

# SAXS applications in life science and material science using synchrotron radiation

Heinz Amenitsch  
TU-Graz & Austrian SAXS beamline, ELETTRA



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

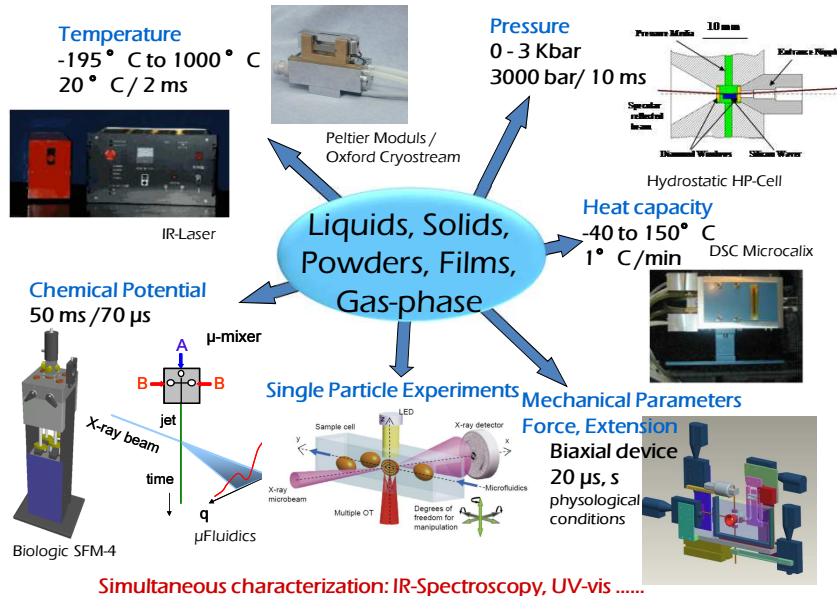
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## Sample Environment



63



Simultaneous characterization: IR-Spectroscopy, UV-vis .....

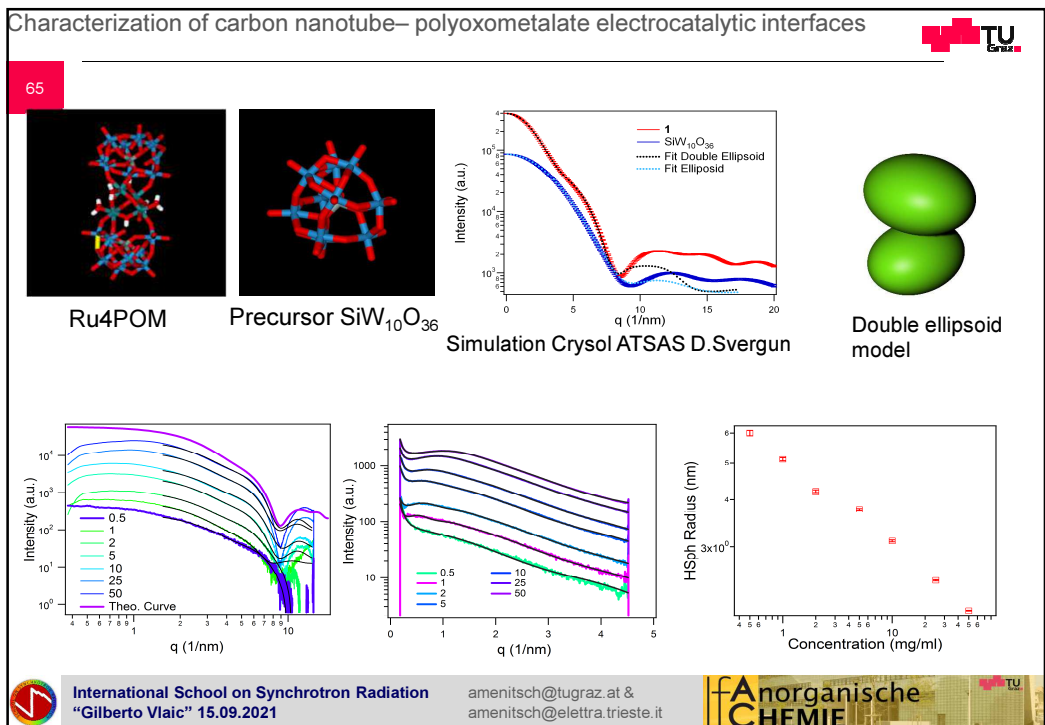
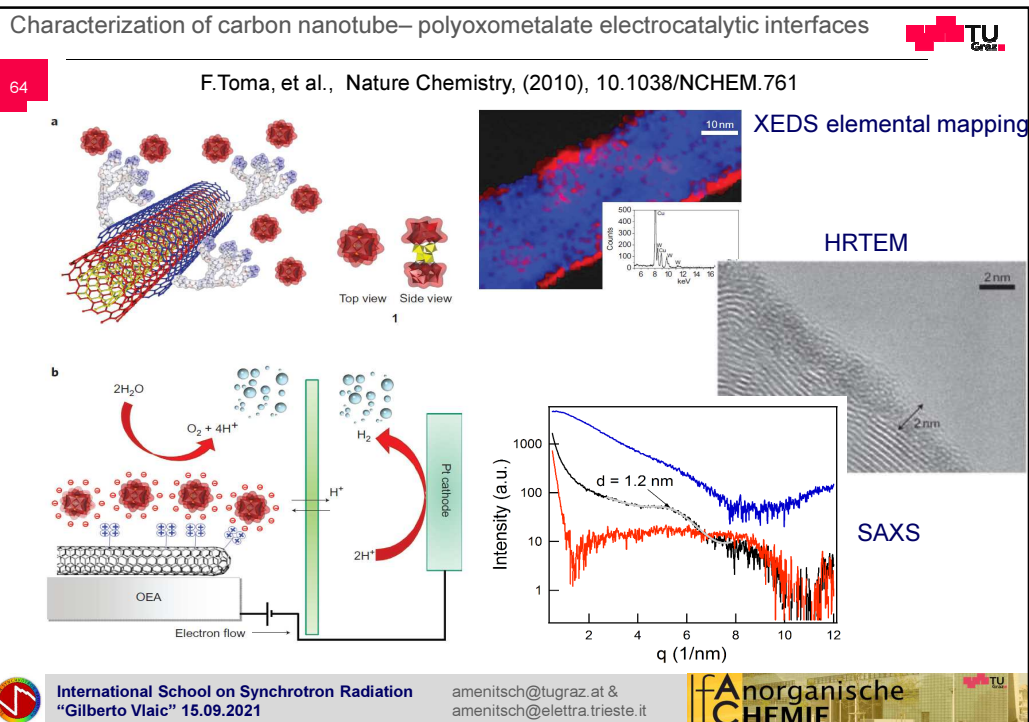


