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Novel zinc oxide 3D tetrapod nano- microstructures: recent progress in synthesis, modification and tailoring of optical properties for photocatalytic applications

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There is a growing interest in the synthesis of novel semiconductor nano-microstructures and tailoring of their morphological properties for improved functionality and multifunctional applications. In this context, 3D zinc oxide tetrapods (ZnO TPs) have been emerged as promising photocatalyst materials due to their unique 3D morphology and excellent optoelectronic properties for sustainable removal of contaminants of emerging concern in the environment as well as other energy-related applications. ZnO TPs exhibit distinctive features when combined with other functional nanomaterials suggesting that these 3D nano-microstructures could be a valuable material for a range of futuristic applications. This review deals with the synthesis and modifications of novel 3D ZnO TPs as well as tailoring of their optical and morphological properties for potential photocatalytic applications in the field of energy and environment. Various synthesis methods of 3D ZnO TPs have been briefly discussed along with their advantages and disadvantages with emphasis on tailoring the surface and optical properties of 3D ZnO TPs. The promising applications of 3D ZnO TPs in photocatalytic degradation of environmental organic pollutants along with their antibacterial activity have been highlighted and discussed in detail. This review also emphasizes the use of 3D ZnO TPs in other fields of current interest of energy and environment such as photocatalytic H₂ production, CO₂ photoreduction, nano/micro-plastic remediation etc. The tunable optical properties and structural/morphological characteristics of 3D ZnO TPs, position them as versatile materials for multifunctional applications as well as open the way for future research and development in the field of energy, environmental and biomedical fields, have also been discussed along with various challenges.

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1. Introduction

Over the last decade, photocatalyst nanomaterials have gained much attention because of their potential in absorbing solar radiation for variety of applications in the field of energy and environment. One of the major environmental applications using such nanomaterials is the photo-elimination of harmful/toxic compounds from the environment using solar radiation. Several nanoscale photocatalyst materials such as TiO₂,

ZnO, Bi₂O₃, SnO₂, Fe₂O₃ etc. have got significant attention in terms of their characterization, synthesis strategies, and various photocatalytic applications. In environmental applications, photocatalysts are essential because they function as catalysts that activate when exposed to the light. They are excellent at disinfecting surfaces, breaking down organic contaminants to purify air, water, and even producing renewable energy by reducing carbon dioxide and splitting water.^{1–3} These photocatalysts nanomaterials are vital allies in the fight for a healthier, cleaner planet because of their capacity to use sunlight for environmental cleaning.^{4,5}

Out of several photocatalysts, ZnO is one of the promising photocatalyst nanomaterials which has gained attentions by the researchers for last several decades owing to its interesting properties. These includes wide and direct band gap (3.37 eV), a large exciton binding energy (60 MeV), cost effectiveness, chemically stability, radiation resilient, easy to prepare, high electron mobility, relatively abundant and non-toxicity etc.^{6,7}

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In addition to their such qualities, the ease of fabrication, ease of tailoring its properties and tunable functionality have inspired researchers to study ZnO in many different ways. One of the promising ways to tune the properties and functionality is the tailoring of its nano-microstructures. For example, ZnO based materials have been found to be more interesting when investigated in different dimensional forms *i.e.* 0–3 dimensions (0–3D) such as quantum dots (QDs), nanofilms, nanobelts, nanowires (NWs), nanorods (NRs), nanoflowers (NFs), TPs *etc.* Nanomaterials in all dimensions (0–3D) show specific properties that make them promising for several applications in variety of fields including energy, environment and biomedical. Various such morphologies in 0–3D nanomaterials

are shown in Fig. 1. Various ZnO nano-microstructures including these 0–3D morphologies have been studied for several applications. The low dimensional ZnO materials such as nanoparticles (NPs) or QDs have attracted much attention in the field of optoelectronics because of carrier confinement leading to the constant adjustment of the optical and electronic properties that improve the device performance.⁸ 1D ZnO nanostructures, *i.e.* NWs, nanofibers, nanoribbons, NRs, nanotubes *etc.* among other morphologies, are acknowledged as one of the promising material prospects due to their strong optical absorption, light emission, and photoconductive gain in a wide range of applications such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs), photodetectors, solar cells, nano generators, field-



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continue to contribute to address challenges in sustainable energy and environmental solutions.

Astha Pujara has completed her master's degree from National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur. Her research primarily focuses on creating and developing 0-3D semiconducting functional nanomaterials for their applications in energy and environment. Her research has already made contributions to the scientific community, with two manuscripts communicated in RSC Journals. Her work promises to push the boundaries of material science and



Rupam Sharma

scientific community, with publications in esteemed journals. By exploring novel photocatalytic materials, his efforts aim to drive advancements in material science, addressing critical challenges in sustainable energy solutions and environmental remediation.

Rupam Sharma is currently a PhD researcher at the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, India, specializing in the design and development of advanced semiconducting functional nanomaterials. His work primarily revolves around metal oxides, 3D nanostructures, and other innovative nanomaterials, with a strong focus on their applications in next-generation energy and environmental technologies. His research has already contributed significantly to the



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Raman spectroscopy (SERS). Her current research focuses on the synthesis and modification of photocatalytic nanomaterials, with an emphasis on photoelectrocatalytic hydrogen generation and CO₂ reduction for sustainable energy applications. She is also contributing to the field of liquid metals, investigating their emerging role in photocatalysis and sensing.

Samriti is currently a researcher at the Department of Physics/Centre for Materials Science and Nanotechnology, University of Oslo (UiO), Norway. She earned her PhD in Chemistry from the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, India, in 2024, specializing in the dual functionality of semiconductor photocatalysts—particularly TiO₂, ZnO, and graphene oxide (GO)—for pollutant degradation and contaminant detection via surface-enhanced



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Mikhael Bechelany, born in 1979, earned his PhD in Materials Chemistry from the University of Lyon in 2006, focusing on 1D nanostructures. After a postdoc at EMPA (Switzerland), he joined the European Institute of Membranes (CNRS) in Montpellier in 2010 as a researcher. His expertise lies in nanomaterial synthesis using ALD, electrospinning, and 3D printing for applications in energy, health, and the environment. Actively collaborating with academic and industrial



effect transistors, and sensors.^{9,10} Moreover, 2D ZnO nanomaterials *i.e.* nanoflakes, nanoplates with large specific surface area show attractive surface/adsorption properties and applications due to anisotropy structure and high surface to volume ratio. In addition to their tunable sensing applications and rapid charge transfer, their chemical and physical properties with thickness make them useful for their use in chemical characteristics.^{11,12}

Although 1D and 2D nanomaterials have high surface area-to-volume ratios, the complex 3D nano-architectures allow to further increase this metric with more flexibility and tenability. In most of the cases, 3D nano-architectures are consisting of all other dimensions providing complex and more flexible systems with sizes ranging from nano to micro scale for variety of applications *i.e.* energy storage, sensing, catalysis *etc.* Furthermore, a greater degree of tenability is possible due to 3D arrangement of atoms/nanostructures/NPs in 3D morphology.¹³ Another interesting fact in 3D nanomaterials is the porosity which lead to a better nano-architecture for particular applications as compared to

other 0–2D nanomaterials even though these show high surface area.¹⁴ Such diverse characteristics of 3D morphologies make them promising materials with several combined functions into a single 3D morphology, which may facilitate multifunctional activities.¹⁵ For example, such 3D morphologies may result in better transport properties in batteries/electrochemical devices.¹³ Similarly, their interconnected pore structures are promising for charge carriers diffusion which improves stability and performance of devices.¹⁶ Also, their unique 3D nano-microstructure provide better opportunities in terms of processability, integration with devices and may be customized in specific configurations for multifunctional applications.¹⁷ These 3D nano-microstructures are further designed in different ways based on their physical appearance *i.e.* how they look alike. Generally, these structures are named on their similarity with natural things. For instance, 3D based NFs structures looks alike the natural flowers which are very fascinating because the variation of the arrangements of the building blocks. The building blocks could be another 0–2D nanostructures which provide a choice to tune the properties of



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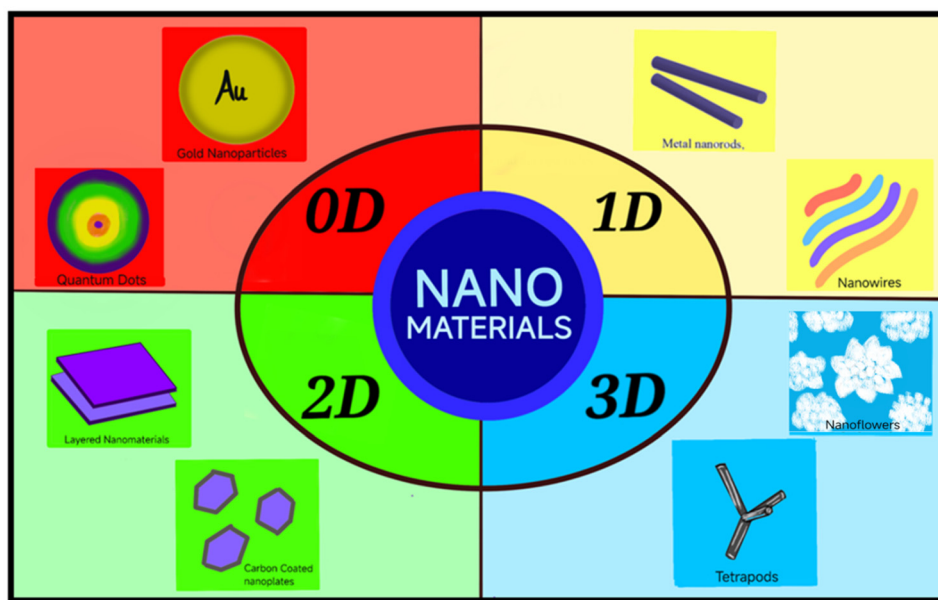


Fig. 1 Different dimensional (0–3D) morphologies of nanomaterials.

these 3D nano-microstructured materials for functional applications. Various 3D nano-microstructures such as TPs, NFs, nano/micro hollow, hierarchical structures *etc.* have extensively been investigated in past years as shown in Fig. 2(a). However, this pattern shows that there is a growing interest of the scientific community in ZnO TPs based 3D nano-microstructures in last five years. ZnO based 3D TPs have extensively been explored in various applications due to their unique morphology and distinct surface features. ZnO TPs show a wide range of synthesis methods, high redox potential, ease of tunability in optoelectronic properties due to the specific morphology which make them excellent option for various applications including photocatalysis.^{18,19} Due to high redox potential and large band gap, 3D ZnO TPs may easily cause oxidation and reduction reactions to occur which is an important factor in photocatalysis process.

ZnO TPs have been extensively studied over the past two decades, with significant advancements in understanding their growth mechanisms through molecular dynamics simulations and studying their multifunctional applications.^{14,20–26} For examples, Mishra *et al.* reviewed applications of ZnO TPs in electronics, photonics, composites, chemistry, environment, ceramics, glass, biomedical, pharmaceutical agriculture, engineering and technological industries.¹⁴ Yan *et al.* demonstrated the applications of ZnO TPs in photovoltaics including solar cells applications.²⁰ Similarly, Newton *et al.* discussed applications of ZnO TPs in spintronics and piezo electricity including photovoltaics.²¹ On the other hand, Modi *et al.* discussed the growth model, properties, synthesis methods and variations in the morphologies of TPs by varying the synthesis conditions.²² In addition to the various applications as mentioned above, 3D

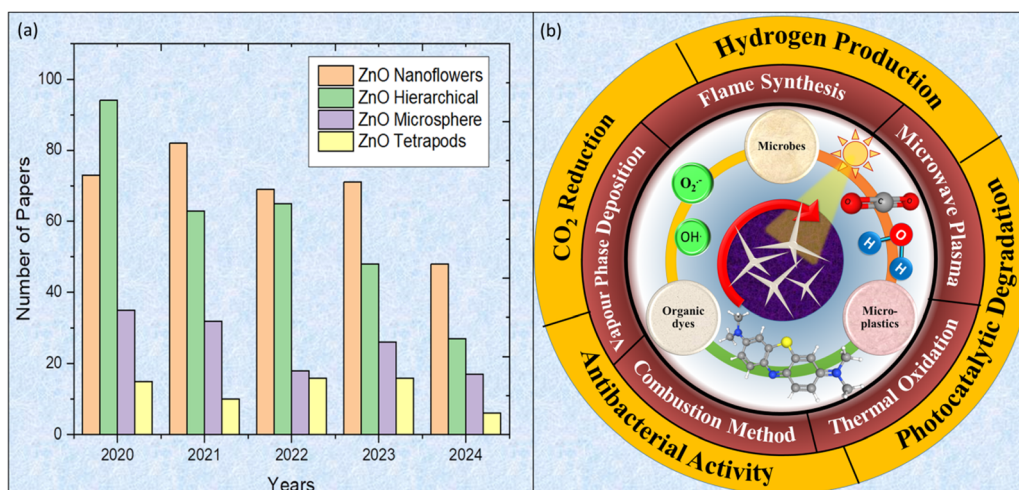


Fig. 2 (a) Number of papers published on 3D ZnO nano-microstructures from 2020 to 2024 (Data: Web of Science database) (b) synthesis method and potential applications of ZnO TPs.



