



# **Synthesis and FTIR Analysis of Cd Doped Nano Ni - Aluminates**

**Ammara Yaseen <sup>a</sup>, Adnan Yasin <sup>b</sup>, Akasha Saleem <sup>c</sup>,  
Faqeer Muhammad <sup>a</sup>, Rafia Ismail <sup>a</sup>, Muhammad Ismaeel <sup>d</sup>,  
Ihsan Ali <sup>e</sup>, Zarwali Khan <sup>c</sup>, Muhammad Usman <sup>f</sup>,  
Muhammad Ramzan <sup>g</sup>, Tayyaba Shabir <sup>h</sup>,  
Zobia Yaseen <sup>c</sup> and Nasir Abbas <sup>i\*</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Chemical Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan 60800, Pakistan.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Education, Lahore (Vehari campus), Vehari, Punjab, Pakistan.

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad 38040, Pakistan.

<sup>d</sup> Department of Mathematics and Statistics, NCBA & E Lahore, Multan Sub-Campus Multan, Pakistan.

<sup>e</sup> Higher Education Department (HED), Govt. of Punjab, Lahore 54000, Pakistan.

<sup>f</sup> Department of Chemistry, Govt. Graduate College, Shor Kot City 35050, Punjab, Pakistan.

<sup>g</sup> Department of Chemistry, Govt. College University, Faisalabad 38000, Pakistan.

<sup>h</sup> Department of Chemistry, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan 32200, Pakistan.

<sup>i</sup> Department of Chemistry, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad 45320, Pakistan.

## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

## **Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/AJOCS/2023/v13i5253

## **Open Peer Review History:**

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here:  
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/105901>

**Original Research Article**

**Received: 03/07/2023**  
**Accepted: 09/09/2023**  
**Published: 15/09/2023**

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: mhriub@gmail.com;

## ABSTRACT

Nano Ni – Aluminates ( $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$ ) and Cd Doped Nano Ni – Aluminates ( $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4$ ) where  $x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$  and  $0.8$  were synthesized by co-precipitation method. Ammonium hydroxide was used as precipitating agent. The samples were characterized using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. FTIR spectrum for each unannealed sample of  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4$  exhibit a broad band near  $3450\text{ cm}^{-1}$  due to  $-\text{OH}$  stretching vibration of free hydrogen bonded hydroxyl group and a second typical absorption band at  $1620\text{ cm}^{-1}$  resulting from deformative vibration of water molecules. Spectra for samples after annealing show peaks in the range of  $900\text{-}450\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $850\text{-}500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  showing presence of Al-O and Ni-O bonds respectively thus confirm the formation of metal oxides bonds while no peak was observed for  $-\text{OH}$  bond. A peak around  $420\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to Cd-O bond.

**Keywords:** Nano-ni aluminates; Cd doped nano ni-aluminates; co-precipitation; fourier transform infrared spectroscopy.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is a broad concept which provides wide range of exceptional cases to alter the world. This technology deals with particles having dimensions at a length scale of  $1 / 100$  million of a meter [1]. This specific field allows molecular diagnosis at nanoscale. Nanotechnology integrates chemistry, biology and material sciences to create novel properties that can be exploited to attain new market opportunities and challenges. Industrial perspectives cover electronics, biomedical, performance materials and consumer products. Nanotechnology offers applications in cancer therapy [2], dental materials [3], optics, DNA engineering, high performance textiles, catalysis and sports.

Materials having internal or space surface structure in the nanoscale are represented as nanomaterials [4]. Nanomaterials complexity provides a diversity of functions to products [5]. Nanoparticles are fundamental components of nanomaterials. Nanomaterials are divided into various categories depending on dimension, size, morphological parameters, structure and basic composition. Metal based nanoparticles are synthesized from metals to nanometric sizes using constructive or destructive methods [6]. Metal NPs include silver(Ag), gold(Au), Iron(Fe), aluminium(Al), cadmium(Cd), cobalt(Co), copper(Cu), lead(Pb). Reduction of size of particles to nanometer scale alters the band gap, creating discrete energy levels with the large number of active atoms due to greater separation among the atomic-coordinates and un-saturated points. These metal based nanomaterials have biomedical applications [7] such as catheters implants, medical delivery system, tissue engineering and dentistry.

Various metal oxides ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$  and  $\text{SiO}_2$ ) can be prepared using sol-gel or hydrothermal method [8]. Variation in different morphological characteristics alter band gap energies of the materials. Modification of surface can be done using a polymeric precursor chain, coupling reagents or doped with metallic ionic species, epoxies, amines, thiols and anionic compounds. Metal oxide nanoparticles have attractive applications in the field of catalysis [9], sensors, electronics, environmental remediation, biotechnology, magnetic fluids, data storage devices, and magnetic resonance imaging [10].

Semiconductor nanomaterials are made up of different compounds of various groups including IV A group ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) [11]. These nanomaterials have 4eV bandgap energy [11]. Unique quantum nature of these nanomaterials [12] enhances their physical and chemical properties. They have many applications including transparent conductive contact, solar cell, luminescent devices, laser diodes and UV-lasers. Nanomaterials can be classified according to their dimensionality [13]. This classification mode depends upon size of nanoparticles which range from 1 to 100nm in one dimension. 0D nanomaterials have size below 100 nm [14], with all their dimensions in nanoscale. Spherical, cube, nano-rod, polygon, hollow sphere, metal and core shell nanomaterials are included in this group. Quantum dots are well known member of this group. QDs are semiconductor [15], metal oxides having 1000 to 100,000 atoms in an extended solid structure. They have enhanced electronic, optical, magnetic and catalytic properties. 1D nanomaterials [16] have at least single dimension which is not in nanoscale but remaining two dimensions in nanometric range. One dimensional nanomaterials [17] include metallic, polymeric, ceramic, nanotubes and

nano-rod filaments. Nanowires and nanofibers are well known examples of this group. Nanowires have single crystal structure with a diameter of a few tens of nanometers [18]. These are widely used in electronic devices as nano-interconnector for transport of electrons.

2D nanomaterials [19] have at least single dimension of nanometric range but remaining two dimensions are not in nano scale. These involve single layered, multilayered crystals, amorphous thin layered surfaces, nano plates and nanocoatings. Layered silicates are novel field within nanotechnology for nanoscale engineering of surfaces and layers with exceptional functionalities and physical effects. 3D nanomaterials [20] include many dimensions above 100 nanometer. Examples include foam, fiber, CNTs, fullerene, polycrystals, layered skeletons, honeycombs structures, pillars.

