

# **SANS RESEARCH TOPICS**

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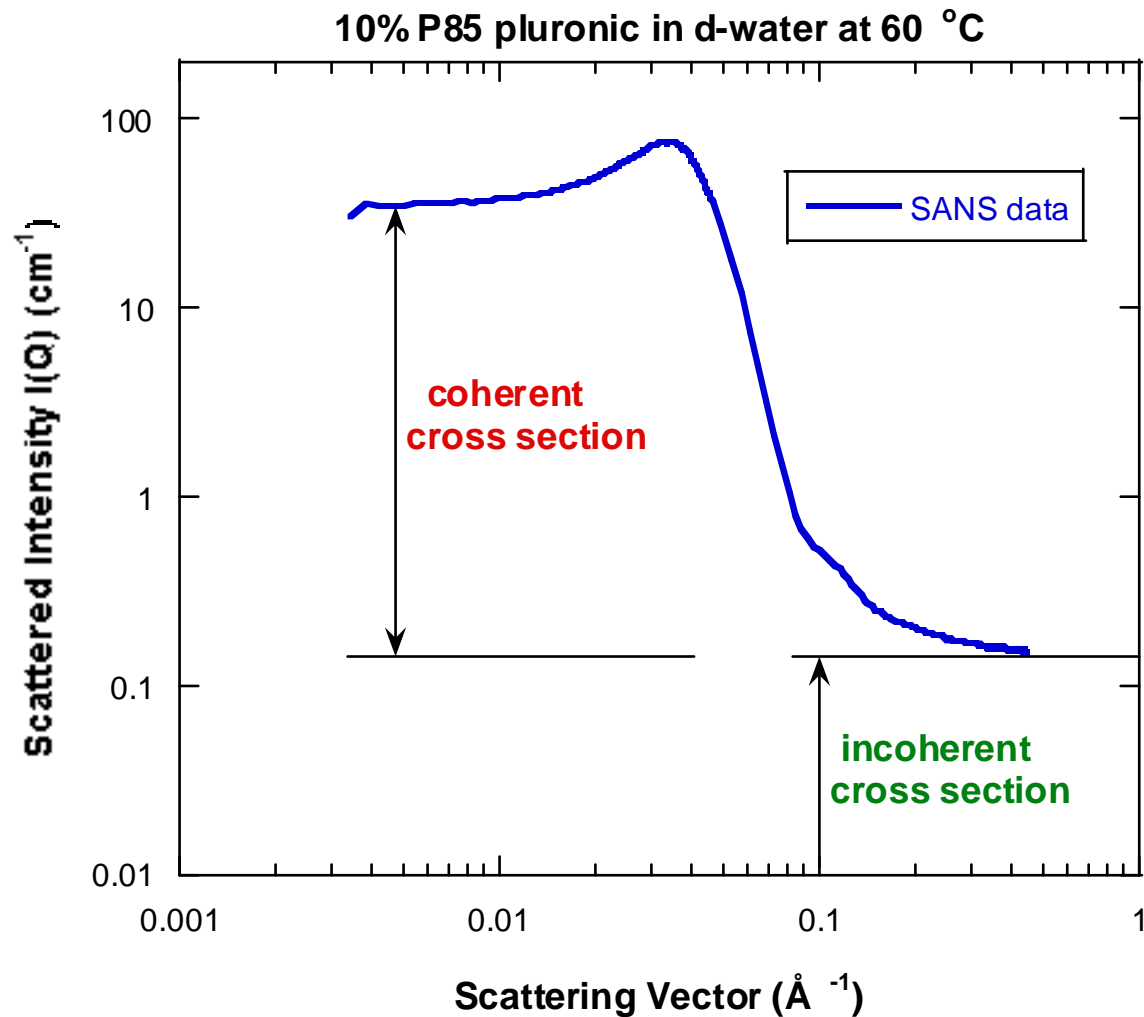
1. SANS from Pluronics
2. Polymer Blend Thermodynamics
3. Helix-to-Coil Transition in DNA

# 1. SANS FROM PLURONICS

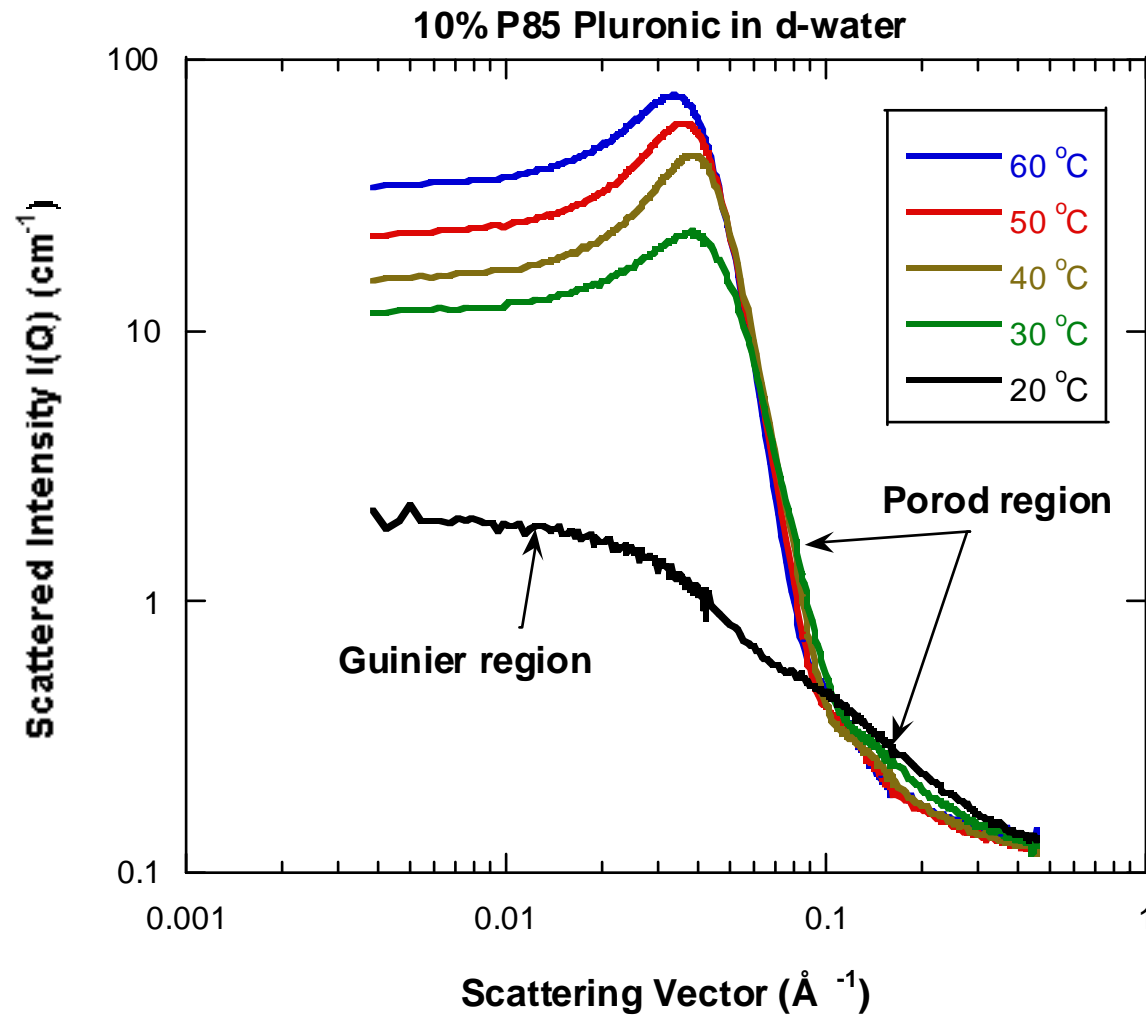
Pluronics are triblock copolymers: PEO-PPO-PEO

PEO:  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$  is hydrophilic

PPO:  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}-$  is hydrophobic

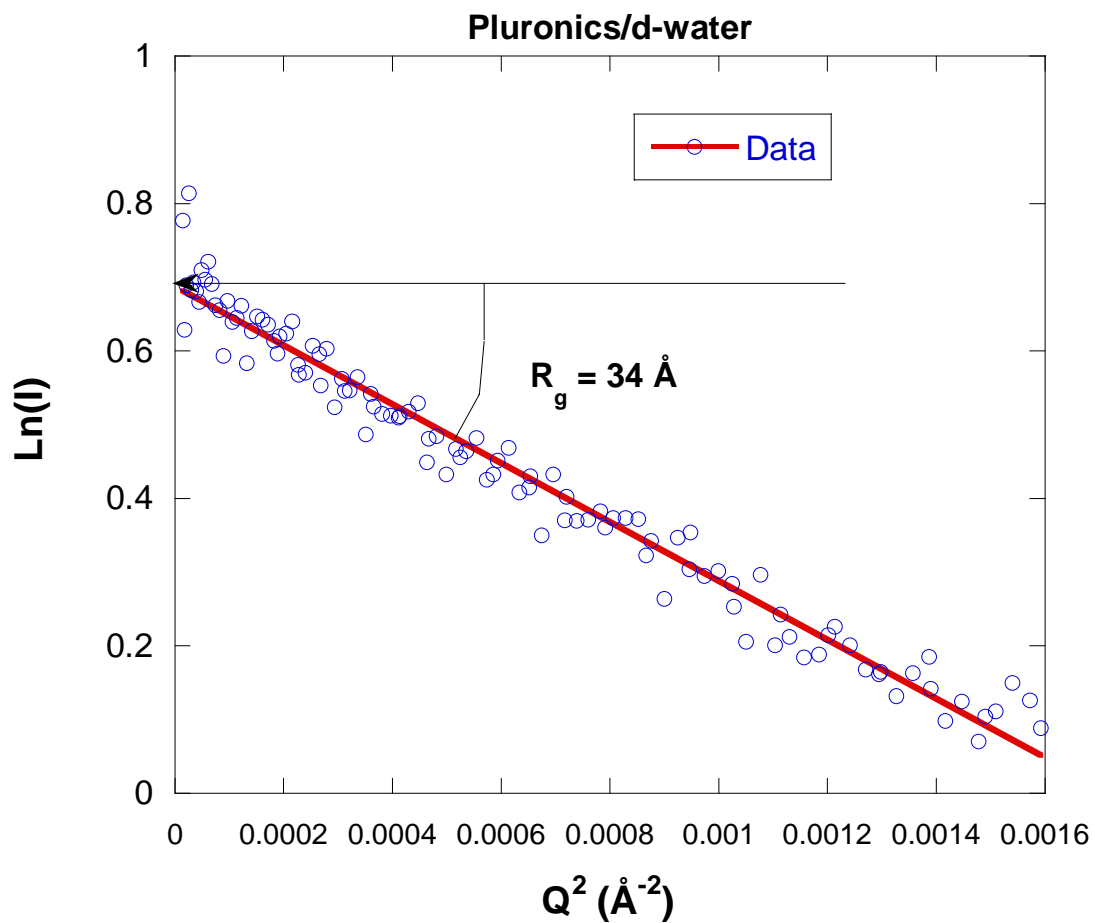
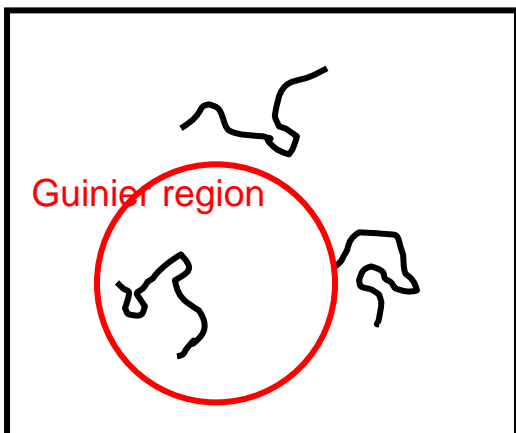
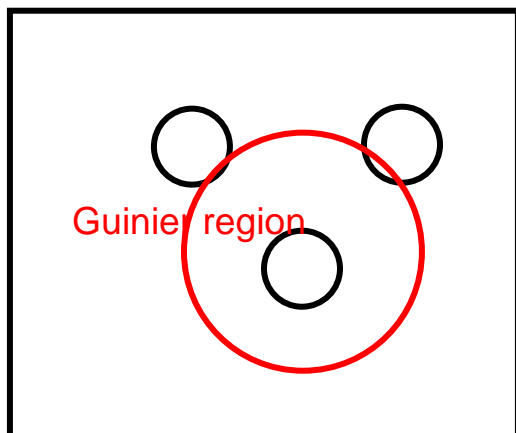