ZnO TPs have also been widely applied as photocatalysts in a variety of environmental and energy applications which have rarely been reviewed in the literature. Several researchers have demonstrated the potential photocatalytic activities of ZnO TPs experimentally for photocatalytic degradation of organic contaminants of emerging concern due to high surface to volume ratio and reduction of recombination of electrons and holes.^{23,24} Interestingly, ZnO TPs based sponges have been reported to exhibit excellent photocatalytic activities for monitoring the pollutants degradation.²⁵ Furthermore, Mishra *et al.* demonstrated the multi-functional applications of ZnO TPs including photocatalysis, UV photodetection and gas sensing.²⁶ However, despite the availability of excellent research data on ZnO TPs, particularly for their photocatalytic activities, a comprehensive review specifically emphasizing their photocatalytic applications in the fields of energy and environment is still lacking. Our manuscript addresses this critical gap by consolidating recent findings and presenting an in-depth discussion on these applications. This article serves as a guide for researchers, offering valuable insights and inspiring new ideas for the continued exploration and application of ZnO TPs in the ongoing battle against environmental pollution.

In this review, 3D ZnO TPs and their applications in photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants of emerging concern such as organic dyes, pesticides, nano/micro-plastics, *etc.* along with their antibacterial activity have been highlighted and discussed in details. Furthermore, role of ZnO TPs in other energy and environmental applications such as photocatalytic H₂ production and CO₂ photoreduction has been explored as schematically shown in Fig. 2(b). First of all, various 3D ZnO morphologies are discussed along with their promising features followed by the detailed study on ZnO TPs including their origin, various optical/structural properties and synthesis methods. Eventually, detailed literature review on photocatalytic applications of ZnO based various 3D TPs has been discussed with emphasis on its tunable structure and morphology along with photocatalytic mechanism. Finally, challenges and future prospects have been highlighted.

2. Various 3D nano-architectures

As discussed above, 3D nanostructures are intriguing due to their unique properties and applications in various fields. They offer unique surface properties due to their diverse nano-architectures and geometries contributing to their significance in technological advancements. The various 3D morphologies of ZnO nanostructures reported in literature include nano/micro-flower, nano/micro-hollow spheres, hierarchical nanostructures, TPs nano-microstructures *etc.* Each morphology has distinct characteristics influencing their surface and other properties as well as applications across different fields including photocatalysis. Here, various ZnO based 3D morphologies have been discussed in brief.

2.1 3D nano-microflower structures

Nano/micro flower structures, exhibiting 3D configurations reminiscent of natural plant flowers and ranging in size from



Fig. 3 Various 3D ZnO morphologies (a) ZnO NFs [Reprinted with permission from ref. 28 Copyright 2008, Elsevier] (b) ZnO hollow microspheres [Reprinted with permission from ref. 32 Copyright 2013, Royal society of chemistry] (c) ZnO hierarchical nanostructures [Reprinted with permission from ref. 33 Copyright 2002, American Chemical Society] (d) ZnO TPs nanostructures.²⁰

the nanoscale to micron dimensions, have gathered considerable attention.²⁷ An extensive research has been conducted on 3D nano-micro ZnO nanostructures in last decade pertaining to their straightforward preparation methods, ability to manipulate surface morphology/area, and tailoring of optoelectronic properties relevant to photocatalytic applications. These nano/micro flower structures consist of other nanostructures in a particular arrangements. For example, as shown in Fig. 3(a), homogeneous flower-like ZnO microstructures with an average diameter of 5–6 micron size was reported by Wang *et al.*²⁸ consisting of NRs which showed higher photocatalytic activity than only 1D NRs structures. It is well established that merely optimization of synthesis parameters *i.e.* solvent type and/or concentration during the synthesis process yields various distinct morphologies *i.e.* NPs, NRs, NWS, porous or net like structures constituting as a backbone for ZnO-based 3D nano/micro flower structures. Due to such diverse morphologies incorporated in 3D arrangements, the resulting 3D flower like structures exhibit tunable behaviour towards surface as well as other optoelectronic properties leading to a potential candidate for photocatalysis applications. These characteristics not only enhance the adsorption of the foreign species on the surface but also expedite the reaction kinetics on the surface.²⁹ These 3D ZnO nano-micro flower structures are found to be tailored further with improved surface and photocatalytic properties through doping and other surface treatments. For example, 3D ZnO NFs structures doped with a small quantity of cadmium (Cd²⁺) could trap photogenerated holes and electrons limiting the carrier recombination mechanism and enhancing their photocatalytic activity.³⁰ Similarly, La-doped 3D ZnO NFs found to be more effective photocatalysts in degrading organic pollutants as compared to only ZnO NFs.³¹



There are several examples of ZnO nano/micro flowers with potential applications in the waste water treatments and other environmental application. However, it has been reported that sometimes NFs synthesized under harsh conditions, ranging from 80 to 550 °C, potentially lead to the formation of toxic elements or by products during the synthetic reactions.³⁴ Sometimes the synthesis is complex and may involve specific conditions or techniques, leading to challenges in scalability and reproducibility.²⁵ Moreover, agglomeration can also limit the accessibility of active sites on the NFs, impacting their efficiency in catalytic and sensing applications.³¹

2.2 Nano/micro hollow and spherical 3D structures

Nano/microstructures characterized by hollow and spherical configurations as shown in Fig. 3(b) represent distinctive 3D hollow/spherical morphologies.³² These unique structures exhibit a substantial amount of empty space, unique physicochemical properties and coupled with intact shells creating a sizable surface area. Such characteristics of these kind of 3D nanostructures are promising for the effective adsorption of organic molecules, which is particularly important in the context of photocatalytic processes for energy and environmental remediation applications.³⁵ Their applications extend across diverse fields including photocatalysis, water splitting, lithium-ion batteries, hydrogen storage, biomedicine, pharmaceuticals *etc.*³⁶ Various 3D nano-micro hollow/spherical ZnO morphologies have been reported particularly for environmental remediation. For example Li *et al.*³⁷ synthesized 3D hollow ZnO spherical nano structures which were found to have excellent surface properties for efficient adsorption and activation of reactant molecules through multiple cycles of adsorption and adsorption process. These unique 3D nano-micro structures with hollow morphology showed greater absorption of light through repeated cycles of absorption, reflection and absorption along with efficient separation of photogenerated electron-hole. Moreover, such hollow nanostructures are also capable to create photonic crystals with a more pronounced light-scattering phenomenon.³⁸ Furthermore, coupling these hollow 3D nanostructures with plasmonic NPs expands the light absorption up to the visible region with intense light-scattering effect promising for photocatalysis in solar light for practical applications.³⁹ Since, the photocatalytic reactions take place at solid-liquid interface, therefore, such hollow morphologies may be able to achieve superior photocatalytic performance than solid photocatalysts.⁴⁰

Despite the benefits offered by such 3D hollow nanostructures, their potential utilization in photocatalysis remains constrained by intricate preparation techniques. Furthermore, the limited comprehension of photocatalytic reactions act as a barrier to the advancement of 3D based hollow-nanostructured photocatalysts.⁴¹

2.3 3D hierarchical nanostructures

3D nano/micro hierarchical structures typically describe nanostructured shapes featuring multidimensional domains at various levels or possessing multimodal pore structures. Examples of such hierarchical nanostructures include urchin-like, brush-

like, flower-like, tree-like, dendritic and branched structures.⁴² For example, 3D nano/micro hierarchical structures as shown in Fig. 3(c) consists of diverse nanosized building blocks with complex hierarchical and fractal structures observed in nature, such as those found in trees, surface structures of plant leaves *etc.*³³ For instance, Wang *et al.* synthesized 3D ZnO hierarchical nanostructures offering distinct benefits including a high surface area and porous structures with synergistic interconnected individual nano building blocks. Such 3D ZnO nanostructures exhibited enhanced physical and chemical properties including improved light harvesting, increased reaction sites, and enhanced electron and ion transportation.⁴³ These attributes are crucial for applications in optics, electronics, photocatalysis and electrochemical applications owing to their high surface-to-volume ratios, expansive accessible surface areas, and improved permeability.⁴³ Such morphology provides abundant active adsorption and photocatalytic reaction sites which are promising for photocatalytic activities. However, additional efforts are necessary to address challenges large scale production and low yield of 3D hierarchical ZnO based nanomaterials. As also discussed above in case of hollow 3D nanostructures, formation of highly porous and interconnected structures for maximum utilization of solar light is another challenging issue and advancements in these areas will likely lead to significant progress.⁴⁴

2.4 3D TPs nanostructures

TPs based 3D nanostructures refer to a configuration characterized by four arms connected to a central point, as depicted in Fig. 3(d).²⁰ TPs nanostructures exhibit significant technological promises across various fields. In particular, 3D ZnO TPs showcase a distinctive morphology with outstanding optical and electronic properties, making them highly suitable for diverse applications.⁴⁵ Their superior light-harvesting capability establishes them as unique morphology for photocatalytic applications. TPs based 3D nanostructures have garnered substantial attention recently owing to their assembly and TP networking with easy to tailor their mechanical strength and physicochemical properties.²⁴ According to the recent literature, ZnO TPs nanostructures have found potential applications in sensing and photocatalytic applications. For example, photocatalytic efficiency of ZnO based TPs nanostructures with different arm morphologies forming networks has been investigated in number of research articles and has been explored in this review with emphasis on their mechanism and high photocatalytic performances.²⁶ Structural, Surface, and application-based comparison of TPs with other 3D morphologies as discussed above in this section have been summarized in Table 1.

ZnO TPs based nanostructures have been investigated as shown in Fig. 2 in the recent past because of their potentials in variety of research fields. ZnO TPs based structures have shown tunable morphology leading to multifunctional and interdisciplinary applications. This review is mainly focussed on ZnO based TPs nanostructures, tailoring of their surface and optical properties and photocatalytic activities towards removal of contaminations of emerging concern in the environment. Therefore, a little more details about the origin and various



Table 1 Various comparative features/characteristics of 3D TPs and other 3D morphologies

3D morphologies	Key structural features	Surface properties	Challenges	Applications
Nano/micro-flowers	Petal-like ZnO nanostructures forming flower-like structures	High surface area, tunable properties	Agglomeration, formation of toxic byproducts at high temperature	Photocatalysis, wastewater treatment
Hollow/spherical	Hollow interiors with thin shells, high porosity	Excellent adsorption, enhanced light absorption	Limited understanding of photocatalytic reactions	Water splitting, hydrogen storage, photocatalysis
Hierarchical	Multi-level nanosized building blocks	High porosity, enhanced light harvesting	Low yield, requires precise conditions	Photocatalysis, sensors, electrochemical applications
TPs	Four arms connected at a center, forming 3D networks	Superior light harvesting, enhanced electron transport	Requires optimized synthesis conditions	Photocatalysis, sensing, optoelectronics, biomedical engineering

properties of particularly ZnO based TPs making them unique 3D nanostructured materials amongst others would be useful for further applications and have been discussed in the next section.

3. 3D ZnO TPs: origin and tunable optical properties

As discussed in last sections, TPs show unique morphology and surface properties with tunable characteristics making them a potential nanomaterial for multifunctional applications. The TPs nano-micro structures exhibit 3D geometry consisting of four arms which are interconnected together giving an average angle of 110° with respect to each other. Generally, a TP structure consists of four 1D NRs structures as nano or micro building blocks which can be tuned with respect to its length and diameter as well as shape which provide ample opportunities to tailor its all the physical and chemical properties. It is interesting because the surface area of each arm is easily accessible irrespective of their position in the 3D geometry. Unlike traditional 0D, 1D, and 2D nanostructures, such 3D nano-architected based materials demonstrate excellent stability and large free volume to meet many of the technical requirements for their potential applications. ZnO based TPs nano-micro structures have been reported as also discussed in above sections for several applications in environment, ceramics, industries and engineering owing to their unique TP morphology and tunable characteristics. Interestingly, a research paper reporting the first ZnO TPs based Schottky photodiodes was published by Newton *et al.*⁴⁶ in 2006, and photo response based performance of such TPs diodes was reported in 2008.⁴⁷ Since then, various TPs based morphologies were reported with various functionalities. It was shown by Zhang *et al.*⁴⁸ that each ZnO TP had a multi terminal sensor which could produce multiple responses at once in response to an individual input signal.²² ZnO TPs combine to produce a 3D structure that is highly porous in nature and has a large surface-to-volume ratio and their properties are superior as compared to the constituent nanostructures *i.e.* 1D NRs. These 3D nanostructures not only improve the electron extraction⁴⁹ but also enhance the electron transport.⁵⁰ It is very interesting fact that TPs have been observed to naturally align with one of its leg pointing in the direction of the substrate surface. Such 3D ZnO nanostructures exhibit interesting electrical characteristics due to their common n-type conductivity arising from versatile defects,

specially due to the oxygen vacancies.⁵¹ For example, Gedamu *et al.*⁵² developed a novel approach by employing burner-flame transport synthesis (B-FTS) method to create an interconnected ZnO TP network-based electronic device directly on a microchip. This device exhibited a remarkable and swift response to UV light. In this way, ZnO TPs based 3D nanostructures consisting of micro and nano structured shapes with unique and special properties have shown promising applications in variety of fields including energy, biomedical and environmental and other applications as shown in schematic of Fig. 4.