Nano Crystalline Spinel [21] are Face centered cubic close packing of anionic particles possessing holes provide the special structure of nano crystalline spinel. These holes are partially filled by cations particles. They have molecular formula  $(A^{2+})_A[B_2^{3+}]_BO_4^{2-}$  While  $A^{2+}$  and  $B^{3+}$  are the divalent and trivalent cations at tetrahedral (A) and octahedral (B) interstitial sites of the face centered cubic aroused by  $O^{2-}$  ions [22]. Different parameters of these oxides depend upon the type and positions of these cations among the two interstitial sites. Ionic bond is present in all oxide spinel. Calcining temperature is the controlling factor for different types of spinels. Based on distribution of cations among two interstitial sites, nanocrystalline spinels are divided into following types of Normal spinel, Inverse spinel, Random spinel [23]. The main aspect of normal spinel is the presence of  $A^{2+}$  in tetrahedral position and  $B^{3+}$  in octahedral position [24]. Example includes  $CoAl_2O_4$ . This double oxide spinel finds its applications in ceramics, glasses, paints and T.V tubes. In Inverse Spinel, half of trivalent ion preferentially fill the tetrahedral sites (A site) and other half occupies the octahedral sites (B site). Example includes  $NiAl_2O_4$  and can be represent as:  $(Al^{3+})_A[Ni^{2+}Al^{3+}]_BO_4^{2-}$  where A is tetrahedral site and B is octahedral site [25]. Nickel aluminates attract the research interest because of excellent thermal stability [26], high mechanical resistance, hydrophobicity and lower surface acidity. In random spinel, tetrahedral and octahedral interstitial sites are randomly occupied by the two metallic ions ( $A^{2+}$ ,  $B^{3+}$ ). Example includes  $MgFe_2O_4$ .

Nanomaterials are of special interest because of their novel applications in different field of sciences [27]. Surface modification with various type of functional groups and active agents create definite active site thus enhancing surface topography. Surface interactions including noncovalent, covalent, electrostatic vander walls or hydrogen bonding made nanomaterials functionalized for different applications and fields. Nanoparticles serve as a bridge between bulk material and atomic or molecular structures. Novel properties of nanoparticles are governed by their significantly smaller size. Size controls fundamental electric, magnetic, mechanical and thermal properties without changing their chemical composition. There are several methods for synthesis of nanoparticles. Co-precipitation method involves nucleation, growth, coarsening and agglomeration to take place at the same time of chemical reaction [28]. Insoluble precipitates of product are formed owing to high supersaturation. Coarsening and agglomeration affect size, shape and properties of particles. This is an important route for synthesis of metals, oxides and metal chalconides with easy and rapid precipitation without any organic reagent at a relatively low temperature. Nanoparticles with desired shape, size and morphology can be obtained. This method is useful to synthesize super ionic materials, microporous crystals, chemical sensor products, electronics, ceramics, magnetic and luminescence items. This is a green chemistry approach for fabrication of porous metal oxide spheres [29]. Sufficient templating is obtained for providing monodispersed, nonagglomerated porous spheres. Fe and  $Al_2O_3$  sols result in cracked spheres having sufficient oxide material on surface while in case of Indium oxide, a hollow broken shell is obtained which are more active photocatalyst than Degussa P<sub>25</sub> titania (a commercial standard). Mesoporous silica films can serve as template for gold and platinum nanoparticles having uniform size distribution [30]. Biological synthesis interconnects nanotechnology and biotechnology to synthesize large variety of NPs. Diversity of biological materials bring the method important from economical point of view. Synthesis of Au, Ag, Au-Ag alloys, Se, Te, Pt, Pd, Si, Ti, Zr, QDs nanoparticles using bacteria, algae, fungi, yeast and viruses is commonly employed nowadays. This method is not commercially important owing to slow rate of synthesis having poly dispersed nanoparticles. Photobiological method provides sufficient yield with improved properties [31].

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Solution

First of all, 0.1M stock solution of nickel nitrate, 0.1M stock solution of Iron (III) nitrate, 0.2M stock solution of aluminium nitrate and 5M stock solution of ammonium hydroxide were prepared for synthesis of undoped and cadmium doped nano aluminates. Ammonium hydroxide stock solution serves as a precipitating agent for precipitate formation.

Calculation for stock solutions is listed below:

**Table 1. Stock solutions**

Chemical formula of compound	Molarity	Mass of metal salt (g) in 100mL
Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> .6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1	2.90
Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> .9H <sub>2</sub> O	0.1	4.04
Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> .9H <sub>2</sub> O	0.2	7.50

### 2.2 Preparation of Undoped and Cd-Doped Nano Ni-aluminates

To prepare undoped and cadmium doped nano aluminates, concentration of nickel nitrate and iron (III)nitrate were kept same while that of aluminium nitrate was different as follows:



There are following formulas for cadmium doped nano aluminates:

- Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.8</sub> Cd<sub>0.2</sub> O<sub>4</sub>
- Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.6</sub> Cd<sub>0.4</sub> O<sub>4</sub>
- Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.4</sub> Cd<sub>0.6</sub> O<sub>4</sub>
- Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.2</sub> Cd<sub>0.8</sub> O<sub>4</sub>

#### 2.2.1 Stoichiometric calculations

##### 2.2.1.1 Calculation for Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.8</sub> Cd<sub>0.2</sub> O<sub>4</sub>

Calculation for aluminium nitrate solution

Solution of aluminium nitrate for x=0.2 Composition, having molarity 0.09M was prepared from 0.2 M stock solution of aluminium nitrate. 112.5mL solution was taken from 0.2 M stock solution of aluminium nitrate in a 250mL measuring flask and filled with distilled water to prepare 0.09M solution.

Calculation for cadmium nitrate

$$A : B :: C : D$$

$$0.1 : 2 :: y : 0.2$$

$$(2) (y) = (0.1) (0.2)$$

$$y = (0.1) (0.2)/2$$

$$y = 0.01M$$

A = 0.1M of Al (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> used , B = Stoichiometric amount of Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

C = Molarity of Cd (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to be required, D = Stoichiometrically required ratio of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
1000mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>= 308.50g

1mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (308.50/1000)

250mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (308.50/1000) x ( 250)= 77.125g

0.01M Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> solution = (77.125) x (0.01) = 0.77125g

##### 2.2.1.2 Calculation for Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.6</sub> Cd<sub>0.4</sub> O<sub>4</sub>

Calculation for aluminium nitrate solution

Solution of aluminium nitrate for x=0.4 composition having molarity 0.08M was prepared using 100mL solution from 0.2M stock solution of aluminium nitrate and poured in a 250mL measuring flask and then filled with distilled water up to the mark.

Calculation for cadmium nitrate

$$A : B :: C : D$$

$$0.1 : 2 :: y : 0.4$$

$$(2) (y) :: (0.1) (0.4)$$

$$(y) :: (0.1) (0.4)/2$$

$$y = 0.02M$$

A = 0.1M of Al (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> used, B = Stoichiometric amount of Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

C = Molarity of Cd (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to be required, D = Stoichiometrically required ratio of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
1000mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>= 308.50g

1mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = 308.50/1000

250mL water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (308.50/1000) x (250) = 77.125

0.02M water contains amount of Cd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> = (77.125) x (0.02) = 1.5425g

##### 2.2.1.3 Calculation for Ni<sub>0.5</sub> Fe<sub>0.5</sub> Al<sub>1.4</sub> Cd<sub>0.6</sub> O<sub>4</sub>

Calculation for aluminium nitrate solution

Solution of aluminium nitrate for x=0.6 composition with molarity 0.07 was prepared

using 87.5mL solution from 0.2M stock solution of aluminium nitrate in a 250mL measuring flask.