P85 Pluronic forms **micelles** at high temperatures



# The Guinier Plot

$$I(Q) = I(0) \exp(-Q^2 R_g^2/3)$$

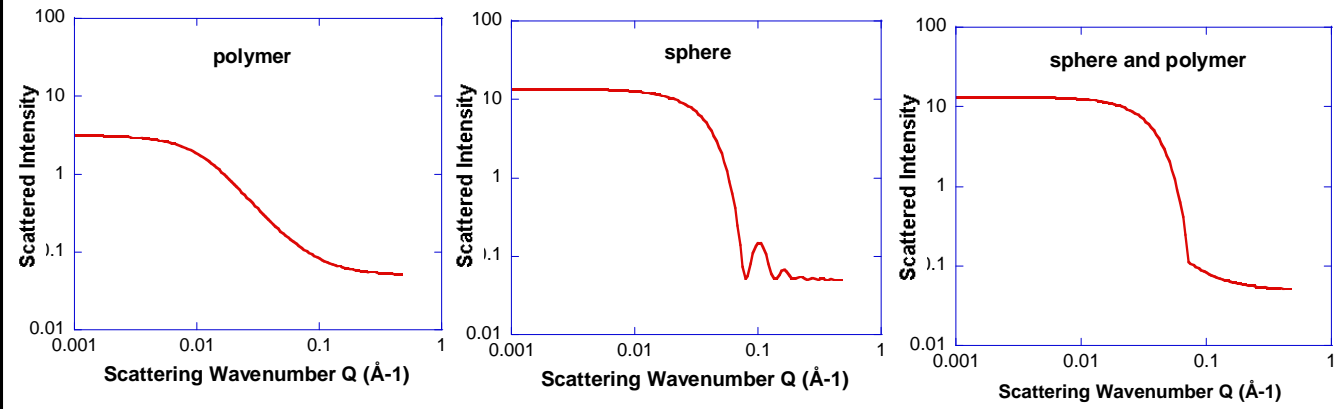


# SANS from Pluronic Micelles



low temperature

high temperature



Polymer

Sphere

Sphere and polymer

# Single-Particle Form Factors and Inter-Particle Structure Factors

$$I(Q) = (N_A/V)V_A^2 (b_A/v_A - b_B/v_B)^2 P(Q) S_I(Q)$$

$N_A$ : number of particles,  $V_A$ : particle volume,  $V$ : sample volume

$(b_A/v_A - b_B/v_B)^2 =$  contrast factor

$P(Q)$ : single-particle structure factor

$S_I(Q)$ : inter-particle structure factor

$$P(Q) = \left[ \frac{3j_1(QR)}{QR} \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{3}{QR} \left( \frac{\sin(QR)}{(QR)^2} - \frac{\cos(QR)}{QR} \right) \right]^2 \text{ for sphere of radius } R.$$

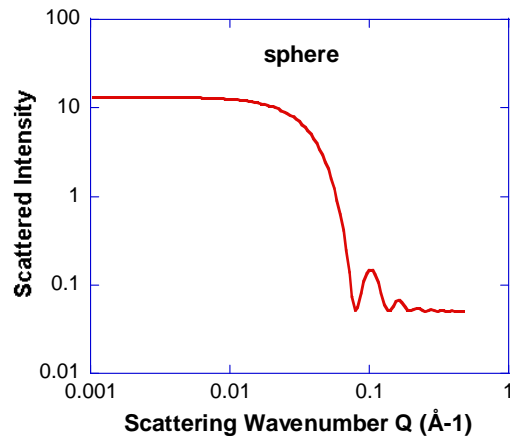
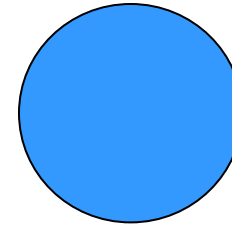
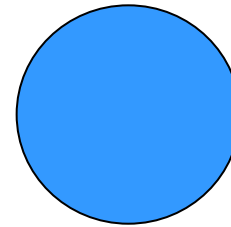
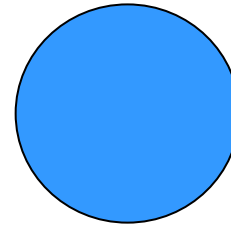
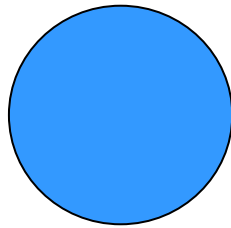
$$P(Q) = \frac{2}{Q^4 R_g^4} \left[ \exp(-Q^2 R_g^2) - 1 + Q^2 R_g^2 \right] \text{ for polymer of radius of gyration } R_g.$$

$S_I(Q)$  given by Percus Yevick model for solution of hard spheres.

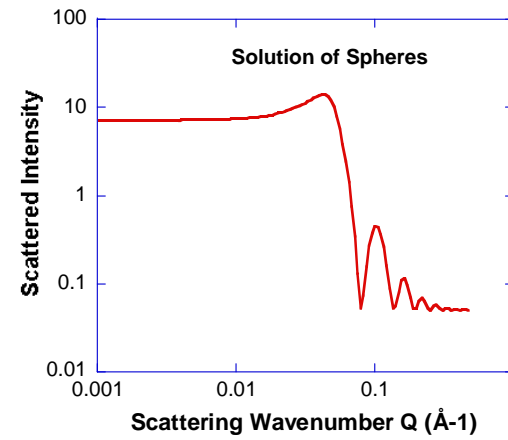
$S_I(Q)$  given by the Random Phase Approximation model for polymer mixtures.

