

Peter Willendrup

# Further samples...

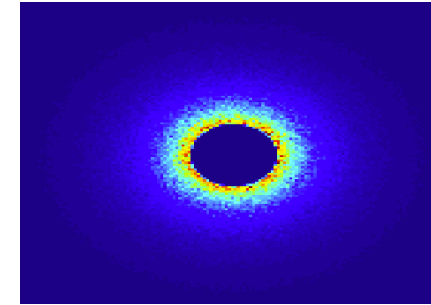
**SANS, reflectometry, imaging, inelastic scattering**

# Further samples in McStas

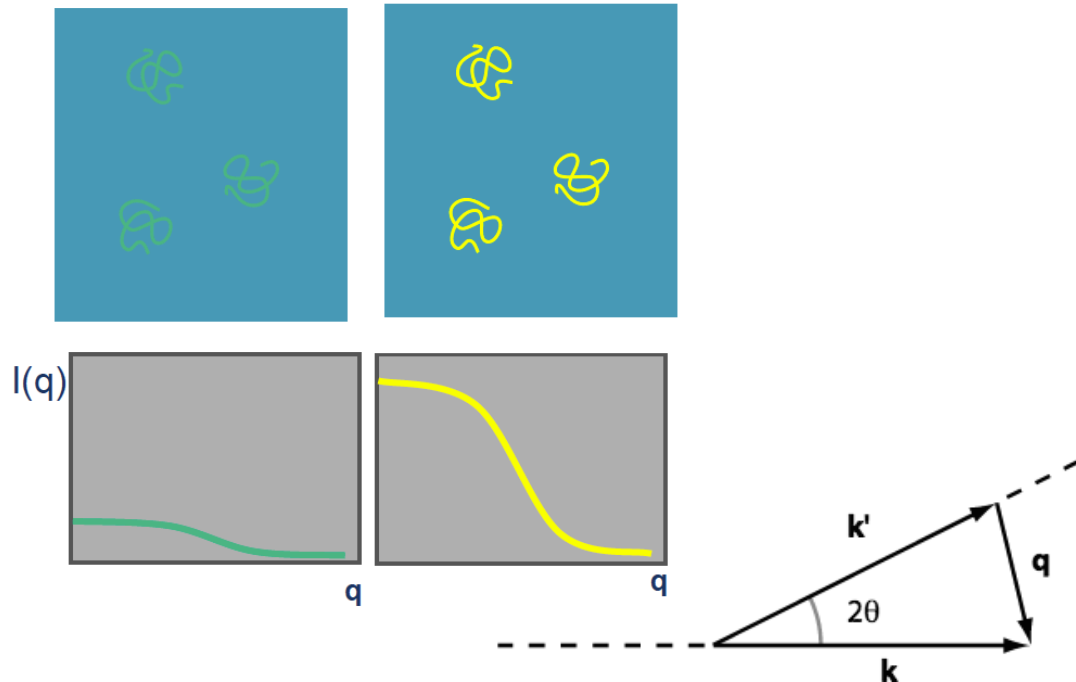
- A look at the “[Sample functionality matrix](#)”
- Models for SANS
- Inelastic scattering, examples:
  - Phonon\_simple
  - Isotropic\_sqw
- McStas performance, TAS / Chopper

# Small angle scattering SANS

- SANS method can be used for many types of material
- Often: Molecule + Liquid (buffer solution)
- Isotropic scattering



$$q = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sin(\theta)$$



## Small Angle Neutron Scattering

- Elastic Scattering
- Small angle  $\rightarrow$  small  $q \rightarrow$  big  $r$
- Gain information on the molecular scale 10-100Å
- Low signal to noise
- Contrast method
- Instrument requirements: good collimation, long flight distance after detector.

# SANS models in McStas

6	<a href="#">Sans_spheres</a> (and other similar) <i>McStas team and Martin Cramer Pedersen, KU</i>	Hard spheres in thin solution and other models, defined per-component...	SANS	✓	✓	"✓" - SANS	✗	✗	✗
7	<a href="#">SANS_benchmark2</a> (and a few other stand-alone models) <i>Heinrich Frielinghaus, FZJ/JCNS</i>	Experimentally-benchmarked model set for SANS	SANS	✓	✓	"✓" - SANS	✗	✓ up to 10 orders	✗
8	<a href="#">SASview_models</a> <i>McStas team</i>	"Any" model from SASview / SASmodels	SANS	✓	✓	"✓" - SANS	✗	✗ at this point	✗

# Example: SANS spheres

## Input parameters

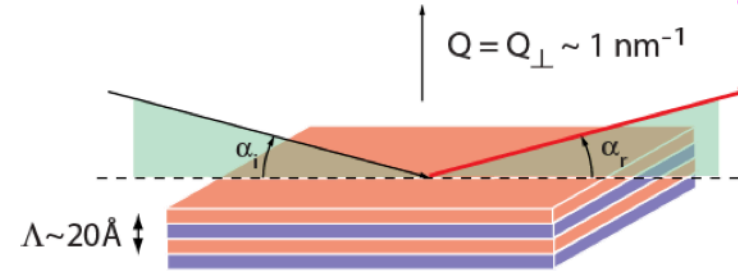
Parameters in **boldface** are required; the others are optional.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Default</b>
R	AA	Radius of scattering hard spheres	100
Phi	1	Particle volume fraction	1e-3
Delta_rho	fm/AA^3	Excess scattering length density	0.6
sigma_abs	m^-1	Absorption cross section density at 2200 m/s	0.05
xwidth	m	horiz. dimension of sample, as a width	0
yheight	m	vert. dimension of sample, as a height for cylinder/box	0
zdepth	m	depth of sample	0
radius	m	Outer radius of sample in (x,z) plane for cylinder/sphere	0
target_x			0
target_y	m	position of target to focus at	0
target_z			6
target_index	1	Relative index of component to focus at, e.g. next is +1	0
focus_xw	m	horiz. dimension of a rectangular area	0
focus_yh	m	vert. dimension of a rectangular area	0
focus_aw	deg	horiz. angular dimension of a rectangular area	0
focus_ah	deg	vert. angular dimension of a rectangular area	0
focus_r	m	Detector (disk-shaped) radius	0

