

Czech-Bavarian

# MINI-SCHOOL 2020

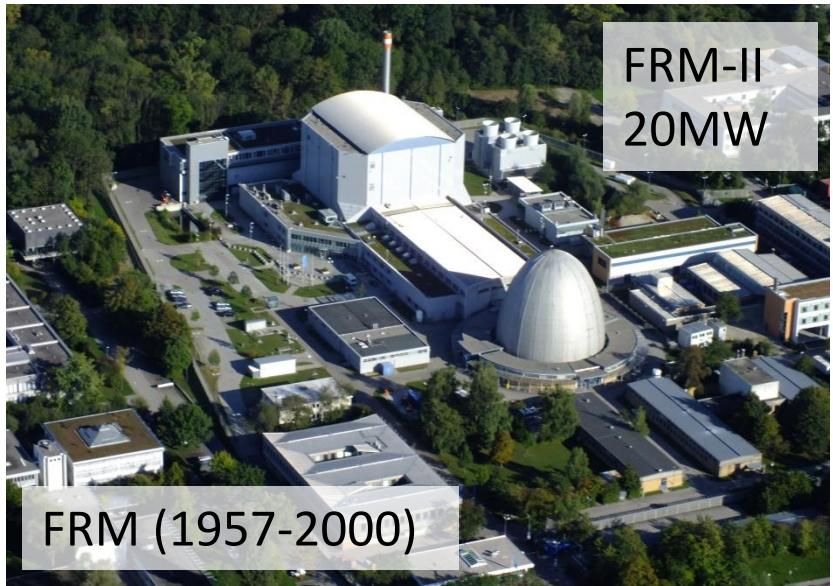
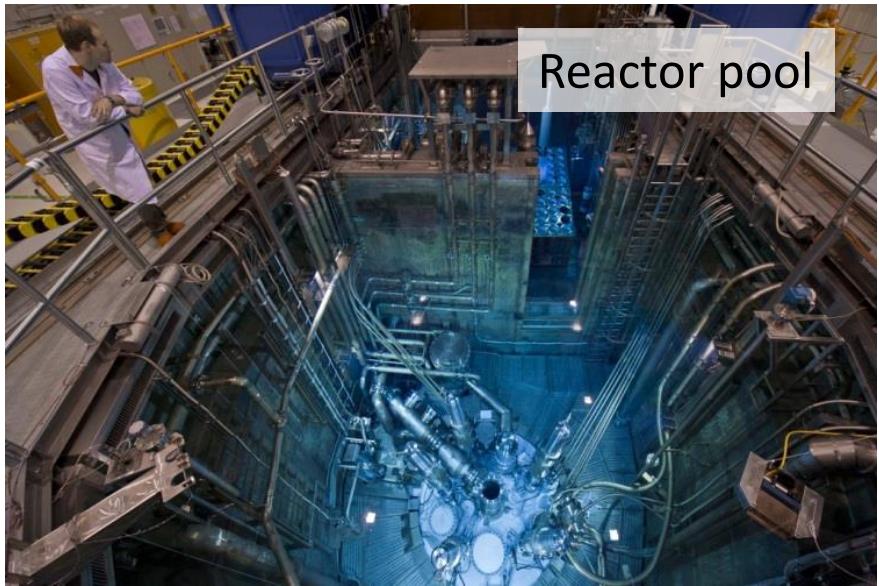
on large scale facilities and open data

Neutron Spin Echo  
Techniques

Dr. Johanna K. Jochum







## Table of Contens

### Introduction:

- Lamor Precession and Spin Flippers
- Neutron Spin Echo (NSE)
- Neutron Resonant Spin Echo (NRSE)
- Modulation of IntEnsity with Zero Effort (MIEZE)

### MIEZE Science cases

- Example 1) Fluctuations below  $T_c$  in ferromagnetic Iron
- Example 2) Weak crystallization of fluctuating skyrmion textures in MnSi

Neutron Spin Echo  
Mezei (1972)

Neutron Resonant Spin Echo  
Goloub & Gähler (1987)

MIEZE  
Gähler, Goloub & Keller  
(1992)

Larmor\* @ ISIS  
VinRose\* @ J-PARC

LNRSE  
Häußler (2004)

L-MIEZE  
Häußler (2011)

NRSE-TAS  
Keller (2002)

TRISP@FRMII  
FLEXX@BERII  
ZETA@ILL

RESEDA\* @FRMII

NSE-TAS  
Mezei (1977)

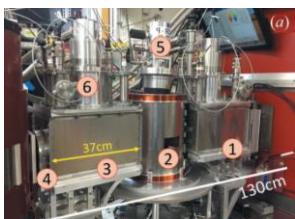
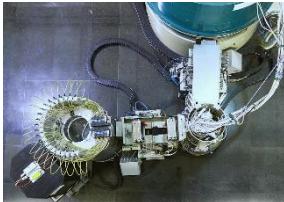
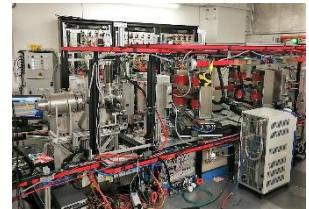
NSE-TAS with  
SC Wollaston  
prisms  
(Pynn 2014)

IN11A @ILL  
IN15 @ILL

IN15 upgrade @ILL  
J-NSE @FRMII  
SNS-NSE @SNS

Wide Angle Spin Echo  
Mezei (1980)

IN11C @ILL  
SPAN @HZB  
WASP @ILL



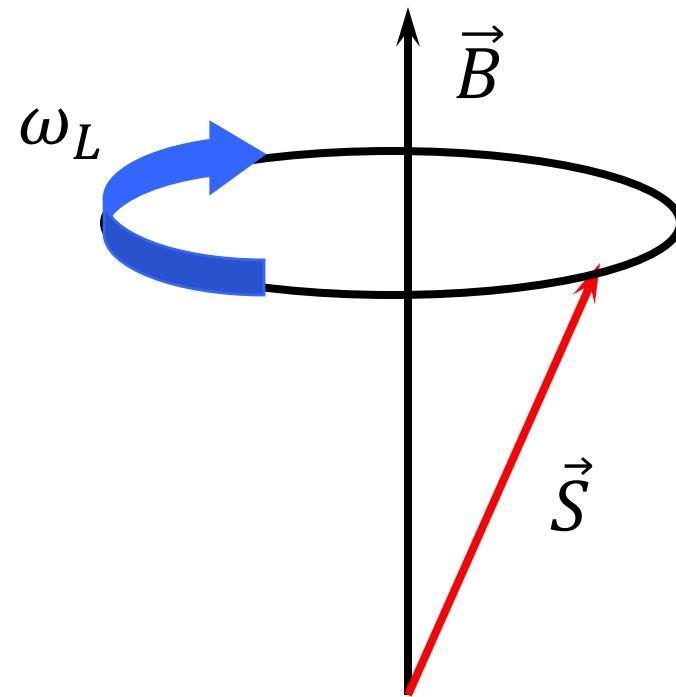
\*The three MIEZE Instruments Larmor, VinRose and RESEDA all offer an NRSE option as well

Not shown here: Larmor precession methods: SESANS, SEMSANS, etc.

# Lamor Precession of a Neutron Spin in a magnetic Field

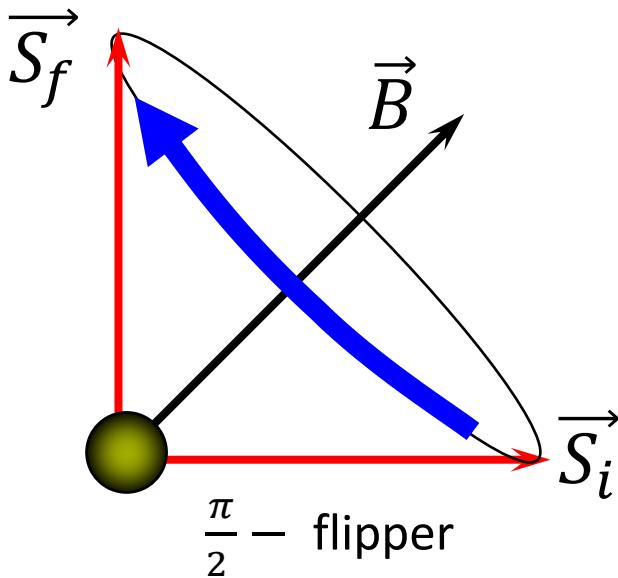
- A neutron will experience a torque from a magnetic field  $\vec{B}$  perpendicular to  $\vec{S}$
- The spin begins to precess with the Lamorfrequency field  $\omega_L = \gamma B$ , where  $\gamma$  is the Gyromagnetic ratio:

$$\gamma = 1.832 \times 10^8 \frac{1}{sT} = 29.164 \frac{\text{MHz}}{T}$$

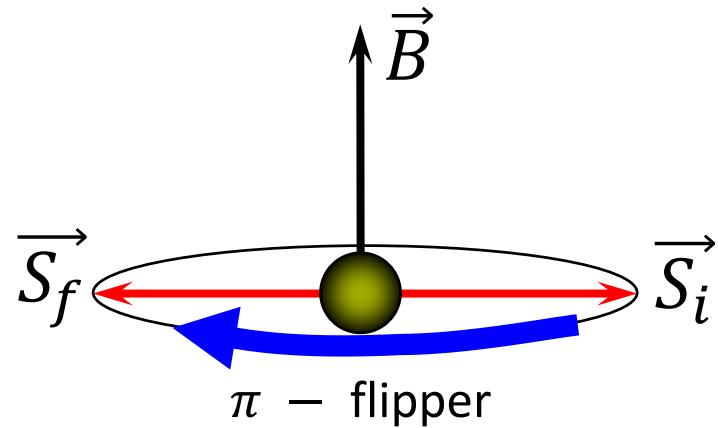


## Spin Flippers

- The Lamorprecession can be used to flip the neutron spin by a specified amount:
- In General:  $\phi = \frac{\gamma \vec{B} m_n d}{h} \lambda \rightarrow B = \frac{h\phi}{\gamma m_n \lambda d}$

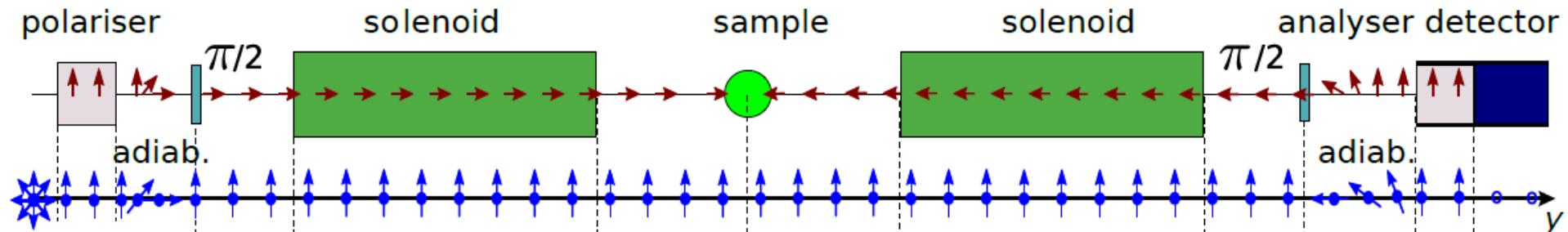


$$B = \frac{h\pi}{2\gamma m_n \lambda d}$$



$$B = \frac{h\pi}{\gamma m_n \lambda d}$$

# Neutron Spin Echo



Total phase:

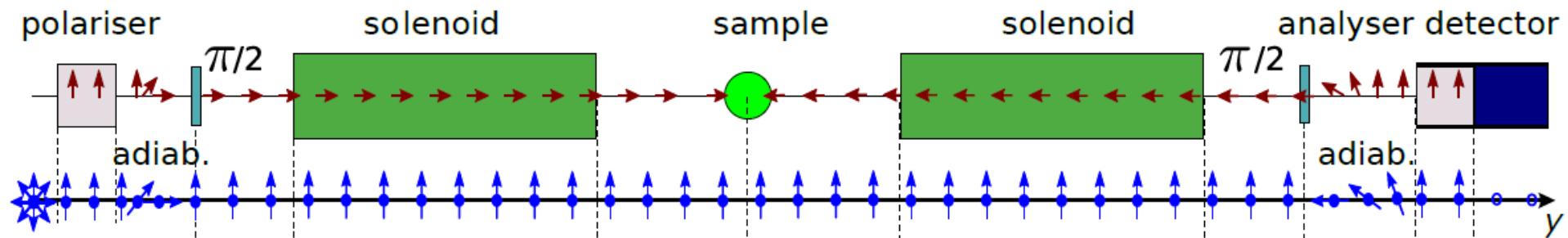
$$\Phi_{NSE} = \gamma_n B (t_i - t_f) = \gamma_n B L \left( \frac{1}{v_i} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

$$v_i = v_f + \delta v \quad \Rightarrow \quad \hbar\omega = \frac{m_n}{2} \cdot (v_i^2 - v_f^2) \sim m_n v_i \delta v$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_{NSE} = \omega \underbrace{\left( \frac{\hbar \gamma_n B L}{m_n v_i^3} \right)}_{}$$

"Spin Echo" time  $\tau$

# Neutron Spin Echo

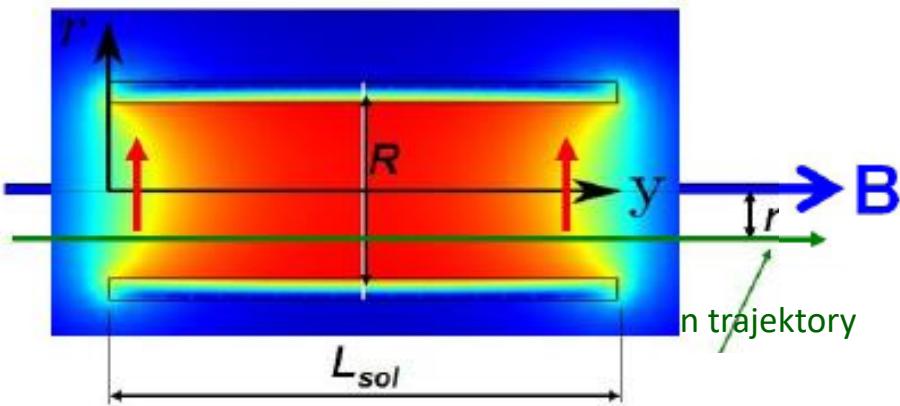


Measured polarization:

$$P_{NSE} = \langle \cos \varphi_{NSE} \rangle = \left. \frac{\int S(Q, \omega) \cos(\omega\tau) d\omega}{\int S(Q, \omega) d\omega} \right|_{Q=Q_0} \propto S(Q_0, \tau)$$

