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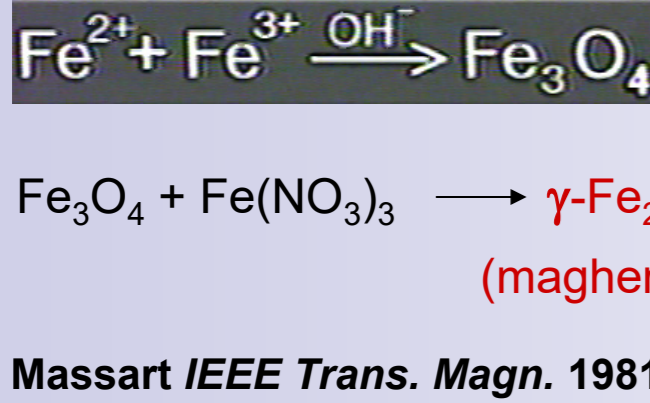
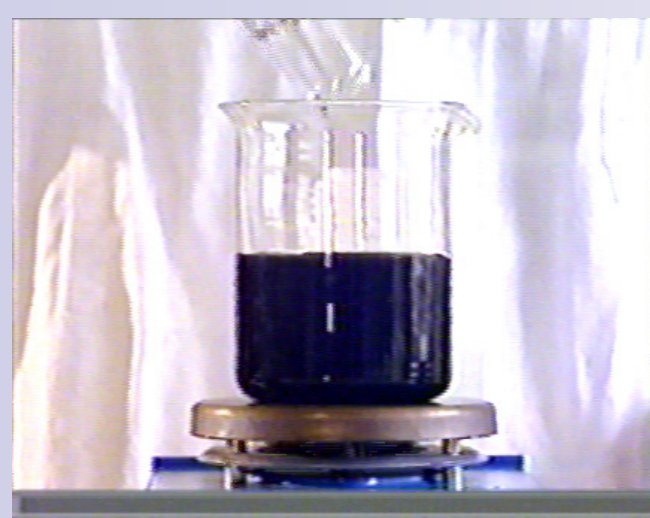
Probing the internal structure of magnetic nanocomposites – thermo-sensitive gels and lamellar films – respectively by small angle neutron scattering and neutron reflectivity

Siham Douadi-Masrouki¹, Delphine El kharrat¹, Olivier Sandre¹, Maud Save², Bernadette Charleux² and Valérie Cabuil¹

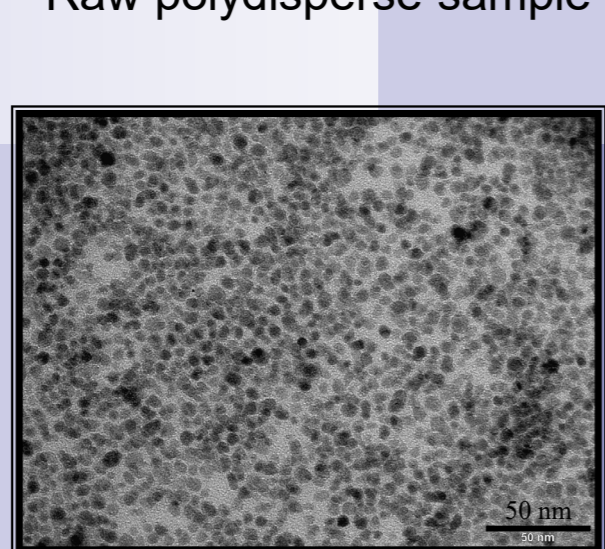
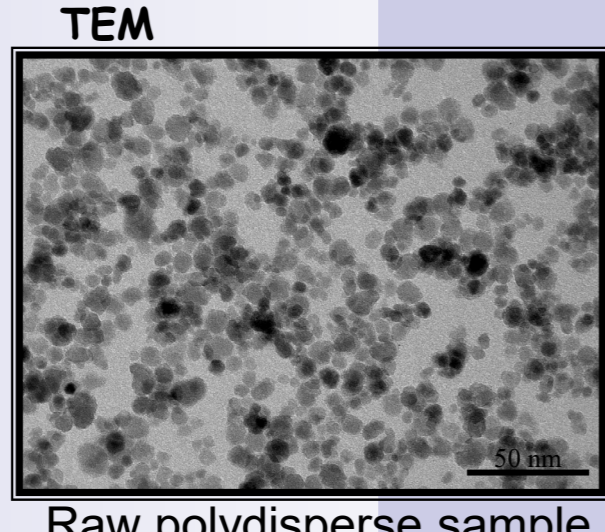
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Magnetic nanoparticles (NPs) as building blocks