Dilute, monodisperse, hard spheres in solution, with given contrast and radius

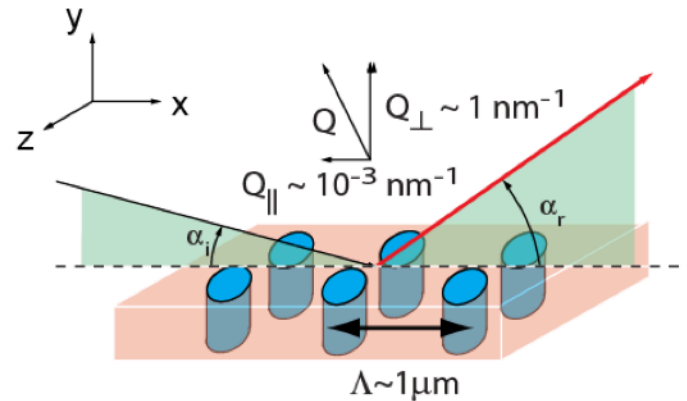
# Reflectometry

- Used to | Various forms of small angle neutron reflection



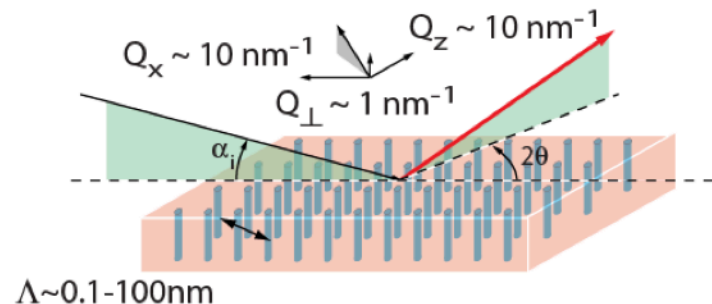
## Specular reflectometry

Depth profiles  
(nuclear and/or magnetic)



## Off-specular (diffuse) scattering

In-plane correlated roughness  
Magnetic stripes  
Phase separation (polymers)



## Glancing incidence diffraction

Ordering in liquid crystals  
Atomic structures near surfaces  
Interactions among nanodots

# Reflectometry samples in McStas

9	Multilayer_sample <i>Rob Dalglish, ISIS STFC</i>	Multilayer-sample (additions of phase via matrix-formalism) with incoherent background	Reflectometry	✓	✓	"✓" - Reflectivity curve	✗	✗	✗
22	"Specular reflectometry"	Use a reflectivity-curve with e.g. Mirror.comp	Reflectometry	✓	✓	"✓" - Reflectivity curve	✗	✗	✗

## Description

in order to get this to compile you need to link against the gsl and gslcblas libraries.

to do this automatically edit  
/usr/local/lib/mcstas/tools/perl/mcstas\_config.perl

add -lgsl and -lgslcblas to the CFLAGS line

Horizontal reflecting substrate defined by SLDs, Thicknesses, roughnesses  
The superphase may also be determined

Example: Multilayer\_Sample(xmin=-0.1, xmax=0.1, zmin=-0.1, zmax=0.1, nlayer=1, sldPar={0.0, 2.0e-6, 0.0e-6}, dPar={20.0}, sigmaPar={5.0, 5.0})

Example: d1 500: sld1 (air) 0.0: sld2 (Si) 2.07e-6: sldf1(film Ni) 9.1e-6

WARNING: This is a contributed Component.

## Input parameters

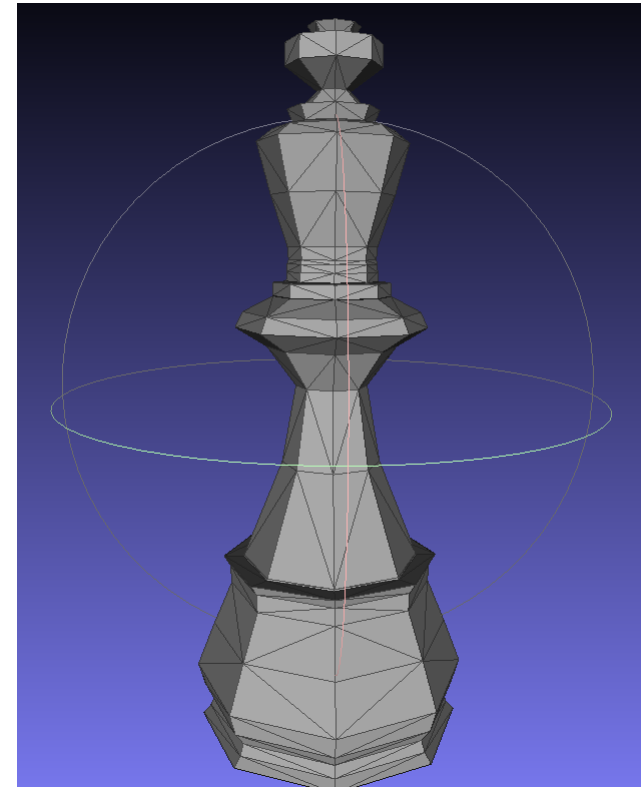
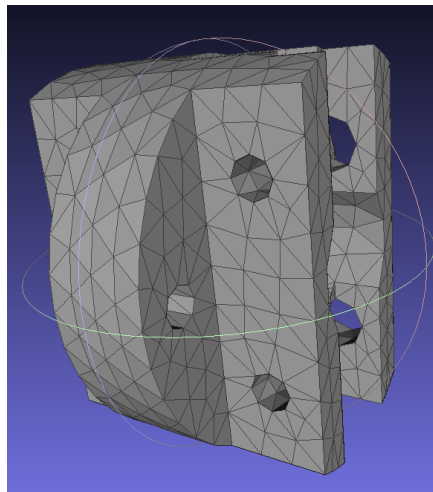
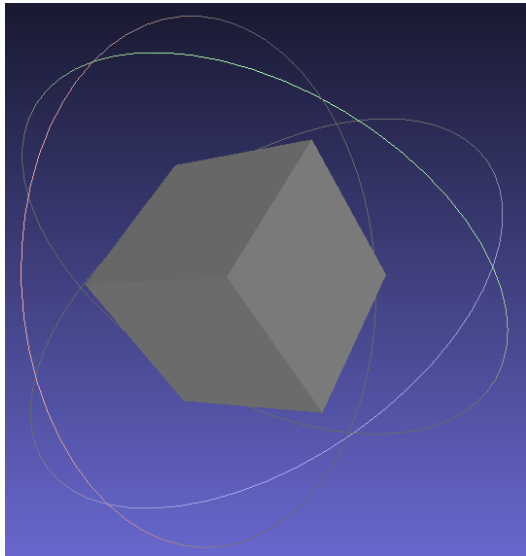
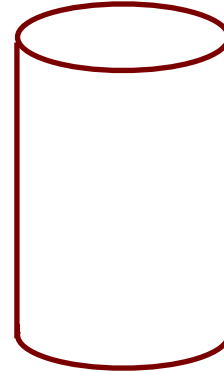
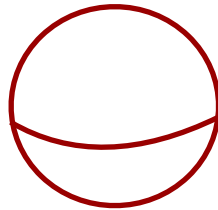
Parameters in **boldface** are required; the others are optional.

