Lec6\ Characterization of nanomaterials by various analytical methods

M.S.c. Sarah Raheem

Nanomaterials are extracted using a variety of methods, which are generally classified into top-down and down-top methods. The former involves preventing disruption and fragmentation of larger materials into nanostructures, while the latter involves extracting various nanomaterials atom by atom or molecule by molecule.

Common methods for synthesizing nanomaterials

Top-down: These methods involve reducing bulk materials into nanoparticles. Examples include mechanical milling الطحن الميكانيكي and lithographyالطباعة الحجرية

Bottom-up: These methods build nanomaterials from atomic or molecular components. Examples include chemical vapor deposition (CVD) and sol-gel methods.

Laser Eradication الاستئصال بالليزر

A high-energy laser beam is used to vaporize a target material, which then condenses to form nanoparticles.

It is commonly used to synthesize carbon-based nanomaterials such as carbon nanotubes and graphene.

Advantages: High purity and particle size control. نقاء عالي وتحكم بحجم الجزيئات

Disadvantages: High energy consumption and limited scalability. استهلاك عالي للطاقه

Electric arc discharge: التفريق بالقوس الكهربائي

Electricity is generated between two electrodes in a gaseous environment, evaporating the material to form nanoparticles.

Carbon is widely used in a variety of fabrics and fullerenes.

advantages: Simple and straight forward setup. عملها بسيط

Disadvantages: Requires subsequent separation and purification of the different materials. يتطلب فصل وتنقية المواد الناتجه

Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD): الترسيب الكيميائي للبخار

A precursor gas decomposes at high temperatures to deposit nanomaterial layers on a substrate. يتحلل غاز أولي عند درجات حرارة عالية لترسيب طبقات من المواد النانوية على ركيزة

It is used to synthesize graphene, carbon nanotubes, and thin films.

Advantages: High-quality nanomaterials with precise control of thickness and composition.مواد نانوية عالية الجودة مع تحكم دقيق في التركيب

Disadvantages: High equipment costs and complex process parameters. ارتفاع تكاليف المعدات وتعقيد العملية.

Hydrothermal method: الطريقة الحرارية المائية

A chemical reaction takes place in a sealed, high-temperature, high-pressure environment (autoclave) to form nanoparticles. تفاعل كيميائي في بيئة محكمة الغلق، عالية الحرارة والضغط

Suitable for the production of metal oxides, ceramics, and other inorganic nanomaterials..لإنتاج أكاسيد المعادن، والسيراميك، وغيرها من المواد النانوية غير العضوية

Advantages: Simple equipment and the ability to control particle shape. معدات بسيطة وإمكانية التحكم في شكل الجسيمات.

Disadvantages: Long reaction times and limited to specific materials. أوقات تفاعل طويلة، وإمكانية تطبيقها على مواد محددة

Sol-gel method

يُحوَّلA colloidal suspension (sol) is converted into a gel, then dried and calcined to form المُعلق الغرواني إلى هلام، ثم يجفف ويكلس لتكوين مواد نانوية nanomaterials.

They are used to synthesize oxides, composites, and hybrid materials.

Advantages: Low processing temperatures and versatility in material composition..درجات حرارة معالجة منخفضة وتنوع في تركيب المواد

Disadvantages: Long processing times and potential contamination.
.أوقات معالجة طويلة واحتمالية التلوث

Other methods:

- Mechanical Milling: Bulk materials are ground into nanoparticles using high-energy ball mills
- Electrochemical Deposition: Nanomaterials are formed by electroplating metals onto a substrate.
- Biological Synthesis: Microorganisms or plant extracts are used to produce nanoparticles, often for biomedical applications.

Method	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Top-Down	Breaking bulk materials into nanoparticles (e.g., mechanical milling).	Simple setup and scalable.	Limited precision, potential contamination.
Bottom-Up	Building nanomaterials atom by atom (e.g., CVD, Sol-Gel).	High precision and versatile.	Complex process, high costs.
Laser Ablation	Using lasers to vaporize materials, forming nanoparticles.	High purity, controlled particle size.	High energy use, limited scalability.
Arc Discharge	Generating an electric arc to produce nanoparticles (e.g., carbon nanotubes).	Simple setup, high yield.	Requires post-processing.
CVD	Decomposition of precursor gases to deposit nanomaterials (e.g., graphene).	Precise control, high quality.	Expensive, complex parameters.
Hydrothermal	Using high-pressure, high-temperature reactions in autoclaves.	Simple equipment, morphology control.	Long reaction times, physical limitations.
Sol-Gel	Converting a sol to a gel, then calcining to form nanomaterials.	Low temperature, versatile.	Long processing, contamination risk.