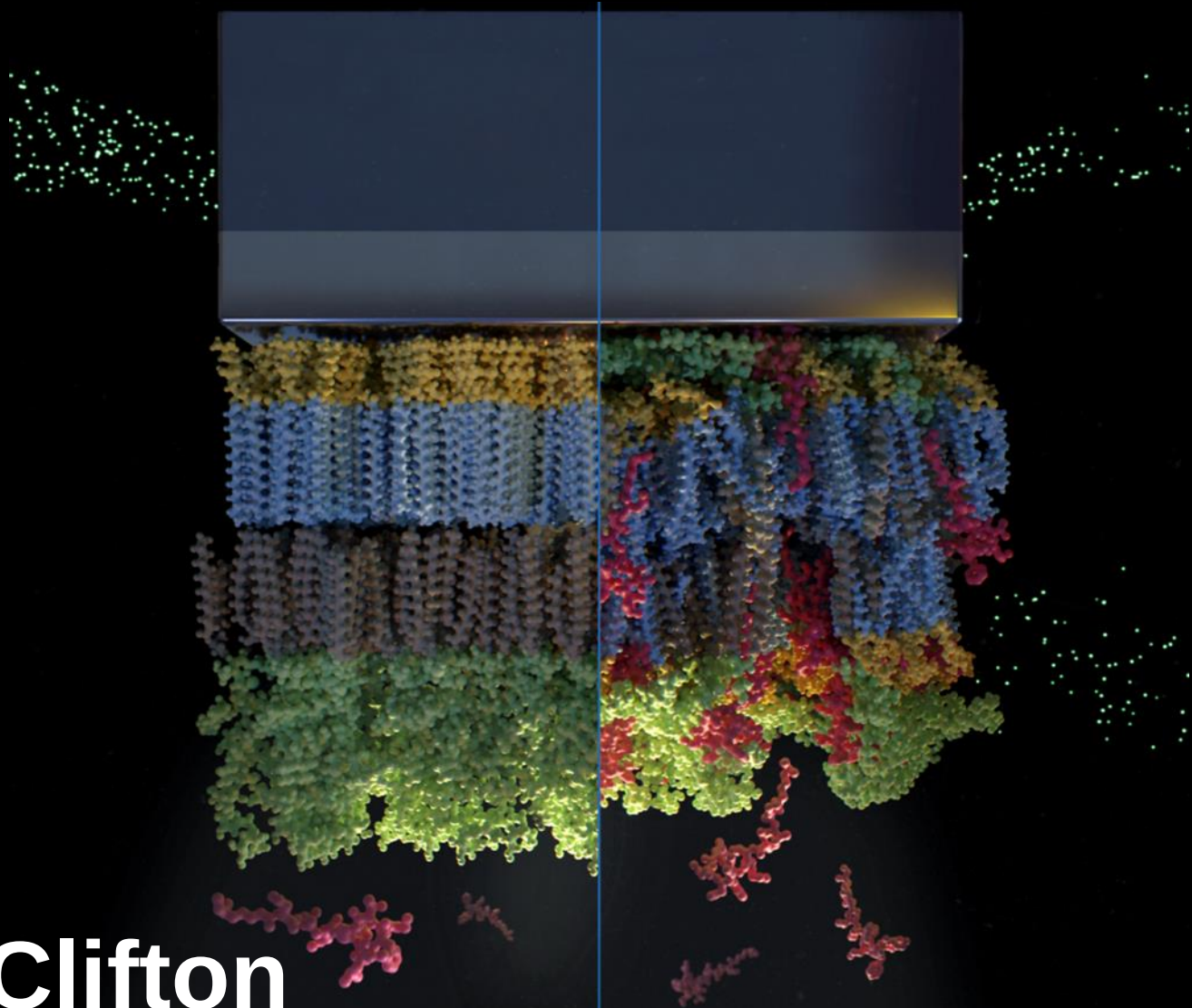


Neutron Reflectometry in Soft Matter Studies



Luke Clifton



This lecture

- **The practicality's of Neutron reflectometry on soft matter systems.**
- **Utilisation of hydrogen (protium): deuterium isotopic contrast variation to tailor the information content in NR data.**
- **Examples of soft NR studies discussed with an emphasis on experimental design.**

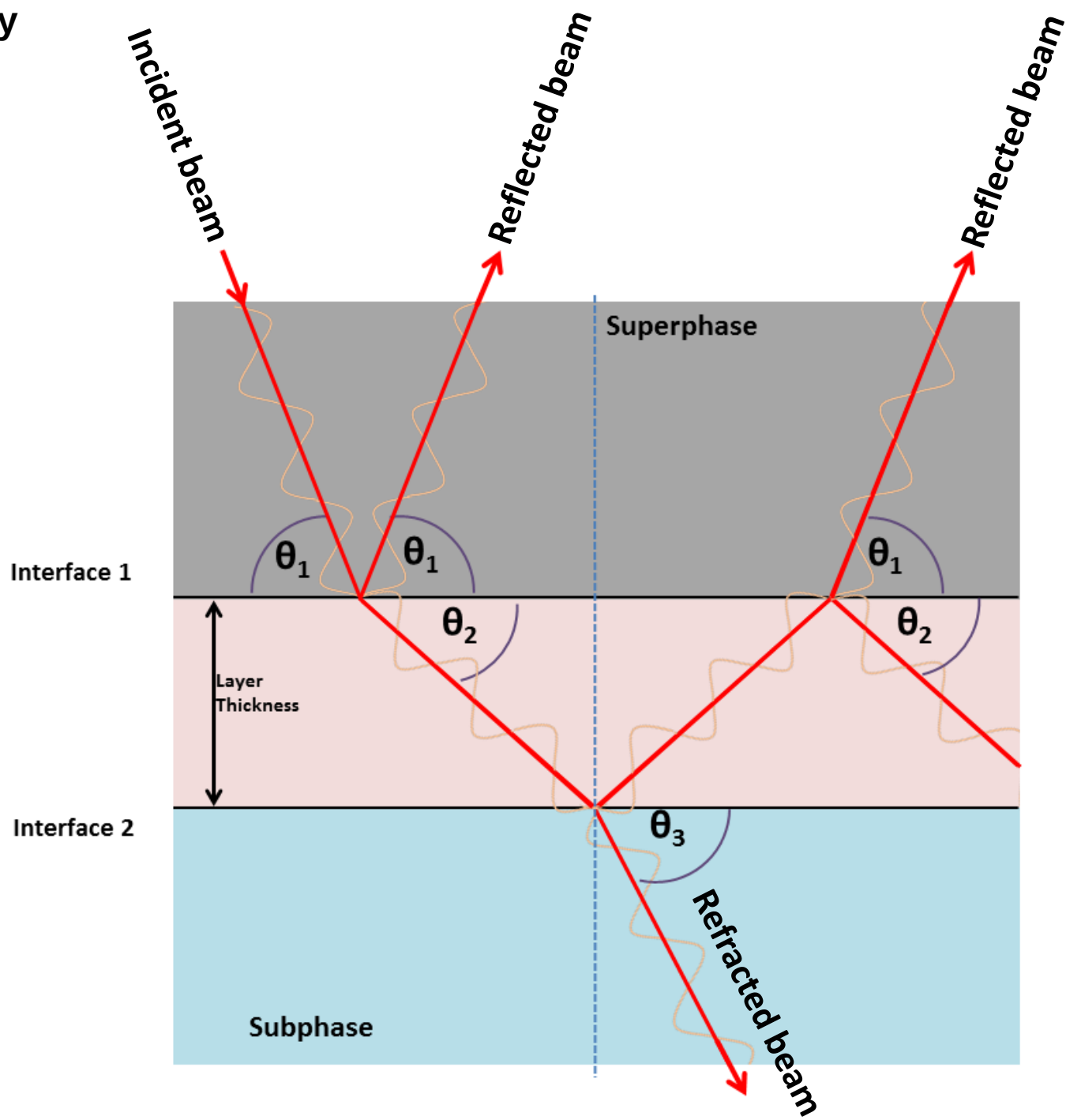


Neutrons – a tailor-made probe

- Neutron wavelength and energy ‘just right’ for condensed matter.
- H / D contrast
- Magnetic Moment
- Highly penetrating
- Non Destructive

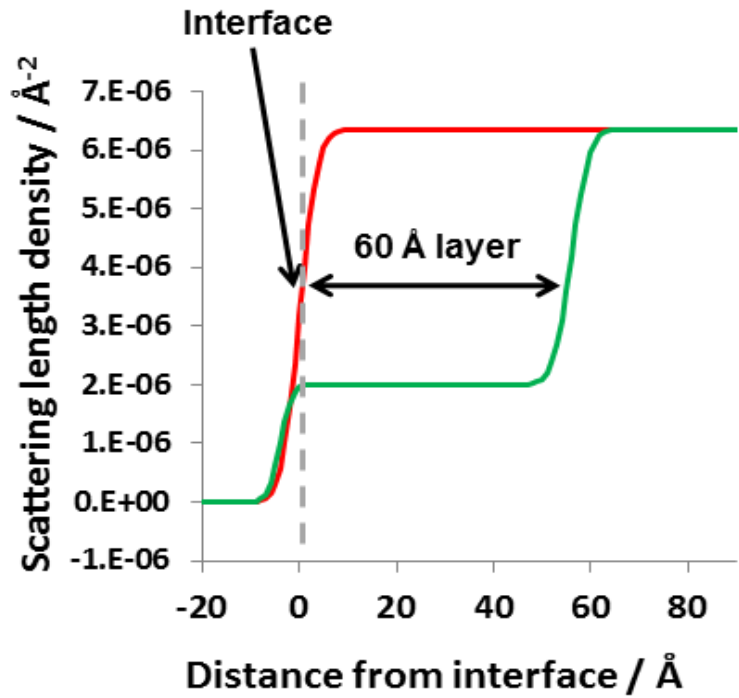
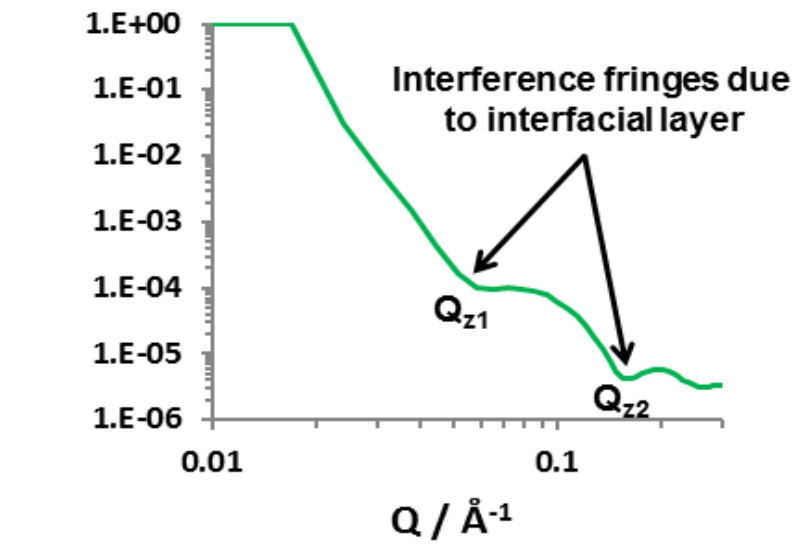
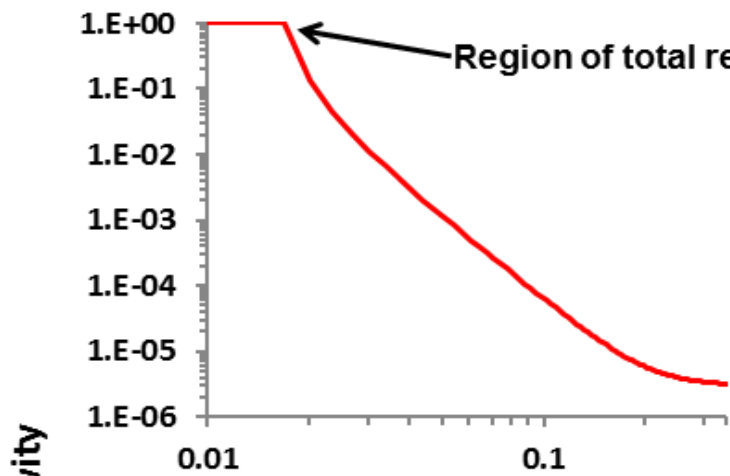


Reflectometry

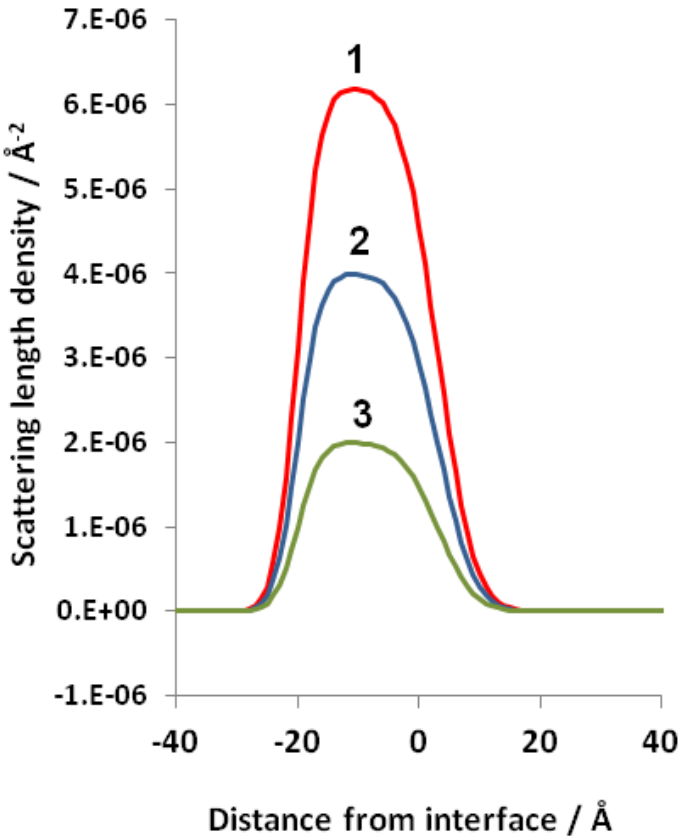
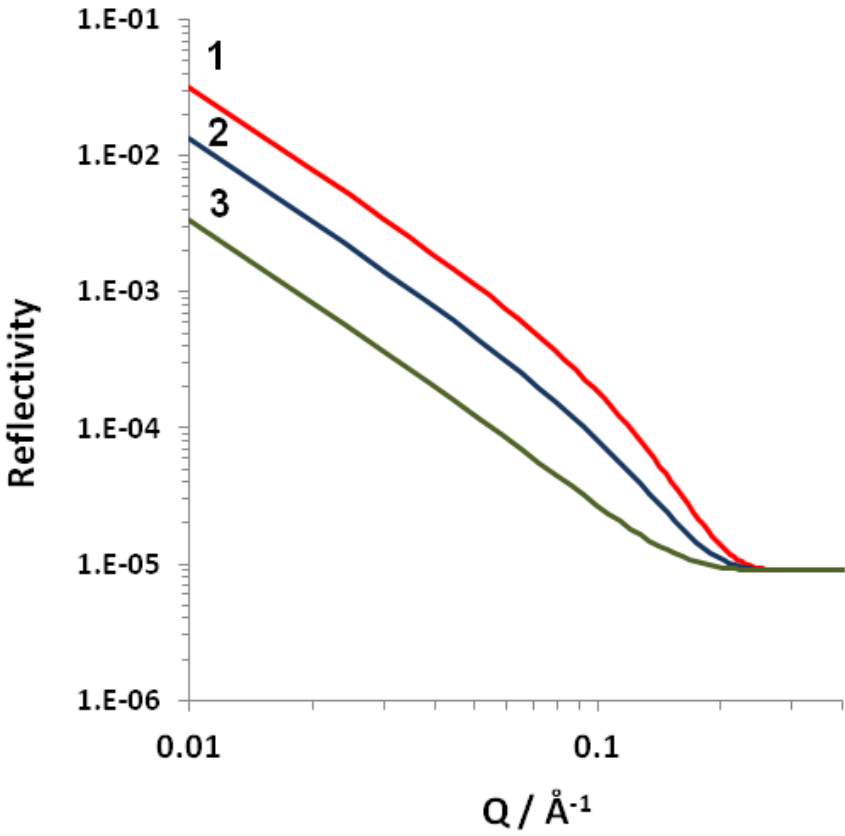