Name	Unit	Description	Default
sldPar	1	(Angstroms <sup>-2</sup> ) Scattering length Density's of layers	{0.0}
dPar	1	(Angstroms) Thicknesses of film layers	{20.0}
sigmaPar	1	(Angstroms) r.m.s roughnesses of the interfaces	{5.0}
xwidth	m	Width of substrate	0.2
zlength	m	Length of substrate	0.2
nlayer	1	Number of film layers	1
frac_inc	1	Fraction of statistics to assign to incoherent scattering	0
ythick	m	Thickness of substrate	0
mu_inc	m <sup>-1</sup>	Incoherent scattering length	5.62
target_index	1	relative index of component to focus at, e.g. next is +1.	0
focus_xw	m	Width of target	0
focus_yh	m	Height of target	0



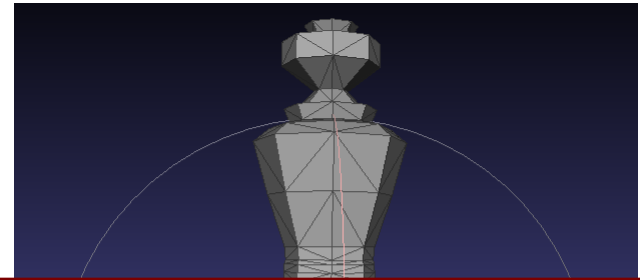
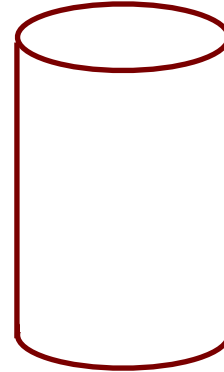
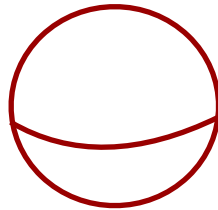
# Absorption Imaging - simple shapes or OFF's of single-phase material blocks

An additional complex geometry enables to use any point set to describe the material volume (*geomview* OFF file).

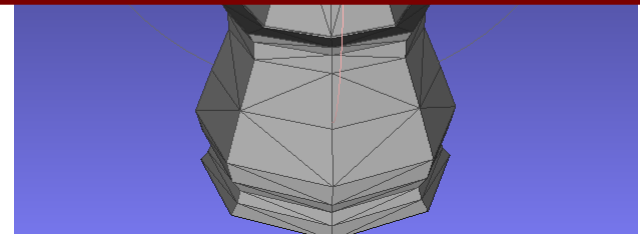
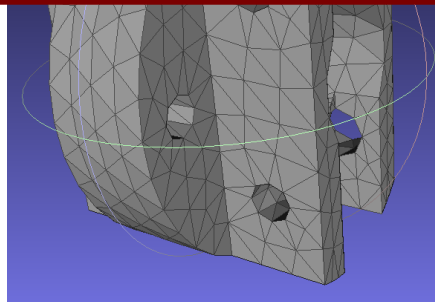
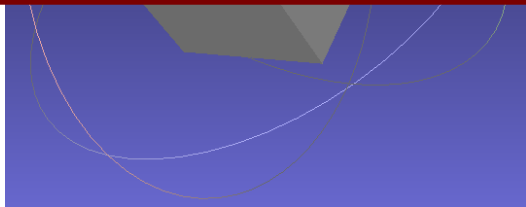


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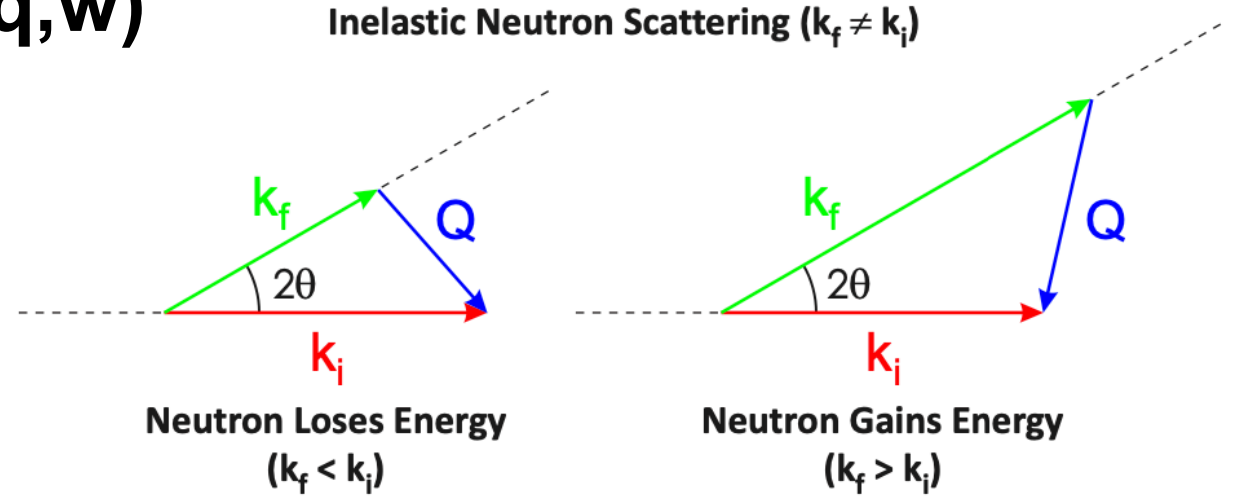


New developments are in the pipe e.g. for multi-phase materials, refractive effects, phase-contrast imaging techniques, these are not ready yet.



