

# 柔性二氧化硅气凝胶综述

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**文 摘** 二氧化硅气凝胶具有低密度、高孔隙率、高比表面积、低导热性等特点,但存在强度低、韧性差等缺陷。在此基础上,柔性二氧化硅气凝胶通过改进传统二氧化硅气凝胶的制备工艺表现出了更优的力学性能与适用性。本文综述了国内外柔性二氧化硅气凝胶的最新研究进展,分析对比了不同类型气凝胶的性能参数;重点介绍了柔性二氧化硅气凝胶常用的制备方法,如前驱体改性法、聚合物改性法和纤维增强法。其中前驱体改性法通过对硅源种类的选择和组合,较容易实现气凝胶材料的微观结构与性能的设计,是目前制备柔性二氧化硅气凝胶的主要方法以及研究的热点内容。此外,总结了柔性二氧化硅气凝胶在保温隔热、油水分离、高效隔音领域的应用;同时对其发展前景进行了展望。

**关键词** 二氧化硅,气凝胶,柔性,制备方法,应用

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## Review of Flexible Silica Aerogels

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**Abstract** Silica aerogels have the characteristics of low density, high porosity, high specific surface area and low thermal conductivity, but they have some defects such as low strength and poor toughness. On this basis, flexible silica aerogels show better mechanical properties and applicability by improving the preparation process of traditional silica aerogels. This paper reviews the latest research progress of flexible silica aerogels from home and abroad and compares the performance parameters of different types of aerogel. The commonly used preparation methods, such as precursor modification, polymer modification and fiber reinforcement, are introduced emphatically. And the precursor modification method is easier to realize the design of microstructure and properties of aerogel materials by selecting and combining the types of silicon sources, which is considered as the primary method for preparing flexible silica aerogels and the research hotspot at present. In addition, its applications in the fields of thermal insulation, oil-water separation, and high efficiency sound insulation are summarized and the development of flexible silica aerogel is prospected in this article.

**Key words** Silica, Aerogel, Flexible, Preparation, Application

### 0 引言

气凝胶是由胶体粒子或高聚物分子相互聚结构成纳米多孔网络结构,并在孔隙中充满气态分散介质的一种高分散固态材料<sup>[1]</sup>。因其独特的纳米多孔网络结构使其具有低密度、高孔隙率、高比表面积、低导热性等特点,这些特殊的性能使得气凝胶可用于隔热材料、隔音材料、吸附剂、催化剂载体、节能材料以及集成电路衬底材料等,具有广泛的应用前景。

1931年,美国 Kistler 教授以水玻璃为硅源首次制备出了 SiO<sub>2</sub> 气凝胶,标志着气凝胶研究的开端<sup>[2]</sup>。SiO<sub>2</sub> 气凝胶在胶体粒子间形成由 Si—O—Si 化学键连接而成的三维纳米多孔结构,是目前研究较深入、应用相对成熟的一类气凝胶。尽管许多研究人员在气凝胶性能优化方面进行了深入研究,但仍然存在两个主要缺陷限制了 SiO<sub>2</sub> 气凝胶的广泛应用。第一,气凝胶的机械性能差,特别是传统 SiO<sub>2</sub> 气凝胶在强

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度和柔韧性方面存在固有局限性;第二,关键的超临界干燥工艺带来高昂的制备成本使气凝胶难以实现批量生产。近年来,诸多研究者通过改进传统SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶制备方法获得了具有良好压缩回复形变能力和抗弯折特性的柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶,使SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶在各领域尤其是作为柔性超级隔热材料表现出了优异的适用性<sup>[3]</sup>。此外,一些研究人员在低成本制备柔性气凝胶方面取得了突破,包括常压干燥、冷冻干燥、或真空干燥工艺等。本文概括柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的研究进展,从气凝胶的结构、性能以及应用方面展开,对不同柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的制备工艺进行比较。

