

# 放射光を利用したソフト界面膜の構造解析

Structure Analysis of Soft Interfaces by Synchrotron Radiation



(九大院理) 瀧上 隆智



## **Purpose**

Application of X-ray reflection to Liq./Liq. Interface on the basis of thermodynamic information to draw precise picture of Gibbs adsorbed films

# INTRODUCTION

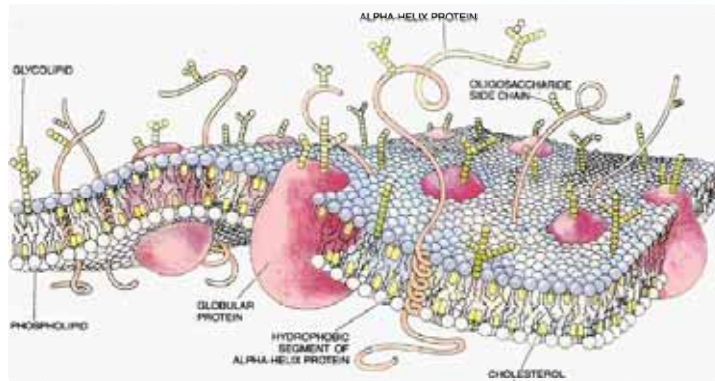
**Interface** ; thickness with **nm** order (nanospace)

**Soft interface**  
(Gas/Liq., **Liq./Liq.**) → fundamental structure of complicated  
molecular organized systems

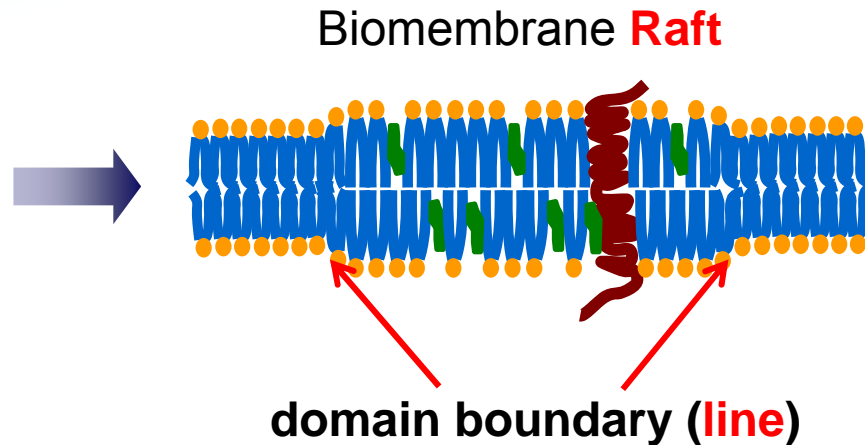
Recent progress on X-ray reflection at Liq./Liq. interface



## Structure analysis of Liq./Liq. interface



(Bretscher, Scientific American 1985)



## *X-ray reflection (XR)*

- Adsorption of **FC, HC alcohols** at hexane/water interface
  - structure of condensed FC and HC alcohol films
  - domain formation of FC alcohol
- **Adsorption of FCdiol** at hexane/water and air/water interfaces
  - spontaneous multilayer formation

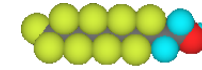
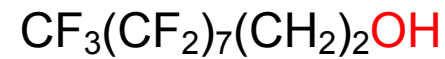
## *Total reflection XAFS*

- **Adsorbed film of cationic surfactant** at hexane/water interface
  - staggered arrangement of surfactant ions

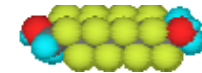
# EXPERIMENTAL

## Materials:

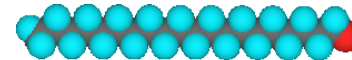
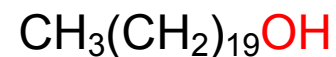
Perfluorodecanol (**FC10OH**)



Perfluorodecane-1,10-diol (**FC10diol**)



1-Icosanol (**C20OH**)



## Measurements:

### Interfacial tension

Pendant drop method ( $\pm 0.05 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$ )

Temperature  $T$

Pressure  $p$

Molality  $m$

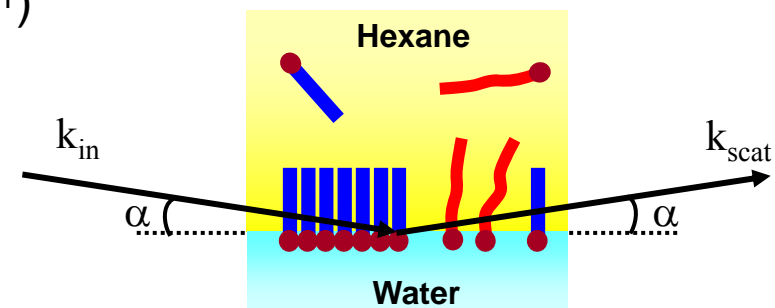
### X-ray reflectivity

APS in ANL Sector 15 ( $\lambda = 0.4119 \text{ \AA}$ )

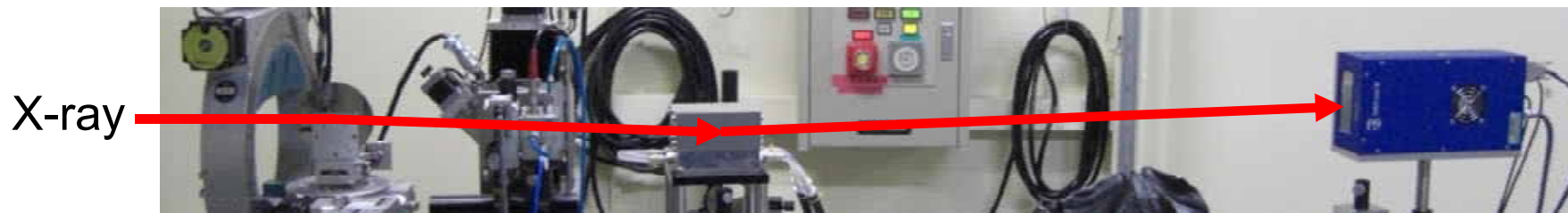
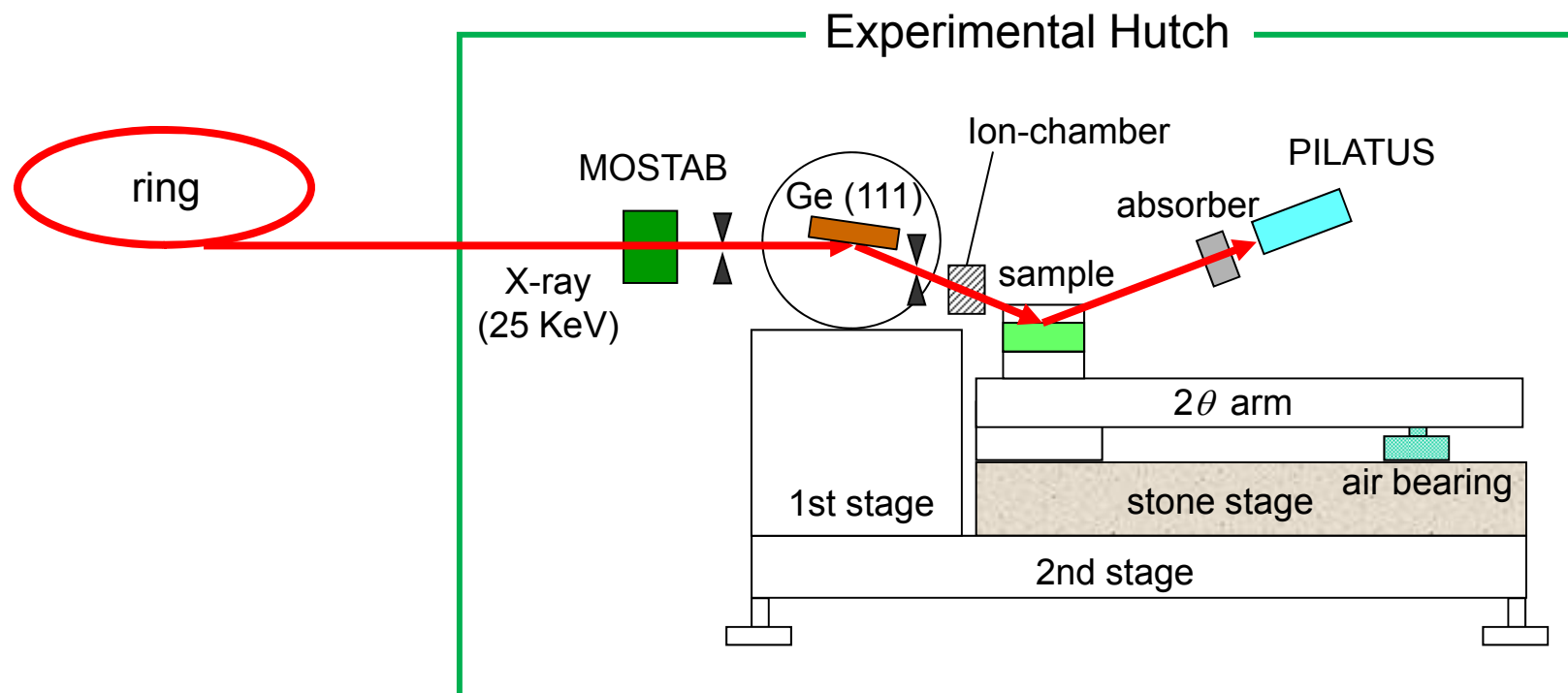
SPring-8 BL37XU ( $\lambda = 0.4959 \text{ \AA}$ )

Temperature  $T$

Scattering vector  $\mathbf{Q}_z (= (4\pi/\lambda)\sin\alpha, \alpha : \text{incident angle})$



