

Neutron Reflectivity of Confined Polymer Brushes

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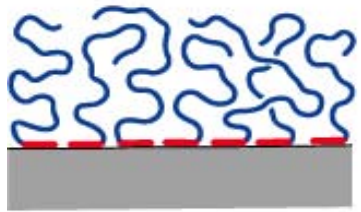
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Outline

- Polymers in Restricted Geometries
 - Static confinement
 - Shear measurements
 - Future work
- Biological Systems – see Jarek Majewski's talk Thurs.

Motivation – Polymer Thin-Films at Interfaces



Steric Stabilizers

- Flocculation/Aggregation inhibitors
- Compatibilizers

Lubricants

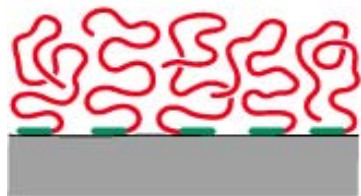
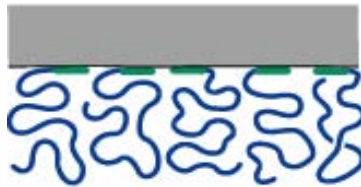
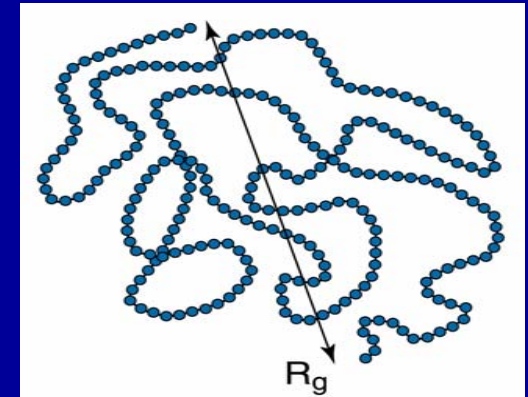
- Lube oils
- Protective surface coatings

Adhesion

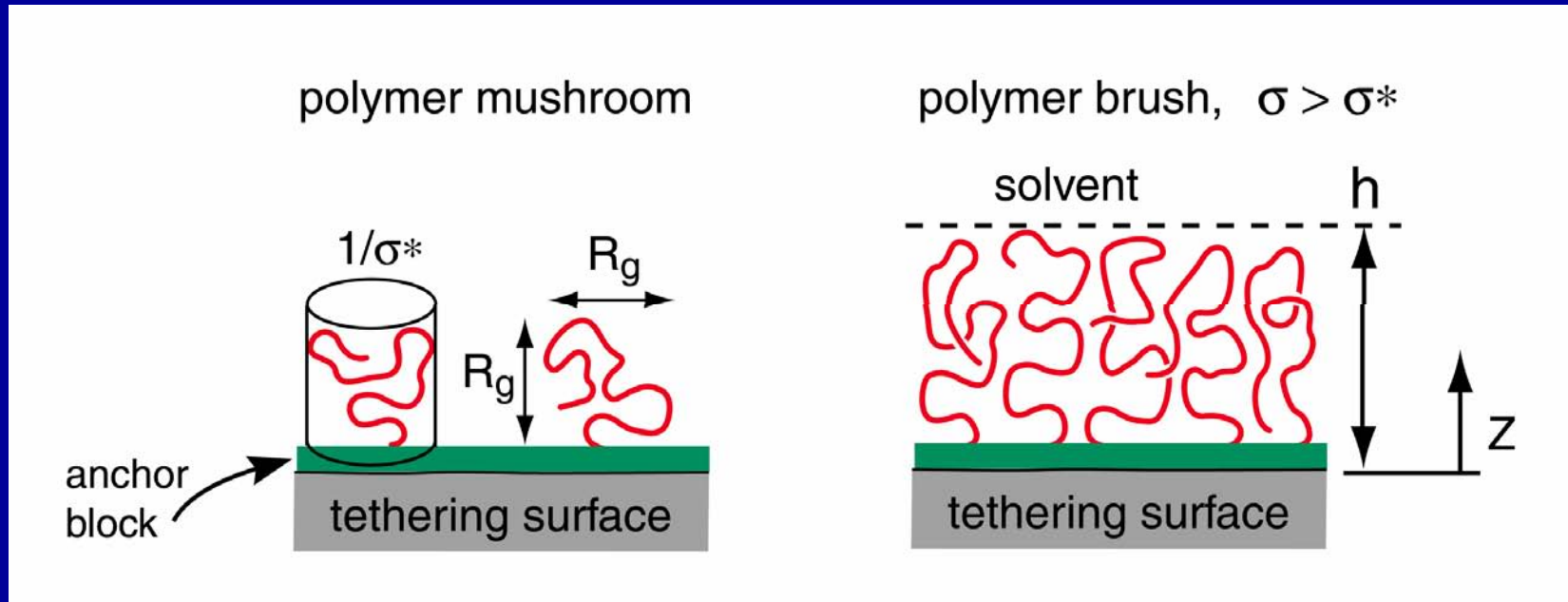
- Interfacial films
- Wetting/dewetting

Structure of Thin Polymer layers

- Solvent-polymer
- Polymer-polymer



Grafted Polymer Brushes – circa 1990-2000

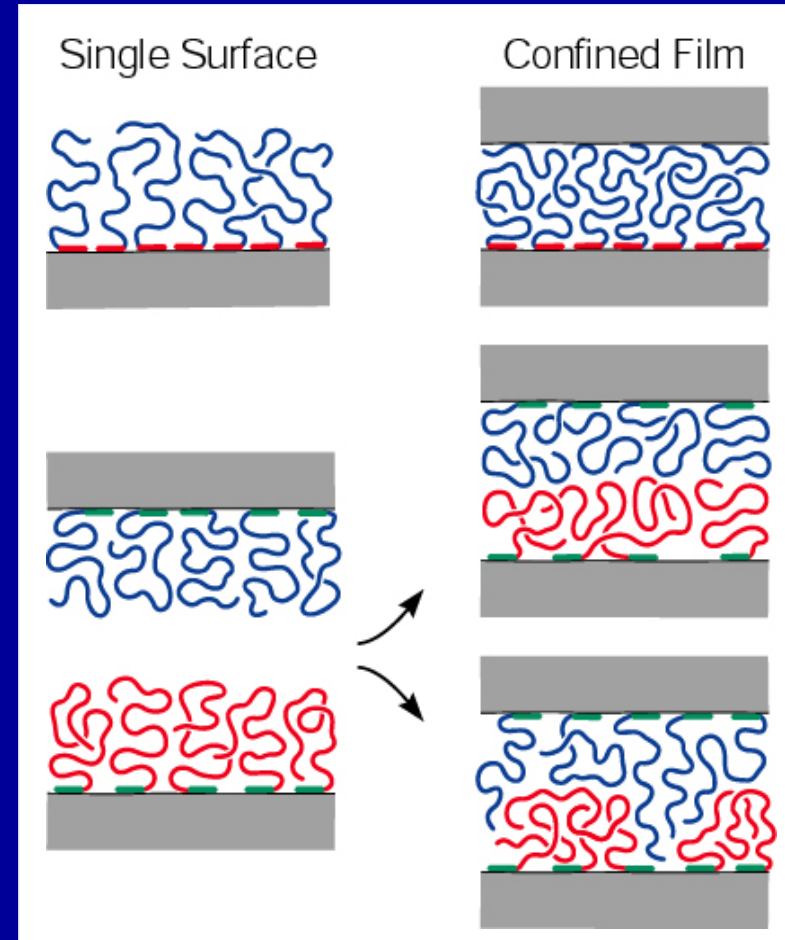
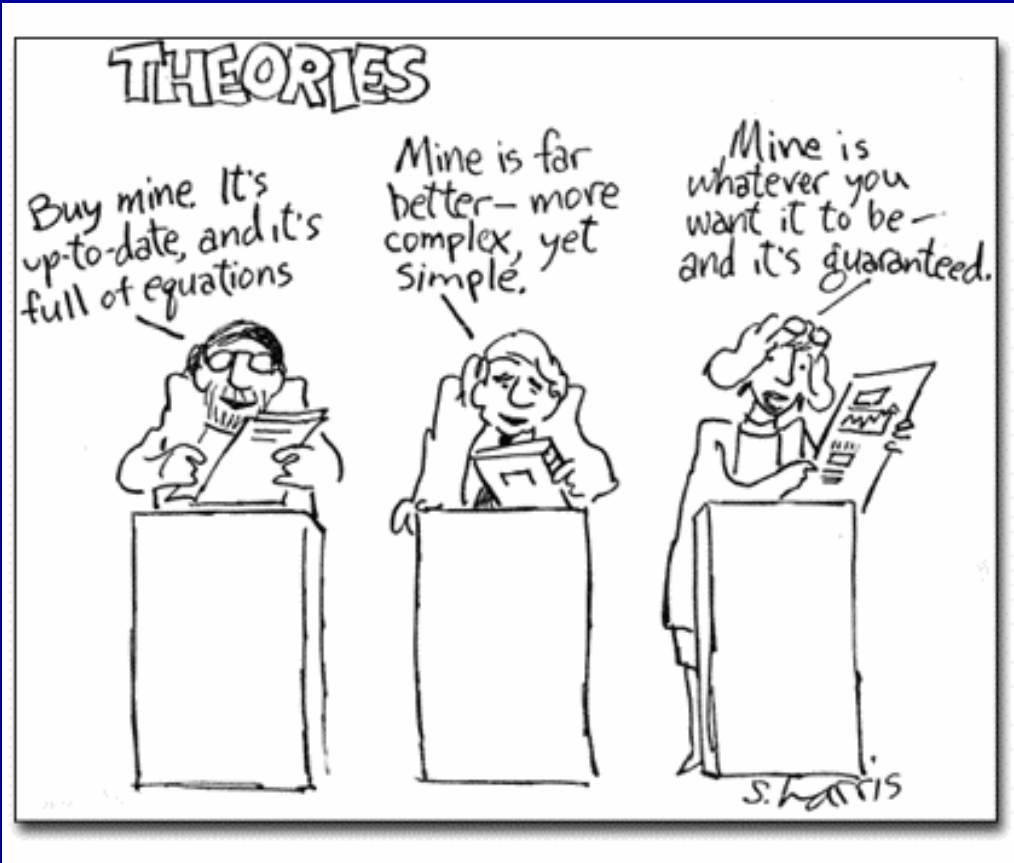


- σ = grafting density
- χ = solvent quality
- h = brush height $h \sim N/\sigma^{1/3}$
- R_g = radius of gyration, $R_g \sim N^{3/5}$
- ρ = density distribution

volume fraction

$$\Phi(z) = \Phi(0) \left(1 - \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^n \right)$$

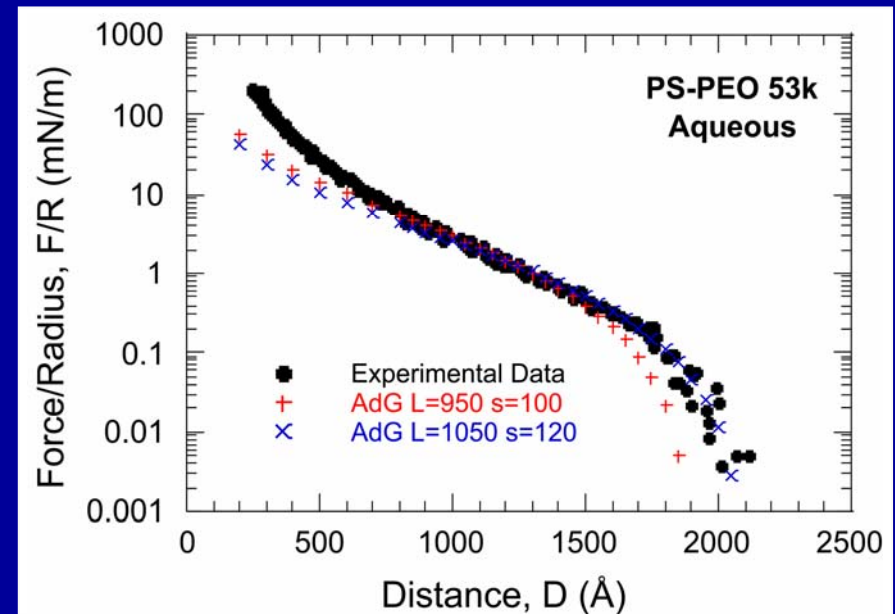
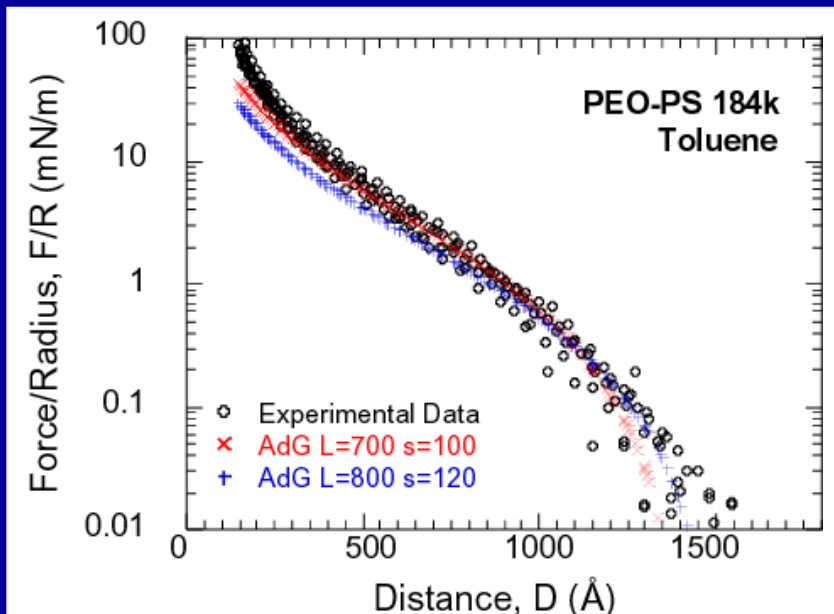
Structure of Polymer Brushes



