

SANS RESEARCH TOPICS

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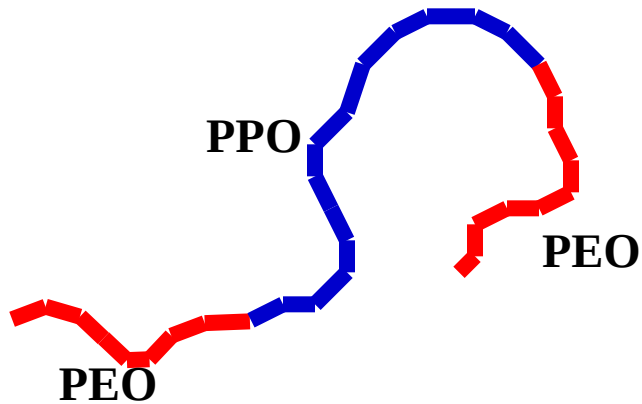
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Center for Neutron Research

- 1- Phase Transitions in Pluronic P85 Solutions
- 2- Structure of SDS Micelles
- 3- Polymer Co-solvation and Co-nonsolvation
- 4- Final Points

1 - Phase Transitions in Pluronic P85 Solutions

Plurionics

**Dissolved Unimer
(low temperature)**

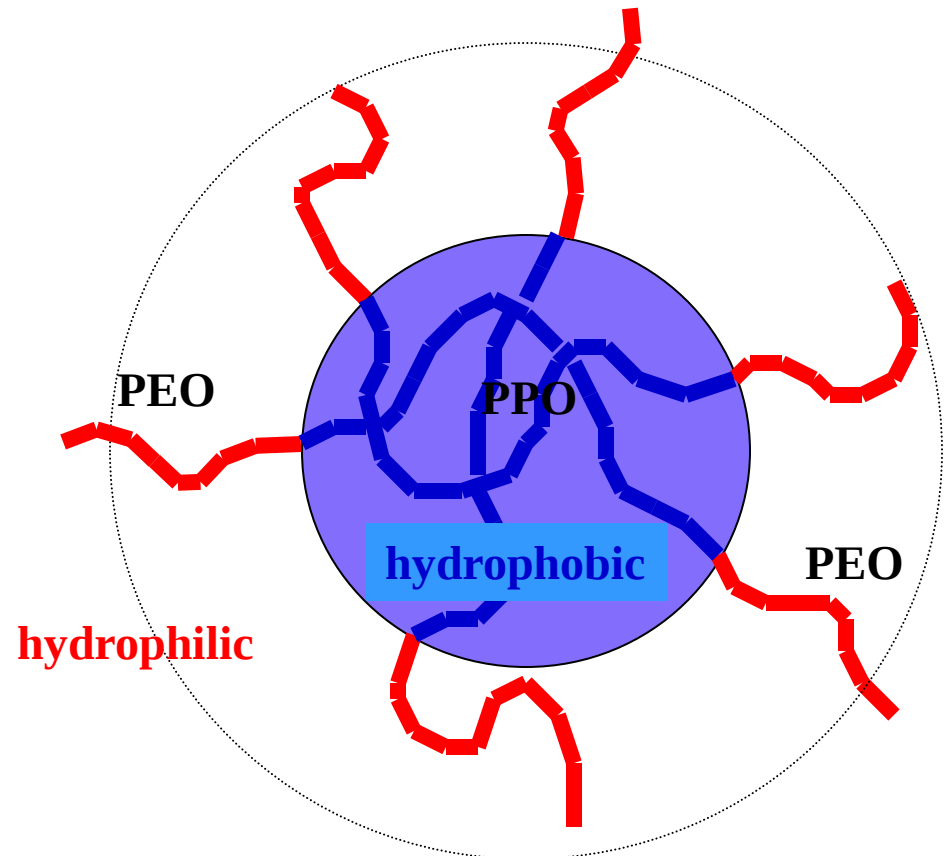


EO: -CH₂CH₂-O-

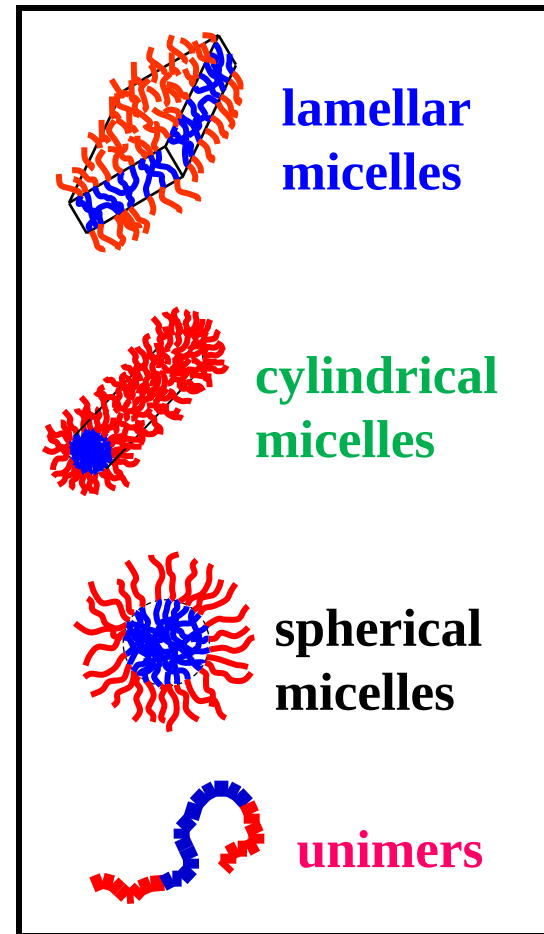
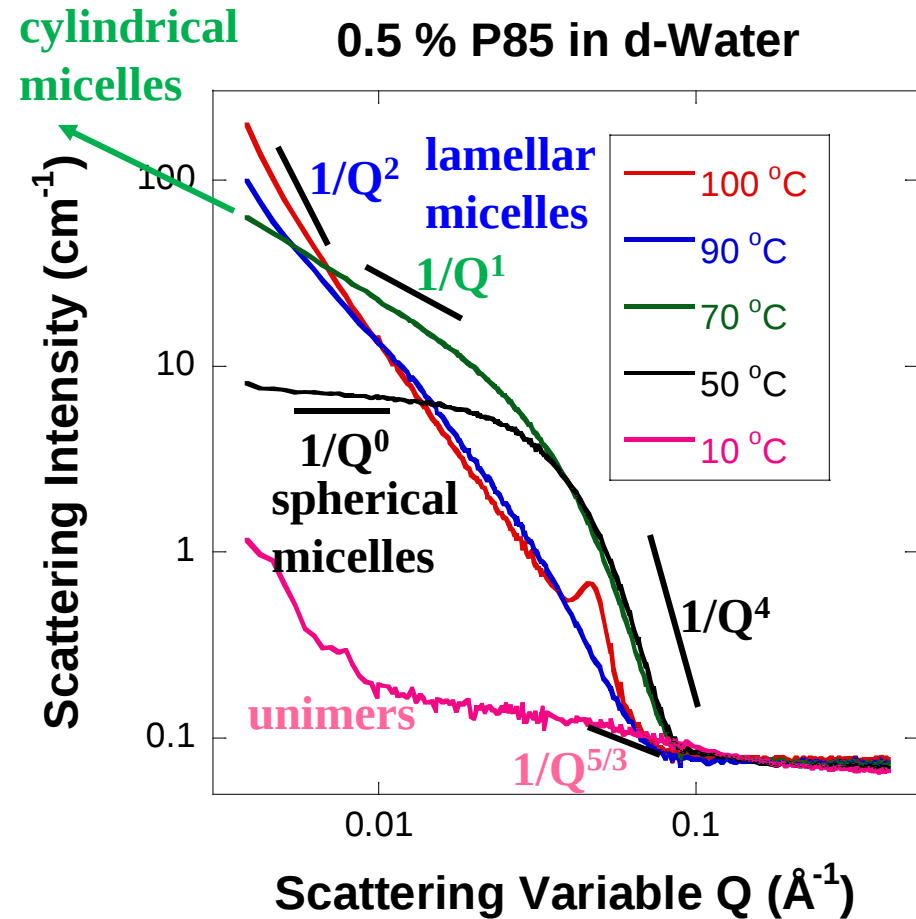
PO: -CH(CH₃)CH₂-O-

