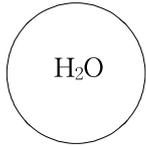
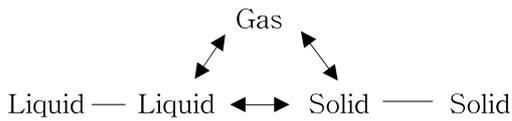


• 표면 surface / 계면 interface

<물질의 종류>

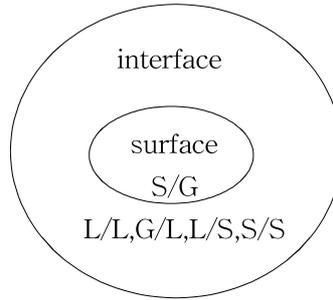


Bulk H₂O
Property

미립자



Surface
Property가
크게 좌우

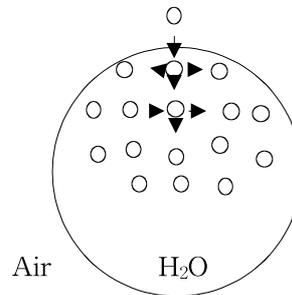


Total H₂O = Bulk H₂O + Surface H₂O

Surface에선 interaction unbalance

→ 내부와 계면에서 property가 다름

내부에선 interaction balance



Chapter 1. Colloid State

• Colloid의 정의 : 수 nm(10⁻⁹m)에서 수 μm(10⁻⁶m)의 범위의 입자 or 거대분자들이 다른 매개체내에 분산된것.

입자-무기물(금속,oxide,clay등), 유기물(고분자,latex등)

특징-microheterogeneous system

외관 -투명 ; 분산된 입자의 크기가 가시광선 파장 400~800nm의

1/4 이하면 투명한 외관

Milky ; 분산된 입자의 크기 0.1μm 이상인 경우

• 의약품 : Water and Oil - insoluble (분산시켜넣으면 몸에 투입가능)

→ 혈액내 injection가능

→ 의약품/특정세포와의 접촉면적증가해서 기능향상

• Colloid System의 종류

i) Gas dispersed in Liquid (foam)

ii) Liquid dispersed in Gas (fog, mist, aerosol)

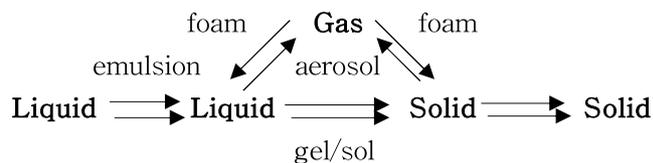
iii) Gas dispersed in Solid (solid foam)

iv) Solid dispersed in Gas (dust, smoke)

v) Liquid dispersed in Liquid (emulsion ; oil-in-water, water-in-oil)

vi) Liquid dispersed in Solid (gel)

vii) Solid dispersed in Liquid (sol)



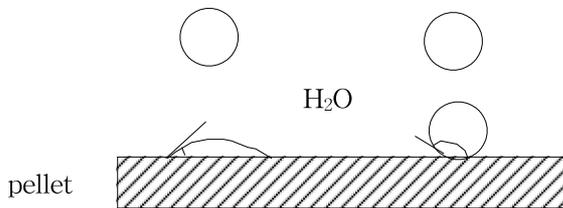
• Application of colloid

- paint
- ink
- pharmaceutical(의약품)
- agrochemical(농약)
- blood(artificial blood)

• Colloidal system의 특성에 영향을 미치는 인자

- 단위부피당 입자수 : Coulter counter
- 분산되어있는 입자 크기 : Light Scattering Laser
- 입자모양 : SEM, TEM
- 입자의 Surface property : contact angle, ξ -potential
- 입자의 Surface area
- particle-solvent interaction

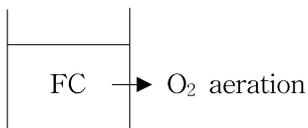
A. 친수성 particle B. 친유성 particle



- Particle-Particle interaction

※ Fluorocarbon chemical(액체)

