

The Sol-Gel Materials & Nanotechnology Center of Excellence - an overview



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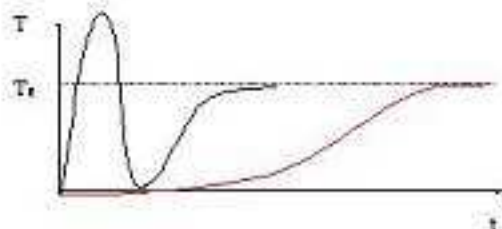
GLASS

conventional

(solid amorphous products of melting of inorganic substances)

sol-gel

(substance possessing properties of regular glass and obtained without melting)

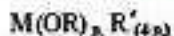


sol - colloidal solution of particles with diameters $\phi \in (1 \text{ nm}, 100 \text{ nm}) \rightarrow$ Tyndall effect

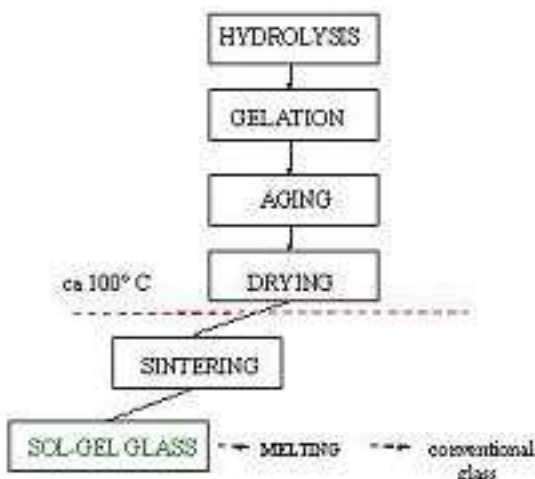
gel - (quasi)solid substance with a „spanning cluster“ of internal bonds reaching from its one end to the other

sol-gel glasses - Ebelman (XIX century)
(method-long gelation of metal alkoxides)

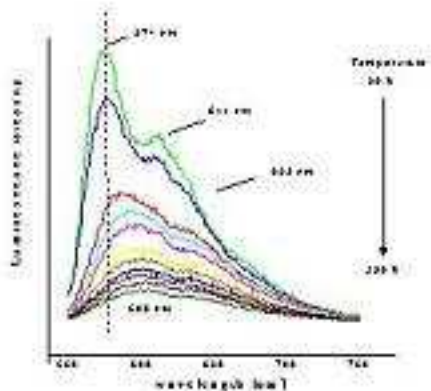
general precursors for silicates: **organosiloxanes**



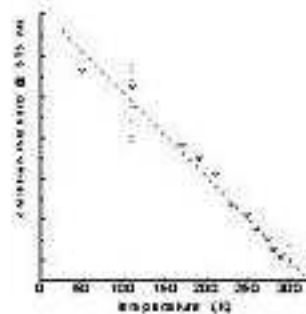
typically: $n = 4, M = Si, Ti, Zr, R = Et, TFOY$ or $R = Me, MeOS$



temperature optodes
based on doped films

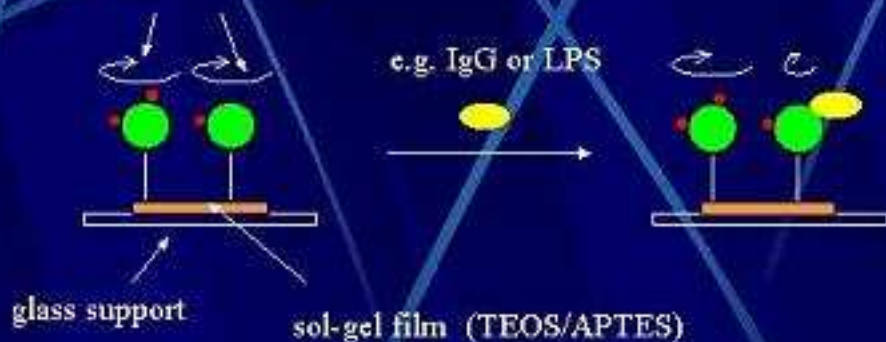


changes of emission intensity with temperature @ 575 nm



biological sensors based on emission polarization anizotropy measurements

proteins labeled with luminophore



ConA-FITC/LPS

ConA-FITC/Hafnia alvei

LPS($\mu\text{g/ml}$)

Δr

bact. conc.