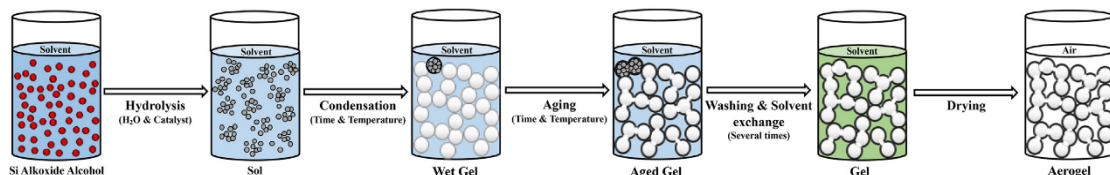


图1 SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的制备工艺流程

Fig. 1 The process routing of SiO<sub>2</sub> aerogel

### 1.1 前驱体改性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

前驱体改性法是利用通式为R<sub>n</sub>SiX<sub>m</sub>(R代表烷基、芳基、乙烯基等;X代表卤素、烷氧基等;n≥1,m≤3)的有机硅氧烷作为前驱体从而使气凝胶获得柔性的方法。从微观结构来看,硅源中引入甲基、乙烯基、硫醇基等不可水解的柔性基团可显著改变气凝胶的孔结构和交联度。如以MTMS为硅源制备的气凝胶比TEOS衍生的气凝胶孔隙明显增大,具有开放的三维网络结构,如图2所示<sup>[6]</sup>。TEMNIKOV<sup>[7]</sup>认为形成大孔结构可以赋予气凝胶良好的柔性。这是由于含不可水解基团的气凝胶网络中含有相对较少的Si—O—Si键时,骨架结构较粗,颗粒间的空隙较大。当外力作用时,粒子间有较大的缓冲空间,可通过链状结构进行弯曲伸缩,抵消外力,从而表现出柔性<sup>[8]</sup>。此外,柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶骨架上较多的不可水解基团使气凝胶在一定程度上能克服常压干燥过程中产生的毛细力,后续制备时通过表面改性或使用低表面张力的溶剂能有效减少凝胶收缩开裂、保持整体结构,有利于降低气凝胶的制备成本。

目前,合成柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶常用的硅源有甲基三甲氧基硅烷(MTMS)、甲基三乙氧基硅烷(MTES)、乙烯基三甲氧基硅烷(VTMS)、乙烯基三乙氧基硅烷(VTES)等单官能团前驱体,以及二甲基二甲氧基硅烷(DMDMS)、乙烯基甲基二甲氧基硅烷(VMDMS)、乙烯基二甲基甲氧基硅烷(VDMMS)等双官能团前驱体<sup>[9]</sup>。早在2006年,RAO等<sup>[10]</sup>就已经利用MTMS为硅源,采用溶胶-凝胶法结合超临界干燥工艺制备出柔性优良的气凝胶。通过改变溶剂与前驱体的摩

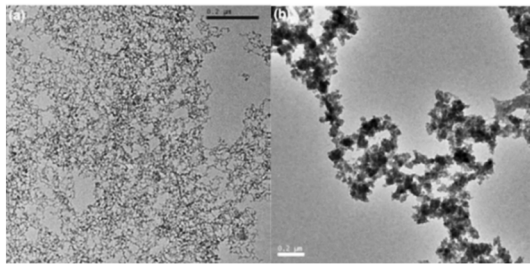
### 1 柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的分类

传统方法制备的SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶由刚性的硅氧键(Si—O—Si)连接组成,虽然SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶骨架内的颗粒强度大但颗粒间的连接较弱,在机械加工或者压缩过程中表现出较差的力学性能<sup>[4]</sup>。为克服这一固有缺陷,可通过改变制备工艺参数、引入柔性基团或柔性物质以提高气凝胶柔韧性。柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的制备过程与传统SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶制备工艺基本相同,主要由溶胶制备、凝胶老化和干燥三步组成,如图1<sup>[5]</sup>所示。目前,基于制备思路可将柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶分为以下几种类型。

