

Soft Matter and Surface Science at ESS

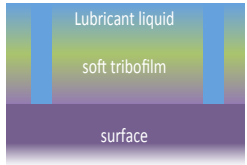
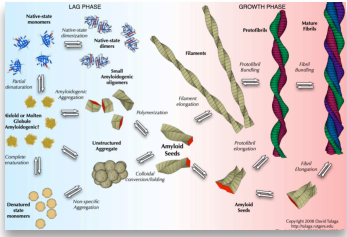
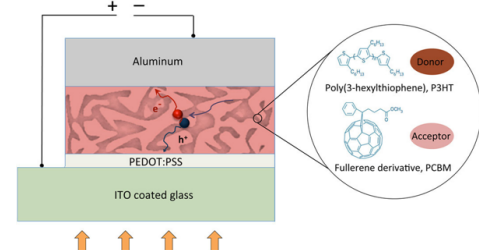
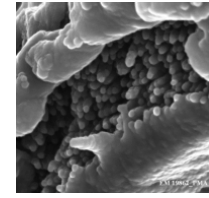
Hanna Wacklin

European Spallation Source ERIC

Physical Chemistry, Lund University



Huge Range of Science Complex Systems



Surfactants & Polymers

Drug development & delivery

Self-assembly & Smart coatings

Lubrication Tribology

Cell membranes

Organic Photovoltaics

Sustainable Biomaterials

Biosensors

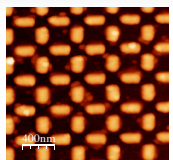
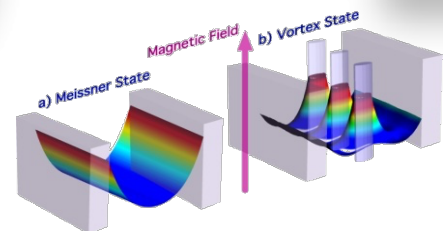
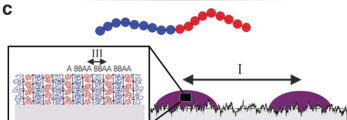
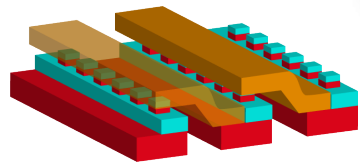
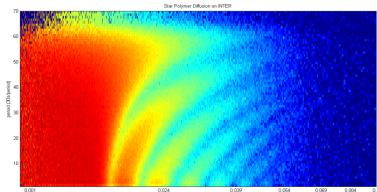
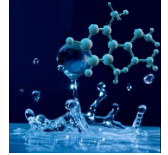
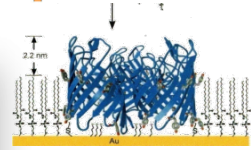
Ionic liquids

Batteries and hydrogen storage

Thin film devices

Nanomagnetism & superconductivity

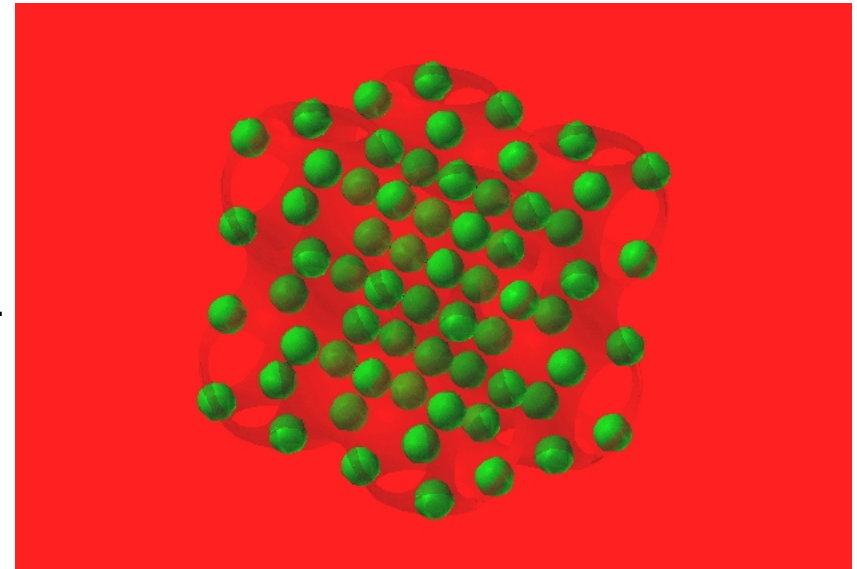
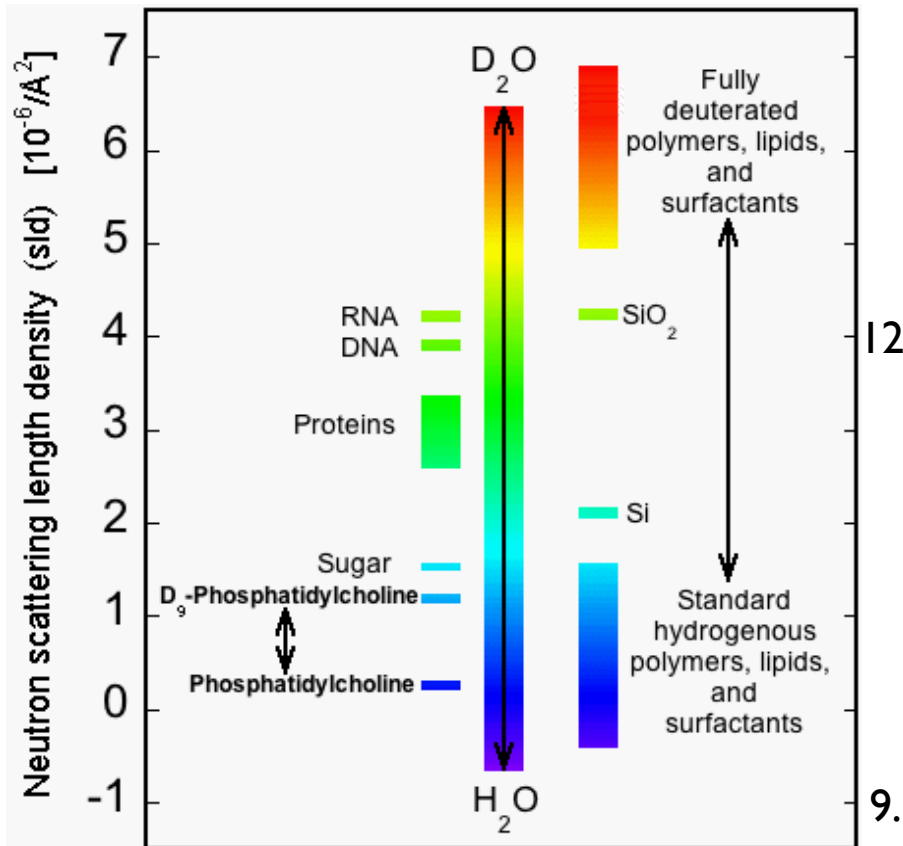
Neutron science



Why are neutrons useful for soft matter?

X-rays

What Neutrons "See"



12

9.6

e.g. proteins in a deuterated polymer matrix: by changing solvent from H_2O to D_2O can mask out lipid contribution.

Deuterium labeling can selectively highlight structural or dynamical features in complex materials

Neutrons have low energy (meV): no radiation damage/penetrating

ESS will help to solve many Soft Matter and Surface Science Challenges:

