-on-1 testing using Monte Carlo simulations. We then go on to evaluate and optimize testing conditions for R-on-1 tests and raster scans, comparing them with the former methods. We do these tests by first generating a virtual sample with randomly distributed sporadic defects on XY plane and by sampling it with a virtual laser beam (Gaussian and a flat top) on our surface to detect them. We introduce a requirement for these tests to cover a certain amount of area $A_{90\%}$ (area where fluence is more than 90% of the peak fluence) to make them comparable with raster scan results.

In our initial findings, by running our simulations with the same initial condition for multiple iterations, we have discovered that by increasing the diameter of our Gaussian beam for roughly the same area irradiated, we decrease the deviation of LIDT values, proving that there is a strong correlation between LIDT test accuracy and the defect density of our surface.

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THE LIMITS OF STAR CLUSTER APERTURE PHOTOMETRY IN THE LOCAL UNIVERSE

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Star clusters and knowledge of their physical parameters (age, mass, metallicity, extinction) provide an excellent insight into the formation and evolution of their host galaxies, as most of the star formation happens in clusters. A powerful method allowing parameter derivation for a large number of clusters in the Local Universe ($\leq$ 10 Mpc,) is fitting their aperture photometry measurements to stochastic theoretical models [1]. Therefore, it is highly important to understand methodś limits in order to not over-interpret the data as we attempt to unravel formation histories of nearby galaxies.

The aim of this study is to estimate maximum possible accuracy of the aperture photometry methods for star cluster studies in the Local Universe. We simulated an extensive (500 nodes) grid of 3D cluster models covering the parameter space of real objects in the Andromeda galaxy (M31). Each node, defined by initial mass, age, and geometric parameters, contains 100 stochastic 3D models. Cluster CCD images were generated in 6 photometric (HST) passbands by taking 100 2D projections of each model, mimicking observations from 100 viewing angles. We modelled clusters to match the real ones in M31 as seen in the PHAT survey [2]. We measured simulated images by using aperture photometry method [3] and ran cluster classification tests [1].

We have demonstrated that using small apertures($R_{ap} \leq 0.5$ arcsec) is not advisable as it leads to large physical parameter derivation uncertainties (Fig. 1a-c). This supports an idea suggested in [3, 4] that apertures larger than cluster half-light radii must be used to provide robust results. Aperture-photometry-based classification encounters problems at very young cluster ages ($\sim$10 Myr), showing large errors (Fig. 1a-c). Using colour-magnitude diagram fitting methods [5] is advised to yield more accurate cluster parameters at ages of $\sim$10 Myr. We have shown that there are no significant systematic colour index differences when clusters are measured using smaller apertures (Fig. 1d-e), justifying the adaptive aperture photometry method [3, 4].

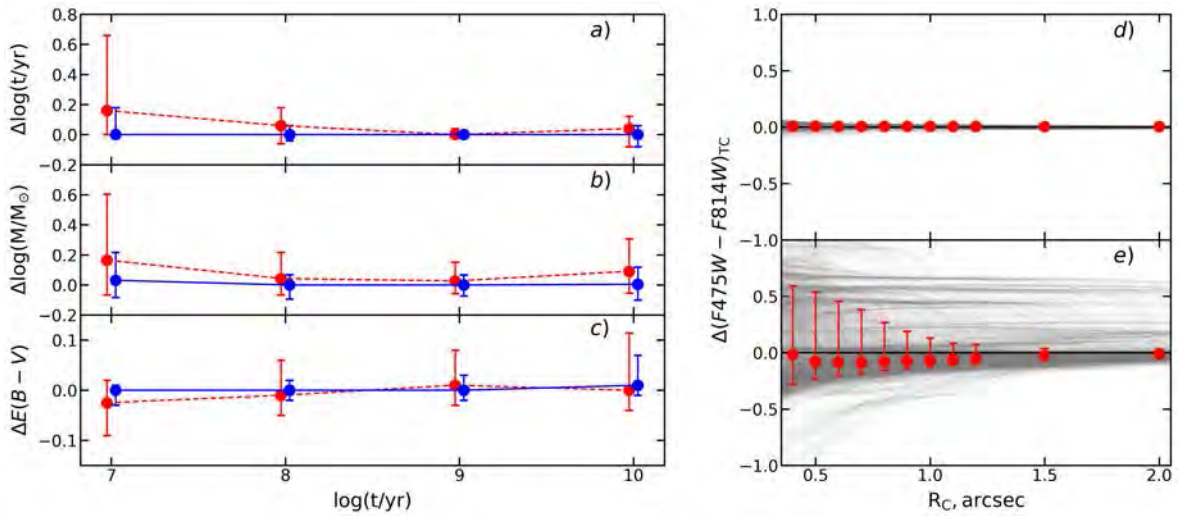

Fig. 1. Panels a-c) show cluster classification test results. Differences between the derived and input cluster parameters: a) age; b) mass; c) extinction $E(B-V)$. Markers - median differences, error bars – 16-84 percentile range. Dashed red line – results when photometry was performed using R_{ap}=0.5 arcsec; solid blue line - $R_{ap} \geq$1.0 arcsec. Panels d-e) show differences of colour index ($F475W$–$F814W$) between measurements with apertures of R_{ap}=3.0 arcsec and R_{ap}=R_C. Red markers - median differences; error bars – 16-84 percentile range; grey lines – results for individual clusters. Panel d) shows models with post-main-sequence (post-MS) stars removed (N=2700); panel e) – models with all stars (N=7300).

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STAR CLUSTERS AND SPIRAL ARMS OF THE M31 GALAXY

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Andromeda (M31) galaxy is the nearest (785 kpc; [1]) spiral galaxy making it one of the premier laboratories for understanding spiral galaxies like our own. Due to a high inclination (74°–78°) of the M31 disk, it is difficult to determine the galaxy's large-scale structure. In particular, there is no clear consensus regarding the organization of spiral structure in M31. Therefore, star clusters can be excellent tracers in studies of galaxy formation, assembly and spiral structure, in the sense that significant star cluster numbers are typically produced during major star-forming (SF) episodes in galaxy disks. A substantial portion of the M31 disk was observed by the extensive Panchromatic Andromeda Treasury (PHAT) survey [2] performed with the *Hubble* Space Telescope (HST).

The aim of our study is to investigate the spiral structure of M31 galaxy based on the PHAT star clusters. Using aperture photometry data [3-5], we derived cluster parameters: age, mass, extinction, and metallicity. To investigate spiral structure face-on, we deprojected the M31 disk and star clusters assuming the position angle of the galaxy major axis of 37.7° and the inclination of disk of 77.5°.

In Fig. 1, we show the distribution of young star clusters (<50 Myr) with respect to the UV SF regions (grey contours) taken from [6]. Green logarithmic spirals are plotted to roughly follow the spiral structure, with a pitch angle of 3° and phase-shift of -40°. Some young star clusters and UV SF regions deviate from spiral arms, indicating inconsistency with the spiral pattern. Therefore, Fig. 1 clearly highlights the problems addressed in our study.

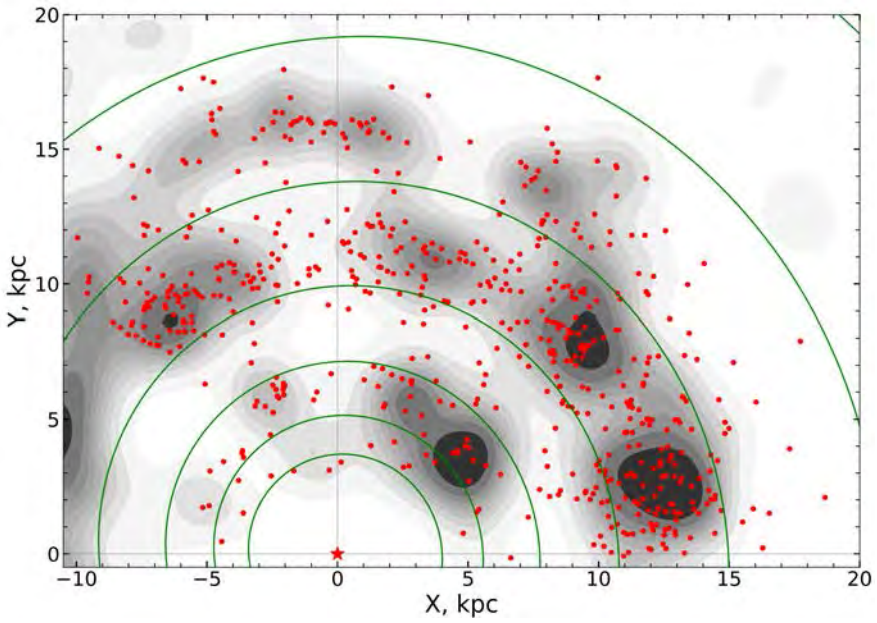

Fig. 1. Distributions of UV SF regions (grey contours) and young clusters (<50 Myr; red dots). Green lines show logarithmic spiral arms with a pitch angle of 3°.

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LAMMPS AS A LIBRARY FOR THE THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE ROLE OF PHONONS IN ULTRAFAST DEMAGNETIZATION

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Ultrafast modification of the magnetism of materials by laser pulses has attracted significant attention since its discovery in 1996 [1] because of its potential applications in computing and data storage. The process involving the transfer of angular momentum between electrons, phonons, and magnons is a complex interaction of light and matter, and it is still only partly understood [2].

To allow us to investigate phonons evolution after a laser pulse, we implemented a simple approximation to modify molecular dynamics trajectory to enhance specific vibration modes. Using LAMMPS as a library feature [3], we created a framework that allows LAMMPS to handle data input, generate snapshots to be processed by our method and output the modified trajectory.

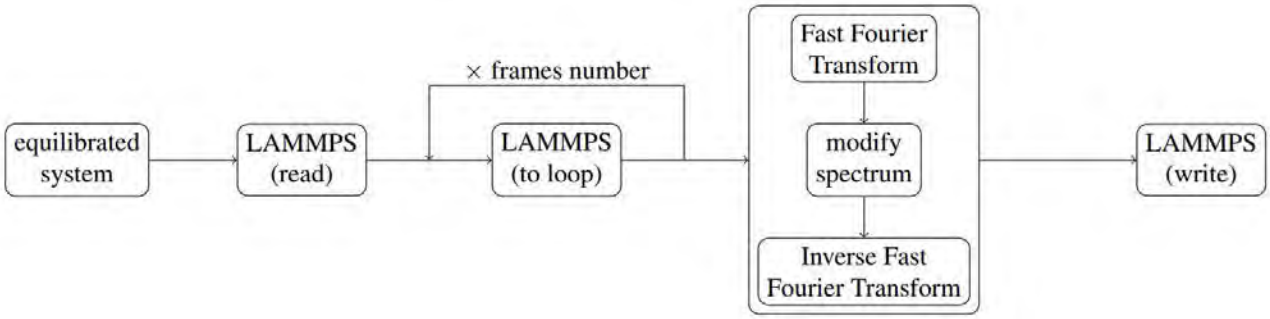

Fig. 1. A simplified schematic of the applied workflow.

Using the developed framework, we will study how phonons can contribute to re-establishing the equilibrium by carrying away the excess heat and angular momentum. We will evaluate the evolution of lattice vibrations from high temperatures of selected vibration modes towards an equilibrium using SNAP machine-learning interatomic potential (ML-IAP) [4]. Snapshots of the molecular dynamics trajectories will allow us to predict changes in the diffraction patterns and in electron energy loss spectra (EELS) in a time-resolved way [5,6].

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THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF ENERGY LEVELS FOR BA VI

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This ion was selected for the investigation as it is of great importance to Astrophysics. It is evident that the lines can be observed in hot white dwarf stars [1]. In this work energy levels for Ba VI will be presented. The calculations for Ba VI are performed using general-purpose atomic structure package GRASP2018, based on multiconfiguration Dirac-Hartree-Fock and relativistic configuration interaction (RCI) methods.

As this ion is of Sb isoelectronic sequence, it was calculated using the same principle like in [2]. Active space (AS) method was used to compute radial wave functions layer by layer for four sets of virtual orbitals (AS_{1-4}). Single and double substitutions were done from multi reference set of orbitals up to 11s, 11p, 10d, 8f, 8g, 8h. Substitutions from [Kr]$4d^{10}$ core shells were forbidden. After calculating AS_4, RCI method was used to further increase the accuracy of Ba VI energy level calculations. In total, 231 energy levels belonging to the configurations $5s^25p4f^2$, $5s^25p^24f$, $5s5p^34f$, $5p^5$, $5s^25p^2\{5d,6p,6s\}$, $5s^25p^3$, $5s^25p5d^2$, $5s5p^35d$, $5s5p^36s$ and $5s5p^4$ were computed.

50 levels were selected based on the data availability at National Institute of Standards and Technology Atomic Spectra database (NIST) [3] for comparison. The relative difference to NIST data is displayed in Figure 1. The biggest disagreement is observed in $5s^25p^25d$ and $5s5p^4$ configuration levels, as the energies appear to be reversed in our calculations. The average relative difference compared to NIST [3] for AS_4 is 1.2%. In order to increase the accuracy of energy levels, core, core-valence, core-core correlations need to be investigated. During the conference further data from the calculations will be presented.

Conf.	^{M}L	J	E_{NIST} cm^{-1}	AS_3%	AS_4%	Conf.	^{M}L	J	E_{NIST} cm^{-1}	AS_3%	AS_4%
$5s^25p^3$	^4S	3/2	0.0	0.0	0.0	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2G	7/2	212208.6	2.6	2.6
$5s^25p^3$	^2D	3/2	17260.6	1.2	1.1	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2G	9/2	222540	-0.3	-0.3
$5s^25p^3$	^2D	5/2	23547.2	1.0	0.9	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4P	5/2	214870.8	2.3	2.3
$5s^25p^3$	^2P	1/2	36155.7	2.2	2.1	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4P	3/2	217346.5	2.2	2.2
$5s^25p^3$	^2P	3/2	49621	0.4	0.4	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4P	1/2	218693.8	2.2	2.2
$5s5p^4(^3P)$	^4P	5/2	128436.3	-2.2	-2.1	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2D	3/2	224093.2	0.9	0.8
$5s5p^4(^3P)$	^4P	3/2	139920.1	-2.1	-2.1	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2D	5/2	228330.9	2.1	2.2
$5s5p^4(^3P)$	^4P	1/2	142851.9	-2.0	-2.0	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2P	1/2	234313.6	0.4	0.4
$5s5p^4(^1D)$	^2D	3/2	158158.4	-0.7	-0.7	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2P	3/2	246496.2	2.1	2.1
$5s5p^4(^1D)$	^2D	5/2	163566.3	-0.8	-0.8	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2D	3/2	235818.7	2.3	2.3
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2P	3/2	176498	-0.3	-0.3	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2D	5/2	236640.5	3.1	3.0
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2P	1/2	229293.1	-0.6	0.6	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2F	7/2	242157.2	2.3	2.3
$5s5p^4(^3P)$	^2P	1/2	179076.6	4.8	4.8	$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^2F	5/2	257298.9	2.2	2.1
$5s5p^4(^3P)$	^2P	3/2	213042.9	3.4	3.4	$5s^25p^2(^1S)5d$	^2D	5/2	243103.4	-0.5	-0.5
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4F	3/2	180293.1	-0.2	-0.2	$5s^25p^2(^1S)5d$	^2D	3/2	256774.8	1.8	1.8
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4F	5/2	183552.2	-0.5	-0.5	$5s^25p^2(^3P)6s$	^4P	1/2	247725.6	-0.1	-0.1
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4F	7/2	192561.2	-0.6	-0.6	$5s^25p^2(^3P)6s$	^4P	3/2	261563.8	-0.3	-0.3
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4F	9/2	199080	-0.6	-0.6	$5s^25p^2(^3P)6s$	^4P	5/2	267649.7	-0.2	-0.2
$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2F	5/2	191382.2	-0.6	-0.6	$5s^25p^2(^1D)5d$	^2S	1/2	251008.8	2.6	2.6
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4D	1/2	193882.1	-0.4	-0.4	$5s^25p^2(^3P)6s$	^2P	1/2	265653.5	-0.2	-0.2
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4D	7/2	196130.2	-0.5	-0.5	$5s^25p^2(^3P)6s$	^2P	3/2	271083.2	-0.1	-0.1
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4D	3/2	197255.4	-0.2	-0.2	$5s^25p^2(^1D)6s$	^2D	5/2	288565.1	-0.2	-0.2
$5s^25p^2(^3P)5d$	^4D	5/2	201857	-0.3	-0.3	$5s^25p^2(^1D)6s$	^2D	3/2	290903.6	-0.2	-0.2
$5s5p^4(^1S)$	^2S	1/2	200937.6	0.0	0.0	$5s^25p^2(^1S)6s$	^2S	1/2	307387	0.1	0.1

Fig. 1. Comparison of energy levels computed in active spaces AS_3 and AS_4 with NIST [3] ASD recommended values for Ba VI.

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THE STUDY OF THE ATMOSPHERES AND MIXING PROCESSES OF MAGNETICALLY ACTIVE RS CVN GIANTS

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Our primary focus is the examination of RS CVn stars, aiming to ascertain the carbon isotope $^{12}C/^{13}C$ and C/N ratios within these chromospherically active celestial bodies. Analyzing the abundances of carbon and nitrogen in their atmospheres offers valuable insights into chemical composition alterations induced by stellar evolution. The determinations of carbon and nitrogen abundances, along with the C/N ratios, serve as pivotal tools in the field of stellar evolution studies. To explore the influence of magnetic activity on mixing processes within the atmospheres of magnetically active stars, we are conducting an exhaustive investigation of CNO abundances and carbon isotope ratios in a selected group of RS CVn giant stars. High-resolution spectra, acquired from the 1.65 m telescope at the Moletai Astronomical Observatory of Vilnius University, were utilized for this study. The analysis focused on the C2 Swan (1,0) band head at 5135 Å and the C2 Swan (0,1) band head at 5635.5 Å to determine carbon abundance. Additionally, the interval 7990 – 8010 Å, encompassing the $^{12}C/^{14}N$ and $^{13}C/^{14}N$ bands, was employed for nitrogen abundance and carbon isotope ratio analysis. Oxygen abundance was derived from the forbidden [O I] line at 6300.31 Å. Our findings support earlier observations, indicating that in low-mass chromospherically active RS CVn stars, extra-mixing processes may commence below a luminosity function bump in red giants.

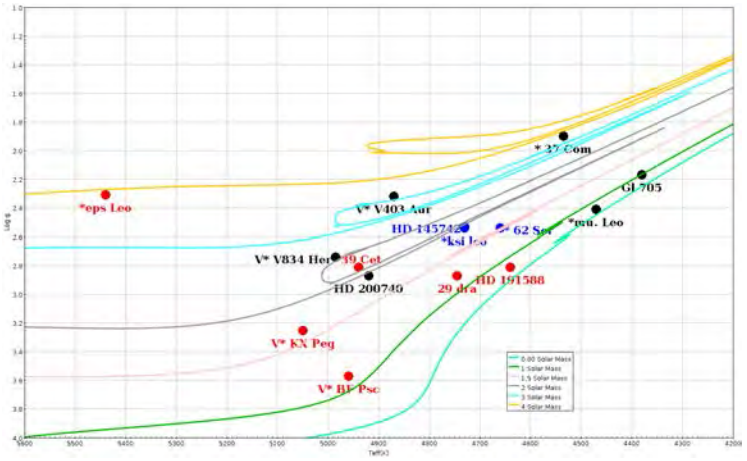

Fig. 1. The investigated stars in the log g versus Teff diagram along with the PADOVA evolutionary tracks taken from Bressan et al. (2012). The red symbols indicate the stars which are below the red giant branch (RGB) luminosity bump, the blue colour indicates the stars which are at the RGB bump, and the black colour marks the stars that are above the RGB bump.

DEEP LEARNING FOR STAR CLUSTER DETECTION IN GALAXIES

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One of the most important objects when studying galaxies are stellar clusters. The stars in a cluster are of a similar age, composition, and distance, thereby making them exceptionally suitable to learn about a galaxy's star formation and dynamic history. As important as they are, locating them presents difficulties: so far, there are no adequate automated cluster detection methods and methods using experts or volunteers are employed. For this reason, we seek to employ modern machine learning algorithms, specifically a convolutional neural network (CNN), to automate the detection of clusters. Such a method would allow for repeated and fast detections of clusters in images. To train the model we use a large dataset of synthetic clusters covering a variety of ages, masses, and shapes. We project these clusters onto real observations from the Panchromatic Hubble Andromeda Treasury. We evaluate the performance of our model using various tests involving both synthetic and natural clusters. We compare these results to existing catalogues. We will also draw attention to the difference in performance by volunteers and our model. The presentation will detail the model, including training and validation, inferences and results from out tests and current challenges, unresolved issues, and the possibility of improvements.

EPR SPECTROSCOPY OF STRUCTURAL PHASE TRANSITION IN $CH_3NH_3PbCl_3$ HYBRID PEROVSKITE

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Recently, hybrid organic-inorganic compounds have attracted immense attention of the scientific community due to their diverse physical and chemical properties. One of the most interesting and researched subgroups of hybrid perovskites is methylammonium (MA) lead halides $MAPbX_3$ (where X = I, Br, Cl), due to their potential applications in efficient and low-cost solar cells, LEDs, and photodetectors [1].

Here, we use electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy to study the dynamics of methylammonium cations and structural phase transitions in methylammonium lead chloride $CH_3NH_3PbCl_3$. In this work, we employ temperature dependent multifrequency continious-wave (CW) and pulsed EPR spectroscopy to characterize paramagnetic Mn^{2+} probe ions in $MAPbX_3$. The temperature dependent CW spectra reveal a sudden increase in the zero-field splitting of the Mn^{2+} ions at about 175 K (Fig. 1). This indicates a first-order phase transition related to the deformation of the inorganic framework due to the tetragonal-orthorhombic symmetry lowering.

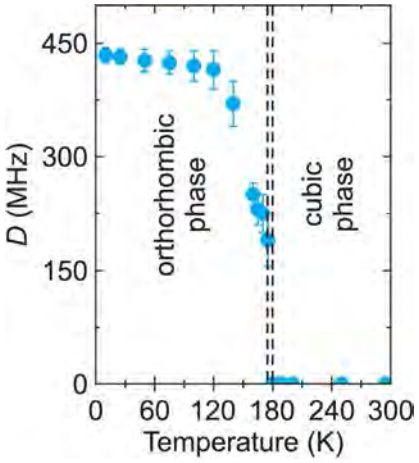

Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the axial zero-field splitting parameter of $MAPbX_3$:Mn.

Using pulsed EPR spectroscopy, studying the temperature dependence of the T_1 relaxation time and the decoherence time T_2 of the Mn^{2+} centers in $MAPbCl_3$, we found that T_1 is governed by the direct process and the Raman process due to optical phonons. We relate the obtained phonon energy of 59(4) cm^{-1} to the dynamics of the inorganic framework.

This project has been funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT) (agreement No. S-MIP-22-73).

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PHOTOPHYSICAL STUDY OF PURINE BASED METAL ION SENSORS

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The purine heterocyclic system holds a significant role in biological and medicinal chemistry, primarily attributed to its intrinsic involvement in genetic information transcription and translation processes. These materials show potential applications as efficient chemical sensors, fluorescence imaging agents, photocatalysts, and sensitizers for photodynamic therapy (PDT) activated by light, including solar illumination.

The purine core proves highly advantageous for chemical modification due to well-established synthetic methods and its chemical structure, allowing to incorporate electron-donating functional groups at the C2, C6, or C8 positions of the purine core. Expanding the functionality of purine derivatives can be achieved by capitalizing on long-lived excited triplet and/or radical states. Additionally, there is the opportunity for a steady-state absorption shift towards the visible or even near-infrared range, aligning with the therapeutic window. Alternatively, derivatives featuring an external C8-complexing arm, working in conjunction with the purine N7, have been developed. Notably, there are only a limited number of recent examples showcasing purine-based metal ion sensors that leverage both the C6-substituent and the purine N7.

Here we present a detailed photophysical study of purine-based derivatives complexation processes in polar solvents and aqueous media in the field of chemical sensors. Several chemical sensor prototypes have been demonstrated for the detection of metal ions of different nature: alkali, alkaline earth, heavy and transition metals, which can be used in industry (acetonitrile as a solvent) as well as in biology and the environment (water). The synthesized compounds were able to detect traces of transition and heavy metal ions at ppb level. The new water-soluble compounds were found to exhibit high sensitivity to mercury (II) ions in water.

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CMOS CAMERA SENSOR FOR DETECTION AND IMAGING OF PARTICLES OF IONIZING RADIATION

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The ionizing radiation dosimeter was developed using a CMOS sensor from a 1MP camera, with an exposed silicon detector. The detector was placed in a 3D printed casing with an aperture in the lid to allow ionizing radiation to pass through. The module was shielded against optical photons and RF noise. For each measurement, 200 raw frames were captured, which were then processed in a Python program. The results obtained showed the number of high energy photons detected during the measurement period.

The calibration of the equipment was carried out using electrons from Sr-90 beta source emitters, comparing detected particle flux with declared parameters of the samples, achieving 5-8 percent uncertainty. A PHAROS (Light Conversion) femtosecond laser (wavelength - 1028 nm, pulse energy Ep - 1.5 mJ) was used to generate X-rays via inner-shell ionization. The laser beam was focused on a 30 μm diameter spot on the surface of a rotating copper disk. The flux of the X-ray source produced by the high-power laser radiation was examined while the optical power of the laser beam was incremented from 1 W to 6 W.

Results obtained were compared with a Si(Li) X-ray spectrometer (Amptek X-123), determining that the CMOS dosimeter successfully recorded a more intense X-ray flux compared to the X-ray spectrometer, which saturated at higher laser energies and was unable to detect a portion of the photons due to having a single sensor, opposed to the CMOS detector able to detect with 105 detection points. It was also found that the number of X-ray photons peaked when the optical power of the laser was set at 4 W and diminished afterwards with increasing power levels. Air ionization was also observed, but as expected, did not generate detectable X-rays.

FLUORESCENT VISCOSITY PROBES AS DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR CANCER DETECTION

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Viscosity is a key characteristic of biological membranes -- it governs the passive diffusion of solutes and affects the lipid raft formation and membrane fluidity. Moreover, viscosity measurements provide a convenient way to observe the compositional changes that take place in biological membranes and organelles, as the efficiency of lipid packaging and the order of lipids have a great influence on the viscosity values of lipid structures.[1] In this work, we explore the viscosity-sensitive dyes, called molecular rotors,[2,3] as diagnostic tools for cancer detection. Through the use of fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) in combination with organelle-specific BODIPY dyes, whose fluorescence lifetimes increase with increase in microviscosity, we investigate the order of lipids in lysosomes and lipid droplets of cancerous and non-cancerous live cells. Our results demonstrate that lipid droplets in cancerous cells have vastly different lipid packaging efficiences between different cells in the same culture. In contrast, we show that lipid packaging efficiences of lipid droplets are uniform in non-maligant cells. Finally, we demonstrate that both lysosomes and lipid droplets in maligant cells possess up to 3 times greater microviscosities compared to non-maligant cells.

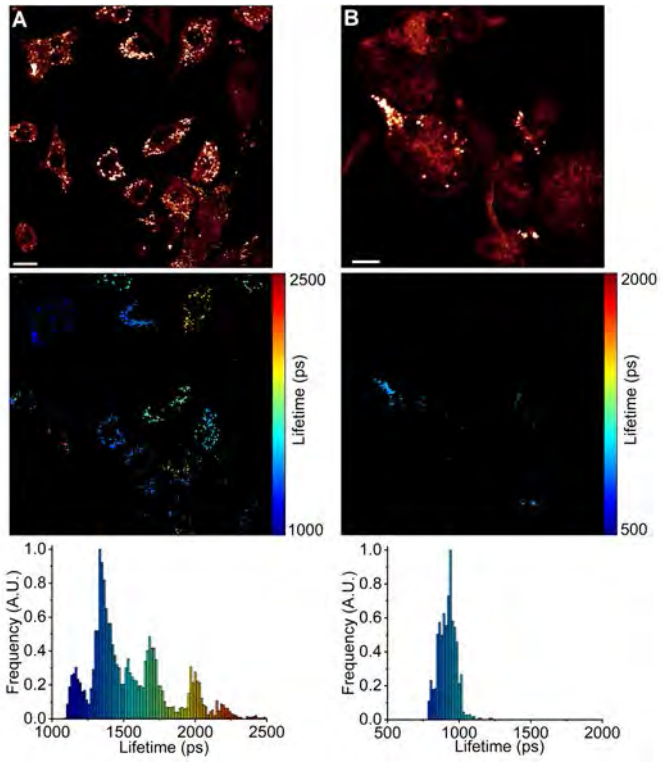

Fig. 1. FLIM of BODIPY-LD in lipid droplets of human lung cancer A549 cells (A) and human embryonic kidney HEK 293T cells (B). The top panel shows images of fluorescence intensity. FLIM images are shown in the middle panel. The corresponding lifetime histograms are shown in the bottom panel. Scale bars are 10 μm.

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SOLID STATE NMR STUDY OF HYBRID CALCIUM PHOSPHATES

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Calcium phosphates (CaPs) are a family of materials used for various applications such as bone regeneration, etc. Properties such as biocompatibility, bioactivity, and osteoconductivity are necessary for CaPs in bioapplications. Macroscopic properties and structures at the molecular level need to be investigated to determine newly synthesized CaPs applications.

In this study, solid state Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) was used to investigate 6 samples composed of calcium chlorapatite ($Ca_5(PO_4)_3Cl$) or goryainovite ($Ca_2(PO_4)Cl$). Samples were synthesized using different synthesis methods. ^{31}P and ^{1}H MAS BMR spectra were used to determine materials present in samples. Samples also were vacuumed to minimize the intensity of physisorbed/chemisorbed H_2O spectral line in ^{1}H MAS BMR spectra.

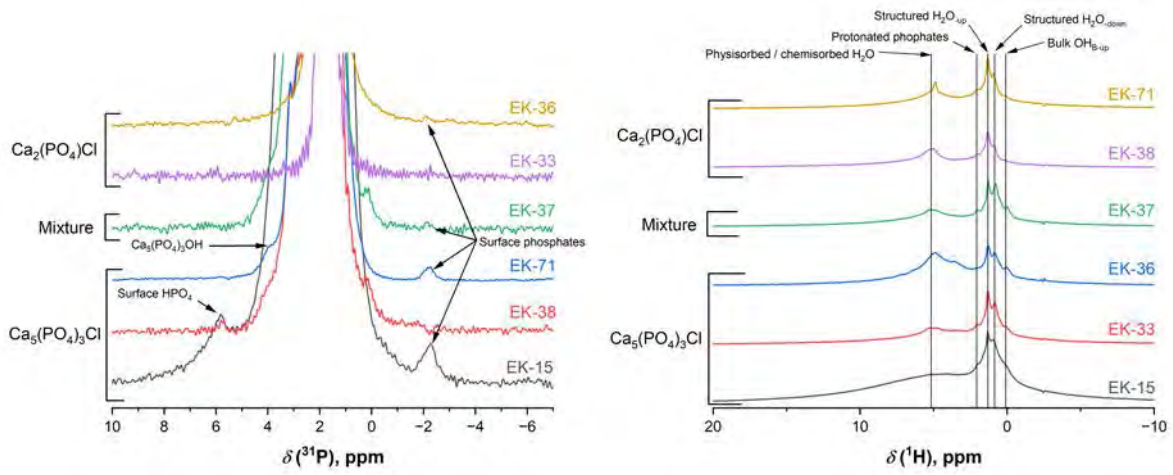

Fig. 1. ^{31}P (left) and ^{1}H (right) MAS BMR spectra with identified spectral lines.

It was found that surface phosphates, structured and physisorbed/chemisorbed H_2O and protonated phosphates were present in the samples.

BEYOND RARE EARTH: INVESTIGATING FECO ALLOYS UNDER STRAIN FOR PERMANENT MAGNETS

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In modern technology, permanent magnets play a crucial role. Today ś strongest permanent magnets use rare earth elements, such as samarium and neodymium. However, these magnets have serious limitations, including a relatively low Curie temperature (T_C), restricting their application. Furthermore, the rare earth metals market experienced a significant price increase around 2011, prompting intensified research into alternative materials without these elements. Currently, rare earth element prices have risen again, so the quest for alternative permanent magnets remains relevant. FeCo alloys, particularly the $Fe_{0.4}Co_{0.6}$ body centered tetragonal alloy with lattice parameters c/a ratio close to 1.22, show promise, as indicated by Burkert *et al.*[1]. However, subsequent studies revealed structural relaxation in thin films with tetragonal deformation, leading to a body centered cubic structure for films thicker than about 15 monolayers.

Our research aims to broaden the understanding of magnetism in uniaxially deformed $Fe_{1-x}Co_x$ by investigating magnetic moments, magnetocrystalline anisotropy energy (MAE), and T_C of the alloys with Co content x in 0-1 range and c/a ratio ranging from 0.64 to 1.4. Density functional theory calculations using the full-potential local-orbital (FPLO)[2] and spin-polarized relativistic Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker (SPR-KKR)[3] codes provide magnetic moments and MAE. We approximate disordered alloys using two effective medium methods: the virtual crystal approximation (in FPLO) and the coherent potential approximation (in SPR-KKR). T_C is also determined with two methods: a qualitatively approximate disordered local moment method[4] and a quantitative method utilizing the intersection of Binder cumulants for two differently sized supercells to incorporate finite-size scaling in Monte Carlo calculations, which were conducted with UppASD code[5,6]. The approach reveals an additional high MAE region for squeezed structures with x higher than 0.7 and c/a lower than 0.85. Notably, the bct system with $c/a \approx 0.82$ lies along the fcc $\rightarrow$ hcp transition; so, we also investigated bct(0.82) $\rightarrow$ fcc and bct(0.82) $\rightarrow$ hcp transitions.

W.M., J.M., and M.W. acknowledge the financial support of the National Science Centre Poland under the decision DEC-2018/30/E/ST3/00267. Part of the computations were performed on resources provided by the Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC).

J.Á.C-R acknowledges the support of Olle Engkvist ś Foundation and Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation for financial support. The UppASD simulations were enabled by resources provided by the National Academic Infrastructure for Supercomputing in Sweden (NAISS) at the NSC Centre, partially funded by the Swedish Research Council through grant agreement no. 2022-06725.

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INVESTIGATION OF Z^0 BOSON USING CERN LHCb OPEN DATA

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Starting from the mid-20th century, the CERN laboratory has evolved into the foremost hub for fundamental physics, aiming not only to conduct groundbreaking research but also to inspire, educate, and unite nations. The primary focus of CERN lies on experiments conducted with the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the worldś largest and most powerful particle accelerator. Key experiments such as ATLAS and CMS explore a broad spectrum of physical phenomena, including the elusive Higgs boson, through high-energy particle collisions. Beyond accelerators and laboratories, the CERN Open Data project, initiated in 2014, enables enthusiasts worldwide to engage in data analysis with specific datasets.

This presentation provides an exploration of the intricate process through which data from the LHCb experiment reaches the CERN Open Data portal. The emphasis is on elucidating how this data, particularly regarding the Z^0 bosonś decay into a muon pair, becomes accessible to a global audience.

Muons are subatomic particles that belong to the lepton family, sharing similarities with electrons but possessing greater mass. Due to their increased mass, muons play a crucial role in probing high-energy phenomena and are particularly significant in experiments involving particle accelerators like the LHC. Exploring the decay of the Z^0 boson into a muon pair through a Drell-Yan process, our research provides valuable insights into the fundamental interactions and properties of these particles, contributing as one of the initial analyses of LHCb data posted on the Open Data portal.

NIELSEN IDENTITIES IN THE STANDARD MODEL

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It is not always clear whether definitions of physical quantities is really physical, for example, it may be that the definition is gauge-dependent. One of investigating gauge-dependence is the use of Nielsen Identities [1] --- a generalised form of Slavnov-Taylor Identities [2], which come from BRST symmetry [3, 4]. These Identities enable us to express dependence on the gauge parameter in terms correlation functions containing BRST sources related to the gauge parameters.

This study focuses on understanding Nielsen Identities in the Standard Model, in which we investigate the gauge dependence of quark self-energies. We explore dependencies of quark self-energies on the gauge parameter in two distinct ways: 1) by calculating the Nielsen identities via a BRST Lagrangian; 2) by calculating quark self-energies and taking the derivative with respect to the gauge parameter. The goal is to check the consistency between the results obtained through both approaches.

In this presentation, we will introduce all the needed concepts as well as our progress.

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EXTRACTING DIFFRACTIVE PROTONS AND BACKGROUND ANALYSIS FROM ATLAS FORWARD PROTON DETECTORS

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The ATLAS experiment at CERN utilizes high-energy collisions between protons to investigate fundamental particles and forces. In certain processes, the so-called ``diffractive interactions'', the LHC protons may collide in a very unique manner and remain intact. They preserve their original state and scatter at extremely small angles (a few hundred microradians) before continuing their trajectory into the LHC beampipe [1]. To measure these protons, a set of ATLAS Forward Protons Detectors (Fig. 1, Left) are located around 210 meters away from the ATLAS. By studying the collisions with the forward proton scattering, scientists can gain insights into the underlying nature of diffraction, enhancing our comprehension of the sub-atomic scale, potentially unveiling new particles or forces beyond the Standard Model.

The signal recorded by the AFP detectors contains multiple components. Alongside the diffractive proton, there are additional contributions in the recorded data, including particles generated by the interaction of the diffractive proton with the beampipe and beam instrumentation along the ATLAS Interaction Point-detector path, the signal originating from the primary beam, and particle showers generated by the forward proton when it interacts with the AFP detector components (Fig. 1, Right). Extracting the proton signal involves extensive analysis of background sources in terms of their origin, multiplicity or spatial distribution and implementation of methods that will lead to the identification of the background in the data. An analysis was carried out both for Monte Carlo simulation and experimental data from AFP detectors collected during LHC run in 2022.

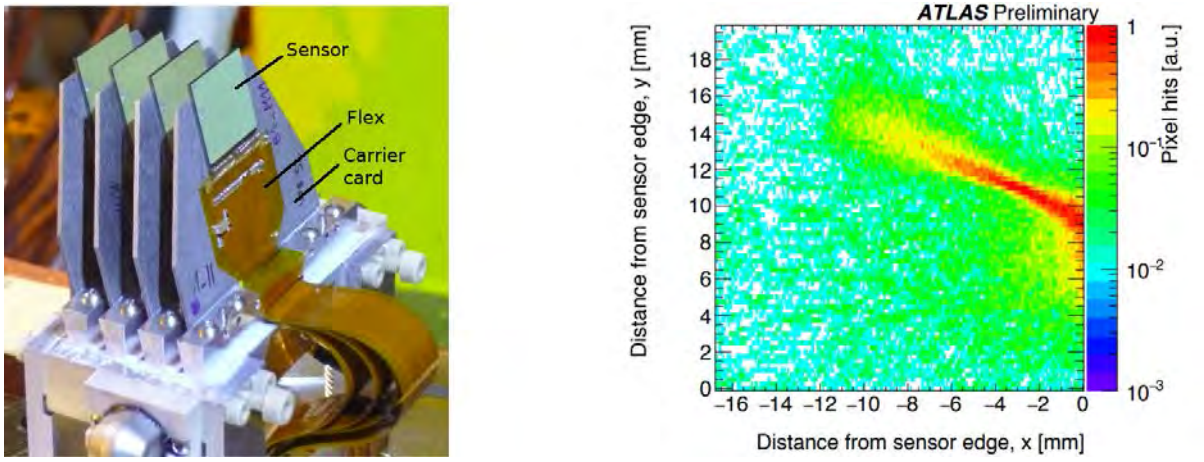

Fig. 1. Left: The AFP detector [2]. **Right:** Normalized pixel hit-maps in one of the AFP detector. The diagonal pattern corresponds to the detected diffractive proton [3].

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NORMAL MODES OF SOLID-STATE PLASMA IN CONDITIONS OF BLOCH GAIN

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Theoretical predictions suggest that by using specially designed semiconductor structures, it is feasible to develop an inversionless Bloch laser, commonly known as a THz emitter [1]. This capability can be realized using semiconductor superlattices, which, in contrast to bulk semiconductors feature remarkably extended lattice periods. The high-frequency gain in superlattices is associated with negative differential conductivity [1,3], eliminating the need for population inversion and enabling the device to function at room temperature. However, comprehensive theoretical research is needed to fully grasp the underlying mechanisms facilitating the extension of emitted frequencies into the terahertz range.

To grasp the working mechanism behind such a system, we employ a model first suggested by Ignatov et al. [2]. Despite its age, this is still a poorly understood model that underlines the importance of plasma effects. The high-frequency conductivity of the superlattice can be calculated from a Boltzmann transport equation with Bhatnagar-Gross-Krook (BGK) operator and thus the eigenmodes of the emission can be found. If one considers the dielectric function of a superlattice in the limit of no spatial dispersion, when high-frequency conductivity is reduced to one calculated in the classical work [3], the description of the system is governed by a relatively simple cubic equation.

Our investigation of the cubic equation shows that there is good correspondence, at all frequencies except ones corresponding to the global extrema of the solutions, between the approximations found in [2] and full analytical solutions calculated in our work. Furthermore, we find interesting correlations between decay/amplification rates of different normal modes (low-frequency “relaxation mode” and high-frequency “hybrid Bloch-plasma mode”). These effects can potentially be applied to create plasmonic devices based on superlattices, such as THz amplifiers, detectors, and switchers.

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TOWARDS HIGHLY CONDUCTIVE NANOCRYSTALLISED VANADATE-PHOSPHATE GLASSES

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In the last few decades, the growth of renewable power sources has been observed. Unfortunately, those power sources are heavily dependent on weather conditions. For this reason, battery systems are needed for power grid stabilization.

Vanadate-phosphate is a wide group of materials, and it has a long history of research and development. Crystalline $VOPO_4$ was investigated by e.g. M. S. Whittingham's team [1], $Li_3V_2(PO_4)_3$ was studied by e.g. L. F. Nazar's team [2]. However, corresponding glasses, including vanadate-phosphates, were at the edge of mainstream researches. E.g., 90 $V_2O_5 \cdot 10\ P_2O_5$ glasses and nanomaterials were studied by T. K. Pietrzak's team [3, 4]. Glassy material has conductivity around $\sigma = 7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ S/cm but after nanocrystallization the electronic conductivity dramatically increased to the level of $\sigma = 7 \cdot 10^{-2}$ S/cm at room temperature. Moreover, gravimetric capacity was also determined for this highly conductive material and it was at the level of 225 mAh/g in first cycle (C/20 current), but it dropped to 140 mAh/g in the third cycle.

The objective of this work is to synthesise a glassy analogue of 95 $V_2O_5 \cdot 5\ P_2O_5$ (i.e., with a higher content of vanadium) and optimize its electronic conductivity. For this purpose, many different measurement methods were used: XRD, SEM and EDX to confirm the glassy state, shape of the surface and to determine percentage of impurities, DSC to check glass thermal stability, and DC for electrical measurements. With this method, changes in material during heat treatment can be described, and correlations between changes in conductivity and other structural factors will be shown.

This work was supported by the National Science Centre (NCN, Poland) through OPUS-23 grant no. 2022/45/B/ST5/04005

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CARRIER DYNAMICS IN Ga-POLAR AND N-POLAR InGaN QUANTUM WELL STRUCTURES

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InGaN plays an important role in semiconductor devices including LEDs, laser diodes, solar cells, high-power electronics owing to its beneficial properties such as a direct and tunable bandgap, high internal quantum efficiency, high carrier mobility. However, nitride semiconductor devices suffer from efficiency droop issues at elevated free carrier densities. Moreover, by increasing In content in the InGaN devices, quantum efficiency significantly drops, which limits the production of efficient InGaN-based green light devices. Due to the crystalline symmetry of nitride semiconductors, different polarity structures can be achieved. While conventional growth is in the c-direction (Ga-polar), one can achieve N-polarity by changing the growth conditions. This could be promising in altering the electronical properties of transistor devices, enhancing In incorporation for longer wavelength devices. Thus, it is important to investigate free carrier recombination pathways in the structures of both polarities. In this study, we thoroughly investigate non-equilibrium carrier dynamics in Ga-polar and N-polar quantum well structures. We do this by employing light induced transient grating and time integrated photoluminescence techniques, which provide us carrier density dependent diffusivity, carrier lifetime, and internal quantum efficiency values. We then model carrier dynamics with a modified ABC model. While N-polarity InGaN samples have not been extensively studied within the science community, our study revealed relatively high radiative bimolecular recombination rates for these samples, which is a promising indication for further advancements in nitride-based devices.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN ULTRA-HIGH PRESSURE TREATED SILICA GLASS -- A MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY

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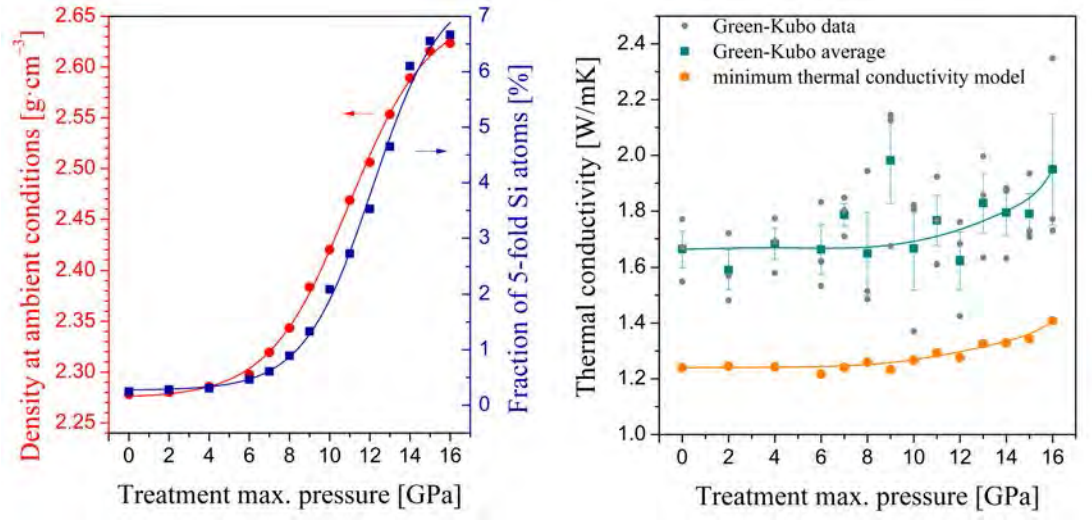

Fig. 1. The calculated density and 5-fold silicon fraction dependence on the maximal treatment pressure as well as the thermal conductivity change.

Silica is a common material with a wide range of commercial applications -- including the production of glass, concrete and semiconductors. Amorphous silica is considered an archetypal tetrahedral glass, and is a component of most glasses due to its abundance and exceptional glass-making properties [1]. The objective of this study [2] was to calculate the thermal conductivity of amorphous silicon oxide SiO_2 structures after they were treated under ultra-high pressure using molecular dynamics. Previous studies have concluded that silica glass undergoes permanent densification through the increase of silicon-oxygen coordination number when subjected to ultra-high pressure of the order of GPa [3,4], although to our knowledge no study of the influence of this process on thermal conductivity yet exists.

The amorphous silica structures were obtained by melt-quenching using the LAMMPS [5] molecular dynamics software and the SHIK-1 empirical potential [6]. Then, they were pressed to maximal pressures from 2 GPa to 16 GPa and subsequently relaxed. The thermal conductivity of these samples was determined using the equilibrium Green-Kubo method [7]. The results show an increase in thermal conductivity. They were compared with the minimum thermal conductivity model, which also predicts a rise in thermal conductivity, though not as sharp as the MD simulation suggests.

The increase in density was also investigated and compared with the literature. The local structure of the samples was investigated for high-pressure treatment induced changes. An increase in silicon-oxygen coordination was observed, caused by the increased fraction of 5-fold coordinated silicon. An interesting finding is the tendency of 5-fold silicon atoms to cluster.

This computational study gives a clue that high-pressure treatment of silica glass should lead to a noticeable and permanent increase in its thermal conductivity. Experimental confirmation of this phenomenon is still expected.

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PRINTABILITY OF MUCOADHESIVE SODIUM ALGINATE/CHITOSAN GELS DELIVERING PHOTOSENSITIZER IN PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

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Additive technologies have propelled the popularity of personalized medicine, expanding the adaptation of various biomaterials for incremental processing. Current research focuses on additive manufacturing of drug carriers and active substances for different therapies, e.g. photodynamic therapy (PDT), an increasingly common non-invasive approach for mucosa lesions. Sodium alginate (SA) and chitosan, natural-based, biocompatible polymers, exhibit the potential to deliver active substances [1-2]. The mucoadhesive properties of chitosan make it suitable for drug delivery through the mucosa, while the SA solution shows excellent printability [3].

This study aimed to determine how the addition of adhesion-enhancing chitosan and photosensitizer affects the printability of sodium alginate gels. Additionally, the influence of printing parameters - speed and pressure of the print head on printing accuracy - was examined. The study took into account the effect of printing speed (5, 7, 10 mm/sec), pressure (80-120 kPa), chitosan concentration (0%, 3%, 4%, 5%, added to SA in 1:2 mass ratio) and the presence of methylene blue on printing accuracy. To assess the quality of prints, the expansion coefficient (α)) was used which determines the ability of the material to flow on the substrate on which it is deposited after printing.

Results indicate that chitosan enhances printing accuracy (Figure 1), but its excessive concentration causes nozzle clogging. MANOVA analysis shows that the spread of ink on the substrate is influenced by both the pressure and the head feed speed. The addition of a photosensitizer does not impact printing accuracy. Chitosan with mucoadhesive properties positively influences the printability of alginate ink with proper concentration adjustment. Research results show the possibility of the usage of sodium alginate/chitosan inks in applications where adhesion to the mucosa is required while at the same time ensuring high print quality. Moreover, the addition of methylene blue does not adversely affect printability, therefore this type of ink can be used as a photosensitizer carrier in PDT.

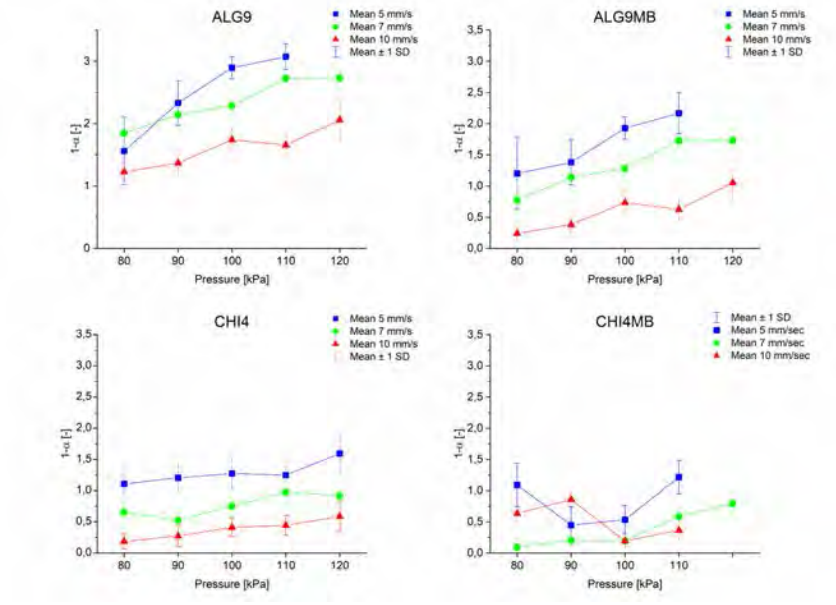

Fig. 1. Expansion ratio depending on pressure and printing speed for sample study groups

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A MECHANOCHEMICAL PROCESS FOR IMPROVING RESVERATROL PROPERTIES BY CO-CRYSTALLIZATION

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Natural antioxidant compounds, such as trans-resveratrol, could be used as an alternative for the antibiotics used in meat production, without their disadvantages. The unique physical properties exhibited by novel solid forms of a drug, such as co-crystals, can impact key pharmaceutical parameters, including storage stability, compressibility, density as well as dissolution rates and solubility, which are essential factors in achieving suitable bioavailability.

Trans-Resveratrol is a promising bioactive compound with antibacterial activity, but low bioavailability due to its low aqueous solubility. Mechanochemical synthesis is an alternative route to solution-based co-crystal synthesis, offering higher energy efficiency, reduced solvent waste, high yields and improved recovery of the final product. The aim of this study is the mechanochemical synthesis of resveratrol (R)– piperazine (P) co-crystals, used as nutraceutical compounds. Different synthesis conditions (the nature and amount of added solvent, reaction time) were investigated and their influence on the co-crystal phase and purity were determined. A reaction time of up to 1 h is sufficient for the completion of the reaction. Non-toxic solvents (water, ethanol) can be used to obtain a desired co-crystal phase with high purity.

Acknowledgments:
This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P2-2.1-PTE-2021-0393, contract number PTE 98/2022.

SOLVENT-FREE MECHANOCHEMICAL SYNTHESIS OF $CSPBBR_3$ QUANTUM DOTS WITH SURFACE-PASSIVATING LIGANDS

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Inorganic metal halide perovskites which have the general formula ABX_3 (where A = Cs^+, Rb^+, K^+; B = Pb^{2+}, Sn^{2+}, Ge^{2+}; X = I^-, Br^-, Cl^-) are semiconducting materials with a high potential for optoelectronic applications. $CsPbBr_3$ nanoparticles (quantum dots) are promising for the development of LEDs [1], liquid crystal displays [2] and solar cells [3]. Metal lead halide perovskites are synthesized using various procedures such as hot-injection, microwave assisted synthesis, solvothermal, sonochemical and co-precipitation methods. In comparison, the mechanochemical synthesis method, which is also employed as ball-milling, is highly advantageous due to the ease of up-scaling for industrial production, no need of solvents and simplicity of procedure. Additionally, conventional methods often require the use of long-chain passivating-ligands which brings limitations for material post-processing and applicability [4]. In this work $CsPbBr_3$ quantum dots were successfully synthesized with the direct use of a short-chain ligand DDAB. Moreover, the influence of various solvent-free mechanochemical synthesis parameters were analyzed for the production of photoluminescent $CsPbBr_3$ quantum dots with two surface-passivating ligands (DDAB and an equimolar mixture of oleylamine and oleic acid). The resulting nano or microscopic-sized particle morphology was analyzed with SEM, phase purity – by XRD analysis and photoluminescence – by spectrofluorimetry. Our findings suggest that initial particle morphology of the $CsPbBr_3$ powder before the addition of surface-passivating ligands and subsequent ball-milling has a significant influence on the obtained nanoparticle morphology. Furthermore, the type of ligand being used for the synthesis influences the optimal material to ligand ratio, position of emission maxima (519 nm for the mixture of OLA with OA and 536 nm) and the resulting particle morphology.

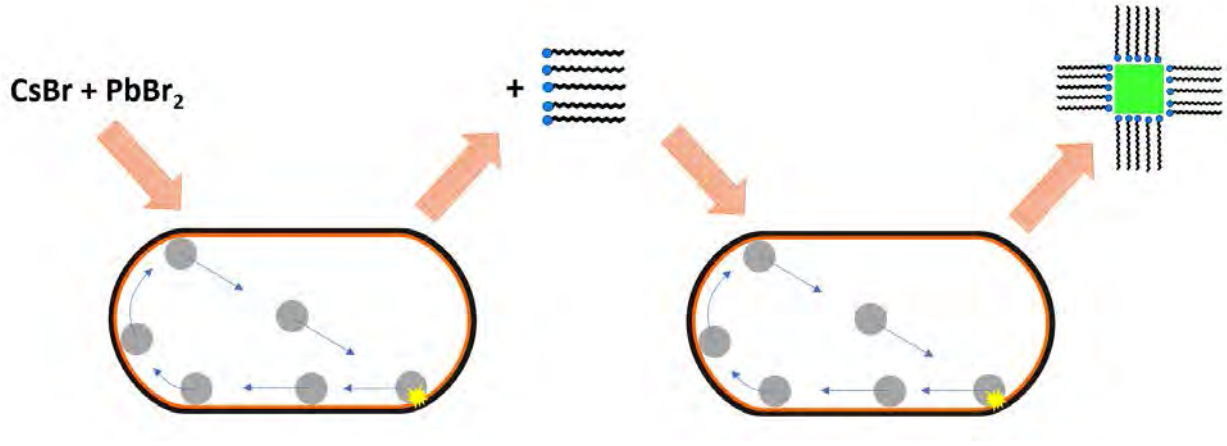

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the applied mechanochemical synthesis method with the use of surface-passivating ligands.

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SYNTHESIS OF 3-(24-DIHIDROXY-5-BENZYL)ALKYL CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

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HSP90 (Heat Shock Protein 90) is a chaperone protein that belongs to the heat shock protein class and has a mass roughly equal to 90 kDa. The protein is found in most animal kingdoms and accounts for 1-2% of all proteins located inside human cells. The chaperone is responsible for proper protein folding, their stabilization during heat stress conditions and assistance during degradation [1]. Cancer cells contain elevated levels of HSP90, which is vital to their migration, metastasis, proliferation and other processes occurring during tumor growth [2]. According to the data presented by the World Health Organization in 2022, cancer is a leading case of deaths globally, responsible for around 10 million deaths annually [3]. Consequently, HSP90 has been subject to numerous studies over the last decade as a potential target for anti-cancer and anti-neurodegenerative medications [2].

The studies of radicicol (a natural product that binds competitively to HSP90) have shown that a resorcinol fragment with its hydroxy groups is crucial to the inhibition of the N-terminal domain, which contains the preeminent region of the protein — the ATP binding pocket [4]. Further studies revealed that for a drug molecule to bind effectively to the active site of the protein, it needs to contain an aromatic ring situated near the resorcinol moiety [5].

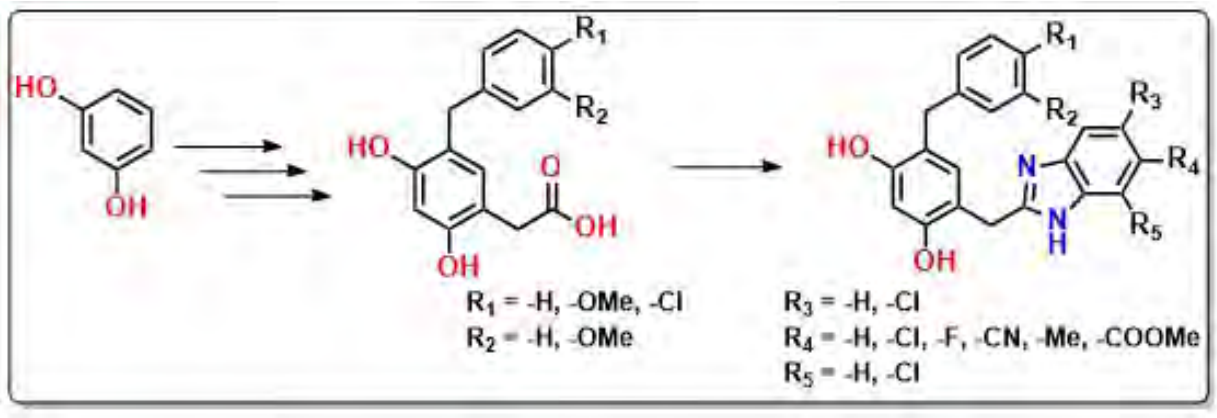

Fig. 1. Synthesis of benzimidazoles using resorcinol as a starting compound

The objective of this work is to synthesize various 3-(2,4-dihidroxy-5-benzyl)alkyl carboxylic acids and use them in the synthesis of potential resorcinol-based HSP90 inhibitors containing a benzimidazole moiety. The ten-step synthesis, it's challenges and results as well as more details about HSP90 will be discussed during the presentation.

Acknowledgement: This research was funded by the Research Council of Lithuaina (project no. P-ST-23-151).

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CALCULATION OF HIGH-RESOLUTION UV SPECTRA OF DIATOMIC MOLECULES

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Availability of accurate and high-resolution spectra for atmospheric and interstellar photochemistry modelling is a necessity when considering isotopic fractionation and shielding effects. There still are numerous diatomic compounds with missing UV absorption cross-sections that are very complicated to measure in laboratory setting. To provide some insight into sulfur photochemistry in Archean atmosphere, two key diatomic molecules should be highlighted: S_2 [1] and SO [2].

The *ab initio* potential energy curves were calculated for both compounds using Molpro2015 package at MRCI-F12+Q/aV(5+d)Z level of theory. The total absorption cross-sections for SO were calculated for $A^3\Pi \leftarrow X^3\Sigma^-$ transition, and two nonadiabatically-coupled-potential ($[C^3\Pi$ - $C'^3\Pi] \leftarrow X^3\Sigma^-$, and $[B^3\Sigma^-$ - $3^3\Sigma^-] \leftarrow X^3\Sigma^-$) transitions. For S_2 molecule, the photoabsorption spectra were calculated for the transitions between ground state, $X^3\Sigma_g^-$, and two excited states: $B''^3\Pi_u$ and $B^3\Sigma_u^-$. The spectra were calculated using time-independent R-matrix theory for one-dimensional systems. With this approach we can obtain the numerical solutions for the energies and wavefunctions of all discrete vibrational states on all electronic potential energy curves. If required, we can also include the nonadiabatic coupling between electronic states.

As shown, the theory enables the calculation of highly accurate absorption cross-sections that can substitute, or extend, experimental spectra where the experiments are not feasible. Such spectra also provides a way towards studies of isotopic fractionation, self-shielding and photochemical modelling.

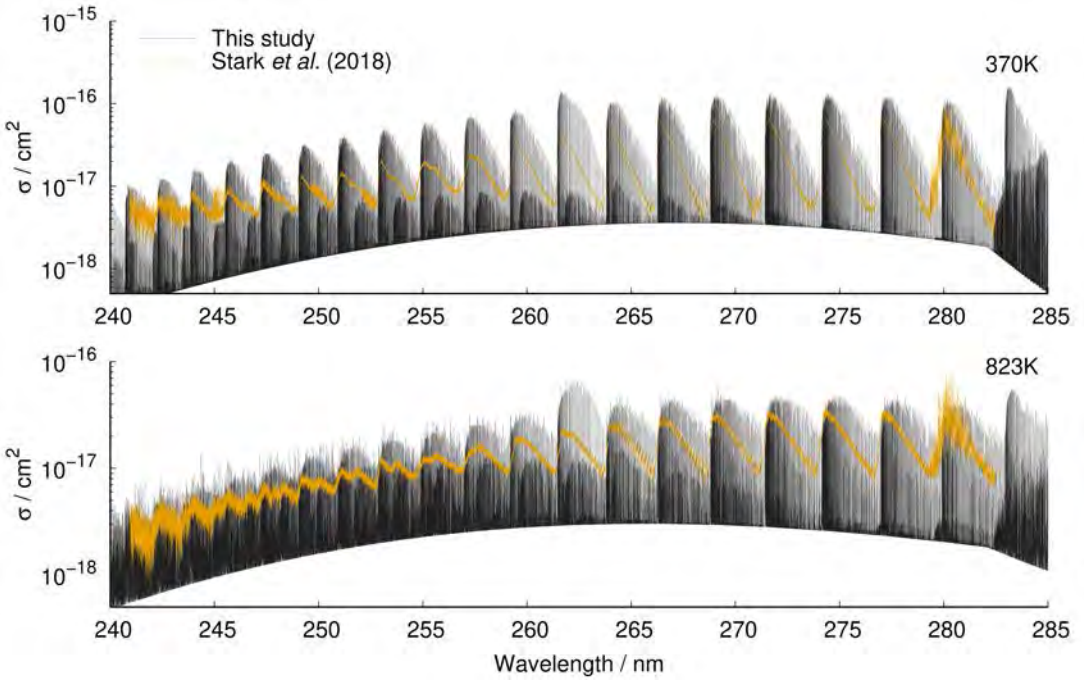

Fig. 1. Calculated absorption cross-sections and experimental spectra by Stark *et al.* [3] of sulfur dimer

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DETECTING ATOMIC INTERACTIONS IN SMALL-MOLECULE CRYSTAL STRUCTURES

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Crystallography provides researchers with exact positions of atoms composing crystal structures [1], but it is unable to capture chemical bonding. Therefore, distance-based heuristics are employed to detect chemical bonds. One such heuristic is based on the sum of per-element atomic radii for each pair of atoms in a structure. However, there are several different atomic radii tables with none of them accepted universally.

The most widely used atomic radii tables [2,3,4] were derived from data from the Cambridge Structural Database [5]. This database is distributed under a proprietary license, which imposes restrictions on the usage and spread of derivative works. Therefore, a completely independent workflow is needed to produce open atomic radii tables in an unsupervised manner. In this work, we have devised a workflow to derive atomic radii tables from data in the Crystallography Open Database [6].

Our workflow identifies the lowest density region in each pairwise interatomic distance distribution as the van der Waals gap [7]. This gap separates the observations coming from covalently interacting atom pairs from those originating chiefly from the van der Waals interactions. A Gaussian distribution mixture model is fitted on the distance distribution to find the lowest density region. Finally, atomic radii are calculated by solving an equation system constructed from pairwise radii sums.

Atomic radii table derived in this work follows the typical trend of other published tables. This observation confirms that it is possible to derive usable atomic radii tables from open small-molecule data in unsupervised manner. Review of the derived results, comparison between radii in published tables and visualization of covalent bond length determination for pair of chemical elements are available online [8], as well as a tool for structure validation using derived covalent radii [9].

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SYNTHESIS OF 1-(2,4-DIFLUORPHENYL)-5-OXOPYRROLIDINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR ANTICANCER ACTIVITY

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One of the main causes of cancer is the multiplication of damaged cells and the formation of tumors [1]. New synthetic molecules are being synthesized and studied which could be characterized by antitumor activity and low toxicity. The list of drugs approved by U.S. FDA shows that fluorinated compounds are included in the composition of many medicinal molecules [2]. For this reason, molecules with a fluorine atom in the aromatic ring becoming an interesting object for research.

By reaction of 2,4-difluoroaniline (**1**) with itaconic acid, the starting compound 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid (**2**) was prepared. Methyl 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-2-one carboxylate (**5**) was obtained from the esterification reaction using catalytic amount of sulfuric acid. In order to synthesize a compound with functional group of hydrazide, methyl ester **5** was transformed into the hydrazide **6** by reaction with hydrazine monohydrate in refluxing isopropanol. The desired products **7a-b** and **9a-h** were obtained by stirring hydrazide **6** with corresponding aromatic aldehydes in isopropanol. Alkylation of compound **9** using iodoethane was carried out by dissolving the starting material in DMF, in strongly alkaline medium. (Fig. 1).

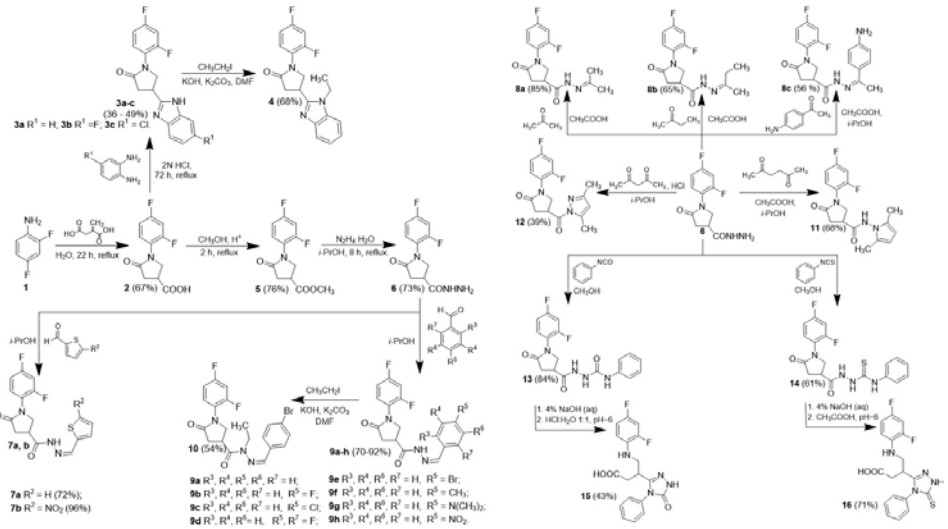

Fig. 1. Synthesis of 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid derivatives

The activity of the synthesized compounds was studied against three types of cancer cells – breast cancer (MDA-MB-23), prostate cancer (PPC-1) and melanoma (A375). The cytotoxicity of pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid derivatives was investigated using MTT method. It was found that compounds **7b, 9a, 9c, 9e, 9f, 10** had the best anticancer activity against MDA-MB-231, PPC-1 and A375 cell lines (Fig. 2).

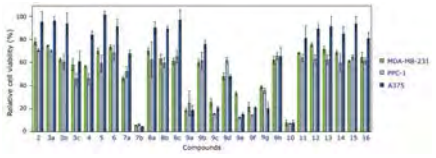

Fig. 2. Cytotoxicity of 1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-5-oxopyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid derivatives

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FS-LASER MICROPROCESSING FOR SERS SUBSTRATES OF PERIODIC METALLIC STRUCTURES

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Direct laser writing with single pulses of a tightly focused fs-laser beam enables fast fabrication of metallic nanostructures on thin films. The most common fabricated metal is gold, whose nanostructures' morphology depends on the pulse fluence. Wavelength-sized structures exhibit plasmonic properties, while the periodic arrangement of these makes it possible to achieve hybridized plasmons [1]. As plasmonic structures have an enhanced local electromagnetic field, they can be used in surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS). The ordinary Raman scattering signal of the molecules is quite weak, thus the local enhancement leads to a significant amplification of the signal, making it suitable for single-molecule detection. The SERS signal intensity depends on the shape of the structure, as the strongest enhancement is observed at sharp corners called hot spots [2].

The periodic Au nanostructures on thin films of different thicknesses were fabricated using 343 nm wavelength pulses of varying fluences. This was done to investigate the effect of morphology and film thickness on the observed signal. The samples were covered with a monolayer of 4-mercaptobenzoic acid (4-MBA) for SERS detection. The variation in the fluence that leads to the distinct morphological states obtained results in different signal enhancement, with the round-shaped bumps having a weak response and needle-like jets providing a strong enhancement. The latter intensity depends on the needle tip size, as the hot spots are excited there. As the layer is thickened, the formation principle, as well as the jet shape itself, changes, leading to an additional tunability in the SERS signal. By varying these parameters and selecting the optimum conditions, it is possible to achieve a signal enhancement factor of 10^7, suitable for precise detections of molecules.

The authors acknowledge the Research Council of Lithuania (LMT, Lithuania) for the received funding under project No. S-MIP-23-32.

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KCL CONCENTRATION EFFECTS ONTHE FORMATION, STABILITY, AND SERS SIGNAL STRENGTH OF LASER-GENERATED GOLD,SILVER, AND HYBRID NANOPARTICLES

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Nanoparticles of noble gold and silver metals have attracted major interest due to their optical, electronic, and catalytic properties, which are linked to the localized surface plasmon resonance (LPPR) phenomenon. Due to their unique properties [1], they are used in sensors, biological applications, Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) [2], catalysts, nanotechnology, labeling, and electronics. The generation of noble metal nanoparticles has been extensively studied. Various techniques have been developed, including chemical reduction, electrochemical deposition, sol-gel processes, and laser ablation [2, 3]. Of these methods, laser ablation has gained momentum as a clean and environmentally friendly method of producing nanoparticles without the need for additional purification of toxic materials. However, one of the problems associated with laser ablation is the tendency of nanoparticles to aggregate, which limits further applications. To avoid particle aggregation, additional materials are added that contaminate otherwise clean method. Therefore, we tested a biocompatible material, potassium chloride (KCl). Salt is known to promote aggregation [4]. However, studies have shown that low salt concentrations can slow down the aggregation process [5]. These threshold concentrations were analyzed in this work.

In this study, the aggregation rate and extinction of gold, silver, and a mixture of nanoparticles formed in different concentrations of KCl solutions were studied over a period of 8 weeks. Gold and silver nanoparticles were generated from bulk targets immersed in 20 ml of different concentrations of KCl salt solutions: 0 mM to 20 mM. The targets were treated with a focused Nd:YAG laser (“Ekspla Baltic1064 HP”, 1064 nm, 10 ns pulse duration). Extinction spectra and photographs of the resulting colloidal solutions were recorded weekly. Particle morphology, SERS signal strength, and zeta potential were also analyzed.

All particles formed by laser ablation in water and salt solution were characterized by a spherical shape and a negative zeta potential (-16 mV to 58,8 mV). During the study, we found optimal concentrations of KCl salt to maintain a stable solution without significant spectral deviations.

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IMPACT OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF SILICA NANOPARTICLES ON RHODAMINE 6G ADSORPTION

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Silicon is one of the most abundant elements on Earth with around 78% of Earth's crust consisting of various silicon and oxygen compounds [1]. Due to this, silica nanoparticles (SNPs) are widely used nanostructures for drug delivery, bonding and coating applications and others [2].

The properties of nanoparticles strongly correlate with their size hence it is critical to have an accurate way of measuring it. Commonly used techniques such as small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) or dynamic light scattering (DLS) have drawbacks, such as being expensive and requiring complex sample preparation. Additionally, they might be inaccurate for particles under 10 nm size.

Potential methods that can be used to measure sizes of such constructs are time-resolved fluorescence anisotropy [3], and fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) however, due to the size of the system it is impossible to determine experimentally how the dye is oriented on the SNP surface. As a result, its contribution to the measured complex size is unknown. Fortunately, the dye and SNP interaction mechanism can be studied using computational methods, such as molecular dynamics, which allow full insight into such processes on an atomistic scale.

In this work we used molecular dynamics simulations to get an insight into the rhodamine 6G (R6G) adsorption process to assess the most favourable conditions for successful adsorption and determine the impact of the dye to the measured complex size. Furthermore, we found that due to the geometric constraints and the requirement of correct dipole moment orientation, only one R6G molecule can adsorb on any sized SNP, and the R6G layer formation on the nanoparticle surface is not possible. Similar restrictions lead to the fact that the highest stable R6G oligomer is a dimer [4].

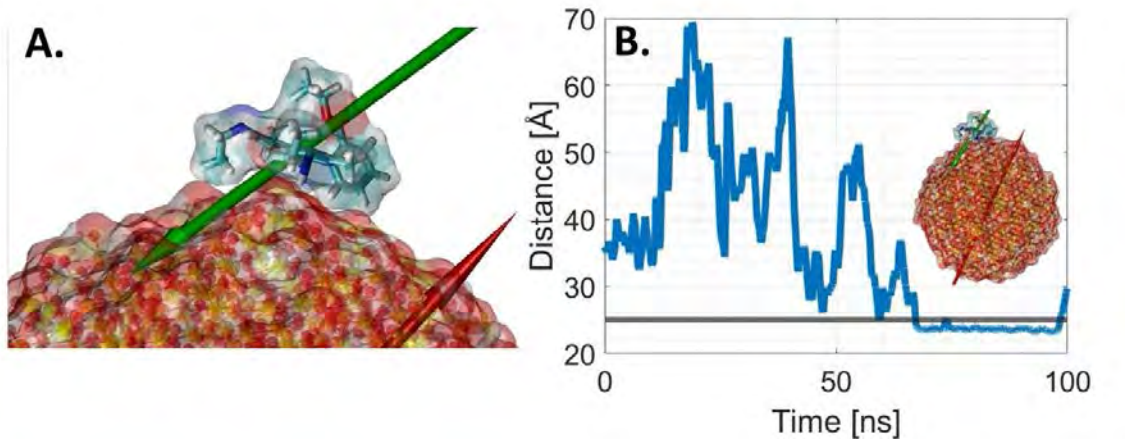

Fig. 1. Rhodamine 6G adsorption on the SNP surface **A.** R6G adsorbed on the surface of the SNP with visualized dipole moments; **B.** Distance plot between centre of masses (COM) of R6G and SNP.

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MXENE-BASED ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR PRECISE AND SELECTIVE DETECTION OF LEAD IONS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

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While historically pervasive across various industries, the extensive use of lead has posed a significant threat to public well-being, particularly through the accumulation of large waste deposits contaminating groundwater. Consequently, this produces a pressing need for precise detection techniques capable of identifying lead ions, even at low concentration levels, and with high specificity. In our work, we explored an electrochemical sensor designed for the selective identification of dissociated lead ions in aqueous solutions, based on the specific interaction with pure MXenes.

The sensor was produced using the drop-casting method. The amalgamation of MXenes with Nafion was applied to a graphite electrode surface, repeated three times. The sensor's performance was assessed using differential pulse voltammetry (DPV), with focus on parameters such as the limit of detection (LOD) and sensitivity.

The proposed reaction mechanism involves a reversible conversion between lead ions and lead oxide (PbO) within the MXene layer. The resulting sensor exhibited exceptional selectivity, low LOD values, and the capability to directly detect lead ions in samples without the need for an extensive preparation process. This research establishes a foundation for advancing MXene-based electrochemical sensors, facilitating rapid, portable, and cost-effective testing across a diverse range of applications.

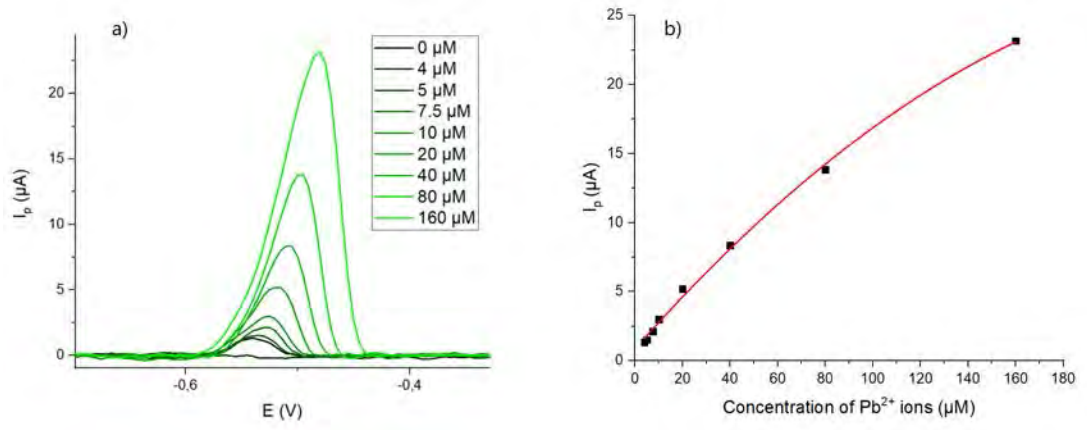

Fig. 1. Lead ion concentration curves determined by differential pulse voltammetry using a graphite/MXene+Nafion electrode within the range of 4 to 160 µM: a) illustrates the potential drift in response to the presence of lead ions in the sample and measured signal response; b) demonstrates the dependency of the signal on lead concentration

INVESTIGATION OF GRAPHENE/POLYPYRROLE COMPOSITES AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ELECTROCHEMICAL DOPAMINE SENSORS

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The global sensor market is proliferating every year and is expected to reach $345.77 billion by 2028 [1]. However, several issues still prevent the widespread impact and application of electrochemical sensors. It is mainly related to the materials used in these devices, which often lack the sensitivity and selectivity required for the detection of target analytes [2]. For this reason, current research is often focused on nanostructured carbon materials, which have many unique properties, including high electrical conductivity, biocompatibility, enzyme mimicking activity, and can be easily obtained using low-cost preparation methods [3].

The purpose of this work was to produce graphene-polypyrrole (GP) composites, characterize them, and investigate their sensitivity in the non-enzymatic detection of dopamine (DA). Three different graphite precursors with grain sizes of $<$50 μm, $\geq$150, $\leq$830 μm and $\leq$2000 μm were intercalated with sulfuric acid and thermally treated to obtain exfoliated graphite (EG). EG samples were further modified with conductive polymer polypyrrole. The acquired samples were characterized using SEM, XPS, and Raman spectroscopy techniques. Electrochemical investigations were conducted using differential pulse voltammetry (DPV). Additionally, the potential application of the prepared GP nanocomposites for highly sensitive non-enzymatic DA sensors was explored.

Structural analysis showed that the sample obtained from the medium-size graphite grains (GP_2) had the lowest number of defects (ID/IG = 0.483) and the highest elemental nitrogen content (5.12 at.%) with 15.16 at.% as graphitic-N, known to improve electrocatalytic activity. Electrochemical investigations demonstrated that all GP samples were prospective for DA sensing. However, the electrode modified with the GP_2 showed the best performance. The sensitivity of this sensor was 2180 μA$\cdot$mM$^{-1}\cdot$cm^{-2} and the limit of detection was 78 nM.

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DOCKING SITE-MEDIATED PHOTOSTABILIZATION FOR SINGLE-MOLECULE AND SUPER-RESOLUTION IMAGING

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DNA-PAINT is a single-molecule localization microscopy technique, relying on transient hybridization of fluorescently labeled single-stranded DNA imager strands to complementary docking strands on target molecules [1]. During acquisition, docking sites are imaged over the course of multiple binding, dissociation and photobleaching events. Through constant imager strand exchange, the limited photon budget of a single fluorophore is circumvented, making it possible to extract super-resolution images at high laser illumination intensities. Over long periods of continuous high-duty cycle excitation of fluorophores, DNA-PAINT binding sites can, however, be depleted [2]. Fluorophores in triplet excited states may generate singlet oxygen and downstream reactive oxygen species (ROS), damaging the docking sites and labeled target structures (**Figure 1a**). The use of triplet state quenchers (TSQ) and enzymatic scavenging systems is further limited to systems insensitive to pH change or high additive concentration. Inspired by fluorophore regeneration and self-repair mechanisms, we link the TSQ cyclooctatetraene to a DNA sequence [3], [4]. This photostabilizer strand binds directly next to the imager at the docking site, thereby allowing for self-regeneration and programmed exchange (**Figure 1b**). The presented contribution shows how this approach can increase the accessible photon budget. The method is characterized in a DNA origami model structure and applied to image microtubules in fixed cells. The improved longevity of DNA-PAINT docking sites is shown and the impact of photostabilizer strand regeneration is explored. The ability to mix and match optimal photostabilizer/dye pairs in this modular approach could be beneficial e.g., for multi-color measurements in structural biology, which often require multiple rounds of imaging, while preserving structural integrity of the sample.(**Figure 1c,d**)

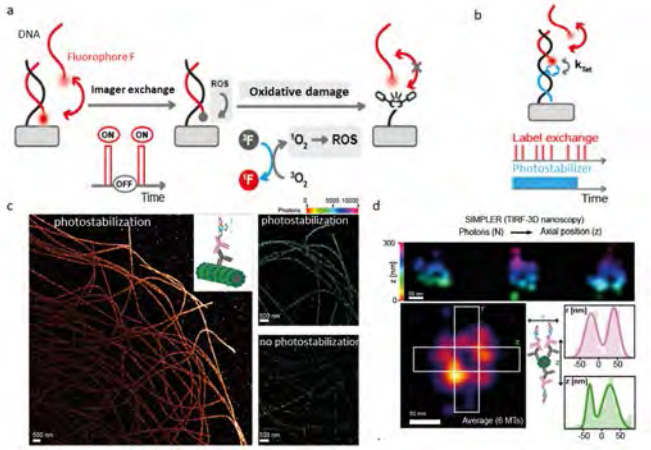

Fig. 1. a) Principle of DNA-PAINT and docking site damage via reactive oxygen species (ROS). b) Docking-site mediated photostabilization to prevent this damage. c) Impact of photostabilization on super-resolution measurements of cytoskeleton (microtubules) in cells. d) Demonstrating that, using the photostabilizer/fluorophore system, microtubules can be resolved in 3D.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SUPER-OXIDIZING PHOTOCATALYSTS AND THEIRAPPLICATIONS IN C-H ACTIVATION REACTIONS VIA IDIOSYNCRATICMECHANISTIC MODES

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Novel photocatalysts and their reactivity are reported as super-oxidants. Important leap towards a new understanding of green, oxidant and metal-free C-H functionalizations methodology is presented. Specifically crafted photoactive scaffolds demonstrates unique nature-mimicking reactivity. Novel mechanism opens new reactivities in the realm of photoredox catalysis is deciphered and outlined from the first-principles and experimentally. Multifunctional molecular instrument is devised which encompasses previously disembodied processes in a serially coupled interdependent events. The main emphasis was to push the boundaries of photoredox catalysis towards extremities (increasing excited state oxidation potentials to the record-breaking values), atom economy, easy accessible photocatalyst with low molecular weight, new mechanistic mode. Despite several decades of research directed towards photocatalysts design, such a simple and such a profound detail was overlooked. Not only this is fascinating from the perspective of pure mechanistic standpoint but is also highly sought after by the industrial chemistry branches because it greatly reduces the expenses and costs associated with the production line. By applying the principle of Occam's razor and reducing the system to the smallest set of elements it was in principle possible to achieve multifunctionality. Looking from the perspective of the atomic economy this is the most demanded of type of reaction in the chemists' toolbox.

NEAR-INFRARED SENSITIZED DEEP TISSUE PHOTOACTIVATION OF AZOBENZENE IN BIOMIMETIC CONDITIONS AT LOW PHOTON FLUENCES

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Near-infrared (NIR) triplet-sensitized *Z-E* photoswitching of azobenzene derivatives is a novel strategy of molecular isomerization with many promising applications including solar energy storage, photoactuation, and light-activated drug release. [1,2] The *Z-E* photoswitching of azobenzene derivatives is usually performed only *via* blue-green excitation, however, it implicates many possible implementations due to the low penetration depth of blue-green light. Therefore, a novel approach of direct triplet sensitization *via* NIR excitation shifting the action spectrum to the phototherapeutic region (650 nm to 850 nm) is regarded as a promising and viable alternative.

In this work, we generalize the approach for *Z-E* conversion of functionalized azobenzene chromophores (Azo-H, Azo-EH and Azo-MM) *via* NIR triplet sensitization by designing different photoswitch:sensitizer systems co-assembled within a liquid surfactant–protein in a bio-sustainable gelatin matrix. All azobenzene derivatives demonstrated *Z-E* photoisomerization upon excitation with 850 nm light *via* direct triplet sensitization despite a large endothermic triplet energy gap.

Herein, we also report the first example of triplet-sensitized *Z-E* photoisomerization of azobenzene derivatives with NIR light (850 nm) in aqueous biomimetic conditions at low photon fluence of 2.62 mW cm^{-2} by employing liquid and solid azobenzene derivatives in combination with palladium naphthalocyanine (PdNc), zinc phthalocyanine (ZnPc) and bacteriochlorin (BCl) sensitizers absorbing at 830 nm, 780 nm, and 730 nm, respectively. The biomimetic conditions are comprised of photoswitch:sensitizer ensembles trapped in a PF-127 artificial micellar membrane coated with a calcium-alginate hydrogel framework and placed below the 8 mm animal skin layer. Viable NIR triplet sensitized photoswitching is shown upon the 850 nm LED excitation as 10 consecutive cycles of conversion were observed with the action spectrum shift of 1.35 eV. Therefore, the developed approach provides a solid platform for *in vivo* photoactivation at 2-4 orders of magnitude lower photon fluences of NIR excitation compared to two photon abosorption (2PA), excited state absorption (ESA), and triplet fusion upconversion (TF-UC).

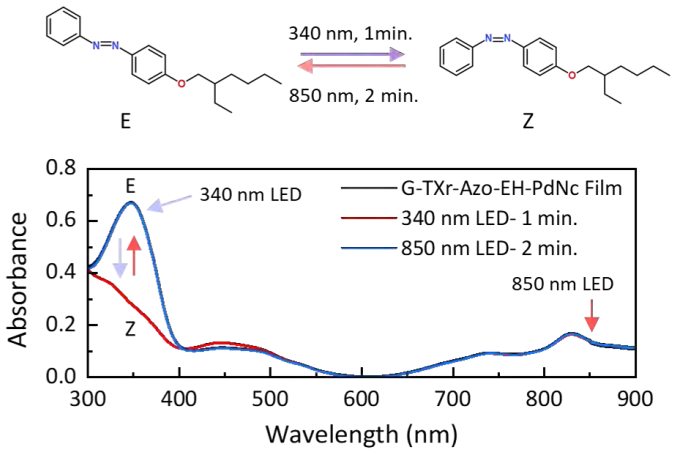

Fig. 1. E and Z form absorption spectra of triplet sensitized photoswitching film utilizing PdNc as a molecular sensitizer.

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STATISTICAL PROBABILITY OF SINGLET EXCITON GENERATION THROUGH TRIPLET-TRIPLET ANNIHILATION IN TES-ADT ANNIHILATOR

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Triplet-triplet annihilation mediated photon upconversion (UC) is a process used to increase the energy of incoherent photons. This phenomenon could be applied in various fields, such as targeted drug delivery, bioimaging, photovoltaics and many others [1]. Each UC system is composed of at least two types of molecules: a sensitizer and an annihilator. The sensitizer is responsible for light absorption, triplet state generation through intersystem crossing (ISC) and triplet energy transfer (TET) to the annihilator. Meanwhile, the annihilator molecules undergo triplet-triplet annihilation (TTA), resulting in the formation of an emissive singlet state. The TTA process can produce quantum states with different multiplicities, however only the singlet ($M = 1$) is beneficial for photon upconversion. Hence, one of the most important parameters of an annihilator is a probability that TTA results in a singlet state, known as the statistical probability factor (f). f value directly impacts the UC quantum yield (Φ_{UC}) and is viewed as a limiting factor in many NIR-to-Vis UC systems. Recent studies show that the f values of many annihilators used in NIR-to-Vis upconversion (e.g., rubrene, diketopyrrolopyrrole derivatives) rarely exceed 20% [2,3]. Therefore, it is crucial to search for new annihilators with higher statistical factor values. The aim of this work is to thoroughly study the f factor of a 5,11-bis(triethylsilylethynyl)anthradithiophene (TES-ADT) annihilator, which could be used in various UC systems.

To evaluate statistical probability factor of the TES-ADT annihiliator, it was paired with a metal-organic palladium phthalocyanine (PdPc) sensitizer. UC solutions in toluene with varying annihilator concentrations, as well as solid state samples, were prepared for this study. After determining the Φ_{UC} and other necessary parameters (TET, TTA and fluorescence quantum yields), the f factor values for each sample were calculated. The results indicate a notable trend: the f value tends to increase with the concentration of the annihilator in UC solutions, reaching up to 84% (Fig. 1 b). Moreover, the statistical factor value is also high in solid-state samples ($f \approx 60\%$). The increasing trend in the statistical probability factor could be attributed to the formation of dimers or larger aggregates, favouring the singlet state generation through TTA. In this work, aspects related to molecular geometry and energy levels are considered to explain the observed tendencies. The obtained results may be useful in the development of novel annihilators for photon upconversion.

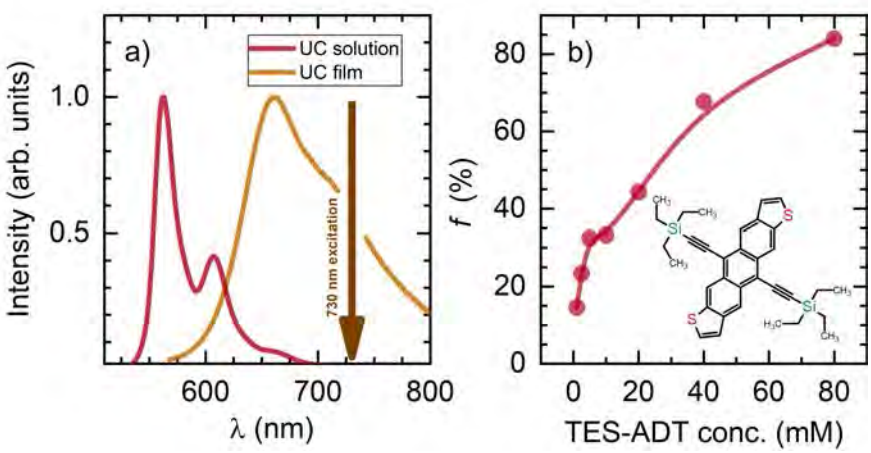

Fig. 1. a) Corrected emission spectra of the UC solution in toluene (1 mM TES-ADT, 15 μM PdPc) and UC film. b) Statistical probability factor f of UC solutions with increasing TES-ADT concentration (c_{PdPc} = 15 μM).

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STUDY OF SARS-CoV2-S WILD-TYPE SPIKE PROTEIN INTERACTION WITH RANDOMLY AND ORIENTED ANTIBODIES BY QUARTZ CRYSTAL MICROBALANCE

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In 2020, new SARS-CoV-2 virus emerged and spread around the world. Even though global pandemic was declared over, the SARS-CoV-2 virus was not eradicated. COVID-19 disease, which is caused by this virus, still causes health problems for people. There is high demand for diagnostic measures that can sensitively and rapidly detect virus molecules. Faster diagnosis leads to an earlier prescription of right medicine and more effective treatment of the patients.

In our study, we investigated how not mutated SARS-CoV-2 wild-type spike (SCoV2-S wild-type) protein interacts with monoclonal antibodies (mAbs-RBD) against SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins' receptor binding domain (RBD) when mAbs-RBD are immobilized in two different ways on the sensing gold surface. For random mAbs-RBD immobilization we used 11-mercaptoundecanoic acid (11-MUA) which forms self-assembling monolayer on the gold surface. Protein G was applied to form ordered mAbs-RBD layer on the sensing surface. After different immobilization procedures we investigated SCoV2-S wild-type interactions with mAbs-RBD.

Antigen-antibody interactions were investigated by quartz crystal microbalance with dissipation (QCM-D) method which allows to obtain the information about formed proteins layer viscoelastic properties. Further we used mathematical modelling for evaluation of rate and affinity constants for SCoV2-S wild-type and mAbs-RBD interactions. Moreover, we calculated mAbs-RBD and SCoV2-S wild-type proteins' layers thickness and surface mass densities.

MXENE BASED COLORIMETRIC SENSOR FOR SILVER ION DETECTION IN WATER

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These days, silver can be found in a variety of materials, such as jewellery, electronics, pharmaceuticals and many more. Unfortunately, a large amount of this element finds its way into the environment and gets exposed to living organisms. Although silver is known for its antibacterial properties, ionic silver has been shown to be mildly toxic to aquatic organisms and is known to have detrimental effects on the human body. That is why finding a reliable way to detect silver ions in drinkable water is important.

Lately, a novel two-dimensional (2D) transition metal carbide/nitride material group has garnered a large amount of attention for its excellent properties, such as high chemical stability, high electrical conductivity, and environment-friendly characteristics. Their hydrophilic nature and sizeable surface area render enes potent adsorbents for many molecular or ionic systems. This work will show how a nanoplasmonic sensor composed of Ti_3C_2Tx MXenes could be used to detect a small amount of Ag^+ in the water supply.

For this investigation, intermediate Ti_3C_2Tx MXenes and different Ag^+ concentrations were mixed in buffer (pH = 3, 4, 5, 6), distilled water and tap water mediums. A spectrophotometer was used to measure the sensor's signals. This investigation shows that buffer solution interferes with Ag^+ reduction, causing a significant signal depression and a red shift from 450 nm to 650 nm compared to measurements done in distilled water. MXenes show a strong adsorption affinity and readily react with collateral ions found in the solution; consequently, better results are obtained when distilled water is used. However, this sensor shows a sufficient result when used in more natural conditions like tap water. A linear correlation between Ag^+ concentration and MXene absorption signal could be seen. Finally, we show that this sensor has the potential to be reiterative.

This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-PD-22-155.

DISSOLUTION ENHANCEMENT OF MEFENAMIC ACID USING SOLID DISPERSIONS OBTAINED BY WET GRANULATION TECHNIQUE

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A significant number of active pharmaceutical ingredients, including anti-inflammatory ones, have low solubility in water, which negatively affects their bioavailability and therapeutic effectiveness. Therefore, many anti-inflammatory drugs have large dosages. One of the most promising options for overcoming this problem is the use of solid dispersion systems (SDS), in which pharmaceutically acceptable polymers can capture molecules of the active substance, forming certain chemical bonds with them and forming a new, more amorphous structure. An amorphous solid dispersion of the active substance and a hydrophilic polymer demonstrates better wettability, water absorption capacity and porosity, which results in enhancement drug dissolution. Mefenamic acid (MA), a BCS class II drug, displays high permeability and low solubility, thereby exhibiting a poor dissolution profile. Thepurpose of this research was to obtain enhancement of the dissolution profile using solid dispersion obtained by wet granulation technique. To obtain SDS, such methods as the solvent evaporation method, spray drying, hot melt extrusion, co-milling, co-grinding, high-energy mixing (KinetiSol) are generally accepted and the most widespread. At the same time, along with the above-mentioned methods, it is promising to study the possibility of using wet granulation methods common in the pharmaceutical industry, such as fluid bed granulation and high shear granulation. SDS were produced by wet granulation using GPCG 2 Lab Systems Fluid Bed Dryer, Glatt, Germany and Vertical Lab Granulator VG 65/10, Glatt, Germany. The ratio of MA to polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP K17) and to hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) is 1:20. The dissolution of SDS was determined by spectrophotometry as the amount of MA that passed into the solution in 30 minutes with stirring, wavelength 282 nm, purified water was used as a reference solution. The dissolution medium is water, temperature (37±0.5) °C. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) were performed to characterize the obtained solid dispersions and to identify the physicochemical interaction between drug and polymer carrier, hence its effect on dissolution. Also optical microscopy was performed to study the morphology of the obtained particles, including because the pharmaco-technological characteristics of SDS very important for the prospect of their further use for finished dosage form (tablets, capsules, granules, sachet). Wet granulation methods make it possible to obtain SDS with MA and significantly improve its dissolution. SDS of MA and HPMC produced by wet granulation using high shear technology and fluidized bed technology show an enhancement in dissolution by 8.60 and 9.46 times, respectively. At the same time, SDS with PVP K17 do not demonstrate improved dissolution compared to pure MA. Such results are promising for further more detailed discussion and research.

