

vSparticle

Materials

Input

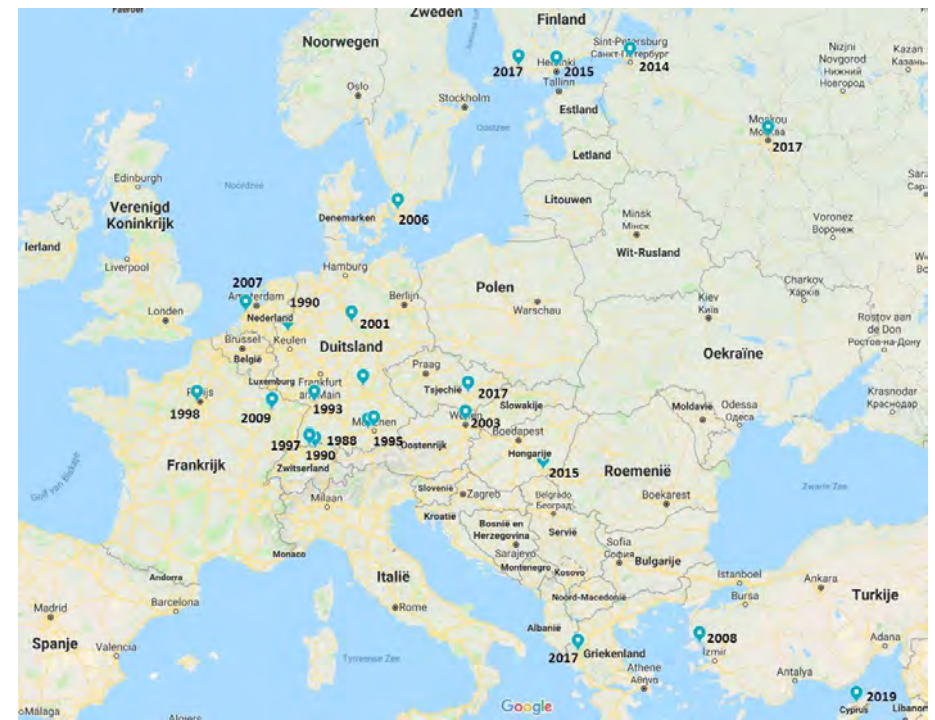
- Metals
- Alloys
- Metal oxides
- Semiconductors

1																	2		
1	H Hydrogen 1.01																	He Helium 4	
2	Li Lithium 6.94	Be Beryllium 9.01											B Boron 10.81	C Carbon 12.01	N Nitrogen 14.01	O Oxygen 16	F Fluorine 19	Ne Neon 20.18	
3	Na Sodium 22.99	Mg Magnesium 24.3											Al Aluminum 26.98	Si Silicon 28.09	P Phosphorus 30.97	S Sulfur 32.06	Cl Chlorine 35.45	Ar Argon 39.1	
4	K Potassium 39.09	Ca Calcium 40.08	Sc Scandium 44.96	Ti Titanium 47.87	V Vanadium 50.94	Cr Chromium 52	Mn Manganese 54.94	Fe Iron 55.84	Co Cobalt 58.93	Ni Nickel 58.93	Cu Copper 63.55	Zn Zinc 65.39	Ga Gallium 69.72	Ge Germanium 72.64	As Arsenic 74.92	Se Selenium 78.96	Br Bromine 79.9	Kr Krypton 83.8	
5	Rb Rubidium 85.47	Sr Strontium 87.62	Y Yttrium 88.91	Zr Zirconium 91.22	Nb Niobium 92.91	Mo Molybdenum 95.94	Tc Technetium 98	Ru Ruthenium 101.07	Rh Rhodium 102.91	Pd Palladium 106.42	Ag Silver 107.87	Cd Cadmium 112.41	In Indium 114.82	Sn Tin 118.71	Sb Antimony 121.76	Te Tellurium 127.6	I Iodine 127.6	Xe Xenon 131.29	
6	Cs Cesium 132.91	Ba Barium 137.33	Lanthanoids		Hf Hafnium 178.49	Ta Tantalum 180.96	W Tungsten 183.84	Re Rhenium 186.21	Os Osmium 190.23	Ir Iridium 192.22	Pt Platinum 195.08	Au Gold 196.97	Hg Mercury 200.59	Tl Thallium 204.38	Pb Lead 207.2	Bi Bismuth 208.98	Po Polonium 209	At Astatine 210	Rn Radon 222
7	Fr Francium 223	Ra Radium 226	Actinoids		Rf Rutherfordium 262	Db Dubnium 262	Sg Seaborgium 264	Bh Bohrium 266	Hs Hassium 268	Mt Meitnerium 272	Ds Darmstadtium 277	Rg Roentgenium 278	Cn Copernicium 285	Nh Nihonium 286	Fl Flerovium 289	Mc Moscovium 289	Lv Livermorium 293	Ts Tennessine 294	Og Oganesson 294

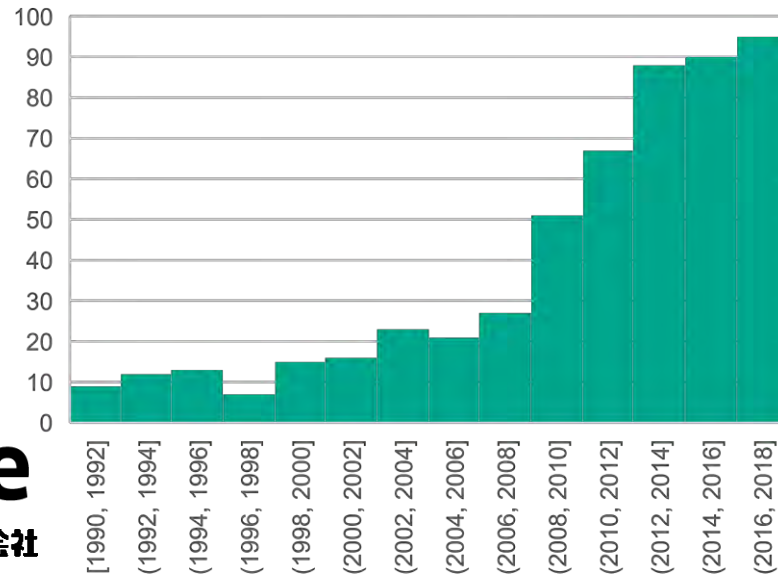
Lanthanoids		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
		La Lanthanum 138.91	Ce Cerium 140.12	Pr Praseodymium 140.91	Nd Neodymium 144.24	Pm Promethium 145	Sm Samarium 150.36	Eu Europium 151.96	Gd Gadolinium 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.93	Dy Dysprosium 162.5	Ho Holmium 164.93	Er Erbium 167.26	Tm Thulium 168.93	Yb Ytterbium 173.04	Lu Lutetium 174.97
Actinoids		89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
		Ac Actinium 227	Th Thorium 231.04	Pa Protactinium 231.04	U Uranium 238.03	Np Neptunium 237	Pu Plutonium 243	Am Americium 243	Cm Curium 247	Bk Berkelium 247	Cf Californium 251	Es Einsteinium 252	Fm Fermium 257	Md Mendelevium 258	No Nobelium 259	Lr Lawrencium 261



Research interest



Spark papers per year



Developments

Proof of principle

Technical

1982

- 3-16 nm C and Ag particles

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 25

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

21 JUNE 1982

Enormous Enhancement of van der Waals Forces between Small Silver Particles

Heinz Burtscher

Laboratory for Solid State Physics, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

and

Andreas Schmidt-Ott

Atmospheric Physics and Laboratory for Solid State Physics, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

(Received 4 December 1981)

Dispersion forces enhance the coagulation rate of small particles in a gas. Measurements of coagulation rates on ultrafine Ag and C particles with radii of 3–16 nm were performed. The results obtained with C particles almost agree with the expectations based on bulk electronic properties. However, Ag particles 14 nm in radius exhibit a very large coagulation rate. It points to an enhancement of the dispersion forces of at least a factor of 10^4 .

Heinz Burtscher and Andreas Schmidt-Ott. Enormous enhancement of van der Waals forces between small silver particles. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 48:1734–1737, Jun 1982.



Developments

First prototype

Technical

1988

- Spark under N₂ atmosphere
- Ambient pressure
- Measurement of charged gold particles

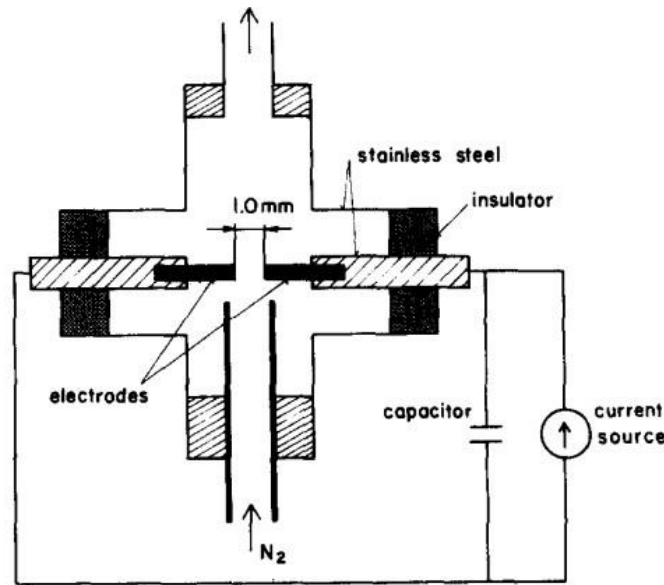


Fig. 1. Schematic of the generator.

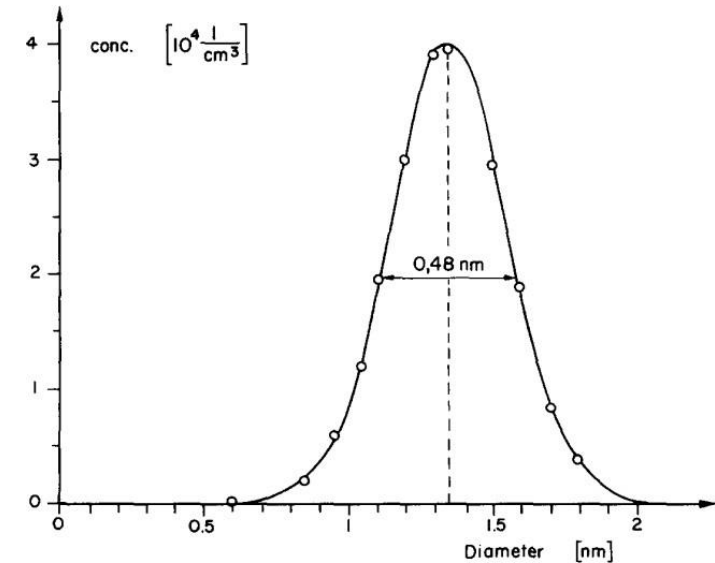


Fig. 5. Size distribution of primary gold particles.



Developments

Monodisperse output

Output

1991

- Deposition of charged silver particles
- Size selection based on electrical mobility
- 8 nm deposited on carbon film

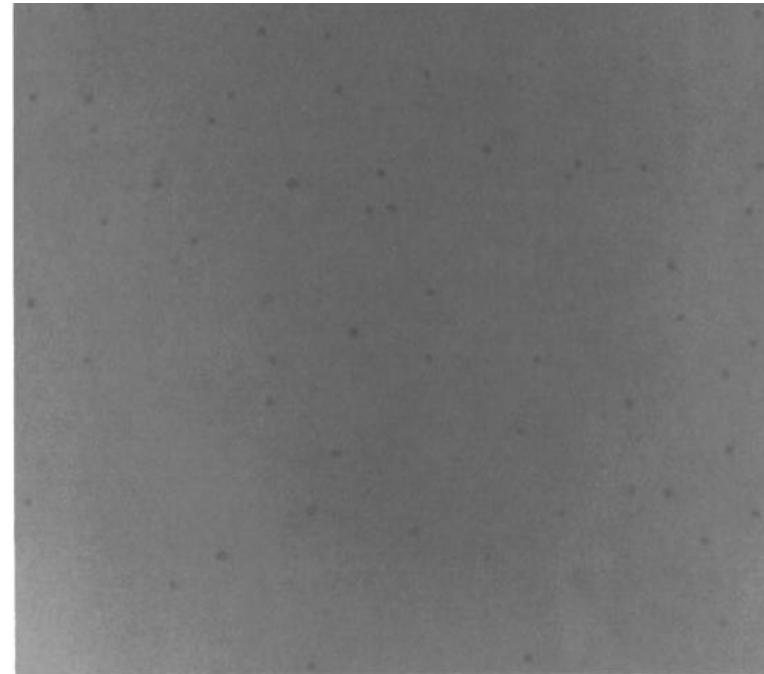


Fig. 1. TEM image of a carbon thin film covered with Ag particles. The particle diameter is 8 nm. The particle concentration is 120 particles per μm^2 after a sampling time of 2 h

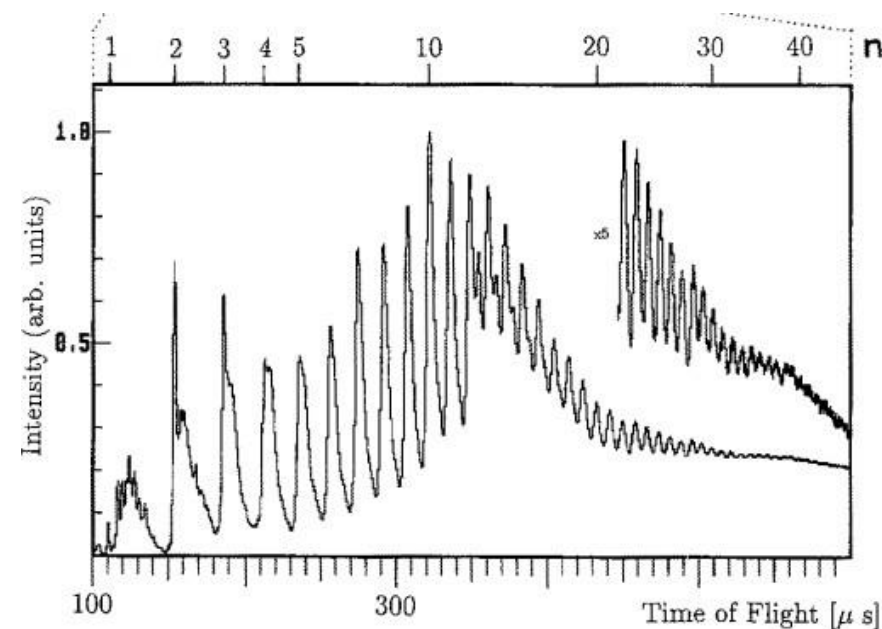
Developments

Clusters

Output

1991

- Atomic clusters 1 – 40 Pd, Al atoms
- Setup in vacuum



Developments

Output

Narrow size distribution for large particles

1991

- Particle size distribution has a fixed width ($1.27 < \sigma < 1.34$)
- For large particles, the absolute spread is larger
- By continuously adding small NPs to the aerosol, the absolute width can remain constant (1 nm)



Developments

First commercial spark generator

Technical

1993

- Production of carbon nanoparticles
- 8 mg/h output
- Relatively large particles

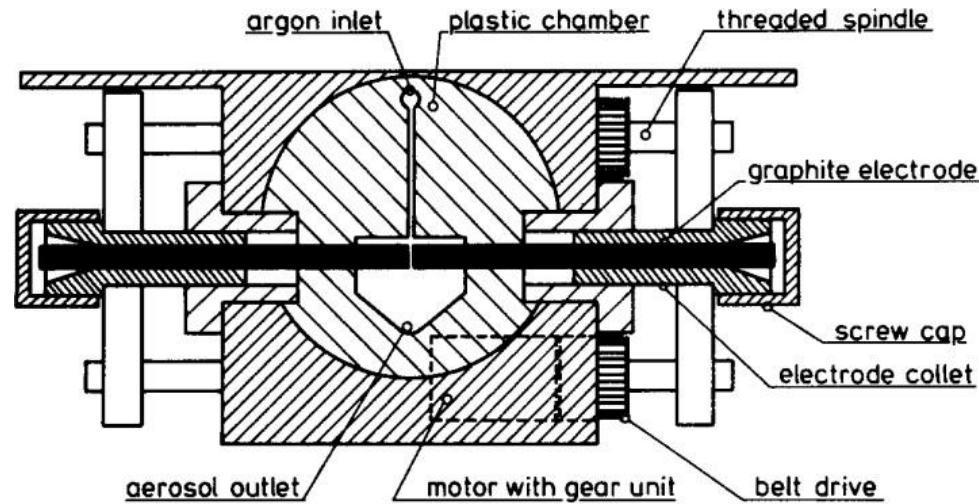


Fig. 1. Mechanical arrangement of the carbon aerosol generator.

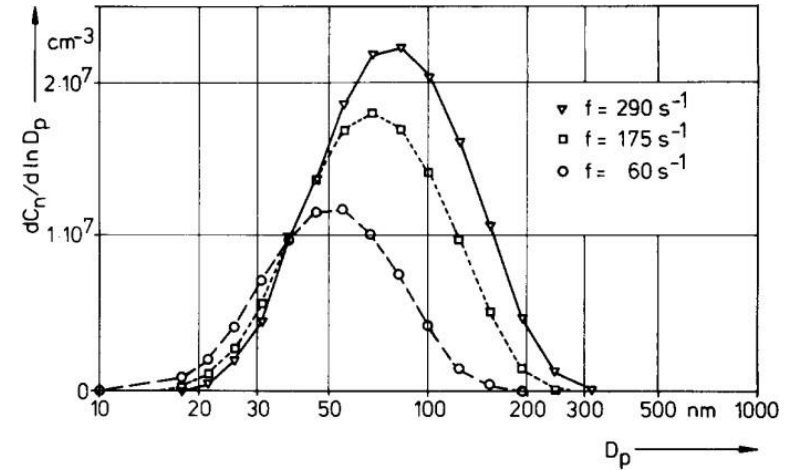


Fig. 5. Particle number distribution of the carbon aerosol for different spark repetition frequencies. Argon flow rate: 6.5 l min^{-1} , dilution air flow rate: 21.0 l min^{-1} .



