

# Optimizing ZnO Nanorods Synthesis and Decoration with Au Nanoparticles for Enhanced Photo-Related Applications

Atena Aliakbar Shirazi, Najmeh Najmoddin\*, Neda Attaran\*

Received: 20/02/2024 Resubmitted: 16/04/2024 Accepted: 17/04/2024 Published: 02/06/2024 DOI: 10.61186/MCH.2024.1058



## ABSTRACT

ZnO nanorods with hexagonal structures were synthesized using a hydrothermal method under different conditions. The effect of synthesis parameters on ZnO growth was systematically studied by scanning electron microscopy. The results demonstrated that the morphology and size of ZnO nanorods are influenced by nature of the solvent, zinc acetate concentration, growth temperature and time. Rod-like and needle-shaped ZnO was produced when DI water and ethanol were used as the solvent, respectively. The concentration of precursors can also influence the formation of ZnO nanorods. Increasing growth time leads to rod-like diameter increment. ZnO nanorods with desired diameters were successfully prepared using 2.3 M zinc acetate concentration in DI water with a growing temperature of 80 °C for 3 h. Next, Au/ZnO nanorod heterostructure was synthesized by a self-assembly of Au salt precursors and subsequent reduction of Au ions on ZnO nanorod surface without any surfactants or additives. Through SEM analysis, it was found that Au nanoparticles were uniformly deposited on the surface of ZnO nanorods. Compared with bare ZnO nanorods, Au/ZnO heterostructures exhibited characteristic surface plasmon absorption at 900 nm.

**Keywords:** Zinc oxide, Rod-like morphology, Gold nanoparticle, Decoration

## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, tremendous attention has been drawn toward using one-dimensional (1D) zinc oxide (ZnO) nanomaterial in diverse applications owing to their superb properties such as optical, semiconducting, chemical sensing, electric conductivity, piezoelectric and antibacterial features [1]. It is well-known for its high excitonic binding energy (60 meV) at ambient temperature and a direct wide band gap (3.3 eV) in the near-UV spectrum [2]. These features enable ZnO nanorods to have remarkable applications in different fields such as in biosensors [3–4], photo catalysts [5], tissue engineering [6–7] and cancer therapy [8].

The concept of green biomaterials emphasizes the development and utilization of sustainable materials that minimize environmental impact while offering innovative solutions for various applications in research, education,



\*Corresponding author: najmoddin@srbiau.ac.ir (N. Najmoddin); neda.Attaran@srbiau.ac.ir (N. Attaran)

This is an open access article published under the CC BY 4 DEED license 

industry, and clinical settings [9]. In the context of advancing green biomaterials principles, several key points can be discussed regarding the use of materials like ZnO nanorods and Au nanoparticles in this context: 1) Sustainability and Ecological Footprint: ZnO nanorods and Au nanoparticles synthesized using green chemistry principles, which involve environmentally friendly methods. 2) Biocompatibility and Biodegradability: Green biomaterials, including ZnO nanorods and Au nanoparticles, are designed to be biocompatible and biodegradable, ensuring minimal harm to living systems and the environment [9]. This characteristic is essential for their safe use in biomedical applications, such as drug delivery and tissue engineering. 3) Reduced Toxicity and Environmental Impact: Compared to conventional biomaterials synthesized using toxic chemicals, green biomaterials like ZnO nanorods and Au nanoparticles offer reduced toxicity and environmental impact throughout their lifecycle. This aligns with the shift towards eco-friendly practices in material science and healthcare [9].

Different synthesis methods have been utilized to synthesize ZnO nanorods such as pulse laser deposition [10], electrochemical deposition [11] and chemical vapor deposition (CVD) [12]. However, growth temperatures of such techniques are high (> 350 °C) and these methods are somehow complicated. On the other hand, solvothermal process has many advantages such as low process temperature, better homogeneity, easier composition control, and the most economical for large scale production of ZnO nanorods among solution-based methods [13].

Since the shape and size of the nanostructures can affect the properties of materials at the nanoscale, it is crucial to control these parameters during synthesis process [14]. The morphology and size of ZnO can be influenced by many parameters, such as preparation method, growing temperature [15], nature of the solvent [16], pH [17], concentration of the salt and growing time duration [18]. Although an attempt was made to understand the influence of synthesis parameters on the size and morphology of ZnO, it is still desired to know more in this regard.

The surface modification of ZnO nanostructures is an effective strategy to improve their properties [19–20]. For instance, the surface of ZnO nanostructures could be decorated by metal nanoparticles (NPs) to construct metal-ZnO nano-architecture [20–21]. In this regard, Au NPs have high potential to deposit on the surface of ZnO nanorods for enhancing the optical, electrical as well as sensing properties due to their optical sensitivity, catalytic activity, biocompatibility and chemical stability [19–21].

