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Effect Of ZnO Nanoparticles on the Physical, Chemical and Nutritional Quality of Tomato Plant (Solanum Lycopersicum)

Gul Muhammad[1], Shahid Mehmood[2], Rana Zafar Abbas Manj[3], Sajid Mahmood[4], Noor Hassan[5]* and Muhammad Ashfaq Ali[6]

[1]*Department of physics, Agriculture University of faisalabad, Pakistan*

[2]*Key Laboratory of Protein and Peptide Pharmaceuticals, Institute of Biophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, P.R. China*

3State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Donghua University, China

[4]*Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education for Advanced Catalysis Materials, Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang Normal University, China*

[5]*College of Chemistry and Life Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, China*

[6]*Department of chemistry, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad*

***Corresponding author:** Noor Hassan, College of Chemistry and Life Sciences, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua 321004, China

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ABSTRACT

The significance of horticulture to every single human culture is portrayed as never before, with the expanding total populace. Nanotechnology has been characterized as identifying with materials, frameworks, and procedures which work on a size of 100 nanometers or less. Nanotechnology has numerous applications in all phases of creation, handling, putting away, bundling and transport of agrarian items. The phytotoxic conduct of the nanoparticles should be tended to logically before using them for agribusiness rehearses. It will be trusted that the controlled arrival of dynamic plant development stimulators and different chemicals typified in Nano composites made of layered twofold hydroxides could be an achievable alternative to natural farming. Take-up of nanoparticles by plants, their translocation, and impact on plants will be accounted for. In this study, the impact of ZnO nanoparticles on seed germination and root development of the tomato (Solanum lycopersicum) will be researched and the treated gatherings will be contrasted with control bunches all together with screen positive or toxic impact. The leaf physical parameters like root length, shoot length and its external territory will be noted.

Keywords: Solanum Lycopersicum; ZnO Nanoparticles; Seed Germination; Root Development

Introduction

Food techniques were basically progressed in the forms of smart distribution of minerals, bio-separation of proteins, quick examining of ecological and chemical pollutants, nanoencapsulation of Nutraceuticals, solubilization, distribution, and color in feeding methods; these being few of the developing texts of nanotechnology in meal and farming [1]. Meanwhile, food nanotechnology as a recent technology was needing surveys of potential of the many positive results also has the negative results. In this view, we designed to cover a few of the developments in nanotechnology and their application to food and Nutraceutical's mechanisms. It presents a few of the Nanoscale-sized structures that are particularly related to the food products, the various food production methods that were assisting from nanotechnology, and nanotechnologies used for the preparation and keeping of food, collected by recognizing the great challenge [2-4]. Zinc is the required proteins for plant generation. It is also the major structure of ribosome and is ecessary for their growth.

Zinc is the dynamic component in biochemical methods and have a chemical and a biological interface with several more components [5]. Phosphorus is the one of the main components which disturbs on zinc absorb by plants. Phosphorus is the main components that disturbs with zinc absorb, as zinc absorb by plants decreases by rising phosphorus in loam. High levels of phosphorus may decrease the availability of zinc or the onset of zinc deficiency associated with phosphorus fertilization may be due to plant physiological factors. More strengths of copper in the mud results, apply to zinc, be able to shrink the accessibility of zinc to a plant in view of rival for the similar places of interest in the plant stem. It would take place once the use of a copper as fertilizer. Zinc scarcity is due to iron (Fe) insufficiency, due to inhibit of a move to iron from root to shoot at the zinc insufficient situation. Acceptable quantity of zinc in the plant recovers the injurious causes of boron (B) scarcity. Zinc scarcity reduces plant growth by raising the strength of boron in the tips and the fresh leaves of the parts [6,7].

