

# KOLLOIDOK A MÁGNESBEN. RITKA NMR-TECHNIKÁK EREDMÉNYEI PORÓZUS RENDSZEREK VIZSGÁLATÁBAN

DE, TTK,

Kolloid- és Környezetkémiai  
Tanszék

# HOGYAN KERÜLNEK A KOLLOIDOK A MÁGNESBE

- Mi kerülhet a mágnesbe
  - stabilis rendszer?
  - homogén rendszer?
  - folyadék?
  - átlátszó?
- Miért tesszük bele?
  - NMR spektrumot nyerünk
  - Méretet határozzunk meg
  - Pozíciót határozzunk meg
  - Pórusméret-eloszlást határozzunk meg



# ASSZOCIÁCIÓS KOLLOIDOK: MÉRET, SZERKEZET

## NEUTRON-SZÓRÁS NMR DIFFUZIOMETRIA

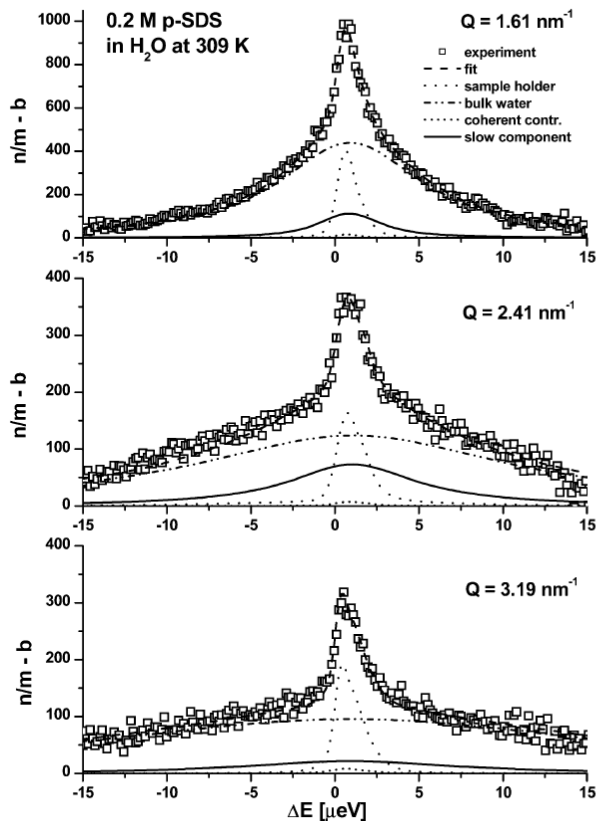


Figure 1 Background-corrected backscattering intensities from a 0.2

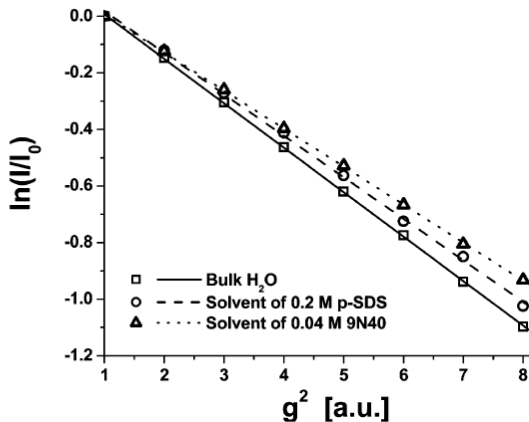
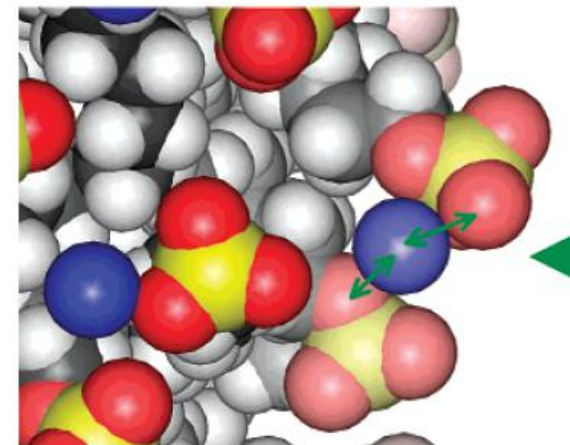


Figure 2. Logarithm of  $I/I_0$  as a function of  $g^2$ , the squared gradient field strength, for water molecules in the bulk and in the solvent phase of 0.2 M SDS and 0.04 M 9N40 solutions.

TABLE 2: Slowing Down  $S_{\text{obsd}} = 1 - \bar{D}_w/D_w^0$  of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Molecules Observed by GCST E NMR in Various Types of Micellar Solutions of Volume Fraction  $\Phi$  and the Diffusion Coefficient  $D_m$  of Micelles Determined by Different Experimental Techniques at 309 K

system	$S_{\text{obsd}}$	$\Phi/2$	$D_m$ ( $10^{-7} \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )			
			QENS	NMR <sup>a</sup>	DLS	NSE
p-SDS/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.062 \pm 0.014$	$0.024^{34}$	9.61	8.79	$14.1^{21}$	$7.0^{20}$
DTAB/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.076 \pm 0.024$	$0.029^b$		10.67		
9N12/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.034 \pm 0.024$	$0.013^c$			7.68	
9N20/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.086 \pm 0.024$	$0.019^c$		6.08	$8.55^d$	
9N30/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.103 \pm 0.024$	$0.027^c$		4.71	$7.68^d$	
9N40/H <sub>2</sub> O	$0.141 \pm 0.024$	$0.034^c$		2.46	$7.25^d$	