1) Synthesis



R. Massart IEEE Trans. Magn. 1981

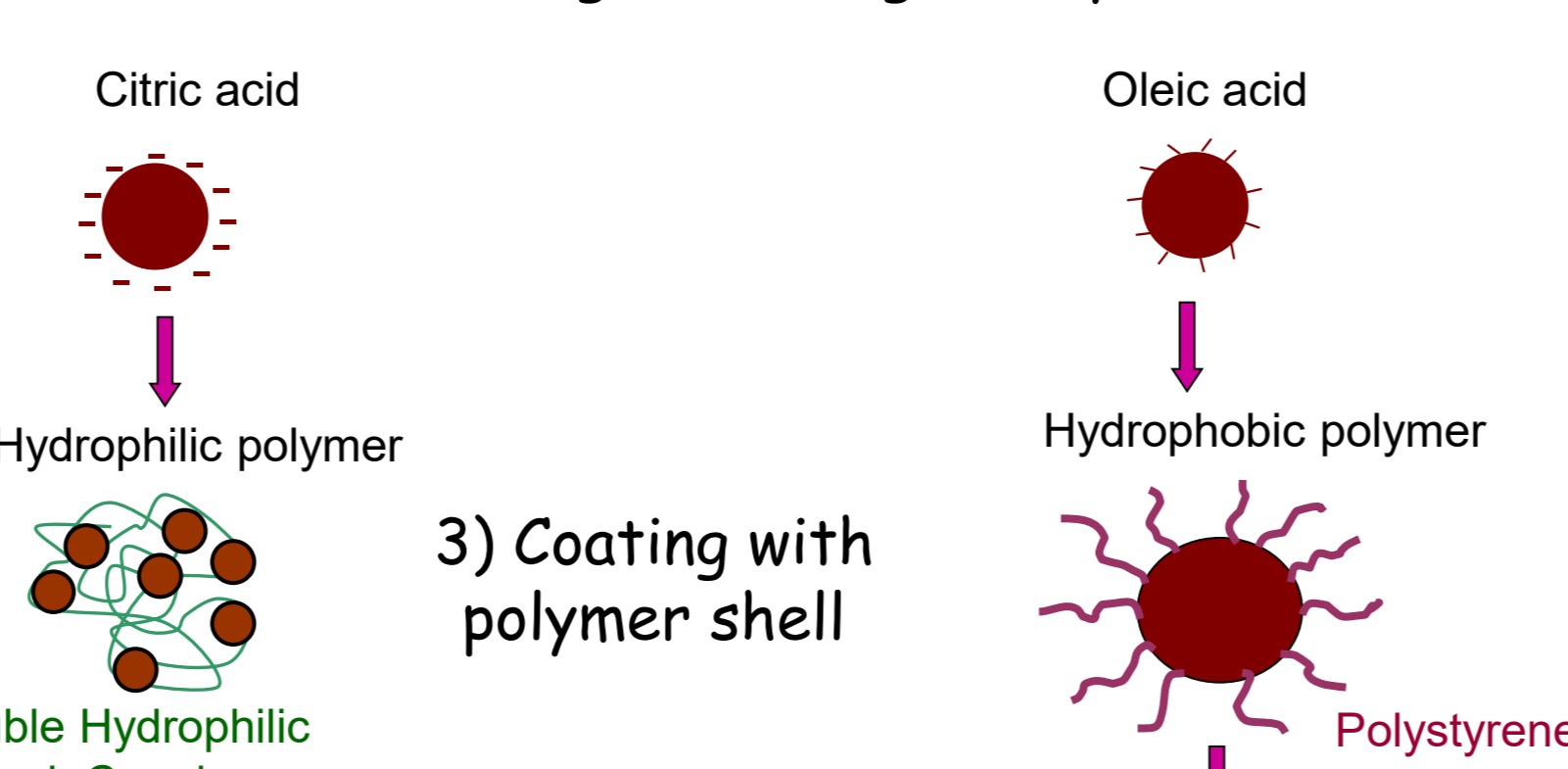


Raw polydisperse sample
Size sorted sample

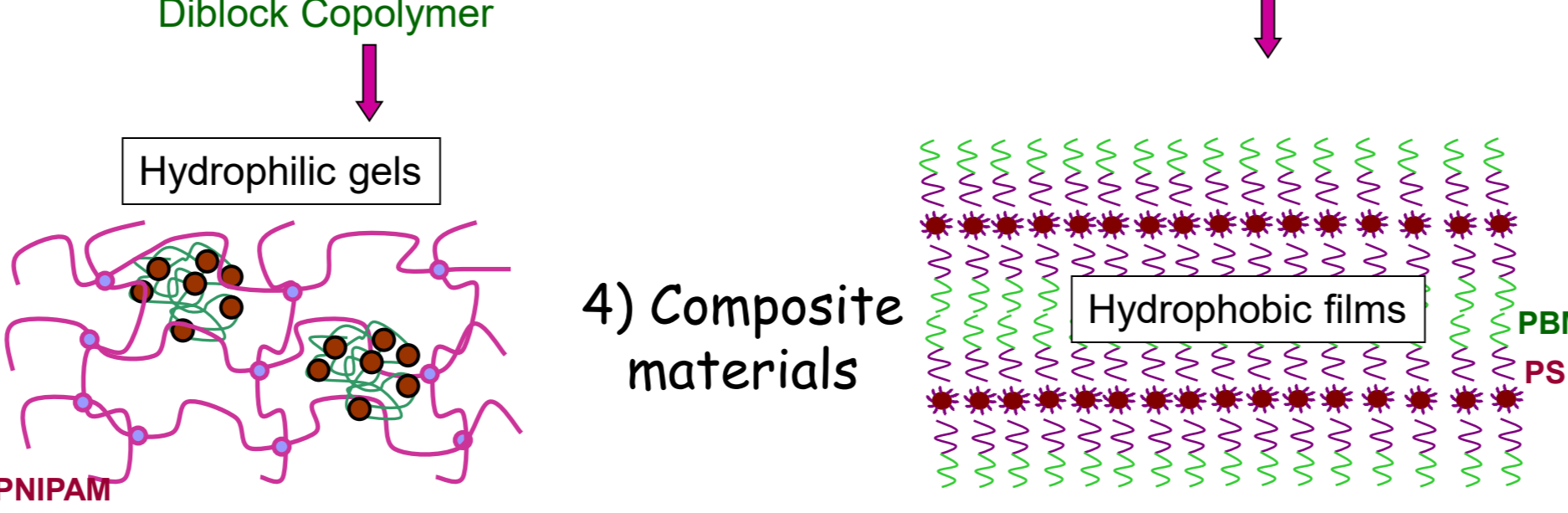
We study nanocomposites consisting of the same iron oxide $\gamma-Fe_2O_3$ nanoparticles embedded in polymer matrices:

- a **gel matrix** exhibiting a swelling transition triggered by temperature;
 - a **lamellar matrix** based on the self-assembly of a symmetrical diblock copolymer.
- We use both neutron scattering & reflectivity techniques to probe the local structure at the mesoscopic scale.

2) Grafting of thin ligand layer



3) Coating with polymer shell

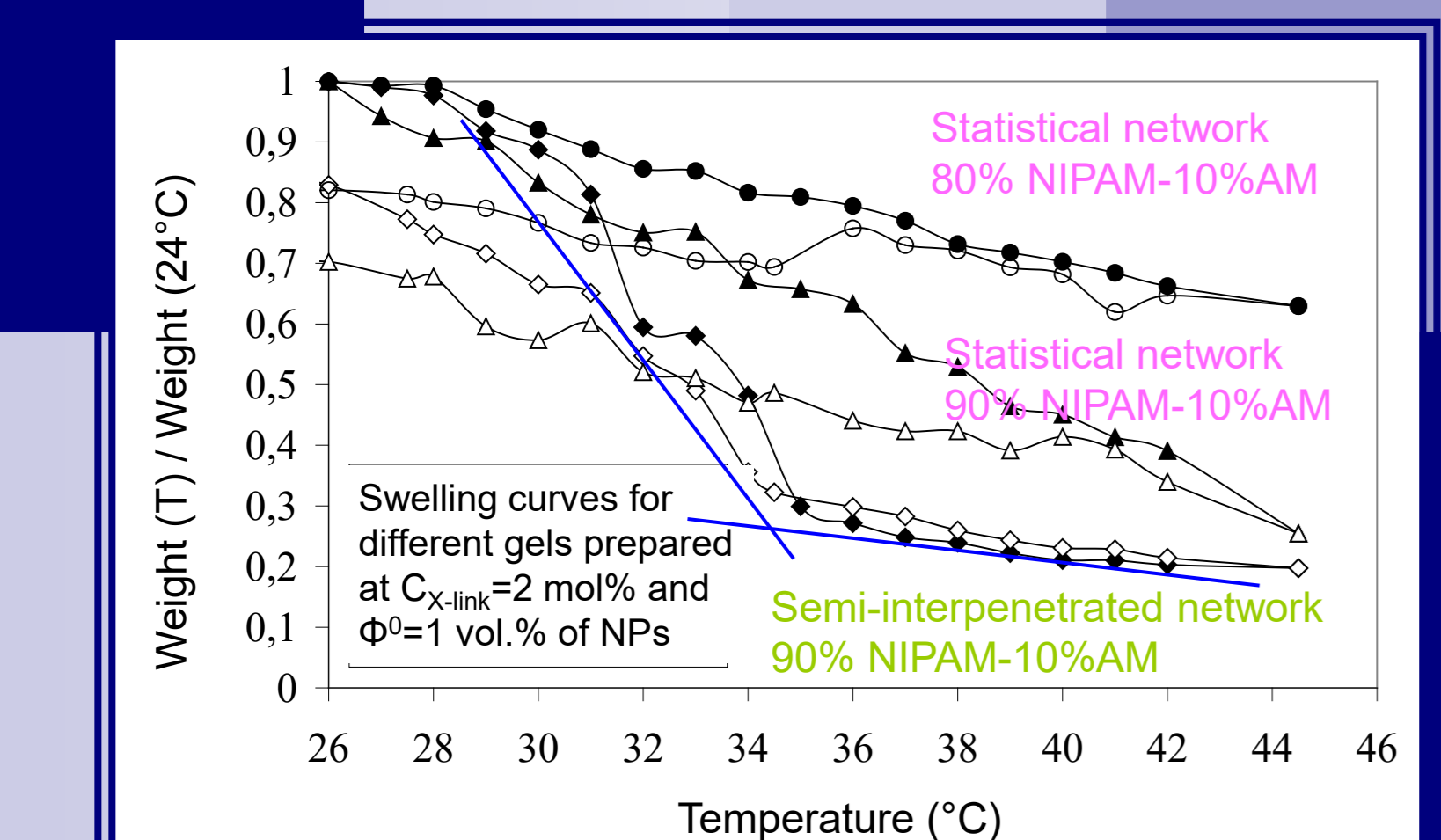
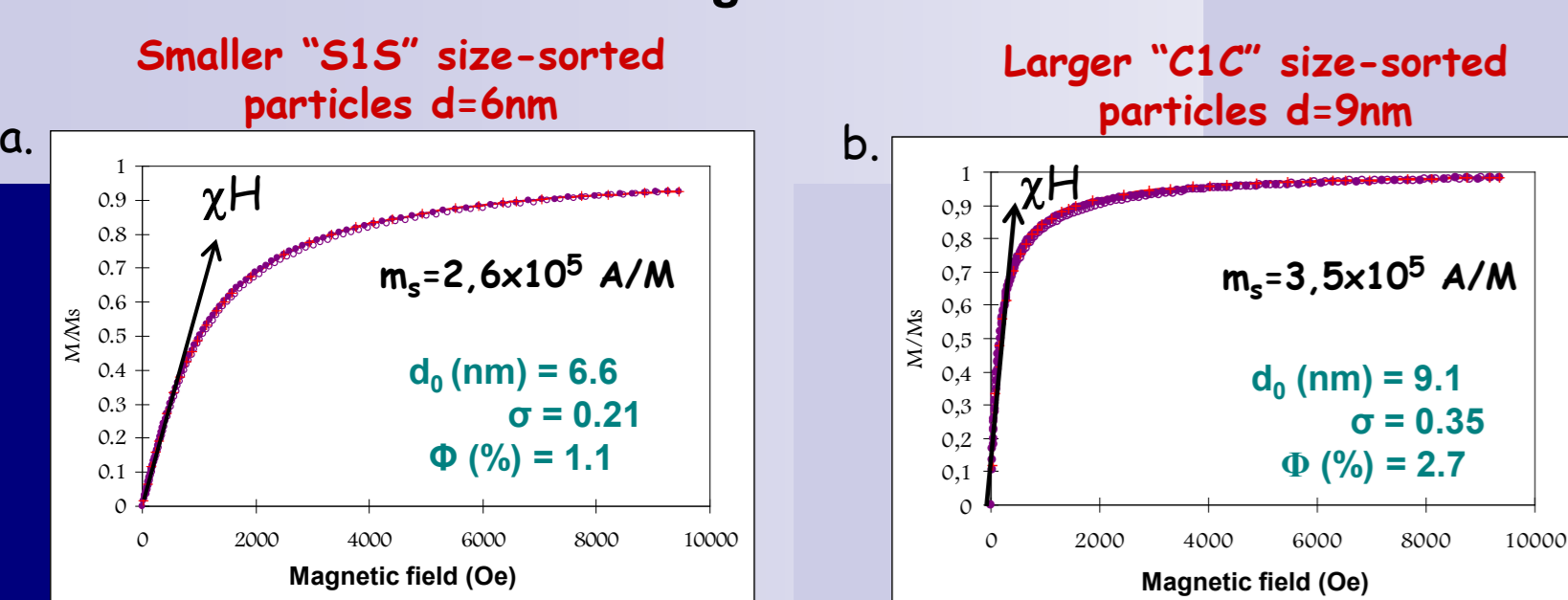


