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Study on Metal Oxide Nanocatalysts for Environmental Decontamination Based on Optical Properties

Hasibur Rahaman

Trainer, Mechanical Department, GKCIET, Malda

Abstract

Nanomaterials are based on metal oxides that are structured and dispersed on a smaller scale. The surface of the metal oxides plays an essential role in the adsorption process, catalysis of heterogeneous compounds, and detection of molecules in the gaseous state. Optical Properties depend upon stoichiometry which helps in understanding the nanocatalyst structure of metal oxides. Extraction of UV and GC-MS Spectroscopy is used in the identification of bioactive compounds that play an important role in the process of synthesis. The properties of nanocatalysts also help in providing the rate of adsorption to understand the environmental decontamination of water and allow a specific overview with the use of optical Properties.

Keywords: Metal oxide, Nanostructure, Environmental, Optical properties, Nano adsorbent, Contamination, Nanocatalyst, Spectroscopy, absorption, Chemical properties, Compounds.

Introduction

Nanomaterials are based on metal oxides that are structured and dispersed on a smaller scale. This is an expanded class material on the basis of electronic structure and physical and chemical properties with electromagnetic properties. Its application is based on the nano material and its composite properties that make them an important role in applied ecology sectors. This is especially used as the absorbent and photocatalyst for the purpose of producing monitoring devices for the rightful use of the environment. These absorbent materials are based on metal oxides with nano size with the characteristics of a high specific area and fast kinetics properties. This also plays an important part in particular affinity for different contamination. The usages of nanostructured metal oxides give permission for the oxidation of organic compounds in the process of photocatalytic reaction. It shows the decomposition of significant properties in the biochemical reaction and the promising consideration of pretreatment of aqueous solution. These nanostructures are used in environmental monitoring with the sensitive layers for the gas sensors. This is done for chromo resistive that is characterized through the high surface area to evaluate

the optical properties of metal oxides. This leads to high absorption capacity. Its consideration comes with the advantages over the obtaining of highly optimized absorbent, sensitive layers, and various photocatalysts of gas sensors. However, metal oxides of nanostructured form have certain limitations that lead to cause environmental pollution. The purpose is to study environmental decontamination based on optical properties for environmental decontamination.

Literature Review

Characteristics of nanostructure of metal oxides

Surface of the metal oxides plays an essential role in the adsorption process, catalysis of heterogeneous compounds, and detection of molecules in the gaseous state. These chemical and molecular processes are initiated on the nanostructures of metal oxide crystals. Its nano-size surface is considered as the region of transition from the volume aspect to the crystals. This also shows connectivity with the environment that further contact with the atmosphere to and help in various chemical reactions (Bharti, Jangwan*et al.* 2022). It leads to the formation of oxide layers, a change in the position of the nanostructured particle. This also includes penetrations in the water vapor molecules with the chemical compounds for the metal oxide. Furthermore, it creates difficulty to understand the actual nanostructured surface of the catalyst in metal oxides. The reasons for this complication come from the assumption of atomically clear and surfaces that possesses smoothness.

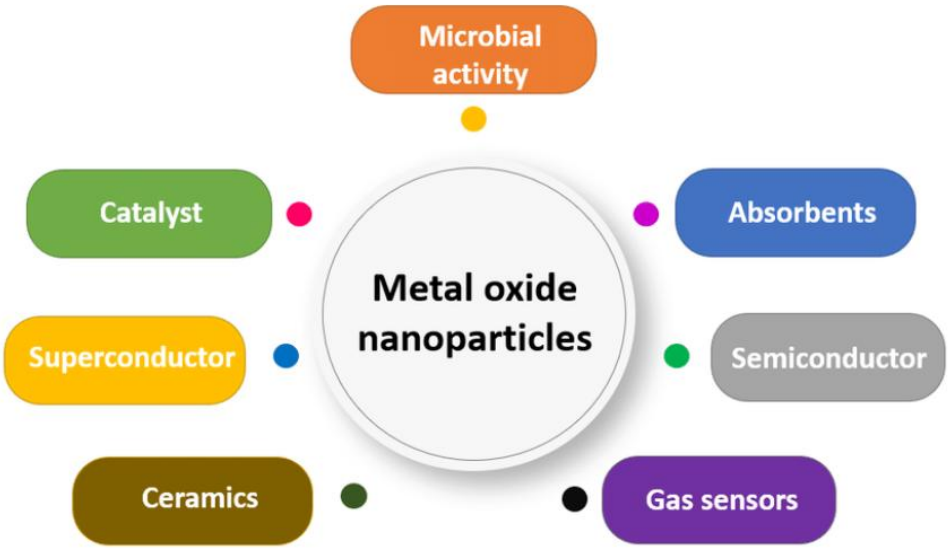

Figure 1: Characteristics of metal oxide nanoparticles

(Source: Nikolova and Chavali, 2020)

