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# Novel environmental applications of green tea: sensing and remediation of Ag<sup>+</sup> in aqueous system†

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The strong fluorescence of green tea was quenched with Fe<sup>3+</sup> because of ligand-to-metal charge transfer and subsequent formation of magnetite (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) nanoparticles (heavy metal effect). Ag<sup>+</sup> restored the lost fluorescence by confining iron particles (capped with Cl<sup>-</sup>) with the formation of AgCl. Thus, toxic Ag was sensed in the aqueous system with a linear detection range of 10<sup>-4</sup> M to 10<sup>-7</sup> M and a detection limit of 4.1 × 10<sup>-9</sup> M. The sensing protocol was applied for natural samples to detect Ag<sup>+</sup>. Gallic acid was found to be the pivotal component in the tea extract used to design a sensing platform. The company of the green tea were also varied and obtained comparable results.

## Introduction

Silver ions have a significant role in the metabolism of copper. Ag<sup>+</sup> plays an important role in the glycolysis process for pyruvate and lactate formation. Silver ions have been known for their antibacterial activities since ancient times; hence the silver vessels are often used to hoard liquids or water to prevent it from any microbial infection. Ions of silver with micromolar concentrations (1 to 10 μM) are adequate to destroy bacteria in water.<sup>1,2</sup> Salts of Ag such as AgNO<sub>3</sub> are used in medicine, pharmacology, the electric industry, *etc.* Earlier silver nitrate and iodide were used in black and white photography.<sup>3</sup> Ag<sup>+</sup> and Ag nanoparticles (colloidal silver) are well-used in nanotechnology. It was reported that 10 ppm (10 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) of the quantity of silver has 90% of the Ag<sup>+</sup> ions and only 10% Ag NPs.<sup>4</sup> Some studies showed that silver ions have better antibacterial activity than AgNPs. It was reported that AgNPs produce Ag<sup>+</sup> ions.<sup>1</sup>

However, pollution due to industries is a matter of great concern all over the world. Pollution due to heavy metals is one of them. Not only industrial waste but also electronic waste, which kept on piling, emerged heavy metals from semiconductors and batteries. Among these metals, silver is one of them polluting the soil<sup>5</sup> and water sources due to leaching. Silver ions and nanoparticles are found to be quite toxic. Depending on the doses and size, Ag has been proven to be toxic to bacteria,<sup>6</sup> yeast, algae,<sup>7</sup> crustaceans,<sup>8</sup> and humans. They can cause alterations in the enzymes of the liver, levels of neurotransmitters, loss in weight, lethargy, or even death.<sup>9</sup> Thus, Ag<sup>+</sup> sensing was an active field of research. Mehta *et al.* and Sharma

*et al.* summarized the sensing of Ag<sup>+</sup> employing various existing methods.<sup>10,11</sup>

Green tea (GTE) is a well-known beverage in our daily life. It is also used in cosmetics,<sup>12</sup> food,<sup>13</sup> traditional medicines<sup>14</sup> *etc.* However, in the synthesis of the nanoparticles, its use is growing day by day, because of the reducing and stabilizing properties of the polyphenols of GTE. Gottimukkala and Hao *et al.* reported the synthesis of iron nanoparticles using GTE, which is black and has a zero oxidation state of iron.<sup>15</sup> Plachtová *et al.* synthesized iron and iron-oxide nanoparticles for the elimination of malachite green dye from water along with ecotoxicology.<sup>16</sup>

Iron-based nanoparticles are widely used for environmental remediation, *e.g.*, toxic dye removals, removal of heavy metals, *etc.*<sup>10</sup> due to electrostatic attraction, hydrogen bonding, *etc.* However, in recent times food sources are also used in fluorescence to detect pollutants such as heavy metals, *etc.* Reversibly, different nanoparticles are used for the detection of components of food sources.<sup>17</sup> He *et al.* used green tea carbon dots for Fe<sup>3+</sup> detection.<sup>18</sup> Similarly, Patra *et al.* used green tea carbon dots for chromium(vi) detection.<sup>19</sup>

Conversely, ionic metals such as Cu<sup>2+</sup> are used for fluorescence ionic probe formation and detection of herbicides such as glyphosate in green tea.<sup>20</sup> Sequentially, components of green tea such as tannic acid used for the synthesis of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-based ethanol sensing.<sup>21</sup>

However, iron nanoparticles for sensing applications have not been available in the literature. In the present work, Ag<sup>+</sup> sensing selectively and sensitively employing iron hydrosol, passivated with green tea (GTEFe) fluorometrically is demonstrated for the first time. No report is so far available for the fluorometric use of green tea and iron hydrosol with environmental applications. The sensing of Ag<sup>+</sup> was also compared with different groups (Table S1, ESI†).