P85: EO₂₆PO₄₀EO₂₆

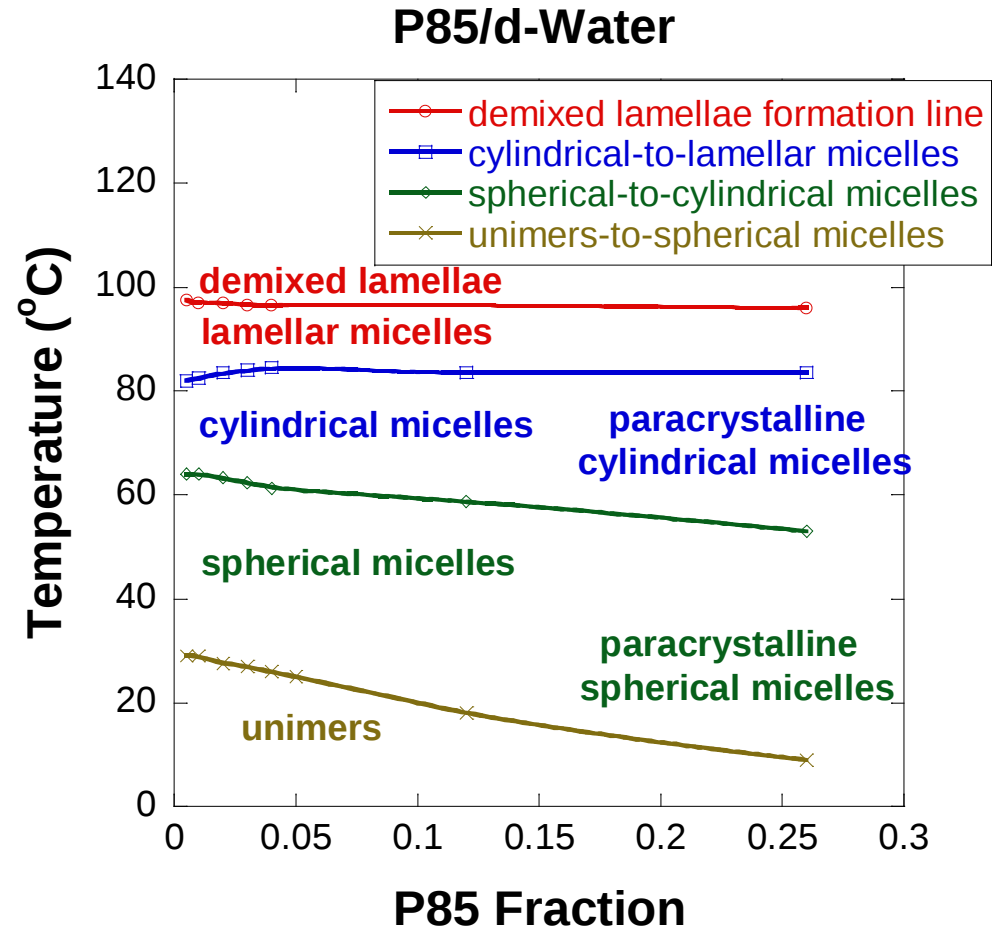
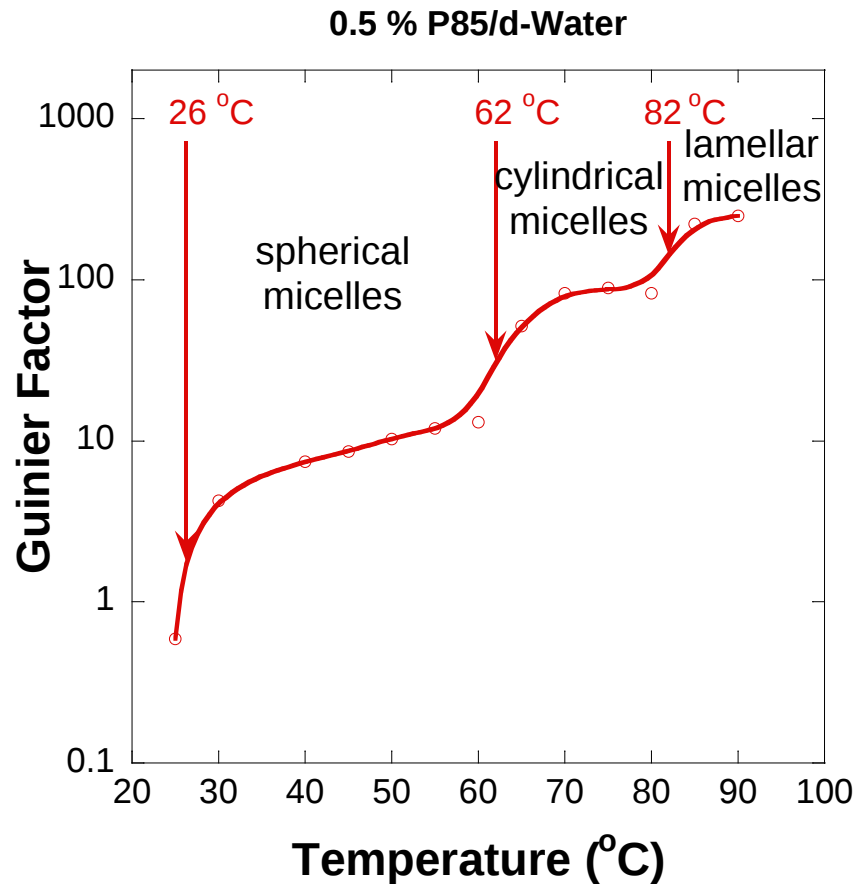
**Formed Micelle
(high temperature)**



Pluronic Micelles



Phase Diagram



Core-Shell Spherical Particles Model

$$\frac{d\Sigma(Q)}{d\Omega} = \frac{N}{V} \left[(\rho_A - \rho_B) V_A \frac{3j_1(QR_A)}{QR_A} + (\rho_B - \rho_C) V_{A+B} \left(\frac{3j_1(QR_B)}{QR_B} \right) \right]^2 S_I(Q)$$

10% P85 Pluronic/D₂O, 40 °C

solvent region C

shell region B

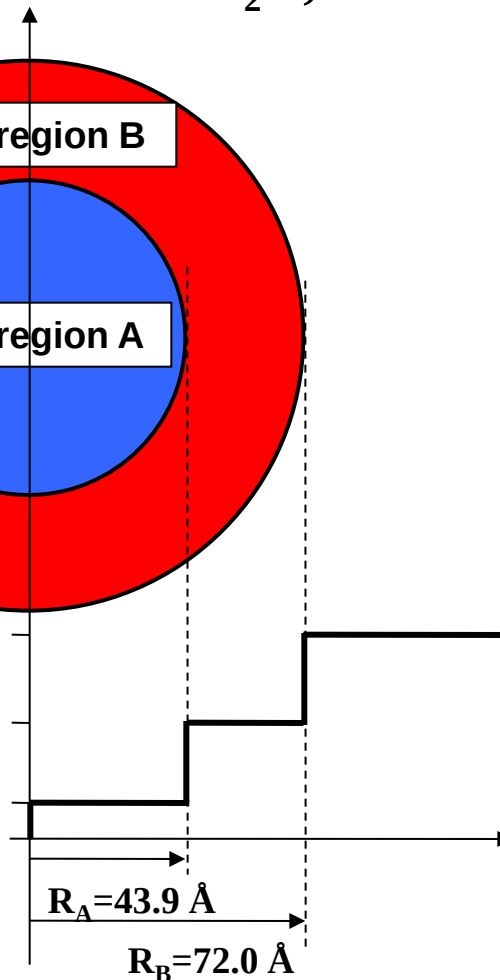
core region A

Fits yield

$$\rho_C = 6.4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$

$$\rho_B = 5.9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$

$$\rho_A = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$



Core-Shell Spherical Particles

Material Balance Equations:

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} R_A^3 = N_{ag} [40 \cdot v_{PO} + 52 \cdot f \cdot v_{EO} + 52 \cdot f \cdot v_{D_2O} \cdot y_A]$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} (R_B - R_A)^3 = N_{ag} [52 \cdot (1-f) \cdot v_{EO} + 52 \cdot (1-f) \cdot v_{D_2O} \cdot y_B]$$

$$\rho_A = \frac{N_{ag} [40b_{PO} + 52 \cdot b_{EO} \cdot f + 52b_{D_2O} \cdot f \cdot y_A]}{\frac{4\pi}{3} R_A^3}$$

$$\rho_B = \frac{N_{ag} [52 \cdot b_{EO} \cdot (1-f) + 52 \cdot b_{D_2O} \cdot (1-f) \cdot y_B]}{\frac{4\pi}{3} (R_B^3 - R_A^3)}$$

Results for 10% P85 at 40 °C:

In the core:

2,795 PPO monomers

690 PEO monomers

490 D₂O molecules

In the shell:

