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Understanding Complex Materials with X-rays and Neutrons

Realistic conditions and samples

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Bulk & Surfaces

Many sample environment groups are familiar with state variables and some fields: P , T , \mathbf{B} etc.

Soft matter samples and interfaces are often not in physical or chemical thermodynamic equilibrium

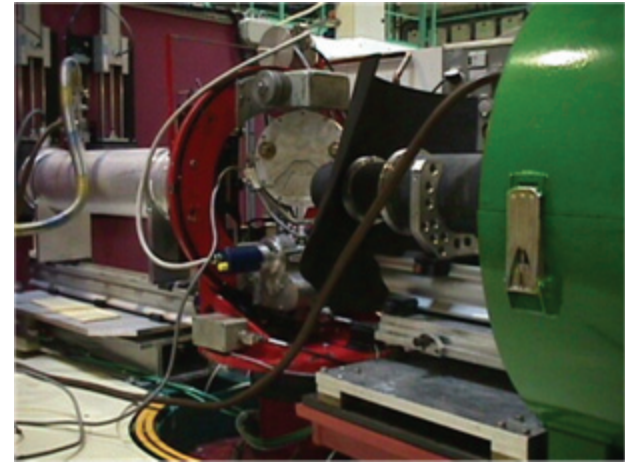
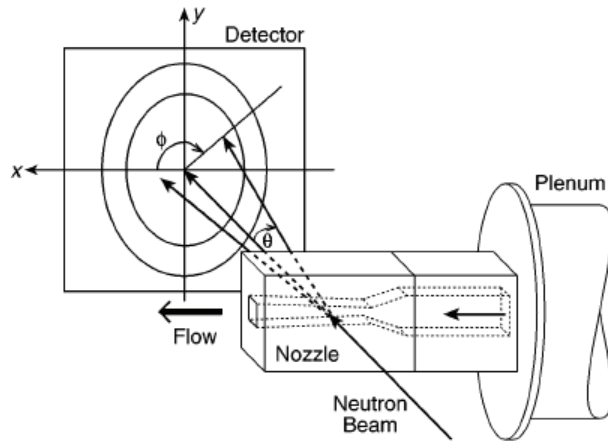
=> **Plan for change**

and Plan for change

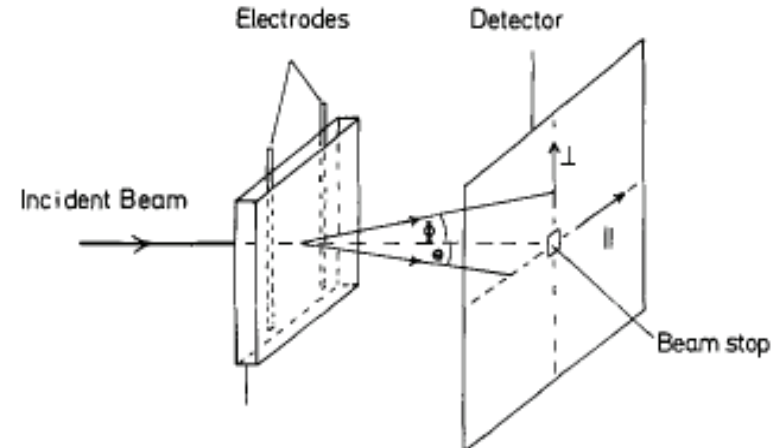
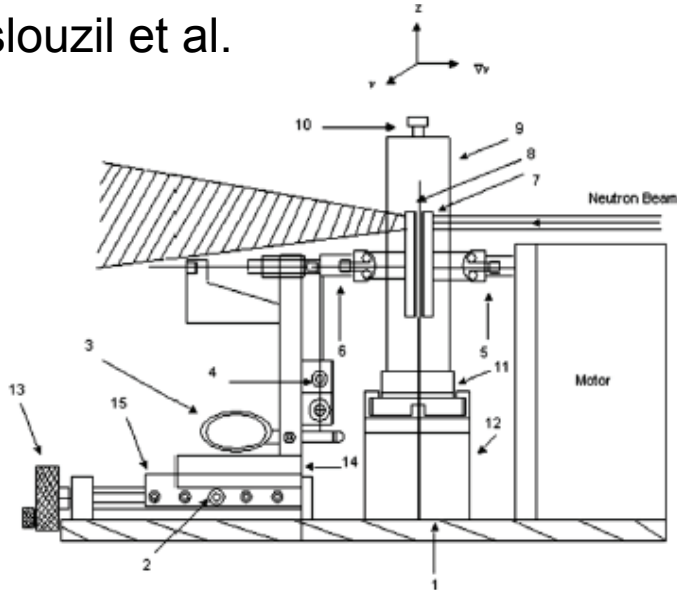


A to Z or Aerosol to ζ -potential

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Wyslouzil et al.



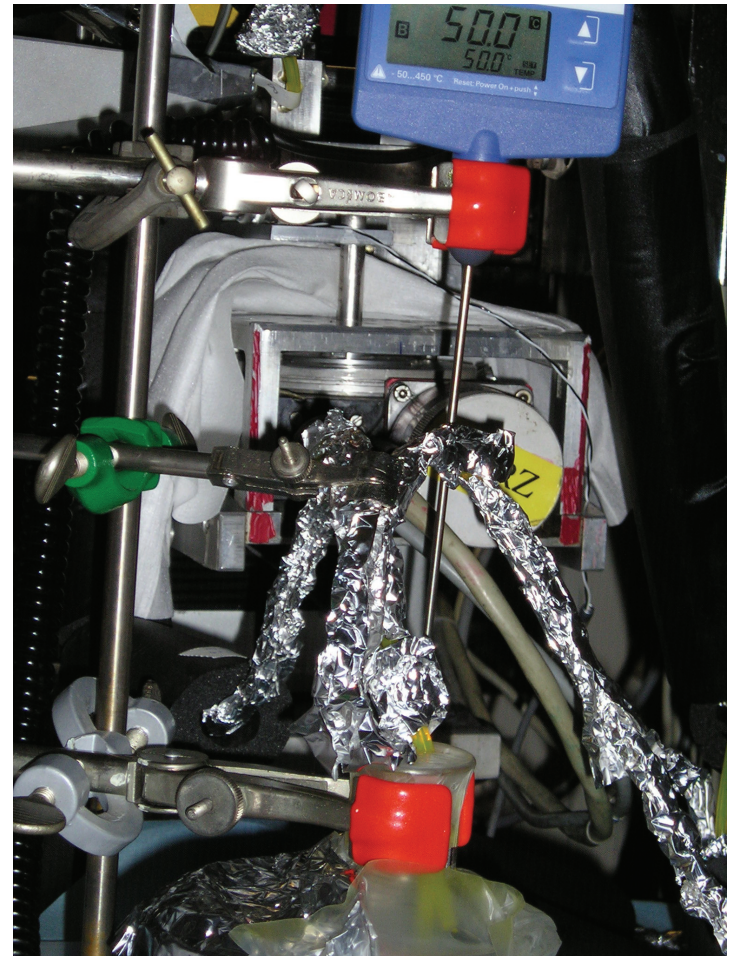
Schofield et al



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Alphabet

- A – Aerosol
- B field
- C – calorimetry
- D – diffusion
- E – electric field
- Flow experiments
- Growth of particles
- High temperatures
- In-situ reactions

