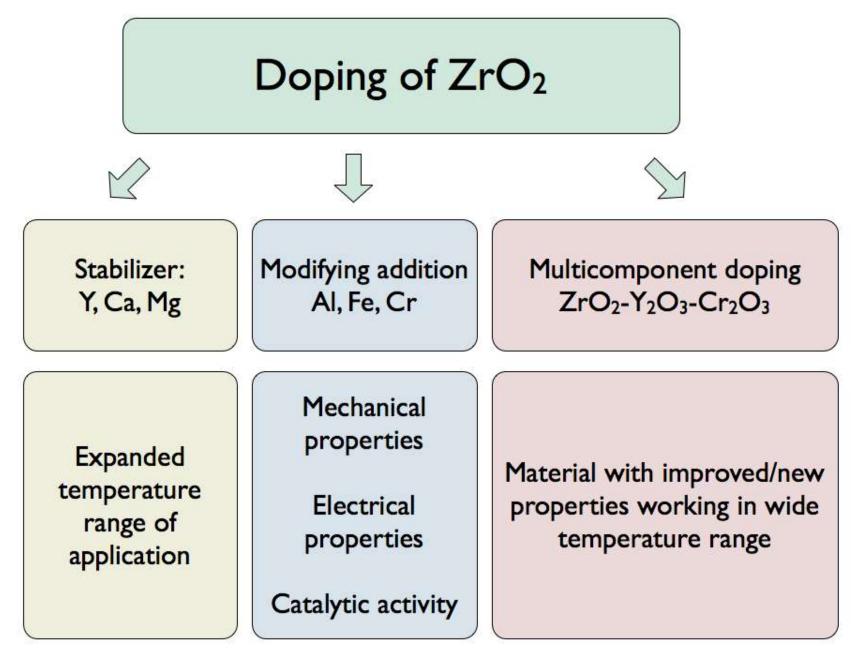
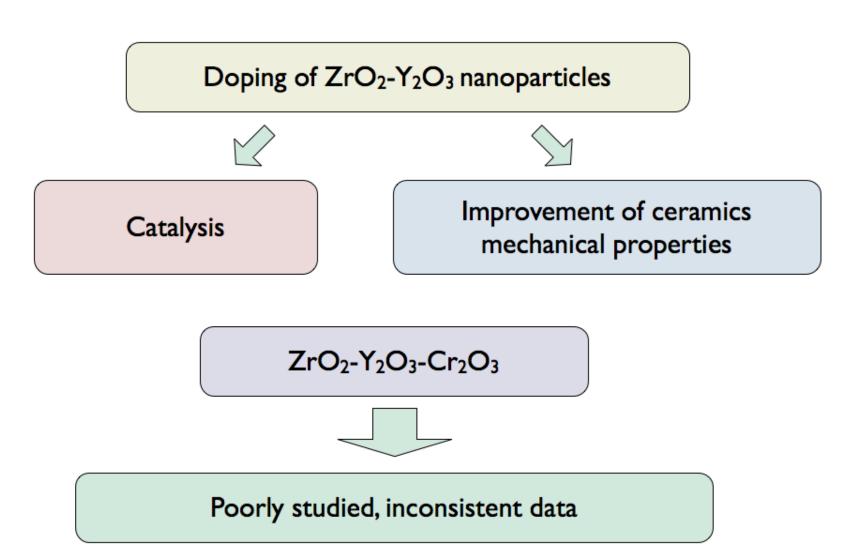
The influence of chromium on thermal evolution of stabilized zirconia nanoparticles and their surface state

Yashchishyn I.A.