Developments

Aerosol catalysis

Application

1999

- Methanation: $4 \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ using Ni

Table 1. Properties of the Ni aerosol catalyst before and after heating for 7 s at 450°C

Sampling location	Specific surface area (m ² /g)	Aerosol mass conc. (µg/cc)	Surf. conc. (BET) (cm ² /cc)	Surf. conc. (SMPS) (cm ² /cc)	Geom. mean diameter (nm)	Primary particle diam. (nm)
Before heating section	173.6	0.0799	0.1387	0.0650	144	3.9
Behind heating section	165.5	0.0465	0.0796	0.0429	103	4.1

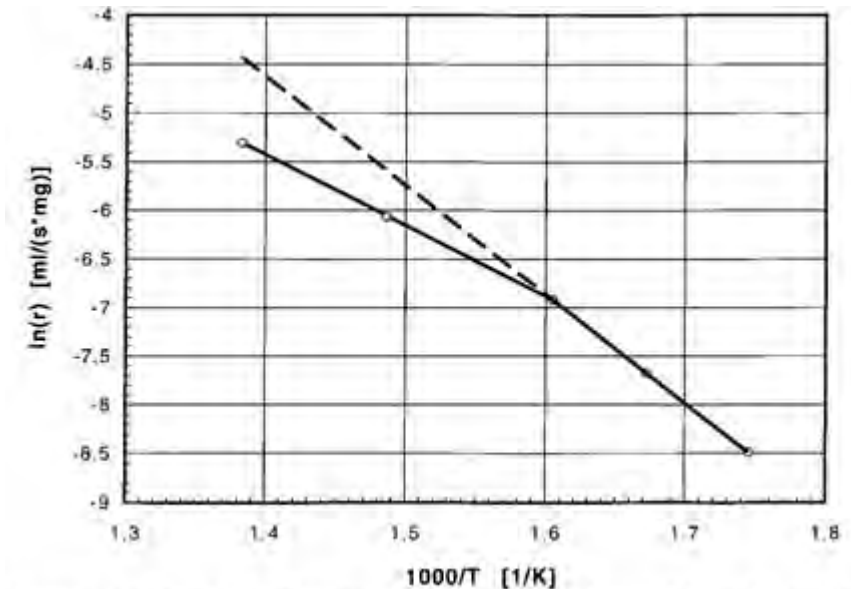


Figure 7. Arrhenius plot of the reaction rate for methanation on airborne Ni particles.



Developments

Radiolabeling of carbon aerosol

Application

2000

- Application of radioactive Tc in liquid applied to spark electrodes

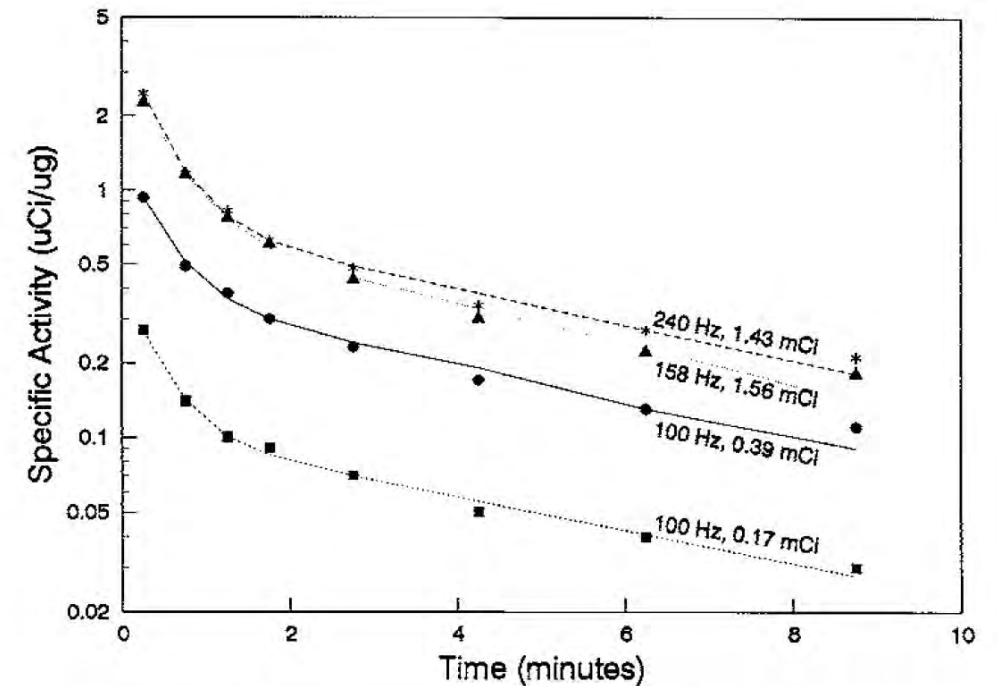


FIGURE 5. Specific activity of aerosol decreases as the sum of a fast and a slow exponential decay function of generator operation time. The half times for fast and slow generator output phases were 0.4 min and 4.8 min, respectively. Notations on curves are the electrode arcing frequency and activity applied to the electrodes.



Developments

Synthesis of oxides

Material

2004

Table 1

Characteristics of ultrafine aerosols generated for various operation parameters of the generator

Particle material	Operation conditions				Particle characteristics			Mass-related surface area		Volume-related surface area	
	Discharge frequency (Hz)	Argon flow rate (lpm)	Nitrogen flow rate (lpm)	Air flow rate (lpm)	Modal diameter (nm)	Number concentration (cm^{-3})	Mass concentration ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	BET _m ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)	ASA _m ($\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$)	BET _v ($\text{m}^2 \text{cm}^{-3}$)	ASA _v ($\text{m}^2 \text{cm}^{-3}$)
Carbon	3	6.3	17	170	25	10^6	25	750	47	1425	90
Carbon	300	6.3	17	125	70	10^7	115	750	17	1425	32
Carbon	300	6.3	0	125	150	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Silver	300	3.5	0	125	20	3×10^6	133	20	11	210	115
Iridium	140	6.3	0	125	18	2.5×10^6	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iridium	500	6.3	0	125	22	3×10^7	480	123	5.1	2766	102
Ferric oxide	20	5.4	17	165	35	10^6	40	300	10	1560	57
Cadmium oxide	6	3.5	17	165	35	10^6	65	50	9.2	408	75
Cadmium oxide	300	3.5	17	125	50	8×10^6	420	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.



Developments

Synthesis of titania by sparking in air

Material

2007

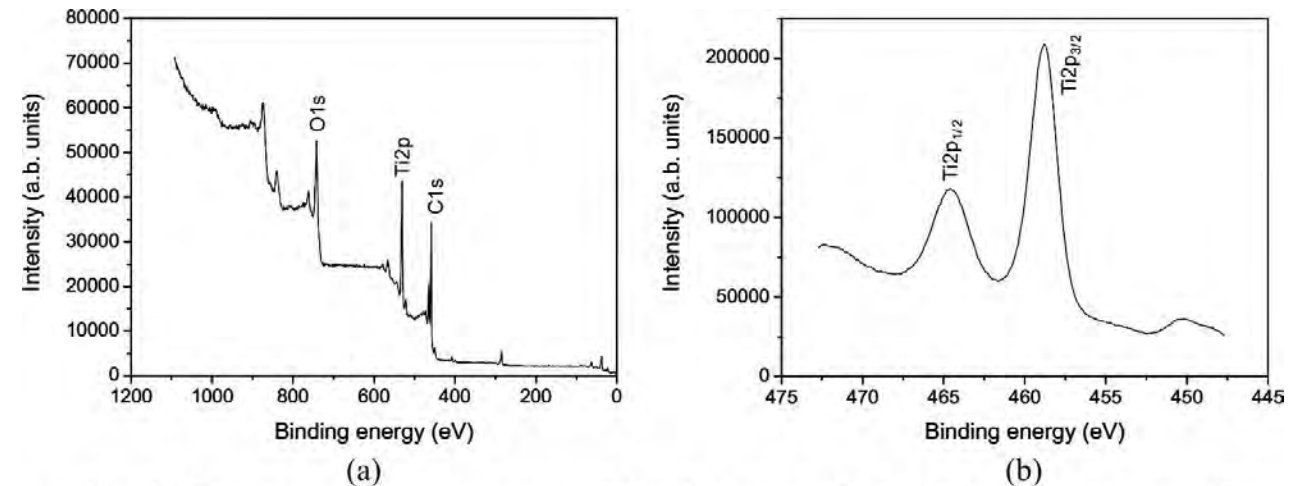
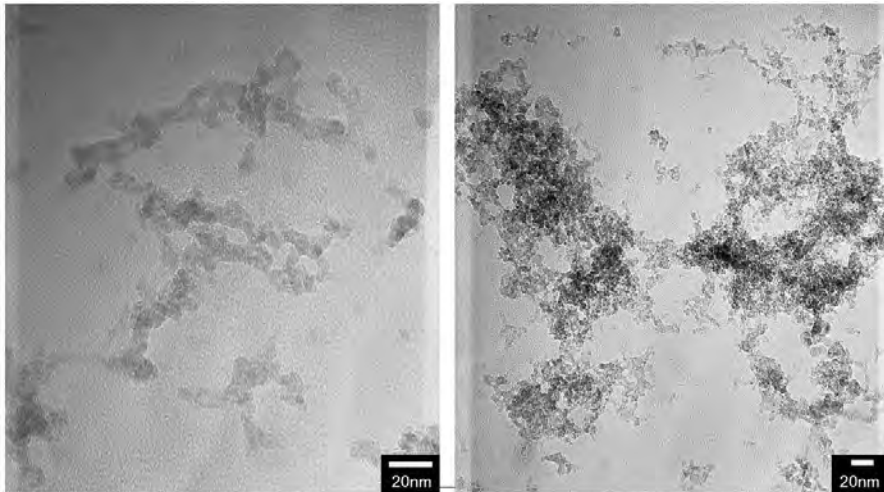


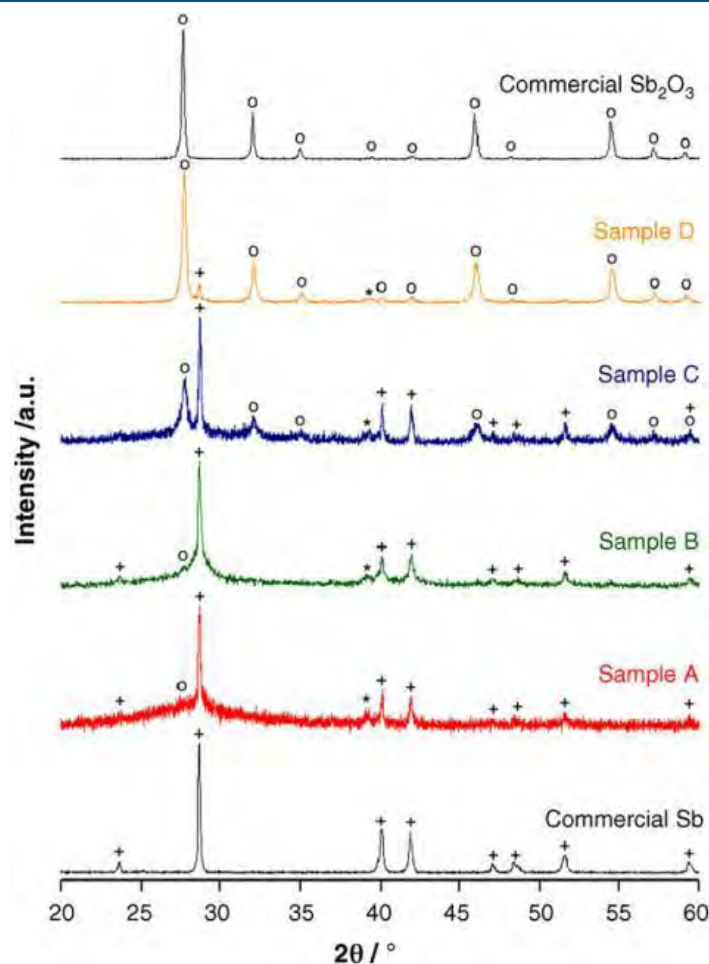
Fig. 4 XPS spectra of survey scan (a) and detailed scan of Ti2p (b) for sample nanoparticles.



Developments

XRD studies

- 10 – 20 nm particles
- Collection by filtration



Output

2007

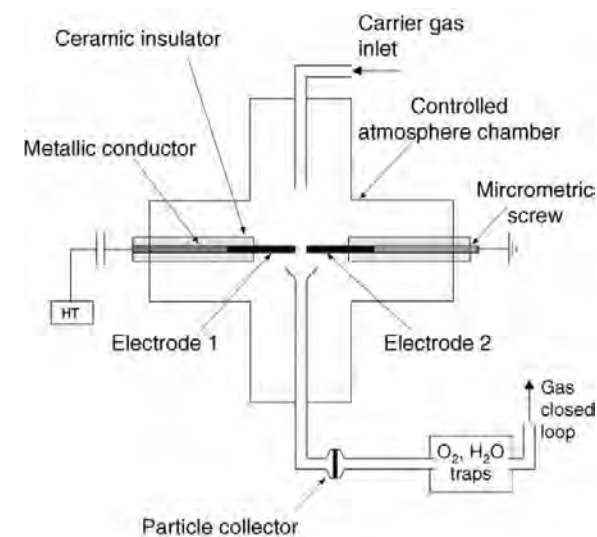


Fig. 1. Spark Discharge Generator.

L. Simonin, U. Lafont, N. Tabrizi, A. Schmidt-Ott, and E.M. Kelder. Sb/o nano-composites produced via spark discharge generation for li-ion battery anodes. *Journal of Power Sources*, 174(2):805 – 809, 2007. 13th International Meeting on Lithium Batteries.

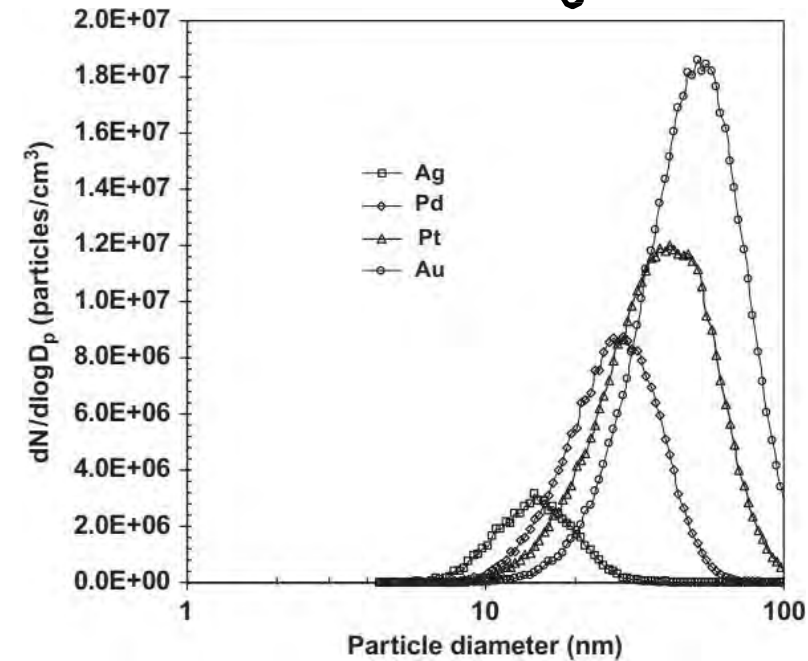
Developments

Influence of nanoparticle material of size distributions

Output

- Precious metals in N₂ gas
- High production rates give higher concentrations and larger particles (Au > Pt > Pd > Ag)

2008



Jeong Hoon Byeon, Jae Hong Park, and Jungho Hwang. Spark generation of monometallic and bimetallic aerosol nanoparticles. *Journal of Aerosol Science*, 39(10):888 – 896, 2008.



Developments

Patterning with metal catalyst particles

Patterning

2008

- Pt particles in N₂ gas
- 5 min deposition using thermophoresis (ΔT)

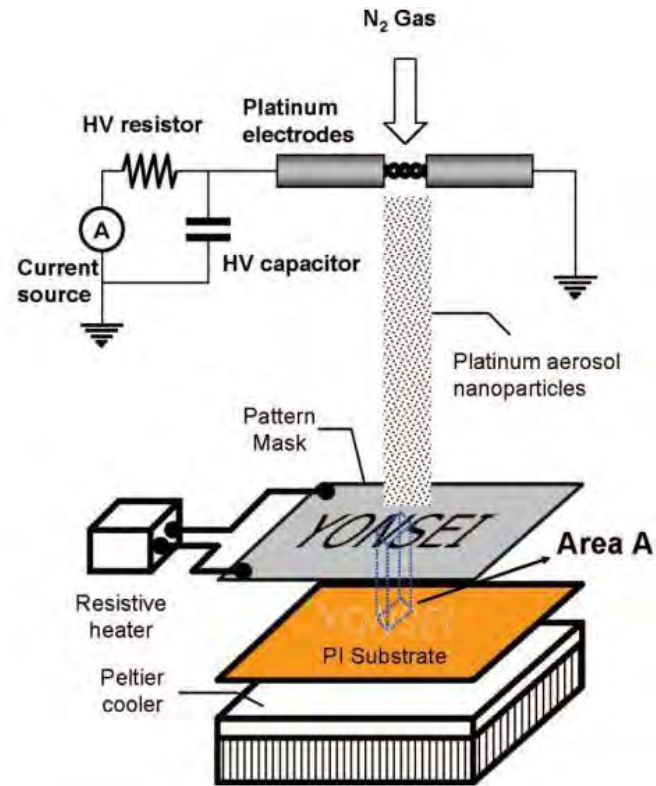


Figure 1. Overview of site-selective aerosol activation.

Jeong Hoon Byeon, Jae Hong Park, Ki Young Yoon, and Jungho Hwang. Site-selective catalytic surface activation via aerosol nanoparticles for use in metal micropatterning. *Langmuir*, 24(11):5949–5954, 2008.

