

# Overview of Direct Geometry Spectroscopy

IKON5

Lund, 2013-09-25 & 26

P. P. Deen

Chopper spectroscopy

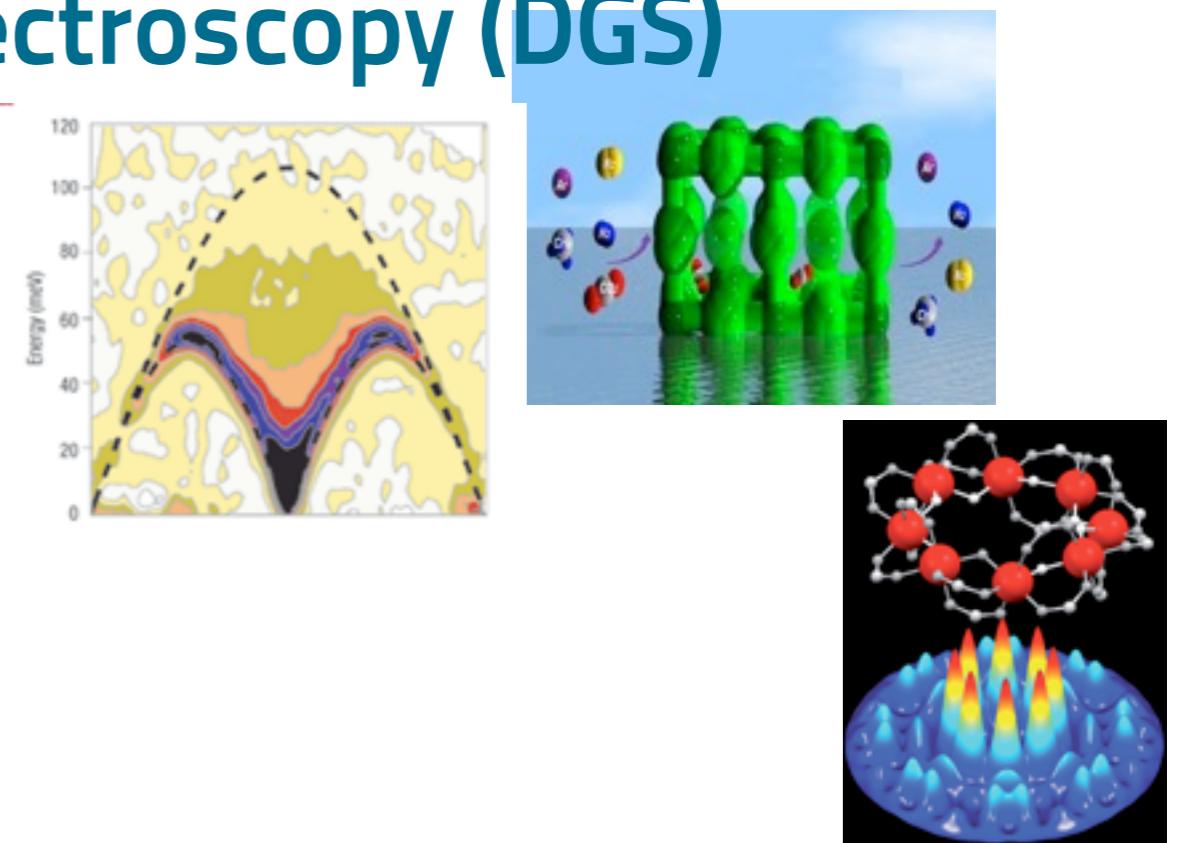


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# Direct Geometry Spectroscopy (DGS)

## Diverse Science Drivers:

Magnetism  
Superconductivity  
Functional materials  
Gas storage materials  
Soft matter  
Life sciences.



S. Yang, et al. Nature Chemistry, **2012**, 4, 887–894.

V. García Sakai, A. Arbe / Current Opinion in Colloid & Interface Science 14 (2009) 381–390

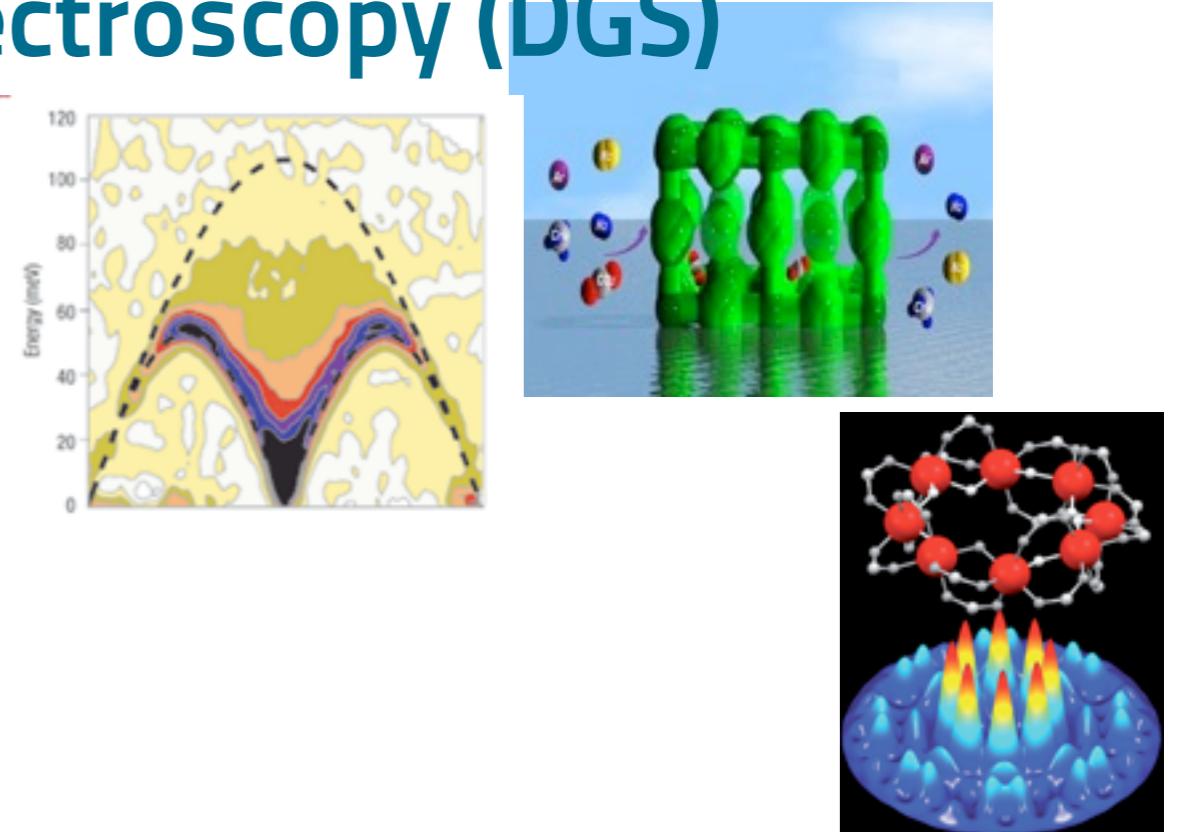
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More flux on sample.

Smaller samples areas.

Parametric studies. Kinetics/in-operando

Simultaneous application of extreme conditions.

Cover as much 'time' range without compromising intensity.

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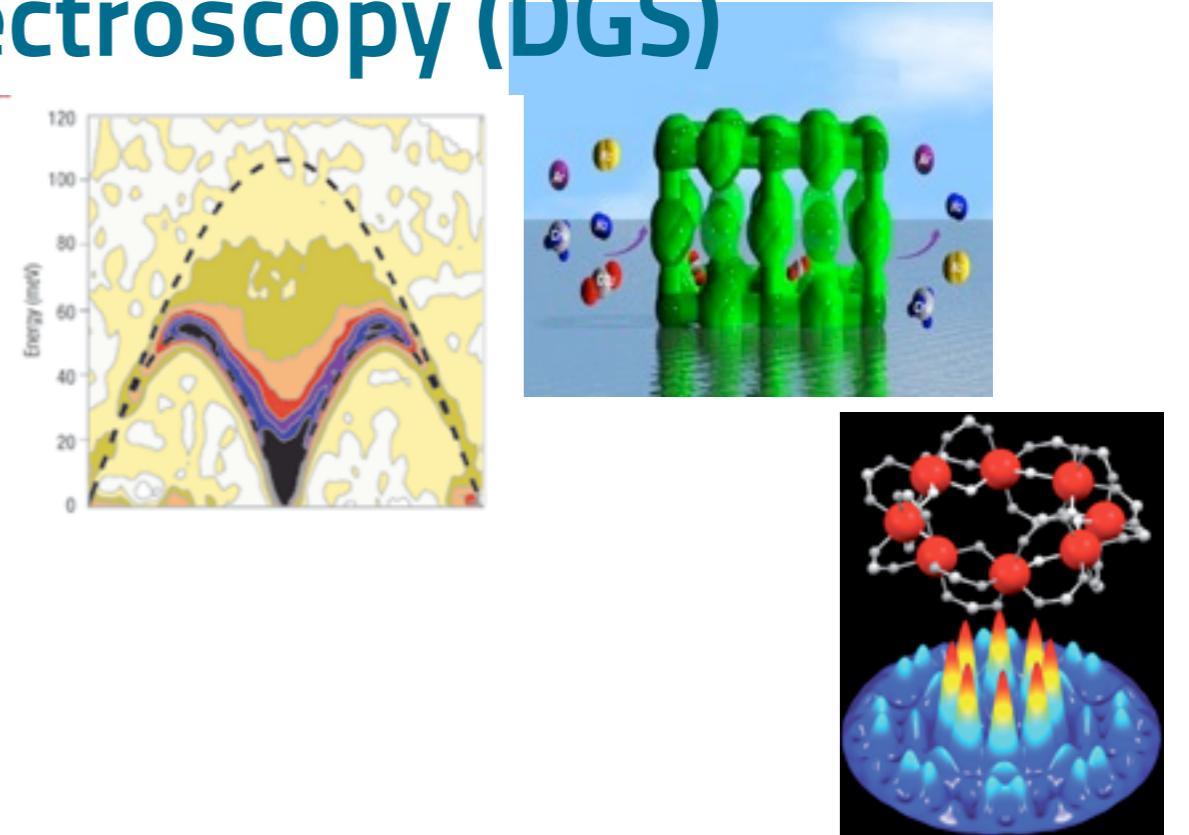
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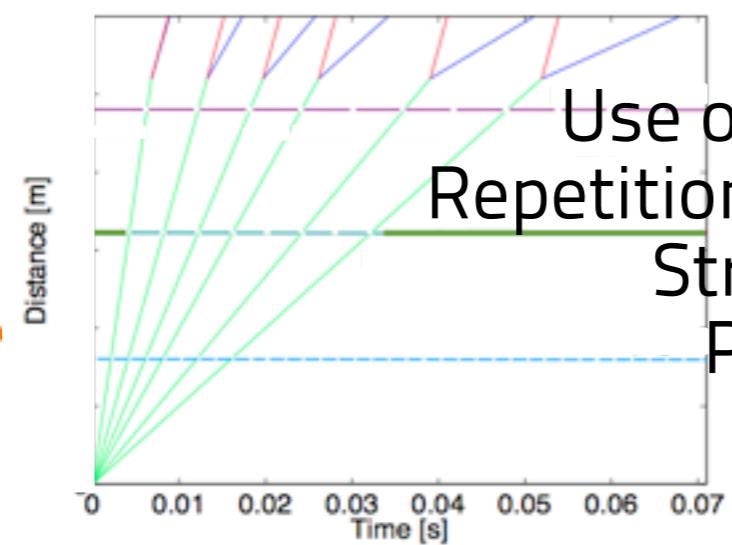
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## Technical :

Use of 2.86 mS (broad vrs narrow bandwidth).

Repetition Rate Multiplication: Novel chopper designs.

Strong emphasis placed on background.

Polarisation Analysis or future proof.

Detectors.

# DGS: Instrument Work Units

- **Cold chopper spectrometer (German WU - TUM) (2013)**
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- **High resolution thermal chopper spectrometer.(2014)**
  - optimized for high temperature superconductivity, multiferroics, low-dimensional magnetism, functional and hydrogenous materials.

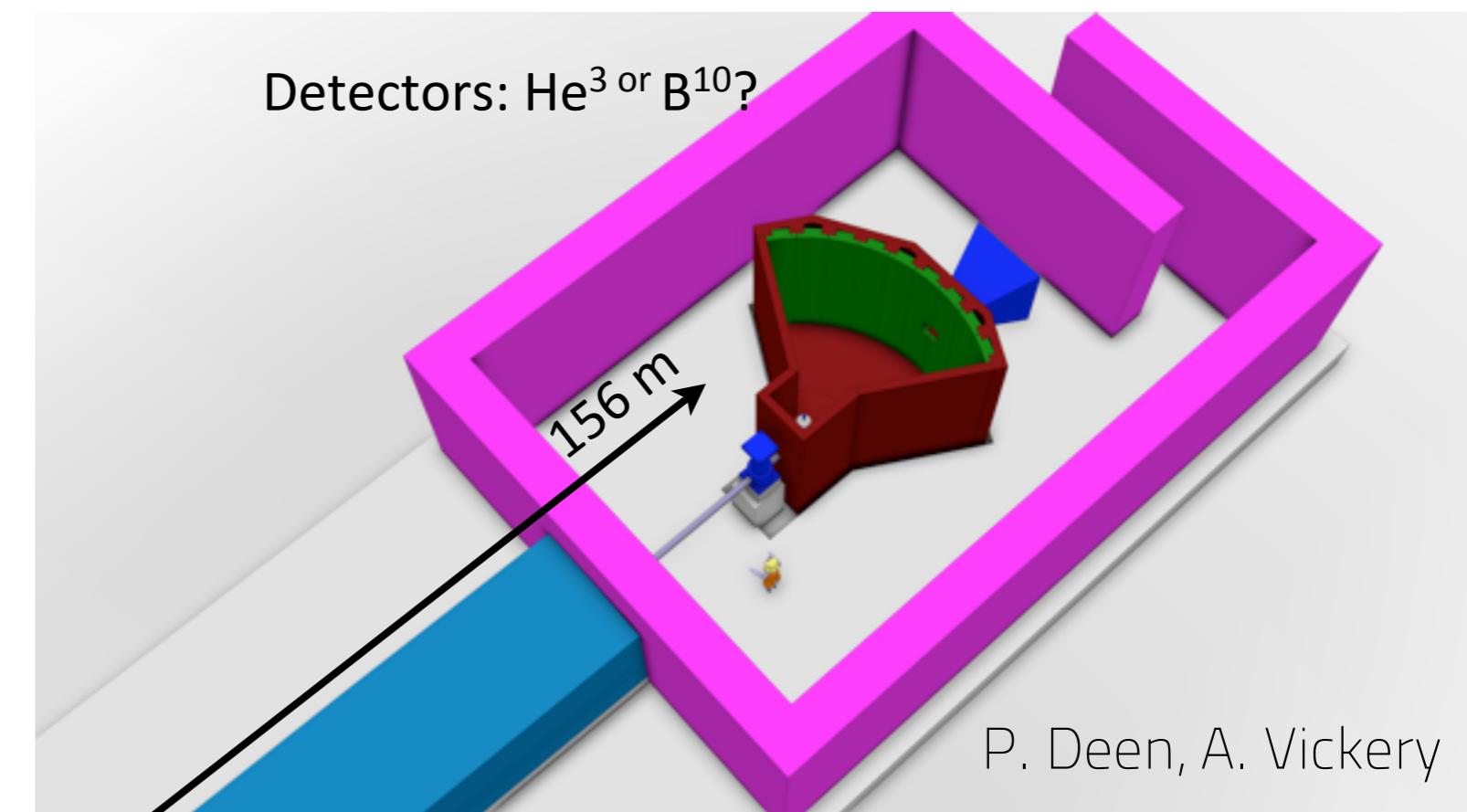
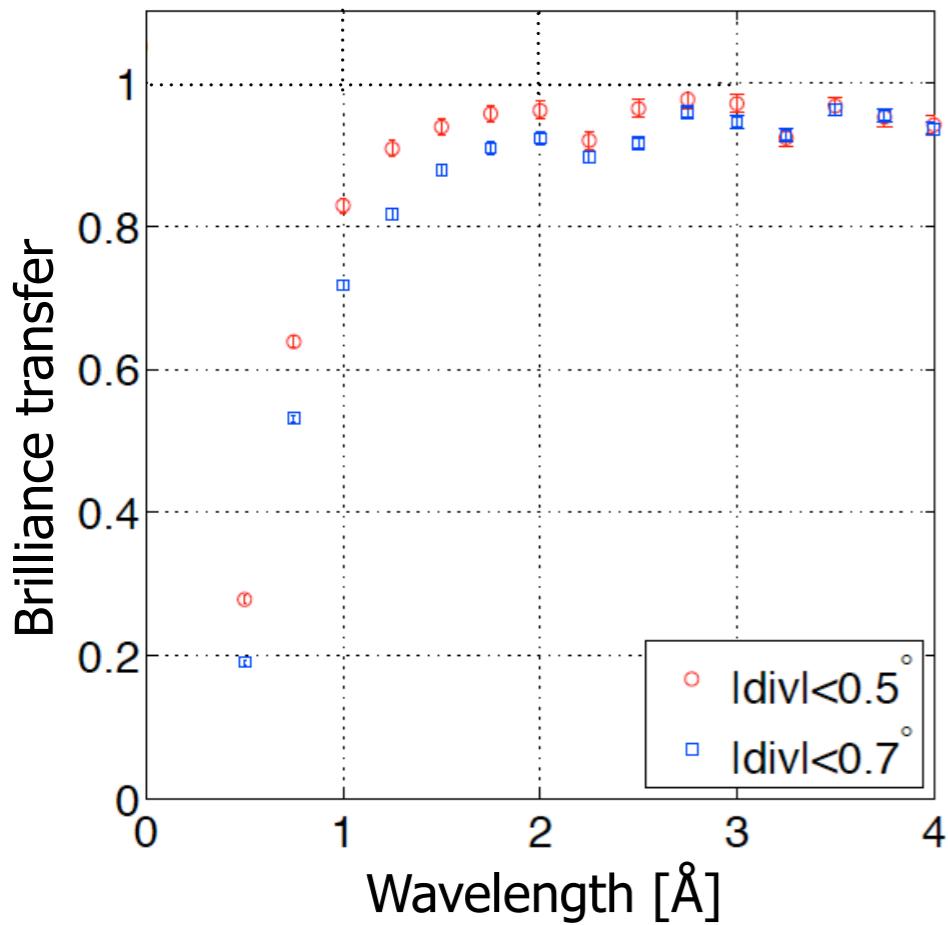
# High resolution thermal chopper spectrometer

## P. P. Deen & A. Vickery

Optimized for high temperature superconductivity, multiferroics, and low-dimensional magnetism, catalysis & gas storage

The instrument will simultaneously measure  $11 < E_i < 167$  meV (300 meV) and will be optimized for  $\Delta E / E = 2\%$  with tighter energy resolutions possible.

Guide Length: 156 m



# Thank you !



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P. P. Deen  
Chopper Spectroscopy

VOR  
Versatile Optimal Resolution  
chopper spectrometer

VOR  
Goddess who knows all

IKON 25 - 26<sup>th</sup> September



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Pascale P. Deen  
Anette Vickery



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## Science case I

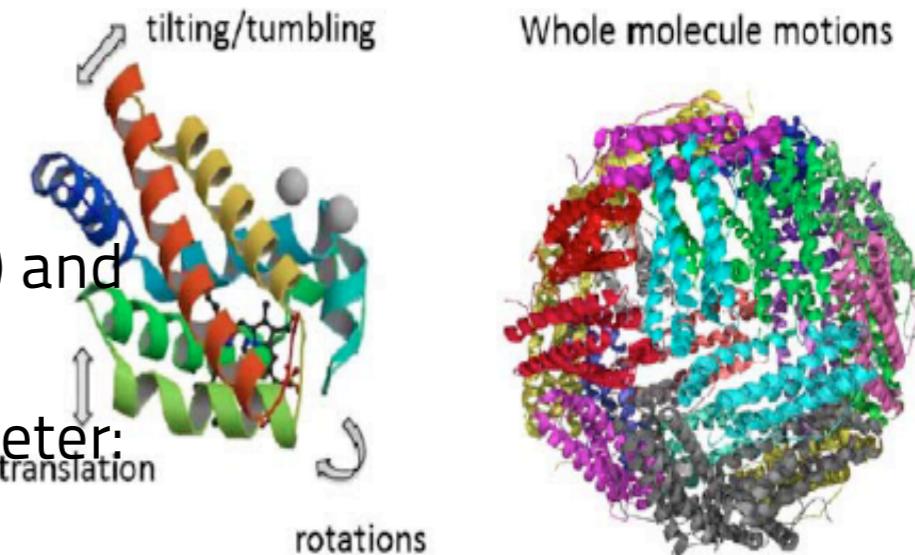
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Use backscattering/ cold/thermal INS/ vibrational spectrometer:

Inhomologous samples

Time-limited samples

Difficulties with data analysis



V. García Sakai, A. Arbe / Current Opinion in Colloid & Interface Science 14 (2009) 381–390



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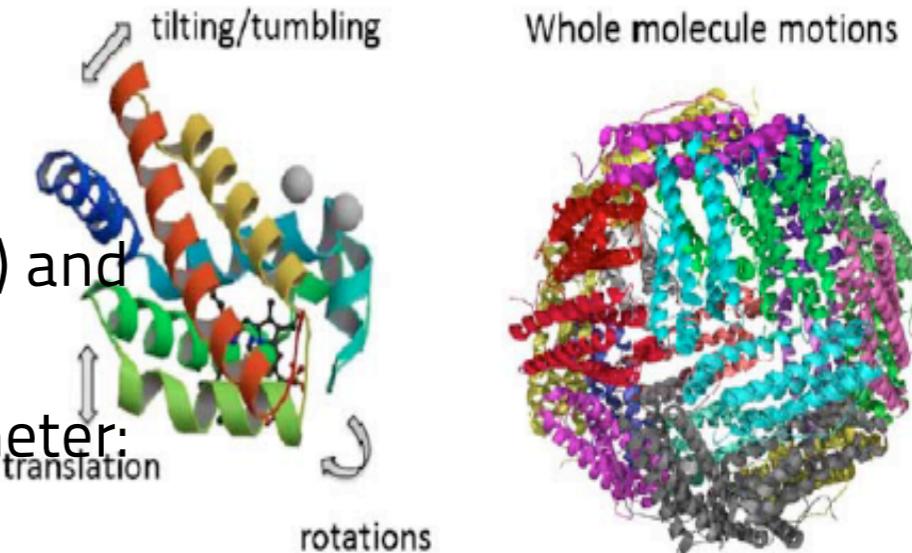
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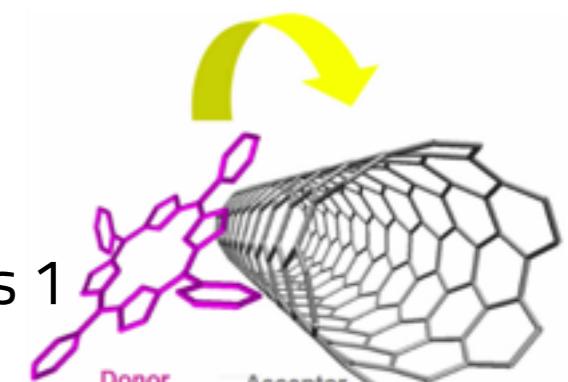
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**Functional Materials:** Current limit is flux. The community would like to probe phase space (Pressure - 0 < P < 9 GPa) - need samples as small as 1 mg (currently 500 mg is feasible).  
Dynamic range: QES, external modes (0-10 meV), radial modes (30 - 100 meV), tangential modes (100 - 200 meV).



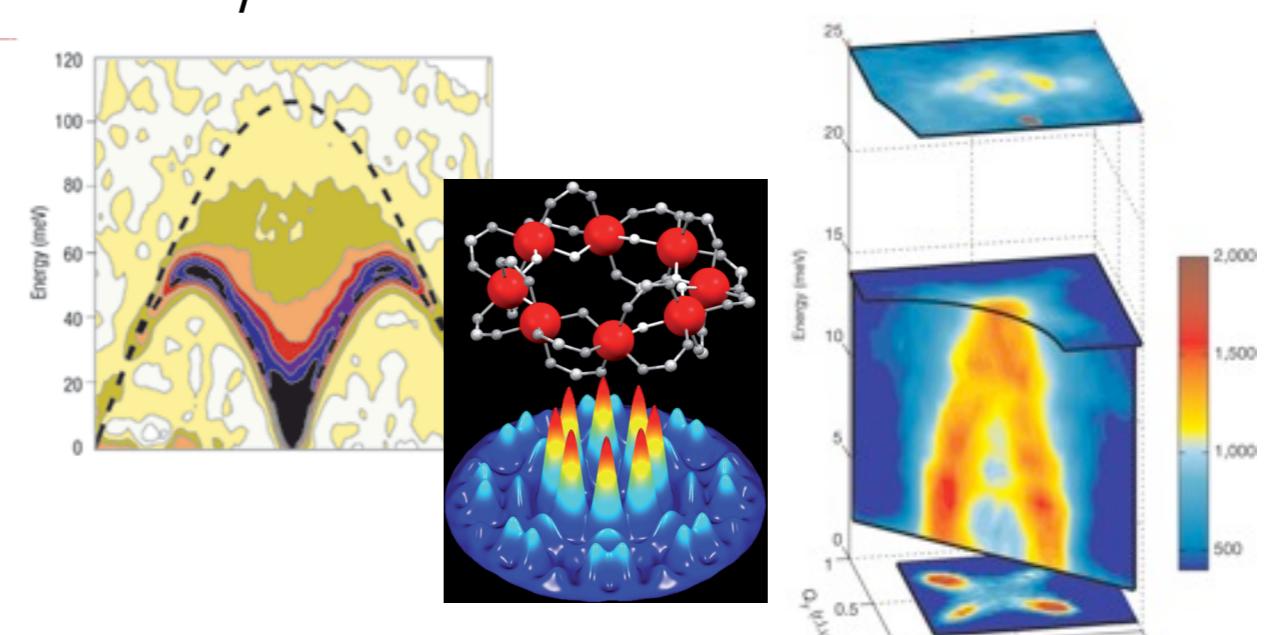
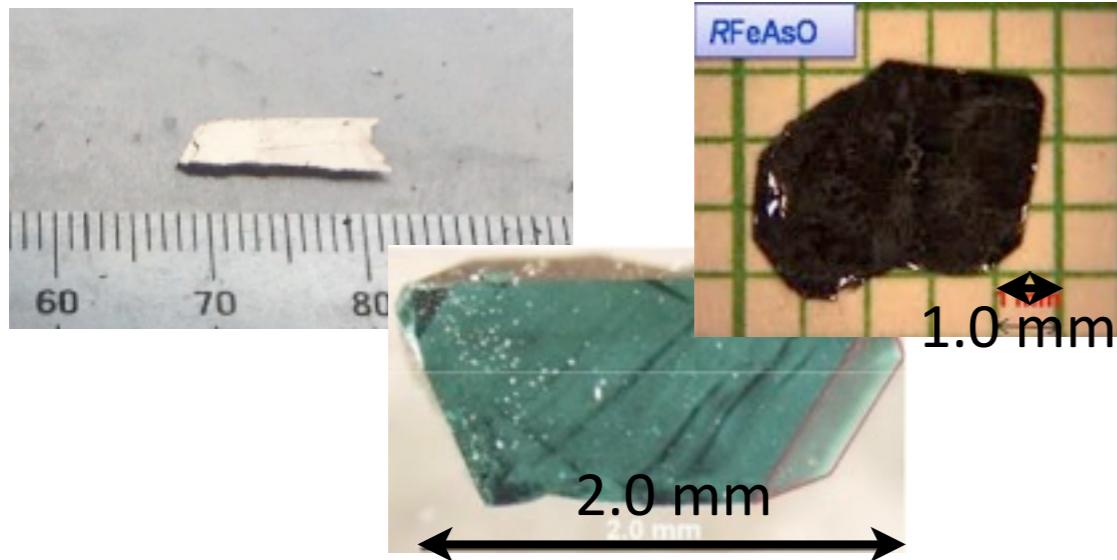
Laboratoire Pierre Aigrain.



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## Science case II

**Magnetism and superconductivity:** Novel compounds difficult to synthesise - small.  
Need to perturb ground states (simultaneous H, P) - limited sample sizes. Require excellent S/N  
**Quantum effects:** Weak cross sections with broad continua. Broad dynamic range benefit from simultaneous fits of data to models across all the dynamic features.



