

# **10 Minutes pitch to SAS**

**The very, very basic of SAS**

# SAS — Measures Information

## Introduction

Small-angle scattering (X-rays, neutrons) measures **how a structures distribute relative distances**, this information is passed through the instrument and detected.

$$\langle I(q) \rangle_{\Omega, t} \text{ — Detector — Sample | Scattering — Instrument}$$

The measurement contains averaged **information**, not a picture (**phase is lost**). Strong structural correlations appear clearly in  $I(q)$ ; uncorrelated regions contribute diffuse. What we see is determined jointly by **structure + instrument** (beamstop, limited q-range, noise, resolution).

