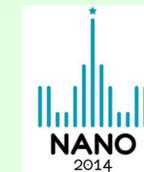


## Synthesis and Characterization of Aluminum Nanoparticles with Customized Coatings Manufactured via the Flow-Levitation Method

### ADVANCED RESEARCH IN NANOTECHNOLOGY:



### Background

The high reactivity and explosiveness of aluminum nanoparticles are attractive characteristics for energetic technologic applications that can fulfill civilian and/or military needs. However, the extremely high chemical surface activity in conjunction with agglomeration susceptibility present a serious manufacturing challenge during synthesis of aluminum nanoparticles which lead to undesirable pyrophoric effects and adsorption of environmental species.

This technical issue can be resolved by applying customized chemical coatings on the surface of the aluminum nanoparticles before metal-to-metal bonds are formed.

Among the existing techniques for deposition of nano-scaled customized coatings, the Guen-Miller Flow-Levitation (FL) method proves to possess the needed versatility for in-situ deposition of coatings that allow proper control of agglomeration and chemical reactivity of Aluminum nanoparticles.

### Abstract

This is a detailed study and characterization of aluminum nanoparticles that have been coated with customized inorganic, organic and element-organic materials in order to prevent undesirable agglomeration and surface activity between particles. The study focuses on Aluminum nanoparticles with oxide, (oxy)nitride, organic, silicon- and fluorine-organic coatings, and aluminum oxide particles. Characterization of nanoparticles was performed using transmission (TEM) and scanning (SEM) electron microscopy methods, electron diffraction analysis (EDA), energy-dispersion spectroscopy (EDS), electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis (ESCA) and X-Ray diffraction analysis (XRD). Specific surface areas were measured using the BET technique by nitrogen adsorption. Composition of volatile layers on the particles was studied using temperature-programmed desorption method with mass-spectral desorption products analysis (TPD).

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**Objective of this research:** Develop and perfect a technique for *in-situ* deposition of customized inorganic and organic coatings on aluminum nanoparticles during synthesis via the Guen-Miller Flow Levitation (FL) method in order to prevent particle agglomeration and suppress high chemical activity.

The Guen-Miller FL method: invented in Russia and unknown in the US. drop of molten material levitates in a high-frequency electromagnetic field. Vapors then condense homogeneously into nanoparticles in an inert carrier gas flow.

### Underlying principles and chemical reaction for coatings formation on the surface of Al nanoparticles

#### Inorganic coatings:

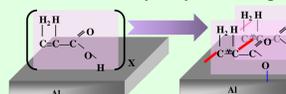
Formation of Al oxide coatings:  
 $2Al_s + 3O_2 \rightarrow (Al_2O_3)_s$

Formation of Al nitride coatings:  
 $2Al_s + 2NH_3 \rightarrow 2AlN + 3H_2$

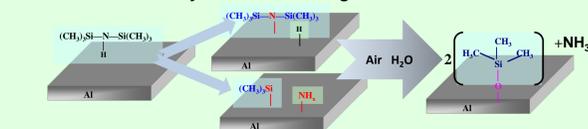
#### Organic coatings:

