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## Neem Leaf Extract Assisted Biosynthesis and Characterization Studies of Spinel $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$ Nanoparticles

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# Neem Leaf Extract Assisted Biosynthesis and Characterization Studies of Spinel $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$ Nanoparticles

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## ABSTRACT

In this study, nickel ferrite ( $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$ ) magnetic nanoparticles (NPs) were synthesized using *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) extract and nickel nitrate as precursors. Physical and chemical properties of  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs were determined by scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), vibrating sample magnetometry (VSM), and energy dispersive X-ray (EDS) analysis. The photocatalytic dye degradation effect of  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs against methylene blue (MB) was evaluated based photocatalytic reactor. SEM results demonstrated ceramic spinel  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs with spherical surface morphologies. It appears that these  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs can be considered as suitable candidates for photocatalyst for the dye degradation and other biomedical applications, because of their higher catalytic active effects.

**Key words:**  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs, Neem leaf extract, Bio-synthesis, Magnetic properties, Photocatalysts

Recently, nickel ferrites ( $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$ ) NPs are ceramic nanoscale materials [1], which can be deployed different applications. Recent findings suggest that a number of nanomaterials induce dye degradation effects [1]. These nanomaterials are deployed due to their nanometer size, catalytic properties [2], surface plasmonic resonance [3], magnetic properties [4], etc. In recent decades, ferrite magnetic NPs with the chemical formula of  $\text{MFe}_2\text{O}_4$  (M = Ni, Co, Cu, etc.) [5] have attracted the attention of researchers in various biomedical fields including photocatalyst [6], hyperthermia [7], labelling of cells [8], etc. Spinel ferrite NPs can be employed as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents [9-10]. In this study,  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs were eco-friendly synthesized using *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) extract. The physical and chemical properties of the  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs were determined by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and vibrating-sample magnetometer (VSM) analyses. Finally, the photocatalytic degradation effect of them was evaluated against methylene blue (MB).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Iron (III) nitrate, nickel (II) nitrate (Sigma-Aldrich, 99%), and *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) extract were utilized

for the green synthesis of  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs. Deionized water was utilized in all stages of the synthesis. Methylene blue (MB) was purchased for the photocatalytic degradation. The *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) extract were washed with deionized water. Plant moisture was removed at 50 °C. To each gram of watercress powder, 10 ml of deionized water was added and shaken at 50°C, overnight. Finally, the extract was separated with Whatman paper and centrifuged. Iron (III) nitrate, nickel (II) nitrate solution was added to 50 ml of aqueous extract. The mixture was kept in a microwave oven. The final product were washed well with DI water and ethanol twice finally dried at 70°C and used for further characterizations.

### Characterization techniques

The structural characterization of  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs were performed using Rigaku Ultima X-ray diffractometer equipped with  $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). The surface functional groups were analyzed by Perkin Elmer FT-IR spectrometer. Morphological studies and energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) of  $\text{NiFe}_2\text{O}_4$  NPs have been performed with a Jeol JSM6360 high resolution scanning electron microscopy (HR-SEM). UV-Visible diffuse reflectance spectrum (DRS) was recorded using Cary100 UV-Visible spectrophotometer to estimate their band gap energy ( $E_g$ ). Magnetic measurements were carried out at room temperature using a PMC MicroMag 3900 model vibrating sample magnetometer equipped with 1 Tesla magnet.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Powder XRD analysis

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Fig 1 shows the XRD diagram of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs shows 5 sharp peaks at  $2\theta = 30^\circ, 35.9^\circ, 43^\circ, 57.2^\circ$ , and  $62.8^\circ$ . The peaks mentioned in two XRD spectra correspond to the cubic spinel structure of the NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs [11-13]. The crystallization degree of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs depends on the synthesis procedure, temperature and time. The average crystallite size of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs was calculated using Debye Scherrer formula given in eqn. 1:

$$L = \frac{0.89\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

where  $L$  is the crystallite size,  $\lambda$ , the X-ray wavelength,  $\theta$ , the Bragg diffraction angle and  $\beta$ , the full width at half maximum (FWHM). The average crystallite size ' $L$ ' calculated from the diffraction peaks was found to be around 15 nm.