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STUDY OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS IMPACT TO MICROPLASTIC REMOVAL FROM WATER USING LIGNIN-MAGNETITE NANOSORBENT

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Nowadays the world is facing the problem of plastic production. Every year tones of plastic products such as disposable diches, bags and device packaging made for daily use. According to the latest data scientists counts that plastic production amounts are increasing every year. Figure 1 shows that in the 2022 plastic amount reached 400 Mt. per year. A major part of plastic is fossil based and only a relatively small part of plastic is recycled or made into bioplastic [1].One type of plastic is microplastic whose particles size ranges from 5 mm to 1 µm. Microplastic particles dumped into freshwater systems: rivers, lakes, and oceans. In the environment these particles cause ecological and health protection problems. Various technologies are used for microplastic particles removal one of them is sorption. It is known that for sorbents synthesis can be used natural resources such as biomass wastes from industry. In this study from softwood sawdust was extracted lignin by alkali extraction method. Nanosorbent was synthesized from lignin and iron oxide magnetic nanoparticles. The sorption was evaluated by sorbing low-density polyethylene (LDPE) particles. After sorption microplastic particles was remove by external magnetic field. In this study the main step was investigate sorption process dependence by various parameters impact to LDPE removal efficiency. In this work it was showed, how solution pH, sorption time, sorbate concentration, sorbent dosage affects to removal efficiency.

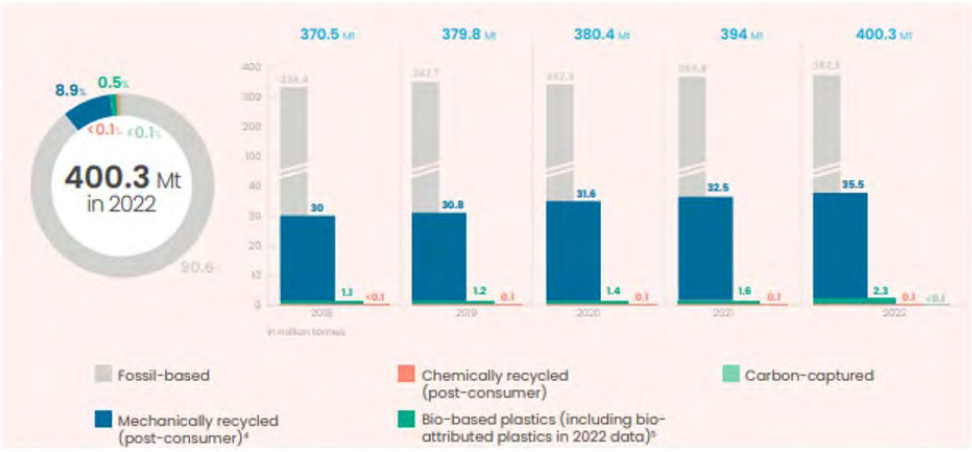

Fig. 1. Plastic production rates [1]

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE SCAFFOLD MADE FROM DECELLULARIZED HORSE BONE FOR BONE DEFECTS IN HORSES

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Veterinarians in their practice often encounter bone defects in horses. These are usually associated with past injuries or chronic inflammatory conditions, resulting in cystic changes. One of the most popular composites used in the therapy of bone defects is calcium hydroxyapatite, the main component of bones. Research indicates that granules and blocks of this compound, unfortunately exhibit poor manipulative properties and may have difficulty staying in the operative site. Empty spaces can form between hydroxyapatite and bone tissue, leading to mechanical instability of the bone. In response to this problem, allogeneic bones have become the gold standard in human medicine, but they are not yet available in the veterinary market. The aim of the research was to develop a method for bone decellularization to obtain an antigenically neutral bone filler. The experiments were conducted on horse bones. Initially, bone sections, containing mainly the spongy bone structure, were subjected to enzymatic digestion. Subsequently, they were rinsed to remove residual fats, and in the final step, they were sterilized radiographically. Samples were examined under a microscope. We have successfully developed an effective method of decellularization, ensuring the creation of a safe bone composite for transplantation in horses.

DESIGN AND INVESTIGATION OF 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE-3-YL THIOACETOHYDRAZIDES BEARINGALDIMINE MOIETY AS BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE AGENTS

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Tumors are abnormal tissue masses resulting from uncontrolled cell growth, a characteristic of cancer. This widespread condition affects various organs, posing challenges for healthcare [1]. While cytotoxic drugs play a crucial role in cancer treatment, their limitations prompt the search for selective anticancer drugs. This study aims to enhance patient quality of life and revolutionize cancer therapy by developing substances targeting cancer cell vulnerabilities, such as immunotherapeutic strategies and specific drugs. Aldimine derivatives have shown promising efficacy against diverse tumor cells like those found in colon, leukemia, breast, and kidney cancers [2].

This work's objective is to synthesize variously substituted 1,2,4-triazole-3-yl thioacetohydrazides, and evaluate their anticancer properties.

1,2,4-Triazole-5-thione [3] reacted with ethyl chloroacetate in DMF, facilitated by triethylamine at ambient temperature, yielded ethyl 2-[[4-phenyl-5-[(phenylamino)ethyl]-4*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl]thio]acetate in 80% yield. Subsequent reaction with hydrazine monohydrate in propane-2-ol at 60 °C produced 1,2,4-triazol-3-ylthioacetohydrazide in 94% yield. Further reaction of 1,2,4-triazol-3-ylthioacetohydrazide with corresponding aldehydes in methanol under reflux yielded target aldimines in the yield range of 29–98% [4, 5]. Structural confirmation of the novel compounds relied on ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR, IR, and MS spectroscopy.

Newly synthesized compounds were assessed for anticancer activity against melanoma IGR39, triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231, and pancreatic carcinoma Panc-1 cell lines. Aldimines featuring 2-hydroxybenzene or 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzene moieties proved to be most effective against all tested cancer cells among the synthesized 1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol derivatives. Notably, derivatives with pyrrole and 4-(methylthio)benzene moieties, initially less active against IGR39, exhibited increased efficacy against triple-negative breast cancer cells. The substituents in these compounds may play a crucial role in achieving specificity against the typically more resistant MDA-MB-231 cell line. Testing on tumor spheroids simplified 3D cell models with hypoxia in their core, revealed that the most active compounds were 1,2,4-triazol-3-ylthioacetohydrazides containing pyrrole, 2-hydroxybenzene, and 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzene fragments.

Overall, from a range of 1,2,4-triazole-3-thiol derivatives, the chosen aldimines emerged as particularly promising anticancer agent-candidates, exhibiting significant cytotoxicity against the various tested cancer cell lines. Due to their encouraging initial results, these newly synthesized compounds have been earmarked for further studies and investigations.

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INVESTIGATION OF A NOVEL TRICOMPONENT BACTERIAL ANTIPHAGE DEFENCE SYSTEM

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During the course of evolution bacterium have acquired numerous of antiviral defense systems which help them to evade bacteriophage infections. This research is focused on a newly identified tricomponent antiviral defense system TerY-P[1] organized in an operon. It has been demonstrated that that the system contributes to a significant immunity of bacteria against common *E. coli* phages T3, T7 and ϕV-1[2]. Cloning of the individual components fused with histidine affinity tags and cloning of full operon has been successfully performed, further followed by the expression of the defense system in uninfected *E. coli*. In the absence of phage infection, the heterologous expression so far has been observed only for one of the proteins TerY. We hypothesize that the system may work as an inducible toxic cascade, thus the other components may appear upon phage infection. Therefore, we checked if all components can be synthesized in cell-free expression system, which resulted in the expression of all the components. *In vivo* protein expression yielded 2 of the 3 components (TerY and TerP). Other information about the components comes from bioinformatical analysis which shed some light on their possible functional and structural aspects. In the ongoing experiments, we are planning to identify the target of phosphate modification, or the presence of the mRNA of the corresponding genes under different conditions.

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TOWARDS A NOVEL MODEL TO STUDY NUCLEAR AGING: BIOPHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AGE-TUNED MEMBRANES

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Aging is a major risk factor for various diseases, yet understanding of cellular aging is incomplete. Many aging-related changes emerge in the nucleus [1]. Recently, altered cell mechanical properties have become a hallmark of aging [2], with the nuclear envelope (NE) and lamins playing a pivotal role in maintaining nuclear integrity [3]. Although the interplay between NE and lamina during aging is not fully understood, we hypothesize that the lipidome of the NE influences lamin binding and organization. Our preliminary lipidomics findings indicate a decline in ether lipids with age progression. This might impact the biophysical properties of membranes and lead to differential lamin binding. Thus, we propose to create age-tuned synthetic models to investigate nuclear aging, NE-lamin interactions, and overall nuclear structural integrity.

Firstly, we designed membrane models mimicking the NE of both young and old healthy donors with distinct ether lipid content. To characterize the bulk membrane properties of our model vesicles, we performed DPH fluorescence anisotropy, Laurdan generalized polarization (GP), and time-dependent fluorescence shifts. We are using fluorescence correlation spectroscopy, confocal microscopy, and atomic force microscopy to quantify lamin-model interactions and characterize lamin polymerization. Our results indicate that a decrease in ether lipid content does not alter the hydrophobic core of the membrane but makes it more ordered closer to the surface. Such organization of the membrane can significantly impact how lamins interact with the models.

These findings serve as a foundation for upcoming experiments aimed at establishing a novel system to study nuclear aging. The incorporation of key lamina proteins into nucleus-sized models will provide new insights into protein-lipid interactions during healthy human aging. Furthermore, the highly tunable nature of these models will allow for modifications to study age-prone diseases.

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PHARMACOKINETIC EVALUATION OF CEFAZOLIN ANTIMICROBIAL PROPHYLAXIS IN SPINAL SURGERY

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Background Surgical site infections (SSI) following spine surgery significantly impact patient morbidity and mortality. Antibacterial prophylaxis (AP) using cefazolin is a key strategy for preventing SSI.

Aim. This observational study aimed to examine the pharmacokinetics of guideline-recommended cefazolin AP in spine surgery.

Methods. Nine patients (aged 50 ± 14 years, renal function 99 ± 30 mL/min/72kg) undergoing spine surgery received AP with 2 g cefazolin. Blood samples were collected at 5, 10, 30, 60 and 90 minutes intraoperatively for measuring total cefazolin concentrations by high performance liquid chromatography. Patients were monitored for SSI during and post-hospitalization. Total cefazolin concentrations at wound closure were compared to the target concentrations of $\geq$ 40 mg/L.

Results. The interval between cefazolin administration and wound closure ranged between 40 and 190 minutes. Total plasma cefazolin concentrations peaked at 214 ± 35 mg/L −1 within 15 minutes following cefazolin dose. Total plasma cefazolin concentrations at wound closure were 68 ± 30 mg/L −1. 12.5 percent of cefazolin concentrations at wound closure were less than 40 mg/L. Longer surgery duration was associated with below-target concentrations. None of the patients in the study developed SSI.

Conclusion. The study demonstrates that current intraoperative AP with cefazolin achieves target plasma concentrations in the majority of patients. Duration of surgery is a critical factor in considering alternative dosing regimens.

THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF T CELLS FOR PREMATURE OVARIAN INSUFFICIENCY TREATMENT IN MOUSE MODEL

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Infertility is an increasingly widespread issue affecting around 12% of families worldwide [1]. Various syndromes, such as premature ovarian insufficiency (POI), cause female infertility and diminish the overall quality of patientsĺife. Current interventions, such as hormonal therapy and Assisted Reproductive Technology, are accompanied by various side effects and fail to treat the underlying causes of infertility [2]. In the preceding years, cell-based therapy became one of the new emerging potential treatments for a variety of conditions. The recently found associations between the pathogenesis of POI and the immune system [3] prompted us to choose T cells as the object of our study.

The aim of our study was to investigate peripheral blood cell and T cell potential for infertility treatment in POI mouse model (Fig. 1). During the research, we isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from the peripheral blood of the donor and CD4+/8+ positive T cell population using the Magnetic Activated Cell Sorting (MACS) method. Isolated T cells were positive for CD3 (98%), CD4 (72%), and CD8 (74%) cell surface markers and were expanded *in vitro* with IL-15, and IL-7 cytokines. PBMC or CD4+/8+ positive T cells were transplanted to chemotherapy-induced POI mouse ovaries. POI mice (untreated) and POI mice after PBMC treatment were mated with male mice. The pregnancy rate in both cases was 0%, meaning that mice were infertile. POI mice that received CD4+/8+ positive T cell treatment had restored fertility after mating (pregnancy rate 83%). Following cell treatments, we investigated Antimullerian hormone (AMH) and TNF-α levels in the mouse serum and the expression of folliculogenesis-associated and fibrosis-associated genes in mouse ovaries and uterus and we found that results showed a positive therapeutic effects on reproductive function via molecular networks and hormonal system and restored fertility in POI mouse model.

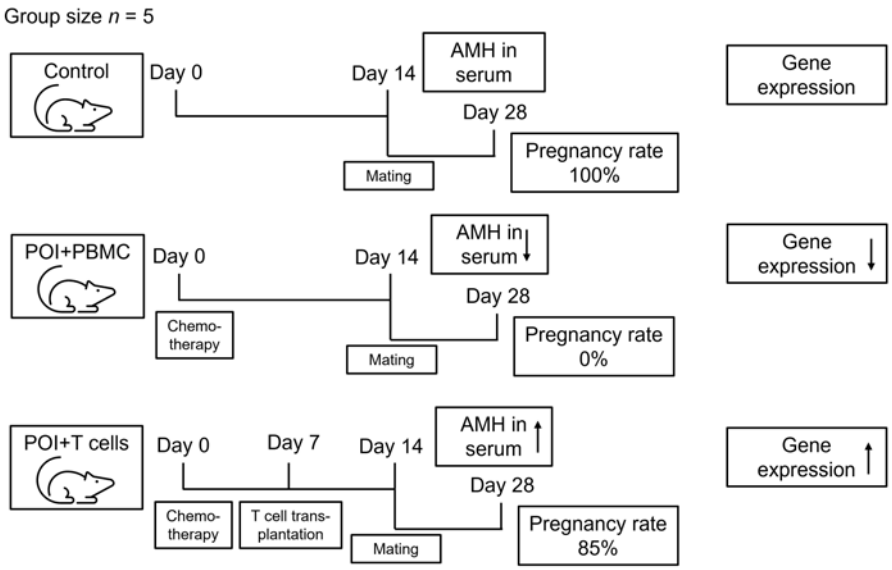

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the study

The study was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (project No. P-ST-23-76).

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CONSEQUENCES OF LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO MICROPLASTICS AND EFFECTS ON CYTOGENETIC AND ANTIOXIDANT BIOMARKERS IN FISH

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Microplastic (MP) pollution in aquatic ecosystems has become a serious environmental problem. However, the issue is slowly being recognized because the European Commission claims a 74% reduction in plastic pellet pollution by the end of the decade [1]. Polystyrene (PS) makes up only 5.2% of global plastic production [2] but it is not biodegradable due to its structural stability. This implies that it will continue to persist in aquatic environments for a long time even if the amount of mismanaged waste decreases in the future. To effectively manage and mitigate the consequences of anthropogenic pollution in aquatic ecosystems, the toxic potential of MP needs to be appropriately studied. The aim of this work is to evaluate changes in cytogenetic and antioxidant biomarkers after PS exposure in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Fish were subjected to a diet containing PS for 3.7 months. Cytogenetic analysis was carried out using erythrocytic nuclear abnormalities assay [3]. The formation of micronuclei, nuclear buds, nuclear buds on filament, blebbed nuclei cells were assessed as genotoxicity endpoints, as well as 8-shaped, fragmented-apoptotic and bi-nucleated cells as cytotoxicity endpoints. In order to analyze changes in antioxidant system, catalase (CAT) activity in liver homogenate was evaluated. Samples were incubated with H2O2 and the absorbance of the ammonium molybdate-H2O2 complexes was measured [4]. Data analysis was performed using R software [5]. The frequency of all observed nuclear abnormalities did not differ significantly when compared to the control. Meanwhile, CAT acitivity decreased significantly compared to the control group. In conclusion, we observed that PS exposure had a significant impact on fish antioxidant capacity. Understanding the effects of MP exposure is crucial for assessing the potential risks associated with plastic pollution. Study was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania through the project S-MIP-22-51 (ARFA).

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BLOODSUCKING BITING MIDGES - NEGLECTED THREAT FOR WILD BIRDS

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There are 1368 *Culicoides* biting midge species around the world [1] which can transmit more than 110 different arboviruses, bacteria, protozoa and helminths to humans and animals. However, because of their extremely small size, *Culicoides* remain the least studied of the major Dipteran vector groups [2]. *Haemoproteus* and *Trypanosoma* are just a small part of parasites, which can be transmitted by *Culicoides* biting midges to vertebrates. Wild animals, especially wild birds and their blood pathogens are studied less despite reports that parasites of some species can be pathogenic and affect the development and behavior of heavily infected individuals [3]. Avian trypanosomes have some interesting biological properties: they are cosmopolitan in distribution, extremely diverse and infect vertebrates with unique biology – the ones that can regularly migrate between different continents [4], so research on avian trypanosomes can help to explain the parasite distribution patterns. Nevertheless, the biology of avian trypanosomes (especially their life cycles in vectors – *Culicoides* biting midges) is still relatively little studied and vectors of only a few avian *Trypanosoma* species have been determined so far.

The purpose of this study was to determine *Culicoides* diversity and their infection with bird blood pathogens belonging to the family Trypanosomatidae. We collected parous biting midge females using UV light traps in four different study sites from May till Sempember, 2022. Insects were identified to species level, molecular methods and microscopy were applied to estimate the natural trypanosomatid infections.

Both dixenous (*Trypanosoma*) and monoxenous (*Crithidia* sp. and *Herpetomonas ztiplika* – trypanosomatids infecting only insects) were found in nine different *Culicoides* species. The prevalence of trypanosomatid parasites in biting midges was 4.1 %. Detected trypanosomes – *Trypanosoma avium* and *T. bennetti* group – both are known to be bird blood parasites, mostly known from raptor birds. Interestingly, *T. avium* was found only in *C. segnis* biting midges; these insects are ornithophilic bloodsucking ectoparasites which might be potential avian trypanosome vectors in the wild. Other biting midge species – *C. punctatus, C. pictipennis, C. obsoletus* group, *C. kibunensis, C. impunctatus, C. festivipennis* – individuals were also found to be infected with trypanosomatid parasites.

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ANALYSIS OF VIRULENCE FACTORS IN ISOLATES OF OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA

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Stenotrophomonas maltophilia is an aerobic gram-negative bacterium that is widespread in the natural environment including soil, plants, and water sources. This bacterium of environmental origin is becoming an important opportunistic, nosocomial, multidrug-resistant pathogen associated with respiratory, bloodstream and urinary tract infections. Due to *S. maltophilia* innate resistance to various classes of antibiotics infections caused by this bacterium are difficult to treat and have high mortality rates of up to 69% [1]. Despite the wide range of clinical diseases associated with *S. maltophilia*, little information is available on the virulence factors of this bacterium. In addition to antibiotic resistance, the biofilm formation is considered a key virulence factor for *S. maltophilia* [2]. Secreted enzymes such as proteases, lipases and nucleases are thought to play an important role in *S. maltophilia* virulence, contributing to its ability to invade host tissues and degrade host components [3].

The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of genes encoding selected virulence determinants in 34 clinical and 43 natural isolates of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* from Lithuania. All clinical isolates were isolated from patients. Environmental isolates were isolated from various sources such as soil, water bodies and fish gut.

Genes encoding extracellular enzymes, toxins, components of secretion systems and iron uptake systems were selected for the detection of virulence factors. The analysis showed that the prevalence of most of the genes studied is similar in *S. maltophilia* isolates of natural and clinical origin. However, genes *stmPr1*, *afaD* and *zot*, encoding putative protease, adhesin and toxin respectively, were found to be exclusively present in isolates of clinical origin. The higher prevalence of virulence genes detected in clinical *S. maltophilia* isolates may be related to their importance in contributing to the ability of the bacterium to infect the host, to degrade various host components and to survive in clinical settings.

Acknowledgements: This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), project registration no. P-SV-23-156.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE SOYBEAN PLANTS AND MICROORGANISMS USING STABLE ISOTOPES

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The expanding body of research on the health benefits associated with pulse consumption has heightened interest in cultivating legumes, even in cooler climate regions like Lithuania. Although they are sensitive to climatic stresses, resulting in inferior-quality seeds. To solve this problem, there is a need for better management tools for nitrogen fixation in legumes. In turn, microorganisms and biostimulants can increase nitrogen fixation in legumes, and contribute to better seed quality formation. However, the relationship between plants and microorganisms in the rhizosphere exhibits complexity and diversity. Stable isotope probing presents a unique opportunity to observe subtle alterations in the nitrogen signature within plants, resulting from the utilization of diverse nitrogen sources. This technique allows for the precise tracking and analysis of even minor changes in the isotopic composition of nitrogen in plant tissues, enabling to discern variations arising from different nitrogen inputs or sources (in this case atmospheric N_2 or dissolved nitrogen in soil).

Our preliminary study of two varieties of soybeans (Laulema and Merlin) infected by two strains of microorganisms (Bactolife and Rhizofix 10) using the natural abundance of ^{15}N (defined as delta^{15}N) shows the effectiveness of these microorganisms in N_2 fixation, also related with higher nitrogen content (Fig. 1). The nitrogen isotopic ratio up to Ž ‰ shows the main sources of atmospheric nitrogen, meanwhile higher isotopic values reflect the input of nitrogen fertilizers. Thus, we demonstrated the potential of two strains of symbiotic microorganisms to better management practices for the cultivation of non-traditional legume species like soybean.

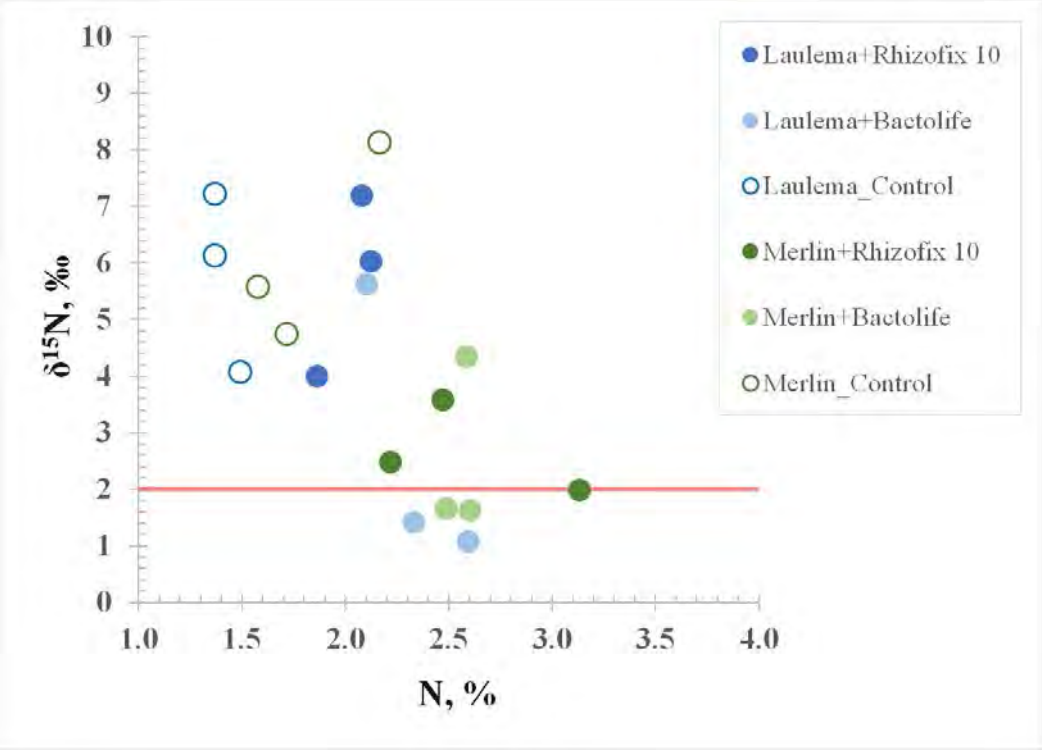

Fig. 1. Nitrogen stable isotope values (delta^{15}N) and nitrogen content (N, %) in two varieties of soybeans (Laulema and Merlin) infected by two strains of microorganisms (Bactolife and Rhizofix 10).

Acknowledgments: we would like to acknowledge the Lithuanian Council of Sciences for funding the project NitroFixation under agreement Nr. S-MIP-22-56.

CARBON SUPPORTED METAL CATALYST FROM SEAWEED-DERIVED BIO-CHAR PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION VIA CHEMISORPTION

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Over the past two decades, an increase of nutrient levels in marine coastal waters has resulted in a surplus of primary production, which is defined by either massive phytoplankton blooms or opportunistic macroalgae. Seaweeds that become stranded can cause hypoxia, discharge harmful hydrogen sulfide into the water, cause animal mortality, and decrease biodiversity in marine and estuarine ecosystems. Seaweed is already harvested for food and hydrocolloid production; however it could also be used as a feedstock for the production of biochar – a carbon-rich “biological charcoal”. It is possible to get biochar with 1.15–1227 m^2/g specific surface area measured by BET method, which is in line with many traditional catalysts. In this work, researchers aim to propose a method of producing iron and copper metal supported catalysts from seaweed found in the Baltic Sea processed via pyrolysis. The catalysts were characterized by temperature-programmed desorption (TPD), temperature-programmed reduction (TPR), H_2 and CO chemisorption.

STABLE ISOTOPES AS A TOOL TO TRACK C AND N PATHWAYS IN THE ROOT SYSTEMS

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Mycorrhizas (fungal roots) play vital roles in plant nutrient acquisition, performance and productivity in terrestrial ecosystems as soil nutrients, including NH^{+4}, NO_3 and phosphorus, are translocated from mycorrhizal fungi to plants. A stable isotope technique will be used to study mycorrhizal symbiosis as the mutually beneficial association between the roots of cereal plants and specific soil fungi.

The main aim of our project "The influence of mycorrhizal abundance on N transfer and C sequestration in the cereal/legume intercropping system by the ^{13}C and ^{15}N isotope method" will be to investigate the impact of mycorrhizal abundance on N_2 fixation, N transfer and C sequestration in cereal/legume intercropping system by the labelling ^{13}C and ^{15}N stable isotope method. To evaluate the role of mycorrhizal abundance on N transfer and C sequestration, it is important to investigate how its response to different cereal/legume intercropping system. The objectives of this project: (i) quantify the root mycorrhizal abundance of cereal/legume intercropping system; (ii) to study and compare the effect root mycorrhizal abundance on nutrient uptake, N_2 fixation and N transfer in cereal/legume intercropping system; (iii) to study the effect of mycorrhizal abundance on C sequestration in the soil in cereal/legume intercropping system; (iiii) to relate the physical cereal root parameters to plant productivity, yield quality and plant adaptation to climate change using intercropping systems.

The results obtained using the labeled stable isotope method to determine the C and N pathways in root systems with different mycorrhizal intensities will provide new insights into the importance of mycorrhizae and their impact on N cycling and C sequestration in soil under adverse environmental conditions. The established regularities would consider the assessment from the viewpoint of specific cropping systems i.e., cereals/legumes intercropping impact in terms of food quality, crop productivity, soil nutrient cycling and greenhouse gas emissions.

INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF ELAVL1 INHIBITION ON PANCREATIC CANCER CELL VIABILITY

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Introduction

An RNA binding protein, human antigen R (ELAVL1), is a key regulator of a molecular mechanism that is responsible for posttranscriptional gene regulation which is altered in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) cells. This, in turn, supports the pro-survival phenotype intrinsic to PDAC cells [1]. Thus, ELAVL1 inhibition could be considered a viable direction for cancer therapeutics [2], yet, it is still not clear how different inhibitors affect the cell.

Aim

This study aimed to investigate the effects of two known natural ELAVL1 inhibitors – 15,16-dihydrotanshinone-I (DHTS) [3] and pyrvinium pamoate (PP) [4] – on expression of ELAVL1 target mRNAs and proteins.

Methods

PDAC (BxPC-3) cells were treated with different concentrations of the two inhibitors for 24 hours. The IC50 doses of both inhibitors were determined through MTT assays. Then, doses that don't affect cell viability were used to evaluate the inhibition of ELAVL1 according to two of its targets – aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) [5] and deoxycytidine kinase (dCK) [6]. Protein expression was assessed through western blot (WB) an lysis and the quantities of respective mRNA transcripts – through quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR).

Results

The results show that both DHTS and PP affect the cell metabolic activity in a similar manner with IC50 doses being comparable between inhibitors. Protein expression of AHR and DCK, was reduced in all cases, while there was an increase in mRNA being transcribed.

Conclusion

Inhibition of ELAVL1 may have a positive impact on the course of PC by decreasing expression of unfavourable proteins such as AHR. On the other hand, ELAVL1 also stabilizes DCK, which is required for gemcitabine to be effective. Thus, although ELAVL1 could potentially be used to contribute to the treatment of pancreatic cancer, it is important to consider the adjacent therapies used.

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INTRINSIC FIRING PROPERTIES OF THE MOUSE HIPPOCAMPAL PYRAMIDAL CA1 NEURONS DURING THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT

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Postnatal development is a crucial period for hippocampus neuronal maturation and neural pathways organization, when neurons change morphologically and exhibit an increase in the number of ion channels in the membranes[1]. The maturation of neuronal pathways has primarily been investigated through anatomical and immunohistochemical studies, but, some features like an intrinsic firing properties and functional synaptic activity necessitates direct electrophysiological recordings. The majority of electrophysiological research on hippocampal development has primarily involved rats[2]. Combination of novel molecular and genetic tools developed for mice animal model[3] with electrophysiological profiles would provide an additional insight about mechanisms of hippocampus postnatal development. Moreover, sex also can potentially influence the developmental processes of the hippocampus[4]. The aim of this study was to evaluate the intrinsic firing properties during the postnatal development in hippocampal pyramidal CA1 neurons in different sex mice.

In this study we used wild-type mice of different ages (5 to 21 postnatal days), both males and females. We employed whole cell patch-clamp technique. The firing properties were evaluated as f-I (frequency-current) relation, indicating how neurons integrate inputs and encodes outputs in the frequency of action potentials. Spike frequency adaptation was also evaluated.

We have found that the f-I relation significantly decreases during the development both in males and females before and after the spike frequency adaptation. The spike frequency adaptation ratio did not significantly change during the development both in males and females. There are also no significant differences between sex groups.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE NEW OVARIAN CANCER CELL LINES OPENS NEW AVENUE OF RESEARCH INTO TUMOR HETEROGENEITY AND CELL EVOLUTION

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Ovarian cancer (OC) is one of the most fatal malignancies affecting women globally. The high level of heterogeneity of this cancer plays a big role in the lack of successful treatments. In the pursuit of studying cancer cell biology and testing new drugs, cell line models have emerged as the primary *in vitro* research model. However, recent data indicates that some of the frequently used OC cell lines in research no longer precisely represent their original tumor profile. Therefore, it is imperative to develop new cell lines that are well-characterized and closely resemble the various histological and molecular profiles of the tumor.

Our study has successfully established three distinct cell lines (CW1-NCI, CW2-NCI, SM-NCI) that were derived from different tumor pieces obtained from the same 62-year-old female patient diagnosed with high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma in the National Cancer Institute of Lithuania. To ensure accuracy, all newly established ovarian cell lines were observed and characterized at specific passages. The passaging process resulted in significant changes in the morphological characteristics of the cell lines, as well as differences in their ability to form 3D structures. Flow cytometry analysis was conducted on different cell line passages, revealing distinct marker expressions profiles that proved the existence of cancer cell heterogeneity within the same tumor. The findings also demonstrated that the marker expression fluctuated across different cell passages, indicating the plasticity and evolution of cells in the culture until they reached a stable marker expression.

The findings of our study are significant in the comprehensive understanding of ovarian cancer heterogeneity, cell plasticity, and evolution during the culturing process. Moreover, the establishment of a new stable ovarian cancer cell line models will prove to be a valuable tool for future research.

DEVELOPMENT OF A DNA OLIGO-CAPTURE METHOD TO STUDY CANCER CELL METASTASIS IN ANIMAL MODELS

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DNA barcoding is a method that allows to track and identify specimens over time using short, specific DNA sequences, which are integrated into the genome by lentiviral tranduction. It is widely used to study organ development and cancer progression. Traditional cancer treatments are less effective against metastasis and there is a lack of effective cancer metastasis models for testing new cancer drugs on. Cell DNA barcoding is a valuable tool for evaluating potential cancer drugs on primary tumors and metastasis, allowing simultaneous tracking of differently barcoded cell lines, which allows to compare the drug effects across different cell populations in the same animal using next generation sequencing. Standard sequencing library preparation relies on 2 rounds of PCR amplification, which is time consuming and can lead to PCR artifacts.

This project aims to develop the protocol for DNA barcode capture by streptavidin-coated magnetic beads from mouse organs. Although PCR is mostly utilized for barcodes extraction, hybridization-based technique is more sensitive, less time consuming and cost-effective. This technique captures in hybridization formed complex made of targeted region (barcode) and biotinylated probe, which is later pulled with magnetic bead. Results of the capture were analyzed using gel electrophoresis and qPCR.

To validate this method, the capture system was optimized in vitro in the absence of any nonspecific DNA sequences and in the presence of nonspecific DNA. Optimal probe length, probe biotinylation, hybridization time and temperature were determined. A major improvement to the capture system was achieved when 5' biotinylated probe was changed to an internally biotinylated probe which captures barcodes 24 times more efficiently. Moreover, $1,31 * 10^9$ of barcode copies were isolated, which is enough for capturing all unique barcodes in a mice organ, considering that cells were transfected with $5 * 10^6$ of unique barcodes. Unspecific DNA had no impact on capture efficiency and barcodes fraction had no significant amount of unspecific DNA residues. Further steps are to optimize the extraction of barcodes from cell and organ lysates and compare the developed protocol with the PCR-based protocol.

METHYLATION PROFILING OF HOMEOTIC AND CHROMATIN REMODELING GENES IN CANCEROUS OVARIAN TISSUE

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Ovarian cancer is the third most common gynecologic cancer in the world and has the highest mortality rate of all gynecologic cancers [1]. Due to asymptomatic progression, ovarian cancer is diagnosed in 4 out of 5 cases in advanced stages (III or IV), when cancer has spread and control of the disease is difficult [2]. Ovarian cancer is heterogenic disease, which complicates the diagnosis of the disease and the selection of the optimal treatment strategy, however, approximately 75% of ovarian cancer cases are high-grade serous carcinomas. Current diagnostic methods for ovarian cancer lack specificity and sensitivity, thus it is important to search for new modern diagnostic tools. In recent years, promoter hypermethylation of tumor suppressor genes has gained a lot of attention for its potential to be applied as a cancer biomarker. Methylation studies of homeotic and chromatin remodelation genes attracted clinicians because they are important for the development of various organs, including ovaries and are critical for maintaining normal functions and homeostasis. Therefore, dysfunctions of homeotic and chromatin remodelation genes are associated with various diseases, including the development and progression of ovarian cancer.

This study aimed to evaluate promoter methylation profiles of homeotic (*ALX4*, *CDX2* and *HOPX*) and chromatin remodeling (*ARID1A*) genes that act as tumor suppressor genes in cancerous ovarian tissues as potential ovarian cancer biomarkers for more accurate and specific diagnostics. In total methylation profile was evaluated in 51 tissue biopsy samples using methylation-specific PCR (MSP).

The results demonstrated that methylation profile of *HOPX* gene significantly differ between benign gynecological tumors and high-grade ovarian carcinoma patients, while methylation profiles of *ALX4* and *CDX2* genes showed tendency between benign gynecological tumors and high-grade ovarian carcinoma patients, and other less common types of gynecologic cancer patients. Methylation profile of *ARID1A* gene showed no significant differences.

Thus, we found out that homeotic genes have the potential to be used for the early detection of disease and prediction of response to therapeutic interventions and prognosis of outcome, improving the quality of patients lives. However, more extensive analysis must be performed to validate the studied biomarkers.

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NOTCH SIGNALING PATHWAY COMPONENTS AS POTENTIAL BIOMARKERS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OVARIAN CANCER

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Ovarian cancer is one of the most common gynecologic cancers, exhibiting the highest mortality rate. In 2020, over 313,000 women worldwide were diagnosed with ovarian cancer, leading to more than 207,000 confirmed [1]. Typically, ovarian cancer is diagnosed at an advanced stage, known as high-grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC). The elevated mortality is linked to the absence of specific symptoms for ovarian cancer and the absence of well-established biomarkers. Currently utilized biomarkers in the clinic, CA-125 and HE4, have limitations. For instance, CA-125 is elevated in only 50% of early-stage tumors, and HE4 testing is not recommended in routine practice due to contradictory studies [2,3]. Addressing the critical need for improved diagnostic tools, the NOTCH signaling pathway emerges as a promising biomarker, showcasing a crucial oncogenic role in HGSOC and contributing to the development of ovarian cancer [4].

The aim of this research was to investigate gene expression changes of the NOTCH signaling pathway ligands *JAG2*, *DLL1*, and signaling pathway target *HES1*, to evaluate these genes as promising genetic biomarkers for the diagnosis of ovarian cancer.

During the study, mRNA expression changes were analyzed in 66 patients' tissues, suspected of ovarian cancer (including 42 HGSOC, 15 other gynecological cancers, and 9 benign gynecologic tumors). Genes expression was examined using reverse transcription quantitative PCR. Results were normalized to the reference gene *GAPHD*, and the $\log_2(2^{-\Delta CT})$ method was used to calculate genes relative expression.

The results showed that all studied genes were downregulated in HGSOC when compared to benign gynecologic tumors tissues, with significant downregulation of *DLL1* and *HES1* genes. The combined ROC curve panel of all three genes for distinguishing the class with HGSOC risk from benign cases showed an AUC of 0.99, $p < 0.0001$, sensitivity of 92.86%, and specificity of 100%. Furthermore, significant differences in relative expression of *DLL1* and *HES1* genes were found between HGSOC and other gynecological cancers groups. Finally, before treatment, patients with higher CA-125 value showed statistically significant differences ($p = 0.02$) in *HES1* gene relative expression compared to the norm of this biomarker.

In conclusion, our pilot study suggests that components of the NOTCH signaling pathway show promise as potential biomarkers for future ovarian cancer diagnostics. However, further comprehensive studies, including non-invasive samples, are essential to validate these genes as suitable biomarkers for the development of new cancer tests.

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UPCONVERTING NANOCOMPLEX DELIVERY TO DISTINCT PHENOTYPES OF CANCER BY MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS

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Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. It is often diagnosed at an advanced stage when treatment options are limited and usually non-specific [1]. Selective delivery of anticancer agents to the tumour is needed to avoid the side effects of cancer treatment. Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) can be used for this purpose. MSCs are found in specific niches in the body and can be isolated from a wide variety of tissues. The main sources of MSCs are bone marrow or adipose tissue, but much less is known about MSCs isolated from skin or menstrual blood, which is what our research focuses on. Nowadays, MSCs are being widely studied as a tool for the delivery of anticancer agents. Due to MSCs oncotropic properties it is hoped to use MSCs as a Trojan horse for the delivery of therapeutic nanoparticles directly to the tumour [2]. The dense extracellular matrix and high intracellular hypertension in tumours make diffusion and penetration of nanoparticles and other anticancer drugs inefficient. Therefore, MSCs can be employed as vehicles, so anticancer agents can be actively delivered to the interior of the tumour tissue. To fulfil the latter purpose, it is necessary to have a good understanding of MSCs ability to migrate towards the tumour, because the type of tumour and its microenvironment may affect the migration of MSCs.

The study aimed to investigate the migration of upconverting nanocomplexes (UCNP-Ce6) uploaded MSCs towards 3 different phenotypes of colorectal cancer cells.

To ensure that the UCNP-Ce6 complex is suitable for biological applications, we evaluated the accumulation and cytotoxicity of this complex in skin and menstrual blood MSCs, and colon cancer cell lines DLD-1, HCT116, LS1034. Results of confocal microscopy showed that UCNP-Ce6 accumulates inside cells and localizes in the perinuclear region. The cytotoxicity was assessed using the lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) cytotoxicity assay. Results showed that nanoparticles are biocompatible and have no dark toxicity after 24h. The efficiency of MSCs migration and the ability to transport nanoparticles was investigated using two sources of MSCs: skin and menstrual blood. The migration of MSCs was investigated using the Transwell migration assay in 2D and 3D environments. It was found that the migration efficiency of MSCs is different and depends on the phenotype of the colon cancer cells.

Overall, our results showed that active upconverting nanocomplex transportation using MSCs could increase the delivery of nanotherapeutics to cancer cells. The demonstrated potential of MSCs as nanoparticle carriers may lead to new opportunities for the development of targeted cancer therapy.

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PLANT-DERIVED NANOVESICLES DISPLAY WOUND HEALING PROPERTIES

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The process of wound healing is complex and often unresponsive to traditional treatment approaches, placing a considerable burden on patients [1]. Chronic nonhealing wounds are characterized by a reduction in the production of growth factors and chemokines, as well as impaired fibroblast proliferation, migration, and inflammatory responses [2]. Nanotechnology has emerged as a groundbreaking field, reshaping various aspects of medical science. Nanovesicles, which are present in various cell types, have bilayer membranes and possess unique compositions of nucleic acids, proteins, secondary metabolites, and lipids [3]. Such properties hold promise as therapeutic agents, and one of their versatile applications lies in the realm of wound healing. Plant-derived nanovesicles, known for their excellent compatibility with human body and penetration into skin cells, exhibit potential for enhancing wound healing [4]. Given the established efficacy of certain plant-derived nanovesicles in promoting wound closure, it becomes essential to identify specific sources of these vesicles and investigate their capacity for alleviating in vitro wound healing.

Commercial keratinocyte (HaCaT) and human skin fibroblast (BJ-5ta) cell lines were used in the study. Plant nanovesicles were isolated from lyophilized plant powder using polymeric precipitation method. The Bradford method was applied to characterize the obtained nanovesicles according to the total protein content, Trizol reagent was used to determine the amount of RNA, and nanoparticle analysis was performed (Nanosight S300). The effects of nanovesicles were evaluated by seeding keratinocytes and fibroblasts in 96-well plates, incubating these cells with nanovesicles for 48 hours and measuring proliferation with PrestoBlueTM reagent. In vitro wound studies were also performed using commercial skin cells to determine the effect of isolated nanovesicles on wound healing.

Following the extraction of nanovesicles derived from various plants (nettle, black currant berry, blueberry, rose, lion's mane mushroom, and lingonberry) and nanoparticle tracking analysis, it was observed that the size of these vesicles fell within the 50-250 nm range, consistent with existing literature descriptions. The isolated nanovesicles were found to contain substantial quantities of RNA and proteins. Cell viability was influenced by nanovesicle concentration, with higher concentrations leading to decreased viability, while lower concentrations had no negative impact on the cells. In vitro scratch test experiments revealed that nettle, blackcurrant, and blueberry nanovesicles at lower concentrations accelerated wound closure rates in both keratinocyte and fibroblast cell cultures. However, it is vital to be cautious regarding nanoparticle dosage, as higher concentrations may exert adverse effects on skin cells.

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APPLICATION OF THE HIGH THROUGHPUT DARK-FIELD FULL-FIELD OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY SYSTEM

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Optical coherence tomography (OCT) is a non-invasive interferometric imaging technique. It can be applied in various situations, such as in-vivo retinal imaging for damage detection, diagnosing and monitoring retinal diseases, imaging deeper layers of human fingerprints, detecting sub-surface defects in optical glasses and etc. However, the spatial resolution, imaging speed and depth is still an issue in OCT. Recently, to speed up OCT imaging, Fourier-domain Full-Field OCT (FD-FF-OCT) has been introduced that uses a swept laser source and a super-fast camera to parallelize signal acquisition. In order to efficiently reduce coherence crosstalk noise in OCT images a multimode fiber can be implemented [1]. Such a system enabled us to visualize such hard-to-image retinal layers with 5μm spatial resolution.

The core of interferometer – beamsplitter is typically 50/50 and wastes almost 75% of light. Light going to the reference arm is practically all lost there because of the strong attenuation necessary when imaging biological tissue. Moreover, half of the light is sent back to the laser source instead of camera. However, by incorporating a small 45° pick-off mirror we were able to use 90/10 beamsplitter (Fig. 1). Such so called high-throughput dark-field (HTDF) [2] FD-FF-OCT configuration [2] allowed us to send more light on the sample and obtain most of the photons with the camera. With this HTDF implementation in our retinal FD-FF-OCT system we have demonstrated 3.5 times increase in signal on a USAF target sample mounted behind a scattering layer.

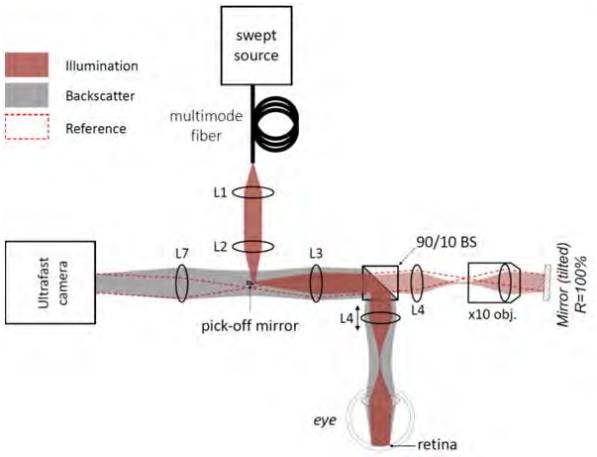

Fig. 1. Detailed scheme of high-throughput dark-field Fourier-domain FF-OCT system. System consists of swept-source laser, multimode fiber, from which light is collected and collimated via lenses L1-L2, redirected with pick-off mirror to the interferometer. Interferometer sends 90% of light to the eye and 10% to the reference. Reflected light is combined via same beamsplitter and directed to the camera. This time pick-off mirror acts as a dark-field mask for scattered light from the retina.

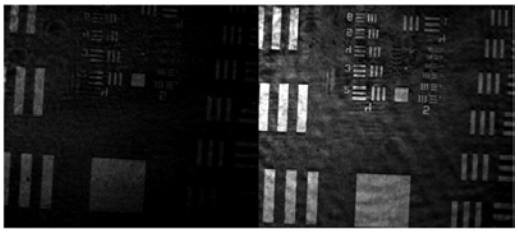

Fig. 2. SNR increase in the image of the USAF target mounted behind a scattering layer obtained with high-throughput FD-FF-OCT system (right) compared to a standard FD-FF-OCT system (left).

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INVESTIGATION OF SUPERCONTINUUM GENERATION IN PHOTONIC CRYSTAL FIBERS WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS USING FEMTOSECOND PUMP PULSES

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Phenomenon of supercontinuum generation is interesting and very useful in applications such like spectroscopy, telecommunications, and metrology [1]. Supercontinuum is a phenomenon when a sufficiently intense ultrafast pump pulse propagating though nonlinear media induces intensity-dependent refractive index, which results in nonlinear effects such like self-phase modulation (SPM), cross-phase modulation (XPM), four-wave mixing (FWM), stimulated Raman scattering (SRS) and soliton generation and fission [2]. A full information of such distorted pulse (temporal shape, phase, intensity, duration) can be retrieved by implementing cross-correlation frequency-resolved optical gating (XFROG) method, which requires two different pulses (well defined reference and unknown) [3]. Photonic crystal fibers are especially suitable for supercontinuum generation due to unique properties like tight light confinement, low effective mode area (increment of intensity of propagating light), flexibility to choose pump wavelength [1]. As nonlinear response is sufficiently increased by decreasing effective mode area, tapered photonic crystal fibers were invented and implemented to obtain higher spectral broadening [4].

The main objective of this work was to measure supercontinuum spectrum, characterize temporal profile of SC pulse in conventional or tapered PCFs and compare experimental results to determine quality of tapered fibers performed in FTMC, Department of Laser Technologies, Fiber Laser laboratory. SC was generated by directly pumping PCF by “FLINT” femtosecond laser oscillator with central wavelength of 1028 nm and repetition rate of 75.2 MHz.

After performing measurements of evolution of supercontinuum by increasing pump power and measurements of XFROG trace, spectral and temporal results of tapered or conventional PCFs were compared. To compare conventional PCFs, spectral and temporal characteristics differs remarkably due to different ZDW properties and fiber core size. Therefore, supercontinuum of respective tapered PCFs differs only quantitatively – spectral broadening was less efficient. Contrary to what was expected, tapered PCFs did not show any enhanced nonlinear response. Temporal characterization of tapered PCFs showed that light was probably leaking into other PCF core or cladding modes, resulting in intensity losses. Such results showed that manufacturing technique was insufficient in which tapering was conducted without applying air pressure to microstructure holes. This might have caused them to collapse and distort the geometry of microstructure region resulting in loss of intensity of propagating light.

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PROCESSING OF THZ IMAGES USING DIFFERENT NEURAL NETWORK MODELS

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Terahertz (THz) images are often plagued with the problem of low spatial resolution due to the limited hardware capabilities and long imaging times. To address this challenge, various image processing methods are used. Recent advancements in machine learning models have yielded notable breakthroughs in addressing computer vision tasks, including their application in the domain of terahertz (THz) imaging. The goal of this work is to develop several neural network models aimed at enhancing resolution and bringing back the missing details in low-resolution terahertz (THz) images. To achieve this task, three convolutional neural network (CNN) generative adversial (GAN) models – SRGAN, SRResNet and DeblurGan were trained on simulated data and reached PSNR values of 21,515 dB, 19,271 dB and 20,657 dB respectively. On real THz image data SRGAN and DeblurGan performed similarly and did manage to restore certain details from the test images, performing better than SRResNet model. In the analysis of actual terahertz (THz) image data, SRGAN and DeblurGan exhibited comparable performance, effectively restoring specific details from the test images, demonstrating better performance than SRResNet model. However, these models tend to over-restore details and introduce severe artifacts in the final image due to their extreme sensitive to noise, because of the strong mapping ability of the CNN type networks.

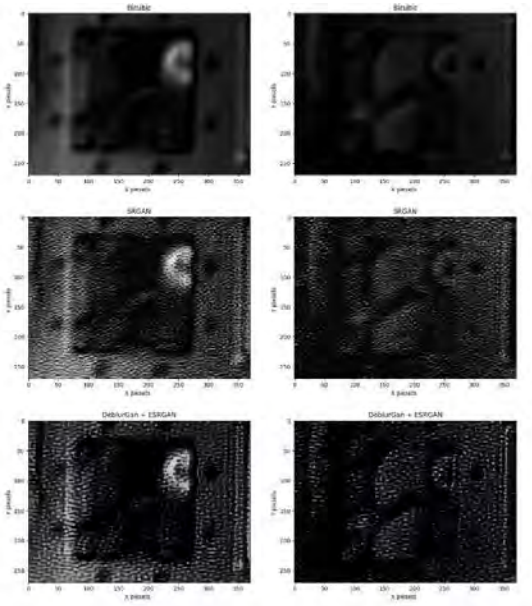

Fig. 1. Performance of different neural networks, using low resolution THz image as an input.

PICOSECOND LASER WELDING OF SODA-LIME GLASS WITH MHZ BURSTS

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Laser-based glass welding offers great mechanical strength and increased longevity of the joint structures but, unlike traditional bonding techniques, does not suffer from creep, out-gassing, and aging [1]. Furthermore, it is a flexible and highly localized process that does not require an intermediate layer for the welding [1]. Ultrashort laser welding relies on nonlinear absorption, which prevents excessive heating of the surrounding material by confining the heat within a localized melt zone [1,2,3]. While welding of optical-contact glasses achieves the highest welding strength, it is difficult to meet the requirements for the optical contact, especially across a large area, even after polishing and cleaning [4,5]. For this reason, the development of laser welding of non-optical contact glasses attracted much attention.

In this work, multi-scan welding of two non-optical soda-lime glasses of 1 mm thickness with a pre-existing gap of 5-6 um was performed with an ultrashort laser in single-shot pulses and MHz bursts. The laser radiation wavelength was 1064nm, pulse duration was 10 ps and 100kHz pulse repetition rate. Laser power, pulse repetition rate, focal position, marking speed, hatch distance, and number of pulses in a burst were optimized. After the welding, a longitudinal tensile test was performed to evaluate welding strength. Additionally, the quality of welds was evaluated via optical micrographs and light transmission measurements.

Results indicate (see figure 1) that the average weld strength increased with an increasing number of pulses in a burst. As a result, a maximum strength was achieved for 13 pulses in a burst. Analysis with an optical microscope revealed that the parameter window for a successful weld without cracks narrowed at a higher number of pulses in a burst.

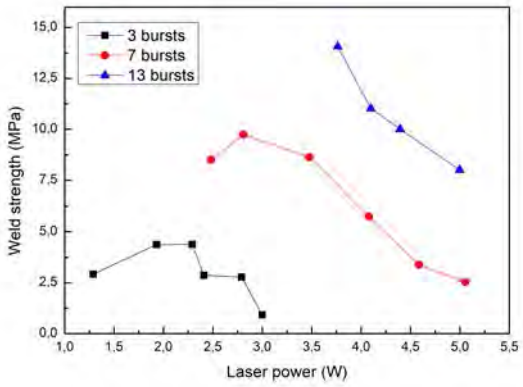

Fig. 1. Average weld strength dependence on the applied laser power with different number of pulses in the burst.

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DEBRIS REMOVAL TECHNIQUES FOR PICOSECOND LASER BOTTOM-UP MILLING OF FUSED SILICA

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Channels formed in glass have a variety of applications [1], for example in microelectrochemical systems, for the creation of nozzles, and others. Laser milling allows for the formation of small diameter and high-aspect-ratio channels [1]. Additionally, by focusing the laser beam to the bottom of the sample surface, parallel side walls are produced. Furthermore, scattering is reduced because debris does not go in the beam path, increasing the milled rate and depth [2]. Debris is often the limiting factor for the creation of high-aspect-ratio channels [3]. Therefore, additional debris removal methods need to be employed.

In this study, both continuous and pulsed airflow, no additional debris removal, and partial immersion of the sample in still distilled water (referred to as water-assisted) were employed, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Compressed airflow was blown at the laser interaction zone from a nozzle placed under the sample. Milling was done with a 1064 nm wavelength laser with a pulse duration of 13 ps (full-width-half-maxima) and the bottom-up technique. Firstly, the milling parameters were optimized to achieve the highest milling rate. After that, channels were milled through the entire 6.3 mm of fused silica, using various debris removal methods to find the smallest diameter. Lastly, tilted channels were formed by introducing an offset after each scanning loop to achieve the highest angle.

The smallest diameter was achieved when channels were formed using continuous airflow in 6.3 mm thickness fused silica which was further reduced when milling smaller 1 mm depth channels. However, water-assisted milling allowed the formation of a channel with a higher angle.

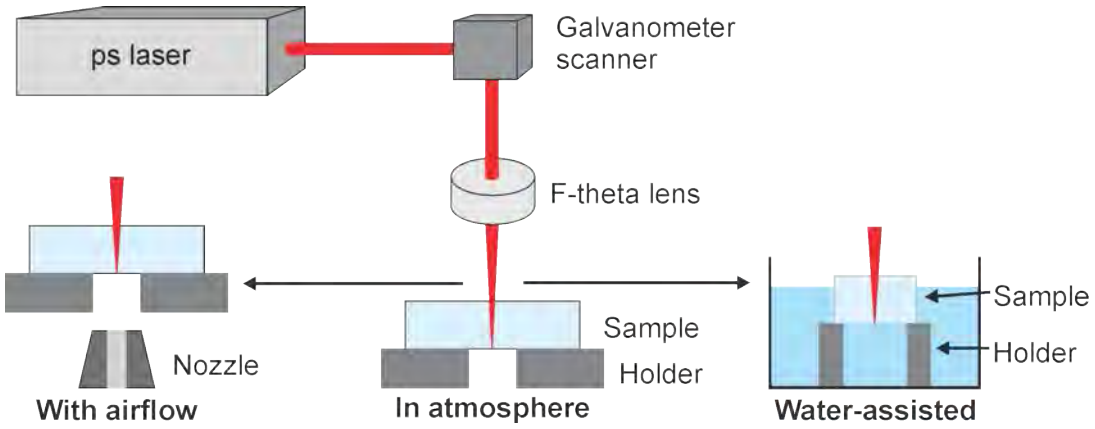

Fig. 1. Simplified experiment setup with different debris removal methods: compressed airflow, no additional removal, and partial immersion in water.

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INVESTIGATION OF AN OPTICAL PARAMETRIC AMPLIFIER WITH SUBNANOSECOND PULSES BASED ON FAN-OUT GRATING DESIGN MgO:PPLN CRYSTAL USING CONTINUUM SEED

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Parametric light generators (OPGs) and amplifiers (OPAs) are convenient and simple devices to obtain a wide spectral tuning in the IR region. They are therefore widely used in applications such as spectroscopy, gas detectors, etc. [1, 2]. Some applications require laser radiation of subnanosecond (300 ps - 1 ns) durations at tunable frequencies, but such parametric frequency converters in particular are relatively poorly realized, due to the difficulties caused by the laser-induced damage threshold to the nonlinear medium (LIDT), which, for most materials, is lower than the threshold for parametric generation with subnanosecond pulses. Due to the high nonlinearity coefficient, OPG and OPA are often based on quasi-phase matching crystals, i.e. periodically poled crystals. The fan-out grating design used in this work is characterized by the fact that the grating periods change uniformly over the entire length of the crystal, which enables obtaining a uniform tuning of the wavelengths simply by translating the crystal. This tuning method is superior to temperature tuning because it is simpler, faster, and more reliable.

The aim of this study was to construct an optical parametric amplifier with a 25 mm in length fan-out grating design MgO:PPLN crystal, whose grating period changes continuously from 27,5 μm to 31,6 μm. The crystal was pumped by passively Q-switched Nd:YAG MOPA microlaser generating 1064 nm subnanosecond pulses with an average power of 1 W, a pulse duration of 520 ps, and a repetition rate of 1 kHz. As a seed, we used a continuum generated by photonic crystal fiber. The optimal pumping conditions were estimated and the energy and spectral characteristics of the device were investigated. A maximum conversion efficiency of 45% for OPG and 51% for OPA in the degeneracy region was achieved (Fig. 1). It was found that with such grating periods of the MgO:PPLN fan-out grating design crystal and in the cases of both OPG and OPA, we can obtain uniform wavelength tuning in the range of 1420 nm to 2128 nm (Fig. 2) at a crystal temperature of 200 □.

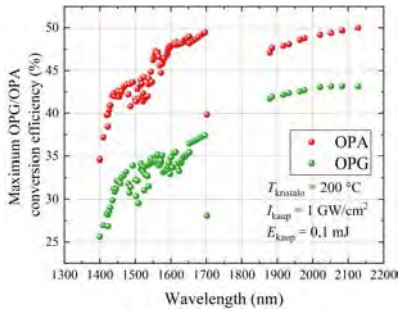

Fig. 1. The comparison of OPG and OPA conversion efficiencies

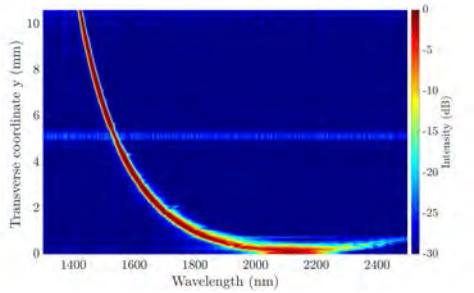

Fig. 2. OPG and OPA wavelength tuning range

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NANO-PROCESSING BY FS-UVINTERFERENCE METHOD

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Today material processing by ultrashort pulses in UV spectral domain allows us to achieve high precision and efficiency. However, in large-area surface patterning optical lithographic techniques [1] are still being used despite having limited selection of usable materials and requiring multiple processing steps, facilities and machines. Therefore, there is a demand for alternative methods such as fs-UV interference processing. This method can produce large areas of periodically arranged structures with a period close to the wavelength of the used fs-pulses. This ensures accurate and fast surface patterning without requiring additional preparation or post-processing.

Fs-UV interference method has a wide range of potential applications in photonics, nanotechnology, or biomedicine. Specifically, it can be utilized to produce functional surfaces that exhibit antireflective [2], antibacterial [3], or hydrophobic [4] properties.

In this presentation, we present our results for two-beam interference patterning using the third (343 nm) harmonic of an amplified Yb:KGW laser system, providing pulse durations of 240 fs. To achieve interference on the sample, a prototype machining head (Talbot interferometer) was constructed (Fig. 1a). This setup has many drawbacks when used with ultrashort pulses [5], thus a Kostenbauder matrix formalism [6] was employed to calculate optimal parameters for the alignment of the pulses. Consequently, homogeneous gratings with nanoscale feature sizes were fabricated on a silicon surface with periods of $\Lambda = 800$ nm (Fig. 1b). In addition, etching the gratings in a 1% KOH solution resulted in a 10-fold increase in structure height.

In summary, our study showcases the direct processing of centimeter-scale areas through an fs-UV interference method. The Talbot approach not only ensures ease of alignment and precise period control but also offers the advantage of having a compact configuration. Importantly, material removal can be controlled with nanoscale precision.

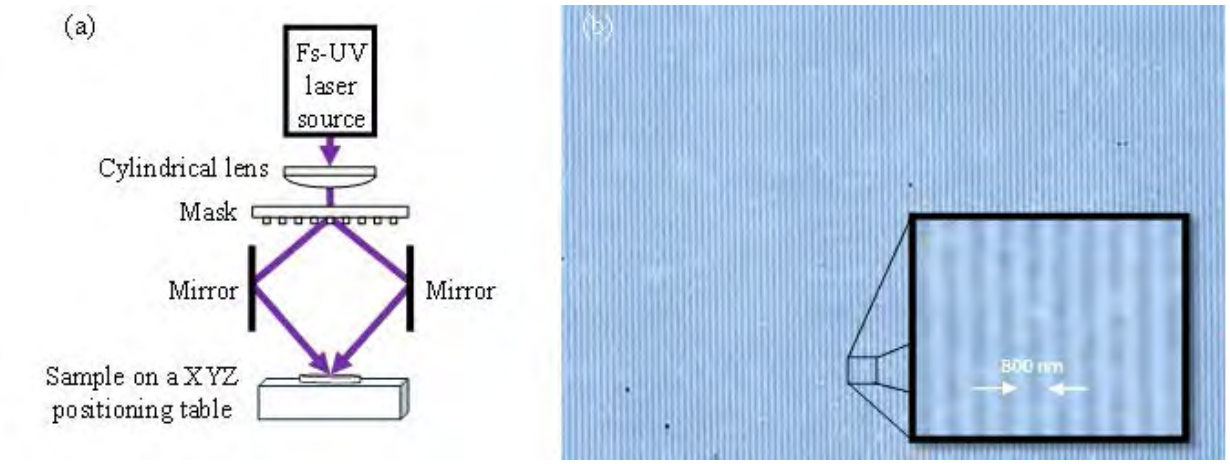

Fig. 1. (a) Talbot interferometer setup, (b) periodically patterned Si surface.

OPTIMIZING PHOTOVOLTAIC DEVICES THROUGH GALVANOMETRIC MIRROR-ASSISTED LASER ANNEALING

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Laser annealing is a promising method to boost photovoltaic device performance by affecting semiconductor material properties. The use of lasers provides precise control over energy delivery and spatial distribution, allowing modifying materials characteristics locally. Achieving uniform effects over the surface requires a nuanced approach, as there is no one-size-fits-all method. In this work, we used a nanosecond pulsed 532 nm wavelength laser. We explored two different strategies to anneal samples of antimony selenide. The first approach was to heat sample using a single laser beam and by changing filters, exposure time and frequency of the laser to simulate different annealing conditions. Another strategy was to focus laser beam and scan on the designated area on the sample. The scanning of the laser beam was realized using galvanometric mirrors. Various mirror control and laser parameters were tested to achieve uniformly annealed areas on the sample. To get the results, we went through several important steps. We started with using a single large laser beam, which posed challenges with non-uniform absorption within a 700-micrometer diameter for annealing our photovoltaic samples. Seeking improvement, we experimented with scanning and introduced a diaphragm and galvanometric mirrors. However, the scanning beamś size led to uneven surface coverage. Recognizing the need for uniformly affected areas, we refined our approach by using a long focal length lens which contracted the beam's size to 160 micrometres and adjusting the parameters of the mirrors to achieve uniform coverage. This method allows for precise adjustments of the mirrors to accommodate variations in material or laser parameters, ensuring consistent and uniform impact on laser-irradiated surface areas. Importantly, the transition from a single beam to scanning resulted in an increase of affected area, expanding from 1 mm² to 25 mm². Nevertheless, our final setup encountered challenges, including uncovered areas caused by synchronized frequencies in laser and scanning settings, along with variations in thermal excitations that affected the scanning path width. However, through galvanometric mirror parameter adjustments, we effectively solved these problems, identifying optimal parameters for accurate scanning. The visual evidence from images (Fig. 1, a)) depicting uniform coverage solidifies the success of our approach. In conclusion, our laser annealing system achieves uniform coverage on samples, enhancing photovoltaic device performance. Moreover, it presents a potential alternative to moving-stage laser annealing systems. Its adaptability allows for the use of different lasers and samples, offering versatility and potential for optimizing material properties.

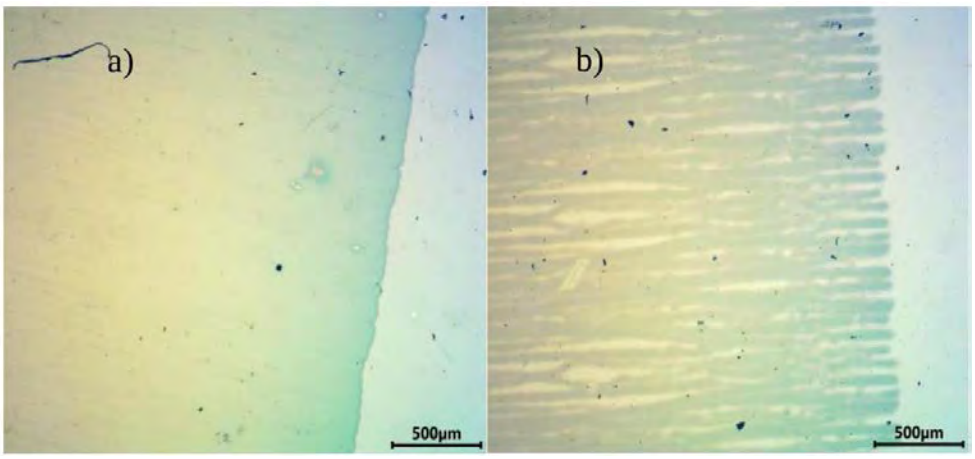

Fig. 1. Optical pictures of annealed samples. a) uniformly covered. b) inconsistently covered.

SUMMARY OF 2D PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

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Photonic crystals (PhCs) are periodic structures with lattice spacing which is big enough to diffract light. Under the right conditions light of certain wavelengths destructively interferes, forming a complete band gap. In this case any incident light of that wavelength completely reflects from the surface [1]. This property of PhCs makes it possible to control the propagation of light. Such photonic devices are used to make waveguides (WGs) with different characteristics - power beam and polarization splitters [2], polarization – maintaining WGs [3], to name a few. PhC logic gates are used to make optical processors [4], which consume exceptionally small amounts of energy. The characteristics of PhCs can be used for broader applications, such as sensing devices [5,6], as well as for more specific fields of interest (to improve the efficiency of thermophotovoltaic solar cells with PhC based absorbers [7]) which shows the potential for many undiscovered implementations. In this paper we summarize the characteristics of lattices in 2D spatial domain. 2D structures are especially common in scientific applications as the 1D lattices PhCs lack a spatial dispersion control and 3D PhCs are harder to fabricate [8]. Plane wave expansion method (PWEM) [9] is used to numerically calculate the band structures of those 2D lattices. In this work we use PWEM numerical algorithm to calculate dispersion properties of such structures. We also demonstrate the effects of spatial dispersion control near the photonic band edge, where light either propagates in such medium through means of self-collimation or negative refraction.

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SPECTRAL BROADENING AND POST-COMPRESSION OF FEMTOSECOND YB:KGW OSCILLATOR PULSES

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In the field of ultrafast optics, femtosecond pulsed lasers are pivotal due to their extensive applications in science and technology. The quest for shorter laser pulses is driven by the need for higher temporal resolution, greater peak power and precision in applications. Nonlinear phenomena such as: spectral broadening and post-compression are commonly used to achieve shorter pulses. Typically, multi-pass configurations are employed to achieve significant spectral broadening leading to losses and large delays with respect to the laser output [1]. Benefits of such complex systems are: high compression ratio and preserved beam quality. Commercial systems emerged recently as well [2].

We investigate prospects of compression with femtosecond Yb:KGW 76 MHz laser oscillator [3] low energy 210 nJ pulse with relatively low losses. Two setups for compression investigated, intermediate single-pass and double-pass through a nonlinear material – ZnS, possessing large nonlinearity when compared to most optical materials. First, self-phase modulation is achieved using a very high intensity laser beam and a nonlinear material so that the spectrum is broadened. Later post-compression is applied using Gires-Tournois mirrors with negative group velocity dispersion to achieve pulses that are shorter and have higher peak power than the original. The resulting and primary spectrum of the laser oscillator are shown in figure 1. This study shows that ZnS, low bandgap optical material, can be successfully used in the high average power multi-pass setup for spectrum broadening without damage.

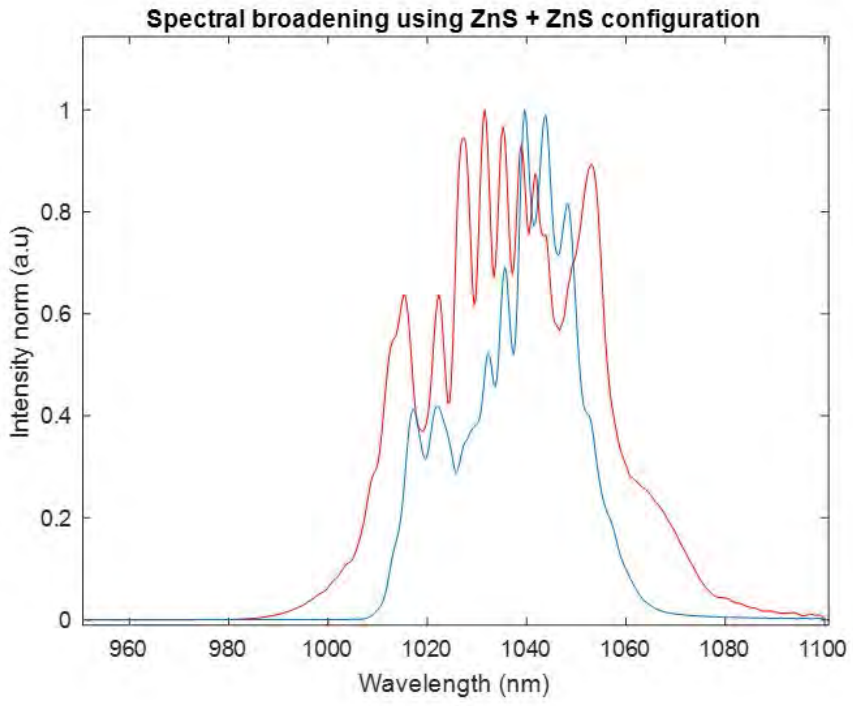

Fig. 1. The original spectrum of the femtosecond oscillator (blue) and the spectrum broadened in the ZnS + ZnS configuration (red).

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FEMTOSECOND ULTRAVIOLET LASER MODIFICATION OF GALLIUM NITRIDE THIN-FILM COATINGS

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Gallium nitride has recently stood out as a material that has a lot of useful properties for electronic and optoelectronic appliances, such as wide band-gap (3,4 eV), high heat capacity, thermal conductivity, break-down voltage, electron mobility and high quantum efficiencies [1]. These properties make gallium nitride a valuable material in developing light emitting diodes (LEDs) [2], field effect transistors (FETs) [3], high-temperature devices [4] and many others. To manufacture these devices from gallium nitride a high-quality processing is needed.

Recent advancements in the development of ultrashort pulse lasers allow high-quality micro-processing of materials. It is well known that the use of ultrashort laser pulses, compared to longer ones, give more control in the ablation process and also increase the resolution of micro-processing, due to reduction of heat-affected zones (HAZ) because the temporal length of the pulse is lower than the length of thermal diffusion. Most approaches use femtosecond lasers with wavelengths longer than ultraviolet [5]. However, shorter wavelengths in UV spectral range could benefit in decreasing heat-affected zones due to linear (one photon) absorption and smaller focus point, because it is directionally proportional to the wavelength. This technique was tested with the use of longer nanosecond pulses of excimer UV lasers [6]. Nevertheless, laser processing using UV femtosecond laser pulses has seldom been studied.

In this study we directly ablate thin-film undoped gallium nitride using femtosecond ultraviolet laser pulses [257 nm, 100 kHz, 240 fs] with different pulse energy and pulse overlapping. The topographies of ablated regions were measured with a profilometer (repeatability σ_{n-1} = 12 nm). The ablated structures were characterized using three variables: ablation depth, ablation efficiency and average modified surface roughness S_a, calculated according to ISO 25178-3:2012. Our results indicate that the use of femtosecond UV laser pulses enable high resolution and high-quality ablation with minimal heat affected zones (HAZ) while processing wide band-gap materials such as gallium nitride. We demonstrate the efficient ablation with average surface roughness S_a values in the frame of [16 nm - 86 nm] without any post-processing.

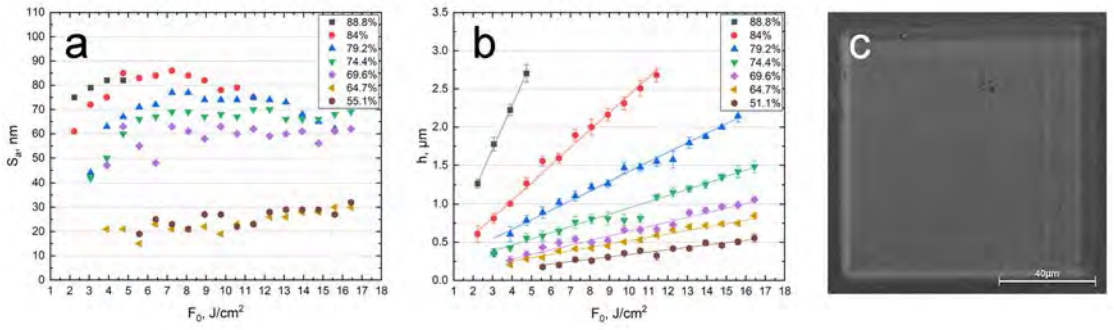

Fig. 1. Results of uGaN ablation using femtosecond UV pulses: (a) experimental data of average surface roughness of ablated areas as a function of pulse energy fluence, (b) experimental data of ablation depth as a function of pulse energy fluence, (c) SEM image of laser ablated area (PO = 79,2 %, F_0 = 15,6 J/cm^2, S_a = 62 nm).

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THZ METALENSESWITH DIFFERENT SPLIT RING RESONATOR GEOMETRIES

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Terahertz (THz) radiation, falling within the millimeter-micrometer wavelength range (0.1 THz - 10 THz) [1], represents a low-power, non-destructive form of electromagnetic waves. This unique region necessitates a combination of electronics and photonics methods for both radiation emission and detection [2]. THz radiation possesses a notable advantage in penetrating various dielectric objects like paper, rubber, and textiles. It has found applications in security, production quality control, imaging, and bio-fabric analysis [3]. Traditionally, these applications relied on costly and bulky lenses or mirrors for beam propagation control. However, metalenses, a combination of diffractive zoneplate lenses with metaatoms, offer a solution by utilizing smaller-than-wavelength geometrical shapes, specifically split ring resonators, for phase delay and polarization rotation [4].

In this research different sizes CSRR were used as phase delaying metaatoms for periodically changing subzones in Fresnel diffractive lens designs. Metaatoms shapes were precisely chosen to have delay difference equal to $\pi/2$ for lenses with 4 subzones. Traditional and Non-paraxial adjusted lens models created for 250 GHz frequency and simulations performed applying FTDT method.

Results show very similar focusing efficiency and performance regarding size and aberration adjustments, with the best performing ($R_{1min} = 140\mu m$,$R_{1max} = 196\mu m$, $R_{2min} = 110\mu m$, $R_{2max} = 154\mu m$, $\theta = 110°$) lens. Non-paraxial design demonstrates higher electric field at focal point. The metalens also induces polarization rotation based on CSRR orientation.

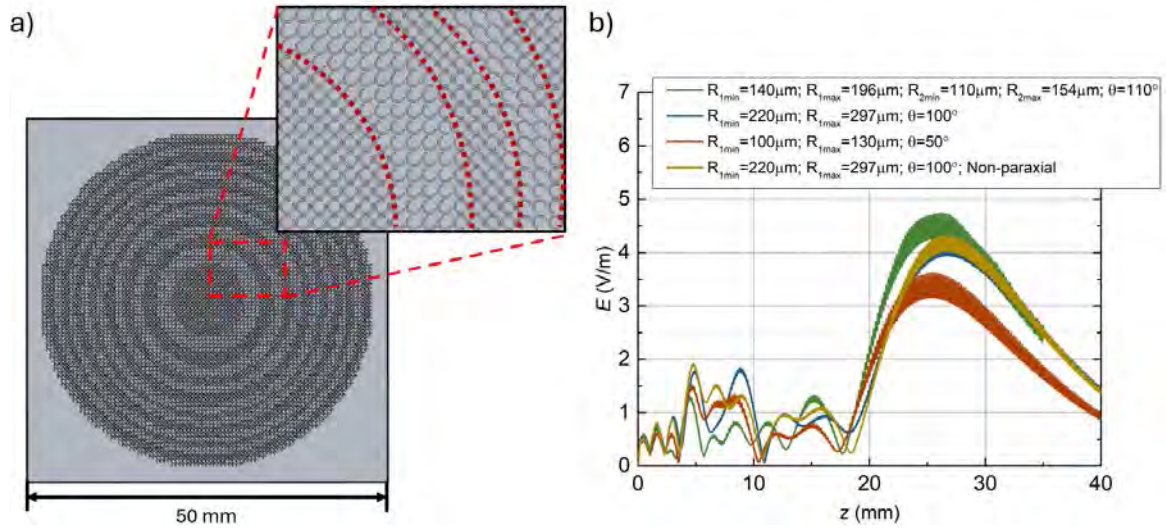

Fig. 1. Metalens model a) and electric field distribution along optical axis o metalenses with different metaatoms geometries b).

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HOMODYNE IMAGING SET UP OPTIMIZATION: BEAM ENGINEERING OF ILLUMINATION AND COLLECTION USING HIPS BASED LENSES

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Optical imaging systems are convenient for commercial and scientific interests, finding applications in medicine, security, material analysis, and quality control[1]. While these systems are usually associated with using high-energy radiation (X-ray), leading to obvious disadvantages like ionizing effects and high costs. Terahertz imaging is a perfect solution for imaging system safety since it employs non destructive radiation, which can still penetrate most dielectrics. To achieve even better results interference based coherent imaging (homodyne detection) can be employed.

The objective of this study is to analyze optical component arrangement in THz homodyne imaging systems, with a focus on Gaussian and Bessel axicon lenses [Fig. 1]. These lenses were systematically altered in positions for the imaging system. Modulation transfer function (MTF) was evaluated along optical axis to obtain information about resolution of the imaging system. Contrast information was then utilized in order to obtain best possible conditions for highest resolution imaging on low absorption objects such as thin paper layers or even graphene.

The coherent imaging approach proved to be more effective, since little changes in absorption were depicted more accurately. Obtained results lead to conclusion, that lens types and positions matter in context of terahertz imaging. This research can be further expanded by using even more different types and compositions of lenses, employing non-paraxial optics and forming structured light[2].

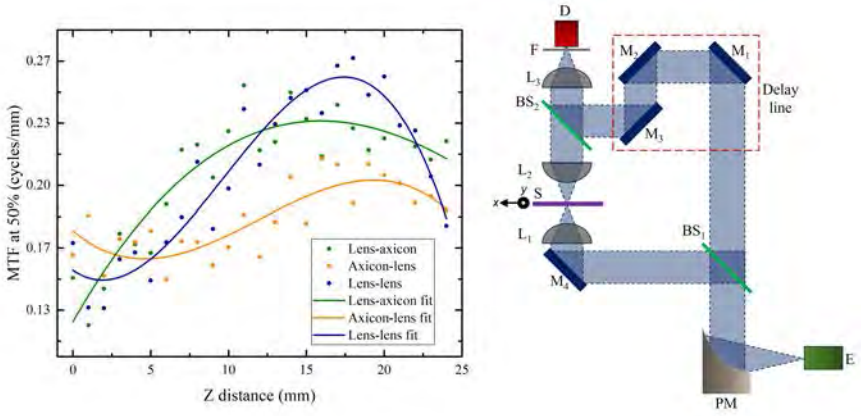

Fig. 1. Left - Obtained modulation tranfer function values along optical axis with different compositions of Gaussian and Besel lenses, Right - homodyne imaging setup (E - emitter, D - detector, PM, M - mirrors, L - lenses, BS - beam splitter, S - sample).

This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), project No [S-ST-23-205]

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MICROSTRUCTURING OF HIGH BANDGAP MATERIALS USING FEMTOSECOND UV LASER PULSES FOR MULTI-LEVEL DIFFRACTIVE OPTICAL ELEMENTS

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Micro-structuring of materials is one of the most widely applied fields in science and industry. The main objective of surface structuring is to tailor the properties of the outer layer of a material to meet specific functional, aesthetic, or performance requirements [1]. The complex interplay between laser characteristics and dielectric materials provides insight into how specific laser parameters shape the structural and functional properties of these materials. The diffraction limited focus point size is directly proportional to the wavelength, so a smaller spot size leads to the precision. Thanks to the short UV wavelength, it is possible to ablate materials with high precision and obtain a smooth surface morphology [2]. When the pulse is short, the laser energy is very intense on the target, resulting in a cleaner, more precise ablation process and ability for highly accurate control of the depth of the infringement [3].

The precision and smoothness is a must for the fabrication of DOE-phase micro structured elements. One of the most commonly used diffractive elements is the Fresnel zone plate, but due to the limited resolution and the size of the possible structure, researchers have developed a new diffractive element, the photon sieve [4]. It consists of a series of pinholes of different depths spread over the entire Fresnel zone plate. Photon sieves can be used to obtain a sharper focus, which is not dependent on the width of the zone area buton the dimensions of the pinholes [5].

This article describes the influence of laser parameters on the micro-structuring of fused quartz by single pulses of
"PHAROS
" femtosecond laser radiation. The results are analyzed, the dependences of depth, width and volume on the pulse energy are investigated and the most suitable parameters for fabricating photon sieves are selected. Five photon sieves of different periods ($T = 4, 5, 6, 8$ *and* $10\mu m$) have been created with a focal length of $9\ mm$.

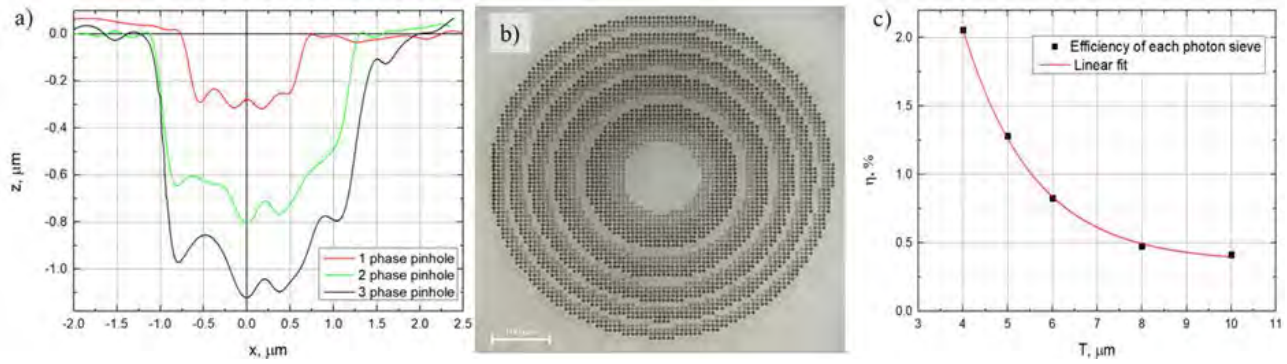

Fig. 1. a) the depth of pinholes illustrated by a graph, b) Photon sieve image by profilometer, c) Efficiency of different periods photon sieves.

The highest efficiency obtained was for a $T = 4\mu m$ period photon sieve, which was 2.06%. Compared to the studies using the same elemental design method, the efficiency value is 1.75 times higher ($\eta = 1,18\%$ [5]). Also, this effiency is achieved with a focal length of $9\ mm$, that is 17 times smaller ($f = 150mm$ [5]).

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FOUR PASS DUAL CELL SBS-PCM AMPLIFIER

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Efficient methods for generating high-energy picosecond pulses with high beam quality are still a challenge, as conventional picosecond pulse generation methods have certain limitations. Q-switching prevents pulses shorter than ∼0,3 ns [1], while mode locking limits the pulse energy, to the order of μJ [2]. We have recently demonstrated energy-scalable an efficient self-seeded single-cell SBS configuration [3] to achieve the ultimate >10 times pulse compression of ∼1.1 ns pulses from a commercially available Nd:YAG mini-laser. The shortest pulse width of ∼93 ps at the output of the double-pass SBS-PCM Nd:YAG amplifier with an improved beam quality and reduced beam pointing fluctuations by a factor of 4 compared to a conventional MOPA was achieved [3]. The goal of this study was to further investigate and upgrade it to a four-pass self-seeded dual-cell SBS-PCM configuration (Fig. 1). Particular attention was also paid to ensuring a high-quality output beam, as well as the long and short-term stability of the laser.

In our experiment Nd:YAG passively Q-switched mini-laser operating at a repetition rate of 10 Hz was used as the source of initial pulses with a duration of 1.05 ns and an energy of ∼2 mJ at a wavelength of 1064 nm. After four-pass Nd:YAG amplifier without SBS-PCM, ∼20 mJ of pulse energy was achieved with a signal pulse energy of 270 μJ. However, taking into account the equations of Frantz-Novick maximum energy of ∼45 mJ can be achieved with a maximum seed energy of 2 mJ.

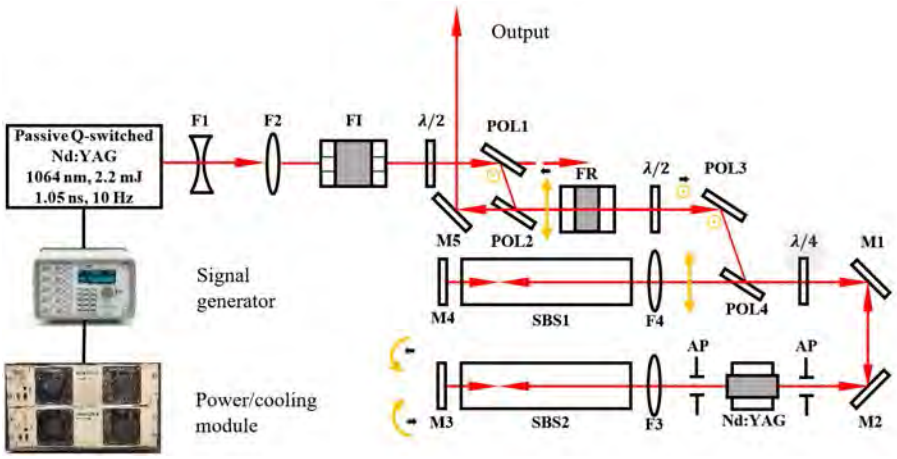

Fig. 1. SBS-PCM amplifier scheme: F1, F2 – beam expanding telescope; FI – Faraday isolator; FR – Faraday rotator; λ/2 – half-wave retardation plate; λ/4 – quarter-wave retardation plate; POL1, POL2, POL3, POL4 – thin-film polarizers; Nd:YAG – amplification module; M1, M2, M5 – 45° plane mirrors; M3, M4 – 0° plane mirrors; AP – aperture; SBS1, SBS2 –SBS cells.

Also, two SBS cells were implemented into this four-pass amplifier configuration to compress the pulse width and improve the beam quality. This self-seeded four-pass SBS-PCM amplifier layout lets us expand the laser beam diameter up to ∼4 mm to avoid optical damage threshold and achieve up to ∼40 mJ output pulse energy with Sub-90 ps pulse width.

To conclude high output pulse energy laser based on SBS-PCM in sub-90 ps scale with good beam quality was developed. It can be applied in dermatology as tattoo removal, as it has a good beam quality that prevents scar formation. Finally, this laser system also a good candidate for high-throughput interference patterning of a metal surface to impart water-repellent properties.

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INVESTIGATION OF PUMP DEPLETION IN SUBNANOSECOND OPTICAL PARAMETRIC GENERATOR BASED ON PPLN CRYSTAL

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Optical parametric generators (OPGs) play important roles as tunable laser sources in the near- to mid-infrared region. Most commercially available OPGs operate within ultrashort (less than 100 ps) or long (more than 500 ps) pulse durations. The subnanosecond range between these values is largely unexploited due to the low optical damage threshold of the crystals. Several theoretical models have been proposed [1-3], however, none of them consider pump pulse being depleted as its energy is converted to signal and idler waves. The goal of this investigation was to create a model for optical parametric generation in periodically poled lithium niobate (PPLN) crystal, pumped by subnanosecond pulses when pump depletion is active.

Firstly, we utilised a quantum mechanical model [4,5] to define an effective length of quantum noise generation, then, we applied classical three wave interaction formulas and symmetrized split-step Fourier transform method to simulate the wave propagation in the PPLN crystal. This allowed us to compare the outputs of the parametric generation for different numbers of initial noise photons.

As seen in figure 1, the energy conversion curves match well if the propagation axis is moved by the effective length over which 1, 4 or 8 noise photons are generated. In each case, the curves saturate at $\sim 43\%$ for the signal and $\sim 19\%$ for the idler wave. The shapes of the temporal and spatial intensity profiles for different number of photons were also similar. In addition, by varying the crystal grating period Λ, we calculated the spectral widths (FWHM) for 6 gratings. Larger Λ values lead to spectral widths increase from $6.1\,\mathrm{nm}$ to $11.6\,\mathrm{nm}$ for the signal and $55.6\,\mathrm{nm}$ to $74.4\,\mathrm{nm}$ for the idler.

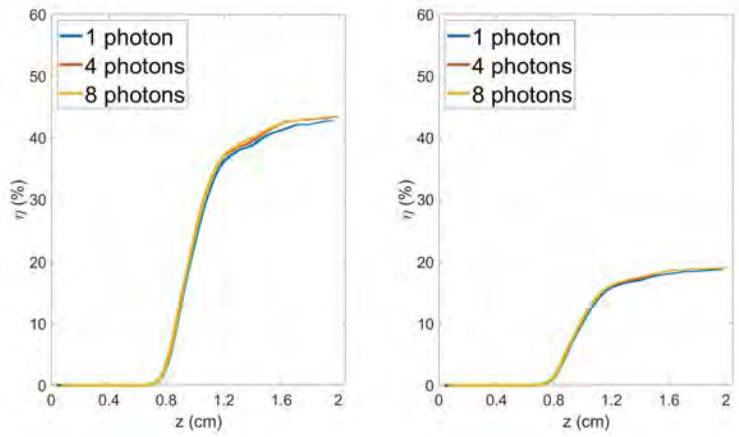

Fig. 1. Conversion efficiency η dependence on the position in the crystal z for signal (a) and idler (b) waves when z is moved by the effective length. Pump wavelength $1064\,\mathrm{nm}$, pulse duration (FWHM) $100\,\mathrm{ps}$, beam diameter $(1/e^2)$ $40\,\mu\mathrm{m}$, intensity $I_0 = 8.9\,\mathrm{GW/cm^2}$, power $P = 27.6\,\mathrm{mW}$.

To conclude, the developed model should provide a basis for understanding the optical parametric generation process in the subnanosecond regime and support the results of further research and development of more effective subnanosecond OPG systems under pump depletion.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATION TECHNOLOGY OF DIFFRACTIVE STRUCTURES INTO PLASTIC SURFACE OF THE PRODUCTS

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There are various applications where incorporating a hologram or a different light-diffracting surface relief pattern onto the exterior of a molded plastic component is advantageous to ensure the authentication of the product. It is important to develop techniques for widespread mass replicating plastic articles, with microstructures on their surfaces through injection or blow molding using a unitary mold piece in the shape of the object, with the hologram integrally formed on its inside surface. These microstructures can be formed through various techniques including attaching metal film replicas of holograms to the model, electrodeposition directly on a model with a surface relief pattern or forming the hologram directly on the model's surface using photosensitive materials [1-3].

In our research, diffractive elements were made from the creation of a unique graphic design to the final product – an original hologram with special security elements. The full hologram production cycle was used: mathematical modeling of diffractive structures, recording of the original hologram by dot-matrix technique, silver vacuum evaporation, electrochemical deposition of nickel master, and recombination. To achieve this, the design of the configuration of diffraction structures (arrangement of geometric figures, texts, symbols, selection of diffraction optical effects) and the investigation of the formed hologram were carried out, choosing the optimal constants of diffraction gratings, the parameters of the angular and spatial orientation of marks formed by diffraction means. Holograms have been thoroughly studied in terms of their morphology, structure, composition, mechanical and other properties. The overall goal is to improve the replication of surface relief holograms on molded plastic parts, offering authenticity and suitability of the production, which meets the global level, for its certified production.

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DEVELOPMENTAND OPTIMIZATION OF A SUBNANOSECOND OPTICAL PARAMETRIC GENERATOR BASED ONCOMBINED PPLN CRYSTAL STAGES

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Nowadays lasers have become necessary optical device capable of converting light from its natural incoherent state to coherent state. However, lasers have spectral limitations making wavelength extremely hard to change. In order to change the wavelength of laser radiation, parametric light generators are used which have a distinctive flexibility enabling them to provide radiation in an entire spectral range. Mostly optical parametric light generators are within ultrashort (less than 300 ps) and long (more than 1 ns) pulse durations, nevertheless due to certain physical limitations effective subnanosecond pulse (less than 1 ns and more than 300 ps) generators have not been constructed yet [1-3]. The aim of this work was to construct and investigate MgO:PPLN optical parametric generator pumped by second harmonic of subnanosecond Nd:YAG microlaser which will be used in the subsequent optical parametric amplifier system tuneable in the visible spectrum range. Additionally, investigate the latter crystal's properties In this work the spectral and energy characteristics of the constructed OPG were measured. During optical parametric generation MgO:PPLN optical crystal gratings were from 6.85 μm to 8.65 μm and at 90°C difference frequency wave (idler wave) range was 1060 – 2160 nm, in near part of IR spectrum, and the signal was from 702 nm to 1060 nm, The maximum signal power at 1060 nm was 71 mW and the overall conversion efficiency at 1060 nm obtained 28.3The results of this work will be used for further development of an effective subnanosecond OPA system generating light in the visible spectrum range which as a seed source will use the investigated OPG system.

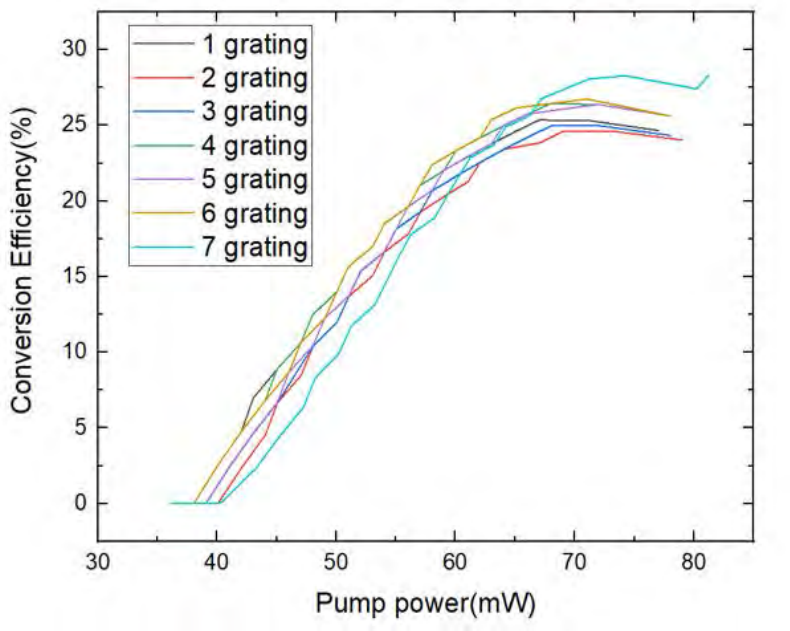

Fig. 1. Dependence of conversion efficiency on pump power for seven different wavelengths when the MgO:PPLN crystal temperature is 30 □

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ACRYLIC RESINS FOR LASER 3D LITHOGRAPHY OF HIGHLY-POROUS MICROSTRUCTURES

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Inertial Confinement Fusion (ICF) is a potential way to produce energy by using high-power lasers to compress a fuel capsule. Low-density foams find common use as targets in experiments involving laser-plasma interactions because they can be converted into large-volume homogeneous plasmas. The major advantage of utilizing foam targets lies in their swift transition from a structured solid material to a nearly uniform plasma under intense radiation [1]. To produce such low-density foams lithography techniques are used. Particularly in this experiment, two photon polymerization that provides significant advantage in print resolution in creating three-dimensional microstructures [2].