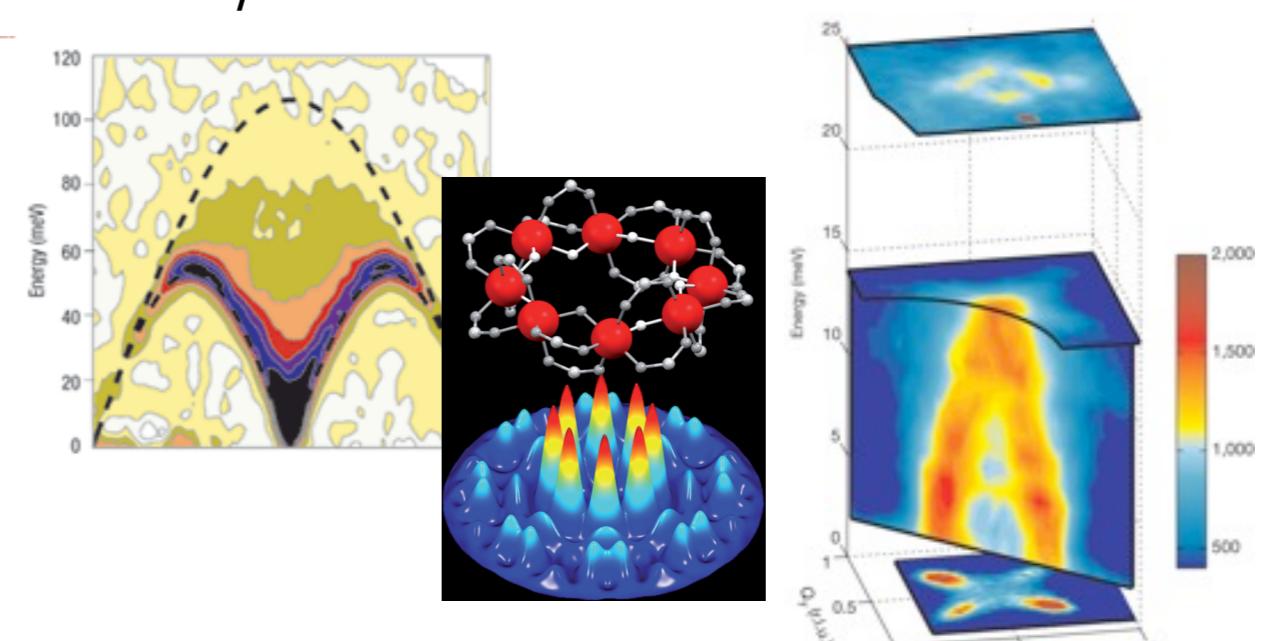
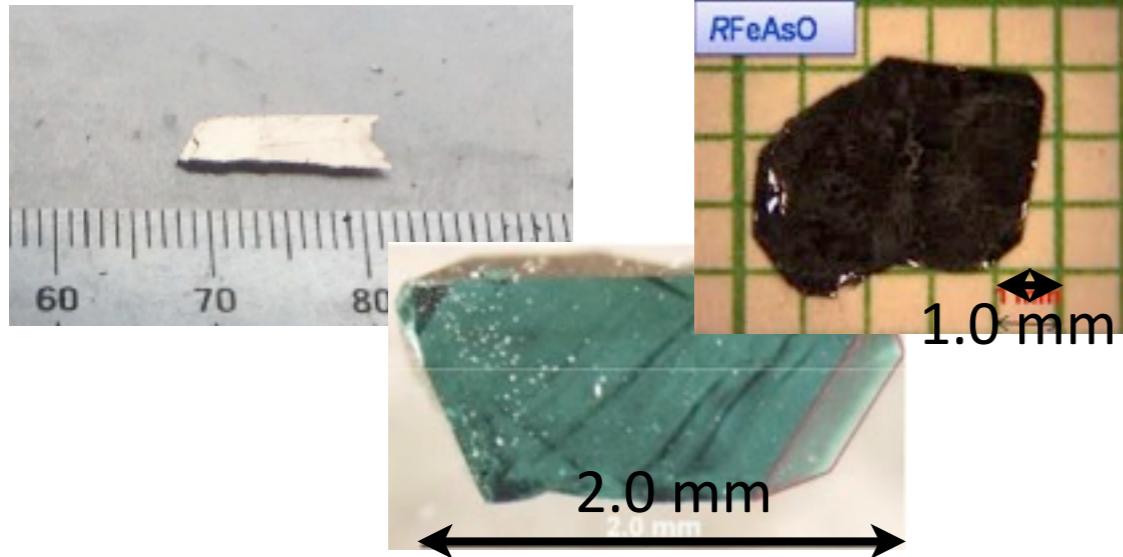
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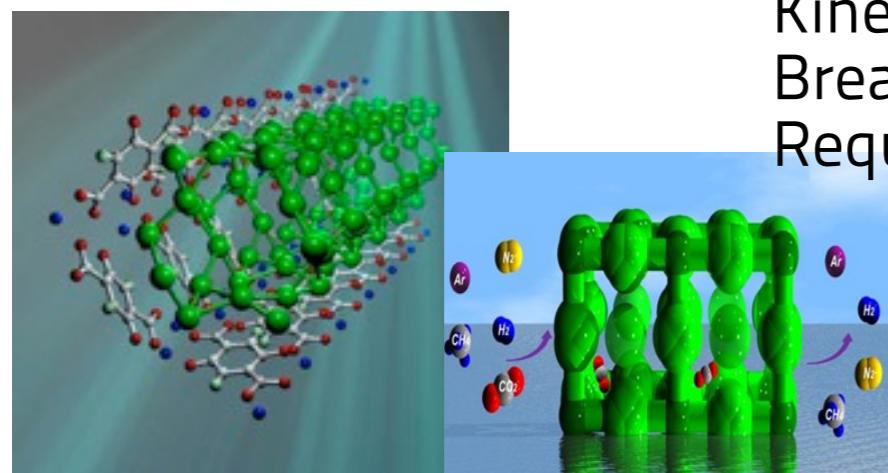
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**Gas storage and catalysis:** Limited number of studies (flux limit)



S. Yang, et al. Nature Chemistry, **2012**, 4, 887-894.  
Neil Champness, University of Nottingham



## What do we need to deliver

### **Soft matter:** Broad bandwidth

Variable energy resolution (several  $\mu\text{eV}$  - 3000  $\mu\text{eV}$ )

Be able to relax resolution for weak scattering signals

Availability of high momentum transfer ( $Q < 11 \text{ Angstrom}$ )

High flux but not necessarily point like.

Currently limited number of Q dependent studies but future ....

### **Functional materials:** Broad bandwidth (0 - 200 meV),

Clean/limited and flat flux profiles (but not too small)

High flux (x 10 - 100) probe (P) phase space.

High resolution at high energies.

### **Magnetism:** Broad bandwidth (some)

Flux focussed on small samples.

Q-dependence important, clean divergence profiles

High energy resolution -  $\Delta E/E \sim 1-3\%$

### **Gas Storage & Catalysis:** Broad bandwidth

In-operando studies (second)

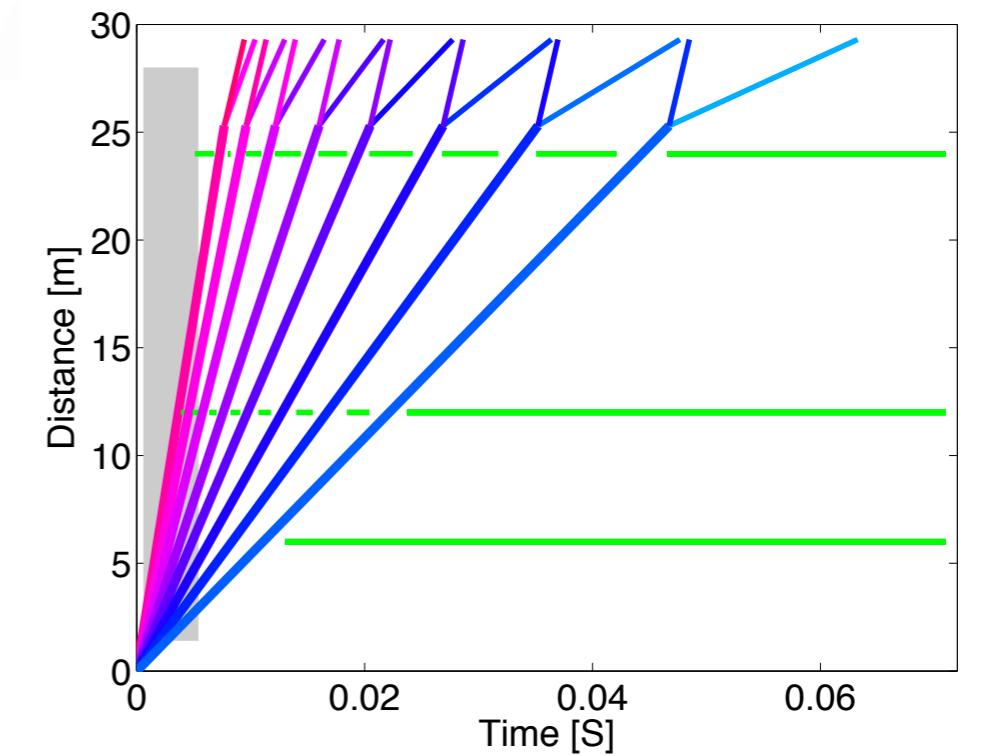
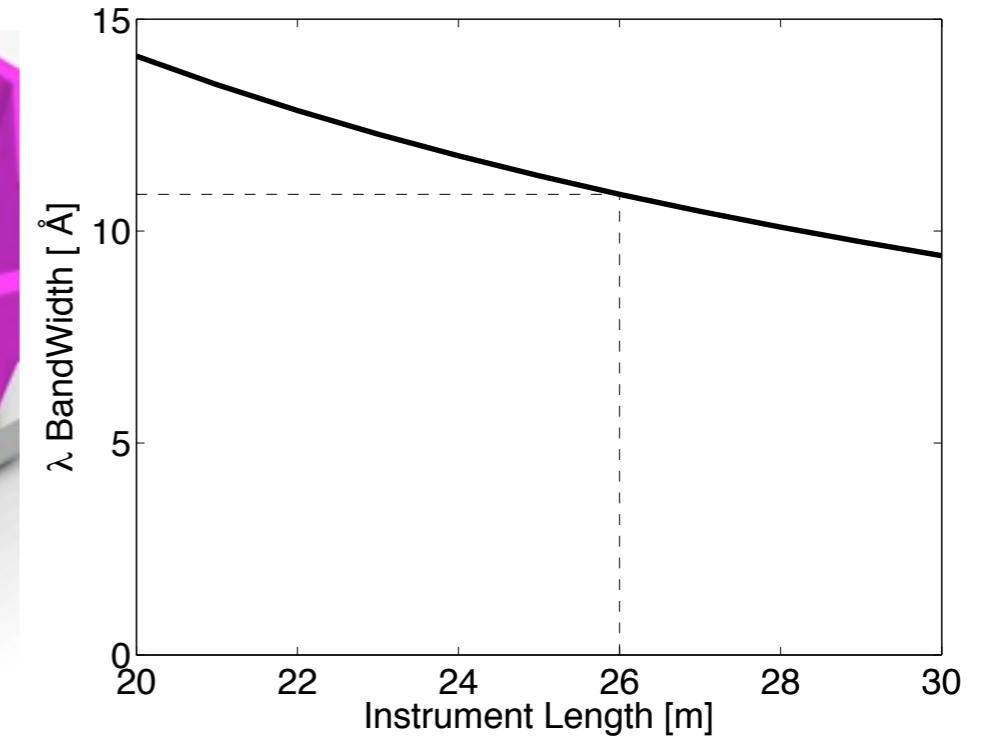
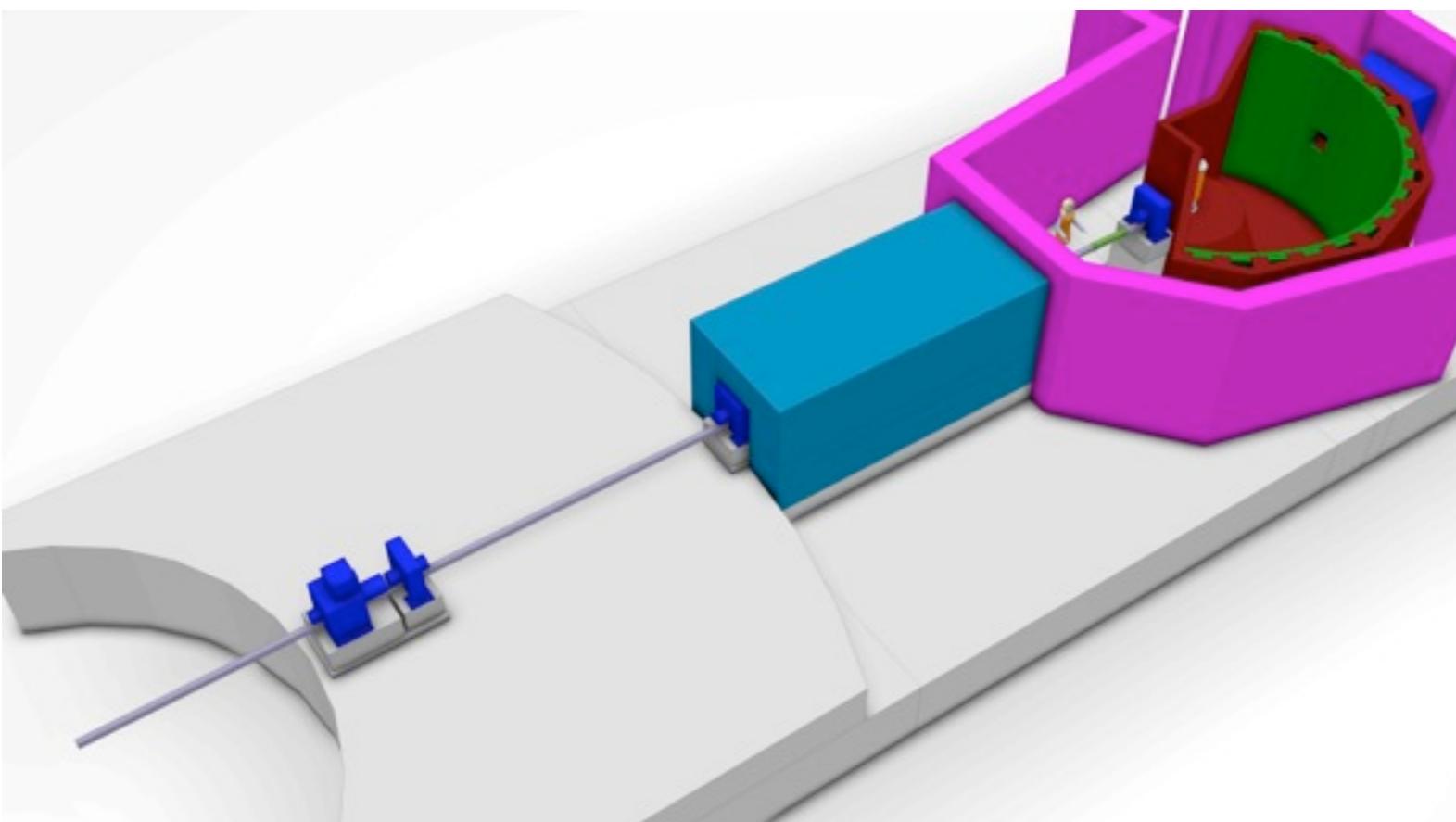
Small samples but not point like.

Two orders of magnitude in flux



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# VOR - Wide bandwidth bispectral chopper spectrometer Versatile Optimal Resolution chopper spectrometer

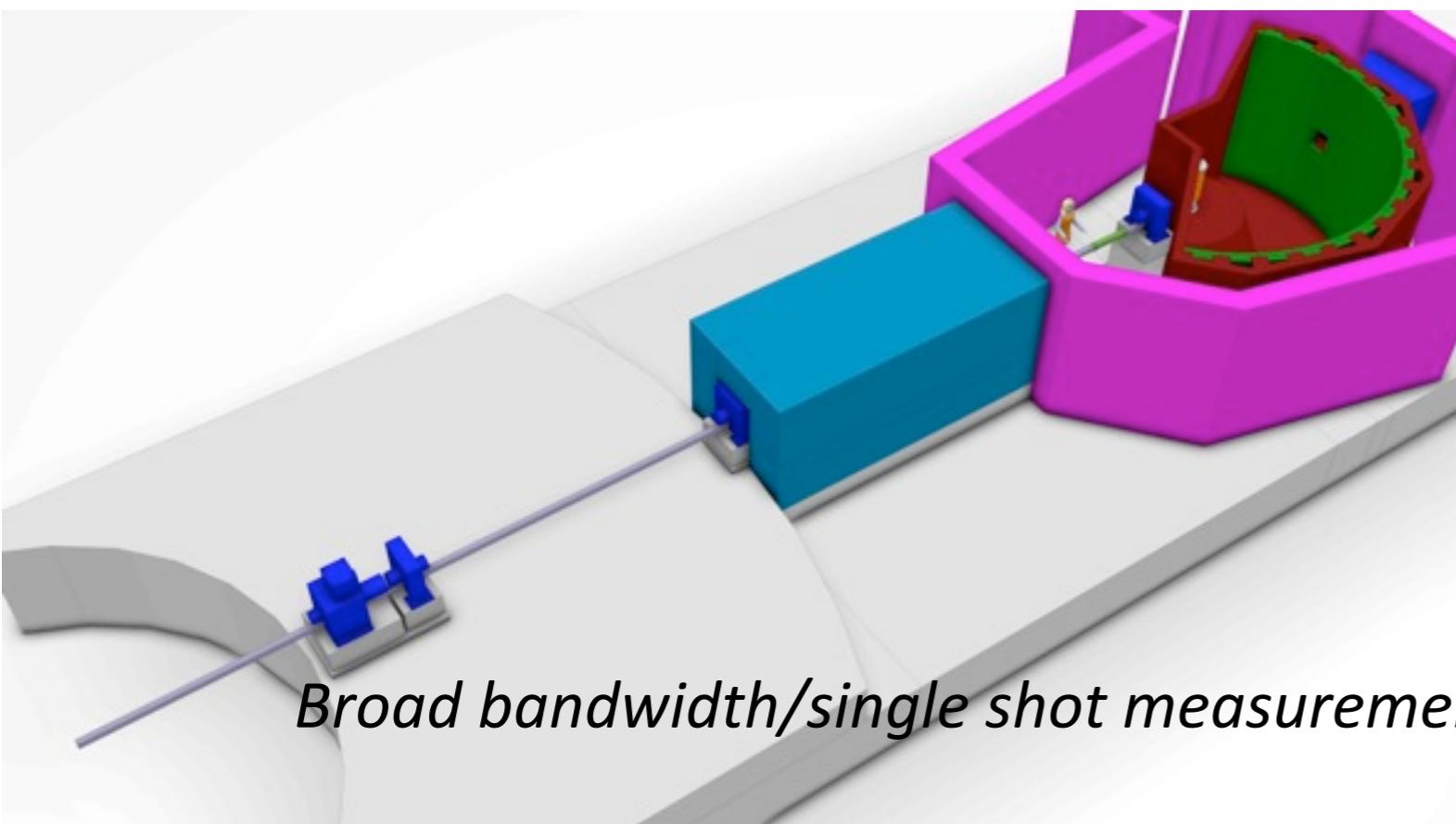


Main parameters (Optimisation = wishes/reality):  
Moderator to sample = 26 m  $\Delta E \sim 10 \text{ \AA}$ .  
Bispectral extraction: rotation.  
Measure in the first time frame using RRM.  
Prompt pulse does not fall into the data set.

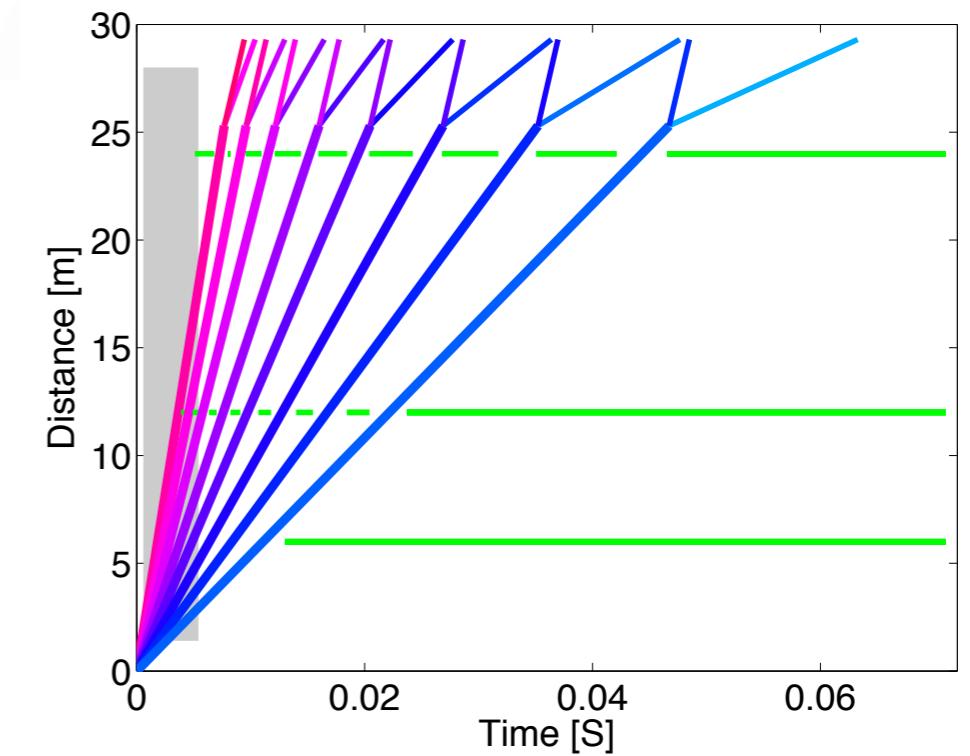
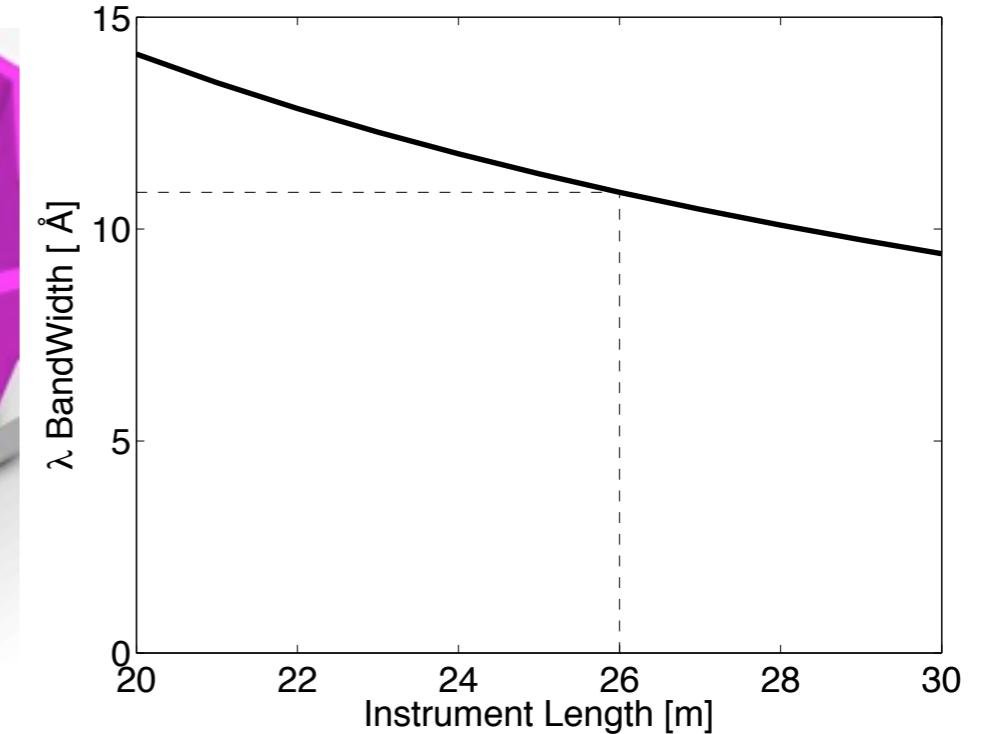


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*Broad bandwidth/single shot measurement of all excitations*

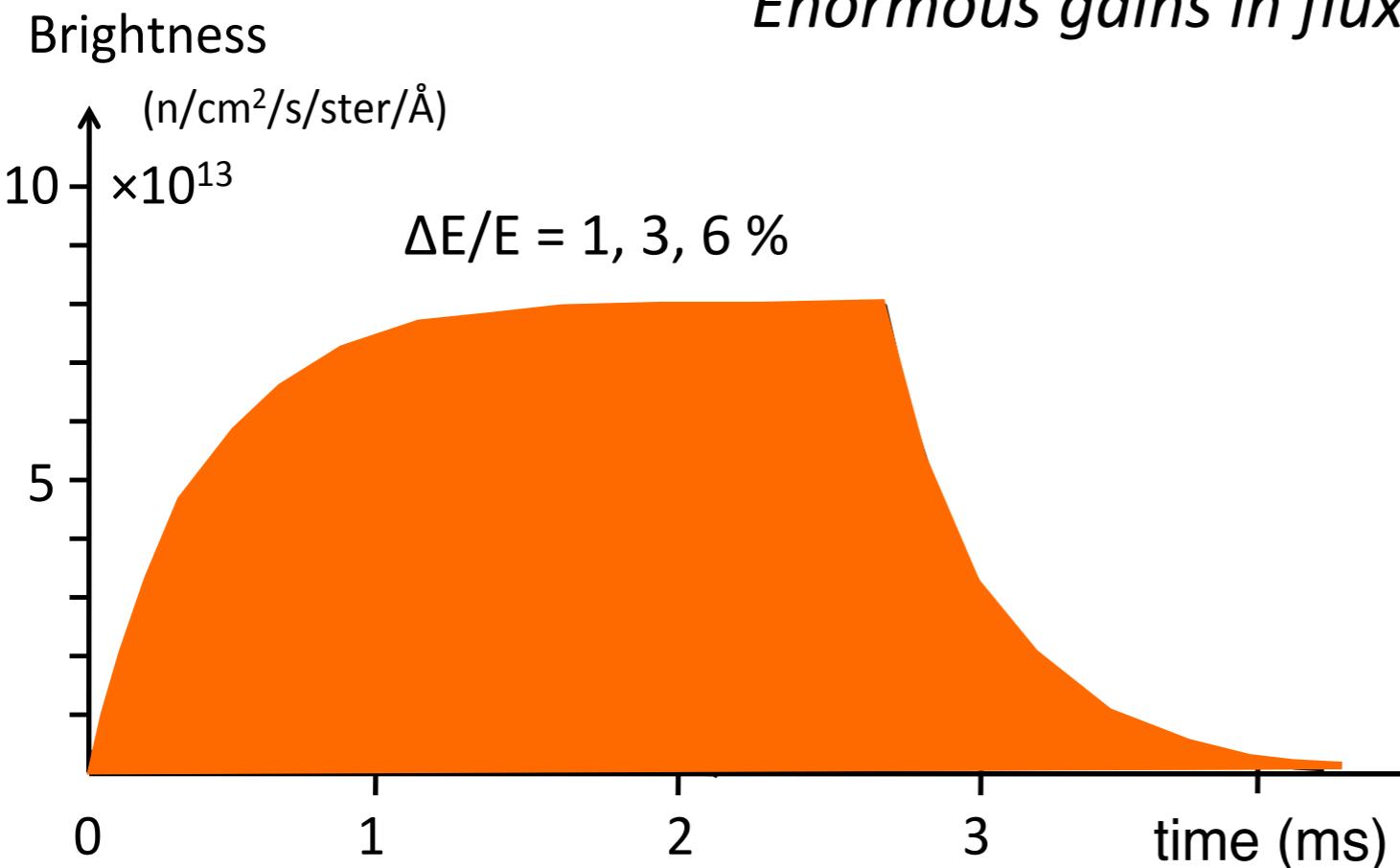


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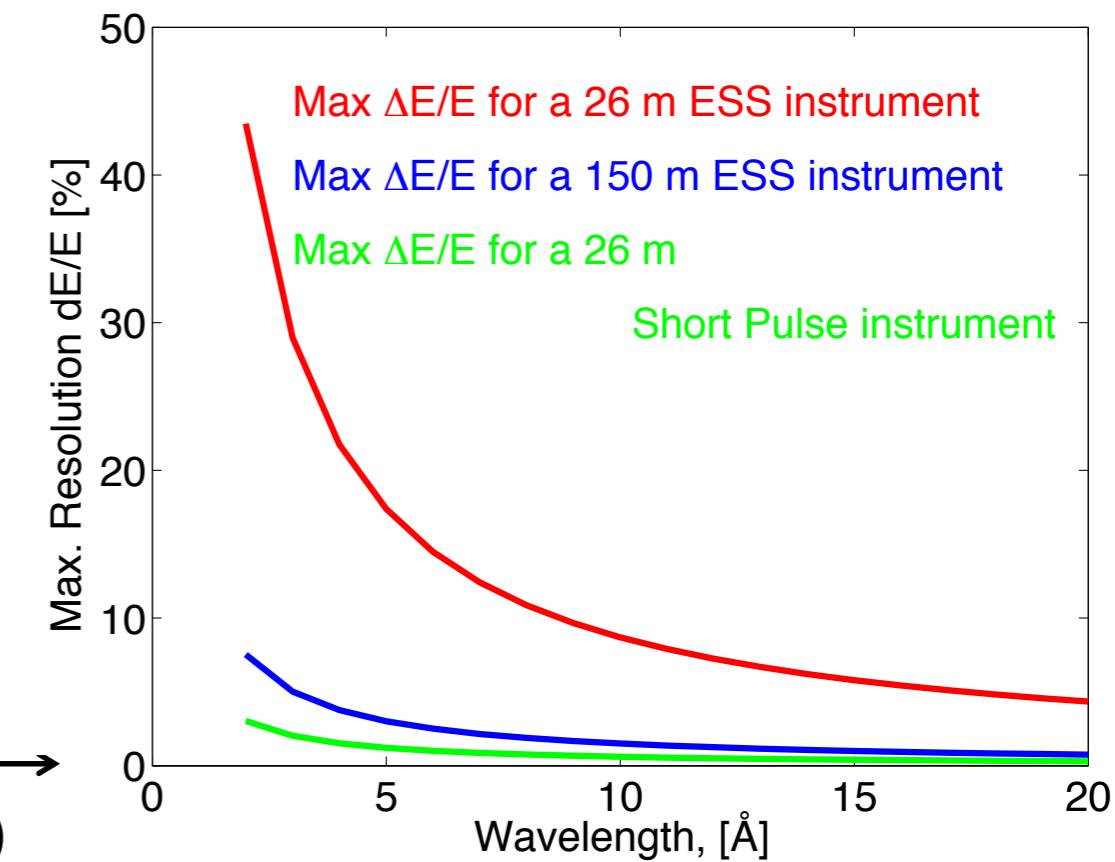


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## Energy resolution Broad bandwidth & Trading flux for resolution