11870

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LETTERS

2005, 109, 11870–11874

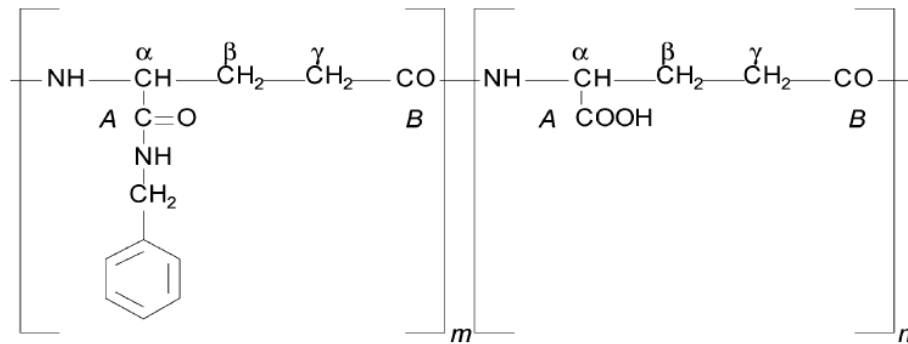
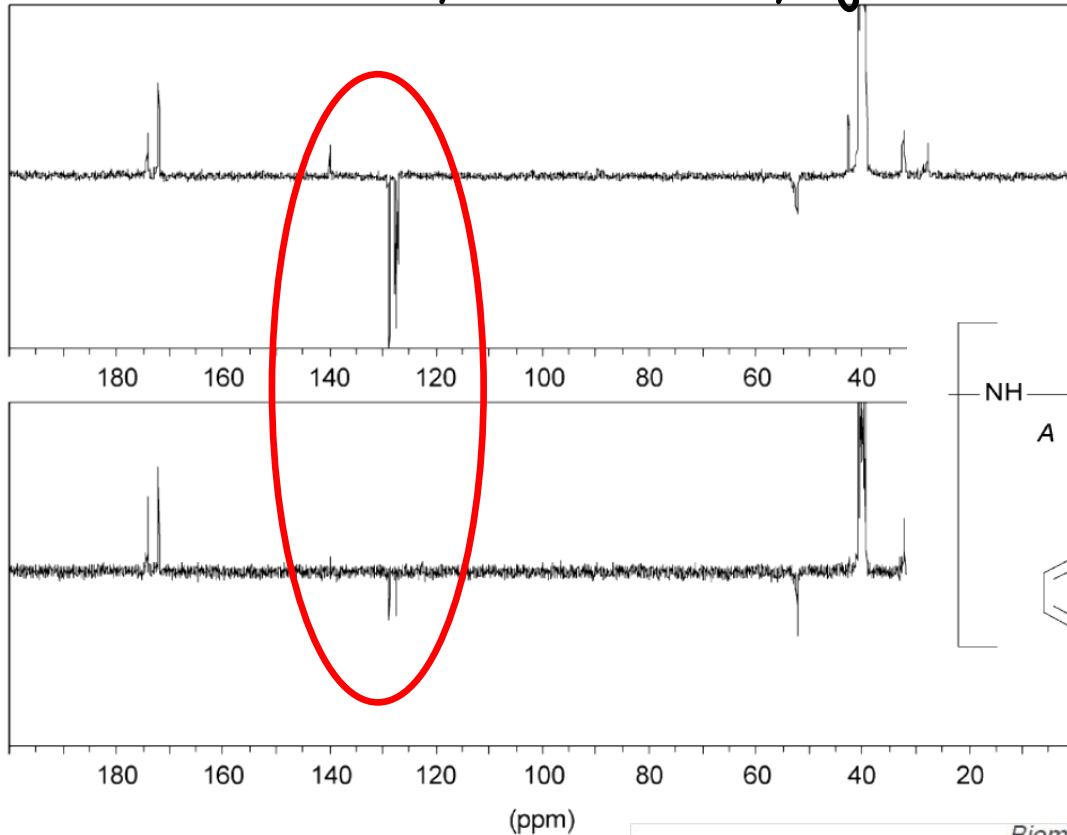
Published on Web 05/28/2005

### Slow Water Diffusion in Micellar Solutions

Szabolcs Vass,<sup>\*,†</sup> Hans Grimm,<sup>‡</sup> István Bányai,<sup>§</sup> Gerhard Meier,<sup>‡</sup> and Tibor Gilányi<sup>||</sup>

# MAKROMOLEKULÁS KOLLOIDOK NAGYFELBONTÁSÚ NMR

- Összetétel, szerkezet, új szintézis módszer



Karbodiimid nélkül, DMSO

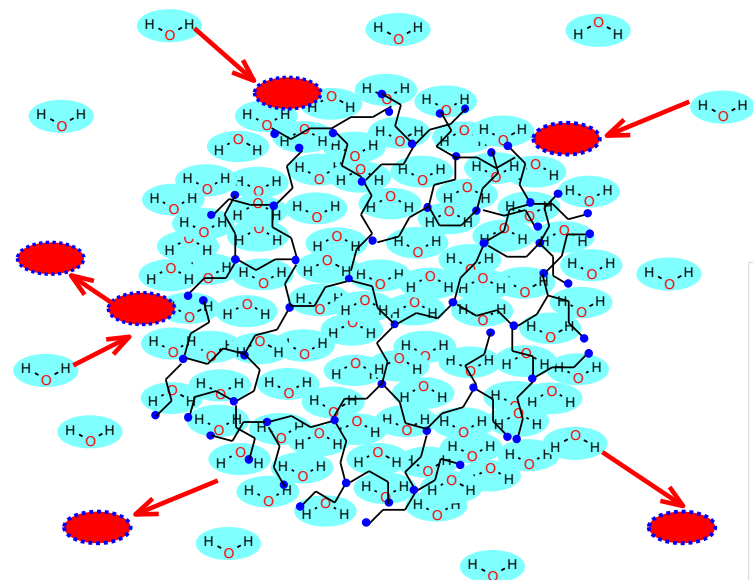
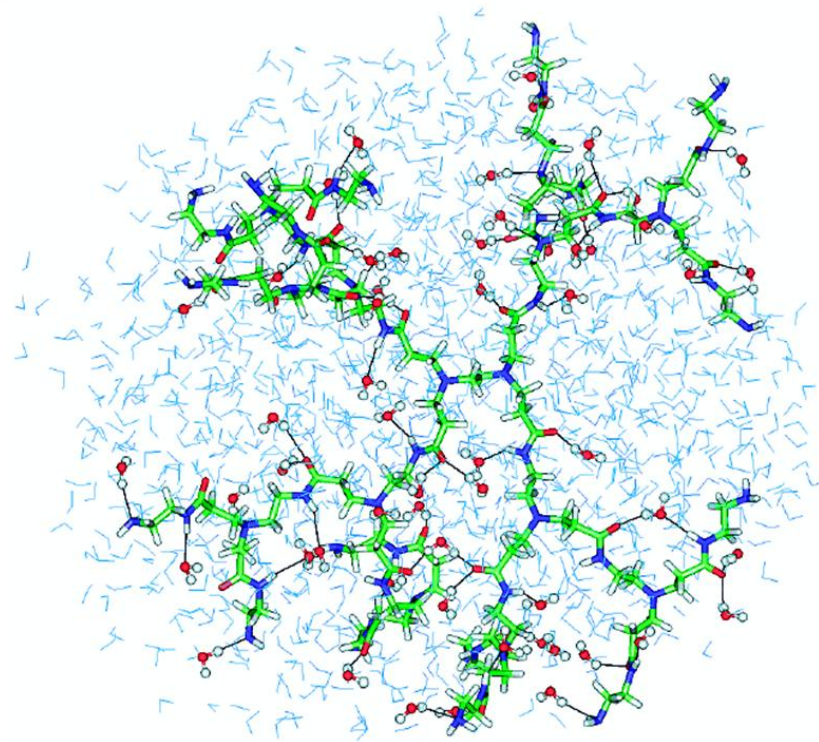
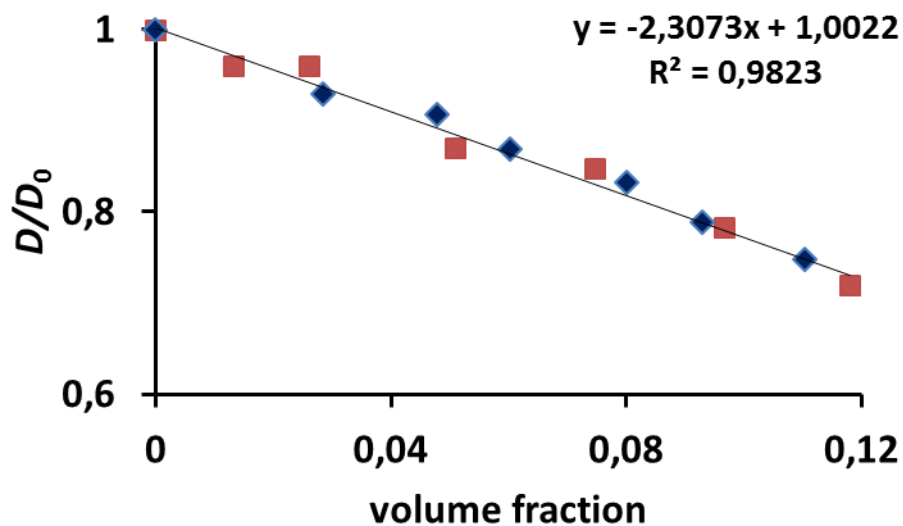
*Biomacromolecules* 2007, 8, 1624–1632

