

Magnetism Diffractometer at ESS

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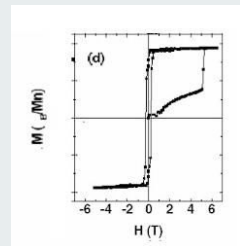
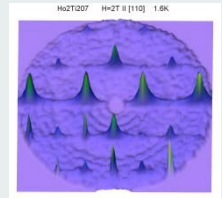
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DTU Physics, Lyngby, Denmark

McStas



● Typical SC magn. experiments

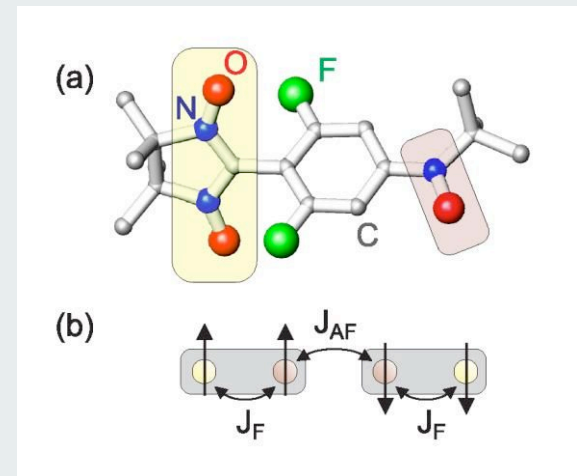
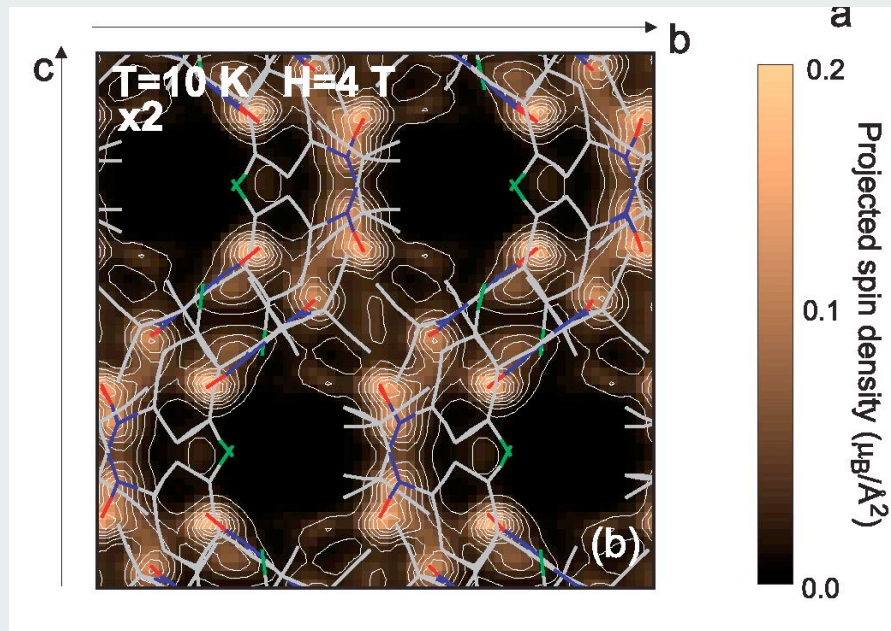
- Collection of many Bragg reflections for structure solution or refinement
- Volumetric mapping of reciprocal space; diffuse scattering and super structure, 1D and 2D cuts
- Study of individual reflection in phase transitions



SPIN DENSITY IN THE PARTIALLY MAGNETIZED ORGANIC QUANTUM MAGNET F_2PNNNO

A. Zheludev, V. Garlea, S. Nishihara, Y. Hosokoshi, A. Cousson and A. Gukasov.
Phys Rev B 75,104427, 2007

- 6T2 $H_{III}[001]$, $[110]$ 1 day



Field induced Double Layered Monopole Structure in TbTi₂O₇

SAZONOV, GUKASOV, MIREBEAU, AND BONVILLE

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 85, 214420 (2012)