In the 3D geometry of TPs, the interconnected structure of the arms facilitates the carrier migration pathways which are useful in enhancing the applicability of such nanomaterials further in enhancing the functionality of the devices. For example, Jin *et al.*⁵³ demonstrated such functionality using ZnO TPs in a polymer matrix. Similarly, ZnO TPs have shown extensive use in biomedical engineering also. For example, Papavlassopoulos *et al.* reported on toxicity behaviour of ZnO TPs and notably low toxicity was experienced on healthy cells.⁵⁴ It was found particularly significant because of their potential carcinogenic or asbestos-like effects associated with their micro and nano spiky structured like shapes. Similarly, ZnO TPs have



Fig. 4 Various properties and applications of ZnO TPs.



been investigated for their improved optical properties by several means. For instance, in order to study the defect characteristics in ZnO based nanostructures including ZnO TPs, photoluminescence (PL) response was investigated with 250 nm and 325 nm excitation wavelength as shown in Fig. 5(a) and (b). It also accompanied with the Tauc plot as shown in Fig. 5(c) exhibiting the bandgap of these ZnO nanostructures.⁵⁵

It showed tunable absorption characteristics due to the difference in their shapes along with the intensity of the absorption peak which was directly linked to the particle shape and size. Using these different ZnO nanostructures, a sensitive UV sensor was fabricated and it was found that ZnO TPs based

sensor showed the better sensitivity response as compared to other shapes attributed to the open, interconnected and networked arms structures shown in Fig. 5(d).⁵⁵ Furthermore, ZnO TPs show better optical properties when combined with noble metal NPs due to their unique localized surface plasmon resonance (LSPR). LSPR in noble metal nanostructures refers to the phenomenon where free electrons on the surface of the NPs oscillate collectively under the influence of incident electromagnetic light lead to resonant absorption and scattering of specific wavelengths of light. The LSPR of noble metals can be tuned while combined with ZnO nanostructures as recently studied by Samriti *et al.*⁵⁷ for different environmental sensing and wastewater treatment applications.



Fig. 5 For various ZnO nanostructures- (a) and (b) UV-visible absorption and PL spectra, (c) The estimated bandgap using Tauc plot. (d) SEM image of ZnO TPs.⁵⁵ (e) UV-vis DRS Spectra of ZnO TPs and Ag/ZnO TPs (with Ag 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%) [Reprinted with permission from ref. 56 Copyright 2017, Elsevier] (f) SEM image of 4% Ag/ZnO TPs [Reprinted with permission from ref. 56 Copyright 2017, Elsevier].



Fig. 5(e) and (f) displays UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra (UV-vis DRS) of ZnO TPs and Ag NPs deposited on ZnO TPs at different Ag concentrations (*i.e.* 2%, 3%, 4%, and 5%) along with SEM micrograph of optimized Ag NPs/ZnO TPs system with 4% Ag NPs. The typical SEM micrograph shows that Ag NPs were dispersed randomly on the surface of ZnO TPs.⁵⁶ Absorption spectra showed an absorption peak at 450 nm attributed to the LSPR of Ag NPs deposited on the surface of ZnO TPs as comparison to that of pure ZnO TPs. Because of their huge surface area and numerous arms, ZnO TPs have a distinctive shape that can provide better absorption properties and in composite with noble metals it can further be tuned in the visible region due to localized electromagnetic field enhancements. For proper utilization of such unique morphology where increased light absorption and scattering are desired, such as sensors, photocatalysis, and photovoltaic, such 3D TPs based special features may be better choice. ZnO TPs are a compelling photocatalytic material due to their unique, branched nanostructure that significantly enhances surface area and charge separation. ZnO TPs photocatalytic process consists of multiple essential phases. Photons are absorbed by ZnO TPs in response to UV light, which excites electrons in the valence band to move into the conduction band and form electron-hole pairs. These charge carriers may be efficiently separated and migrated to the surface thanks to the special TPs structure, which has expanded arms and a high surface area. Superoxide radicals are created at the surface when electrons decrease oxygen molecules, and hydroxyl radicals

are created when holes oxidize water or hydroxide ions as shown in Fig. 6(a). These reactive species are very good in breaking down other contaminants and organic pollutants. Not only does the structure of ZnO TPs increase the photocatalytic activity, but it also makes the material reusable.^{24–26}

Therefore, distinct structural, optical, and electrical characteristics of ZnO based 3D TPs have attracted a lot of interest in materials science and nanotechnology. This is to be noted that synthesis procedures play an important role in optimizing the exact shape and size along with the surface and optical properties of ZnO TPs. So, various synthesis techniques of ZnO TPs are discussed in the next section.

4. Synthesis of 3D ZnO TPs

As discussed above, ZnO TPs with unique morphology are very fascinating for potential applications. Therefore, their synthesis is an important platform where various surface and optical properties can be tuned by tailoring their morphology through the optimizing synthesis parameters. Several methods have been proposed to synthesize ZnO TPs as schematically shown in Fig. 6(b). It also includes the various advantages of each synthesis methods. Furthermore, a variety of conditions and a range of parameters, including temperature, time, reactant concentration, and so on, have also been reported to play an important role in formulating the ZnO TPs structures. By adjusting the aforesaid parameters, more control over the size and shape of TPs morphology can be achieved. ZnO TPs can be chemically synthesized through the following more suitable and extensively used techniques such as vapour phase deposition, microwave plasma method, flame transport synthesis, thermal oxidation, combustion method *etc.* which have been further described in brief.

4.1 Vapour phase deposition

It is a method in which ZnO TPs can be synthesized *via* simple catalyst free vapour evaporation deposition process as depicted in Fig. 7(a).⁵⁸ In this synthesis method, the supply rate of oxygen is an important parameter which normally determines the size and the shape of final TPs nanostructures. There are many other factors, including temperature, time, gas flow, substrate and catalyst, which are also of importance to the growth of the TPs and thus determine the final shape of the TPs nanostructures. He *et al.*⁵⁹ found that among these peculiar TPs, there exists a common structured ZnO: peaked-leg TPs. Therefore, it can be presumed that all these regular TPs might have uniformity, control over thickness and originate from peaked-leg TPs.⁶⁰ The sudden change in the reaction atmosphere results in the change of the growth orientation and produces with hexagonal crowns. At a higher oxygen ratio, so the partial pressure of oxygen does not change so abruptly as to change the growth direction. Vapour phase deposition method is better than other methods because it is non-line-of-sight, uniform coatings that provides extremely uniform and adherent coatings of TPs on complex geometries. By this method at



Fig. 6 (a) Photocatalytic mechanism of ZnO TPs (b) schematic displaying various strategies for the synthesis of ZnO TPs along with their useful characteristics.





Fig. 7 Various synthesis techniques of ZnO TPs (a) Vapour phase deposition technique. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 58 Copyright 2021, Springer Nature] (b) microwave plasma system [Reprinted with permission from ref. 63 Copyright 2023, Elsevier] (c) flame transport synthesis method. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 26 Copyright 2015, American Chemical Society].

high deposition rates, it is possible to generate extremely pure and dense films. It fits a range of materials, including as semiconductors, metals, and ceramics.^{61,62}

4.2 Microwave plasma method

In a typical microwave radiation procedure, zinc powder in quartz boat is set at the centre (the plasma heating zone) of a horizontal quartz tube. Pure Ar and O₂ gases are flown into the tube and a microwave source is coupled along a square or rectangular wave-conducting pipe to the centre of tube for generating stable plasma. An assistant tube furnace is generally used to provide and adjust the necessary temperature zone. Fig. 7(b) shows a schematic illustration of a microwave plasma system.⁶³ The products are collected on the inner wall at the downstream end of the tube. Zhang *et al.*⁶⁴ prepared ZnO TPs by a microwave plasma method.⁶³ This method is better than other methods for the synthesis of particular ZnO TPs due to the fact that it is appropriate for substrates that are sensitive to high temperatures because it operates at lower temperatures than conventional procedures. It offers more control over the characteristics and morphology of the ZnO TPs based film as well as high deposition rates that permits selective growth specific to a substrate.^{65–67}

4.3 Flame transport synthesis

The FTS method offers direct (chemical reagent free) synthesis of ZnO TPs in large amounts with controlled shape. During FTS growth process, the flame and poly vinyl butyrate (PVB) also enable the local control over the amount of oxygen gas necessary for the growth process. Formation of ZnO TPs with different arm

morphologies and the interconnected networks is important and have been successfully achieved by controlled FTS approach. The FTS technique has been shown schematically in Fig. 7(c).²⁶ The growth temperature and time parameters play important roles in deciding/controlling the morphology of the ZnO TPs. For instance, Mishra *et al.*¹⁴ observed that morphology of the TPs was found to be strongly dependent on the experimental parameters such as growth time (30–90 min) and temperature (900–950 °C) in air. Using the FTS method, precursor metal NPs can be directly converted into nanostructures within the same material that is produced by burning sacrificial polymer (PVB).⁶⁸ It has been observed that with progress in time, the shape of the TPs can be shifted in a controllable manner from uniform-shaped arms to sharp needle type arms and finally in form of self-assembled interconnected macroscopic network of TPs. At higher temperatures, the growth of multipods is dominating over TPs structures. These TPs with different types of arm morphologies exhibited significantly high (over 95%) photocatalytic activity against MB dyes under UV irradiation. Furthermore, ZnO TPs with sharp needles like arms exhibited almost complete degradation of dye in a very small time (~10 min). Using this unique FTS technique, interpenetrated metal oxide nano-microstructures are produced into flexible, electrically conducting, high temperature stable ceramics with very high porosities in a versatile manner.⁶⁹

4.4 Thermal oxidation method

Thermal oxidation synthesis of ZnO TPs involves heating zinc powder in the presence of an oxidizing agent to promote the conversion of zinc into ZnO TPs nanostructures. The synthesis is carried out in a controlled environment using a furnace and a



quartz tube as seen from the Fig. 8(a).⁷⁰ The zinc powder is placed in the center of the quartz tube, which is then inserted into the furnace. The temperature of the furnace is gradually raised to a specific temperature, often around 1000 °C, in an atmospheric condition. This high temperature is essential for initiating the oxidation reaction. As the temperature increases, the zinc powder reacts with the oxidizing agent (*e.g.*, H₂O₂) to form ZnO TPs nanostructures. The oxidizing agent plays a crucial role in providing reactive oxygen to the zinc powder, facilitating the conversion process. On comparison with other approaches, thermal oxidation has the advantage of producing large amounts of product in a short time and at low cost.⁷¹ The growth of ZnO TPs occurs through the formation of Zn nuclei

and the development of the wurtzite crystal structure with the crystal directions aligning with the [0001] direction. Thermal oxidation allows for controlled growth of materials, enabling precise manipulation of size, shape and structures. It is relatively simple and can be conducted using basic laboratory equipment. This method can be applied to a wide range of materials making it versatile for various applications.⁷² It can be scaled up for industrial production making it suitable for large-scale manufacturing. However, there are also some drawbacks of this method. Thermal oxidation typically requires high temperatures which can limit the choice of materials and increase energy consumption. Maintaining precise control over the oxidation process can be challenging, leading to variations

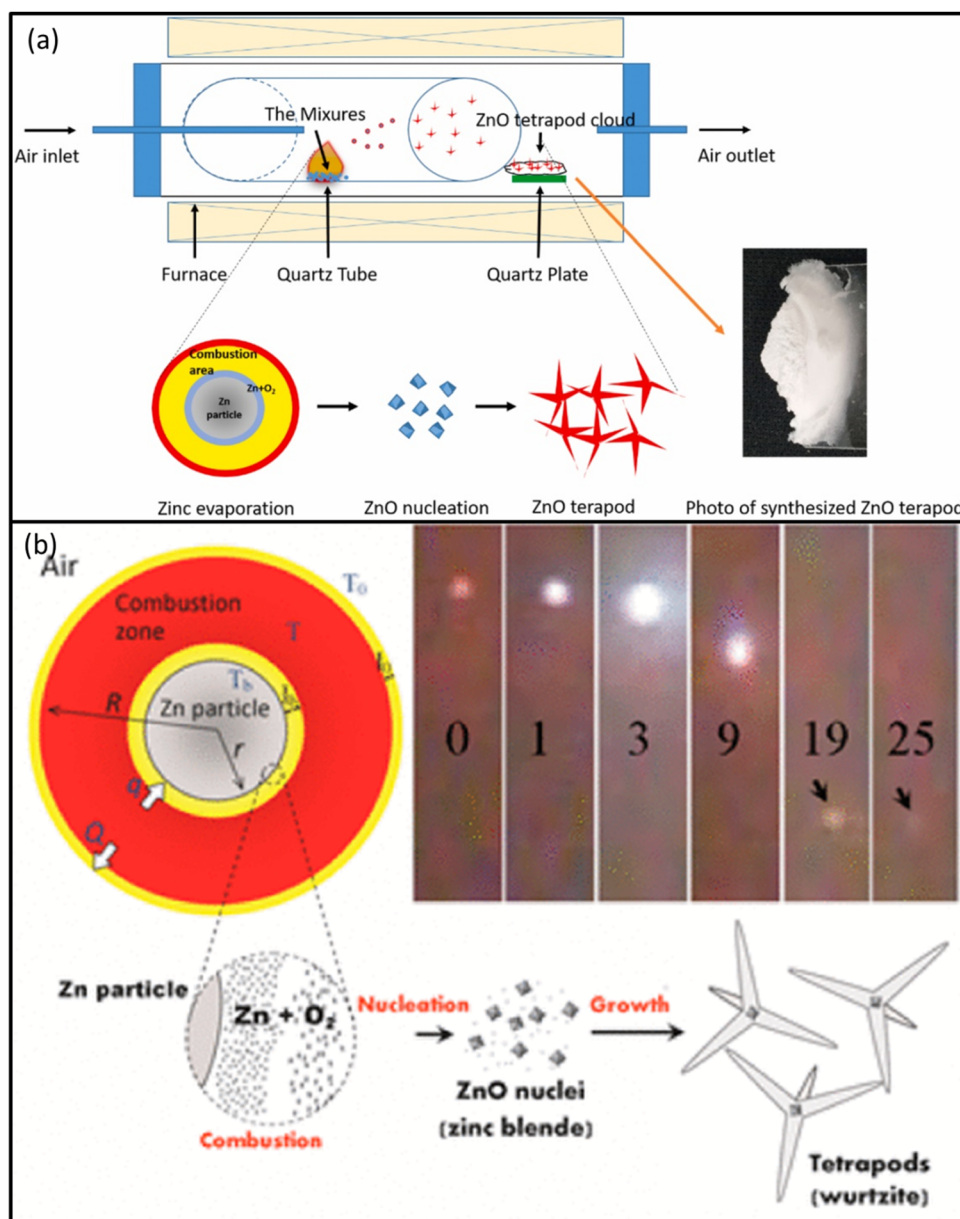


Fig. 8 (a) Setup of thermal oxidation method for ZnO TPs synthesis. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 70 Copyright 2021, Elsevier] (b) A schematic of synthesis reactor of combustion method for the synthesis of ZnO TPs [Reprinted with permission from ref. 73 Copyright 2015, American Chemical Society].