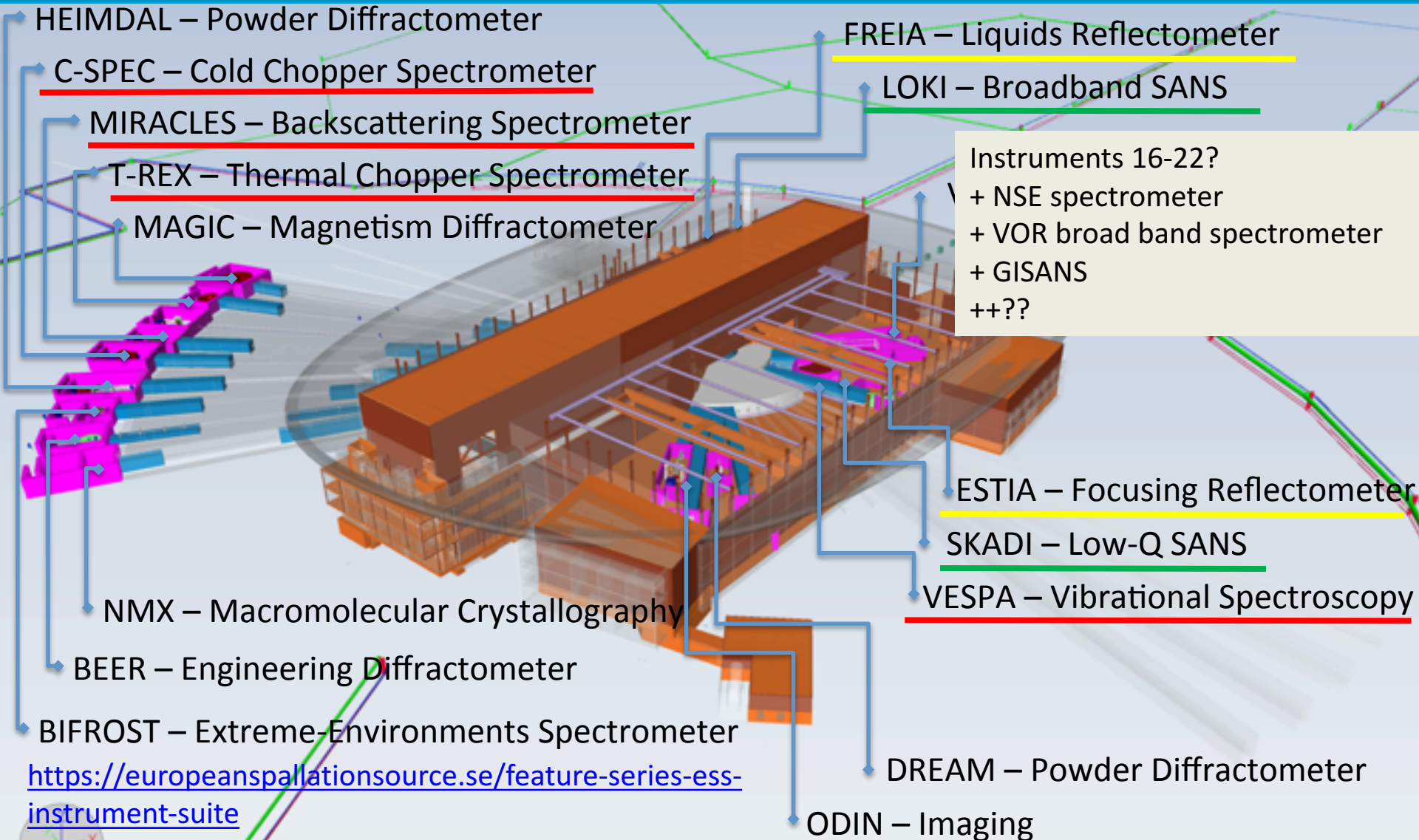


- Rapid data collection / short counting times to enable **kinetics and high-throughput studies**
- Probe **broad size range** to examine **hierarchical structures**
- Small samples for **scanning, biological** and **complex** samples
- Integrated flexible **sample environment** for **non-equilibrium** studies
- Integration of **complementary techniques** **experimentally** and in **data analysis**

Main techniques: SANS, reflectometry, spectroscopy (QENS, INS, NSE)
to probe *nano-scale structure and dynamics*

Initial Instrument Suite (15)

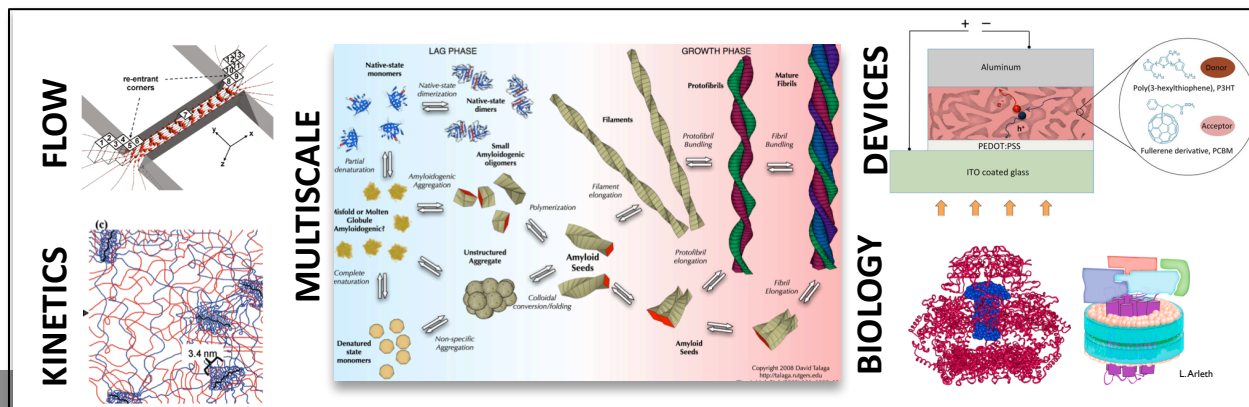
2 SANS, 2 Reflectometers, 4 spectrometers



SANS for Soft Matter, Materials & Bioscience

- High flux – up to 1×10^9 n/cm²/s
- 8 + 10 m collimation
- 14 Hz or 7 Hz operation
- Up to 20 Å bandwidth
- Option for resolution enhancing choppers

Lead Scientist : Andrew Jackson
Lead Engineer : David Turner
Scientist : Richard Heenan
Integration Engineer : Clara Lopez



The combination of a **large solid angle** of detectors and a **broad wavelength band** will provide a **world leading SANS** instrument for the ESS.

LoKI will have **high flux**, **wide simultaneous size range**, and a **flexible sample area**.

Small beams, making **scanning experiments & microfluidics** routine.

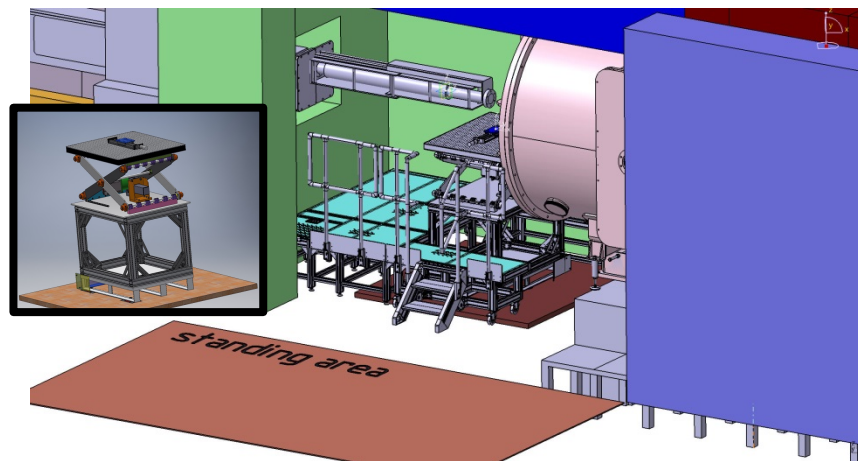
The ability to perform **“single-shot” kinetic** measurements on **sub-second** time scales

- World leading flux: $\sim 5 \times 10^8$ neutrons/s cm^2 at sample position
- 20, 14, 8 m collimation (option for 4m)
- 14 or 7 Hz operation
- 5 -10 Å bandwidth
- wavelength resolution freely tuneable between 8 and 1%
- polarization and spin-flipper included for polarized scattering

FZJ/LLB collaboration with FZJ lead

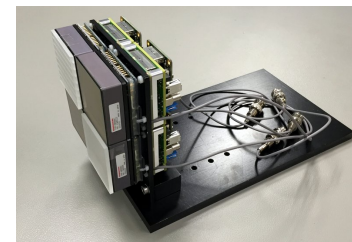
Lead Scientist: Sebastian Jaksch (FZJ)
 Scientist: Jacques Jestin (LLB)
 Lead Engineers: Romuald Hanslik (FZJ) /
 Sylvain Désert (LLB)

