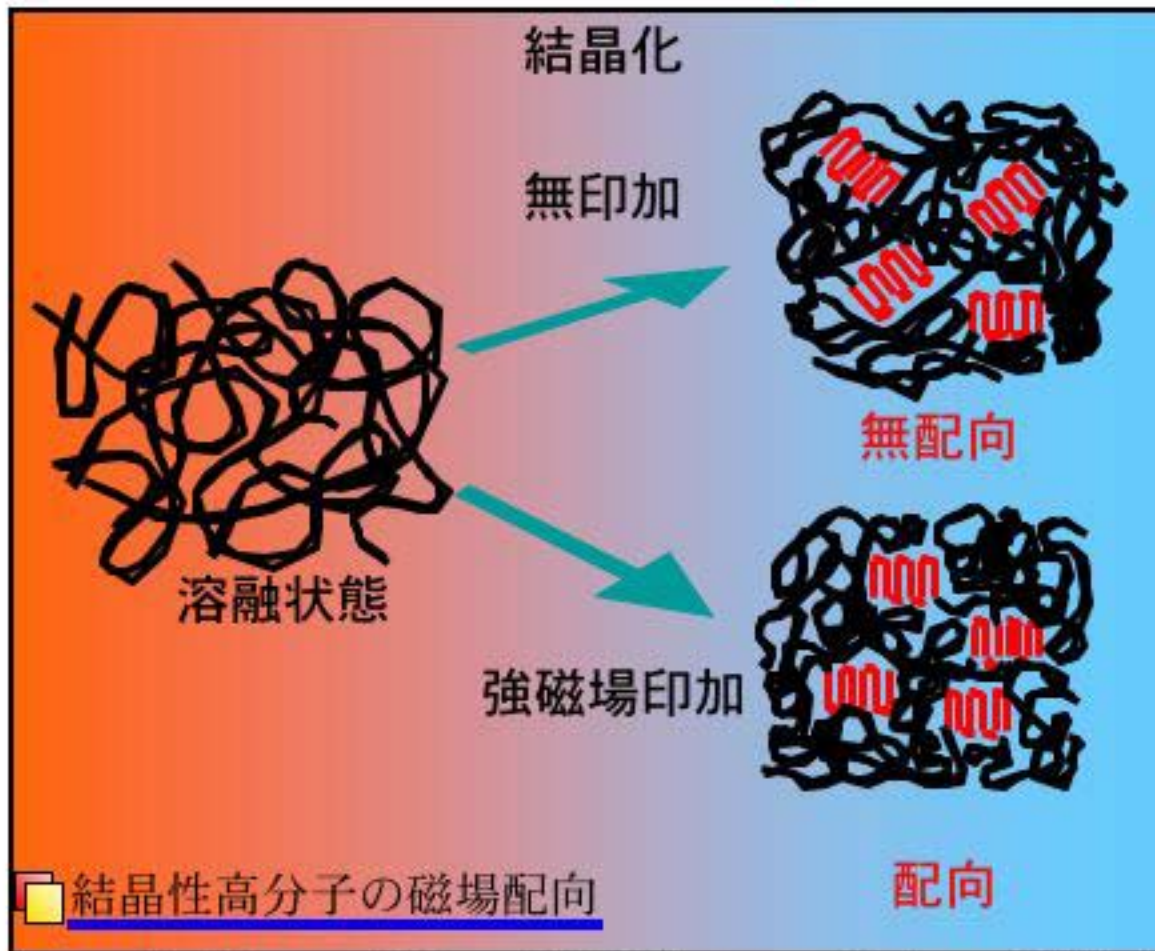


研究の背景

結晶性高分子の磁場配向



磁場配向の条件

1. 反磁性磁化率の異方性があること

2. 配向の秩序を持ったサブミクロンオーダーのドメインの存在

3. 低粘度の環境

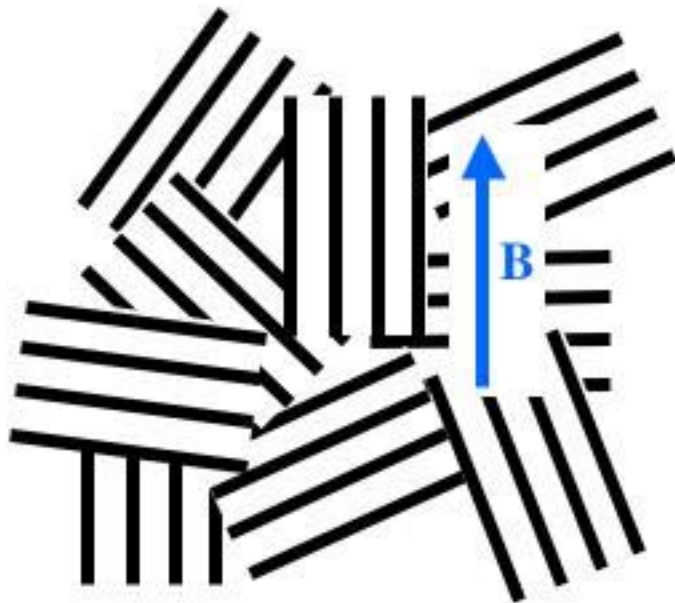
T. Kimura, T. Kawai, Y. Sakamoto. *Polymer* 2000;41:809.

T. Kimura, T. Kawai. *Polymer* 2000;41:155.

However, our previous studies have revealed that ...

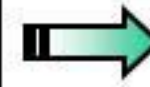
Magnetic orientation was not very feasible for amorphous block copolymer microdomains.

Magnetic torque is not promising!

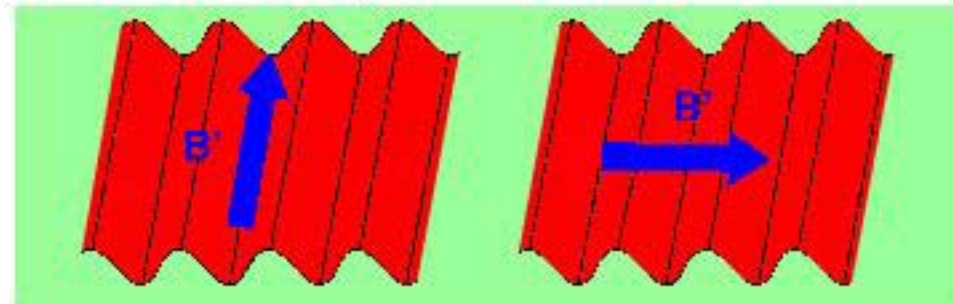


Convert the plan

Magnetic torque



Local controls of interfacial shapes



The magnetic field causes...

