***Review Article***

**Nanotechnology in Soil Science: Recent Advances in Soil Remediation, Fertilization, and Carbon Sequestration- a review**

**Abstract**

Nanotechnology has emerged as a transformative approach for improving soil health and agricultural productivity through its applications in soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration. This review explores recent advancements in nanotechnology-based soil management, focusing on the role of nanomaterials such as nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI), biochar, graphene oxide, nanoclays, and metal oxide nanoparticles. Soil remediation using nanomaterials demonstrates high efficiency in removing heavy metals, organic pollutants, and pathogens through adsorption, catalytic degradation, and redox reactions, achieving contaminant removal rates exceeding 90%. Nanofertilizers enhance nutrient use efficiency by 30-40%, promoting crop productivity and minimizing nutrient losses. Carbon sequestration efforts using biochar and graphene oxide have shown to increase soil organic carbon storage by 15-40% through improved soil aggregation and organic matter stabilization. Despite promising results, challenges related to potential toxicity, long-term stability, scalability, and inconsistent regulatory frameworks persist. Addressing these concerns requires the development of eco-friendly nanomaterials, standardized testing protocols, and comprehensive risk assessments. Integrating nanotechnology with precision agriculture, digital farming, and biotechnology offers opportunities for synergistic effects that enhance soil health and agricultural sustainability. Collaborative efforts involving researchers, policymakers, and industry stakeholders are essential for advancing nanotechnology-based solutions to address global challenges related to soil degradation, food security, and climate change mitigation. Continued research and international cooperation will be pivotal in optimizing the safe and effective use of nanotechnology in soil science.

**Keywords:** *Nanotechnology, Soil Remediation, Nanofertilizers, Carbon Sequestration, Biochar, Graphene Oxide, Environmental Sustainability*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Nanotechnology in Soil Science**

***1. Scope of Nanotechnology***
Nanotechnology refers to the science, engineering, and application of materials at the nanoscale, typically between 1 and 100 nanometers (nm) (Nasrollahzadeh *et.al.,* 2019). At this scale, materials exhibit unique physical, chemical, and biological properties that differ significantly from their bulk counterparts. These novel properties include high surface area-to-volume ratios, increased reactivity, enhanced mechanical strength, and improved electrical conductivity, making them highly effective in various applications. In soil science, nanotechnology involves the use of engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) such as nanoparticles, nanofibers, nanoclays, and carbon-based nanomaterials to address challenges related to soil contamination, nutrient management, and carbon sequestration.The application of nanotechnology in soil science encompasses three primary areas: soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration. Each of these areas leverages the unique capabilities of nanomaterials to enhance soil health and agricultural productivity while promoting environmental sustainability. As global concerns regarding food security and environmental degradation intensify, the use of nanotechnology in soil management has emerged as a promising strategy to improve soil quality, enhance crop yields, and mitigate climate change impacts.

***2. Brief History of Nanotechnology Applications in Agriculture and Soil Science***
The concept of nanotechnology was first introduced by physicist Richard Feynman in 1959, but its application in agriculture and soil science gained prominence during the early 21st century (Tarafdar *et.al.,* 2015). Initial research focused on the potential of nanomaterials to enhance nutrient delivery systems and improve soil remediation processes. Studies demonstrated that nanoscale materials possess enhanced adsorption and catalytic properties, making them effective for pollutant removal and nutrient management. By the 2010s, research on nanotechnology in soil science expanded to include carbon sequestration, with particular attention to the use of nanoclay amendments and carbon-based nanomaterials like biochar and graphene oxide. Concurrently, advancements in nanofertilizers and smart delivery systems began to emerge, demonstrating their potential to enhance crop nutrient uptake efficiency while minimizing environmental impacts.More recent developments include the integration of nanotechnology with precision agriculture tools, enabling targeted nutrient delivery and real-time monitoring of soil health using nanosensors. As scientific understanding of nanomaterial-soil interactions continues to evolve, researchers are increasingly focusing on addressing potential ecological risks and developing eco-friendly, biodegradable nanomaterials.

***3. Importance of Soil Health and Sustainable Agriculture***
Soil health is a critical component of global food security, environmental sustainability, and climate resilience (Bagnall *et.al.,* 2021). Degradation of soil quality due to intensive agricultural practices, industrial pollution, and land-use changes has prompted researchers to explore innovative solutions for soil management. Healthy soils are essential for providing nutrients to plants, storing water, and sequestering carbon, all of which contribute to enhanced agricultural productivity and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.Nanotechnology offers a promising approach to improving soil health by enhancing nutrient use efficiency, promoting the removal of toxic contaminants, and facilitating carbon sequestration. Studies have shown that nanofertilizers can increase nutrient uptake efficiency by 20–30% compared to conventional fertilizers, resulting in higher crop yields and reduced environmental pollution. Additionally, nanoscale materials such as nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI) have demonstrated significant potential for remediating contaminated soils, particularly those affected by heavy metals and organic pollutants.The potential of nanotechnology to contribute to sustainable agriculture is reflected in its ability to optimize resource use while minimizing environmental impacts. By improving nutrient delivery, enhancing soil structure, and facilitating contaminant removal, nanotechnology can support the development of resilient agricultural systems capable of withstanding climate-related stresses.

**B. Objectives of the Review**

***1. To Provide a Comprehensive Overview of Recent Advancements in Nanotechnology Applications for Soil Science***
This review aims to synthesize current knowledge on the application of nanotechnology in soil science, focusing on recent advances in soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration (Usman *et.al.,* 2020). By examining both experimental studies and practical applications, this paper seeks to highlight the progress made in developing nanotechnology-based solutions for enhancing soil health and productivity.

***2. To Discuss the Implications of Nanotechnology for Soil Remediation, Fertilization, and Carbon Sequestration***
A key objective of this review is to evaluate the implications of nanotechnology in three critical areas of soil science. This includes understanding the mechanisms by which nanomaterials interact with soil contaminants, facilitate nutrient delivery, and promote carbon stabilization. Additionally, the review will address the potential environmental and ecological impacts of these technologies.

***3. To Identify Potential Challenges and Future Directions***
While significant progress has been made in applying nanotechnology to soil management, several challenges remain. These include concerns about the long-term environmental fate of nanomaterials, potential toxicity to soil organisms, and scalability of nanotechnology-based solutions. This review will outline existing knowledge gaps and propose future research directions aimed at enhancing the safety, effectiveness, and applicability of nanotechnology in soil science.

**C. Structure of the Review**

This review is structured into several sections. Following the introduction, the fundamentals of nanotechnology in soil science will be discussed, including the classification, synthesis, and properties of nanomaterials. The subsequent sections will explore the application of nanotechnology in soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration (Dhanapal *et.al.,* 2024). A comparative analysis will then be provided, highlighting the effectiveness of various approaches and identifying areas for improvement. The paper will conclude with a discussion of future perspectives and recommendations for advancing the use of nanotechnology in soil science.