To decorate the Au NPs on ZnO nanorods, there are different gold loading methods, such as ion beam sputtering, hydrothermal process, electrophoretic deposition, and photochemical synthesis [22–24]. However, such methods need a relatively long synthesis time duration, additional reaction agents, or specific substrates to help the reduction of Au ions [22–24]. Although some progress has been achieved in the synthesis of different ZnO/Au nanostructure, but much room remains for developing such structures easily and rapidly with no additive requirements. Moreover, constructing controllable surface coverage of the nanostructure is also essential.

In this study, the novelty lies in the comprehensive optimization of synthesis parameters for ZnO nanorods with the specific objective of enhancing their photocatalytic performance through the decoration of Au nanoparticles. The research delves into the systematic exploration of various factors influencing the growth of ZnO nanorods, such as the nature of the solvent, zinc acetate concentration, growth temperature and time. By meticulously studying the impact of these parameters on the morphology and size of ZnO nanorods, the research aims to achieve a tailored design for optimal photocatalytic activity. Moreover, introducing Au/ZnO nanorod heterostructures through a surfactant-free self-assembly process represents a unique aspect of this work. The successful deposition of Au nanoparticles onto the surface of ZnO nanorods without additional additives or surfactants showcases the innovative approach adopted in this research.

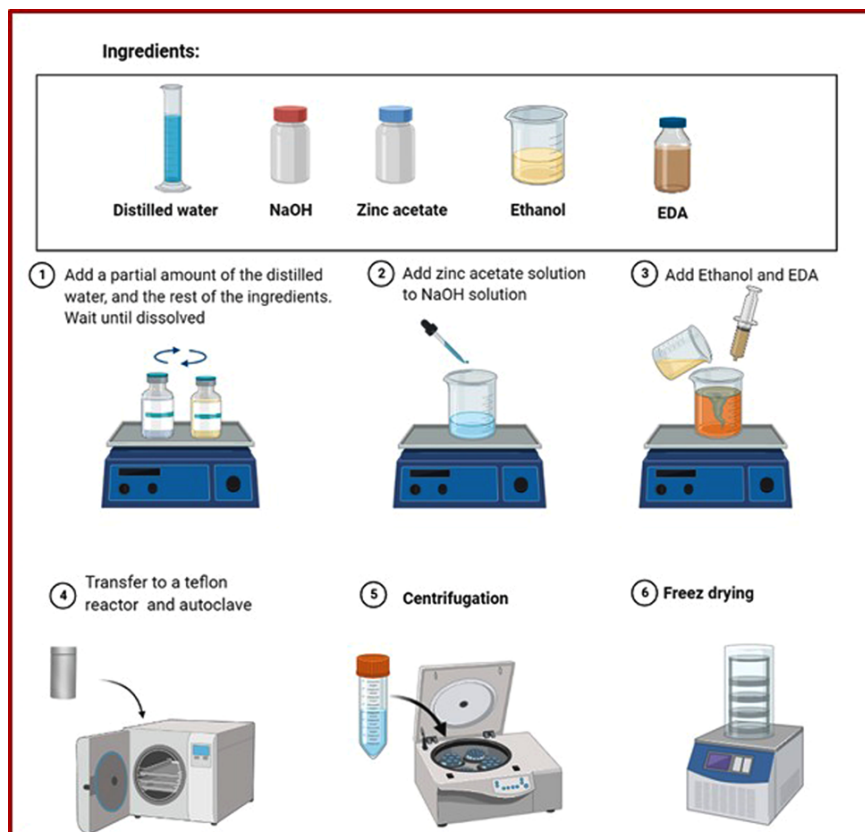
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Materials

Zinc acetate dehydrate ( $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), sodium hydroxide (NaOH,  $\geq 97\%$ , pellets form), ethylenediamine (EDA,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$ ), ethanol 96%, hydrogen tetrachloroaurate (III) trihydrate ( $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 99.5% purity), sodium citrate dihydrate ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}_3\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) were purchased from Merck, Germany. All the reagents used in this research were of analytical grade and used without further purification.

## Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanorods

ZnO nanorods were synthesized using the hydrothermal method. For this purpose, an appropriate amount of  $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.6 M, 1.2 M and 2.3 M) was dissolved in deionized water. Aqueous solution of NaOH (2.1 g in 2 ml of deionized water) was added slowly into the resulting solution. The prepared mixture was kept under constant stirring for 2 h. After this period, 50 ml of solvent (ethanol or deionized water) and 2.5 ml of EDA were added to the mixture and stirred in a plastic flask for 30 minutes at 60 °C. Then, the mixture moved to an autoclave and kept at certain temperature (60 °C, 80 °C and 120 °C) for different duration of time (1.5 h, 2 h, 3 h, 4 h).



**Figure 1.** Schematic diagram representation of preparation of ZnO nanorods by the hydrothermal method.

Finally, the solution was centrifuged and washed with deionized water and ethanol before freezer drying for 24 h. The schematic illustration of the synthesis of ZnO nanorods is shown in Figure 1.

