

## SILICA GLASS AND NANOCOMPOSITES DOPED WITH Fe<sup>3+</sup>- AND Co<sup>2+</sup>-IONS PREPARED BY SOL-GEL PROCESS

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Iron and cobalt-containing silica glasses and nanostructures can be used as ferromagnetic materials and color filters [1,2]. Utilization of the sol-gel process for synthesis of silica glass is preferable because its low sintering temperature and high efficiency. Incorporation of fluorine into xerogel simultaneously with Fe- and Co-ions reduces bubble formation upon consideration by sintering and results in the formation of Fe- and Co-containing clusters in the network of silica gel-glass.

The Fe- and Co-doped glasses and composites were prepared by hybrid sol-gel process [3], modified in the part of doping technique. The flowchart of hybrid sol-gel process shows in figure.

The resulting gels were dried at 30-60°C in the period 7-14 days in air and presintered at 600°C in 2 hours. After thermo-treatment the xerogels were impregnated by water or organic solutions of CoCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O or FeCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O.

The pore-size distribution in the gel structure measured by BET-Method has a complex character; the network contains micropores (3.0 nm), mezo- and macro-pores (5.0-25.0 nm). The pore size can be enlarged by chemical attack of silica network by fluorine ions in solution and also in vapor phase until heating and dissociation of Fe- and Co-containing compounds (HF, NH<sub>4</sub>F).

The following thermo-treatment of Fe- and Co-containing xerogels in air at temperatures 600-1200°C lead to formation of silica glasses, containing 2000-2500 ppm of OH groups. The UV-Vis spectra and XDR-investigation shows both the presence of oxide- and fluoride-containing silica composites was equal to 100-200 p.m.

The models of (Me<sub>x</sub>)<sub>n</sub> nanosized clusters in the structure of silica gel-matrices were proposed after studying of morphology and optical parameters.

### REFERENCES

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