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## Results and discussion

### Green tea extract (GTE)

Green tea has polyphenols, which incorporate phenolic acids, flavonoids, flavanols, flavandiols, and flavonoids. These compounds might tally up to 30% of total dry weight. Out of total green tea polyphenols (GTPs), the majority of them are flavonols, normally regarded as catechins. In addition, there are phenolic acids such as gallic acids and distinguishing amino acids like theanine.

Most goods made from green tea are extracts, either liquid or powder, with varying percentages of polyphenols (45–90%) and caffeine (0.4–10%). Epigallocatechin, epicatechin, EGCG, and epicatechin-3-gallate are the four primary types of catechins found in green tea.<sup>22</sup>

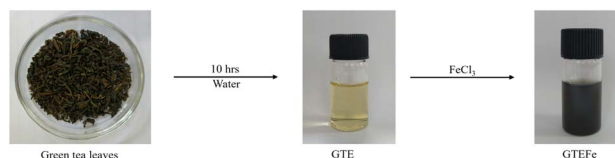
Various components are present in GTE. The colour of the GTE is greenish-yellow. The GTE extract was stored at 4 °C in the refrigerator for further usage. The GTE showed good fluorescence  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 274$  and  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 400$  nm. The UV-Vis  $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 274$  nm [Fig. 1].

### GTEFe hydrosol

Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles (black hydrosol, GTEFe) were synthesized from green tea extract, made *via* submerging 250 mg green tea leaves (Symphony) for 10 h at room temperature (25 °C) and filtered through a Whatman filter paper. The procedure was green and energetically favourable. The green tea extract (GTE) was greenish-yellow in colour. No heat or external energy was supplied to obtain the extract. Moreover, our synthetic protocol was simple, one pot, and cost-effective. Synthesized Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles were non-magnetic, evident from using a powerful magnet (Scheme 1).

### Sensing of Ag<sup>+</sup>

After the addition of the Fe<sup>3+</sup>, the fluorescence was strongly quenched with the formation of GTEFe at  $\lambda_{\text{em}} 400$  nm. Such quenched fluorescence was restored after the addition of Ag<sup>+</sup> in GTEFe to form AgGTEFe ( $\lambda_{\text{em}} 460$  nm). Ag<sup>+</sup>-induced fluorescence enhancement was quite selective and sensitive. Other metal ions *in lieu* of Ag<sup>+</sup> (Hg<sup>2+</sup>, Ba<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup> and Zn<sup>2+</sup>) were used. However, no enhancement was observed for other metal ions, unlike Ag<sup>+</sup> (Fig. 2 and S1, ESI<sup>†</sup>). We also performed chloroauric acid *in lieu* of silver nitrate. However, fluorescence enhancement was observed for



Scheme 1 Schematic representation for the formation of GTEFe.

silver only. The blue shift for GTE was 67 nm for GTEFe and the red shift of 116 nm for AgGTEFe. Increased stroke shift was associated with increased selectivity of the analytes. Tunable stokes shifts warrant novel fluorescent probes for accuracy and precision in sensing for the upcoming generation applications.<sup>23</sup> From the absorption spectra, it was observed that the  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  of GTE at 274 nm was blue shifted ( $\lambda_{\text{max}} 270$  nm) in GTEFe and further blue shifted ( $\lambda_{\text{max}} 264$  nm) in AgGTEFe with hypsochromic shift (Fig. S2, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Not only enhancement of fluorescence was observed by Ag<sup>+</sup> in GTEFe, but also the highest absorbance at  $\lambda_{\text{max}} 264$  nm was noticed with Ag<sup>+</sup> (in comparison to the addition of other metal ions) (Fig. S3, ESI<sup>†</sup>). The quantum yield for the GTE hydrosol was 1.68%, while the quantum yield for AgGTEFe was 2.02%.

