



The Synthesis and Doping of Plant-Mediated Tin Oxide Nanoparticles and Its Applications

Muhammad Afzal*

Department of Biotechnology, National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE), Faisalabad, Pakistan

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Afzal, Department of Biotechnology, National Institute for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE), Faisalabad, Pakistan; E-mail: ak7444841@gmail.com

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Abstract

The objective of current study is the synthesis of cobalt doped tin-oxide nanoparticles by using plant extract. In this research work the plant used for tin-oxide nanoparticles is oxalis corniculata which can be easily available in common gardens and yards. Plant-mediated synthesis method used for this research is very cost-effective and environmental-friendly. The others methods which includes physical and chemical are very expensive and unsafe for environment. The first tin oxide nanoparticles are synthesized using plant extract techniques and they are examined by various techniques mainly XRD and FTIR after that tin oxide nanoparticles are doped with cobalt and again examined thoroughly with XRD and FTIR.

Keywords: Cobalt; Environment; Techniques; XRD; FTIR

Introduction

General overview

An extremely small particle with at least one dimension smaller than 100 nanometers is known as a nanoparticle. They are distinct from bulk materials in that they possess special chemical, mechanical, thermal and optical characteristics. As a result, they are utilized in a number of industries and sectors, such as consumer products, the field of chemistry, environment, agriculture, communication and data storage and industrial processes [1].

Several ways for producing nanoparticles have been proposed. Physical, chemical and biological techniques are some of them. Physical and chemical practices are both costly and destructive to the environment. Only a biological method to nanoparticle manufacturing is suitable because of its environmentally friendly technique that does not use hazardous chemicals. As environmentally acceptable alternatives to chemical and physical processes, biological nanoparticle manufacturing techniques based on microbes, enzymes and plants or plant extracts have been proposed. Plant broths have been found to be an effective method for the synthesis of pure nanomaterials using the green chemistry approach. Green chemistry

research is now undertaken in pursuit of nontoxic methods for the manufacture of nanoparticles as well as natural chemicals' antibacterial, antioxidant and anticancer properties. Biosynthetic approaches, in which plant extract is used to create nanoparticles without the use of any chemical ingredients, have attracted plenty of interest as a viable option for metal nanoparticle manufacturing. Biological production of nanoparticles is more effective to physiochemical methods because they are more economical, safer for the environment and don't require the use of harmful materials, extreme temperatures and high levels of pressure. Because they don't use toxic substances in the synthesis processes, using natural resources for the synthesis of nanoparticles, such as plant leaf extract, bacterial cells and fungi, has many benefits for ethical procedures and interaction with pharmaceutical and biological applications. On the other hand, simpler and safe methods of production for nanoparticles will be advantageous since they will stop the buildup of several hazardous and unnecessary compounds in the environment in the form of gases, liquids and solids [2].

Literature Review

History

In nanotechnology, very small particles are studied. It involves the extremely small-scale use and manipulation of materials. At this level, atoms and molecules act differently and are used for a variety of unexpected and fascinating purposes. Research in nanotechnology and nanoscience has grown rapidly recently in a variety of commercial fields. It provides options for the creation of materials such traditional approaches may reach their limits in medical applications. In nanotechnology, very small particles are studied. It involves the extremely small-scale use and manipulation of materials. Research in nanotechnology and nanoscience has grown rapidly recently in a variety of commercial fields. Both nanospheres and nanocapsules are referred to collectively as nanoparticles. Nanospheres are matrix systems in which the drug is equally distributed, as opposed to nanocapsules, which have the medication encased by a unique polymeric membrane. This in-depth investigation focuses on the categorization, technique of synthesis, characterization, application and pharmacological and health-related features of nanoparticles [3].

Classification of nanoparticles

Recently, nanomaterials due to a lot of applications are widely researched. There are different techniques for the classification of nanomaterials. Nanoparticles based on their morphology are classified as one, two and three dimensional materials [4].

One-dimension nanoparticles: Thin films and fabricated surfaces are examples of this systems which have are used for years in engineering, chemistry and electronics. In catalysis and solar cells, production of very small size films (sizes 1-100 nm) or monolayers is currently standard procedure. Information storage systems, chemical and biological sensors, magneto-optic, optical and fiber-optic systems are just a few of the technical applications that use thin films [5].