# Solution of Spheres

Percus Yevick Model

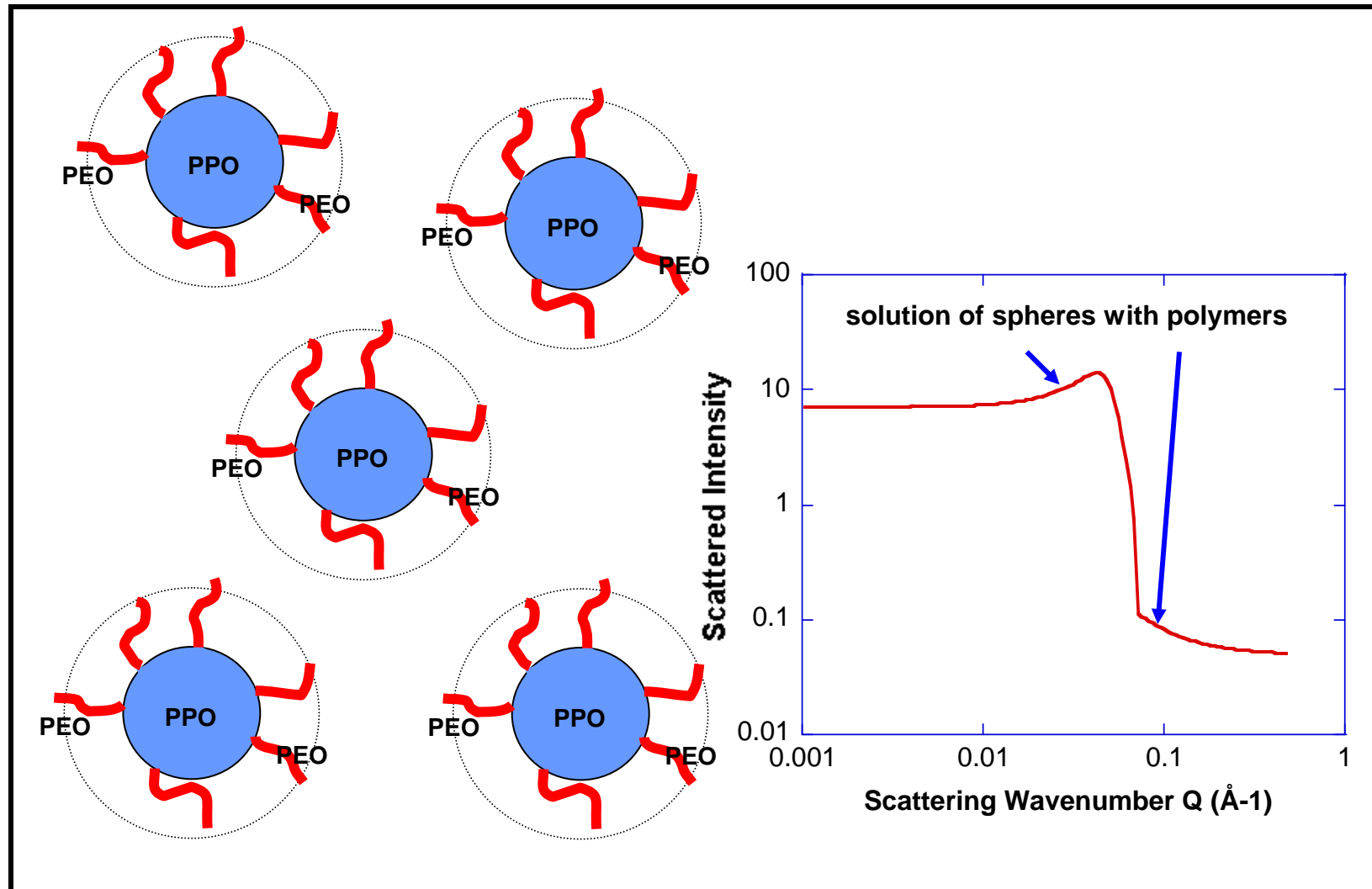


Single sphere



Solution of spheres

# Solution of Spheres with Polymers

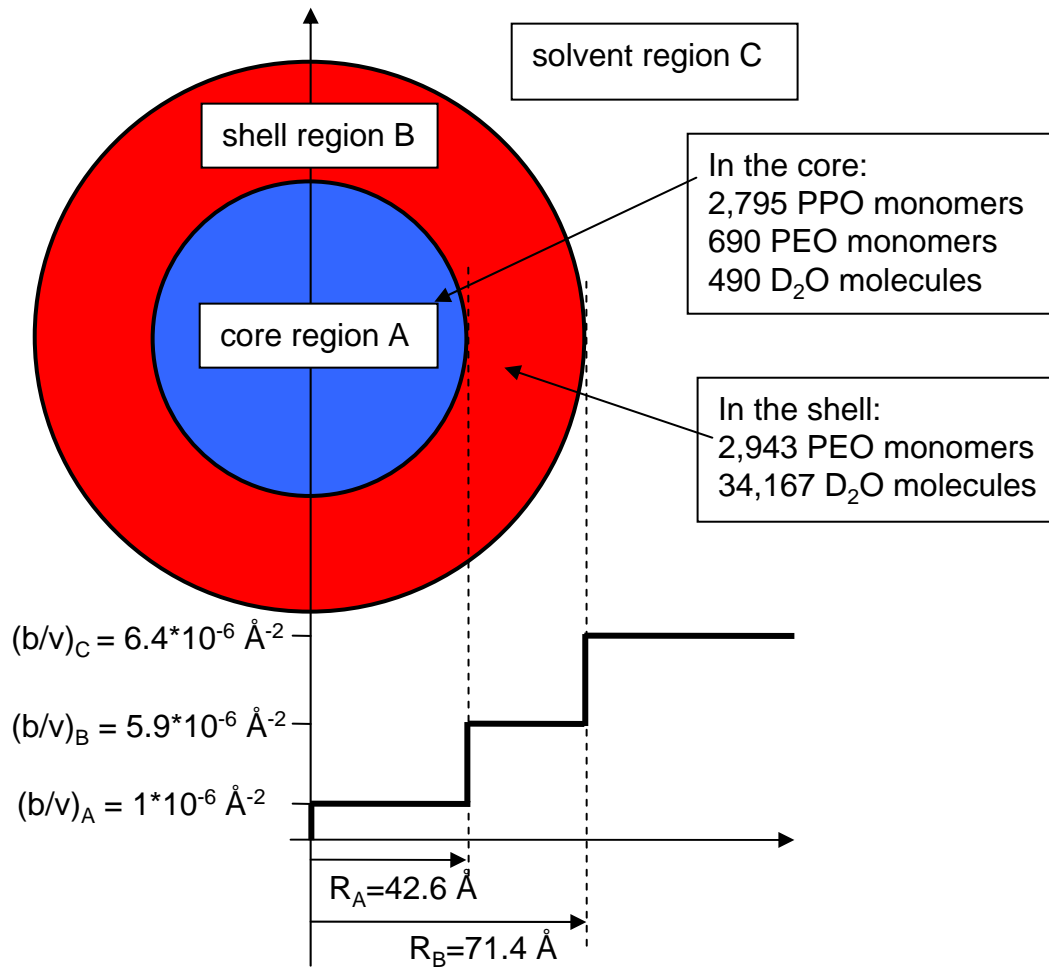




# Fit SANS Data to a Model of Concentrated Core-Shell Particles

$$\frac{d\Sigma(Q)}{d\Omega} = \frac{N}{V} \left[ \left( \frac{b_A}{v_A} - \frac{b_C}{v_C} \right) V_A \frac{3j_1(QR_A)}{QR_A} + \left( \frac{b_B}{v_B} - \frac{b_C}{v_C} \right) \left( V_{A+B} \frac{3j_1(QR_B)}{QR_B} - V_A \frac{3j_1(QR_A)}{QR_A} \right) \right]^2 S_I(Q)$$

10% P85 Pluronic/D<sub>2</sub>O, 40 °C



## 2. POLYMER BLENDS THERMODYNAMICS

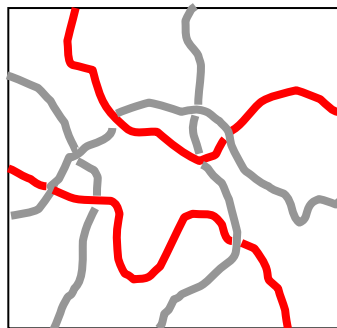
**SANS Intensity:** 
$$I(Q) = \frac{d\Sigma(Q)}{d\Omega} = \left( \frac{b_1}{v_1} - \frac{b_2}{v_2} \right)^2 S(Q)$$

**Thermodynamics:** 
$$S^{-1}(Q=0) = \frac{1}{k_B T} \frac{\partial^2 \text{G}}{\partial \phi_1^2}$$
 **Gibbs Free Energy**

**The Random Phase Approximation:**

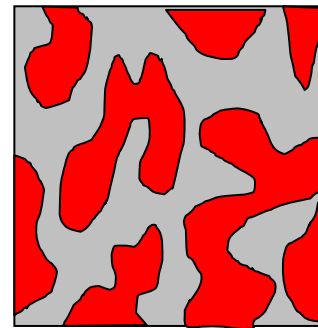
$$S^{-1}(Q) = \frac{1}{n_1 \phi_1 v_1 P_1(Q)} + \frac{1}{n_2 \phi_2 v_2 P_2(Q)} - 2 \frac{\chi_{12}(T)}{v_0}$$