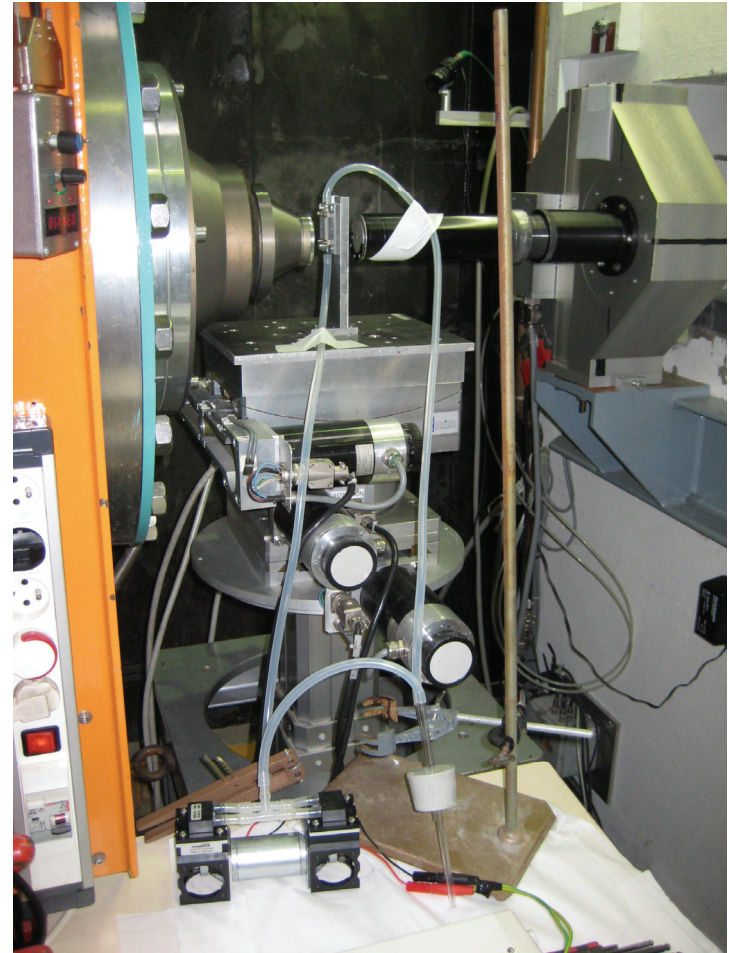




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Alphabet

- A – AC current
- B – Batch reactor
- C – Cryomagnet
- D – Density meter
- E – Elongation strain
- F – Fuel cells
- G – Goniometer
- H – Humidity chamber
- In-line chromatography

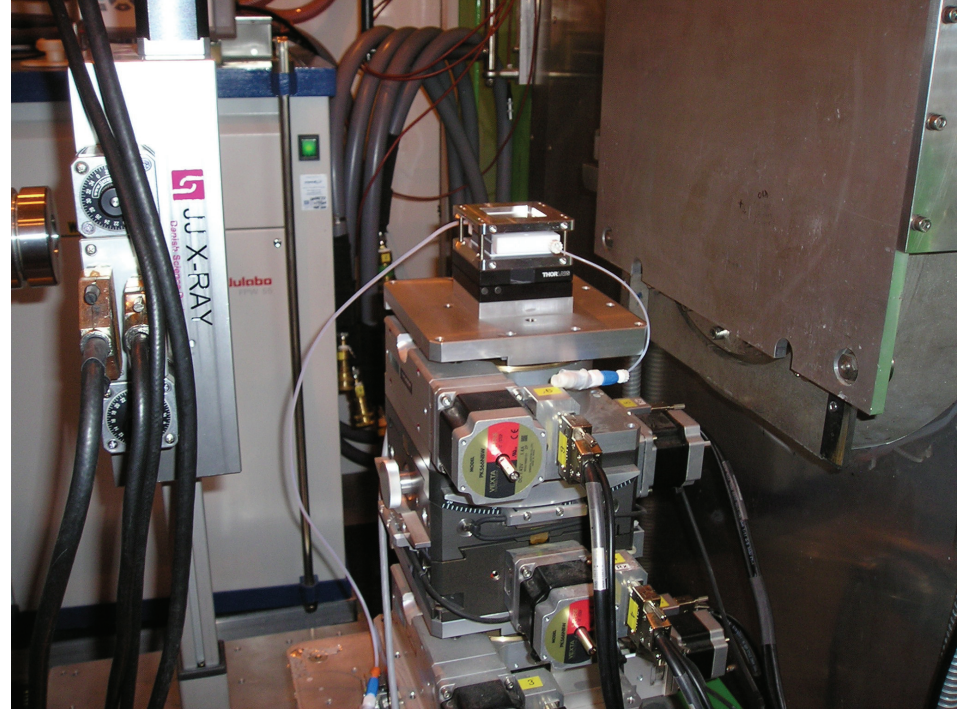




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X-Rays and Neutrons

- Similarities and Differences

Shared science and user community

Many studies benefit from both experiments

Some technology can be shared

but sample window, volume, sample
shape are often different



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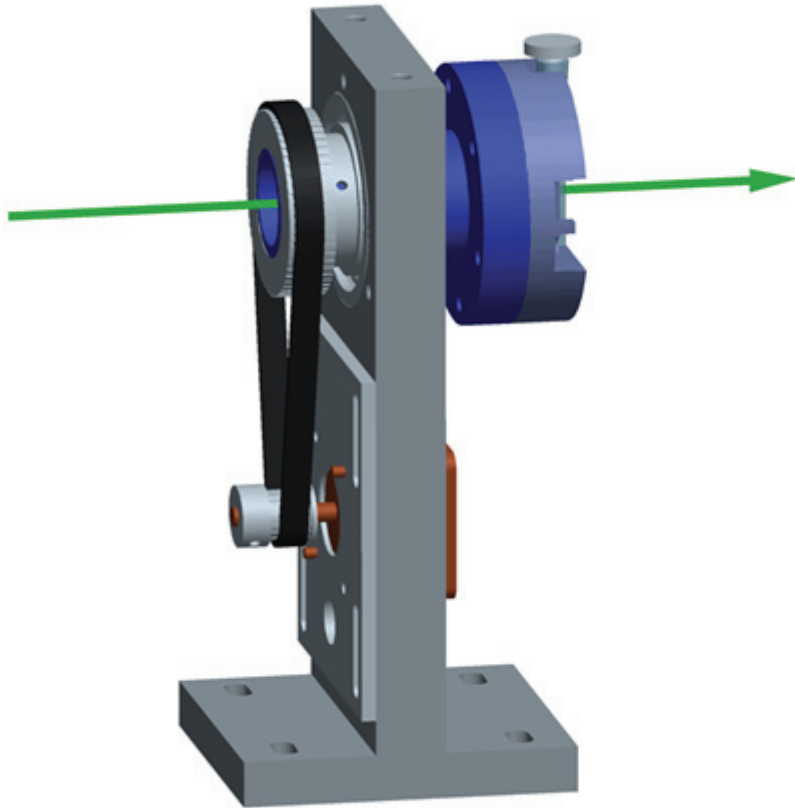
Industrial Materials

- Modified cellulose binding to Nabumetone and Halofantrine. Crystalline insoluble drugs – anti-inflammatory and anti-malarial
- Overbased surfactants and polymers as oil additives
- Laundry products – actives and perfumes
- Polymer/clay composites



