

Physico-Chemical nanomaterials science

Variation of physicochemical properties of nanocrystalline powder (mol.%) 88 ZrO₂ – 12 CeO₂

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Ceramics based on zirconia, stabilized with ceria, is characterized by high fracture toughness (to 20 mPa*m^{-0.5}) and increased resistance to aging (low-temperature uncontrolled phase transformation T-ZrO₂ → M-ZrO₂ in the humid environment). Moreover, ceramics in the ZrO₂ - CeO₂ system is characterized by "shape memory". Great perspectives of using composites of this system in medicine are opened due to this features. The properties of composites depend greatly on the properties of starting powders. The properties of initial nanocrystalline powders are determined by their preparation method.

The aim of the work is investigation the properties of hydrothermal nanocrystalline powder (mol.%) 88 ZrO₂ – 12 CeO₂ after preparation and heat treatment in the temperature range 400 - 1300°C.

Initial nanocrystalline powder was obtained by hydrothermal synthesis in an alkaline medium.

X-ray diffraction, differential thermal analysis, BET method and electron microscopy were used for investigation of the powder properties.

It was determined that after hydrothermal synthesis the blend of the low-temperature metastable cubic solid solution based on zirconia (F-ZrO₂) and tetragonal solid solution based on zirconia (T-ZrO₂) were formed. The average size of primary particles reached 1-2 nm. Aggregates were achieved the size of 20 nm, which in turn, were assembled in agglomerates up to 5 μm. Specific surface area of the powder was 107 m² / g.

The phase transformation of F-ZrO₂ → T-ZrO₂ during heat treatment is completed at 1000°C. Specific surface area of nanocrystalline powder varied from 91m²/g to 0, 27 m²/g. The average size of primary particles increased to 20 nm. The sintering of powder was started at 1000°C.

The producing powder will be used in the microstructural designing of ZrO₂ - based composites.