*Enormous gains in flux, see later*

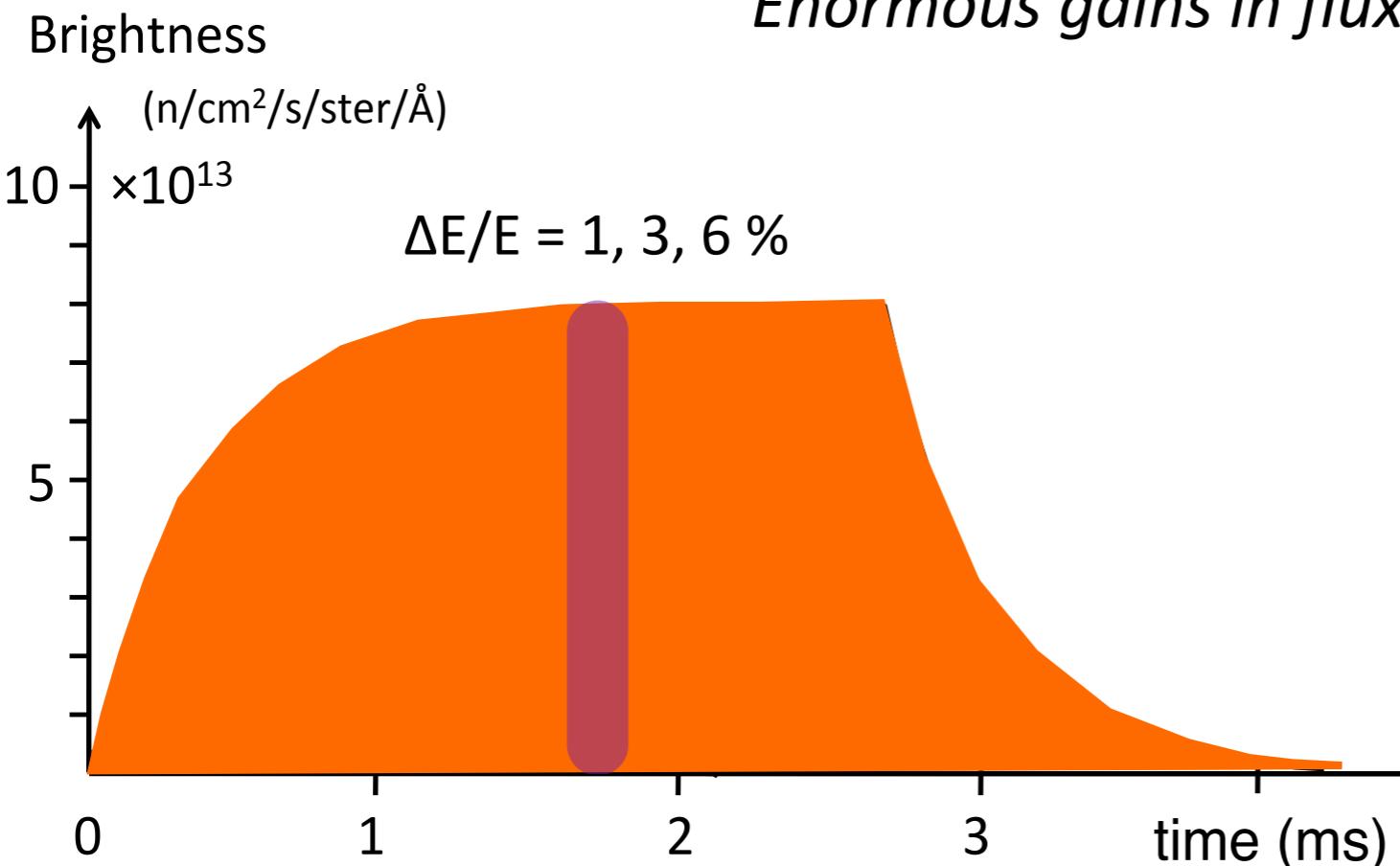


VOR (26 m moderator - sample):  
Max. resolution at large  $\lambda$  (pulse only) =  $\Delta E/E = 6 \%$

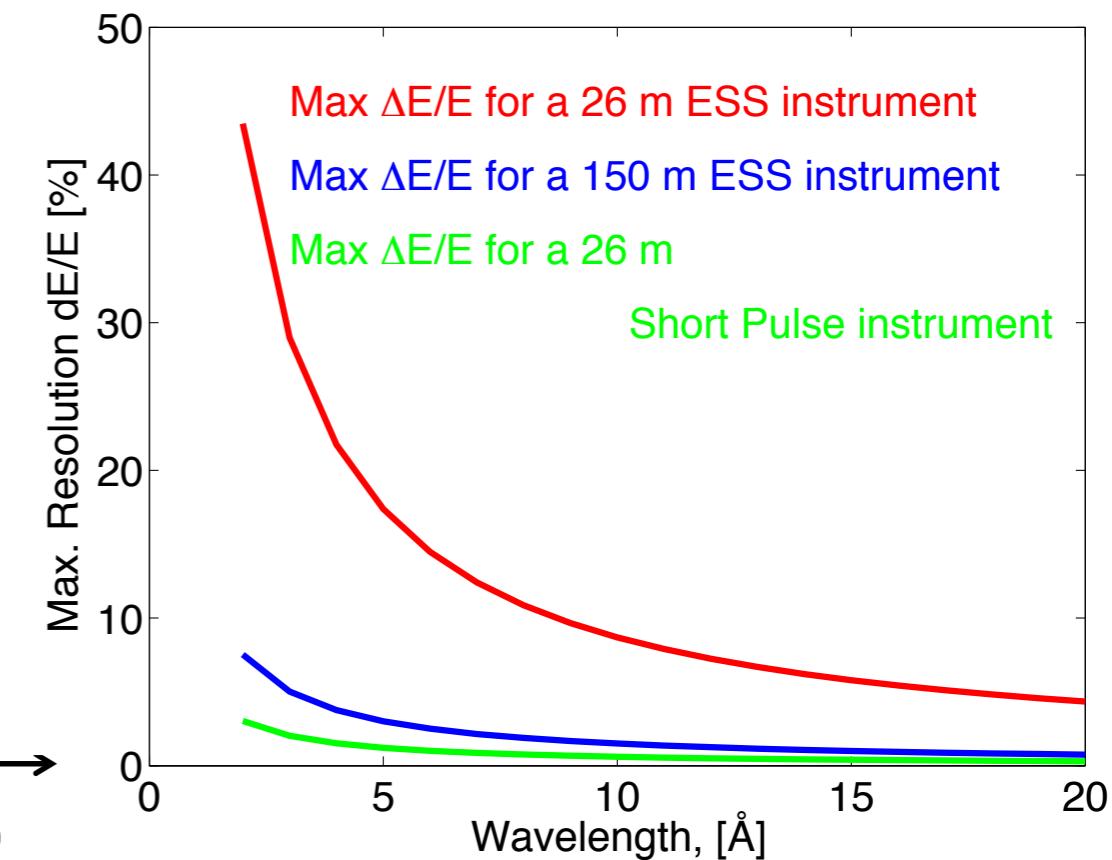


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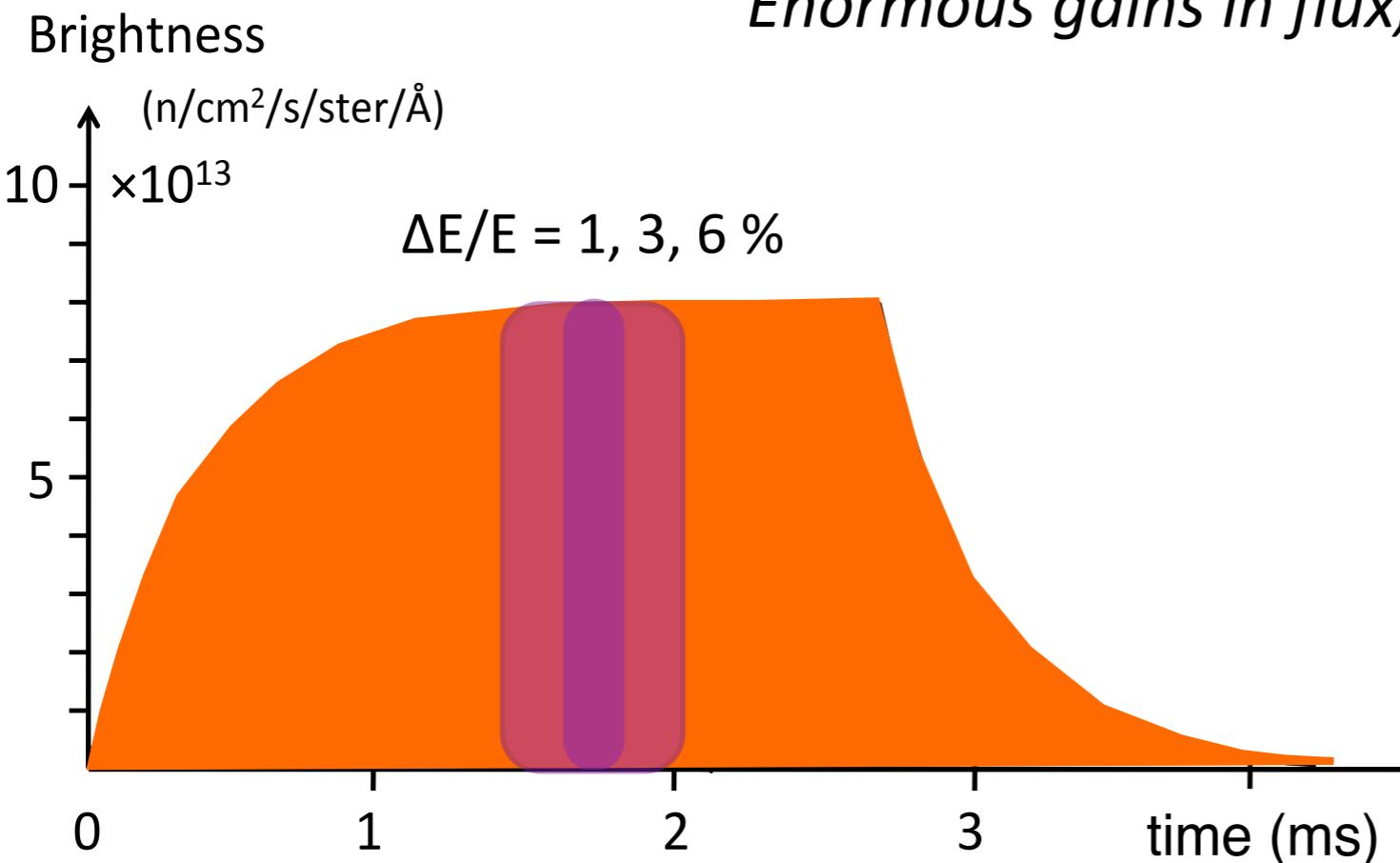


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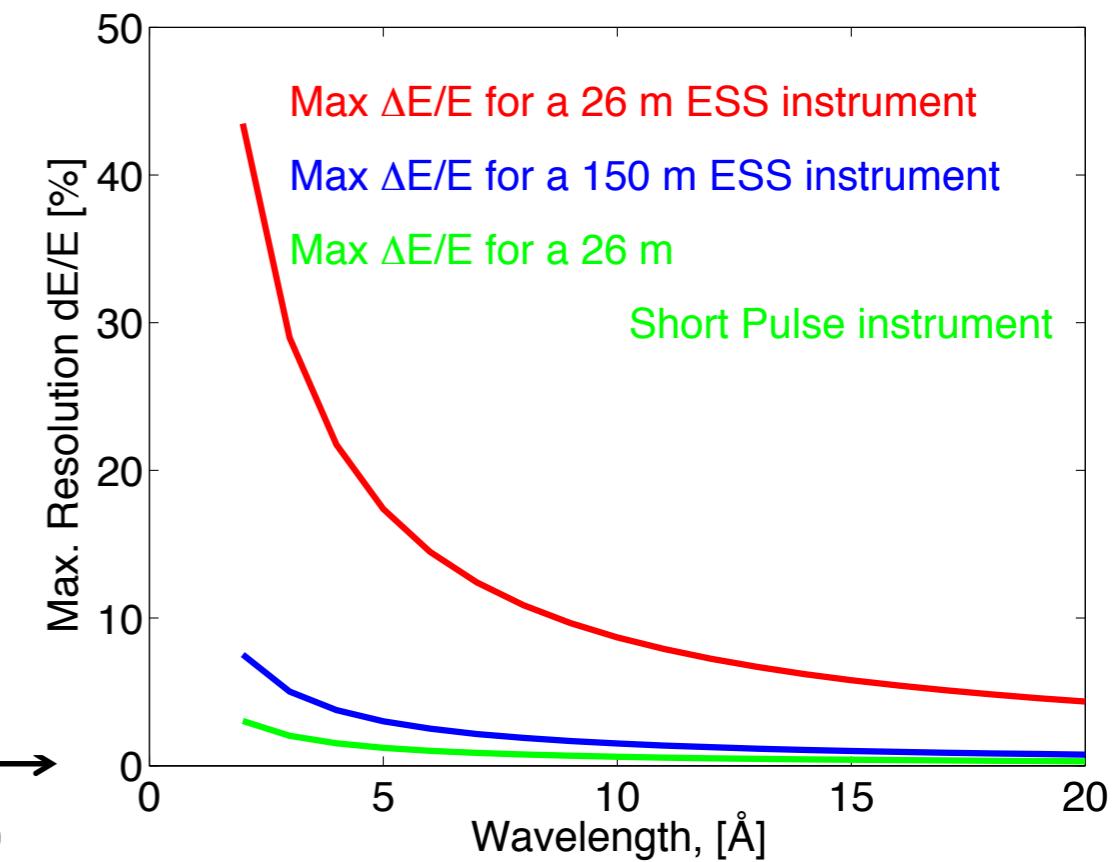


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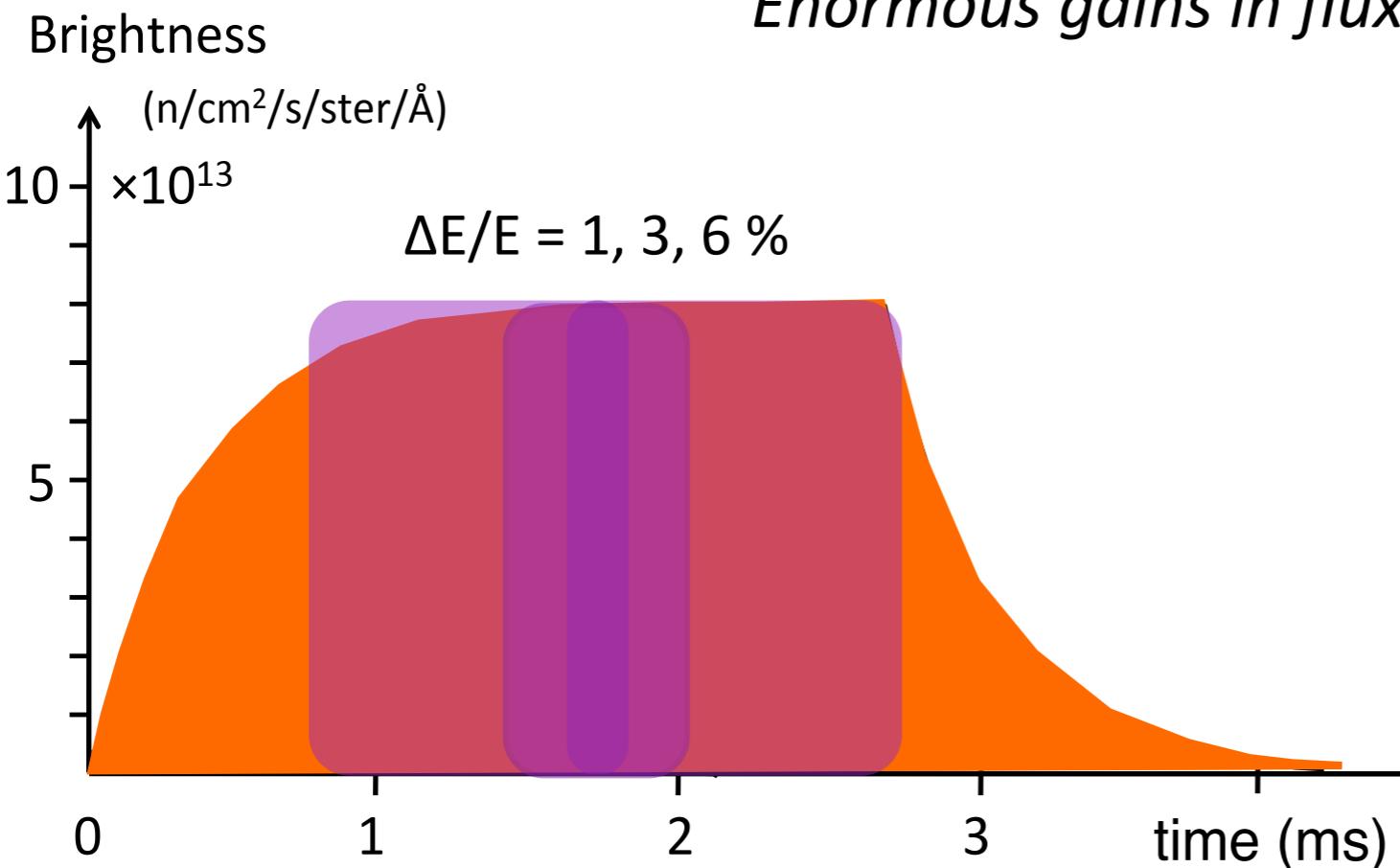


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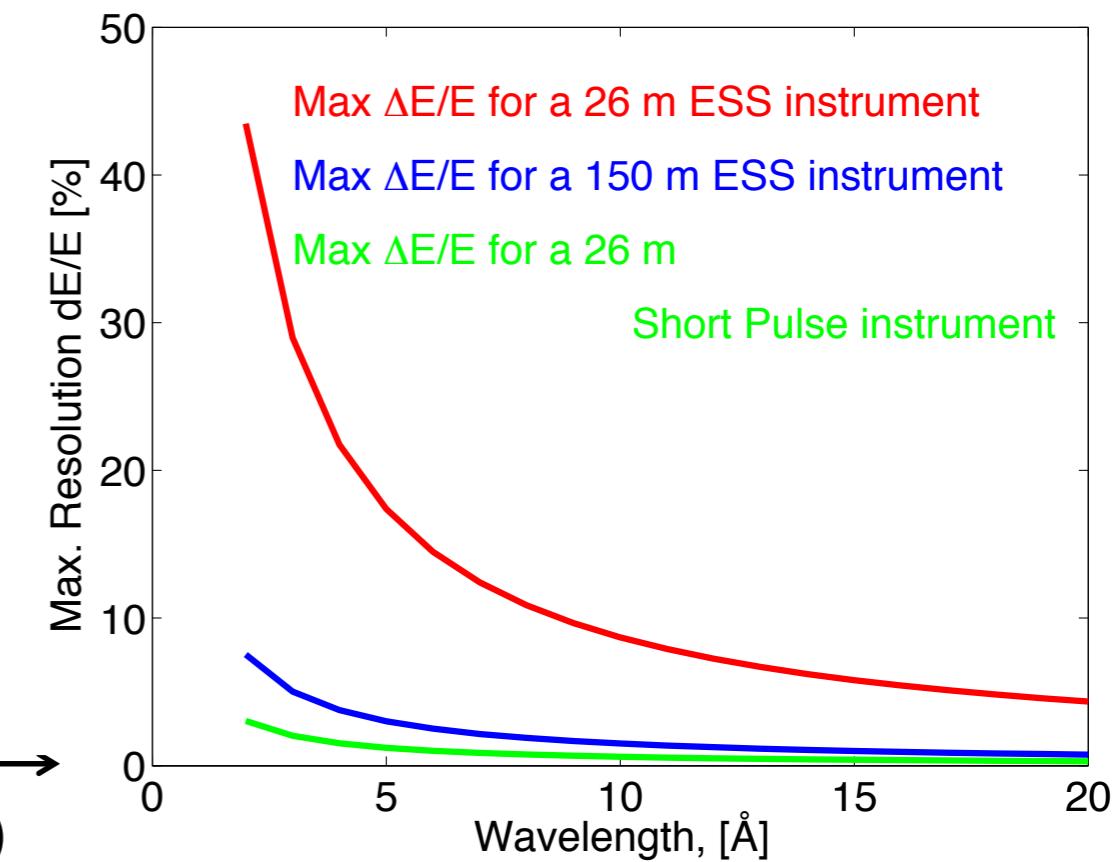


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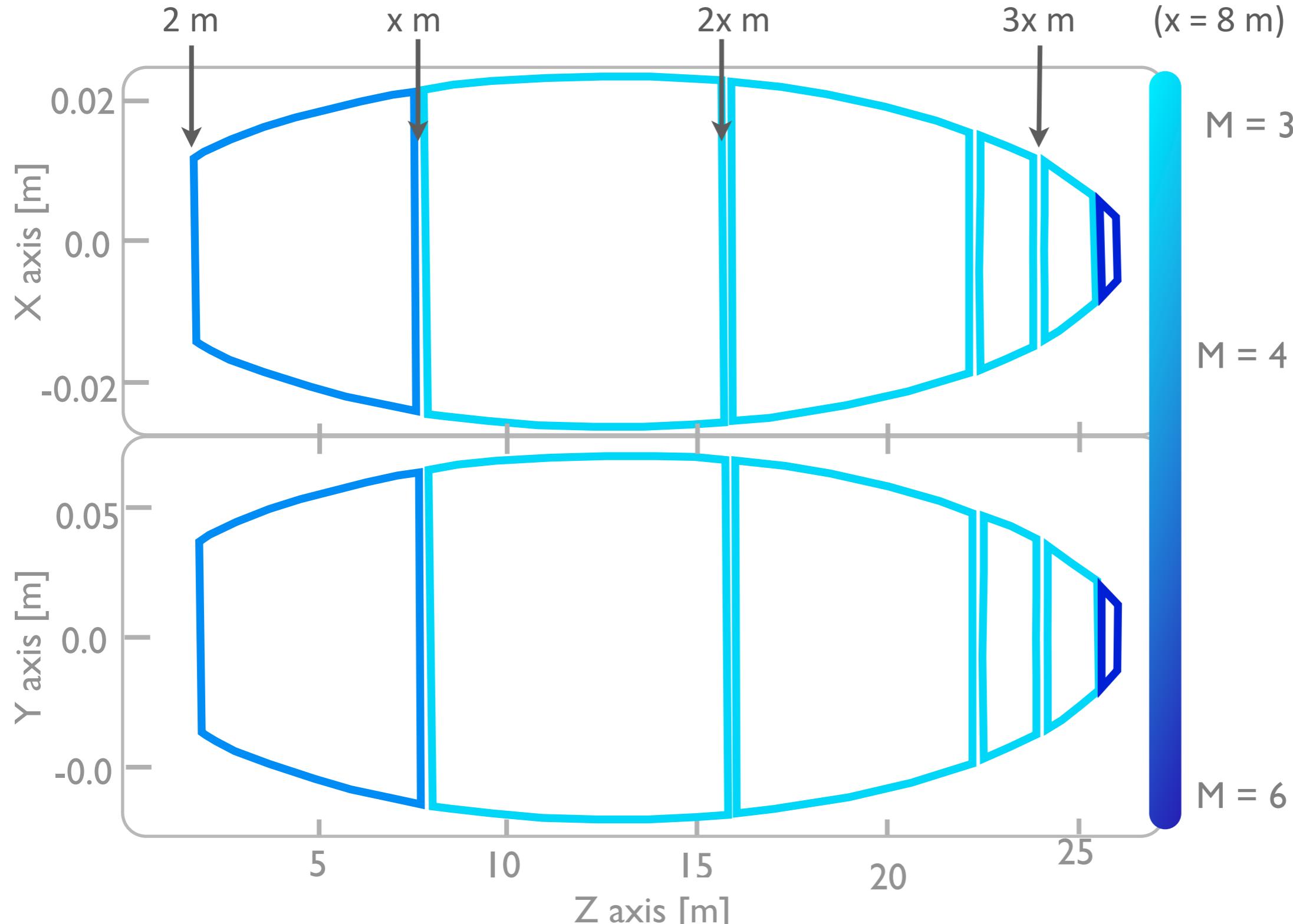


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## Guide concept Straight ellipse

Ellipse: excellent focussing at the sample position

HEIGHT AXIS 7.1 CM ; WIDTH AXIS 2.5 CM



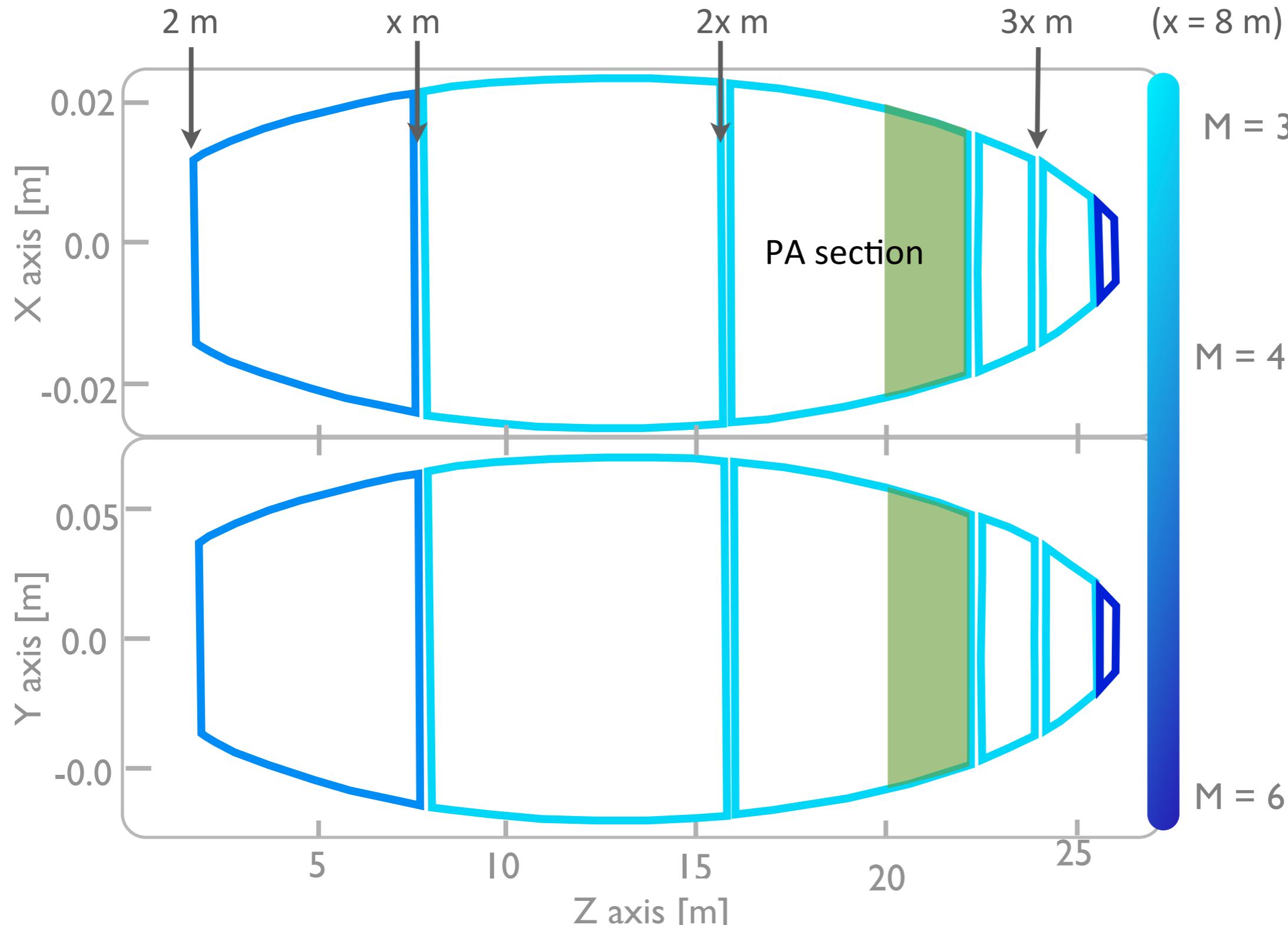


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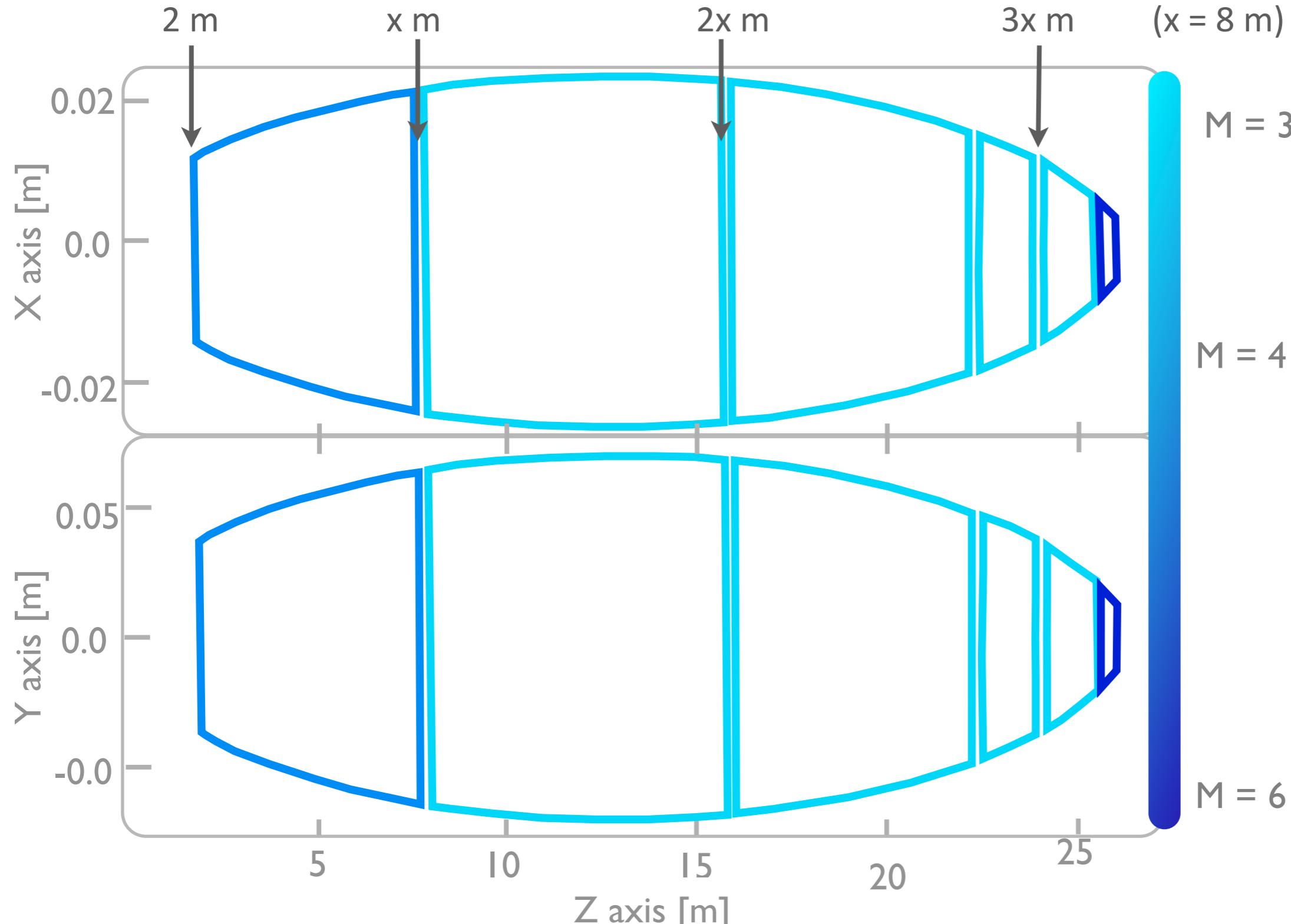


