

# What kinds of materials?

	Typical Samples	Information obtained by SAXS	Practical Use
<b>Polymers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Bulk polymers</li><li>■ Semi-crystalline polymers</li><li>■ Block copolymers</li><li>■ Polymer solutions</li><li>■ Synthetic polymers (e.g. plastic)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Lateral and bulk order</li><li>■ Periodicities</li><li>■ Molecular mass</li><li>■ Structure and shape</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Characterize the morphological effects of drawing, rolling, and annealing on mechanical properties of polymers</li><li>■ Examine the ability of polymers to act as hosts for low-molar mass organic guest molecules (Nanocontainer)</li></ul>

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<b>Biological Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proteins, DNA, or RNA</li> <li>■ Biological membranes</li> <li>■ Biological solid structures and tissues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shape</li> <li>■ Structural arrangement</li> <li>■ State of aggregation</li> <li>■ Thickness and perfection of wrapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Determine the collagen orientation and the structural organization of the collagen-mineral composite</li> <li>■ Resolve the structure of huge protein/RNA/DNA complexes in their native environment e.g. in solution</li> </ul>

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<b>Fibres</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Polymeric fibres</li><li>■ Composites</li><li>■ Natural or artificial fibres</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ 3-D structure</li><li>■ Orientation</li><li>■ Orientation distribution</li><li>■ Internal structure of fibres</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Improve mechanical, optical, thermal and electrical properties</li><li>■ Derive the structural models for the internal organization of fibre samples</li></ul>

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<b>Metals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Metals and alloys</li> <li>■ Precipitates in alloys</li> <li>■ Nano-crystals</li> <li>■ Nano-powders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Size (distribution) and shape of precipitates</li> <li>■ Composition and volume fraction</li> <li>■ Inter-particle correlations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Design alloys with dedicated mechanically improved properties</li> <li>■ Controlling of the quality during processing</li> </ul>

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<b>Colloids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gels, sols</li> <li>■ Aggregation processes</li> <li>■ Templating nanomaterials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Size (distribution) and shape</li> <li>■ Inter-particle interactions</li> <li>■ Geletation/ aggregation state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Examine the sol to gel phase transition</li> <li>■ Study the behavior of micellar aggregation</li> <li>■ Observe the formation of colloids</li> </ul>

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<b>Liquid Crystals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Piezoelectric materials</li><li>■ Colloidal suspensions</li><li>■ Displays for electronic devices</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Size (distribution) and shape</li><li>■ Inter-particle interactions</li><li>■ Degree of crystallinity</li><li>■ Phase transitions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Optimizing electro optical devices and liquid crystal membranes</li><li>■ Controlling the quality for stabilized matrixes with fixed optical active molecules</li></ul>

