

Green Synthesis of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles from *Catharanthus Roseus* Plant Leaf Extract and Its Investigation

K. Sofiya Dayana^{1,2,*}, R. Jothimani^{2,3}, S.C. Vella Durai^{4,†}

¹ Department of Physics, Sarah Tucker College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli 627007, Tamilnadu, India

² Department of Physics, Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli 627011, Tamilnadu, India

³ Department of Physics, Fatima College for Women, Madurai 625001, Tamilnadu, India

⁴ Department of Physics, JP College of Arts and Science, Tenkasi 627852, Tamilnadu, India
(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Thirunelveli)

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In recent years, nanotechnology is a burning field for researchers. Studies on the green synthesis of metal oxide nanoparticles (NPs) have been carried out with various plant extracts. Considering the huge possibility of plants as sources, this work expects to apply green preparation for the copper oxide (CuO) NPs as an option in contrast to regular techniques. Plant separates ready to lessen the metal particles in a more limited time, while microorganism-based techniques require a more extended time. The simple accessibility of plants in nature makes them more favored organic assets than microorganisms. CuO NPs were infused by green synthesis procedure from copper sulphate solution through the aqueous extract of *catharanthus roseus*, a relentless ratio of plant extract to metal ion was prepared, then the color change was observed which proved the formation of NPs. This method is fast, straightforward with no unsafe synthetic substances as lessening or balancing out specialists, and prudent to blended CuO NPs. The NPs obtained were analyzed by X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV-DRS spectroscopy method, Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and zeta potential. The prepared NPs were found in crystalline size range of 43.7 nm. The SEM images confirmed and explained that the NPs shape is a spherical shape with an average diameter of 43 nm. FTIR analysis confirmed that Cu-O peaks are obtained. The CuO demonstrates direct bandgap energy of 2.04 eV from UV-DRS spectroscopy. Zeta potentials analyzed explained the narrow size of NPs stability. CuO NPs, due to their unique physical and chemical properties and low-cost preparation, have been of great interest recently. CuO NPs have been applied as dietary added substances, grease supplements, compound sensors, covering materials notwithstanding countless biotechnological and drugs applications. The article explains the comfortable application of *catharanthus roseus* extract as an efficient preparation of CuO NPs through green synthesis technique to obtain crystalline material.

Keywords: *Catharanthus roseus*, CuO, Green synthesis, Nanoparticles, Zeta potential.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the latest method, nanotechnology could be an aglow area for the researchers. Green synthesis techniques have different ways in the field of nanoscience. The nanotechnology, which gets rid of manufacture cost and more energy, is being developed within the usual technique of preparing nanoparticles (NPs) [1, 2]. Green synthesis also includes cancellation of complex set of ways, the choice of solvent water, change of toxic reluctant and stabilizing agent with renewable and sustainable materials. The biological synthesis of nanomaterials also uses algae, fungi, yeasts, and bacteria. The implementation of plant extracts for metal hybrid NPs preparation is currently a replacement research focus that has obtained [3]. Material is in the nanoscale range, which has novel characteristics they possess, application of such material is within the chip technology. Materials are reduced to the size also confined by the flexibility to tune the property of nanomaterials for applications in optoelectronics, biomedicine, and so on. The biomolecule in plants has essential oils (terpenes,

eugenol), carbohydrates are found in its active functional groups like aldehyde, amine and carboxyl entities. *Catharanthus roseus* could be habitually used as a medicinal plant. It widely grows up to one meter height in subtropical area, and it is an herb. It retains well-known antifungal, antioxidant, antibiotic, wound healing and antibacterial activities. Herewith, for the first time, we prepared an extract of copper oxide (CuO) NPs from *catharanthus roseus* using the reduction of oxide ions present within the solution of copper sulphate with water [4]. CuO NPs gain considerable attention because of their excellent optical, electrical, physical, and magnetic properties. The prospect of manipulating the band gap of CuO NPs through quantum (bulk) confinement from 1.2 to more than 2 eV acts as a noteworthy optical property. With altered band gap, CuO NPs become a highly attractive and versatile material for more applications [5]. The structural and optical properties of green-synthesized CuO NPs prepared using *Catharanthus roseus* leaf extract were characterized by XRD, UV-DRS, FTIR, SEM, and zeta potential.

