



Modelling x-ray and neutron scattering from clay particles

Kari Pirkkalainen

Division of Materials Physics

University of Helsinki



People involved in the work

Coordinator

Prof. **Ritva Serimaa**, Univ. Helsinki

Modelling

Kari Pirkkalainen, Univ. Helsinki

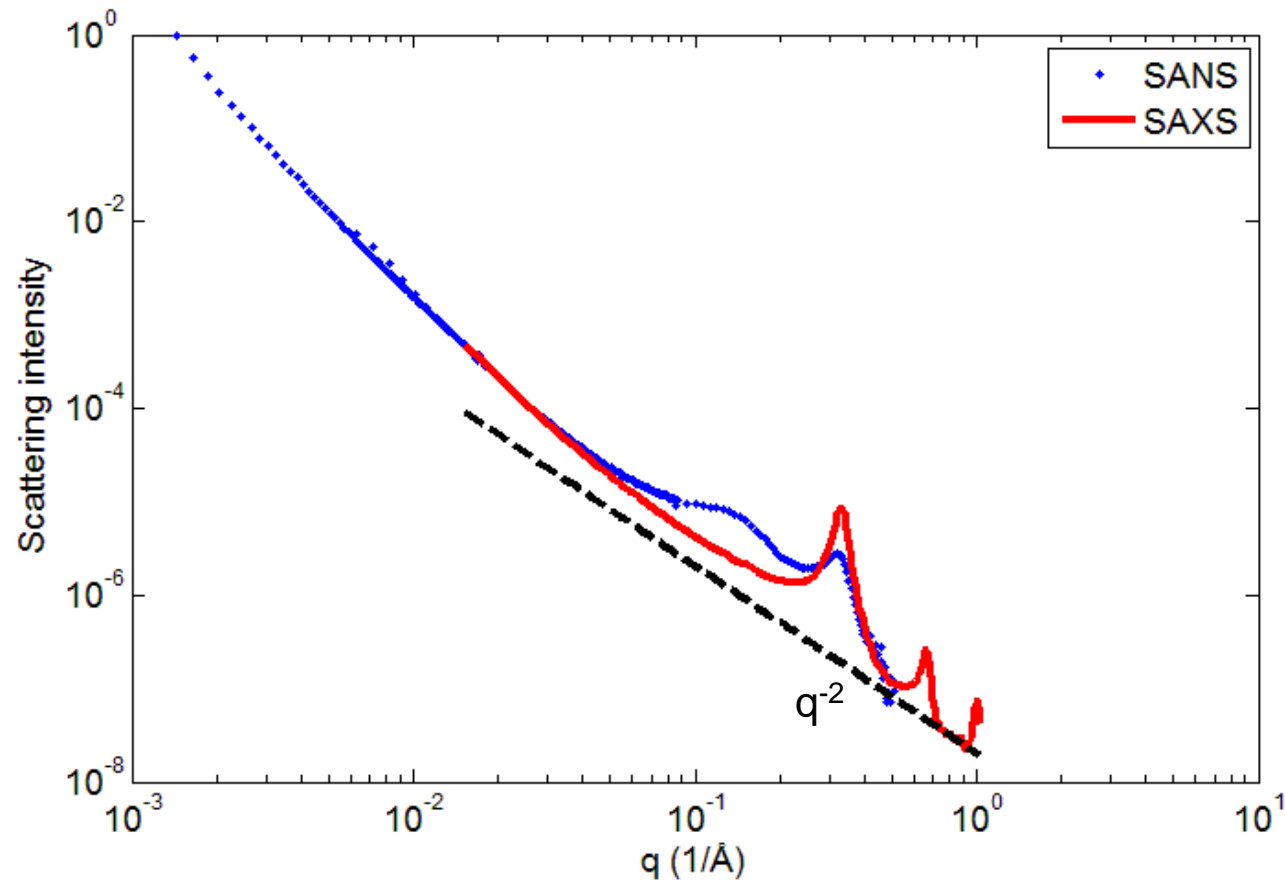
Experiments

Ville Liljeström, Univ. Helsinki

Michal Matuszewicz, VTT



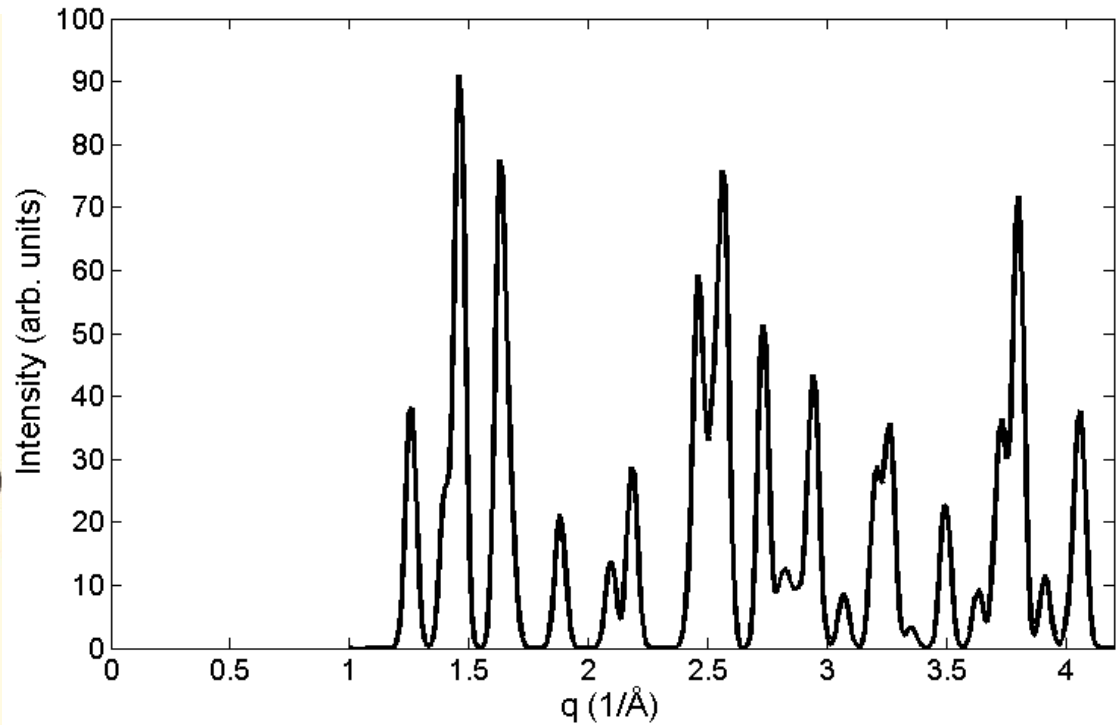
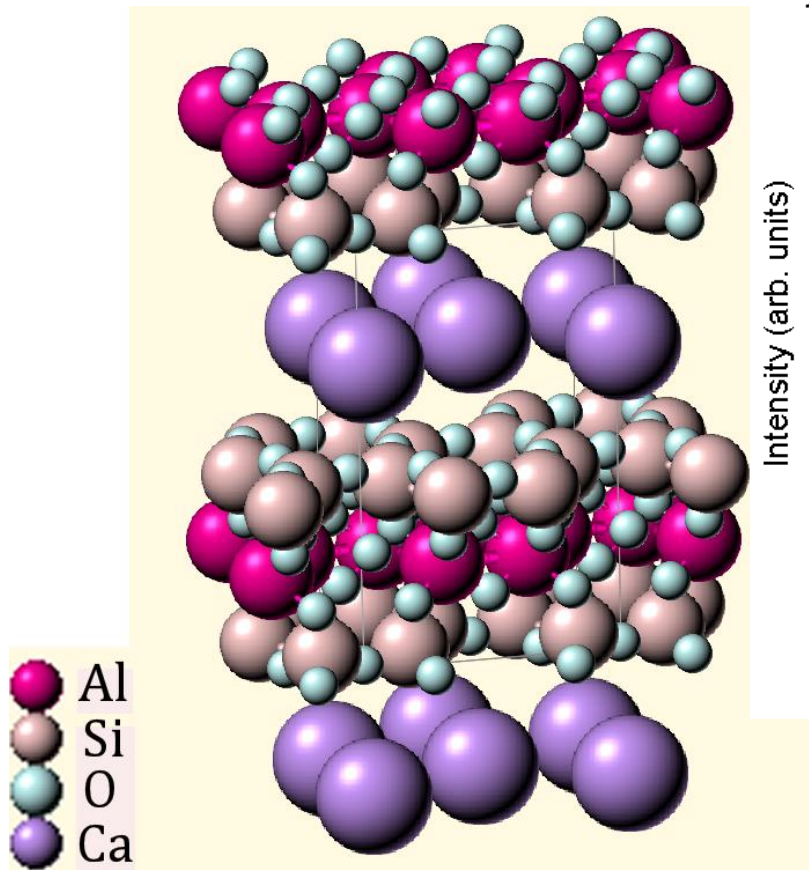
SAXS and SANS from MX-80