Donetsk Institute for Physics and Engineering named after O.O. Galkin of the NAS of Ukraine



Motivation

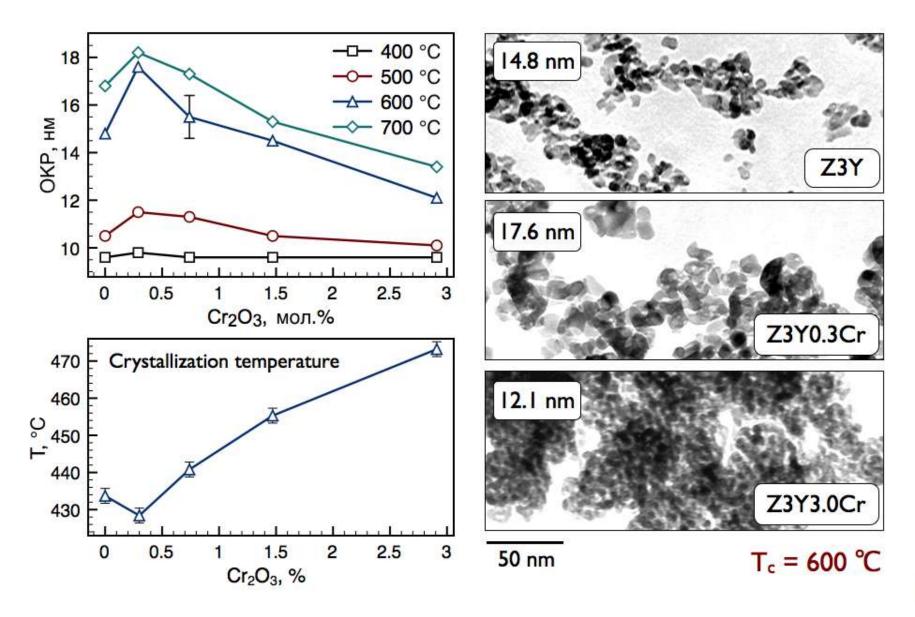


Materials & methods

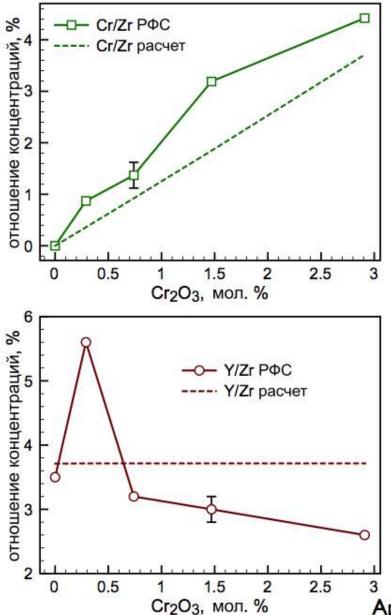
Nanopowders of zirconia dioxide are synthesized by co-precipitation technique developed in materials science department of DonPhTI

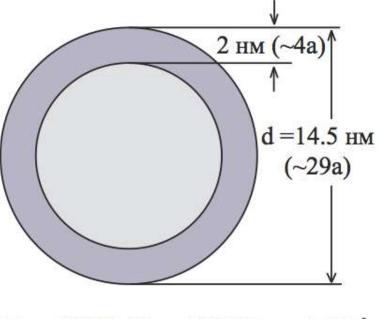
Label	Chemical composition		
Z3Y	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃		
Z3Y0.3Cr	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ + 0.3 % Cr ₂ O ₃		
Z3Y0.75Cr	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. % Y ₂ O ₃ + 0.75 % Cr ₂ O ₃		
Z3Y1.5Cr	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ + 1.5 % Cr ₂ O ₃		
Z3Y3.0Cr	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. % Y ₂ O ₃ +	ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ + 3.0 % Cr ₂ O ₃	
	Method	S	
 X-ray Photoelectron spectroscopy 		•X-ray diffraction	
•ESR spectroscopy		 TG & DSC analysis 	
•NMR spectroscopy		•SEM & TEM analysis	
•FTIR spectroscopy		•BET specific surface	
-		-	