**Direct Amidation of Poly( $\gamma$ -glutamic acid) with Benzylamine In Dimethyl Sulfoxide**

Levente Novák,\* István Bányai, Judit Éva Fleischer-Radu, and János Borbély

# MAKROMLEKULÁS KOLLOIDOK: MÉRET, HIDRATÁCIÓ

## NMR-DIFFUZIOMETRIA



Soft Matter

PAPER

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[View Journal](#)

Self-diffusion of water and poly(amidoamine) dendrimers in dilute aqueous solution<sup>st</sup>

Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/c2sm26726h

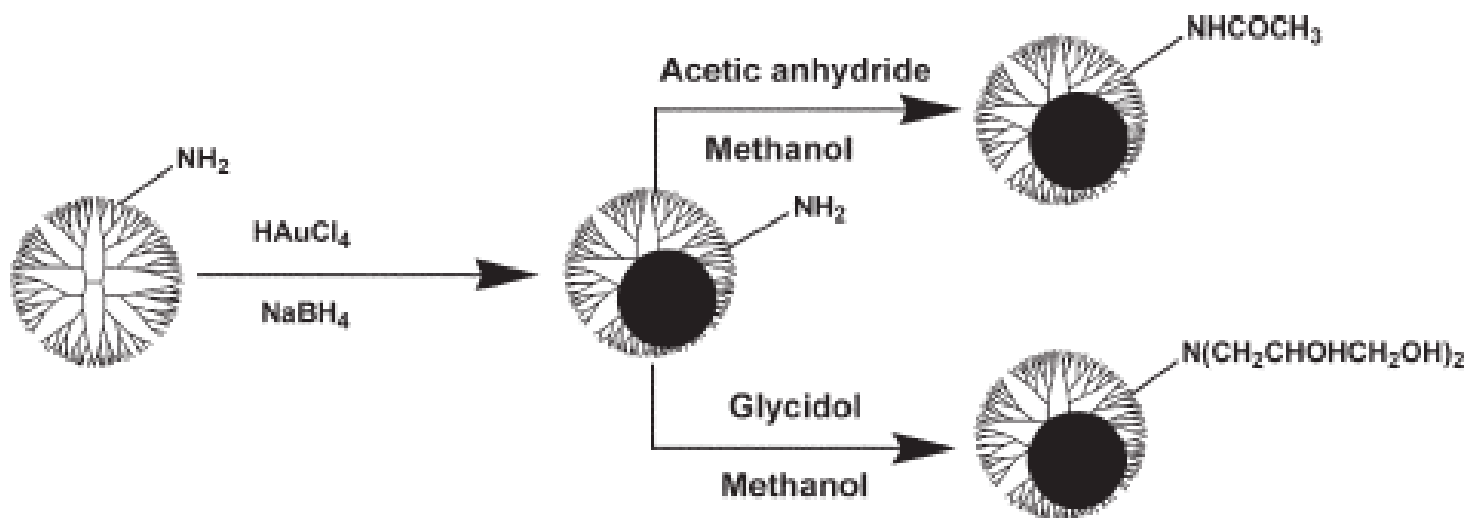
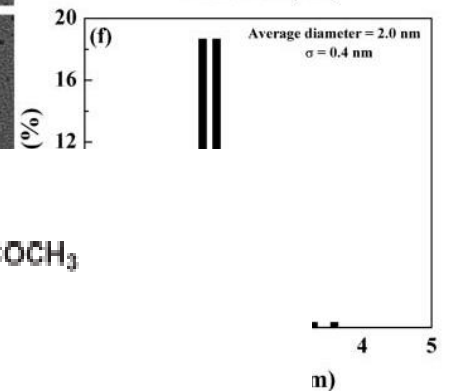
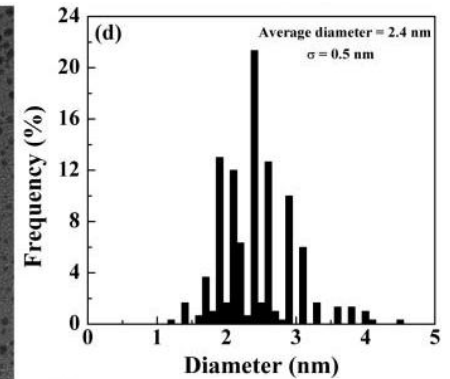
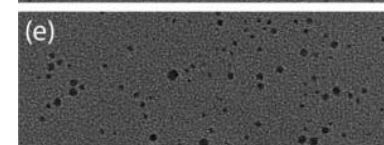
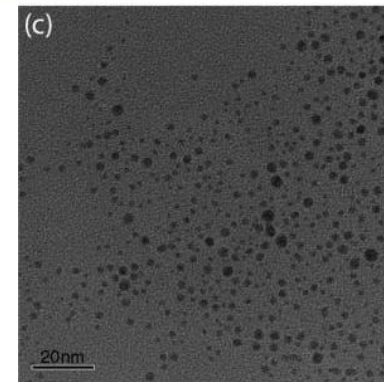
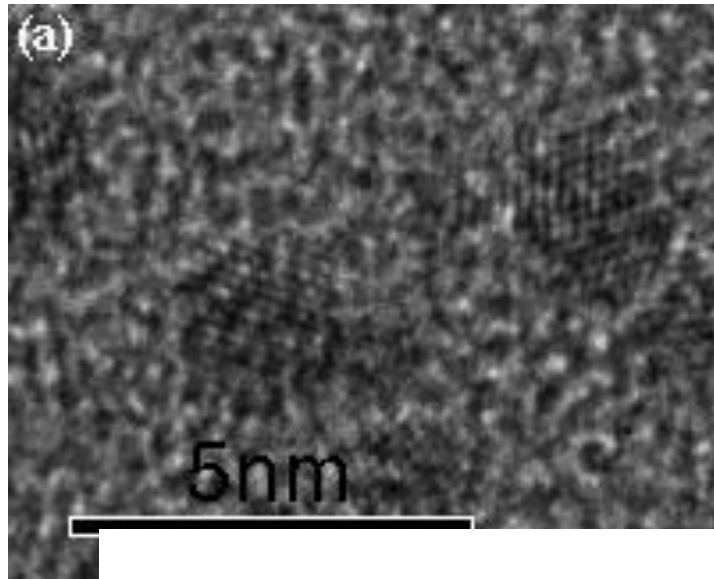
István Bányai,<sup>a</sup> Mónika Kéri,<sup>a</sup> Zoltán Nagy,<sup>a</sup> Márta Berka<sup>a</sup> and Lajos P. Balogh<sup>b</sup>