In this research, our task is to create foams comprising exclusively of light elements for example hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. For this purpose, we employ acrylic resins. Highly-porous microstructures play a crucial role in ICF, because they serve multiple functions, such as smooth the laser beam inhomogeneities, enhance the laser absorption as well as increase the ablation loading in a layered target configuration. However, a problem arises when using foams which contain only light elements as they tend to shrink during the two-photon polymerization process and structure development. Therefore extensive and varied research is necessary to identify the most suitable resin for low-density foams. This study focuses on investigating the optimal acrylic resin and photoinitiator for the development of low-density highly-porous microstructures, intended for application in ICF.

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LASER TWO-PHOTON PRINTING OF LOW-DENSITY 3D MICROSTRUCTURES OF ACRYLATE MATERIALS

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Inertial confinement fusion(ICF) is a nuclear fusion reaction that takes place by compressing and heating small pellets targets, that usually contain isotopes of hydrogen. Energy is disposed on the target's outer layer, which explodes and creates shock waves during the whole target. It is widely used for energy production. One of the main advantages of using foam targets for inertial confinement fusion reactions is that they can provide a low density with a high mechanical stiffness.[1] Additionally, parametric instabilities are sensitive to the plasma temperature and the density scale length, and those parameters are easily controlled using foams. Acrylate materials provide low density and it's the first time that woodpiles are fabricated with them using green light using two photon polymerization, which provides high precision in creating three-dimensional nanostructures, as foams.[2]

In this work, main goal is to investigate the fabrication parameters that provide high porosity woodpile foams with straight lines and the minimum possible shrink. These parameters are the writing speed, the average power and the development of the structures. The right material and geometry were investigated in order 3D woodpile foams of dimensions 1 mm in X and Y axis and $500\ \mu$m in Z axis to be fabricated using two photon lithography. The laser that was used for fabrication was Nanofactory with wavelength 517 nm and the objective was Mitutoyio 50x0.75 NA. The materials that were used are PETA (Pentaerythritol triacrylate), PETTA (Pentaerythritol tetraacrylate) and (PETA:PETTA)(60:40). Also, the suitable photoinitiator was also investigated. Irgacure 369 and Thioxanthen 9-one alfa were used in different concentrations.

This far, the best results came from structures of (PETA:PETTA)(60:40) and thioxanthen-9-one alfa 0.5%. The speed of the laser is 50 mm/s and the power 40 mW. The X and Y length is 1mm and the model's height $90\ \mu$m. In X and Y axis the porous size is $50\ \mu$m and in Z $30\ \mu$m. More experiments have to take place in order the height to reach the model's goal, which is $500\ \mu$m.

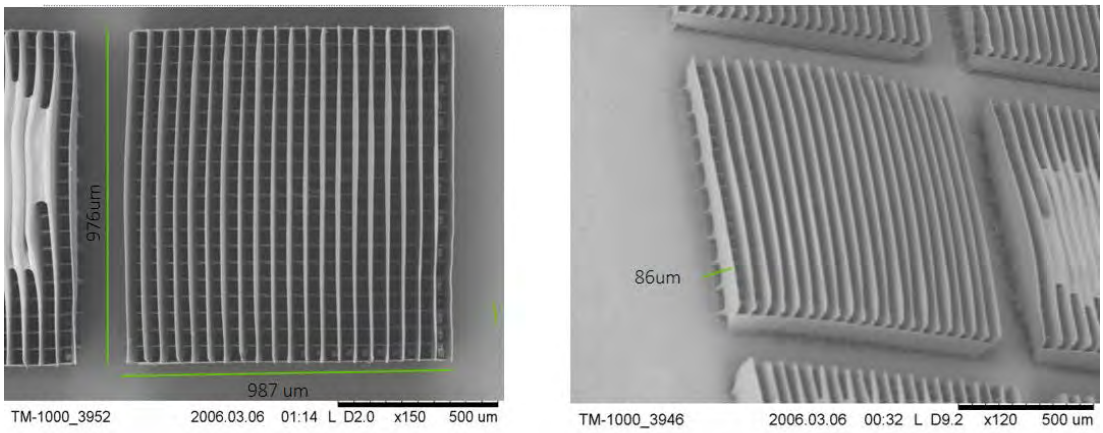

Fig. 1. *Structures of (PETA:PETTA)(60:40) and thioxanthen-9-one alfa 0.5%. The speed of the laser is 50 mm/s and the power 40 mW. The X and Y length is 1 mm and the model's heighu* $90\ \mu$m. *In X and Y axis the porous size is* $50\ \mu$m *and in Z* $30\ \mu$m.

[1] V. Tikhonchuk, YJ. Gu, O. Klimo, J. Limpouch, and S. Weber. Studies of laser plasma interaction physics with low-density targets for direct-drive inertial confinement schemes. Matter and Radiation at Extremes, 4(4):1–8, 2019.
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CREATING 3D MODELS OF NATURAL OBJECTS FROM 2D IMAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING

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This work explores approaches to the structure-from-motion problem [1] by employing well-established methods to reconstruct 3D objects from various selected yet limited 2D image sets. We utilize synthetically generated views (Fig. 1a) of textured meshes rendered with PyTorch3D [2] with variable image quality, as well as photographs of objects from the natural world (Fig. 1b).

Reconstructing 3D meshes from any given image set requires knowledge of the camera positions from which the shots were taken. Neither of the selected approaches to create datasets (synthetic or natural) did not involve a way of logging camera positions. To locate those positions, COLMAP package [3] was used to select intrinsic features of images, mark them as points within the pictures, cross-match them, and find a global solution (Fig. 1c). However, achieving a successful reconstruction of any given scene is not straightforward. Therefore, this work investigates the minimal quantity and quality of images required in various controlled synthetically generated datasets to ensure a robust reconstruction. Using the extracted camera view positions, we employ the Neural Radiance Field method (NeRF) to synthesize novel views and generate a point cloud much more detailed than that obtained by COLMAP.

The model used in this study is similar to the one presented in the original paper [4] introducing the concept of NeRFs. Such model utilizes a volumetric method to project rays out of the picture, interacting with pixel data, to reconstruct object
's density in 3D space. Synthetically generated models with recovered camera positions were employed to recreate 3D meshes (Fig. 1d) and explore the results achievable with limited quality and quantity image sets. Finally, natural world images were used to create acceptable quality meshes and 3D scene reconstructions.

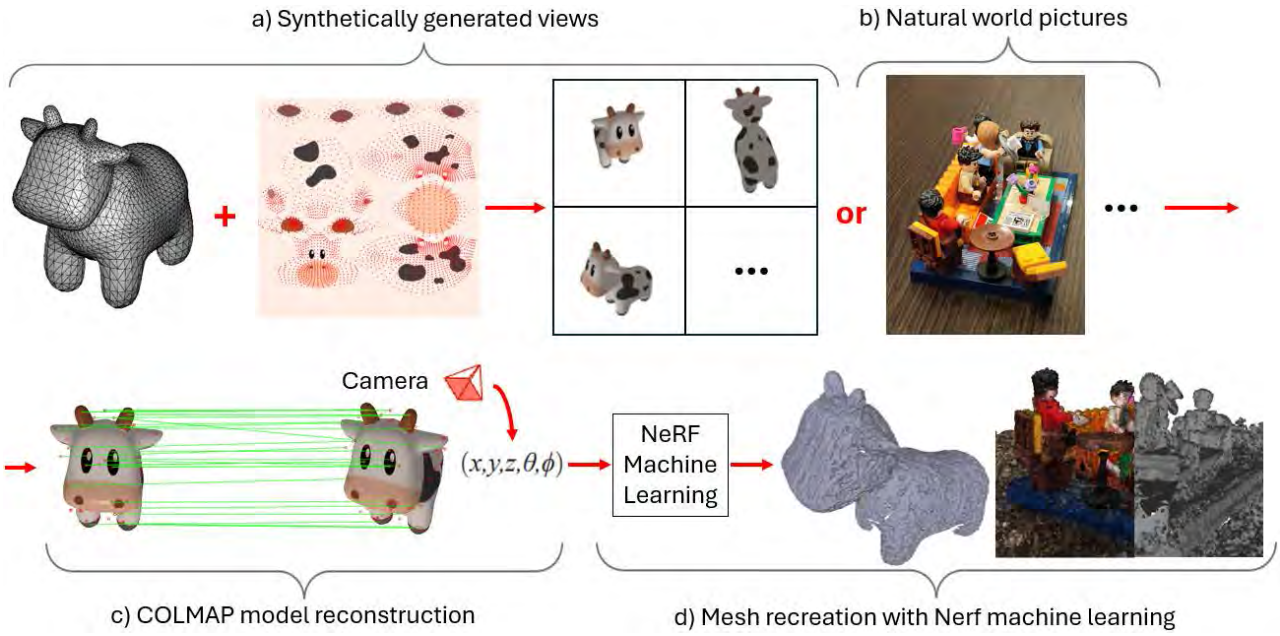

Fig. 1. Simplified workflow of 3D mesh reconstruction. a) Using Pytorch3D selected picture texture is transformed around mesh vertice map to create 3D object mesh and a set of views. b) Selected natural world object is photograped. c) Using COLMAP before mentioned sets of images are reconstructed and their camera view positions are extracted. d) Using NeRF machine learning and given coordinates of a picture set camera views, 3D meshes are generated.

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EPR OF NEUTRON-RADIATION-INDUCED DEFECTS IN GGG

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Gallium gadolinium garnet (GGG) is a one of the most studied garnet materials utilised for its optical and scintillator proprieties when doped with rare earth (RE) ions [1].These properties enable the use of the material in solid state lasers and scintillator detectors. GGG belongs to the garnet crystal family. and is similar in properties to many frequently studied materials. These materials have excellent optical properties as they are transparent and can be doped with RE ions. GGG in comparison to alternative materials has improved mechanical properties, it is more chemically inert and thermally stable.

It is important to study permanent defects induced by ionising radiation in scintillator materials, because they have inhibiting effects on the functionality of the material. Scintillator operation is enabled by the fading of defects that eventually emit electromagnetic radiation close to the visible light spectrum [2].

Multiple paramagnetic defects, which can be detected using electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) methods, have been reported in GGG [3]. Broad lines with g-factor of ~ 2 have been measured, which were related to Gd clusters.

Radiation-induced centres have been previously reported [4], but mechanisms behind their formation could not be explained.

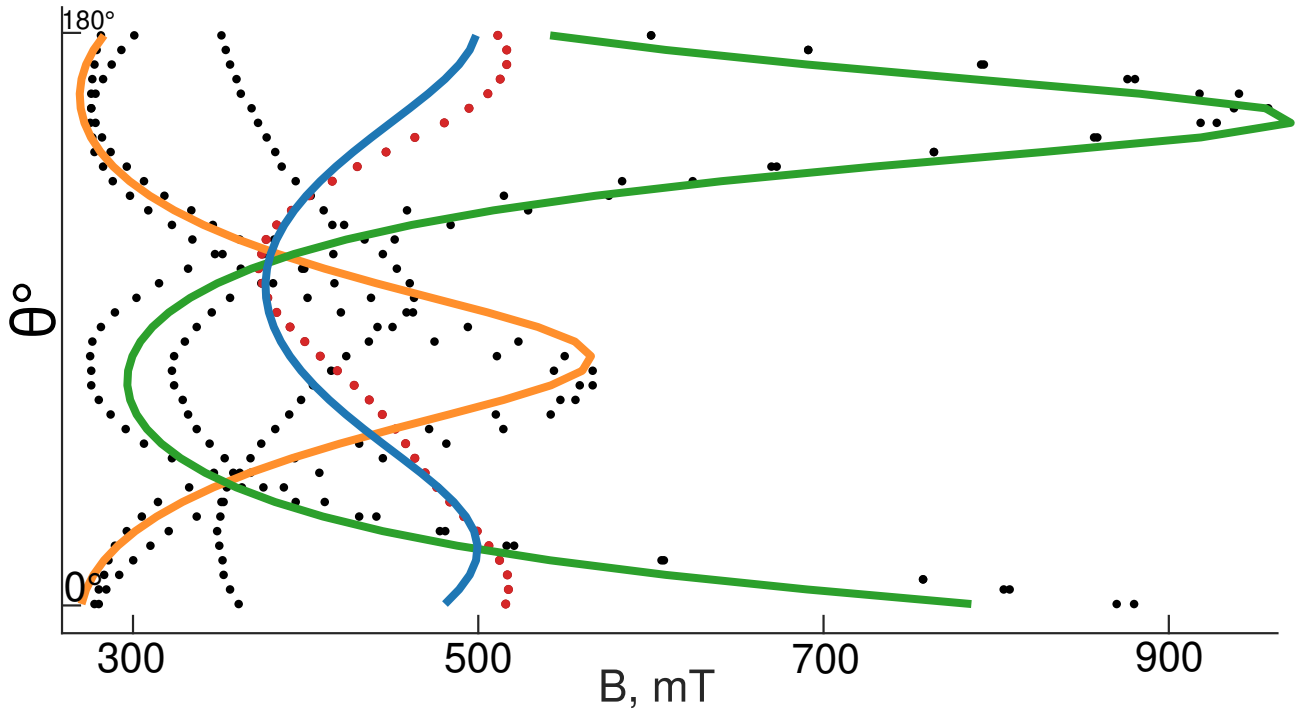

Fig. 1. EPR resonance angular dependence rotating GGG around one of the principal crystal axes. Dots are experimental points and lines represent simulations.

In this study, EPR spectra of neutron radiation-induced defects in GGG have been analysed. The defects possess highly anisotropic g-factors, which are not characteristic for these types of materials. Two distinct types of radiation induced defects in GGG have been observed and mechanisms of their formation are discussed.

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DISCRIMINATION OF PATHOGENIC YEAST AND BACTERIA BY MEANS OF ATR IR SPECTROSCOPY

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Pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi can cause infectious diseases. Antibiotics are used for the treatment of bacterial infections and antifungals for yeast caused infections. Discrimination between bacterial and fungal infection is important because of the different treatment strategies which can be applied while treating patients. For example, the prescription of antibiotics to patients with fungal infection can complicate the course of the disease by eliminating the bacterial members of the skin microbiota. Methods which are used nowadays for pathogenic microorganisms' identification require sample preparation and/or cultivation and takes a long time until the identification results are obtained, especially in the case of eukaryotic microorganisms. ATR IR spectroscopy is a non-destructive method and often does not require sample preparation. The collection of the ATR IR absorption spectrum takes several minutes therefore the identification of pathogenic microorganisms can be accomplished faster [1-3].

In this work, the method of an attenuated total reflection of infrared radiation (ATR IR) spectroscopy was applied for the analysis.A total of 177 ATR IR absorption spectra were collected which includes two types of yeast (*Candida guilliermondii*, *Candida parapsilosis*), three types of bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Escherichia coli*) and mixtures between pathogenic yeast and bacteria.

ATR IR absorption spectra of mixtures of *C. guilliermondi-S. aureus*, *C. parapsilosis-E. coli* and *C. parapsilosis-S. Pyogenes* at the ratios 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 2:1, 3:1, 2:3, 3:2 were measured to test the ATR IR suitability to discriminate microorganisms in mixtures. The main spectral difference was observed in 1360 cm^{-1} – 1280 cm^{-1} region. As the ratio of the mixture changes, the position of the polysaccharides δ (CH), Amide III spectral bands changes (Fig. 1. (a)). In order to assess the applicability of the FTIR ATR spectral method in clinical diagnostics, k-means statistical analysis was performed. In Fig. 1. (b) most of ATR IR absorption spectra of pure bacteria are located in the part of the diagram marked with red ellipse, while most the pure yeast spectra are located in the part of the diagram marked with blue ellipse. The spectra of the mixtures are located between the mentioned parts of the diagram, depending on the dominant microorganism in the sample.

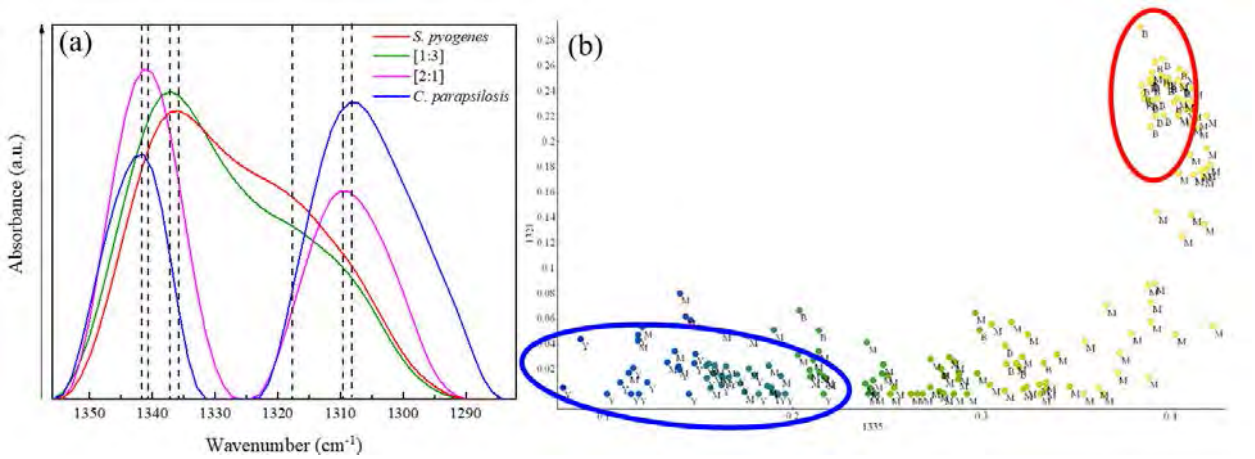

Fig. 1. (a) ATR IR absorption spectra of pure yeast, pure bacteria, and mixture, (b) k-means plot of ATR IR absorption spectra of bacteria, yeast, and their mixtures.

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WATER VAPOR INTERACTION WITH LIQUID ETHANOL WAS INVESTIGATED USING THE TERAHERTZ TIME-DOMAIN SPECTROSCOPY TECHNIQUE.

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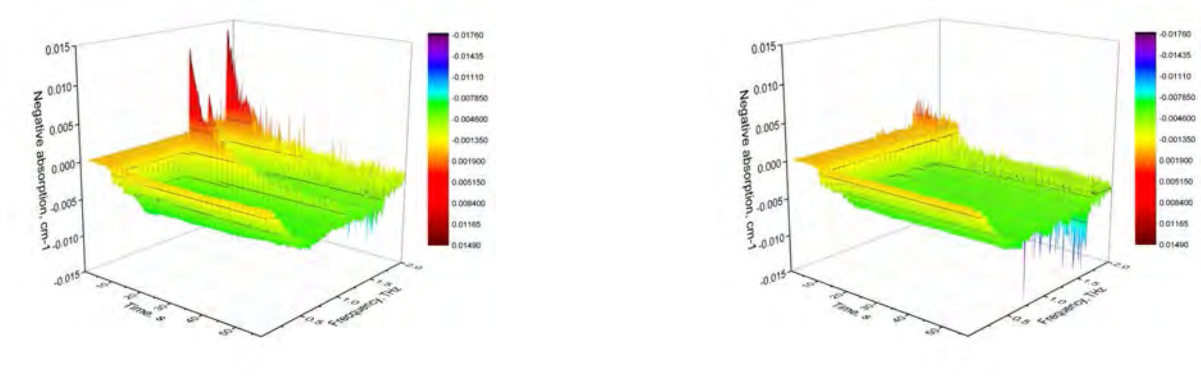
This study develops a novel ethanol purity monitoring method based on the terahertz time-domain spectroscopy system. Historically, ethanol was used as a general anesthetic and has modern medical applications as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and solvent for some medications. It is used as a chemical solvent in the synthesis of organic compounds and as a fuel source. Some applications require the use of ultra-pure ethanol. For example, in the pharmaceutical industry, even a small amount of water in the solvent may cause problems in chemical reactions during research for purposes such as drug discovery. In this case, a real-time monitoring method is a promising analytical technology to guarantee the quality of the manufactured products. Our method is a promising solution for the real-time measurements of chemical reactions for quality control in pharmaceutical manufacturing.



(a) (a) **(b)** (b)

Fig. 1. Temporal development of transmittance spectra of 34 cm tube after injection of 10 ml ethanol. (a) 99.8% rectified ethanol and (b) 96% mediacal ethanol

The experiments were carried out by injecting small amounts of liquid alcohol into a closed tube filled with atmospheric air. The transmittance spectra of such a tube depended on the terahertz absorption of water and alcohol vapor and the interaction of water vapor with the liquid alcohol surface. In the vapor state, the absorption intensity of the alcohol molecule is similar to that of the water molecule, but the terahertz absorption spectra of both materials are significantly different. Moreover, a strong interaction between liquid alcohol and water molecules in the vapor state was observed (Fig. 1). Vapor spectroscopic testing has been shown to prove a more sensitive detection of low concentrations of water in ethanol than liquid phase [1] testing.

[1] K. Horita, K. Akiyama, H. Satozono,T. Sakamoto, K. Takahashi, Terahertz Time-Domain Attenuated Total Refection Spectroscopy by a Flow-Through Method for the Continuous Analysis of Hydrous Ethanol

STRUCTURE OF VALERIC ACID MONOMERS AND DIMERS. MATRIX ISOLATION INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY STUDY

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Carboxylic acids are often studied using vibrational spectroscopy because they serve as excellent model systems for understanding processes involved in more complex molecular structures [1]. While the hydrogen bonding properties of saturated carboxylic acids have been studied for decades, there are still unanswered questions about the structure of such systems and the hydrogen bonds formed between these molecules. Research has shown that the first three carboxylic acids of the homologous series can form at least two types of dimers [2]. Valeric acid, also known as pentanoic acid ($C_5H_{10}O_{10}$), is described as a straight, saturated chain alkyl carboxylic acid [3]. Recent calculations predict another stable conformers of valeric acid monomer with non-linear alkyl chain. The main objective of this work is to identify experimentally observable structures of valeric acid (refer to Figure 1) using matrix isolation infrared spectroscopy in conjunction with theoretical calculations. The second goal is to determine structure of valeric acid dimers. The questions of possibility to observe open type dimers similar as in the lighter acids of valeric acid will be addressed.

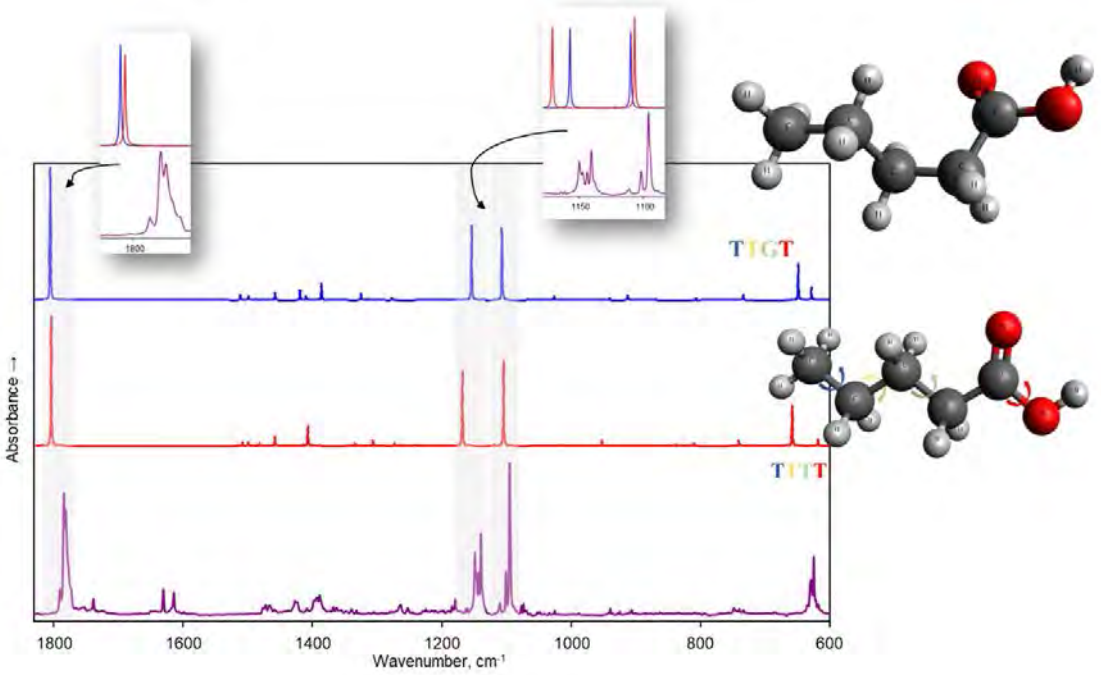

Fig. 1. FTIR absorption spectrum (lower curve) of valeric acid, isolated in neon 3 K matrix. The figure also shows the theoretically predicted spectra of conformers TTGT (upper curve) and TTTT (middle curve). The calculations were performed using MP2/cc-pVTZ theory level.

The theoretical calculations were carried out using the MP2 - Møller-Plesset expansion extension which contains truncated second orders, supplemented with the Dunning correlation matched basis set (triple zeta). The MP2 calculations show that the TTGT conformation has the lowest energy, which is Δ E = - 0.3 k J/mol. The experimental FTIR absorption spectra of valeric acid isolated in a neon matrix, together with the theoretical spectra of the two most stable conformers, are shown in Figure 1. Comparison of the experimental spectra with calculated ones of the two lowest energy conformers (see fig. 1) allowed us to identify bands belonging to the both conformers. The band corresponding to C=O stretching vibration at 1802 cm $^{-1}$ for TTTT and 1803 cm $^{-1}$ for TTGT conformer. These results demonstrate that in low-temperature matrices there are two valeric acid monomer conformers at different concentrations. The results on dimer structure and stability will be demonstrated from matrix isolation infrared spectroscopy results.

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APPLICATION OF TERAHERTZ TIME-DOMAIN SPECTROSCOPY TO STUDYTHE CURING PROCESSES OF EPOXY RESINS

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Epoxy resins are polymers which display unique resistances and mechanical properties: heat and chemical resistance, water resistance, dielectric properties. Due to their properties, epoxy resins are often used in the aviation, automotive, shipbuilding and electronics industries. The two components are mixed to start a chemical reaction which causes the resin to harden. In our work we show that the terahertz time-domain spectroscopy (THz-TDS) technique can be an excellent tool for monitoring the polymerization of the resin, since the curing process clearly changes its optical properties in the THz wavelenght range.

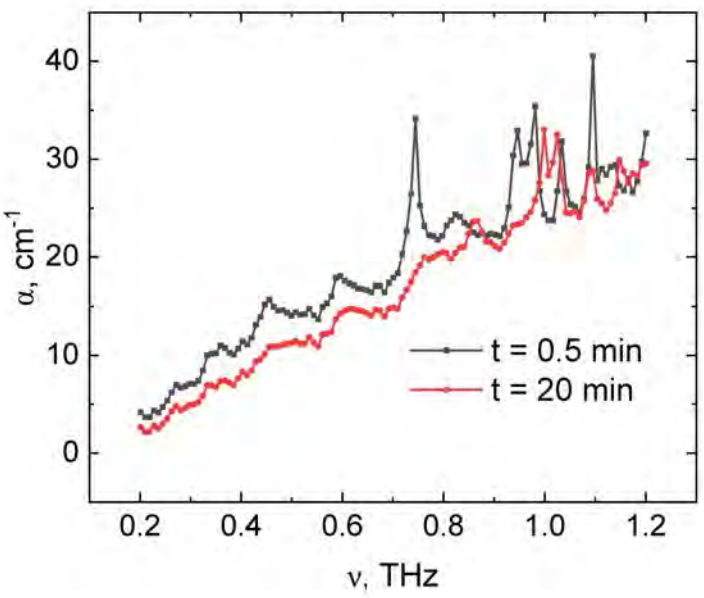

Fig. 1. Absorption spectra of liquid (black line) and solid (red line) epoxy resin.

As seen in Fig. 1, the absorption spectra of liquid epoxy resins are characterized by several absorption lines. As the resins cure, the center frequencies of some lines change, and some lines disappear. It was also found that the transparency of epoxy resins to terahertz radiation depend on their state: liquid, colloidal or solid. The least transparent epoxy resin is in a colloidal state; the most transparent - fully cured epoxy resin. The proposed measurement technique can be applied when creating various modifications of epoxy resin and monitoring the nuances of its drying. In a broader sense, our results indicate that THz-TDS methodology can be a useful tool for monitoring of chemical reactions.

RAMAN ASSISTED STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF ANNEALING TEMPERATURE FOR THE FORMATION AND STRUCTURE CHANGES FOR TIN SULFIDE FILMS

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In recent years, nanostructured semiconductors have gained significant interest due to their high potential application in electronic, optical, and semiconductor devices. The fundamental properties of these nanostructured materials depend on their architectures, including geometry, morphology, and hierarchical structures [1,2]. Metal sulfides are one of the most important semiconductor materials that can be made using many different synthesis routes. Solution based synthesis has many advantages, such as being inexpensive, having short duration. Moreover, the application of abundant non-toxic components allows to reduce energy consumption indirectly through a simpler waste treatment or more efficient processing of raw materials with less CO2. A successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method is one of the chemical methods for making uniform films. The obtained thin films were characterized using Raman, X-Ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy. The effect of annealing temperature on the morphology and phase of tin sulfide has been investigated. In this work, ascorbate stabilized tin sulfide on the fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO) glass slides was synthesized by an eco-friendly and low-waste SILAR process. The main aim of the process is to immerse the substrate into two separately placed precursor solutions, then wash with distilled water in order to wash loosely bounded ions. To improve the solubility of tin(II) chloride in distilled water, environmentally-safe and biodegradable L-ascorbic acid was used as a reducing and capping agent [3]. X-Ray diffraction results showed change in the phasic composition of the deposited films. Non-annealed films consist of SnS and Sn2S3, where SnS (mineral Herzenbergite) is the dominant [3]. Moreover, Raman chemical imaging, together with X-Ray diffraction patterns, confirms phasic changes for non-annealed and annealed samples. Annealing increases the oxidation number of Sn atoms. According to Raman maps, sample annealed at 200 °C has very similar chemical properties compared to the non-annealed sample, so annealing effects are significant only at higher temperatures. Samples annealed at 300 °C are neither dominantly SnS or SnS2 containing, the proportion of the two is close to equal. Sample film annealed at 400 °C consist mostly of SnS2, higher temperature annealing cause oxidation of tin atoms. Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy was done to calculate bandgap values of the films obtained. In this current work, a facile, eco-friendly technique to synthesize L-ascorbate acid stabilized tin sulfide thin films is described. This material is fairly cheap, environmentally clean and has interesting properties.

[1] M Salavati Niasari et al Shape selective hydrothermal synthesis of tin sulfide nanoflowers based on nanosheets in the presence of thioglycolic acid J Alloys Compd
[2] MS Fuhrer et al Crossed Nanotube Junctions Science
[3] A Bronusiene et al Effect of ascorbic acid on the properties of tin sulfide films for supercapacitor application Surfaces and Interfaces

MICROWAVE COUPLING OF A NOVEL SUPERCONDUCTING EPR MICRORESONATOR

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Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) is a powerful technique used to study and manipulate electron spins in various compounds ranging from functional materials to proteins. Recently, major advances in EPR sensitivity were achieved using planar superconducting microresonators [1,2]. However, microresonators fabricated from low-temperature superconductors have severe limitations for conventional EPR due to their low temperature of operation and susceptibility to the external magnetic field. For this reason, microresonators fabricated from high-T_C superconductors are gaining attention.

Here, we use CST Microwave Studio computational electromagnetics tool to simulate microwave coupling characteristics of a planar EPR spiral microresonator coupled to an antenna via a Bruker MD-5 dielectric ring resonator (Fig. 1). First, we investigate the effect of the microwave antenna on the coupling strength to Bruker MD-5 resonator. After finding the overcoupled position, we explore the characteristics of a planar EPR microresonator on its position and rotation in the dielectric resonator. We also explore the dependence of the frequency of a spiral resonator on its length, while coupled to a co-planar waveguide and the Bruker MD-5 dielectric ring resonator. We compare our simulation results with the experimental observations and further discuss the best coupling geometry.

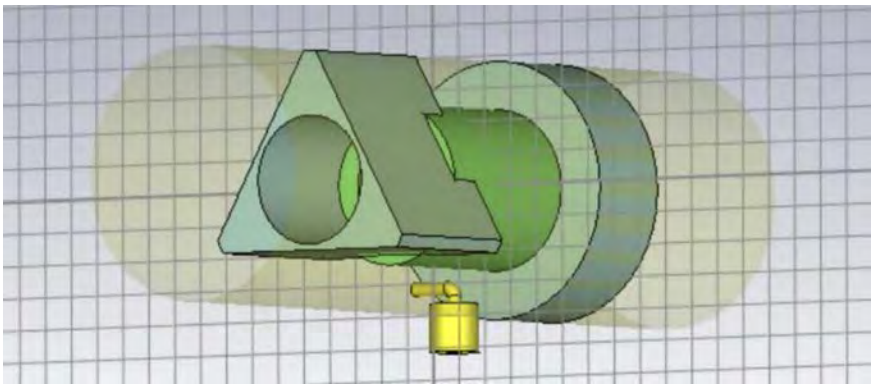

Fig. 1. Model of a Bruker MD-5 dielectric resonator.

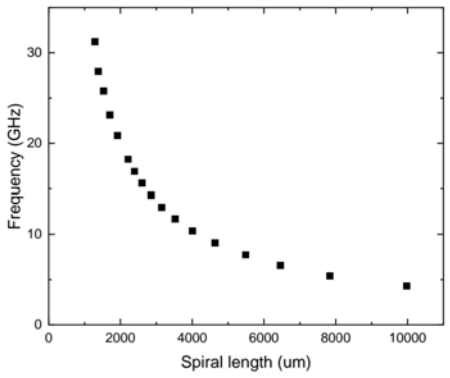

Fig. 2. The frequency ependence of the S_{11} parameter of a spiral EPR microresonator placed inside the dielectric resonator.

[1] A. Bienfait, et al., Reaching the quantum limit of sensitivity in electron spin resonance, Nat. Nanotechnol. 11, 253-257 (2016).
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[3] Ghirri, A. et al. YBa2Cu3O7 microwave resonators for strong collective coupling with spin ensembles, Appl. Phys. Lett. 106, 184101 (2015).

CATHODOLUMINESCENCE IN NEW GENERATION NITRIDE COMPOUNDS

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The possibility to modify AlN and AlScN properties such as piezoelectricity and mechanical stability to meet the needs of contemporary devices encourages the investigation of new generation nitride derivatives and the optimization of their composition. This scientific work is dedicated to studying cathodoluminescence of new generation nitride compounds -- a series of AlScN samples containing scandium concentrations from 14% up to 41%, including a sample of AlN.

As the amount of scandium atoms in the material increases, so does the likelihood of internal structure disruption -- the formation of defects that affect the mechanical and electrical properties of the material. Defect levels of vacancies and oxygen complexes within the materialś bandgap determine radiative and non-radiative recombination processes. Radiative recombination, observed between donor and acceptor levels as evidenced in cathodoluminescence, dominates spectral features of the material.

It is measured that as the concentration of Sc atoms in AlScN increases, the position of the dominant spectral peak shifts to the longer wavelength spectrum and is determined by radiative recombination from complex oxygen defects in the crystal lattice. Additionally, at higher excitation power densities, a significant increase in the cathodoluminescence intensity of defect levels is observed, indicating an increasing density of radiative recombination channels -- thermally activated complex oxygen defects in the material. When performing cathodoluminescence measurements at increasing modification densities, an increase in intensity is observed in compounds where the Sc concentration predominates up to 23%. Irreversible thermal modification, potentially occurring at a critical modification density, is observed when the Sc concentration in the compound reaches 41%.

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TERAHERTZ IMAGING USING PHASE CONTRAST METHOD

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Over the past few years, research and technology in the field of terahertz (THz) radiation has developed significantly. This is due to the non-ionising properties of this radiation, characterised by a much longer wavelength than that of the visible range. Applications of this radiation are increasingly being found in fields such as medicine, biology or safety. It is therefore a motivation to continue research into spatial filtering, with suitable personalised optical elements to enable imaging of transparent elements in this frequency range.

Spatial filtering method is a promising technique, that can be used to visualize transparent objects with the use of a 4f optical setup (Fig.1) with much larger apertures than in the previous research [1].

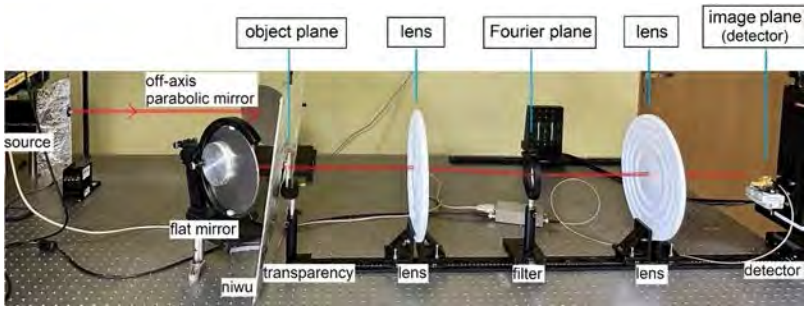

Fig. 1. A 4f optical setup consisting of: source and detector - based on Schottky diodes, reflective interference neutraliser, collimating mirror, flat mirror, transparency, two double-sided focusing HDPE lenses (focal lengths f = 300 mm) and phase filter.

It was decided to focused on two of the main spatial filtering methods. The first is the Positive Phase Contrast (PPC) method, which allows imaging after the insertion of a phase filter introducing a phase delay of $\pi/2$ into the setup in the focal plane. The second method used is the Negative Phase Contrast (NPC) method, which uses phase filters introducing a phase delay of 3/2 π, thus obtaining an image opposite to that obtained using the PPC method. The choice of these methods is due to the linear relationship between the received irradiance in the image plane and the phase shift introduced by the object in the input [1].

After performing relevant simulations to find proper sizes of filters, it was procced with analysis of suitable materials from which optical object could be made. It was important to find materials with a relatively low refractive index and a low absorption coefficient, so that obtained objects were transparent at the chosen frequency [2] and possible to manufacture by FDM method in 3D printing [3].

The experiment confirmed the performance as well as proved the suitability of this method in the THz range, the effects of which can be seen in Fig. 2. It also showed some unexpected effects associated with very long wavelengths, which inspired further research.

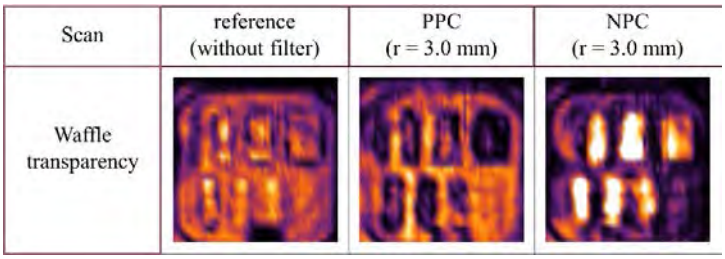

Fig. 2. Normalised scans in the imaging plane for transparency: without filter, using the positive phase contrast method and a filter with radius r = 3 mm, using the negative phase contrast method and a filter with radius r = 3 mm, (scan size: 100 x 100 mm^2).

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INVESTIGATING THE OPTICAL ATTRIBUTES OF SELAGIBENZOPHENONES AND THEIR COMPLEXES WITH GRAPHENE QUANTUM DOTS

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Selagibenzophenones (SelB) constitute a group of substances derived from plants of the Selaginella genus. These plants are traditionally used in Chinese and Indian medicine to treat conditions such as asthma or local injuries. Research has indicated that these substances possess various biological properties, including antibiotic, antibacterial, or anticancer effects.

Graphene quantum dots (GQD) are nanoparticles with unique and beneficial characteristics, such as chemical stability, low toxicity, small size enabling good penetration, and the ability to fluoresce with quantum yield of 50 percent. GQDs can be utilized as drug nanocarriers, necessary for delivering the active substance to the target cell, thereby protecting other cells.

The aim of the study was to examine the changes over time in the fluorescence spectra of SelB molecules and to assess the formation of complexes with GQD in solvents such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and tetrahydrofuran (THF). The optical properties of SelB, GQD, and their mutual complexes were investigated using optical methods. During the study, the absorption, fluorescence, fluorescence excitation, Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering (CARS) spectra, and fluorescence quenching kinetics of SelB, GQD, and a mixture of GQD+SelB in a 1:15 ratio were measured. The size of the formed complexes was measured utilizing CARS microscopy.

In tetrahydrofuran (THF) solvent, the spectra of the substances do not yield meaningful results because the absorption, fluorescence and fluorescence excitation spectra overlap with the material spectra. However, the measured fluorescence quenching kinetics in this solvent reveal the formation of complexes. When measuring the fluorescence quenching kinetics at 445nm (GQD maximum), the decay of GQD is monoexponential, with an average relaxation time of $\approx$ 9ns. In contrast, the relaxation times for the mixtures are approximately two times shorter (ranging from 4.8ns to 5.3ns) with a three-exponential approximation.

In the DMSO solvent, the spectras also show formation of complexes. The absorption spectra show the disappearance of one of the GQD absorption bands, the one peaking at 250nm. The fluorescence spectra provide evidence of complex formation, when excited with 350nm light, the spectras of the mixtures are similar to GQD fluorescence spectra, but with a slightly different spectral shape. Excitation of the complex with UV light (250-290nm) results in fluorescence spectra that is similar to the corresponding SelB materials. The fluorescence excitation spectra of the mixtures, regardless of the chosen emission wavelength, closely match the excitation spectra of individual SelB molecules. The fluorescence quenching kinetics also suggest molecular interaction. For the complexes, the relaxation durations are approximately four times shorter than GQD relaxations (ranging from 1.5 to 2.2ns) with two-exponential approximation.

EPR SPECTROMETER WITH ARBITRARY WAVEFORM GENERATION

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In present day, there are several different realisations of quantum technologies, such as superconducting qubits, ion traps, photonic and electron spins. Some of the most promising platforms are electron spin qubits in solid state systems [1,2], offering both long coherence time and accessibility by micro-electronic devices, such as micro-resonators [3], that manipulate spin qubits based on electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR). For full controllability of such qubits, sensitive EPR spectrometers that could produce long variable frequency pulse sequences with arbitrary waveform are necessary. These types of commercial spectrometers already exist, but they have limited functionality and are very expensive.

Here, we present a home-built pulsed EPR spectrometer (Fig. 1) operating at 2.5 – 12 GHz frequency range. Microwave excitation is generated using a vector signal generator (R&S SGS100A) with envelope of pulses established by an arbitrary waveform generator (Keysight P9336A) with maximum sample rate of 1.28 GSa/s. The generated pulse sequence is amplified by 25 W solid-state power amplifier. Operation of all devices is controlled using python code. We benchmark the performance of the constructed spectrometer against a standard Bruker E580 EPR spectrometer.

This research was supported by funding from European Union HORIZON-MSCA-2021-PF-01 Marie Skłodowska Curie Fellowship (Project ID: 101064200, SPECTR).

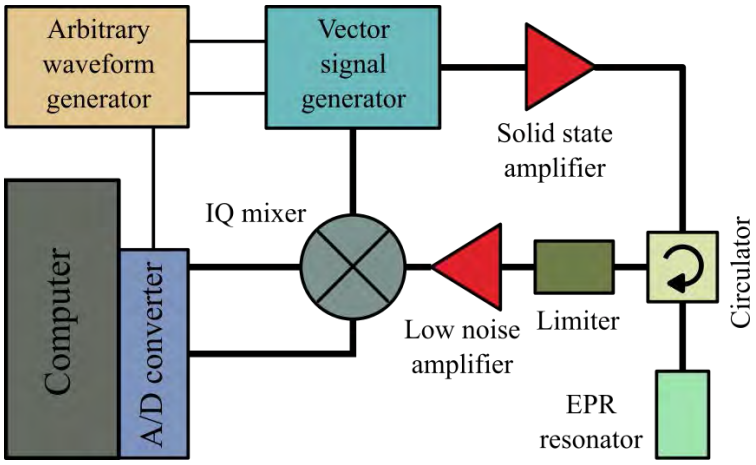

Fig. 1. Block diagram of an AWG-based pulsed EPR spectrometer.

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INFLUENCE OF SHORT- AND LONG-RANGE ORDER ON STRUCTURAL AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF Fe-Co-C ALLOYS WITH A TETRAGONAL DEFORMATION: A FIRST-PRINCIPLES STUDY

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Fe-Co alloys with induced tetragonal strain are promising materials for rare-earth-free permanent magnets [1]. However, as ultrathin-film studies have shown, tetragonal Fe-Co structures tend to rapidly relax toward a cubic structure as the thickness of the deposited film increases [2].

We will present a full configuration-space analysis in the density functional theory approach for $(Fe_{1-x}Co_x)_{16}C$ supercells with a single C impurity in one of the octahedral interstitial positions and for the full range of Co concentrations x. Interstitial doping with small atoms, like B, C, or N, is one of the main methods of inducing the stable strain in the bulk Fe-Co alloy. We will discuss all assumptions and considerations leading to calculated lattice parameters, mixing enthalpies, magnetic moments, and averaged magnetocrystalline anisotropy energies (MAE). We will present a comprehensive qualitative analysis of the structural and magnetic properties' dependence on short- and long-range ordering parameters described in Ref. 3.

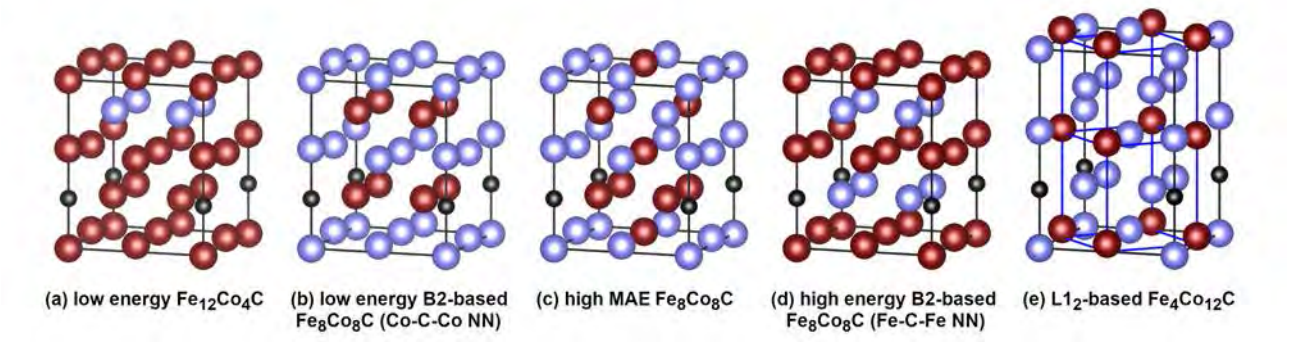

Fig. 1. Exemplary structures evaluated in our research [3].

The work relies on the thermodynamic averaging method and large sample count to obtain accurate MAE values from approximate density functional theory calculations with full-potential local-orbital (FPLO) code [4]. We place the utilized method in the context of several chemical disorder approximation methods, including effective medium methods (virtual crystal approximation and coherent potential approximation) and special quasirandom structures method applied to Fe-Co-based alloys. We observe a structural phase transition from the body-centered-tetragonal structure above 70% Co concentration and confirm the structural stability of Fe-Co-C alloys in the tetragonal range. We show the presence of a broad MAE maximum around about 50% Co concentration and notably high MAE values for Co content x as low as 25%. In addition, we show the presence of a positive correlation between MAE and mixing enthalpy.

Apart from the qualitative results contained in Ref. 3, we will present magnetic moments, magnetocrystalline anisotropy energies, and Curie temperatures (calculated according to disorders local moment approximation [5]) for selected high-symmetry structures, reevaluated with higher computational accuracy.

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COMPETING DYNAMICS IN COMPARTMENTAL VOTER MODEL

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Modelling opinion dynamics requires making assumptions that would be simple enough mathematically yet sufficient to recreate real populations statistical characteristics. Coming up with new sorts of agent interactions and states proved fruitful but difficult to compare against empirical data [1]. A way to overcome this was proposed in [2] through the inclusion of agent migration in spatial domain. The idea was generalized in [3] by proposing a compartmental voter model (CVM) - its dynamics described by agent migration to and from compartments. In this research we investigate an extension of CVM by including state changes leading to competing dynamics.

The CVM proposes entry and exit transition rates which follow the form of noisy voter model. Thus indicating that the model belongs to the group of voter models and that number of k type agents in compartment i ($X_i^{(k)}$) are Beta distributed. The CVM entry and exit rates read:

$$ {}^{+}\lambda_i^{(k)} = \left[N^{(k)} - X_i^{(k)}\right]\left(\varepsilon^{(k)} + X_i^{(k)}\right), \tag{1} $$

$$ {}^{-}\lambda_i^{(k)} = X_i^{(k)}\left((M-1)\varepsilon^{(k)} + \left[N^{(k)} - X_i^{(k)}\right]\right), \tag{2} $$

Competing dynamics are introduced by assuming additional state change rate of the same form as migration rate in CVM. Inclusion of these rates changes total entry/exit rates. We mark them ν and note that they define transitions to and from compartment as well as transition within the compartment via type change:

$$ {}^{+}\nu_i^{(k)} = \left[N^{(k)} - X_i^{(k)}\right]\left(\varepsilon^{(m)} + X_i^{(k)}\right) + \left[N_i - X_i^{(k)}\right]\left(\mu^{(k)} + X_i^{(k)}\right), \tag{3} $$

$$ {}^{-}\nu_i^{(k)} = X_i^{(k)}\left((M-1)\varepsilon^{(k)} + \left[N^{(k)} - X_i^{(k)}\right]\right) + X_i^{(k)}\left(\sum_{m\neq k}^{T}\mu^{(m)} + \left[N_i - X_i^{(k)}\right]\right). \tag{4} $$

Here T is a total number of agent types, ${}^{\pm}\nu_i^{(k)}$ marks entry and exit rates for agent type k in compartment i. The rates of competing dynamics cannot be simplified to noisy voter model rates due to two different sorts of factors $N^{(k)} - X_i^{(k)}$ and $N_i - X_i^{(k)}$. $N^{(k)}$ corresponds to the total number of k type agents and N_i equals total number of any type agents in compartment i. The model can be viewed as two coupled voter models with varying total number of agents N.

In the research we further explore $X_i^{(k)}/N_i$ and $X_i^{(k)}/N^{(k)}$ distributions dependency on model parameters M, T, $\mu^{(k)}$, $\varepsilon^{(k)}$. Further, calculations of Kramers-Moyal coefficients allow to approximate the model to Fokker-Planck equation. A finite form of the equation can suggest coefficient values for a simplified form.

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CHALLENGES IN NEURAL QUANTUM STATE PERFORMANCE: INSIGHTS FROM THE BOSE-HUBBARD MODEL WITH MAGNETIC FIELD

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In the field of ground state search and simulation of evolution for many-particle quantum systems, Neural Quantum States (NQS) are emerging as one of the leading methods [1]. Their expressive power and the diversity of possible architectures enable the efficient modeling of systems that are infeasible with other existing approaches [2]. However, NQS methods typically experience a significant drop in performance when applied to frustrated systems [3]. Currently, it remains unclear whether this issue can be completely addressed through modifications to the methods, or if it represents a fundamental limitation of NQS. In this work, we study the performance of NQS in the case of the Bose-Hubbard model under an external magnetic field. This model can exhibit frustration phenomena due to the presence of two length scales: one associated with the lattice period and the other with the magnetic length. We apply our previously developed method for ground state search [4] and systematically test various hypotheses regarding the reasons for the decrease in NQS accuracy with increasing magnetic field strength. Based on our findings, we propose and assess adjustments aimed at enhancing performance.

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NON--PHOTOCHEMICAL QUENCHING IN PHOTOSYNTHETIC ANTENNA

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Over billions of years of evolution, various photosynthetic organisms have developed different photosynthetic apparatus. Despite their vast diversity, all these apparatus are designed in a very similar way: the so-called light-harvesting antenna is composed of pigment molecules usually bound to a protein scaffold. The mutual arrangement of these pigment-protein complexes, as well as their spectroscopic properties, ensures optimal absorption of the incoming photons and can lead to extremely efficient (up to $\sim$99%) delivery of the generated electronic excitations to a reaction center [1]. Despite the ever--growing knowledge about the structural organization of these complexes and excitation energy transfer dynamics in photosystem II, specific molecular mechanisms responsible for such high efficiency of excitation energy transfer are still not fully understood. To explain fluorescence measurements, fluctuating light--harvesting antenna model was formulated, which takes into account the continuous spatial rearrangement of the pigment-protein complexes within the photosynthetic membrane [2].

This work aims to expand the previously suggested fluctuating light--harvesting antenna model, introducing constant excitation generation and dissipation parameters depicting constant illumination conditions and molecular relaxation. The time evolution of the excitation in such a system can be described by a diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}p(\mathbf{r},t|R) = D\nabla_d^2 p(\mathbf{r},t|R) + G - k_{\text{dis}}p(\mathbf{r},t|R)\ , \tag{1}$$

with the initial condition $p(\mathbf{r},t=0|R) = \delta(\mathbf{r})$ and boundary condition given by $p(\mathbf{r},t|R)_{|\mathbf{r}|=R} = 0$. Here $p(\mathbf{r},t|R)$ is the density of the survived excitation at the time moment t, parametrically depending on R, the distance to the reaction center; D is the diffusion constant; ∇_d^2 is the Laplacian in a d - dimensional system; d represents the effective dimensionality of the antenna during the transfer of excitation energy. An average steady fluorescence quantum yield $\langle \mathrm{F}_{st}(Dc^{2/d})\rangle_x$ was obtained by taking into account the average concentration of excitation traps, c. Numerical solutions demonstrated that with the same number of excitation traps, the intensity of the steady fluorescence decreases faster in systems with higher dimensionality (Fig. 1).

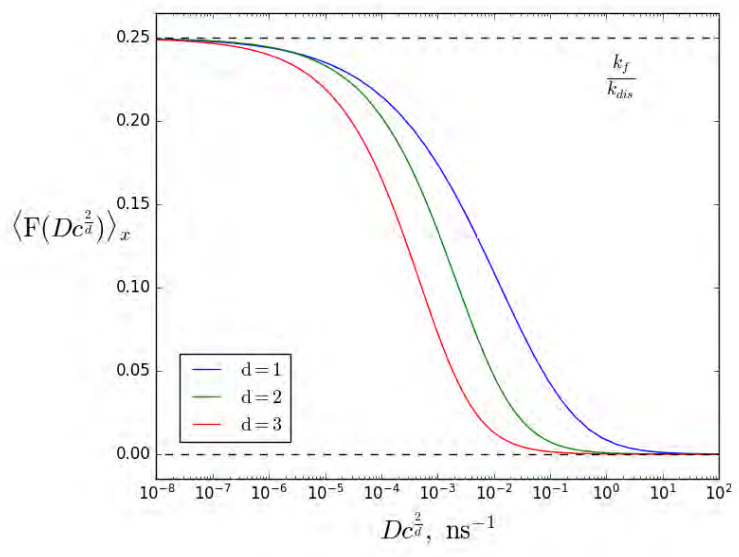

Fig. 1. Steady fluorescence quantum yield in various dimensions.

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HIGH-FREQUENCY APPROXIMATION FOR PERIODICALLY DRIVEN QUANTUM SYSTEMS IN THE VICINITY OF RESONANCES

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Intriguing dynamical quantum many-body effects such as prethermalisation, ergodicity breaking, and localisation observed in driven systems [1,2] are usually studied theoretically under the assumption that the external drive, $\hat{V}(t)$, is time-periodic. This allows one to employ the Floquet theory [3,4] and construct an effective time-independent Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}$ that fully characterises dynamics of the system [5]. Although guaranteed to exist, effective Hamiltonians can be derived analytically in a few simple cases only. Otherwise, a high-frequency expansion proves useful, whereby $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}$ is constructed as an expansion in powers of $\hat{V}(t)/\omega$, where ω is the driving frequency [6]. This procedure becomes particularly transparent when formulated in the Floquet--Hilbert space, wherein the time-dependent Hamiltonian is mapped onto a time-independent one (called the Floquet Hamiltonian or the quasienergy operator), represented by an infinite matrix possessing block structure [3,4,7]. However, the high-frequency expansions currently described in the literature are inapplicable when the driving is resonant with transitions between states of the undriven system.

In this work, we derive a high-frequency expansion that treats the case of resonant driving. The derivation amounts to formulating a degenerate perturbation theory in the Floquet--Hilbert space and block-diagonalising the quasienergy operator to construct an approximation of $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}$. To demonstrate the validity of the derived expressions, we apply them to the driven Bose--Hubbard model [8] and calculate the quasienergy spectrum (eigenvalues of $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}$), which are physically significant. We perform calculations for different resonant conditions $nU = m\omega$ (U is the interaction strength of the Bose--Hubbard model; n and m are integers) and compare the results with numerically exact ones, which can only be obtained for small systems. The developed theory is seen to approximate the exact results in great detail.

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STRONG LONG-RANGE INTERACTIONS AND GEOMETRICAL FRUSTRATION IN SUBWAVELENGTH RAMAN LATTICES

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Non-local interactions are the key building block to allow for a spontaneous breaking of the translational symmetry. The latter represents one of the most fundamental symmetries in physics as it reflects the formation of periodic structures of mass and electric charge. Quantum matter with such a feature falls in the class of spontaneously symmetry broken (SSB) many-body phases with broken translational invariance. Although this peculiar symmetry breaking fixes the most energetically favourable distance between elementary constituents, examples of these SSB phases occur in physical systems with characteristic length scale. These range from electronic systems and liquid of ^{4}He to neutron stars. This recurrence has made the investigation and creation of such states of matter of central importance. In this respect, quantum simulators made of ultracold magnetic atoms with large magnetic dipolar momentum (e.g., erbium) represent a promising and powerful resource. However, current setups only explore frustrated regimes with weak local interactions or regimes where quantum fluctuations are supressed. To the best of our knowledge, there are no experimental schemes able to simultaneously realize long-range interactions and geometrical frustration.

Here we consider a possible alternative to current setups - a recently realized [1] subwavelength lattice formed by a pair of counter-propagating [2]. It was shown that one may precisely control the tunneling amplitude, range, and phase by tuning the detunings. One also achieves significantly stronger interactions in the proposed scheme due to its subwavelength nature. Thus, one may realize intriguing phases of matter, such as density waves and chiral superfluids. Our results show three possible scenarios may occur, depending on the lattice depth and detunings. For deep optical lattices, we find quasi long-range order of the single particle Green's function, thus signalling the presence of a normal superfluid. For lower lattice depths, a regime characterized by long-range order takes place. This phase is characterized by spontaneously generated chiral currents and therefore, is an example of a chiral superfluid. Finally, density waves of period two or three were observed for a large range of detuning values.

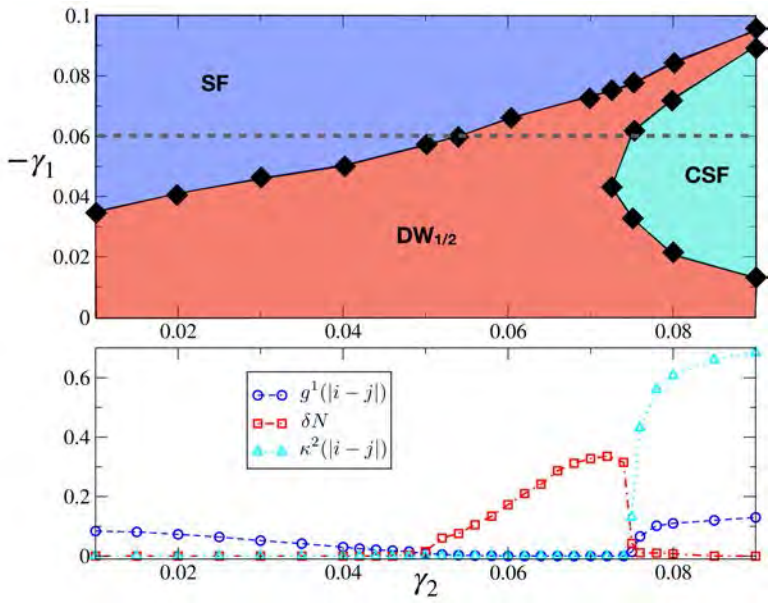

Fig. 1. Upper panel: Phase diagram of the extended Bose-Hubbard model for the case when $N = 5$ internal states are considered as function of γ_1 and γ_2. Lower panel: Various order parameters as function of γ_2 for fixed $\gamma_1 = -0.6$, see the dashed grey line in the upper panel. These results have been obtained by considering a particle density $\bar{n} = 1/2$, $\Omega/E_R = 3.5$, a system size of $L = 180$ sites.

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EVALUATING METHODS FOR ESTIMATING THE HURST EXPONENT IN TIME SERIES A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACCURACY AND APPLICATION

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The Hurst exponent (H) is a statistical measure used to understand the long-term memory of time series, characterized by persistence and anti-persistence phenomena. Accurate estimation of H is crucial in diverse fields, such as finance, geophysics, and telecommunications, due to its ability to indicate the future tendency of a system based on its historical behavior. Numerous methods have been developed for estimating H, each with varying degrees of complexity and accuracy. This research reviews these methods, focusing on popular ones like box-counting, Katz, detrended fluctuation analysis, mean squared displacement (MSD), and Higuchi. To evaluate the reliability of these methods, fractional Brownian motion was used as a benchmark due to its well-defined Hurst parameter. Our analysis revealed that the Higuchi method and MSD provided the most accurate estimations of H. Additionally, these methods were applied to other long-memory processes to further validate their effectiveness. This work contributes to the field by identifying the most reliable numerical methods for estimating the Hurst exponent, providing a foundation for future studies and practical applications in analyzing time series with long-range dependencies.

NANO ZEOLITES AS ELECTROCATALYSTS FOR OER INALKALINE MEDIA

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Term nanozeolites refers to a group of zeolites with particle size smaller than 200 nm and a narrow particle size distributions [1]. They are typically composed of single particles that are not agglomerated. Possibility of inserting different cations as well as high surface area and porosity of nanozeolites makes them attractive for applications in electrocatalysis. Herein, NiY and CuY zeolites were prepared by ion-exchange starting from parent NaY zeolite and subsequently ball-milled to prepare nanozeolite counterparts as evidenced by scanning electron microscopy. These were evaluated for oxygen evolution reaction (OER) as the anodic reaction in water electrolysers. It is known that OER is a multi-step process that limits the efficiency of the water splitting process used for production of green hydrogen [2]. Both nanozeolites demonstrated moderate activity for the OER with CuY demonstrating somewhat better performance in terms of lower overpotential, higher current densities recorded and lower Tafel slope. Future studies aiming to enhance the nanozeolites' performance for OER will include coupling nanozeolites with highly conductive materials such as carbon nanostructures as well as more detailed study of their stability under OER polarisation conditions.

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AB INITIO STUDY OF VIBRATIONAL PROPERTIES OF DIVACANCY DEFECTS IN 4H-SiC

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Silicon carbide (SiC) is a wide bandgap material with great potential for high-power and high frequency electronic devices. Furthermore, certain deep-level semiconductor defects have potential applications as qubits and single photon emitters for quantum technologies (QT). SiC hosts a wide variety of defects with QT-compatible properties. In multi-component semiconductors, such as SiC, these defects can often inhabit several configurations with different characteristics. Therefore, a detailed characterization of different defect configurations and their electro-optical properties is essential.

Our study employed first-principles calculations to study four neutral divacancy configurations (*hh*, *kk*, *hk*, and *kh*) and their vibrational properties in the 4H-SiC polytype. The labels *h* and *k* refer to the distinct hexagonal and pseudo-cubic lattice sites in 4H-SiC, respectively. Using the r^{2}SCAN density functional [1], we have determined the zero-phonon line (ZPL) energies and zero-field splitting (ZFS) values, which are in close agreement with experimental data [2]. Furthermore, we calculated the spectral functions of electron-phonon coupling using a novel embedding methodology [3]. The calculated luminescence lineshapes provide excellent agreement with the experimental data. Additionally, the obtained absorption cross-sections give a comprehensive picture of the contributions of each neutral divacancy defect configuration to the observed photoluminescence spectra.

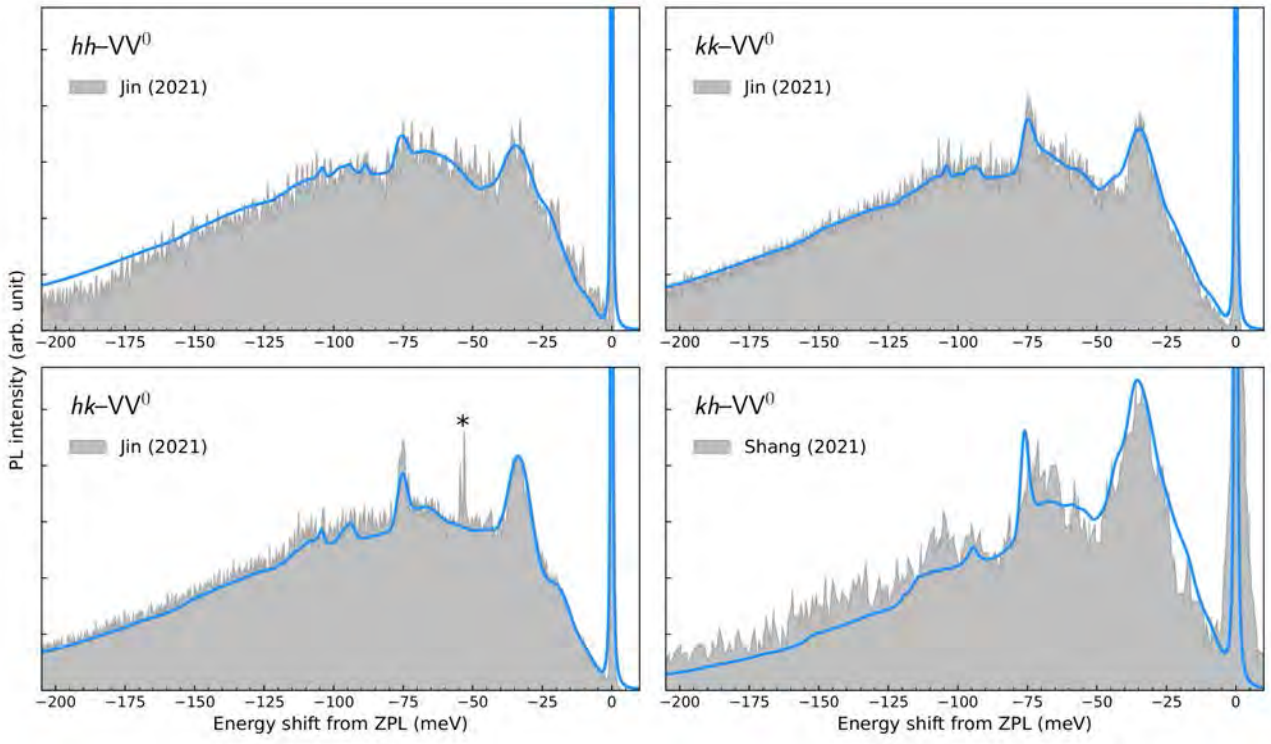

Fig. 1. Optical spectra of emission. Blue lines are calculated photoluminescence (PL) line shapes while the gray area represents experimental data [4, 5].

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ANALYSIS OF GNSS LOCALIZATION ACCURACY IN URBAN AREA USING RAY TRACING

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Rising number of GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) enabled devices also comes with an increasing need for higher accuracy positioning. This was addressed to an extent by modernizing navigation systems and introducing new civilian L5 signals. However, higher overall number of available signals does not guarantee better position determination especially in urban environments, where GNSS positioning accuracy suffers from diffraction, multipath and reflections from surrounding buildings[1]. Due to these effects the total sum of GNSS signals at the receiver is comprised from line-of-sight (LOS) direct reception and non-line-of-sight (NLOS) diffracted and reflected signals. This introduces a significant error in position determination, because GNSS receivers operate under the assumption that all received signals are LOS signals[2]. Therefore, it is important to perform environment specific GNSS analysis.

GNSS raw-signal measurements have been conducted in city environment (Fig. 1 right) giving detailed information about carrier to noise ratio (Fig. 1 left), pseudorange, code-phase and carrier-phase. Measurements were performed using automotive grade Quectel LG69T AA GNSS receiver with survey grade Beitian BT-300S GNSS antenna. Measured localization accuracy has been compared against ray tracing simulations using 3D vector building data obtained from OpenStreetMap dataset[3]. The simulation environment is built using Open source ray tracing package Opal: open-source C++ ray tracing library based on NVIDIA OptiX framework which uses 3D ray-launching algorithm[4], and NVIDIA RTX 3060 graphics card.

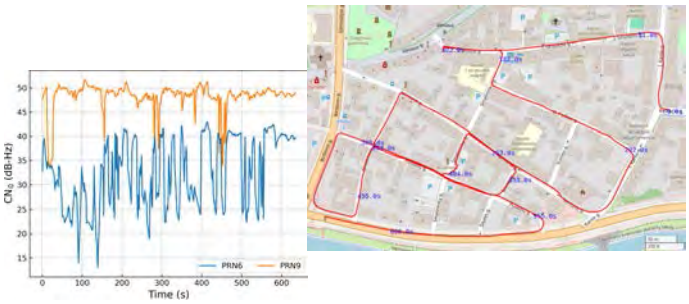

Fig. 1. Carrier to noise ratio of different GPS satellites over time (left) and path taken during raw GNSS measurements (right).

Carrier-phase and code-phase estimations of localization errors have been extracted from ray tracing results. From the results, close correlation between error statistics and NLOS diffracted rays can be observed. This suggests possibility of using ray tracing simulation data to identify areas with high diffraction and multipath probabilities. Based on such spatial information, the correction filters can be applied to GNSS signal prior to using it for location estimation. The results of ray tracing depend on the spatial resolution of building data. Therefore, for future applications, we plan to use LIDAR derived buildings data with decimeter-scale accuracy. For that ray tracing algorithms should be updated to account for more complex mesh-type data structures.

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OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CERIUM DOPED MULTICOMPONENT GARNET TYPE SCINTILLATORS GROWN BY LIQUID PHASE EPITAXY

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The applicability of scintillators in the detection of ionizing radiation depends predominantly upon several key parameters, including their light yield, scintillation decay time, afterglow characteristics, radiation tolerance, and energy resolution. Scintillators with a cerium-doped multi-component garnet structure have demonstrated a high light yield and a strong resistance to ionizing radiation. These attributes make them particularly suitable for application in high-energy physics experiments and medical imaging. Nonetheless, a significant limitation of these crystals is their susceptibility to the formation of substitution-type defects, which degrade their scintillation response time—a critical parameter for their effectiveness. One proposed solution for this issue involves the fabrication of scintillators by the liquid-phase epitaxy (LPE) method. This process is conducted at lower temperatures, which is hypothesized to result in a reduced probability of defect formation. The aim of this study study is to investigate the impact of compositional variations on the optical properties of scintillators grown by the LPE method.

Four samples of cerium-doped multicomponent garnet structure scintillators grown on an undoped YAG substrate were investigated: $Lu_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce, $Y_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce, $Tb_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce, and $Gd_{2,5}Al_{0,5}$AG:Ce.

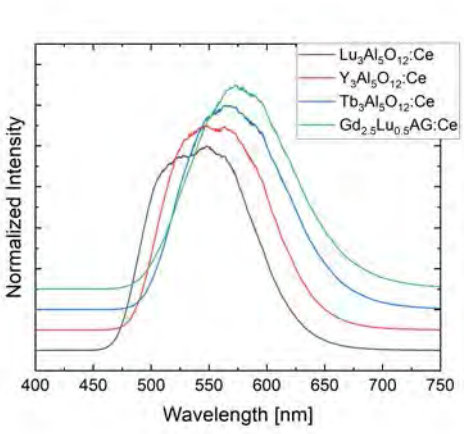

Fig. 1. Photoluminescence spectra of scintillating layers with different compositions (indicated), shifted for clarity.

The investigation of macroscopic emission characteristics, including emission kinetics and their temperature dependency, was conducted using a system composed of a pulsed laser integrated with an optical parameter amplifier for adjusting the laser wavelength, along with a cryosystem to control the sample temperatures. Microscopic emission properties, specifically the uniformity of photoluminescence intensity and the mean wavelength, were investigated utilizing a laser scanning confocal microscope connected to a spectrophotometer.

The experiments showed that the photoluminescence spectrum exhibits the greatest redshift in $Gd_{2,5}Lu_{0,5}$AG:Ce relative to the $Lu_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce garnet, as illustrated in Figure 1. There is a decline in average intensity corresponding with the increase of ionic radius, following the order $Lu^{3+}<Y^{3+}<Tb^{3+}<Gd^{3+}$. The $Tb_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce sample demonstrated the highest variability in intensity, wavelength distribution, and the temperature-dependence of scintillation decay. These results are interpreted by the difference in ionic radius of Lu^3+, Y^3+, Tb^3+ and Gd^3+ ions in the scintillator matrix and the interaction of the lattice-building atoms with activator ions Ce^3+, as well as by the structural inhomogeneities in the scintillator layers occurring in the growth process.

CONTACT CHARACTERISTICS OF P-TYPE GaN GROWN USING INDIUM SURFACTANT

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The first discovery of p-type gallium nitride (p-GaN) grown by metalorganic vapor phase epitaxy (MOVPE) and doped with magnesium (Mg) was made by Japanese researchers by exposing the crystal to a low-energy electron beam [1]. The primary advancement in p-type GaN technology has been achieved through thermal annealing in a nitrogen atmosphere, which effectively activates the Mg acceptors by removing hydrogen. Hydrogen is known to passivate Mg by forming complexes that prevent Mg from effectively accepting electrons, thus hindering its p-type doping capabilities. However, defects such as nitrogen vacancies can compensate for the p-type GaN during growth. Despite this, the commercial significance of p-type GaN is considerable, although some challenges remain in understanding and optimizing the growth process.

In the technology for growing III-group nitride crystals, indium (In) can be part of the InGaN alloy and surfactant component. It has been demonstrated that In enhances the surface morphology of GaN, reduces deep-level trap concentrations, increases luminescence efficiency, extends free exciton recombination time, and improves hole conductivity [2]. This study will demonstrate that using In as a surfactant also alters the contact resistance.

We grew p-type GaN samples in an MOVPE reactor and varied parameters such as temperature and the flow rates of Mg and In metalorganics. We adjusted the In flow rate to assess the contact resistance while keeping other parameters stable. Initially, we used MICROTECH LaserWriter photolithography to pattern a photoresist layer with the geometric design of the photomask. We deposited Ni/Au contacts onto the patterned areas in an electron beam evaporation (EBE) chamber. Finally, we calculated the contact resistance by measuring the IV characteristics and using the transmission-line matrix (TLM) method.

To summarize the experimental findings, we observed that the In surfactant influences the contact resistance. We found that as the In concentration increases, the contact resistance decreases (Fig. 1). Furthermore, the In surfactant increases the carrier diffusion length.

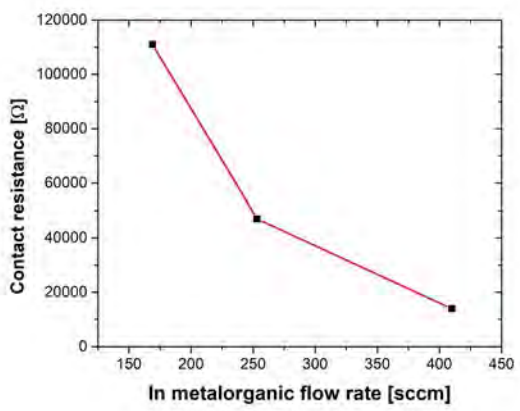

Fig. 1. Contact resistance dependency from In concentration.

Keywords: MOVPE, GaN, p-type, contact, resistance.

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THE EFFECT OF MONOATOMIC OXYGEN ON CARBON-SPUTTERED QUARTZ CRYSTALS

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Atomic oxygen (AO), a predominant form of oxygen in outer space, offers an effective and minimally invasive way to remove carbon-based contaminants from various surfaces without health and environmental concerns. The efficiency of AO cleaning was estimated using a Quartz Crystal Microbalance (QCM) sensor, carbon-sputtered 6 MHz quartz crystals and a K-type thermocouple, while AO was introduced with a plasma generator.

The experimental procedure is depicted in Figure 1. Step 1: initial mass and ambient temperature measurements
(m_1 = -0.032 μg/cm^2, t_1 = 22.3 °C) over a 4-minute period. Step 2: mass change and temperature measurements
(m_2 = 0.226 μg/cm^2, t_2 = 20.0 °C) during an 8-minute period with gas flow (without plasma). Step 3: highest instantaneous mass change and temperature measurements (m_3 = -50.663 μg/cm^2, t_3 = 70.5 °C) with plasma for a 4-minute period.
Step 5: mass change and temperature measurements (m_4 = -5.985 μg/cm^2, t_4 = 24.4 °C) after a 13-minute cooldown. Results are promising for upcoming measurements, because both instantaneous and long-lasting mass changes are present (m_3 = -50.663 μg/cm^2 and m_4 = -5.985 μg/cm^2 respectively).

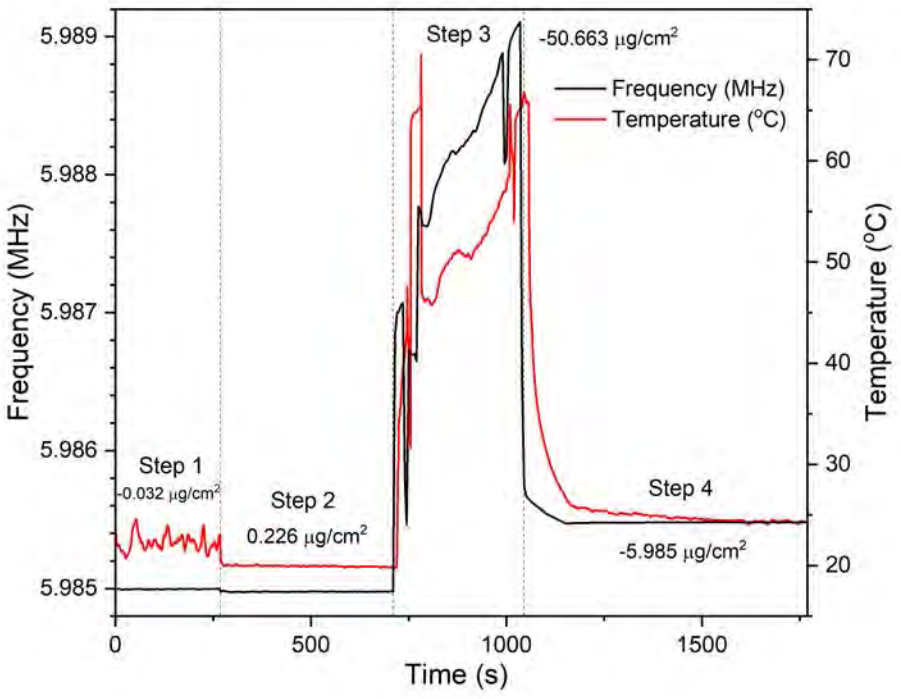

Fig. 1. QCM frequency and temperature relation.

Acknowledgment

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INVESTIGATION OF SCINTILLATING CHARACTERISTICS IN MOCVD GaN STRUCTURES WITH CHEMICALLY MODIFIED SURFACES

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The search for new materials and the formation of radiation-tolerant sensors devoted for the space industry, the medical diagnostics instruments and the high-energy physics applications is necessary. Binary direct-gap compounds such as gallium nitride (GaN) are effective in producing dual-response (i.e., capable of detecting electrical and optical signals) devices [1]. But due to imperfect MOCVD growing technologies, the formation of various technological defects, which are usually inhomogeneously distributed throughout the crystal wafer [2], is inevitable. These defects determine the optical and electrical characteristics of devices. Therefore, it is important to investigate the distribution of defect species within the MOCVD grown GaN wafer area in order to improve the growth regimes as well as to identify the areas of best quality. Light extraction efficiency (LEE) is another parameter which should be enhanced for efficient device operation. This can be achieved by modifying the surface of the material by using the chemical (wet) etching method [3]. It has been shown that the chemical etching procedures significantly modify the structure of dislocations and their occupied areas and might be the reason of the increase of intensity of scintillation signals in MOCVD GaN based sensors [4].

The aim of this work was the modification of MOCVD grown GaN surfaces by potassium hydroxide (KOH) and phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) and comparative analysis of variations of optical characteristics in respect to etching regimes. The research methodologies like time-integrated photoluminescence (TI-PL), microwave-probed photoconductivity (MW-PC) transient techniques were applied for the investigation. While surface control was realized by optical microscopy imaging.

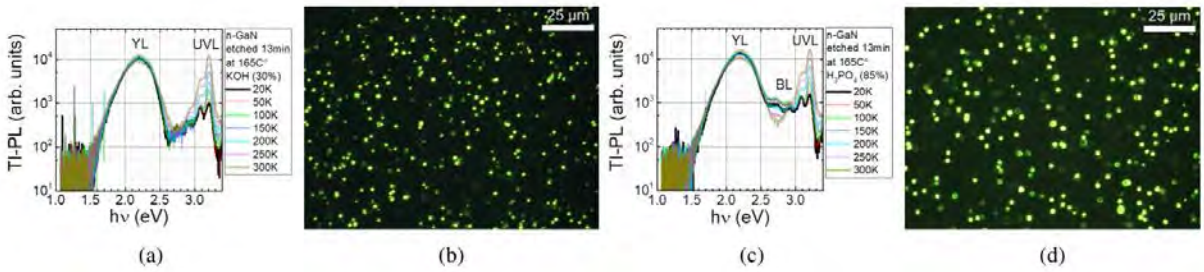

Fig. 1. The TI-PL spectra measured in chemically etched MOCVD GaN (a – KOH, c – H_3PO_4). The optical microscopy images taken in chemically etched MOCVD GaN layers (b – KOH, d – H_3PO_4) under UV illumination.

It was deduced by the analysis of PL spectra that the defect distribution in the MOCVD GaN wafer is inhomogeneous, with more carbon and oxygen impurities accumulating at the edges of wafer. It was shown that carrier surface recombination lifetime can be increased by modifying the MOCVD GaN surface using chemical etching. The dislocations act as centers of attraction for point defects, resulting variations in bulk carrier lifetime. The blue luminescence band was observed in H_3PO_4 etched layers, however this band was absent in KOH modified MOCVD GaN. The variations of intensity of PL bands might be related to modification of space charge region, surrounding the dislocation cores and acting as non-radiative recombination centers. The variations of PL and MW-PC characteristics in chemically etched MOCVD GaN will be presented and discussed.

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COMPARISON OF SPECTRAL PROPERTIES OFSEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES EQUIPPED WITH METALLIC (Ti/Au) OR N-TYPE GaAs METASURFACES

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Ever-growing field of terahertz (THz) technology require compact and easy to operate solid state thermal emitters. Currently most popular solutions comprise a considerably complicated structure and can operate only in cryogenic tempertatures [1]. Thermal emitters equipped with metasurfaces could be an attractive alternative. They can provide spectrally narrow resonant emission, operate at elevated temperatures [2] and do not require additional bulky and expensive external equipment. In this work two types of n-GaAs/GaAs semiconductor structures were investigated and compared. The first one consisted of 0.2 μm-thick Ti/Au metasurface, while the second was equipped with 5 μm-thick *n*-type GaAs metasurface. The metasurface structures were made up from periodic square shaped metacells to form a top layer of the thermal emitters.

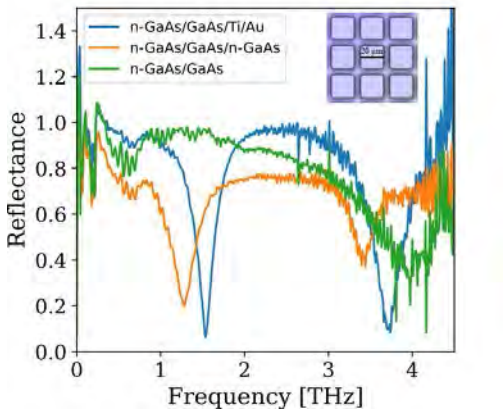

Fig. 1. Experimental reflection spectra of plain semiconductor (green) and semiconductor structures with n-GaAs metasurface (orange) and Ti/Au metasurface (blue). Insert shows metasurface of n-GaAs/GaAs/n-GaAs structure.

Thermal emitter structures equipped with metasurfaces were investigated both theoretically and experimentally to measure emittance, absorbance and reflectance spectra of the samples. From the obtained results it is seen, that by equipping semiconductor structures with metasurfaces the distinct spectral features appear if compared to bare *n*-GaAs/GaAs structures (Fig. 1). Both of the samples equipped with metasurfaces showed clear dependence of resonant frequency on the size of the metacell, where resonant frequency dropped with increasing metacell size. Moreover, thermal emitters equipped with metallic (Ti/Au) metasurfaces provided up to 30 % broader emission bandwidth compared to *n*-type GaAs metasurfaces.

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COMPOSITE ALLOY FORMATION BY LASER METAL 3D PRINTING

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17-4 PH stainless steel is one of the most commonly used materials in the SLM process Fig. 1 due to its mechanical properties and corrosion resistance. Despite these advantages, the alloy has a rough surface and is known for its brittleness. Ceramic materials are not suitable for direct laser sintering, but are increasingly being used as a fastening material for a metal matrix. The search for metal-ceramic composite mixtures with thermal conductivity, low expansion coefficient and strength is becoming one of the most important research directions in the field of high technology.

17-4 PH metal material and metal-ceramic composite mixture of which 94% of the mass consists of 17-4 PH powder and the remaining 6% - SiC ceramic particles are used for the study Fig.2. During the experiment, an EOS M280 laser printing machine is used to form 3D objects. During all printing processes, the powder layer thickness of 40 μm is maintained, as well as the hatching distance of 100 μm and the laser power, which reaches 164 W. The laser scanning speed is changed, obtaining different energy densities, which are selected as 61, 67 and 73 J/mm^3. The obtained samples were analysed by using SEM EDS, optical profilometer, as well as performing density, strength and hardness measurements.

It was found that the surface of the composite alloy has a more uniform surface, the roughness is reduced by 30% and ranges from 8 to 16 μm, and of the 17-4 PH material from 12 to 26 μm depending on the energy density. The mechanical property measurement results showed that the strength limit of the composite material dropped by 20% and reached 766 MPa, while for the 17-4 PH material it was 988 MPa. The hardness of the 17-4 PH + 6% SiC mixture decreased by 8% to 92 HRB, while for the metal alloy it reached 98 HRB. However, the results of the relative elongation showed that value of relative elongation for the composite mixture is 8.5% higher than 17-4 PH.

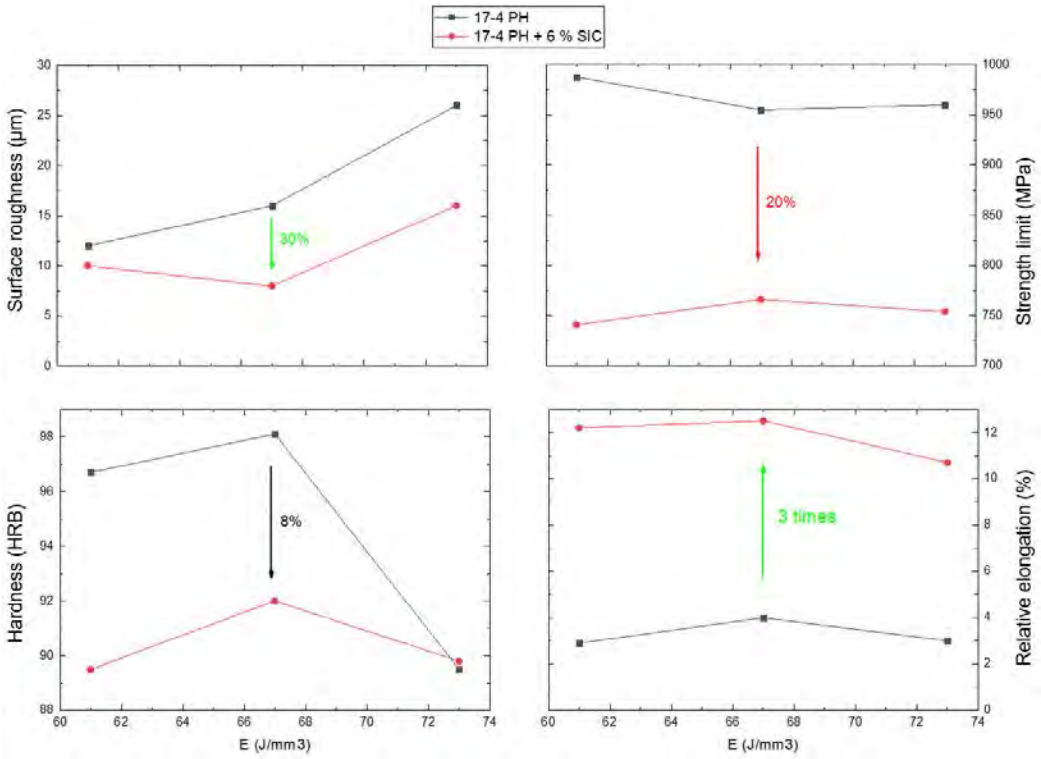

Fig. 1. Comparison of properties of SLS printed samples from 17-4 PH and 17-4 PH + % SiC mixture

ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF LAB-ON-CHIP PLATFORMS SUPPORTED BY HYDROGEL MATRIX FOR IN VITRO STUDIES

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Due to the rapidly developing epidemiological situation of cancers, the scientific world is focusing on developing more innovative cancer research methods. Combining knowledge and skills in biomedicine and engineering is key to achieving this development. Therefore, research focusing on providing new instruments, fabricated in the form of microfluidic lab-on-chips (LOC) utilizing additive manufacturing (AM) supported by hydrogel matrix (HM) was provided towards innovative cancer cell studies, especially with a view to photodynamic therapy (PDT).

In this work, 3D printing of a biocompatible HM (technology: extrusion) on glass and polymer substrates was used to fabricate a LOC platform (Fig. 1). The polymer substrates were additively manufactured using photo-resins, such as VisiJet M3 Crystal (technology: MultiJet) and KeyGuide (technology: Digital Light Processing). Next, the key structural part of the platforms – HM – was prepared utilizing the following compostions of natural polymer powders such as sodium alginate, gelatin, chitosan, agar, and methylcellulose. Thus, various biocompatible inks could be obtained.

The AM process of hydrogels is presented in Fig. 1. The cross-linking process of the biopolymers was conducted using a calcium chloride solution (0.1M). The AM procedure involved e.g. the printing pattern, syringe speed, ink temperature, dosing speed, extrusion pressure, and nozzle diameter. The goal of AM of the HM was to include microchannels and microchambers in the matrix to provide spatial cell culture and transport of nutrients and oxygen. Nevertheless, the following difficulties were encountered during this process, e.g.: lack of repeatability, clogging of the printing nozzle, and geometry instability. However, most of these problems were solved; ultimately, the deposited layers had defined geometries, allowing for the implantation of cancer cells.

As part of the 3D printing experiments, the geometrical reproduction of the designed 3D model was evaluated. Additionally, the control ink was a commercial ink dedicated to the BIO X 3D printer used. The H69AR lung cancer cells, highly resistant to therapeutics, were used for *in vitro* studies. The culture was carried out to check the cytotoxicity of the LOC materials. For this purpose, cell viability and proliferation assays ensuring qualitative (Trypan Blue staining) and quantitative (Presto Blue reagent) evaluation were done. The reference was the control sample (cells in culture medium), in which viability was assumed to be 100%.

The primary research showed the high applicability of the device, however further investigation has to be done. The next step will be the optimization of the LOC platform – AM of LOC with microchannels, e.g., for cell perfusion. Furthermore, the research will focus on developing and applying anticancer PDT directly on the chip.

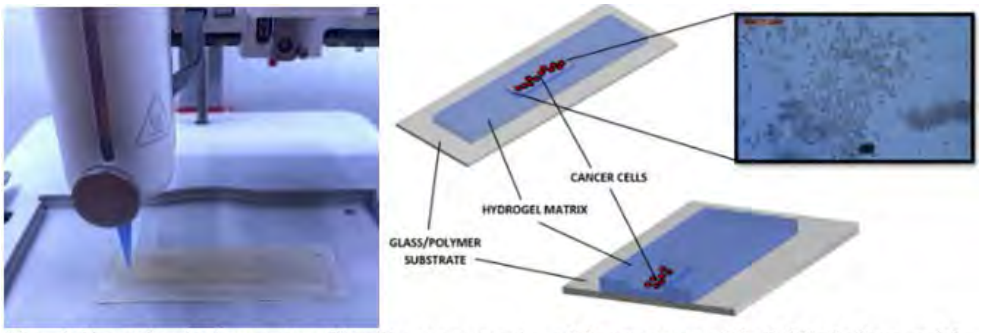

Fig. 1. Example of ink extrusion. Graphic representation of the prototype of the LOC platform and the culture of the H69AR cancer cells in a hydrogel matrix.

THE IMPACT OF A MIXED-HOST EMISSIVE LAYER FOR HIGH-EFFICIENCY BLUE TADF OLED STABILITY

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In the last decade organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs) that employ thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) emitters have been extensively investigated due to the ability to achieve nearly 100% internal quantum efficiency [1]. Unlike red and green, blue OLEDs still lag in long-term stability [2]. Recently, a method of using a mixed-host system in the emissive layer has been proposed, resulting in higher device efficiency, slower roll-off and better stability than its single host equivalent [3].

This work aims to show an increase in blue DMeCzIPN emitter-based OLEDs' efficiency and lifetime when using a mixed-host emissive layer. Devices were fabricated through vacuum deposition in five batches utilizing widely used OLED host materials mCBP and mCBP-CN. Each emissive layer comprised a different ratio of the host materials doped with 7% DMeCzIPN emitter. The optimal host ratio was determined to be 3:1 for mCBP to mCBP-CN, resulting in up to 18.8% external quantum efficiency (EQE), whereas neat mCBP host devices only exhibited EQE of 9.8%. In terms of stability, the LT_{50} time (the loss of initial brightness L_0 by half) at $L_0 \sim 1000$ cd/m^2 was determined to be around 10h for the optimal mixed-host ratio device and around 2h for the neat mCBP host device (see Fig. 1). The substantial increase in efficiency and prolonged stability suggests that selecting appropriate host materials and choosing the optimal ratio for the emissive layer can advance the research of blue TADF OLEDs, unlocking their full potential for commercial application.

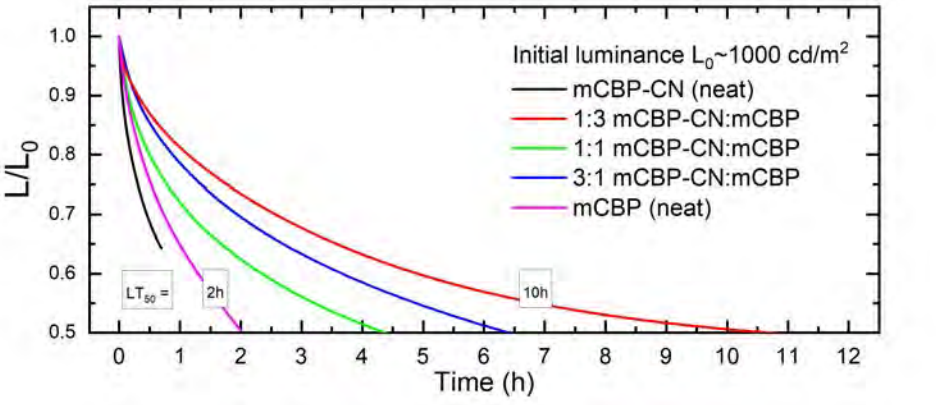

Fig. 1. DMeCzIPN emitter-based OLED luminance vs. time at $L_0 \sim 1000$ cd/m^2 initial luminance.

[1] H. Uoyama, K. Goushi, C. Adachi et al., Highly efficient organic light-emitting diodes from delayed fluorescence, Nature, 492, 234–238 (2012).
[2] D. Banevičius, G. Puidokas, G. Kreiza et al., Prolonging blue TADF-OLED lifetime through ytterbium doping of electron transport layer, J. Ind. Eng. Chem., 128, 515-520 (2023).
[3] W. Li, J. Tang, Y. Zheng et al., Improved stability of blue TADF organic electroluminescent diodes via OXD-7 based mixed host, Front. Optoelectron., 14, 491–498 (2021).