**Mixed polymer blend**



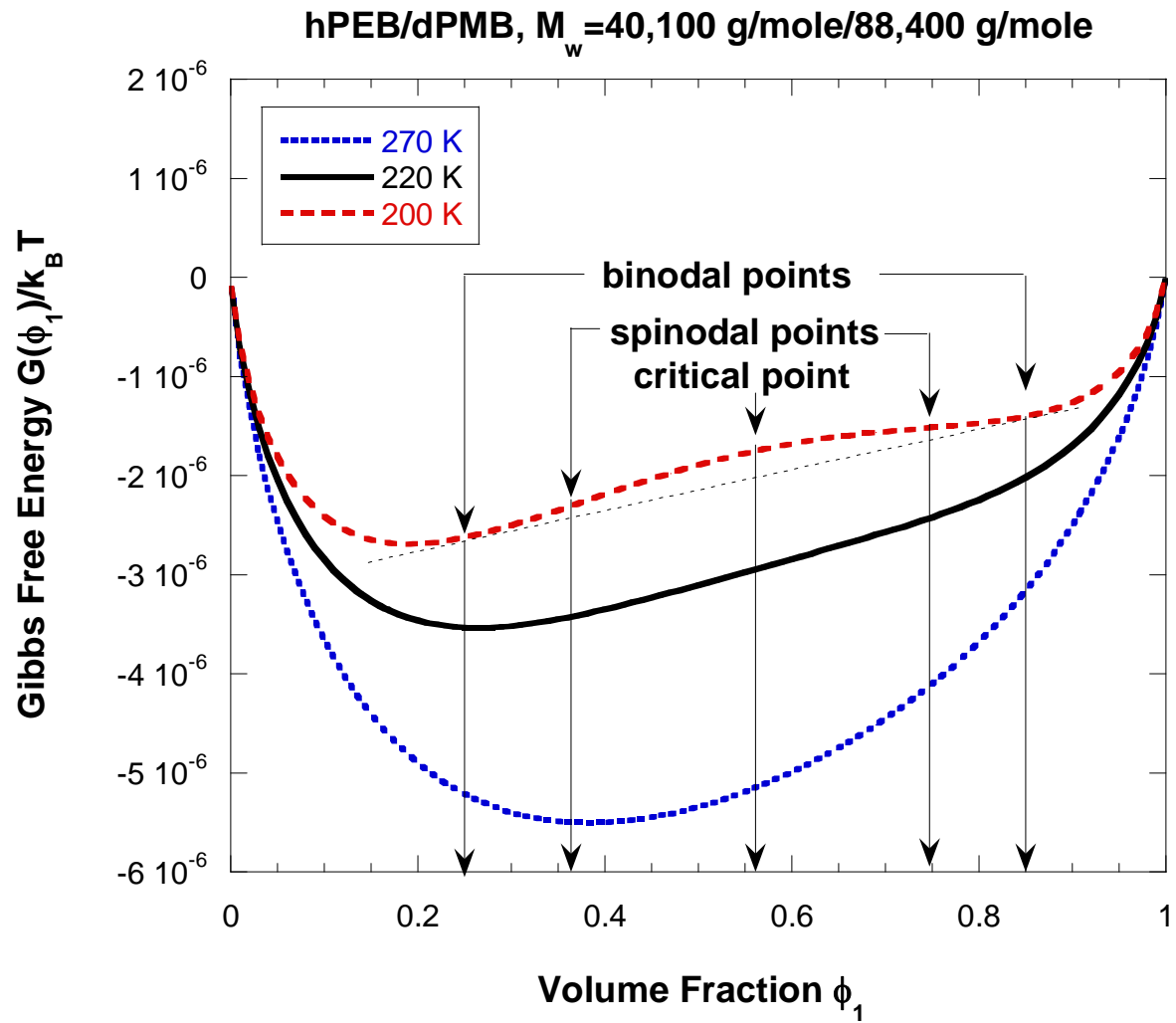
1 nm

**Phase separated blend**

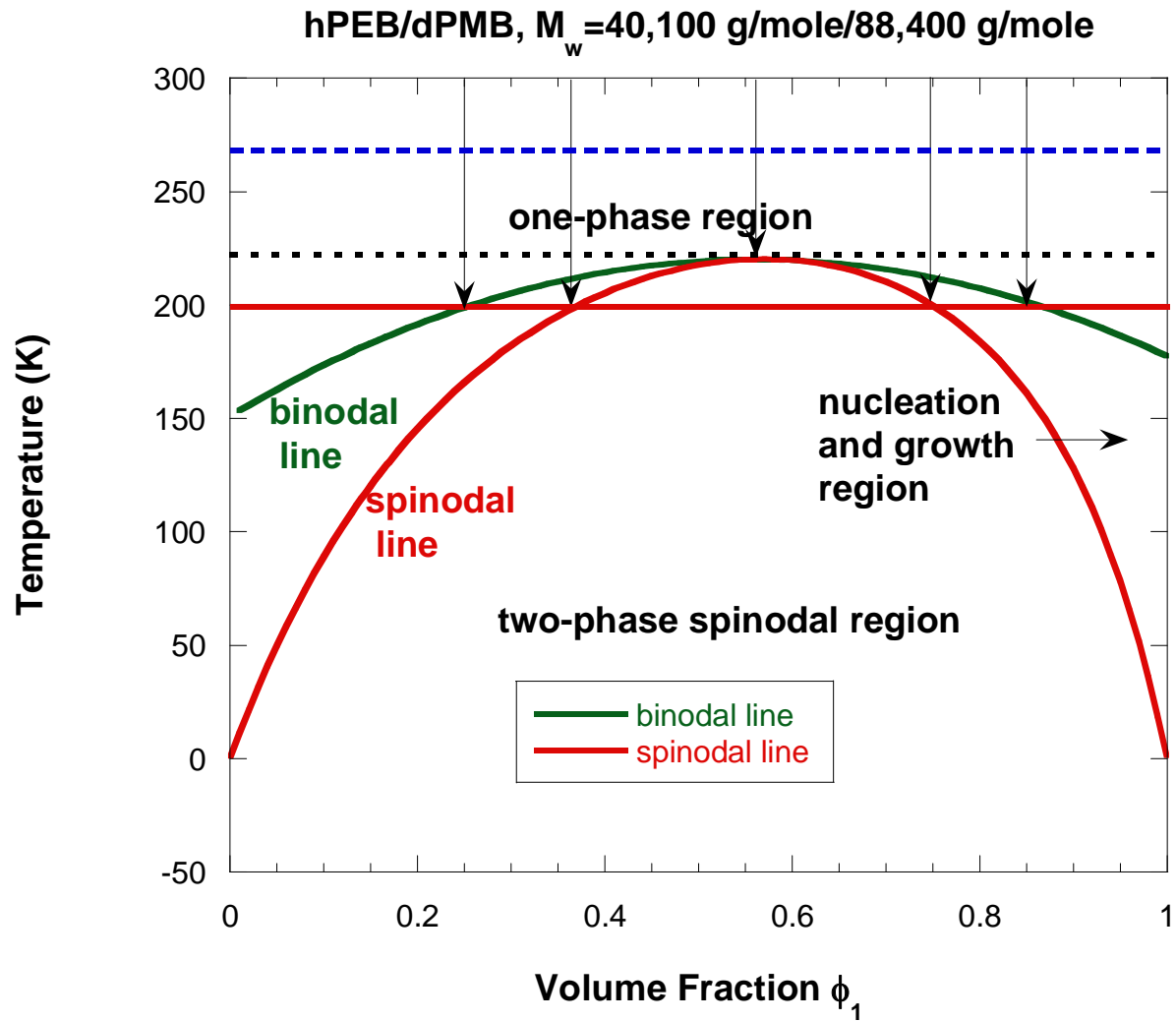


0.1 μm

# Gibbs Free Energy



# Phase Diagram

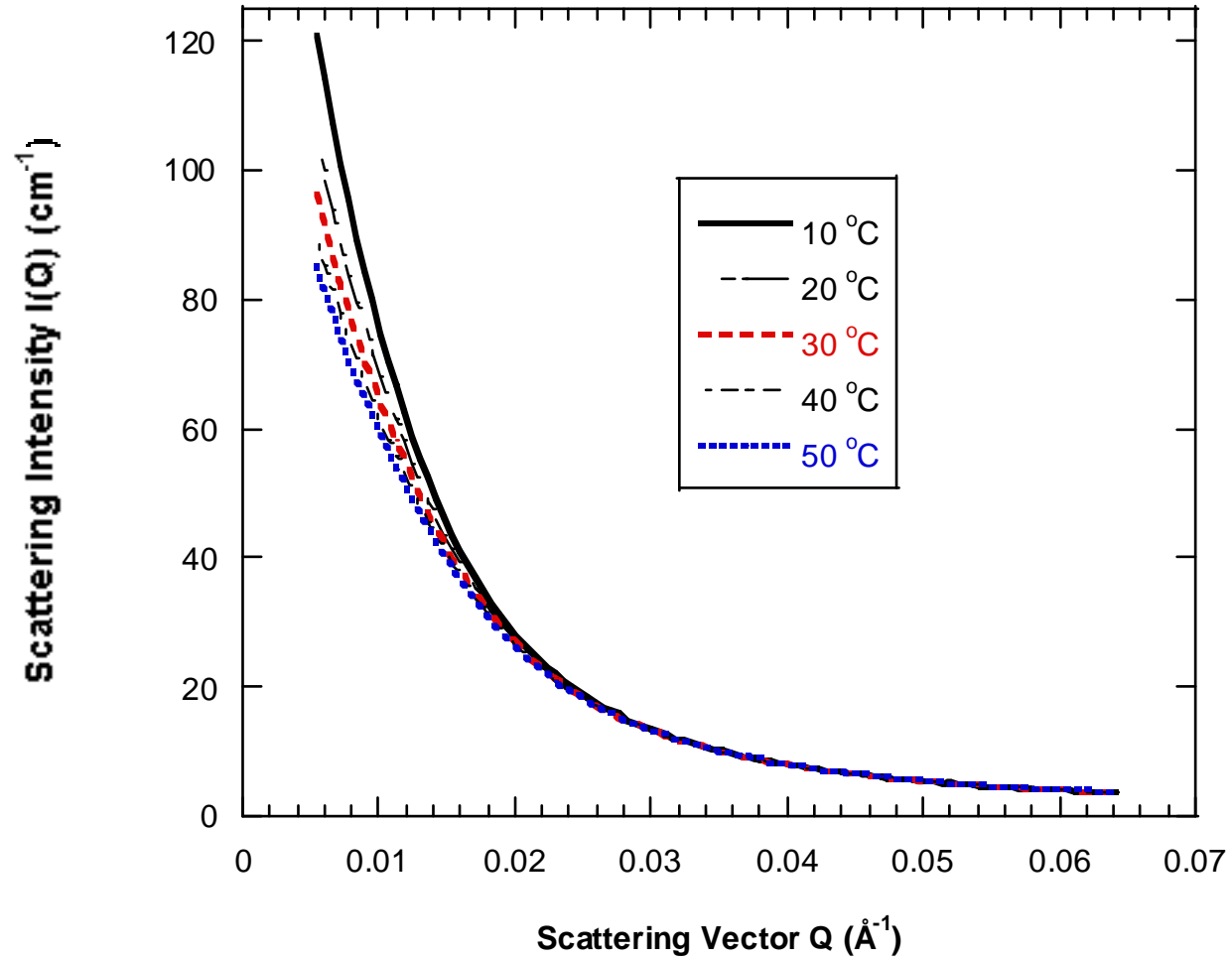


# SANS From Polymer Blend Mixtures

Polymers:	Polyethylbutylene /	Polymethylbutylene
	hPEB $-(C_6H_{12})-$ /	dPMB $-(C_5H_5D_5)-$
Molecular Weights:	$M_w=44,100$ g/mole	$M_w=88,400$ g/mole
Volume Fractions:	$\phi_{hPEB}=0.57$	$\phi_{dPMB}=0.43$

