

# Synthesis and characterization of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles

**Sunny Kamran**

**KEYWORDS:** phytochemicals, inflammatory, antispasmodic, nanotubes

## **ABSTRACT:**

Nano technology is the branch that deals with the particles ranging from 1 to 100nm. Two approaches are basically adopted for the production of nano particles that is bottom –up and top –down approaches. There are three main methods physical method, chemical methods and biologically synthesis method. In recent years, a new route for the synthesis has received great attention due to its efficiency, less toxicity, safer and capability to design new route for manufacturing. Green synthesized particles at its nano scale range are commercially and economically very beneficial for the environment. This method uses a reducing agent that reduces the metal salt to form metal oxide. Current study shows that *Trachyspermum ammi* extract possess different phytochemicals (carbohydrates, thymol, steroids, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponins, anthroquinone and phenols) which reduces the metal salt to its metal oxide. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles are chemically, ecologically and economically advantageous and provoke antimicrobial, inflammatory, antispasmodic, antiviral, antioxidant and many other properties.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Biochemical NP production, is easy, cost-effective, more repeatable, and has well-defined physicochemical characteristics, in addition to being ecologically benign. Organic, Inorganic, and hybrid bio NPs are of the three types. Maximum macro-molecules and the cellular structures can generate NPs in response to environmental circumstances and sample treatment. As recently reviewed, the capacity of biological structures to generate NPs has been observed in an extensive range of living species, comprising yeast, fungus, plants, algae, and bacteria (eubacteria, cyanobacteria) (Durán & Marcato, 2012).

Oxides and metallic bio NPs are two types of inorganic bio NPs. The fabrication of Inorganic Bio NPs is generated by undefined reducing agents in the media by activating the system into the cell to decrease deadliness. The benefits of using biological patterns is the large variety of

tridimensional (3D) bio configurations that can be used as originals to generate NPs with a wide range of characteristics and properties (Durán & Seabra, 2012).

Green synthesis of nanoparticles includes three aspects solvent, capping agent and reducing agent. This generation of chemicals firstly embraces extraction then characterization and after that preparing the precursor and at the end degradation of organic matter (Devatha & Thalla, 2018). The nanoparticles are becoming more prevalent in daily consumer items, industrialized procedures, and medical goods, it is critical that the employees and end-users are safeguarded from possibly harmful NPs. It implies that the NPs may need to be confiscated inside the yield so that they are not unconfined into the atmosphere during substance usage or reprocessing (Sharifi et al., 2012).

Nano chemistry's basic and ultimate objective is the size, shape and dimensionality at its atomic or molecular level (Ozin, 1992). So the technology used for achieving the goal that is to have the size and shape in nano range (1- 100 nm) is nanotechnology. The most important function is the interaction of atoms with the complex molecules by advanced methods may be in vitro or in vivo efficacy (McNeil, 2005). Nano technology is basically new and advanced level of invention whose need is increasing globally, socially and economically for atoms at its nano scale (Adlakha-Hutcheon et al., 2009). The production of Aluminum oxide nanoparticles can be done in a variety of ways ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  NPs or Nano alumina). The solution combustion technique is an energy-efficient and environmentally benign approach for producing low-cost nano adsorbents (Prabhakar & Samadder, 2018).

*Trachyspermum ammi* (Umbelliferae), also known as Ajwain in India, is found across the country's northwestern regions (Ramaswamy et al., 2010). It is utilized as a therapeutic plant in Ayurveda medicine for its antispasmodic, stimulating, energizer, and carminative qualities. Spices include scent compounds that have been used in aroma therapy since early times, implying the offer on certain health welfares additionally to a pleasing essence. They also prevent other unwanted dietary variations that impact on nutritional quality, taste, and consistency (Baratta, Dorman, Deans, Biondi, & Ruberto, 1998). The plant's seed spice is highly prized in medicine. The acrimonious and strong and spicy fruits are used to flavor and reservation of meals, as well as in fragrance and medicine (Aruna & Sivaramakrishnan, 1992)

## **LITERATURE REVIEW:**

The study of very small materials, known as nanotechnology, is composed to have a significant influence on the environment (Wesley, Raja, Raj, & Tiroutchelvamae, 2014). Nano technology is considered as the study for construction, characterization, functionalization, operation, change, and manufacturing of nanoscale objects (1-100nm) and their application at the nanoscale level (1-100nm) (Nikalje, 2015).

Nanotechnology, as a concept, refers to all elements of controlling and producing techniques and equipment by influencing materials at the nano level (Ernst, 2009). The capacity to manipulate and restructure the atomic and molecular scales of matter in the unit area of 1 nm to the 100 nm, and to utilize the unique characteristics and occurrences associated with such scales as opposed to single atoms, molecules, or bulk behaviors (Roco, 1999). Nanotechnology has drawn many scholars to the train and improvement of knowledge at the nanoscale since it is a diverse area. Nanotechnology was made possible by advances in Science discipline and the capacity to regulate things at the nanoscale. It has also provided opportunities that go beyond conventional scientific boundaries, where all science fields are integrated and inextricably linked (Tretter, Jones, Andre, Negishi, & Minogue, 2006). This is an admirable goal: to have all science fields collaborate in order to gain a deeper knowledge of how they are all associated to or linked to one another (Taylor, Jones, & Pearl, 2008).

Concept of Nano technology dates back to the 1959, the most of its progress happens in 1980s and the early 1990s. In a report named as 'There's plenty of room at the bottom', by Richard Feynman presented nanotechnology on 1959. Feynman discussed the aptitude to operate the atoms and the molecules, as well as creation of Nano-scale devices (Lin, Wu, Cho, & Chen, 2015).

Utilizing a technique of creating things with precise atomic specifications using designed protein molecules, combining contemporary scientific ideas with Feynman's notions (Drexler, 1981). Metals, plastics, polymers, and composite materials benefit from nano-structural aluminum oxide fibres, which increase strength and improve performance. The huge quantity of

Hydroxyl groups on Nano-fibers creates a positive ion charged specie in water, attracting and retaining negative specie such as bacteria, virus, organic and non-organic colloids, and negative charged species i.e. macro molecules (Chandra Mouli & Parthiban, 2012).

## **2.1 MORPHOLOGY**

**2.1.1 Nano-cage:** This family of nanomaterials, first described in 2002, comprises a resonating central and spongy walls with the nanoparticles of metals (MNPs) in them. The size range is from 15 to 150 nanometers (Sun, Mayers, & Xia, 2002). As Multi-Photon Luminescence tracers, contrast mediators for Photoacoustic imaging and Multimodal imaging, photo thermal mediators for target killing of malignant matter, and the drug distribution automobiles for intelligent discharge in reaction to peripheral incentives that are near-infrared waves or High-intensity concentrated Ultrasound (Xia et al., 2011).

**2.1.2 Nano-crystals:** Investigators created a single liquid–solid–solution phase transition synthesizing method for producing semiconducting magnetic Nano- crystals particles of appropriate size to one formula unit, concentration, morphology, internal workings, and physical and chemical properties. (J. Park, Joo, Kwon, Jang, & Hyeon, 2007). The synthesis strategy has been nicely evaluated by NPs for fabricating singly dispersed nanocrystals with numerous interactions and possessions using a wide range of materials such as noble metals, Semiconductors, electrically charged magnets, scarce fluorescent, therapeutic, organic photoelectric conductive polymers, and semiconducting Nanoparticles has effectively addressed the synthetic techniques for creating narrow size distribution Nano-crystals of alloys, semiconductors, and oxides of metals. Photovoltaic cells, firm displays, optoelectronic devices, and field-effect transistor (FET) sensors are all examples of semiconductor devices. are all examples of memory devices (Suryanarayana & Koch, 2000).

**2.1.3 Nano-belt:** A nano-belt is a thin, flat sheet of ribbon-like structures with a dimension of 30–300 nm. The production of 1D ultra-long nano belts distinguished by a trapezoidal cross-section and is very well crystallographic surfaces has been described, allowing for novel optical confinement, micro cavity, metabolism, as well as electromechanical influence (Chen et al., 2016). Lanthanum hydroxide nano-belts made with a composite-hydroxide-mediated synthesis technique. Nano-belts have a significant impact on self-powered nano gadgets and systems.