2,943 PEO monomers

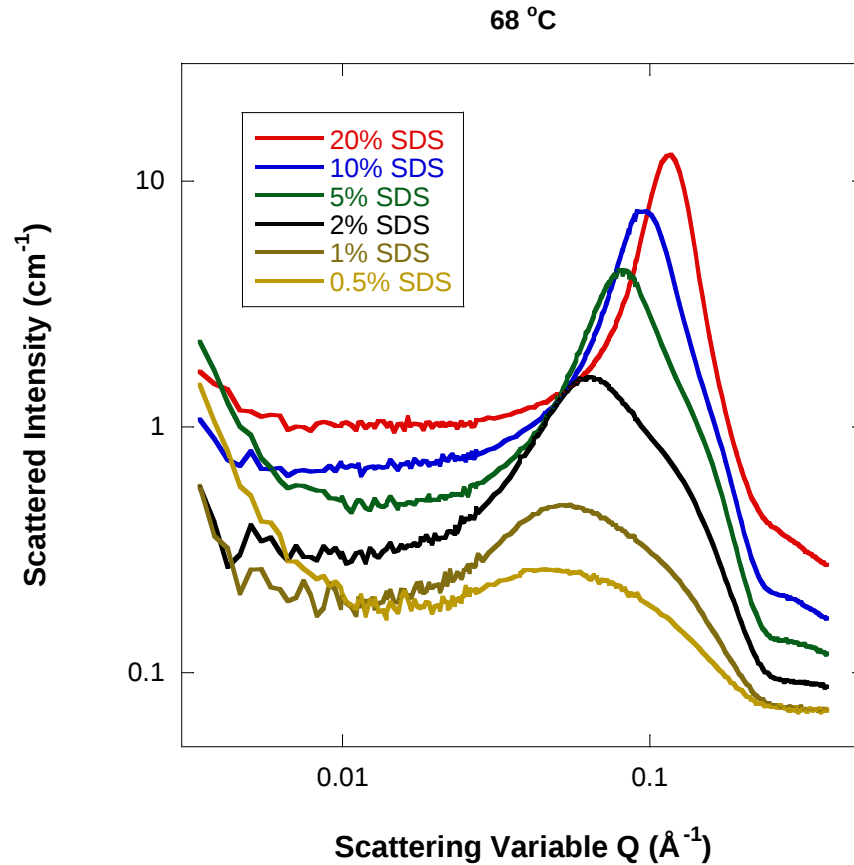
34,167 D₂O molecules

2- Structure of SDS Micelles

Micelle Formation

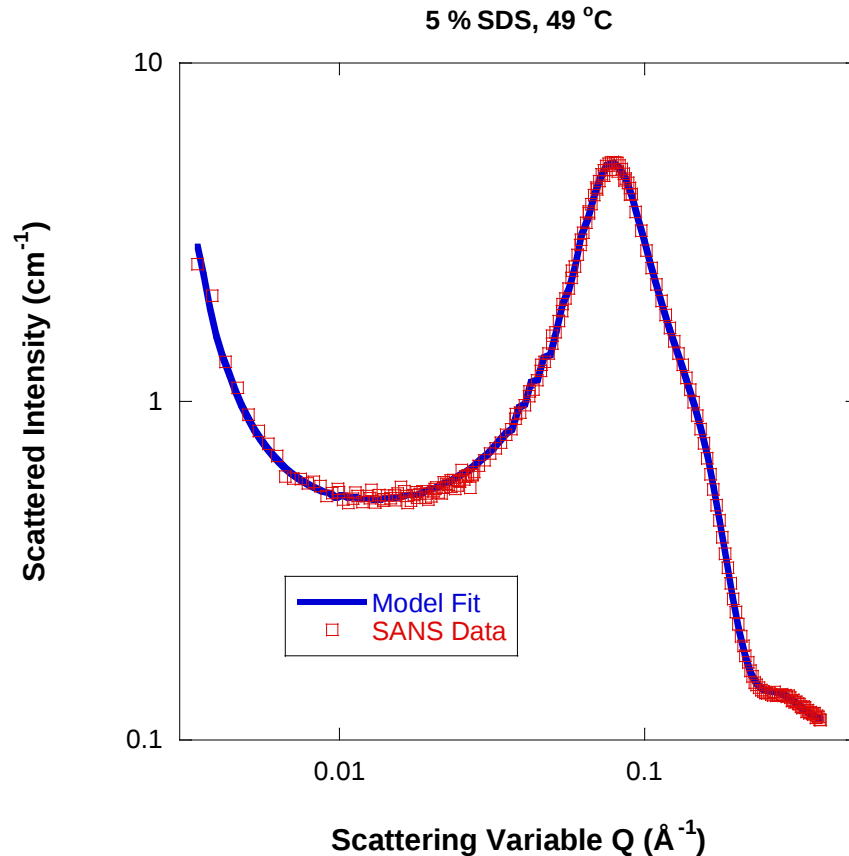
- **Surfactants** are formed of a **hydrophilic head** and a **hydrophobic tail**
- Micelles form when enough surfactants aggregate (above the **critical micelle concentration** or **CMC**)
- **SDS surfactants form micelles** in water (or deuterated water)

SANS from SDS Micelles



- **Ellipsoidal micelles** form

Ellipsoid Micelles Model Fit

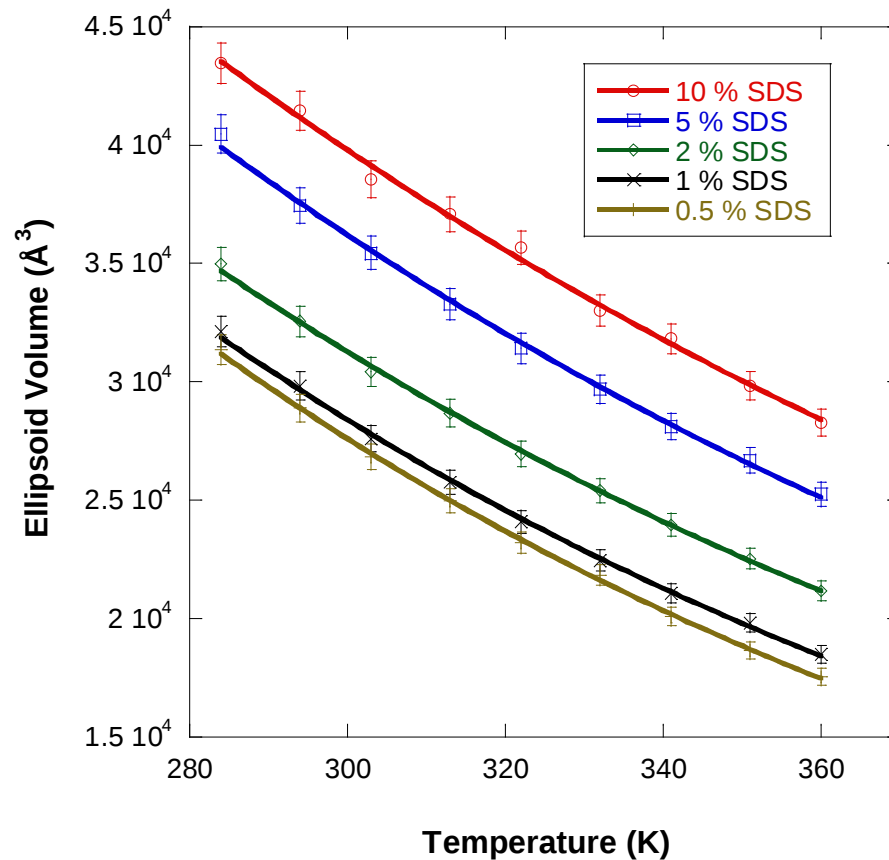


$$I(Q) = \frac{A}{Q^n} + \left[\frac{d\Sigma(Q)}{d\Omega} \right]_{\text{ellipsoids}} + B$$

$$\left[\frac{d\Sigma(Q)}{d\Omega} \right]_{\text{ellipsoids}} = \phi \Delta\rho^2 V_p P(Q) S_I(Q)$$

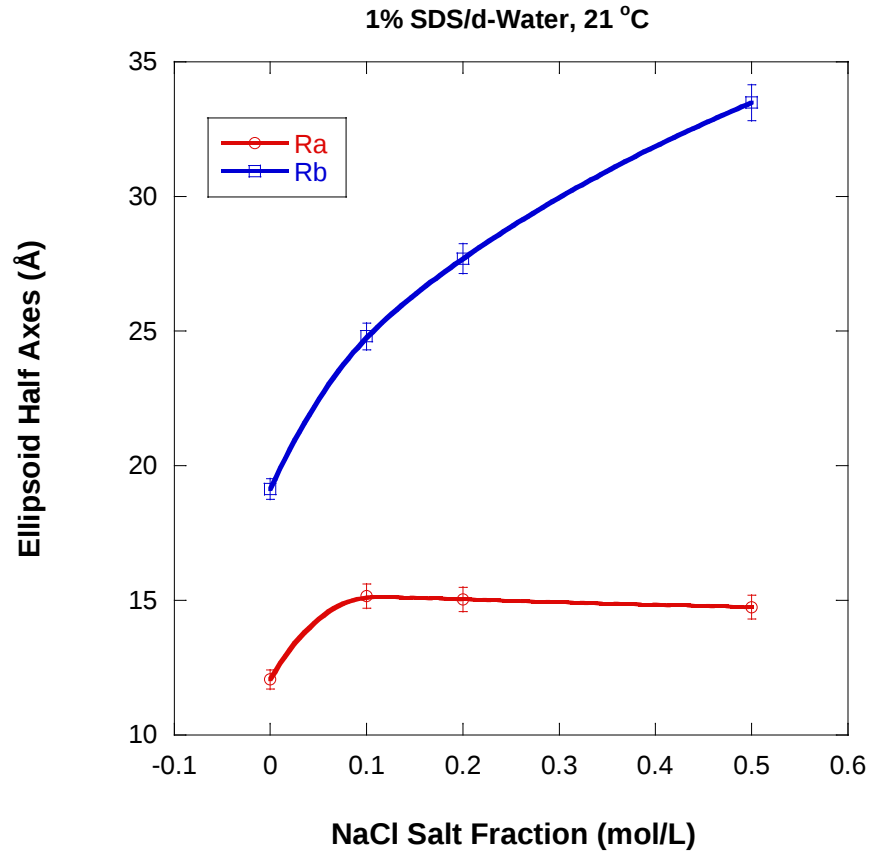
- **Power law (low-Q) + ellipsoidal micelles (high-Q)** model fits well

Some Fit Results



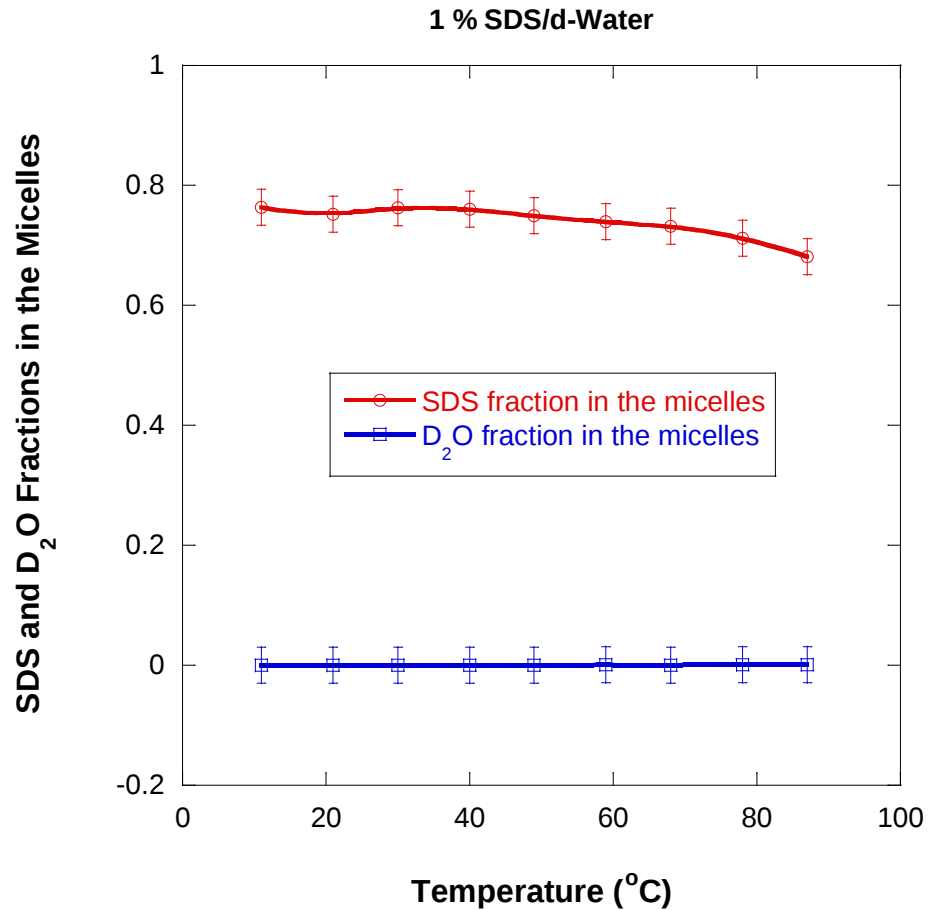
- **Micelles become smaller** at **higher temperatures** and **lower volume fraction**

