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INFLUENCE OF pH VALUE ON PARTICLE SIZE AND MORPHOLOGY OF ZINC OXIDE POWDERS OBTAINED BY SOLVOTHERMAL SYNTHESIS

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Zinc oxide powders have been synthesized from ethanolic zinc acetate solutions in the presence of lithium hydroxide by the solvothermal method. In this work we have considered the influence of pH value on morphology and size of ZnO particles for temperature 200°C and reaction time 2 h. The ZnO powder microstructure was controlled using X-ray diffraction and field emission scanning electron microscopy. Grain size of ZnO particles ranges in the interval (40–200) nm depending on pH value. Increasing of pH value result in decreasing of particle size, changing from hexagonal to round particle form and uniforming of particle shape and size.

FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF ALUMINA CERAMICS DETERMINED BY INDENTATION TCHNIQUE

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Fracture toughness (K_{IC}) of high purity cold isostatically pressed alumina ceramics was determined from the size of cracks induced by Vickers hardness testing at the wide range of loads. The observed cracks appeared at following loads: 4.905, 9.81, 29.43 and 49.05 N. For the fracture toughness calculation different models were compared. It was found that fracture toughness increases by increasing applied load for all applied models, which is explained by indentation size effect. The fracture toughness overestimation can lead to product malfunction. Therefore, the use of the Anstis model, which gives the smallest fracture toughness values, is suggested.