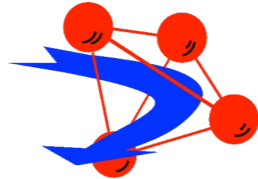
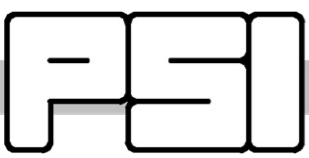


# Diffraction at swiss spallation source SINQ

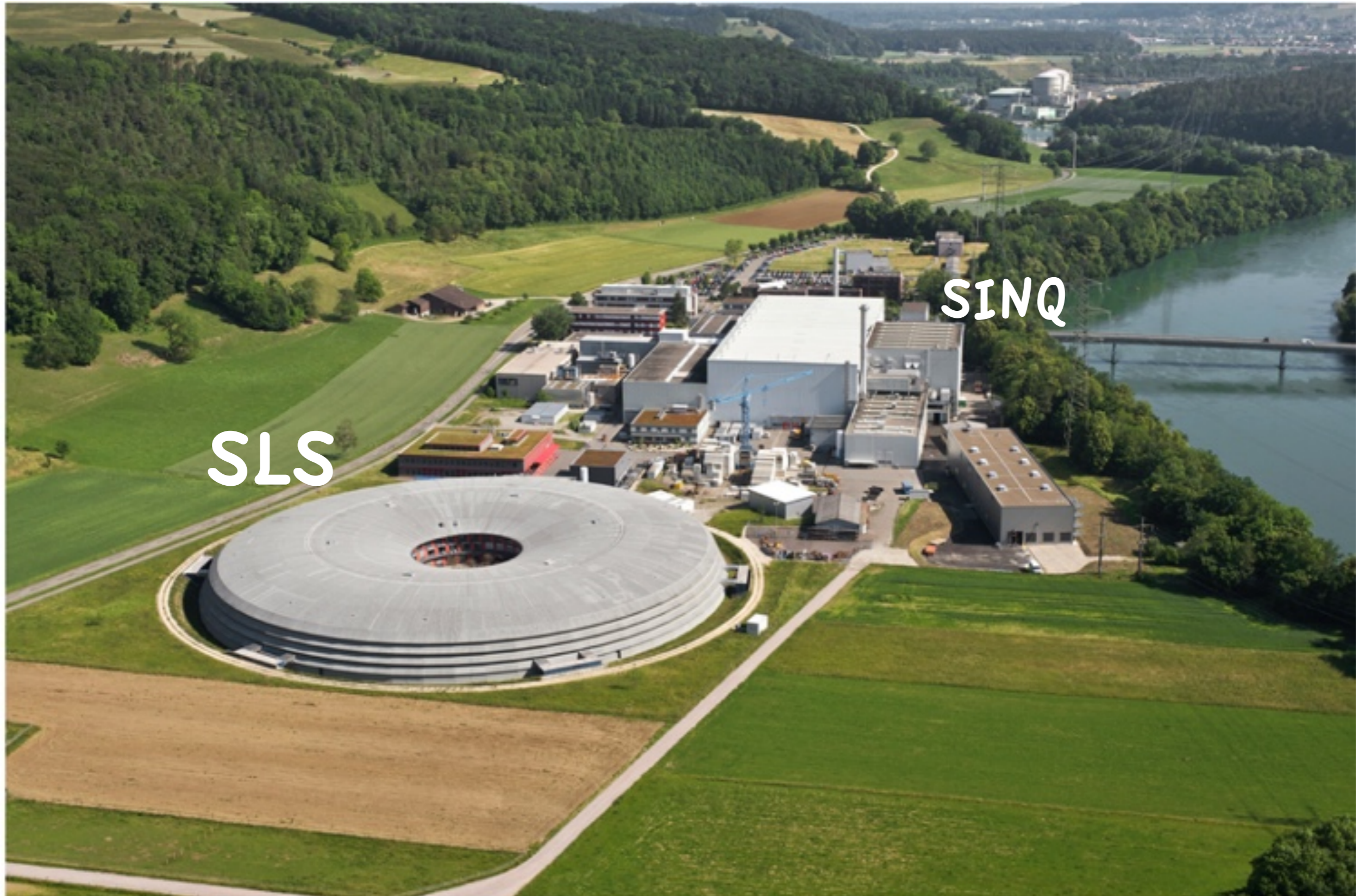
Vladimir Pomjakushin

*Laboratory for Neutron Scattering, Paul Scherrer Institute*



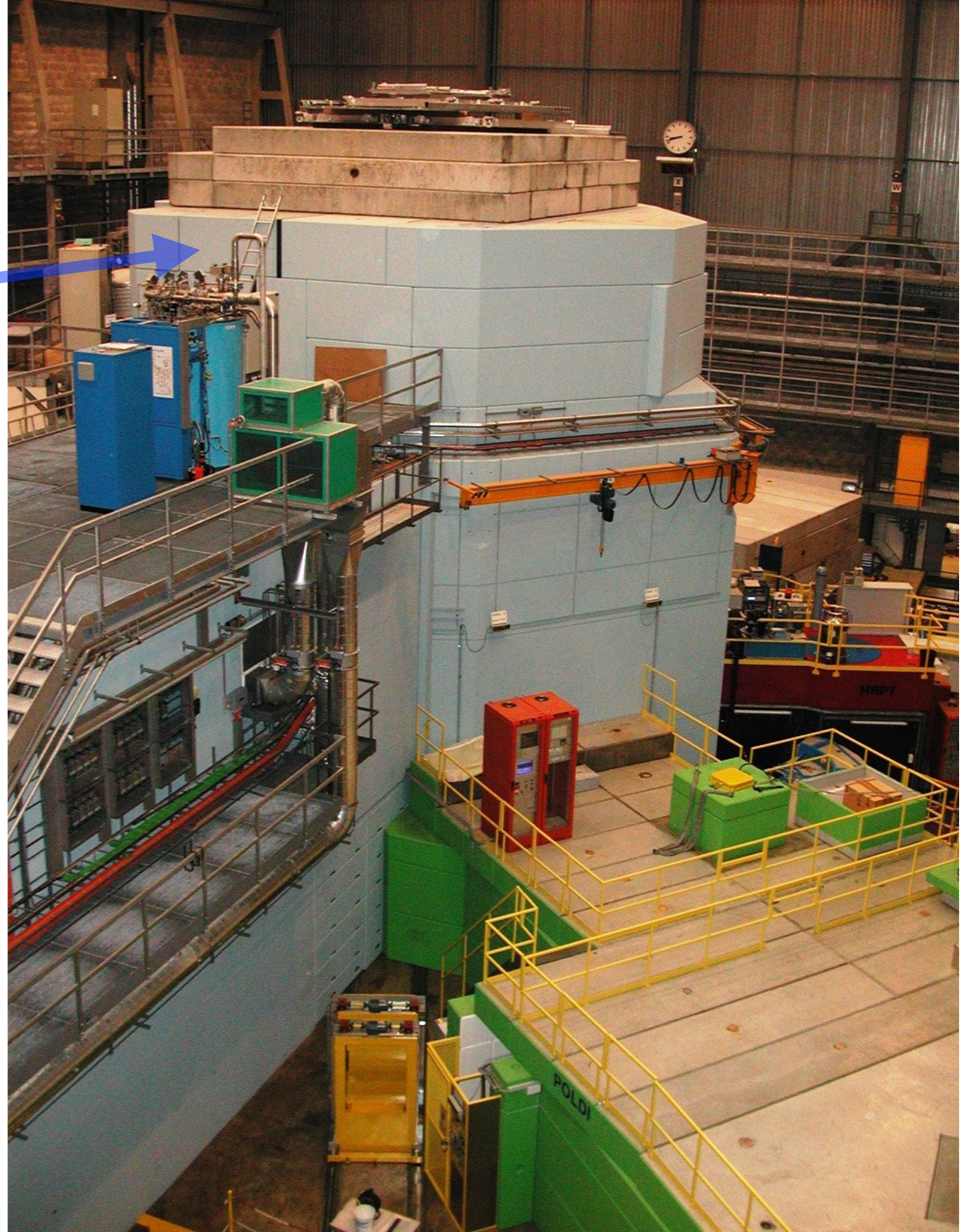


# Paul Scherrer Institute (West)



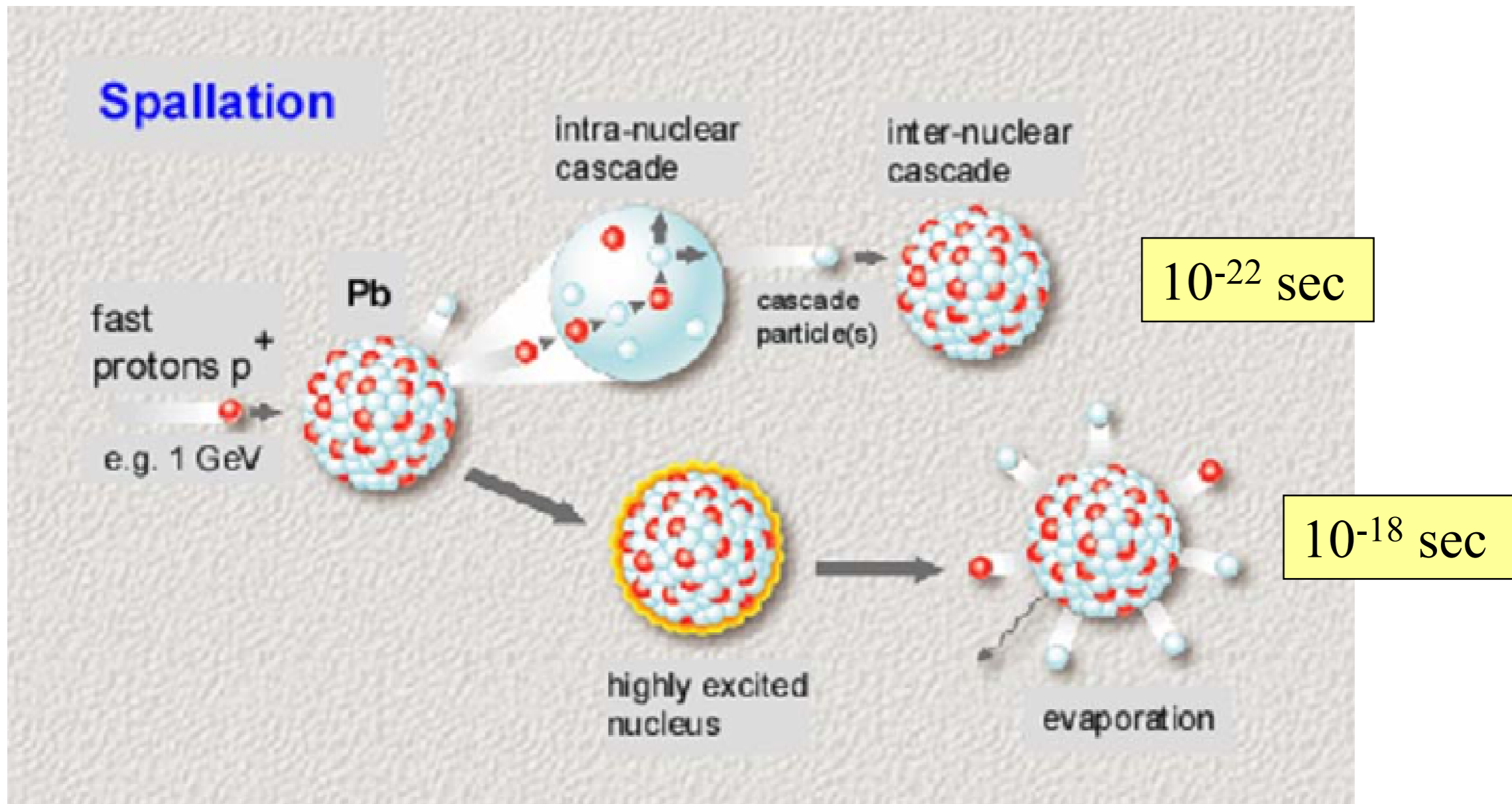
# SINQ hall

The spallation neutron source SINQ is a continuous source - the first of its kind in the world - with a **flux of about  $10^{14}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/s**. Beside thermal neutrons, a cold moderator of liquid deuterium (cold source) slows neutrons down and shifts their spectrum to lower energies.

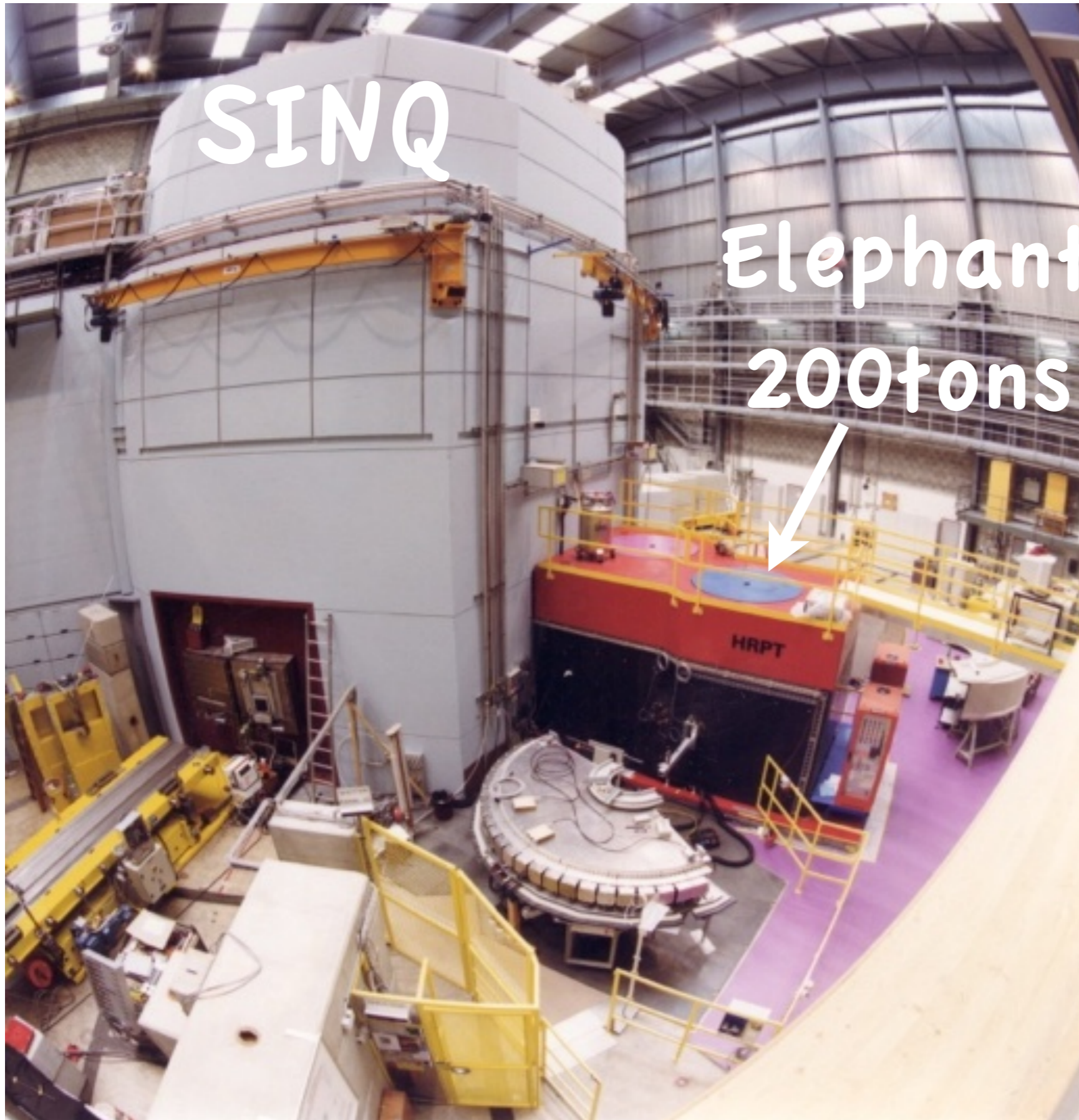


# Spallation

30 - 35 MeV/useful neutron (Hg 1.3 GeV protons)



# SINQ hall



Elephant is:  
Shielding of the direct beam  
also from fast neutrons for  
diffraction instruments

**HRPT**

High resolution powder diffractometer  
Thermal neutrons

**Contact:** Vladimir Pomjakushin,  
vladimir.pomjakushin@psi.ch

**NEUTRA**

Neutron radiography  
Thermal neutrons

**Contact:** Peter Vontobel,  
peter.vontobel@psi.ch

**POLDI**

Residual stress diffractometer  
Thermal neutrons

**Contact:** Alexander Evans,  
alexander.evans@psi.ch

**MORPHEUS**

Two-axis diffractometer  
Cold neutrons

**Contact:** Cecile Marcelot,  
cecile.marcelot@psi.ch

**AMOR**

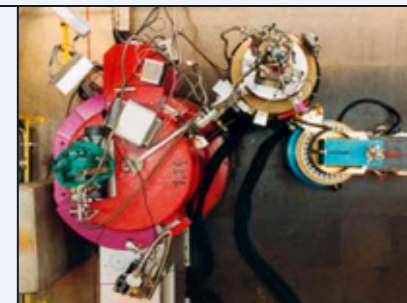
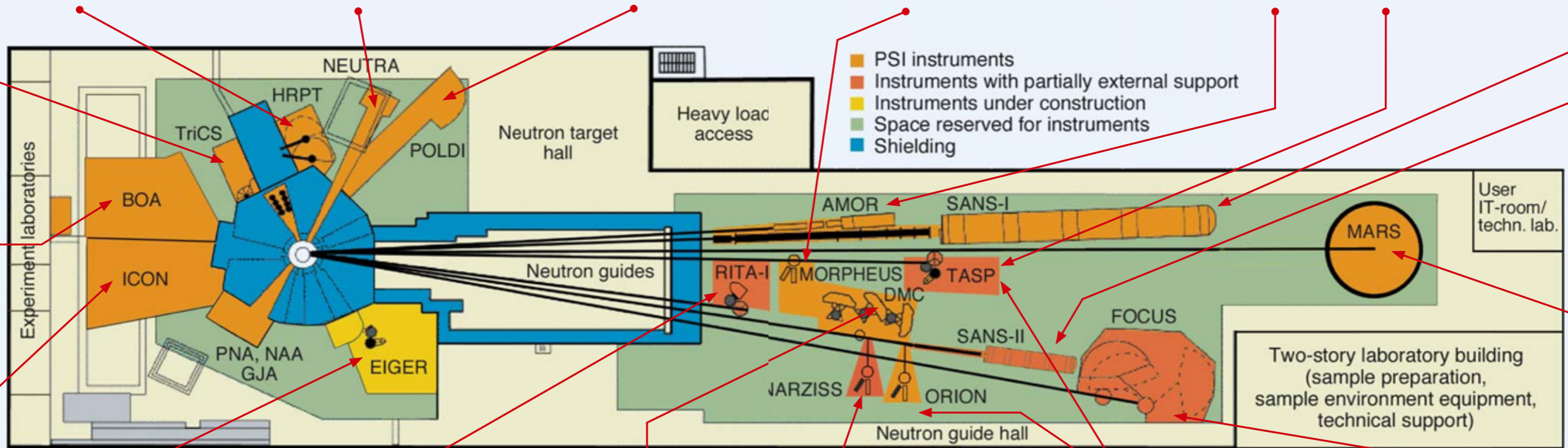
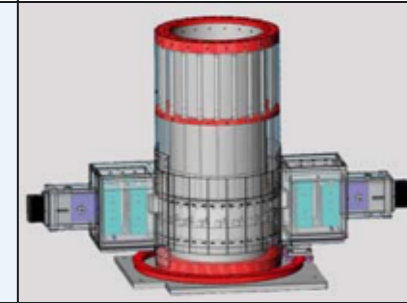
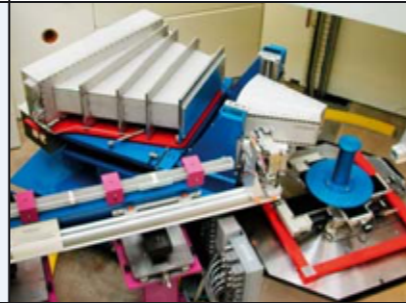
Reflectometer  
Cold neutrons