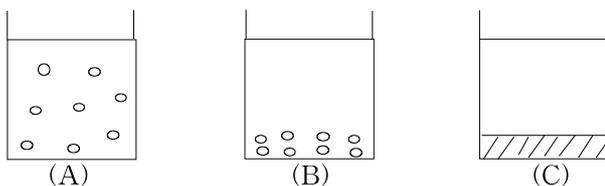
: FC chemical을 물에 0.1 μm 이하로 분산시켜서 대체혈액으로 이용
cf) www.surfactants.net



• Colloid system의 분류

① Colloidal dispersion

- 입자들이 분산된 계
- Thermodynamically unstable due to high interfacial energy
- Irreversible process



A→B→C ; 점점 안정화(안정=E낮다)

A의 total Gibbs free energy = $G_{\text{particle}} + G_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + G_{\text{interface}}$

※Energy (일을 할수 있는 능력)

- 실질적으로 일을 하는 Energy (mechanical energy)
- 일을 할수 있는 능력은 있되 일을 할수 없는 Energy (thermal energy)

$$H(\text{enthalpy}) = \text{mechanical energy} + \text{thermal energy}$$

$$G(\text{Gibbs free energy}) = H - TS(\text{thermal energy})$$

S(Entropy) : 어떤변화동안에 어떤 system이나 물질의 mechanical energy가 thermal energy로 전환되는 정도

②Dispersion of polymer material

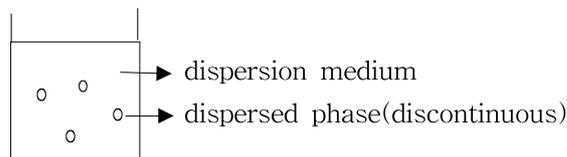
- thermodynamically stable
- reversible process

③Association Colloid

- 분자나 미립자의 회합에 의하여 colloid system의 형성
- thermodynamically stable
- micell, cell
- reversible process

• Colloid system에서 용어

- Dispersion medium : continuous medium
- Dispersed phase



- lyophilic : liquid-loving
- lyophobic : liquid-hating
- hydrophilic : water-loving
- hydrophobic : water-hating
- lipophilic : oil-loving
- lipophobic : oil-hating

• Structural characteristics

: 입자의 크기와 shape를 측정하는 방법

- applied force에 대한 입자의 운동으로부터 측정 (중력, 전기력, 원심력 등)
- microscopy (SEM, TEM)

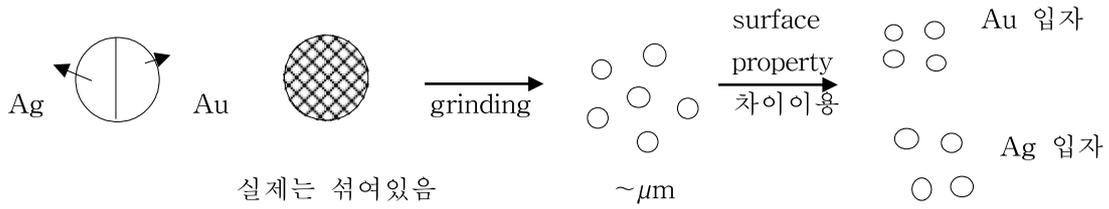
• Particle shape

- spherical
- prolate
- oblate
- plate-like : Iron oxide
- rod-like
- thread-like

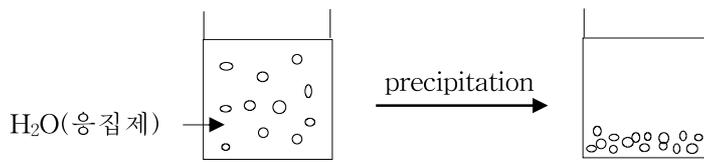
<그림1>

• Colloid & Surface Science의 공업적 응용

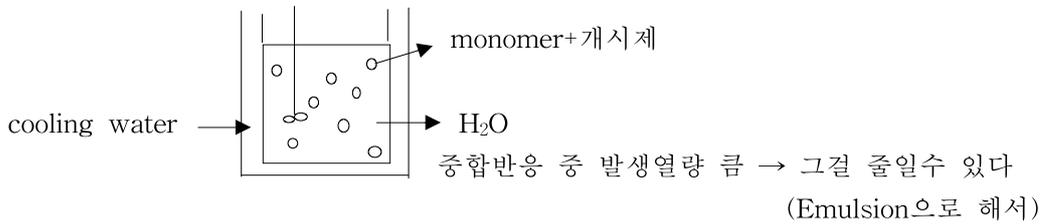
- Ore flotation (광물부유선광)