NATURAL GRAPHITE AND IRON SULFIDE USED AS NEGATIVE ELECTRODE MATERIALS FOR SODIUM-ION BATTERIES

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To transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable energy systems there should be more energy-storing solutions offered in the current market [1]. The most prominent and widely used are Lithium-ion batteries (LIB's) which in recent years have become costly and deficient. To combat this problem new electrical energy storage solutions must be introduced into the current market. Sodium-ion batteries (SIB's) are a good solution because of sodium's abundance and low cost but to be offered in the current market their properties must match or be better than LIB predecessors [2]. For this to happen new research of SIB electrode materials must be conducted. The most prominent and widely used negative electrode materials is graphite but in order to offer better quality new negative electrode materials, the addition of various other compounds to graphite are being explored [3]. Iron sulfides could be an excellent addition to natural graphite because of its high theoretical capacity and low cost [4].

In this research work 4 methods of SIB negative electrode preparation with iron sulfides and natural graphite have been explored and compared. These electrodes were prepared using a hydrothermal method with different reagents used for iron sulfide synthesis and added natural graphite at 180°C temperature for 2 hours. The reagents used in the hydrothermal vessel for the sample preparation were:

- $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, Na_2SO_3, Graphite (Sample C/FeS1);
- $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, $Na_2S_2O_3$, S, Graphite (Sample C/FeS2);
- $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, EtOAc, Thiourea, Graphite (Sample C/FeS3);
- $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, Thiourea, Sulfur, Graphite (Sample C/FeS4).

After carrying out obtained sample scanning electron microscopy (SEM) imaging samples indicated different properties when using different reagents for iron sulfide preparation. When comparing SEM results with natural graphite, samples C/FeS1 and C/FeS2 show clear changes on the surface and growth of FeS nanoparticles, which differ from those of natural graphite. Samples C/FeS3 and C/FeS4 SEM images don't show clear growth of FeS nanoparticles, which could mean their form could resemble those of natural graphite.

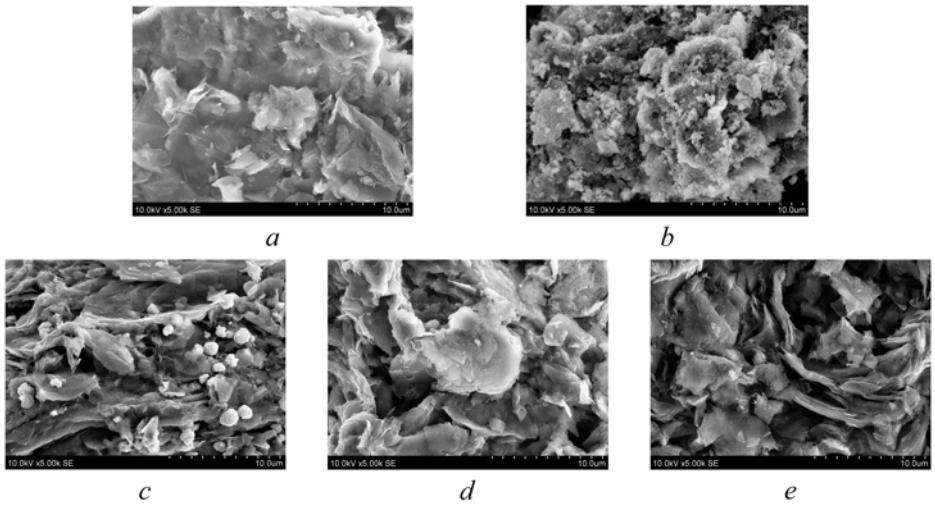

Fig. 1. Sample SEM analysis results: a – natural graphite; b - C/FeS1; c – C/FeS2; d – C/FeS3; e – C/FeS4.

[1] Olabi A. G., et al., Critical review of energy storage systems, Energy, Vol. 214, 2021
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2,5-DIPHENILOXAZOLE (PPO) APPLICATION FOR PHOTON UPCONVERSION FROM VISIBLE TO UV REGION

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In recent years, the greatest success has been made in achieving high-efficiency triplet-triplet annihilation-based upconversion (TTA-UC) within the visible region. The potential applications are spread over a wide range of fields, including photocatalysis, UV light-induced photosynthesis, and even enhanced security features for documents. Despite these advancements in the visible spectrum, the pursuit of systems demonstrating high efficiency in converting visible (VIS) to ultraviolet (UV) light poses an ongoing challenge.

In TTA-UC two triplet excitons energies are combined to create one, higher energy singlet exciton state. TTA-UC systems consist of two molecules. Sensitizer molecule, which absorbs light strongly in the VIS region and generates triplets through intersystem crossing. Annihilator molecule, which fuses triplet energies together and generates singlet excitons. Here, Ir-C molecule and CBDAC are used as sensitizers while PPO is used as the annihilator.

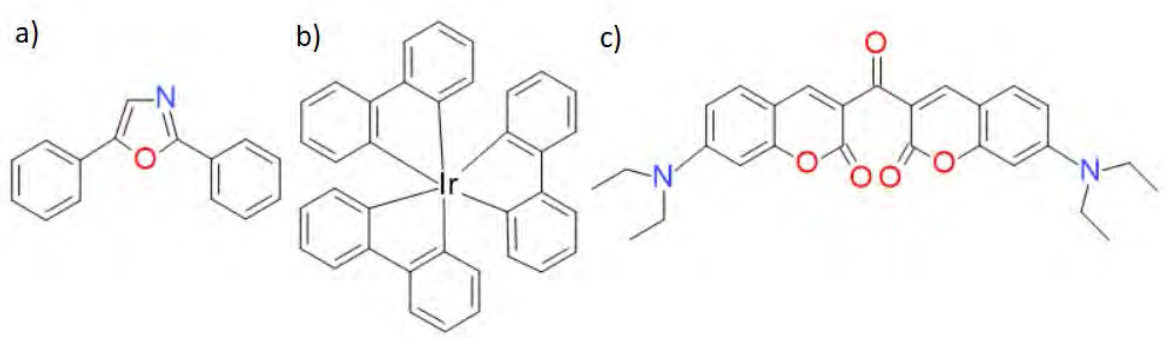

Fig. 1. a) 2,5-diphenyloxazole (PPO), b) iridium complex (Ir-C), c) 3,3'-Carbonylbis(7-diethylaminocoumarin)(CBDAC).

This work aimed to characterize the photophysical properties of PPO&Ir-C and PPO&CBDAC systems. Parameters like upconversion lifetime, fluorescence efficiency, upconversion efficiency and upconversion excitation threshold were measured to determine the statistical probability of PPO. Utilizing PPO as an emitter and Ir-C as a sensitizer in a photon upconverting solution, a concentration of PPO of 10 mM and Ir-C of 0.1 mM was identified as the optimal system, yielding the highest upconversion efficiency. The obtained results reveal a notably high threshold level (182.7 W/cm^2)) while an upconversion quantum efficiency (UCQY) of 2.4 % shows that Ir-C is not a suitable sensitizer as the UCQY is way lower compared to other systems employing PPO with different sensitizers. One of the reasons for the poor performance of this system could be the short lifetime of 1.5 us in Ir-C. CBDAC, however, shows a triplet lifetime of 21.8 us [1] which enhances the efficiency of the system.

[1] Uji, M., Harada, N., Kimizuka, N., Saigo, M., Miyata, K., Onda, K., & Yanai, N. (2022). Heavy metal-free visible-to-UV photon upconversion with over 20% efficiency sensitized by a ketocoumarin derivative. Journal of Materials Chemistry C, 10(12), 4558-4562. https://doi.org/10.1039/d1tc05526g

EXPLORING PHENOTHIAZINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES: HTMS FOR EFFICIENT DOPING FREE FLUORESCENT AND MULTIPLE-RESONANCE TADF OLEDS

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According to spin statistics, by electronic excitation singlet and triplet excitons are theoretically generated in a 1:3 ratio, where triplet excitons are lost as heat and only singlet excitons are converted into photons, utilizing 25% of the exciton generation factor, leading to an external quantum efficiency (EQE) of about 5%-7.5% in devices. In organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), obtaining an efficient and stable fluorescent with high quantum efficiency is very desirable [1–3].

A series of novel metal-free organic compounds featuring phenothiazine and Tetraphenylethylene moieties were meticulously designed, synthesized, and characterized for their potential as blue/green emitters and hole transporting layers (HTLs) for OLEDs. The impact of donor moiety presence and absence on the device efficiencies were investigated. The photophysical studies revealed that all the compounds exhibit fluorescence, photoluminescence quantum yield of up to 39.64%, good thermal stability and hole transporting capabilities (1.56×10^{-4} cm^2/Vs and 1.27×10^{-4} cm^2/Vs at 5×10^5 V/cm electric field) (Fig. 1b), all suitable for OLED applications. The compounds were tested as the emissive layer in doping free fluorescent devices obtaining EQE of 4.33% with a turn on voltage of 3.60V (Fig. 1a). The compounds were also used as HTL in multiple-resonance thermally activated OLEDs, resulting in EQE up to 7.45% and low turn on voltage of 4.60V (Fig. 1c).

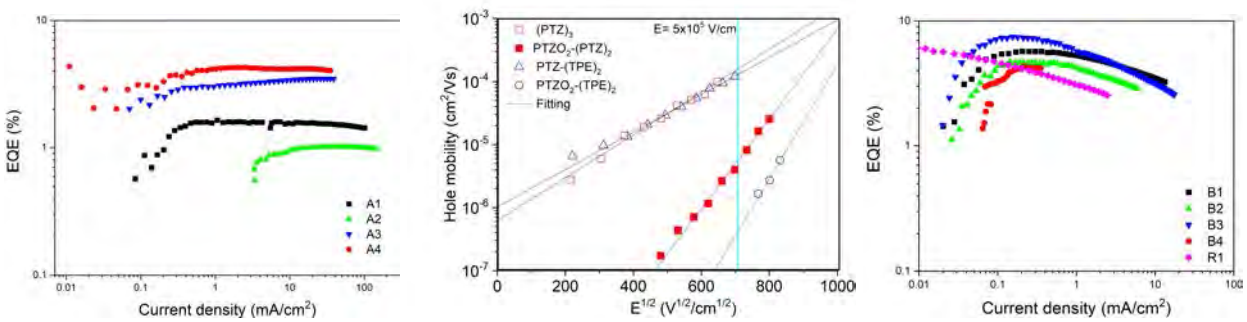

Fig. 1. (a) EQE versus current density as EML, (b) hole mobility versus electric field, and (c) EQE versus current density as HTL.

Acknowledgment
This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (Project “ELOS” No S-MIP-21-7).

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3D LASER STRUCTURIZATION OF LUMINESCENT MATERIALS

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Luminescent materials have a wide array of different applications: from extensive use in lightings, displays and in medicine as markers to more niche uses as high temperature and pressure sensors. Furthermore, studies of luminescent materials have also been gaining more traction due to new innovative methods of their manufacturing as well as new quite promising applications. In this study a wide array of luminescent materials, as well as some initial results of synthesis and experimentation on luminescent materials will be provided and reviewed.

Luminescent materials used in laser structurization can be divided into two categories: organic and hybrid materials. Some good examples of a polymer doped with organic dyes were presented by A. Žukauskas et al. [1], and C.R. Mendonca et al. [2]. The main drawbacks of pure-organic phosphors as dopants seem to be low concentration and photostability of the dye in polymer matrix. A different example of a polymer doped using inorganic dopant was shown by J. Winczewski et al. [3]. In the aforementioned source, the only mentioned drawback is nonradiative relaxation. It should also be noted that while purely organic phosphors have a characteristic wider emission spectre, inorganic phosphors have a narrow emission spectre. Some promising results were also obtained in this study on the subject of YAG $(Y_3Al_5O_{12})$ synthesis inside a structurized polymer by utilising a femtosecond laser system. Figure 1 shows SEM images of microstructures obtained by laser irradiation:

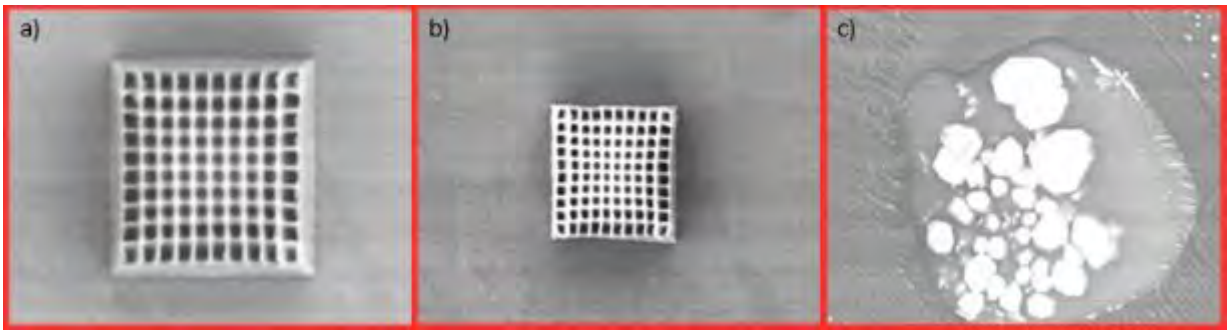

Fig. 1. 2500 times enlarged SEM image of a) microstructures obtained post-laser irradiation b) microstructures obtained after heating the sample in 600°C temperature c) microstructures obtained after further heating the sample in 1600°C temperature.

Initial results of the study show that polymer microstructures shrink when heated at 600°C. At 1600°C calcination removes the organic matter while leaving behind crystalline inorganic YAG. Unfortunately, synthesized YAG hasn
't retained the structures obtained during laser irradiation, so it
's still a work in progress and the method has yet to be perfected.

This study shows that both types of luminescent materials still seem to have their characteristic drawbacks and as such can still be improved.

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TRI/TETRAPHENYLETHENYLCOUPLED PHENOXAZINE AND PHENOTHIAZINE BASED HIGHLY FLUORESCENT MATERIALS SHOWINGAIEE FOR OLEDS

Ehsan Ullah Rashid[1], Monika Cekaviciute[1], Jurate Simokaitiene[1], Juozas Vidas Grazulevicius[1], Dmytro Volyniuk[1], Khrystyna Ivanyuk[2], Pavlo Stakhira[2]

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In order to develop effective blue emitters for organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), this work intends to synthesise three compounds based on phenoxazine and phenothiazine that are coupled with phenylethenyl using a single-step Buchwald-Hartwig approach. Results from photophysical studies suggest that, with increasing water percentage, compound dispersions in water-THF mixes exhibit strong aggregation-induced enhanced emission (AIEE). Cyan fluorescence is the most intense emission. Toluene solutions of the compounds have photoluminescence quantum yields ranging from 3-26%, and solid films have values ranging from 13.5-53%. The AIEE phenomenon is thought to be responsible for this finding. Computational simulations grounded on density functional theory were used to quantify intramolecular charge transfer, dihedral angles, border molecular orbitals, excitation energies, and wavelengths. Analyses of compounds' internal reorganisation energies, grounded on Marcus theory, reveal high levels of hole mobility. Cyclic voltammetry estimates the ionisation potentials and electron affinities of the compounds to be between 5.15 and 3.31 eV and 2.08 and 2.24 eV, correspondingly. Blue-cyan emission with an electroluminescence maximum of around 500 nm is shown by OLEDs built employing synthetic compounds as the host. External quantum efficiencies of 2.5–6% and brightness levels exceeding 1000 cd/m^2 are characteristics of the manufactured devices.

STUDY OF TIMING RESOLUTION OF PROTON IRRADIATED SILICON LOW GAIN AVALANCHE DETECTORS

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Silicon is the most widely used semiconductor in micro- and nano-electronics applications. Silicon-based particle sensors are widely employed in high-energy and nuclear physics experiments for radiation registering. One of the most prominent examples is the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) based at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) where silicon-based sensors are employed for particle tracking applications. Silicon-based Low Gain Avalanche Detectors (LGAD) with additional p^+ gain layer are characterised by their high time resolution and radiation hardness. Due to these properties LGADs are a promising alternative for p-i-n structure particle sensors in the future LHC upgrades [1]. The improvement of timing resolution on tracking sensors allows collecting only the data of time-compatible events and rejecting those events that cannot be associated to a track due to an excessive time difference [2].

However, high-energy radiation creates electrically active defects within the bandgap of the material, which determine the deterioration of sensors functional characteristics, e.g., increase of leakage current, decrease of charge collection efficiency, etc. [3], which also influence sensors temporal response. Therefore, it is important to characterise the devices before and after irradiation in order to evaluate the influence of radiation on the timing resolution of the sensor and predict its variations.

In this work, two sets of LGADs produced by Hamamatsu Photonics (HPK) [4] and Centro Nacional de Microelectronica (CNM) [5] with an active area of 1.3×1.3 mm^2 were investigated in a collaboration with CERN. The samples were irradiated with high energy protons (24 GeV) with fluences in the range of 10^{13} - 10^{15} p/cm^2. The timing resolution of the samples were examined and the correlations between its variations and proton fluences will be presented.

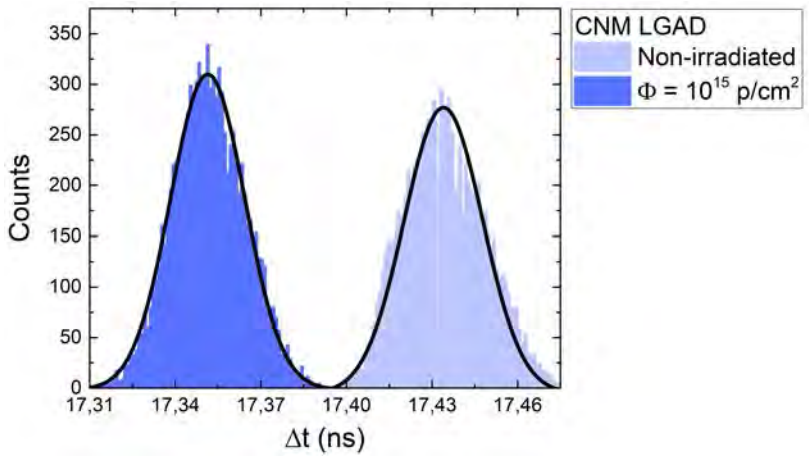

Fig. 1. Comparison of the distributions of time delay between laser pulse and detector signal between non-irradiated and irradiated with protons of fluence 10^{15} p/cm^2 samples.

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LASER-ANNEALING FOR ANTIMONY SELENIDE (SB_2SE_3) DEFECT PASSIVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SB_2SE_3 THIN-FILM SOLAR CELL PARAMETERS

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Antimony selenide (Sb_2Se_3) is a promising absorber material for photovoltaic application that has been widely researched for the past ten years. However, the main parameters of Sb_2Se_3 thin-film solar cells (such as efficiency, open-circuit voltage, short-circuit current and fill factor) still remain limited due to the presence of complex defects in the material [1]. In this study, we present an approach for minimizing defects at the interface of Sb_2Se_3 using laser-annealing strategy. The latter allowing the energy induced upon exposure to be precisely localized in time and space enables changes in crystallinity of the material [2]. During our experiments Sb_2Se_3 was deposited on FTO-coated glass substrates using the vapor transport deposition method. Sb_2Se_3 solar cell had Au contacts deposited on areas annealed with a laser as pictured in Figure 1.

Fig. 1. Sb_2Se_3 solar cell with Au contacts.

We show that laser annealing done with a 532 nm pulsed laser with varying values in power density slightly improved the main parameters characterising the performance of Sb_2Se_3 thin-film solar cells. Open-circuit voltage reached 310 mV compared to 300 mV in a reference cell. The efficiency value increased from 3,06 % to 3,37 %.

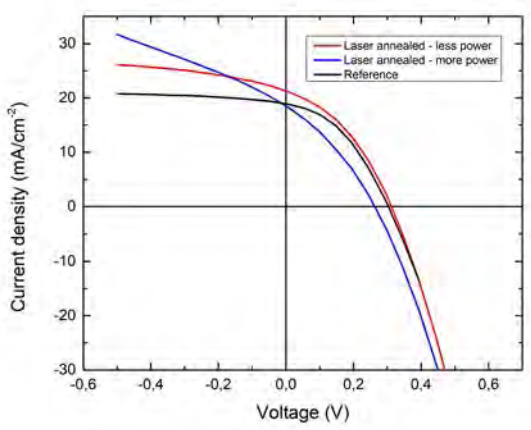

Fig. 2. Current-voltage (J-V) curves measured for a reference cell (black line), for a laser-annealed area with the most improved (red line) and decreased (blue line) parameters.

These results are considered to be related to an improved quality of the pn junction of the cell. Observed enhancement indicates the possibility that further experiments using different wavelength pulsed lasers could provide us with a better insight into correlation between the choice of a laser for the annealing process and the parameters of Sb_2Se_3 thin-film solar cells. In conclusion, this laser-annealing strategy has the potential for passivating various defects in the material and enhancing the performance of Sb_2Se_3 thin-film solar cells.

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CHARGE CARRIER MOBILITY IN Si IRRADIATED WITH FAST ELECTRONS

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Silicon material is widely used in semiconductor electronic devices, including irradiation detectors. Its demand is increased with grand applications for large facilities like CERN and many scientists are involved in the research to make Silicon detectors more irradiation resistant by exploiting defect engineering. To make it efficient, the research focuses on techniques like CV, IV, DLTS, TSC, photo absorption and more [1-4], capable to identify the impurities and their impact on the material parameters required for the device performance.

One of the popular techniques is charge carrier transport investigation exploiting Hall and magnetoresistance (MR) effects simultaneously. It is widely used to investigate electrical properties of semiconductors, including n-type Si, but much less information is available for boron doped p-type irradiated Si, where interstitial type defects are essential. So, this work is dedicated to applying Hall and MR effects to evaluate charge carrier transport peculiarities in p-type boron doped Si irradiated with fast electrons.

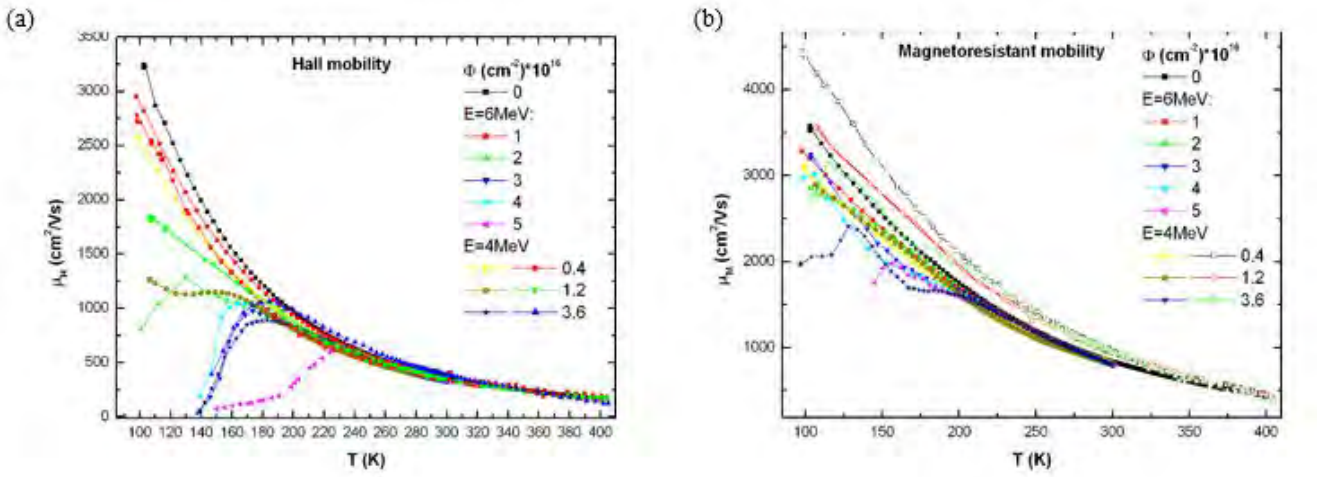

Fig. 1. Hall (a) and MR (b) mobility temperature dependencies for various irradiation fluencies

The measurements show a significant drop of Hall signal at lower temperatures, simultaneously with MR remaining high (Fig. 1). Charge carrier dependence on temperature reveals thermal activation energy (0.35-0.39eV), which was attributed to known point defect CiOi.

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TRIPHENYLAMINE-BASED MONOLAYERS FOR OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES

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As energy consumption continues to grow, the need for more energy increases. Renewable energy has gained significant interest from both scientists and the industry over the past decade, with solar energy remaining the most popular source. To enhance absorption and efficiency, new technologies need to be developed as well as new materials need to be used.

Even though there is no perfect material for all, self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) are becoming the reference for hole-transporting materials in inverted perovskite solar cells (iPSCs) due to low material cost and simple layer formation. One of the most well-known SAMs is phosphonic acid with a carbazole moiety and different functional groups [1]. Although SAMs have shown promising results, there is still a lack of information on how the molecular structure of the SAMs is related to the electrical properties of the iPSC. Understanding how structural changes in SAM molecules are linked to performance in photovoltaic devices is crucial for modeling molecules with optimal performance and efficiency in different devices.

Phosphonic acid is known to make a strong bond with oxide surfaces [2] Yet, some authors shows that boronic acids might be better option because they are less acidic and potentially more stable in the device [3]. However, boronic acid compounds are known as materials that has lower stability and weaker bond with the surface compared to phosphonic acid. This research aims to determine whether triphenylamine-based phosphonic acid monolayers with different functional groups are a better choice than boronic acids for making efficient and stable solar cells. We used DFT calculations to predict dipole moments. Moreover, materials synthesis was performed using Hirao-Coupling reaction mechanism. The structural characterization was performed using NMR $_{1}$H and $_{13}$C spectra and mass spectrometry. Additionally, devices with the mentioned materials will be constructed and characterized using a solar simulator.

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BROMOQUINOXALINE DERIVATIVES AS ORGANIC ROOM TEMPERATURE PHOSPHORESCENCE; SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION

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Organic luminophores with room temperature phosphorescence (RTP) or thermally induced delayed fluorescence are attractive alternatives to organic metal complexes due to their low cost, abundance, environmental friendliness, flexibility in synthesis, and high stability. [1]. sluggish intersystem crossover (ISC) can be a result of poor spin-orbit coupling [2]. As a result, achieving long-lived emission from triplet states is a difficulty. To enable efficient long-term emission, molecular design techniques that enhance ISC should be used. Organic compounds may be chemically changed by introducing heavy halogen atoms, and have significant spin-orbit coupling characteristics, which accelerate both the rate from T1 to S0 and the rate of ISC from S1 to Tn [3]. In this study, we developed a variety of simple brominated quinoxaline derivatives that were tested as RTP luminogens. By using a one-step imidization reaction [4], bromine substituted quinoxaline derivatives were synthesized from benzil or 4,4'-dibromobenzil and 3,6-dibromobenzene-1,2-diamine or benzene-1,2-diamine, respectively. The synthesised compounds showed RTP properties.Compounds with bromo atoms at the C-5 and C-8 quinoxaline positions exhibited the highest oxygen sensitivity.

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3-(N,N-DIPHENYLAMINO)CARBAZOLE DONOR CONTAINING BIPOLAR DERIVATIVES WITH VERY HIGH GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURES AS POTENTIAL TADF EMITTERS FOR OLEDs

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Blue light emitting derivatives, particularly the pure organic materials with suitable light colour and high morphological stability are very relevant in the OLEDs industry [1]. Achieving of a suitable light colour and suitable morphological stability in pure organic emitters is a hot investigations field in last years. At this time very actively studied TADF (thermally activated delayed fluorescent) emitters have also solved a disadvantage that only singlet excitons are used for traditiona OLEDs [2].

We present well defined electroactive bipolar derivatives containing 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9H-carbazole as donor and (bis)phenylsulfone or benzophenone as acceptor fragments. Such structures are interesting as potential TADF emitting materials and we tested the derivatives in this field. 3-(N,N-Diphenylamino)carbazole fragment is useful for emitting properties of the materials and the bipolar nature is responsible for suitable transfer of charges in the emitting layer. Variation of the rigid aromatic structures also enabled us to synthesize the group of amorphous materials having very high values of glass transition temperature and also emitting derivatives for OLEDs. Novel electro-active bipolar derivatives have been prepared using 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)carbazole as electron donor fragment connected with various electron acceptors. The derivatives can form homogeneous solid amorphous layers with very high glass transition temperatures of 111–173 °C. The materials, which were well soluble in common organic solvents, were tested as emitting materials dispersed in 4,4′-bis(N-carbazolyl)-1,1′-biphenyl (CBP) host. The OLED with the emitter bis[4-3-(N,N-diphenylamino)carbazol-9-ylphenyl] sulfone exhibited the best overall performance. The OLED using the emitter demonstrated low turn-on voltage of 3.0 V, maximum brightness exceeding 2630 cd/m2, current efficiency of 3.2 cd/A, power efficiency of 2.2 lm/W and EQE exceeding 1.7 %at 100 cd/m2. For the technically important brightness of 1000 cd/m2 ehfficiencies above 2.5 cd/A were obtained. The results demonstrate that some of the materials could be further investigated as potential TADF emitters.

Acknowledgements: This research was conducted in the frame of the project with support from the Research Council of Lithuania (grant No. S-LU-24-7).z

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AMBIPOLAR HOSTS FOR BLUE TADF OLEDS: ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVICE PERFORMANCE AND LIFETIME

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In the past few years materials using thermally activated delayed fluorescence have experienced enormous attention thus allowing organic light emitting diodes (OLED) to reach internal quantum efficiency of 100%[1]. However commercially viable devices must possess a high external quantum efficiency, which can be achieved by optimizing the OLED's architecture. Structural refinement is only achievable when the exciton distribution in emitting layer (EML) is known[2]. It has been shown that by inserting a small amount of emitter that emits in another part of the spectrum it is possible to map exciton location in EML[3].

The aim of the research was to show how exciton positions in EML depends on mixed host concentration. Using a well understood green **4CzIPN** emitter as pre, a portion of EML would be doped with it. By comparing the green shift of OLED's spectrum peak to the position of the probe in a mixed host, the exciton distribution will be determined.

Vacuum-deposited devices had an EML consisting of a mixed host **mCBP-CN:mCBP** doped with 7% **DMeCzIPN** emitter and probed with 2% **4CzIPN**. The device structure (see Fig. 1) is based on the past work of the scientific group[4]. OLEDs exhibited EQE up to 19% and the highest brightness up to 130000 cd/m^2 at a current density of 2500 mA/cm^2. The obtained results (see Fig. 1) show that the spectrum peak characteristics depend on the probe's position. At OLED turn-on, all devices exhibited spectrum peaks around 502 nm wavelength, meaning that the recombination zone is uniformly distributed in the EML. By increasing the voltage, devices with a probe further from the HTL showed a smaller peak shift, indicating that the recombination zone shifted towards the ETL.

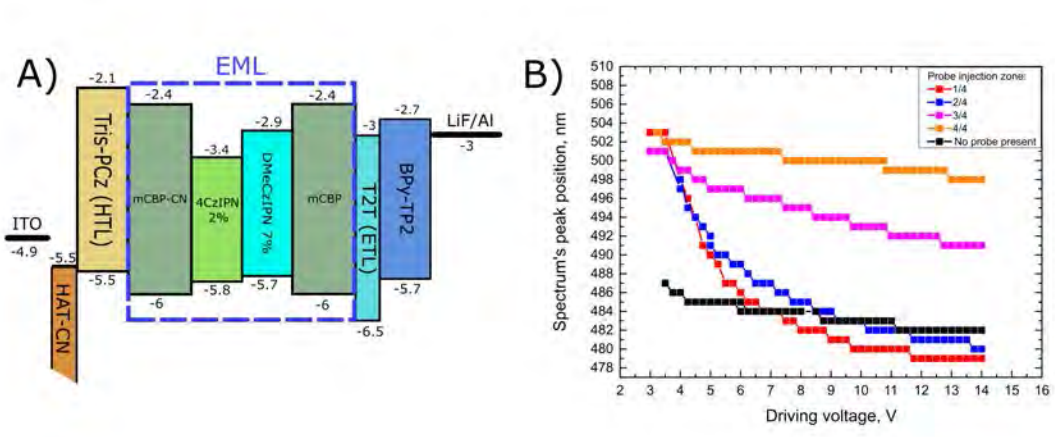

Fig. 1. A) Energy level diagram of mixed host OLED; B) Emision spectrum peak position vs driving voltage and it's dependency on probe position

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PLASMON-ENHANCED VISIBLE LIGHT ABSORPTION FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC WATER SPLITTING

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One of the most studied methods for producing hydrogen is photoelectrochemical (PEC) water splitting, which uses solar energy and semiconductors that are readily available on Earth [1]. The efficiency of the H_2 evolution process under solar light has been greatly enhanced using heterostructure photocatalysts made of semiconductor materials, coupled with plasmonic noble metal nanoparticles (NPs). This is enabled through the excitations of the conduction band electrons at the metal-dielectric interface. Light may be focused and "folded" onto a thin semiconductor film utilizing fabricated heterojunction structures, enhancing absorption characteristics by generating surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) propagating at the metal/semiconductor interface as well as localized surface plasmons (LSPs) produced in noble metal nanoparticles [2]. This work investigates the effects of characteristic LSPs in quasi-random distributions of plasmonic metal nanoparticles on the visible light absorption and photocatalytic efficiencies of semiconducting TiO_2 as a vital comparative prerequisite for the utilization of plasmonic NPs organized into ultrathin periodic arrays with photonic spacings, able to support surface lattice resonances (SLRs), that show orders of magnitude stronger localized electromagnetic fields [3].

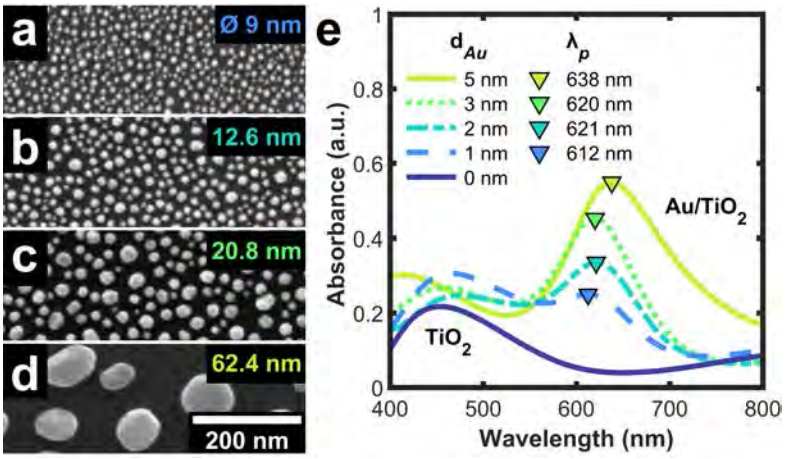

Fig. 1. SEM micrographs of Au nanoparticles (a-d) formed on 160 nm thickness TiO_2 thin film surface (numbers in the top-right corner indicate mean particle diameter) by dewetting different thickness d_{Au} Au films and characteristic LSPR enhanced absorption spectra peaks λ_p of 600 ^{o}C annealed Au-TiO_2 thin films (e).

The work was supported by the Research Council of Lithuania (LMT) project No. S-MIP-23-93.

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NEW BIPOLAR DERIVATIVES WITH DIPHENYLSULFONE OR DIPHENYLPHENONE AS TADF BASED EMITTERS OLEDS

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To resolve the energy crisis, there has been huge interest in the development of lighting technologies that are energy-efficient, cleaner and more affordable. Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs), which are mainly formed of thin films of organic molecules, have been regarded as the sustainable and very attractive strategy to achieve the goal [1, 2, 3].

The TADF based emitters EM1–EM2 were prepared in reactions of the 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9H-carbazole with 9-(4-(4-fluorophenylsulfonyl)phenyl)carbazole or 4-(carbazol-9-yl)-4'-fluorobenzophenone , correspondingly.

Bipolar derivatives having thermally activated delayed fluorescence (TADF) functions were synthesized by multistep synthetic procedure by using 3-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9H-carbazole and 9-(4-(4-fluorophenylsulfonyl)phenyl)carbazole or 4-(carbazol-9-yl)-4
'-fluorobenzophenone in the final step. The materials have high thermal stabilities and form molecular glasses with very high glass transition temperatures of 140 oC - 143 oC.

The compounds were tested in multilayer TADF based organic light emitting diodes (OLEDs). The most efficient green device demonstrated low turn-on voltage of 2.2 V, maximum luminance of 60155 cd/m2 and high peak efficiency values of 12.1% (35.4 cd/A and 46.3 lm/W). At higher practical luminance of 100 cd/m2 or 1000 cd/m2, the device remained also highly efficient with 12.1% and 11.1%, correspondingly.

Acknowledgements. This research was also conducted in the frame of the project with support from the Research Council of Lithuania (Grant No. S-LU-24-7).

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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NITROGEN MODIFIED REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE

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The successful application of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) in supercapacitors, (bio)sensors, fuel or solar cells strongly depends on its physicochemical properties. Recent research suggests that introducing heteroatoms (B, N, P, S) into rGO can significantly modify its electrochemical, electronic, and structural characteristics [1,2]. It is well known that nitrogen-rich sites in rGO can notably improve electrochemical activity, especially, in the presence of pyrrolic-N and pyridinic-N bonding configurations. N-doping also increases the electrical conductivity of graphene-based materials due to the formation of N-graphitic atoms in the lattice and enhances the specific surface area by larger defect sizes and a more porous structure [2]. In the case of B-doping, incorporating boron can create additional sites on the carbon surface, enhancing both hydrophilicity and material durability [3]. Consequently, the B- and N-codoped rGO (BN-rGO) samples synthesized with improved structural and electrochemical properties show promise as cost-effective and metal-free electrode materials for supercapacitors or (bio)sensors. This study focuses on the synthesis process and characterization of BN-rGO nanostructures. BN-rGO samples are prepared by a two-stage synthesis method: initially, a hydrothermal treatment of a graphene oxide/NH_4BF_4 mixture at 180 °C temperature for 20 hours, followed by thermal annealing in a tube furnace at 850 °C temperature for 30 min under Ar atmosphere. Various techniques, including scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, and nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K, are used to analyze the impact of B- and N-incorporating on morphology and structure of rGO.

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DEPOSITION OF NICKEL-ION COATINGS USING MORPHOLINE BORANE AS A REDUCING AGENT

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In this study we investigate the deposition conditions of nickel-iron (NiFe) binary alloy coatings using low-cost and straightforward electroless metal deposition with morpholine borane (MB) as a reducing agent. The effect of Fe^{2+} concentration on the morphology, structure, and composition of the NiFe binary alloy coatings has been investigated. The plating solution consisted of 0.14 M nickel sulfate, 0.05 M ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 0.1 M sodium malonate, 0.2 M glycine, 0.2 M morpholine borane, and different concentrations of iron sulfate (0.5 mM, 1 mM, 5 mM, and 10 mM). The plating bath operated at a temperature of 60 ^{o}C. The morphology, structure and composition of the obtained NiFe binary alloys have been characterized by Scanning Electron Microscopy, Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis, X-ray diffraction, and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy. It was found that $Ni_{90}Fe_{10}$, $Ni_{80}Fe_{20}$, $Ni_{60}Fe_{40}$, and $Ni_{30}Fe_{70}$ coatings were deposited on copper surface than the concentration of Fe^{2+} in the plating solution was 0.5 mM, 1 mM, 5 mM, and 10 mM, respectively. The deposition rate for the $Ni_{90}Fe_{10}$, $Ni_{80}Fe_{20}$, $Ni_{60}Fe_{40}$, and $Ni_{30}Fe_{70}$ coatings was approximately 2.6, 3.6, 1.1, and 1.4 mg cm^{-2} h^{-1}, respectively.

Acknowledgment This research was funded by a grant (No. P-MIP-23-467) from the Research Council of Lithuania.

AN ENHANCED HYDROGEN EVOLUTION REACTION PERFORMANCE BY NICKEL-MANGANESE BIMETALLIC ELECTROCATALYSTS TOWARDS ALKALINE NATURAL SEAWATER AND SIMULATED SEAWATER SPLITTING

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In this work, 3D nickel-manganese (NiMn) bimetallic coatings have been studied as efficient and stable electrocatalysts towards the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) in simulated seawater (1 M KOH + 0.5 M NaCl, @SSW) and alkaline natural seawater (1 M KOH + natural seawater, @ASW). These binary coatings have been electrodeposited on a titanium substrate using a facile electrochemical deposition method through a dynamic hydrogen bubble template technique. The as-deposited NiMn/Ti coatings with variable Mn concentrations produce typical globular and unique porous architecture with abundant pores of different sizes. The HER activity of these fabricated catalysts was investigated by using Linear Sweep Voltammetry (LSV) in alkaline seawater and simulated seawater at different temperatures, whereas, the morphology and composition were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). The NiMn/Ti-3, NiMn/Ti-4, and NiMn/Ti-5 were prepared using different chemical bath compositions, where Ni:Mn molar ratios were 1:3, 1:4 and 1:5, respectively.

The as-prepared NiMn/Ti-5 electrocatalyst exhibits excellent HER activity in simulated seawater with an ultra-low overpotential of 64.2 mV to reach the benchmark current density of 10 mA cm^{-2}. Notably, a current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} is also attained by the NiMn/Ti-5 electrocatalyst with a comparably low overpotential of 76.5 mV in alkaline natural seawater. The current densities increase ca. 1.75–2.35 times with an increase in temperature from 25 °C to 75 °C for HER in both electrolytes. This bimetallic catalyst has exhibited excellent long-term stability at a constant potential of -0.232 V (vs. RHE) and a constant current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} for 10 hours that convincingly pledged its higher durability and robust nature for real-life seawater splitting technology.

TERNARY NICKEL-IRON-PHOSPHOROUS ELECTROCATALYTS FOR ALKALINEHYDROGEN EVOLUTION REACTION

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In 2020, the European Union provided a Hydrogen strategy [COM/2020/301] for fostering sustainable economic growth, reducing carbon emissions, and advancing energy security by promoting the development and integration of clean hydrogen technologies. The efficiency of the hydrogen evolution reaction (HER) remains a challenge for low-cost hydrogen production via water splitting. In this study, ternary nickel-iron-phosphorous (NiFeP) coatings with different Fe amounts of 4, 8, and 12 at.% were synthesized using the electroless metal plating method. The morphology and composition of the NiFeP coatings were characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), whereas the electrocatalytic activity towards HER was examined by linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) in 1 M KOH solution at a scan rate of 2 mV s^{-1}.

It has been found that $Ni_{85}Fe_4P_{12}$, $Ni_{80}Fe_8P_{12}$, and $Ni_{75}Fe_{12}P_{12}$ coatings with crack-free and globular morphology were successfully prepared using the electroless metal plating and sodium hypophosphite as a reducing agent. HER investigation results in Fig. 1 show that, among the investigated catalysts, the lowest onset potential of -250 mV at -1 mA cm^{-2}, overpotential of -325 mV at -10 mA cm^{-2} and Tafel slope of 71.5 mV dec^{-1} gives the $Ni_{85}Fe_4P_{12}$ coating with a lowest amount of Fe (4 at.%), indicating the highest activity of this catalyst for HER. The calculated Tafel slopes were 71.5, 72.3, and 77.5 mV dec^{-1} for $Ni_{85}Fe_4P_{12}$, $Ni_{80}Fe_8P_{12}$, and $Ni_{75}Fe_{12}P_{12}$ coatings, respectively, indicating that HER might occur through the Volmer–Heyrovsky mechanism - which is for water molecules or H_2 to adsorb onto an electrode to generate MH_{ads} species. The obtained catalysts showed perspective as good candidates as cathode materials for hydrogen production in alkaline media.

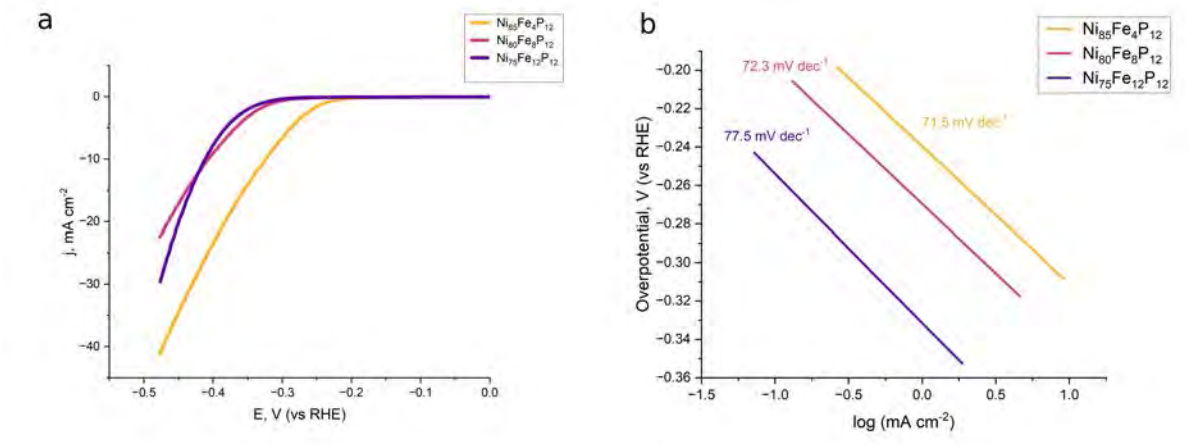

Fig. 1. LSV curves recorded for $Ni_{85}Fe_4P_{12}$, $Ni_{80}Fe_8P_{12}$, and $Ni_{75}Fe_{12}P_{12}$ coatings in 1 M KOH at 2 mV s^{-1} (a) and Tafel slopes for corresponding curves (b)

Subscript besides Ni, Fe and P indicates at%, total of 100% (due to mathematical rule of rounding not all subscripts might add up to 100%)

TIPS-NPH AND IRIDIUM COMPLEX SYSTEM FOR PHOTON UPCONVERSION FROM VISIBLE LIGHT TO UV

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Certain photocatalytic reactions, such as those involved in wastewater treatment and water splitting, demand the use of high-energy UV photons. Nevertheless, the deficiency of natural sunlight intensity in the UV region and the suboptimal efficiency and limited lifespan of artificial light sources pose significant challenges. Moreover, photochemical catalysis applications like laser 3D printing necessitate the concentration of energy at a specific point, circumventing any material between that point and the light source. A potential resolution to these issues is the implementation of Vis-to-UV photon upconversion (UC).

In our investigation, we explored a UC system comprising the annihilation properties of 1,4-Bis((triisopropyl silyl)ethynyl)naphthalene (TIPS-Nph) and the sensitizing capabilities of an iridium complex (Ir-C). Initially, the fluorescence quantum yields (QY) of TIPS-Nph solutions were measured. These measurements yielded promising results, with a QY reaching 53.5%. While solutions are impractical for real-world applications, subsequent measurements of drop-casted TIPS-Nph films proved encouraging. Emitter concentration optimization in films with a polystyrene matrix demonstrated a fluorescence QY as high as 44%.

Encouraged by these standalone emitter results, we prepared solutions incorporating the Ir-C sensitizer. Two solutions with a 0.1mM sensitizer to 1mM emitter and then a 10mM concentration ratio achieved UC-QY of 2.8% and 3.2%, respectively. However, drop-casted films with 0.5% (weight) sensitizer and varying emitter concentrations for optimization in polystyrene matrix showed no photon upconversion. Presence of impurities was determined in the emitter which was likely to cause lack of upconversion in the films.

IRON AND CERIUM ION EXCHANGE ON ZEOLITE AS BIFUNCTIONAL ELECTROCATALYST FOR OER AND ORR IN ALKALINE MEDIA

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Metal-air batteries (MABs) and unitized regenerative fuel cells (URFCs) are one of the most promising electrochemical devices for energy conversion and storage that could support the energy transition from fossil fuels to clean and sustainable energy sources [1]. The oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) and the oxygen evolution reaction (OER) are key reactions for rechargeable MABs and URFCs. Therefore, their performance is highly dependent on the design and activity of the ORR/OER bifunctional electrocatalyst [2].

Zeolites are recognized as promising electrode materials due to their unique structure, large surface area, as well as exceptional ion-exchange capacity and adsorption [2,3]. Herein, the electrocatalytic activity of the material obtained by ion exchange of iron and cerium on zeolite (FeCeZM) was examined towards ORR and OER in alkaline media (**Fig. 1**).

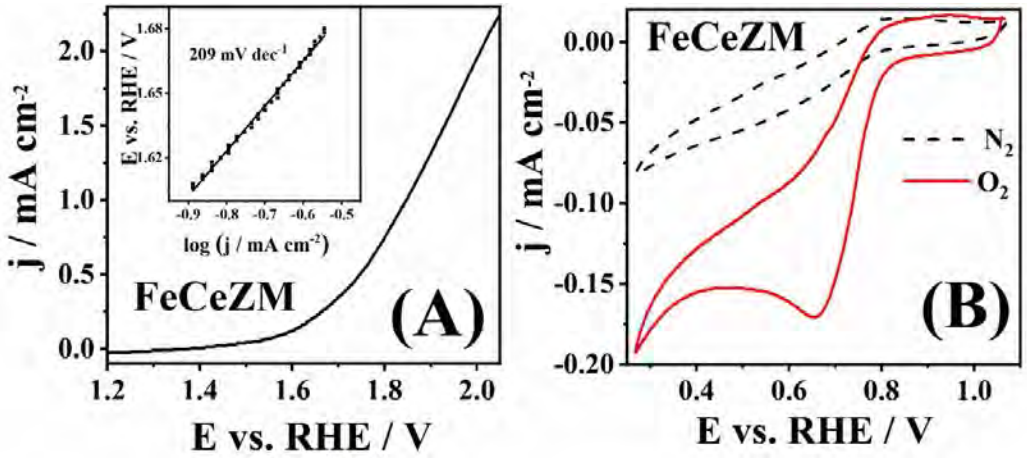

Fig. 1. OER polarization curve (iR- corrected) of FeCeZM with the corresponding Tafel plots in inset (A), and CVs of FeCeZM in N_2- and O_2- saturated 1 M KOH (aq) at 5 mV s^{-1} (B).

The OER polarization curve (**Fig. 1A**) shows an onset potential of 1.69 V and Tafel slope of 209 mV dec^{-1}. The aforementioned OER kinetic parameters of FeCeZM are comparable to those reported for other modified zeolite materials in literature [2]. FeCeZM was examined in N_2- and O_2- saturated 1 M KOH solution (**Fig. 1B**) by cyclic voltammetry (CV). A characteristic well-defined peak was observed in the O_2- saturated solution at 0.66 V showing a current density of -0.17 mA cm^{-2}, in contrast to the N_2-saturated solution in which no peak was observed. This peak corresponds to the reduction of O_2 and indicates that the FeCeZM material is active for the ORR. FeCeZM showed catalytic activity for both OER and ORR, making it a potentially good bifunctional ORR/OER electrocatalyst.

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INTEGRATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLE POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES AND 3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGIES FOR DURABLE ANTIMICROBIAL COVERS

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Efforts to combat microorganisms focus on surface modification and antimicrobial coatings, emphasizing the direct application of biocidal substances without affecting bulk properties. Advances in antimicrobial materials involve polymer-solvent-active material composites [1], resulting in varied antimicrobial effects. 3D scanning and printing enable the creation of intricate, flexible coatings [2], suitable for frequently touched surfaces to reduce the spread of microorganisms and pathogens. In this work, AgNP synthesized through photochemical methods [3] are combined with a PVB polymer matrix to create a silver nanoparticles - polymer nanocomposite (AgNP-PVB). This nanocomposite is applied as a thin-film coating on customized protective covers produced using 3D scanning and printing. An algorithm developed in Matlab reconstructs the 3D model. To assess the antiviral effect, 10-well substrates are 3D printed, with 8 wells filled with the test solution for 24 hours. The 9th and 10th wells were maintained as controls, and after 24 hours, the same test solution was added to them before PCR analysis. At 500 ppm AgNP concentration, the antiviral assay showed a test well cycle threshold (Ct) value of 30.78 ± 2.00, while the control well had a Ct value of 25.92 ± 0.04. At 200 ppm, the test well Ct value was 28.22 ± 0.88, and the control well had a Ct value of 24.65 ± 0.40. The coating's Ct values were akin to the 200 ppm control wells, with a test value of 25.27 ± 1.41 and a control value of 24.61 ± 0.11, indicating that even the Flexible 80A polymer itself possesses antiviral properties. The work conducted pilot 3D printing to apply tested coatings on various objects, choosing a door handle cover as a frequently touched item. Using a 3D model obtained through scanning, the cover was reconstructed with a developed algorithm. This research contributes to durable antiviral coatings, addressing the prevention of infectious disease transmission in various environments.

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IMPROVING THE STABILITY OF PEROVSKITE FILMS IN AMBIENT CONDITIONS

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Perovskite solar cells have recently emerged as an attractive renewable energy alternative due to their low production cost and superior efficiency. However, improving the stability of perovskite films remains a major challenge. In particular, one of the factors, accelerating the degradation of the perovskite is its sensitivity to ambient moisture. It makes it difficult to fabricate devices without the nitrogen gloveboxes, because of the increased spread of the results.

In our work, we are testing the strategy of the post-treatment of the perovskite film by spin-coating the carbazole-based phosphonic acid, containing hydrophobic fluorine atoms on top of it. The phosphonic acid fragment is expected to strongly bind to the surface of the perovskite, while the carbazole unit with fluorine serves as protection against moisture. In addition, the presence of a semiconducting unit could potentially have a beneficial effect on the performance of the devices.

The stability of the films was inspected visually, by storing samples at the 20-30 % humidity environment. For the control samples, already after 1 week, complete discoloration happened. On the other hand, for the samples treated with hydrophobic material, the dark brown color remained even after one month of storage. In the continuation of the work the proposed method will be tested in the devices, expecting to see improvements in processability of the perovskite solar cell devices. In addition, more materials will be tested, to elucidate the impact of various substituents on the resilience of the films.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SMARTPHONE CAMERA WITH SOLID-STATE ILLUMINATION FOR HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING

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Every camera including those in smartphones can be called quasi-hyperspectral imaging devices due to the typical three- or four-color channel imaging. In particular Red (R), Green (G), Blue (B) and sometimes IR colors are captured separately resulting in a stack of monochromatic pictures. Such an approach is sufficient for taking the best memories of your life but usually is not sufficient for the analytical and scientific analysis of the objects under investigation. Therefore, a choice of sophisticated and expensive imaging instruments in the market is available and expanding each year. In particular, multicolor imaging devices and even imaging spectrophotometers (hyper spectral cameras) are available and applied for scientific purposes. Unfortunately, such devices are sophisticated, bulky, expensive and very difficult to operate.

In this work we present a slightly different approach of hyperspectral imaging where standard smartphone camera in combination with multicolor illumination system is applied. Such a system could be applied in variety of fields ranging from artwork investigation to medical examination or sophisticated laparoscopy surgery. The aim of the work is to develop the principles of the smart solid-state lamp with direct control from the smartphone to take pictures at different illumination regimes (different colors). To accomplish this task the camera properties of the brand-new smartphone (Google Pixel 7 pro) were investigated and tested at different regimes. In particular, dynamic linearity, flat field pixel mapping, sensitivity spectra, etc. were measured. Furthermore, the proof of concept was demonstrated by taking pictures at different illumination regimes, and color discrimination ability calculated.

To conclude we have demonstrated that even consumer-market-grade smartphone camera might be operated as multispectral imaging device for a specific task. On the other hand the applicability limitation of such an approach has to be taken into account.

STUDY OF CARRAGEENAN FERRIC OXIDE TENSION SENSORS

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This research presents a comprehensive exploration of the development and experimental study of piezoresistive sensor prototypes based on carrageenan and ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3), while also highlighting their key features and properties. These materials, abundant and accessible, showcase promising potential for the spread of green technologies in sensing applications.

Carrageenan, recognized for its favorable structure and compatibility with biomedical applications, takes centre stage as the foundational element of the sensor. Its selection is strategic, capitalizing on its properties to optimize sensor performance. Simultaneously, the inclusion of Fe_2O_3 in the sensor design exploits its semiconductor properties, facilitating the exploration of current variations induced by strain and establishing a reliable range of effective sensing.

Incorporating glycerol becomes essential to improve elasticity and shield the material from environmental impact. This addition ensures flexibility, preserving the sensor's integrity across diverse conditions. The research not only contributes to sustainable sensing technologies but also highlights the affordability, accessibility, and eco-friendly attributes of carrageenan and Fe_2O_3 based sensors, showcasing their potential applications in various fields.

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SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION OF VANILLIN-BASED VITRIMERS

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Vitrimers are a class of materials that exhibit a dynamic covalent behavior similar to that of traditional polymers, but with the ability to undergo reversible chemical transformations without losing their material properties [1]. This dynamic nature allows to be reshaped, reprocessed, and recycled multiple times without losing their mechanical properties [2]. The ability to undergo reversible reactions makes vitrimers attractive for applications in self-healing, recyclable and shape-memory polymers.

The aim of this research was to synthesize sustainable materials using functionalized vanillin due to its antibacterial and antifungal properties which are relevant nowadays. Functionalized vanillin can be a good alternative to the most widely used cross-linker with the bisphenol A fragment, as it has a vanillin-based backbone with high rigidity and thermal stability. Studies have suggested that bisphenol A can mimic the action of the hormone estrogen in the body. There is ongoing research and debate regarding the potential health effects of bisphenol A exposure, with concerns raised about its possible links to reproductive, developmental, and endocrine-related issues [3]. Consequently, functionalized vanillin (Fig. 1) together with other monomers in different ratios was chosen for the preparation of UV-curable resins. Functionalized bisphenol A was chosen to compare the properties of the resulting polymers. The synthesized vitrimers showed reprocessability, shape memory, and self-healing properties due to a sufficient amount of hydroxyl and ester groups that are beneficial for transesterification reactions. The properties of vanillin-based vitrimers were similar to those of bisphenol A-based vitrimers.

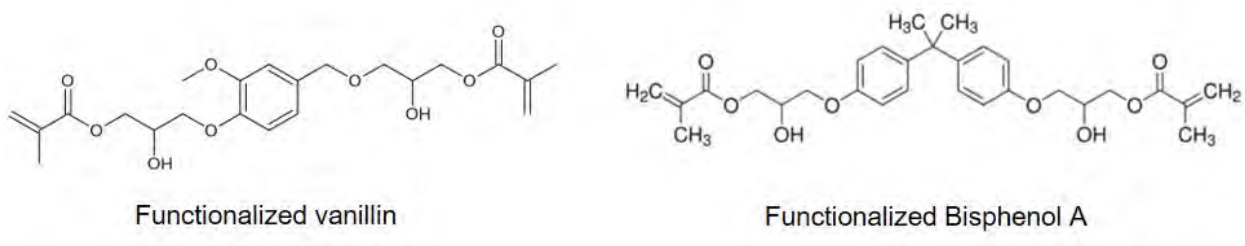

Fig. 1. Chemical structures of functionalized vanillin and Bisphenol A.

Acknowledgement. This research was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (project No. S-MIP-23-52).

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SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND APPLICATION OF POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE (PVP)/MnFe COMPOSITE FOR WATER SPLITTING

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Electrochemical water splitting is one of the best methods for producing hydrogen and oxygen on an industrial scale, but the high cost and unavailability of noble metals on a commercial level limit its application for hydrogen and oxygen evolution reactions (HER and OER). Developing cost-effective and efficient non-noble metal-based electrocatalysts for HER and OER is challenging. In this work, the hydrothermal synthesis method has been employed for the preparation of the PVP/MnFe composite. The surface morphology, structure, and composition of the PVP/MnFe composite have been characterized using scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). The activity of PVP/MnFe nanocomposite has been investigated for HER and OER in 1 M KOH solution by recoding linear sweep voltammograms (LSVs) at a scan rate of 2 mV s^{-1}. It was found that the synthesized PVP/MnFe composite contained 14 wt.% of Mn and 86 wt.% of Fe and exhibited an onset potential of -0.14 V for HER and 1.53 V for OER, indicating a good activity for both reactions.

SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF FIVE RV TAURI TYPE STARS WITH NO IR EXCESS

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The main characteristic of RV Tauri type variable stars is the presence of pulsation caused alternating deep and shallow minima in their light curves. Many of these stars possess a peculiar photospheric abundance pattern called depletion – those chemical elements that have high dust condensation temperature are systematically underabundant. The peculiarity is generally thought to be caused by re-accretion of gas from a dusty disc [1]. This surrounding structure causes IR excess in spectral energy distribution of RV Tauri type objects. Indeed, depletion has been observed mainly for those stars that have IR excess; however, there are a few depleted ones that show no excess [2]. Probably for these latter objects the disc, that caused the depletion, has dissipated. Evolution of discs surrounding RV Tauri type stars and other related objects is very poorly understood.

We have observed spectra of 11 RV Tauri type stars that have no IR excess with the main goal of searching for depletion patterns. The observations were carried out with the high-resolution Fiber-fed Echelle Spectrograph (FIES) at the Nordic Optical Telescope and Vilnius University Echelle Spectrograph (VUES) at the 1.65-metre telescope in the Molėtai Astronomical Observatory. Here we present first results of spectroscopic analysis for five of the observed stars: V399 Cyg, V894 Per, AA Ari, HD 172810, and V457 Cyg.

We identify absorption lines of multiple chemical elements in the spectra and measure their equivalent widths. These are used to derive photospheric parameters and chemical element abundances. The calculations are done by using the code SPECTRUM [3] and ATLAS model atmospheres [4]. Photospheric parameters are determined by employing the method of excitation and ionization balance for iron lines. Derived effective temperatures are in range of 4000 to 8000 K, surface gravities are no higher than log g = 2.5 and iron abundances range from [Fe/H] = -1.5 to +0.3. Only in the case of V457 Cyg, the abundance pattern indicates depletion (Figure 1).

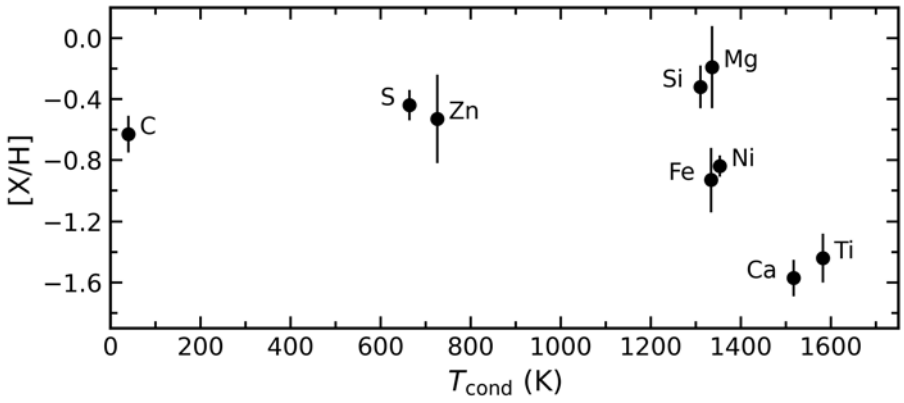

Fig. 1. Photospheric abundances of V457 Cyg as a function of dust condensation temperature, for which values from the study [5] are used. Vertical lines show the standard deviation of the calculated abundances.

We acknowledge the support from the Latvian Council of Science, project “Advanced spectroscopic methods and tools for the study of evolved stars”, project No. lzp-flpp-2020/1-0088.

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CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SOLAR TWIN AND ANALOGUE STARS

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The existence of planets near other stars has been assumed since ancient times, but only in 1995 was a planet near a sun-like star - Pegasus 51 - discovered and confirmed. The study of exoplanets is a new and rapidly developing field of astrophysics and the discovery of this exoplanet was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2019.

Our Sun has planets orbiting around it and it is the best analysed star in the whole universe. Solar twin and analogue stars are important to exoplanet research as they have similar atmospheric characteristics to the Sun. Because of this, it is safe to assume that their evolution history should be similar as well. These stars are useful when researching the differences between stars with confirmed different planets and stars without confirmed planets.

But the success of these observations heavily depends on ground-based telescopes, whose data analysis will help to characterize the stars and, simultaneously, the planets orbiting them.

Therefore in order to better understand the planetary hosts and their planets from Moletai astronomical observatory data I determined the abundances of magnesium and silicon for 30 solar twin and analogue stars with confirmed exoplanets. In this poster, I will present my findings.

Part of this project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-ST-23-108.

INVESTIGATING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GALACTIC OUTFLOW AND GALAXY PROPERTIES

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Understanding the impact of active galactic nuclei (AGN) on the formation and evolution of galactic outflows is crucial for gaining insights into galaxy evolution. These outflows can influence the interstellar medium, which affects star formation. To deepen our understanding of the mechanisms driving outflows and galaxy evolution it is important to comprehend how parameters of AGN (such as AGN luminosity L_{AGN} and the black hole mass M_{BH}) and the host galaxy (such as the virial mass and bulge gas fraction) relate to the characteristics of galactic outflows, such as mass transfer rate, outflow radius, velocity, energy and momentum rates.

In this study we employed the MAGNOFIT (Massive AGN OutFlow Investigation Tool) software package [1] to model 50,000 AGN wind-driven outflows. For each of the main outflow properties, we checked which of the AGN and galaxy parameters are primarily controlling it with the use of the residual method [2]. We also investigated how outflow properties depend on various galaxy parameters in narrow ranges of L_{AGN} and M_{BH} to determine which other properties of the modelled systems are important in determining outflow evolution.

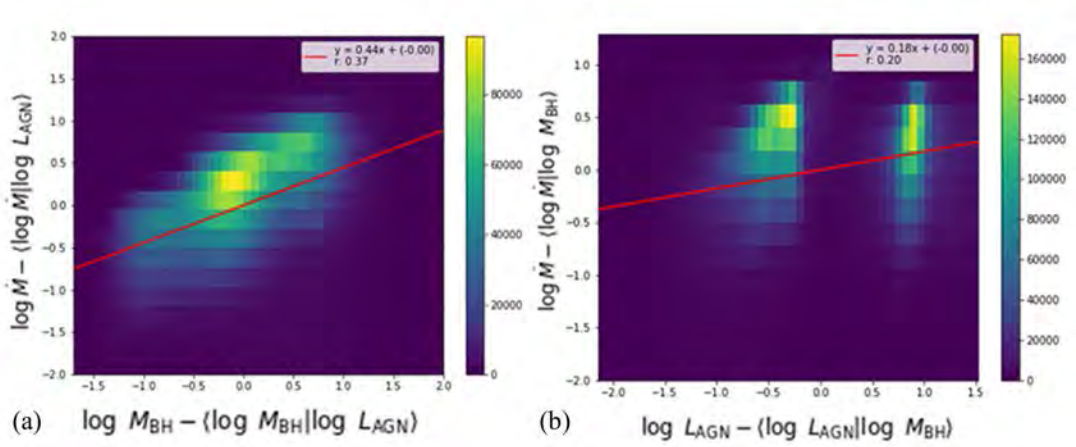

Fig. 1. Correlation between residuals of mass outflow rate and particular galaxy parameters. (a) Correlation between $\log\dot{M} - \langle\log\dot{M}|\log L_{\mathrm{AGN}}\rangle$ and $\log M_{\mathrm{BH}} - \langle\log M_{\mathrm{BH}}|\log L_{\mathrm{AGN}}\rangle$. (b) Correlation between $\log\dot{M} - \langle\log\dot{M}|\log M_{\mathrm{BH}}\rangle$ and $\log L_{\mathrm{AGN}} - \langle\log L_{\mathrm{AGN}}|\log M_{\mathrm{BH}}\rangle$.

Overall, the simulated outflow properties and their correlations with galaxy parameters agree with observational data. We find that that both AGN luminosity and black hole mass play a critical role in shaping galactic outflows. In particular, Figure 1 presents results from our residual study, suggesting that the black hole mass is a more influential parameter in regulating the mass outflow rate than AGN luminosity. This finding is supported by the fact that removing the influence of M_{BH} weakens the correlations between mass outflow rate and all other system parameters. In this study we will present an analysis of correlations between outflow and galaxy properties for both simulated and real systems, showcasing how both the AGN and the host galaxy combine to produce the diversity of outflows.

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ANALYSIS OF SPECTRAL LINES FOR STARS VIA SYNTHETIC SPECTRA

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Atmospheric parameters of stars are among the most important data received from a star. Processing the spectrum and knowing the class of the star allows you to find out such information as the temperature of the photosphere (Teff), the acceleration of free fall on the surface (log(g)), the metallicity ([Fe/H]) and the turbulent velocity (Vt). Thus, it becomes possible to obtain basic information about the state of the star and assume its further evolution [1- 4].

After the spectrum is obtained it is possible to process regions of the spectrum of a star at specific wavelengths that correspond to the lengths of the absorption bands of any element, it can be oxygen, nitrogen, or the most important element for studying, iron. To do this, the Python programming language software, as well as the Splat-VO program, were used.

By means of data selection, it is also possible to generate a synthetic spectrum using Moog and/or Turbospectrum softwares, if the entered data is correct, the resulting spectrum will coincide with the spectrum from the stars obtained by the observations and by using fitting algorithm. After the processing of the required number of wavelengths and the graph of the growth curve is satisfactory, the work is completed by overlaying the data in a spectrum and comparing it with the original one.

Using synthetic spectra is one way to analyze stellar spectra. Generating the spectra is slow, so trying out all possible combinations of the input parameters can take a very long time. The main advantage of this method is that it can also measure the abundances of molecules in stellar atmospheres, for example, CN and TiO. This is not possible with other methods and is why we use synthetic spectra

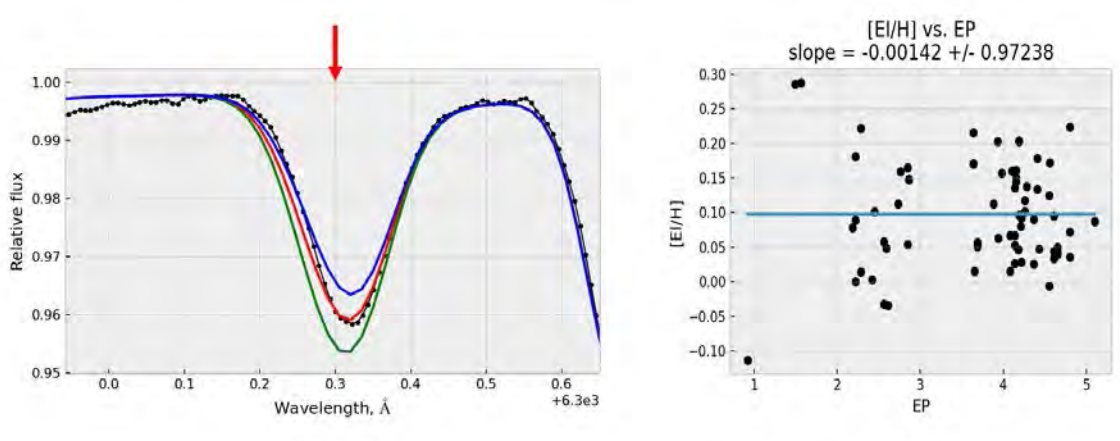

Fig. 1. *Spectrum analysis procedure with substitution of specific numerical parameters (free-fall acceleration, turbulent velocity, temperature, metallicity) with the presented result of superimposing the synthetic one on the real spectrum*

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ACHIEVING LONG-LASTING ROOM TEMPERATURE PHOSPHORESCENCE IN PHENOTHIAZINE CRYSTALS

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Room temperature phosphorescence (RTP) has a great potential to be used for various applications in sensing, data encryption, anti-counterfeiting, bioimaging and microcrack detection owing to their unique photophysical properties [1]. Typically, RTP emission is achieved in inorganic material-based systems, including rare earth metals, which are associated with high processing costs, poor biocompatibility, etc. Recently, the focus has shifted to organic RTP systems due to their tunability of emission wavelength, low cost and ease of processing.

For practical applications, RTPs must be efficient and have a long phosphorescence lifetime, which is in principle a challenging task, since promoting intersystem crossing for high-yield triplet generation usually accelerates their lifetime [2, 3]. It is therefore necessary to understand the mechanisms that determine long and efficient RTP and to identify the limiting factors of the processes involved in RTP, so that new RTP systems with improved RTP properties can be achieved.

In this work, new phenothiazine 5,5-dioxide RTP emitters have been synthesized and their RTP properties have been studied. All three phenothiazine 5,5-dioxide based compounds adopted crystal structure which ensured rigid environment for reduced non-radiative triplet deactivation allowing to achieve RTP in the green spectral region with phosphorescence lifetime up to 0.85 s. In addition, it has been shown that rigid crystal structure hampered permeability of atmospheric oxygen therefore retained triplet lifetime even working under ambient conditions.

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Functionalization and Properties Investigations of Benzothiophene Derivatives

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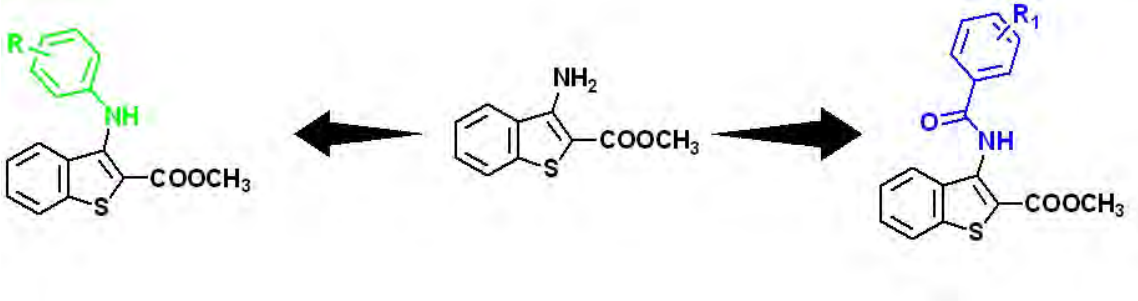
Due to their diverse biological properties, benzo[b]thiophenes are heterocyclic compounds widely used in pharmaceuticals. Benzo[b]thiophene derivatives have anti-allergic, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory effects. They are receptor modulators and antioxidants. [1]
It has been established that benzo[b]thiophene derivatives can be potential drugs in cancer treatment, as the inhibition of protein tubulin polymerization and cell proliferation characterizes them. [2] The drugs Raloxifene, intended for the treatment of osteoporosis during postmenopause, and Zileuton, an antiasthmatic drug, are based on them. [1] In addition, benzo[b]thiophene compounds are used in solar cells and thin-film devices due to their fluorescent properties. [3]
N-substituted benzo[b]thiophene derivatives are also used in the pharmaceutical industry because of their biological properties, such as antifungal, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. [4] In addition, the drug Encenicline was discovered, which is active against schizophrenia and Alzheimerś disease. [1]
Also, these compounds are not only biologically active substances but also have luminescent properties so that they can act as efficient emitters. [5]
For further synthesis, benzo[b]thiophene derivatives were chosen due to their wide application. After choosing the optimal conditions at the beginning of the study, the initial derivative of 3-aminobenzo[b]thiophene was synthesized. Various reaction methodologies were employed to investigate the reactivity of 3-aminobenzo[b]thiophene-2-methylcarboxylate with different substituents. A detailed analysis was conducted on the structure of the 3-aminobenzo[b]thiophene derivatives obtained.



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HYDROGELS WITH THE ADDITION OF MODIFIED STARCH AND CLAY OF THE MONTMORILLONITE TYPE

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Hydrogels are polymeric materials capable of absorbing and holding a large amount of water without dissolving in it, have increased sorption properties, biocompatibility, and biodegradability, which makes them attractive for use in the biomedical field, agriculture, and other industries [1]. The addition of montmorillonite-type clay increases mechanical strength of hydrogels, forms a network of connections, which improves structural properties and makes them more resistant to deformations [2]. This is important for the use of such materials in technologies where high strength is required [3]. The purpose of this work is to develop the technology for obtaining hybrid hydrogel materials based on the polymer composition of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) with the addition of carboxymethylated starch (CMS) and montmorillonite-type clay and to study their sorption properties.

The paper proves the possibility of obtaining hybrid hydrogels by the cryostructuring method based on a mixture of PVA:CMS polymers in a 1:1 ratio with the addition of montmorillonite type clay (M-5). It was established that compositions with the clay component content below 8 parts by volume form a stable structure of the hydrogel material. In the work, the swelling of samples of the filled hydrogel matrix in distilled water was investigated and the sorption properties were determined by the gravimetric method.

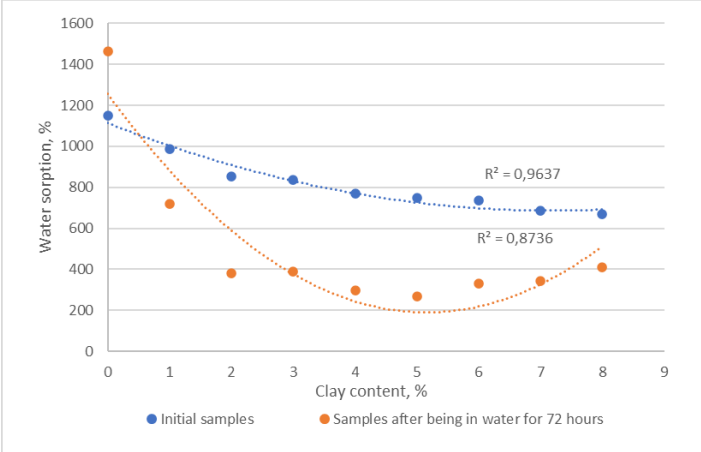

Fig. 1. Moisture content of samples of hydrogels based on polyvinyl alcohol and carboxymethylated starch depending on the amount of clayn

It was established that the clay-filled hydrogel systems collapse, reaching the equilibrium value of sorption within 72 hours. For samples containing 1 volume part of clay, sorption decreases by 270 % and is 720 % in the equilibrium state. The maximum decrease in sorption by 480 % is observed for samples that contain 5 volume parts of clay and is 300 % in the equilibrium state. When studying the desorption of hybrid hydrogel materials, it was established that the addition of montmorillonite-type clay slows down the process of hydrogel desorption. At the same time, the maximum desorption rate is observed during the first 5-7 hours of the experiment for all samples, and is on average 60 % / h for the sample that does not contain clay, and 30 % / h for samples containing montmorillonite clay.

Thus, polymer compositions based on PVA:CMS in a 1:1 ratio with the addition of montmorillonite-type clay in the amount of 1-2 parts by volume can be recommended for obtaining cryohydrogels with increased sorption properties and slower drying speed.

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PROPELLANT SELECTION FOR ENHANCED DRUG DELIVERY IN WOUND-HEALING TOPICAL AEROSOLS

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Over the past few years pressurized pharmaceutical technology has been rapidly advancing. Pressurized dosage forms offer advantages over other forms such as convenience and hygiene of application, high efficient at relatively low drug substance costs. From literary sources it is known that depending on amount of propellant in container consumer properties such as spot size, case of application and percentage of concentrate released front aerosol container depend on amount of propellant. Our research focused on justifying concentration of chosen propellant - a combination of saturated hydrocarbons (propane, butane, isobutane). The aerosol cans with a capacity of 200 ml were filled with a pre-made concentrate solution of 93 g sealed with continuous-action valves, and a mixture of propane, butane and isobutane (45:50:5) was added to aerosol can. The amount of mixture ranged from 15% (29.75 g) to 20% (40.25 g) of aerosol can. The concentration increase step was 5%. To choose optimal concentration of propellant, we investigated its impact on technological indicators of aerosol: dispensing type, appearance, thickness, drying time, spot size, and percentage of content released from can. The results are presented in Table 1.

N	Propellant content, % in the container	Concentration (g), propellant	Aerosol characteristics			
			Spraying	Consumer properties	Drying time, min.	Percentage of expel, %.
1	14.88	29.75	Cylinder pressure is low, contents of the canister are not completely discharged	Colorless spot, small spray area, the spot spreads, spray area 2 cm	8-10 m	94.23±5
2	15.75	31.5	Cylinder pressure is low, contents of the canister are not completely discharged	Colorless spot, small spray area, the spot spreads, spray area 2 cm	7-10 m	94.67±5
3	16.63	33.25	Smooth	Colorless spot, spray area 4 cm	5-8 m	93.27±5
4	**17.50**	**35.0**	Smooth	Colorless spot, spray area 5 cm	**5-6 m**	**97,83±5**
5	18.38	36.75	Smooth	Colorless spot, spray area 5 cm	4-6 m	93,42±5
6	19.25	38.50	Harsh, noisy, uneven expel of liquid	Low release of solution from the canister, spray area 7 cm	2-3 m	83,12±5
7	20.13	40.25	Harsh, noisy, uneven expel of liquid	Low release of solution from the canister, spray area 7 cm	1-3 m	75,13±5

Fig. 1. Consumer characteristics of aerosol depending on propellant concentration

Based on the conducted research, it can be asserted that type and quantity of propellant significantly influence atomization process. Regarding the dispensing type and external appearance of the spray formed from samples containing a mixture of propane, butane, and isobutane (17.5%), it was observed to be colorless with a smooth shiny surface and a smooth dispensing type. It was found that an increase in concentration of propellant from 15 to 20% results in an increase in amount of sprayed solution. This, in our opinion, is associated with type of aerosol dispensing, an increase in percentage of gaseous phase, and a decrease in solution's density. However, as thickness of spray spot increases, drying time also increases. The latter, in turn, is related to indicator of ṗercentage of content released from the aerosol container.¨ It has been proven that an increase in amount of propellant from 19 to 20% leads to a decrease in percentage of content released from cans to 83.12±5%. Further increase in propellant results in a gradual reduction of this indicator.

Therefore through comparative analysis was established that optimal choice is use of a propellant mixture of propane, butane and isobutane (45:50:5) at a concentration of 17.5%.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF A SOLID DISPERSED SYSTEM OF NIMESULIDE OBTAINED BY CENTRIFUGAL FIBER FORMATION

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For many years, nimesulide-based nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs have been among the most well-known drugs for relieving acute toothache and many different inflammatory diseases. However, the widespread use of these drugs is limited by the low solubility of the active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) in water (0.01 g/l) [1]. This leads to the use of high doses of nimesulide and the occurrence of undesirable side effects. Therefore, research aimed at increasing the solubility of nimesulide is very important.

The analysis of literature sources shows that in recent years the technology of solid disperse systems (SDS) has shown promising results in increasing the solubility of a significant number of water-insoluble anti-inflammatory drugs.

In this study, we used an innovative centrifugal fiber forming technology to produce solid dispersed nimesulide systems. SDS of nimesulide were prepared by fusing API, polymer, and excipient in the working area of the centrifugal fiber forming machine. The resulting melt was then moved through the filter by centrifugal force and solidified into fibers in the air flow. Polyvinylpyrrolidone K-17 (PVP K-17), a pharmaceutically acceptable polymer carrier, was selected. To increase the yield of the fibers formed, sucrose was used, the addition of which to the composition allows the melting point of the mixture to be reduced.

It was found that the design of a solid dispersed system based on nimesulide and PVP K-17 in a percentage ratio of 5:95 can improve the solubility of APIs by 2.85 times. On the other hand, when 5 % of PVP K-17 was replaced by sucrose, the degree of solubility increase was increased to 3.12 times. With a further increase in sucrose in the composition of SDS to 10 % and 20 %, it was possible to increase the degree of increase in the solubility of nimesulide by 3.63 times and 4.88 times, respectively. Subsequently, an increase in the sucrose concentration in the composition had the opposite effect, which led to a decrease in the solubility of nimesulide.

It is worth noting that sucrose affects not only the solubility of nimesulide but also the yield of the resulting SDS fibers. It was found that the solid dispersion of nimesulide, which was formed only from K-17 without the addition of sucrose, has a yield of 55.72 %. At the same time, when 5 % sucrose is added to the system, the fiber yield increases to 69.64 %, and when 20 % sucrose is added, the yield of SDS was increased to 71.40 %.

For the first time, a new method for increasing the solubility of nimesulide was developed based on the centrifugal formation of SDS fibers. It has been established that the optimal content of components for preparing polymeric SDS of nimesulide by the method of centrifugal fiber formation is a ratio of PVP K-17, sucrose, and nimesulide in a proportion of 75:20:5. This composition increases the solubility of the API by 4.88 times and has a high yield of fibers at 71.40 %.

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UV TO NIR EMITTING UPCONVERTING NANOPARTICLES FOR APPLICATIONS IN THERANOSTICS

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Theranostics is a field in medicine that combines diagnostic and therapeutic tools, either simultaneously or sequentially, to achieve more accurate detection and efficient treatment of cancer which stands as one of the leading causes of death worldwide [1-3]. Recently, inorganic lanthanide-doped nanoparticles (NPs) that exhibit upconversion luminescence (low energy photons absorbed are combined and emitted as the ones of higher energy) are gaining ground in theranostics [4]. Firstly, NPs are small enough to enter cancerous cells providing localized effects [5]. Secondly, upconverting NPs are excited using NIR radiation which pass deeper through tissues if compared to UV or visible radiation [6]. Furthermore, the luminescence of such particles has high signal to noise ratio that provides high contrast imaging [6]. However, for upconverting NPs to be applicable in theranostics, they must emit light at specific regions, determined by utilization envisioned. For instance, emission in red spectral region is necessary for photodynamic therapy, emission in UV or blue spectral region enables the release of drugs attached to the surface of the NPs, and emission in NIR region provides bioimaging using NIR camera [4,7,8]. It means that NPs emitting in multiple spectral regions would offer both diagnostic and therapeutic properties contained within a single type of NPs. All in all, upconverting NPs possessing the characteristics described above show great prospects towards a more precise diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

This presentation will describe synthesis and post-synthesis treatment of upconverting core-shell-shell structured $NaGdF_4$:15%Eu^{3+}@$NaGdF_4$:49%Yb^{3+},1%Tm^{3+}@$NaGdF_4$:5%Yb^{3+},40%Nd^{3+} NPs that emit light in the range from UV to NIR (see Fig. 1). Furthermore, the presentation will include detailed analysis of structural and optical properties of NPs produced along with evaluation of their colloidal stability (aqueous, biological media) and biocompatibility.

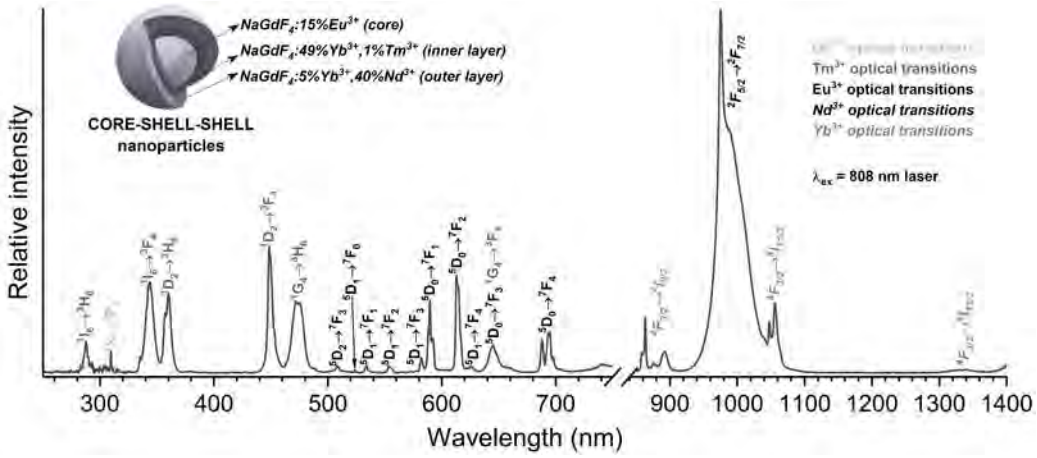

Fig. 1. Emission spectra of core-shell-shell NPs investigated under 808 nm laser radiation.

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RESISTIVITY AND LOW FREQUENCY NOISE OF HYBRID COMPOSITES WITH CARBON NANOTUBES AND IRON NANOINCLUSIONS

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Polymer composites with carbon and metal nanoinclusions are a prospective class of materials, merging polymer processing technologies with the features of nanoparticles, such as excellent electric and thermal conductivity [1]. Hybrid composites containing two or more different types of fillers are particularly promising, as desired material properties can be achieved by using a lower concentration of fillers [2]. In carbon and metal reinforced composites, conductive filler particles form a percolative network in the dielectric polymer matrix, where charge transfer occurs via carrier hopping or tunnelling, and in the case of hybrid composites, the emergence of synergistic effects may result in different mechanisms of carrier transfer occurring simultaneously through multiple percolation networks [3].

Low frequency noise spectroscopy is an effective method for investigating charge carrier transport mechanisms in such materials, as filler-dependent charge carrier number fluctuations reflect in the observable electric noise spectra [4]. Of notable significance is $1/f$ noise, a superposition of many Lorentzian noise components in the material that exhibits a spectral density inversely proportional to the frequency, as the level of $1/f$ noise determines the limit of sensitivity for sensors [3].

The resistivity and low frequency (10 Hz – 20 kHz) noise characteristics of hybrid composites with single-walled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and iron nanoinclusions (Fe, 800 nm) were investigated in a temperature range of (75–365) K to identify dominant charge transfer mechanisms. Composites were prepared via melt processing of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) and different concentrations of CNTs (0.5 wt.%) and Fe (65 wt.%, 75 wt.%, 82 wt.%).

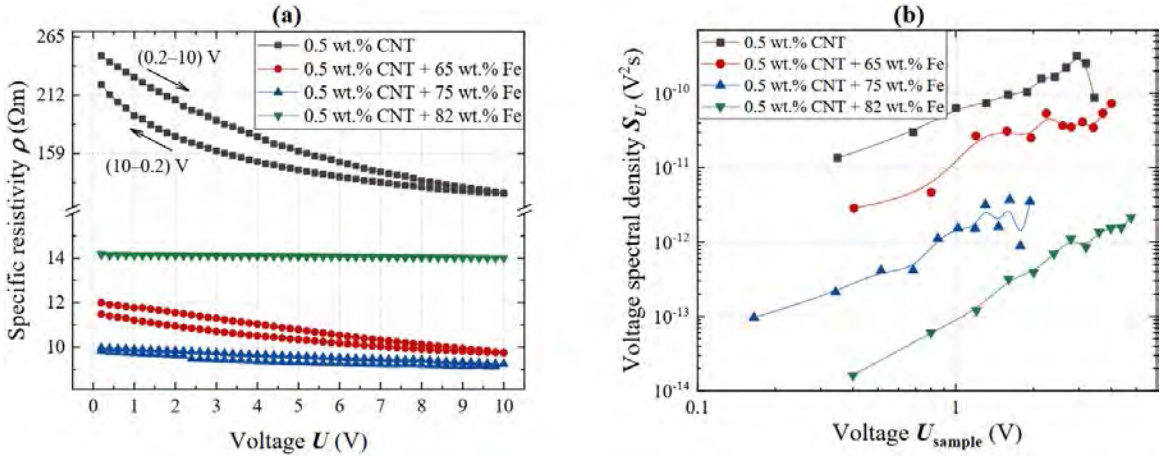

Fig. 1. (a) Specific resistivity dependency on increasing and decreasing voltage; (b) voltage noise spectral density dependency on voltage (room temperature, 86 Hz).

Specific resistivity is found to be less variable with voltage and less anisotropic for composites with greater Fe content (Fig. 1a). The inclusion of Fe in the hybrid composites lowers the resistivity by approximately one order of magnitude. Increasing the Fe concentration in the hybrid composites initially results in a small decrease in resistivity, but a slight increase is observed at 82 wt.% Fe, possibly due to agglomeration.

Low frequency voltage noise spectra consist of $1/f^{\alpha}$ noise and Lorentzian type components. For the proportionality of low frequency voltage noise spetral density to the voltage $S_U \sim U^b$, the exponent b is lower than 2 (Fig. 1b). This indicates an increased contribution of tunneling processes [3]. The intensity of noise relates to the concentration of Fe in the composite, with composites with more Fe exhibiting lower levels of noise.

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STRUCTURE OF CAPROIC ACID MONOMERS AND HYDROGEN BOND COMPLEXES. MATRIX ISOLATION IR SPECTROSCOPY STUDY

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Hydrogen bonds have a significant effect on the properties of small molecules and macromolecules. In trying to understand complex systems quite often model studies of small molecule systems are used. The properties of hydrogen bonds have been an object of study for many decades but there are still many unanswered questions regarding the structure of such systems and the hydrogen bonds that form between these molecules. Findings show that the first three homologous series of carboxylic acids can form at least two types of dimers [1]. Most of the research regarding higher series of carboxylic acids suggests that only cyclical dimers can form in these acids.

The method of low temperature matrix isolation allows for the isolation of molecules from interacting with their surroundings by placing them in crystals made up of inert gas molecules. The infrared spectra of these types of samples have very narrow spectrum lines which allow for identification of different molecule structures.

In the picture we can see an infrared absorption spectrum in the region of C=O stretching and O-H deformational vibrations of caproic acid (hexanoic acid CH3(CH2)4COOH) isolated in an argon matrix. When the sample is at a temperature of 3k in the region between 1800-1750 cm^{-1} of the spectre a wide, structured line is visible which is attributed to C=O group stretching vibrations of the caproic acid monomers. Based on the shape of this line and how it evolves with temperature an assumption can be made that during the experiment we are observing more than one type of monomer in the sample. The quantum chemistry calculations also confirm the possibility that at least two conformers of similar energy levels can exist.

Additional spectral lines that are observed at 1749 cm^{-1} and 1724 cm^{-1} cannot be explained by cyclical dimers or water and acid complexes so it can be assumed that in a low temperature inert argon environment low amounts of non cyclical caproic acid dimers also form. While performing annealing experiments the spectral line component which was allocated to higher frequency monomers was shrinking faster than the lower frequency component. Based on the calculation results the higher frequency monomer spectral line part is linked with the molecular structure of the caproic acid in which the carboxylic group is not in one plane with the aliphatic chains plane.

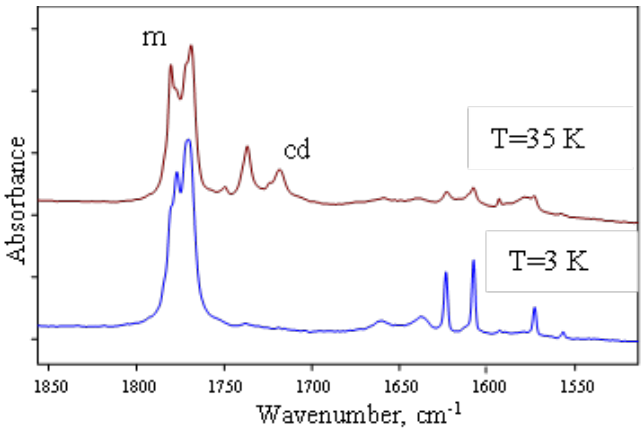

Fig. 1. Infrared absorption spectra of capronic acid isolated in Argon at 3K (bottom) and warmed to 35 K (top). (m - monomer, cd – cyclic dimer)

Keywords: Matrix isolation, carboxylic acid, IR spectroscopy.

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INVESTIGATION OF SARS-COV-2 OMIKRON SPIKE PROTEIN REAL-TIME INTERACTIONS WITH SPECIFIC MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

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Since the beginning of 2020, peopleś lives have been profoundly changed by the rapid spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which can cause COVID-19 – a disease associated with pneumonia and multiorgan failure [1]. Due to the rapid spread of the disease, it has become important to understand how the structural proteins of the virus bind to specific antibodies. The huge number of infections and deaths made such studies essential. A particularly important area in this context is the development and application of immunosensors. All immunosensors are based on the specificity of molecular recognition of antigens or antibodies. Immunosensors can be subdivided according to the detection principle used. The main sensors developed are electrochemical, optical, and acoustic immunosensors [2].

SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein is composed of two functional subunits. One of those subunits has a receptor binding domain (RBD), which is responsible for binding the virus to the host cell receptor. This study aimed to use a combined method of spectroscopic ellipsometry (SE) and quartz crystal microbalance with dissipation (QCM-D) to investigate the interaction between SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and specific antibodies and to assess the formed immune complex thermodynamic properties. The results obtained from SE allowed to assess the thickness of monolayers and to calculate the surface mass density of dry proteins and the data acquired from QCM-D allowed to calculate the surface mass density of wet proteins and the amount of PBS in the monolayers and to assess the viscoelastic properties of the formed monolayers. The results present that the monolayer of immobilized monoclonal antibodies was found to be rigid, while the monolayer of antigens formed during their interaction with antibodies presented viscoelastic properties.

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INVESTIGATION OF MXENES ADSORBTION POTENTIAL FOR AZURE A AND METHYLENE BLUE DYES pH-RESPONSIVE BEHAVIOR AND ADSORPTION KINETICS

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Water pollution poses a significant threat to ecosystems, human health, and the overall well-being of our planet. The presence of contamination has reached alarming levels, demanding innovative, sustainable, and fast solutions [1]. This study aims to explore the potential of MXenes as a novel class of two-dimensional materials, effectively removing organic contaminants. MXenes exhibit high surface area, excellent conductivity, and strong adsorption capabilities. Synthesis consists of selective Al layer etching from MAX phase precursor, resulting in a layered structure that can be adapted for specific applications such as surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy [2], biofuel cells [3], etc. The study includes experimental assessments of MXenes performance in removing organic pollutants such as Methylene Blue and Azure A from aqueous samples in a pH range from 4 to 6. Preliminary results demonstrate the promising potential of MXenes' effectiveness to adsorb and remove organic dyes due to the large active surface area. The adsorption efficiency and adsorption coefficients of MXenes were calculated for both dyes in all pH solutions. Moreover, reaction kinetics indicate superior fast adsorption performance. In conclusion, research signifies the importance of exploring innovative materials to combat water pollution, and MXenes may be the solution to it. The promising results suggest that MXenes could offer a sustainable and efficient adsorbent for the removal of organic pollutants.

