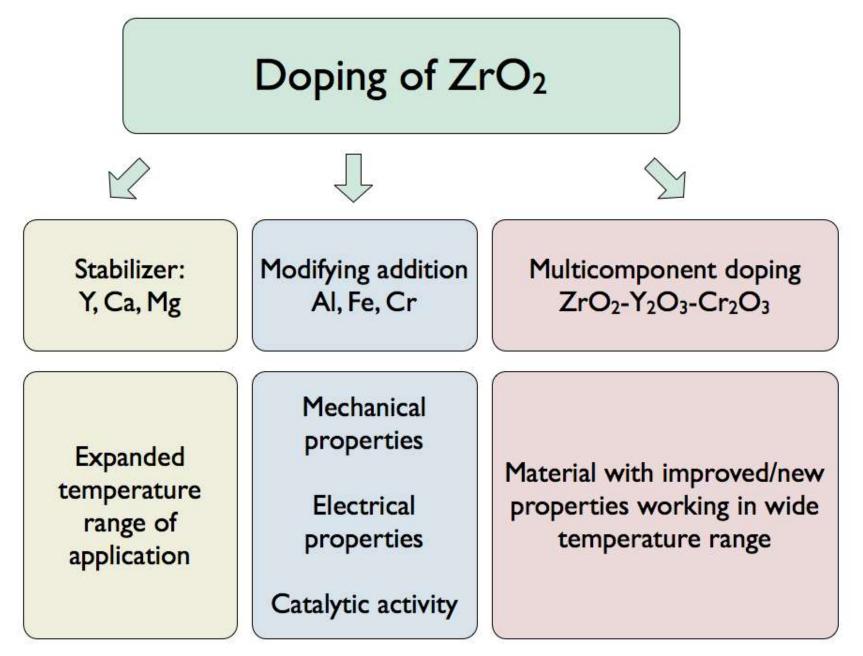
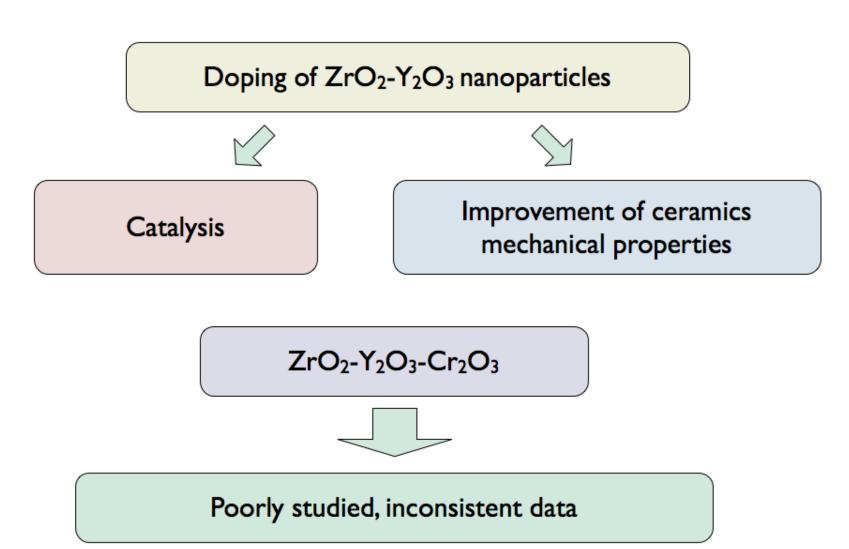
The influence of chromium on thermal evolution of stabilized zirconia nanoparticles and their surface state