## Limitations of conventional NSE

- Limitations in field homogeneities:



*Parallel beam:*

$$J(r) \simeq B_0 L_{sol} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{2RL_{sol}} \right)$$

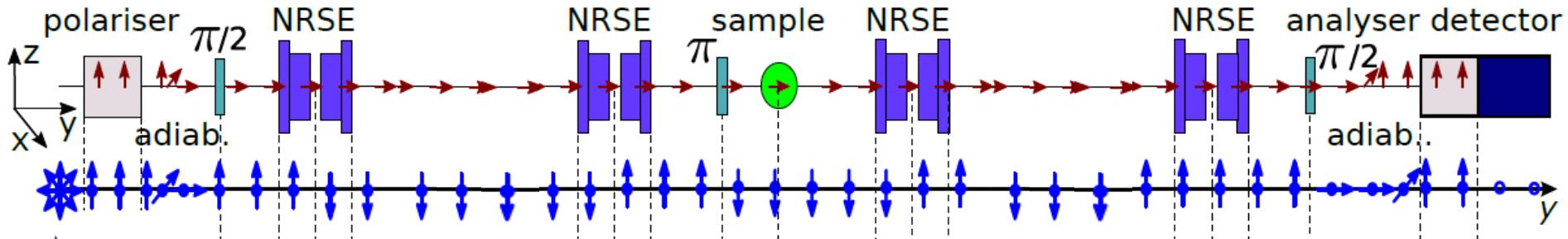
*Divergent beam:*

field optimization

- Low SE times

The SE times are limited on the lower end due to the necessity of a finite field integral. Otherwise beam polarization is lost

## Longitudinal NRSE



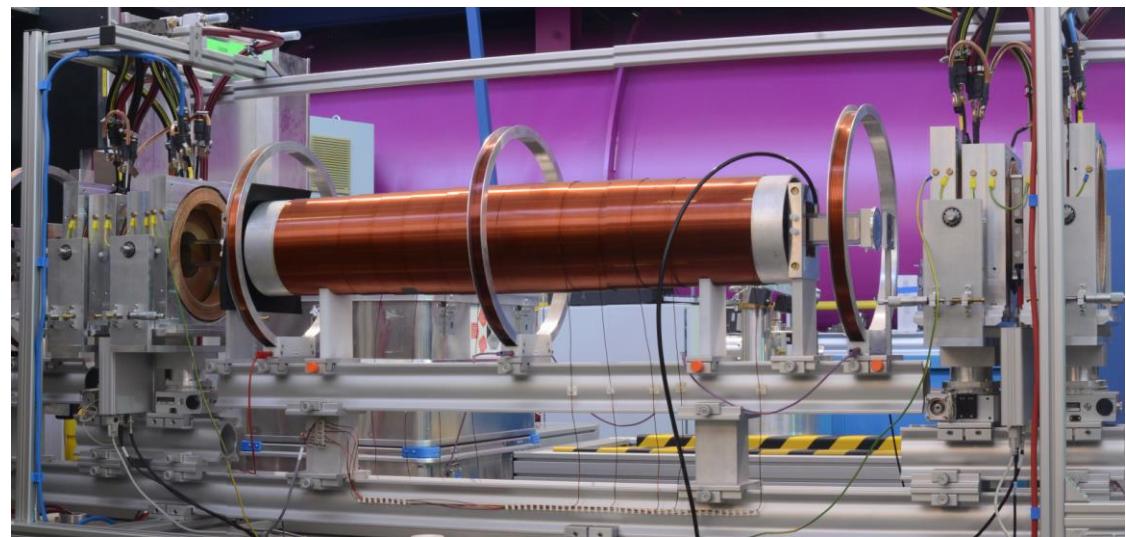
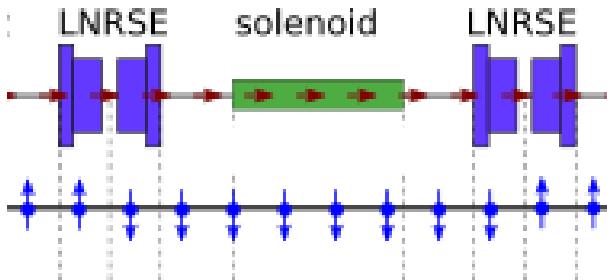
Solenoids replaced by Resoant Spin Flippers  
 $\rightarrow$  better field homogeneity

Total phase:

$$\Phi_{NRSE} = 2 \times \omega_{rf} L / v = 2 \times \Phi_{NSE}$$

## Towards Low Spin Echo Times

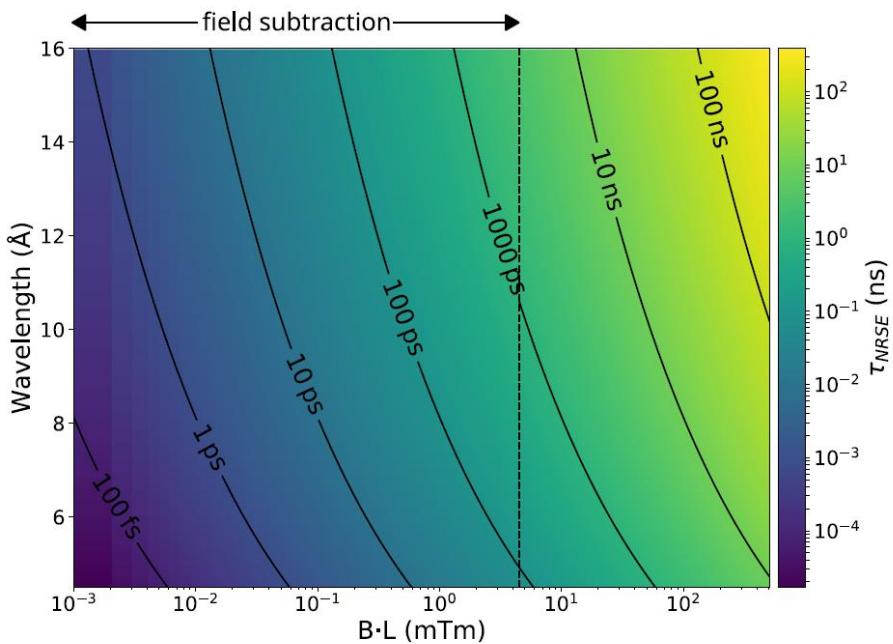
- One big Limitation of NRSE: Bloch-Siegert Shift:  $B_{rf} \ll B_0$ ,  $\omega_{min} = 35$  kHz  
→ limits the minimum  $\tau$
- Solution: Field subtraction coil



Krautloher, *Rev.Sci.Inst.* **87**, 125110 (2016)

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- One big limitation of NRSE: Bloch-Siegert Shift:  $B_{rf} \ll B_0$ ,  $\omega_{min} = 35$  kHz  
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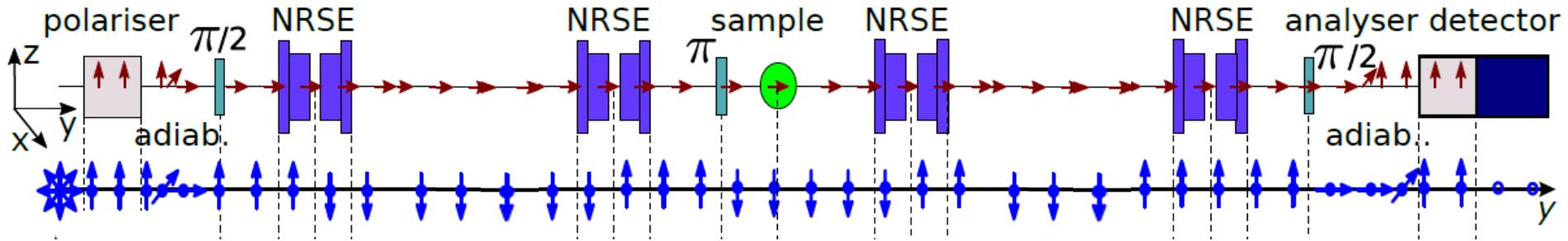


extremely large dynamic range!

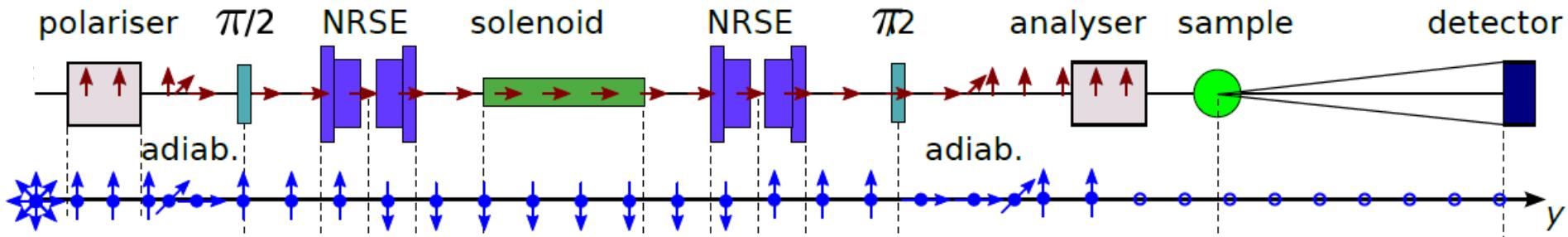


Franz et al., NIMA 939 (2019), 22-29

# Longitudinal NRSE

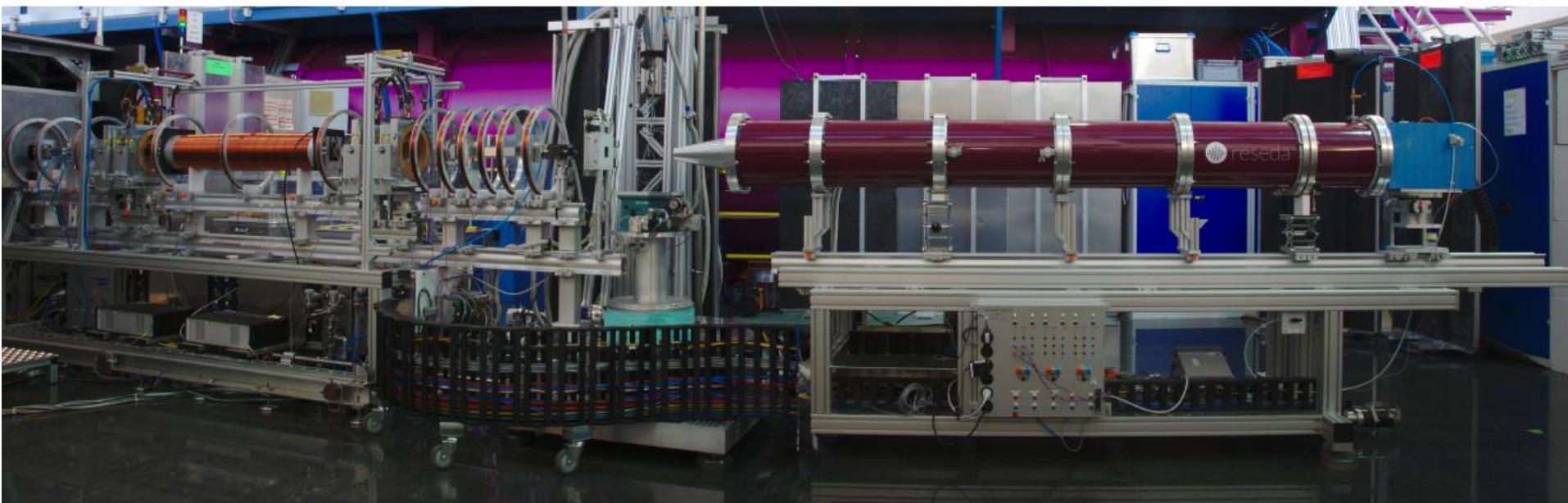
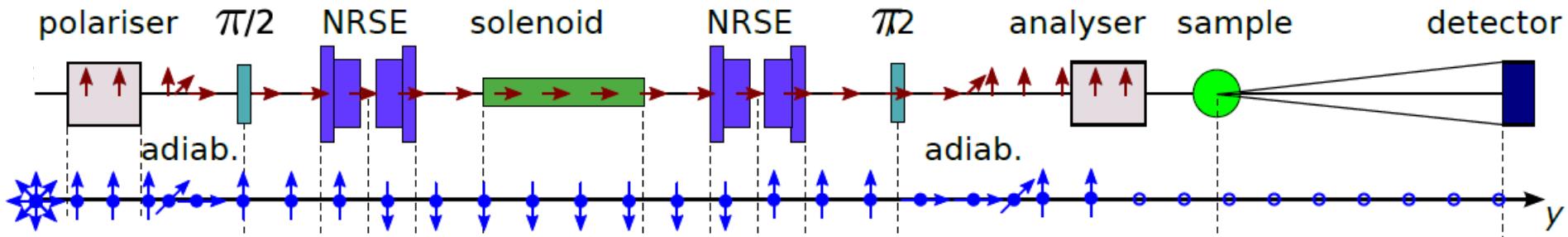


# Longitudinal MIEZE



- No more spin manipulation after the sample
  - Phase is translated into a sinusoidal intensity modulation by analyzer
- allows depolarizing environments (magnetic fields), depolarizing samples (ferromagnets, superconductors...), and strong incoherent scatterers (H – containing samples)

# Longitudinal MIEZE



## NRSE vs MIEZE

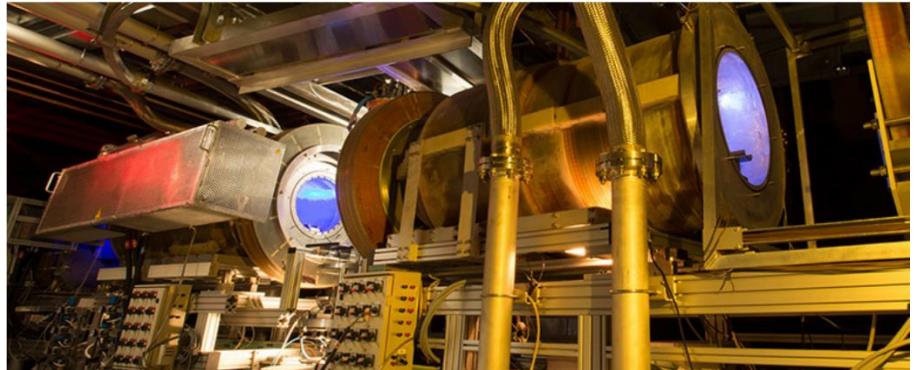
### Neutron Resonance Spin Echo

- Similar to conventional NSE (smaller detector area)
- Very high resolution possible
- High momentum transfers possible
- ✗ No external magnetic field
- ✗ Magnetic samples difficult
- ✗ Strong incoherent scatterer reduce polarisation (deuteration)