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OPTICAL SECOND HARMONIC GENERATION IN GaN WAVEGUIDE STRUCTURE

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To create modal phase matching, most common approach is to use periodic poling structure, which can be troubling to manufacture. Our research investigates attractive all GaN based structure with modal phase matching second harmonic generation abilities. Our goal was to grow second-harmonic generator (SHG) N-polar $GaN/Al_2O_3/Ga$-polar $GaN/AlGaN/AlN/Sapphire$ using metal-organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) technique for $Nd:YAG$ lasers. For our theoretical model main variable was width of GaN layers. The waveguide structure of $507nm$ Ga-polar and $91nm$ N-polar GaN sandwich, separated by $20nm$ atomic layer deposition (ALD) of an Al_2O_3 layer was grown on sapphire and $420nm$ $AlGaN$ epilayer. Structure was tested using endfire method with femtosecond laser and peak conversion was observed around $1080nm$. In conclusion by changing widths of GaN layers, this structure SHG can be used for tunable spectrum second-harmonic generation, but more research and fine tuning is required

SYNTHESIS OF LaMnO3 NANOPARTICLES AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

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Main objective - to synthesize $LaMnO_3$ nanoparticles via sol-gel polyacrylamide route, find out the phase purity, particle size and morphology dependance on reaction parameters and to analyze the magnetic properties of the obtained samples.

Lanthanum manganite ($LaMnO_3$) is a perovskite type material, which can be described with the general formula of ABX_3 (A and B cations, X - oxygen or halogens). The ideal perovskite structure is cubic, although it can occupy almost any structures due to defects in the crystal structure (orthorhombic, tetragonal, hexagonal…). $LaMnO_3$ that was obtained via this method has the rhombohedral R-3c structure.

This compound has various useful properties, such as colossal magnetoresistance, chemical stability in various mediums and in a vast temperature range, electrical conductivity, antiferromagnetic properties in bulk and superparamagnetic properties as nanoparticles [1], [2]. It can also be utilized for photocatalytic reactions, such as the degradation of various dyes in contaminated wastewater [3].

The sol-gel polyacrylamide synthesis route was used for the preparation of $LaMnO_3$. Although this material can be made via various methods, but most often they require complicated instruments, costly reagents and the final product has a large particle size distribution. The polyacrylamide route is optimal for the synthesis of nanoparticles, due to it being both cost and time effective, it does not produce any toxic byproducts and it provides the ability to reliably obtain nano-sized particles due to the creation of a polymeric scaffold with a large surface area [4].

During our research, the purity and structure of the samples was ascertained via X-ray diffraction, FT-IR and Raman spectroscopies, the size and morphology were investigated by utilizing Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) analysis. The magnetic susceptibility studies were performed in order to evaluate the magnetic behavior.

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OPTIMIZATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS FOR WELL-DEFINED UPCONVERTING NANOPARTICLES

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Lanthanide-doped upconverting nanoparticles (UCNPs) exhibit a unique capability to convert near-infrared (NIR) radiation into higher energy light (visible or UV), making them promising candidates for applications in bio-related fields. NIR irradiations can penetrate through the skin into deeper tissues without causing extensive heating, making NIR-excited UCNPs extensively researched for potential utilization in theranostics, bioanalytics, and bioimaging. Additionally, these UCNPs show promise for applications such as super-resolution imaging, NIR-II imaging, encoded barcodes, fingerprinting, NIR vision, optogenetics, UCNP-assisted photochemical manipulations, optical tweezers, 3D printing, lasing, UCNP-molecule nanohybrids, etc [1]. However, the effective application of UCNPs in various fields necessitates well-defined morphological and optical properties, and the variation of synthesis conditions are the main parameter which can be adapted to engineer these qualities.

This work focuses on optimizing synthesis parameters of UCNPs with general formula $NaGdF_4$:18%Yb^{3+},2%Er^{3+}. The impact of synthesis temperature, as well as the molar ratio of lanthanide salt to NH_4F, on the changes in morphology and optical properties of UCNPs were assessed. Particle size, shape and uniformity were analyzed by SEM imaging, crystal phase, and purity by X-Ray diffraction. Additionally, emission intensity and lifetime were determined using photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy.

The empirical data obtained in this study provides further insights into the influence of synthesis conditions on the properties of $NaGdF_4$:18%Yb^{3+},2%Er^{3+} UCNPs. This knowledge is essential in tailoring the particles for specific applications and further modification.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF GLUCOSE BIOSENSOR BASED ON DENDRITIC GOLD NANOSTRUCTURES MODIFIED BY CONDUCTING POLYMERS

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The emergence of nanotechnology has opened up new horizons for the development of electrochemical biosensors [1]. Some notable properties of nanomaterials, such as high surface area and the ability to facilitate charge transfer between the redox center of the enzyme and the electrode, are exploited in the design of biosensors to improve sensitivity and selectivity and reduce response time [2]. Dendritic gold nanostructures (DGNs) are novel nanomaterials that show great promise in various biomedical applications [3]. Various conducting polymers such as polyaniline (PANI) [4] and polypyrrole (Ppy) [5] are widely used in electrocatalysis and for the immobilization of biological molecules.

The main aim of the investigations was to evaluate the efficiency of PANI and Ppy layers formed by enzymatic polymerization on the surface of the graphite rod (GR) electrode initially premodified by electrochemically synthesized DGNs and drop-casted glucose oxidase (GOx). The principle of DGNs electrochemical formation, enzymatic polymerization on GR electrode and electrochemical investigation in the presence of phenazine methosulfate (PMS), are represented in Fig. 1. Analytical characteristics of biosensors based on PANI/GOx/DGNs/GR and Ppy/GOx/DGNs/GR electrodes were evaluated and compared. It was investigated that glucose biosensor based on Ppy/GOx/DGNs/GR electrode was characterized by 0.0594 mA/mM cm^2 of sensitivity, 0.070 mM of the limit of detection, until 19.9 mM linear glucose determination range, 7.39 proc. of the repeatability and 33 days of the storage stability. Improved glucose biosensor based on the Ppy/GOx/DGNs/GR electrode was successful applicable in real samples (human serum and saliva, milk, juce and wine). Developed glucose biosensor could be used for biomedical purposes, for food and beverage control and biofuel cells.

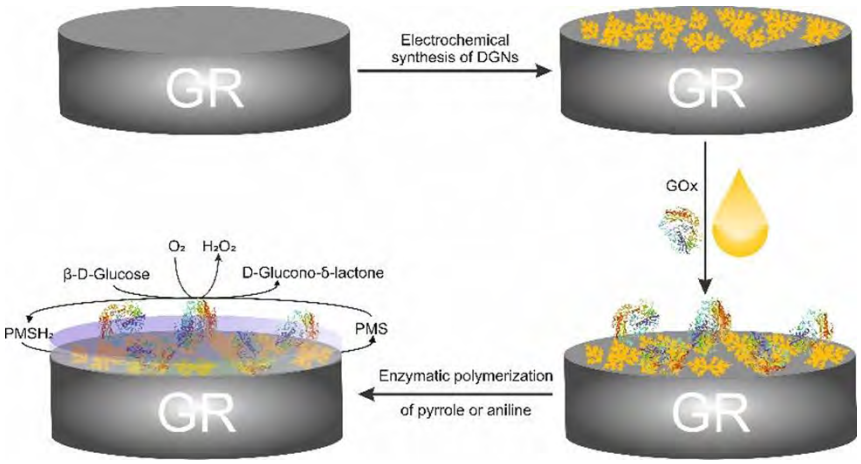

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of developed glucose biosensor

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INTERNAL QUANTUM EFFICIENCY OF GaAsBi/GaAs QUANTUM WELLS

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One category of materials currently under investigation as potential near-infrared emitters are GaAsBi quantum well (QW) structures [1]. With an increase in Bi content, the bandgap of GaAsBi significantly shifts to longer wavelengths and exhibits reduced sensitivity to the temperature, which makes GaAsBi QW structures a promising active medium for tunable optoelectronic devices, which do not require additional cooling [2]. However, the growth of GaAsBi quantum structures requires low growth temperatures, which leads to a high point defect density, resulting in a significant reduction in GaAsBi photoluminescence (PL) intensity.

To optimize the growth of GaAsBi structures it is necessary to investigate optical properties and quantitatively assess emission efficiency of it. Although there are several groups around the world growing GaAsBi structures and investigating optical properties of it, no group has yet attempted to quantitatively evaluate the internal quantum efficiency (IQE) of GaAsBi QW.

Therefore, in this work, temperature and excitation dependent PL is used to investigate optical properties of GaAsBi structures and quantitatively evaluate the IQE of GaAsBi. Emission efficiency of GaAsBi QWs was investigated using relative excitation-dependent PL measurements and applying ABC method (Fig. 1), which determines IQE as ratio of radiative recombination and total recombination rate [3]. Obtained IQE values were compared with GaAsBi IQE values acquired using other methods. Moreover, a contribution from trap-assisted Auger non-radiative recombination to IQE value was also considered.

Quantitatively assessed emission efficiency allows not only to compare structures grown and characterized in different laboratories, but also to evaluate the amount of non-radiative recombination.

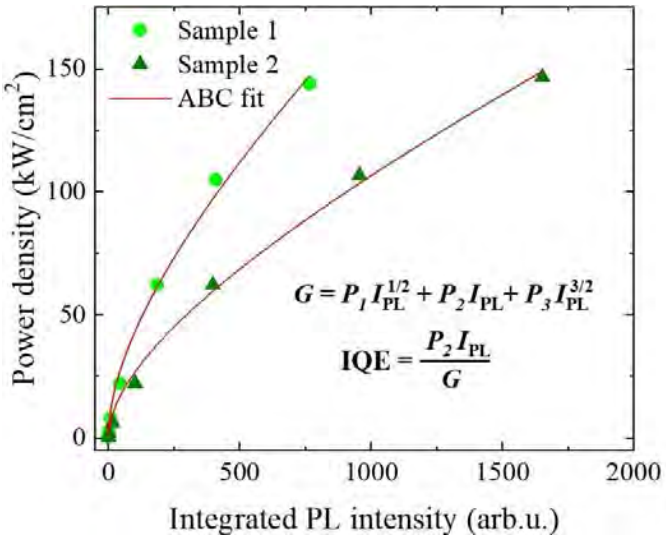

Fig. 1. IQE evaluation using excitation-dependent PL measurement.

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INFLUENCE OF SI ADDITIVES ON THE STRUCTURE OF NANOCRYSTALLISED Na2VFe2(PO4)3 ALLUAUDITE-LIKE GLASSES

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Last few decades, intensive development of batteries has been observed. Right now, they are used almost everywhere: in electric cars, smartphones, and even to stabilize power output from renewable power sources. In the last case, sodium-ion batteries (NIBs) are expected to be a sustainable and cheap alternative to lithium ones [1]. Alluaudites, first described by Fisher in 1955 [2], are among the prospective cathode materials for NIBs, with a theoretical gravimetric capacity close to 170 mAh/g [3]. However, poor electrical conductivity is one of the main obstacles to their implementation.

Previous studies on amorphous analogs of cathode materials for Li-ion batteries show a significant increase in electrical conductivity as a result of their thermal nanocrystallization due to the occurrence of the preferable conditions for the polaron hopping mechanism of conduction [5]. A similar procedure can be successfully applied to sodium compounds as well.

In our previous research, we studied materials with a nominal composition of $Na_2Fe_3(PO_4)_3$, $Na_2Fe_2V(PO_4)_3$, and $Na_2FeMnV(PO_4)_3$. Thermal treatment of glassy samples led to nanocrystallisation of the alluaudite phase [4]. We observed a significant (5 orders of magnitude) and irreversible conductivity increase, resulting in nanomaterials with $\sigma(25°C) \approx 1$ mS/cm. We also elaborated optimal synthesis conditions to obtain alluaudite-like nanomaterials with maximum possible phase purity [6]. We performed electrochemical characterisation of the most prospective samples in prototype sodium cells. Their average performance, however, did not reflect the superior electrical conductivity of the active material.

Therefore, in this work, we decided to synthesise $Na_2Fe_2V(PO_4)_3$ alluaudite-like glass with an addition of silicon oxide. It is expected that SiO_4 tetrahedra might change the ion transport in nanocrystalline materials from 1D to 2D and, consequently, improve electrochemical performance. In this work, we present thermal (DSC), structural (XRD), and electrical (IS) properties of our materials.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF AlGaAs/InGaAs QUANTUM WELL FOR NIR EMITTERS

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Near infrared emitters (NIR) lasers are used in many different applications from material processing, communication, consumer electronics, atmospheric monitoring to the medical.
One particular type of laser structure that is suitable for many of these applications due to its flexibility is the vertical external cavity laser (VECSEL). This structure is comprised of a mirror and an active area that consist of quantum wells. The composition and design of these quantum wells allows to modify the emission energy of the laser.
In our work we are focused on the fabrication and optimization of a source that emits at 976nm. This wavelength finds different application one of which is the generation of 488nm light via frequency doubling.
To due to the power lost during the conversion of light it is particularly important to improve the output power of the device.

To achieve this we studied how a different QW design in which InGaAs/GaAs QW are substituted by InGaAs/AlGaAs/GaAs structure can allow to increase the photoluminecese (PL) intensity. During the work structures were grown on semi-insulating GaAs substrate using molecular beam epitaxy technique.

Different series of samples were analysed, in the first series samples with one quantum well were grown. The Al content in the barriers was varied from 0% up to 30%, the thickness of the barriers was changed from 5nm up to 25nm. The In content in the quantum well was 21%.
The PL spectra of all the structures was measured. Matching computational simulations and the spectra of the grown structures we were able to compare the effect of different barriers design, and growth conditions.
The second series of samples was grown to study the effect of Al in a full VECSEL chip geometry were 12 QWs are used.

MOCVD GaN SENSORS WITH CHEMICALLY ETCHED SURFACES

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Gallium nitride (GaN) is a wide band gap III-V semiconductor which is perspective for fabrication of the modern solar-blind photo-sensors and particle detectors applied in radiation monitoring, medical diagnostics and high energy physics experiments [1]. Metalorganic Chemical Vapor Deposition (MOCVD) is a commonly used method for growing crystalline layers of GaN, where the density of dislocations in such layers can reach 10^{10} cm^{-2} [2]. These dislocations, being charged and surrounded by space charge region, act as non-radiative recombination centers and also affect the mobility of carriers [3]. The dislocations in GaN crystals often degrades the performance of GaN-based devices (a screw and mixed components generally cause leakage current in GaN crystals). The strain field of the dislocations and decoration with background impurities influence the electrical and optical characteristics of GaN-based devices [4]. An important role plays an open or closed dislocation core in determination of the leakage current [5]. It has also been shown that the chemical etching of GaN surface significantly modifies the structure of dislocations and their occupied areas and impacts the intensity of scintillation signals (Fig. 1) in MOCVD GaN layers.

In this work the modifications of MOCVD GaN surfaces were performed by using a potassium hydroxide (KOH 30%) and phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4 85%) solutions to evaluate the impact of chemical etching on the changes of the electrical and optical properties of MOCVD GaN layers.The electrodes were formed on these structures using indium (In) eutectic deposition followed by sintering procedures. Several contact and contactless methods were used for the study of electrical and optical properties of chemically etched MOCVD GaN structures.

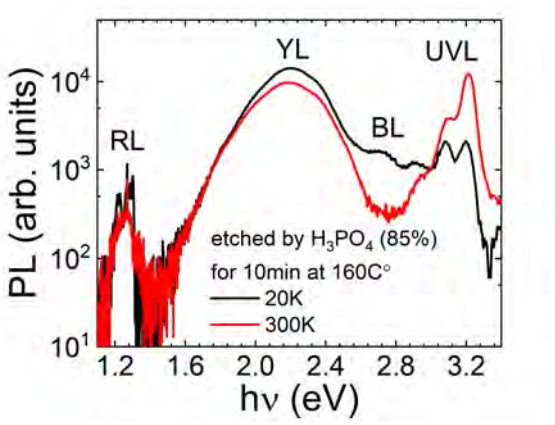

Fig. 1. The TI-PL spectra measured in chemically etched MOCVD GaN at 20K and 300K.

Measurements of electrical and optical properties of chemically etched MOCVD GaN sensors were carried out in the 20-300 K temperature range. The comparative analysis of variations of these characteristics in chemically etched MOCVD GaN will be presented and discussed.

CATHODOLUMINESCENCE AT THE VICINITY OF DEFECTS IN III-NITRIDES

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Unique properties of III-nitrides such as high dielectric breakdown voltage, chemical and thermal stability, tunable bandgap allowing spectral coverage from IR to UV make them attractive materials for applications in the fields of microelectronics and optoelectronics. Quantum efficiency and spectral characteristics of semiconductors are highly influenced by defects introduced during growth.

The aim of this work was to investigate defect influence on spectral properties and to find correlation between peak wavelength and integrated intensity of various III-nitride materials using hybrid technique of scanning electron microscopy and cathodoluminescence spectroscopy. The Attolight Chronos SEM-CL microscope was used for analysis, and Python code correlated cathodoluminescence intensity with peak wavelength which was evaluated by Pearson's coefficient.

It was found that in InGaN and AlGaN samples, defects like dislocations and stacking faults induce morphology changes, influencing alloy or quantum well fluctuations resulting in peak wavelength shifts at the vicinity of these sites. It was observed that optical properties and correlation between peak wavelength and CL intensity in GaN samples are highly influenced by density of point defects. It was also shown that energy shifts in all samples can occur due to tensile and compressive strain region formation around dislocations and atom segregation phenomenon.

This study emphasizes the complex interplay between defects and material properties which provides valuable insights for optimizing III-nitride devices.

ELECTROCHEMICAL IMMUNOSENSOR BASED ON GOLD NANOSTRUCTURES FOR THE DETECTION OF ANTIBODIES AGAINST SARS-COV-2 SPIKE PROTEIN

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Electrochemical immunosensors have become fundamental tools in various fields, including biomedical diagnostics, disease progression monitoring, environmental surveillance, food quality control, forensic analysis, and biomedical research. These highly specific analytical systems demonstrate exceptional sensitivity and efficiency, enabling precise identification of analyte presence and its concentration in a sample [1].

The principle operation of an electrochemical immunosensor is based on the electrochemical signal recording after the specific interaction between immobilized antigen and antibodies present in the solution. Essential requirements for immunosensors are their selectivity, sensitivity, repeatability, accuracy, and reproducibility. To enhance the sensitivity of the immunosensor, the surface of the electrode is frequently modified with nanomaterials, known for their unique physical, chemical, and optical properties. Compared to traditional immunosensors, nanomaterial-based immunosensors are more specific and sensitive, allowing the detection of lower analyte concentration [2].

In this study, an electrochemical immunosensor was developed for investigation of the interaction between immobilized SARS-CoV-2 virus S protein and specific monoclonal antibodies. The impact of various gold nanostructures formed on the electrode on the performance of the immunosensor was evaluated. Additionally, the influence of non-specific interactions on the analytical signal was investigated, along with methods used to reduce such effect. This research contributes valuable insights into the optimization and application of electrochemical immunosensors for biomedical diagnostics.

Acknowledgement
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CONSIDERATION OF THE STABILITY OF A MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER LAYER CONCERNING ITS THICKNESS

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Molecularly imprinted polymers (MIP) are developed through the polymerisation of functional monomers in the presence of template molecules. However, a key step in the preparation of MIPs is template extraction after polymerisation. Polypyrrole has gained significant attention in sensor development due to its electrical conductivity, straightforward synthesis, and good mechanical properties. This makes it a promising option for the cost-effective fabrication of sensitive biosensors[1].

Achieving optimal stability and adhesion is crucial for reliable sensing. One prominent solution is the optimisation of the deposited layer thickness. Challenges such as detachment and reduced sensitivity can be addressed through precise layer thickness control, allowing for enhanced binding interactions with target molecules.

This presentation considers the stability of polypyrrole-based MIP layers with methylene blue molecule imprints, polymerised on an indium tin oxide-modified glass electrode. The polymer layer thickness is adjusted by varying the number of electropolymerisation cycles (5, 7, and 10) using cyclic voltammetry. Monitoring changes in absorbance were used for the evaluation of layer thickness[2]. This analytical approach provides valuable insights into optimising the design of molecularly imprinted polypyrrole electrodes for stable sensors.

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APPLICATION OF GOLD NANORODS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENTOF ELECTROCHEMICAL BIOSENSORS

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Gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) are attracting great research interest due to their unique physical and chemical properties. This makes them multifunctional materials suitable for applications in various fields such as medicine, environment, and engineering [1].

Among AuNPs, gold nanorods (AuNRs) are in high demand due to the tunability and sensitivity of their longitudinal surface plasmon resonance [2, 3]. The anisotropic structure of AuNRs exhibits two surface plasmon bands corresponding to surface electron oscillation on the transverse and longitudinal sides [4]. The size, shape, and surface functionality of AuNPs are dependent on the synthesis method [5-6].

The main objective of this research was to synthesize AuNRs of different lengths using different synthesis methods and to determine their electrochemical properties. The obtained AuNRs were characterized using SEM and UV-VIS techniques. These techniques allowed a detailed description of the structural and optical properties of the AuNRs and provided valuable insights into the synthesis. The cyclic voltammetry was used to evaluate the electroactive surface area of the electrodes modified with AuNRs. The results of the electrochemical characterization of electrodes were crucial to a more profound understanding of the potential applications of AuNRs.

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LUMINESCENT POLYMER COATINGS: ENCAPSULATING PEROVSKITE QUANTUM DOTS ON GLASS SURFACE

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The increasing popularity of renewable sources has led to a heightened focus on the development and research of technologies aimed at enhancing the efficiency of energy conversion. Halide perovskite quantum dots (PQDs) have garnered significant scientific attention as promising luminescent materials with the potential to increase the efficiency of solar cells. This is attributed to their exceptional optical and electronic properties, including a high absorption coefficient and a tunable bandgap [1]. However, the broader application of these materials is limited due to their poor optical stability under exposure to environmental conditions like moisture, oxygen, light and heat [2]. Addressing this issue includes the approach to establish a physical barrier between the PQDs and their surroundings through embedding them within a polymer matrix [3].

In this study, all-inorganic metal halide $CsPbBr_3$ PQDs were synthesized via an ultrasound-induced hot-injection route and later immobilized in polymethylmetacrylate (PMMA) matrix on a glass surface using the spin-coating technique. The optimal conditions for the coating formation have been determined by evaluating the effect of rotation speed, number of layers and waiting time between layers. By employing post-synthesis ion exchange modification to adjust the bandgap of PQDs, coatings emitting diverse wavelengths across the visible spectrum were achieved. The structural properties of the synthesized PQDs have been investigated via X-ray diffraction analysis and the quality of formed PQDs-polymeric coatings was evaluated with electronic microscopy. The photoluminescence properties (absorption and emission spectra, quantum yield and temperature dependence of emission intensity) have been also evaluated.

Fig. 1. Color gamut of obtained multicolor PQDs in toluene (top) and immobilized in polymer matrix (bottom) under UV excitation (λ_{ex} 365 nm).

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EXTENDED REALITY IN NANOTECHNOLOGY

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Currently, nanotechnology faces a big problem that it is difficult to teach and learn because of the small size of the nanomaterials. Extended Reality offers a way to solve this problem. In my research during Erasmus studies at Technical University of Vienna, Austria me and my colleague Raman Levoshka developed three-dimensional models of nanomaterials and nanostructures using Augmented Reality (AR) to visualize the concepts better. The nanomaterials were chosen to be graphene, carbon nanotube, carbon buckyball and lastly to showcase the full potential of AR – Space Elevator. The models were created using Rhino and Grasshopper software, and visualized using Abode Aero software. This project aimed to implement Extended Reality into Nanotechnology to give more access to the study of nanomaterials. Additionally, it makes communication between researchers and consumers, professors and students, manufacturers and investors more accessible in terms of nanotechnology.

ANALYSIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLE LAYER FORMATION ON LASER-INDUCED PERIODIC SURFACE STRUCTURES

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Generation of laser-induced periodic surface structuring (LIPSS) is a fast and low-cost method for nanostructure formation. Nano-ripples can act as a template for metal nanoparticle deposition, which exhibits plasmonic properties. Layer of nanoparticles deposited on a template shows enhancement of Raman scattering signal and could be used to detect low-concentration analyte molecule.

In this study, surface of crystalline silicon was structured with femtosecond laser pulses (Pharos) to induce LIPSS on the surface that alters wetting properties of the surface. Later on chemically synthesized silver nanoparticles of 100 nm diameter were deposited on the Si LIPSS by drop evaporation and monolayer formation methods. In the drop evaporation method, a drop of colloidal solution was dispersed on periodic structures and dried at 3 different temperatures: 35 °C, 21 °C, and 4 °C. Furthermore, a monolayer of nanoparticles was created in the water-hexane interface and later on transferred onto the structures by capillary flow. SEM surface analysis showed that deposition of nanoparticles strongly depends on the temperature during the process. At 35 °C nanoparticles were deposited randomly all over the surface, at 21 °C nanoparticles started to follow the pattern but grooves were not filled completely, and at 4 °C all the grooves were filled with nanoparticles. A deposition from a water-hexane interface was most effective as nanoparticles covered a surface of periodic structures as a closely packed layer (see Fig. 1).

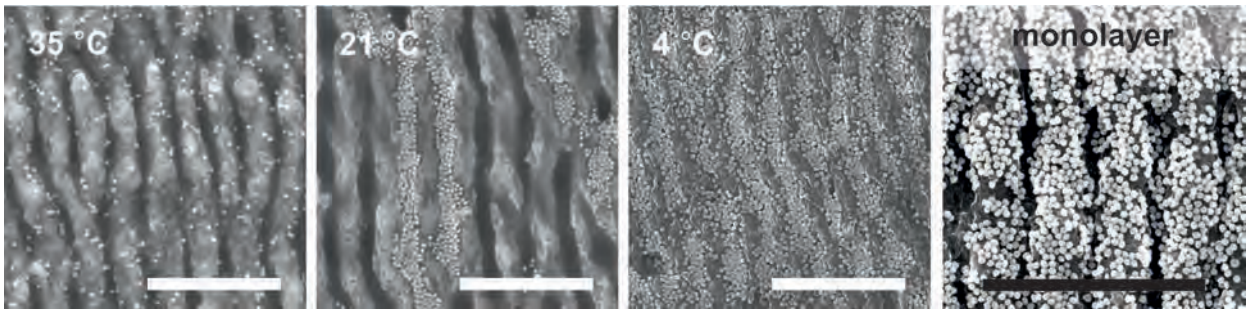

Fig. 1. SEM surface image of deposited nanoparticles on periodic structures. Scale bar is 3 μm

SIZE-DEPENDENT PROPERTIES OF YTTERBIUM DOPED CESIUM LEAD HALIDE PEROVSKITE PARTICLES

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Perovskites have shown to be promising materials in the field of photovoltaics, where an efficiency of 25.5% for perovskite solar cells [1]. Perovskites are also promising materials in some other applications, for example 23% for light emitting diodes [2] was reached. Ytterbium doped lead halide perovskites, show an interesting quantum-cutting phenomenon where one high energy photon absorbed by the perovskite is down-converted into two low energy photons emitted by Yb^{3+} ions. Such materials have been shown to be efficient in luminescent solar concentrators which applied on top of conventional Si solar cells they may enhance their efficiency [3].

Although ytterbium doped perovskites are already being tested in various applications [3,4], many methods for their fabrication are still not easy or environmentally friendly. This is mainly due to the complicated nature of preparation methods [5] and the use of volatile and/or dangerous solvents [5]. In this work we apply facile mechanosynthesis method for the synthesis of $CsPbCl_3$ doped with Yb^{3+} [6]. This method requires only simple grinding and heating to produce samples with high photoluminescence quantum yield (PLQY) of ytterbium in near infrared (NIR) region. We investigate structural and optical properties of the powders, most importantly NIR PLQY and how efficiently ytterbium is incorporated in the fabricated samples, depending on the grain size by applying steady-state and time-resolved absorption and other techniques.

After grinding and annealing of precursor materials, the prepared Yb^{3+} -doped $CsPbCl_3$ perovskite powders (with 5% of Pb^{2+} ions exchanged by Yb^{3+} ions) were sieved into 3 grain size groups: smallest <25 μm, medium 75-100 μm and largest >200 μm particles. For biggest particles of >200 μm size, we observe fastest excitonic decay which should indicate efficient energy transfer to Yb^{3+} ions (Fig. 1b). However, QY of ytterbium emission explored with relation to the particle size show that smaller particles of less than 100 μm exhibit higher NIR PLQY than the largest particles (Fig. 1b). The processes which limit the energy conversion efficiency are yet to be defined with additional structural and spectroscopic studies.

We are also exploring ways of synthesising ytterbium doped perovskite quantum dots (QDs). For now synthesis of non-doped perovskites were achieved using simple grinding method, opposed to the standard hot injection method [5]. New experiments are under way, which may help develop a methodology for easy synthesis of high NIR PLQY perovskite QDs.

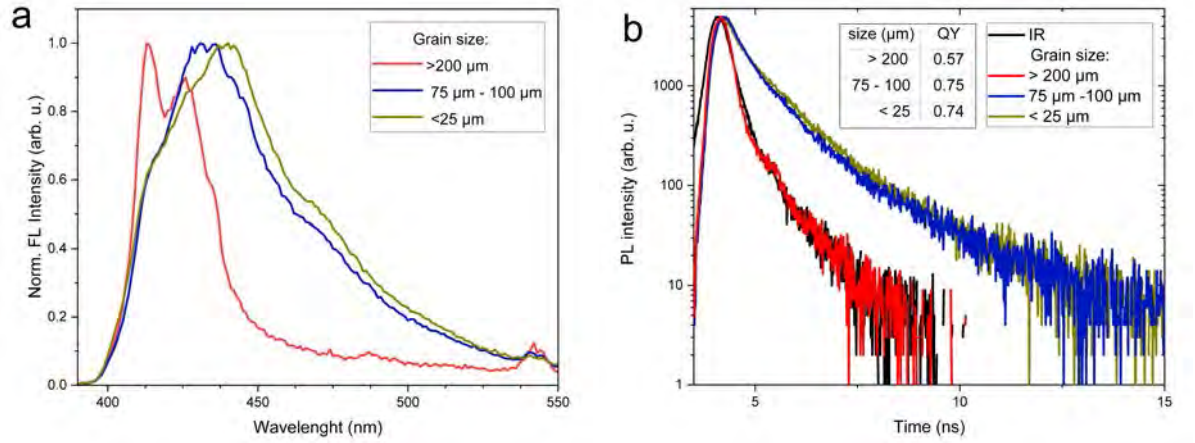

Fig. 1. Fluorescence (FL) spectra (a) and kinetics at emission (b) of $CsPb_{0.925}Yb_{0.05}Cl_3$ powder depending on the grain size. Inset in (b) shows QY of the samples.

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STABILIZATION OF DELTA-Bi_2O_3 PHASE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE BY THERMAL NANOCRYSTALLIZATION OF BISMUTH OXIDE GLASSES

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Crystalline δ–Bi_2O_3 is the best-known O^2 ion conductor, but it is stable in a relatively narrow temperature range 729–825°C only. Its very high ionic conductivity (1 S/cm at 750°C) has motivated many researchers to look for a method to stabilize this fluorite-type structure to much lower temperatures. So far, the successful strategies to achieve the stabilization of the δ phase have included doping (e.g. by rare-earth elements [1]) or synthesis in form of thin layers [2].

In this research, however, we first obtained Bi_2O_3 glasses at various synthesis conditions. Al and Si additives, originating from the crucibles used in melting, facilitated the glass formation upon quenching. Then we subjected them to appropriate thermal treatment [3]. As a result, materials with various crystalline Bi_2O_3 phases were obtained: δ, β and γ -- depending on the synthesis conditions. The phases (including δ) were found to be stable down to room temperature. The microstructure of samples was investigated by electron microscopy techniques (both SEM and HRTEM). The grains of δ-Bi_2O_3 phase were observed usually as < 100 nm nanocrystallites, confined in a residual glassy matrix. In the case of grains of β and γ phases their sizes were much larger -- of the order of micrometers.

MAS NMR and TEM studies were applied to determine the local order around Al and Si dopants, and to investigate their role in the stabilization of the Bi_2O_3 phases. From this experiment, one can conclude that Al and Si additives are rather unlikely to stabilize directly the δ-like phase, because they seem to remain in the residual amorphous matrix. On the contrary, they are believed to participate in the formation of glass and induce the confinement effect of pure δ-Bi_2O_3 nanocrystallites.

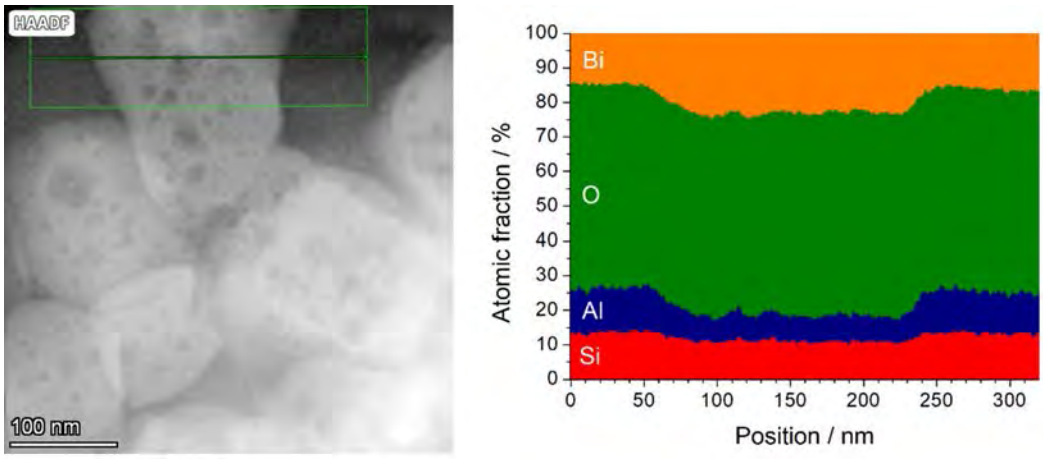

Fig. 1. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) image of δ-Bi_2O_3 crystalline grains confined in amorphous matrix (left) with atomic composition across the line going through selected grain obtained by EDX method (right).

Acknowledgments
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DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF MOLECULAR BUILDING BLOCKS FOR MODULAR SUPRAMOLECULAR CAVITANDS

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Cavitands are macrocyclic molecules containing a permanent intramolecular cavity for non-covalent binding of guest molecules. The most commonly encountered types of cavitands are cyclodextrins and cyclic phenol-formaldehyde oligomers. Such compounds have many potential applications as synthetic enzymes[1], drug delivery systems[2], or filters for removing polyaromatic contaminants from aqueous systems[3]. However, existing cavitand designs suffer from high symmetry and poor capabilities of functionalization and cavity size modification, which severely limits their potential.

Our current research is based around a system that enables the modular synthesis of various different-sized cavitands from a small selection of molecular building blocks through cyclocondensation reactions. The system is centered around derivatives of bicyclic V-shaped compound **1**. Methods for the synthesis and resolution of enantiomerically pure **(+)-1**[4] and both enantiomers of the heterocyclic variant **(+)-2** and **(-)-2**[5] have been developed. Bifunctionalized symmetric synthons **5** and **6** for Friedlander and Fischer cyclocondensations have also been successfully synthesized and tested in the corresponding condensation reactions. However, synthesis of cavitands has been unsuccessful due to solubility problems and self-condensation side reactions emerging after functionalization with bulky solubilizing groups. Future plans include alternative routes of functionalization and synthesis of model cavitands.

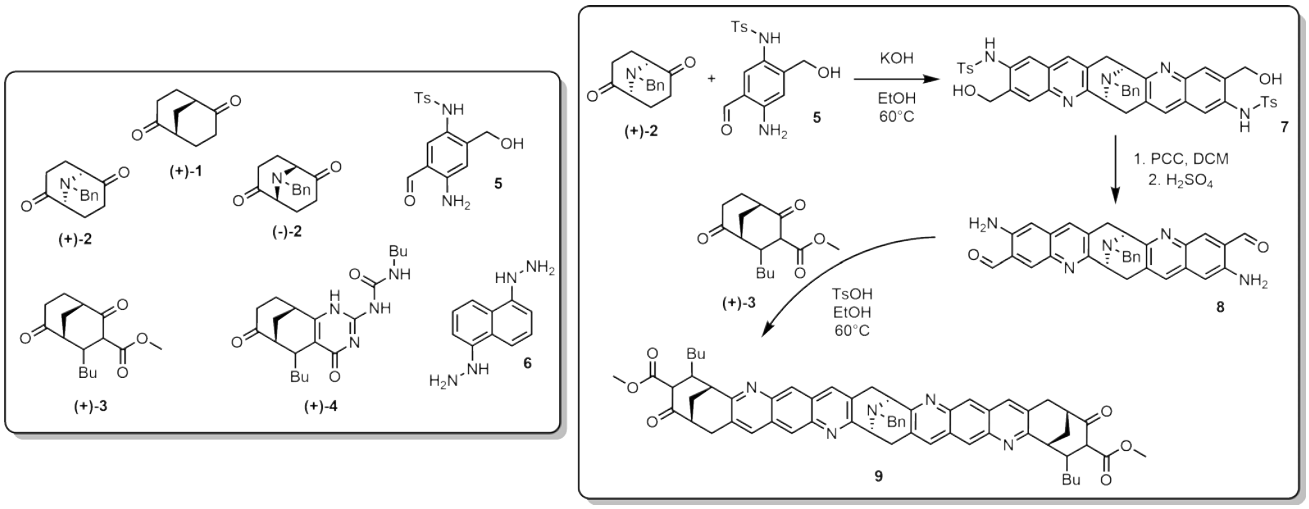

Fig. 1. Prepared molecular building blocks (left) and model cavitand synthesis (right).

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ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR DEVELOPMENT FOR MELAMINE DETECTION

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Melamine is a compound usually used in the plastics industry to produce melamine–formaldehyde resins. It contains a large amount of nitrogen (66 % by mass). The worldwide outbreaks of misuse by unethical manufacturers of this property and adding melamine to dairy products to inflate measured protein levels are described in the literature. One of them was in 2008 when melamine-containing milk caused urinary stones in children under the age of 3 in China [1]. It was established that melamine is nephrotoxic to humans and the consumption of it can cause renal diseases. Therefore, melamine was limited to 2.5 ppm in dairy products by the responsible authorities, including the European Community and the US Foods and Drug Administration. To enforce these regulations, a wide variety of methods have been developed to detect melamine. In this presentation, melamine detection by employing molecularly imprinted polypyrrole is demonstrated [2].

The typical molecular imprinting procedure consists of a few steps: 1) self-assembly of monomer, cross-linker, and template molecules to form pre-polymerization complexes; 2) chemical or electrochemical polymerization; 3) the polymerization step is then followed by the removal of the template, which generates the binding sites in the structure of the polymer, which are specific or complementary to the template molecules [3]. This characteristic can be used in the development of sensors for specific detection [4].

In this study, the melamine-imprinted polypyrrole-based (MIP) sensor was developed [2]. The pre-polymeric mixture contained 50 mM of pyrrole as a monomer and 5 mM of melamine as a template in a 10 mM PBS solution, pH 7.4. The polymeric layer was deposited electrochemically directly on the surface of a graphite electrode by a sequence of potential pulses. The template molecules were extracted by washing the polymer in 1 M H_2SO_4 solution for 60 min. In comparison, an electrode was modified with a non-imprinted polypyrrole layer (NIP). Further, both MIP and NIP layers were modified with 3.5 nm, 6 nm, and 13 nm diameter gold nanoparticles (AuNPs), and gold (I) complexes during the polymer preparation step.

The properties of all polypyrrole films were evaluated by differential pulse voltammetry (DPV) using a 10 mM PBS solution (pH 7.4) with 5 mM $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]/K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ redox probe. The interaction between melamine and polymer layers was assessed by the comparison of oxidation peak currents of the aforementioned system and calculating the apparent imprinting factor. The most optimum results were achieved by MIP modified with 0.05 nM AuNPs with a diameter of 3.5 nm.

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ANTIOXIDANT CONTENT OF FOOD PACKAGES MADE FROM POLYETHYLENE

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Polyethylene is used in many fields due to its uncomplicated modification, especially in food packaging. It exhibits outstanding chemical resistance, high tensile strength, and low density. Unfortunately, to manufacture the desired packages, all kinds of additives must be added. All these additives can migrate to food through the functional barrier and contaminate it, causing human health problems. Though antioxidants as a group of potential migrants, is only one of many groups of additives. Determining antioxidant levels in food packages helps to clarify the migration levels of these compounds, and asses potential health risks.

An objective of this study was to determine levels of Irganox 1010 and Irgafos 168 in food packages made from polyethylene. Composition of selected food packages was identified by attenuated total reflectance Fourier-transform infrared spectrometry, and the analysis of antioxidant levels were carried out using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry.

DISSOLUTION-PRECIPITATION SYNTHESIS OF MAGNESIUM WHITLOCKITE FROM AMORPHOUS CALCIUM PHOSPHATE

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Calcium phosphates (CPs) represent the most widespread class of ceramic biomaterials used for bone regeneration purposes due to their excellent biological performance and similarity in chemical composition to natural bone. Magnesium whitlockite (Mg-WH, $Ca_{18}Mg_2(HPO_4)_2(PO_4)_{12}$) can be considered as a Mg-substituted CP, which naturally occurs in humans. This compound is known to be the second most abundant biomineral in human body. Despite the presence of high content of Mg-WH in the human body, it is not so widely used in clinics, basically due to the challenges in the preparation of this material. Nevertheless, in recent years, Mg WH attracted significantly more attention as a number of studies reported various synthetic approaches and characterization of Mg-WH. It was demonstrated that Mg-WH possesses some superior properties compared to those of frequently used biomaterials such as calcium hydroxyapatite (HAp, $Ca_{10}(PO_4)_6(OH)_2$) or tricalcium phosphate (TCP, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$). Remarkable member of the CPs family is amorphous CP (ACP), which is metastable and highly reactive due to its non-crystalline nature. Consequently, ACP can be used as a precursor for the synthesis of other phosphate-based materials. In the present work, we report the synthesis of Mg-WH using ACP as starting material. Phase conversion of ACP to Mg-WH occurs in an aqueous medium in the presence of Mg ions. The influence of synthesis parameters such as temperature, duration and concentration of Mg ions was investigated in detail. The phase crystallinity and purity was analyzed using powder X-ray diffraction and FTIR spectroscopy. The morphological features and chemical composition of the synthesized products were studied by SEM/EDX analysis.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SORPTION OF FILMS BASED ON MODIFIED STARCH

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The material based on PVA with the addition of natural polymers and medical preparations will have a prolonged effect, it is easy to adjust their elastic properties; active substances are well released and eliminated from them. This opens up prospects for obtaining biocompatible films with antiseptic and fungicidal properties. The influence of citric acid concentration (1 mol/l and 0,5 mol/l) and treatment time (1,5; 2,0; 2,5 hours) on the process of starch modification was studied. Samples of corn starch were treated with acid and kept in a drying cabinet at a temperature of 60 °C. Six samples were prepared - 3 samples with a concentration of 1 mol/l and 3 samples with a concentration of 0,5 mol/l. The solutions were prepared according to the following composition – 30 g of starch, 165 ml of distilled water, and citric acid with a concentration of 1 or 0,5 mol/l. Study of physical and mechanical properties depending on the moisture content of the samples, water vapor sorption and fungal resistance of the films was carried out.

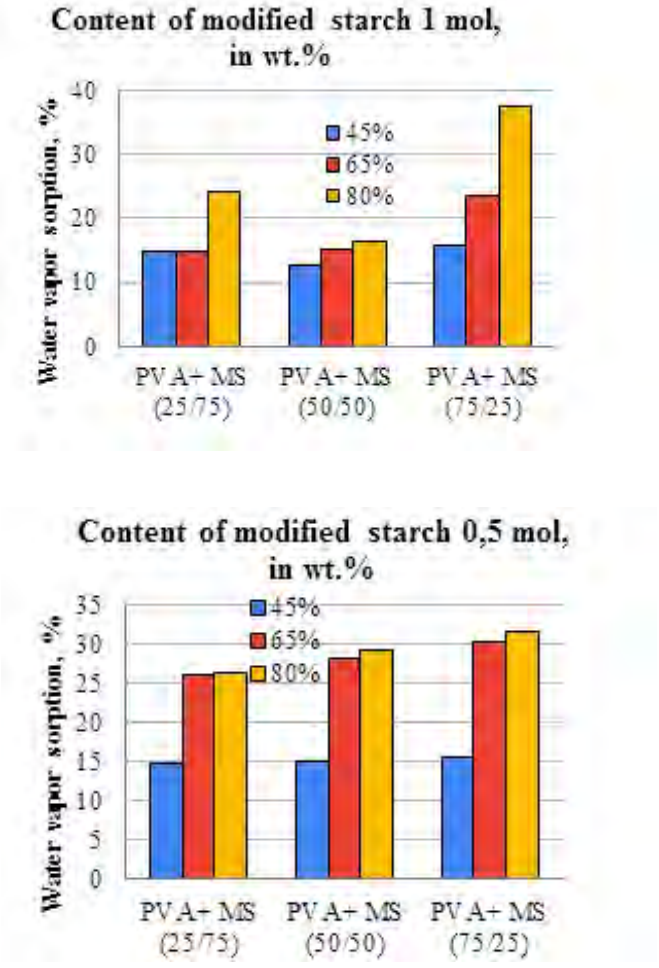

Fig. 1. Influence of starch modification conditions on sorption properties of films based on starch

It was observed that at 45% and 60% moisture for films based on starch, the sorption of water vapor increases to 5%. As the starch content increases at a humidity of 80%, sorption decreases. It can be assumed that the change in physical and mechanical properties occurs as a result of the formation of a structural network between carboxyl groups in modified starch and PVA macromolecules. Films based on modified starch are more homogeneous and transparent.

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AN ATTEMPT TO SYNTHESIZE MESOPOROUS SILICA BY A DIFFERENT SILICA PRECURSORS AND POROGENS

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Mesouporous materials plays an important role in material science, especially in sample preparation techniques like solid phase extraction and solid phase microextraction. Solid phase extraction and microextraction relies on interaction between two different phases – a solid sorbent and a liquid or a gas so it is important that the solid sorbent has a high surface area. This can be achieved by making a materials with porous structures. These materials are classified into three categories: microporous, mesoporous, and microporous materials. Mesoporous materials, compared with other two types of porous materials, comes with a big advantages: narrow pore size distribution and high surface area, can be made with different materials such as silica or various metal oxides, have biocompatibility and low toxicity.

Silica is a perfect candidate for mesoporous sorbents – it can be easily modified and has a rather good chemical stability against organic solvents. Usually, the synthesis of mesoporous silica sorbent starts with a silica source (typically TMOS or TEOS orthosilicates) porogen and a catalyst. After the reaction, organic porogen is removed by heating or using a solvent extraction method. The latter steps involve surface modification via variable reactions which can give a desired functionality and selectivity.

It this study we tried to make mesoporous silica via different synthesis methods that involved: three different silica sources (TMOS, TEOS and APTES), different reaction catalysts (acid, urea and self-catalysis) and two different porogens P123 and CTAB. The synthesis methods were selected and modified according to the porogens used in the original scientific publications.

HYDROGEN GENERATION ON CoFe CoFeMn AND CoFeMo COATINGS DEPOSITED ON Ni FOAM VIA ELCTEROLESS METAL PLATING

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Hydrogen has emerged as one of the most promising future energy carriers in recent years, owing to concerns over the depletion of fossil fuel supplies, environmental pollution, and global warming attributable to the greenhouse effect caused by a steep increase in carbon dioxide and other gases. However, highly efficient hydrogen production is a critical issue. Borohydrides have received much attention as potential hydrogen storage materials due to their high hydrogen capacities. Among borohydrides, sodium borohydride ($NaBH_4$) is recognized as an ideal candidate for hydrogen storage and generation due to its multi-advantages, such as its non-flammability, high stability in alkaline solution, low-cost, non-toxic nature, easy handling, availability and a large H_2 storage capacity (10.9 wt%).

In this study, the catalytic hydrogen generation was evaluated on the cobalt-iron (CoFe), cobalt-iron-manganese (CoFeMn), and cobalt-iron-molybdenum (CoFeMo) coatings deposited on the Ni foam substrate using the electroless metal plating method and morpholine borane as the reducing agent. The characterization of the surface morphology, structure, and composition of resulted coatings was done using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). The catalytic activity of the prepared CoFe/Ni, CoFeMn/Ni, and CoFeMo/Ni catalysts was investigated for hydrogen generation from an alkaline $NaBH_4$ solution at different temperatures. It was found that the hydrogen generation rate of ca. 5.2, 7.8, and 11.7 L min^{-1} g^{-1} was achieved by using the CoFe/Ni, CoFeMo/Ni, and CoFeMn/Ni coatings, respectively, at 343 K. Among the investigated catalysts, CoFeMn/Ni exhibits the lowest activation energy of 62.4 kJ mol^{-1} and the highest hydrogen generation rate of 11.7 L min^{-1} g^{-1} at 343 K.

ELECTRON-POOR ACRIDONES AND ACRIDINIUMS AS SUPER PHOTOOXIDANTS INMOLECULARPHOTOELECTROCHEMISTRY BY UNUSUAL MECHANISMS

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Electron-deficient acridones and in situ generated acridinium salts are reported as potent, closed-shell photooxidants that undergo surprising mechanisms. When bridging acyclic triarylamine catalysts with a carbonyl group (acridones), this completely diverts their behavior away from open-shell, radical cationic, 'beyond diffusion' photocatalysis to closed-shell, neutral, diffusion-controlled photocatalysis. Bronsted acid activation of acridones dramatically increases excited state oxidation power (by +0.8 V). Upon reduction of protonated acridones, they transform to electron-deficient acridinium salts as even more potent photooxidants (*E1/2= +2.56–3.05 V vs SCE). These oxidize even electron deficient arenes where conventional acridinium salt photooxidants have thusfar been limited to electron-rich arenes. Surprisingly, upon photoexcitation these electron-deficient acridinium salts appear to undergo two electron reductive quenching to form acridinide anions, spectroscopically-detected as their protonated forms. This new behaviour is partly enabled by a catalyst preassembly with the arene, and contrasts to conventional SET reductive quenching of acridinium salts. Critically, this study illustrates how redox active chromophoric molecules initially considered photocatalysts can transform during the reaction to catalytically active species with completely different redox and spectroscopic properties.[1]

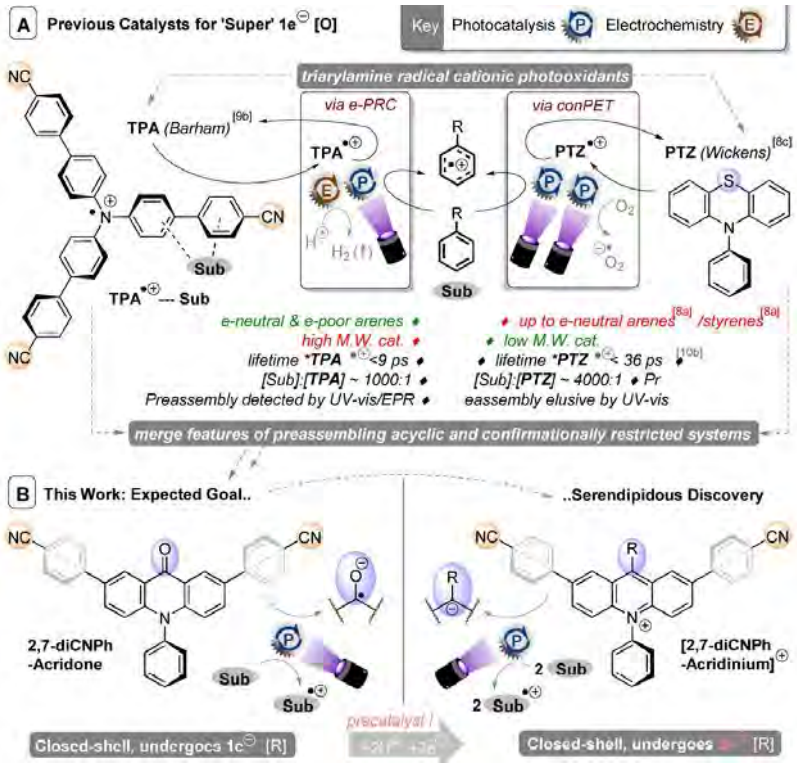

Fig. 1. Expectations versus Reality.

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ASSEMBLY AND RESEARCH OF ARTIFICIAL ROOT SYSTEM

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The escalating pace of urbanization has increased the demand for clean and sustainable energy resources. Within this context, the plant microbial fuel cell (PMFC) emerges as a promising approach for power generation from plants. In a PMFC configuration, living plants are intricately integrated into the anode of the microbial fuel cell, where bioenergy is generated through microbial activity acting upon plant root exudates [1].

To obtain possibility to observe and analyze biological processes, we can use artificial root nodule. Similar to natural root nodules, artificial root nodule structure creates a localized hypoxic environment and supports N2-fixing symbiotic bacteria, facilitating the biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen [2]. This artificial organic system can effectively generate solid biomass as a natural fertilizer in the presence of additional renewable energy [3].

In this study, we aim to fabricate synthetic root structures (Fig. 1) combined with microbial cultures, subsequently cultivating these constructs in a manner akin to microbial fuel cells (MFCs). This approach requires the incorporation of artificial roots designed to mimic the biological interface of plant roots with microbial communities. The microbial culture introduced to these synthetic root systems serves as a surrogate for the natural rhizosphere, establishing a controlled experimental setup conducive to investigating electrochemical processes analogous to those observed in MFCs. By adopting this artificial root-based framework, we hope to mimic how real plant roots interact with microbes in the soil and understand the electrochemical dynamics involved in bioenergy generation.

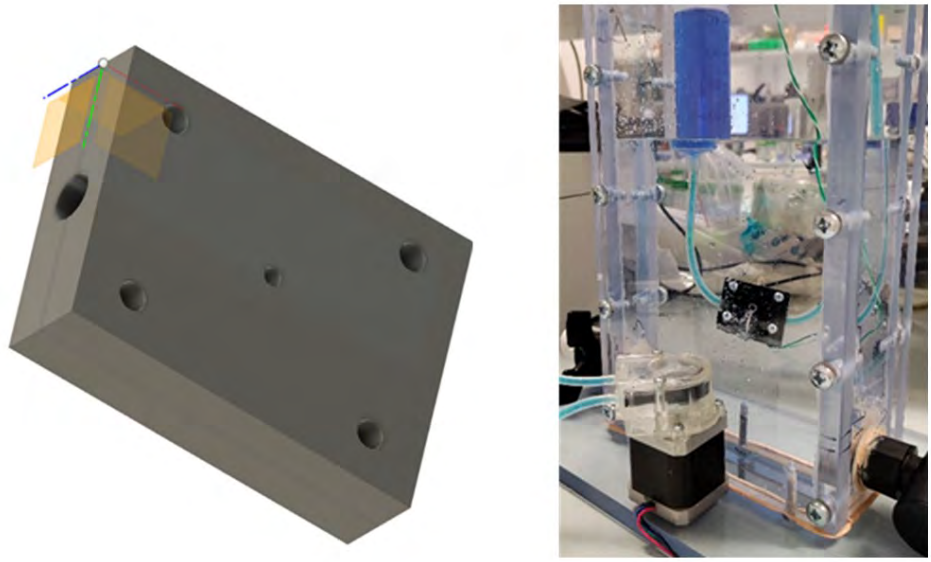

Fig. 1. Design of the 3D-printed PMFC vessel.

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SYNTHESIS OF NEW 3-(2-OXOBENZODOXAZOL-3(2H)-YL)PROPANOIC ACID DERIVATIVES

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The novel research and many scientific publications demonstrate the 2-oxobenzo[d]oxazole fragment to be versatile for drug discovery. Nowadays a large number of pharmaceutics are developed for medicinal use but the increasing resistance of pathogens to available pharmaceuticals has created an essential demand for new efficient classes of antimicrobial agents. A unique small-ring heterocycle – oxazole containing nitrogen and oxygen atoms, play an important role in medicinal chemistry and is widely used in the development of bioactive compounds, drugs, as well as industrial products [1, 2]. Pharmaceuticals based on oxazole and its derivatives are used in medical practice for the treatment of hypertension, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, schizophrenia, allergies and act as anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antifungal agents [3].

In this study, the prepared compound 1 was used as a precursor for the preparation of hydrazide 3 by the hydrozonolysis reaction by combining methyl 3-(2-oxobenzo[d]oxazol-3(2H)-yl)propanoate 2 with the hydrazine monohydrate (Scheme 1). 3-(2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)benzo[d]oxazol-2(3H)-one 4 was synthesized in the Phillips reaction by reacting compound 1 with 1,2-phenylenediamine in a mixture of hydrochloric acid and water (1:2). Acid 1 was esterified with methanol at reflux for 2 hours in the presence of a catalytic amount of sulfuric acid in the reaction mixture. The obtained methyl ester 2 was transformed into hydrazide 3 using hydrazine monohydrate in 2-propanol. Condensation of compound 3 with aromatic or heterocyclic aldehydes in propan-2-ol and using a catalytic amount of glacial acetic acid led to the formation of N'-benzylidene hydrazides 5−9. The structures of the obtained compounds were confirmed by the data of the ^{1}H, ^{13}C NMR and FT-IR spectroscopy and elemental analysis.

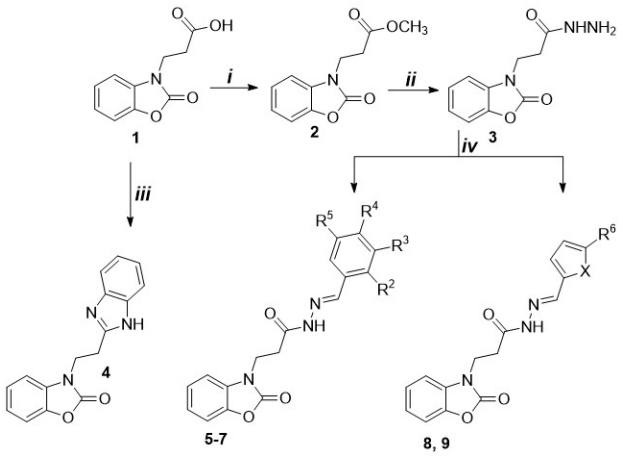

Fig. 1. Synthesis of new 3-(2-oxobenzo[d]oxazol-3(2H)-yl)propanoic acid derivatives **2-9**. **5** R^2,R^3,R^4,R^5=H; **6** R^2,R^3,R^5=H, R^4=F; **7** R^3,R^5=H, R^2,R^4=F; **8** X=S; R^6=H; **9** X=S; R^6=NO_2; Reagents and conditions: *i*) MeOH, H_2SO_4, D, *ii*) i-PrOH, $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$, D, *iii*) o-phenylendiamine, HCl:H_2O mixture, reflux, $NH_3 \cdot H_2O$, *iv*) i-PrOH, aromatic or heterocyclic aldehyde, glacial AcOH.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ORALLY DISINTEGRATING FILMS BASED ON BIOPOLYMERS AND PLANT EXTRACTS

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One of the most progressive pathologies in the world are various oral cavity infections. Developing the new ways to treat these diseases are very important. Orally disintegrating films (ODFs) are thin, flexible films made of hydrophilic polymers, pharmacologically active substances, plasticizers, flavorings, dyes and sweeteners. There are many reports on films that quickly disintegrate in the oral mucosa and immediately release biologically active components into the systemic circulation. However, self-disintegrating films with prolonged activity are still underexplored and could be effective method for the local treatment of periodontal diseases, caries, stomatitis, and other infections in the oral cavity.

The main goal of this research work was the formation of multi-layered ODFs from various biopolymers and natural plant extracts and investigation of their properties. Polymeric films of various composition were formed by solvent casting method using chitosan, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methylcellulose, cellulose acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, emulsifier Tween80, plasticizer glycerin and cross-linking agent citric acid. The hop extract both in pure and encapsulated forms was immobilized in the polymer films. The mechanical, thermal and hydrophobic properties of the various films were evaluated. Moreover, the solubility and swelling in artificial saliva solution was determined. The release of bioactive components from polymer films into saliva model solution was investigated by using spectroscopic method. More than 85.7 percent of hop extract were released from the polymeric films into the saliva simulant within 168 hours.

Acknowledgement. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-ST-23-46.

SILVER-TIN OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FOR SHELL ISOLAITED NANOPARTICLE ENHANCED RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY

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Silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) are suitable for constructing devices of optic, electronic, solar, etc. systems. The anti-pathogenic properties also make them attractive as diagnostic tools in medical sciences and environmental protection [1]. Any successful application requires modification of the silver surface. Different coatings (polymers, graphene, transition metals, etc.) prevent aggregation and degradation of Ag NPs and also solve potential biocompatibility issues. Ag core-shell systems are widely used in shell-isolated nanoparticle-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SHINERS) [2]. Such nanoparticles scattered on the analyzed surface act as small amplifiers of the Raman signal. As a result, informative spectra of the analyte can be recorded (see in fig.).

Tin oxide is a promising protective coating as it is stable over a wide pH range, making Ag core-SnO_2 shell nanoparticles (Ag/SnO_2 NPs) convenient to use. This work reports the synthesis of up to 80 nm Ag/SnO_2 NPs coated with up to 10 nm of SnO_2. The Ag/SnO_2 NPs are appropriate for SHINERS experiments, and the SnO_2 shell is thick enough to prevent nanoparticle aggregation and preserve Raman signal intensity.

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APPLICATION OF COMPUTATIONAL METHODS IN THE DESIGN OF MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMERS

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Molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) are synthetic receptors capable of selectively recognising a specific target. MIPs are made by polymerisation of functional monomers in the presence of the analyte that forms a polymer film decorated with tailor-made cavities for the target (template) molecules [1]. The process of MIP synthesis has the challenging steps as follows: a) Selection of best monomer(s), crosslinking agent(s), and solvent; b) Polymerisation; c) Template removal to make complementary binding sites; d) Sensitivity and selectivity studies through rebinding step. On one hand, extensive and costly procedures, and on the other hand, methods such as molecular mechanics, molecular dynamics, Monte Carlo, quantum mechanics, and statistical simulations have made these leveraging computational methods widely used in the stepwise process of MIP preparation [2].

Calculations are performed for the selection of the best reagents in the pre-polymerisation mixture such as monomer(s), crosslinking agent, and solvent system, and their relevant optimal ratios. It is found that the simulation of polymerisation facilitates optimisation of this step and models the polymeric structure of MIPs making it plausible to analyse the resulting binding sites. The selectivity and sensitivity of MIPs are evaluated by computations showing the mechanism of recognition of specific targets and the binding affinities. The reviewed papers proved the significance of computational methods for a greener approach and their widespread applicability in the MIP design.

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PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING TiO_2 NANOPARTICLES DEPOSITED ON CLAY KAOLINITE

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Over the years, an increasing number of microplastics with particles diameter ranging from 0.1 μm to 5 mm have been observed in various environmental systems such as water, soil, and air. These small particles are difficult to recycle, easily absorb toxic substances and can enter animal and human bodies through food chain [1]. Hence, there is an urgent need for remediation of the microplastic pollution.

Among different microplastic remediation methods (chemical degradation, biodegradation) photocatalytic degradation has shown the highest degradation efficiency. This microplastic degradation method can be performed under milder conditions than biological or chemical degradation and is suitable for a wide range of plastic polymer [2]. Modified TiO_2 photocatalysts have been used for the degradation of various plastic polymers under different degradation conditions and have shown a degradation efficiency ranging from 6.4% for high-density polyethylene (HDPE) to 81% for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) films [3]. Incorporation of TiO_2 within the clay layers increases the specific surface area of TiO_2 nanoparticles. This results in a mesoporous structure that enhances adsorption properties and decreases the band gap energy which indicates better absorption of light in a wider wavelength range [4].

In this work, TiO_2 nanoparticles and TiO_2/kaolinite nanocomposites were synthesized by sol-gel method. We chose naturally occurring kaolinite which has easy preparation without requiring the use of strong acids or other solvents. These materials were used for a small-sized (300 μm) low-density polyethylene (LDPE) microplastic photodegradation under UV light irradiation in aqueous solution. This study presents TiO_2/kaolinite nanocomposite application for the removal of microplastics.

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PREPARATION AND INVESTIGATION OF MULTI-LAYERED ORALLY DISINTEGRATING FILMS

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Oral administration of pharmaceuticals is the most preferred drug delivery method amongst patients due to its ease of administration, non-invasiveness and acceptability [1]. Orally disintegrating films (ODFs) are polymer-based, thin, flexible and pharmacologically active films, which applied to the oral mucosa begin to disintegrate/dissolve and release active components [2]. Oral diseases often require local and prolonged treatment and ODF could be considered as the best drug delivery system. ODFs can be formulated as a single- or multi-layered films, allowing controlled release of active substances. ODFs are typically obtained by solvent casting method, where casting liquid contains film forming material, solvent, plasticizer, anti-adherent, sweetener, color and flavor additives. Bio-based polymers or biodegradable polymers are gaining interest as good film forming materials for ODFs formation, due to their hydrophilic nature and non-toxicity.

The aim of present study was to obtain two- and three-layer films using bio-based or biodegradable polymers as film formers for possible application for ODFs and to evaluate their mechanical and physicochemical properties.

Three two-layer films and one three-layer film were obtained using poly(vinyl alcohol), 2-hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, chitosan, cellulose diacetate, hydroxypropyl cellulose as film forming materials by solvent casting method. Each layer of the multi-layer film contained 83.34 wt.% of polymer, 8.33 wt.% of glycerol as plasticizer and 8.33 wt.% of citric acid as cross-linker. Main characteristics of multi-layered films, such as solubility and swelling in a simulated salivary fluid, contact angle, mechanical properties were evaluated.

Acknowledgement. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-23-78.

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BLACK CURRANT SEEDS A SOURCE OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS WITH PROFOUND HEALTH BENEFITS

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Blackcurrant seeds emerge as residual by-products following berry processing. Typically disregarded in the industry and discarded alongside other berry waste, recent research over the last decade has compelled scientists to reevaluate these seeds as a potential source of valuable bioactive compounds. Following the chemical composition research conducted using standard methodology, it was revealed that the seeds consist of 18.29 % fats, 16.77 % proteins, and 58.68 % carbohydrates. The remaining percentages account for moisture and mineral substances. In particular, a substantial portion of the carbohydrates is attributed to dietary fiber, averaging 51.84 g per 100 g of seeds, with total fermentable sugars determined at 4.9 g per 100 g of seeds. The supercritical CO_2 extraction process yielded a lipophilic extract with a 15.66 % yield. The major predominant triacylglycerols (TAG) in the seeds extract were identified as unsaturated LLLn (21.23 ± 0.46 %) and OLnL (20.77 ± 0.28 %). Additionally, the extract was found to be a rich source of α-tocopherol (537.95 ± 19.79 µg/g) and β-sitosterol (5176.05 ± 189.22 µg/g), both important bioactive compounds. While Gas chromatography coupled with time-of-flight mass spectrometry (GC×GC-TOF/MS) analysis of aroma compounds revealed the presence of various compounds, including hexanal, furfural, and terpenes, the concentrations of these aroma compounds were relatively lower compared to those of blackcurrant peel. The findings collectively demonstrate the high potential of blackcurrant seeds as a valuable source of bioactive compounds for incorporation into sustainable superfood blends or functional food products.

ISOTOPIC COMPOSITION OF CARBONACEOUS AEROSOLS FOR SEASONAL OBSERVATION

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An aerosol is an ensemble of solid, liquid, or mixed-phase particles suspended in air. Carbonaceous aerosols mainly contain carbon compounds.The isotopic composition can provide unique information about source emissions as well as physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere.The seasonal variation of carbon isotopic composition will be presented in two distinct environments urban and coastal sites.Year-round samples were collected from 1 January 2014 to 30 December 2014 every single day.There were 72 filter samples from urban background site (Vilnius) and 103 aerosol samples from the coastal site (Preila).The findings of this study reveal seasonal variations in PM1 total carbon (TC) concentrations at both the urban and coastal sites.These observations align with studies conducted in different regions, stressing the influence of primary regional sources on TC levels.The monthly averaged δ13CTC values of aerosol particles from both sites demonstrated a prominent seasonal cycle, reflecting variations in the isotopic composition of carbon in these particles. The monthly averages exhibited a wide range,from -28.4±0.8 ‰ to -25.3±0.1 ‰ at both sites, with standard deviations varying from 0.1 ‰ to 0.9 ‰. Notably, distinct seasonal variations in δ13CTC were observed,with enrichment in winter and depletion in spring at the urban site, indicating shifts among emission sources.In contrast,the coastal site exhibited relatively stable isotopic composition throughout most of the year,with minimal variations between the monthly averaged values.The highest values occurred during the winter months,while the remaining months displayed nearly constant isotopic composition.These findings provide insights into sources and seasonal dynamics of aerosol particlesísotopic composition at these sites.Overall,these findings contribute to our understanding of air quality dynamics in the studied areas and provide valuable insights for future environmental monitoring and policy decisions.

DI-TERT-ALKYLPHOSPHINE SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION OF CHEMOENZYMATIC SYNTHESIS OF THEIR PRECURSORS - TERTIARYACETATES

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Bulky di-*tert*-alkylbiaryl phosphines are used in palladium catalysed cross-coupling reactions (Buchwald amination, Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling, Heck reaction, etc) [1]. More efficient catalysts may be developed by modifying steric and electronic properties of these ligands. However, synthesis of di-alkyl phosphines involves multiple steps [2] and toxic, highly reactive reagents [3]. Our newly developed method eliminates some of these challenges using easier to handle tris(trimethylsilyl)phosphine ($P(TMS)_3$) (Fig.1). Phosphine nucleophile generated *in situ* from $P(TMS)_3$ and triflic acid reacts with an electrophylic tertiary carbocation. The final product of this umpolung (P^-/C^+) reaction is an easily isolatable air-stable phosphine triflate salt.

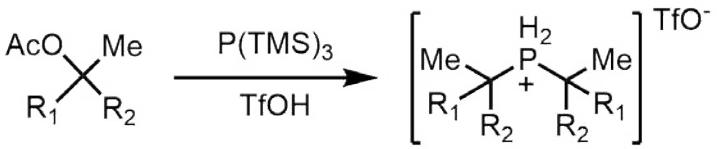

Fig. 1. Synthesis of di-*tert*-alkyl phosphine salts using $P(TMS)_3$

Currently tertiary acetates are synthesised chemically, however chemoenzymatic reactions present a greener, more energy-efficient, and in some cases, less labour-intensive means to synthesize organic molecules in comparison to traditional methods [4]. In our study a wide variety of esterases were tested for acetylation and hydrolysis of tertiary alcohols and esters (Fig. 2). Most efficient enzymes were selected for further investigations.

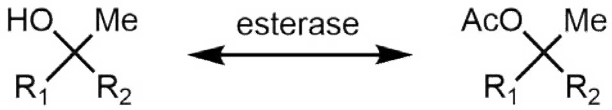

Fig. 2. Chemoenzymatic synthesis of tertiary acetates

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FABRICATION OF 3D BORON CARBIDE BY COMBINING STEREOLITHOGRAPHY AND PYROLYSIS

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Additive manufacturing-based 3D printing is a groundbreaking technology that is rapidly gaining traction in the industrial sector. It opens up exciting opportunities for creating diverse structures or complete devices in a significantly shorter timeframe, reducing the duration from conceptualization to the production of the final physical object. The use of homogenous photoactive materials in 3D printing is favored for achieving enhanced properties, ensuring a consistent composition and uniform characteristics in the printed objects. This uniformity contributes to enhanced structural integrity, increased mechanical strength, and the attainment of a smoother surface for the structures. In contrast, the inclusion of particles in a monomer mixture may introduce variability, potentially compromising the quality of the print and the structural uniformity.

Boron carbide stands out as a promising material for numerous technical applications owing to its exceptional properties. This material boasts desirable characteristics such as low density, high strength, excellent wear resistance, exceptional hardness, and chemical inertness [1]. As a result, the focus here is on synthesizing organoboron compounds and subsequently forming them by combining stereolithography with pyrolysis to create intricate and precisely shaped 3D objects of boron carbide.

Initially, a boron-containing organic monomer, namely 2-(5,5-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yloxy)ethylmethacrylate (referred to as boron methacrylate monomer), was synthesized through an esterification reaction detailed in article [2]. Verification of successful synthesis was confirmed through proton nuclear magnetic resonance analysis (see fig. 1. a)), showcasing a product yield of approximately 60%. Subsequently, utilizing ultraviolet three-dimensional printing, structures of boron acrylate polymer were crafted (see fig. 1. b)), followed by pyrolysis at 1300^{o}C in an N_2 atmosphere, resulting in a measured shrinkage of 60%. Furthermore, X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD) of the final product will be presented to confirm the formation of the crystalline.

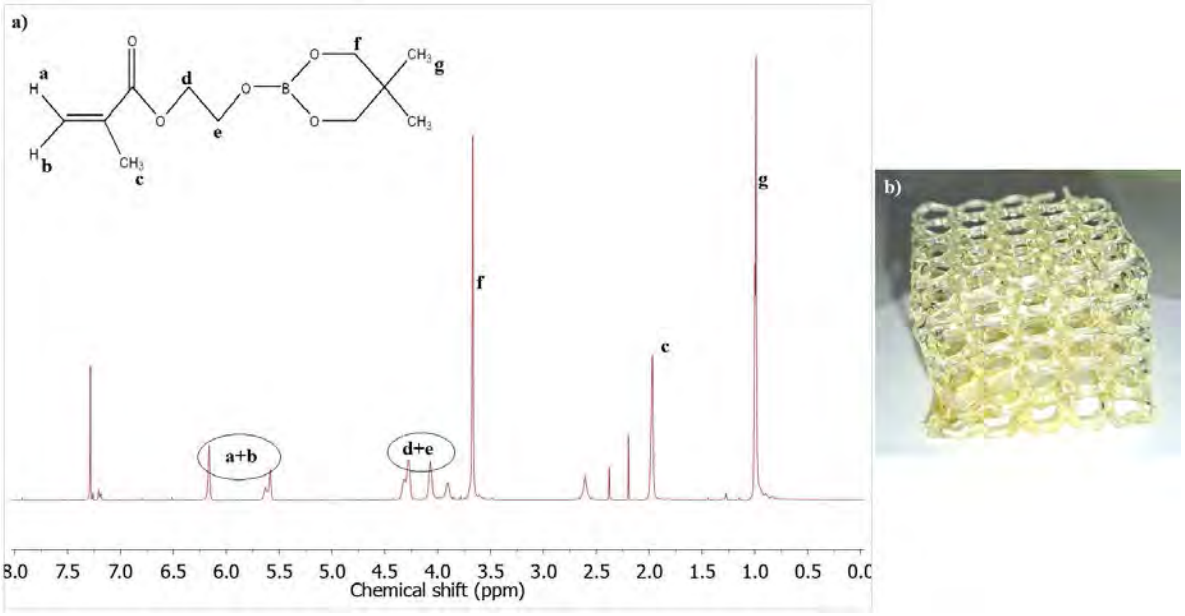

Fig. 1. a) ^{1}H-NMR spectra of boron methacrylate monomer in $CDCl_3$, b) Image of boron methacrylate polymer.

The integration of organoboron acrylate synthesis, 3D stereolithography, and pyrolysis has been emerged as a promising method for creating small, intricately detailed structures made of boron carbide. The suggested viable solution for crystalline boron carbide 3D printing at the microscale has the potential to significantly enhance the range of tools available in the printing industry.

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MANGANESE DOPING EFFECT ON CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF LUTETIUM FERRITE

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The combination of both magnetic and electrical properties requires significant challenges to be overcome in order to be possible. Firstly, the classically known magnetic and electric properties arise from opposite phenomena. Ferroelectric properties arise from the hybridization of empty 3d orbitals and magnetic ones require them to be partially filled. To avoid this problem other mechanisms driving ferroelectricity were discovered. They include lone pair, spin driven, geometric, and charge ordering [1]. Also, the coupling between the two is often weak. Lastly, at least one of the properties occurs at temperatures lower than room temperature. The solution to the problems is not simple or clear and in most cases is different for every material. As such the search for new multiferroic materials is still ongoing.

One potential compound is hexagonal $LuFeO_3$. Hexagonal $LuFeO_3$ is a polar compound where ferroelectricity is caused by geometric factors, mainly the displacement of Lu ions in the crystal structure [2]. The metastable structure can be stabilized by either strain during thin film preparation or by doping. Dopant effects on magnetic and electrical properties are still not clear. Even the phase formation is complicated and the stability regions of the hexagonal phase are difficult to describe as they differ for each of the dopants while also being sensitive to the preparation method and even the calcination temperature [3].

In this work we provide insights into the stabilization of hexagonal $LuFeO_3$ by Mn doping prepared by the sol-gel method. The concentration stability regions for the hexagonal phase at different calcination temperatures were described using X-ray diffraction analysis. Particle morphology was determined using SEM analysis. Lastly, we also provide additional information on the behavior of magnetic properties not only caused by the crystal structure changes but also on the effect of doping.

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SYNTHESIS OF 6-(5-ARYL-1,2,3-THIADIAZOL-4-YL)-(4-BENZYL)BENZENE-1,3-DIOLS AS POTENTIAL HSP 90 INHIBITORS

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Inhibitors of the Hsp90 chaperone protein hold significant potential in the quest for anticancer drugs. Hsp90 client proteins play a crucial role in regulating various functions of human cells, including signal transduction, protein trafficking and cell proliferation. However, these proteins are prone to mutation and are overexpressed in cancer cells. Therefore, inhibiting them holds substantial promise for combating cancer [1]. Results from clinical and preclinical studies indicate that Hsp90 inhibitors may enhance the effectiveness of other cancer treatments, such as chemotherapy or immunotherapy [2]. 4,5-diaryl-1,2,3-thiadiazoles are promising anticancer agents, and many similar compounds have yet to be thoroughly investigated [3].This research aims to synthesize 6-(5-aryl-1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)-(4-benzyl)benzene-1,3-diols **3** as potencial Hsp90 inhibitors.

The synthesis is carried out in five steps to obtain the target compounds. The first and third steps of the synthesis are the same and involve Friedel-Crafts acylation. After the first reaction, the obtained ketones are reduced with Pd-C, in H_2 gas atmosphere and gives 4-(benzyl)benzen-1,3-diols **1**. The final stage of the synthesis is the Hurd-Mori cyclization reaction. Ethyl carbazate is attached to the successfully isolated compounds **2**, the five-membered ring is cyclized with thionyl chloride and final products **3** are obtained.

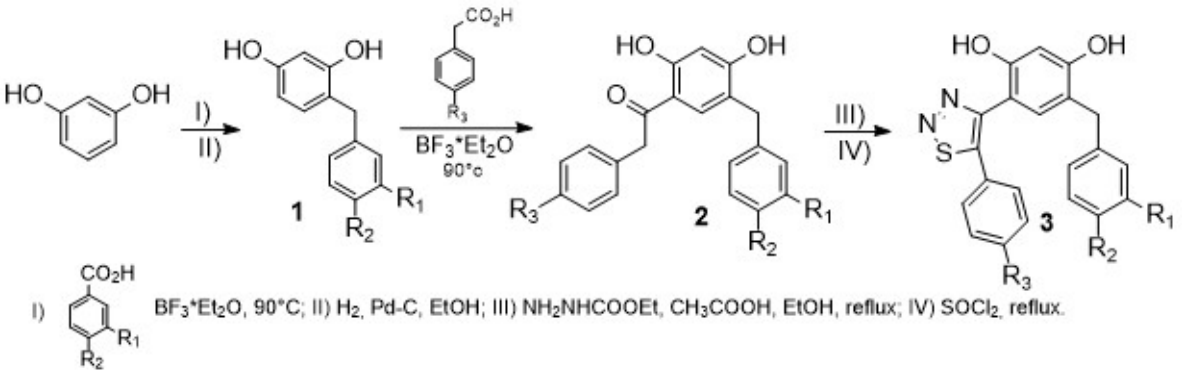

Fig. 1. General scheme of reactions.

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NMR STUDY OF BIOACTIVE IONIC LIQUIDS

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Bioactive Room Temperature Ionic Liquid (b-RTIL) is a class of RTIL that is made of biomolecules and thus b-RTIL is compatible with living organisms. Due to composition b-RTILs are widely applied in the medical field in drug delivery systems and can increase non-soluble drug solubility in water.

In this study high-resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) was used to investigate choline lysinate [Ch][Lys] and choline tryptophanate [Ch][Try] in a water mixture. [Ch] is involved in the metabolism process while [Try] and [Lys] are involved in protein biosynthesis. Diluted [Ch][Try] water solution was investigated by ^{1}H, ^{13}C, ^{15}N 1D and 2D NMR. The solutions were measured in b-RTIL concentration from 10^{-6} to 1 molar fraction. Additionally, glibenclamide (Gli) solubility was examined in [Ch][Lys] and [Ch][Try] water mixtures. Glibenclamide is used to treat type II diabetes.

It was found that the [Ch]$^{+}$ ^{1}H chemical shifts reach the plateau at around $\chi_{\text{RTIL}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ molar freq. in [Ch][Try] water mixture and at $\chi_{\text{RTIL}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ molar freq. in [Ch][Lys] water mixture. [Try]$^{-}$ protons' chemical shift stabilizes at $\chi_{\text{RTIL}} = 5 \times 10^{-5}$ molar freq. [Lys]$^{-}$ ^{1}H chemical shift never reaches the plateau. Chemical shift minima were registered at $\chi_{\text{RTIL}} = 0.1$ molar freq. for almost all protons in the cation and both anions.

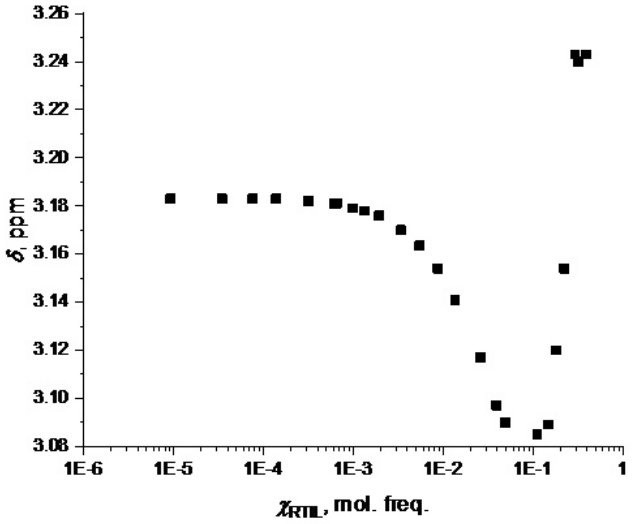

Fig. 1. [Ch]$^{+}$ ^{1}H of $(CH_3)_3$–X chemical shift dependency of b-RTIL concentration in [Ch][Lys] and water solution.

Finally, both [Ch][Lys] and [Ch][Try] increase glibenclamide's solubility in water.

NICKEL CATALYSTS FOR HYDROGEN GENERATION

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During this work, Ni/Cu, NiCo/Cu, NiMn/Cu, NiCoMn/Cu catalysts were formed using the chemical method of metal deposition. The surface morphology, internal structure and chemical composition of the obtained catalysts were analyzed using field emission scanning electron microscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and induced plasma optical emission spectroscopy. It was determined that the prepared coating particles consist of oval-shaped agglomerates with a size of 40 nm to 1.6 μm. The studies of the composition of the catalysts showed that the Ni loading ranges from 59.75 to 475.15 μg/cm^2, Co – 549.5 to 614 μg/cm^2, Mn – 0.06 to 0.745 μg/cm^2. The catalytic properties of the formed catalysts for sodium borohydride hydrolysis reaction were investigated. The two-component NiCo coating was characterized by the highest catalytic activity. It was determined of this catalyst an activation energy of 56.4 kJ/mol and an H_2 evolution rate of 1.24 ml/min at 30 °C and 14.59 ml/min at 70 °C.

SYNTHESIS AND LUMINESCENT PROPERTIES OF EU-DOPED Ca_2PO_4Cl

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Functional materials with adjustable luminescence have become a research hotspot for their broad application prospects. As one of the most common and highly efficient activators, an Eu2+ ion possesses broadband absorption in the UV to blue regions, as well as multicolor emission. Calcium phosphates are the family of materials, widely used in different areas including the development of optical materials. Calcium chlorapatite (ClAp, Ca5(PO4)3Cl) and goryainovite (Ca2PO4Cl) are calcium halophosphate minerals occurring in nature. Synthetic ClAp found its practical application in purification of water and sediments from heavy metals, lanthanide-doped ClAp was investigated in terms of optical properties. Ca2PO4Cl is a less studied material, most of the papers being focused on the preparation and investigation of optical properties in lanthanide-doped Ca2PO4Cl. In the present work, Eu-doped Ca2PO4Cl powders with various Eu content were synthesized and comprehensively characterized. Phase purity and crystal structure of the synthesized samples were studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Morphological features of synthesized powders were investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Luminescent properties were investigated by means of photoluminescence measurements. Excitation spectra, emission spectra and decay curves of the samples were studied. Temperature-dependent photoluminescence measurements were performed as well.

Acknowledgements. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-23-85.

TUNABLE THERMO-RESPONSIVE COPOLYMERS VIA RAFT POLYMERIZATION: EFFECTS OF COMPOSITION ON PHASE TRANSITION IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

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Stimuli-responsive polymers, particularly amphiphilic macromolecules with distinct affinities for polar and nonpolar solvents, have recently garnered significant scientific interest [1]. The intricate self-organization of hydrophilic and hydrophobic units within these macromolecules, influenced by external stimuli (temperature, ionic strength, and solvent quality) opens up avenues for applications in diverse fields, including medicine, biochemistry, and microelectronics [2].

The advancement of RAFT methods has enabled the synthesis of a wide range of amphiphilic copolymers with unique architectures, including brush polymers. This study focuses on the synthesis and investigation of statistical copolymers, specifically p(DEGMA-*co*-OEG_xMA) (x = 5, 9), synthesized through RAFT polymerization.

Various analytical techniques, including ^{1}H NMR, FT-IR, molecular sieve chromatography (MSC), and dynamic light scattering (DLS), were employed to characterize the copolymers.

From the NMR data, the structure of the copolymers was determined, and the exact composition, which is very close to the original monomer composition, was calculated. Using DLS method lower critical dissolution temperatures (LCST) of synthesized polymers were measured. It was found that the LCST values of the copolymers increased with increasing number of OEG_xMA (x = 5,9) monomeric units in the copolymer composition.

The copolymers p(DEGMA-*co*-OEG_5MA) and p(DEGMA-*co*-OEG_9MA) withrelatively high amount of DEGMA monomeric units in composition (80 and 90 mol%, respectively), exhibited LCST values close to human body temperature. This indicates their potential applications in medicine, pharmacy, and biotechnology.

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PM_1 CHARACTERIZATION FOR CONNECTED-FLOW EVENTS OVER THE BALTIC SEA BETWEEN HYLTEMOSSA AND PREILA

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Aerosol particle chemical composition and mass concentrations undergo significant changes due to long-range air mass transport, and yet the role of sea and oceans in aerosol chemical composition remains poorly understood. While previous studies have explored shipping-related aerosol properties or aerosol size distributions during connected flow events across the Baltic Sea, few studies have comprehensively investigated the impact of PM_1 removal over the sea, leaving a gap in our understanding of aerosol dynamics.

In this study, we examined 4 months of data (December 2017 to March 2018) of PM_1 chemical composition in two observation stations: Hyltemossa in Sweden and Preila in Lithuania. Simultaneous measurements of aerosol chemical composition were performed with ToF-ACSM (Aerodyne Research, Inc) in Hyltemossa and Q-ACSM in Preila. Equivalent black carbon (eBC) mass concentrations were measured using Aethalometers AE33 and AE31 (Magee Scientific) in Hyltemossa and Preila, respectively.

The influence of PM_1 removal over the sea on submicron particle composition was studied during the 14 connected flow events (in total 100 hourly trajectories) between Hyltemossa and Preila. The backward air mass transport trajectories were modelled using the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPLIT) model with the Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) meteorological databases at the NOAA Air Resources Laboratory's web server. The investigation focused solely on trajectories that passed upwind of Hyltemossa, extending 500 km over the Baltic Sea downwind and arriving at Preila.

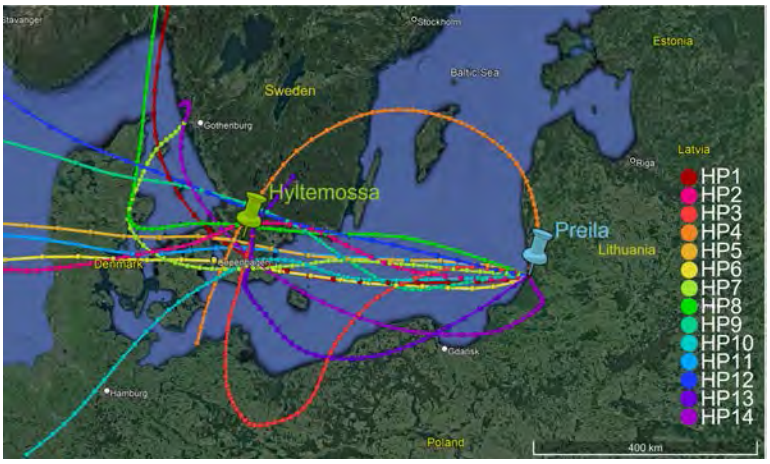

Fig. 1. 48-hour backward air mass trajectories for the connected flow events

Meteorological impact was taken into consideration and events with precipitation were evaluated separately. The results provide a better understanding of aerosol characterisation in the south-eastern Baltic Sea background environments and aerosol mass removal over the sea.

BISMUTH DOPED LASER-INDUCED (Bi-LIG) GRAPHENE ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR THE DETECTION OF HEAVY METALS

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Heavy metals (HM) are among the main environmental pollutants affecting human health [1]. They bioaccumulate in the body, inducing cell membrane and DNA damage and disrupting protein function and enzymatic activity; leading to illnesses such as cancer, immune system deficiencies, mental growth retardation, and malnutrition [2].

Produce consumption is one major route of exposure to HMs for humans. Therefore, HM monitoring in the agricultural context is critical to prevent and mitigate the risk of poisoning in the food chain. Electrochemical sensors are suitable for HM monitoring since they are accurate, portable, and robust sensing devices. However, the intricate fabrication process of sensing materials hinders their scalability and reproducibility thus preventing their adoption as the staple for routine HM monitoring.

In this work, we investigate bismuth-doped laser-induced graphene (Bi-LIG) as a candidate electrode material for the simultaneous detection of Zn, Pb, and Cd at trace level using square wave anodic stripping voltammetry (SWASV). Bi-LIG electrodes result from an easily scalable single-step fabrication process and promise enhanced electroanalytical performance due to the synergy between the properties of LIG; flexibility, chemical resistance and porosity, and the electrocatalytic properties of the bismuth nanoparticle [3].

Bi-LIG is synthesized from polyimide film coated with a bismuth and chitosan ink before the lased induction process. The obtained Bi-LIG will be studied using Raman spectroscopy to determine the quality of the graphene, and XRD will be applied to study the composition of the bismuth nanoparticles synthesized by laser induction. Additionally, the electrochemical properties of synthesized sensing material will be investigated utilizing cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). Finally, the sensing material will be applied for the simultaneous detection of Zn, Pb, and Cd using SWASV, and its analytical performance will be compared to that of bismuth film on the glassy carbon electrode.

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REDOX CONTROLLED BREATHING OF SUPRAMOLECULAR CAPSULE

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The molecular recognition utilizing well-defined molecular constructs is the key subject of supramolecular chemistry. Metal coordination or hydrogen bonds (H-bonds) are usually employed in formation of molecular capsules that are well suited to observe the complexation phenomena and inquire into the nature of non-covalent interactions [1]. Highly flexible building blocks despite their simpler synthesis are rarely used, compared to rigid, preorganized scaffolds, due to absence of entropic penalty reduction when forming molecular aggregates. Modulation of the host-guest chemistry by extending beyond simple covalent adjustment of the cavity size represents a highly sought-after strategy to construct dynamic supramolecular receptors that are reminiscent of enzymes [2]. In nature, induced fit, conformational selection and allosteric control, operating by conformational changes of the host in response to stimuli present, are the principles governing the substrate binding and activation. In our report, we present a redox control approach over cavity size of a simple molecular capsule from tripodal monomer, containing three ureidopyrimidinone (UPy) 4H-bonding units, trimesic acid core and linkers with disulfide moiety (Fig. 1A). We have shown that such monomers are capable of forming well-defined dimeric capsules. Furthermore, these capsules are capable of undergoing reversable conformational shifts and changing size and shape of their cavity by applying redox conditions that dissociate and reform disulfide links (Fig 1B).

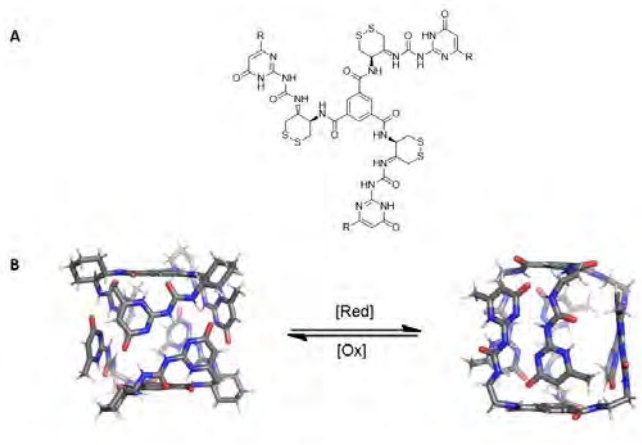

Fig. 1. A. Chemical structure of the supramolecular monomer. B. Redox induced change of capsular cavity.

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MULTILAYER CAPACITOR AS AN ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR MEASURING HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

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Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is a widely utilized compound in laboratories, serving various purposes such as: an oxidizing agent, a reagent, or a cleaning/disinfecting agent. Unfortunately, the compound exhibits degradation, particularly in highly concentrated solutions, even at low temperatures. Traditional methods for assessing its concentration, such as titration, are time-consuming and require additional reagents.

To address this issue, an electrochemical sensor can be used to measure the concentration of H_2O_2 in solutions. In this study, a multilayer capacitor was employed as the sensing element due to its low cost of manufacturing, small physical size and compatibility with electronic systems.

Chronoamperometric measurements were performed using a three-electrode system, applying a potential of +0.3 V and introducing H_2O_2 concentrations ranging from 0.5 mmol to 5.7 mmol. The acquired chronoamperogram demonstrated distinct changes in the amperometric signal with each addition of H_2O_2.

Using a multilayer capacitor, electrochemical measurements were successfully conducted in the solution. The resulting amperometric signal exhibited a linear dependence on the concentration of H_2O_2, with a determined sensitivity of 3.46E-7 A/mM. This electrochemical sensing approach offers a rapid and efficient means of quantifying H_2O_2 concentrations, presenting a valuable alternative to traditional titration methods.

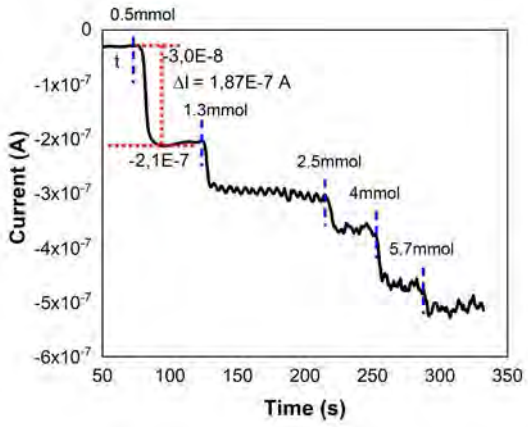

Fig. 1. Chronoamperogram obtained via a multilayer capacitor, +0.3 V in a three-electrode system, signal response from increasing the concentration of H_2O_2 in the electrolyte solution.

SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE CELL MODIFICATION WITH NICKEL AND FERRIC HEXACYANOFERRATES FOR THE APPLICATION IN BIO-FUEL CELL CONSTRUCTION

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Although Saccharomyces cerevisiae cells are popular in the formation of bio-fuel cells due to their low cost and availability, the conductivity of yeast cell walls limits charge transfer. This research aims to enhance the yeast cell wall conductivity by modifying Saccharomyces cerevisiae cells with iron (III) hexacyanoferrate (II) and nickel hexacyanoferrate (II). The conductivities of modified yeast cells were measured using cyclic voltammetry. Additionally, bio-fuel cells were constructed, and their power was measured under different resistances. Changes in bio-fuel cell power over time were also recorded.

