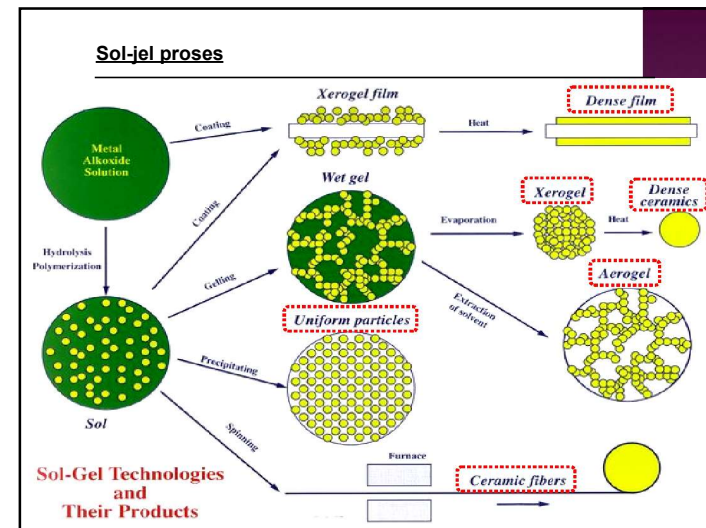
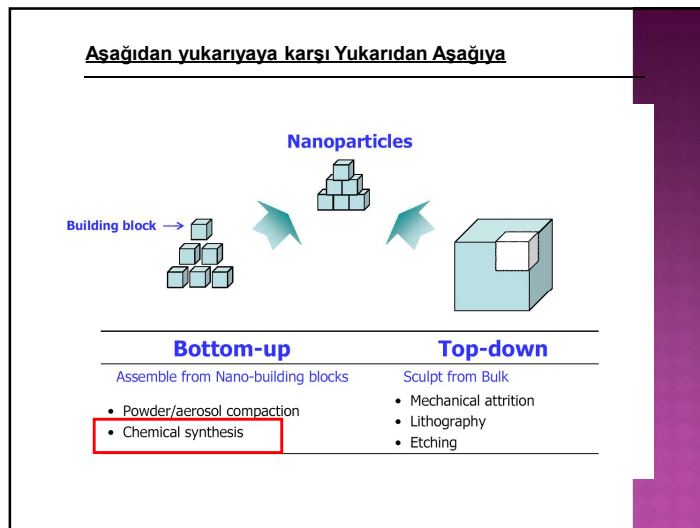


- ◉ Nanomalzemelere ve Nanoteknolojiye Giriş,
- ◉ Doğadan nanoteknoloji örnekleri,
- ◉ Nanomalzemelerin üretim süreci:
- ◉ Sol-jel yöntemi, jel şekillendirme.
- ◉ Nanomalzemelerin özellikleri: elektrik ve optik, süper iletkenlik, manyetik, mekanik özellikler.
- ◉ Nanomalzemelerin karakterizasyonu.
- ◉ Nanopartikül üretim yöntemleri. Partikül sentezi.
- ◉ Nanomalzemelerin uygulamaları. Özel nanomalzemeler: poröz silisyum nano yapılar, biyolojik Nanomalzemeler,
- ◉ Nanomalzemelerin Geleceği



## SOL-GEL

- ◉ Sol-Gel Teknolojisi
  - ✓ Sol nedir?
  - ✓ Gel nedir?
- Yöntemin temel özelliği
- Sol-Gel sentezi başlangıç maddelerine göre 2'ye ayrılır;
  - ✓ Metal- organik
  - ✓ İnorganik
- Kullanım alanları
  - Cam üretimi
  - Film
  - Fiber
  - Monolit
  - Toz
  - Kompozit
  - Seramik
  - Nanotanecek

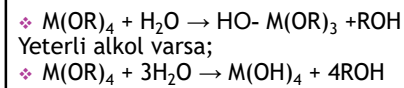
## ALKOKSİTLER

- ◉  $M(OR)_n$  ile formüllendirilir.
  - M: metal malzemeyi
  - R :CH<sub>3</sub> (metil), C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (Etil) gibi alkil grubunu,
  - n : metalin değerliğini ifade eder.
- Alkoller