They're used in FETs, high - sensitivity gas and bioelectronics, attenuators, and linear actuators with nanoscale resolution, among other things (Xudong Wang, Song, & Wang, 2007).

**2.1.4 Nano fibers:** These are two-dimensional fiber constructions with a diameter of less than 100 nano meters. Electrospinning is the most widely used process for producing NFs from a large range of polymeric materials, transition metals and oxides of metal, organic compounds-based on carbon, highly ordered heterodimers, and other materials (Teo & Ramakrishna, 2006). Other approaches for manufacturing Nano composites include emulsified polymers, assembly, molten blasting, and phase's segregation. Synthetic biology, submersible pumps, implanted devices, biomaterials, medication delivery mechanisms, and electrical equipment are examples of applications. (Ellison, Phatak, Giles, Macosko, & Bates, 2007).

**2.1.5 Nano particles (NP):** Nanoparticles are defined by IUPAC as particles of any shape with diameters between 1.10<sup>9</sup> and 1.10<sup>7</sup> nm. (NP). To design many scientific, mechanical, and ecological methods are available for nanoparticles of diverse types of material (polymeric materials, Inorganic materials, metallic, etc.) of variable size, surface composition, and topographical. (Luo, Morrin, Killard, & Smyth, 2006). Our analysis aims to gather all nanoparticles designs synthesis techniques. NPs are utilized in several of purposes, encompassing biological applications (nano sensors, synthetic biology, pharmaceutical administration, biological controllers, micro / nano technologies, and so forth), electrical and optical devices, the food service industry, and the rest of the economy. industry, among others (Joye & McClements, 2014).

**2.1.6 Nanotubes (NT) and Nano rods (NR):** A nanotube (NT) is a tiny tube with a diameter measured in nanometers (often 100 nm). The majority of the nano tubes are vacuous. Nano Rods, but from the other side, is a rigid structure having parameters ranging from 1 to 100 nm with a 3 to 5 display size. (Dai, 2002). Electric discharging, plasma treatment, and physical vapor deposition are some of the processes utilized to create conductive nanostructures and nano rods (CVD). Another chemical technique for creating soft nano tube structures is emulsion polymerization. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) in particular have the potential to design wonder technologies (De Volder, Tawfick, Baughman, & Hart, 2013). CNT yarns and sheets had previously been identified as having potential superconductors, controllers, and acoustic

shielding are just a few of the uses. Attempts are being made to use these nanomaterials in medicinal fields and research article are still ongoing (Qi et al., 2016).

**2.1.7 Nano wires:** Graphene is a programmable 1-dimensional nanomaterials fabric having dimensions varies from 10 to 12 feet. Nanostructures have the potential to made in two ways: top-down and bottom-up (Schmidt, Wittemann, Senz, & Gösele, 2009). Pharmaceutical, electromechanical, photocatalytic, and optoelectronic chemical vapour deposition, physical vapour deposition, PACVD, and other processes are routinely employed to make nanowires. Because semiconductor nanowires have excellent electrical and optoelectronic properties, they may be utilized to make p–n junctions, semiconductors, photovoltaic cells, and detectors are all examples of electronic devices (Majumdar, Singha, Mondal, & Kundu, 2013).

**2.1.8 Quantum dots (QD):** Quantum dots are semiconducting nanocrystals that are tiny sufficient to exhibit fundamental mechanical characteristics and to contain vibrational modes that are restricted in all 3 components. The optical and electrical properties of these are strongly size dependent. Within the quantum dot volume, there can be as few as 100 to 1000 [narrow space (1/6-em) 1000 atoms, with a diameter of 10 to 50 atoms (Dhand et al., 2015). The organometallic technique, which consists of 3 main parts: antecedents, natural lubricants, and fluids; (ii) aqua production utilizing relatively brief thiols as stabilizers; and (iii) physiological approach using microbiology., are the three ways to design QD (Seth, Mondal, Patra, & Samanta, 2016). They can be used in optics, light-emitting semiconductors, assays, biosensors, and medical diagnostics because of their excellent optical and electronic features (Jamieson et al., 2007).

**2.1.9 Nano composites (NC):** It's a multiphase material with at least one constituent phase with a diameter of less than 100 nanometers. The potential of nanocomposites rests in their multifunctionality, which allows them to achieve new combinations of qualities that are impossible to achieve with standard pure materials (Fischer, 2003). Nano-tools are a set of methodologies and procedures for creating and evaluating nanostructured materials and electronics. The introduction of novel synthetic technologies and important developments in supramolecular chemistry have aided in the manufacture of nanostructured materials (Iqbal, Preece, & Mendes, 2012). Nano crystalline products have been developed having ultimate control regarding dimension, morphology, and performance. developed thanks to advances in synthetic processes (Rao, Müller, & Cheetham, 2006).

Nanomaterials have gotten a lot of interest in the last decade because of their wide range of uses. The subject of fabrication of nanoparticles has shown to be highly active. Numerous procedures are used, which include gas convection, chemical vapor deposition synthesis, structural demoralization, chemical coagulation, Sol-Gel methodology, electrochemical methods, and transmission electron microscopy, ionized cluster beam, solvent metal - ligand source, single unit consolidation, vapor deposition, and gas agglomeration, coagulation / flocculation in the existence of targeting ligands, reaction in surfactant micelles, and others. The method produces nanomaterials are different for different materials (Rajput, 2015).

The top-down strategy is overwhelmingly popular in business world for the manufacturing of many synthetic or artificial materials, with the electronics industry representing as an improved version, in which characteristics of metal - oxide - semiconductor transistors (MOSFETs) are engrained onto a silicon dioxide substrate using selective laser sintering, a fiber lasers methodology (Xue Wang, Ruditskiy, & Xia, 2016).

Nanoparticles of acceptable and regulated composition are sought for industrialization in a variety of sectors. There have been two fundamental techniques that are typically used to manufacture nanoparticles:

(1) A top-down method in which production is started with the corresponding bulk materials, which releases out gradually, resulting in the production of microscopic nanoparticles. Top-down approaches for commercial processing of nanoparticles include selective laser sintering, electromagnetic lithography, grinding processes, electrodeposition, ion and laser ablation, and others.

(2) A bottom-up approach where in the particles of matter combine or integrate to form a diverse spectrum of nanoparticles. Bottom-up methods include self-assembly of copolymerization of monomers/subunits and pharmacological or electromechanical processes. Nano structuring condensation, hydrate polymerization, beam decomposition, chemical vapour deposition (cvd), fusion or flare jet production are all examples of bio-assisted manufacture. (Daraio & Jin, 2012).

In general, nano Particles manufacturing procedures can be distributed in three groups