More Fit Results



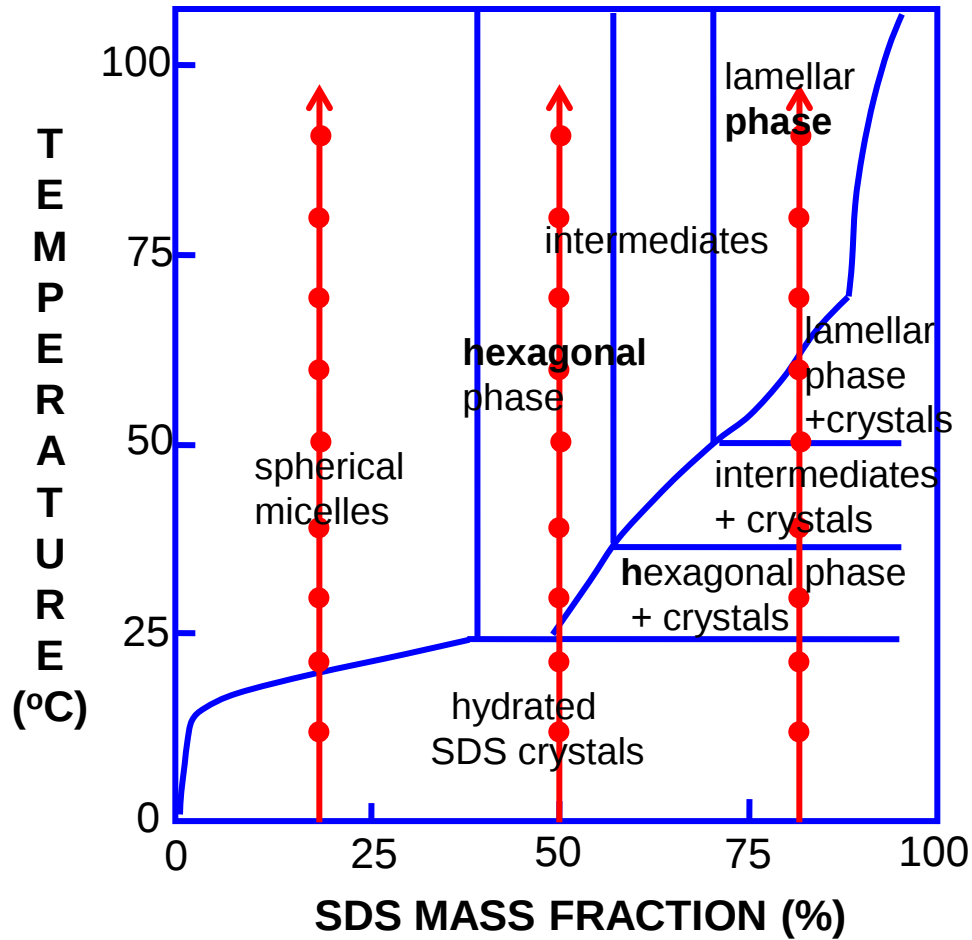
- Salt addition affects lateral growth only

Material Balance Equations



- **SDS** surfactant **fraction** remains **constant** **above** the **CMC**

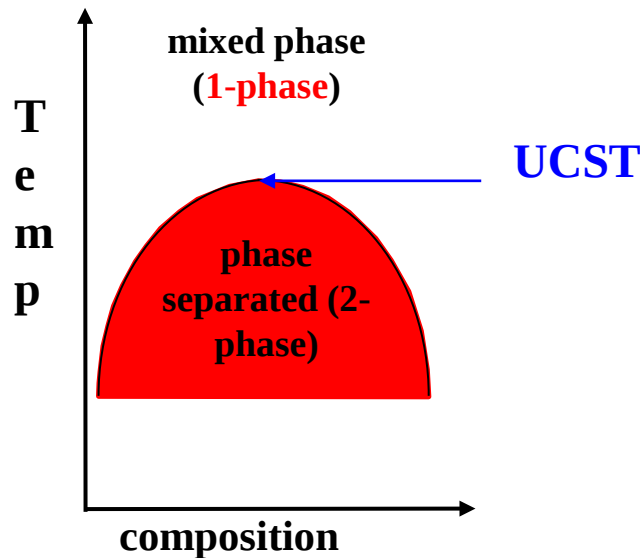
Phase Diagram



- SDS/water **phase diagram** from calorimetry

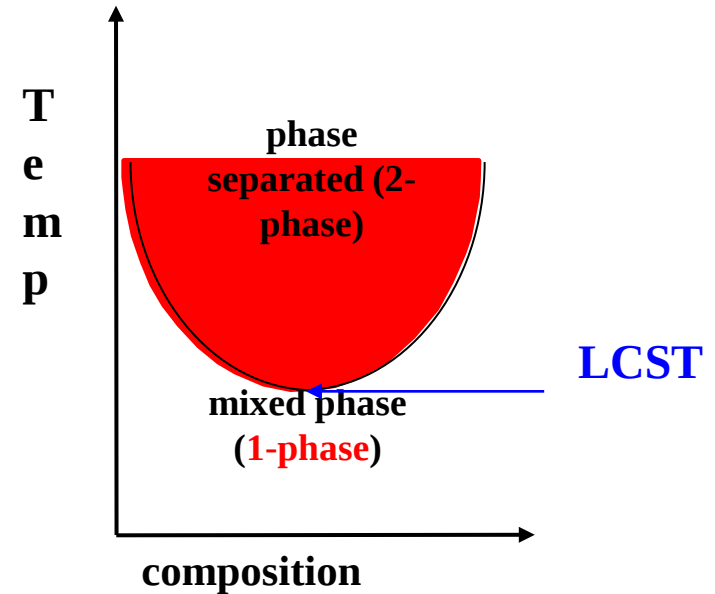
3- Polymer Co-solvation and Co-nonsolvation

Polymer Demixing Phase Transitions



UCST

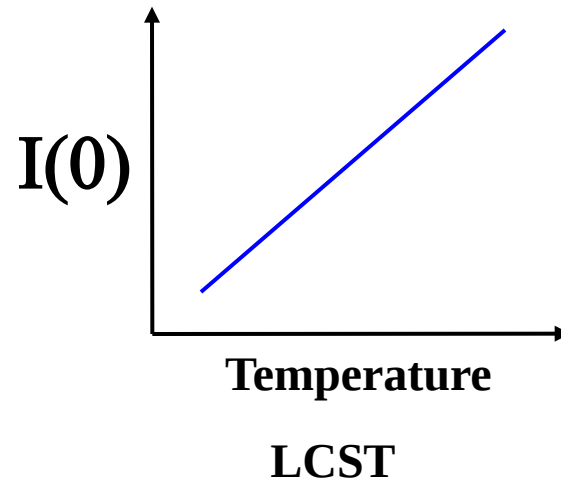
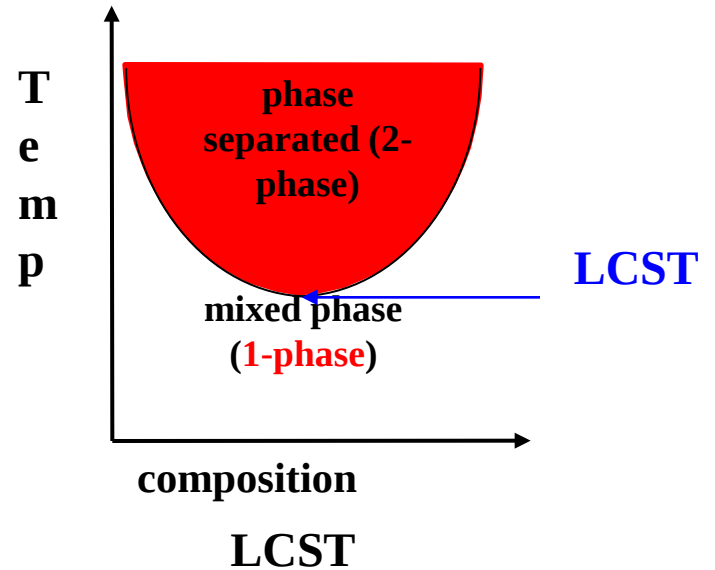
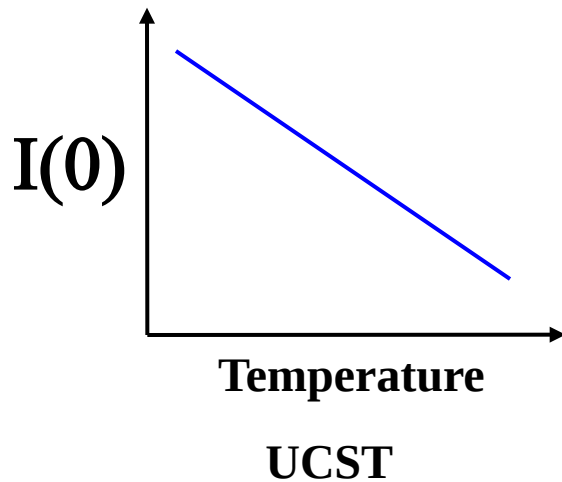
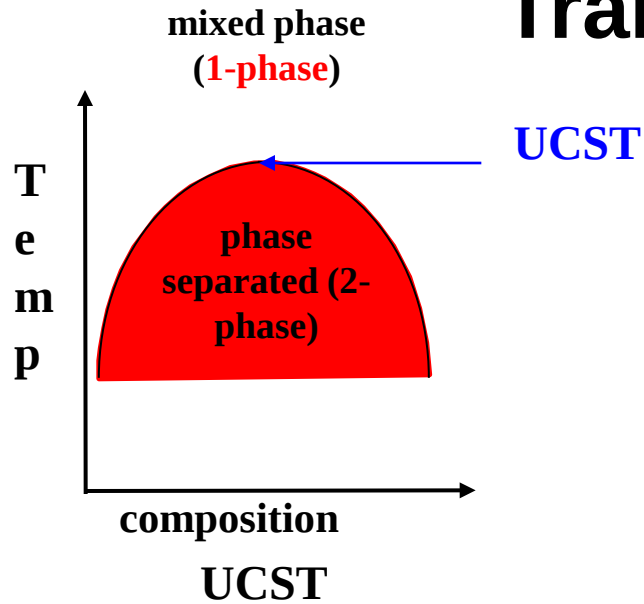
Upper Critical Solution Temp.



