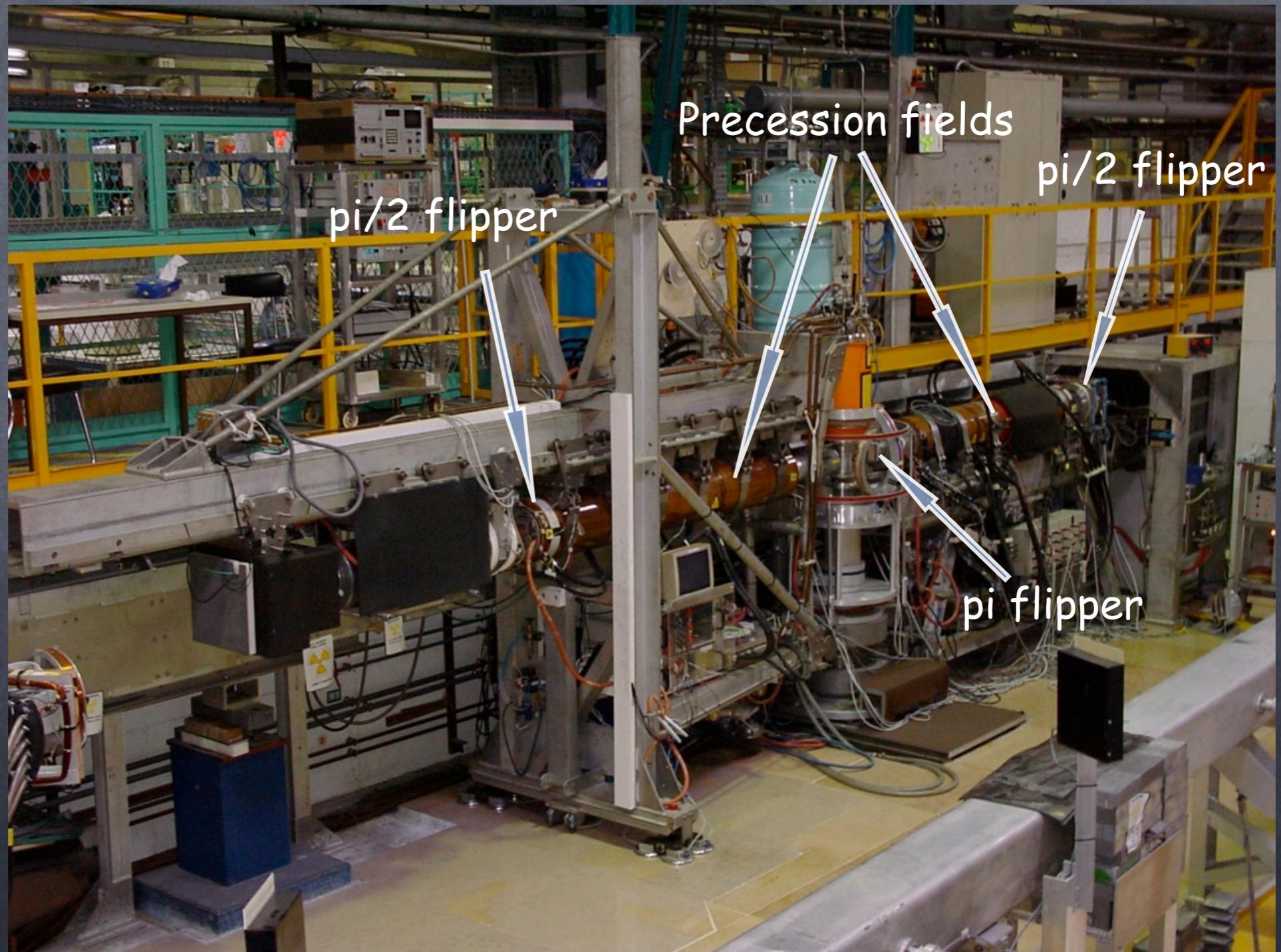


Outline (... I will run out of time)

- the instruments at the ILL
- polymers in solution and melt
- complicating the architecture...
- glassy system (a blend)
- microemulsions (a last wind up)
- free standing film
- zeolite
- Magnetism
- Bizarroids

Fourier time (in nsec):

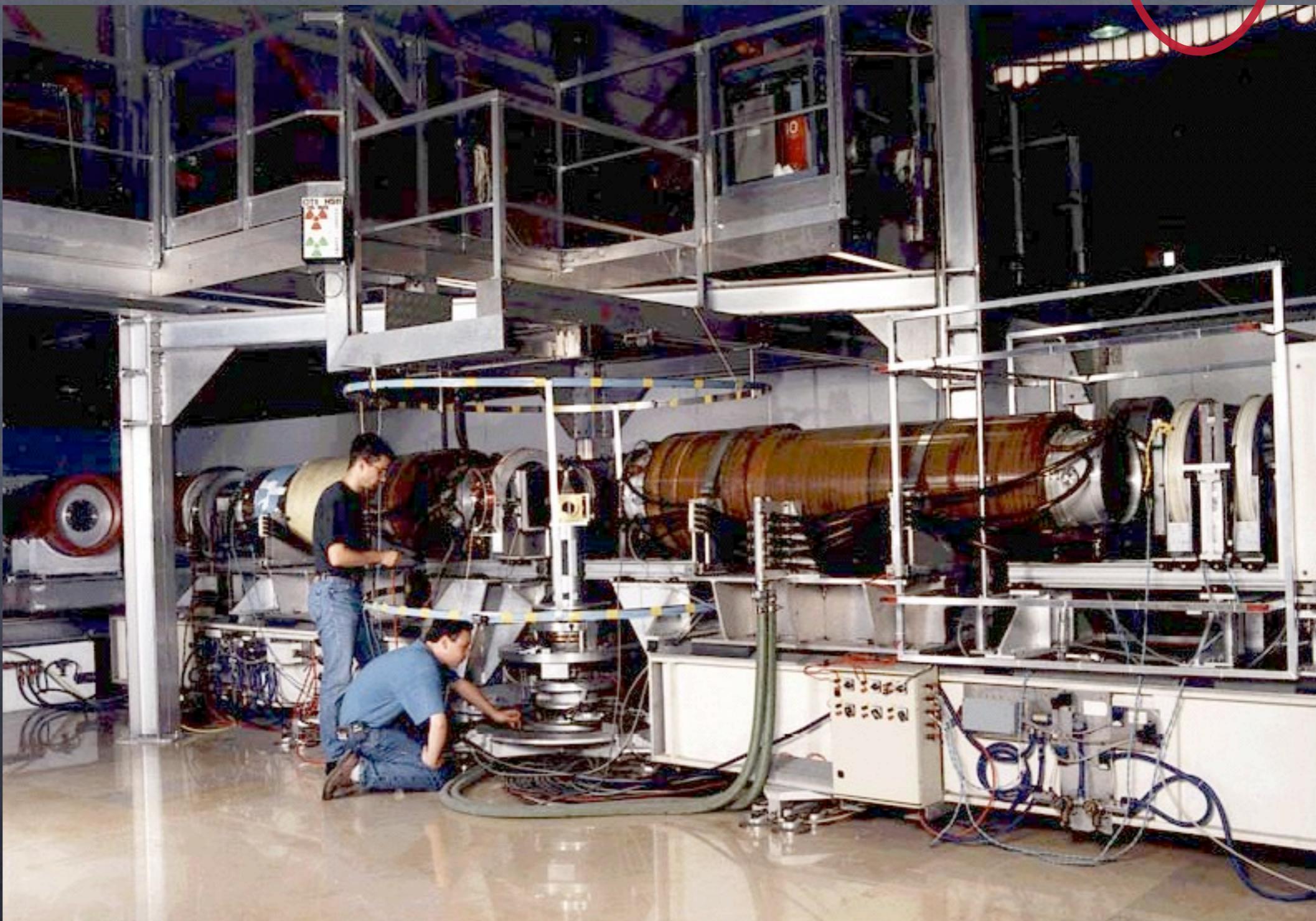
4 Å		6 Å		8 Å		10 Å	
t min	t max						
0.01	3.3	0.04	11.1	0.09	26.4	0.18	51.7



NSE mainstream & bizarroids

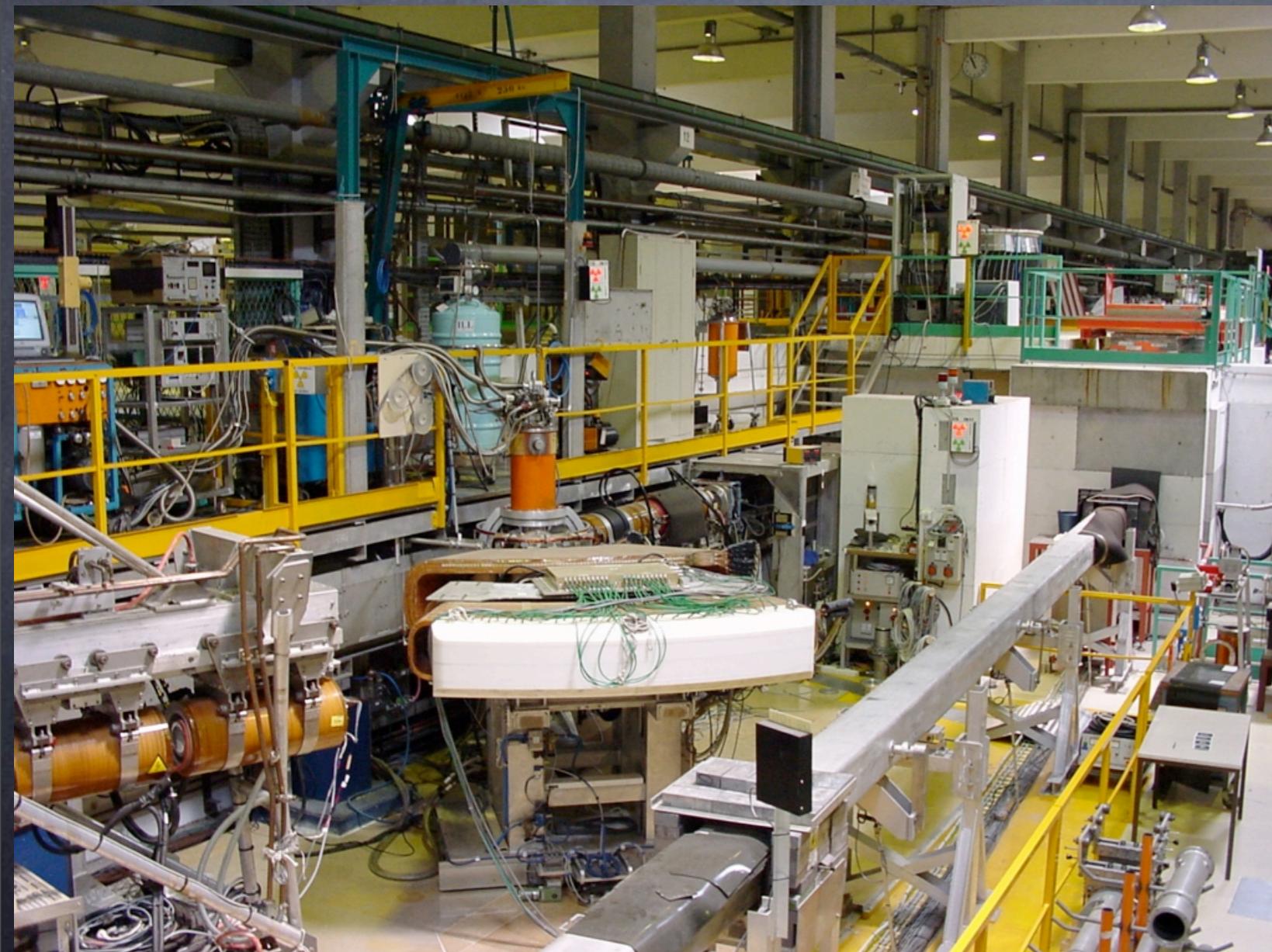
Fourier time (in nsec):

8Å		10Å		16Å		22Å		27Å	
t min	t max	t max	t max						
0.12	26.3	0.34	51.5	0.8	174	1.9	520	1μs	

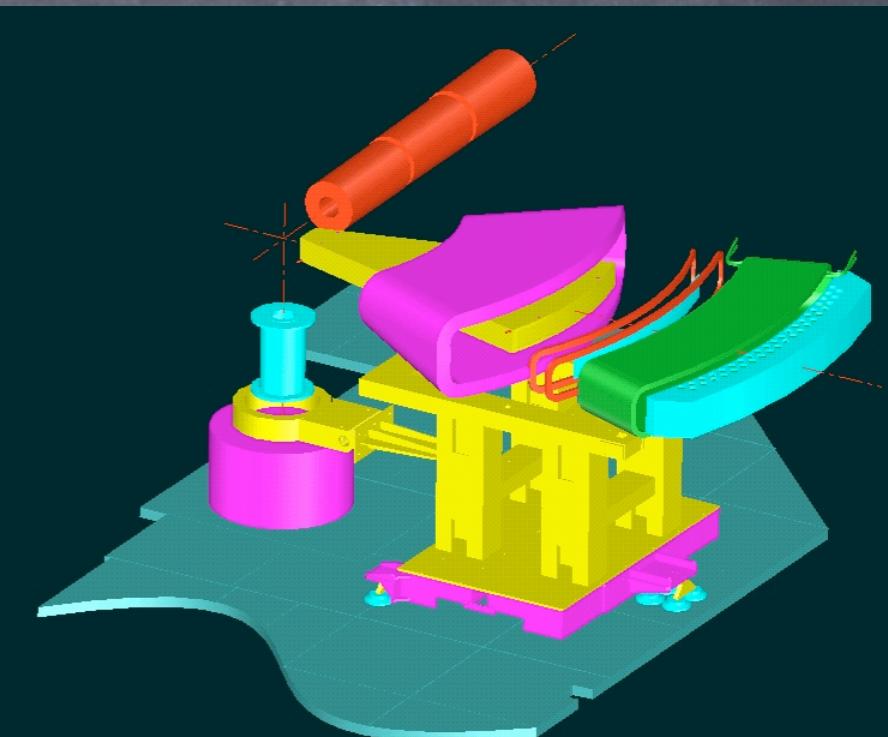


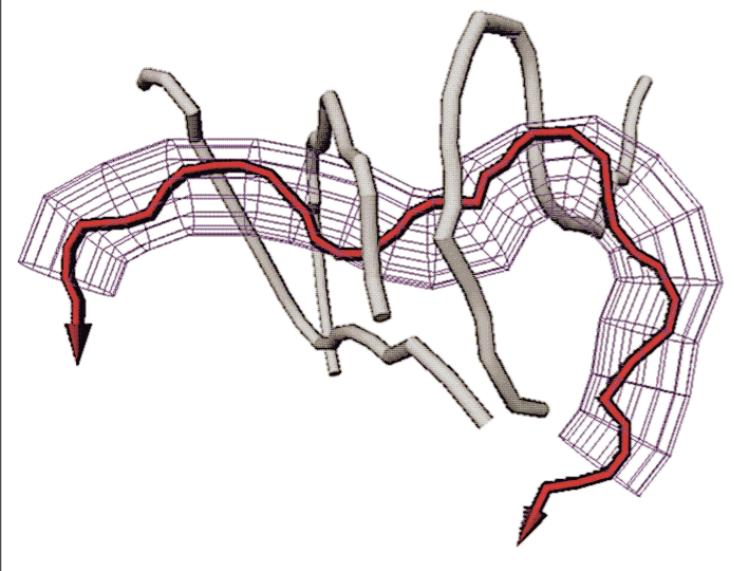
Fourier time (in nsec):

4 Å		6 Å		8 Å		10 Å	
t min	t max						
0.01	0.5	0.04	1.83	0.09	3.1	0.18	4.2



1/4 time range of In11
20x the intensity



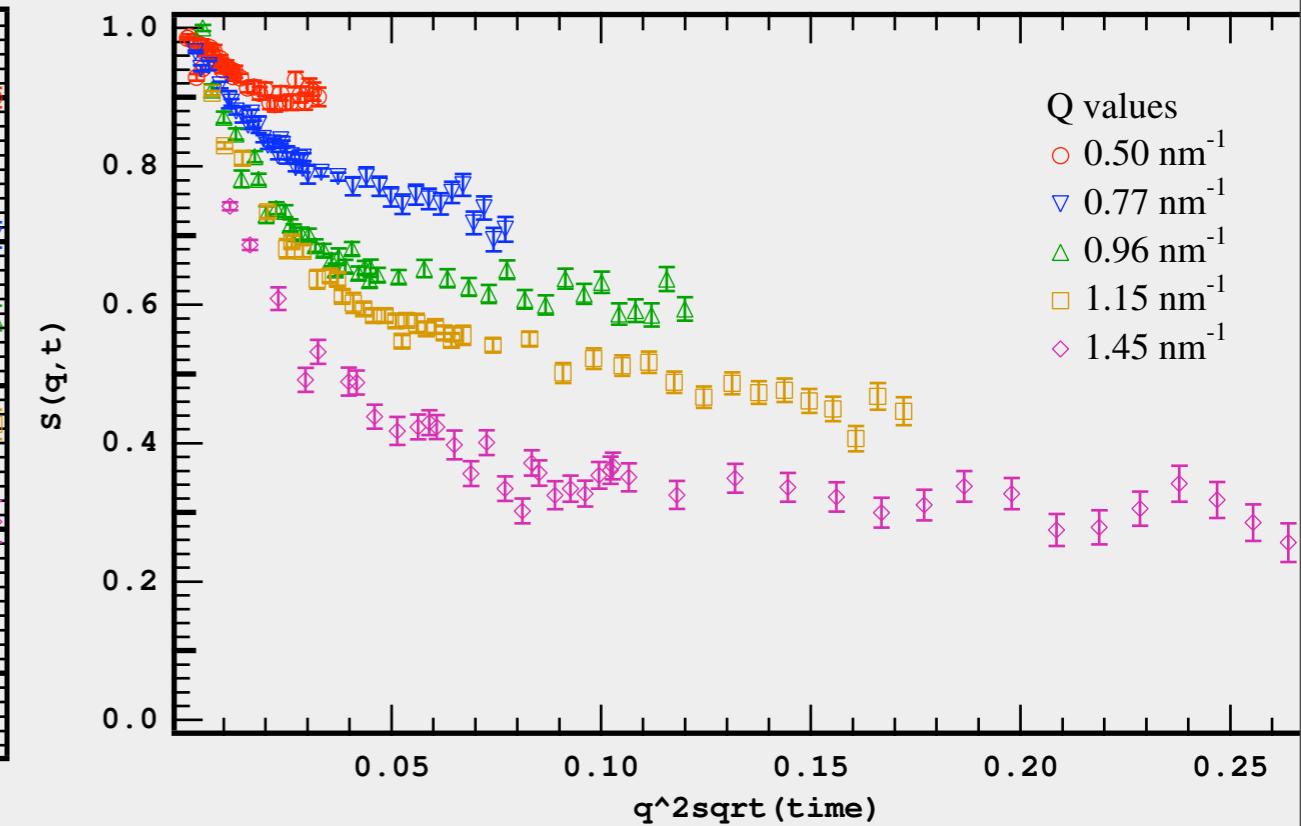
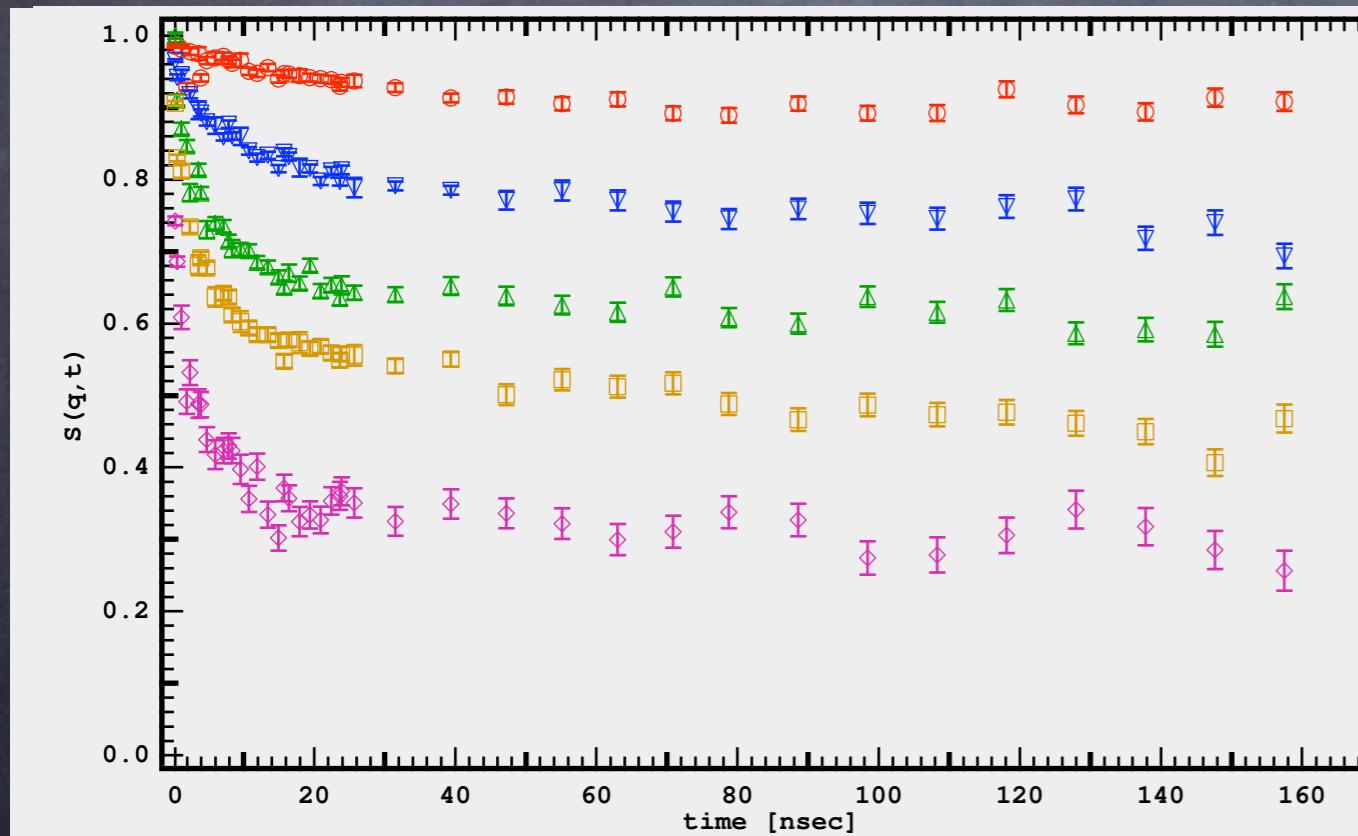