in the final product. Specialized equipment such as furnaces and quartz tubes may be required for thermal oxidation, adding to the overall cost of the process. Some processes may be time-consuming, especially when high temperatures are needed for the desired reactions to occur.⁷⁰

4.5 Combustion method

In a combustion method of ZnO TPs synthesis, the synthesis reactor consists of a vertical quartz tube inserted into a furnace, a powder feeder, and a product collection system as depicted in Fig. 8(b).⁵¹ Trace quantities of pure ZnO TPs can be produced at optimal temperatures between 750–850 °C.⁵² The ZnO TPs structures produced using this method exhibit high crystallinity which is essential for excellent optical and electronic properties. These properties can be further enhanced by decorating with Au NPs and attached using DNA strands, opening up possibilities for functionalization and novel applications in areas such as scintillation. The combustion-based synthesis method offers a relatively simple and efficient approach compared to other techniques allowing for high growth rates and continuous production. However, it also presents challenges related to temperature sensitivity, process control and purity considerations that need to be addressed for optimal results. However, only the TP with legs that are micro sized in length or diameter was produced.⁵³

Each method as discussed above has its own advantages over other as vapour phase deposition produces uniform and high-purity films. The microwave plasma method operates at lower temperatures and allows for precise control making it suitable for complex nanostructures. FTS supports large-scale production with varied morphologies. Thermal oxidation is simple, cost-effective and scalable for producing large quantities. Lastly, the combustion method enables continuous production of high-quality ZnO TPs, suitable for applications requiring high crystallinity. All these synthetic methods and modification strategies for ZnO TPs are also believed to be applicable to other ZnO nanostructures, but for the synthesis of ZnO TPs, specific parameters are required for each ZnO nano structures. For example, Lao *et al.*⁷⁴ prepare different ZnO nano structures with 2, 4, 6 fold symmetries have been obtained by vapour process synthesis, He observed that nanorods having a diameter (20–200 nm), nanowires having a diameter (50–500 nm), Depending on their diameter, the secondary ZnO NRs grow as either single row or multiple row. Newton *et al.*²¹ Vary parameters such as the O₂ content, control over the size and morphology of the TPs nanocrystals can be obtained. TPs with arm lengths of 200 nm to 10 μm and cross-sectional widths of 50 nm to 500 nm by varying the growth conditions are obtained. TPs is a recently studied morphology, and it lacks somewhat in a detailed manner. Also, This review paper is not only focused on the synthesis methods but it is a general overview of which type of synthesis is employed for the preparation of TPs. Each method caters to different application needs from industrial-scale production to specialized high-purity coatings.

ZnO TPs characteristics and performance may be understood holistically by using various physicochemical characterization

techniques. For example, UV-vis DRS can clarify the connection between light absorption and carrier dynamics, while XPS and PL can be utilized in tandem to connect surface defects to charge recombination rates. Catalytic testing methods like gas chromatography (GC) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measure the influence of these structural and electrical characteristics on catalytic performance, while SEM/TEM and XRD provide complimentary insights into morphology and crystallography. Researchers can increase the potential of ZnO TPs in applications like CO₂ photoreduction and hydrogen production by using these tools to systematically tune them through techniques like morphological control, defect engineering, doping, or hybridization with other materials.^{75–77}

5. Recent progress in 3D ZnO TPs based materials for photocatalytic applications in water remediation

As discussed above, 3D ZnO TPs nanostructures are promising materials for various applications including photocatalysis due to their tunable morphology providing excellent optical properties. Such structures also show better surface properties like greater surface area and adsorption properties beneficial for photocatalytic performance. A great deal of research has been conducted in the previous years on photocatalytic activities of ZnO TPs based various kind of nanomaterials as discussed below.

5.1 Photocatalytic applications of 3D ZnO TPs nano-microstructures

ZnO TPs show excellent optical properties under the influence of electromagnetic radiation ranging from UV light to visible light irradiation. Several studies exhibit the excellent photocatalytic activities of sole ZnO TPs. For example, Sadyk *et al.*⁷⁸ investigated the rhodamine B (RB) dye degradation under one hour of continuous UV light irradiation with and without ZnO TPs. In presence of ZnO TPs, RB dye concentration dropped sharply to 34% due to photodegradation which shows the photocatalytic performance of TPs. Muslimov *et al.*⁷⁹ synthesized ZnO TPs as shown in Fig. 9(a) and investigated their photocatalytic activities for the degradation of MO dyes. The photocatalytic activities were studied under UV-vis, visible light and direct natural sunlight and results are shown in Fig. 9(b). ZnO TPs showed a substantial increase in photocatalytic activity in visible light attributed to the surface structural defects. The Langmuir–Hinshelwood kinetic rate constants as estimated to be 0.063, 0.106, and 0.136 min⁻¹ respectively under visible, solar, and UV-vis light as also illustrated in Fig. 9(c).

Surface states play a crucial role for reducing the electron hole recombination due to the defects created by any of the reason. Orudzhev *et al.*⁸⁰ demonstrated the ability to control the surface wettability of the ZnO TPs through defects and thus the photocatalytic activity. When the process is carried out in direct sunlight, the reaction rate is 1.3 times less than it would be otherwise. Cut-off light filters were used to separate the activity contributions from UV and visible light. A 65% of MB





Fig. 9 (a) SEM image of ZnO TPs (b) curves of the photocatalytic degradation of MO under UV-vis, visible, and direct solar light and (c) determination of the reaction rate constant (k , min^{-1}) [Reprinted with permission from ref. 79 Copyright 2023, Springer Nature].

decomposed in the presence of visible light and 96% when exposed to UV light were observed. Defect levels within the bandgap limit the recombination processes and aid in the primary capture of carriers. Likewise, holes (h^+) are taken up by oxygen vacancies and can either recombine or interact with $\text{OH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ on the surface to generate $\bullet\text{OH}$. Organic contaminants are further oxidized by these radicals. Thus, photocatalytic activity under visible light indicates the role of defects, primarily oxygen vacancies and an increase in photocatalytic activity with the addition of mechanical stress depicts the role of surface wettability, which is also influenced by enhanced surface defects. Qiu *et al.*⁸¹ studied nitrogen doped ZnO TPs under the visible light conditions and 93% photodegradation of BPA was observed indicating the great effect of nitrogen doping on the photocatalytic activity of nitrogen doped ZnO TPs.

Interestingly, the difference in morphology, dimension or size of the arms of the TPs structure affects the photocatalytic performance of the TPs. For example, Lee *et al.*²⁵ synthesized ZnO TPs sponges with different arm sizes (TP1 and TP2) and studied their photocatalytic activity for the photo-removal of dyes like MO and MB. The preparation of TPs based sponge and SEM micrographs of TP1 and TP2 along with their photocatalytic activities are shown in Fig. 10(a)–(e).²⁵ Microscopic studies showed that TP1 was found to be with hexagonal cylindrical arms as compared to TP2, whereas, TP2 exhibited a high arm length-to-diameter ratio. TP2 was found to exhibit better photocatalytic activity attributed to the enhanced interface charge separation and electron transport due to its sharp morphology as compared to TP1. The photocatalytic mechanism of TPs has been shown in Fig. 10(f).²⁵ This work demonstrates that ZnO TPs sponges are useful for making a good substrate to be applied as photocatalyst as well as sensing materials.

It has been well established that ZnO is a good antibacterial agent and has extensively been investigated for various antimicrobial studies. In case of ZnO TPs, the nanostructured surfaces of ZnO TPs provide active and modifiable interfaces for interacting with and killing bacteria, showcasing their potential as a novel antibacterial material for various applications including wound infections. For example, Buter *et al.*⁸² synthesised ZnO TPs involving a controlled growth process such as chemical vapour deposition and studied its antibacterial

activity. UV light treated ZnO TPs showed significant bactericidal activity against the bacteria like *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates including multi-resistant strains. Such antimicrobial activities of ZnO TPs play a major role in mitigating environmental health.⁸²

As discussed above, ZnO TPs are promising as sole photocatalyst with tunable properties and excellent photocatalysis efficiency. However, the quick electron–hole reincorporation and minimal light consumption render photocatalysis ineffective. Therefore, significant efforts have been undertaken to address these issues. In order to improve their functionality, their modifications with other functional nanomaterials have been investigated which exhibit enhanced characteristics in view of their enhanced photocatalytic activities. ZnO based diverse heterojunction/nanocomposite photocatalysts are gaining a lot of attention for solving the global environmental problems and energy supply crisis. Significant advancements have been made in the last decade regarding ZnO-based heterojunction/nanocomposite photocatalysts, which are important components of the photocatalytic process⁸³ as discussed in the next sections.

5.2 Photocatalytic applications of 3D ZnO TPs/2D material based nanocomposites

2D Materials comprise of thin layers having a thickness of at least one atomic layer. These nanomaterials have numerous atoms on their surface and they show a high aspect ratio (surface-area-to-volume ratio) as well as highest surface area in contrast to bulk materials. In recent years, there are excellent 2D materials which have been investigated to enhance the photocatalytic activities of ZnO based nanostructures due to their excellent optoelectronic properties such as graphene based 2D nanostructures, carbon nanooxon (CNO) *etc.* Particularly, graphene is one of the promising 2D materials emerging as co-catalyst because of its high electrical conductivity and surface area. For example, Chamoli *et al.*⁸⁴ synthesized graphene nanosheets (GNs)–ZnO TPs nanocomposite (GZnTPs) through microwave assisted approach as shown in Fig. 11(a).⁸⁴ In this method, exfoliated graphene (EG) was used for the nanocomposite synthesis which enhanced the photocatalytic performance of ZnO TPs under UV light degrading organic dyes efficiently. GNs–ZnO TPs nanocomposites showed lower bandgap (3.09 eV) as





Fig. 10 (a) Preparation of ZnO TPs based sponge, (b) and (c) ZnO TPs with different arm sizes as TP1 and TP2 respectively. Photodegradation activities of (d) TP1 and (e) TP2 under UV light irradiation for MB dye solution and (f) Mechanism of photocatalytic degradation using TP sponge.²⁵

compared to the bare ZnO TPs. The nanocomposite showed better interaction between GNs and ZnO TPs as shown by TEM images in Fig. 11(b) and (c) that led to the enhanced photocatalytic activity as compared to ZnO TPs. The EG acted as an electron sink which were photoexcited from ZnO TPs after irradiating with UV light as shown in schematic of Fig. 11(d). The photocatalytic activity of nanocomposite under UV light irradiation was evaluated by performing the photocatalytic degradation of 4-chlorophenol (4-CP) and MB dye in an aqueous

solution. The maximum mineralization for 4-CP over GNs–ZnO TPs reached roughly 94.8% under 180 min of UV light exposure. Similarly, it was discovered that under 90 minutes of UV light exposure, the effectiveness of MB dye photodegradation was 98.05%. The enhanced adsorption of organic pollutants over nanocomposite photocatalyst and decreased recombination rate of electron hole pair were attributed to the synergistic effect of ZnO TPs and GNs were found to be responsible for the improved photocatalytic performance of nanocomposites.





Fig. 11 GNs–ZnO TP nanocomposites: (a) schematic of synthesis of GNs–ZnO TP nanocomposites by microwave synthesis including SEM image of nanocomposites (b) and (c) HRTEM and (d) photocatalytic mechanism of GNs–ZnO TP nanocomposites. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 84 Copyright 2021, Elsevier].