**Contact:** Jochen Stahn,  
jochen.stahn@psi.ch

**MuPAD**

Mu-metal Polarization Analysis Device  
Cold polarized neutrons

**Contact:** Bertrand Roessli,  
bertrand.roessli@psi.ch

**EIGER**

Triple-axis spectrometer  
Thermal neutrons

**Contact:** Severian Gyasalica,  
severian.gyasalica@psi.ch

**RITA-II**

Triple-axis spectrometer  
Cold neutrons

**Contact:** Christof Niedermayer,  
christof.niedermayer@psi.ch

**DMC**

High intensity powder diffractometer  
Cold neutrons

**Contact:** Lukas Keller,  
lukas.keller@psi.ch

**NARZISS**

Polarized neutron reflectometer

**Contact:** Michael Schneider,  
michael.schneider@psi.ch

**ORION**

Two-axis diffractometer

**Contact:** Cecile Marcelot,  
cecile.marcelot@psi.ch

**TASP**

Triple-axis spectrometer  
Cold polarized neutrons

**Contact:** Andrey Zheludev,  
zheludev@ethz.ch

# Cold neutron guide hall



# Diffraction instruments at swiss spallation source SINQ



# Diffraction instruments at swiss spallation source SINQ

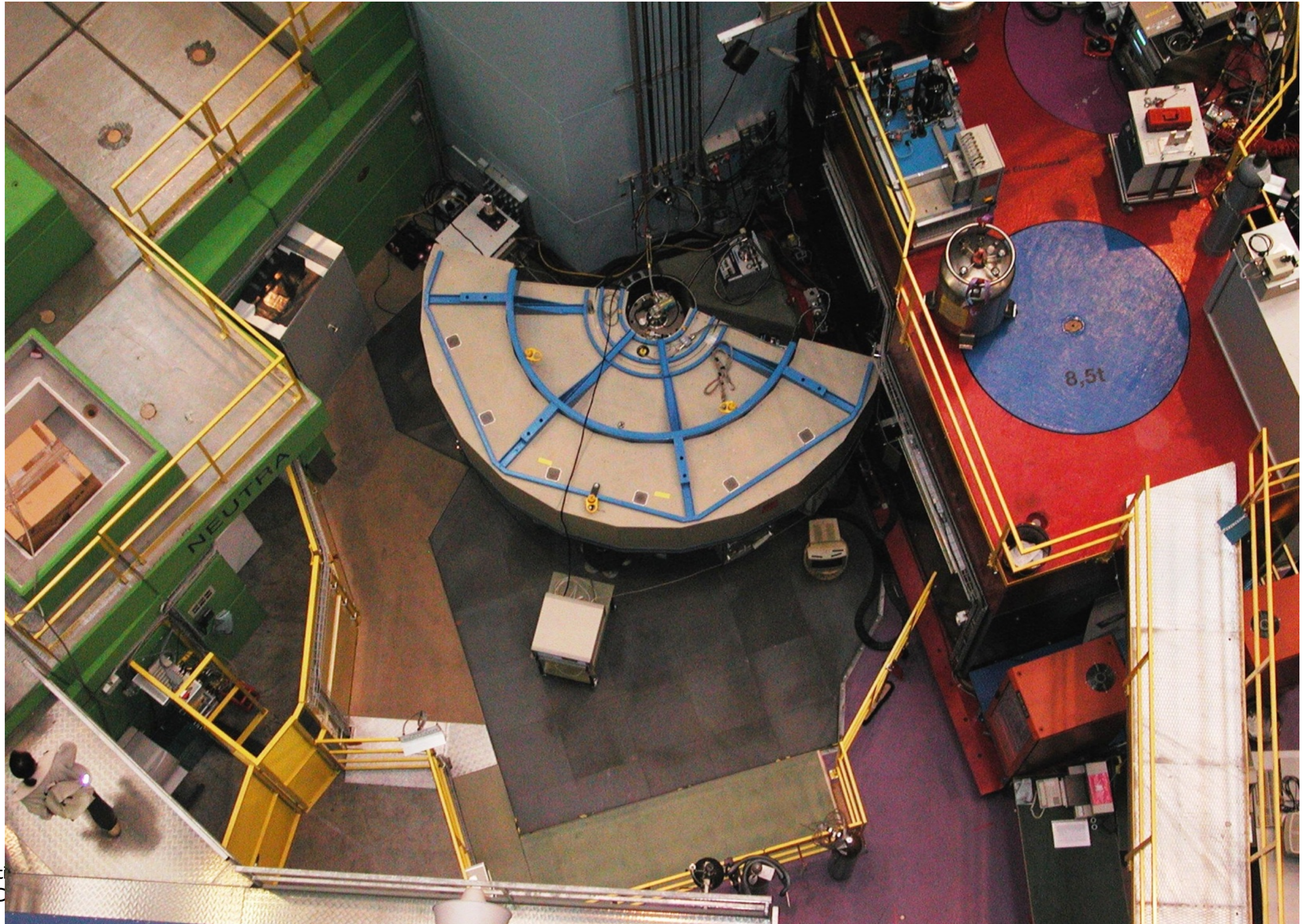
- HRPT - High Resolution Powder Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons,  $\lambda=0.94 - 2.96 \text{ \AA}$
- DMC – High Intensity Powder Diffractometer for Cold Neutrons,  $\lambda=2.35 - 6 \text{ \AA}$
- TriCS - Single crystal diffractometer,  $\lambda=1.18, 2.3 \text{ \AA}$

# Diffraction instruments at swiss spallation source SINQ

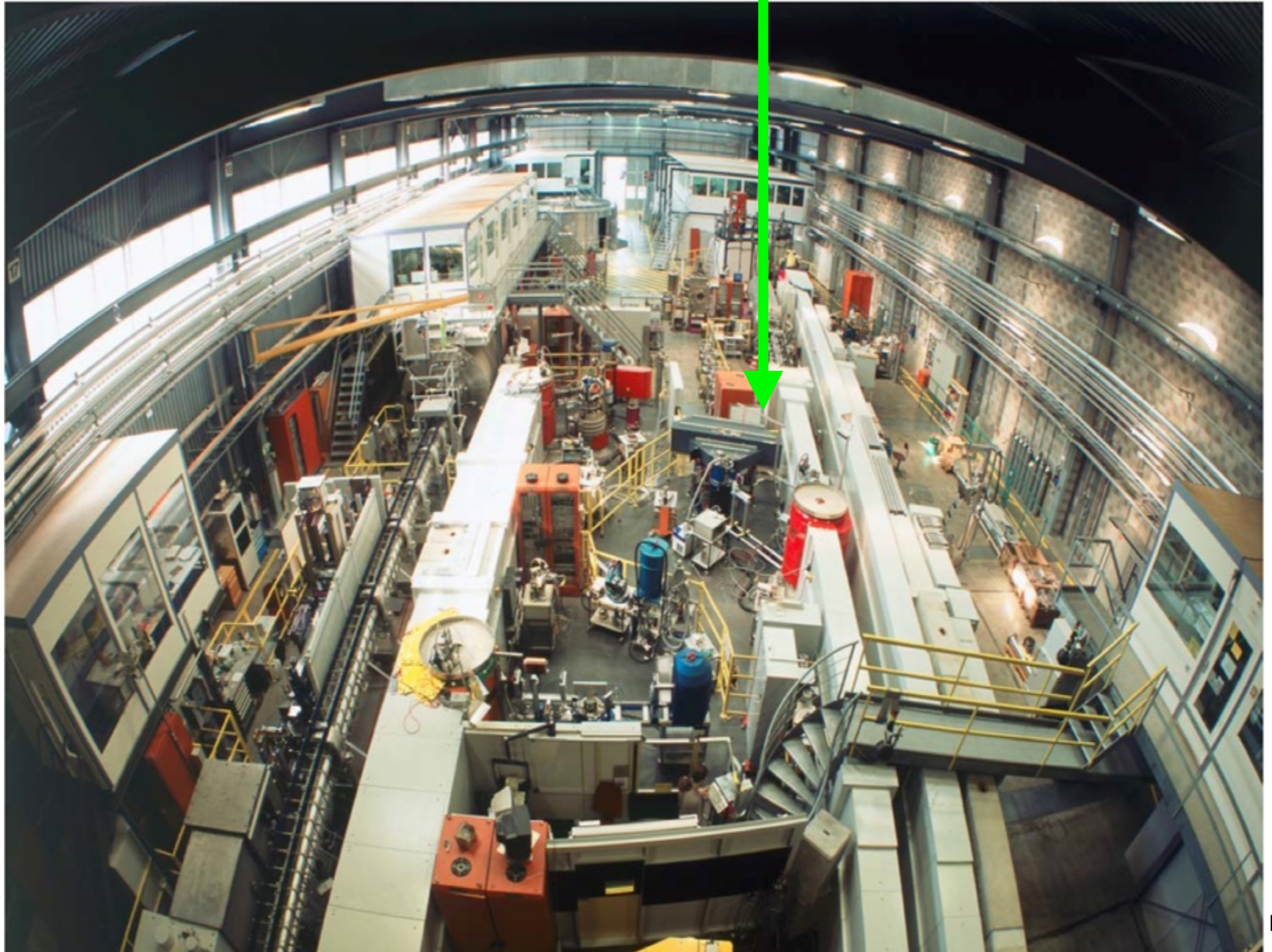
- HRPT - High Resolution Powder Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons,  $\lambda=0.94 - 2.96 \text{ \AA}$
- DMC – High Intensity Powder Diffractometer for Cold Neutrons,  $\lambda=2.35 - 6 \text{ \AA}$
- TriCS - Single crystal diffractometer,  $\lambda=1.18, 2.3 \text{ \AA}$
- TASP (triple axes) with MUPAD for polarised ND



# HRPT areal



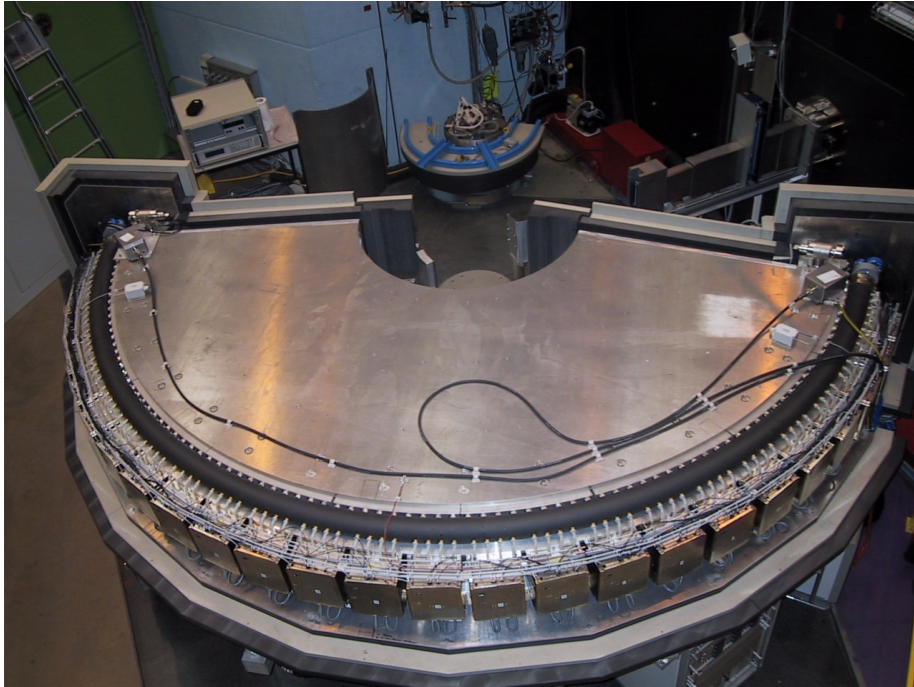
# Cold neutron guide hall. DMC diffractometer



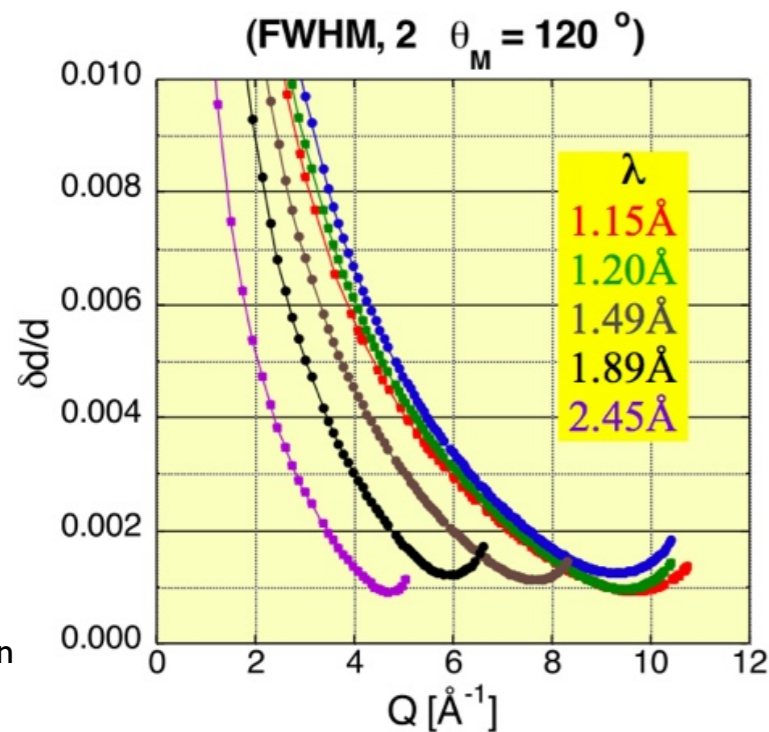
# Powder ND at SINQ/PSI

**HRPT** - High Resolution Powder Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons.  
linear detector with 1600 channels,  $0.1^\circ$

Responsible: Vladimir Pomjakushin, Denis Sheptyakov



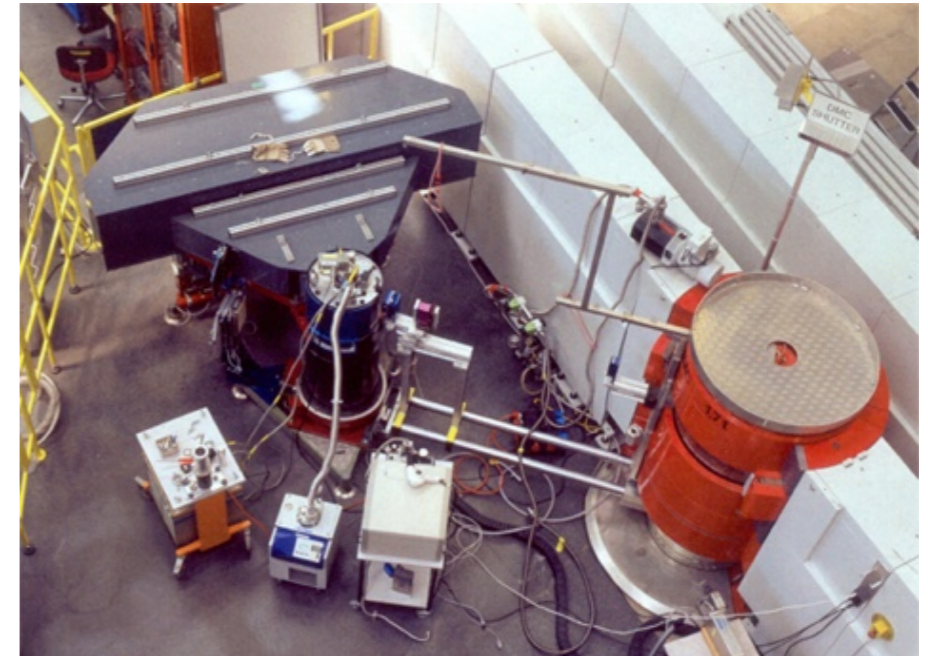
HRPT RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS



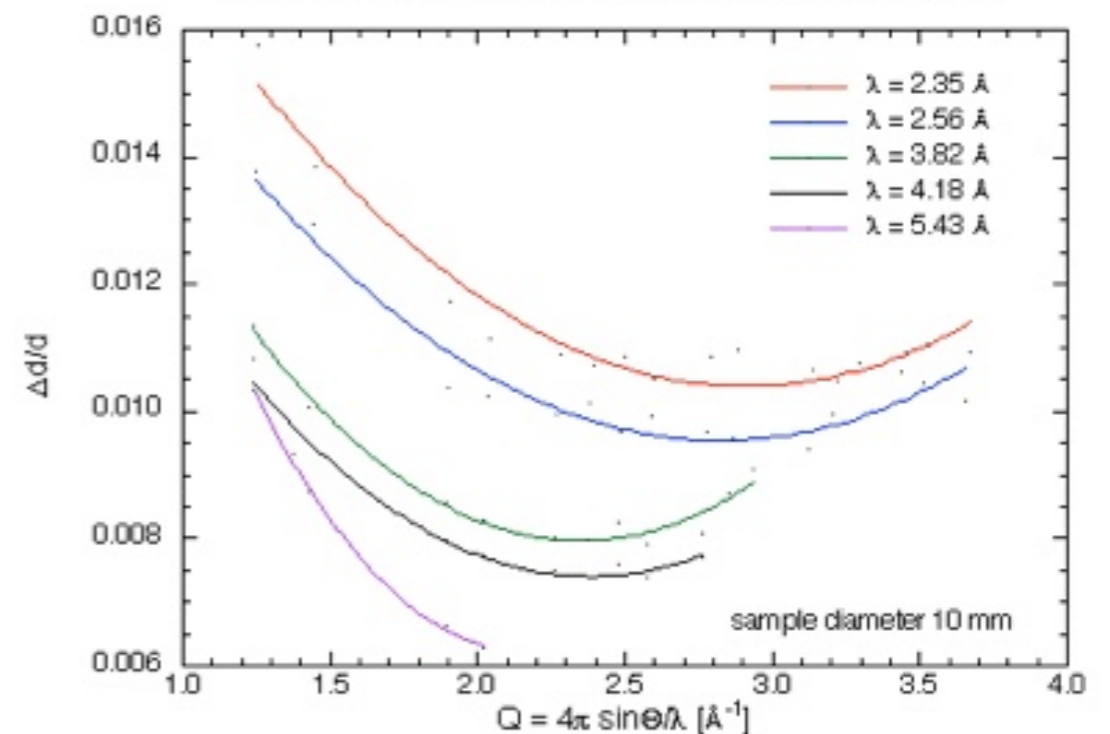
magn

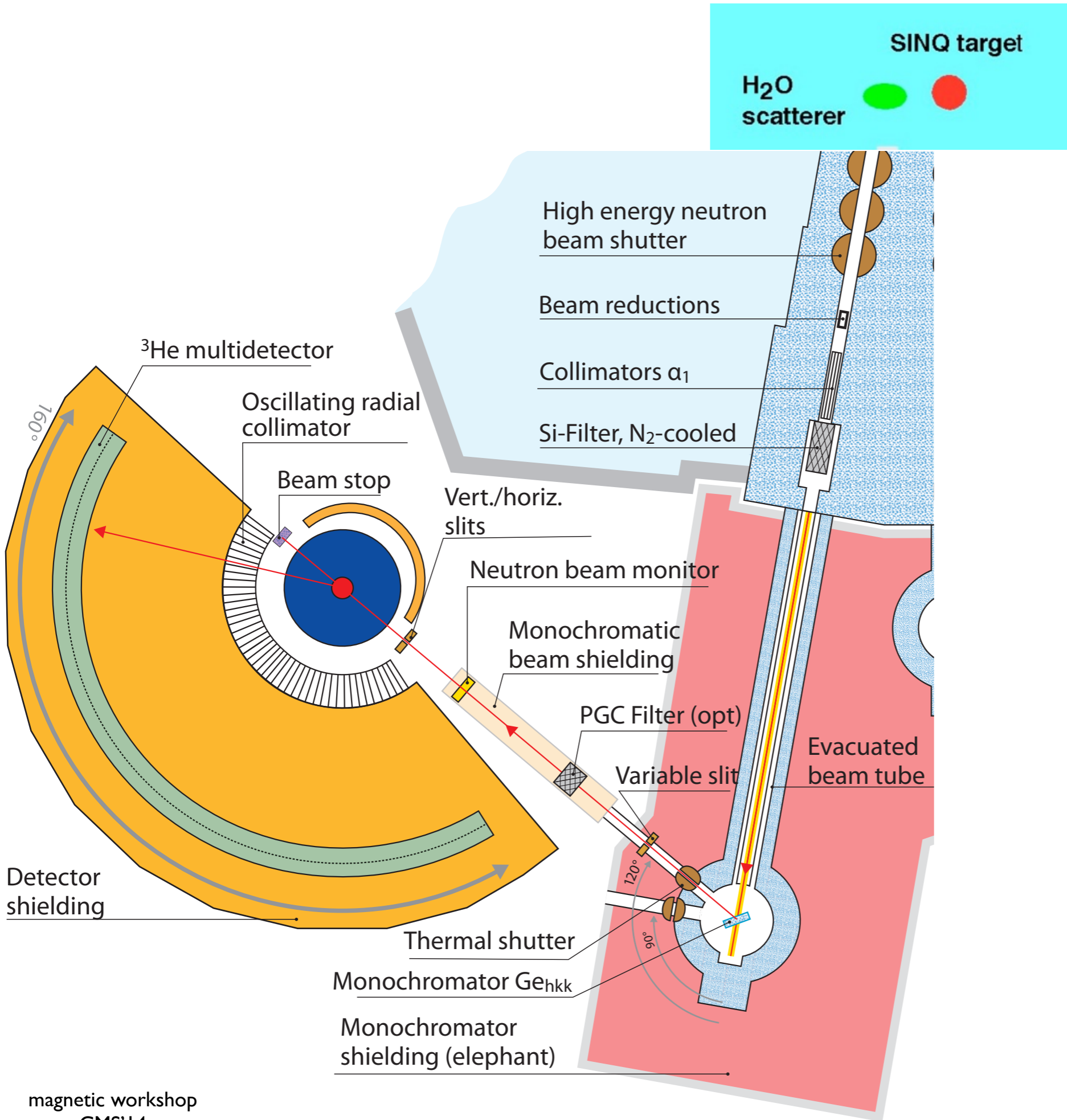
**DMC** - cold neutron powder diffractometer  
linear detector with 400 channels,  $0.2^\circ$