10% marked polymer chain(H) in deuterated matrix of the same polymer melt

at short time => Rouse dynamics $1/\tau \sim q^4$

at longer times starts to feel the "tube" formed by the other chains (deGennes)

D. Richter, B. Ewen, B. Farago, et al., Physical Review Letters **62**, 2140 (1989).



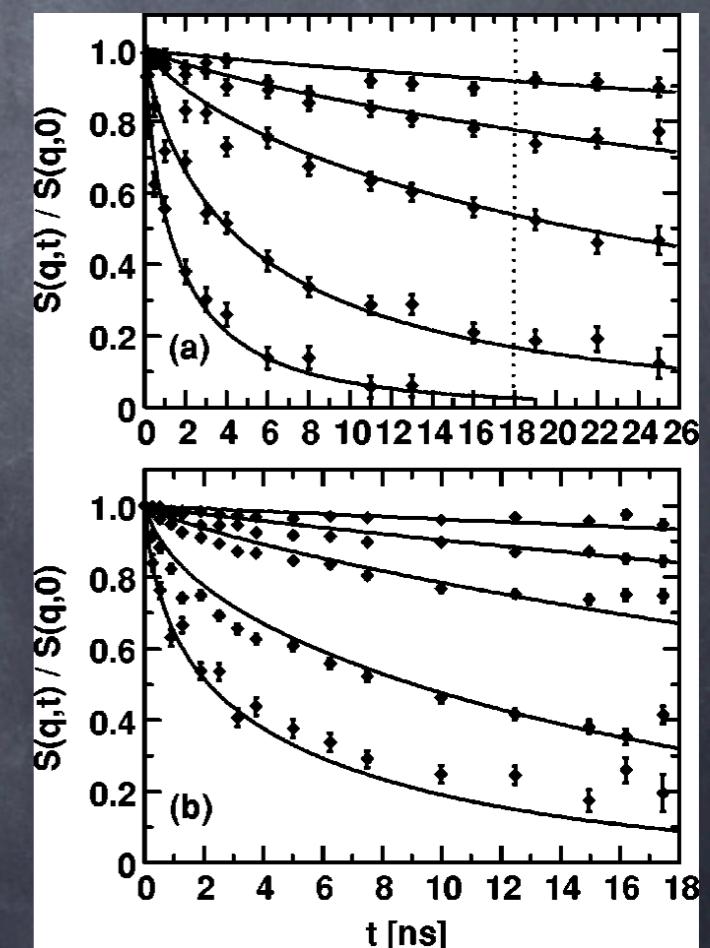
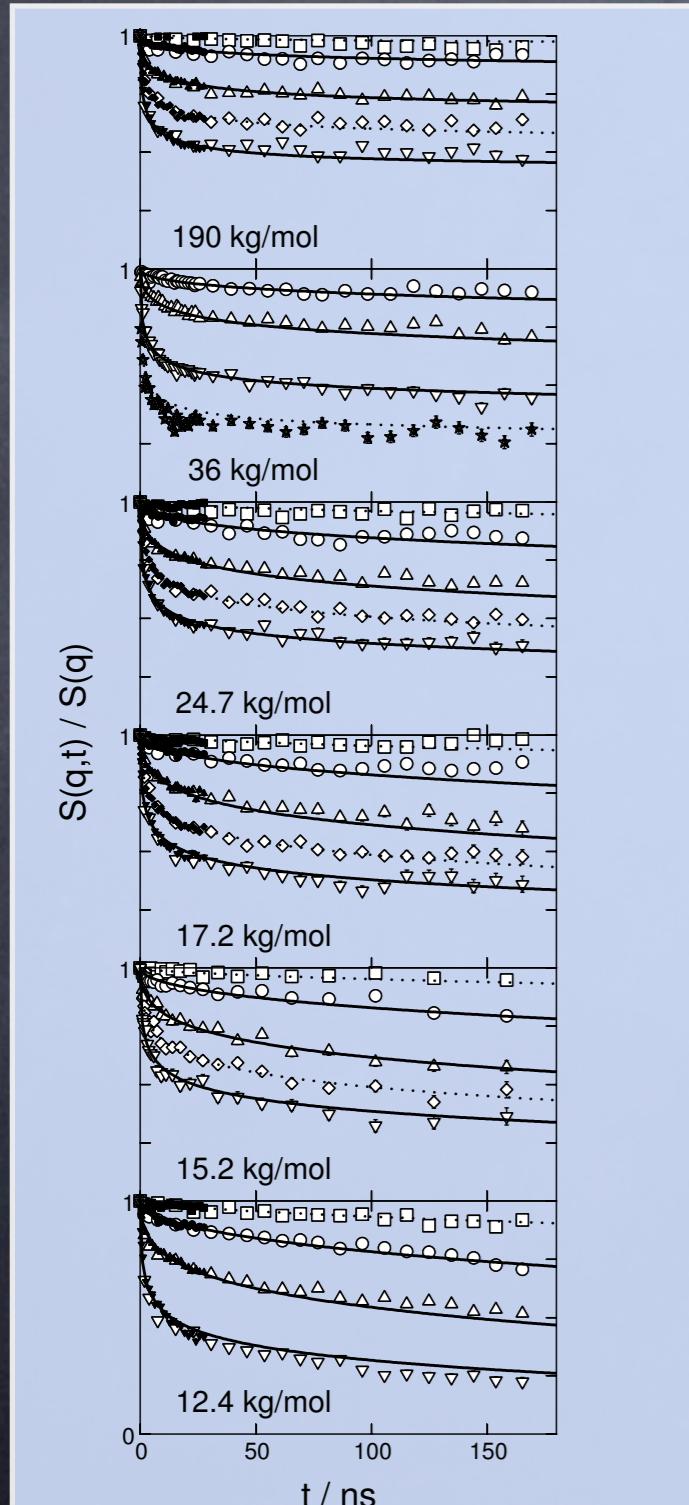
P. Schleger, B. Farago, C. Lartigue, et al., Physical Review Letters **81**, 124 (1998).

A. Wischnewski, M. Monkenbusch, L. Willner, D. Richter, A. E. Likhtman, T. C. B. McLeish, and B. Farago. Physical Review Letters, 88(5):art. no. 058301, 2002.
 M. Zamponi, M. Monkenbusch, L. Willner, A. Wischnewski, B. Farago, and D. Richter. Europhysics Letters, 72:1039-1044, 2005.
 M. Zamponi, A. Wischnewski, M. Monkenbusch, L. Willner, D. Richter, A. E. Likhtman, G. Kali, and B. Farago. Physical Review Letters, 96(23):art. no. 238302, 2006.

S. Rathgeber, L. Willner, D. Richter, et al., Journal of Chemical Physics 110, 10171 (1999).

MW dependence to see the gradual build up of constraints

A mixture of short ($1 \times N_e$) and long ($3 \times N_e$) chains
 mode analysis with the help Pulsed Gradient NMR
 10% long
 87% long



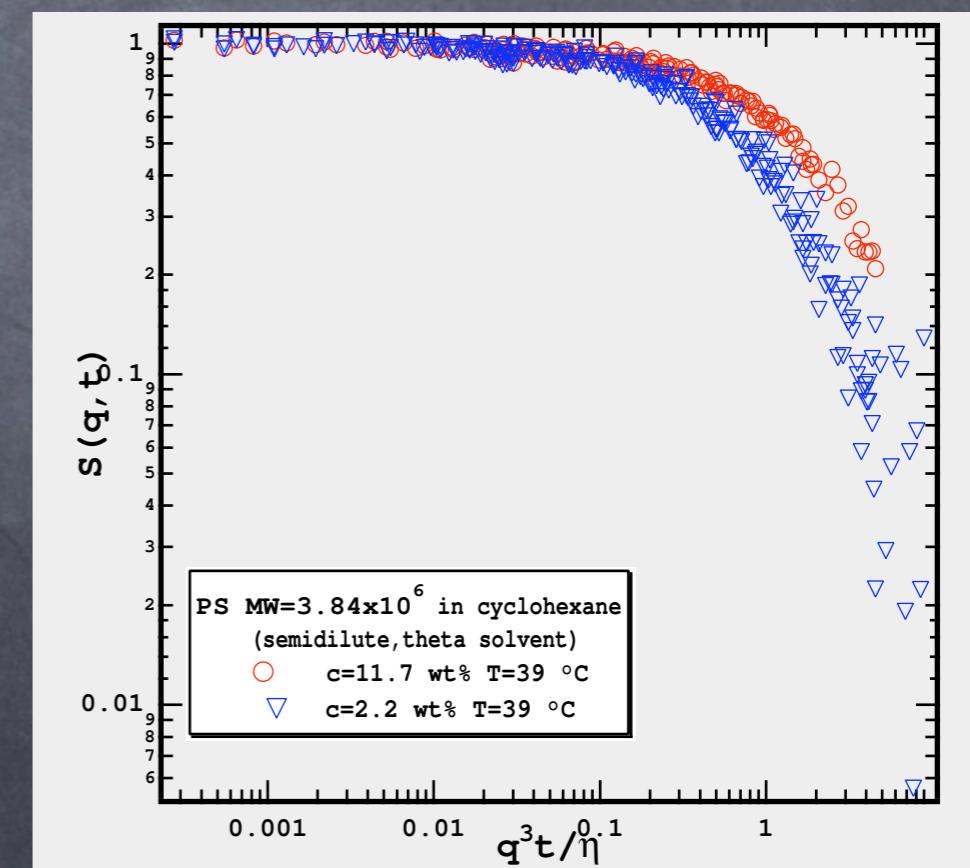
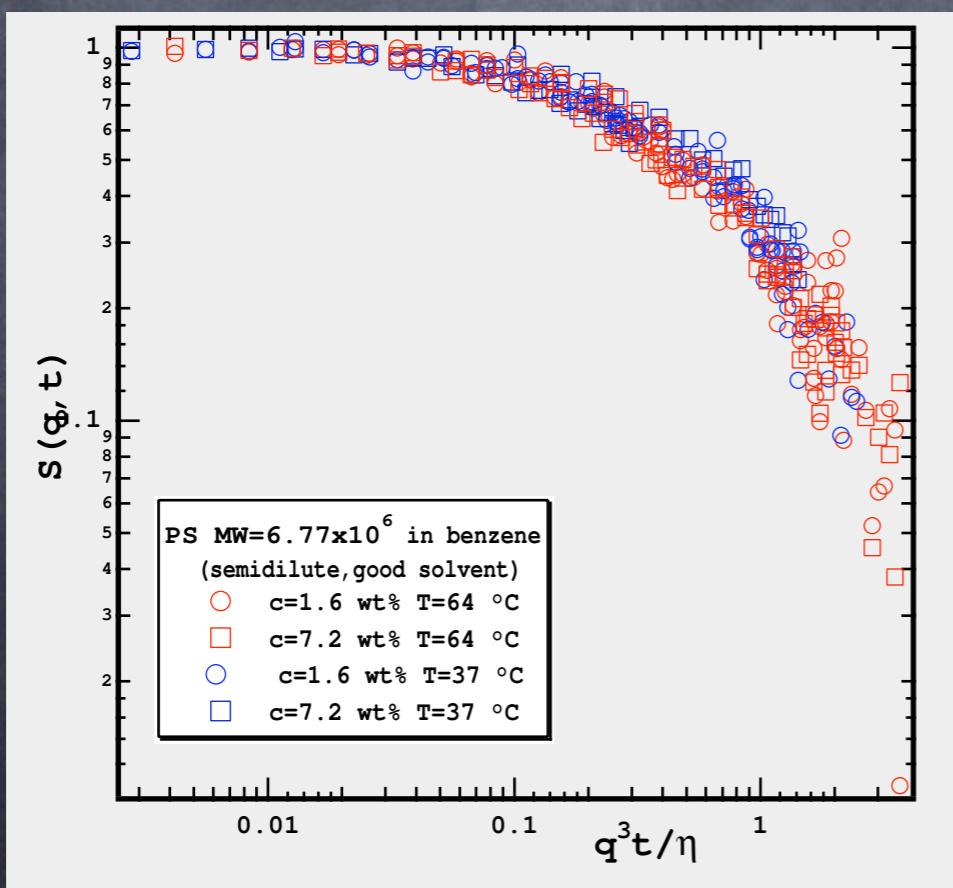
PS semidilute solution \Rightarrow Zimm dynamics $S(q, t) \approx e^{-(t/\tau)^{2/3}}$ with $\tau^{-1} \propto \frac{q^3}{\eta}$

scale with: $q^3 t$ the monomers-solvent contact is
scale with: η preferred over monomer-monomer
contact (benzene is a good solvent)

six q values two concentrations, two
temperatures \Rightarrow one mastercurve

PS in Cyclohexane 39°C
THETA solvent
no preferred neighbour

scaling with q is OK, but
concentration dependence!



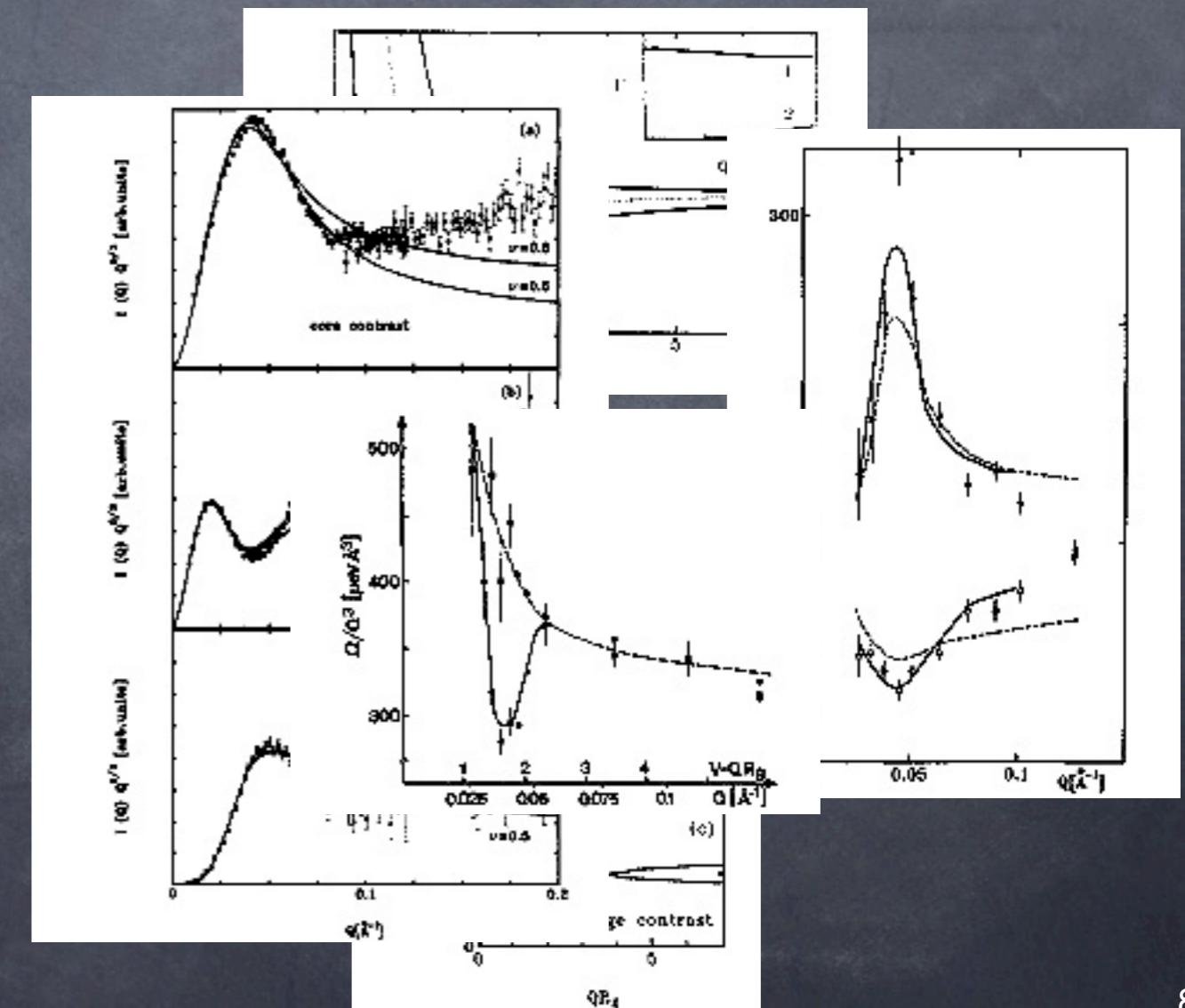
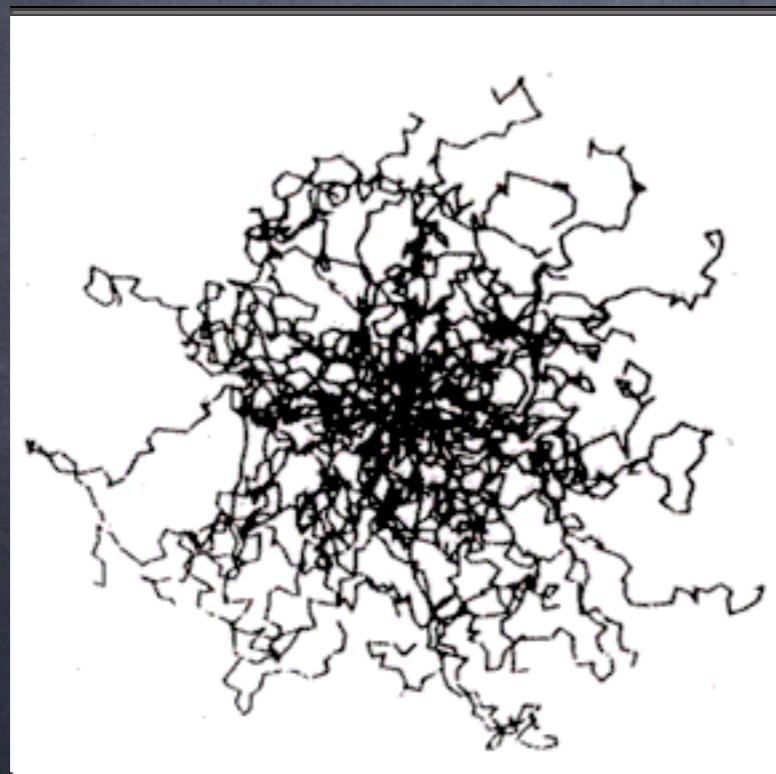
M. Adam, D. Lairez, E. Raspaud, et al., Physical Review Letters 77, 3673 (1996).

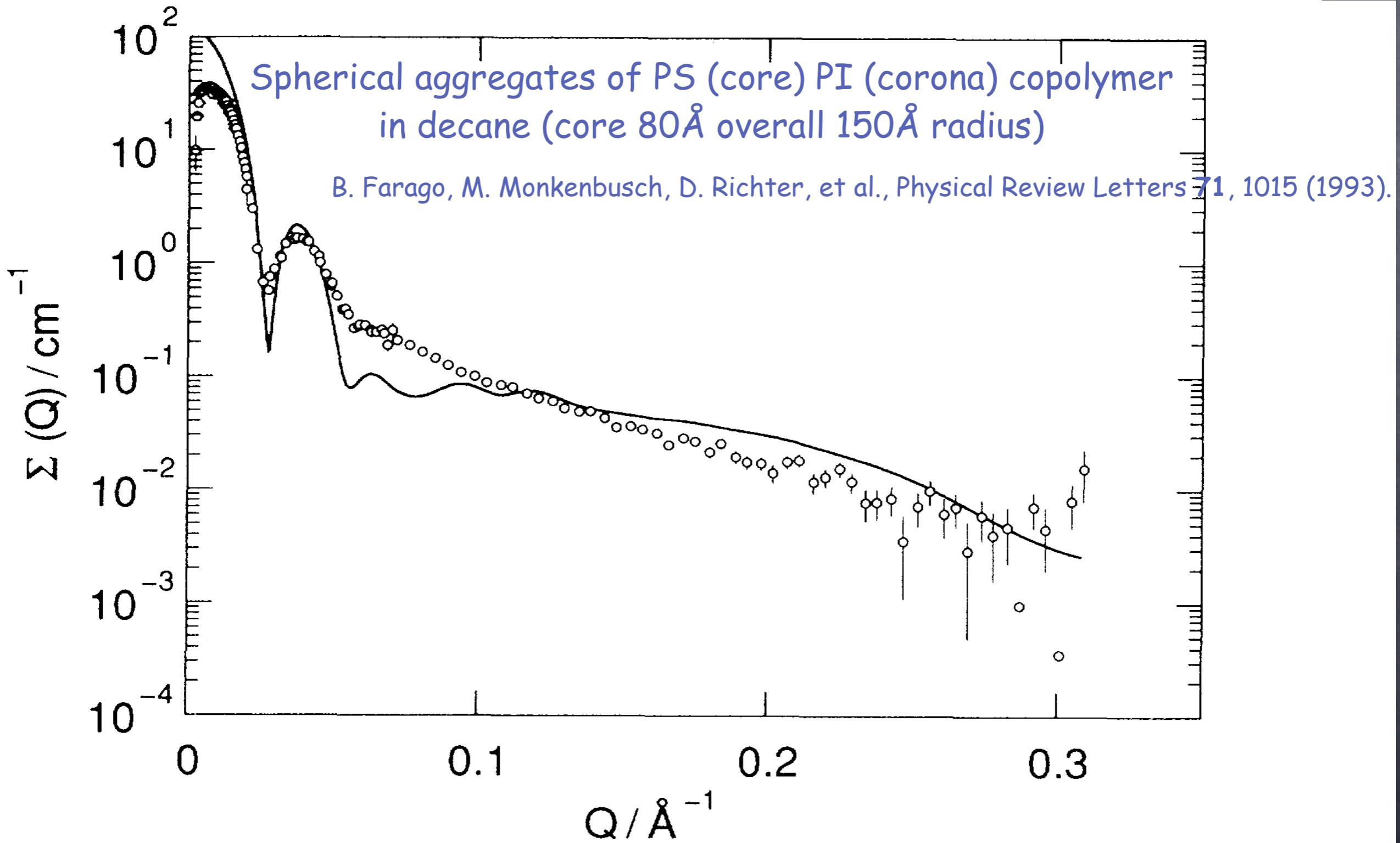
NIST summer school 2009 M. Adam, B. Farago, P. Schleger, et al., Macromolecules 31, 9213 (1998).