Two-dimension nanoparticles: Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs): Nanotubes of carbons are rolled-up layers of graphite that are made up of a hexagonal network of carbon atoms which are 100 nm of length diameter and 1 nm of diameter. CNTs come in two varieties: Mono-

and multi-walled carbon nanotubes. Nanotubes made by carbons have are sixty times better durable than the best steels. Three-dimensional and very capable of absorbing molecules, carbon nanotubes. They are also stable in terms of chemistry and physics [6].

Three-dimension nanoparticles: Fullerenes (Carbon 60): C60 is present in fullerenes, which are circular cages with between 28 to 100 carbon atoms. They can have metallic or semi-conductive qualities depending on how the carbon sheet is folded up around itself. Three-dimensional and very capable of absorbing molecules are carbon nanotubes. They are also stable in terms of chemistry and physics. A hollow ball formed of joined pentagons and hexagons of carbon that resembles a soccer ball. Fullerenes are a subclass of materials that exhibit unique physical traits. They can withstand extremely high pressure and when it is removed, they will revert to their former shape. Due to their empty structure and dimensions that resemble those of numerous biologically active molecules, fullerenes can be filled with a variety of chemicals and may have potential uses in medicine [7].

Biological synthesis approaches have many advantages over popular physical and chemical procedures, including the following:

- A safe and environmentally friendly procedure, as no hazardous chemicals are utilized.
- The functional biological component, such as enzyme, functions as a reducing agent, lower the cost of synthesis.
- Even on a large scale, small nanoparticles can be produced.
- External research significant energy savings result from the absence of conditions like high energy and high pressure.

Discussion

Synthesis of nanoparticles by using plants

The selection of plants for the synthesis of nanoparticles is advantageous as they are easily accessible, nontoxic to handle having metabolites of various type that may provides assistance in the reduction process. The potential contribution of several plants to the emergence of nanoparticles is now being researched. For instance, alfa plants have been used to successfully [8].

Characterization of nanomaterials

X Ray Diffraction (XRD): The most important and crucial tools for evaluating materials, both in research labs and in commercial application, is X-ray diffraction analysis. Most of the time, a material's characteristics include its crystal state and the proportion of crystalline components in addition to its chemical composition. The use of XRD in nanotechnology is particularly interesting for determining the crystalline structure of nanocrystals. X rays are electromagnetic radiations with wavelengths of roughly 1 (10-10 m), the same as an atom. They are found in the electromagnetic spectrum between gamma-rays and ultraviolet. With the invention of X-rays in 1895, scientists were able to investigate the crystalline structure at the atomic level. Two important applications of X-ray diffraction are structural analysis and fingerprint characterization of crystalline materials. A unique X-ray pattern that can be used as a "fingerprint" to recognize each crystalline solid. X-ray technique can be used to determine the material's structure and atoms arranged in the crystalline state and what the interatomic distance is, after the material has been identified [9].

$$n\lambda=2d\sin\theta$$

Where λ is the wavelength of the incident X-ray beam, n is an integer and d is the spacing between crystal atomic layers. The powder sample is placed in a holder during the XRD process. The sample is then exposed to X-rays of a certain wavelength and the intensity of the reflected radiation is measured using a goniometer. The calculated data for the reflection angle is analyzed,

Optoelectronic applications: SnO₂ in optoelectronic devices, among them photodetectors and solar cells, there are also those referred to as nanoparticles. Because of their semi conducting properties, these materials have the ability to absorb and emit photons quite effectively, thus permitting the transformation of light energy into electrical power or its opposite.

Catalytic activity: Chemical reactions are catalyzed by tin dioxide nanoparticles in a variety of ways. Due to its unique surface characteristics, electronic structure and reactivity, SnO₂ nanoparticles have become widely used as catalysts in a number of applications.

Conclusion

Green route was found suitable for the synthesis of CoO₂ nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles were doped with 0.5, 2.5 and 5% cobalt as dopant. To avoid agglomeration From XRD, tetragonal geometry was found for both doped and undoped nanoparticles.

The first tin oxide nanoparticles are synthesized using plant extract techniques and they are examined by various techniques mainly XRD and FTIR after that tin oxide nanoparticles are doped with cobalt and again examined thoroughly with XRD and FTIR.

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