With polymer brushes, theory preceded experiments

Interaction between opposing brushes

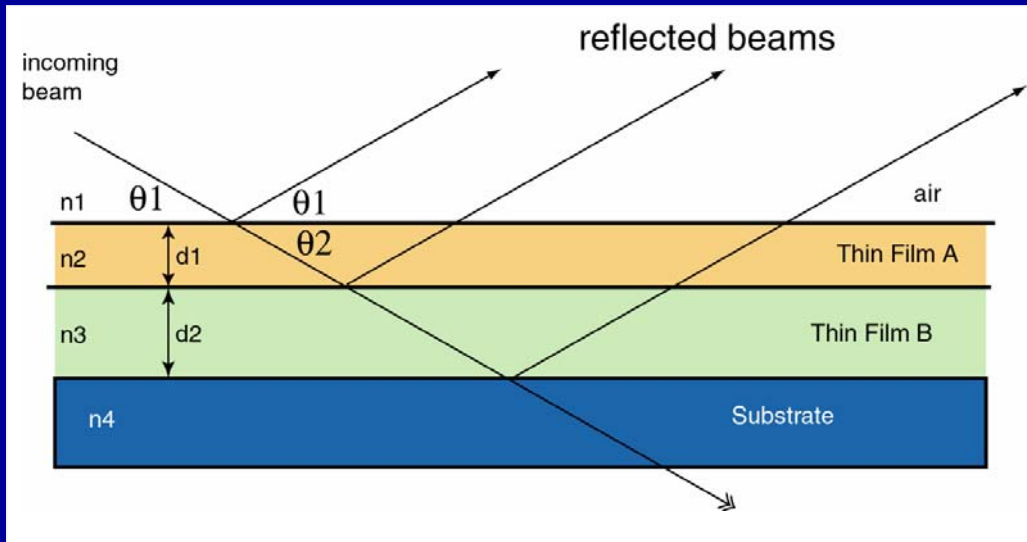
Force Profiles



$$h = \frac{Na^{5/3}}{\sigma^{1/3}} = \frac{Na^{5/3}}{s^{2/3}}$$

$$P(D) = \frac{kT}{s^3} \left[\left(\frac{2h}{D} \right)^{9/4} - \left(\frac{D}{2h} \right)^{3/4} \right] \quad \text{for } D < 2h$$

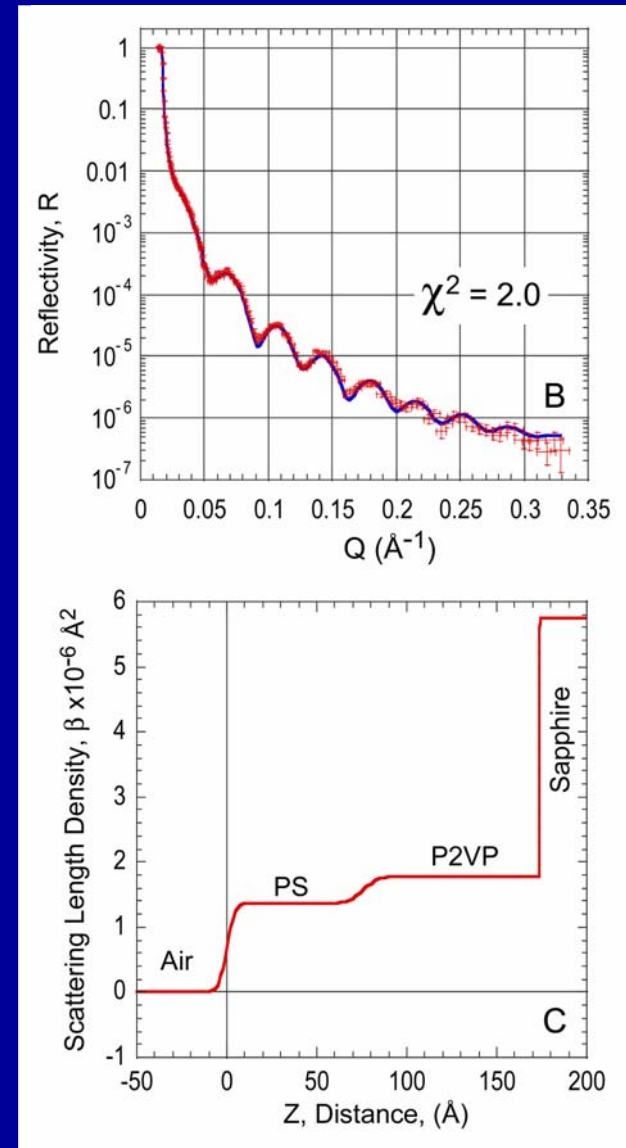
Neutron Reflectivity



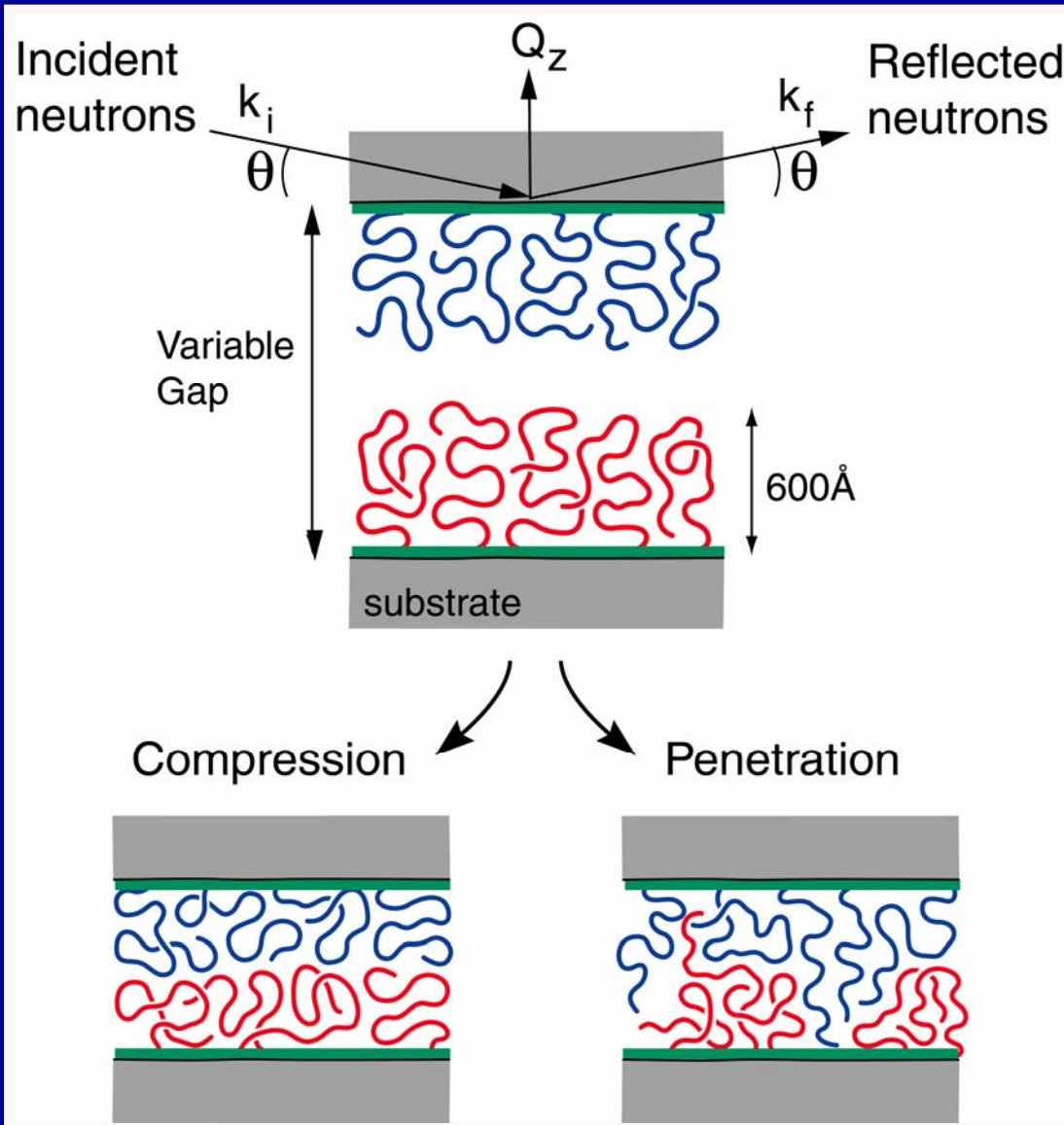
Deuteration \rightarrow Contrast

Measures:

average density structure **normal** to the interface.
(layer thickness, density and roughness)



Neutron Reflectivity of Opposing Brushes



Neutrons are KEY

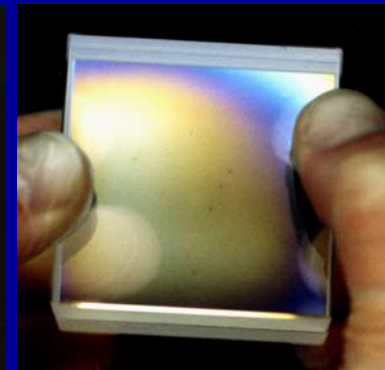
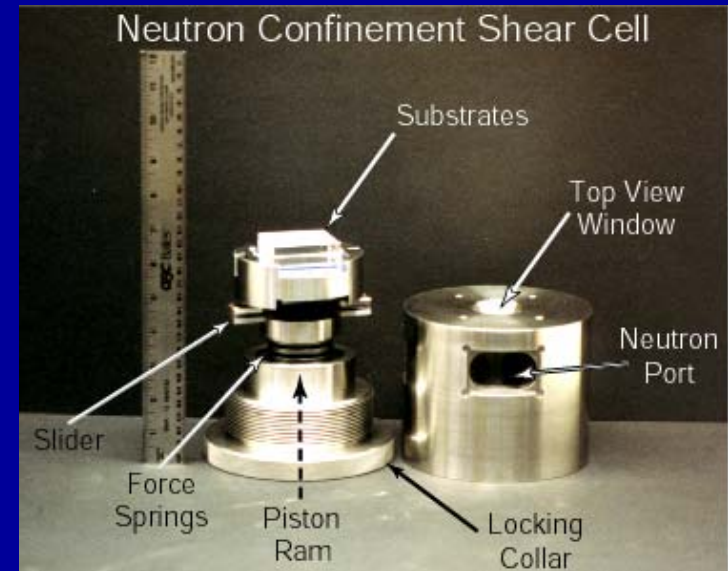
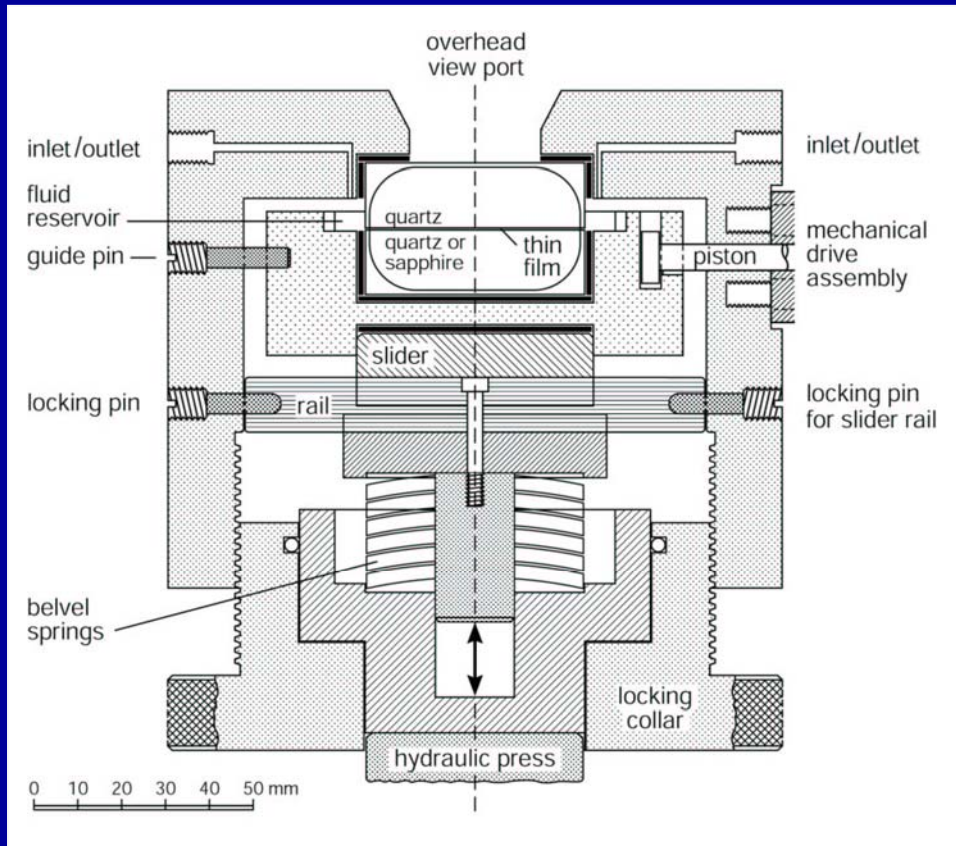
- Probe buried interface
- Depth profiling
- Contrast matching

