

Article

Swift Synthesis of ZnO : Cu²⁺ Nanoparticles by Microwave hydrothermal Method

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Abstract

ZnO: Cu²⁺ nanoparticles has been prepared for fulfilling the necessity of large scale application in modern research world. The represent article reports a new, simple and highly efficient microwave assisted hydrothermal chemicalized precipitation method from a mixture of solutions like zinc acetate, Copper sulphate and sodium hydroxide. The current synthesis method has more advantages parameters like low cost, rapid reaction rate, large yield production ZnO nano particles. The diameters of the nano particles are within averaged diameter of 32-37 nm. the obtained ZnO: :Cu²⁺ nanoparticles was characterized by scanning electron microscoping (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), FTIR analysis revealed the morphology and particle size of ZnO: Cu²⁺ nanoparticles.

Key words: ZnO: Cu²⁺ nanoparticles, microwave radiation, hydrothermal synthesis.

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1.Introduction :

The unique properties of ZnO nanostructures have attracted considerable attention for their potential technological applications [1]. The wide band gap of 3.3 eV and large excitonic binding energy of 60 meV as made ZnO nanostructures important both for scientific as well as industrial applications [2]. ZnO nanoparticles have wide range of applications in ultraviolet (UV) lasers [3], power generators [4], solar cells [5], gas sensors[6], field emission devices [7], capacitors[8], photo printing [9],electro mechanical nano devices[10], sunscreen lotions[11]. In addition to ZnO nanoparticles [12-14] several forms like nanorods [15] nanofilms [16] can be synthesized. The ZnO Nanoparticles are having high surface area to volume ratio as well as good electrical, electrochemical and structural properties[17] in general there are many synthesis method for ZnO Nanoparticles [18-20], including vapor phase method[21] and aqueous method[22] hydrothermal method[23-24]. Above all these methods microwave assisted hydro thermal method was found to be an efficient tool for the synthesis of ZnO : Cu²⁺ Nanoparticles with low cost, low temperature and low complication technique.

2.Experimental:

In a general ZnO :Cu²⁺ Nanoparticles of spherical structures are synthesized by a 0.5Mol solution of zinc acetate dehydrate [Zn (COOCH₃)₂(H₂O)₂] prepared by dissolving in 100ml of ethanol and stirred for 40 minutes at 60°C. 1 Mol% CuSO₄ solution by 1% volume was added. Also 0.9M aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) was prepared in a similar way with stirring for 30 minutes. The 60°C heated 0.9M NaOH aqueous solution was added to drop by drop (slowly for 1 hour) touching the walls of the conical flask containing zinc acetate dehydrate [Zn

(COOCH₃)₂(H₂O₂)] solution under high constant speed stirring by magnetic stirrer. The solution turns into jelly form and a milky white turbid solution was obtained after 2 hours. The solution was allowed to settle for 2 hours sealed. The turbid solution was then subjected to microwave radiation at a temperature of 150°C heated for 20 minutes. The product becomes fluffy inside the oven, removed and dried at room temperature and grinded, the obtained is a powder consists a mixture of Nanoparticles of spherical structures. The total procedure is repeated for different time durations in microwave chamber.

3. Result and Discussions:

XRD Analysis:

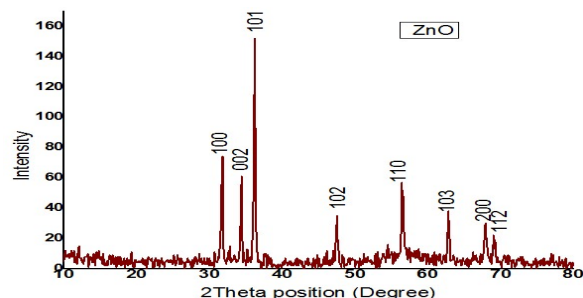


Fig.1. XRD patterns of ZnO:Cu²⁺ nanoparticle

XRD patterns of the synthesized samples were shown in Fig.1 XRD shows 2 theta values at 31.77°, 34.40°, 36.22°, 47.61°, 56.58°, 62.85°, 66.41°, 67.93°, 69.08°, 72.54° and 76.85° corresponds to (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (200), (112), (201), (004) and (202) planes confirmed the presence of ZnO NPs. All the peaks were duly assigned using JCPDS card no. 361451. Average crystalline size of ZnO NPs is found to be 30nm using Scherrer equation crystallite size of the sample is estimated from the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the diffraction peak Diffraction pattern corresponding to impurities are found to be absent. This proves that ZnO:Cu²⁺ NPs were as synthesized.