This proposed sensing platform was also compared with other reported platforms (Table S1, ESI<sup>†</sup>).

### Sensitivity

Not only selectivity but also sensitivity is a vital factor for sensing applications. A monotonous increase of fluorescence in the range of  $10^{-7}$  M to  $10^{-3}$  M of [Ag<sup>+</sup>] was found. When [Ag<sup>+</sup>] >  $10^{-3}$  M, a decrease in fluorescence was observed due to the heavy metal effect.<sup>24–26</sup> At  $10^{-2}$  M of [Ag<sup>+</sup>], the different signatures of the fluorescence spectrum were observed with quenched fluorescence intensity. A linear detection range,  $10^{-4}$  M to  $10^{-7}$  M by plotting fluorescence intensity *vs.* [Ag<sup>+</sup>] with a limit of detection (LOD) of  $4.1 \times 10^{-9}$  M was observed.  $I_0$  and  $I$  were fluorescence intensity before and after Ag<sup>+</sup> treatment on GTEFe, respectively (Fig. 3). The absorbance at  $\lambda_{\text{max}} 264$  nm was increased gradually with increased [Ag<sup>+</sup>] in AgGTEFe (Fig. S5, ESI<sup>†</sup>). Silver nitrate is the only commonly available salt that is soluble in water. We added sodium salts with different counter anions in AgGTEFe and different extent of fluorescence was observed as in Fig. S6, ESI<sup>†</sup>.

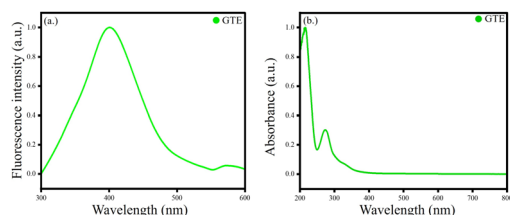


Fig. 1 (a) Fluorescence spectra of GTE; (b) UV-Vis absorbance of GTE.

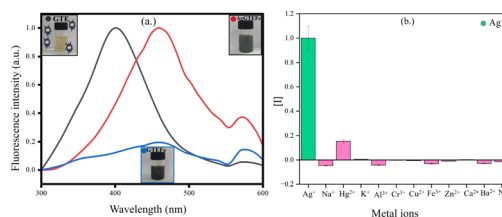


Fig. 2 (a) Fluorescence spectra of GTE, GTEFe, AgGTEFe; (b) bar diagram regarding  $|I|$  of GTEFe in the presence of different metal ions; [Ag<sup>+</sup>] =  $10^{-3}$  M.



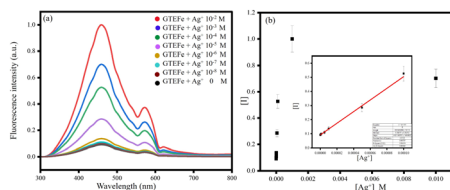


Fig. 3 (a) Fluorescence spectra of GTE at different  $[Ag^+]$ ; (b) plot of  $I$  vs.  $[Ag^+]$  and linear detection range of  $Ag^+$  detection (inset).

### Effect of pH

pH has a significant role in the emissive behaviour of GTEFe in the presence of  $Ag^+$ . GTEFe (as mentioned in the Experimental section) had a pH of 4. Then titration of  $Ag^+$  was performed (Fig. 2). GTEFe at pH 2, 6, 8, 10, and 12 was made. pH was adjusted with dilute HCl and NaOH solution. No buffer was introduced with GTEFe. pH 4 had maximum enhancement with  $Ag^+$ . The order of fluorescence intensities is as follows, pH 4 > pH 2 > pH 6 = pH 8 > pH 10 > pH 12. Higher pH produced  $AgOH$ ,<sup>27</sup> hindering the binding with Fe to display low fluorescence (Fig. 4). The fluorescence of AgGTEFe was maximum at pH 4. At higher pH, fluorescence decreased due to the formation of  $AgOH$ . As mentioned in the mechanism section, the fluorescence enhancement was related to the formation of  $AgCl$ . Thus,  $AgCl$  formation was hindered at higher pH. At strongly acidic pH also fluorescence enhancement was low due to protonation of polyphenols in GTE.