4) Composite materials

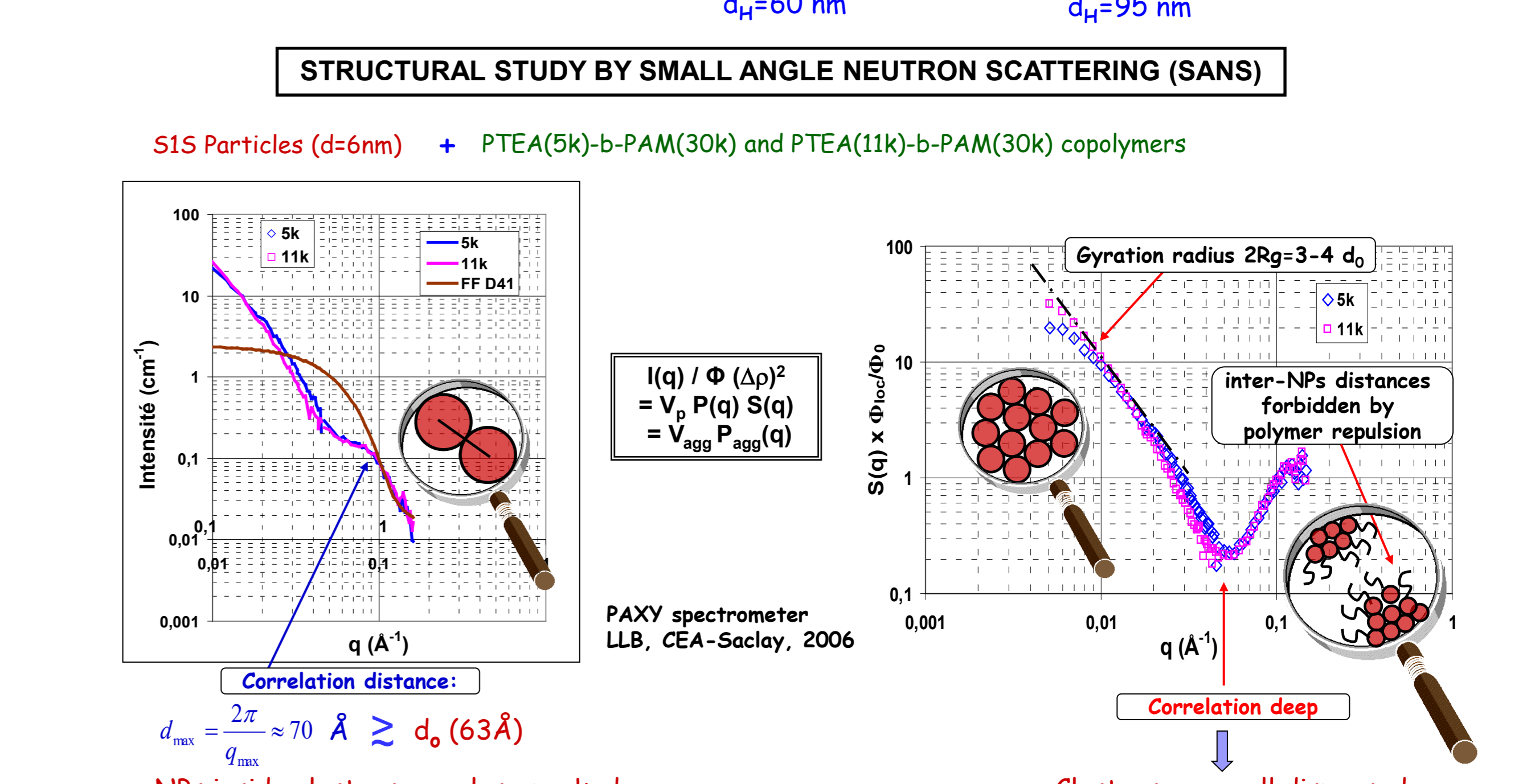
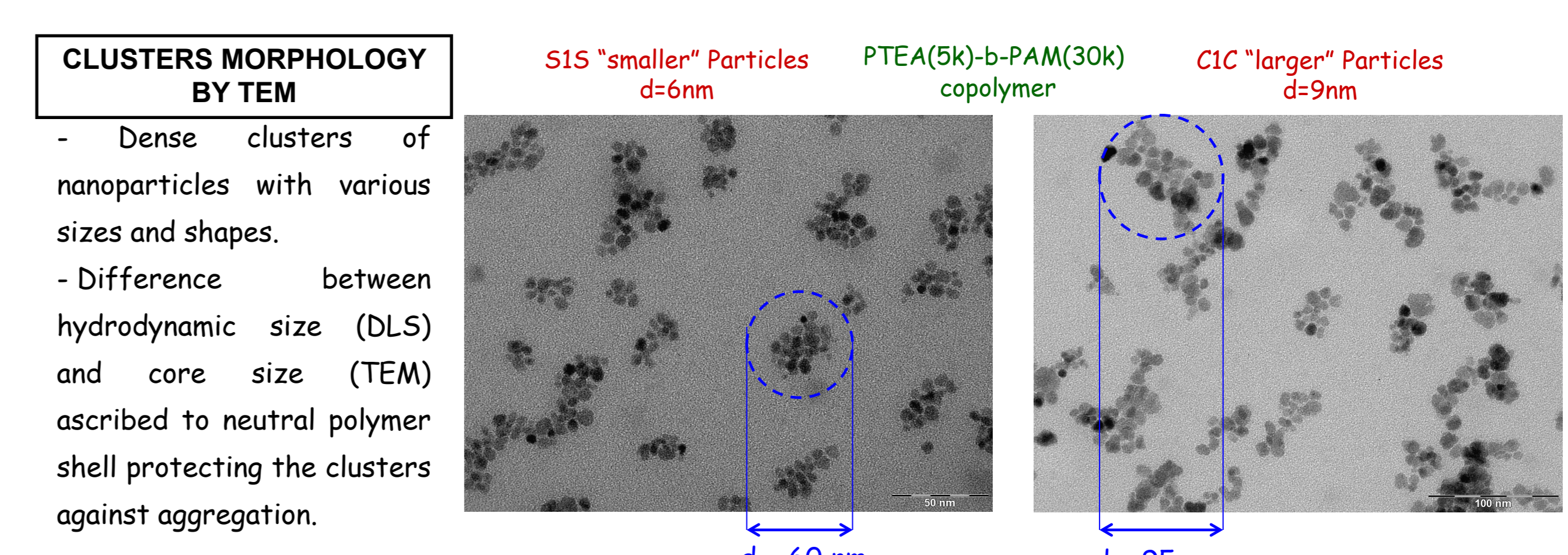
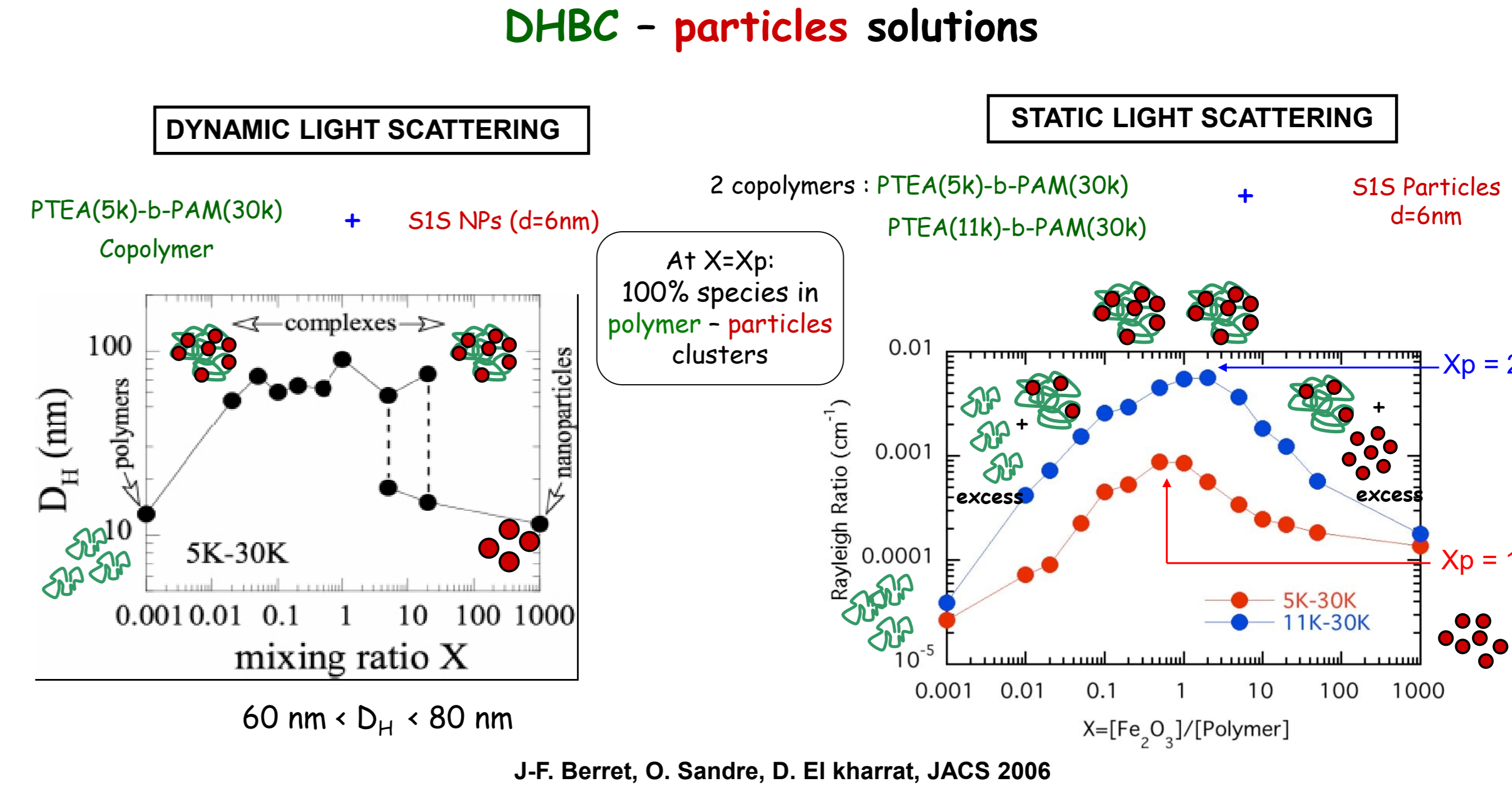