# STABILIZÁLT KOLLOID DISZPERZIÓK

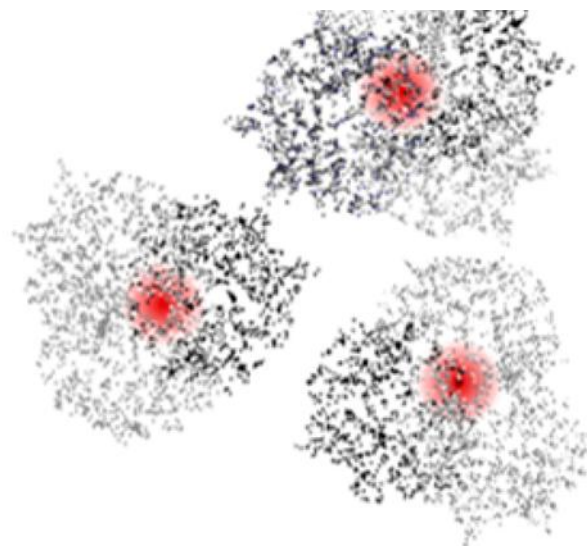
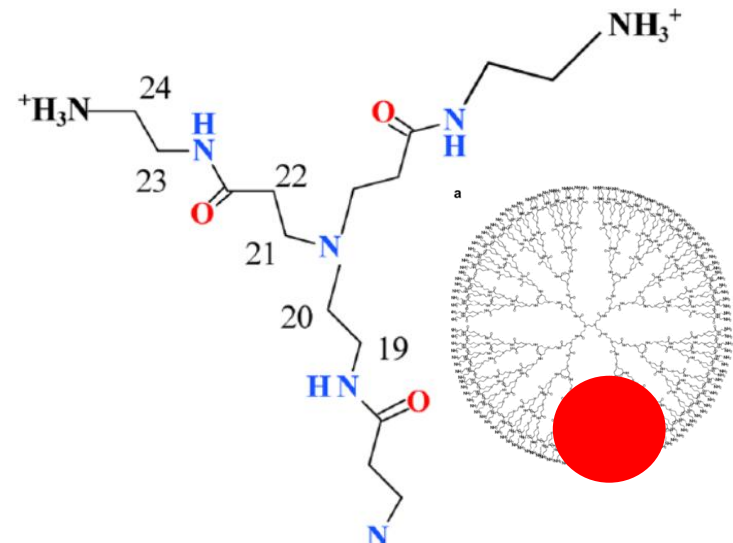
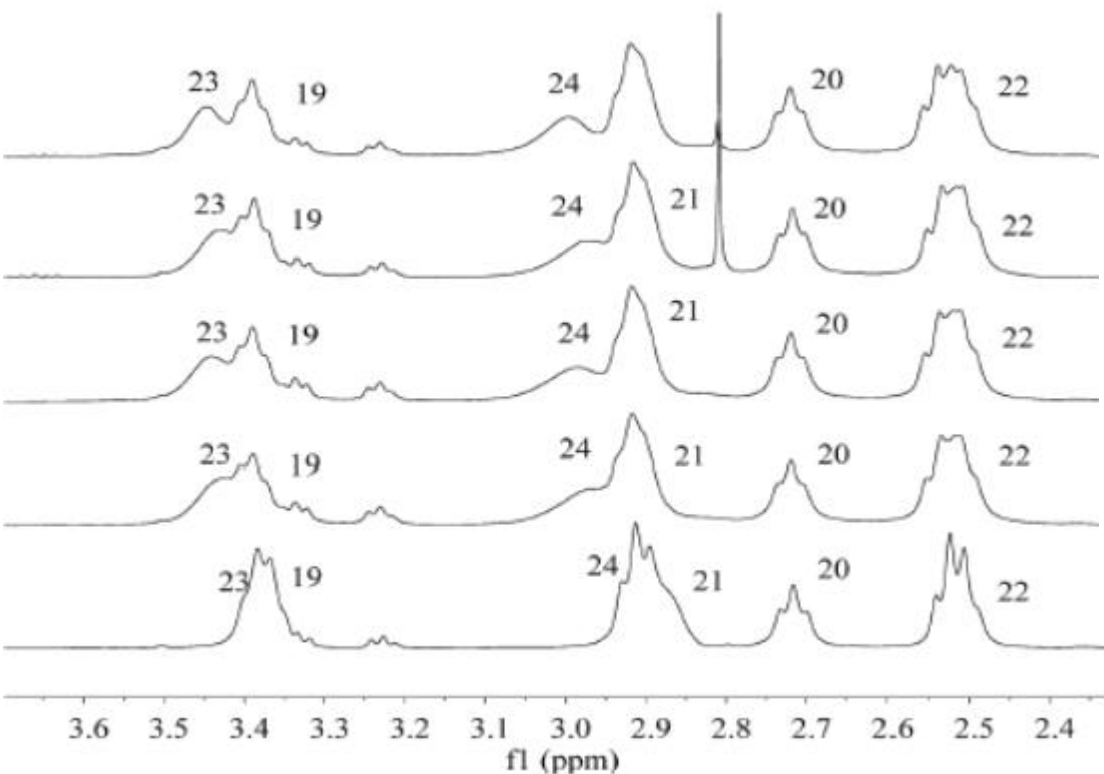
## NMR DIFFUZIOMETRIA ÉS HR-NMR