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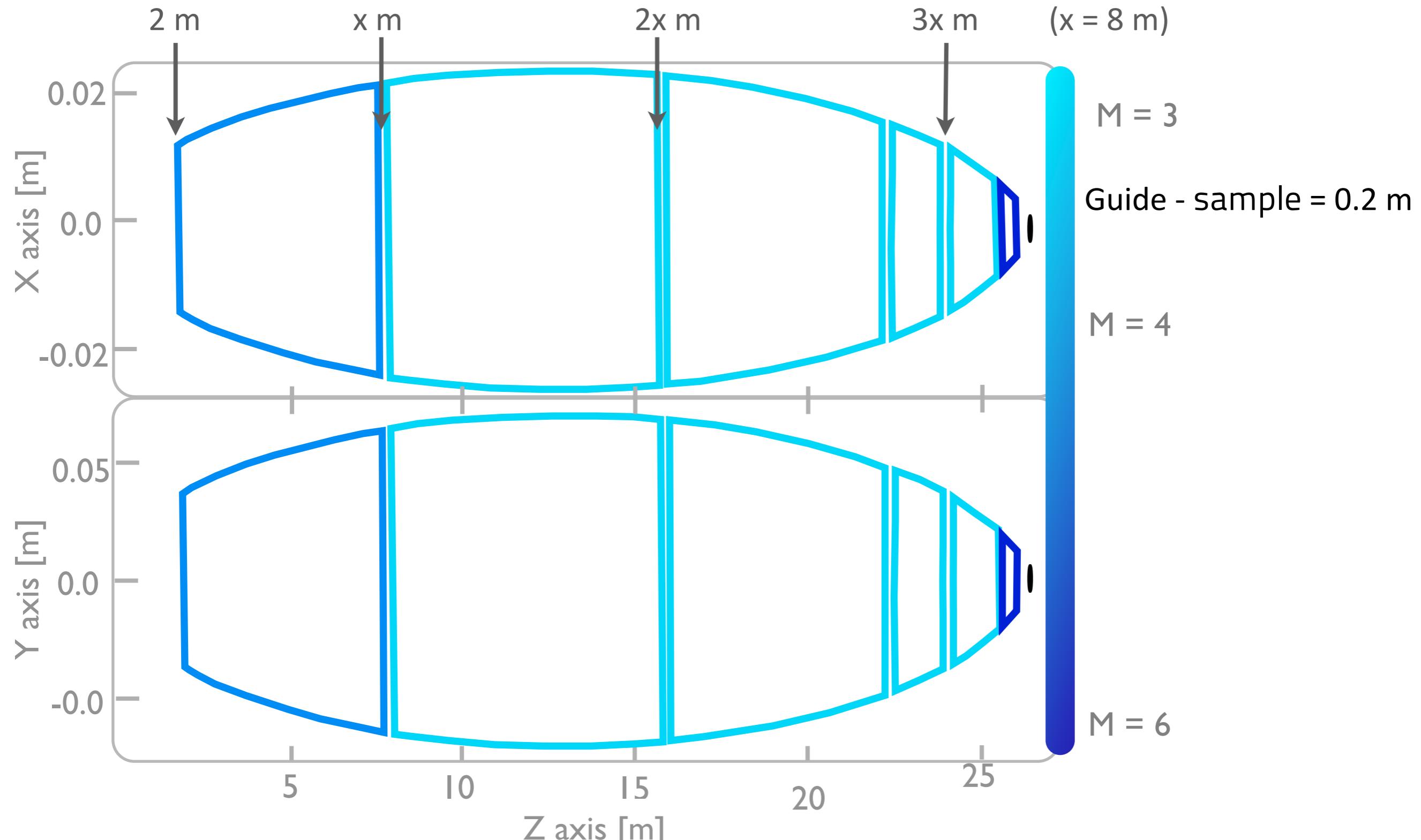
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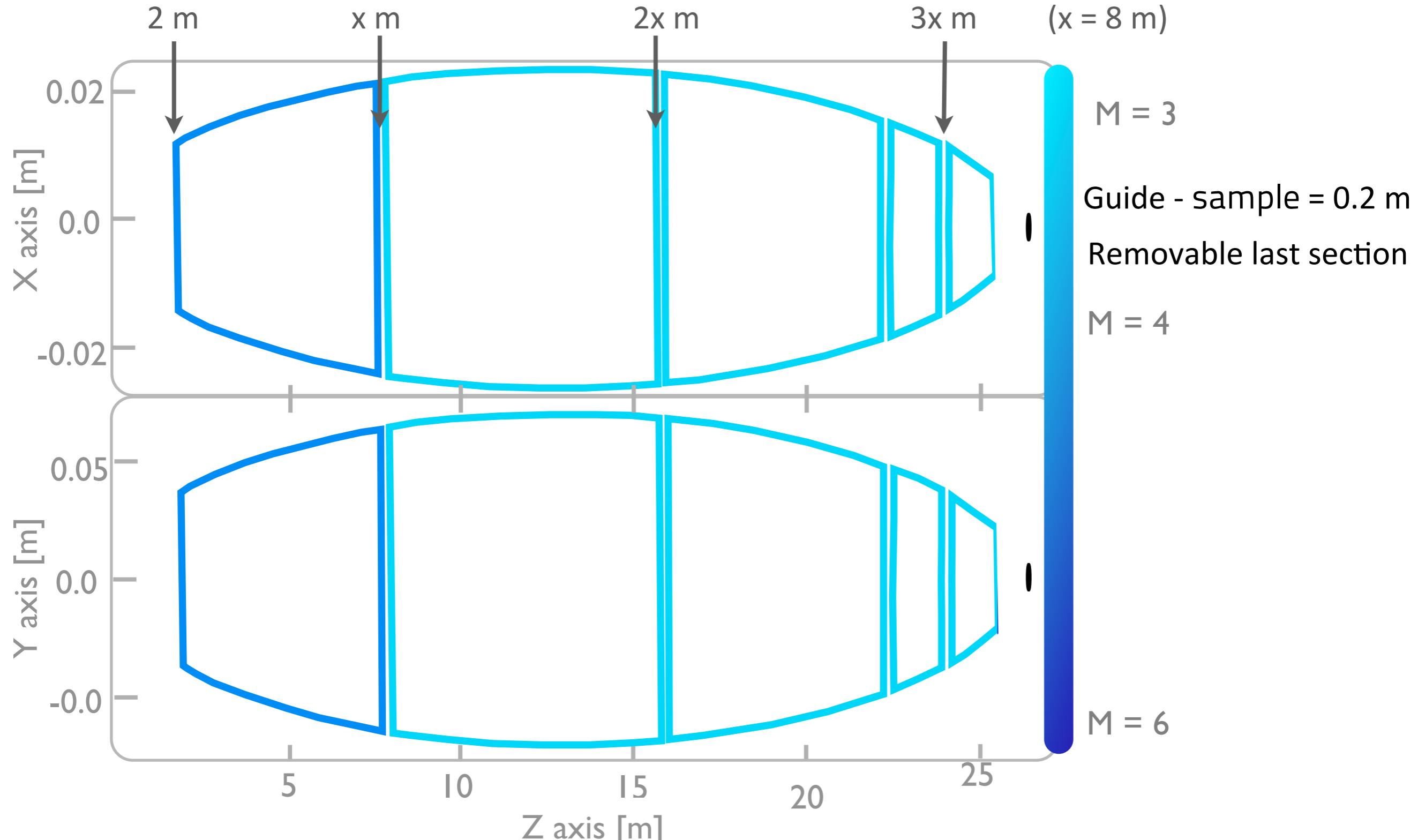


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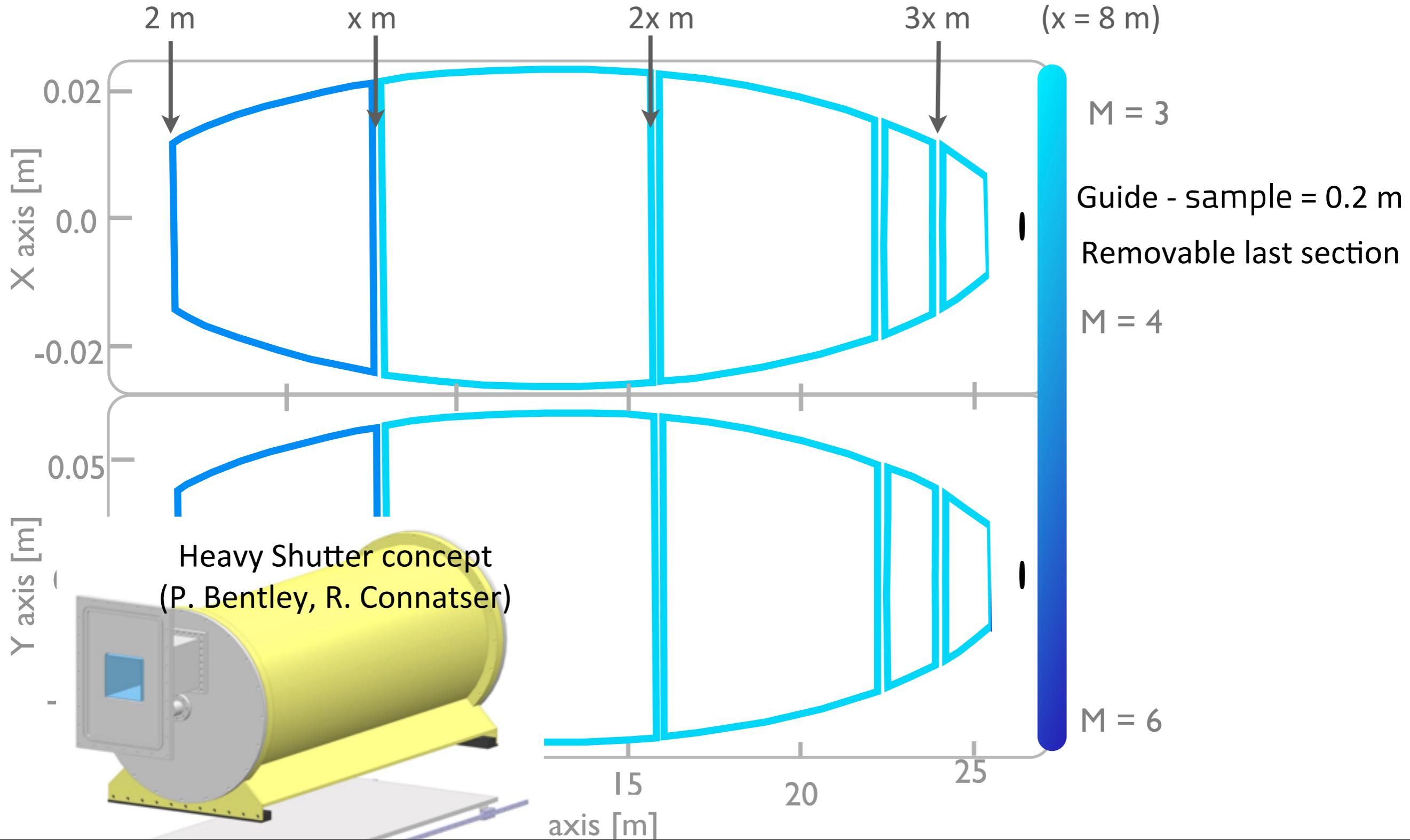


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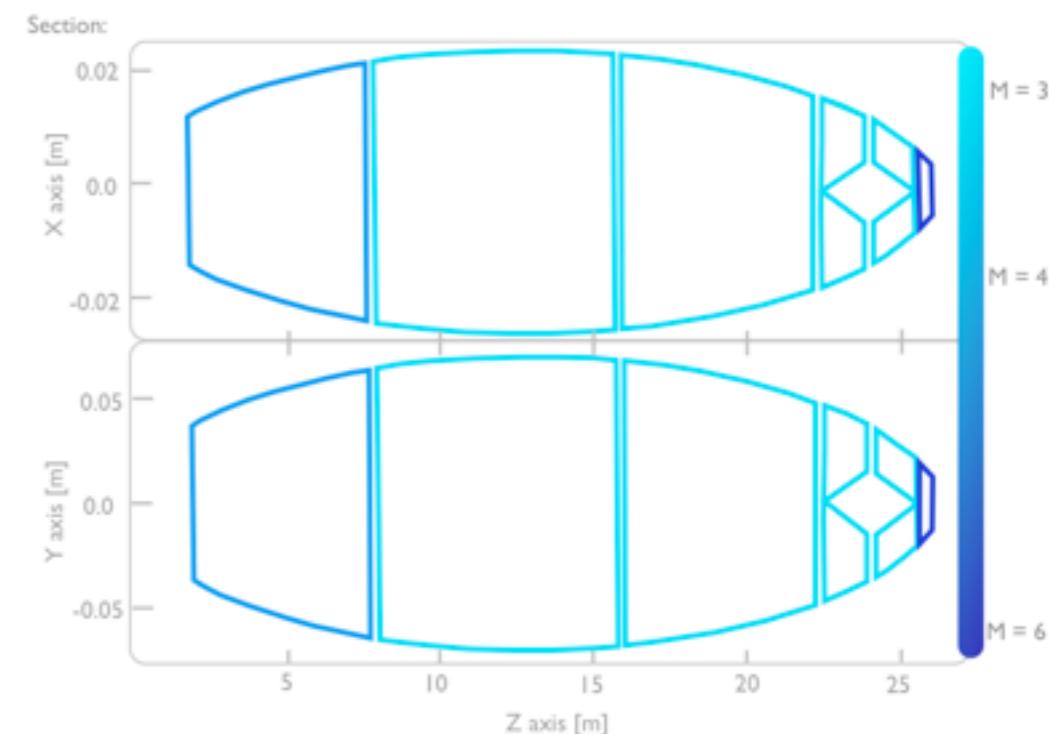
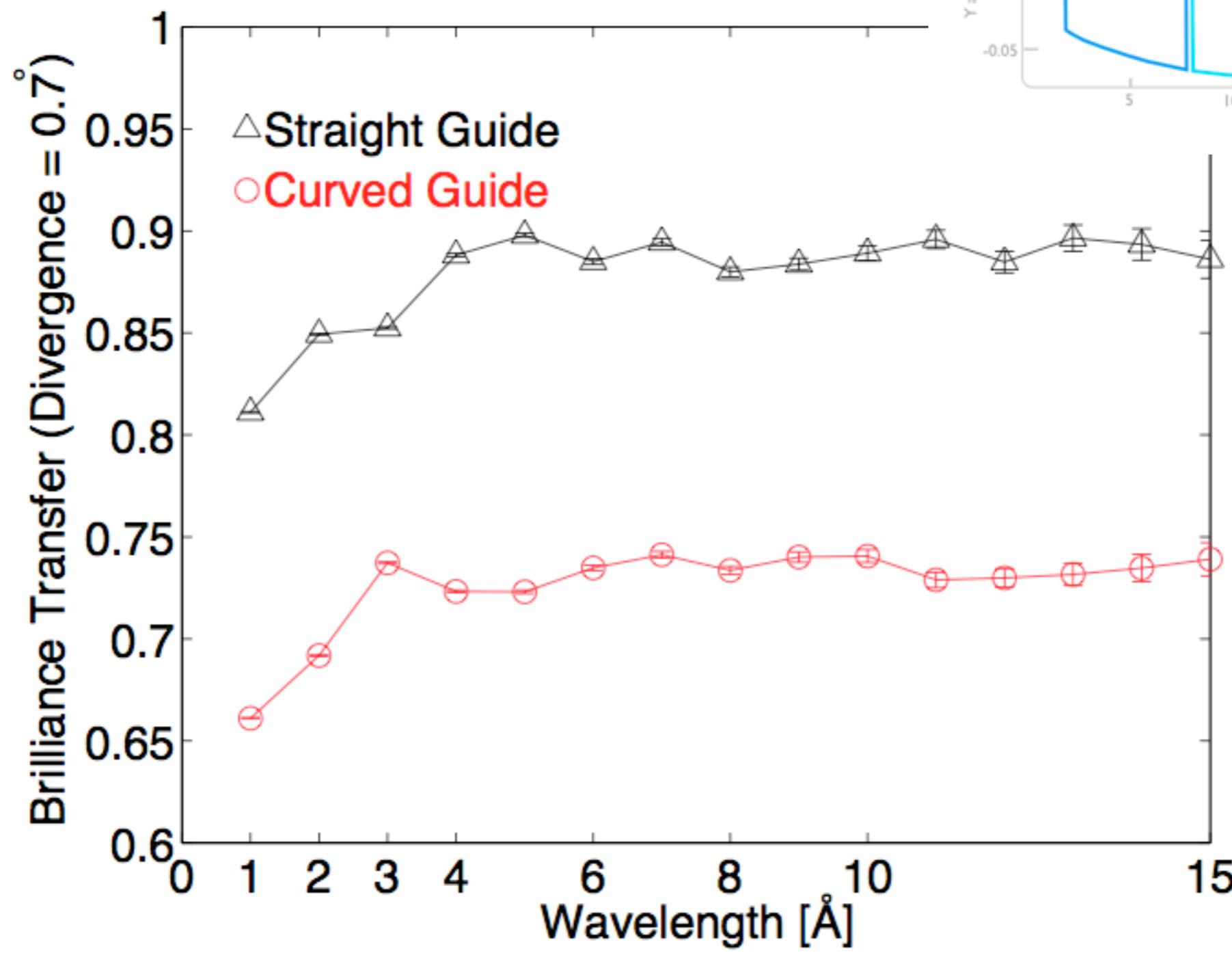
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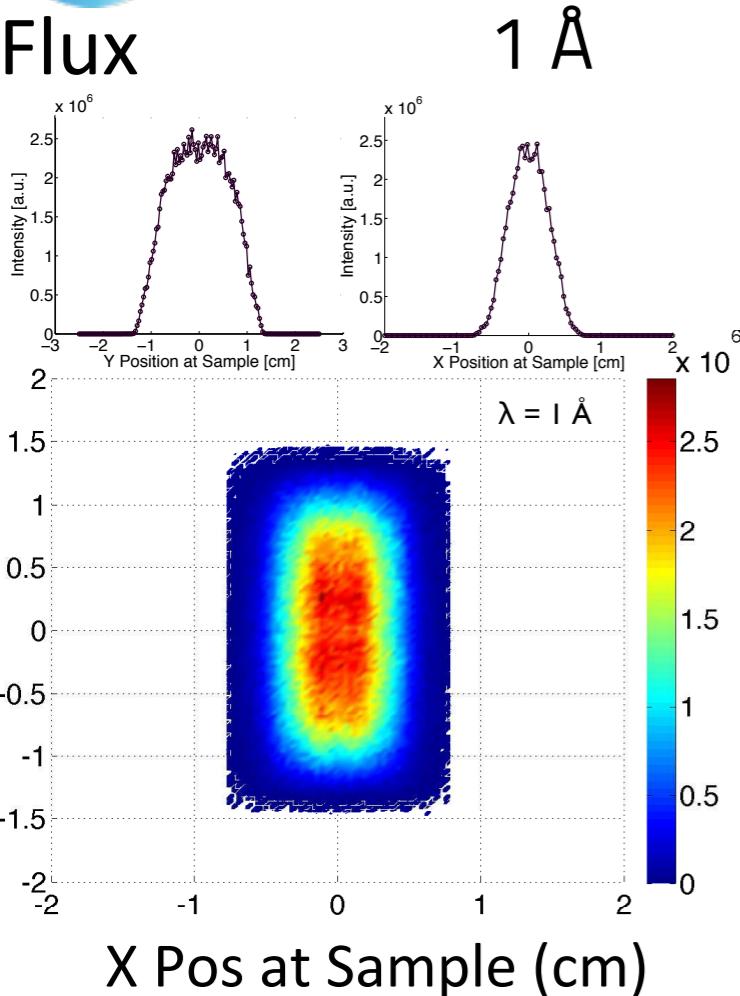
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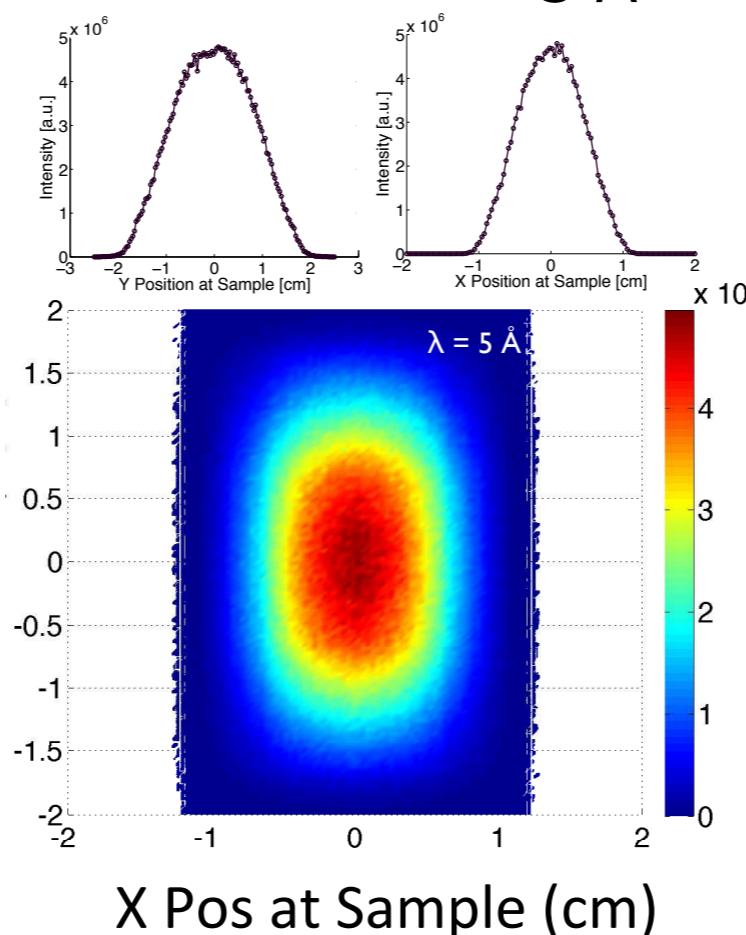
Flux



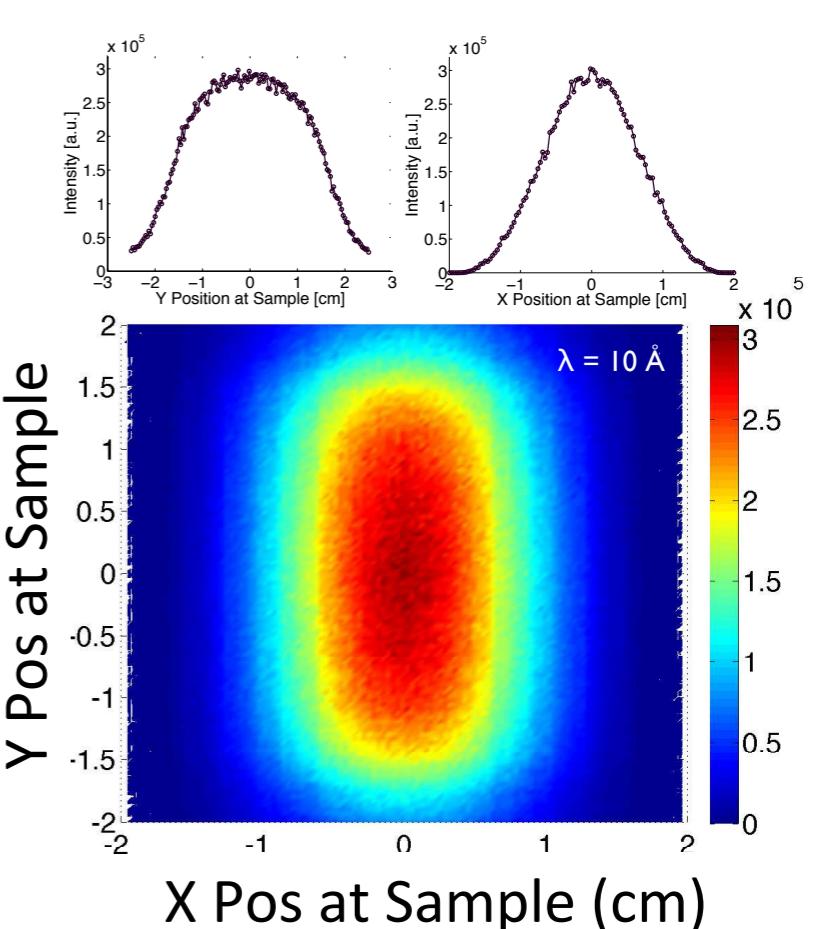
# Beam Profiles (McStas)

Requirements: Flat across sample area required (3 mm x 1 cm).  
Clean divergence profile.