Reflectometry gives you Distances

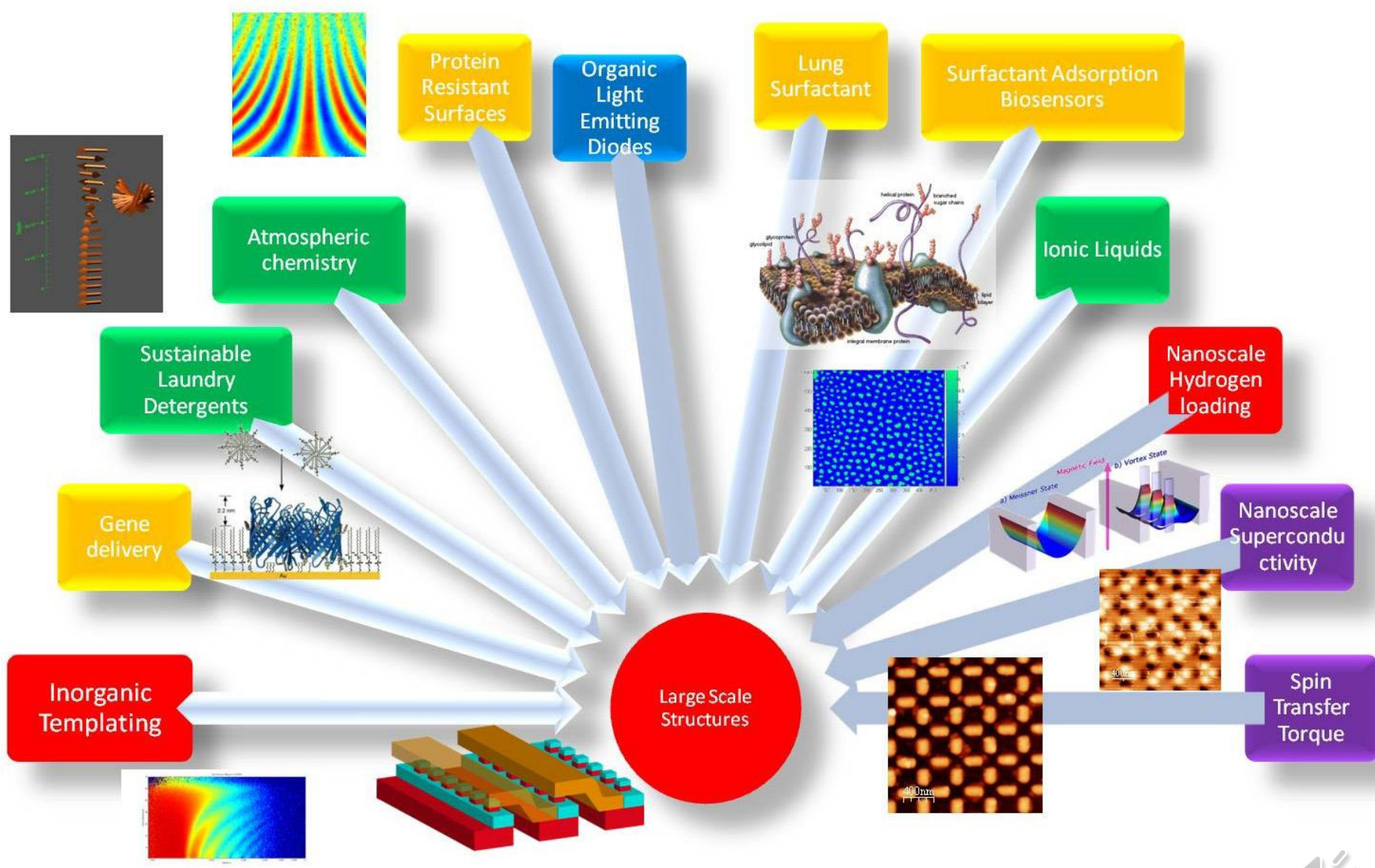
$$d = \frac{2\pi}{\Delta Q}$$



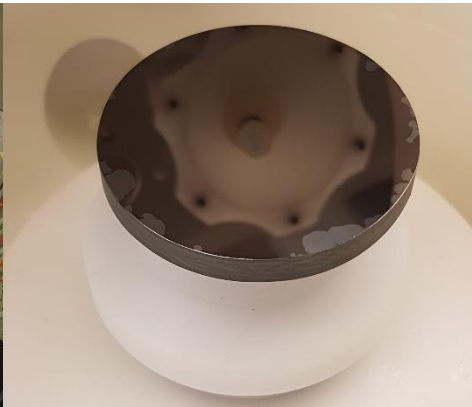
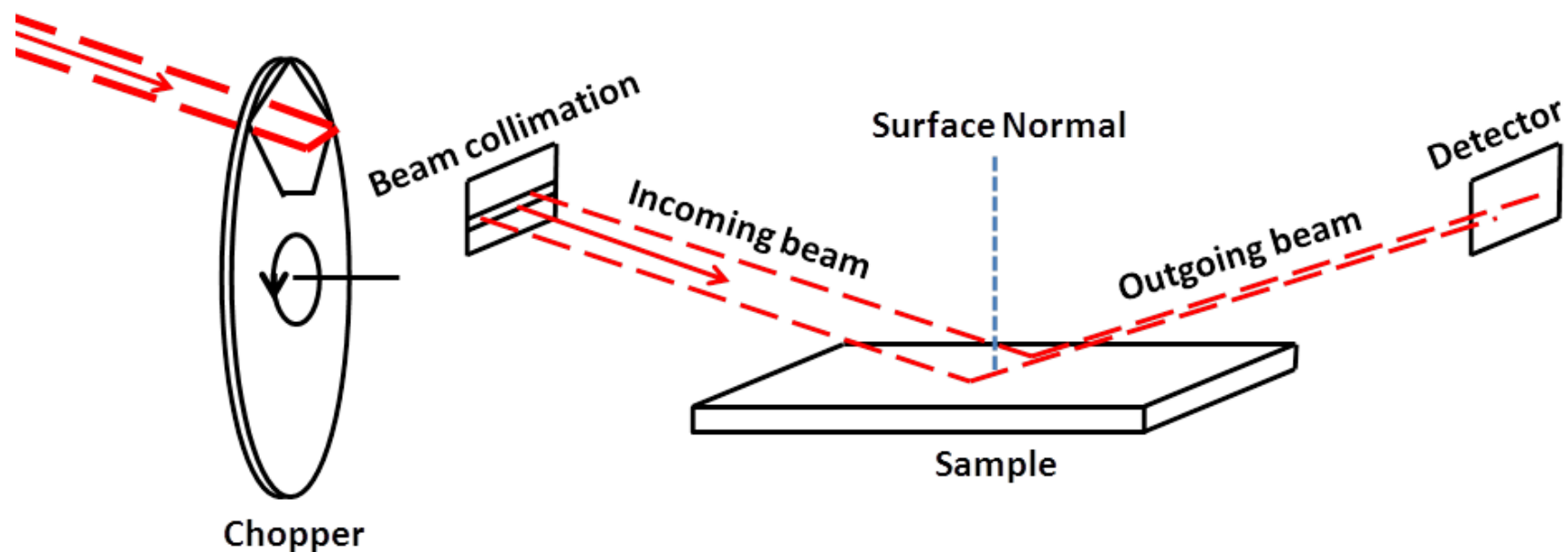
Reflectometry gives you Composition



Reflectometry is useful in many areas of science



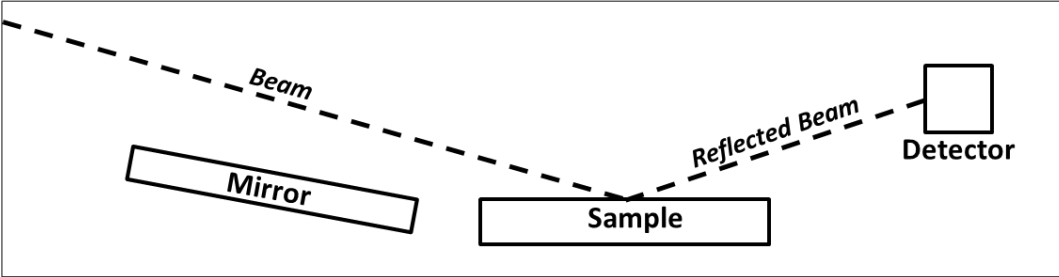
Neutron Reflectometry : Air/Liquid & Solid/Air