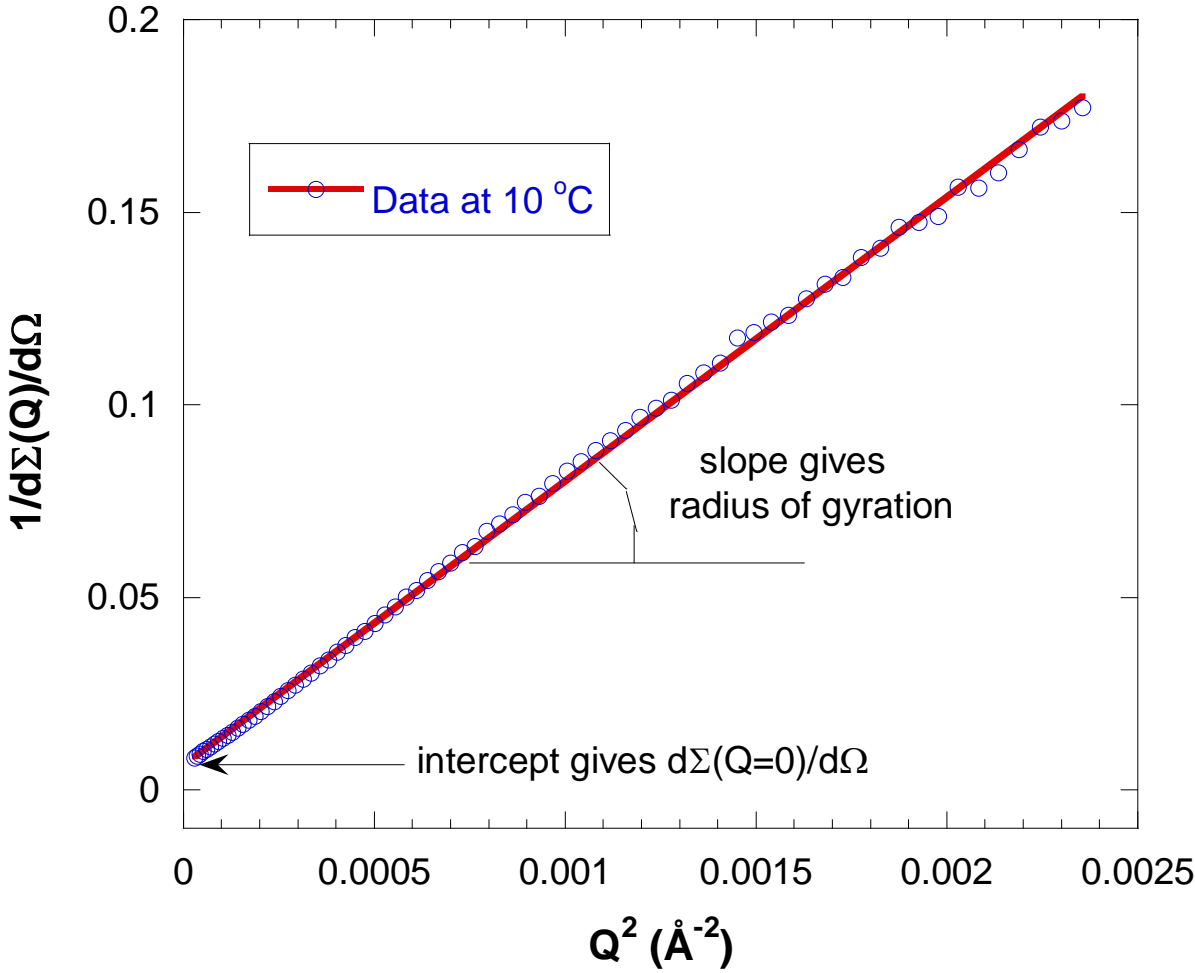
# SANS Data

hPEB/dPMB,  $M_w = 40,100$  g/mole/88,400 g/mole



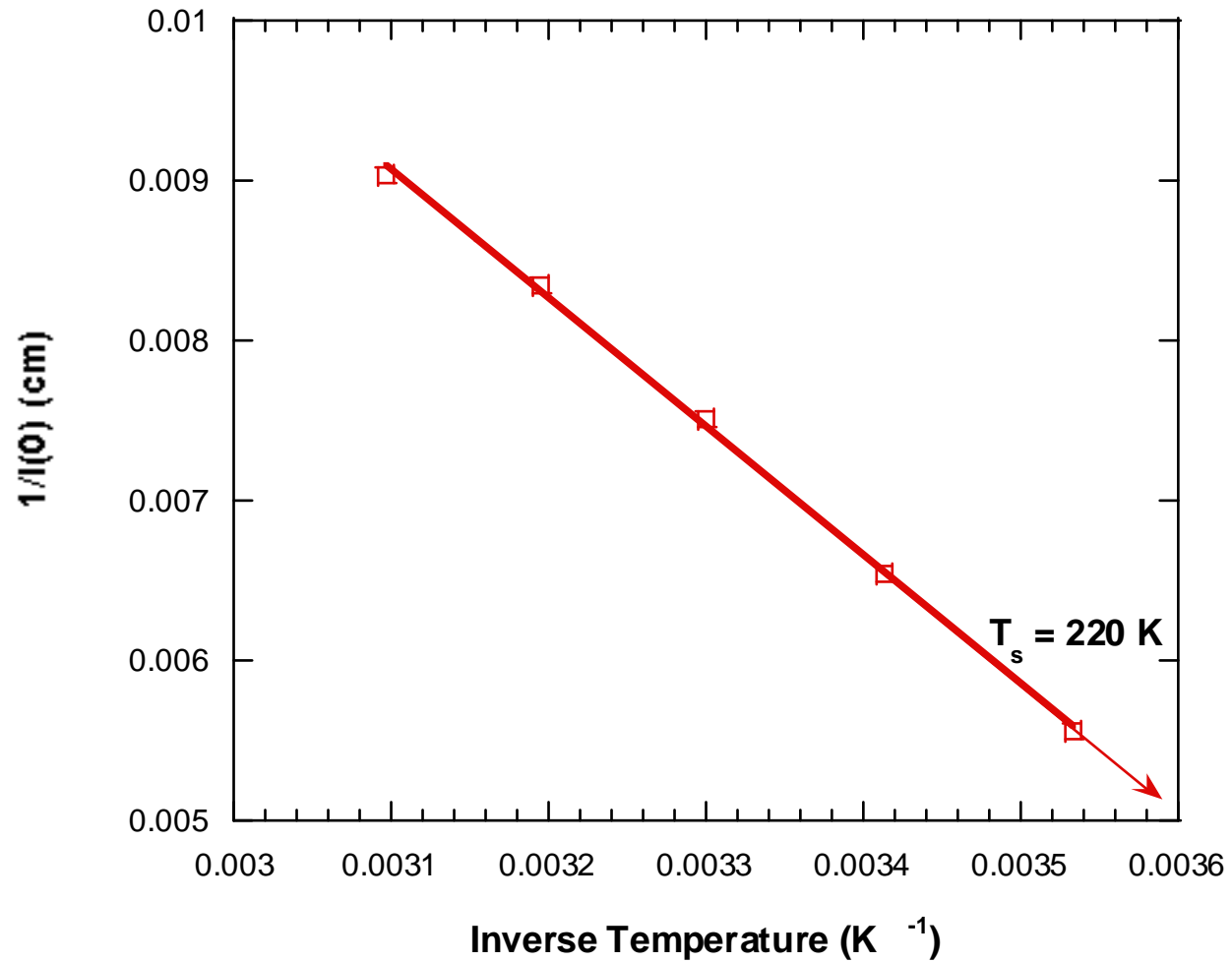
# The Zimm Plot

hPEB/dPMB,  $M_w = 40,100$  g/mole/ $88,400$  g/mole



# Spinodal Temperature

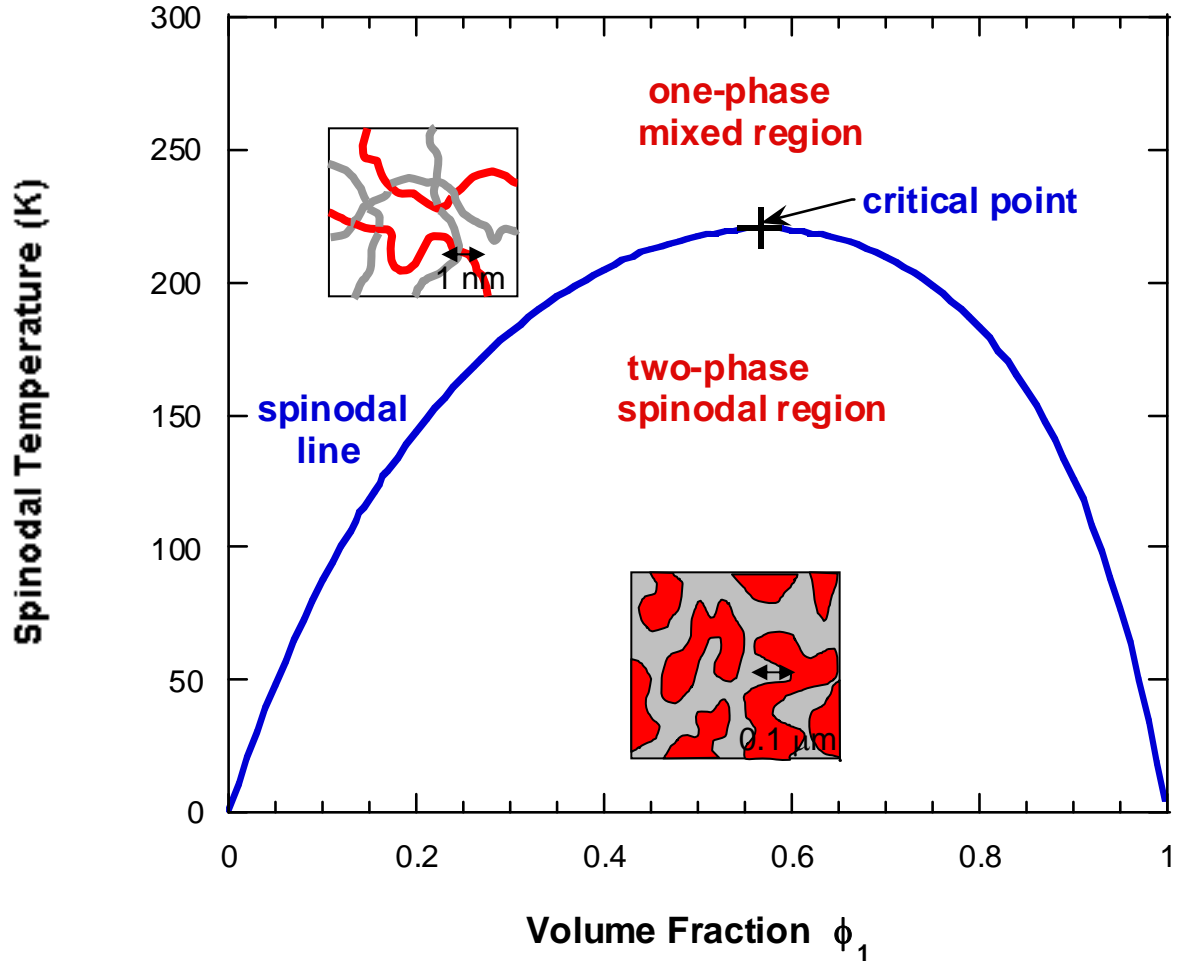
hPEB/dPMB,  $M_w = 40,100$  g/mole/ $88,400$  g/mole





# Spinodal Temperature

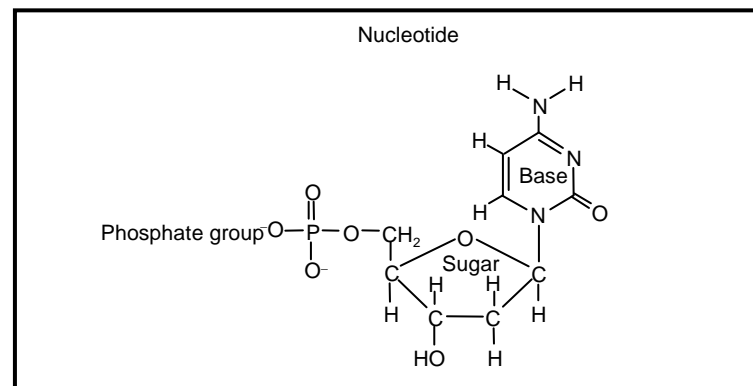
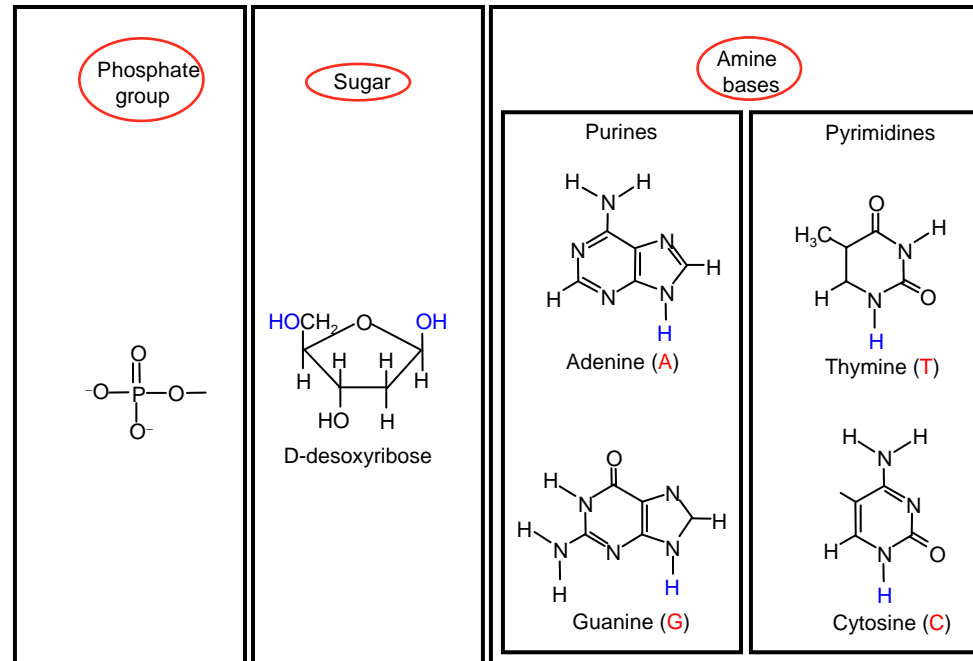
hPEB/dPMB,  $M_w = 40,100$  g/mole /  $88,400$  g/mole