From the above figure, it has depicted that the characteristics of metal oxide nanoparticles ues the various components such as adsorbent, gas sensors, and other important things (Nikolova and Chavali,

2020). This help in understanding the nanostructure of metal oxides. Certain similarity also arises in terms of bulk crystals for their structural properties and reactive surface. However, the number of differences in the fundamental distinguishment of their surface form the bulk crystals and shows the arrangement of atoms and ions. This makes the difference in the bulk crystals of ionic mobility and shows numerous defects and dislocations on their surfaces. These representations of surfaces in different forms show different chemical compositions. The competence of the surface adsorption concentration corresponds to the show of various volume structures of solid material. The uniqueness of the chemical bond also involves some factors, such as the presence of phase divided boundary that differs from the electrical and chemical properties (Zahra *et al.* 2020). It also helps in lowering of symmetry structure on the surface that facilities the appearance of intermediate and deformed bonds. It also shows the presence of defects in the structure with the mechanical stress that results in the re-arrangement in electronic density and incomplete surface structure for the saturated bonds. The surface structure of a certain compound indicates the definition and defects with some fluctuation. The presence or absence of atoms in the metal oxide can change the electronic structure of the material and also modify the energy faces. The water resources that are getting contaminated due to various pollution need nano-adsorbent technology for wastewater treatment and to make a remarkable change in the environment with the help of chemical properties. These nanomaterials are used to absorb inorganic and organic contaminated particles from thewastewaterat higher potential. It shows the unique features such as physical and chemical properties to make it a highly qualitative form in comparison to the previous techniques.

Optical Properties of Metal oxides in Various states

These Properties depend upon stoichiometry which helps in understanding the nanocatalyst structure of metal oxides. The process of finding a nano disperse range with the shape and size of the crystal depends upon the synthesis method process condition and parameter for obtaining a nanostructure that is based on optical properties. The nanomaterials are highly efficient adsorbents for the best water treatment with the characteristics of physical and chemical properties. This physical property involves a large surface area, higher area sorption, notification of low temperature, and short diffusion distance between nano-adsorbent materials (Ikram *et al.* 2021). This Properties of nanomaterial play a crucial role in the component structure that is intended from the polar charge, apparent size external function of nanostructure for the metal oxides. It also shows its qualitative effect with a great area and useful energy in addition to the chemical process of nano adsorbent. This practice is purely depending on the compound group and scattering of sites that are optimised for the nano adsorbent . Optical Properties of metal oxide depend on this person and morphology for providing a remedy to environmental pollution.

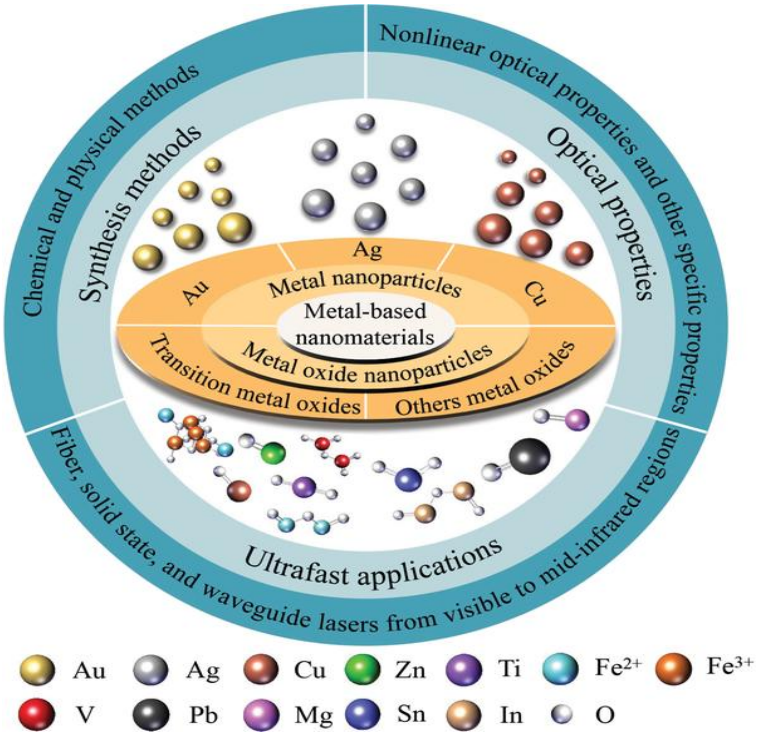

Figure 2: Optical Properties of Metal oxides in Various states

(Source: Fu *et al.* 2021)