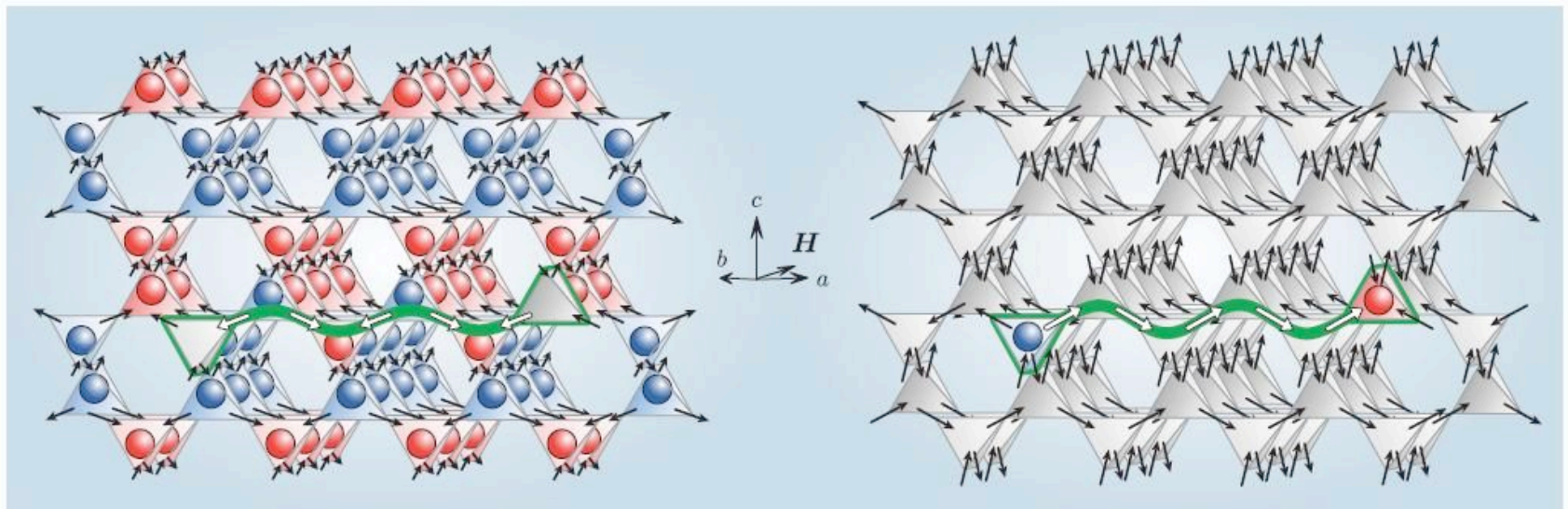
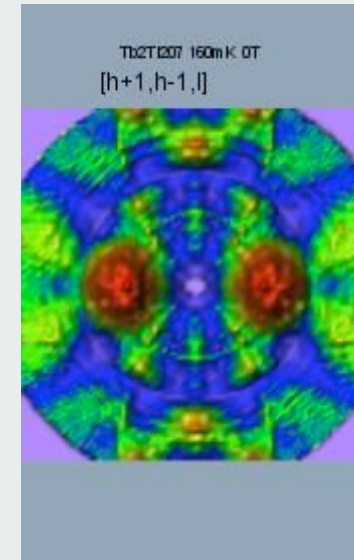
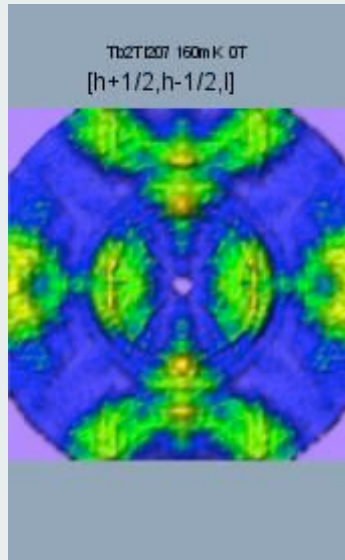