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



Motivation

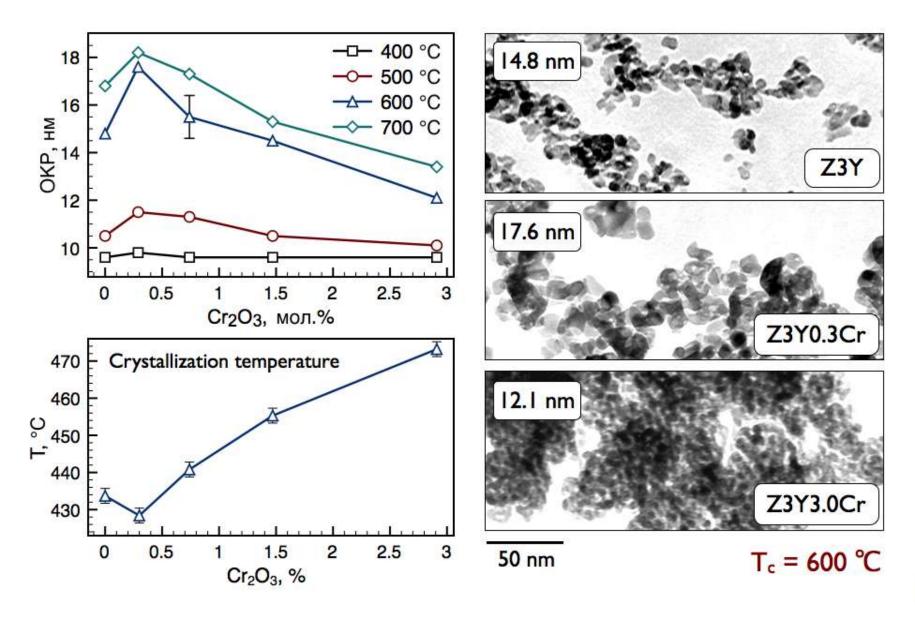


Materials & methods

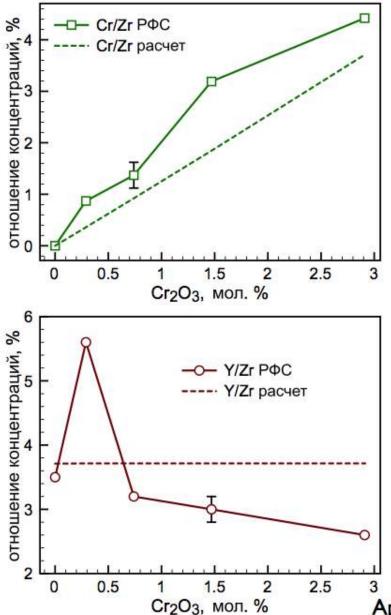
Nanopowders of zirconia dioxide are synthesized by co-precipitation technique developed in materials science department of DonPhTI

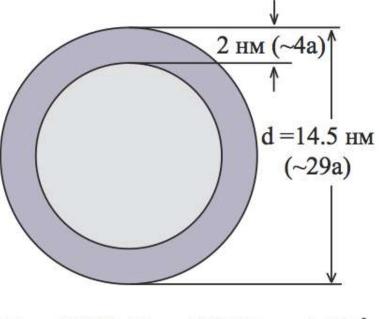
| Label | Chemical composition | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Z3Y | ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ | | |
| Z3Y0.3Cr | ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ + 0.3 % Cr ₂ O ₃ | | |
| Z3Y0.75Cr | ZrO ₂ +3 mol. % Y ₂ O ₃ + 0.75 % Cr ₂ O ₃ | | |
| Z3Y1.5Cr | ZrO ₂ +3 mol. %Y ₂ O ₃ + 1.5 % Cr ₂ O ₃ | | |
| Z3Y3.0Cr | ZrO ₂ +3 mol. % Y ₂ 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