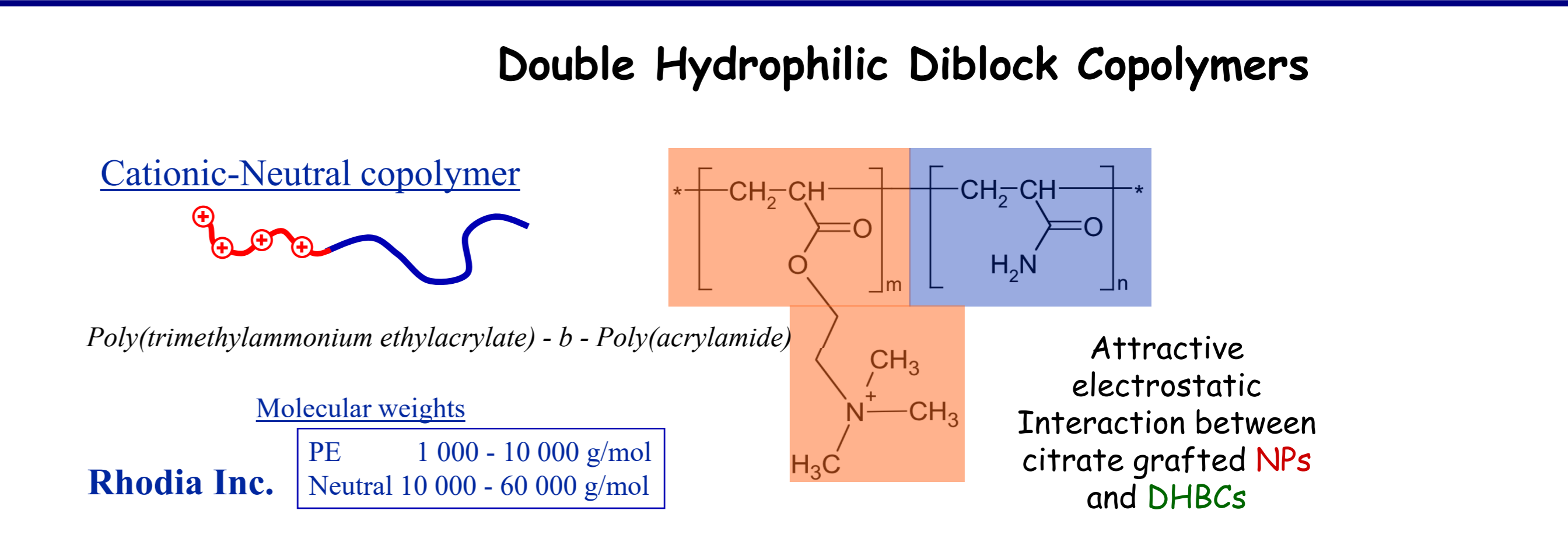
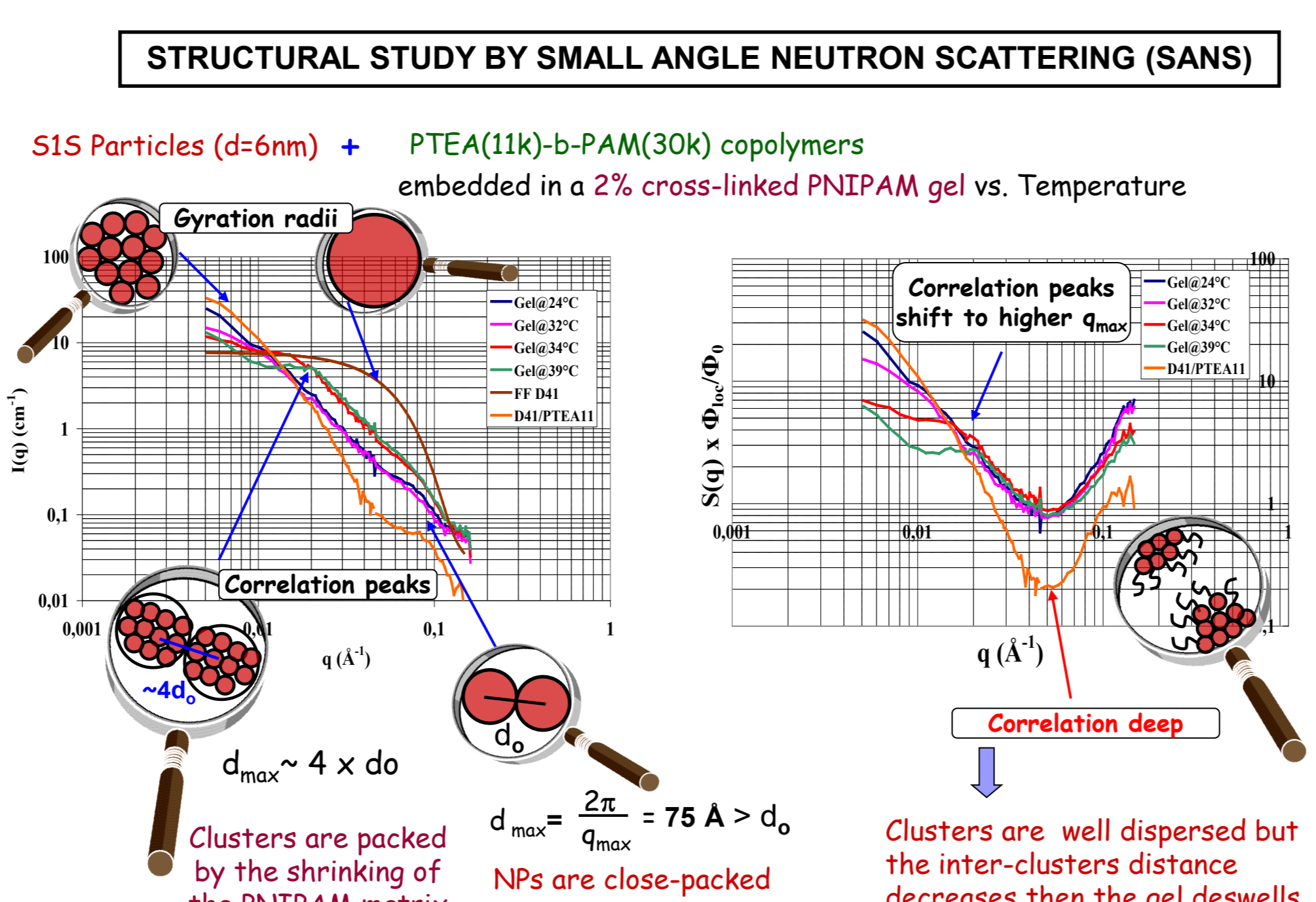
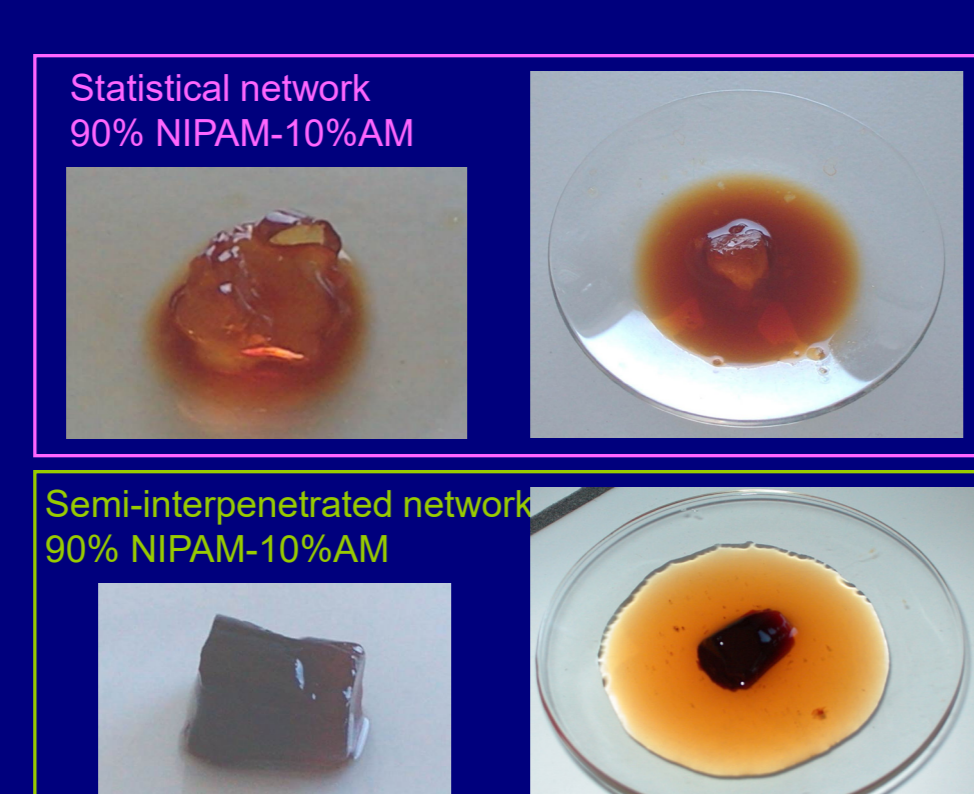
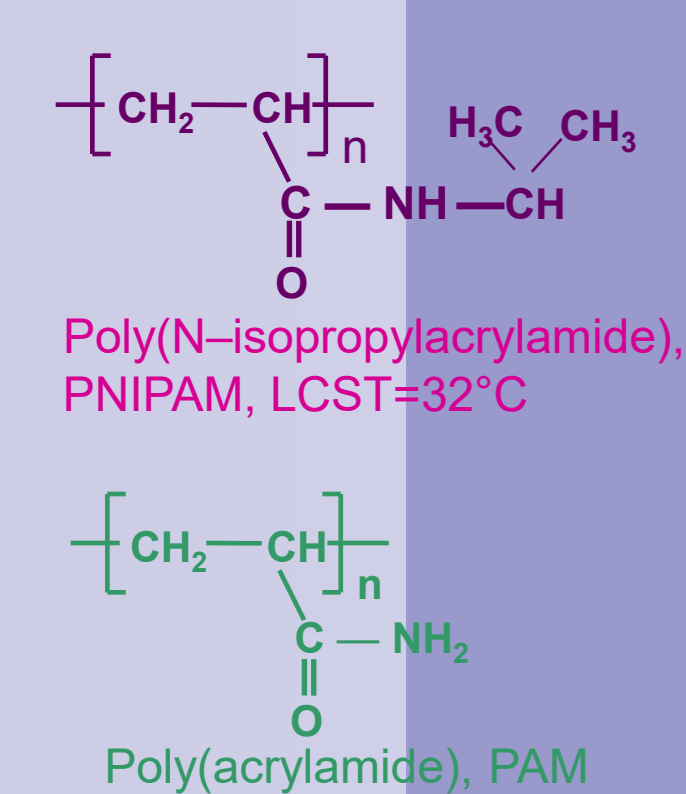