Challenges

- Flux
- Films < 3000 Å
- Parallelism
- Sufficient contrast

Neutron Reflectivity of Opposing Brushes

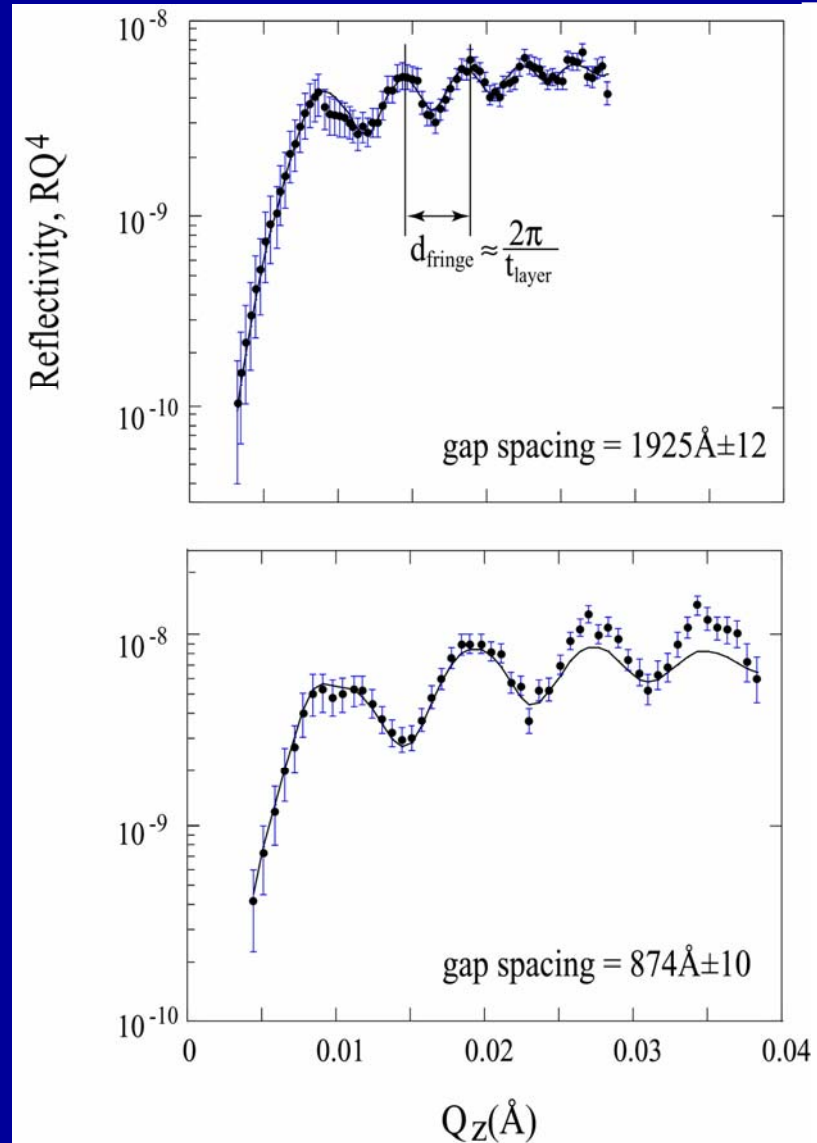
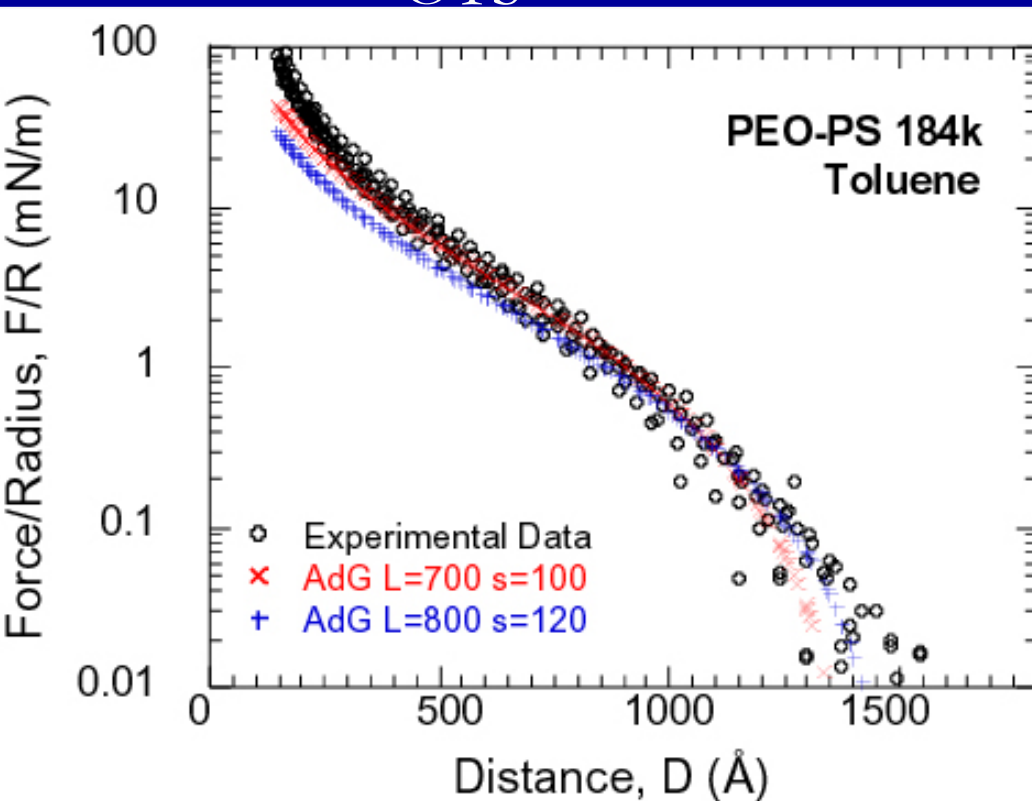
Neutron Confinement and Shear Cell



Demonstration – MIRROR Reflectometer

Substrates:

- Quartz
- Sapphire
- **Hydrophobic Coatings**
- OTS



Dense Polymer Brush Layers

50:50 PS-P2VP

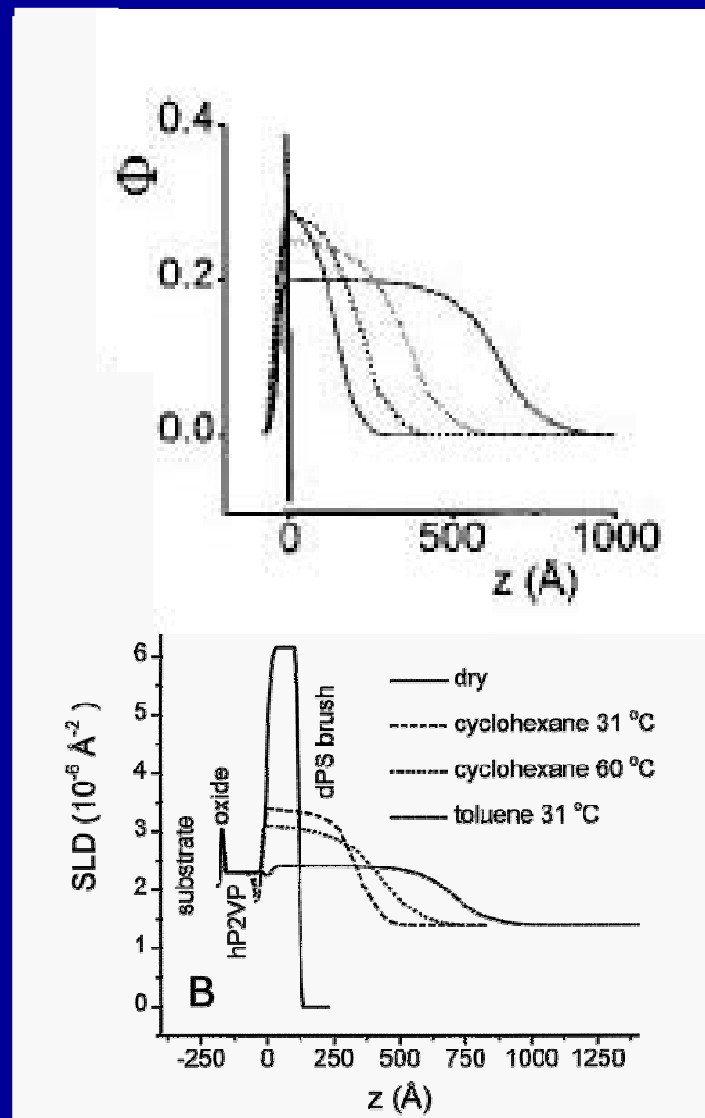
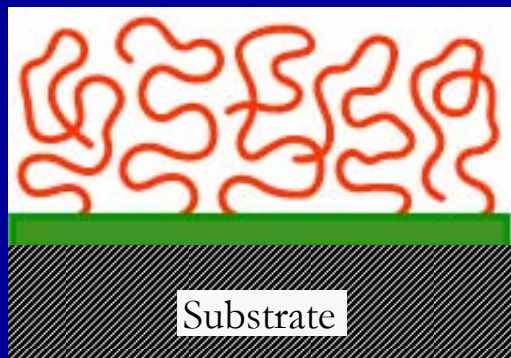
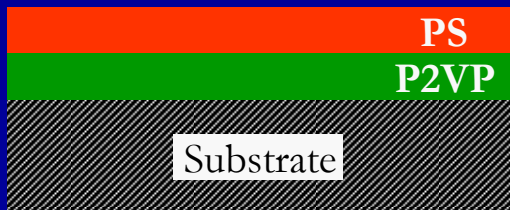
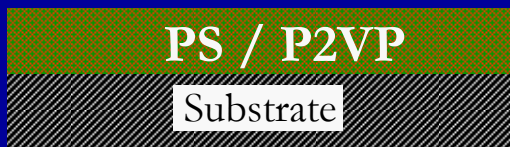
Contrast Variation