Calculation for  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

$$\begin{aligned} A : B :: C : D \\ 0.1 : 2 :: y : 0.6 \\ (2) (y) = (0.1) (0.6) \\ y = (0.1) (0.6)/2 \\ y = 0.03\text{M} \end{aligned}$$

A = 0.1M of  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  used, B = Stoichiometric amount of  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$

C = Molarity of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  to be required, D = Stoichiometrically required ratio of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

1000mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 308.50 \text{ g}$

1mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 308.50/1000$

250mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 308.50/1000 \times 250 = 77.125\text{g}$

0.03M solution contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = (77.125) \times (0.03) = 2.31375\text{g}$

2.2.1.4 Calculation for  $\text{Ni}_{0.5} \text{Fe}_{0.5} \text{Al}_{1.2} \text{Cd}_{0.8} \text{O}_4$

Calculation for aluminium nitrate solution

Solution of aluminium nitrate for  $X=0.8$ , with molarity 0.6 was prepared using 75mL from 0.2M stock solution of aluminium nitrate in a 250mL measuring flask.

Calculation for  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

$$\begin{aligned} A : B :: C : D \\ 0.1 : 2 :: y : 0.8 \\ (2) (y) = (0.1) (0.8) \\ Y = (0.1) (0.8)/2 \\ y = 0.04\text{M} \end{aligned}$$

A = 0.1M of  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  used

B = Stoichiometric amount of  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$

C = Molarity of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  to be required

D = Stoichiometrically required ratio of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

1000mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 308.50 \text{ g}$

1mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = (308.50/1000)$

250mL water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = (308.50/1000) \times (250) = 77.125\text{g}$

0.04M water contains amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = (77.125) \times (0.04) = 3.085\text{g}$

The above calculated amount of  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  was added with nickel nitrate, iron nitrate & aluminium nitrate mixture. Stirring was done continuously to form a homogenous mixture before adding the precipitating agent.  $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  was added in five

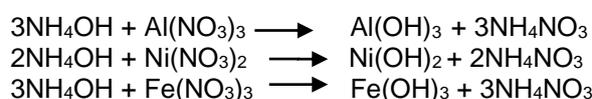
compositions gradually raised as  $x = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$

## 2.2.2 Solution Mixing

0.025M Solution of nickel nitrate (in measuring flask of 250mL) and 0.025M solution of iron (III) nitrate (in measuring flask of 250mL) and 0.2M solution of aluminium nitrate (in measuring flask of 250mL) were mixed in a 1000mL beaker. Solution was continuously stirred for about 5 minutes to get homogeneity. pH of the resultant solution came out to be 3 (checked by a pH meter). For synthesis of cadmium doped nickel-iron-nano-aluminates, 0.025M solution of nickel nitrate, 0.025M solution of iron (III) nitrate, 0.2M solution of aluminium nitrate and cadmium nitrate solution of composition  $x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$  in sequence were poured in every 1000mL beakers. When cadmium nitrate was mixed in the solution, solution turns to be Brownish.

## 2.2.3 Co-precipitation

After mixing of solution and stirring for about 5 minutes, precipitation was carried out by drop wise addition of ammonium hydroxide as a precipitating agent. Ammonium hydroxide was added with continuous stirring for 3 hours until the pH became 11. Finally, precipitates were obtained in the form of hydroxide after stirring for 3 hours. Reaction of ammonium hydroxide with aluminium nitrate and iron nitrate resulted formation of respective hydroxides at room temperature.



## 2.2.4 Washing

After stirring, the solutions were kept for about 12 hours until all precipitates were settled. Solution above the precipitates was wasted and precipitates were washed with distilled water many times to get 7 pH. Filtration was not carried out to avoid contamination as well as loss of precipitates after washing was completed.

## 2.2.5 Drying

Precipitates were allowed to settle down after  $\text{pH}=7$ . They were separated by removing above liquid solution and kept in petri-dish. Precipitates were dried at room temperature and finally kept in oven for 24 hours at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  for complete drying.

## 2.2.6 Grinding

Grinding of dry precipitates was done using a pestle mortar after washing it with detergents to make it free from impurities. Pestle mortar was dried before use. All the samples were weighed on weighing balance after grinding and kept in air tight, labelled sample bottle to avoid contamination.

## 2.2.7 Annealing

Annealing of sample was carried out by using ceramic crucible. Crucibles were washed and dried properly. After weighing along with their lids, crucibles were labelled at bottom using lead pencil. Sample with amount 1.00g, 1.90g, 1.79g, 1.90g, 1.65g with composition  $x=0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$  respectively were added in each crucible and placed in a furnace at 700 °C temperature for 6 hours.

After annealing hydroxides were transformed to oxides of various compositions. In the last, samples were characterized by FTIR.



## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 SEM Analysis of Nano Ni - Aluminates

A Scanning electron magnifying lens (SEM) is an electron magnifying instrument that checks the outer layer of sample with a focused light emission to get pictures of the material [32]. At the point when electrons contact particles in a sample, they produce an assortment of signs that

give data about the sample's surface geography and piece. A picture is made by joining the place of the electron shaft with the power of the identified sign in a raster filter design [32].

The morphology of  $(\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4)$  revealed a consistent pattern in all cases, characterized by visible aggregation of tiny particles. This aggregation was detected at two different magnification levels: 2m and 20m. This behavior is most likely due to nearby particle contact and bonding, which is assisted by hydrogen bonding with water molecules [33]. Capillary action then comes into play during the drying process of the precursors, further improving particle cohesiveness.

### 3.2 UV-Visible Characterization of Cd Doped Ni-aluminates

The UV-Visible spectra of Cd-doped Nano-Ni-Aluminates  $(\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4)$  with varied  $x$  values (0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8) show the presence of four distinct absorption bands spanning diverse wavelength ranges: 230-370 nm, 350-400 nm, 586-669 nm, and 900-1250 nm. According to existing literature, the absorption peaks at 344 nm and 560 nm relate to charge exchanges between metal and oxygen atoms [34]. The absorption band from 586 to 669 nm is related with  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ions in a tetrahedral coordination, whereas the band from 900 to 1250 nm is associated with  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  ions in an octahedral coordination [35].

