This document is downloaded from DR-NTU (https://dr.ntu.edu.sg) Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

Self-cleaning glass with superhydrophobic coating

Wu, Yuanyuan

2013

Wu, Y. (2013, March). Self-cleaning glass with superhydrophobic coating. Presented at Discover URECA @ NTU poster exhibition and competition, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

https://hdl.handle.net/10356/95899

© 2013 The Author(s).

Downloaded on 05 Apr 2024 20:44:03 SGT



Category: 2 School of Materials Science and Engineering Student: Wu Yuanyuan

Project ID: MSE12056

Climbing so high Self-cleaning glass with superhydrophobic coating





Skylights, sloped glazing, windows on high building: these are hard to access areas for cleaning. Our goal is to develop self cleaning glass!

Methodology

Make glass coating superhydrophobic by grafting hydrophobic aroups on the surface.

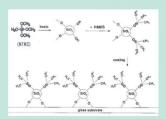
(Superhydrophobic surfaces are extremely difficult to wet, with contact angle lager than 150°. This is also known as lotus effect.)



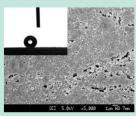
1. Experiment

a. Modification of SiO2 nanoparticles with

b. Mixing different ratios of modified SiO2 nanoparticles to MTMS coatings.



2. Results and analysis 2.1 Surface morphology



SEM image of superhydrophobic coating we developed. Inserted image is the corresponding water droplet image with contact angle 151°. (Water drop size: 4µL)



Normal glass: water drop sticks on the glass with the dust.



2. 2 Effect of curing temperature

After trying 100°C, 200°C and 300°C, it was found 200°C gives best result as at 100°C reaction is not thorough, but at 300 °C, the hydrophbic

groups (-CH3) is destroyed.

2.3 Mechanical properties of the coating

- Hardness test 3 samples with silica ratio of 1:2:3 show pencil hardness of 5H, 6H, 6H respectively.
- Adhesion test The more silica, the more adhesive the coating is on the glass.







1 SiO2, 2% coating stripped 2 SiO2, 5% coating stripped 3 SiO2, 40% coating stripped

3. Conclusion & vision

Superhydrophobic coating can be achieved by certain reactants choice, ratio, temperature etc. However, hardness and adhesion are also important for commercializing the coating. We have approched the matching of experimental results and our goal now. Future research will focus on how to achieve large hardness and adhesivity while mainting large contact angle!

Project Title: Multifunctional Coatings by Incorporating Functional Nano-fillers Supervisor: A/P Chen Zhong Co-supervisor: Ms Wu Xin Hua