

様式 A-1
(FY2025)

2025 年 7 月 30 日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名： 福井県立高志高等学校
2. 講師氏名： Dr. Srijon GHOSH (Mr.)
3. 講義補助者氏名： 小原 祐樹 氏
4. 実施日時： 2025 年 7 月 25 日（金） 14:00 ～ 15:30
5. 参加生徒： 1 年生 8 人、 2 年生 8 人、 3 年生 1 人（合計 17 人）
備考：(例：理数科の生徒) 1 年生は探究創造科、2,3 年生は理数創造科
6. 講義題目： Light, Molecules, and Life: Motions at Ultrafast Timescales
7. 講義概要： 現在取り組んでいる研究の概要、インドの文化や生活、科学者を目指すことになった経緯や研究者の実情などについての講義
8. 講義形式：
☒対面 ・ ☐オンライン（どちらか選択ください。）
 - 1) 講義時間 80 分 質疑応答時間 10 分
 - 2) 講義方法（例：プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など）
プロジェクター投影によるスライドを用いた講義およびホワイトボードを活用した説明
 - 3) 事前学習
☒有 ・ ☐無（どちらか選択ください。）
使用教材： 専門的な語彙や内容についてプリントを作成し、配付
9. その他特筆すべき事項：
研究内容については、高校生が理解するにはやや難解な内容も含まれていたが、発話される英語は大変わかりやすく、生徒の質問に対して分かりやすく説明を重ねる場面もあり、アカデミックな雰囲気での講義が進められた。質疑応答について、生徒は意欲的に発言し、十分なやりとりが行われた。

Form B-2
(FY2025)
Must be typed

Date (日付) 26/07/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/
月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): SRIJON GHOSH
(ID No. P24338)

- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)
Program-Specific Researcher YUKI OBARA

- Participating school (学校名): Fukui Prefectural Koshi Senior High School

- Date (実施日時): 25/07/2025
(Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講義題目):
Light, Molecules, and Life: Motions at Ultrafast Timescales

- Lecture format (講義形式):
◆ ☒ Onsite ・ ☐ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))
◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 70 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 30 min (分)
◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))
Used projector and whiteboard

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.
As part of the JSPS Science Dialogue program, I delivered a lecture titled "Light, Molecules, and Life: Motions at Ultrafast Timescales" to students at Fukui Prefectural Koshi Senior High School on July 25, 2025. The purpose of the lecture was to introduce basic concepts of light-matter interaction and ultrafast molecular motion, while encouraging interest in science among high school students. The session began with a brief overview of my home country, India, including its geographical and cultural diversity and long-standing contributions to global science. I highlighted the role of ancient and modern Indian scientists in advancing fields such as mathematics, physics, and medicine. This was intended to foster cross-cultural understanding and demonstrate how scientific ideas have evolved in different parts of the world. I then provided a short summary of my academic background, outlining the path from undergraduate studies in chemistry to doctoral research and my current position as a postdoctoral researcher at Kyoto University under JSPS funding. This part was shared to help students understand the structure of academic careers and

the importance of international collaboration in science.

The scientific portion of the lecture began by introducing physical chemistry as the field that studies how energy interacts with matter at the molecular level. I explained the nature of light as both a wave and a particle, and introduced the electromagnetic spectrum. Through familiar examples such as solar cells, vision, and photosynthesis, I showed how light is absorbed and used by biological systems. Next, I discussed the effect of ultraviolet (UV) light, which carries more energy than visible light. While visible light is essential for life, UV radiation can damage biological molecules, especially DNA. I briefly introduced the double-helix structure of DNA and explained how base pairing (A–T and G–C) stabilizes the genetic code. When DNA absorbs UV light, this energy must be safely dissipated. If not, chemical bonds may break or rearrange, causing mutations and potentially leading to diseases such as skin cancer. To investigate these processes, I introduced the concept of ultrafast molecular motion. Molecular reactions can occur on timescales as short as femtoseconds (10^{-15} seconds) or attoseconds (10^{-18} seconds), much faster than the blink of an eye. I explained that conventional tools cannot resolve such events, and that ultrafast laser spectroscopy is required to “see” molecular changes in real time.

I then explained my research method, time-resolved vibrational spectroscopy. In this technique, a UV laser pulse excites the molecule, and a delayed infrared (IR) pulse records its vibrations. By varying the time delay, a dynamic picture of molecular motion is constructed. This method is used to study how nucleobases in DNA react immediately after absorbing UV light, with the goal of understanding the earliest steps in photodamage and how molecules avoid or repair it. The lecture concluded by highlighting the importance of fundamental research in uncovering the mechanisms that protect life at the molecular level. Students were encouraged to stay curious, ask questions, and explore science beyond the classroom.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

I was genuinely impressed by the academic level and enthusiasm of the students at Fukui Prefectural Koshi Senior High School. The discussions were highly engaging, and I thoroughly enjoyed the interactive sessions, particularly those conducted using the whiteboard. It became clear to me why this institution holds the prestigious designation of a Super Science High School. I am grateful to JSPS for the opportunity to visit and interact with such a motivated group of students. This experience also highlighted some notable differences between the educational environments in Japan and my home country, helping me understand why Japanese students perform so well academically.

- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

今回、講義補助として、スライドの一部を日本語に訳し、講義中にも必要に応じて補足説明を行いました。講義の中にはやや専門的な内容もありましたが、事前に高校側で概要を共有いただき、さらに英語での質疑も準備されていたおかげで、生徒たちの理解が深まっていたと思います。

当日は、講師の問いかけに対して生徒が積極的に反応し、いくつかの質問も寄せられるなど、インタラ

クティブでライブ感のある講義だと感じました。生徒は難易度の高い内容に対してもなんとか理解しようとする趣旨の質問もあり、高い意欲が感じられました。今回の英語で先端科学に触れるという試みが、彼らにとって印象に残る経験になっていれば良いなと思いました。

