**NGHIÊN CỨU TỔNG HỢP NANO BẠC TỪ DUNG DỊCH AgNO3**

**VỚI DỊCH CHIẾT VỎ TRÁI CHUỐI HỘT**

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**SUMMARY**

Silver nanoparticles have proven to be of great interest because of their special properties. Synthesis of these silver nanoparticles by the process of chemical reduction is a known widely. This method involves using of chemicals that are toxic by nature for the synthesis, which may adversely affect the medical applications of these nanoAg and also have perilous effect on the environment. Hence, Green synthesis method which is eco-friendly and economic has been undertaken in this study. Peel extract of Musa balbisiana Colla were used as capping agent to reduce 0,5mM silver nitrate solution to silver nanoparticles. The biosynthesized nano Ag were characterized by UV- Vis spectroscopy, TEM and FT - IR. UV-Vis spectrum for wavelengths characterized silver nanoparticles from 400-500nm, TEM shows nano Ag is a sphere, the size of 4-31nm. The anti-bacterial activity of the biosynthesized nanoAg was tested against pathogenic bacterial strains of Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli.The antibacterial effect of Musa balbisiana Colla synthesized nanoAg was maximum for both the bacterial strains.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles; nano Ag; Musa balbisiana Colla; Antibacterial activity.