### Characterisation

The XRD spectra lacked characteristic diffraction peaks which indicated that the GTEFe nanoparticles were amorphous by nature.<sup>28,29</sup> The broad peak at  $2\theta$  in between  $20^\circ$  and  $30^\circ$  corresponded to covered organic materials from the reaction, which were responsible for stabilizing the synthesized Fe particles (Fig. 5).<sup>28</sup>

The FTIR spectrum of the GTEFe nanoparticles exposed the estimated bands of  $\nu(Fe-OH)$  and  $\nu(Fe-O)$ . The band at  $624\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to the vibration of the Fe-O bond whereas  $1621$  and  $3196\text{ cm}^{-1}$  bands represent  $\nu(Fe-OH)$ . The  $\nu(Fe-O)$  band represents the presence of magnetite (Fig. 6).<sup>30</sup>

Particles were spheroids with a diameter of  $\sim 70\text{ nm}$ , observed from FESEM images (Fig. 7).

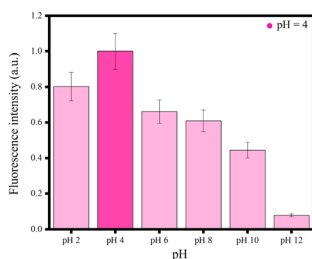


Fig. 4 AgGTEFe at different pHs.

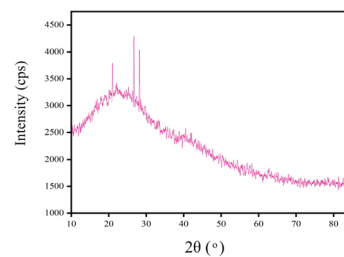


Fig. 5 XRD pattern of GTEFe.

TEM image indicated approximately  $50\text{ nm}$  spherical particles (Fig. 8).

The oxidation states of silver and iron in AgGTEFe were investigated. In this regard, XPS (Fig. 9) and XRD (S5,  $ESI^\dagger$ ) were analysed. From XPS analysis, it was observed that in AgGTEFe, Ag was at +1 oxidation state. Binding energies of  $367.3\text{ eV}$  and  $373.7\text{ eV}$  corresponded to  $Ag(1)3d_{5/2}$  and  $Ag(1)3d_{3/2}$ , respectively.<sup>31,32</sup> The XPS peak of iron is comparatively broad due to the presence of  $Fe^{3+}$  and  $Fe^{2+}$ . Binding energy  $710.1\text{ eV}$  was due to  $Fe(II)2p_{3/2}$  while binding energy  $711.4\text{ eV}$  was due to  $Fe(III)2p_{3/2}$ .<sup>33,34</sup> However, the peak of  $Fe(III)2p_{1/2}$  was not prominent for AgGTEFe in the presence of ionic silver. XRD patterns also had parity with XPS data. The  $2\theta$  values  $38^\circ$ ,  $44^\circ$ ,  $64^\circ$  and  $77^\circ$  corroborated (111), (200), (210), (311) of  $Ag_2O$ , respectively.<sup>35-37</sup> Magnetite is an inverse spinel mixed metal oxide consisting of  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{3+}$ , and  $O^{2-}$ .<sup>38</sup> The broad XRD  $2\theta$  peak around  $20^\circ$  to  $30^\circ$  corresponded amorphous nature of iron and  $2\theta\ 29.4^\circ$  indicated (220) planes of magnetite (Fig. S5,  $ESI^\dagger$ ).<sup>39,40</sup> Thus, XRD and XPS analyses confirmed the presence of  $Fe_3O_4$  and  $Ag_2O$ . The particles in AgGTEFe were magnetic, attracted by a strong magnet (unlike GTEFe). So, the FESEM of the sample could not be obtained FESEM due to its magnetic nature. It is more likely that zero-valent iron nanoparticles in the hydrosol of AgGTEFe were converted to iron oxide during the sample preparation (washing and drying) of XRD and XPS.