124k dPS-hP2VP
136k hPS-hP2VP

Anneal

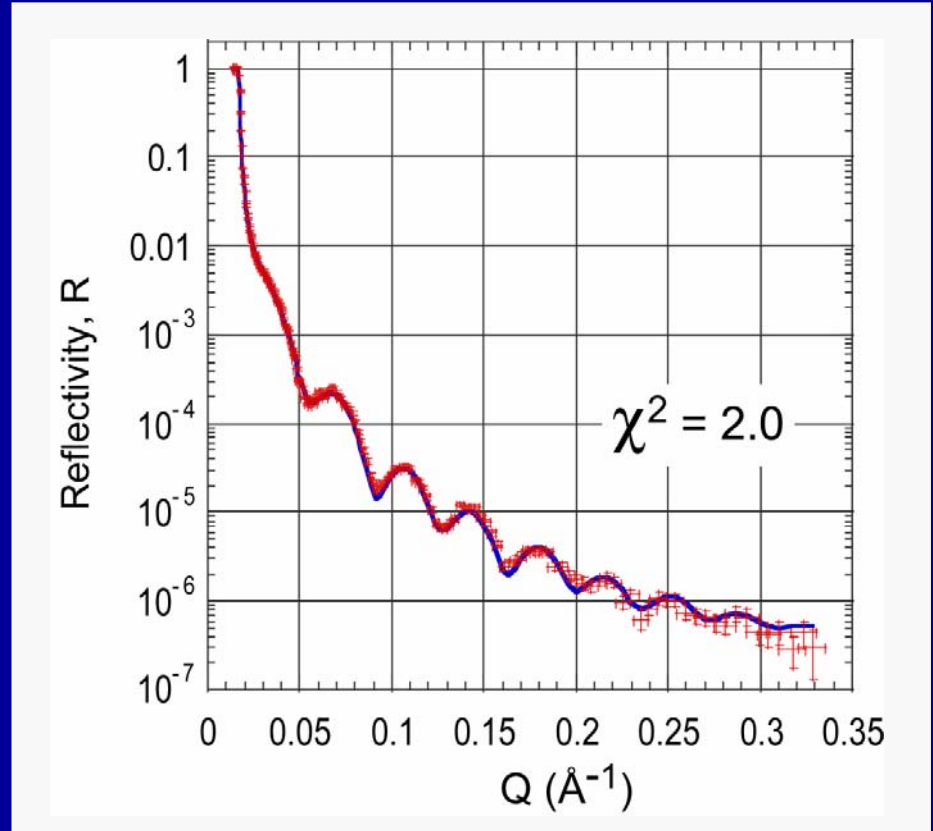
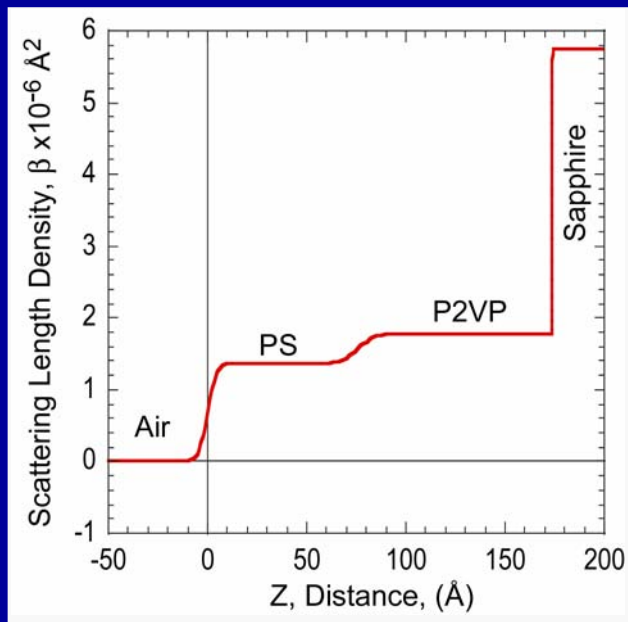
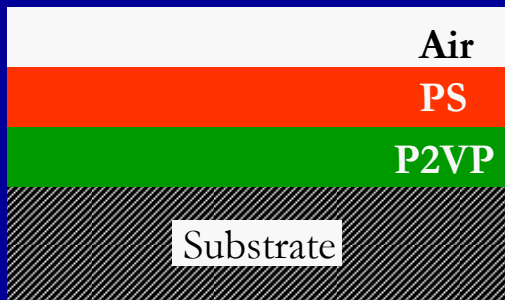
Solvate

Contrast Variation



Neutron Confinement Cell Experiments

124k dPS-hP2VP



hPS

75 \AA

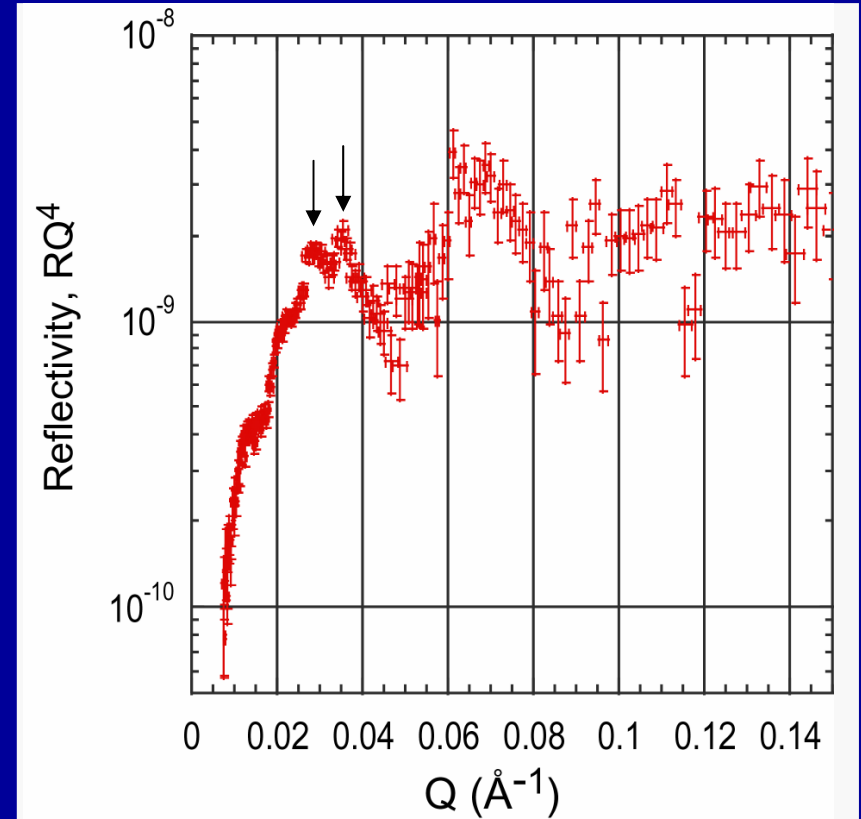
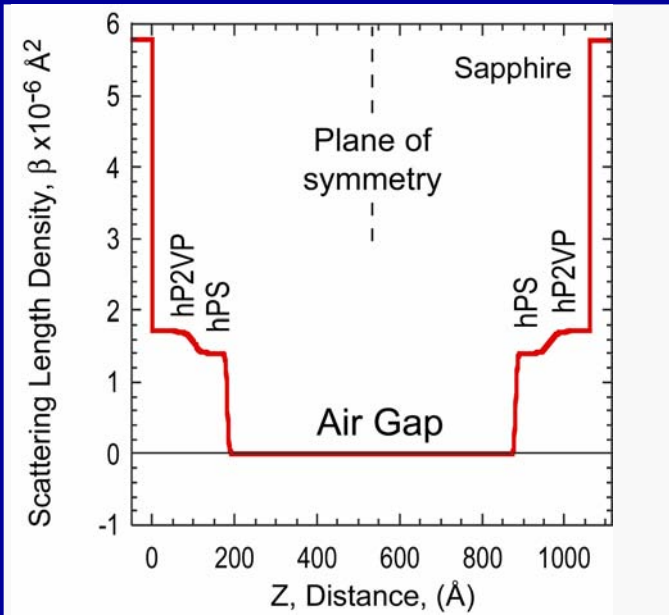
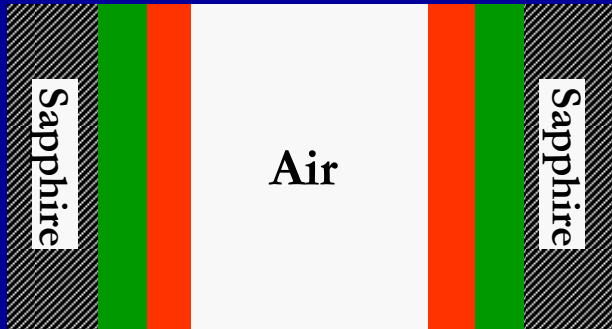
β 1.42

hP2VP

100 \AA

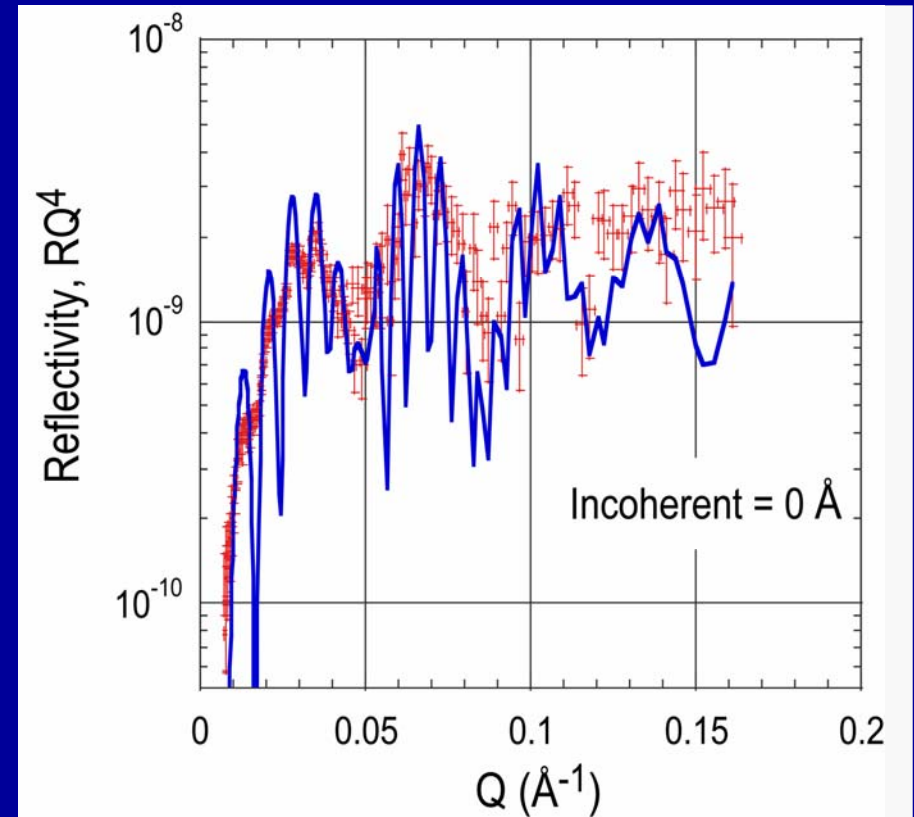
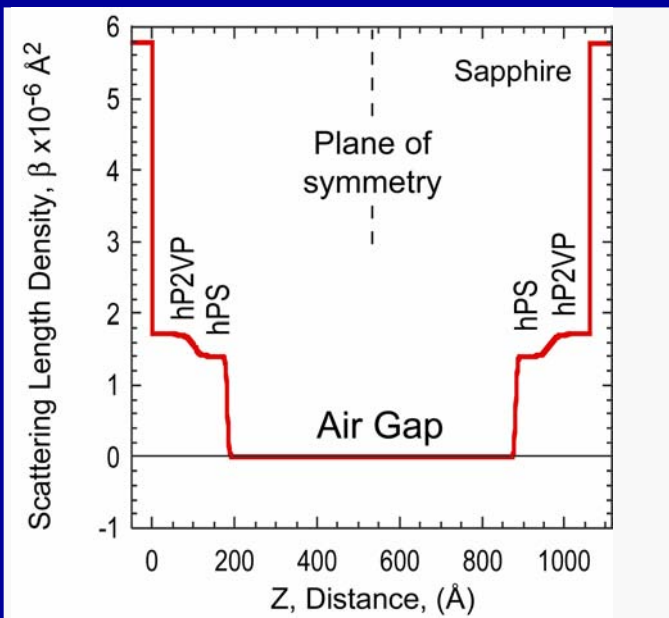
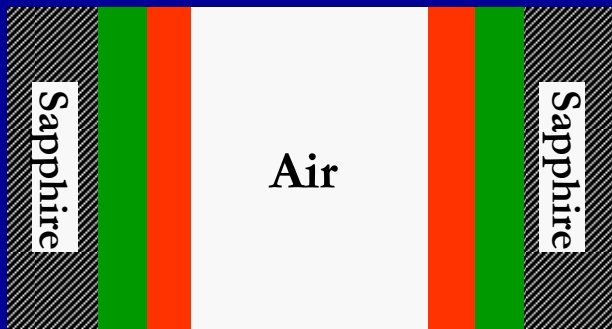
β 1.85