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66

Front view
Side view
3D model

$$I_{scat} = I_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\beta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\alpha \cdot \sin(\alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot F_{2ellip}(q, a, b, c, D, \alpha, \beta)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{2ellip}(q, a, b, c, R, \alpha, \beta)^2 = (F_{ellip}(R_1, q) + F_{ellip}(R_2, q))^2 \cdot \cos(q \cdot (D/2 + c) \cdot \cos(\alpha))^2 + (F_{ellip}(R_1, q) - F_{ellip}(R_2, q))^2 \cdot \sin(q \cdot (D/2 + c) \cdot \cos(\alpha))^2$$

$$F_{ellip}(R, q) = 3 \cdot \frac{\sin(q \cdot R) - q \cdot R \cdot \cos(q \cdot R)}{(q \cdot R)^3}$$

$$R_1 = \sqrt{(a^2 \cdot \sin(\beta)^2 + b^2 \cdot \cos(\beta)^2) \cdot \sin(\alpha)^2 + c^2 \cdot \cos(\alpha)^2}$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{(b^2 \cdot \sin(\beta)^2 + a^2 \cdot \cos(\beta)^2) \cdot \sin(\alpha)^2 + c^2 \cdot \cos(\alpha)^2}$$

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Artificial Quantasomes for Photo-assisted Water Oxidation

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**A** Schematic of a single quantasome structure.

**B** SAXS intensity profiles. The main plot shows Int. (c) vs q (nm<sup>-1</sup>) on a log-log scale. The inset shows Int. (c) vs q (nm<sup>-1</sup>) on a linear scale. A power law fit is shown as q<sup>-1.90</sup>. The legend includes PBI, PBI-Ru-POM, Ru-POM formfactor, and Ru-POM.

**C** 3D model of a stack of quantasomes. Dimensions are indicated: 8.9 nm (height), 2.34±0.3 nm (width), and >50 nm (length). A core-shell structure is shown with a diameter of 1.7±0.6 nm.

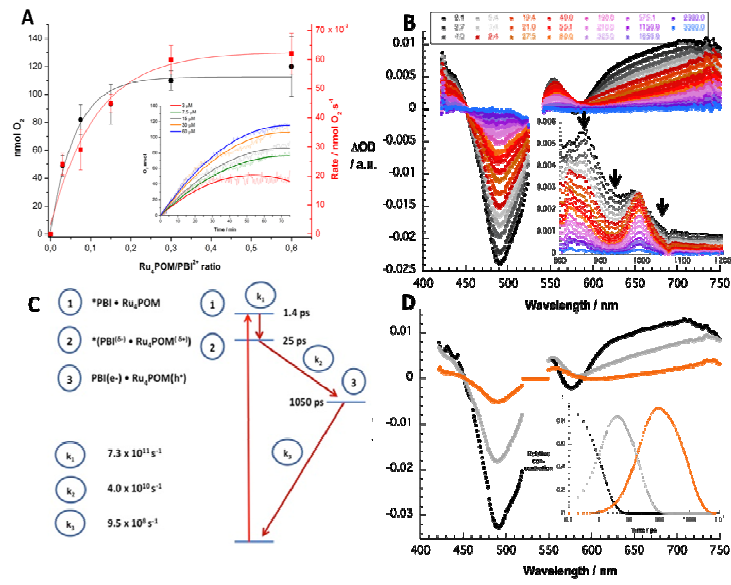
**D** 2D SAXS pattern (left) and TEM image (right) of a quantasome. The SAXS pattern shows a hexagonal arrangement of spots. The TEM image shows a single spherical particle with a dark core and a lighter shell.

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# Artificial Quantasomes for Photo-assisted Water Oxidation



68

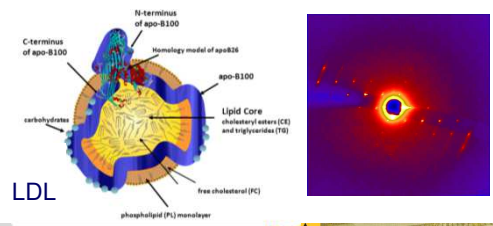
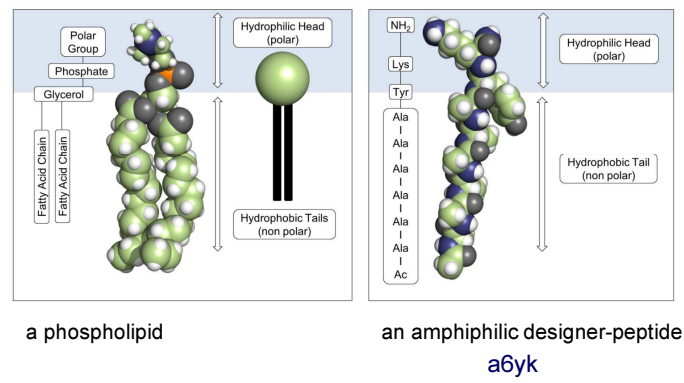


Marcella Bonchio,  
Zois Syrgiannis,  
Maurizio Prato et al.  
Nature Chemistry  
(2019)

# Amphiphilic designer-peptides



69

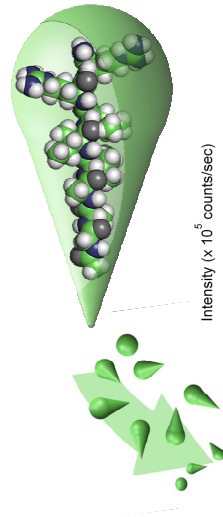


Gazit, E. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2007  
Cherny, I.; et al., *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* 2008

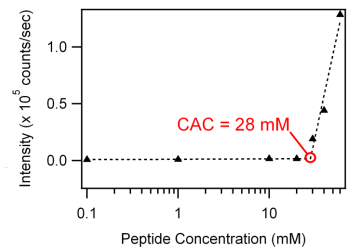
# Self-assembly



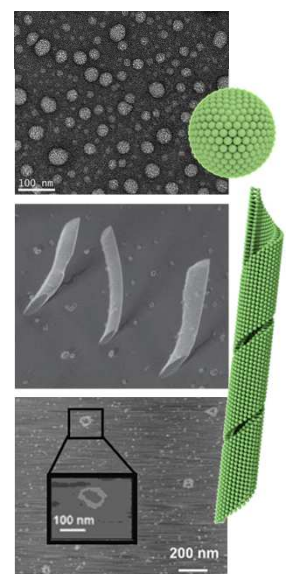
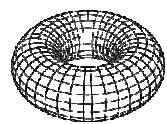
70