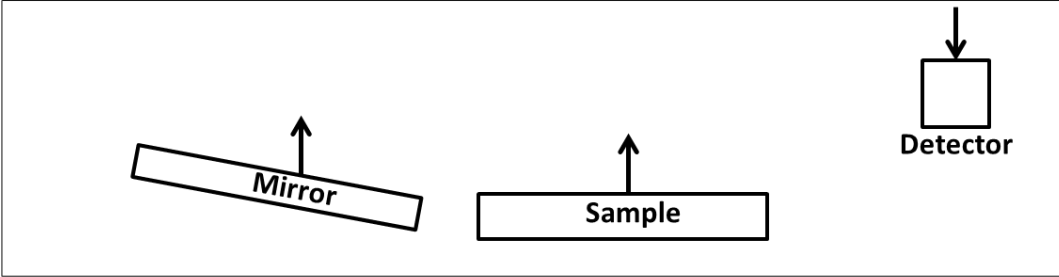
Neutron Reflectometry : Air/Liquid

$$Q_z = \frac{4\pi \sin \theta}{\lambda}$$

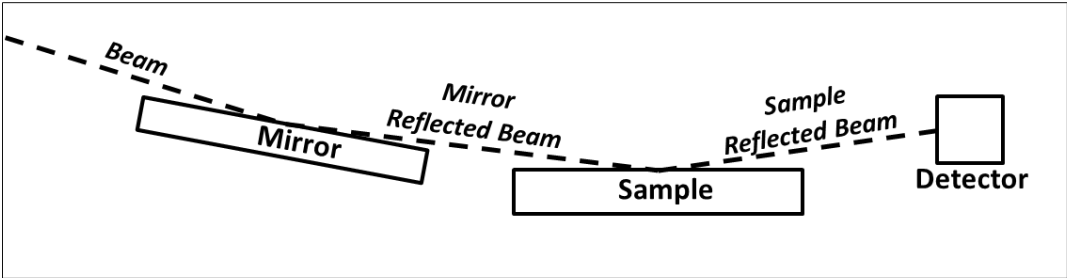
1st Angle



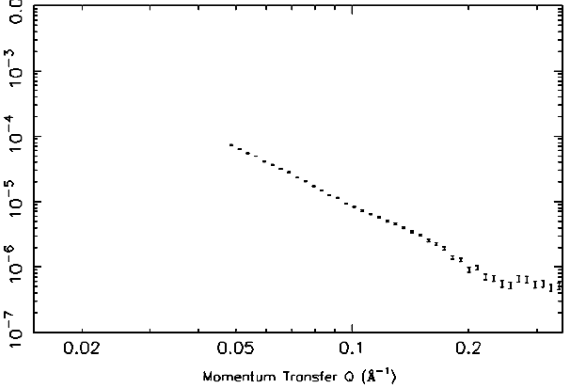
Instrument re-organisation



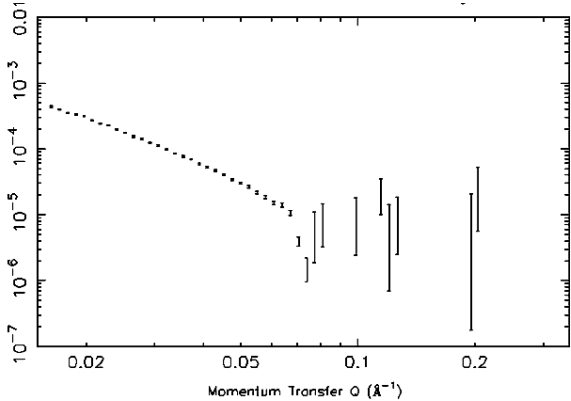
2nd Angle



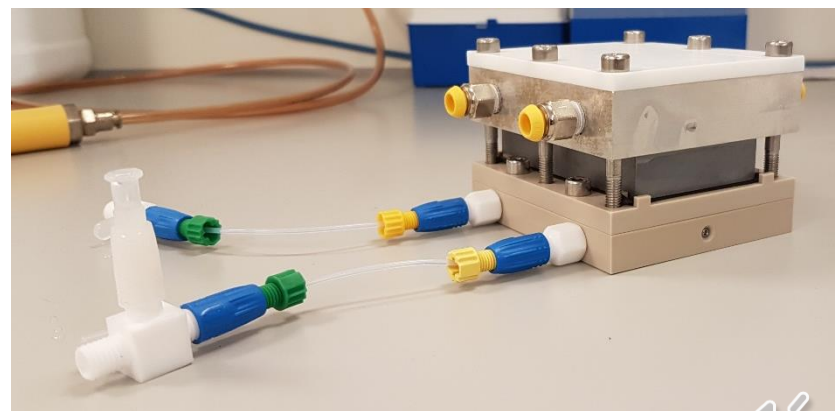
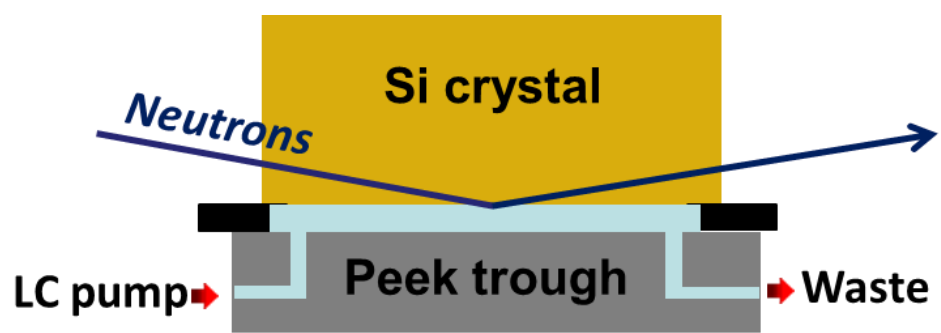
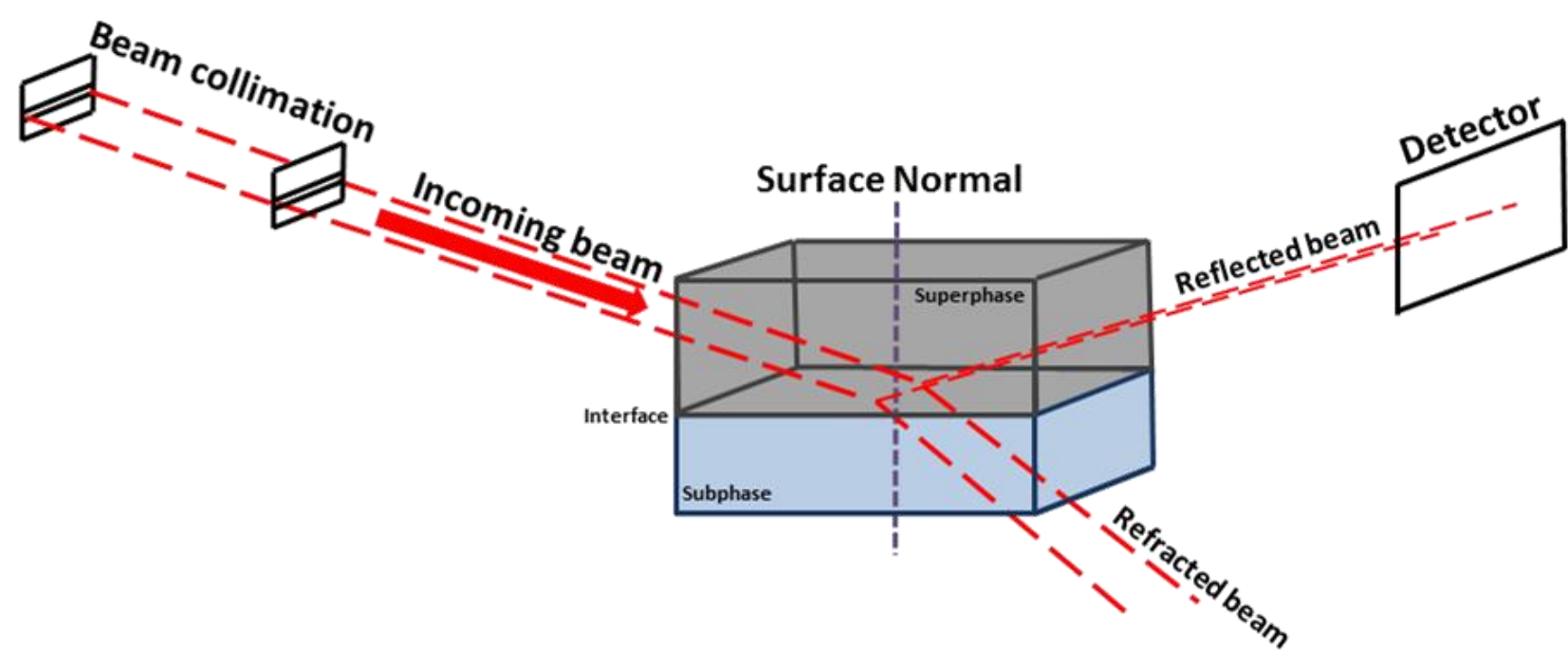
1st angle reflectivity profile



2nd angle reflectivity profile



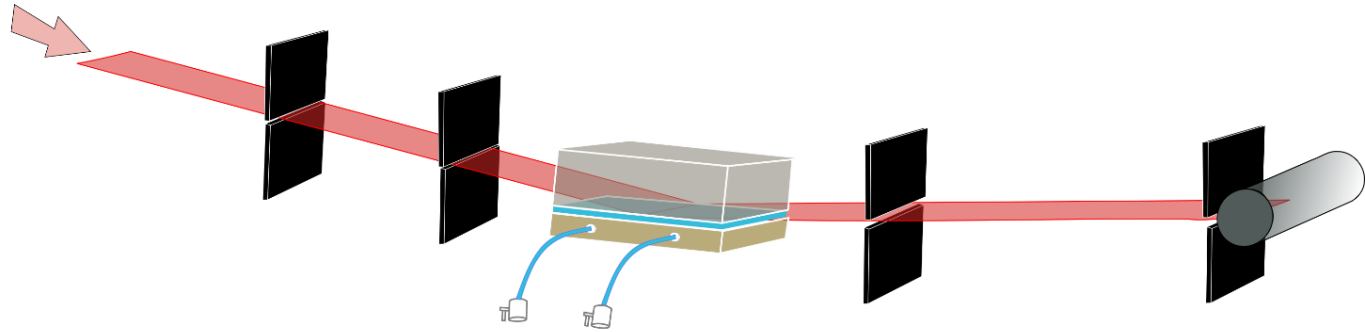
Neutron Reflectometry: Solid-Liquid



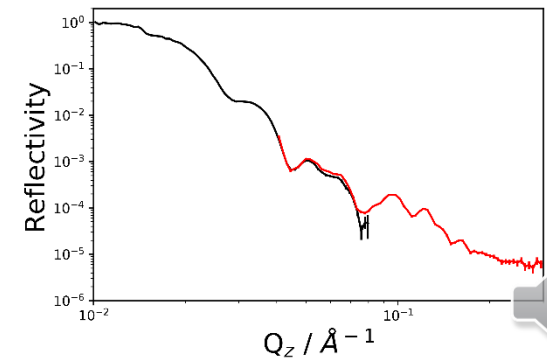
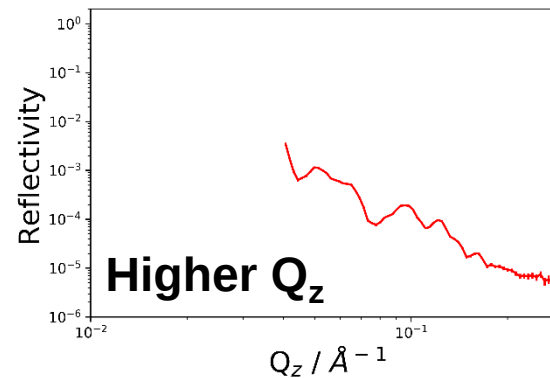
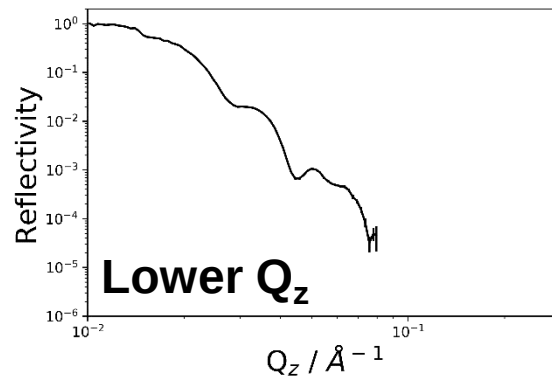
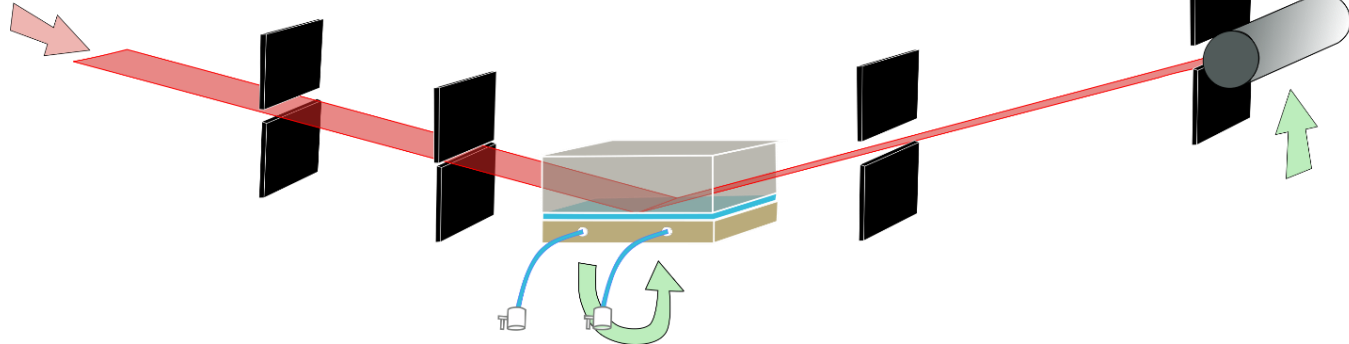
Neutron Reflectometry: Solid-Liquid

$$Q_z = \frac{4\pi \sin\theta}{\lambda}$$

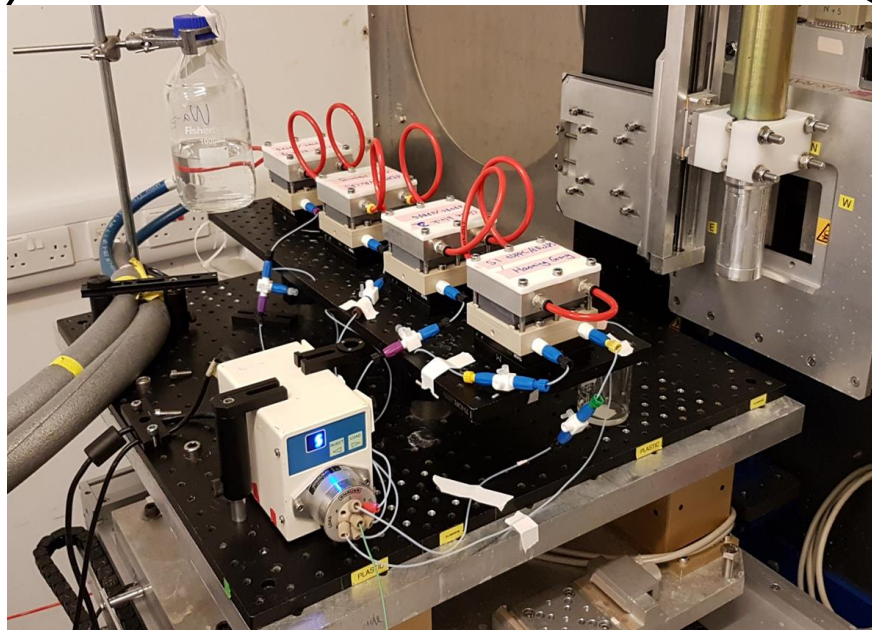
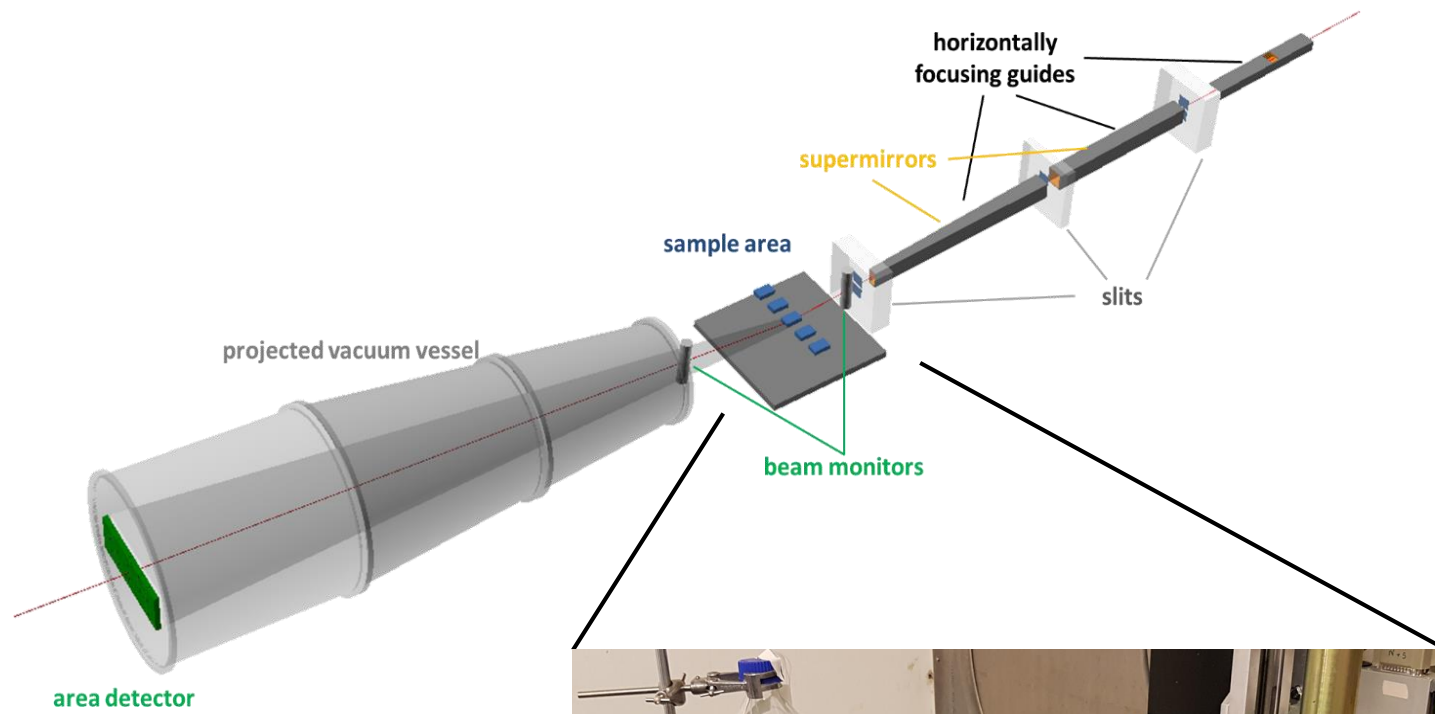
Lower Q_z