The study and progress in the area of nanotechnology are increasing quickly everywhere on the earth. The main part of that field is the improvement of newly substances on the nanoscale. In the area of nanotechnology, the particles can be measured at zero dimension, i.e., in quantum dots and in one dimension the particles are approximately less than 100 nanometers (nm). The several physical and chemical techniques are applied for the nanoparticle's synthesis. The elements generally used are poisonous, flammable, not simply disposed towards the ecological problems, having low products rate, and so on by applying these kinds of harmful methods. The rate of reducing metal ions using plants is formed to be much quicker as compared with the microorganisms and the stable forming of metal nanoparticles [8,9]. These particles are applied in several consumer products, and it is predicted that these NPs will enter into different ecosystems, where their actions are not recognized.

As a result, the organisms which are interactive with NPs are supposed to, that's an advantage or negative issue. The relations between microorganisms and the metals are well known and the ability of micro-organisms to extricate and/or assemble metals is once applied in biotechnological techniques such as bioleaching and bioremediation [10]. With the sudden increase in the using of engineered nanoparticles (NPs) that can be applied in many fields like pharmaceuticals, cosmetic products, energy industry and in machines [11-15]. At present observation nano toxicity is accepting increased, it is considered that engineered nanoparticles can be discharged to the atmosphere, mistakenly or indifferently. Regardless of the detail that more and more investigators are briefed the nanotoxicity in plants, the studies require at the rest of the rising phase and information on the results of nanoparticles in plant structures require for more analysis, especially in crop plants, given that the engineered nanoparticles may be a risk to people's condition for the group of food. These nanoparticles are distributed into four classes as carbon-based materials, metal-based materials, and complexes.

The metal oxide nanoparticles and all the metal-based materials playing an important role that is generally applied in monitor to atmospheric viruses, self-cleaning and catalysis [16-19]. Different types of metal oxide NPs are useful in farming, particularly used for the protection plant and germinate. Silicon dioxide nanoparticles can be applied for the happening of control release transported in narcotic method and as a mobile component in opposition to worms' pests, zinc oxide nanoparticles are used as pesticides. Absolutely, several metal oxide NPs are described to include positive causes on crop vegetation. For the case sprayed of TiO2 can considerably enhance the production of spinach, stem height of green peas considered by ZnO on soil is roughly two stages higher than the limitation. However, many of the investigators are describing the phytotoxicity of metal oxide nanoparticles in crop vegetative stage.

In that situation, it can be observed that differing conclusions (positive responses or negative responses) can be drawn about a similar metal oxide nanoparticle in various plants. By adding, the toxicity in crop plants is normally evaluated by applying one or two types of metal oxide NPs. Thus, it is vital to thoroughly examine the phytotoxicity of a wide group of metal oxide NPs in crop plants [8,9]. Dye Sensitized Solar Cells on its basis for various explicit band-gap semiconductors will be produced as well as designed though obtaining preferred outputs but growing conveyer cycles had great effects. By comparison with normal chips, a quadruped figure for zinc oxide will establish the important interest into the Dye Sensitized Solar Cells whereas their background structure of an interlinked quadruped structure gives better tracks through its transporters which move once that rearrange therefore controlling for the development conveyer cycles.

Other research group manufactured the Dye Sensitized Solar Cells on the basis of 30mm broad layer upon its interlinked zinc oxide quadruped structure from a conducted surface and considered their routine. These dimensions established like the zinc oxide quadruped structure bases of Dye Sensitized Solar Cells will attain its performance that should be moreover upon this Dye Sensitized Solar Cells bases on zinc oxide nanowire displays or circular zinc oxide nanoparticles attain [6,20]. This thought

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is the portion of the evolved discipline of accuracy in farming, in which farmers build the use of technical to regularly use irrigate, nourishment, and other benefits. Chemical substances are applied to the growth of plant and fruit with the help of fertilizers. Spinach (Spinacia oleracea L.) is one commonly used green leafy vegetable eaten up in Pakistan. Spinach consists of a high nutritional rate of other vitamins i.e., vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin K, iron, folate, magnesium and manganese and it is the best resource of the nutrient fiber, potassium, calcium, vitamin B, vitamin E and riboflavin. The main purpose of this present analysis is to yield a nanoparticles fertilizer supply on the nutrient use in productivity of spinach plant [21-24].