Shi et.al., *Soft Matter* 2007,3, 71



# DISZPERZIÓS KOLLOIDOK: KAPSZULÁZÁS

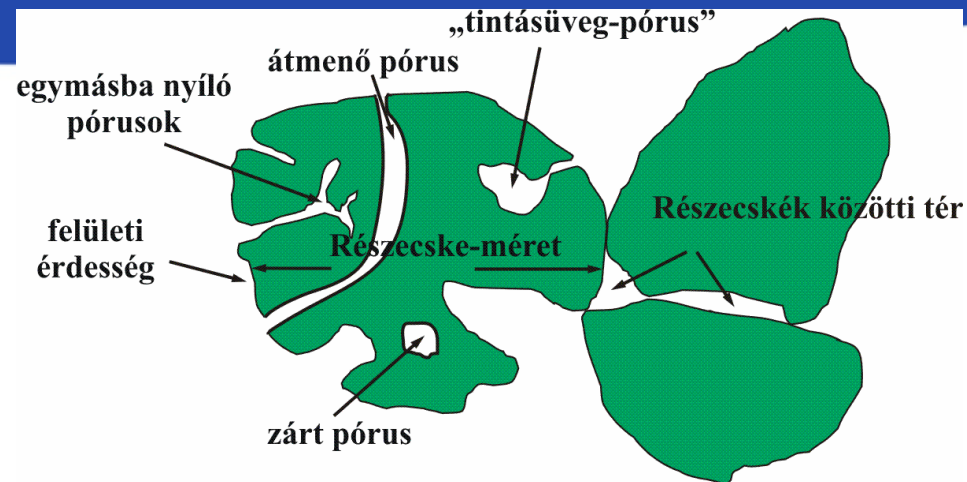
## NMR DIFFUZIOMETRIA, HR-NMR



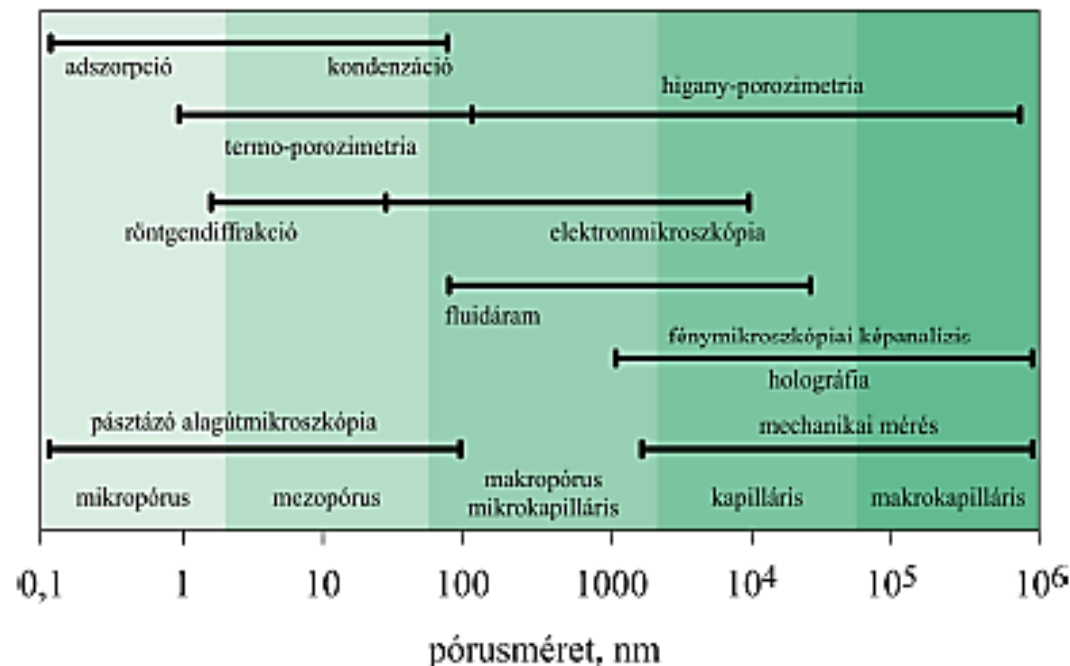
**GOLD**

# PORÓZUS ANYAGOK JELLEMZÉSE

**Makropórus** > 50 nm  
**Mezopórus** 2–50 nm  
**Mikropórus** < 2 nm



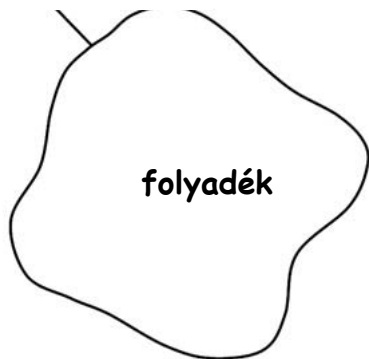
- Gáz/gőz adszorpció (0,3 - 300 nm) (eloszlás)
- Hg-porozimetria (3 nm - 360  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (eloszlás)
- **Krio-porozimetria (5 - 200 nm) (eloszlás)**
- Gátolt diffúzió (1 - 200  $\mu\text{m}$ )





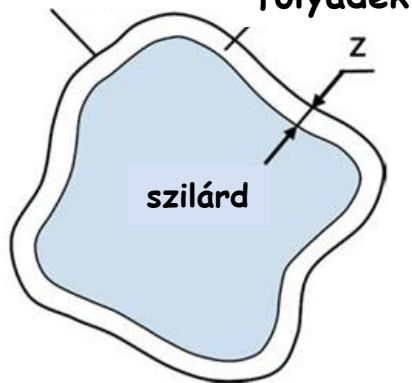
# KRIO-POROZIMETRIA ELVE: GIBBS-THOMSON EGYENLET

Pórus fala



$$F_m = \frac{\mu_l V}{V_M} + \gamma_{lw} A$$

Pórus fala



$$F_f = \frac{\mu_s \cdot V_s}{V_{Ms}} + \frac{\mu_l \cdot (V - V_s)}{V_{Ml}} + \gamma_{sl} \cdot A_s + \gamma_{lw} A$$

$k$ : közege jellemző állandó  
( $V_m, \gamma_{SL}, \Delta H, T^0$ )

$r$ : pórus sugara

$T_m$ : olvadáspont

$T^0$ : tömbfázis olvadáspontja

$F_m, F_f$ : Helmholtz-féle  
szabad energia

$\gamma$ : felületi feszültség

$V_m$ : moláris térfogat

$A$ : felület

$\Delta H$ : olvadáshő

$$\Delta F \equiv F_f - F_m = (\mu_s - \mu_l) \cdot \left( \frac{V_s}{V_l} \right) + \gamma_{sl} \cdot A_s \quad \text{ha } V_{Ms} = V_{Ml}$$

Felületi energia!

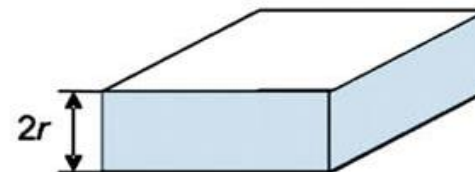
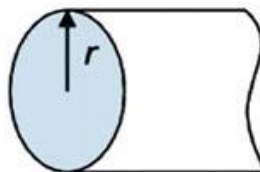
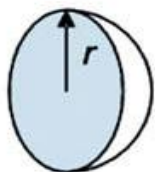
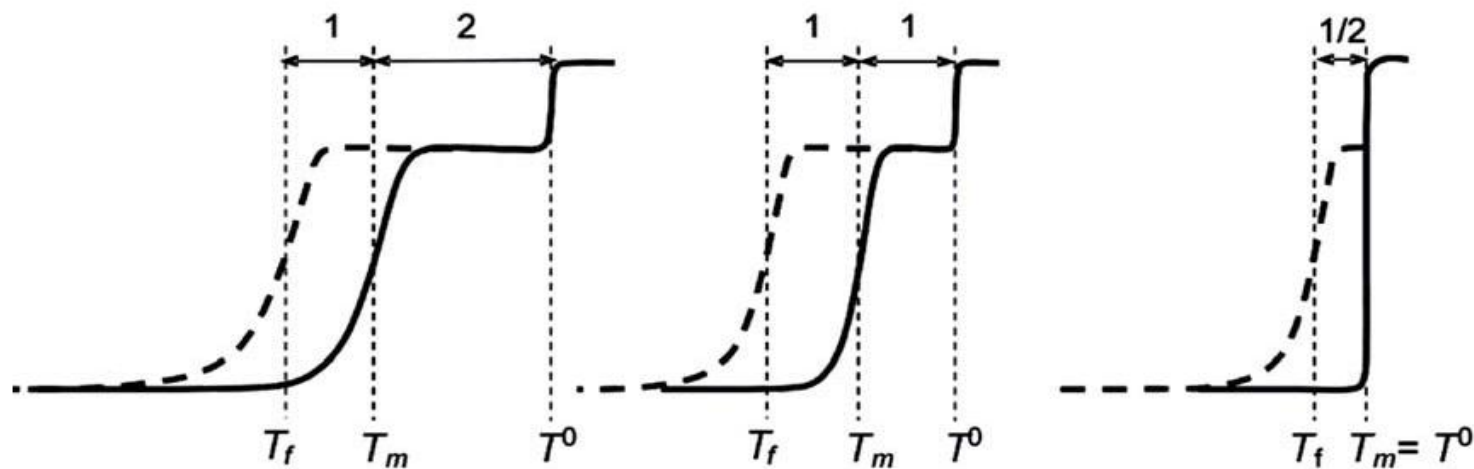
$$T_{eq} - T_0 = - \frac{V_M \gamma_{sl} T_0}{\Delta H} \frac{A_s}{V_s} = -K_c \frac{A_s}{V_s}$$

Olvadáspont

hőmérsékletén:  $T_{eq} = T$

# PÓRUSALAK ANALÍZIS: NMR KRIOPOROZIMETRIA:

CSAK A VIZET LÁTJUK



Pórusalak

$|\Delta T_f|$

$|\Delta T_m|$

Gömb

$3K_c/r$

$2K_c/r$

Henger

$2K_c/r$

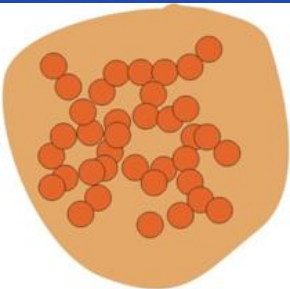
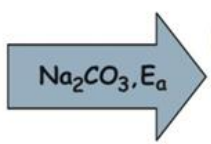
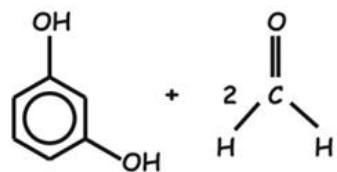
$K_c/r$