Formation of Poly-acrylic coatings

Formation of Tri-fluorine-organic coatings



Formation of Trimethylsiloxane coatings



### Conclusions

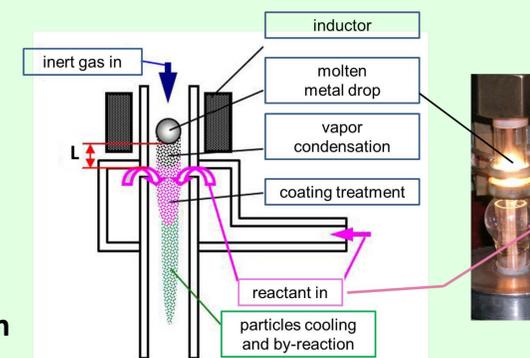
- The Guen-Miller FL-method in conjunction with nano-scaled surface chemical modification of nascent nanoparticles constitute a powerful and versatile method to control physicochemical properties of metal particles.
- The characteristic high reactivity and undesirable agglomeration of aluminum nanoparticles can be controlled by the deposition of nano-scaled organic and/or inorganic coatings on the surface of the particles.
- Coating uniformity and thickness depend on proper concentration of reagent gas and its injection distance downstream the nascent nanoparticles during synthesis.
- Coating deposition is highly sensitive to the temperature of reaction which in turn is dependent on the operation regime of the manufacturing apparatus, i.e: inert gas flow rate and pressure, metal evaporation rate, type of carrier gas and heat of reaction.
- Coated particles present a wide variety of morphologies depending on the coating process and material. Shapes observed vary from perfectly spherical to "pea-like" shapes, to corrugated reliefs resembling "brain-shaped" morphology.
- Aluminum particles with organic and silicon-organic coatings possess strong hydrophobic properties.

### Relevancy Across Disciplines

Methods to control physical properties of nanomaterials via nano-scaled customized coating have extensive, in medicine, engineering and science. In particular, aluminum coated nanoparticles have direct applicability in energetic applications such as explosives and alternative fuels production.

### Technique and characterization

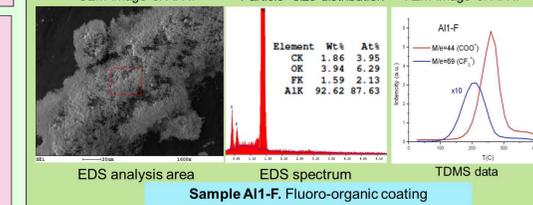
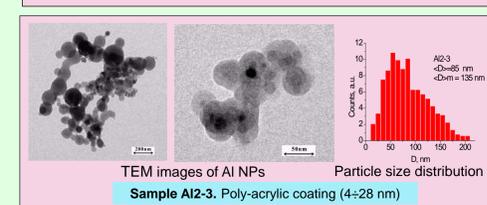
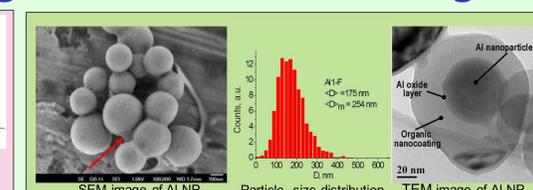
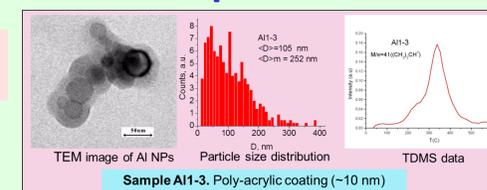
Experimental coating deposition technique on Al nanoparticles



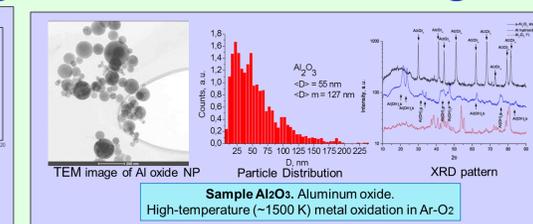
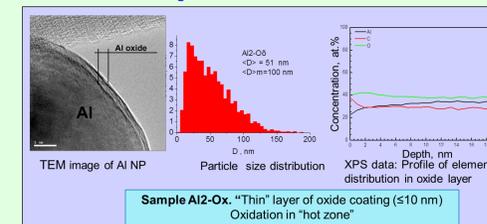
#### Key parameters for proper coating deposition:

- Distance L must be carefully selected to ensure the proper chemical reaction and achieve the required properties of the coating.
- Proper concentration of reactive gas is needed so that the reaction is fast enough to form coating before the collisions that eventually occur among the forming nano-particles.

### Sample Results - Organic nano-scaled coatings



### Sample Results - Inorganic nano-scaled coatings



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