Generalized Mounting System for SE

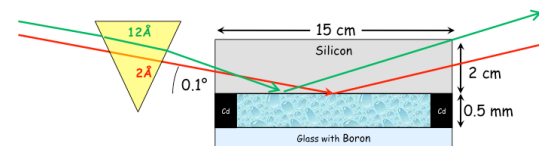


SoNDe Detector System

- high-flux
- high-resolution
- modular
- measurement of direct beam

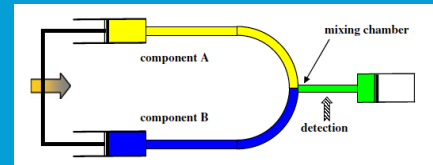


GISANS/GINSES options:
 prism, resonator



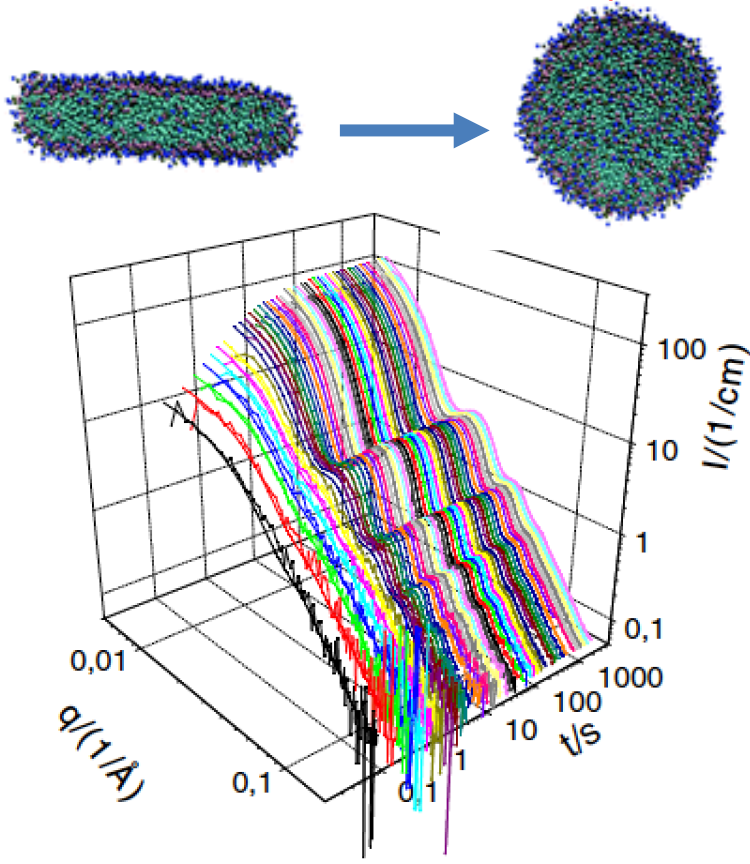
Non-equilibrium studies

- Stopped-flow SANS: self-assembly and exchange kinetics



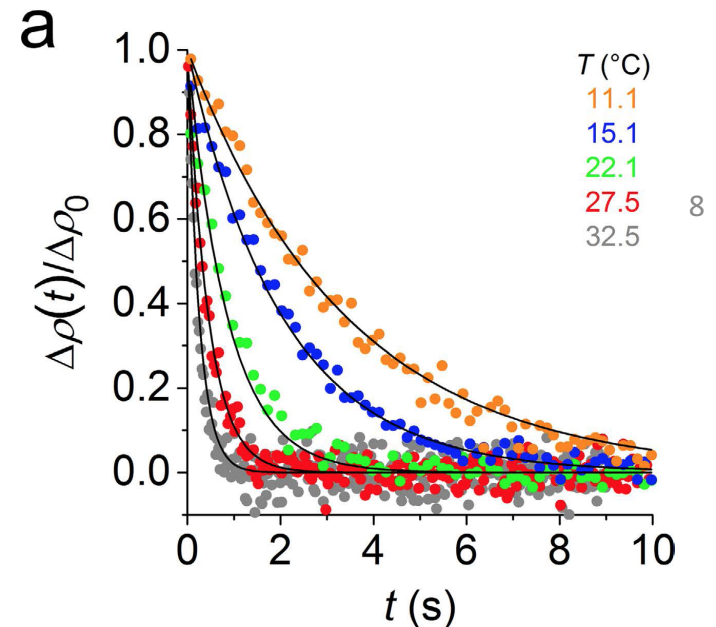
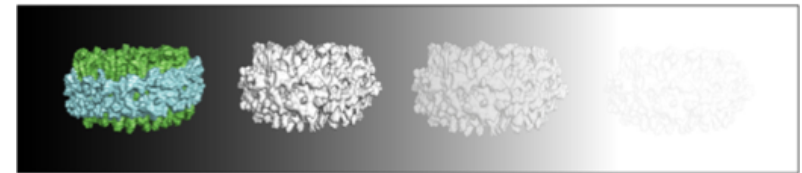
Disc to vesicle transition: 50-100ms shots
repeated 10-25 times

@ESS: SKADI/Loki: less need to repeat



Bressel et al., Colloid Polym Sci (2010) 288:827–840

Neutron contrast (deuteration) to detect lipid transfer between nanodiscs:



Cuevas Arenas et al., Scientific Reports 7, 45875-1-45875-8 (2017)

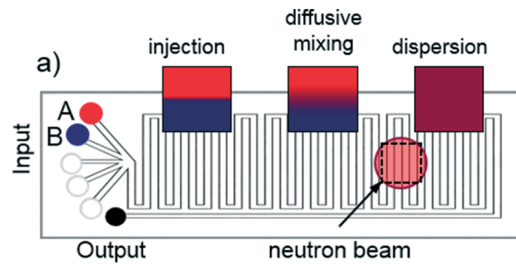
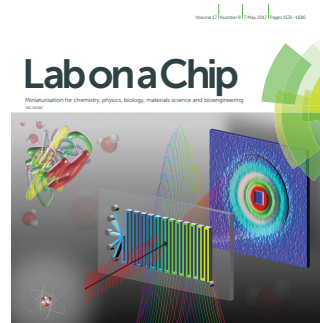
Microfluidic SANS

“As the flux of neutron facilities continually increases, and with the advent of next generation pulsed sources (e.g. European Spallation Source, ESS, due to go live within the next 2–6 years), pressure on more effective and precise sample environments will only increase.”

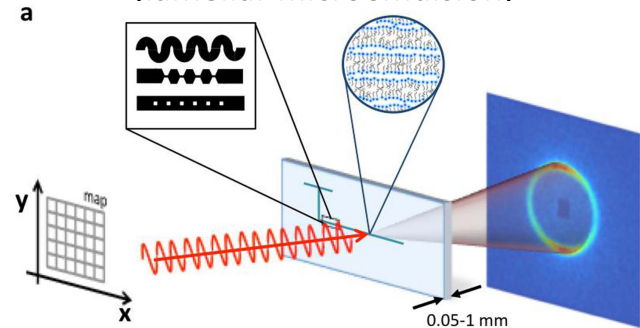


EUROPEAN SPALLATION SOURCE

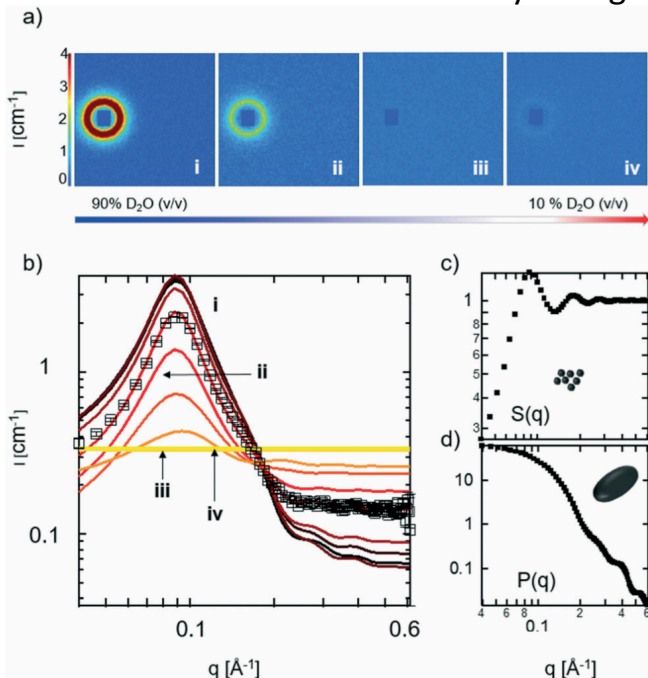
- High Throughput Mixing & Tailored Flow Geometry



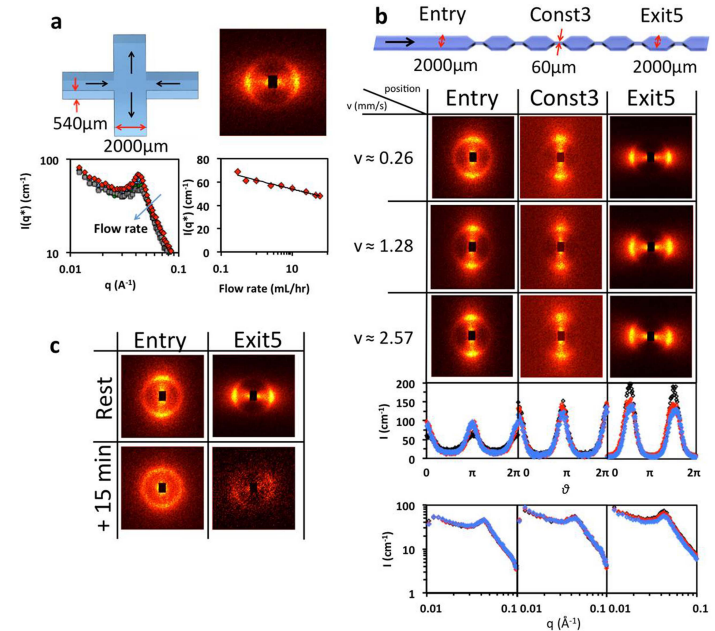
Flow processing of complex fluids: (lamellar microemulsion)



SDS surfactant micelles in continuously changing contrast:



Adamo, M., Poulos, A. S., Miller, R. M., Lopez, C. G., Martel, A., Porcar, L., & Cabral, J. T. (2017). *Lab Chip*, 17(9), 1559–1569.