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Samples on USANS



A. Olsson et al. *Meas. Sci. Technol.* **24**, (2013) 105901

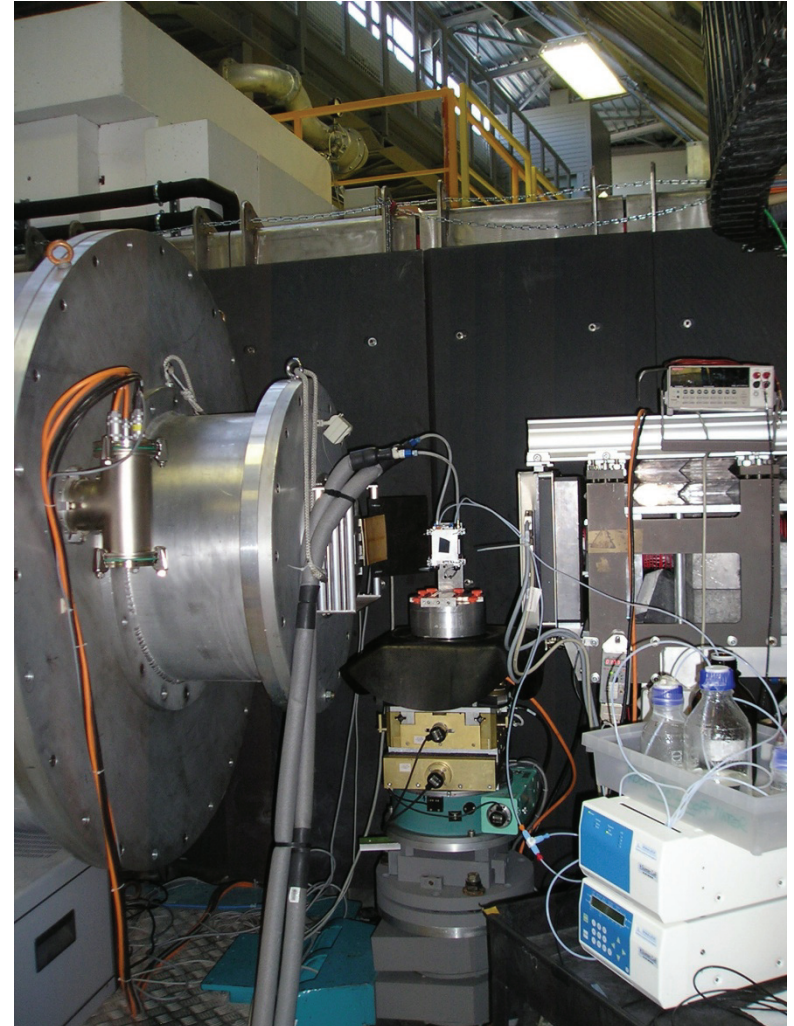


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Solid/Liquid Interface



Knauer Smartline HPLC pump

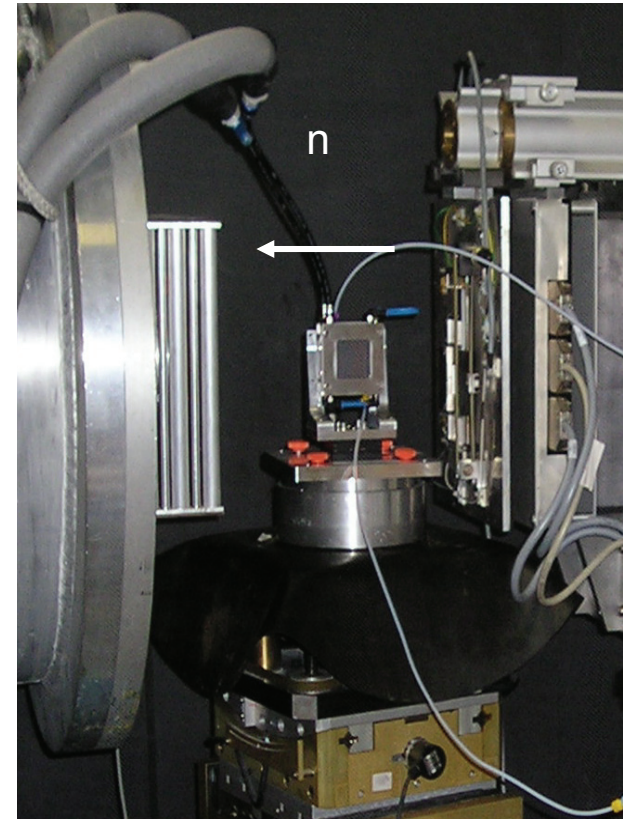
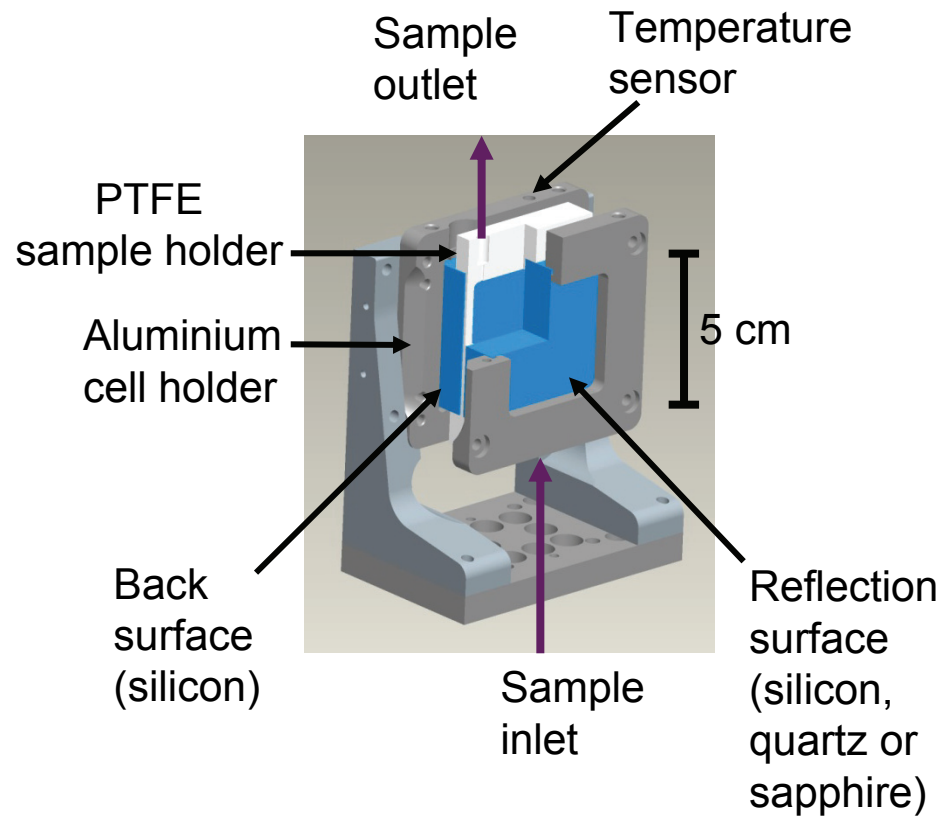




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Sample Holder

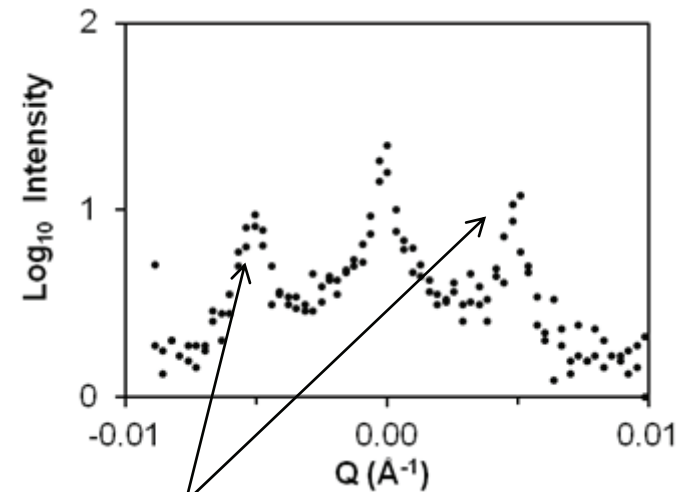
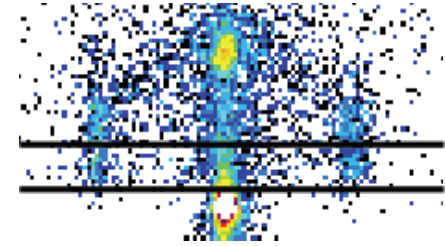
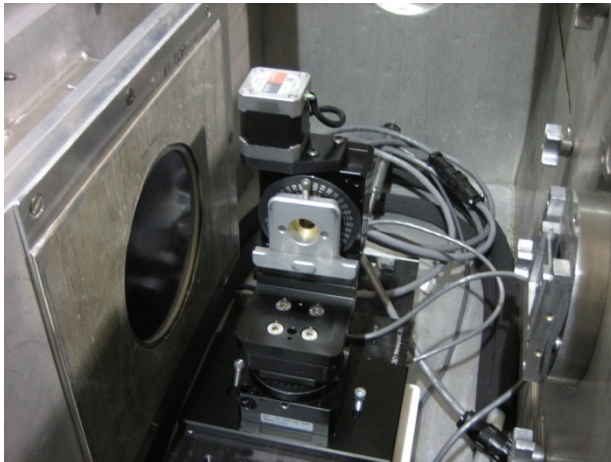
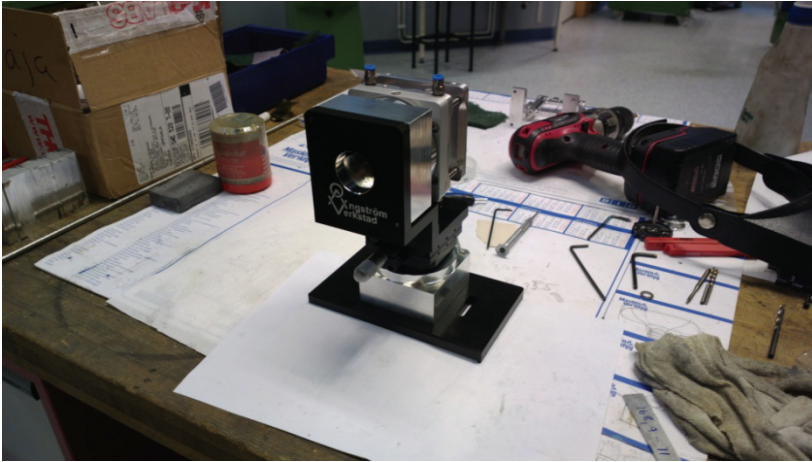
D17 reflectometer
ILL, France





