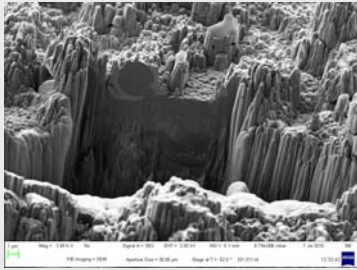


# Nanosized metallic oxides produced by Ultrasonic Spray Pyrolysis

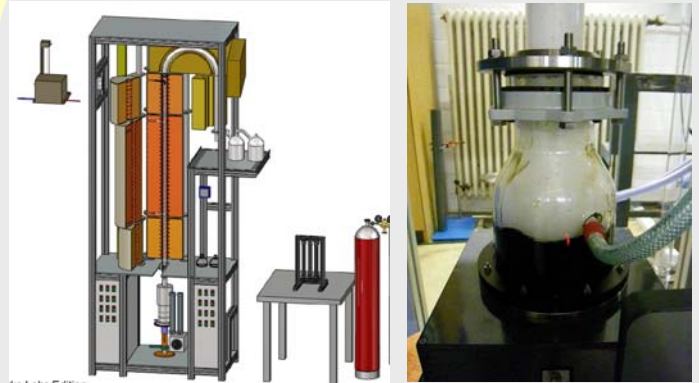
## Main aims

1. Synthesis of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles using an ultrasonic spray pyrolysis method
2. Examination of influence of the most critical process step (evaporation/precipitation) on particle morphology
3. Determine which parameters favour dense and spherical particle formation



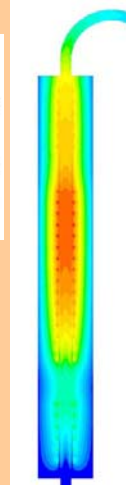
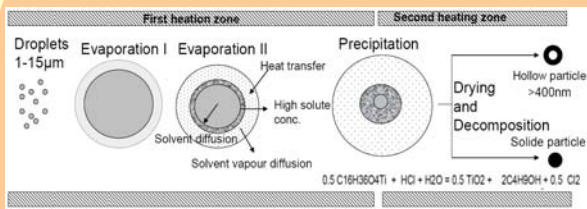
Obtained TiO<sub>2</sub> nanopowder is applied in gold layers of electrical contacts with a goal to increase the mechanical properties and life time of these coatings, without decreasing electrical conductivity.

## Experimental method



Temperature (°C): 250-800-300 and 800-800-300  
 Ultrasonic frequency (MHz): 3\*2.5  
 Atmosphere: N<sub>2</sub>  
 Flow rate (l/min): 4-10  
 C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Ti concentration: 6g/l

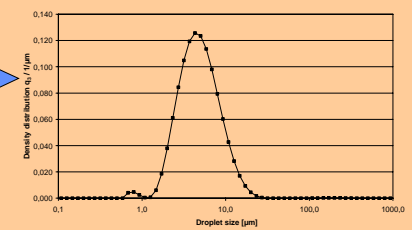
## Mechanism of USP- synthesis



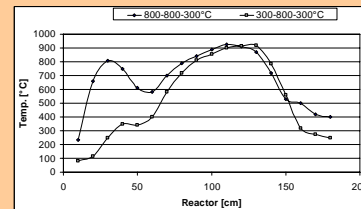
Main steps: evaporation of solvent, diffusion of solutes, precipitation, decomposition and densification.

Process temperature, droplet size and evaporation rate are the main parameters that influence particle morphology

## Main parameters that influence particle morphology:



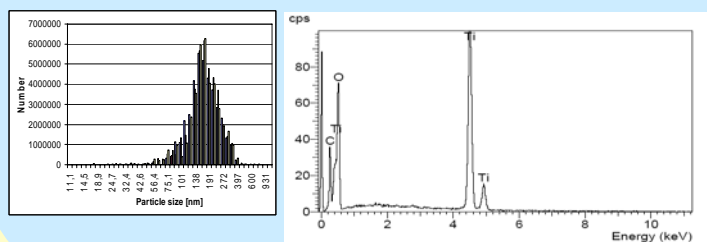
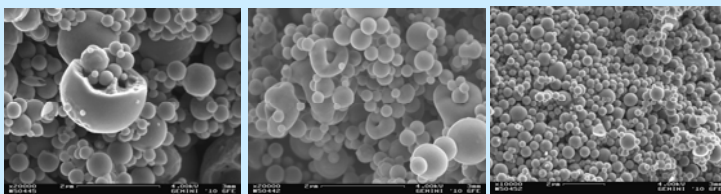
Droplet size distribution, measured with laser diffraction system (Malvern Spraytec)



Measured temperature profile in reactor for different flow rates and temperature regulation in heating zones

## Results

Different morphology of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles were obtained and optimal condition for formation of dense particle is suggested



## Conclusion

- It is possible to produce nanosized TiO<sub>2</sub> with USP
- High evaporation rate lead to destroyed, non spherical particle
- To avoid formation of non spherical particles it is recommended to have reactor with slowly increasing temperature profile

## Acknowledgement:

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