From the above figure, Various aspects of methods used for metal oxide nanoparticles such as synthesis methods, optical properties and ultrafast applications. This nanoparticle is further divided into transition and other metal oxides with the representation of various elements such as Ag, Au and Cu that provide different roles in various states (Fu*et al.* 2021). The increase in electrical resistance and substance permittivity absorbs on the system of the metal oxide in the nanophase. This gives a higher positive result as compared to the metal inside the microsystem. The dimensional effects of metal oxide depend on the nanoparticle size which is classical and quantum. The changes in classical effects include the explanation of property through the influence of surface and quantum reference as the change in property which are not predicted as the ordinary surface mechanism (Oliveira *et al.* 2019). Dimensional effects in the quantum surface in materials give the characteristics of a free path for the charge carrier, involvement of, and the size of the magnetic domain. The change in optical Properties for the metal oxide mixed in nanoparticles for the DE Broglie wavelength. The rate of difference in absorption spectra for the nanoparticles occurs with a change in the dielectric constant of the metal oxide.

Methodology

This research paper uses the Structured methodology for managing complex data and also helps to produce the accessible structure for study on metal oxide nanocatalysts for environmental

decontamination based on optical properties. The paper also uses the idea of positivism philosophy that is used to adhere to the knowledge acquired from observation. This is used for gaining knowledge in the analysis of decontamination of metal oxide based on optical properties (Cho 2022). The qualitative approach is used in this research paper for the data collection and analyzing its various aspects. It helps in giving significant results on the optical properties of metal oxide. The descriptive research design focuses on the information that describes the situation and condition of an issue. Environmental decontamination of the metal oxide with nanocatalyst properties is used in understanding the qualitative research in a better way. The research paper uses probability sampling that helps the researcher to select resources randomly for the study of various aspects of heat treatment. Secondary resources used in this research paper are collected from Google Scholar, ProQuest, PubMed, and so on (Ramadhan and Daryati 2022). The research paper study on metal oxide nanocatalysts for environmental decontamination based on optical properties. It also gives a better understanding of the use of optical properties for metal oxides. The thematic analysis is used to emphasize and analysis of the data pattern for the non-catalyst metal oxide on environmental decontamination.

Finding and Discussion

It has been found that the extraction of UV and GC-MS Spectroscopy is used in the identification of a particular compounds imparts an important role in the synthesis process. This analysis revealed that the appearance of alcoholic and its relevant compounds gives a suitable analysis to the synthesis of functional groups at a significant amount (Ningthoujam*et al.* 2022). The spectrum of absorption corresponds to show the structure of nitro compounds as N-O with the stretch of aromatic representation of the C-C bond. This depicts the range of vibration of metal oxide that presents the water absorption on the surface of metals. This is also used in the demonstration of metal-oxygen bonds for the environmental decontamination of nanocatalyst metal oxide. The major values that eliminated during the Calcination process as natural compounds that are highly removed at the level of thermal treatment. The incorporation shows the frequency with the stretch of nitro group and or C-O due to alcohol and Carboxylic acids (Ningthoujam*et al.* 2022). It also shows the depiction for the reason of water absorption that shows the high peak shows the M-O bond. The analysis of spectroscopy also anticipated in the mixing of various functional groups of compounds . This also gives the endorsement result with the presence of functional compounds that are used for the purpose of synthesis of nanomaterial. This shows the presence of benzene, octadecanoic acid and other compounds. The vibration of depicting of the presence of cyclobutanol confirmed the presence of functional group incorporation with the synthesis of metal oxide that is congruent to the spectroscopy analysis (Shaheen *et al.* 2020). This chemical and composition analysis of the nanomaterials is further uses Raman spectroscopy. It validates

the oxide compounds with the mixed of organic compounds and shows the comparison of NiO with band spectrum value of 497 per centimeter (Zahra *et al.* 2020). This crystal form, uniform section and making of bio compound as NiO and its mixed compund formation such as NiO-PdO through appropriate spectroscopy methods. The surface of NiO found highly smooth and the components are uniformly scattered with no saturation. The internal spaces and cavities in the nanostructures of metal oxide support the process of analysis. It also reveals that their lowest clearance of two oxides that attribute to the demonstration of overall particle size and their relevant dimensions. The absorption of UV spectroscopy with optical properties are characterized through the absorption spectra of fabricated metal oxide. The three metal oxides such as NiO and their relevant compounds are fabricated through a synthesis approach. The analysis of GC- MS reveals the involvement of other spectroscopy methods.