Structure at an Interface

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$$Q_p(\text{surface}) = Q_p(111) \text{ bulk}$$

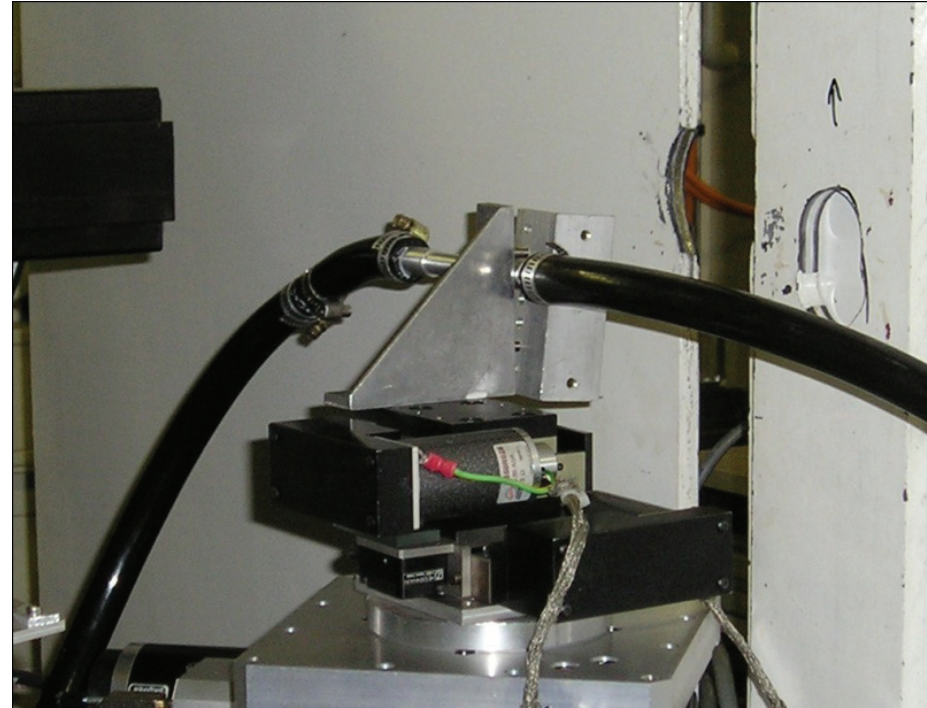
M. S. Hellsing, et al *Applied Physics Letters*, **2012**, 100, 221601



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X-Ray Diffraction

- **High Energy**
Focus
Penetrate thick/dense samples
- **Synchrotrons**
Optimise wavelength for a particular geometry
High Brilliance



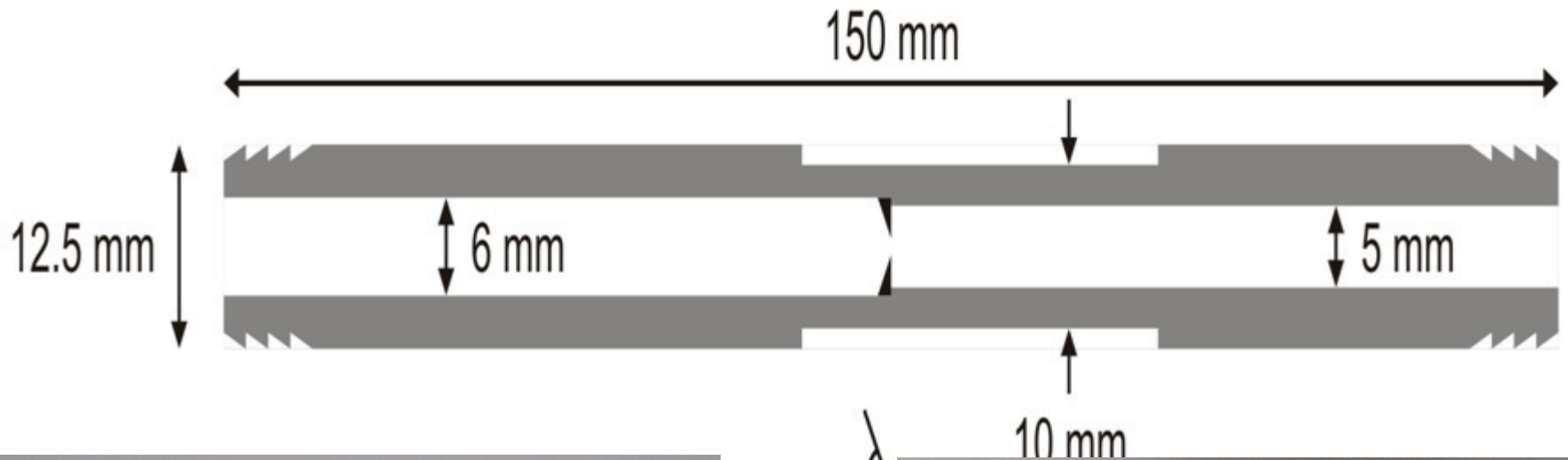
8% wt kaolinite stabilised with polyacrylic acid 1 – 2 μm diameter

Flow rate 5 $\text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$



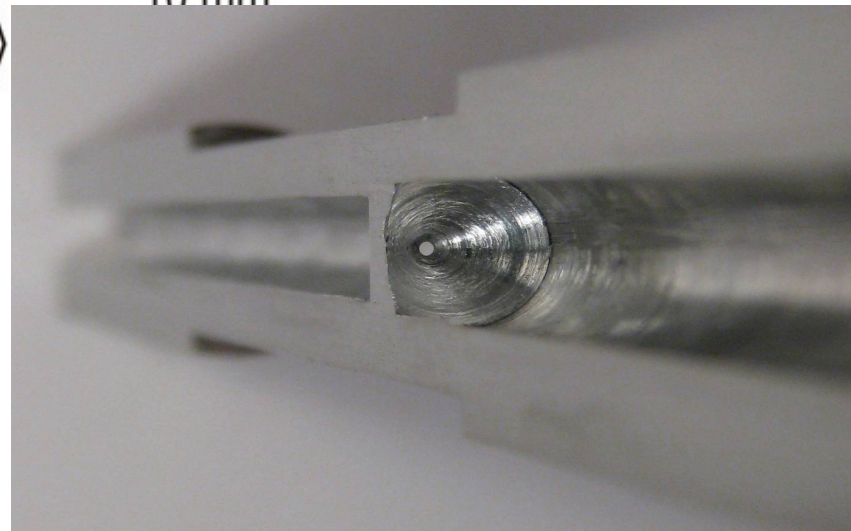
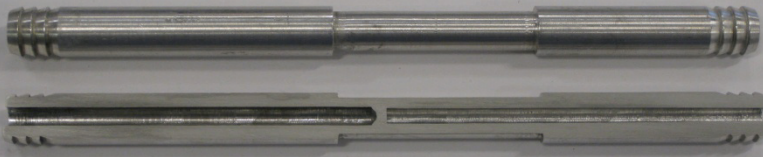
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Flow of Clay Studied by X-Ray Diffraction