Superparamagnetic behavior

Magnetization normalized by its saturation value $M_s = m_s \Phi$ follows Langevin's law

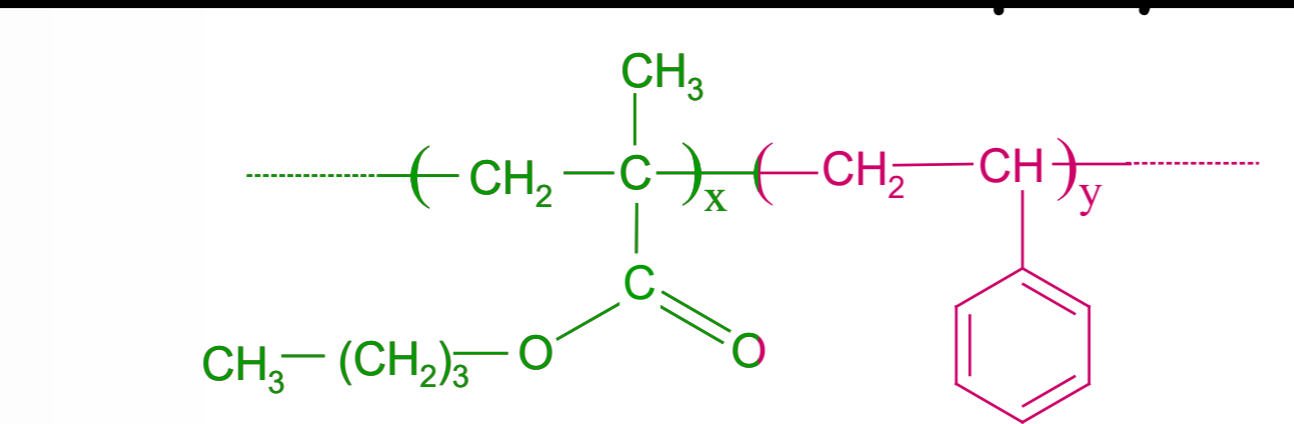


I) Thermo-sensitive PNIPAM gels doped with magnetic NPs



II) Evidencing the lamellar structure of copolymer films doped or not with magnetic NPs