DLS of freshly prepared GTEFe after 30 min of sonication was performed. The 100% particles of GTEFe were with particle size  $410.9\text{ nm} \pm 147.8\text{ nm}$ . Similarly, DLS of freshly prepared AgGTEFe after 30 min of sonication. The 86.5% particles of AgGTEFe had a particle size of  $242.1 \pm 72.08\text{ nm}$  and 13.5% particles of AgGTEFe had a particle size of  $10\ 774 \pm 2461\text{ nm}$ . Both Ostwald ripening and digestive ripening were driving forces for the final size (Fig. S7,  $ESI^\dagger$ ).<sup>41,42</sup>

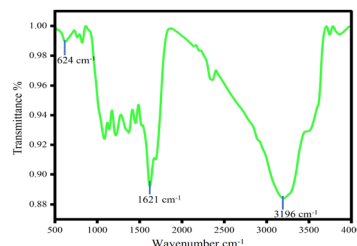


Fig. 6 FTIR spectrum of iron oxide ( $Fe_3O_4$ ) nanoparticles.



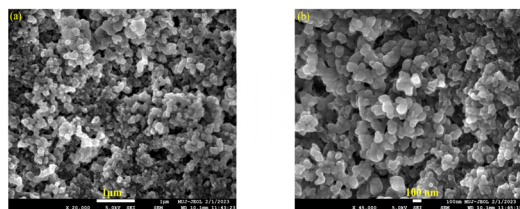


Fig. 7 FESEM of GTEFe at (a) low resolution and (b) high resolution.

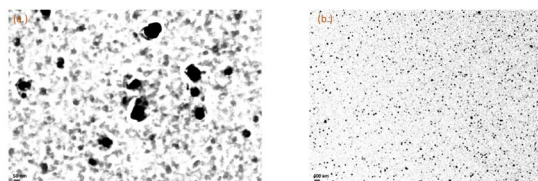


Fig. 8 TEM of GTEFe at (a) high resolution and (b) low resolution.

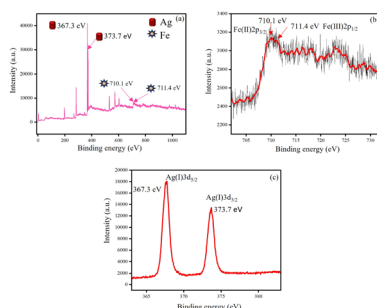


Fig. 9 XPS of AgGTEFe (a) wide angle, (b) Fe and (c) Ag.

The stability of GTEFe hydrosol was not great. A zeta potential of 4.8 mV indicated that the synthesized nanoparticles were passivated by the negatively charged capping agent of tea extract (oxidized form of polyphenol). On the contrary, AgGTEFe formed a precipitate with zeta potential 0 mV. Keeping this idea in mind, GTEFe as a nanotrap was designed to remove  $\text{Ag}^+$  from water. Two pieces of cotton of equal mass (0.5 g) were taken. One piece of cotton wool was dipped in 10 mL GTEFe and dried in air. GTEFe-impregnated cotton wool was put inside the funnel. The  $10^{-3}$  M  $\text{Ag}^+$  solution was passed through unmodified and modified cotton wool separately. Unmodified cotton wool showed no significant change in the concentration of  $\text{Ag}^+$ . However, modified cotton wool trapped  $\text{Ag}^+$  and the filtrate had a concentration 40 times lower ( $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) (Fig. 10).

The polyphenol present in the GTE could form a complex with  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  resulting in fluorescence quenching in GTEFe due to charge transfer from ligand to metal.<sup>43</sup> After that,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  was reduced to  $\text{Fe}^0$  (and subsequently converted to  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  due to aerial oxidation) and fluorescence quenching was observed due to the heavy metal effect.<sup>25,26,44</sup>

### Mechanism

The inherent emissive property of GTE was lost with the addition of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ . As  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  itself has absorbance, the addition of  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

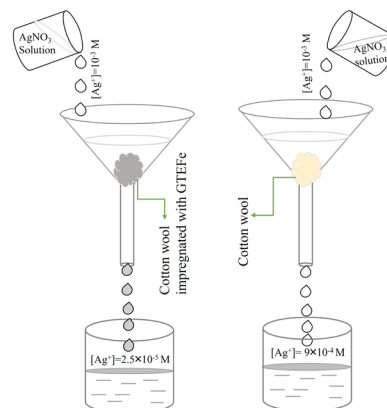


Fig. 10 Removal of  $[\text{Ag}^+]$  via cotton wool with and without the impregnation of GTEFe.