Symmetry Breaking & Mode Selection for Undulation of Interfaces

Formed cylinders are necessarily oriented parallel to the applied magnetic field.

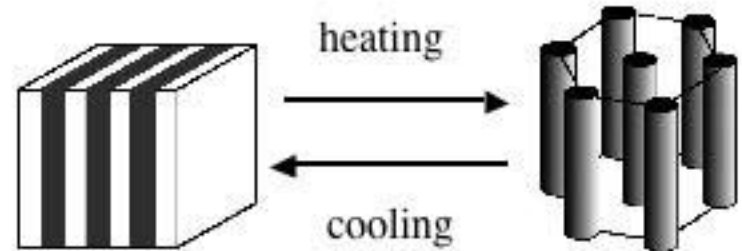
Spontaneous undulation of the interface

→ Can be induced by a morphological transition (OOT)

① Thermally reversible OOT

This takes place only in a narrow window of composition.

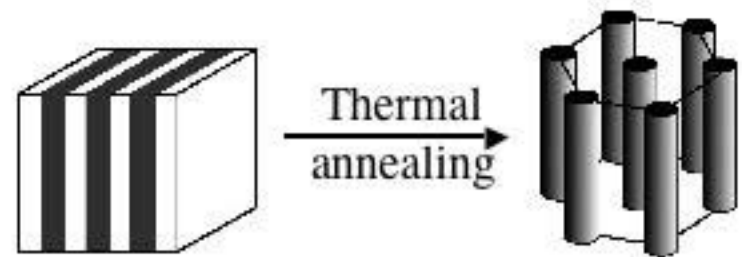
→ Not universally applicable.



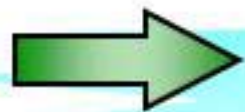
② Irreversible OOT

This can be induced by thermal annealing of non-equilibrium morphology that is kinetically frozen in, due to glass transition, etc.

The non-equilibrium morphology should be prepared in advance.



