

Physical Characterization of Silica Nanoparticles in Extreme Environments

Consolidation Materials

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Conservation Science

Physical characterization to
assess artwork



**Development of
conservation treatments**



Liam James Doyle/NPR

Experimental Treatments: Consolidation

Consolidation:
reinforcement of
deteriorating materials

Nanomaterials approach

Silica (SiO₂)

- Fire resistance
- Hydrophobicity
- Scratch resistance



Current Research on Silica-based Consolidation

Treatment type

Impregnation

Decrease swelling

Impregnation with SiO_2 in wood

Reinforcement

Formation of calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H)

Knowledge gap

Longevity in fluctuating environmental conditions

Goal: Understand Behavior of SiO₂ Nanoparticles in Environmental Conditions

Experimental Overview

Sample Preparation

- SiO₂-H₂O solution

Test materials

- Beech wood
- Portland cement

Impregnation Treatment

Determine ideal treatment length:
2 hours, 1 day, 2 days, 1 week

At ambient environment (22 °C, 65% RH)

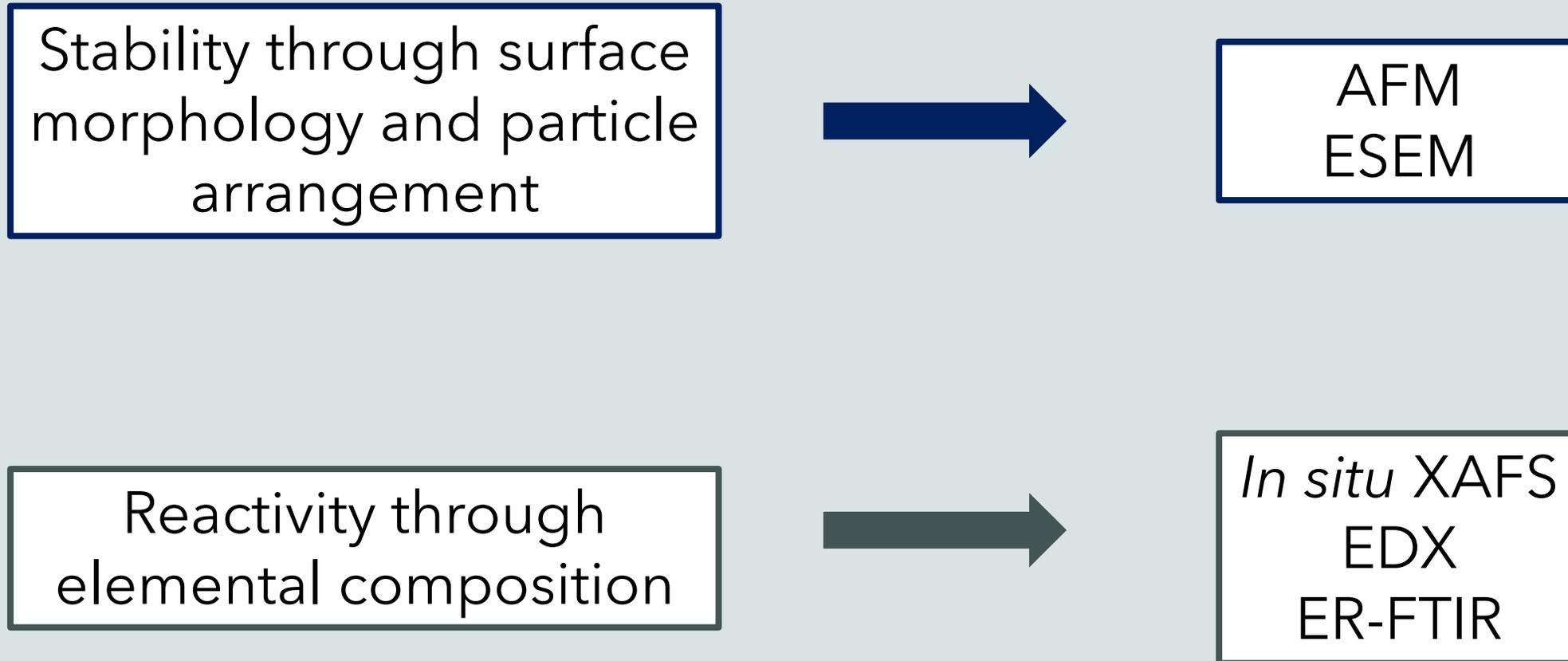
Hot Environment

38 °C
90% RH

Cold Environment

0 °C
40% RH