Δr

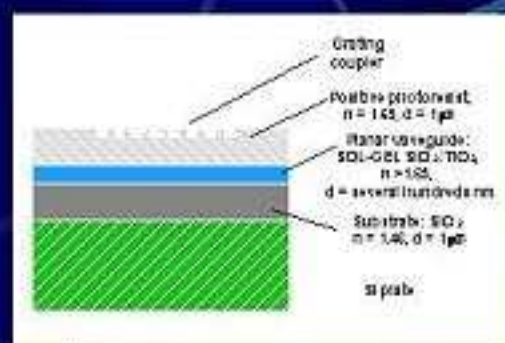
20

11 x

4×10^6 bact./ml

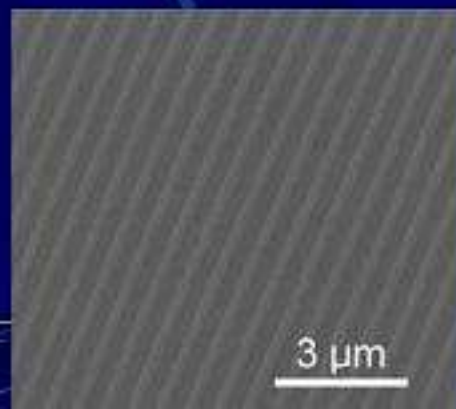
27 %

coupling of light to (sol-gel) thin films

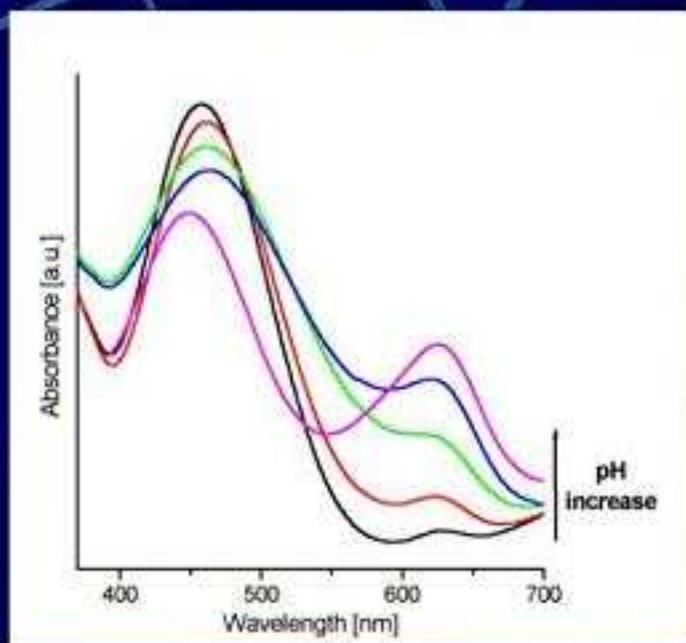


cross-section of TiO₂-SiO₂ planar waveguide with grating coupler fabricated in photoresist remaining on thin film

SEM micrograph of the tilted (70°) top view of grating coupler fabricated in positive photoresist coated on sol-gel planar waveguide. Grating period is estimated to be 640 nm

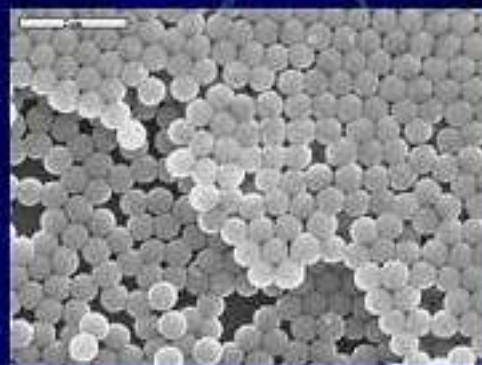


thin-film optode of pH

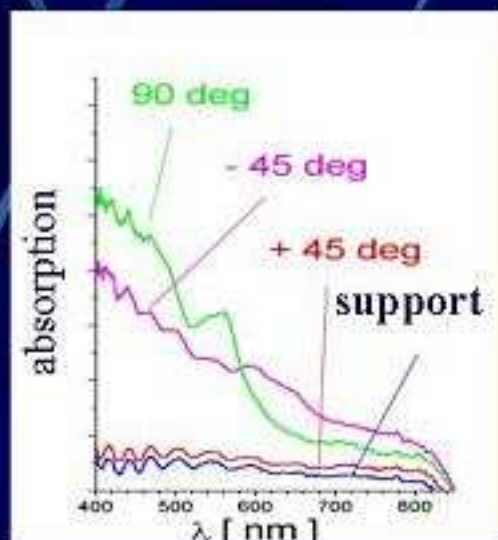


changes in absorption spectrum of $\text{SiO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ (1:1) thin film doped with bromothymol blue caused by pH increase.

