

BRAGI

Idea for PDF Instrument at ESS



Artur Glavic PSI, 22 October 2025

Starting Point of Concept



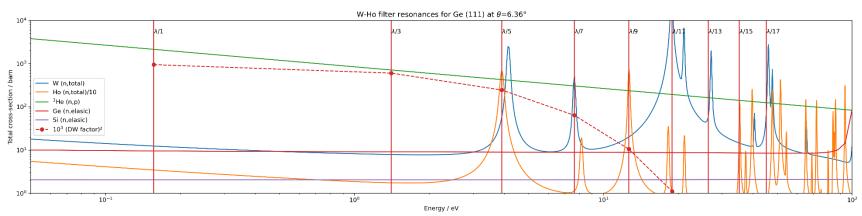
- Limited capability for PDF at ESS due to maximum Q of initial Instrument suite
 - Require large Q-range coverage
 - DREAM < 25 Å⁻¹, HEIMDAL¹ 15 Å⁻¹ <@ 0.6 Å wavelength
- → Require shorter wavelength and broad band

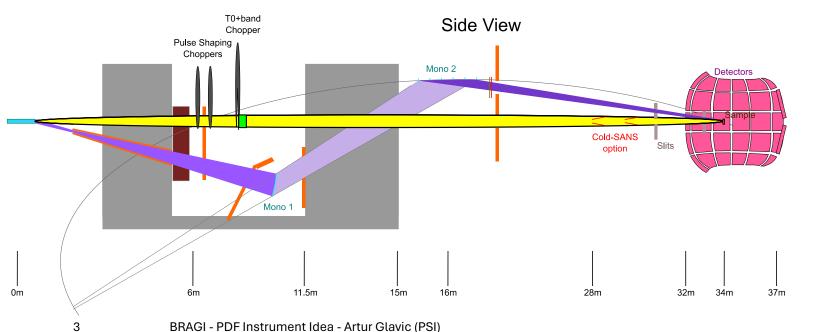
Technical Challenges at ESS

- Wavelength resolution required would need very short pulses for ToF
 - Need to generate 10-50µs pulse
 - Blocking fast neutrons
 (for 10mm beam this requires a 1m radius T0-chopper at 200Hz)
- Minimal distance of instrument limited
 neutron guide needed
 - Usable divergence decreases towards shorter wavelength ($m=4 @ 0.25 \text{\AA} \rightarrow 0.1^\circ$ reflection)

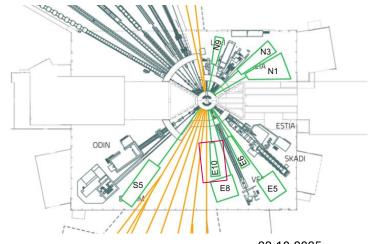
BRAGI Concept Layout





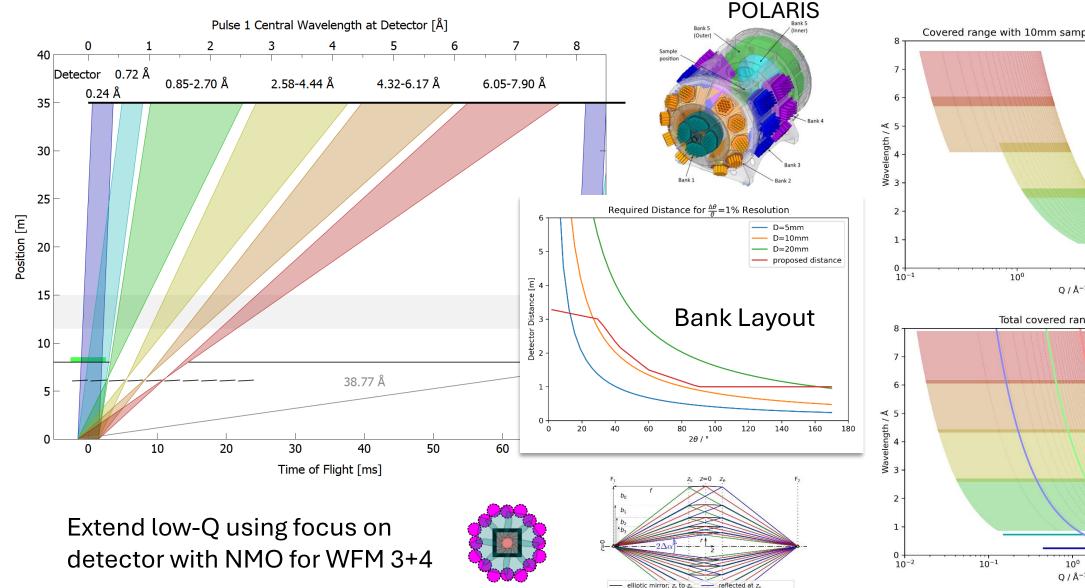


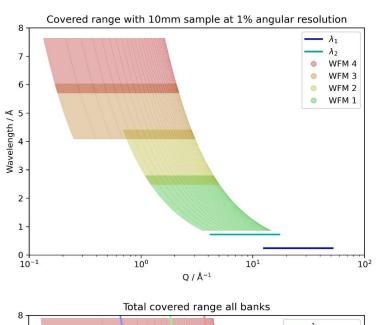
- Instrument in short hall
- Bi-spectral main beam with pulsshaping chopper pair
- Guide optimized for shorter wavelength
- Second beam using Ge monochromators to refocus on sample (e.g. 1°x1° divergence)
- 1st and 3rd order reflection gives 0.24 Å + 0.72 Å
- Suppress higher orders using W+Ho filter resonances

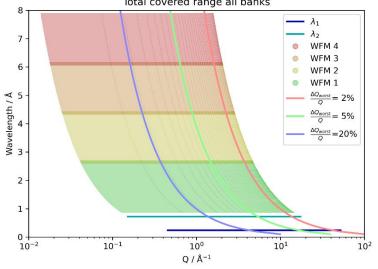


Usable Wavelength Spectrum and Q-range



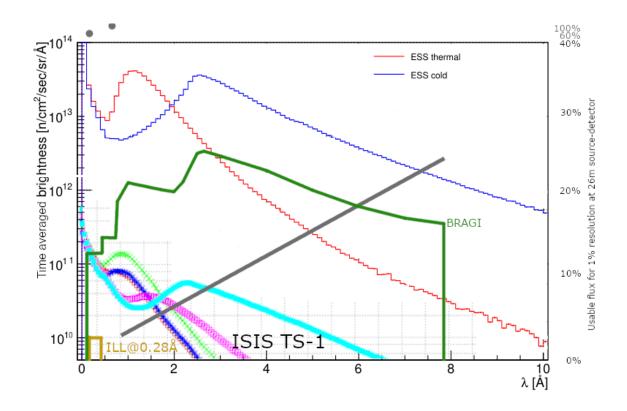






Performance Estimation





- Assuming ISIS instrument can use full average brightness
- BRAGI ToF for 1% cuts usable flux by ratio between natural and desired resolution at distance
- Monochromator wavelength averaged over range (0.2-0.5 Å/ 0.5-0.8 Å) and apply Debye-Waller factor twice for monochromator transmission
- Typical diffraction patterns become unresolved above 10-20 Å⁻¹, the ToF wavelength and angular resolution could thus be increased to optimize information and collection time

A.C. Hannon / Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 551 (2005) 88–107