**II. FUNDAMENTALS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOIL SCIENCE**

**A. Overview of Nanomaterials**

***1. Classification (e.g., nanoparticles, nanofibers, nanoclays, carbon-based nanomaterials)***
Nanomaterials can be categorized based on their dimensions, composition, structure, and intended functionality. The most prominent types used in soil science include nanoparticles, nanofibers, nanoclays, and carbon-based nanomaterials.Nanoparticles are materials with at least one dimension less than 100 nanometers. They include metallic nanoparticles such as nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI) and silver nanoparticles, metal oxides like titanium dioxide (TiO₂) and zinc oxide (ZnO), and non-metallic nanoparticles such as silica nanoparticles. Metal-based nanoparticles are particularly effective for soil remediation due to their high reactivity and catalytic properties.Nanofibers are structures with two dimensions in the nanoscale range and a high aspect ratio. They are increasingly used for soil structural enhancement and promoting microbial growth due to their high surface area and functionalizable surfaces. Nanoclays are layered silicates that can be naturally occurring or synthetically produced. They exhibit exceptional adsorption capabilities, making them useful for soil stabilization, contaminant immobilization, and carbon sequestration enhancement.Carbon-based nanomaterials include graphene, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), fullerenes, and biochar nanoparticles. These materials are valued for their high surface area, electrical conductivity, and ability to enhance nutrient retention, microbial activity, and soil aggregation. Carbon-based nanomaterials are particularly effective for enhancing soil fertility and promoting carbon stabilization (Bisinoti *et.al.,* 2019).

***2. Synthesis Methods***
Synthesis methods for nanomaterials are broadly classified into physical, chemical, and biological techniques.Physical methods include ball milling, laser ablation, mechanical grinding, and physical vapor deposition. These techniques involve a top-down approach where bulk materials are broken down into nanoparticles. Physical methods are effective for producing metallic and oxide nanoparticles but are energy-intensive and may not provide precise control over particle size distribution. Chemical methods include chemical reduction, sol-gel techniques, hydrothermal synthesis, co-precipitation, and chemical vapor deposition. These bottom-up approaches are the most widely used due to their ability to produce nanoparticles with uniform size and shape. Metal oxide nanoparticles like TiO₂ and ZnO are commonly synthesized through chemical methods for applications in soil remediation and fertilization (Mustapha *et.al.,* 2020). Biological methods, also referred to as green synthesis, involve the use of microorganisms, plant extracts, and enzymes to produce nanoparticles. This approach is gaining popularity due to its eco-friendliness, cost-effectiveness, and biocompatibility. Biogenic nanoparticles are considered safer for soil applications and have shown promise in enhancing nutrient availability and promoting microbial activity. Studies have highlighted the importance of developing greener synthesis methods to reduce the potential environmental risks associated with conventionally produced nanomaterials. For instance, the use of plant extracts for synthesizing silver and gold nanoparticles has been shown to produce nanoparticles with improved biocompatibility and reduced toxicity.

***3. Properties Relevant to Soil Science (e.g., high surface area, reactivity, adsorption capabilities)***
Nanomaterials possess unique physicochemical properties that make them highly effective for soil science applications.The high surface area-to-volume ratio of nanoparticles significantly enhances their reactivity, making them suitable for contaminant adsorption, catalytic degradation, and nutrient delivery. Nanoparticles like nZVI exhibit strong catalytic abilities essential for breaking down organic pollutants and facilitating redox reactions in contaminated soils Enhanced adsorption capacity is another critical property. Carbon-based nanomaterials such as graphene oxide and biochar nanoparticles demonstrate high adsorption capacities for heavy metals and organic pollutants. Their strong binding affinity and porous structure make them highly effective for soil remediation and carbon sequestration. Biocompatibility and biodegradability are particularly relevant for soil applications where environmental safety is a concern. Biologically synthesized nanoparticles, in particular, exhibit reduced toxicity to soil organisms compared to chemically synthesized counterparts (Tyagi *et.al.,* 2022). This makes them suitable for enhancing nutrient use efficiency without causing harm to soil microorganisms.The ability of nanomaterials to interact with soil particles, contaminants, and biological components enhances their effectiveness for various soil management applications. Their unique properties enable them to perform functions that are otherwise challenging for conventional materials.

**B. Interaction of Nanomaterials with Soil Systems**

***1. Soil-Nanoparticle Interactions***
Nanomaterials interact with soil systems through adsorption, aggregation, dissolution, and transformation processes. Factors such as particle size, surface charge, chemical composition, soil texture, and pH significantly influence these interactions. Nanoparticles can enhance soil fertility by improving nutrient availability and promoting microbial activity. For example, silica nanoparticles have been shown to enhance the uptake of phosphorus and potassium in crops, resulting in improved growth and yield. The small size and high surface area of nanoparticles enable efficient delivery of nutrients to plant roots, enhancing nutrient use efficiency.Interactions between nanomaterials and soil microorganisms are also critical. Studies have demonstrated that certain nanoparticles can stimulate microbial growth, while others may exhibit antimicrobial properties depending on their chemical nature and concentration (Dinesh *et.al.,* 2012). This dual effect can be exploited for enhancing soil health by selectively promoting beneficial microbial activity.

***2. Environmental Fate and Transport of Nanomaterials***
The environmental fate and transport of nanomaterials in soils are influenced by their physicochemical properties and the surrounding environmental conditions. Nanoparticles can undergo processes such as aggregation, dissolution, and chemical transformation, affecting their mobility and bioavailability. Metal-based nanoparticles like nZVI and silver nanoparticles may undergo oxidation and dissolution, releasing metal ions that interact with soil particles and alter their transport behavior. Studies have reported that nZVI particles exhibit limited mobility in soils due to their tendency to aggregate and form larger particles.Carbon-based nanomaterials, particularly biochar, have shown potential for enhancing soil carbon storage due to their stability and resistance to microbial degradation. Biochar nanoparticles can also improve soil structure and nutrient retention, making them valuable for promoting sustainable soil management.

***3. Potential Toxicity and Eco-Safety Considerations***
The potential toxicity of nanomaterials to soil organisms remains a concern. Nanoparticles may adversely affect soil microbial communities, plant growth, and nutrient cycling, particularly when applied in high concentrations (Rajput *et.al.,* 2018). Comprehensive risk assessments are essential to evaluate the long-term ecological impacts of nanomaterials in soils. Efforts to develop environmentally benign nanomaterials through green synthesis methods are expected to mitigate potential risks associated with their application.

**III. NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOIL REMEDIATION**

**A. Role of Nanomaterials in Soil Remediation**

***1. Mechanisms of Contaminant Removal (e.g., adsorption, degradation, catalytic reactions)***
Nanotechnology offers promising solutions for soil remediation through various mechanisms that target the removal, transformation, or stabilization of contaminants (Mukhopadhyay *et.al.,* 2022). The primary mechanisms employed by nanomaterials in soil remediation include adsorption, degradation, and catalytic reactions.Adsorption is one of the most effective mechanisms by which nanomaterials remove contaminants from soils. Due to their high surface area-to-volume ratio and surface functionalization capabilities, nanomaterials such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs), graphene oxide, and biochar exhibit strong adsorption capacities for heavy metals and organic pollutants. Studies have shown that CNTs can adsorb up to 200 mg/g of lead ions from contaminated soils, significantly enhancing the efficiency of soil remediation. Degradation involves the breakdown of complex organic contaminants into less harmful substances. Nanoparticles such as titanium dioxide (TiO₂) and zinc oxide (ZnO) are effective photocatalysts capable of degrading organic pollutants under ultraviolet (UV) or visible light. Research indicates that TiO₂ nanoparticles can degrade 90% of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) within 48 hours under UV irradiation. Catalytic reactions are commonly facilitated by metallic nanoparticles such as nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI). nZVI has demonstrated the ability to transform toxic heavy metals like chromium (Cr) and arsenic (As) into less toxic or immobile forms through redox reactions. Experimental studies reveal that nZVI can reduce Cr(VI) to Cr(III) with over 95% efficiency incontaminated soils.The combination of adsorption, degradation, and catalytic reactions makes nanomaterials highly effective for soil remediation, particularly when dealing with complex contamination scenarios involving heavy metals, organic pollutants, and pathogens (Das *et.al.,* 2018).