HYBRID NASICON TYPE BATTERIES MATERIALS SOLID-STATE NMR RESEARCH

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Widely used lithium ion batteries face problems such as the reduction of effectiveness after a long time usage, dendrite and toxic salt formation, complicated disposal. A NASICON type material $NaTi_2(PO_4)_3$, made from naturally abundant sodium, is a potential candidate for anode synthesis, of next generation batteries, because of its thermal and structural stability and good ionic conductivity. To analyze how batteries work and why they fail, a reliable spectroscopy method called Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) is used, to measure and investigate stuctures of crystalline and amorphous compounds on a molecular scale. By using NMR relaxation filter methods it is possible to create a library of ^{23}Na, ^{31}P and ^{1}H nuclei spectra and use it to investigate potential batteriesálternatives.

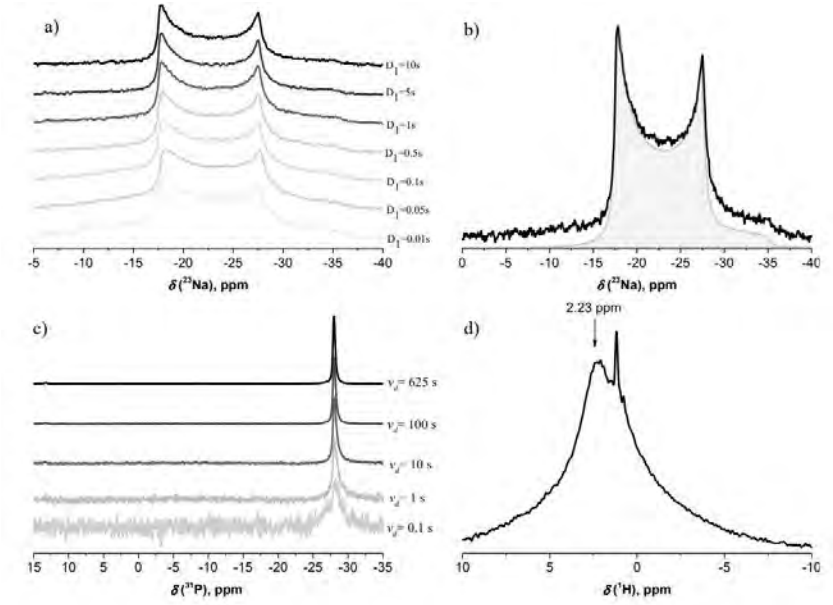

Fig. 1. a)^{23}Na spectrum with different impulse delay times, b)^{23}Na spectrum approximated with theoretical curves c)^{31}P spectrum with different impulse delay times d) ^{1}H spectrum .

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SYNTHESIS AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CR-SUBSTITUTED BETA-TRICALCIUM PHOSPAHTE

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Calcium phosphates (CPs) are the family of materials, widely used in different areas such as medicine and bone regeneration, catalysis, sensors, removal of heavy metals from water, as host matrices for the development of optical materials etc. One of the CPs most frequently used for the fabrication of bioceramics is beta-tricalcium phosphate (β-TCP, $Ca_3(PO4)_2$); moreover, this host material can be used for the development of luminescent materials employing the substitution of Ca by other optically active ions. In the present work, Cr^{3+}-doped β-TCP powders with various Cr content were synthesized by wet precipitation method using $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, $Cr(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ as starting materials. As prepared precipitates were filtered, washed with water and ethanol and dried in an oven at 50 °C overnight. For the synthesis of β-TCP dried precipitates were annealed at 1000 °C for 5 hours. Phase purity and crystal structure of synthesized samples were studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD), electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) and infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Chemical composition of the samples was determined by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES). Morphological features of synthesized powders were investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Optical properties were investigated by means of photoluminescence measurements. Excitation spectra, emission spectra and decay curves of the samples were studied. Temperature-dependent photoluminescence measurements were performed as well.

Acknowledgements
This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-23-85.

SYNTHESIS OF FUNCTIONALISED M-TERPHENYLS AND CHEMOENZYMATIC SEPARATION OF ATROPISOMER

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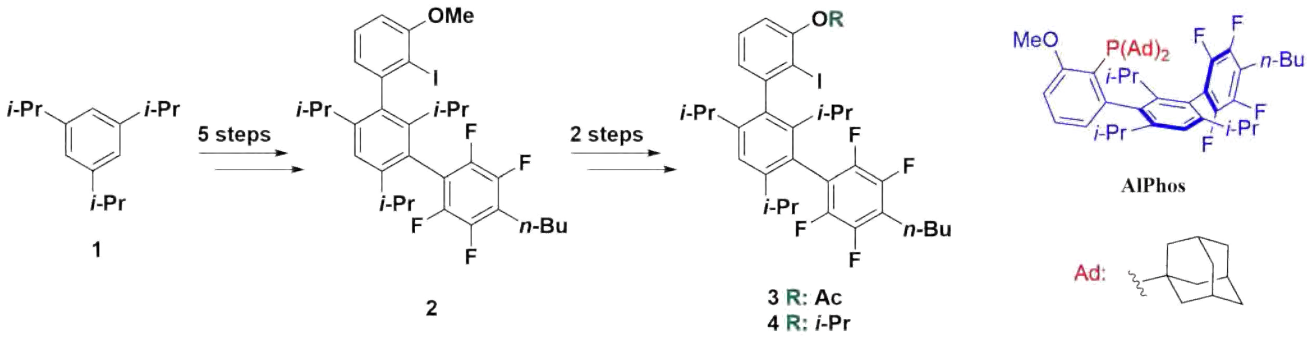

Fig. 1. General scheme for *m*-terphenyl synthesis. Stucture of phosphine ligand **AlPhos**

Fluorinated aromatic substances are widely used in medicine[1] and agriculture[2]. However, their synthesis remains complicated with commonly used methods being non-selective, requiring harsh conditions and resulting in modest product yields for sensitive substrates. A possible solution to these problems is the use of transition-metal catalysis. Its application in C-F bond formation remained elusive until relatively recently and is still requiring more research to be done.[3] Thus, our team is developing new ligands, based on the structure of **AlPhos**[4] (Fig. 1. right side), for palladium (0/II) catalysed C-F cross-coupling reactions, with the aim of expanding the (hetero)aromatic substrate range of these reactions. These ligands consist of a di-*tert*-alkylphosphine (Fig. 1. colored red) coupled with a *m*-terphenyl backbone (Fig. 1. colored blue). My work covers the synthesis and modification of the *m*-terphenyl backbone.

Furthermore, these *m*-terphenyl backbones possess axial chirality. Synthetic methods for atropisomer separation are usually difficult, require specialised equipment and reagents.[5] Different esterases have been successfully used to separate (hetero)biaryl atropisomers with high enantioselectivity and good yields, although *m*-terphenyl compounds have yet to be studied.[6] This work will bring a better understanding on how different esterases interact with highly hydrophobic atropisomeric substrates such as acetate **3**.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF TRANS-STILBENE NANOCRYSTALS IN POLYSTERENE FILMS BY CARS AND AFM MICROSCOPY AND OPTICAL SPECTROSCOPY

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The most well-known feature of stilbene molecules is *trans-cis* isomerization, which makes them perspective for molecular switches [1]. Moreover, isomers themselves found their own applications. For example, *trans*-stilbene (Tstilbene) could be used as neutron detector for radiation detection [2]. The knowledge about properties of Tstilbene in different conditions (temperature, concentration, etc.) is critically important for applications and, probably, to expand the scope of application.

In the previous studies, unusual Tstilbene fluorescence dependence on temperature [3], as well as aggregation-related spectroscopic optical properties dependent on concentration, were investigated [4]. The thickness of the stilbene-containing film is another important parameter that could affect the sample's properties. Combination of steady-state and time-resolved optical spectroscopy with Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering (CARS) and Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) provides an opportunity to understand, how changes in structure (aggregation, dimerization) affect spectroscopic behavior.

In this work, we investigate Tstilbene aggregation and crystallization in polystyrene (PS) matrix in thin films. The effect of both film thickness (by varying PS concentration in chloroform) and Tstilbene concentration (by varying Tstilbene mass-ratio in PS matrix) are studied.

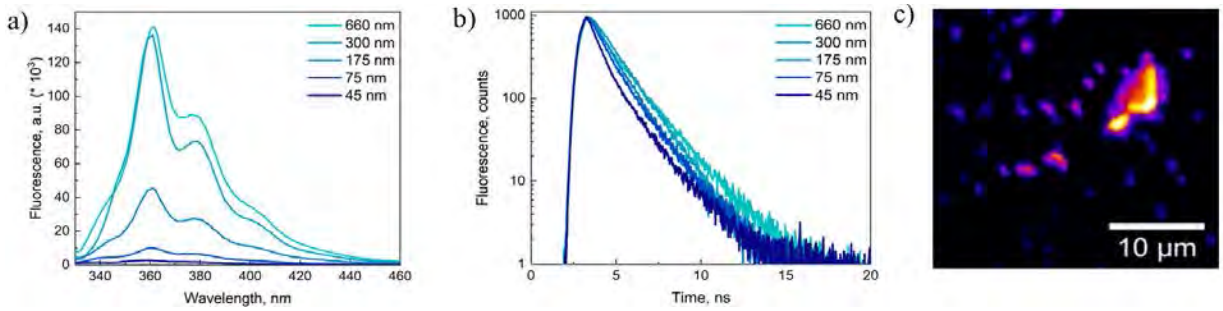

Fig. 1. Fluorescence spectra of 80% Tstilbene dependent on film thickness b) Corresponding time-resolved fluorescence spectra (kinetics) at λ_{em} = 360 nm. c) CARS image of 80% Tstilbene 175 nm PS film (scan 30μm $\times$ 30μm).

Such data analysis techniques, as kinetics fitting with sample-decay and stretched-exponential [5,6] decay models, spectra and kinetics decomposition, combined with microscopy analysis provide information about formation of aggregates of different sizes, their influence on optical properties. Moreover, here we show dependence on properties (concentration and thickness) being changed simultaneously. That means, it is possible to *control* structure via changing parameters.

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EVALUATING THE ROLE OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN REDUCING TRANSPORT-RELATED MICROPLASTICS FOR STRENGTHENING URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Tire and road wear microplastics (TRWMPs) are among the most significant non-exhaust pollutants emitted by motor vehicles, leading to serious environmental and health problems [1]. Among the many sources of microplastics (MPs), the contribution of traffic-related MPs has become a significant problem due to their widespread dispersion by atmospheric circulation. Each year, approximately 6.1 million tons of TRWMPs are emitted into the environment [2]. Consequently, the inhalation of these particles is a significant exposure route to humans, resulting in some serious health issues. The health risk of atmospheric MPs depends upon their abundance and other physiochemical properties such as size, shape, and chemical composition [3].

The study aimed to assess the potential of green space proximity to high-traffic streets in mitigating the presence of MPs and associated human health risks. In Kaunas City, Lithuania (54°51'00.7"N 24°01'46.5"E), a hedge of Thuja occidentalis (0.6 m in width, 1.5 m in height, and a length of 19 m), situated between street and residential houses, was selected to imitate green space. Airborne MPs samples were collected using passive deposition onto Petri dishes with 8 cm diameter glass fiber filters at varying distances (0, +1, +2 meters) from the street over a 24-hour period. The MP samples were collected every month from June to October 2023. Microscopic techniques were employed to quantify the abundance, morphology, and colour of the MPs particles. The chemical composition of MP particles was measured by the LUMOS II spectroscope.

The results indicate a variation in MPs levels, ranging from 2.8 to 0.25 MP/cm^2, based on the proximity to streets. The predominant forms observed in the samples are fragments and black-coloured particles, constituting 90-100% of the total. Analysis reveals that the MPs particles primarily consist of polypropylene and polyurethane (40.9%), both of which are commonly present in vehicle tires.

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SYNTHESIS AND LUMINESCENT CHARACTERIZATION OF DOPED $Na_{1-x}AlGe_{1-0.5x}O_4$:X PHOSPHORS

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The demand for energy-efficient lighting has spurred research into luminescent materials, crucial for the development of next-generation technologies. As white light-emitting diodes (LEDs) gain prominence for their efficiency, long life, and minimal energy consumption, thereś a growing need to explore novel luminescent materials. Recently, increasing attention has been paid to germanate compounds, which are suitable for the development of phosphors due to their low synthesis temperature and excellent physicochemical properties.

Sodium aluminum germanate $NaAlGeO_4$ has a monoclinic structure with the symmetry space group $P2_1/n$. The lattice parameters of $NaAlGeO_4$ are $a = 8.783$ Å, $b = 15.432$ Å, $c = 8.252$ Å, and the lattice angles $\alpha = 90.00°$, $\beta = 90.00°$, $\gamma = 90.09°$. $NaAlGeO_4$ is characterized by unique optical and electronic properties, including high thermal stability, strong photoluminescence, and high transparency in the visible and near-infrared range. Furthermore, its composition and crystal structure render it well-suited for diverse applications, including serving as a host material for rare earth ions in solid-state lighting and functioning as a dielectric material for capacitors.

During this study, a sequence of $Na_{1-x}AlGe_{1-0.5x}O_4$:X samples doped with varying concentrations of Bi^{3+}, Ce^{3+}, Dy^{3+}, Eu^{3+}, Pr^{3+}, Sm^{3+} and Tb^{3+} ions were synthesized using the solid-state synthesis method. The obtained samples underwent characterization through the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) technique and photoluminescence (PL) measurements, including excitation and emission spectra, luminescence decay times, and quantum efficiencies. The XRD analysis demonstrated that all samples exclusively consisted of the pure $NaAlGeO_4$ phase. Insights from the PL measurements revealed specific emission characteristics for each ion: red emission in Eu^{3+}-doped samples, yellow emission in Dy^{3+}-doped samples, blue emission in Bi^{3+} and Ce^{3+}-doped samples, orange-red emission from Pr^{3+}, orange emission from Sm^{3+}, and green emission from Tb^{3+}.

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MODELLING OF PORPHINE NANOTUBE ABSORPTION SPECTRA

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Zwitterionic meso-tetra(4-sulfonatophenyl) porphyrin and a number of its derivatives self-assemble into tubular aggregates. These aggregates are both found occurring in nature, such as most prominently in the chlorosomes of green bacteria, but can also be synthesized in a laboratory setting. These aggregates have already found use in areas such as photodynamic therapy (PDT) and optoelectronics.[1]

Porphine aggregates have unique optical properties, which can be seen in their absorption and circular dichroism spectra in the range of visible light. It is important to understand the optical responses of these aggregates to better know how to apply them. To achieve this an idealised mathematical model was used, where each molecule in the aggregate was associated with a single point, and arranging them in a helical structure with each point having four optical transition dipole vectors assigned to it. The spectra themselves were calculated by finding the exciton states of the aggregate. These states were found by solving the stationary Schroedinger equation with a hamiltonian constructed with the interactions between each moleculeś respective dipole vectors as its off-diagonal elements. These were then used to calculate both the absorption and circular dichroism spectra of the idealised tube.

Using this relatively simple model we were able to calculate spectra that closely aligns with experiment in its shape and peak positions in both the B and Q bands. To achieve this, many different configurations of dipole vectors and molecules of the aggregate were tested in order to find which closest resembled the experiment. Moreover, taking into account that even a relatively short tube contained thousands of molecules, computational resource use was also taken into account. To that end, the length of the aggregate, adequate to get the highest possible accuracy while also taking up the minimal amount of computation time, was determined.

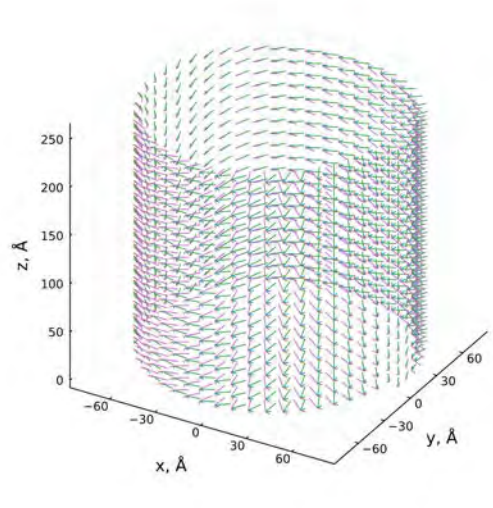

Fig. 1. Model of tubular aggregate with dipole vectors

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SYNTHESIS OF CARBAZOLE-BASED MATERIAL WITH ACCEPTOR MOIETIES FOR PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELL TECHNOLOGY

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Pollution free sources of renewable energy have become gradually more relevant in the last decade. Inexhaustible solar energy has been one of the prime areas of research and it has been established as a cost effective and reliable source of energy. In the last decade of research, significant progress has been made in the development of new materials for 3rd generation solar cell technology, specifically perovskite solar cells. One of the specific problems is related to the use of C_{60} as an electron transporting material [1]. However, the available electron-transporting chromophores have failed to substitute it, mostly due to the problems related with solubility. Therefore, it is important to find new structural concepts, that would avoid such limitations.

The aim of our work is to synthesize new electron transporting materials-candidates by introducing an indanedione acceptoring unit in the third and sixth position of 9-ethyl-9H-carbazole via two-step synthesis. First, by synthesizing 9-ethyl-9H-carbazole-3,6-dicarbaldehyde from N,N-dimethylformamide and 9-ethyl-9H-carbazole with the use of $POCl_3$ in 1,2-dichlorethane, and later substituting the two formyl groups with indanedione in ethanol.

The first round of synthesis resulted in a target compound, as was confirmed by the NMR spectroscopy method. However, high yields have not been achieved. The main reason lies in reduced reactivity of the monoaldehyde, and the complicated purification process of the intermediate compound. Further optimization of reaction conditions and ratio of reactants for the first step is required. After optimization, the photoelectrical properties of the materials will be evaluated.

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INVESTIGATION OF HOLE TRANSPORT IN SMALLMOLECULE - POLYMER BLENDS

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Research on hole transport in organic layers is an important and complex scientific field that has emerged due to the rapid development of modern materials science and engineering. The main disadvantages of organic electronic devices are the low mobility of charge carriers in them and poor resistance to environmental influences. In small-molecule organic compounds, higher charge carrier mobilities are achieved than in polymers. However, effective control over layer morphology remains a challenge [1]. On the other hand, polymer layers offer superior controllability in terms of structure. Consequently, combining small molecule materials with polymers holds great promise for the development of novel charge transport layers in organic electronic devices. In such compounds, polymers may simultaneously act as charge transporting components and supporting structural matrices. While the addition of polymers should enhance layer integrity, itś crucial to optimize the composition as it could potentially impact charge carriers transport.

For some of newly synthesized carbazole-based hole transporting materials [2], obtaining high-quality layers without cracks in sufficiently large areas is challenging, if not impossible, task. Therefore, these materials were blended in various ratios with well-known hole-transporting polymer PEPC (Poly(9-(2,3-epoxypropyl) carbazole)). Surface of casted layers was controlled by microscopy and AFM, while the charge transport in the layers was investigated by well-known methods such as ToF and photo-CELIV [3]. Obtained results show that a good layer structure without compromising hole transport can be achieved at the optimized composition. These results will facilitate investigation of novel hole transport materials.

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LARGE AMOUNT SYNTHESIS OF MAGNESIUM WHITLOCKITE NANOPOWDERS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY INITIAL REACTANT

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Thousands of people annually have health problems related to bone fractures caused by osteoporosis, trauma, cancer, and various diseases, that frequently require surgical treatment for bone regeneration [1]. Calcium phosphate (CaP) compounds are widely studied and used as bone substitutes due to their similar composition to the inorganic part of bone, their biocompatibility, and ease of fabrication [2]. The most popular and investigated substitutes are hydroxyapatite (HA), tricalcium phosphate (TCP), octacalcium phosphate (OCP), and biphasic calcium phosphate (BCP). Magnesium whitlockite (Mg-WH, $Ca_{18}Mg_2(HPO_4)_2(PO_4)_{12}$) occupies a significant place in the mineral part of human bone, induces osteogenic differentiation, rapid bone formation, and undoubtedly has outstanding substitute properties [3]. Due to the mentioned properties, Mg-WH is relevant in medicine: in bone reconstruction and treatment procedures.

The main idea of our investigation was to synthesize a large amount of Mg-WH nanopowders via a simple, inexpensive, low-temperature dissolution-precipitation (DP) method from an environmentally friendly gypsum ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) powder as a starting material. DP synthesis is appropriate for the fabrication of CaP material as well as Mg-WH compound [4]. The obtained product was investigated by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) measurements, and Energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis.

Acknowledments. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. P-SV-202.

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BENZOPHENONE-BASED TWISTED DONOR-ACCEPTOR-DONOR DERIVATIVES AS BLUE EMITTERS FOR HIGHLY EFFICIENT FLUORESCENT OLEDS

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Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) technology has outperformed other technologies in recent decades [1]. OLEDs are the ultimate technology for display and are stepping rapidly into lighting. At present, there is an intensive need for high-performance deep-blue emitters in full-color display and solid-state lighting . However, as the emission peaks shift towards the deep-blue region, the nonradiative transition rate of metal d-orbitals tends to increase, making it difficult to achieve a high efficiency altogether [2]. To solve the problem, small-molecules fluorescent materials have re-gained attention due to their high color purity and low cost. The synthesis of bicarbazole-based host materials was carried out by the three-step synthetic route as shown in Figure 1. Herein, we introduce a series of donor-acceptor-donor (D-A-D) twisted derivatives based on carbazole-benzophenone moieties.

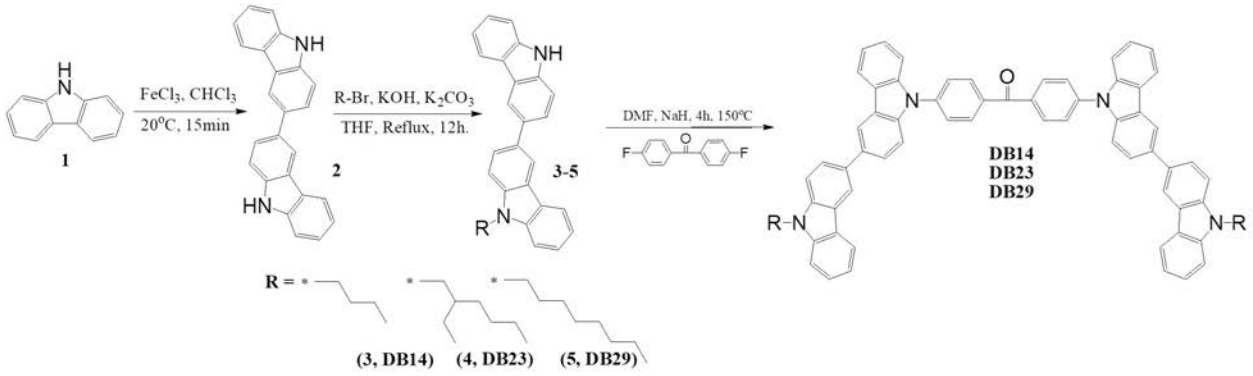

Fig. 1. Synthetic pathway of bicarbazole-based materials.

This work was dedicated to development of a group of twisted donor-acceptor-donor (D-A-D) derivatives incorporating bicarbazole as electron donor and benzophenone as electron acceptor for potential use as blue emitters in OLEDs. The derivatives were synthesized in a reaction of 4,4′-difluorobenzophenone with various 9-alkyl-9′H-3,3′-bicarbazoles. The materials, namely, DB14, DB23, and DB29, were designed with different alkyl side chains to enhance their solubility and film-forming properties of layers formed using the spin-coating from solution method. The new materials demonstrate high thermal stabilities with decomposition temperatures >383 °C, glass transition temperatures in the range of 95–145 °C, high blue photoluminescence quantum yields of over 52%, and short decay times, which range in nanoseconds. Due to their characteristics, the derivatives were used as blue emitters in OLED devices. Some of the OLEDs incorporating the DB23 emitter demonstrated a high external quantum efficiency (EQEmax) of 5.3%, which is very similar to the theoretical limit of the first-generetion devices.

Acknowledgements
We acknowledge support from the Research Council of Lithuania (grant No. S-MIP-22-84).

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NEW 4H-BONDING MOTIF

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Hydrogen bonding is a highly adaptable non-covalent molecular interaction that is extensively employed by nature to fulfill crucial life functions such as maintaining structural integrity, facilitating catalytic processes, and enabling replication. The term "hydrogen bonding motifs" pertains to particular configurations of hydrogen bonds inside molecular structures, serving as fundamental units for the construction of modular assemblies of hydrogen-bonded dynamic structures. The association strength of an array is determined by the overall number and arrangement of individual hydrogen bonds. In order to form supramolecular polymers, it is necessary to have quadruply bonding motifs to ensure adequate aggregation. In this study, we introduce a novel molecular structure, present its synthesis, and aggregation properties.

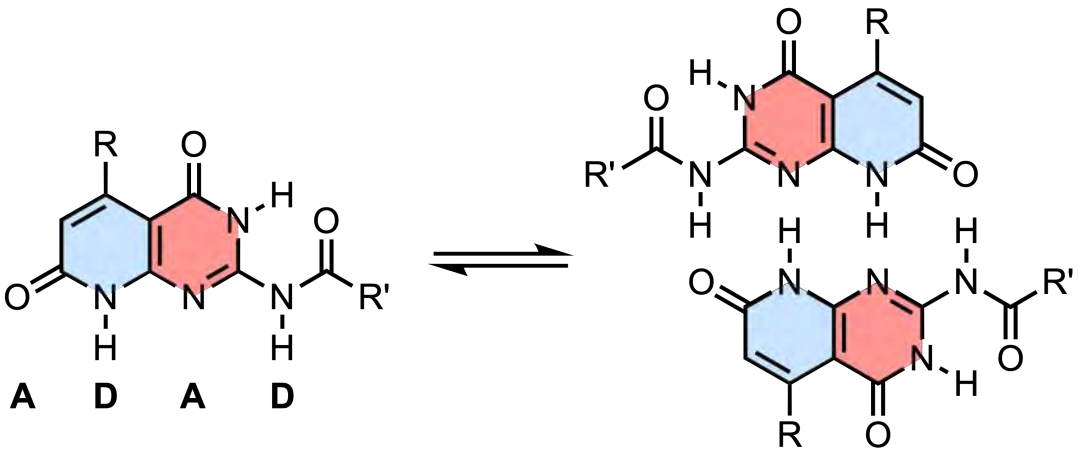

Fig. 1. Chemical structure and dimerization of the 4H-bonding motif

RESPONSIVE BEHAVIOR OF GRAFT COPOLYMERS BASED ON CHITOSAN

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Poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) (PNIPAAm) is synthetic polymer which shows solubility changes in water around a specific temperature, which is well known as the lower critical solution temperature (LCST). This polymer is one of the most commonly used thermo-responsive polymers, because its phase transition temperature is close to the temperature of the human body. Recently, copolymers with grafted PNIPAAm side chains are highly researched, taking into account their great opportunities in biomedical field including drug delivery systems. One of the most perspective biopolymers which could be used as the backbone of these graft copolymers is chitosan. The importance of this polymer for biomedical application is due to its biodegradability, biocompatibility, low toxicity and pH-sensitivity. Therefore, the combination of synthetic PNIPAAm and chitosan in the macromolecular structures could be promising as dual-responsive (pH- and thermoresponsive) graft copolymers can be obtained.

The aim of the present work was to investigate thermal and pH-responsive behavior of chitosan-*graft*-poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) copolymers in aqueous solutions. Herein, seven chitosan-*graft*-poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) (CS-*g*-PNIPAAm) copolymers were synthesized by free-radical polymerization of CS and NIPAAm in aqueous solution using potassium persulfate (PPS) as an initiator. By changing molar ratio of CS:NIPAAm from 1:0.25 to 1:10 the copolymers with different composition were prepared. The obtained copolymers were characterized by X-ray, ^{1}H-NMR, FT-IR spectroscopy and other techniques. The thermo- and pH-responsive behavior of synthesized copolymers was assessed by cloud point, particle size and zeta potential measurements.

THIANTHRENE-BASED COMPOUNDS FOR OXYGEN SENSING APPLICATIONS

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Room temperature phosphorescence (RTP) is a phenomenon where certain materials emit light at ambient temperatures, with a delay after the removal of the excitation source [1]. Unlike fluorescence, which has rapid nanosecond lifetimes, RTP involves the transition of excited molecules to long-lived triplet states lasting milliseconds to seconds [2]. RTP exhibits intensity differences between air and oxygen-free environments, indicating the involvement of oxygen-sensitive triplets [1]. Organic compounds used in oxygen sensing have crucial roles in analytical chemistry and sensor technology, showcasing unique optical or electrochemical properties that modulate in the presence of oxygen. These compounds are utilized for their sensitivity to oxygen concentration changes, leading to alterations in emission characteristics [3]. The implementation of these sophisticated organic materials in sensing platforms contributes to advancements in fields such as environmental monitoring, biotechnology, and medical diagnostics, facilitating precise and real-time detection of oxygen levels in diverse applications [4].

Thianthrene and its derivatives have garnered significant attention in recent years for their promising potential as effective materials in oxygen sensing applications [5]. Thianthrene derivatives possess a conjugated molecular structure that facilitates efficient intersystem crossing, a crucial process for phosphorescence. The presence of sulfur atoms in the thianthrene molecule contributes to enhanced spin-orbit coupling, which promotes efficient triplet state formation. The rigidity of the molecular structure and the extended conjugation in thianthrene derivatives further stabilize the triplet state, allowing for extended phosphorescence lifetimes at room temperature [5].

In this work, two thianthrene-based compounds with different electron acceptors were synthesized. Their thermal, electrochemical, and photophysical properties will be presented.

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NAPHTALIMIDE-BASED DERIVATIVES ENABLING HIGH-EFFICIENCY OLEDS

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Organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) transcend the capabilities of conventional diodes, excelling in performance, durability, and manufacturing processes [1]. Notably, OLEDs offer self-illumination, wide viewing angles, rapid response times, high color contrast, low operating temperatures, exceptional color rendering index (CRI), soft and diffused emission, full-spectrum color reproduction, color tunability, planar design, spectrum tailoring, unbreakable construction, lightweight and thin form factor, flexibility, transparency, ease of molecular design, utilization of sustainable materials, energy-saving characteristics, human and eco-friendliness, and low driving voltages [2]. Organic electroactive materials are extensively synthesized and studied as components of the mentioned devices. Bipolar organic derivatives can be used as materials of emitting layer of OLEDs.

In this study, we present new potential emitters containing naphtalimide core as electron acceptor and carbazole or arylcarbazole fragments as electron donors. Some of the new materials demonstrated promising electroluminescent characteristics as emitters in the OLED devices. The structures of compounds are shown in Figure 1.

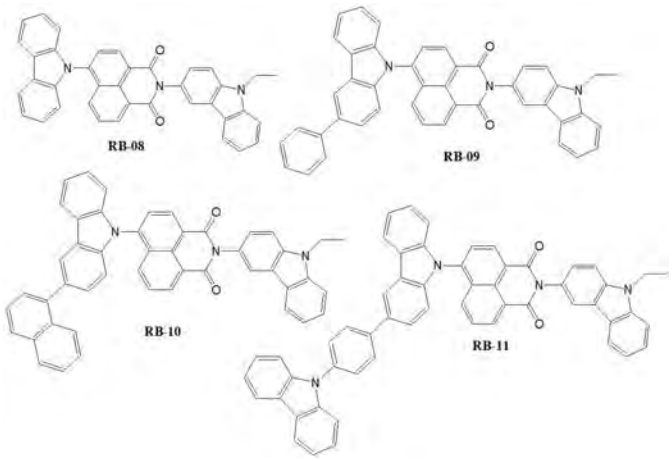

Fig. 1. Structures of compounds

These compounds exhibit desirable characteristics such as a wide bandgap, high decomposition temperatures (306-366 oC) and very high glass transition temperatures (133-179 oC). The experimental results showed that one incorporating 5 wt% RB-11 emitter demonstrated superior performance, achieving maximum power efficacy of 7.7 lm/W, maximum current efficacy of 7.9 cd/A and maximum external quantum efficiency of 3.3%. The CIE coordinates of (0.29, 0.52) of RB11 emitter based device indicated an efficient and stable green OLED with peak emission at 520 nm. Finally, the synthesized naphtalimide-based compounds show promising potential as efficient green emitters for OLED applications. These cost-effective materials exhibit suitable photophysical, electrochemical, and thermal properties, making them suitable for a range of display and solid-state lighting applications.

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IMPACT OF TERTIARY AMINO LINKAGES ON THE PROPERTIES OF ELECTROACTIVE PHENOTHIAZINYL-BASED COMPOUNDS

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Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) technology has made significant advances in performance and becoming widely used in smartphone displays [1]. Self-emitting ability, transparency, true dark tone, and capability of being made flexible are some of the features of OLED displays, leading to a superior performance compared with liquid crystal displays. In addition to displays, OLEDs are also a strong candidate for lighting applications [2].

In this work, the effects of introducing tertiary amino linkages to phenothiazine derivatives, which act as delayed emission fluorophores, will be presented. The said compounds consist of either a pyridine- or benzonitrile moiety as an acceptor and phenothiazine as a donor. The compounds were synthesized by Buchwald-Hartwig cross-coupling reaction. The resulting electroactive compounds are thermally stable with 10 percent weight loss temperatures of 270 and 308 ^{o}C. Repeated scans of cyclic voltammetry showed that both compounds exhibit reversible oxidation. The emission type of the pyridine-containing phenothiazine derivative was found to be triplet-triplet annihilation, and the benzonitrile-containing derivative exhibited room-temperature phosphorescence. Further investigation in the benzonitrile-containing species showed perfect reversible oxygen sensing and fast oxygen response. This suggests that the compound shows promise as an analyte for oxygen sensing.

Acknowledgment. This research has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No. S-MIP-23-50.

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MODIFICATION OF METAL OXIDE SURFACES WITH REGENERABLE PHOSPHOLIPID BILAYERS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REUSABLE BIOSENSORS

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Recently, studies related to tethered phospholipid membranes (tBLM's) formed on electrically conductive surfaces modified with self-assembled monolayers (SAM's), have attracted increasing interest. The main application of such systems is the development of biosensors. Typically, biosensors are developed on gold surfaces, although they have poor membrane regeneration properties and are expensive. As a cheaper alternative to gold substrates, metal oxide surfaces might be used because of the possibility of membrane regeneration.

In this work we formed tBLM's of various compositions on a fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO) surface chemically modified with several silane group compounds and investigated the interaction between membranes and proteins, and conditions for regeneration after the protein incorporation into a membrane. As phospholipids are readily soluble in many kinds of alcoholic solvents, while proteins are not, the main goal of this work was to specify the optimal conditions for the removal of the phospholipid membrane and the protein from the surface. After properly removing the protein-affected phospholipid bilayer, the FTO surface should stay modified with SAM and could be used for the repeatable membrane formation. The work investigates how the efficiency of membrane regeneration depends on the composition of the SAM and the phospholipid membrane.

SYNTHESIS OF BIPHASIC CALCIUM PHOSPHATE GRANULES UNDER STATIC AND ROTATING CONDITIONS FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN PRECURSOR - GYPSUM

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Synthetic calcium phosphates (CaPs) are effective biomaterials for bone regeneration due to their similarity to the inorganic component of bone and specific biological properties such as osteoinductivity, osteoconductivity, and biodegradability. An ideal synthetic substitute for implantation should serve as a temporary scaffold, gradually degrading as part of the osseous tissue remodeling process. This degradation involves the release of calcium and phosphate ions, facilitating the replacement of the scaffold by newly formed bone. Achieving appropriate degradation kinetics is crucial for bone regeneration, aligning with the rate of new bone formation to enhance healing and minimize complications. Biphasic calcium phosphate, a widely used CaP-based biomaterial, offers flexibility in adjusting biodegradability by incorporating two distinct CaP phases in varying concentrations [1].

In the present work, biphasic calcium phosphate granules, consisting of various amounts of magnesium whitlockite and carbonated hydroxyapatite phases, were synthesized via a low-temperature dissolution-precipitation process under static and rotating conditions using gypsum as a starting material. Powder XRD patterns, FTIR spectra, N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms, and SEM images were obtained for the samples.

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SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION BASED ON CATION EXCHANGE SORBENTS FOLLOWED BY FAST GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY TECHNIQUE TO DETERMINE PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

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The main aim of my study was to develop a new sensitive and specific method based on a fast gas chromatography with negative-ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry using solid-phase extraction (SPE) for the quantification of zaleplon and zopiclone at trace level in low-volume blood and urine samples. To the best of my knowledge, this method has been used for the first time for the optimization of sample preparation at different pH values (pH 1.0 - 10.0). A comparison of two SPE sorbents for the determination of both analytes was investigated. The analytes were well retained on Oasis MCX and Oasis HLB sorbents, also sufficient extraction efficiency was achieved at pH 9.0. For further study, a hydrophilic-lipophilic (polymeric) sorbent Oasis HLB was selected due to the polarity of the sorbent surface and its large surface area (830 m2 g-1) in order to achieve efficient extraction of the analytes in a single step. The surface area is one of the most important factors for extracting the analytes from blood or urine samples by SPE. Special attention was paid to the selection of washing and eluting solvent in the SPE procedure, resulting in a very pure and free-from-moisture extract, which can successfully be applied for gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Different solvents or mixtures of solvents for elution of the adsorbed analytes, and washing step-eliminating interferences in the sorbent were tested. Finally, the results have shown that the developed method is accurate, selective, precise, very fast with excellent recovery, low limits of detection and quantification, and it was demonstrated that this method is applicable for the determination of trace concentrations of zaleplon and zopiclone in whole blood and urine samples. The developed method can be applied in routine toxicological analysis during the investigation of both clinical and forensic cases.

EVALUATION OF AEGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY USING DIFFERENT EXTRACTION SOLVENTS

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The problems of the modern world, such as increasing threats to human health or bacterial resistance to antibiotics show an increasing urgency to research natural substances with potential solutions or mitigating effects. A widely distributed plant in Lithuania ground elder (*Aegopodium podagraria*) is a well-known medicinal plant, that accumulates a wide variety of biologically active phytochemicals, such as polyacetylenes falcarinol and falcarindiol, essential oils, vitamins, coumarins, phenolic acids and flavonoids in its various parts [1]. Because of these phytochemicals, the plant exhibits antibacterial and antioxidant properties that have been identified in plant extracts [2].

This research aims to determine the total phenolic content, flavonoid concentration, antioxidant and antimicrobial activity of the plant using different extraction solvents. Leaves, stems and roots were used for the experiment and the extraction was carried out using 3 different solvents – water, 50 % ethanol, and olive oil. Extraction of the herb was performed by incubation shaking maceration method. The amount of biologically active compounds and antioxidant activity were determined by spectrophotometric methods. Antimicrobial effect against 5 different bacteria was determined by well diffusion method.

The results showed that the concentration of biologically active compounds in the extracts depended on the extraction solvent – the highest number of phenolic compounds (9,57 mg RE/g in leaves and 5,73 mg RE/g in stems) was determined in ethanol extracts, the highest number of flavonoids (3,87 mg RE/g in leaves and 3,25 mg RE/g in stems) – in oil extracts. Root extracts demonstrated different results – the highest concentration of phenolic compounds (5,99 mg RE/g), flavonoids (0,36 mg RE/g) and antiradical activity (2,16 mg RE/g) were all obtained using water as an extraction solvent. A correlation between the concentration of phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity was established. The ethanolic root extract showed inhibitory effects on *Micrococcus luteus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, while leaf extracts were also effective on *E. coli*. The established antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of *Aegopodium podagraria* indicate the plant‘s potential applicability in food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and other industries.

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PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MICROPLASTIC PARTICLES IN LITHUANIAN RIVERS

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Plastic has become one of the most widespread materials since its beginnings as a phenol-formaldehyde resin. At its core, plastic was designed to improve human living conditions, but today it has become a real danger to the environment and the safety of the planet [1] In recent decades, the increase in usage of various synthetic polymers in various industries has led to a clim in microplastic presence in aquatic environments. These micro particles, often measuring less than 5 millimeters. Both primary microplastics (such as microbeads in various skincare products) and secondary microplastics (those arising from the degradation of large plastic particles find their way into the marine and terrestrial ecosystem where they unleash numerous detrimental ecological damages [2]. The numerous physical and chemical properties of microplastics further complicate their impact on aquatic organisms and ecosystems. Lithuania, with its rich tapestry of rivers, lakes, and wetlands, provides a unique context for studying the complexities of microplastic pollution. As plastic dumping activities continue to escalate, understanding the specific physical and chemical attributes of microplastics in Lithuanian freshwaters becomes imperative for devising targeted strategies. This research aims to contribute to the wider understanding of microplastic contamination by investigating the distinctive characteristics (such as size, color, form and chemical composition) of pollutants within Lithuanian river systems. Using integration of environmental science, chemistry, this study aims to provide more knowledge of microplastic contamination in Lithuanian freshwater environments.

Acknowledgment: We would like to thank the schools, teachers, and students who participated in the Plastic Pirates project and helped collect data on litter pollution along the Lithuanian riverbanks. Also, we would like to thank the Lithuanian non-formal education agency for the opportunity to join the Plastic Pirates Lietuva project.

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ENVIRONMENT-DEPENDENT CHLOROPHYLL-CHLOROPHYLL CHARGE TRANSFER STATES IN Lhca4 PIGMENT-PROTEIN COMPLEX

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Photosynthesis is one of the most important processes on Earth. The most efficient organisms that carry out photosynthesis are land plants. In the thylakoid membrane of chloroplasts there are two systems that carry out photosynthesis – Photosystem I (PSI) and Photosystem II (PSII), both with their own light harvesting complexes - LHCI and LHCII. PSI is the most efficient light-to-energy conversion apparatus with quantum yield almost equal to 1 [1]. One of the conditions needed for high efficiency is very fast energy transfer between the molecules in light harvesting complex. Light-harvesting complex of PSI absorbs and emits light at the longest wavelengths compared to other pigment-protein complexes. In plants light harvesting antenna of PSI is composed of four species of LHCI complexes. They all have very similar structure, however, their spectral properties are different. The most red-shifted peak (at around 733 nm) is observed in the fluorescence spectrum of Lhca4 light harvesting sub-complex [2].

The excitation dynamics in LHCI is highly affected by the charge-transfer (CT) states that occur between two or more pigments (chlorophylls or carotenoids). Some sites in which CT states occur in LHCI are known, however, they do not completely explain the spectral properties of this antenna, such as the red-shifted peak in fluorescence spectrum. The energy of the excited states of pigments (including the CT states) are highly affected by the surrounding environment, consisting of other pigments and the protein chain. Therefore, it is necessary to account for the environment in order to model light-harvesting complexes properly.

The structure of Lhca4 was obtained as the 4th chain of PSI supercomplex structure, freely accessible on Protein Data Bank (PDB) [3]. We performed quantum chemical calculations to obtain energies of chlorophyll dimer CT states in vacuo. We then included the environment (single chlorophylls, carotenoids and the protein chain molecules in their ground state) in our calculations by obtaining atomic partial charges of both environmental blocks and dimers of interest and evaluating the electrostatic interaction between these charges (see Figure [fig:Energy-level-diagram]). In case of the protein chain, we estimated the most probable protonation pattern in neutral solution and also looked into other possible protonation patterns. The energy shifts caused by the environment were calculated considering 9 different possible protonation patterns of the protein and were compared to those obtained when the protein chain was considered to be in its most probable (estimated) protonation state.

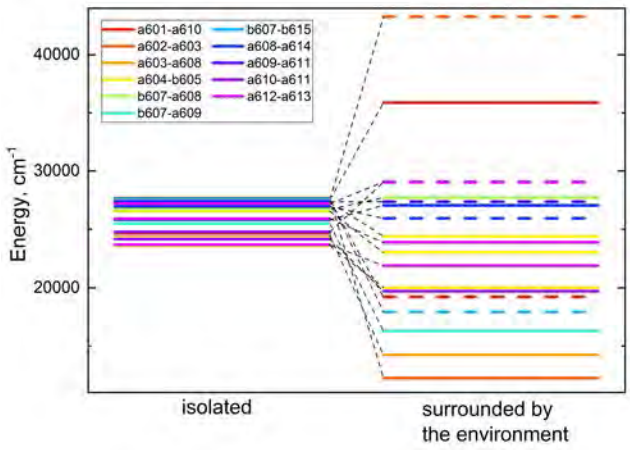

Fig. 1. Energy level diagram of dimer CT state energies.

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ELECTRONIC EXCITED STATES OF PHTHALOCYANINES

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Phthalocyanines are widely used for applications in electronics, solar cells, optical storage devices, etc., due to their photophysical characteristics. To understand phthalocyanines properties, it is beneficial to analyze their electronic structure, using quantum chemistry calculations. These calculations can provide useful insights into electronic excited states, which are particularly significant as they govern processes such as absorption of light, fluorescence, chemical reactions [1].

In the present work, quantum chemical calculations and analysis of Zinc 2,9,16,23-tetra-tert-butyl29H,31H-phthalocyanine (ZnTTBPc) and 2,9,16,23-tetra-tert-butyl-29H,31H-phthalocyanine (TTBPc) monomers were completed. At first, geometry of ZnTTBPc and TTBPc molecules was optimized in a vacuum using density functional theory (DFT) with three functionals: B3LYP, wB97X-D, LC-BLYP. Then the excited states values for each molecule were calculated using time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT). These calculations have shown that ZnTTBPc possess doublet degeneracy for the two lowest excited states [2] - such degeneracy arises from D4h point symmetry and in TTBPc case this degeneracy vanishes – the energy gap between the two lowest excited states is 15-150 nm, depending on the functional employed. The obtained results correlate with the experimental data [3]. After the initial set of calculations with monomers the next step was to examine the collective states of dimers using the same procedure. In this work it is also considered whether the results with monomers and dimers change when considering the environment – which is described with the polarizable continuum model (PCM). Chloroform was used as the solvent.

State	Symmetry	Energy (nm)	Intensity
1	A	633.77	0.5274
2	A	616.72	0.5853
3	A	340.86	0.2465
4	A	335.37	0.0000
5	A	305.26	0.0000
6	A	303.28	0.4882
7	A	295.84	0.0000
8	A	293.09	0.0000
9	A	292.83	0.0000
10	A	285.70	0.0000

State	Symmetry	Energy (nm)	Intensity
1	A	619.35	0.5586
2	A	619.34	0.5586
3	A	353.45	0.0000
4	A	353.45	0.0000
5	A	322.42	0.0000
6	A	320.78	0.0000
7	A	315.25	0.0451
8	A	315.25	0.0451
9	A	310.30	0.0000
10	A	304.94	0.0000

Fig. 1. Calculated TTBPc and ZnTTBPc electronic excited states respectively, using wB97X-D functional.

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THERMOPLASTIC CELLULOSE ACETATE COMPOSITES WITH INORGANIC FILLERS

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With the increasingly growing production of synthetic polymers, waste management is becoming a global issue. This leads to massive waste disposal in landfills, where eventually discarded polymers end up in the natural ecosystem, disrupting the normal habitat of living organisms, and plastic waste incineration increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Biodegradable cellulose acetate (CA), a modified natural polymer, is an excellent alternative to synthetic plastics, given that it could reach similar mechanical properties to its counterparts. CA cannot withstand heat treatment without decomposition. However, by using plasticizers, thermally processable CA mixtures can be formed. Moreover, inorganic minerals can be used as fillers in polymer composites to increase the melt fluidity and enhance mechanical, thermal and/or dielectric properties of the products.

In this study, the thermoplastic CA composites were formed from CA, various plasticizers, namely, polyethylene glycol, triacetin, triethyl citrate, and two types of inorganic filler particles: waste silica gel particles from aluminum fluoride production and opoka rock particles, which were hydrothermally treated and calcinated beforehand. By varying the amounts of CA, plasticizers and filler particles, a set of thermoplastic mixtures was prepared and thermally processed using twin-screw extrusion, by assessing the extrusion parameters. Additionally, the samples were formed by injection molding, and their thermal, mechanical and hydrophobicity properties were evaluated for the purpose of appraising these bioplastic composites in potential applications.

Acknowledgement. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-ST-23-52.

SYNTHESIS AND INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL OIL-BASED SHAPE-MEMORY PHOTOPOLYMERS

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The increasing recognition of pollution and environmental challenges stemming from the utilization of petroleum-derived materials is propelling scientific investigations aimed at substituting frequently employed harmful products with bio-based alternatives [1]. Shape memory polymers are smart materials that can be deformed and fixed into a temporary shape and can recover their permanent shape after the release of the external stimulus. Due to their appealing qualities like structural flexibility, lightweight nature, affordability, ease of processing, high elastic strain, biocompatibility, and biodegradability, they are gaining significant interest in industrial, aerospace, textile, and medical applications [2].

In this study, photopolymers were synthesized by photocuring of resins containing natural oil-based monomers and other biobased comonomers, using ethyl-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)-phenylphosphinate as photoinitiator. Real-time photorheometry was used to monitor the evolution of photocuring process. The chemical structure of the photopolymers was confirmed by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, Soxhlet extraction and swelling test. The thermal properties of the photopolymers were investigated by dynamic mechanical thermal analysis and thermogravimetric analysis. It was determined that photocuring rate, rheological, and thermal properties of the resulting photopolymers depended on the initial composition of the resins. Samples of all synthesized photopolymers were able to obtain a new shape while heated above their glass transition temperature, maintain it after cooling below their glass transition temperature, and return to their primary shape after heating again above their glass transition temperature. These behaviors have determined these photopolymers as shape memory polymers.

Acknowledgement. This research was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania (project No. S-MIP-23-52).

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MAGICAL MANDRAGORA OFFICINARUM L.: UNLOCKING THE SECRETS OF PHYTOCHEMISTRY AND BIOACTIVITIES

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Mandragora Officinarum L. (mandrake) is a perennial herbaceous plant from the nightshade (*Solanaceae*) family, native to the Mediterranean region. The plant has a rich history of uses from the ancient times for its healing and psychotropic properties. However, its wider use has declined due to the presence of tropane alkaloids, which can lead to poisoning, if used improperly.

In general, the number of publications on *M. Officinarum* chemical composition and bioactivities is rather scarce. The majority of the previously performed studies were focusing on its alkaloids. The aim of this study was to fractionate oven and freeze-dried *M. Officinarum* fruits (berries), roots and leafs in to the lipophilic and higher polarity fractions by using consecutive extraction with supercritical CO_2 and pressurized liquids using the increasing polarity solvents and to evaluate the phytochemical composition and antioxidant potential of the fractions obtained. First of all, proximate composition of *M. Officinarum* berries and roots was evaluated by using standard methods. After measuring the quantities of proteins, fats, insoluble fibers, minerals and moisture content, extraction with supercritical CO_2 was carried out.

The content of lipophilic fractions isolated at 350MPa pressure and 50°C temperatures was approximately 0,5% for the roots and 8% for fruits. Additionally, the total amount of phenolic compounds and ABTS radical scavenging activity were also determined in the roots, fruits and leafs of this plant. The same assays were also carried out not only with dry raw material but also with various extracts: CO_2, ethanol, acetone and water.

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ALKALINE EARTH METALS SUBSTITUTED LANTHANUM MOLYBDATE

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In recent decades, solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) have garnered attention for their clean and efficient energy production. Currently, one of the most widely used electrolytes is yttria-stabilized zirconia, but its excellent ionic conductivity is only noticeable at high temperatures (1000 °C), thereby limiting its practical use [1].

One of the most promising electrolytes operating at low temperatures is $La_2Mo_2O_9$ (LAMOX). This compound crystallizes into two different crystallographic modifications: the low-temperature monoclinic α-phase and the high-temperature cubic β-phase. Above 580 °C, a phase transition to the β-phase occurs, significantly enhancing oxygen-ion conductivity by almost two orders of magnitude. To stabilize the high-temperature phase at room temperature, various ions can be used to dope lanthanum and molybdenum sites. Substituting alkaline earth metals into lanthanum sites not only suppresses the phase transition but also increases the concentration of oxygen vacancies, leading to higher ionic conductivity [2].

This study is focused on the synthesis of $La_{2x}M_xMo_2O_{9x/2}$ (M=Ca^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Ba^{2+}; x=0.01–0.2) ceramic using a tartaric acid-assisted aqueous sol-gel synthesis technique. X-ray diffraction analysis was used to identify the crystal structure and detect impurity phases of the heat-treated ceramics. It was estimated that by the increase in the alkaline earth metal radius, the substitution limit of the corresponding element in the LAMOX system also increases. Moreover, DSC analysis revealed that with the increase of the substitution degree in the multicomponent oxide, the intensity of the phase transition tends to decrease. However, after further substitution by alkaline earth metal in the final ceramic material, the intensity of the phase transition starts to increase again due to the formation of impurity phases in the as-formed crystalline mixture.

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DICYANOISOPHORONE BASED SOLID STATE EMITTERS FOR ORGANIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODES

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Donor-Acceptor based solid state emitters are promising candidates for organic light emitting diodes (OLED's), solid-state lasers, sensors etc., owing to their ease of fabrication and tunable structures.1,2 In this regard, dicyanoisophorone can act as a strong acceptor unit in combination with a series of donor units of varying strength for the design of efficient materials because non-linear optical activity (NLO) and charge transporting properties of semiconducting devices are highly influenced by nature of donor, π-bridge and acceptor fragments.2,3 In a recent report, NLO susceptibility of (E)-2-(3-(4-bromostyryl)-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-en-1-ylidene)malononitrile is found to be higher than that of the previously reported compounds.4 In continuation to our interest to develop novel bipolar materials for semiconducting devices, a series of novel D–A compounds were designed and synthesized based on (E)-2-(3-styryl-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-en-1-ylidene)malononitrile as an acceptor unit and thianthrene, phenoxathiine, carbazole, and fluorene fragments as donors. Photophysical, thermal, electrochemical, and electroluminescent properties of the materials were studied to establish the structure-property relationship. Conclusively, the newly synthesized D-A materials can also be suitable for photonic and optical devices particularly for organic photodetectors.

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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ELECTROCONDUCTIVE POLYMERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A SARSCOV2 ANTIBODY SENSOR

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The aim of the research was to prepare, synthesize and characterize electroconductive polymers for sensing of SARS-Cov-2 antibodies. The first step in achieving this goal was to find the best method to synthesize the polymer polyaniline from aniline, which will be the basis for the rest of the sensor. On this basis different surface modifications and protein immobilization methods were explored and the resulting sensing capabilities compared. A proof of concept was built in the form of a Glucose sensor. For that, the protein was absorbed onto the surface via physical adsorption. The absorbed protein was crosslinked with Glutaraldehyde through protein-aldehyde interactions [1]. Two different approaches were tested for the COVID-antibody sensor, the first based on the same mechanism as the glucose sensor, the second utilizes an EDC/NHS linker to directly attach the covid spike protein to the working electrode via a chemical bond [2].
For all electrochemical experiments a three-electrode-set-up was used. The working electrode (WE) was a graphite rod with polyaniline on the tip surface, the counter electrode (CE) was platinum wire that formed a cage like structure around the WE and the reference electrode (RE) was a 3M Ag/AgCl electrode. The polymerization and deposition of Aniline was performed using Cyclic Voltammetry (CV). The sensor abilities were tested with Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV) in a redox mediator with increasing concentrations of the analyte.
As Fig. 1 indicates we were able to construct a Highly sensitive covid antibody sensor based on Polyaniline.

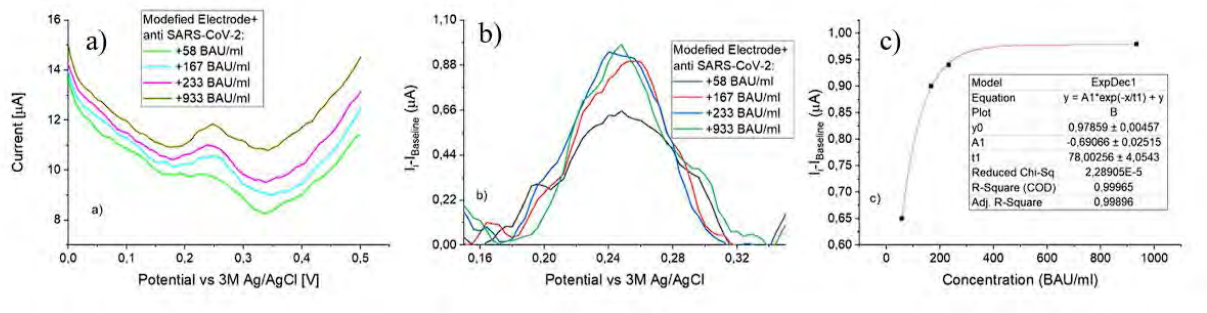

Fig. 1. DPV data of the COVID-antibody sensor built using the EDC/NHS system. a) Raw data, b) Baseline corrected data, c) Concentration curve made using the baseline corrected data and Exponential decay fit.

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SYNTHESIS OF NEW COMPOSITION PRASEODYMIUM DOPED LUTETIUM AND GADOLINIUM ALUMINUM GARNETS MODIFIED BYSCANDIUM AND BORON ELEMENTS TO IMPROVE LUMINESCENCE PROPERTIES

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In order to convert high energy radiation, such as gamma or X-rays, into visible light scintilla-tors are needed. Praseodymium doped lutetium aluminum garnets have high density, thermal stability, rather efficient luminescence processes which are needed for a good scintillator. However, further optimization of short decay time is needed. Luminescence decay is important because if it is very short then more signals can be measured within a defined timeframe, resulting in a better resolved and higher quality image in CT devices. One way to improve materials' properties is to doping compounds with different elements. One of these elements is boron. Boron can be used as a flux, also B3+ has a suitable neutron capture cross section and can help absorb gamma radiation [1-3]. Lutetium aluminum scandium garnets doped with Pr3+ and/or B3+ were obtained as a result. These garnets are synthesized and studied for the first time. In this work, the phase purity and morphology of the samples were analyzed with X-ray diffraction, SEM. Photoluminescence properties such as emission, excitation spectra, decay curves, quantum efficiency and temperature dependency spectra have been investigated. Radioluminescence was also measured. The positive impact of boron addition into the garnet structure on the luminescence properties will be discussed in detail.

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SEARCH AND CHARACTERISATION OF BINDERS FOR AQUEOUS SODIUM ION BATTERIES

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Binders play a crucial role in rechargeable batteries by preserving the structure of electrodes. Binders are usually used in small amounts, because they do not participate in electrodes electrochemical reactions, but despite the small amount in the overall electrode composition binders have a significant impact on battery performance. In order to ensure a reliable electrode performance customization of binders is crucial. The most commonly used binder is poly(vinylidene) difluoride due to its chemical and electrochemical stability, mechanical strength. However, it displays poor adhesion to electrode components, especially when it comes to emerging high-capacity active materials, PVDF is an electrical insulator, meaning, that electrodes need additional additives to function properly. Also in order to use PVDF a toxic and rather expensive solvent N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone is needed, which has a high boiling point, which leads to more energy wasted during the evaporation of solvent. This research focuses on finding greener and cheaper alternatives for PVDF in aqueous sodium ion batteries. The aim of this study was to create anodes, using commercially available cheap polymers and sodium titanium phosphate in order to study the polymer stability and behavior in aqueous sodium ion batteries. Properties of the anodes were investigated by cyclic voltammetry and galvanostatic cycling. The selected commercial polymers were Polyvinyl Butyral 30, Laropal A 81, Paraloid B67, Plexigum PQ611, Paraloid B48N, Paraloid B82, Paraloid B44 and Regalite R1125. The selected materials were tested in order to see if they could be applicable as binders for anodes. Out of the 8 polymers PVBA showed the best results due to its high viscosity, high initial capacity and capacity fade comparable to PVDF. Also the methacrylate based binders showed good electrochemical stability and electrodes made with them were comparable to PVDF containing ones. The main shortcoming of these electrodes is minor cracking, which could be mitigated by using different solvents and polymer concentrations. The worst preforming binders were aldehyde and hydrocarbon based. They were difficult to work with, showed bad electrochemical activity and no mechanicalsuture they will not be further investigated.

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MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS OF 1-BUTYL-3-METHYLIMIDAZOLIUM TETRAFLUOROBORATE IONIC LIQUID

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Ionic liquids are compounds that are made entirely of ions and have a melting point below 100°C. In the last two decades, ionic liquids became a major scientific area on account of applications in organic chemistry, solar energy, and pharmaceutical manufacturing where it is used in many chemical reactions as solvents, catalysts, reagents, or combinations of these [1].

Experimental, theoretical, and molecular modeling research methods must be applied to describe the application of ionic liquids for specific applications. One of the most common nanostructure analysis mechanisms used in this research is molecular dynamics simulations.

In this work, MD simulations were applied to simulate 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate [C4mim][BF_4] ionic liquid and to analyze its intermolecular structure.

The parameters of the force field potential, which were taken from B. Doherty's research article, were determined, and 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate was modeled using "GaussView" software before running the simulations [2,3]. Thereafter, the MD simulations were carried out in an NPT ensemble where the density of the simulated ionic liquid was registered until its fluctuation became negligible with a value of 1,15 g/ml. Afterwards, the simulations were run in an NVT ensemble where the trajectories of molecules were noted.

Here we focus on radial distribution functions, which were calculated between cations' C10 atoms as well as between cations' imidazolium rings' H2, H4, H5, and anions' B atoms. The coordination numbers were also calculated between the pairs mentioned. In both RDFs clear peak points are visible therefore the formation of polar and nonpolar regions takes place. The calculated values of coordination numbers show us that the strongest interaction between cations' imidazolium rings and anions appears in the H2-B atom pair.

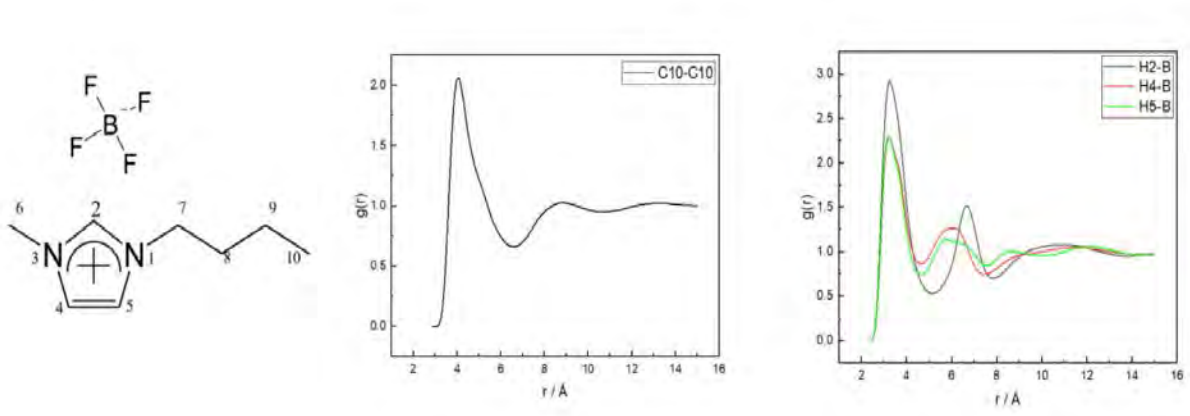

Fig. 1. [C4mim][BF_4] structure with main atom numbers [4] and calculated RDFs between cations' C10 atoms as well as between cations' imidazolium rings' H2, H4, H5 and anions' B atoms.

Acknowledgements: Computations were performed on resources provided by the High Performance Computing Center "HPC Saulėtekis" at Vilnius University, Lithuania.

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FORMATION AND INVESTIGATION OF BIPOLAR AQUEOUS SODIUM ION BATTERIES

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Renewable energy is being developed to replace conventional energy sources, contribute to the climate change mitigation programme, and achieve energy independence. Energy storage systems are an integral part of sustainable energy systems. Currently, energy storage systems mostly rely on Li-ion batteries, which are expensive, not environmentally friendly and flammable. Therefore, safer, cheaper and more environmentally friendly batteries are being developed. Aqueous Na-ion batteries are a promising alternative to Li-ion batteries, however, their energy densities are lower due to narrow electrochemical stability window of water [1]. Therefore, bipolar Na-ion batteries are designed, leading to increased voltage of batteries and energy density as well [2]. In this work, sodium vanadium titanium phosphate (NVTP) was used as anode and cathode for the formation of symmetric bipolar NVTP|NVTP coin type cells. Bipolar batteries were assembled using two and three stacked layers, to reach voltage up to 3.6 V. Moreover, electrolytes of two different composition were applied and investigated. In the Fig.1. results of galvanostatic charge discharge cycling of NVTP|NVTP coin type cells containing 2 and 3 stacked layers are presented. Fast capacity fade can be observed, which is mostly due to disbalancing and parasitic reactions issues. Coulombic efficiency, capacity retention and self-discharge time of bipolar NVTP|NVTP batteries were compared.

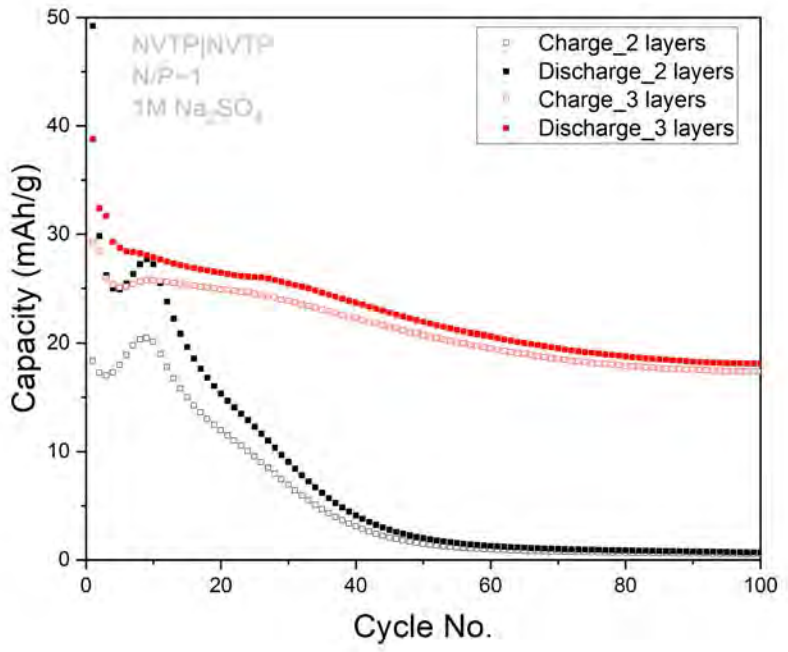

Fig. 1. GCD cycling performance of symmetric NVTP batteries containing 2 and 3 stacked layers in 1M Na_2SO_4 electrolyte at 1C rate

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SYNTHESIS AND LUMINESCENT PROPERTIES OF EU-DOPED STRONTIUM CHLORAPATITE

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Optical materials with adjustable luminescence attract a lot of attention due to their broad application possibilities. Most commonly Eu^{2+}-doped materials are synthesized in reducing atmosphere; nevertheless, some specific inorganic matrices allow for the stabilization of Eu^{2+} oxidation state in air atmosphere. Self-reduction phenomenon is known for the materials such as borates, silicates and phosphates. Overall, phosphate matrices are widely employed for the preparation of lanthanide-activated phosphors. One of the promising hosts is strontium chlorapatite ($Sr_5(PO_4)_3Cl$). This matrix is able to adopt a variety of isovalent and aliovalent ions including lanthanides.

In this work, Eu-doped $Sr_5(PO_4)_3Cl$ powders with various Eu content were synthesized and analyzed. The optimization of synthesis conditions in terms of temperature, time, precursor-to-flux ratio and Eu concentration was performed. Phase purity and crystal structure of synthesized products were studied by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Morphological properties were investigated using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Luminescent properties were investigated by means of photoluminescence measurements. Excitation and emission spectra of the samples were studied. Temperature-dependent photoluminescence measurements were performed as well.

STRUCTURAL AND NMR PROPERTIES OF SUPRAMOLECULAR COMPLEXES OF DRUG MOLECULES

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Cavitands are molecules found within the field of supramolecular chemistry that are capable of forming host–guest complexes acting as containers for smaller molecules. The formation of such complexes is determined by non-covalent interactions, bearing a resemblance to biological structures such as enzymes. The similarity between enzymes and cavitands is also apparent for their ability to confine and orient molecules for unusual reactions [1]. The container-like structures of cavitands allow for the separation of solvent and guest molecule - resorcinarene cavitands form such structures and the resulting non-polar cavity may prove useful in the solvation of water-insoluble reagents [2, 3]. The aforementioned qualities of cavitands make them relevant in drug delivery systems, chemical synthesis, etc.

The cavitand introduced by de Mendoza is a cup-shaped molecule that contains four 2-benzimidazolone (cyclic carbamide) bridges , enabling the cavitand to form dimers via hydrogen bonds (Fig. 1) [4]. The base portion of the molecule is a resorcinarene ring, which has four groups of pyridine “feet“ attached to it [5]. This particular cavitand containing pyridine groups demonstrates good solubility in water making it useful for manipulating hydrophobic compounds in water solutions. NMR spectra measured by Zhang et. al., indicate the formation of cavitand-ibuprofen and cavitand-albendazole complexes in aqueous solutions (Fig. 2 & 3). The nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory ibuprofen and anti-parasitic albendazole are drugs that are poorly soluble in water, making them useful for evaluating the cavitand complex.

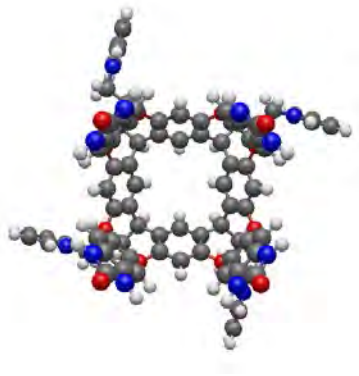

Fig. 1. Rezorcinarene Cavitand

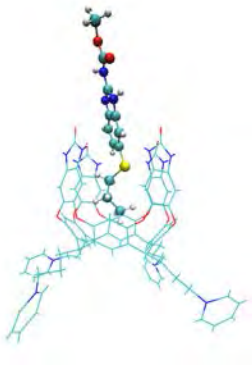

Fig. 2. Cavitand-albendazole complex

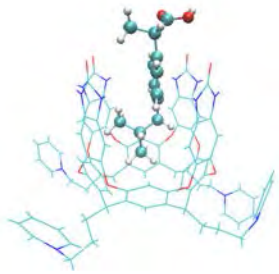

Fig. 3. Cavitand-ibuprofen complex

In this work, classical MD simulations and QM/MM calculations of the ibuprofen and albendazole molecules confined within the supramolecular cavitand were performed aiming to evaluate the intermolecular structure of the complex in aqueous solution. The initial geometries were constructed using Gaussian, utilizing the HF/6-31+G* basis set. MD simulations were performed using AMBER. Our MD simulations show the formation of a stable complex between the drug molecules and the cavitand. The registered trajectories provide insight into the formation and stability of the complex. Furthermore, QM/MM calculations of NMR spectra provide further insights into the structural properties of the complex.

Acknowledgement. Computations have been performed on the recourses provided by the high-performance computing center “HPC Saulėtekis“ of Vilnius University.

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SYNTHESIS OF TARGETED CONDENSED THIOIMIDAZOLES

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There is an increasing interest in the research of protein aggregation and the formation of amyloid structures in various scientific fields. This heightened interest is driven by the connection between amyloid deposition and numerous serious medical conditions, including Alzheimer and Parkinson diseases, type II diabetes, and many systemic amyloidoses. In today's world, these disorders pose a major threat to human health and well-being, so more detailed research is needed [1]. A growing number of studies have described a variety of inhibitors targeting self-assembled amyloidogenic proteins, and some of these are presently undergoing clinical trials. These inhibitors can be categorized into small molecules, short peptides, and antibodies [2].

Recent preliminary studies of imidazothiazines synthesized in our laboratory have shown potential inhibition of amyloid aggregation. Consequently, targeted synthesis of imidazothiazoles, imidazothiazines and imidazothiazepines from aryl propargylic bromides and the corresponding imidazoles for inhibition of amyloid aggregation is in progress. A more detailed analysis of the synthesis will be discussed during the presentation. Studies are being carried out on insulin, a commonly used protein to study the formation of amyloid fibrils [3], and on alpha-synuclein, a Parkinson's disease-related protein [4].

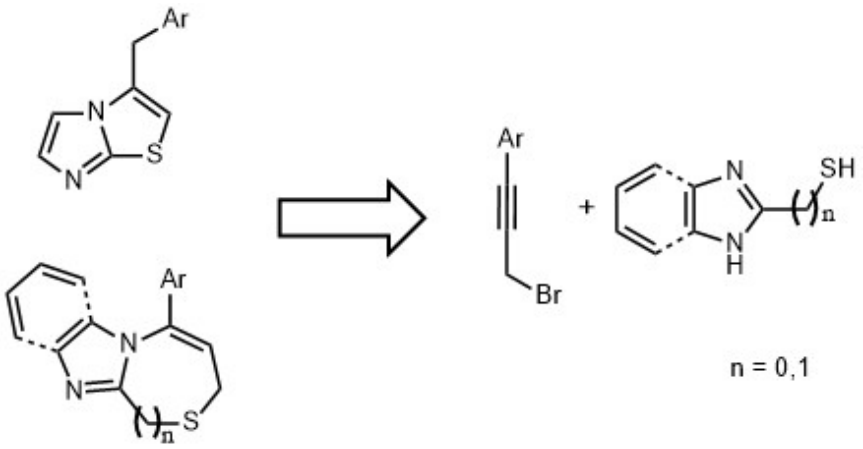

Fig. 1. Retrosynthetic scheme for the targeted synthesis of imidazothiazoles, imidazothiazines and imidazothiazepines

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CAPDROP: A NOVEL METHOD FOR PERIPHERAL BLOOD scRNA-seq

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Droplet microfluidics is a high-throughput technology for analyzing individual cells isolated in nanoliter-volume droplets. This approach addresses cell heterogeneity challenges, enabling the comparison of cell states and types in complex samples [1]. However, conventional droplet-based systems encounter limitations when it comes to executing multi-step operations which can be challenging to implement.

Our research group developed a microfluidics-based technique for single-cell isolation in semi-permeable capsules [2,3], that selectively retains large molecules, such as genomic material or mRNA, while allowing small molecules, such as enzymes or other reaction components, to passively diffuse throughout the shell. As a result of this selective permeability, it becomes possible to perform multi-step reactions on millions of individual cells. When compared to other systems with similar properties, the semi-permeable capsules exhibit improved retention of encapsulated cells and yield higher quantities of whole-genome amplification [2].

Here, we adapted capsules to create a novel single-cell RNA sequencing (scRNA-seq) platform to profile fragile and hard-to-capture cells. Traditional droplet-based scRNA-seq faces challenges in sequencing cells that are sensitive to environmental factors. One of these cell types is neutrophils which are characterized by a high concentration of internal RNases, which, upon stimulation, can degrade the transcriptome of both the neutrophils and the surrounding cells. Taking advantage of capsules, we demonstrated that it is possible to effectively neutralize RNases effect and subsequently recover diverse cell types. The capsules carrying purified cellular RNA are used as microreactors for barcoding and subsequent library preparation. We term this new technique C̈apDropänd show that CapDrop recovers the peripheral blood cell composition close to theoretical values, therefore addressing a significant limitation of droplet-based scRNA-seq technology. Our findings underscore the potential of the CapDrop platform as a promising method for sequencing sensitive biological samples. The flexibility and efficiency offered by CapDrop open new avenues for exploring cellular heterogeneity and advancing single-cell RNA sequencing methodologies.

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COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF DIOSMIN AND QUERCETIN IN THE MODEL SYSTEM OF DOPAMINE OXIDATION

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Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common neurodegenerative disorder. It is associated with the degeneration of dopaminergic neurons and is characterized by tremor, postural instability, rigidity, and hypokinesia. The treatment of PD primarily involves symptomatic therapy, which includes administering levodopa, which is converted to dopamine in the brain [1]. However, treating PD with levodopa is problematic because both levodopa and its metabolite dopamine can be oxidised, usually by oxidative stress. Therefore, additional administration of antioxidants is needed to prevent oxidation of levodopa and dopamine.

Flavonoids are a well-known group of antioxidants, which are biologically active phenolic substances found in various plants. Recent studies have shown that some flavonoids can protect dopaminergic neurons by inhibiting dopamine oxidation and modulating antioxidant signaling pathways [2-3].

The study examined the effect of two well-known bioflavonoids, diosmin and quercetin, on the rate of dopamine oxidation and compared their antioxidant activity in this system. Kinetic studies were conducted using the spectrophotometric method, which recorded the increase in the optical absorption of the reaction mixture over time at a wavelength of 500 nm. The rate of dopamine oxidation was determined by calculating the first-order reaction rate constant.

Analyzing the dependence of the first-order reaction rate constant of dopamine oxidation on the concentration of diosmin in the system, it can be argued that a dose-dependent effect of oxidation inhibition is observed. When diosmin was added to the system at a concentration of 25 μM, the rate of dopamine oxidation significantly decreased by 3.07 times: $K^1_{H(0)}$= (3.90±0.03)×10^{-3} 1/s and $K^1_{H(25)}$=(1.27±0.04)×10^{-3} 1/s ($p \leq 0,05$); with an increase in concentration to 50 μM the rate of dopamine oxidation decreased by 4.02 times: $K^1_{H(50)}$= (0.97±0.08)×10^{-3} 1/s, and at a concentration of 100 μM – 5.57 times: $K^1_{H(100)}$=(0.70±0.05)×10^{-3} 1/s.

Instead, when quercetin was added to the system at a concentration of 25 μM the rate of dopamine oxidation decreased significantly by only 1.35 times: $K^1_{H(0)}$=(3.90±0.03)×10^{-3} 1/s and $K^1_{H(25)}$= (2.88±0.04)×10^{-3} 1/s ($p \leq 0,05$). When the quercetin concentration is increased to 50 and 100 μM the oxidation rate decreases by 1.65 and 3.02 times, respectively: $K^1_{H(50)}$=(2.36±0.06)×10^{-3} 1/s and $K^1_{H(100)}$=(1.29±0.03)×10^{-3} 1/s.

It has been established that the bioflavonoids diosmin and quercetin exhibit antioxidant properties in relation to dopamine oxidation. However, diosmin is a more effective inhibitor of dopamine oxidation. Therefore, it is advisable to prefer diosmin when modelling a pharmaceutical composition for use in combination therapy with levodopa drugs for the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

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INHIBITION OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES SPECIFIC MIRNAS: NEW THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

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Periodontal diseases comprise a wide range of inflammatory conditions affecting the supporting structures with a serious form called periodontitis (PD) that affects up to 50 % of people worldwide [1]. When left untreated, PD is one of the main causes of tooth loss. The first choice of rehabilitation for tooth loss is dental implants, but even up to 23 % of them do not adhere properly, and that results in peri-implantitis (PI), causing irreversible damage [2]. Multiple PD pathogenesis mechanisms are epigenetically regulated, and microRNAs (miRNAs) are considered as one of the key modulators that influences periodontal homeostasis [3]. This study aimed to identify PD-associated miRNAs in gingival tissue and evaluate the therapeutic potential of miRNA inhibition technology in managing PD and PI.

Microarray analysis of gingival tissue samples (N=16) revealed 140 upregulated miRNAs in inflamed gingival tissues compared to periodontally healthy tissues. Fifteen selected miRNAs were further analyzed by performing quantitative reverse transcription PCR in an extended cohort of gingival tissue samples (N=80). Analysis revealed that the levels of miR-146a-5p were significantly lower in PD-affected individuals compared to periodontally healthy participants. Severe forms of PD were associated with increased levels of miR-140-3p and -145-5p and decreased levels of miR-125a-3p. Moreover, the correlation between periodontal outcome parameters indicating the worse clinical status of PD and increased levels of miR-140-3p, -145-5p, and decreased levels of miR-125a-3p, was observed. MiRNAs abundantly expressed in gingival tissues, namely, miR-140-3p, -145-5p, -146a-5p, and -195-5p, were selected for further functional analysis.

Functional analysis of PD-specific miRNAs was performed in human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (hBM-MSCs). These cells were cultivated on cell culture plastic and medical titanium surface by transfection with inhibitors of selected miRNAs (antagomiRs). The efficacy of antagomiR treatment was evaluated under various transfection conditions by analyzing the expression levels of the targeted miRNAs. Analysis revealed that inhibitors of miR-140-3p significantly decrease the expression levels of miR-140-3p by 1.7-fold in cells cultured on plastic 2 days after transfection. While in cells cultured on medical titanium expression of miR-140-3p and -145-5p was most decreased 3 and 2 days after antagomiR transfection, respectively, although the expression differences were statistically non-significant (P>0.050).

The current study revealed that miRNAs play an important role in the pathogenesis of periodontal diseases. However, further studies are essential to evaluate the potential of miRNA inhibition technology in treating periodontal diseases.

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INVESTIGATION OF ANXA4 FUNCTION IN CELL PLASMA MEMBRANE PERMEABILIZATION, RESEALING AND CELL VIABILITY POST-ELECTROPORATION

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Electroporation (EP) is a technique where the application of brief, high-voltage electric pulses leads to the permeabilization of the cellular plasma membrane, potentially through the formation of electro pores. However, the precise mechanism of electropermeabilization remains unexplained.[1] Critical parameters influencing the efficacy of EP include the intensity, duration, and number of electric pulses, with excessive levels of any parameter potentially compromising cell viability.[2] Post-EP, the recovery of plasma membrane integrity is essential for cell survival, highlighting the role of annexin family proteins, particularly annexin A4 that is known to be involved in membrane repair processes after activation by Ca^{2+} ions. Despite ongoing research spanning over four decades, information about the impact of proteins on the restoration of cell plasma membrane post-EP is missing, despite numerous publications on calcium influence on cell plasma membrane recovery after EP. This study aimed to investigate the influence of Ca^{2+} ions on the recovery of the cells membrane following EP. Response of wild-type MCF7 cells, with an intact annexin A4 gene, in contrast to MCF7-ANXA4^{-} knockout (KO) cells, where annexin A4 gene's expression was disrupted were investigated.

Cell viability was assessed using the MTS assay, while the dynamics of plasma membrane repair and electropermeabilization were evaluated via flow cytometry, specifically through the quantification of propidium iodide permeable cells. Electroporation was conducted using a single 100 µs electric pulse at various intensities, with a $CaCl_2$ concentration set at 2 mM. Interestingly, we determined that MCF7-WT cells are less sensitive to the adverse effects of electroporation compared to MCF7-ANXA4^{-} (KO) cells. Furthermore, results showed that calcium had a negative impact on the viability of both cell lines, despite having a positive impact on reducing electropermeabilization level. In contrast, cell plasma membrane recovery after pulsing in calcium medium had a significant negative impact on cell plasma membrane recovery by increasing amounts of permeable cells in both cell lines 35 mins after EP. These observations suggest that annexin A4 may play a critical role in the plasma membrane repair and cell viability after electropermeabilization when calcium ions are involved, challenging the presumed importance of this protein in the cellular recovery process.

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CREATION OF MUTANT VARIANT K102R OF YEAST SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE GENE SUP35

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Prions are altered, infectious forms of native proteins that can acquire new functions/lose old ones, aggregate, self-proliferate, spread and cause neurodegenerative diseases in humans and other mammals. In yeast prions are inherited through the cytoplasm, while in mammals — transmitted extracellularly. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is an excellent model organism because of its cellular machinery similarity to higher eukaryotes, universal DNA transformation system, and at least 10 different prion domains identified in them. Prion [*PSI*$^{+}$] of Sup35 protein is one of the best-studied yeast prions.

The fact that prions are resistant to various elimination factors encourages the search for reasons of this and possible solutions. It was found that *in vivo* Sup35 protein is accessible to proteases, but the resistance to degradation is determined by the arrangement of amino acids and their properties. Usually lysines in the N-domain of the protein must be ubiquitylated in order for a protein to be directed for proteosomal degradation. Therefore, this work attempts to change the only lysine in 102 position in the N-domain of Sup35 protein to arginine.

In order to create mutant variant K102R of yeast *SUP35* gene primers were created and site-directed mutagenesis was used to change one nucleotide in the sequence through three independent PCR reactions. Later — Sup35K102RGFP was inserted into pJET1.2/blunt cloning vector and successfully multiplied in *Escherichia coli* DH5α cells.

For the first time mutant variant of *SUP35* gene K102R was created. Sup35K102RGFP from pJET1.2/blunt vector can be used to ligate to yeast shuttle vector pRSCup. Then using fluorescent microscopy method native protein and mutated protein prionization can be compared. It is expected that mutant Sup35 protein variant K102R is more prone to prionization and therefore more resistant to degradation in proteasome but to affirm that more experiments has to be done.

MINIMIZING CHEMOTHERAPY SIDE EFFECTS: CALCIUM SONOPORATION

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In chemotherapy, the main goal is to eliminate cancerous cells by inhibiting their proliferation and metastasis to other organs. Chemotherapy can lead to adverse short-term and long-term side effects such as infertility, alopecia [1]. **Calcium (Ca^{2+}) ions** are significant for signal transduction pathways, due to being one of the most common intracellular signal transmitters between various signal compartments of the cell [2]. The disruption of intracellular Ca^{2+} homeostasis in a cell could play a crucial role in the destruction of cancer cells. It has been shown that Ca^{2+} serves an essential role in electroporation and demonstrates a potential for anti-cancer treatment [3]. In attaining spatio-temporally controlled delivery of anticancer drugs, sonoporation (SP) employs non-invasive application of medical ultrasound (US) in conjunction with microbubbles (MBs). SP might prove more efficacious than electroporation, however, Ca^{2+} delivery and application for sonotherapy has not been sufficiently studied. The utilization of Ca^{2+} in cancer treatment presents a promising avenue for the substantial mitigation of adverse side effects associated with conventional cytotoxic agents.

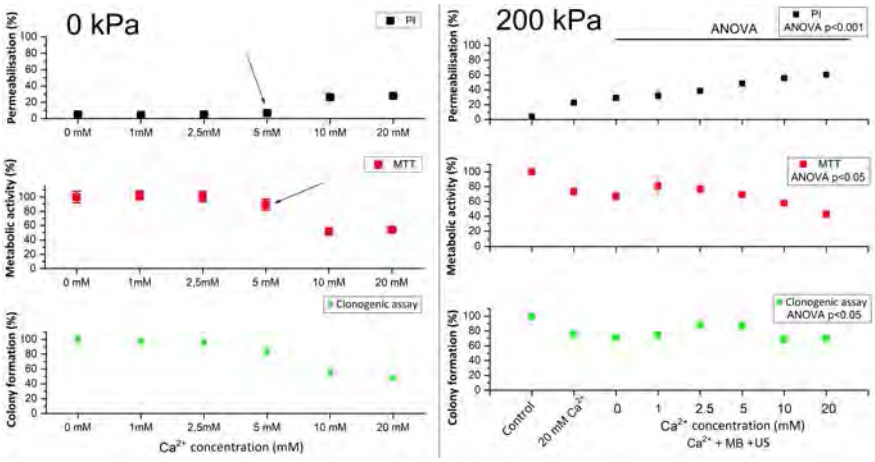

Fig. 1. Membrane permeabilization (propidium iodide (PI) assay, 20 min), metabolic activity (MTT test, 48h) and cell viability (clonogenic assay, 6 days) evaluated in different groups without US (left panel) and after Ca^{2+} delivery via US (right panel).

During the experiment, by using of PI, MTT and clonogenic assays, it was determined that the mortality of mouse breast cancer (4T1) cells increased from 5mM Ca^{2+} concentration, which was a turning point for the metabolic activity of cells and their viability. Our preliminary data indicate that Ca^{2+} transport, induced by MB cavitation, for 4T1 cells is not lethal in the presence of 200 kPa US, as the results of the clonogenic assay indicate the recovery of cell viability after 6 days (Fig. 1). The ANOVA test showed that increasing the Ca^{2+} concentration at 200 kPa US has a tendency to increase cell death. Moreover, the differences between the control (0 mM Ca^{2+}) and the therapeutic (Ca^{2+} +SP) group are up to 30'(according to PI and MTT tests), which indicates the permeabilization of the cell plasma membrane and the disturbance of metabolic activity.

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EXPLORING THE IS200/IS605 FAMILY TRANSPOSABLE ELEMENTS FOR NOVEL GENOME EDITING TOOLS

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Mobile genetic elements (MGE), such as transposons, bacteriophages, plasmids, and insertion sequences (IS), were historically called 'junk DNA' of the prokaryotic and eukaryotic genomes. Nowadays, the significance of MGEs is well understood since they are the driving force of evolution, allowing organisms to rapidly adapt to changing environmental conditions [1]. One of the most widely distributed groups of insertion sequences belongs to the IS200/IS605 family. Structurally, these transposons are not very complex, as the IS200/IS605 family sequences only encode proteins required for transposition: TnpA and TnpB. TnpA is a transposase responsible for the mobility of IS, while TnpB turned out to be an evolutionary ancestor of CRISPR-Cas effector nucleases, which are widely used in gene editing experiments [2, 3]. However, the large size of commonly used Cas9 and Cas12 effectors complicates their delivery to the target cells. Recently, the transposon-encoded TnpB was applied as a programable tool for gene editing in human cell cultures. Considering its miniature size, compared to Cas9 or Cas12 nucleases, TnpB has promising properties for broad application in various gene editing assays [4, 5]. Nevertheless, due to the high expectations for efficiency, specificity, and the requirement for nucleases to target a wide range of genes, there is a great need for discovering novel programable DNA-targeting proteins. Since TnpB-encoding insertion sequences are extremely widespread, this study aimed to characterize a set of TnpB homologs. Bioinformatic analysis and sequence alignments enabled us to select diverse representatives from several groups of TnpB homologs. By using biochemical assays, we determined the requirements for the TAM sequence, which is recognized by the TnpB protein, and for the guide RNA. This study contributes to current knowledge about diverse TnpB proteins and will be valuable for further characterization of these potential gene editing tools.

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STRUCTURAL VARIABILITY OF PRION PROTEIN AMYLOID FIBRILS DEPENDS ON AGITATION INTENSITY

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Aggregation of amyloid proteins to form amyloid fibrils is associated with certain neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's or prion diseases. Despite the great efforts of scientists to understand all the features of the occurrence mechanism of these diseases, many questions in this field remain unanswered. The amyloid protein aggregation process is often influenced by various environmental factors, including solution pH, ionic strength, or protein concentration. Different secondary structures of fibrils are frequently formed under varying aggregation conditions, but polymorphism of resulting fibrils can also be observed under identical conditions. In this study, we investigate whether the agitation intensity of samples can influence the formation of different fibril strains.

Prion protein aggregation was conducted under identical conditions (60°C, 2 M guanidine hydrochloride, 50 mM phosphate buffer pH 6.0, with 3 mm glass bead), with only the agitation intensity of the samples changed (100-600 rpm). To assess the variability in the secondary structure of the resulting fibrils, 24 samples were analyzed for each condition. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy was employed to investigate the secondary structure of the fibrils after aggregation, and atomic force microscopy was used to determine the morphology of fibrils with different secondary structures.

The research results indicate that the agitation intensity of the samples affects the variability of the formed amyloid fibrils. Analysis of the Fourier transform infrared spectra revealed that the lowest variability in the sample structures occurred at 400 rpm, resulting in the formation of only one fibril strain. These fibrils also exhibited different binding modes of the fluorescent dye thioflavin-T and displayed stability under denaturing conditions.

CRISPR-CAS9 GENOME ENGINEERING IN *KLUYVEROMYCES MARXIANUS* FOR ENHANCED SECRETION OF RECOMBINANT ANTIBODIES

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Recombinant antibodies (RAbs) are important in diagnostics, research, biotechnology, and therapeutics due to their high specificity, stability, and ease of modification [1]. Yeasts, which are easily genetically modified and cultivated, are often preferred as a cost-effective system for RAbs production. The species *Kluyveromyces marxianus* is known for its efficient production and secretion of properly folded and active native and recombinant proteins, including RAbs [2]. To improve RAbs production technologies, yeasts can be genetically modified to create mutant strains with enhanced protein secretion properties.

Protein glycosylation, a crucial post-translational modification, involves attaching a glycan to a protein, ensuring its proper folding, activity, and stability. Dolichol kinase (DK), encoded by the essential *SEC59* gene, plays a role in glycosylation processes within the endoplasmic reticulum [3]. The reduced activity of DK, along with changes in glycosylation levels and the activity of other proteins in the secretory pathway, may lead to enhanced recombinant protein secretion [4]. Enhanced RAbs secretion can also be achieved by reducing the activity of intracellular peptidases, as RAbs are highly prone to proteolysis and often undergo degradation [5].

The aim of this study was to apply efficient CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing technology to construct a *K. marxianus* strain that displays improved secretion of RAbs. In this investigation, a *K. marxianus* yeast WSS-Δ*pep4* strain was created by introducing mutations encoding G418S and I432S changes in the DK amino acids, and by disrupting the gene encoding vacuolar peptidase (*PEP4*). The introduction of mutations in the DK-encoding gene led to changes in DK activity, as indicated by reduced glycosylation efficiency of carboxypeptidase Y in the WSS strain. Additionally, the disruption of the *PEP4* gene in yeast resulted in a decrease in the proteolytic degradation of RAbs. A secretion assay of the single-chain antibody fragment (scFv) linked to an antibody fragment crystallizable Fc (scFv-Fc) against *Gardnerella vaginalis* vaginolysin was performed and detected in yeast growth medium by Western blot. The results indicated that the constructed *K. marxianus* WSS-Δ*pep4* strain secreted recombinant scFv-Fc protein more efficiently compared to the wild-type *K. marxianus* strain. However, the secretion of RAbs in yeast also depends on the specific properties of the recombinant protein, and further studies are necessary. The newly constructed *K. marxianus* WSS-Δ*pep4* mutant strain could be beneficial for future research aimed at enhancing RAbs production technologies.

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SYNTHESIS AND IN SILICO ANALYSIS OF 3-(1-(3-TOLYL)THIOUREIDO)PROPANOIC ACID DERIVATIVES AS ARACHIDONIC ACID METABOLIC PATHWAY INHIBITORS

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Arachidonic acid metabolism to leukotrienes catalysed by 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) inhibition is a potential target for inflammation modulation [1]. Molecular docking is an important component of drug discovery process. It is the most common computional structure-based drug desing method and has been widely used since 1980s [2]. This process allows researchers to screen large databases of theoretical compounds which can be focused down and then tested experimentaly. Molecular docking comprises of two separate algorithms. Sampling algorithm predicts confirmations which ligand can assume in the active pocket. And a scoring function which predicts binding energy between ligand and an anctive pocket [3].

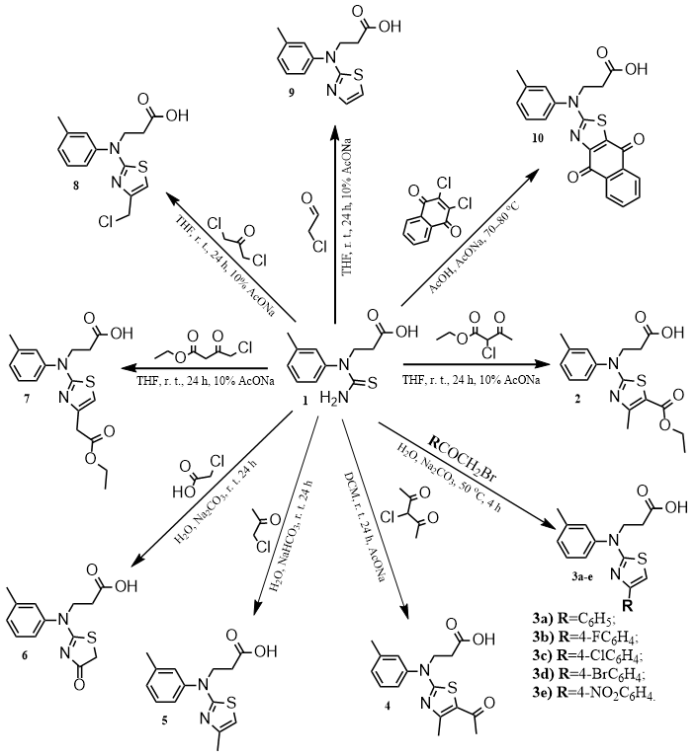

Fig. 1. Synthesis of novel 3-(1-(3-tolyl)thioureido)propanoic acid derivatives

Results.

Arachidonic acid metabolism can be inhibited by thiazole moiety containing compounds [4-6]. New thiazole derivatives **2-10** were synthesized by cyclocondensation reactions with a-halogenketones as shown in Fig. 1. All computational work was done on **MOE** [7] following procedure adapted from reported protocol [8] with slight modification. Synthesised compounds **2-10** showed competitive inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase.

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THERMODYNAMIC AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF THE IMMUNE COMPLEXES BETWEEN SPECIFIC ANTIBODY AND SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 SPIKE PROTEIN

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Investigating thermodynamical properties of antibody-antigen immune complex formation is crucial for a deeper understanding of molecular mechanisms involved in immune responses. The ability of SARS-CoV-2 virus to spread is related to the mutation in the structural proteins of the virus. The mutations in the Spike protein are linked to the virus's survival capability, rate of spread, and disease severity [1].