Spherical Micelles  
Vesicles  
Bilayers



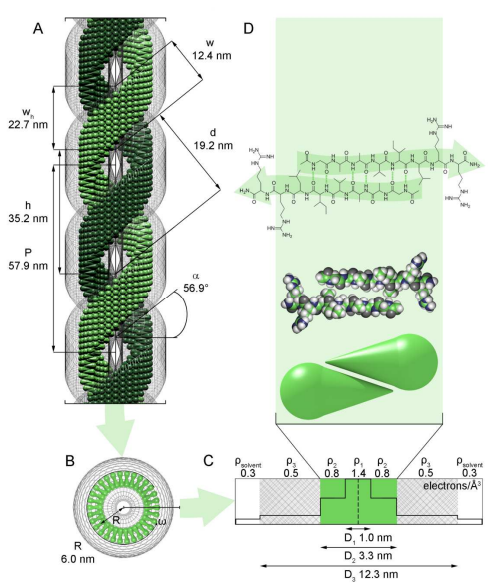
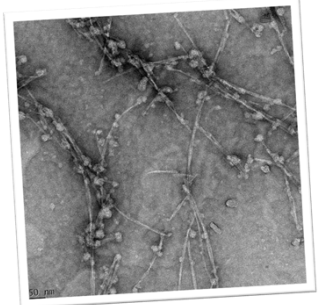
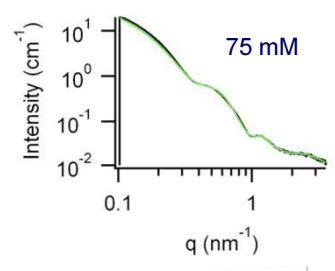
Self-Assembly



# It's a double helix!



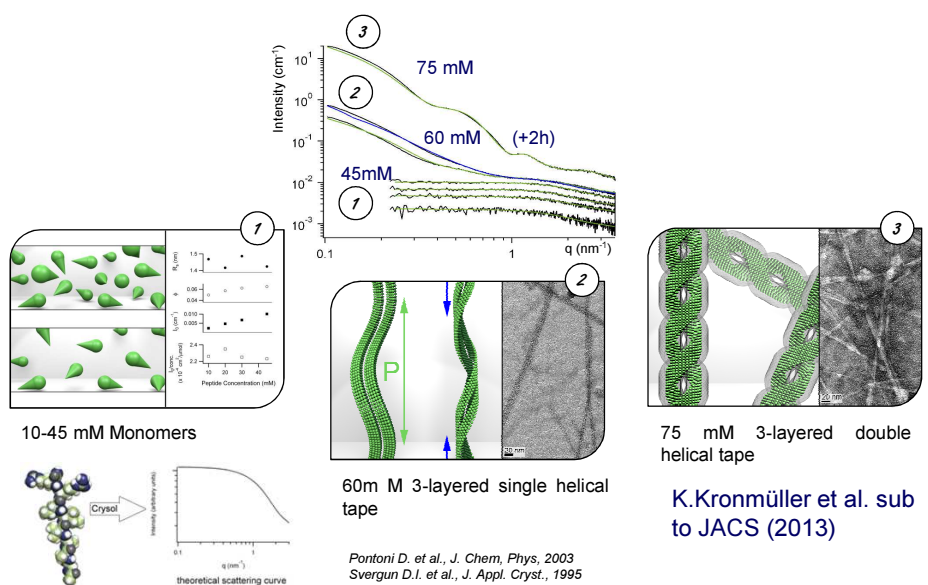
71



# The self-assembly process



72

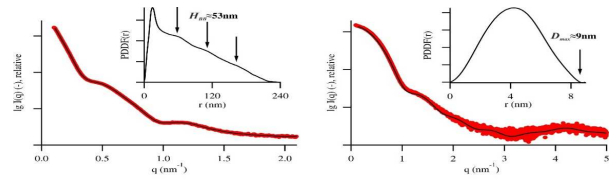


# SAXS Software Development: SASHEL



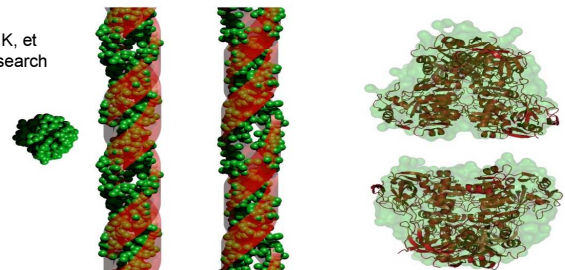
73

Ab initio modelling of elongated structures (and globular structures)



Alcohol Dehydrogenase 1  
Valentini E et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 43 (2015)

Kommüller, K, et al. NanoResearch (2018)

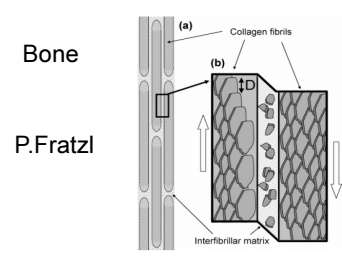
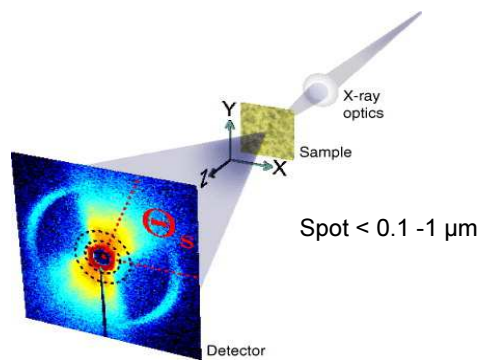


M. Burian, H.A. IUCrJ (2018)

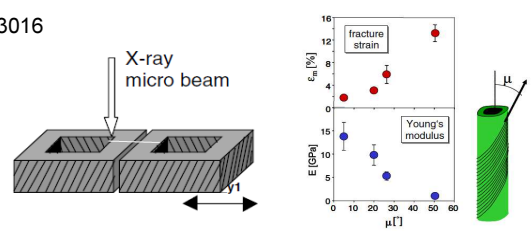
# Scanning SAXS - Biomaterials



74



Wood P.Fratzl



Pic. O.Bunk, et al. New J. Phys. 11 (2009) 123016

Silica-Sponges, Shells, Tooth, Lobster, Worms, Starch, Eyes.....,

# Scanning SAXS-Integral Parameters



75

Integrated Intensity

$$I = \int_{q_{min}}^{q_{max}} \int_{\chi_1}^{\chi_2} I(q, \chi) q^2 dq d\chi$$

Porod Invariant

$$\tilde{I} = \int I(\mathbf{q}) d^3q = \int_0^\infty q^2 dq \int_0^\pi \sin \psi d\psi \int_0^{2\pi} I(q, \psi, \chi) d\chi$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 (\Delta\rho)^2$$