### Modulation of Intensity with zero effort

- Similar to high-resolution TOF (or SANS with energy resolution)
- Magnetic field possible (17T unshielded proven)
- Ferromagnetic samples possible (see data on UGe<sub>2</sub>)
- Ideal for incoherent scattering (see data on pure water!)
- ✗ Reduced resolution (depends on detector position)
- ✗ Momentum transfer limited by sample geometry (and size)

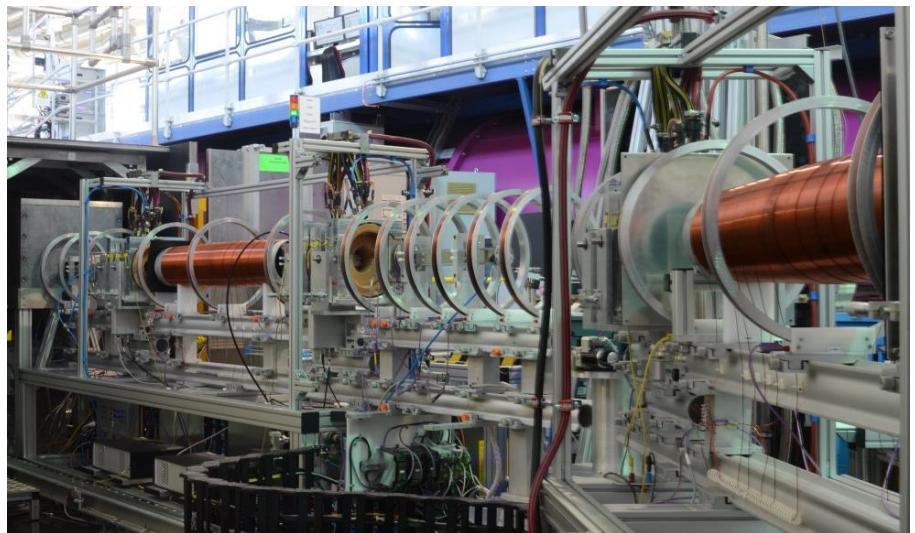
Classical NSE: IN15



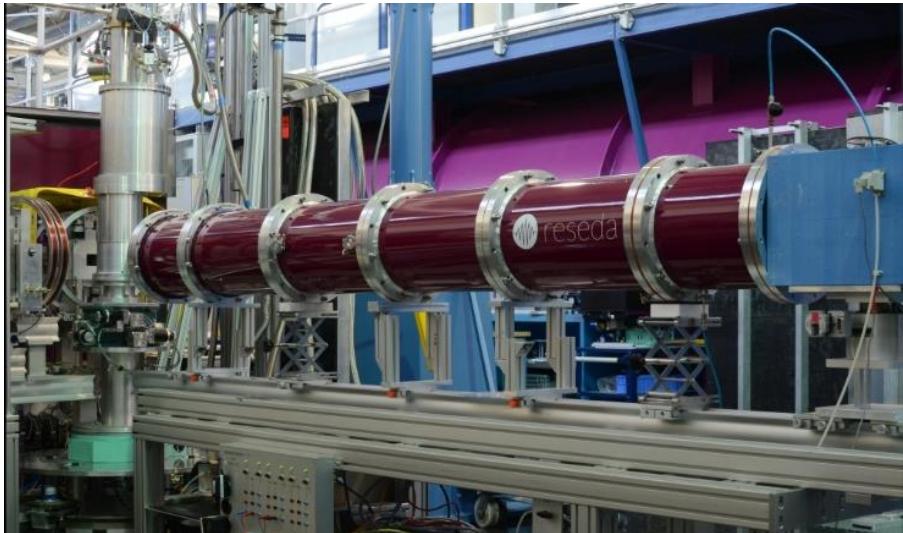
Classical NSE with SC coils: J-NSE



L-NRSE: RESEDA, arm 1

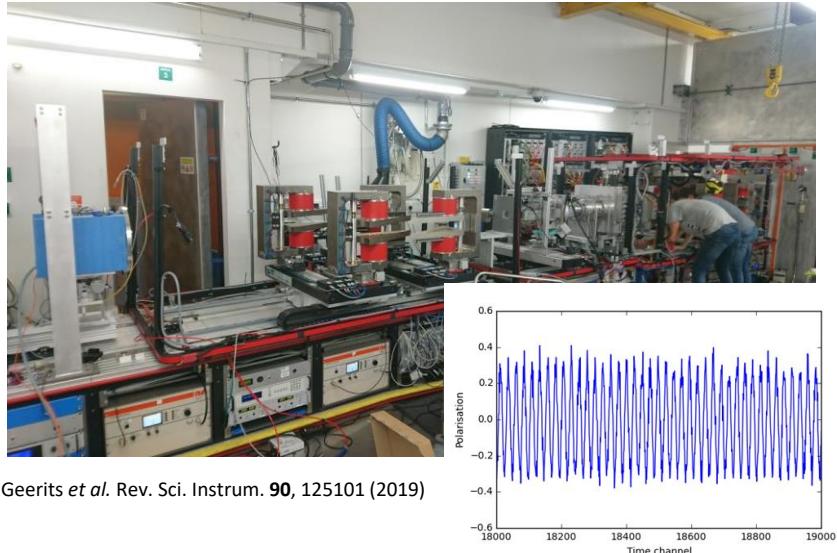


L-MIEZE: RESEDA, arm 2



# MIEZE worldwide

## MIEZE TOF @ Larmor (ISIS)

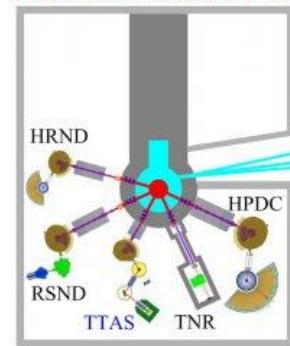


## VIN ROSE @ J-PARC

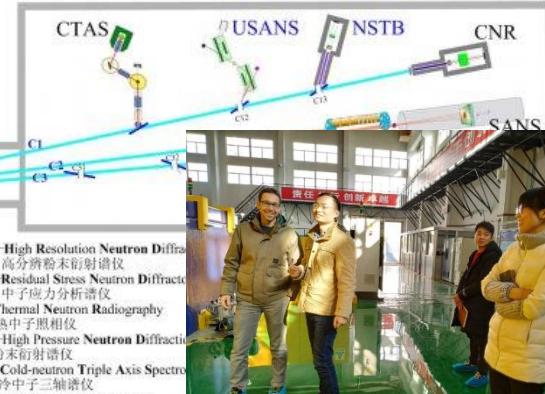


## MIEZE @ CMRR (Mianyang, China)

热中子大厅  
Thermal Neutron Hall



冷中子大厅 Cold Neutron Hall



## MIEZE @ PIK (Russia)

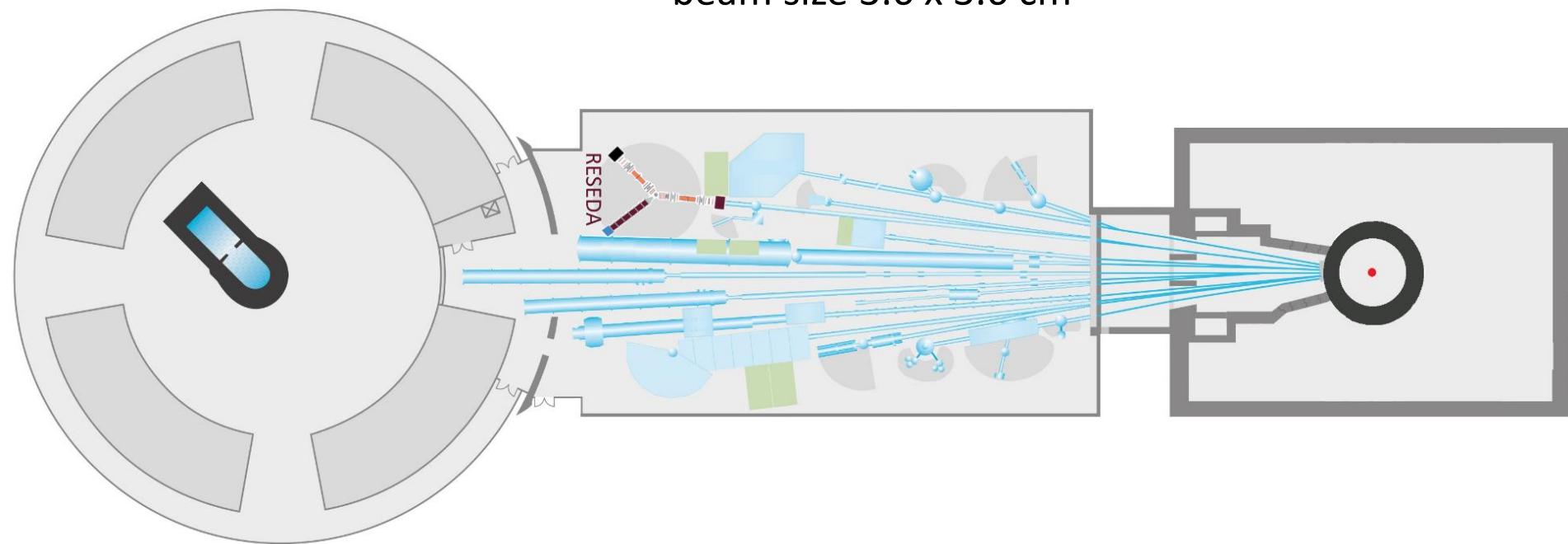
- copy of LMIEZE
- advice on cost/equipment

## MIEZE @ HFIR & SNS

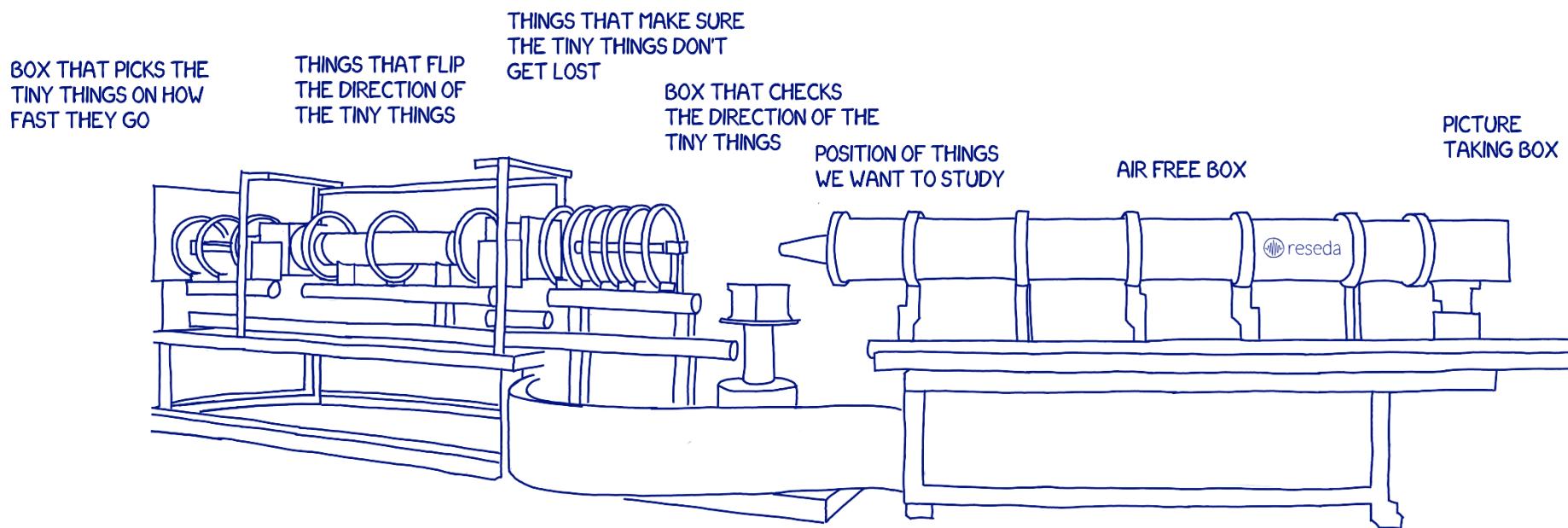
- commissioning of MIEZE
- exchange on SESANS

# Experimental Setup

Beamport NL5-S: cold neutrons (3.5 - 15Å)  
curved guide 40m long,  $r = 1640\text{m}$ ,  $m= 2$   
beam size  $3.6 \times 3.6 \text{ cm}^2$