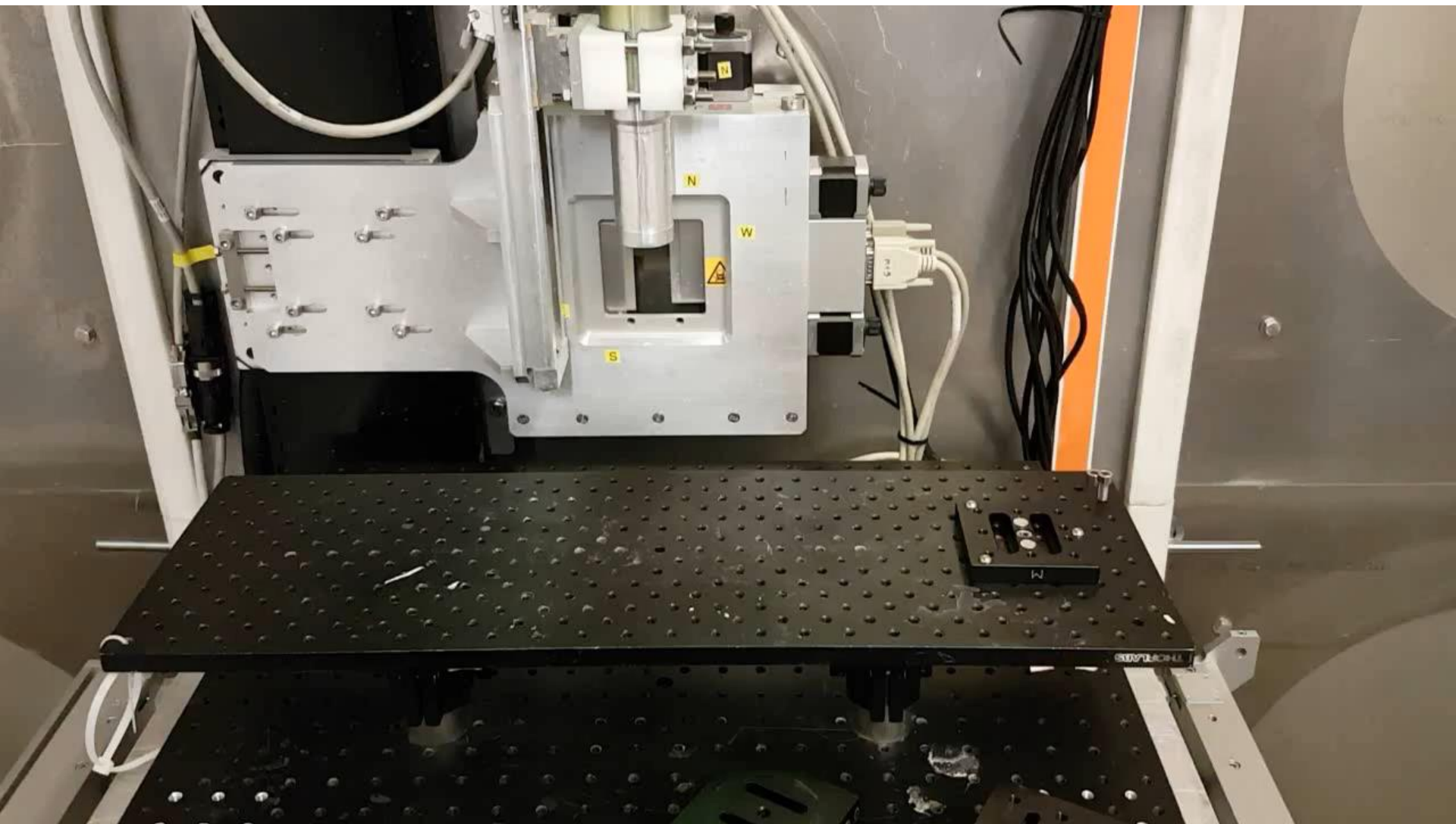


Higher Q_z



Neutron reflectometry





NR ~Describes the Scattering Length Density Profile Across and Interface

$$R(Q_z) \approx \frac{16\pi^2}{Q_z^4} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \rho'(z) \exp(-izQ_z) dz \right|^2$$

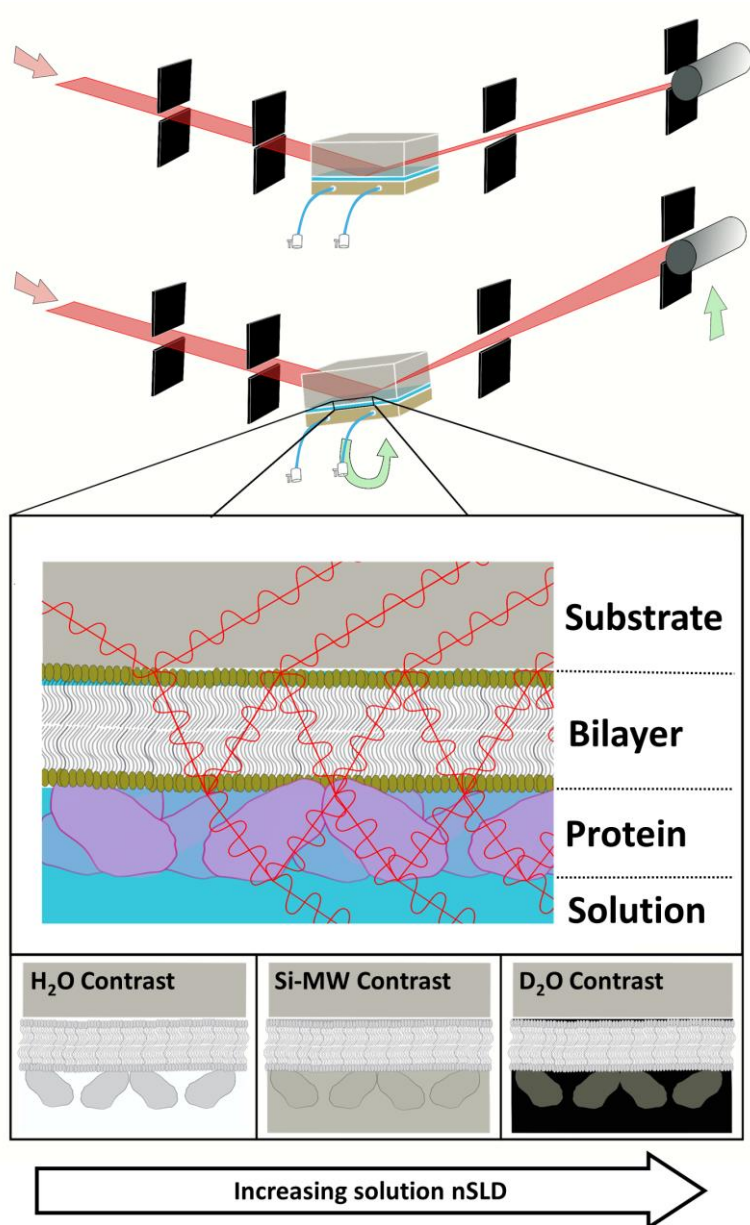
What you need to resolve your structure:

- Piori information:
 - Simplest form knowledge of the superphase and subphase.
 - Knowledge of the neutron scattering length density of the interfacial components:

$$\rho = \frac{\Sigma b}{V}$$

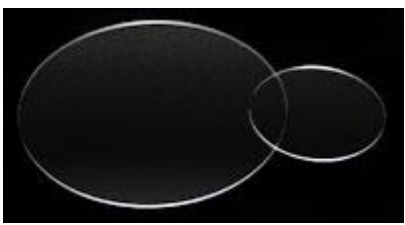
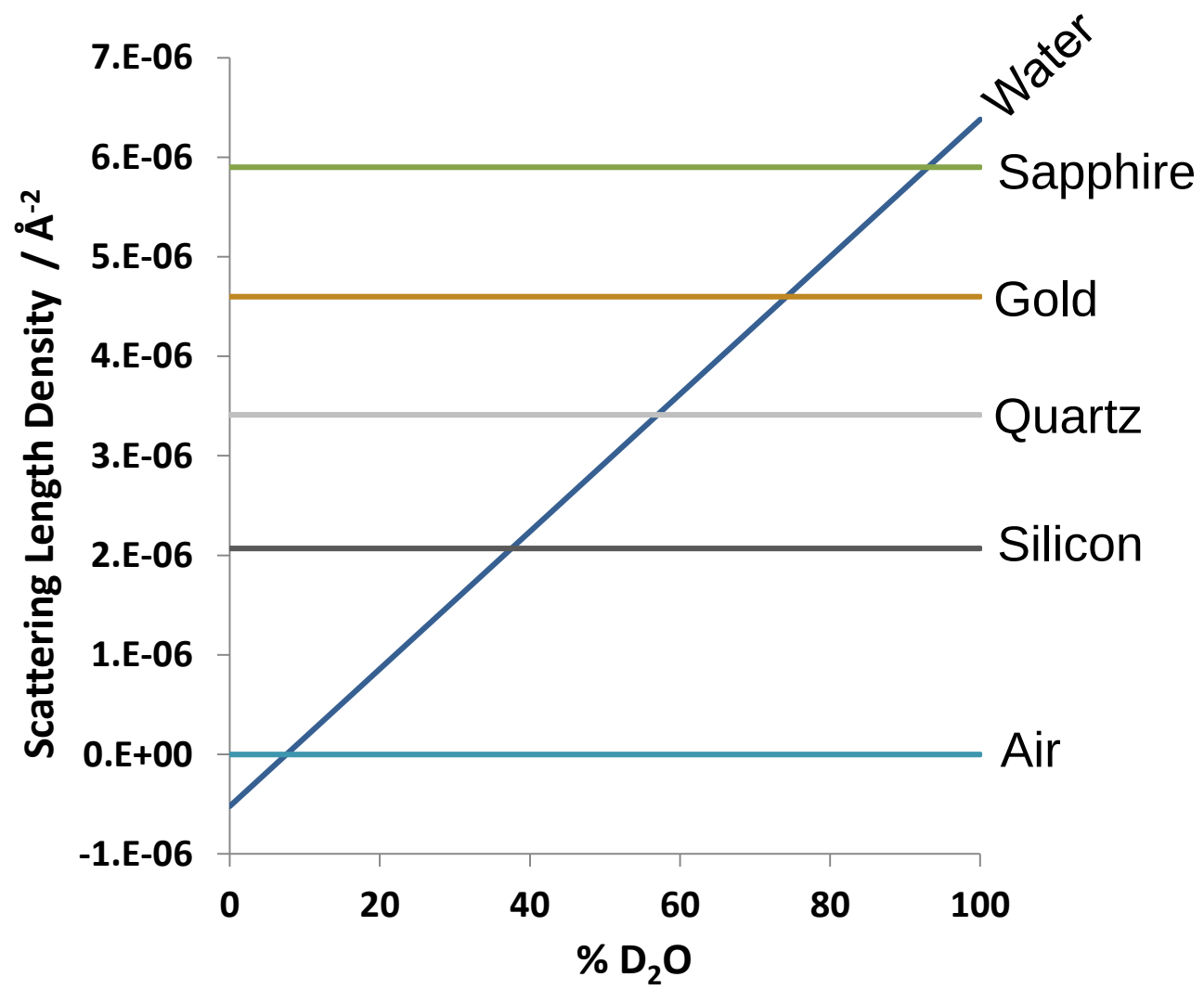


Neutron reflectometry: Isotopic Contrast Variation reveals Complex Structure



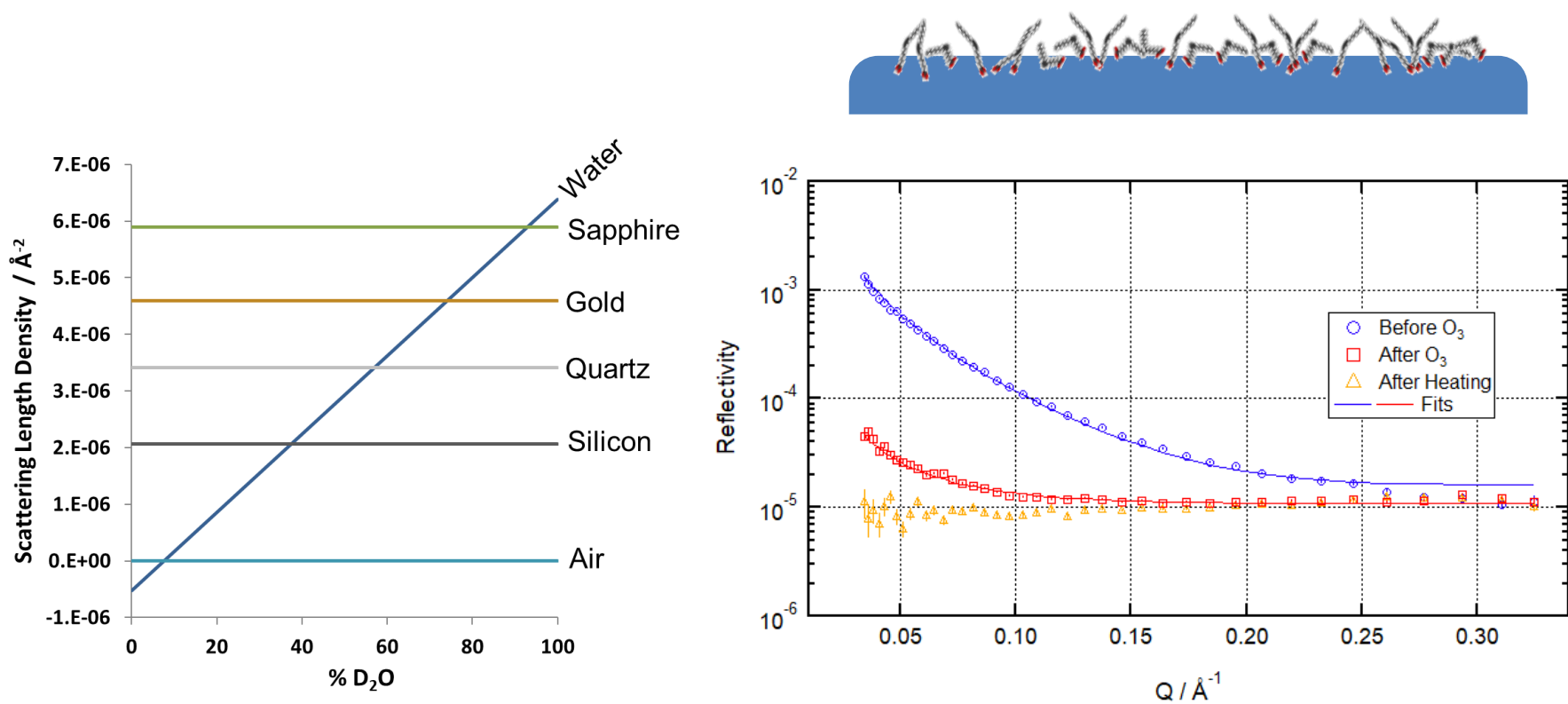
Isotopic contrast allows for Individual Components to be Identified amongst Complex Samples