By Atomic Force Microscopy



- > Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization (ATRP)
- > High molecular weight : Mn = 112 000 g/mol
- > Low polydispersity: Ip approx 1.4
- > Symmetrical Dibloc Copolymer: x=425 approx y=490

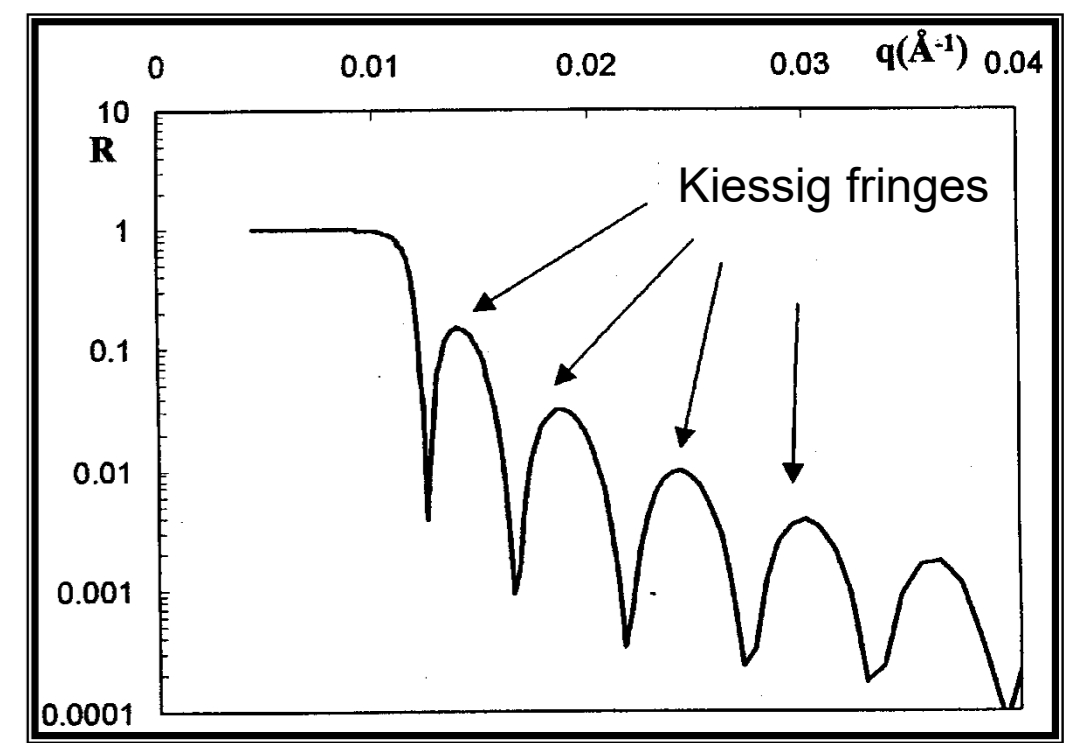
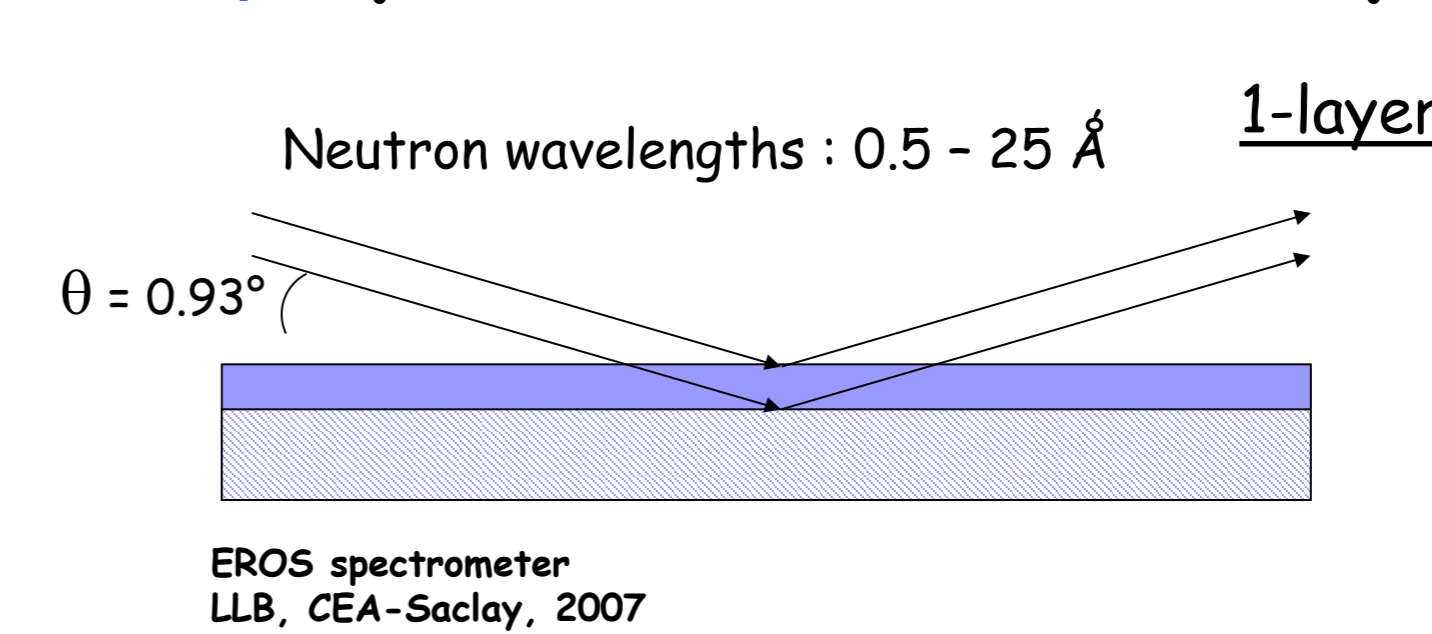
Preparation of thin lamellar film samples:
Solutions of P(nBMA)-b-PS in toluene are "spin-coated" on smooth substrates (mica or silicone). After deposition, films are annealed at 150°C under vacuum for at least 48h. Their thickness is measured by ellipsometry.

> Tapping mode AFM enables to image 2 types of defects at the surface of the films - "islands" and "holes" - typical of the lamellar order.

