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Precision investigation of modern crystalline materials by neutron diffraction method

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Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics (FLNP)



Supervisors:

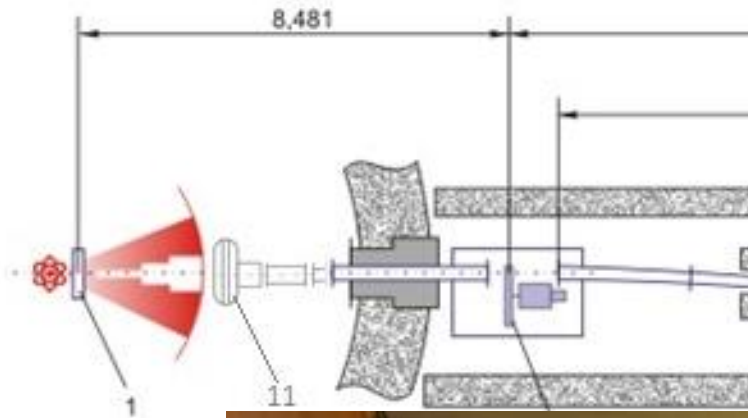
- PhD. Ivan Bobrikov, *researcher, Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics, Condensed Matter Department*
- PhD. Sergei Sumnikov, *researcher, Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics, Condensed Matter Department*

AIM

- **Investigation of magnetic structure of NiO by data treatment by Rietveld method**

- Increase knowledge of neutron diffraction method
- Practise and basic information using standard samples
- Investigation of a real sample (crystal and magnetic structure of NiO)

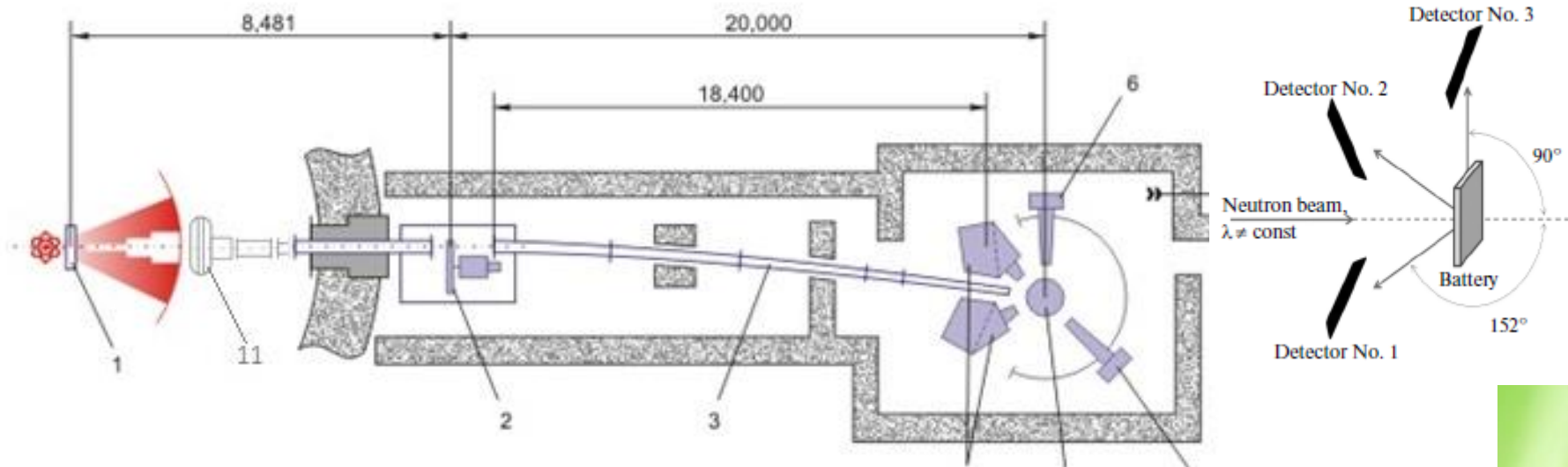
High Resolution Fourier Diffractometer (HRFD)



- 1 - X-ray source
- 2 - Monochromator
- 3 - Sample
- 4 - Detector
- 5 - Slit
- 6 - Slit
- 7 - Detector
- 8 - Y-axis
- 9 - Y-axis
- 10 - Detector
- 11 - Detector