silica nanopowder (SEM 10000x)

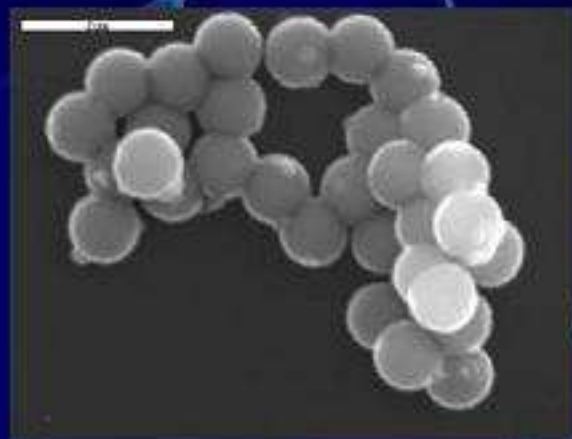


photonic materials



absorption spectra of nanospheres films registered at different angles

with metallic silver nanoparticles:

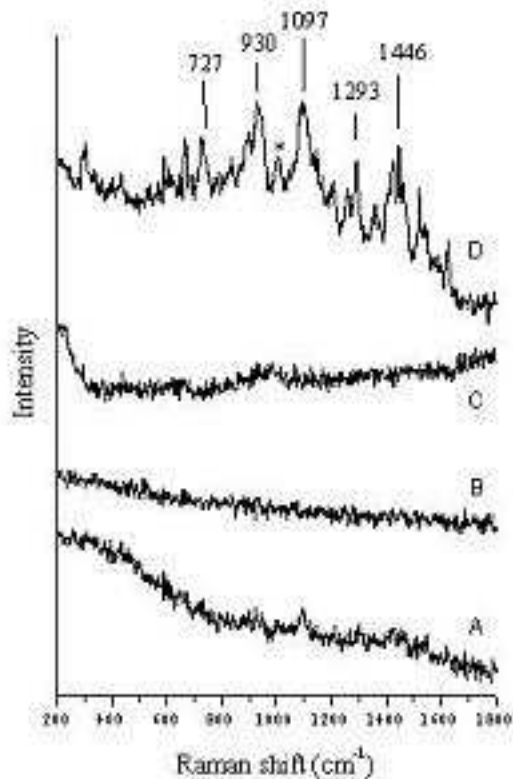


SEM



SEM - BEI

FT-Raman spectra of:



Ag-doped silica nanospheres
impregnated in IG solution

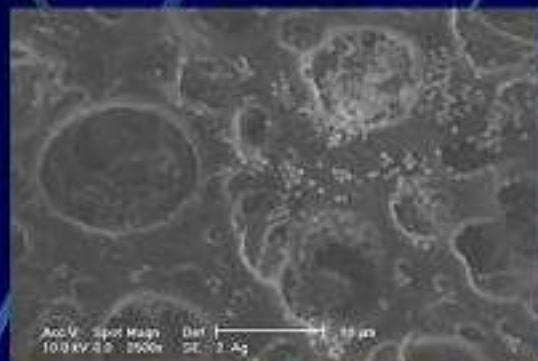
(SERS)

pure Ag-doped silica nanospheres
NOT impregnated with IG

Ag-**FREE** silica nanospheres
impregnated in IG solution

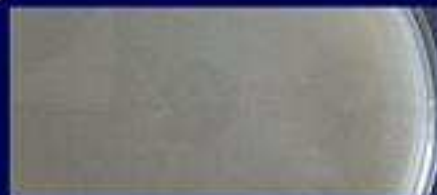
IG in aqueous solution

bacteriostatic textiles

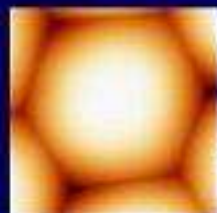


(polyurethanes)

S. aureus



confocal microscope pictures of dye-doped silica spheres ($\varnothing \approx 500$ nm)