## Decorating of Au Nanoparticles on ZnO Nanorods

The decorating of AuNPs on ZnO NRs surface was carried out via applying  $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as a precursor with some modification. Briefly, the as-prepared ZnO NRs (50 mg) were dispersed to (40 mL) deionized  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Then, 0.05 ml of  $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution with the certain concentration of 50 mM was added to the stirring ZnO solution. Afterwards, 2 ml  $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  was added to the above solution. The solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature for 5 min. 2 h later, the as-synthesized purple solid product was collected by centrifugation, washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  several times, and dried at 70 °C in air atmosphere for 5 h.

## Characterization Techniques

The composition, morphology and size of ZnO nanostructures as well as Au/ZnO nanocomposite were studied by FESEM using TESCAN VEGA3 at a 5 kV accelerating voltage. The crystalline structure of the samples was examined by an X-ray diffractometer (Philips, PW1730, 40 kV, 30 mA). Briefly, 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of the products was dispersed in water, dropped on a silicon substrate and finally dried at ambient temperature. The optical properties of the samples as

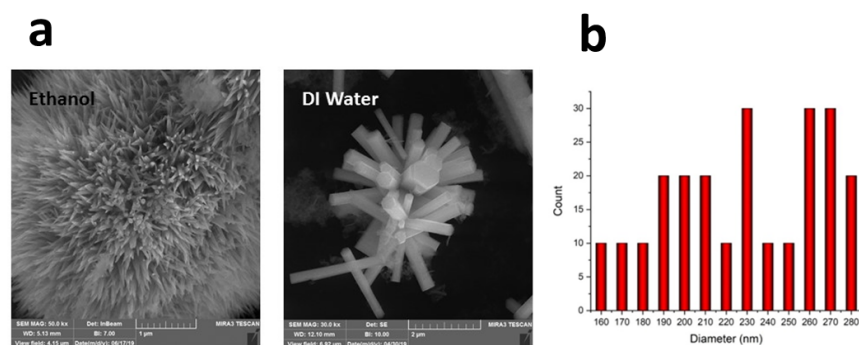
well as the formation of AuNPs on ZnO nanorods were investigated by UV-visible (UV-Vis) absorption spectroscopy (Shimadzu UV-160A).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

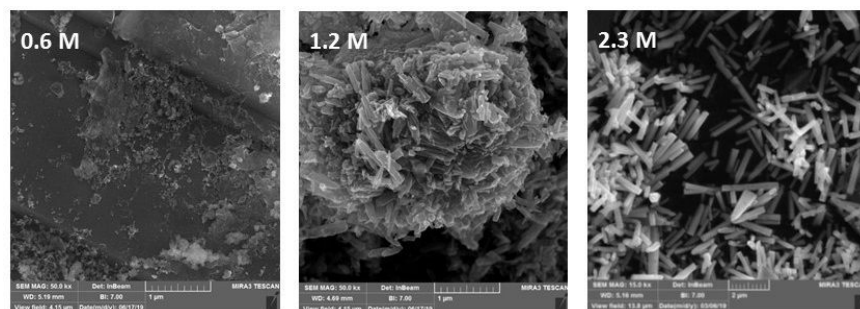
### Synthesis of 1D ZnO Nanomaterial

#### *Solvent Effect on ZnO Nanorods Growth*

Physicochemical features of the solvent, as the reaction medium for ZnO synthesis, have significant effect on the both the formation of ZnO nuclei and the growth of the crystals [25]. Figure 2 shows FESEM images of the grown ZnO nanostructures in two different solvents, DI water and ethanol 96%. As shown in Figure 2, a very slender needle-like ZnO was obtained using ethanol as a solvent. However, rod-like morphology with hexagonal shape in the cross section was achieved using DI water as a solvent. This was assigned to the growth rates of specific planes of the ZnO nanorod [17]. A similar rod-like morphology was reported by Zhang et al. in which grown occurred at higher temperature [26]. The diameter and length of the ZnO nanorod synthesized in DI water was found to be  $253 \pm 61$  nm and  $1.23 \pm 0.34$   $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively (Figure 2c). Ethylenediamine is a famous chelating ligand for coordination compounds, with the two nitrogen atoms donating their lone pairs of electrons when ethylenediamine acts as a ligand. Researchers show that zinc with ethylene diamine forms a  $[\text{Zn}(\text{en})_2]^{2+}$  complex. As the temperature increases, the stability of the complex decreases. Under these conditions, oxygen atoms are reduced ( $\text{O}$  changes to  $\text{O}^{2-}$ ). Anions attack the complex resulting from solvent and zinc, breaking the bonds of zinc with solvent nitrogen atoms. So a weak bond is formed between zinc ions and oxygen, eventually creating a one-dimensional ZnO structure.



