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- ► Nanotechnology and agricultural production developments
- ► Nanosensors for monitoring soil conditions and plant growth hormone
- ▶ Nanotechnology delivery systems for nutrients and plant hormones



OVERVIEW OF NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE

- Nanobiosensors
- Nanotechnology in irrigation water filtration
- **▶** Magnetic nanoparticles for filtration
- Detoxification or remediation of harmful pollutants
- ► Nanocapsules for efficient delivery of pesticides, fertilizers and other agrochemicals
- **▶** Nano based smart drug-delivery systems

- > Zeolites for water retention
- > Nanocoatings and nanofeed additives
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- > Nanotechnology in organic farming
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BENEFITS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS







An illustrative presentation of various applications of nanotechnology in agri-food sector.

Detection of nutrients and pathogens by biosensors and quantum dots Nano-scale carriers for targeting delivery by nanocapsules Wastewater treatment and disinfection by nanoparticles Bioremediation by nanoparticles Nanotechnology Applications in agriculture Recycling of agricultural wastes by nanoparticles Quality enhancement of agri-products by nanoparticles Identification and tracking of agrifoods by nanobarcodes Shelf-life enhancement of agricultural products by nanoparticles

Nanoparticles: Removal of Campylobacter jejuni from poultry. products Nanocides: Controlled release of pesticides. Nanotechnology Nanosensors: Detection of pathogens and contamination of packaged foods. Nanofibers: Strength of clothing. Nanocapsules, Dendrimers: Delivery of drugs.



The main applications of nanotechnology in agriculture are listed below:

- i. Determination of enzyme-substrate (E-S) interactions (by detection of single molecule).
- ii. For more efficient delivery of fertilizers, pesticides, vaccines, growth regulatory hormones and other chemicals using nanocapsules or nanotubes.
- iii. In genetic engineering of plants, delivery of desired DNA into the plants using nanoparticles.
- iv. Delivery of vaccines into plants using nanocapsules.
- v. The use of nanosensors for the detection of the plant pathogens, monitoring the soil conditions and plant growth, etc.



Top ten applications of nanotechnologies in the developing countries

| Rank | Applications | Examples |
|------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Energy storage, production and conversion | CNT storage of H |
| 2 | Agricultural productivity enhancement | Herbicide delivery |
| 3 | Water treatment & remediation | Nano-membranes |
| 4 | Disease diagnosis & screening | Lab-on-Chip |
| 5 | Drug delivery systems | Nano-capsules |
| 6 | Food processing & storage | Coating/packaging |
| 7 | Air pollution & remediation | Nano-catalysts |
| 8 | Construction | Durability |
| 9 | Health monitoring | Sensors |
| 10 | Vector & pest detection/control | Sensors and pesticides |

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Nanotechnology applications in agriculture and food production

In agriculture

- > Nano-Agriculture
- > Controlled environment agriculture (CEA)
- > Precision farming
- > Encapsulating control

In food production

- > Post harvest food processing
- > Food packaging

| Application | Nano particles | Reference |
|--|---|---|
| A). Pesticide delivery | | |
| Chemical | | |
| Avermectin | Porous hollow silica(15 nm) | Li et al., 2007 |
| Ethiprole or phenylpyrazole | Poly-caprola ctone(135 nm) | Boehm et al., 2003 |
| Gamma cyhalothrin | Solid lipid (300 nm) | Frederiksen et al., 2003 |
| Tebucanazole/chlorothalonil | Polyvi nylpyridine andpolyvinylp | Liu et al., 2001 |
| | yridine-co-styrene(100 nm) | |
| Biopesticides | | |
| Plant origin: nanosilica for insectcontrol | Nanosilic a (3-5 nm) | Barik et al., 2008 |
| Artemisia arborescens | | |
| Essential oil encapsulation | Solid lipid (200-294 nm) | Lai et al., 2006 |
| Microganisms: Lagenidiumgiganteum | Silica (7-14 nm) | Vandergheynst et al., 2007 |
| cells in emulsion | | |
| Microbial product: absorption of | Chitos an/kaolin (250-350 nm) | Ghormade et al., 2011 |
| Myrothrecium verrucaria enzyme | | |
| B). Fertilizer delivery | | |
| NPK controlled delivery | Nano-coating of sulfur (100 nm layer) | Wilson et al., 2008, |
| | Chitos an (78 nm) | Corradini et al., 2010 |
| Genetic materia l deliveryDNA | Gold (10-15 nm) Gold (5-25 nm) | Torney et al., 2007, |
| | Starch (50-100 nm) | Vijayakumar et al.,2010, |
| | | Liu et al., 2008, |
| Double stranded RNA | hitosan (100-200 nm) | Zhang et al., 2010 |
| C). Pesticide sensor | | |
| Carbofuran /triazophos | Gold (40 nm) | Guo et al., 2009 |
| DDT | Gold (30 nm) | Lisa et al., 2009 |
| Dimethoate | Iron oxide (30 nm), zirconium oxide (31.5 nm) | Gan et al., 2010 |
| Organophosphate | Zirconium oxide (50 nm) | Wang et al., 2009 |
| Paraoxon | Silica (100-500 nm) Carbon nanotubes | Ramanathan et al., 2009, |
| | | Joshi et al., 2005 |
| Pyrethroid | Iron oxide (22 nm) | Kaushik et al., 2009 |
| Pesticide degradation Lindane | Iron sulûde (200 nm) | Paknikar et al., 2005 Guan et al., 2008 J. Farm |
| Imidacloprid | Titanium oxide (30 nm) | Guan <i>et al.</i> , 2008 J. F arm |