尔比,可以使样品水接触角达到164°。对样品进行单轴压缩实验,在压缩至原长的60%后可以完全回弹。近年来,部分研究者在制备出柔性气凝胶的基础上还获得了其他一些特殊性能,如高透光性。2016年,SHIMIZU等人<sup>[11]</sup>首次利用ETMS与VTMS分别制备了聚乙基倍半硅氧烷(PESQ)和聚乙烯基倍半硅氧烷(PVSQ)气凝胶。PESQ和PVSQ气凝胶表现出良好的透光性和抗压缩柔性,如图3所示。2019年,NIU等<sup>[12]</sup>在不经过复杂的表面改性和溶剂交换的条件下,利用MTES为单一硅源常压制备了完整透明且疏水的柔性气凝胶,平均透光率在65%~69%。

采用桥联倍半硅氧烷作为硅源也可获得柔性气凝胶。桥连倍半硅氧烷的通式为(OR)<sub>3</sub>SiR'Si(OR)<sub>3</sub>,其中R'代表烯基、烷基、芳基或桥基等。不同的有机桥链段可存在不同的柔性、长度、几何结构以及官能团,使得气凝胶在性能调控上有着极大的灵活性<sup>[13]</sup>。Shimizu利用1,2-双(甲基二乙氧基硅烷)乙烷<sup>[14]</sup>以及1,2-双(甲基二乙氧基甲硅烷)乙烯<sup>[15]</sup>分别制备了具有高透明度的柔性桥联型气凝胶,在单轴压缩实验中表现出高柔性,如图4<sup>[14]</sup>所示。这种高柔性源自于前体中引入的乙烯基与亚乙烯基桥接部分。实验表明,乙烯-桥联倍半硅氧烷气凝胶(EBMPS)的柔性链越长,常压干燥后气凝胶的样品性能就越接近超临界干燥后的样品性能,这为降低气凝胶的制备成本提供了可行的方法。

不同于单一前驱体法,选用多种硅源的复配先驱体法使得柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的制备工艺更加多元。此外,功能性硅源的加入还可赋予柔性氧化硅气凝胶多功能



(a) TEOS (b) MTMS

图2 TEOS和MTMS的气凝胶样品微观结构的TEM图片

Fig. 2 Transmission electron micrographs showing the microstructure of the TEOS and MTMS based aerogel samples

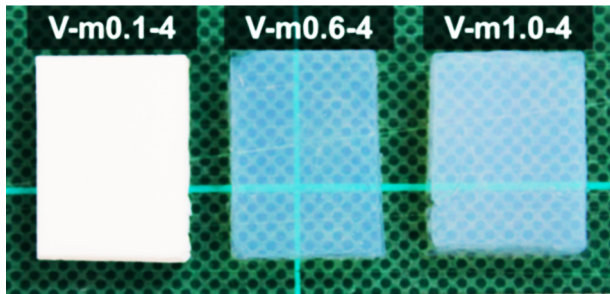


图3 不同配制比例制备的PVSQ气凝胶

Fig. 3 PVSQ aerogels prepared in different proportions

性,有利于扩大气凝胶的应用范围。如CHEN等<sup>[16]</sup>以MTMS, APTES和对苯二甲醛(TPAL)为共前驱体,经真空干燥制备得到了低密度(0.071 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)、高疏水性(142°)的柔性桥联倍半硅氧烷气凝胶,其线性可逆压缩在50%

以上。值得注意的是,该样品对有机溶剂具有良好的分离效率和可回收性。实验表明,每克气凝胶能吸附氯仿22.5 g,乙二醇17.0 g,甲苯12.5 g,同时气凝胶吸附有机溶剂后可通过挤压排出以便进行二次吸附,可应用于循环型油水分离剂。GAO等<sup>[17]</sup>以MTMS、TEOS作为共前驱体,通过改变富含—CH<sub>3</sub>的TMMS的含量来控制硅氧烷主链的交联度,不经过任何改性和溶剂交换通过常压干燥制备了具有良好柔性、疏水性和层次性多孔结构的SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶,可用于制备形状稳定的相变材料。目前,硅源的选择、含量配比以及溶剂的添加等已成为了气凝胶研究领域的热点内容。表1为近年来部分使用复合硅源制备柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的研究进展。