Similarly, Kumar *et al.*⁸⁵ highlighted the enhanced photocatalytic efficiency of the ZnO TP NCs under UV light illumination attributed to the structural modifications and the presence of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) that facilitated the generation

of ROS for 4-CP and MB dye molecules. Modification techniques, such as high temperature refluxing method incorporation of reduced graphene oxide (rGO) into ZnO TP structures, significantly enhance the material's photocatalytic performance. By



increasing the surface area and introducing functional groups, rGO improves the adsorption of pollutants like 4-chlorophenol and methylene blue dye. Additionally, the close interaction between ZnO and rGO facilitates better charge carrier separation, reducing the recombination of electron-hole pairs generated during photocatalytic reactions. This synergy not only boosts the photocatalytic efficiency but also enhances the stability and reusability of the nanocomposite, making it more effective for environmental remediation applications.⁸⁵ For example, Tawale *et al.*⁸⁶ studied on efficient production of bulk graphene nanocomposites based on SnO₂ and ZnO TPs for optical and sensing applications. It was concluded that combining such metal oxides nanostructures with graphene improved their optical, mechanical, and sensing characteristics making a good choice for use in optoelectronic devices and sensors. It was also emphasized that the efficiency of the devices depends on the optical absorbance and PL properties of the materials which are enhanced by its distinct nanocomposite morphological characteristics. Furthermore Jiang *et al.*⁸⁷ facilitated that with a combination of graphene-coated ZnO TPs whisker hybrids, thermal and electrical conductivities of epoxy were greatly increased reaching 5.06 W m⁻¹ K⁻¹ for thermal conductivity and 27.2 S m⁻¹ for electrical conductivity. A novel aspect of this work is the previously unreported synergistic impact of ZnO TPs and graphene composites to form an effective thermal conducting network in the epoxy matrix. The modification of ZnO TPs by amine grafting employed in this paper involves the chemical grafting of amine groups onto T-ZnO whiskers, followed by the covalent coating of graphene oxide (GO) sheets. This process enhances the interfacial adhesion between the GO and ZnO whiskers, leading to a more uniform distribution of the hybrid material within the epoxy matrix. The subsequent reduction of GO to reduced graphene oxide (RGO) through thermal annealing or UV irradiation restores the intrinsic electrical and thermal properties of graphene. As a result, the RGO@T-ZnO and TGO@T-ZnO hybrids significantly reduce interfacial thermal resistance and improve the overall thermal and electrical conductivities of the epoxy composites, achieving a thermal conductivity of 5.06 W m⁻¹ K⁻¹, which is substantially higher than that of neat epoxy resin. Such developments may find promising applications in materials that need to have better electrical and thermal performance.

Interestingly, Park *et al.*⁸⁸ investigated the visible light-induced photocatalytic activity of a 3D hybrid composite for 2,4-dinitrophenol (DNP) degradation composed of ZnO TPs functionalized with carbon nano-onions (CNO). It presents a reaction mechanism based on band gap analysis and trapping studies, highlighting the remarkable charge transfer and separation properties of the composite. The study also highlighted the environmental safety, low toxicity, and reusability of composite and highlighted its potential for advanced material applications and wastewater cleaning. Although Wu *et al.*⁸⁹ elaborated the ZnO TPs/rGO based hybrid nanocomposites exhibiting high sensitivity to visible light and enhanced field-emission properties making them promising for applications in electronic devices. Such approach offers a 2D–3D based more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly materials to

enhance field-emission current density with a large surface area and electron transmission properties. These materials could be promising photocatalytic active materials with enhanced functionality. In addition to supporting heterojunction formation and serving as conductive substrates, such 2D nanomaterials are also efficient in enhancing overall efficiency of charge carrier throughout the photocatalytic process and further research into these nanocomposites is highly promising.^{85–89}

In recent years, many other functional 2D materials have been investigated for their advanced catalytic and transport properties such as MXenes, GO, molybdenum disulphide (MoS₂) which can be incorporated with ZnO TPs for enhanced photocatalytic activities. Because of their high electrical conductivity, MXenes may improve photocatalytic performance at the ZnO TPs interface by facilitating fast electron transport and lowering electron-hole recombination.^{90,91} GO as an emerging 2D nanomaterial with sole photocatalytic activity, high surface area and good electrical characteristics, increases charge carrier mobility and adds more active sites for photocatalytic processes.^{92–94} It also acts as a photosensitizer to increase the range of light absorption. MoS₂ enhances charge separation and transport by forming effective heterojunctions with ZnO TPs thanks to its layered structure.^{95,96} Using such 2D nanomaterials with ZnO TPs in photocatalytic activity may aid in capturing a wider range of light, including visible and near-infrared light and interaction between the photocatalyst and contaminants due to greater adsorption sites to improve photocatalytic performance for environmental remediation and other photocatalytic applications.

5.3 Photocatalytic applications of 3D ZnO TPs/noble metal based nanocomposites

In terms of creating high-performance photocatalysts and multifunctional materials for environmental and biological applications, the combined effects of functional nanomaterials such as noble metal NPs and 2D materials (as discussed above) with ZnO TPs represent a major breakthrough. Noble metal nanocomposites are the materials which combine the properties of noble metals with other nanomaterials to improve their catalytic properties in various applications which include antimicrobial, catalyst for hydrogen production, photocatalyst and dye sensitized solar cells. Noble metal NPs show tunable optical and electronic properties due to their unique LSPR properties. Due to their novel LSPR properties, these noble metal NPs are used in almost all fields of science and technology. An internal electric field is produced when a noble metal NPs and semiconductor interact by creating a Schottky junction close to the metal–semiconductor interface. Different ways in which free electrons and holes flow are aided by this electric field. This leads to charge separation and a decrease in the probability of recombination which finally increases the UV-visible-IR light intensity. Metals such as Ag and Au are well known noble metals whose nanostructures show LSPR properties and they increase the photocatalytic activities of semiconductor materials. Such noble metal NPs and semiconductor nanocomposites serve as a vital role as a photocatalyst. For example, Zhang *et al.*⁵⁶



synthesized Ag/ZnO TPs *via* a simple thermal-evaporation/hydrothermal route. This thermal evaporation-hydrothermal modification strategy in this study involves coating silver (Ag) nanoparticles onto zinc oxide (ZnO)TPs, enhancing their photocatalytic activity. This combination leverages localized surface plasmon resonance to improve visible light absorption and utilizes the piezophototronic effect to enhance charge carrier separation under ultrasonic stimulation. Ag/ZnO TPs could be used to degrade a variety of organic contaminants by combining the utilisation of mechanical and solar energy and the solar-photocatalytic activity is enhanced by piezo-assistance. The coupling of the piezophototronic effect and LSPR in the solar-photocatalytic process was responsible for the excellent piezo/solar-photocatalytic efficiency of Ag/ZnO TPs as mentioned in Section 3. The LSPR of Ag was found to be responsible for the increased absorption of visible light. Similarly, Rodrigues *et al.*⁹⁷ used high optical and structural quality ZnO crystals with unique morphologies (TPs and microrods) created by laser processing. Their nanocomposites with Ag NPs could be easily prepared by mixing silver with the growth precursors, which enhanced the synergistic conjugation of the two materials characteristics. In this paper laser-assisted flow deposition modification technique is used for the addition of silver to ZnO, which enhance photocatalytic materials by improving charge separation and reducing electron-hole recombination. The presence of silver creates a Schottky barrier at the metal-semiconductor interface, which facilitates electron transfer and increases the efficiency of photocatalytic reactions. This results in faster degradation of pollutants, as evidenced by the superior performance of modified structures compared to their unmodified counterparts.

Such noble metal NPs and ZnO TPs based photocatalyst nanocomposites not only show LSPR properties but also show excellent antibacterial properties. For example, Du *et al.*⁹⁸ synthesized polypropylene composites filled with Ag/ZnO TPs with antibacterial and antistatic properties. By adding Ag/ZnO TPs, the combined effects of Ag NPs and ZnO-TPs significantly enhance the antibacterial and antistatic qualities of composite materials. The antibacterial activity of the composite material against Gramme positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gramme negative (*Escherichia coli*) bacteria was 100% when the filler content was 10% weight percentage. Similarly, Pan *et al.*⁹⁹ combine polystyrene (PS) with Ag-deposited TP-shaped ZnO whiskers (Ag/ZnO TPw). The strategy used to modify material is photodeposition, this technique enhances the photocatalytic properties of the ZnOw, which in turn improves the antibacterial activity of the resulting Ag-ZnOw nanofillers. By depositing silver nanoparticles, the surface properties of the ZnOw are altered, leading to better electron movement and separation during photocatalytic reactions. The resulting composites shown exceptional antibacterial efficacy against both *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. Furthermore, it was discovered that the impact strength of the composite was increased as the concentration of nanofiller increased up to 0.25 weight percent. The surface of the composites showed that toughening was provided by the TPs-like morphology of the ZnO whiskers, and toughening was accomplished by homogeneous filler dispersion in the polymer matrix.

Qi *et al.*¹⁰⁰ used Ag NPs which were grown *in situ* on ZnO-TPw to create Ag/ZnO-TPw nanohybrids. Selective laser sintering was then used to combine the Ag/ZnO-TPw/PLLA scaffolds with poly-L-lactic acid (PLLA) powder. One way that Ag NPs were predicted to work was by using LSPR to increase the absorption of nanocomposite under visible light. Ag NPs, on the other hand, may function as electron sinks to quicken the transport of photogenerated electrons and prevent electron-hole recombination. The band gap of nanocomposite shrank from 2.99 eV to 2.64 eV, suggesting that the electron-hole recombination time was extended and that more ROS could be produced. SEM morphology of Ag/ZnO-TPw are displayed in Fig. 12(a), which clearly displays the typical TPs-like forms, ranging in length from 5 to 10 μm on average. Ag NPs were placed on ZnO-TPw and their mapping picture revealed the existence of Ag elements. Fig. 12(b) displays the morphologies of *E. coli* cells grown on the scaffolds under visible light and in the dark. The PLLA scaffold-cultured *E. coli* cells had a characteristic rod-like shape and a smooth surface indicating that bacteria were in a healthy state. The bacterial cells were also not exposed to visible light. On the other hand, the quantity of smooth-surfaced bacterial cells on ZnO-TPw/PLLA and Ag/ZnO-TPw/PLLA was reduced under visible light irradiation as shown in Fig. 12(c). Liu *et al.*¹⁰¹ successfully synthesized Cu/TP-like ZnO whisker by varying the Cu/Zn molar ratio and using $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ as a reducing agent by a simple reduction method and further studied the photodegradation of MO aqueous solution under UV irradiation. It was found that photocatalytic property increased with a rise in Cu/Zn molar ratio, however, it was found to be decreased with increased further in molar ratio. It was mentioned that Schottky barrier might be played an important role in extracting photoinduced electrons at Cu/ZnO TPw interface and improved the photocatalytic ability. Importantly, it could be inferred that metallic Cu NPs scattered on the ZnO-TPw surface could successfully increase the photocatalytic activity of ZnO TPw.

As discussed above, ZnO TPs and noble metal NPs have shown notable progress in photocatalytic and antibacterial applications. Noble metals like copper Cu and Ag have special LSPR capabilities that increase visible light absorption and facilitate charge separation through Schottky junctions, hence improving the photocatalytic efficacy of ZnO TPs. Furthermore, the incorporation of noble metals not only augments photocatalytic activity but also enhances the mechanical and antibacterial properties of polymer composites, as demonstrated by the high antibacterial efficacy of Ag/ZnO TPs in polypropylene and polystyrene matrices. The reduction of electron-hole recombination and the increase in ROS production are key factors driving such improvements. The successful application of noble metal/ZnO TPs for pollutant degradation further underscores the role of Schottky barriers and LSPR of metallic NPs in boosting photocatalytic performance. Overall, these advancements highlight the potential of noble metal-ZnO TPs nanocomposites as versatile materials with enhanced functionalities for energy, environmental and biomedical applications.

5.4 Photocatalytic applications of 3D ZnO TPs composites with other materials

As mentioned in the previous sections, ZnO TPs exhibit improved photocatalytic activity when combined with 2D and





Fig. 12 (a) *In situ* growth of ZnO/TPw (b) different morphologies of *E. coli* cells (c) diagram showing the Ag@T-ZnOw/PLLA scaffolds antibacterial action when exposed to visible light. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 100 Copyright 2022, Elsevier].

noble metal nanostructured materials. To enhance its optical and photocatalytic qualities, researchers have also looked into other comparable metal oxide functional nanomaterials. He *et al.*¹⁰² investigated the use of TiO₂/ZnO TPs photocatalysts in the photocatalytic degradation of microplastics, such as polyester (PES) and polyethylene (PE). It was demonstrated that how the shape of the microplastics was influenced for degradation under photocatalysis process when come in contact with TPs photocatalysts under light irradiation. Under UV light, total mass loss of PE was attained after 480 hours and PES after

624 hours. For MPs with large sizes (PES fibers, environmental plastic pieces), ball milling was necessary to obtain sufficiently small fragments (~2 μm particles) and that could be efficiently photodegraded. Additionally, the addition of an electron scavenger, Na₂S₂O₈, significantly increased ROS generation, which in turn enhanced photocatalytic degradation. These steps were necessary to achieve 100% mass loss of MPs. This highlighted the significance of electron scavengers in preserving the photocatalysts reactivity over time and offered a viable strategy to reduce the pollution caused by MPs in the environment.¹⁰² As



illustrated in Fig. 13, MPs are a growing environmental concern that have a variety of adverse impacts. Fig. 13 also highlighted different methods to degrade MPs from the environment.