- physical techniques
- chemical techniques

- Bio-assisted techniques

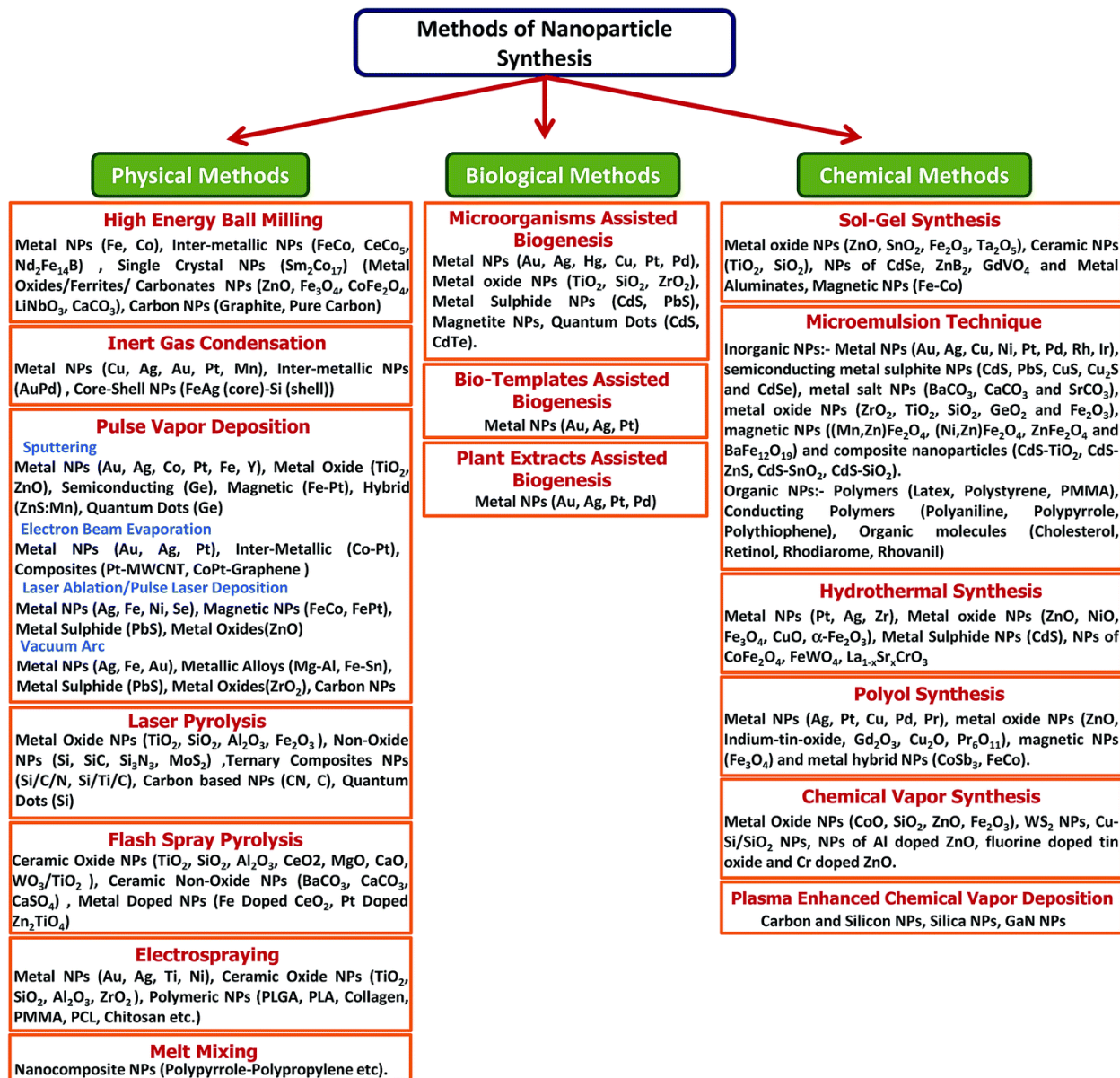


Figure: 2.1 Methods of nanoparticles synthesis

## 2.2 Synthesis of nanoparticles using physical techniques

Mechanical pressure, increased radioactive isotopes, heat energy, or electrical potential are used in physical techniques to cause substance erosion, melting, vaporization, or precipitation. Some techniques, which predominantly employ a top-down method, are

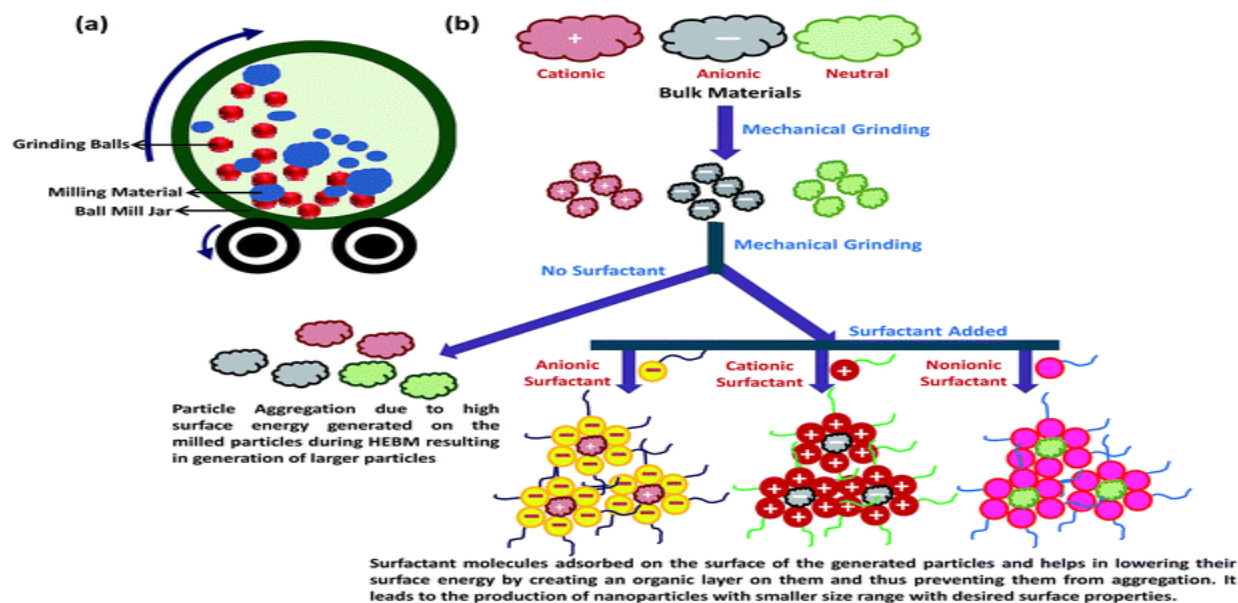


advantageous even though they are liquid and produce homogenous narrow size distribution nanoparticles. Similarly, the high quantities of waste created during synthesizing reduces the cost-effectiveness of physical techniques. Physical processes for creating nanoparticles include high-energy ball milling, laser ablation, electro spraying, shielding gas precipitation, mechanical physical vapour deposition, laser decomposition, lightning magnetron sputtering, and molten mixing.

### **2.2.1 High energy ball milling (HEBM)**

John Benjamin in 1970, introduced High energy ball milling, to produce oxides scattering enhanced composites that are strong enough to withstand high heat and compression, is a dependable and fuel synthesis technique for generating Nanoparticles of diverse lengths and diameters (Xing et al., 2013).

In the HEBM process, the acceleration of the moveable rollers is transmitted to the grinded substance. As a consequence, one's chemical properties are severed, and the grinded components are prolapsed into finer molecules with recently established substrates. Rotary media, milling speed, ball-to-powder relative density, milling type (dry or wet), high energy ball mill type (vibrator mill, celestial mill, etc.), milling ambience, and milling timeframe all influence the extent of radiant energy seen between balls and the substance during the procedure, influencing the external and surface morphology of the end product. The HEBM mechanism is characterized as a thermomechanical fabrication technique since it may incorporate exceptionally high local heating ( $>1000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and increased pressure (multiple G Pa). (Salah et al., 2011).