Developments

Influence of carrier gas and various metals

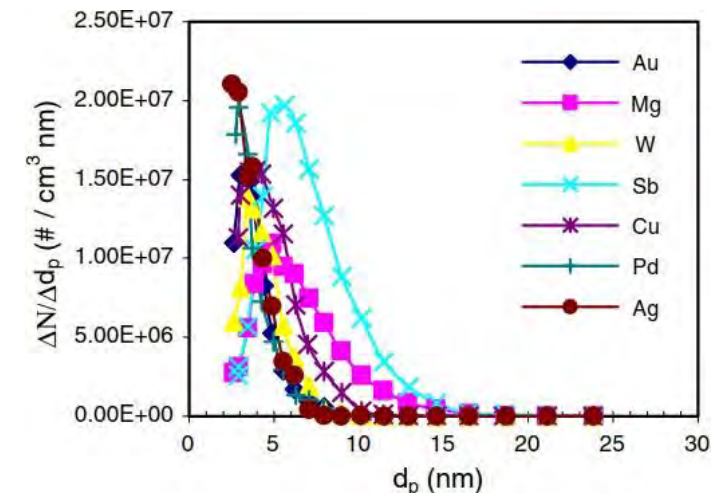
Material

2008

- Gases have various breakdown voltages changing the energy delivered to the spark
- Materials have different ablation rates depending on:
 - Thermal conductivity
 - Evaporation enthalpy
 - Boiling point

Table 1 Gold particle sizes under various conditions

P (atm)	N_2		Ar		He	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
d_g (nm)	7.0	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.1
σ_g	1.34	1.35	1.42	1.37	1.45	1.4
Count	35	37	40	44	69	36

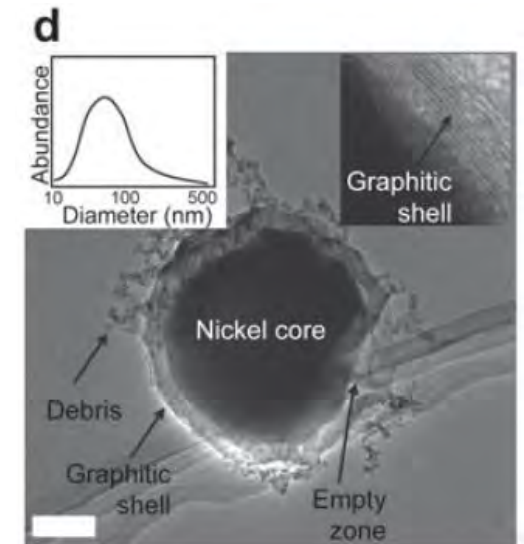
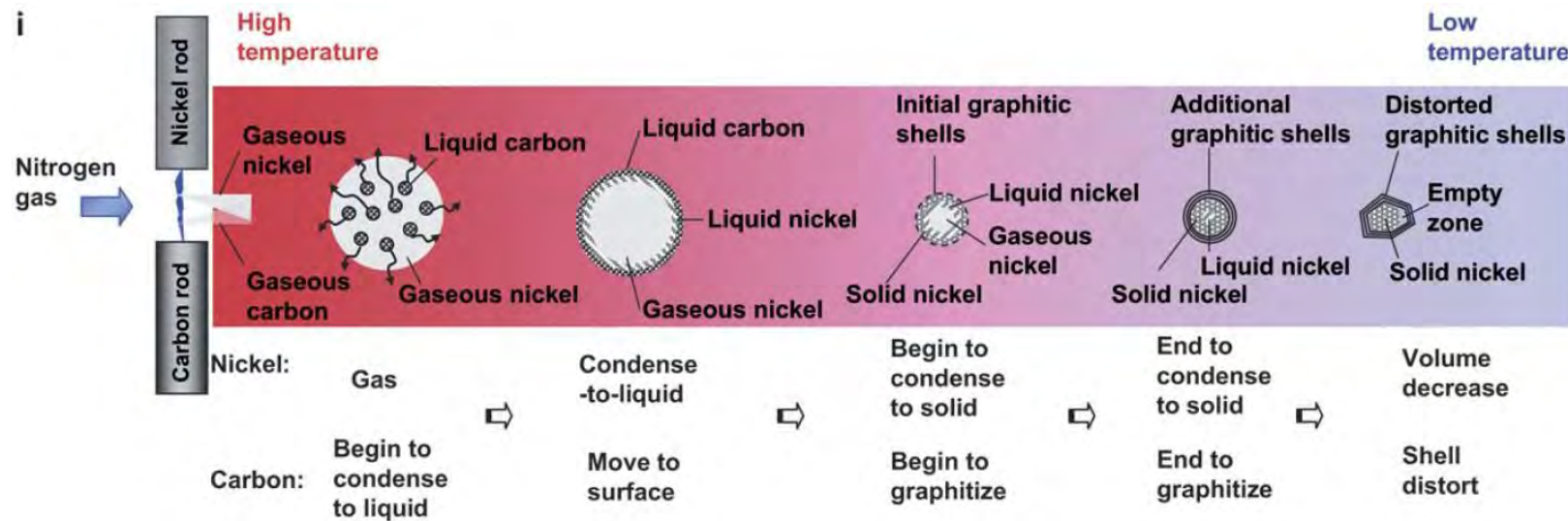


Developments

Carbon encapsulation

Output

2009



Developments

Producing alloyed electrodes

Material

2009

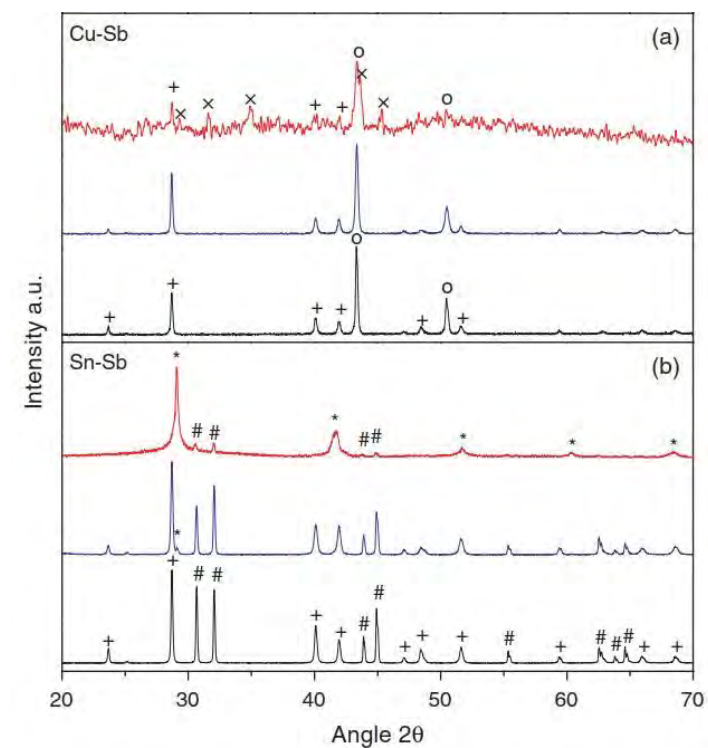
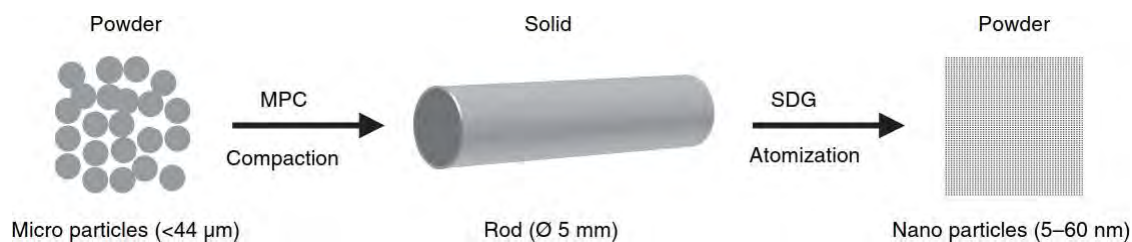


Fig. 8. (a) XRD pattern of the Cu-Sb sample before compaction (bottom, black), after compaction (middle, blue) and after atomization (top, red). # Sb phase, o Cu phase and $\times \text{Cu}_2\text{Sb}$ phase. (b) XRD pattern of the Sn-Sb sample before compaction (bottom, black), after compaction (middle, blue) and after atomization (top, red). # Sn phase, + Sb phase and * SnSb phase.

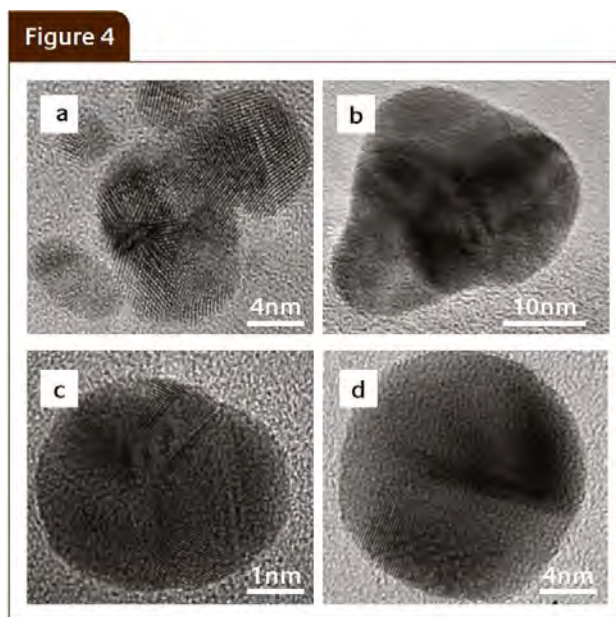
Developments

Using nanoparticles as seeds for epitaxial growth

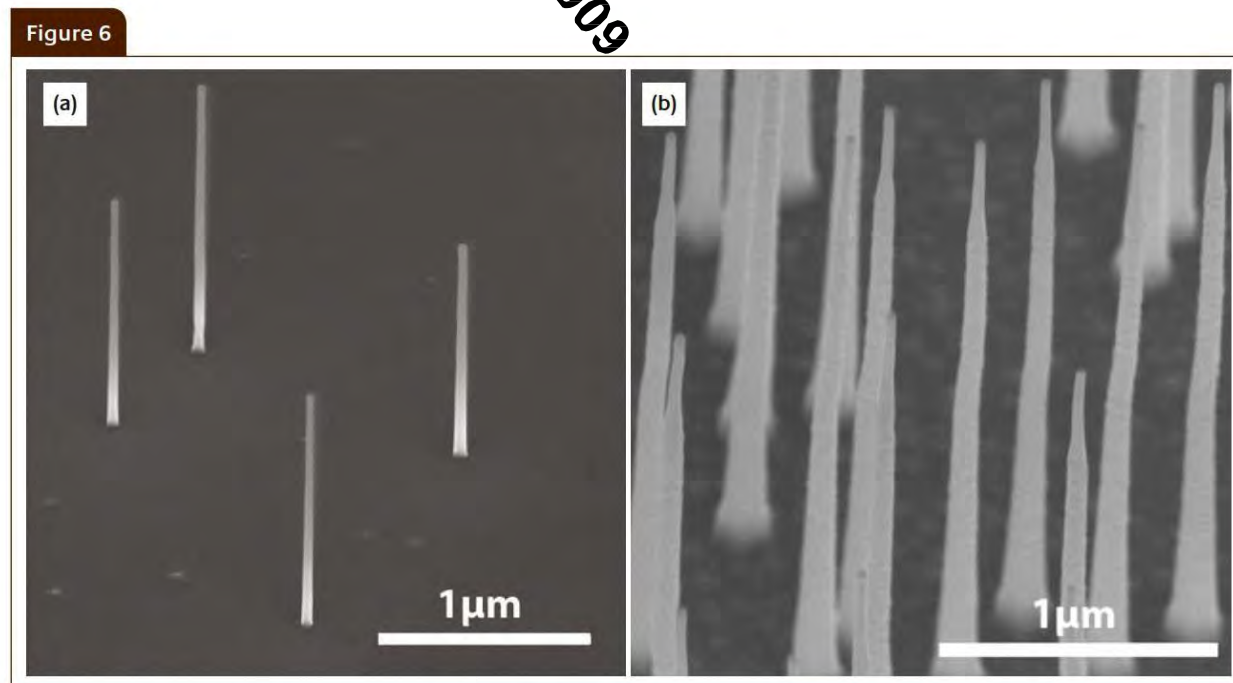
Application

2009

Deposition by electrostatic precipitation



TEM micrographs of (a) agglomerate gold particles and gold particles reshaped at (b) 300°C (c) 600°C (d) 1200°C in a special compaction tube furnace



SEM micrograph of (a) epitaxial GaP nanowires seeded with 20 nm gold particles, reshaped at 600°C, at a growth temperature of 460°C. The particle density was 1 μm². (b) epitaxial InP nanowires seeded with 30 nm gold particles, reshaped at 600°C, at a growth temperature of 420°C. The particle density was 3 μm². Images were acquired with the sample tilted (a) 52° (b) 30° towards the e-beam

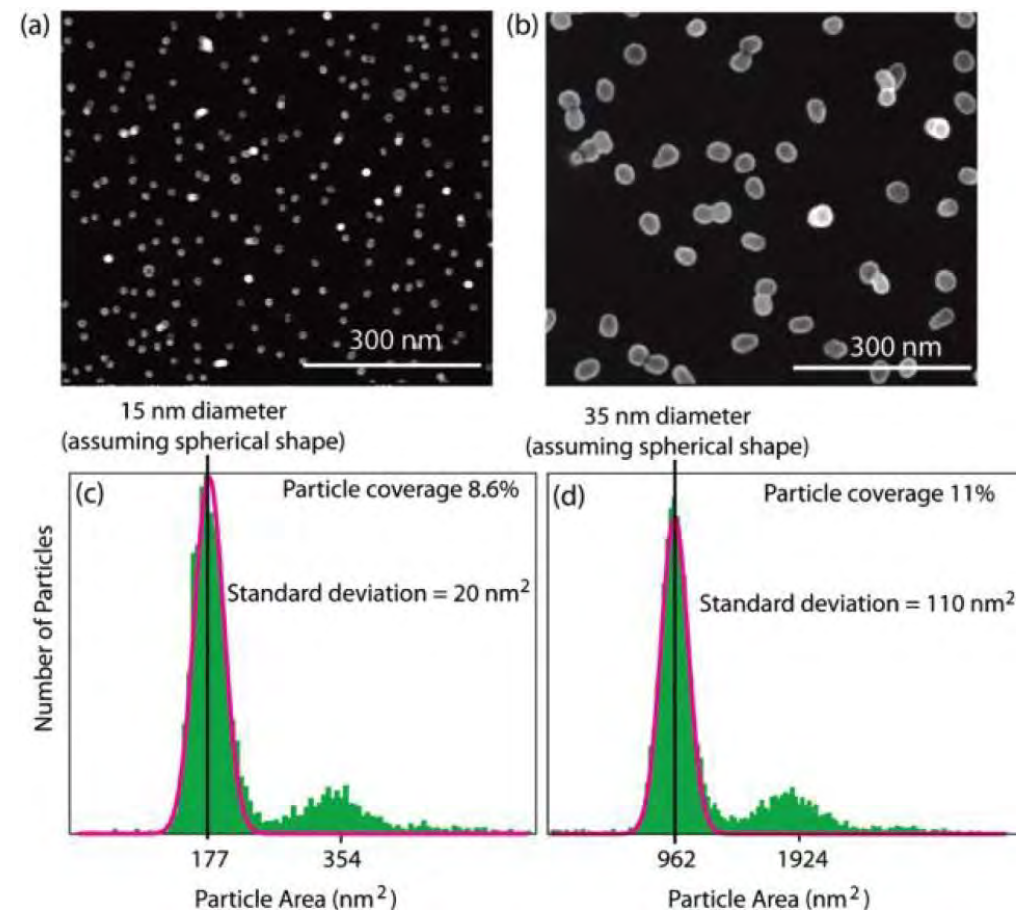
Developments

Study of model catalysts using aerosol deposition

Application

2010

- Size selected Pd nanoparticles
- Deposition on Si by electrostatic precipitation



Developments

Metallic nanoparticles from immiscible metals

Material

2010

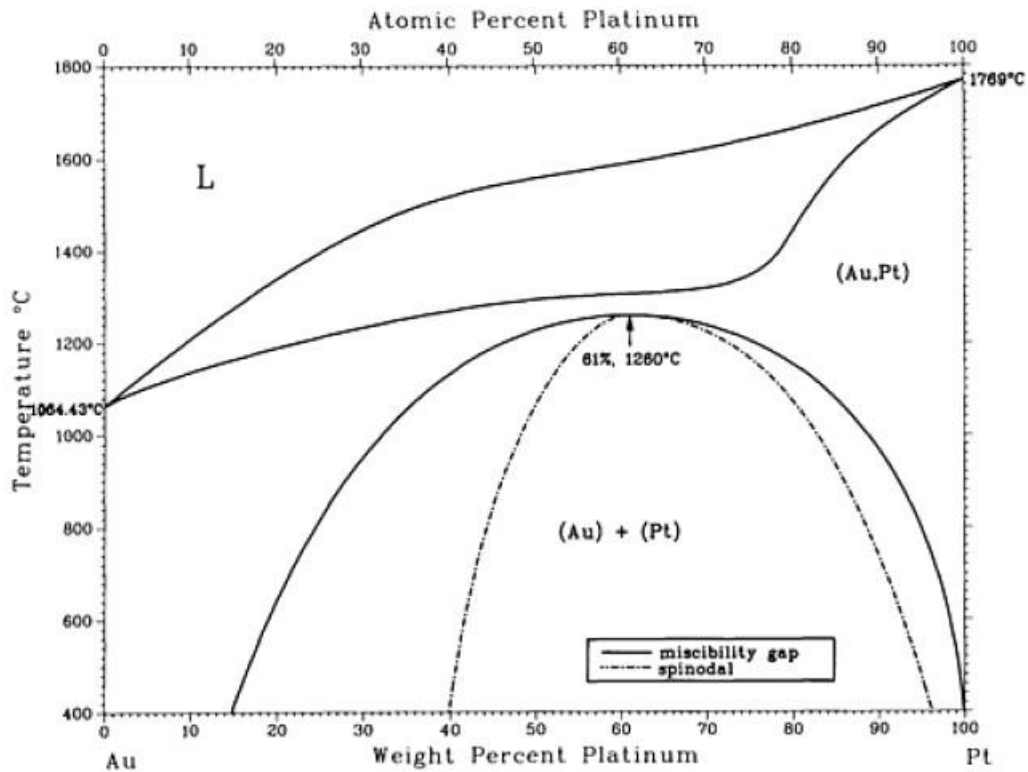
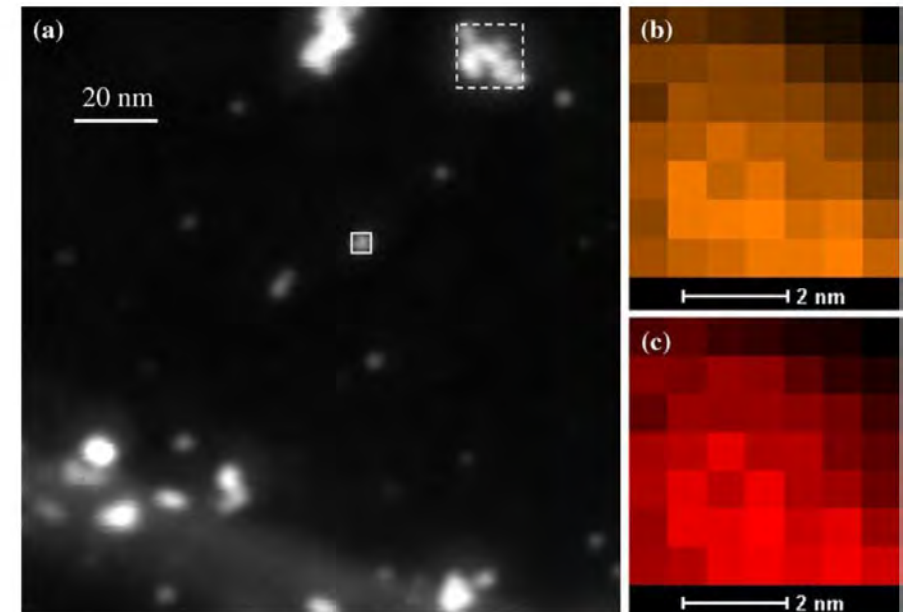


Fig. 6 EDS compositional mapping of the specified Au-Pt particle ~6 nm in size (a), Au L (b) and Pt L (c)



Developments

Semiconducting nanoparticles

Material

- Doping decreases electrical resistivity ($0.17 \Omega \text{ cm}$)
 10^{15} boron atoms/cm³

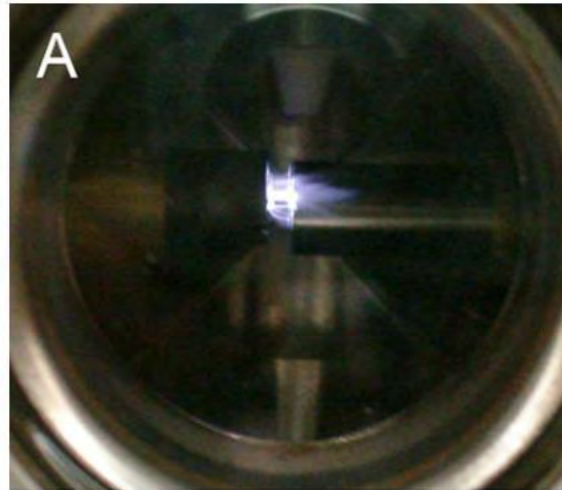


Fig. 5 a Photographs of an intrinsic silicon discharge.