C.G. Lopez, T. Watanabe, A. Martel, L. Porcar, J.T. Cabral, Scientific Reports, 5 (2015) 7727.

Weakly scattering bio-engineered samples

RESEARCH ARTICLE

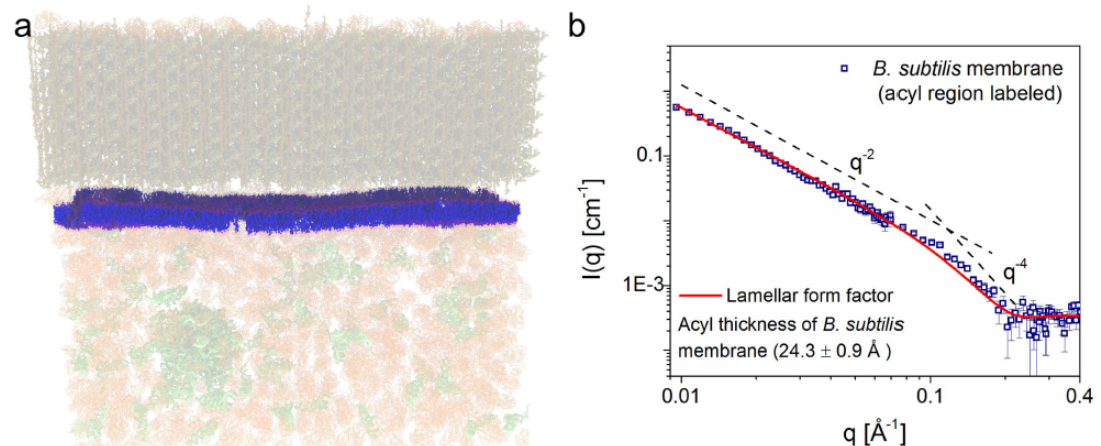
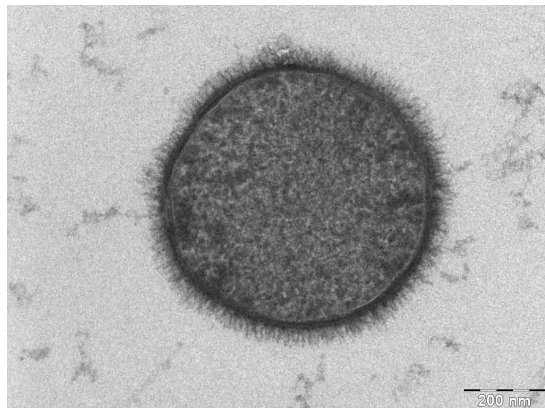
The in vivo structure of biological membranes and evidence for lipid domains

Jonathan D. Nickels^{1,2,3*}, Sneha Chatterjee^{2,4*}, Christopher B. Stanley², Shuo Qian², Xiaolin Cheng^{5,6}, Dean A. A. Myles², Robert F. Standaert^{1,2,4,6*}, James G. Elkins^{4,7*}, John Katsaras^{1,2,3*}

1 Shull Wollan Center—A Joint Institute for Neutron Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States of America, 2 Biology and Soft Matter Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States of America, 3 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America, 4 Biosciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States of America, 5 Center for Molecular Biophysics, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, United States of America, 6 Department of Biochemistry & Cellular and Molecular Biology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America, 7 Department of Microbiology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

© These authors contributed equally to this work.

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SANS from perdeuterated living cells (*B. subtilis*) with hydrogen labelled cell membrane

- 4h on BioSANS (ORNL) @ 5mg/ml cells

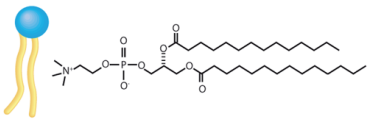
-> shorter counting times/lower concentration

-> other “crowded” environments

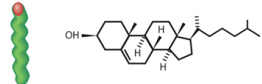
Lipid dynamics in membranes

Armstrong, C. L.; Häußler, W.; Seydel, T.; Katsaras, J.; Rheinstädter, M. C. *Soft Matter* 2014, 10 (15), 2600–2612.

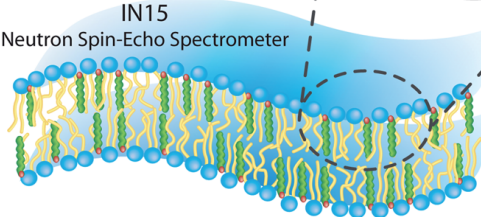
a) 1,2-dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine



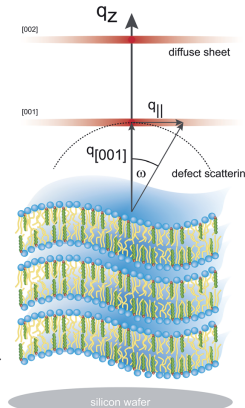
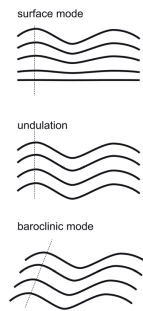
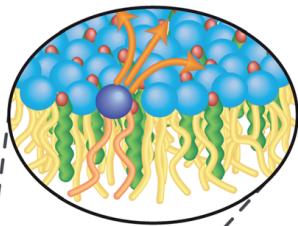
Cholesterol



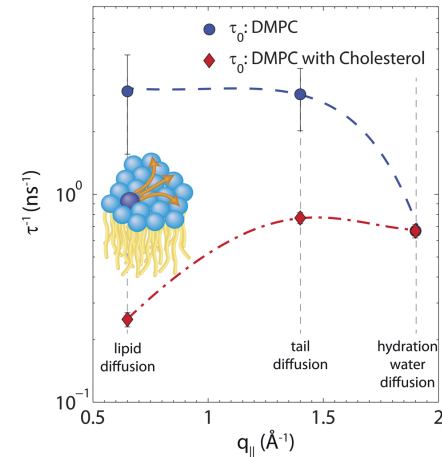
b) IN15 Neutron Spin-Echo Spectrometer



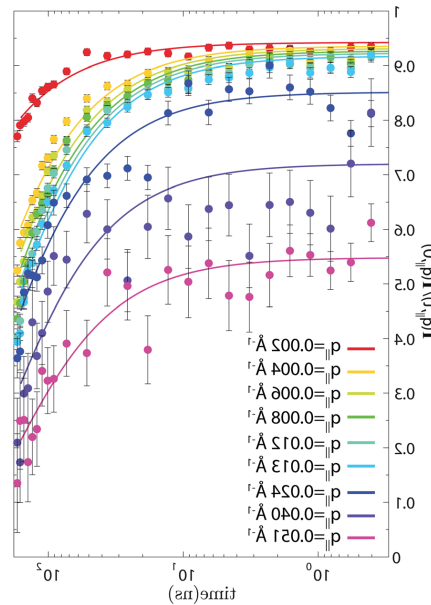
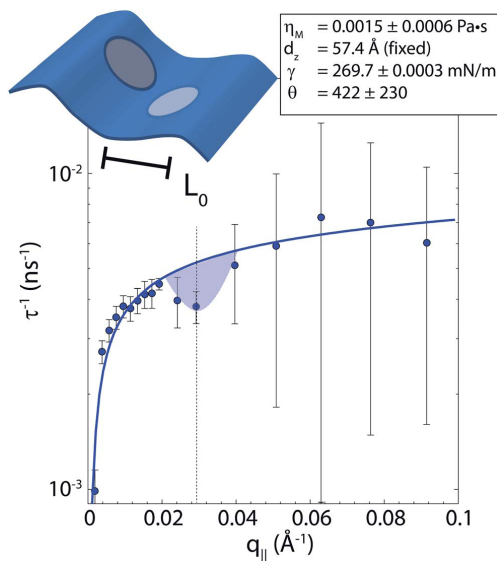
c) IN16 Backscattering Spectrometer



Backscattering spectroscopy (QENS):



NSE spectroscopy:



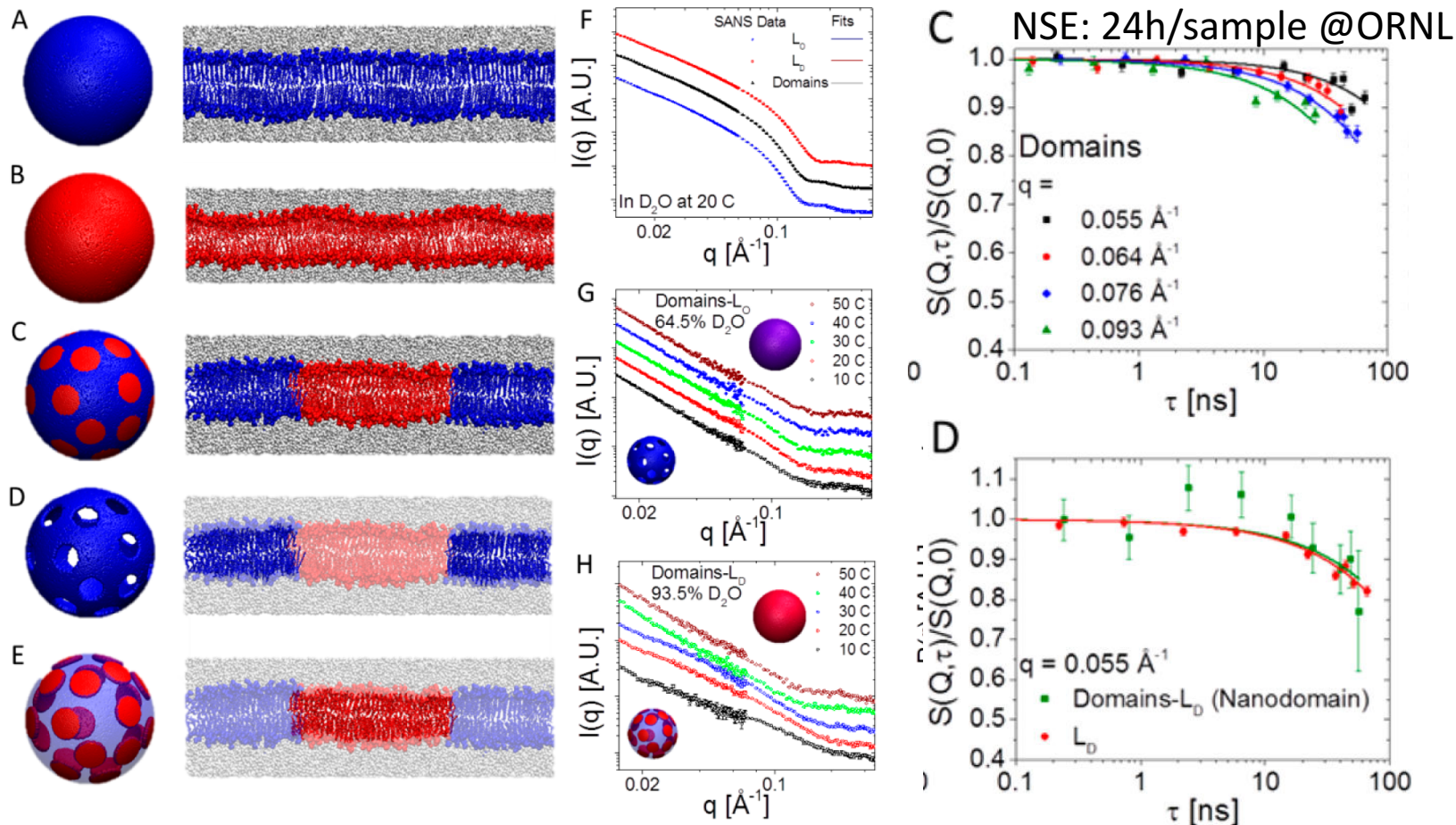
@ ESS: smaller samples will allow broader range of materials studies

- MIRACLES Backscattering/QENS
- NSE spectrometer (TBD)
- SKADI: NSE in grazing incidence geometry (GINSES)

Lipid dynamics in nanorafts: SANS + neutron spin-echo spectroscopy

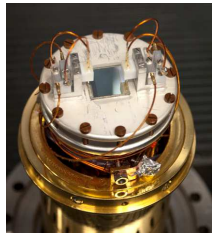
DSPC-POPC-Cholesterol $K_{ld} = 17.3 \pm 3.2 k_B T$, $K_{lo} = 196.0 \pm 42.5 k_B T$

Bending rigidity of nanodomains $K_{rafts} (13nm) = 18.4 \pm 9.8 k_B T$

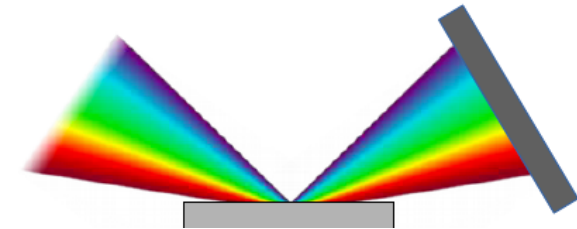


Estia *a polarised focusing reflectometer for small samples*

for the investigation of the chemical and magnetic depth-profile near surfaces and of lateral correlations and structures



- functional devices: *spin-valves, spintronics*
- diffusion processes: *Li batteries, corrosion protection*
- multifunctional materials: *interface-coupled electric and magnetic properties*
- towards *real* materials: *raster-scanning of bent, faceted or multi-domain surfaces*



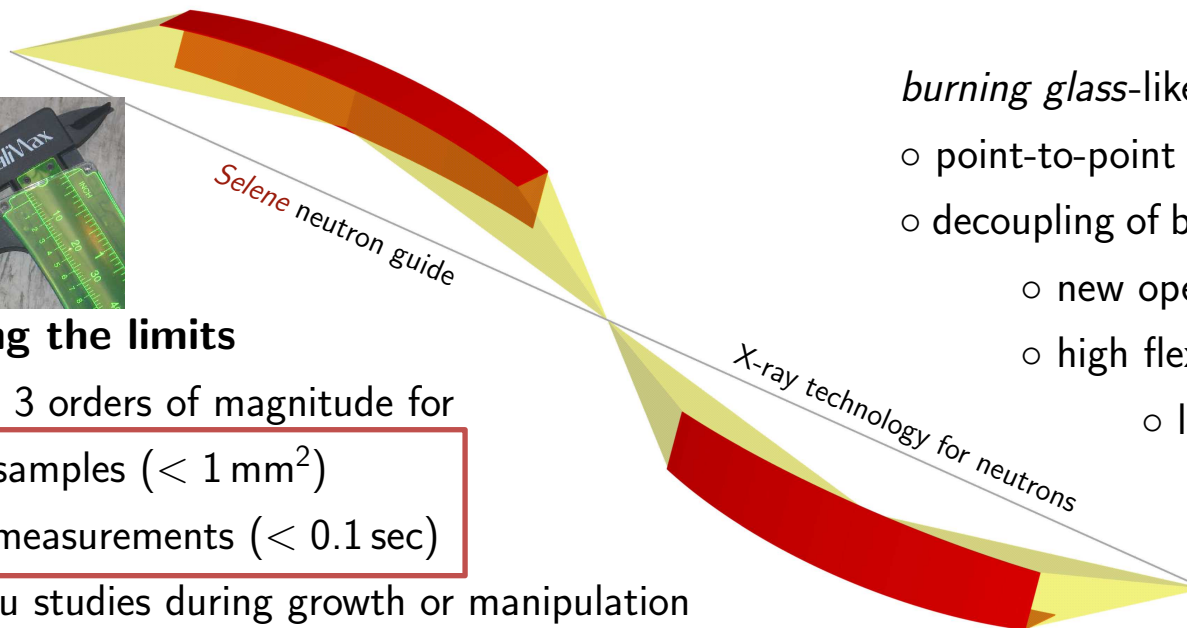
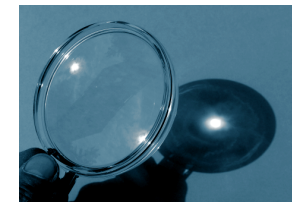
pushing the limits

by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude for

- tiny samples ($< 1 \text{ mm}^2$)
- fast measurements ($< 0.1 \text{ sec}$)
- in-situ studies during growth or manipulation

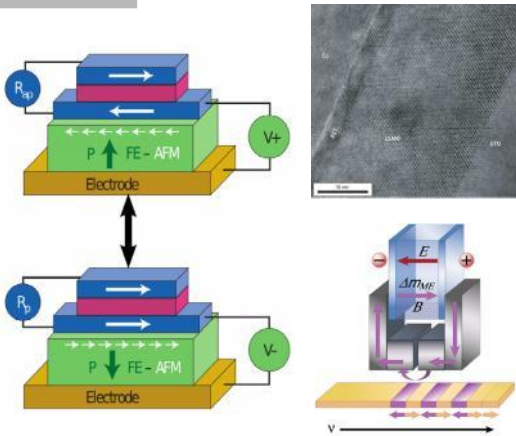
burning glass-like neutron guide

- point-to-point imaging
- decoupling of beam size and divergence
 - new operation modes
 - high flexibility
 - low background