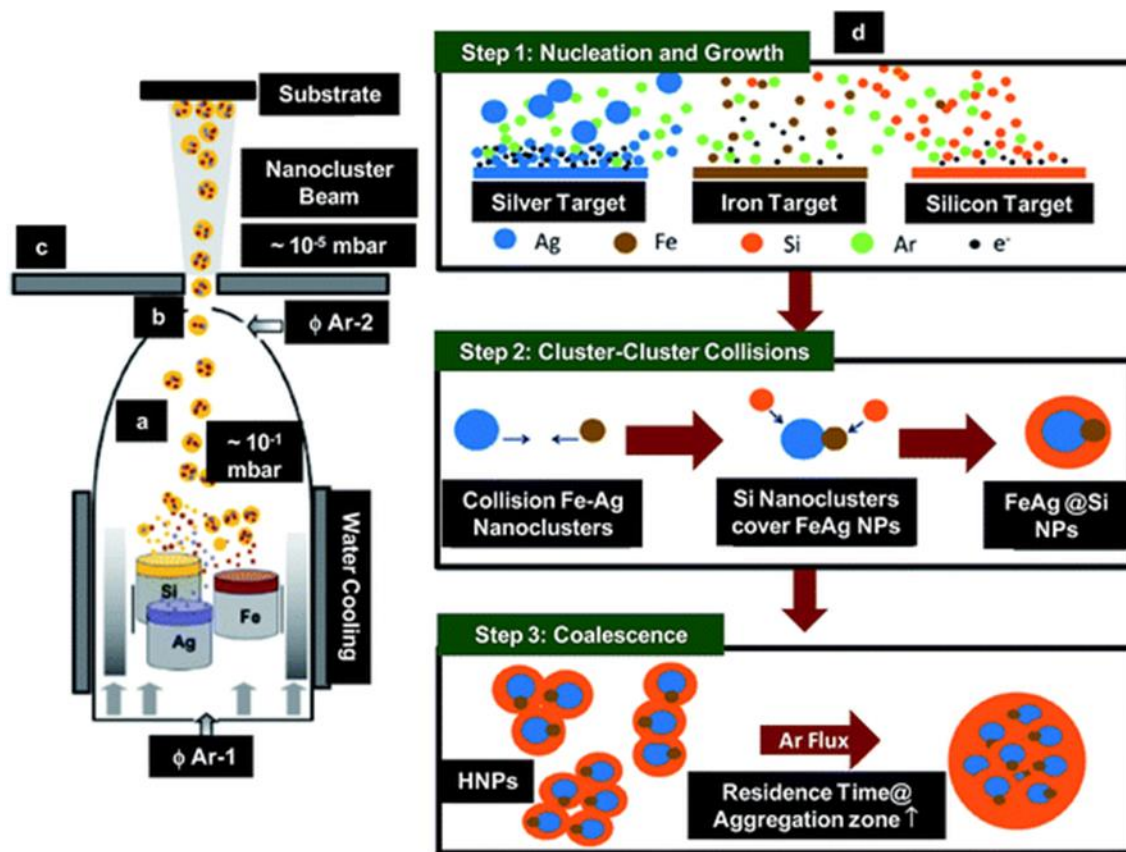


**Figure: 2.2 High Energy Ball Milling Techniques**

### 2.2.2 Inert gas condensation (IGC)

Inert gas condensation is a simple process for producing nanoparticles that employs inert gases (such as He or Ar) and a compressed N<sub>2</sub> sample container. The vaporized ingredients are transported employing inert gases and condense onto a compressed nitrogen surface. We used this approach is used to manufacture manganese nanoparticles and used the IGC (inert gas condensation) process to analyze the effect of tempering on the morphology of the implanted nanoparticles. (Ward, Brydson, & Cochrane, 2006).

IGC was revealed to be an extremely effective method of generating elevated silver and platinum nanoparticles. A sputtering depositing technique was used to generate those nanoparticles and also described the formation of Ag nanoparticles that used the IGC technique, and observed also that evaporated temperatures (ranging from 1123 K and 1423 K) as well as inert gas (He) pressure had a substantial impact on the morphological, crystalline structure, and dimension variation (varying between 0.5 and 100 Torr) (Raffi, Rumaiz, Hasan, & Shah, 2007).



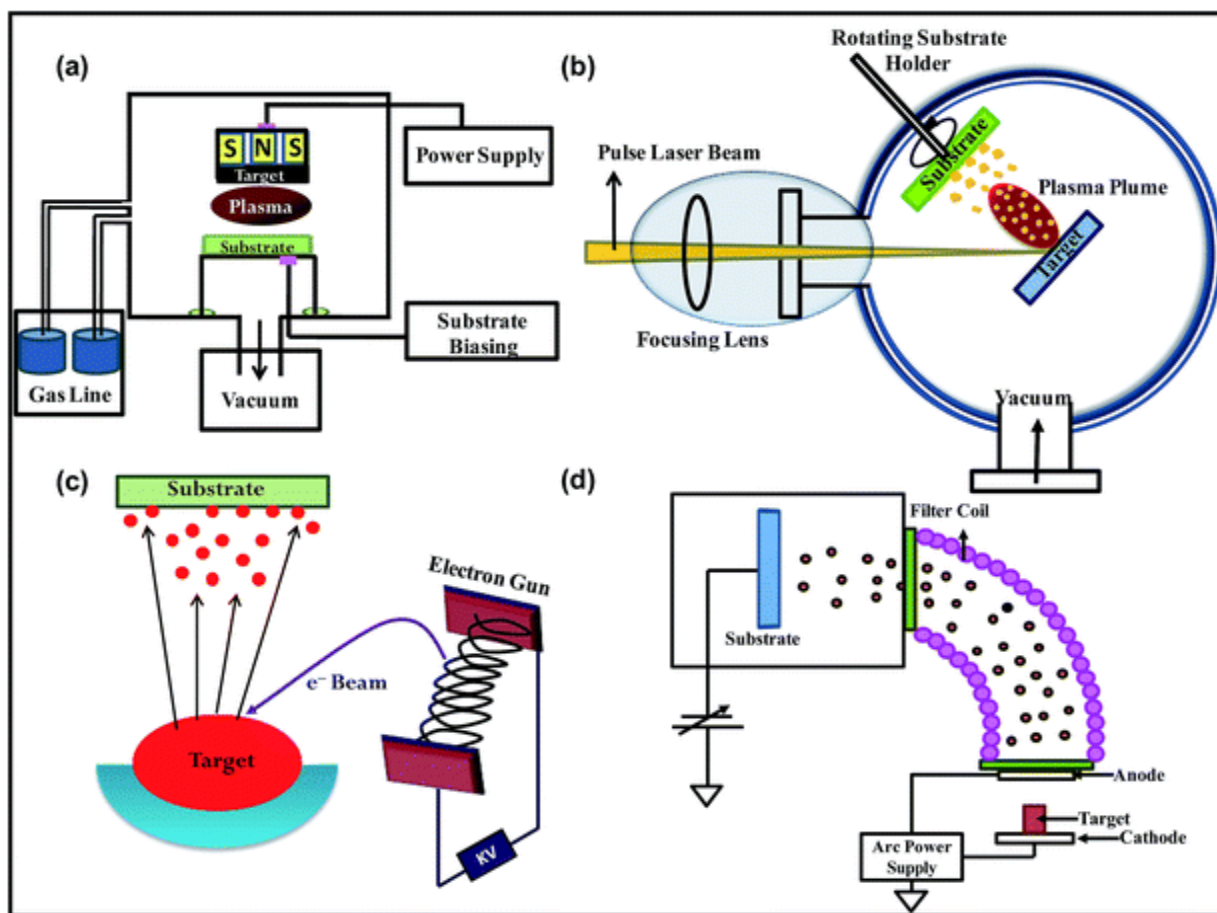
**Figure: 2.3 Inert Gas Condensation**

### 2.2.3 Physical vapor deposition (PVD)

Physical vapor deposition is a phrase used to describe a collection of methods to produce nano particles and implant thin films that are generally a few nm to many micrometers wide. PVD is a sustainable arc discharge technique that consists of three fundamental aspects:

- (1) Solid source vaporization
- (2) Vaporized material conveyance
- (3) Nucleation and growth to produce thin films and NPs.

For the synthesis of NPs, the most often utilized PVD methods include (a) plasma sputtering, (b) electron beam evaporation, (c) pulsed laser deposition and (d) vacuum arc technique. Schematic figure given below:



**Figure: 2.4 Schematic Diagram of Physical Vapour Deposition**

### 2.2.4 Chemical methods for the synthesis of nanoparticles

Some of the most often used chemical processes for the production of NPs include the sol-gel method, micro emulsion method, hydrothermal synthesis, polyol synthesis, chemical vapour synthesis, and plasma accelerated chemical vapour deposition technique.