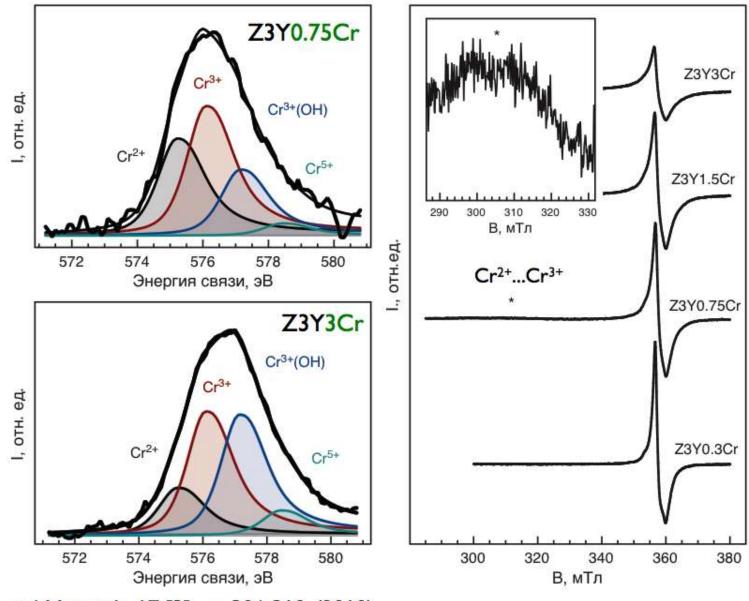


 $N_{S} = 18180; N_{V} = 24389; a = 5.10 \text{ Å}$

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

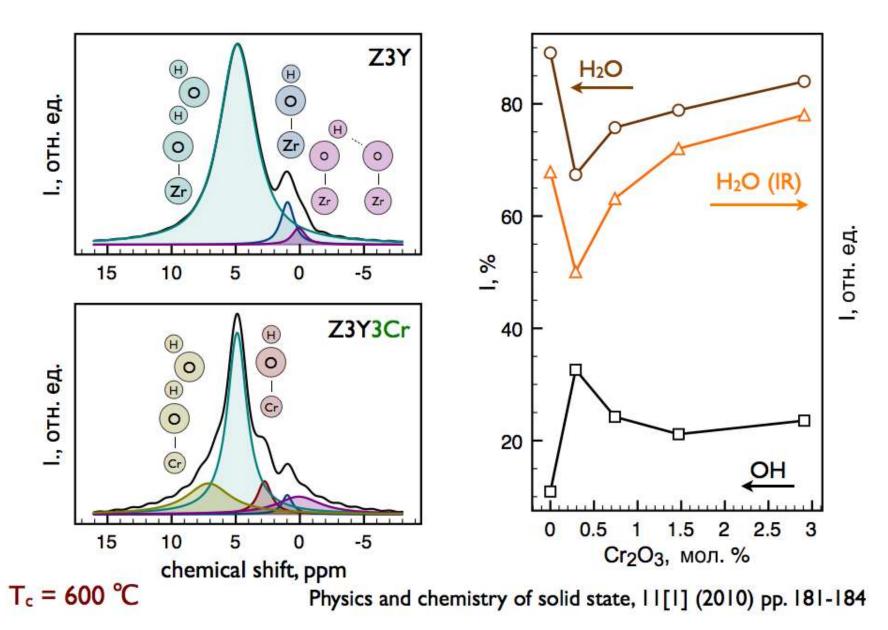
Applied Surface Science, 256, (2010), pp. 7175–7177 6

Cr charge states. XPS, ESR



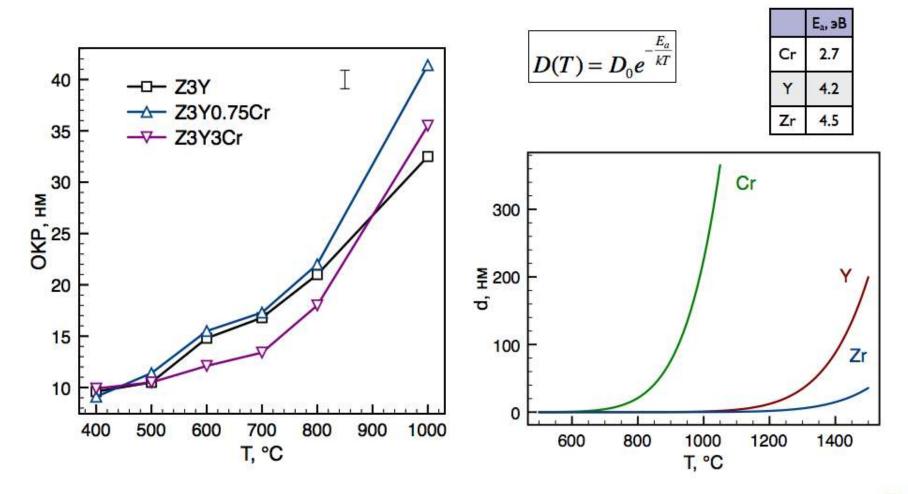
Functional Materials, 17 [3], pp. 306-310, (2010)