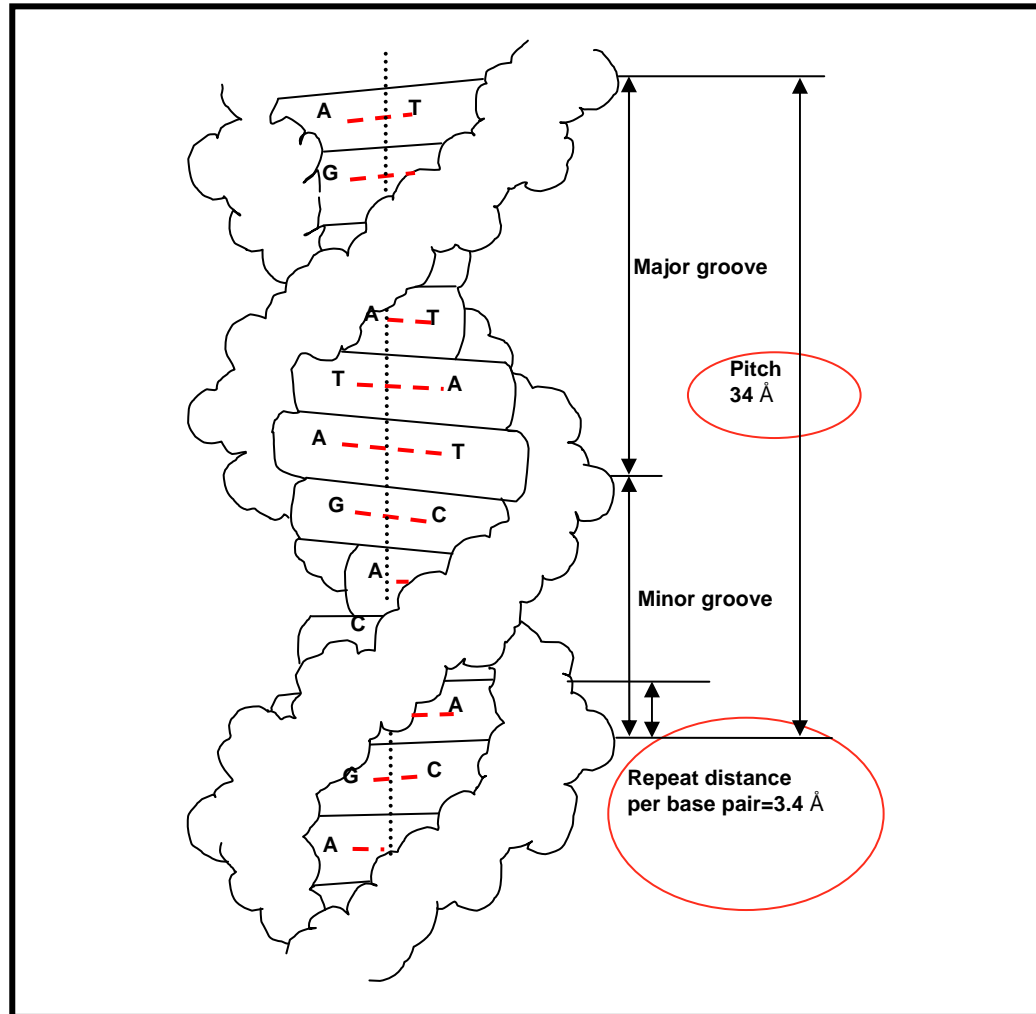
# 3. HELIX-TO-COIL TRANSITION IN DNA

DNA is the basic building block for life. It encodes for the synthesis of proteins.