AFM
690 nm x 690 nm

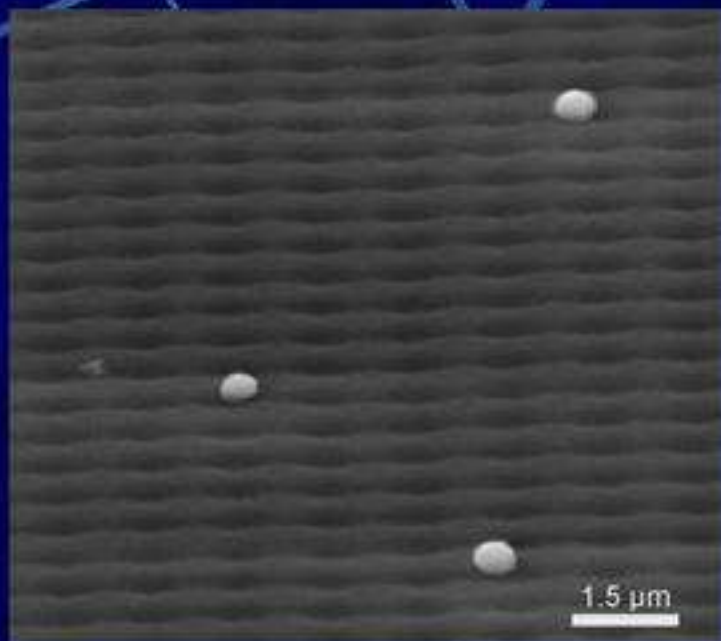


saphranine



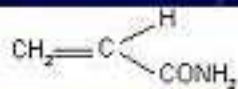
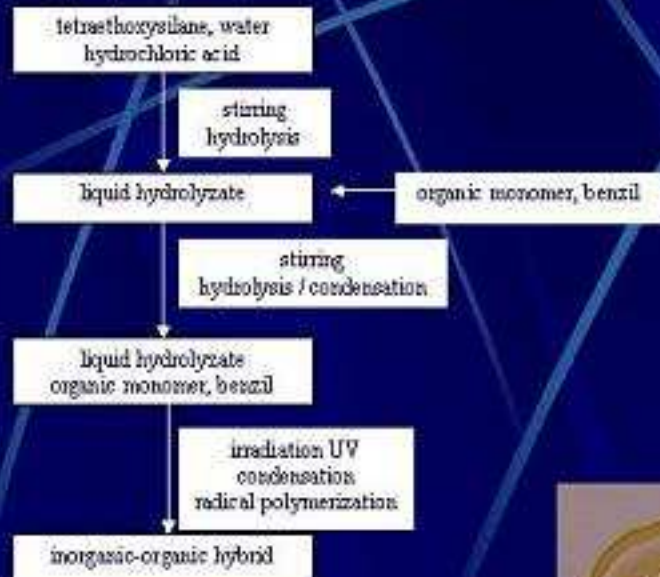
rhodamine B

nano chess?



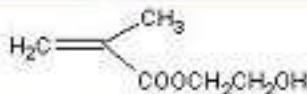
2D photonic crystal in organic photoresists matrix

organic-inorganic hybrid materials:

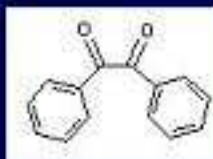


acrylamide

&

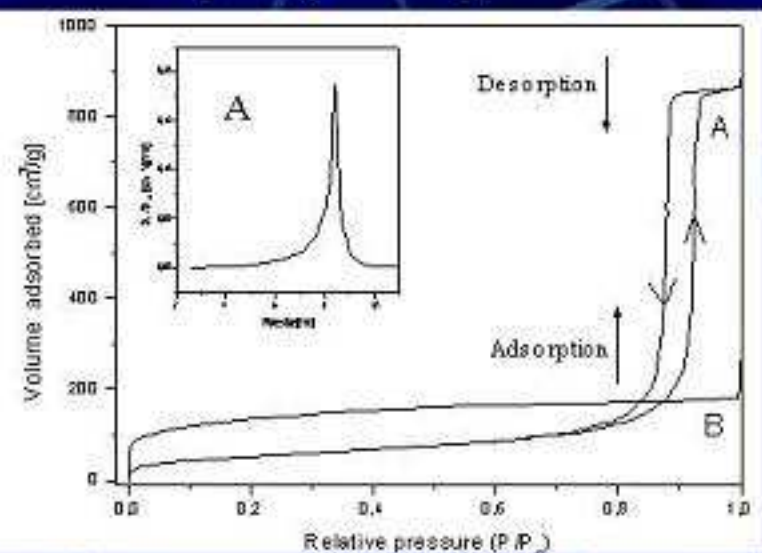


2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA)



benzil

N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms



A – SiO₂ (IUPAC type IV)