Rés (réteg)

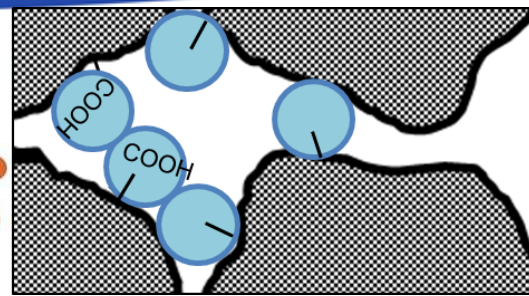
$K_c/2r$

0

# SZÉN AEROGÉLEK: KRIO-POROZIMETRIA



WASHING  
DRYING



Resorcinol

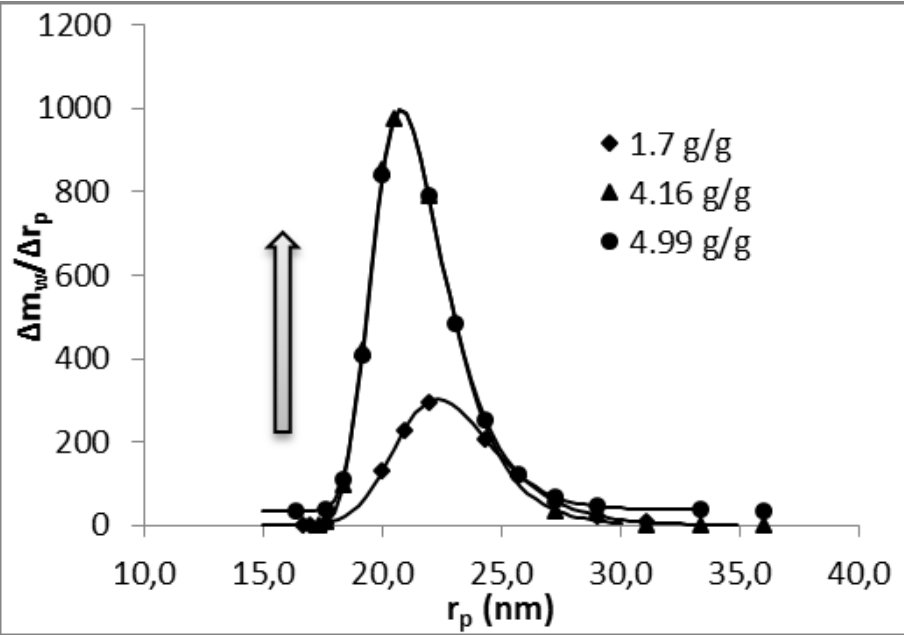
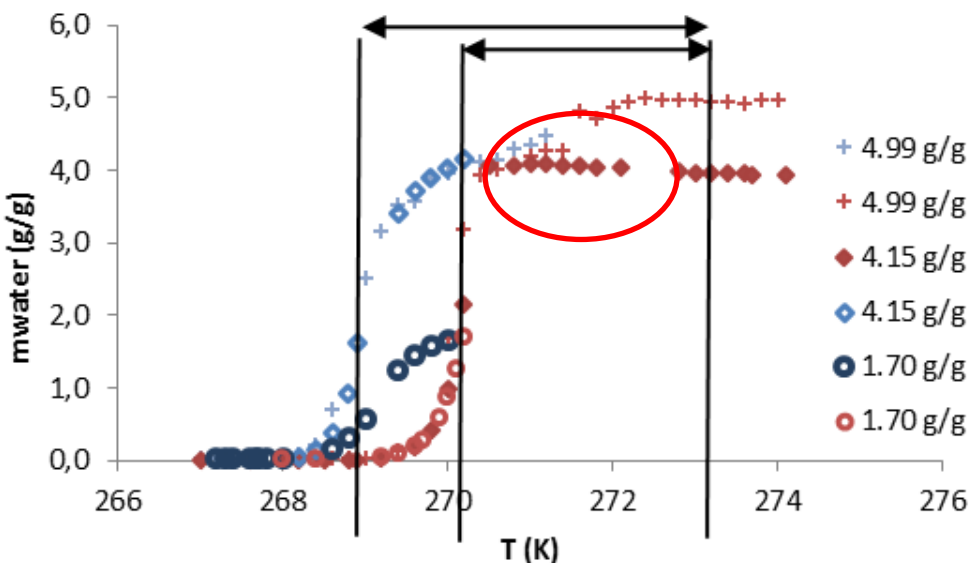
Formaldehide

Hydrogel

Polymer gel

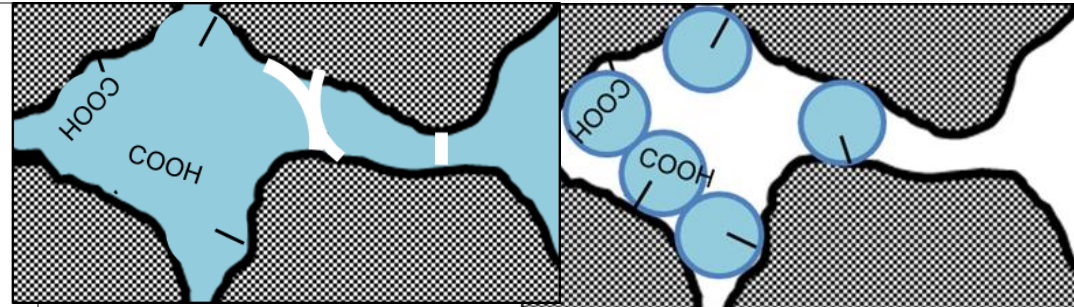
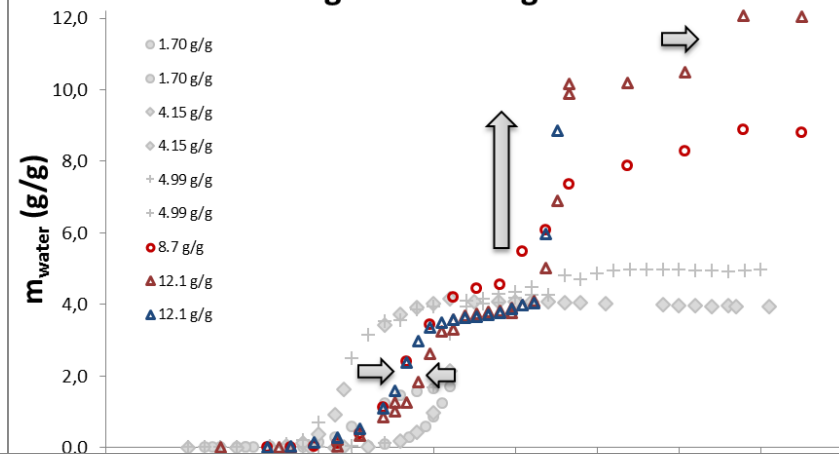
Carbon gel