Hydrous shell structure. NMR, FTIR

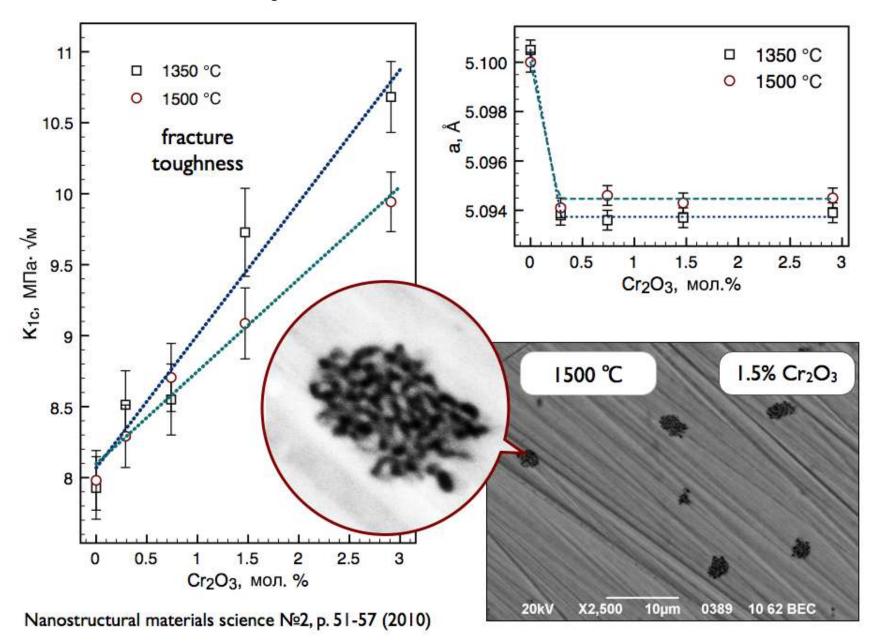


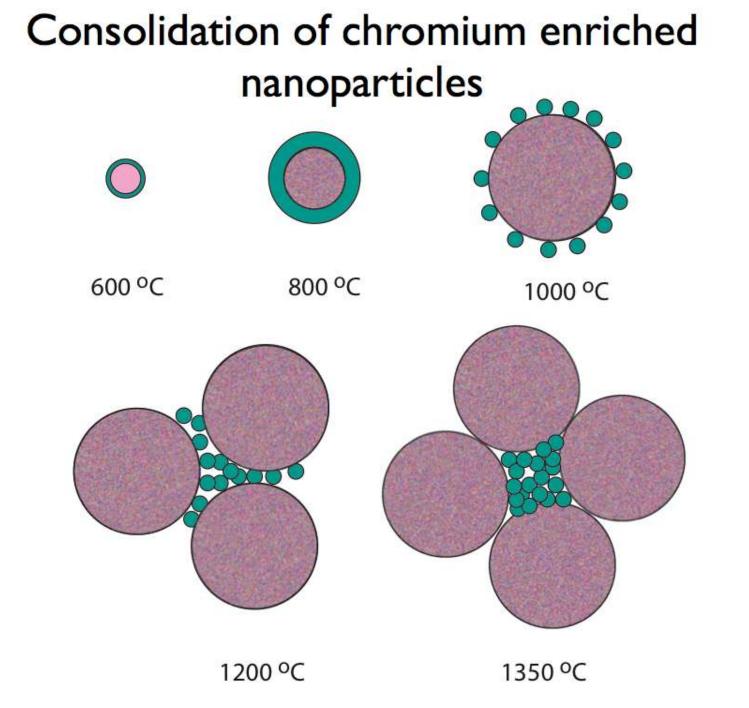
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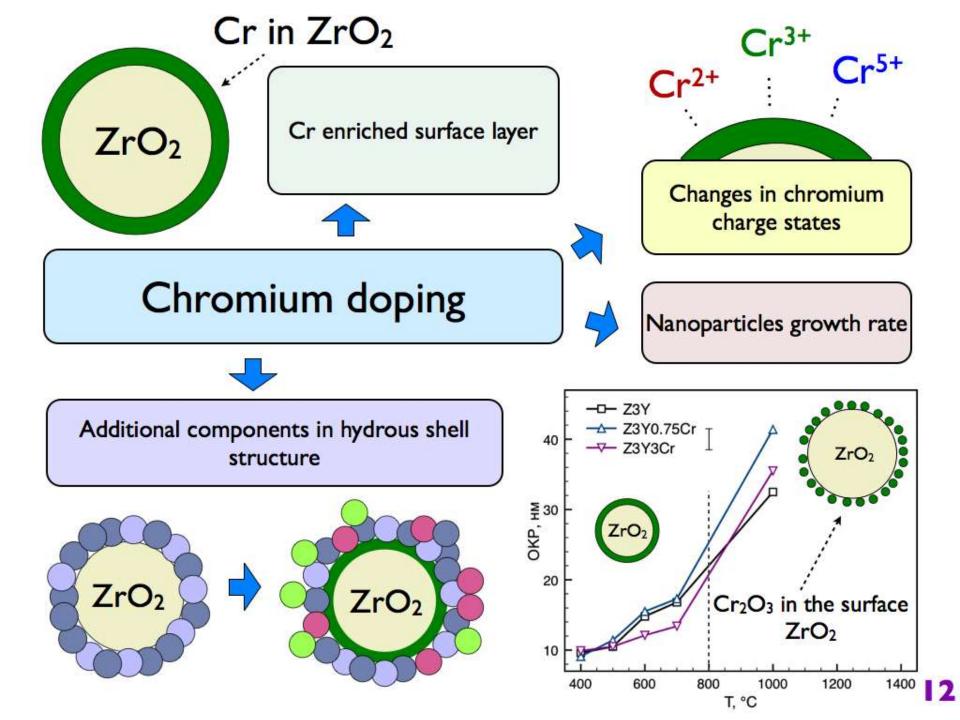
Growth rate of zirconia nanoparticles doped with chromium



Composite zirconia ceramics







Thank You for Your attention!