

11<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Advanced Materials

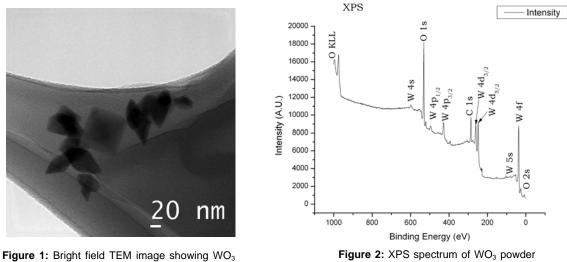
Rio de Janeiro Brazil September 20 - 25

## Tungsten oxide nanoparticles grown by inert and reactive gas condensation

D. E. Díaz-Droguett<sup>\*</sup>, D. G. Gálvez and V. M. Fuenzalida

Departamento de Física, FCFM, Universidad de Chile, Av. Almirante Blanco Encalada 2008, Santiago - Chile, dodiaz@ing.uchile.cl \* Corresponding author

Tungsten trioxide (WO<sub>3</sub>) nanoparticles find applications in gas sensors [1], smart windows and electrochromic displays [2-4]. WO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles were obtained by two methods: 1) a WO<sub>3</sub> pellet was evaporated resistively from a tungsten boat in presence of helium at pressures from 100 to 1200 Pa. 2) a tungsten filament heated under nitrogen atmosphere was oxidized by an air flow. In both, TEM showed micrometric and nanometric particles with octahedric, rhombohedric and spheric morphologies (Fig. 1). The XRD and SAED patterns revealed cubic or monoclinic structure. No impurities were detected as shown in a XPS spectrum (Fig. 2).



revealing the high purity of the sample.

## References

morphology

- [1] I. Jimenez, J. Arbiol, G. Dezanneau, A. Cornet, J.R. Morante. Sensors Actuators B 93, (2003) 475.
- [2] E.B. Franke, C.L. Trimble, J.S. Hale, M. Schubert, and J.A. Woollam. J. Appl. Phys. 88, (2000) 5777.
- [3] J.L. Solis, A. Hoel, V. Lantto, and G.G. Granqvist. J. Appl. Phys. 89, (2001) 2727.

particles with octahedric and rhombohedric

[4] L. Meda, R.C. Breitkopf, T.E. Haas, and R.U. Kirss. Thin Solid Films 402, (2002) 126.