Can be performed by solution casting with a selective solvent



A single method, solution casting with a selective solvent will meet both of the requirements!!!

sample

polystyrene-*block*-poly(ethylenebutylene)
-*block*-polystyrene (SEBS) triblock copolymer



$$M_n = 6.6 \times 10^4, M_w / M_n = 1.03$$

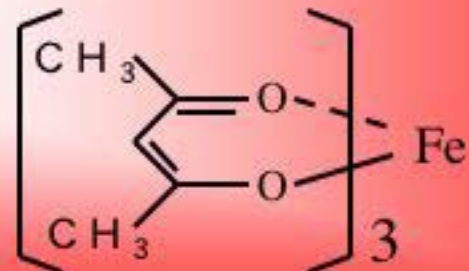
$$\text{Volume fraction of PS } \varphi_{\text{PS}} = 0.16$$

Metal Chelate

Tris(2,4-pentanedionato)iron(III) (Fe(III)-AA)

Paramagnetic Powder at RT (dark red)

Melting temperature 178~186°C



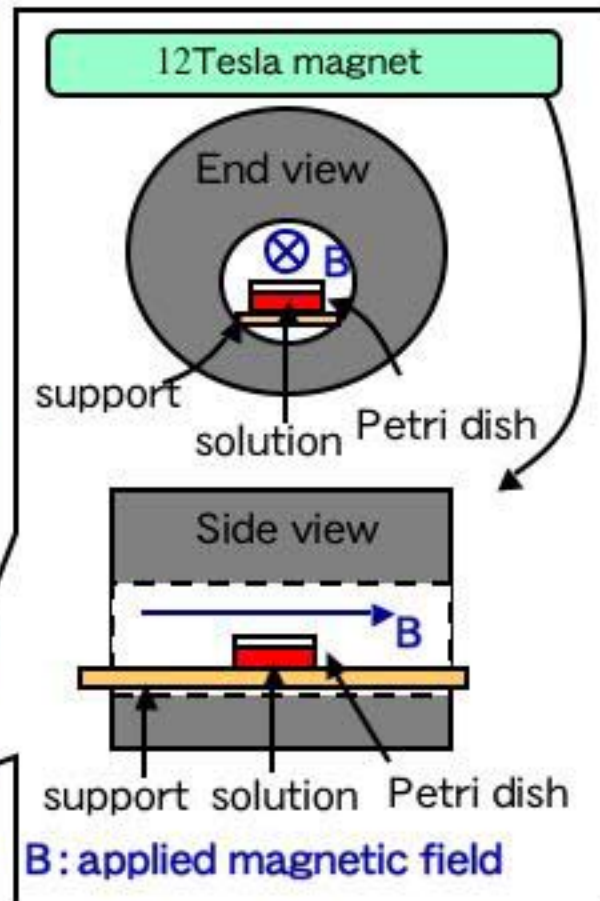
Step 1 Casting in a high magnetic field

Dissolve SEBS sample in dichloromethane at the polymer concentration 5wt%.

Add the metal chelate 5wt% with respect to polymers.

Place the Petri dish containing the casting solution in 12Tesla super conducting magnet.

Solvent evaporation in the magnet at room temperature for ca. 12 hours for complete evaporation.



Step 2 Thermal annealing in a high magnetic field

190°C, 3 hours

Structural Analyses by Small-angle X-ray Scattering
At Photon Factory (KEK), Tsukuba Japan (BL-9C , 15A)

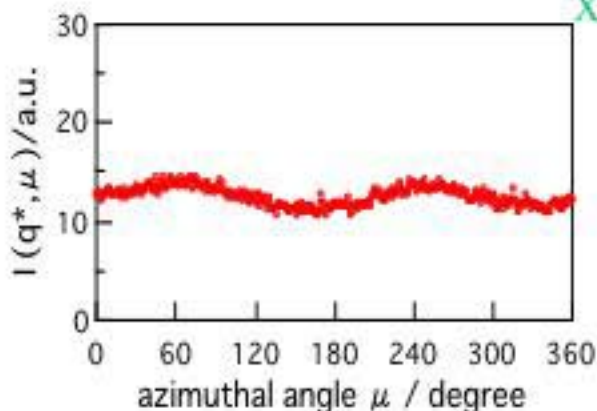
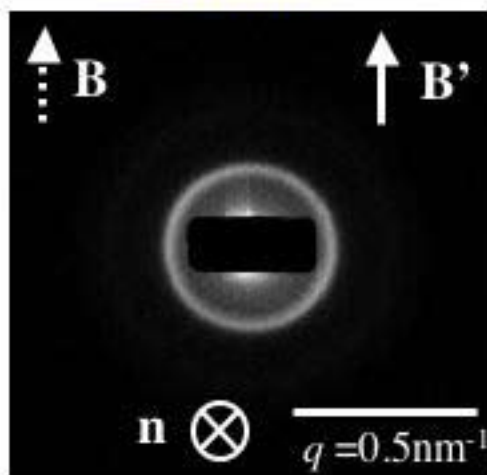
Roles of OOT and Interfacial Undulation

