Editorial

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Editorial Note on Synthesis of Silver Nano Particles

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Editorial Note

The discipline of nanotechnology is one of the most active areas of research in contemporary materials science. Nanoparticles have unique features that depend on their size, shape, and morphology, allowing them to efficiently interact with plants, animals, and bacteria. Metal nanoparticles have recently been developed due to their unique physical and optical features, such as surface Plasmon resonance (SPR), high surface to volume ratio, and surface enhance Raman scattering (SERS).

AgNPs, in particular, stand out among all nanoparticles created to date because of their inherent ability to operate as an antibacterial agent. Green nanoparticle synthesis is a rapidly growing sector of nanotechnology, with numerous advantages over chemical and physical methods of nanoparticle creation.

It is safe, easy, cost-effective, somewhat repeatable, eco-friendly, easily scaled up for mass-scale synthesis, and often results in more stable materials. It does not require high temperature, high pressure, energy, or harmful chemicals. The integration of green chemistry principles with nanotechnology has emerged as an important subject in nanoscience that has gotten a lot of attention in recent years. Because the particles obtained are of appropriate size and morphology, and the characteristics of the particles are enhanced in a greener way, biological approaches are used in the synthesis of metal and metal oxide nanoparticles. Plants and plant parts have recently been extensively used in the synthesis of a range of nanoparticles due to their extensive biodiversity and potential secondary metabolites. Plant extracts can operate as both reducing and stabilizing agents in the creation of nanoparticles, eliminating the need for chemical reductants and stabilizers