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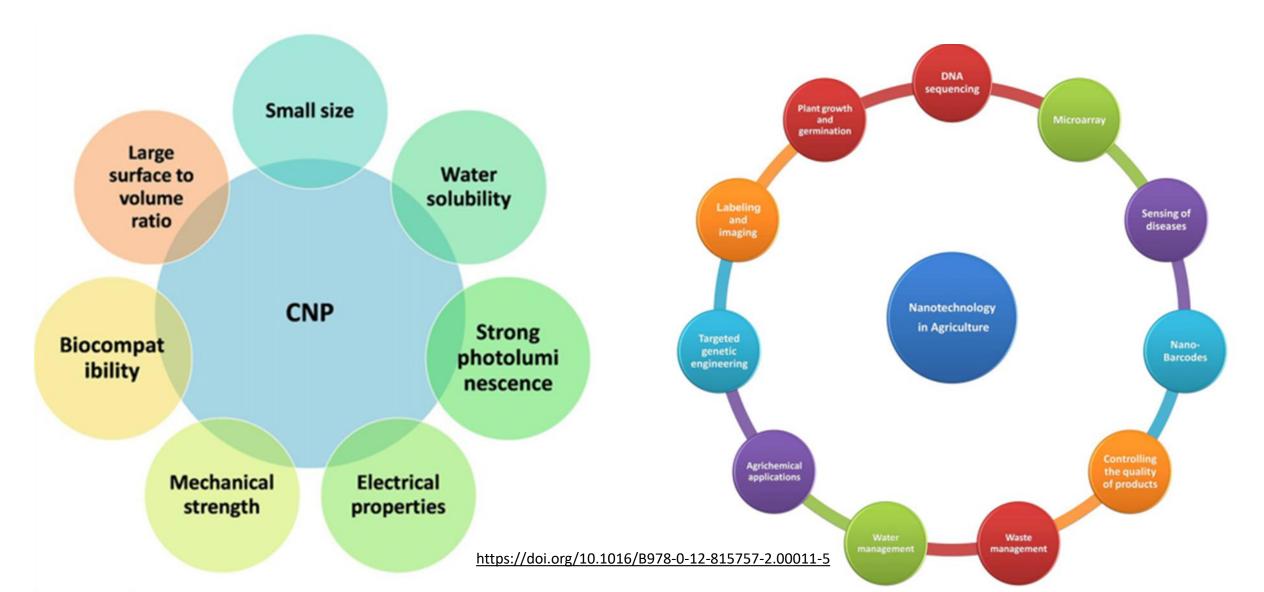


Table 2. Comparison of nanotechnologybased formulations and conventional fertilizers applications (Cui et al., 2010)

| Properties | Nano-fertilizers-enabled technologies | Conventional technology |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Solubility and | Nano-sized formulation of mineral micronutrients may improve | Less bioavailability to plants due to |
| dispersion of | solubility and dispersion of insoluble nutrients in soil, reduce soil | large particle size and less solubility |
| mineral micronutrients | absorptionand fixation, and increase the bioavailability | |
| Nutrient uptake efficiency | Nano structured formulation might increase fertilizer efficiency and uptake ratio of the soil nutrients in crop production and save fertilizer | Bulk composite is not available for roots resource and decrease efficiency |
| Controlled release modes | Both release rate and release pattern of nutrients for watersoluble fertilizers might be precisely controlled through encapsulation in envelope forms of semipermeable membranes coated by resin-polymer, waxes, and sulfur | Excess release of fertilizers may produce toxicity and destroy ecological balance of soil |
| Effective duration of nutrientrelease | Nanostructured formulation can extend effective duration of nutrient supply of fertilizers into soil | Used by the plants at the time of delivery, the rest is converted into insoluble salts in the soil |
| Loss rate of fertilizer nutrients | Nanostructured formulation can reduce loss rate of fertilizer nutrients into soil by leaching and/or leaking | High loss rate by leaching, rain off, and drift |



Applications of Nanotechnology and Carbon Nanoparticles in Agriculture





Chapter 11 you need to read it carefully, I will add the chapter with the PowerPoint.



Nanotechnology Applications in Agriculture, Industry, and Medicine

- Synthesis and Applications of Nanofungicides:
- Enzymes and Nanoparticles Produced by Microorganisms and Their Applications in Biotechnology
- Biological Nanoparticles: Optical and Photothermal Properties
- Biogenic Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles and Their Applications in Medicine

You will find more details regarding slide in the following link: DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-68424-6

Download the book and read it carefully