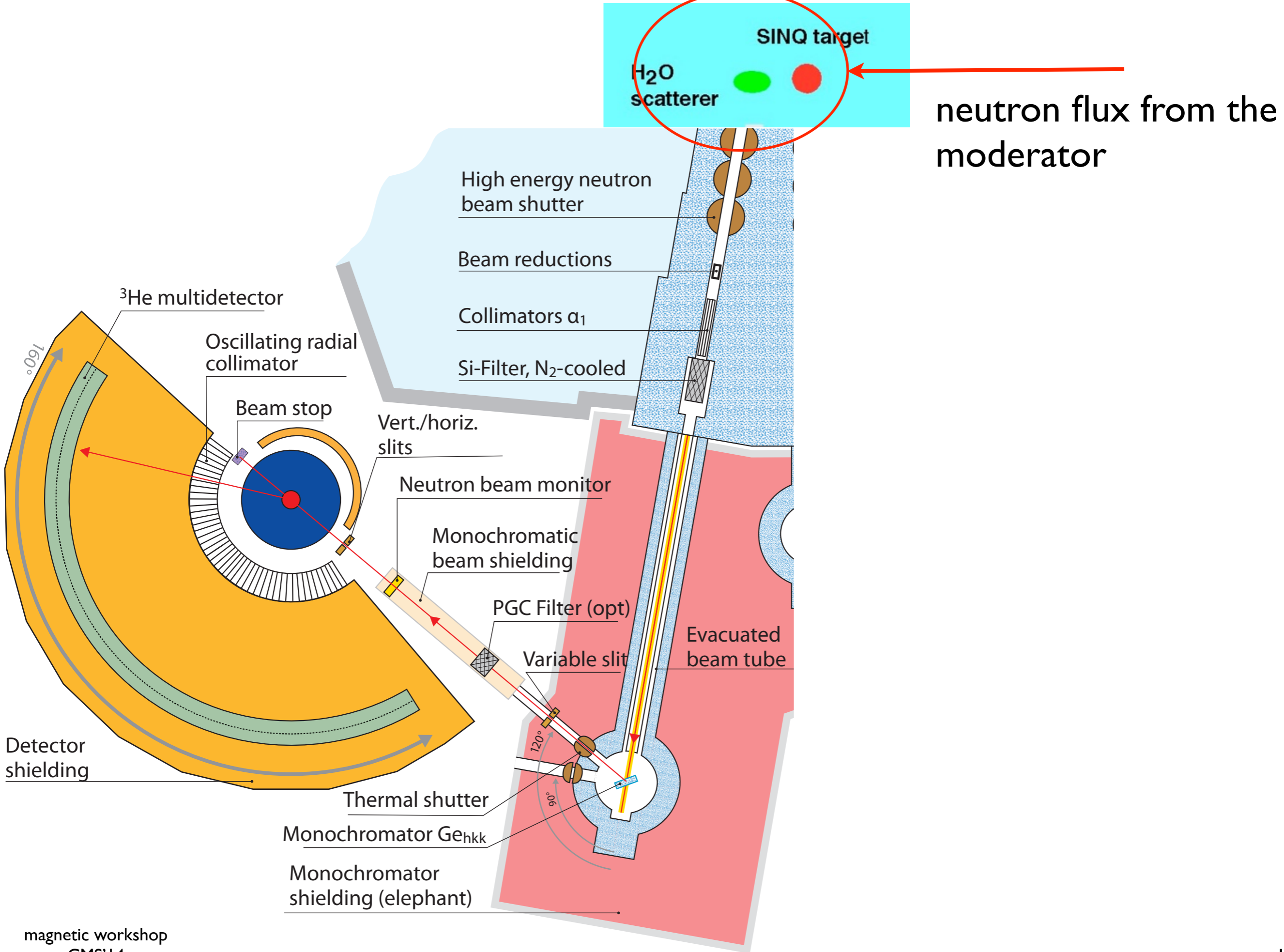
Responsible: Lukas Keller, Matthias Frontzek



DMC: experimental resolution functions  $\Delta d/d(Q, \lambda)$

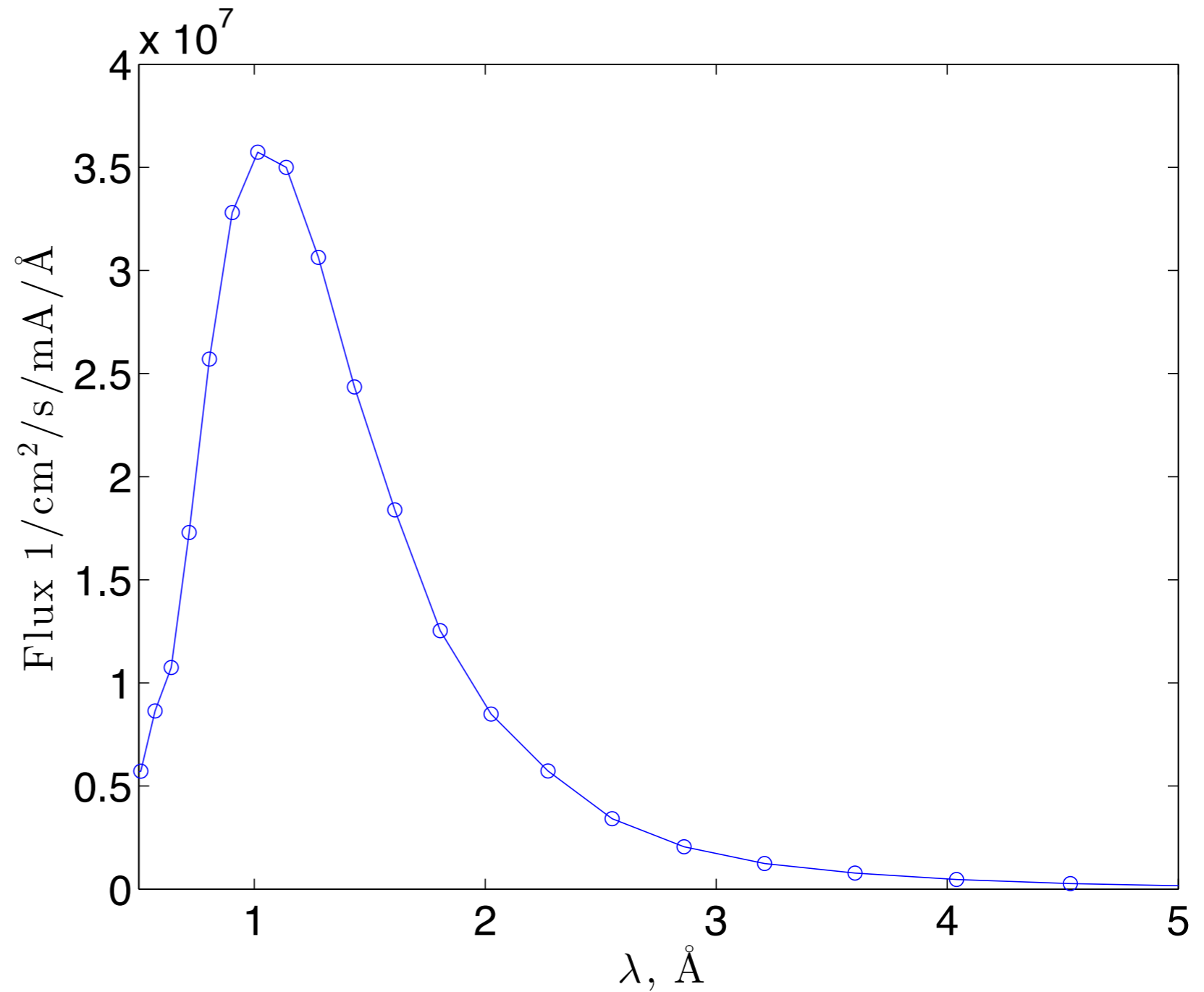
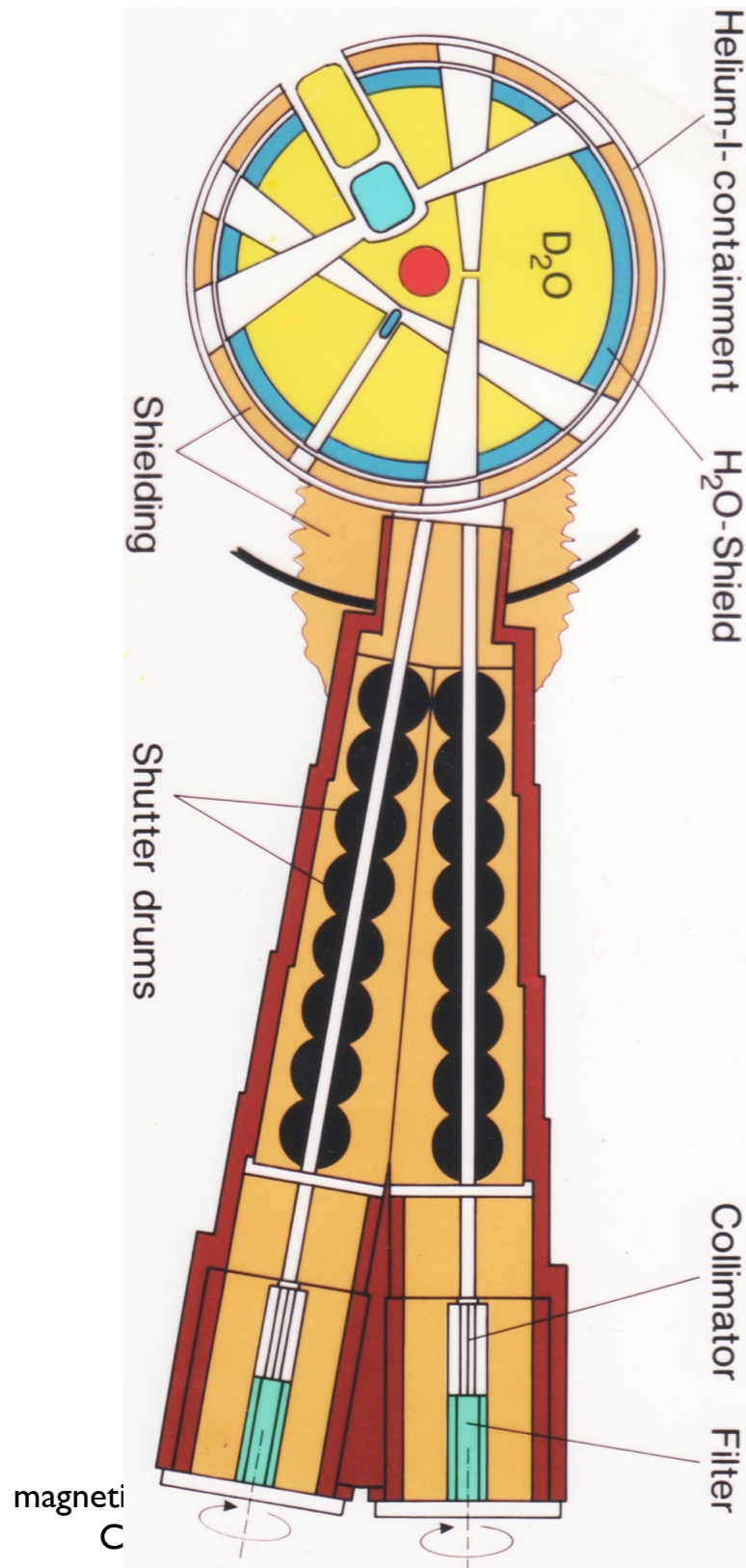






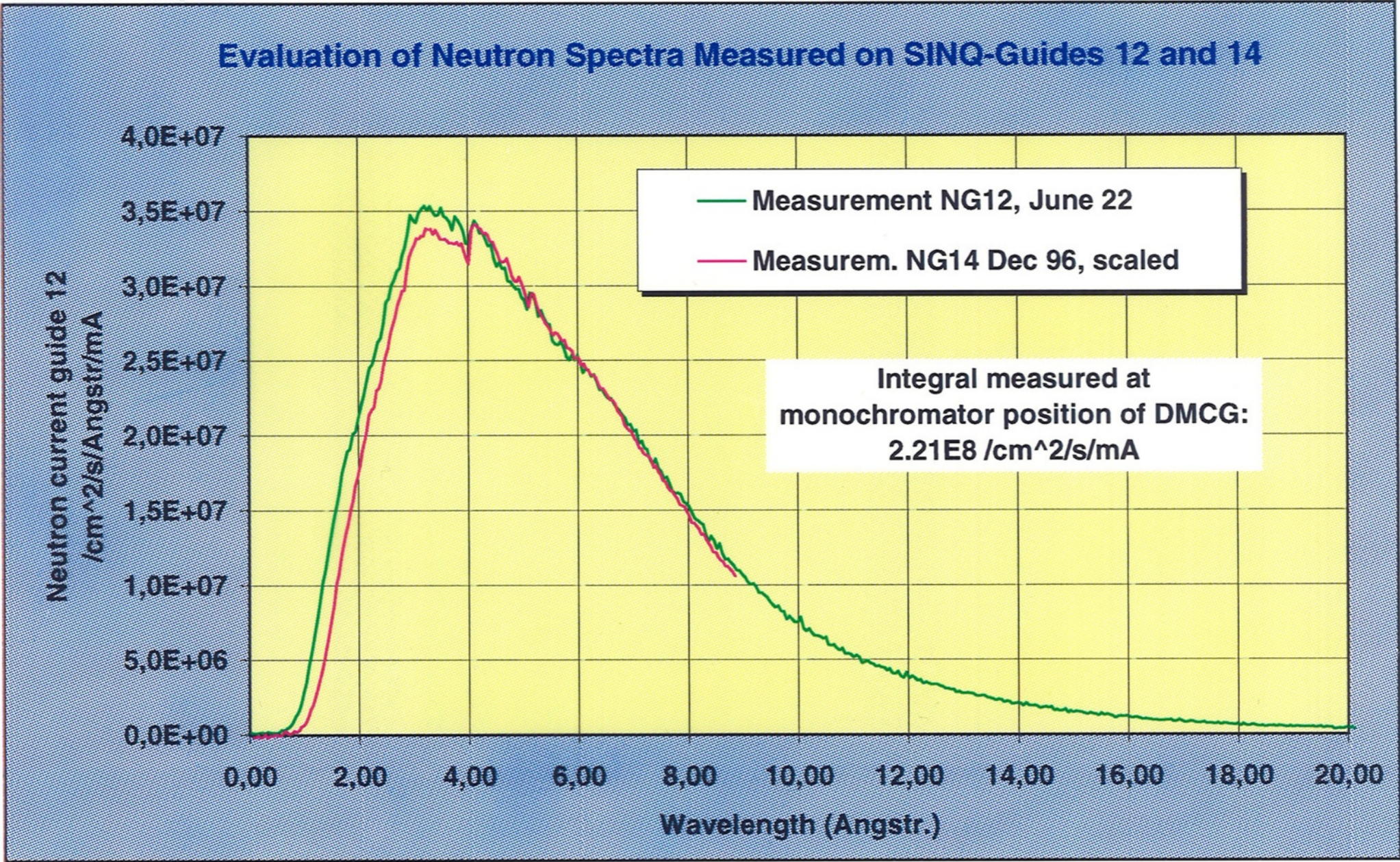


# Neutron flux from the D<sub>2</sub>O moderator at HRPT/NEUTRA (white beam)



Total:  $5 \cdot 10^7$  1/cm<sup>2</sup>/s/mA  
 at SINQ current 2mA:  $10^8$

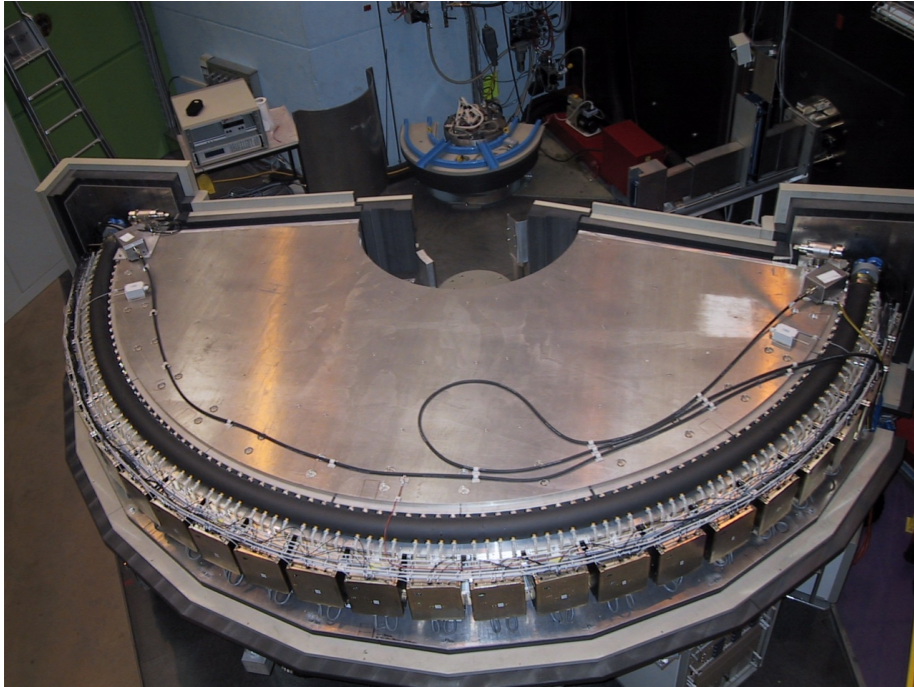
# DMC flux



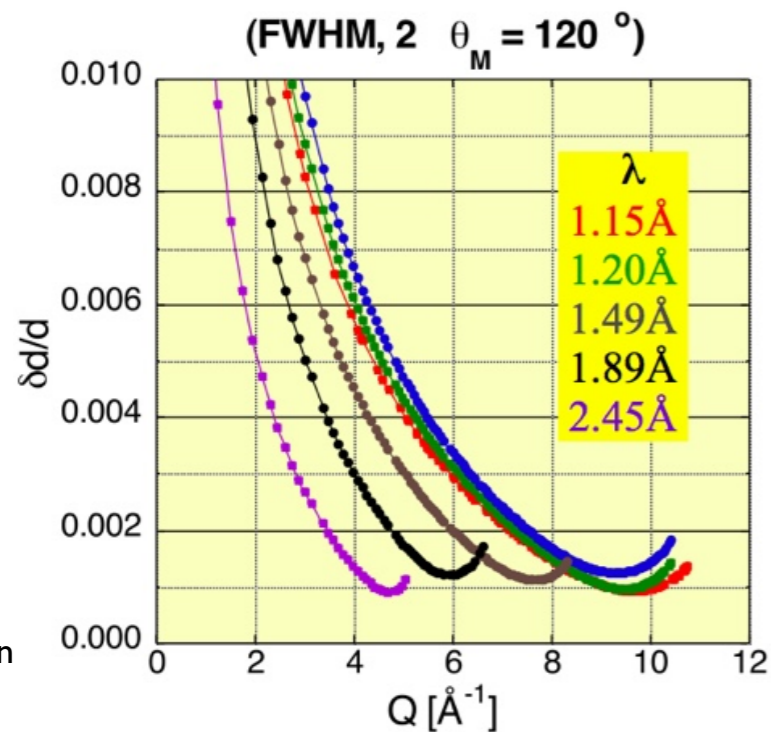
# Powder ND at SINQ/PSI

**HRPT** - High Resolution Powder Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons.  
linear detector with 1600 channels,  $0.1^\circ$