Star polymers with different isotope labeling

D. Richter, B. Farago, J. S. Huang, et al., Macromolecules **22**, 468 (1989).

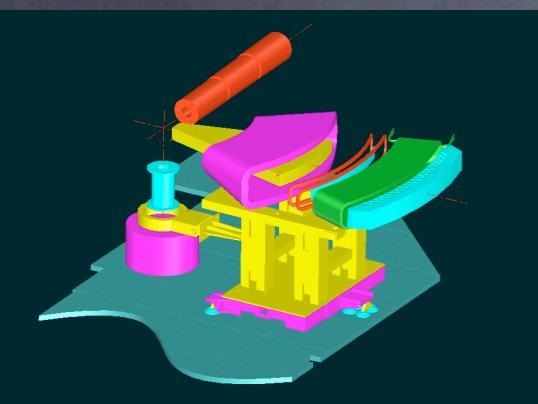
D. Richter, B. Farago, L. J. Fetters, et al., Macromolecules **23**, 1845 (1990).



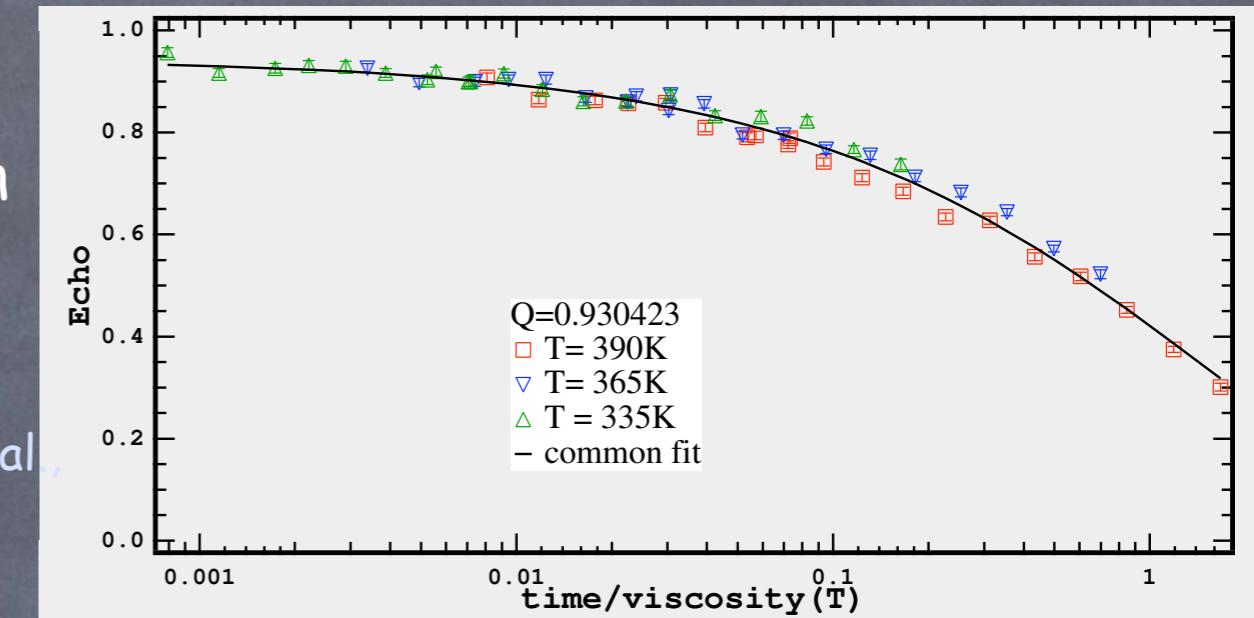


Glassy systems

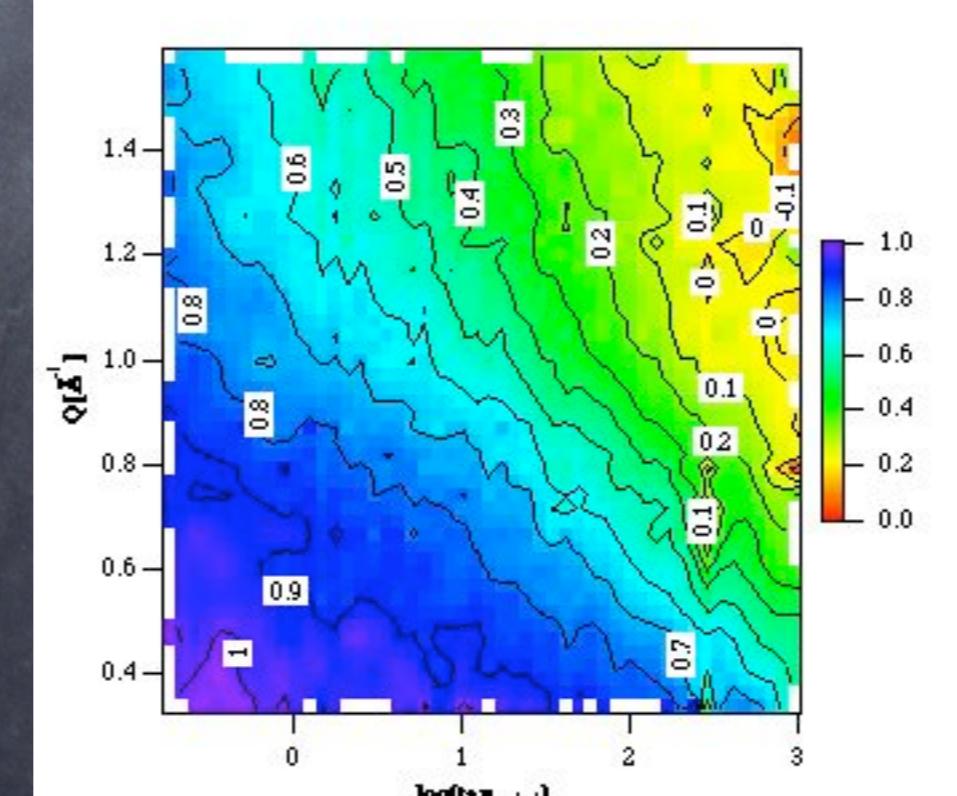
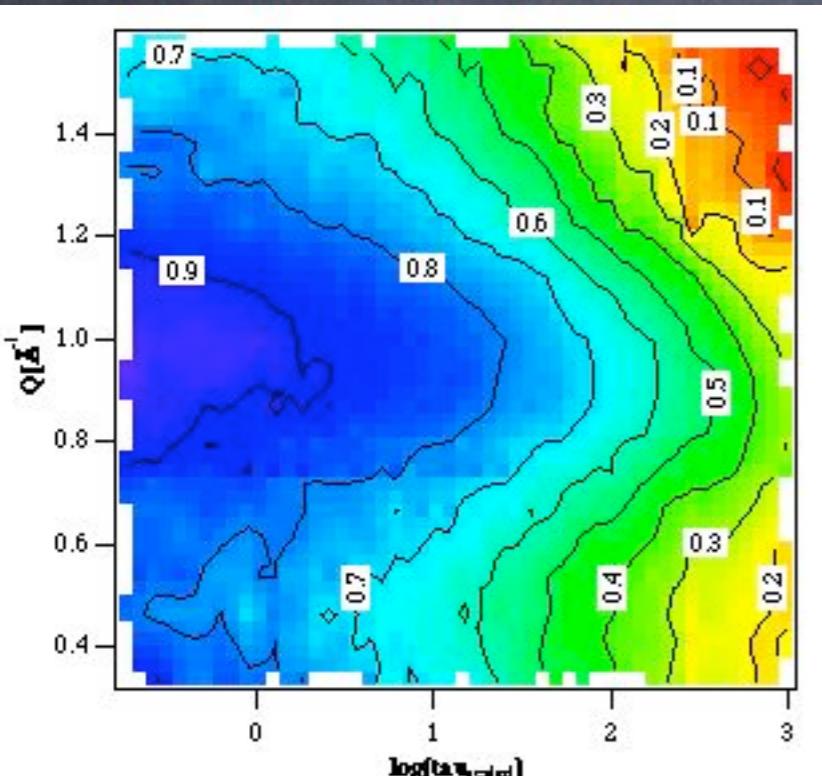
- Time temperature superposition
- two distinct relaxations



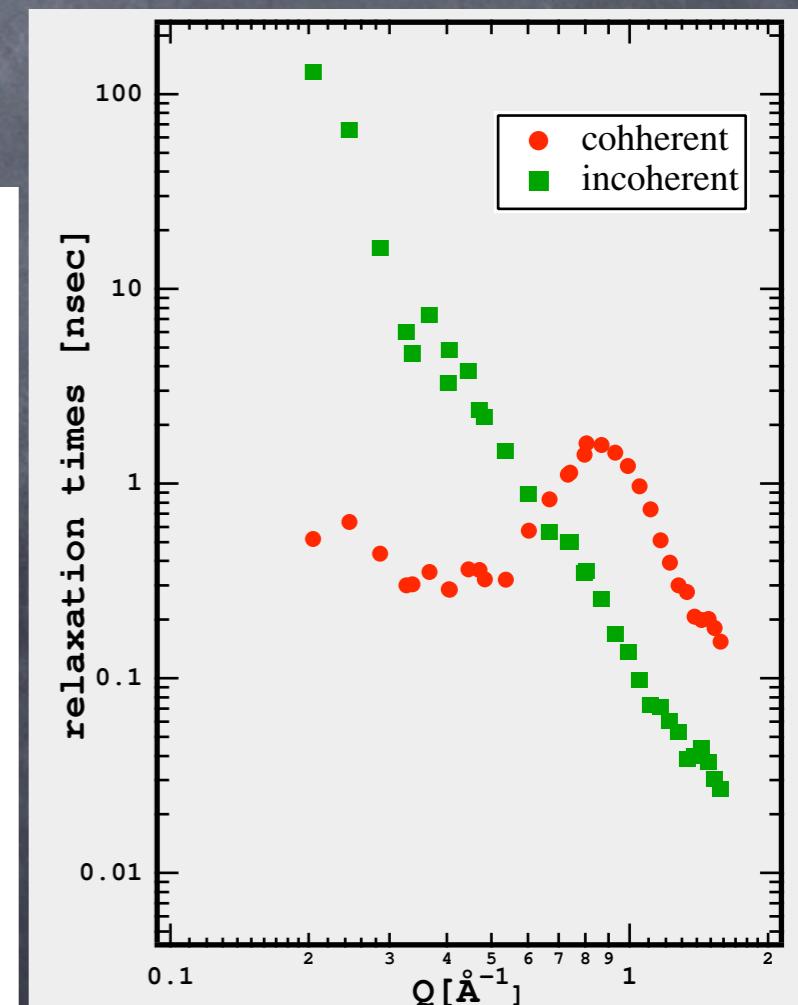
B. Farago, A. Arbe, J. Colmenero, et al
Physical Review E 65, (2002).



dPIB

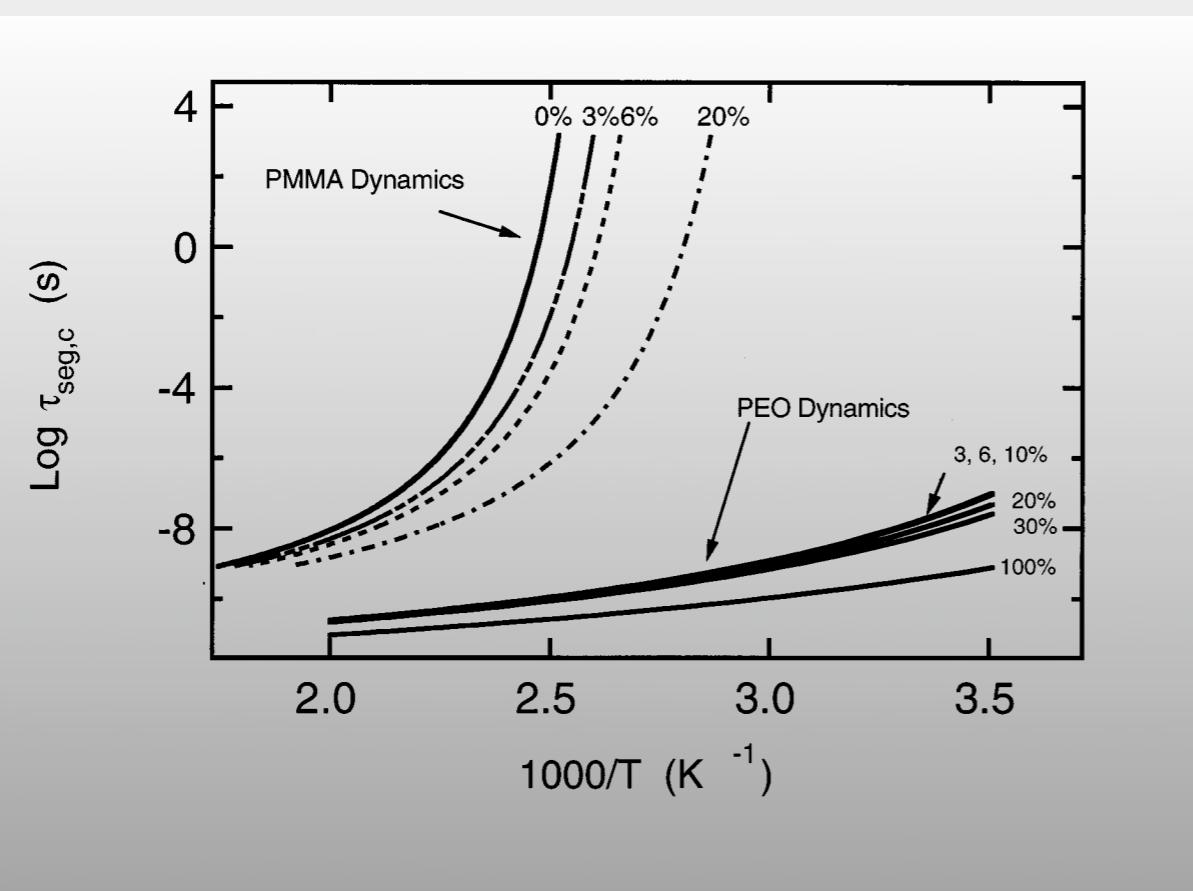


hPIB



PEO $T_g=221K$ PMMA $T_g=402K$

- Polymer blend with very different T_g
- Colby et al finds τ_{Ts} does not work
- Lutz et al dNMR finds 12 order of magnitude difference at T_g -blend and explains it with surviving local segmental dynamics

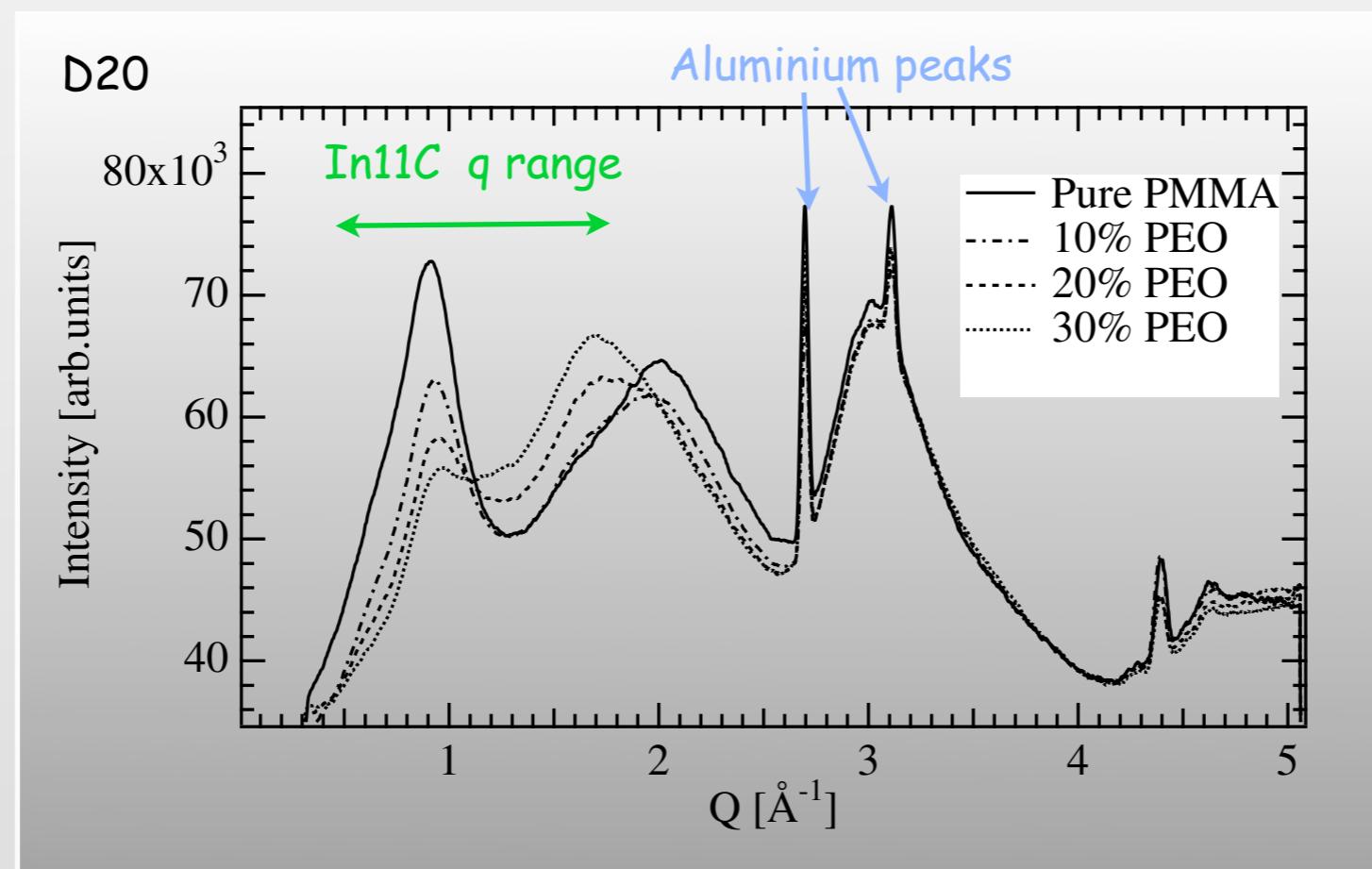


T. R. Lutz, Y. Y. He, M. D. Ediger, H. H. Cao,
G. X. Lin, and A. A. Jones,
Macromolecules 36, 1724 (2003).

10%, 20%, 30% dPEO in dPMMA (coherent scattering)

$T_g = 365, 348, 326K$, NSE done at $273K \leq T \leq 412K$

Shell we see anything?