Ciobanu *et al.*¹⁰⁴ provided a thorough analysis for new class of aeromaterials based on TiO₂ thin films produced using atomic layer deposition (ALD) on top of a ZnO TPs sacrificial network. It emphasized how ALD and subsequent etching operations could be used to regulate the shape, composition, and crystal phase structure of the resulting aeromaterials. The study focused on the function of oxygen vacancy defects in boosting photocatalytic activity was an excellent finding. These defects acted as active faces for absorbing photoinduced electrons which improved the interactions with adsorbed oxygen. The study also looked at the possibility of bandgap engineering which made it possible to align valence and conduction bands with organic molecules and made it easier to create reactive species for chemical reactions. The results also showed that the aeromaterials characteristics could be modified by varying the annealing temperatures and processing orders which was essential for maximizing their effectiveness in gas sensing and photocatalysis among other applications. This study provided insightful information about how to create specialized nanomaterials with improved capabilities for a range of industrial application.¹⁰⁴ Lupan *et al.*¹⁰⁵ investigated that the significance of composite materials in improving semiconductor sensor performance. In comparison to pure ZnO TPs, the researchers showed notable increases in UV and ethanol vapour detecting capabilities by manufacturing sensors employing Fe-doped ZnO TPs alloyed with Fe₂O₃ NPs. The results showed that these composite constructions were not only more responsive but also remained stable under high humidity levels.

villani *et al.*¹⁰⁶ emphasized the importance of the composite structure made of ZnO TPs and CdS NPs which showed improved functional capabilities for a range of applications, including photocatalysis and gas sensing. By using a modified chemical bath deposition approach, the authors were able to successfully create these linked nanostructures without the requirement for surfactants or surface passivating chemicals. Through the creation of an active p–n type-II heterojunction, this novel strategy enhanced charge carrier separation and overall performance.

5.5 Emerging photocatalytic and other applications of ZnO TPs: H₂ production and CO₂ photoreduction as well as energy storage and conversion

As discussed in earlier sections that ZnO TPs have shown considerable potential in photocatalytic applications, yet there is a limited body of literature directly addressing their role in advanced photocatalytic processes like hydrogen production and CO₂ reduction. However, similar morphologies, such as ZnO nanorods, have been extensively studied due to their structural similarities to TPs. ZnO TPs can be conceptualized as structures composed of four interconnected nanorods, forming a unique framework that enhances photocatalytic efficiency. This configuration not only increases the surface area available for chemical reactions but also optimizes the material's light absorption and facilitates effective charge separation—both of which are critical factors in enhancing photocatalytic performance.

As Liu *et al.*¹⁰⁷ highlighted, ZnO is renowned for its strong photocatalytic properties, particularly its ability to enhance light absorption and generate electron–hole pairs, which are essential for processes like CO₂ photoreduction. The photocatalytic

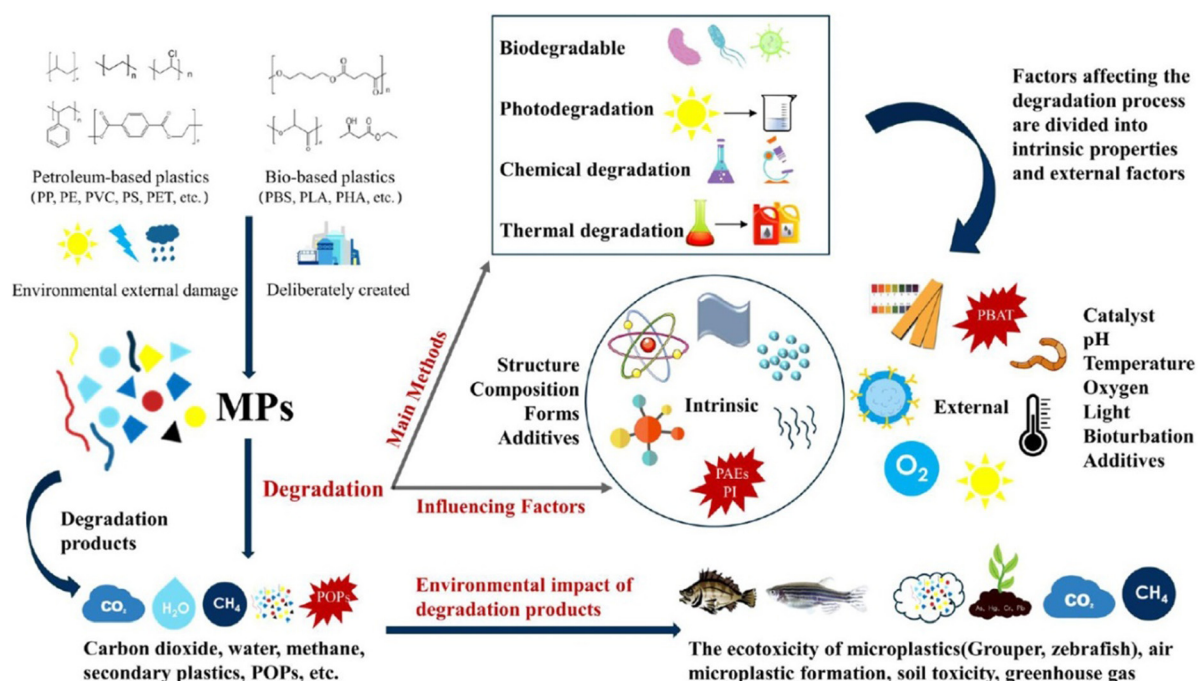


Fig. 13 Source, Environment impacts and degradation methods of MPs. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 103 Copyright 2022, Elsevier].



activity of ZnO is highly influenced by its morphology, with ZnO nanorods often exhibiting the highest CO formation rates. This is attributed to their large surface area, optimal exposure of crystallographic facets, and improved charge separation, all of which enable efficient electron transfer during photocatalytic reactions.

ZnO nanostructures with various morphologies such as NPs,¹⁰⁸ NRs,¹⁰⁹ Nanobelt,¹¹⁰ NFs²⁶ *etc.* have extensively been utilized in other photocatalytic applications such as CO₂ photo-reduction and photocatalytic hydrogen production. However, ZnO TPs have been less commonly employed in such photocatalytic activities. Given their adjustable morphology and exceptional optical properties, ZnO TPs present significant potential for such applications including water splitting or hydrogen production. For example, Feng *et al.*¹¹¹ have fabricated TPs using a thermal evaporation method, demonstrating significant potential for solar-driven water splitting. The study found that the reaction time during synthesis critically influenced the morphology and crystallinity of the ZnO TPs structures. Specifically, ZnO TPs electrodes treated for 90 minutes exhibited the best crystallinity and a photocurrent density of 0.4 mA cm⁻² under Air mass (AM) 1.5G illumination, indicating their effectiveness in photoelectrochemical applications. The fabricated electrodes also showed exceptional stability during photocurrent transient measurements, making them promising candidates for efficient solar energy conversion.¹¹¹ Similarly, Qiu *et al.* developed a branched structure that enhanced light harvesting and electron transport, leading to improved photocurrent densities. Nitrogen doping further increase the efficiency by shifting the absorption spectrum toward the visible light region. The resulting photoanode architecture demonstrated significantly higher photocurrent densities compared to pristine ZnO, making it a promising candidate for efficient photocatalytic water splitting and sustainable hydrogen production.¹¹² However Yan L. *et al.*²⁰ investigates dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) utilizing ZnO TPs to enhance solar cell efficiency by improving electron transport and increasing surface area compared to traditional porous films. The study highlights the advantages of ZnO due to its high electron mobility and diverse morphologies, specifically focusing on the unique TPs structure that maximizes dye adsorption. Experimental results demonstrate that the optimal power conversion efficiency achieved was 1.2%. It was found that increasing the thickness of the TPs films improved short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) but decreased the fill factor (FF) due to increased recombination sites. Among the tested dyes, N719 showed the highest efficiency, while mercurochrome proved to be a cost-effective alternative. Additionally, incorporating ZnO nanoparticles into the TPs films further enhanced performance by increasing surface area, despite some reduction in FF. The findings suggest that ZnO TPs are a promising candidate for improving DSSC performance, with future research recommended to explore varying sizes and hybrid structures for greater efficiency. Similarly Mishra *et al.*²⁶ presents research on the direct growth of freestanding ZnO TPs networks, highlighting their multifunctional applications in photocatalysis, UV photo-detection, and gas sensing. The authors, affiliated with various

institutions, detail the synthesis and characterization of these nanostructures, emphasizing their unique properties that make them suitable for advanced technological applications. The study includes experimental results demonstrating the performance of ZnO tetrapod-based sensor structures, including response and recovery times, as well as photocurrent responses under UV irradiation. The findings suggest that these networks could significantly enhance the efficiency of devices in environmental monitoring and energy applications, paving the way for future innovations in nanoelectronics and materials science. On the other hand Lee *et al.*¹¹³ investigates the influence of like ZnO nanostructures on the energy conversion efficiency of DSSCs. Synthesized using dc thermal plasma technology, these nanostructures feature unique morphologies with extended arms that enhance electron transport and dye adsorption. The study compares two variants: short-arm ZnO (S-ZnO) and long-arm ZnO (L-ZnO), finding that S-ZnO outperforms L-ZnO in terms of energy conversion efficiency due to its superior light harvesting capabilities. The research also explores the effects of electrolyte additives, such as Li⁺ ions and *tert*-butylpyridine (TBP), on the performance of the DSSCs. Overall, the findings highlight the potential of TP-like ZnO as an effective photoelectrode material, paving the way for improved solar energy applications. In other region Poschman *et al.*¹¹⁴ analysis the synthesis and characterization of *t*-ZnO@ZIF-8 composites, which are created through a mild vapor-phase method without solvents. The study highlights the ability to adjust the ZIF-8 layer thickness between 50 nm and 1000 nm by varying the reaction time. The resulting composites demonstrate high sensitivity and selectivity for hydrogen gas detection, with the *t*-ZnO@ZIF-8(4 h) sample showing a maximum sensitivity of approximately 546 for 100 ppm H₂ in air at a low operating temperature of 100 °C. This performance is significantly better than previously reported values, making these materials promising for applications in gas sensing, particularly in natural gas pipelines. The findings emphasize the importance of the metal-oxide/ZIF-8 interface and suggest further exploration of these composites for future gas sensing technologies. Similarly Lupan *et al.*¹¹⁵ discusses the fabrication and characterization of a single ZnO TPs-based sensor, utilizing an *in situ* lift-out technique for transferring TPs onto a substrate. The sensor demonstrates sensitivity to UV radiation and various gases, particularly hydrogen, *i*-butane, and carbon monoxide, with a rapid response time of approximately 23 seconds. The study highlights the potential of ZnO TPs in developing novel multiterminal electronic devices for enhanced sensing applications. Although Yu *et al.*¹¹⁶ discusses the synthesis and characterization of TPs like ZnO nanocrystals on a NiO nanocrystal substrate using a mixture of basic zinc carbonate and graphite powder. The resulting nanocrystals exhibit uniformity, with an average diameter of 80–100 nm and lengths of 600–1000 nm, characterized through techniques like SEM, XRD, and photoluminescence. The synthesis process involved heating the materials in a furnace with Ar gas, leading to the formation of these unique nanostructures. It enhance the performance of devices in optoelectronics and sensing.

ZnO TPs exhibit significant potential in both energy applications and sustainability. In energy storage, they are utilized in



lithium–sulfur batteries to immobilize polysulfides, improving performance by preventing rapid capacity loss, with a ZnO-embedded TPs-shaped carbon shell enhancing polysulfide immobilization.^{117,118} In supercapacitors, ZnO TPs show excellent performance, offering high retention capacitance (94.3% over 1000 cycles) due to their ideal electrochemical properties, making them cost-effective and efficient electrode materials.¹¹⁹ In terms of sustainability, ZnO TPs are less toxic compared to spherical ZnO nanoparticles, with their toxicity influenced by morphology and cellular contact.¹²⁰ Studies by Papavlassopoulos *et al.* indicate that the toxicity of TPs is dependent on material properties and cell culture conditions.¹²⁰ Furthermore, ZnO TPs' excellent electronic properties make them effective as photoelectrode materials in energy conversion devices, facilitating efficient electron extraction and transport in solar cells and other energy systems.¹²¹

In conclusion, ZnO TPs, with their unique three-dimensional structure, significantly enhance light absorption and facilitate efficient electron migration, thereby improving photocatalytic performance. These characteristics make ZnO TPs promising candidates for sustainable hydrogen production and other energy solutions, such as CO₂ reduction, offering great potential for advancing clean energy technologies.

Above discussion shows that ZnO TPs have extensively been utilized for photocatalytic applications for the pollutant photodegradation and has potential to be used for other photocatalytic activities in the field of energy and environment. Some latest photocatalytic activities using ZnO TPs based photocatalysts towards various pollutants of emerging concern as well as microbes and other emerging applications have been summarized in Table 2.