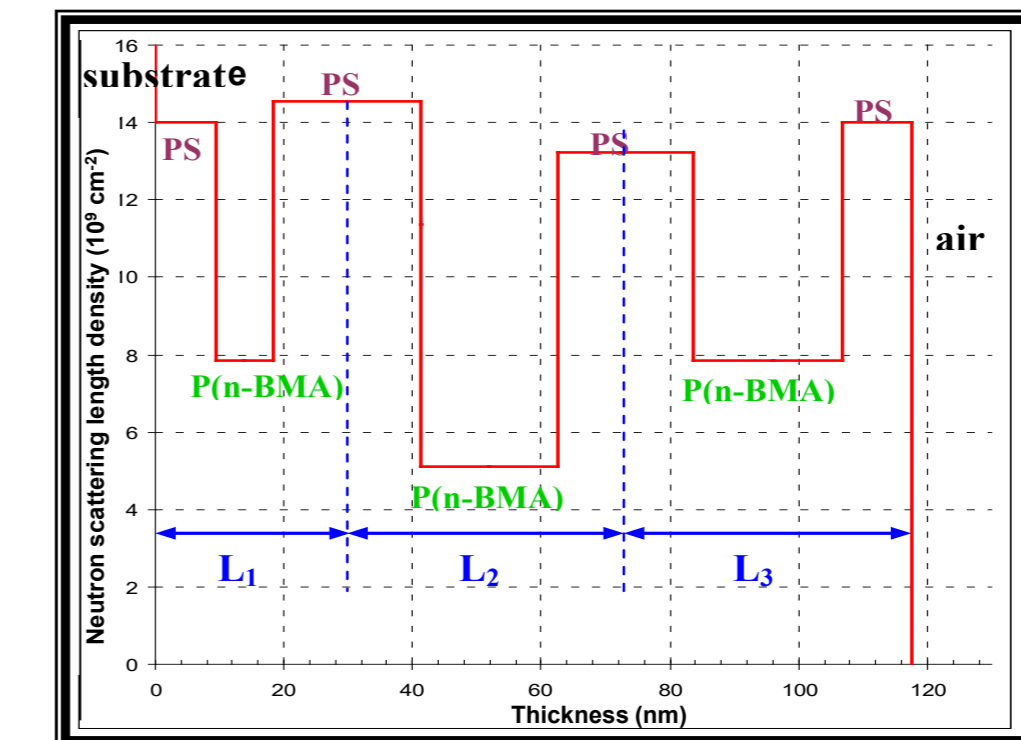
> The lamellar period should be measured from the height difference L2-L1 but the AFM tip is too large to reach the second bilayer.

> The lamellar period is 28 nm for an analogous PS-b-P(nBMA) of Mw=82,000 as measured by X-rays reflectivity. [2]

By Neutron Reflectivity



Multi-layers -> interferences (over-oscillations)



Bi-layer thickness approx 39 nm for the pure P(nBMA)425-b-PS490 copolymer

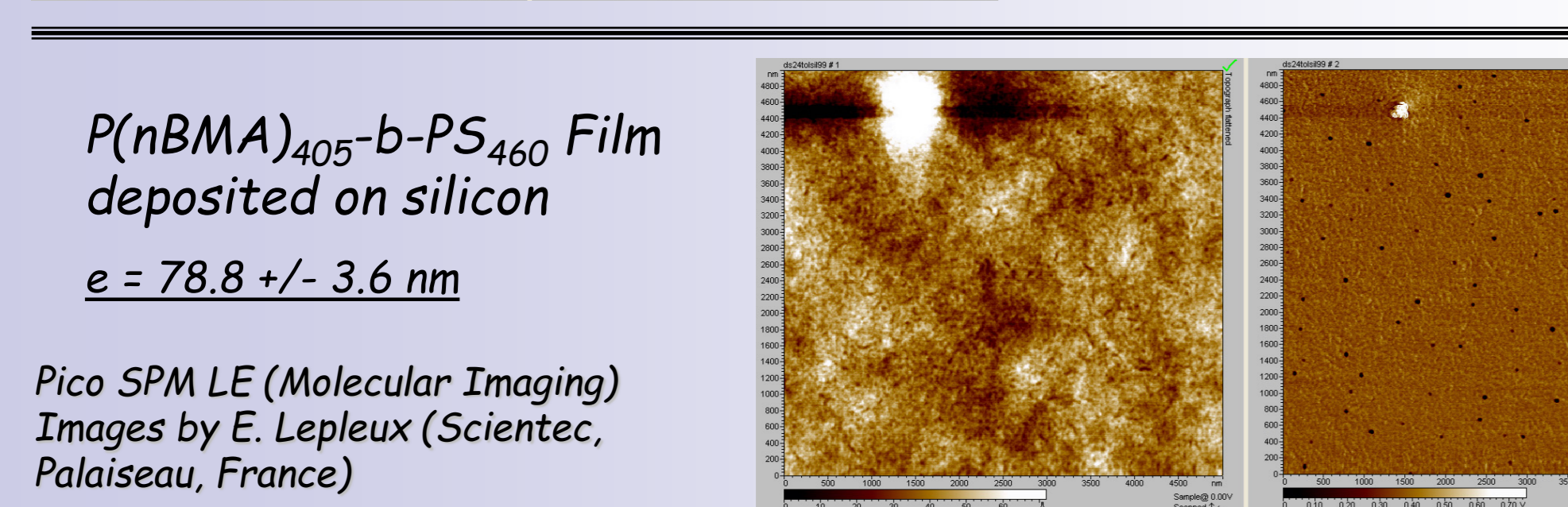
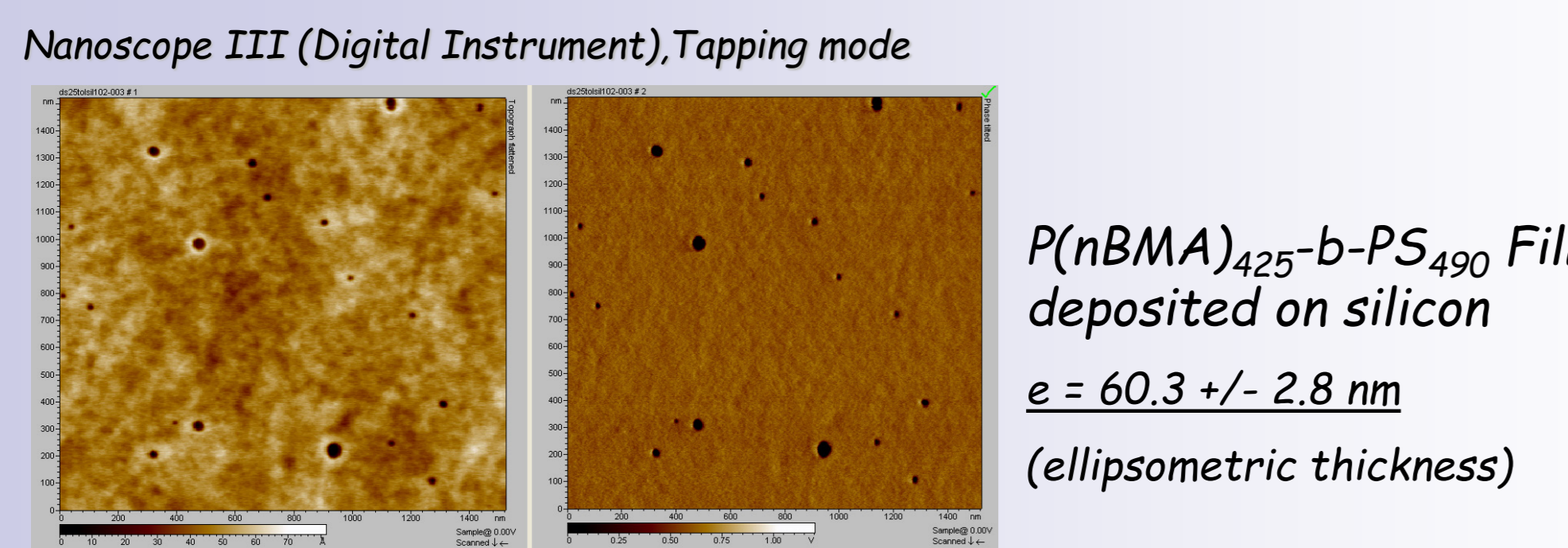
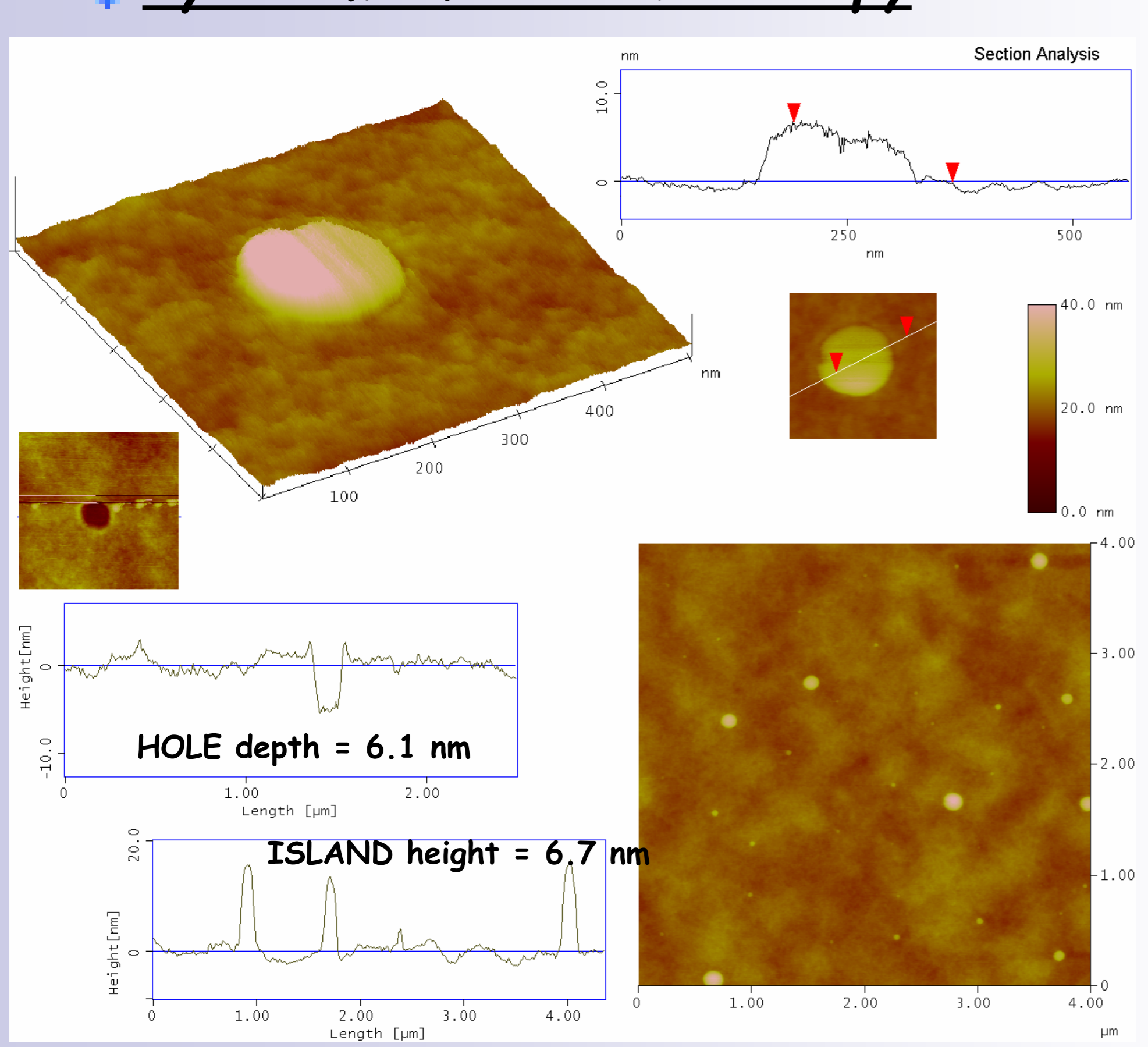
Film	Layer number and thickness (nm)					Total thickness (nm)	roughness
	L1	L2	L3	Laverage	RN		
0.05%	32.2	48.0	21.5	37.2	111.7	108.1	1.4
0.10%	32.8	48.0	33.3	38.0	114.0	109.4	3.5
0.15%	32.8	48.7	30.0	37.2	111.5	106.6	0.4