That's why it is very important to understand how immune complex between specific antibodies and mutated Spike protein is formed and what are the thermodynamic properties of such process. In this study we investigated how immune complex of recombinant specific monoclonal antibodies and SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein B.1.1.529 is formed in real time. Hence, the affinity interaction between immobilized specific monoclonal antibodies and SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 (omicron variant) Spike protein was conducted by combining two methods: Spectroscopic ellipsometry (SE) and quartz crystal microbalance with dissipation (QCM-D) simultaneously. These highly-precise, real-time and label-free methods provided real-time kinetics.

In this work the kinetics study was used to calculate thermodynamic parameters of the formation of immune complex, such as association and dissociation rate constants (k_a and k_d), the stable antigen-antibody complex rate constant (k_r) the equilibrium association and dissociation constants (K_A and K_D) and to assess the surface mass density of immune complexes.

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PURIFICATION AND ACTIVITY OFTHE CHIMERIC SEPTU ANTI-VIRAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

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In order to withstand frequent bacteriophages' attacks, prokaryotes have developed multiple sophisticated defense mechanisms. For instance, CRISPR-Cas provides immunity to bacteria and archaea by recalling past phage infections, and restriction-modification (RM) systems target specific viral genomic sequences [1]. Given the enormous diversity of viruses, it is likely that more different bacterial defense systems exist than previously described [2]. Over the past few years, systematic analyses of prokaryotic genomes followed by experimental validation have uncovered numerous previously unknown anti-phage defense systems [3]. Here, we focus on a recently discovered anti-viral defense system called Septu.

The Septu defense system operates using two proteins: putative ATPase PtuA and HNH nuclease PtuB [3]. In previous experiments, we were unable to purify both the ATPase and the nuclease belonging to the same Septu system from *B. thuringiensis* or *B. weihenstephanensis*. Thus, in this study we present the chimeric Septu system composed of *B. thuringiensis* PtuA and *B. weihenstephanensis* PtuB. We evaluated its activity against *E. coli* phages and tested various nucleic acids as substrates *in vitro*.

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ANALYSIS OF PROBIOTIC BACTERIA extitLACTICASEIBACILLUS PARACASEI SMALL RNAs INVOLVED IN STRESS RESPONSE

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One of lactic acid bacteria that can be found in human body is *Lacticaseibacillus paracasei*, which is also present in fermented foods such as cheese or pickles. It is a probiotic bacterium that balances the microbial flora to improve digestion and fortify the immune system. Notably, *L. paracasei* is resistant to a variety of stressors, including acidic conditions and bile salts, which is essential for survival in the gastrointestinal tract [1]. These bacteria adapt to various unfavourable situations by using elaborated mechanisms. One of these is the interaction of small regulatory RNAs (sRNAs) with messenger RNAs of bacterial proteins that are important for antimicrobial resistance.

sRNAs are RNA molecules that control gene expression in bacteria mainly at a post-transcriptional level. These RNAs are typically 50 to 500 nucleotides long and act by base-pairing with target mRNAs, thereby altering their translation and stability [2]. There are different sRNAs that can collectively regulate the expression of many different genes, but for the purpose of this work, it is important to study those sRNAs that modulate the expression of genes contributing to resistance in bacteria.

Therefore, scientists from the Department of Biological DNA Modification performed RNA sequencing of *L. paracasei* RNA and identified the sRNAs whose expression was altered by the tested stress factors (NaCl, bile salt, H2O2, lactic acid, penicillin G). Eight sRNAs (sLCB2601+, sLCB649-, sLCB1691-, sLCB2636-, sLCB3045+, sLCB250-, sLCB457-, sLCB652-) were selected from the list to be further analysed in this study. Plasmids enhancing their expression were inserted into *L. paracasei*, the serial dilutions of which were spot ted on stressor-supplemented agarose medium. The grown colonies were compared with control *L. paracasei* bacteria in which the sRNA-free plasmid was inserted.

In conclusion, this study focused on the effect of increased expression of sRNAs on bacterial resistance to various stressors. The results obtained may contribute to the understanding of the adaptation of *L. paracasei* to environmental conditions, which is important for the improvement of probiotic products.

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ROLE OF SOLUBLE PD-1 AND PD-L1 IN PROSTATE CANCER

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The PD-1/PD-L1 axis regulates immune responses, and its dysregulation in cancer allows immune evasion and tumor progression [1]. Membranous PD-L1 is a potential biomarker for cancer, but its biopsy-based measurement is invasive [2]. In contrast, soluble forms of PD-1 and PD-L1, released into the bloodstream, present a non-invasive alternative for biomarker assessment and allows for a more convenient monitoring. Moreover, sPD-1 and sPD-L1 show promise in evaluating the aggressiveness of cancer. The concentrations of these soluble molecules may serve as indicative markers reflecting the tumor
's potential for progression and malignancy [3]. However, despite their potential significance, there is currently limited data available regarding the role of soluble PD-1 and PD L1 in the context of prostate cancer.

This study aims to explore the potential role of soluble PD-1 and PD-L1 as biomarkers for prostate cancer, evaluating their utility in both diagnosis and prognosis. To achieve this, we utilized a control group of 41 healthy male individuals and 88 prostate cancer patients determining their blood plasma concentrations of sPD-1 and sPD-L1 through a sandwich-type ELISA. The immunophenotype of prostate cancer patients, consisting of lymphocytes (different types of T cells, B cells, and natural killer (NK) cells), granulocytes, monocytes, and myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSC) was identified using immunostaining and flow cytometry techniques.

Our study findings indicate elevated blood plasma concentrations of sPD-1 and sPD-L1 in prostate cancer patients compared to healthy controls. Notably, we observe a significant correlation between increased sPD-L1 levels and higher Gleason scores. Additionally, there is improved disease-free survival within the patient group characterized by a low sPD-1/sPD-L1 ratio. Furthermore, concentrations of sPD 1 show a weak positive correlation with a higher percentage of immunosupressive granulocytic and monocytic MDSC. These results underscore the potential of sPD-L1 and sPD-1 as a promising prognostic markers in prostate cancer.

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ISOLATION AND EVALUATION OF MICROPLASTICS EXTRACTED FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE

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Plastic is inseparable from everyday life. Being cheap, durable, light and easy to form, plastic has practically an unlimited number of possible applications. Despite the great joy of the industry, the public is faceing an unexpected problem - plastic pollution. One of the biggest pollutants is microplastics (MP) – small synthetic water-insoluble solid particles ranging in size from 1µm to 5 mm[1]. It is of increasing concern due to the ecotoxicological risks it poses to aquatic and soil organisms and humans. MP research has gained more attention only in the last decade, but there is still no standardized methodology for its isolation and identification. Most of the research conducted so far focuses on water bodies and its organisms[3]. Nevertheless, microplastics in soil are a major problem, and due to the growing use of sewage sludge in agriculture, it is increasing.

Sewage sludge is a soil conditioner rich in organic matter and nutrients. In North America and Europe, about 50% of the generated sewage sludge is incorporated into the soil. However, despite its beneficial properties, sewage sludge, due to its poor treatment, accumulates many substances harmful to the environment – including MP[4]. There are very few studies covering MP in sewage sludge, and their comparability is poor due to the different methodology used. Therefore, it is extremely important to refine the methodology for the isolation of MP from highly complex matrixes, and to discover a fast and efficient method for its identification. Accordingly, the goal of this study was to determine the most effective conditions of the extraction method and to evaluate the quality of the isolated microplastics.

Sewage sludge was collected from a WWTP in Kaunas, Lithuania. Standard microplastic particles: polyamide, polypropylene, polyethylene – low and high density, were used. In case to remove organic matter (OM) from sewage sludge Fenton's reagent were used. Aqueous iron (II) sulfate solution concentration, reaction time, temperature, and the ratio of hydrogen peroxide to iron (II) sulfate solution were simulated to determine the optimal conditions. Electric stirrer were used to keep a constant temperature and mixing speed at 500rpm. After that, the sample was dried at 105 □, burned for 4 hours at a temperature of 550 □, and the OM removal efficiency was calculated. From the tests performed, the 5 best performing methods were selected and evaluated their impact on standard microplastic particles. Using the best-established method, microplastics were isolated from sewage sludge and their qualitative characteristics: size, shape and color were analyzed using a stereomicroscope. In order to evaluate tme movement of microplastic in the enviroment density separation were performed using sodium bromide and distilled water.

The research results will be presented in a poster during the conference.

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METAGENOMICANALYSIS OF THE MICROBIOME COMPOSITION OF APHIDS ADELGES (APHRASTASIA) PECTINATAE (HEMIPTERA: ADELGIDAE)

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Aphids of the genus Adelges Vallot, 1836 are insects that feed by phloem sap sucking on host plant species of the conifer family Pinaceae, posing significant threats as pests. Bacteriocyte endosymbionts play a crucial role in the biology and ecology of these insects, residing within the host organism and participating in mutualistic relationships. Two classes of symbiotic bacteria are known in Adelges species: Betaproteobacteria and Gammaproteobacteria. In order to profile these symbiotic bacteria, total DNA was extracted from Adelges (Aphrastasia) pectinatae (Cholodkovsky, 1888) specimens, and subjected to next generation sequencing of 16S rRNA gene amplicon. Amplicon-based metagenomics targeted V3-V4 variable regions of bacterial 16S rRNA gene. It was determined that the representatives of the phylum Pseudomonadota were the most abundant (93.1% of all sequences) in the microbiome of A. (A.) pectinatae. 16S rRNA gene sequences of Gammaproteobacteria constituted 76.7% of all sequences, while only 0.3% of all sequences have been assigned to Betaproteobacteria. Unexpectedly, a significant portion of the analyzed sequences have been found to belong to the class Alphaproteobacteria in the phylum Pseudomonadota, namely to the orders Hyphomicrobiales (prev. Rhizobiales) (9.0% of all sequences) and Sphingomonadales (5.3% of all sequences). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report about the quite abundant representatives of Alphaproteobacteria in the microbiome of aphids. Further analysis is needed to determine the role of these bacteria in the microbiome of. A. (A.) pectinatae.

MOLECULAR DETECTION OF *BORRELIA* SPP. IN RED SQUIRREL (*SCIURUS VULGARIS*)

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Lyme disease, caused by the spirochete bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi* s.l., has emerged as a significant global health concern [1]. The incidence of Lyme disease has been increasing over the past few decades due to factors such as climate change, land-use patterns, and increasing migration of bacteria hosts and ticks [2]. The disease is most commonly reported in North America and Europe. High incidence rates have been recorded in Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Lithuania [3-5]. It is important to find out whether *Sciurus vulgaris* could be an important reservoir host of *Borrelia burgdorferi* s.l., as this wild rodent is also commonly found in peri-urban and urban areas and is constantly exposed to ticks as it moves through the ground. This study aimed to detect the presence of *Borrelia* spp. in red squirrels collected from the parks of Kaunas city. A total of 44 samples of red squirrel were tested by real-time PCR with the specific primers for *Borrelia*. Samples positive for *Borrelia* DNA were further analysed using a PCR targeting the *ospA* gene. Positive PCR products were selected for DNA sequencing. *Borrelia* species were detected in 31.8% (14/44) of squirrels. The pathogens were mostly found in the ear and lung tissues. The results of the study provide insight into the influence of squirrels on the spread of Lyme disease causative agents in urbanised areas.

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STUDY OF SOIL HEAVY METAL POLLUTION IMPACT ON THE ONION (ALLIUM CEPA L.) CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

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Soil is a loose, thin layer of the Earthś crust that is made up of organic matter, mineral matter, air, water and living organisms. However, in recent times, soil-related problems have grown up and become a serious problem around the world. Heavy metals are considered one of the most common soil pollutants, including cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), etc. Heavy metal contamination is characterized by its biological toxicity, wide distribution, and long-lasting presence in the soil [1]. The pollution caused by heavy metals restricts plant growth by affecting various aspects of the plant system, including seed germination, physiological processes, as well as genetic and biochemical elements [2].

For a plant to grow without harming its system, an endogenous regulatory network and mechanism are necessary. To achieve these objectives, plants utilize a circadian clock to anticipate daily changes. Circadian regulation is characterized by the crucial adaptation of plants to their changing environment. The circadian rhythm serves as a guide to regulate metabolic pathways and developmental processes in plants [3].

In this research, the common onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is employed as a standard model plant for circadian rhythm studies, owing to its simplicity and wide applicability in cytogenetic research. We aim to contribute to a better understanding of the impact of soil heavy metal pollution on plant growth by analyzing *Allium* circadian rhythm under heavy metal stress.

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MICRORNA SIGNATURES AS PREDICTIVE TOOLS FOR NEOADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY RESPONSES IN TNBC

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Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a subtype that is particularly aggressive and has limited treatment options, resulting in poor outcomes. This study focuses on the role of specific miRNAs in the progression of triple-negative breast cancer. Bioinformatics analysis of The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) data identified 195 miRNAs that impact 57 genes associated with resistance to platinum-based therapies. Thus, we selected a subset of miRNAs and determined their expression levels through RT-PCR in triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) patient samples, both before and after neoadjuvant therapy. Finally, the patients were stratified into a high-risk group and a low-risk group according to the median expression level of each miRNA.

INVESTIGATION OF CHANGES IN OXIDATIVE STRESS BIOMARKERS: CATALASE ACTIVITY AND METALLOTHIONEIN LEVELS IN THE LIVER OF RAINBOW TROUT (ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS)AFTER EXPOSURE TO MICROPLASTIC PELLETS

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Microplastics (MPs) pollution is one of the primary environmental challenges nowadays, although MPs were observed in the ecosystem almost 50 years ago [1]. Understanding the environmental impact of microplastics is very challenging as MPs have different physicochemical properties that make MPs multifaceted stressors [2]. It is known that MPs can cause changes in immune-related gene expression, antioxidant enzymes as well as antioxidant status in fish [2, 3]. In ecotoxicological studies antioxidant enzymes, metallothioneins are often chosen as biomarkers of oxidative stress, which reflect the response to environmental changes in fish [4].

The aim of this study was to determine the changes in catalase (CAT) activity and metallothionein (MT) level in the liver of rainbow trout *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* after long-term exposure to different types of polymeric microplastic pellets. In homogenized liver of fish MT levels were determined according to the method of Viarengo et al. (1997) as modified by Peixoto et al. (2003). Catalase activity was measured according to Koroliuk et al. (1988) and Hadwan and Abed (2016) methods.

The experiment results showed a significant decrease in CAT activity in *O. mykiss* liver after exposure to the low-density polyethylene (LDPE) compared to the control (CTRL) group. In LDPE group also showed a significant decrease in CAT activity compared to the high-density polyethylene and polystyrene (PS) groups. Metallothionein level significantly decreased after exposure to LDPE and PS microplastic compared to the CTRL group. Initial analysis showed that the different types of MPs pellets induce CAT activity and MT level changes in rainbow trout. For this reason, it is important to continue the studies on oxidative stress biomarkers with the goal to characterise the harmful effects of microplastics on fish.

Acknowledgement

Study was funded by the Research Council of Lithuania through the project S-MIP-22-51, ARFA.

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URBAN MICROBIOLOGY OF VILNIUS. BACTERIAL DIVERSITY IN STREET GREENERY

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Urban microbiology is a field of study that explores urban microorganism communities, their diversity, distribution, and functions in their habitat, as well as interactions with humans, animals, and plants. Like the human microbiome consists of microbial consortia inhabiting regions throughout the body, urban microbiomes are a collection of microbial communities that occupy diverse reservoirs throughout city landscapes, from the depths of sewers to the tops of buildings (Madeline Barron, 2021). Green infrastructure features have been built in urban areas as elements providing a range of benefits, e.g., processes that are mediated by microorganisms that improve air and water quality, in addition to the interactions with plant and tree rhizospheres. Investigation of microbiomes of the urban green infrastructure is one of the most important areas in urban microbiology research. In current study we present metagenomic urban microbiome analysis from 4 different locations of Vilnius. The objective of this study was to characterize the bacterial diversity of the street greenery in the streets of different activity. We have collected soil as well as wood chips samples from pedestrian and bicycle paths that are close or relatively close to the road from Shevchenkos, Gerosios vilties, Baltupiu and Antakalnio streets in Vilnius. We found that greenways in different streets have diverse bacterial communities, that were not associated with geographic locations. The most abundant bacterial phyla across all samples were Pseudomonadota, Actinobacteriota, Bacteroidota, and Acidobacteriota. The highest diversity across all samples has been determined in classes of Alphaproteobacteria, Actinobacteria, Gammaproteobacteria, and Bacteroidia. Unculturable bacteria have been detected in all samples. These Candidatus bacteria are commonly found in water deposits or water sediments samples and are known to belong to the phyla Pseumomonadota, Chloroflexota, and Acidobacteriota.

THE ROLE OF CAPSULAR POLYSACCHARIDES AND OUTER MEMBRANE VESICLES IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII

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Acinetobacter baumannii is considered one of the most crucial opportunistic pathogens, causing various medical-related infections worldwide. It commonly presents resistance to multiple antimicrobial agents, and hence, it is considered as a multidrug-resistant [1]. This opportunistic pathogen possesses multiple virulence factors, which contribute to the bacterial survival during the stress. *A. baumannii* ability to form biofilms on abiotic surfaces, such as catheters and endotracheal tubes, poses a great threat to the immunocompromised patients, therefore a better insight into *A. baumannii* pathogenesis could enhance the treatment of such individuals. Bacteria in biofilms can be 10–1,000 times less susceptible to various antimicrobial agents compared to planktonic bacteria [2]. The goal of this research is to investigate the impact of capsular polysaccharides and outer membrane vesicles produced by clinical *A. baumannii* isolates on biofilm formation and resistance under stress conditions, such as exposure to antimicrobial agents. The virulence properties of *A. baumannii* isolates and their Δ*galU* and Δ*ompA* mutants were assessed in this research. The deletion of *galU* gene provides capsule-less phenotype, whereas *ompA* knockout leads to a hyperproduction of outer membrane vesicles. Biofilm formation was evaluated by crystal violet staining, which revealed significant differences between mutant and wild-type isolates. The ability of various antimicrobial compounds to inhibit *A. baumannii* biofilms was tested. The results showed that the resistance of mutant isolates' biofilms was compromised in most cases compared to their wild-type isolates. Quantitative analysis demonstrated, that capsule production can alter the survival of *A. baumannii* in biofilms after exposure to antimicrobial agents.

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ANALYSIS OF PUTATIVE BETA-LACTAMASES FROM OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA

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In recent decades rapidly increasing bacteria resistance to commonly used antibiotics has become an urgent healthcare challenge, especially affecting individuals with compromised immune system [1]. Opportunistic multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacterium *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* has gained prominence due to challenging infections and resistance to commonly used antibiotics. Although *S. maltophilia* resistance to clinically important beta-lactam antibiotics is well-observed, only two beta-lactamases L1 and L2 are currently documented and described [2]. Initial research of beta-lactam resistant *S. maltophilia* SM3 strain indicated that other previously undescribed genes might code beta-lactamases.

The aim of this study is to analyse putative *S. maltophilia* beta-lactamases and evaluate their enzymatic activity. Putative beta-lactamases were bioinformatically analysed using Beta-Lactamase DataBase [3]. In order to test selected putative beta-lactamases function, analysed genes will be cloned into expression plasmid, functional activity will be examined in *Escherichia coli* expression strain using beta-lactamase activity specific nitrocefin test.

The bioinformatic analysis showed that ten analysed proteins are homologous to known beta-lactamases, proteins identity reaching 24.8% to 29.5%. The methodology for detecting enzymatic beta-lactamase activity was successfully tested on a known beta-lactamase L1 and functional activity of remaining putative beta-lactamases will be evaluated using the same approach.

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THE IMPACT OF ELECTRIC FIELD-BASED ANTICANCER METHODS ON CELL VIABILITY WHEN 2D AND 3D CELL CULTURE MODELS ARE USED

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According to the World Health Organization, in 2020, 10 million people died from cancer. Therefore, there is a significant focus on improving treatment technologies and increasing the effectiveness of anticancer therapies in the scientific research field. One such technique is anticancer therapy involving the higher transfer of anticancer drugs to cancer cells affected by electric fields. This therapy is based on the process of electroporation, where the plasma membrane of a cell becomes temporarily permeable to hydrophilic molecules that normally cannot enter the cell. Electroporation occurs when an electric field increases the transmembrane potential of the affected cell to a poration threshold level. If the transmembrane potential is not too far from the threshold the reversible electroporation is obtained, hence cells do not die via necrosis. Nevertheless, the reversible electroporation is enough for anticancer drugs (e.g., bleomycin) to be delivered into the cell, leading to localized apoptotic cell death. This combination of applications to the cells to achieve cancer cell death is termed electrochemotherapy (ECT). Quite recently an alternative to bleomycin was proposed in ECT. Such alternative is Calcium ions that regulate many cellular functions, such as exocytosis, metabolism, gene expression, and the cell cycle. Apparently, once high enough concentrations of Calcium ions enter the cell with the help of electric fields the apoptotic cell death is triggered.

Another electric field-based method is irreversible electroporation (IE). The main difference is that if induced transmembrane potential greatly exceeds the electroporation threshold level, thus cells die due to the immense disruption of homeostasis. Alongside the ECT the IE is also considered as a good alternative to the conventional cancer treatment methods.

The majority of new anticancer therapy methods are being researched using a monolayer cell model (two-dimensional cell cultures). Unfortunately, such models often are too simplistic and do not permit observation of processes specific to more complex cancer tissue structures. This is why three-dimensional (3D) spheroid cell cultures are used. Such spheroids serve as an intermediate model between monolayer cell cultures and *in vivo* studies and can be an alternative to animal experiments. Although 3D cell cultures have been used more intensively in recent years, there are still too few studies to determine the effectiveness of electric field-based anticancer therapies. Therefore, the aim is to compare the impact of electric field-based anticancer methods on cell viability with 2D and 3D spheroid models.

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF BEE POLLEN IN IMPACT OF DIFFERENT STORAGE CONDITIONS AND DURATION

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Background. Bioactive coumponds found in bee pollen (BP) are essential for human health. Health benefits are related to unique chemical composition of BP. BP may be used as fresh and dried. Since the therapeutic effects depend on the quality of BP, preparation and storage conditions of BP are of great importance, as it may affect amount of bioactive compounds [1,2].

The aim. The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of storage conditions and duration on amino acids (AA) amount, total phenolic content (TPC), total flavonoid content (TFC), as well as on the in vitro antioxidant activity of BP.

Methods. BP were collected from the apiary, Pasvalio district, Talkoniai (55.9598°N, 24.3422°E). Samples were dried or fresh-frozen (at -20°C or -80°C). TPC was evaluated by Folin-Ciocâlteu method [2]. The reaction with AlCl3 was used to determine the flavonoid content [3]. Antioxidant activity was evaluated by ABTS method [3]. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of AA was evaluated by UHPLC-MS/MS method [4]. Tests were carried out every 3 months (total duration of the study – 15 months). Means and standards deviations were calculated with SPSS 20.0.

Results. TPC, TFC and antioxidant activity were not affected up to 6 months of storage in dried and up to 9 months in frozen BP, but further decreased with storage time. After 15 months TPC in frozen (at -20°C and -80°C) BP decreased by 1.9 and by 1.5 times meanwhile in dried BP decreased by 2.5 times ($p<0.05$). TFC in dried BP decreased by 3.1 times and in frozen BP by 1.9 and 1.7 times, respectively ($p<0.05$). The antioxidant activity in vitro was decreased by 65% in dried BP after 15 months as compared to control. Frozen BP were much less affected ($p<0.05$). After analysis, 17 AA were detected in both, dried and frozen BP. All of AA, except for cysteine, were well preserved for 6 months in both, dried and frozen samples. Amount of leucine, isoleucine, valine, histidine and arginine decreased over time in frozen samples, meanwhile amount of glycine, threonine, methionine, tyrosine, alanine and lysine was higher in frozen BP as compared to dried BP. Proline, aspartic acid, phenylalanine, glutamic acid and serine after 15 months storage were well preserved in both, frozen and dried samples.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the total phenolic content, the total flavonoids content, antioxidant activity in dried bee pollen gradually decreased during storage whereas frozen bee pollen were less affected. Quantitative composition of amino acids amount variates depending on storage conditions and duration.

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ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW ENDOMETRIAL CANCER CELL LINES

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Endometrial cancer is the sixth most common cancer in the world, with Lithuania and Poland leading in Europe [1]. Common risk factors of endometrial cancer include older age, hormone therapy, obesity, hyperglycemia, diabetes, and some genetic disorders. Paclitaxel, cisplatin, and carboplatin are the first-line chemotherapy drugs that are used to treat endometrial cancer. However, new targeted therapy agents are constantly under development [2]. Cell lines are standard *in vitro* model systems of cancer. Unfortunately, most of the commercially available endometrial cancer cell lines are derived from the tumors of Asian patients. What is more, established lines that have been cultivated for a long time adapt to an artificial *in vitro* environment and lose their original phenotype due to genetic drift. Finally, each cancer patient and each disease is different and cannot be properly represented by a defined set of cell lines. Thus, we need new cancer cell lines to understand the causes of an increased predisposition to endometrial cancer among European women and to discover new effective treatments.

In this study, we present novel endometrial cancer cell lines, derived in 2023 from the tumor tissue of Lithuanian endometrial cancer patients. We characterized the cells by determining their growth rate, detecting the expression of cancer markers, analyzing colony-forming efficiency, karyotype and cell sensitivity to paclitaxel, cisplatin and carboplatin. We believe that these novel cell lines will be an effective tool for preclinical endometrial cancer studies in the future.

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THE EFFECT OF MATERNALHIGH-FAT DIET ON MORPHOLOGY AND INFLAMMATION OF OFFSPRING RETINA

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Aim: The standard diet in today's society consists of increased high fat content which contributes to the rising rates of obesity. Many studies indicate that maternal high-fat diet (mHFD) is the cause of systemic inflammation, potentially resulting in neurodevelopmental disorders of the offspring [1, 2, 3]. Female estrous cycle stages appeared to also have different response to inflammation [4, 5, 6]. In the context of inflammatory conditions, CD68 is used as a microglia activation marker that is often associated with immune cells of the central nervous system, including the retina [7]. Studies have shown that the retina is affected by diet consisting of high fat, however, there's little research done investigating its effects on the offspring retina [8]. This study aims to evaluate area changes of microglia and CD68 in the peripheral retina of mHFD offspring and assess how microglia and CD68 area depend on the stages of the estrous cycle.

Methods: Female C57Bl/6J mice from weaning to lactation were fed with control diet (CD, 10% fat) or high-fat diet (HFD, 60% fat). The offspring were weaned to CD. The eyeballs of the offspring were collected, fixed with 4% PFA, cryoprotected and sliced using cryotome. Microglia and activated microglia cells were labeled immunohistochemically using anti-RFP and anti-CD68 antibodies respectively, while cell nuclei were labeled with DAPI. The estrous cycle stages were determined by vaginal cytology in female offspring on the day of tissue collection (22 weeks old).

Results: We evaluated the area of microglia and CD68 in the peripheral retina and compared the measurements between the groups of offspring. mHFD significantly increased area of microglia and CD68 in female peripheral retina compared to maternal control diet offspring but had no significant effect on male retina. In addition, during evaluation of microglia area and CD68 area in microglia, alterations were observed in female offspring estrous cycle stages due to mHFD.

Conclusion: Our findings showed that mHFD had a gender-specific effect on the area of microglia and CD68 in offspring peripheral retina as well as revealed microglia and CD68 area changes in mHFD female offspring during estrous cycle stages.

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FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF HISTONE METHYLATION REGULATORY GENES IN PROSTATE CANCER CELL LINES

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Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most commonly diagnosed malignancy in Europe and the 3rd leading cause of cancer related death among men [1]. The progression of this disease is known to be associated with various epigenetic mechanisms, one of them being gene expression alterations by microRNAs (miRNAs) [2]. They are small, non-coding RNAs which bind to their target mRNAs and decrease gene expression at the post-transcriptional level [3]. Understanding interactions between specific miRNAs and their target genes would help to find novel ways to treat PCa earlier.

In the present study, we focused on histone methylation regulating (HM) genes as potential miRNA targets. Nine HM genes were selected for the analysis based on our previous PCa studies [4; *Maleckaite et al., unpublished data*]. Based on the database search results, potential regulatory miRNAs of the HM genes were identified and the hypothesized regulatory network was created. After evaluating baseline miRNA and HM gene expression levels, two miRNAs – *miR-27a* and *miR-29a* – were selected for loss-of-function *in vitro* experiments in the PC-3 cell line.

Based on the formed miRNA-HM gene regulatory network, *miR-27a* had four potential targets (*KDM1A*, *KDM3A*, *KDM4B*, and *KDM5B*) and *miR-29a* – five targets (*KDM5A*, *KDM5B*, *KDM5D*, *KMT1E*, and *KMT5A*) with one overlapping gene. According to the preliminary data, inhibition of *miR-27a* resulted in increased expression of *KDM4B* and *KDM5B* as expected, while inhibition of *miR-29a* induced upregulation of all its targets except *KDM5D*. Surprisingly, inhibitors of both miRNAs caused downregulation of *KDM3A* indicating a more complex way of HM gene regulation mechanism.

In conclusion, our preliminary data revealed *miR-27a* and *miR-29a* as potential regulators of specific HM genes in PCa. Further experiments would follow to validate these findings, as well as to evaluate cellular effects of the inhibition of the two miRNAs. Satisfying results would lay the basis for the use of *miR-27a* and *miR-29a* inhibitors as prospective PCa therapeutics in the future.

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INVESTIGATION OF MITOCHONDRIAL NETWORK IN KERATINOCYTES WITH PSORIATIC PHENOTYPE

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Psoriasis is an inflammatory skin disease whose pathogenesis is driven by IL-17, IL-22, and TNF-α, which potently activate keratinocytes, causing hyperproliferation and abnormal differentiation [1]. Adaptive responses to psoriasis involve alterations in mitochondrial morphology, reflecting dynamic cellular adaptation based on external stimuli [2]. Therefore, mitochondrial dysfunction leads to inflammation and potential damage to the cell [3].

This study aims to investigate how the morphology of mitochondria in human keratinocytes (HaCaT) is affected by individual cytokines (IL-17, IL-22, and TNF-α) and cytokine mixture with 1, 3, and 24-hour stimulation time.

Two study groups of keratinocytes included treatment of individual cytokines and cytokine mixture. Mitochondrial morphology was analyzed using Live Mito Orange, STED nanoscopy, and fluorescence microscopy with Zeiss Axio Observer.Z1. A quantitative analysis of mitochondrial morphology was performed with the mitochondrial network analysis toolset (MiNA) in Fiji [4].

Cytokine mixture reduced mitochondrial area, branch lengths, and number of network branches, which is characteristic of mitochondrial fragmentation. Analysis of the impact of specific cytokines revealed IL-22 and TNF-α as the primary effectors in changing mitochondrial morphology. However, the cytokine mixture caused more pronounced changes, suggesting synergistic effects, that amplify the loss of network integrity. Furthermore, the most significant changes were seen after 1 hour of incubation, and although a significant decrease persisted after 24 hours, the trend indicated a restoration toward the baseline level.

The study results show that psoriatic phenotype-inducing cytokines cause the fragmentation of mitochondria in keratinocytes, where IL-22 and TNF-α play a crucial role. Further investigation of mitochondrial changes occurring in psoriasis under inflammatory conditions can offer valuable insights into the diseaseś pathogenesis.

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OPTIMISATION OF THE EXTRACTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS FROM PLUM (PRUNUS DOMESTICA L.) FRUIT MESOCARPS USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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Plums contain significant amounts of biologically active compounds which have hypoglycemic, laxative, hypotensive and hepatoprotective activity. Plums have large amounts of phenolic compounds, mainly neochlorogenic and chlorogenic acids, which may contribute to the laxative action and delay glucose absorption [1]. Extraction is the first and very important step of analytical determination of phenolic compounds, which plays a decisive role in the final result. Qualitative and quantitative studies of bioactive compounds from plant materials mainly depend on the selection of an appropriate extraction conditions [2].

The ultrasound-assisted extraction of phenolic compounds from plum samples was modelled using response surface methodology. A three-level-three-factor central composite design using the response surface methodology was employed to optimise three extraction variables, including ethanol concentration, extraction time and ultrasonic power, for the achievement of the highest extraction yield of the phenolic compounds from lyophilised plum samples. Six replicates were used to evaluate the pure error. Experimental data showed that response variables were fitted to a linear model. “Design-Expert® 6.0.8” software (Stat-Ease Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) was used to analyse the data, develop models and optimise the extraction conditions. The total phenolic content was determined using Folin–Ciocâlteu spectrophotometric assay and expressed as gallic acid equivalent (GAE) [3]. All data were recalculated for absolute dry weight of plant material.

The maximum experimental yield of phenolic compounds was 12.58 mg GAE/g which was close to the predicted yield (11.52 mg GAE/g DW). The optimised extraction conditions were 70% ethanol concentration, extraction time 60 min, and ultrasonic power 904 W. These optimised extraction conditions were applied for the analysis of plum samples of seven different cultivars.

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SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF A MACROPHAGE-DERIVED HYBRID NANOSYSTEM FOR DOXORUBICIN DELIVERY TO GLIOBLASTOMA

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Glioblastoma (GBM), a highly aggressive brain cancer, has a median survival of 12-14 months with limited therapy options [1]. The challenging GBM microenvironment hinders conventional drug delivery, motivating nanoparticles (NPs) exploration. Liposomes (LPs), notable for their biocompatibility and targeted drug delivery capabilities, and naturally released extracellular vesicles (EVs), are promising drug carriers. Combining LPs and EVs creates a hybrid system with enhanced therapeutic properties [2]. Our study focuses on synthesising and characterising a LPs-EVs nanosystem for DOX delivery to GBM cells.

Two LP formulations, F1 and F2, were created via the thin layer evaporation (TLE) method, each with specific lipid molar ratios: 6:3:1 for DPPC:CHOL:DSPEmPEG2000 in F1 and 7:4:6:1 for DPPC:DPPS:CHOL:DSPEmPEG2000 in F2. Lipid films were hydrated with either a PBS solution (10 mM, pH 7.4), ammonium sulphate solution (250 mM, pH 5.5), or M0 macrophage-derived EVs in PBS, following extrusion through membrane filters (pore sizes: 800 to 100 nm). For therapeutic LPs, DOX was entrapped using a pH gradient and remote loading procedure, with entrapment efficiency determined by fluorescence. Size, polydispersity index (PdI), and zeta potential (ZP) were assessed using dynamic light scattering. Long-term stability of empty, DOX-loaded, and hybrid NPs at 4°C was evaluated weekly for a month. Short-term stability of empty and DOX-loaded LPs in PBS and DMEM with 10% FBS at 37°C under stirring was assessed at various time points for 72 hours.

The average size of F1, F2, M0-F1 and M0-F2 NPs was below 136 nm, while DOX-loaded liposomes increased in diameter by up to 30 nm. The PdI of empty NPs was lower than 0.14 and DOX loading increased it up to 0.18. ZP of empty NPs was –25.7 ± 1.5 mV (F1), –19.4 ± 1.9 mV (F2), -24.6 ± 2.4 mV (M0-F1), and -36.4 ± 3.9 mV (M0-F2), while DOX loading altered ZP from 3 to 6 mV. F1, F2, DOX-F2, M0-F1 and M0-F2 remained stable at 4°C for 4 weeks, showing no significant changes in size, PdI, and ZP, However, DOX-F1 exhibited an increase in PdI up to 0.3 after 17 days. Results showed that both empty and DOX-loaded NPs remained stable in PBS and DMEM with 10% FBS at 37°C under stirring for 72 hours.

To conclude, the F2 lipid formulation exhibited desirable properties as a base for the synthesis of hybrid macrophage-derived nanosystem, and M0-F2 NPs are worthy of further studies for DOX delivery to GBM cells.

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ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES OF BLACK SOLDIER FLY LARVAE PROTEIN EXTRACTS

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In recent years, a lot of attention has been paid to the search for alternative sources of antimicrobial substances, as the irrational use of antibiotics in livestock production caused the spread of drug resistance among bacteria and decreased product quality. Industrial insect farming can be an alternative and sustainable source for the enrichment of animal feed as insects have a high nutritional value and low environmental footprint [1]. Among such insects are black soldier flies (*Hermetia illucens*), they are known for their ability to efficiently process organic waste and can have about 50% of crude protein in the larva stage. It is known that the amino acid composition is similar to fish meal which is often used in livestock production. Besides promoting animal growth, black soldier fly larvae (BSFL) have antibacterial activity provided by antimicrobial peptides (AMP). These AMPs can have biocidal activity against pathogenic bacteria, such as *Salmonella* sp. and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [1, 2]. Antimicrobial peptides have great potential as an alternative to antibiotics due to their activity against a wide range of bacteria and a lower tendency to induce resistance. However, research on how AMPs can replace antibiotics is still in the preliminary stages.

The aim of this work is to produce extracts from the BSFL proteins and evaluate their antibacterial and antifungal properties. Two types of protein extracts were obtained using acetic acid extraction. The inhibitory and biocidal effects against bacteria and yeast cultures were evaluated using microbiological methods.

The results of this study showed that in most cases the BSFL protein extracts have a higher antimicrobial activity against bacteria than yeast. Potentially pathogenic microorganisms, such as *Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Sporobolomyces roseus*, and *Rhodotorula mucilaginosa*, are sensitive to tested protein extracts.

This study shows that BSFL protein extracts exhibit broad antimicrobial activity and may contribute to further research for alternative antimicrobial agents.

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THE EFFECTS OF HERBICIDE GLYPHOSATE ON THE NUTRITIONAL ECOLOGY OF CARABID BEETLES

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Carabid beetles (Coleoptera: Carabidae) are important generalist predators in agroecosystems. They are known to effectively control various pests and weeds, but knowledge in principles and factors of their food preferences are limited. According to nutritional geometry concept, animals often are selective for foods of differing macronutritional composition to meet their specific nutritional requirements in order to achieve maximum fitness. However, such macronutrient selection can potentially be disturbed by various xenobiotics used in agriculture, e.g. pesticides. Glyphosate, the most widely used herbicide in the world, is known to affect insect behavior and gut microbiota which can likely change insect's macronutrient selection and lead to its reduced finess.

The main aim of the current study was to investigate how carabid beetles balance macronutrients (proteins, lipids and non-structural carbohydrates) when treated with glyphosate. We hypothesized that glyphosate will cause higher carbohydrate consumption due to increased metabolic stress and that this consumption will increase with higher glyphosate concentration. As well, we expected glyphosate-treated beetles to lose weight and deplete their body lipids. Three different concentrations of pure glyphosate and a field relevant amount of commercial glyphosate-based product Roundup® Express were used mixed with mealworm powder and fed to *Pterostichus aethiops* beetles. After the pesticide treatment, beetles were served with three different uncontaminated food options: high in carbohydrates, lipids and protein for 24 hours. Carabids were offered the same three food options for 24 hours after a week. Served pesticide-treated and uncontaminated foods were weighted before and after to determine consumed amount. Beetles were weighted and their lipid and protein body content was measured after the experiment. Data analyses are currently being performed and the results will be presented.

ANALYSIS OF PAH METABOLITES AND ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY IN MUSSELS (*Unio pictorum*) FROM NEMUNAS RIVER (LITHUANIA)

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The Rivers are under increasing constant threat of anthropogenic activities, most leading up to contamination. Various pollutants enter the aquatic environment and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbonates (PAHs) are a significant part of it. The Nemunas is the fourth-largest river draining into the Baltic Sea and its basin covers the largest area in Lithuania. PAHs constantly contaminate the Nemunas River, a significant part of them produced during petrogenic and pyrogenic reactions [1]. Bivalves of the *Unionidae* family are distributed worldwide and are widely used as bioindicators in the determination of ecosystem status. Sensitivity and informativity of biochemical biomarkers assessed in mussels of the *Unionidae* family were demonstrated after exposure to various groups of pollutants *in situ* and under laboratory conditions [2]. Thus, the current study aimed to evaluate levels of PAH metabolites and antioxidant capacity in *Unio pictorum*. In this study, mussels were collected in the summer of 2020, 2021, and 2022 at 4 different Nemunas River sites. The first sampling site N1 was located upstream of the Alytus City industrial and municipal wastewater outlet. The other sites were located below the wastewater outlet – N2 at approximately 2 km distance, N3 – at a 30-32 km distance in Nemunas Loops Regional Park, and N4 – below the Birštonas and Prienai Cities. The naphthalene- type and benzo[a]pyrene-type PAH metabolites in *U. pictorum* haemolymph were analysed using a semi-quantitative fixed wavelength fluorescence method with the respective pairs of excitation and emission wavelengths [3]. The total antioxidant capacity of *U. pictorum* was evaluated using the ferric-reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay [4]. Analysis of study results showed that the levels of naphthalene-type and benzo(a)pyrene-type metabolites in the haemolymph of the mussels increased from 2020 at Nemunas sites N1 and N3, respectively. The antioxidant capacity of the bivalve mussels increased from 2020 to 2022 at all sites located downstream from site N1. Spearman rank correlation analysis revealed that there was no reliable relationship between the responses of the biomarkers in any of the studied years.

R-RAS-2 AS A POTENTIAL PREDICTIVE TARGET IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed neoplasm worldwide and is the leading cause of cancer deaths amongst women. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is the most aggressive subtype with the lowest 5-year survival rates accounting for 12-18% of all breast cancers. TNBCs have a much higher recurrence and metastasis as a result of not being eligible for current treatment options due to the lack of estrogen, progesterone receptor, and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 . This aggressive cancer contributes to the overall shortened survival of patients diagnosed with TNBC.

Considering the absence of molecular targets, neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) remains the standard of care for patient treatment. However, the effectiveness of treatment is unpredictable, as patients frequently develop resistance. For this reason, there is a growing need to develop novel non-invasive molecular predictive approaches for this disease . It has become evident that multiple signaling pathways are responsible for treatment resistance. Recent evidence from preclinical studies have marked a pivotal role of the R-RAS-2 gene which is involved in the STAT3 signaling pathway, in the progression, and chemoresistance of TNBC patients.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the expressions of STAT3, ALDH1A1, NFIB, UPF3A, BCL-2, and R-RAS-2 genes in serial plasma samples before and after NAC and determine their potential as predictive biomarkers.

In this study, we used reverse transcription quantitative PCR to determine gene expression in 81 TNBC patients
ṕaired plasma samples before and after NAC. We determined that BCL-2, R-RAS-2, STAT3 and NFIB expression was higher after NAC (all P<0.005, respectfully). While R-RAS-2 higher expression of at least 10% was associated with partial response to NAC and residual disease (P=0.013 and P=0.006, respectfully).

In conclusion, understanding how the multiple signaling pathways influence the course response to NAC in TNBC is important. To date, we found that R-RAS2 could be used as a predictive biomarker for monitoring TNBC patient response to chemotherapy and treatment effectiveness.

INACTIVATION OF ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA BY CHLOROPHYLLIN-BASED ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY

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Antimicrobial resistance is one of the most important current threats to global health [1]. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is an emerging opportunistic pathogen responsible for highly lethal nosocomial infections among immunocompromised patients. Its ability to form biofilms as well as high-level intrinsic resistance to a wide range of antibiotics makes treatment of *S. maltophilia* infections very complicated, requiring alternative antimicrobial strategies [2]. One perspective method is antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (aPDT), which involves a photosensitizer, molecular oxygen and light to produce reactive oxygen species, causing oxidative stress, and killing bacterial cells.

The aim of this study was to analyse the efficacy of chlorophyllin-based aPDT (Chl-aPDT) inactivation against *S. maltophilia* when exposed to 402 nm light at different irradiances. Chl is a water-soluble chlorophyll derivative also known as a food colorant. Two multidrug-resistant biofilms forming clinical *S. maltophilia* isolates (SM3 and SM21) were used for Chl-aPDT. Bacterial cultures were suspended with 0.015 mM Chl in the dark. For inactivation, samples were exposed to 250 and 350 W/m^2 irradiance at different periods. The irradiation dose (J/m^2) was calculated as irradiance (W/m^2) multiplied by irradiation time (s). Bacterial viability was evaluated by colony-forming unit count (CFU/mL).

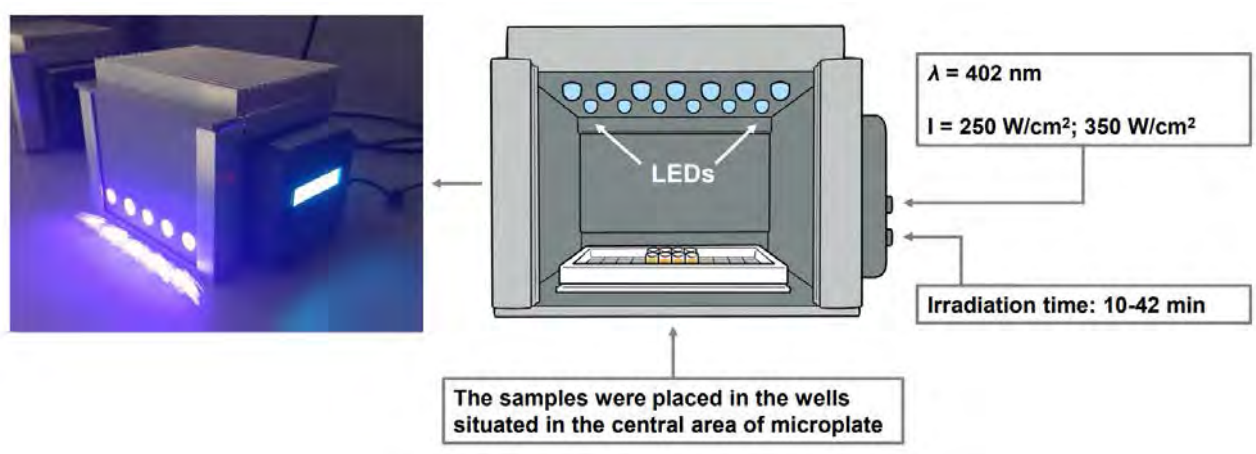

Fig. 1. The illumination system used in aPDT experiments.

The results showed that sensitivity to Chl-aPDT varies among both *S. maltophilia* isolates. SM3 was inactivated in a similar manner when exposed to the same irradiation dose at different irradiance. In contrast, the viability of SM21 after Chl-aPDT was more than 7-fold lower after irradiation at a dose of 31.5 J/cm^2 with 250 W/m^2 compared to 350 W/m^2, but almost 4-fold higher at a dose of 63 J/cm^2.

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DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF MUTANT VARIANTS OF THE ALLERGEN COMPONENT ART V 3 FROM ARTEMISIA VULGARIS

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During the pollination season, airborne pollen and related allergies are significant public health issues. The World Health Organization has predicted that by the year 2050, one out of two people will suffer from allergy [1]. Allergen sources may vary: pollen, dust mites, food and pharmaceuticals, but the most common allergens are proteins. An allergen is described as any molecule that causes allergic responses and production of allergen-specific imunoglobulin E (IgE). Strong immune response caused by an allergen can contribute to the development of diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis and eczema [2]. Around the globe, allergies are a common health issue, although exact numbers are not accessible, estimates range from 20 % to 40 % [3]. Anti-inflammatory drugs and allergen avoidance are the most common recommendations to suppress allergic symptoms, but have no long-term effect and do not modulate the immune responses to allergens. In the future, development and application of hypoallergens in the personalized allergen immunotherapy could help to prevent adverse immune reactions. Molecules known as hypoallergens are less likely to induce allergen-specific IgE response but has the ability to elicit the T cell response, without causing allergic symptoms in the patient. Hypoallergens may eventually lead to more specialized, ẗailor-madeällergen-specific immunotherapy [2].

In the present study, mutants of the *Artemisia vulgaris* allergen component Art v 3 were generated and analyzed. Amino acids that may be involved in IgE-binding epitope formation were identified based on the literature and bioinformatic analysis. Eleven different variants of Art v 3 protein mutants were selected for the research. Three of them were generated and experiments of their synthesis in E. coli were performed during this work. The results of these experiments provide an important findings towards elaboration of immunotherapeutic tools for allergen specific immunotherapy.

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MORPHOLOGICAL AND METABOLIC CHANGES IN BONE MARROW MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS INDUCED BY HIF-1 ALPHA INHIBITOR LW6

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Human articular cartilage possesses weak regenerative capabilities after physical damage or age-related wear, making it susceptible to degenerative diseases such as osteoarthritis (OA). Cell based therapies using mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have shown promising results in cartilage regeneration due to their innate ability to stimulate tissue repair and effectively differentiate into chondrocytes. Research and clinical trials, however, often show varied results due to different cell culture conditions and models of differentiation [1].

Physiological conditions and physioxia are significant aspects of chondrogenesis, mainly due to hypoxia inducible factors (HIFs), which regulate cell metabolism, survival, gene transcription and in turn positively influence chondrogenic differentiation under low concentrations of oxygen in joints [2].

LW6, a novel inhibitor of hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha (HIF-1α) and its specific mechanisms of inhibition are not well understood, with potential targets or their combinations being HIF-1α itself, the upregulation of Von Hippel-Lindau protein (VHL) or suppression of malate dehydrogenase 2 (MDH2) [3].

The aim of this study was to assess the morphological and metabolic changes in human bone marrow derived mesenchymal stem cells (BMMSCs), comparing them to human articular chondrocytes by proliferation assay, flow cytometry and metabolic analysis under normoxic (21% O_2) and hypoxic conditions (5% O_2) induced by the HIF-1α inhibitor LW6.

Flow cytometry results suggest that LW6 causes morphological changes and increases cell granularity after 3, 7 and 21 days independent of physiological conditions, however a proliferation assay showed no significant impact on cell proliferation under the same culture conditions. A glycolytic rate assay showed that LW6 lowers the basal and maximal glycolytic capacity in BMMSCs in normoxic conditions but may otherwise have little effect to chondrocytes. Mitochondrial respiration was decreased by both hypoxic conditions and LW6 in BMMSCs and chondrocytes.

These results are an introductory investigation into the mechanisms of HIF-1α inhibition by LW6 and the effects it may have on BMMSCs and chondrocytes during cell metabolism, growth and proliferation. These results show that LW6 affects cell morphology and cellular functions such as mitochondrial respiration and glycolysis. Future studies aim to investigate the molecular mechanisms that control these changes.

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COMPARATIVE IMPACT OF β-CYCLODEXTRIN AND MUSTARD EXTRACT ON STABILITY IN RED CLOVER EXTRACT-LOADED MICROCAPSULES

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Emulsion stability is crucial for microcapsule preparation, ensuring consistent encapsulation and release, so selecting appropriate emulsifiers is essential [1]. Mustard extract (ME) is a natural preservative and antiseptic agent, making it a promising option for improving emulsion stability [2]. β-cyclodextrin (CD), commonly used as a tablet excipient in the pharmaceutical industry, can also be an effective emulsifier due to its characteristics [3].

This study evaluated the emulsifying properties of CD and ME in O/W emulsions containing red clover extract and their impact on microcapsule parameters.

The emulsion formulations utilised a combination of 2% sodium alginate solution, sweet almond oil, CD or ME at varying concentrations as emulsifiers (2.5% to 10%), and xanthan. Emulsion stability was assessed through centrifugation, and particle size and distribution were analysed using Mastersizer. Microcapsules were formed using a 2% calcium chloride crosslinking agent, and their parameters were examined using a texture analyser and micrometre. Stability assessment showed that formulations reached maximum stability (100%) with the highest emulsifier percentages. At 7.5% ME, stability at 7000 rpm was 20%, while CD exhibited stability at 25%. Lower concentrations didn't form emulsions.

Particle size analysis of the most stable emulsions (10% ME/CD) revealed that 90% of ME particles were less than 0.744 µm; CD particles were 0.981 µm. Microcapsules formed with 10% ME and CD had average sizes of 2.42±0.02 and 2.56±0.04 mm, respectively. Post-crushing, CD microcapsules exhibited superior strength at 858.40±58.64 g compared to ME microcapsules at 803.60±39.43 g. CD capsules also demonstrated higher swelling power at 287.01±14.24% than ME capsules at 209.12±22.81%.

In conclusion, 10% concentrations of both emulsifiers provided optimal stability and particle size. Emulsions with CD had better parameters; however, ME also demonstrated effectiveness as a natural emulsifier.

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FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ANTIVIRAL BREX PROTEINS

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Bacteriophages are the most abundant biological entity in the biosphere, and they are responsible for the destruction of 20-40 % of bacterial cells every day [1]. This evolutionary pressure drives the emergence of diverse bacterial defence systems, one of which is the BREX (Bacteriophage Exclusion). This system is present in about 10 % of known prokaryotic genomes, yet its detailed defence mechanism remains to be elucidated [2]. Our study focuses on the type I BREX (BREX1) system, which is encoded by a cluster of six genes: *brxA-brxB-brxC-pglZ-brxL-pglX*. This system methylates host genomic DNA at specific sequences, thereby protecting it from autoimmunity. The non-methylated DNA of bacteriophages triggers BREX1, which blocks phage proliferation (Fig. 1).

We have previously shown that deletion of certain BREX1 genes results in cytotoxicity [3]. This suggests that some BREX1 proteins are involved in the autoregulation of the immune response, while others may act as effectors that interfere with the vital process of the cell. Here, we are analysing different compositions of BREX proteins to find a link to their function in the cell.

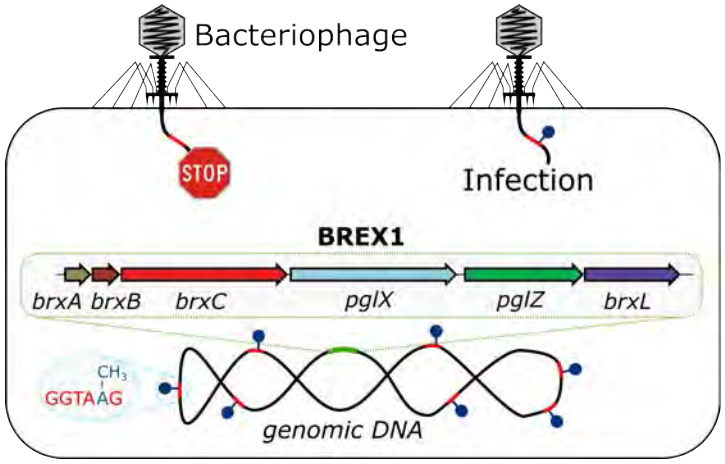

Fig. 1. The BREX1 defence system protects bacteria from bacteriophage infection.

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ANALYSIS OF IN VITRO CYTOTOXICITY AND GENOTIXICITY OF POLYSTYRENE NANOPARTICLES IN HUMAN HEPATOMA CELL LINE (HEPG2)

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Plastics are a major environmental concern as they can persist in the environment for hundreds of years. Plastic may be degraded into micro-particles < 5000 nm in diameter, and further into nanoparticles (NPs) < 100 nm in diameter. Among these, polystyrene nanoparticles (PS-NPs) are found to be the most represented NPs in the environment. In vivo and in vitro studies have suggested that PS-NPs may penetrate organisms through several routes i.e. skin, respiratory and digestive tracts, so it is essential to evaluate the safety and possible genotoxicity [1]. In this study, we evaluated the cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of PS-NPs in the human hepatoma cell line HepG2 in vitro. We comprehensively characterised the PS-NPs, assessed their cellular uptake, and measured the levels of reactive oxygen species by performing flow cytometry, evaluated cytotoxicity using AlamarBlue assay, and assessed genotoxicity through the alkaline comet assay [2, 3]. In this experiment, HepG2 cells were treated with PS-NPs at concentrations of 5-100 µg/mL. Flow cytometry results showed an efficient uptake of the nanoparticles into the cells and that an increase of PS-NPs leads to a rise in levels of reactive oxygen species. Tested concentrations were not cytotoxic in HepG2 cells, but an increase in DNA damage was found to be statistically significant at most concentrations. Besides, a very strong direct relationship was detected between the percentage of DNA damage and NP concentrations. These findings suggest the effective uptake and genotoxic potential of polystyrene nanoparticles and raise concern about the safety of plastics.

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THE SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITORS AND DOXORUBICIN IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) lacks chemotherapeutic targets, which makes it difficult to find alternative treatments. One of the drugs used in TNBC therapy is doxorubicin (DOX) also tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) are promising agents. Even though these compounds exhibit anti-cancer efficacy, drug resistance might develop due to efflux pump, cellular microenvironment and other mechanisms [1]. Synergistic effect of compounds acting by different pathways is one of the approaches to overcome drug resistance [2]. Therefore in this study we selected five most active sunitinib derivatives EMAC4001, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4017 synthesized at Cagliari University, Italy [3]. The aim of this study was to determine sunitinib and its analogues activity in combination with DOX on TNBC cells.

As a model cell lines for our research, human TNBC cell line MDA-MB-231 (WT) and DOX-resistant (DR) MDA-MB-231 were used. Compound effect on cell viability wase measured using 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay after 72 h of incubation. The half-maximal effective concentrations (EC50) were calculated using Hill equation. The activity of selected sunitinib and its derivatives in combination with DOX (1:1) was determined by calculating fraction affected (fa) versus combination index (CI) plots based on Chou-Talalay methodology [2]. MDA-MB-231 DR cell line was more resistant to all tested drugs than MDA-MB-231 WT. Sunitinib analogue EMAC4001 reduced cell viability the most among tested TKIs (EC50 105.7 ± 18.5 nM in MDA-MB-231 WT and 690.3 ± 158.9 nM in MDA-MB-231 DR). CI index showed that all combinations, except sunitinib and EMAC4007, had synergistic effect on MDA-MB-231 DR cells at fa = 0.5 (CI < 1).

Based on results, TKI and DOX combinations may be considered a promising chemotherapeutic agent against drug resistant TNBC.

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DETERMINANTS OF INTRACELLULAR LOCALISATION OF NATIVE SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE VIRUSES

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Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast are widely used in many industrial and scientific fields. Many natural and laboratory yeast strains contain native viruses which belong to *Totiviridae* family [1], including the satellite virus M and helper viruses ScV-LA (L-A) and ScV-LBC (L-BC). Totiviruses replicate inside of host cell and are only transmitted during reproduction and sporogenesis, therefore no extracellular state is detected [2]. Co-existence of M and L-A viruses determines the biocidal activity of yeast. However, it is often implied, that L-A (or L-BC) on its own has no significant impact on host cells [3]. Yet more detailed studies on native yeast viruses are relevant in order to assess their impact on yeast more accurately.

The aim of this research is to study localisation patterns and establish localisation determinants of native *S. cerevisiae* viruses. For this purpose, fluorescent proteins were used to mark endoplasmic reticulum of *S. cerevisiae* and Gag proteins of Totivirus capsid. Fluorescence microscopy demonstrated different localisation of L-A and L-BC viruses: L-A is found in nucleus, while L-BC is spread throughout cytosol. Although the structures of these viruses are very similar, some previous research suggest that the C terminal domain of L-A virus protein might determine the translocation to nucleus of host cell [4]. In addition, plasmids were constructed differing by -1 ribosomal frameshift, which is necessary for fused Gag-Pol viral protein synthesis. Different interactions with native viruses were observed: when proteins are translated without ribosomal frameshift, native L-A viruses are eliminated. Meanwhile, synthesis of full-length protein does not interfere with the replication of native L-A virus. Further research will be continued regarding the topic of localisation of native viruses in different strains of *S. cerevisiae* yeast, as well as determinants of localisation of these viruses.

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ASSESSMENT OF PATHOGENIC OOMYCETES IMPACT ON Salmosalar L LARVAE USING OXIDATIVE STRESS BIOMARKERS

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Freshwater fish are an important protein source for people in many countries, which is why aquaculture has now become a globally significant industry worldwide [1]. However, intensive aquaculture is related to the proliferation of parasites and other pathogenic organisms, posing a threat to biodiversity and food security worldwide [2]. One of these pathogens is oomycetes. Oomycetes, commonly known as water molds, are fungal-like microorganisms that can be parasitic towards a large number of plant and animal host species [3]. They cause one of the most destructive fish diseases in freshwater ecosystems – saprolegniasis [2]. Saprolegniasis is an infection that can develop at any stage of fish life [4] and is characterized mostly by a white or greyish cotton – wool like tuft found on infected skin, gills, or fish eggs. Due to the primary involvement of the skin in saprolegniasis, the disease is alternatively referred to as dermatomycosis.

Diseased fish in the most severe phase of infestation experience poor osmoregulation, respiratory failure, and, in certain cases, organ failure, which can lead to death [5]. It is critical to note that oomycete infections cause oxidative damage in fish, which contributes directly to disease pathogenesis [6]. Based on other research, *Saprolegnia parasitica* is the most important oomycete affecting freshwater fishes [6]. However, other oomycete species are also responsible for infestations, causing economically significant losses. For instance, *Saprolegnia australis*, acting as a pathogen on embryos and fry of salmonids, could colonize and cause their death [7].

The purpose of this research was to investigate the effects of *Saprolegnia* genus oomycetes on *Salmo salar* L. larvae. To achieve this aim, we evaluated the changes inenzyme glutathione S-trensferases (GST) activity and levels of metallothionein (MTs). GST plays an important role in aquatic organisms protection from peroxidative damage [8]. MTs are metal-binding proteins with the ability to eliminate reactive oxygen species and maintain metal homeostasis in organisms [9]. Based on the results of present experiment, changes in GST activity were not detected. However, significant changes in MTs level were detected in oomycete-treated *S. salar* larvae compared with the control group.

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MYOGENIC AND EPITHELIOGENIC DIFFERENTIATION OF ADIPOSE AND BUCCAL MUCOSAL STEM CELLS FOR ARTIFICIAL URETHRA CONSTRUCTION

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The urethra is crucial in the urinary system, facilitating urine flow from the bladder to the external environment. Repairing urethral damage is essential for restoring normal urinary functions and preventing long-term complications[1]. Current treatments typically involve surgical procedures that often require multiple interventions. Our goal is to enhance these treatments using 3D printing technology to create an artificial urethral tissue. This tissue aims to provide an ideal environment for cell expansion, migration, and differentiation into a functional tissue.

Our artificial tissueś foundation is a 3D scaffold composed of Gelatin Methacrylate (GelMA) and Silk Fibroin (SF). This scaffold forms a hydrogel with a firm structure when sonicated to denature the silk fibroin and exposed to UV to polymerize GelMA[2]. For the cellular aspect, itś necessary to mimic the urethraś natural structure, which consists of an epithelial wall surrounded by a muscular wall. Our previous work showed that rabbit adipose stem cells (RASC) are suitable for myogenic differentiation. And our recent findings indicate that RASC can effectively differentiate into myogenic-like cells in the GelMA-SF 3D environment as well. This was confirmed by measuring expressions of myogenic differentiation markers *Acta2* and *Cald1*, which showed increased expression levels in differentiated RASC within the GelMA-SF hydrogel. Additionally, alpha-SMA was immunocytochemically stained in RASC, showing higher protein expression in differentiated cells compared to undifferentiated ones. These results suggest successful myogenic-like cell differentiation of RASC cells hosted in a GelMA-SF hydrogel[3].

For epithelial differentiation, we selected rabbit buccal mucosa stem cells (RBMC). Their differentiation, conducted in 2D conditions, showed reduced *Ck14* gene expression and proliferation rates after 5 and 10 days, which is an indication of epithelial differentiation[4]. A cell morphology analysis of images, acquired by immunocytochemical staining of CK14, indicated that differentiated RBMC cells grew significantly larger which is consistent with epithelial differentiation progression. Additionally from the immunocytochemistry images cell density was evaluated, the results from these combined with the results of an MTT test showed a reduced proliferative rate of the differentiated cells. These findings suggest a successful transformation of RBMC cells into non-proliferative epithelial cells.

In summary, our research demonstrates that RASC in 3D GelMA-SF hydrogels can successfully differentiate into myogenic-like cells, and RBMC cells are capable of epithelial differentiation. Future studies will focus on combining these differentiated cell lines to replicate urethral tissues.

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DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE AND DIBUTYLPHTHALATE GENOTOXIC EFFECT ON RAT ERYTHROCYTES

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Phthalates are substances that have mutagenic and endocrine disrupting properties and tend to accumulate in the environment. Phthalates leach into water, both from wastewater and plastics, in small amounts, but this can have serious consequences for human health and the ecosystem. The aim of this project was to evaluate the effect of two types of phthalates (which consistently exceed the maximum allowable concentration in Lithuanian waters) in rat bone marrow cells using an in vivo micronucleus assay.

To find out the genotoxic effect, an analysis of micronuclei in polychromatic erythrocytes of rats was carried out. Female rats of Wistar strain, 5-8 weeks old, were divided into control and 5 experimental groups, which get standard food and additionally received a piece of ecological biscuit with different doses of phthalate dissolved in olive oil: 1) DEHP 200 µg/kg; 2) DEHP 1000 µg/kg; 3) DBP 100 µg/kg; 4) DBP 500 µg/kg; 5) mixture of phthalates (DEHP 200 µg/kg, DBP 100 µg/kg). Control animals received only a piece of the biscuit with olive oil. After 3 months, the rats were killed in a CO2 chamber. Later, during the autopsy, femurs were dissected and bone marrow slides were prepared for the observation of micronuclei in polychromatic erythrocytes. Micronucleus analysis was performed by calculating 2000 PCE (polychromatic erythrocyte) and the ratio of PCE and NCE (normochromatic erythrocyte) and data were analysed using one-way ANOVA. Statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 9.0.0.

It was found that even small doses of phthalates during daily continuous consumption have a negative genotoxic effect on rats. All results were statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Significantly more micronuclei were found in bone marrow preparations of rats exposed to DBP than to DEHP. The results of the study reveal that it is necessary to regulate the amount of phthalates in Lithuanian wellfields more effectively and to regulate wastewater treatment more strictly.

A MULTIPARAMETRIC ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MONOCYTE-DERIVED MACROPHAGE RESPONSE TO CARBON BLACK PARTICLES IN VITRO

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Background. Macrophages as cells of the innate immune system and a first-line defense against various invading pathogens and other substances are responsible for phagocytosis. Phagocytosis is a process of particle elimination via ingestion and intracellular degradation and is widely studied in vitro. Most of the current quantitative phagocytosis assays consist of particles that are manufactured to have the same shape and size and are based on fluorescence or other types of dyes or biomarkers. These types of assays are useful but are lacking in variability, especially for the studies of phagocytosis of diverse environmental particles. One type of these particles is black carbon. Black carbon is a core component of air-polluting particulate matter and is associated with adverse health effects and increased susceptibility to respiratory infections, development of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and asthma. Lung-resident macrophages play a crucial role in the clearance and response to various inhaled particles, including black carbon. Phagocytosis by macrophages represents a fundamental process that determines the further fate of inhaled particles and the impact that they might have on human health.

Objectives. We aimed to investigate the interaction of BC particles and human monocyte-derived macrophages in vitro. The findings from this study open new insights into the role of macrophages in black carbon-exposed airways and lungs and have implications for the pathogenesis of many diseases.

Methods. We compared two types of commercially purchased black carbon particles by several physicochemical methods and by their biological effects on monocyte-derived macrophages. Confocal microscopy and CellProfiler, an open-source cell imaging tool, were employed for quantitative analysis of phagocytosis. Black carbon-induced changes in cell viability, morphology, and particle uptake/phagocytosis were quantified. Inflammation and oxidative stress biomarkers were assessed in parallel by Western blot (Nrf2, NQO1, HO-1, p62, p-p62, LC3A/B) and ELISA (IL-6, IL-8, IL-1B).

Results. We report significant and comparable monocyte-derived macrophage responses to both types of black carbon applied in terms of particle uptake, inflammatory cytokine production, and oxidative stress response-related protein expression. Our results show that black carbon particles induce innate immunity activation and oxidative stress in macrophages, potentially leading to the development of chronic inflammatory lung diseases.

Keywords. Monocyte / Macrophage; Phagocytosis; Particle analysis; Carbon black; CellProfiler;

INVESTIGATION OF THE PHOTOSTABILITY OF MAGNESIUMCHLOROPHYLLIN IN BACTERIAL SUSPENSIONS

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Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is a growing concern in the treatment of human infections caused by them. It has become a serious problem in hospitals as there are many opportunistic pathogens that are dangerous to immunocompromised patients. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is a multidrug-resistant Gram-negative opportunistic pathogen that can infect immunocompromised individuals, as well as patients with severe burns or other injuries. The bacterium can cause a variety of infections, including respiratory, circulatory, and urinary tract infections, which are often fatal. [1] Antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (aPDT) is a photochemical antimicrobial method which is used as an alternative to antibiotics. aPDT is based on the interaction of the photosensitizer, molecular oxygen, and light of the appropriate wavelength. During this therapy the photosensitizer is excited by light and interacts with molecular oxygen to produce reactive oxygen species that can cause various cell damage or even death [2]. Natural photosensitizer Magnesium chlorophyllin (MgChl) is known as a water-soluble anionic chlorophyll derivative with a main absorption maximum at 405nm, that exhibits antimicrobial activity that generates ROS after exposure to visible light.

The aim of this study was to analyse the photostability of (MgChl) in the bacterial cell suspensions depending on the type of solution.

The optical absorption of MgChl is known to decrease after activation with visible blue light in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) without bacterial cells [3]. These changes show the dose dependence of activation and can be used to compare the irradiation efficiency using different spectral components. We compared the absorption characteristics of 0.015 mM MgChl after irradiation (1.1 J/cm^2 to 31.5 J/cm^2.) at the optimum excitation wavelength of 402 nm in *S.maltophilia* cell suspension (10^7 CFU/mL) in PBS (pH 7.4) and in a nutrient medium (tryptone soy broth, pH 7.2)

The results indicate that MgChl was more photostable in the PBS buffer than in the medium. This can be explained by the fact that the excitation of MgChl is inhibited by the lower penetration of light into the medium. The prospect of this research involves further investigating of antimicrobial effectiveness efficacy of MgChl by irradiating bacterial samples in a culture medium.

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THE IMPACT OF AMINO AND CARBOXYL FUNCTIONAL GROUPS ON AMPEROMETRIC UREA BIOSENSOR AND POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE

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A graphene-baed nanomaterials discovered to be promising for the development of amperometric biosensors. These biosensors have a lot of advantages such as large surface area, which is beneficial for the immobilization of enzymas, high electrical conductivity, conditionally low prices, and good biocompatibility. The synergistic effect of functional chemical groups influences biosensor's sensitivity, selectivity, and overall electrochemical performance.[1]

Traditional methods for urea determination often involve complex procedures and time-consuming analyses. Amperometric urea biosensors offer an innovative and effective alternative to these challenges with the potential applications in the medicine, agriculture or fertilizer industry. Its high sensitivity and selectivity enable precise and real-time monitoring of urea levels in soil, contributing to efficient fertilizer management. This not only assists in preventing over-fertilization, reducing environmental impact, and minimizing resource wastage but also ensures optimal nutrient delivery to crops, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity.[2]

This study aimed to evaluate that the incorporation of positive amino or negative carboxyl functional groups into the reduced graphene oxide, in combination with urease, creates a meadiator-free amperometric urea biosensor (Fig. 1). We demonstrated that the incorporation of amino functional group into the reduced graphene oxide positively influences biosensor's parameters and electrochemical performance. Therefore, biosensor with amino functional groups has been applied in practical applications. The urea levels in fertilisers were investigated and the uptake of plant fertiliser was observed by measuring the urea concentration in soils. Also, the performance of the amperometric urea biosensor has been verified with an analogue colorimetric method.

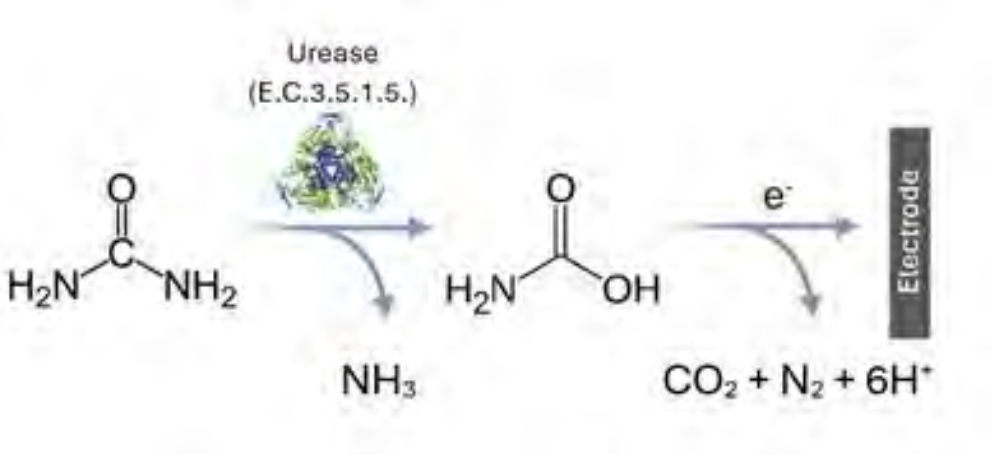

Fig. 1. The principle of direct carbamic acid oxidation.

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TAU PROTEIN AND S100A9 CO-INTERACTION STUDIES

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Neurodegenerative diseases are one of the most common disorders in the world. Unfortunately, despite intensive research, the understanding of the mechanism of these diseases is limited, and almost all existing treatments are symptomatic [1]. Alzheimerś disease has attracted the most attention from scientists because it is the most common neurodegenerative disease, affecting about 50 million people worldwide. In addition to amyloid plaques composed of amyloid-beta peptides, neurofibrillary tangles formed from the protein Tau are a hallmark of this disease and other tauopathies. Therefore, it is essential to understand the mechanisms at work in this process and determine the best way to curb them. Amyloid-beta aggregates (and alpha-synuclein aggregates in Parkinsonś disease) have been shown to promote Tau aggregation [2]. It has also been observed that the aggregation of these two peptides involves the pro-inflammatory protein S100A9, whose elevated levels in the brain are recorded after various head injuries.
Furthermore, one other tauopathy – CTE (Chronic traumatic encephalopathy) – registers high levels of Tau aggregates, and the exact reasons for their formation are unknown. Researchers observed that this disease is quite prominent in contact sport players (e.g., American football) who experiences chronic head concussions [3]. There has been some speculation from the scientific community that neuroinflammation could induce Tau pathology; thus, it is feasible that S100A9 as a pro-inflammatory protein could be a culprit behind it or at least in part responsible. However, it is strange that there is not much information available or studies performed to confirm or rule out the potential of the S100A9 protein or its aggregates to participate directly in Tau aggregation. Therefore, we examined the ability of the S100A9 protein and its aggregates to promote Tau aggregation. We observed that Tau aggregation is dependent on S100A9 aggregate formation as S100A9 monomers alone do not induce Tau aggregation, while S100A9 aggregates induce notable fluorescence changes in the reaction mixture with Tau protein. Various conditions for S100A9 protein aggregation were examined in the study. Aggregation kinetics were recorded by fluorescence spectroscopy using the amyloidophilic dye thioflavin T. Atomic force microscopy was performed to analyze the morphology of the formed aggregates and FTIR spectroscopy was done to analyze secondary structure change in formed aggregates.

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CHANGES IN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF MOUSE CA1 PYRAMIDAL NEURONS DURING EARLY POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT

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During the first weeks of postnatal development, neurons undergo morphological changes, and the number of ion channels in the membrane increases [1]. These changes affect neurons electrophysiological properties [2], which determine the ability to receive, process, and encode information. Most of the electrophysiological studies of hippocampal development have been performed with rats, and the electrophysiological maturation of mouse hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons remains unknown. Moreover, studies suggest that there are possible sex differences in brain development [3, 4], which may affect electrophysiological profiles as well. Our aim was to evaluate the electrophysiological properties of hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons during postnatal development in different sex mice.

Wild-type mice of different sexes and ages (5 to 21 postnatal days) were investigated in this study. Electrical activity of hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons in acute mouse brain slices was recorded using the patchclamp whole cell configuration method. From the recordings, passive and active membrane electrophysiological properties were evaluated.

Results of investigating passive membrane properties showed that during the first three postnatal weeks, in both females and males, the resting membrane potential of mice hippocampal CA1 pyramidal neurons did not change, while input resistance and membrane time constant decreased. There were changes in active properties as well: threshold of action potential hyperpolarized, width decreased and amplitude, maximal upstroke and downstroke velocities increased. Spike-frequency adaptation resulted in an increase of action potential width, a decrease of maximal upstroke and downstroke velocities, and a depolarization of the threshold in all age and sex groups. However, the changes of action potential width during spike-frequency adaptation became less pronounced with age.

In conclusion, our findings indicate that the passive and active electrophysiological properties of mouse hippocampal pyramidal neurons change during the first three weeks of postnatal development, resulting in a faster response to a stimulus and generation of action potential series of higher frequency. That may lead to more effective information processing in the mature brain.

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EVALUATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION AND BIOFILM-ASSOCIATED GENES DISTRIBUTION IN CLINICAL ISOLATES OF OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGEN STENOTROPHOMONAS MALTOPHILIA

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One of the biggest health problems in recent years is bacterial multidrug resistance to antibiotics. Almost 5 million deaths were associated with drug-resistant infections in 2019 and it is estimated that by 2050 this number will increase to 10 million per year [1]. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is one of the rising multidrug-resistant opportunistic pathogens that has a mortality rate of up to 37.5% [2]. Infections caused by this pathogen are difficult to treat because of its multidrug resistance phenotype and ability to form biofilms [3]. Bacterial biofilms are complex microbial communities encased in extracellular polymeric substances [4]. This structure produced by bacteria helps them adhere to surfaces and protects them from unfavourable conditions (e.g. desiccation, antibiotics, immune system). *S. maltophilia* is a genetically diverse species and its ability to form biofilms can highly vary [5], therefore it is important to determine the biofilm-forming capability of *S. maltophilia* isolates collected from various sources.

This study aimed to evaluate biofilm formation and biofilm-associated gene distribution in 44 clinical isolates of *S. maltophilia* received from patients of Vilnius university hospital Santaros klinikos. Biofilm formation at 37 °C temperature was evaluated using crystal violet dye assay [5]. Gene prevalence in isolates was evaluated by performing PCR with gene-specific primers and visualizing results using agarose gel electrophoresis.

This study found that all analysed *S. maltophilia* isolates were able to form biofilms. Out of 44 analysed isolates, 14% were weak biofilm producers, 36% were moderate biofilm producers, and 50% were strong biofilm producers. The analysed biofilm-associated genes were highly abundant in all clinical isolates but could not be associated with biofilm production levels. This indicates that differences in gene expression could be responsible for the intensity of biofilm formation.

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NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PLANT DERIVED NANOVESICLES IN ISCHEMIA MODEL

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Neurological complications are one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality during cardiac surgery characterized by acute ischemic brain lesions, ischemic stroke and inflammation [1]. Existing prevention of ischemic damage (artificial oxygenation and cooling) are insufficient to prevent the damage. Extracellular vesicles (EVs) are nanosized double membraned particles containing cell metabolites, microRNAs, proteins and other substances found in the cells. They are involved in intracellular communication and can pass through blood-brain barrier. Although there is plenty of research done on mammalian EVs, plant derived extracellular vesicles (PDVs) are more scalable and sustainable in comparison [2]. PDVs also exert anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-fungal and antimicrobial activity. They contain bioactive metabolites and microRNAs capable of cross-kingdom regulation of gene expression [3]. Unique biological cargo and permeability makes PDVs a good tool for medical applications and might be used during and after cardiac surgery to reduce cerebral damage caused by ischemia.

The aim of this research was to test the neuroprotective effects of PDVs in an ischemic model on mixed neuron-glial cell cultures. For this study, nanovesicles from *Rosa Damascena* rose buds, cranberries, blueberries, guelder rose, and nettle were isolated using the Exoplant-Lo kit (Exolitus). The Nanosight 300 was used to determine the size and concentration of nanovesicles (nanotracking analysis NTA). RNA concentration was determined using Trizol reagent. Protein concentration was determined using the Bradford method. Primary mixed neuron-glial cell culture was obtained from 5-7 days old Wistar rats. Cells were pretreated with PDVs for 24 hours and then transferred into hypoxic conditions (CO_2 5%, O_2 2%, N_2 95%) for 48h. The percentage of live cells was evaluated with fluorescence microscopy using live/dead fluorescent dyes.

Results indicated that size of obtained nanovesicles was in a range of 50 - 250 nm depending on source plant. PDVs contained significant concentrations of RNA and proteins complying with data found in literature. A range of nanovesicles derived from Rosa Damascena rose buds ($1*10^{10}$ – $1*10^{7}$ particles/ml) had neuroprotective effects on mixed neuronal-glial cell cultures in an ischemic model, while other PDVs had no or toxic effects at higher doses.

In summary, PDVs from Rosa Damascena rose buds prevented cell death in neuronal-glial cells during hypoxia, showing a potential use during cardiac surgeries in order to prevent neurological damage. Also the differences between plant source can highly impact effects of PDVs, as some plant PDVs can have adverse effects depending on concentration.

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TOWARDS WHOLE-CELL BIOSENSOR DEVELOPMENT FOR MONITORING NATURALLY OCCURRING PHENOLIC ACIDS

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Phenolic acids including hydroxybenzoic and hydroxycinnamic acids are important antioxidants and antimicrobial agents utilized in various industries, including food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics, and chemical[1]. They are usually synthesized chemically or extracted from plant biomass using physicochemical methods. However, these approaches have disadvantages, including the requirement of large amounts of solvent, the low recovery yield, and the consequent high cost that limits widespread use[2, 3]. The use of microbial cell factories based on *Escherichia coli*, *Streptomyces* sp., *Corynebacterium glutamicum*, *Pseudomonas* sp., *Bacillus* sp., *Amycolatopsis* sp., and *Klebsiella pneumonia* has come into focus as a sustainable alternative for phenolic acid production[4]. Inducible gene expression systems composed of chemical molecule-responsive transcription factor (TF) and inducible promoters have come into the focus as a platform for TF-based whole-cell biosensors and can be used as an in *in vivo* analytical tool for extracellular and intracellular metabolite analysis. Previous studies have shown that this type of biosensors is adaptable to the design–build–test–learn cycle and has been successfully applied for high-throughput systems screening to study phenolic acids metabolism and forward engineering[5]. Here, by applying a multi-genome approach, we have identified phenolic acid-inducible gene expression systems composed of TF-inducible promoter pairs responding to different phenolic acids. Subsequently, they were used for the development of whole-cell biosensors based on model bacterial hosts, including *Escherichia coli*, *Cupriavidus necator* and *Pseudomonas putida*. The dynamics and range of the biosensors were evaluated by establishing their response to the primary inducer, while the specificity of biosensors was determined by screening twenty major phenolic acids. To exemplify applicability, we utilize a protocatechuic acid-biosensor to identify enzymes with enhanced activity for conversion of *p*-hydroxybenzoate to protocatechuate.

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CALCIUM-INDUCED HETERODIMERIZATION OF S100A8 WITH S100A1 TRIGGERS AMYLOID FIBRILLATION

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S100 is a family of calcium-binding proteins, consisting of isoforms with structural similarity but functional diversity [1]. S100 proteins regulate various proteins involved in cellular functions like calcium homeostasis, cell growth, differentiation, cytoskeleton dynamics, and energy metabolism [2]. Several members are known to be important in neurodegeneration by signaling neuroinflammation and forming amyloid fibrils. One of them is S100A9, which is well-studied, but the roles of S100A1 and S100A8 remain relatively unexplored.

S100A1 is predominantly expressed in the brain, skeletal and cardiac muscles [3]. S100A1 interacts with tau, RAGE, and RyR - proteins that participate Alzheimer
ś disease (AD) cascade [4]. Another family member S100A8 is mostly found in neutrophils and monocytes [5] and plays a role in neurological disease pathology as well. S100A8 homodimers can independently induce neuroinflammation [6] and their overexpression in AD patients leads to activation of microglia [7, 8]. However, it is known that S100A8 can form a heterodimer with S100A9 called calcprotectin [9], but intereaction with S100A1 is still not investigated. Both S100A1 and S100A8 are expressed in the cerebral cortex as per the Human Protein Atlas (https://www.proteinatlas.org/) [10] and share structural similarities [1]. Thus, our main goal was to elucidate their potential complex formation.

To explore the aggregation kinetics of the S100A1/A8 complex, we employed the Thioflavin T Fluorescence Assay, unveiling calcium concentration-dependent amyloid formation. In addition, Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was used to visualize the S100A1/A8 fibrils and, Differential Scanning Fluorimetry (DSF) to quantify protein stabilities. In conclusion, our research contributes new findings to the understanding of S100A1 and S100A8 aggregation dynamics, offering valuable insights into their relevance to various diseases.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTROPORATION-INDUCED CELL DEATH IN SUSPENSION AND MONOLAYER CULTURES

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Electroporation (EP) is a technique that uses short electric pulses to create pores in cell plasma membrane and has been utilized for malignant tissue ablation since 2005 [1]. If the amplitude of applied pulsation is sufficiently high, the cells eventually die due to homeostasis disruption and membrane damage. This process is called irreversible electroporation (IRE) and is used to target cancerous tumors and, as of recently, cardiac tissue, in order to treat certain types of arrhythmias [2, 3]. In the past years, many studies have evaluated the efficiency of IRE both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, however, these studies are not necessarily directly comparable, as different electrode configurations, medium compositions and electrical parameters are often used, and not all data is available publicly [3]. Thus, in this study, it was aimed to elucidate optimum conditions for IRE that would utilize lowest energy and achieve highest cell mortality rates.

Chinese hamster ovary cells were subjected to EP using stainless steel electrodes. During the evaluation of viability of electroporated suspended cells, the suspension was placed between parallelly-arranged electrode plates. The viability of the treated cells in suspension was evaluated by measuring their fluorescence after staining with propidium iodide, an otherwise membrane-impermeant dye, 20 min post-EP via flow cytometry. Clonogenic assay was also employed to assess cell survival. The same EP conditions were applied to cell monolayers, and the extent of electroporation was evaluated. The cells had been plated in the wells of 24-well plates 48 h prior to the experiment. Reversible and irreversible electroporation zones were identified using fluorescent microscopy. For imaging, the dead and permeable cells were stained with propidium iodide, and the viable cells were stained using calcein-AM.

The scope of irreversible electroporation was determined under varying electroporation parameters i.e., the number of pulses, pulse duration and amplitude while maintaining the same total single pulse energy. In cell suspensions, the decrease in cell viability is proportional to electric field strength, and ultimately plateaus after using a high number of pulses. The areas of reversible and irreversible cell monolayer electroporation were compared, and these results were contrasted with the results of viability of cells that were electroporated in suspension. Preliminary experiments show that irreversibly electroporated area grows more slowly than the area of reversible electroporation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE SCAFFOLD MADE FROM DECELLULARIZED CANINE BONE FOR USE IN VETERINARY DENTISTRY

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In canine veterinary medicine in the field of dentistry, doctors often encounter problems with bone defects. A common reason is trauma, but they can also arise from the formation of cysts. After tooth extraction, a defect in bone tissue is created, filling such a defect with a restorative explant significantly improves the degree of regeneration of the alveolar area. Our goal was to develop a method for decellularizing canine bone for use as allogeneic filling material. Usually, hydroxyapatite is used in the treatment of bone defects in the oral cavity, which is not always the optimal solution for bone healing. This is due to its brittleness, low resistance to stretching, fractures and unpredictable adaptability . Decellularized bone has been cleared of cells, preserving only its mineral and chemical composition. We have developed an effective method of cleaning the bone so that the result is an immunologically inert bone composite. We determined the composition and concentration of reagents, and their duration of action to achieve desired results. The research has allowed us to develop a decellularization method with satisfactory results. We hope that the developed product can be used for bone replacement in veterinary dentistry, especially in the extraction of canines.

THE SEA BUCKTHORN BERRY POMACE AND LEAF EXTRACTS: INVESTIGATION OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS AND ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES

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Plants are a rich source of biologically active compounds with various useful properties [1]. Sea buckthorn has a wide spectrum of useful compounds which are nutritious and can be found in berries, leaves, twigs and bark. The sea buckthorn industry is dependent on its berries, but there are almost no applications for its secondary biomass use, which alone reaches about 12–15% [2].

This study focused on the use of sustainable solvents for the sea buckthorn berry pomace and leaf extracts preparation. Biologically active compounds, such as phenolic and proanthocyanidins from the buckthorn berry pomace and leaf extracts were measured using spectrophotometric analysis. The extracts were used for anti-microbial activity against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, *Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC 14028, *Bacillus cereus* ATCC 11778, *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC 13932.

The highest concentration of phenolic compounds content in sea buckthorn berry pomace extract was determined 4.13 mg/g of dry material (DM) and in leaf extract 61.22 mg/g of DM. The highest concentration of proanthocyanidins in sea buckthorn leaf extract was determined 27.58 mg/g of DM. These identified concentrations are considered sufficient to exhibit measurable antibacterial activity against food spoilage microbes and food pathogens. The largest inhibition zone was determined in *S.aureus* ATCC 25923 (26.0 mm) and *B.cereus* ATCC 11778 (22.0 mm) bacterial strains where induced by leaves aqueous extract.

This research shows a potential of sea buckthorn berry pomace and leaves as a source of bioactive, antibacterial compounds, which can be used in various types of industries.

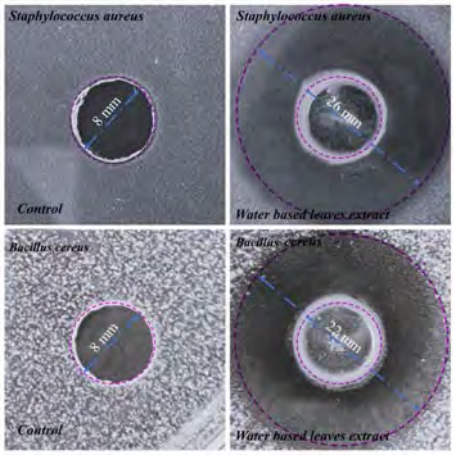

Fig. 1. Inhibition of bacteria *B.cereus* and *S.aureus* using water based leaf extracts.

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ADVANCING GGT RESEARCH WITH SECM AND NOVEL ELECTROCHEMICAL PROBES

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y-Glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT) is a crucial enzyme involved in the metabolism of glutathione (GSH) [1]. This enzyme is mostly found in the cellular membranes of many organs, with the highest concentrations observed in the liver, kidney, and pancreas. Increased levels of GGT have been found to be associated with various types of human tumors, including liver, cervical, ovarian, and breast cancers [2]. Elevated levels of GGT in the bloodstream can be utilized as a diagnostic indicator for assessing the functionality of the liver, bile ducts, the presence of pancreatitis, and cholestasis [3]. In addition, GGT is used as a biochemical marker for alcohol use because there is a direct relationship between the amount of alcohol consumed and the activity of GGT [4].

In clinical practice, GGT measurements are usually performed during liver function tests. GGT demonstrates potential as a therapeutic target for various disorders, in addition to its diagnostic usefulness. For instance, suppressing GGT activity in animal models of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease can enhance insulin sensitivity and decrease the accumulation of fat in the liver [3]. Therefore, it is imperative to assess GGT activity in the body and biological fluids for the immediate identification of diverse illnesses and the monitoring of therapy. Colorimetric measurement, electrochemical and luminescence analysis are some of the ways that the amount of GGT present can be found. Among these technologies, bioassays utilizing responsive probes have garnered significant interest. As a result, a number of responsive probes have been created in recent years to quantify GGT activity.

The signal intensity of an enzyme in an electrochemical system can be affected by whether the enzyme is immobilized on a surface or in a liquid state. The process of immobilizing on a surface is frequently utilized in bioelectrochemical devices, such as biosensors, to improve stability, expand the surface area, and enable electron transport. Enzymes can be immobilized on a surface to create a stable and regulated environment. It facilitates the effective flow of electrons to electrodes, hence improving the overall strength of the signal. The aim of our studies is to perform research on the enzyme GGT using scanning electrochemical microscopy (SECM) and a recently developed electrochemical probe [3].

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POLYPYRROLE-MODIFIED SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE USED IN MICROBIAL FUEL CELL

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Microbial fuel cells (MFCs) have the potential to be utilized for water purification, energy generation, and as biosensors. However, their practical applicability is severely restricted due to their low current density. This study introduces an enhanced version of Bakersýeast (S. cerevisiae) that incorporates MFC (Microbial Fuel Cell) modified with polypyrrole (pPy) in the presence of 9,10-phenanthrenequinone (PQ).

PQ functions as a redox mediator, facilitating the flow of electrons across the yeast membrane. This leads to an increased permeability of the membrane to electrical charge, while having a minor inhibitory effect on yeast growth [1]. To enhance MFC performance, yeast cells were genetically altered to incorporate a conductive polymer pPy, which was generated by leveraging the metabolic activities of the yeast cells themselves. pPy facilitates electrical charge transfer from the microbe to the electrode while also ensuring the yeast cell remains unharmed [2].

Three graphite electrodes coated with PQ, in their unmodified state, were tested. The electrodes were coated with yeast, and another set of electrodes were coated with yeast modified with pPy. Each set of electrodes was tested in PBS solution and a glucose/potassium hexacyanoferrate solution after 20 minutes of incubation. The electrodes were assessed using cyclic voltammetry. The unmodified electrode showed an oxidative peak of 165 mA in the glucose/potassium hexacyanoferrate solution. The yeast-covered electrode exhibited a significantly higher oxidative peak of 304 mA, which is 1.84 times greater than that of the unmodified electrode. The modified-yeast-covered electrode had the highest oxidative peak of 369 mA, which is 2.24 times greater than that of the unmodified electrode.

Based on the findings, it can be inferred that the current measured by graphite electrode is enhanced by 2.24 times when it is coated with PQ and pPy modified yeast. This results in greater potassium hexacyanoferrate oxidative peak currents compared to using PQ to cover the electrode. Therefore, the pPy modified yeast has a great potential to be used in microbial fuel cell for enhanced charge transfer.

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ADAPTABLE TARGET DNA LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION FOR BENCHMARKING PROGRAMMABLE NUCLEASES

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For practical application of programmable nucleases from microbial immune systems, a thorough knowledge of their processes is required. However, it might take years or decades because of the complexity of systems, current research methodologies, and resource constraints. Our approach is a plasmid-based target DNA library with a changeable target sequence with a Protospacer Adjacent Motif (PAM) flanked by barcode sequences for cleavage pattern analysis. We employ type IIS restriction endonucleases for PAM excision to change the constant PAM region while retaining variable targets and barcodes. The PAM exchange is accomplished by ligation with a short DNA sequence that matches the PAM of a different programmable nuclease. This allows for the quick adaptation of a single DNA library to test the specificity of numerous programmable nucleases. It also shortens the period between enzyme discovery and implementation.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF LORATADINE AND DESLORATADINE ON NOVOCAINE HYDROLYSIS

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A local anesthetic is a drug used to temporarily numb a small part of the body before surgery. The target of local anesthetics is blockade of sodium channels, which transmit nerve impulses. Novocaine, a derivative of para-aminobenzoic acid, belongs to the ester group. Although novocaine is not a highly effective drug by modern standards, it is safe and readily available. Novocaine, are less likely to cause toxic reactions because they are rapidly destroyed in the body by butyrylcholinesterase. Butyrylcholinesterase is synthesized in the liver and is present in high concentrations in the blood plasma. Therefore, when a local anesthetic is injected into the tissue, it is rapidly hydrolyzed and inactivated, which stops the blockade of sodium channels.

Due to the short-term effect of novocaine, it is important to search for butyrylcholinesterase inhibitors that ensure the long-term effect of the drug. For this study, we selected loratadine and desloratadine, second- and third-generation antihistamine active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs). The administration of local anesthetics often activates histamine receptors, so the additional use of antihistamine APIs can reduce side effects. Loratadine and desloratadine are safe to use and have several advantages. They do not cause sedation or affect attention levels. This is due to the fact that these compounds do not penetrate the blood-brain barrier.

It was found that the first-order rate constant of hydrolysis of novocaine in the system with human serum with the addition of 100 μM loratadine significantly decreases from $K^1_{H(0)}$=0,85±0,07×10^{-3} s^{-1} to $K^1_{H(100)}$=0,09±0,01×10^{-3} s^{-1}, while the decomposition of novocaine decreases by 9.4 times. At concentrations of loratadine in the system of 25 μM and 50 μM, the rate constant significantly decreases by 2.9 and 5.6 times, respectively ($K^1_{H(25)}$=0,29±0,02×10^{-3} s^{-1}, $K^1_{H(50)}$=0,15±0,01×10^{-3} s^{-1}) ($p \leq 0,05$).

The studies also revealed that the third-generation antihistamine API, desloratadine, exhibits more potent inhibitory properties against butyrylcholinesterase. A decrease in the first-order rate constant is observed when 75 μM desloratadine is added to the system by 12.1 times from $K^1_{H(0)}$=0,85±0,07×10^{-3} s^{-1} to $K^1_{H(75)}$=0,07±0,01×10^{-3} s^{-1}. At concentrations of 25 μM and 50μM, the rate constant significantly decreases by 3.9 and 7.7 times, respectively ($K^1_{H(25)}$=0,22±0,01×10^{-3} s^{-1} and $K^1_{H(50)}$=0,11±0,02×10^{-3} s^{-1}) ($p \leq 0,05$).