# Inelastic scattering $S(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$

- Partial differential cross section
- Scattering function
- Phonons, Spin waves, ...



$$\left( \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE_f} \right)_{coh} = \frac{\sigma_{coh}}{4\pi} \frac{k_f}{k_i} N S(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$$

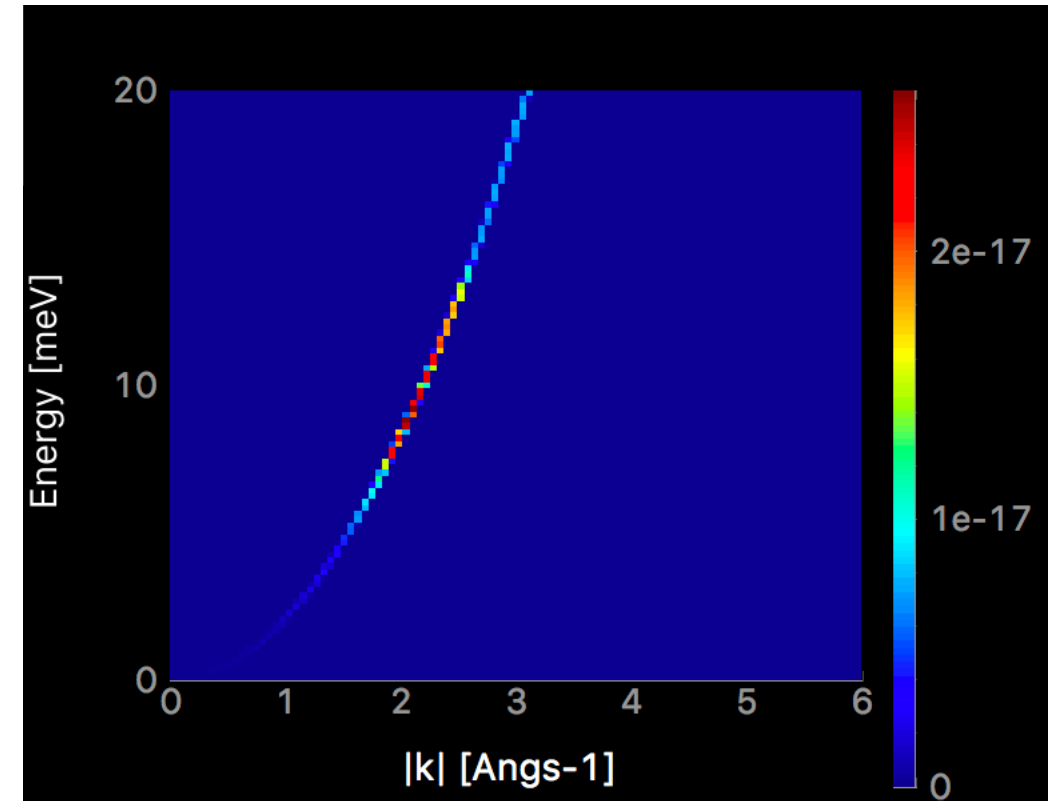
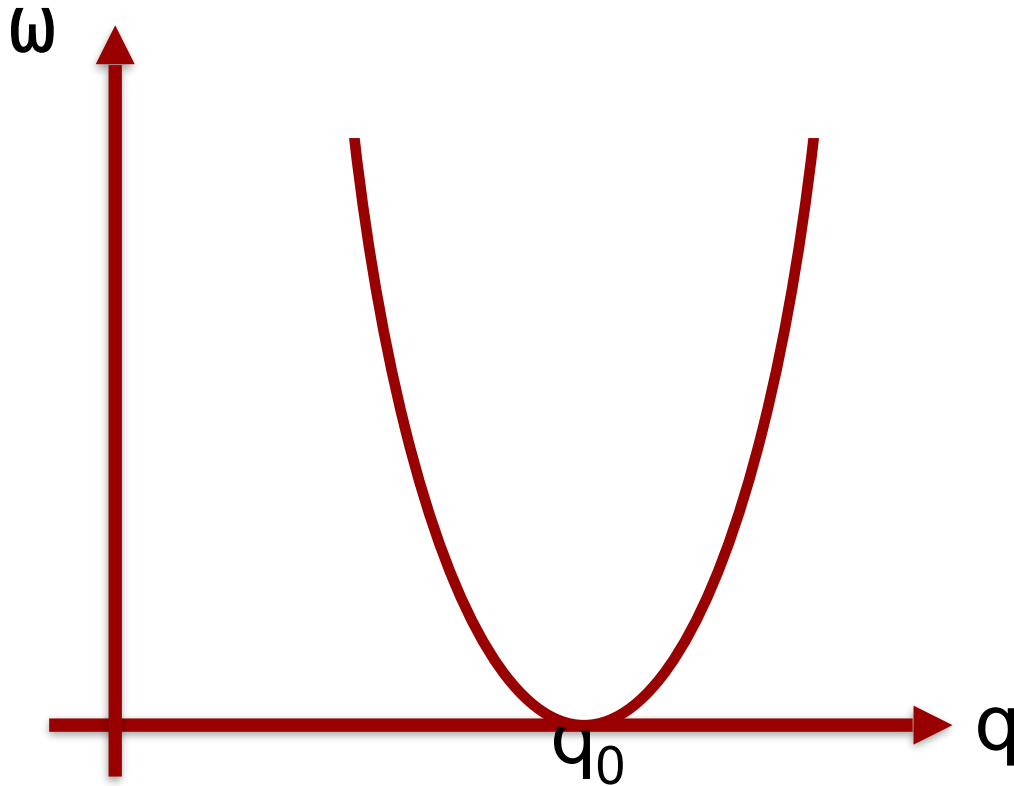
$$S(\mathbf{q}, \omega)_{coh} = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int \frac{1}{N} \sum_{jj'} \left\langle e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{j'}(0)} e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_j(t)} \right\rangle e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