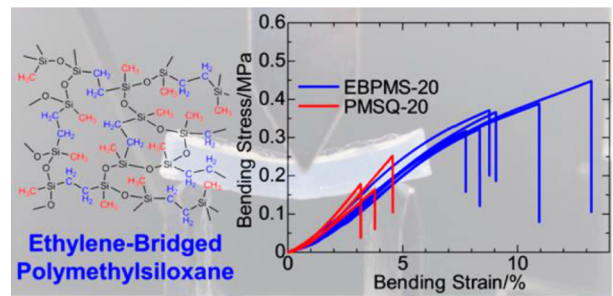


图4 EBPMs和PMSQ气凝胶三点弯曲试验的应力应变曲线及网络结构

Fig. 4 Stress strain curves obtained from three-point bending tests on EBPMs and PMSQ aerogels and the network structure

表1 不同复合硅源制备的柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶性能参数比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of performance parameters of flexible SiO<sub>2</sub> aerogels that prepared by different hybrid precursors

硅源	密度 /g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	比表面积 /m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	平均孔径 /nm	热导率 /W·(m·K) <sup>-1</sup>	固定应变下的 最大应力		E /MPa	文献
					ε/%	σ/MPa		
MTMS-TEOS	0.12	895.5	20~30	0.027	30	~0.0145	0.045~0.048	[18]
MTMS-DMDMS	0.11~0.12	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	80	~0.065	N.A.	[19]
VTMS-VMPMS	0.122~0.157	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.	80	~0.070	0.01.	[20]
VTES-MTMS	0.143	321.0	2~30; 30~600	0.024 ± 0.003	55	~0.571	N.A.	[21]
MPTMS-VTMS	0.064~0.085	338~363	6.2~7.4	0.047~0.056	65	~0.21	0.03~0.12	[22]
MTMS-VTMS-TMOS	0.138~0.164	188.3	125	0.062 ± 0.004	N.A.	~0.064	0.057	[23]
MTMS-DMDMS-APTES	0.172~0.179	792~833	N.A.	N.A.	80	N.A	N.A.	[24]
TMMS-TEOS-MTES	0.12~0.28	550~937	2~5; 10~20	0.04~0.13	60	0.25	N.A.	[17]

## 1.2 聚合物改性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

聚合物交联制备柔性气凝胶是通过共聚、混合等将带有活性基团的聚合物引入到气凝胶材料骨架或孔隙中来制备气凝胶的方法。交联剂一方面可以与凝胶骨架之间形成共价键,使凝胶骨架结构更粗壮,强度更高;另一方面利用聚合物的高交联性与SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶骨架网络进行交联,可提高SiO<sub>2</sub>颗粒之间的连接性能<sup>[25]</sup>。在此基础上通过进一步调节气凝胶

骨架的交联密度和柔性有机基团的数量使气凝胶的柔性得到改善。一般来说,聚合物交联改性可具体分为凝胶表面改性和原位交联两种。

### 1.2.1 凝胶表面改性

作为交联剂的高分子聚合物与湿凝胶颗粒表面特定的基团发生反应形成新的化学键,并且以聚合物薄膜的形式涂覆在凝胶固体骨架的表面,起到加固增韧作用。制备过程中通常使用硅烷偶联剂在湿



表2 原位交联改性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶<sup>1)</sup>  
Tab. 2 Crosslinking modified SiO<sub>2</sub> aerogel in situ

