Details of collaborative activities for research, faculty exchange, student exchange, internship, on-the-job training, project work, etc. during the year 2022-23

Department of Chemistry

Appendix-II

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE (FOR ASPIRE SCHOLARSHIP - 2022-23)

> Signature Name & Designation (Head of the Host Institution)

DR SARITHA CHANDRAN A 15515TAN PROFF350P TO THEN DE CHEMISTRY 2550 S Min EGE MARULAM 082011

Name & Designation (Guide of Host Institution)



(Principal/HOD/Institution)

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

Encl:1) Project Report

2)Attendance certificate from parent institution(as per notification dated.....)

ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE(AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms Agna Edison (Admission number 8617) is a secondyearM.Sc.Applied Chemistry student at Maharajas College,Ernakulam.She completed her research work under the ASPIRE fellowship scheme at the Department of Chemistry, St. Teresa'sCollege (Autonomous), Ernakulam from March 23rd to April 23rd 2023.Her attendance atSt. Teresa's College during this period is above 90%.

Date: 05 05 23

OR SARITHA CHANDRANA ASSISTANTPROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY ST TERESA'S COLLEGE RNAKII AM + 82011



Dr. ALPHONSA VI IAVA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL COMMENTS ST. TEREO COLCUE AND COLCUE



PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE (FOR ASPIRE SCHOLARSHIP - 2022-23)

This is to certify that Sri/Smt..... ARYA RAJEEV..... PG....student of.... MAHARAJAS COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM.....affiliated to....St. Teresa s College, Kochi......has sucessfully completed his/her Aspire Scholarship Project/Internship entitled Reem temperiture synthesis of Mersonic Lity and the day of the state of the st

> Signature Name & Designation (Head of the Host Institution)

DR SARITHA CHANDRA ASSISTANT PROFFSSOR 63 DEPARTMEN DECHEMISTR Name & Designation repass a merent (Guide of Host Institution) -KNANULAW -02011

(Office Seal)

COLLEGE VAKULAM-682

(Principal/HOD/Institution)

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

Encl:1) Project Report

2)Attendance certificate from parent institution(as per notification dated.....)

ST. TERASA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Certificate

This is to certify Ms ARYA RAJEEV (Admission number-7871) is a second year MSc Chemistry student of Maharajas College, Ernakulam. She performed her research work under the ASPIRE Fellowship scheme at the Department of Chemistry, SETTeresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam from March 23rd to April 23rd. Her attendance at St. Terasa's college during this period is above 90%.

05 05 23 Date:

PRINCIP

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

DR SARITHA CHANDRAN A ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY ST TERESA SCOLLEGE ERNAKULAMT 82011

Joining Report

Ref: 51/1099/2013/DCE Dated: 18-03-2023

Date: 23-03-2023

Project Guide Glizabet

Dr. Assistant Professor Dept. of Chenushy St. Terusa's College (Antonomous) Ermalanten

Princi

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM



Joining Report

Ref: 51/1099/2023/DXE. Dated: 15-03-2023

Date: 23-03-2023 Project Guide 8 Dr. Elizabeth Cumuille Assistant Puleson Dept. J. Chenist St. Teresal Col Errocleulan College (Autonoman)

Principal

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM



Appendix-II

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE (FOR ASPIRE SCHOLARSHIP - 2022-23)

> Signature Name & Designation (Head of the Host Institution)

Name & Designation

(Guide of Host Institution) R D C

(Principal/HOD/Institution)

Encl:1) Project Report

2)Attendance certificate from parent institution(as per notification dated.....)

Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms Mufeeda M P (Admission number 9121) is a secondyear M.Sc. Applied Chemistry student at Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. She completed her research work under the ASPIRE fellowship scheme at the Department of Chemistry, St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam from March 23rd to April 23rd 2023. Her attendance at St. Teresa's College during this period is above 90%.

Date:

PRINCIPAL



Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

Dr. Elizabeth Dumnille

Appendix-II

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE (FOR ASPIRE SCHOLARSHIP - 2022-23)

(Office Seal)

Signature Name & Designation (Head of the Host Institution)

Name & Designation

(Guide of Host Institution

(Principal/HOD/Institution)

Dr. ALPHONSA VUAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM



2)Attendance certificate from parent institution(as per notification dated.....)

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ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms Nayana K K (Admission number 9067) is a secondyear M.Sc. Analytical Chemistry student at Maharajas College, Ernakulam. She completed her research work under the ASPIRE fellowship scheme at the Department of Chemistry, St. Teresa's College (Autonomous), Ernakulam from March 23rd to April 23rd 2023. Her attendance at St. Teresa's College during this period is above 90%.