Responsible: Vladimir Pomjakushin, Denis Sheptyakov



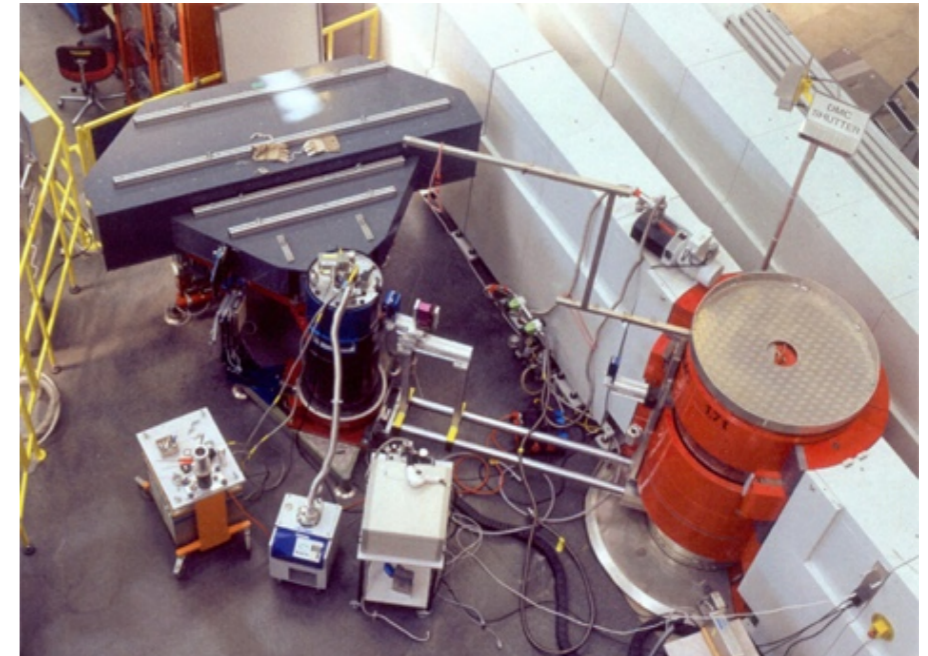
HRPT RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS



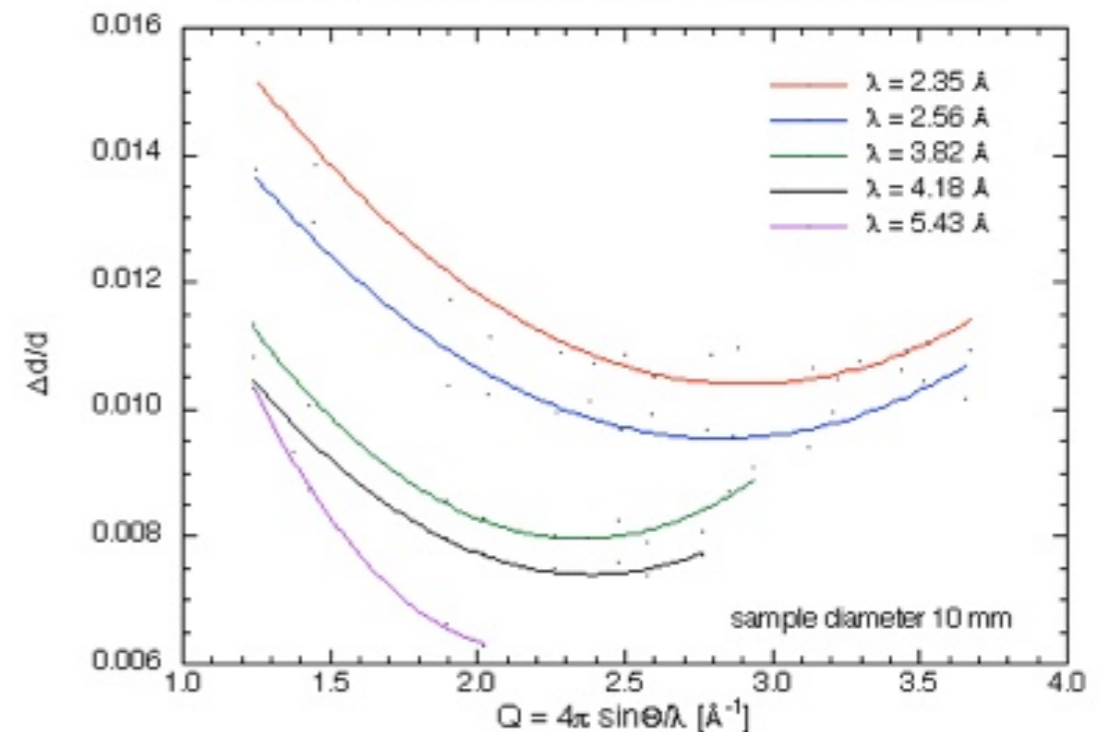
magn

**DMC** - cold neutron powder diffractometer  
linear detector with 400 channels,  $0.2^\circ$

Responsible: Lukas Keller, Matthias Frontzek



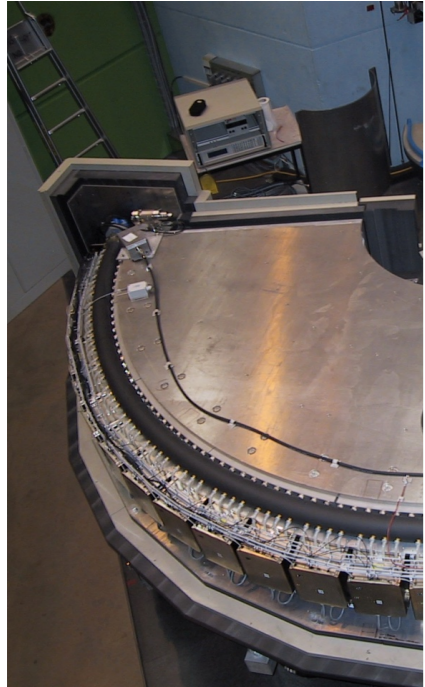
DMC: experimental resolution functions  $\Delta d/d(Q, \lambda)$



# Powder ND at SINQ/PSI

**HRPT** - High Resolution Powder  
Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons  
linear detector with

Responsible: Vladimir P



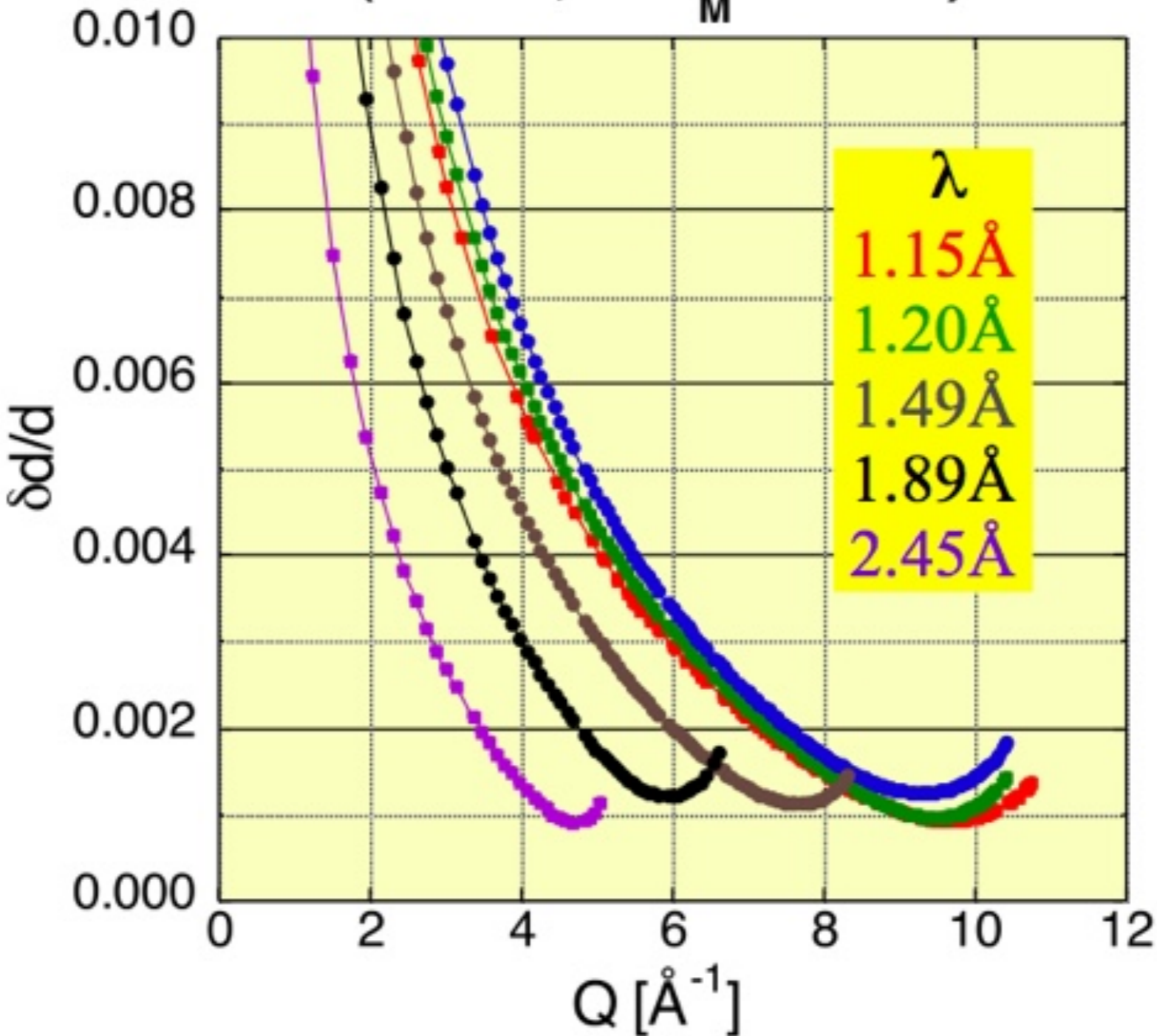
**DMC** - cold neutron powder diffractometer  
channels, 0.2°

ias Frontzek

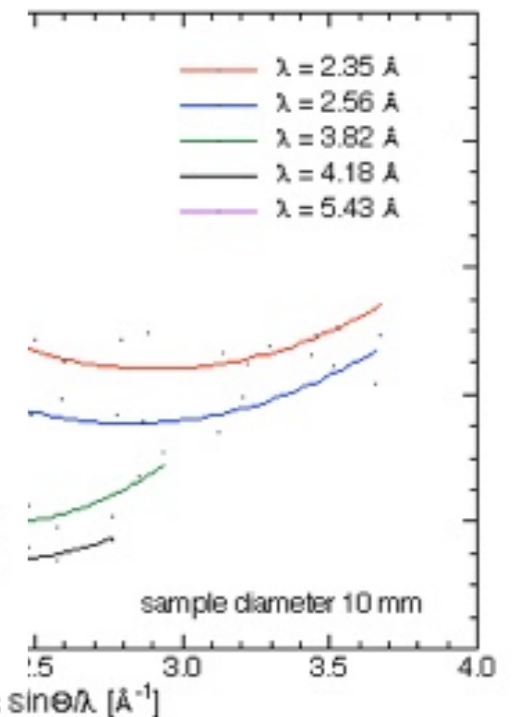


## HRPT RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS

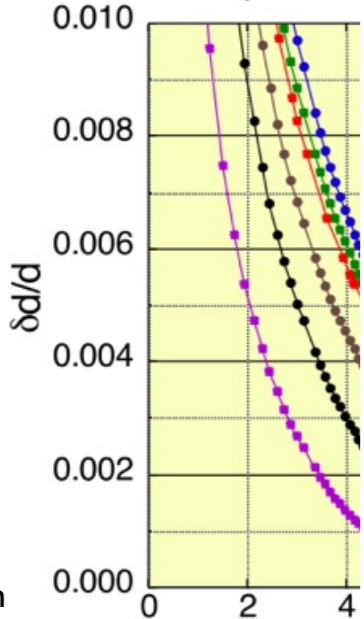
(FWHM,  $2\theta_M = 120^\circ$ )



Resolution functions  $\Delta d/d(Q, \lambda)$



HRPT RESOLUTION  
(FWHM)