T-Parameter

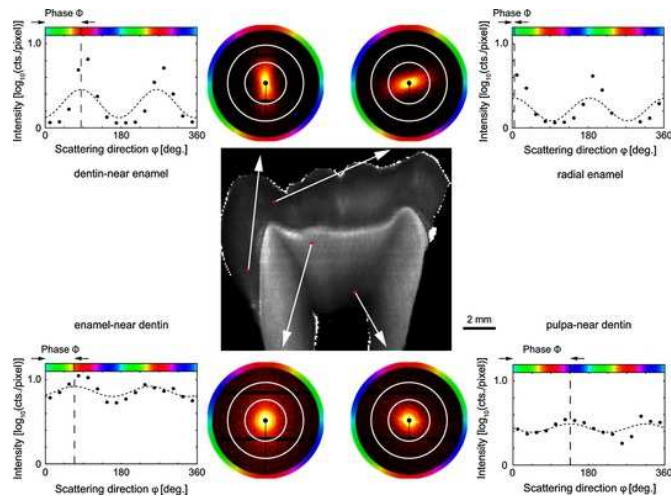
$$T = \frac{4}{\pi P} \int_0^\infty I(q) q^2 dq = 4 \frac{\varphi_1 \varphi_2}{\sigma}$$

Porod (1951,1952)

# Scanning SAXS - Orientation



76



Geiser S. et al., *Biointerphases*  
Journal for the Quantitative Biological Interface Data, 2012



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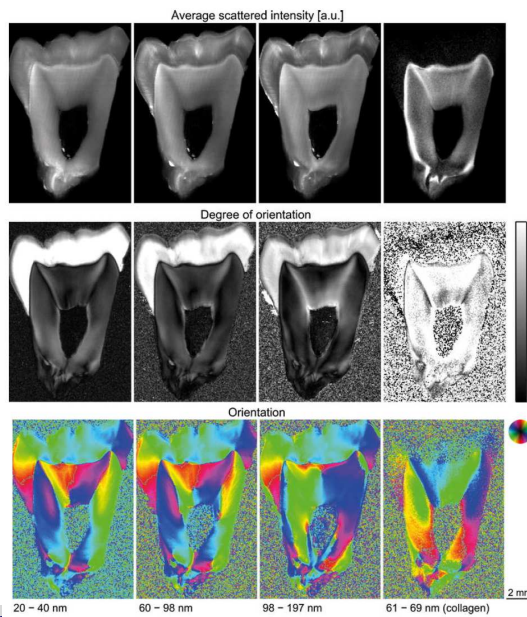
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# Scanning SAXS - Tooth



77



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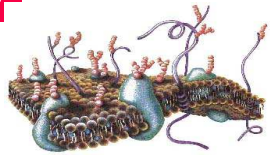




# Liposomes and SAXS



78

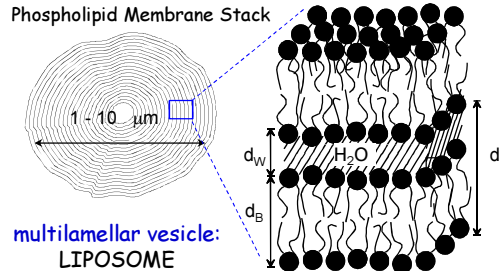


The boundaries of cells are formed by biological membranes, the barriers that define the inside and the outside of a cell.

Phospholipids are the major components of biological membranes that form the structural matrix into which proteins are imbedded.

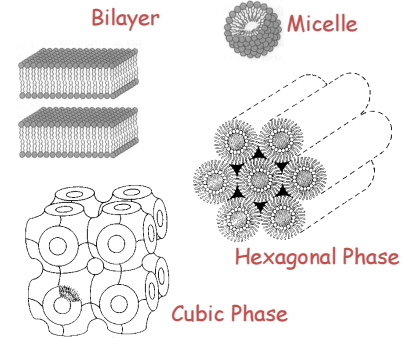


In aqueous solution: self assembly into, e.g., unilamellar vesicles



multilamellar vesicle: LIPOSOME

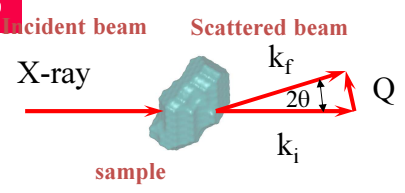
## Lyotropic Phases



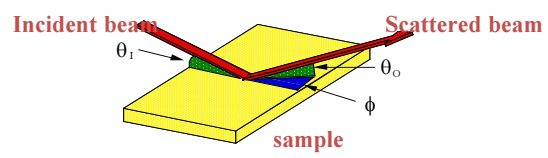
# Small Angle Scattering - Surface Diffraction



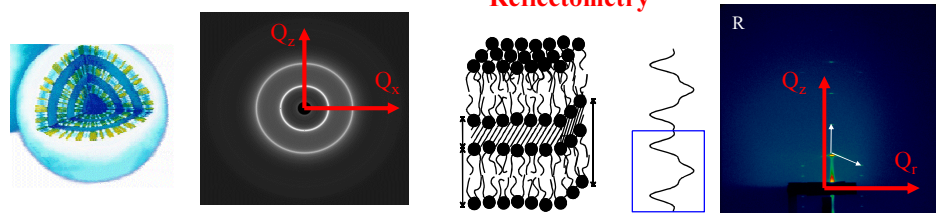
79



Small-Angle Scattering (Diffraction)



Grazing Incidence Small-Angle Scattering (GISAS) + Reflectometry



$$I(Q) = \left\langle \left| \int_V d^3r \cdot \rho(\vec{r}) \cdot \exp(-i \cdot \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r}) \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

$$I(Q_z, Q_r) = \left\langle \left| \int_V d^3r \cdot \rho(\vec{r}) \cdot \exp(-i \cdot \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r}) \right|^2 \right\rangle$$

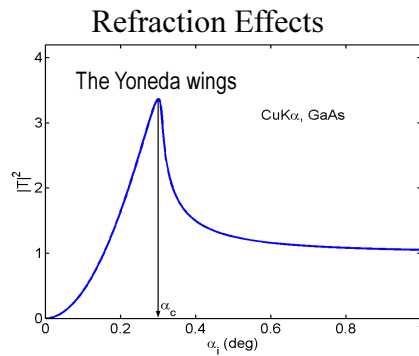
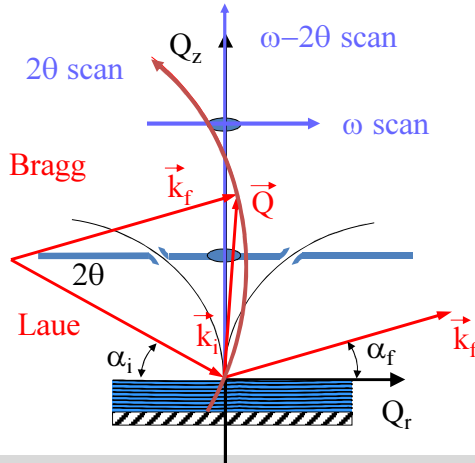
# Distorted Wave Born Approximation