**Figure 2.** (a) FESEM images of the grown ZnO nanostructures in different solvents: Ethanol vs DI water. (b) The particle size distribution histogram of synthesized ZnO nanorods in DI water. Growth temperature and incubation time were fixed at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  and 3 h, respectively.



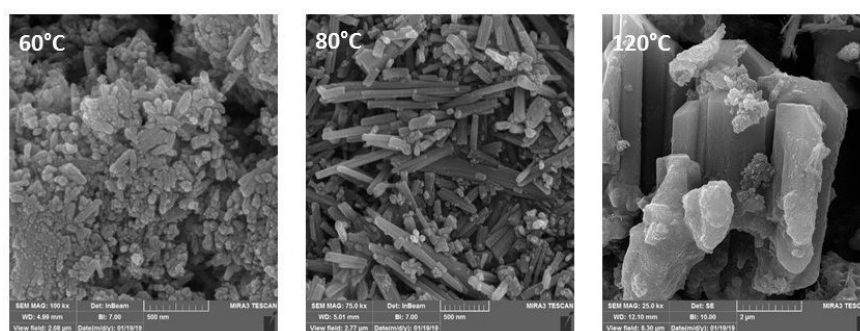
**Figure 3.** The morphology of ZnO in the presence of different precursor concentrations: 0.6 M, 1.2 M and 2.3 M. Growth temperature and incubation time were fixed at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  and 3 h, respectively.

### Precursor Concentration Effect on ZnO Nanorods Growth

In order to study the influence of precursor concentration on shape of ZnO samples, various amounts of zinc acetate in DI water (0.6 M, 1.2 M and 2.3 M) were prepared at constant growing temperature and time of 80 °C and 3 h, respectively. As can be seen in Figure 3, at low precursor concentration, ZnO nanorods did not form.

### Temperature Effect on ZnO Nanorods Growth

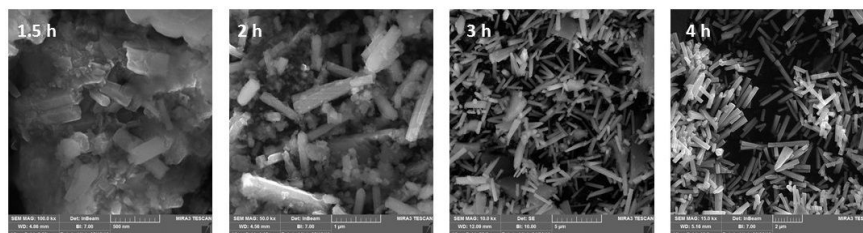
Figure 4. displays SEM images of samples grown at 60, 80 and 120 °C. When the synthesis process was performed at a lower temperature (60 °C), the ZnO nanorods could hardly be seen in the SEM images. It seems that this temperature was not sufficient for ZnO nanorods growth. Figure 4 reveals the morphology of nanorods grown at 80 °C under the same conditions. These nanorods show diameter of 55 nm and length of 2 μm. Meanwhile, with increasing the growing temperature to 120 °C, thick ZnO with rod-like morphology were obtained and the uniformity of the rods decreased. The possible reason for this shape transformation was increased kinetic energy of the nanorods molecules at high temperature. Therefore, experimental data show that, temperature of the reactor plays a key role in the formation of the ZnO nano/microrods.



**Figure 4.** The SEM images of ZnO synthesized at (A) 60 °C, (B) 80 °C and (C) 120 °C.

### Incubation Time Effect on ZnO Nanorods Growth

The dependence of the average length and diameter of nanorods on incubation time is shown in Figure 5. As can be seen, the formation rate of the nanorods is very low at 1.5 h and 2 h. Since the supersaturation of the solution is high, the main process in this initial stage might be the formation of hexagonal ZnO nanocrystalline grains on which the nanorods grow. By increasing the incubation time, the formation of nanorods boosts and the increment of nanorods density can be clearly distinguishable (Figure 6, 3h and 4h). Kinetic studies have been showed that the growth of ZnO nanorods happens as follows: (i) a fast steps within the first hour, in which the nanorods tend to be short and wide, and (ii) a slow step, in which long rods with high aspect ratio are formed. In other words, the growth in radial direction occurs in the early stage of hydrothermal process (within the first 2 h), and consequently ZnO nanorods with small aspect ratio tend to be formed in this stage. Then, the radial growth rate diminishes while the axial growth rate still remains at a relatively high level, resulting in the long rods with high aspect ratio [27].



**Figure 5.** FESEM images of ZnO nanorods formed at different incubation time: 1.5, 2, 3 and 4 h. Growth temperature was fixed at 80 °C in DI water as a solvent.

The dependence of the average diameter and length of nanorods on deposition time is shown in Table 1. It has also been reported that the growth time can affect the diameter and length of the ZnO crystallites. On the basis of

the results of FESEM images as well as size distribution histogram, the optimum incubation time was considered to be 3 h.