* k.sofiyadayana@gmail.com

† duraipee@gmail.com

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Materials

Copper sulphate is employed for the synthesis of CuO NPs which was purchased from madras scientific suppliers, India, the leaves of *catharanthus roseus* collected from the garden were utilized during this work.

2.2 Synthesis of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles

CuO NPs were unified by co-precipitation method. The leaves of *catharanthus roseus* were collected and washed thoroughly with water to create them free from dust particles and surface contamination. They were grinded with the help of a mixer grinder, and then the

extract was taken from the grinded paste. It had been then refined and employed for the synthesis process. Copper sulfate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) solution of 0.2 M was prepared using double distilled water. The prepared leaf extract of *catharanthus roseus* was added dropwise into the $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution separately until the precipitate forms. The color change declares the reduction of copper ions and so this confirms the formation of oxide NPs [6, 7] shown in Fig. 1. The precipitate is collected in a Petri dish and dried within the hot-air oven for some time at 100°C followed by the calcination process with the resulting yield of about 3.7 g. Dried precipitates were made into a fine powder with the help of a mortar and used for further characterization to study the structural and optical properties of the synthesized NPs.



Fig. 1 – Reaction process of CuO NPs using leaf extract of *Catharanthus roseus*

2.3 Materials Characterization of Green Synthesized CuO NPs

The green synthesized NPs were analyzed by XRD (XPRT-PRO Diffractometer 34 using $\text{CuK}\alpha 1$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.540$ nm). The scattered angle of the above said analysis is 10° to 80° (2θ values). The functional group of NPs was found using FTIR (JASCO FTIR-4100). The wavelength of the above said analysis is $400\text{-}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The sample was recorded by using UV-DRS spectroscopy (PANalytical/X Pert3 Powder). The particle shape was analyzed by using SEM (JEOL – Model JFC1600). Zeta potential and stability were analyzed by using a Malvern Zetasizer Nanosizer.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 XRD Analysis

The XRD diagram showing the origination of CuO NPs with *catharanthus roseus* leaf extract as a reductant is plotted in Fig. 2. The XRD patterns have recorded in terms of the diffracted X-ray intensity versus 2θ . To investigate the crystalline size and phase purity of the prepared CuO NPs, XRD studies were explained. The peaks at 2θ values of 16.51° , 18.70° , 22.31° , 23.94° , 25.69° , 26.91° , 31.62° , 32.55° , 37.03° , and 43.44° correspond to the lattice planes of the orthorhombic crystal structure of CuO NPs (020), (103), (212), (220), (123), (222), (133), (321), (026), and (404), respectively; these results are in good agreement with the JCPDS file No. 7718-98. The purposed crystallite sizes (d) of the CuO NPs were calculated using Scherrer formula [8, 9]

$$d = k\lambda/\beta\cos\theta,$$

where d is the average crystallite size (nm), k is the

grain shape factor (0.9), λ is the X-ray wavelength (nm), β is the line broadening at half the utmost intensity in radians, and θ is the Bragg diffraction angle of the 2θ peak. The size of CuO crystallites is around 43 nm. The additional peaks present in the XRD pattern could even ensue the presence of some impurities within the sample which might be removed by further calcination.

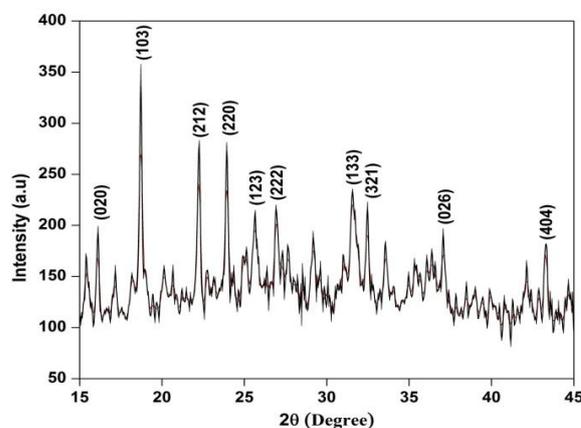


Fig. 2 – XRD pattern of CuO NPs

The particle size calculated confirms that the sizes of CuO NPs are in nanoscale. Some XRD peaks were obtained, other than CuO NPs diffraction peaks in the spectrum and this indicates the less phase purity. This result is very close (crystallite size) and in good agreement with the article of Sorbiun et al. [10], but only the leaf extract is different. This XRD result is found in very close agreement with other previous research articles, but it has a very less difference in size only and a good crystalline size compared to most published research articles [10].