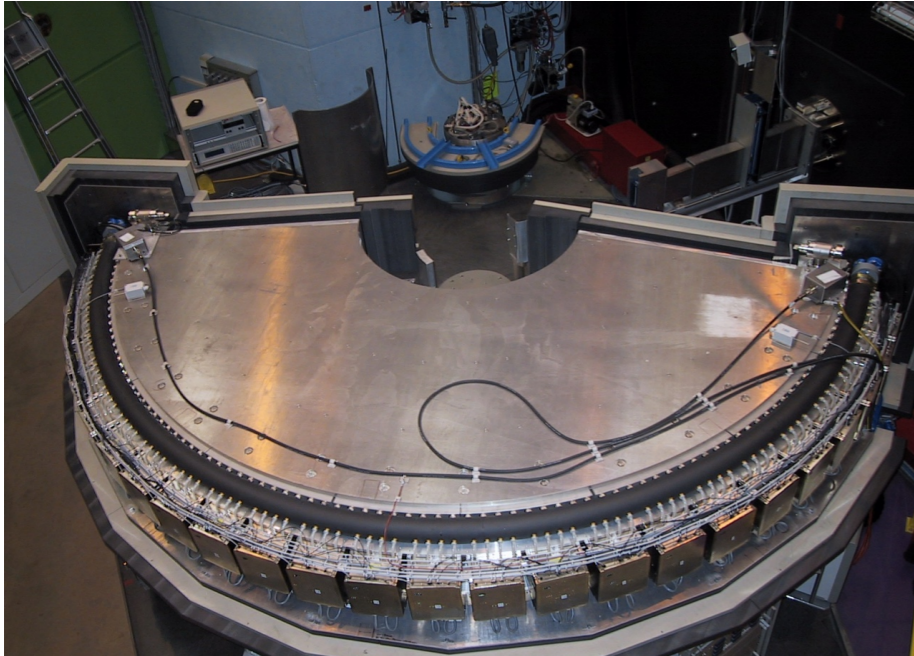


magn

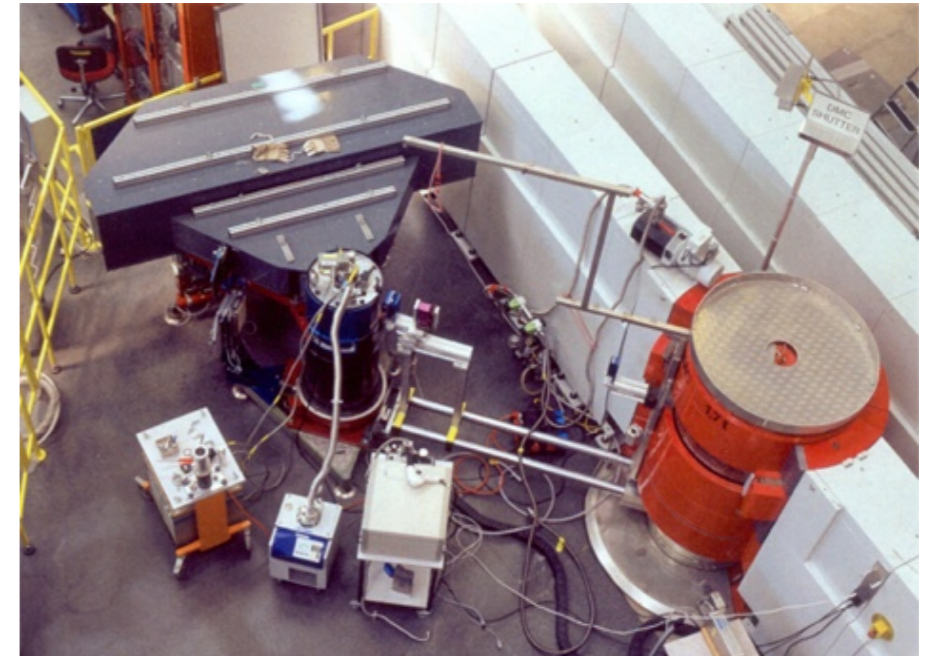
$Q \text{ [\AA}^{-1}\text{]}$

# Powder ND at SINQ/PSI

**HRPT** - High Resolution Powder  
Diffractometer for Thermal Neutrons at SINQ

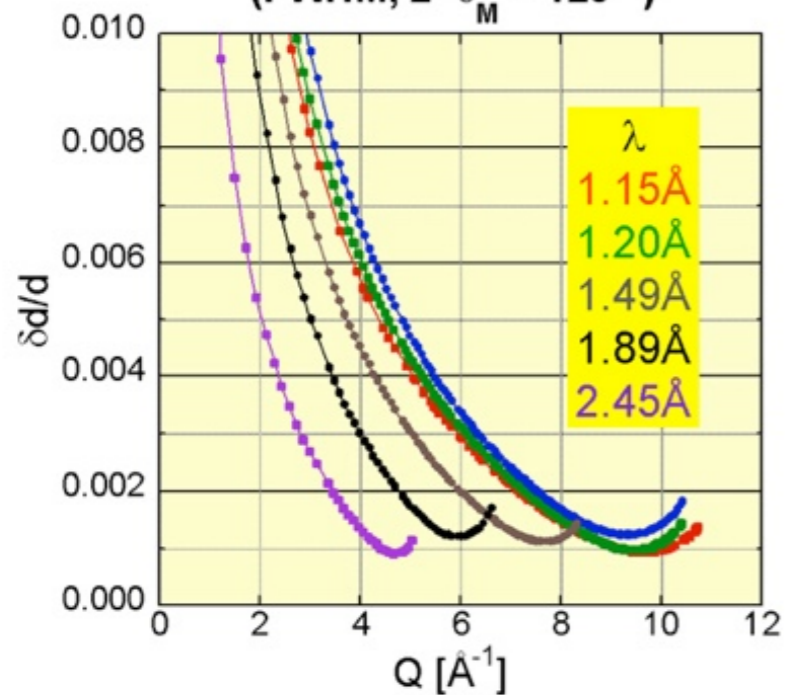


**DMC** - cold neutron powder diffractometer

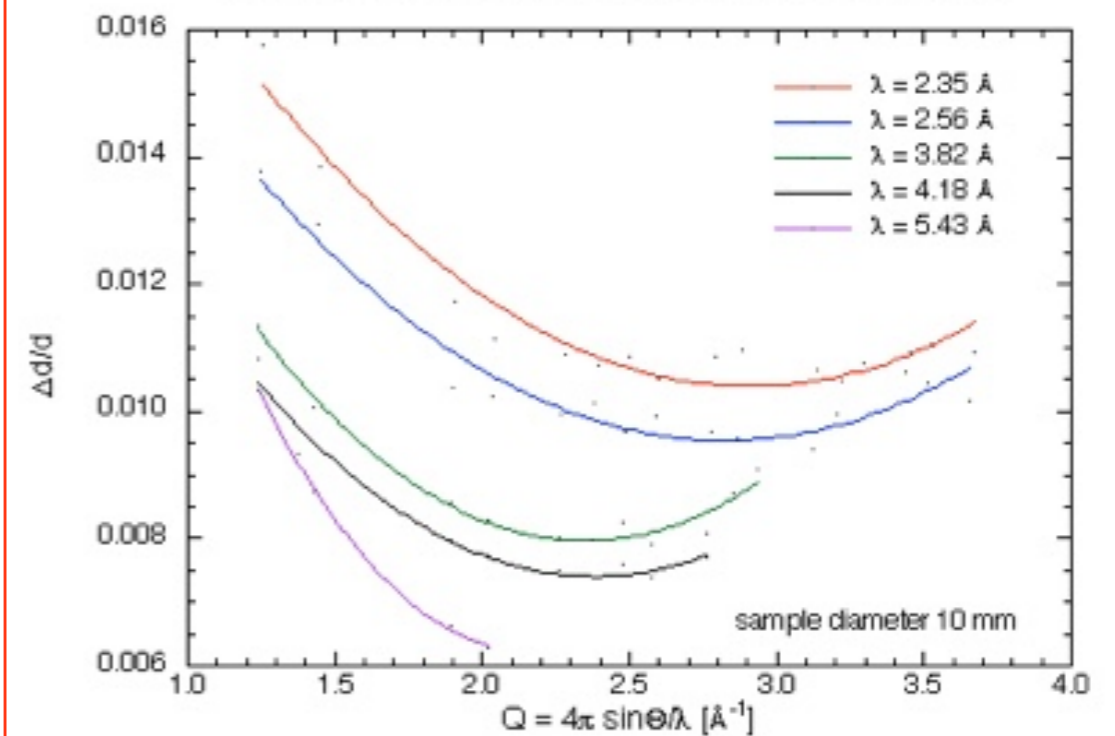


HRPT RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS

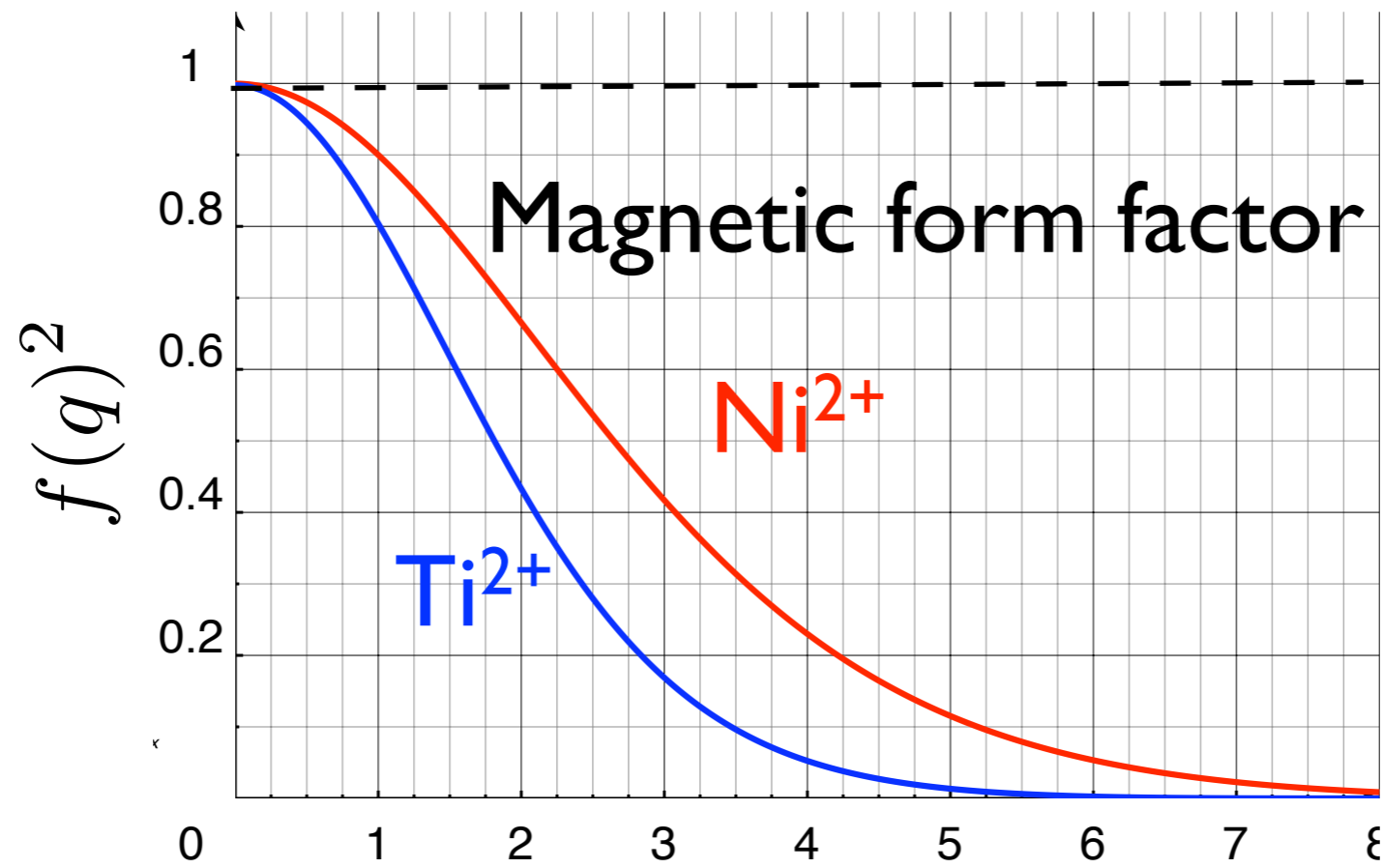
(FWHM,  $2\theta_M = 120^\circ$ )



DMC: experimental resolution functions  $\Delta d/d(Q, \lambda)$

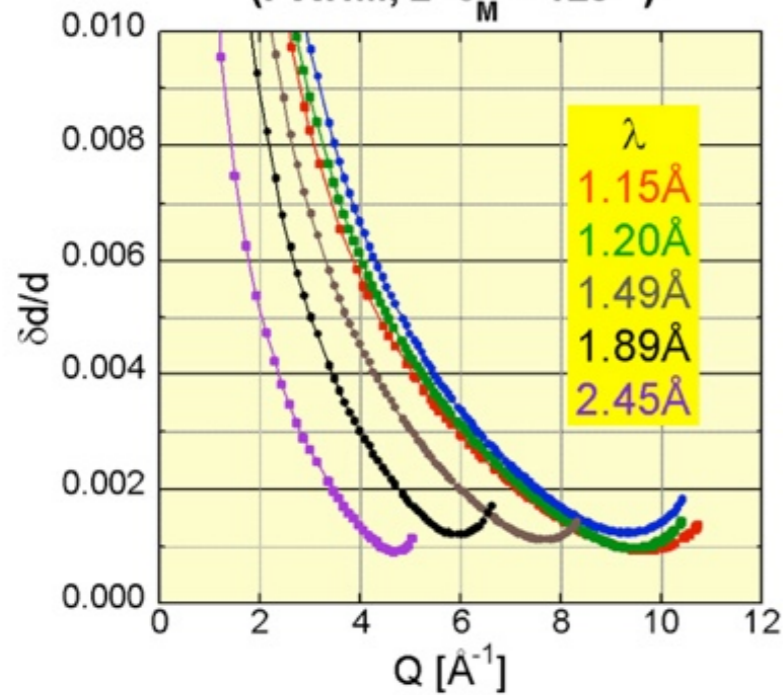


# Powder ND at SINQ/PSI

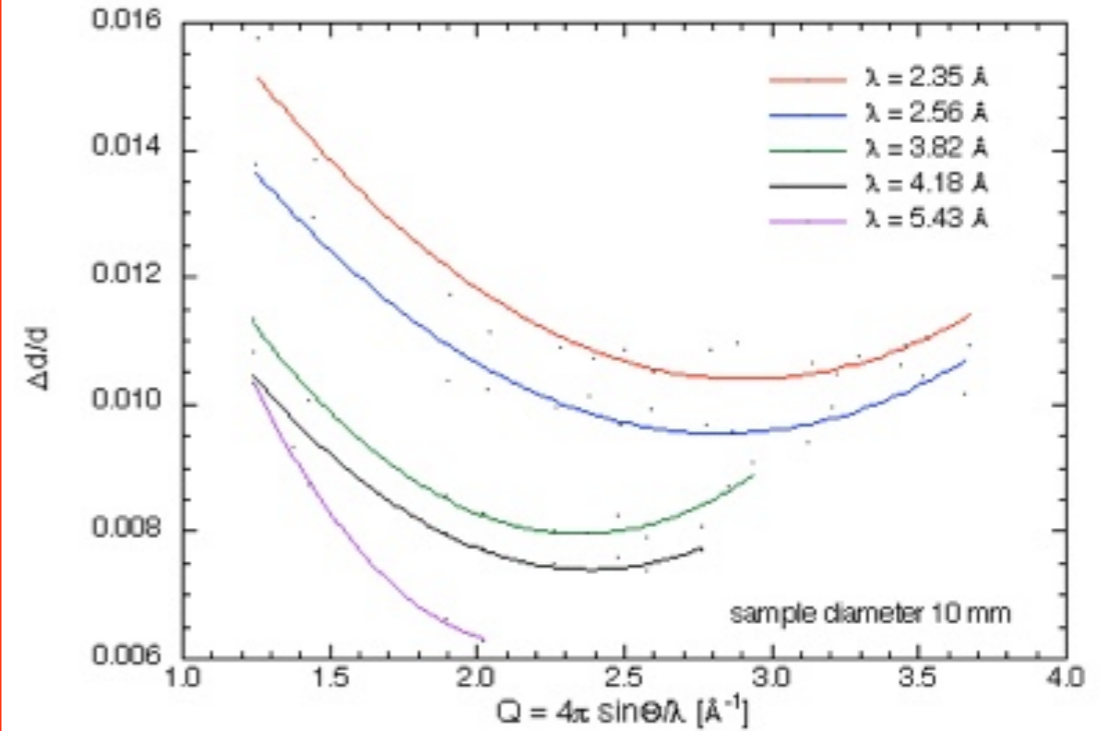


## HRPT RESOLUTION FUNCTIONS

(FWHM,  $2\theta_M = 120^\circ$ )

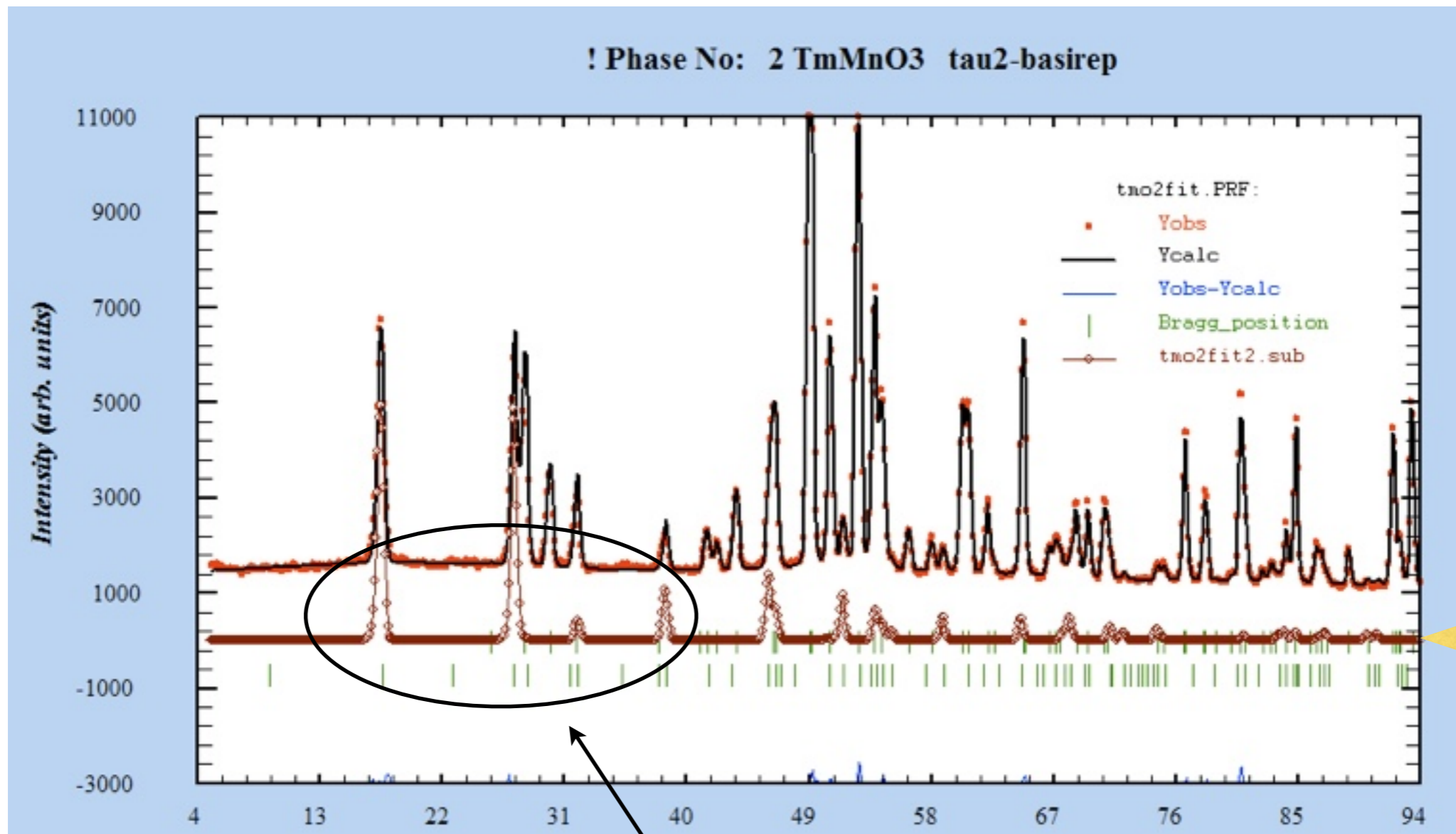


## DMC: experimental resolution functions $\Delta d/d(Q, \lambda)$



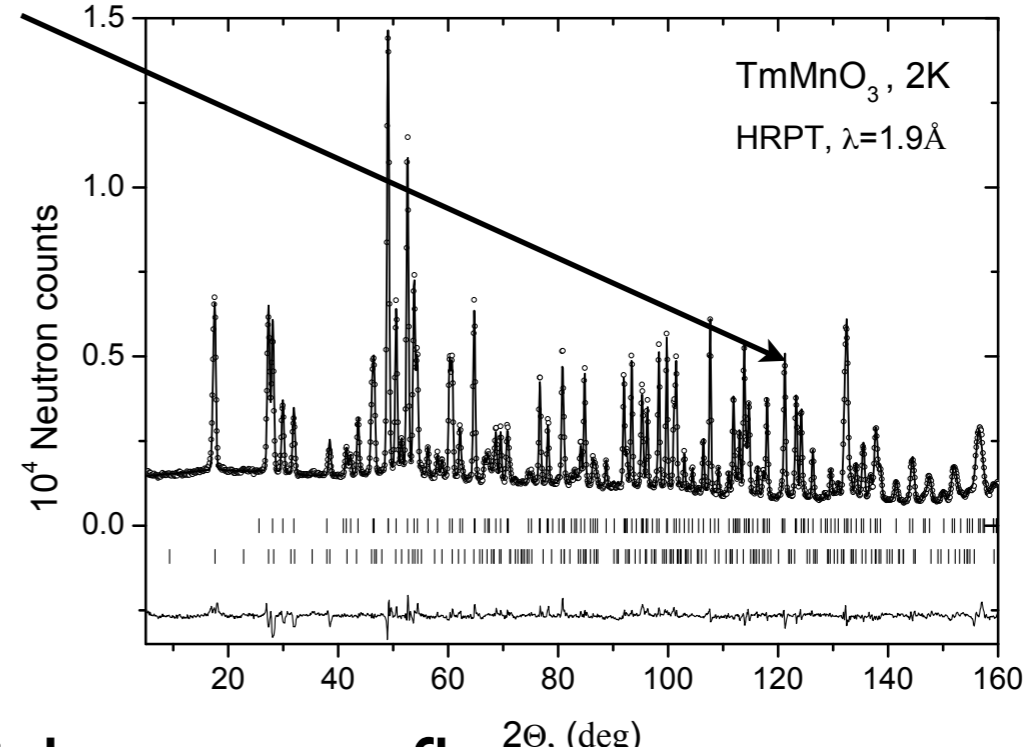
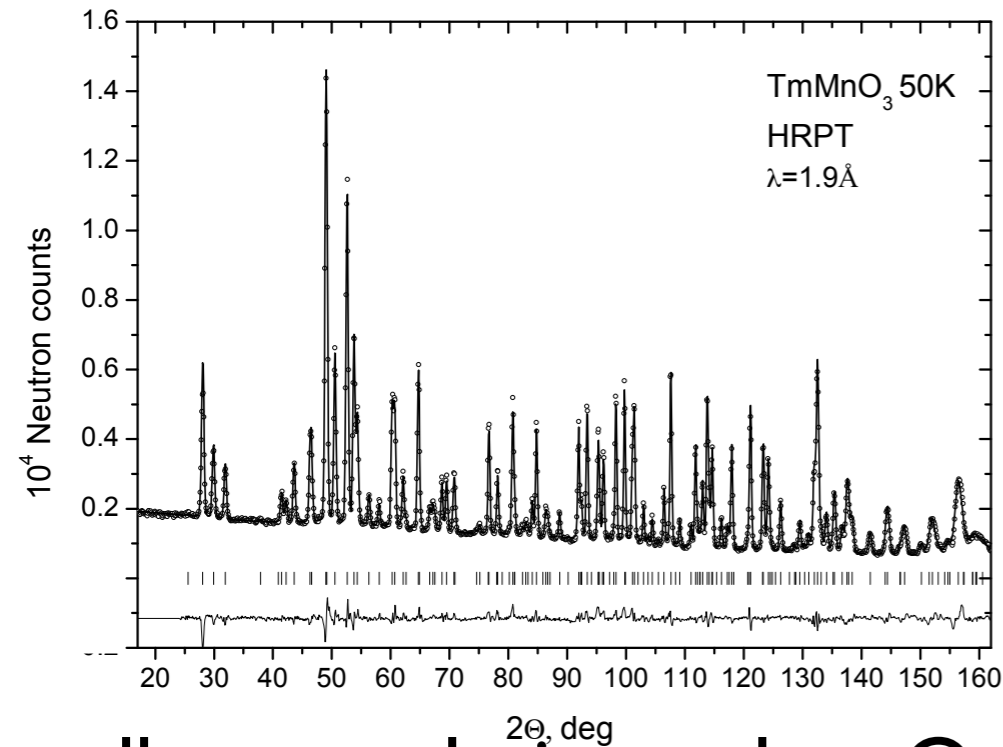
# cf. resolution/q-range