5 Å



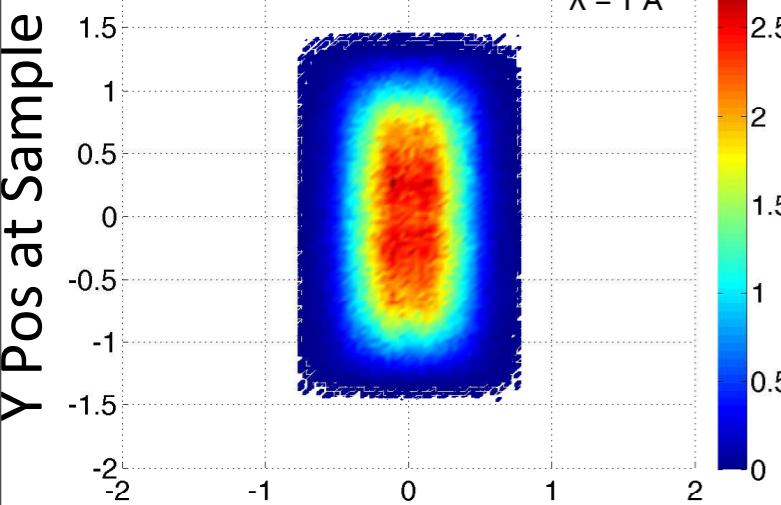
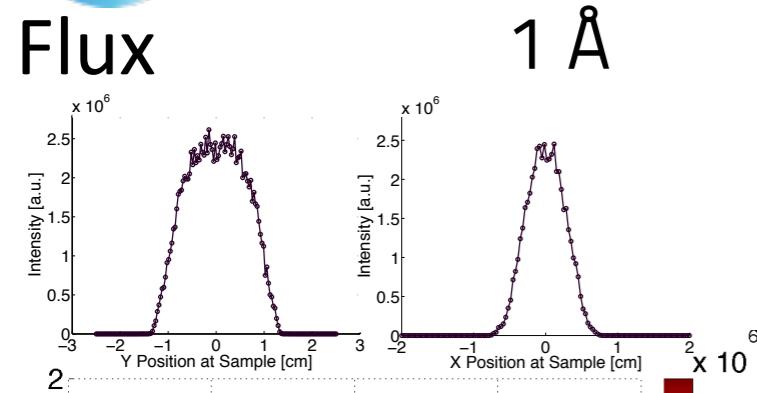
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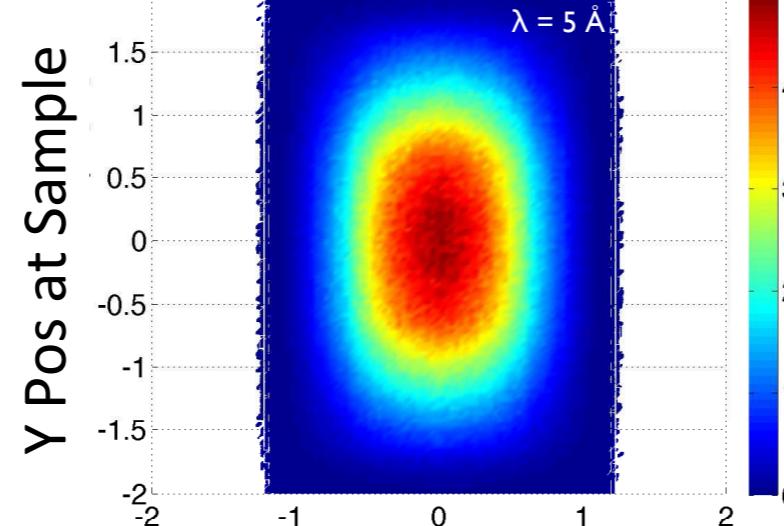
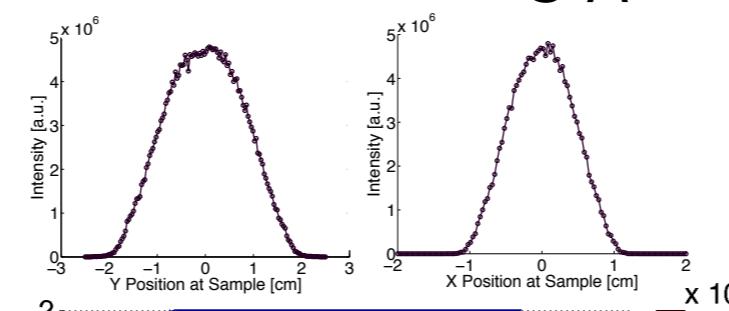


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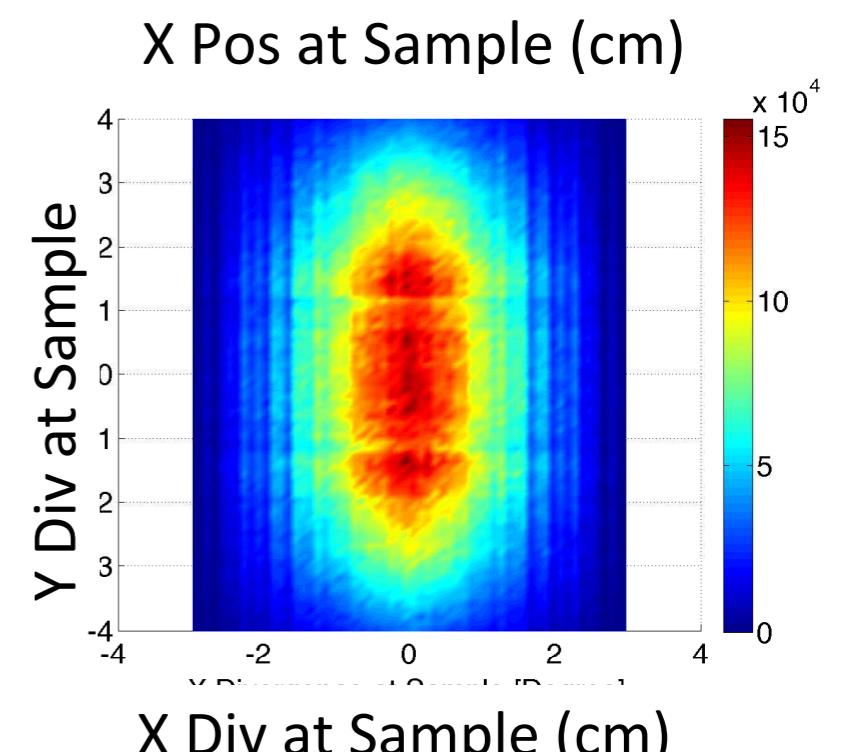
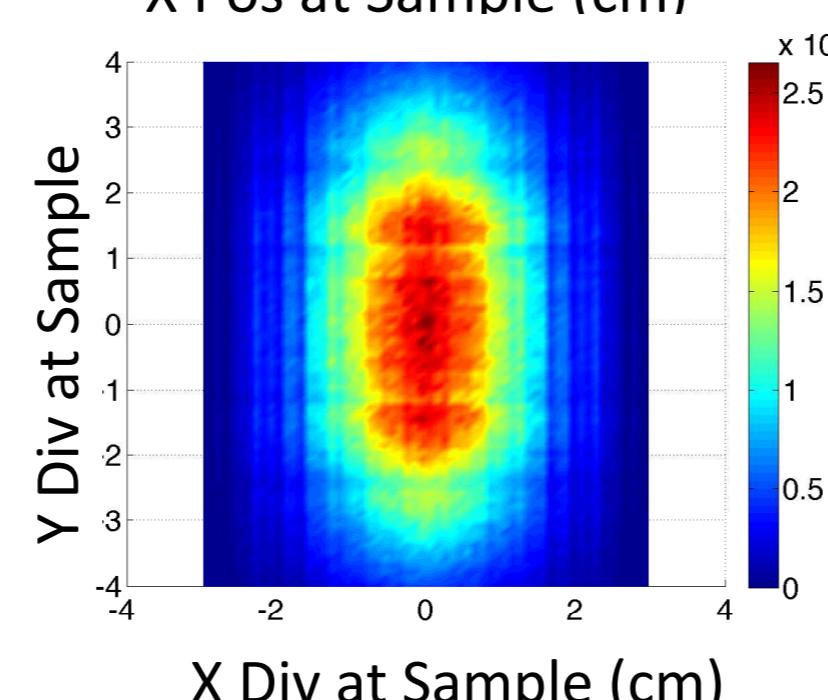
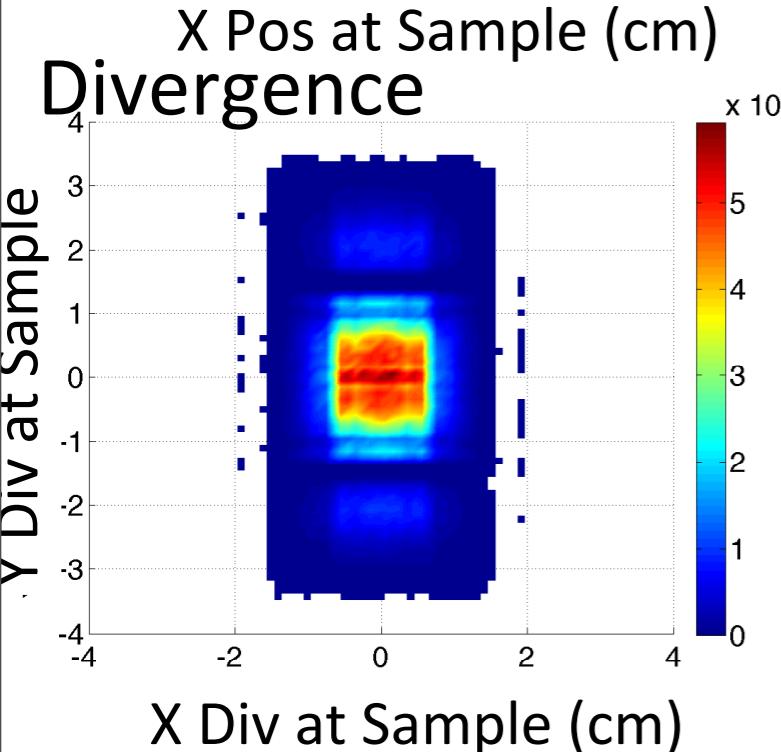
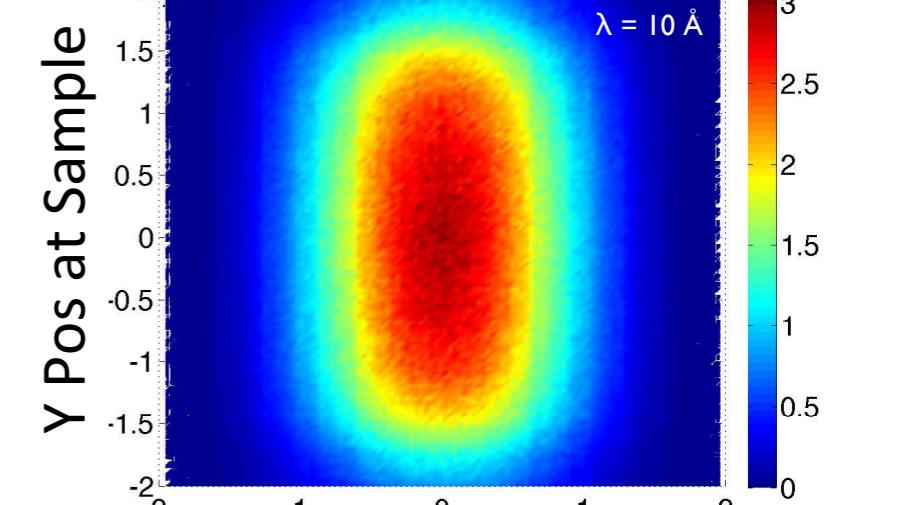
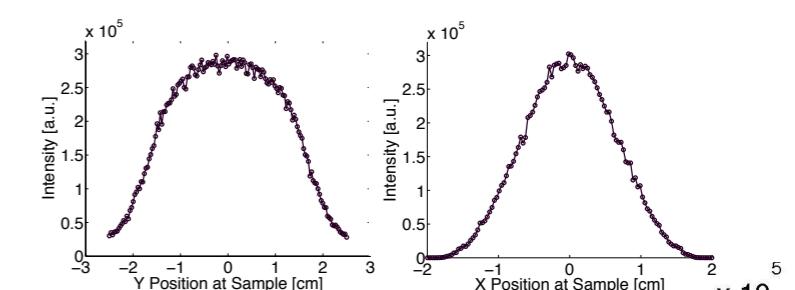
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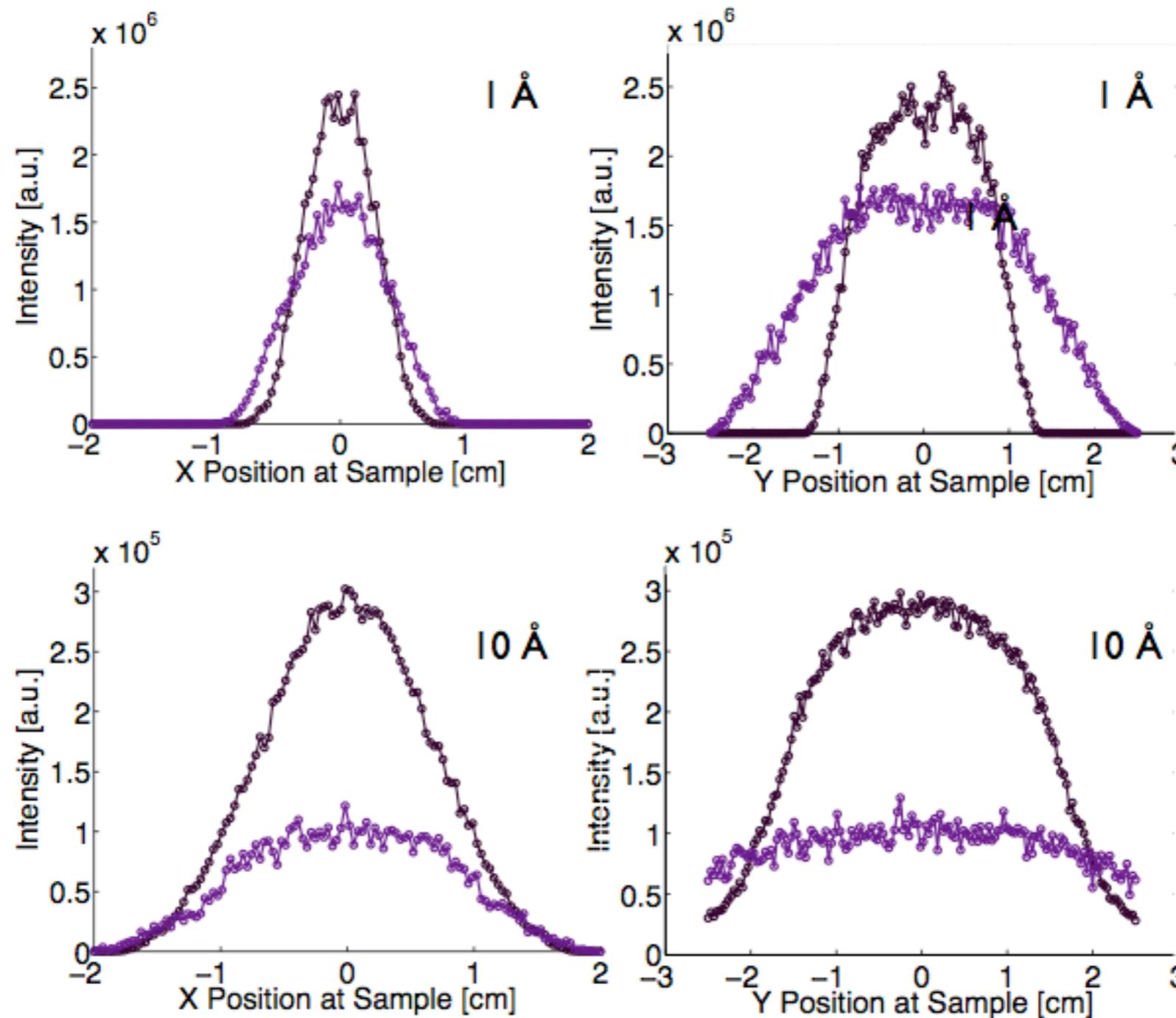




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Clean divergence profile.

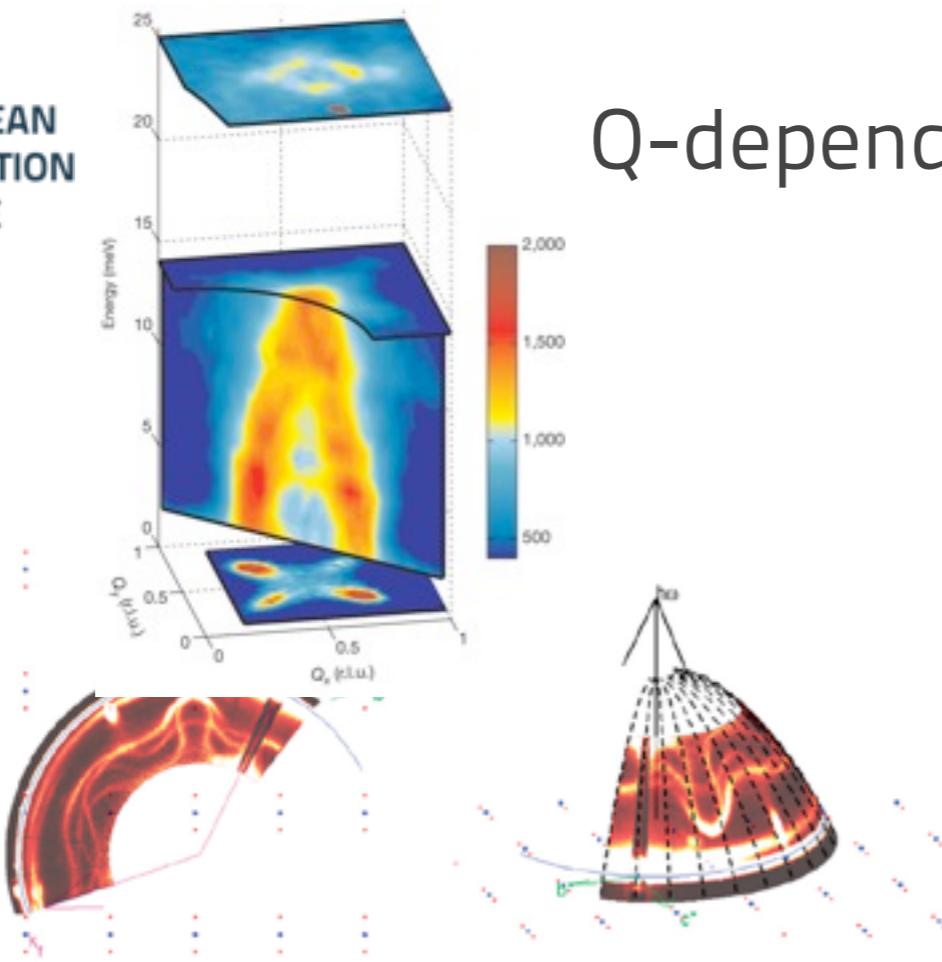
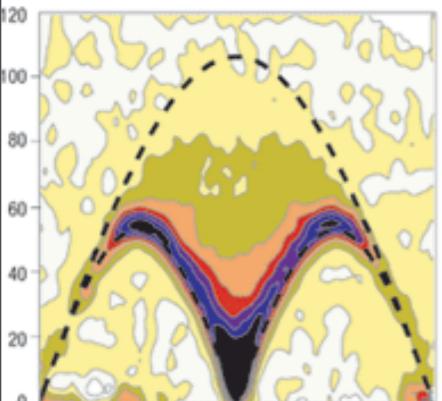
Fully focussed 10 % Focussed



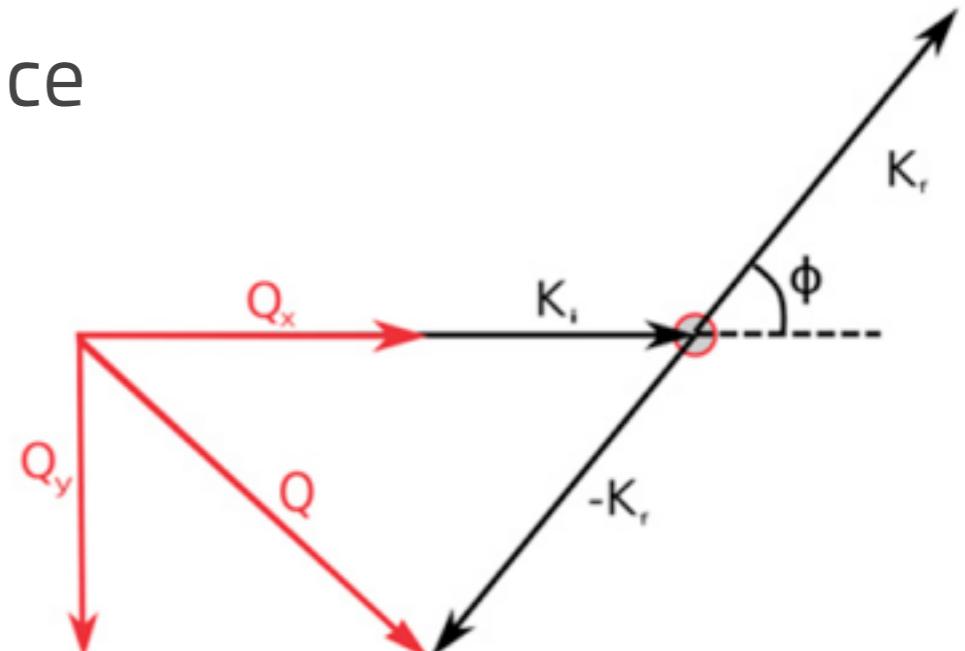
3 mm x 1 cm  $\Rightarrow$  3 mm x 2 cm - loose a factor of 3 in flux.



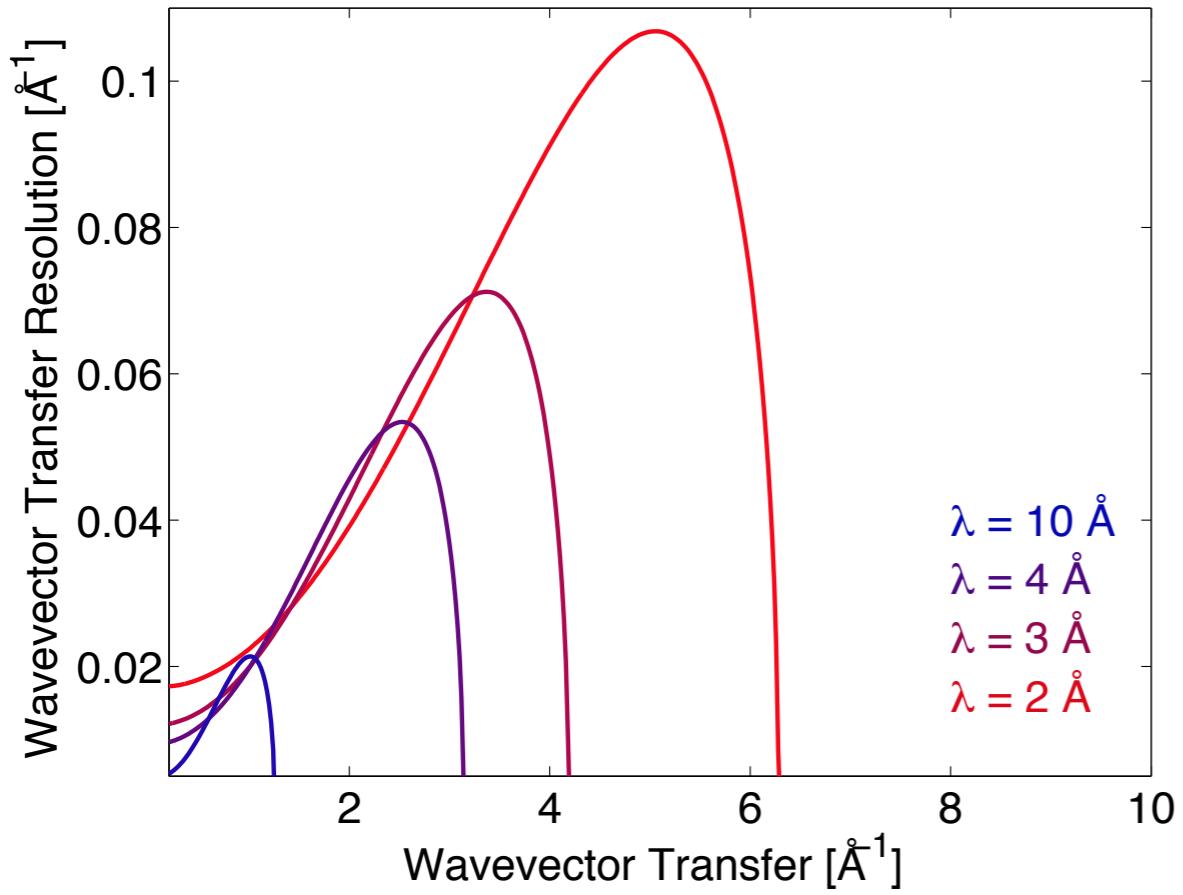
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE



## Q-dependence

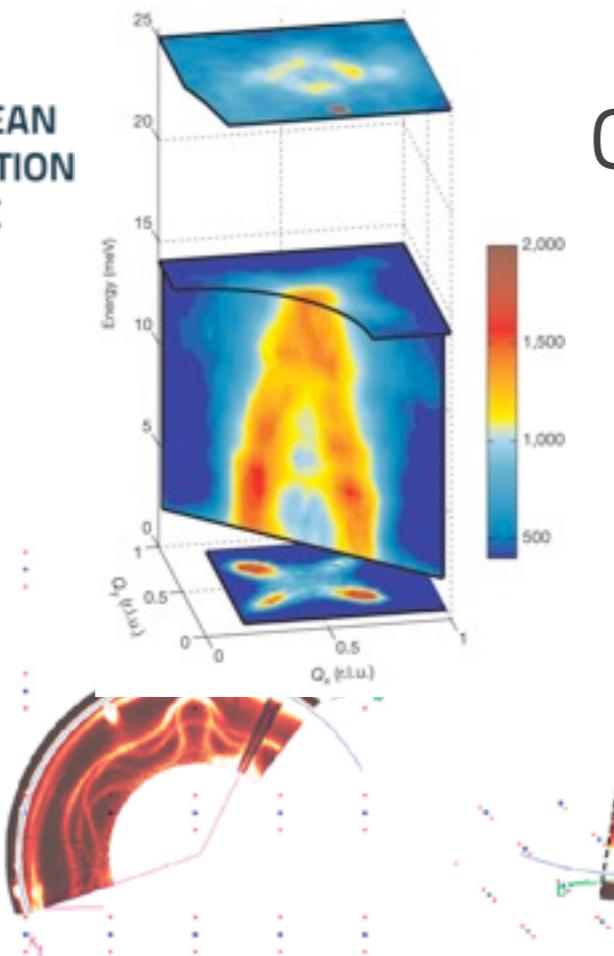
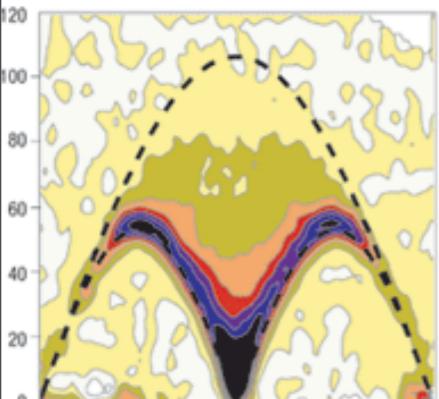


## VOR

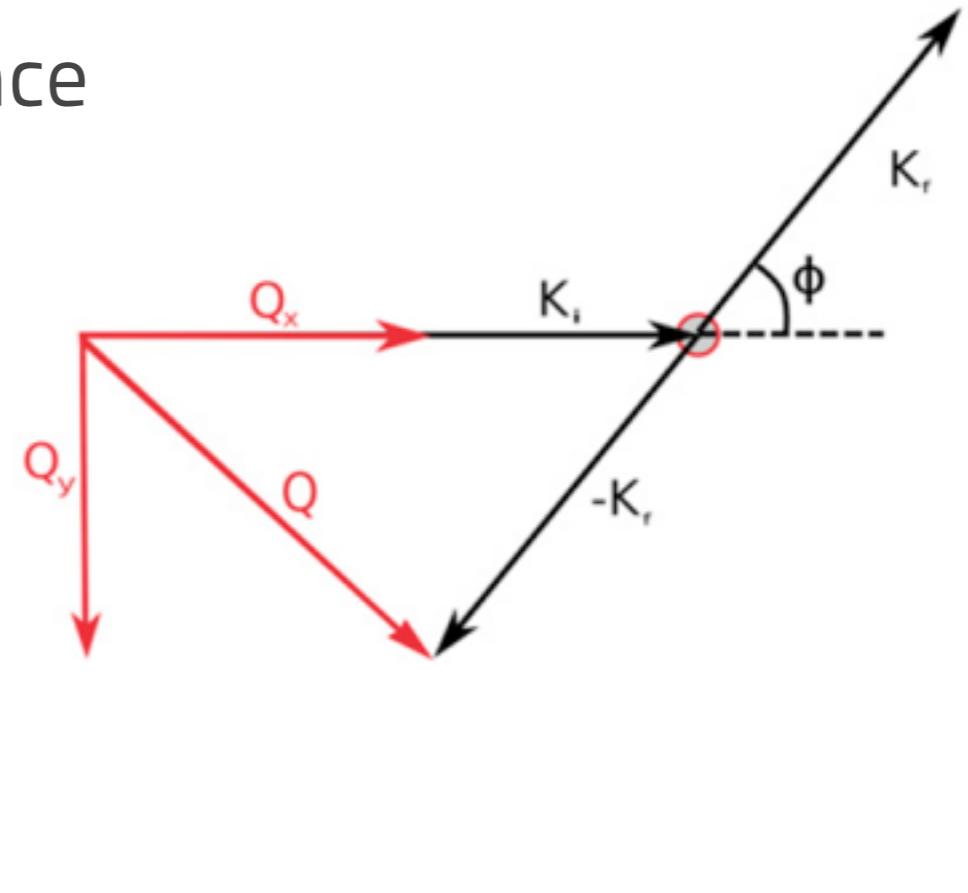




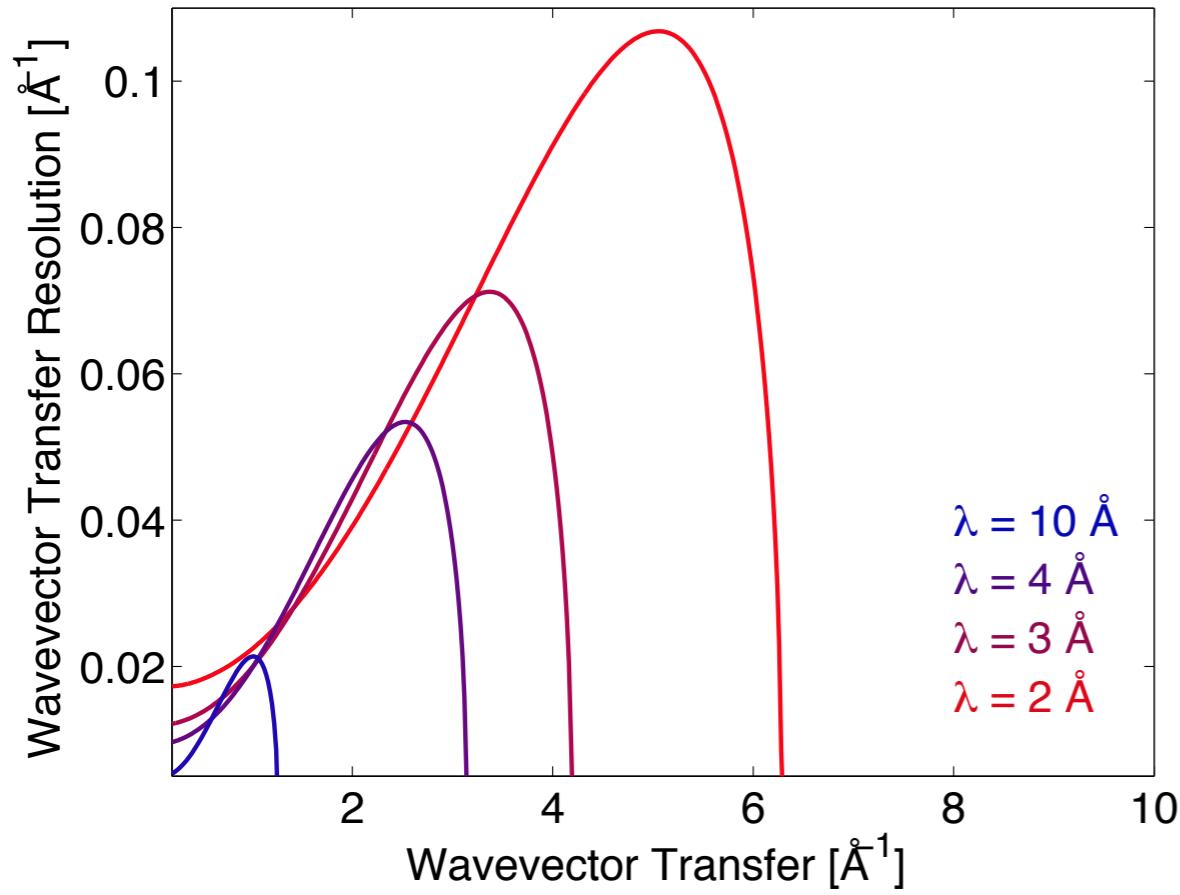
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE



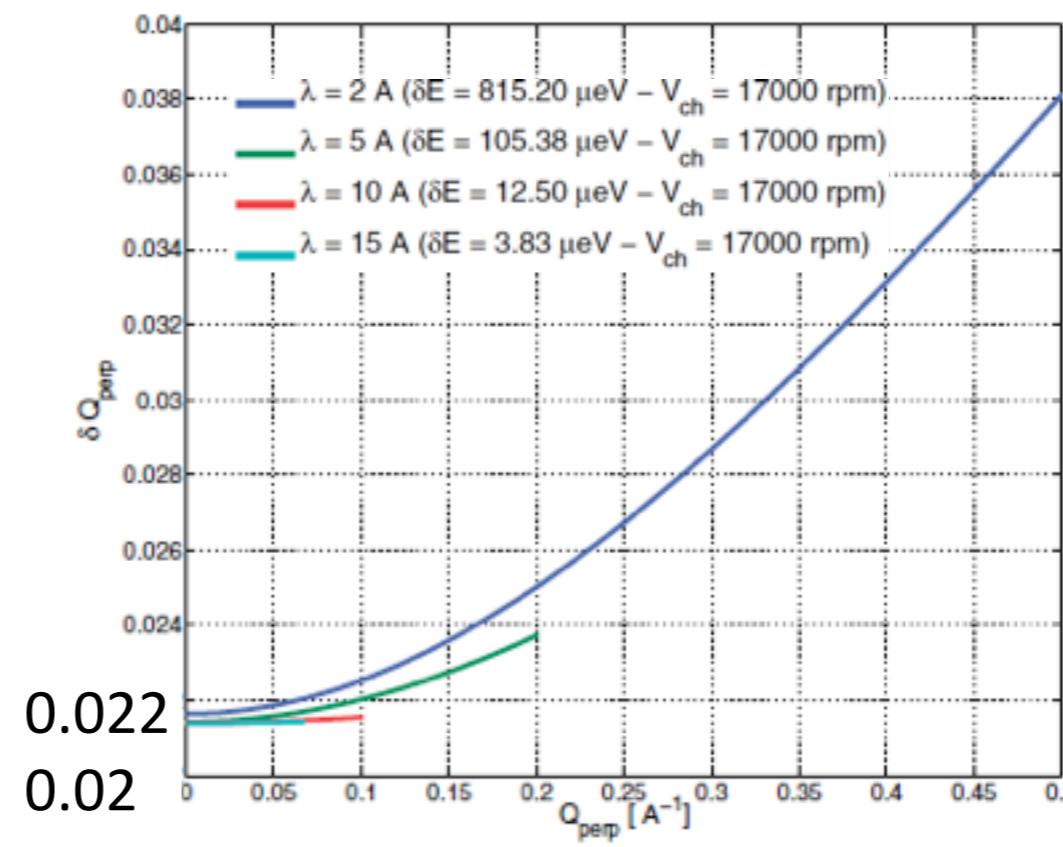
## Q-dependence



VOR



IN5





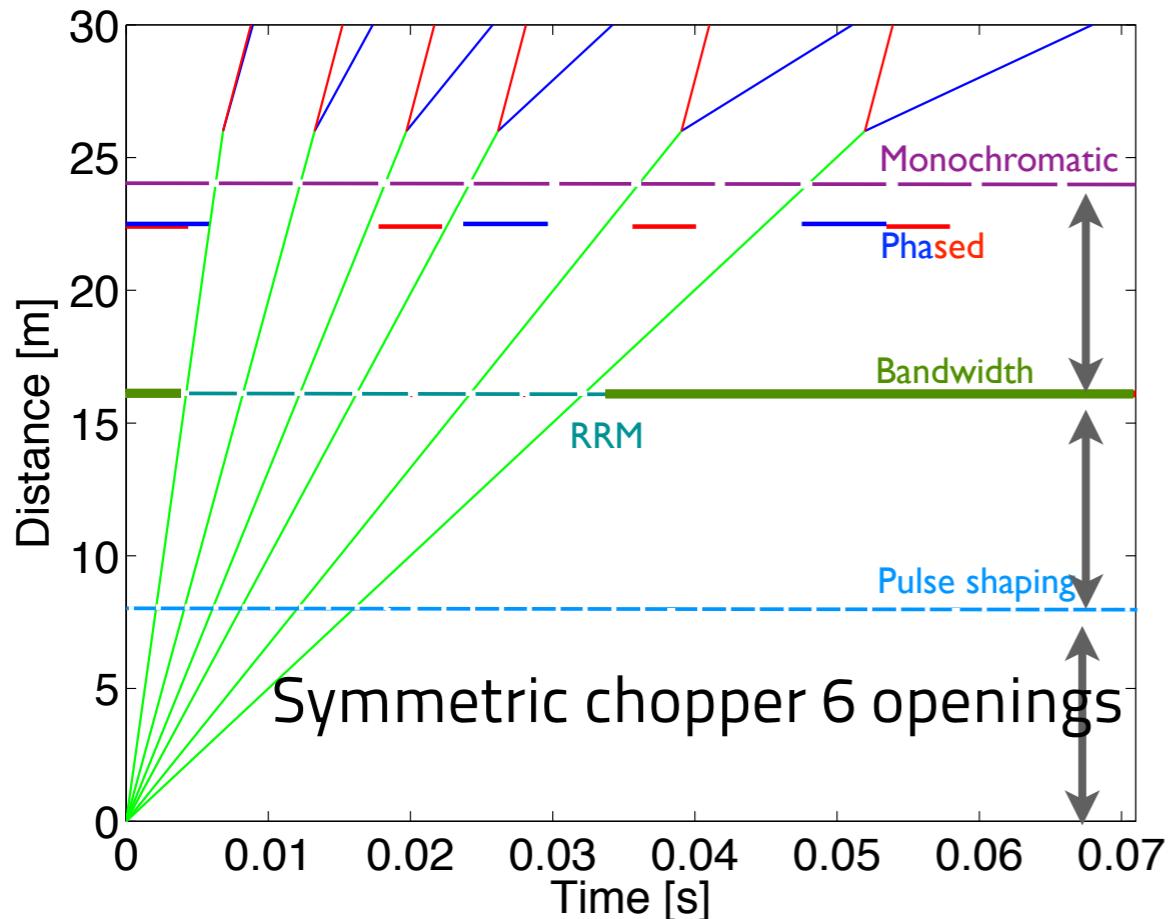
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

## General Chopper set-up RRM in mind (X:2X:3X)



Chopper dimensions and speeds are all currently available

Symmetric chopper 4 openings



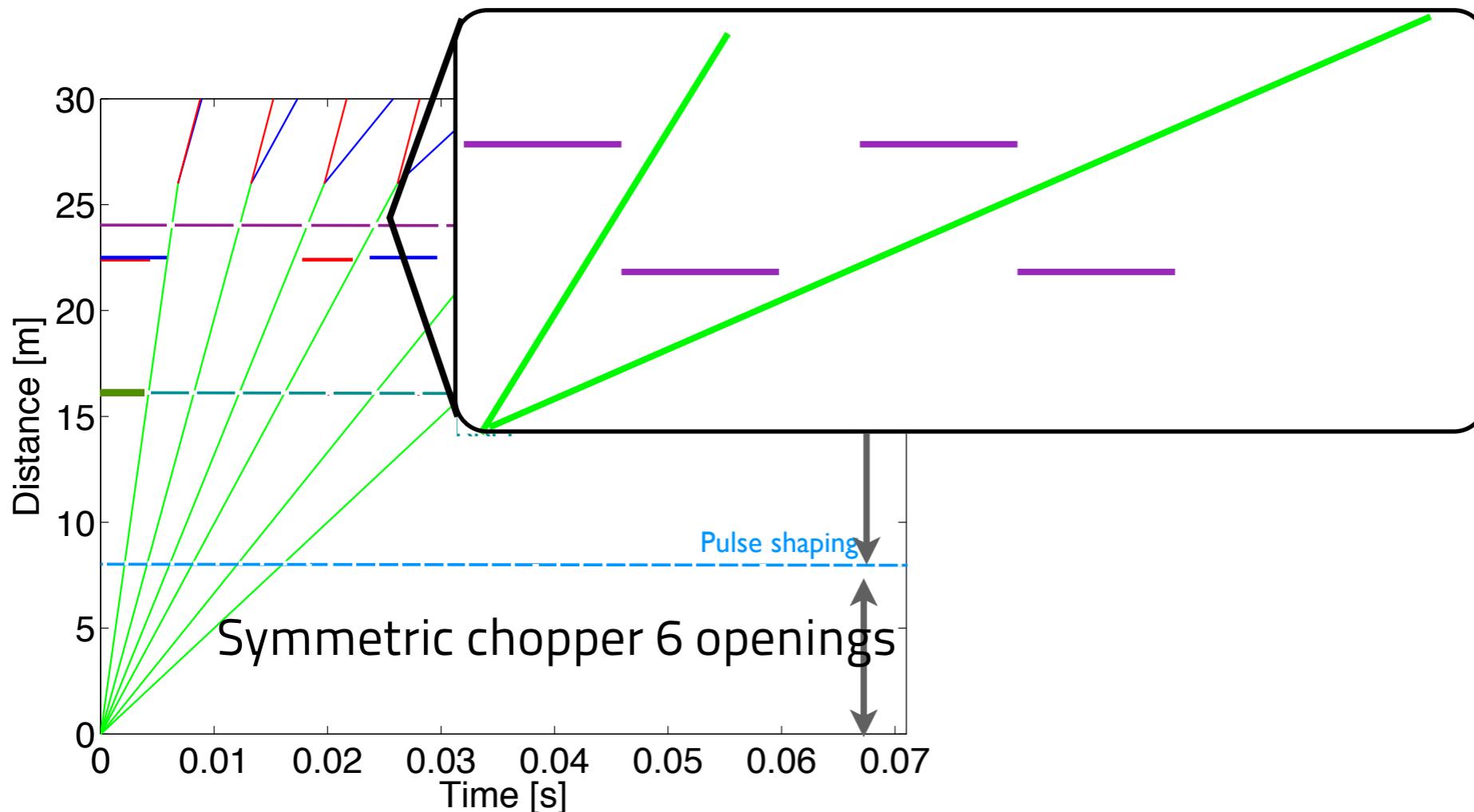


EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

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Chopper dimensions and speeds are all currently available



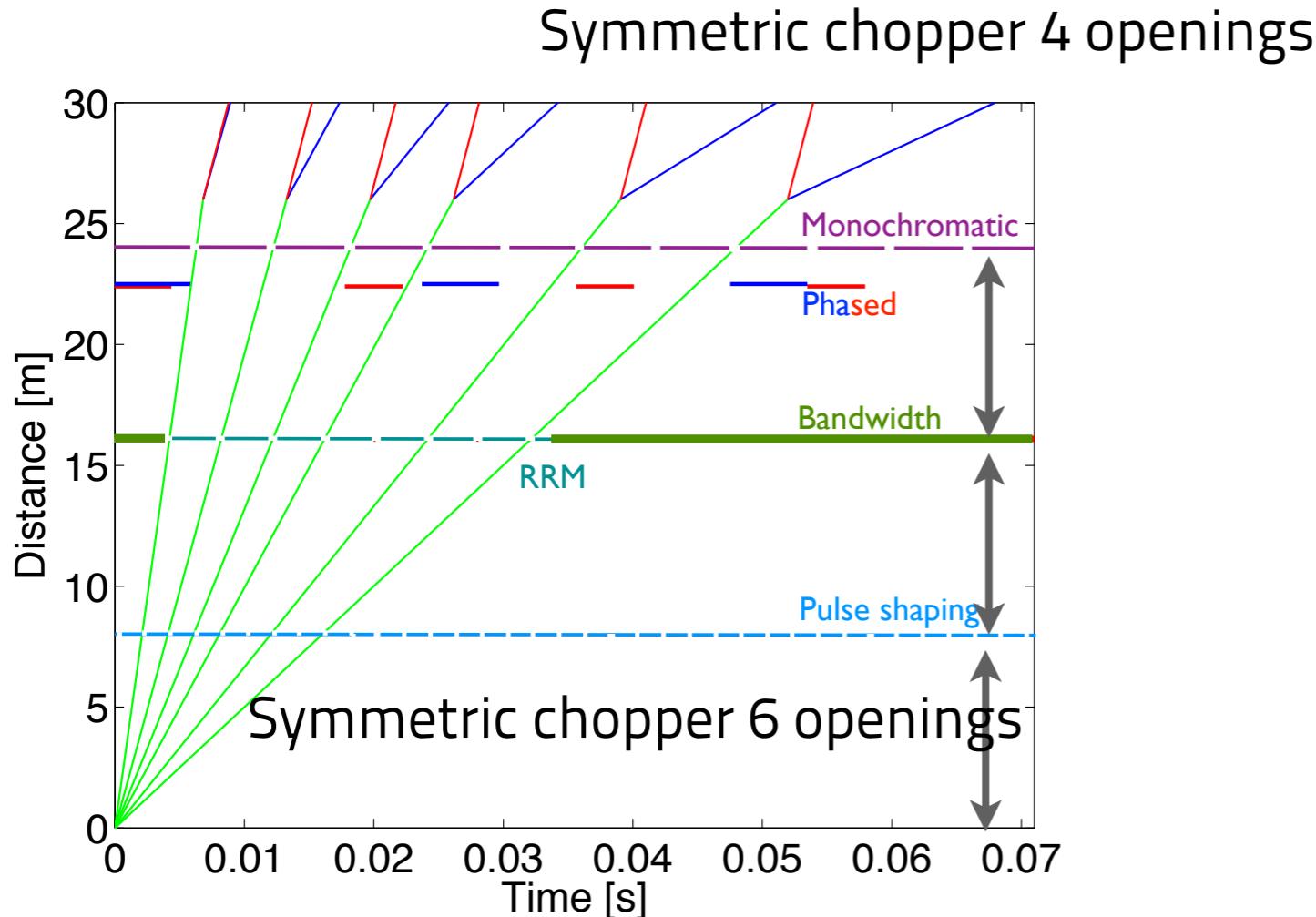


EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

## General Chopper set-up RRM in mind (X:2X:3X)



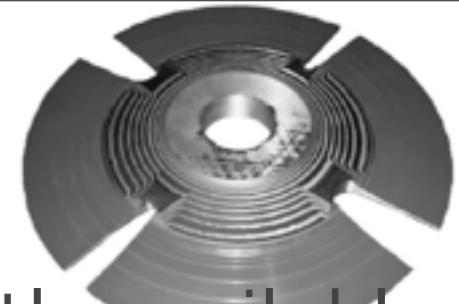
Chopper dimensions and speeds are all currently available





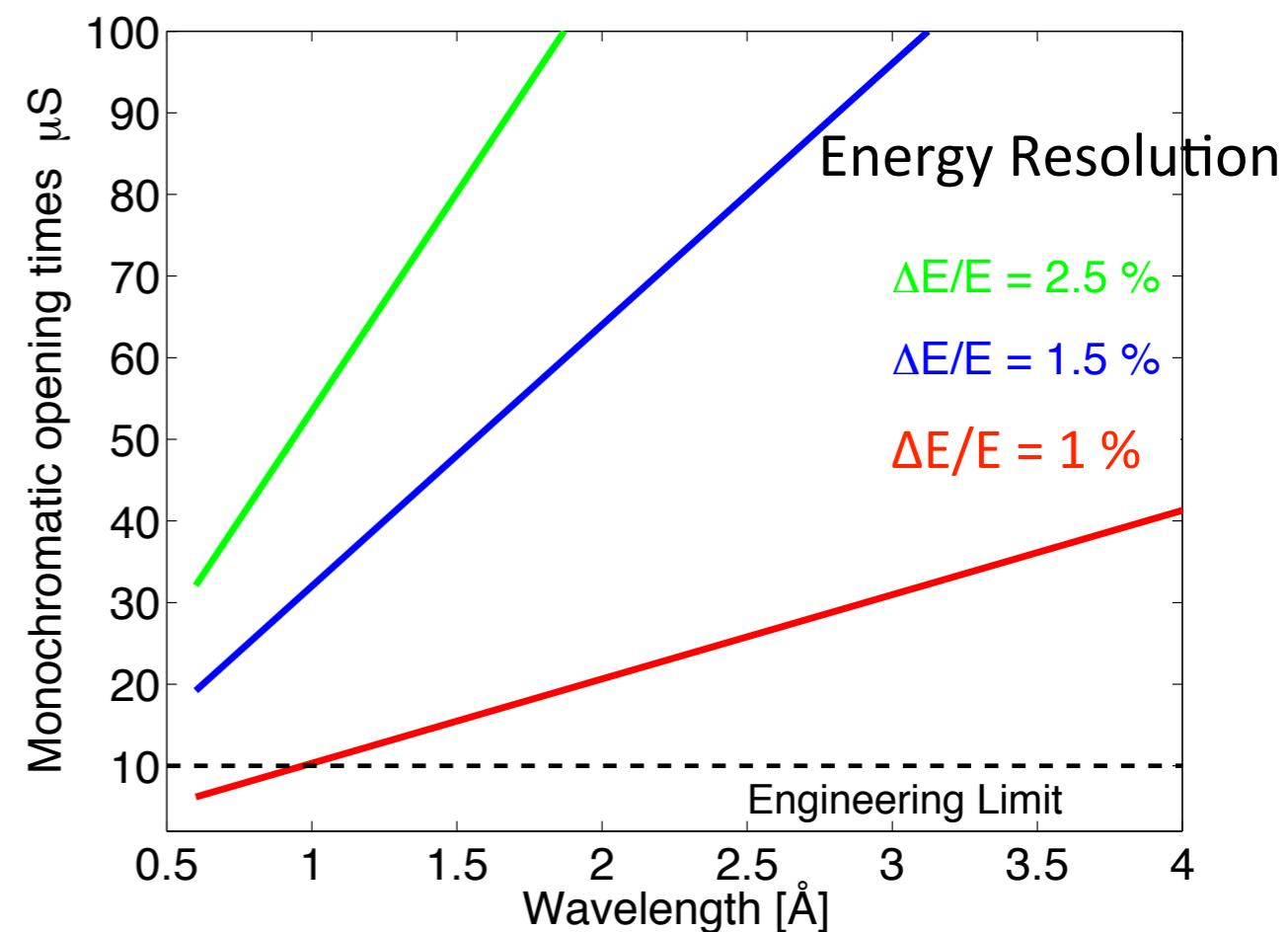
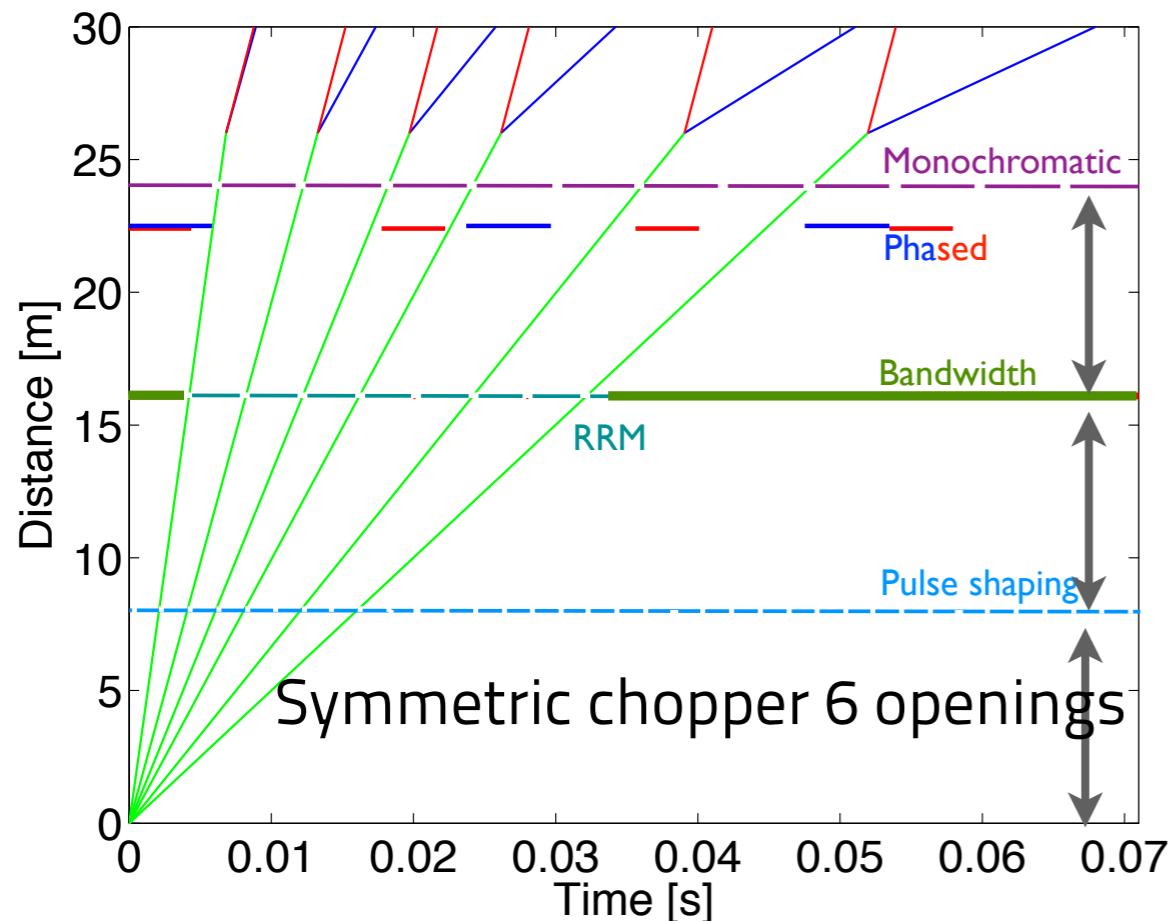
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

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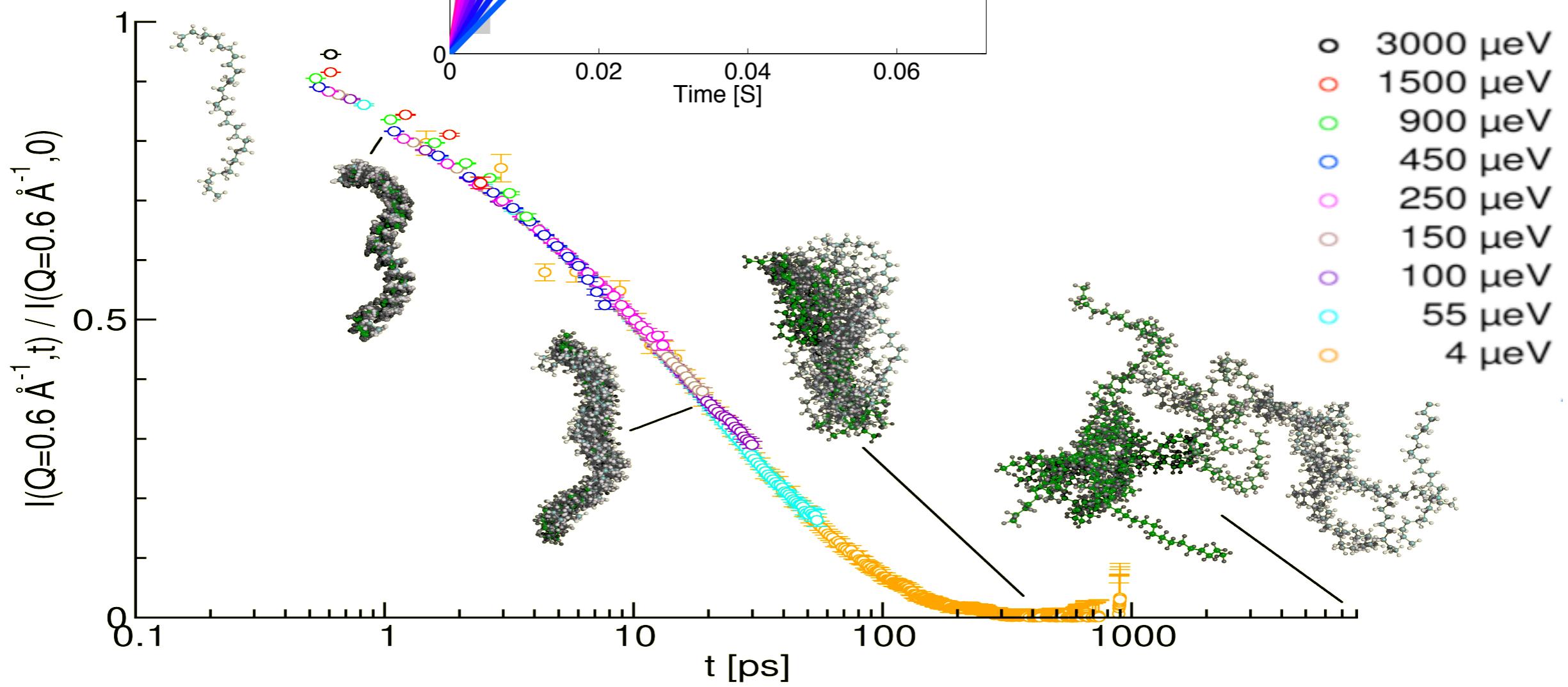
Down to 4  $\mu\text{eV}$  (at 10  $\text{\AA}$ )

1 %  $\Delta E/E$  @1  $\text{\AA}$



EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

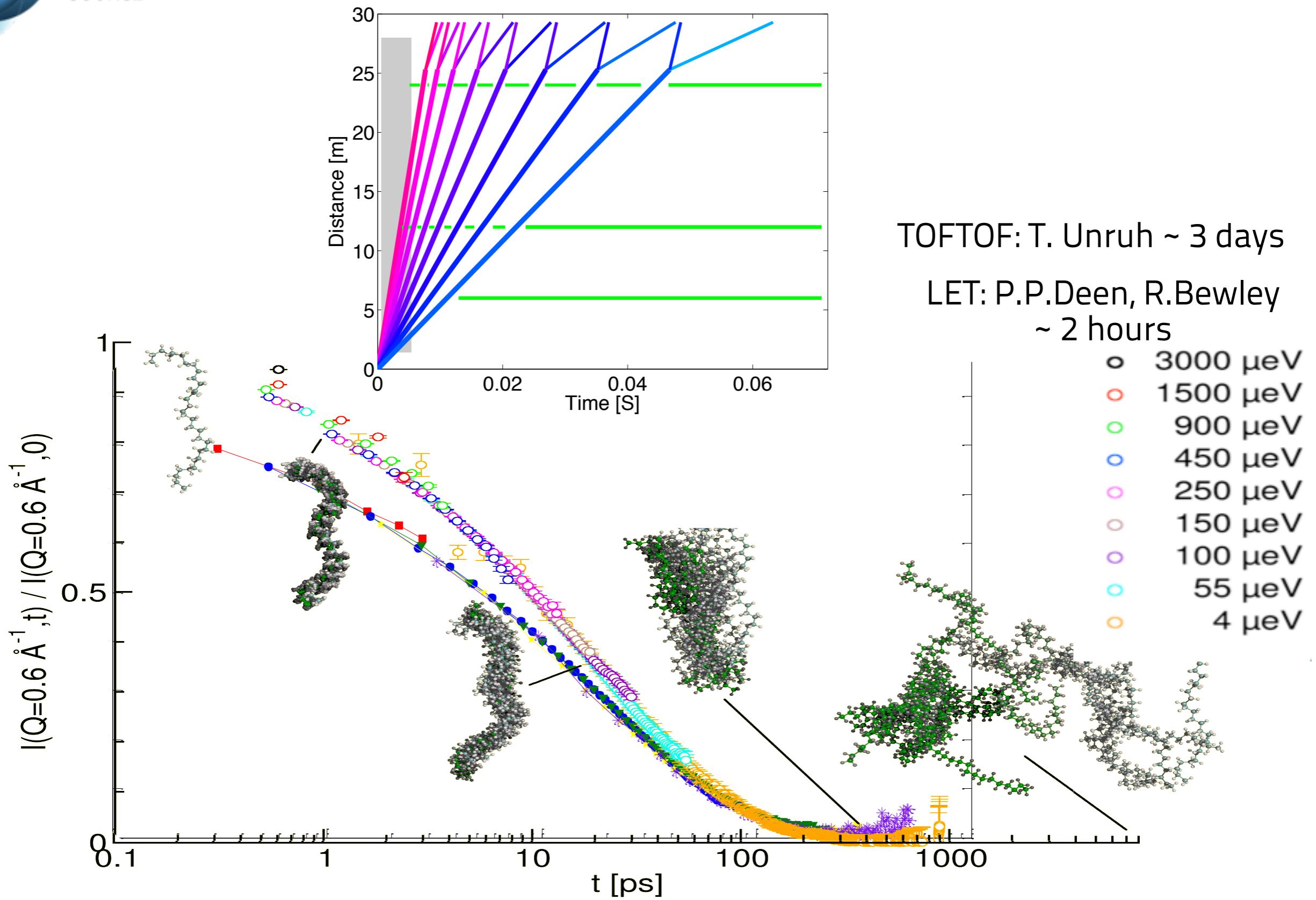
# Repetition Rate Multiplication





EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Repetition Rate Multiplication