Natural Contrast : Substrates



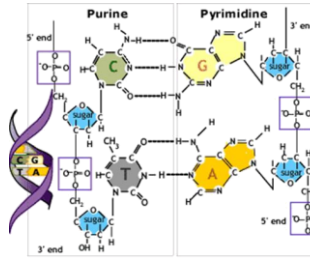
Isotopic contrast allows for Individual Components to be Identified amongst Complex Samples

Natural Contrast : Substrates

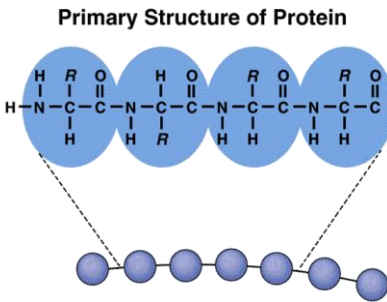


Isotopic contrast allows for Individual Components to be Identified amongst Complex Samples
Natural Contrast : Bio-molecules

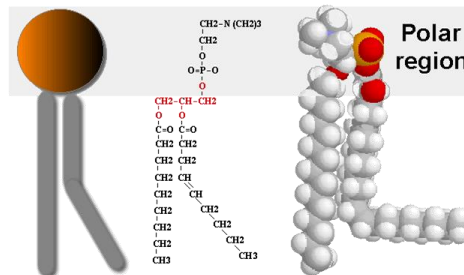
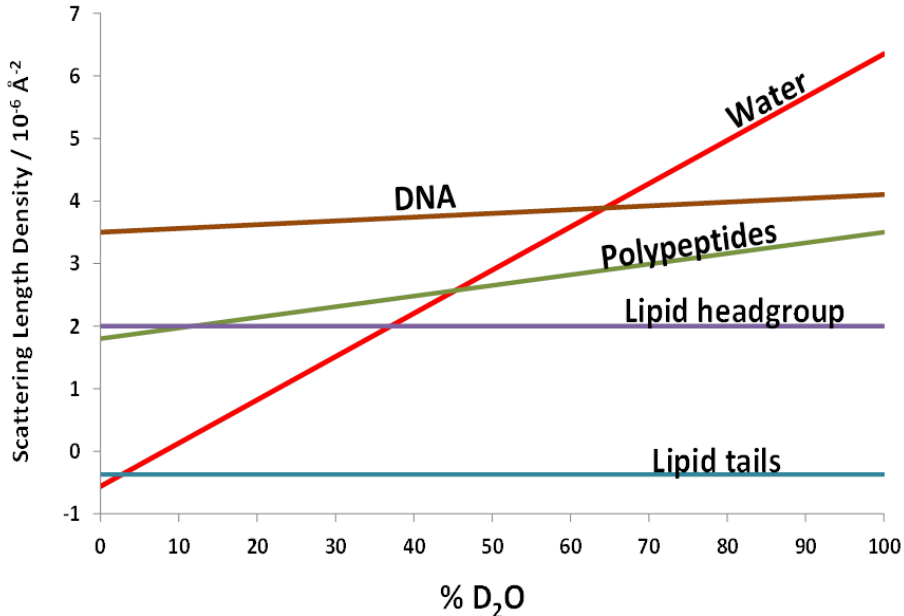
Element	Scattering Length (b)/ 10^{-5} Å
Hydrogen (99.98% protium)	-3.74
Deuterium	6.671
Carbon	6.646
Nitrogen	9.36
Oxygen	5.803
Sulphur	2.847
Phosphorus	5.13



$$\sim 3.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$



$$\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$

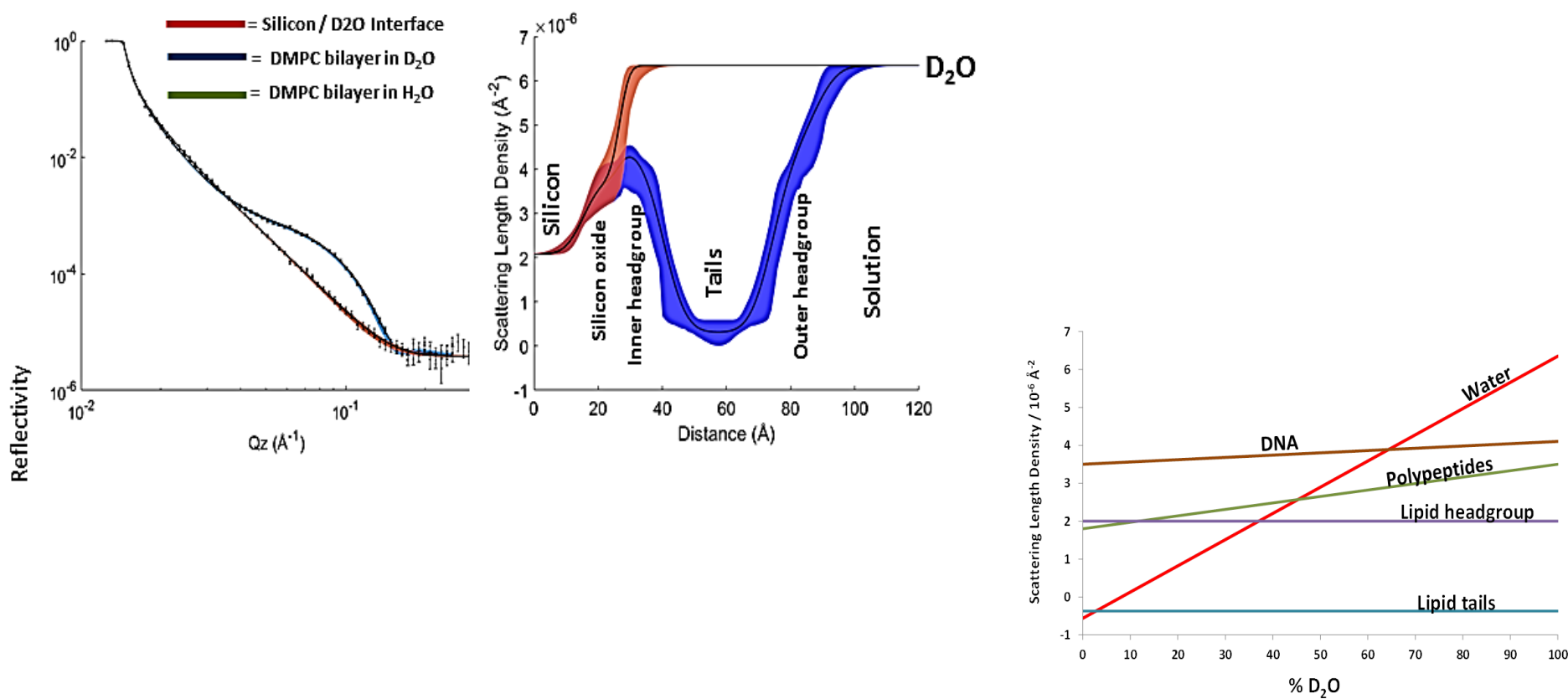


$$\sim 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$

$$-0.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$$

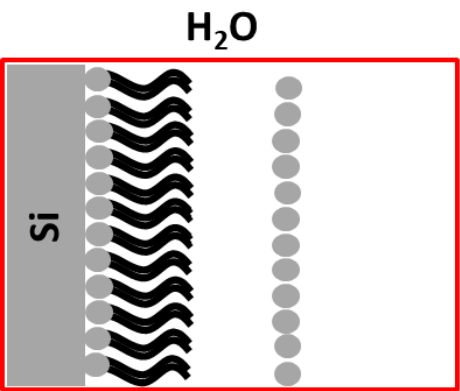
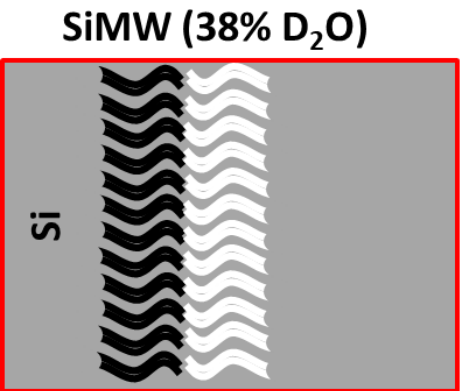
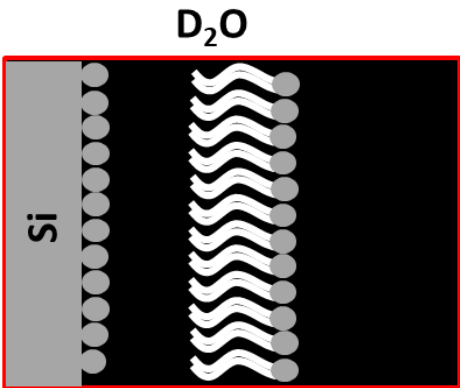
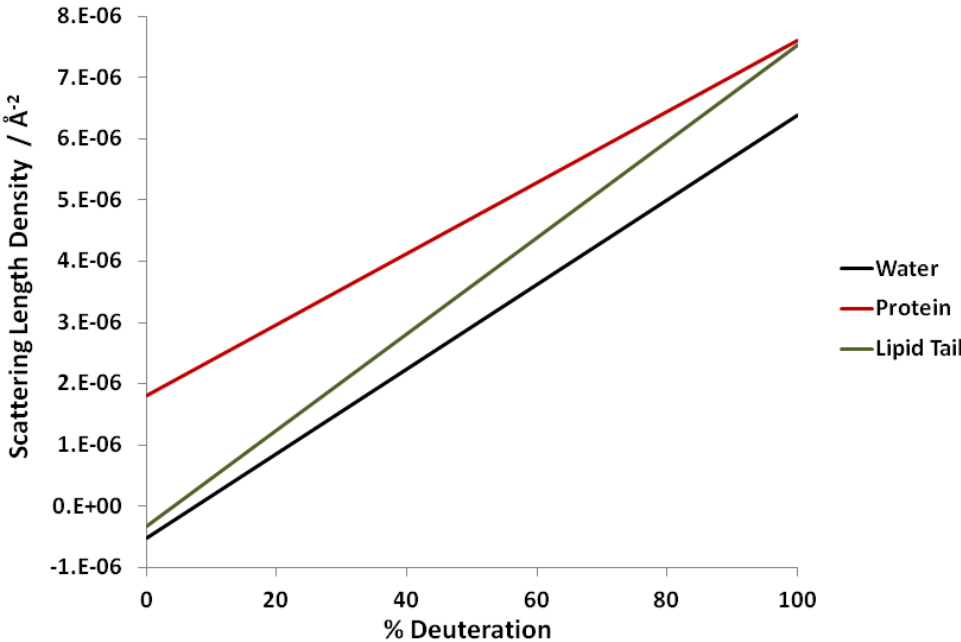


Isotopic contrast variation – Reducing ambiguity and Resolving Structural Complexity