# XR SPECTROMETER AT BL37XU IN SPring-8

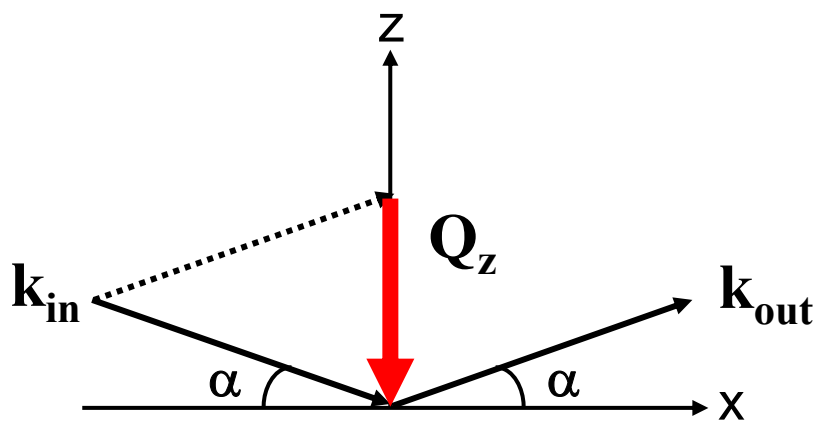
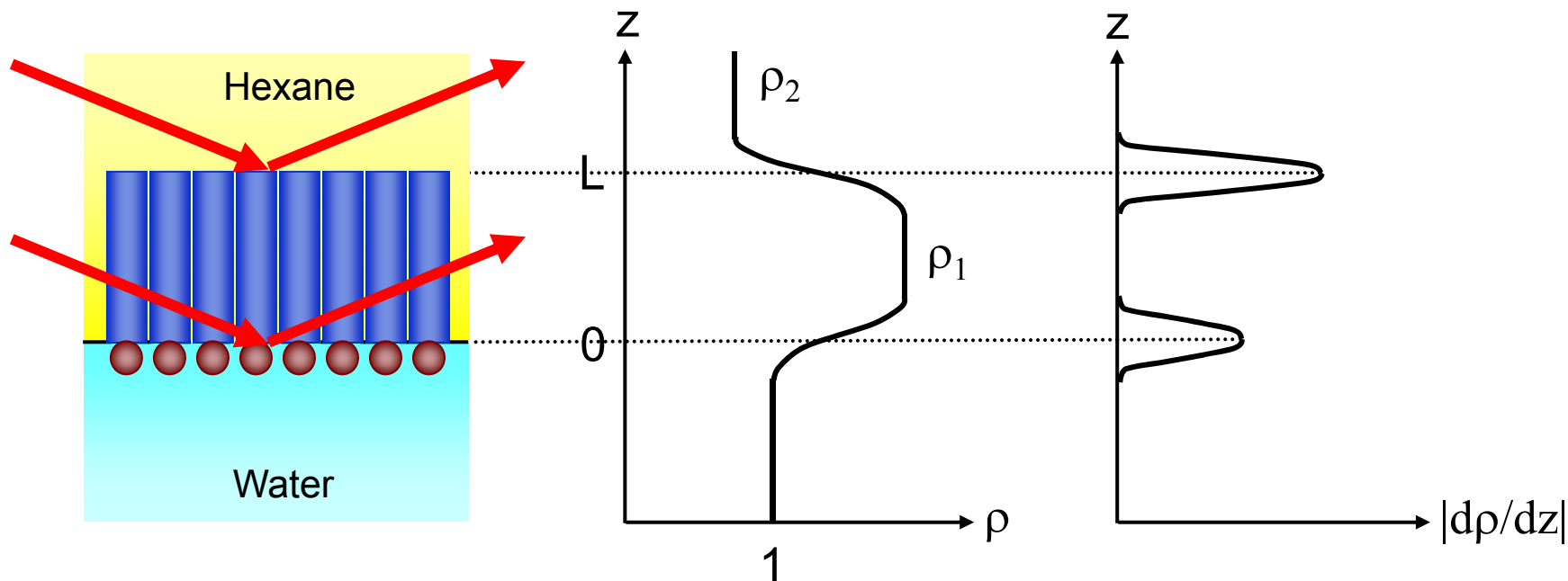


Ge(111)

sample cell

PILATUS

# PRINCIPLE OF X-RAY REFLECTION



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q}_z &= \mathbf{k}_{\text{out}} - \mathbf{k}_{\text{in}} \\ &= (4\pi/\lambda)\sin\alpha \end{aligned}$$

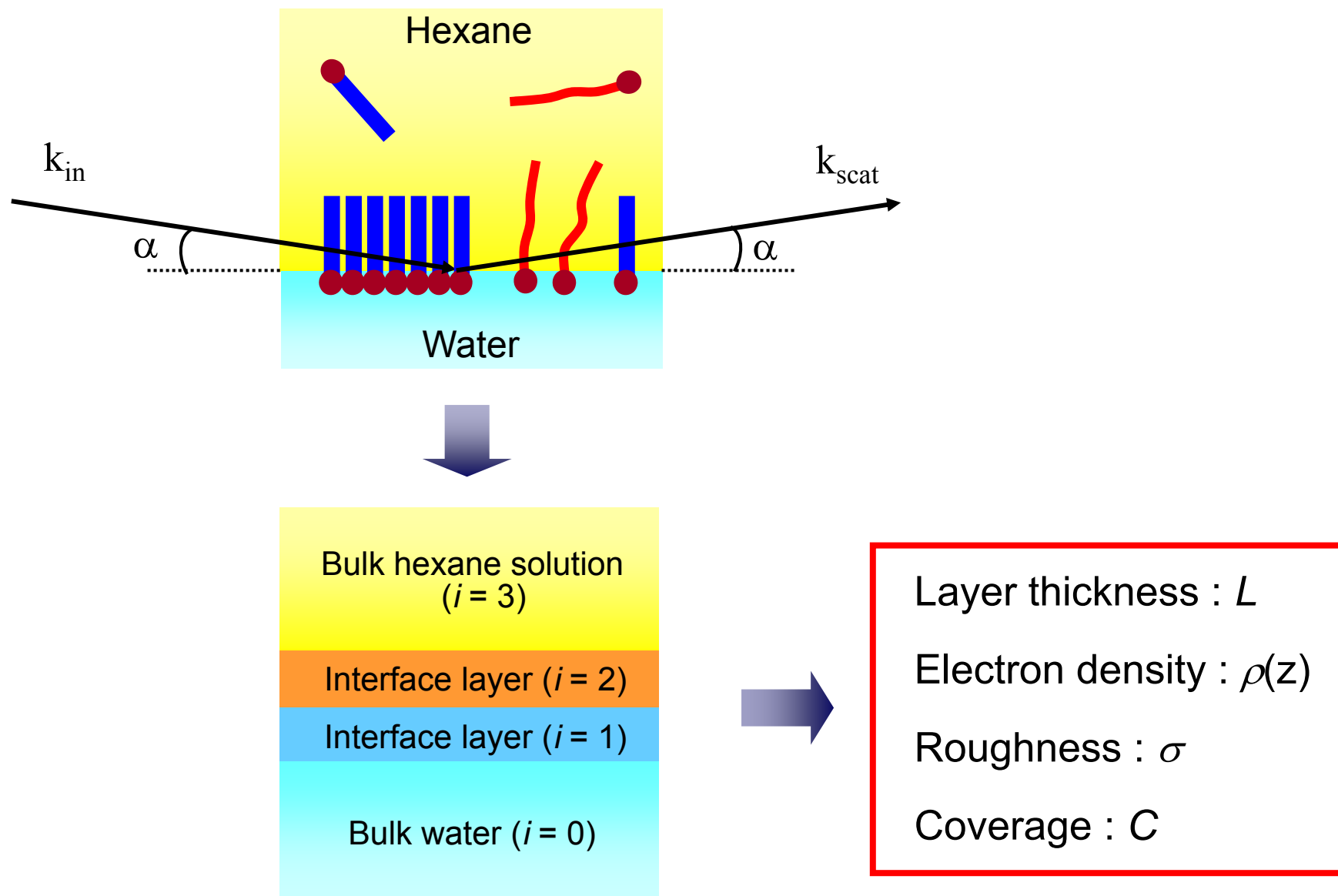
$$\frac{R(Q_z)}{R_F(Q_z)} \cong \left| \frac{1}{\Delta\rho} \int dz \frac{d\langle\rho(z)\rangle}{dz} \exp(iQ_z z) \right|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(z) &= \frac{1}{2}(1-\rho_1)[1 + \text{erf}(z/\sqrt{2}\sigma)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1-\rho_2)\{1 + \text{erf}[(z-L)/\sqrt{2}\sigma]\} + \rho_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_1 = \rho_{\text{FC}}/\rho_w \quad \rho_2 = \rho_h/\rho_w$$

$$\text{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z \exp(-t^2) dt$$

# DATA ANALYSIS



Layer model for a monolayer at hexane/water interface

## *X-ray reflection (XR)*

- Adsorption of **FC, HC alcohols** at hexane/water interface
  - structure of condensed FC and HC alcohol films
  - domain formation of FC alcohol
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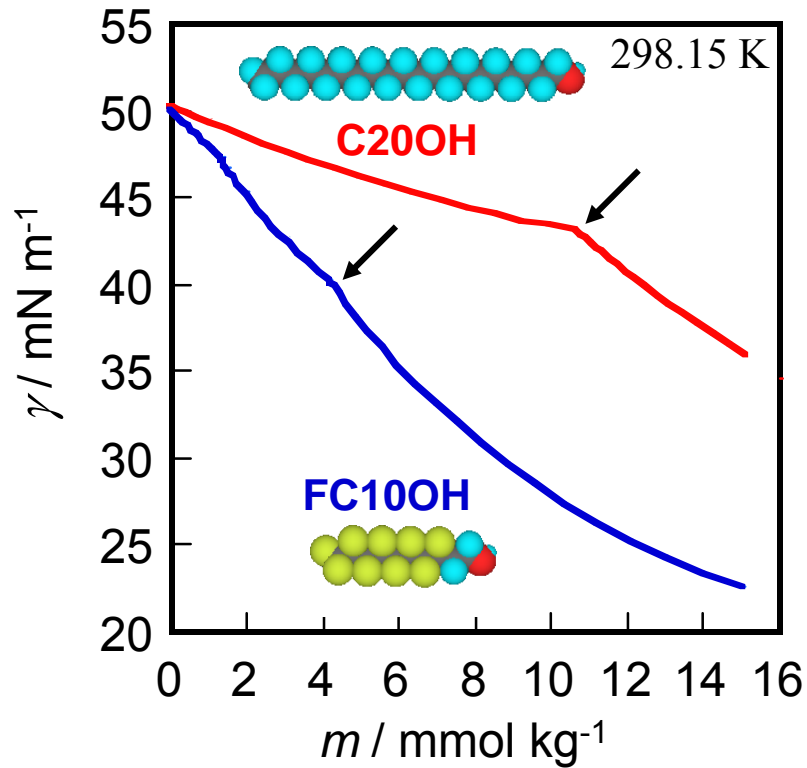
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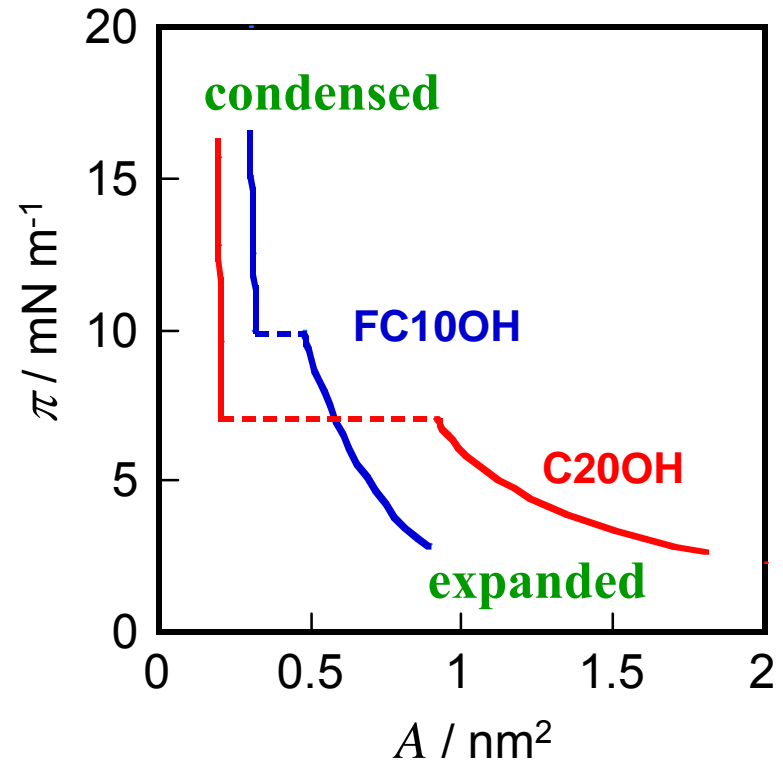