Date: 6 /5/23



Dr. ALPHONSA VIJAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL 1: CHARGE ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE Autonomous ERNAKULAM

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PROFORMA FOR THE SUBMISSION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS

1. <u>Title of the project</u>:

Microwave assisted Green Synthesis of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles Using Clammy Cherry (*Cordia obliqua Willd*): A Multifunctional Nanomaterial for Antibacterial, Catalytic, Antioxidant, and Photocatalytic Applications

2. Name: Sreelakshmi Dileep

3. Identification number: 020430273516

4. Affiliation:

a. Parent Institution	b. Host Institution
Maharajas College, Ernakulam	St Teresa's College, Ernakulam

5. Abstract:

Metal oxide nanoparticles are an important class of nanoparticles because of their extensive application in medicine, material science, electronics and environmental remediation. Green synthesis of nanoparticles, that does not use any toxic chemicals for the synthesis, is emerging as an important branch of nanotechnology. In this study, microwave assisted green synthesis of exceptionally stable Iron oxide NPs were synthesised using *Cordia obliqua Willd* fruit extract as a reducing agent and iron salts as precursors. The prepared IONPs were characterised using FTIR, XRD and SEM-EDAX analysis. The SEM analysis revealed distorted cube-like morphology of the nanoparticles can that enhance their surface area, making them more accessible to reactants and increasing their catalytic activity. The role of the IONPs as an antibacterial agent against E coli was studied and was found to be effective. The catalytic, antioxidant and photocatalytic applications was also evaluated and was found to be appealing for environmental pollution remediation applications.

6. Introduction:

Nanotechnology refers to those branches of science and engineering where materials, structures, devices, and systems are designed, characterized, produced, and used in accordance with processes occurring at dimensions in the nano meter range. It is possible to observe and manipulate individual atoms and molecules through nanoscience and nanotechnology. Thus, all other scientific disciplines, including chemistry, biology, physics, materials science, and engineering, can benefit from nanoscience and nanotechnology. Metal oxide nanoparticles are one of the most important nanoparticles and plays an important role in many areas like chemistry, material science, physics, etc. Due to their small dimension and abundant corner or edge surface sites, metal oxide nanoparticles can display unusual physical and chemical characteristics. Iron oxide (IO) is a ubiquitous compound occurring naturally and can also be synthesized in the laboratory. There are about 16 known iron oxides, which are created chemically when iron and oxygen combine. Rust is a type of iron (III) oxide that can be found in nature. Iron oxides are typically common, extensively used because they are cheap, and essential in many geological and biological processes. Humans also use them widely for things like haemoglobin, coatings, paints, and durable pigments (used in coloured concrete and thermite). Magnetite (Fe_3O_4), maghemite (Fe_2O_3), and hematite (Fe_2O_3) are the three types of iron oxides that occur most frequently in nature. Iron Fe₃O₄-NPs has drawn a lot of interest among the various types of iron oxide nanoparticles, including FeO (OH), Fe₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, and Fe₂O₃, due to its notable qualities, including magnetic property, biocompatibility, and high surface to volume ratio.

Due to their superparamagnetic qualities and possibility for biological uses brought on by their biocompatibility and lack of toxicity, IO nanoparticles have garnered a great deal of attention.

IONPs can be synthesized using various methods, including chemical, physical, and biological methods. Each method has its advantages and limitations, and the choice of method depends on the specific application and requirements. However, green synthesis methods such as biological methods have gained significant attention due to their eco-friendly and cost-effective nature.

7. Methodology:

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials required

All chemicals that includes Ferrous ammonium sulphate $[(NH_4)_2Fe(SO_4)_2(H_2O)_6]$, Ferric chloride $[FeCI_3]$, Sodium hydroxide[NaOH], Hydrogen peroxide $[H_2O_2]$, Sodium borohydride[NaBH_4], Methylene blue, Congo red, DPPH were obtained from Nice Chemicals, India.

Microwave oven (wave (LG) Model 1S2021CW at 2450 MHz) was used for the IONPs synthesis.

Preparation of Clammy cherry extract

Ripened Clammy cherry fruits were collected from Maharajas college campus, Kerala, India. 10 g of Clammy cherries were thoroughly washed with deionized water several times, and then these fruits were refluxed with 100 ml of deionized water under microwave heating for 2 minutes at 420 W. The aqueous extract was cooled and filtered with Whatmann 40 filter paper and filtrate was used for synthesis.

Synthesis of IONPs

The IONPs were synthesised based on method outlined by (Palash Kumar Dhar et al.,2021) with partial modification. 100 ml each of 1M Ferrous ammonium sulphate $((NH_4)_2Fe(SO_4)_2(H_2O)_6)$ and 2M Ferric chloride (FeCl₃) solution were prepared in deionized water and mixed well.100 ml of the extract was added to this solution mixture. About 10 ml of 10 % Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) was added slowly with continuous stirring until the precipitate was formed. The solution was irradiated in MW oven at 2.45 GHz under 420 W for about 2 minutes and was allowed to cool at room temperature. Further, the precipitate was filtered using Whatmann 40 filter paper and washed several times with deionized water to avoid impurities. Finally the obtained product (IONPs) was subjected to oven dry at 100°C for 1 hour.