3.2 FTIR Analysis

FTIR spectra were analyzed to characterize and identify the biomolecules of leaf extract of *catharanthus roseus*. The FTIR spectral analysis of CuO NPs in concomitance with the *catharanthus roseus* leaf extract is depicted in Fig. 4. FTIR analysis was carried out to confirm the probable biomolecule and its response to the formation of functional groups of CuO NPs. Some peaks of FTIR are lattice vibration modes that shows functional group of molecules adsorbed on CuO NPs. The shift of the peaks closest to the height 1618 cm^{-1} was attributed to the binding of C=O group with the NPs [11]. The peaks are 1107 cm^{-1} , which indicates amides. The FTIR spectra divulged the vibrations within the $400\text{-}600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region attributable to Cu–O vibrations, confirming the formation of CuO NPs. One absorption peak is 608 cm^{-1} and confirms the vibration of the Cu–O functional groups. The stretching vibrations of the hydroxyl functional group are exhibited at 3376 cm^{-1} dense and broad peak [12, 13]. Thus, the FTIR analysis of CuO NPs by green synthesis is in good agreement with the XRD result.

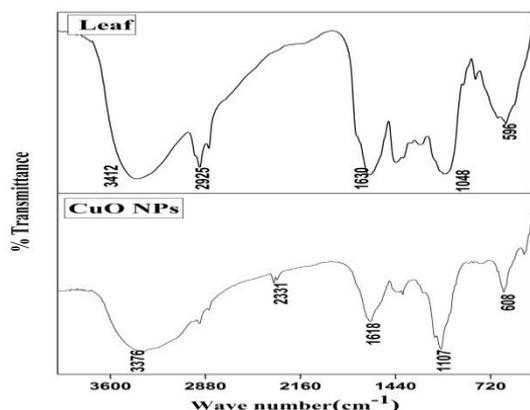


Fig. 3 – FTIR spectra of leaf and CuO NPs

3.3 UV-DRS Analysis

The UV-DRS analysis was performed and the band gap energy of CuO NPs was found as shown in Fig. 4. The sample encompasses powerful and clear measured radiation peaks at 607 nm. The energy band gap (E_g) of CuO NPs was found from the energy values corresponding to the premise that the junction of horizontal and vertical sections of the spectra is 2.04 eV . It is explained that the prepared CuO NPs can be used as a photocatalyst. The measured difference between the band gap (calculated) and the reported value in some research articles arises from density and size of CuO NPs. The reflectance spectrum is additionally studied using the Kubelka-Munk relations. To convert the reflectance information into Kubelka-Munk operates [14] (equivalent to the absorption coefficient) $F(R)$, the following relation was used:

$$F(R) = (1 - R)^2/2R,$$

where R is that the reflectance value. The band gap energy of NPs was computed from the improvement of the Kubelka-Munk operate with photon energy. Fig. 4

shows the Kubelka-Munk plots for the CuO NPs which are used to verify their band gap energy related to their direct transitions. The CuO demonstrates a direct band gap energy of 2.04 eV that has the characteristics of wide-band gap semiconductor materials with the flexibility to work at higher temperatures.

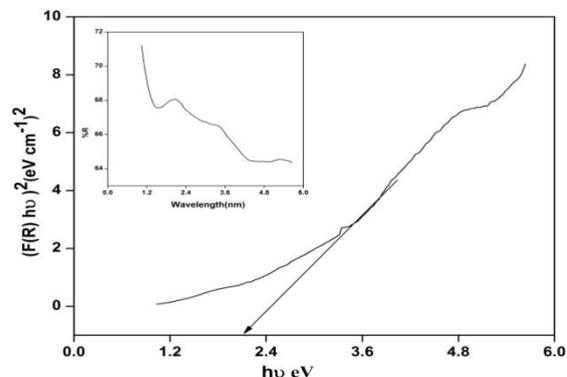


Fig. 4 – Tauc's plot of CuO NPs

3.4 SEM Analysis

Surface morphology and elemental organization of the CuO NPs were scrutinized by the immoderate simulate scanning microscope. The structure of CuO NPs with various morphology is shown in Fig. 5. It is clearly seen that green prepared CuO NPs are mainly comprised of spherical agglomeration. The prepared NPs have nanoscale sizes and their structure is inhomogeneous. Fig. 5 indicates that, only a few NPs with spherical shape were prepared. Some NPs were separated from each other. The diameter of fully developed and well-defined agglomerated CuO NPs is around 43 nm . Thus, SEM images have confirmed the nano nature of the prepared CuO NPs. This result is in good agreement with previous articles [15], in contrast to the particle size.