Cast & Thermal Annealing at 12T

Direct Cylinders
SEBS16 cast from Toluene

Cylinders (as-cast)
Cylinders (annealed)

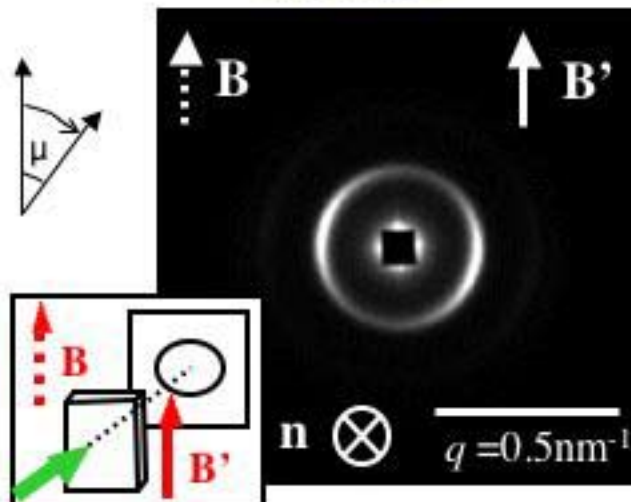
No chelate



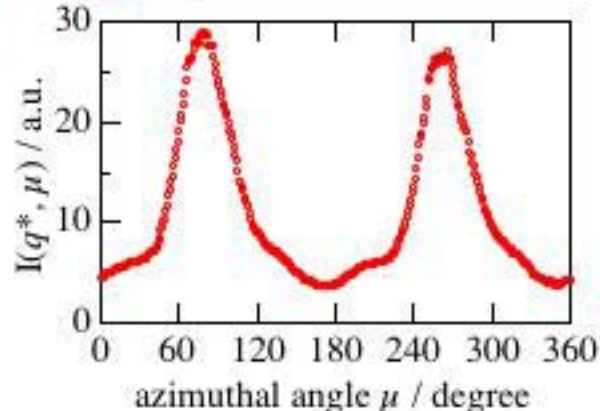
via OOT
SEBS16 cast from Dichloromethane

Lamellae (as-cast)
Cylinders (annealed)

No chelate



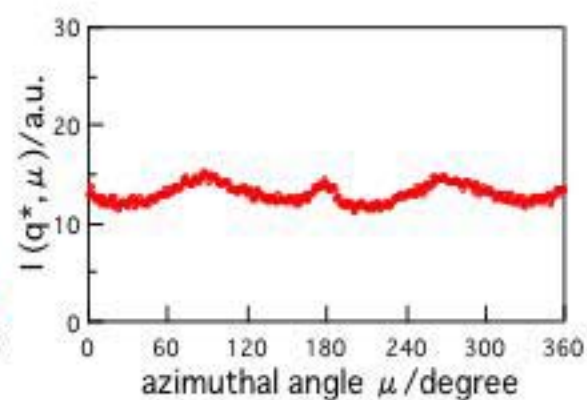
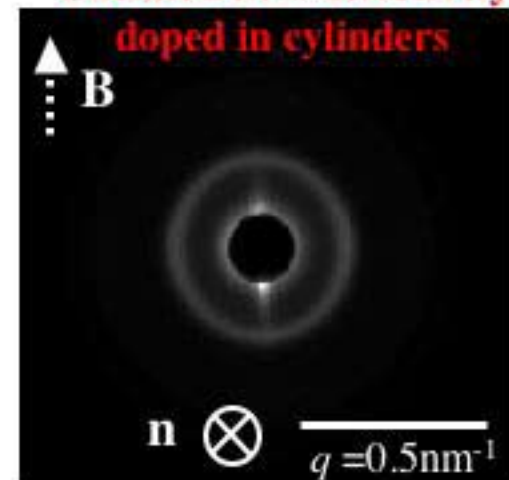
X-ray