118°

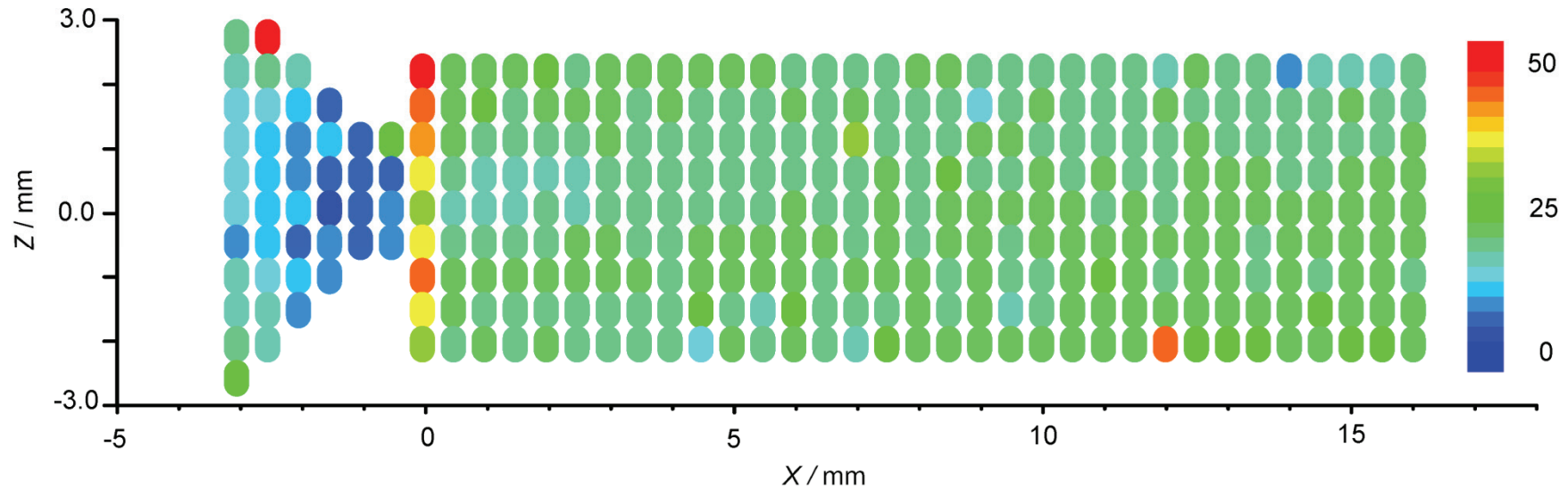
10 mm





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Flow through a Nozzle



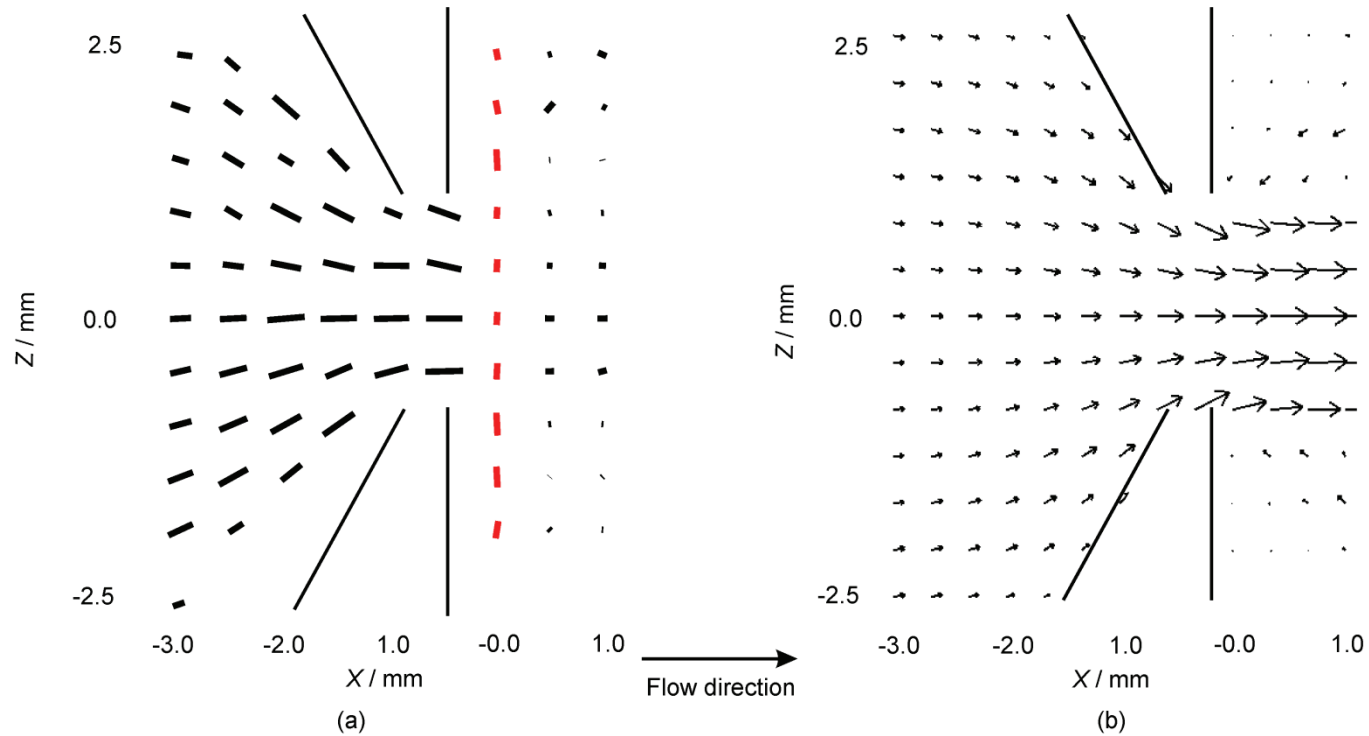
Integrated Bragg Peak Intensity –
Plate Normals in plane of detection