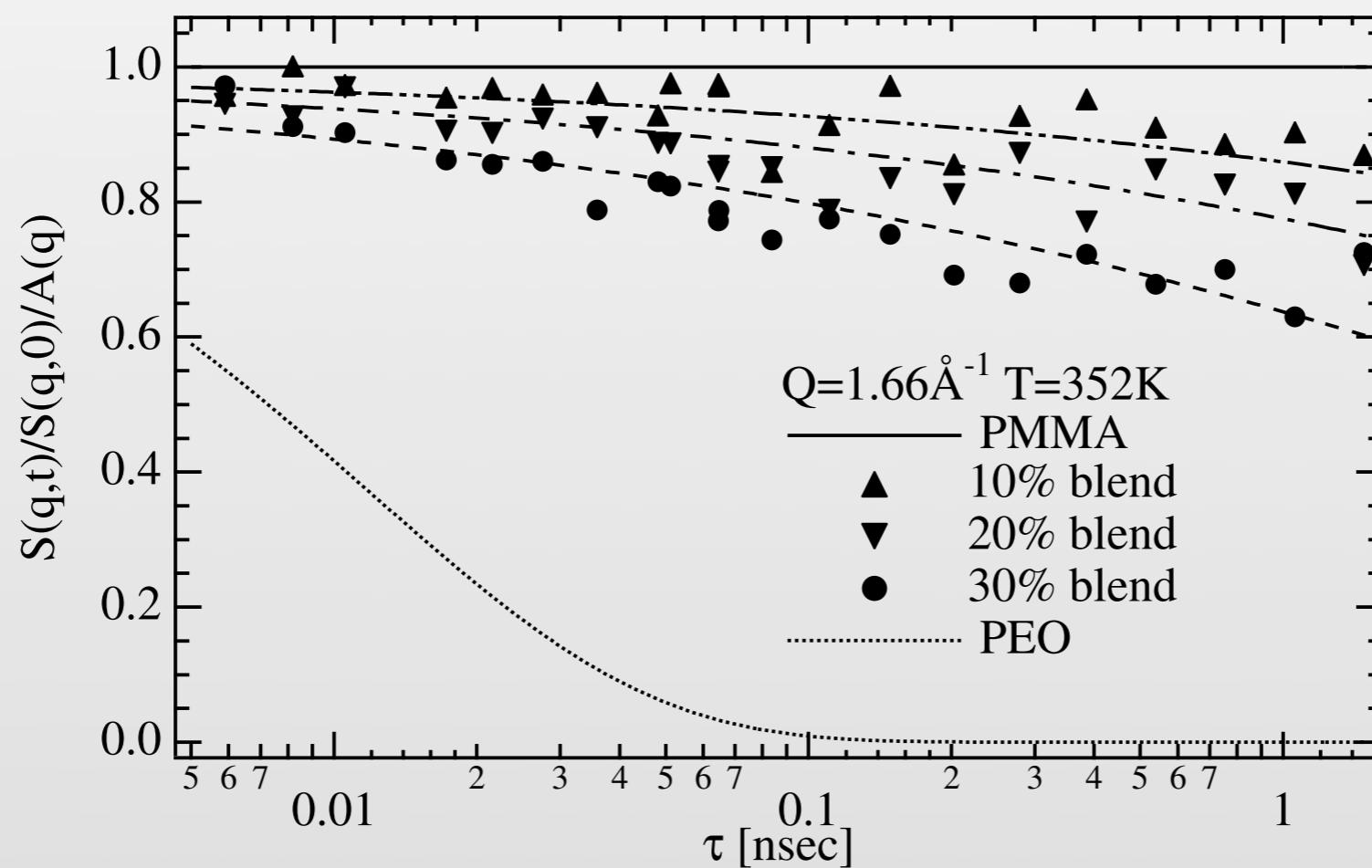
Break up $I(q,t)$ into partial structure factors

$$I(q,t) = \sum_{\substack{i \in PMMA \\ j \in PMMA}} \langle b_i b_j \exp[i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_{ij}(t)] \rangle + 2 \sum_{\substack{i \in PEO \\ j \in PMMA}} \langle b_i b_j \exp[i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_{ij}(t)] \rangle + \sum_{\substack{i \in PEO \\ j \in PEO}} \langle b_i b_j \exp[i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}_{ij}(t)] \rangle$$

$$I(q,t) = I_{PMMA-PMMA}(q,t) + 2I_{PEO-PMMA}(q,t) + I_{PEO-PEO}(q,t)$$

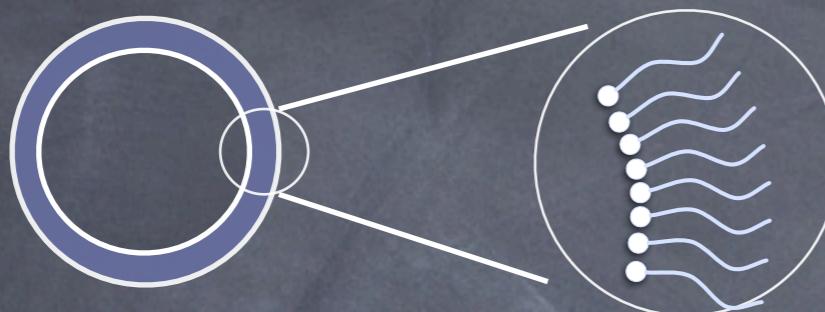
If one component e.g. PMMA is immobile only the pure e.g. PEO factor shows dynamics!

Comparing pure components to the blends at a given temperature



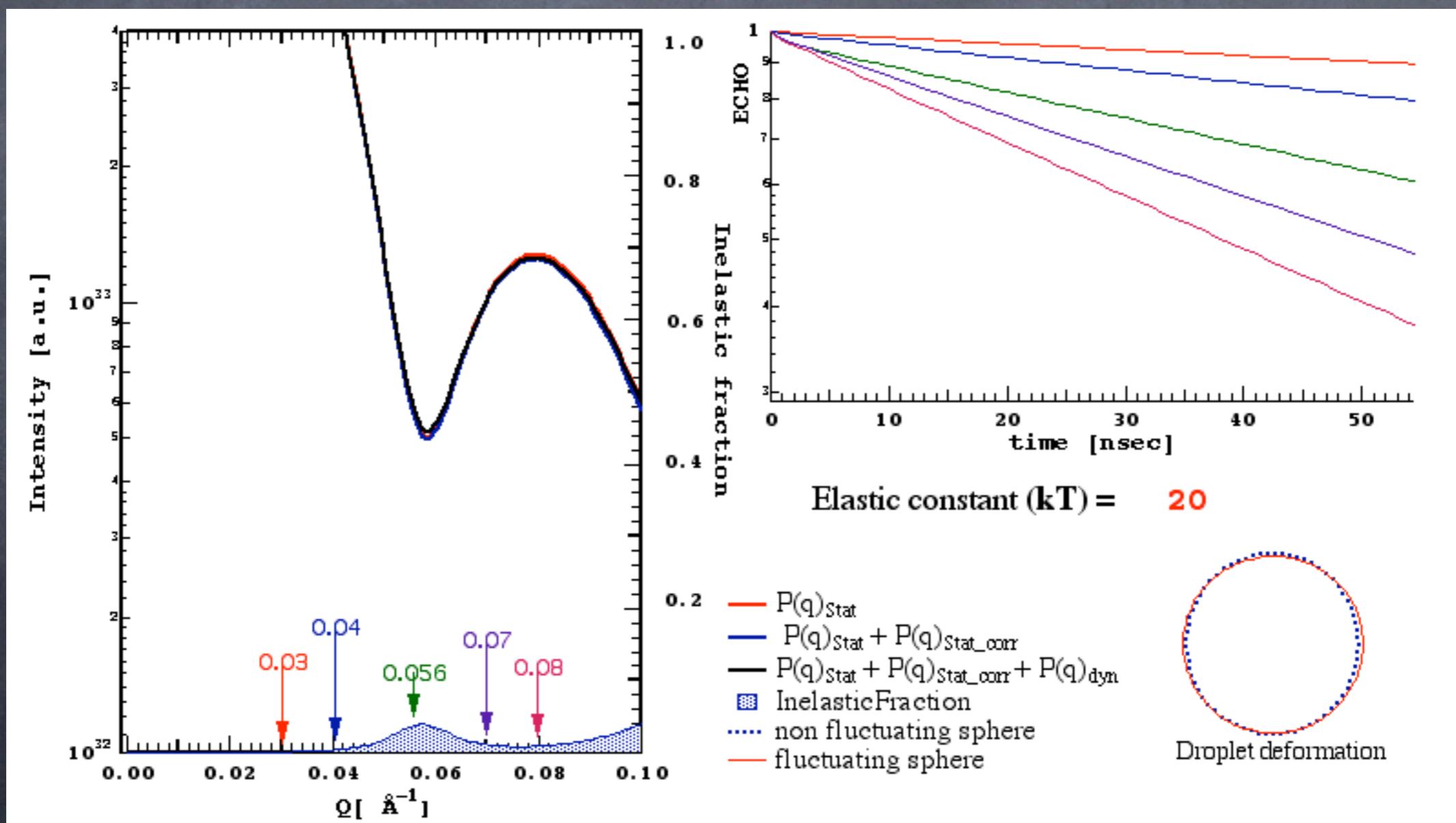
NSE mainstream & bizarroids

microemulsion droplets



d-Water in d-oil microemulsion => soft layer

- low $Q (<1/R)$ center of the mass diffusion: $\exp(-DQ^2t)$
- higher Q diffusion + shape fluctuations

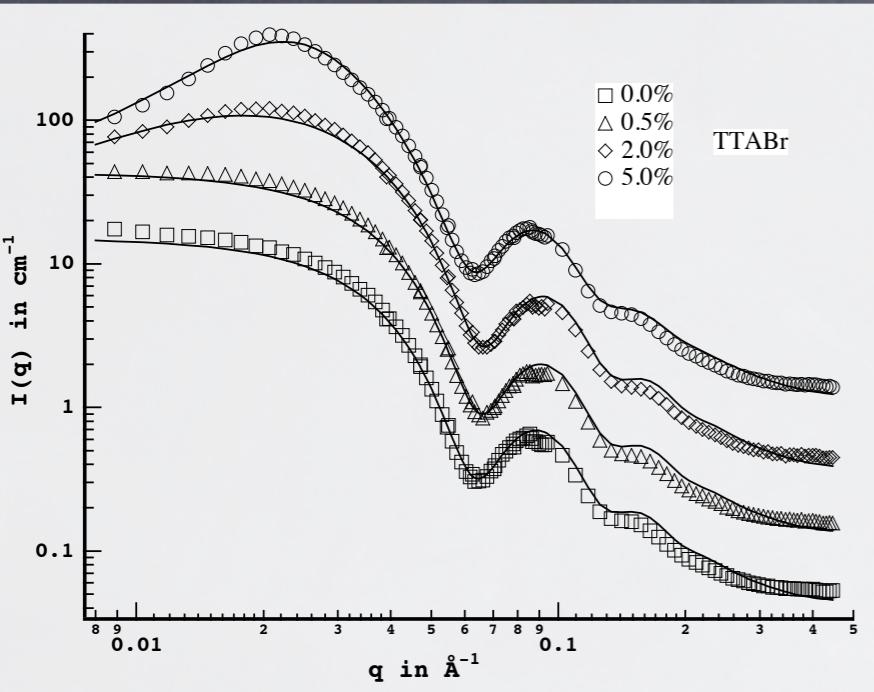


J. S. Huang, S. T. Milner, B. Farago, et al., Physical Review Letters **59**, 2600 (1987).

B. Farago, D. Richter, J. S. Huang, et al., Physical Review Letters **65**, 3348 (1990).

NSE mainstream & bizarroids

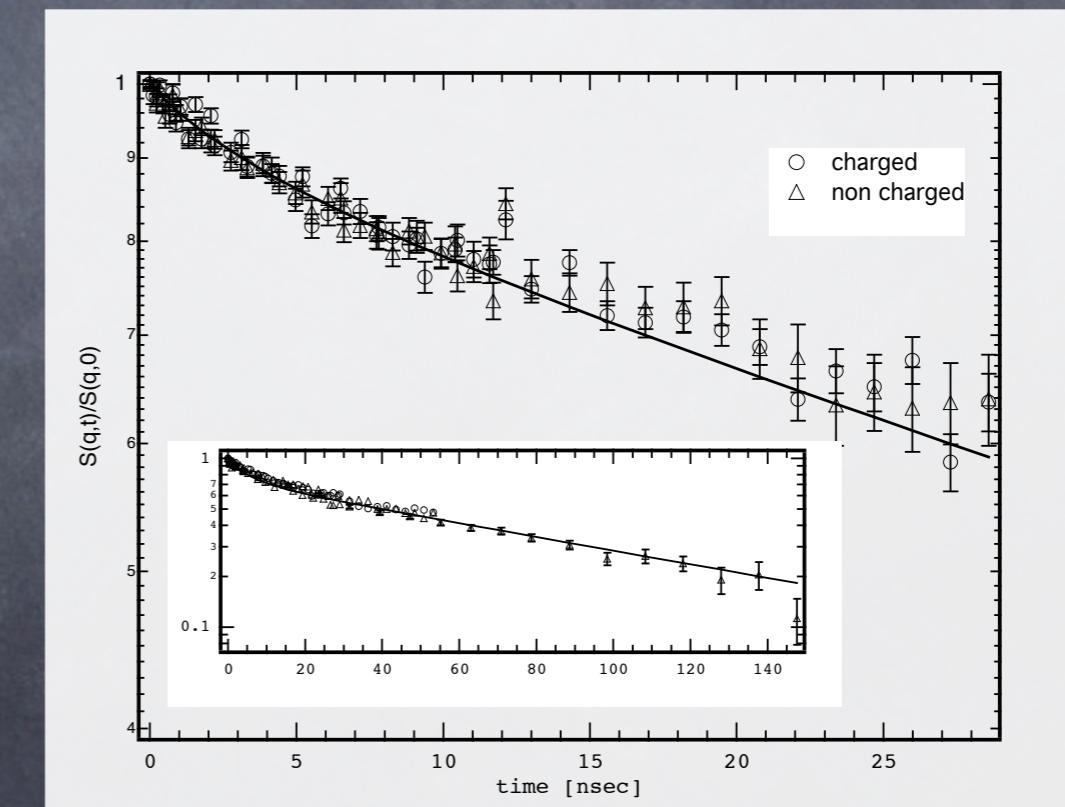
charged droplets



Mixing charged (TTABr) and non charged (TDMAO) surfactants hexanol, decane the surface charge can be varied ($z= 0 \rightarrow 12.1$)

B. Farago and M. Gradzielski, Journal of Chemical Physics 114, 10105 (2001).

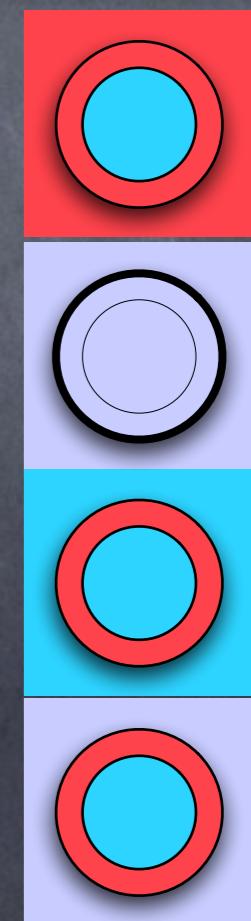
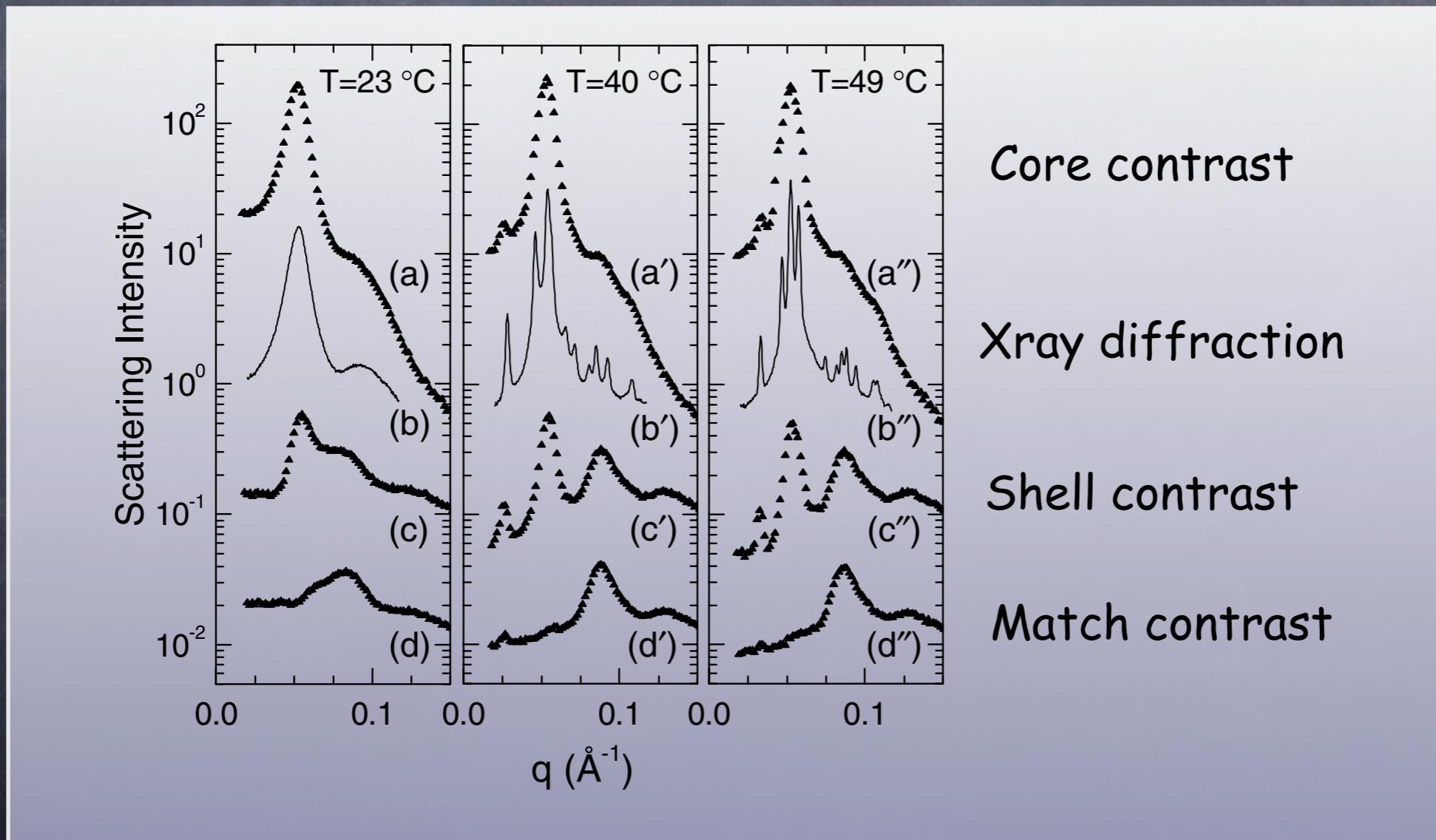
No influence on the bending elasticity!



SDS/buthanol/brine/toulene

at 62% vf cubic ($Fd\bar{3}m$) phase
polyhedral oil droplets $d \sim 150\text{\AA}$
separated by $\sim 28\text{\AA}$ water layer