***2. Types of Contaminants Addressed (Heavy Metals, Organic Pollutants, Pathogens)***
Soil contamination arises from various sources, including industrial discharges, agricultural activities, and improper waste disposal. The primary categories of contaminants addressed by nanotechnology include heavy metals, organic pollutants, and pathogens.Heavy metals are among the most hazardous soil contaminants due to their toxicity, persistence, and potential to bioaccumulate in food chains. Common heavy metals found in contaminated soils include arsenic (As), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), and mercury (Hg). Nanomaterials such as nZVI, graphene oxide, and magnetite nanoparticles have demonstrated significant potential in adsorbing and immobilizing heavy metals, thereby reducing their bioavailability. For instance, nZVI particles have been shown to remove over 90% of arsenic from contaminated soils through adsorption and redox reactions.Organic pollutants include pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and petroleum hydrocarbons. The use of TiO₂ and ZnO nanoparticles as photocatalysts for degrading organic pollutants has been extensively studied. TiO₂-based nanomaterials can degrade more than 85% of atrazine, a commonly used herbicide, within 24 hours of light exposure. Pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites are another category of contaminants that can adversely affect soil health and agricultural productivity. Silver nanoparticles and copper oxide nanoparticles have demonstrated strong antimicrobial properties, making them effective for pathogen inactivation in contaminated soils (Alavi *et.al.,* 2022).

The ability of nanomaterials to target various types of contaminants highlights their versatility and applicability in developing integrated soil remediation strategies.

**B. Recent Advances**

***1. Nanoadsorbents (e.g., Nanoscale Zero-Valent Iron, Carbon-Based Nanomaterials)***
Recent advancements in nanoadsorbents have focused on improving adsorption efficiency and environmental safety. Nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI) remains one of the most extensively studied nanomaterials for soil remediation. Its high reactivity and ability to promote reductive transformations have made it highly effective for heavy metal removal. Studies have demonstrated that modified nZVI particles can remove up to 98% of cadmium and chromium from contaminated soils. Carbon-based nanomaterials such as graphene oxide, biochar, and carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have gained attention for their superior adsorption capacities. Functionalized graphene oxide can adsorb over 300 mg/g of lead ions, making it a powerful tool for heavy metal remediation. Biochar nanoparticles have also shown remarkable potential for immobilizing heavy metals and enhancing soil carbon storage, promoting dual benefits of remediation and carbon sequestration (Liu *et.al.,* 2020).

***2. Nanocatalysts for Degradation of Organic Pollutants***
Nanocatalysts, particularly metal oxide nanoparticles, have been successfully employed for the degradation of organic pollutants through advanced oxidation processes. TiO₂ and ZnO nanoparticles have demonstrated high efficacy in degrading pesticides, herbicides, and industrial chemicals. Research shows that ZnO nanoparticles can degrade 80% of phenol compounds within 6 hours under UV irradiation. Bimetallic nanoparticles such as Fe/Pd and Fe/Ni have also been explored for their enhanced catalytic activity. Fe/Pd nanoparticles can degrade trichloroethylene (TCE) with over 95% efficiency, demonstrating their potential for addressing organic contamination in soils.

***3. Nanomaterials for Bioremediation Enhancement***
Bioremediation, which involves the use of microorganisms to degrade contaminants, can be significantly enhanced by nanomaterials. Studies have shown that incorporating nanoparticles such as nZVI and biochar can enhance microbial activity, promoting the degradation of organic pollutants and the immobilization of heavy metals.The use of biogenic nanoparticles synthesized through green methods has also shown promise in promoting soil microbial health and minimizing toxicity risks. Research indicates that green-synthesized silver nanoparticles can effectively reduce pathogen load in contaminated soils without adversely affecting beneficial microorganisms (Ali *et.al.,* 2024).

**C. Challenges and Environmental Impacts**

***1. Long-Term Stability and Bioavailability***
The long-term stability and bioavailability of nanomaterials in soils remain major concerns. Nanoparticles can undergo aggregation, dissolution, and chemical transformation, affecting their effectiveness and potential toxicity. Research has shown that nZVI particles can oxidize and lose reactivity over time, reducing their remediation efficiency.

***2. Potential Toxicity to Soil Organisms***
The potential toxicity of nanomaterials to soil organisms such as bacteria, fungi, and earthworms is a significant issue. Studies have demonstrated that high concentrations of nanoparticles can disrupt soil microbial communities and negatively affect plant growth.

***3. Regulatory and Safety Concerns***
The lack of standardized guidelines for the use of nanomaterials in soil remediation presents challenges for their widespread adoption (Corsi *et.al.,* 2018). Regulatory frameworks must address issues related to environmental fate, toxicity, and risk assessment to ensure the safe application of nanotechnology in soil science.

**IV. NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SOIL FERTILIZATION**

**A. Nanofertilizers: Definition and Types**

***1. Controlled-Release Fertilizers***
Controlled-release fertilizers are designed to release nutrients gradually over time, enhancing nutrient availability to plants while minimizing leaching and volatilization. Nanotechnology has enabled the development of nanofertilizers with precise nutrient release mechanisms that respond to environmental triggers such as moisture, pH, and temperature.

Polymer-coated nanoparticles and nanocomposites are commonly employed to achieve controlled-release capabilities. Studies have shown that using nanofertilizers can improve nitrogen use efficiency by 20-30% compared to conventional fertilizers. This improvement is attributed to the slow and sustained release of nutrients, allowing crops to absorb nutrients more efficiently over extended periods.

Silica-based nanoparticles have also been explored for their potential to release potassium and phosphorus gradually (Naaz *et.al.,* 2023). Research indicates that silica nanoparticles enhance phosphorus availability by approximately 40% in phosphorus-deficient soils, promoting better crop growth and yield.

***2. Nanoscale Micronutrient Delivery Systems***
Nanoscale micronutrient delivery systems aim to address deficiencies of essential nutrients such as iron, zinc, copper, and manganese. These systems enhance nutrient solubility and bioavailability, improving plant uptake efficiency.

Metal oxide nanoparticles, including zinc oxide (ZnO), iron oxide (Fe₂O₃), and titanium dioxide (TiO₂), have demonstrated substantial potential in delivering essential micronutrients to plants. Studies have shown that ZnO nanoparticles can increase zinc bioavailability by up to 60%, enhancing plant growth and improving crop quality. Chitosan-based nanocarriers and carbon-based nanomaterials have also been explored for micronutrient delivery (Irsad *et.al.,* 2020). Functionalization of nanomaterials with organic ligands and polymers enhances their stability and prevents rapid leaching, making them highly suitable for agricultural applications.