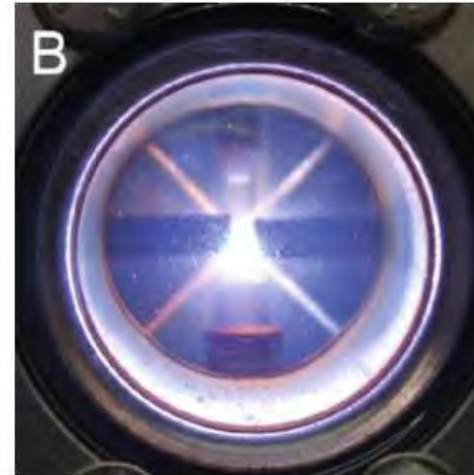


Fig. 7 a Discharge voltage and current for boron-doped Si rods in 1.6 SLM Ar 5.0, 2 mm gap spacing. b photograph of the spark discharge between doped rods

2011

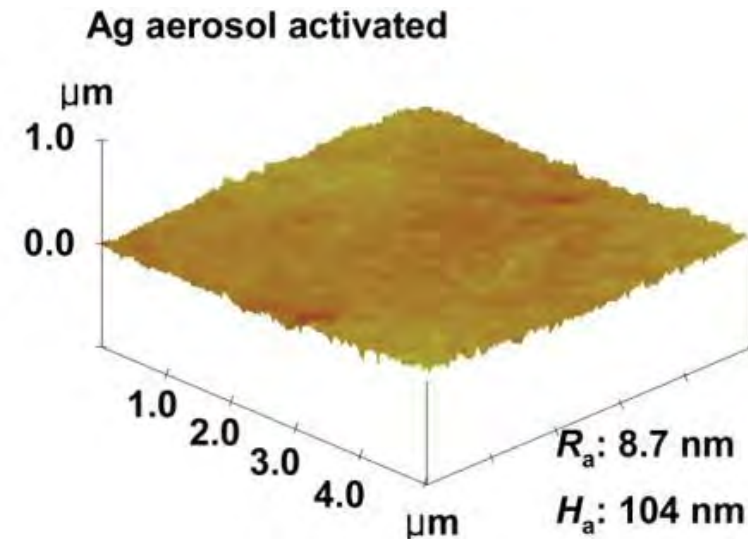
Developments

Deposition of uniform layers

Output

2011

- Deposition of Ag nanoparticles by diffusion
- Annealing at 300 C for 30 min
- Layer height of 104 nm
- Surface roughness of 8.7 nm



Developments

Production of highly oxidizing metals

Material

2011

- Production of Mg nanoparticles
- Purification of 5N Ar: 5 ppm H₂O, O₂
- Bake-out of the system
- Preloading of the system with Mg NPs

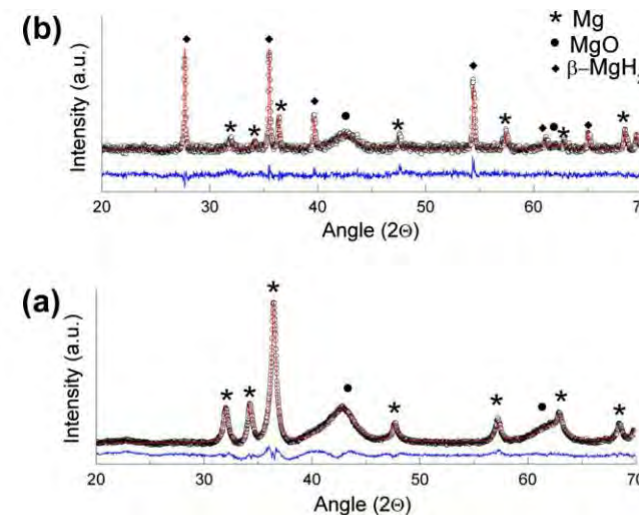


Fig. 4. XRD patterns of Mg nanoparticles after background subtraction: (a) as-produced; (b) after hydrogen loading (black, measured spectrum; red, Rietveld analysis; blue, residual of the fit). (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)



Developments

Size selected deposition of Au, Ge

Output

2012

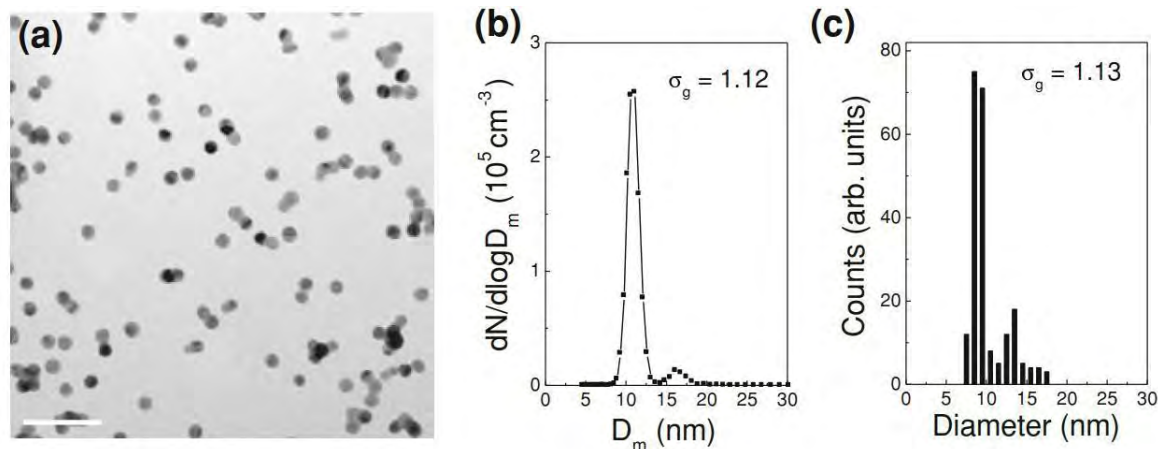


Fig. 4.7 a Bright field TEM images of Au nanoparticles of geometric mean diameter of 9.87 nm, b size distribution by SMPS measurement and c size distribution calculated by TEM images

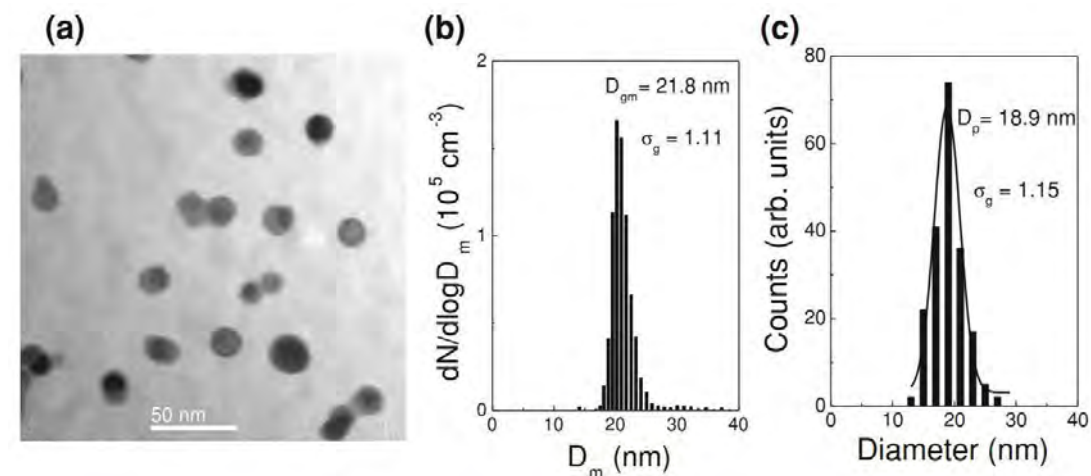


Fig. 4.10 a TEM image of Ge nanoparticles, obtained after sintering at 900 °C, b size distribution as monitored by SMPS and c size distribution obtained by TEM images analysis



Developments

Writing by electrostatic focussing

Patterning

2012

- 10 nm Au particles on carbon

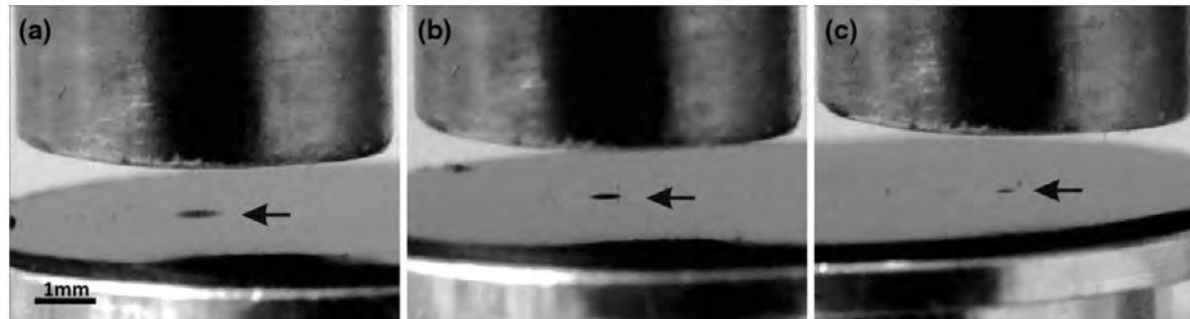
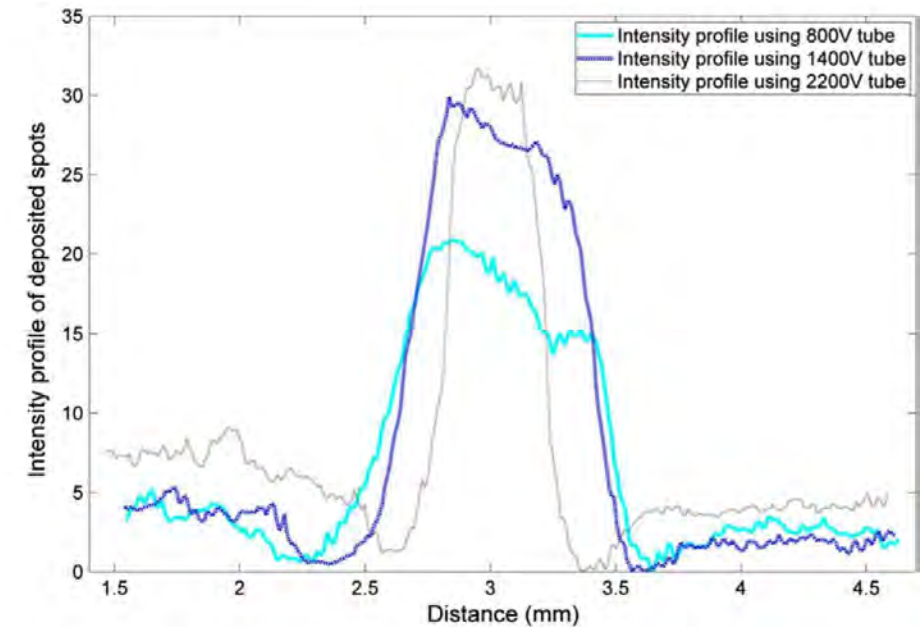


Fig. 9 Deposited spots using a 400 V focusing tube, b 1200 V focusing tube and c 1800 V focusing tube

Fig. 10 Intensity profiles of deposited spot images for different tube voltages



Developments

Effect of different configurations

Technical

2012

- Configurations have different electrical fields and gas flow profiles

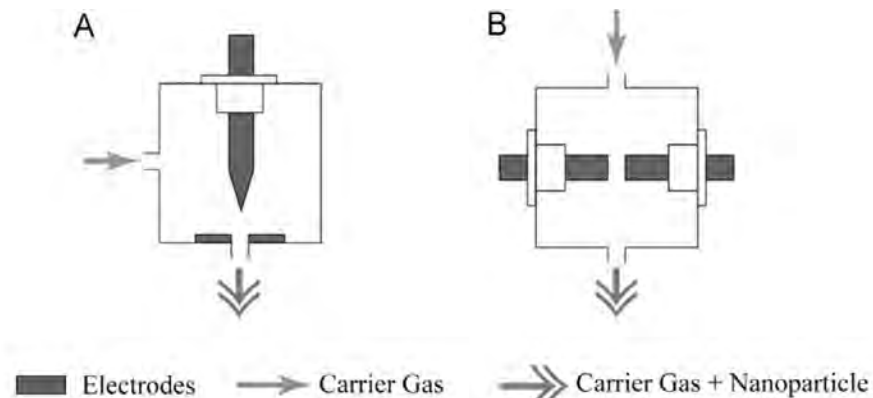
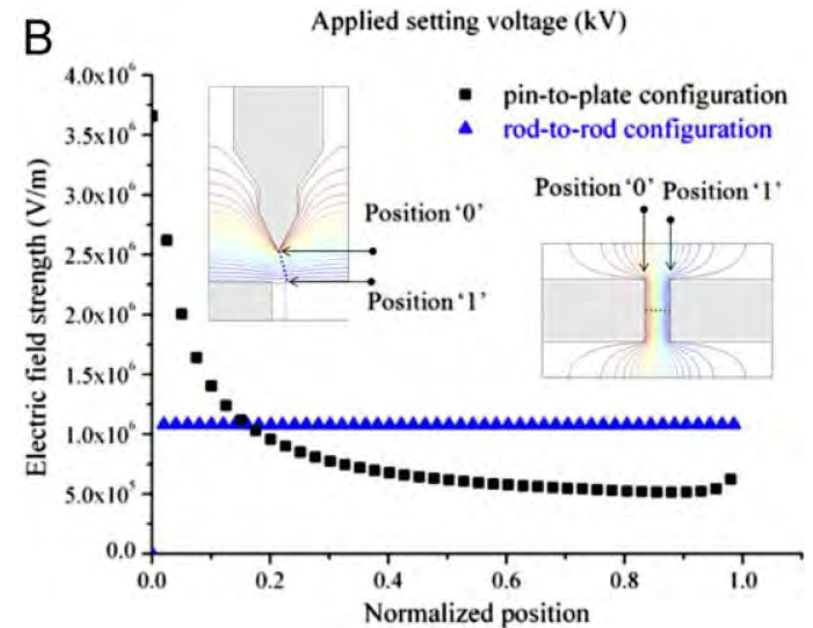


Fig. 1. Two different configurations of spark discharge generator. (A) Pin-to-plate type electrode configuration. (B) Rod-to-rod type electrode configuration.

