

Modelling Data – Better Approaches How to get useful information?

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Monolayers – Simple Interpretation

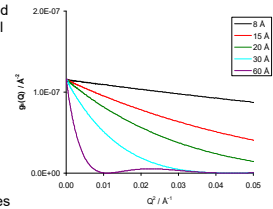
Define $g_s(Q_z)$ in terms of measured reflectivity and $R_F(Q_z)$ (the Fresnel reflectivity for perfectly sharp interface):

$$g_s(Q) = Q^2 (R - R_F) / (1 - R)$$

$$\ln g_s(Q) \approx -t^2 Q^2 / 12$$

$$\text{Roughly } \ln(Q^2 R) \approx -t^2 Q^2 / 12$$

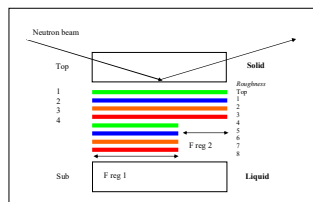
Contrast match of two bulk phases
 $R_F(Q) = 0$



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Real Interfaces are not just layers

Slab models are easy to calculate but people are not very interested in just thickness and scattering length density



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Surface Excess and Area per Molecule

Volume per molecule: V_m

Scattering length: b_m

Scattering length density:

$$\rho = b_m / V_m$$

Thickness of layer: t

Scattering length density ρ

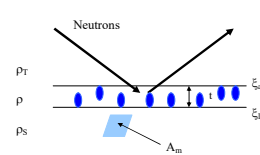
Area per molecule: A_m

$$V_m = t A_m$$

Scattering length density:

$$\rho = (b_m / V_m) = b_m / (t A_m)$$

Area per molecule: $A_m = b_m / t \rho$



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Adsorption of Surfactant

Surface active molecules

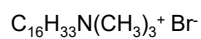
Amphiphilic

Bind to surface – how?

What are properties?



Hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide



Tail

Head

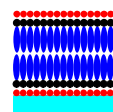
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Some Possible Structures

• Monolayer



• Bilayer



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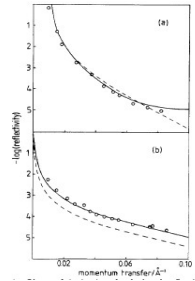
Cationic Surfactant

CTAB at 27° C on
amorphous SiO₂

(a) D₂O (b) cmSiO₂
at 6 × 10⁻⁴ M

Models

Solid line – Bilayer
Dashed line - Monolayer

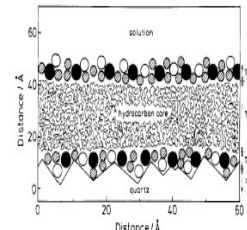


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Cationic Surfactant

- CTAB 27 C on SiO₂
- Label heads & tails

Head 6 +/- 2 Å
Tail 28 +/- 4 Å
Roughness ~ 8 Å
Fractional Coverage
35% at 3 × 10⁻⁴ M
80% at 6 × 10⁻⁴ M

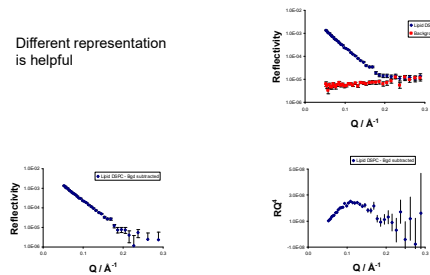


Langmuir 6, 1031-1034 (1990).
J. Colloid Interf. Sci. 162, 304-310 (1994).

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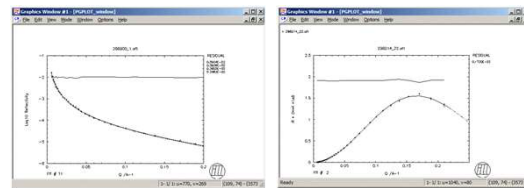
Plotting Data

Different representation
is helpful



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How to Look at Data?

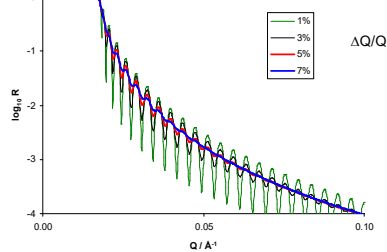


Log₁₀ R vs Q

RQ² vs Q

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Effects of Resolution

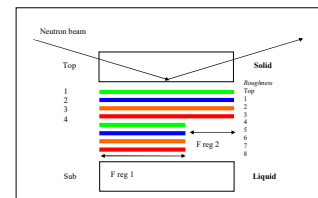


Silicon substrate: film thickness 1500 Å
scattering length density 6.3 × 10⁻⁶ Å⁻²

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Non-Uniform Surfaces

If you have patches of different layers at an interface do you average the density or average the reflectivity?



What is the coherence length of a neutron?

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Describing Polymers

- Interdiffusion – is this roughness?
- Brushes – parabolic density profile
(E. P. K. Currie et al *Physica B*, **283** 17 – 21)
- Other scaling laws e.g. O. Guiselin *J. Phys.* **50**, 3407-3425 (1989).

We expect smooth profiles!

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Thermoresponsive polymer brush

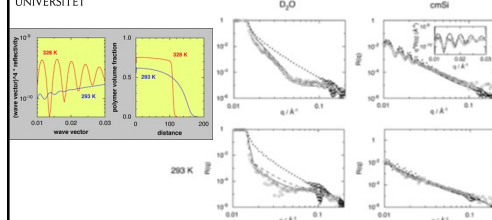


Fig. 4. Experimental reflectivity profiles obtained at ILL (circles) and fitted reflectivity profiles using a polymer layer model (dashed curves) and a lattice spin-field theory model (solid curves) for polymers grafted on a SiO₂/Si substrate surface at 120 K (top) and 293 K (bottom) in D₂O (left) and water (right). Reflectivity profiles using a polymer layer model with zero roughness are also shown (dotted curves). The top right panel contains an inset displaying $q^2R(q)$ versus q for small q .

J. Zhang, et al., *Soft Matter*, **4**, 500–509 (2008).

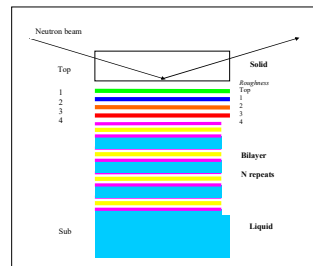
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Repeating Layers

A one dimensional crystal

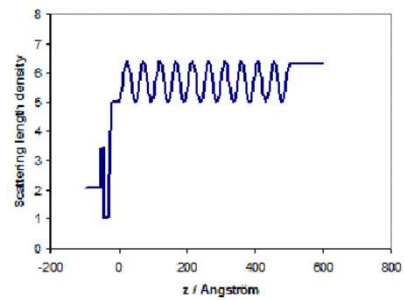
Bragg's law

Intensity of peaks may
Depend on size and
disorder



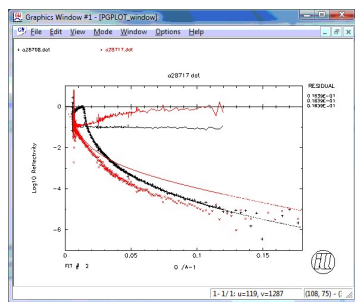
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Calculate reflectivity for a profile



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Using Multiple Contrasts



Simultaneous fits for multiple data sets

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More Ideas

www.reflectometry.net

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