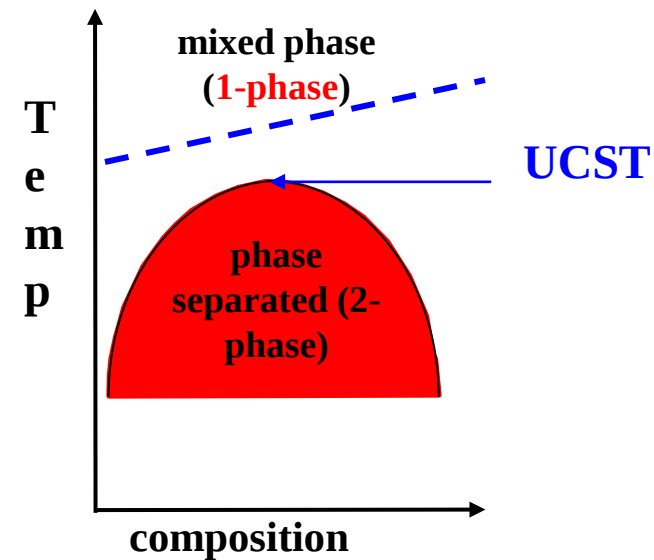
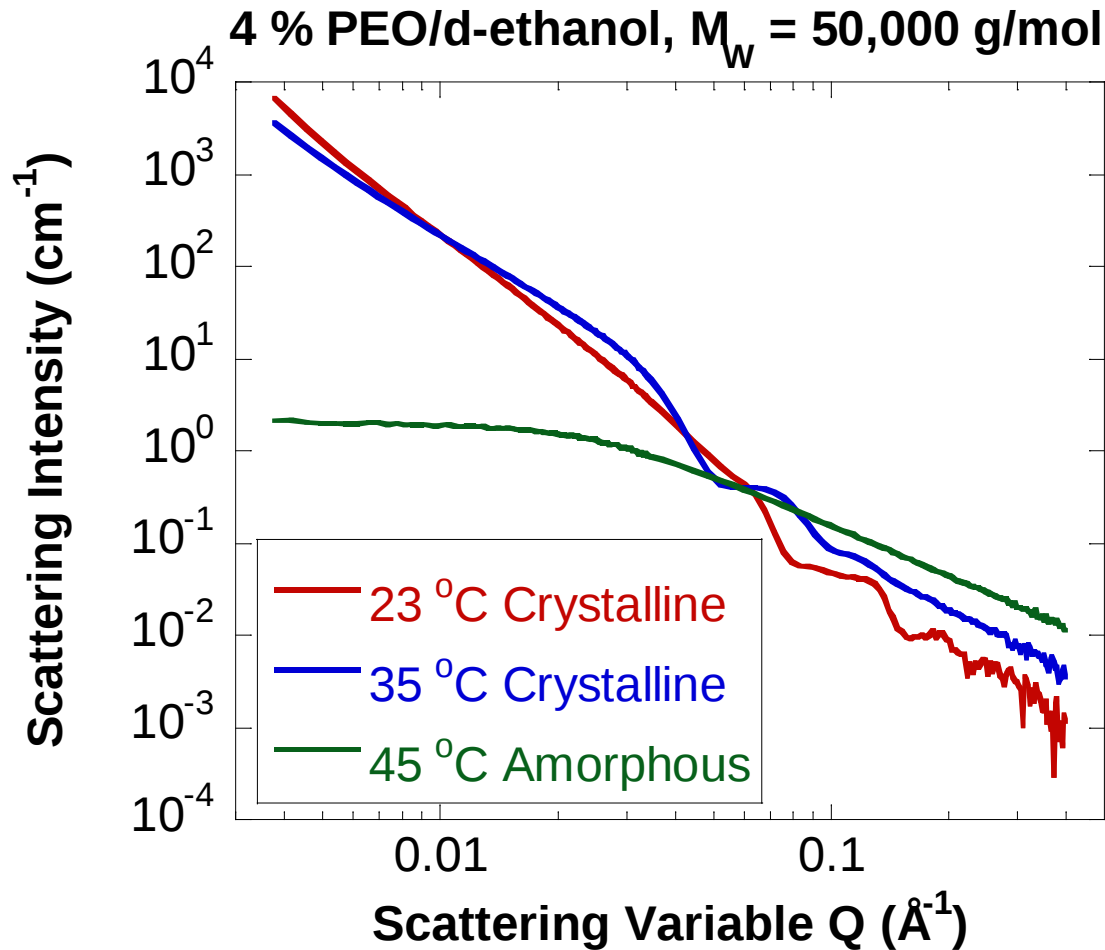
LCST

Lower Critical Solution Temp.