**Table 1.** Diameter, length and Aspect ratio of grown ZnO nanorods with different incubation time synthesized in DI water

Incubation time (h)	Diameter of ZnO NRs (nm)	Length of ZnO NRs (nm)	Aspect ratio
1.5	265±53	319±68	1.2
2	280±42	818±75	2.9
3	314±33	1239±54	3.9
4	±38	1391±62	4.0

### Structural Characterization

Figure 6 shows the XRD pattern of ZnO synthesized in DI water. A series of characteristic peaks: 31.37° (100), 34.38° (002), 36.21° (101), 47.48° (102), 56.54° (110), 62.77° (103), 66.31° (200), 67.87° (112) and 69.01° (203) were observed and they were in accordance with the typical wurtzite hexagonal structure of ZnO in the reference data (JCPDS No. 36-1451). The sharp and narrow diffraction peaks indicate that the material has good crystallinity. No characteristic peaks from the intermediates such as Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub> can be detected.

The positions of diffraction peaks can provide information about the crystallographic orientation and quality of the ZnO nanorods. (101) peak has the highest corrected intensity (*I<sub>c</sub>*), indicating a strong diffraction signal from the (101) crystallographic plane. This suggests a potential preferred orientation along the (101) direction.

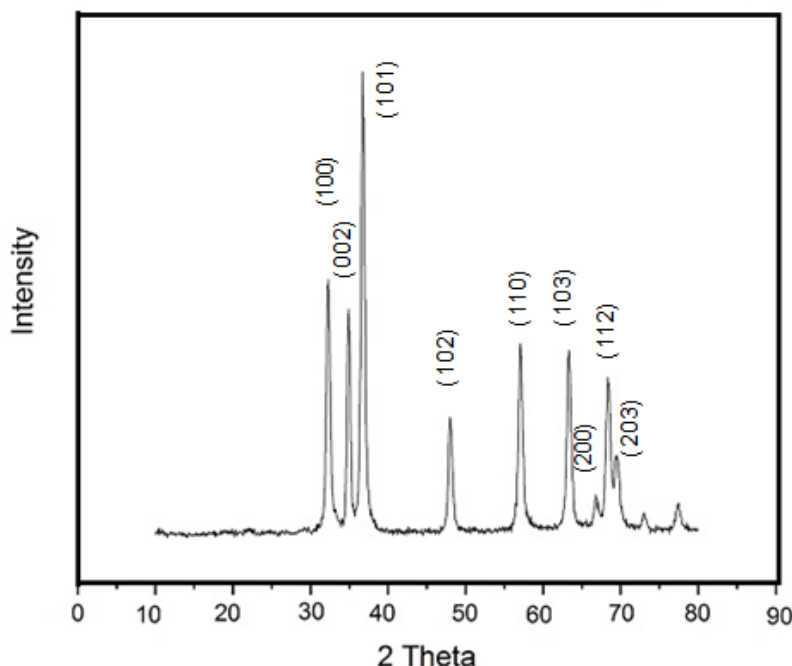
The degree of *c*-orientation can be determined by the relative texture coefficient, which was calculated using the following expression [17].

$$TC(hkl) = \frac{I(hkl)/I_0(hkl)}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_N \frac{I(hkl)}{I_0(hkl)}} \quad (1)$$

As can be seen in Table 2, *TC(hkl)* of 1 represents a sample with randomly oriented crystallites while a larger value indicates an abundance of crystallites oriented to the (*hkl*) plane.

**Table 2.** The texture coefficient of the different planes of the ZnO nanorods

2θ (°)	(hkl)	I <sub>0</sub>	I	T <sub>C</sub>
31.37	100	57	248	0.23
34.38	002	44	302	0.37
36.21	101	100	899	0.48
47.48	102	23	352	0.64
56.54	110	32	468	0.82
62.77	103	29	587	1.08
66.31	200	4	222	2.97
67.87	112	23	534	1.24



**Figure 6.** XRD pattern of ZnO synthesized in DI water; Growth temperature and incubation time were fixed at 80 °C and 3 h, respectively.

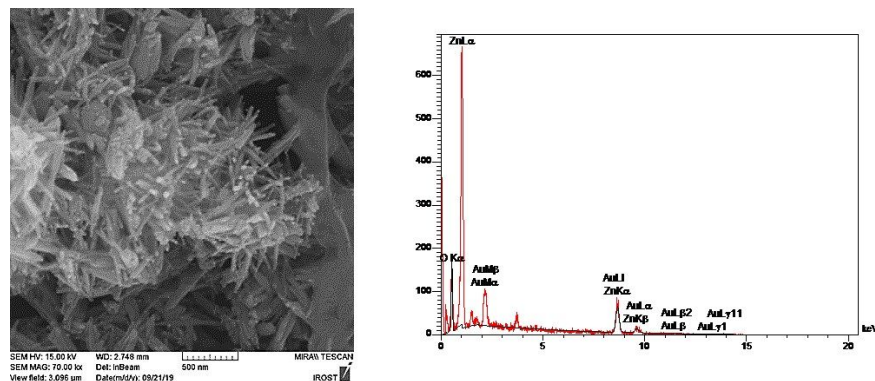
### Decorating of Gold Nanoparticles on ZnO Nanorods Surface

Noble metal nanoparticles with different morphologies and sizes have great interest due to their unique electronic and optical properties that originate from their localized surface plasmon resonance [28]. Among the noble metal nanoparticles, the combination of gold nanoparticles with ZnO nanorods can play an essential role in different fields such as cancer diagnosis and biological imaging, photocatalysis/photodetector, energy storage, chemical sensors, and environmental restoration.

