





Method: Cooper-Nathans Position HKLE [22-Jun-2016 08:48:20]

 $[Q_H, Q_K, Q_L, E] = [1.0, 1.0, 0.0, array([\ 0.\ , \ 2.5, \ 5.\ , \ 7.5, \ 10.\ , \ 12.5, \ 15.\])]$

Resolution Matrix M in [Q1,Q2,Qz,E] (M/10^4): [[9.0017[]-9.1153[]0.0000[]1.2309] [-9.1153[]11.8231[]0.0000[]-1.4360] [0.0000[]0.0605[]0.0000] [1.2309[]-1.4360[]0.0000[]0.1828]]

 $U = [1 \ 0 \ 0] [rlu] | V = [0 \ 1 \ 0] [rlu]$

Resolution volume: $V_0=0.000025 \text{ meV/A}^3$ Intensity prefactor: $R_0=1831.893$ Bragg width in $[Q_1,Q_2E]$ (FWHM): $dQ_1=0.016 \ dQ_2=0.014 \ [A-1] \ dE=0.110 \ [meV]$ $dQ_2=0.187 \ Vanadium width V=1.821 \ [meV]$ Instrument parameters: $DM=3.354 \ ETAM=25.000 \ SM=-1 \ KFIX=2.663 \ FX=2 \ SS=1 \ DA=3.354 \ ETAA=25.000 \ SA=-1 \ A1=-20.59 \ A2=-41.18 \ A3=-115.60 \ A4=30.01 \ A5=-20.59 \ A6=-41.18 \ [deg] \ Collimation \ [arcmin]: Horizontal: [40, 40, 40, 40] \ Vertical: [120, 120, 120, 120] \ Sample: a, b, c=[6, 7, 8] \ [Angs] \ Alpha, \ Beta, \ Gamma=[90, 90, 90] \ [deg]$