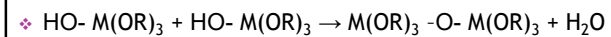
## SOL -GEL OLUŞUMU

- ❖ Sol gel sentezlenmesi zaman bağlı bir dizi işlem adımı ile oluşur;
  - Çözelti oluşturma
  - Hidroliz
  - Polimerizasyon
  - Yoğunlaşma
  - Jelleşme
  - Kurutma
  - Yaşlandırma

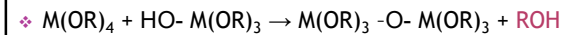
### ◉ Hidroliz Reaksiyonu



### ▪ Yoğunlaştırma Reaksiyonu;



✓ Bileşenlerden biri hidrolize uğramamışsa;

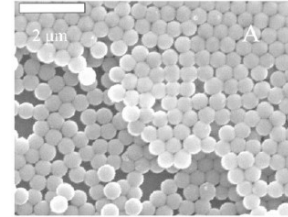


✓ Karışım çözeltisi →sol→mer →polimer →jel

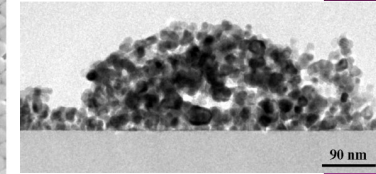
## SOL-GEL YÖNTEMİNDE POLİMERİZASYON 3 ADIMDAN OLUŞUR;

- Tanecik oluşumu
  - Taneciklerin büyümesi
  - Taneciklerin jelleşmesi
- Bu adımlarda etkili olan faktörler ise;
- 1) pH
  - 2) Sıcaklık
  - 3) Reaksiyon Süresi
  - 4) Konsantrasyon
  - 5) Katalizör ve miktarı
  - 6) H<sub>2</sub>O/Si molar oranı
  - 7) Yaşlandırma Sıcaklığı
  - 8) Yaşlandırma Süresi

## Sol-jel mikronaltı ve nanotanecekler



Sol-jel silika küreler

Sol-jel SnO<sub>2</sub>

### Avantaj & Dezavantajları

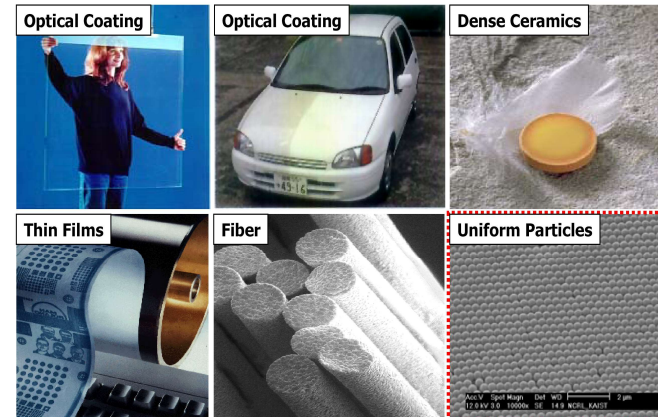
#### Advantage

- Large Area Scale
- Precise Composition Control
- Low-Temperature Synthesis
- High Homogeneity
- Easy Achieved

#### Disadvantage

- Sensitivity for Atmosphere Condition
- Expensive of Raw Materials
- Use of Toxic Solvent System

### Uygulamalar



### Monodispers (aynı şekil ve boyutlu) SiO<sub>2</sub> Tanecikler

Water (NH<sub>3</sub>)  
MTMS

1 2 stirring

3 SiO<sub>2</sub> monomer 4 SiO<sub>2</sub> Particles

MTMS metil trimetil silan

#### Lamer diagram

Conc. of dissolved Materials (monomers)  
C<sub>max</sub>  
C<sub>min</sub>  
C<sub>s</sub>

Nucleation  
Growth

Reaction Time  
T

► To make monodispers Particles, the time  $\tau$  should be decreased.

### MTMS'den Monodispers SiO<sub>2</sub> Tanecikler

50 °C

80 °C

#### • Particle size vs. Rx Temp.

Reaction Temperature (°C)	Particle size (nm)
50	~1300
60	~1000
70	~950
80	~850
90	~850
100	~800

• [MTMS]=0.6M, [NH<sub>3</sub>]=1M

MTMS; Methyltrimethoxysilane

• Temp.  $\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$  Reaction rate  $\uparrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  Nucleation time  $\downarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  Size Distribution  $\downarrow$