80

Vineyard (1982), Shinha et.al. (1988)

$$I(Q_z, Q_r) = |T_i(\alpha_i)|^2 \left\langle \left| \int_V d^3r \cdot \rho(\vec{r}) \cdot \exp(-i \cdot \vec{Q} \cdot \vec{r}) \right|^2 \right\rangle_r |T_f(\alpha_f)|^2$$



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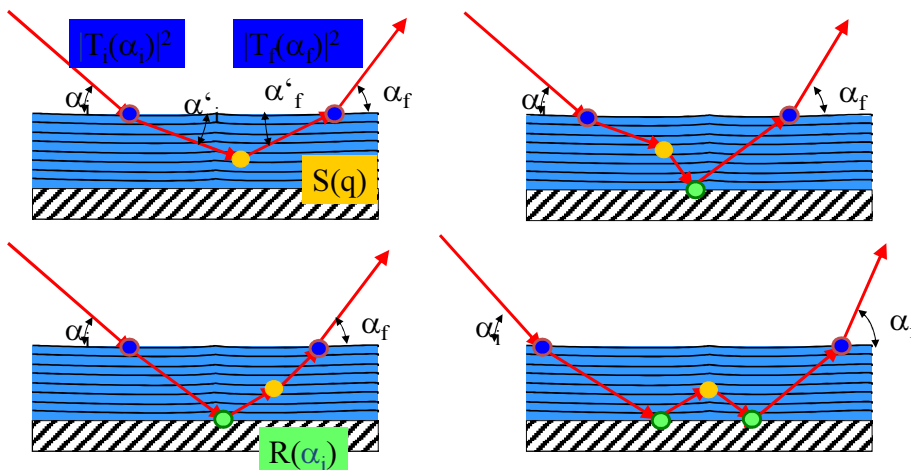
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# „Higher Orders“ of DWBA



81



Lazzari R, ISGISAXS: program, J APPL CRYSTALLOGR 35: 406, (2002)

[http://www.esrf.fr/computing/scientific/joint\\_projects/IsGISAXS/isgisaxs.htm](http://www.esrf.fr/computing/scientific/joint_projects/IsGISAXS/isgisaxs.htm)

M.P.Tate et al., J.Phys.Chem, 2006



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## Distorted Wave Born Approximation

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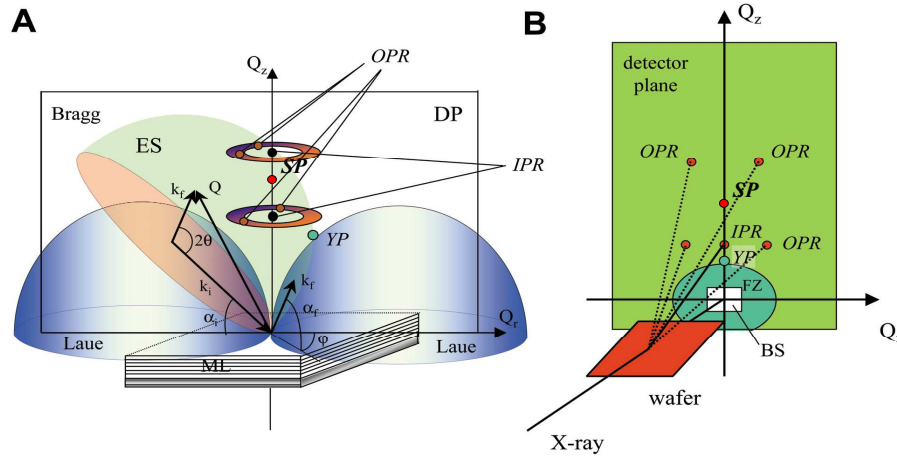


Fig. (A) the scattering geometry in reciprocal space. (B) Scattering geometry in real space. The abbreviations are: (ES) Ewald sphere, (DP) diffraction plane, (OPR) out-of plane reflections, (IPR) in-plane reflections, (ML) multi-layer, (FZ) forbidden zone, (BS) beam stop.



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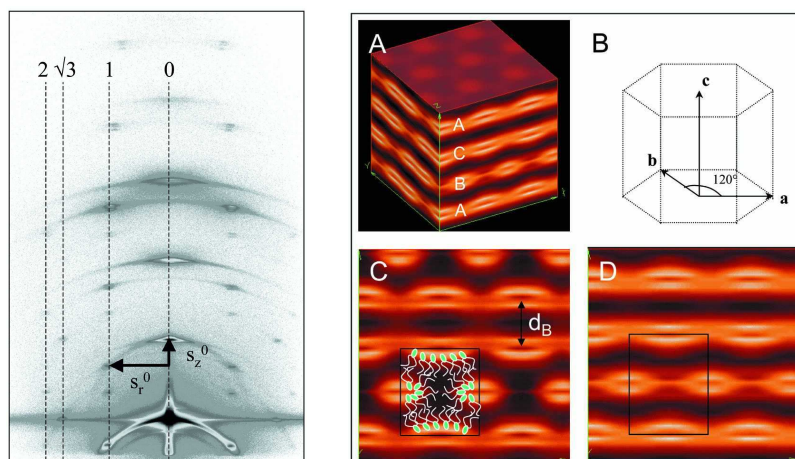
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## Surface Diffraction Lipids – Rhombohedral

83

### Phase



Diffraction Pattern DOPC @ 25° C, 35% rel. humidity  
Electron Density Reconstruction: -C DPhPC ( $d_B = 44.3 \text{ \AA}$ )  
-D DOPC ( $d_B = 48.7 \text{ \AA}$ ), but  $a = 67 \text{ \AA} / 68 \text{ \AA}$

Rappolt, M., et al., Adv. Coll. and Interf. Science, 111 (2004)

L. Yang, H.W. Huang, Biophys. J. 84 (2003)



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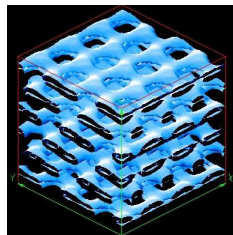
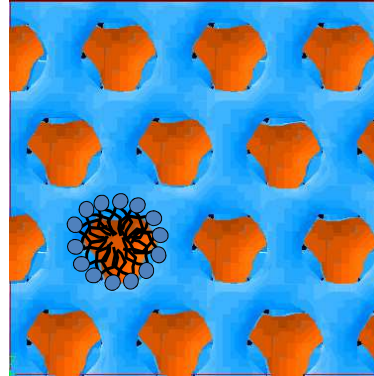
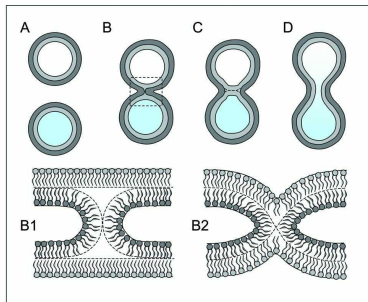
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# What do we learn? Membrane Fusion



84



The radius of the torus seems to be confined by the head-group size...



