

Analysis of Sb dopant influence on SnO₂ nanoparticles morphology and growth mechanism

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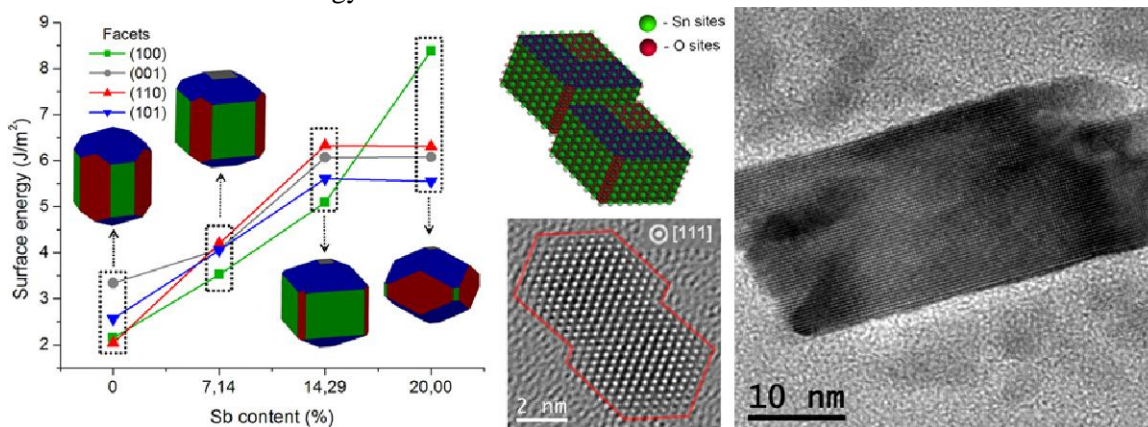
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The development of novel and reliable nanostructured devices requires the ability to synthesize and characterize materials on the atomic scale. Among the most significant challenges in nanostructural characterization is the evaluation of crystal growth mechanisms and their dependence on the distribution of doping elements.

This work provides an evaluation of Sb dopant influence on SnO₂ nanoparticles morphology and growth mechanism by the combined use of HRTEM characterization and *ab initio* calculations for surface energy. SnO₂ and Sb:SnO₂ (18%_{atom}) nanocrystals were obtained by a nonaqueous synthesis route. HRTEM characterization was performed using a JEM-3010 URP at 300 kV with a LaB₆ electron gun. Wulff construction using the *ab initio* calculated surface energies was applied to model the nanocrystals.

Oriented attachment was identified as the growth mechanism for both systems and the preferential growth directions, [110] for the SnO₂ nanocrystals and [100] and [101] for Sb:SnO₂ nanocrystals, could be successfully described by the *ab initio* calculated surface energy distribution.



a) Wulff constructions using *ab initio* calculated surface energies for different Sb dopant concentration, b) Nanocrystals modeling and HRTEM image simulation for Sb:SnO₂ oriented attachment and c) highly crystalline SnO₂ nanoparticle.

Keywords: HRTEM, Dopant Distribution, Oriented Attachment, Surface Energy *ab initio* Calculation.

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