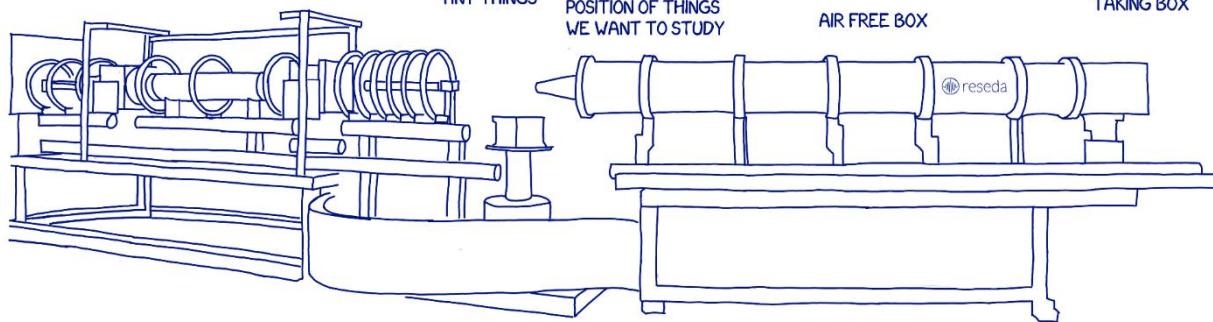
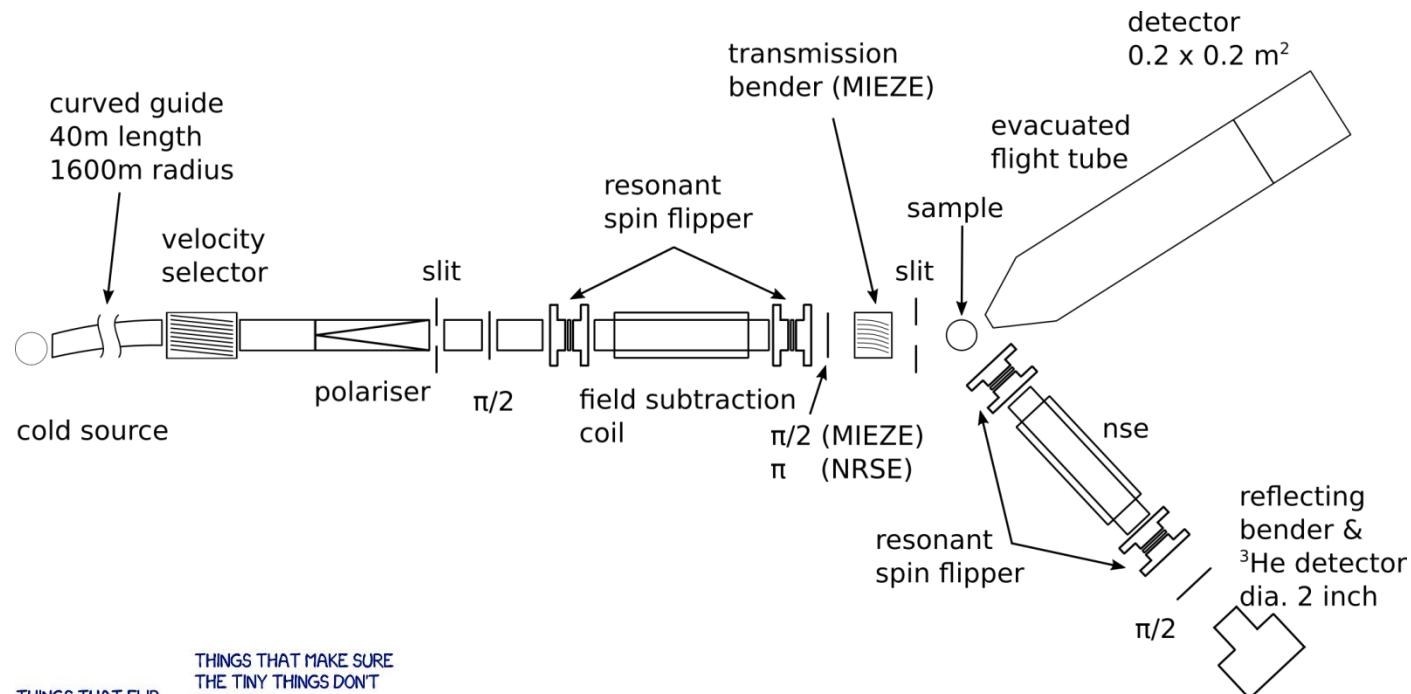


# RESEDA EXPLAINED USING THE TEN HUNDRED MOST USED WORDS



reseda

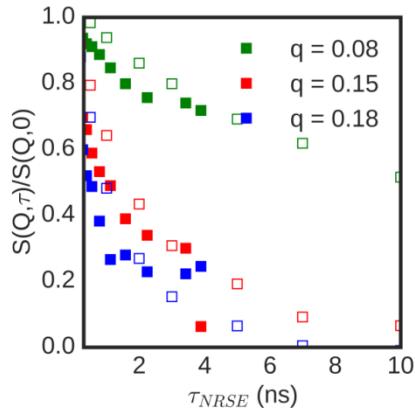
# Experimental Setup



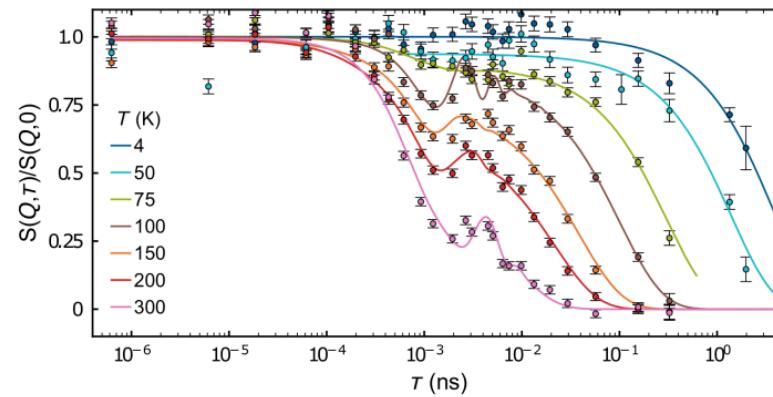
JK

# What can you measure @RESEDA?

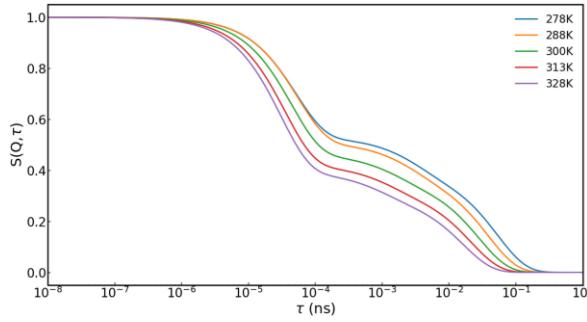
NRSE: Anything you can measure with NSE



MIEZE: inelastic measurements

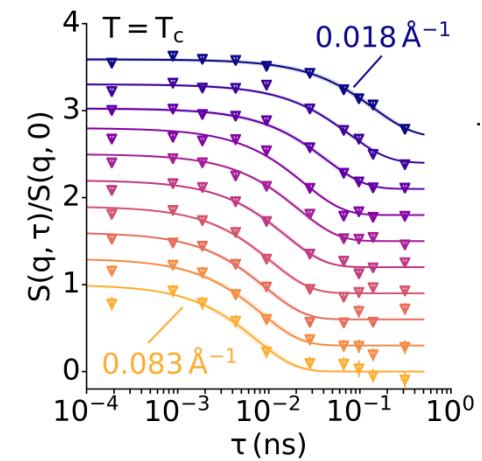


MIEZE: strong incoherent scattering

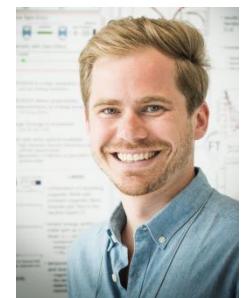
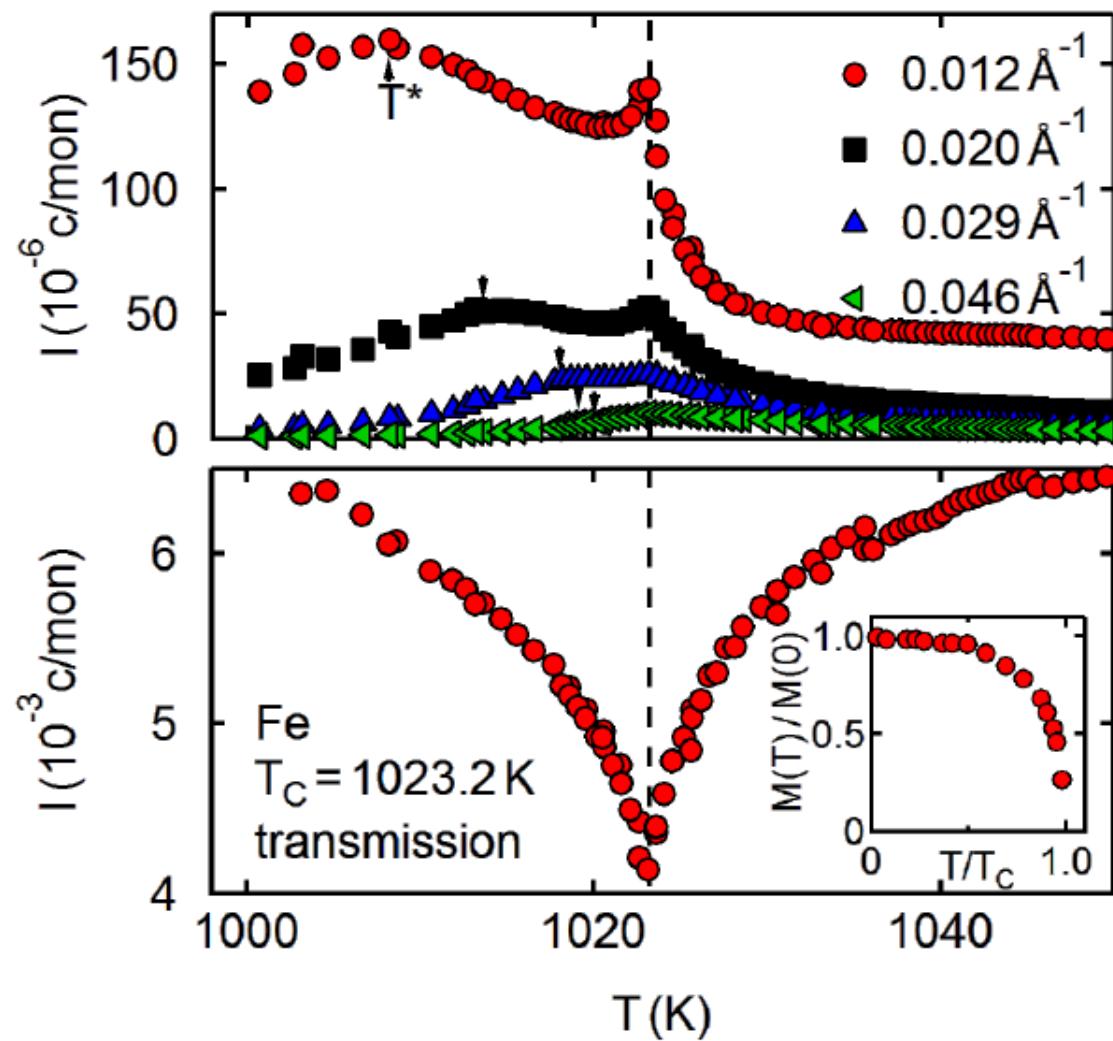


MIEZE-SANS:

- Ferromagnets
- Skyrmions
- Superconductors
- Magnetic NPs



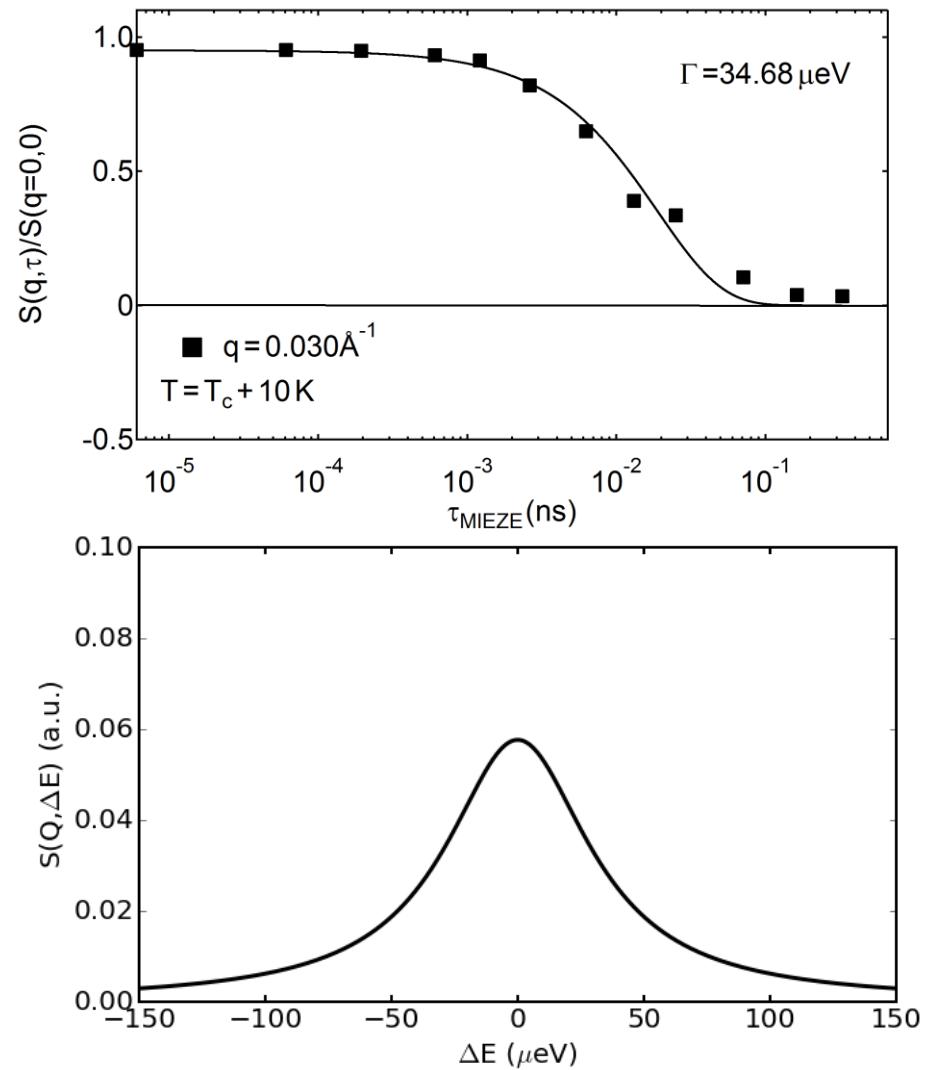
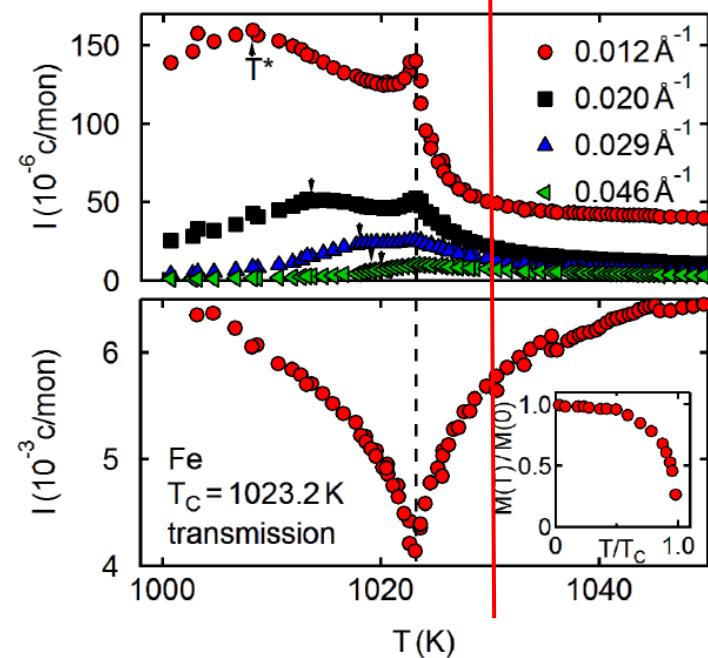
# Fluctuations at the Curie Point in Iron