Polymer Demixing Phase Transitions

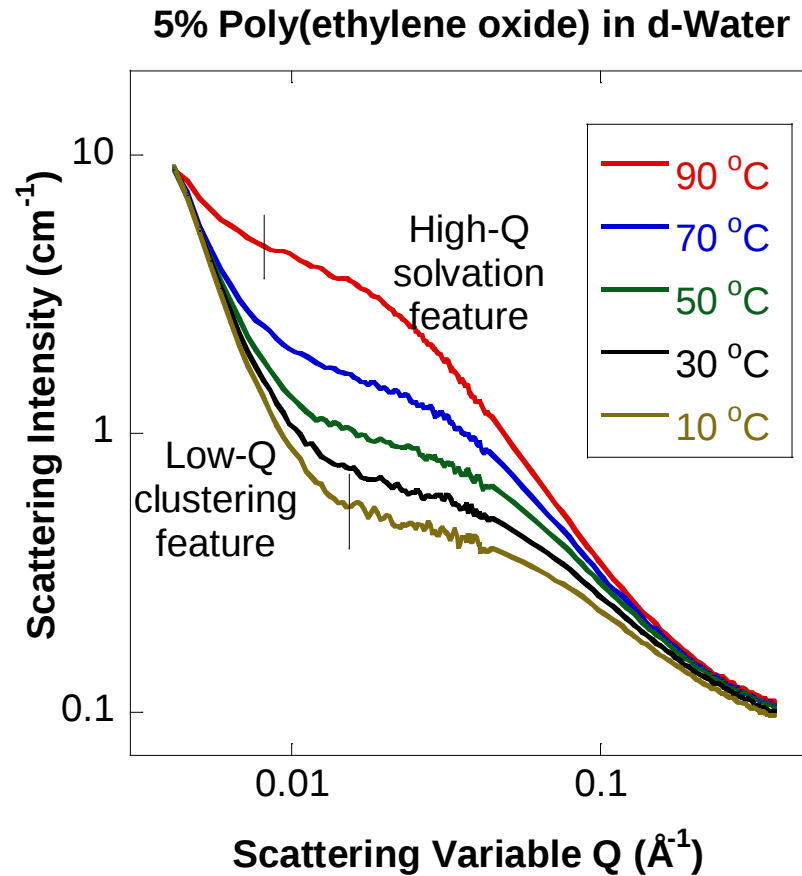


Poly(ethylene oxide) in d-ethanol



Upper Critical Spinodal Temperature

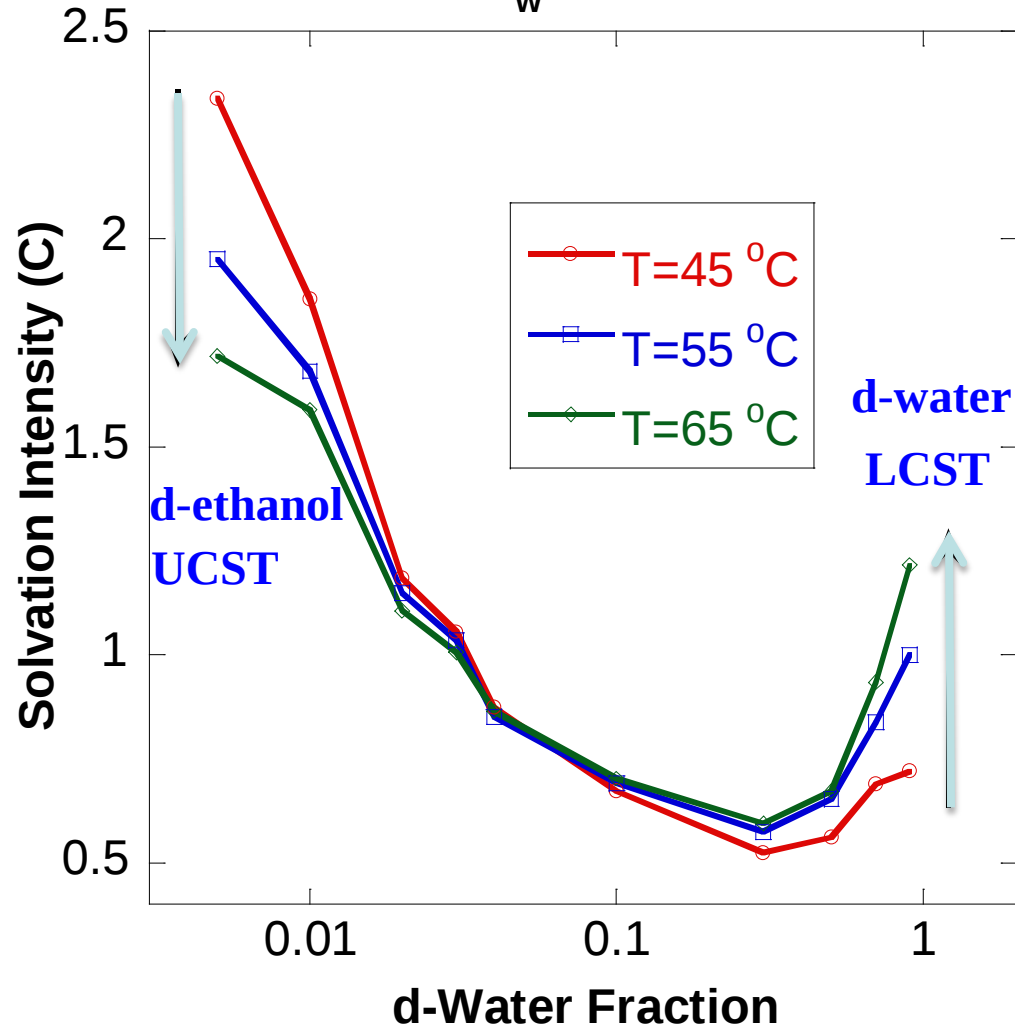
Poly(ethylene oxide) in d-water



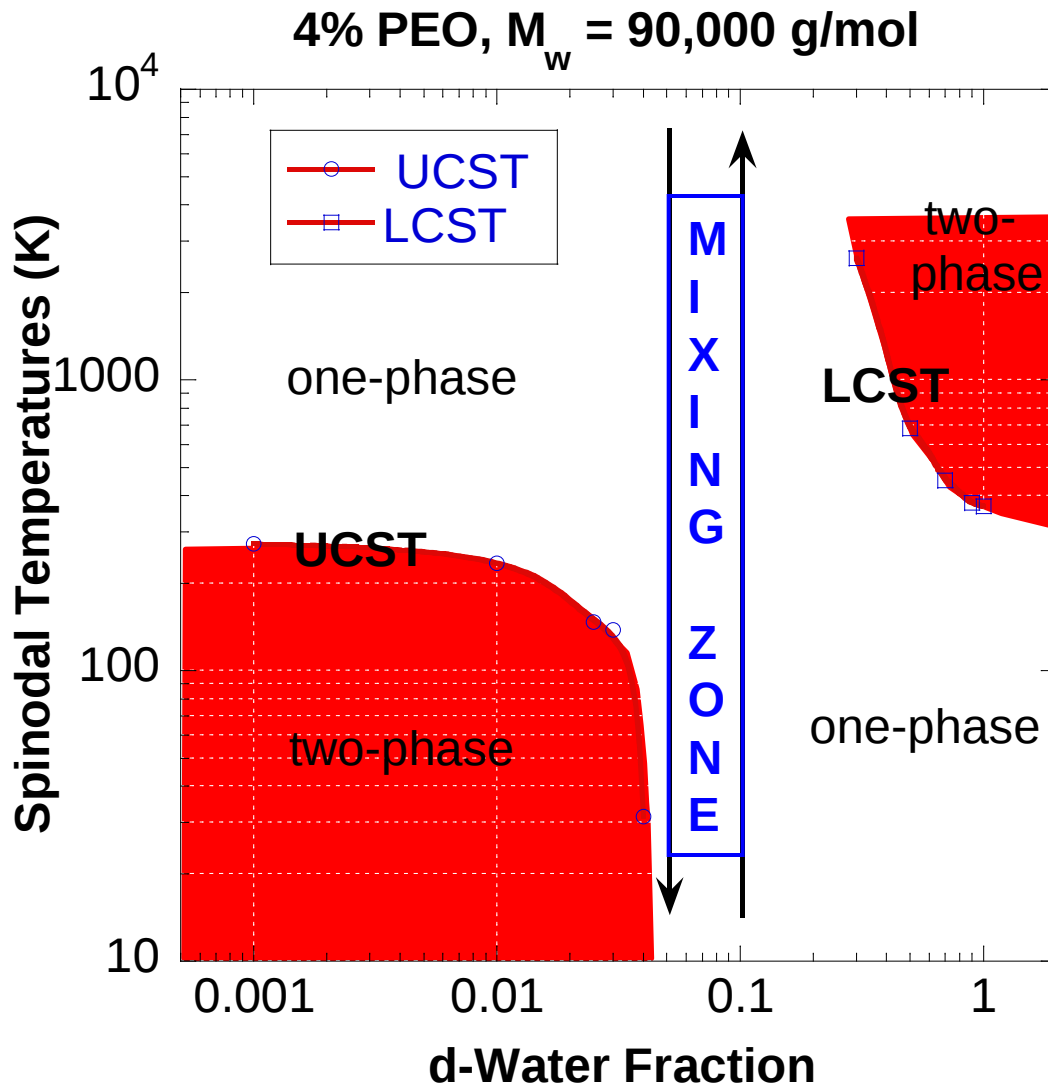
Lower Critical Spinodal Temperature

PEO in d-ethanol/d-water Mixtures

4% PEO, $M_w = 90,000$ g/mol

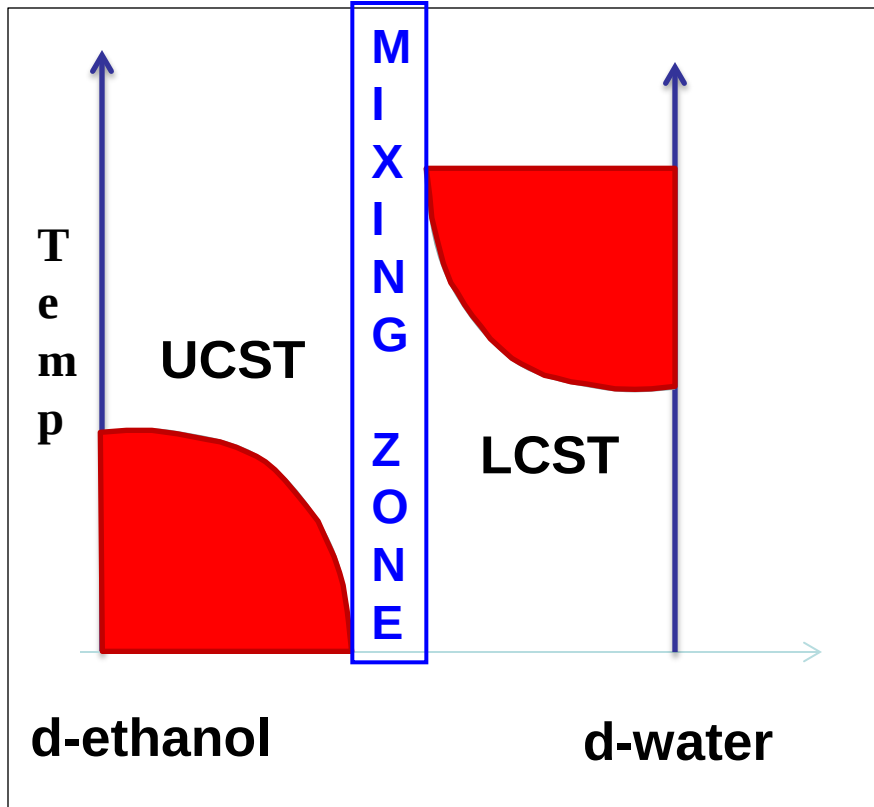