might prevent the emission of the fluorescence.<sup>45,46</sup> The added  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  was converted to  $\text{Fe}^0$  and iron oxide<sup>47,48</sup> With fluorescence quenching due to the heavy metal effect.<sup>24–26</sup>

When  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  was added to GTE, the fluorescence was remarkably quenched due to the absorption of energy by the ionic iron. Liu *et al.* illustrated the fluorescence quenching of the fluorophore *via* heavy metal ions with the absorption of energy of electronic transition (from conduction band to valence band).<sup>49</sup>

However, GTE contains polyphenols with reducing and stabilizing properties.<sup>50</sup> GTE reduced Fe and formed GTE-passivated  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles. As a corollary, polyphenols in GTE were converted to their quinone form. From UV-Vis spectroscopy, it was observed that the absorption peaks of GTE and GTEFe were overlapped, indicating the chance of non-radiating energy transfer from GTE to  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles and quenching was observed.

The RP (radiating plasmon) model states that the metal structures' optical properties can be computed *via* Mie theory, electrodynamics, and/or Maxwell's equations. The metal colloids' extinction might result from either scattering or absorption, depending on the size, form of the particle, and Mie theory. The model predicted that nanoparticles often extinguish fluorescence as absorption predominates over scattering. Considering, it was implied that the "lossy surface waves" that cause the quenching of fluorescence generated electron oscillations that were unable to emit to the far field due to the impossibility of wavevector matching.<sup>51,52</sup> In our present study, the emission from GTE in the proximity of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles (*in situ* generated) became trapped plasmons, producing "lossy surface waves" and quenching of fluorescence was observed.

To understand further the mechanism of  $\text{Ag}^+$  adsorption with GTEFe, GTEFe was synthesized with  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in lieu of  $\text{FeCl}_3$ . The restoration of fluorescence after the addition of  $\text{Ag}^+$  was also observed with GTEFe, synthesized from ferric nitrate. The fluorescence enhancement was low, and the spectral nature was broad. GTEFe (synthesized from  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ), being passivated with  $\text{Cl}^-$ , produced  $\text{AgCl}$ , highly insoluble ( $1.6 \times$



$10^{-10}$  at 25 °C) with making precipitate.  $\text{Fe}^0$  (produced *in situ* in the presence of GTE extract) also coagulated and settled down rendering GTE free to fluoresce. However, the unreacted metal ions present in the solution were attributed to be responsible for the red shift of the fluorescence. The increase of fluorescence of AgGTEFe [involving  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] with the addition of NaCl from outside further supported the role of  $\text{Cl}^-$  on fluorescence enhancement. It is to be noted that chloride has the lowest quenching ability than bromide and iodide. That is why fluorescence restoration was not influenced due to the presence of  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions.<sup>53</sup>

However, it was not the sole mechanism for fluorescence restoration, as GTEFe [synthesized from  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] also showed somewhat fluorescence restoration.  $\text{Ag}^+$  might also bind to zero-valent iron and the drift of electron density from  $\text{Fe}^0$  to  $\text{Ag}^+$  might be the driving force of  $\text{Ag}^+ - \text{Fe}^0$  interaction, as  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  is the most stable form of iron. As a result, the quenching effect was decreased with AgGTEFe.

GTE is used by many researchers for the synthesis of nanoparticles due to its antioxidant properties. Though green tea is a natural product containing several compounds,<sup>54</sup> Vilchis-Nestor *et al.* demonstrated that gallic acid is the main compound for the antioxidant properties of green tea.<sup>55</sup> To understand the mechanism better the experiment was repeated with an aqueous solution of pure gallic acid instead of GTE. Similar fluorometric behaviour was observed for gallic acid like GTE. In other words, the fluorescence was quenched with the addition of Fe and restored with the addition of  $\text{Ag}^+$  [Fig. S8, ESI<sup>†</sup>].

