Structural insights into semicrystalline states of electrospun nanofibers by SAXS and WAXD



1. Introduction

- Electrospinning has been established as a technique to produce nano- and micron-sized fibers, seeking to address a growing interest in biomedical and tissue environmental engineering, energy storage, and applications
- The effectiveness of these fibers is sensitive to variation in molecular arrangement affecting the internal structure, being highly dependent on the polymer type, the spinning solution properties, and the spinning parameters
- Through small-and wide-angle X-ray scattering detailed structural insights of Poly(vinylidene fluoride-cohexafluoropropylene) (PVDFhfp) has been obtained

2. Fabrication

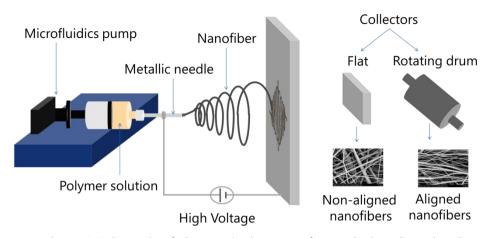


Figure 1. Schematic of electrospinning setup for producing alinged and nonaligned nanofibers.

3. Results Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), > 1µm Aligned (1000 rpm) Aligned (1500 rpm) Non-Aligned Aligned (2000 rpm) Surface Morphology • Average diameter of the nanofibers in all samples = 500±230 nm Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM), < 1µm Height profile Phase profile Characterization Nanofiber Small Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS), 1-100 nm Horizontal direction Vertical direction Nanofibril Internal Structure q (nm⁻¹) Average spacing between two lamella = 7.8±0.1 nm Porod-Correlation peak model .amella Average thickness of lamella = 12.5±0.1 nm Varying surface roughness along and perpendicular to nanofiber axis Wide Angle X-ray Diffraction (WAXD), <1 nm **Nanofiber Axis** Aligned (1000 rp

scattering-based approach has been developed to understand the nanofiber morphology which will allow an improved control of nanofiber development during fabrication through detailed feedback and further attunement of nanofiber properties.

4. Conclusion and Outlook

 2θ (deg) The diffraction peaks were indexed based on the PVDF α phase (CCDC No 1207416) Diffraction plane is based on the monoclinic space group symmetry P21/c within an orthorhombic cell setting (a=4.96 Å, b=9.64 Å, c=4.62 Å, α = β = γ =90°)







Anjani K. Maurya, Lukas Weidenbacher, Fabrizio Spano, Giuseppino Fortunato, René M. Rossi, Martin Frenz, Alex Dommann, Antonia Neels Amin Sadeghpour, Nanoscale. 2019, 11(15):7176-87

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