### TEOS'dan Monodispers SiO<sub>2</sub> Tanecikler

#### • Stober Method

0.05 M TEOS

0.3 M TEOS

#### • Particle size vs. TEOS Conc.

TEOS concentration [M]	Particle size (nm)
0.05	~300
0.1	~380
0.2	~440
0.3	~460

• H<sub>2</sub>O/EtOH=0.2, [NH<sub>3</sub>]=0.7M, 22°C

TEOS : Tetraethoxyorthosilicate

• Conc. of TEOS  $\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$  Particle size  $\uparrow$

### SOL-JEL

Reaktifleri karıştırın

Hidroliz ve kondenzasyon reaksiyonları

Sol

Jelleşme

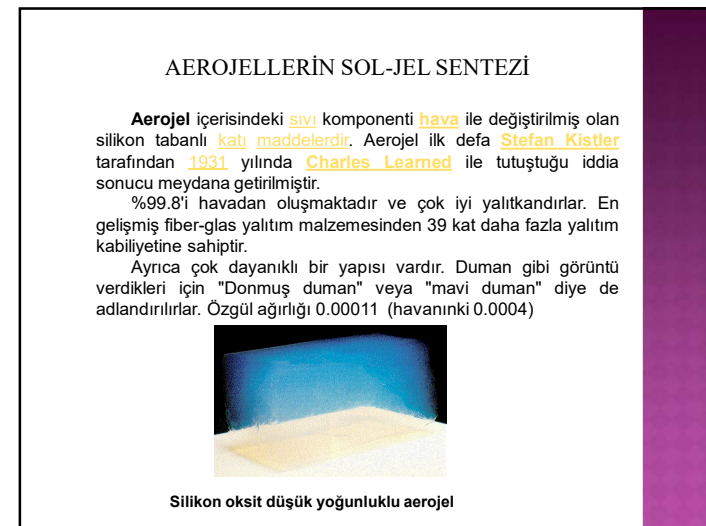
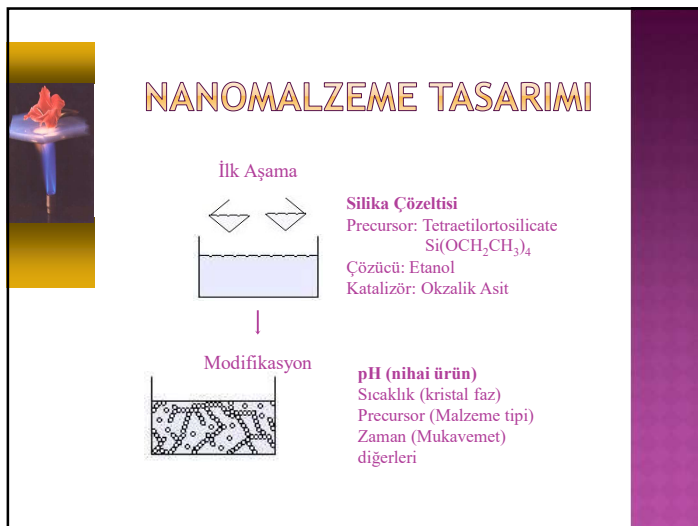
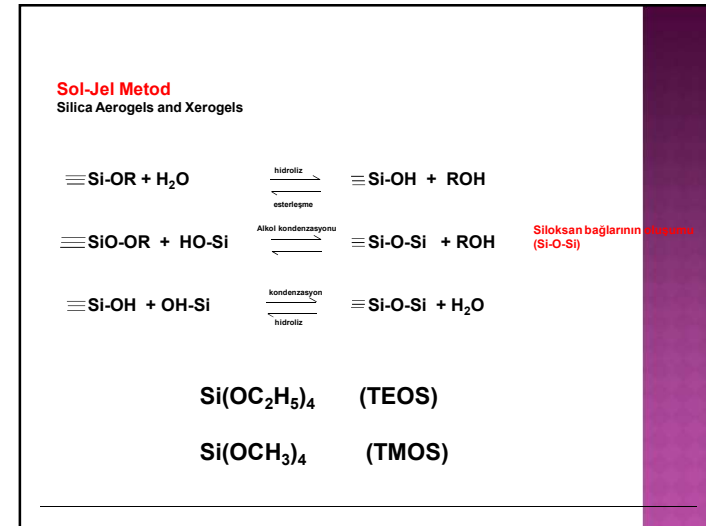
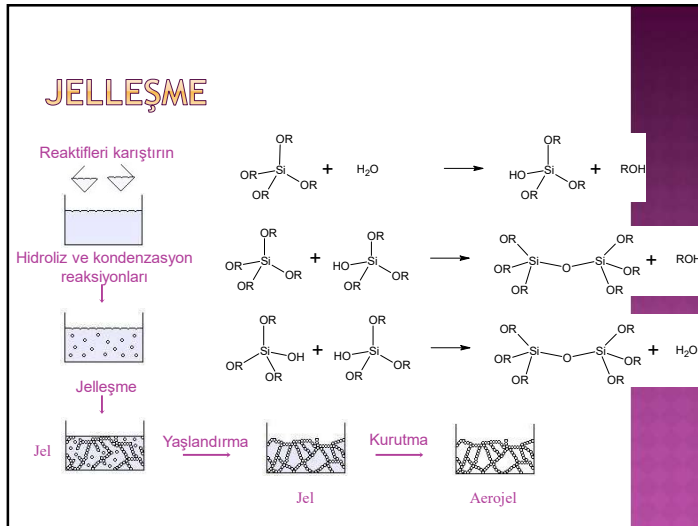
Jel