PEO in d-ethanol/d-water Mixtures



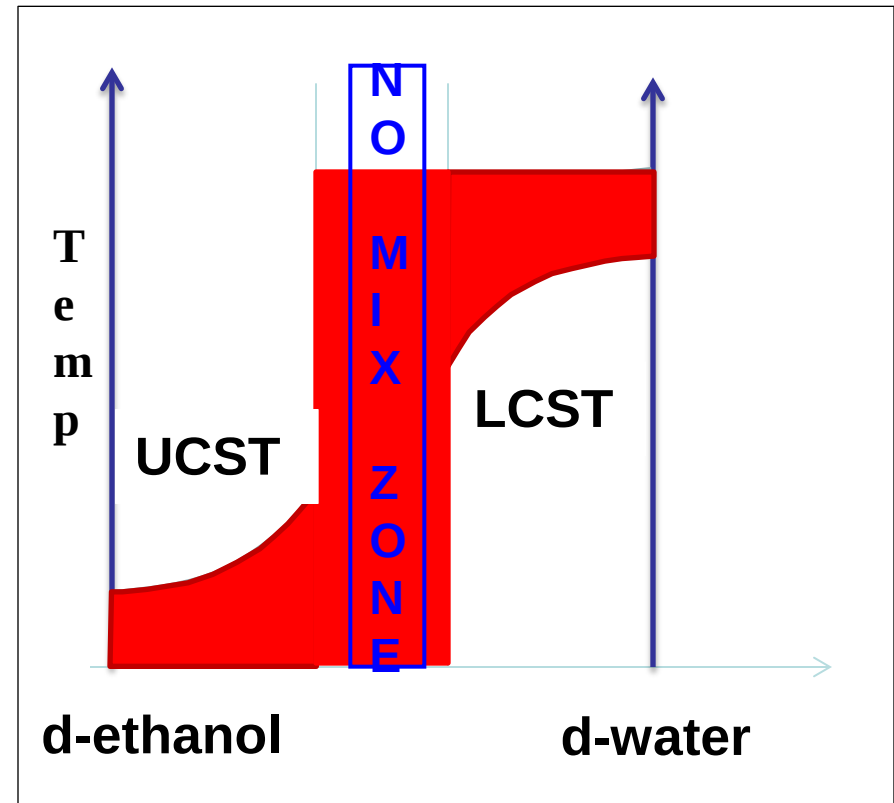
Co-solvation and co-nonsolvation

PEO



Co-solvation

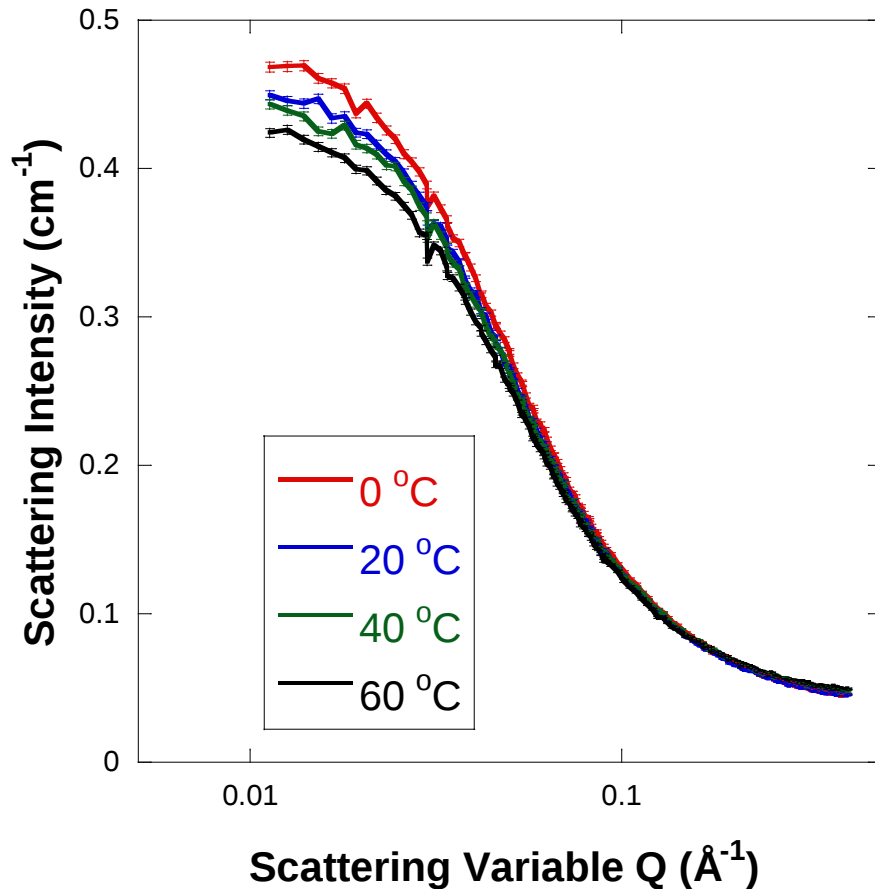
PNIPAM



Co-nonsolvation

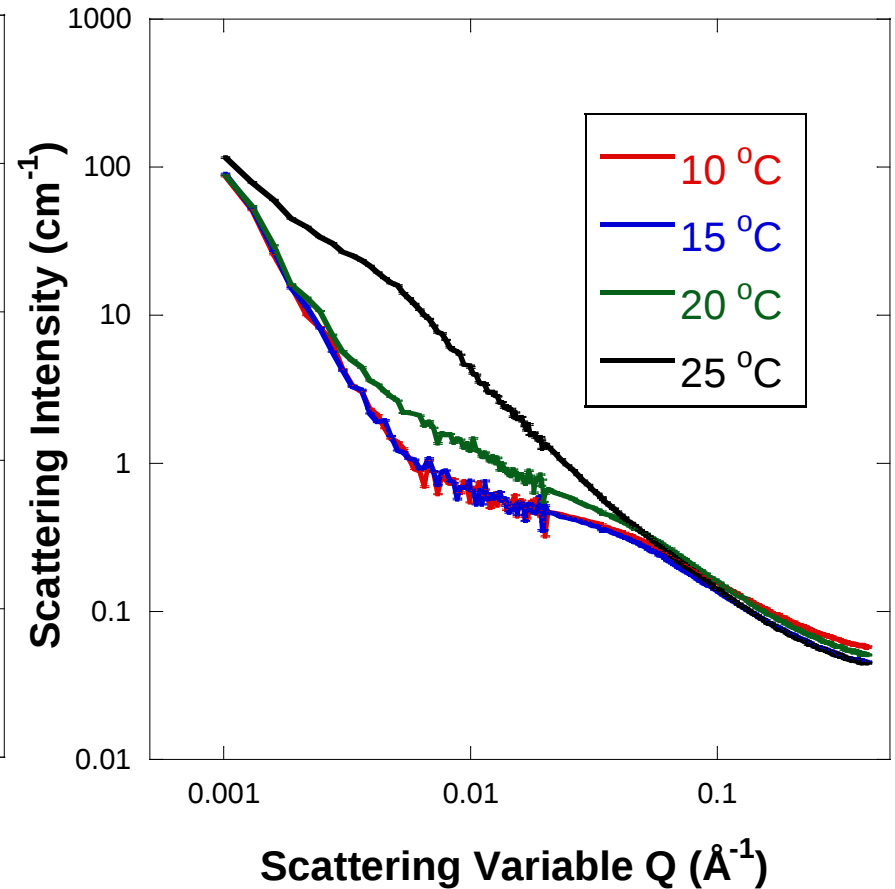
PNIPAM in d-ethanol/d-water Mixtures

4% PNIPAM in d-ethanol



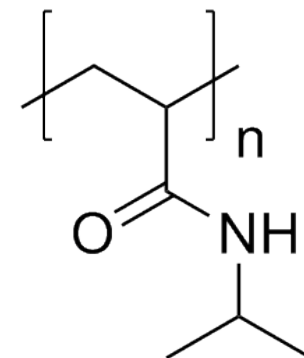
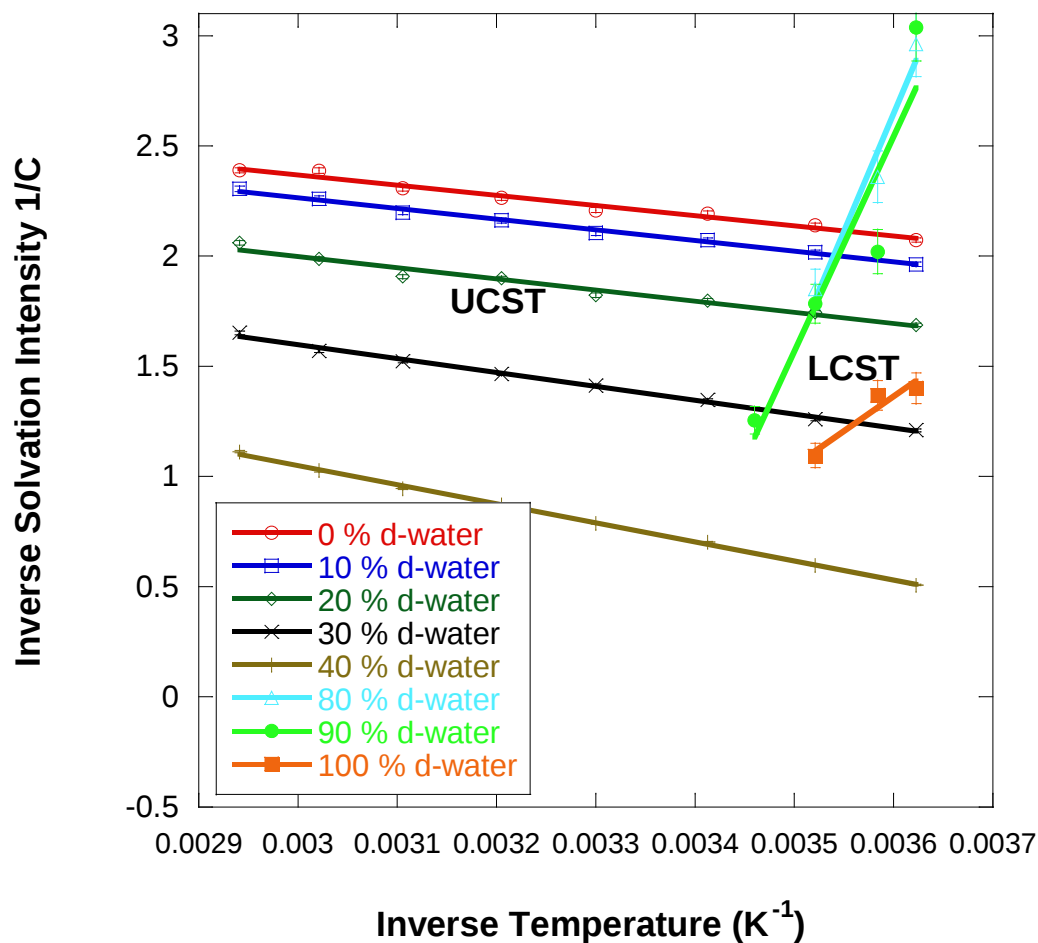
UCST

