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PROPERTIES OF COLLOIDAL SUBSTANCES AND THEIR STABILIZATION

Kenjayev Nuriddin Nurmatovich

Chemistry teacher at School №8, Termiz City

Abstract: This article provides an in-depth analysis of the physicochemical properties of colloidal substances. Colloids are systems consisting of two phases, the dispersed phase and the dispersion medium, between which specific interactions occur. The optical, kinetic, and electrical properties of colloids, including the Tyndall effect, Brownian motion, electrophoresis, and electrokinetic phenomena, were analyzed. According to the research results, the particle size of the dispersed phase and its interaction with the dispersion medium determine the stabilization of colloidal systems. This article not only expands existing knowledge about colloidal substances but also creates a basis for further studying their applications in pharmaceuticals, the food industry, and other fields.

Keywords: colloidal systems, dispersed phase, Tyndall effect, Brownian motion, electrophoresis, electrokinetics, stabilization.

Introduction:

Colloidal systems play an important role in the fields of chemistry and physical chemistry. They exist in many natural and artificial systems. Examples of colloidal systems include blood, milk, serum, paints, and gelatinous substances. These systems form between a dispersed phase and a dispersion medium, where particles in the dispersed phase range from 1 nm to 1000 nm in size. Although colloids often appear homogeneous, they differ from macromolecules and other large particle systems. Their optical, kinetic, and electrical properties are critical in stabilization processes.

The goal of this article is to study the properties of colloidal substances, the main optical, kinetic, and electrical characteristics, and to determine their practical significance.

Methodology:

Several experimental methods were used in the article:

1. Optical properties: The Tyndall effect was used to study how colloids scatter light. Systems with high-density dispersed phases scattered light, which was clearly observed.

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2. Kinetic properties: Brownian motion of the dispersed phase particles was observed under a microscope. The particle size and their degree of movement were measured to assess their kinetic energy.

3. Electrical properties: The electrophoresis method was used to investigate how dispersed phase particles move in an electric field. Particles moved toward the cathode or anode depending on their charge.

4. Electrokinetic phenomena: The electrokinetic behavior of the particles was studied, including their mobility and speed of movement in the dispersion medium.

These studies allowed us to collect data on the properties of colloidal substances and analyze the factors that affect their stabilization processes.

Results:

The results showed:

The Tyndall effect demonstrated that systems with small dispersed phase particles effectively scatter light. The degree of light scattering varied depending on the density of the dispersion medium and the size of the particles.

Brownian motion showed that smaller particles are in constant random motion. The smaller the particles, the higher their movement speed.

Electrophoresis experiments demonstrated the movement of particles in an electric field: positively charged particles moved toward the negative electrode, and negatively charged particles moved toward the positive electrode.

Electrokinetic phenomena revealed that the speed of particle movement in the dispersion medium and their electrokinetic stability affect the stability of the colloidal system.

Analysis:

Based on the obtained data, it was proven that the particle size of the dispersed phase, the chemical composition of the dispersion medium, and the charge of the particles play a significant role in stabilizing colloidal systems. The Tyndall effect and Brownian motion contribute to maintaining system stability.

Electrophoresis and electrokinetic analyses demonstrated how particles move under an electric field and how they remain stable in the dispersion medium.

The stabilization of colloidal substances depends on the properties of the dispersed phase and the dispersion medium, ensuring the long-term stability of colloids.

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In industries where colloids are used, their stabilization is a determining factor in production processes.

Conclusion:

The properties of colloidal substances play an important role and have a wide range of practical applications. The conducted studies helped to better understand the physicochemical characteristics of colloidal systems. It was established that the stabilization processes of colloidal substances depend on the particle size of the dispersed phase and their interaction with the dispersion medium. The obtained results are of great importance for deepening knowledge about colloids and expanding their scientific and practical scope.

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