SAXS and SANS
experiments by
V. Liljeström



X-ray diffraction

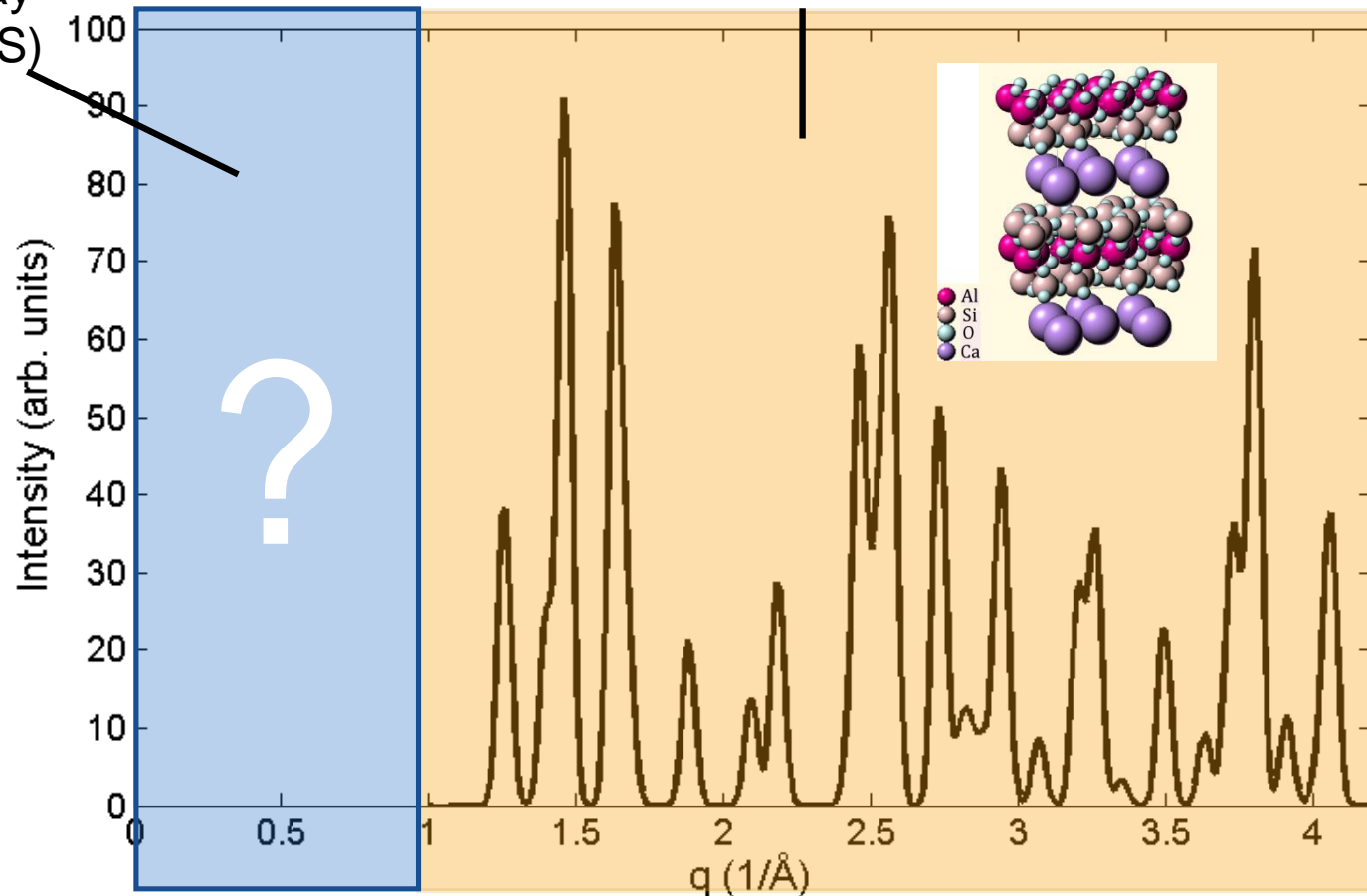


$$q = \frac{4\pi \sin(\theta)}{\lambda}$$



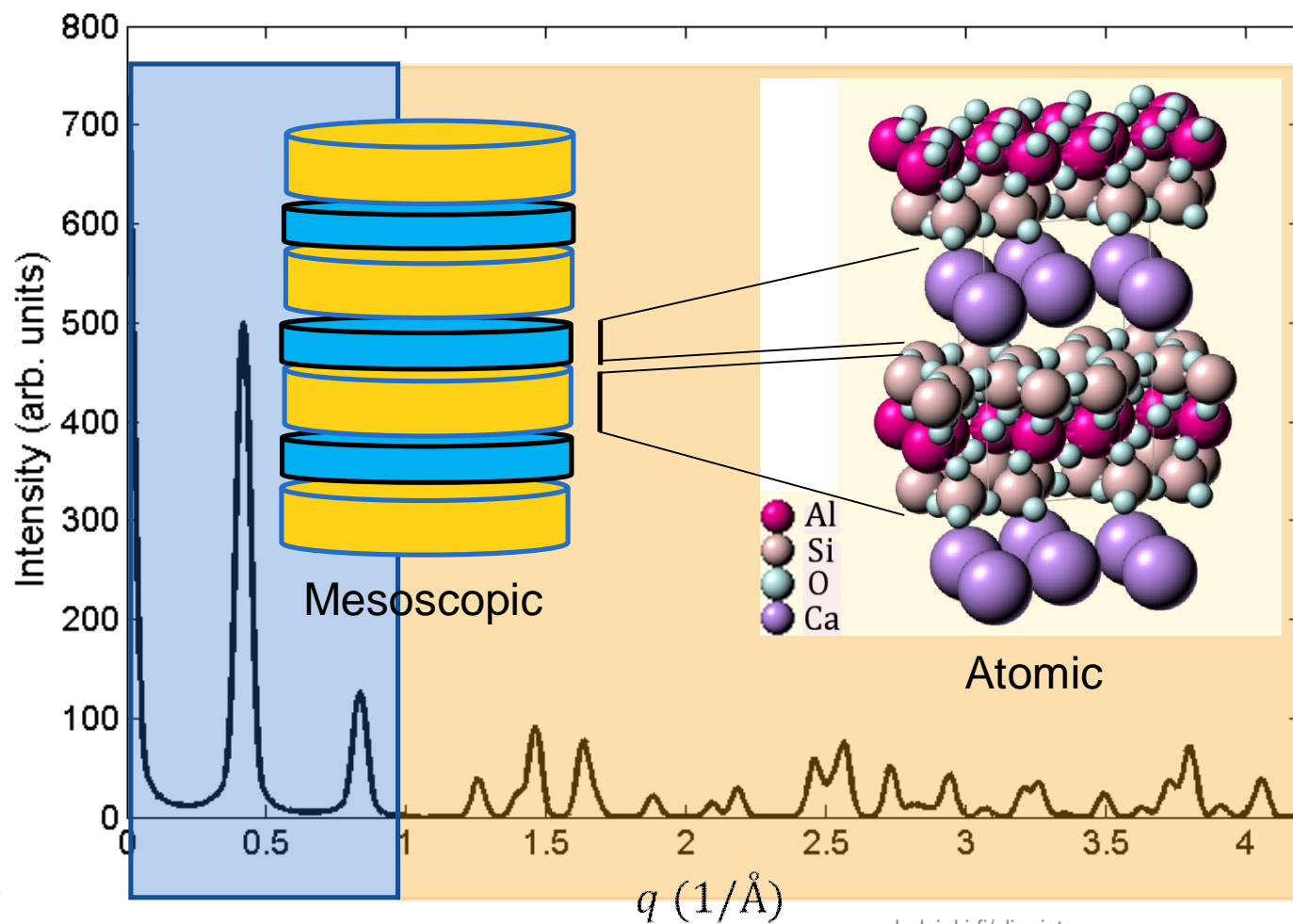