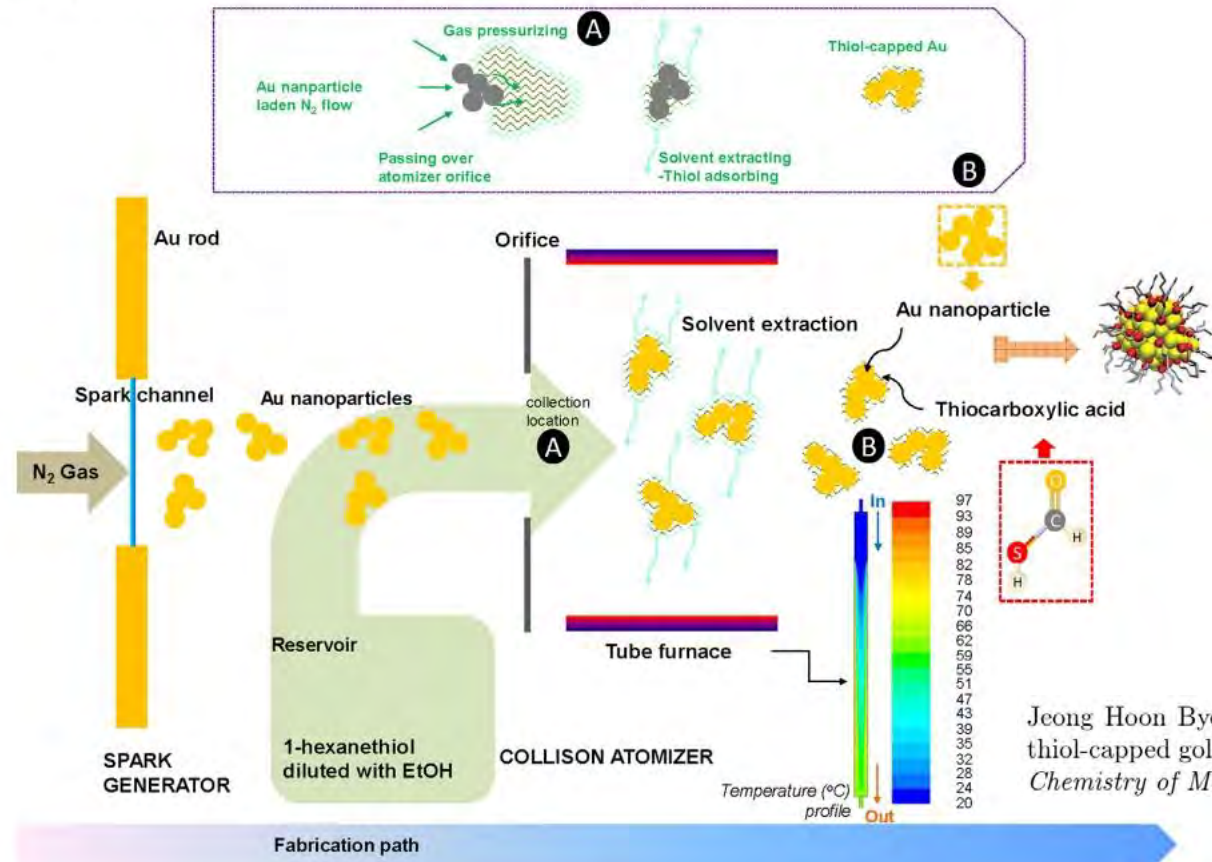


Developments

High stability by thiol capping of Au NPs

2012

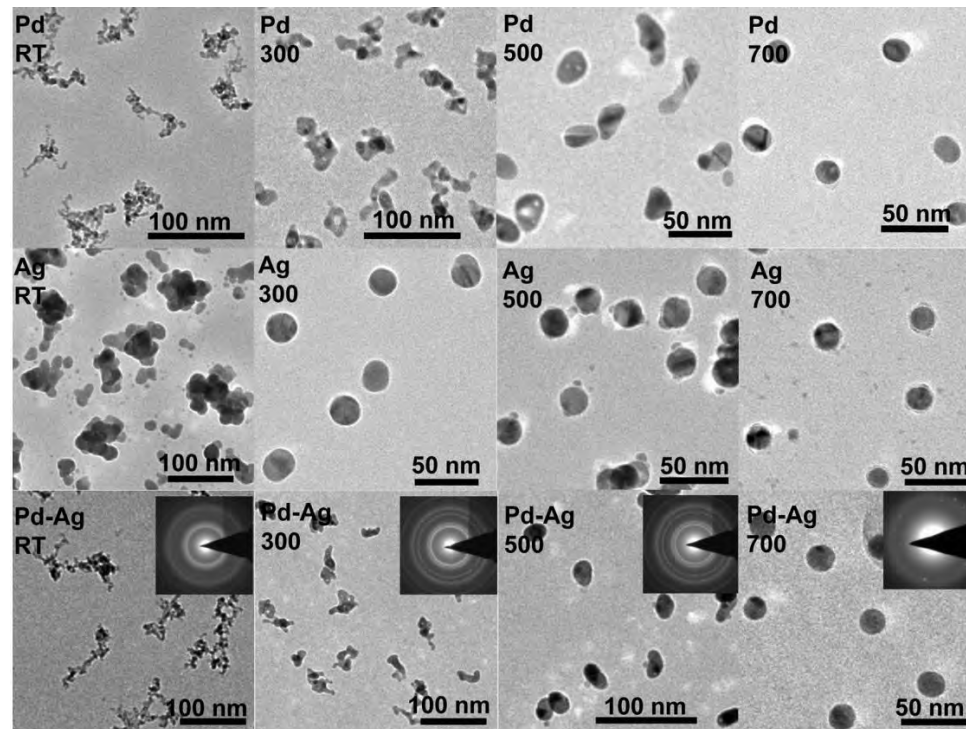
Scheme 1. Aerosol Based Fabrication of Thiol-Capped Au Nanoparticles



Developments

Production of large spherical particles

- Particles > 10 nm tend to agglomerate
- Higher temperature increases mobility and produces spherical particles



2012

FIG. 2. TEM micrographs of the Pd, Ag, and Pd-Ag alloy nanoparticles sintered at RT, 300 °C, 500 °C, and 700 °C.

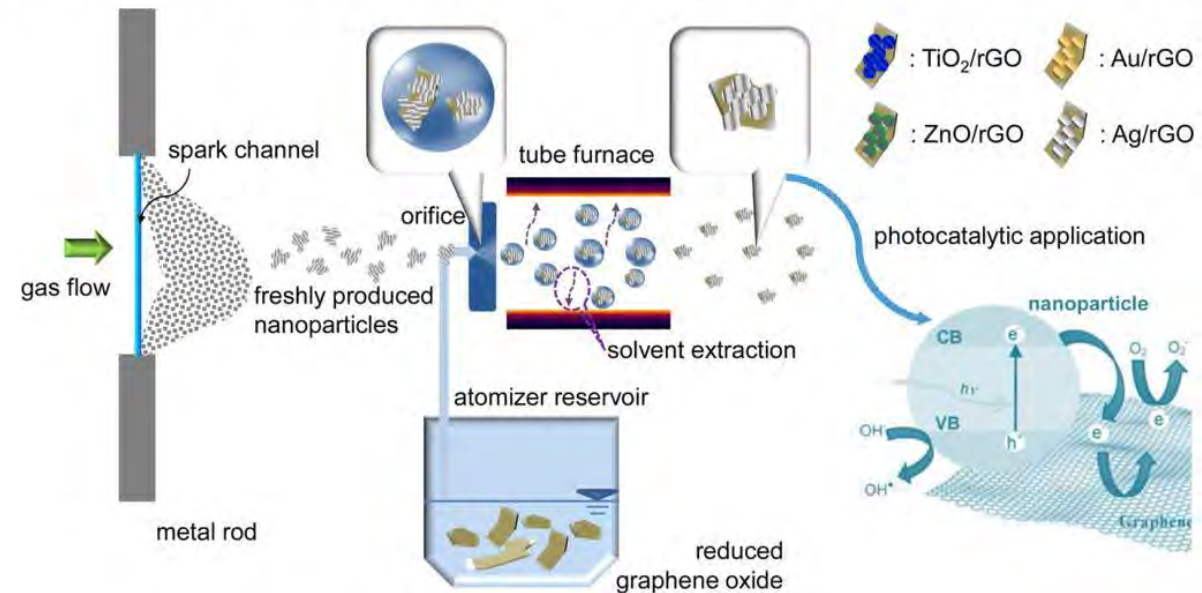
Developments

Titania nanoparticles for photocatalysis

2013

Scheme 1. Continuous Gas-Phase Self-Assembly of Graphene Nanoflakes with TiO₂ Nanoparticles for Photocatalytic Applications; Other Nanoparticles (ZnO, Au, and Ag) were Also Incorporated with Graphene Nanoflakes via the Same Method

- Spark ablation under air stream
- Deposition on graphene



Developments

Antibacterial silver coatings on HEPA filters

- Dust captured in filters can serve as nutrients for bacteria
- Ag limits growth

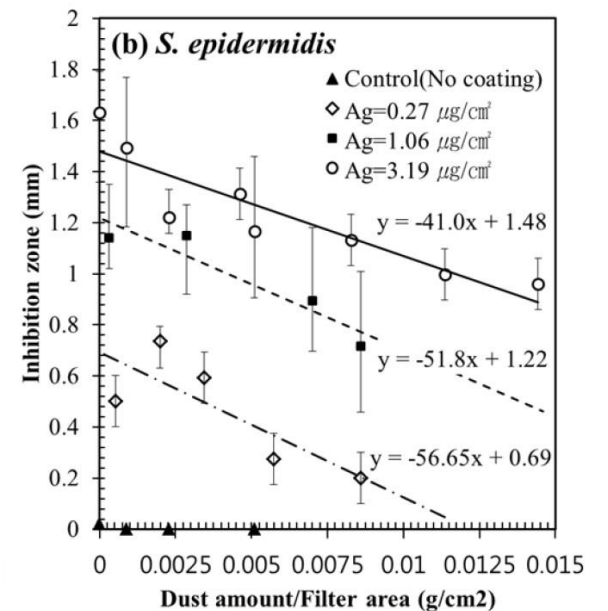
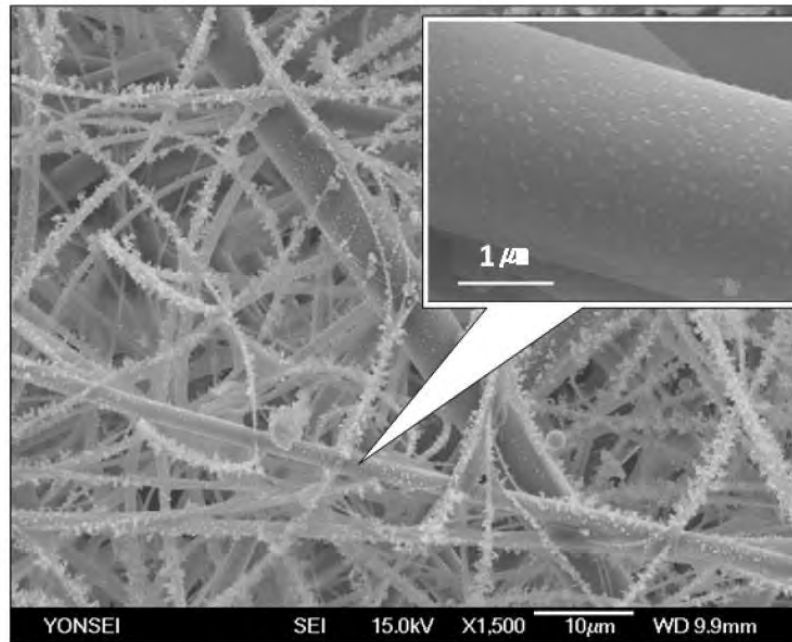


Fig. 2. FESEM photograph of the silver-deposited HEPA filter with no dust loading (coating time is 60 min).

Developments

Growth of superstructures

- Nanosecond spark duration
- Mo in air
- Deposition of MoO₃ on Cu foil 3 mm from spark

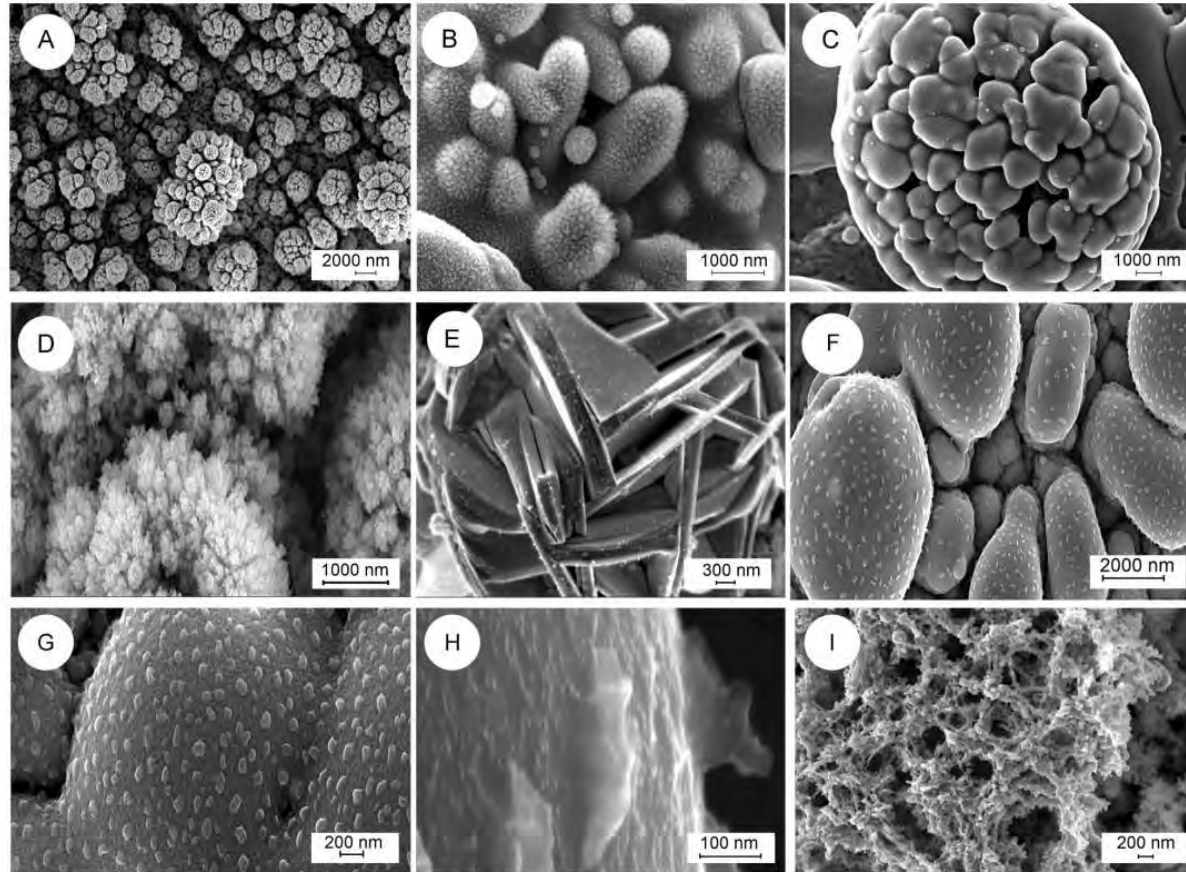


Figure 3 | SEM images of MoO₃ nanostructures. (a–e) Deposited in the pin-to-pin electrode configuration, (f–h) deposited in the pin-to-plate electrode configuration; (i) porous networks of MoO₃ deposited in the pin-to-plate configuration.

David Z. Pai, Kostya (Ken) Ostrikov, Shailesh Kumar, Deanna A. Lacoste, Igor Levchenko, and Christophe O. Laux. Energy efficiency in nanoscale synthesis using nanosecond plasmas. *Scientific Reports*, 3:1221 EP –, Feb 2013. Article.

2013

- Nanoparticles
- Nanoflakes
- Nanowalls
- Nanocrystals
- Nanotubes

Developments

Synthesis of hollow NPs

- Si around molten Fe
- Fe diffuses inside Si because of temperature gradient

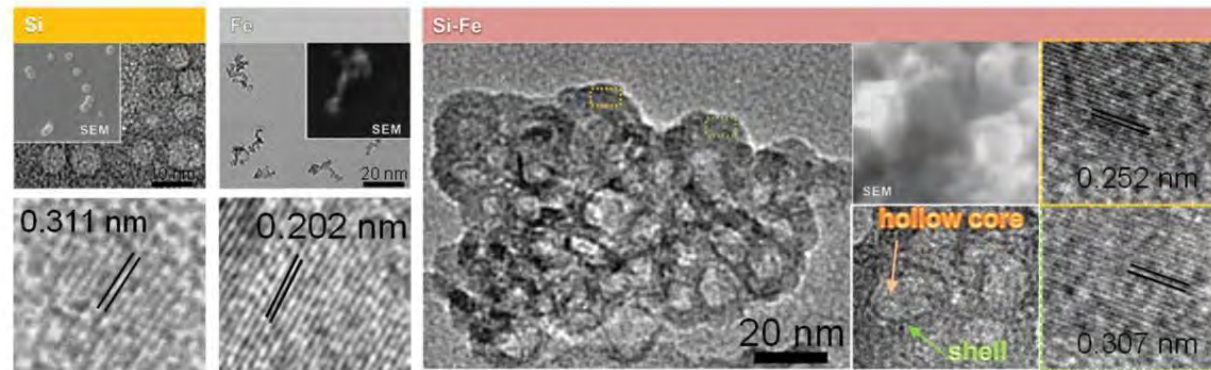
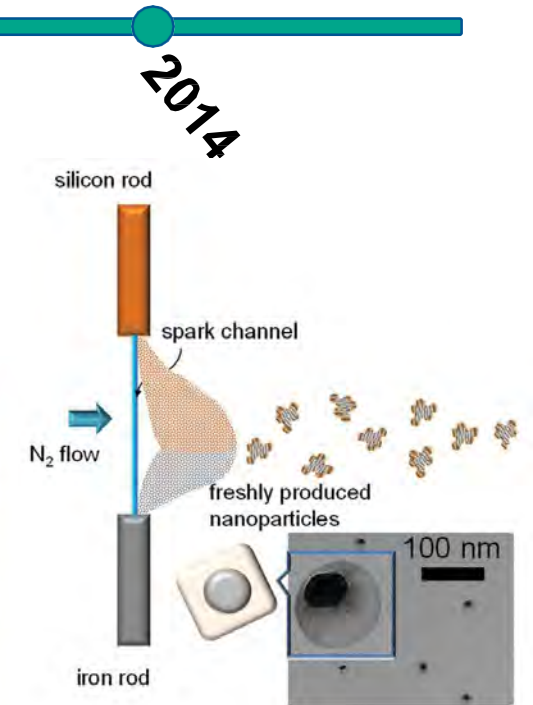


Figure 2. Low- and high-magnification TEM images of individual Si (8.8 ± 2.3) and Fe (26.1 ± 7.9) particles, and their incorporated nanostructures (Si-Fe, 21.8 ± 2.6). Representative SEM images of each sample are also displayed.