#### 2.2.5 Sol-gel method

The sol-gel manufacturing approach has 2 kinds of components 'sol,' that is a colloidal suspension of granular suspended particles, and 'gel,' which seem to be polymeric materials comprising liquid. As a consequence, such mechanism generates 'sols' in the liquids, which subsequently combine to create a networks of suspended particles or web polymerization. The fundamental phases of the sol-gel procedure are hydrolyzed and condensed, whereby the latter consumption of water to separate the molecules of the originator, while the latter stage is the first

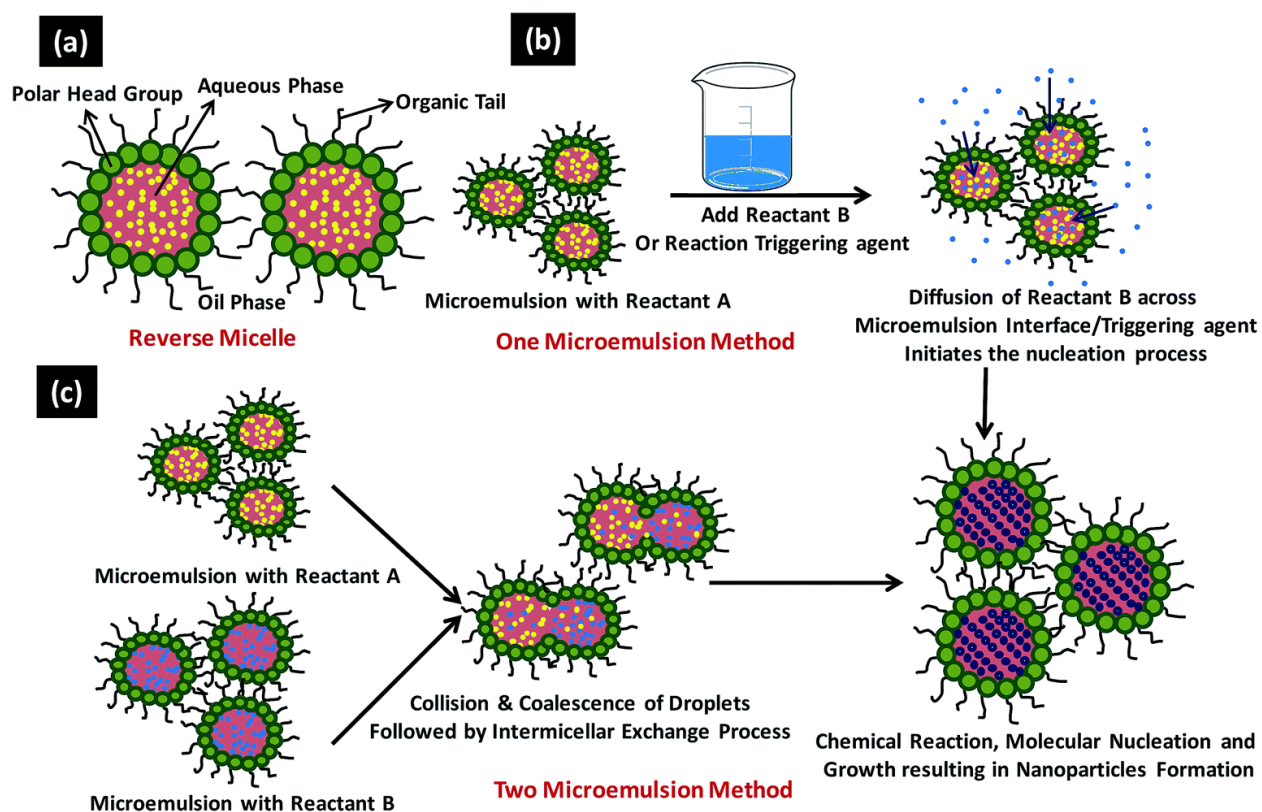
stage in the development of the gel state. This one is proceeded via condensing, that leads to the development of nanostructures, whereupon the additional water is evaporated to predict the overall strength of the sample (Zha & Roggendorf, 1991).

### **2.2.6 Micro emulsion technique**

Micro emulsions are stable chemical, morphologically homogenous, optically transparent, and isolated system colloidal carriers consisting of at least three aspects: polar phase (often water), non-polar phase (typically hydrocarbons liquid or oil), and stabilizer. Emulsifiers produce an interfacial layer between both the organic and aqueous phases, lower surface tension in between emulsification and the additional phase, and serve as an electrostatic obstruction to protect particles in aggregating (Solanki & Murthy, 2011).

A micro emulsion framework comprises of narrow size distribution circular drops (diameters stretching from 600 nm to 8000 nm) with water-in-oil (w/o) or oil-in-water (o/w) based on the emulsifier used. The w/o reverse micellar technique provides an efficient relevant to the target for the nanoparticle synthesis. As shown in picture following, a reverse micelle is a water-in-oil micro emulsion whereby the surfactant's hydrophilic head of the groups create the wet core and stay within, while the organic tails of the solvent molecules are pointed outwards:

- (a) Typical reverse micelle system,
- (b) Different steps take part in one micro emulsion process and
- (c) Sequence of reactions involved in the 2 micro emulsion nanoparticles synthesis.



**Figure: 2.5 Two Micro emulsion Method**

### 2.2.7 Hydrothermal synthesis

This process is used to create oxide of metals, ferric oxide, and lithium iron phosphate nanoparticles by maintaining hold across particle characteristics by changing the properties of relatively close or extreme water at different temperature and high settings. It is possible to accomplish it in two ways: batching hydrothermal and continuously hydrothermal. The latter can carry out a system with the required proportion stages, but the latter can generate a quicker rate of response in less time (Hayashi & Hakuta, 2010).

### 2.2.8 Polyol synthesis

The polyol procedure is a metal-containing molecule synthesis technique that employs poly (ethylene glycol) as that of the reaction mixture, acting as a solvents, capping agents, and interfacial operator simultaneously, with soluble stabilizing or protective agents (Rahman &

Green, 2009). This electrochemical method was used to create a diverse range of metallic-based Nanoparticles (Ag, Pt, Pd, Pr, Cu), metallic oxides nano particles (ZnO, indium-tin-oxide; ITO,  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ), magnetically nanoparticles, and metal hybrid NPs. Researchers utilized the polyol method to create Pt nano particles with varying  $\text{NaNO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6$  molar ratios. They also reported tailoring the dimensions, surface characteristics, and crystalline structure of nanomaterials by decelerating the reduction of Pt(II) and Pt(IV) species (attained by ethylene glycol) facilitated by variable concentrations ranging of nitrate ionic species, that have a high binding affinity stable compounds with Pt(II) and Pt(IV) (Herricks, Chen, & Xia, 2004). The morphology advancement of oxides of nano particles in polyol processes using two different polyols.

### **2.2.9 Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) & chemical vapour synthesis (CVS)**

Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) and chemical vapour synthesis (CVS) are two processes for depositing solid coatings from the vapour stage using chemical reactions that occur at enormously elevated temperatures. Ultra-minute particles can be discovered in thin films made by the CVD process under specific conditions. Consequently, if the CVD classification is reformed/raised for the conditions listed further down, this approach can also be used to synthesize NPs:

High temps I (in hot wall reactors)

High supersaturations

(ii) (High partial pressure of monomers at a low vapour pressure of the bulk solid)

(iii) Long periods of residence (low gas flows or long reactors)

(iv) Chemical vapour deposition (CVD) and chemical vapour synthesis on small substrates (CVS).

As a consequence, whenever the conventional methods are adjusted such that the CVD technique requires nanoparticles instead of thin metallic sheets, the altered technique is known as CVS. The phrases chemically vapor reactivity (CVR), chemical vapour precipitate (CVP), and chemical vapour condensation (CVC) all refer to the same phenomenon (CVC). The three types of

predecessors (solid, liquid, and gas) are produced in the furnace as vapors under circumstances that need molecules would go through the crystallization processes.

CVS additionally employs a variety of substrates to produce multi-component or hybridized Nanoparticles. Erbium (Er) has just been merged into Si nanoparticles by the use of substrates such as organometallic Erbium and di-silane compounds, and composites Nanoparticles are created by enclosing one material inside another (e.g. silicon tetrachloride in reaction with sodium chloride that consequence in the production of sodium chloride-enclosed silicon particles (Vallejos et al., 2011).

#### **2.2.10 Bio-assisted methods for the synthesis of nanoparticles**

To manufacture and create NPs, bio assisted methods, also called as biosynthesized or green synthesis, provides environmentally approachable, low-toxicity, low-cost, and economical approach. In the manufacture of metal and metallic oxide nano particles synthesis, these approaches use natural systems such as bacteria, fungus, viruses, yeast, actinomycetes, plant extracts, and so on. Three types of bio-assisted approaches can be distinguished:

- (i) Microorganism-based biogenic production
- (ii) Biomolecules as templates for biogenic production
- (iii) Herbal extract-based biogenic synthesis

#### **2.2.11 Biogenic synthesis using microorganisms**

Prokaryotic microbes, actinomycetes, fungi, phytoplankton, and yeast are among the bio-reactors used to manufacture nanoparticles. This technique for generating a diverse spectrum of NPs required significant scientific effort (Ag, Au, Pd, TiO<sub>2</sub>, CdS, etc.). Microscopic creatures gather target ions in their atmosphere and employ enzymes generated by cellular processes to transform the metallic ions into the constituent of metal.