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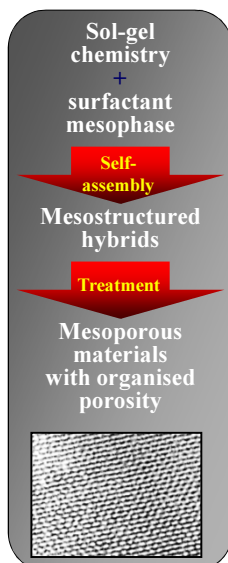
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# Surface diffraction: Formation of aligned mesoporous thin films

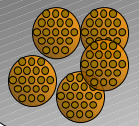


85

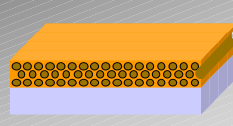


C. J. Brinker et al. Adv. Mater., 1999, 11, 579.

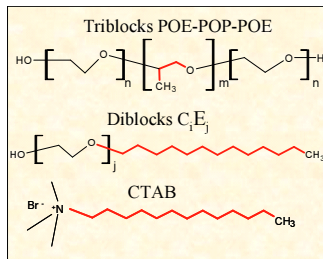
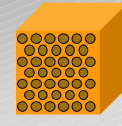
Particles made by aerosols



Films and fibres made by liquid deposition



Monoliths made by controlled evaporation



- $\text{SiO}_2$  :  $\text{Si}(\text{OR})_4$
  - $\text{TiO}_2$  :  $\text{TiCl}_4$  -  $\text{Ti}(\text{OR})_4$
  - $\text{ZrO}_2$  :  $\text{ZrCl}_4$  -  $\text{Zr}(\text{OR})_4$
  - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  :  $\text{AlCl}_3$
  - $\text{VO}_{2,x}$  :  $\text{VOCl}_3$
  - $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  :  $\text{YCl}_3$
  - $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$  :  $\text{NbCl}_5$
- And binaries systems



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86

### The Self-Assembly of thin films as seen by In- Situ SAXS and interferometry

Si Substrate

Solution

Synchrotron radiation

Visible CCD camera

Monochromatic light source

X-ray CCD camera

Film mesostructure

Film thickness profile

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### Surface diffraction: Formation of aligned mesoporous thin films

CTAB / Si = 0,18  
 $H_2O$  / Si = 5  
 HCl / Si = 0.15  
 Ageing time  
 Relative Humidity

14 s

L

2DH

P6m

Cubic

Pm3n  
Im3m

Grosso D, et.al., CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 14, 931,(2002)

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# The Modulable Steady State



88

E. Cagnol et al., *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2002

1 Quantity of surfactant → FIXED

2 Quantity of Inorganic Precursor → Evaporation of EtOH precedes condensation of Inorg. Precursor (condensation is time dependent most reversibly as possible)

Process: Dip-Coating "The Evaporation induced self assembly"

3 Quantity of H<sub>2</sub>O → Depend on the relative humidity with the dip-coater

Meso-structure

Initial solution: Surfactant + H<sub>2</sub>O + EtOH + HCl + Inorg. Precursor

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# Pump Probe: Transient solution scattering



89

Taken from: H. Ihee, et al. *Science* 309, 1233 (2005).

Open Jet system

Laser 1kHz, 2ps

Chopper 1kHz, 100ps

Synchrotron

CCD Detector

$\lambda_{exc} = 267 \text{ nm}$

C2H4I2 + MeOH → C2H4I + C2H4I-I

$k = 1.58(\pm 0.69) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

C2H4I → C2H4 + I2

$k = 3.98(\pm 5.5) \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Solute concentration (mM) vs time delay (s)

— Transient (C2H4I)

— Intermediate (C2H4I-I)

— Product (C2H4, I2)

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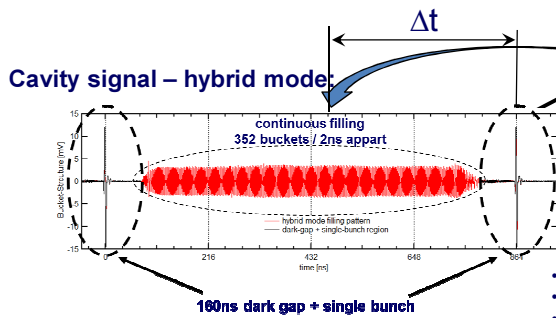
## Pump Probe: Implementation



90

### Elettra storage ring specifications

- 80 ps x-ray pulses
  - 500 MHz cavity
  - 432 bucket slots
- > one pulse every 2ns  
-> 864ns circumference time



(End September 2018)



### Pharos 20W Nd YAG: Laser

- Pulse width < 230 fs
- Wavelength Harmonics of 1030nm
- Chose-able repetition rate up to 600 kHz
- 100μJ pulses (@1030nm)
- Time-jitter < 5ps



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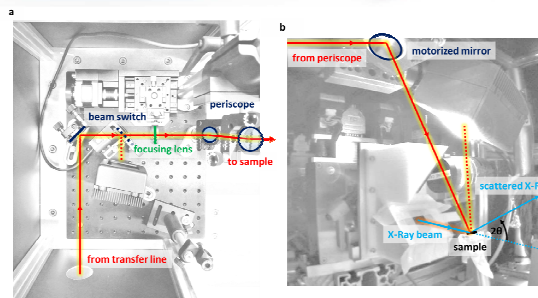
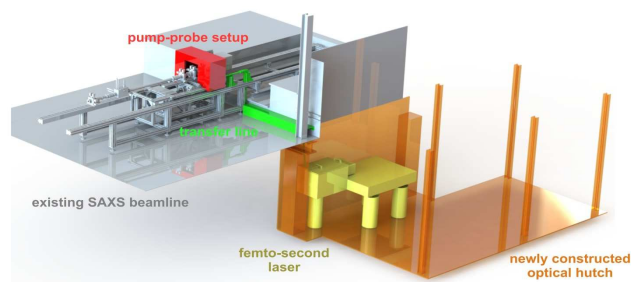
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## Pump Probe



