

## Effect of annealing on the Optical Properties of bio-synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nanoparticles

**M.G.Tsegay<sup>1-3</sup>, H.G.Gebretinsae<sup>1-3</sup>, G.G.Welegerges<sup>1-2</sup>,**

<sup>1</sup> UNESCO-UNISA Africa Chair in Nanosciences-Nanotechnology, College of Graduate Studies, Muckleneuk ridge, PO Box 392, Pretoria, South Africa.

<sup>2</sup> Nanosciences African Network (NANOAFNET), iThemba LABS-National Research Foundation, 1 Old Faure Road, Somerset West, Western Cape 7129, PO Box 722, South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Adigrat University, Department of Physics, P.O.Box 50, Adigrat, Ethiopia

•Corresponding author: marsadd12@gmail.com

### Abstract:

Green synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles (NPs) have been successfully demonstrated via an entirely green process. The synthesis was free of solvents and residuals to obey green synthesis principles and the impartation of environmental wellbeing. Structural analysis affirmed all samples annealed for 1h to 4h and heat temperatures for 500 and 700°C for 2h time were well crystalline and exclusively Eskolite Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> phase. Additionally, crystallinity and grain size increased from 3nm to 50nm as the temperature increases from 200 to 700°C for green synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NPs. However, the grain size decreases as the annealing period increases from 2h to 4h and in the contrary the dislocation density and strain of the green synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> increase slightly. The FTIR affirmed that the presence of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in all prepared samples and the adsorbents and moisture were affected by the temperature and time elevation. Furthermore, the band gap energy of the prepared samples directly affected by the annealing heat temperature and grain size. This could determine the optical nature of the produced green synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles. Moreover, the UV-Vis-NIR analysis confirmed the green synthesized Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NPs prepared at 500 and 700°C possessed high absorbance in the region of 200-2500nm. Likewise, samples prepared for duration of 2 to 4h, exhibits excellent absorbance in the region of 200-2500nm. This property indicates that the produced Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> NPs could be a promising choice for selective solar absorber applications.

**Keywords:** Green Synthesis; Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Nanoparticles; Annealing Time; Annealing Temperature, Optical properties.

**2021 International conference of the African Physical Society,  
15-19 November 2021, Kigali-Rwanda**