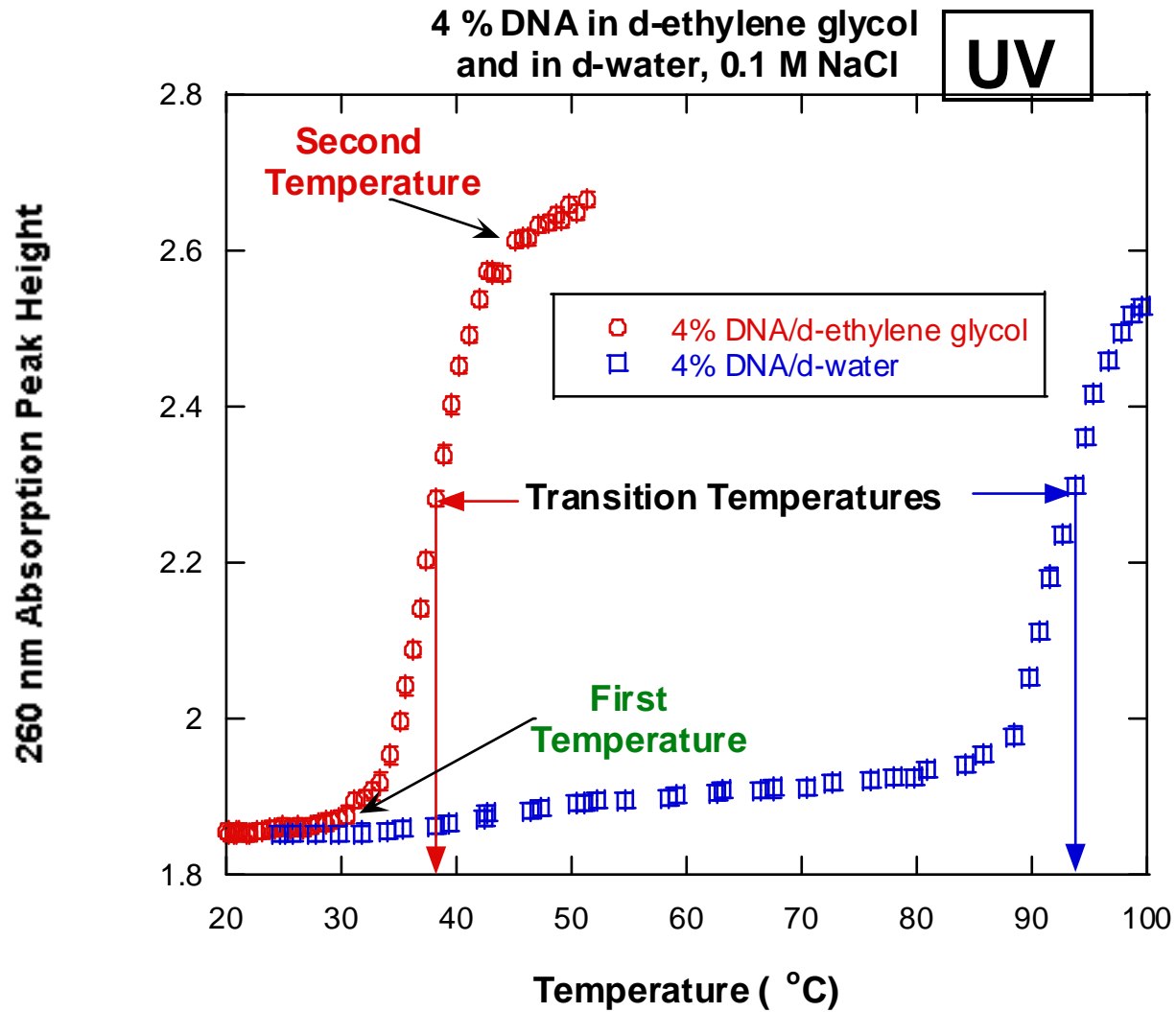
## THE DNA MOLECULE



# The DNA Helix



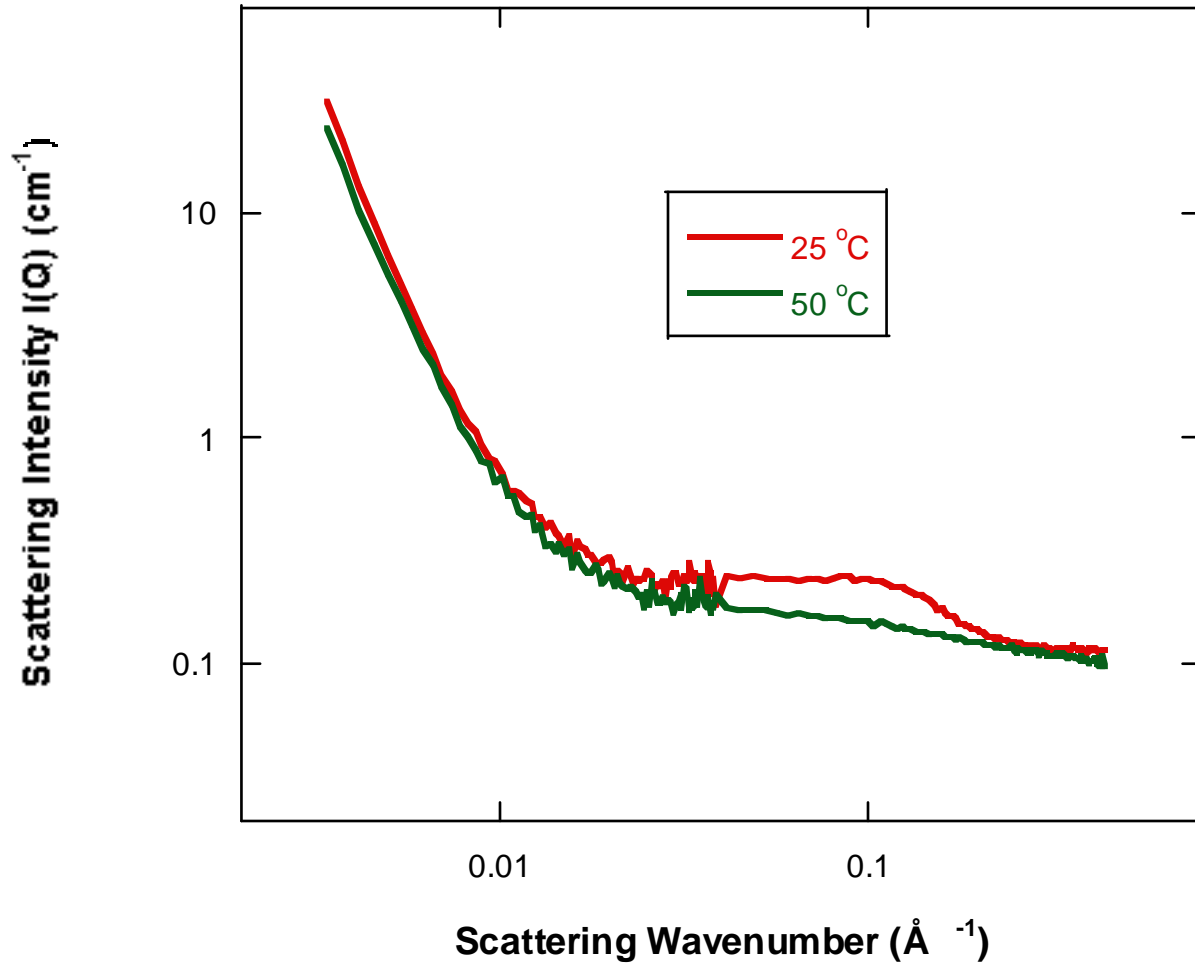
# Helix-to-Coil Transition in DNA



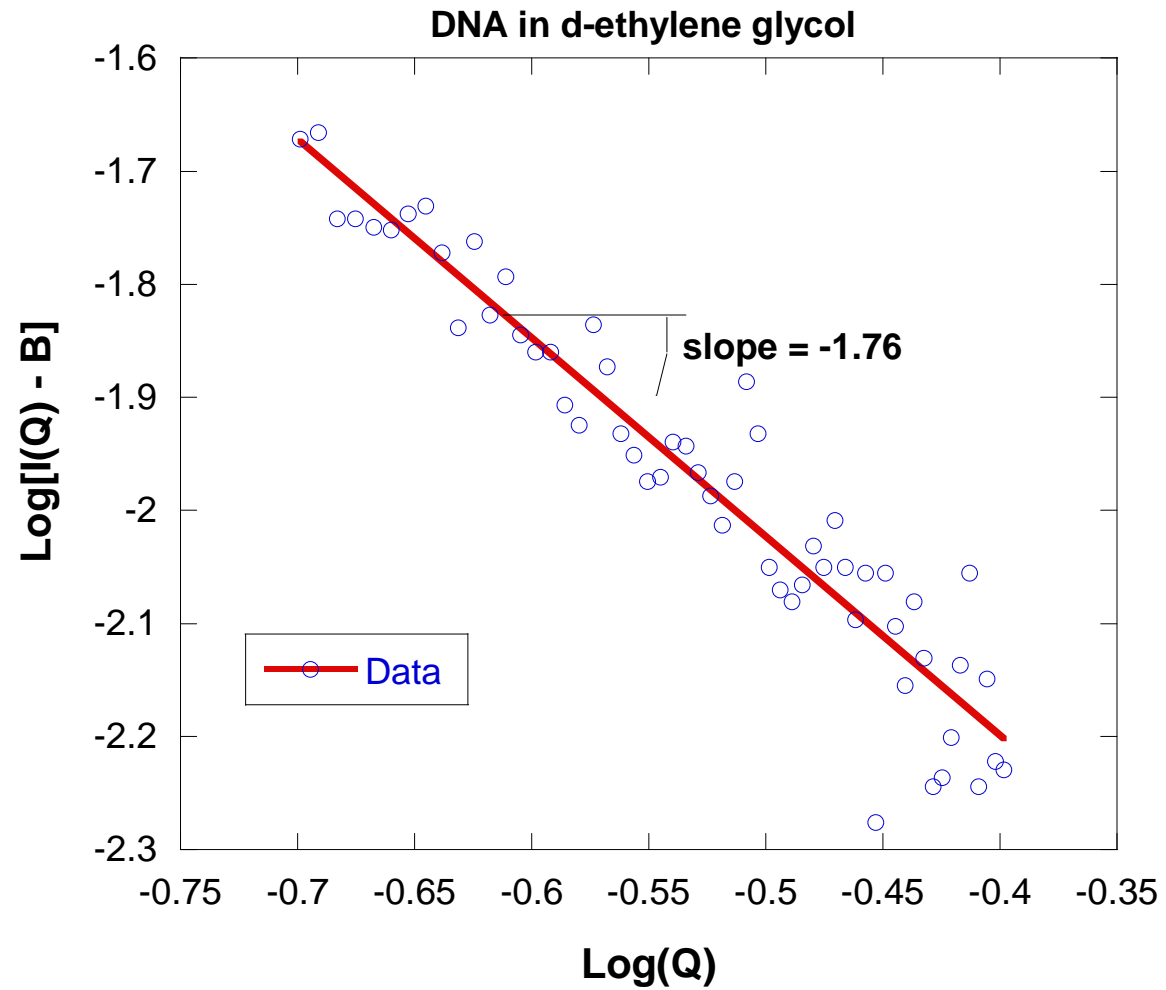
# SANS Data

4% DNA in d-ethylene glycol,  
0.1M NaCl

**SANS**



# The Porod Plot $I(Q) \sim C/Q^m$



# Nonlinear Least-Squares Fit

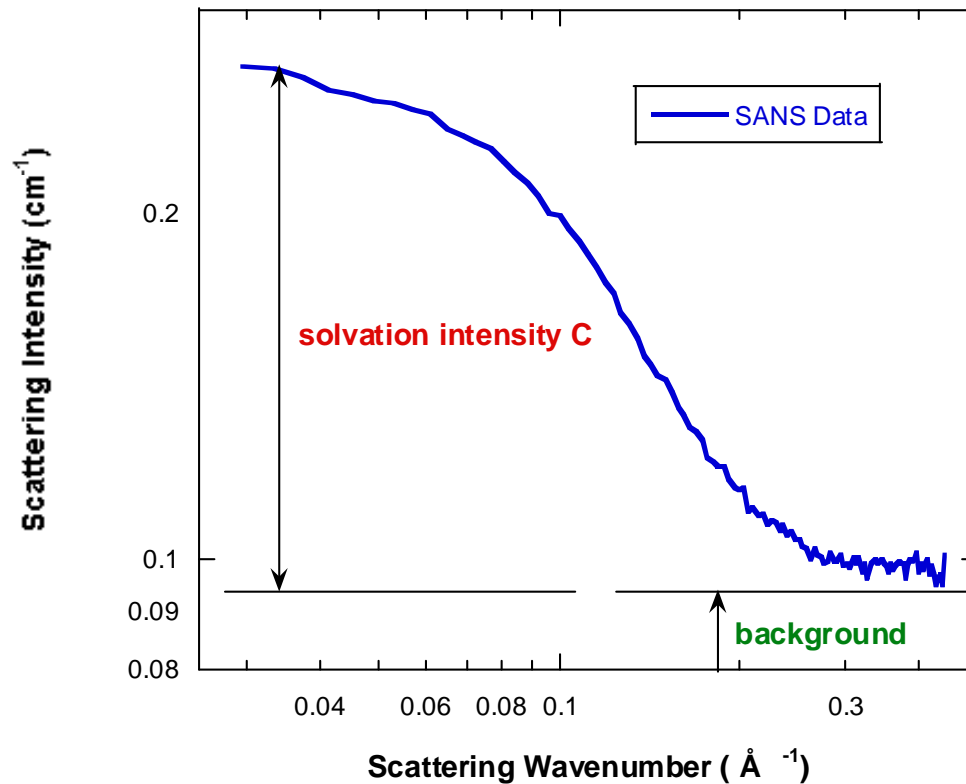
Functional form:  $I(Q) = C/[1+(QL)^m] + \text{Background}$

