## SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOPARTICLES Fe<sup>0</sup>/PVP

T. Gutul<sup>1</sup>, T. Fedorov<sup>1</sup>, A.Mirzac<sup>2</sup>, A.Shkurpelo<sup>2</sup>, S.Vatavu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Electronic Engineering and Nanotechnologies 'D.Ghitu', Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Academiei str. 3/3, Chisinau,

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Academiei str. 5, Chisinau, <sup>3</sup>Moldova State University, Alexe Mateevici str. 60, Chisinau. e-mail: tatiana.g52@mail.ru

Nanoparticles are being used for diverse purposes: medical treatments, various branches of industry production such as solar and oxide fuel batteries for energy storage, wide incorporation into diverse materials of everyday use such as cosmetics or clothes, optical devices, catalytic, bactericidal, electronic, sensor technology, biological labeling [1]. We studied the effect of polymer as encapsulating agent on synthesis. (Fe<sup>0</sup>) nanoparticles were prepared by chemical reduction from ferric salt-solution in the presence of PVP used as a stabilizer. Encapsulated nanoparticles Fe<sup>0</sup>-PVP were prepared according to the method of chemical co-precipitation in the presence of poly-N-vinylpyrrolidone (PVP) (MW: 3000). The presence of PVP gives possibility of formation encapsulated nanoparticles proved by FT-IR spectroscopy shown in (**Fig.1**(a)).

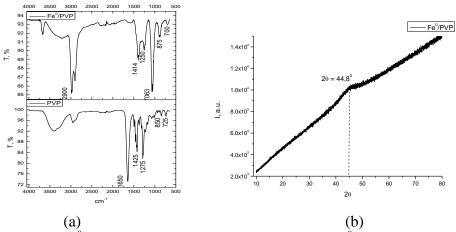


Fig. 1: (a) IR spectra of Fe<sup>0</sup>/ PVP nanoparticles and PVP; (b) XRD of Fe<sup>0</sup>/ PVP nanoparticles

The resulting nanoparticles were characterized by X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) analysis, X-ray fluorescence analysis (XRF), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) FT-IR-spectroscopy.

The diffractogram of the Fe<sup>0</sup>/PVP nanoparticles, with the maximum diffraction at  $2\theta = 44.8^{\circ}$ . Particles size was computed according to Debye-Scherrer formula, which coresponds to 4 nm (**Fig.1** (b)). This result displays the presence of Fe<sup>0</sup>.

The X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XRF) of encapsulated nano-sized iron ( $\sim 4.7$  nm) showed that the transition energy corresponding to the gravity centre of the FeK- $\alpha_1$  line shifts by 1.33 eV as a result of a transition from a flat polycrystalline sample to nanoscale iron [1].

## References:

[1.] Hasan, Saba. (2015). A Review on Nanoparticles: Their Synthesis and Types. 4. 1-3.

[2.] Я.С. Уманский, Ю.А.Скаков, А.Н. Иванов , Л.Н. Расторгуев. Кристаллография, рентгенография и электронная микроскопия. М.: Металлургия, 1982, 632с.