## What kinds of specimens?

Just about any kind of specimen works

transmission - has to be x-ray transparent

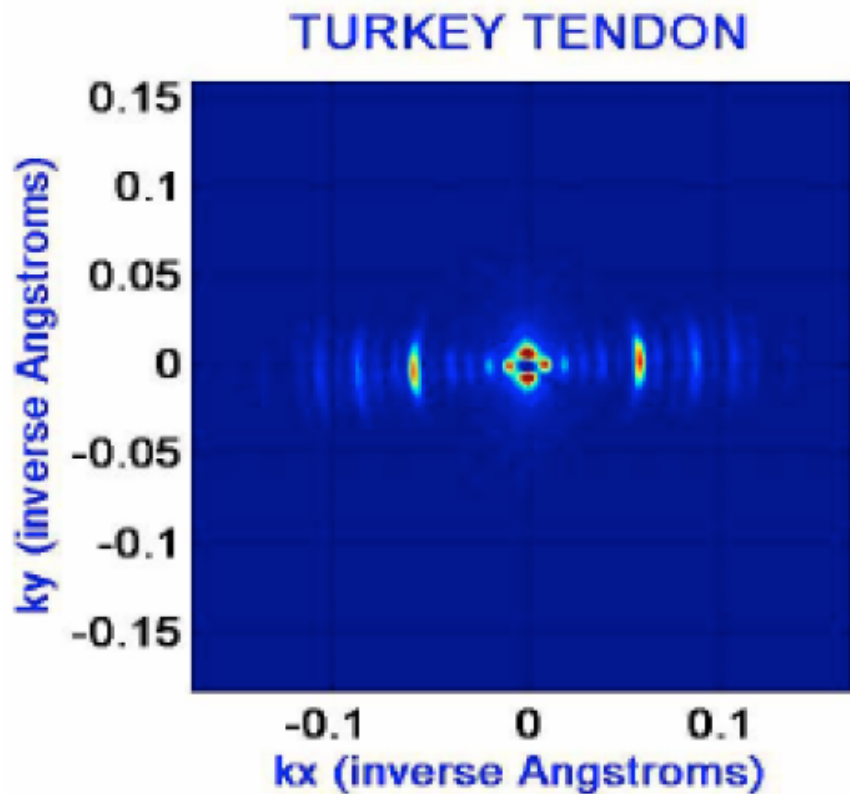
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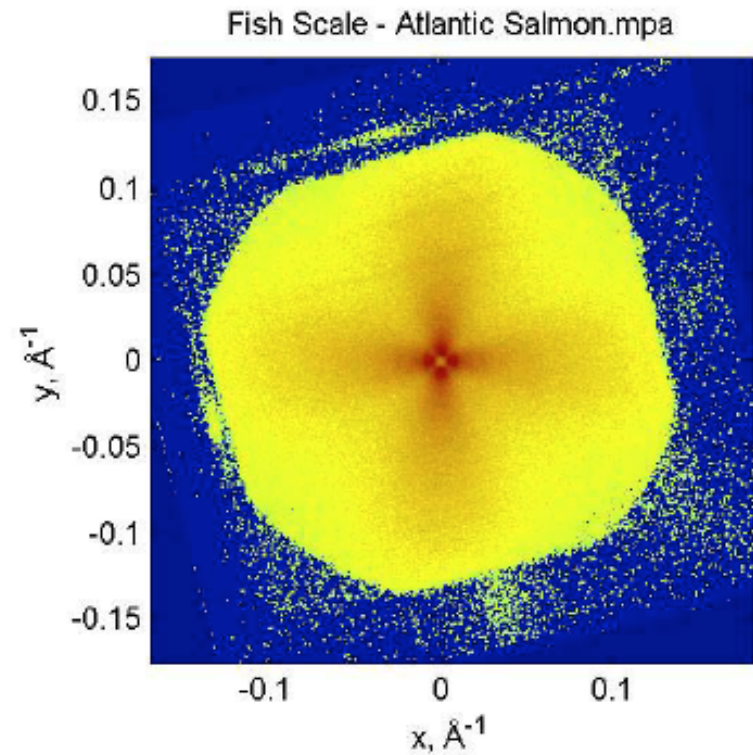
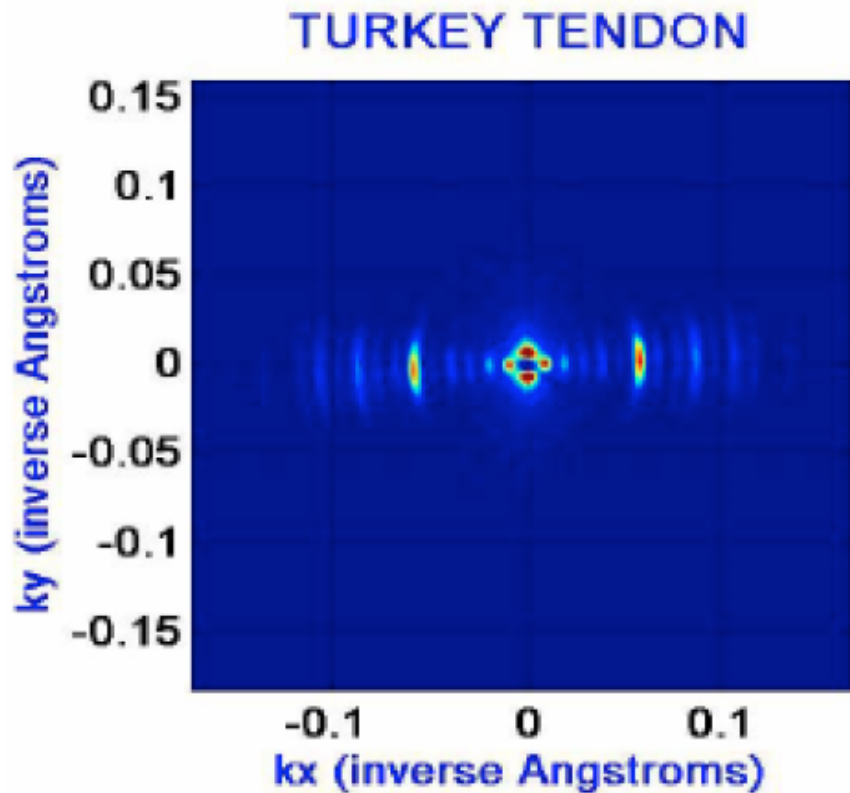