Air Gap



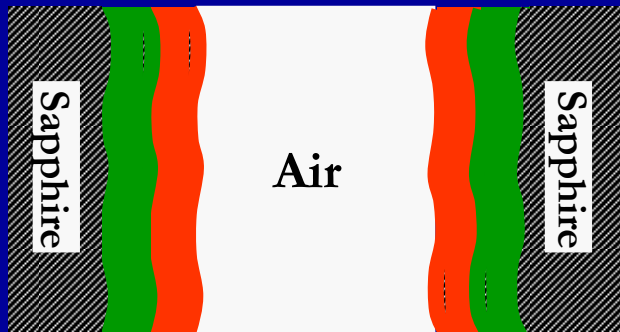
| | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|
| hPS | 75 \AA | β 1.42 |
| hP2VP | 100 \AA | β 1.85 |

Air Gap

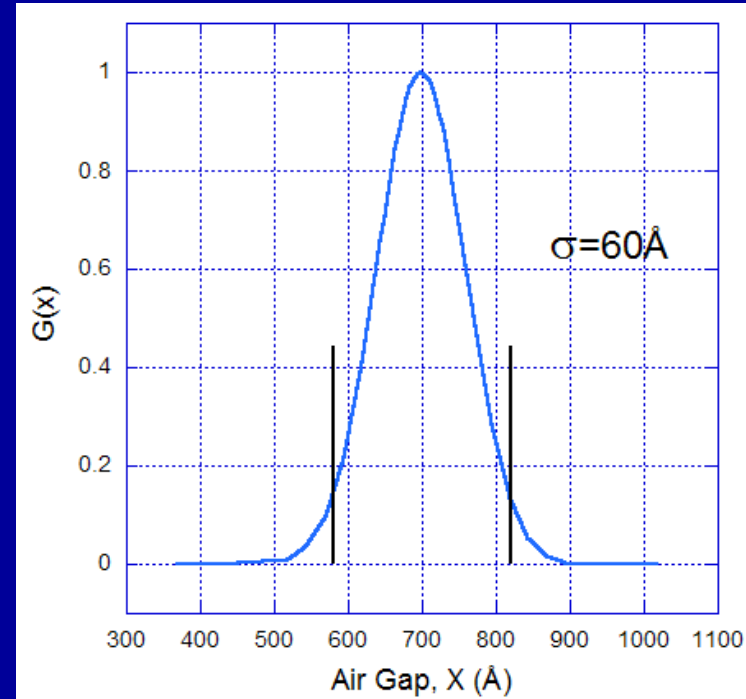


| | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------|
| hPS | 78 \AA | β 1.42 |
| hP2VP | 104 \AA | β 1.85 |
| Air | 697 \AA | |

Gaussian Distribution of Substrate Spacing



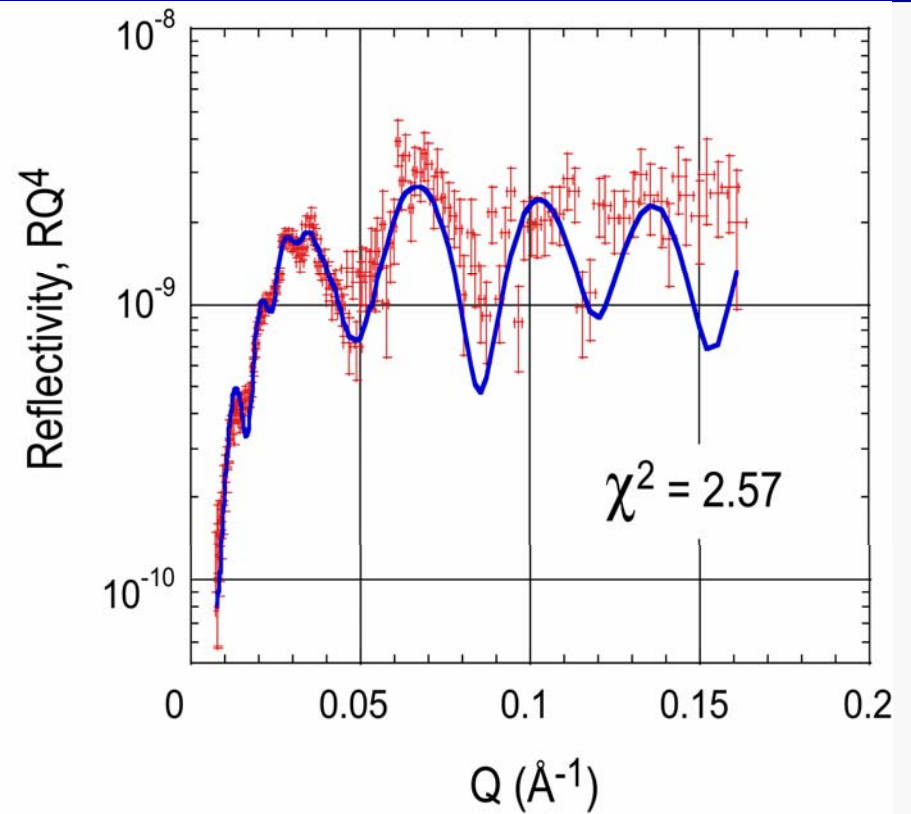
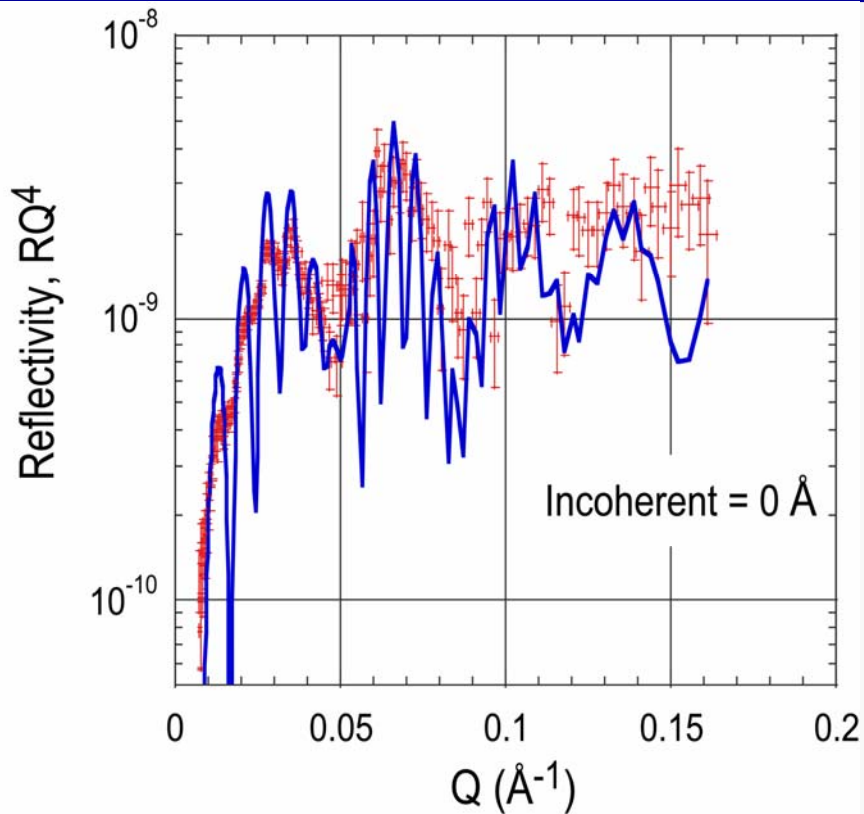
60Å variation over 1cm²
1m variation over 10km²



Variation in substrate spacing T from T_{avg}

$$R(q_z, T_{avg}) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int R(q_z, T) e^{-\frac{(T - T_{avg})^2}{2\sigma^2}} dT$$

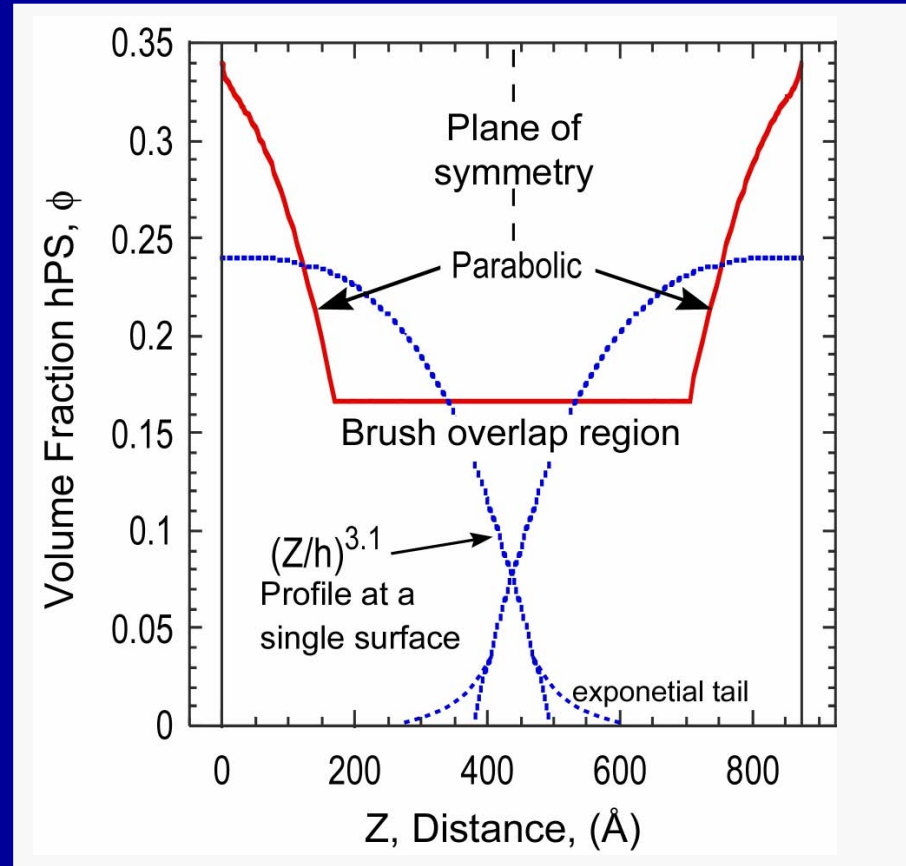
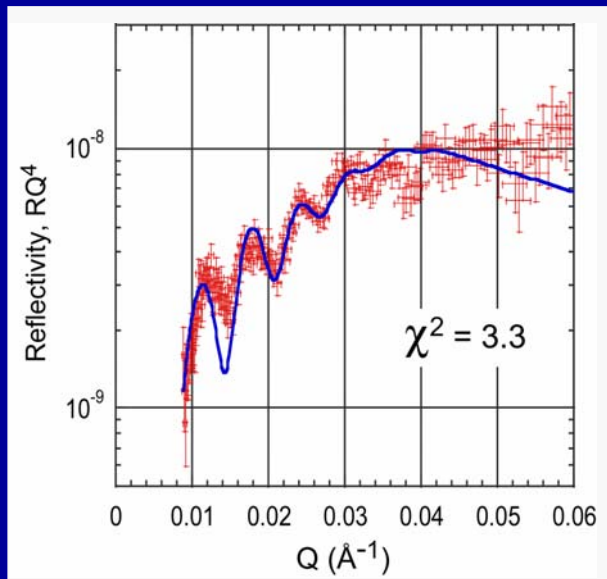
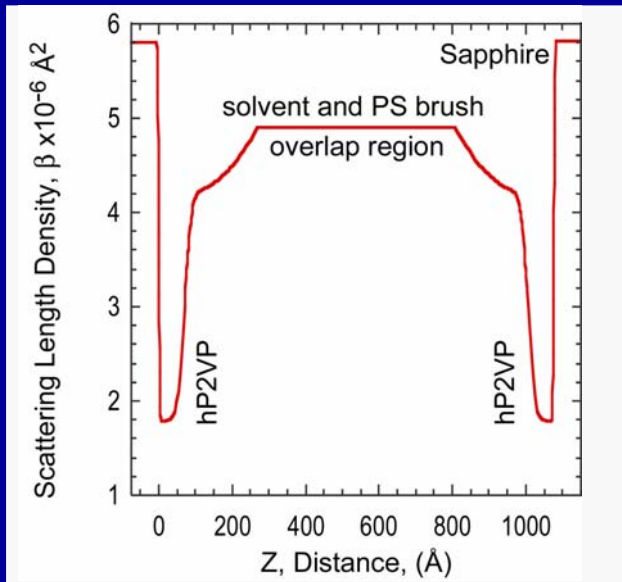
Air Gap - Incoherence



| | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| hPS | 78 \AA | β 1.42 |
| hP2VP | 104 \AA | β 1.85 |
| Air | 697 \AA | Inc 0 \AA |