WAXS and SAXS

Small angle x-ray scattering (SAXS) region



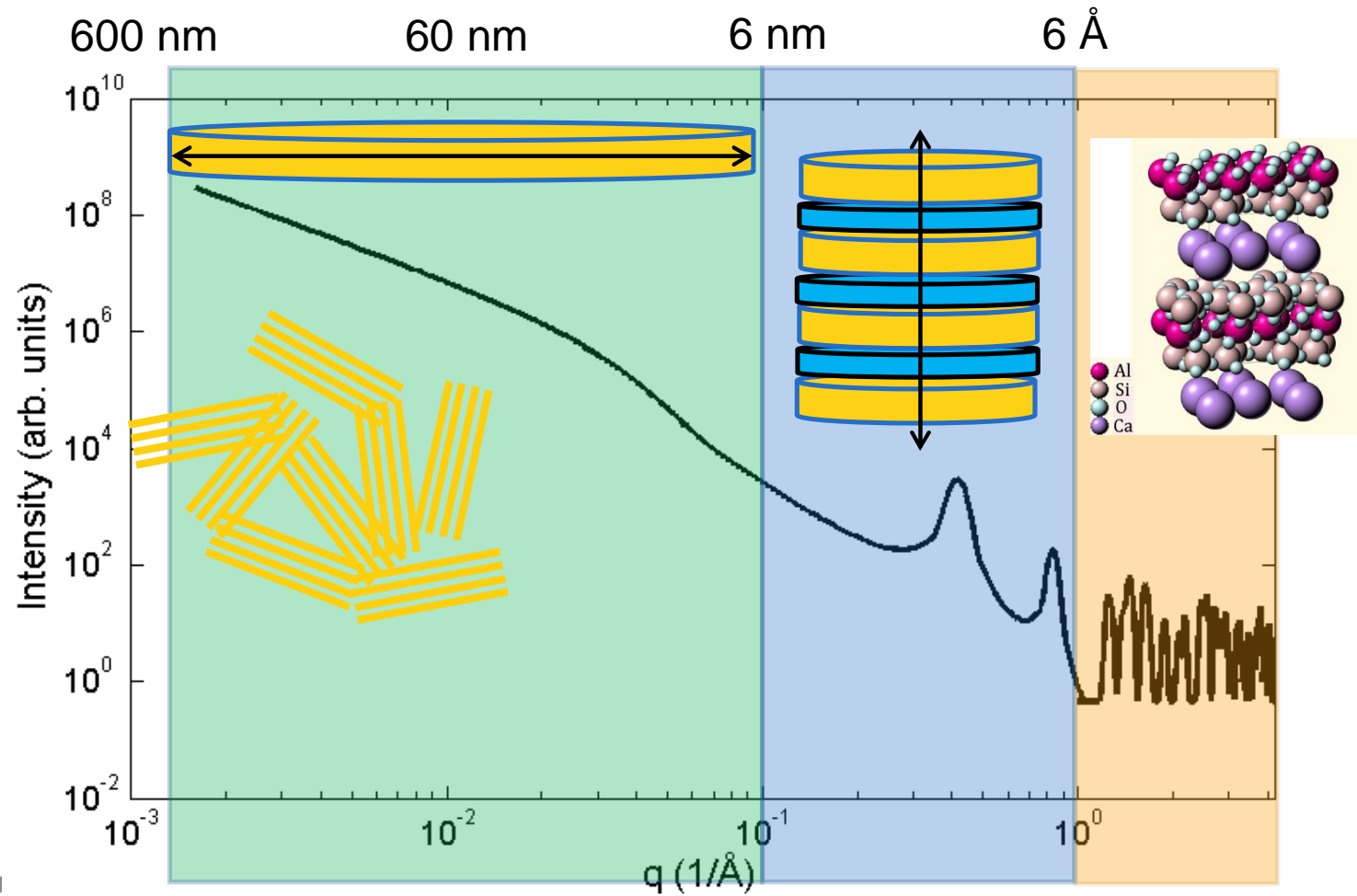


Atomic scale vs. mesoscopic scale



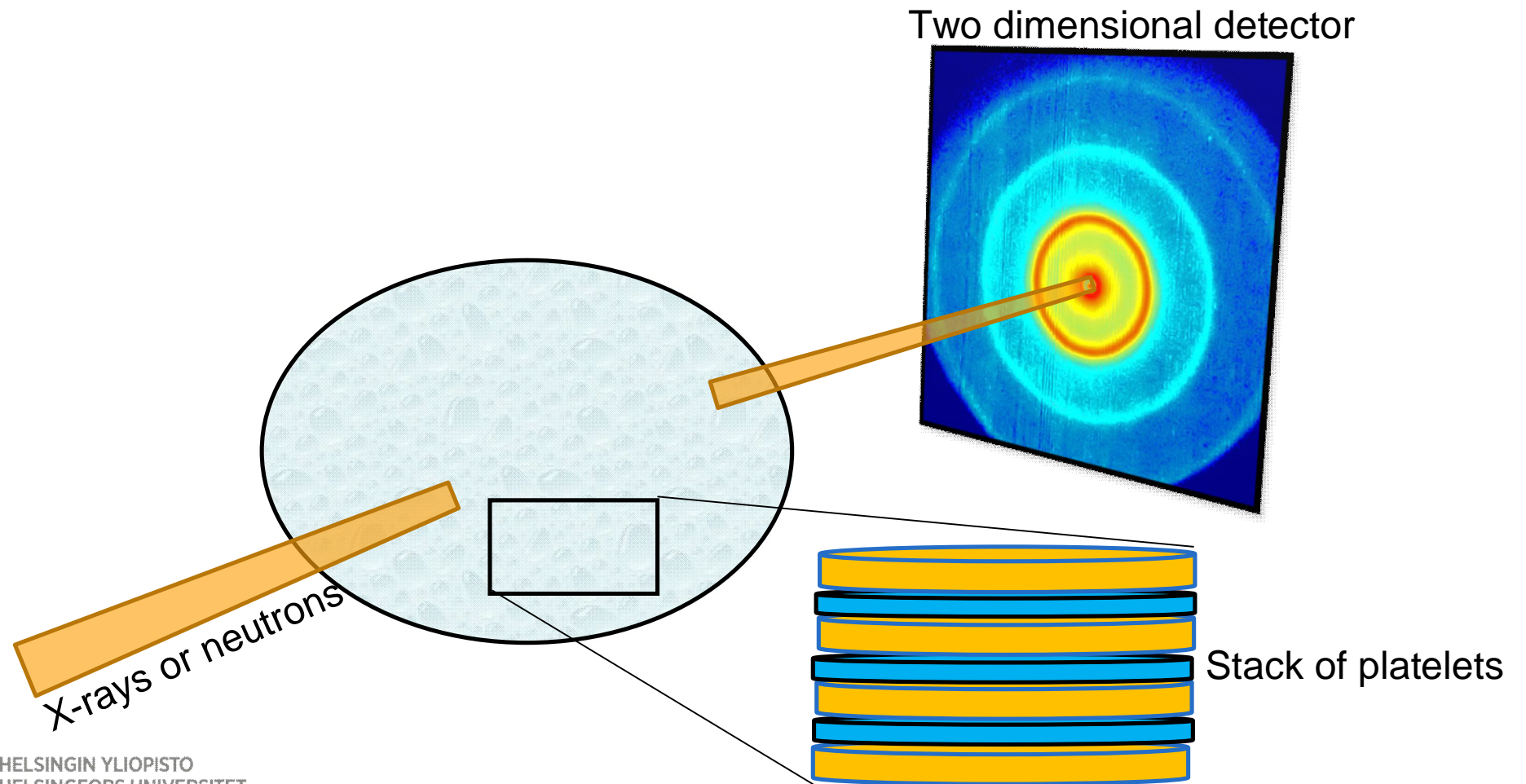


SAXS