S. J. S. Qazi, A. R. Rennie, J. K. Cockcroft (2012) *Langmuir* **28**, 3704-3713.



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Order Parameter



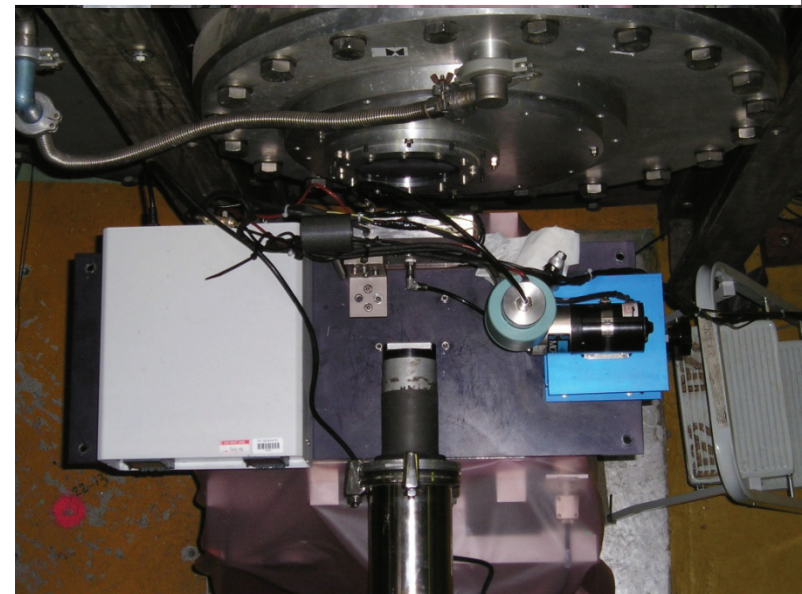
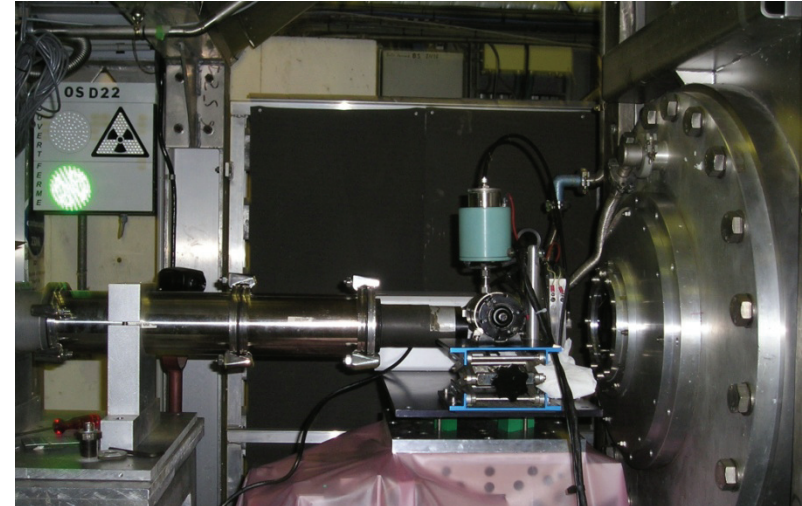
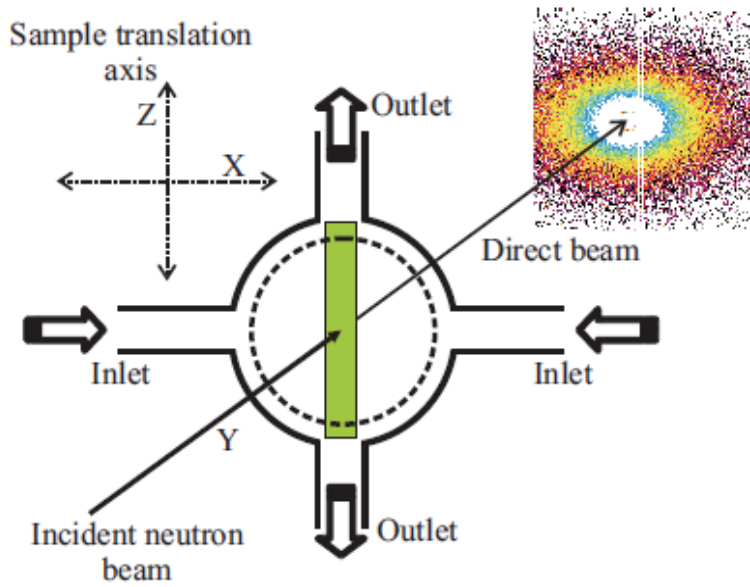
Order Parameter (left)

Calculated velocity (right)



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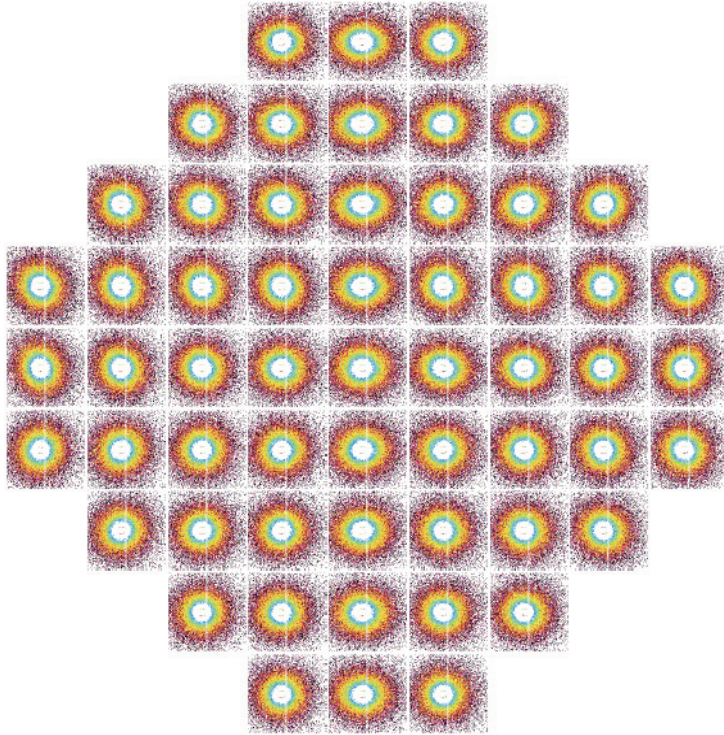
Elongation Flow



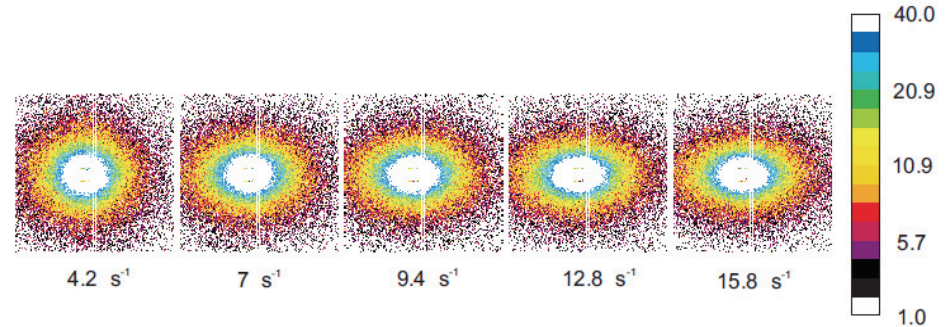


Alignment in Elongational Flow

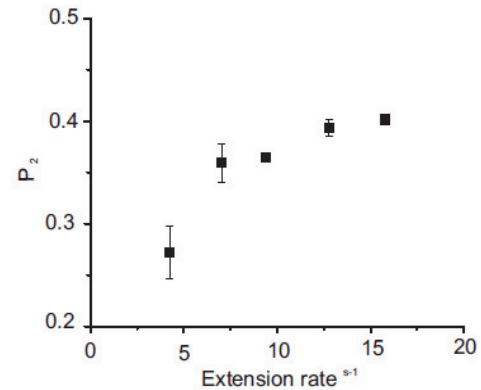
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Ni(OH)₂ particles



(a)