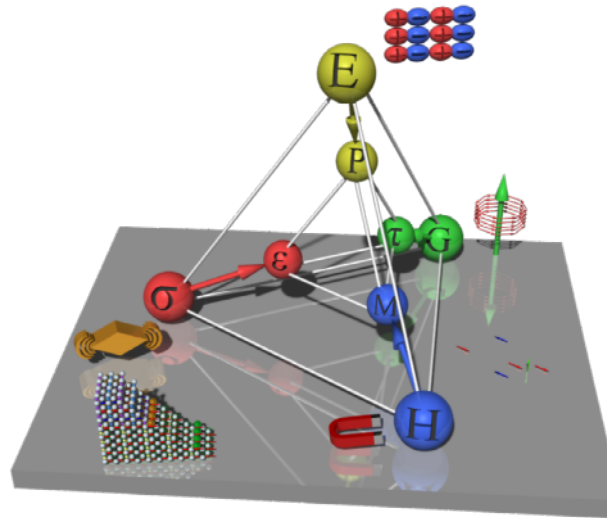


Broad range of science

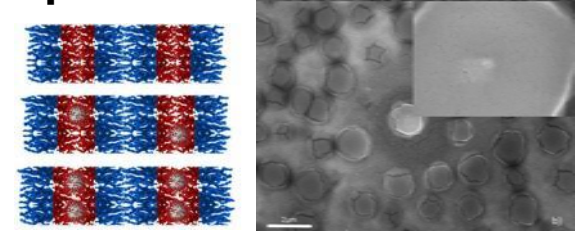
Spin-tronics Devices



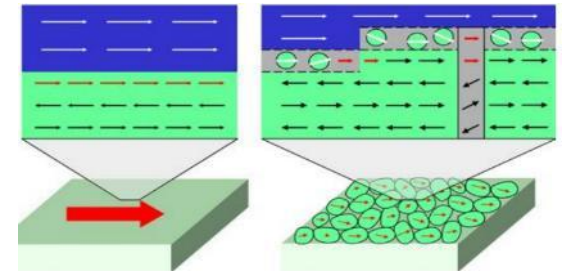
Multiferroics



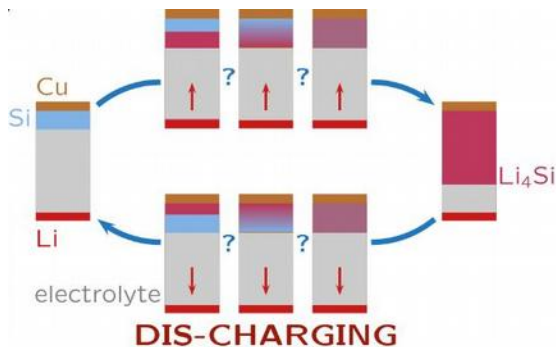
Nanoparticles and -structures



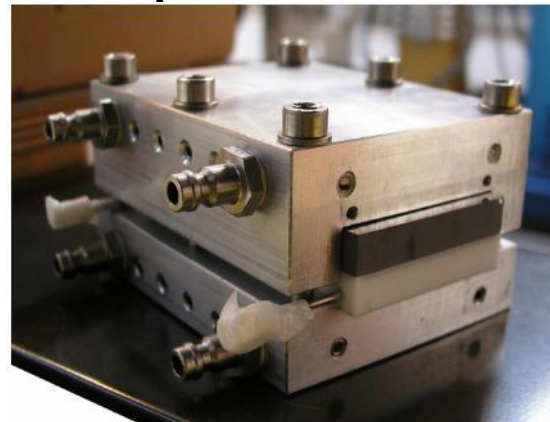
Exchange Bias



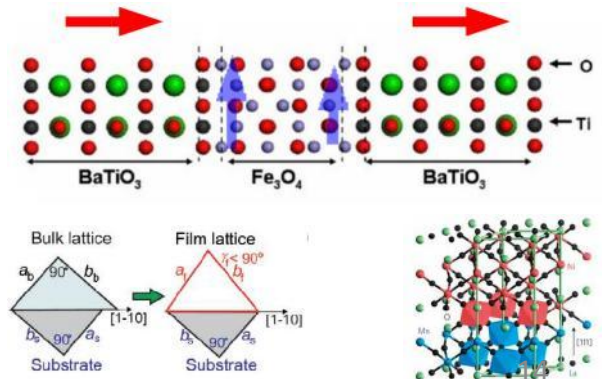
Batteries



Liquid Interfaces



Emergent Phenomena

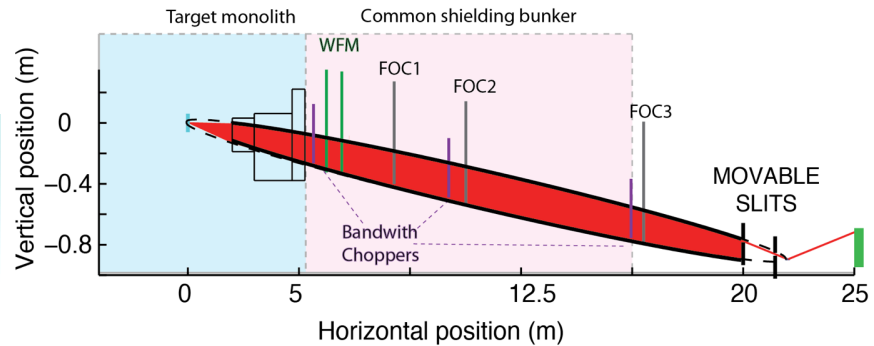
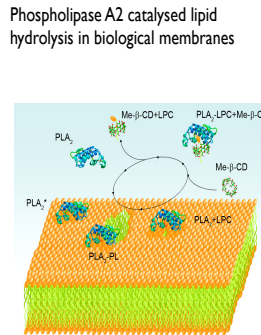
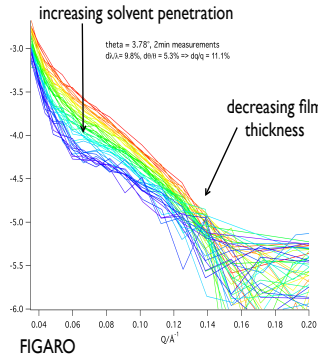


FREIA Horizontal Reflectometer

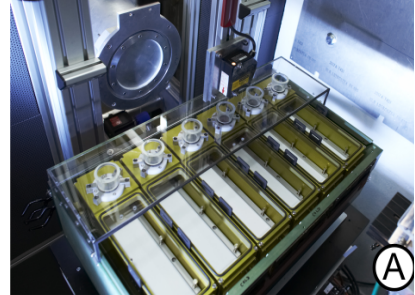
(H.Wacklin, ESS – in-kind partner ISIS Neutron facility, STFC, UK)



Time-resolved experiments, free- liquid interfaces.

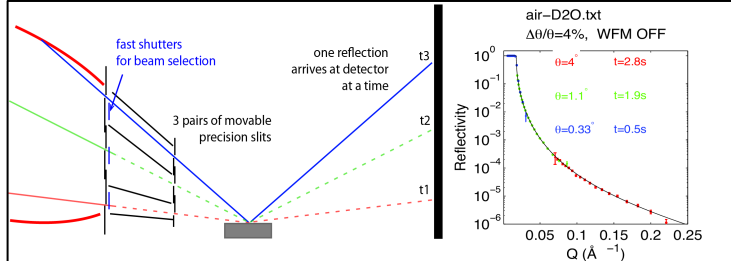


Free liquid interfaces:

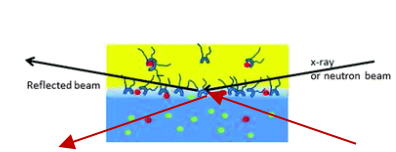


Kinetics at interfaces: Lipid remodeling by enzymes – broad Q-range needed.

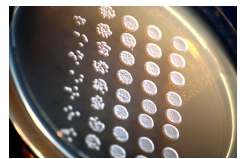
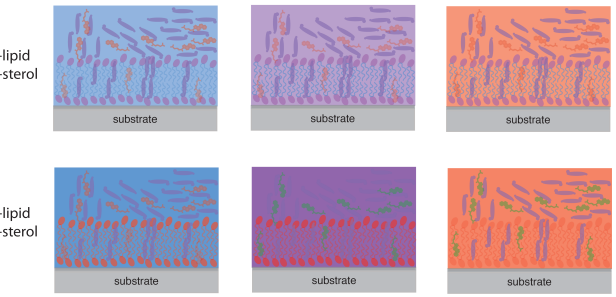
No movement of sample – broad Q-range



Liquid-liquid interfaces:



High throughput studies:



Screening drug resistance/virulence factors

Polarised option:

NANO LETTERS Letter
pubs.acs.org/NanoLetter

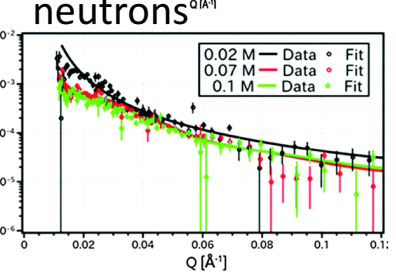
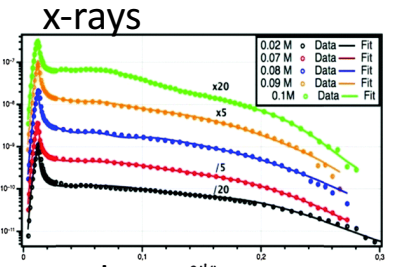
Reversible Control of Interfacial Magnetism through Ionic-Liquid-Assisted Polarization Switching