2014

Developments

Increased production rate by increasing the frequency

- Standard operation: 200 Hz (0.3 mg Cu / h)
- Large scale: 10 kHz (30 mg Cu / h)

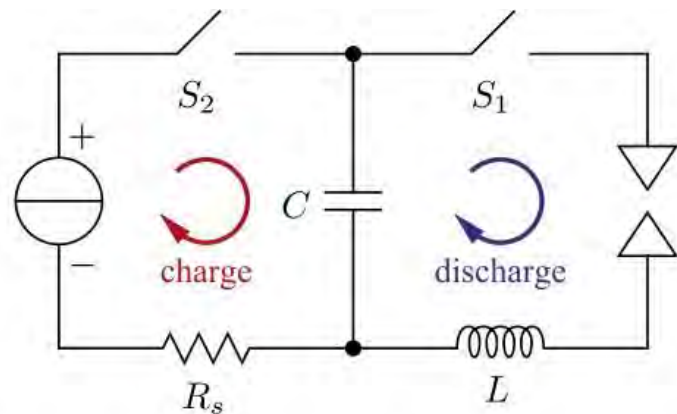
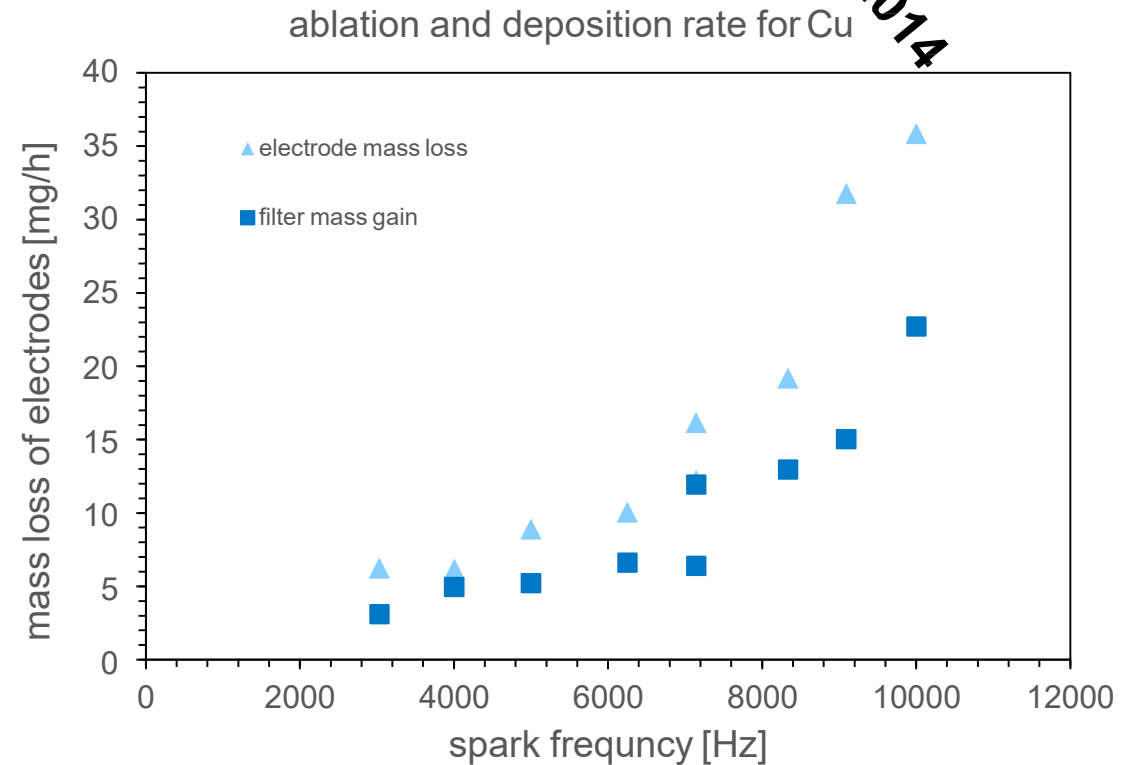


Fig. 5.2. Decoupling charge and discharge cycles.



2014



Developments

Spark behavior in time

2015

- Spark behavior depends:
 - Electrode geometry
 - Electrode gap
 - Gas flow rate

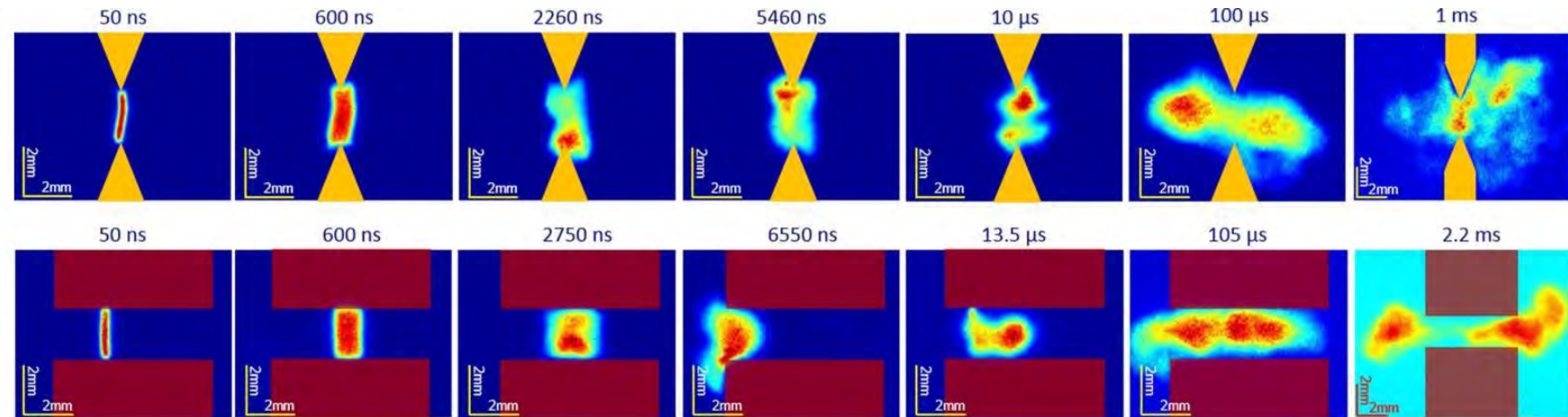


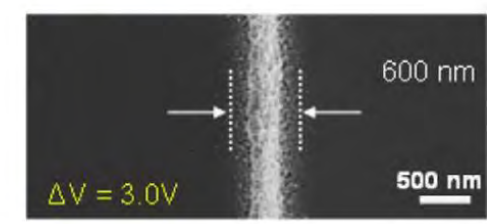
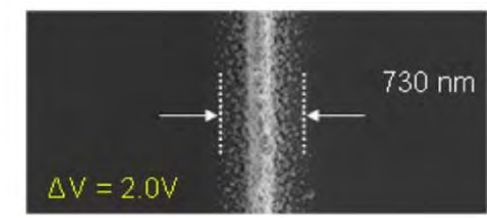
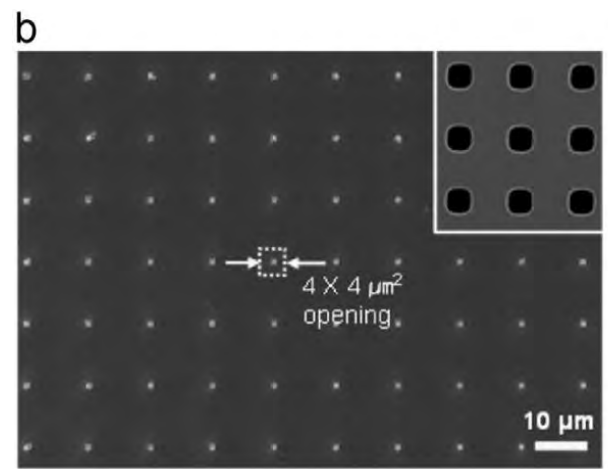
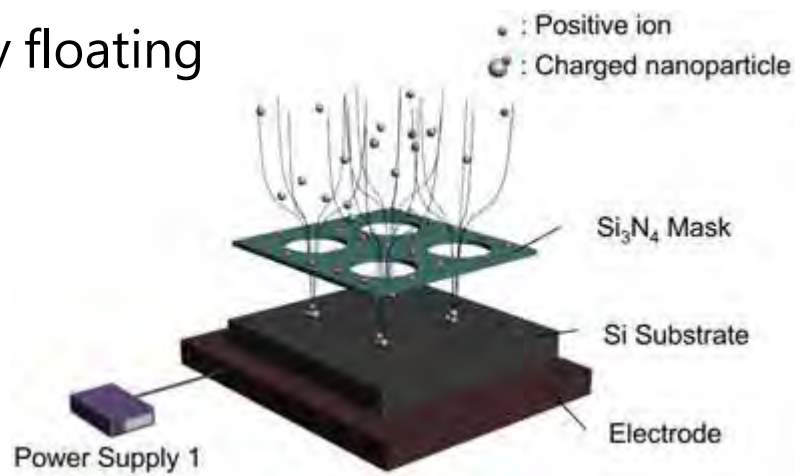
FIG. 5. Images acquired at different delays for spark discharges between tipped-end (upper row) and flat-end (lower row) electrodes placed at 2 mm distance in 10 slm of co-axial N_2 flow. The spark energy was 224 and 427 mJ for the tipped- and flat-end electrodes, respectively. The top electrode was initially the anode in both cases.

Developments

Patterning by electrostatic focusing

2015

- Patterning by floating metal mask

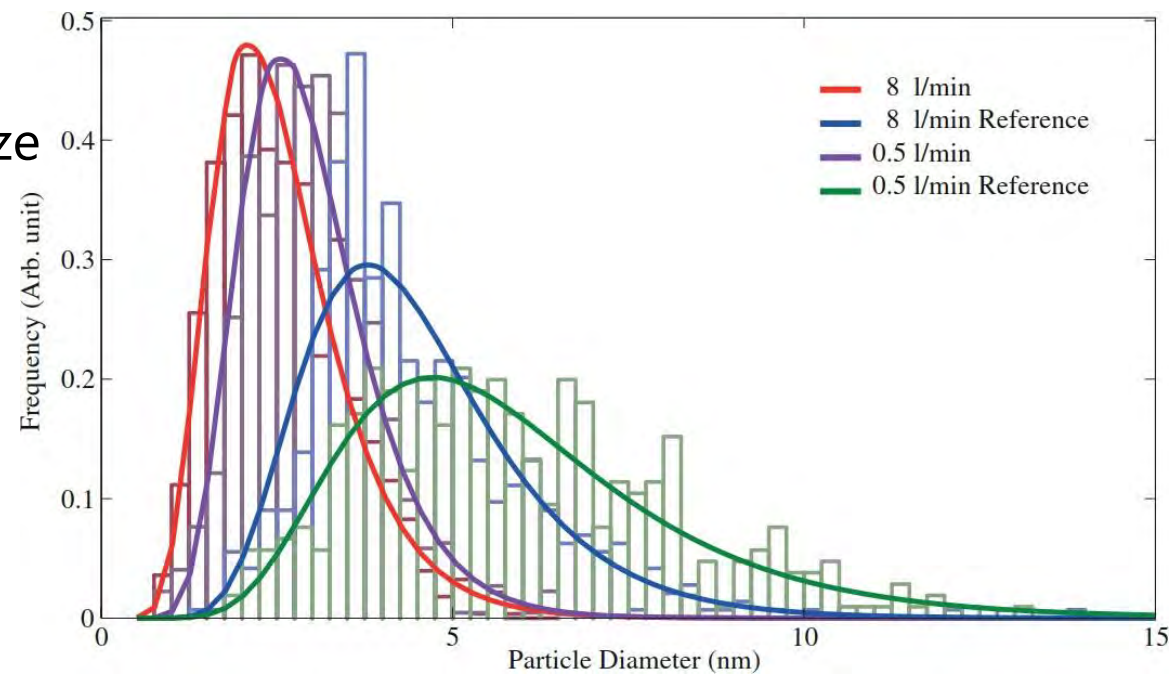


Developments

Particle size distributions from TEM data

2015

- Direct observation of Au particle size distributions by TEM
- Comparison of initial size and reference downstream



Linus Ludvigsson, Bengt O Meuller, and Maria E Messing. Investigations of initial particle stages during spark discharge. *Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics*, 48(31):314012, jul 2015.



Developments

Synthesis of single-walled carbon nanotubes

2015

- Growth of SWCNT by Fe NP seeding

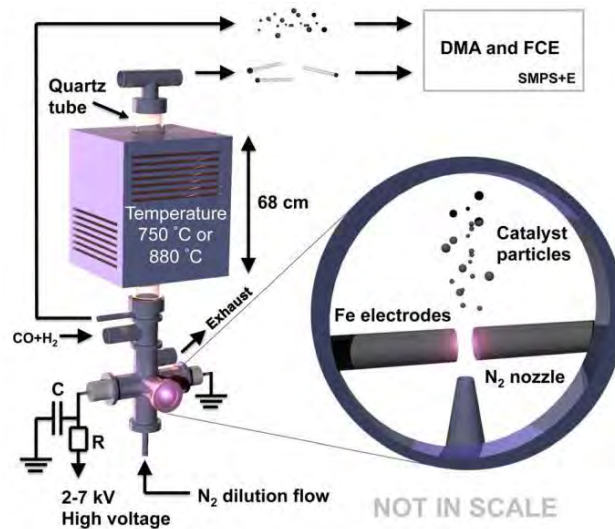


FIG. 1. A schema of the synthesis reactor. The spark generator consists of a pair of iron electrodes separated by a discharge gap, continuously flushed by a high-velocity N₂ jet. The discharges evaporate metal from the electrodes, forming catalyst particles that are subsequently fed into the vertical CVD reactor consisting of a quartz tube in a high temperature furnace. A SMPS + E (scanning mobility particle sizer with electrometer) aerosol size classifier consisting of a differential mobility analyser (DMA) and Faraday cup electrometer (FCE) is used to determine the catalyst number concentrations (N) and geometric mean diameter (D_g) prior to introduction into the reactor, and those of the SWCNTs at the reactor outlet.

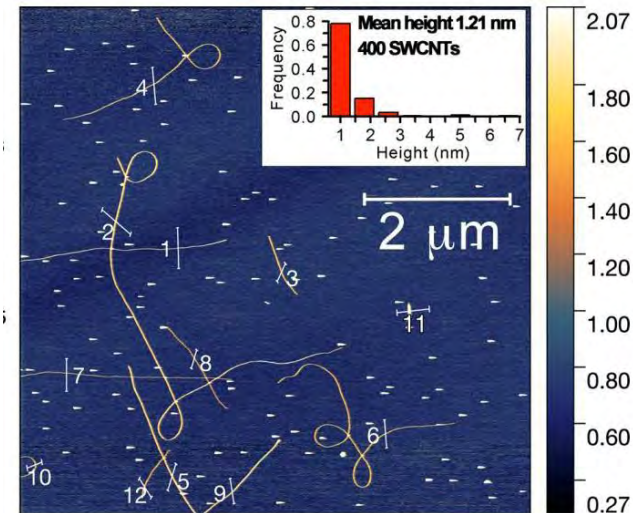


FIG. 4. AFM characterization of SWCNTs synthesized at 880 °C with $N \approx 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The scan window size is $7 \times 7 \mu\text{m}^2$. The vertical height profiles of the cross sections 1–6 are shown around the scan window, representing heights between 1 and 1.3 nm (profiles 7–12 can be found in Ref. 14). The histogram shows the statistics of 400 height profiles, with the mean at 1.21 nm.

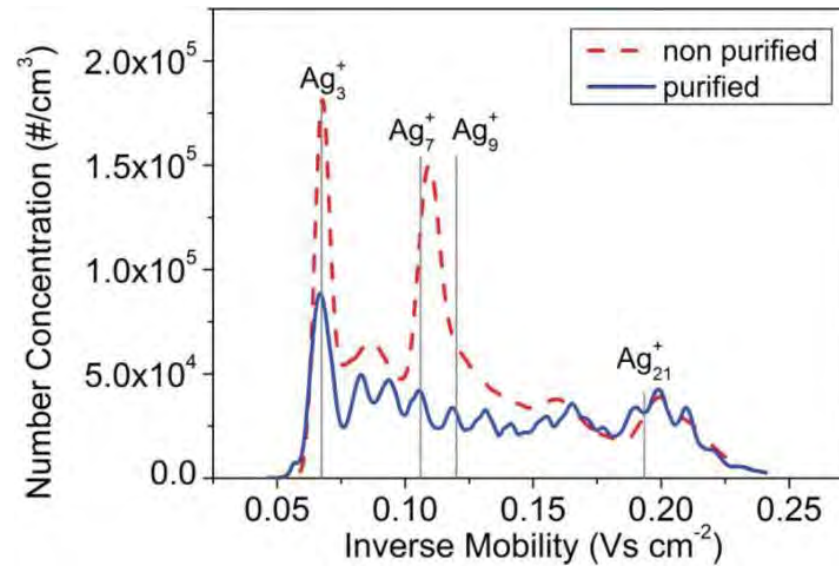


Developments

Cluster production at atmospheric pressure

2015

- Measurement of Ag clusters in He gas
- Using generic and purified helium gas
- Selection by DMA
- Detection by uCPC



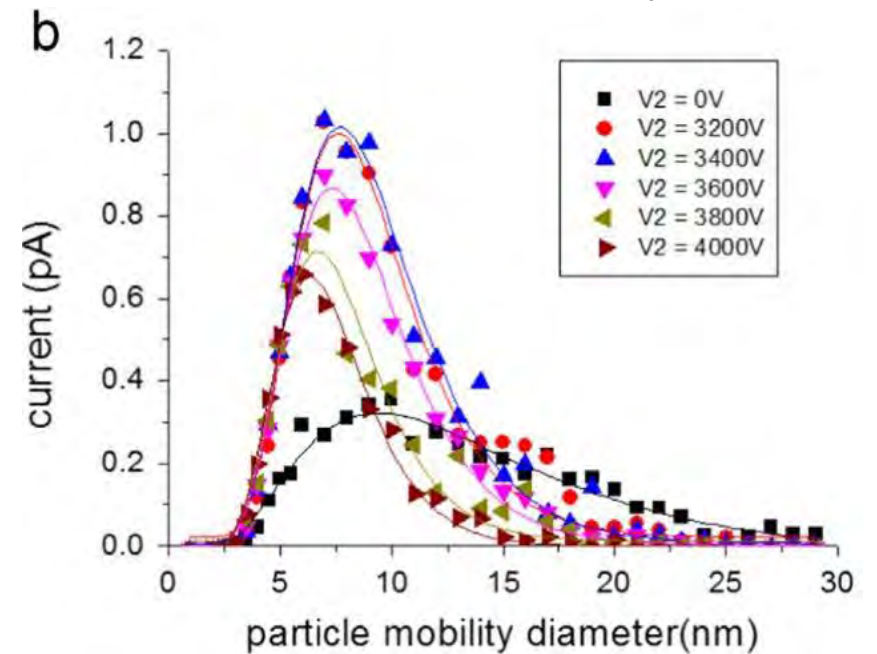
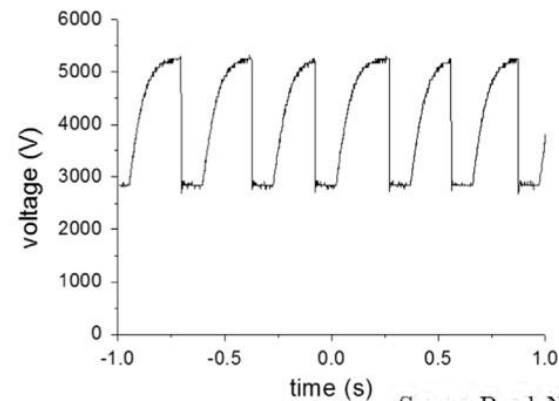
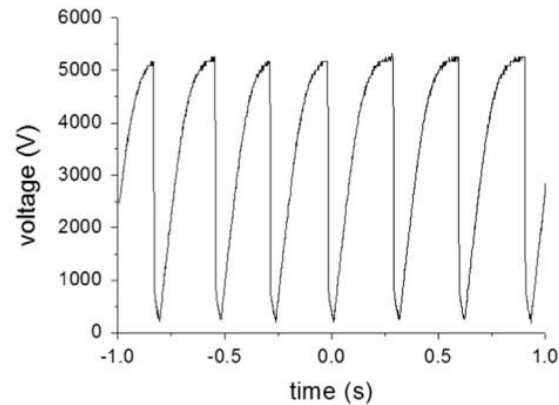
A. Maisser, K. Barmounis, M. B. Attoui, G. Biskos, and A. Schmidt-Ott. Atomic cluster generation with an atmospheric pressure spark discharge generator. *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 49(10):886-894, 2015.