# THERMODYNAMIC DATA ( C20OH & FC10OH at C6/WATER INTERFACE )

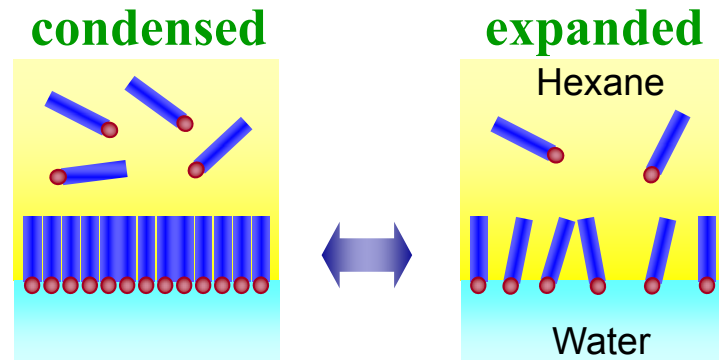
Interfacial tension vs. concentration



Interfacial pressure vs. area per molecule

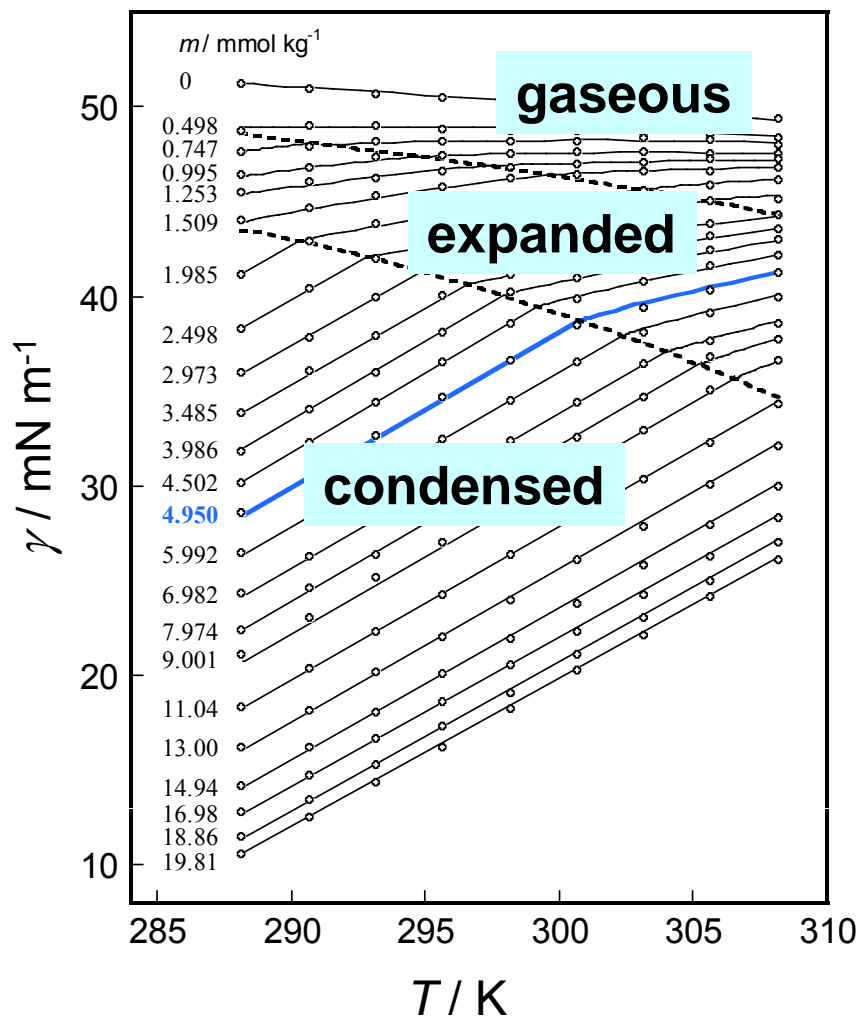
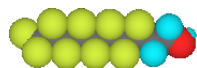


break point  $\rightarrow$  phase transition

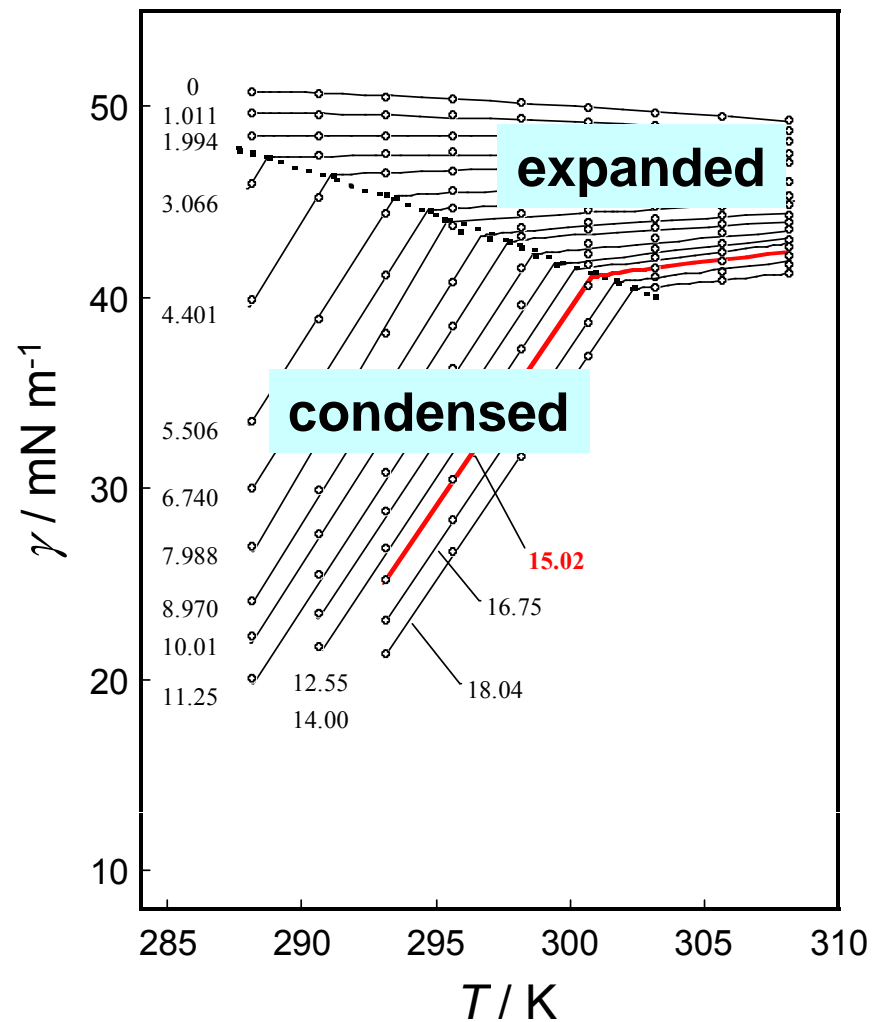
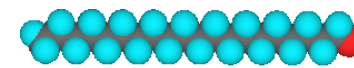


# INTERFACIAL TENSION ( PURE TFC100H & C200H )

**FC100H**

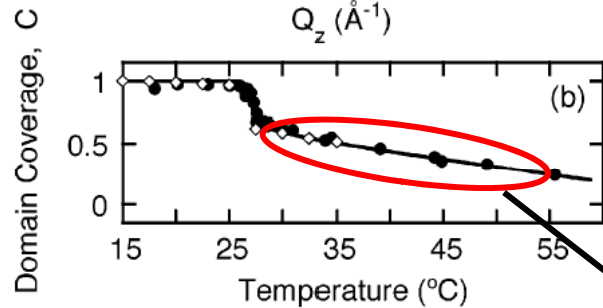
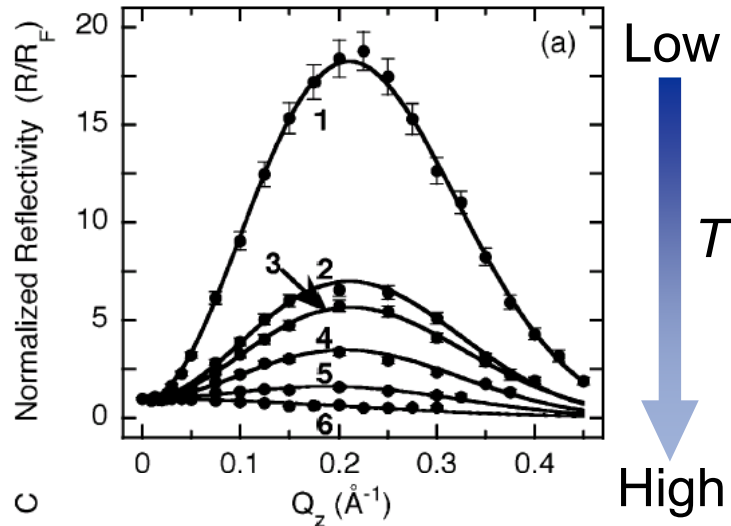


