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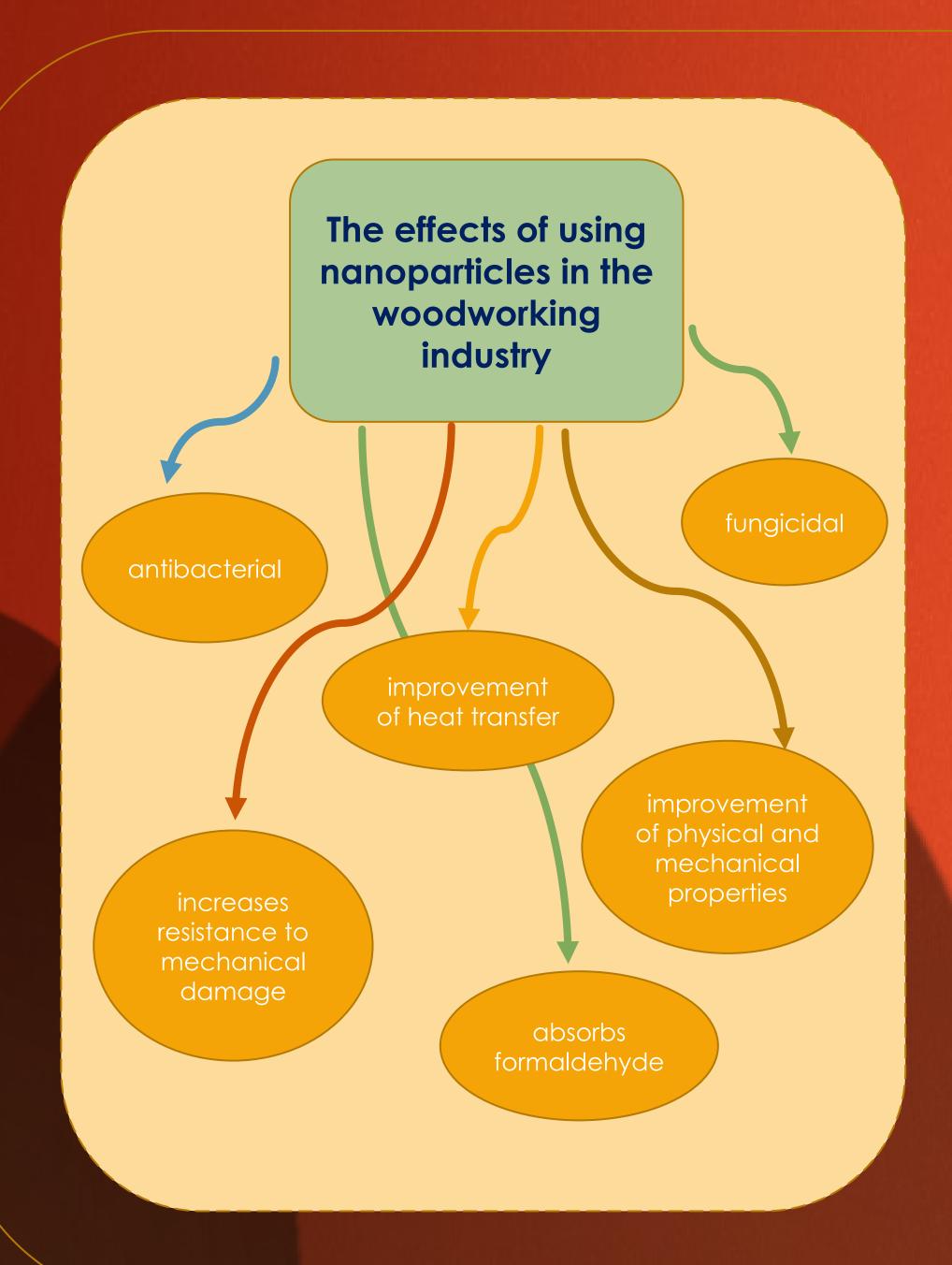
APPLICATION OF NANOPARTICLES OF METAL OXIDE IN BUILDING MATERIALS

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Abstract:

Wood is a natural, environmentally friendly building material that accumulates carbon dioxide, requires less energy for production and resources for processing. It has many advantages, but is very sensitive to biological attacks and negative external factors. One of the ways to increase the service life of wood products and strengthen their internal structure is the use of nanoparticles, in particular alumina (Al2O3) and silica form(SiO2) and etc. The efficiency of Al2O3 nanoparticles as a sorbent for removing formaldehyde residues from urea-formaldehyde resin has been proved. The efficiency of Al2O3 nanoparticles as a sorbent for removing formaldehyde residues from urea-formaldehyde resin has been proved.



Electrospark processing of metals (Lopatko K., 2015)



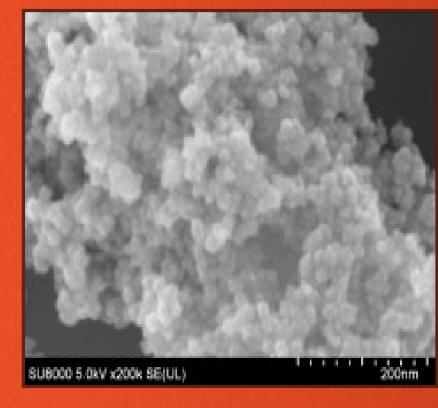
Generator of discharge impulses

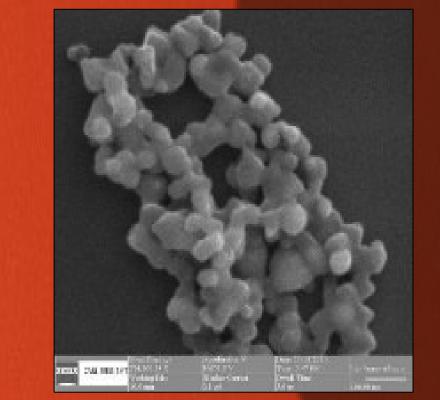


Plasma channels (T ~ 10⁴ K)