Direct Cylinders with chelate
SEBS8 cast from Dichloromethane

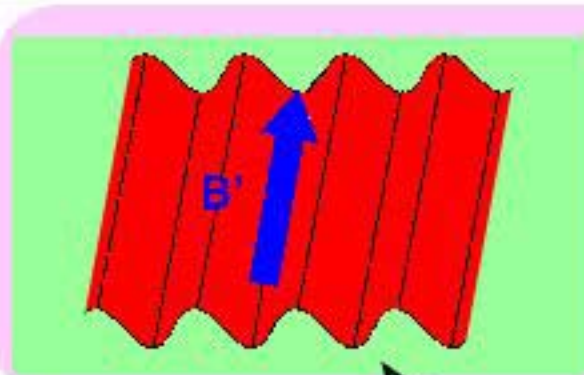
Cylinders (as-cast)
No annealing

Chelate 5wt% selectively
doped in cylinders



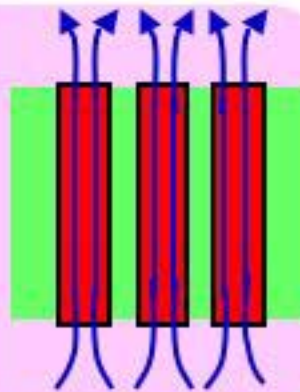
Orientation of Cylinders ($// B'$)

Undulation of the lamellar interface



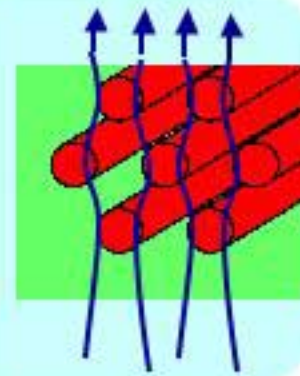
stable

Stability of cylinders under a magnetic field (Chelate selectively doped in cylinders)



The lines of the magnetic force should

- Go through the region having relatively large susceptibility
- Be free from distortion



$$\chi_c > \chi_m$$

χ_c : average susceptibility in cylinders

χ_m : average susceptibility in the matrix



Parallel orientation of cylinders can be ascribed to
symmetry breaking and mode selection

Effect of Chelate Doping on Annealed Films

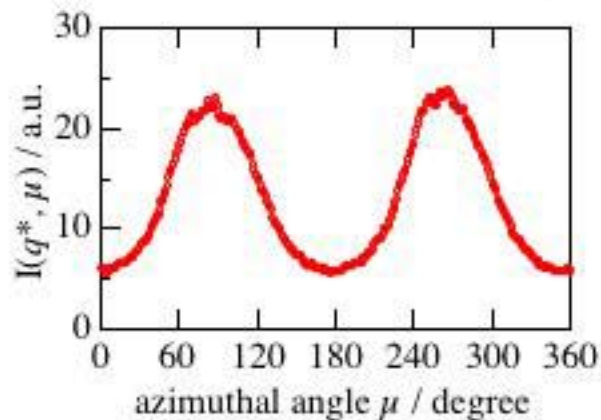
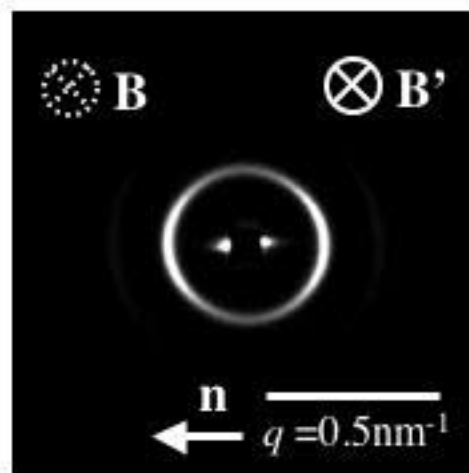
(Non-equilibrium lamellae were well ordered parallel to the substrate.)