FTIR Analysis:

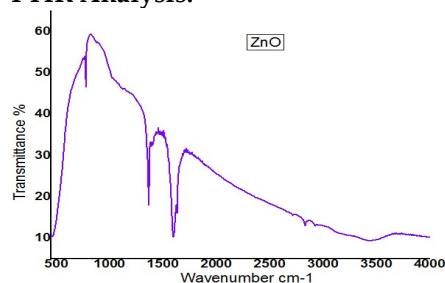


Fig.2. FTIR spectra of ZnO:Cu²⁺ nanoparticles

In FTIR, the intensity-time output of the interferometer is subjected to a Fourier Transform to convert it to the families infra-red spectrum i.e. intensity frequency. The identification of the atomic arrangement and the concentrations of the chemical bonds present in the samples have been carried using Fourier Transform Infra-red Spectroscopy (FTIR), in which percentage transmission and wave number are the output. Fig.2. shows FTIR spectra of ZnO: Cu²⁺ nanoparticles which were acquired

in the range of 450-4000 cm^{-1} . Infrared studies were carried out in order to ascertain the purity and nature of the metal nanoparticles. Metal oxides generally give absorption bands in fingerprint region i.e. below 1000 cm^{-1} arising from inter-atomic vibrations. The peak observed at 3000 and 1300 cm^{-1} are may be due to O-H stretching and deformation, respectively assigned to the water adsorption on the metal surface. The peaks at 1600 to 450 cm^{-1} are corresponding to Zn-O stretching and deformation vibration, respectively. The metal-oxygen frequencies observed for the respective metal oxides. However no Cu-O frequencies were observed in th eprsent study. The presence of Cu^{2+} was confirmed by EPR signal. EPR spectra of ZnO: Cu^{2+} nanoparticles was not discussed in this paper.

Particle Size Analysis (PSA):

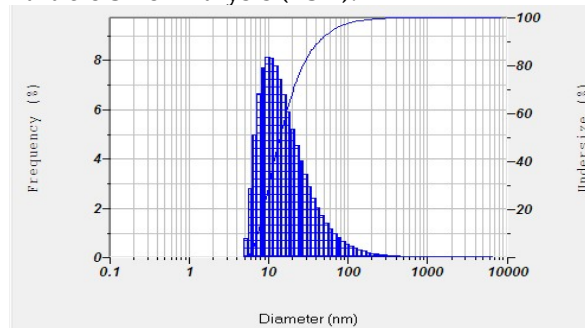


Fig.3. PSA spectra of ZnO nanoparticle

Particle Size Analysis (PSA) testing is essential to study the nano-particle size. The particle size distribution curve for ZnO nano-particles is shown in the Fig.3. The average particle size is calculated with the instrument HORBIA SZ100 and the scattering angle is 90° . The average particle size is 29 nm. It corresponds with the crystallite size calculated from the XRD pattern.

SEM Analysis:

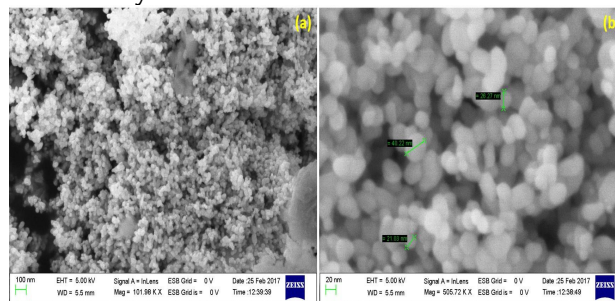


Fig.4. SEM images of ZnO: Cu^{2+} nanoparticle

The surface morphology of ZnO: Cu^{2+} NPs was thoroughly studied by FESEM micrographs. From the micrographs fig.4 it was observed that showed irregular surface morphology and was amorphous in nature, previously confirmed by XRD. Spherical structure was found which on higher magnification showed aggregation of smaller spherical particle and together forming chain like structure around 28nm.

4. Conclusions:

The present work revealed a very simple approach for the synthesis of ZnO: Cu^{2+} Nanoparticles by simple chemical method. The ZnO: Cu^{2+} Nanoparticles are

characterized by SEM, XRD, FTIR, PSA which conformed the ZnO: : Cu²⁺ Nanoparticles. The obtained ZnO: Cu²⁺ nanoparticles are used in different research and industrial applications.

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