Concentration in colloidal solution 1...7 × 10² ppm





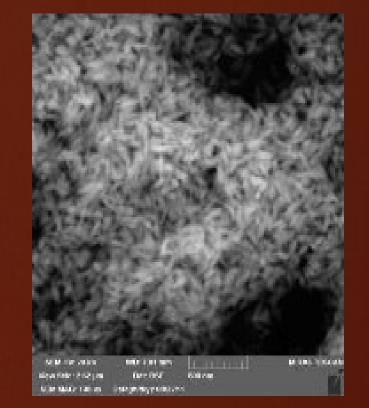
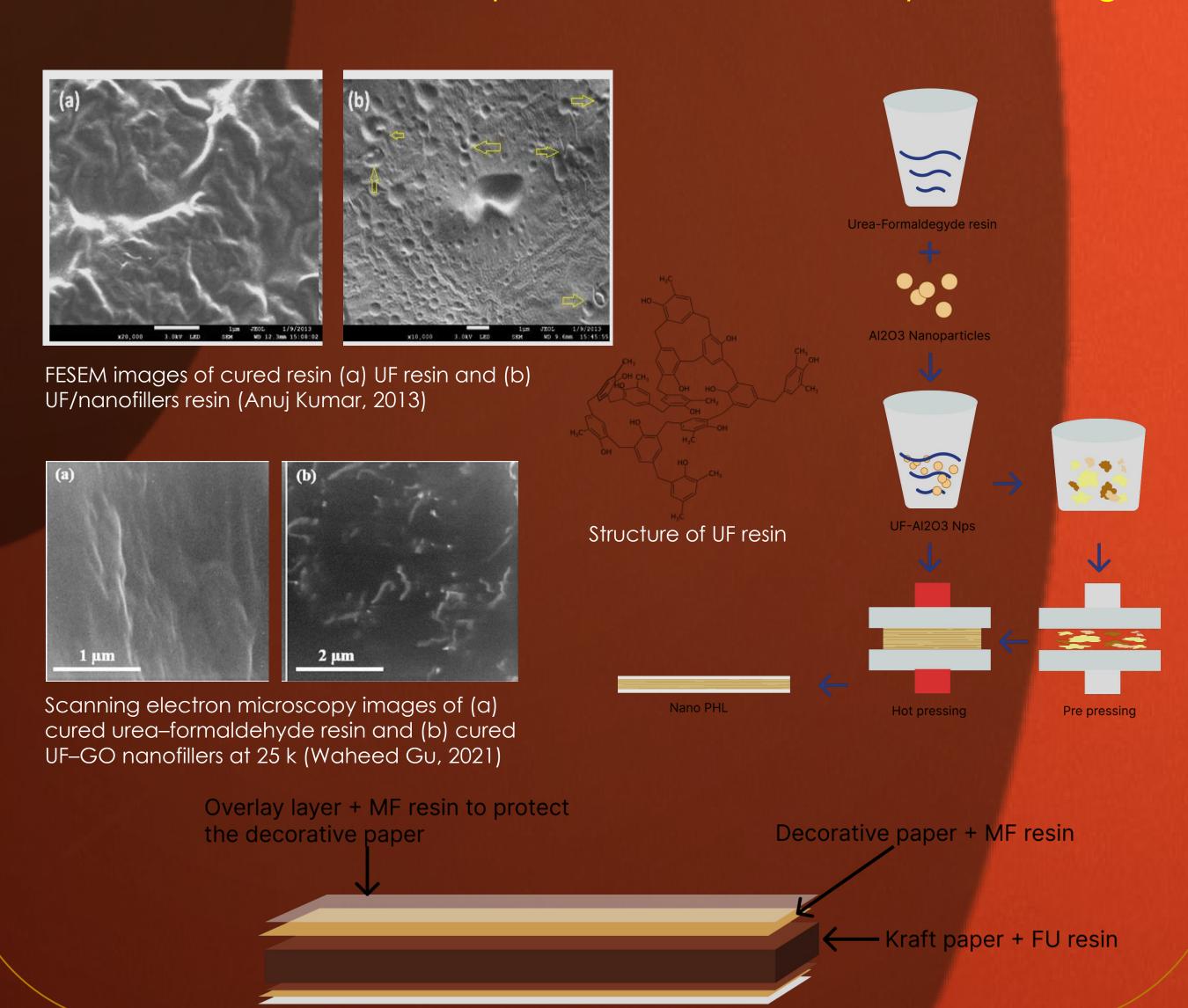


Photo of structure of nanoparticles Al2O3, CuO and MgO in accordance (Lopatko S., 2021)

Effect of metal nanoparticles on formaldehyde binding





Conclusions:

Since most metals are good conductors of heat and their atoms are easily switched to thermal excitation, the thermal properties of nanoparticles this open new opportunities to improving the heat transfer of wood composites, increase the thermal conductivity of wood panels, which reduces compression time. The efficiency of Al2O3 nanoparticles as a sorbent for removing formaldehyde residues from urea-formaldehyde resin has been proved