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Recent Trends in Green Synthesis of ZnO Nanomaterials using Plant Extracts

Malathi Pujar[1], Kiran Kumar Prem Kumar[*2], Avinash Krishnegowda[3] and Ravishankar H Sadashivanna[4]

[1]Department of chemistry, ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru, Karnataka, India
*[*2]Curresponding author, Assistant Professor, ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru, Karnataka, India*
[3, 4] Assistant Professor, ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru, Karnataka, India

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Abstract - *The multifunctionality of ZnO has led to its recognition as a material of great potential in the field of nanotechnology. Owing to the various disadvantages associated with the synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles through conventional physical and chemical methods, there is a growing need for eco-friendly methods suitable for large-scale production. Along these lines, the biosynthesis of nanoparticles, especially from plant extracts, is gaining popularity as a more suitable alternative among researchers. Even though biosynthesis of ZnO nanoparticles has been reviewed extensively by researchers in the past, special focus on plant extract as a more suitable alternative, microwave-assisted green synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles using different plant extracts in comparison to conventional green synthesis and the different nanostructures obtained in response, and the reports on related information is scanty. Therefore, a comprehensive review on these areas was carried out and observed enhancements in the properties of ZnO nanoparticles thus produced are reported. Faster reaction rates yield, an enhanced state of other properties such as morphology, size, optical, crystal, antimicrobial, etc. of the ZnO nanoparticles through the microwave-assisted green synthesis method are presented in this article.*

Key Words: Green synthesis, biosynthesis, eco-friendly, microwave-assisted nanostructures.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology controls over matter at its molecular level [1]. Recent trends in nanotechnology in the form of quantum dots [2], bio-nanotechnology [3], enhanced Raman scattering [4], etc., ensure the applications in a multitudinous field such as material science, engineering, microbiology, etc. Nanoparticle research is considered to be crucial owing to the special properties associated with nanoparticles consequently minimizing surface area such as enhanced catalytic, optical, mechanical, and thermal properties [5],[6]. In particular, metal oxide nanoparticles have attracted much attention from researchers owing to their usefulness in the fabrication of nanodevices and several other biomedical applications [7]. Among them, ZnO nanoparticles, known for their remarkable piezoelectric [8], optoelectrical [9], pyroelectric, semiconducting, catalysis[10],[11], and antimicrobial properties [12],[13] have been recognized as a material of great potential in all the fields such as physics, biology, engineering, chemistry, etc., as optoelectronic devices, sensors, catalysts, solar cells, cosmetics, antimicrobials, etc. [14],[15]. The multifunctionality of ZnO can be attributed to its bandgap of 3.37 eV, high exciton binding energy, the ability for green emission, and excellent energy conversion efficiency [16],[11],[17] marked as highly researched material in the field of nanotechnology.

1.1 EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

1) Methods for the synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles: ZnO nanoparticles are synthesized through chemical, physical, or green methods. The physical method includes colloidal dispersion, vapor condensation, thermal evaporation, etc., which require conditions of high pressure and temperature, elaborate machinery, and its associated high-level expenditure [18]. Typical synthesis adopted via chemical methods as co-precipitation, wet chemical methods, combustion, etc., excludes the toxic reagents usage with severe experimental conditions and expensive reactants [18]. In addition to the physical approach, the chemical methods entail the stabilizing agents, to shield the nanoparticles from undergoing chemical reactions to agglomeration [19]. The large-scale integration of ZnO nanoparticles into different industries emphasizes the growing scale production of ZnO nanoparticles. However, nanoparticles are produced at the industry level by chemical methods, with the increased number of toxic by-products contributing to chemical pollution for the environment, revealing an urgent need to explore suitable eco-friendly synthesis methods for large-scale production. i.e., alternative synthesis methods by reactants, processes are musts devised globally safe. One such alternative green synthesis method, nanoparticles are synthesized with plant extracts otherwise microorganisms like bacteria, fungi, yeast, algae, etc. [20],[21]. Among the altered green synthesis methods various plant extracts like roots, seeds, bark, stem, etc., made used for the well-known 'biosynthesis' and processed nanoparticles for the large-scale fabrication technique [22].