5.6 Performance of ZnO TPs compared to other ZnO nanostructures

As discussed above, ZnO TPs have shown excellent performance as a sole photocatalyst and also as hybrid photocatalysts and have been emerged as a versatile nanostructure with superior performance in various applications. Their unique 3D morphology enhances charge transport, increases surface area, and improves structural stability compared to other ZnO morphologies. Several studies have demonstrated their advantages, making ZnO TPs promising candidates for advanced functional applications. For example, Guo *et al.*⁴⁵ studied the photocatalytic activity of ZnO TPs, ZnO powder, and ZnO NPs with different average particle size (APS). It was observed that TPs with the length of their legs in the range of micro meters as shown in Fig. 14(a) showed higher photocatalytic activity for the photo degradation of various dyes. It can be easily seen from Fig. 14(b) which illustrates that the PL decay time is the primary distinction between TPs and NPs. It is evident that TPs degraded at the slowest rate as compared to 1-ZnO (99.5%, APS 20 nm), 2-ZnO (99.9%, APS of 90–200 nm), 3-ZnO (99.9%, APS 20 nm) and 4-ZnO (99.99% APS) samples followed closely after. The low concentration of non-radiative defects in ZnO TPs nanostructures were attributed to their long PL decay period. The photocatalytic degradation response as shown in Fig. 14(c) was found to be very effective due to the defects as well as ROS production responsible for dyes degradation. This is probably

because dye degradation can happen through interactions with produced ROS acting as intermediary species or directly through the transfer of photo generated carriers. Similarly Wan *et al.*²⁴ compared the photocatalytic degradation of MB using ZnO nanopowder, ZnO TPs and P25 TiO₂ nanopowder. It was found that ZnO TPs showed better photocatalytic activity as compared to nanopowder based photocatalysts due to the slow electron/hole recombination rate as a result of high surface to volume ratio and surface states of ZnO TP morphology.

In other studies, for example, sulciute *et al.*¹²³ explained that ZnO TPs performed noticeably better in electrochemical applications than other morphologies like NRs and NPs. With a peak separation value (ΔE_p) of 61.7 mV and the largest active surface area (0.095 cm²), large TPs demonstrated higher electron transfer rates. NPs, on the other hand, showed a significantly greater ΔE_p of 230.7 mV, indicating lower electrochemical activity attributed to the 1D geometry making electron conduction more efficient. Overall, the TP structure makes it suitable for use in biosensing and electrochemical processes. However, Buter *et al.*⁸² found that ZnO TPs exhibited substantial antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, achieving near-total elimination at lower concentrations compared to spherical ZnO particles. In contrast, the spherical ZnO particles were more effective against methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*. While TPs showed time-dependent effects regardless of concentration, spherical ZnO efficacy was concentration-dependent. Importantly, TPs were found to be less cytotoxic to human cells than spherical particles, making them promising candidates for localized antibacterial applications. Overall, the differences highlight the unique properties and potential of ZnO TPs as alternatives to conventional antibiotics. Jin *et al.* focused on enhancing silicone rubber (PDMS) by incorporating different shapes and sizes of ZnO fillers, ZnO TPs, short microfibers, and NPs. The goal was to understand how the shape of these fillers affected the properties of the resulting composites, particularly their stiffness and hydrophobicity. The study revealed that ZnO TPs significantly improved the stiffness of the silicone rubber compared to the other fillers attributed to their unique shape which allowed for better distribution within the polymer matrix and prevented agglomeration which is a common issue with NPs.¹²⁴ However, Bacsá *et al.*¹²⁵ successfully synthesized shape-controlled ZnO NPs, specifically spheres and TPs, using CVD, achieving sizes between 8–40 nm. ZnO TPs demonstrated superior optical absorption and UV luminescence compared to spheres, primarily due to fewer surface defects. Optimal synthesis conditions were identified at temperatures from 650 °C to 900 °C, with gas flow rates significantly affecting particle morphology. In dye-sensitized solar cells, ZnO TPs exhibited enhanced performance with an efficiency of 0.97% as compared to that of ZnO NPs which showed efficiency of 0.42% due to the improved charge transport properties. This research marks the first application of ZnO TPs in solar cells utilizing an ionic liquid electrolyte, highlighting their potential in renewable energy applications. The comprehensive comparison of these research is presented in Table 3, which shows that ZnO TPs performed better than other ZnO morphologies in various applications.





Table 2 ZnO based TPs, their synthesis methods, properties and photocatalytic mechanism towards various pollutants of emerging concern and microbes

ZnO TPs based photocatalyst	Pollutants	Method of synthesis	Optical properties (D-diameter, L-length)	Dimension of TPs	Photocatalytic mechanism and reason	Ref.
ZnO TPs	RhB	Thermal evaporation method	—	D = 3–5 μm L = 15–20 μm	ZnO TPs showed better photocatalytic activity than ZnO Powder and TiO ₂ attributed to 24 high surface area	24
ZnO TPs	Bacteria	Vapour deposition method	—	D = 1 μm L = 30 μm	After 24 hours, nearly total eradication of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> at 0.5 mg mL ⁻¹ was achieved. Klebsiellapneumoniae at 0.25 mg mL ⁻¹ was achieved.	82
ZnO TPs	MB	Carbothermal synthesis (CTS)	3.16 eV	L = 10 μm	Exposure to UV light alone results in 96% degradation of MB within 15 minutes and 80 attributed to the surface oxygen vacancies and photosensitization	80
ZnO TPs	MB, MO, Rh6 G, AO7	Thermal evaporation method	—	D = Smaller than 50 nm	TPs exhibited higher photocatalytic activity compared to all NPs and powder in spite of 45 of their lower surface area attributed to slowest PL decay for TPs	45
ZnO TPs	MO	CTS	3.3 eV	—	99.3%, 70.8%, 88.2% photodegradation of MB dye in 20 min under UV-visible, visible 79 and direct solar light respectively with rate constant of 0.136, 0.063 and 0.106 min ⁻¹ respectively. Surface structural defects were found responsible.	79
ZnO TPs	Bacteria	—	—	—	The interactions of ZnO TPs with <i>E. coli</i> with time showed that the permittivity of medium decreases which indicates suppression of signalling pathways for population growth.	122
ZnO TPs	—	Vapour deposition	2.3 eV	D = 100 nm–2 μm	The green emission observed in ZnO–TP nanocrystals is attributed to Zn and O defects 22 at the nanocrystal surface	22
ZnO TPs	RhB	Microwave-assisted hydrothermal method	3.37 eV	D = 210–290 nm	66% RB dye was degraded in 60 minutes under UV light	78
Ag/ZnO TPs	MO	Laser assisted flow deposition	3.31 eV	—	ZnO TPs showed complete Degradation of MB dye within 120 min as compare to Ag/ 97 ZnO TPs which showed complete degradation within 48 minutes due to the more effective charge separation.	97
Ag/ZnO TPs	MO	Thermal-evaporation method	—	D = 50 nm L = 4 μm	The Ag/ZnOnanoTPs showed improved degradation rates compared to pure ZnOTPs, 56 with 4% Ag/ZnOTPs exhibiting the highest piezo/solar-photocatalytic activity. LSPR increase visible light absorption.	56
Ag/ZnO TPs	Bacteria	Photo reduction	—	L = 10–40 μm	The antibacterial activity of the composite material against <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>E. coli</i> 98 bacteria was 100% due to decrease in surface resistivity.	98
Ag/ZnO TPs	Bacteria	Photo reduction	—	D = 50–100 nm L = 20–50 μm	PS/Ag-ZnOw nanocomposites exhibit better antimicrobial property against. Coli and 99 <i>S. aureus</i> than other conventional antimicrobial composites and activity enhanced with increasing Ag content	99
Ag/ZnOw TPs	—	Laser additive method	2.99 eV to 2.64 eV	D = 2 μm L = 5–10 μm	Higher antibacterials activity was attributed to the production of ROS in the presence 100 of visible light	100
Cu/ZnOw TPs	MO	Chemical reduction method	—	—	Cu/T-ZnOw showed degradation efficiency of 82.62% in UV irradiation attributed to 101 presence of metallic CuNPs distributed across the T-ZnOw surface enhancing photo-catalytic performance of T-ZnOw	101
TiO ₂ /ZnO TPs	MPS	Thermal evaporation method	—	—	Complete removal of polyethylene MPs, polyester microfibers and polypropylene 102 under UV irradiation for 480 hours, 624 hours and 816 hours respectively.	102
TiO ₂ /ZnO TPs	Phenol	Thermal evaporation method	—	D = 50–100 nm	The photocatalytic efficiency of ZnO TPs was significantly increased by the anatase- 104 TiO ₂ coating in the photocatalytic degradation of phenol solution and that provided recyclability and stability against photocorrosion	104
C-ZnO TPs	DNP	FTS	2.62 eV	D = 500 nm L = –10 to 50 μm	C-ZnO TPs hybrid composite achieved a degradation efficiency of 92% for DNP within 88 140 minutes of visible-light irradiation due to the enhanced surface area	88
G-ZnO TPs	RhB, MO, MB	Microwave-assisted hydrothermal method	—	D = 450 μm L = 200–500 nm	G-ZnO TPs showed less photodegradation under UV (5–7%) while under visible 84 irradiation, more than 90%, 70% and 45% of photodegradation for RhB, MB, MO dye respectively were observed.	84
rGO-ZnO TPs	4-CP, MB	Temperature refluxing method	3.22 eV	—	Greater photodegradation efficiency was observed as 98.05% for MB dye after 90 min 85 UV light exposure	85
N-ZnO TPs	Bisphenol A	Metal-vapour transport	—	—	93% of BPA was degraded over the nitrogen-doped ZnO TPs under visible light irra- 81 diation due to the doping effects.	81
ZnO TPs	Solar energy conversion.	Wet chemical method	3.3 eV	D = 5 nm L = μm	Improve solar energy conversion by enhancing charge separation and transport 20 within photovoltaic devices	20



Table 2 (continued)

ZnO TP based photocatalyst	Pollutants	Method of synthesis	Optical properties	Dimension of TPs (<i>D</i> -diameter, <i>L</i> -length)	Photocatalytic mechanism and reason	Ref.
ZnO TPs	UV sensing and Gas sensing	Chemical vapor deposition	—	<i>d</i> = 1 mm	ZnO tetrapod networks exhibit significant potential for enhancing the performance of 26 multifunctional devices in photocatalysis, UV photodetection, and gas sensing applications.	26
ZnO TPs	Dye-sensitized solar cells	Thermal plasma synthesis technique	3.2 eV	<i>L</i> – 10 μm	Superior energy conversion efficiency.	113
ZnO TPs	Detection of hydrogen gas (H ₂)	Vapor-phase synthesis	3.37 eV	<i>D</i> – 2 μm	Sample exhibits exceptional selectivity and sensitivity towards hydrogen gas.	114
ZnO TPs	Gas sensor	Hydrothermal method	3.37 eV	Size – 3 μm	The sensor demonstrates sensitivity to UV radiation and various gases, particularly hydrogen, i-butane, and carbon monoxide, with a rapid response time of approximately 23 seconds	115
ZnO TPs	Optoelectronics and sensing	Modified vapor transport process	3.37 eV	<i>D</i> – 80–100 nm <i>L</i> – 1 μm	It enhance the performance of devices in optoelectronics and sensing	116

6. Major challenges

ZnO TPs have emerged as promising nanostructures due to their unique 3D morphology, high surface area, and excellent photocatalytic properties. However, large-scale synthesis while maintaining uniformity in size, shape, and quality remains a significant challenge. Their separation from treated water post-photocatalysis is also problematic due to strong water interactions and agglomeration tendencies. Additionally, their toxicity under different environmental conditions necessitates careful evaluation for safe applications. Future research must focus on optimizing synthesis methods, improving separation techniques, and exploring their potential in energy storage, hydrogen production, CO₂ photoreduction, and environmental remediation. ZnO TPs hold promise for SERS applications, biosensing, and biomedical uses due to their unique optical and electrical properties. The integration of ZnO TPs with 2D nanomaterials such as MXene, MoS₂, and graphene oxide can further enhance their charge separation efficiency and light absorption capacity. Defect engineering and functionalization with other semiconductors could expand their applicability in next-generation devices. Their potential for sustainable energy and environmental applications makes ZnO TPs a highly valuable research focus in nanotechnology. Some specific challenges are as follows.