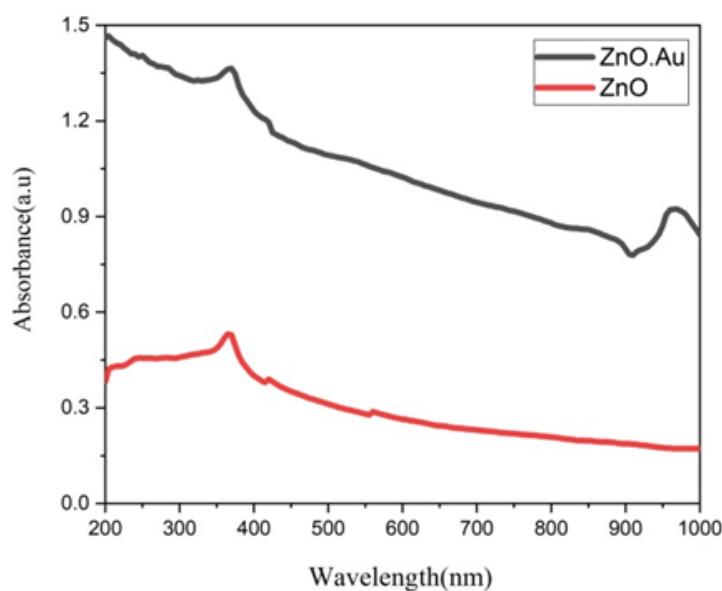
In the current work, Au nanoparticles -decorated ZnO nanorod heterostructure was fabricated under appropriate growth conditions. For this purpose, first, the ZnO nanorods were synthesized according to the optimized condition obtained from the previous section (2.3 M zinc acetate solution in water, growth temperature: 80 °C and incubation time: 3 h). When ZnO nanorods decorated with Au nanoparticles, a heterostructure with rough surface was obtained. FESEM image in Figure 7. shows that each individual Au NPs was closely anchored to a ZnO nanorod and no support-free particles were detected in the Au-loaded ZnO nanostructure. These nearly spherical Au NPs with average sizes of approximately 12 nm were highly dispersed along ZnO nanorods in high coverage, providing high-level surface exposure of Au NPs. The decorating of AuNPs on the ZnO nanorod surfaces can be explained by as follows: In the nucleation step, the dispersed ZnO nanorods act as seed materials for Au nucleation. For growth of AuNPs, the Au ions in the solvent are adsorbed on the ZnO nanorod surface where the electrons are accumulated and reduced to Au<sup>0</sup> to grow as nanoparticles. On the other word, the Au seed act as a electron storage [28].

The Au/ZnO nanocomposites were studied by energy-dispersive (EDX) test. The X-ray spectrum (EDX) (Figure 7.) determined from the purified nanoprodukt shows the peaks related to Au, Zn and O elements presented in the final nanoprodukt Au/ZnO. The weight percentage of Au in the ZnO/Au heterostructure was found to be 24.8%.

Figure 8. shows the UV-vis absorption spectra of pure ZnO nanorods and ZnO/Au nanocomposites. The sharp absorption peak at about 370 nm corresponded to a well-defined exciton band of pure ZnO nanorods. The absorption of ZnO/Au nano composite is similar to that of ZnO particle apart from broad absorption band centered at about 900 nm which was ascribed to the surface plasmon resonance of AuNPs.



**Figure 7.** (A) The morphology of ZnO nanorods decorated by Au nanoparticles and (B) EDX of the Au/ZnO nanocomposites.



**Figure 8.** UV-vis absorption spectra of pure ZnO nanorods and ZnO/Au nanohybrids.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, nature of the solvent, the concentration of the precursors, the growing temperature and incubation time have great influence on the morphology of ZnO nanorods. Using water as a solvent led to rod-like ZnO while needle-like ZnO was obtained in ethanol. The concentration of the precursors is crucial for the formation of ZnO. 80 °C and 3 h were considered as the optimum growth temperature and time for rod-like ZnO formation, respectively. The results can guide a better understanding of the growth behavior of ZnO nanorods as a function of synthesis parameters and can contribute to the development of novel nanodevices.