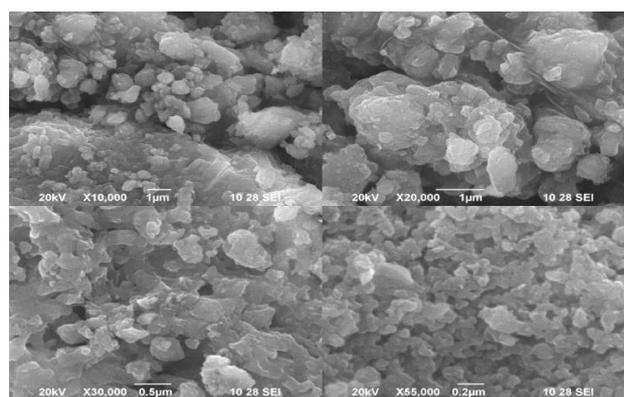


Fig. 5 – SEM images of CuO NPs

3.5 EDX Analysis

The analysis through EDX spectrometers validates the fundamental presence of CuO NPs and also explains the composition and chemical formation. The EDX spectra are shown in Fig. 6. EDX peak for S usually indicates the presence of plant extracts used for synthesis [17]. Therefore, the EDX spectra for CuO NPs corroborate the presence of oxygen and copper within

the NPs without impurity [16]. The EDX spectrum confirms the presence of CuO NPs in the sample. From Fig. 6, it is clear that the EDX spectrum confirms the formation of CuO NPs from *catharanthus roseus* leaf extract. It is shown that the EDX pattern of CuO NPs prepared from *catharanthus roseus* confirms the characteristic peaks of copper and oxygen only. The narrow and strong diffraction peaks of NPs found that the prepared particles are purely crystalline in nature. Hence, it can be concluded that the green synthesis method is a good method for controlling the crystallite size. These results are in good agreement with previous articles [18] but have slight differences with variation in crystallite size. These results confirm the XRD results.