Significant modifications are reported in Cd-doped  $\text{NiAl}_2\text{O}_4$ . Additional absorption bands appear between 430 and 580 nm, with a modest absorption range between 720 and 780 nm and

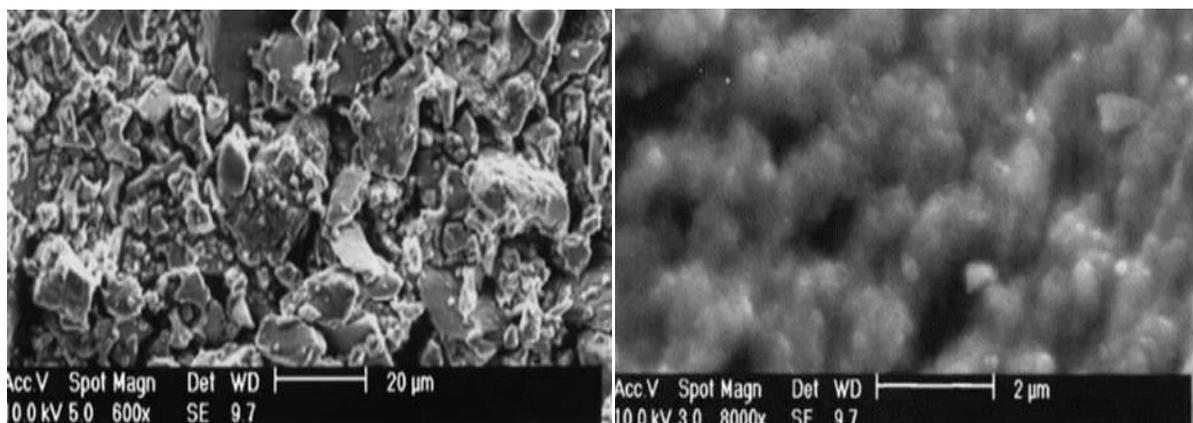
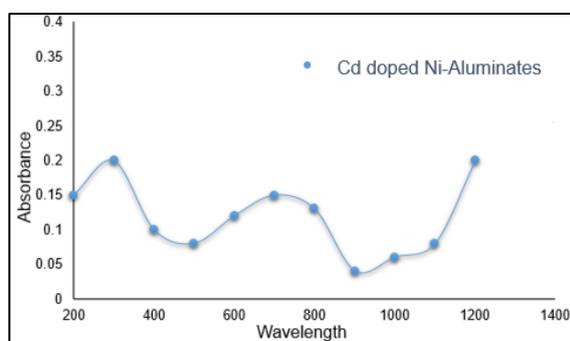


Fig. 1. SEM morphology of Nano Ni-Aluminates

a larger band stretching from 900 to 1250nm. These modifications are linked to oxygen and cadmium charge transfer processes in both octahedral and tetrahedral locations. The last two wavelengths are associated with d-d transitions of Cd atoms in octahedral and tetrahedral positions, respectively. The complicated spectra represent nickel and Cd coexistence in these many coordination locations.

Light energy absorption at specific frequencies adds to the color of the material, changing the band gap [36]. The excitation of electrons from anionic to cationic bands causes the band gap to change. When Cd ions are introduced into  $\text{NiAl}_2\text{O}_4$ , a new electronic level is inserted between the valence band of  $\text{O}^{2-}$  and the conduction band of  $\text{M}^{2+}$ , resulting in a considerable reduction in band gap energy. This decrease is visible, with the energy decreasing from 3.11 eV to 2.63 eV. This effect is most likely caused by the electrical structure of the  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  dopant, which induces a defect level within the band gap of the host lattice.



**Fig. 2. UV-Vis spectra of Cd doped Nano Ni-Aluminates**

### 3.3 FTIR Analysis

Nano Ni-aluminates ( $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$ ) and cadmium doped nano Ni-aluminates ( $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4$ ) with ( $x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6$  and  $0.8$ ) were synthesized using coprecipitation method. Concentration of aluminium and iron show inverse trend toward concentration of cadmium nitrate. Stoichiometric amount of nickel nitrate, Iron nitrate and aluminium nitrate were used for synthesis of doped and undoped nano Ni-aluminates.

All prepared solutions with desired concentrations were well mixed in 1000 mL beaker and stirring was done continuously. A hot plate stirrer was also employed for about 5-10 minutes. Stoichiometric amount of cadmium

nitrate, serving as doping agent, was added in solution of desired concentrations to synthesize cadmium doped Nano-Ni-aluminates. In order to synthesize undoped nano Ni-aluminates, nickel nitrate, Iron nitrate and aluminium nitrate were mixed in ratio 1: 1: 2 respectively. Nickel nitrate and iron nitrate were in ratio 1:1 [37].

In case of cadmium doped nano aluminates, concentration of nickel and Iron were also kept constant but aluminium concentration was changed with reverse trend toward cadmium concentration. Stirring was done continuously to get a homogeneous solution. Ammonium hydroxide solution serving as precipitating agent [38], was poured dropwise continuously until pH was maintained at 11-12 as this pH was estimated to be ideal for hydroxide precipitate formation. The number and structure of complex, greatly depend on chemistry of metal ion being used and material properties change with change in pH [39] while 11-12 pH was estimated to be ideal for hydroxide precipitate formation [40] because nuclei coagulate together at this isoelectric point. By increasing pH, the powder float on the surface instead of settling down.

Solution was supported on magnetic hot plate stirrer during whole precipitation aided with continuous string at room temperature. After 6 hours, hydroxides were formed in the form of precipitates owing to ability of metal cations to form coordination compounds with hydroxide anion thus providing respective hydroxides.



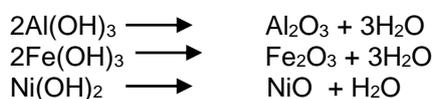
After removing from magnetic hot plate stirrer, solutions were kept for 12 hours until all precipitates were settled. Solution above precipitates was discarded and precipitates were separated and washed with deionized water until the pH was dropped to 7 to avoid any acidic or basis impurity. Precipitates were kept in Petri-dish and first dried in open air and finally placed in oven overnight at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  temperature. Drying is preferentially done to allow heat to circulate uniformly for sufficient drying of precipitates.

A pestle mortar was employed for grinding dried precipitates into fine powder. Finally, this fine powder was analyzed by weight using weighing balance. After grinding fine powder, sample was kept in crucible and put in furnace at  $700^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 hours. Water loss resulted in weight loss of

**Table 2. Annealing of Samples**

Sr no.	Compound composition (x)	Weight before annealing (g)	Weight after annealing (g)	Difference in weight (g)
1	0	1.00	0.84	0.16
2	0.2	1.90	1.53	0.37
3	0.4	1.79	1.60	0.19
4	0.6	1.90	1.68	0.22
5	0.8	1.65	1.24	0.41

sample powder, was observed when sample is weighed again after annealing. Hydroxides were converted into oxide with specific composition because of sufficiently high temperature treatment. Conversion of hydroxide into oxides disclosed some bond breaking, bond shifting and formation of some new bonds. As the rates of dissolution and precipitation are very slow at room temperature so annealing was done at sufficiently high temperature above boiling point to specific extent. Following oxides are expected to be formed during annealing at 700 °C for six hours.



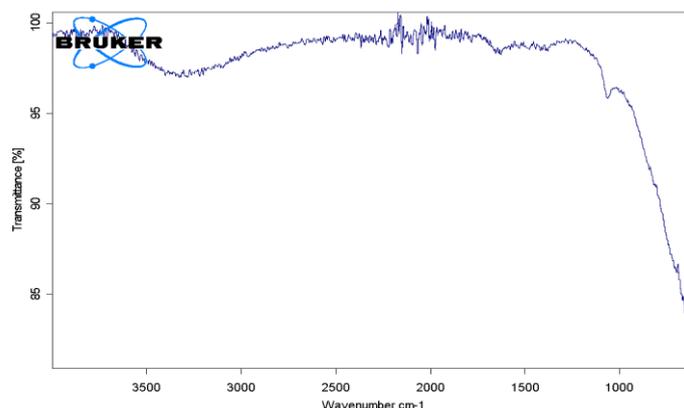
Weight loss was observed owing to water removal during annealing as given in above Table 2.