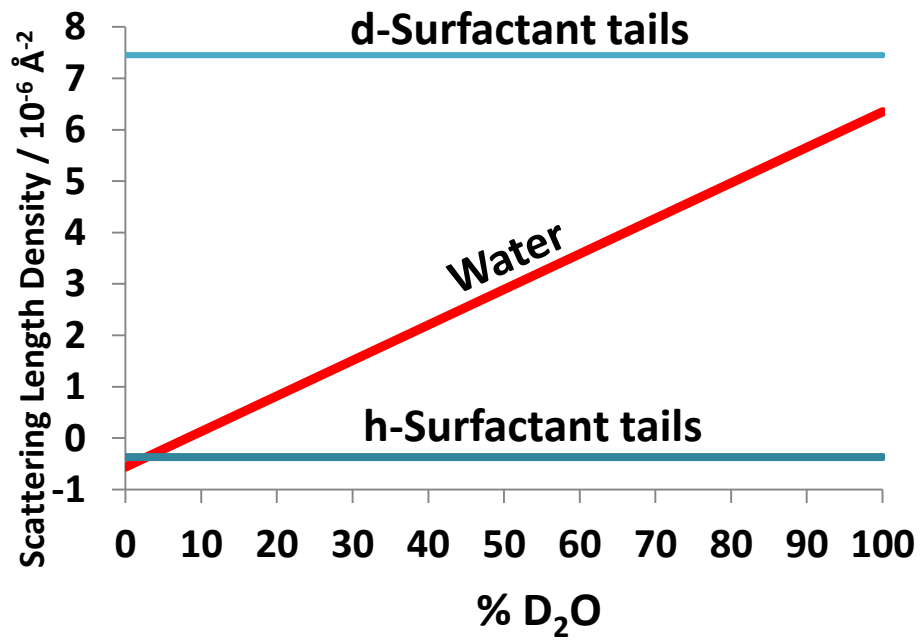
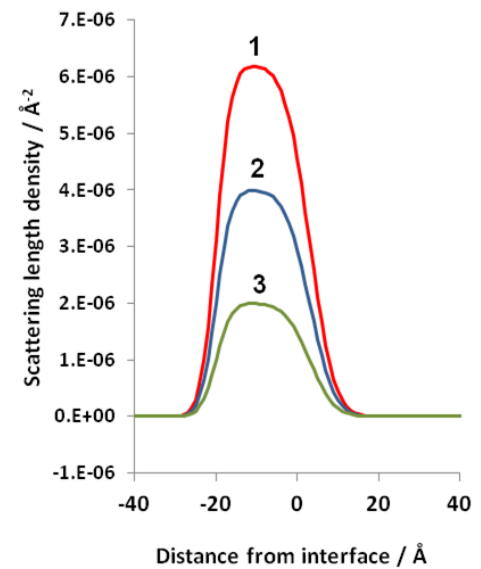
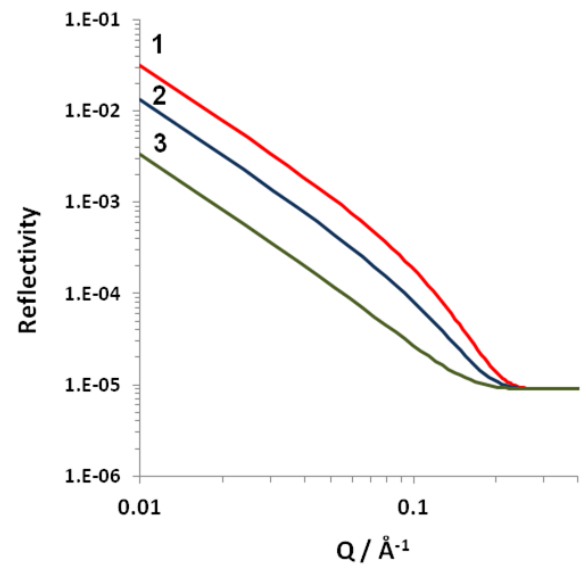
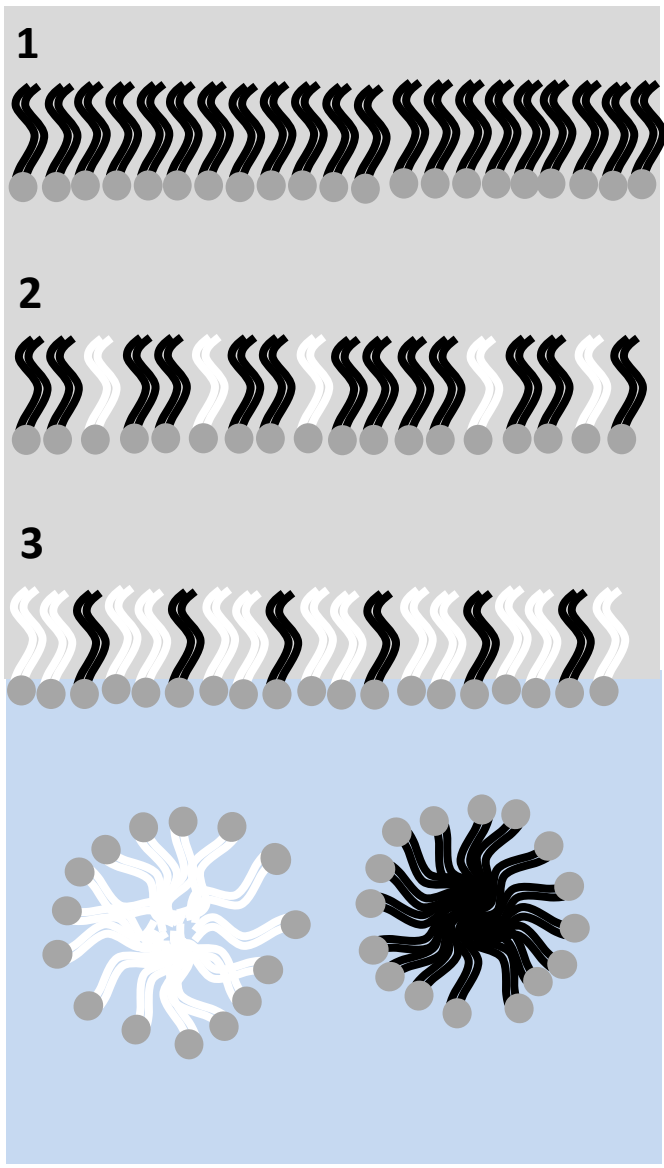


Isotopic contrast allows for Individual Components to be Identified amongst Complex Samples : Deuteration

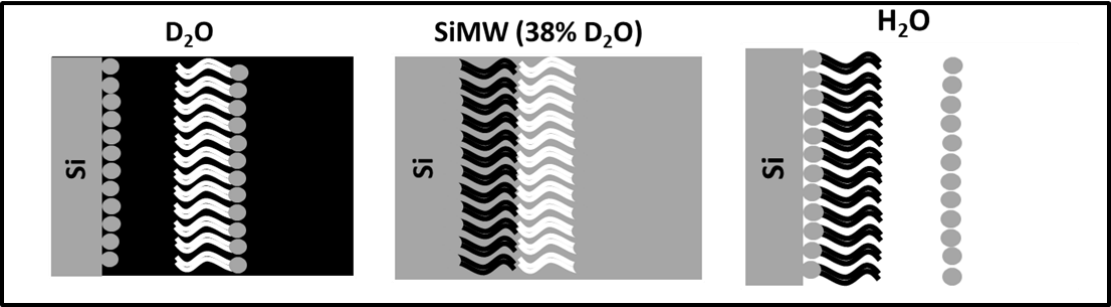
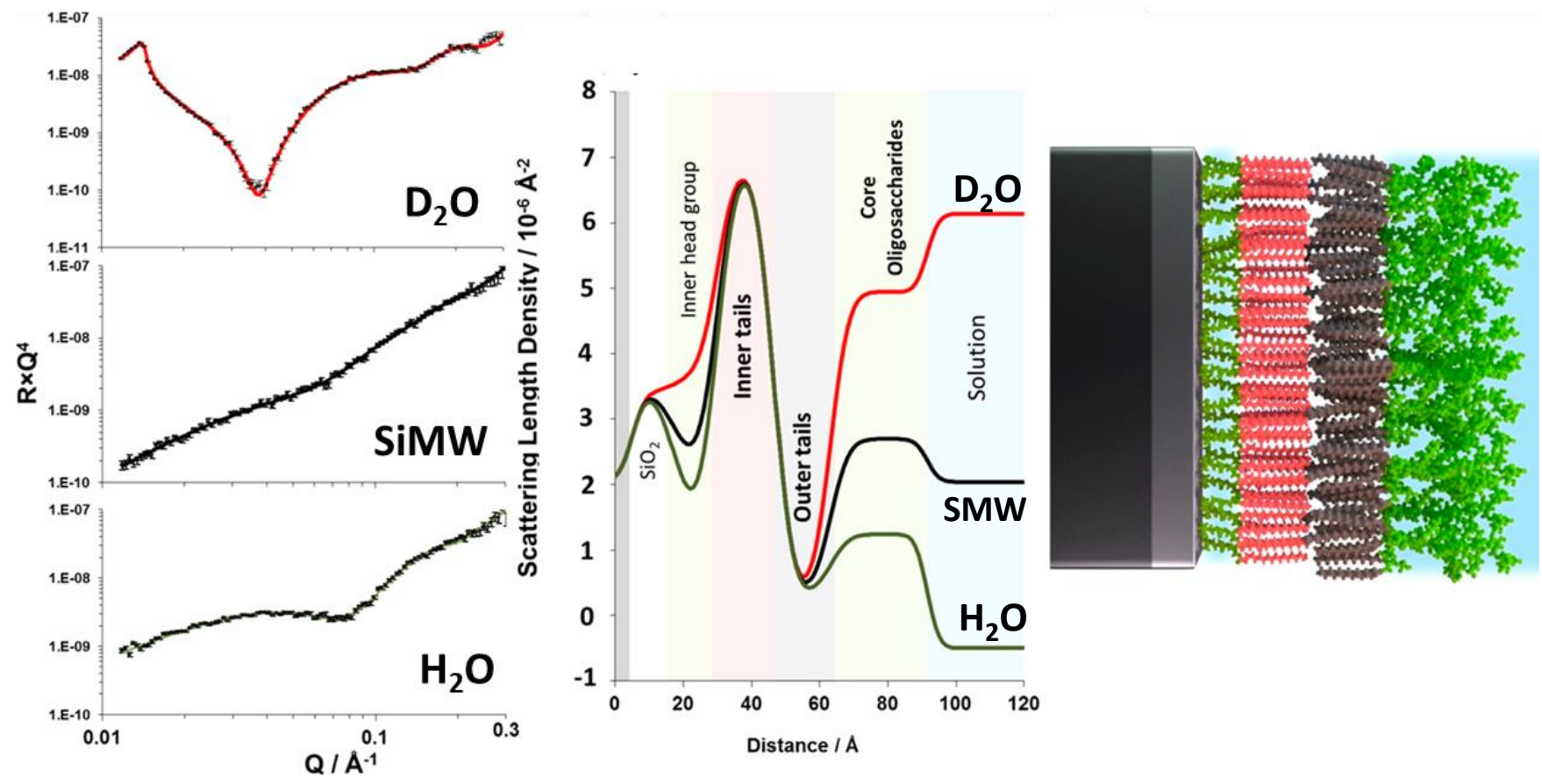
Element	Scattering Length (b)/ 10 ⁻⁵ Å
Hydrogen (99.98% protium)	-3.74
Deuterium	6.671
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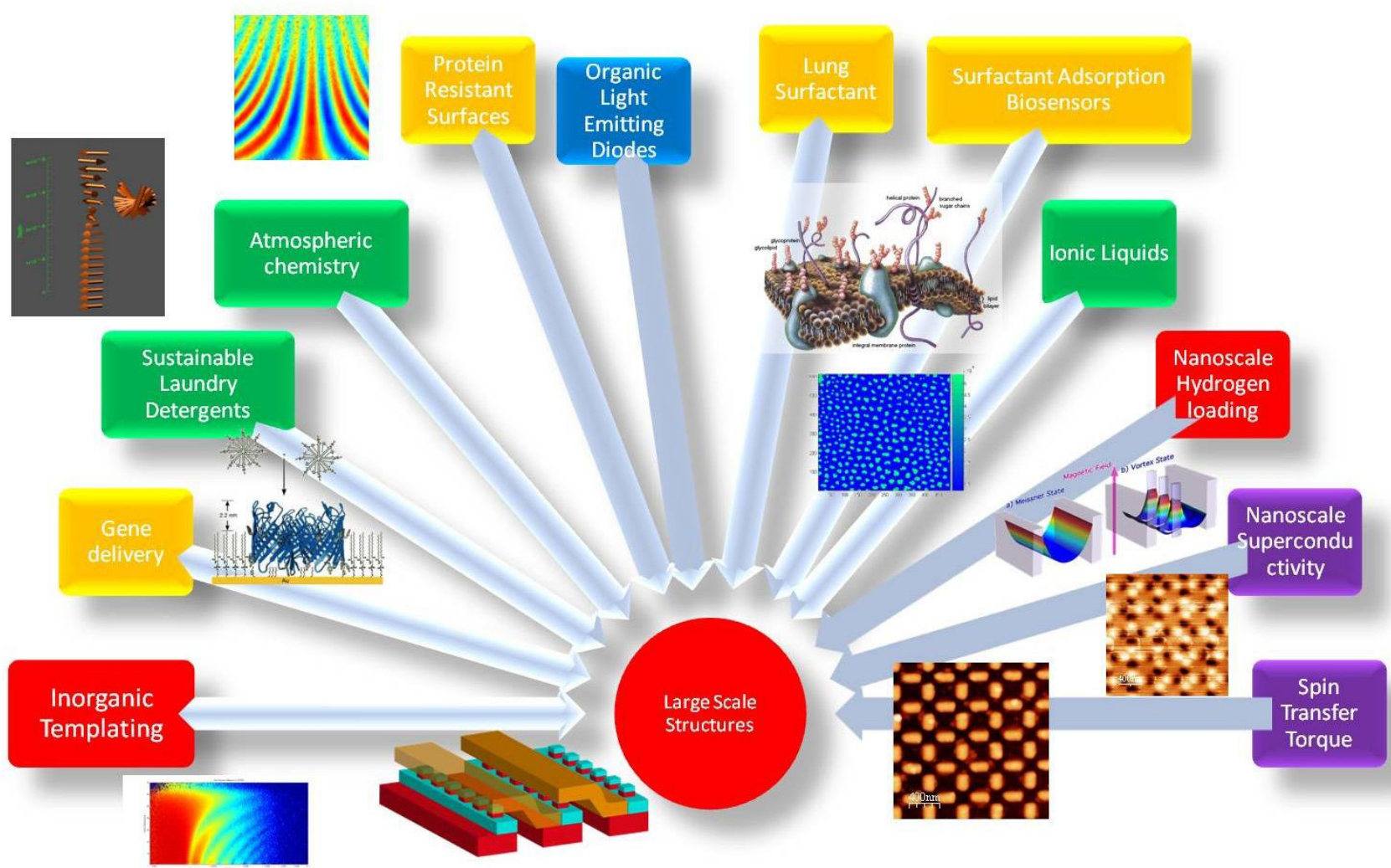
Mixtures of d- and h- labelled materials : Resolving Complexity at the A/L Interface