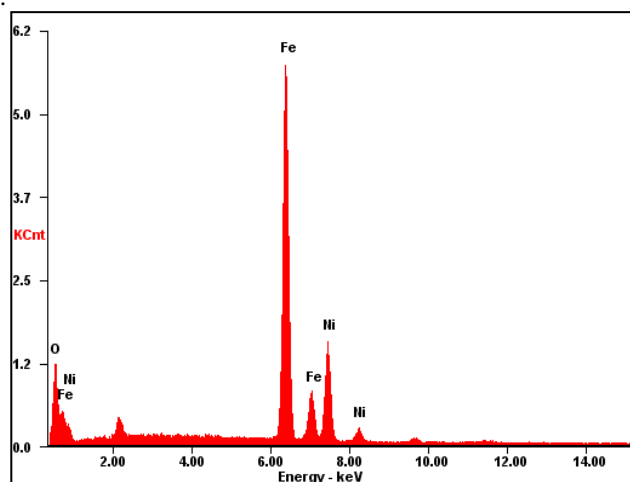


Fig 1 Powder XRD diagram of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs

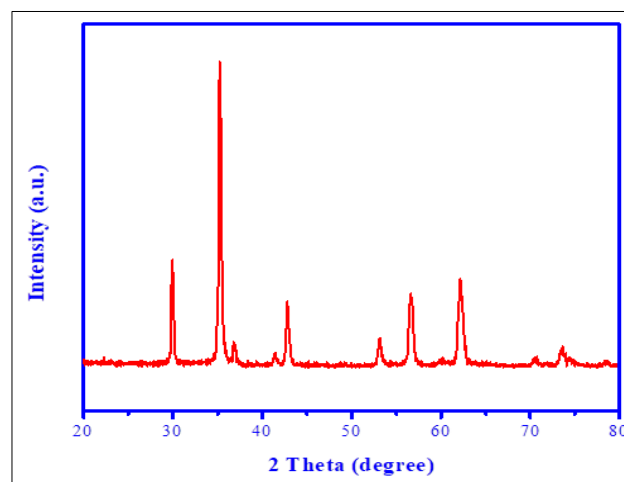


Fig 2 HR-SEM image of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs

#### SEM studies

Figure 2 shows HR-SEM images of the prepared NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs. The comparison of SEM images and XRD spectra shows the difference in crystallization of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs. SEM images of the NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs confirmed the spherical surface morphology. Cubic and sheet-shaped plates with 16 to 14 nm wide illustrated that the NPs are crystallized well in a short time by the microwave heating. As the crystallization time increases, the particles are formed in a regular and spherical

way of 15 to 20 nm. Based on the results, by increasing the crystallization time, NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs were more spherical and smaller with higher purity [14-15].

#### EDX studies

The presence of the element Ni, Fe and O confirmed the pure phase formation. However, the presence of carbon element in the EDX diagram was due to the residues of the *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) extract in the structure of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs (Fig 3).

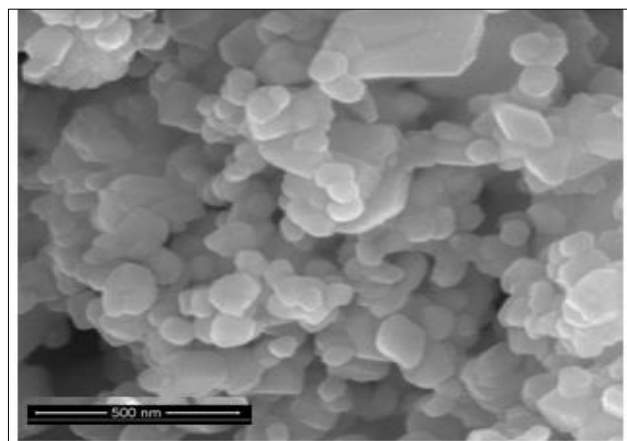


Fig 3 EDX diagram of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs

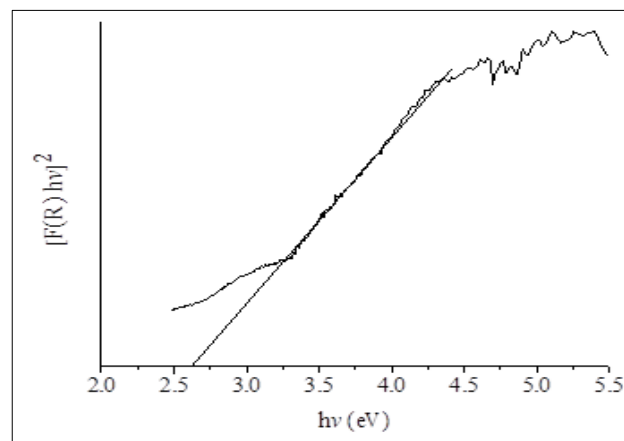


Fig 4 Band gap energy ( $E_g$ ) of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs

#### Optical properties

The band gap energy ( $E_g$ ) of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs can be evaluated using the Kubelka - Munk model. UV-Vis. diffuse reflectance (UV-DRS) spectra of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs were shown in Figure 4 and the band gap energy  $E_g$  2.58, indicating that NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs exhibited an intense absorption in the visible range [16-18]. DRS analysis was used to study the relation of crystallite size and band gap of the semiconductors. Kubelka-Munk function,  $F(R)$  is directly proportional to the absorption coefficient ( $\alpha$ ) and the value is estimated from the following eqn. 2,

$$(F(R)) = \alpha = \frac{(1-R)^2}{2R} \quad \text{---- (2)}$$

where,  $F(R)$  is Kubelka-Munk function,  $\alpha$ , the absorbance,  $R$ , the reflectance. A graph is plotted between  $[F(R)hv]^2$  and  $hv$ , the obtained intercept value is the  $E_g$  of the NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs. The estimated  $E_g$  of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs is 2.58 eV.

#### Magnetic properties

The magnetic properties of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs at room temperature (RT) and  $\pm 15$  kOe applied field are shown in (Fig 5). The amount of magnetic saturation ( $M_s$ ) for the synthesized

NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs was 62.54emu/g. The obtained result shows superparamagnetic properties [19-21]. Additionally, the amount of magnetic saturation of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs depends on their size, crystallinity and structure [22-25]. The spinel structure and superparamagnetic behaviour of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs were confirmed by XRD and VSM analyses.

#### Photocatalytic properties

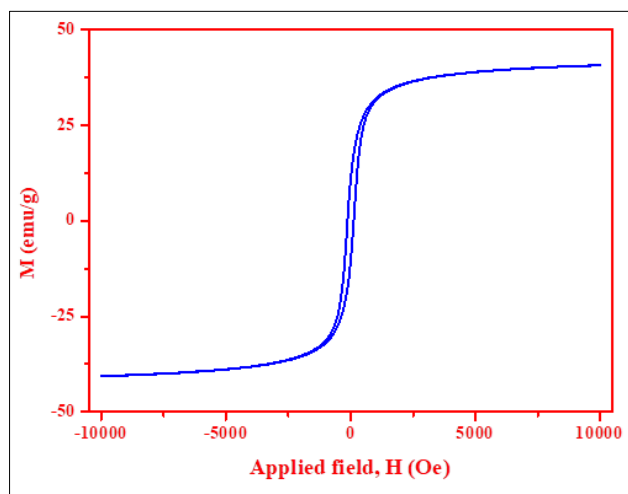


Fig 5 Magnetic properties of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs

The photocatalytic dye degradation effect was evaluated against methylene blue (MB) dye using UV-Visible irradiation and observed enhanced PCD efficiency [26-28]. According to the literature, NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs are the best catalytic agents for the organic dye degradation. Nickel ions increased the surface to volume ratio in NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs, thus demonstrating good photocatalytic properties against organic dyes, methylene blue (MB) [29-31].

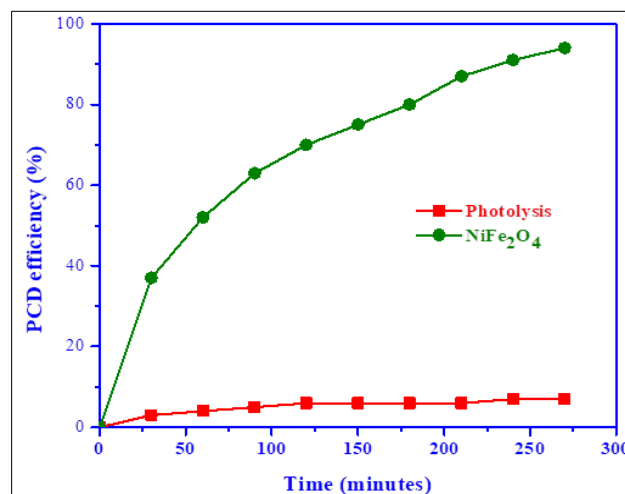


Fig 6 PCD efficiency of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs.

## CONCLUSION

In this study, NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs were synthesized using aqueous extract of *Neem leaf* (*Azadirachta indica*) via a simple and green method. Physical and chemical properties of NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> NPs were evaluated by powder XRD, HR-SEM, EDX and VSM analyses. The photocatalytic dye degradation effect was

evaluated against methylene blue (MB) dye using UV-Visible irradiation and observed enhanced PCD efficiency.

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