These oxides were subjected to grinding again to obtain fine aluminates nanoparticles. A slight color change was observed as hydroxides (rust color) were converted to respective oxides. Oxides of nickel and Iron react with aluminium oxide to produce aluminates [41].

The obtained fine powder was filled in labeled air tight sample bottles and kept safe for FTIR.

FTIR analysis provides information about bonding and molecular structure. FTIR spectrum ranges from 400-4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and used to analyze and identify nature of prepared nanocrystalline spinel [42]. This technique was used to characterized nano Ni-aluminates and Cd doped nano Ni-aluminates. Both annealed and unannealed samples were used to carry out FTIR analysis. FTIR spectra of  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4$  with different compositions ( $x = 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$ ) before and after annealing are shown in Figs. 3 (a – j). FTIR spectrum for each unannealed sample of  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{2-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{O}_4$  exhibit a broad band near 3450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to –OH stretching vibration of free hydrogen bonded hydroxyl group and a second typical absorption band at 1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  resulting from deformational vibration of water molecules [43].

Spectra for samples after annealing show peaks in the range of 900-450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 850-500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  showing presence of Al-O and Ni-O bonds respectively thus confirm the formation of metal oxides bonds [44] and no peak was observed for –OH bond. A peak around 420  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to Cd-O bond [45].

**Fig. 3. (a) FTIR Image of undoped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  (unannealed)**

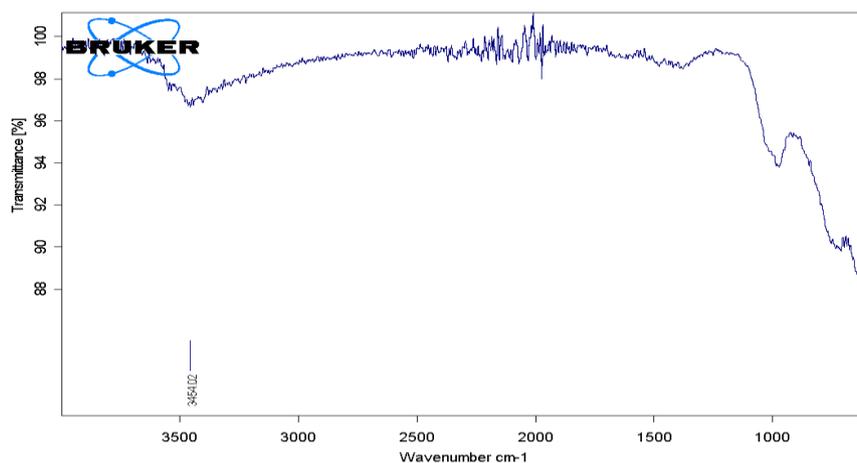


Fig. 3. (b) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.8}\text{Cd}_{0.2}\text{O}_4$  (unannealed)

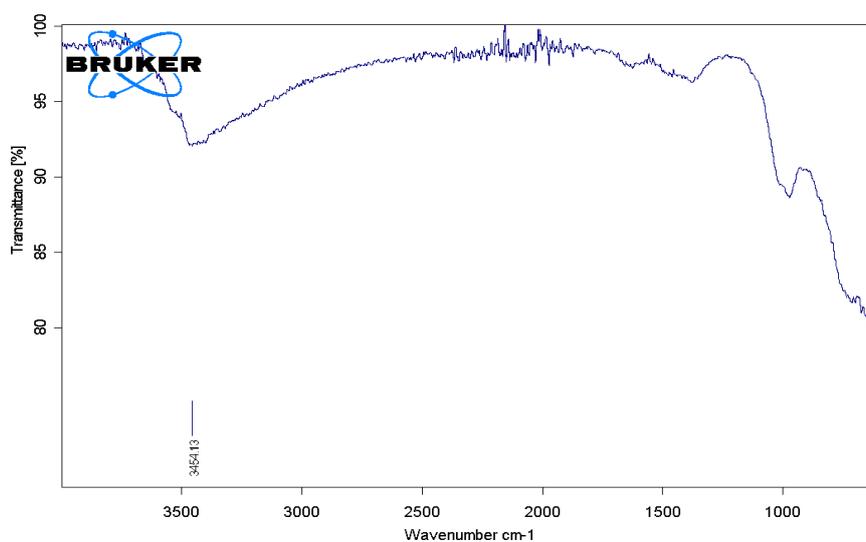


Fig. 3. (c) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.6}\text{Cd}_{0.4}\text{O}_4$  (unannealed)

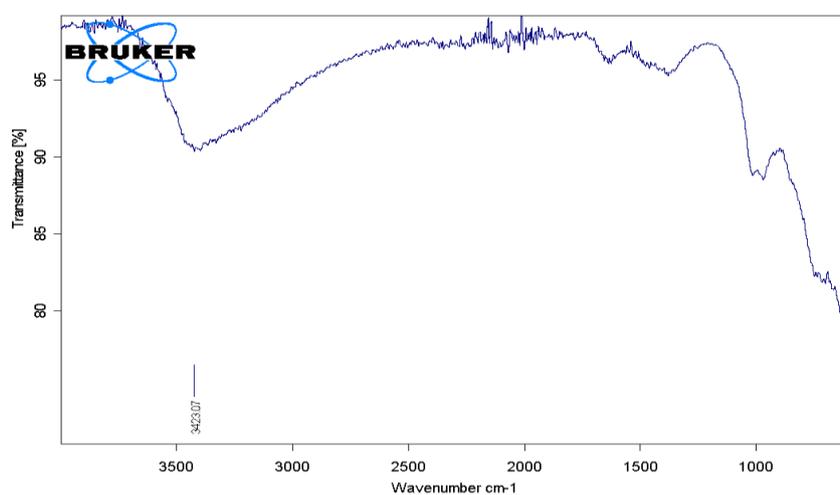


Fig. 3. (d) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.4}\text{Cd}_{0.6}\text{O}_4$  (unannealed)

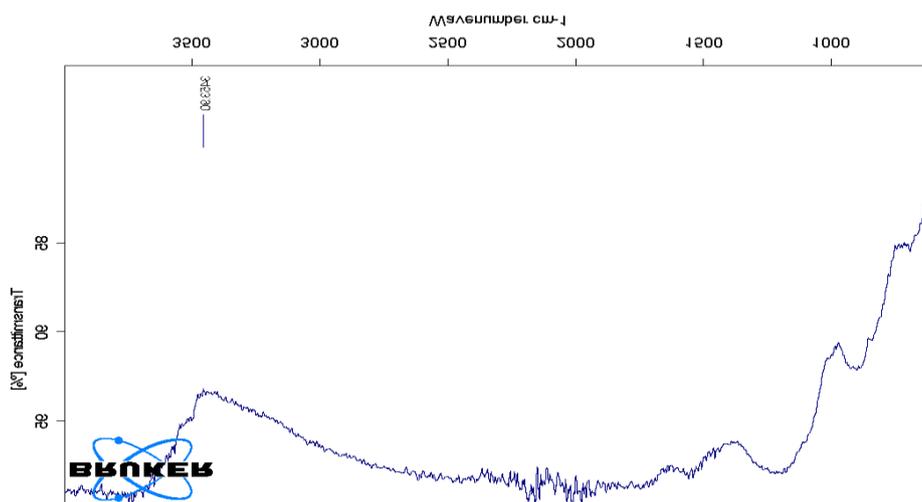


Fig. 3. (e) FTIR Image of undoped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.2}\text{Cd}_{0.8}\text{O}_4$  (unannealed)