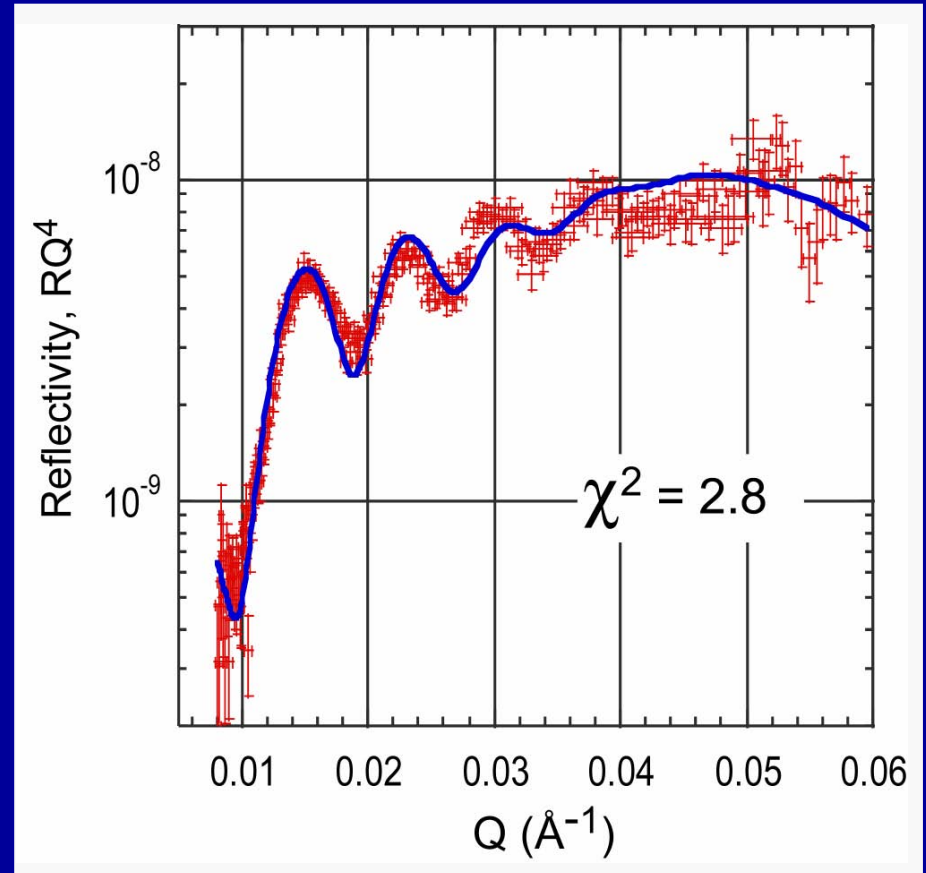
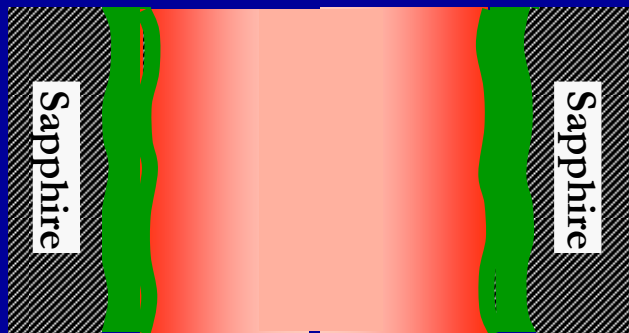
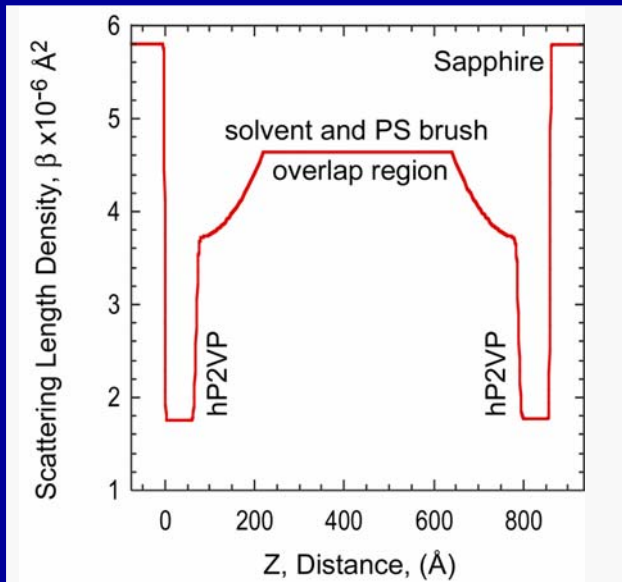
| | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| hPS | 78 \AA | β 1.42 |
| hP2VP | 104 \AA | β 1.85 |
| Air | 697 \AA | Inc 60\AA |

Solvated Polymer Brush – Large Gap 1100Å



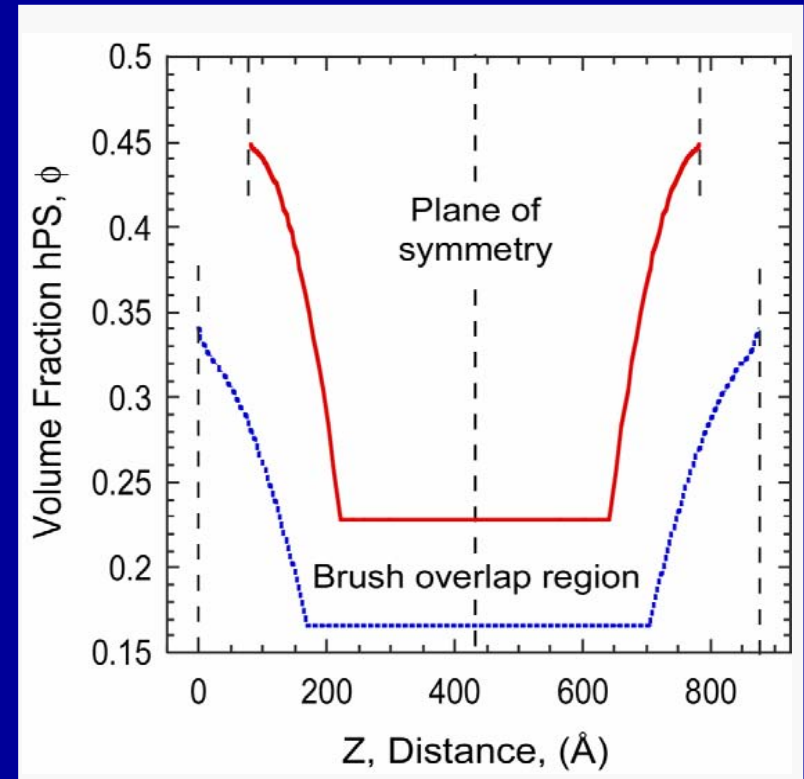
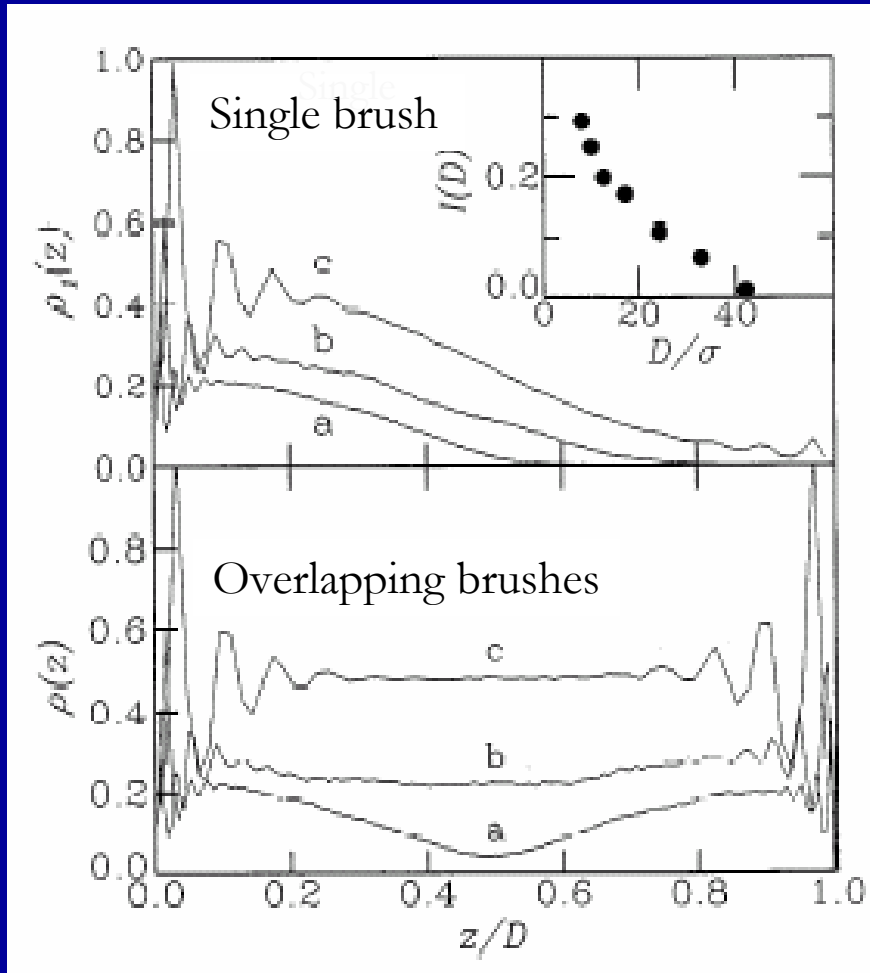
Parabola for brush, but power law similar

Solvated Polymer Brush – Smaller Gap 850Å



Smaller gap, same model fits
But is this the “right” model

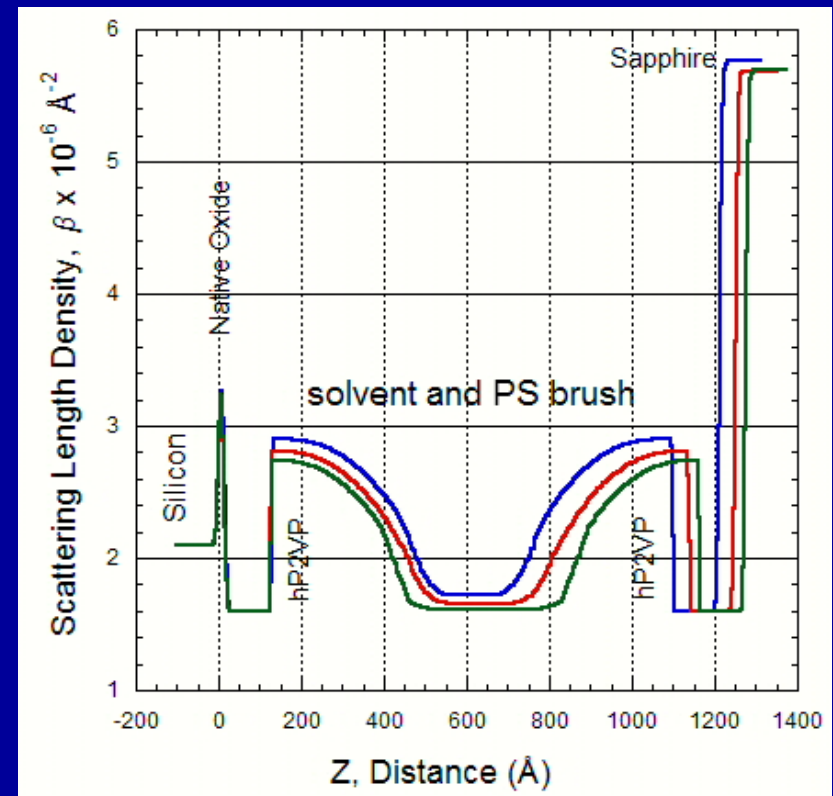
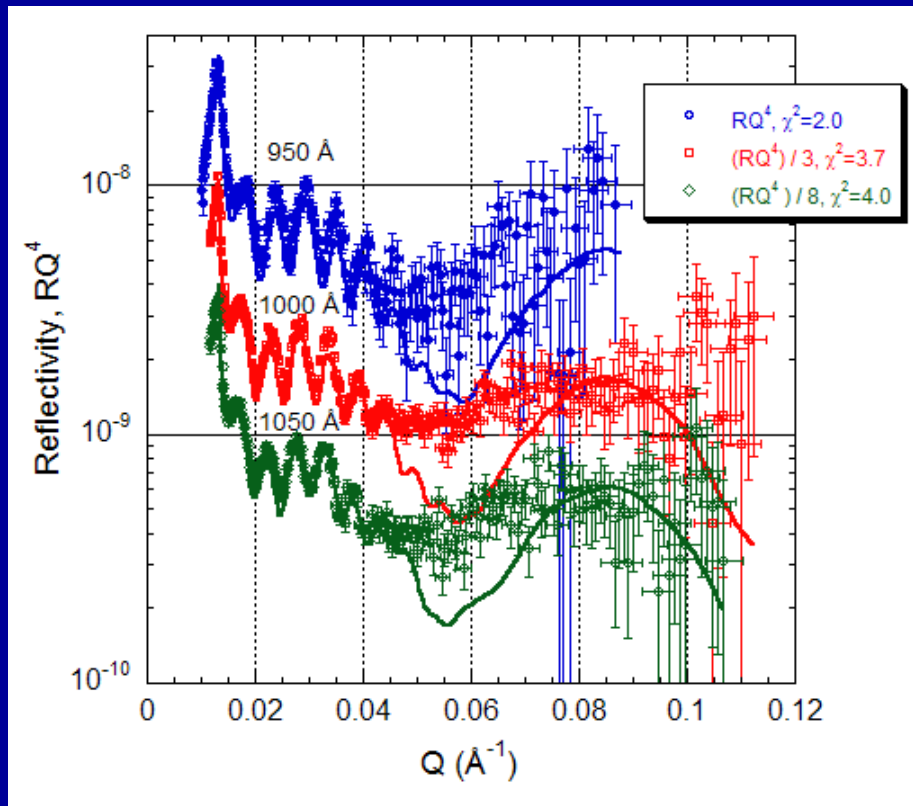
Volume Fraction Profiles vs. Theory



