# Preparation of nanoparticles by RF plasma method

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#### **Definition of nanoparticles**



#### What's RF plasma method

**RF plasma method are able to produce nanoparticles by vapor phase reactions** 

**RF plasma has a larger frame or reaction volume than the DC** 

The efficiency of the particle production is higher

Another advantage of RF plasma is the ability to operate without the presence of any electrode

> It's enables nanoparticles to be obtained as pure as the raw material without suffering contamination from the evaporation of the electrode

#### **Schematic illustration**



Raw material is evaporated instantaneously in high temperature plasma frame

The produced vapor condensed into nanoparticles by subsequent rapid cooling

## List of prepared nanoparticles

Material	Diameter (BET)	Shape (SEM)	Crystal System (XRD)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	10 ~ 50nm	Sphere	Amorphous
TiO <sub>2</sub>	30 ~ 100nm	Sphere	Tetragonal
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	30 ~ 80nm	Sphere	Monoclinic
BaTiO <sub>3</sub>	30 ~ 80nm	Sphere	Cubic(Tetragonal)
Ni	50 ~ 200nm	Sphere	Cubic
Cu	50 ~ 200nm	Sphere	Cubic
TiN	30 ~ 60nm	Sphere	Cubic
SiC	30 ~ 60nm	anisotropy	Cubic + Hexagonal

## **TEM image of nanoparticles**



Titania(TiO<sub>2</sub>)



Alumina(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)



 $Yttria(Y_2O_3)$ 



**Barium Titanate**(BaTiO<sub>3</sub>)



Silica(SiO<sub>2</sub>)



Nickel(Ni)

#### **Metal nanoparticles**



#### Preparation method of composite nanoparticles



### **Compound nanoparticles**



### **Solid solution nanoparticles**



#### **Solid solution nanoparticles**



### **Core-shell nanoparticles**

#### Nickel-Barium titanate composite nanoparticles



**Fourier Transform** 



#### Purpose

1. Prevention of oxidation of metal nanoparticles

2 . Control of sintering process

#### **Analysis of core-shell nanoparticles**