Therefore, it can be concluded that both loratadine and desloratadine possess inhibitory properties against the decomposition process of novocaine by human serum butyrylcholinesterase. New drugs for local anesthesia with prolonged effects may be developed by combining loratadine or desloratadine with novocaine in a single dosage form.

ENGINEERING DNMT1 FOR CATALYTIC ACTIVITY WITH SYNTHETIC ADOMET ANALOGS

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Cytosine methylation (5mC) is the most common epigenetic modification conserved in mammals. DNA methyltransferases use cofactor S-Adenosyl-L-methionine (AdoMet) as a methyl group donor to covalently modify genomic DNA [1]. In mammals, DNA methylation patterns are established by Dnmt3a and Dnmt3b and maintained by Dnmt1. DNA methylation is significant for embryonic development, gene regulation, suppression of transposable elements, genomic imprinting, and X chromosome inactivation. Regulation patterns of individual methyltransferases are still not clearly understood [2].

This study aimed to determine the ability of Dnmt1 to use synthetic AdoMet analogs, where the carboxyl group is changed into the hydroxyl group, *in vitro*. Hence, vectors containing mouse *Dnmt1* gene with desirable mutations were constructed and inserted into *Pichia pastoris* strain yeast cells by electroporation. Clones resistant to antibiotic G418 were selected and protein expression was induced using methanol. Dnmt1 mutants were purified from a soluble fraction of lysed *P. pastoris* cells via immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography. Purified proteins were used to label DNA using synthetic AdoMet analog SAMol-N_3 *in vitro* and click chemistry was applied to tag azidohex-2-ynyl groups with fluorescent dye. It has been confirmed that Dnmt1 mutants can use SAMol-N_3 to label DNA. Furthermore, HPLC-MS analysis revealed that purified Dnmt1 proteins were able to use synthetic AdoMet analogs (SAMol-N_3), although only in the absence of AdoMet.

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INHIBITION OF CRISPR-CAS DEFENCE BY ANTI-CRISPR PROTEINS

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Bacteriophages and bacteria are in a constant evolutionary arms race, developing a variety of attack, defence and counter-defence tactics. In the face of phage attacks, bacteria have evolved multiple defensive mechanisms, one of which is the CRISPR-Cas system. This system encodes a ribonucleoprotein complex that destroys the invading phages by targeting their genetic material.[1] To evade this defence strategy, phages employ anti-CRISPR (Acr) proteins that disrupt the functionality of the CRISPR-Cas system, typically by interfering with its DNA-binding or hydrolytic functions.[2] CRISPR-Cas systems are used as invaluable tools for genome editing.[3] The ability of Acr proteins to modify the actions of CRISPR-Cas opens up new possibilities for their biotechnological applications.[4] More than 100 Acr families have been identified, but the molecular mechanisms are only understood for a limited number of these proteins.[4]

In this study, we aim to elucidate the inhibition mechanisms of the type I-F CRISPR-Cas system by small AcrIF proteins. By combining *in vivo*, structural and biochemical methods, we analyse the molecular interplay between the components of the system and the AcrIF proteins.

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THE QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITIONS OF MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASES IN BLOOD PLASMA OF DONOR GROUPS WITH VARIOUS TITERS OF ANTI-SARS-COV-2 IGG

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Background. Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) play a key role in oxidative stress, circulatory metabolism, and pro- and anti-inflammatory conditions during the progression of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Protease activity dysregulation brought on by the inflammatory response could be connected to complications following COVID-19. Aberrant MMP function may show up in the blood and harm the blood's proteolytic processes in post-COVID-19 period.

The aim of our research to determine the quantitative levels MMP-1, -2, -3, -8, -9, -10 in blood plasma of donor groups depending on titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG.

Materials and methods. People who had suffered from COVID-19 agreed to be donors of blood plasma for biotechnological purposes at the "BIOPHARMA-PLASMA" company (Kyiv, Ukraine). Blood plasma was collected from donors who had recovered from COVID-19 3-6 months ago. We had donor groups with anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG titers (20 donors in each group): 0, 10 ± 3, 55 ± 5, 65 ± 5, 75 ± 5, 85 ± 5, 95 ± 5, 125 ± 5 and 175 ± 5 Index (S/C). Levels of MMP-1, -2, -8, and -9 were determined using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Results. We established the quantitative amounts of gelatinases (MMP-2, MMP-9) and collagenases (MMP-1, MMP-8) in the blood plasma of donor groups depending on titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG. Here we have underlined the donor groups with maximum and minimum changes in MMP levels (among donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ≥ 10 ± 3 Index (S/C)) compared to the reference point (donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG 0 Index (S/C)). The most statistically significant differences are the minimum (125 ± 5 Index (S/C)) and maximum (75 ± 5 Index (S/C)) levels of MMP-2 compared to the reference point; the maximum level of MMP-9 (10 ± 3 Index (S/C)) compared to the reference point; the maximum level of MMP-1 (175 ± 5 Index (S/C)) compared to the reference point; the minimum (10 ± 3 Index (S/C)) and maximum (65 ± 5 Index (S/C)) MMP-8 levels compared to the reference point. The results are presented in Figure 1.

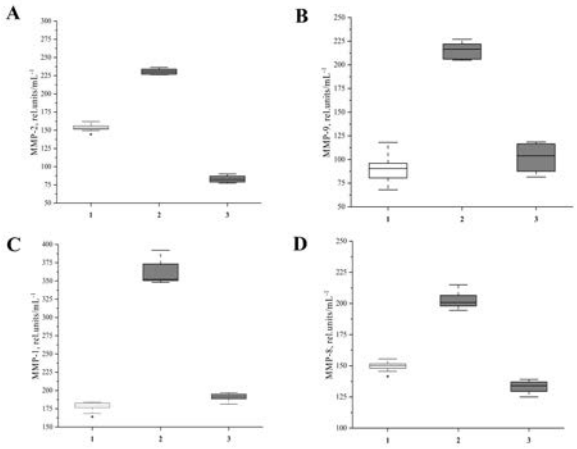

Fig. 1. A) The level of MMP-2 in donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG: 1 – 0; 2– 75 ± 5; 3– 125 ± 5; B) The level of MMP-9 in donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG: 1 – 0; 2 – 10 ± 3;3 – 85 ± 5; C) The level of MMP-1 in donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG: 1 – 0; 2 – 175 ± 5; 3 – 125 ± 5; D) The level of MMP-8 in donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG: 1 – 0; 2 – 65 ± 5; 3 – 10 ± 3.

Conclusion. We confirm the differences between MMP levels of reference point and donor groups with titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG ≥ 10 ± 3 Index (S/C). We underline that the presence of MMPs in blood plasma at various levels can lead to proteolysis destabilization. It may trigger metabolic dysfunctions and accompanying diseases in the post-COVID-19 period.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER IMMUNOSENSOR FOR THE SEROLOGICAL DETECTION OF SARS-CoV-2 PROTEIN

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The current global health challenges, prompted by SARS-CoV-2, highlight the requirement for new diagnostic tools. The quick mutations of the virus underline the need for advanced analytical techniques to identify it precisely. Researchers have extensively explored the virus, including its protein structures, genome, and interactions with medications. However, traditional methods like reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) come with inherent limitations. Molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) are an attractive alternative to other detection techniques [1].

This study presents the development and characterisation of an immunosensor designed for the serological detection of the SARS-CoV-2 protein. The immunosensor employs a molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) and integrates a self-assembled monolayer (SAM) on the gold interface. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and square wave voltammetry (SWV) were utilised for the electrochemical characterisation of gold electrodes modified with MIP and non-imprinted polymer (NIP) layers. The use of screen-printed electrodes and electrochemical techniques ensures a cost-effective and reliable platform for developing of this biosensing technology [2].

The removal of the protein template from the MIP layer increase in the electron transfer rate and decreased the impedance. The MIP-based immunosensor exhibited higher sensitivity compared to the NIP counterpart, demonstrating its potential for selective protein detection. The limit of detection values obtained through SWV and EIS underscored the sensors capability to detect low concentrations of the target protein. Specificity tests confirmed minimal nonspecific binding, showing the reliability of the novel immunosensor. The findings highlight the potential of molecularly imprinted polymers for the creation of effective, sensitive, and selective biosensors, contributing to advances in the field of diagnostic technology for infectious diseases.

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TRANSGLUTAMINASE APPLICATION FOR CARRIER-FREE ENZYME IMMOBILIZATION BY CLEA METHOD

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Enzymes are widely used in industry, and they can be used in two different ways. The first approach involves using soluble enzymes, which are used only once and can be affected by environmental conditions such as temperature or pH, causing them to lose activity[1]. In addition, usually separating the enzymes from the reaction mixture is necessary. The second approach involves immobilization methods, which results in higher stability of the enzymes. There are two categories of enzyme immobilization methods: those involving support materials and carrier-free immobilization. Carrier-free immobilization, such as CLEA (cross-linked enzyme aggregates), is more attractive than immobilization with support materials because it is simple, cost-effective and does not require a matrix. Furthermore, pure enzymes are not necessary for CLEA.

The CLEA process consists of two phases: enzymes are first precipitated, and their aggregates are formed, and then these aggregates are cross-linked, typically using glutaraldehyde, a toxic and impure reagent[2]. Our project proposes using transglutaminase in CLEA preparation to eliminate the precipitation step and avoid using glutaraldehyde. Transglutaminase is an enzyme that catalyses the formation of cross-link isopeptide bonds between the glutamine γ-carboxyamide group and the lysine ε-amino group, which are highly resistant to proteolysis, preventing the loss of enzyme activity and leaching from CLEA derivatives[3].

To reach the project goal, considerable amounts of clean protein were needed. The initial investigation started from a desk study to identify the microorganisms that produce sufficient quantity of transglutaminase and found that S. mobaraensis is the bacterium capable of producing the highest amount of active enzyme. Four different growth media composition were tested to cultivate S. mobaraensis. The transglutaminase activity, protein concentration and specific activity were followed for 144 h. The influence of polypeptone, glucose and starch for transglutaminase expression were also examined. The output of transglutaminase production experiments will be presented in more detail during the poster session.

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INVESTIGATION OF LIPASE IMMOBILISATION BY CROSS-LINKED ENZYME AGGREGATE (CLEA) METHOD

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Biocatalysts are a more environmentally friendly alternative to chemical catalysts with significantly higher reaction rates and substrate specificity. Some of the most employed biocatalysts in industrial applications are enzyme lipases, which catalyse a plethora of reversible carboxyl-nucleophile hydrolysis reactions. Nonetheless, free-state lipases exhibit limitations such as sensitivity to the reaction medium or low operational stability[1]. Enzyme immobilisation extends the application of lipases by enhancing their stability and allows enzyme recycling. Yet, currently most applied immobilisation techniques for lipases (absorption or covalently binding to carriers) produce insufficient increase in stability, carriers are expensive and often make up most of enzyme-carrier mass[2]. One of the strategies for solving these issues could be to use carrier-free enzyme immobilisation[3].

One of the most promising carrier-free immobilisation methods is based on the cross-linking enzyme aggregates (CLEA). This method involves two steps: protein aggregation followed by cross-linking (Fig. 1).

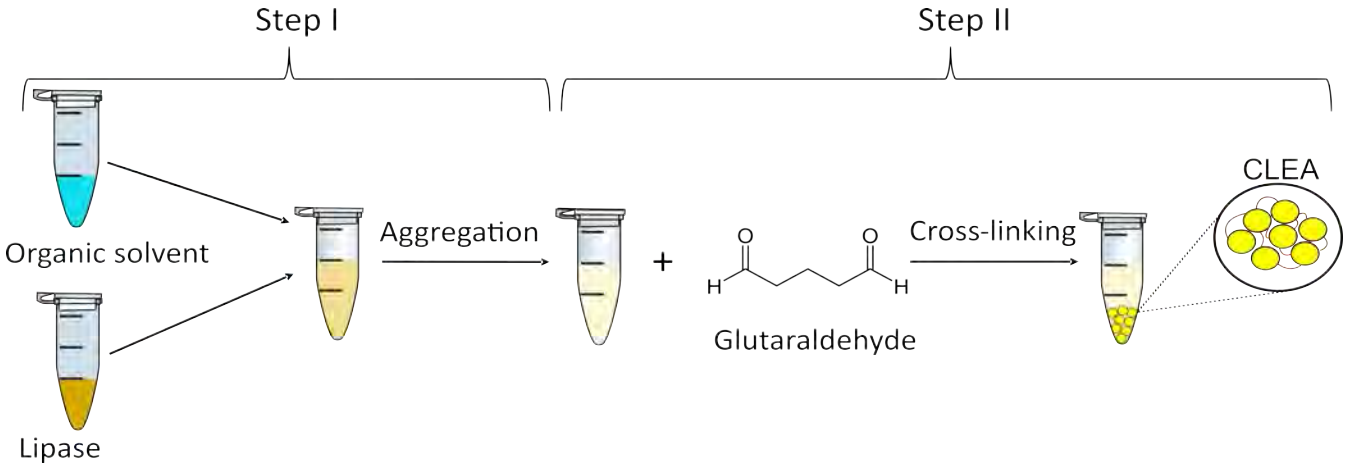

Fig. 1. Workflow of enzyme immobilisation by CLEA method.

First, enzyme aggregation is initiated by adding salts or organic solvents. Then, the enzyme aggregates are cross-linked with a bi-functional linking agent, i.e. glutaraldehyde[4]. It reacts with amino groups of lysine and arginine residues, forming imino groups. The main advantages of CLEA are that it is a relatively fast and straightforward method and does not require expensive reagents, carriers or purified enzymes. However, each step of the process must be optimised for the immobilised enzyme to retain its catalytic activity.

In this project, we investigated lipase Lipolase 100L (Novozymes) aggregation by different concentrations of four organic solvents (acetone, ethanol, isopropanol and 2-methoxyethyl ether) and optimised aggregation time. Furthermore, we optimised cross-linking reaction time and concentration of glutaraldehyde. The obtained results will be presented in more detail during the poster session.

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APPLICATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF THE ASPERGILLUS NIGER EXTRACELLULAR ENZYME SYSTEM FOR THE DEGRADATION OF SUGAR BEET PULP (SBP)

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One of the main challenges in agrofood sector waste is the lignocellulosic material and its environmental impact. Traditional disposal methods such as open burning or landfilling contribute to air and soil pollution [1]. Effective management of this waste stream is essential to minimize its negative impact on the environment. Long chain carbohydrates in lignocellulose can be broken down through enzymatic hydrolysis or thermochemical conversion to produce simple sugars and other bio-compounds. Sugar beets are one of the main crop for sugar production with approximately 260 Mt produced globally in 2022 with Europe contributing nearly 176 Mt of the global production. Sugar beet pulp (SBP) is a lignocellulosic by-product of the sugar industry that has traditionally been used for animal feed [2]. On a dry-weight basis, SBP consists primarily of polymeric carbohydrates (75–85% w/w), including 20–25% cellulose, 25–36% hemicelluloses, and 20–25% pectin, and low lignin content (1–3%) [3-5].

In this research *Aspergillus niger* extracellular enzyme system was explored for potential application in simple sugars production from SPB long chain carbohydrates and their further conversion into bioethanol. Using SPB biomass hydrolysis by inoculation with *A. niger* was carried out for 168 h at 20□–35□. A significant increase in the SBP degradation was noticed from 96 h of processing and reaching its highest at 132 h, e.g. the highest RS amounts were produced by *A. niger* at 25□ (22.30–38.08 g/100 g d.w.). The fungi secreted large amounts of total cellulase, endoglucanase(131.56±2.11 EGU/100g d.w.), β -glucosidase (78.08±1.36 EGU/100g d.w.) activities in the SBP substrate.*A. niger* produced the highest total cellulase activity (212.33±2,09 FPU/100g d.w). These results suggest that SPB can be effectively utilized for the production of simple sugars through enzymatic hydrolysis by *A. niger*.SPB biomass conversion into simple sugars holds promising implications for bioethanol production in further steps of this research.

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THE UTILISATION OF JUICE INDUSTRY WASTE FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ASCORBATE OXIDASE

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Effective waste management and its use are a significant challenge in the implementation of zero-waste policies and the promotion of sustainable development. Approximately 44% of all waste comprises food and other ġreenb̈iomass residues, particularly from fruit and vegetable processing industries like juice production. Annually, the world generates about 4-5 million tons of apple pomace, with inefficient use [1]. Considering the circular economy principles, reusing these pomaces for high-value product manufacturing, such as extracting bioactive compounds, becomes of paramount importance. This waste management initiative not only aligns with global zero-waste goals, but also serves as an example of environmentally conscious practices.
The study aims to extract ascorbate oxidase from apple pomace. An enzyme is important in the food industry and serves as an analytical reagent in the advancement of biosensor technologies [2]. For enzyme extraction, various methods were used, i.e., blending, mechanical stirring, and ultrasonic extraction. To determine the activity of ascorbate oxidase, two different substrates, such as L-ascorbic acid and catechol, were tested at different pH values. For further purification of the enzyme, chromatographic methods should be applied.

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OPTIMISATION OF THE EXTRACTION OF PHENOCIL COMPOUNDS AND ORGANIC ACIDS FROM CONIFEROUS FOREST WASTE AND THEIR MICROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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After timber harvesting, approximately 30% of left unused the biomass consists of coniferous needles. However, through the extraction of valuable compounds such as proanthocyanidins (PA), phenolic compounds (PC), shikimic acid (SA), and others from these needles, we have the opportunity to purposefully utilise the by-products of forest biomass. Biologically active compounds like this, exhibit a broad spectrum of beneficial effects, including antioxidative, cardioprotective, antitumor, antibacterial, and antiviral effects [1,2,3].

This study focused on optimising the use of sustainable solvents for extraction process from coniferous needles through the application of Response Surface Methodology (RSM). Output data analysis was performed using analysis of variance (ANOVA). Aqueous extraction methods were selected to eliminate the need for additional solvent removal, thereby expanding the potential applications of the extracts.

Using RSM, the process was optimised of produce for an extract with the highest concentration of bioactive compounds. In this investigation, was achieved a maximum SA concentration of 32.4 ± 0.1 mg/g of d.w., PC 79.21 ± 0.21 mg/g of d.w. and PA 45.70 ± 0.24 mg/g of d.w. These identified concentrations are considered sufficient to exhibit measurable antibacterial activity against food spoilage microbes and food pathogens, specifically *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus* (see Fig.1), in the context for application of new food production [4].

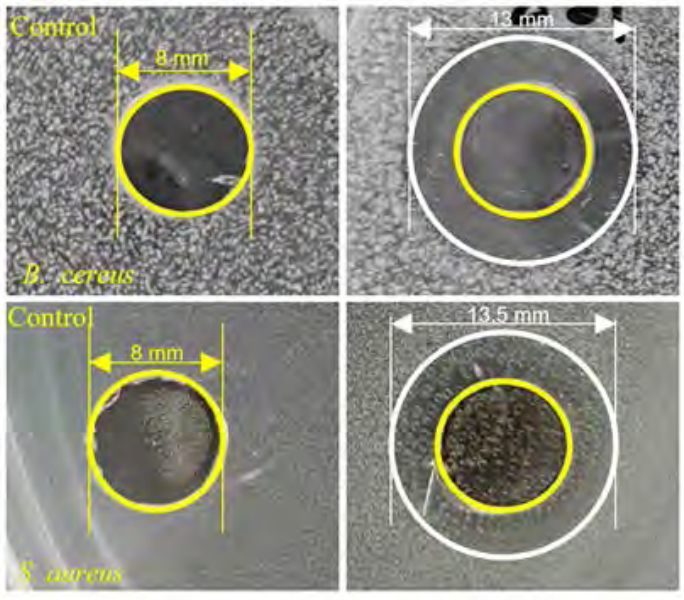

Fig. 1. Inhibition zones images of coniferous needles extracts

Acknowledgements This research was supported by the 2021-2027 Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme project Ïnnovation in forestry biomass residue processing: towards circular forestry with added value products(CEforestry) grant No. C023.

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TOTAL INTERNAL REFLECTION ELLIPSOMETRY STUDY OF SARS-COV-2 OMICRON SPIKE PROTEIN AND POLYCLONAL ANTIBODIES INTERACTION

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It has been over two years since the detection of the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant, characterized by the highest number of mutations [1]. The vaccines provided a protection in the form of antibodies produced by the body against the original strain but understanding how the antibodies interact with other variants is of great importance. In this study, we investigated the interactions between specific polyclonal human antibodies and the Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant. To assess whether the vaccines generated a higher amount of antibodies against this variant, we analyzed the blood serums of two individuals: one vaccinated against the wild-type SARS-CoV-2, and the other unvaccinated but recovered after the COVID-19 infection.

The use of total internal reflection ellipsometry provided a non-destructive, label-free, and highly sensitive approach [2]. This optical method employs surface plasmon resonance and allows real-time monitoring of interactions between molecules on the sensing surface of a biosensor and kinetics measurements. Such measurements were performed to determine the surface mass density formed on the sensing surface after the immunocomplex formation of specific polyclonal human antibodies to the Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant by the use of mathematical modeling [3].

In this study, a self-assembling monolayer comprised of 11-mercaptoundecanoic acid molecules was utilized to immobilize the Spike protein onto the gold surface of a sensor disc. During the analysis, multiple dilutions of blood serums were prepared, and differences between the blood serums taken from vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals were observed. Notably, a higher amount of mass was formed on the sensing surface after the interaction between the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron Spike protein and the antibodies in blood serum taken from an individual who was vaccinated against the wild-type strain.

Acknowledgment: This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No [S-LZ-23-1]

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APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FERMENTED PLANT PRODUCTS

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As the human population continues to grow, the consumption of food products increases, which leads to the accumulation of organic waste and by-products of food processing industry. Berry pomace, including raspberry pomace, is a by-product of the berry processing industry, which has a limited application due to the high water content and the risk of microbiological spoilage. Commonly, raspberry pomace is thrown away as waste, composted or used in feed. In alignment with the principles of sustainability and the European Commission's Circular Economy Action Plan, this research aims to utilize the by-products of the food processing industry in the development of value-added products.

Raspberry pomace is rich in phytochemicals that exhibit antimicrobial and antioxidant properties [1]. These biologically active compounds can be applied as an alternative to pasteurization or chemical preservatives that can help to reduce the growth of technologically and nutritionally harmful microorganisms during fermentation process [2].

Low frequency (37 kHz) ultrasound at different intensities was applied to fresh raspberry pomace at 35 °C for 15, 30 and 45 min. Ultrasonication is an innovative and environmentally friendly method for pretreating raw materials and extracting biologically active compounds [3]. The efficiency of ultrasonication was characterized by the increase of total concentration of phenolic compounds, total concentration of anthocyanins and antioxidant activity of raspberry pomace water suspensions.

The production of fermented beverage involved the use of ultrasound pretreated raspberry pomace and symbiotic culture. To further enhance the microbial stability and probiotic effect of the beverage, additional lactic acid bacteria (LAB) were added at effective concentrations. It was found that the usage of pretreated raspberry pomace during fermentation process resulted in more microbiologically stable beverages compared to the control. In addition, it showed a significant increase in LAB and yeast concentration compared to the control. These findings suggest that the by-product of the berry processing industry may be a promising source of phytochemicals that could be used for the production of probiotic fermented beverages.

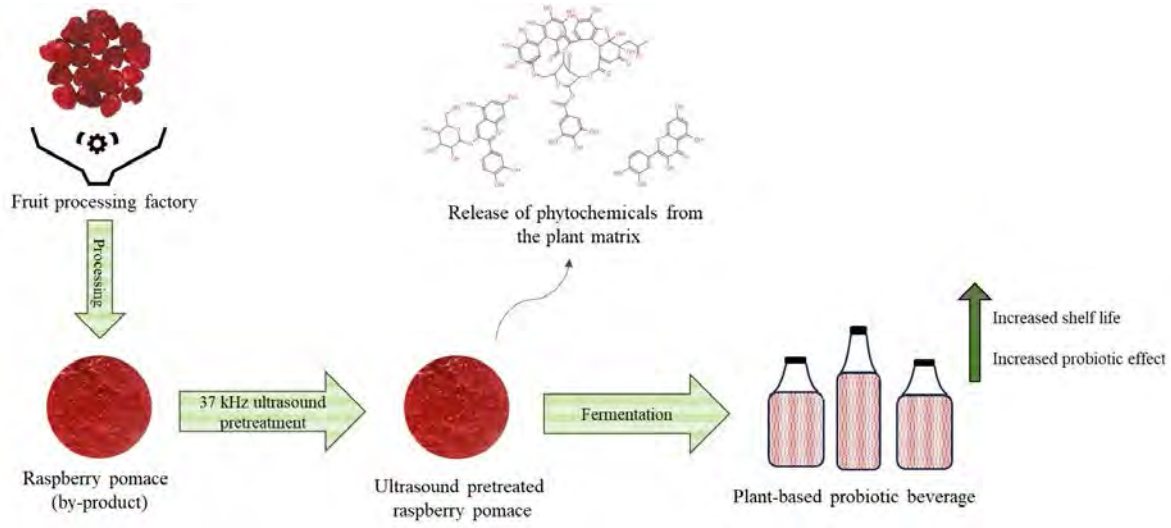

Fig. 1. Mechanism of raspberry pomace valorization strategy into a plant-based probiotic beverage

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CHANGES IN CYSTEINE PROTEASE ACTIVITY FROM ANANAS COMOSUS OVER TIME

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Proteases are enzymes that break down proteins and peptides. They play important roles in physiological and pathological processes, such as digestion, blood clotting, and inflammation. Proteases can be derived from various sources, including fruits and vegetables, microorganisms, and even the digestive systems of animals. Depending on the protease's origin, different activities are observed, such as varying pH ranges and optimal temperatures. To our knowledge, there is a lack of literature data regarding changes in bromelain activity during the storage of both core and flesh juice. Bromelain is a cysteine protease found in pineapples, especially in the core. This enzyme is known for its proteolytic, anticoagulant, and anti-inflammatory properties and has applications in medicine, food science, and other fields [1]. This study aimed to compare and characterize protease activity between the juice of the core and flesh in the Golden Sweet pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) variety over time. Protease activity was measured using a casein digestion spectrophotometric assay adapted from Sigma's Non-specific Protease Activity protocol [2]. The activity of proteases from the fresh core appeared to be 29.24% higher than that from the flesh. These findings are consistent with existing studies of bromelain activity, which is higher in the core than in the flesh of pineapple [3]. During the conference, data describing bromelain activity between the core and flesh of the *Ananas comosus* measured every ten days will be presented.

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CHARACTERISATION OF FOUR ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASES FROM ALPACA FECAL MICROBIOME METAGENOMIC LIBRARY

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α-L-Fucose (Fuc), a unique carbohydrate with an L-configuration and lacking a C-6 hydroxyl group, is a key component of oligosaccharides and the predominant terminal sugar in glycoconjugates[1]. Fucosylated glycoconjugates, which are vital to various organisms, play a crucial role in host-microorganism interactions, cell communication, neurological and immunological processes[1,2].

α-L-Fucosidases, exo-acting glycoside hydrolases, catalyze the removal of α-L-fucose from oligosaccharides and glycoconjugates. The enzymes are widespread in organisms and tissues. They help gut microorganisms to colonize and adapt to the gut environment[1]. Human α-L-fucosidase deficiency leads to fucosidosis and cancer. These enzymes have applications in medicine, research, and biotechnology, particularly in enzymatic oligosaccharide synthesis through transfucosylation[2].

Four new fucosidases Fuc25A, Fuc25C, Fuc25D and Fuc25E were obtained screening metagenomic library from alpaca fecal microbiome. Most of their homologues are proteins from Clostridia class bacteria. Phylogenetic analysis revealed close relations between Fuc25A, Fuc25D, and Fuc25E, while Fuc25C was more distant. Recombinant proteins were synthesized in *Escherichia coli* and purified. Kinetic parameters determined using *p*-nitrophenyl-fucopyranoside as a substrate showed Fuc25D with the highest catalytic efficiency (0,364 $\mu M^{-1}s^{-1}$) and Fuc25C the lowest (0,001 $\mu M^{-1}s^{-1}$). We determined that all fucosidases are mesophilic with optimal activity at neutral pH. They were most stable in a slightly alkaline environment (pH 8) and 0 °C. All four fucosidases also demonstrated transfucosylation activity.

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TRANSMISSION OF ACTION POTENTIALS THROUGH INTERNODAL CELLS OF NITELLOPSIS OBTUSA: INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF GLUTAMATE

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Action potentials (APs) are inherent in both animals and plants and play a pivotal role in adaptive plant responses influencing changes in respiration, photosynthesis, and osmotic pressure. Glutamate (Glu), a key neurotransmitter, acts as a signalling molecule in plants, functioning both in the ambient environment and internally. For instance, an increase in external Glu levels increases the excitability of plant cells, resulting in APs with greater amplitude. The impact of these changes on AP transmission throughout the entire plant body is uncertain. Characean macroalgae offer a reliable model for studying cell-to-cell electrical signalling. The tandem of two cells in a thallus (internodal cell-multicellular node-internodal cell) offers a concise system for studying AP propagation in plants. This study focuses on the electrical signalling between tandem cells of *Nitellopsis obtusa* (Characeaen) and aims to investigate the effect of external Glu on transmitting electrical signals locally. For this, intracellular glass electrodes were impaled in each internodal cell, and the two-electrode current-clamp technique was applied in each cell. The membrane potential in each cell was recorded, and three APs were elicited by increasing the current until the excitation threshold was reached, the process repeated every 5 minutes. This was iterated bidirectionally, signifying the initiation of APs in the apical cell and their transmission to the basal cell, and vice versa. This bidirectional process yields crucial insights into dynamic cellular communication within plants. Results indicate tendancy that in standard conditions AP propagates to the apical direction at a higher velocity than the basal one. Exposing the tandem to 1 mM Glu after control measurements did not reveal a clear Glu effect: transmission between neighbouring cells was inconsistent, occurring at times and absent at others, although it appears that glutamate slows the transmission of action potentials to the neighbouring cells. More research is needed to fully explore Glu's impact on tandem cell AP transmission and its effects on electrophysiological parameters.

CHARACTERIZATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND APPLICATION OF GENTISIC ACID BIOSENSORS

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Gentisic acid is a secondary plant metabolite, known for its benefits to the human health. This compound alongside other phenolic acids has been recognized for its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, antimicrobial, cardioprotective, hepatoprotective, and neuroprotective activities. Gentisic acid is used in cosmetics industry, also for treatment of skin pigmentary disorders, it can be utilized as a marker for renal cell carcinoma, this acid itself and its derivatives are applied in pharmaceuticals synthesis. Conventionally, gentisic acid is produced chemically from hydroquinone or salicylic acid. With the increase in demand and the need of biosustainable production strategy, a microorganism-based production approach would benefit the industry and society. To expedite the enzyme and strain screening for the pathway engineering and production of gentisic acid, this study reports on the development and characterization of gentisic acid biosensor. Here, the transcription factor-based inducible gene expression system is identified, its genetics and mechanism of action are investigated. Moreover, the inducible system with metabolically associated genes is studied in *E. coli* developing it into a non-host whole-cell biosensor. We examine the biosensor's response to the extracellularly added gentisic acid and validate sensor's specificity. This is the first report of the gentisic acid-inducible biosensor.

STUDY OF NEW ANTI-PHAGE DEFENSE SYSTEMS

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The perpetual conflict between bacteria and bacteriophages has driven the evolution of intricate immune networks, shaping bacterial defense mechanisms against phage attacks. Historically, the exploration of bacterial defense systems emphasized well-established players like restriction-modification (RM), abortive infection systems (Abi), and CRISPR-Cas. However, recent studies are shedding light on the vast landscape of the bacterial pangenome, revealing previously unknown defence systems that are found on so-called ḑefence islands[1,2].

This study focuses on newly identified bacterial defense systems featuring nucleases and ATPase domains, contributing to the growing understanding of bacterial defense strategies against bacteriophages. By analyzing how the catalytic domains of nucleases and ATPases interact, the study uncovers the molecular processes that control hydrolysis of DNA bonds.

Beyond fundamental insights into bacterial defense, our results hold potential applications in biotechnology, offering novel perspectives for the development of tools with practical implications across diverse industries.

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COMPARINGCOPPER AND MAGNESIUM CHLOROPHYLLIN-CHITOSAN COMPLEXES

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Food safety is a global concern, posing health risks to consumers and economic losses for the food industry due to potential contamination[1]. Another noteworthy problem is the rising resistance of microorganisms to antibiotics and antimicrobial technologies. However, antimicrobial photodynamic inactivation (API) shows promising results in inactivating microorganisms[2]. API uses photosensitizer (PS), light, and molecular oxygen. When PS absorbs a quantum of light it generates reactive oxygen species (ROS) through molecular interactions with oxygen in the surrounding environment[3].

Microorganisms inactivation through ROS activity can be enhanced by change of charges. Natural PSs magnesium chlorophyllin (MgChl) and copper chlorophyllin (CuChl) are anionic compounds, which is why their binding or penetration to the cell is limited. When these PSs are combined with non-toxic cationic chitosan (CHS): MgChl-chitosan (MgChl-CHS) and CuChl-chitosan (CuChl-CHS) (Fig. 1. C, D) complexes can penetrate intracellular space easer and inactive microorganisms more efficiently. The aim of this study is to compare MgChl-CHS and CuChl-CHS complexes photophysical properties to determine which one is more suitable for enhancing API technology effectiveness.

Initially, several primary solutions are prepared in deionized water: 0,01%MgChl-1%CHS and 0,01%CuChl-1%CHS, and for further experiments, these complexes are diluted with 0,9% NaCl and PBS solutions. The final working concentrations are 0,001%MgChl-1%CHS and 0,001%CuChl-1%CHS (Fig. 1. A, B).

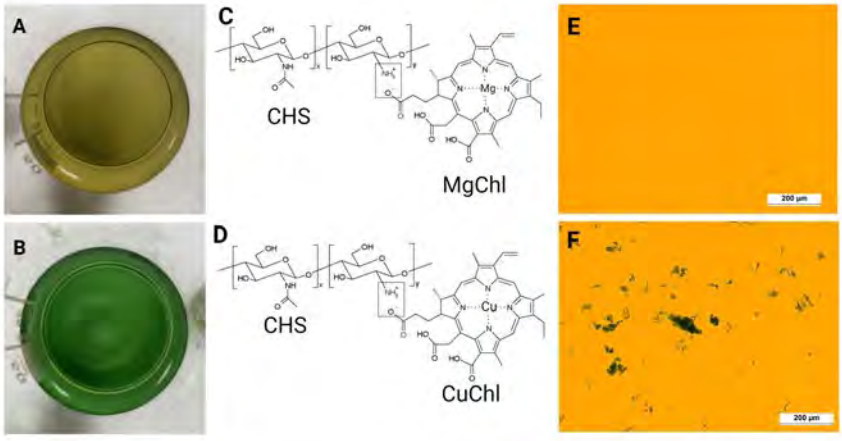

Fig. 1. (A) 0,01%MgChl-1%CHS solution; (B) 0,01%CuChl-1%CHS solution; electron microscope photo of: (C) 0,01%MgChl-1%CHS solution and (D) 0,01%CuChl-1%CHS solution.

This study showed that after combining CuChl-CHS precipitates fall out, whereas in the MgChl-CHS complex, no such precipitation is observed (fig.1. E, F). Also results showed that CuChl-CHS is more aggregated and more photostable than MgChl-CHS.

The prospect of this research involves further investigation of the properties of the MgChl-CHS and CuChl-CHS complexes and their antimicrobial effectiveness on microorganisms.

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PREPERATION OF WATER-SOLUBLE BETA-CAROTENE-XYLAN COMPLEX

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Beta-carotene the most widely distributed carotenoid is usually used as a colorant to field yellow-orange color in various foods and drinks. Also, it's a precursor of vitamin A and an excellent antioxidant, that scavenges free radicals in the human body and can help to prevent cancer, tumor metastasis, and cardiovascular diseases, and improve reproducibility [1]. However, due to its highly conjugated structure, beta-carotene is very unstable and can be easily degraded when opposed to oxygen or light during the storage or manufacture of foods. This can cause the loss of the nutritive and biologically desirable preparation as well as the production of on the side of flavor or aroma compounds. Furthermore, beta-carotene is soluble in oil, and organic solvents but not in water. These characteristics limit the use of beta-carotene in beverages and other applications.

Micro/nano encapsulation strategy can be used to overcome these drawbacks. Encapsulation entraps the sensitive bioactive ingredients in a coating material to protect its biological activity from environmental factors and enhance its physicochemical stability. Recently, different formulations of carotene with various macromolecules have received much attention. Macromolecules such as cyclodextrins, amylose, chitooligosaccharides, apoferritin, arabinogalactan, and others were studied [2,3].

There are studies demonstrating the successful application of xylan to encapsulate beta-carotene [3], this area of research can still be developed.

This study aims to prepare a water-soluble system of beta-carotene by applying the encapsulation technique. Xylan, derived from beechwood, was used as wall material. The complex was prepared by co-precipitation method by adding CAR solution in acetone to the aqueous xylan solvent heated to 65 C. In order to optimize the preparation of beta-carotene-xylan complexes, different ratios of compounds (carotene:xylan), i.e., 1:1, 1:3, 1:5, and 1:10 (w/w), were tested. It was found that the largest amount of carotene equal to 9,1014µg/mg of the complex is incorporated when a ratio of 1:5 is used. To check whether the carotene degradation process does not take place during the synthesis of the complexes, HPLC analysis was used.Also, the stability of entrapped CAR in the complexes was investigated. For this purpose, the complexes were kept in the dark for one nd the relative beta-carotene content was measured periodically to observe how it depends on the ratf components. Encapsulation of beta-carotene with xylan improves its solubility in water and provides new properties, and such systems may find applications in the food industry or other fields.

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SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE IMMUNOSENSOR FOR ACCURATE DETECTION OF ANTIBODIES AGAINST SARS-COV-2 NUCLEOCAPSID PROTEIN

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SARS-CoV-2 virus continues to be a global challenge, impacting numerous countries [1]. As of March 2023, more than 760 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 and more than 6.8 million reported deaths have been reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) [2]. The evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic highlights a vital requirement for the development of rapid and precise tests to effectively manage disease spread and monitor illness advancement. Immunosensors appear to be the most appropriate type of sensor for this purpose, capable of identifying the SARS-CoV-2 virus to confirm the disease presence or monitoring antibodies against the virus to assess immunity [3]. Throughout the pandemic, numerous techniques were developed to detect SARS-CoV-2 virus and diagnose COVID-19 infection. These methods encompass various tests designed to detect viral antigens or specific antibodies. Microscale thermophoresis (MST), isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC), biolayer interferometry (BLI) and surface plasmon resonance (SPR) approaches have been widely used to investigate real-time biomolecule interactions, in particular the formation of antigen-antibody immune complexes [4]. The health challenges posed by the swift dissemination of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome SARS-CoV-2 have prompted thorough study of the SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein and specific antibodies against it. While much research has concentrated on the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, exploring the nucleocapsid protein is equally significant because of its crucial role in the packaging of the coronavirus genomic RNA and viral replication [5]. This study introduces a direct, label-free method for sensitive detection of antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein using a surface plasmon resonance device. Optimization of SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein immobilization and selection of regeneration solution were performed. The immunosensor, fabricated under optimal conditions demonstrated effective performance. The immunosensor exhibited a linear range from 0.5 to 50 nM for anti-SCoV2-rN, with a limit of detection of 0.057 nM and a limit of quantification of 0.19 nM. Notably, the immunosensor is also suitable for detecting multiple anti-SCoV2-rN antibodies.

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THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS HUMANIZED RECOMBINANT TAU PROTEIN IN P. PASTORIS YEASTS

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Neurodegenerative diseases are among the most common in the world. Despite intensive research, there are few treatment options available [1]. Many studies are done on disease-causing proteins, which are often produced in bacteria and differ from those in humans by post-translational modifications. Here, N-glycosylation is most interesting to us. By producing protein in a humanized expression system, we can glycosylate it similarly to humans [2]. Such proteins would enable more precise research and more effective drug discovery. Partially humanized *Pichia pastoris* M5 yeast, performing modified N-glycosylation, was chosen for our study. The goal of our project is to use gene engineering to change this N-glycosylation to be closer to the human system [3].

Using PCR, *TAU* gene was amplified with an additional sequence encoding 6xHis tag and restriction sites, cloned it into the integrating pPIC3.5K plasmid. Using the SalI REase, cutting the *HIS4* gene, Mut^{+} phenotype was obtained, which efficiently uses methanol, grows faster, and produces more proteins. For homologous recombination, digested plasmid was concentrated in 3 ways: column purification, organic DNA extraction, and magnetic particles (the best method). Yeast transformation was performed using chemical and electroporation methods. By the same scheme, the pPIC3.5K-Tau plasmid was cut with BglII, resulting in a Mut^{S} phenotype with the *AOX1* knocked out, having slower methanol catabolism, but if this will reduce the yeald of protein will be checked in the future.

Pilot cultivation of *P. pastoris* M5 Mut^{+} was done, expression induction with methanol and SDS-PAGE was performed to check expression over time. To ensure having the target protein, western blot was done with anti-His monoclonal antibodies. To enhance gene expression a Kozak sequence will be inserted upstream of *TAU*, which should enhance gene expression. Using Mega primers, an Alpha mating factor signaling sequence will be inserted, which will direct protein for secretion into the medium, facilitating protein purification. From the available literature, Tau protein was obtained from partially humanized yeasts with modified N-glycosylation for the first time. This and further glycosylation modifications will allow to test whether these modifications change Tau protein aggregation and it's structure.

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INHIBITION OF A BACTERIAL ANTIVIRAL BREX DEFENSE SYSTEM

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Bacteriophages are viruses with the ability to infect and replicate in bacterial cells. Numerous bacteriophage species are virulent and therefore kill the infected cell. However, these organisms have a long history of coexistence. During their evolution, bacteria have been able to adapt by developing defense mechanisms that protect cells from the entry of bacteriophages and foreign nucleic acids. Although more than a hundred bacterial defense systems are currently known, bacteriophages can inhibit them by various mechanisms[1]. Research of defense systems and their inhibitors is crucial not only for a better understanding of microbial evolution, but also as a resource for the development of various tools for biotechnology and biomedicine.

One of the bacterial antiviral defense systems is BREX (Bacteriophage Exclusion). It is present in about 10% of prokaryotic genomes. However, the mechanism of action is still undefined. BREX systems are divided into 6 types, with our research focusing on the predominant type 1 BREX system (BREX1), which consists of 6 genes: *brxA, brxB, brxC, pglZ, brxL, pglX*. The *pglX* gene encodes the m6A DNA methyltransferase, which methylates specific sequences in the host genomic DNA to distinguish itself from foreign DNA[2]. Bacteriophages can evade the BREX1 system by two different mechanisms: (i) by epigenetically modifying (either by methylation or glycosylation) BREX1 recognition sequences in their genomes[3], or (ii) by blocking the BREX1 system with their encoded protein inhibitors[4]. In this study, we analyse some phage-encoded proteins as potential inhibitors of the *Escherichia coli* HS BREX1 system in cells.

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S100A8 PROTEIN INTERACTION WITH LIPID MEMBRANES

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S100 proteins are calcium-binding proteins that regulate several processes associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD) but whose contribution and direct involvement in disease pathophysiology remains not fully established. Due to neuroinflammation in AD patients, the levels of several S100 proteins are increased in the brain and some S100s play roles related to the processing of the amyloid precursor protein, regulation of amyloid beta peptide levels and Tau phosphorylation [1]. The number of studies on the impact of S100 family proteins in co-aggregation processes with amyloid-like proteins is increasing. However, research has yet to unravel how S100 proteins interact with neuronal membranes. The present study is focused on the pro-inflammatory calcium-binding protein S100A8 of the S100 family. We employ various biomimetic membrane models such as solid supported lipid bilayers, tethered bilayer lipid membranes and liposomes to monitor the interaction between S100A8 protein and membrane surface. For this purpose, we employed high speed atomic force microscopy (HS-AFM), fluorescence spectroscopy and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy techniques. Our results indicate that the interaction between S100A8 and the membrane is lipid-charge sensitive. The greatest membrane disruptive effect is observed in negatively charged membranes. HS-AFM data reveals that the interaction of S100A8 with negatively charged bilayer leads to the rupture of the membrane by a detergent-like effect (Fig. 1). These results might broaden the understanding of S100A8 protein interactions with neuronal membranes and potentially affect the development of new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches for AD or other related diseases.

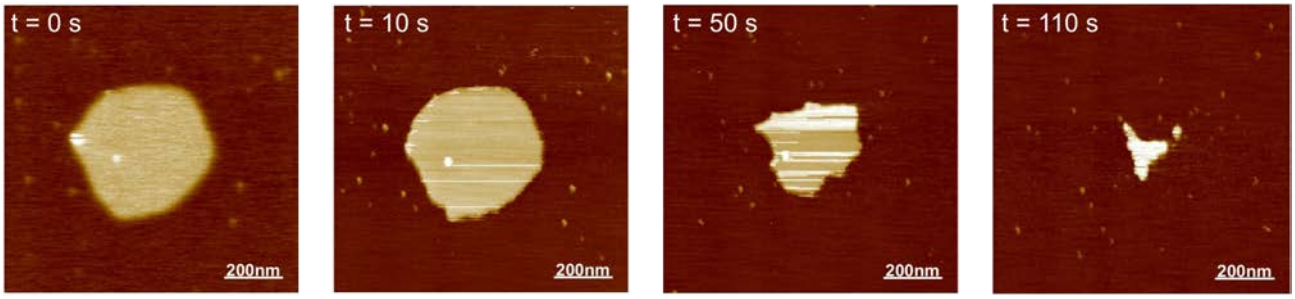

Fig. 1. HS-AFM images of S100A8 induced membrane dissolution. At t = 0, the protein was injected in the fluid cell during imaging. Interaction between S100A8 and negatively charged membrane leads to a detergent-like effect.

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STUDY OF THE OPTICAL AND FLUORESCENCE PROPERTIES OF THE COMPLEX OF CARBON QUANTUM DOTS AND COMPOUNDS WITH ANTICANCER PROPERTIES

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Quinone-based drugs such as doxorubicin (DOX), daunorubicin, etc. are widely used in cancer chemotherapy. Their use has adverse side effects such as dilated cardiomyopathy and heart failure. This has led to the development of controllable, nanocarrier-based drug delivery systems that allow the targeted release of drugs at specific locations. Potential candidates for the development of such systems, heavy metal-free carbon quantum dots (CQD), are receiving increasing attention.

Carbon quantum dots (CQDs), with advanced surface functionalization and luminescent properties that allow controlling the intracellular localization of nanocarrier-drug complexes, are a promising nanostructured material for theranostics, as they can simultaneously provide imaging and therapeutic effects. Theranostic agents must meet several requirements. The most important condition is that it delivers the medicine to the target. For this, it must be soluble in water and stable under physiological conditions. The nanocomplex must be biocompatible. It is highly desirable that it can be tracked optically to monitor its pharmacodynamics and accumulation in cancer tissue.

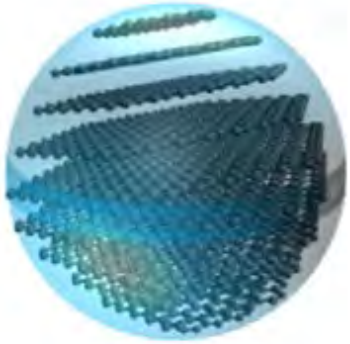

Fig. 1. Model structure of carbon quantum dots (CQD)

During this study, we intend to investigate the stability, optical and fluorescent properties of nanocomplexes of CQDs and compounds with anticancer properties using spectroscopic methods.

DEER SPECTROSCOPY OF S100A9 PROTEIN

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Double electron-electron resonance (DEER) spectroscopy, a widely used tool in structural biology, explores biomolecules like proteins, RNA, and DNA by determining nanoscale distances between unpaired electron spins [1]. This pulsed electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) technique utilizes microwave pulses of varying frequencies. In this process, one electron spin is detected through EPR, while the other one is excited by rotating its magnetization vector (Fig. 1) [2]. Throughout the experiment, we monitor the alterations in dipole interaction between the interacting unpaired electrons. DEER overcomes limitations in studying systems without unpaired electrons, such as biomolecules, by incorporating spin labels through site-directed spin-labeling (SDSL) [2]. Compared to other methods, DEER is not constrained by crystallized molecules or molecular weight limitations. The combination of SDSL with DEER emerges as a highly promising approach for structural analysis, enabling the observation of changes in local structure, interactions with other molecules, alterations in the distance between electron spins, and the visualization of conformational heterogeneity and dynamics [1].

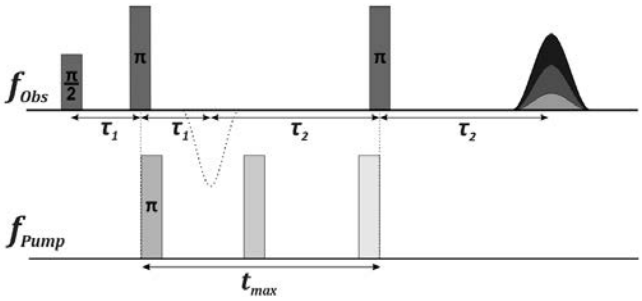

Fig. 1. Microwave pulse sequence of the DEER experiment.

To practically identify capabilities and limitations of DEER spectroscopy, we examined a calcium-binding protein S100A9, related to Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. During this study, we determined the distance distribution (Fig. 2) between the two cysteine groups, utilizing the nitroxide radical as a spin label.

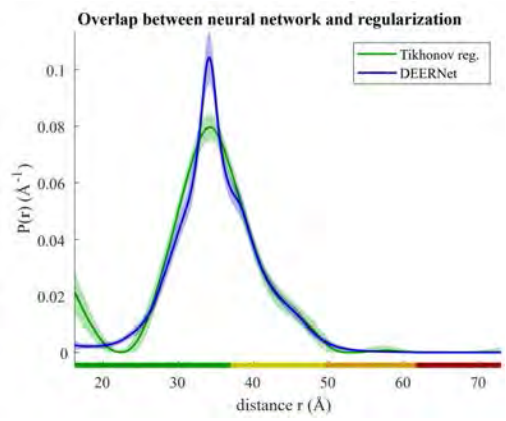

Fig. 2. Distance distribution between electron spins in the S100A9 protein.

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DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMIZATION OF A MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY-BASED SYSTEM FOR QUANTIFICATION OF hBiP

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hBiP (human binding immunoglobulin protein) is one of the most important endoplasmic reticulum (ER) chaperone proteins, which plays a key role in protein folding, export into the ER, assembly, signal transduction and calcium ion homeostasis[1]. When ER stress occurs during cancer and neurodegenerative illnesses, hBiP appears to be involved in disease progression, tissue damage and autoimmune inflammation[2][3]. Therefore, hBiP could be a potential biomarker for detecting and monitoring these diseases. Monoclonal antibodies are great biotechnological tools for investigation of various proteins and their roles[4]. Antibodies could be used in the development of immunoassays for the quantification of their targets. In this study, we aim to develop and optimize the assay for hBiP detection and concentration determination while using monoclonal antibodies in the sandwich ELISA method. Test conditions were optimized, such as type of plate, immobilization and blocking solutions and monoclonal antibodies pair. It is important to develop a reliable test for quantification of hBiP to detect and monitor previously mentioned diseases, hence the accuracy of the test was evaluated. When developed, such a test can contribute to improve the understanding of the role of hBiP in disease pathogenesis and facilitate the development of personalized medicine approaches.

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PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ENCAPSULATED MICROALGAE EXTRACT FROM ARTHROSPIRA PLATENSIS

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Microalgae have become very promising resources to obtain functional ingredients with added nutritional value in terms of high bioactivity and sustainability. Encapsulation is an effective solution in preservation of bioactive compounds against unsuitable environmental conditions and securing their bioavailability, stability and targeted release. Moreover, freeze-drying and spray-drying techniques are well suited for the production of solid micro- and nanoparticles with bioactive ingredients which have great potential in the development of nutraceutical products.

In this study, encapsulation of fermented and non-fermented microalgae extract *(Arthrospira platensis)* using polysaccharide derivatives and by employing freeze-drying and/or spray-drying techniques have been investigated. In the first step, the dispersions containing *Arthrospira platensis* extract and selected polysaccharides have been prepared and their properties as well as the stability of compositions have been assessed. Subsequently, the processing of the dispersions into dry particles by using various techniques have been investigated. The loading of bioactive substances such as phycocyanins in the particles have been varied and bioactive properties of the particles have been evaluated.

Acknowledgement. This project has received funding from the Research Council of Lithuania (LMTLT), agreement No S-MIP-23-78.

HYDROLYSIS OF ALKYL FUCOSIDES BY ALPHA-L-FUCOSIDASES

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Fucosylated compounds are associated with a wide range of biological processes in different forms of life. In mammalian cells, they play an essential role in various biological and pathological processes (embryogenesis, cell adhesion, signaling, regulation of the immune response, etc.). Fucosylated human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) offer benefits to infants by acting as prebiotics, preventing the attachment of pathogens and potentially providing protection against infections. Although there is a clear demand for fucosylated compounds, their availability is limited due to the difficult and expensive chemical synthesis. Therefore, enzymatic synthesis using α-L-fucosidases is considered a better alternative. These enzymes catalyse the removal of L-fucose from glycosides by the cleavage of O-glycosyl bonds. Moreover, under certain conditions, they can perform a transfucosylation reaction (the transfer of a fucosyl group from the donor to the acceptor molecule) [1, 2]. As methyl-α-L-fucopyranoside and 1-methoxyethyl-α-L-fucopyranoside could be potential fucosyl group donors, we aim to investigate whether α-L-fucosidases could hydrolyse these alkylated compounds and carry out transfucosylation.

We screened α-L-fucosidases from metagenomic libraries for their ability to hydrolyse methyl-α-L-fucopyranoside and 1-methoxyethyl-α-L-fucopyranoside. Several metagenomic fucosidases showed hydrolytic activity towards both compounds investigated. Few were chosen for further research. Recombinant proteins were successfully synthesised in *Escherichia coli* and purified. We showed that enzymes studied were also able to use methyl-α-L-fucopyranoside as fucosyl group donor in transfucosylation reactions. In our opinion, the alkyl fucosides studied could be potential novel substrates to be used by α-L-fucosidases as fucosyl group donors in the synthesis of fucosylated compounds.

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TNPB-DNA INTERACTION STUDIES IN VITRO USING SINGLE-MOLECULE FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY

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TnpB, derived from *Deinococcus radiodurans* ISDra2 transposon, is 408 amino acids long protein and together with an 150 nucleotides long RNA molecule forms a ribonucleoprotein (RNP) complex. It was experimentally shown that TnpB is an RNA dependent DNA nuclease and can be reprogrammed to cleave dsDNA *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Although TnpB protein function [1] and structure [2] were determined, TnpB binding lifetime to its substrate DNA, association constant (Ka), dissociation constant (Kd) remain unknown. Single molecule techniques can be adopted to measure kinetical and dynamical parameters of a biological system. Single molecule studies show a huge advantage over standard biochemical assays. It overcomes ensemble averaging over a heterogeneous population and allows to monitor protein-DNA interaction in real-time.

Here we use total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF) microscopy technique to study TnpB RNP complex and DNA interaction *in vitro*. This is the first attempt to characterise kinetics of this recently discovered nuclease that has a huge potential for gene-editing. Since TnpB forms RNP complex inside the cell, it burdens its RNA efficient labelling with flurophore. Therefore, we use a strategy to fluorescently label TnpB protein through streptavidin-biotin interaction, instead. Interaction between TnpB and DNA can be achieved through DNA or protein immobilization on the surface. We employed both of these approaches. All together, this study can give us fundamental insights about the biophysical properties of protein-DNA interaction, while data and results that we aqcuire are important for other researchers working with DNA-interacting proteins.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCREENING SYSTEM FOR TRANSPOSABLE ELEMENTS

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Prokaryotic CRISPR-Cas systems are responsible for the adaptive immunity against foreign DNA, which is based on guide RNA-dependent DNA or RNA nuclease activity. Nowadays, these systems are adapted and widely used for genome editing; however, they are inefficient, prone to off-target activity, and require PAM sequences that may greatly limit possible targets in the genome. In addition, gene editing with Cas proteins relies on homologous recombination repair, which is tied to active cell division and, therefore, is not applicable to some cell types [1]. All these limitations of CRISPR-Cas systems raise demand for novel genome editing tools. Recent studies and bioinformatic analysis show that Cas12 nucleases may have evolved from TnpB – proteins encoded by IS200/IS605 family insertion sequences (IS) [2]. IS, as well as plasmids, bacteriophages, and transposons, are mobile genetic elements (MGE) that are abundant in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes and play an important role in the evolution and expression of the host genome [3]. The wide variety and evolutionary proximity of IS to Cas proteins make IS a potential source of novel genome editing tools. This study aimed to develop a screening system for transposable elements. Based on the previously described work [4,5], we constructed vectors, which contain an active transposase and an antibiotic resistance gene-carrying minimal transposable element (mini-Tn). We conducted experiments to select bacterial strains that are most suitable for transposition assay, optimized bacterial conjugation conditions, and determined the best conditions for transposase expression. These results contribute to the development of a robust IS screening system, which will facilitate the detection of new IS that could lead to novel genome editing tools.

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FTIR-ATR ANALYSIS FOR THE OPPORTUNISTIC YEASTS GROWN IN SIMULATED MICROGRAVITY AND RESISTANCE TO PHYSICAL AGENTS

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Yeasts grown in space experience a unique physiological response, starting from modified cell morphology and growth dynamics to increased resistance for antimicrobial compounds [1] Yeast morphogenic changes have been observed, which occur in response to a cellś environmental stressors and contributes to the virulence of an opportunistic pathogen [2]. In this work, the effect of microgravity on the resistance of *Candida guiliermondii* to physical agents was measured by comparing cells grown under normal gravity and simulated microgravity.

The study attempted to evaluate physical factors such as resistance to electric shock. Microgravity was simulated using a rotary cell culture system, cells were exposed to an electric shock by a pulsed electric field generator. The method of an attenuated total reflection of infrared radiation (ATR IR) spectroscopy was applied for the analysis. ATR IR absorption spectra of 14 samples of 7 grown in gravity and 7 in simulated microgravity were analyzed.

The obtained results show a significant difference between *C. guiliermondii* grown under normal gravity and microgravity treated with electric shock. Cells grown in microgravity showed a 16.2-fold increase in resistance to electric shock. The main difference between ATR IR absorbance spectra of *C. guilliermondii* yeast grown in gravity and microgravity were observed at 1374 cm^{-1} (nucleobases ν(C-N)) and 1744 $^{-1}$ (lipid ν(C=O)) spectral bands [3-4]. Both mentioned spectral bands are more intense in the ATR IR absorbance spectra of *C. guilliermondii* yeast grown in gravity.

To conclude, yeast cells grown in microgravity can be differently effected by physical agents. For better understanding of microgravity's effects, it is important to carry out more studies with different types of cells and prolonged exposure to microgravity.

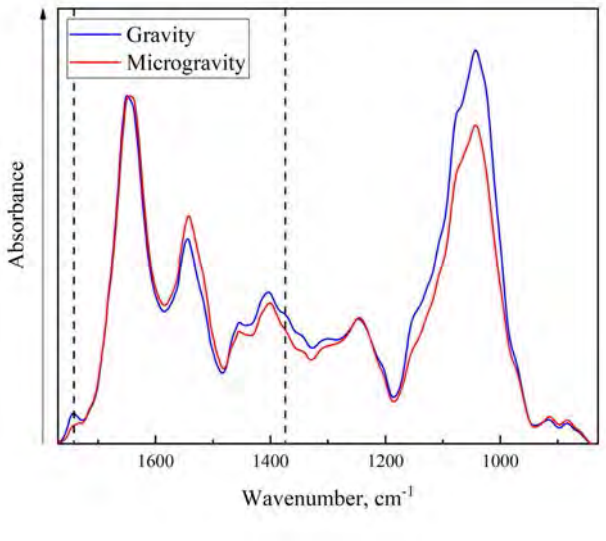

Fig. 1. ATR IR absorbance spectra of *C. guiliermondii* grown in gravity and microgravity

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DISINFECTIONOF MICROORGANISMS WITH FAR-UVC 222 NM IRRADIATION

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The use of ultraviolet C (UVC) irradiation is an effective method of controlling microorganisms. This control strategy is used to disinfect surfaces, air and water. The most commonly used type of UVC is 254nm, unfortunately this radiation is harmful to humans and can cause skin cancer, dermatitis and other diseases [1]. It is known that FAR-UVC 222 nm irradiation has a disinfectant effect on microorganisms and that it is not harmful to human health. This study was designed to investigate the effects of FAR-UVC 222nm irradiation on a range of microorganisms including B. subtilis, P. aeruginosa, Rouxiela sp., A. flavus, B. cinerea, Cladosporium sphaerospermum and P. commune. To completely inhibit the growth of microorganisms, the exposure time and distance between the object and the lamp were determined. The results indicate that B. subtilis bacteria can be effectively destroyed by FAR-UVC 222 nm irradiation at a distance of 10 cm for 187 seconds. Thus, the initial findings of this study indicate that FAR-UVC 222 nm could be a feasible approach for pathogen biocontrol. Further studies will determine the exposure time and distance required for FAR-UVC 222 nm irradiation to inhibit the germination of fungal conidia and formation of bacterial colonies.

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CONSTRUCTION OF BACTERIOPHAGES GENOMIC LIBRARY

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Bacteria have developed a wide range of antiviral defenses to protect themselves from infection by their own viruses (bacteriophages). One of the defense strategies that bacteria use against their viruses is abortive infection (Abi). The Abi system acts as a cellular response to viral infection, with virus-infected cells dying or slowing down their metabolism, thereby limiting further phage multiplication in the population [1].

Although the understanding of bacterial defense mechanisms has increased considerably, one of the main unanswered questions is how the Abi system is activated in the event of phage infection. So far, in the study of bacterial defense systems, one approach to finding factors that activate bacterial defense systems has been to study bacteriophage mutants that evade bacterial defense systems, but this approach has drawbacks [2].

Our work aims to address the shortcomings of phage mutant assays and to propose a new, faster method to simultaneously screen more bacterial defense systems for their activating factors. This will be done using libraries of random genomic DNA fragments from bacteriophages.

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STABILITY OF L-A1 VIRUS-LIKE PARTICLES PURIFIED FROM SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE

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ScV-L-A1, a member of the virus family *Totiviridae*, is a double-stranded RNA virus often associated with a phenomenon referred to as the killer yeast phenotype. Although this infectious element is known to lack an extracellular phase, it was found to be stably maintained in 15 out of 70 wild *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strains by transmission through cell-cell mating [1]. The genome of L-A1 virus is shielded and delivered from cell to cell by a capsid composed of 60 asymmetric homodimers of single major capsid protein Gag. The pores in the capsid serve as a molecular sieve, allowing transcripts and metabolites to pass through while retaining dsRNA and blocking entry for degradative enzymes [2]. In this sense, L-A1 virus, as well as any other virus, may be considered a natural nano-delivery system.

Synthesis of virus-like particles is an approach to take advantage of viruses' innate capacity to protect and transport cargo to their intended destination. These are nanoparticles self-assembled from viral capsid proteins, yet incapable of replication due to the lack of genetic material [3]. Therefore, VLPs have been used for the delivery of drugs, nucleic acids, peptides, and proteins [4]. Although a broad range of host cells can be cultivated for the production of VLPs, yeast expression systems – particularly *S. cerevisiae* – are prevalent for this purpose due to inexpensive culturing, rapid cell growth, effective protein expression, scalability and native post-translational protein modifications [3].

The main goal of this study was to examine the stability of L-A1 VLPs purified from *S. cerevisiae*. The synthesis of recombinant major capsid protein of L-A1 in *S. cerevisiae* was induced, and the self-assembled nanoparticles were consequently purified by ultracentrifugation of the yeast lysate through sucrose cushion and cesium chloride density gradient. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and dynamic light scattering (DLS) techniques were used to demonstrate the formation of 41.3±1.6 nm L-A1 VLPs, corresponding the size of the native L-A1 virus (40.0 nm) [2]. Since evaluation of the particle stability in different conditions is valuable for the development of nano-delivery systems, the effects of temperature, buffer identity, ionic strength, pH, and Mg^{2+} ions on the VLP size stability were assessed. After the monitoring of the particle size by DLS method for 4 weeks, substantial change in size (aggregation) was observed only at the end of the experiment in Tris-HCl-based buffer at 37°C. Although the purified VLPs can be regarded as fairly stable, additional investigation into their cytotoxicity and cargo encapsulation is necessary prior to applying them for nano-delivery.

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FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CRISPR-CAS TYPE I-D SYSTEM AND WYL DOMAIN-CONTAINING PROTEIN

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The research of arms race between viruses and bacteria resulted in many molecular tools that are now successfully used in genetic engineering. One of the most popular examples is the CRISPR-Cas system - an adaptive immunity found in bacteria and archaea. It can be easily reprogrammed to target different DNA sequences and therefore used to regulate gene expression or edit genomes [1].

The most widespread class 1 type I systems consist of multiprotein crRNA-guided effector (Cascade). It binds dsDNA target distinguished by a short sequence (PAM) only found in the foreign DNA. Once R-loop is formed the Cas3 helicase-nuclease degrades the target DNA [1]. The subtype I-D carries a type III like large subunit Cas10d which encodes a HD-nuclease domain and is considered an evolutionary intermediate between type I and type III systems [2]. This complex itself might perform the initial target nicking, while Cas3 acts as a helicase. Currently published results about type I-D CRISPR-Cas system are contradictory, one side claims the discovery PAM-dependent dsDNA and PAM-independent ssDNA cleavage [2], while the other denies the ssDNA cleavage and observes a ssRNA binding activity [3].

WYL domain-containing proteins can interact with DNA and are often described as transcription factors, but their function is not yet fully understood. Many of them are linked with antiviral defense systems and their genes are often found near CRISPR-Cas, BREX and other systems [4]. In our case, the WYL gene is in the same operon as type I-D system and could possibly regulate its transcription or cleavage activity. Therefore, we aim to determine the mechanism of type I-D CRISPR-Cas system and the possible interaction with WYL protein by utilizing *in vivo* phage and plasmid interference assays and *in vitro* DNA cleavage methods.

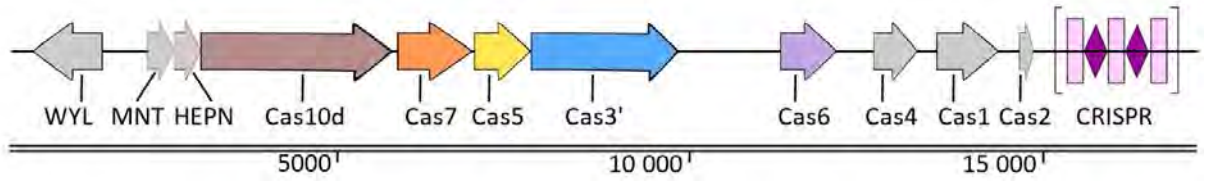

Fig. 1. *A. flos-aquae* genome operon carrying WYL and type I-D CRISPR-Cas.

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UPCONVERTING NANOPARTICLES AND PHOTOSENSITIZER CHLORIN E6 COMPLEX FOR CANCER THERANOSTICS

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A growing field of biomedical studies involves employing nanoparticles (NPs) for theranostics, a combination of therapy and diagnostics. Surface modifications, enabled by diverse ligands such as phospholipids (PLs), enhance functionality, due to PLs similarity to the cell membrane. Conjugating phospholipids with polyethylene glycol (PEG) acts as a shielding mechanism, extending NPs circulation lifetime. Among therapeutic methods, photodynamic therapy (PDT) requires only three components for effectiveness: light, photosensitizer (PS), and oxygen. However, the primary challenge lies in the limited deep tissue penetration of red light, impeding the advantages of PDT [1].

Rare earth-doped upconverting nanoparticles (RENPs) excel among NPs due to narrow emission peaks, notable biocompatibility, and the conversion of near-infrared light to visible or UV light. This conversion is beneficial for enhanced tissue penetration within the biological optical transparency window (600 nm to 1200 nm). Moreover, the increased converted energy serves as an energy donor for photosensitizer (PS) excitation. Among the PS used in research, Chlorin e6 (Ce6) stands out as a clinically approved PS with a high tendency to produce reactive oxygen species and exhibit anticancer potential. In this context, the complex of RENPs and Ce6 can be used for the development of multifunctional nanoplatform tailored for cancer theranostics [2].

The aim of the study was to perform $NaGdF^4:Yb^{3+},Er^{3+}@NaGdF^4:Yb^{3+},Nd^{3+}$ RENPs surface modifications with different ratios of PLs, to form PLs modified RENPs-Ce6 complexes with efficient singlet oxygen generation, and to assess surface-modified RENPs and RENPs-Ce6 accumulation in MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cells in different mediums. Spectroscopic properties, optical stability, hydrodynamic diameter, and singlet oxygen generation efficiency were determined. The obtained results revealed that PLs surface-modified RENPs retained emission peaks, remained stable in a water medium for 7 days, and exhibited hydrodynamic diameters ranging from 37 nm to 55 nm. RENPs-Ce6 complexes were formed, with the hydrodynamic diameter strongly corresponding to the presence or absence of the PEG molecule. Singlet oxygen generation results showed no effect in PLs modified RENPs, while RENPs-Ce6 complexes manifested a positive effect. However, phospholipids modification with a ratio of 2:1 excelled with the greatest outcome. Both PLs modified RENPs and RENPs-Ce6 complexes accumulated in breast cancer cells; nevertheless, the nature of accumulation was dependant on the cell culture medium.

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INTERACTION OF ALKYLPHOSPHOLIPIDS WITH TETHERED BILAYER LIPID MEMBRANES

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Synthetic alkylphospholipids (APLs) are stable analogs of lysophosphatidylcholine, which are being investigated as potential antitumor agents. APLs exert their activities by acting on cell membranes [1], however understanding of their interaction with lipid bilayers is still lacking. In this work we investigated three APLs differing in hydrocarbon chain length and headgroup composition – miltefosine (hexadecylphosphocholine), edelfosine (1-O-octadecyl-2-O-methyl-sn-glycero-phosphocholine) and perifosine (Octadecyl-(1,1-dimethyl-4-piperidylio) phosphate). We used tethered bilayer lipid membranes (tBLMs) formed on self-assembled monolayer modified gold surface as an artificial membrane model [2] and measured its interaction with APLs. We employed electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) to assess defect formation and fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) to observe membrane structural changes through microviscosity measurements. Incubation of APLs with tBLMs composed of dopc and cholesterol induced dielectric membrane damage in a time and concentration-dependent manner, with miltefosine being less damaging compared to edelfosine and perifosine at the same concentrations. APLs' induced damage was also demonstrated to be partially reversable at moderate concentrations, reaching a point in EIS spectra after which it shifts back towards lower defect densities. FLIM measurements showed that besides defect formation APLs also induce changes in membrane organization and form mobile micron-scale cholesterol-rich domains.

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CHANGES OF PHOTOSYNTHETIC PARAMETERS IN MICROALGAE INDUCED BY PHOTOOXIDATIVE STRESS

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Oxidative stress in algae could be caused by abiotic stressors, e.g. exposure to heavy metals, chemicals, light and heat stress, thus acting as nonspecific response to harmful factors. Although, because of their sensitive response algae and other photosynthetic microorganisms are used as natural indicators in environmental studies, there is still a lack of complex knowledge of whether the responses elicited by different factors would have common features. As photosynthetic activity is highly associated with physiological state of the plant, non-invasive tools, such as spectroscopy and microscopy, application *in vivo* are preferred.

In this study oxidative stress was caused by different stressors on *Desmodesmus communis* freshwater microalgae. To determine physiological responses induced by H_2O_2, white and violet light (829 µmol photons/(m^2s) irradiation for 90 min and 1012 µmol photons /(m^2s) for 30 min respectively), steady-state fluorescence and photosynthetic parameters measured by pulsed amplitude modulated fluorometer as well as microscopic images of algae were analysed. A ratio of autofluorescence (at 683 nm) excitation intensities at 484 nm and 435 nm (Fig. 1 a), as well as electron transport rate through PSII (Fig. 1 b) decreased immediately after algae exposure, although, depending on stressor, after 24 hours parameters tend to approach control values. Furthermore, the effects of chlorophyllin as a photosensitizer has also been studied with these algae.

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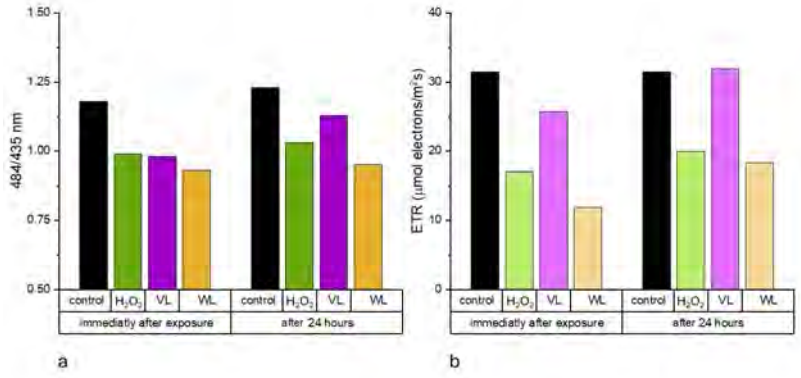

Fig. 1. The rate of excitation at 484 nm and 435 nm of autofluorescence intensities at 683 nm (a) and electron transport rate (b) of algae immediately after exposure with hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), violet light (VL) and white light (WL).

OPTIMAZING LINKER PEPTIDE FOR EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION OF Aga2 AND *A. baumannii* Blp1 C-TERMINAL FRAGMENT FUSION PROTEIN ON THE SURFACE OF *S. cerevisiae*

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Yeast display (or yeast surface display), a protein engineering technique that involves the expression of recombinant proteins incorporated into the yeast cell wall, offers a versatile platform for expanding the applications of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in various scientific, biotechnological, and biomedical applications. This technique leverages yeast cell wall proteins to anchor target proteins onto the cell surface [1]. The yeast display technique was first published in 1997 [2], and until now, there is no data that it has been used in Lithuania. The display of proteins on yeast cell surfaces is facilitated by wall protein a-agglutinin, which mediates cell-cell contacts during yeast cell mating. A-agglutinin consists of an Aga1 subunit linked to an Aga2 subunit by two disulfide bridges. Genetic fusion of the target protein with the Aga2 subunit enables its display on the cell surface through interaction with the Aga1 subunit, which is directly anchored to the cell wall [1].

Concerning the immunostimulatory properties of the yeast wall and GRAS status, yeast surface display technology is a promising tool for developing oral vaccines [3]. In this study, we used a protein from the opportunistic bacterium *Acinetobacter baumannii* as the target antigen. The C-terminal 163 amino acid fragment of Blp1 exhibits conservation among clinically isolates, including those resistant to antibiotics, making it an ideal candidate for vaccine development [4].

In the initial phase of this study, the Aga2 subunit was linked to the C-terminal 163 amino acid fragment of Blp1 via a flexible linker composed of glycine and serine amino acids. The aim of this study was to investigate the feasibility of displaying the C-terminal 163 amino acid fragment of the Blp1 protein on the surface of *S. cerevisiae* yeast cells using different linker peptides. The Aga2 subunit was linked to the target fragment by a double extension of the original linker sequence consisting of glycine and serine amino acids, also by a single and double alpha-helix-forming sequence, and by an alpha-helix-forming sequence with serine and glycine amino acid termini. All constructed fusion proteins were successfully displayed on the surface of yeast cells. The results demonstrated that altering the linker sequence had a positive effect and increased the efficiency of the fusion protein display. Among the tested linker variants, the single alpha-helix-forming sequence exhibited the most pronounced effect, with the greatest effect on anchoring the target protein to the yeast cell surface.

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ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF THE SOLID DISPERSION SYSTEM OF HESPERIDIN OBTAINED BY THE CENTRIFUGAL FIBER FORMATION METHOD

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In recent years, there has been increasing evidence that oxidative stress plays a key role in the pathophysiology of many diseases, including neurodegenerative disorders, inflammation, atherosclerosis and even cancer. The current pharmacotherapy for oxidative stress and related diseases involves the use of antioxidants. Phenolic compounds, particularly bioflavonoids, represent one of the largest classes of antioxidants. Among the many members of this class of biologically active substances, a well-known representative is hesperidin. However, the use of this bioflavonoid is limited by its low solubility. A promising approach for improving the solubility of many poorly water-soluble bioflavonoids, particularly hesperidin, is the formation of solid dispersed systems (SDS). This confirms the prospect of developing solid dispersions of hesperidin and studying their antioxidant properties.

The present study examines the influence of a polymer solid dispersion system based on hesperidin on the lipids peroxidation process. An innovative technology of centrifugal fiber formation was used to prepare a solid dispersion system of hesperidin. Polyvinylpyrrolidone K-17 (PVP K-17) was chosen as the polymer carrier for the preparation of SDS.

The influence of the polymeric SDS of hesperidin on the process of lipid peroxidation was studied using a standard determination with thiobarbituric acid (TBA). The method is indirect and is based on the ability of TBA to react with malondialdehyde (MDA), an intermediate product of the enzymatic oxidation of arachidonic acid and the final product of lipid oxidative degradation. The result of the reaction is a trimethine complex which has a characteristic absorption spectrum with a maximum at a wavelength of 535 nm [1].

As a result of the conducted research, it was established that the addition SDS of hesperidin, to the model biological system, leads to a decrease in the amount of the formed trimethine complex. Accordingly, the number of products of lipid peroxidation significantly decreases. The number of products of lipid peroxidation when adding SDS hesperidin at a concentration of 25 μM decreases by 1.4 times, at a concentration of 50 μM – by 2.1 times, and at a concentration of 100 μM – by 3.6 times ($C_{(0)}$ = 14.73±0.43 mM; $C_{(25)}$ = 10.84±0,43 mM; $C_{(50)}$ = 6.89±0.11 mM; $C_{(100)}$= 4.14±0.33 mM).

Thus, it has been confirmed that hesperidin in the composition of a solid dispersion system with PVP K-17, obtainned by the method of centrifugal fiber formation, effectively inhibits the process of oxidative destruction of lipids in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, the studied polymeric SDS of hesperidin can potentially be used as an active pharmaceutical ingredient for the production of medicinal products with antioxidant effect.

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ACTIVATION AND REGULATION OF THE TYPE-III CRISPR-CAS ASSOCIATED SIGNALING CASCADE

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Prokaryotes employ various defense mechanisms to protect themselves against foreign nucleic acids, including viruses. Several of these mechanisms rely on a signaling pathway that uses cyclic nucleotide derivatives to activate specific effectors. Examples of such defense systems include CBASS [1], Thoeris [2], Pycsar [3], and the type III CRISPR-Cas system [4]. In the latter, upon detecting viral RNA, the interference complex generates cyclic oligoadenylates (cA_n), which activate effector proteins through a sensory CARF or SAVED domain [5]. To date, predominantly single-protein CARF effectors have been characterized [6]. However, the existence of type III CRISPR-Cas-associated multi-component effector systems that can function as CRISPR-activated signaling cascades has been proposed [7-9].

This study focuses on the type III-A CRISPR-Cas-associated tripartite CalpL-CalpT-CalpS effector system from *Candidatus* Cloacimonas acidaminovorans strain Evry. CalpS, which functions as an ECF-like sigma-factor, forms a stable heterodimer with its anti-sigma factor CalpT. When activated by cA_4, the SAVED-Lon protease fusion protein CalpL specifically cleaves CalpT, releasing CalpS for gene expression regulation. In this study, we used structural and biochemical assays and experiments in *E. coli* to elucidate the molecular mechanism of the activation and regulation of the CRISPR-Cas-activated CalpL-CalpT-CalpS signaling cascade.

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FTDMP: A FRAMEWORK FOR PROTEIN-PROTEIN, PROTEIN-DNA AND PROTEIN-RNA DOCKING AND SCORING

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Knowledge of the 3D structure of protein-protein and protein-nucleic acid complexes is crucial for understanding the molecular mechanisms that govern essential cellular processes. Experimental methods such as X-ray crystallography, NMR, and CryoEM provide high-quality structures, but are expensive and time consuming. Thus, there is a need for computational structure prediction. While the AI-based method AlphaFold has revolutionized single chain protein structure prediction, challenges remain, particularly in modeling antibody-antigen interactions, protein-nucleic acid complexes, and proteins lacking close homologs. In these cases, docking can be employed to generate structure models. As a result, effective methods for selection of the most accurate models are necessary.

Here we present FTDMP, a newly developed framework for protein-protein and protein-nucleic acid docking and scoring. The framework can be used in two ways: to perform docking and subsequent scoring, or to evaluate and rank user provided models coming from various sources (AlphaFold, RoseTTAFold, docking, etc.). The full FTDMP docking and scoring framework was tested on protein-protein, protein-DNA, and protein-RNA docking benchmarks [1-3]. Compared to currently available docking systems, FTDMP demonstrated improved results of the free unbound-unbound docking when the top-ranked model was considered, and very high rates for bound-bound docking (up to 83% for the top prediction). The ranking in FTDMP is done by a newly developed method, VoroIF-jury [4]. The protocol based on this method obtained top results in the community-wide CASP15-CAPRI scoring experiment [5]. FTDMP can be used not only with the built-in, but also with external scoring methods. Thus, the framework can be employed for fast and straightforward evaluation of new scoring functions.

FTDMP, docking benchmarks and docking results are available at https://github.com/kliment-olechnovic/ftdmp.

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The ASCH domain-containing protein from Thermus thermophilus acts as a tRNA deacetylase

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Proteins containing the ASC-1 homology (ASCH) domain are present in all domains of life, including several prokaryotic viruses. It is suggested that these 103–120 amino acid long domains could have functions in transcription co-activation, RNA metabolism, and translation regulation in prokaryotes. However, despite their high abundance in nature, most proteins of the ASCH superfamily are considered hypothetical due to a lack of experimental data. One of the well-characterized proteins containing the ASCH domain is an amidohydrolase YqfB from Escherichia coli. The primary substrate of YqfB is the modified nucleoside N4-acetylcytidine (ac4C), which is highly abundant in both eukaryotic and prokaryotic RNA molecules. Recently, we identified a novel RNA-binding ASCH domain-containing protein TthASCH from the thermophilic bacterium Thermus thermophilus, which was shown to be active towards ac4C in vitro. This study aimed to investigate the catalytic mechanism of enzymatic ac4C hydrolysis and to confirm whether TthASCH can act as an eraser of the ac4C modification of tRNA. To reveal the amino acids that may be crucial for its catalytic activity of TthASCH, we purified 13 mutants of TthASCH and determined their amidohydrolase activity towards ac4C by using thin-layer chromatography. The results suggested a catalytic dyad (Lys-Glu) and Arg acting as an oxyanion hole, hence, TthASCH forms an active center different compared to YqfB. Furthermore, we present experimental evidence that the synthesis of TthASCH in E. coli leads to decreased ac4C levels in tRNA molecules. This study expands the knowledge of the possible functional diversity of proteins belonging to the ASCH superfamily, as no tRNA ac4C erasers have been reported to date.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITAIVE ANALYSIS OF MONOTERPENES AND SESQUITERPENES IN INDUSTRIAL HEMP BIOMASS

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Fibrous hemp essential oil is a complex mixture of many volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The main chemical components of essential oils are compounds belonging to monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes: myrcene, beta-caryophyllene, limonene, alpha-pinene, beta-pinenee alpha-humulene. Monoterpenes have antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory effects. Sesquiterpenes have anti-carcinogenic, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic and oxidative stress-reducing effects VOCs can act both as direct inhibitors of bacterial growth by activating defense signaling pathways and thus making plants more resistant to pathogens, and as repellents that reduce the number of herbivores, especially insects and larvae. In order to implement the European Green Course strategy and achieve the goal of reducing the use of chemical plant protection products by 50 percent by 2030, it is necessary to look for alternative measures that ensure plant health and to study the chemical composition of plant essential oils, as it is believed that the organic compounds found in plant essential oils can at least to partially replace synthetic pesticides, which would reduce the use of chemical plant protection products.

In this study fibrous hemp essential oils were obtained by hydrodistillation method. Above Ground industrial hemp biomass excluding stems was collected, air-dried, homogenized and used to recover mono and sesquiterpenes. Different amounts of dried plant material (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grams) were hydrodistilled for different time periods (5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes). Essential oils were examined using gas chromatography – mass spectrometry system.

Results show that most of the detected terpenes belonged to sesquiterpenes and quantity and quality varied depending on the amount of material and extraction time.

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MECHANISM OF CRISPR-CAS3 HELICASE USING MAGNETIC TWEEZERS

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CRISPR-Cas provides RNA-guided adaptive immunity against invading genetic elements. CRISPR systems consist of multiple Cas proteins responsible for CRISPR-dependent cell immunity mechanisms. The effector complex in CRISPR I-E consists of Cascade and Cas3. Cascade is responsible for foreign DNA targeting. Meanwhile, Cas3, which possesses helicase and nuclease activity, is a key system protein, necessary for crRNA-guided interference of virus proliferation. Although single-component Class 2 CRISPR systems, such as type II Cas9 are widely used for genome editing, the research on multi-component Class 1 proteins of the same system has been less developed. Components of the I-E CRISPR system have already been used as a genome-editing tool to generate big deletions. However, the detailed mechanism by which Cas3 achieves its function is not well understood. This study aims to elucidate the mechanism of Cas3 unwinding. We are using single-molecule force microscopy, namely, magnetic tweezers, to probe the mechanical aspects of Cas3 unwinding activity. Greater knowledge of the Cas3 mechanism of action would improve the application of Cas3 as a tool for genome editing.

ANALYSIS OF FLUORESCENCE SPECTRA OF COPPER CHLOROPHYLLIN SOLUTIONS

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Antimicrobial photodynamic inactivation (API) is a modern biophotonic technology that can fight a wide range of microorganisms. API requires three components: molecular oxygen, a photosensitizer (PS), and light with a wavelength in the absorption region of the PS. The interaction between PS and light in an oxygenated environment leads to photo-oxidative reactions, the formation of reactive oxygen species, and damage to bacterial cells. This versatile mechanism of action makes API a very widely used technique [1].

The antibacterial efficacy of API depends on the photophysical properties of the PS chosen. Desirable properties of PS include water solubility, photostability, minimal aggregation tendency, and a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity at relatively low PS concentrations and light doses.

Chlorophyllin molecules are macrocyclic organic tetrapyrrole compounds in the class of porphyrins that exhibit large optical nonlinearities, making them a great candidate to be applied as PSs for API. It is known that porphyrins can form aggregates in aqueous media and that aggregation can affect physical properties such as fluorescence emission [2]. One method to determine the formation of aggregates in solution is the use of the aggregate-degrading agent Triton X-100. The main goal of this study is to investigate the physical properties of Cu-Chl by measuring its excitation and emission spectra.

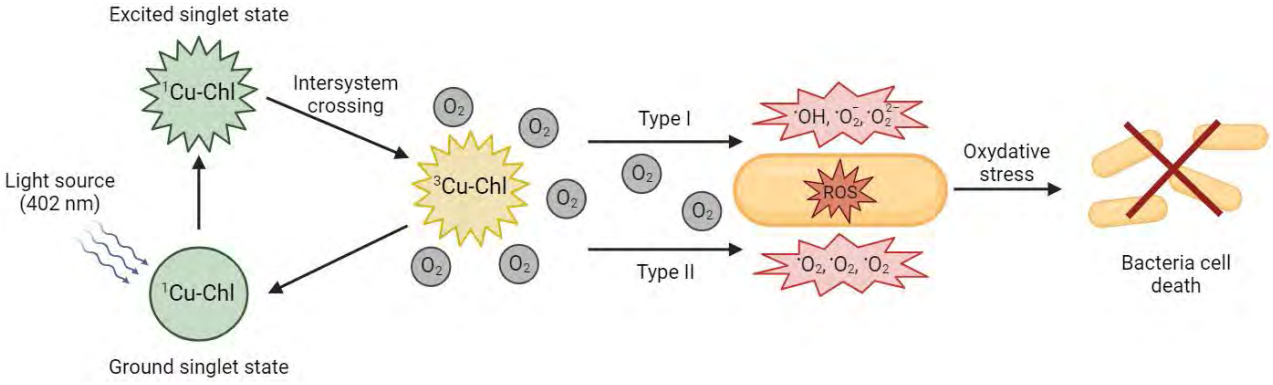

Fig. 1. Mechanism of API

In order to assess the intensity, shape and lifetime of the Cu-Chl fluorescence spectra, measurements of the fluorescence emission and excitation spectra of different concentrations of Cu-Chl in distilled water and phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) were performed. The excitation spectra of both solutions showed a maximum at 402 nm. Therefore, 402 nm was chosen as the excitation maximum for Cu-Chl emission. From the results of the fluorescence emission spectra, the fluorescence of Cu-Chl in PBS buffer is more intense than in distilled water. On the other hand, the addition of the monomeriser Triton X-100 resulted in higher fluorescence.

The prospect of this research involves further investigating the properties of Cu-Chl and antimicrobial effectiveness against plant pathogens.

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PHOTOSENSITIZER $TPPS_4$ AGGREGATION AND AGGREGATE TYPE SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES IN NEUTRAL AND HIGHLY ACIDIC PH ENVIRONMENTS

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Cancer development in patients is at an utmost high. A progressive cancer treatment is photodynamic therapy (PDT), that utilizes photosensitizer, light and molecular oxygen to initiate selective cancer cells death by singlet oxygen, produced by the long lived triplet state of the photosensitizer.

The absorption spectra changes of 5,10,15,20-Tetrakis(4-sulfonatophenyl)porphyrin ($TPPS_4$), a photosensitizer proposed for PDT, were measured with Varian Cary 50 spectrophotometer in spectral region 350 nm - 750 nm, in deionized water at different pH (achieved by adding into the aqueous solution HCl (1M) and NaOH(1M)) and different concentrations ($1x10^{-2}$M - $1x10^{-6}$M). It is well known that in acidic environment $TPPS_4$ molecules can form J-aggregates, that exhibit characteristic absorption bands at 490 nm and 709 nm. These aggregates are formed because negatively charged SO_3^- group interacts with the positively charged core of protonated porphyrin ring [1]. At neutral pH, the $TPPS_4$ core is neutral, therefore J-aggregates are unable to form, but spectral changes were detected at high $TPPS_4$ concentrations. A significant Red-shift of Q_1 and Q_4 absorption bands and the intensity redistribution of central Q_2 and Q_3 bands show a new type of aggregate, possibly face-to-face, formation.

At very acidic pH=-1 all SO_3^- are protonated, therefore there are no electrostatic interactions of the positively charged core of porphyrin ring and neutral SO_3^-, but, with increasing $TPPS_4$ concentration, absorption spectrum changes were detected, which are slightly similar to J-aggregate formation. Our studies have shown that, regardless of the pH of the solution, $TPPS_4$ form aggregates at high concentrations, that are characterized by a lower quantum efficiency of singlet oxygen generation, therefore it is necessary to control the concentration of TPPS-based photodrugs, injected into the patient, because a too high dose of a photosensitizer can lead to aggregation and, as a result, the decrease in singlet oxygen generation, which will determine the lower efficiency of PDT.

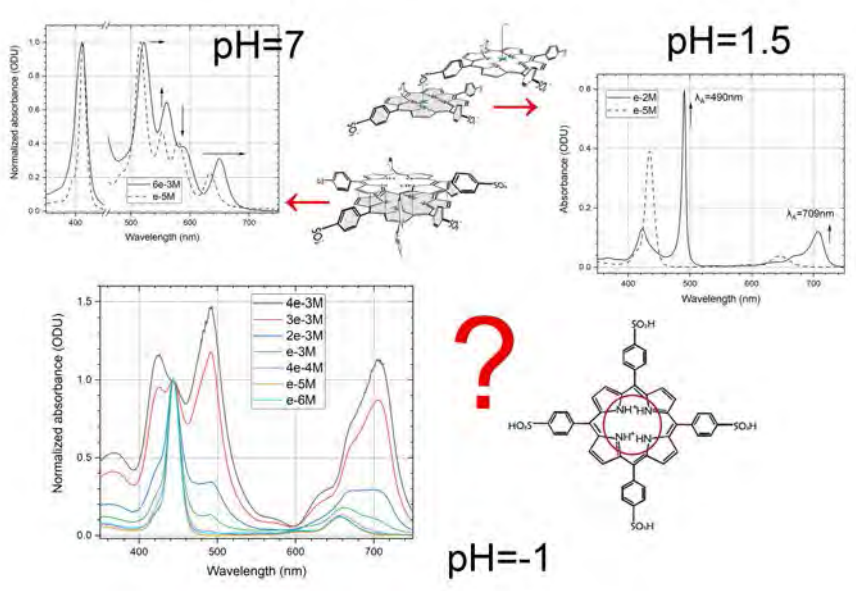

Fig. 1. $TPPS_4$ aggregation and aggregate types in different pH environments.

[1] Rotomskis R, Augulis R, Snitka V, Valiokas R, Liedberg B, Hierarchical Structure of $TPPS_4$ J-Aggregates on Substrate Revealed by Atomic Force Microscopy, J. Phys. Chem. B 2004 108(9), 2833-2838. DOI: 10.1021/jp036128v

MAMMALIAN CELLS ELECTROPORATION IN THE MICROFLUIDIC CHIP

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Electroporation is a technique to increase cell permeability by applying pulsed electric field (PEF) on cells. Electroporation is typically performed using commercially available cuvettes, nevertheless, it can also be performed at the microscale using a microfluidic chip. In this way, cells are exposed to more uniform electric field, favorable chemical environment, heat dissipates faster [1]. Microfluidic chips are usually fabricated using soft-lithography technique with polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) as a polymer. Though PDMS is biocompatible and has good optical transparency, its main disadvantages are small molecule adsorption and susceptibility to mechanical stress [2]. Off-stoichiometry thiol–ene (OSTE) can be used as an alternative polymer in microchip fabrication overcoming those disadvantages and retaining the advantages of PDMS [3].

Our laboratory has fabricated the OSTE-based microfluidic chip (Fig. 1). Our goal is to test if the microchip is suitable for mammalian cells electroporation. We performed stop-flow and continuous flow electroporation of rat glioma C6 cell line in the microchip. Cell permeability and viability were evaluated using fluorescent spectrophotometry with DAPI and trypan blue test, respectively. Stop-flow electroporation showed an increase of cell permeability to DAPI with increasing electric field from 1.8 kV/cm to 10 kV/cm with 8 pulses, meanwhile with 16 pulses cell permeability has reached the maximum at 1.8 kV/cm. (Fig. 2 (a)). The viability was not influenced with 8 pulses at all tested electric field strengths. In continuous flow electroporation at 1.8 kV/cm, the same permeability increase was reached with 64 and 128 pulses per cell (Fig. 2 (b)). To conclude, the fabricated microchip is suitable for the PEF treatment of mammalian cells.

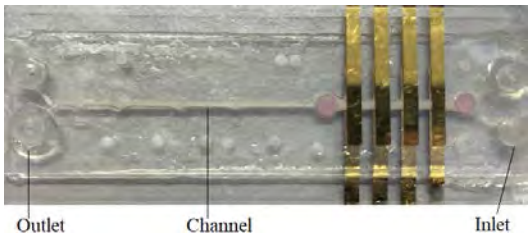

Fig. 1. Microfluidic chip for cell electroporation.

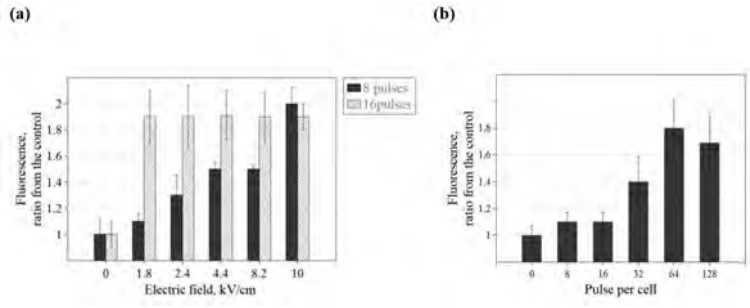

Fig. 2. Permeability to DAPI after (a) stop-flow electroporation with different electric fields, 8 or 16 pulses, and (b) continuous flow electroporation with the electric field of 1.8 kV/cm. In (a) and (b) electroporation is performed with 100 μs pulse length and 1 Hz frequency. Fluorescence is expressed as ratio from the non-electroporated control. Error bars show standard deviation.

[1] Campelo, S.N. et al. (2023) 'Recent advancements in electroporation technologies: From bench to Clinic', Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering, 25(1), pp. 77–100. doi:10.1146/annurev-bioeng-110220-023800.

[2] Wong, I. and Ho, C.-M. (2009) 'Surface molecular property modifications for Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS) based microfluidic devices', Microfluidics and Nanofluidics, 7(3). doi:10.1007/s10404-009-0443-4.

[3] Carlborg, C.F. et al. (2011) 'Beyond PDMS: Off-stoichiometry thiol–ENE (OSTE) based soft lithography for rapid prototyping of microfluidic devices', Lab on a Chip, 11(18), p. 3136. doi:10.1039/c1lc20388f.

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