# Synthesis, Characterization and Applications of MnWO4 and CaWO4 Nanoparticles

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## Chapter 1

#### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Tungstate Nanomaterials

Tungstates can be divided into two groups with different crystal structures: scheelites (CaWO<sub>4</sub>, BaWO<sub>4</sub>, SrWO<sub>4</sub>, and PbWO<sub>4</sub>) and wolframites (MnWO<sub>4</sub>, MgWO<sub>4</sub>, CdWO<sub>4</sub>, ZnWO<sub>4</sub>, and others) [1, 2]. Over the past two decades tungstate materials have attracted much attention due to their interesting structural and photoluminescence properties [3-6]. In this project MnWO<sub>4</sub> and CaWO<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles are chosen for the investigation.

#### 1.2 MnWO4

MnWO4 has bulk electrical conductivity, relatively low melting point, novel magnetic and photocatalytic properties [7, 8]. The optical and luminescence properties of MnWO<sub>4</sub> have received great attention as they are widely used as scintillating detectors in high-energy particle physics, rare-event searches and medical diagnosis [9]. The electrical conductivity of MnWO<sub>4</sub> is also sensitive to changes in humidity, thereby making it useful as a humidity sensor with potential applications like meteorology, medicine, food production, agriculture, industrial and domestic environment [10, 11]. There are a number of processes used to synthesize nanocrystalline MnWO<sub>4</sub>, such as microwave-assisted synthesis [7,12], surfactant-assisted complexation-precipitation method [13], melt solution process [13], solvothermal route [14], aqueous salt metathesis reaction [15], sol-gel technique [10,16], ambient template synthesis [17] and solid state metathetic approach [18].