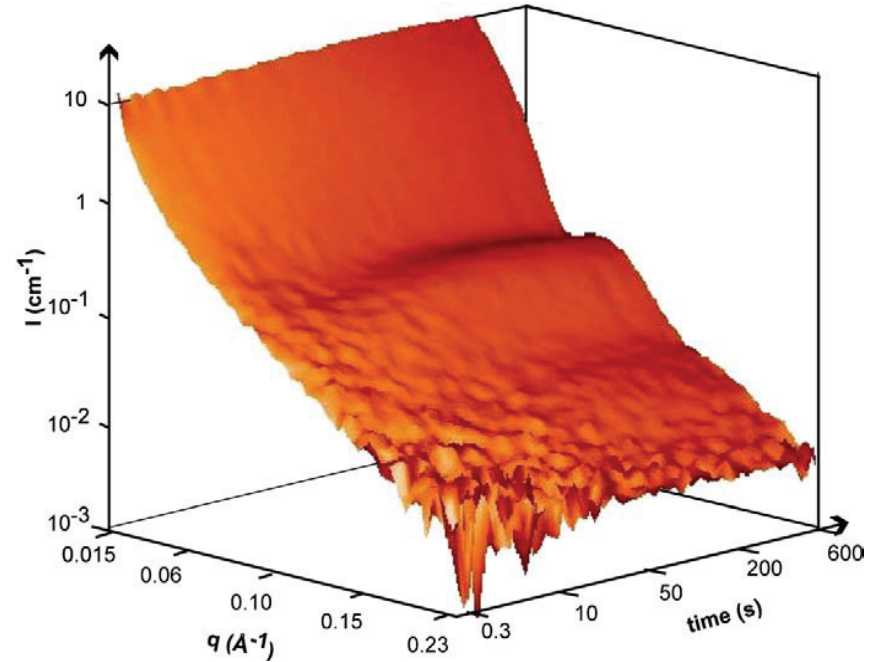
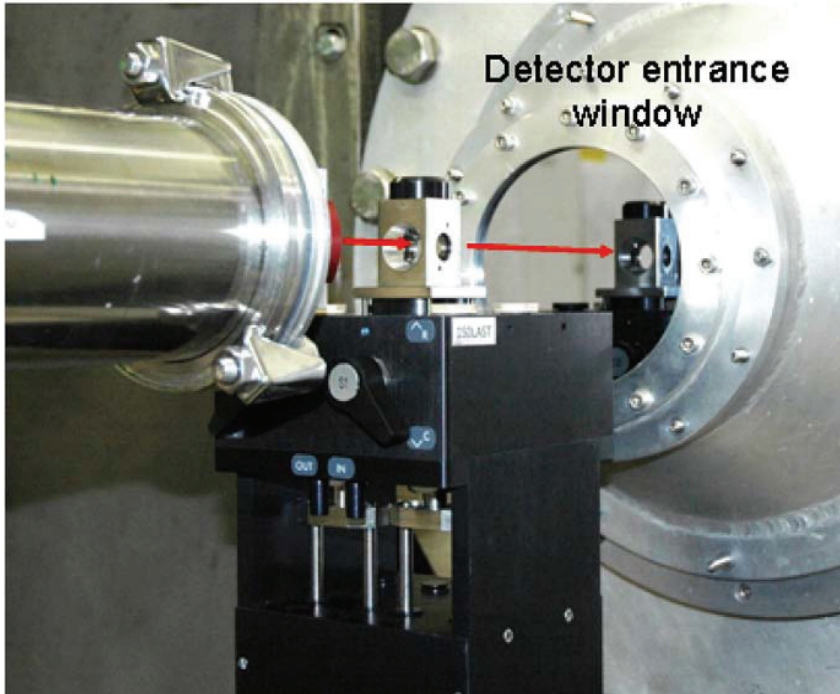
(b)

S. J. S. Qazi, et al (2011) *J. Phys. Chem. B*, **115**, 3271-3280.



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Stopped Flow



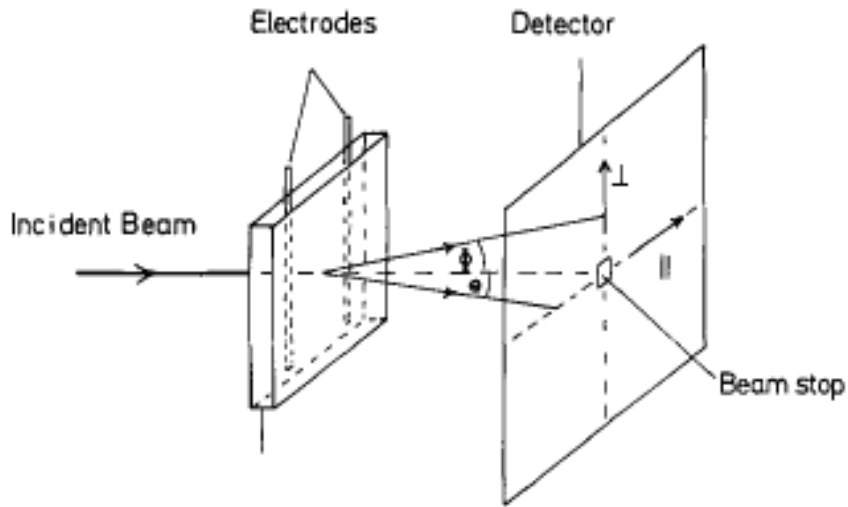
Mix DDAB with C12EO4

Isabelle Grillo 'Current Opinion in Colloid & Interface Science 14, (2009), 402-408.



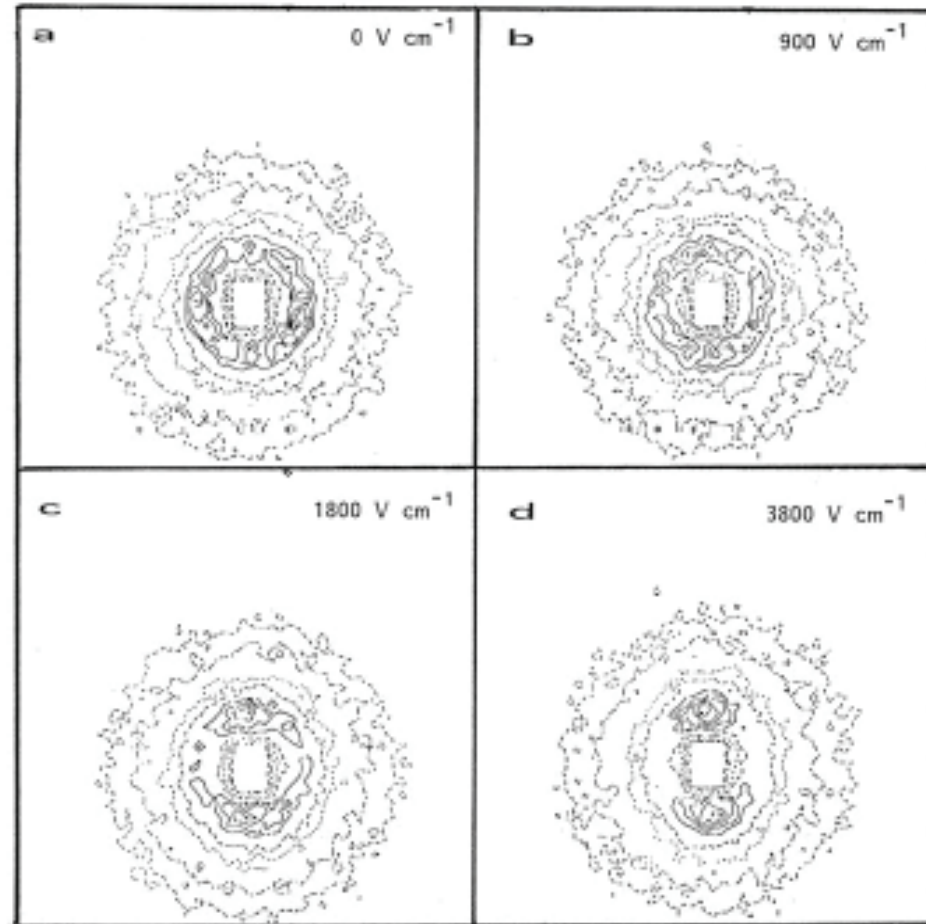
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Alignment in Electric Field



200 nm diameter PMMA
particles in dodecane with
calcium octanoate

50 Hz AC field – strings of
particles





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Equipment Design

Good design needs:

- Understanding of measurement
- Flexibility and adaptability
- Specification of performance, safety and reliability
- Exploit modern technology for components and manufacturing, use industrial components.
- Low activation (for neutrons)