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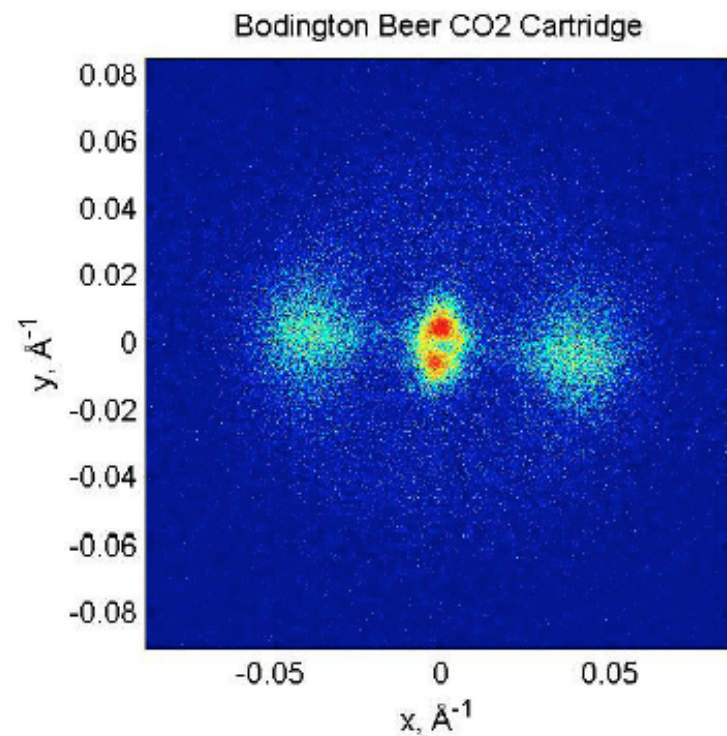


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# What kinds of specimens?

## Examples from literature

### Polymer dendrimers

dilute solns in  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  to get dendrite sizes

dilute enuf so dendrimers don't correlate

### Alkanediols

solns in water to study clustering

heavy water improves contrast (sans)

### Water-based polymer latexes

use anionic surfactant to suspend in water

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### Macromolecular foams

wafers cut & immersed in toluene to get swelling  
banded mats are translated *in situ*

### Microemulsions

oils in water to get droplet size

# What kinds of specimens?

## Examples from literature

### CVD SiGe films

$\mu$ -thin films stacked to get Ge heterogeneity

### Nanotubes

use surfactant in water & sonicate; place in quartz cells to study nanotube aggregation

### Powders

thin-walled capillaries

### Polymers

study crystallization processes *in situ* in hot cell

# What kinds of specimens?

## Examples from literature

Thin films on glass substrates  
as is, but requires grazing incidence

Random crystalline block copolymers  
rheology study *in situ* in rotating parallel disk cell  
to get crystal alignment and grain rotations

Splat-cooled glass  
*in situ* annealing study to follow pptn of PbTe  
nano-crystals

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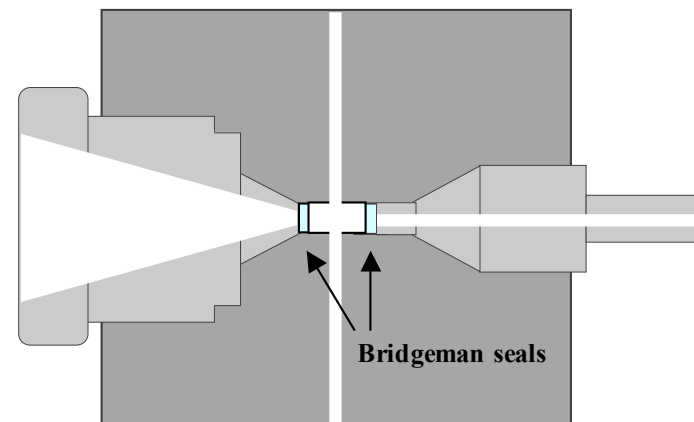
## Examples from literature

Blown polymer films  
special cell for *in situ* studies

Liq. Crystals  
special magnetic cell for molecule rotation

Ionomers  
cell w/ kapton windows

Hi pressure studies  
diamond windows



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