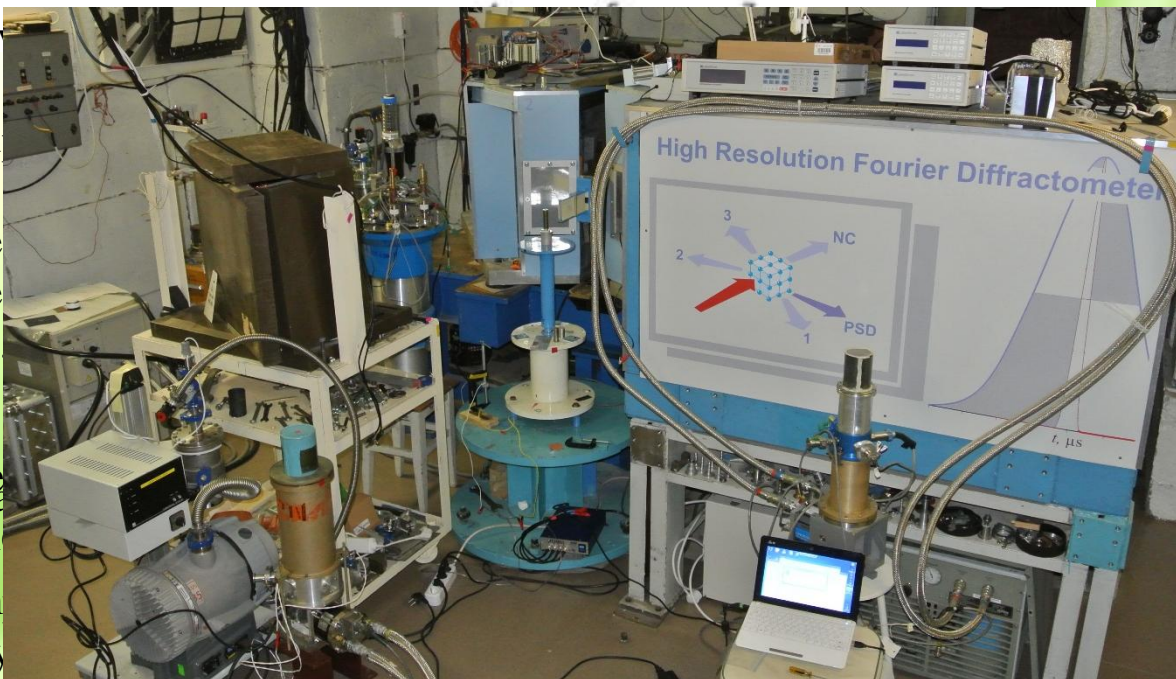


High Resolution Fourier Diffractometer (HRFD)



The available sample environment

- 1 – Moderator
 - 2 – Fourier Chopper
 - 3 – Guide Tube
 - 4 – Main Detector
 - 5 – Sample Position
 - 6 – 90 - Detector
 - 7 – PSD Detector
 - 8 – VME Control and Operative
 - 9 – VME Station (OS/9) Data Acquisition
 - 10 – EtherNet Data Transfer
 - 11 – Back ground chopper
- Possibility to prepare samples
Possibility to make X-Ray



Pulse neutron sources

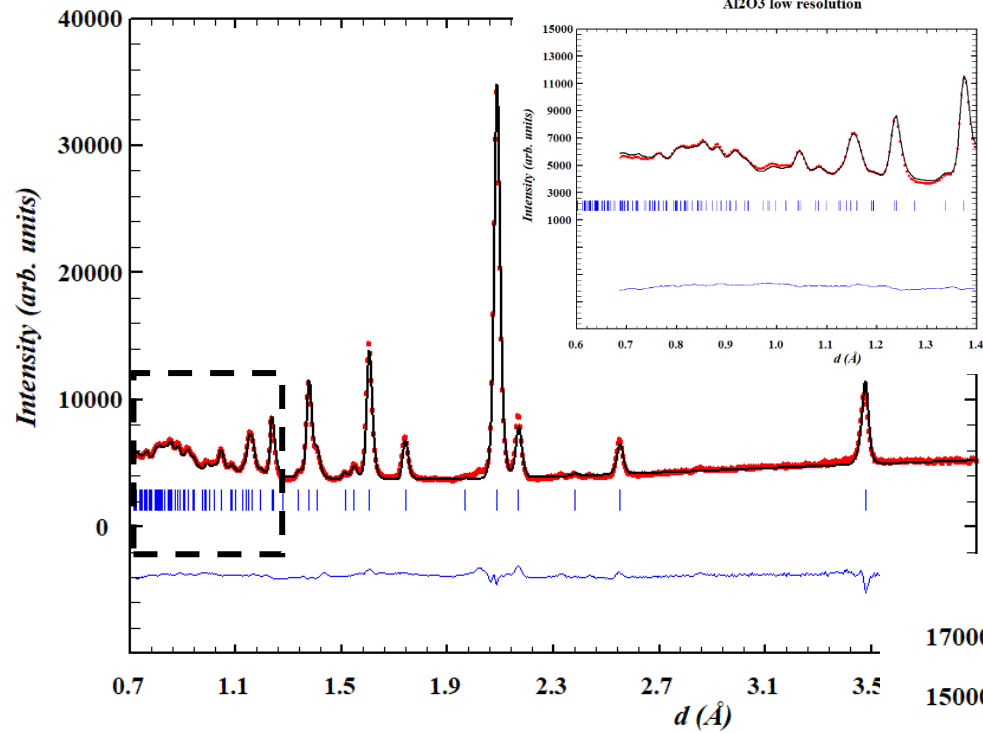
- Pulse neutron sources differ from conventional sources (fixed λ) in that the entire moderated beam with multiple wavelengths is used at **fixed angle** and the diffraction pattern is recorded as the function of *time of flight* of the neutrons.