Developments

Increased yield of charged particles

- A bias voltage is maintained
- This repels positive particles
- The yield is doubled



2016



Developments

Deposition of alloy NPs

- Using alloys as starting materials gives alloyed NPs
- The composition is not affected
- The yield can be predicted

2016

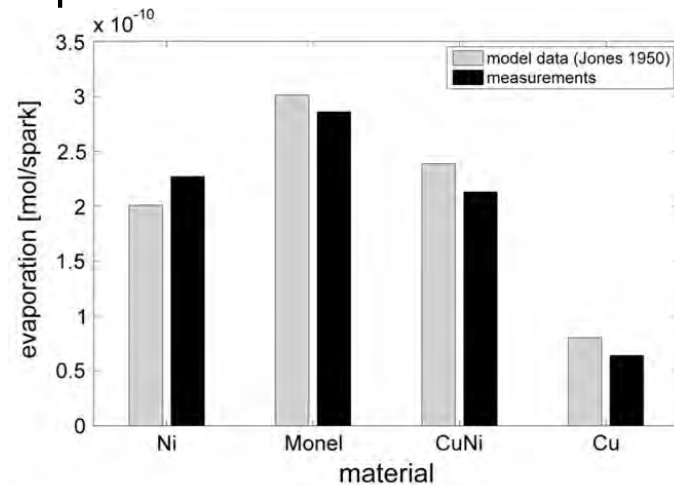


Fig. 5 Comparison of the evaporation rate per spark between the Llewellyn Jones model and the measured data

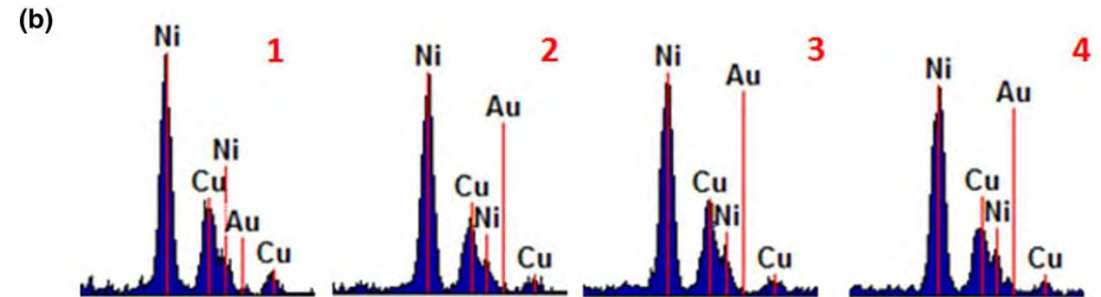
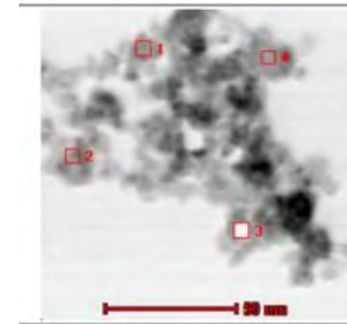


Fig. 8 **a** EDX spectra with the corresponding TEM image using a feedstock with a copper–nickel ratio of 40:60, **b** magnification of the spectra for a better visibility

Developments

Temperature and quenching rate of the plasma

- Flow rate of 1.68 slpm
- Plasma temperature around 12000 K
- Quenching rate is around 6×10^8 K/s
- After 25 μ s the plasma is at room temperature

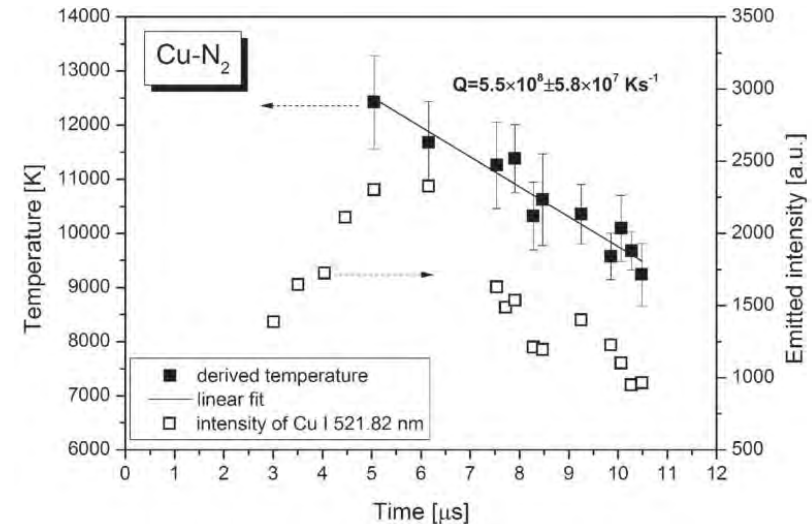


Figure 4. The temporal evolution of the intensity of the Cu I 521.82 nm line (open squares) and the evolution of the temperature of the spark plasma derived from the emission spectra (full squares) (2 mm gap, 1.68 slm gas flow rate, 15 mA charging current).



Developments

Nanopatterning

2017

- Ion-assisted aerosol lithography
- Resist is in a + shape
- Deposition of Cu NPs

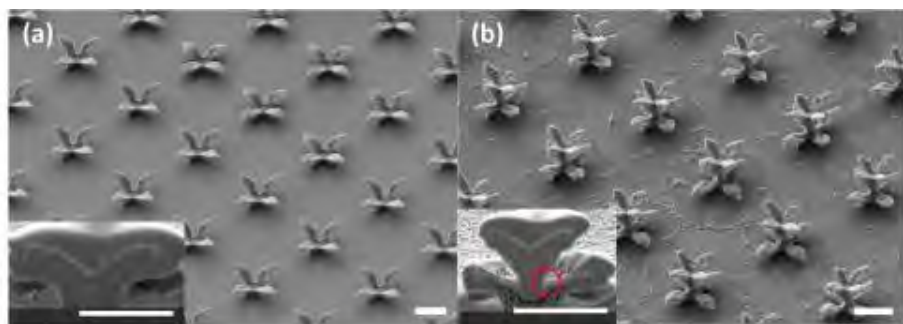


Figure 2. SEM images of (a) mono-layer 3D nanostructures and (b) bi-layer 3D nanostructures. The scale bar represents 1 μm in length.

Kiwoong Lee, Hoseop Choi, Dae Seong Kim, Min Seok Jang, and Mansoo Choi. Vertical stacking of three-dimensional nanostructures via an aerosol lithography for advanced optical applications. *Nanotechnology*, 28(47):475302, oct 2017.

vsparticle

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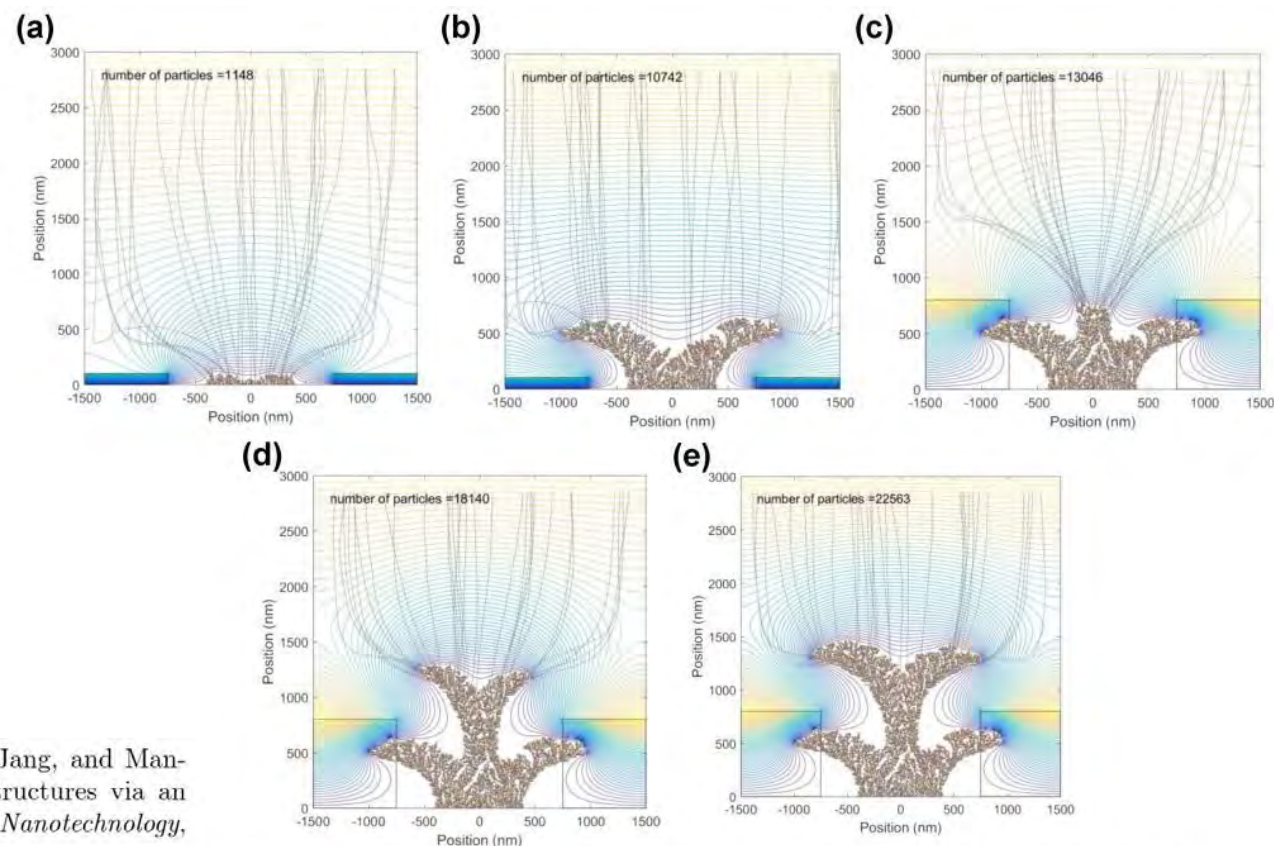


Figure 3. Numerical calculation results for the particle trajectories and deposition under electric potential distributions formed by accumulated charges on the e-beam resist and assembled nanoparticles. (a) Initial growth stage. (b) Formation of mono-layer 3D nanostructure. (c) Initial growth stage of upper 3D nanostructure after additional e-beam lithography. (d), (e) Lateral growth of upper 3D nanostructure.

Developments

Enhanced photocatalysis by plasmonic nanoparticles

2017

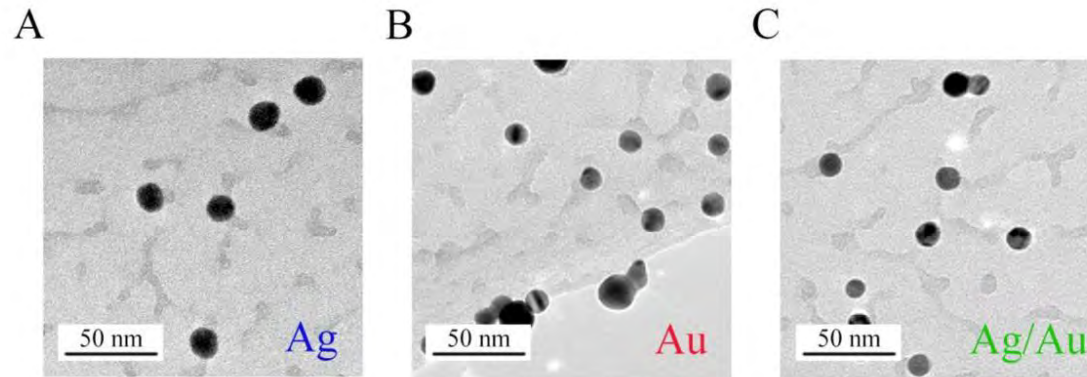


Figure 2. TEM micrographs of the synthesized Ag (A), Au (B) and alloy (C) PNP.

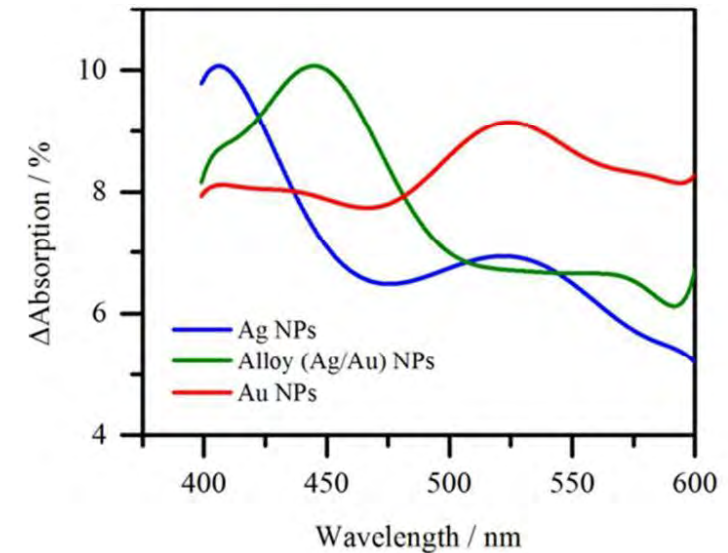


Figure 5. A) IPCE enhancement of TiO₂ films when decorated with 15 nm Ag, Alloy (Ag/Au) and Au PNP at 0.2 V vs. SHE. B) Corresponding absorption increase.

- Deposition of Ag, Au, Ag/Au on TiO₂



Developments

Scale-up by parallelization

- Example of arc-discharge unit
- Production rate scales linearly

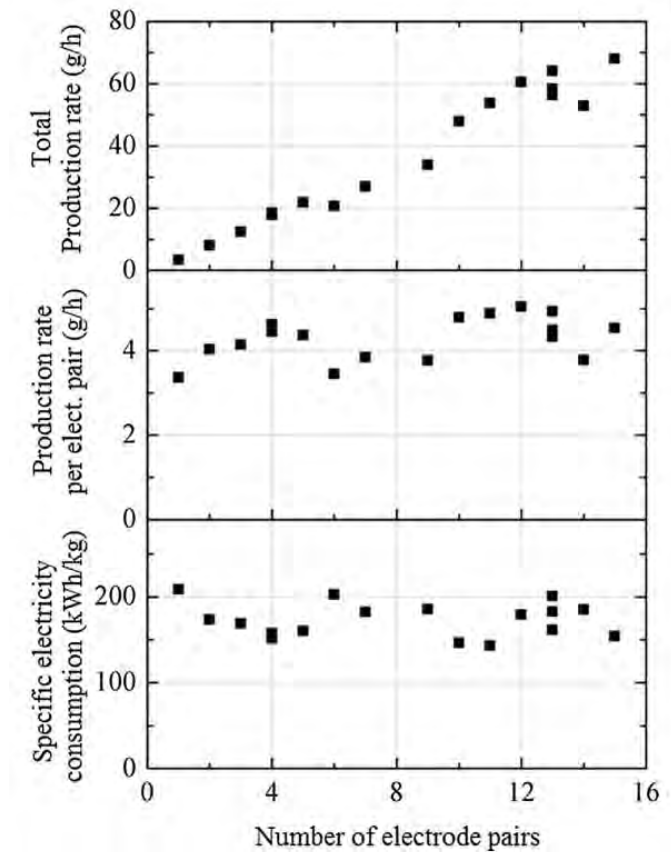


Fig. 7. Production rate (PR_{total}), production rate per electrode pair ($PR_{electrode\ pair}$) and specific electricity consumption (SEC) for copper nanoparticle arc synthesis with different numbers of electrode pairs.

Developments

Influence of electrode diameter

2018

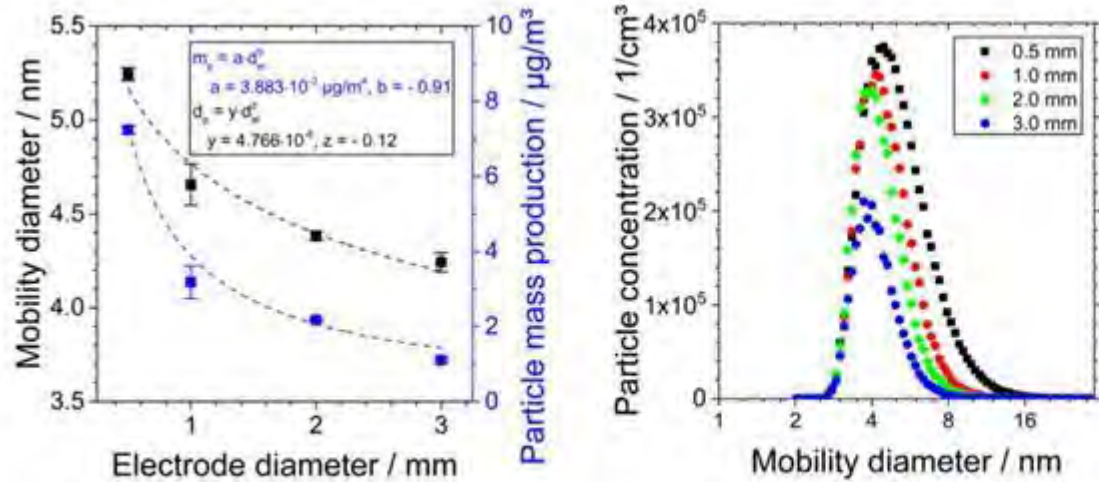


Fig. 8. Influence of copper electrode diameter on particle size and produced mass at standard conditions (left), influence of circuit current on particle size for different copper electrode diameters (middle) and the respective particle size distributions for standard conditions (right).