Cast & Thermal Annealing at 12Tesla, 190°C, 3h

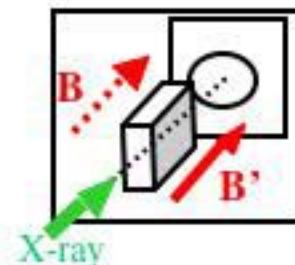
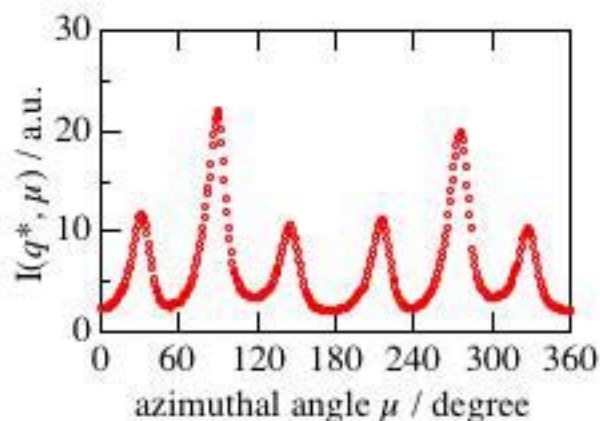
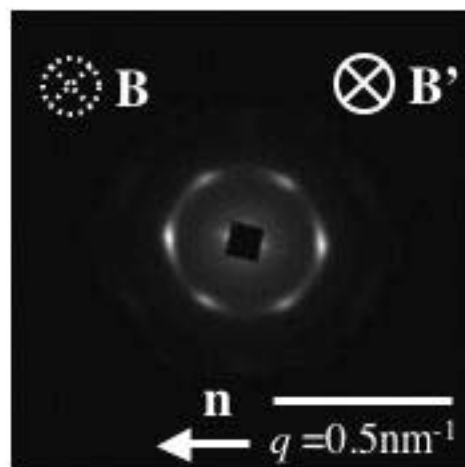
B: magnetic field during casting **B':** magnetic field during annealing

n: film normal

No chelate



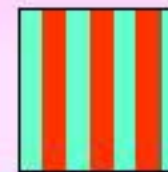
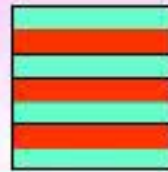
Chelate 5wt%



Effects of Orientation of the Original Lamellae

No chelate

No preferential orientation in lamellae



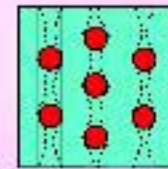
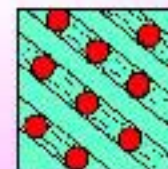
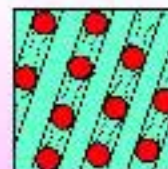
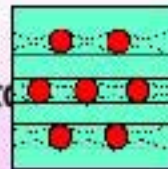
Thermal Annealing, 12T, 190°C, 3h



direction of the applied magnetic field

Obtained Cylinders (// B')

Random orientation with respect to a cylinder axis



Chelate 5wt%

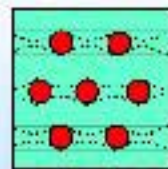


Starting from Oriented Lamellae

Thermal Annealing, 12T, 190°C, 3h



direction of the applied magnetic field



Almost thorough orientation of cylinders

薄膜試料に与える強磁場の効果

用いた試料は、SEBSトリブロック共重合体
ポリスチレン (PS) の体積分率 $\phi_{PS} = 0.16$
数平均分子量 $M_n = 6.6 \times 10^4$
多分散指数 $M_w / M_n = 1.03$