HRPT 1.9Å

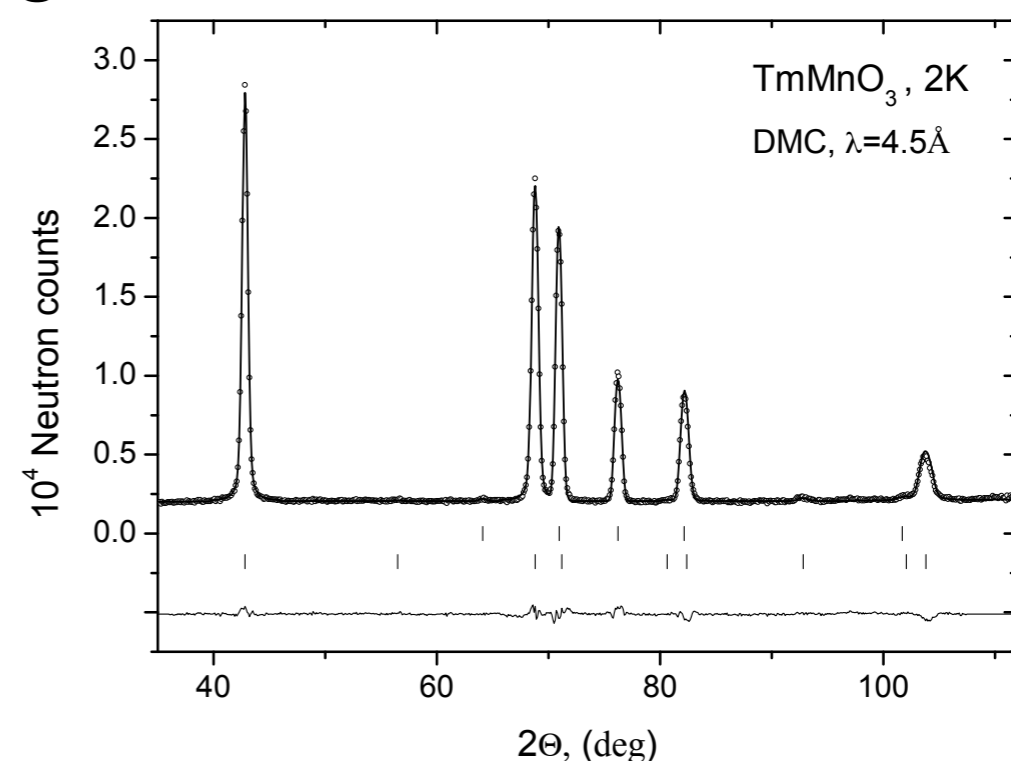
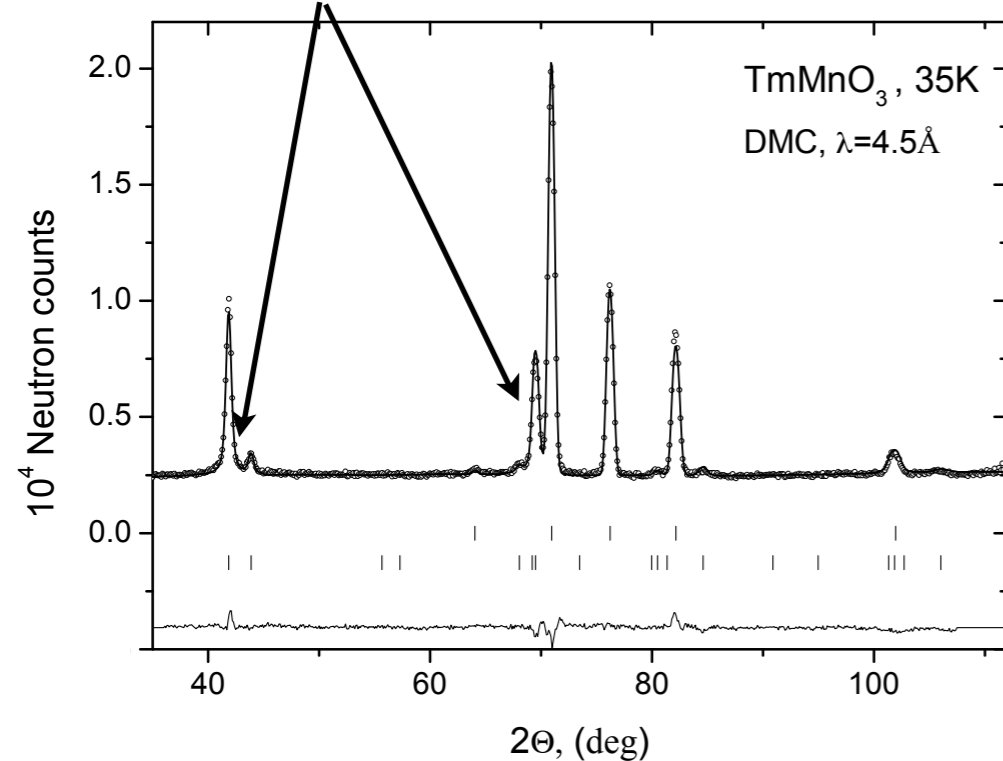


# Complementarity 1.9Å HRPT and 4.5Å DMC

excellent resolution and high Q-range

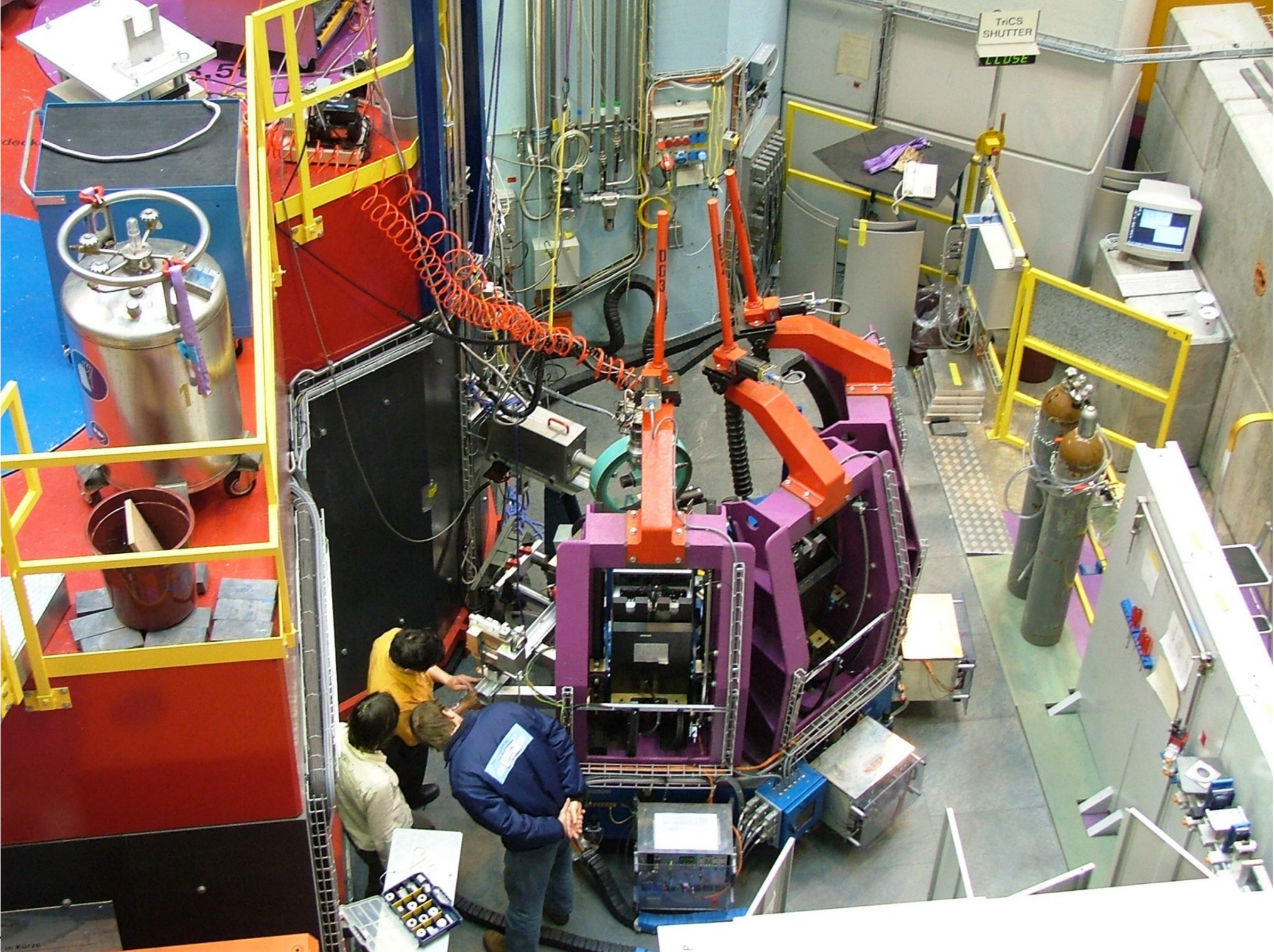


excellent resolution at low Q and high neutron flux





# Single crystal diffractometer TriCS at SINQ



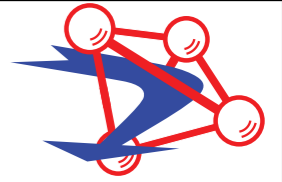
m

# Single crystal diffractometer at SINQ

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



## TriCS: instrument layout and specialities



**Responsible:** O. Zaharko, N. Aliouane, J. Schefer

### Key components:

**Modes:** 4-circle (collect datasets) and tilt (auxiliary equipment)

**Wavelengths:** short (1.18 Å) and long (2.31 Å)

**Detectors:** single tube, 160x160 mm<sup>2</sup> area detector  
each with dedicated collimators

Fast change between the complementary components

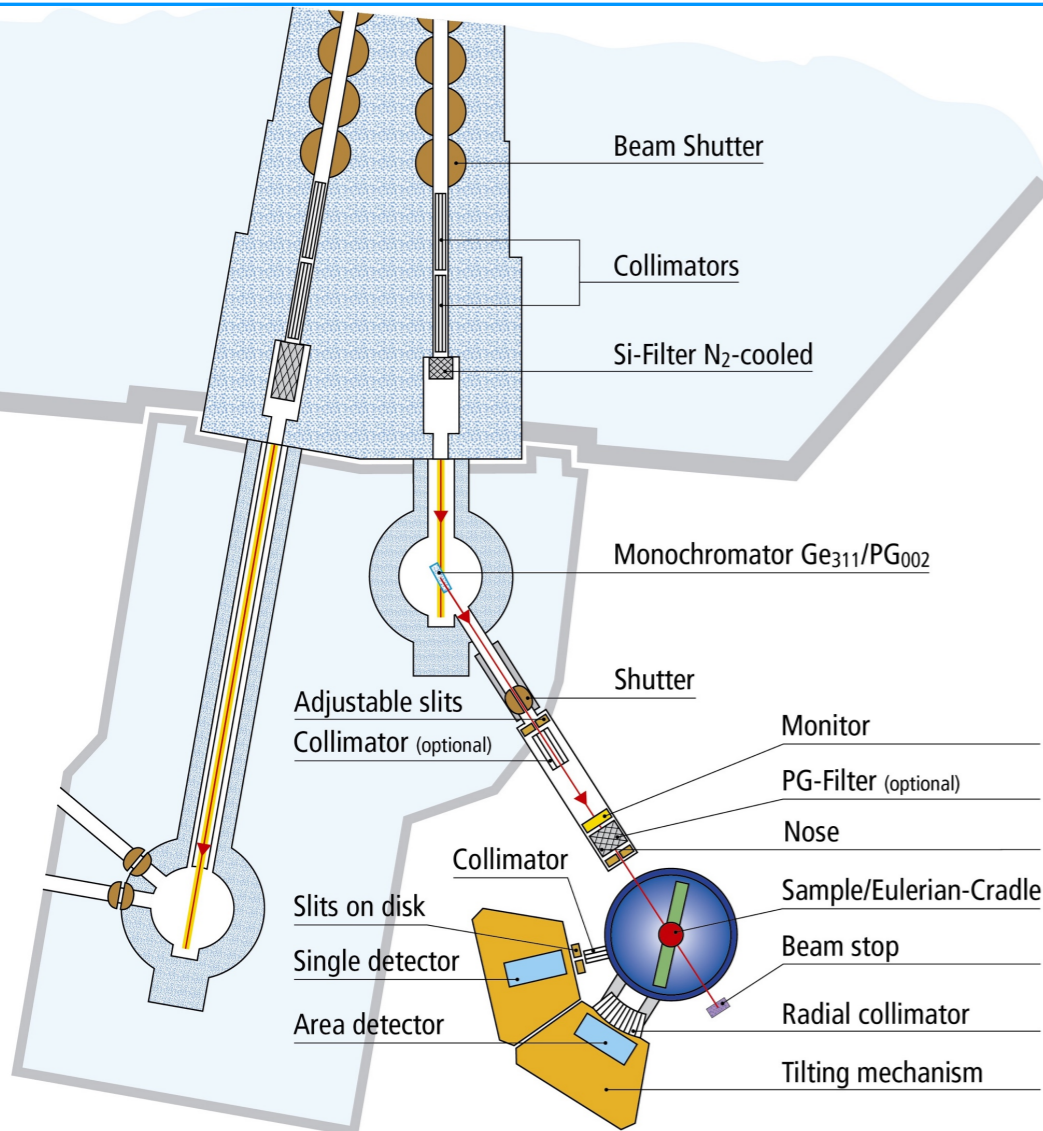
### Speciality 1: phase transitions

As a function of temperature, magnetic/ electric field, pressure

### Speciality 2: superstructures and complex magnetic structures

Multiferroic CuCrO<sub>2</sub> M. Frontzek et al. JPhysCondMat 24(2012)16004

low temperature magnetic structure is unambiguously helical:



# Some specific features

# Samples, T, P, H and other equipment

- standard sample container: 6-10 mm dia x 50 mm (<math> < 4 \text{ cm}^3 </math>)
- due to low background small samples can be measured ( $30 \text{ mm}^3$ )
- zero matrix high pressure cells:
  - clamp cells for 9 and 15 kbar
  - Paris Edinbrough cell 100 kbar
- standard LNS sample environment:
  - Temperature = 50 mK—1800K,
  - Magnetic field  $H = 4 \text{ T}$  (vertical)
  - Automatic He,  $\text{N}_2$  refilling systems
- **Sample changers 4-8 samples,  $T=1.5-300 \text{ K}$**

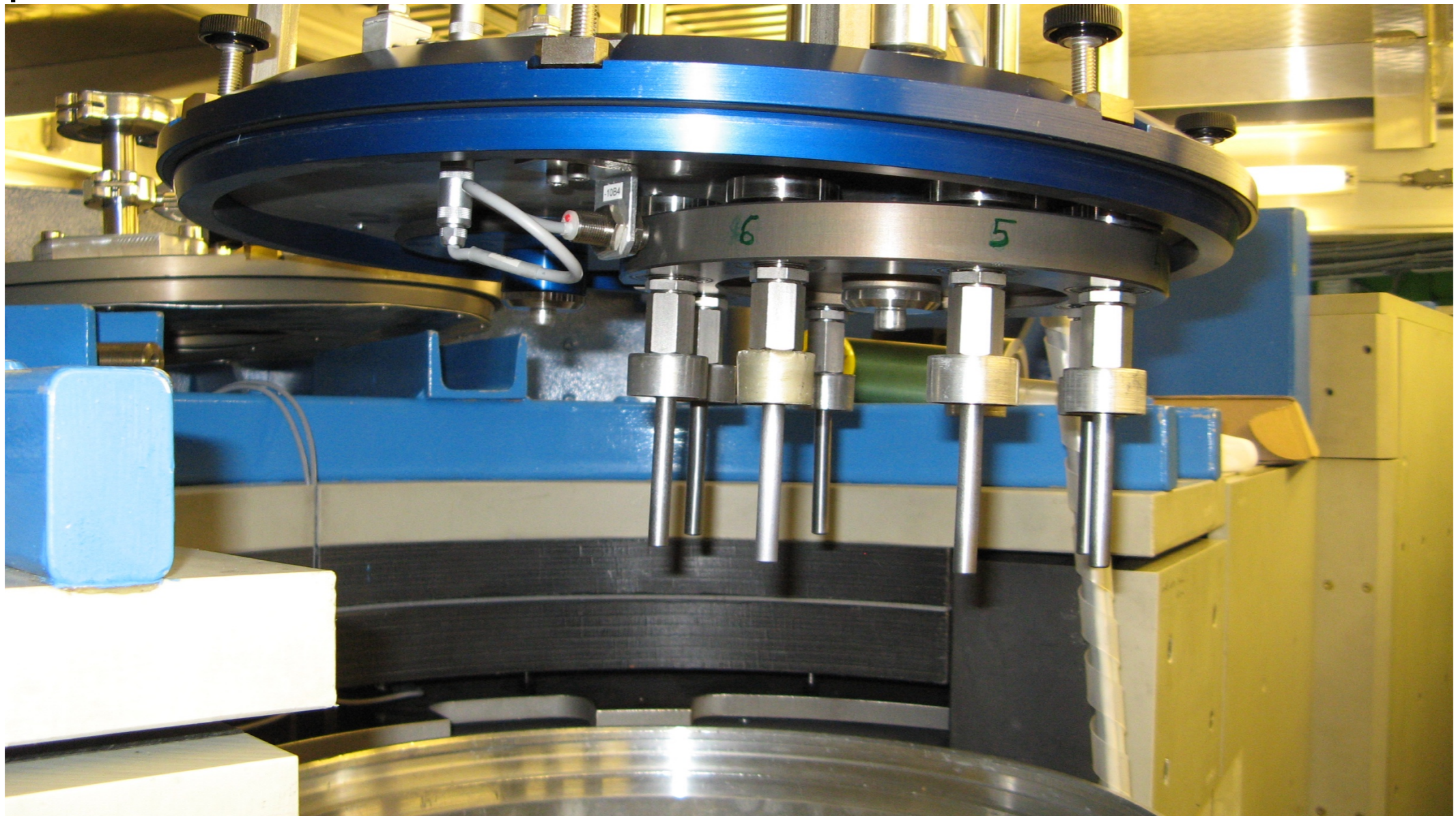
# HRPT room temperature 8-sample changer

- Eight samples mounted on a carousel-type changer, few seconds to bring the next one into the measurement position;
- Independent sample rotation mechanism – for reducing the preferred orientation aberrations.