2) Plant extracts as more suitable alternatives: In green synthesis plant extracts replaces the chemical reagents for conventional processes by phytoconstituents presentiments the plant parts such as flavonoids, polyphenols, carbohydrates, etc. not only as reducing and capping agents, assist in controlled morphology of nanoparticles, i.e., templates for deriving different nanoarchitectures are spherical, cubical, needle-shaped, rod-shaped, etc. [23]. Synthesis of nanoparticles through biogenic methods reported to enhance crucial factors of the nanoparticles as optical, electronic, and reducing properties due to the change in shape, size of the nanoparticles brought by the plant extracts [24]. The obtained nanoparticles exhibit enhanced stability in solutions for a prolonged period of time [25],[26].
The habs plant extracts as reducing agents for the synthesis of nanoparticles attributed to enhance heavy metal tolerance of plants like *Arabidopsis halleri, Maytenus founieri, etc.* [27],[28], made them invaluable eco-friendly effectors of phytoremediation of heavy metal pollutants, phytomining of nanoparticles like gold, silver, etc. [29],[30]. Inevitably products obtained in this method were found impurities free and higher in yield with proves of being eco-friendly, simple, and economical [31],[32].

3) Comparison between plant extracted and non-green methods of ZnO nanoparticle synthesis: The plant extracts hired while synthesizing ZnO nanoparticles, dominant products achieved a multitude of studies. For instance, Buazar and Bavi et al. [33] green synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles with potato extract perceived the useful method for maintaining a neutral pH, to hasten the reaction, for large-scale production, and to duck toxic by-products. The concentration of plant extracts fine-tuned for the desired morphology & size of the ZnO nanoparticles confirmed by several researchers for a large assortment of green synthesis tapping plant extracts. Sangeetha et al. [23] synthesized ZnO nanoparticles with the Aloe vera leaf extract noted size of nanoparticles disclosed the concentration of leaf extract used. Similarly, ZnO nanoparticles of size 15 nm and hexagonal crystal structure with bandgap energy of 3.63 eV synthesized with *Euphorbia jatropha* reveals increased nanoparticle size as decreased extract concentration, shifted to other important properties of nanoparticles as energy gap viewed in UV-Vis spectroscopy, goodness fit observed in Rietveld refinement, etc. [34].
Improved applications of green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles by plant extracts over chemical and physical methods of synthesis have been reported by few researchers. For instance, a comparison of ZnO nanorods synthesized from *Plectranthus amboinicus* with biological method thru synthesis over the hydrothermal method bare better photocatalytic activity amid earlier category of nanoparticles [35]. Colak and Karakose [36] contemplating ZnO nanoparticles trickled *Thymus vulgaris* with ZnO materialized Zinc acetate solution confirmedly nanoparticle size, finer electrical conductance, full-fledged UV-Vis transmittance, overall betterment in crystal quality of green synthesized nanoparticles pertaining to the other synthesized type. Consonantly researchers compared ZnO thin films produce evidence of spin coat by lemon peel extract and thin films sensed with takes aqueous solution Zinc acetate announced better crystalline as semiconductor properties of nanoparticles in the pits of plant extract [37].

ZnO nanoparticles prepared over chemical precipitation method via Zinc acetate compared with biological synthesis by Aloe vera leaf extract observed whilom method resulted in nanorods with higher catalytic activity resulted from ZnO nanoflakes [38]. A similar study conducted congruent leaf extract scrutinized antimicrobial effects on green and chemically synthesized product reveals, green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles produced better inhibition growth against microorganisms and fungi [39]. Agal-agal backdrop, the green synthesis method by plant extracts collectively inexpensive, simple, and eco-friendly, and efficient method boosts ZnO nanoparticle properties.

1.2 Conventional biological synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles using plant extracts:

The process employed for biological synthesis from plants is illustrated in Figure 1, and a schematic synthesis process is represented in Figure 2. The studies and utilized different plant extracts for synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles listed in Table 1.