**C200H**

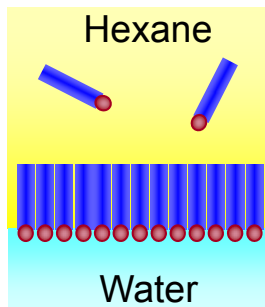


# REFLECTIVITY ( FC100H & C200H at C6/WATER INTERFACE )

**FC100H** ( $m_1 = 5 \text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$ )



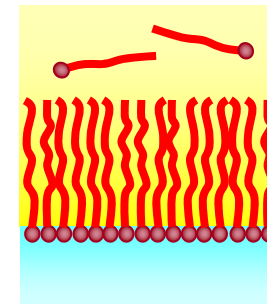
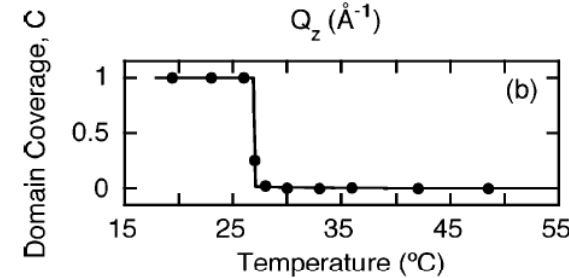
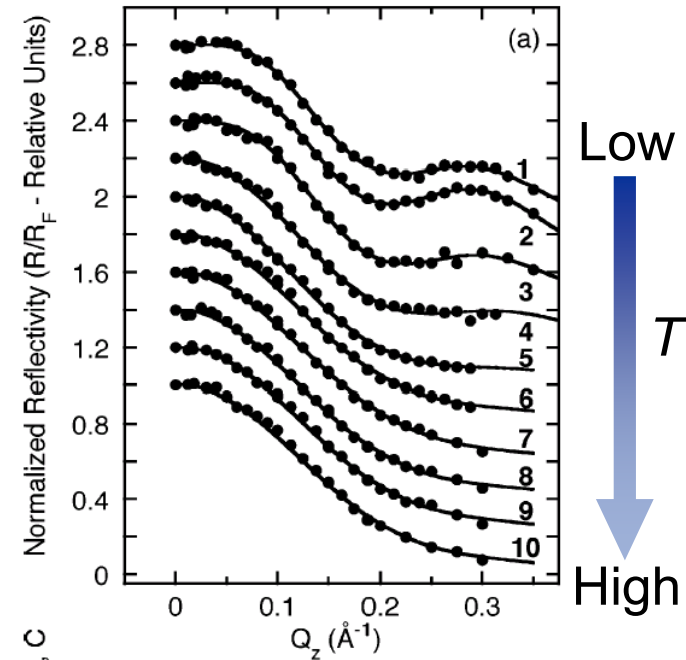
**domain formation**



$$\rho / \rho_w = 1.85 \pm 0.09$$

**2D solid**

**C200H** ( $m_1 = 15 \text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$ )



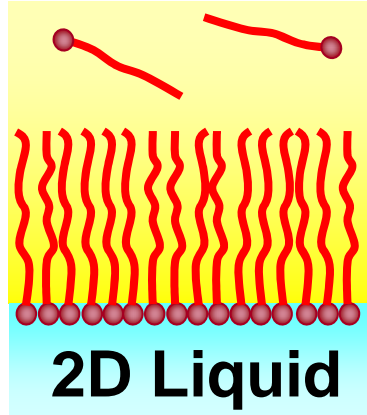
$$\rho / \rho_w = 0.80 \pm 0.02$$

**2D liquid  
just above  
freezing point**

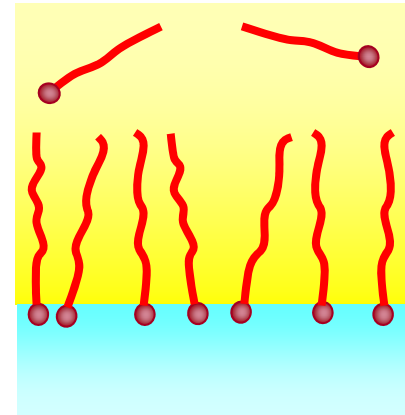
# SEQUENCE OF ADSORBED FILM

C200H

condensed

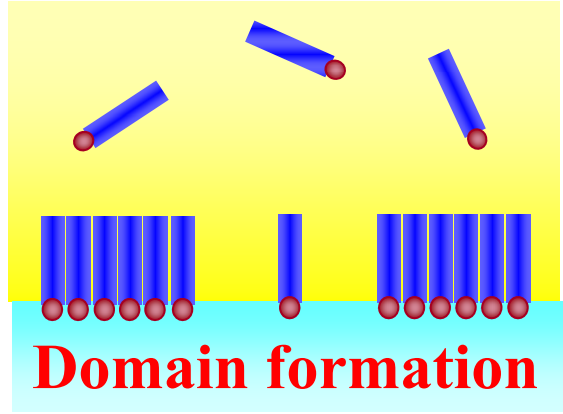
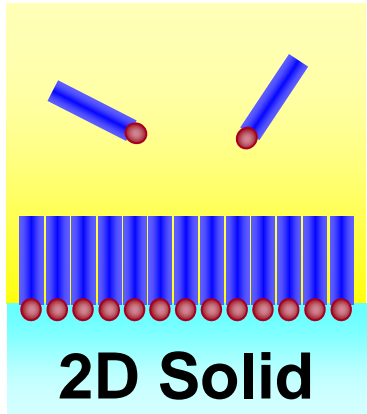


expanded



Phase transition

FC100H



# DOMAIN FORMATION OF FC100H

## Excess Gibbs Energy of Mixing

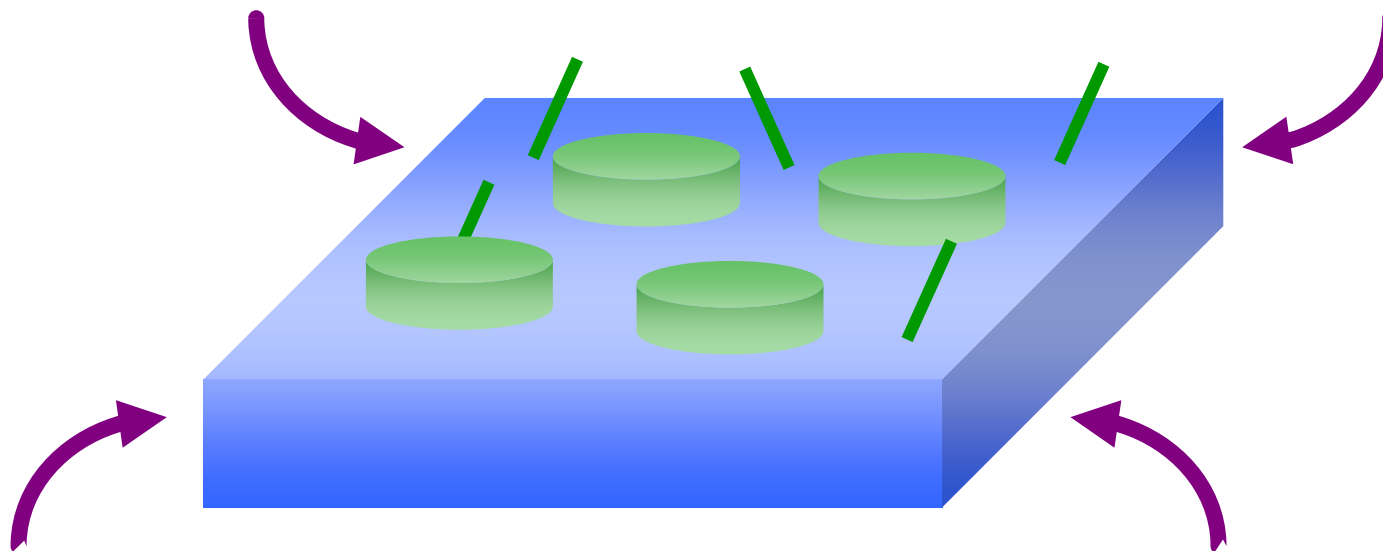
Alcohol + Hexane at interface

molecular dispersion or aggregation

## Domain Line Tension

domain / surrounding boundary

shrink domain boundary



## Interaction between Domains

VDW interaction

stability against cohesion of domains

## Dipole - Dipole Interaction

interfacial density in domain

expand domain boundary

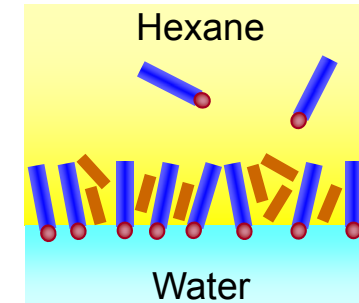
# DOMAIN FORMATION OF FC100H

## ■ Excess Gibbs Energy of mixing

Hexane + Perfluorohexane ;  $g^E \sim 1.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



**FC100H** domain formation (not for molecular dispersion)



## ■ Domain Line Tension ; $\tau \approx \gamma L$

FC10/C6 interface :  $\gamma = \gamma_{C6} + \gamma_{FC10} - 2(\gamma_{C6}\gamma_{FC10})^{1/2} = 1.5 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$   
C20/C6 interface :  $\gamma \approx 0 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$   
contact height :  $L = 1.3 \text{ nm}$  (FC domain)

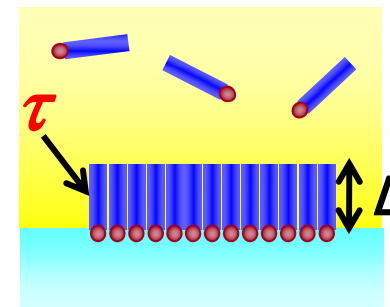
**FC100H** :  $\tau \sim 2 \text{ pN}$

**C200H** :  $\tau \sim 0 \text{ pN}$



**FC100H** : large domain formation

**C200H** : molecular dispersion

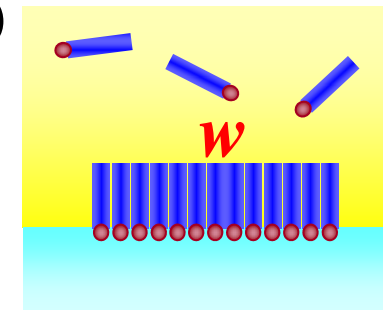


## DOMAIN FORMATION OF FC100H

- **Dipole – Dipole Interaction** :  $w = (u^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon) \ln(4R/e^2\Delta)$

Interfacial density : FC100H < C200H

more repulsive for **C200H** than for FC100H



**FC100H** : large domain formation

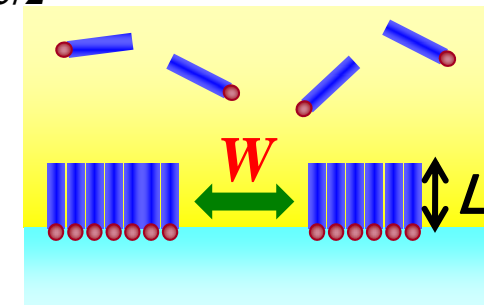
**C200H** : molecular dispersion

- **Interaction between Domains** :  $W = -ALR^{1/2}/24D^{3/2}$

Hamaker const. :  $A = 2.75 \times 10^{-21}$  J (FC100H)

$A = 3.74 \times 10^{-21}$  J (C200H)