B – hybrid (IUPAC type I)

Textural parameters		S_{BET} [m ² /g]	V_p [ml/g]	R_p [nm]	V_{DR} [ml/g]
Sample					
Silica	A	190	1.32	8.5	-
silica / acrylamide + HEMA		< 1	-	-	-
silica / acrylamide + HEMA (600°C)		805*	0.34	< 2	0.29

mesoporous: 2-50 nm

not porous

microporous: < 2 nm

S_{BET} – specific surface area

V_p – pore volume

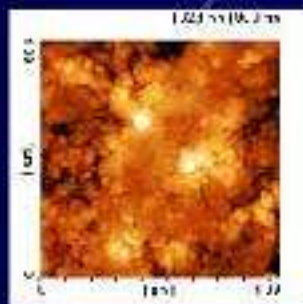
R_p – average pore size

V_{DR} – macropore volume

„particulate” films and solids

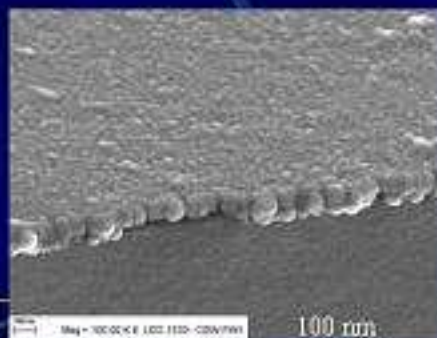


monolith obtained from APTES
in MeOH



AFM micrographs of a monolith
obtained from APTES and ethylene glycol

TiO₂ thin films with Ag nanoclusters



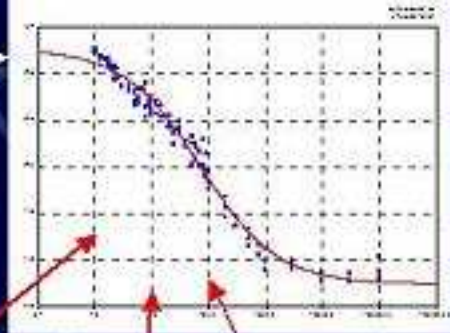
Ballistic Aggregation

$$N(r) = ar^{-b}$$

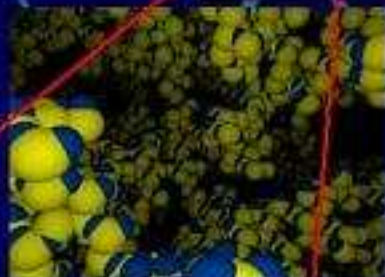
3

b

1



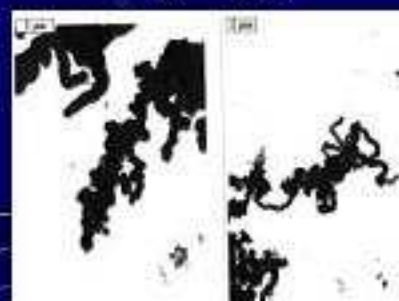
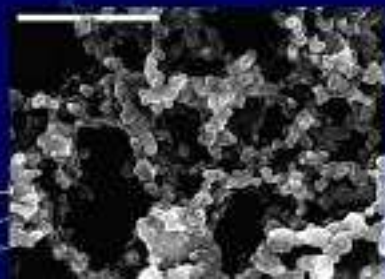
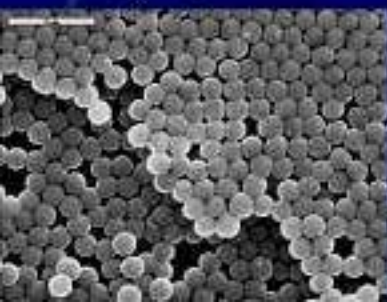
$d_c = 1$



$d_c = 10$



$d_c = 100$



$d_c = 4, |z_{max}| = 10$ $d_c = 4, |z_{max}| = 20$ $d_c = 10, |z_{max}| = 100$ 0°  45°  90° 

co-workers:

M. Jasiorski, K. Kozłowska

B. Borak, M. Grzegorzczak, B. Korusiewicz, A. Hreniak, , R. Kornak,

A. Łukowiak, I. Zaręba-Gródź, J. Krzak