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POWDER TECHNOLOGY

AND INTERPRETATION OF MAINTENANCE AND THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

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PII: S0032-5910(18)30229-8

DOI: doi:10.1016/j.powtec.2018.03.036

Reference: PTEC 13267

To appear in: Powder Technology

Received date: 30 May 2017
Revised date: 26 February 2018
Accepted date: 18 March 2018

Please cite this article as: Sung-Jei Hong, Seung-Jae Cha, Jae-Yong Lee, Highly dispersed indium'tin-oxide nanoparticles synthesized using in-situ reverse reduction method and their application to transparent heater for extremely high temperature. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Ptec(2017), doi:10.1016/j.powtec.2018.03.036

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Highly dispersed indium-tin-oxide nanoparticles synthesized using in-situ reverse reduction method and their application to transparent heater for extremely high temperature

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Abstract

In this study, indium-tin-oxide nanoparticles (ITO-NPs), synthesized using *in-situ* reverse reduction (ISR²) method, were highly dispersed in an ink. ISR² aims to reduce indium (In) and tin (Sn) ions dissolved in the HCl solution by putting it into the NH₄OH solution with the dispersing agent included. In-Sn hydroxides were uniformly precipitated with a smaller size by applying the ISR² method, and we confirmed ultrafine ITO-NPs of the sizes less than 10 nm after crystallization by heat-treatment at 400 °C. The ITO-NPs were well crystallized with cubic structure including (222) preferred orientation. BET specific surface area of the ITO-NPs was 95.47 m²/g, indicating that the average particle size was 8.75 nm. Balanced composition ratio of In to Sn (92.5 to 7.5 in weight) was made. In addition, the ITO-NPs were highly dispersed with a high zeta potential of 57.74 mV in absolute value when ink was formulated. Therefore, the ultrafine ITO-NPs were well made using the ISR² method. Moreover, the ITO-NPs were successfully applied to the transparent heater for the extremely

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