Materials and Methods

Solanum lycopersicum seeds in this experiment will be taken from the Ayub research centre, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. ZnO nanoparticle will be used in sowing of these seeds in pots. The synthesized nanoparticles (ZnO) were used for treating fresh Solanum lycopersicum seeds in different concentrations [25]. Equal quantity of soil and equal amount of water will be added in pots. Treatment group will be compared with the control group. The plant parameters like root length, shoot length, shoot dry and fresh weight will be monitored. The number of treated samples and controlled sample will be monitored daily. The different growth parameter will be monitored and calculated in order to examine any positive or toxic effect of nanoparticles for the Solanum lycopersicum plant.

Results and Discussion

The pure zinc oxide powder was manufactured by chemical process named co-precipitation method by using Zinc Nitrate. Sodium hydroxide was used to maintain the pH of the solution, it was maintained at value 11. Throughout the process of adding mixture, composites of zinc were prepared, and zinc ions totally dissolved in the solution. X-ray powder diffractometer patterns of zinc oxide samples were recorded using Cu-Ka radiation (=1.540598A) with 2 theta range from 20 to 80 To identify the peaks and phase transformations, the XRD pattern of zinc oxide sample is described in (Figure 1), together along with their appropriate XRD data (d-spacing, 2θ values, half maximum intensity, and relative intensity) Table 1. Debye Scherer's formula has been used to measure the crystalline size of all the specimens, and miller indices were also used to estimate the lattice parameters [26].

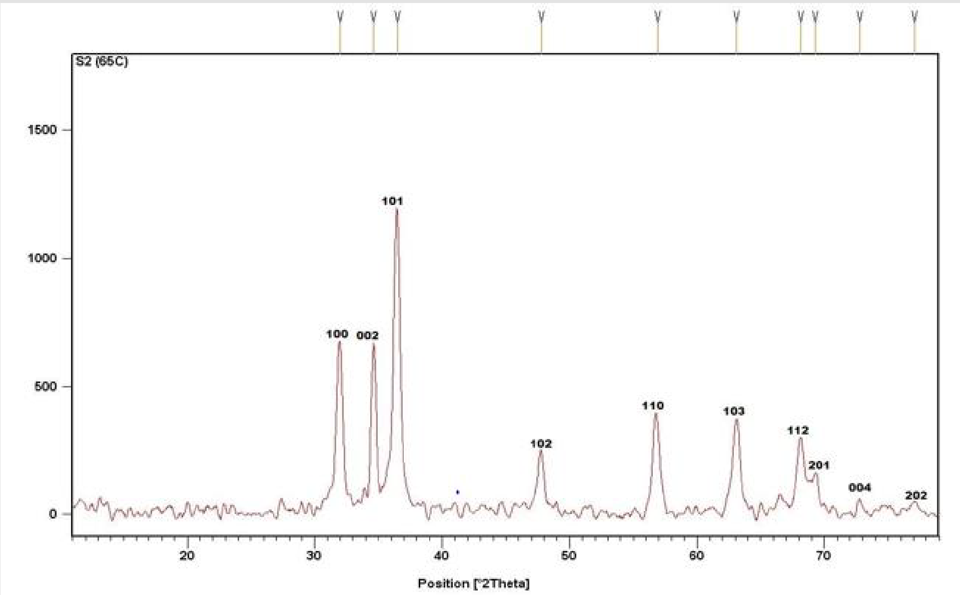

Figure 1: XRD pattern of ZnO.

Table 1: Peak analysis of sample.