- $\lambda = h/p$ $p = mv$ $v = L/t$ \Rightarrow $\lambda = \frac{ht}{Lm}$

$$\text{TOF} = \underline{\text{Zero}} + \underline{\text{Dtt1}} d + \underline{\text{Dtt2}} d^2$$

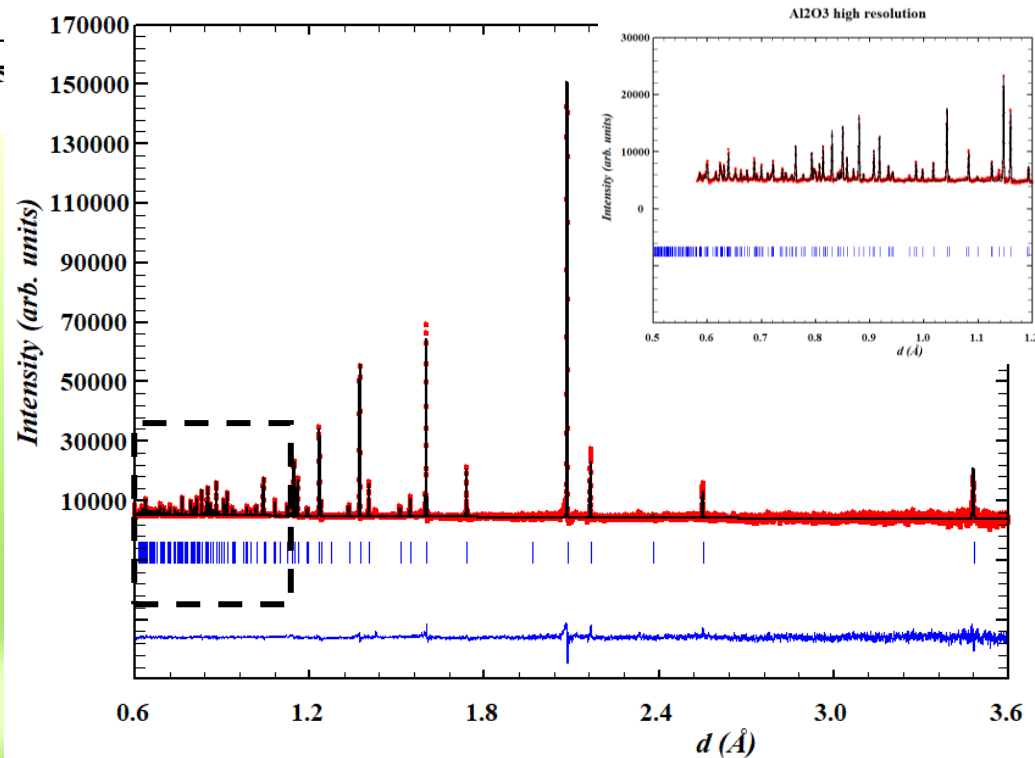
$$\sigma^2 = (\text{Sig2} + \text{GSIZ})d^4 + (\text{Sig1} + \text{DST})d^2 + \text{Sig0}$$