***3. Encapsulation and Coating Technologies***
Encapsulation and coating technologies play a crucial role in developing advanced nanofertilizers. These technologies involve coating nanoparticles with biodegradable polymers, lipids, or other materials to achieve controlled-release behavior and improve nutrient stability. Polymeric nanoparticles such as chitosan and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) have been successfully used to encapsulate urea, enhancing nitrogen release efficiency and minimizing environmental losses. Studies report that chitosan-coated urea nanoparticles can reduce nitrogen loss by up to 40% compared to conventional urea fertilizers. Encapsulation also enhances the compatibility of nanofertilizers with soil microbes, promoting beneficial microbial activity and improving nutrient availability. This approach has gained attention for its potential to integrate nanofertilizers with biofertilizers, creating synergistic effects for improved soil fertility.

**B. Mechanisms of Action**

***1. Improved Nutrient Use Efficiency***
Nanofertilizers enhance nutrient use efficiency (NUE) by delivering nutrients directly to plant roots in a controlled manner (Pudhuvai *et.al.,* 2024). Their high surface area and reactivity allow them to interact more effectively with soil particles, reducing nutrient losses through leaching and volatilization.

Studies have shown that nanofertilizers can improve NUE by approximately 30-40%, particularly when applied as foliar sprays or soil amendments. Enhanced NUE contributes to higher crop yields, reduced environmental pollution, and improved economic efficiency in agriculture.

***2. Enhanced Uptake by Plant Roots***
Nanoscale nutrient carriers exhibit enhanced mobility and permeability, allowing them to penetrate root tissues more effectively than conventional fertilizers (Iqbal *et.al.,* 2019). This property facilitates the efficient transfer of nutrients across root membranes, promoting better nutrient uptake and translocation within plants. Research has demonstrated that silica nanoparticles can improve the uptake of potassium and phosphorus by 25-30%, enhancing plant growth and resilience under nutrient-deficient conditions. Additionally, iron oxide nanoparticles have been found to promote chlorophyll synthesis and enhance photosynthetic efficiency, contributing to overall plant health and productivity.

***3. Reduction of Nutrient Loss and Environmental Impact***
Nanofertilizers contribute to reducing nutrient loss through mechanisms such as slow-release systems, targeted delivery, and enhanced nutrient retention. Controlled-release fertilizers effectively minimize nutrient losses due to leaching, volatilization, and runoff, thereby decreasing environmental contamination and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Studies have reported that the application of nanofertilizers can reduce nitrogen losses by up to 50% in rice and wheat cultivation, significantly improving nitrogen utilization efficiency (Dapkekar *et.al.,* 2018). Such advancements are critical for reducing the negative environmental impacts associated with excessive fertilizer application.

**C. Recent Innovations and Applications**

***1. Case Studies of Nanofertilizers in Crop Production***
Research on nanofertilizers has demonstrated their potential to enhance crop productivity and nutrient uptake. Field studies on rice and maize have shown that applying ZnO nanoparticles increased yield by 20-25% compared to conventional fertilizers. Chitosan-based nanofertilizers have been effectively used to improve nitrogen use efficiency in wheat cultivation, resulting in a 15-20% increase in grain yield. These findings indicate that integrating nanofertilizers into traditional fertilization practices can enhance agricultural productivity while reducing environmental impacts.

***2. Comparative Studies with Conventional Fertilizers***
Comparative studies have shown that nanofertilizers outperform conventional fertilizers in terms of nutrient efficiency and environmental safety (Kalia *et.al.,* 2018). A meta-analysis of over 100 studies reported that nanofertilizers increased crop yields by an average of 25% and improved nutrient use efficiency by approximately 40%.

Nanofertilizers also exhibit superior performance under stress conditions such as drought, salinity, and nutrient deficiency. Enhanced resilience to environmental stressors makes them valuable tools for promoting sustainable agriculture in challenging conditions.

***3. Integration with Smart Agriculture Technologies (e.g., Nano-Enabled Sensors)***
The integration of nanofertilizers with smart agriculture technologies has emerged as a promising trend. Nano-enabled sensors can monitor soil nutrient levels in real-time, providing precise data to guide fertilizer application (Bharti *et.al.,* 2024). This approach allows for the efficient use of resources and improved crop management practices.

Researchers are also exploring the development of intelligent nanofertilizers that release nutrients in response to specific environmental triggers such as moisture, pH, and temperature. Such innovations can enhance nutrient availability during critical growth stages, improving overall agricultural productivity.

**D. Limitations and Risks**

***1. Potential Toxicity to Plants and Soil Microorganisms***
Concerns about the potential toxicity of nanofertilizers to plants and soil microorganisms remain significant. Studies have indicated that high concentrations of metal oxide nanoparticles can disrupt soil microbial communities, reducing nutrient cycling and overall soil health.

***2. Cost-Effectiveness and Scalability Concerns***
The high cost of manufacturing nanofertilizers and challenges associated with large-scale production pose obstacles to their widespread adoption (Yadav *et.al.,* 2023). Cost-effective synthesis methods and improved manufacturing techniques are necessary to make nanofertilizers more accessible to farmers.

***3. Regulatory Challenges***
The absence of standardized guidelines for the use of nanofertilizers in agriculture creates uncertainties regarding their safety and efficacy. Comprehensive risk assessments are essential to evaluate the environmental impacts of nanofertilizers and establish regulatory frameworks for their safe use.

**V. NANOTECHNOLOGY IN CARBON SEQUESTRATION**

**A. Role of Nanomaterials in Enhancing Soil Carbon Sequestration**

***1. Carbon Capture and Stabilization Mechanisms***
Nanotechnology plays a significant role in enhancing soil carbon sequestration by promoting carbon capture and stabilization through various mechanisms. Nanomaterials such as nanoclays, biochar, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and graphene oxide have demonstrated considerable potential for capturing and stabilizing atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) within soil systems.

Nanoclays, particularly montmorillonite and kaolinite, possess high surface area, cation exchange capacity, and structural stability, enabling them to adsorb and stabilize organic carbon within soil matrices (Sarkar *et.al.*, 2018). Studies have shown that the application of nanoclays can enhance soil organic carbon (SOC) content by up to 30% by forming strong bonds with organic molecules and reducing microbial decomposition.

Biochar, a carbon-rich nanomaterial derived from biomass pyrolysis, exhibits exceptional stability and surface reactivity. Research has demonstrated that biochar can sequester carbon in soils for centuries due to its resistance to microbial degradation. Studies have reported that biochar application can enhance soil carbon storage by 15-40%, depending on the feedstock, pyrolysis conditions, and soil type.

Graphene oxide, another promising carbon-based nanomaterial, possesses a high adsorption capacity for organic compounds and can form stable aggregates with soil particles. Its large surface area and functionalized surface groups enable effective carbon capture and stabilization.

The integration of nanomaterials with conventional soil management practices offers a promising approach for enhancing soil carbon sequestration and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

***2. Interaction with Soil Organic Matter (SOM)***
The interaction between nanomaterials and soil organic matter (SOM) plays a crucial role in determining the efficiency of carbon sequestration (Zhang *et.al.,* 2020). Nanomaterials can enhance the stability of SOM by forming organo-mineral complexes, which protect organic matter from microbial degradation.

Studies have demonstrated that nanoclays can bind with dissolved organic carbon (DOC) through electrostatic interactions and hydrogen bonding, enhancing carbon retention in soils. The incorporation of biochar into soils has been shown to increase SOM stabilization by promoting aggregation and enhancing soil structure. Research indicates that biochar application can reduce the mineralization rate of labile organic matter by 20-35%, thereby increasing long-term carbon storage.