$W_{FC10} > W_{C20}$  : more attractive for **C200H**



**FC100H** domains are more stable against cohesion

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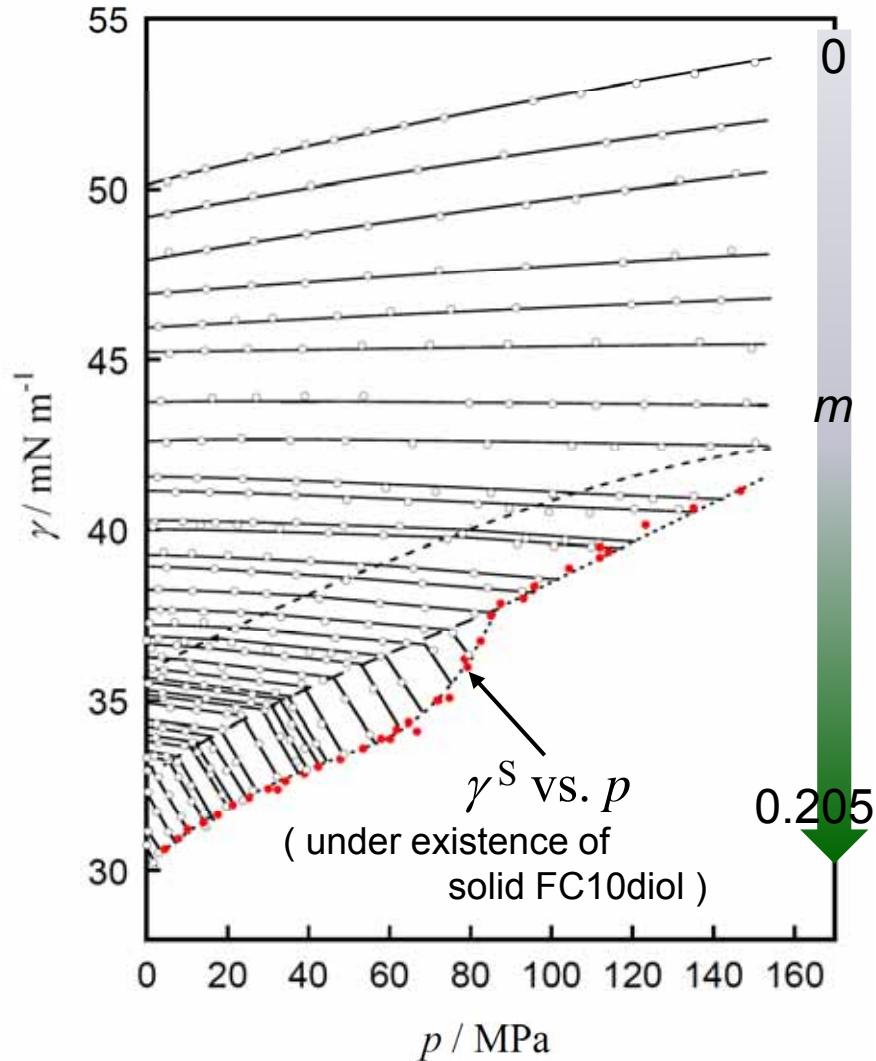
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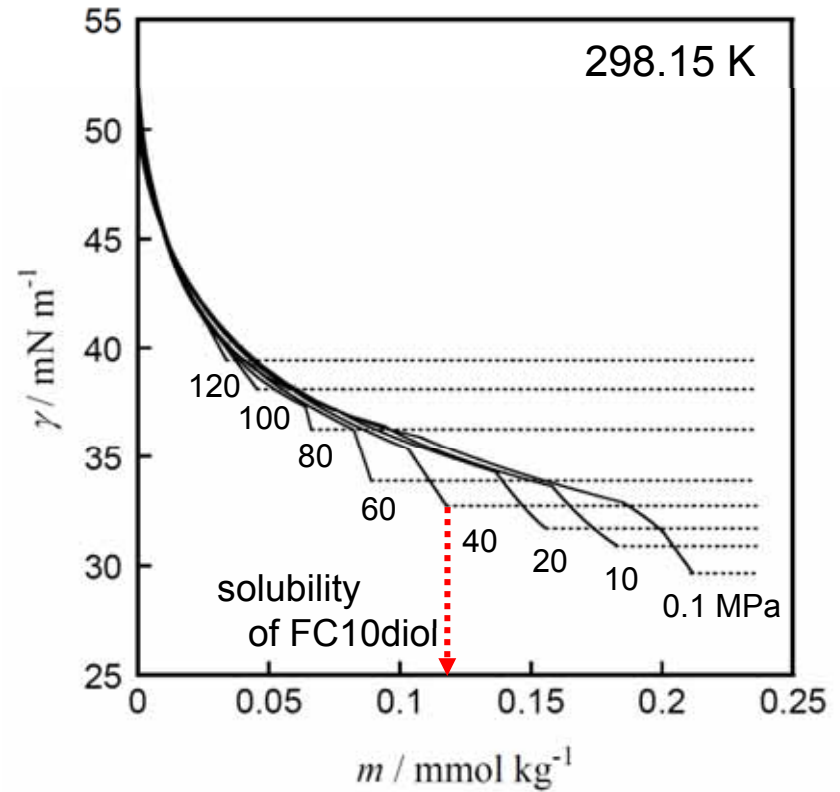


# INTERFACIAL TENSION (FC10diol)

Interfacial tension vs. pressure



Interfacial tension vs. molality



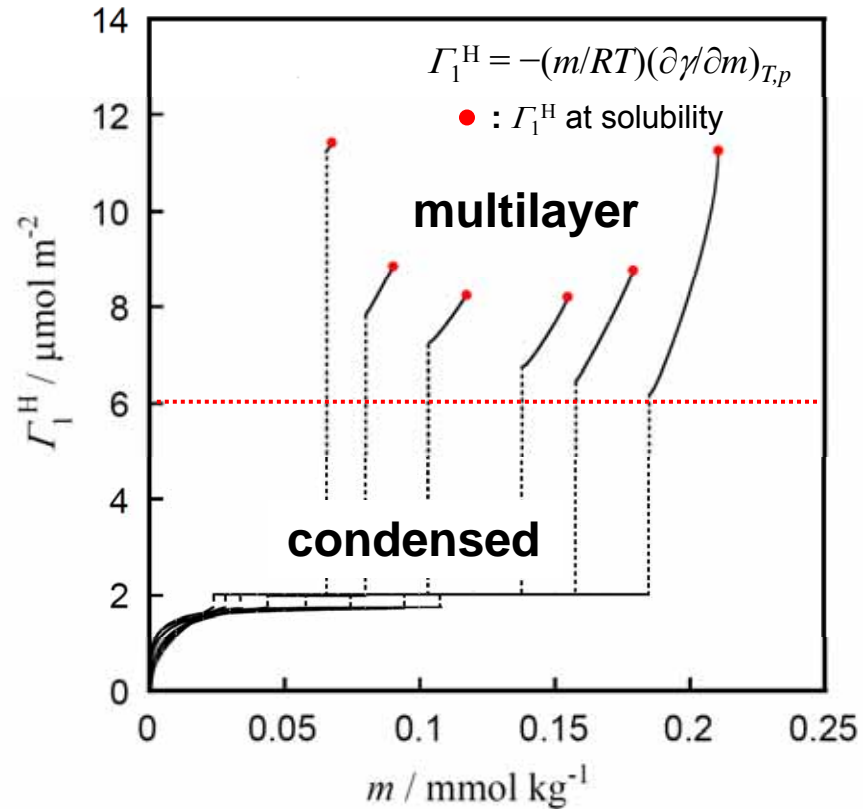
break points at high concentration  
& high pressure



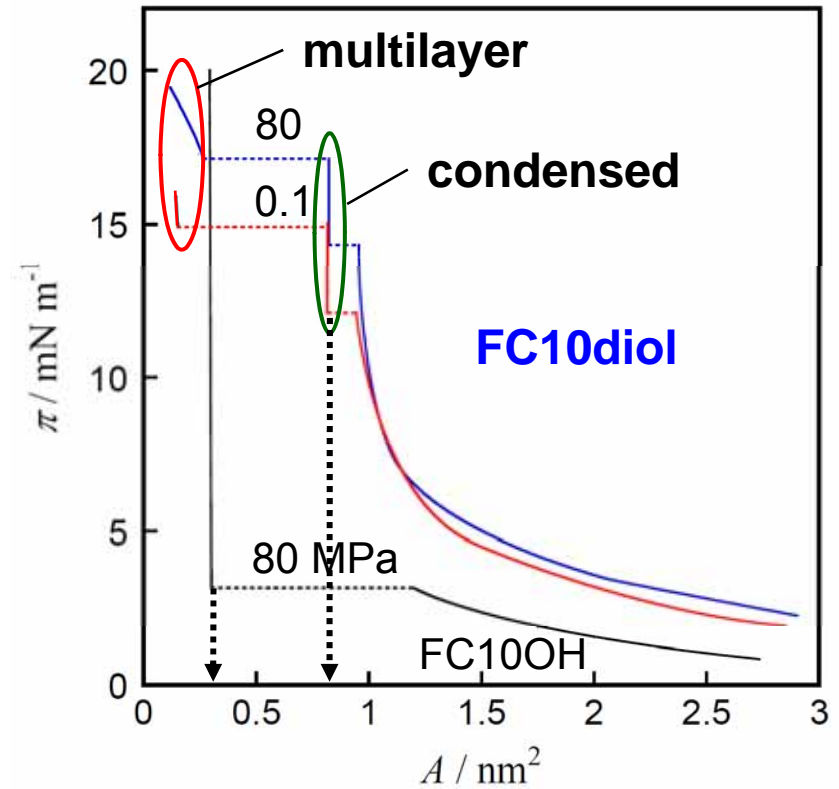
phase transitions in adsorbed film

# STATE OF ADSORBED FILM (FC10diol)

Interfacial density vs. molality



Interfacial pressure vs. area per molecule



condensed film with parallel orientation



0.85 nm<sup>2</sup>

spontaneous formation of multilayer



0.28 nm<sup>2</sup>

# PARTIAL MOLAR VOLUME IN MULTILAYER

Partial molar volume of FC10diol at 0.1 MPa

state	$m$ (mmol kg <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Gamma_1^H$ ( $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2}$ )	$\bar{v}_1^H$ (cm <sup>3</sup> mol <sup>-1</sup> )
multilayer	0.185	6.19	224
	0.195	7.87	232
	0.205	10.20	238
condensed monolayer	0.185	2.04	254
solid	0.209	11.21	* 224

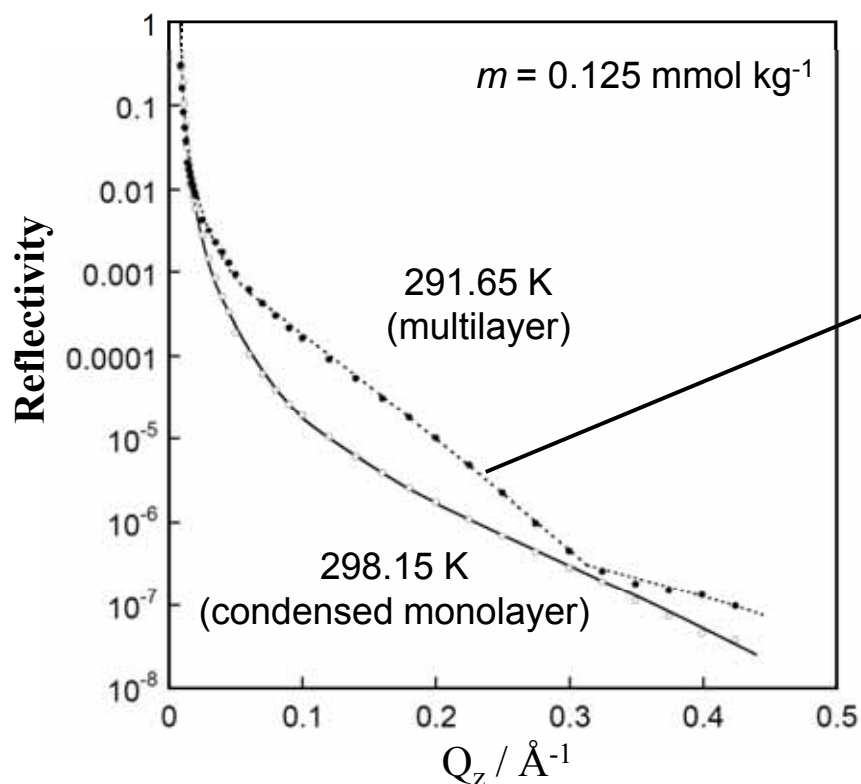
\* molar volume of solid FC10diol ;  $v_1^S$

$v_1^{H,M}$  is almost equal to  $v_1^S$  just above phase transition point.