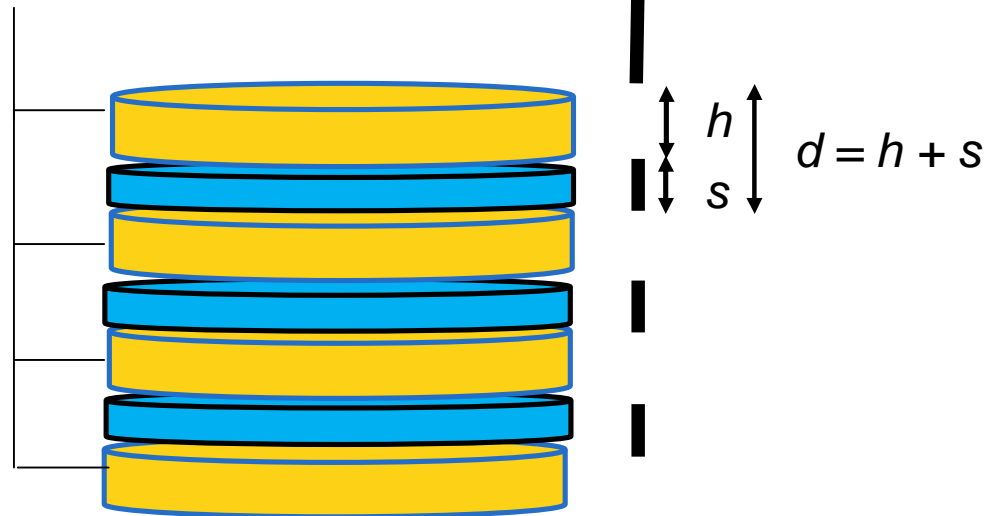
Small angle scattering experiment





Simple model for a clay particle

Number of platelets M

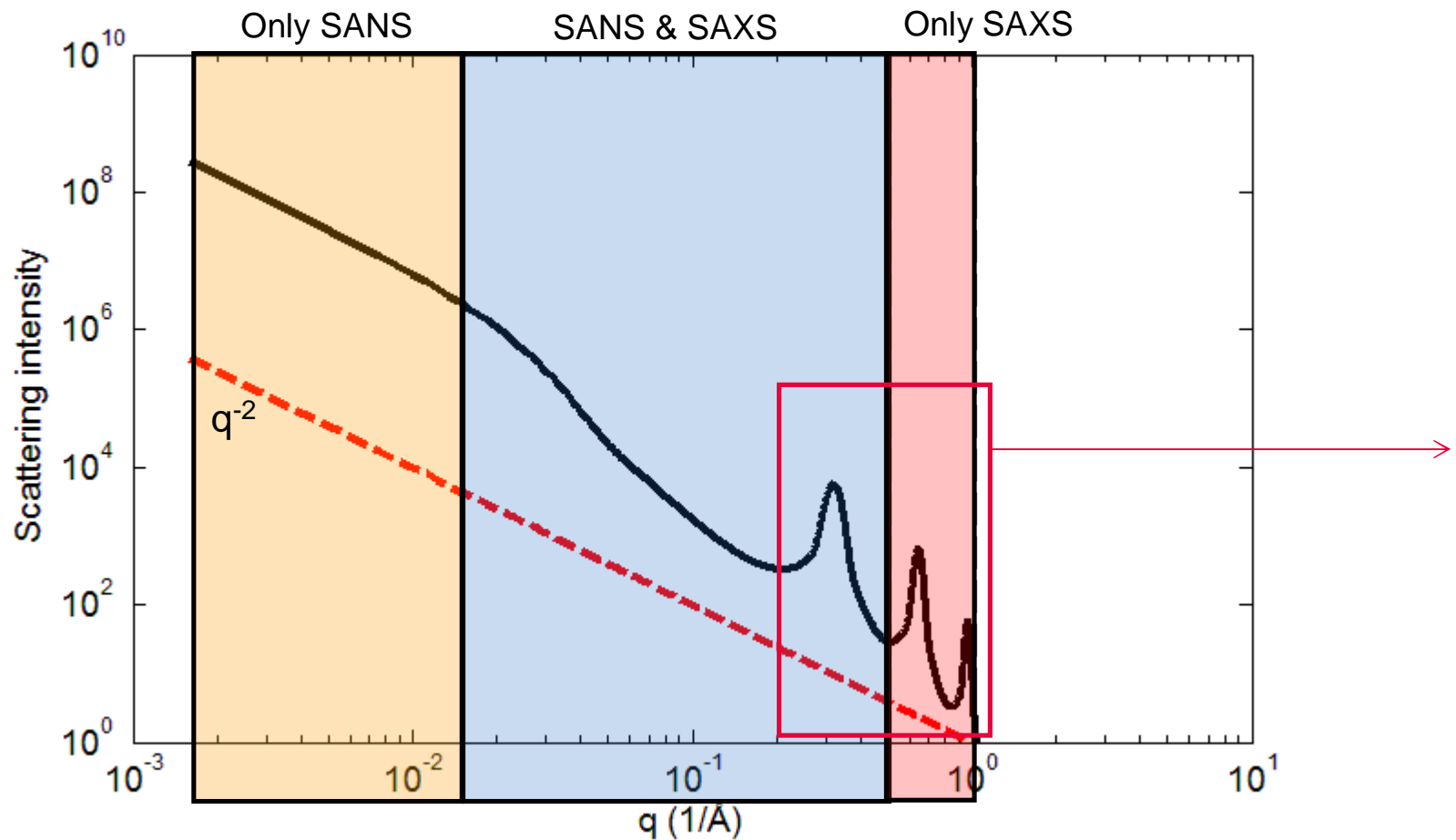


d = lamellar repeat period