Melting and freezing curves

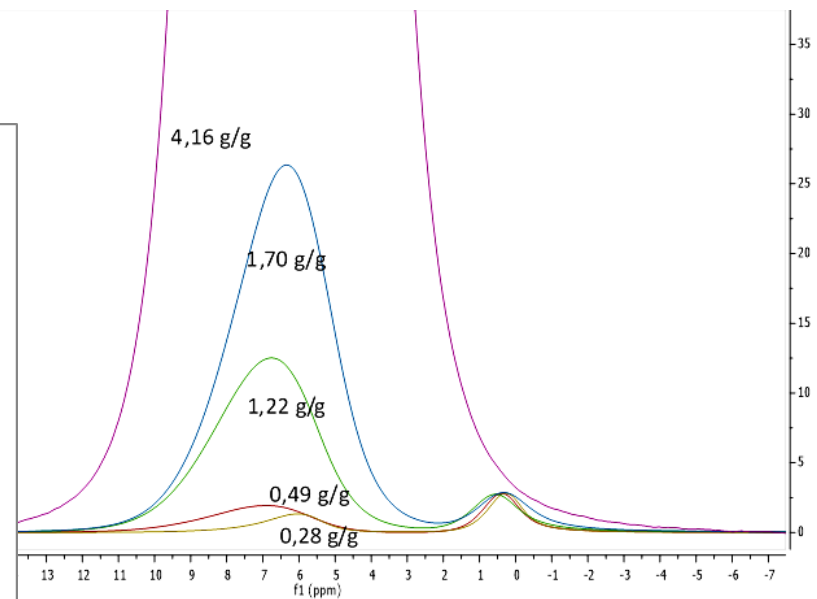
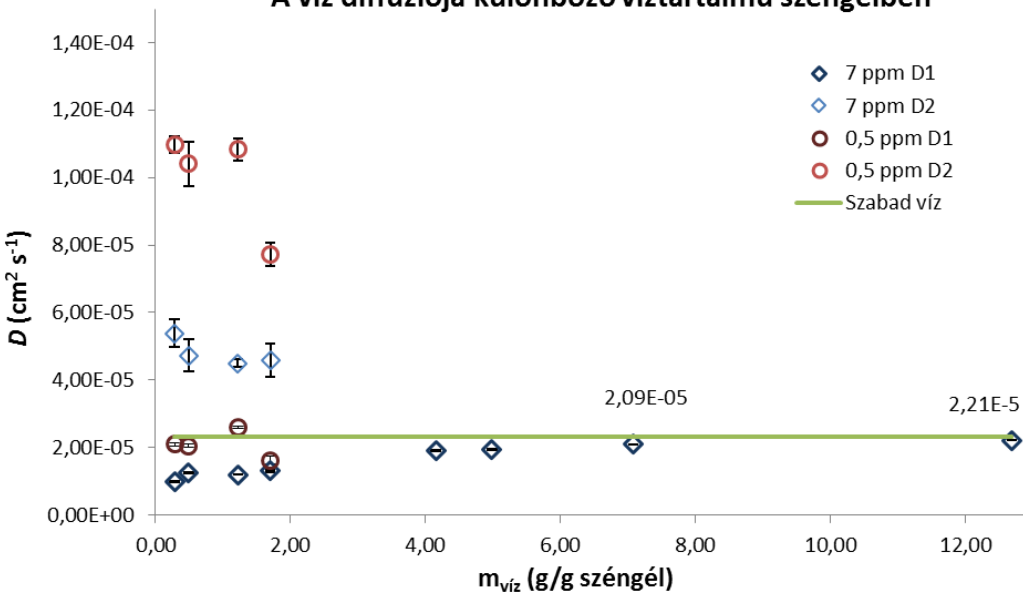


# SZÉN AEROGÉL: PÓRUSMÉRET ELOSZLÁS

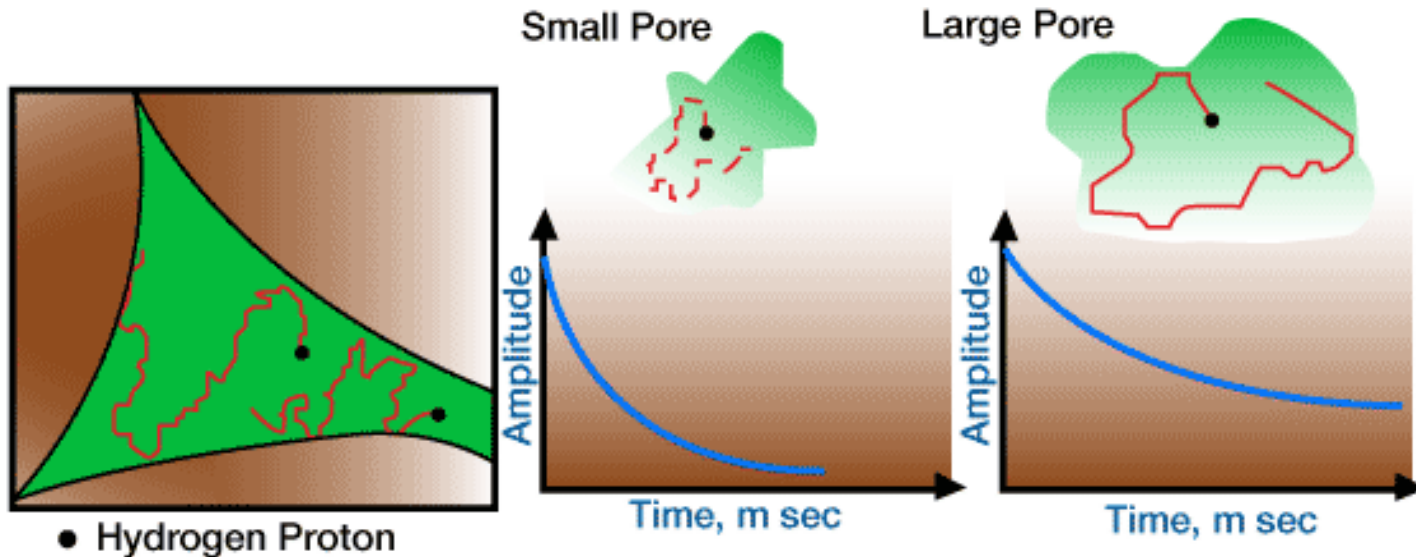
Melting and freezing curves



A víz diffúziója különböző víztartalmú széngélben



# KI A KICSIT NEM BECSÜLI RELAXOMETRIA 20 MHz



- A modell
  - A felületen a relaxáció gyors
  - A diffúzió „terjeszti”, átlagolja
  - Diffúzió gátolt relaxáció, akkor a méret számít

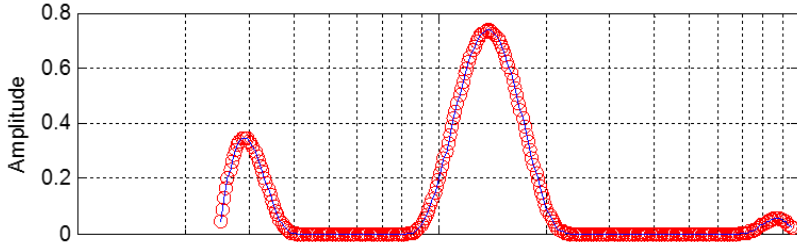
$$\frac{1}{T_2} = \frac{V_s}{V} \frac{1}{T_{2s}} + \frac{V_b}{V} \frac{1}{T_{2b}}$$



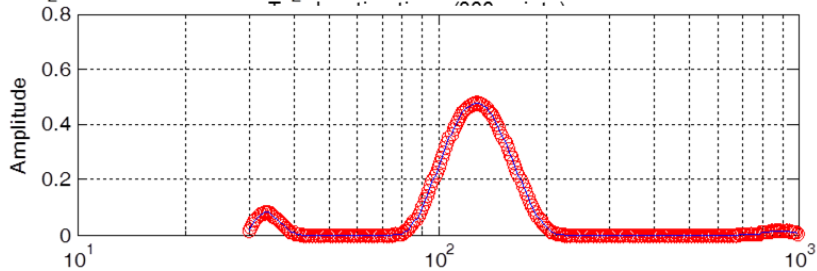
# KI A KICSIT NEM BECSÜLI RELAXOMETRIA 20 MHz