Andreas Herklotz,¹ Er-Jia Guo,² Anthony T. Wong,¹ Tricia L. Meyer,¹ Sheng Dai,³ T. Zac Ward,¹ Ho Nyung Lee,^{4,†} and Michael R. Fitzsimmons^{4,†}

¹Materials Science and Technology Division, ²Quantum Condensed Matter Division, and ³Chemical Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, United States

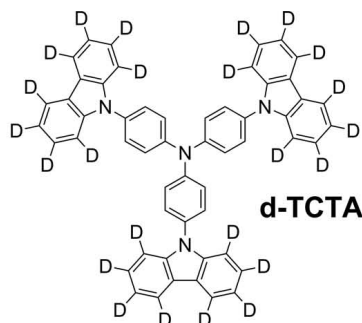
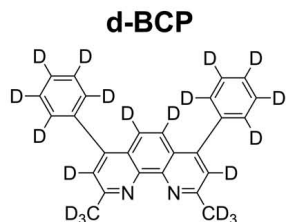
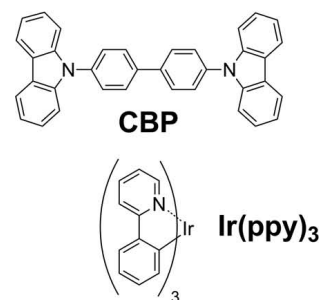
ABSTRACT: The ability to control magnetism of materials via electric field enables a myriad of technological innovations in information storage, sensing, and computing. We use ionic-liquid-assisted ferroelectric switching to demonstrate reversible modulation of interfacial magnetism in a multiferroic heterostructure composed of ferromagnetic (FM) $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Sr}_{0.5}\text{MnO}_3$ and ferroelectric (FE) $\text{PbZr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.8}\text{O}_3$. It is shown that ionic liquids can be used to persistently and reversibly switch a large area of a FE film. This is a prerequisite for polarized neutron reflectometry (PNR) studies that are conducted to directly probe magneto-electric coupling of the FE polarization to the interfacial magnetization.

KEYWORDS: Magnetolectric coupling, polarized neutron reflectometry, ionic liquid gating, ferroelectric field effect, strongly correlated oxide

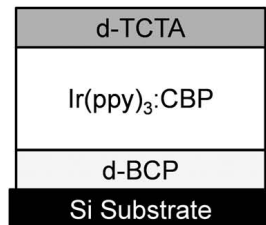
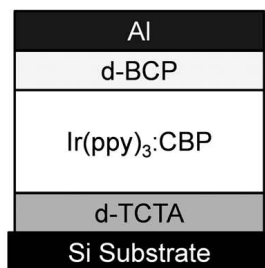


Interdiffusion in OLEDs – neutron contrast:

Mixing of components at high operating T reduces performance



Film 1



TCTA: hole transport layer

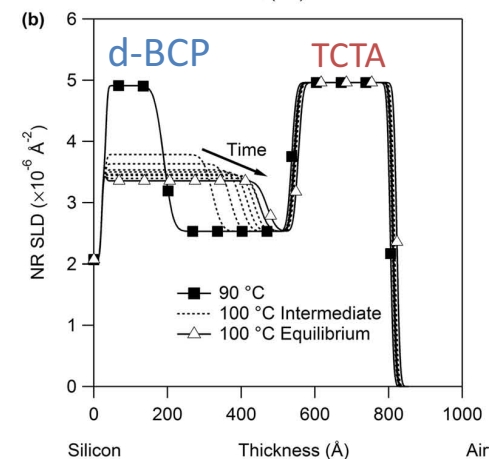
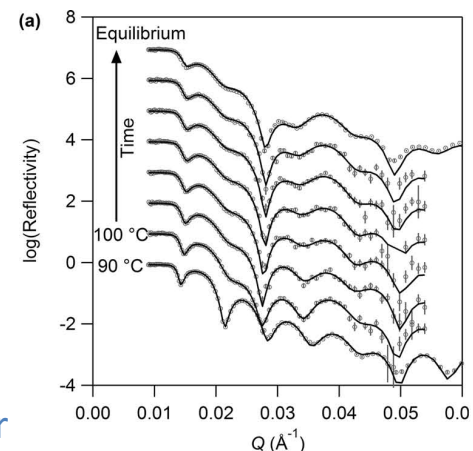
photoluminescent layer

BCP: electron transport layer

OLED performance depends on compartmentalization of active layers. Operating temperatures cause interdiffusion and degradation of photoluminescence.

Good neutron contrast by deuterium labeling of TCTA and BCP allows determination of vertical concentration profile.

Interdiffusion between OLED layers:
FREIA – faster scans with extended q-range – thinner films



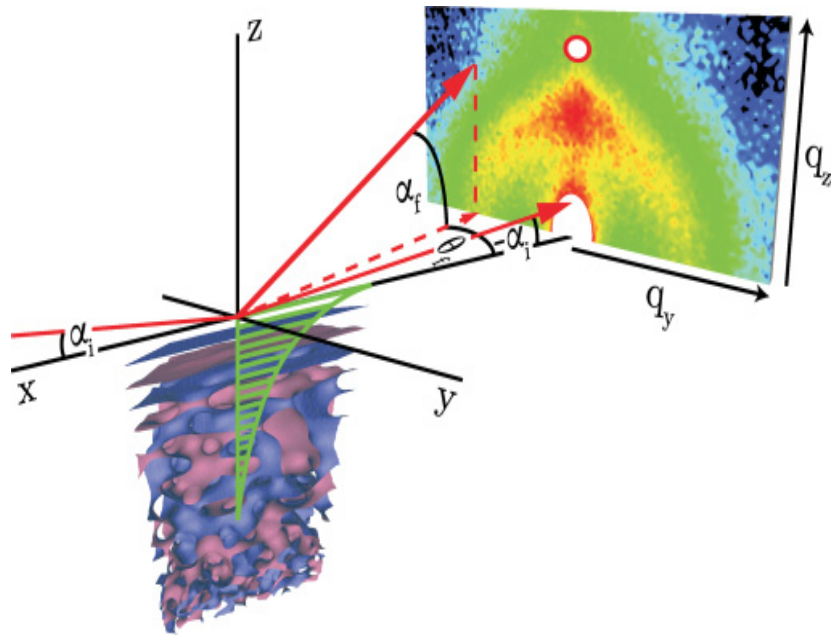
Grazing incidence SANS (GISANS)

-> small angle scattering of reflected beam = surface sensitive

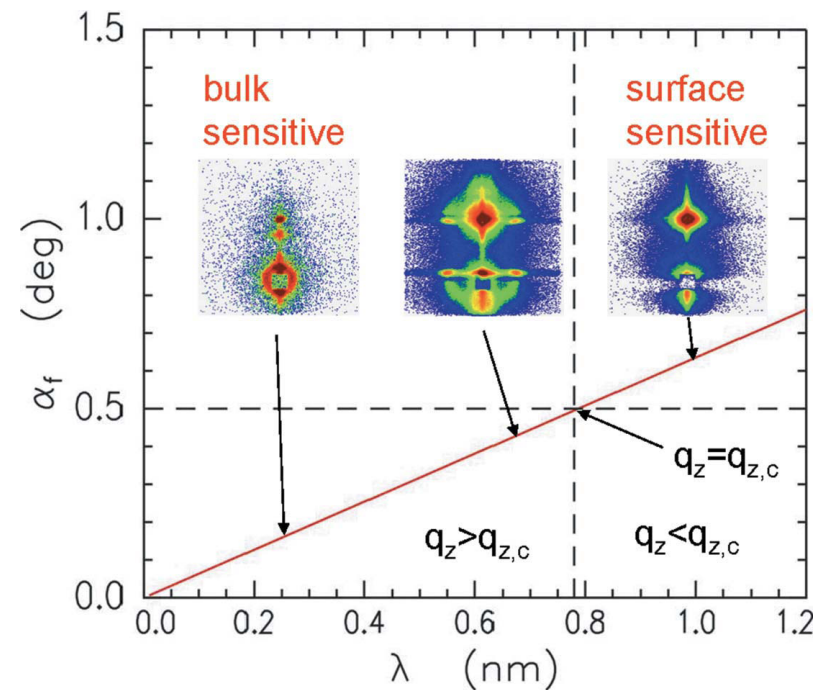
Much shorter measurement times at ESS to make GISANS a routine technique