Functionalized carbon nanomaterials, including graphene oxide and carbon nanotubes, exhibit high affinity for organic molecules due to their large surface area and hydrophobic interactions (Yin *et.al.,* 2020). These materials enhance the formation of stable aggregates, thereby reducing carbon loss through microbial degradation and leaching.

The synergistic effects of nanomaterials and SOM interactions contribute to improved soil structure, enhanced carbon storage, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

***3. Impact on Soil Microbial Communities***
Soil microbial communities play a pivotal role in carbon cycling and sequestration. The application of nanomaterials can influence microbial activity and community composition, affecting soil carbon dynamics.

Biochar has been shown to enhance microbial biomass and diversity by providing a favorable habitat for microorganisms. Studies have reported that biochar application can increase microbial biomass carbon by up to 40%, promoting carbon stabilization through enhanced microbial activity and nutrient availability.

Research on the impact of nanoclays and graphene oxide on soil microbial communities remains limited. Some studies suggest that nanomaterials can have antimicrobial effects at high concentrations, potentially disrupting microbial processes involved in carbon cycling (Dinesh *et.al.,* 2012). This highlights the importance of evaluating the ecological implications of nanomaterial applications to ensure their safe and effective use.

**B. Current Research Trends**

***1. Nanoclay Amendments for Carbon Stabilization***
The use of nanoclays for carbon stabilization has emerged as a promising approach for enhancing soil carbon storage. Nanoclays exhibit high cation exchange capacity and structural stability, making them effective for binding organic molecules and reducing their bioavailability.

Studies have demonstrated that the incorporation of nanoclays can enhance carbon stabilization by forming mineral-organic complexes, reducing the decomposition rate of organic matter by up to 30%. Research on montmorillonite nanoclays has shown that their application can increase carbon sequestration efficiency by enhancing soil aggregation and promoting the formation of microaggregates.

***2. Carbon-Based Nanomaterials (e.g., Biochar, Graphene Oxide)***
Biochar continues to be one of the most extensively studied nanomaterials for carbon sequestration. Its porous structure, high surface area, and resistance to degradation make it highly effective for long-term carbon storage (Liu *et.al.,* 2015). Biochar application has been reported to enhance soil carbon content by up to 40%, depending on soil type and climatic conditions.

Graphene oxide has also gained attention for its potential in carbon sequestration. Its functionalized surfaces enable strong interactions with organic matter, enhancing soil aggregation and promoting carbon retention. Studies have reported that graphene oxide can improve soil organic carbon content by approximately 20% when applied at appropriate concentrations.

***3. Enhancing Soil Aggregation and Structure***
Improving soil aggregation and structure is essential for promoting carbon stabilization and preventing carbon loss through erosion and microbial degradation. Nanomaterials such as nanoclays, biochar, and graphene oxide contribute to soil aggregation by enhancing particle-particle interactions and forming stable microaggregates.

Studies have reported that nanoclay amendments can improve soil aggregation by up to 35%, resulting in enhanced carbon storage and improved soil quality (Kumar *et.al.,* 2022). Biochar application has also been shown to enhance soil porosity and water-holding capacity, promoting the retention of organic carbon within soil matrices.

**C. Environmental and Economic Considerations**

***1. Cost-Effectiveness of Nanotechnology-Based Sequestration***
Cost-effectiveness remains a major consideration for implementing nanotechnology-based carbon sequestration. The high production costs associated with nanomaterials such as graphene oxide and CNTs present challenges for large-scale application. Research has focused on developing low-cost biochar production methods to enhance economic feasibility.

Biochar production from agricultural residues has been identified as a cost-effective strategy for improving soil carbon sequestration while promoting sustainable waste management. Economic analyses have indicated that biochar application can enhance crop yields by 10-20%, making it economically viable for small and large-scale agricultural systems.

***2. Potential Risks and Ecological Implications***
Concerns regarding the potential toxicity of nanomaterials to soil organisms and the broader environment persist (Xu *et.al.,* 2022). High concentrations of graphene oxide and CNTs have been reported to exhibit antimicrobial effects, potentially disrupting microbial communities involved in carbon cycling.

Risk assessments are essential to ensure that nanomaterials are applied safely and effectively for carbon sequestration without causing adverse environmental impacts.

***3. Future Prospects and Research Gaps***
Future research should focus on developing cost-effective synthesis methods, assessing long-term ecological impacts, and optimizing nanomaterial properties for enhanced carbon sequestration. Integrating nanotechnology with conventional soil management practices could provide innovative solutions for mitigating climate change.

**VI. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS**

**A. Comparative Effectiveness of Nanotechnology Approaches**

***1. Soil Remediation vs. Fertilization vs. Carbon Sequestration***
Nanotechnology has shown substantial promise across soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration, with each approach addressing specific agricultural and environmental challenges (Usman *et.al.,* 2020). Comparing the effectiveness of these applications is essential for determining their suitability and potential integration into sustainable soil management practices.

Soil remediation focuses on the removal, degradation, or stabilization of contaminants such as heavy metals, organic pollutants, and pathogens. Studies have shown that nanomaterials such as nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI), titanium dioxide (TiO₂), and graphene oxide can achieve contaminant removal efficiencies exceeding 90% under controlled conditions. The high surface area, reactivity, and catalytic properties of these nanomaterials enable efficient pollutant adsorption, degradation, and immobilization. Research indicates that nZVI can reduce chromium (Cr(VI)) to Cr(III) with over 95% efficiency, highlighting its potential for treating heavy metal-contaminated soils.

Nanofertilizers represent a promising advancement in improving nutrient use efficiency (NUE), enhancing crop productivity, and minimizing environmental pollution. Studies have reported that nanofertilizers can increase NUE by 30-40% compared to conventional fertilizers, resulting in yield improvements ranging from 20-25% for crops like rice, maize, and wheat. The use of controlled-release nanofertilizers has been shown to reduce nutrient loss through leaching and volatilization by up to 50%, enhancing resource use efficiency (Guo *et.al.,* 2018).

Carbon sequestration focuses on enhancing soil organic carbon (SOC) storage through the application of carbon-rich nanomaterials such as biochar, graphene oxide, and nanoclays. Biochar application has been demonstrated to enhance soil carbon content by 15-40%, with a significant reduction in carbon mineralization rates. Graphene oxide has also shown potential for promoting carbon stabilization by enhancing soil aggregation and forming stable complexes with soil organic matter.

Comparative analysis of the three approaches reveals distinct advantages and limitations. Soil remediation techniques using nanomaterials are highly effective for pollutant removal but may pose potential toxicity risks to soil organisms. Nanofertilizers offer improved nutrient use efficiency and crop productivity, though concerns related to cost-effectiveness and scalability remain. Carbon sequestration using carbon-based nanomaterials provides long-term environmental benefits but may face challenges related to economic viability and ecological impacts.

***2. Synergistic Effects of Integrated Approaches***
Integrating nanotechnology-based approaches for soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration can offer synergistic benefits that enhance soil health and agricultural productivity (Joshi *et.al.,* 2024). Combined applications of nanofertilizers and biochar, for example, have been shown to improve nutrient retention, enhance microbial activity, and promote carbon storage.

Studies have demonstrated that biochar-amended soils exhibit enhanced nutrient availability, resulting in higher crop yields and improved NUE. Experiments on rice and maize have shown that applying biochar and nanofertilizers together can increase yields by up to 30% compared to conventional fertilization methods.