Size dependence on chromium concentration



Y & Cr on the surface of the nanoparticles



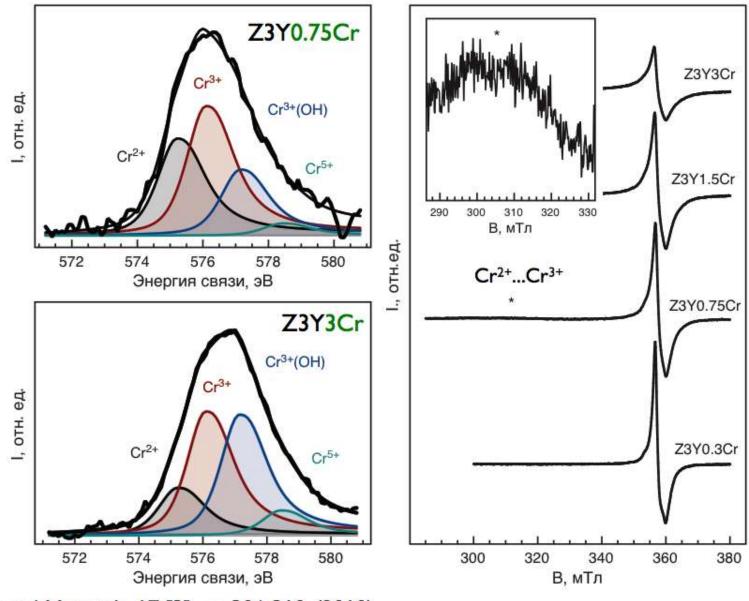


 $N_{S} = 18180; N_{V} = 24389; a = 5.10 \text{ Å}$

 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{E_a}{kT} \\ D(T) = D_0 e^{-\frac{E_a}{kT}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} T_c = 600^{\circ}C \\ t_c = 2 h \\ l_{Zr} = 9.1 \cdot 10^{-6} nm \\ l_Y = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-4} nm \\ l_{Cr} = 0.65 nm \\ \end{bmatrix} \ll \frac{d}{2} - 4a$

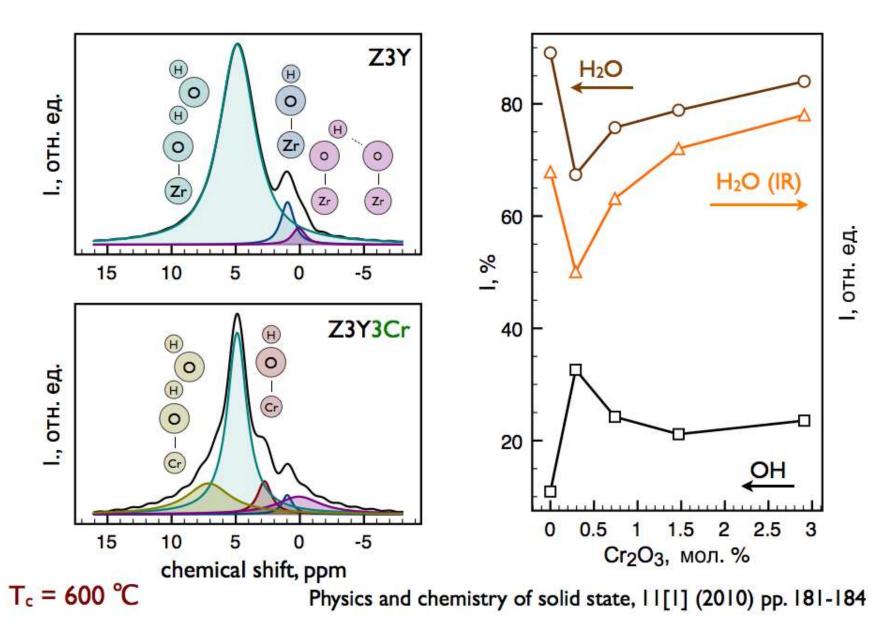
Applied Surface Science, 256, (2010), pp. 7175–7177 6