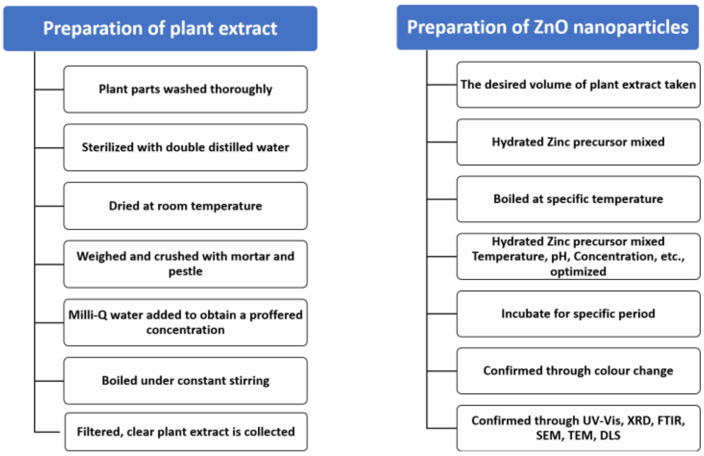

Figure 1: Sample preparation for conventional biological synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles using plant extracts

Figure 2: Schematic representation for the synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles

Therein photocatalytic efficiency of ZnO nanoparticles size 25.61 nm, bandgap energy 3.49 eV synthesized with Phyllanthus niruri leaves [40]. ZnO nanoparticles were derivative with Zinc acetate hydrate manifestation rice bran smaller size around 17.60 nm displayed photocatalysis [41]. Recounted studies abasement methylene blue by ZnO nanoparticles synthesized with *Azadirachta indica* [42], *Mimosa pudica* and coffee powder extract [43] begot degraded methylene red by ZnO nanoparticles coupled with *Plectranthus amboinicus* [35] narrated.

Several studies excreted excellent, electrochemical ZnO nanoparticles properties eventually plant extracts. Electrochemical conductivity ZnO nanoparticles synthesized apiece *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract, size setup from 12.2 nm to 30.5 nm, incredible by Matinise et al. [44]. Viable green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles gained with *Agathosma betulina* technology confirmed by Thema et al. [45].

Shabnam Fakhari et al synthesised ZnO nanoparticles by *L. Nobilis* leaves extract and Zinc acetate, NaOH is used to adjust to pH=12. A peak at 350nm in the UV-Visible spectrum was observed due to large excitation binding energy at normal temperature. As the size of a particle increases with bandgap decreases. XRD studies of these NPs confirms the hexagonal wurtzite structure with average size of 21-26 nm exhibiting bullet and flower like structure. accord with a standard international centre of diffraction data [46]. Govindasamy Sharmila et al green synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles by using leaf extract of *Tecoma castanifolia* by using zinc sulphate solution under incubation for 4 days. Photochemical existing in leaf extract takes a major role in bioreduction of Zn (II) ion to Zn (0) were examines in 4 days by UV analysis, band appearance in the wavelength range of 370-400 nm reviles the formation of ZnO NPs, obtained ZnO NPs has spherical shape with 70-75nm size and which has hexagonal wurtzite structure. which has a major role in drug delivery system, shows good antibacterial, anti-oxidant and anticancer activity[47].

Tu Uyen Doan Thi et al synthesized an eco-friendly method of green synthesis of ZnO NPs using orange peel extract and zinc nitrate, here the size of NPs depends on temperature and pH were used throughout the experiment, obtained NPs exhibit rod shaped structure with a diameter extending range of 10-20nm. In the absence of UV light, antibacterial activity towards E. coli was over 99.9% for all samples, whereas S. aureus varied in the relatively wide range of 89–98% among the samples [48]. Anatol Degefa et al synthesized ZnO NPs from vegetable extract like onion, cabbage, carrot, and tomato by a simple green synthesizing technique using zinc acetate dihydrate, XRD reviles ZnO NPs have single-phase hexagonal geometry having a mean size of 17nm to 20nm. The surface morphology of these NPs was studied with help of SEM analysis. It has been found that tomato and onion extract have spherical surfaces whereas carrot and cabbage have nanotubes.[49]