Sr No.	2 θ (degree)	d-spacing [Å]	FWHM [o2Th]	Rel. Int. [%]
01	32.1025	2.7999	0.2402	56.98
02	33.9998	2.6001	0.1299	55.99
03	36.9991	2.5021	0.3201	99.99
04	48.0132	1.88989	0.2402	20.98
05	57.1009	1.70113	0.2698	38.04

06	63.2131	1.50202	0.4012	27.98
07	67.9899	1.40125	0.4001	23.99
08	70.0321	1.29887	0.3213	13.04
09	76.9995	1.19998	1.149	5.01

Lattice Parameter

The following equation help out to measure the lattice parameter and miller indices (hkl).

$$\alpha = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{3}\sin\theta}\sqrt{h^2 + hk + l^2}$$

$$c = \frac{\lambda}{2\sin\theta} l$$

In this equation λ, explained wavelength of x-rays while its values are 1.540598Å on the other hand and c shows the lattice parameter and its value of sample in the (Table 2).

Table 2: Volume of unit cell of ZnO nanoparticles.

Sr. No.	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Thermal treatment Temperature (K)	Crystal points 'a'	Crystal points 'c'
Analyte zinc oxide (ZnO)	3.9 (g)	333K	3.99	5.100

Volume of Unit Cell

Using the formula, calculate the volume of hexagonal wurtzite unit cells of ZnO

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2 c$$

The lattice parameters are 'a' and 'c.' (Table 3)

Table 3: Volume of unit cell of ZnO nanoparticles.

Sr. No	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	Thermal treatment Temperature (K)	Unit Cell (Volume)
Sample ZnO	4g	333K	68.55

Density of Unit Cell

The density of a unit cell is defined as ratio of own mass to its own volume. The formula is used to determine it.

$$px = \frac{ZM}{ZAV}$$

Where Z is the number of molecules per unit cell, M is the sample's molar mass, NA is Avogadro's number, and V is the unit cell's volume. The density of a unit cell is determined by measuring the amount of the unit cell and the sample's molar mass (Table 4).

Table 4: Density of unit cell of ZnO nanoparticles.

Serial No.	NaOH	Electric Oven Temperature (K)	Density (g/ cm^3)
Sample ZnO	4g	333 K	7.49

Concentration Level of Magnesium in Solanum lycopersicum

This graph shows the effect of Bulk, Nano and Control groups of the spinach leaves as using ZnO nanoparticles (Figures 1 & 2). By adding ZnO the concentration level of magnesium in control group gradually increased as compared to other groups [27] (Figure 3).

Concentration Level of Iron in Solanum Lycopersicum

This graph shows the effect of Bulk, Nano and Control groups of the tomato leaves as using ZnO nanoparticles. By adding ZnO the concentration level of iron in control group gradually increased as compared to other groups [28] (Figure 4).

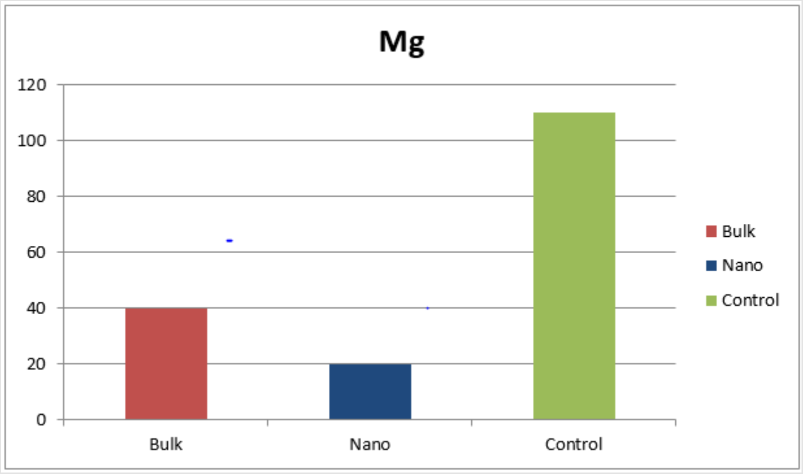

Figure 2: Concentration level of Magnesium in Solanum lycopersicum.