2	Tunnelling_sample <i>McStas team / Kim Lefmann</i>	Idem 1, plus tunneling peaks and QE broadening	Quasi-elastic scattering, backscattering	✓	✓	✗	✗/✓ (Quasielastic broadening + tunnel peaks)	(✓ analytic approach)	✓
10	Phonon_simple <i>McStas team / Kim Lefmann</i>	Single-branch acoustic phonon in FCC lattice	Inelastic scattering phonons	✗	✗	✗	✓ (phonon, at this point FCC lattice only)	✗	✗
11	Isotropic_Sqw <i>McStas team / Emmanuel Farhi</i>	Structure and dynamics in isotropic materials (liquids, powders etc.)	Inelastic scattering, diffraction, isotropic materials, imaging	✓	✓	✓ (Debye-Scherrer cones)	✓ isotropic inelastic scattering	✓	✓
12	Res_sample <i>McStas team</i>	Resolution-oriented sample component	Generic	"✓"	✗	✗	"✓" flat, isotropic inelastic scattering	✗	✗
13	TOFRes_sample <i>McStas team / Kim Lefmann</i>	Idem Res_sample, with TOF support	Generic	"✓"	✗	✗	"✓" flat, isotropic inelastic scattering	✗	✗
14	Spot_sample <i>Garrett Granroth, SNS/ORNL</i>	Resolution-oriented sample component Dirac delta-functions in (Q and energy)	Inelastic scattering	✗	✗	"✓"	"✓"	✗	✗
15	Union components, <i>Mads Bertelsen, ESS</i>	A set of components that allows to build a complex sample/sample environment from basic geometries and physics/material properties	Generic	✓	✓	✓ Single crystalline or Powder crystalline	(✓ - single acoustic phonon being included 2018)	✓	(✓ - if built from cylinders, spheres, boxes, ...)
16	Single_crystal_inelastic <i>Duc Le, ISIS STFC</i>	4D-equivalent of Isotropic_Sqw / Single_crystal	Elastic and inelastic experiments with crystals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?_?
17	Magnon_bcc <i>McStas team / Kim Lefmann</i>	FM / AFM magnon in BCC lattice	Inelastic scattering magnon	✗	✗	✗	✓ (magnon, at this point BCC lattice only)	✗	✗
18	NCrystal_sample <i>Xiao Xiao Cai, DTU Nutech/ESS</i>	Single crystal and powder diffraction, with isotropic inelastic scattering	Powder and Single_crystal diffraction, imaging	✓	✓	✓	✓ (in an isotropic form)	✓	

# Example component: Phonon\_simple

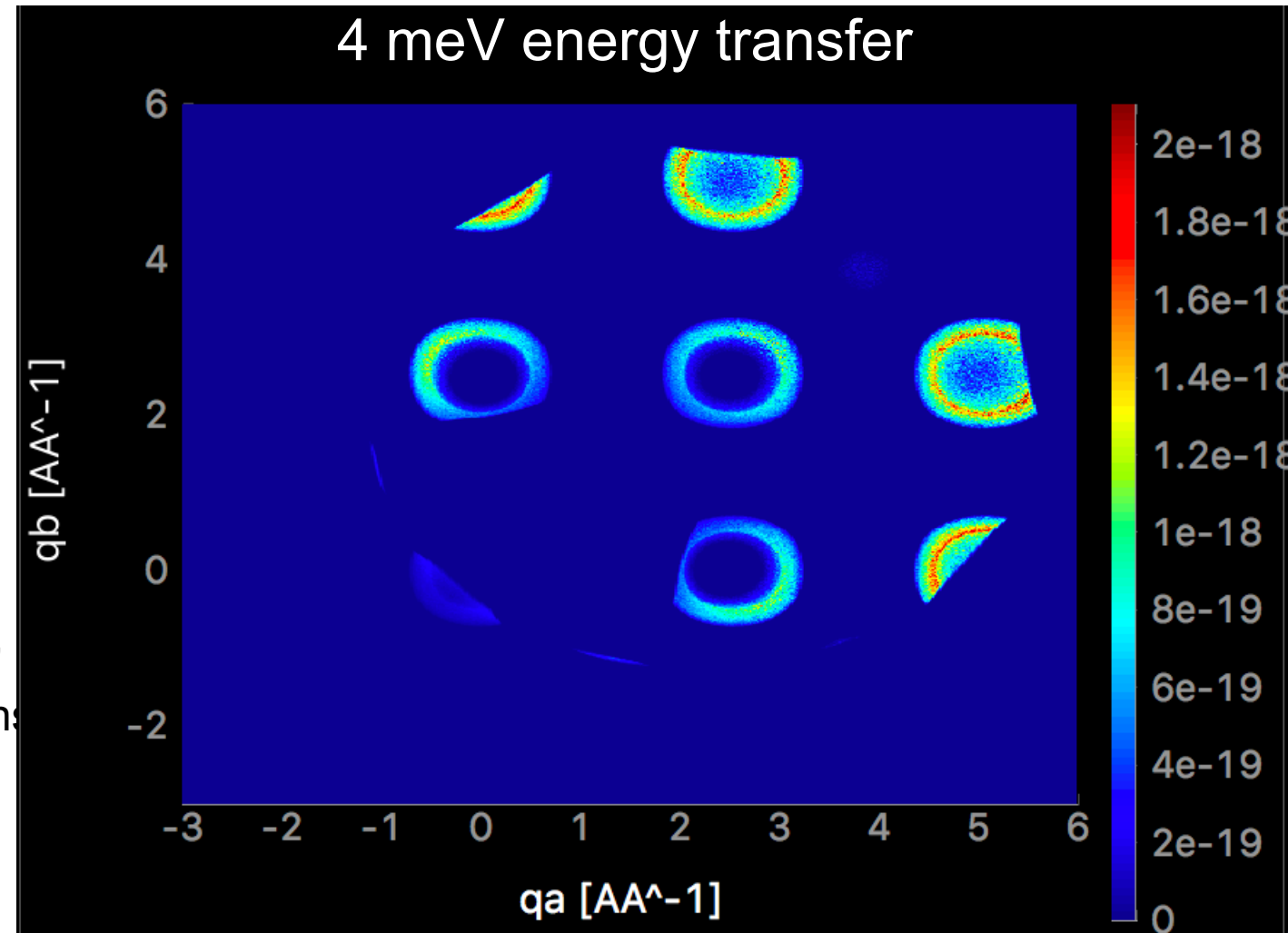
Dispersion  $d_1(\mathbf{q}) = c_1/a\sqrt{z - s_q}$

