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and adheres strongly to the substrate, and wear resistance is improved due to distribution of hard compounds in the coating. However, because fusing treatment is performed at a high temperature of 1050°C, it is concerned about physical changes like melting and thermal deformation of the substrate. Therefore, in order to perform the fusing treatment without the physical change, it is necessary to decrease the fusing temperature. From a binary phase diagram of nickel-phosphorus alloy, it is known that the solidification temperature of nickel is decreased by alloying with phosphorus. In this study, influence of addition of phosphorus on the fusing temperature of nickel-base self-fluxing alloy was investigated. As a result, the solidification temperature range of nickel-base self-fluxing alloy was decrease with phosphorus content. It was revealed that the liquidus temperature of nickel solid solution of the alloy of 3.0mass%P is decreased by about 100°C compared with the phosphorus-free alloy.

![Graph showing relationship between each transformation temperature and P content.](image)

**Fig. 1** Relationship between each transformation temperature of nickel-base self-fluxing alloy and P content.

**MC-O-10**

**Synthesis, Structural Investigation, and Some Applications of Nickel Doped Tin Oxide Nanoparticles**

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In this project, tin oxide nanoparticles and nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles were prepared from tin II chloride by using co-precipitation and hydrothermal method. By using the Debye Scherrer equation, the average crystallite size of the tin oxide nanoparticles was found to be 33.53 nm by using co-precipitation method at 500 °C and 27.55 nm by using hydrothermal method. It was found that the crystal structure of tin oxide is tetragonal structure. The average crystallite size of the nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles was found to be 19.44 (1%), 23.57 nm (2%), and 33.47 nm (5%) respectively. The morphology of SnO₂ and Ni doped SnO₂
nanoparticles showed spherical shape by FE SEM. Application of tin oxide and nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles were done for adsorption properties and antimicrobial activities in this study. Antimicrobial activity on the tin oxide and nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles were performed against six microbial strains Bacillus subtilis (N.C.T.C-8236), Staphylococcus aureus (N.C.P.C- 6371), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (1679), Bacillus pumilus (N.C. LB-8982), Candida albicans, and E coli (N.C.I.B-8134). It was observed that the highest antimicrobial activity of nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles was found to be 45 mm on E coli strain by using agar well diffusion method. Characteristic of tin oxide and nickel doped tin oxide nanoparticles was investigated for gas sensor application by using ammonia.

Keywords: Nickel tin oxide nanoparticles, average crystallite size, adsorption, antimicrobial activity, gas sensor

MC-O-11

In Situ Synthesis of Metallic Nanoparticles in Polyaniline Thin Films prepared using the Layer-by-layer

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Polyelectrolytes multilayer thin films were prepared using the layer-by-layer deposition of anionic polyaniline (PANI) and poly (diallyl dimethyl ammonium chloride) (PDAMAC). PANI was synthesized in the presence of poly (styrene sulfonate) (PSS) which acted as a polymerization template. Silver nanoparticles were further synthesized in-situ by dipping the PEM films in a solution of silver nitrate followed by a reduction bath in sodium borohydride. The optical properties of the metallic nanoparticles embedded in the films were studied by UV-Vis spectroscopy and the electrical conductivity of the film was measured by 4 points probes. Results showed that the nanoparticles could be synthesized in the film as confirmed by the appearance of a plasmon band absorbance peak at 400nm and the conductivity of the film was improved. It was also found that successive dipping steps could lead to the metallization of the surface providing a shiny aspect. These results could be of interest for the development of flexible electrodes as well as for the electro-less plating of non-conducting plastics pieces.

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Metallization of polyaniline films by in-situ silver synthesis