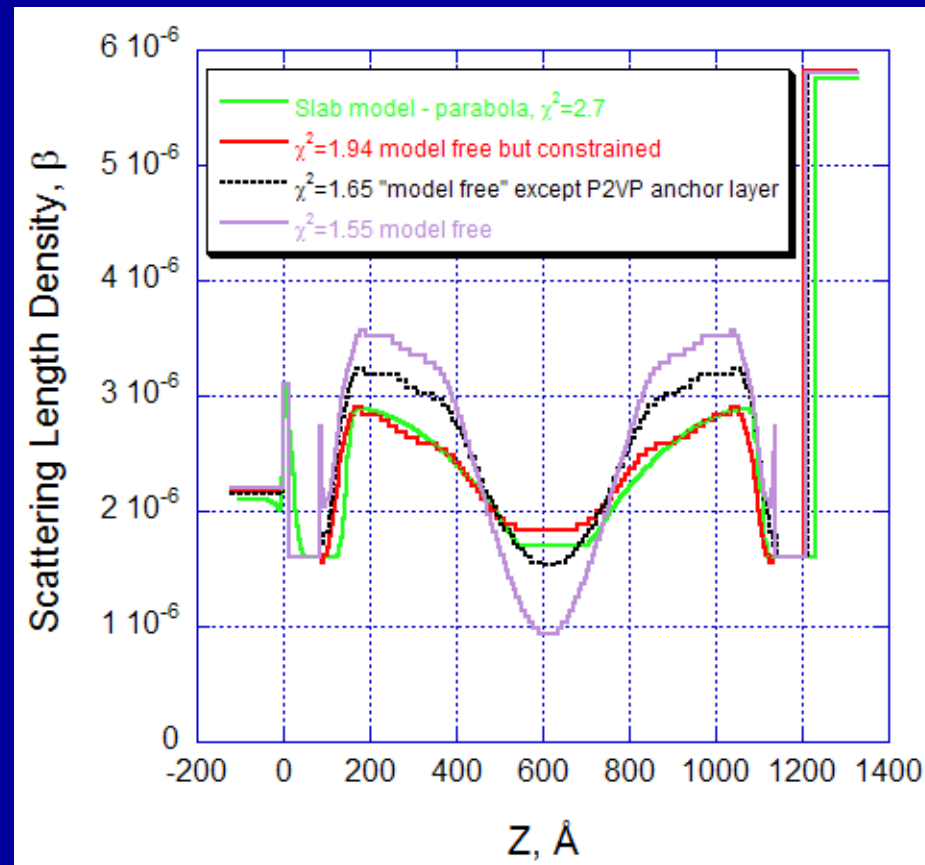
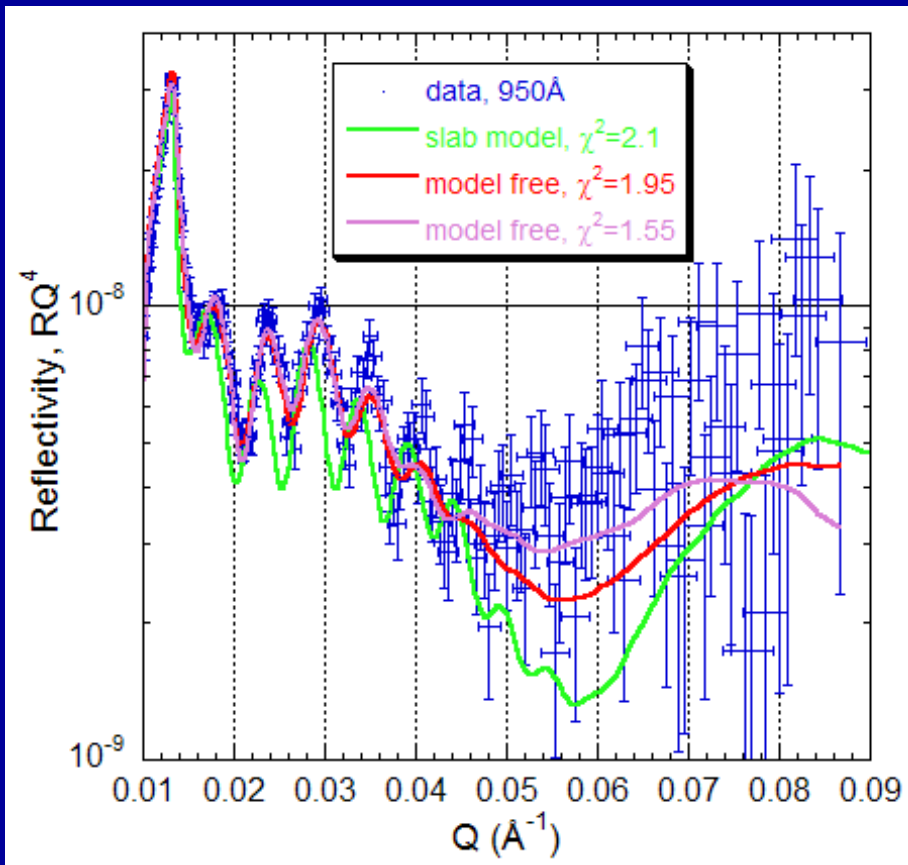
Grest, Adv Poly Sci, 1998

- Polymer compresses at middle and sides
- Density increases with gap
- Conservation of mass vs. normalization

Deuterated PS Brushes



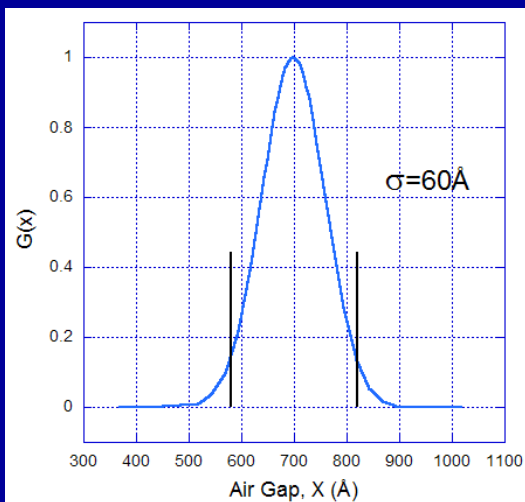
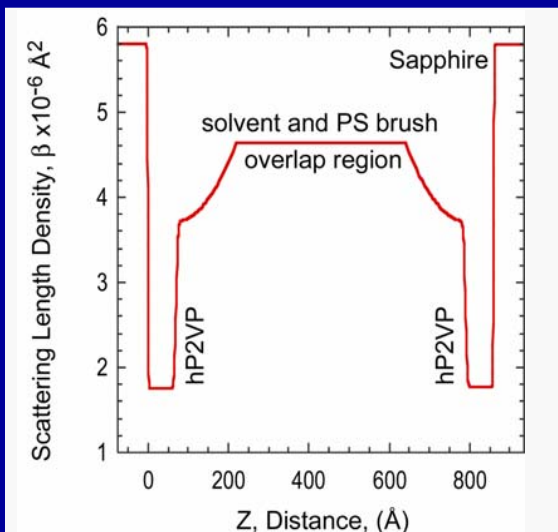
Model Free Fitting



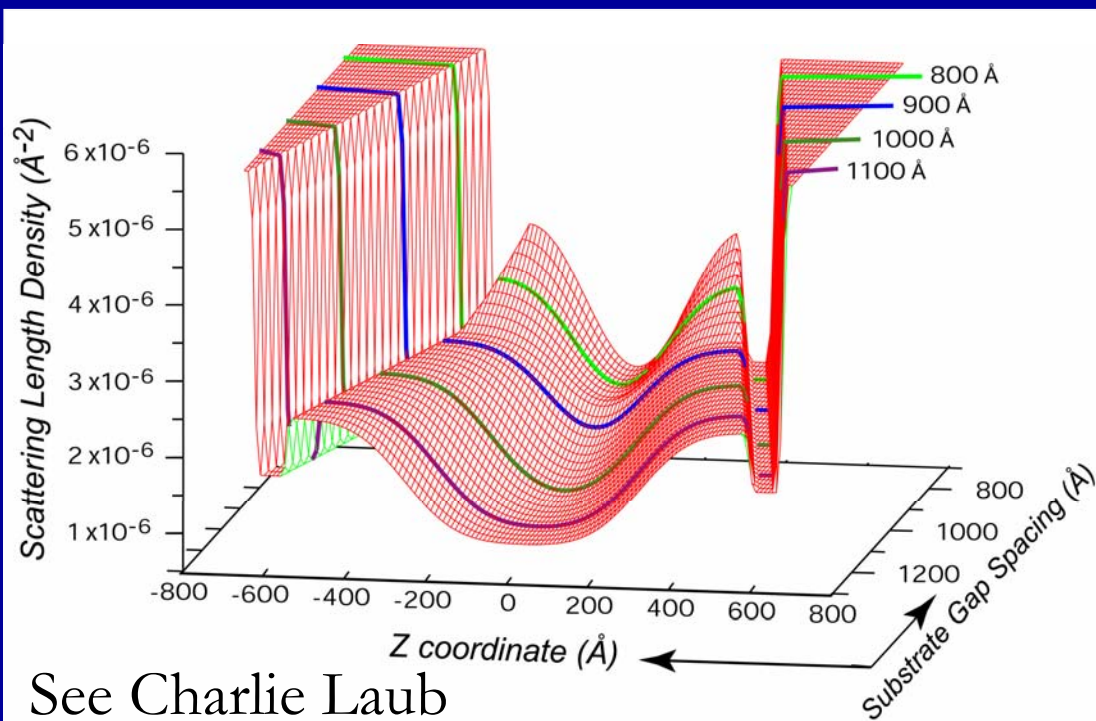
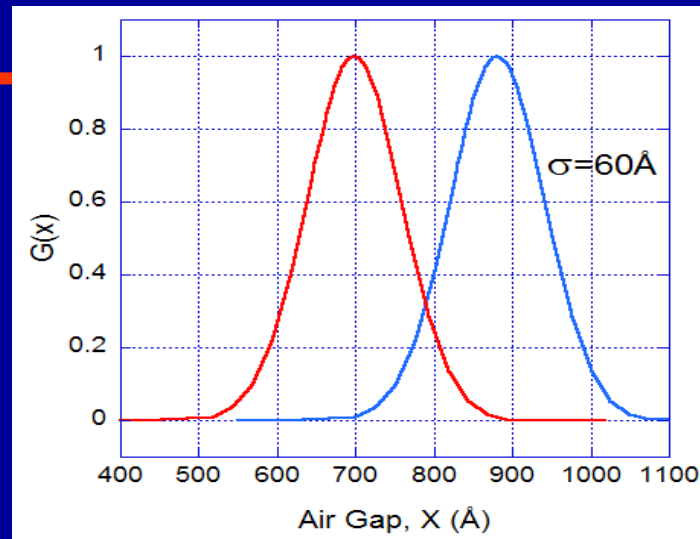
Slab Models vs. Model Free Fitting based on Chebyshev Polynomials