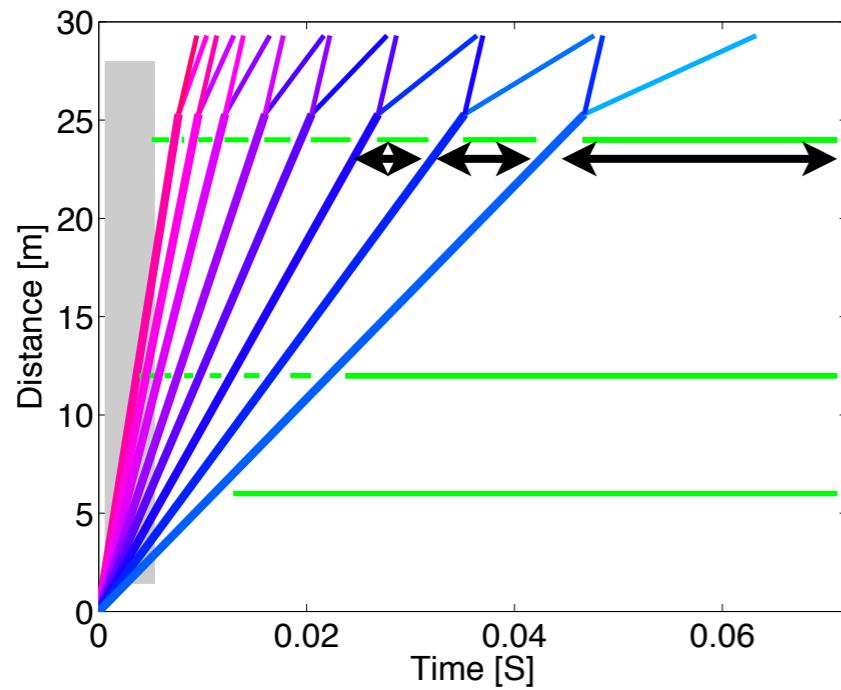
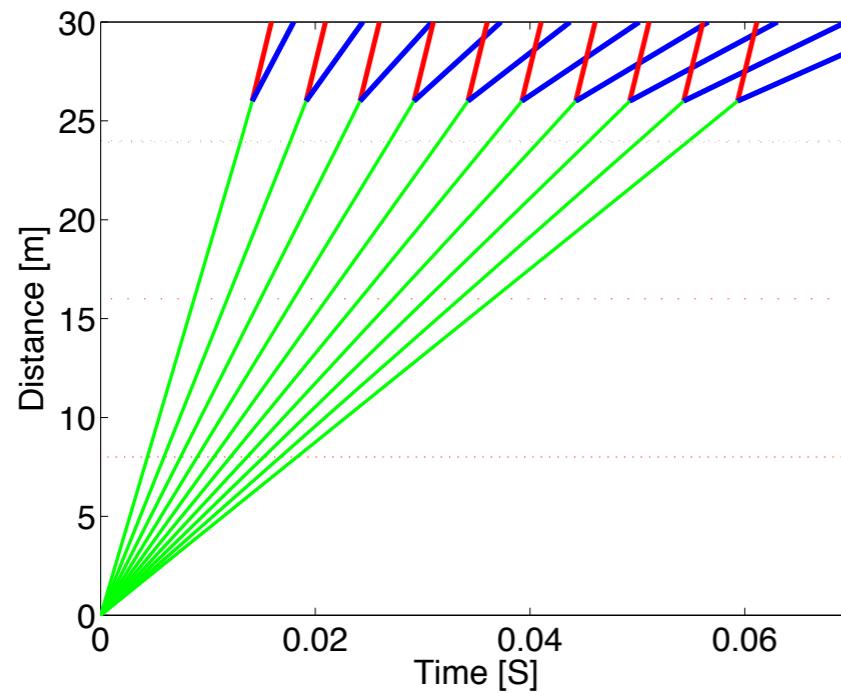




# Repetition Rate Multiplication

Two issues to resolve:

- Variable time between pulses (Access  $E_F = 0.2 E_i$  &  $E_F = 250$  K)



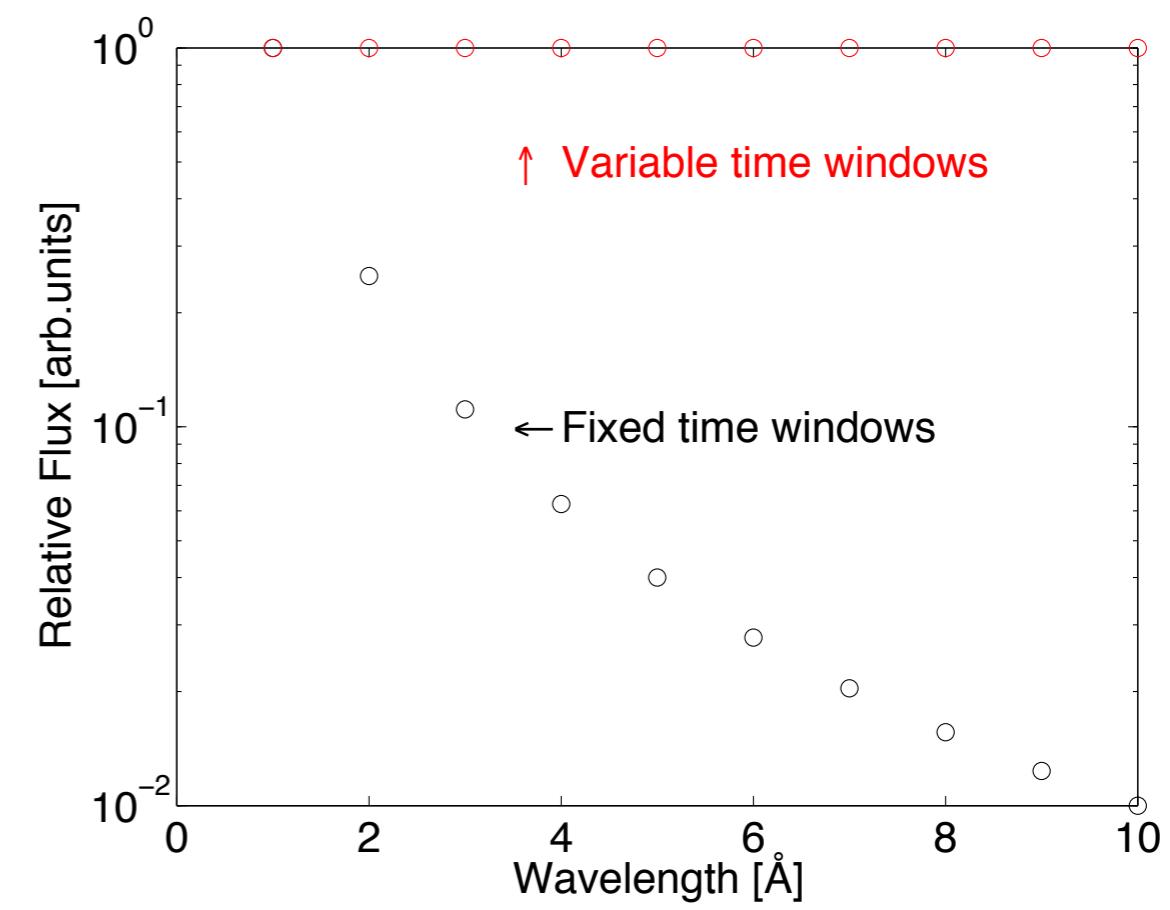
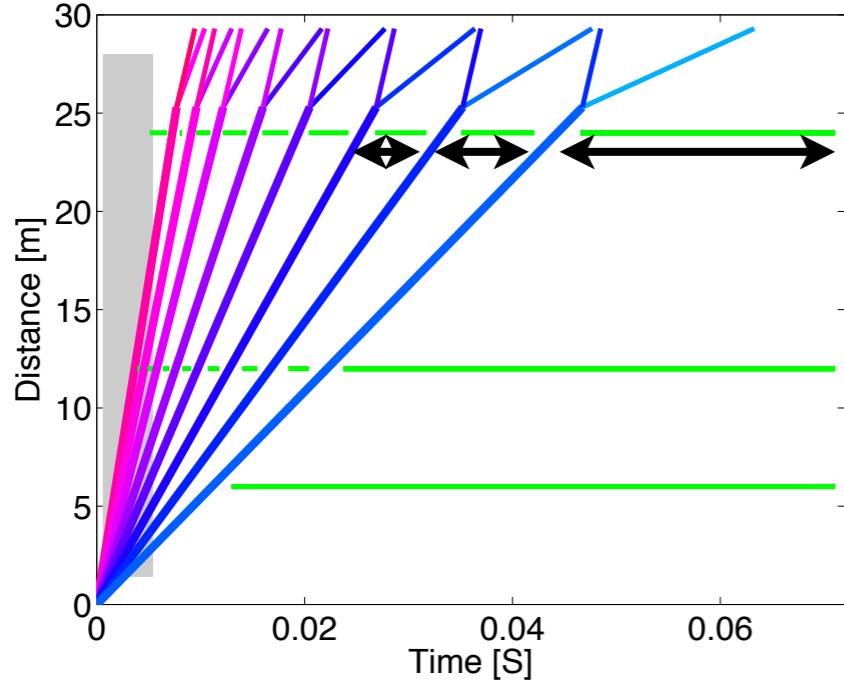
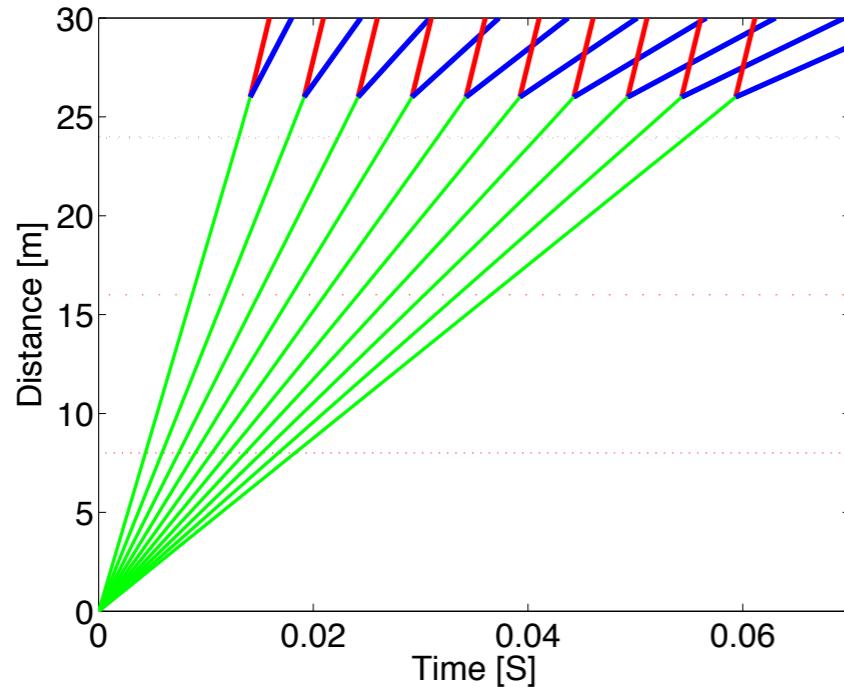


# Repetition Rate Multiplication

Two issues to resolve:

- Variable time between pulses (Access  $E_F = 0.2 E_i$  &  $E_F = 250$  K)

- Variable resolutions as a function of  $\lambda$





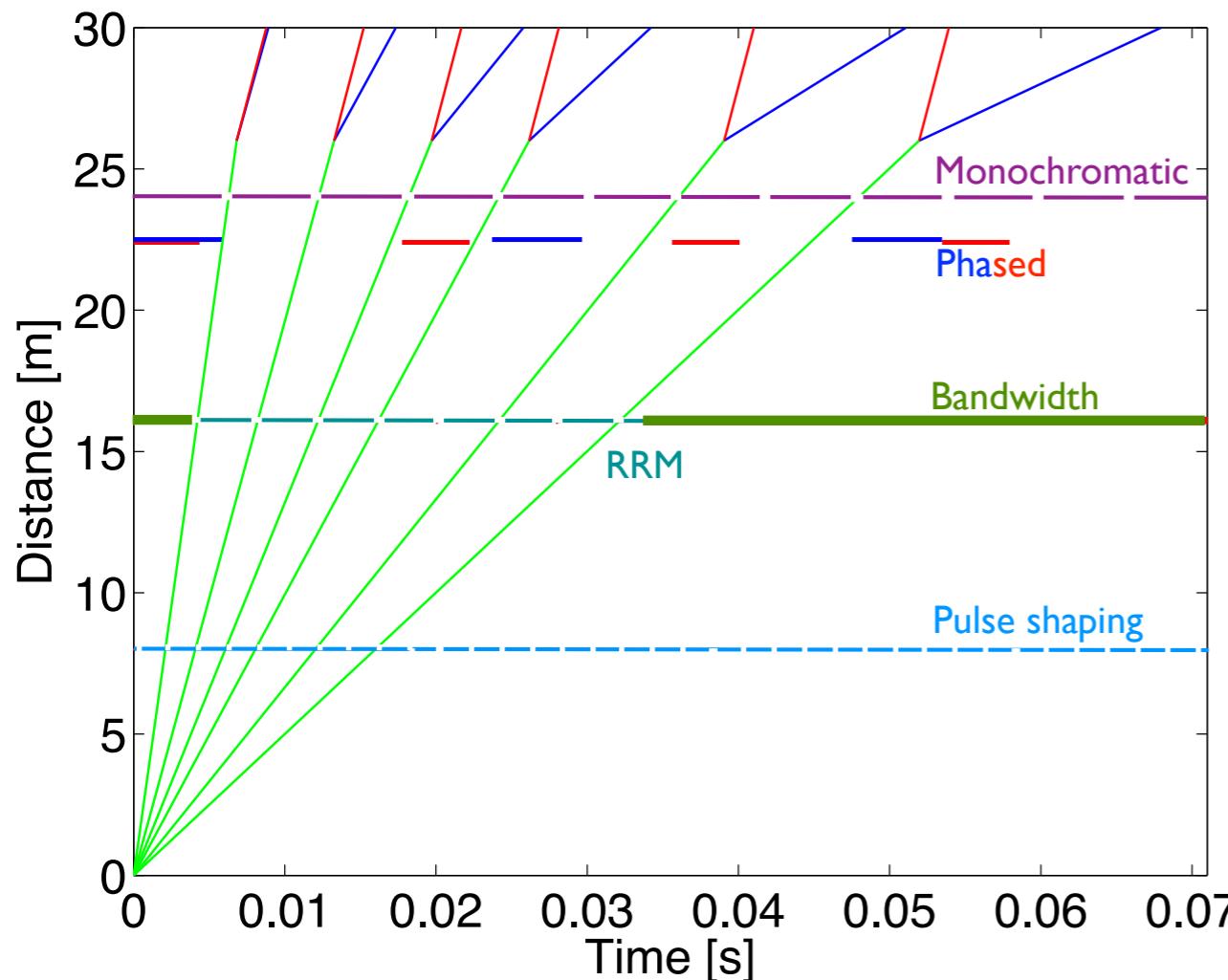
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem A

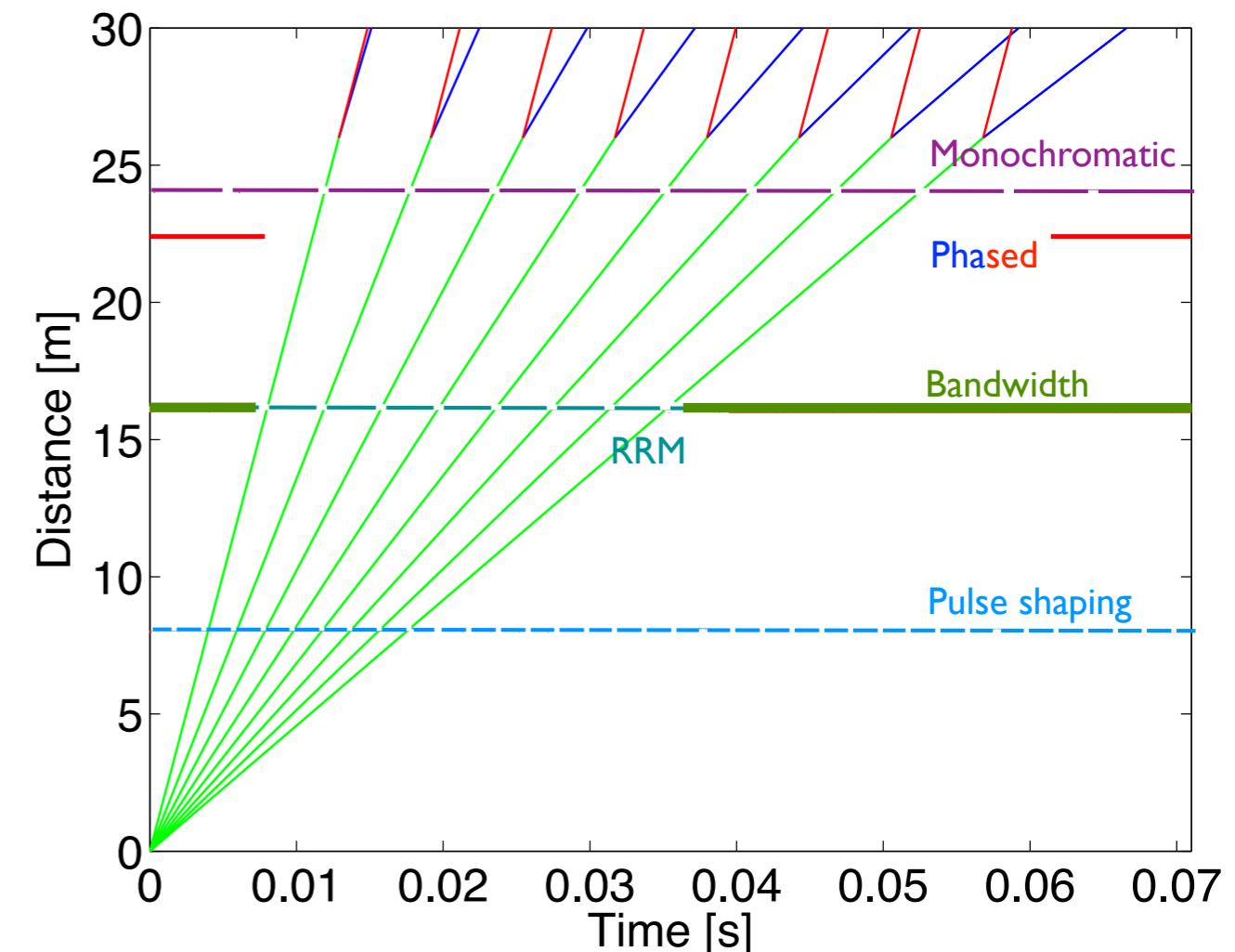
## Out of phase choppers

$N * 14 \text{ Hz}$  ——————  
 $(N+1) * 14 \text{ Hz}$  ——————

### Inelastic scattering



### QES scattering



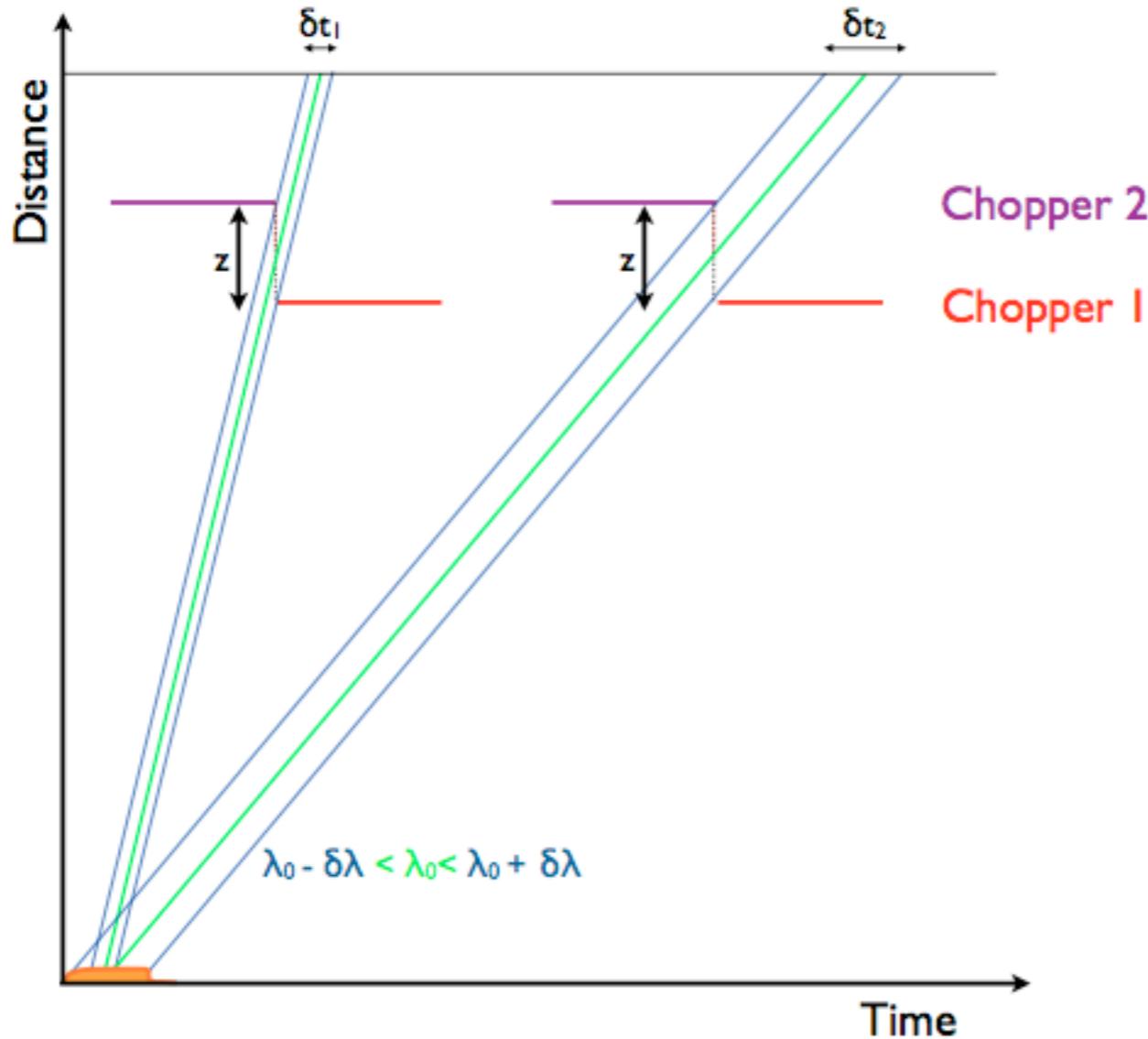
Variable time windows





# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

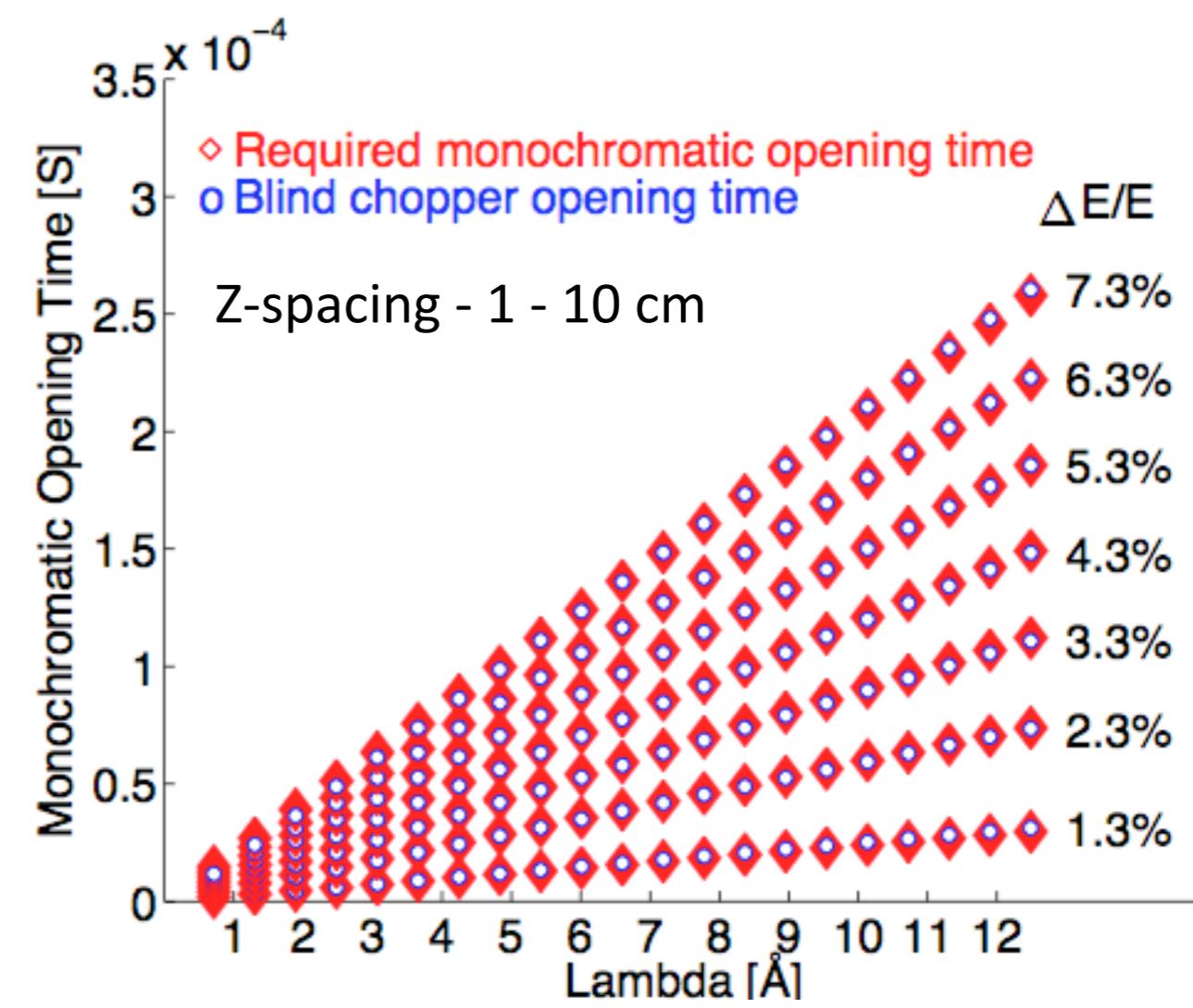
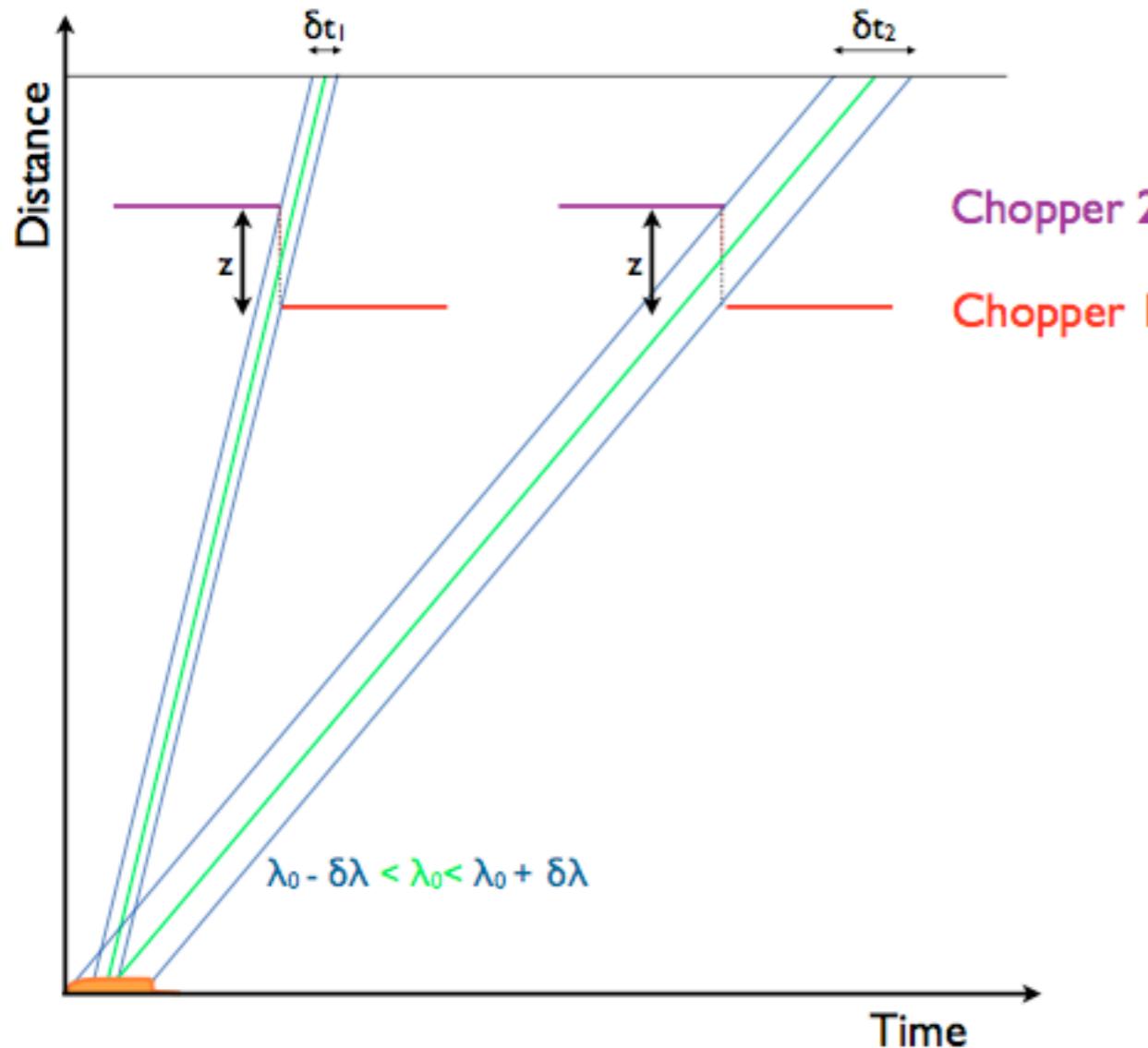
Analytically: Constant energy resolution





# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

Analytically: Constant energy resolution

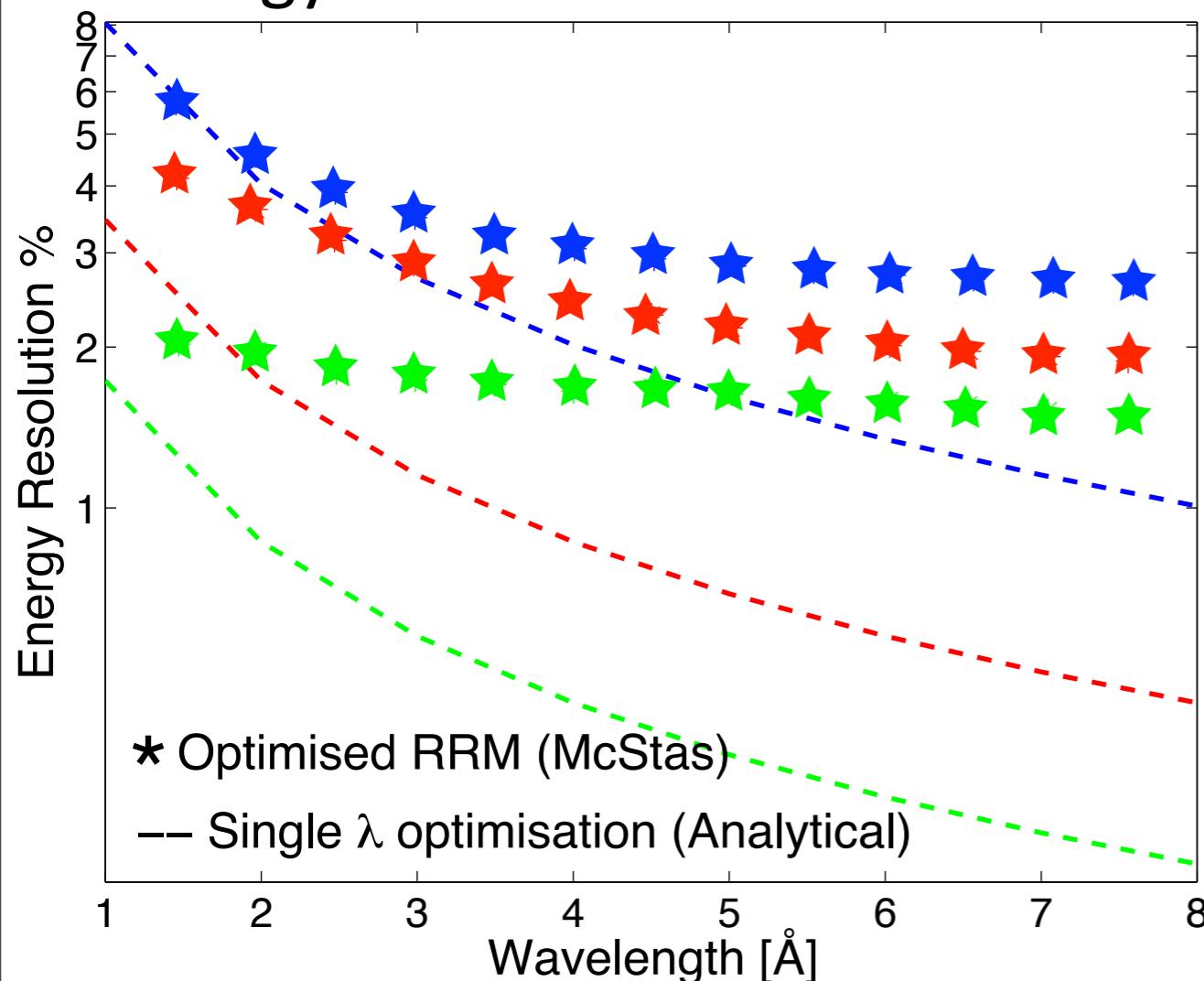




EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

## Energy Resolution

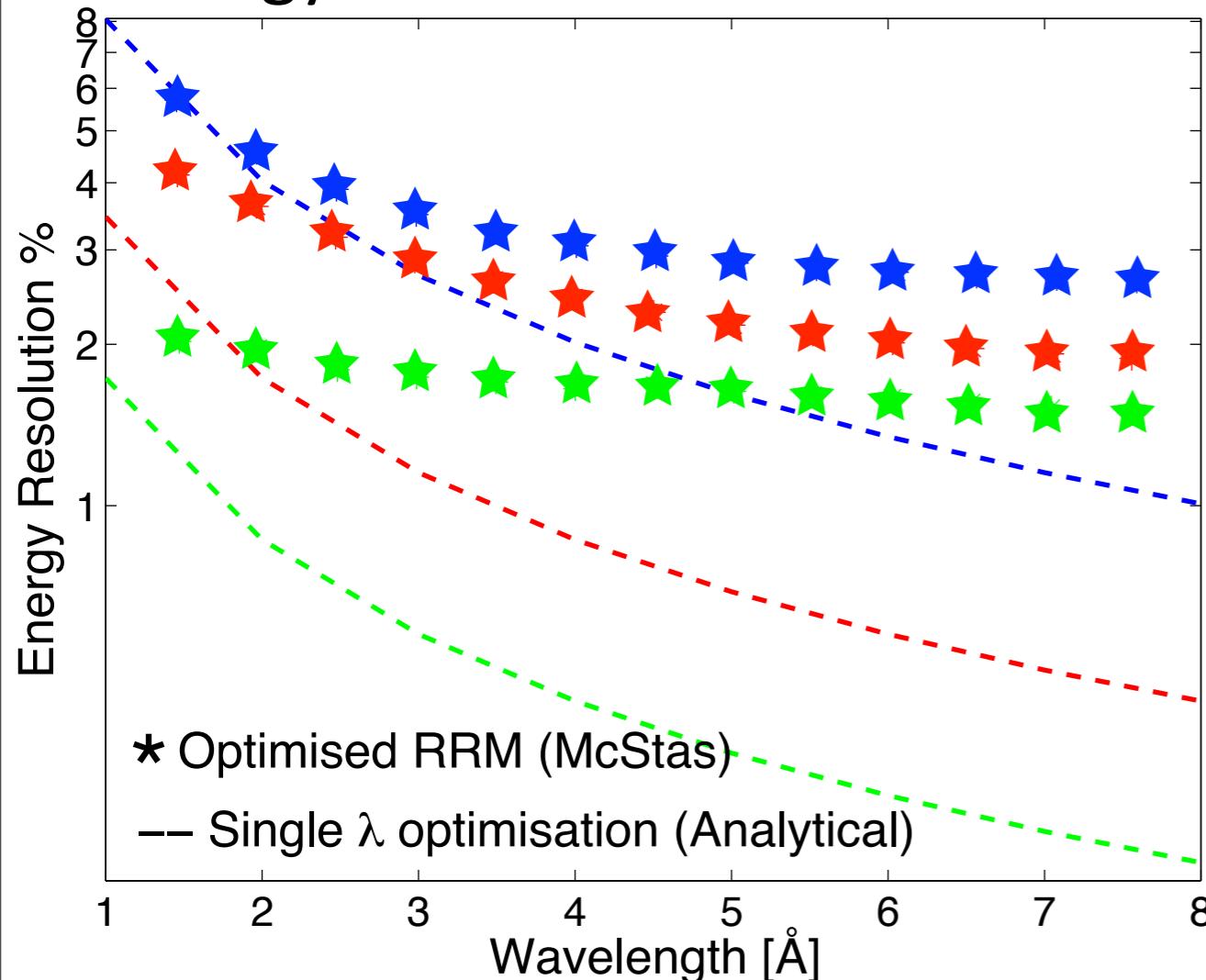




EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

## Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

### Energy Resolution



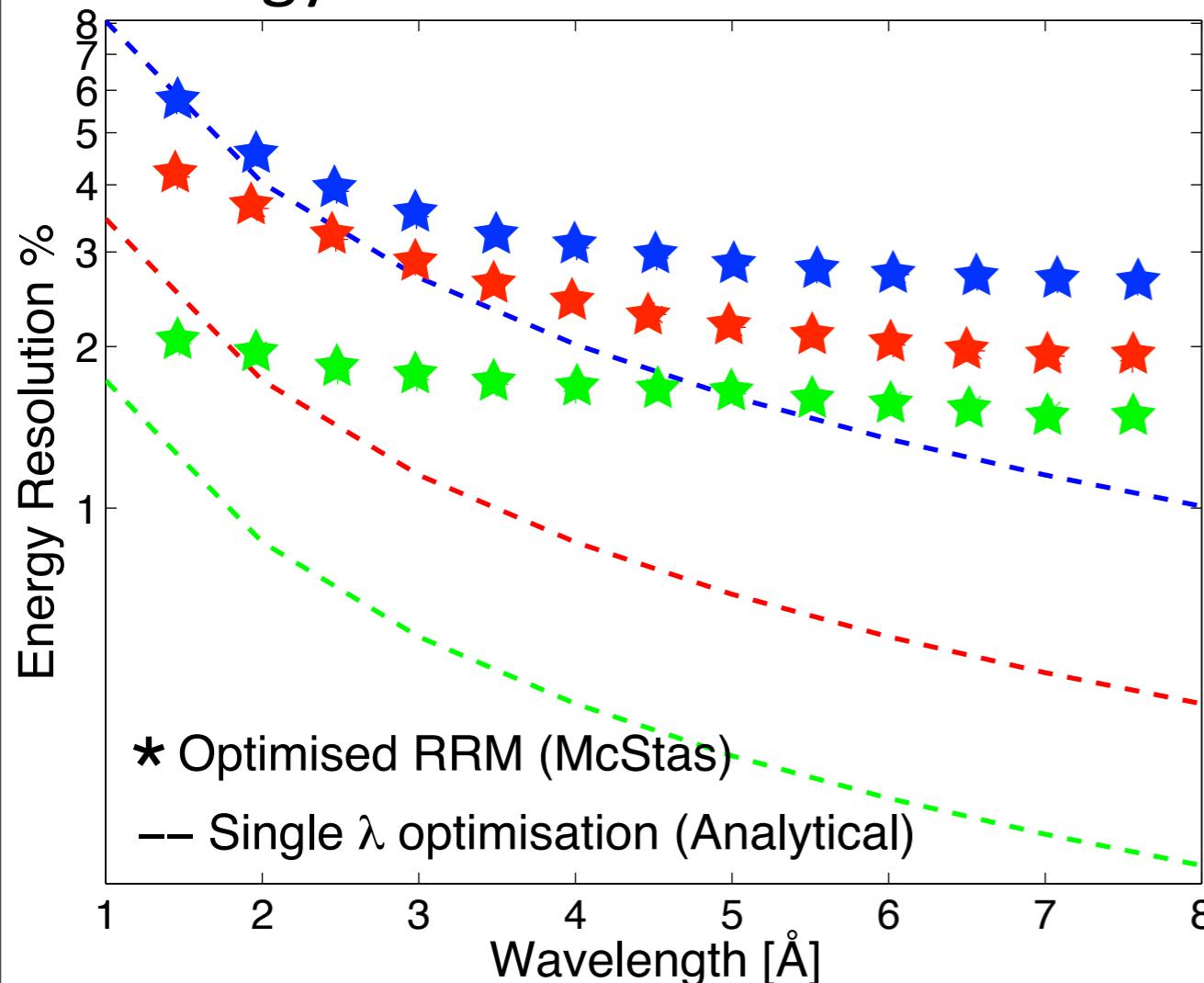
Constant energy resolution ✓



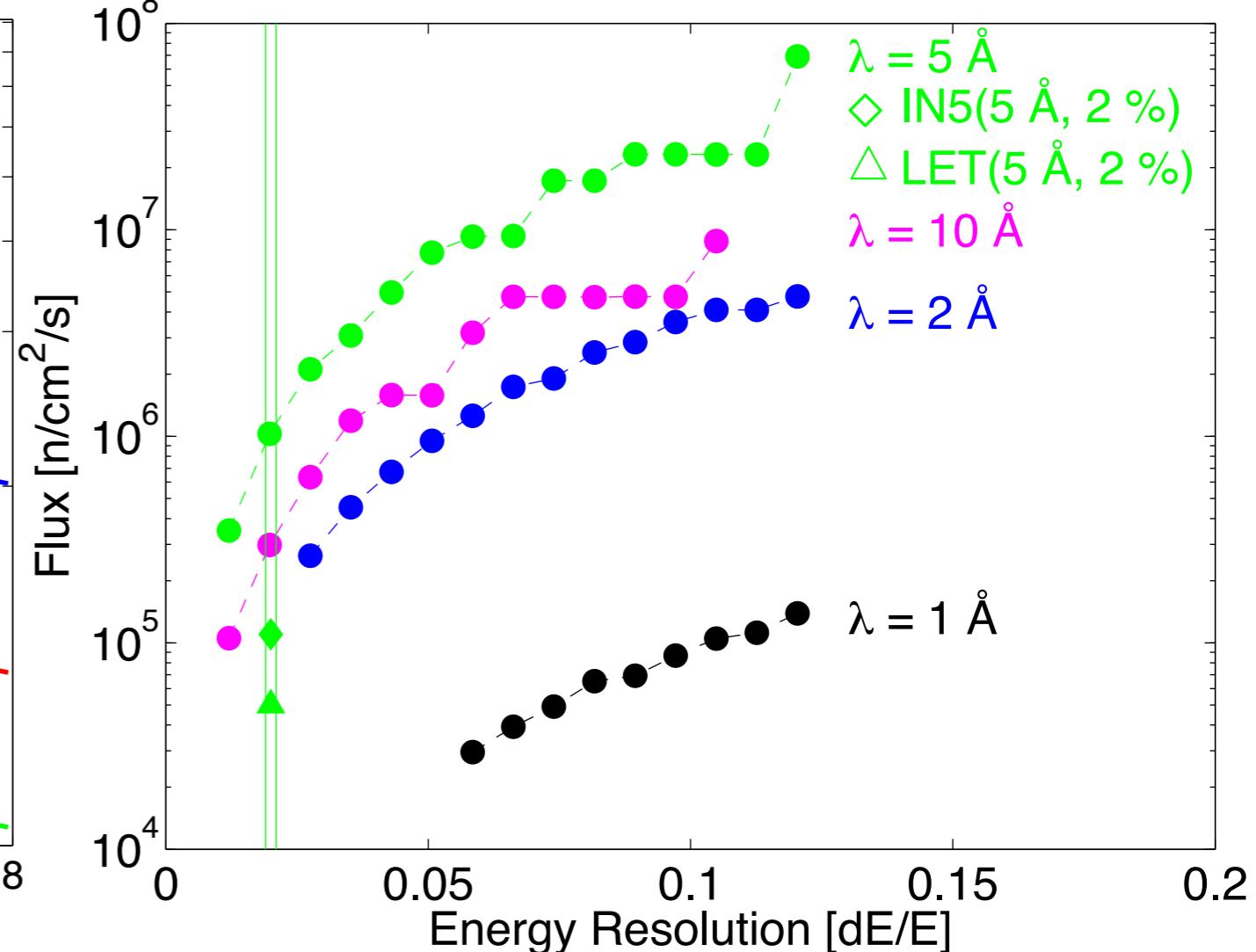
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

## Energy Resolution



## Flux



Constant energy resolution ✓

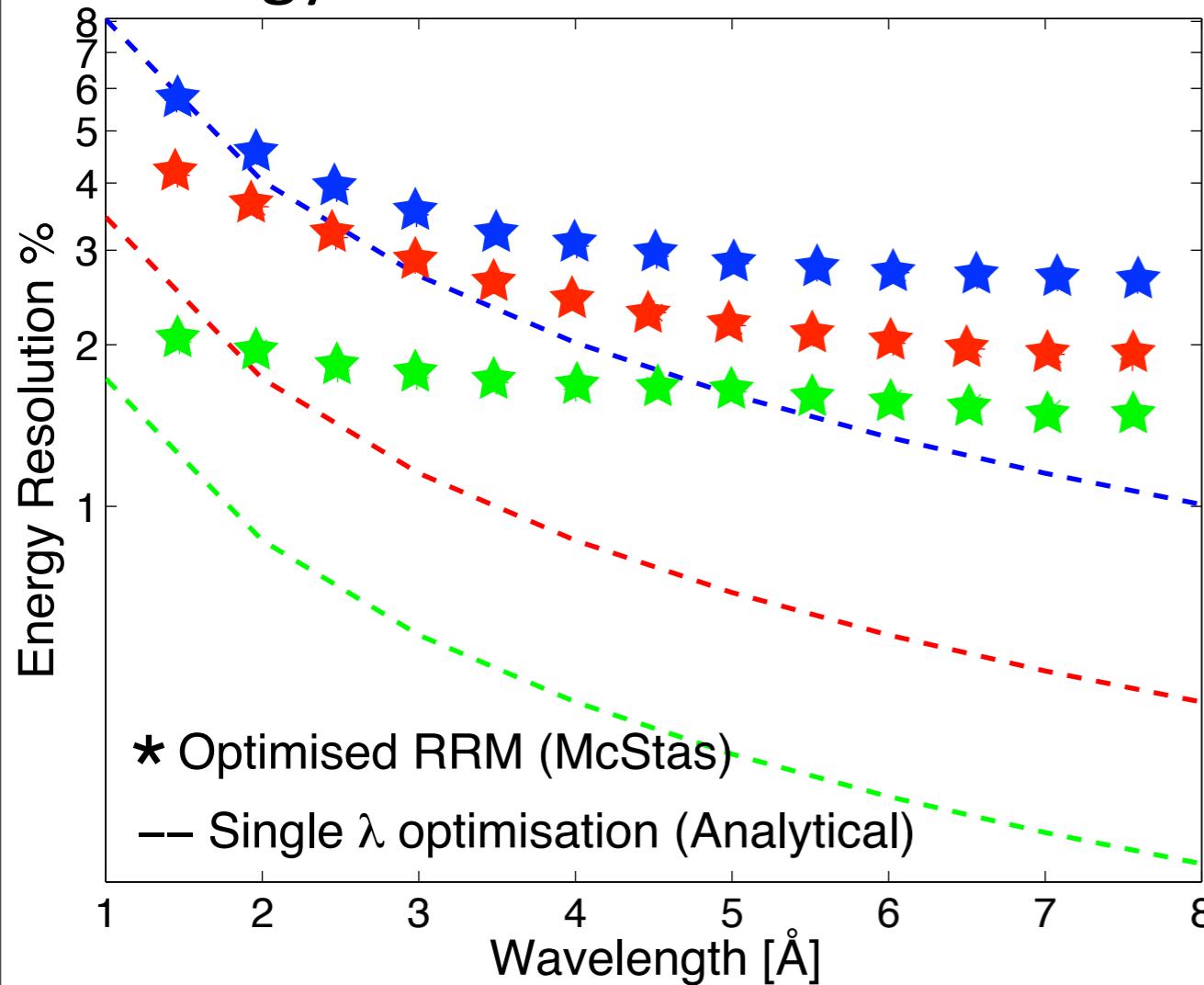
Tremendous flux gains ✓



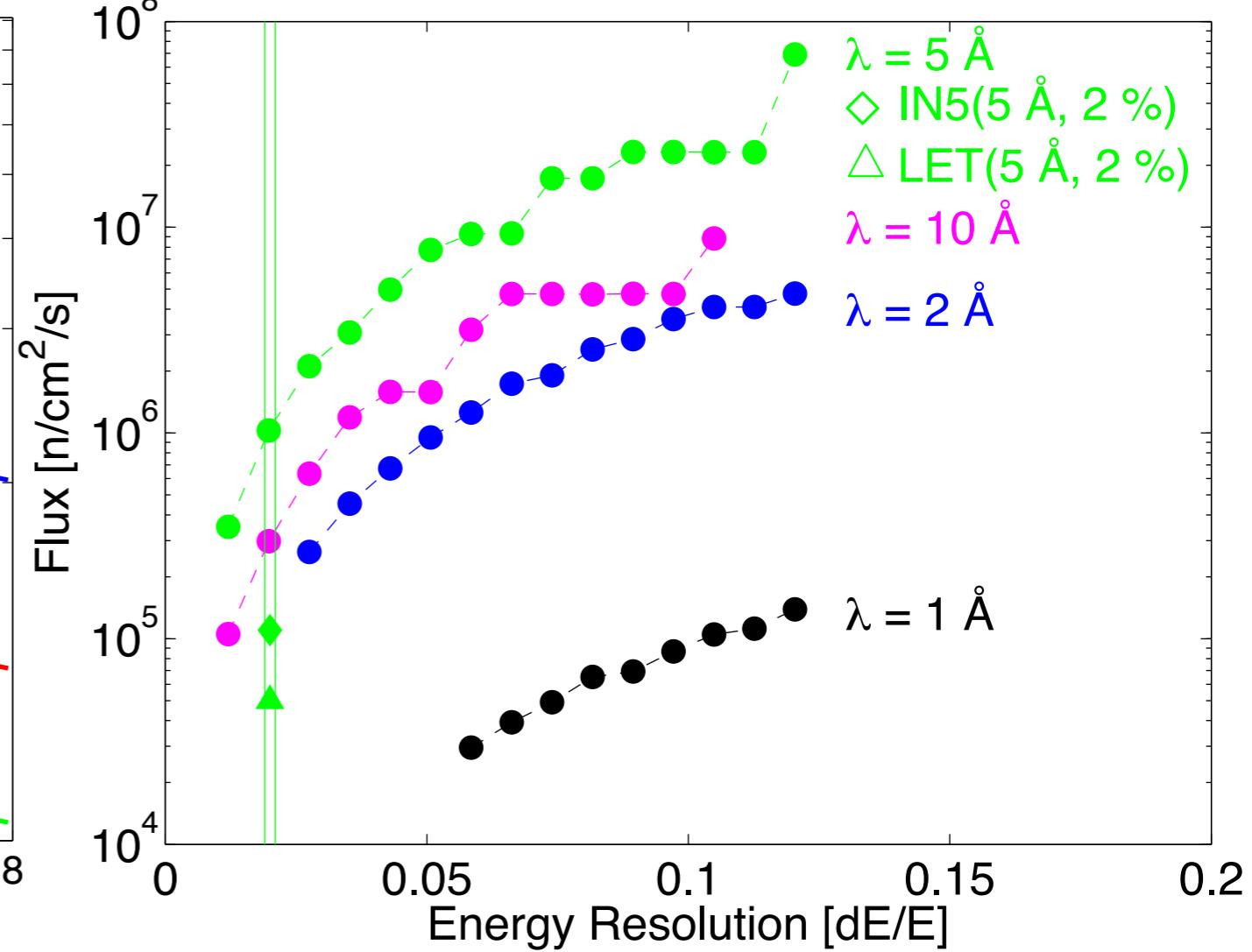
EUROPEAN  
SPALLATION  
SOURCE

# Repetition Rate Multiplication Problem B

## Energy Resolution



## Flux



Constant energy resolution ✓

Tremendous flux gains ✓

Chopper spectrometer is fully optimised with RRM in mind



## VOR - Wide bandwidth bispectral chopper spectrometer Versatile Optimal Resolution chopper spectrometer

### Soft matter: Broad bandwidth

Variable energy resolution (several  $\mu\text{eV}$  - 3000  $\mu\text{eV}$ )

Be able to relax resolution for weak scattering signals

Availability of high momentum transfer ( $Q < 11 \text{ Angstrom}$ )

High flux but not necessarily point like.

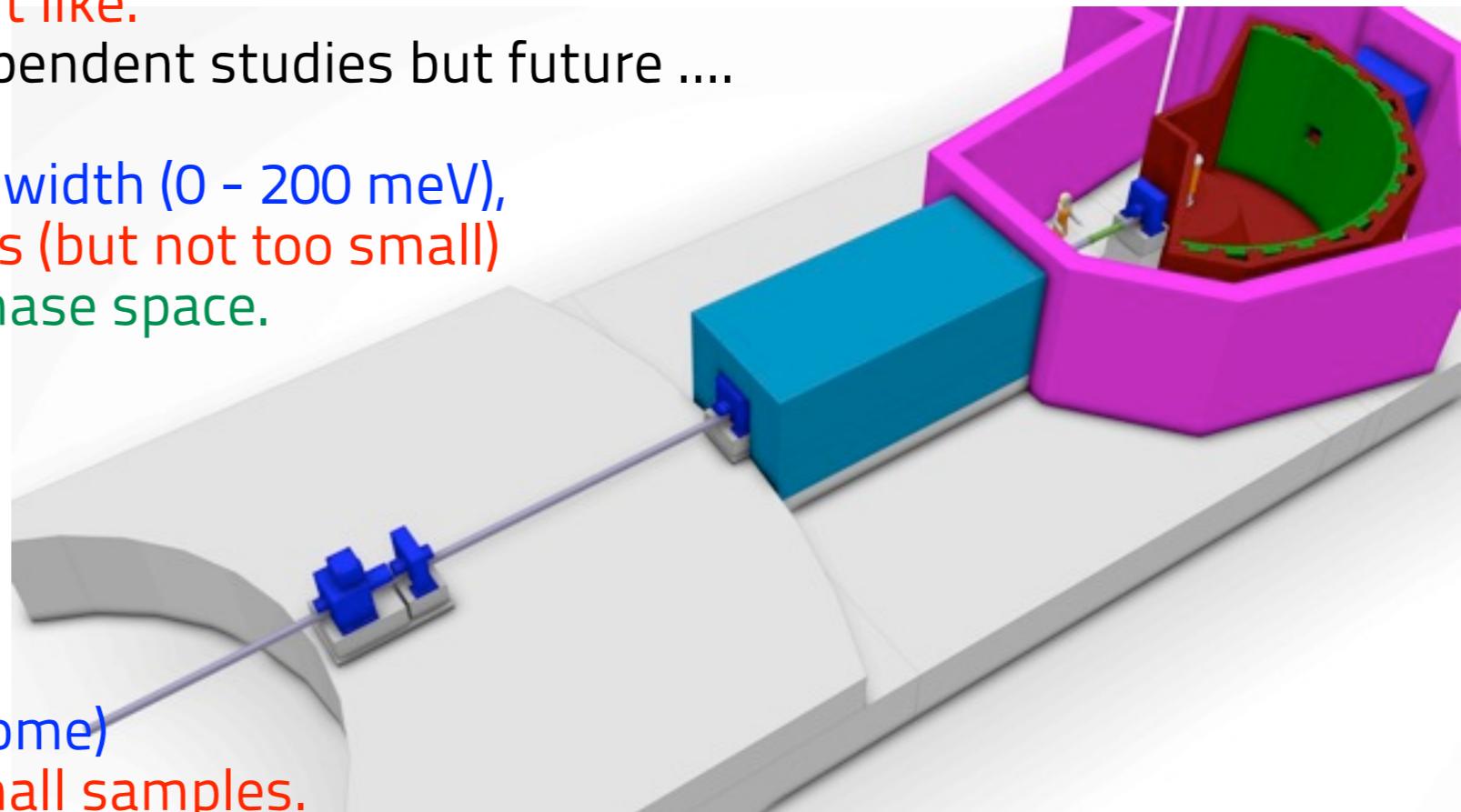
Currently limited number of Q dependent studies but future ....

### Functional materials: Broad bandwidth (0 - 200 meV),

Clean/limited and flat flux profiles (but not too small)

High flux ( $\times 10 - 100$ ) probe (P) phase space.

High resolution at high energies.



### Magnetism: Broad bandwidth (some)

Flux focussed on small samples.

Q-dependence important, clean divergence profiles

High energy resolution -  $\Delta E/E \sim 1-3\%$

### Gas Storage & Catalysis: Broad bandwidth

In-operando studies (second)

Small samples but not point like.

Two orders of magnitude in flux



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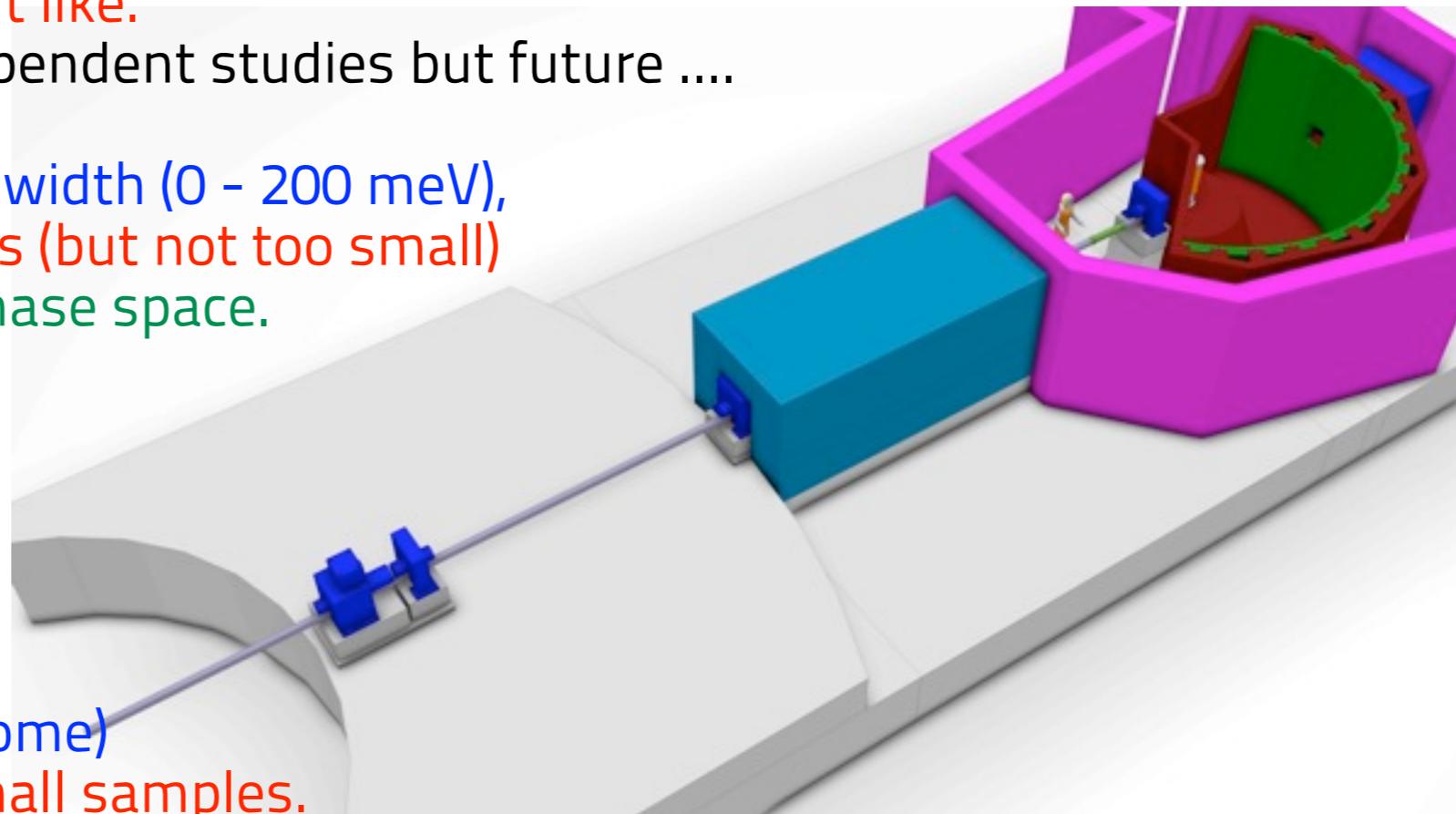
Detectors  
See R. H. Wilton

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VOR  
Versatile Optimal Resolution  
chopper spectrometer

VOR  
Goddess who knows all  
New scientific avenues.  
Answer open questions.  
Create many new ones.



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IKON 25 - 26<sup>th</sup> September

Pascale P. Deen  
Anette Vickery



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