$v_1^H$  increases with molecular piling.

→ structure analysis by XR

# X-RAY REFLECTIVITY



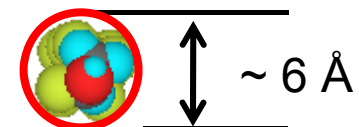
oscillation with short period



thicker layer formation

Layer thickness and electron density of adsorbed film

system	state	$L / \text{Å}$	$\rho / \rho_w$
FC10diol	condensed (parallel)	$5.23 \pm 1$	$1.40 \pm 0.1$
	multilayer	Layer 1	$15.5 \pm 2$
		Layer 2	$14.6 \pm 2$
FC10OH	condensed (normal)	$10.0 \pm 1$	$1.85 \pm 0.09$

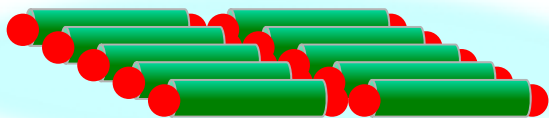


parallel orientation

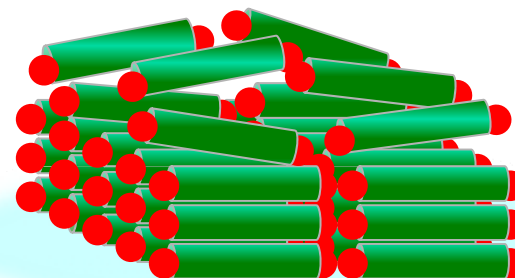
dense packing in lower layer  
loose packing in upper layer

# ILLUSTRATION OF ADSORBED FC10diol FILM

FC10diol



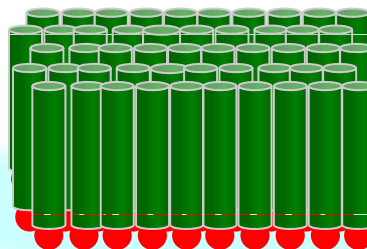
**parallel condensed monolayer**



**multilayer**

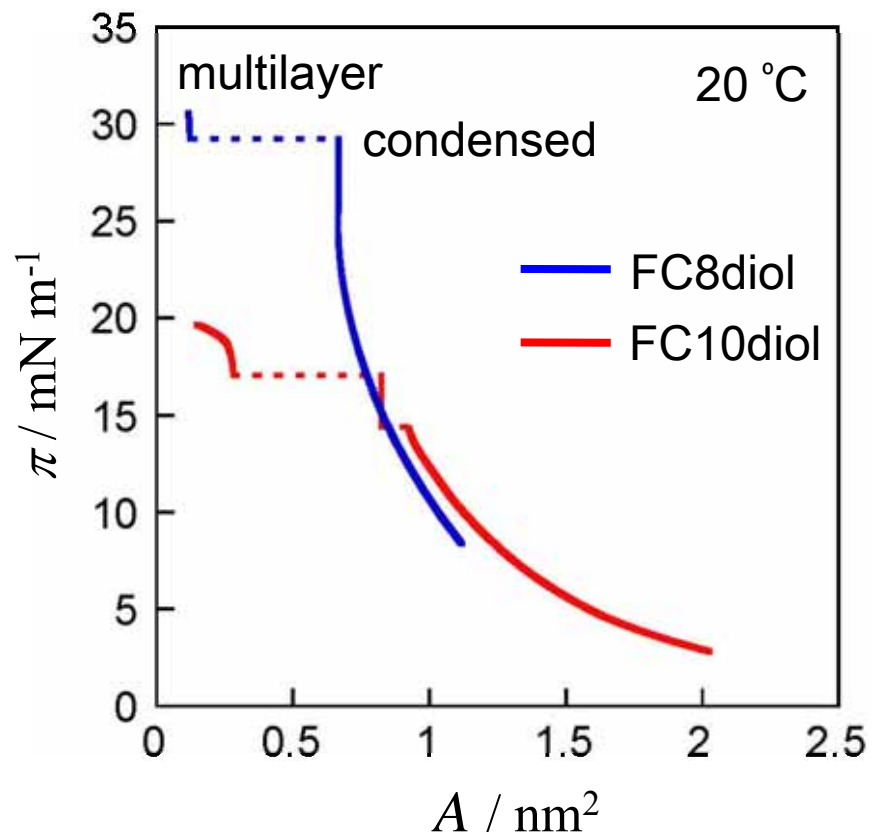
Multilayer is not simply formed by piling the condensed monolayer.  
Molecular packing is looser in the upper layer than in the lower layer.

FC10OH

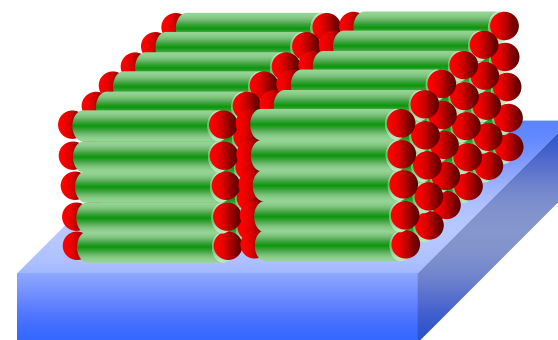


**perpendicular condensed monolayer**

# MULTILAYER FORMATION (C6/Water vs. Air/Water)

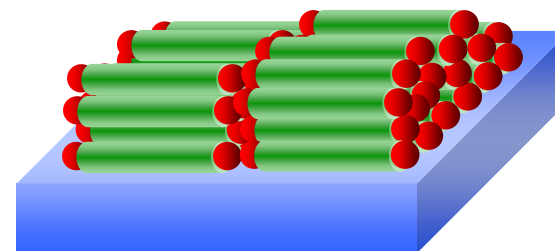


FC8diol  
at **air** / water interface



dense packing at air/water interface

FC10diol  
at **hexane** / water interface



## MULTILAYER FORMATION (SURFACE FORCE)

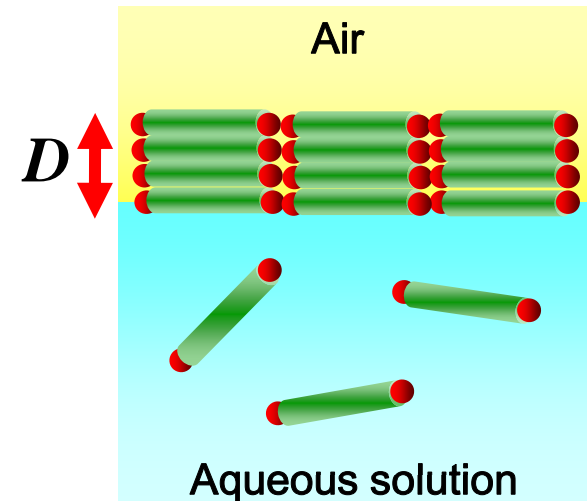
Surface forces between the upper and lower interfaces

$$W = - \frac{A}{12\pi D^2}$$

$A$  : Hamaker constant

$$A = \frac{3}{4} kT \left( \frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3}{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3} \right) \left( \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3}{\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3h\nu}{8\sqrt{2}} \frac{(n_1^2 - n_3^2)(n_2^2 - n_3^2)}{(n_1^2 + n_3^2)^{1/2}(n_2^2 + n_3^2)^{1/2} \{ (n_1^2 + n_3^2)^{1/2} + (n_2^2 + n_3^2)^{1/2} \}}$$



FC8diol at Air / Water

$$A = + 1.67 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$

attractive

FC10diol at C6 / Water

$$A = - 2.54 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J}$$

repulsive

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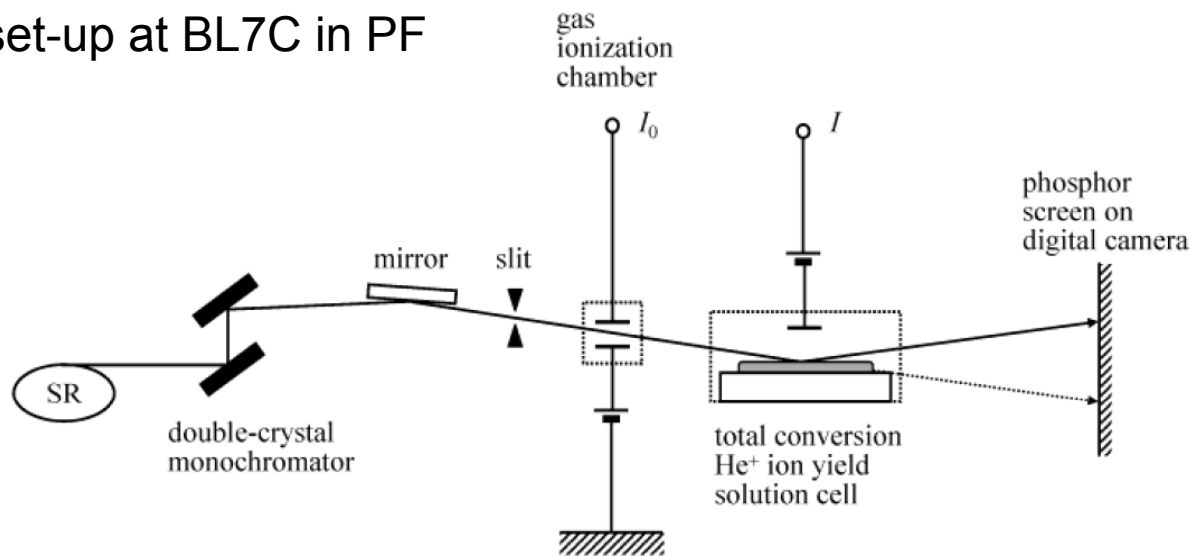
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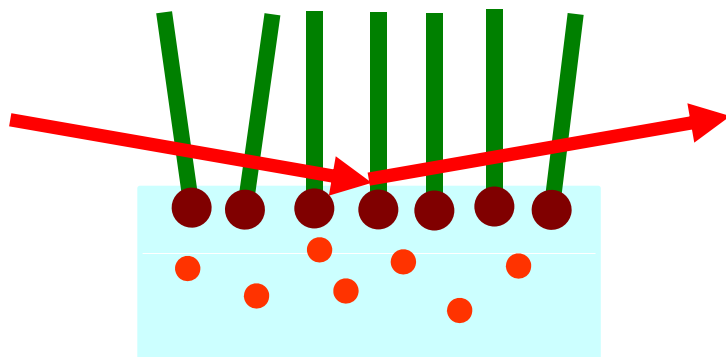
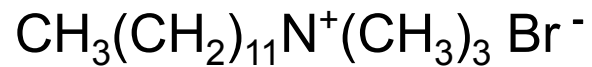