Steffen Säubert

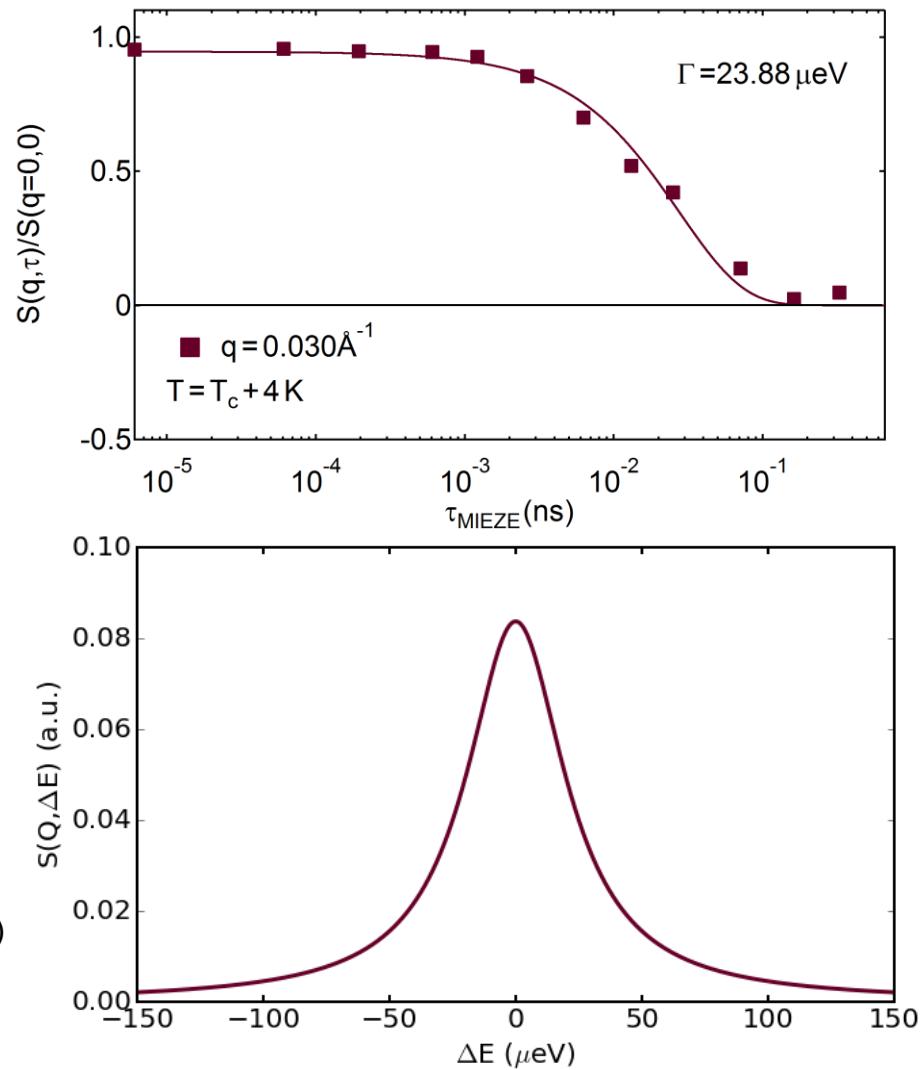
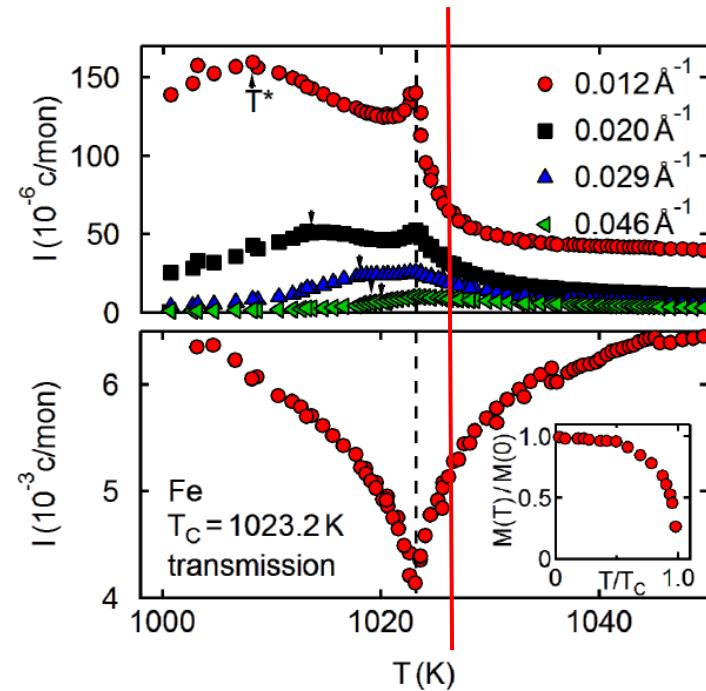
P. R  sibois and C. Piette, Phys. Rev. Lett. 24, 514 (1970)  
 E. Frey and F. Schwabl, Physics Letters A, 49 (1987)  
 Kindervater et al. PRB, 95, 014429 (2017)  
 S  ubert et al. PRB 99, 184423