*Fully loaded with 8 samples, the sample changer is ready to be installed in-place on the HRPT sample table.*

# HRPT room temperature 8-sample changer

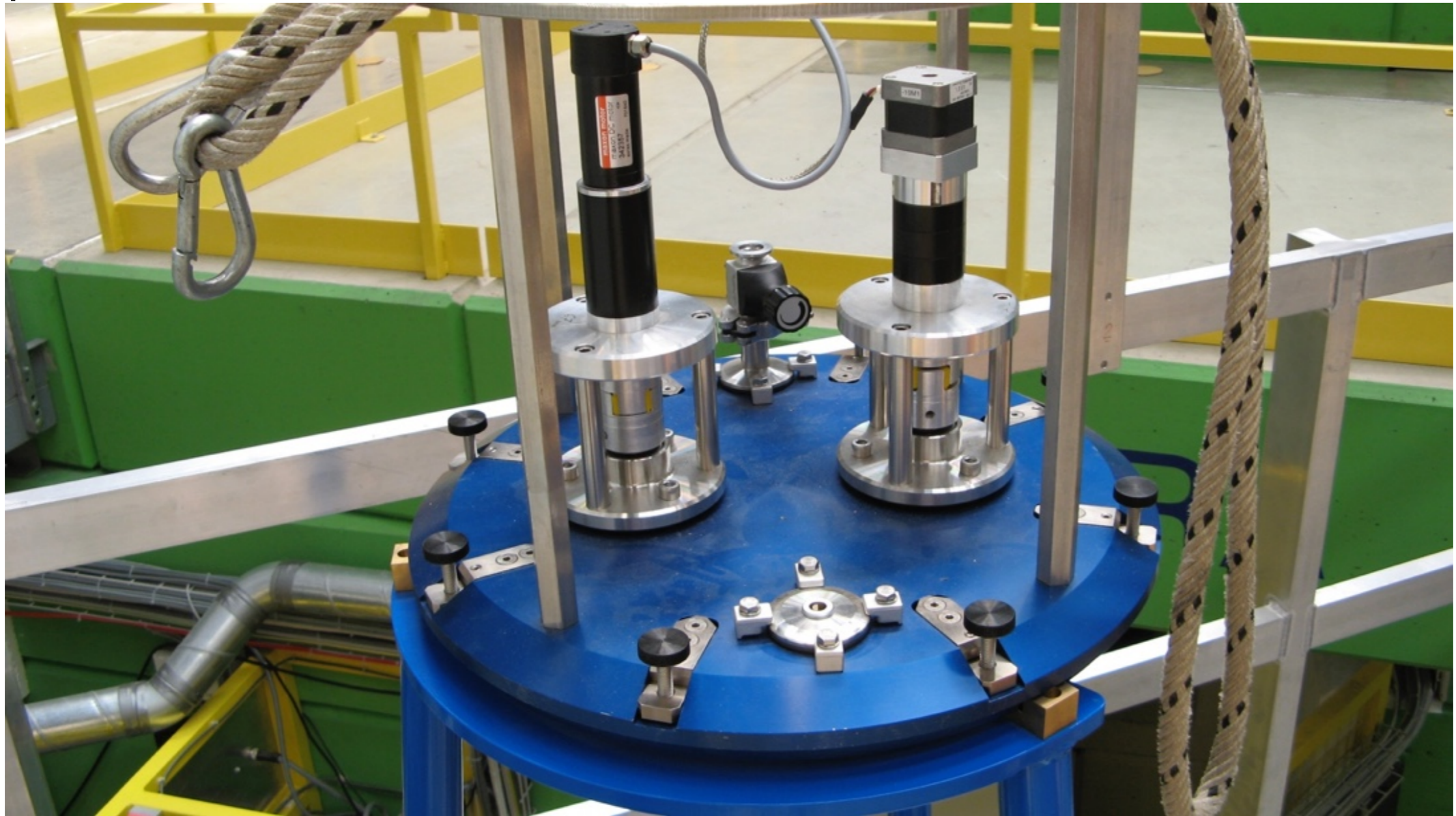
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# HRPT room temperature 8-sample changer

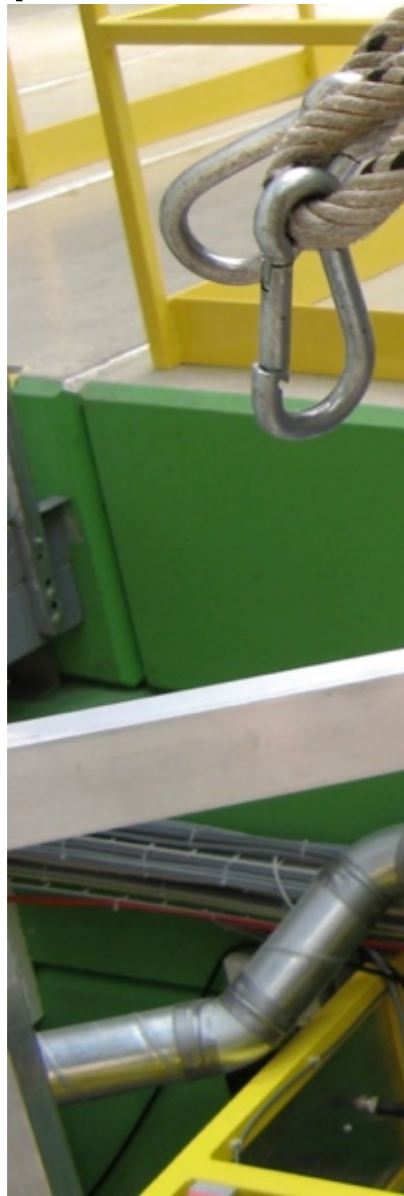
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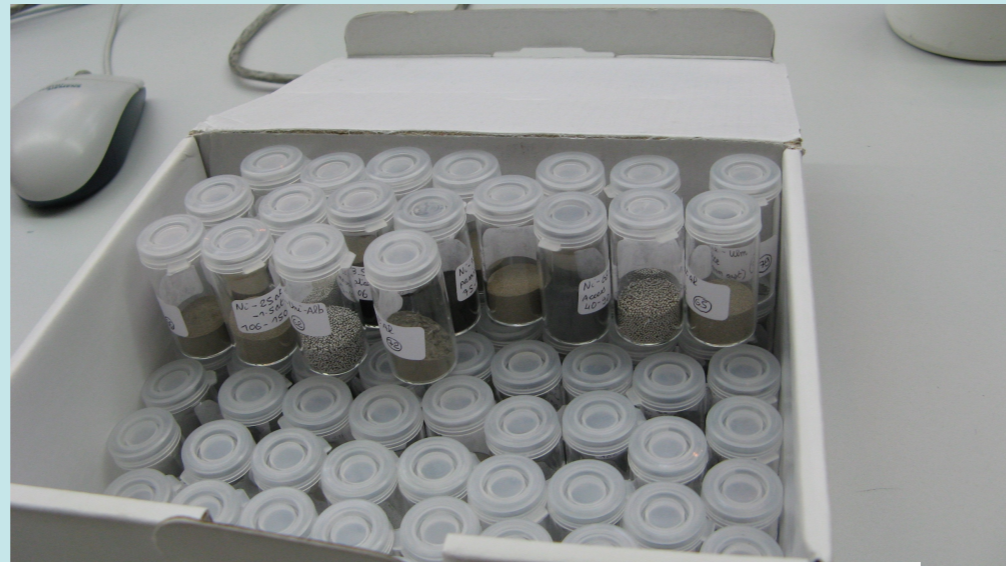
# HRPT room temperature 8-sample changer

- Eight samples mounted on a carousel-type changer, few seconds to bring to measurement position;
- Independent preferred orientation

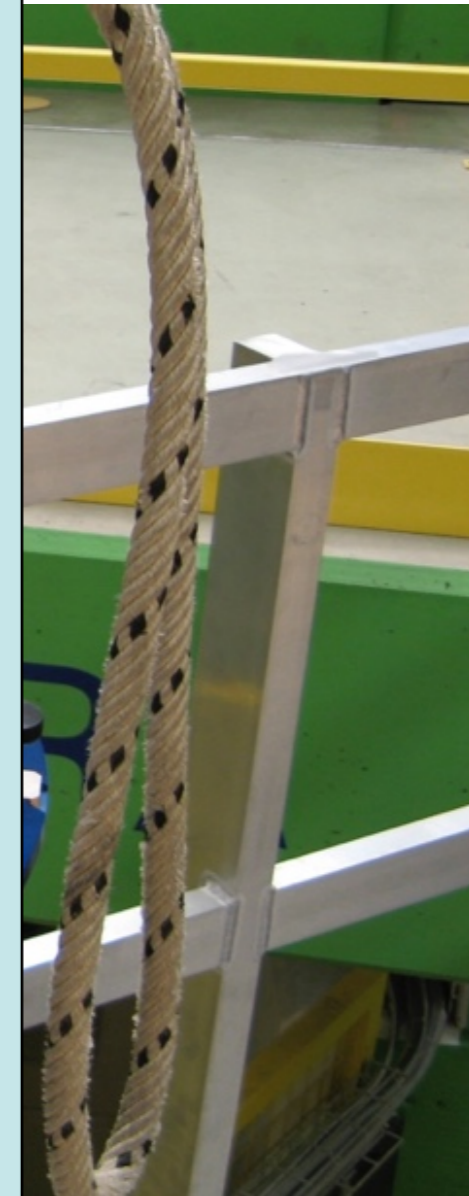
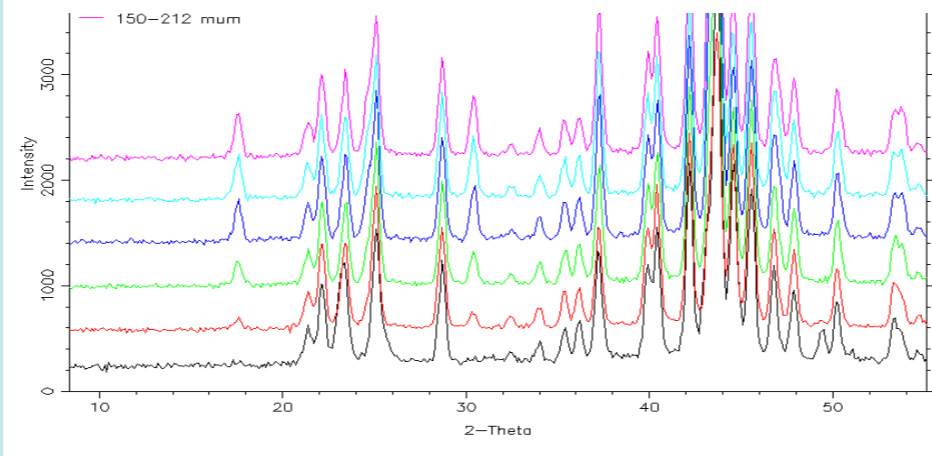


Fully loaded with 8 samples

User Experiment 20061119  
“Structure of leached Raney  
Ni alloys” (Nov. 2007):  
~80 samples measured in  
4 beam days:



**20 samples/day!**



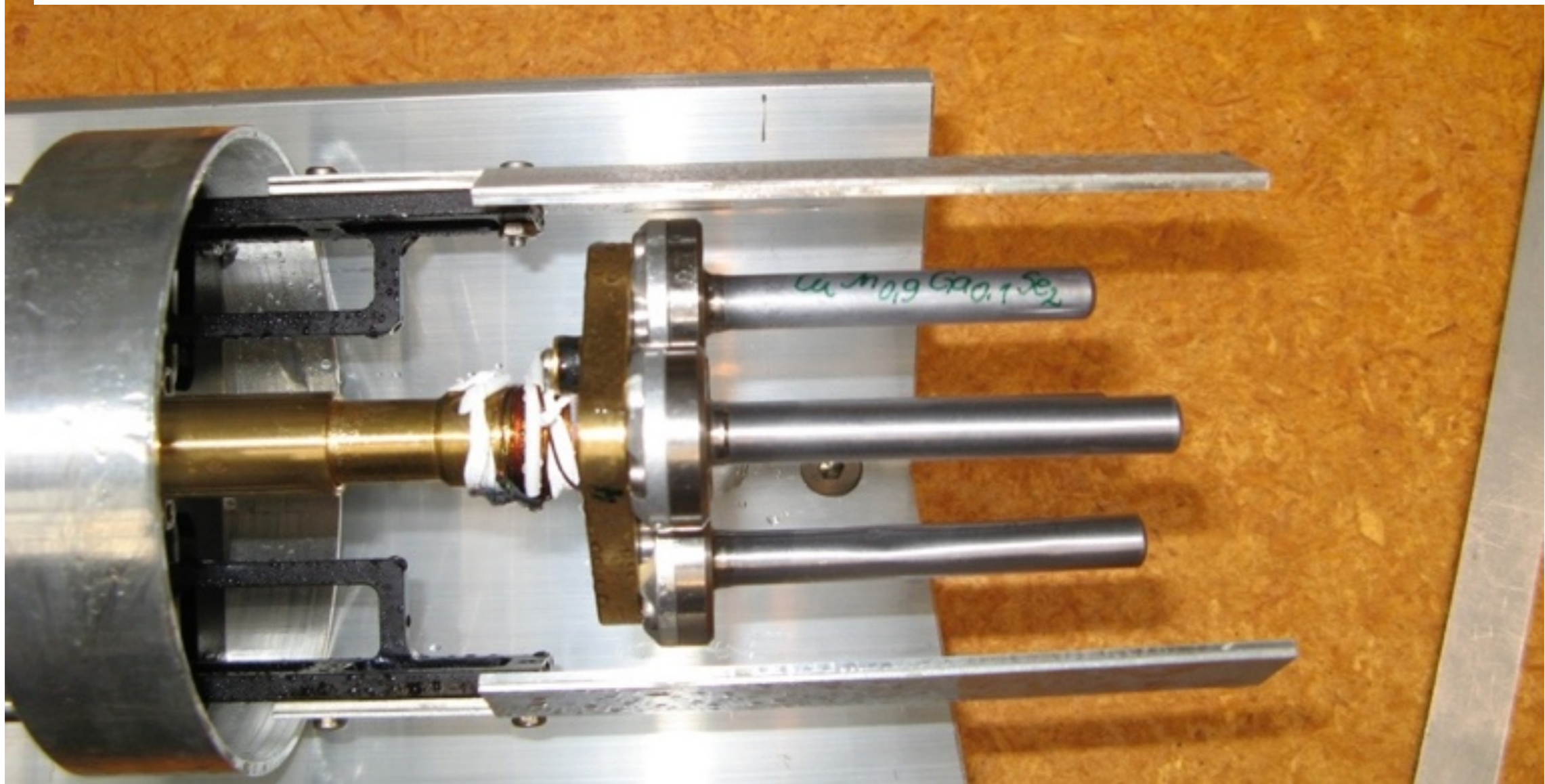
HRPT sample table.



# HRPT low temperature 4-sample changer

A device for routine powder diffraction measurements at temperatures between 1.5K -300K.

- All samples have the same temperature, i.e. time for temperature change is saved;
- Four samples mounted on a carousel-type changer, that is a special inset for an orange cryostat