 h = "hard phase" thickness
 s = "soft phase" thickness

1D diffraction
grating



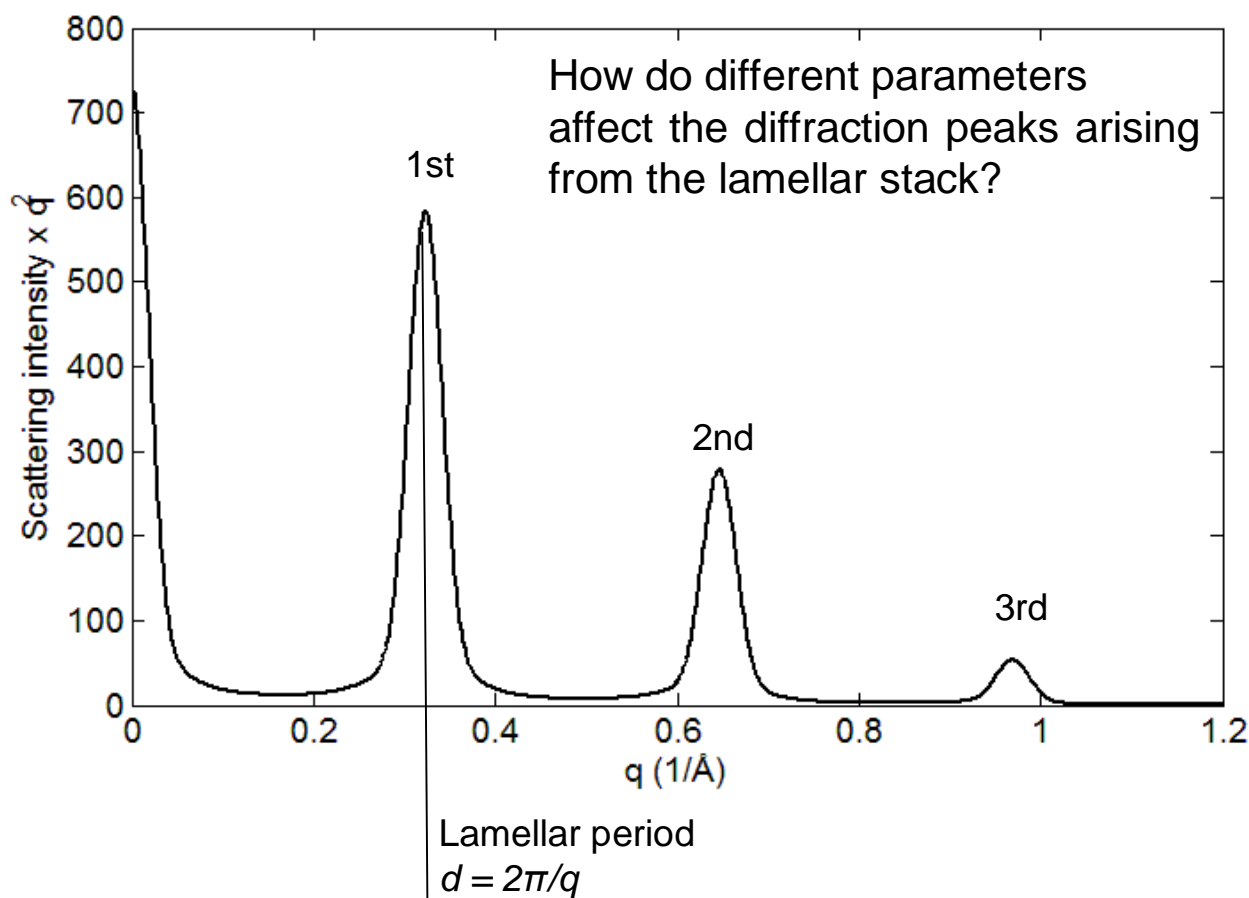
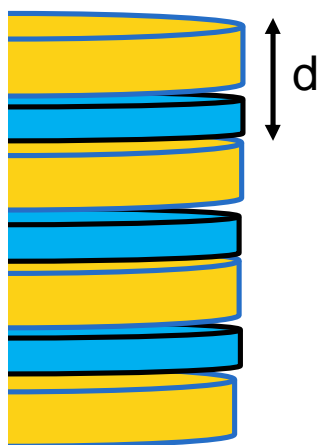
The q-range covered by our experiments



