

NANOPOWDER DIFFRACTION

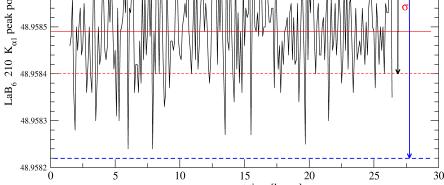
Kaszkur, Z.

The technique

In situ diffraction method addressing structure of nanocrystals.

Novelty

- >Nanopowders large fraction of surface atoms interacting with gas environment. Diffraction response from the surface has amorphous character but changes on chemisorption phenomena. >Employing precise peak position monitoring (repeatability up to 10^{-4} deg) + peakj intensity, width
 - and gas phase mass spec. control (chemistry). $2\theta = 48.95849 \pm 0.00009$ $\Delta a = 7E - 07 \text{ nm}$ 48.958

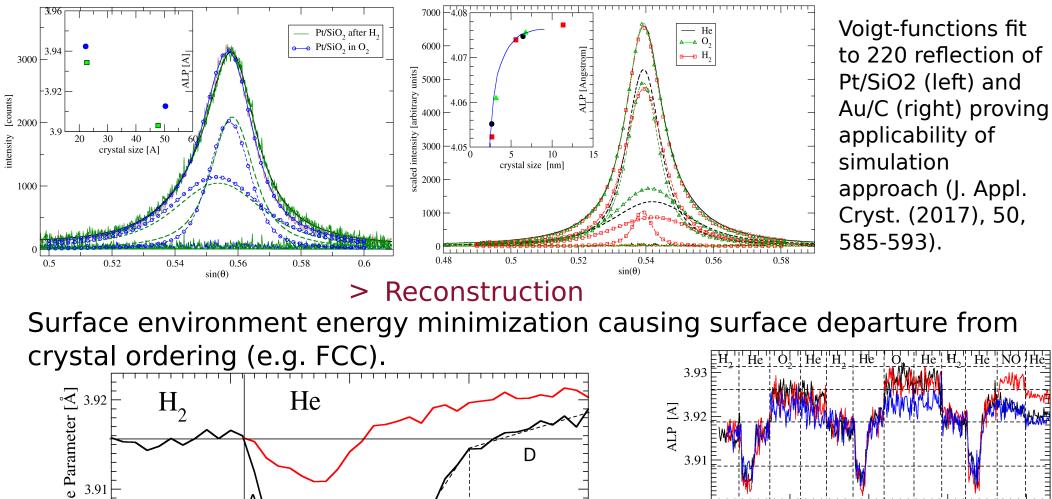


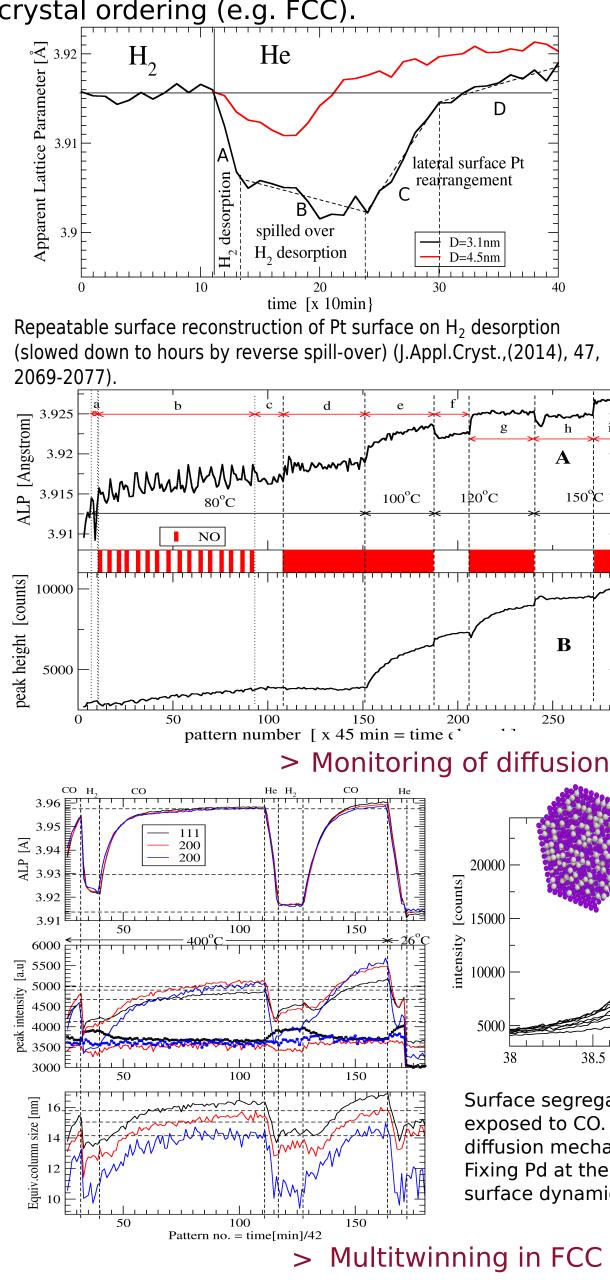
> Interpretation via atomistic simulations merged with Debye summation pattern calculation.