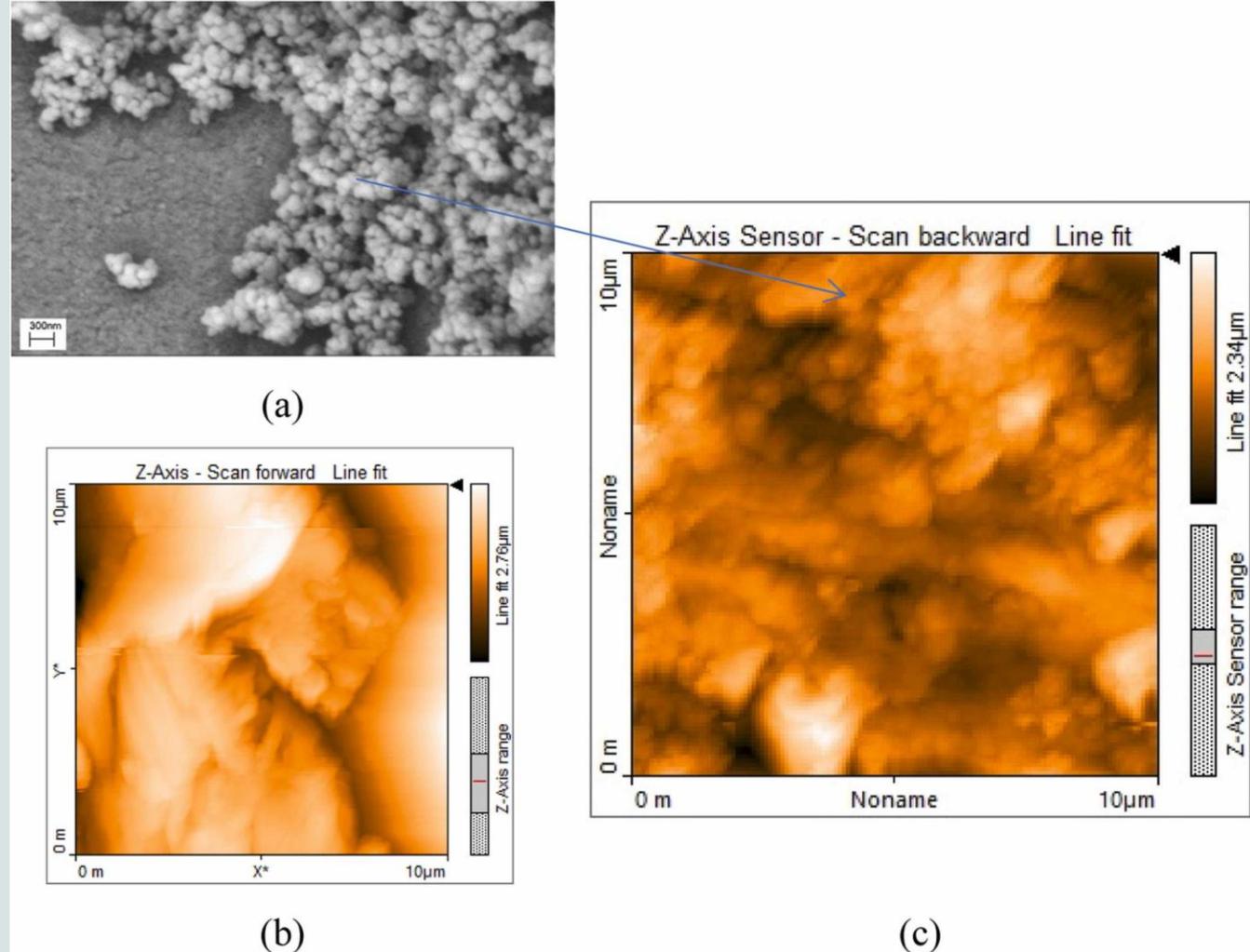
Specific Aims



Analysis of both surface and layers to monitor stability

AFM
ESEM

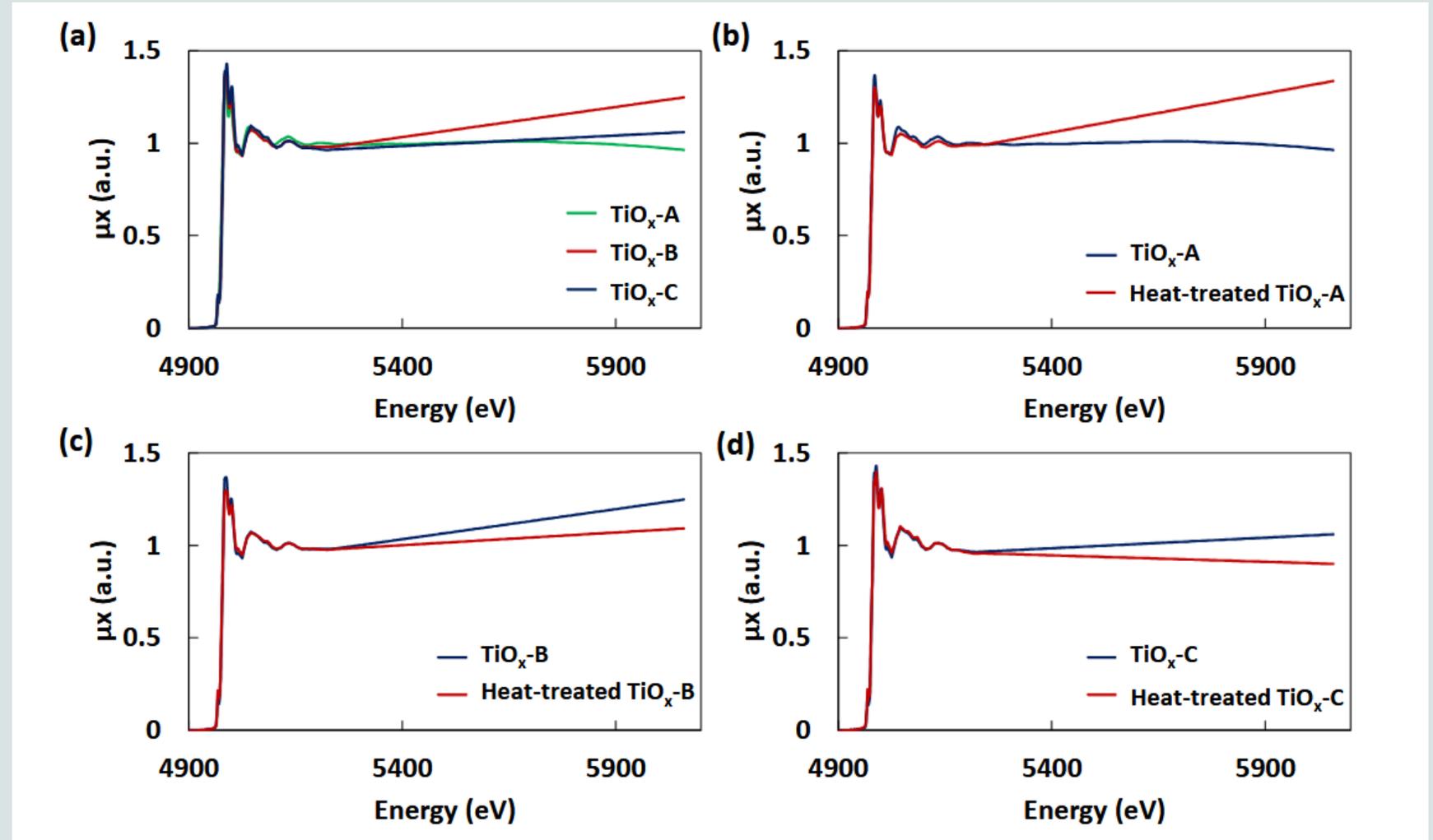
SEM image (a) of Ag-doped TiO_2 nanoparticles.
AFM images of (b) untreated wood and (c) coated wood.



Reactivity can be evaluated through oxidation state changes

***In situ* XAFS**
EDX
ER-FTIR

XAFS spectra for (a) three sets of TiO_x particles, before and after heat treatment (b-d).



Significance

Museum sustainability

Guide for green
storage practices

Predict behavior

Works not housed in
controlled
environment

Thank you!