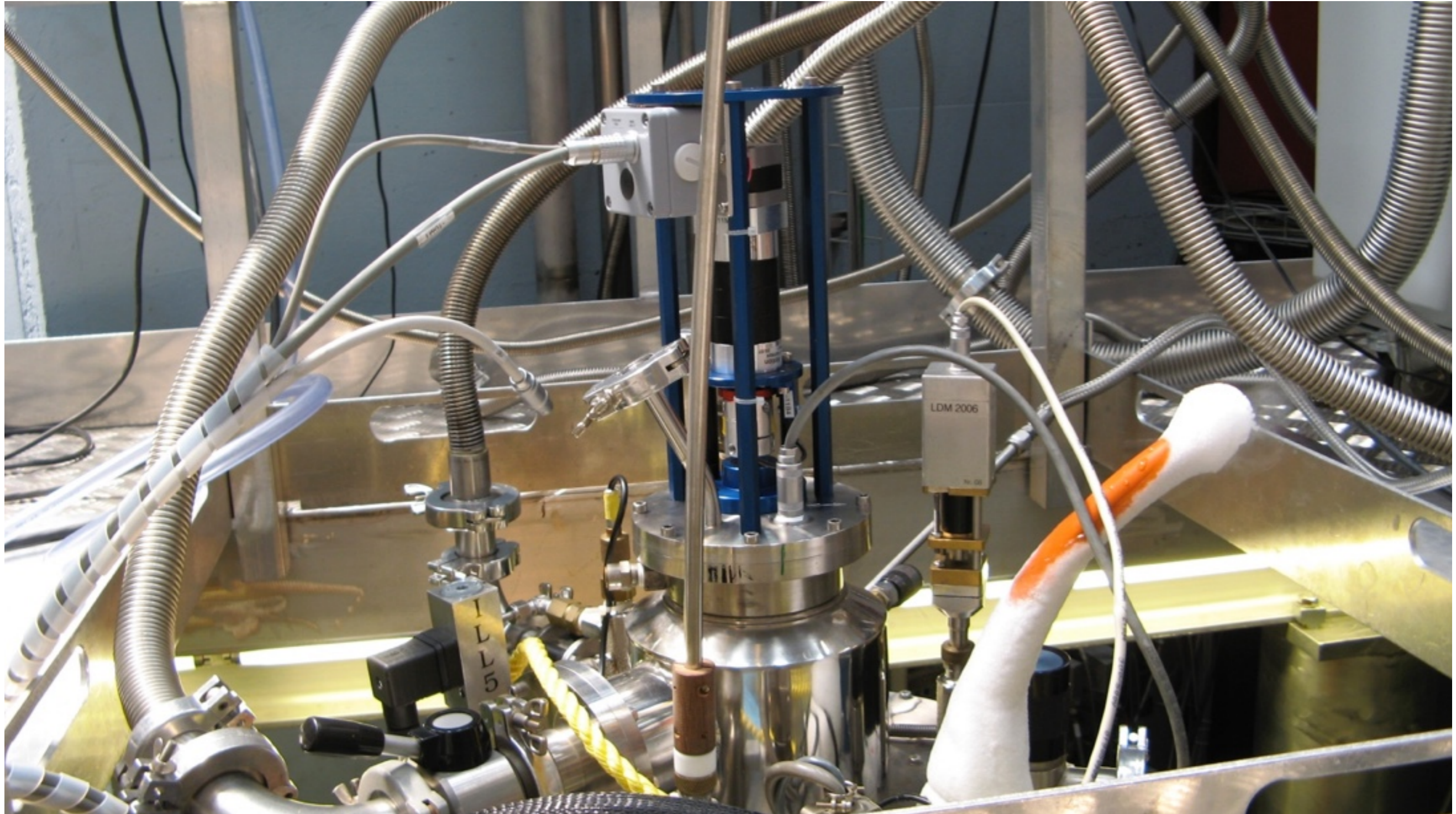


# HRPT low temperature 4-sample changer

# HRPT low temperature 4-sample changer

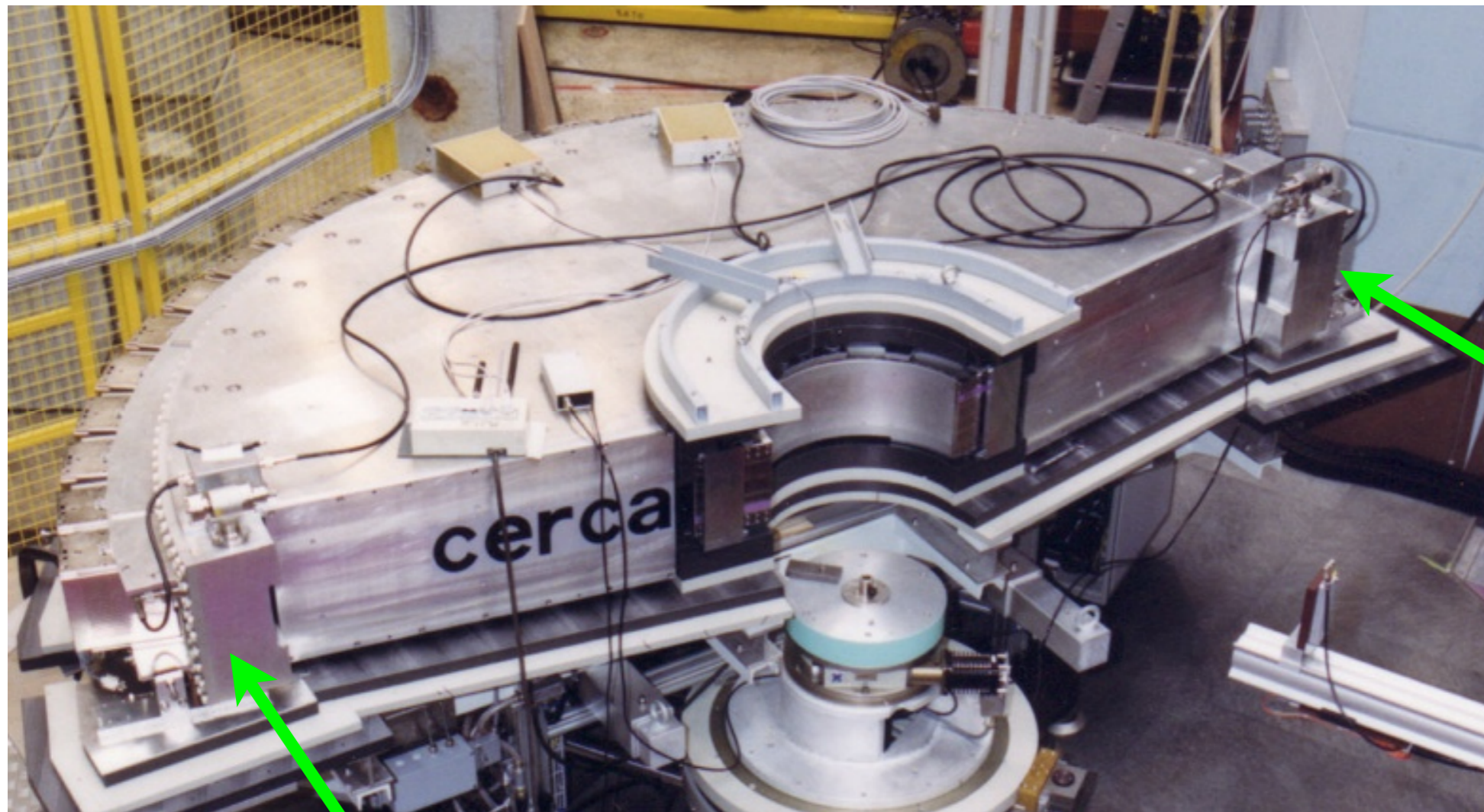


# HRPT low temperature 4-sample changer



# HRPT Detector

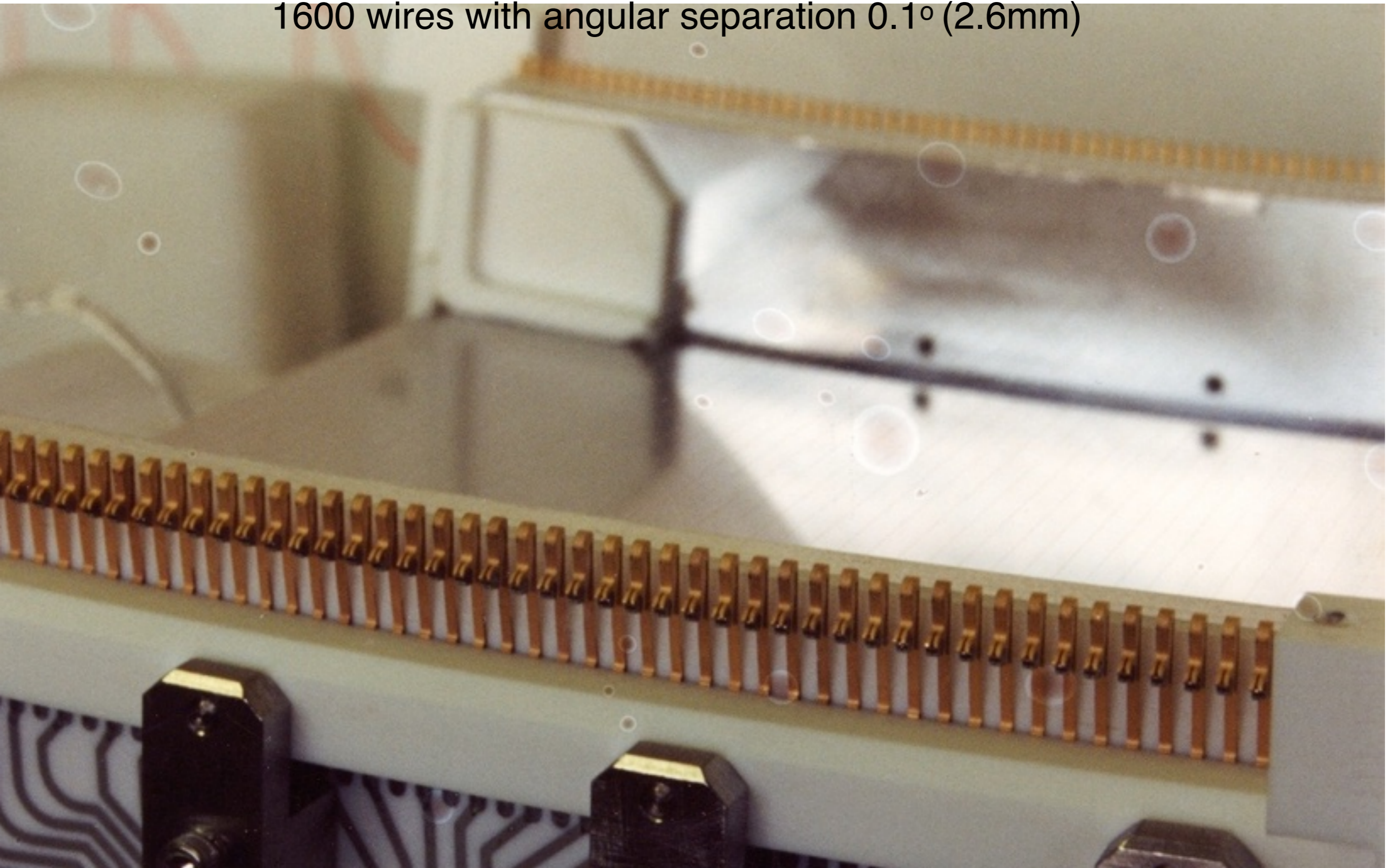
- $^3\text{He}$  (3.6 bar) +  $\text{CF}_4$  (1.1 bar), effective detection length 3.5 cm, 15 cm high
- Volume 100L, Voltage -6.7kV
- Efficiency 80% @ 1.5 Å
- 1600 wires with angular separation  $0.1^\circ$  (2.6 mm), 1500 mm to sample



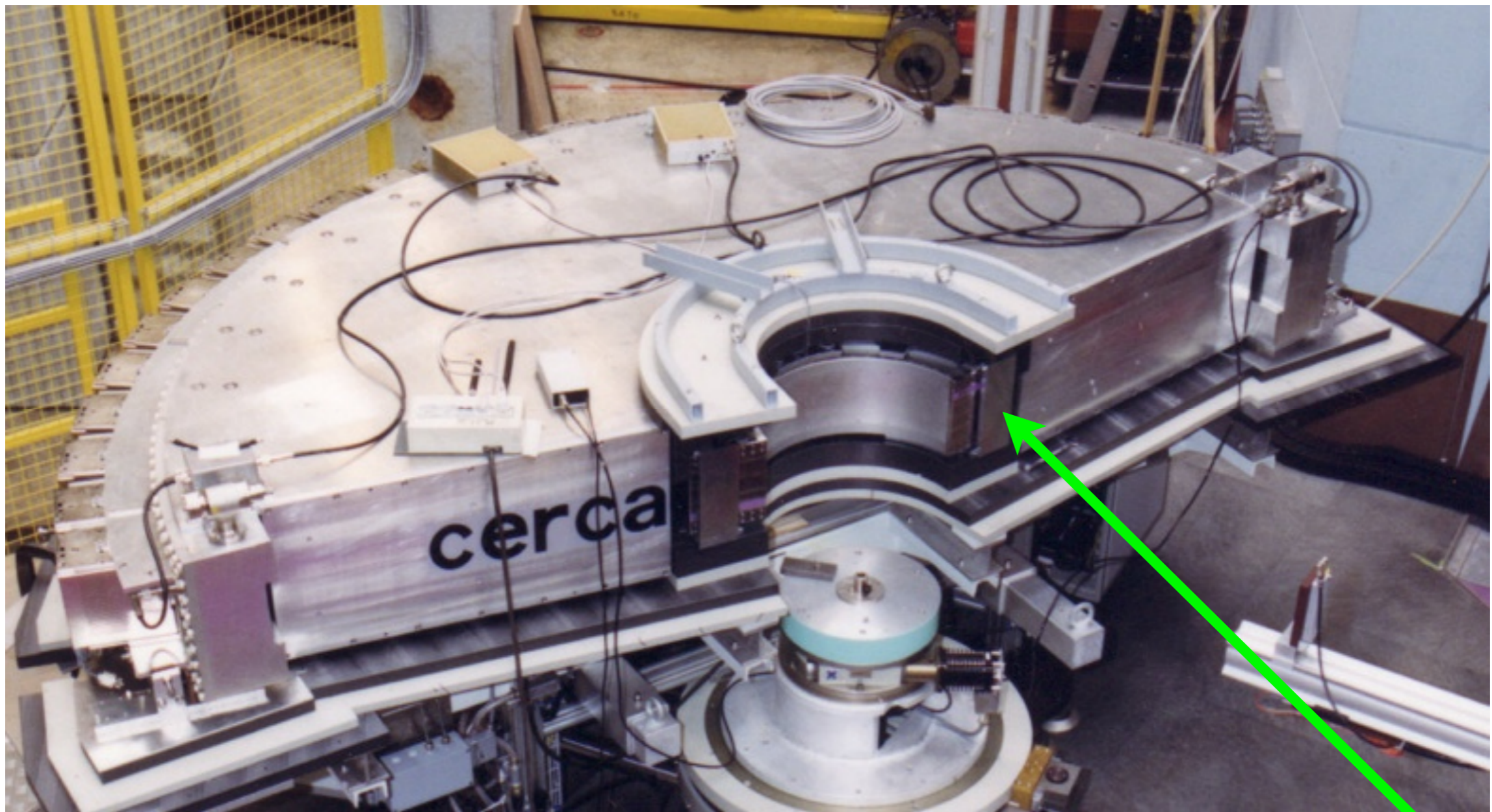
detector

# Detector chamber. 1600 wires

1600 wires with angular separation  $0.1^\circ$  (2.6mm)

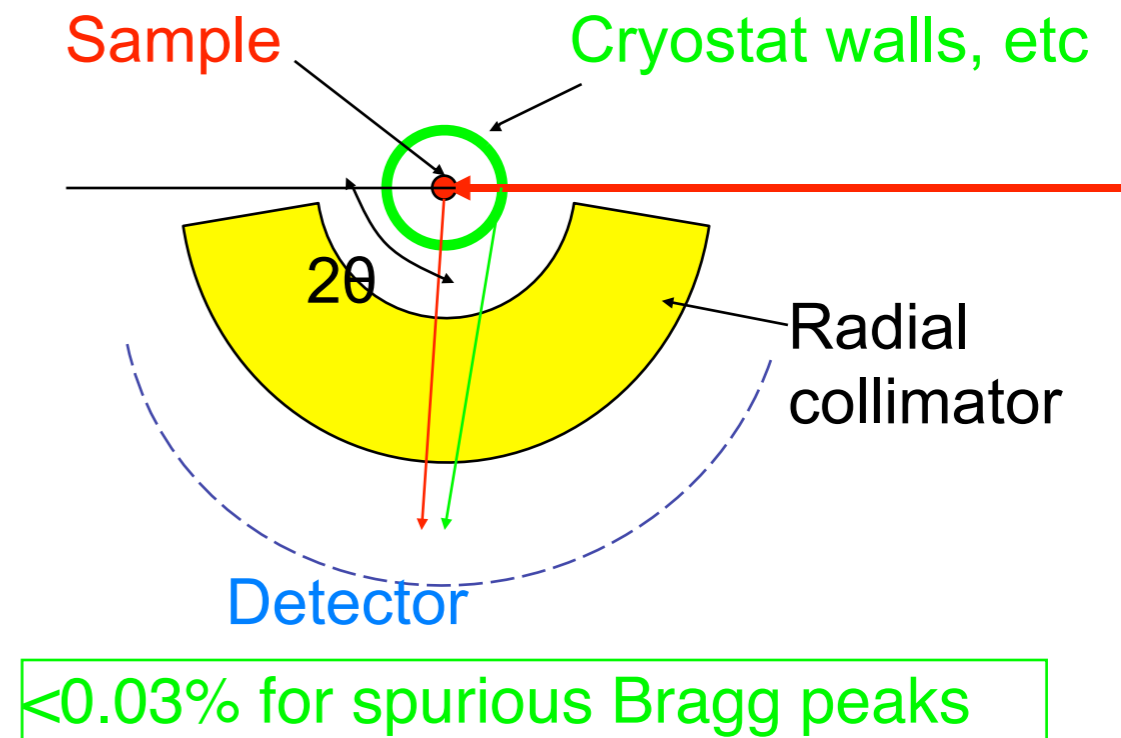
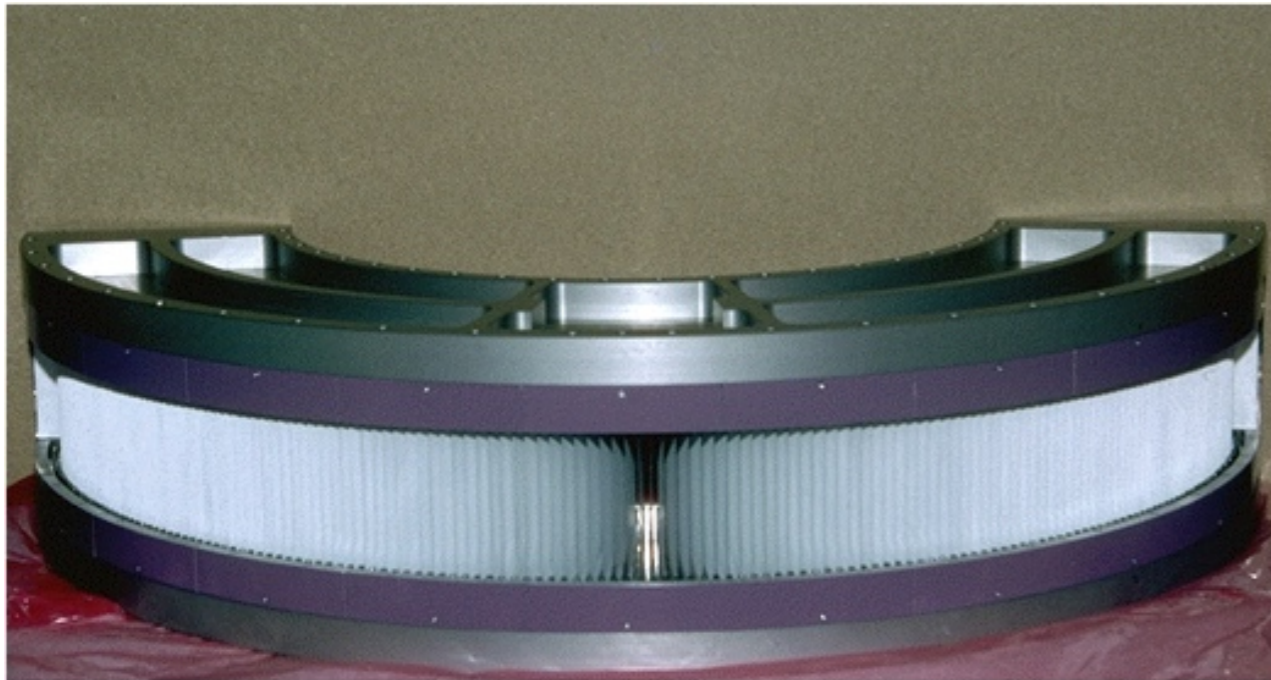


# Oscillating radial collimator to avoid scattering from sample environment.



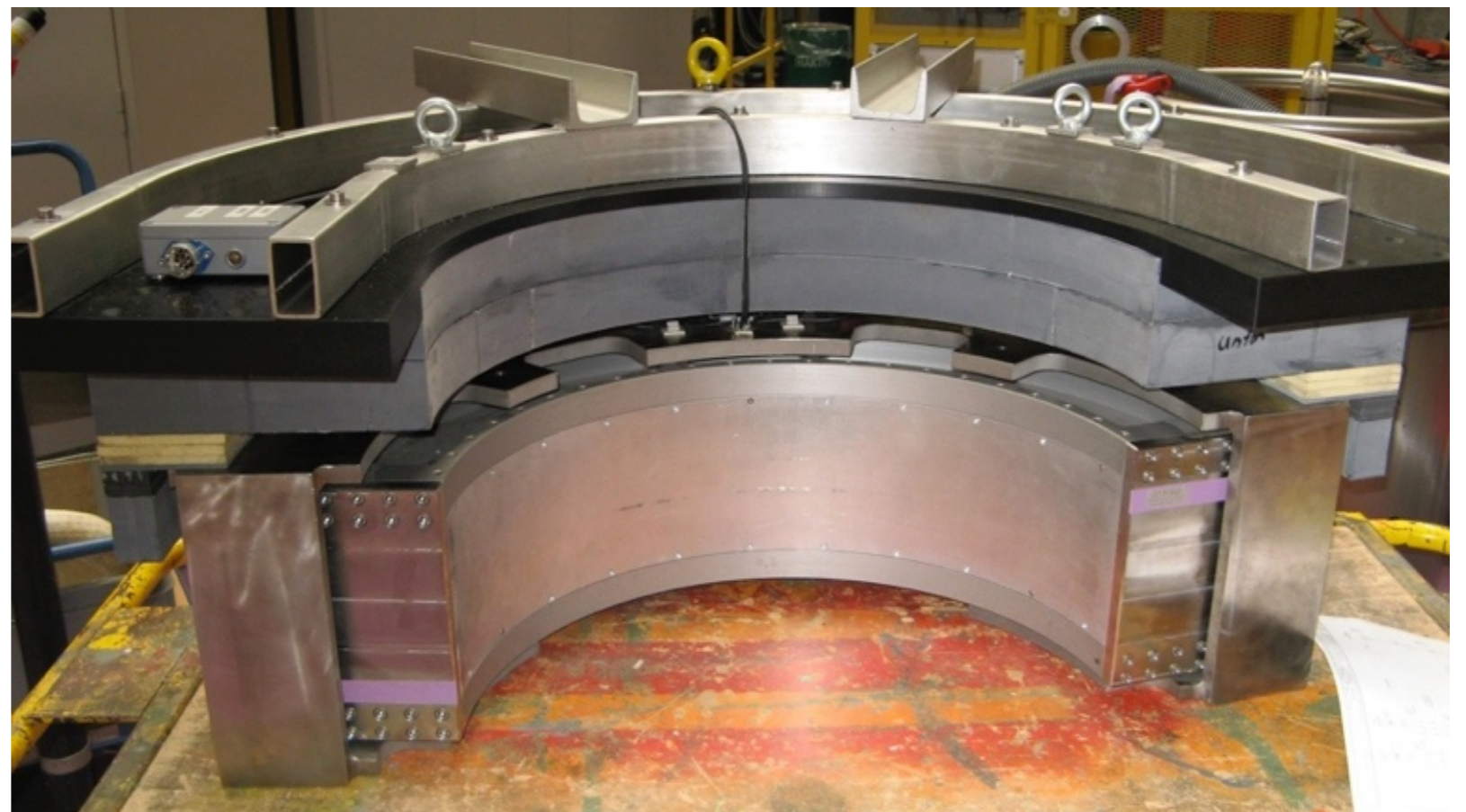
radial  
collimator

# HRPT radial collimators



Radial collimator with the shielding.

There are two radial collimators with 14mm and 28mm full width full maximum triangular transmission function.





**Thank you**