Nanoparticles can be distinguished as intracellular or extracellular based on where it is produced. In the intracellular method, metal ions are carried inside the microbiological cell to produce nanoparticles in the presence of catalysts. Extracellular nanoparticles synthesis necessitates the capture of metallic ions on the extracellular environment as well as ion reduction in the presence of protein (Zhang, Yan, Tyagi, & Surampalli, 2011).



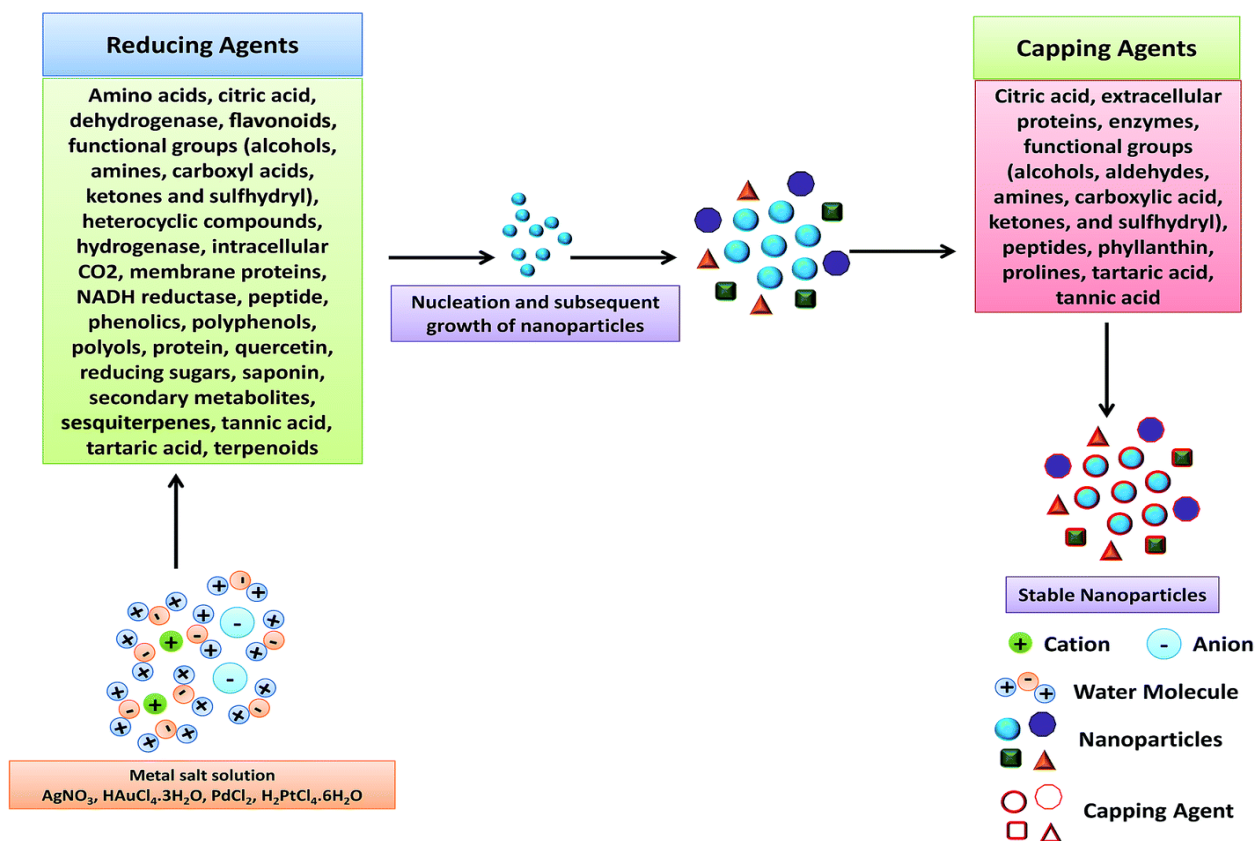
### **2.2.12 Biomolecules as templates to design nanoparticles**

To make NPs, several biomolecules such as nucleic acids, membranes, viruses, and diatoms were employed as templates. DNA is recognized as a good biomolecular template with a great affinity for transition metal ions. It was demonstrated that a DNA hydrogel could be produced and crosslinked before transition metal ions (e.g. gold, Al (III) metal ions) were merged into DNA macromolecules, consequential in the manufacture of Au nanoparticles. A reduction of Al(III) occurs, resulting in the creation of Au atoms and metal clusters, which evolve into Al nanoparticles on the DNA chain (Zinchenko, Miwa, Lopatina, Sergeyev, & Murata, 2014).

### **2.3 Plant extracts for nanoparticles synthesis**

Biosynthesis of nanoparticles by means of plant extractions or biomass is a fast, clean, non-toxic, and environmentally acceptable technique. This technique has mostly been used to manufacture noble metal NPs, metal oxides, bimetallic alloys, and other materials. It has properly delineated several plants bio metabolites that could aid in the synthesis of nano particles due to their appreciated role as reducing and capping agents (Iravani, 2011).

The rate of photosynthesis of NPs is substantially faster than that of other biosynthetic methods, and it is sometimes comparable to that of chemical pathways. The synthesis of Aluminum Nano triangles using lemongrass leaf extract and aqueous  $AlCl_3^{3+}$  ions has been described.



**Figure: 2.6 Synthesis of nanoparticles from reducing and capping agents**

## 2.4 *Trachyspermum ammi*

*Trachyspermum ammi* is an Egyptian inherent that is grown in Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. It is grown in Madhya Pradesh, UP, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and other parts of India. The Apiaceae family is an extremely high prized and therapeutically significant seed. The roots are diuretic, and the seeds have astringent properties. Aphrodisiac qualities are excellent. The seeds have a moisture content of 2–4.4%. *Trachyspermum ammi* oil is a brown-colored oil (Bairwa, Sodha, & Rajawat, 2012). Thymol is the key ingredient in this oil, and it's used to treat gastrointestinal issues, a lack of appetite, and bronchial issues. On humans, the oil has antifungal, antibacterial, and anti-aggregatory properties (Ishwar & Singh, 2000).

*Trachyspermum ammi* is a customary potential herb that is commonly used to treat a variety of human and animal illnesses. Stimulant, antispasmodic, and carminative effects are all present in the fruit. Flatulence, atonic dyspepsia, and diarrhea can all be treated with it. Ajwain

seed is bitter and pungent, and it has anthelmintic, carminative, laxative, and stomachic properties. It correspondingly treats tumors, aches, and piles in the abdomen. The essential oil in the seeds comprises about 50% thymol, which is a powerful germicide, antispasmodic, and fungicide. In toothpaste and perfumes, thymol is also utilized (Luitel, Rokaya, Timsina, & Münzbergová, 2014).

Other designations of *Trachyspermum ammi*

Yamini, Yaminiki, Yaviniki (Sanskrit)

Jain (Assamese):

Yamani, Yauvan, Yavan, Javan, Yavani, Yaman Yoyana (Bengal)

Bishop's weed (English)

Ajma, Ajmo, Yavan, and Javain (Gujrat words).

Kannada: Oma, Yom, Omu

Hindi: Ajwain, Jevain

Oman, Ayanodakan (Malayalam)

Onva (Marathi)

(Tamil) Omam Oriya: Juani

Vamu (Telugu)

*Trachyspermum ammi* has a lot of vitamins and minerals, along with phytochemicals that enhance wellness, such as carotenoids (-carotene and lutein) and antioxidants, which provide a lot of antioxidant defense.

## 2.5 Nomenclature of *Trachyspermum ammi*

- Kingdom Plantae, plant
- Subkingdom Tracheobionta
- Super Division Spermatophyta
- Division Magnoliophyta

• Class	Magnoliopsida
• Order	Apiales
• Family	Apiaceae
• Genus	Trachyspermum
• Species	Ammi

## 2.6 Botanical Explanation

It is extensively developed in dry and semi-arid environments with high salt levels in the soil. *Trachyspermum ammi* is a 60-90 cm tall annual herb with many branches. Flowers are actinomorphic, white, male, and bisexual; stem is striated; inflorescence is a compound umbel with 16 umbellets, each containing up to 16 flowers; The petals of the corolla are bilobed, and the stamens alternate with the petals. The stamens are 5 and alternate with the petals; the ovary is lower; the stigma is knob-like; the fruit is fragrant, ovoid, cordate, and cremocarp with a persistent stylopodium; and the leaves are pinnate with a prolonged stylopodium.