phase: liquid $Fd\bar{3}m$ $Pm\bar{3}n$



J. Phys. Chem. B 2000, 104, 6610-6617

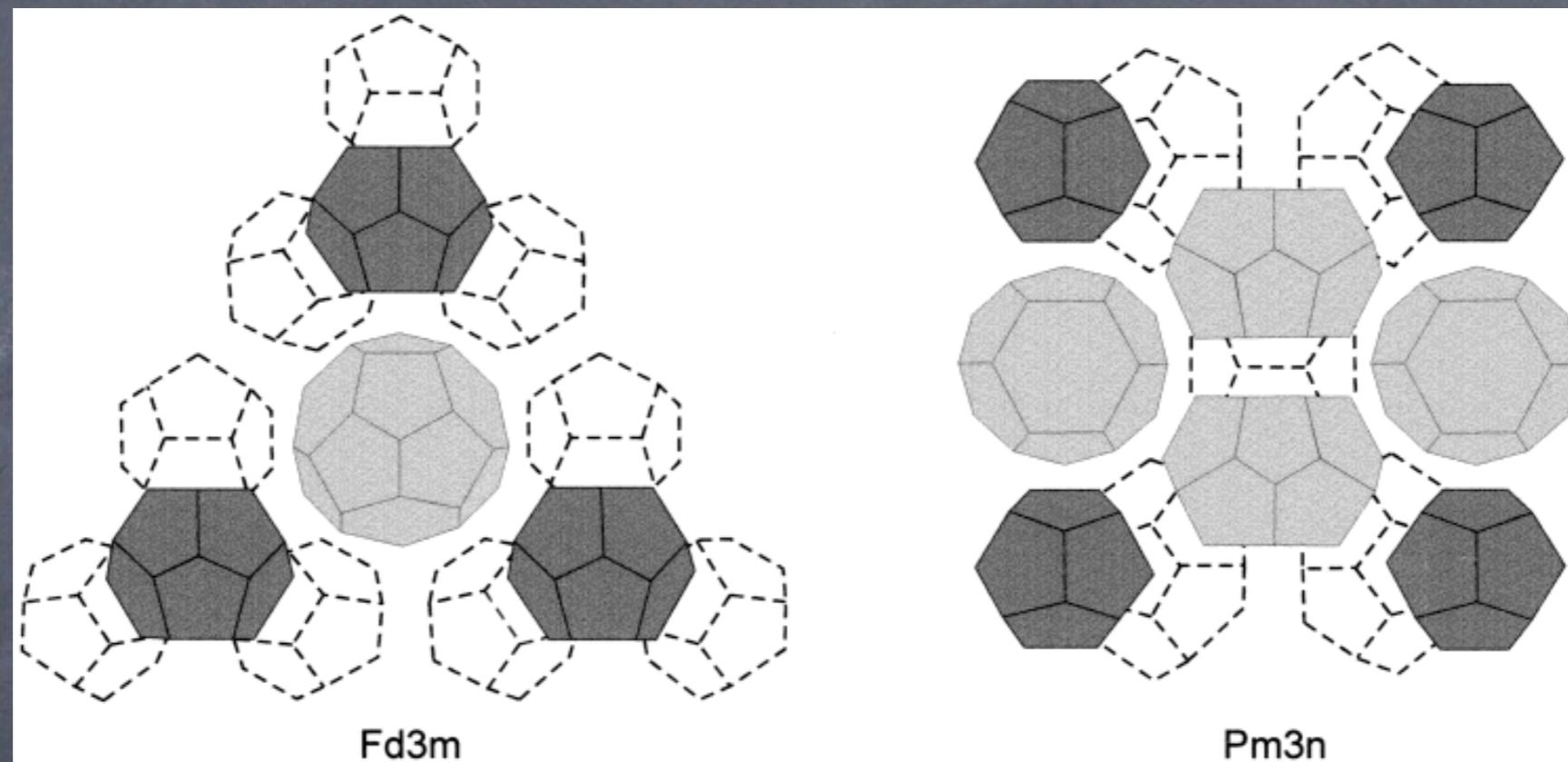
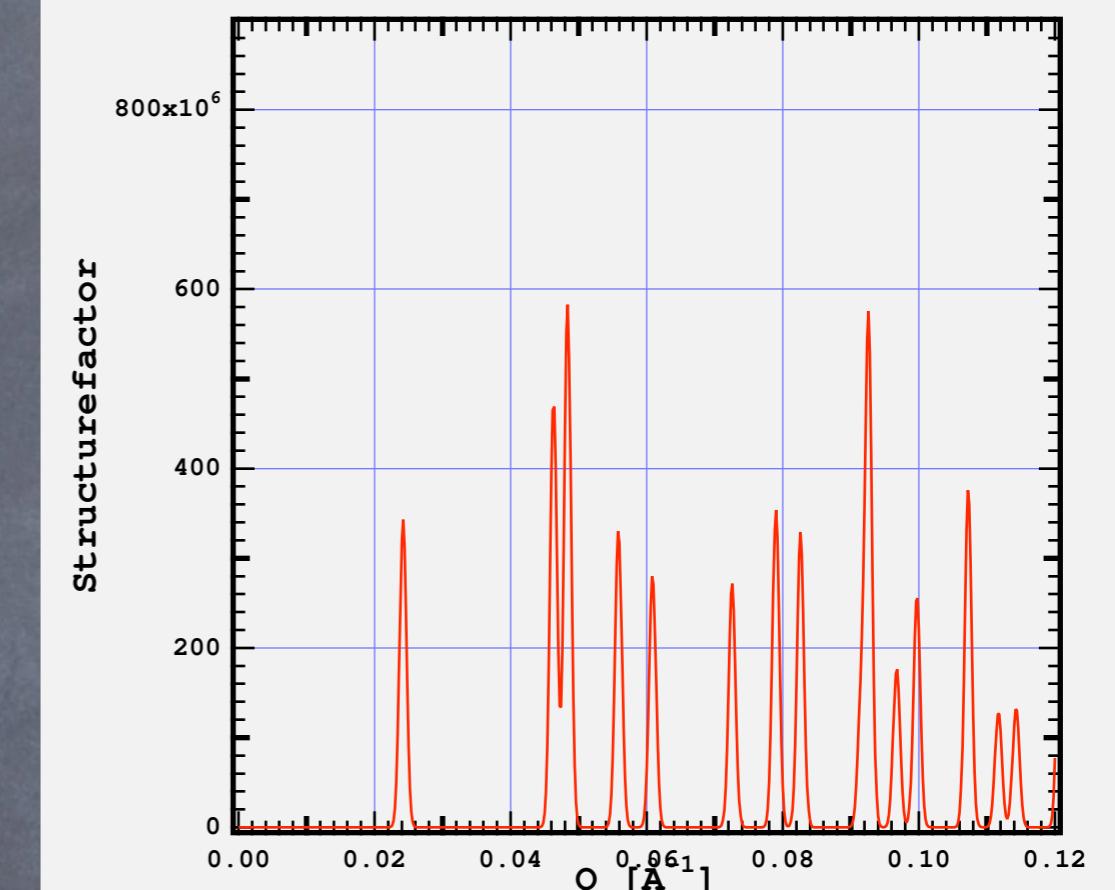
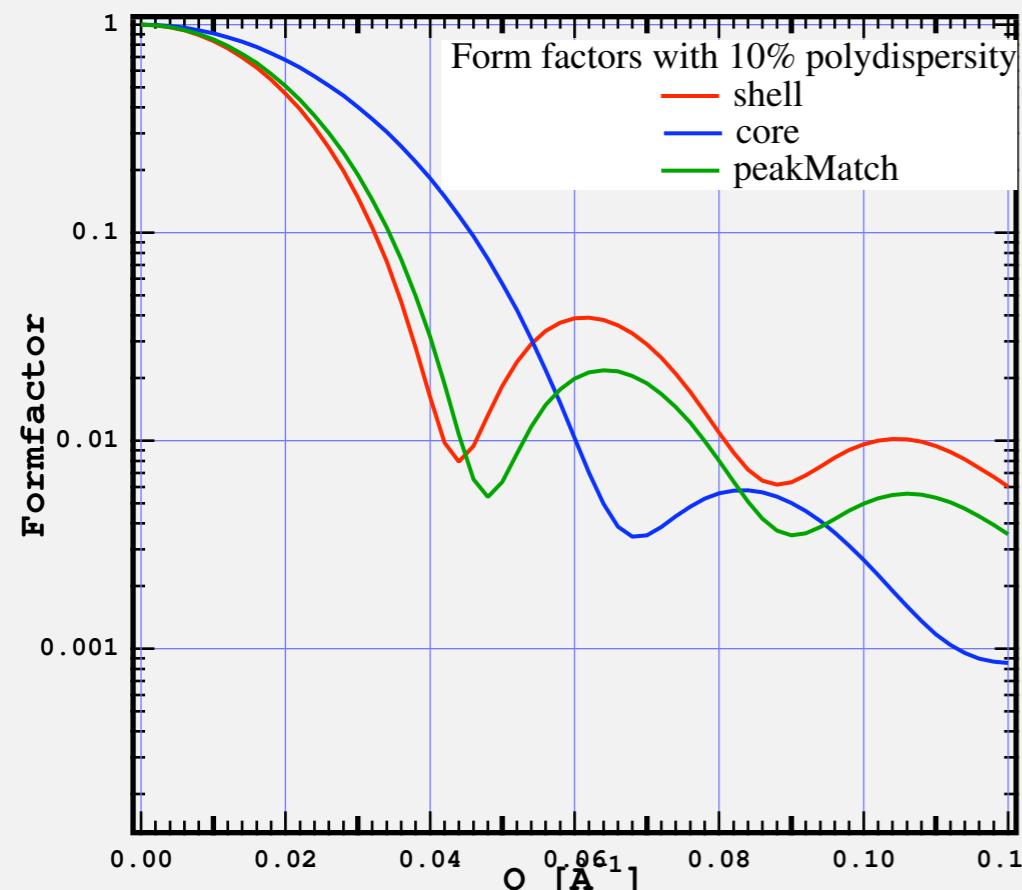
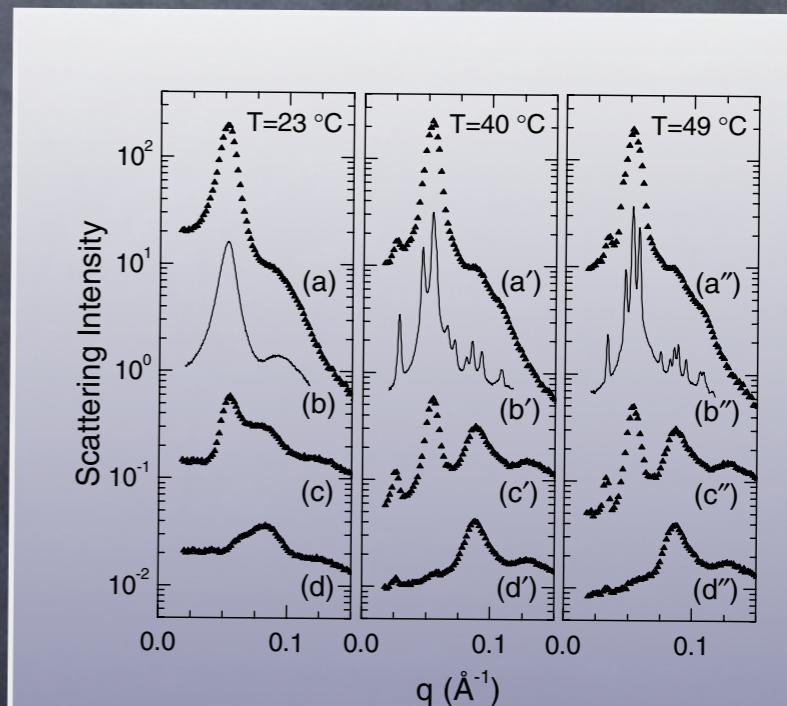


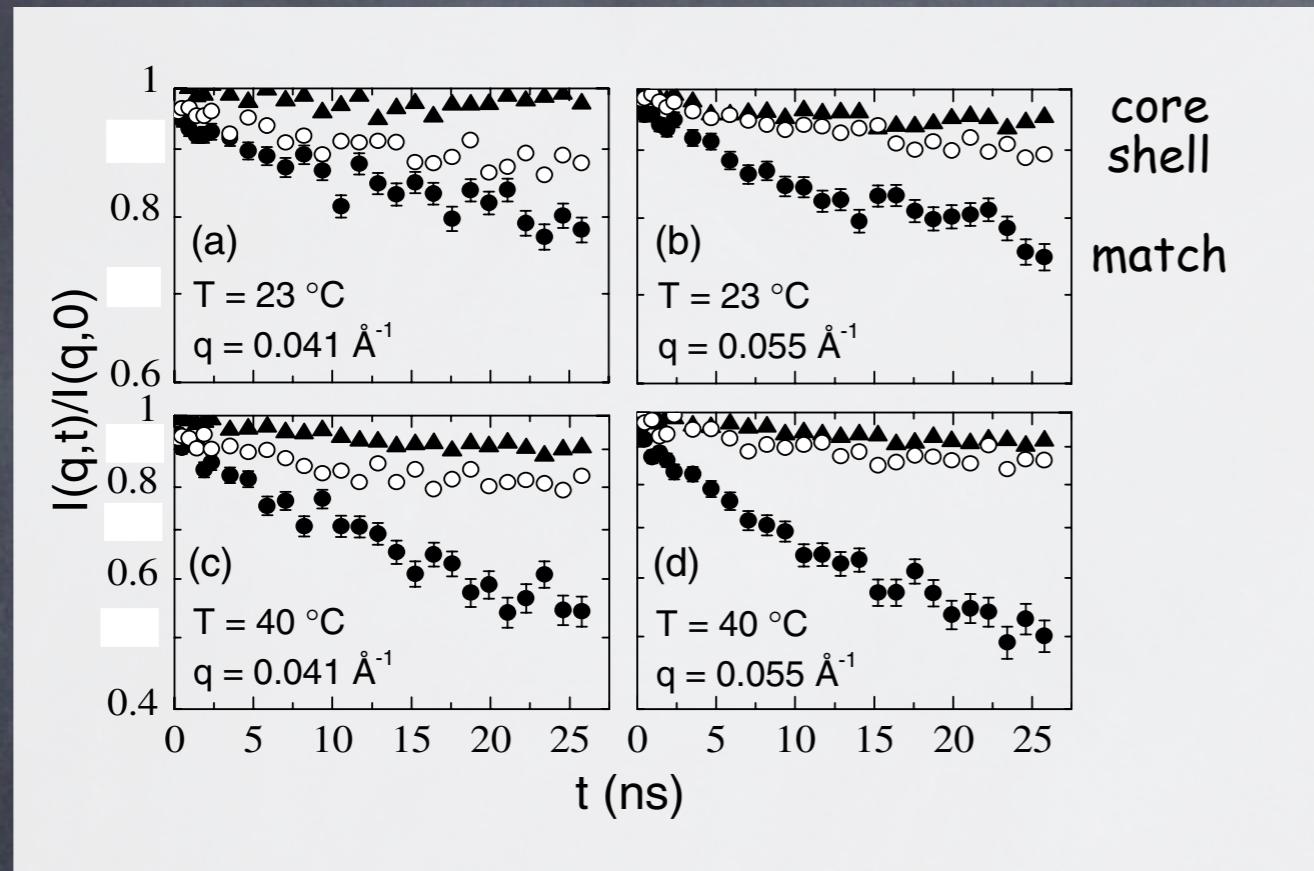
Figure 4. Schematic drawing of the A15 ($Pm3n$) and C15 ($Fd3m$) tetrahedrally close-packed structures proposed for the two cubic phases of the SDS/butanol/toluene/brine system. For both structures, an aqueous bilayer compartmentalizes the oil nanophase into tetrahedral networks that are combinations of pentagonal dodecahedra (dark gray) with 14-face polyhedra (light gray) in $Pm3n$ and with 16-face polyhedra (light gray) in $Fd3m$. Only part of the $Fd3m$ unit cell is represented.



The shell formfactor minimum
nearly coincides with a Bragg peak!