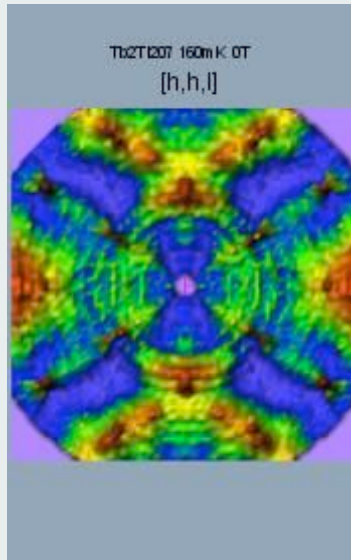
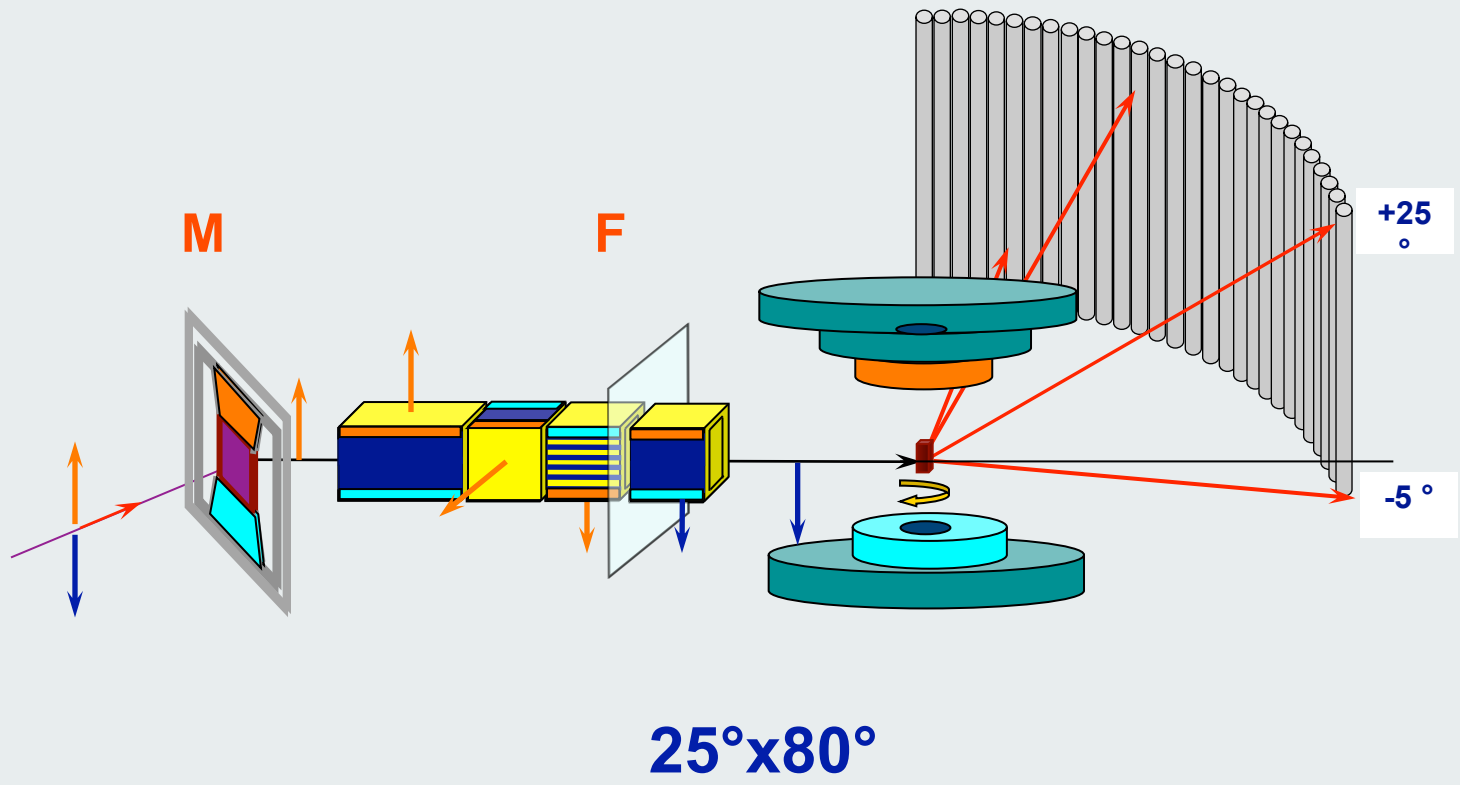