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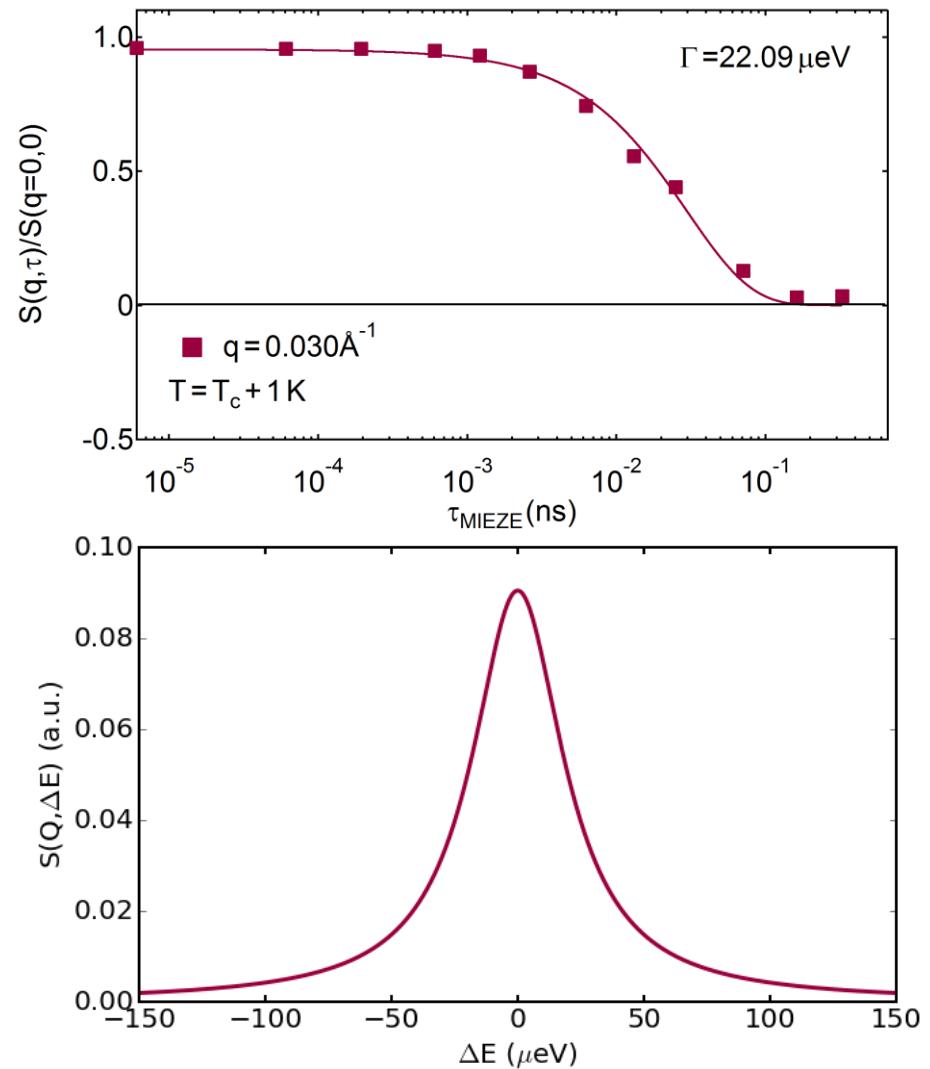
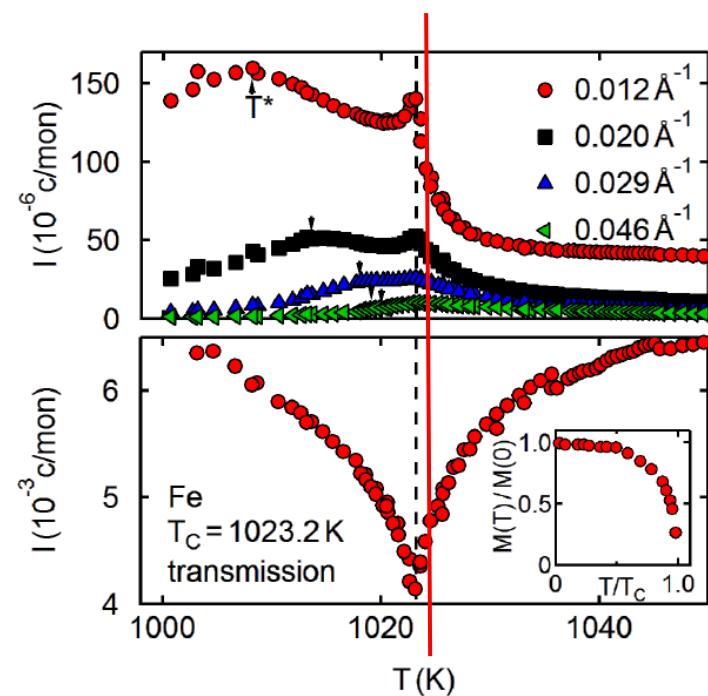
P. R  sibois and C. Piette, Phys. Rev. Lett. 24, 514 (1970)  
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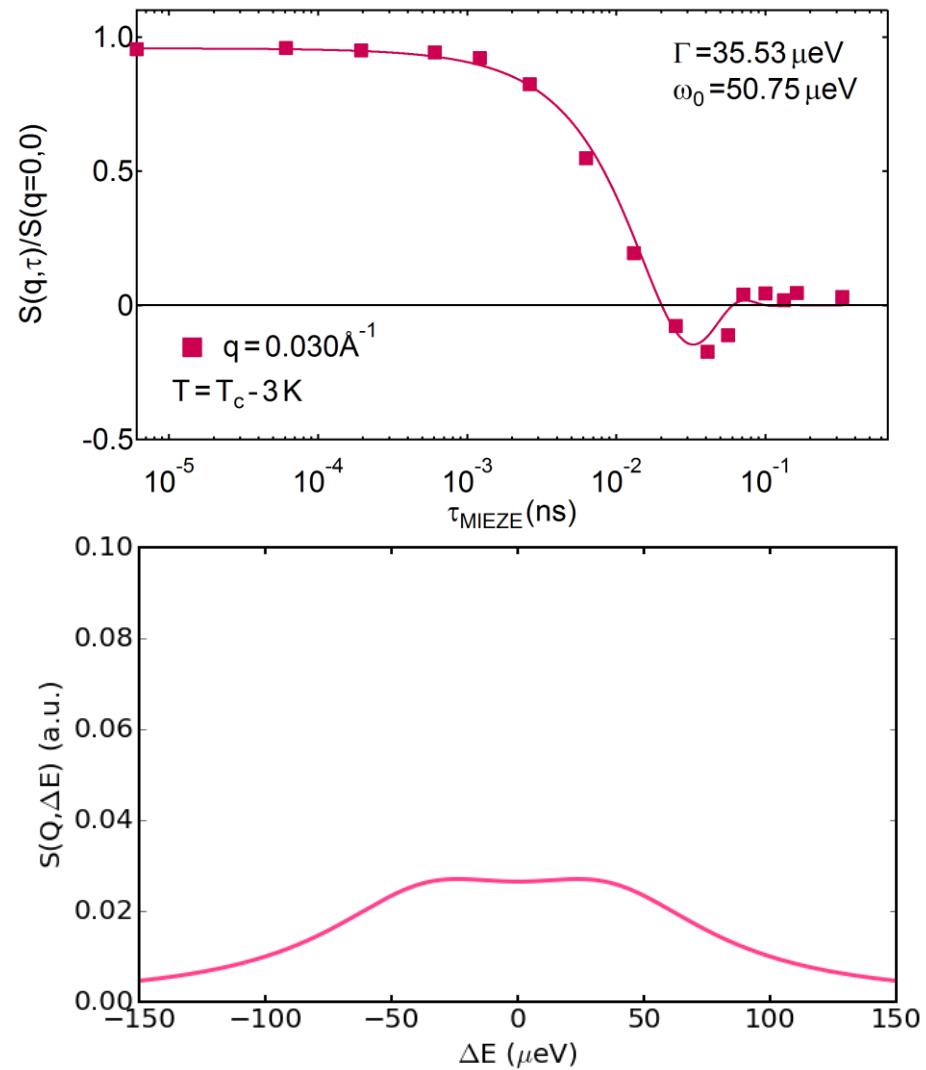
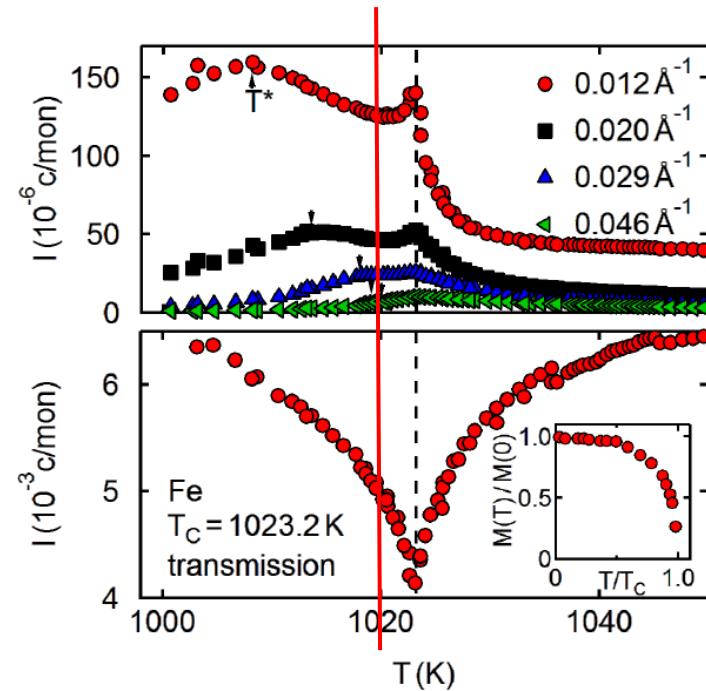
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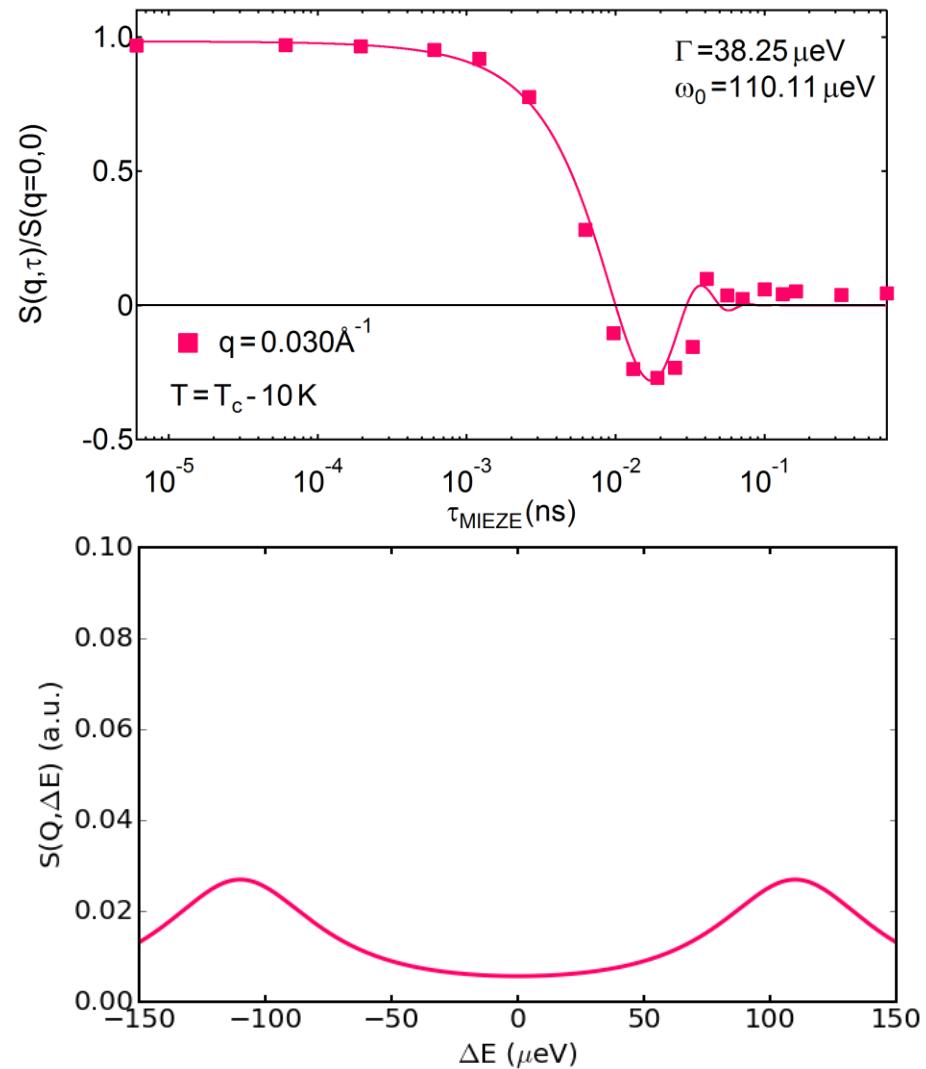
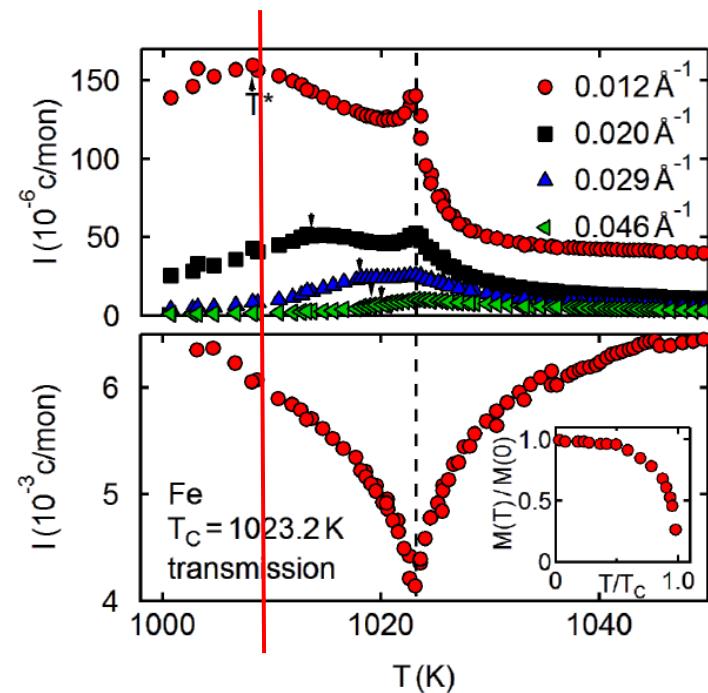
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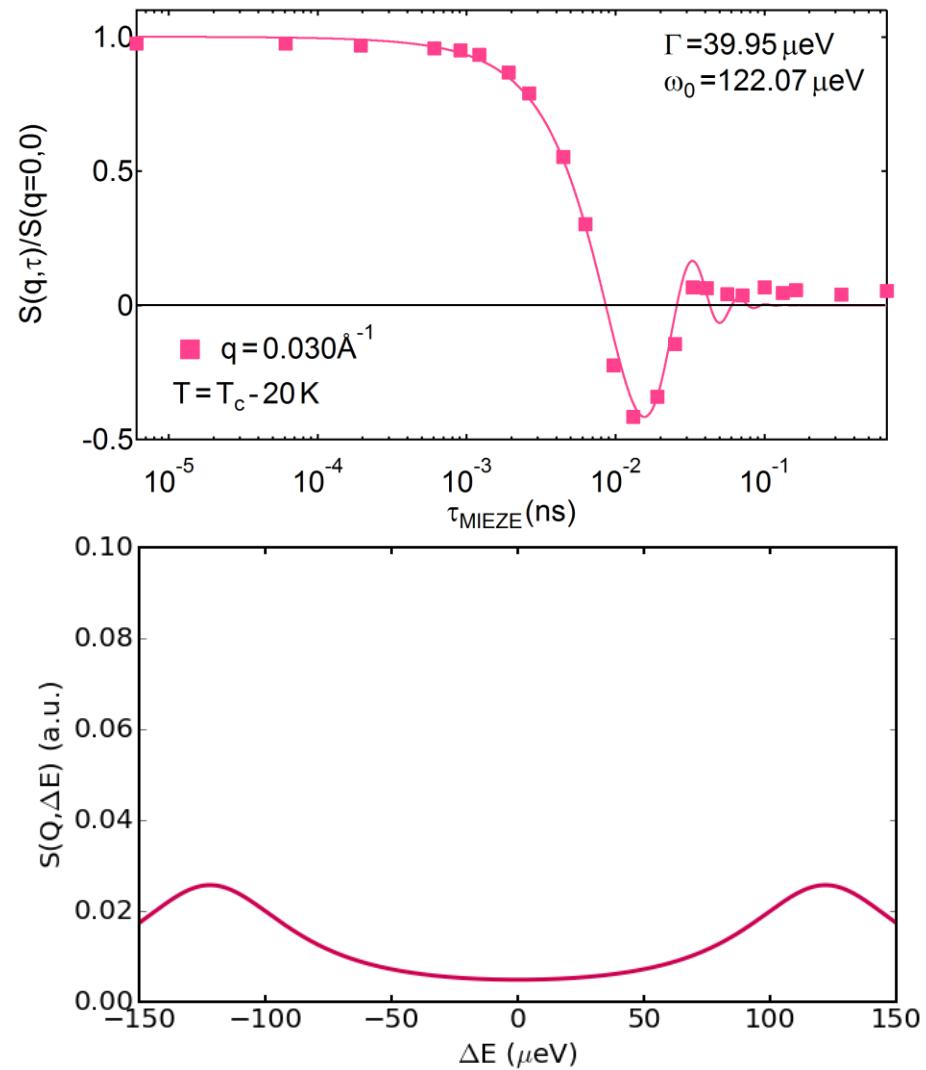
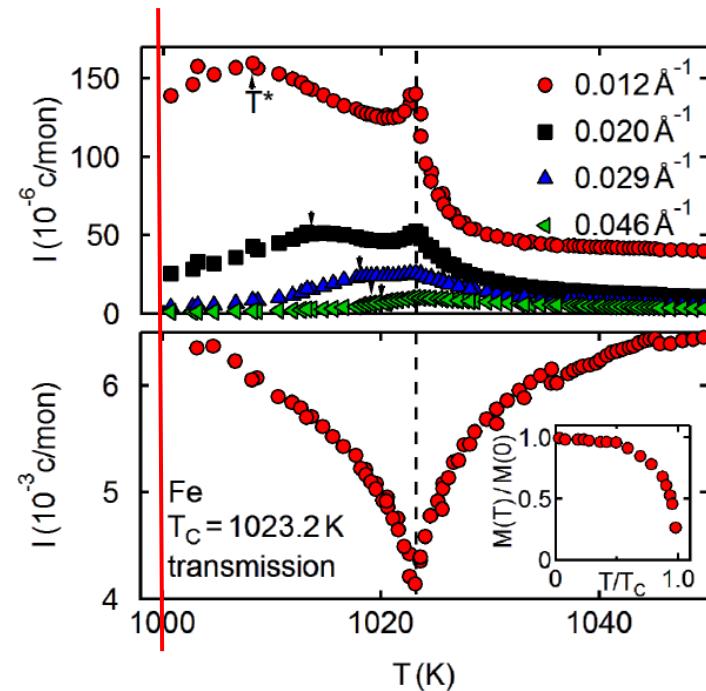
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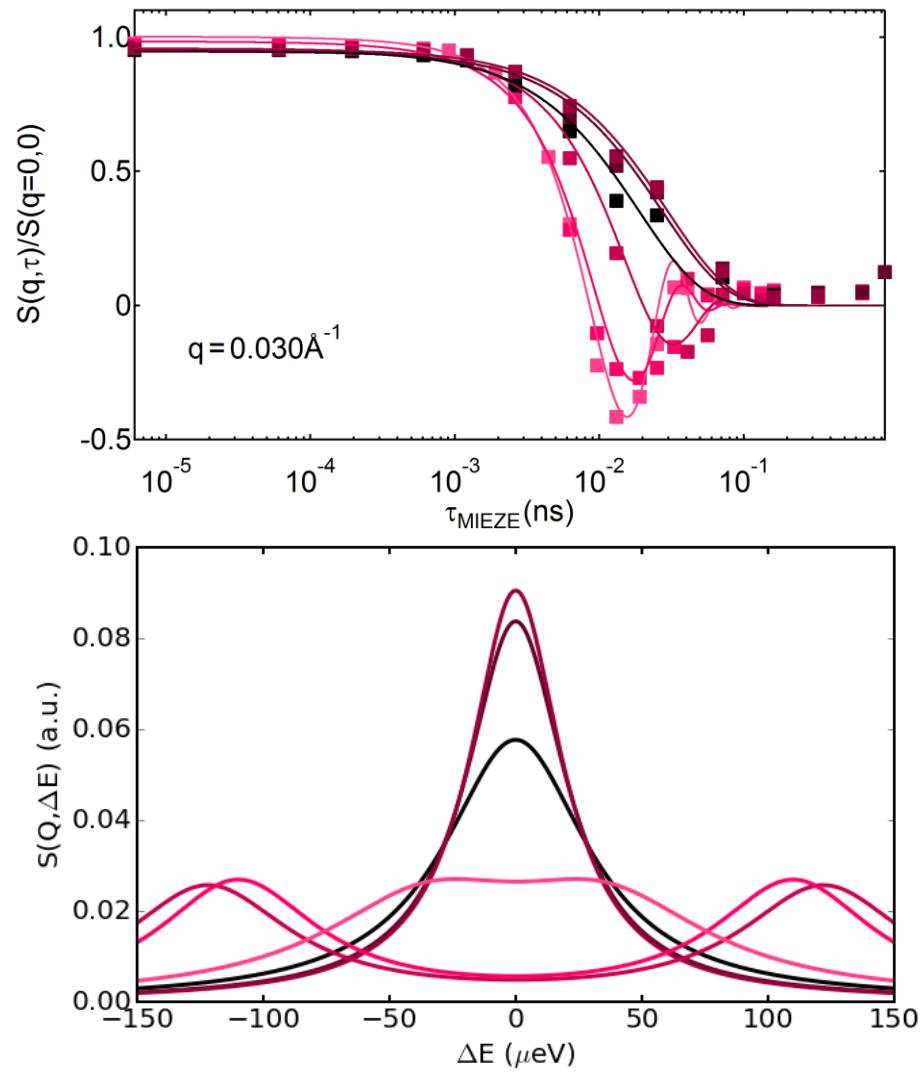
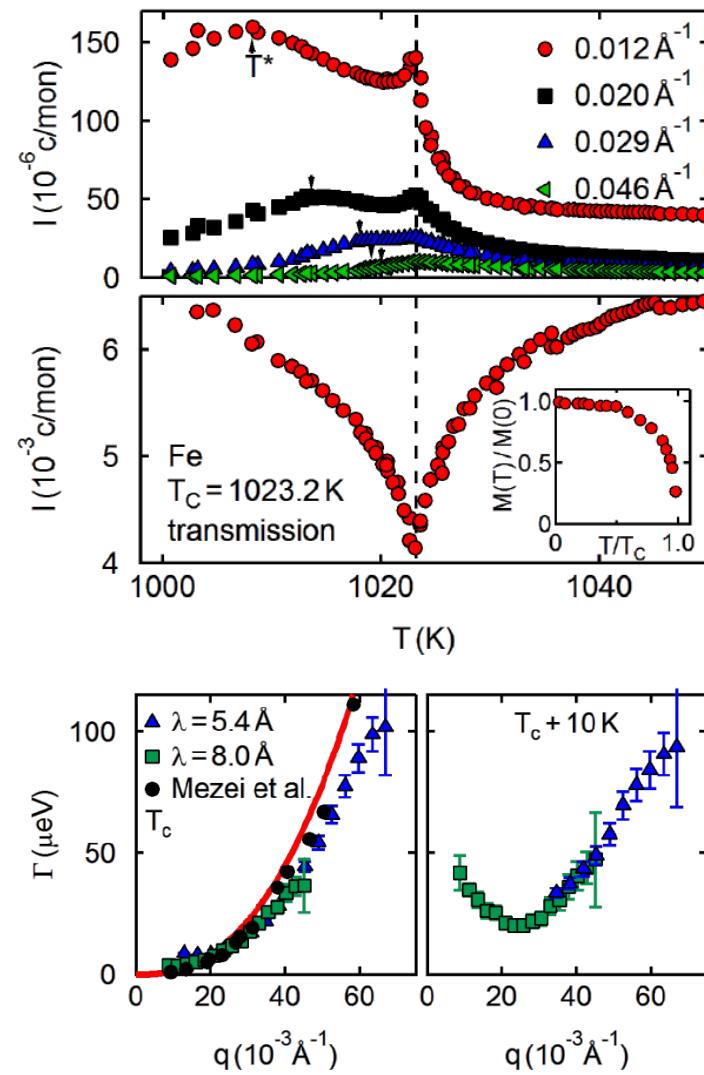
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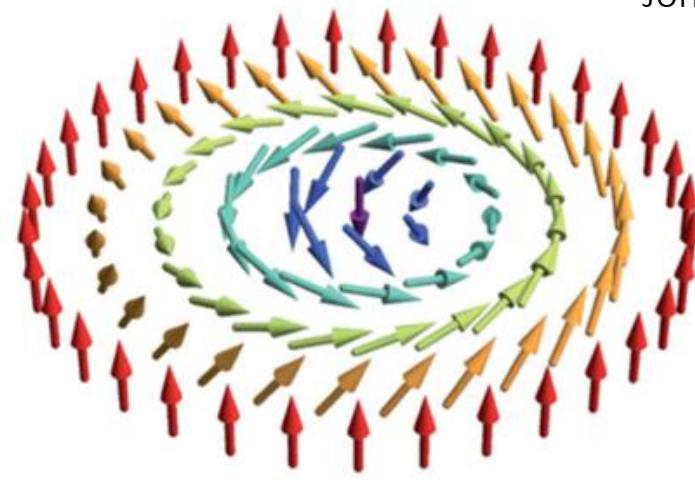
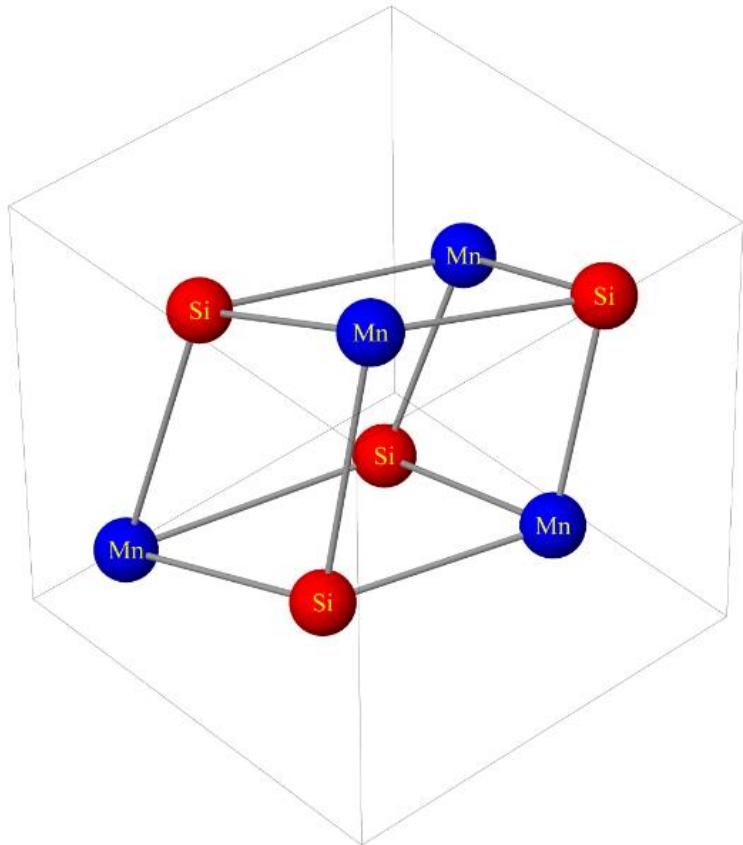