Peak matching contrast moves it to
the correct position

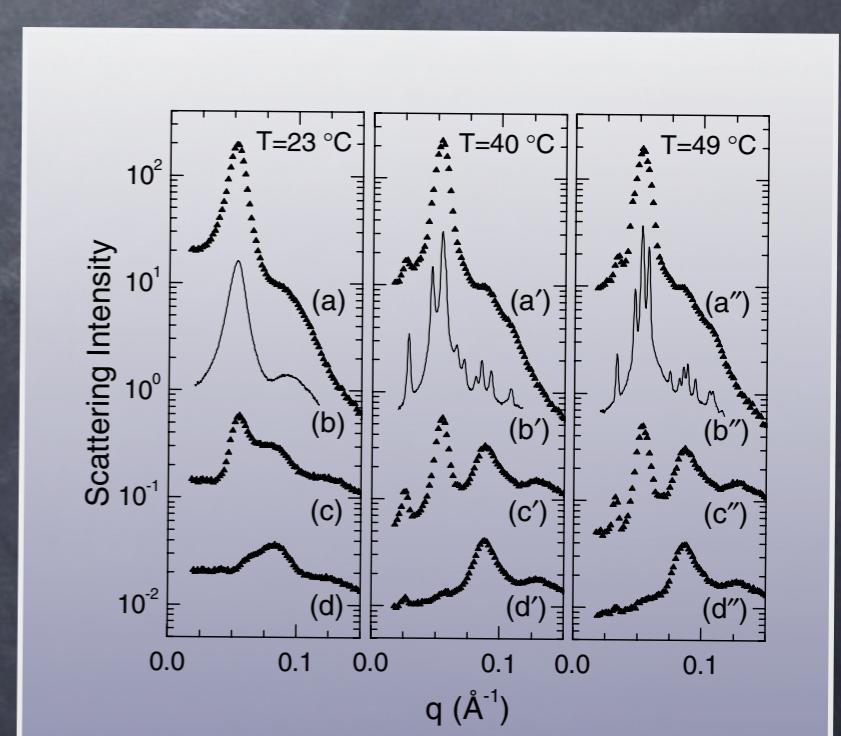


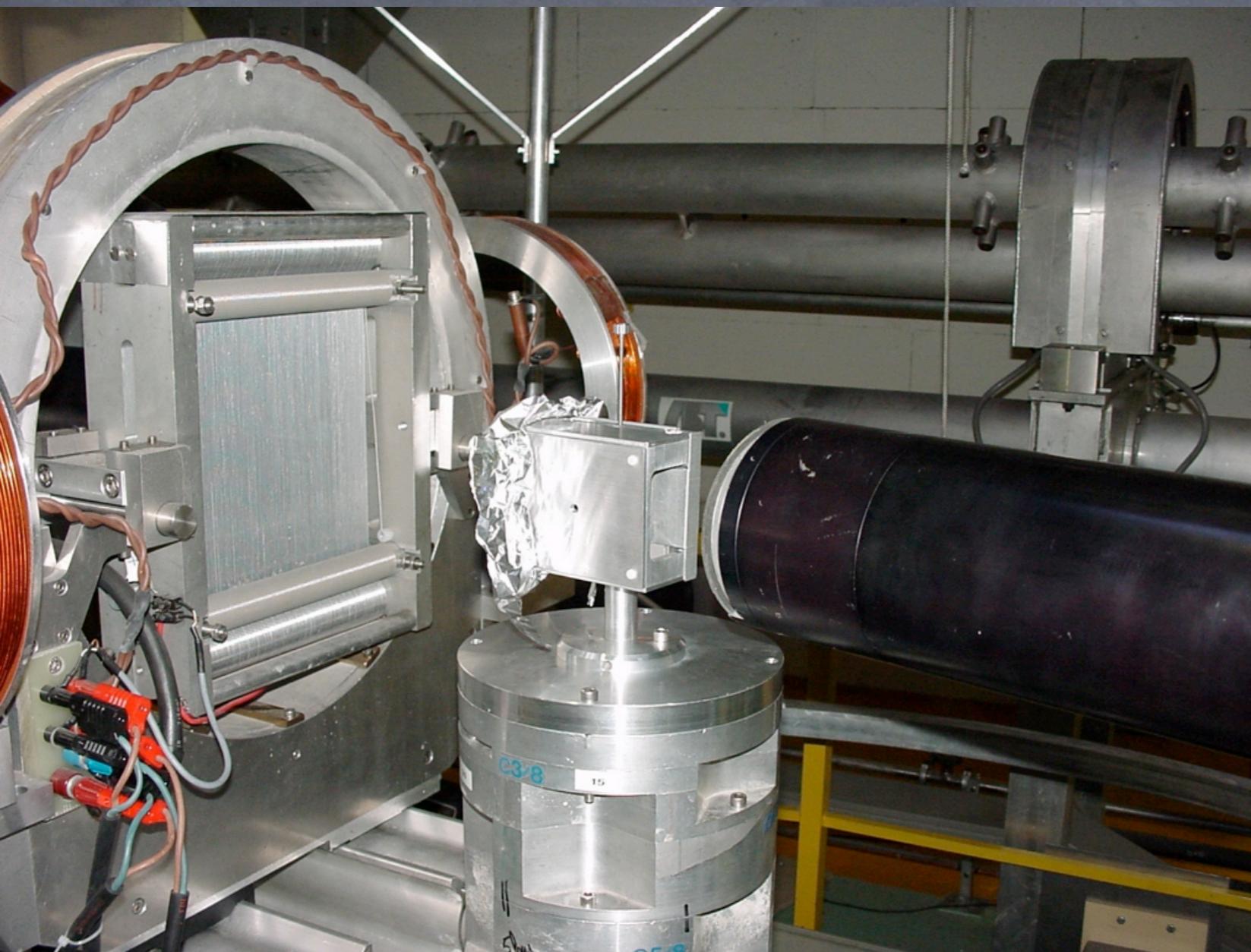


The core contrast is within limit elastic at the peak

The shell contrast shows a weak decay

The 'match' contrast has a well pronounced decay

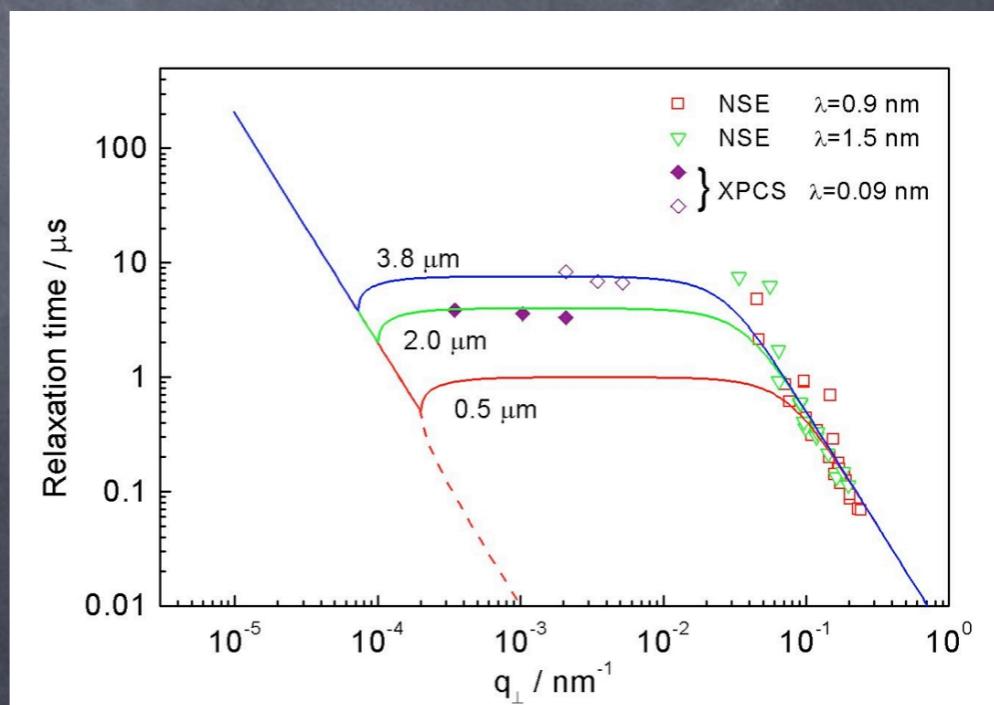
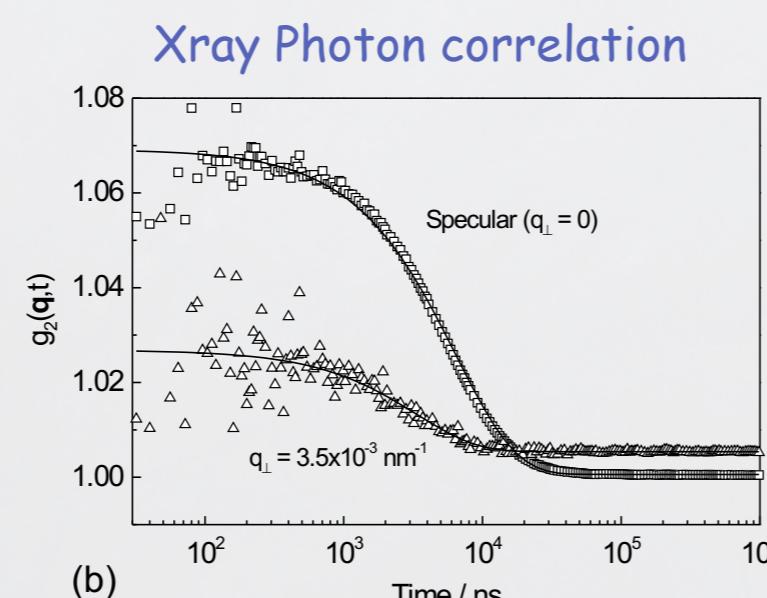
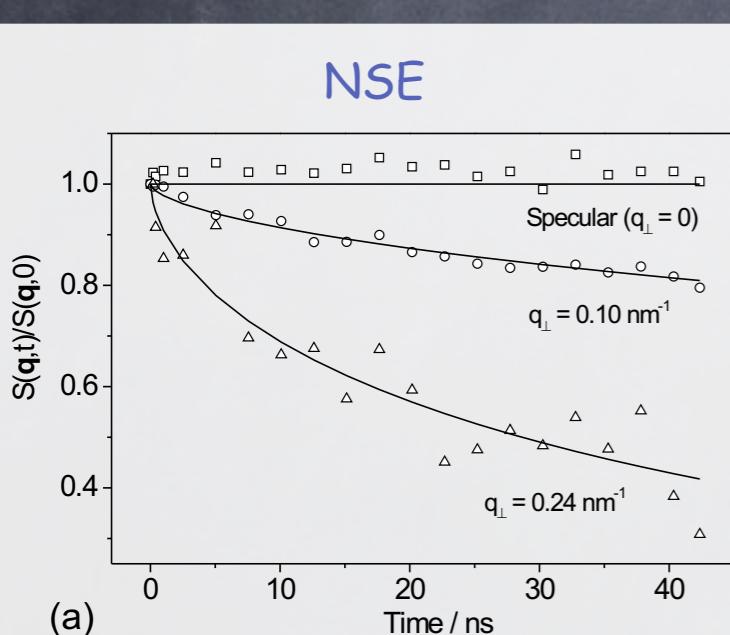
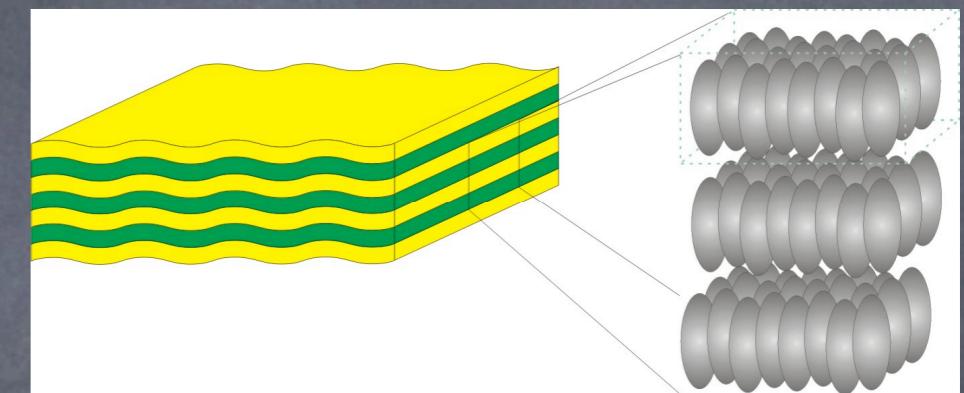
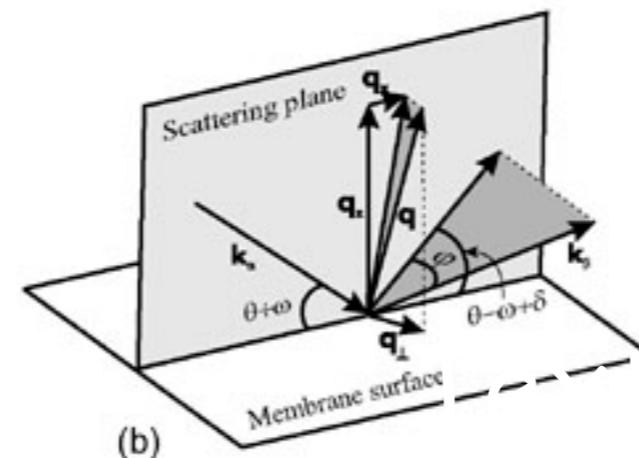
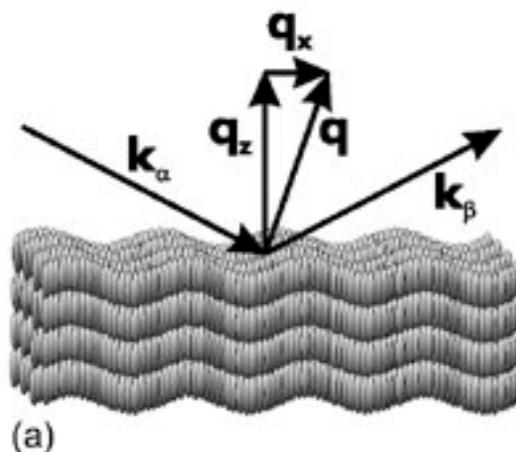




Sample thickness changes from 0.5 to several μm

smectic-A membranes of the compound 4-octyl-40-cyanobiphenyl (8CB)

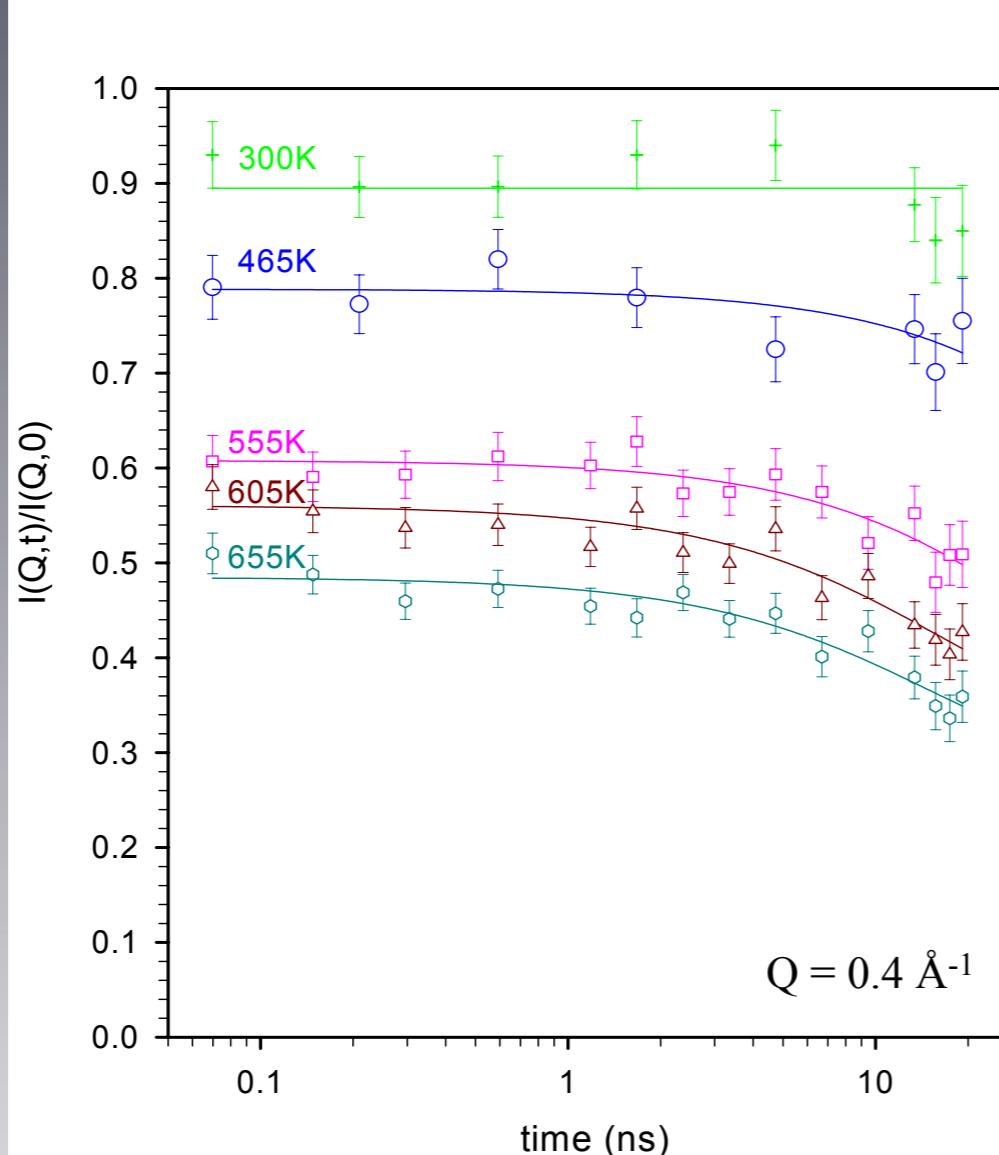
I. Sikharulidze, B. Farago, I. P. Dolbnya, A. Madsen, Wim H. de Jeu, Phys. Rev. Lett. 16 2003



Zeolites are an extremely important class of material in particular for alkane chains (separation, catalysis...)

The diffusion is the key for functionality

- Has been extensively studied by incoherent scattering
- Also deuterated molecules were used to investigate the structure
- D-transport, D-self, D-cooperative are very close at low Q....
- Models and thermodynamics link them together



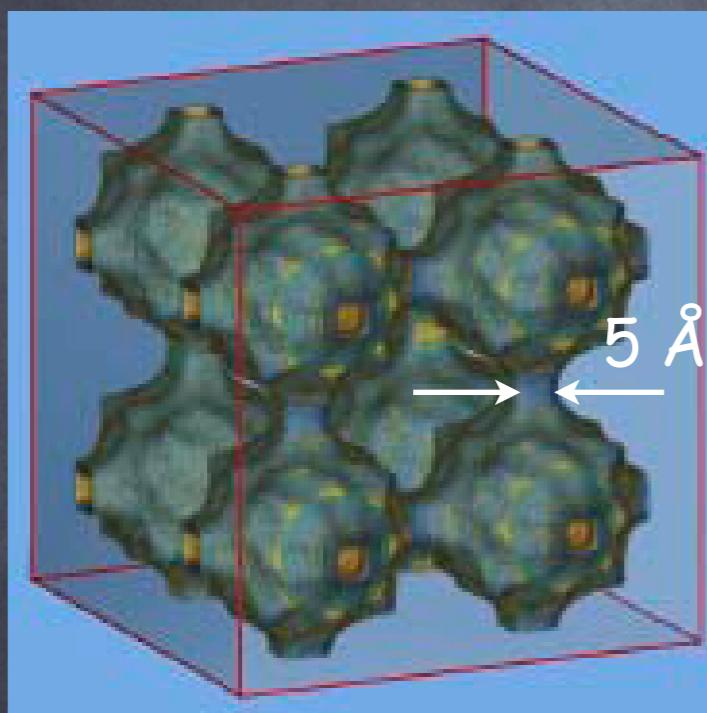
$\text{C}_6\text{D}_6 / \text{ZSM-5}$
(3 molecules/u.c.)

IN11

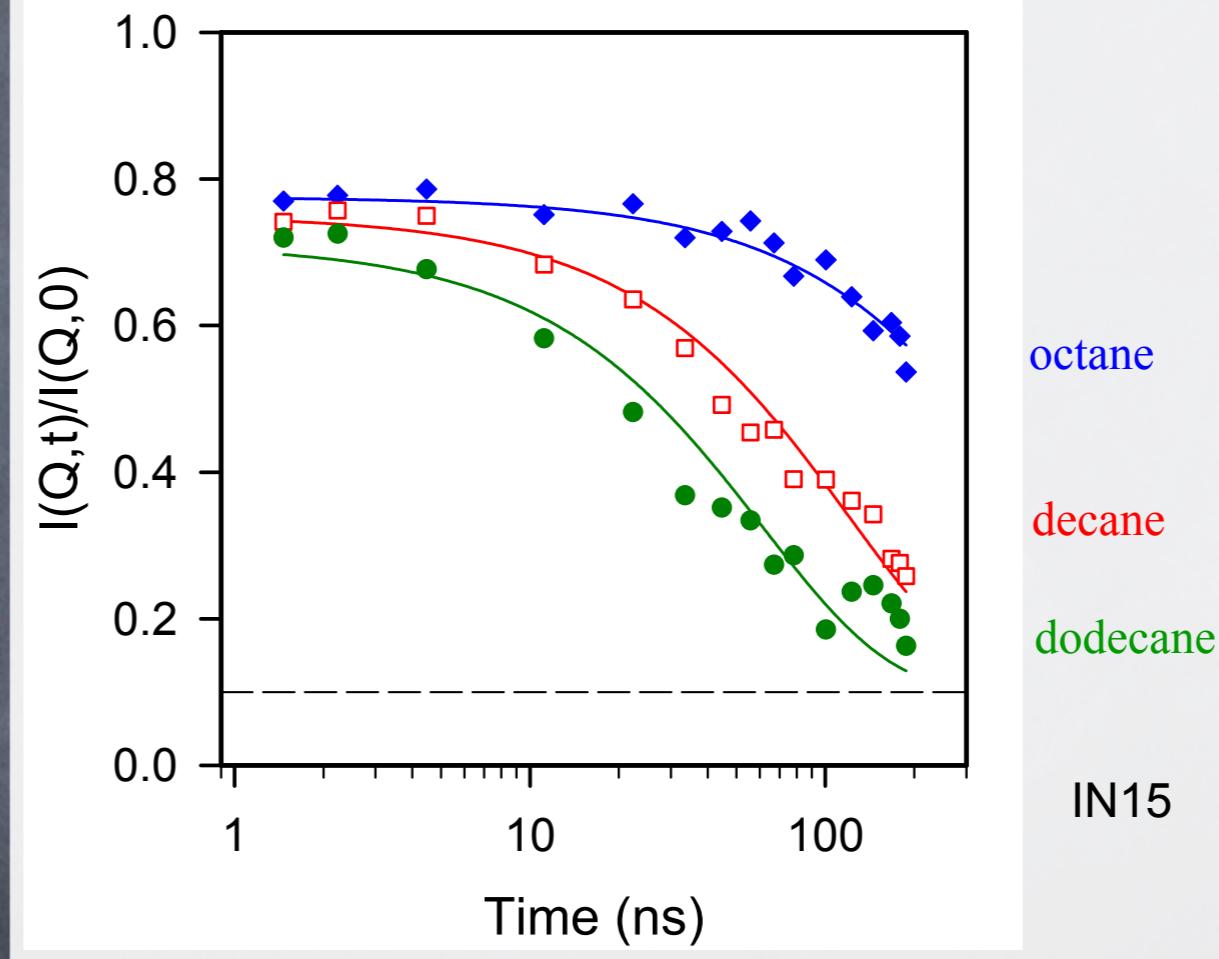
Better resolution
is needed

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} (2\ell+1) \sum_{m,m'=1}^n \left\{ b_{coh}^m b_{coh}^{m'} + b_{inc}^m {}^2 \delta_{mm'} \right\} j_{\ell}(Q r_m) j_{\ell}(Q r_{m'}) P_{\ell}(\cos \Theta_{mm'}) \Lambda_{\ell}^{rot}(\omega)$$

5A zeolite

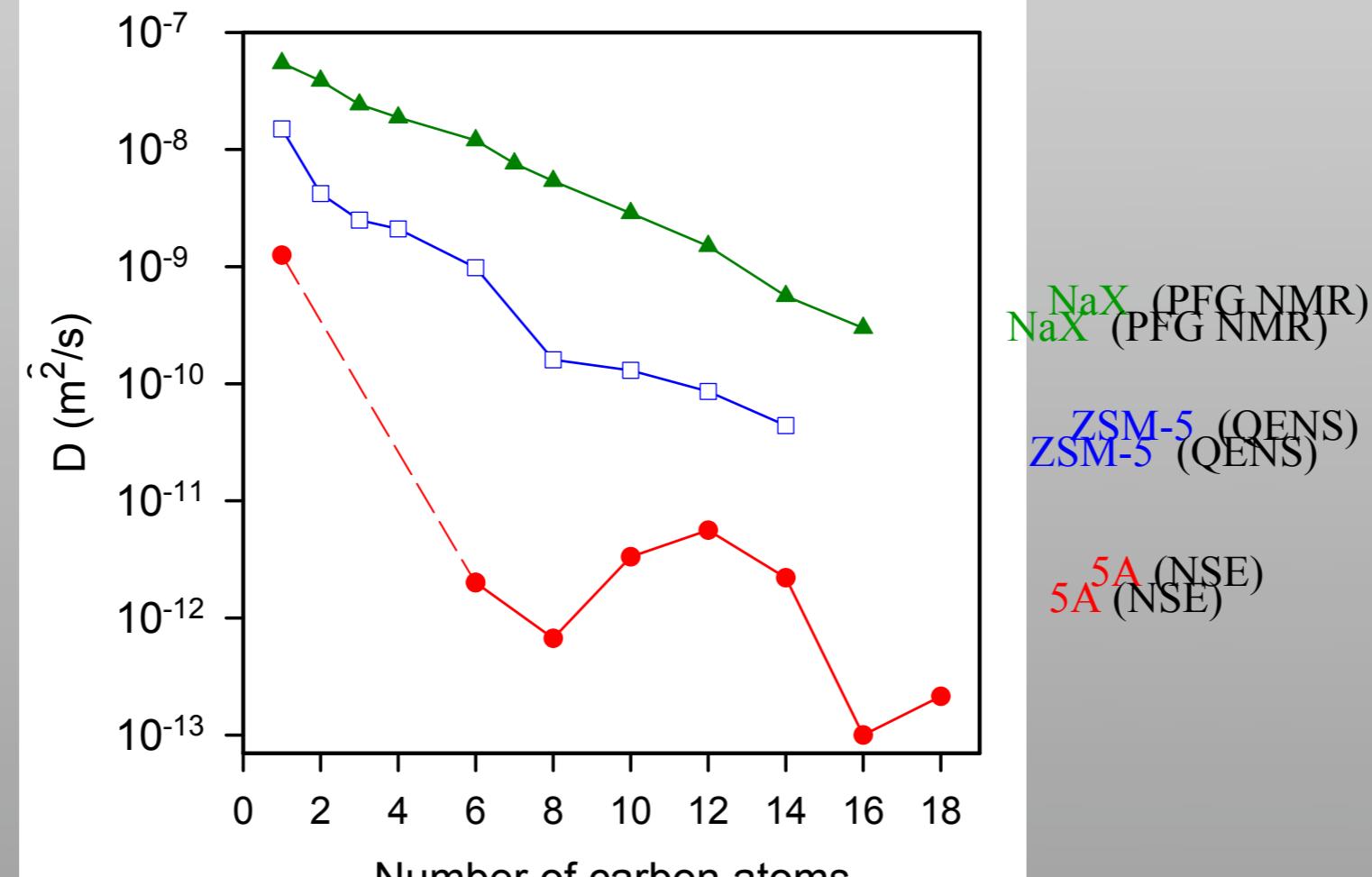


n-alkanes in NaCaA (5A)
(T = 475 K, Q = 0.2 Å⁻¹)



'Window effect'

n-alkanes in various zeolites ($T = 475\text{ K}$)



H.Jobic et al. Angew. Chem. 43 (2004) 364

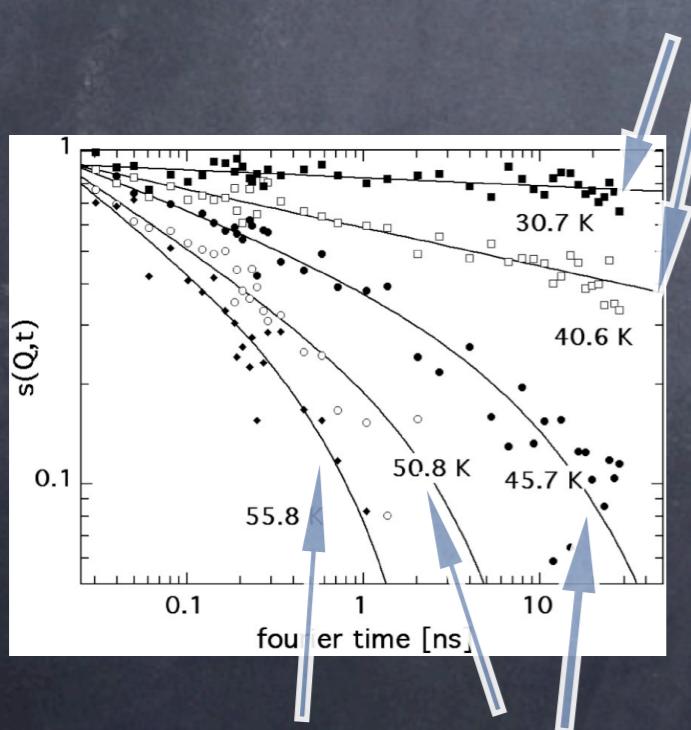
Examples on magnetic scattering

- Spin Glass
- Spin Ice
- Fe nanoparticles in Al

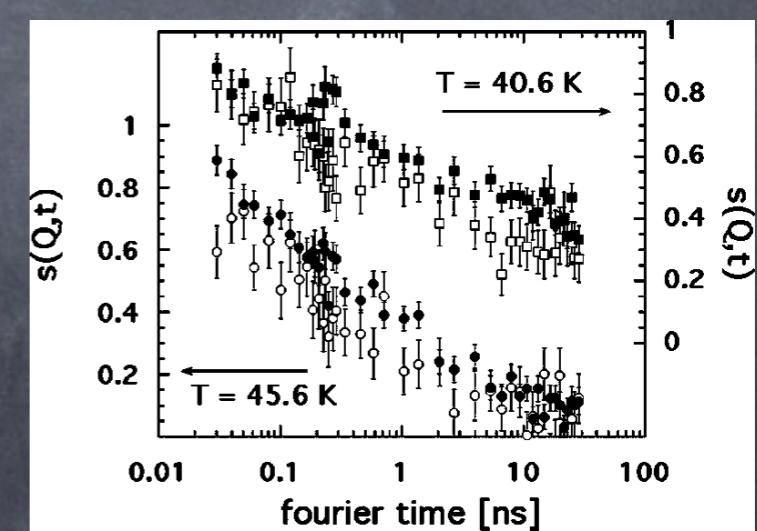
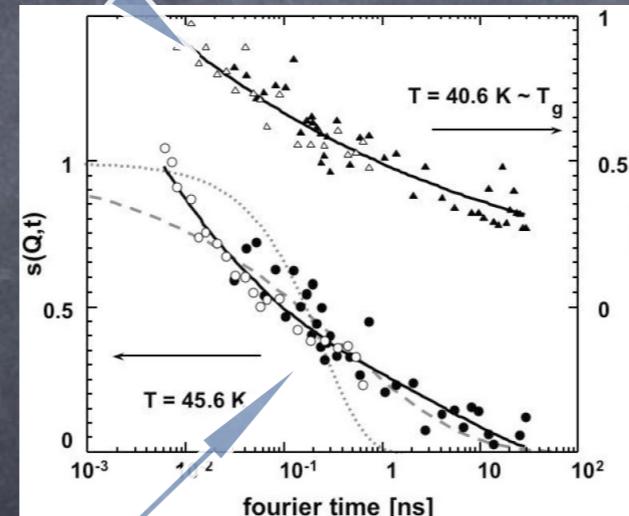
$\text{Au}_{0.86}\text{Fe}_{0.14}$ metallic Heisenberg spin glass