SANS =
Small
Angle
Neutron
Scattering

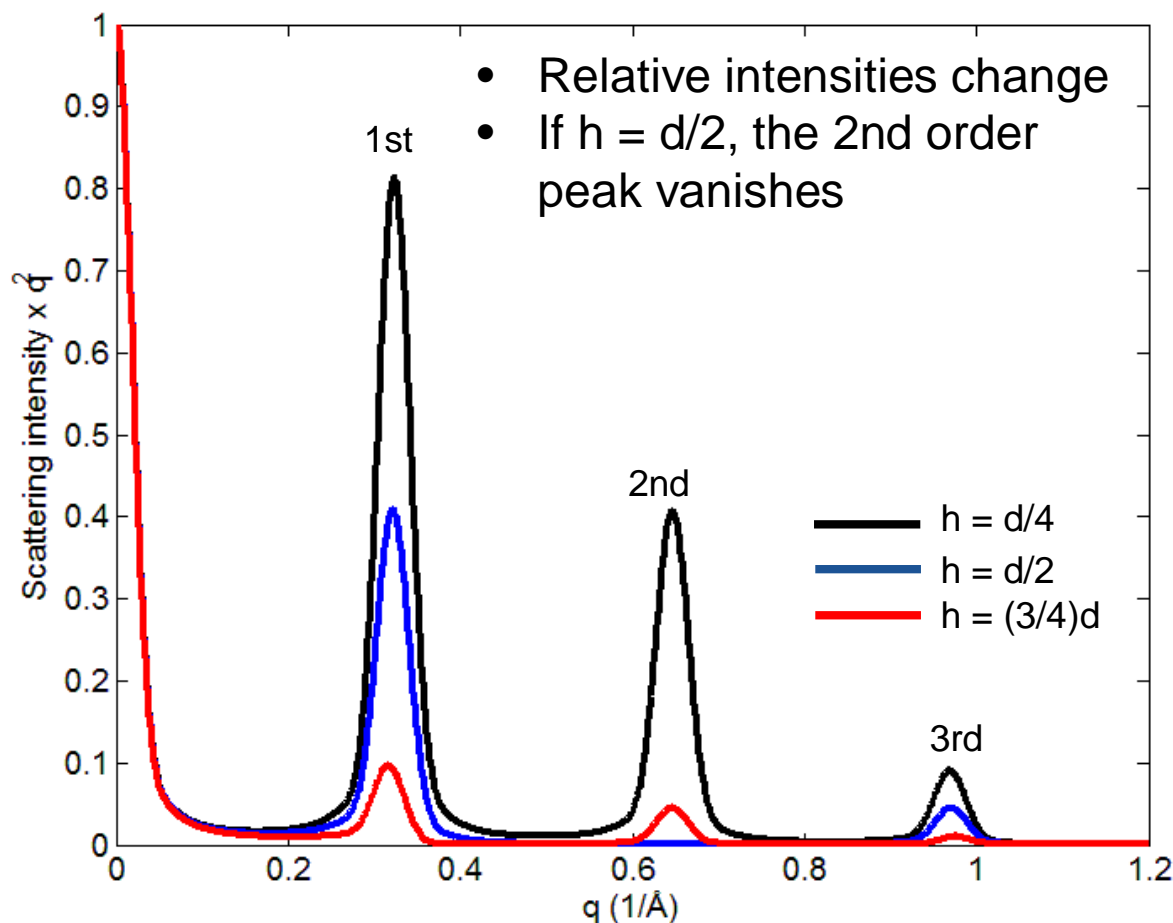
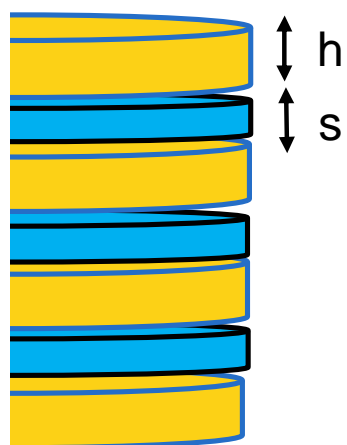


Properties of stacks: Intensity times q^2 -plot



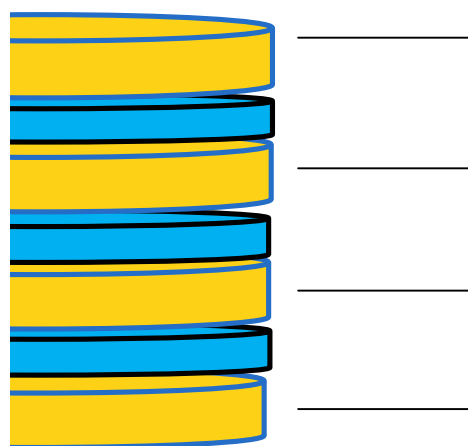


Thicknesses of the plates (h) and the "soft" phase (s)