Muthusamy *et al.* demonstrated the formation of zero-valent metal nanoparticles from metal ion precursors by employing gallic acid. Gallic acid, as a corollary, was converted to *o*-quinone and capped synthesized nanoparticles.<sup>56</sup>

To be noted that GTE did not exhibit emissive behaviour with  $\text{Ag}^+$ . So, restoration of fluorescence was the driving factor for fluorescence enhancement (Fig. S9, ESI<sup>†</sup>).

The process was repeated by producing tea extract obtained from the LIPTON company. The quenching for GTEFe and enhancement for AgGTEFe. So, the trends of the fluorescence behaviour were similar for GTE obtained from Symphony and LIPTON (Fig. S10, ESI<sup>†</sup>).

### Effect of temperature

The fluorescence behaviour of AgGTEFe was gauged at different temperatures after ageing AgGTEFe at different temperatures for 30 min. At low temperatures (10 °C) fluorescence was increased in comparison to room temperature due to decreased Brownian motion.<sup>57</sup> Slow increment of temperature generated a competition between increased Brownian motion and the interaction between  $\text{Ag}^+$  & GTEFe. The first factor decreased fluorescence intensity, while the second factor increased fluorescence intensity. Thus, there were no significant changes in fluorescence behaviour from 20 °C to 50 °C (concerning room temperature 30 °C). From 60 °C, fluorescence was increased and at 70 °C, the highest increment was observed. This was because of the higher  $\text{Ag}^+$  and Fe interaction, rendering GTE free.

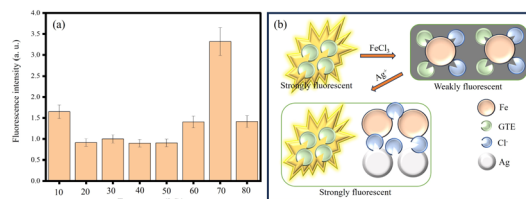


Fig. 11 Plot of  $I_T/I_{RT}$  at different temperatures, (b) schematic representation of restoration of fluorescence with  $\text{Ag}^+$ .

Further increase in temperature caused a huge increase in Brownian motion (Fig. 11).

### Real water analysis

Natural water samples were gathered from multiple sources, such as the Yamuna River in Mathura, India, rain, tap and drinking water from Jaipur.

Varying quantities of  $\text{Ag}^+$  were added to the water. The above-discussed fluorometric sensing techniques were used for  $\text{Ag}^+$  detection in natural water. The obtained data showed that the actual spiked concentrations were quite close to the estimated data.

### Adsorption of $\text{Ag}^+$ on GTEFe

For analyzing the efficacy of GTEFe in the removal of  $\text{Ag}^+$  from solution and the nature of adsorption, various adsorption isotherms were fitted with the obtained data. Langmuir adsorption isotherm indicates homogenous sites of adsorption and monolayer of adsorbate on the adsorbent following the following equation.

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{K_L Q_m} + \frac{C_e}{Q_m} \quad (1)$$

$C_e$  indicates the equilibrium concentration of the  $\text{Ag}^+$  ( $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ), whereas  $q_e$  denotes the adsorbed  $\text{Ag}^+$  on the adsorbent GTEFe ( $\text{mg g}^{-1}$ ).  $K_L$  denotes the Langmuir constant.  $Q_m$  is the maximum adsorption capacity calculated *via* slope obtained through straight line fitting of  $C_e/q_e$  vs.  $C_e$ . Freundlich adsorption isotherm establishes the empirical relation between heterogeneous sites of adsorption of GTEFe.

$$\log(q_e) = \log(K_F) + \frac{1}{n} \log(C_e) \quad (2)$$

A straight line slope, established among  $\log(q_e)$  and  $\log(C_e)$ , provides the intensity of adsorption  $1/n$ .  $K_F$  denotes Freundlich constant. Multilayered adsorption explanation is provided by Elovich adsorption isotherm.

$$\ln\left(\frac{q_e}{C_e}\right) = -\frac{q_e}{Q_m} + \ln(K_E Q_m) \quad (3)$$

Maximum adsorption capacity ( $Q_m$ ) for Langmuir adsorption isotherm was  $2.24 \text{ mg g}^{-1}$ . The coefficient of determination,  $R^2$  value came out to be 0.981. However,  $R^2$  values for Freundlich



and Elovich were 0.883 and 0.948, respectively. The  $R^2$  value for Elovich came closer to the  $R^2$  value of the Langmuir plot. However, the best-fitted  $R^2$  determined that Ag forms a monolayer on the adsorbent GTEFe. Langmuir adsorption isotherm traits are better understood by dimensionless constant  $R_L$ .