硅源	交联聚合物	密度 /g·cm <sup>-3</sup>	比表面积 /m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup>	平均孔径/ nm	热导率 /W·(m·K) <sup>-1</sup>	固定应变下的 最大应力		文献
						ε/%	σ/MPa	
TEOS	Poly rotaxanes	0.12~0.30	488.9~722.2	20~30	<0.02	5	~1	[37]
TMOS	Silk fibroin	0.11~0.20	400~800	10.7	0.033~0.039	80	~0.37	[33]
Polysiloxane	multimethoxy-POSS	0.19~0.23	476.3~632.9	19~27	N.A.	50	~3.48	[38]
MTMS	PVDMS	0.10	1479 ± 83	2~30	0.029	50	~1.25	[39]
VTMS	PVTMS	0.05~0.22	1024.8	22~55	0.01~0.017	10	~0.3	[36]
VMDMS	PVMDMS	0.16~0.31	900~1000	32~58	~0.015	80	N.A.	[40]
VDMMS	PVDMMMS	0.02~0.2	N.A.	>20	0.016~0.018	80	N.A.	[41]
VTMS	PVTMS	0.13~0.22	965~1029	28~58	0.015	80	~10	[42]
ATMS	PATMS	0.18~0.22	1021~1059	24~37	0.015	80	~12	[42]
GPTMS	PGPTMS/PE	~0.25	N.A.	21~29	0.016	15	~0.68	[43]

注:1)PVDMS-聚乙烯基甲基二甲氧基硅烷;VTMS-乙烯基三甲氧基硅烷;VMDMS-乙炔基甲基二甲氧基硅烷;VDMMS-乙炔基二甲基甲氧基硅烷;ATMS-烯丙基三甲氧基硅烷;GPTMS-(3-缩水甘油基丙基)三甲氧基硅烷;PE-聚醚。

艺,在简化了制备过程的同时还表现出更好的柔性增强效果。

### 1.3 纤维增强SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

纤维增强法是通过化学和机械混合的方式将纤维均匀分布在SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶骨架中,利用纤维的骨架支撑作用及对裂纹扩展的阻碍作用,改善复合气凝胶的力学性能。纤维复合不但能使SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶具有高强度的骨架结构,而且还能抑制SiO<sub>2</sub>胶体颗粒的聚积和生长,使凝胶结构更均匀<sup>[44]</sup>。而利用低密度、高机械强度的柔性纤维增韧硅气凝胶骨架可赋予气凝胶柔性。目前,用于增强SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶柔性的纤维主要有常规束状纤维、预制件纤维以及纳米纤维等<sup>[45]</sup>。

#### 1.3.1 常规束状纤维复合制备柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

常规束状纤维呈单丝束状,具有抗拉、耐热及耐腐蚀等特点,主要类型包括玻璃纤维、硅酸铝棉、石英纤维等。通常将纤维加入SiO<sub>2</sub>溶胶中,待其凝胶后经过干燥得到复合材料<sup>[46]</sup>。LIAO等<sup>[47]</sup>将四层排列整齐的玻璃纤维逐层浸渍到硅溶胶中,形成纤维增强气凝胶复合材料,此时气凝胶附着在玻璃纤维上,显示出较好的可弯曲性。LI等<sup>[48]</sup>以TEOS为前驱体、芳纶纤维为增强体制备了芳纶纤维复合柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶。其微观结构表明,芳纶纤维镶嵌在气凝胶基体中作为支撑骨架,起到减小体积收缩和传递应力的作用。

#### 1.3.2 预制件纤维复合制备柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

预制件纤维通常由连续无机纤维通过化学黏结剂及物理机械作用制作成毡状预制件<sup>[49]</sup>。利用预制件纤维复合法制备柔性气凝胶已经形成了一系列成熟的产品,包括玻璃纤维气凝胶毡、硅酸铝棉气凝胶毡、预氧丝气凝胶毡等。同时,研究者通过改变纤维毡类型或

者干燥方式不断优化制备工艺、提高材料性能。如JIANG等<sup>[50]</sup>将微玻璃纤维毡于真空中浸入硅溶胶,常压干燥制备了不同纤维体积分数(4.5%、6.8%、9.1%)的SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶复合材料。气凝胶的抗弯强度随着纤维添加量的上升而增加,最大可达1.4 MPa。此外,随着纤维含量的上升,材料的密度(0.248 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)与热导率(0.022 W/m·K)均只增加了一倍左右。