P. R  sibois and C. Piette, Phys. Rev. Lett. 24, 514 (1970)  
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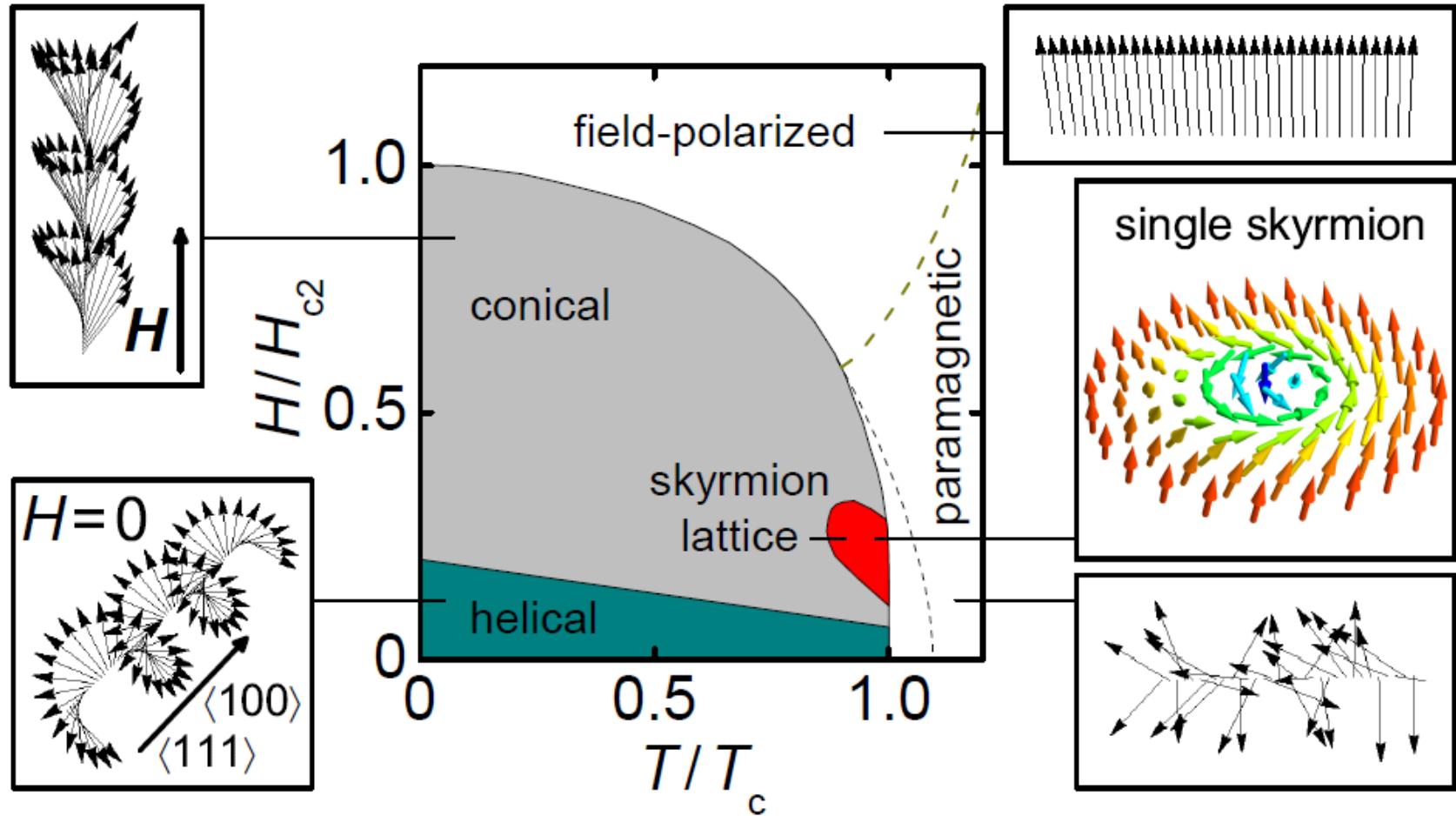
## Example 2: Weak crystallization of fluctuating skyrmion textures in MnSi



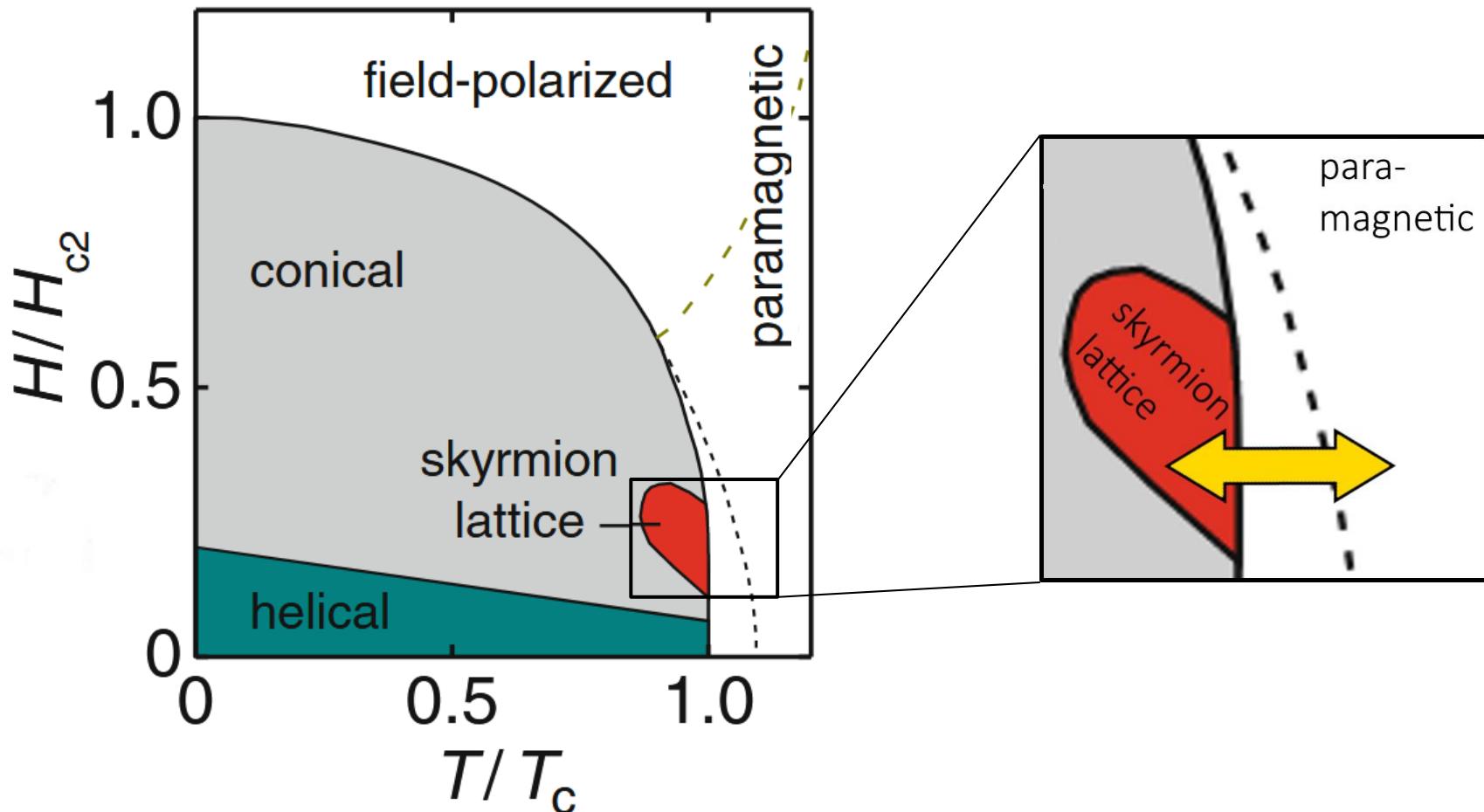
Jonas Kindervater

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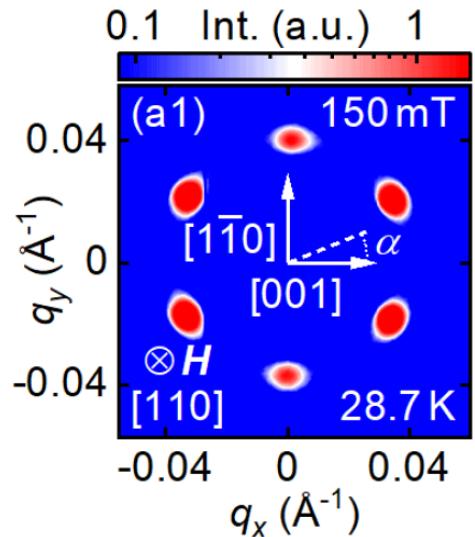
# Weak crystallization of fluctuating skyrmion textures in MnSi



A. Bauer et C. Pfleiderer, Topological Structures in Ferroic Materials, Springer Series in Materials Science 228, DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-25301-5\_1