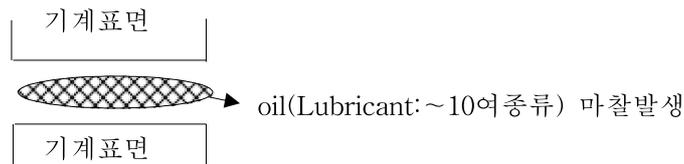
- Cleaning Industry : 반도체 세정제, 정밀기계세정제 등
- Waste water treatment



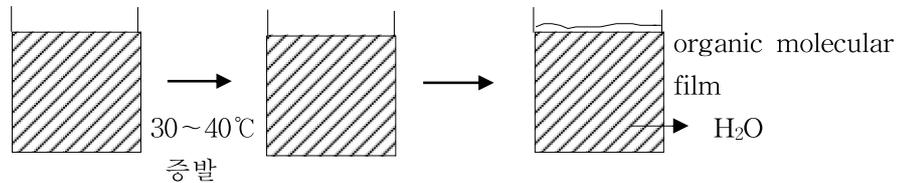
- Emulsion polymerization



- Lubrication (윤활, 마찰감소)



- Enhanced oil recovery : 석유퍼널 때 흩어져있는 석유를 모아서 뽑아내게 하는 것
- Water evaporation control



• Surface Area

$$4\pi r^2 = S$$

측정 ; 공기입자(분자) 흡착시켜서 공기입자로 계산한다.(작을수록 surface area 측정 정확)

Flexibility : polymer chain

• Solration

입자표면에 항상 부착되어서 입자의 동시에 용액분자들이 이동하는 현상

※Hydation : 용액이 H₂O인 경우

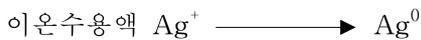
	Li		Na		K		Cs
수용액내	Li ⁺		Na ⁺		K ⁺		Cs ⁺
Bare Ion size	Li ⁺	<	Na ⁺	<	K ⁺	<	Cs ⁺
Surface charge density	Li ⁺	>	Na ⁺	>	K ⁺	>	Cs ⁺
Hydration No.	Li ⁺	>	Na ⁺	>	K ⁺	>	Cs ⁺
Hydrated Ionic size	Li ⁺	>	Na ⁺	>	K ⁺	>	Cs ⁺

• Colloid의 제조 및 정제

제조법 - bulk물질의 분쇄

분자 or 원자 or ion의 aggregation 이 주로 쓰임

- ① Solvent substitution
- ② Chemical reaction
- ③ 환원법 Hydration(NH₂-NH₂, LiAlBH₄)



환원제

photoelectronic device에도 많이쓰임

※Microemulsion법

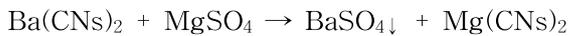
새로운 입자의 형성과정

- ① first step : Nucleation (formation of center for crystallization)
- ② second step : crystal growth (물질의 성장)

-Crystal Growth rate에 영향을 미치는 factors.

- ① The amount of materials available.(농도)
- ② Viscosity of medium \Rightarrow particle surface로의 diffusion rate에 영향
- ③ The ease with which the material is correctly oriented and incorporated into the crystal lattice
- ④ Impurity \Rightarrow inhibit the crystal growth
- ⑤ Particle-particle interaction

-Barium Sulfate precipitate



※Polydispersity

-Emulsion polymerization

발열이 심한 고분자 중합반응에 이용

장점:중합열이 쉽게 외부로 제거

typical recipe styrene monomer : 25 -50g

emulsifying agent : 2-4g

initiator (potassium persulphate) : 0.5-1g