Cr charge states. XPS, ESR



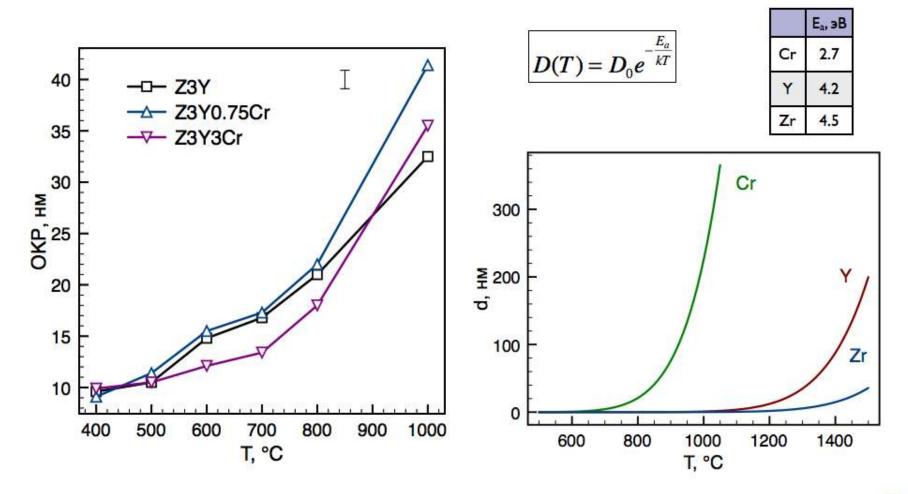
Functional Materials, 17 [3], pp. 306-310, (2010)