There are 7 pairs of lateral leaflets and one terminal leaflet. Fruit is made up of two parts. Grayish brown mericarps, ovoid, compressed, about 2 mm long and 1.7 mm wide, with 5 ridges and 6 vittae in each mericarp. There are 5 major ridges that are distinct (Bukero & Philipos).

## 2.7 Microscopic description

Epicarps are a single layer of tangentially extended tabular cells, mesocarps are thick-walled, rectangular to polygonal obliquely elongated cells with some vittae, and 6 carpophores and vascular bundles appear as groups of thick-walled dramatically elongated cells, integument, barrel-shaped of tangentially elongated cells, endosperm consisting of thin walled cells loaded with Powder microscopy reveals the presence of oil globules and endosperm cell clusters.

## 2.8 Phytochemicals

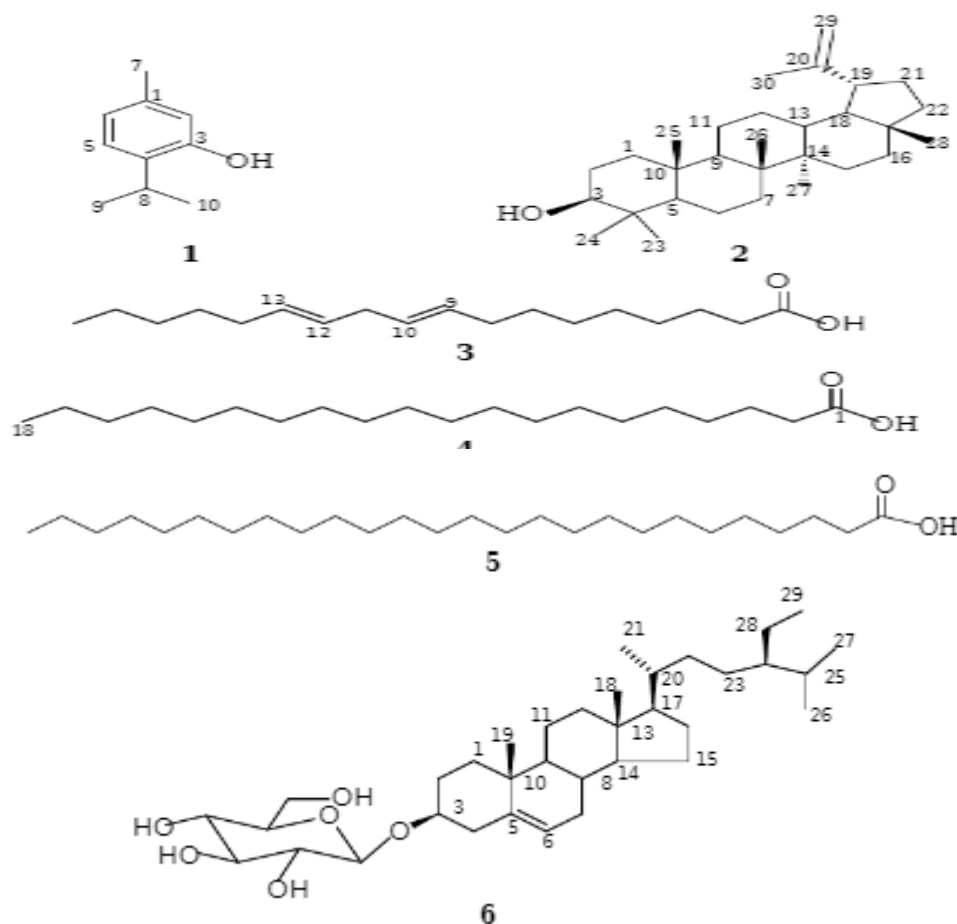
*Trachyspermum ammi* processes fiber (11.9%), carbohydrates (38.6%), alkaloids, glycosides, humidity (8.9%), nutrients (15.4%), fat (18.1%), phenolic, flavonoids, and inorganic material (7.1%) that includes calcium, phosphorus, iron, as well as nicotinic acid (Asif, Sultana, & Akhtar, 2014). Ajwain foods containing 2% to 4% reddish active ingredient, the majority of which is thymol (35 percent to 60 percent). The whole thymol fraction having para-cymene, -

terpenine, - and -pinenes, dipentene, -terpinene, and carvacrol (thymene) (Claeson, Malmfors, Wikman, & Bruhn, 2000).

S.No.	Components	Concentrations (%)							
		Iran		India		Pakistan		Egypt	Turkey
		Kehsan	Tehran	Delhi	Gorukhpur	Jaipur	Peshawar	Cairo	Sanliurta
1	$\alpha$ -Thujene	0.4	0.17	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
2	$\alpha$ -Pinene	0.3	0.06	2.29	0.2	2.91	0.20	-	-
3	$\beta$ -Pinene	1.9	0.39	8.12	1.7	8.95	1.42	-	-
4	p-Cymene	-	16.16	12.30	30.8	13.50	-	24.00	33.1
5	$\beta$ -Myrcene	0.7	0.33	1.67	0.4	1.11	0.60	-	-
6	o-Cymene	19.0	-	-	-	-	37.44	-	-
7	$\alpha$ -Terpinene	-	-	1.32	0.2	2.62	0.36	-	-
8	$\alpha$ -Phellendrene	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-
9	$\beta$ -Phellendrene	0.4	-	0.97	0.6	0.91	-	-	-
10	Limonene	0.2	-	0.44	-	0.57	-	-	-
11	$\gamma$ -Terpinene	20.6	17.52	55.75	23.2	-	21.07	24.00	28.6
12	$\gamma$ -terpinolene	-	-	-	0.2	55.63	-	-	-
13	4-Terpineol	0.1	-	0.65	0.8	-	-	-	-
14	Sabinene	-	0.02	0.29	-	0.44	-	-	-
15	cis-Limonene oxide	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	cis- $\beta$ -terpineol	-	-	0.42	-	0.39	-	-	-

17	p-Cymene-3-ol	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	-	-
18	Dodecane	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	$\beta$ -Fenchyl alcohol	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Thymol	45.9	64.51	15.56	39.1	16.77	-	42.00	24.1
21	Ethylene methacrylate	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	p-Menth-1-en-1-ol	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.12	-	-
23	Tetra decane	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Carvacrol	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	4.70	-
25	Hexadecane	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2.1** Concentration of different compounds in *Trachyspermum ammi*



**Figure: 2.7 Phytochemicals of *Trachyspermum***

Camphene, myrcene, and -3-carene are also found in minute amounts in the plants. Alcoholic extraction contains saponins, which are very hygroscopic. The fruits processes a yellow, crystalline flavonoid and a microtubule substance, as well as 6-O-glucopyranosyloxythymol, glucoside, and 25 percent oleoresin containing 12 percent essential oil (thymol, -terpinene, para-cymene, and - and -pinene). *T. Ammi's* primary oil constituents are carvone (46%), limonene (38%), and dillapiole (3%) (Choudhury, Ahmed, Kanjilal, & Leclercq, 1998).

Various compounds present in the *Trachyspermum ammi* but the main components is the (1) thymol, (2) linalool, (3) linoleic acid, (4) stearic acid, (5) eicosanoic acid, (6)  $\beta$ -sitosterol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-Glucoside.

## **2.9 Pharmacological effects**

Through its unique aromatic fragrance and powerful flavor, *Trachyspermum ammi* is extensively used as a spice in curries. Its seedlings should be used in trace amounts to flavor a types of ingredients, as stabilizer's, in medicine, and in the manufacture of essential oils for perfumery. *Trachyspermum ammi* is also used to cure gastrointestinal issues, a crushed fruit paste is used topically to ease colic problems, and a hot and dry fermentation of the fruits is given to the chest to cure asthmatic diseases (Akhtar, Siddique, Bi, & Mujeeb, 2011).