91

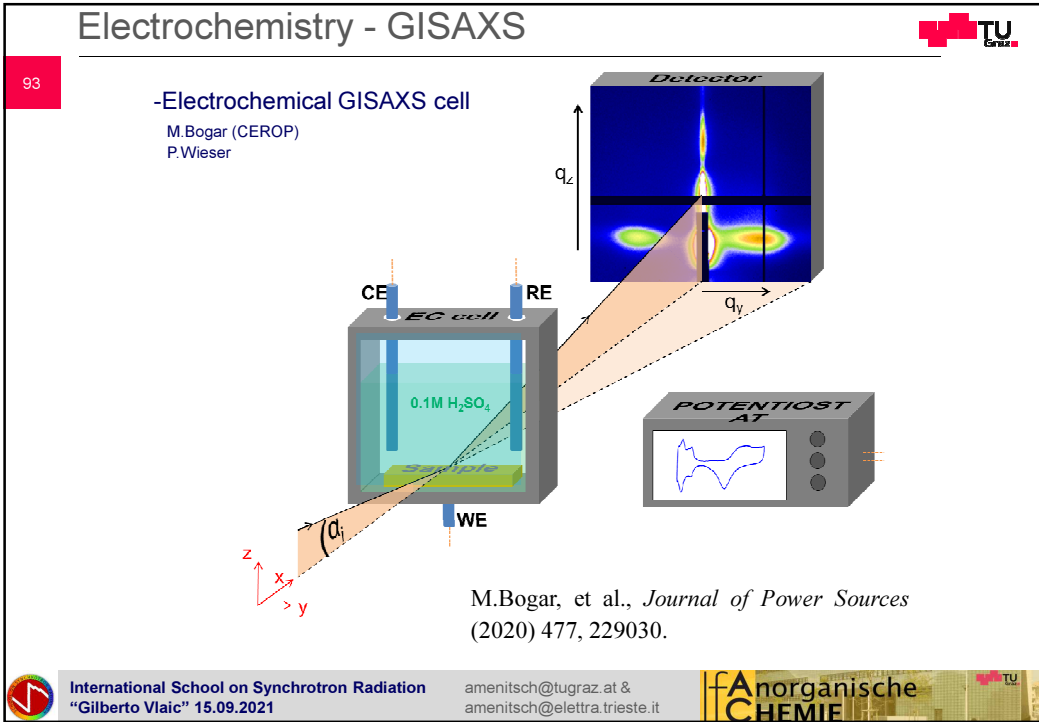
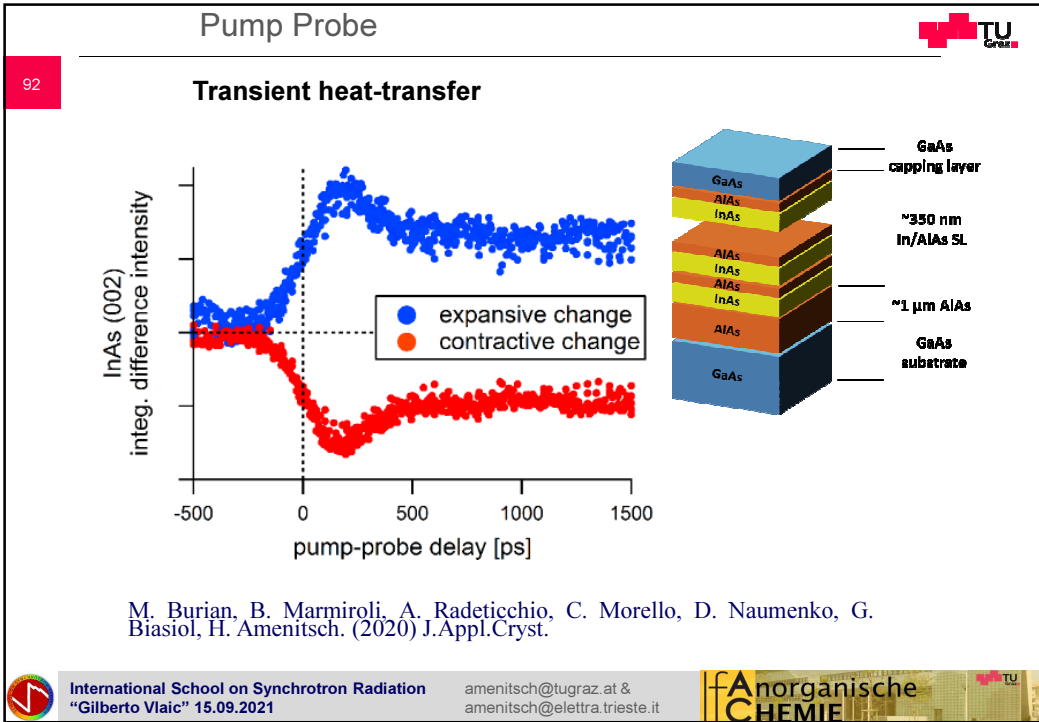


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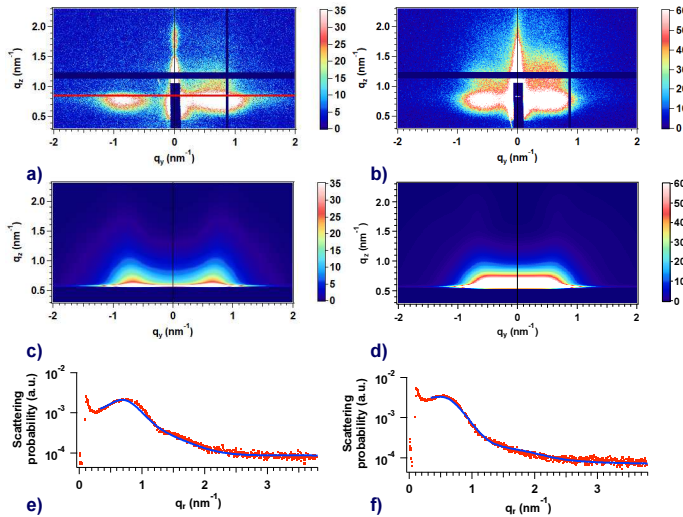




# GISAXS: Pt/Ni nanocatalyst fuel cell



94



LAYER GEOMETRY:  
sandwiched islands

FORM FACTOR:  
random spheroid,  
H/D constant

SIZE DISTRIBUTION:  
Log Norm

STRUCTURE FACTOR:  
Perkus-Yevick

FORM FACTOR:  
D: 4.3 nm  
FWHM: 3.7 nm  
H/D: 5

STRUCTURE FACTOR:  
A/D: 2.95  
eta: 0.127

FITGISAXS - D. Babonneau, J. Appl. Cryst., (2010)