Hydrous shell structure. NMR, FTIR

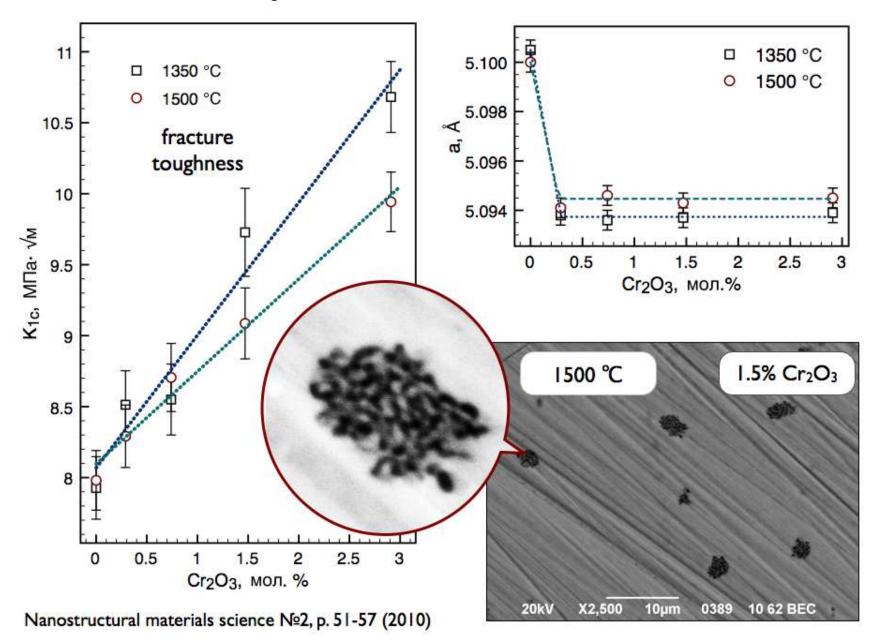


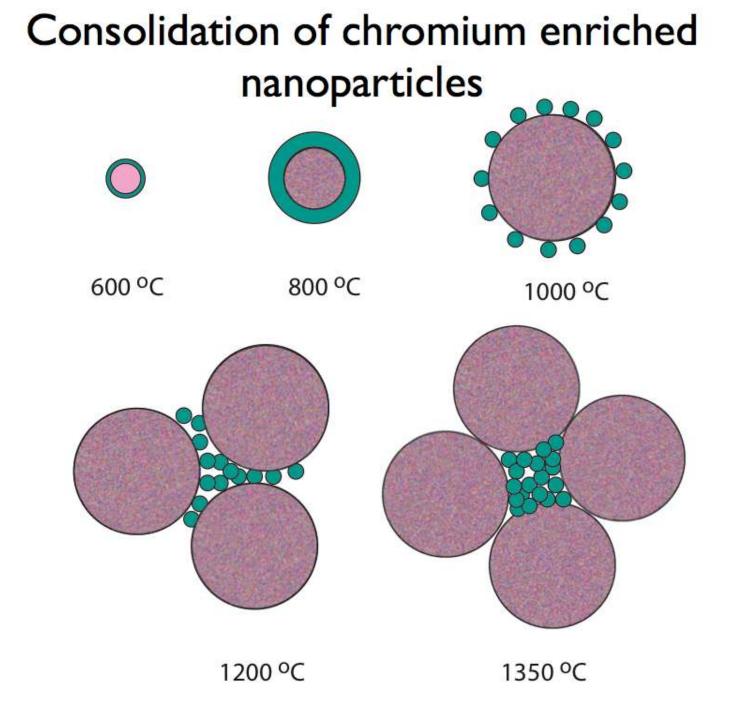
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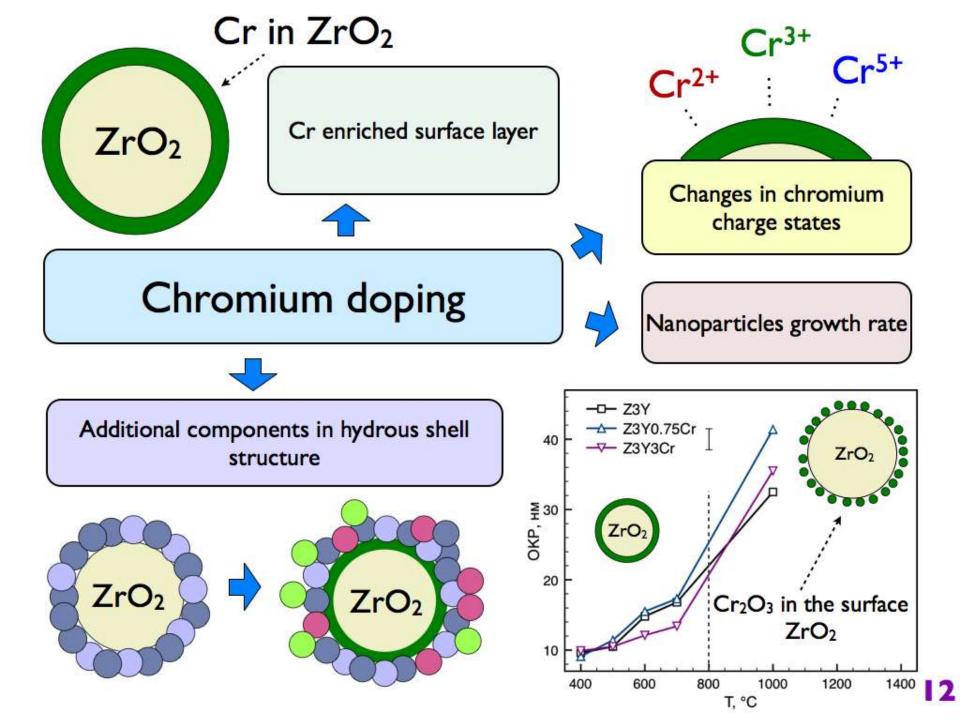
Growth rate of zirconia nanoparticles doped with chromium



Composite zirconia ceramics







Thank You for Your attention!