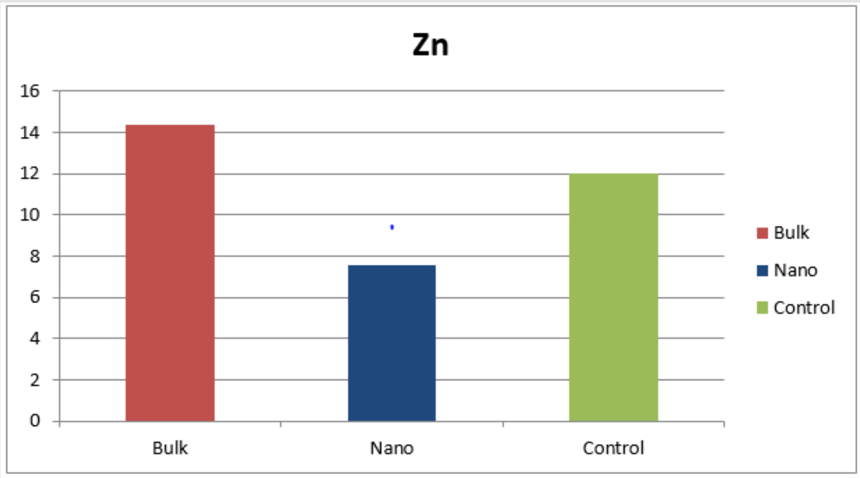

Figure 3: Concentration level of Zinc in Solanum lycopersicum.

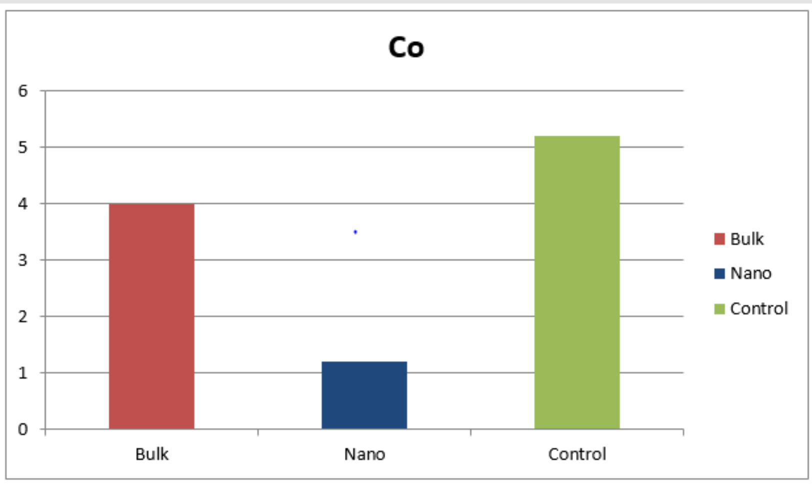

Figure 4: Concentration level of Cobalt in Solanum lycopersicum.

Concentration Level of Cobalt in Solanum Lycopersicum

This graph shows the effect of Bulk, Nano and Control groups of the tomato leaves as using ZnO nanoparticles. By adding ZnO the concentration level of cobalt in control group gradually increased as compared to other groups [29-31].

Conclusion

The co-precipitation method was used to obtain the ZnO nanoparticle. Zinc oxide specimens have prepared by using the solution, Zinc Nitrate and sodium hydroxide solution having different ratios. The pH was maintained to the value 11. For further process furnace treatment 400 °C for two hours is given to that powder to make comparison between the obtained nanoparticles from the oven. Scherrer's formula was used to calculate the crystal size of the material. All of the specimens' x-ray diffraction patterns were very comparable to the new patterns. The size of the produced particles was determined using Scherrer's formula. The Debye's formula was used for the lattice constants zinc oxide showed precisely same peaks as of the pure zinc oxide. Peak thickness and concentrations were varied. Their lattice constants varied significantly, but their ratio remained stagnant.

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