[P(nBMA)425-b-PS490]=20 g/L doped with gamma-Fe2O3@PS1 at increasing volume fractions Phi_NPs

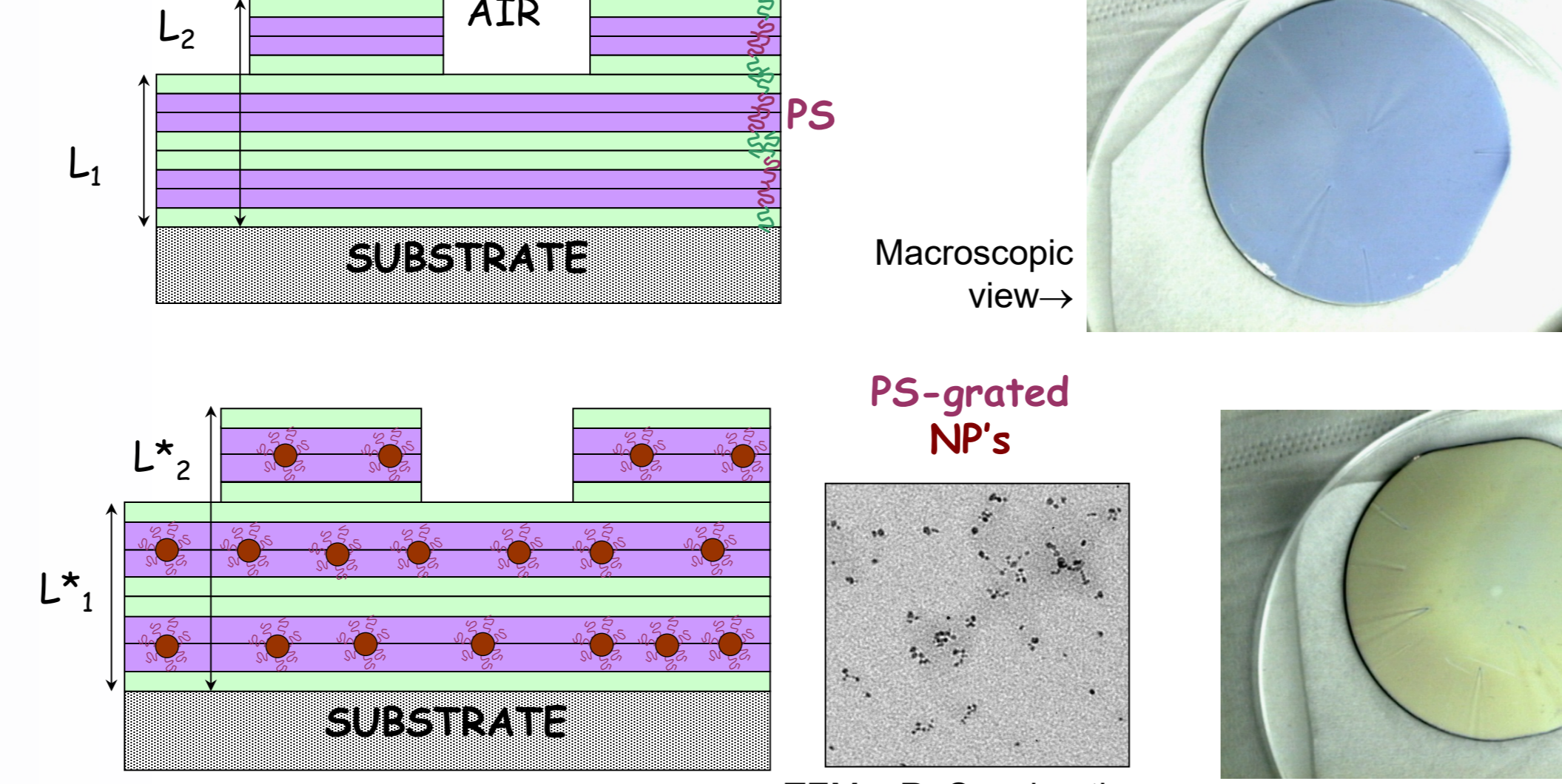
- > The insertion of increasing amount of magnetic nanoparticles leaves both the total thickness and the average period unchanged.
- > The nanoparticles are confined inside internal inter-penetrated layers.
- > The total thickness of the film and its roughness are proportional to the deposited materials amount.

C g/L	gamma-Fe2O3@PS	Layer number and thickness (nm)						Total thickness (nm)	roughness
		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	Lmoy		
20	gamma-Fe2O3@PS3	31.2	45.3	41.5	-	-	39.3	117.9	±1.6
30	gamma-Fe2O3@PS1	34.0	46.1	49.0	54.5	-	45.9	183.6	±4.9
40	gamma-Fe2O3@PS1	47.3	45.9	47.0	44.4	45.7	46.1	230.3	±17.4

Films doped at constant volume fraction Phi_NPs = 0.025 vol% and increasing deposited materials amount



Pico SPM LE (Molecular Imaging) Images by E. Lepleux (Scientec, Palaiseau, France)



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 [2] G. Vignaud, A. Gibaud, G. Grubei, S. Joly, D. Aussere, J.F. Legrand, Y. Gallot, "Ordering of diblock PS-BMA thin films: An X-ray reflectivity study" Physica B 248 (1998) 250
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