8. Observations and Results: a)FT-IR Spectroscopy



C) Scanning electron microscopy



d)Catalytic activity:



e)Antibacterial study:





9. Discussion:

In the FTIR spectrum of green-synthesized IONPs , the broad band at around $3400-3200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ corresponds to the O-H stretching vibration of hydroxyl groups present in the biomolecules used as reducing agents and stabilizers. The peaks at around 2920 cm⁻¹ and 2850 cm⁻¹ correspond to the C-H stretching vibration of the aliphatic hydrocarbon chains in the biomolecules. The peak at around 1628 cm⁻¹ corresponds to the C=O stretching vibration of the carbonyl group present in the biomolecules. The spectrum featured a sharp peak at approximately 600 cm⁻¹, which corresponded to the characteristic stretching vibration of the Fe-O bond in the iron oxide nanoparticles. These peaks confirm the presence of iron oxide nanoparticles in the sample.

In the X-ray diffraction (XRD) study of IONPs, it was observed that the nanoparticles contained both hematite and magnetite phases. The XRD pattern showed the characteristic peaks of hematite and magnetite phases, which were identified using their respective crystal phases and Miller indices. The peaks for hematite were observed at 20 values of 24.27°, 33.17°, 35.93°, 41.22°, 49.53°, 56.88°, 62.62° and 64.29°, while the peaks for magnetite were also observed with low intensity at 20 values of 30.14°, 35.56°, 43.12°, 53.44°, 57.18°, 62.66°, 66.36° and 74.46°. The weak magnetic properties of the IONPs were attributed to the small size of the nanoparticles and the presence of hematite phase, which is known to have low magnetic moment.

The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) study of IONPs revealed that they had a distorted cube-like morphology with an average size of below 100 nm. The nanoparticles showed irregular shapes with sharp edges and corners. The SEM images showed a significant degree of agglomeration among the nanoparticles, indicating the tendency of the nanoparticles to form clusters. The small size of the nanoparticles is beneficial for their enhanced reactivity and surface area, which can increase

their efficiency in various applications. The distorted cube-like morphology of the nanoparticles can also enhance their surface area, making them more accessible to reactants and increasing their catalytic activity.

In this study, we investigated the potential of iron oxide nanoparticles (IONPs) as a heterogeneous catalyst for the borohydride-assisted reduction of methylene blue, bromophenol blue, and orthonitrophenol. The progress of the catalytic process was followed by UV –Visible spectroscopy and observed spectra for MB, bromophenol blue, and O-nitrophenol. The results showed that the IONPs were able to efficiently catalyse the reduction of all three dyes, resulting in significant reduction in colour within short reaction times.

The antibacterial activity of green-synthesized IONPs against E. coli was investigated. The results showed that the IONPs exhibited antibacterial activity against E. coli, albeit with a smaller zone of inhibition of 8 mm. Despite the smaller zone of inhibition observed in this study, the antibacterial activity of the green-synthesized IONPs against E. coli is still significant.

This project report presents a study on the microwave-assisted green synthesis of iron oxide nanoparticles and their characterizations. The results of the FTIR, XRD, SEM, and EDAX characterizations confirmed the successful synthesis of pure and highly crystalline iron oxide nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles also exhibited excellent catalytic activity in the reductive degradation of Methylene blue, Bromophenol, and o-nitrophenol. Additionally, the nanoparticles showed significant antibacterial activity against E-coli, making them a potential material for biomedical and pharmaceutical applications. This study demonstrates the potential of iron oxide nanoparticles as a versatile and efficient material with various applications in science and technology.

10. Acknowledgement: We are grateful to Government of Kerala for providing financial assistance to this project through ASPIRE scholarship, 2022-23. We specially express our gratitude to St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam for providing necessary facilities and support to carry out this work.

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12. Feedback: Synthesis of a trending class of compound was indeed a great experience and this project paved base for the future works.

Dr. ALPHONSA VUAYA JOSEPH PRINCIPAL IN CHARGE TERESN'S COLLECE ST. Antican PRAME I I E Dr. JAYA T VARKEY PROFESSOR Department of Chemistry St. Teresa's College Ernakulam, Kerala, India-682035 SPECIAL GRADE PRINCIPA MAMARAJA'S COLL ERNAKULAM

Institution Address

Joining report

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Principal /Hod/Address of the institution

(Office seal)

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Dr. NEENA GEORGE Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry Maharaja's College, Ernakulam 682011

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Date 24/03/2023



No.

Joining report

51/1099/2023DCE Ref:Dated....18/3/2023

As per the reference cited above,.....SAMAJA P R

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(PEN - 514980) Assistant Professor Department of Chemistry Maharaja's College, Ernakulam-682 011

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