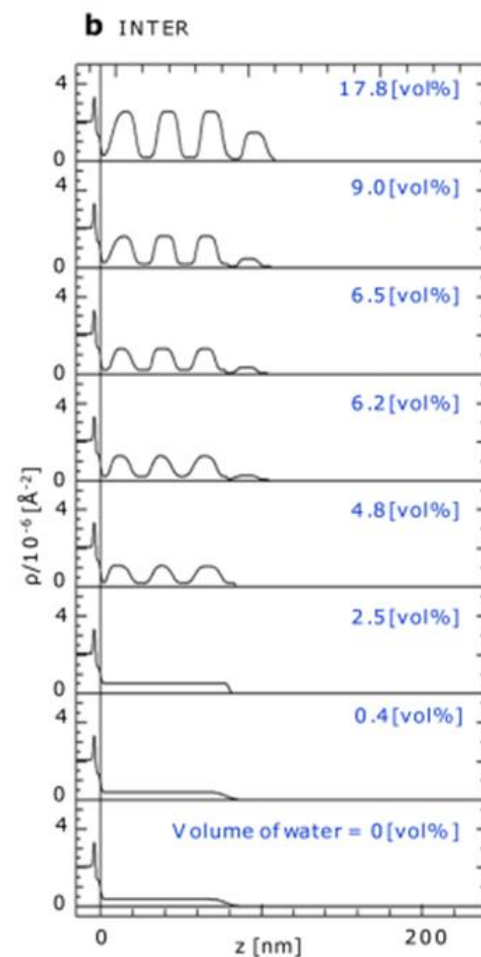
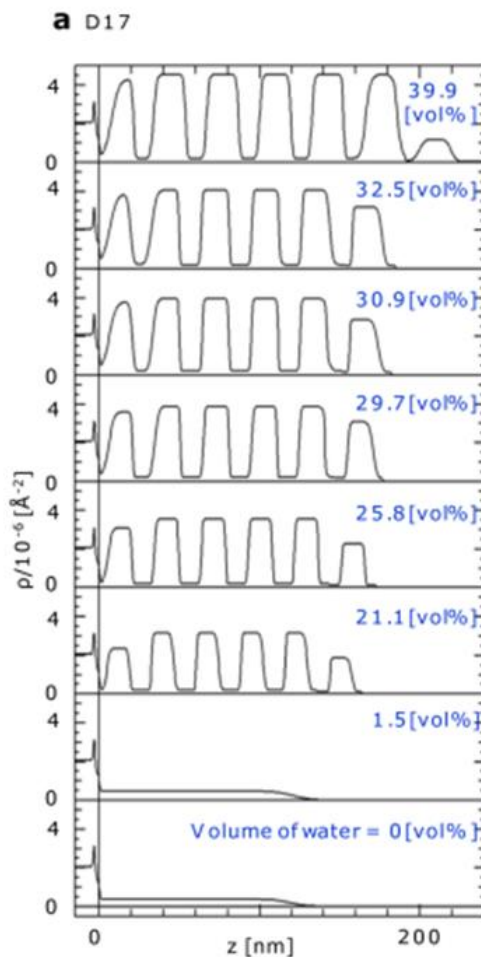
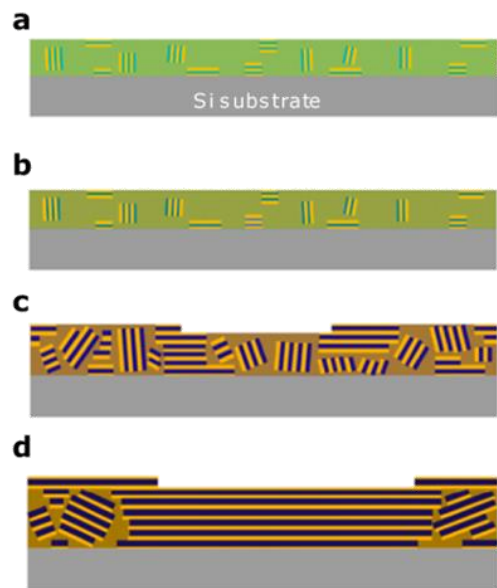
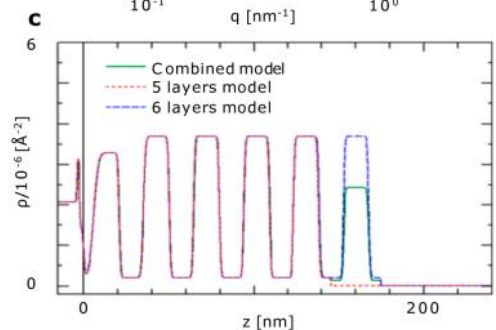
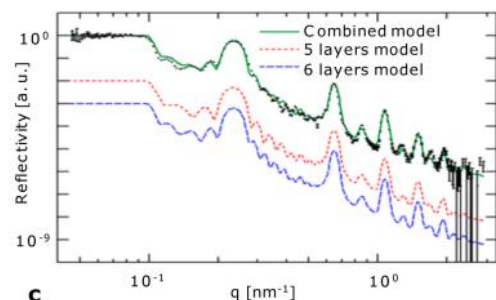
Mixtures of d- and h- labelled materials : Resolving Complexity



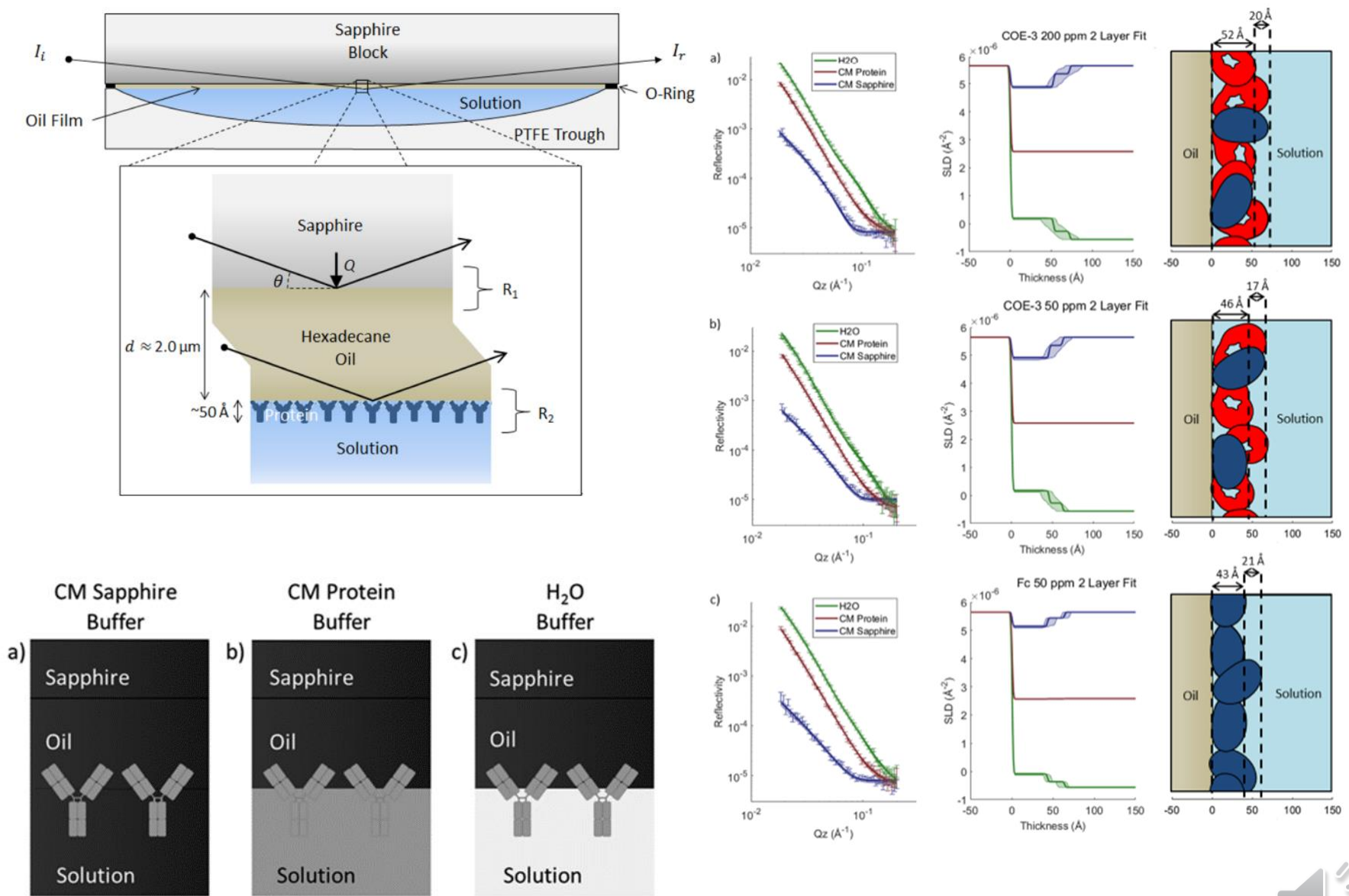
Examples



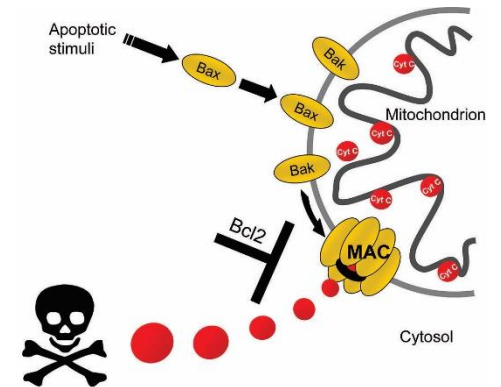
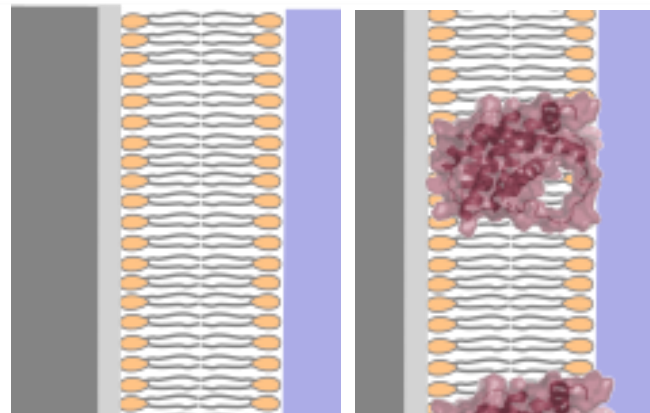
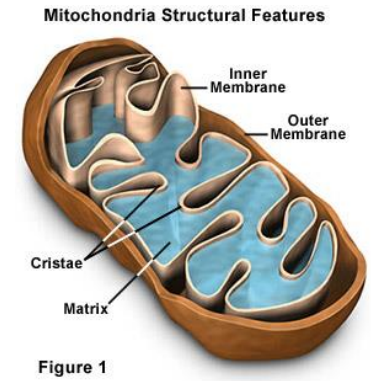
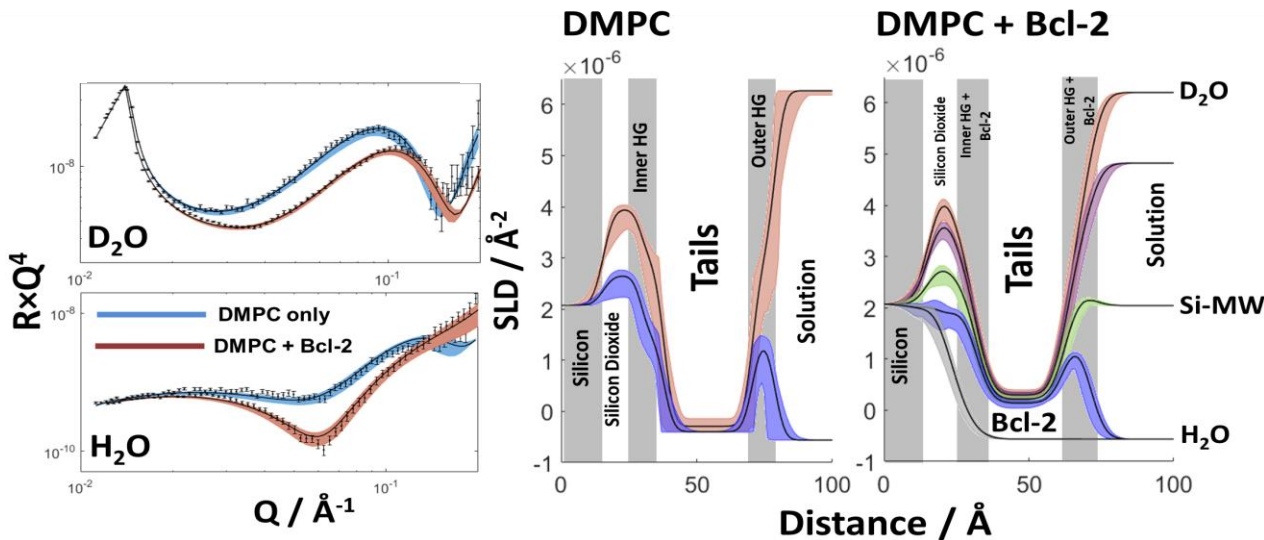
Polymers at the Solid/Air Interface



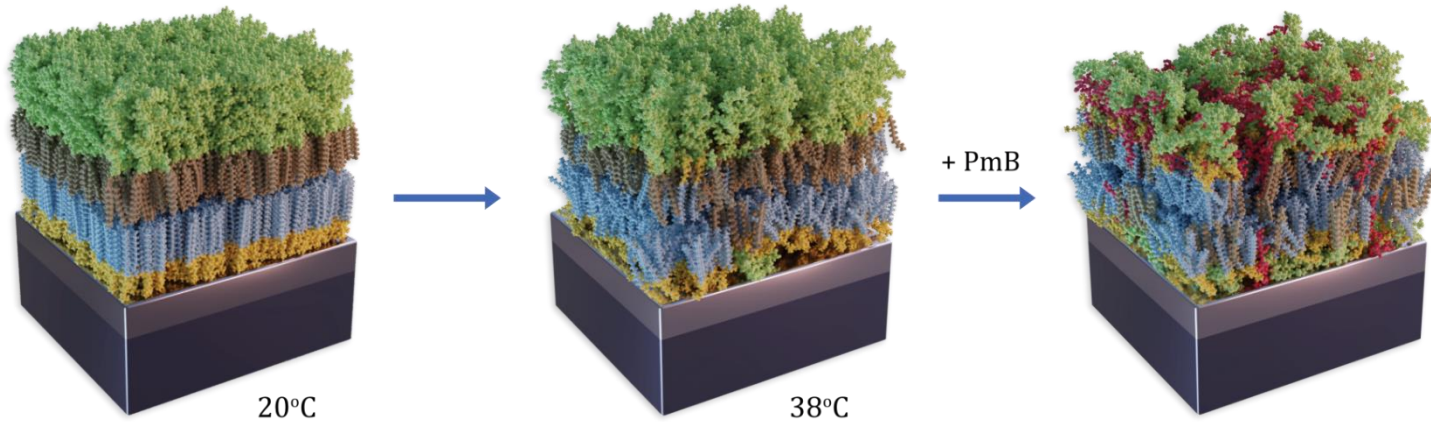
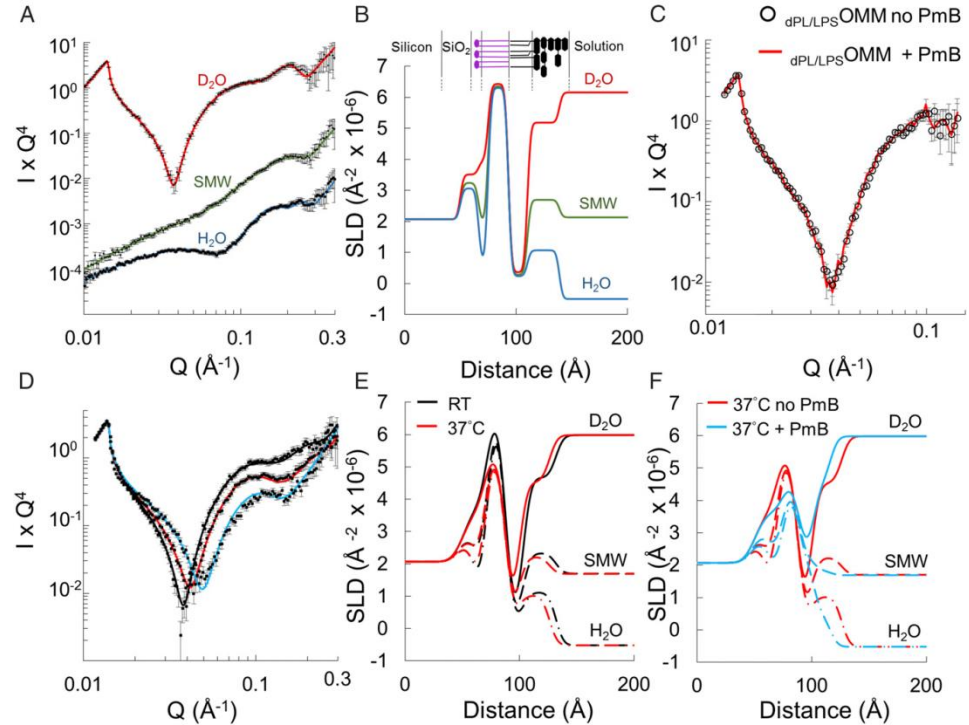
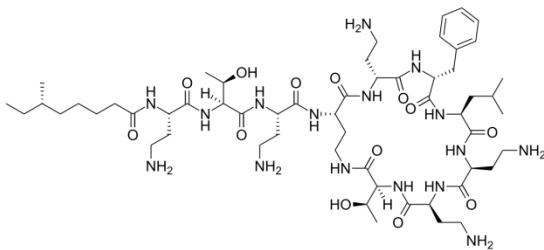
Therapeutics at the Oil-water Interface