Just below the 0.15 concentration where becomes FM
 \Rightarrow strong Fm correlations \Rightarrow strong signal

Power law decay for $T < T_g$



Q independent dynamics
 open symb 0.4\AA^{-1} closed symb 0.8\AA^{-1}



Ogileski function (power law·KWW)

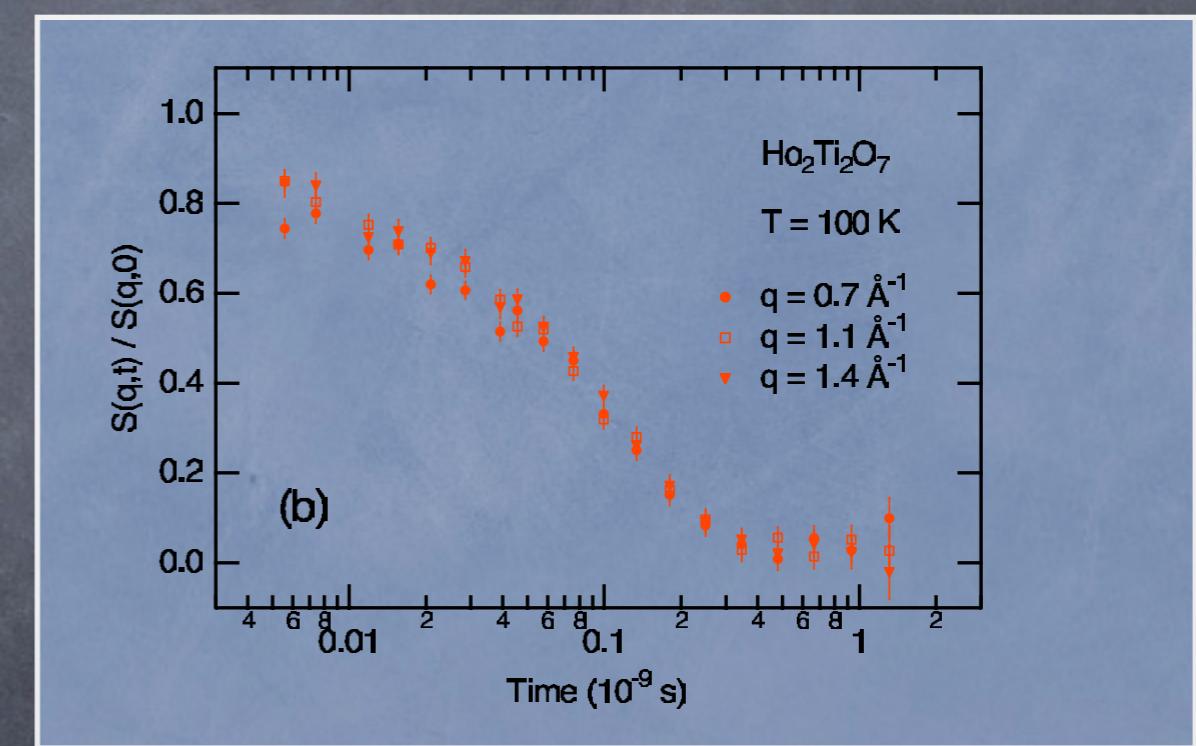
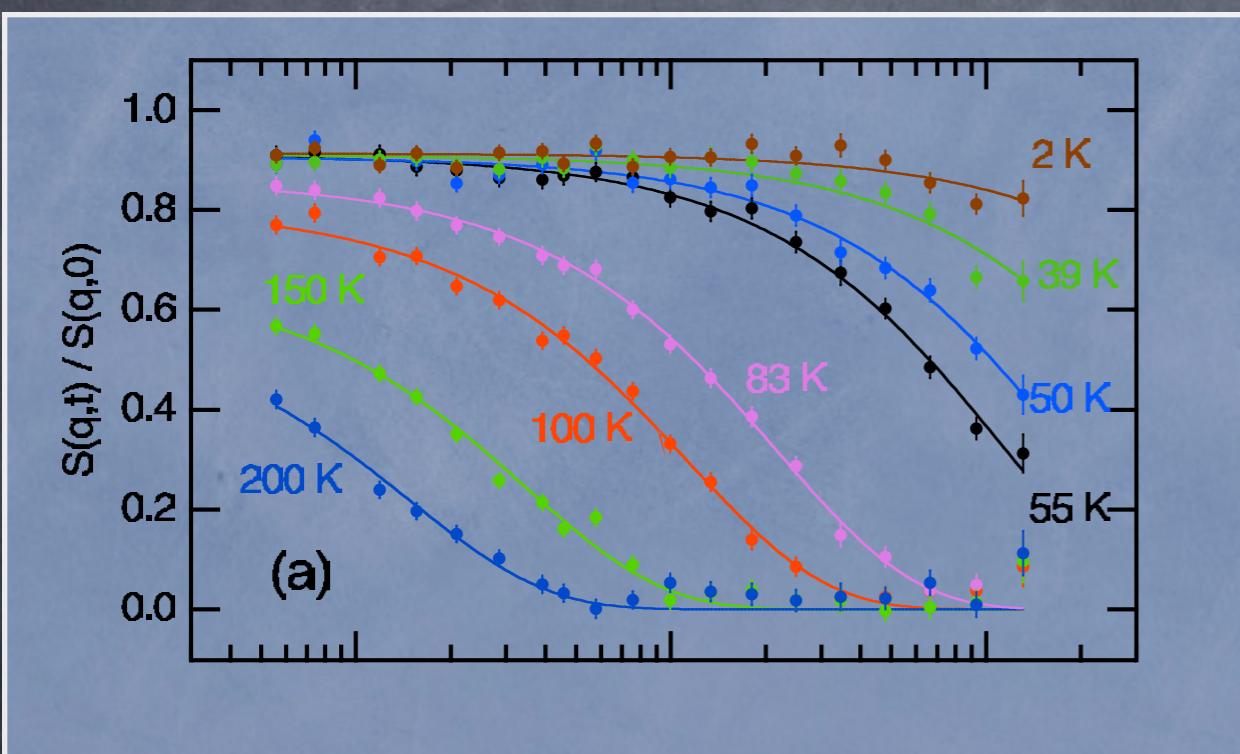
$T > T_g$

C. Pappas , Mezei ,F, Ehlers ,G, Manuel ,P, Campbell ,I A, Physical Review B 68, 054431 (2003).

'spin ice' materials $\text{Ho}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Dy}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{Ho}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$
 the spin is equivalent to the H displacement vector in water ice
 all three has a peak in susceptibility at 1K but
 missing 15K susceptibility peak in the Ho compounds...

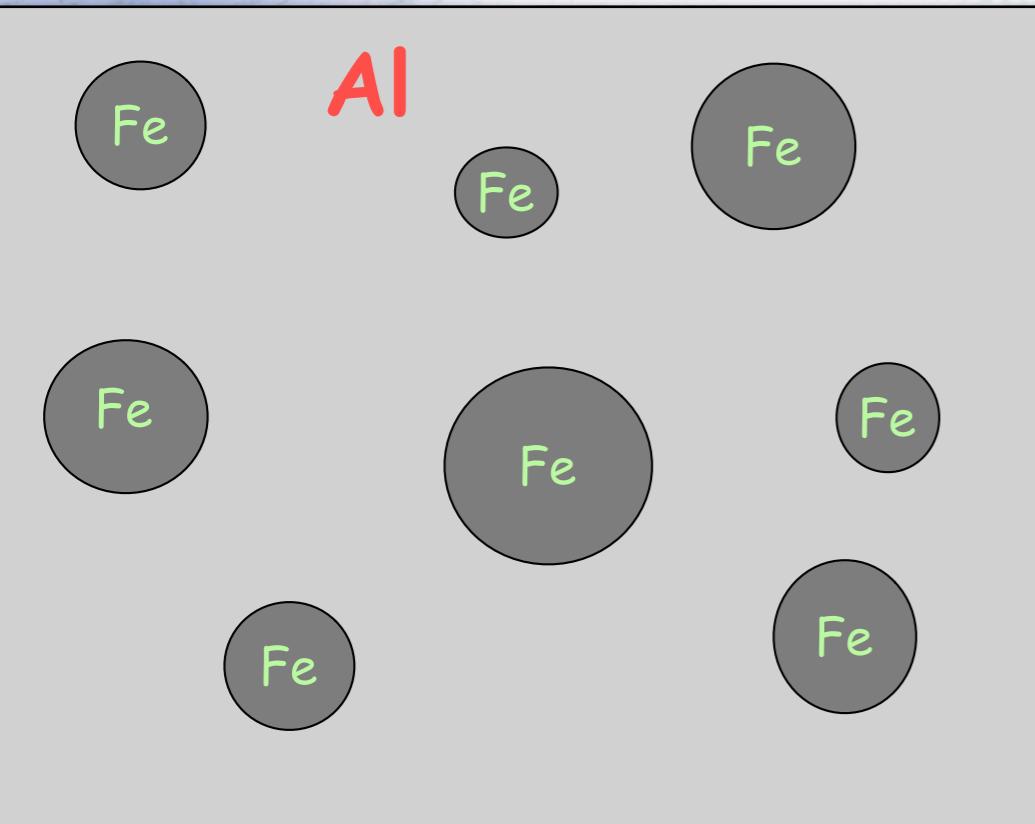
Single exponential thermally activated

Q independent relaxation



Whichever of the two processes is faster relaxes completely the whole spin system

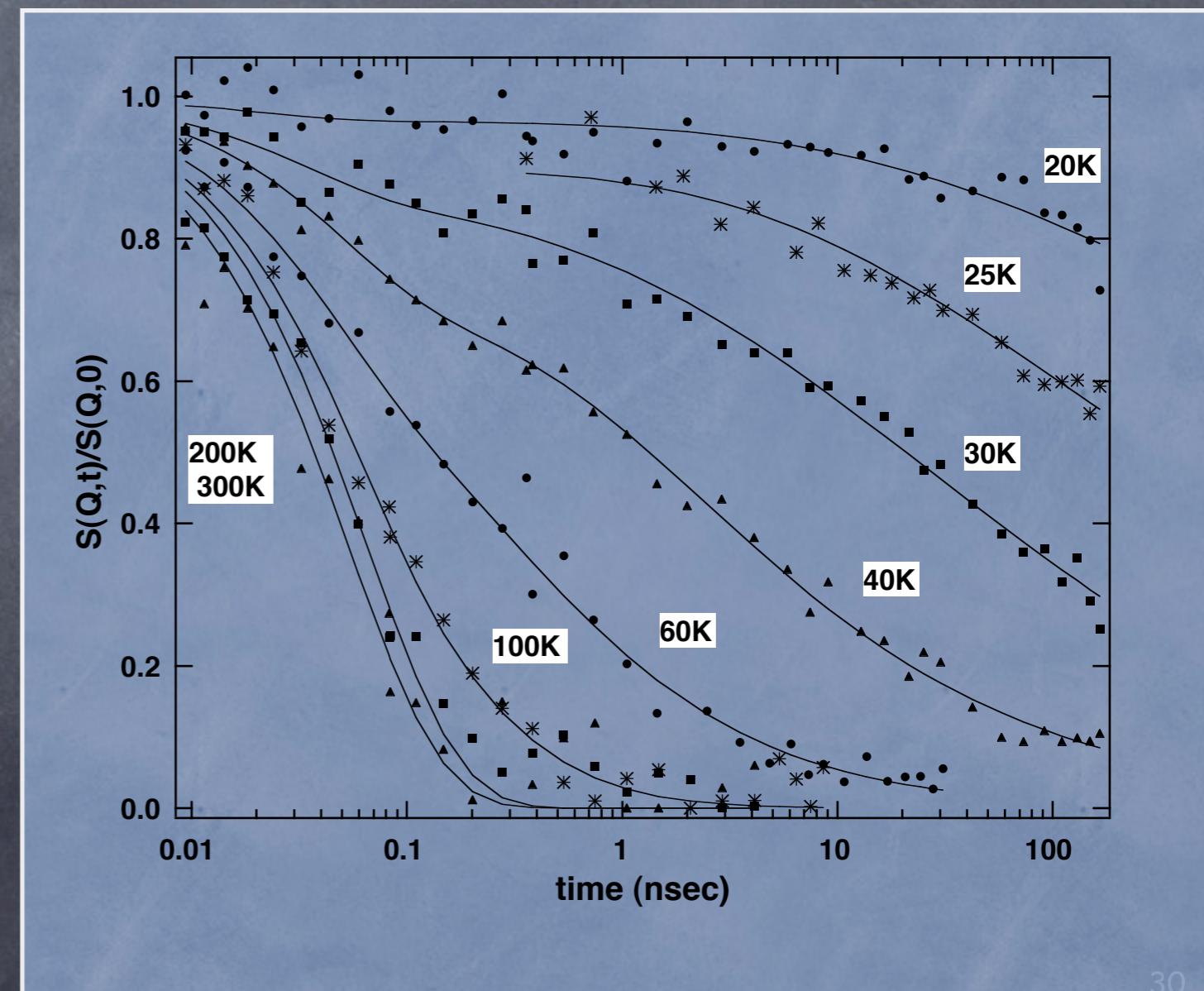
G. Ehlers, Cornelius, A L, Orendac, M, Kajnakova, M, Fennell, T, Bramwell, S, T, Gardner, Journal of Physics Condensed Matter 15, L9 (2003).



Needs integration over
particle size distribution
Switch over from single particle
relaxation to interparticle correlations
with lowering temperature

H. Casalta , Schleger ,P, Bellouard ,C,
Hennion ,M, Mirebeau ,I, Ehlers ,G,
Farago ,B, Dormann ,J L, Kelsch ,M,
Linde ,M, Philipp ,F, Physical Review Letters
82, 1301 (1999).

Monodomain iron particles in Al matrix superparamagnetic system

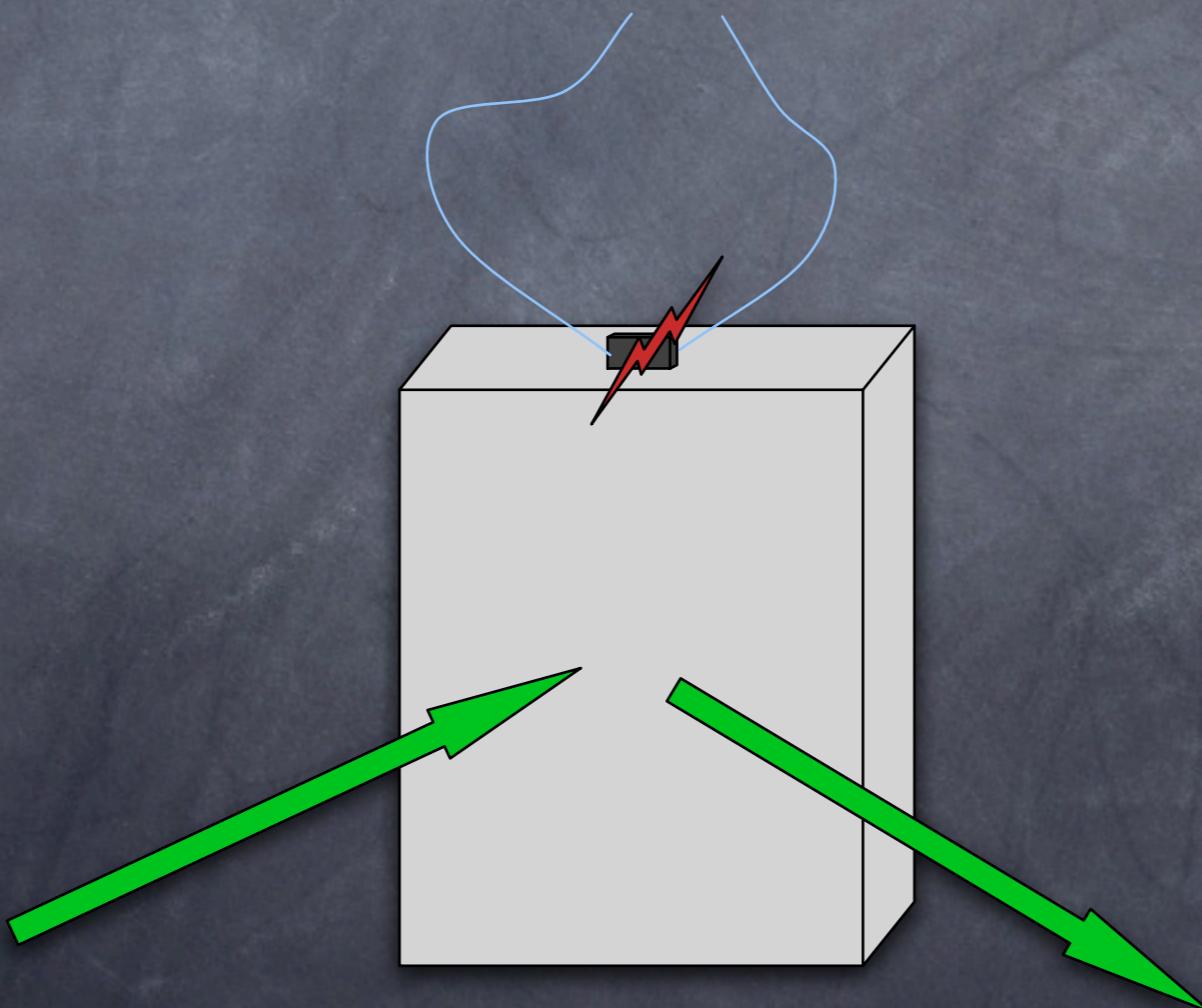


Bizarroids

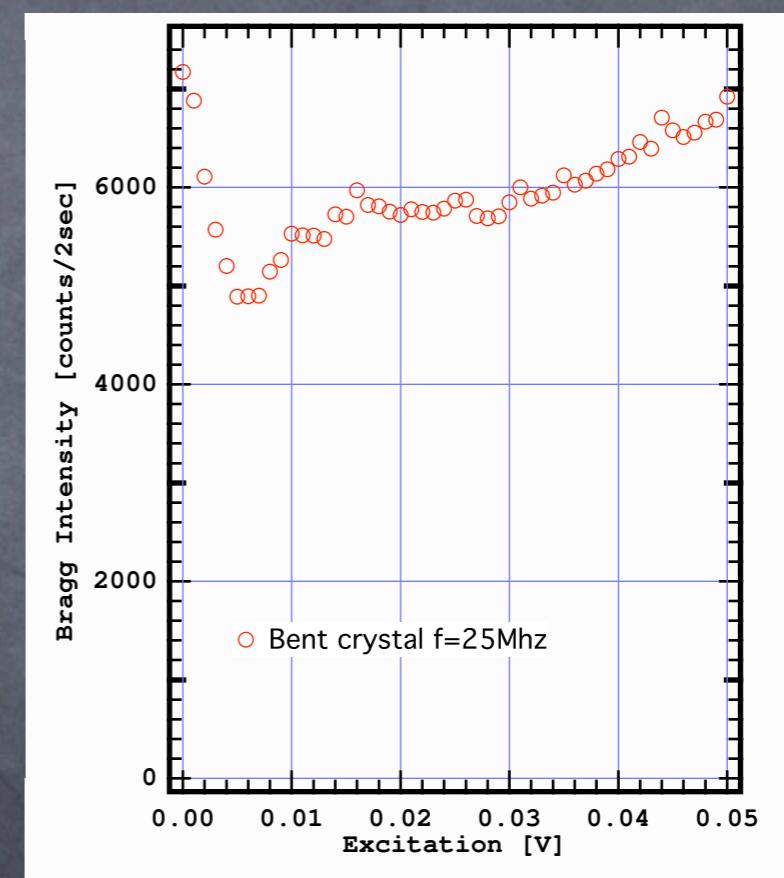
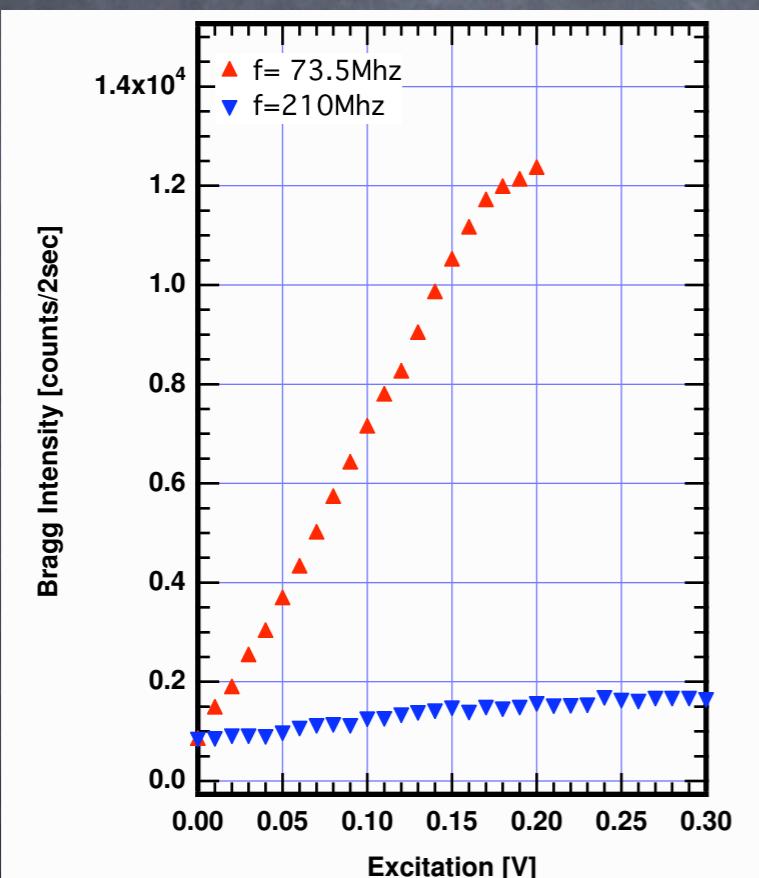
- Single Xtals & ultrasound
- Flux line lattice
- Cross section