FIG. 5. (Color online) Left panel: Double-layered monopolar structure of Tb₂Ti₂O₇ with vacuum pair excitations. Right panel: Magnetically vacuum state of Ho₂Ti₂O₇ with monopole pair excitation.

Diffuse scattering in $\text{Tb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ at 160mK, $H=0\text{T}$



Cap2010 Very Intense Polarized Neutron DIFFRACTOMETER (5C1) at LLB



Cap2010 VIP Neutron DIFFRACTOMETER (5C1)

delivered in 2010

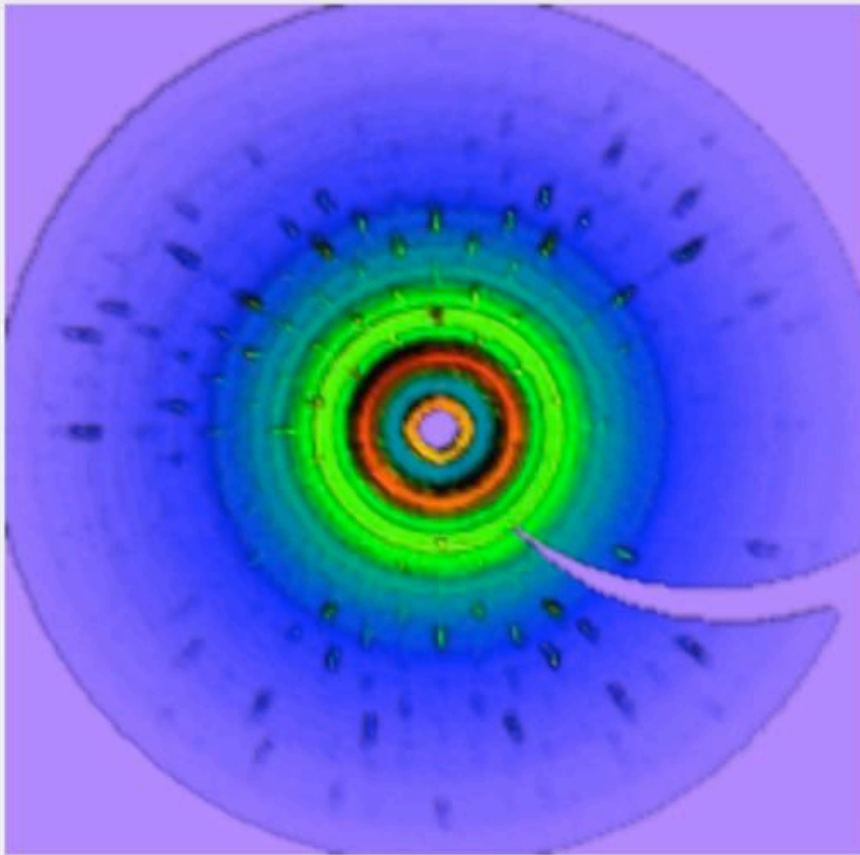