# TOTAL-REFLECTION XAFS at AIR/WATER SURFACE

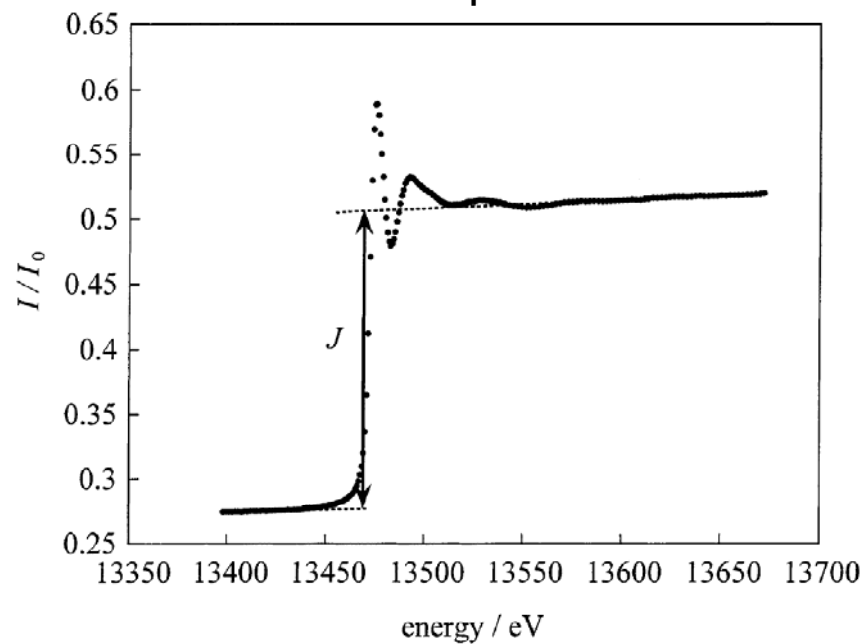
TR-XAFS set-up at BL7C in PF



aqueous DTAB solution/air surface

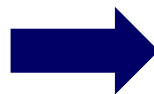
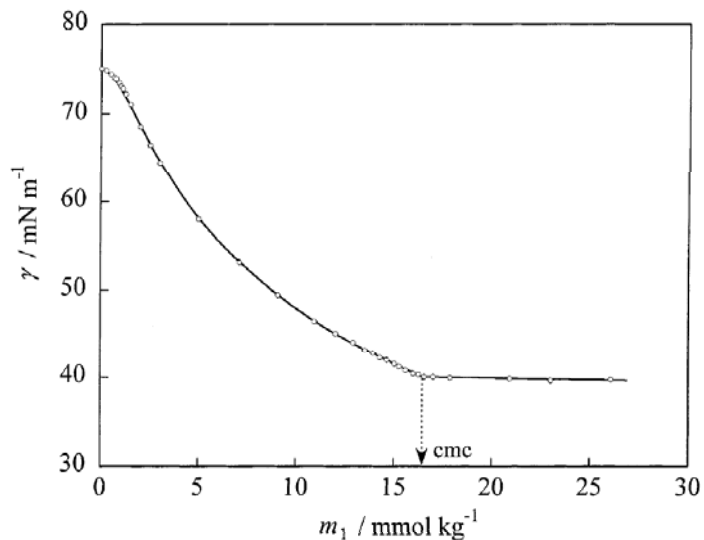


XAFS spectrum

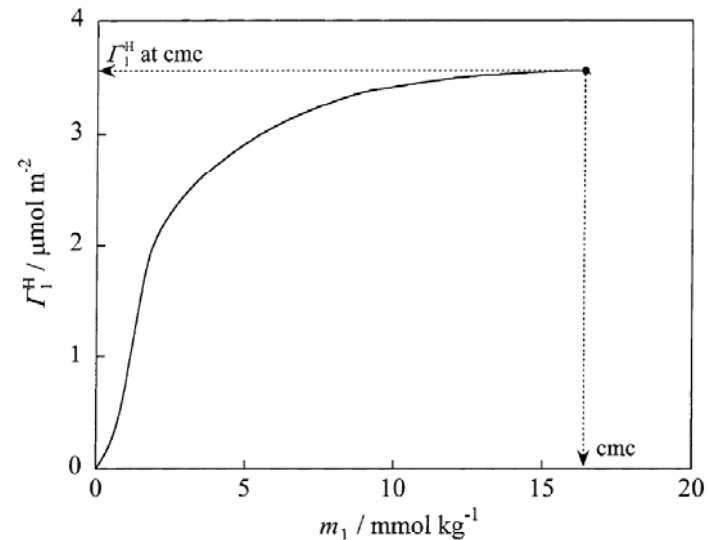


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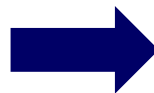
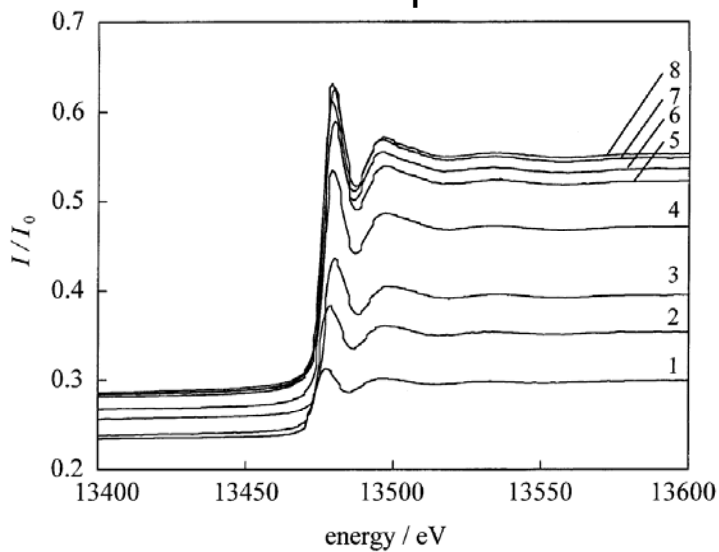
## Surface tension vs. molality



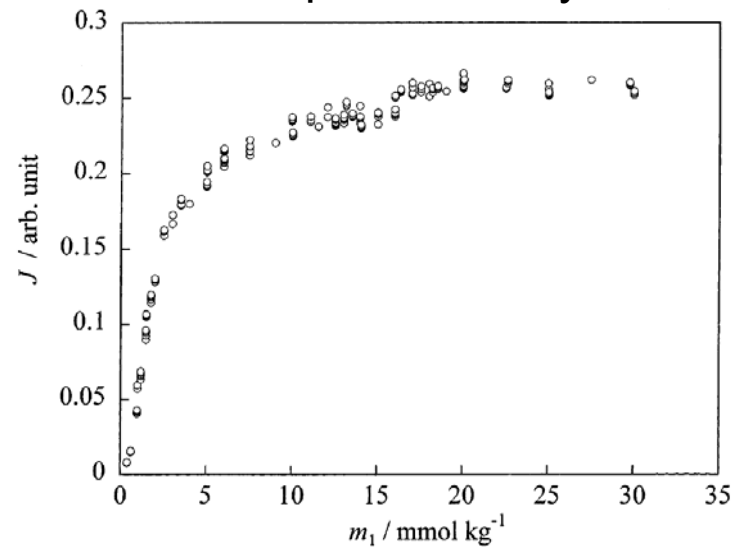
## Surface density vs. molality



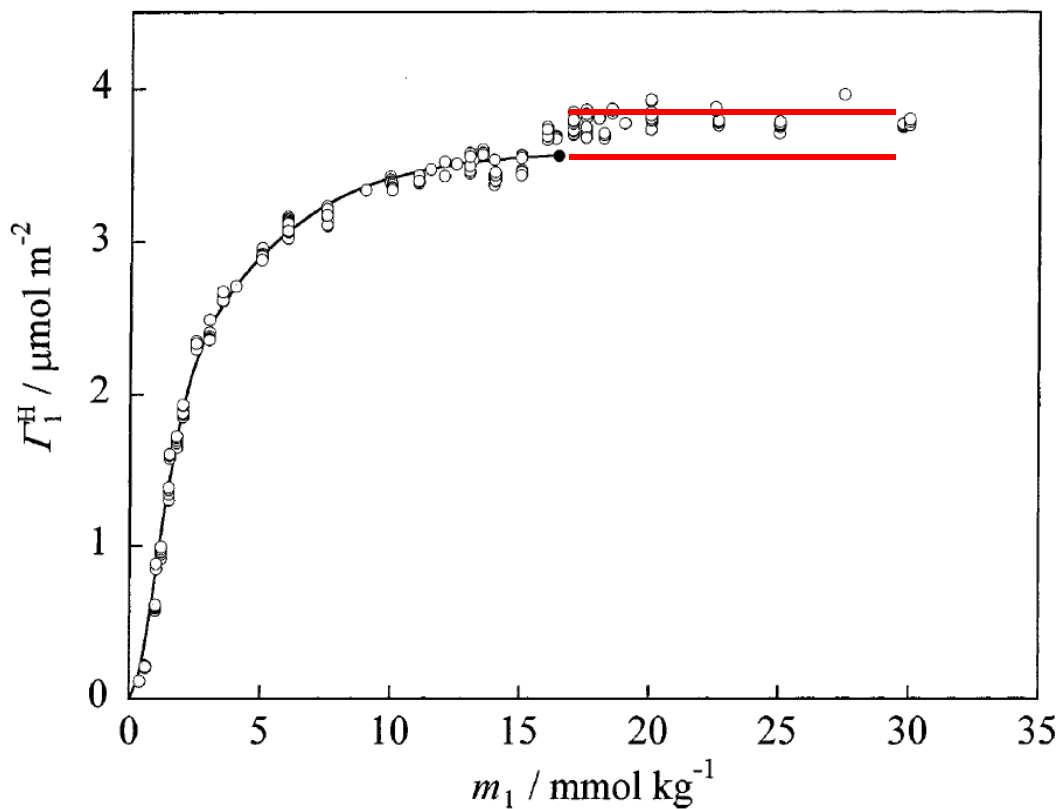
## XAFS spectra



## Jump vs. molality



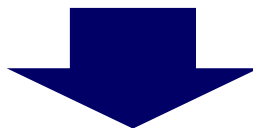
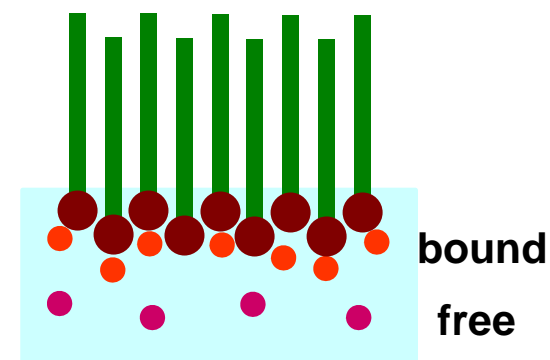
# TOTAL-REFLECTION XAFS at AIR/WATER SURFACE