## Relaxációs idő eloszlás

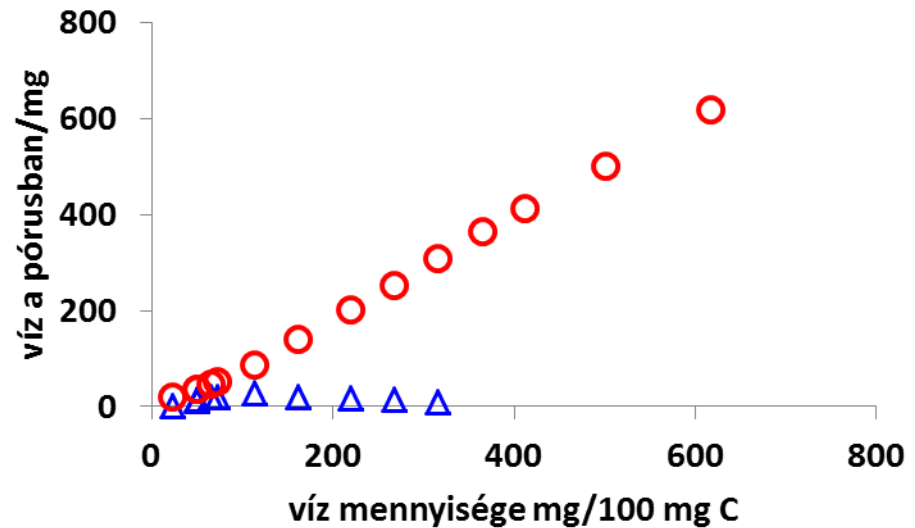
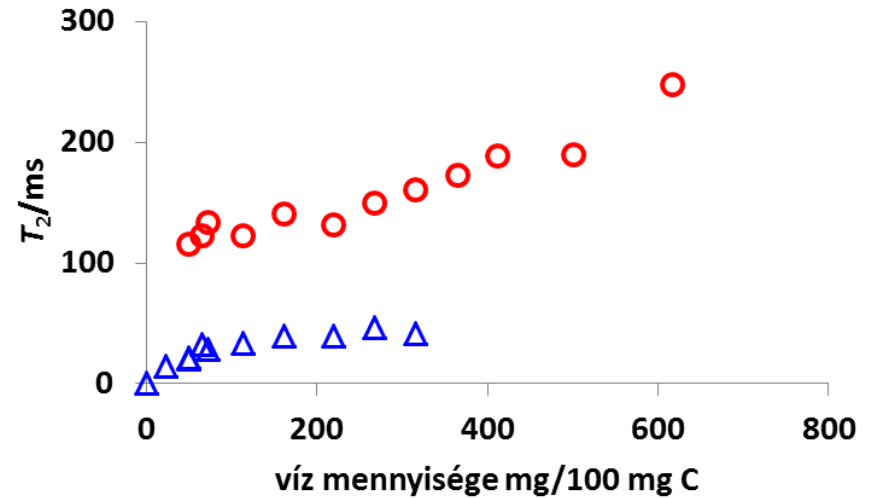
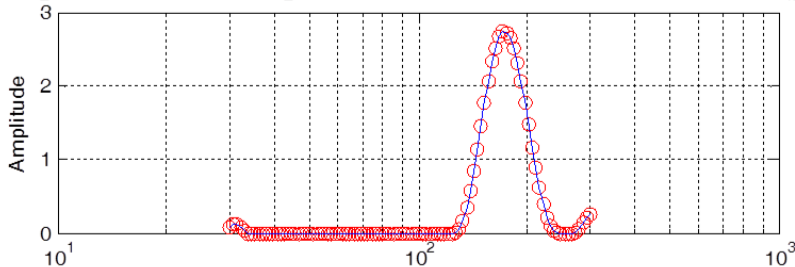
75 :::  $T_2$ -domain spectrum =  $A(T_2)$  ::: / Fitted values:  $y^{\text{meas}} \approx y^{\text{calc}}(t) = 0.010251 + \sum_k (A_k \exp(-$



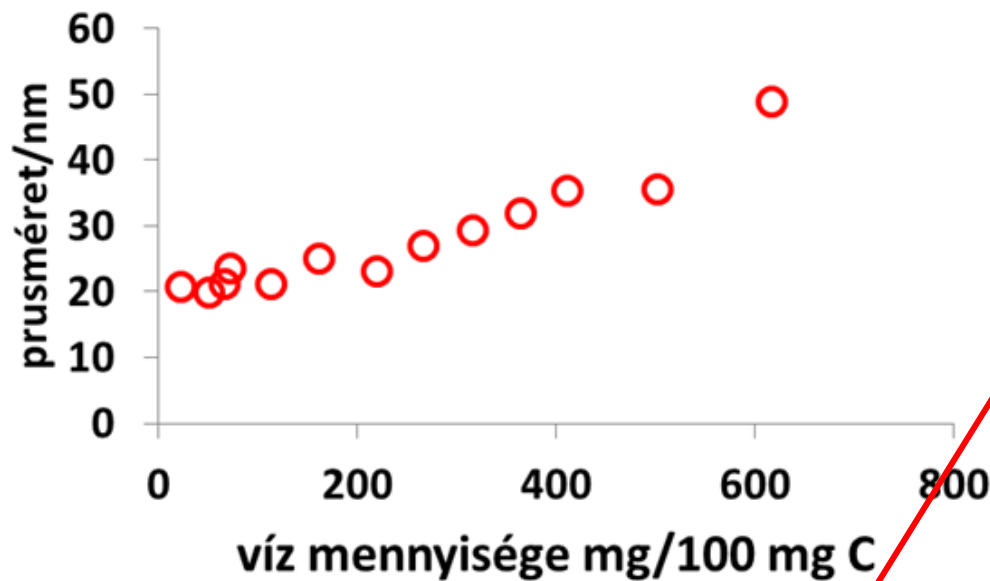
1375 :::  $T_2$ -domain spectrum =  $A(T_2)$  ::: / Fitted values:  $y^{\text{meas}} \approx y^{\text{calc}}(t) = 0.002336519 + \sum_k (A_k \exp(-$



1375 :::  $T_2$ -domain spectrum =  $A(T_2)$  ::: / Fitted values:  $y^{\text{meas}} \approx y^{\text{calc}}(t) = 0.21443 + \sum_k (A_k \exp(-$



# MÉRETELOSZLÁS RELAXOMETRIA



$$\rho = \left\{ 1 - \frac{\left[ \left( \frac{T_{2s}}{T_2} - 1 \right) \right]^{1/3}}{\left( \frac{T_{2s}}{T_{2b}} - 1 \right)} \right\}^{-1}$$

A **dimenzió nélküli méret** azt fejezi ki, hogy hányszorosa a karakterisztikus méret felületi rétegvastagságnak

**$T_s$**  a kulcs, a felületi rétegvastagság, vagy a geometria????

*Nitrogén és vízgőz szorpció segít és TEM/SEM*

# KÖSZÖNÖM A FIGYELMET!

Berka Márta  
Nagy Zoltán  
Novák Levente

**Kéri Mónika**  
**Nyul Dávid**

NKFIH: OTKA:109558

László Krisztina  
Nagy Balázs

KKMB



**SZÉCHENYI** 2020



MAGYARORSZÁG  
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Európai Regionális  
Fejlesztési Alap



**BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE**