- Dispersion relation: theory and master
- One isotropic acoustic phonon branch in all Brillouin zones on FCC Bravais single crystal



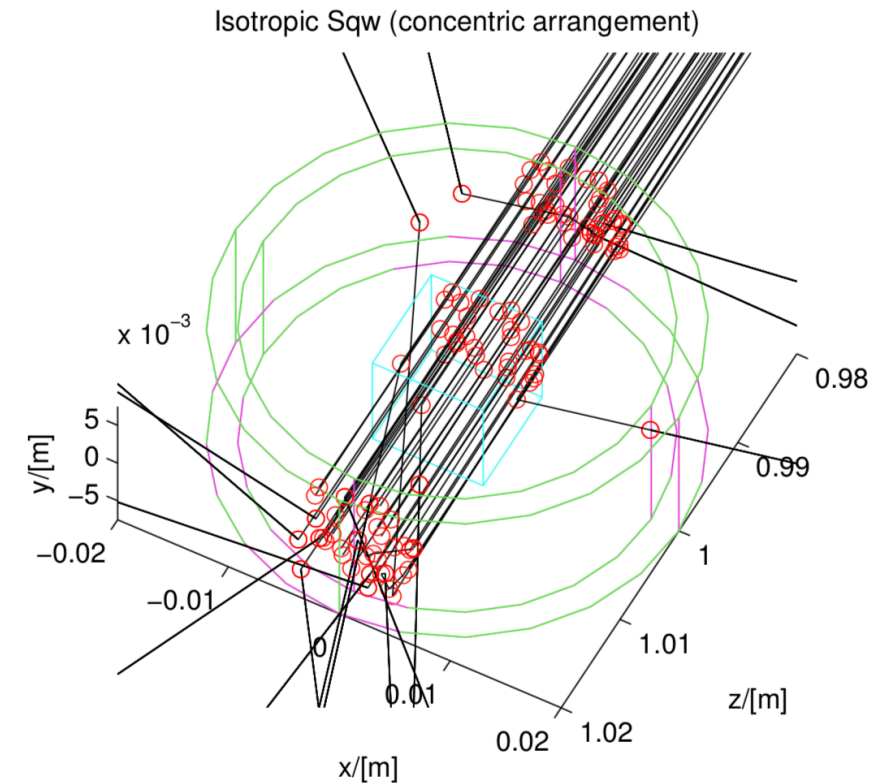
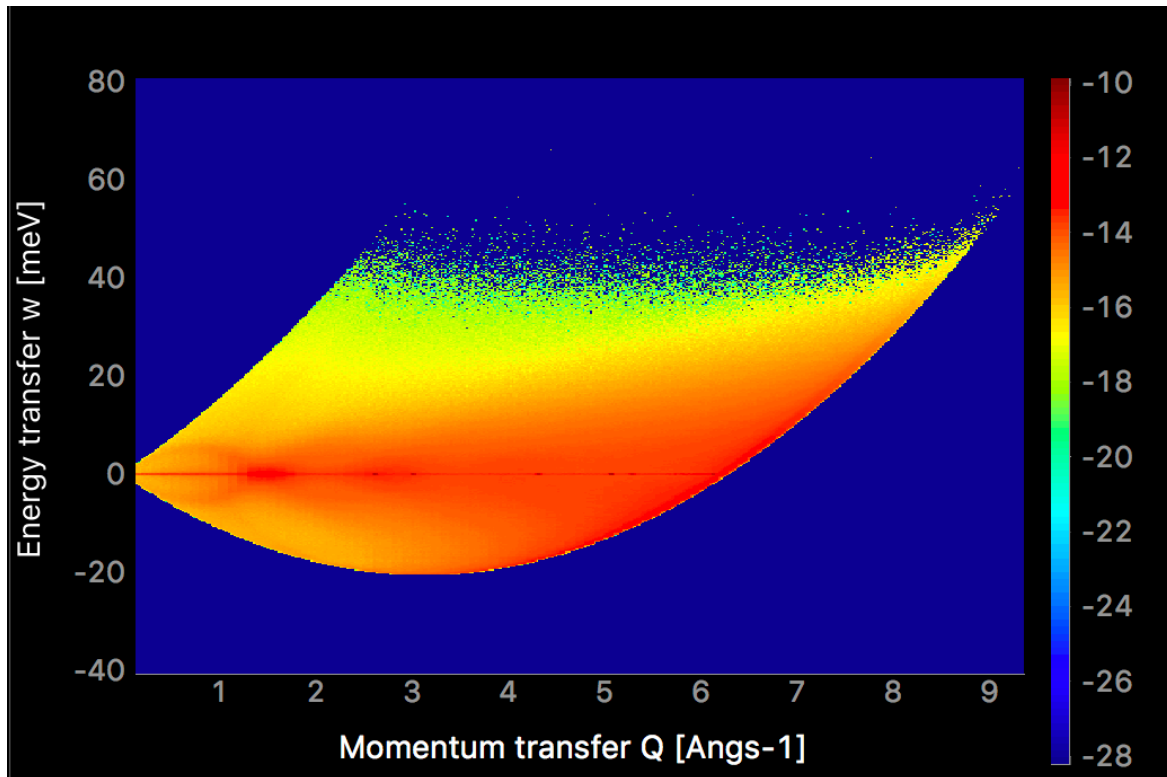
## Example component: Phonon\_simple

- Example of the output
- Elastic scattering only
- Combine with Single\_crystal for elastic-inelastic scattering
- Magnon\_fcc is conceptually very similar
- Describes coherent “closed-form” inelastic scattering, generalisations foreseen, different lattice-dep. Other dispersion shapes?