#### 1.3.3 纳米纤维复合制备柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

与普通纤维相比,纳米纤维结构尺寸较小且表面能高,能有效解决纤维/气凝胶复合材料的粉末脱离现象,用作SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的增强相能获得更理想的增强效果<sup>[51]</sup>。目前,采用较多的纳米级增强体包括合成聚合物纳米纤维<sup>[52]</sup>、纤维素纳米纤维<sup>[53]</sup>、无机纳米纤维<sup>[54]</sup>、碳纳米纤维<sup>[55]</sup>、氧化物纳米纤维<sup>[56]</sup>等,能较均匀分散在硅气凝胶孔隙中,有效提升气凝胶抗压强度并显著改善气凝胶的柔韧性<sup>[57]</sup>。

除以上提到的纤维类型,生物质合成纤维也是有效改善气凝胶机械性能的优良材料。如ZHANG等<sup>[58]</sup>以细菌纤维素纳米纤维基质为模板,通过溶胶凝胶法制备了聚甲基倍半硅氧烷凝胶网络,制备出具有高柔韧性和优良隔热性能的硬质软质二元协同复合气凝胶。ZHAO等<sup>[59]</sup>利用疏水SiO<sub>2</sub>溶胶浸渍了甲基化的普鲁兰多糖(支链淀粉)-聚乙烯醇(PVA)纳米纤维成功制备了生物质纳米纤维/硅气凝胶复合材料。他们将二氧化硅气凝胶的低导热性与支链淀粉纳米纤维的高柔韧性相结合,制备的复合材料热导率低至0.177 W/(m·K),能够承受80%的压缩应变。

### 1.4 其他材料改性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶

一些碳材料如碳纳米管或石墨烯、氧化石墨烯宇航材料工艺 <http://www.yhclgy.com> 2021年 第3期

等作为优良的纳米填料也可与SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶掺杂合成新型纳米复合材料,有效改善气凝胶的孔径、比表面积以及吸附性能。如石墨烯的各向同性多孔结构和增强效应,在与气凝胶复合后能保持较高机械强度且降低容重和表面积。DERVIN等<sup>[60]</sup>表明,添加0.5%(w)的氧化石墨烯(GO)可以使SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的体积收缩率降低19%,使气凝胶的固体密度降低26%,孔径增加68%。这证明在SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶网络中添加少量的GO能有效地增强多孔骨架,且改变了气凝胶的物理性能。MI等人<sup>[61]</sup>通过在硅源中加入氧化石墨烯和纤维素制备了具有超疏水性、超亲油性和良好力学性能的氟化复合气凝胶。ZU等<sup>[62]</sup>在利用双交联法制备PVPDMS/PMSQ气凝胶溶胶时加入氧化石墨烯悬浮液,得到了具有三维网络结构的高柔性复合气凝胶,能有效分离水/油/染料混合物。

## 2 柔性二氧化硅气凝胶的应用

柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶不仅具有气凝胶所特有的纳米多孔结构、高比表面积和孔隙率等优异特性外,还具有较出色的力学性能,在航空航天、能源建筑、石油化工、节能环保、生物医学、新能源等领域拥有广泛的应用前景。

### 2.1 保温节能的应用

气凝胶材料在隔热方面所表现出的特殊性质引起了各领域的关注,而SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的纳米多孔网络结构使之具有极低的固态热传导以及气态热传导,在隔热保温领域应用广泛。特别是柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的发展扩展了气凝胶在航空航天、管道设备、建筑等领域的应用。如美国Aspen公司在NASA、各军兵种以及民用等方面开展了研究,并且已经取得了多项重要的研究成果,其中包括高超声速飞行器蜂窝结构热防护系统、运载火箭燃料低温贮箱以及阀门管件保温系统、新型驱逐舰的船体结构防火墙隔热系统等<sup>[63]</sup>。此外,国防科技大学研制的气凝胶隔热材料主要应用在航天飞行器、导弹等热防护系统以及冲压发动机、军用热电池等保温隔热领域,主要的材料体系为纤维增强SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶高效隔热复合材料和纤维增强SiO<sub>2</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>气凝胶隔热材料<sup>[3]</sup>。近年来,气凝胶在节能建筑领域也有较多应用,主要形式有气凝胶毡、气凝胶玻璃、气凝胶真空绝热板、气凝胶混凝土复合墙体材料<sup>[64]</sup>。目前,国内的绍兴纳诺、广东艾力生、航天海鹰、中凝科技、爱彼爱和新材料等公司已经形成了一系列军用民用的柔性气凝胶产品,随着制备成本的降低使用也愈加广泛。