GISANS option @ SKADI, ESTIA

+ interest in dedicated instrument



Surface sensitivity above critical wavelength

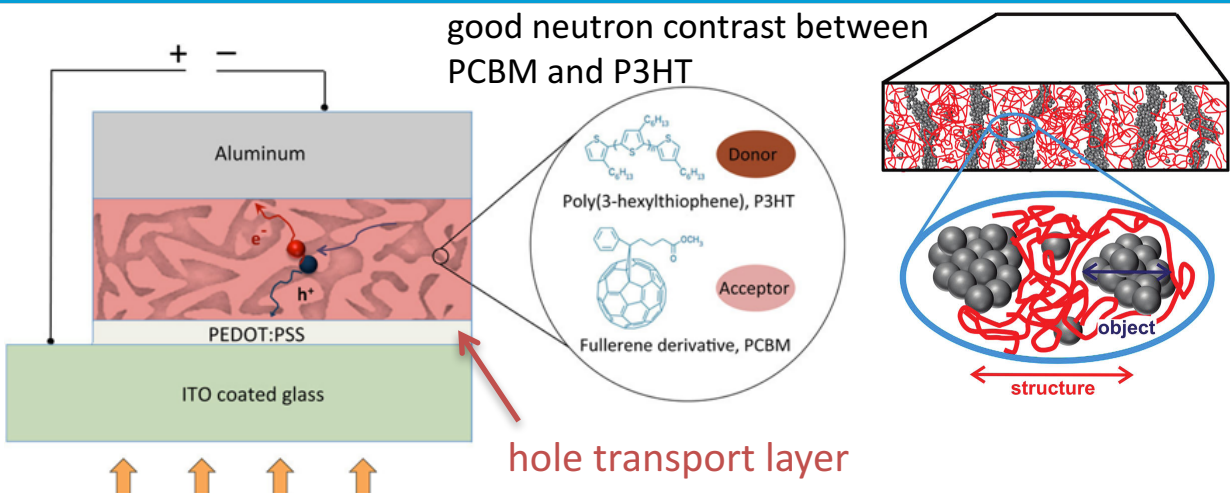


H. Frielinghaus, M. Kerscher, O. Holderer, M. Monkenbusch, D. Richter, Phys. Rev. E, 85, (2012), 041408.

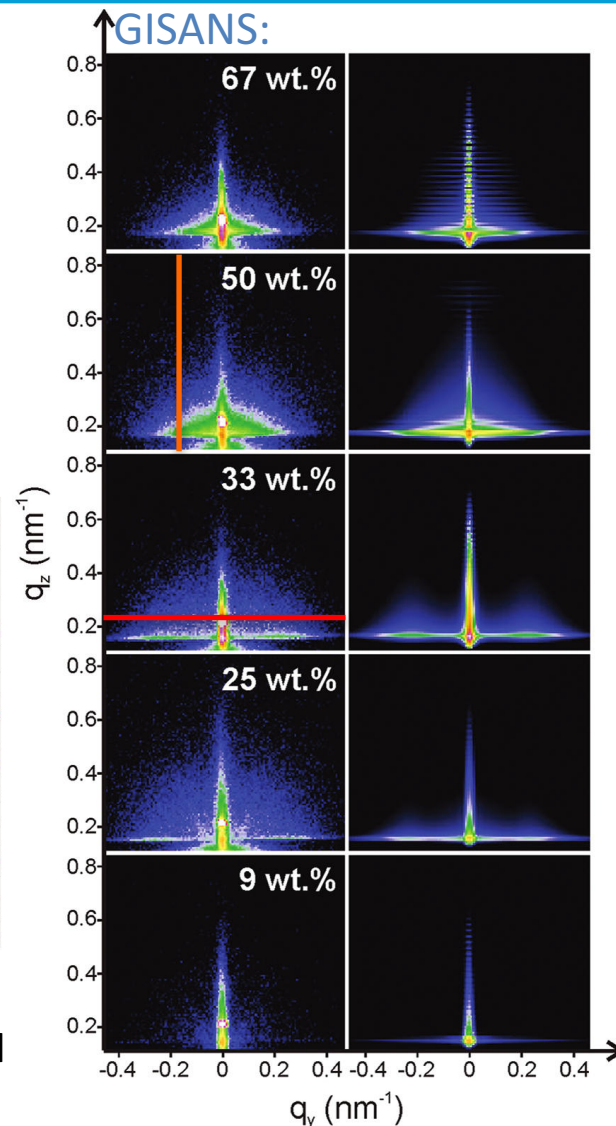
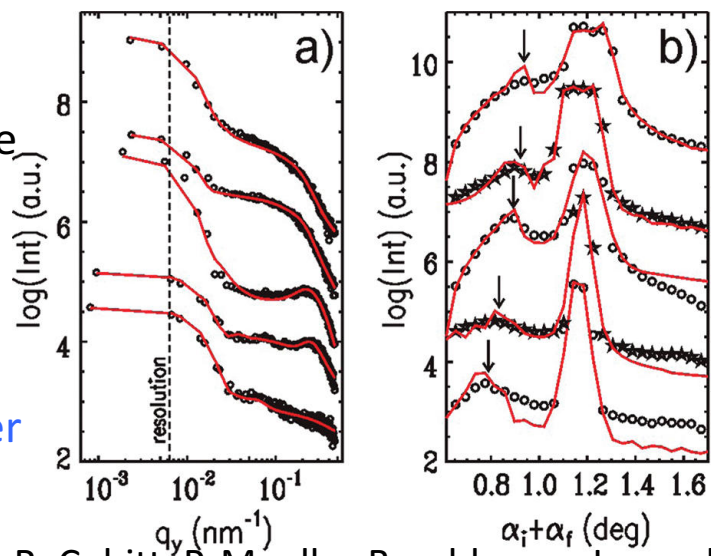
P. Mueller-Busch-Baum, Polymer Journal (2013) 45, 34–42

GISANS: nanostructure in organic solar cells

Phase separation, composition, crystallinity using GISANS + GISAXS:



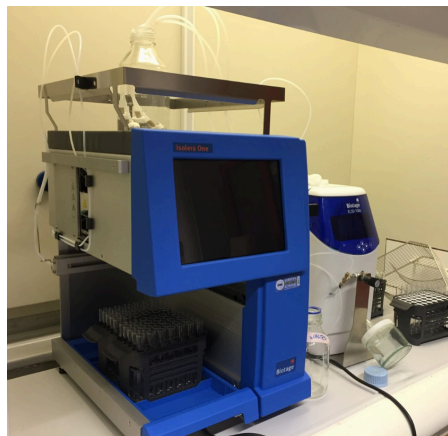
- a) GISANS horizontal cuts: particle and domain size
 - b) GISANS vertical cuts: \rightarrow composition of phases
 - c) GISAXS: \rightarrow crystallinity
- Increasing molecularly dispersed PCBM with higher content \neq pure phases



- Chemical deuteration and synthesis

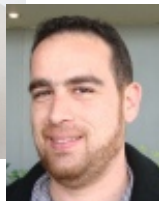
Synthesis, purification and characterisation of small molecules

- Enzyme technologies for synthesis of chiral/complex molecules
- Analysis and purification of lipids and fatty acids from cell cultures
- Derivatisation of biological molecules
- DEMAX Biological deuteration at Lund Protein Production facility.





Peter



Tamim

Find out more: <http://deuteration.net> or follow @deuteration.net

European chemical deuteration network



Science & Technology
Facilities Council



Conclusion:

The neutron flux and instrumentation at ESS will enable

- **neutron scattering from a broader range of soft materials and interfaces**
- **new experiments with faster time-resolution and smaller samples**
- **parametric studies**
- **in-situ and in-operando studies**
- **fundamental and applied research by academic and industrial users**

Thank you for your attention!

ABOUT ESS

SCIENCE & INSTRUMENTS

TECHNOLOGY

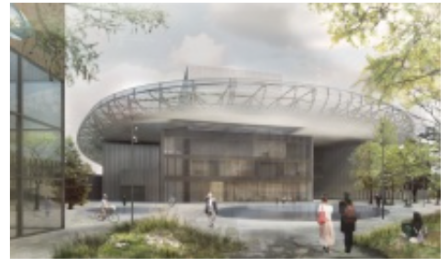
BUILDING ESS

CAREERS

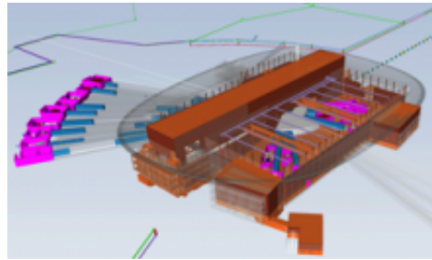
PARTNERS & INDUSTRY



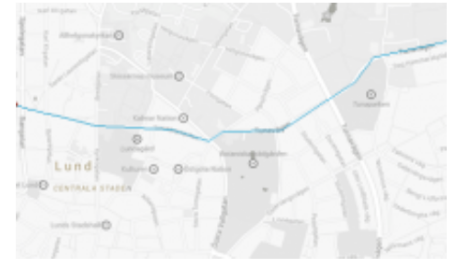
THE UNIQUE CAPABILITIES OF ESS



ESS ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN



INSTRUMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT



ESS VISITOR INFORMATION