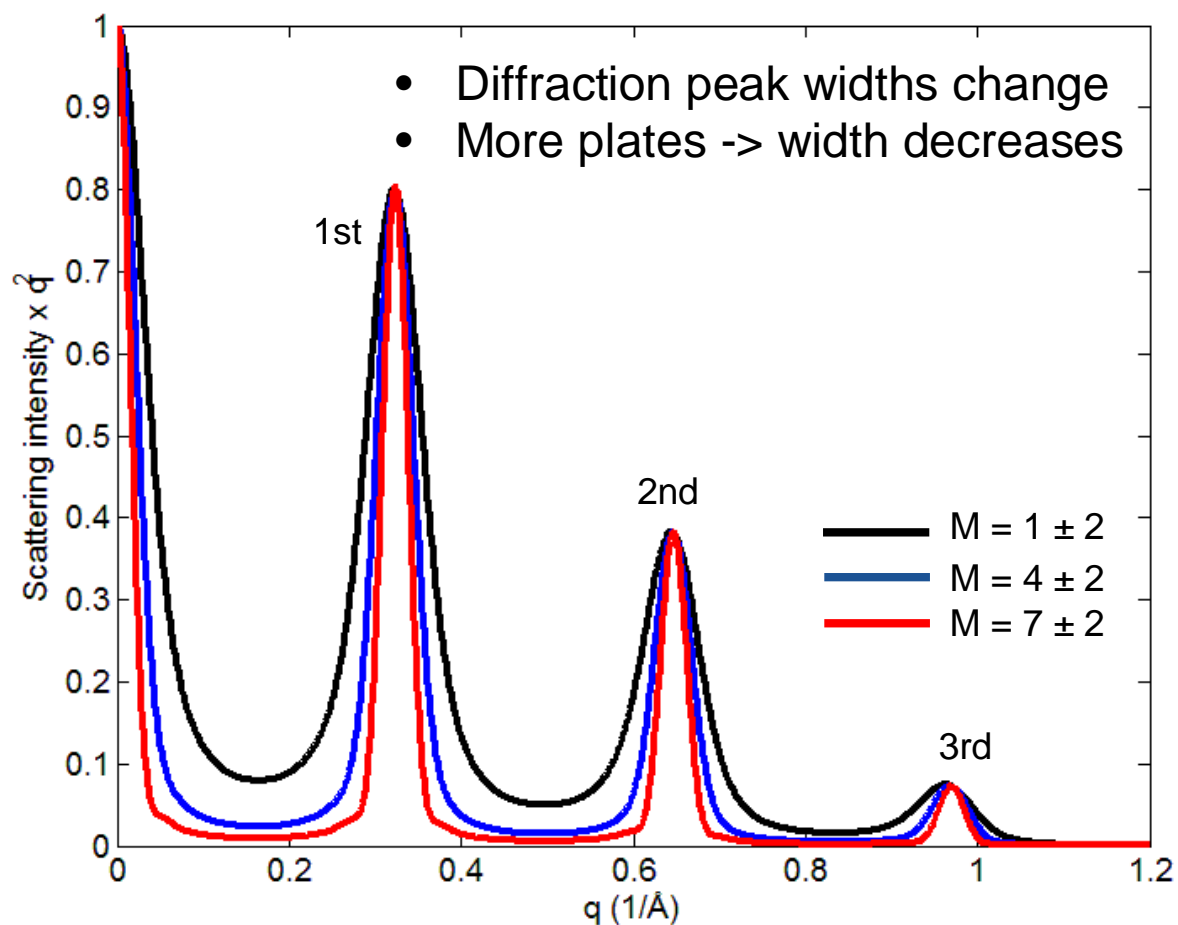




The number of plates in the stacks

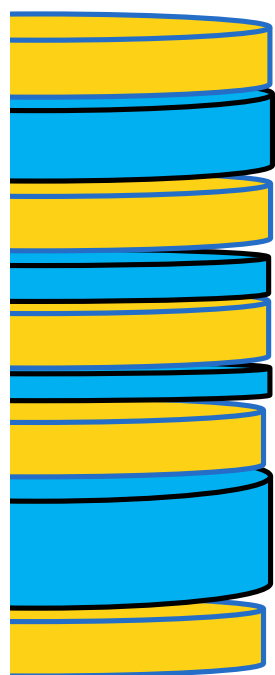


No. Of plates in the stack $M = 4$

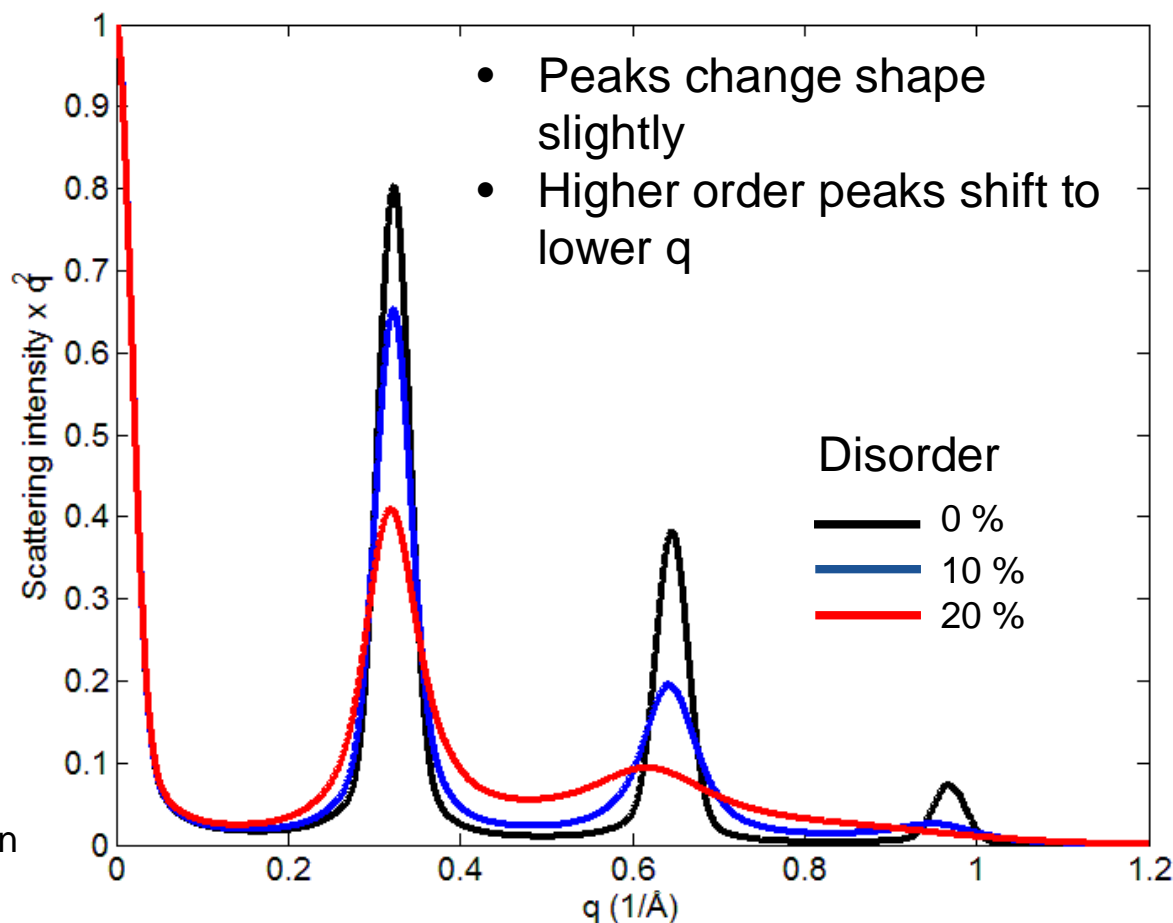




Variation in the "soft" phase (paracrystal – like structure)