$$R_L = \frac{1}{1 + K_L C_0} \quad (4)$$

Here,  $C_0$  is the maximum preliminary concentration ( $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ), and  $K_L$  is the Langmuir constant.  $R_L$  describes the kind of isotherm which can be unfavourable ( $R_L > 1$ ), favourable ( $0 < R_L < 1$ ), or linear ( $R_L = 1$ ). For GTEFe and Ag adsorption isotherm, the absolute values of  $R_L$  and  $K_L$  were found to be 0.0672 and 0.02056 respectively indicating favorable adsorption (Fig. 12).

## Experimental

### Materials and instruments

The chemicals used in this study were of analytical calibre. In the entire study, distilled water was utilized. Glassware was washed using newly prepared aqua regia then soap-water and with plenty of distilled water. Glassware was completely dried before utilisation. Green tea was of Tea City Symphony (brand) with licence number 10013031000840. Green tea was purchased from a supermarket in Jaipur, Rajasthan. All metal salts including  $\text{FeCl}_3$  were procured from Sigma Aldrich except  $\text{AgNO}_3$ .  $\text{AgNO}_3$  was purchased by Merck Specialities Private Limited respectively. Whatman paper of Whatman™ Cat no 1001 125 was used. To analyse fluorescence at room temperature Horiba FluoroMax-4 spectrometer was utilized. For FESEM, JEOL Make JSM-7610FPLUS FESEM at SAIF, a high resolution (1 kV 1.0 nm, 15 kV 0.8 nm) was used. For XRD analyses, Rigaku makes an automated multipurpose X-ray Diffractometer (model: SMARTLAB) was utilized. Omicron ESCA (Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis), Oxford Instrument Germany (resolution 0.60 eV) used for XPS. Model-FEI Tecnai G2 20 was used for TEM.

### Synthesis of GTE

Green tea (1 g) was soaked in 100 mL of distilled water for 10 h. After 10 h, the formed extract was filtered with the Whatman paper. The filtrate (extract) was stored at 4 °C and the used leaves were discarded.

### Synthesis of GTEFe

The 39 mL of freshly prepared green tea extract was put into a beaker and 13 mL of  $\text{FeCl}_3$  ( $6.1 \times 10^{-2}$  M) solution was added into it (ratio 3 : 1). A black colour hydrosol (GTEFe) was formed.

### Error analysis

All the experiments were performed thrice independently, and the error bar was calculated from the standard deviation of the obtained data.

## Conclusions

For the first time, green tea extract produced at room temperature was used as a sensing platform for water contaminants. The selectivity and sensitivity of the  $\text{Ag}^+$  detection for prototype applications are promising. The sensing platform was energetically favourable and cost-effective. This research will open up a new window for the scientist venturing into the field of material chemistry and environmental nanoscience. A highly used beverage has been utilized here for the first time for environmental remediation. More research is warranted to understand the effects of various components inside the tea extract for making a fluorescence platform.

## Data availability statement

All the data are included in ESI.†

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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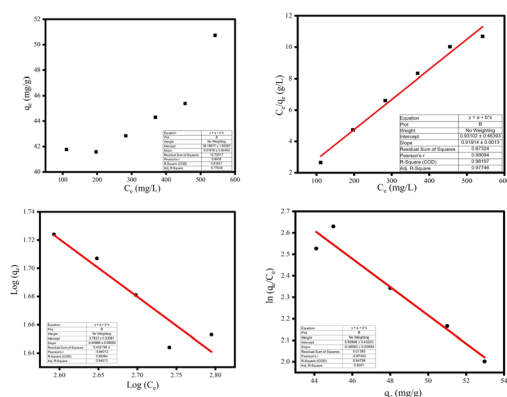


Fig. 12 (a) Plot  $q_e$  vs.  $C_e$  (b) Langmuir (c) Freundlich (d) Elovich isotherms for  $\text{Ag}^+$  adsorption on GTEFe.



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