64 PS He3 detectors spaced at 1.2

ESS simulation meeting on diffraction, Oct 24th 2012

Wednesday, October 24, 12

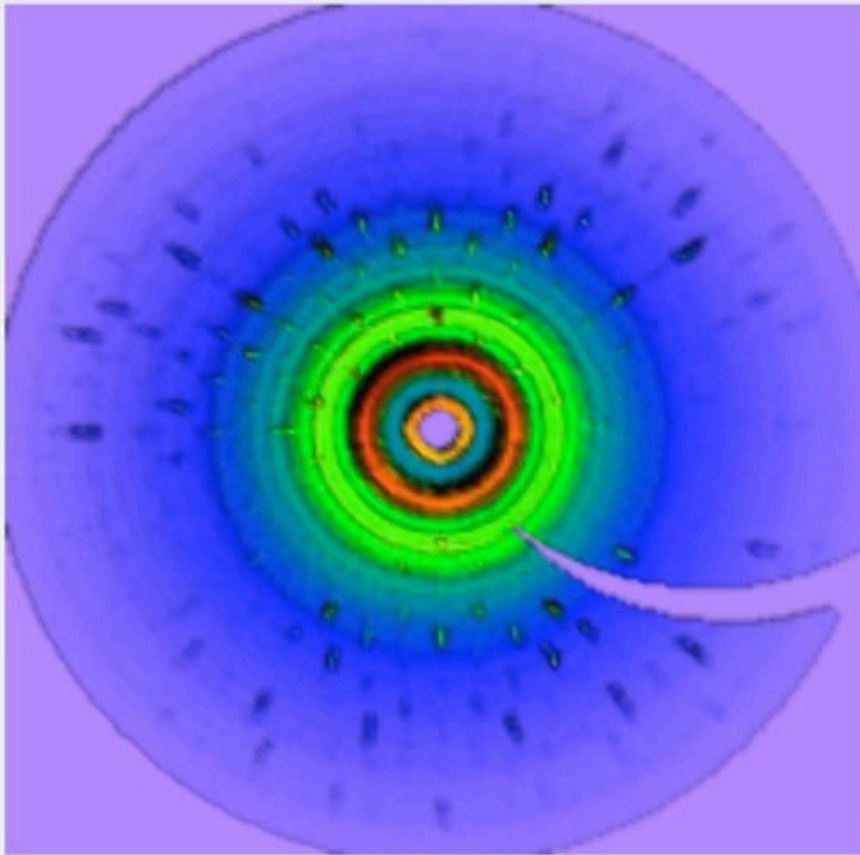
VIP Neutron DIFFRACTOMETER (5C1) LLB



Tb₂Ti₂O₇ 2 K, 1T
A=10.12 Å Fd3m
V~60mm³

3500 steps of 0.1
Exposition 4 sec/frame

VIP Neutron DIFFRACTOMETER (5C1) LLB



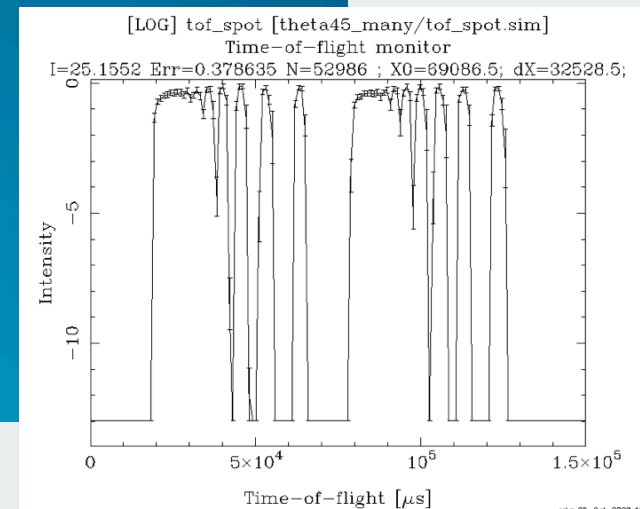
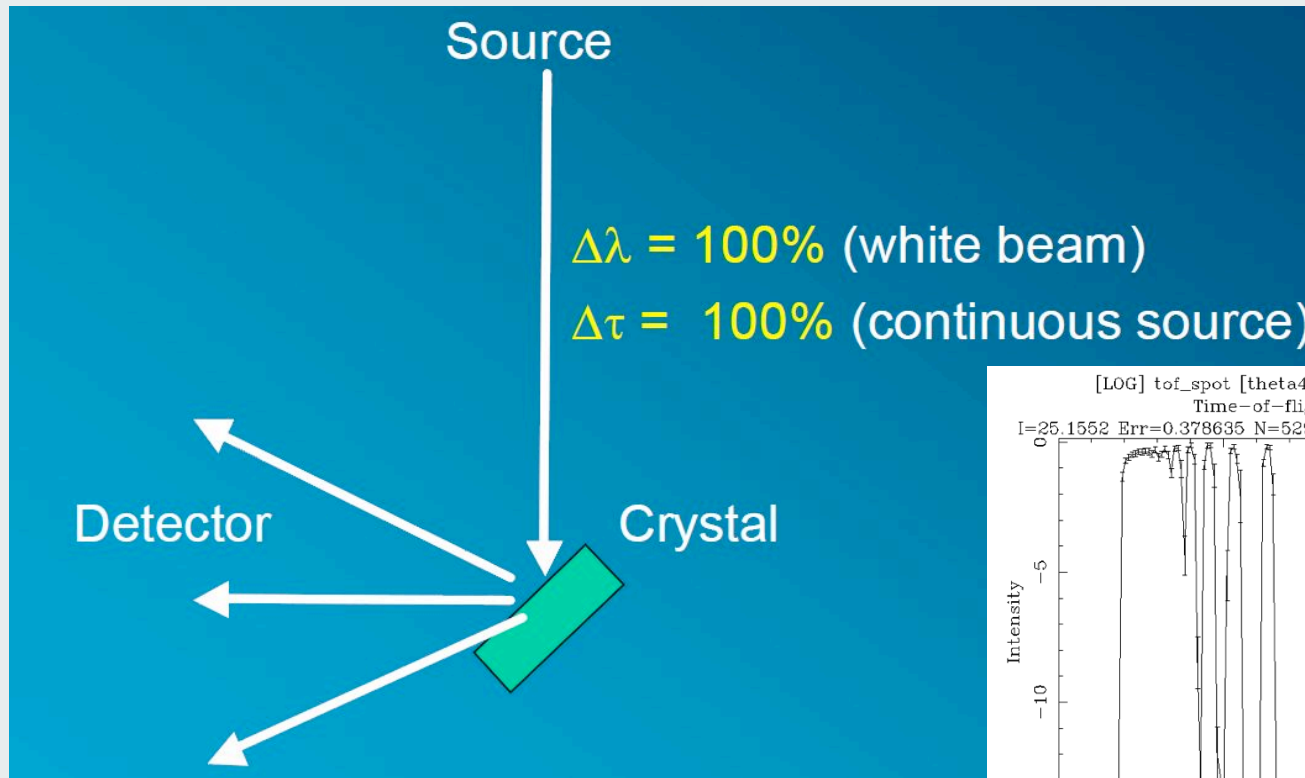
Tb₂Ti₂O₇ 2 K, 1T
A=10.12 Å Fd3m
V~60mm³