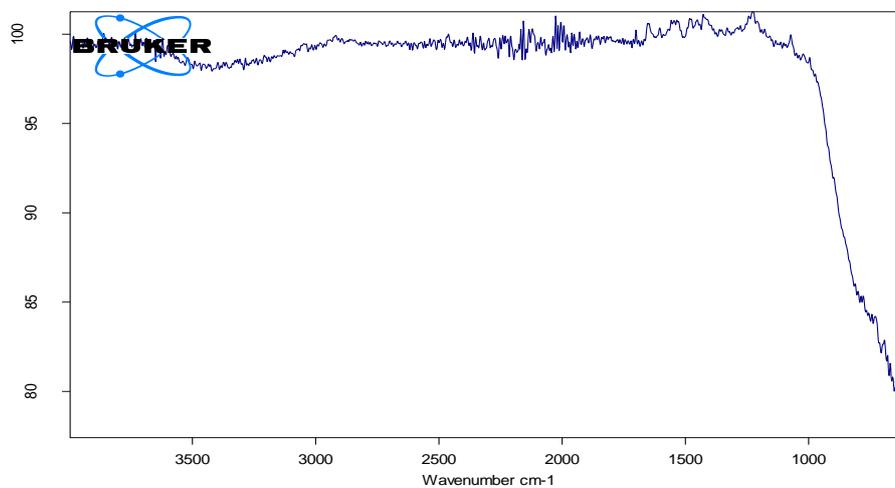


Fig. 3. (f) FTIR Image of undoped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_4$  (annealed)

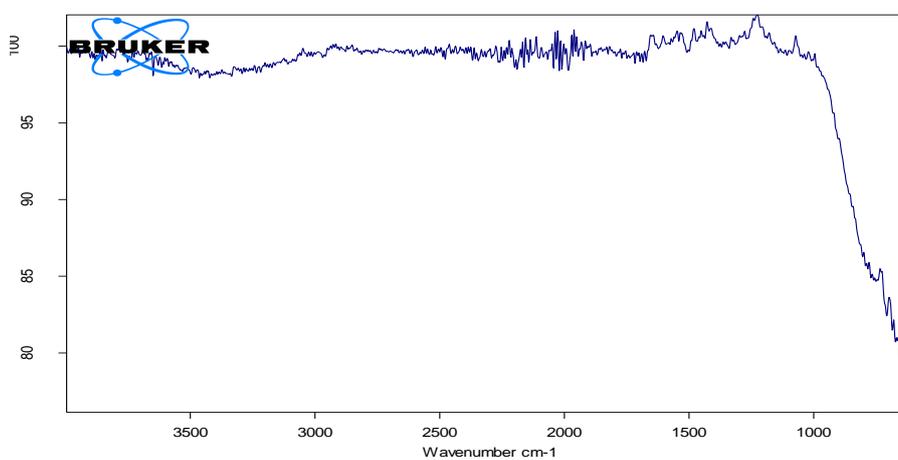
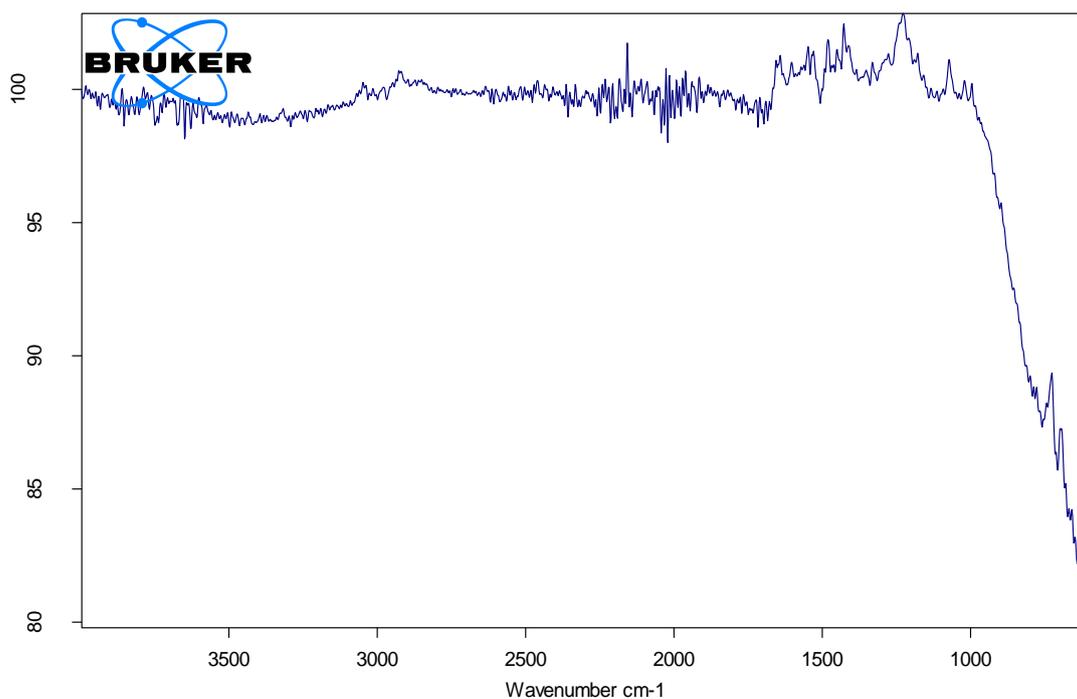
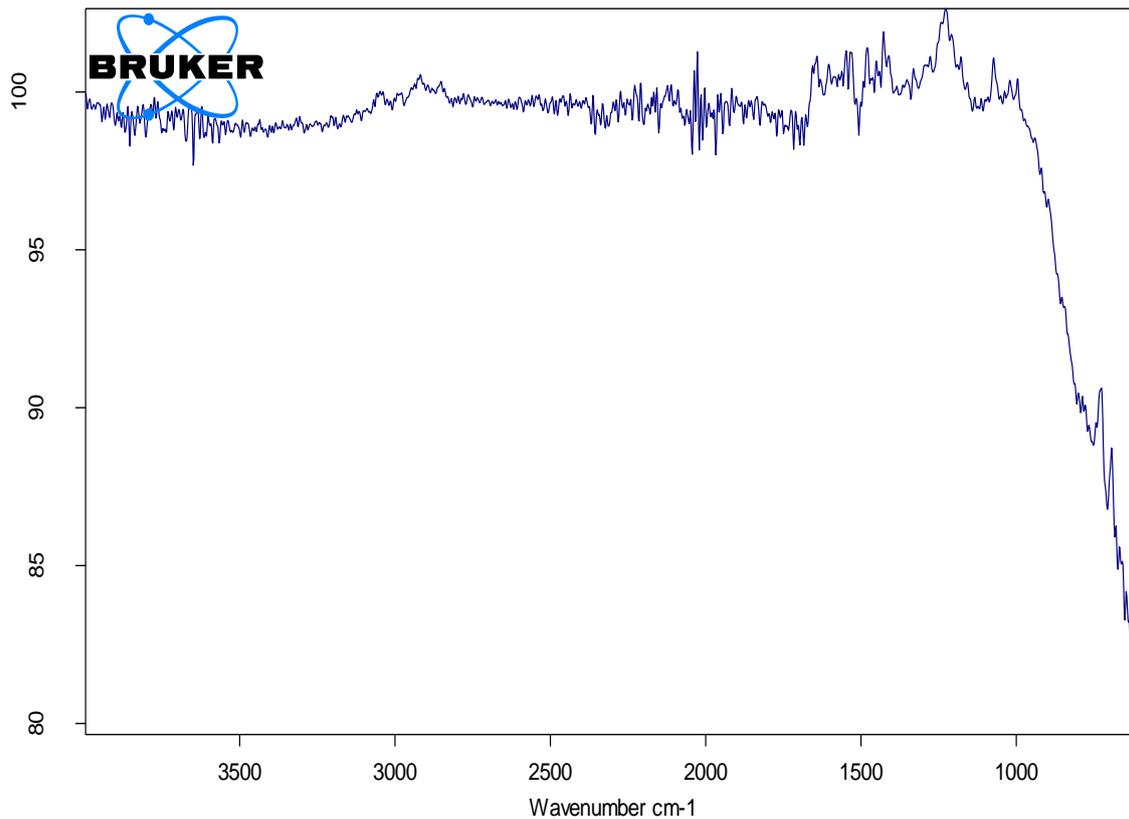