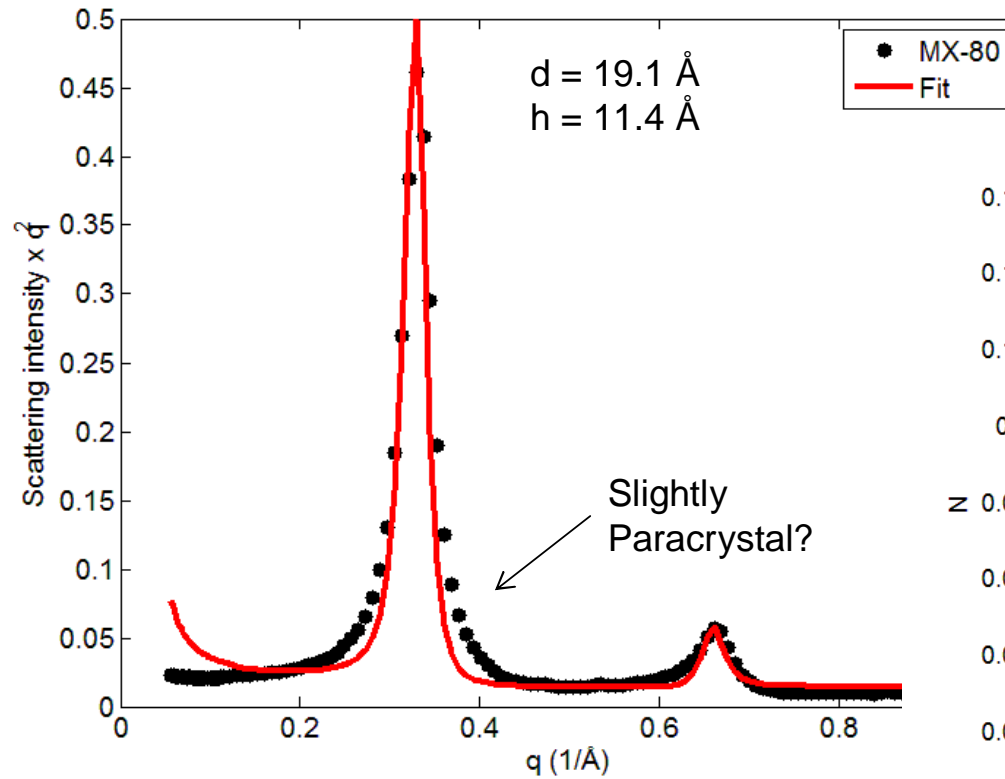


Variation

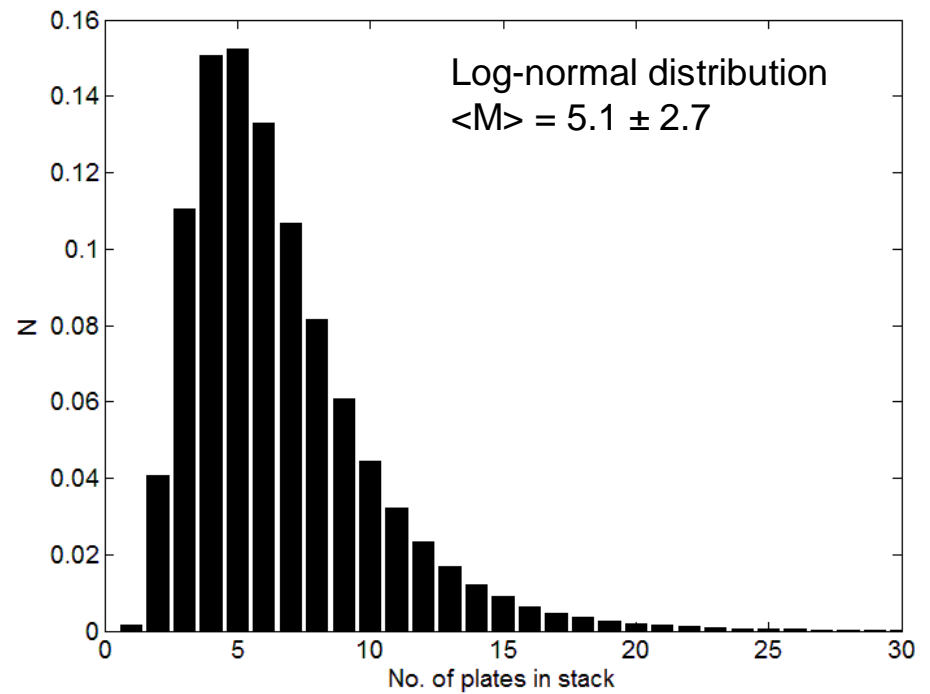




Results: fit to SAXS pattern of MX-80

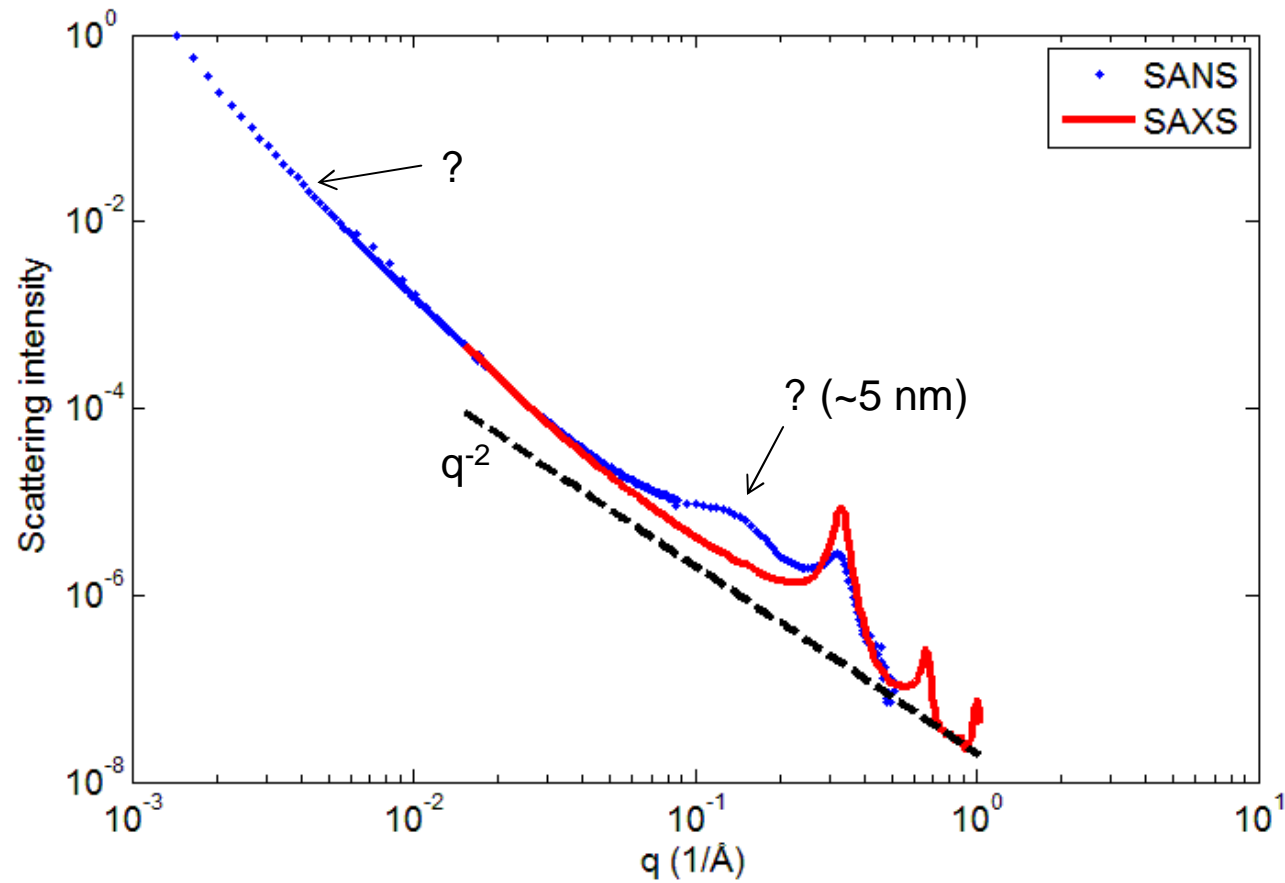


SAXS experiment by V. Liljeström





Conclusions



SAXS and SANS
experiments by
V. Liljeström



Conclusions

- SAXS and SANS allows the determination of
 1. Lamellar repeat distance
 2. Hard and soft phase thicknesses
 3. Distribution of number of plates in a stacks
 4. Variation of thicknesses (disorder) in stacks
- Possibly also
 1. Other nanoscopic structures (i.e. pores)?
 2. Assembly of stacks into larger aggregates



End of talk

Thank you for listening

Questions?