discrepancy between the Jump value and the surface density at around cmc



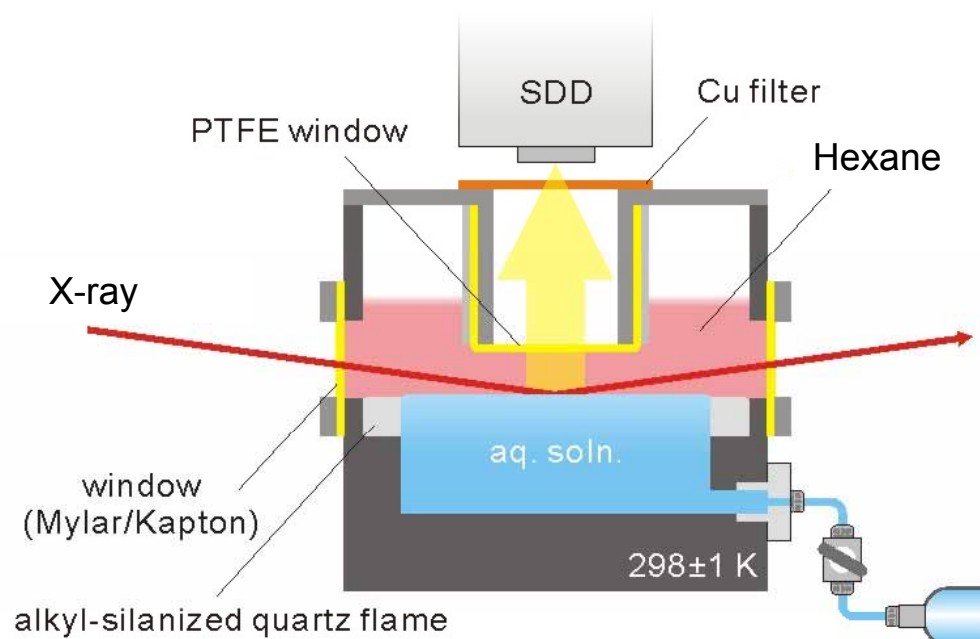
staggered arrangement of surfactant ions at the surface



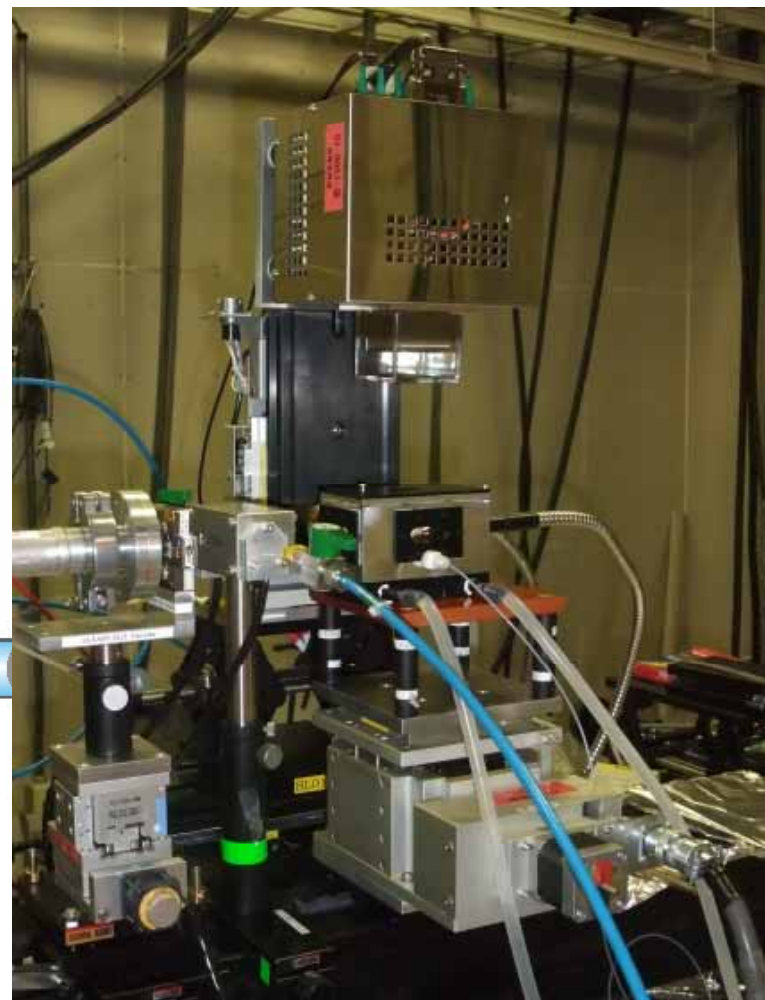
To know effect of oil on the arrangement of molecules at interface

# TOTAL-REFLECTION XAFS at OIL/WATER INTERFACE

TR-XAFS set-up at BL39XU in SPring-8

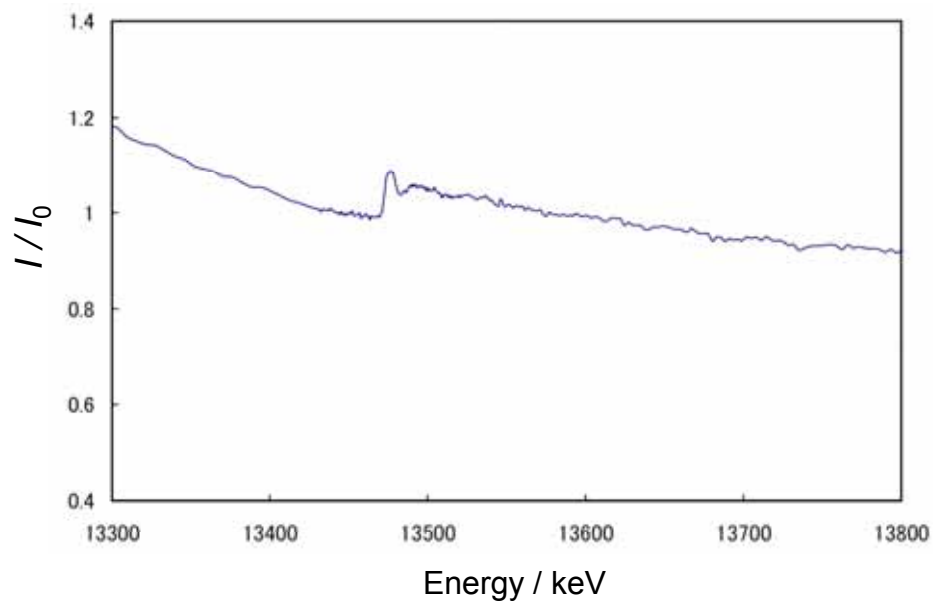


aq. DTAB solution / hexane

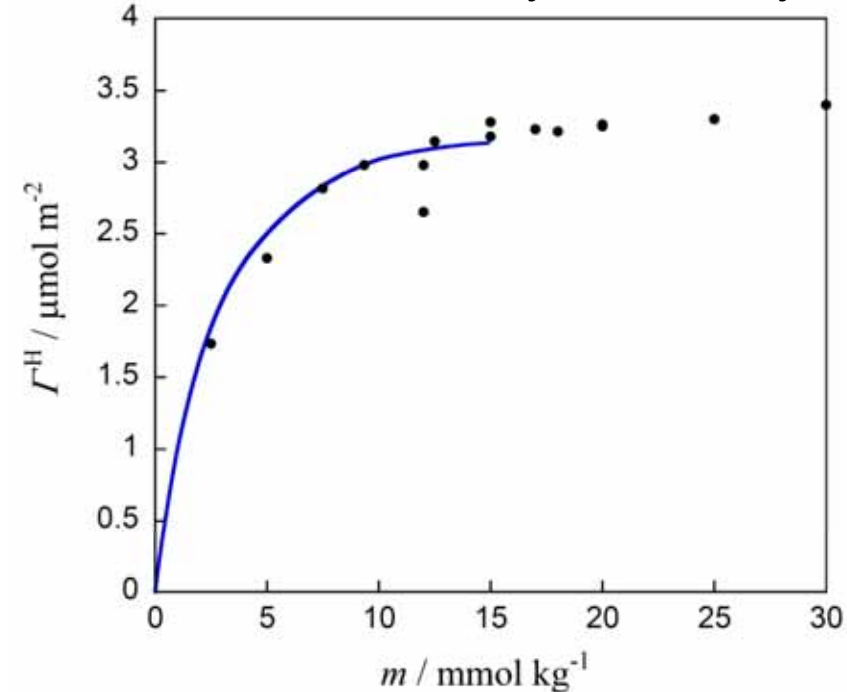


# TOTAL-REFLECTION XAFS at OIL/WATER INTERFACE

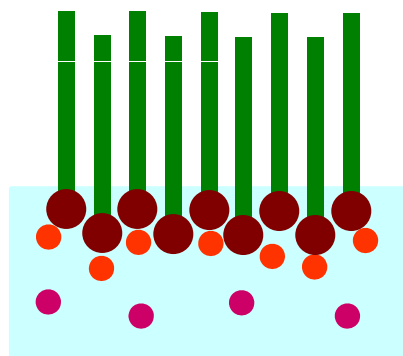
XAFS spectrum



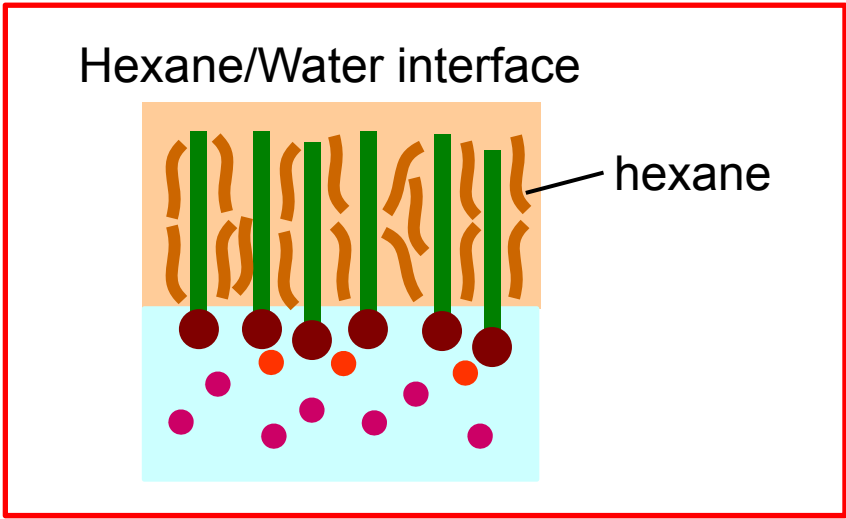
Interfacial density vs. molality



Air/Water surface



Hexane/Water interface



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