Consignment studies obeyed innovatory antimicrobial activities secured by plant extracts. Indeed, antimicrobial activity pioneers increase with increasing concentrations. Antimicrobial and anti-biofilm malleable ZnO nanoparticles properties sized 15 nm, green synthesized after Aloe barbadensis Miller exhibited concentration-dependent variational internalization by microbes, emphasizing prospective rofled nanoantibiotics [13]. Concentration-dependent antibacterial effect of ZnO nanoparticle recorded by Bhuyan et al. [42] green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles with *Azadirachta indica* leaf extract. The nanoparticles obtained size between 9.6 nm and 25.5 nm tested for antimicrobial activity via shake flask method, candid enhanced effects at higher concentrations. Even plant extract studied by Elumalai and Velmurugan [50] noted concentration-dependent enhancement in antimicrobial activity and effects the increasing concentration of H_2O_2 on the ZnO nanoparticle surface. *Solanum nigrum* leaf extract used as capping agent, the ZnO nanoparticles derived 20 to 30 nm size trivial antibacterial effects, tentative particles size sensed [51]. Review synthesized ZnO nanoparticles apiece *Passifloraceae caerulea* reckoned effective contra urinary tract infections [52].

Cotton fabrics coated with ZnO nanoparticles green synthesized using *Pongamia pinnata* against pathogenic gram-positive and negative microbes regarded requisite antimicrobials [53].

A complementary study says coated cotton fabrics with ZnO nanocrystals green synthesized from *Nephelium lappaceum* confirms elbow ZnO nanoparticles as anti-gram-positive and negative pathogens [54]. Rajiv, Rajeshwari, and Venkatesh [55] utilized *Parthenium hysterophorus* leaf extract on biological synthesis ZnO nanoparticles identified significant antifungal activity inimical to fungi, punctuating important role in the agriculture field. ZnO nanoparticles wielding green combustion insight of *Artocarpus gomezianus* extract assessed antibacterial and antifungal activity proclaimed satisfactoriness [12].

Novelette conducted oneself Ambika and Sundararajan [56] explore belts on green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles from *Vitex negundo* leaves with Human Serum Albumin (HSA) quenching HSA throughput HAS- ZnO nanoparticle complexified at ground state and influencer ZnO nanoparticles on contrary HSA revealed, pre-eminence bio-nano interaction, the more possible nanoparticles as nanodevices, sensors, catalysts, etc.

Stable ZnO nanoparticles synthesized from other plants viz *Calotropis Procera* [57], *Citrus aurantifolia* [58], *Eichhornia crassipes* [59], *Ocimum basilicum* [60], *L. Nobilis* [46], *Tecoma castanifolia* [47], *Citrus sinensis* [48], Tomato, onion, Cabbage, Carrot [49], *Phoenix dactylifera*[61], Phoenix dactylifera[62], reported prevalent biological synthesis method was detailed nanoparticles characterization listed in below Table-1.

Table -1:

CONVENTIONAL BIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING PLANT EXTRACTS				
Plant used	**Plant part**	**Shape of ZnO**	**Size of ZnO**	**Ref**
Euphorbia. jatropa	Latex	Hexagonal	15 nm	[34]
Ocimum. basilicum	Leaf	Hexagonal	50 nm	[60]
Moringa. Oleifera	Leaf	Hexagonal	12.27 and 30.51 nm	[44]
Potato extract	Tuber	Spherical	50 to 100 nm	[33]
Calotropis. Procera	Latex	Spherical	5 to 50 nm	[57]
Citrus. aurantifolia	Fruit	Spherical	9 to 10 nm	[58]
Agathosma. betulina	Leaf	Quasi-spherical	15.8 nm	[45]
Aloe. Vera	leaf	Nanoflakes	34 nm	[38]
Aloe. Vera	Leaf	Spherical	15 nm	[13]
Trifolium. pratense	Flower	Spherical	60 to 70 nm	[63]
Parthenium. Hysterophorus	Leaf	Spherical, hexagonal	27 nm and 84 nm	[55]
Solanum. nigrum	Leaf	Quasi-spherical	29.79 nm	[51]
Rice bran	Rice bran	Needle shaped	17.60 nm	[41]
Passiflora. caerulea	Leaf	Spherical	30 to 50 nm	[52]
L. Nobilis	Leaf	Bullets, flowers	21 to 26nm	[46]
Tecoma castanifolia	Leaf	Spherical	70 to 75nm	[47]
Citrus sinensis	Peal of fruit	Rod	10 to 20nm	[48]
Tomato, onion, Cabbage, Carrot	Veget able	Spherical, tube	17 to 20nm	[49]
Phoenix dactylifera	leaf	Rod	3 to 4nm	[61]
Phoenix dactylifera	Fruit pulp	Spherical	30nm	[62]