Al₂O₃ low resolution neutron



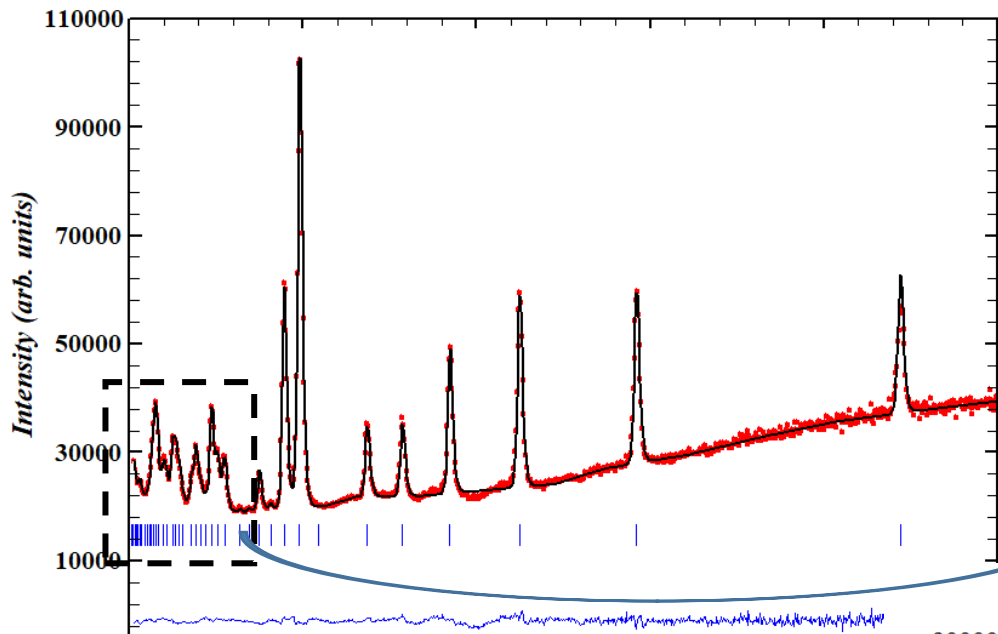
Standard sample – Al₂O₃

Al₂O₃ high resolution neutron