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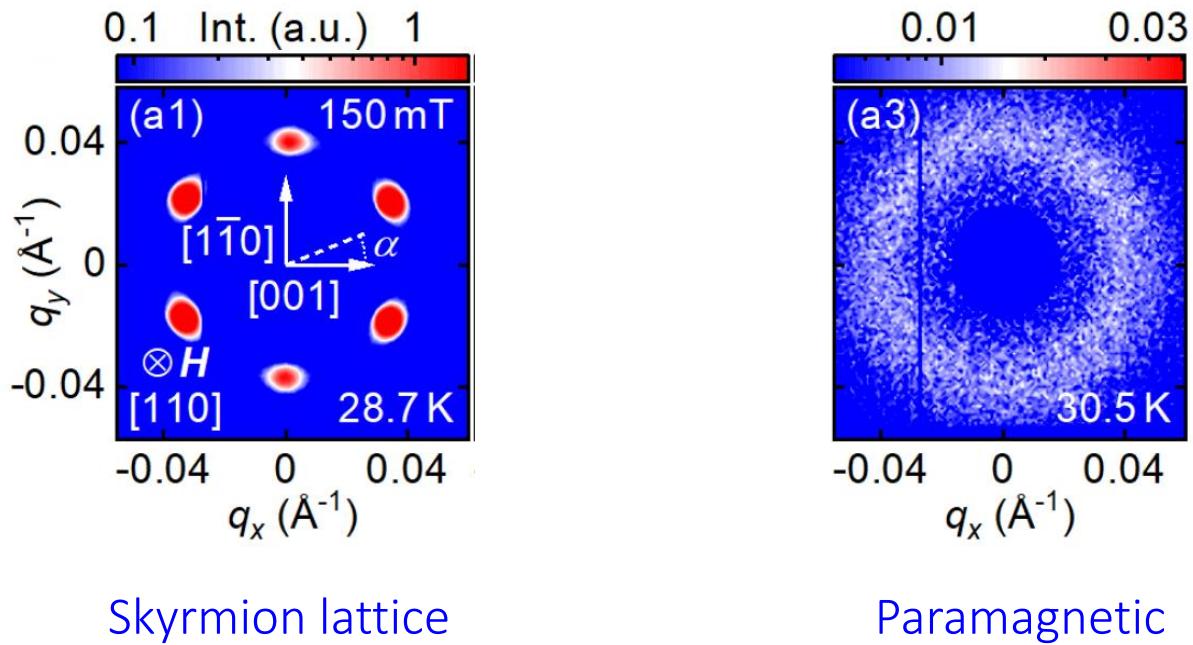
SANS:  
Skyrmion  
charakteristics  
outside of phase  
boundary!



Skymion lattice

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SANS:  
 Skyrmion  
 characteristics  
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 boundary!

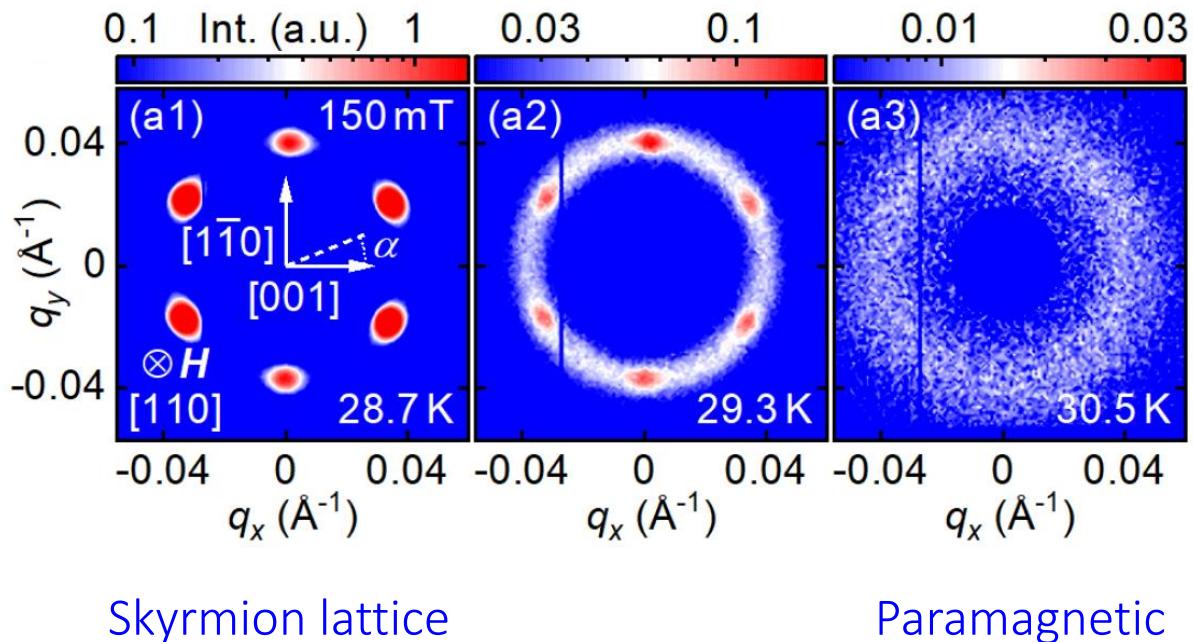


Skyrmion lattice

Paramagnetic

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SANS:  
Skyrmion  
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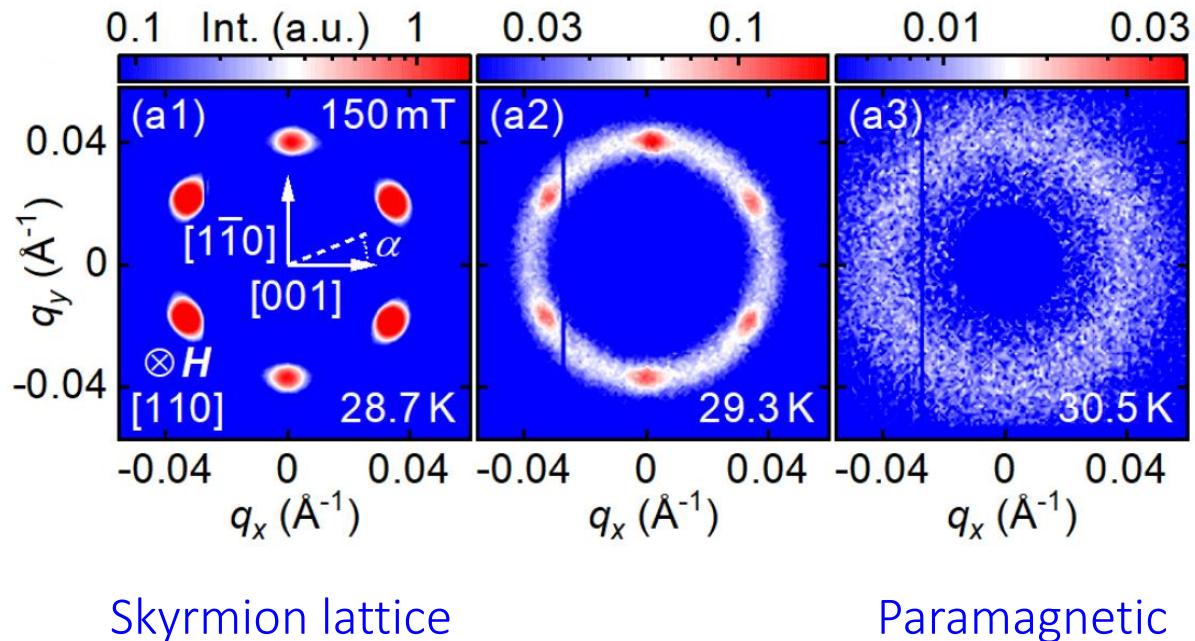


Skyrmion lattice

Paramagnetic

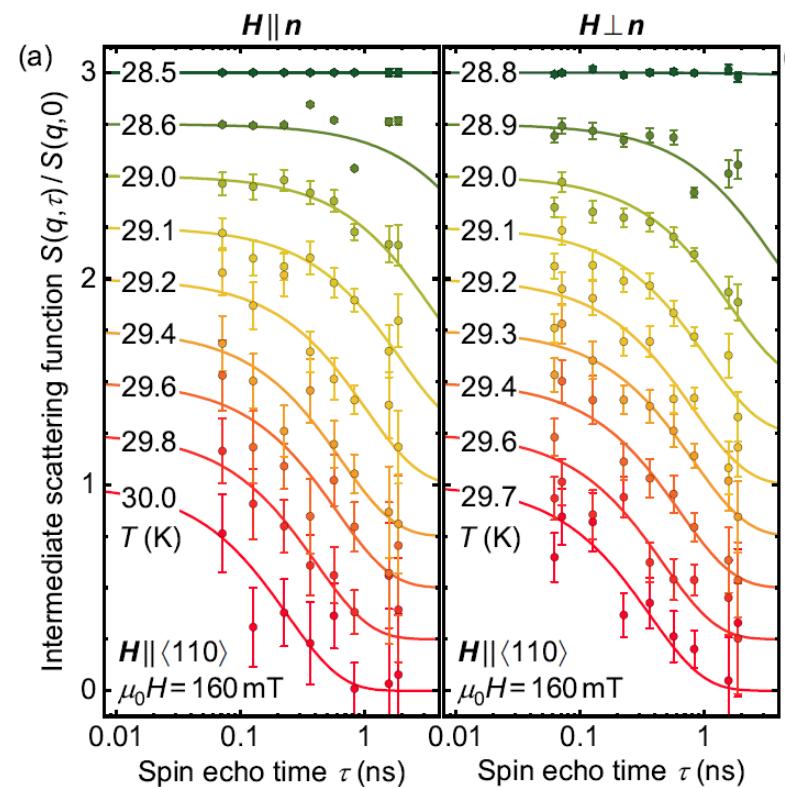
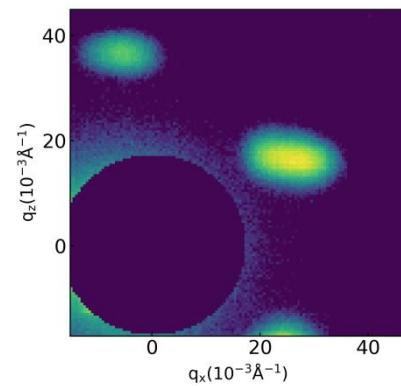
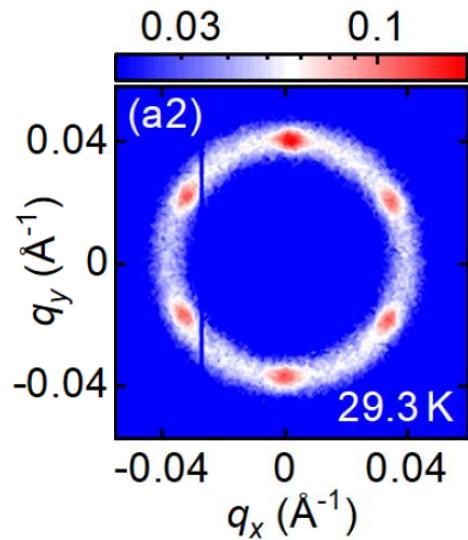
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outside of phase  
boundary!

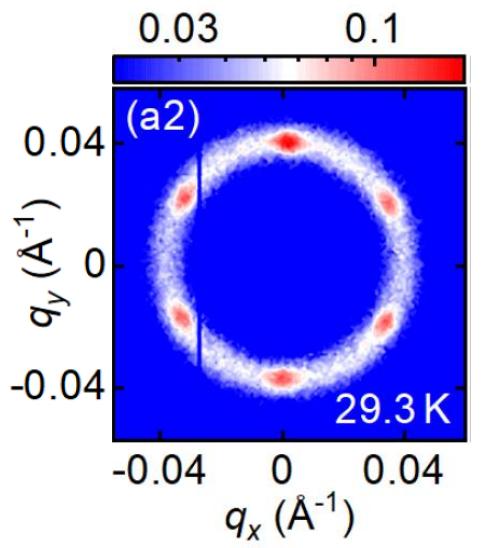


To confirm that these are not static remnants of the skyrmion lattice → RESEDA

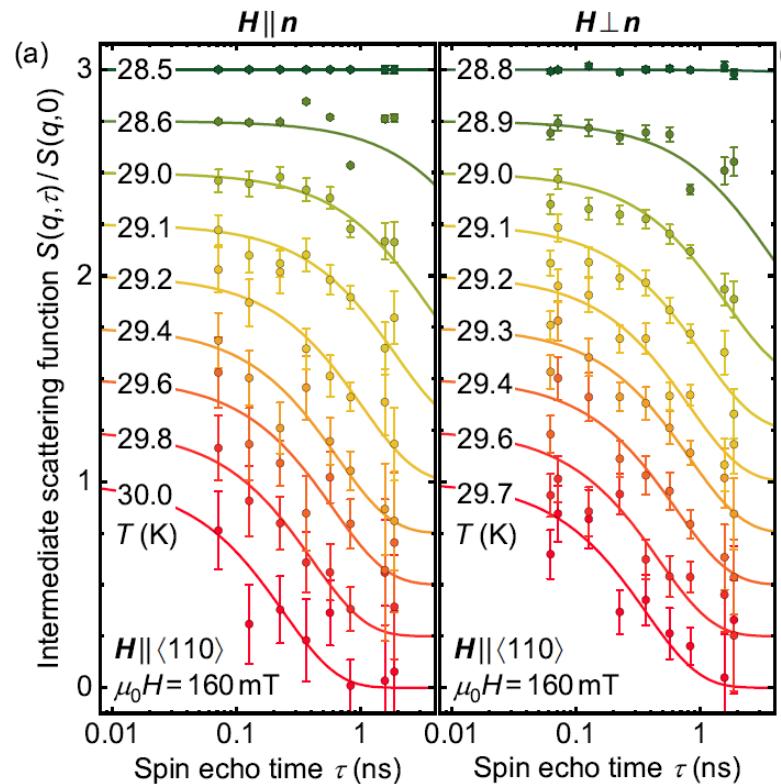
# Weak crystallization of fluctuating skyrmion textures in MnSi



# Weak crystallization of fluctuating skyrmion textures in MnSi



RESEDA



Skyrmion lattice phase: static magnetic order!  
29.3K : fluctuations with lifetime around 1ns

# Team reseda



Johanna K. Jochum



Philipp Bender



Jonathan C. Leiner



Christian Franz



Christian  
Pfleiderer



Peter Böni



Christian Fuchs



Franz X. Haslbeck



Andreas Wendl



Peter Wild



Lukas Vogl