# Example component: Isotropic\_sqw

- Isotropic processes (powder, liquid, ...)
- Use data files to describe  $S(|q|, w)$  directly, coherent and incoherent - isotropic scattering
- Supports concentric geometries



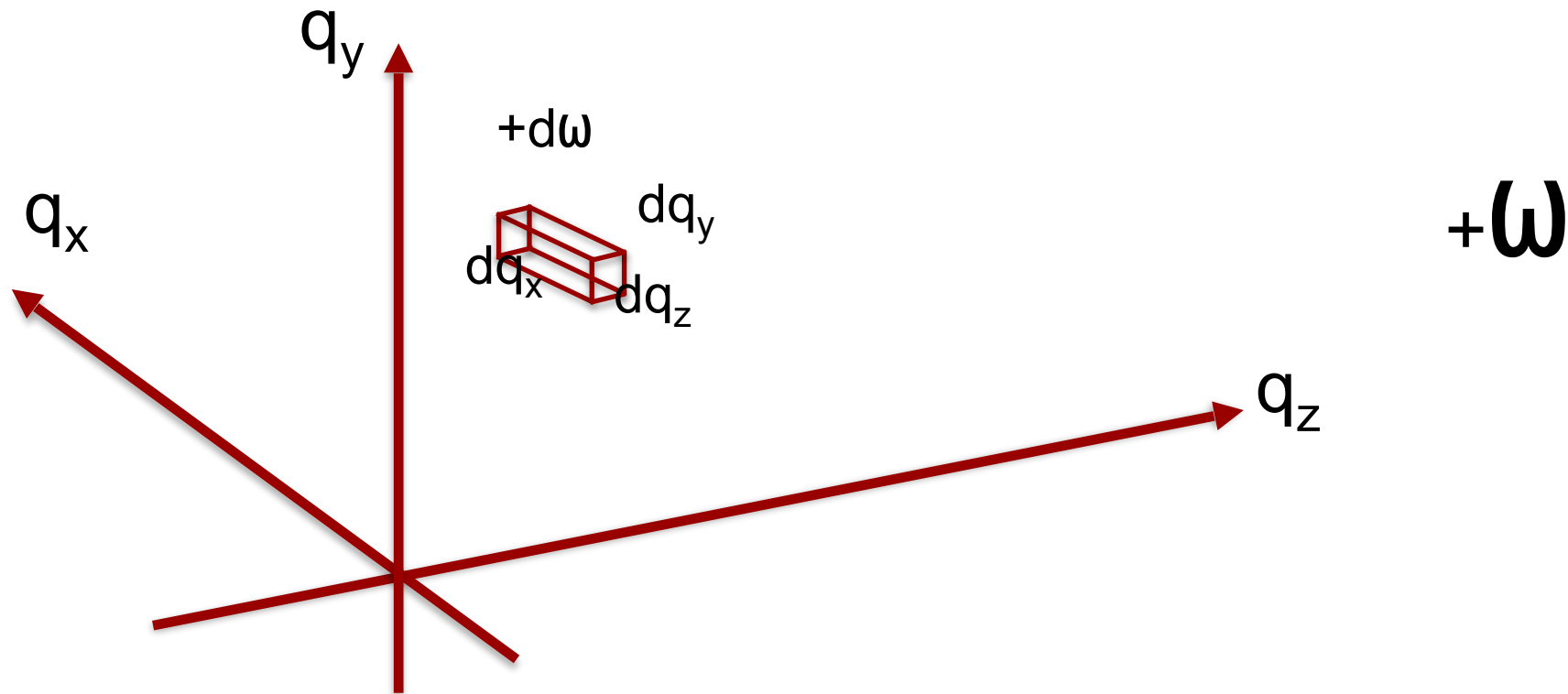
# Example component

- Single\_crystal\_inelastic
- Contribution from Duc Le, ISIS
- “Marriage” between Single\_crystal and 4D equivalent of Isotropic\_Sqw
- BIG tables, lots of memory, close to impossible to use for anything but “locally” in reciprocal space, i.e. in TAS settings
- We are looking for good alternatives