3500 steps of 0.1
Exposition 4 sec/frame

951 reflections observed
726 FR > 3σ i.e. magnetic

White Beam (Laue) Neutron Diffraction from a single crystal

Multiple reflections sorted by the Crystal itself



SCD on ESS

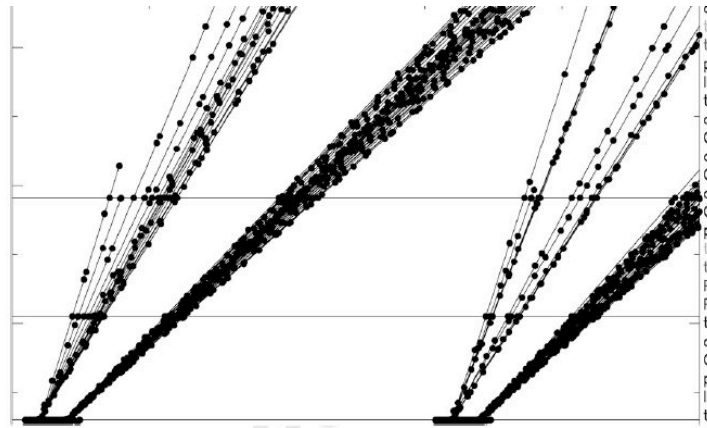


Fig. 5. Neutrons traveling down the flight path length.

- $t = L / 4000 * \lambda$
- For $L = 40 \text{ m}$, $\lambda = 1 \text{ \AA}$ $t = 10 \text{ ms}$ ($\lambda = 7 \text{ \AA}$ $t = 70 \text{ ms}$)
- Pulse width $\Delta t \sim 2 \text{ ms}$ Period $T \sim 70 \text{ ms}$
- $\Delta t / t \sim 20\text{-}30\%$

SCD on ESS , Ven workshop 2008

XESS – Extreme environment single crystal diffractometer for the ESS-LP (ESS workshop October, 2008, Ven, Sweden)

A. Gukasov, P Willendrup, E. Knudsen and F. K. Larsen

Abstract

A single crystal diffractometer for extreme environments was designed during the ESS Ven workshop. We show using Monte-Carlo simulations that the exceptional qualities of the long-pulse spallation source translate into strongly enhanced performance of single crystal diffractometer. This is due to the fact that the ESS duty cycle matches perfectly well the wavelength resolution required for single crystal diffraction. We show as well that very significant additional gain of the instrument luminosity can be achieved by exploiting modern focusing neutron optics.

Background

The XESS diffractometer described below can be considered as a general purpose crystal and magnetic structure instrument optimized for crystals with unit cell from $15 \times 15 \times 15 \text{ \AA}$ to $25 \times 25 \times 25 \text{ \AA}$. It uses the time-of-flight (TOF) Laue

Moderator and guide section

The proposed solution is a Laue TOF instrument with normal beam geometry, utilizing the wavelength band $0.8 < \lambda < 8 \text{ \AA}$ and a total instrument length of 30 m. The preliminary studies were done assuming a thermal moderator, but results can be generalized to a mixed moderator setup.

McStas simulations of XESS

of diffraction patterns usually allows eliminating the correlations in the structural parameters during due to overlapping reflections. Second consists in