work with E Iolin and E Raitmann

Si single crystal excited with ultrasound in Bragg condition

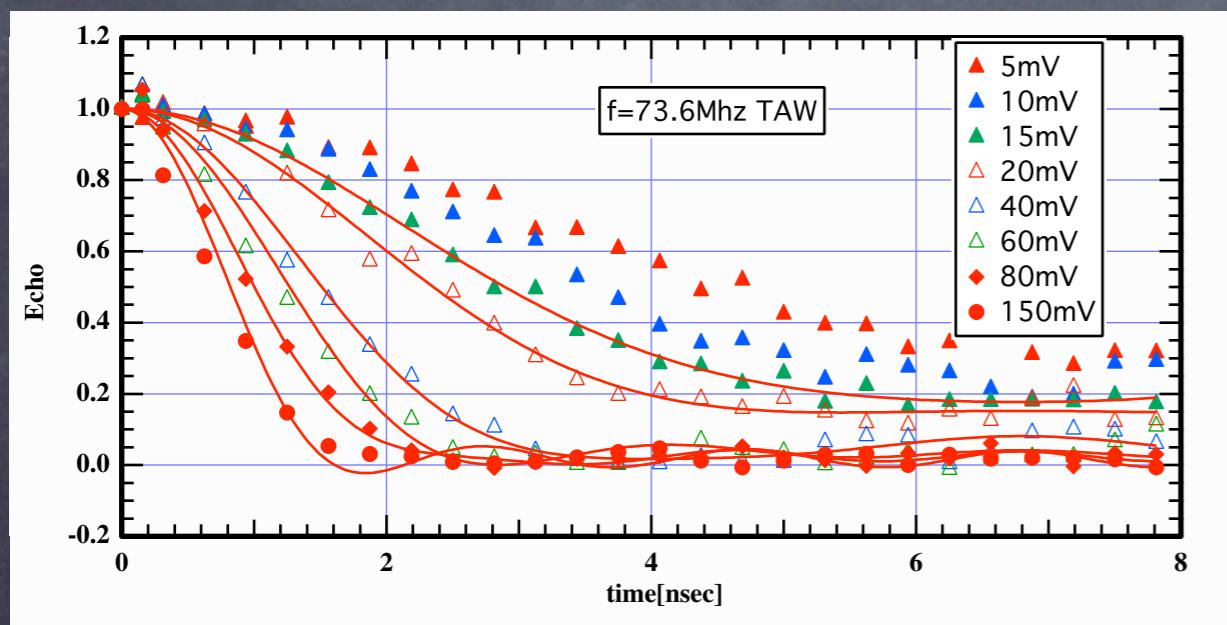


Bragg intensity

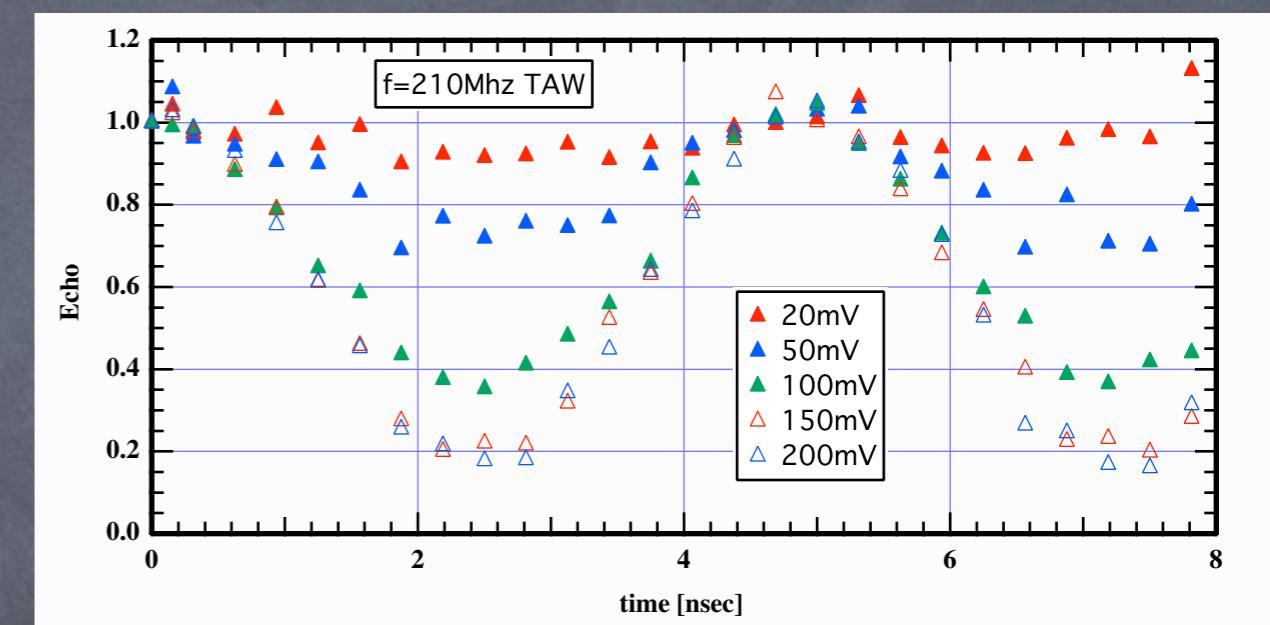


dynamics?

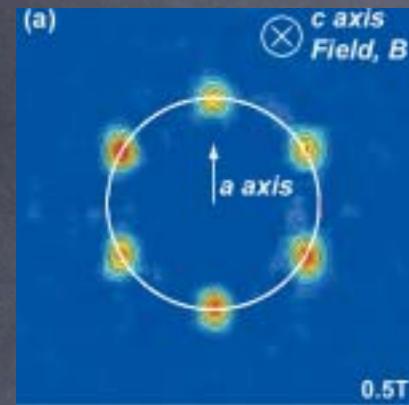
73.6 Mhz



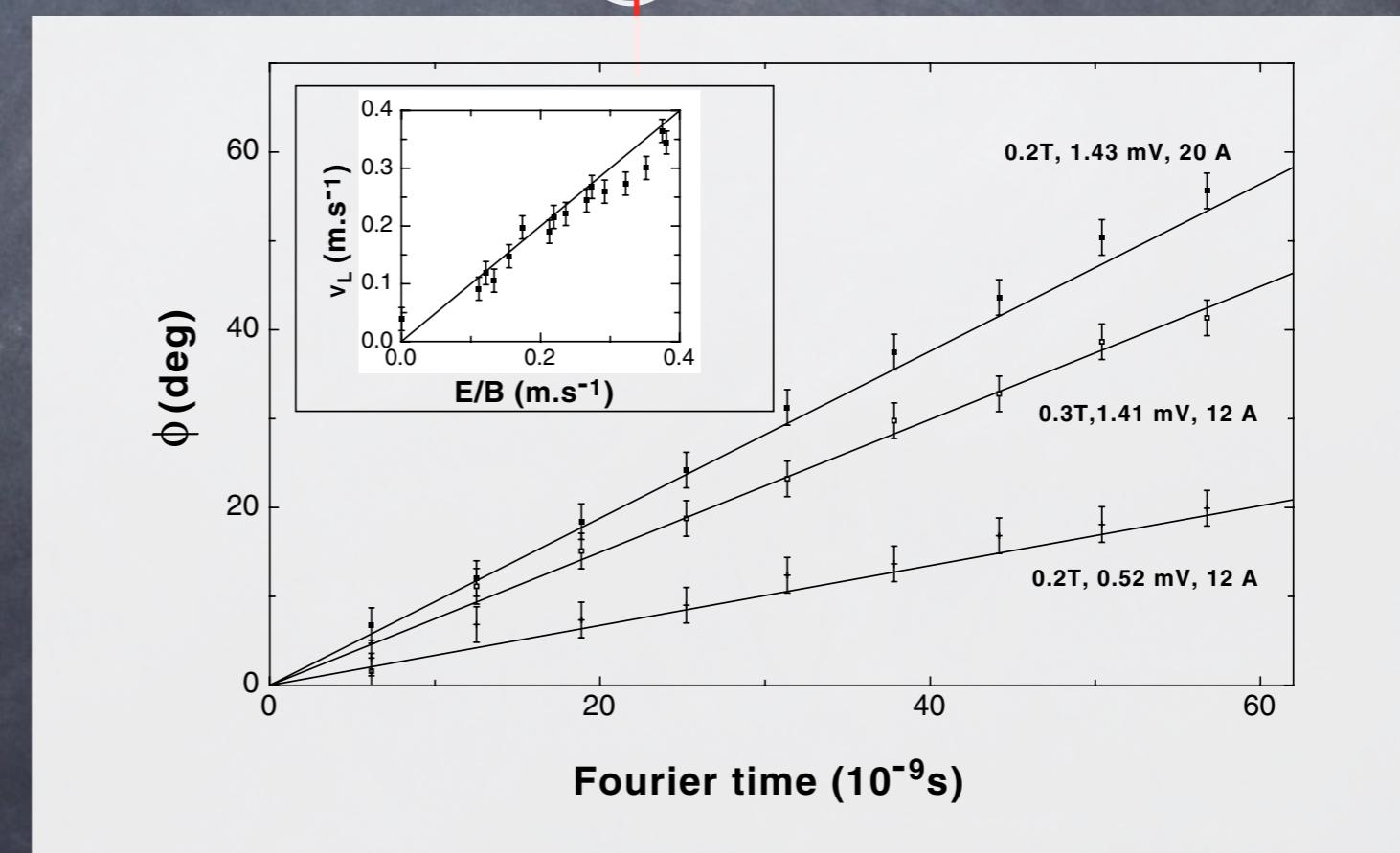
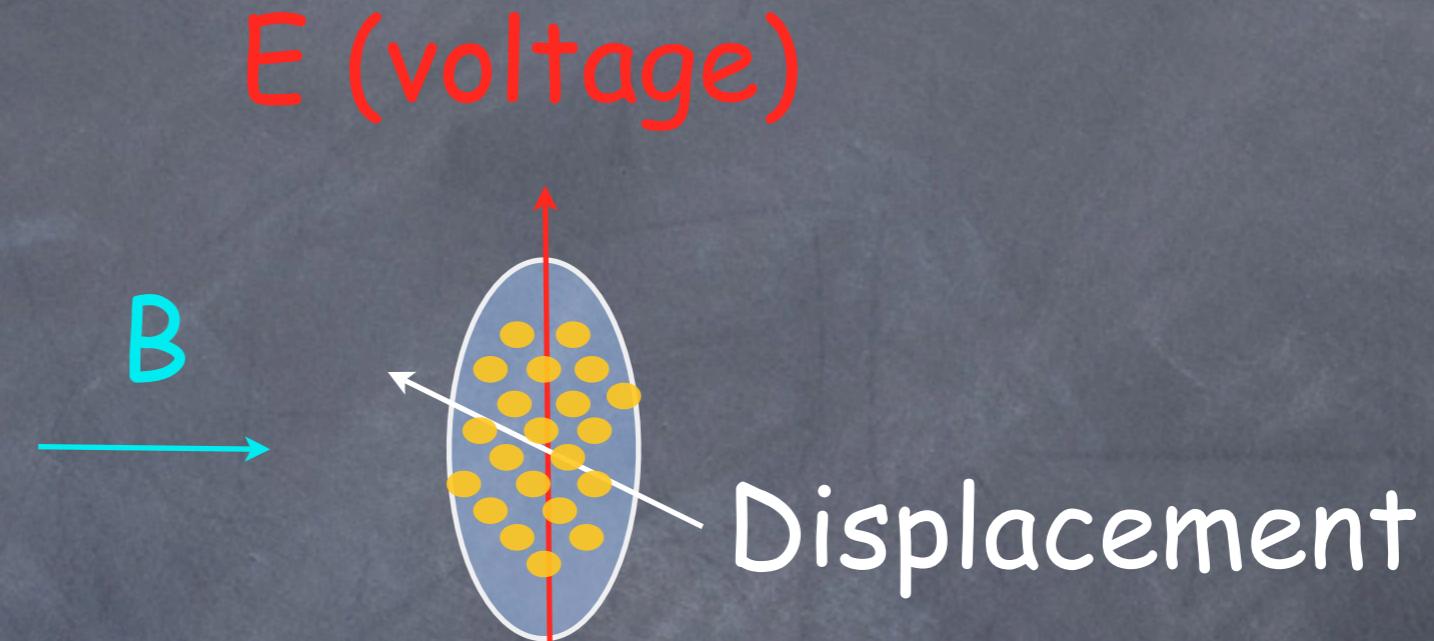
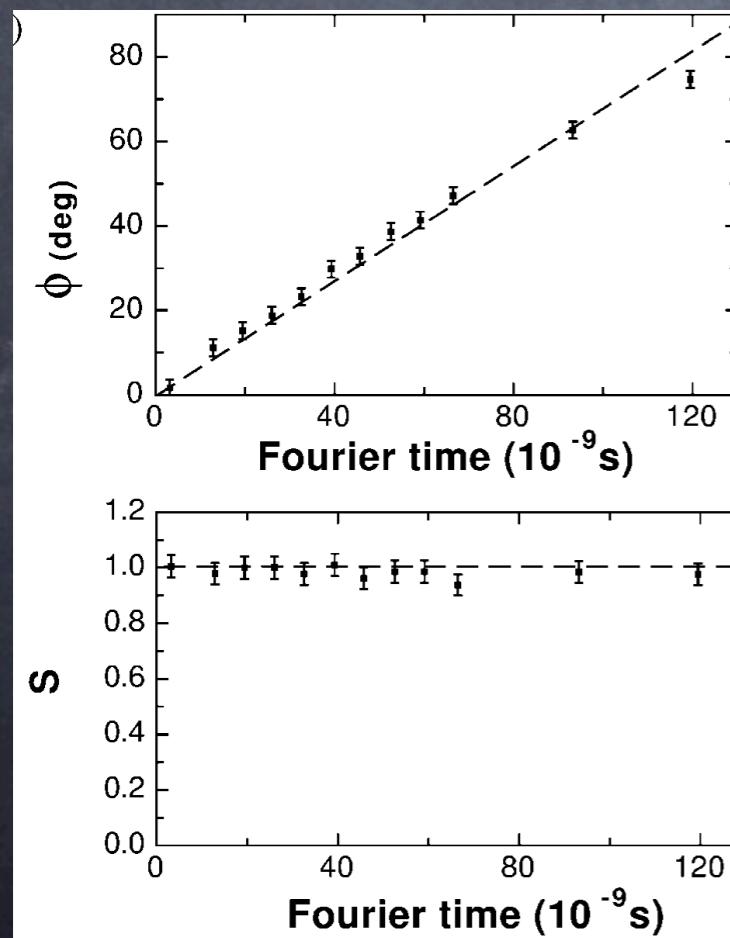
210 Mhz

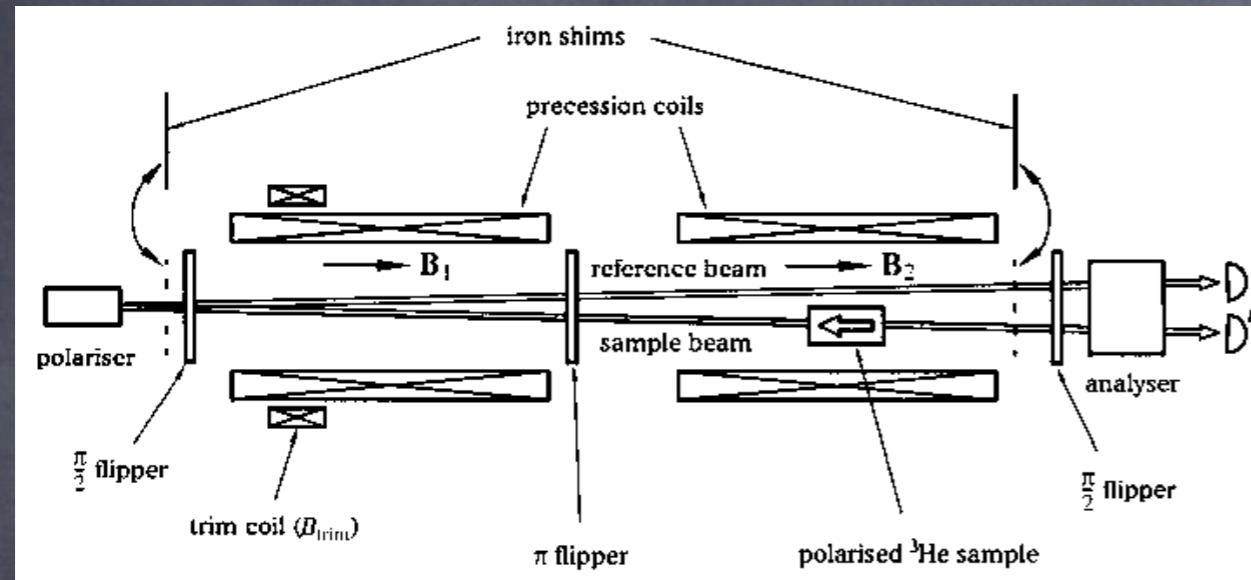


Brakes all known Murphy's laws

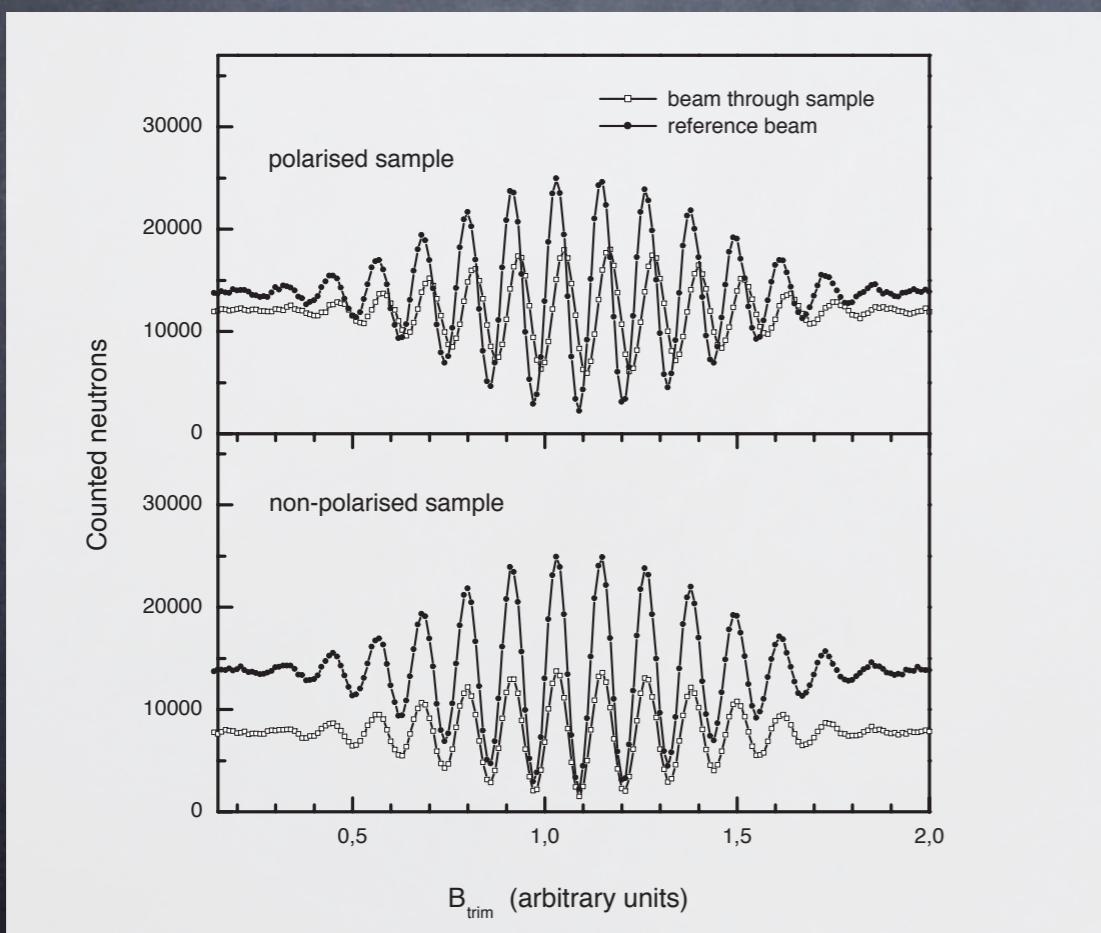


0.3T 2.2K 12A





Similar geometry for scattering length measurements (Sacha Frank)



He3
Spin dependent absorption
Different cross section for spin up and down

30 time improved measure of the spin dependent incoherent scattering length



Conclusions:

- NSE is well suited for many soft matter problems
- .. and to many more things
- still has some potential for evolution

Special thanks to all mentioned (and not mentioned) collaborators, users and colleagues....