Applying nanoclays for soil remediation can also contribute to carbon sequestration by enhancing soil aggregation and stabilizing organic matter. Research indicates that the simultaneous application of nanoclays and nZVI can reduce heavy metal bioavailability while promoting carbon storage through the formation of mineral-organic complexes.

The development of multifunctional nanomaterials designed to address soil contamination, nutrient deficiency, and carbon sequestration presents a promising direction for future research. Optimizing integrated approaches requires understanding the interactions between nanomaterials, soil components, and biological processes to achieve sustainable soil management.

**B. Gaps in Current Knowledge**

***1. Limited Understanding of Long-Term Impacts***
Despite the demonstrated benefits of nanotechnology in soil science, understanding the long-term impacts of nanomaterials on soil health, microbial communities, and ecosystem functioning remains incomplete (Parada *et.al.,* 2019). Concerns regarding the persistence, bioavailability, and ecological toxicity of nanomaterials must be addressed to ensure their safe and effective application.

Studies indicate that nanoparticles such as nZVI may undergo oxidation and aggregation over time, reducing their effectiveness for contaminant removal. The long-term stability of carbon-based nanomaterials like graphene oxide and biochar also requires further investigation, particularly concerning their interactions with soil organic matter and microbial communities.

Evaluating the ecological risks associated with nanofertilizers is equally important. High concentrations of metal oxide nanoparticles have been shown to disrupt soil microbial communities, potentially affecting nutrient cycling and overall soil health. Further research is necessary to assess the chronic effects of nanomaterials on soil ecosystems under field conditions.

***2. Inconsistent Regulatory Frameworks***
The absence of standardized guidelines and regulatory frameworks for the application of nanotechnology in soil science presents a significant challenge (Mishra *et.al.,* 2017). Current regulations governing the use of nanomaterials in agriculture vary widely across countries, leading to inconsistencies in safety assessments and application protocols.

Developing comprehensive risk assessment methodologies that consider the unique properties of nanomaterials is essential for ensuring environmental safety. International collaboration is necessary to establish harmonized standards for testing, monitoring, and regulating nanotechnology-based agricultural products.

Regulatory bodies must also consider the ethical and socioeconomic implications of nanotechnology applications. The affordability and accessibility of nanofertilizers and remediation agents remain major concerns for resource-limited agricultural systems.

***3. Need for Standardized Testing Protocols***
The development of standardized testing protocols for evaluating the safety, efficacy, and environmental impacts of nanomaterials is critical. Current studies often employ varying methodologies for synthesizing, characterizing, and applying nanomaterials, making it challenging to compare results and draw meaningful conclusions.

Establishing uniform testing protocols for assessing nanomaterial toxicity, persistence, and bioavailability in soil environments is essential (Lead *et.al.,* 2018). Analytical techniques such as spectroscopy, electron microscopy, and chromatography can be employed to monitor the fate and transport of nanomaterials in soils.

Standardized testing protocols will also facilitate the development of environmentally friendly nanomaterials, promoting their safe application for soil remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration.

**VII. FUTURE PERSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**A. Research and Development Priorities**

***1. Multi-Functional Nanomaterials***
Developing multi-functional nanomaterials capable of addressing various aspects of soil science simultaneously is an essential research priority. Current studies predominantly focus on single-function nanomaterials targeting soil remediation, fertilization, or carbon sequestration individually. Recent advancements suggest that integrating functionalities such as pollutant removal, nutrient delivery, and carbon stabilization into a single nanomaterial could enhance overall soil health and productivity.

Research has demonstrated that combining carbon-based nanomaterials like biochar with metal oxide nanoparticles such as titanium dioxide (TiO₂) can significantly improve soil fertility while simultaneously promoting contaminant degradation and enhancing carbon sequestration. Studies indicate that hybrid nanomaterials can enhance soil nutrient retention by up to 30% while reducing contaminant bioavailability by approximately 40%.

The development of nanofertilizers capable of providing both macro and micronutrients while also promoting soil aggregation and organic matter stabilization presents a promising direction for future research (Semenova *et.al.,* 2024). The application of silica nanoparticles combined with biochar has been reported to increase phosphorus availability by 40% while enhancing soil carbon storage by 25%.

Functionalizing nanomaterials with organic and inorganic ligands could further enhance their effectiveness by improving their selectivity for targeted contaminants and enhancing their compatibility with soil microbial communities. Developing multi-functional nanomaterials requires a comprehensive understanding of their interactions with soil components and potential synergistic effects.

***2. Safety Assessment and Eco-Friendly Design***
Ensuring the environmental safety of nanotechnology applications in soil science remains a critical research priority (Singh *et.al.,* 2022). Concerns regarding the potential toxicity of nanomaterials to soil microorganisms, plants, and higher organisms have prompted researchers to explore eco-friendly synthesis methods and biodegradable nanomaterials.

Studies have indicated that high concentrations of metal oxide nanoparticles such as zinc oxide (ZnO) and iron oxide (Fe₂O₃) can negatively impact soil microbial diversity, reducing nutrient cycling and soil health. Evaluating the long-term ecological impacts of nanomaterial application is essential for promoting their safe and sustainable use.

Green synthesis methods utilizing plant extracts, bacteria, and fungi offer promising alternatives for producing biocompatible nanomaterials. Research has demonstrated that biogenic nanoparticles synthesized using plant extracts exhibit reduced toxicity compared to chemically synthesized nanoparticles.

Developing predictive models and analytical techniques to assess the environmental fate, transport, and transformation of nanomaterials in soils is also necessary. Advanced methods such as spectroscopy, electron microscopy, and chromatography are essential for monitoring nanomaterial interactions with soil components.

***3. Improved Scalability and Cost Reduction***
Scalability and cost-effectiveness remain significant challenges for the widespread adoption of nanotechnology in soil management (Dada *et.al.,* 2024). High production costs associated with nanomaterials such as graphene oxide, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and nanoscale zero-valent iron (nZVI) limit their applicability in large-scale agricultural systems.

Research has highlighted the need for developing low-cost synthesis methods, particularly for carbon-based nanomaterials like biochar. Utilizing agricultural residues and industrial by-products as feedstock for biochar production can enhance economic viability while promoting sustainable waste management.

Improving the efficiency of synthesis techniques and optimizing nanomaterial formulations for specific soil applications could contribute to reducing costs. Scaling up nanomaterial production processes while maintaining consistency in quality and functionality is essential for ensuring their successful application in agricultural practices.

**B. Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**

***1. Guidelines for Safe Use in Soil Applications***
Establishing standardized guidelines for the safe application of nanotechnology in soil science is essential for promoting responsible innovation (Gottardo *et.al.,* 2021). Regulatory frameworks addressing the synthesis, application, monitoring, and disposal of nanomaterials are currently limited and inconsistent.

Safety assessments must consider the physicochemical properties of nanomaterials, including particle size, surface charge, chemical composition, and stability. Evaluating the potential risks associated with nanomaterial interactions with soil organisms, plants, and groundwater is necessary for ensuring environmental safety.

Developing guidelines for permissible concentrations of nanomaterials in agricultural soils and establishing protocols for their application could enhance their safe use. Regulatory agencies must prioritize the development of comprehensive risk assessment methodologies to address potential hazards associated with nanotechnology-based products.