6.1 Large scale synthesis, stability and property optimization

One significant issue is the complexity of large-scale synthesis. It is challenging to attain precise control over the size, shape, and orientation of ZnO TPs due to the complex growth mechanisms involved which affect their photocatalytic efficiency. While producing ZnO TPs on a large scale, it is crucial to maintain consistency in both size and morphology for practical applications.²⁴ A major problem is to increase the yield of ZnO TPs from laboratory-to-industrial-scale manufacturing while preserving the consistency and quality of 3D structures. For instance, the synthesis route in the CVD process is quite complex and it is necessary to take additional practices to prevent any problems during the synthesis of ZnO TPs based structures. The physicochemical properties of these catalysts, along with their environmental impact and the difficulty of separating them from treated wastewater, present significant challenges. Additionally, recycling nano-photocatalysts effectively is crucial for improving sustainability and economic feasibility. Overcoming these challenges demand innovative strategies in material design, characterization, and application to improve the performance and dependability of nanophotocatalysts in wastewater treatment.^{20,21}

6.2 Separation of nano entities after water treatment

The separation of such photocatalysts from water after treatment is challenging due to various factors associated with their inherent properties. Several elements influence the separation process, contributing to its complexity. Among them, one of the factors is high surface area. Considering ZnO TPs with high surface-to-volume ratio that promotes pollutant adsorption resulting in effective photodegradation of water contaminants. When exposed to UV or visible light, their special 3D shape

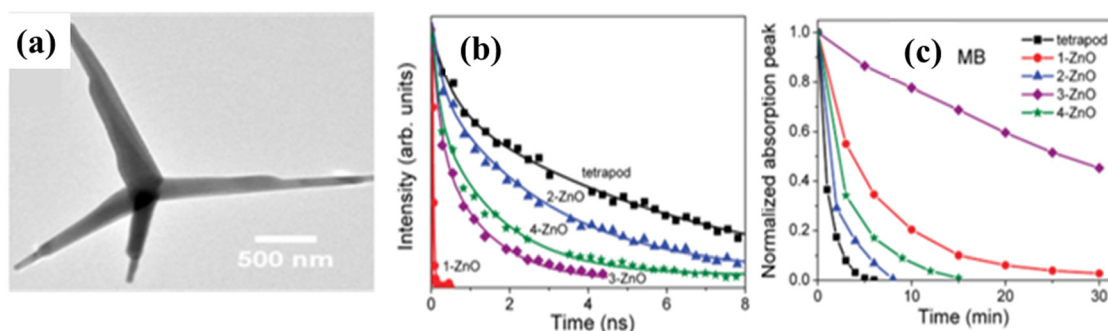


Fig. 14 (a) SEM image of ZnO TPs (b) PL decay curves and (c) degradation curve for MB dye for various ZnO nanostructures. [Reprinted with permission from ref. 45 Copyright 2011, American Chemical Society].

improves charge separation and transport which boosts photocatalytic activity. ZnO TPs also have a favourable redox potential and good chemical stability which help to promote efficient redox processes and show effective performance in environmental remediation applications.²⁵ However, The high surface area of these TPs can result in strong interactions with water molecules, complicating the separation process. Additionally, these materials tend to agglomerate or form clusters due to attractive forces between them, leading to the creation of stable structures that resist settling or filtration, thereby making the separation of TPs from water more challenging.¹²⁶ Certain nanocatalysts are coated with stabilizing agents or surfactants to prevent agglomeration. While these coatings help maintain the stability of the TPs, they can also interfere with the separation processes.

6.3 Toxicity of ZnO TPs in different conditions

There are many factors which can affect the toxicity of ZnO TPs. Among them, Cell culture conditions and material properties can significantly influence the toxic potency of ZnO TPs. The acute

toxic effects of ZnO TPs are predominantly driven by local mechanisms, including direct cell–particle contact and low-distance ionic effects, rather than systemic Zn^{2+} ion-mediated toxicity. This is supported by findings that ZnO TPs in direct contact with cells exhibit significantly higher cytotoxicity than Zn^{2+} ions released from ZnO TPs in a no-contact setup.⁵⁴ Additional toxicity may also arise from photocatalytic processes, especially when chemical agents like H_2O_2 are used, as H_2O_2 residual can harm aquatic life. Therefore, assessing toxicity during wastewater treatment is crucial to ensure both effectiveness and safety, particularly for practical applications. To solve this problem, granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration is employed for this task. Therefore, it would be beneficial to assess the level of potential toxicity of the wastewater before and after GAC filtration without prior H_2O_2 removal.¹²⁷

7. Future prospects

There are still many exciting possibilities to explore the research on ZnO TPs in particular, as well as their compound

Table 3 Comparison of higher performance of ZnO TPs with other morphologies for various applications

ZnO TPs and other morphologies no.	Key findings/applications	Reason of higher performance of ZnO TPs	Ref.
1. ZnO TPs, ZnO powder, and ZnO NPs	Study reveals that ZnO TPs exhibit significantly enhanced photocatalytic activity for dye degradation compared to conventional ZnO NPs and powder	This increased efficiency is primarily attributed to a reduced concentration of nonradiative defects, which minimizes recombination losses of photogenerated charge carriers.	45
2. ZnO TPs, ZnO NPs and P25 TiO_2	ZnO TPs exhibited significantly enhanced photocatalytic activity for degrading Rhodamine B dye compared to ZnO NPs and P25 TiO_2 .	This improvement is attributed to their high surface-to-volume ratio and reduced electron/hole recombination rates due to abundant surface states.	24
3. ZnO TPs and ZnO NRs	The study reveals that ZnO TPs significantly outperform other morphologies such as NRs and NPs.	TPs exhibited the highest active surface area and a peak separation value, indicating superior electron transfer rates.	122
4. ZnO TPs and ZnO NPs	The study focused on the antibacterial properties of ZnO TPs and compared them to spherical ZnO.	It found that ZnO TPs showed significant antibacterial activity against two types of bacteria <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> . This means that ZnO TPs can effectively kill these bacteria, which are known to cause infections in humans.	82
5. ZnO TPs and ZnO whiskers and ZnO NPs	The study found that, ZnO TPs demonstrating the best performance in terms of tensile elastic modulus.	ZnO TPs significantly enhanced the stiffness of silicone rubber composites compared to short ZnO whiskers and ZnO NPs	123
6. ZnO TPs and ZnO NPs	ZnO TPs demonstrated superior optical absorption and UV luminescence compared to spheres	ZnO TPs performed due to fewer surface defects. In dye-sensitized solar cells, ZnO TPs exhibited enhanced performance with an efficiency of 0.97%, outperforming spheres at 0.42% due to improved charge transport.	125



semiconductor nanocrystals. Although optically pumped lasing in ZnO nanostructures has been achieved by a number of groups, while electroluminescence remains a hurdle.²¹ ZnO TPs synthesis techniques can be intricate and frequently call for exact control over variables like temperature, pressure and precursor concentrations.¹²⁸ Extensive research has been conducted on photocatalytic degradation, demonstrating its considerable potential in various applications. Beyond its effectiveness in degradation processes, photocatalysis exhibits remarkable physicochemical stability, which enhances its utility in other critical areas. Notably, its application extends to photocatalytic water splitting for hydrogen production, photocatalytic CO₂ reduction and degradation of water contaminants as indicated in the schematics of Fig. 15. Considering ZnO TPs with high surface-to-volume ratio that promotes pollutant adsorption resulting in effective photodegradation of water contaminants. When exposed to UV or visible light, their special 3D shape improves charge separation and transport which boosts photocatalytic activity. ZnO TPs also have a favorable redox potential and good chemical stability which help to promote efficient redox processes and show effective performance in environmental remediation applications.²⁵ ZnO TPs photocatalytic qualities make them useful for degrading microorganisms in both indoor and outdoor settings. In indoor environment, ZnO TPs can be applied to surfaces as coatings to lessen bacterial contamination and used in air purification systems. They produce ROS in response to light radiation, which can effectively destroy airborne germs and break down surface biofilms enhancing indoor hygiene and air quality. ZnO TPs, on the other hand, can be used outside in water treatment systems and as coatings for construction materials. They are useful for environmental clean-up because of their capacity to break down germs on surfaces exposed to sunlight or in contaminated water bodies. In both natural and urban environments, the high surface area and distinctive form of ZnO TPs facilitate their contact with bacteria resulting in efficient photocatalytic activity and effective bacterial reduction. Overall, ZnO TPs adaptability to a range of environmental circumstances underscores their potential as a long-term

remedy for bacterial breakdown and enhancing public health.^{82,129}

Some important future prospects of ZnO TPs could be listed as-

- ZnO TPs show promising behavior in applications such as sensors, photodetectors, and light-emitting diodes (LEDs) due to their unique optical and electrical properties¹³⁰

- In recent years, ZnO TPs have been investigated for their potential applications in several biological applications *i.e.* drug delivery, imaging, and tissue engineering *etc.* Hence, applications of ZnO TPs in these fields can be improved and explored as these nano-microstructures show biocompatible characteristics.¹³¹

- Similarly, looking at the photocatalytic performance and excellent photocatalytic capability towards organic compounds, it can also be explore in other environmental remediation processes as shown in Fig. 15 such as CO₂ photoreduction utilizing solar light exposure.⁷⁸ Use of solar light exposure in case of ZnO TPs for photocatalytic applications has been less explored and researchers need to work in this direction to proper use the renewable source of solar energy.

- Similarly, it should be noticed that such 3D nano-microstructures are potential candidates for H₂ generation, energy conversion and storage applications due to their unique properties¹¹⁹ and could be explored in these direction too.

- ZnO TPs with other functional materials exhibit great surface chemistry and electrical as well as optical properties. Therefore, focused materials research needs to be carried out in this direction for improving their mechanical, electrical, and optical qualities for several other applications in the field of energy, environment and biomedical.¹³² For instance, Jangra *et al.*¹³³ synthesised Mxene decorated ZnO TPs for the efficient degradation of MB, MO and Rh-B dyes to overcome several drawbacks such as poor light absorption and rapid recombination of charge carriers, just like that it should be used with other semiconductor materials for improving their optical properties.

- ZnO TPs hold great promises for advancing SERS applications, despite limited research in this area. Their high surface area can significantly enhance the adsorption of target molecules,



Fig. 15 Various photocatalytic applications of ZnO TPs along with some future aspects in the field of energy and environment.



improving sensitivity and detection efficiency. Their structural advantage could lead to development of highly efficient SERS substrates with superior signal enhancement, paving the way for improved chemical and biological sensing technologies.¹³⁴

- Due to their unique structural morphology and combination of properties, there is a need to understand the evolution of their tetrapodal structure and optimizing their synthesis for tailored functionalities.²²
- The ability to apply defect engineering to ZnO TPs particularly through intentional defect creation, holds significant potential for expanding their application scope and further research into ZnO TPs defect engineering that could unlock new functionalities, paving the way for next generation devices and applications.¹³⁵

While ZnO is a widely studied material with promising applications in various fields, the specific configuration of “ZnO TPs” as a photocatalyst or material for photocatalytic H₂ production, CO₂ photoreduction, or MPs photoreduction are relatively novel concepts with limited specific research in the recent years. Applications of ZnO TPs in these areas will definitely be very significant as these areas are the ‘hot’ research fields and of current interest of the society. The unique properties of such 3D ZnO TPs with higher surface area, novel catalytic activity and surface properties could facilitate their utilization in these fields.¹³⁶ These properties could be helpful for improved catalytic reactions, improving efficiency in H₂ production, CO₂ reduction, and MPs degradation. As shown by Hu *et al.*¹³⁷ that ZnO NRs were produced to degrade low-density polyethylene film residues, therefore, ZnO TPs can also be used and would be more efficient in degrading such polymer nanostructures. One of the important factor is their unique morphology that could potentially improve the light harvesting capabilities which is really excellent for practical applications using photocatalysis.^{14,138} Looking at the promising contribution of 2D nanostructures towards enhancing the photocatalytic efficiency of traditional photocatalyst, it is expected that emerging 2D materials like MoS₂, MXene and GO could be very useful in boosting photocatalytic efficiency of ZnO TPs. Such combinations of ZnO TPs with 2D nanostructures have not been well investigated. For example, these 2D nanostructures like MXenes show high electrical conductivity that can speed up electron transport and reduces electron-hole recombination which is an important factor for the enhancement of photocatalytic activity at the ZnO TP interface.⁹⁰ 2D nanostructures like GO exhibits high charge carrier mobility and can provide more active sites on the TPs surface which could be excellent for photocatalytic processes. These nanostructures also act as a photosensitizer to extend the range of light absorption.^{92–94} Because of its layered structure, MoS₂ like materials can improve charge separation and transport by generating efficient heterojunctions with ZnO TPs.^{95,96} These heterojunctions help to capture a larger range of light including visible and near-infrared light that may enhanced the photocatalytic activity of ZnO TPs and can explore these 3D nano-microstructures for various applications.^{139,140}

8. Summary and conclusion

This review provides a comprehensive analysis on synthesis, modification and photocatalytic applications of ZnO TPs in variety of field of energy and environment. ZnO TPs are promising due to their unique three-dimensional morphology, exceptional surface chemistry, and optoelectronic properties making them ideal candidates for the removal of organic contaminants like dyes, microplastics, harmful microbes and other pollutants. The review highlights the tunability of ZnO TPs through various synthesis methods and their potential when combined with other nanomaterials such as noble metals, 2D structures and other functional nanomaterials to enhance their surface functionality, structural properties, photocatalytic efficiency and charge transfer properties. This reviews covers their potential applications in various fields of current interest in energy and environment including photodegradation in waste water treatment, photo-disinfection, photocatalytic H₂ production, CO₂ photoreduction *etc.* The enhanced properties enable ZnO TPs with promising applications not only in energy and environment but also in other fields like biomedical applications.

It is found that these ZnO TPs based nanostructured materials have great potentials to be used as future material for multi-functional applications. However, it is concluded that the future research should focus on optimizing synthesis methods to achieve better control over morphology, size, and distributions. Furthermore, there is a need to study the advanced photocatalytic applications like photocatalytic H₂ production and CO₂ photoreduction in more details because application of ZnO TPs in these fields is still in the initial stage. Additionally, exploring hybrid materials such as ZnO TPs combined with metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) or carbon-based materials, could lead to multi-functional composites with enhanced photocatalytic and additional properties like gas sensing and energy storage. Real-world applications in wastewater treatment, air purification, and solar energy conversion present significant opportunities to assess the practical viability of ZnO TPs, with attention to scalability and sustainability. Furthermore, their antibacterial properties offer exciting potential for biomedical applications, such as antimicrobial coatings and drug delivery systems. Interdisciplinary collaborations will be key to advancing these materials.

Data availability

No primary research results, software or code have been included and no new data were generated or analysed as part of this review.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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