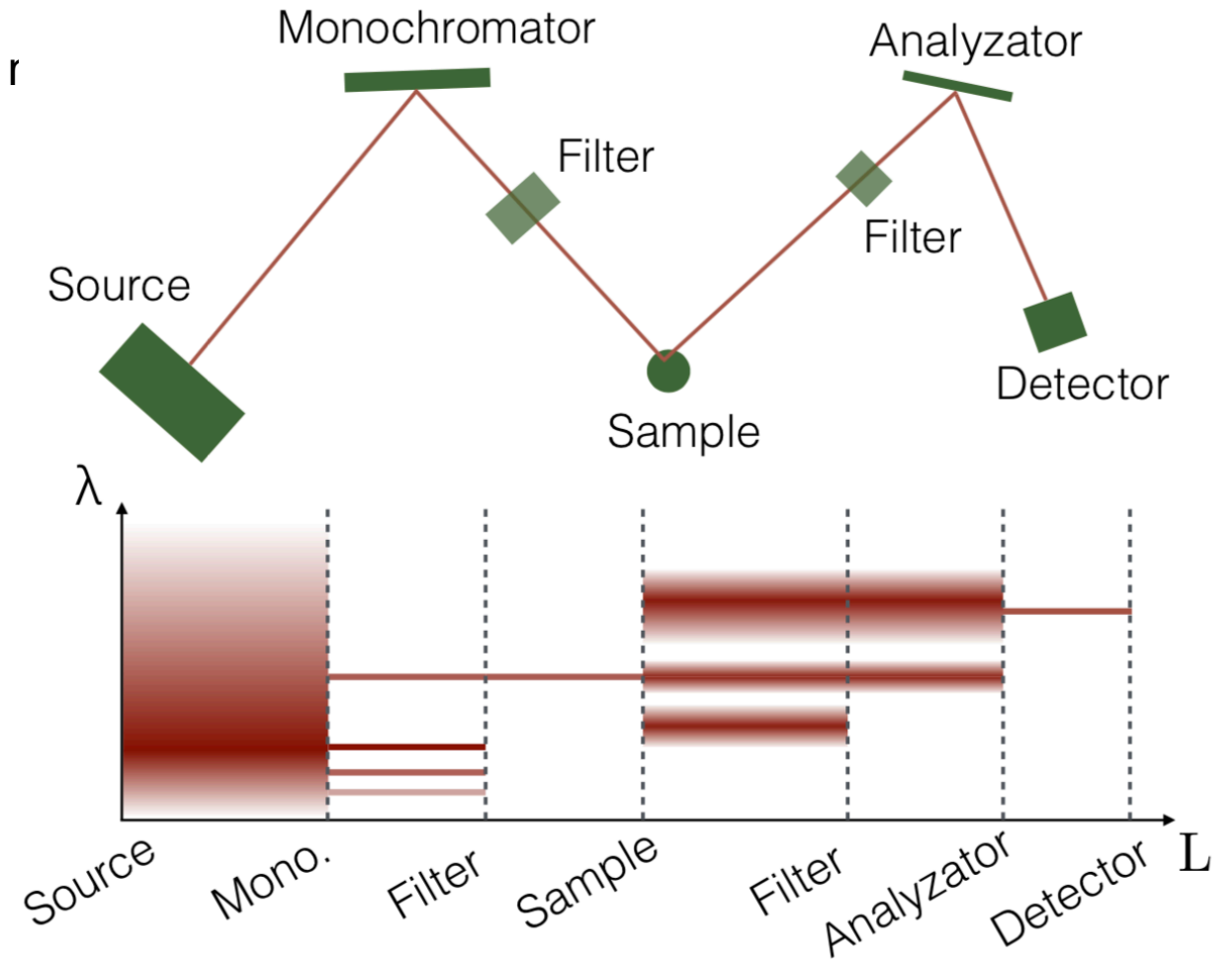
# Inelastic scattering in McStas

- Monte carlo sampling issues
- Need to sum over large amount of possible final states to find cross section
- Need large amount of rays to sample all the options



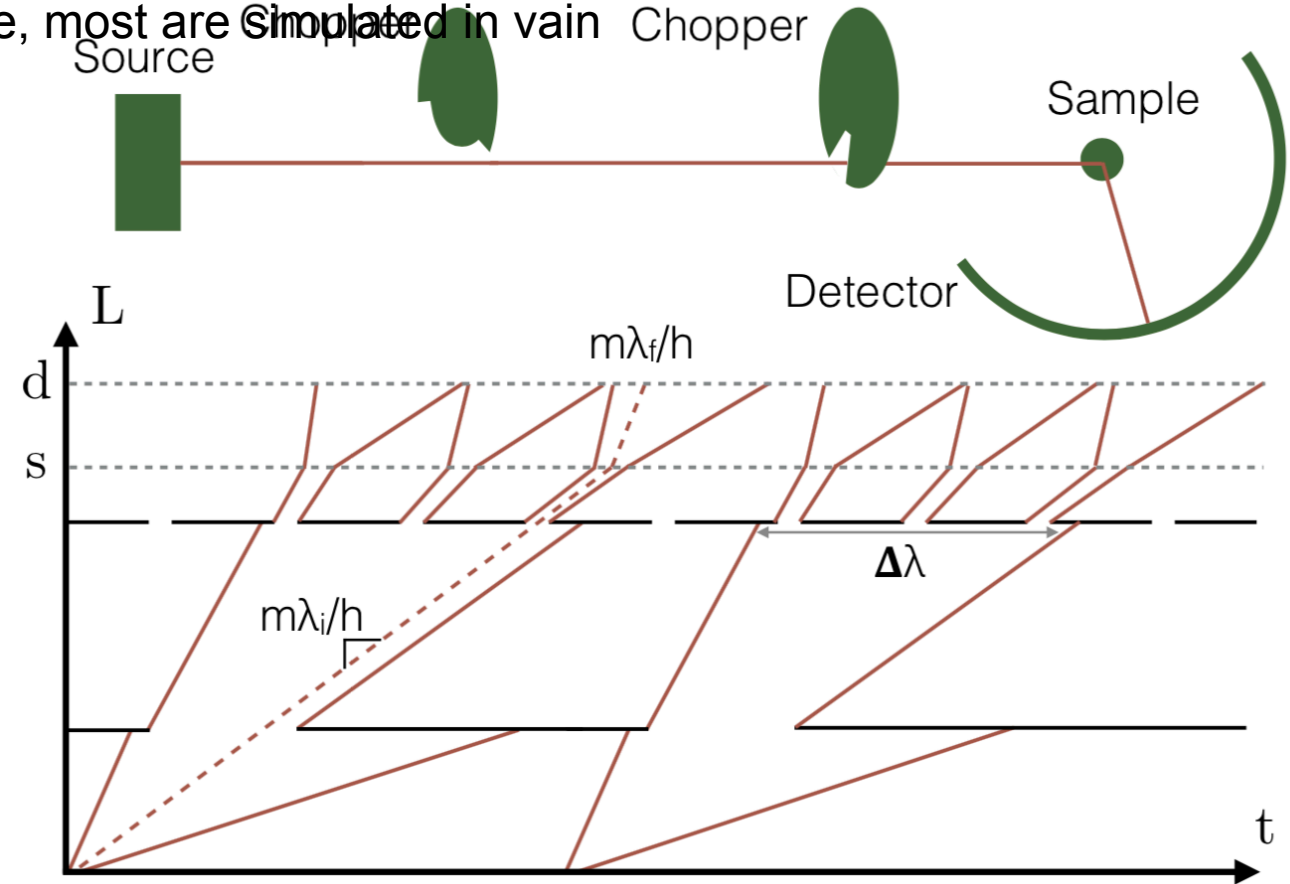
# TAS

- Only a small fraction of neutrons arrive, r



# Chopper spectrometers

- Only a small fraction of neutrons arrive, most are simulated in vain



# Conclusions

- SANS
  - Lots of choice, many models (challenge can be to decide what to choose)
- Reflectometry:
  - Only little choice, Multilayer\_sample or “a mirror”
- Imaging:
  - Single-phase “blocks” of material, new developments are in the pipe
- Inelastic scattering
  - Inelastic scattering supported in McStas, not all cases fully covered
  - Longer computational times required
  - Advantages from simulation especially important for spectroscopy (resolution function)