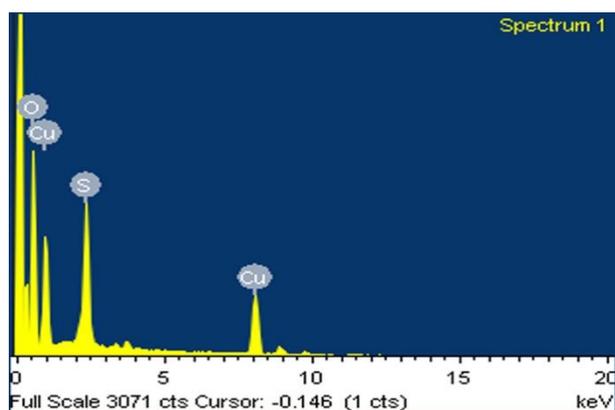


Fig. 6 – EDX spectrum of CuO NPs

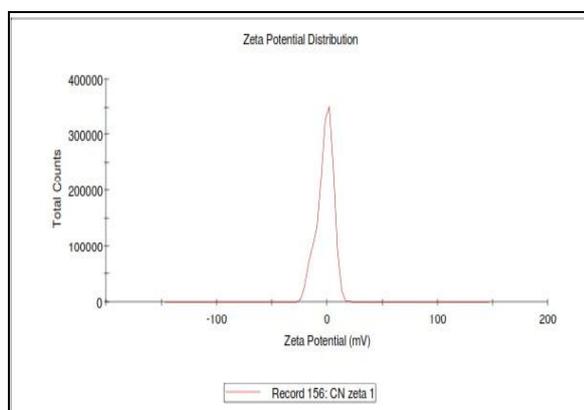


Fig. 7 – Zeta potential of CuO NPs

3.6 Zeta Potential Analysis

Zeta potential is taken into consideration as a charge found on the NPs surface, the upper magnitude of which improves the dispersion stability of NPs. The zeta potential gives the sign of the charge available on the particle surface. The zeta potential of oxide NPs prepared using extract of *catharanthus roseus* leaf well dispersed in water was found to be -1.88 mV [19], with relative ease suggesting its application for preparation of nanofluids. The slightly negative charges on the NPs probably resulted in the high stability of the oxide NPs. The high negative zeta potential indicates a very strong repulsion force between the particles indicating quality and stability.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Green synthesis of CuO NPs by implementing *catharanthus roseus* leaf extract is one of the new approaches within the sector of nanotechnology. The copper oxide NPs were prepared by using the leaf extract of *catharanthus roseus* plant as a reductant. The obtained CuO NPs were orthorhombic in structure with crystalline sizes of 43.7 nm. The CuO NPs have a band gap of 2.04 eV, which ends up as a promising material of wide-band gap semiconductors. Zeta potential reveals high negative steadiness with a value of -1.88 mV. The morphology and structure analysis is confirmed by XRD, SEM and EDX reveal the character of prepared CuO NPs. Thus, CuO NPs could find interesting applications within the sector of semiconductor materials. This green synthesis method can be useful for producing CuO NPs in a simple, low cost and environmentally friendly way. It is expected that these CuO NPs are used as a photocatalyst.

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Екологічний синтез наночастинок оксиду міді з рослинного екстракту *catharanthus roseus* та його дослідження

K. Sofiya Dayana^{1,2}, R. Jothimani^{2,3}, S.C. Vella Durai⁴

¹ Department of Physics, Sarah Tucker College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli 627007, Tamilnadu, India

² Department of Physics, Sadakathullah Appa College (Autonomous), Tirunelveli 627011, Tamilnadu, India

³ Department of Physics, Fatima College for Women, Madurai 625001, Tamilnadu, India

⁴ Department of Physics, JP College of Arts and Science, Tenkasi 627852, Tamilnadu, India
(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Thirunelveli)

В останні роки нанотехнології є актуальною сферою для дослідників. Дослідження екологічного синтезу наночастинок (НЧ) оксидів металів проводились з різними рослинними екстрактами. Враховуючи величезні можливості рослин як джерел, ця робота передбачає екологічне виготовлення НЧ оксиду міді (CuO) як варіант на заміну звичайних методів. Рослини обирають, щоб зменшити кількість металевих частинок за більш обмежений час, тоді як методи на основі мікроорганізмів вимагають більш тривалого часу. Проста доступність рослин у природі робить їх більш бажаними органічними активами, ніж мікроорганізми. НЧ CuO були введені за допомогою процедури екологічного синтезу з розчину мідного купоросу через водний екстракт *catharanthus roseus*. Було отримано незмінне співвідношення рослинного екстракту до іонів металу, а потім спостерігали зміну кольору, що довело утворення НЧ. Цей метод є швидким, простим, без небезпечних синтетичних речовин і доцільним для змішаних НЧ CuO. Отримані НЧ аналізували за допомогою рентгенівської дифракції (XRD), спектроскопії UV-DRS, інфрачервоної спектроскопії з перетворенням Фур'є (FTIR), скануючої електронної мікроскопії (SEM) та зета-потенціалів. Підготовлені НЧ були отримані в діапазоні розмірів кристалітів 43,7 нм. Зображення SEM виявили, що форма НЧ є сферичною із середнім діаметром 43 нм. Аналіз FTIR підтвердив отримання піків Cu-O. CuO демонструє енергію прямої забороненої зони 2,04 eV за допомогою спектроскопії UV-DRS. Проаналізовані зета-потенціали пояснили вузький діапазон стабільності НЧ. Завдяки унікальним фізико-хімічним властивостям та недорогій підготовці, НЧ CuO викликають значний інтерес останнім часом. НЧ CuO застосовуються як харчові добавки, мастила, складні сенсори, матеріали покриттів, незважаючи на незліченну кількість біотехнологічних і фармацевтичних застосувань. У статті пояснюється зручність застосування екстракту *catharanthus roseus* для ефективного приготування НЧ CuO за допомогою екологічної технології синтезу.

Ключові слова: *Catharanthus roseus*, CuO, Екологічний синтез, Наночастинки, Зета-потенціал.