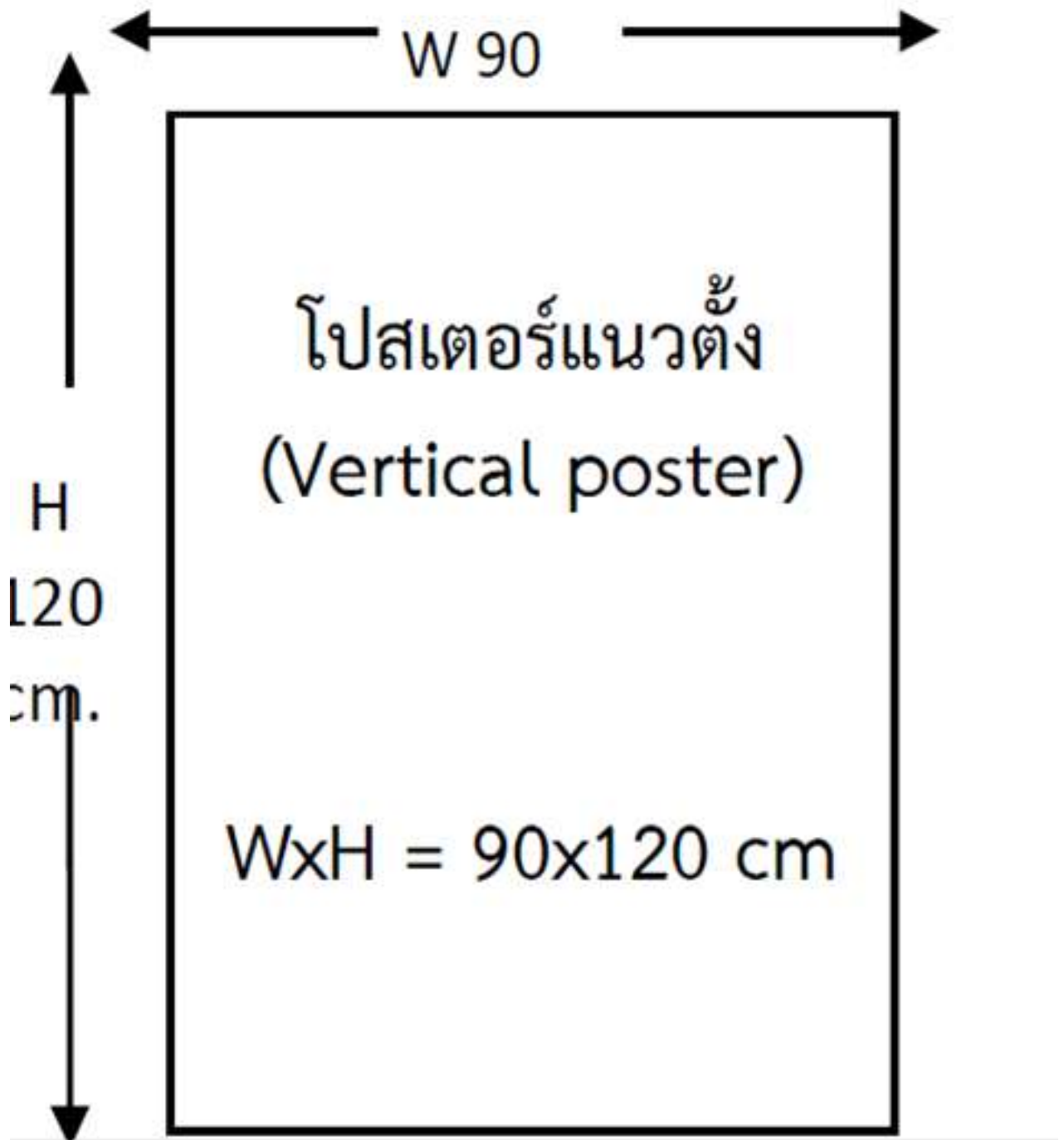



ภาพประกอบการจัดพิมพ์โปสเตอร์




ตัวอย่างโปสเตอร์ทั่วไป

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Application of nanotechnology In the new sunscreen

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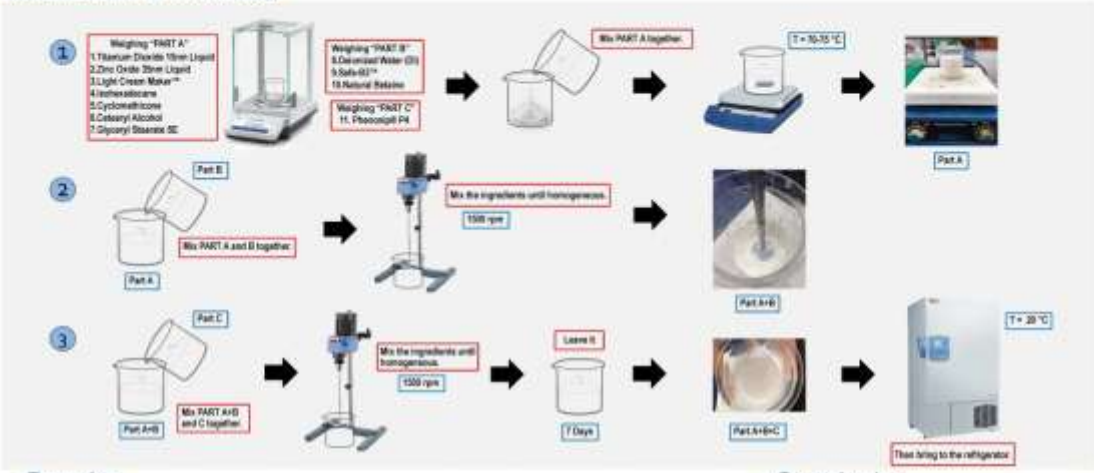
Abstract

The study of the properties of TiO_2 and ZnO showed that the 15 nm. TiO_2 and 35 nm ZnO can be used in the study of UV and UV radiation in the form of ultraviolet (UV) and UV radiation. When it comes to interactions, UVA and UVB rays, TiO_2 has a medium particle size of 15 nanometers. UVA can protect against UVA radiation well. Antioxidants are expected to contain TiO_2 and ZnO nanoparticles, making the preservatives too white and also light on the skin.

• Introduction


When our skin is exposed to sunlight. In particular, the stronger sunlight every year in our home skin cells will create melanin pigment. The skin is darker. And some people may have problems with freckles, if they get too much sun, it can cause redness or sunburn. In addition, ultraviolet radiation or UV radiation in the sun may also cause skin cancer as well. Sunlight that inserts the atmosphere down to our world. There is a lot of sunlight that affects the skin. Nanoparticles help prevent skin cancer caused by exposure to ultraviolet radiation. In this experiment, the nanoparticles of Titanium Dioxide (TiO_2) and Zinc Oxide (ZnO) are the main components. Both substances have properties. It protects the UV light at different wavelengths.

• Materials and Methods



• Results

Sunscreen is homogeneous, does not break or separate layer. When left unoccupied for 1 week, no rancidity or physical appearance changes. When tested, the sunscreen was not sticky and not too white.



• Conclusion

The results showed that TiO_2 15 nm and ZnO 35 nm particles were fully dispersed in sunscreens and, when used together, protected against UVA and UVB rays. The average particle size of 15 nm is also good for UVA protection. In addition, TiO_2 and ZnO at nano particle size do not cause the sunscreen to become white. Too much and has a thin skin.

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