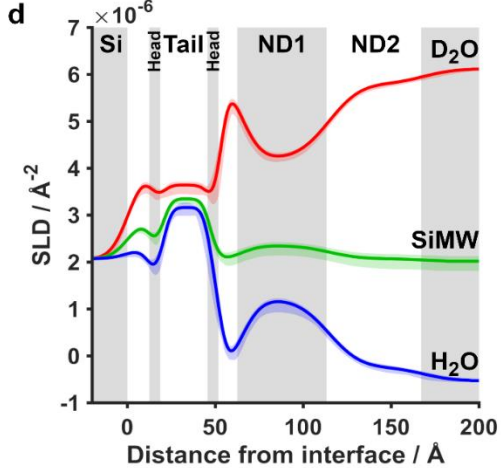
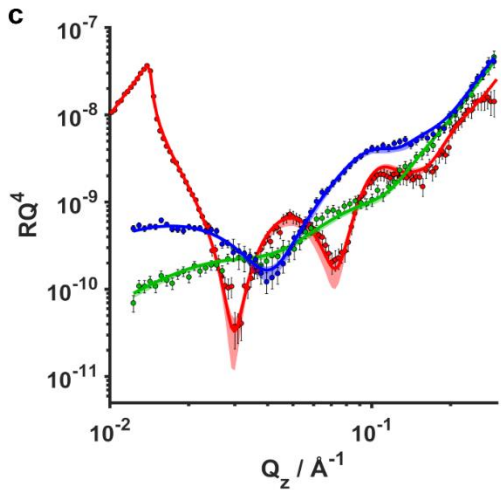
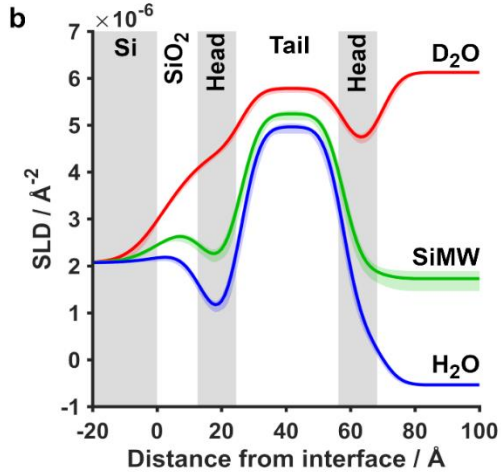
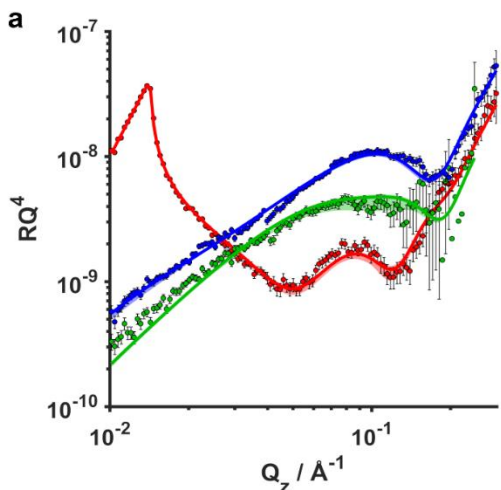
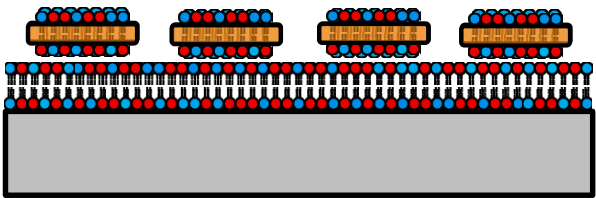
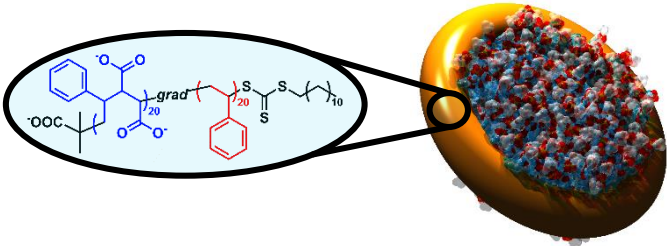
Understanding Cell Death



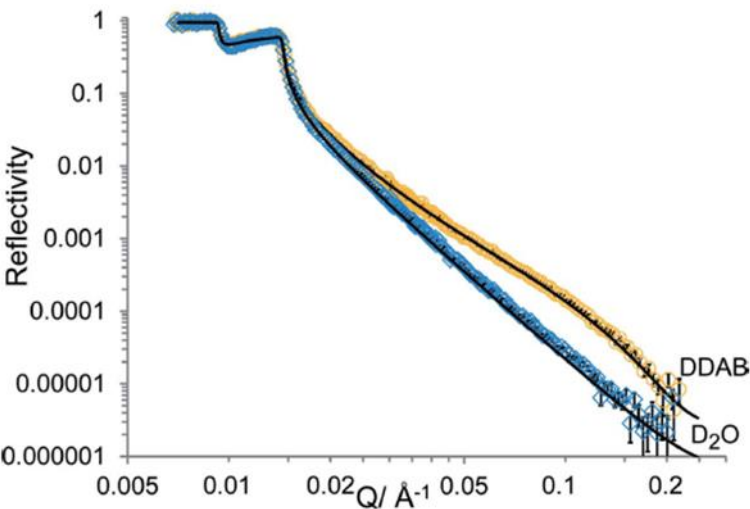
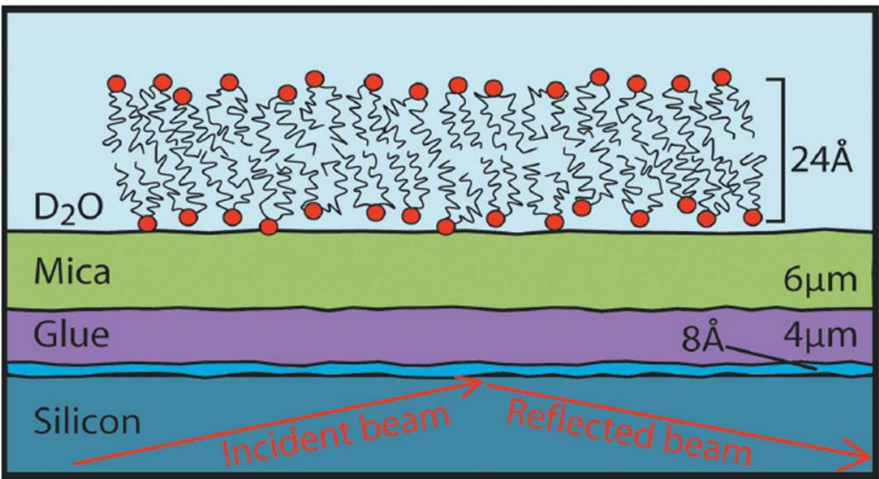
Model Gram Negative Bacterial Membranes : Antibiotic Testing



Adsorption of a polymer-stabilised phospholipid nanodisc on a supported lipid bilayer



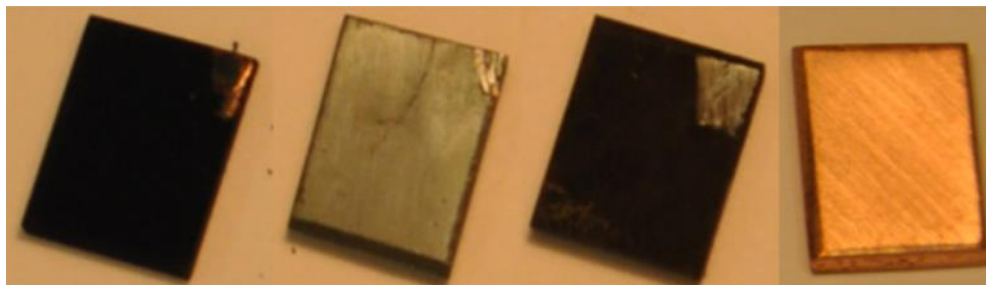
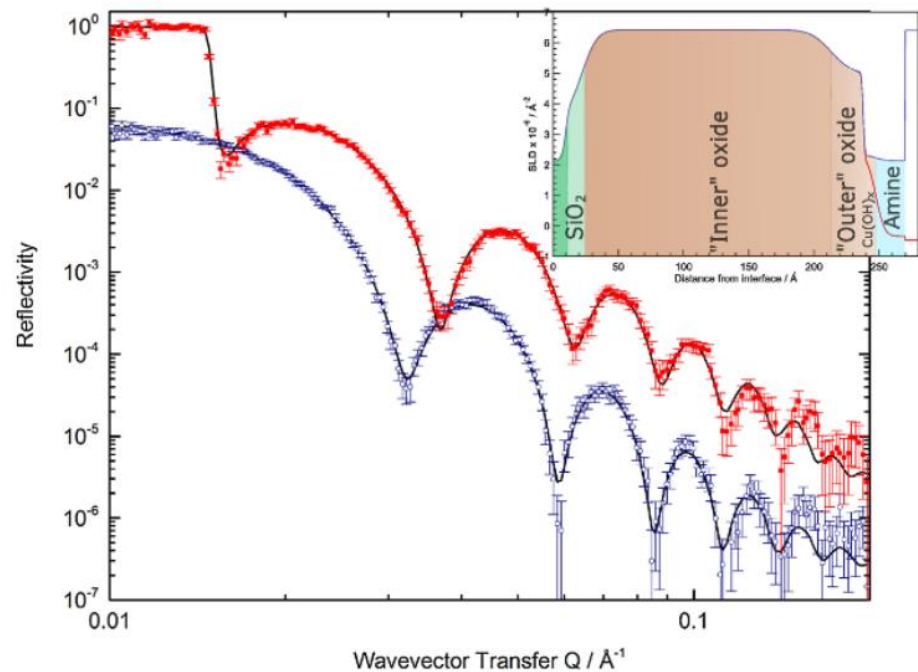
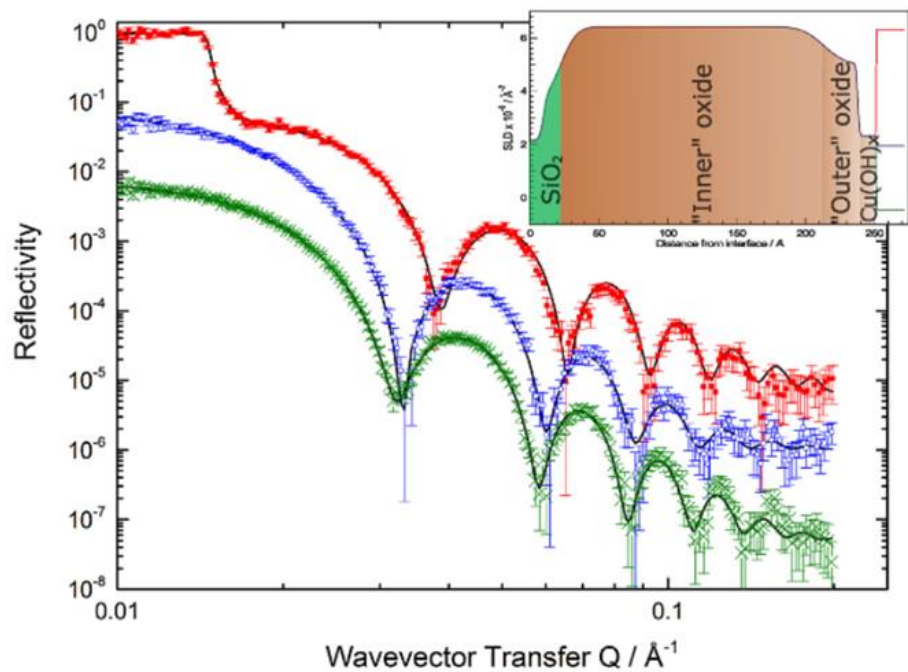
Examining very buried interfaces



Layer	Thickness	Roughness ($\text{\AA}$)
Silicon	—	4 ± 3
Silicon oxide	$8 \pm 2 \text{\AA}$	5 ± 2
Glue	$4 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$	5 ± 2
Mica	$6.1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$	3 ± 1
DDAB	$24 \pm 2 \text{\AA}$	5.0 ± 0.5



Examining Thin Organic Layers on Thick Metal Layers In Buried Systems



Thank you for listening