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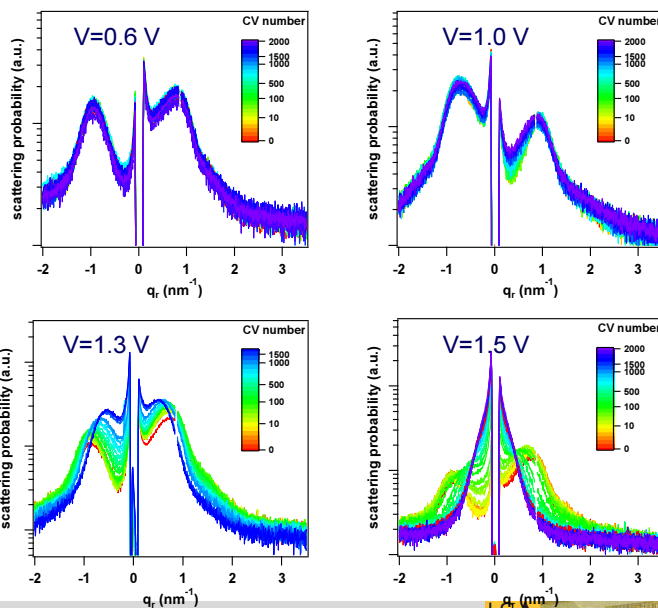


# GISAXS: Pt/Ni nanocatalyst fuel cell



95

CV# 0 – 1500<sup>th</sup>



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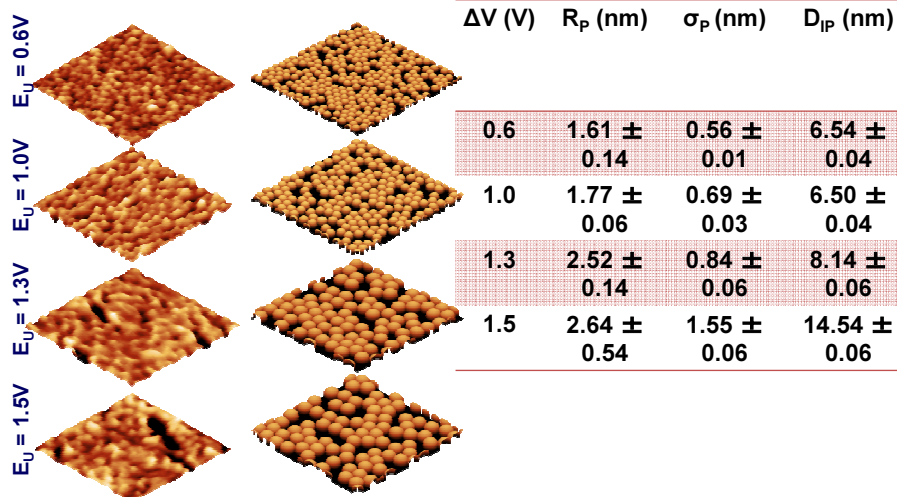
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## Sketch of the Model - GISAXS: Pt/Ni nanocatalyst

96



I. Khalakhan, et al., *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces* (2020) 12, 17602.



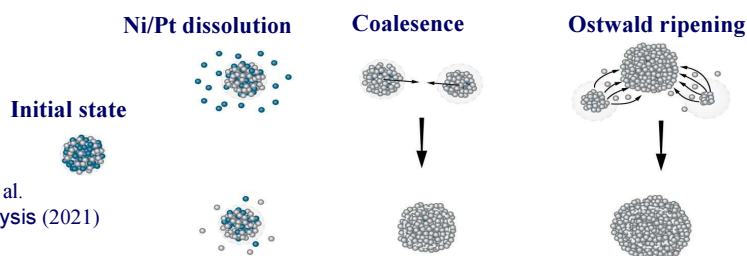
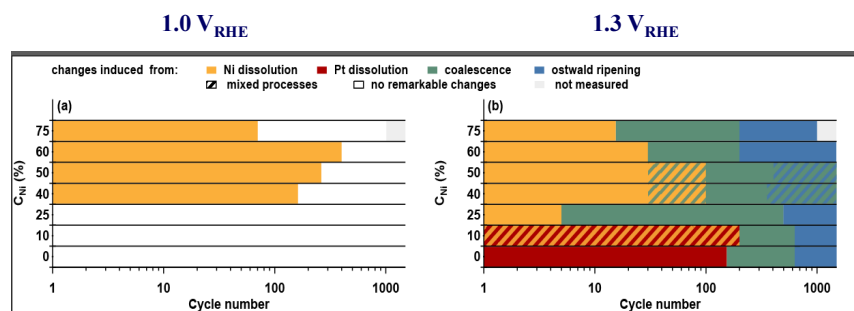
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## Pt<sub>x</sub>Ni<sub>1-x</sub> Dependence - GISAXS: Pt/Ni nanocatalyst

97



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## Conclusion



98

### PART I:

- Introduction to the Theory ("Graz School")
- From Experiments to Real Space

### PART II:

- Bio-SAXS ("Hamburg School")
- Examples:
  - Chemistry
  - Hierarchical Materials
- Grating Incidence SAXS ("no school")
  - Biomembranes
  - In situ* Chemistry
  - *Pump-Probe*
  - *In operando Electrochemistry*



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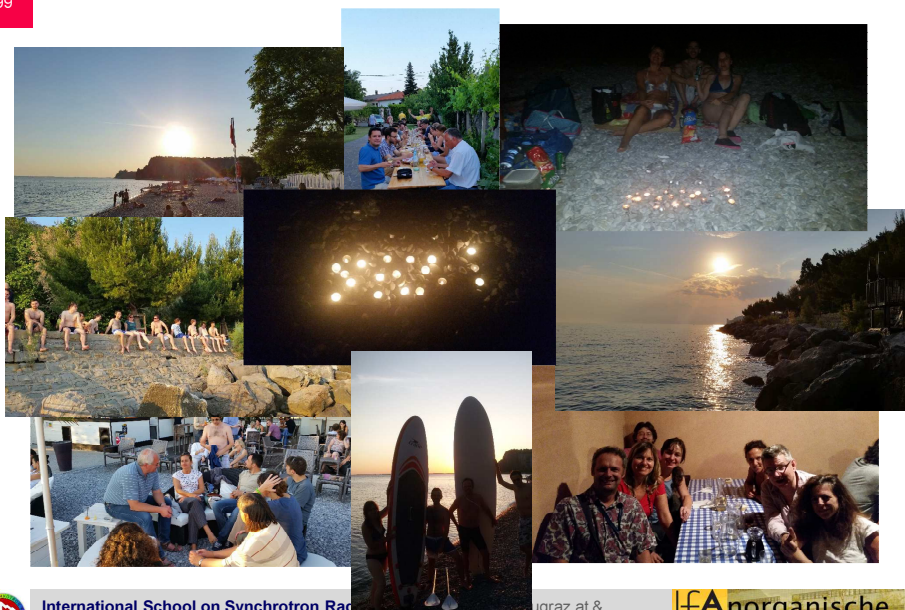
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## SAXS on the beach



99



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