Yaşlandırma

Kurutma

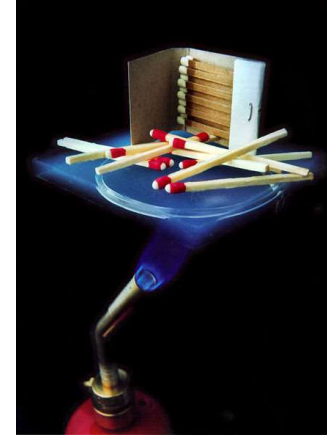
Jel

Aerojel

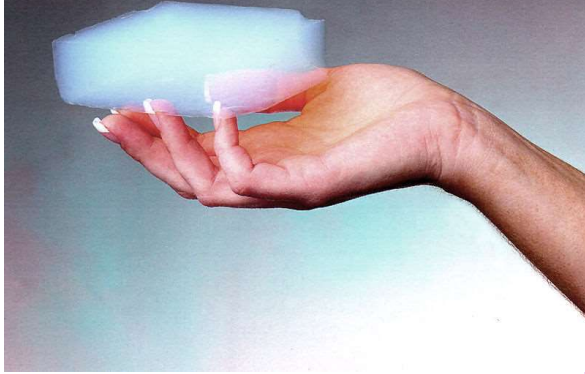




◉ 2.5 kilogramlık bir kaya parçasını taşıyan 2 gram ağırlığındaki aerogel parçası



◉ Aerogel ısı geçirmez



◉ Aerogel



◉ Aerogel

Table 1. Composition of starting solutions and experimental conditions for nano-sized sol-gel monocomponent oxidic powders Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, MgO, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> preparation.

Sample	Molar ratio			pH	Conditions of reaction	
	$\frac{R-OH}{M(OR)_n}$	$\frac{H_2O}{M(OR)_n}$	$\frac{NH_4OH}{M(OR)_n}$		T (°C)	t (h)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>a</sup>	-	100	-	6.5	80	1
TiO <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup>	85*	5	-	5.5	25	0.5
MgO <sub>2</sub> <sup>c</sup>	17**	6.1	0.4	10	70	1.5
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>d</sup>	51.5*	33.1	11.6	~11	70	24

<sup>a</sup>M(OR)<sub>n</sub> = Al(O-iC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>      \*R-OH=C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH  
<sup>b</sup>M(OR)<sub>n</sub> = Ti(O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>4</sub>      \*\*R-OH=CH<sub>3</sub>OH  
<sup>c</sup>M(OR)<sub>n</sub> = Mg(O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>  
<sup>d</sup>M(OR)<sub>n</sub> = Fe(acac)<sub>3</sub>

Sample	Temperature of thermal treatment	Phase composition	Specific surface area BET (m <sup>2</sup> /g)
TiO <sub>2</sub>	initial	tendency of anatase crystallisation	145.11
	300 °C	weak crystallized anatase	154.18
	800 °C	Rutile + anatase (little)	< 3
AlO(OH)	initial	tendency of pseudo-boehmite crystallization	127.5
	450 °C	weak crystallized boehmite	183.65
	800 °C	γ-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	111.36
MgO	initial	amorphous	93.48
	450 °C	tendency of MgO crystallization	
	800 °C	MgO (periclase)	< 3
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	initial	Amorphous	174.65
	450 °C	γ-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
	800 °C	α-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	< 3