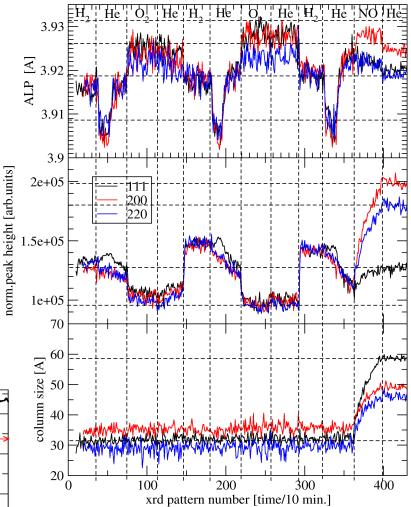
Some results

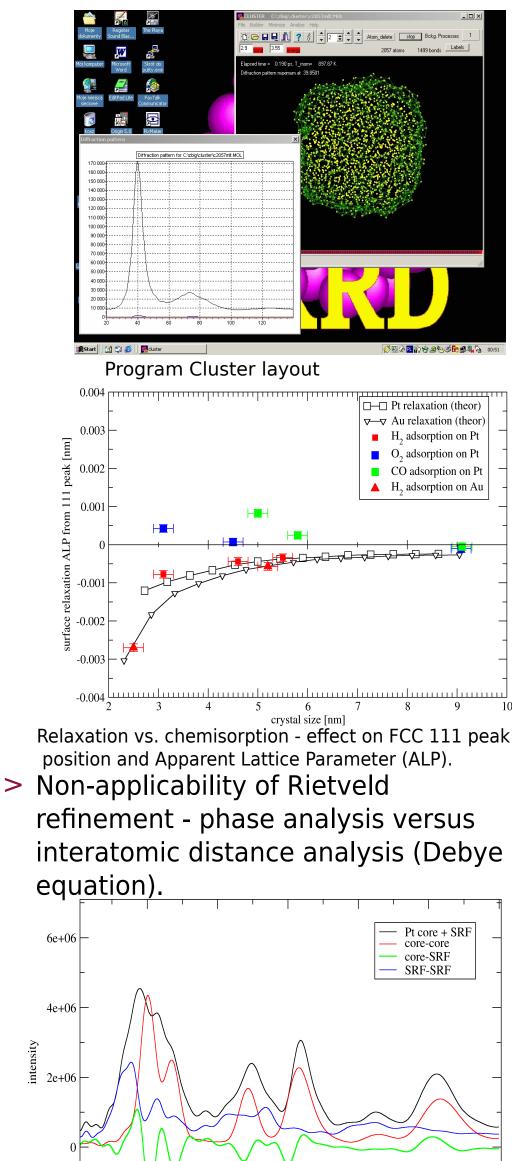
> Relaxation

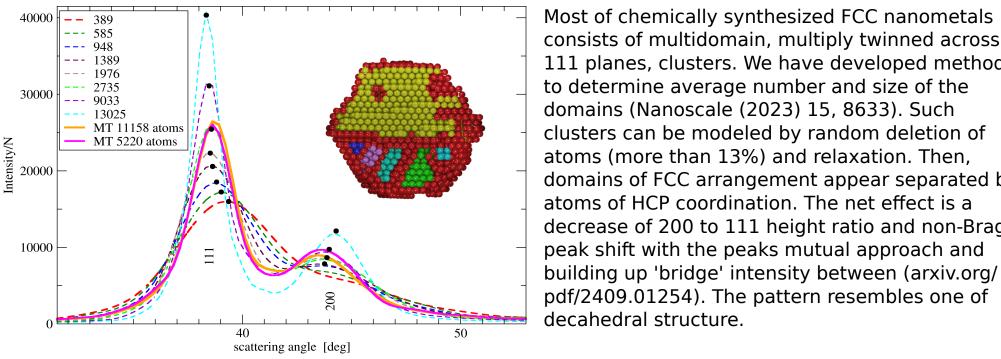
Surface controlled inward relaxation (Laplace pressure)- dangling bonds causing lattice contraction.



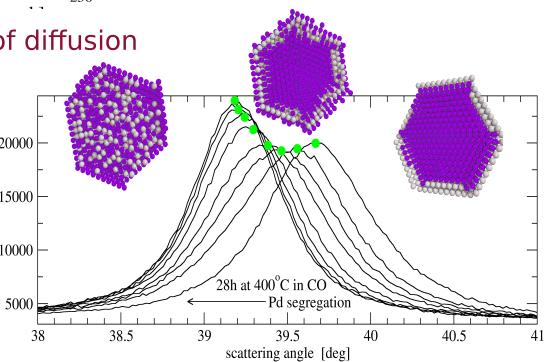








Left - Pt low temp. coalescence driven by surface reconstruction dependence on coverage. The cyclic phenomenon makes a molecular engine propelling coalescence. At 150°C (h) NO desorbs leaving characteristic ALP evolution mark (RSC Adv.(2014), 4 (28), 14758 -14765).



Surface segregation of Ag in PdAg alloy reversed when exposed to CO. Kinetics of the process prompts for different diffusion mechanism (PCCP (2015), 17, 28250 - 28255). Fixing Pd at the surface by CO chemisorption hinders surface dynamics and vacancy creation.

Most of chemically synthesized FCC nanometals consists of multidomain, multiply twinned across 111 planes, clusters. We have developed method to determine average number and size of the domains (Nanoscale (2023) 15, 8633). Such clusters can be modeled by random deletion of atoms (more than 13%) and relaxation. Then, domains of FCC arrangement appear separated by atoms of HCP coordination. The net effect is a decrease of 200 to 111 height ratio and non-Bragg peak shift with the peaks mutual approach and