Antimicrobial, hypolipidemic, gastrointestinal stimulant, antihypertensive, hepatoprotective, antispasmodic, bronchodilating, antilithiasis, diuretic, abortifacient, galactogogic, antiplatelet-aggregatory, antiplatelet-aggregatory, anti-inflammatory, antitussive, antifilarial, gastroprotective, nematocidal, anthelmintic are some of the medicinal consumptions of *T. ammi*. Its fruits possesses stomachic, carminative, and expectorant, antiseptic, and amoebiasis, and antibacterial effects.

### **2.9.1 Antihypertensive, antispasmodic and Broncho-dilating activity**

Plants utilize hypersensitive response (HR) to reduce the risk of infection by pathogenic organisms. HR can be found in the greater part of vegetation and is caused by a variety of phytopathogens including oomycetes, viruses, fungi, and even invertebrates.

An antihypertensive impact of *T. ammi* treated with intravenous in vivo, but also the anti-spasmodic and bronchodilating behaviour in vitro, illustrated that calcium channel barrier has been discovered to moderate the spasmolytic impact of industrial materials, and it is believed that this method thought to be due to their results obtained and aided the customary use of *T. ammi* in agitated disease is the situations of the gut (Gilani, Jabeen, Ghayur, Janbaz, & Akhtar, 2005).

### **2.9.2 Antiplatelet-aggregatory**

Platelet activation and agglomeration were the primary causes of thrombotic events. The obstruction of a vascular artery leads to serious pathological conditions such as uneven angina, ischemic stroke, and heart attack. Because of the prevalence of thrombotic diseases, new antiplatelet stimulants for identifying and controlling arterial thrombosis without negative consequences are required. For a long time, customary medicinal herbs have been used to treat human ailments. Several pharmacological approaches have been used to identify and implement important clinical and safe products based on ancient herbal remedies.

In vitro antiplatelet aggregation experiments on human volunteers' blood indicated that a desiccated fragile extraction of *T. ammi* seed reserved prostaglandin synthesis caused by arachidonic acid, collagen, and adrenaline. The focus of this research was to provide evidence to maintenance the customary use of *T. ammi* in postpartum women (Srivastava, 1988).

### **2.9.3 Antiviral activity**

Estimated virus yields in cultured cells contaminated with a certain quantity of viruses and administered with a harmless dosage of the experimental agent is used to determine antiviral activity (Ahsan et al., 1990).

### **2.9.4 Anthelmintic activity**

Naturally wormers, anthelmintic plants are worm, often known as gastrointestinal nematodes, can cause illness in small ruminants and cattle, resulting in productivity and economic damages (e.g. Condensed tannins are found in the leaves and stems of several plants, including *sainfoin* and *birdsfoot* leaf.

*T. ammi's* anthelmintic effectiveness has been proven against certain helminths, including *Ascaris lumbricoides* in persons and *Haemonchus crump* in lambs. (I.-K. Park, Kim, Lee, & Shin, 2007). *T. Ammi* exerts its anthelmintic effect by interacting with parasitic metabolism through activation of ATPase, resulting in a loss of energy supplies. (Kostyukovsky, Rafaeli, Gileadi, Demchenko, & Shaaya, 2002). It has often been discovered that the plants has cholinergic activity with peristaltic movements of the gut, that assists in the elimination of parasitic infections and may play a part in its anthelmintic effects (Jabbar, Iqbal, & Khan, 2006).

### **2.9.5 Nematicidal activity**



Pine Wilt illness is characterized by the pinewood nematode (PWN), *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*. PWN is inhibited by the ingredients of *T.ammi* oil (camphene, pinene, myrcene, limonene, terpinene, terpinen-4-ol, thymol, and carvacrol). PWN bodies are cured with the muscle activation inhibitors levamisole hydrochloride and morantal tatrare. Amino and hydroxyl groups have already been postulated as methyl isothiocyanate targeted cells in worms. In insect pests, certain essential oils have already been found to disrupt the neuromodulator octopamine or GABA-gated chloride channels. Thymol and carvacrol have strong anti-PWN properties. These findings suggest that the nematicidal activity of *T.ammi* oil is primarily because of thymol and carvacrol functionality. The LC50 values for nematicidal activity of *T.ammi* vital oils were 0.431 mg/ml (Singh, Maurya, Catalan, & De Lampasona, 2004).

### **2.9.6 Antioxidant**

A chemical which prevents tissues against free radical damage (uneven molecules made by the method of oxidation during normal metabolism). Free radicals may have a role in tumor, cardiovascular diseases, strokes, and perhaps other aging-related disorders.

*T. Ammi* has a lot of vitamins and minerals, along with phytochemicals that enhance wellness, such as carotenoids (-carotene and lutein) and antioxidants, which provide a lot of antioxidant defense. Two in vitro tests were used to evaluate the antioxidant potential of a *T. Ammi* seed extraction mixes: the hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) scavenging analysis and the nitric oxide radical scavenging assay. At a concentration of 200g/ml, *T. Ammi* extract reduced hydrogen peroxide by up to 70.04 percent. It blocked 72.80 out of a hundred of nitric oxide radical rummaging at a dose of 200g/ml, although ascorbic acid hindered 94.96 percent at the same dosage (Bajpai & Agrawal, 2015).

### **2.9.7 Antimicrobial activity**

Plants contain several types of bioactive components, including tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids, and flavonoids, all of them have antibacterial activities in cultured cells. Phytochemical composition and antibacterial activities are also discussed.

Except for *P. aeruginosa*, *Trachyspermum ammi* seed oil shown antimicrobial activity against fifty-five bacterial strains with a lowest or minimum inhibitory concentration of 2% (v/v). *Trachyspermum ammi* diethyl ether fraction demonstrated strong anti-bacterial & anti-fungal

activity against multidrug resistant strains of *Candida albicans*, *Candida krusei*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Candida glabrata*, *E coli*, and reference cultures of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Streptococcus bovis*. *Trachyspermum ammi* may reduce pathogenic bacteria for example *Candida albicans*, *Clostridium spp.*, and *Bacillus fragilis*, and hence may be useful in dysbiosis therapy (Hawrelak, Cattley, & Myers, 2009).

## 2.10 Characterization of nano particles

Characterization is the study of many facts like structure of nanoparticles, the material from which nanoparticles can be formed and many other properties. There are different techniques for the characterization of nanoparticles. These techniques are atomic force microscopy, particles size analysis, scanning electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction, transmission, electron microscopy Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and Raman spectra etc. SEM and TEM are the essential techniques. SEM is depends upon electron scanning method. TEM is depends on electron transmittance properties and XRD is based on the structural properties.

The characterized biosynthesized nanoparticles by SEM and XRD exposed the crystalline structure and spherical geometry. XRD and SEM analysis indicates magnitude of the particles was found to be about 60-70 nm in range. The size of particle approximately 100 nm measured by PSA of synthesized Aluminum oxide powders. The triumphant structure of Aluminum oxide nanoparticles was confirmed by retaining SEM-EDX, XRD, and PSA analysis.

The characterization of synthesized  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  nanoparticles UV-Vis spectroscopy was used. Crystalline nature of the biosynthesized nanoparticle was exposed by X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and confirms the size of the nanoparticle as 25.7nm. EDX with SEM was used to confirm the shape, composition and size of green manufactured  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  nanoparticle.

Different techniques are used for characterization. For crystalline size X-Ray Diffractometer (XRD), for geometrical studies Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM), for to analyses the absorption patterns UV-Visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis), for analyzing the functional groups Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy is used which take part in the reaction. The development of Aluminum oxide nano-particles was checked by comprehensive

characterization techniques. Fourier transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectral data analysis is used for the confirmation of presence of metal oxides and biomolecules. The surface geometry that is of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> particles observed by Scanning electron microscope (SEM) showed the hexagonal-shaped Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crystallites. The formation of pure cubic Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crystalline nano particles shown by X-ray diffraction (XRD). The surface geometry of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles observed by Scanning electron microscope (SEM) showed the hexagonal-shaped Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crystallites.

## CONCLUSION:

*Trachyspermum ammi* (reducing agent) is the herb that has many effective uses, basically its therapeutic use, its use in spices and more importantly the pharmacological applications due to its anti-oxidant property. Green Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> synthesized nanoparticles from *Trachyspermum ammi* also exhibit these properties along with some advancement. These nano particles create prolific response as a result of phytochemicals present on the surface of nanoparticles. This process is cost effective, the characterization SEM, XRD ensures the presence of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles and confirm its size in nano scale.

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