Nanomaterial is a mesmerizing material that is found in many applications in the field of basic and applied research. Copper nanoparticles with high specific surface to volume area have been widely studied. The copper nanoparticles have special physico-chemical characteristics which include catalytic activity, electronic properties and antimicrobial activity [1]. Nanoparticles have received considerable interest due to their good thermal, optical and electrical properties. Copper oxide is a semiconducting compound and its structure is a monoclinic. Copper compounds exhibit a range of potentially useful physical properties such as high temperature superconductivity and spin dynamic [2,3]. As in important p-type semiconductor copper oxide has found many diverse applications. Copper nanoparticles have been prepared by simple chemical precipitation method and characterized by infrared spectroscopy, scanning electron microscope and thermal gravimetric analysis.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

All the chemicals were used of AR grade, formaldehyde and phenol from [Central Drug House (P) Ltd.], glacial acetic acid and hydrochloric acid (Fisher scientific). Metal solution has been prepared by dissolving appropriate amount of copper(II) chloride in distilled water.

**Synthesis of copper nanoparticles**

Set-1**: Synthesis of polymer metal complex: In 250 mL beaker taken of 10 g phenol and 20 mL of formaldehyde after continuous 15 min stirring, then 25 mL of glacial acetic acid was added drop by drop with maintained temperature. Few drops of HCl was also added. After stirrer few minute, light pink colour bakelite compound was formed. In another beaker freshly prepared 1 N copper solution was taken. Added drop by drop 15 mL of 1 N metal ion solution then the reaction...
mixture was continued stirrer for 30 min then heated at 45 °C for 1 h on heating metal. After heating the polymer composite was formed. The solid sample had been purified by the washing with distilled water solution. The excess metal ion and impurities on the sample purified by washing. Then it was kept into the desiccators for drying.

**Set-2nd: Synthesis of copper nanoparticles:** In order to get nanoparticles of polymer metal complex decomposition takes place at 850 °C for 30 min and purification done in following steps.

**Purification of copper nanoparticles**

**Step-1st: Remove volatile impurity:** At the time of decomposition many volatile impurities were separated and nanoparticles become free from these impurities.

**Step-2nd: Remove metallic impurities:** For removal of the metallic ions, nanoparticles were kept in 12 N HCl solution for 24 h. Then they were centrifuged and washed with distilled water till hydrochloric acid was completely removed.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1H NMR spectra:** The analysis of NMR spectra of polymer metal complex indicate three types of proton present in sample. Peak at 3.524 ppm shows that phenolic protons present in compounds, peak at 2.471 ppm it represent that the benzylic proton is present in polymer metal complex, at 6.744 ppm it represent aromatic proton present in polymer metal complex. Multiplates at 6.744, 3.695 and 2.471 ppm, it represents that the formed complex polymerized substances have been formed.

**IR spectra:** The IR Spectra analysis of polymer metal complex are given in Table-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE-1 IR SPECTRA</th>
<th>Prominent absorption band (cm⁻¹)</th>
<th>Functional group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3278</td>
<td>OH stretching (broad peak)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3007-2921</td>
<td>C-H stretching (aromatic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1173</td>
<td>C-O stretching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**X-RD characterization:** Orthorhombic copper nanoparticles have been determined using XRD technique. Other use of XRD technique is to evaluate the particle size using Scherrer equation:

\[
D = \frac{K\lambda}{B \cos \theta}
\]

where D is the mean size of crystallites (nm), K is crystallite shape factor a good approximation is 0.9, \( \lambda \) is X-ray wavelength, B is full width at half the maximum (FWHM) in radians of the X-ray diffraction peak and \( \theta \) is the Bragg angle. Different copper nanostructures sizes were obtained using wet chemical precipitation method. By applying Debye-Scherrer equation to the obtained XRD pattern (Fig. 1) of the copper nanoparticles, the average nanoparticles size was found to be 13.13 nm and bravais lattice is primitive and space group is pccn(56) and 2g = 42.045.

**TGA and DSC:** Thermal properties of copper nanoparticles were characterized using thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The TGA thermograph predicts the 30 % mass decom-
Conclusion

Copper nanoparticles have been synthesized by the chemical precipitation method. The complex formation is characterized by infrared spectroscopy and NMR spectroscopy. The crystallinity of the synthesized nanoparticles is confirmed by XRD and result revealed that size of copper nanoparticles were of 13.13 nm. Thermal studies confirms the high thermal stability of and endothermic nature of nanoparticles.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to The Head, Department of Polymer Science, M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur and Department of Chemistry, Mewar University, Gangrar, India for providing laboratory facilities. Thanks are also due to IIT Jodhpur, India for spectral analysis.

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