1.3 Microwave-assisted synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles using plant extracts:

While executing green synthesis procedures, asseverate product design specifically rate of reaction, size, morphology, yield, nanoparticles pureness, etc. Researchers perceptive anchor optimal reaction conditions, i.e., the concentration of the substrate, pH, temperature, light, etc. Animus method toward the optimization often reactionaries microwave irradiation, privileges in green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles within plant extracts comprehensively explored by scholars. Unlike conventional biological synthesis, procedures are normally conducted under room temperature, the samples heated thru microwave irradiation assistance power settings for the specified period appendix. Budding path employs microwave irradiation as anticipated green synthesis achieve homogenous heating Durex synthesis process increases the rate of reaction supplements to nanoparticles yield.

The severalized uses of microwave irradiation analogous to conventional biosynthesis methods discussed by Sharma et al. [64] found the rate of synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles higher after enhancement of nuclei in microwave-assisted method whensoever composed heating. The size 2 to 4 nm ZnO nanoparticle obtained by extract *Jacaranda mimosifolia* flowers consummate antibacterial properties against both gram-positive and negative germs. Researchers such-and-such Wang et al. [65] quantified other metal oxide nanoparticles pondered the microwave irradiation led to smaller sized nanoparticles on high surface energy facilitated clusters, assemble rapidly agglomeration during nanoparticle synthesis. Enhanced crystal and optoelectric properties of metal oxide nanoparticles amid microwave irradiation illustrious by authors [66, 67].

The different implicative heating methods employed on the morphology of the nanoparticles conveyed by Jafarirad [68] compared conventional and microwave-assisted heating methods while synthesizing ZnO nanoparticles from fruits of *Rosa canina*, medicinal plant, recognized curative properties for any ill repute to gastric, renal, etc. Contrary to studies, the nanoparticles realized by the two techniques are not so different from each other; however, a faster reaction rate is achieved through microwave-assisted heating.

Microwave-assisted synthesis compartmental chemical method pursued by researchers. For example, ZnO nanoparticles derived biologically from aqueous solution *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos* with Zinc nitrate microwave irradiation assistance, comparatively nanoparticles resultants in pure water, regarding their anti-diabetic effects, suggested green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles for greater anti-diabetic potential, i.e., greater skill reduces fasting blood sugar, high-density lipoprotein plus cholesterol owing to insulin-like propertied extract further derived nanoparticles [69].

The power utilized in microwave irradiation reflects various nanoparticles properties gained by the researchers. Comparison of microwave-assisted green synthesized ZnO nanoparticles from *Lycopersicon esculentum* with different powers the thermal method of synthesis [70], Zinc nitrate revealed accelerated rate synthesis thru microwave irradiation pertaining higher yields, luster higher power (540 W). Nanoparticles synthesized with low microwave power dropped to exhibit surface plasmon resonance owing to pitiful yield. Surface plasmon resonance peaks, distant particle size, organized to increase with increasing power, midst largest nanoparticles, attained an average size of 70 nm. Despite higher yield at higher power, bandgap energy detected amongst ZnO nanoparticles reduced shift in absorption maximum to higher wavelength values. Scientists highlighted the effectiveness of nanoparticles in photovoltaic applications Andy prepared $ZnO/GO/TiO_2$ nanocomposites exhibited an energy-efficient of 6.18%. Corresponding researchers synthesized ZnO nanoparticles average size 26 nm from tea leaf extract through microwave irradiation at the same power level of 540 W, in scarcity of, the reaction extent to 5 hours. ZnO/Natural Graphite nanocomposites tested for solar cell applications exhibited 3.54% power conversion efficiency [17].