C: solvation intensity

L: correlation length

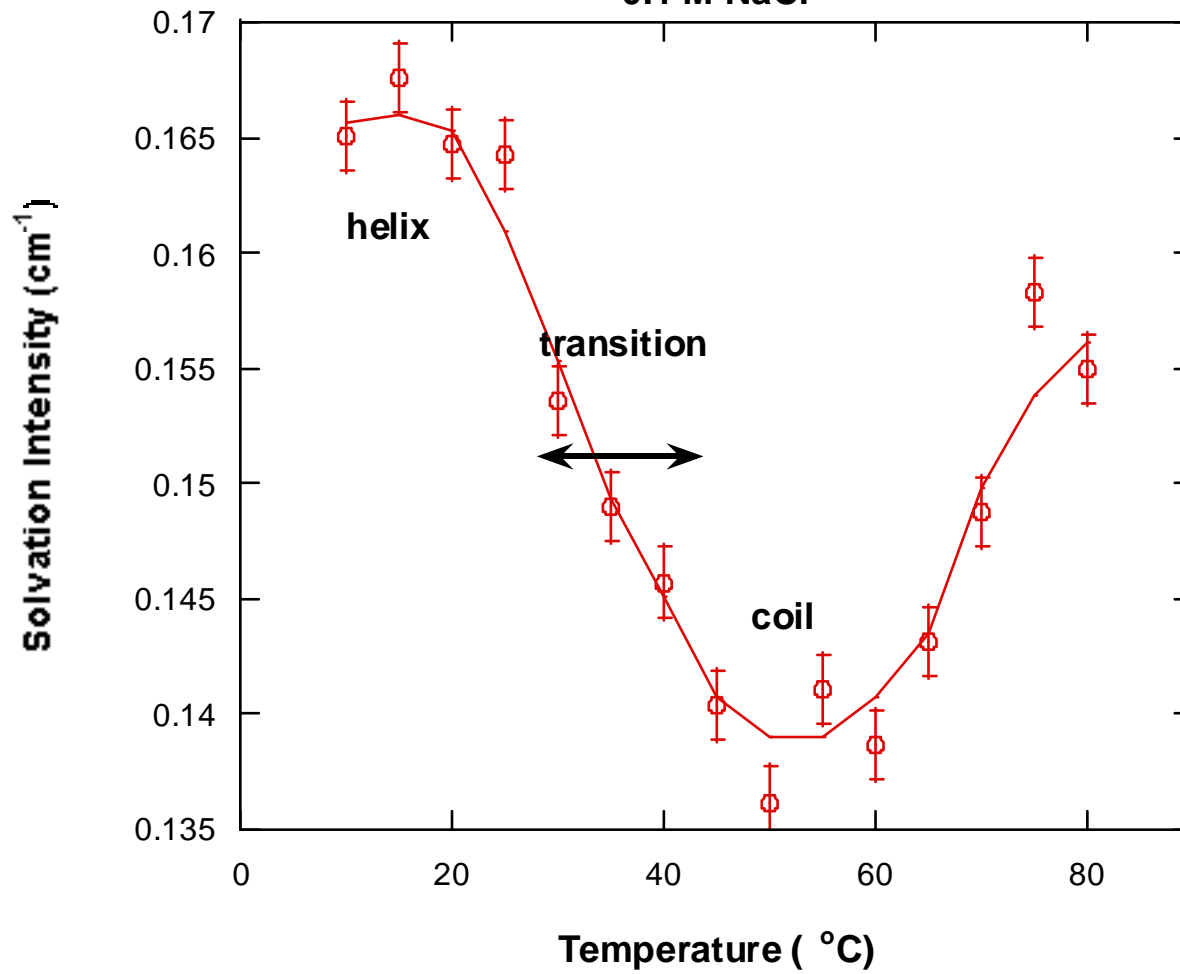
m: Porod exponent

4 % DNA in d-ethylene glycol,  
0.1 M NaCl, 25 °C



# The Solvation Intensity

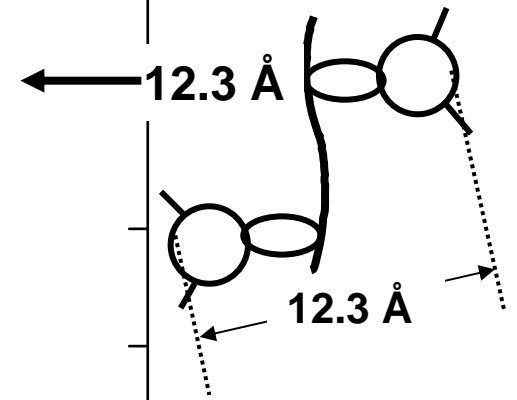
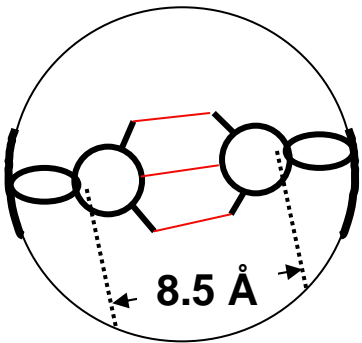
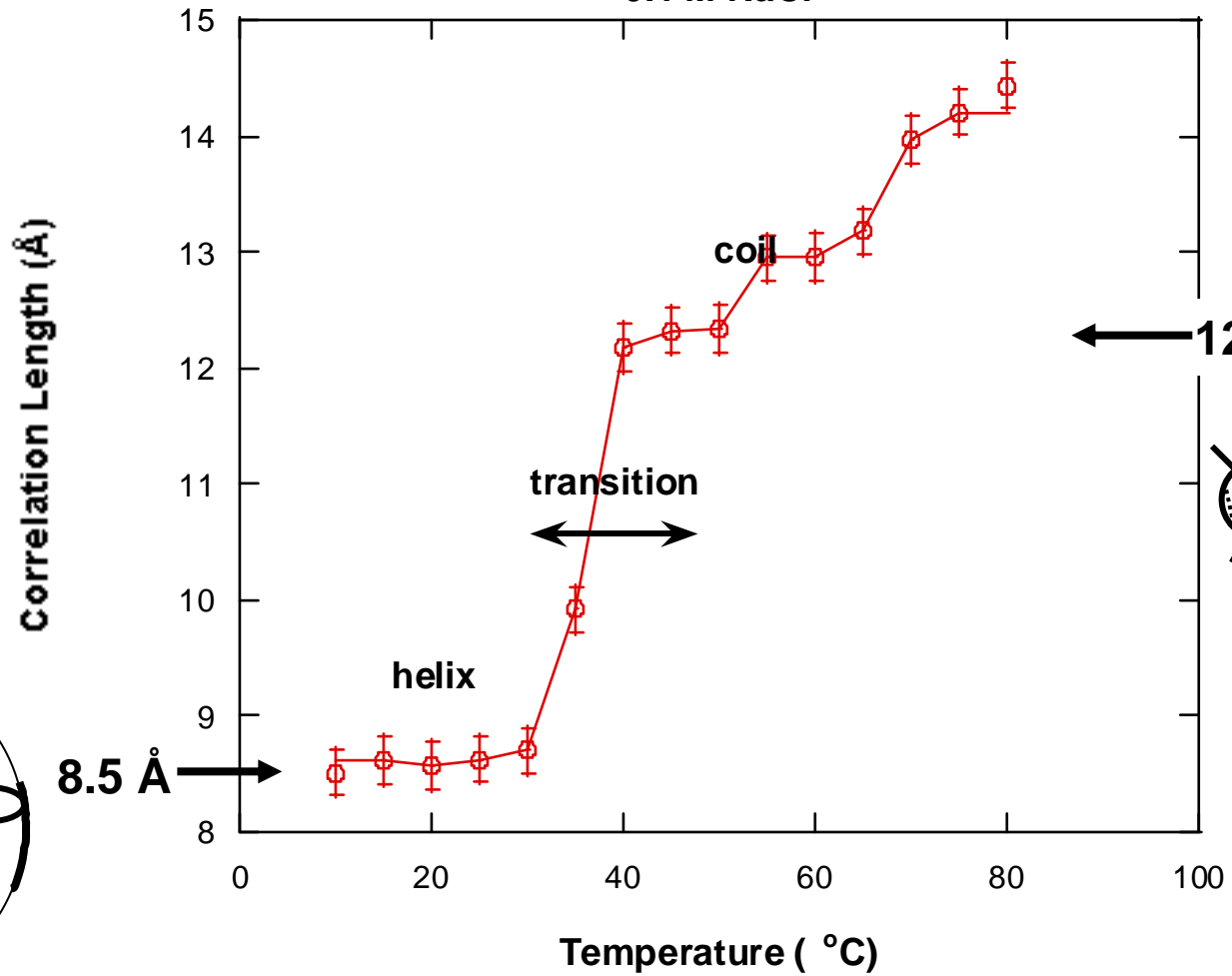
4 % DNA in d-ethylene glycol,  
0.1 M NaCl





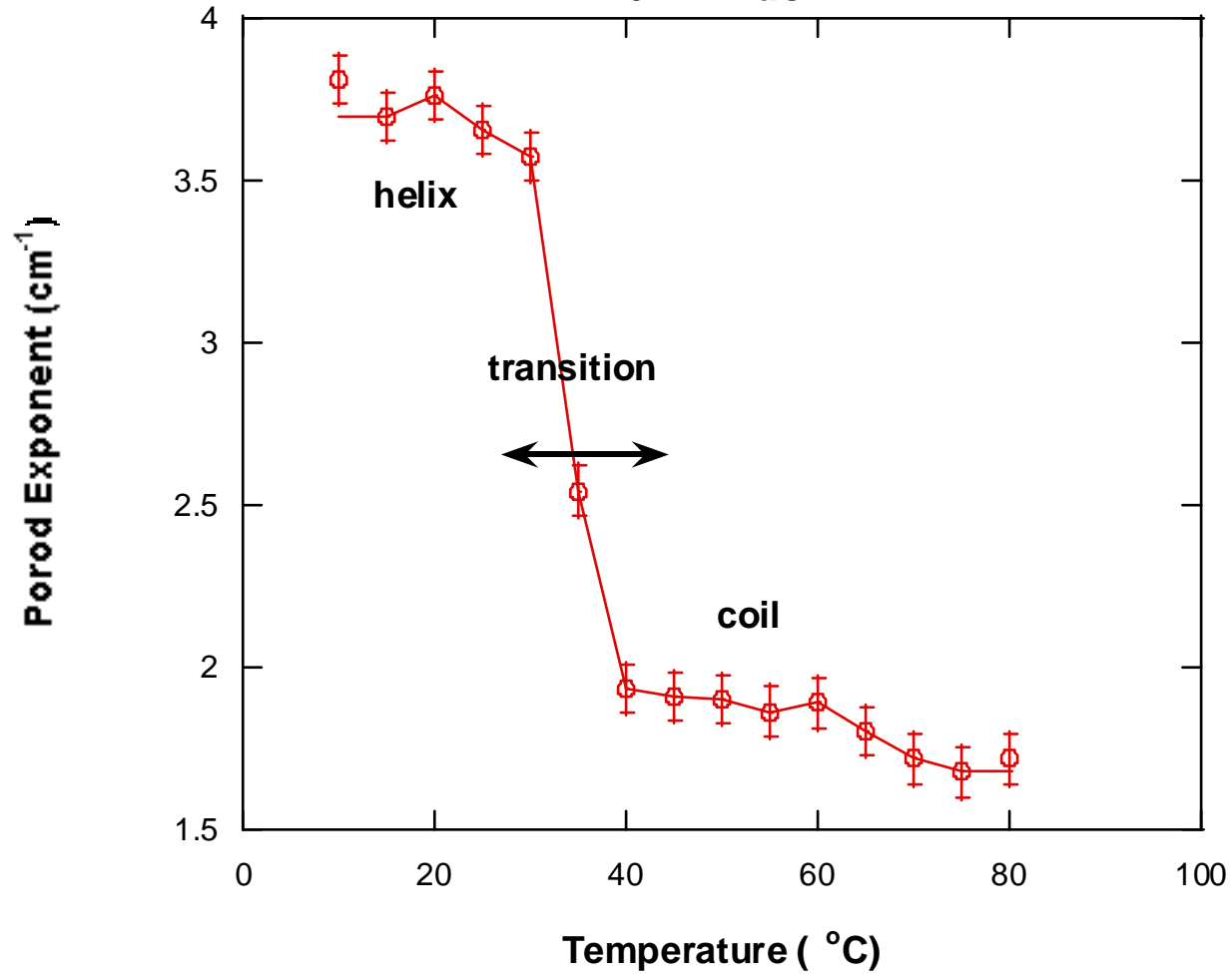
# The Correlation Length

4% DNA in d-ethylene glycol,  
0.1 M NaCl

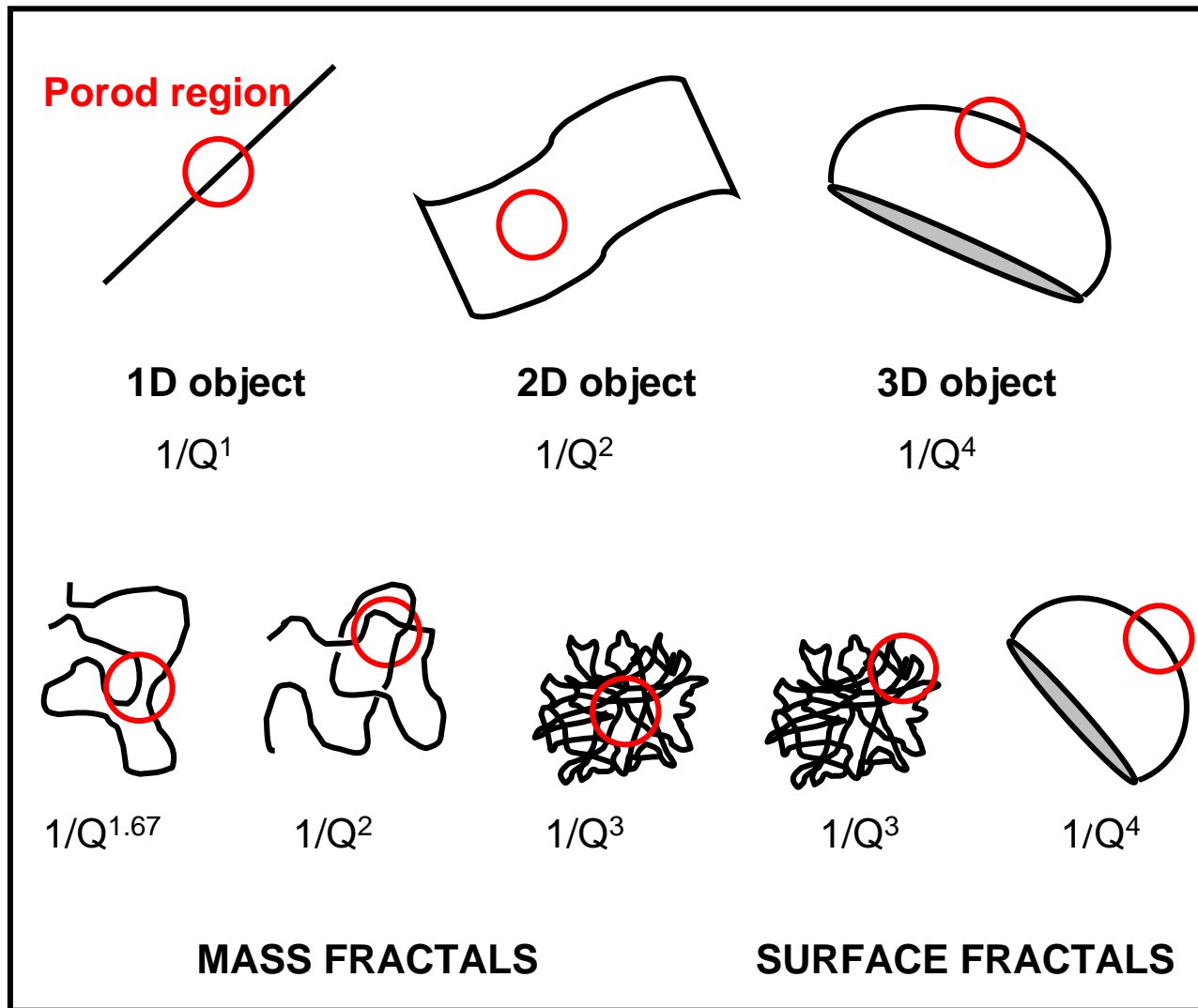


# The Porod Exponent

4 % DNA in d-ethylene glycol,  
0.1 M NaCl



# POROD EXPONENTS



# CONCLUSIONS

- The SANS technique is a valuable characterization method.
- SANS has been effective in **complex fluids**, **polymers**, **biology**, etc.
- SANS can determine **structures**, **phase transitions**, and **morphology**.
- The NIST SANS gets over 200 users per year, resulting in over 70 publications per year.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NSF-DMR, Steve Kline, Nitash Balsara, David Worcester.

**PROBING NANOSCALE STRUCTURES –THE SANS TOOLBOX**

[http://www.ncnr.nist.gov/staff/hammouda/the\\_SANS\\_toolbox.pdf](http://www.ncnr.nist.gov/staff/hammouda/the_SANS_toolbox.pdf)