Fig. 3. (g) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.8}\text{Cd}_{0.2}\text{O}_4$  (annealed)



**Fig. 3. (h) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.6}\text{Cd}_{0.4}\text{O}_4$  (annealed)**



**Fig. 3. (i) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5}\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Al}_{1.4}\text{Cd}_{0.6}\text{O}_4$  (annealed)**

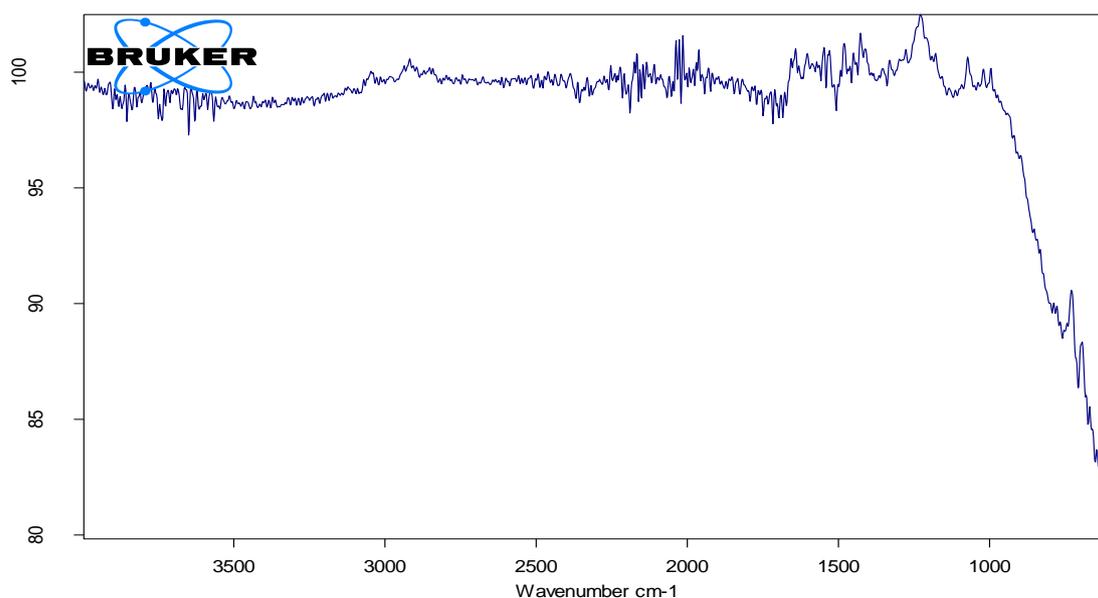


Fig. 3. (j) FTIR Image of doped  $\text{Ni}_{0.5} \text{Fe}_{0.5} \text{Al}_{1.2} \text{Cd}_{0.8} \text{O}_4$  (annealed)

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Coprecipitation method was used to synthesize nano Ni-aluminates and cadmium doped nano Ni-aluminates. Ammonium hydroxide solution was used as precipitating agent. FTIR spectrum for each unannealed sample of  $\text{Ni}_{0.5} \text{Fe}_{0.5} \text{Al}_{2-x} \text{Cd}_x \text{O}_4$  exhibit a broad vibration near  $3450 \text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $-\text{OH}$  stretching vibration of free hydrogen bonded hydroxyl group and a second typical absorption band at  $1620 \text{cm}^{-1}$  resulting from deformative vibration of water molecules.

Spectra for samples after annealing show peaks in the range of  $900\text{-}450 \text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $850\text{-}500 \text{cm}^{-1}$  showing presence of Al-O and Ni-O bonds respectively thus confirm the formation of metal oxides bonds while no peak was observed for  $-\text{OH}$  bond. A peak around  $420 \text{cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to Cd-O bond.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

#### REFERENCES

1. Wang G, Nanotechnology: The new features. arXiv preprint arXiv: 2018;1812-04939,
2. Nie S, et al., Nanotechnology applications in cancer. *Annu. Rev. Biomed. Eng.* 2007; 9:257-288.
3. McCabe JF, AW Walls. *Applied dental materials*: John Wiley & Sons; 2013.
4. Kahn JS, O Gang. Designer nanomaterials through programmable assembly. *Angewandte Chemie*, 2022;134(3): e202105678.
5. Champion JA, Katare YK, Mitragotri S, Making polymeric micro-and nanoparticles of complex shapes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.* 2007; 104(29):11901-11904.
6. Ijaz I, et al., Detail review on chemical, physical and green synthesis, classification, characterizations and applications of nanoparticles. *Green Chemistry Letters and Reviews.* 2020; 13(3):223-245.
7. Makvandi P, et al., Metal-based nanomaterials in biomedical applications: Antimicrobial activity and cytotoxicity aspects. *Advanced Functional Materials.* 2020;30(22):1910021.
8. Arora AK, et al., Applications of metal/mixed metal oxides as photocatalyst: A review. *Oriental Journal of Chemistry.* 2016;32(4):2035.
9. Fatimah I, et al. Clay-supported metal oxide nanoparticles in catalytic advanced oxidation processes: A review. *Nanomaterials.* 2022;12(5):825.
10. Chavali MS, MP Nikolova, Metal oxide nanoparticles and their applications in nanotechnology. *SN applied sciences.* 2019;1(6):607.