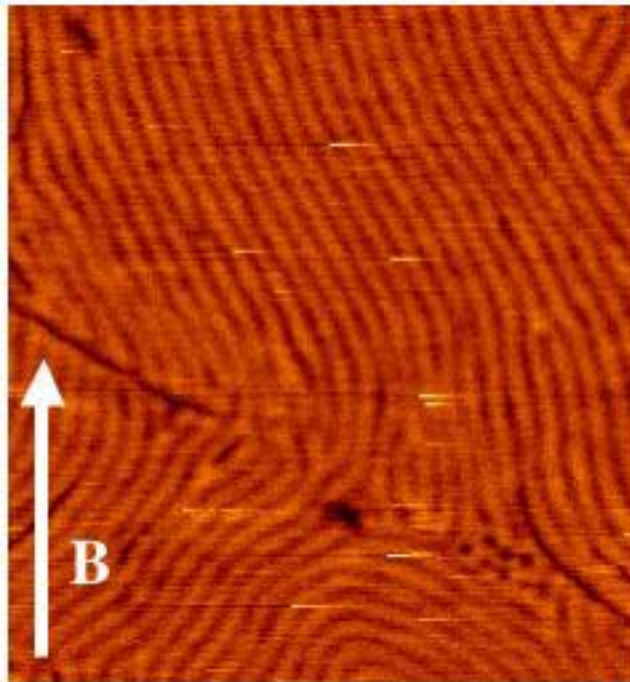


PS成分がシリンダー状構造 (直径約13 nm) を形成する
秩序-無秩序転移温度 $T_{ODT} = 247 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (粘弾性測定)

溶媒としてトルエンを用いて、1.0 wt%の溶液を作製
この溶液をシリコンウェハー上に滴下
スピコート法を用いて薄膜を作製
膜厚 約20 nm

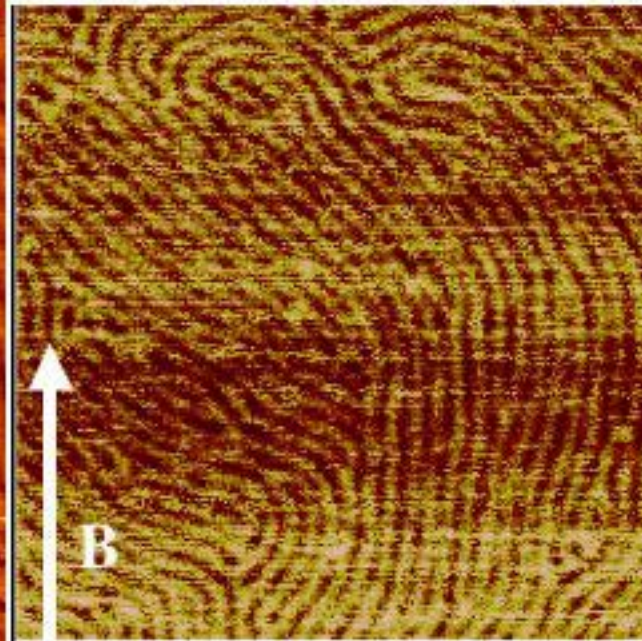
超薄膜中におけるシリンダー構造の 強磁場配向（基板と平行の場合）

About 20nm thick



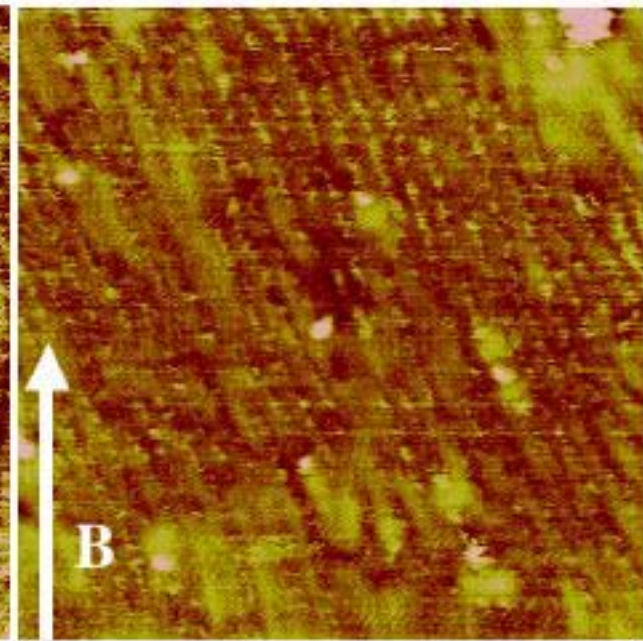
200 nm

About 60nm thick



200 nm

About 260nm thick



200 nm

Thermal Annealing
(180 °C, 3 hours)

Thermal Annealing
(180 °C, 5 hours)

Thermal Annealing
(180 °C, 5 hours)

超薄膜中におけるシリンダー構造の 強磁場配向（基板と垂直の場合）

About 20nm thick

About 260nm thick

(a)



200 nm

(b)



200 nm

(c)

$q = 0.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$