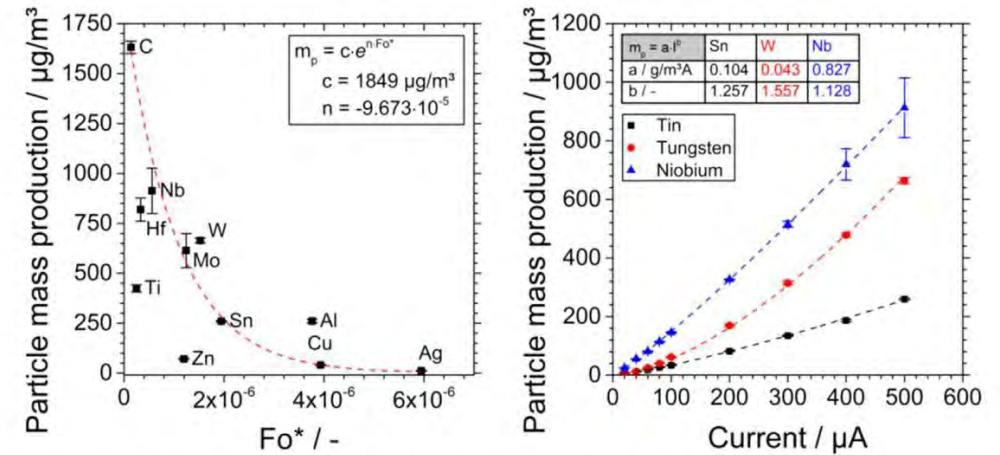


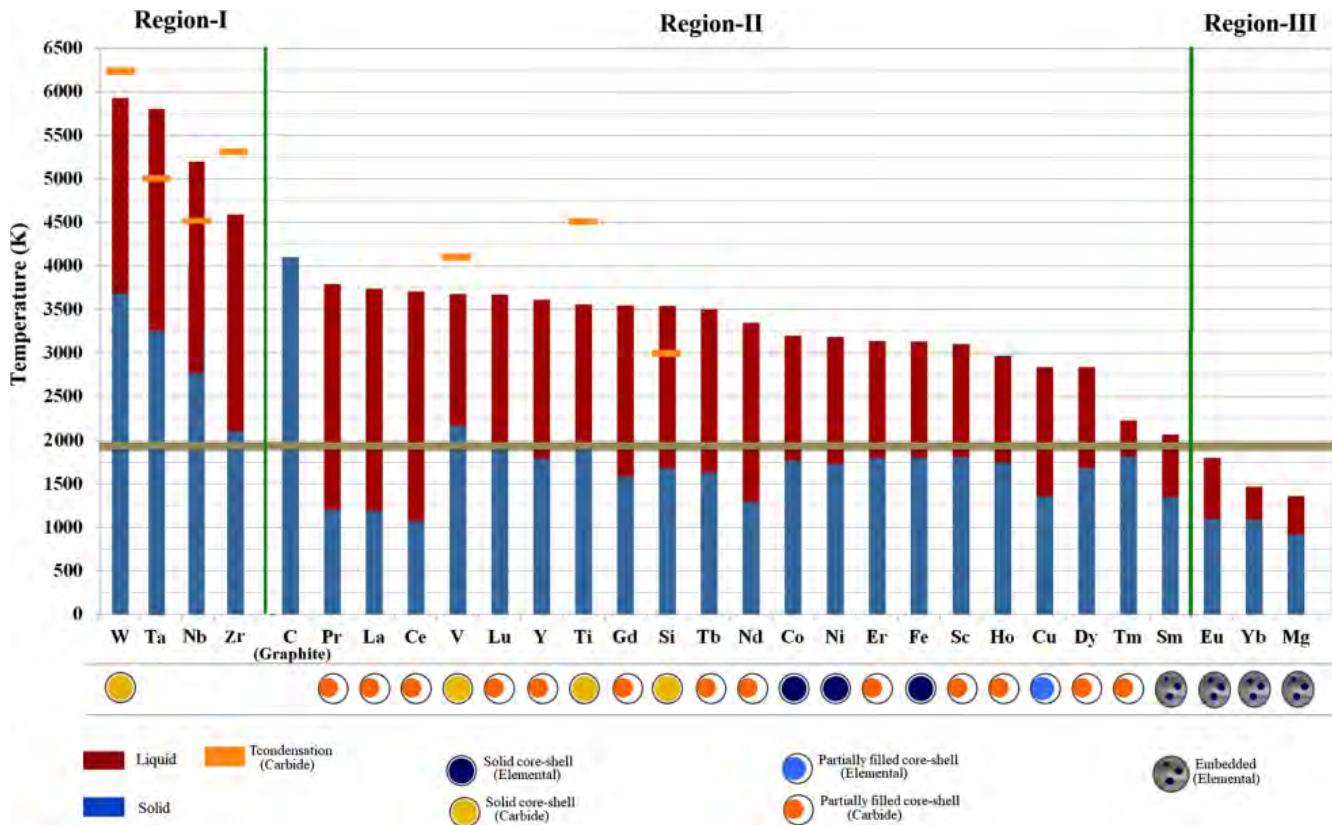
Fig. 9. Dependency of produced particle mass on the modified Fourier number at 500 µA circuit current (left) and on circuit current for the example of tin, tungsten and niobium (right) at otherwise standard conditions.



Developments

Core-shell particles

- Carbon encapsulation depends on condensation temperature of C:
 - $T_m < T_c$: core-shell particle
 - $T_m \sim T_c$: partially filled particle
 - $T_m > T_c$: composite

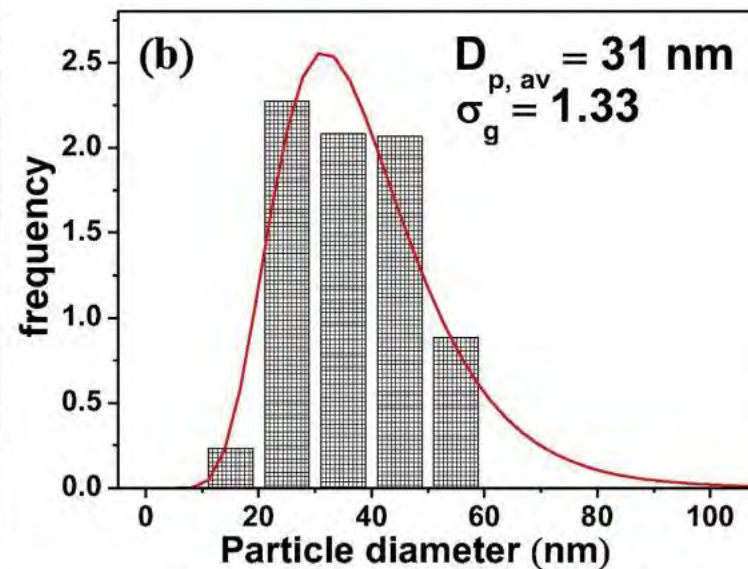
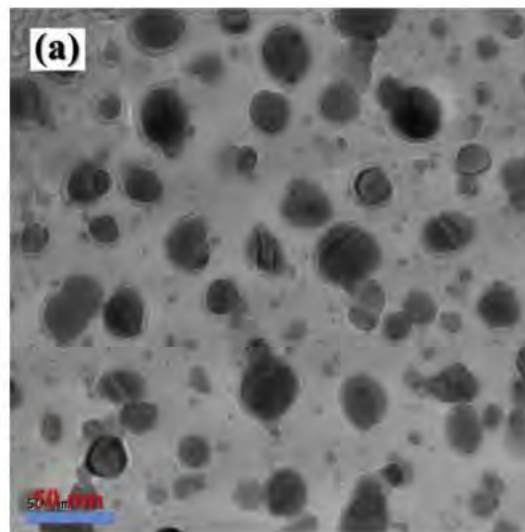


2018

Developments

Production of SERS samples

- Silver nanoparticles



Mohamed Abd El-Aal, Takafumi Seto, Mikio Kumita, Ayman A. Abdelaziz, and Yoshio Otani. Synthesis of silver nanoparticles film by spark discharge deposition for surface-enhanced raman scattering. *Optical Materials*, 83:263 – 271, 2018.

Developments

Making alloyed NPs using elemental electrodes

2018

- Ablation produces ions and electrons
- Ions have a stronger ablation compared to electrons
- Discharge is oscillatory and can be manipulated

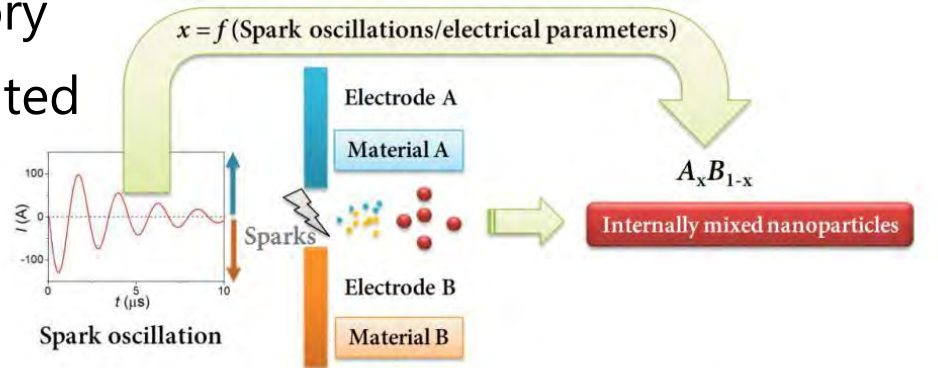


Figure 1. Schematic illustration of internal NP mixing by using two different electrodes. Variable x indicates the fraction of one (here is material A) electrode material in the resulting NPs, which in turn have a composition distribution. Spatial distribution of vapors produced by the two different electrodes can lead to NPs composed of a single element (i.e., $x = 0$ or 1).

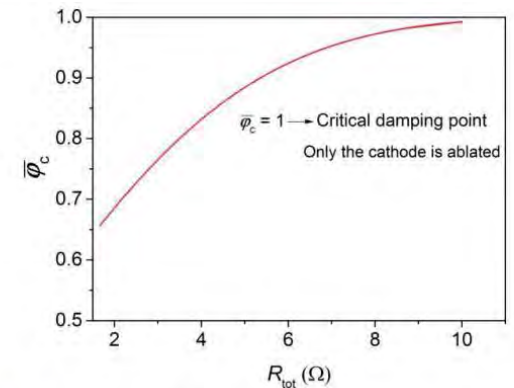


Figure 5. Mean mixing ratio $\bar{\varphi}_c$ as a function of the total resistance R_{tot} used in the spark circuit for $C_A = C_C$ ($C_{ca} = 45 \text{ nF}$, $L_i = 3 \mu\text{H}$). When R_{tot} increases to a critical damping point ($R_{\text{tot}}^2 = 4L_i/C_{ca}$, $R_{\text{tot}} \approx 16 \Omega$), only the cathode is ablated due to no polarity reversal.

Developments

Preventing oxidation

2018

- Hydrogen is a reducing agent

Table 2. Composition and identified phases of compacted nanoparticles generated in a hydrogen mixture or in nitrogen.

H ₂ (%)	Electrode material	Sinter temperature (°C)	Oxygen (XEDS)		Crystal structure	
			(at%)	(wt%)	XRD	TEM
5	Bismuth	400	34 ± 13	04 ± 1	Bi	Bi
5	Tin	900	34 ± 11	07 ± 3	Sn	Sn
5	Cobalt	700	40 ± 16	15 ± 9	Co	Co
5	Gold	500	27 ± 20	03 ± 2	—	Au
0	Bismuth	500	60 ± 07	10 ± 3	Bi and Bi ₃ O ₄	Bi and Bi ₃ O ₄
0	Tin	900	72 ± 07	26 ± 7	Low signal*	Sn and/or SnO and SnO ₂
0	Cobalt	700	61 ± 05	30 ± 4	Low signal*	CoO
0	Gold	500	25 ± 10	03 ± 1	—	Au

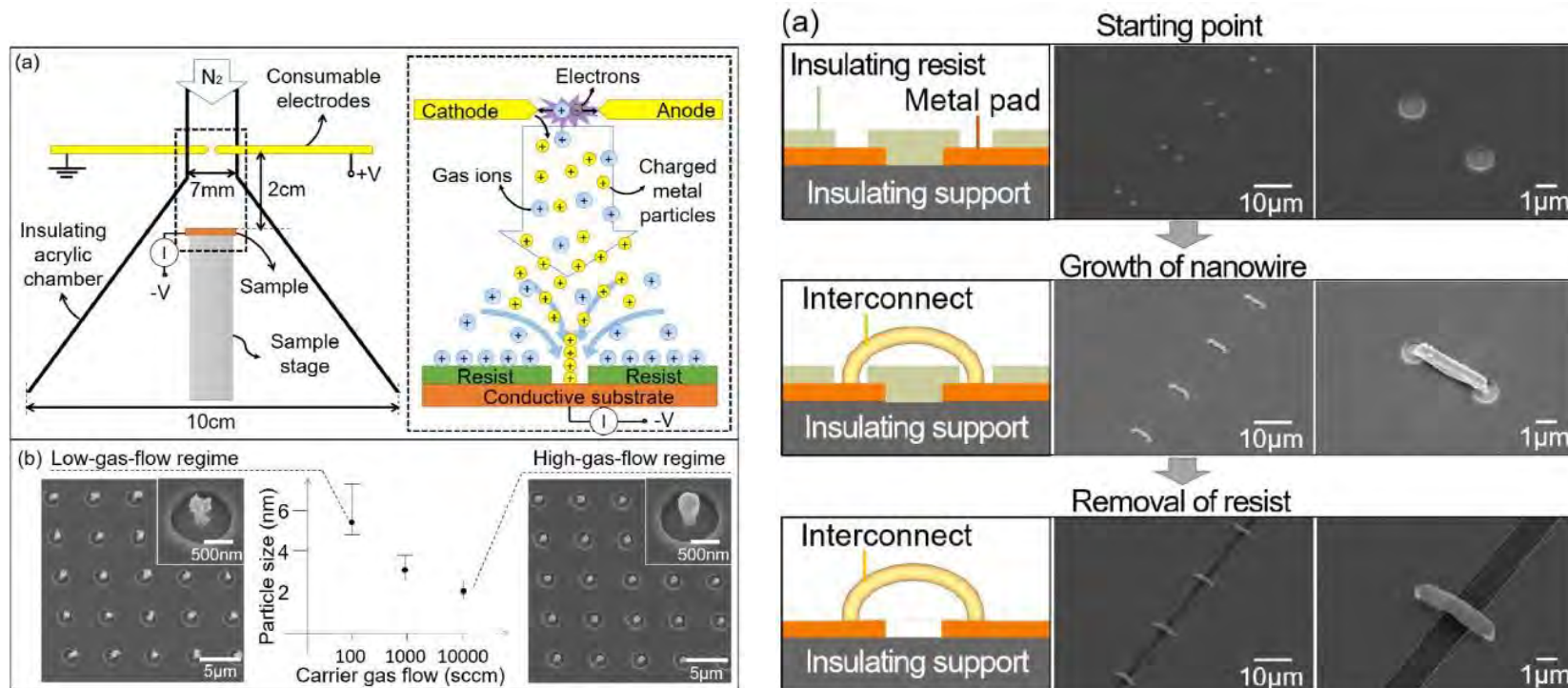
*The particle concentration was too low for XRD.



Developments

Self aligning growth of NP-based interconnects

- text



2018



Developments

Electrochemical sensor

2019

- text

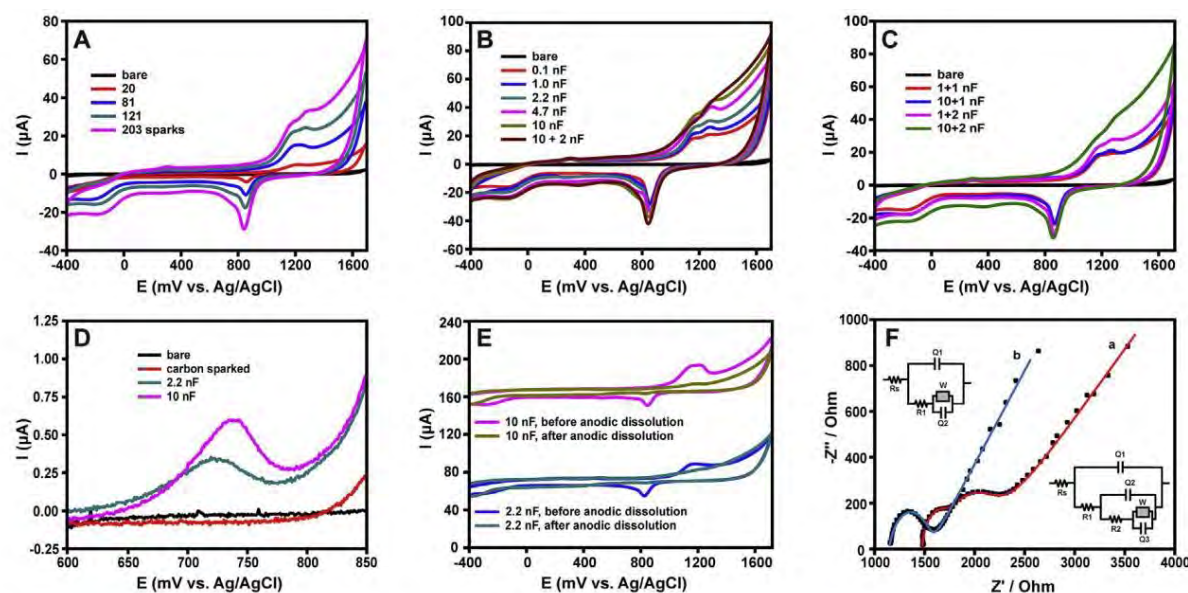


Fig. 5. CVs of gold redox transitions in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ in dependence on the number of sparks (A) and the values of capacitors in the Cockcroft-Walton cascade (C_{int}) and external capacitors (B,C). Anodic dissolution of gold during LSV in 10 mM KBr and 0.1 M HClO₄ at 5 mV/s (D). CVs in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ before and after anodic dissolution experiment (E. CVs have been offset along the y-axis for clarity). The CVs in H₂SO₄ were measured at 100 mV/s; V_{spark} = 1.2 kV; spark cycles: 203 (B), 121 (C); C_{int} = 2.2 nF (A). Nyquist plots of eAu/Si-SPEs (F) modified with 43 (scan a) and 203 (scan b) sparking cycles at V_{spark} = 1.2 kV, C_{int} = 10 nF. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the Web version of this article.)

Maria G. Trachioti, Eleni I. Tzianni, Daniel Rimán, Jana Jurmanova, Mamas I. Prodromidis, and Jan Hrbac. Extended coverage of screen-printed graphite electrodes by spark discharge produced gold nanoparticles with a 3d positioning device. assessment of sparking voltage-time characteristics to develop sensors with advanced electrocatalytic properties. *Electrochimica Acta*, 304:292 – 300, 2019.



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