



HAL
open science

Liquid phase synthesis of materials -nanostructures and characterization

Jenny Jouin, Fabien Rémondière, Jess Gambe, Alex Lemarchand, Olivier Masson, Philippe Thomas

► **To cite this version:**

Jenny Jouin, Fabien Rémondière, Jess Gambe, Alex Lemarchand, Olivier Masson, et al.. Liquid phase synthesis of materials -nanostructures and characterization. 25th SPVM National Physics Conference, Oct 2023, Iligan City, Philippines. hal-04264386

HAL Id: hal-04264386

<https://hal.science/hal-04264386v1>

Submitted on 30 Oct 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Liquid phase synthesis of materials - nanostructures and characterization

Jenny Jouin, Fabien Rémondière, Jess Gambe, Alex Lemarchand, Olivier Masson, Philippe Thomas

*Institute of Research for Ceramics (IRCER), UMR CNRS 7315, European Center for Ceramics, 12 Rue Atlantis,
87068, Limoges, France*

jenny.jouin@unilim.fr

The liquid phase synthesis of materials is a powerful way to obtain samples which could otherwise not be prepared by conventional methods. This is particularly useful when dealing with nanomaterials, as starting from metal organic precursors favors a better control of the nucleation/growth phenomena.

In this work, the synthesis of nanoparticles of metal oxide compositions was performed using non-hydrolytic solvothermal synthesis in the ZrO_2 , ZnO , SnO_2 and TiO_2 systems. The objective was to obtain crystallized particles with uniform sizes of less than 5 nm to correlate the synthesis parameters, size and local structure of the samples. Indeed, for such small sizes, the bulk-based structural models do not apply anymore and specific properties are identified.

For all the selected chemical systems, the synthesis of very small crystallized particles was successful. In this case, the control of water and thermal parameters is as important as the choice of the reagents. The samples were analyzed by conventional X-ray diffraction, pair distribution function and transmission electron microscopy in order to determine their average and local structure as well as their morphology. Locally, the atomic structure of the particles are clearly different from the bulk structures when the sizes are inferior to 5 nm.