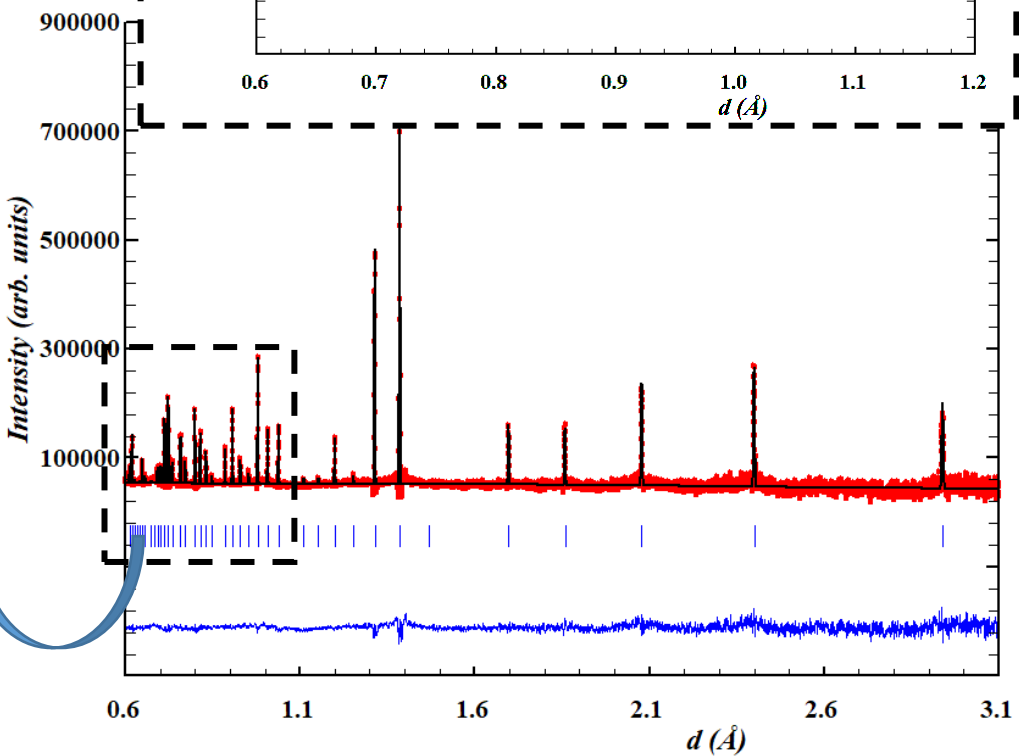
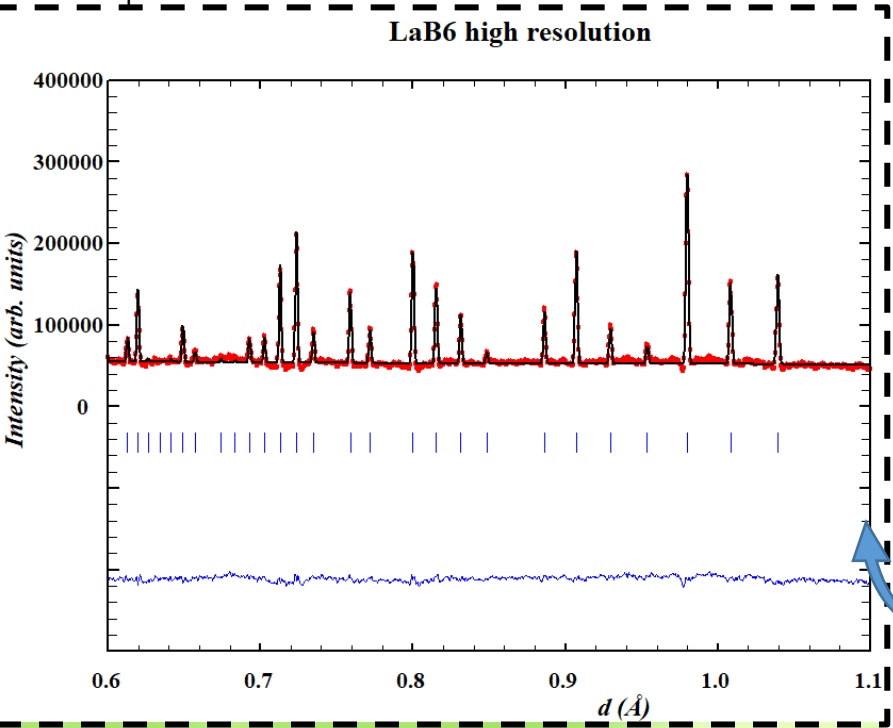
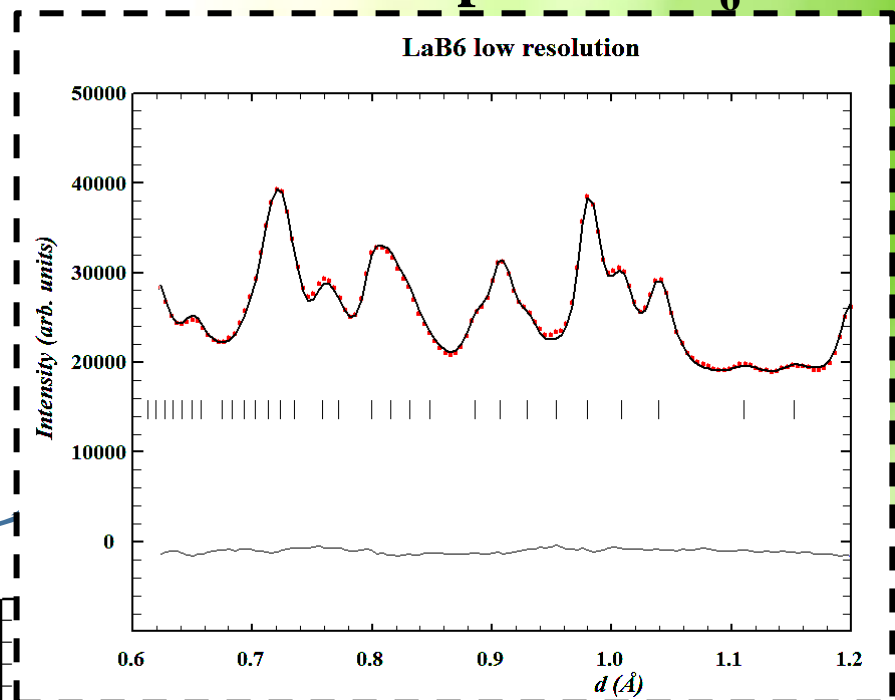


