- design of active substances. A unique technique for determining the structure of complex systems: contrast variation

between the cores remain visible for the examination with neutrons **Neutrons for Industry**

Only the cores and the space

http://sine2020.eu/industry.html

Emulsions, Foams, Gels, Surfactants, Colloids, Micelles... and neutrons !

For investigations into liquids or gels composed of particles (e.g. micelles, colloids) within a solvent neutron characterisation techniques can:

- see what happens to the particles, at the level of the core or the shell, or both, under various conditions (temperature, shear, concentration);

- investigate the interaction of the particles with other substances (pollutants, polymers, etc.), to understand their macroscopic properties.

Typical areas of study:

- Rheological properties of liquids: optimising viscosity of fluids, resolving concerns with pumping/pouring into vessels and pipes, etc,

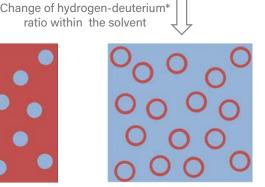
- solubility and stability issues,

solvent

core

shell

- complex systems: e.g. colloid-polymer-water, water-alcohol-oil,
- interaction of particles with target components, vectorization,
- interfaces (roughness, thickness, composition, distribution of particles, pores),



Only the shells remain visible for the examination Examples of contrast variation in a study of particles with a core/shell structure (e.g. micelles) within a solvent. By changing the signal coming from the solvent either the core or the shell of the particle can be studied.

* Deuterium is an isotope of hydrogen with the same chemical properties.



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SINE2020 Industry Consultancy is now open for requests.

Proof-of-concept experimental beam time is being offered to Industry!