### 2.2 疏水吸油的应用

石油在生产、存储、运输和使用过程中的泄露事件频繁发生,这不仅造成了严重的环境污染也会导

致大量的能源损耗。因此,如何有效去除或回收泄漏的石油受到全世界的关注。SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶具有高比表面积和高孔隙率,且其孔结构具备开孔性和相互连通性等特点,是一种极具开发价值的吸附材料。但若要满足可重复吸油性,需要在油相吸附饱和后经挤压等方式将其快速的释放。因此,用于油水分离的气凝胶多表现为柔性、疏水性和亲油性<sup>[65]</sup>。采用该类气凝胶可重复吸附苯、乙醇、氯苯、三氯乙烯、苯酚、苯乙醇等有机物,这对水体净化等应用具有重要意义。表3为不同前驱体制备的柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的吸油性能对比。

表3 不同硅源制备的柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的吸油性能对比  
Tab. 3 Comparison of oil absorption property of aerogels prepared by different silane precursor

硅源	吸附质种类	吸附能力/g·g <sup>-1</sup>	文献
MTMS	苯,乙醇,氯苯,三氯乙烯	2.56-40.25	[66]
TMES-TMOS	有毒化合物	2.79-374.72	[66]
TEOS-HMDZ	芳香族化合物,醇类,油	6.42-12	[67]
MTES-DTMS	油和有机溶剂	7.98-13.4	[68]
MTES-DMDES	正己烷,醇,煤油,二甲苯	6.83-16.93	[69]

### 2.3 高效隔音领域的应用

SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶材料具有良好的隔音性能,可用作良好的声学延迟和高效隔音材料。FRANCESCA<sup>[70]</sup>研究了不同厚度(12.7~25.4 mm)的块状气凝胶和颗粒气凝胶的吸声系数和透射损失。在0.1~1.6 kHz,块状气凝胶的传声损失为10~15 dB,高于相同厚度下颗粒状气凝胶的5~7 dB。LI等<sup>[71]</sup>以MTES为单一硅源制备的柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶可用作兼具减振降噪和吸声能力的轻质隔音材料。对于厚度为11.8 mm、密度为0.06 g/cm<sup>3</sup>的气凝胶样品,当声频为2 kHz时吸声系数可达到0.91;当声频为0.5~1.6 kHz时,传声损失为13~21 dB,远高于传统聚氨酯泡沫隔音材料(约5 dB)。

## 3 结语

对于柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶,理论上,为改善硅气凝胶的柔性、疏水性、强度等理化性质,需在SiO<sub>2</sub>主链中引入柔性基团,或者通过与聚合物、纤维复合来增强骨架结构,但这些方法在不同程度上增加了其热导率与密度,且制备过程繁琐复杂,有进一步优化的空间。对比溶胶-凝胶法形成的颗粒结构,基于亚稳相分解形成非颗粒网状结构近年来成为制备柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的新趋势。不同于传统的溶胶-凝胶过程,形成非颗粒网状结构能有效克服颗粒结构的缺陷,如不存在老化步骤,力学性能优异,密度显著降低等。然而,目前仍然缺乏纳米量级上有关SiO<sub>2</sub>前驱体的

亚稳相分解过程的基础研究。为实现柔性SiO<sub>2</sub>气凝胶的更多工程应用,还需针对其合成机理和结构生长演变规律进行深入探究,以便实现柔性气凝胶的性能调控。此外,如何在保持气凝胶材料原有优异性能的同时,改善其韧性和强度、发展低成本、绿色环保的制备工艺仍是当前研究的关键。

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