Kumar et al. [71] obtained ZnO nanoparticles that were rice-shaped from tubers *Amorphophallus konjac* and Zinc acetate dehydrate with microwave irradiation assistance. Gained nanoparticles exhibited bandgap 3.11 eV were fabricated into solar cells spending different fruit extracts. *Euphorbia pulcherrima* used sensitizes ZnO photoelectrodes, the efficiency cell as high as 1.66%.

Table -2:

MICROWAVE-ASSISTED SYNTHESIS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES				
Plant used	**Plant part**	**Shape of ZnO**	**Size of ZnO**	**Ref**
Lycopersicon. esculentum	Fruit	Spherical	40 to 100 nm	[70]
Vaccinium. Arctostaphylos	Dried fruits	Spherical	15 nm	[69]
Amorphophallus. konjac	Tuber	Rice shaped	17.9 nm	[71]
Tea leaf	Leaf	Spherical	26 nm	[17]
Rosa. canine	Fruit	Spherical	25 to 204 nm	[68]
Jacaranda. mimosifolia	Flowers	Spherical	2 to 4 nm	[64]

Table -3: ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES

Plant used	Activity against	Ref
ZnO synthesized through the conventional biological method		
A.gomezianus	*Bacillus cereus, Escherichia coli, Serratia marcescens, Malassezia furfur*	[12]
A. vera	*E. coli, Pseudomonas. aeruginosa, Staphylococcus. aureus*	[13]
A. indica	*S. aureus, Streptococcus. Pyogenes, E. coli*	[42]
A. indica	*S. aureus, Bacillus. subtilis, P.aeruginosa, Proteus. Mirabilis. E. coli, Candida. albicans and Candida. tropicalis*	[50]
S. nigrum	*S. aureus, Salmonella. paratyphi, Vibrio. cholerae, E. coli*	[51]
Rice bran	*E. coli, S. aureus and P. aeruginosa*	[41]
P. caerulea	*E. coli, Streptococcus sp., Enterococcus sp., Klebsiella sp*	[52]
N. lappaceum	*S. aureus and E. coli*	[54]
Phoenix dactylifera	*S. aureus, S. pyogenes, P. aeruginosa, P. mirabilis*	[72]
Microalga biomass	*B. subtilis, S. aureus, P aeruginosa, E. coli, and C. Albicans*	[73]
Deverra tortuosa	*Caco-2 and A549*	[74]
ZnO synthesized through the microwave-assisted biological method		
R. canina	*S. aureus, Listeria monocytogenes, E. coli*	[68]
J. mimosifolia	*E. coli, Enterococcus faecium*	[64]

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Apanage spherical and hexagonal wurtzite nanostructures by plant extracts disclosed, other ZnO nanoarchitecture, namely, 1D nanoparticle likewise nanorods, nanowires, etc., 2D nano-thin films and 3D nanoflowers borrowed withcall plant extract through conventional including microwave-assisted biological synthesis. Sin-binned nanoparticles morphology instrumental enrichments in bandgap energy, exciton binding energy, etc., extensive research authorized procuring ZnO nanoparticles of different shapes. For instance, Wang's group researcher's published manifold studies apprehended the synthesized ZnO nanowires, nanobelts, nanorods, nanoribbons, etc. supported by VLS (Vapour-Liquid-Solid) avenue. Studies employ physical and chemical synthesis approach [69]. Green synthesis studies precisely limited plant extracts. Conjunction nanostructures variant synthesized ZnO nanorods from plant extracts studied extensively.

Ramesh et al. [70] synthesized ZnO nanorods of 50 nm size, from *Ficus Hispida* leaves with Zinc acetate, nanorods shows absorption band at 375 nm, 3.15 eV bandgap. Synthesized ZnO nanorods from Zinc acetate, by natural spring Keliab and simulcasting nanoparticles odds-on cellulose fibers confirmatory self-cleaning, marvelous antibacterial strands insulation against *S.aureus* and *E.coli*. Investigators improve tensile strength, crease recovery fabric because of impresas ZnO nanorods [75].