	Al ₂ O ₃ low res.	Al ₂ O ₃ high res.
Space group	R -3 c	
Zero	48±8	/
Dtt1	14585±4	10364.58±0.03
Sig0	9480±459	11±1
Sig 1	/	29.3±0.7

LaB6 low resolution neutron

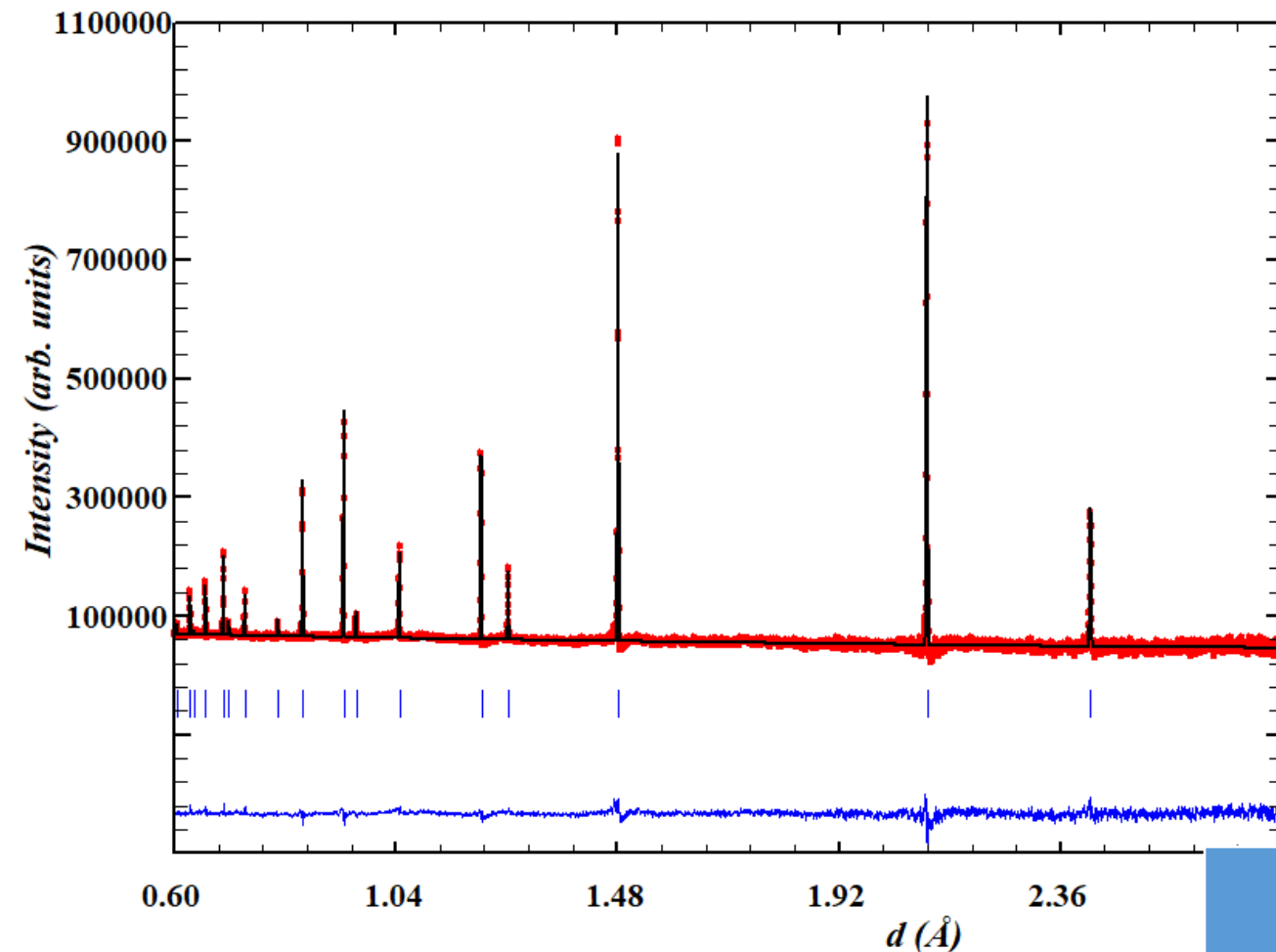
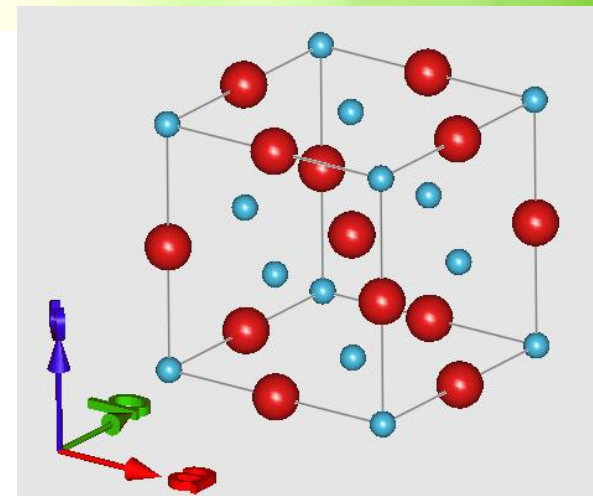