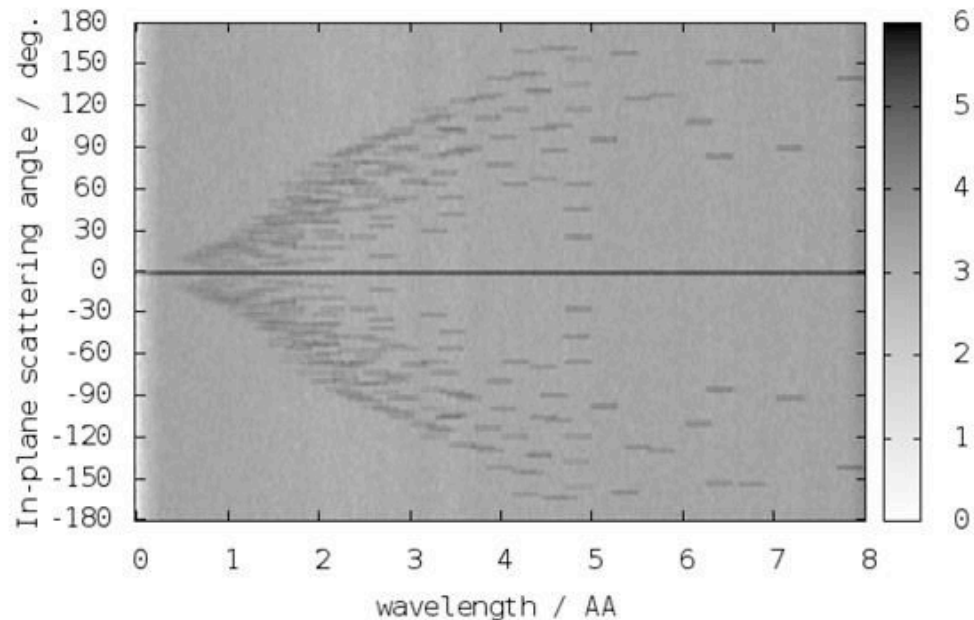


Figure 5: In-plane scattering angle and time-of-flight diagram for full 2ms pulse. Color scale is logarithmic, in a.u.

improving the spatial resolution.

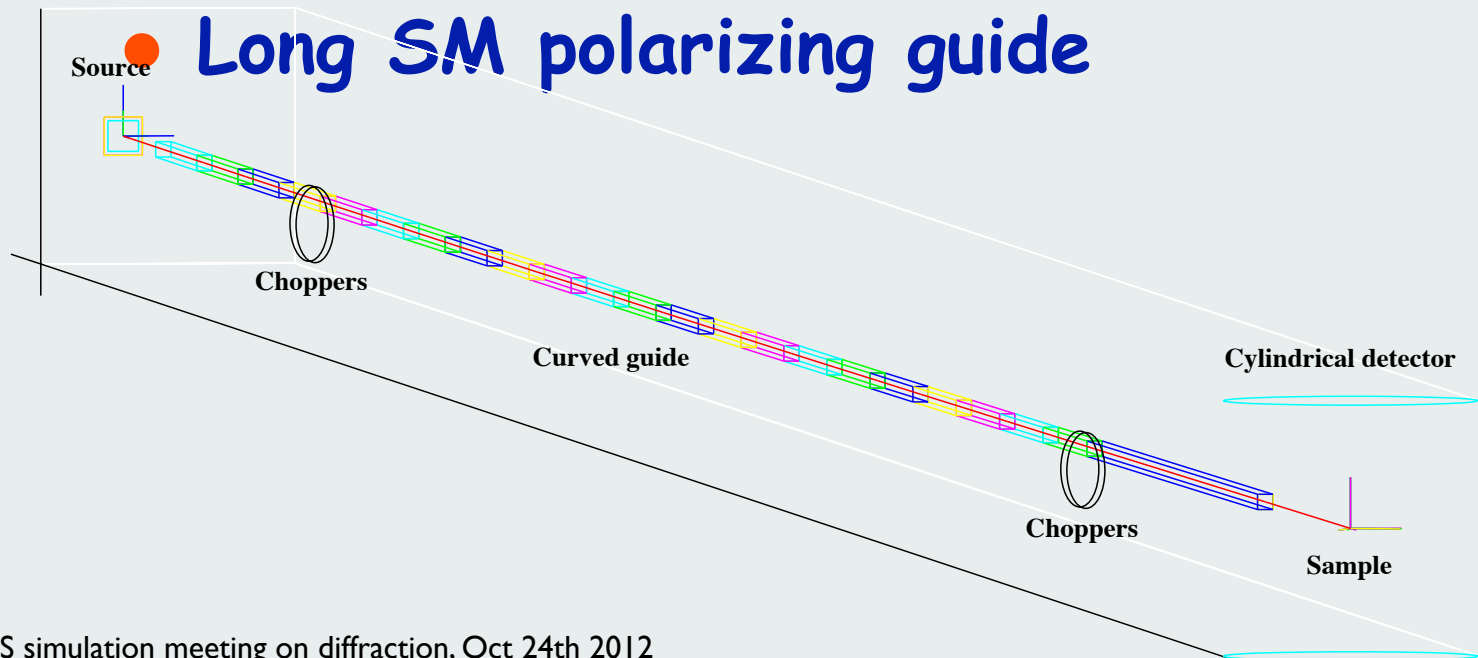
Moderator and guide section

The proposed solution is a Laue TOF instrument with normal beam geometry, utilizing the wavelength band $0.8 < \lambda < 8 \text{ \AA}$ and a total instrument length of 30 m. The preliminary studies were done assuming a thermal moderator, but results

diffraction, Oct 24th 2012 mixed moderator setup.