Classification of nonadsorbent is also used to finding the use of noncatalyst for the remedy of environmental pollution. Some of the essential features of an ideal adsorbent also used to treat wastewater that may include the nontoxic, high rate of sorption and easy reactivation (Baskar *et al.* 2022). These contain different adsorbents that make a great role in the reduction of environmental pollution. It consists of carbon nanotubes, adsorbent on polymeric structure, metal-based nonadsorbent and zeolites. It has a great area with optimised sites for adsorption. This protection of the surface process reduces and is aquifer for the reason to high electrostatic attraction and chemical bonding formation. These attraction properties between the metal cations and tubes result in helping for the removal of oil particles from the contaminated water. Desalination through the technique of adsorption is also reduced in cases of high energy consumption and technical challenging point of view. It has a great area and a modified form of stoichiometric structure that shows the promising effect of the clearing of oil contamination. Polymeric nano adsorbent having a great area and high mechanical length with appropriate pore distributions make it strong in comparison to the conventional method. This external brand of nanocatalyst of metal oxide help to remove the particles. The importance of zeolites come with the essential results of micropores electrostatic hole that is made up of alumina and silica mineral. It has been revealed from the results that zeolites have a greater to create a high rate of remedies through the provided adsorption in comparison to traditional zeolites. Metal-based non-adsorbent was also found to eliminate the heavy metals in comparison to activated carbon. Some metal oxide is found to be attractive tendency of materials that uses the groundwater such as iron oxide as the strong persistent materials that eliminate the arsenic in the polluted water.

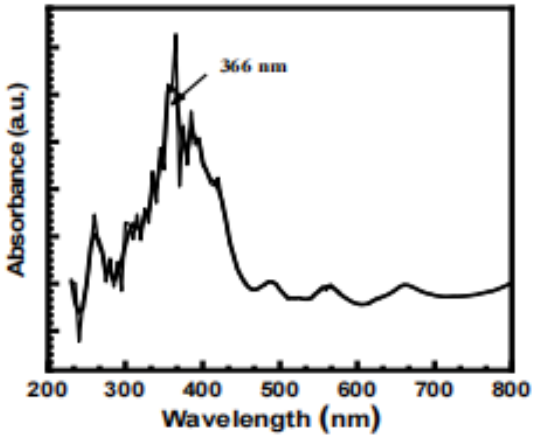

Figure 3: UV Spectra for metal oxide

(Source: Rajendran et al. 2023)

Optical absorbance with the UV spectra is used for the metal oxide in the range of 200-800 nm in wavelength with the use of optical properties through the above figure 3 for nanocatlayst .This techniques of UV spectroscopy is a basic tool system that used in the determination of synthesis of nanostruture of metal oxide for the reason of optical properties .This absorption spectra provides a clear data for the formation of metal oxide nanocatalyst at a particular wavelength (Rajendran et al. 2023).Representation of absorbance spectrum gives the results of wavelength at 366 nm that confirms the iron oxide compound formation.This is synthesized under the sonochemical method at RT.It gives the peak in terms of absorbance for the reason of valence bond electronic excitation underthe techniques of electromagentic spectrum.This results in providing a clear information to show metal oxide nanostruture with the help of optical properties.

Conclusion

It has been concluded from the above discussion that, the practice of implementing optical properties with the help of metal oxide help in providing remedies to environmental pollution. The properties of nanocatalysts also help in providing the rate of adsorption to understand the environmental decontamination of water and allow a specific overview with the use of optical Properties. It also gives the expanded class material on the basis of electronic structure and physical and chemical properties with electromagnetic properties. Different nanomaterials such as inorganic, carbon-based nano adsorbent, and unique features are also used for the remedy of surroundings with the help of optical properties. Modification of the pollution with the use of nanoparticles requires a thorough analysis of the type of contaminant that is removed to get easy accessibility of the site of the harmful wastes. It also shows the countless different things and adsorbent volume analysis for getting competent modification and recovery of this are used in the research. The characteristics of nano adsorbent are also shown with

its physical and chemical properties that involve spectroscopy in finding the optimum results. The advantages and limitations also related to this applicability that provide the use of noncatalyst in the environment remediation in overall perspective. It is also concluded that many studies taken for the investigation of metal oxide nanocatalyst the specific practice yet to be addressed in this research. Various ideas such as formation of optimised and pollution-free nanostructures with the supreme characteristics and for environment remediation with the suitable cost involves some challenges. Laboratory implementation also used in the demonstration of showing the real scenario of remediation of various pollutants such as sewage and contaminated water with the appropriate practice of optical properties.

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