Standard sample – LaB6



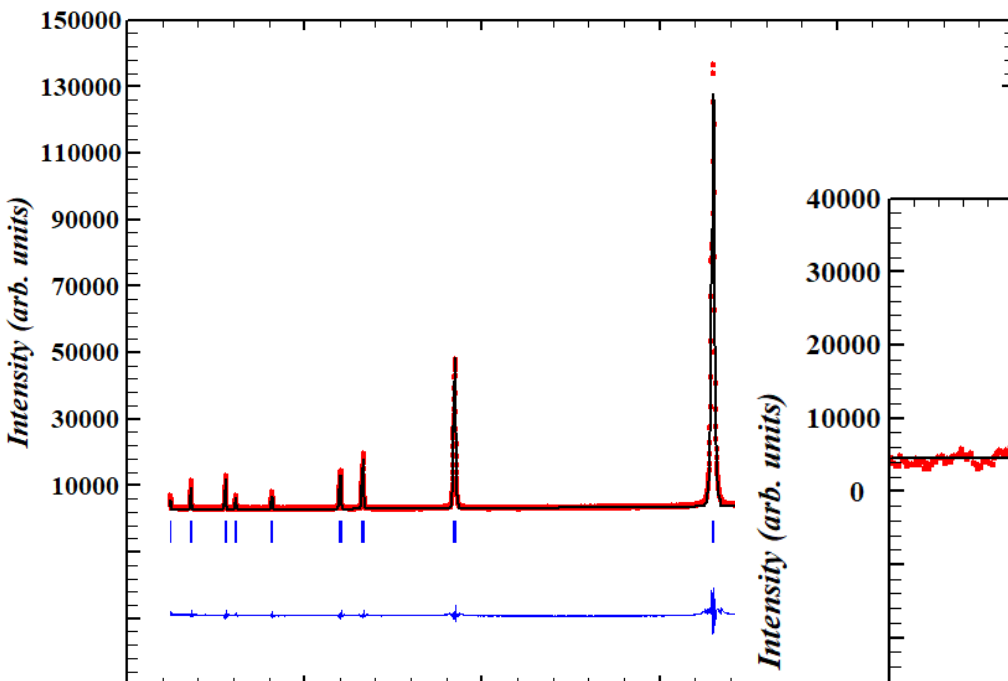
Sample – NiO at 270 C

NiO 270 C high resolution neutron data



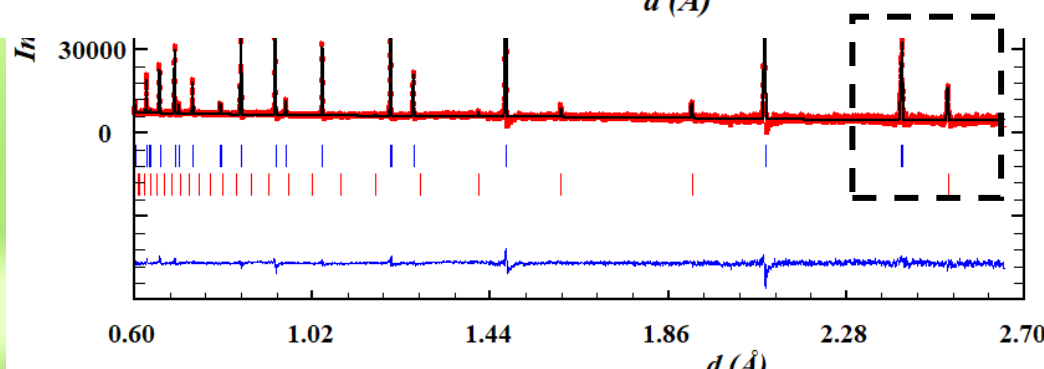
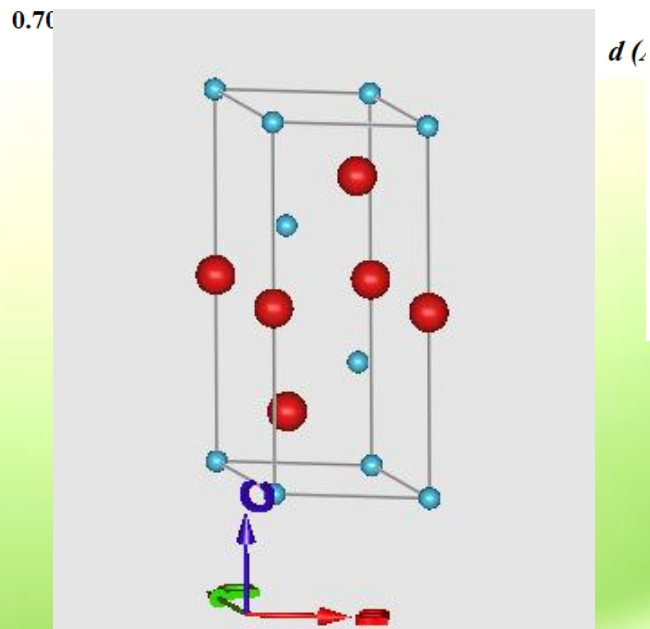
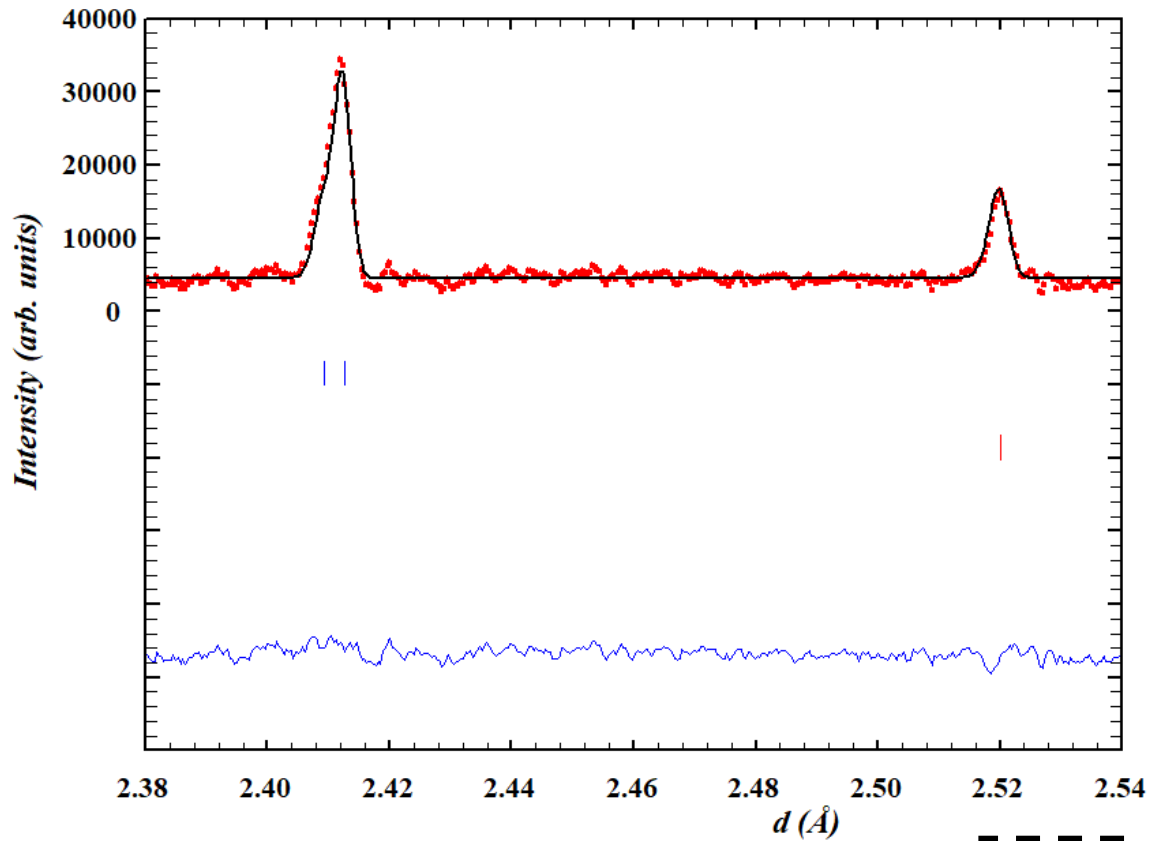
Parameters	Calculated value
Space group	F m 3 m
Unit cell parameters, a (Å)	4.1916 ± 0.0002