Design elements

- ESS Long pulse favorable for SC (XESS)
- Short wavelength (0.8 Å) are desirable
- Area Detectors, arranged cylindrically for good sample env access



● Polarized neutrons optic

- Ni mirror $0.002\text{rad}/\text{\AA}$ ($\sim 7'$ for 1\AA)
- SM $m=2.5$ $0.005\text{rad}/\text{\AA}$ ($20'$ for 1\AA)
- Guide width $a = L/4 * 0.005 = 50\text{mm}$
- Advantages :
White spectrum, Transmission $\sim 100\%$,
Polarization 95-99%, known technology

1 - Single curved Polarizing neutron guide (reference option)

beam size 20x20 mm².

minimum length $L=33\text{m}$ for $\lambda^*=0.4 \text{ \AA}$

SM FeCo/TiN $m=2.5$ 0.8-4.5 \AA .

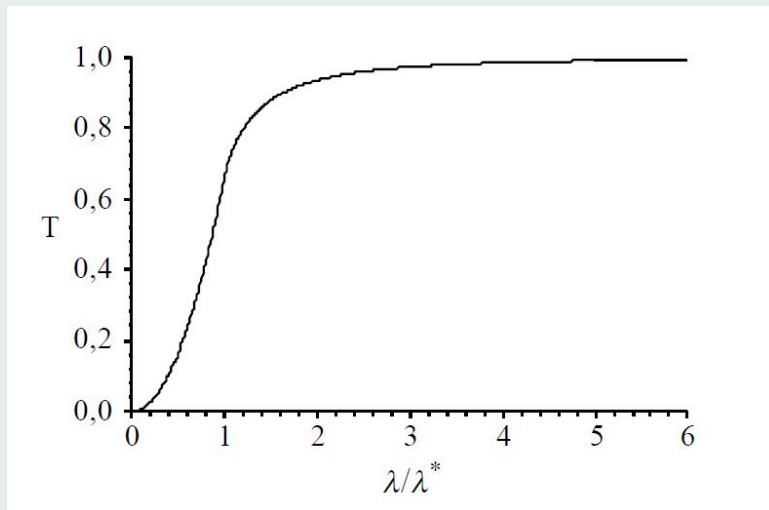
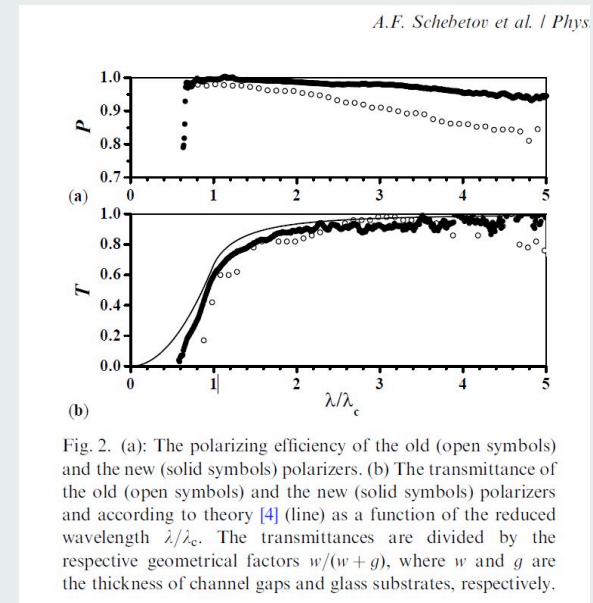


Fig. 3 The transmittance T of a perfect neutron guide for an incident neutron beam with the divergence $D=2\theta^* \lambda / \lambda^*$ as a function of λ / λ^*



2- Ballistic (elliptic, parabolic) Polarizing neutron guide

Cross-section 50x50 mm².

minimum length $L=80$ m for $\lambda^*=0.4$ Å

FeCo $m=1$ 0.8-4.5 Å.

3- Ballistic (elliptic, parabolic) Unpolarized neutron guide + cavity?

Add-on options?

Asymmetric SC Magnet

Guide fields

Microfocusing optics

Post Doc to be hired @ LLB

Post Doc position open at LLB from
January 2013 devoted to the Project
Magnetism Diffractometer at ESS