Moreover, Au nanoparticles deposited on ZnO nanorods heteronanostructure has been synthesized via self-assembly of Au salt precursors and subsequent reduction of Au ions on ZnO nanorod surface. It was confirmed that several nanometer-sized Au nanoparticles were uniformly deposited on the ZnO nanorod surface using SEM analysis. The ZnO/Au nanohybrids show characteristic surface plasmon absorption at 370 nm.

## STATEMENTS AND DECLARATIONS



## Authors' Contributions

**Atena Aliakbar Shirazi:** Methodology, Investigation, Analysis and interpretation of data, Software.

**Najmeh Najmoddin:** Supervision, Conceptualization, Project Administration, Analysis and interpretation of data, Writing-Original draft.

**Neda Attaran:** Supervision, Conceptualization, Analysis and interpretation of data, Resources, Writing-Review and Editing.

## Conflicts of Interest/Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

## Ethics Approval

Not applicable.

## Data and Code Availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

## Funding

No funding was received to support this work.

## AUTHORS' INFORMATION

---

**Atena Aliakbar Shirazi**-Department of Biomedical Engineering, Medical Engineering and Biology Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran;

**Najmeh Najmoddin**-Department of Biomedical Engineering, Medical Engineering and Biology Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran;

 [orcid.org/0000-0002-1085-665X](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1085-665X)

**Neda Attaran**-Department of Medical Nanotechnology, Applied Biophotonics Research Center, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran;

 [orcid.org/0000-0002-4503-6969](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4503-6969)

## REFERENCES

---

- [1] P. K. Aspoukeh, A. A. Barzinjy, S. M. Hamad, Synthesis, properties and uses of ZnO nanorods: a mini review, *International Nano Letters* 12 (2022) 153–168.
- [2] S. Worasawata, T. Masuzawaa, Y. Hatanakaa, Y. Neoa, H. Mimuraa, W. Pecharapab, Synthesis and characterization of ZnO nanorods by hydrothermal method, *Materials Today: Proceedings* 5 (2018) 10964–10969.
- [3] A. K. Dwivedi, A. Srivastava, Sh. Tripathi, Tin di-selenide and zinc oxide based SPR biosensor for detection of DNA hybridization, anemia and abnormality in urine, *Optical and Quantum Electronics* volume 54 (366) 2022.
- [4] M. Morais, A. C. Marques, S. H. Ferreira, T. Pinheiro, A. Pimentel, P. Macedo, R. Martins, E. Fortunato, Visible photoluminescent zinc oxide nanorods for label-free nonenzymatic glucose detection, *ACS Applied Nano Materials* 5 (3) (2022) 4386–4396.
- [5] A. Y. Al-She'irey, A. Balouch, E. R. Mawarnis, L. Roza, M. Y. Abd. Rahman, Abdullah, A. M. Mahar, Effect of ZnO seed layer annealing temperature on the growth of ZnO nanorods and its catalytic application, *Optical Materials* 131 (2022) 112652.
- [6] H. Javidi, A. Ramazani Saadatabadi, SK. Sadrnezhad, N. Najmoddin. Preparation and characterization of self-stimuli conductive nerve regeneration conduit using co-electrospun nanofibers filled with gelatin-chitosan hydrogels containing polyaniline-graphene-ZnO nanoparticles. *International Journal of Polymeric Materials and Polymeric Biomaterials*. 73(3) (2024) 165-75.
- [7] H. Javidi, A. Ramazani Saadatabadi, SK. Sadrnezhad, N. Najmoddin. Conductive nerve conduit with piezoelectric properties for enhanced PC12 differentiation. *Scientific Reports*. 13(1) (2023) 12004.