NiO 25 C XRD



Sample – NiO at 25 C

NiO 25 C high resolution



	NiO low res. 25 C	NiO (XRD) 25 C	NiO high res. 25 C
Space group	R -3 m		
Unit cell parameters, a (Å)	2.95277 ± 0.00011	2.95470 ± 0.00008	2.95530 ± 0.00011
Unit cell parameters, c (Å)	7.22402 ± 0.00206	7.23017 ± 0.00026	7.227742 ± 0.00018
Magnetic moment	1.696 ± 0,06	NO	2.044 ± 0.05

$$a_r \approx \frac{a_c}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \alpha \approx 60.07$$

Thank you for your attention!

Basic Parameters

Neutron beam cross-section at sample position	15 × 100 mm
Moderator - sample distance	~ 29.6 m
Chopper - sample distance	21.14 m
Fourier-chopper (disk-type)	Al-alloy
- outer diameter	540 mm
- slit width, number of slits	0.7 mm, 1024
- max speed of rotation	6000 rpm
- max modulation frequency	102.4 kHz
- effective pulse width	≈ 10 μs
Main detectors at 2θ = 90° and 2θ = 152°	⁶ Li, time-focusing
Detector for large d _{hkl}	³ He, PSD, Δx ≈ 1.8 mm, 2θ ≈ 30°
Aperture of the main detectors:	0.16 sr (2θ = 152°), 0.04 sr (2θ = 90°)
Wavelength range	0.9 - 8 Å
d _{hkl} range;	
- high resolution	0.7 - 4 Å
- medium resolution	1 - 16 Å
Neutron flux at sample position	1.3×10 ⁷ n/cm ² /s
Standard sample volume	~ 1 cm ³
Resolution (Δd/d) for 2θ = 152°, d = 2 Å	~ 0.001

$$\frac{\Delta d}{d} = 0.1\%$$