11. Sakthisabarimoorthi A, SMB Dhas, M Jose, Fabrication and nonlinear optical investigations of SiO<sub>2</sub>@ Ag core-shell nanoparticles. *Materials Science in Semiconductor Processing*. 2017;71:69-75.
12. Muhammad S, et al. Quantum chemical design of nonlinear optical materials by sp<sup>2</sup>-hybridized carbon nanomaterials: issues and opportunities. *Journal of Materials Chemistry C*. 2013;1(35):5439-5449.
13. Sannino D, Types and classification of nanomaterials. *Nanotechnology: Trends and Future Applications*. 2021:15-38.
14. Asha AB, Narain R, Nanomaterials properties, in *Polymer science and nanotechnology*. Elsevier. 2020:343-359.
15. Freeman R, Willner I, Optic molecular sensing with semiconductor quantum dots (QDs). *Chemical Society Reviews*. 2012; 41(10):4067-4085.
16. Garnett E, Mai L, Yang P, Introduction: 1D nanomaterials/nanowires. *Chemical reviews*. 2019;119(15):8955-8957.
17. Chen C, et al., One-dimensional nanomaterials for energy storage. *Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics*. 2018; 51(11):113002.
18. Liu J, et al. Electrochemical fabrication of single-crystalline and polycrystalline Au nanowires: the influence of deposition parameters. *Nanotechnology*. 2006;17(8): 1922.
19. Yu X, et al., Emergent pseudocapacitance of 2D nanomaterials. *Advanced Energy Materials*. 2018;8(13):1702930.
20. Zhu C, et al., 3D printed functional nanomaterials for electrochemical energy storage. *Nano Today*. 2017;15:107-120.
21. Chinnasamy C, et al. Mixed spinel structure in nanocrystalline NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. *Physical Review B*. 2001;63(18):184108.
22. Thota S, Singh S, Nature of magnetic ordering in cobalt-based spinels. *Magnetic Spinels-Synthesis, Properties and Applications*; 2017.
23. Sanchez-Lievanos KR, JL Stair, Knowles KE, Cation distribution in spinel ferrite nanocrystals: Characterization, impact on their physical properties, and opportunities for synthetic control. *Inorganic Chemistry*. 2021;60(7):4291-4305.
24. Gaudon M, et al., Structural defects in AFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (A= Zn, Mg) spinels. *Materials Research Bulletin*. 2009;44(3):479-484.
25. Mocala K, Navrotsky A. Structural and thermodynamic variation in nickel aluminate spinel. *Journal of the American Ceramic Society*. 1989;72(5):826-832.
26. Deraz N. Synthesis and characterization of nano-sized nickel aluminate spinel crystals. *International Journal of Electrochemical Science*. 2013;8(4):5203-5212.
27. Goswami A, et al. Novel applications of solid and liquid formulations of nanoparticles against insect pests and pathogens. *Thin solid films*. 2010;519(3): 1252-1257.
28. Hachem K, et al. Methods of chemical synthesis in the synthesis of nanomaterial and nanoparticles by the chemical deposition method: A review. *Bio Nano Science*. 2022;12(3):1032-1057.
29. Wang Q, et al. General synthesis of porous mixed metal oxide hollow spheres with enhanced supercapacitive properties. *ACS applied materials & interfaces*. 2016;8(27): 17226-17232.
30. Fukuoka A, et al. Template synthesis of nanoparticle arrays of gold and platinum in mesoporous silica films. *Nano Letters*. 2002;2(7):793-795.
31. Davis PA, Burns C. Photobiology in protected horticulture. *Food and Energy Security*. 2016;5(4):223-238.
32. Akhtar K, et al. Scanning electron microscopy: Principle and applications in nanomaterials characterization. *Handbook of materials characterization*. 2018:113-145.
33. Zygmuntowicz J, Miazga A, Konopka K. Morphology of nickel aluminate spinel (NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) formed in the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Ni composite system sintered in air. *Compos Theory Pract*. 2014;14(2):106-10.
34. Jagadeeshwaran C, Murugaraj R. Structural, Optical, Magnetic, and Electrical Properties of Ni<sub>0.5</sub>Co<sub>0.5</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> System. *Journal of Superconductivity and Novel Magnetism*. 2020;33:1765-1772.
35. Wong WC. Charge-exchange processes of titanium-doped aluminate crystals aluminum (2) oxygen (3), yttrium (3) aluminum (5) oxygen (12), yttrium aluminum oxygen (3), magnesium aluminum (2) oxygen (4), lanthanum magnesium aluminum (11) oxygen (19). Princeton University; 1995:
36. Xie RJ, Hintzen HT. Optical properties of (oxy) nitride materials: a review. *Journal of*

- the American Ceramic Society. 2013;96(3): 665-687.
37. Shih YJ, et al. Electrochemical nitrate reduction as affected by the crystal morphology and facet of copper nanoparticles supported on nickel foam electrodes (Cu/Ni). Chemical Engineering Journal. 2020;383:123157.
  38. Basak M, et al. The use of X-ray diffraction peak profile analysis to determine the structural parameters of cobalt ferrite nanoparticles using Debye-Scherrer, Williamson-Hall, Halder-Wagner and Size-strain plot: Different precipitating agent approach. Journal of Alloys and Compounds. 2022;895:162694.
  39. Gao X, et al. Adsorption of heavy metal ions by sodium alginate based adsorbent-a review and new perspectives. International Journal of Biological Macromolecules. 2020;164:4423-4434.
  40. Nieto CHD, et al. Effect of temperature, current density and mass transport during the electrolytic removal of magnesium ions from lithium rich brines. Desalination. 2022;529:115652.
  41. Muzayanha SU, et al. A fast metals recovery method for the synthesis of lithium nickel cobalt aluminum oxide material from cathode waste. Metals. 2019;9(5):615.
  42. Lassoued A, et al. RETRACTED ARTICLE: Synthesis and magnetic characterization of Spinel ferrites  $MFe_2O_4$  (M= Ni, Co, Zn and Cu) via chemical co-precipitation method. Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Electronics. 2017;28: 18857-18864.
  43. Bezrodna T, et al. IR-analysis of H-bonded H<sub>2</sub>O on the pure TiO<sub>2</sub> surface. Journal of Molecular Structure. 2004;700(1-3):175-181.
  44. Zurita-Mendez NN, et al. Synthesis and characterization of nickel aluminate nanoparticles. Materials Research Express. 2018;6(1):015036.
  45. Beg S, Al-Areqi NA, Haneef S. Study of phase transition and ionic conductivity changes of Cd-substituted Bi<sub>4</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>11</sub>- $\delta$ . Solid State Ionics. 2008;179(39):2260-2264.

© 2023 Yaseen et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

*Peer-review history:*

*The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:*

*<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/105901>*