- [8] P. Sadhukhan P, M. Kundu, S. Rana, R. Kumar, J. Das, PC Sil. Microwave induced synthesis of ZnO nanorods and their efficacy as a drug carrier with profound anticancer and antibacterial properties. *Toxicology Reports*. 6 (2019) 176–185.
- [9] N. Rabiee, M. R. Dokmeci, A. Zarrabi, P. Makvandi, M. R. Saeb, H. Karimi-Maleh, S. Jafarzadeh, C. Karaman, Y. Yamauchi, M. E. Warkiani, S. A. Bencherif. *Green Biomaterials: fundamental principles*. *Green Biomaterials*. 1(1) (2023) 1-4.
- [10] A. Dey, P. G. Ray, S. Dhara, S. Neogi, Optically engineered ZnO Nanoparticles: Excitable at visible wavelength and lowered cytotoxicity towards bioimaging applications, *Applied Surface Science* 592 (2022) 153303.
- [11] M. Pavithra, M.B. Jessie Raj, Synthesis of ultrasonic assisted co-precipitated Ag/ZnO nanorods and their profound anti-liver cancer and antibacterial properties, *Materials Science and Engineering: B* 278 (2022) 115653.
- [12] Y. Sun, G.M. Fuge, M.N.R. Ashfold, Growth of aligned ZnO nanorod arrays by catalyst-free pulsed laser deposition methods, *Chemical Physics Letters* (2004) 21-26.
- [13] Y. Lin, J. Yang, X. Zhou, Controlled synthesis of oriented ZnO nanorod arrays by seed-layer-free electrochemical deposition, *Applied Surface Science* (2011) 1491-1494.
- [14] K. Kim, H.W. Kim, Synthesis of ZnO nanorod on bare Si substrate using metal organic chemical vapor deposition, *Physica B: Condensed Matter* (2003) 368-371.
- [15] P. Soundarrajan, K. Sankarasubramanian, T. Logu, K. Sethuraman, Arunava Gupta, S.M. Senthil Kumar, K. Jeganathan, K. Ramamurthi, The degree of supersaturation dependent ZnO nano/micro rod arrays thin films growth using chemical bath deposition and hydrothermal methods, *Physica E: Low-dimensional Systems and Nanostructures* 106 (2019) 50-56.
- [16] N. Najmuddin, F. Behrouz, F. Hajihashemi, R. Mohammady-Shodja, B. Ghalandari. Particle size and morphology-selective synthesis of mesoporous silica and study of its interaction with human serum albumin: spherical versus rod-like shape. *Inorganic and Nano-Metal Chemistry* (2023) 1-11.
- [17] M. Guo, P. Diao, X. Wang, Sh. Cai, The effect of hydrothermal growth temperature on preparation and photoelectrochemical performance of ZnO nanorod array films, *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* 178 (10) (2005) 3210-3215.
- [18] S.M. Saleh, A.M. Soliman, M.A. Sharaf, V. Kale, B. Gadgil, Influence of solvent in the synthesis of nano-structured ZnO by hydrothermal method and their application in solar-still, *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering* 5 (1) (2017) 1219-1226.
- [19] Jang, J. M.; Kim, S. D.; Choi, H. M.; kim, J. Y.; Jung, W. G. Morphology Change of Self-Assembled ZnO 3D Nanostructures with Different pH in the Simple Hydrothermal Process. *Materials Chemistry and Physics* 113 (2009) 389–394.
- [20] S. Baruah, J. Dutta, Hydrothermal growth of ZnO nanostructures, *Science and Technology of Advanced Materials* 10 (2009) 013001-18.
- [21] A. A Rajhi, S. Alamri, Gh. Ebadi, A density functional theory investigation on the Au-decorated zinc oxide nanosheet as a chemical sensor for mesalamine drug detection, *Physica Scripta* 97(4) (2022) 045401.
- [22] Q. T. Hoang, V. Ravichandran, T. G. N. Cao, J. H. Kang, Y. T. Kob, T. Il Lee, M. S. Shim, Piezoelectric Au-decorated ZnO nanorods: Ultrasound-triggered generation of ROS for piezocatalytic cancer therapy, *Chemical Engineering Journal* 435 (3) (2022) 135039.
- [23] K. S. Babu, A. Padmanaban, V. Narayanan, Surface tuned Au-ZnO nanorods for enhanced electrochemical sensing ability towards the detection of gallic acid, *Inorganic Chemistry Communications* 139 (2022) 109400.
- [24] H. Liu, J. Feng, W. Jie, A review of noble metal (Pd, Ag, Pt, Au)-zinc oxide nanocomposites: synthesis, structures and applications, *Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Electronics* 28 (2017) 16585–16597.
- [25] R. K. Joshi, Q. Hu, F. Alvi, N. Joshi, A. Kumar, Au decorated zinc oxide nanowires for CO sensing, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry C* 113(36) (2009) 16199–16202.
- [26] S. Arunkumar, T. Hou, Y. Kim, B. Choi, Su H. Park, S. Jung, D. W. Lee, Au Decorated ZnO hierarchical architectures: Facile synthesis, tunable morphology and enhanced CO detection at room temperature, *Sensors and Actuators B: Chemical*, 243 (2017) 990-1001.
- [27] N. Talebian, S.M. Amininezhad, M. Doudi, controllable synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles and their morphology-dependent antibacterial and optical properties, *journal of photochemistry and photobiology B: Biology* 120 (2013) 66-73.

- [28] H. Zhang, J. Feng, J. Wang, M. Zhang, Preparation of ZnO nanorods through wet chemical method, *Materials Letters* 61 (2007) 5202-05.
- [29] M. Guo, P. Diao, S. Cai, Hydrothermal growth of well-aligned ZnO nanorod arrays: dependence of morphology and alignment ordering upon preparing conditions, *Journal of Solid State Chemistry* 178 (2005) 1864-73.
- [30] Y. Zhao, X. Fang, Y. Gu, X. Yan, Zh. Kang, X. Zheng, P. Lin, L. Zhao, Y. Zhang, Gold nanoparticles coated zinc oxide nanorods as the matrix for enhanced l-lactate sensing, *Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces* (2015) 476-480.