1D vs 2D Surface Profile

1D

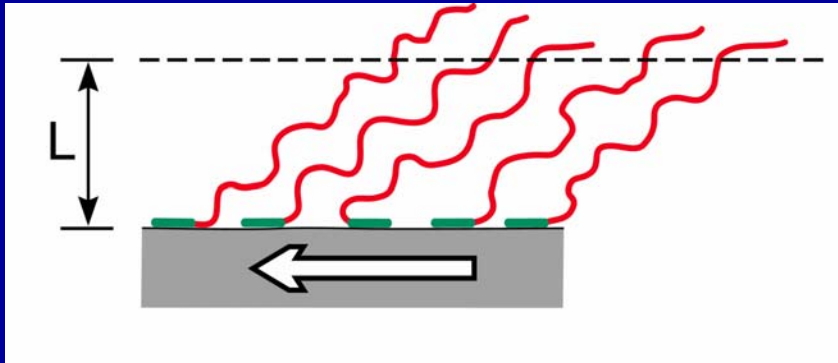


2D

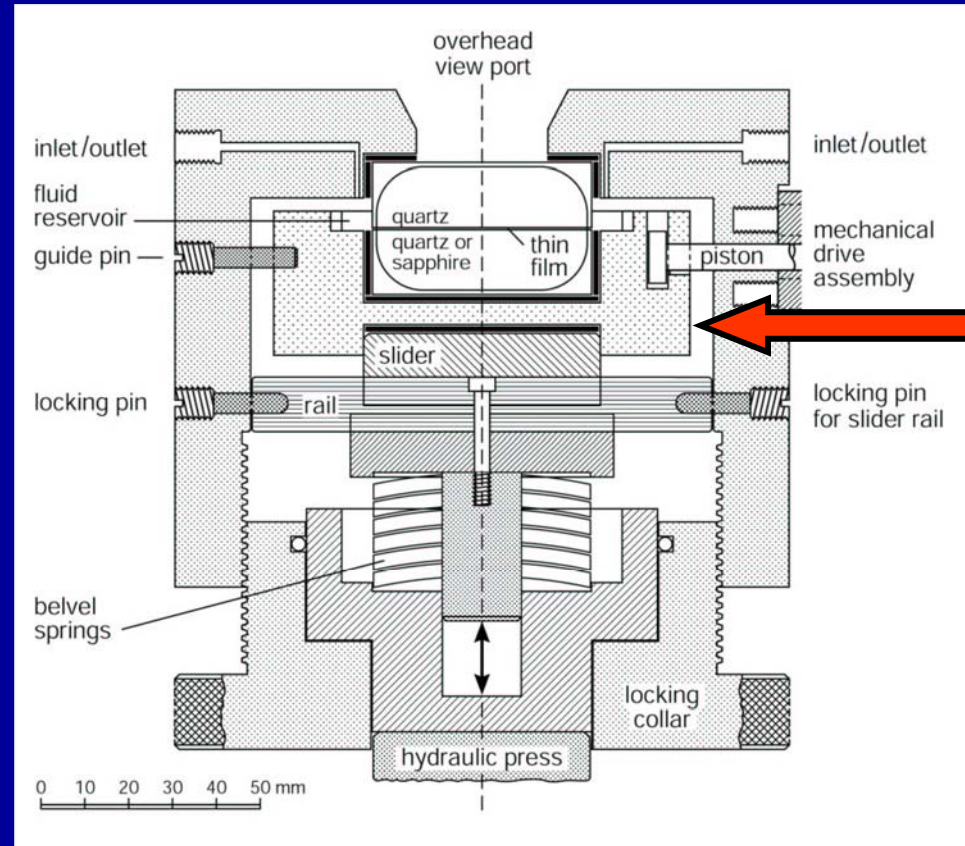


See Charlie Laub

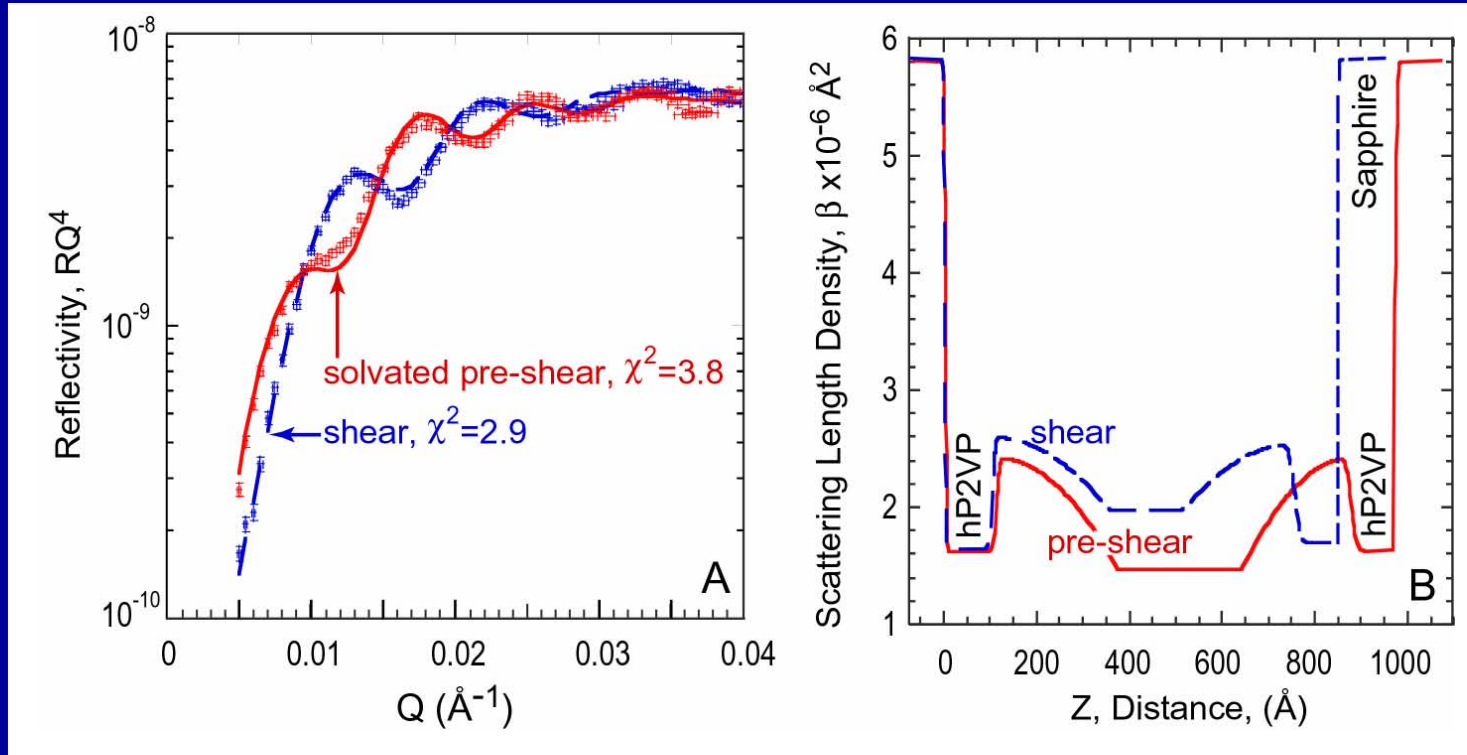
SHEAR



- Solvent flow does not penetrate the brush
- Laterally translate substrate
- steady $\gamma = .01 - 100\text{s}^{-1}$
- non-steady $\gamma = 100 - 10^4\text{s}^{-1}$



SHEAR



- non-steady $\gamma = 1000 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- substrate separation decreased
- improved alignment over time

More recent results – see Dennis Mulder Poster

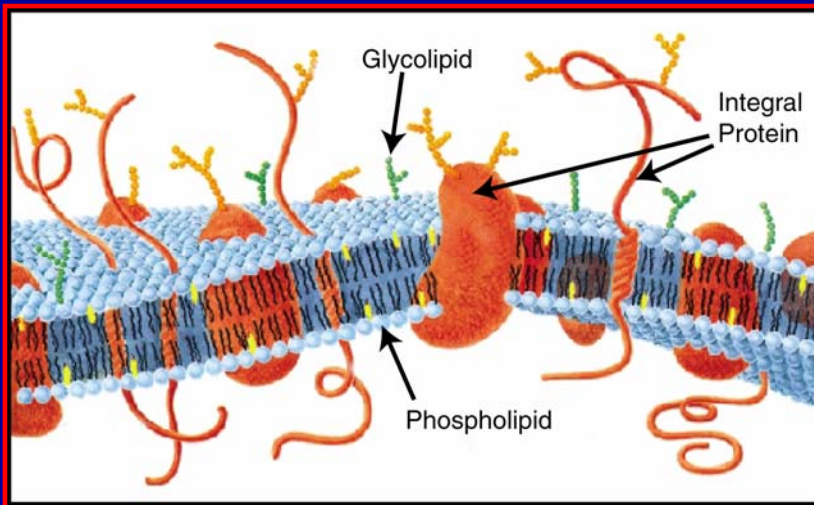
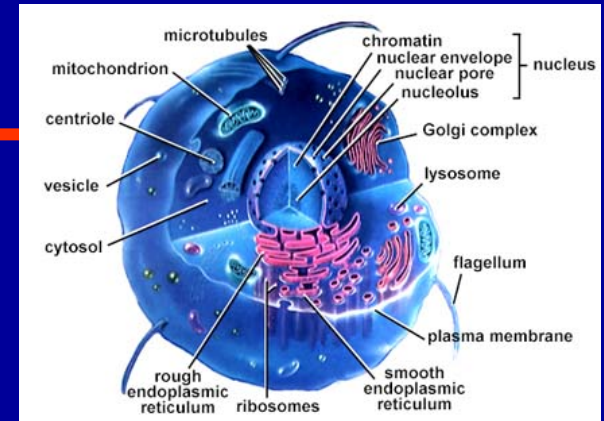
Summary

- High Density Polymer Brushes
- Confinement – YES
- 2D Surface Profiles
- Lateral Shear Looks Promising
- **Future needs**
 - **better modeling capabilities**
 - **enhanced shear capabilities = NCSCII**
 - **higher intensity – grazing incidence**
 - **off-specular**

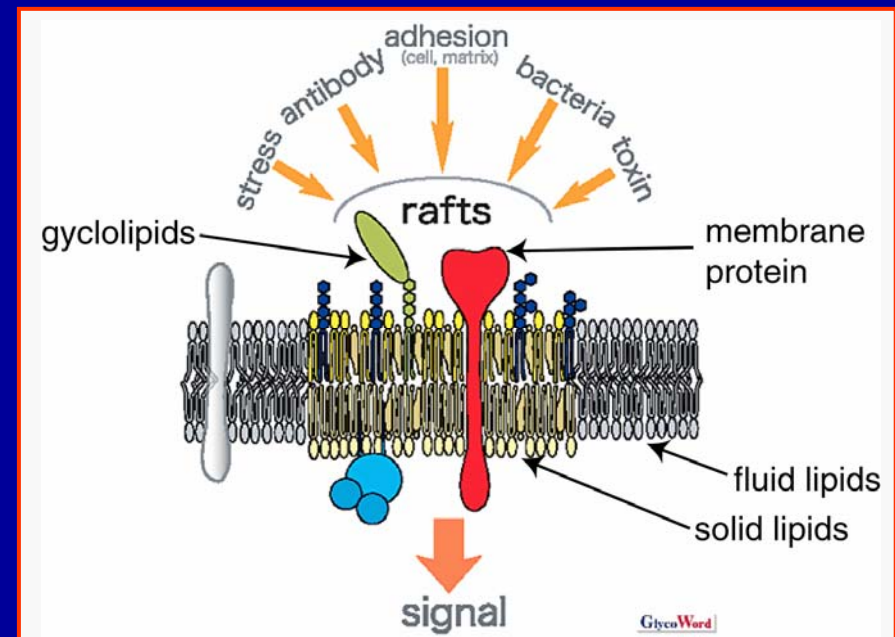
Membranes

Membranes are where the **ACTION** takes place!

Mammalian cell



Cell membranes are no longer thought of as simply passive 2-D liquids.



cell polarity, protein trafficking, **signal transduction**