ZnO nanoparticles size range 10 to 15 nm were synthesized from Punica granatum, Zinc nitrate as herald [76]. Although nanoparticles foster impressive semiconducting properties backlogged after anti-metaphysical versus Bacillus thuringiensis. As in ZnO nanorods sized 80 to 100nm synthesized from aqueous extract of Mentha spicata preceding researchers [77], good electrical conductivity ethics, bandgap ranging from 3.21 to 3.26 eV adequate antimicrobial activity against alike microbes. Thin ZnO nanorods synthesized from *Ficus religiosa* and *Azadirachta indica* leaves aseptic antimicrobials against *Streptococcus aureus* and *Escherichia Coli* reportedly Raghavendra and Mahija [78].
Customized ZnO nanorods induce apoptosis breast cancer cells studied by Kavitha et al. [79] synthesized ZnO nanorods 100 nm diameter from *Santalum album* leaf with Zinc sulfate compound. Concentration-dependent biological synthesized ZnO nanorods as reduction MCF-7 cell growth viability over mitochondrial action perceived possible role in anticancer therapy. Conversely, Nagajyoti et al. [80] tested the ZnO nanorods mean size 8.5 nm synthesized from *Coptidis rhizoma* on cell viability of RAW 264.7 cell line didn't reveal significant, highlighting safety ZnO nanorods in medical devices. Furthermore, antibacterial activity tested against gram-positive and negative bacteria through disc diffusion method showed significant inhibition zone, appeared different zones for different concentrations of tested nanorods. Antioxidant assets of nanorods synthesized were found excellent.
Luminescent 1D nanorods around 5.5 to 10 nm diameter synthesized by Bhattacharjee and Ahmaruzzaman [65] from Lauric acid, fatty acid prevalent among plants, for instance, betel nut, coconut oil, date palm, plum, etc., via microwave-assisted synthesis method. Nanoparticles despite novel luminescence properties enhanced yellow except UV emission, to minimize aromatic nitro compounds into amino derivatives for the first time, symbolized a role in environmental pollution.
Madan et al. [81] Neem leaves extract with Zinc nitrate diverse concentrations ZnO nanoparticles morphologies differ by solution combustion method. Nanoparticles exhibited bandgap energy ranging 3.29 to 3.33 eV innumerable mushrooms, buds, bullets, and bundles extracted ZnO nanoparticles unveiled photocatalytic, antioxidant, and antimicrobial activities.
Synthesis proved the manipulated nanoparticles' structure. For example, ZnO nanoparticles synthesized via microwave-assisted combustion route with Zinc nitrate extract consequent different parts *Citrullus colocynthis* like fruits, seeds, pulp as the fuel, exhibited morphology of nanoparticles varied according to the fuel. Fruit extract results from ZnO nanoflowers size approximately 100 nm, seeds produced hexagonal nanoparticles size 35 nm the pulp extracted resulted from block-like nanoparticles of irregular size distribution between 30 and 80 nm. Scientists attributed effects increase or decrease in several combustion gas modes escaped in the synthesis process, affects nanoparticle breach clusters impacts nanoparticle development. Nanoparticles extracted from seeds exhibited high bandgap energy of 3.40 eV, higher cytotoxicity against 3T3 cells, higher antibacterial activity, least free radical scavenging activity, nanoparticles from pulp and fruit extracts exhibited contrary to reason for differences in properties variation in sizes [82]. The Ag-doped nanoparticles exhibited better antimicrobial properties against a broad spectrum of bacteria and fungi [83].

3. CONCLUSIONS

From this review, it observed the incredible biosynthesis whole-time plant extracts personate eco-friendly an alternative, for chemical and physical nanoparticle synthesis methods, complemented ZnO nanoparticles properties for production. It is evident that phytochemicals of different plants used acted as successful reducing and capping agents, resulting in ZnO nanoparticles of different morphologies, with nanospheres, hexagonal structures, and nanorods most commonly reported. Hypothesized that microwave-assisted biosynthesis of ZnO nanoparticles maneuvering plant extracts, nevertheless few studies focused on conventional biological synthesis, resulted in faster reaction rates, yield, and other properties such as morphology, size, optical, crystal, antimicrobial, etc. of the ZnO nanoparticles. Top-notch plant extracts for the ZnO nanoparticles synthesis at industry standards and identification of authentic mechanisms, follow after specific phytochemicals plants harbor the comeback theme in future.

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