4% PNIPAM in d-water

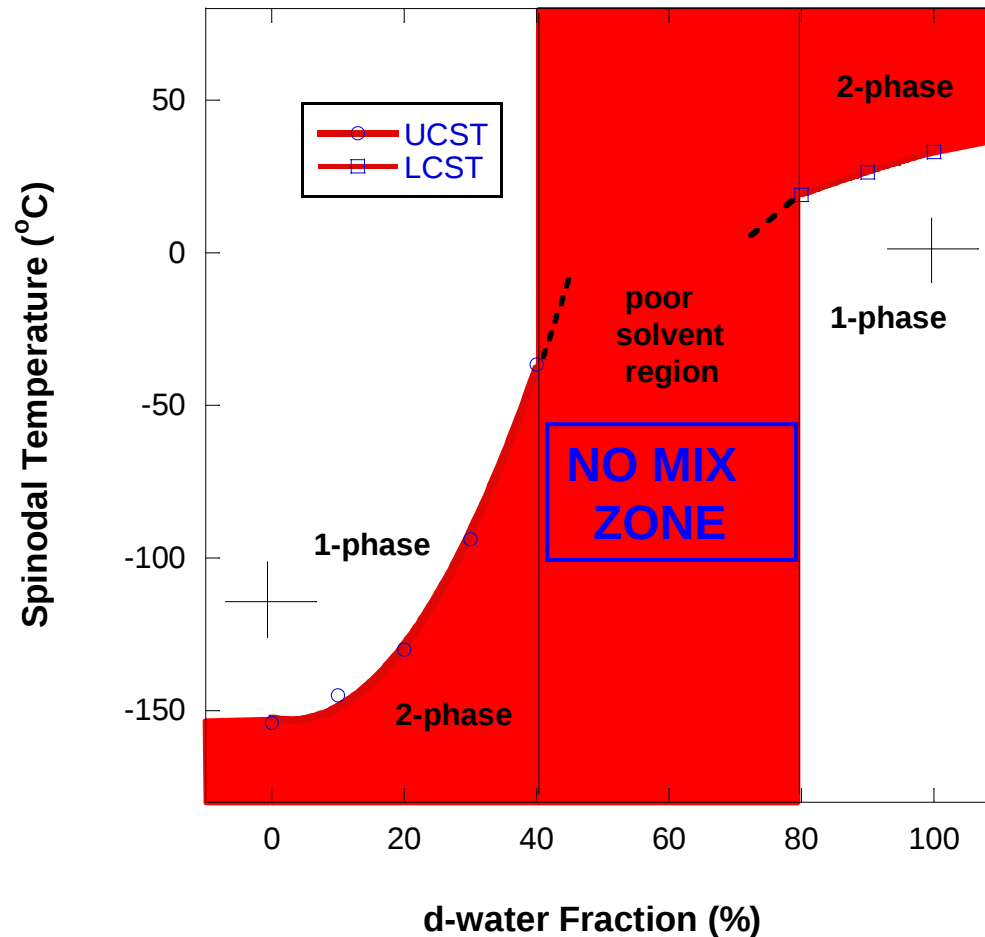


LCST

PNIPAM in d-ethanol/d-water Mixtures



PNIPAM in d-ethanol/d-water Mixtures



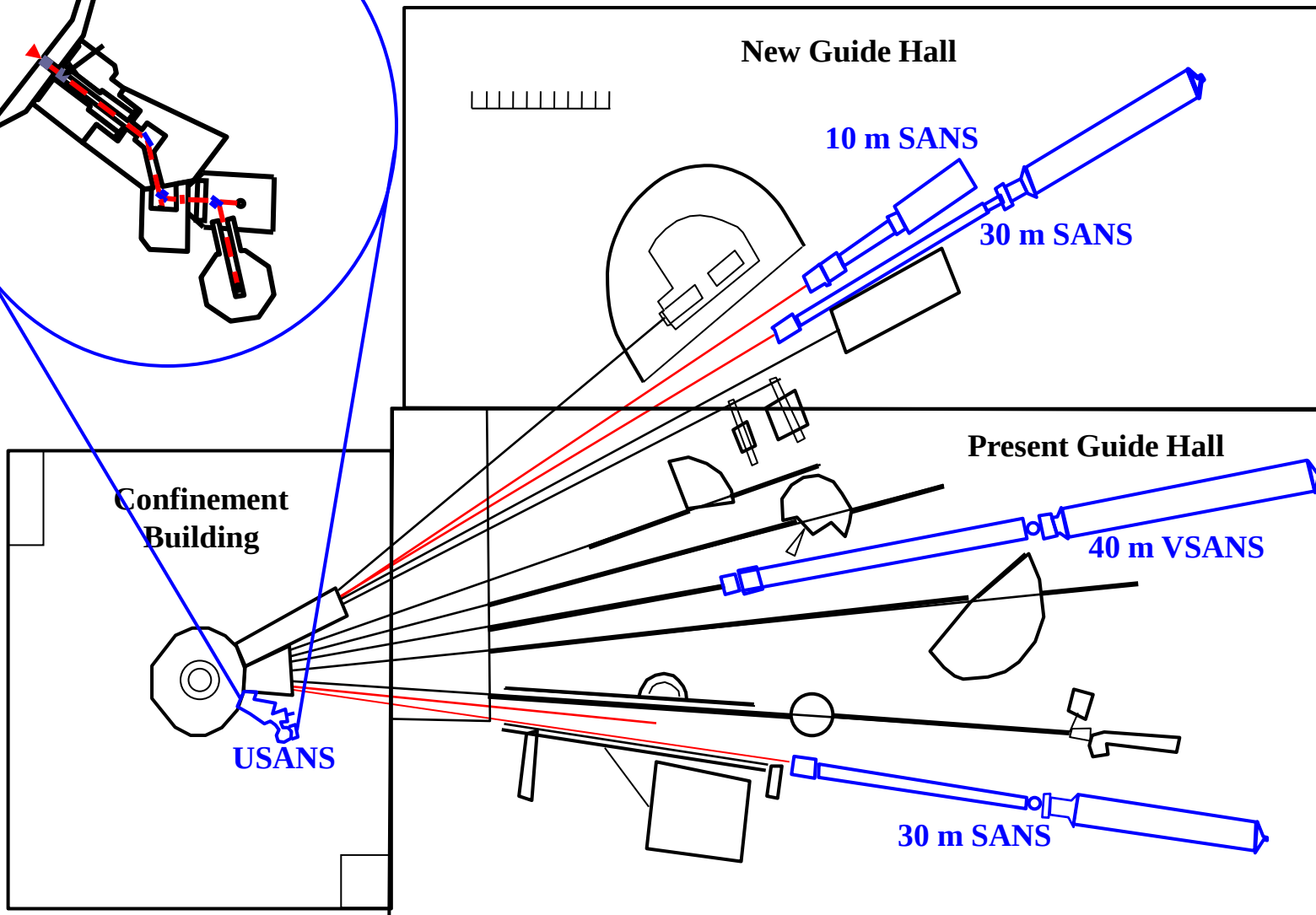
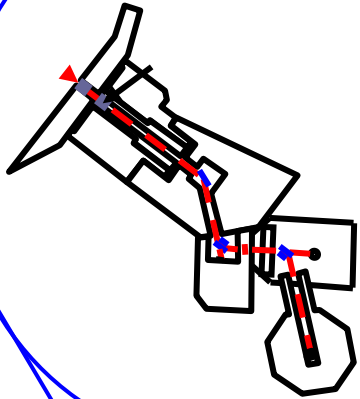
Results

- Most polymers dissolve better in solvent mixtures (cosolvation)
- PNIPAM is the only known polymer to obey a co-nonsolvation rule
- PEO is characterized by a “perfect” solvation window for 10 % d-water.
- PNIPAM is characterized by a non-solvation window for 60 % d-water.
- SANS is a valuable thermodynamic probe to study phase transitions as well as nanostructures

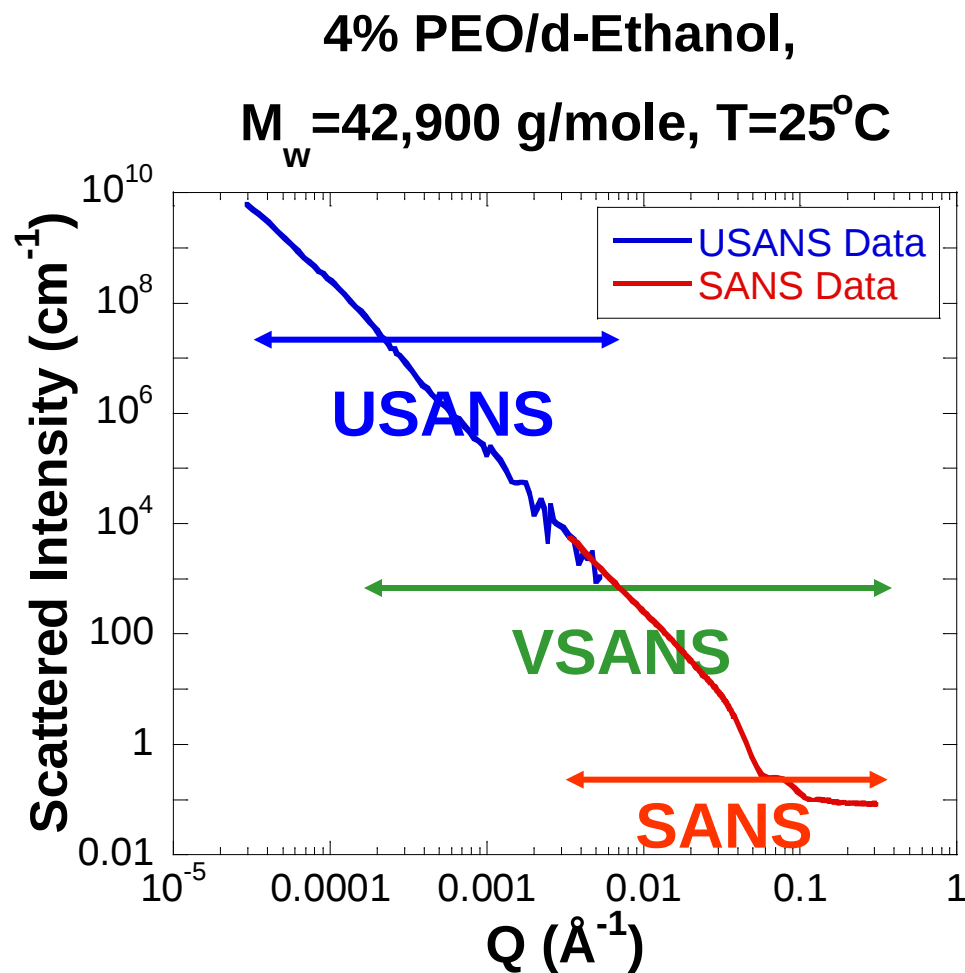
4. Final Points

Upgrade and VSANS

USANS Instrument



SANS, VSANS and USANS Ranges



Final Words

THE SANS PROGRAM AT NIST

200 experiments per year

15 theses per year

80 publications per year

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Steve Kline, Derek Ho, Mike Hore, He Cheng

<http://www.ncnr.nist.gov/staff/hammouda/>