***2. International Collaboration and Standardization***
Promoting international collaboration and standardization is critical for advancing the safe and effective use of nanotechnology in soil science (Allan *et.al.,* 2021). Discrepancies in regulatory approaches between countries hinder the global implementation of nanotechnology-based solutions.

The establishment of international standards for nanomaterial characterization, toxicity assessment, and environmental monitoring is essential. Collaborative research initiatives involving governments, academic institutions, and private industries can facilitate the development of harmonized guidelines and testing protocols.

Organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have been actively working to develop guidelines for the safe use of nanomaterials. Expanding these efforts to include soil-specific applications could enhance the credibility and acceptability of nanotechnology-based approaches.

**C. Potential for Integration with Other Technologies**

***1. Precision Agriculture and Digital Farming***
Integrating nanotechnology with precision agriculture and digital farming presents a promising opportunity for enhancing soil health and agricultural productivity (Zhang *et.al.,* 2021). Nanotechnology-based sensors capable of monitoring soil nutrient levels, moisture content, and pH in real-time can optimize fertilizer application and improve resource use efficiency.

Research has demonstrated that nano-enabled sensors can detect nutrient deficiencies with an accuracy rate of over 90%, providing valuable data for improving crop management practices. Combining nanofertilizers with precision agriculture technologies could further enhance nutrient use efficiency, promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Intelligent nanofertilizers capable of responding to environmental triggers such as temperature, humidity, and soil pH have also been explored. Studies have reported that smart nanofertilizers can improve nutrient release efficiency by approximately 35%, resulting in higher crop yields and reduced environmental pollution.

***2. Biotechnology and Microbial Interactions***
Nanotechnology offers unique opportunities for enhancing the effectiveness of biotechnology in promoting soil health (Yashveer *et.al.,* 2014). Functionalized nanomaterials can be used to deliver growth-promoting substances and microbial inoculants directly to plant roots, improving nutrient uptake and stress resilience.

Studies have shown that combining nanomaterials with beneficial microorganisms can enhance nitrogen fixation, phosphorus solubilization, and overall nutrient availability. Research on the synergistic interactions between nanomaterials and soil microbial communities could provide valuable insights for developing bio-nano hybrid systems.

Exploring the potential of nanotechnology to enhance microbial-mediated processes such as bioremediation and carbon sequestration represents an important direction for future research. Combining biotechnology with nanotechnology could offer innovative solutions for addressing complex soil management challenges.

Bottom of Form

**VIII. Conclusion**

Nanotechnology offers promising solutions for enhancing soil health through improved remediation, fertilization, and carbon sequestration. Nanomaterials such as nZVI, biochar, graphene oxide, and nanoclays demonstrate high efficiency in removing contaminants, enhancing nutrient use efficiency, and promoting long-term carbon storage. Despite their benefits, concerns related to toxicity, scalability, and inconsistent regulatory frameworks remain significant challenges. Developing eco-friendly, multifunctional nanomaterials and establishing standardized testing protocols are essential for ensuring safe and effective application. Integrating nanotechnology with precision agriculture and biotechnology offers potential synergies for improving soil health and agricultural productivity. Collaborative efforts involving policymakers, researchers, and industry stakeholders are necessary to promote sustainable nanotechnology practices. Continued research and international collaboration will play a crucial role in unlocking the full potential of nanotechnology for achieving global food security and environmental sustainability.

**COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER**:

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

**References**

1. Nasrollahzadeh, M., Sajadi, S. M., Sajjadi, M., & Issaabadi, Z. (2019). An introduction to nanotechnology. In *Interface science and technology* (Vol. 28, pp. 1-27). Elsevier.
2. Tarafdar, J. C., & Adhikari, T. A. P. A. N. (2015). Nanotechnology in soil science. *Soil Science: An Introduction, Chapter: Nanotechnology in Soil Science. New Delhi: Indian Society of Soil Science*, 775-807.
3. Bagnall, D. K., Shanahan, J. F., Flanders, A., Morgan, C. L., & Honeycutt, C. W. (2021). Soil health considerations for global food security. *Agronomy Journal*, *113*(6), 4581-4589.
4. Usman, M., Farooq, M., Wakeel, A., Nawaz, A., Cheema, S. A., ur Rehman, H., ... & Sanaullah, M. (2020). Nanotechnology in agriculture: Current status, challenges and future opportunities. *Science of the total environment*, *721*, 137778.
5. Dhanapal, A. R., Thiruvengadam, M., Vairavanathan, J., Venkidasamy, B., Easwaran, M., & Ghorbanpour, M. (2024). Nanotechnology approaches for the remediation of agricultural polluted soils. *ACS omega*, *9*(12), 13522-13533.
6. Bisinoti, M. C., Moreira, A. B., Melo, C. A., Fregolente, L. G., Bento, L. R., dos Santos, J. V., & Ferreira, O. P. (2019). Application of carbon-based nanomaterials as fertilizers in soils. In *Nanomaterials applications for environmental matrices* (pp. 305-333). Elsevier.
7. Mustapha, S., Ndamitso, M. M., Abdulkareem, A. S., Tijani, J. O., Shuaib, D. T., Ajala, A. O., & Mohammed, A. K. (2020). Application of TiO 2 and ZnO nanoparticles immobilized on clay in wastewater treatment: a review. *Applied Water Science*, *10*, 1-36.
8. Tyagi, P., Agate, S., Velev, O. D., Lucia, L., & Pal, L. (2022). A critical review of the performance and soil biodegradability profiles of biobased natural and chemically synthesized polymers in industrial applications. *Environmental Science & Technology*, *56*(4), 2071-2095.
9. Dinesh, R., Anandaraj, M., Srinivasan, V., & Hamza, S. (2012). Engineered nanoparticles in the soil and their potential implications to microbial activity. *Geoderma*, *173*, 19-27.
10. Rajput, V. D., Minkina, T., Sushkova, S., Tsitsuashvili, V., Mandzhieva, S., Gorovtsov, A., ... & Gromakova, N. (2018). Effect of nanoparticles on crops and soil microbial communities. *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, *18*, 2179-2187.
11. Mukhopadhyay, R., Sarkar, B., Khan, E., Alessi, D. S., Biswas, J. K., Manjaiah, K. M., ... & Ok, Y. S. (2022). Nanomaterials for sustainable remediation of chemical contaminants in water and soil. *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology*, *52*(15), 2611-2660.
12. Das, S., Chakraborty, J., Chatterjee, S., & Kumar, H. (2018). Prospects of biosynthesized nanomaterials for the remediation of organic and inorganic environmental contaminants. *Environmental Science: Nano*, *5*(12), 2784-2808.
13. Alavi, M., & Moradi, M. (2022). Different antibacterial and photocatalyst functions for herbal and bacterial synthesized silver and copper/copper oxide nanoparticles/nanocomposites: A review. *Inorganic Chemistry Communications*, *142*, 109590.
14. Liu, J., Jiang, J., Meng, Y., Aihemaiti, A., Xu, Y., Xiang, H., ... & Chen, X. (2020). Preparation, environmental application and prospect of biochar-supported metal nanoparticles: A review. *Journal of hazardous materials*, *388*, 122026.
15. Ali, A., Aasim, M., Çelik, K., Nadeem, M. A., & Baloch, F. S. (2024). Frontiers in bacterial-based green synthesized nanoparticles (nps): a sustainable strategy for combating infectious plant pathogens. *Biocatalysis and Agricultural Biotechnology*, 103293.
16. Corsi, I., Winther-Nielsen, M., Sethi, R., Punta, C., Della Torre, C., Libralato, G., ... & Buttino, I. (2018). Ecofriendly nanotechnologies and nanomaterials for environmental applications: Key issue and consensus recommendations for sustainable and ecosafe nanoremediation. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, *154*, 237-244.
17. Naaz, H., Rawat, K., Saffeullah, P., & Umar, S. (2023). Silica nanoparticles synthesis and applications in agriculture for plant fertilization and protection: A review. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, *21*(1), 539-559.
18. Irsad, Talreja, N., Chauhan, D., Rodríguez, C. A., Mera, A. C., & Ashfaq, M. (2020). Nanocarriers: an emerging tool for micronutrient delivery in plants. *Plant micronutrients: deficiency and toxicity management*, 373-387.
19. Pudhuvai, B., Koul, B., Das, R., & Shah, M. P. (2024). Nano-Fertilizers (NFs) for resurgence in nutrient use efficiency (NUE): A sustainable agricultural strategy. *Current Pollution Reports*, *11*(1), 1.
20. Iqbal, M., Umar, S., & Mahmooduzzafar, F. (2019). Nano-fertilization to enhance nutrient use efficiency and productivity of crop plants. *Nanomaterials and plant potential*, 473-505.
21. Dapkekar, A., Deshpande, P., Oak, M. D., Paknikar, K. M., & Rajwade, J. M. (2018). Zinc use efficiency is enhanced in wheat through nanofertilization. *Scientific reports*, *8*(1), 6832.
22. Kalia, A., & Kaur, H. (2018). Nanofertilizers: an innovation towards new generation fertilizers for improved nutrient-use efficacy and environmental sustainability. In *Nanoagroceuticals & nanophytochemicals* (pp. 45-61). CRC Press.
23. Bharti, A., Jain, U., & Chauhan, N. (2024). From lab to field: Nano-biosensors for real-time plant nutrient tracking. *Plant Nano Biology*, 100079.
24. Yadav, A., Yadav, K., & Abd-Elsalam, K. A. (2023). Exploring the potential of nanofertilizers for a sustainable agriculture. *Plant Nano Biology*, *5*, 100044.
25. Sarkar, B., Singh, M., Mandal, S., Churchman, G. J., & Bolan, N. S. (2018). Clay minerals—Organic matter interactions in relation to carbon stabilization in soils. In *The future of soil carbon* (pp. 71-86). Academic Press.
26. Zhang, M., Tao, S., & Wang, X. (2020). Interactions between organic pollutants and carbon nanomaterials and the associated impact on microbial availability and degradation in soil: a review. *Environmental Science: Nano*, *7*(9), 2486-2508.
27. Yin, Z., Cui, C., Chen, H., Duoni, Yu, X., & Qian, W. (2020). The application of carbon nanotube/graphene‐based nanomaterials in wastewater treatment. *Small*, *16*(15), 1902301.
28. Dinesh, R., Anandaraj, M., Srinivasan, V., & Hamza, S. (2012). Engineered nanoparticles in the soil and their potential implications to microbial activity. *Geoderma*, *173*, 19-27.
29. Liu, W. J., Jiang, H., & Yu, H. Q. (2015). Development of biochar-based functional materials: toward a sustainable platform carbon material. *Chemical reviews*, *115*(22), 12251-12285.
30. Kumar, D., Purakayastha, T. J., Das, R., Yadav, R. K., Shivay, Y. S., Jha, P. K., ... & Prasad, P. V. (2022). Long-term effects of organic amendments on carbon stability in clay–organic complex and its role in soil aggregation. *Agronomy*, *13*(1), 39.
31. Xu, Z., Long, X., Jia, Y., Zhao, D., & Pan, X. (2022). Occurrence, transport, and toxicity of nanomaterials in soil ecosystems: A review. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, *20*(6), 3943-3969.
32. Usman, M., Farooq, M., Wakeel, A., Nawaz, A., Cheema, S. A., ur Rehman, H., ... & Sanaullah, M. (2020). Nanotechnology in agriculture: Current status, challenges and future opportunities. *Science of the total environment*, *721*, 137778.
33. Guo, H., White, J. C., Wang, Z., & Xing, B. (2018). Nano-enabled fertilizers to control the release and use efficiency of nutrients. *Current Opinion in Environmental Science & Health*, *6*, 77-83.
34. Joshi, N., Kaur, R., Saud, S., Rahman, T. U., Bhatti, A., Fahad, S., & Nawaz, T. (2024). Nanotechnology-Based Impacts on Agricultural Soils. In *Revolutionizing Agriculture: A Comprehensive Exploration of Agri-Nanotechnology* (pp. 201-230). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.
35. Parada, J., Rubilar, O., Fernández-Baldo, M. A., Bertolino, F. A., Durán, N., Seabra, A. B., & Tortella, G. R. (2019). The nanotechnology among US: are metal and metal oxides nanoparticles a nano or mega risk for soil microbial communities?. *Critical reviews in biotechnology*, *39*(2), 157-172.
36. Mishra, S., Keswani, C., Abhilash, P. C., Fraceto, L. F., & Singh, H. B. (2017). Integrated approach of agri-nanotechnology: challenges and future trends. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, *8*, 471.
37. Lead, J. R., Batley, G. E., Alvarez, P. J., Croteau, M. N., Handy, R. D., McLaughlin, M. J., ... & Schirmer, K. (2018). Nanomaterials in the environment: behavior, fate, bioavailability, and effects—an updated review. *Environmental toxicology and chemistry*, *37*(8), 2029-2063.
38. Semenova, N. A., Burmistrov, D. E., Shumeyko, S. A., & Gudkov, S. V. (2024). Fertilizers based on nanoparticles as sources of macro-and microelements for plant crop growth: A review. *Agronomy*, *14*(8), 1646.
39. Singh, D., & Gurjar, B. R. (2022). Nanotechnology for agricultural applications: Facts, issues, knowledge gaps, and challenges in environmental risk assessment. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *322*, 116033.
40. Dada, M. A., Oliha, J. S., Majemite, M. T., Obaigbena, A., Nwokediegwu, Z. Q. S., & Daraojimba, O. H. (2024). Review of nanotechnology in water treatment: Adoption in the USA and Prospects for Africa. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, *21*(1), 1412-1421.
41. Gottardo, S., Mech, A., Drbohlavová, J., Małyska, A., Bøwadt, S., Sintes, J. R., & Rauscher, H. (2021). Towards safe and sustainable innovation in nanotechnology: State-of-play for smart nanomaterials. *NanoImpact*, *21*, 100297.
42. Allan, J., Belz, S., Hoeveler, A., Hugas, M., Okuda, H., Patri, A., ... & Anklam, E. (2021). Regulatory landscape of nanotechnology and nanoplastics from a global perspective. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, *122*, 104885.
43. Zhang, P., Guo, Z., Ullah, S., Melagraki, G., Afantitis, A., & Lynch, I. (2021). Nanotechnology and artificial intelligence to enable sustainable and precision agriculture. *Nature Plants*, *7*(7), 864-876.
44. Yashveer, S., Singh, V., Kaswan, V., Kaushik, A., & Tokas, J. (2014). Green biotechnology, nanotechnology and bio-fortification: perspectives on novel environment-friendly crop improvement strategies. *Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering Reviews*, *30*(2), 113-126.