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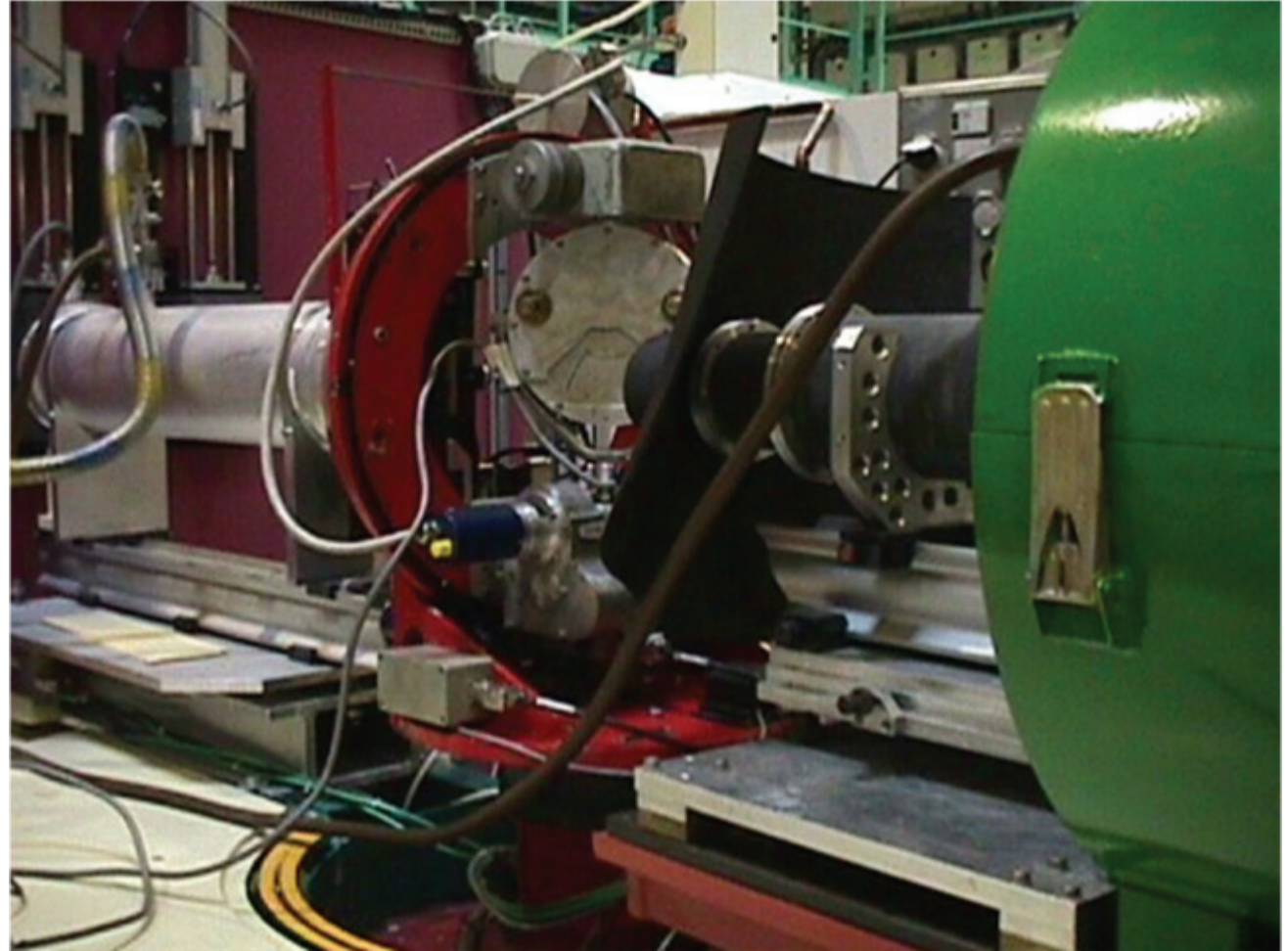
Compromises

Size

Maximum torque

Shear rate

Window scattering





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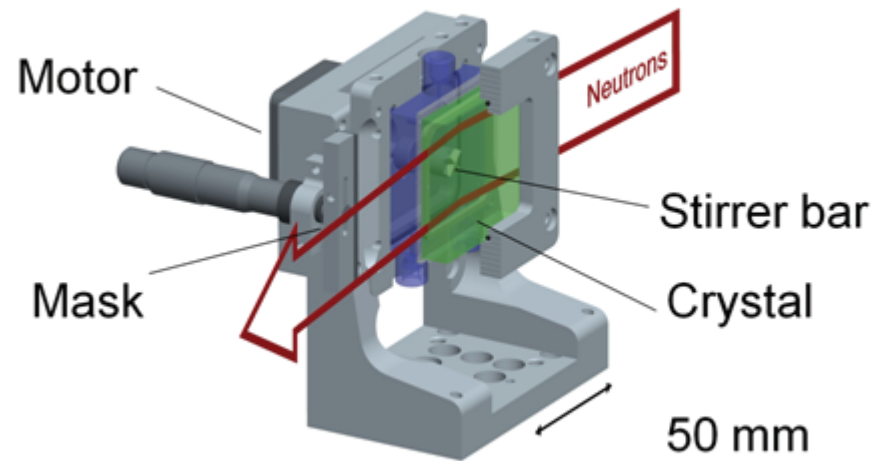
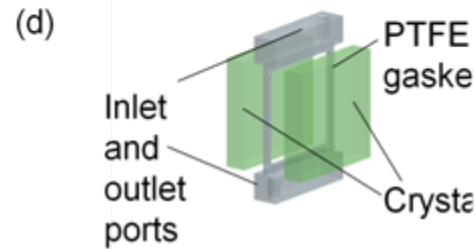
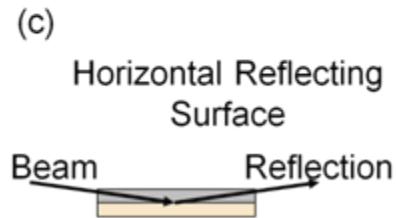
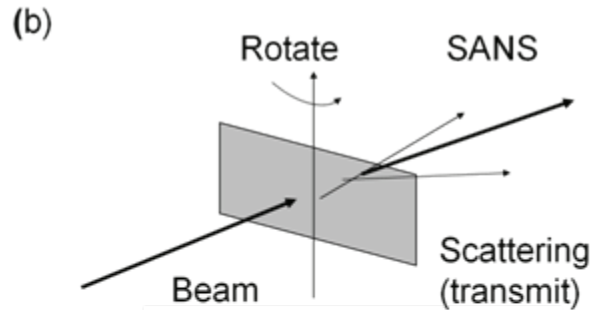
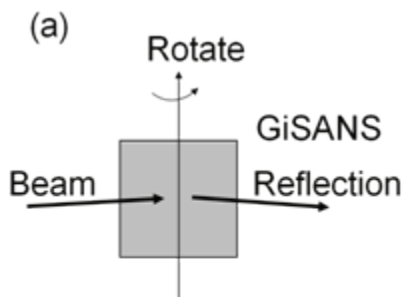
Modularity

- Multiple options with compatible components
- Motors, motor drives, temperature sensors, compatible across different equipment
- Power supplies identical. 110 to 240 V ac. IEC connectors.
- Kinematic mounts, standard temperature control
- Spare parts readily available



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Modularity



Stirred reflectometry cell



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Software

- Many analytical equipment manufacturers design their software to control – needs collaboration
- Control software needs multiple ‘hooks’ for interfaces – handshakes, inhibits, data logging
- Adaptable to different programming platforms
- Sample images – now routine on laboratory equipment
- Analysis – results against relevant metadata



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Options and Possibilities

- Simultaneous measurements
 - In-situ
- In-line measurements
 - Automated delivery to another instrument
- Adjacent laboratory
 - Ancillary analytical equipment



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In-line laboratory

- Light scattering
- UV-vis spectra
- Infra-red spectra
- Density
- Viscosity
-
- SAXS on a SANS line





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Conclusions

- Realistic samples and conditions are easy to measure but require significant effort and support
- Model systems often provide simple ideas
- Data from multiple techniques is often crucial
- Collaborations with different laboratories and users are essential