

Diffractometer for Rapid

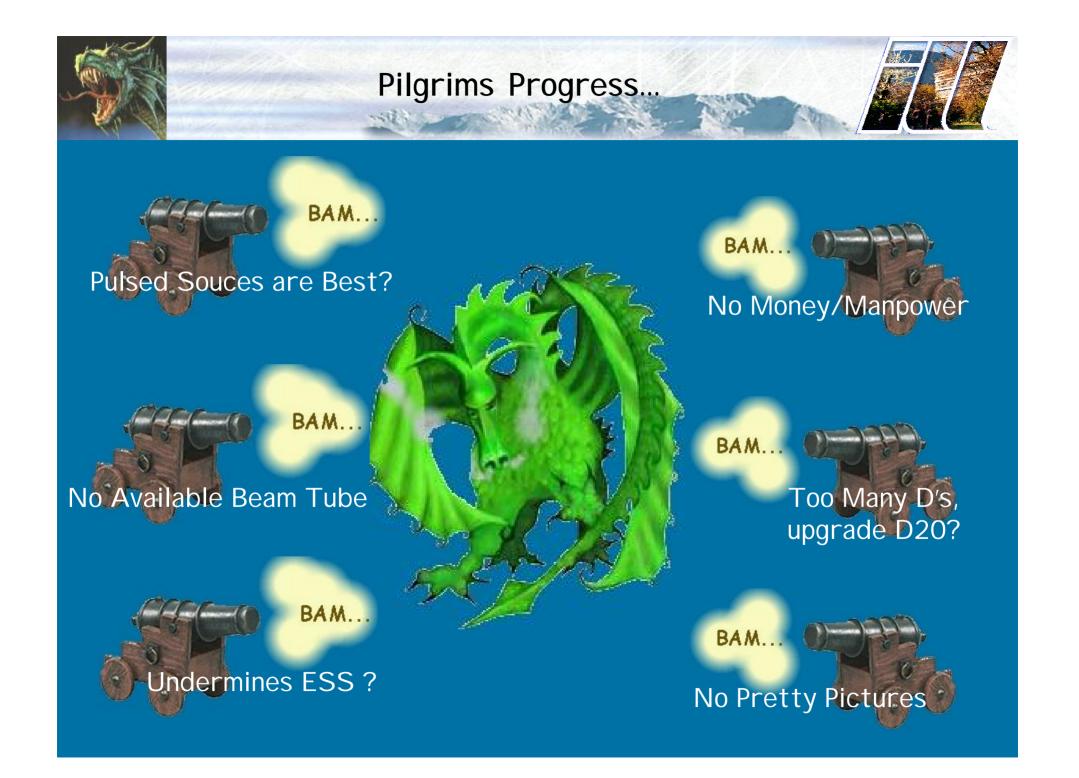
ACquisition

Ultra

Large

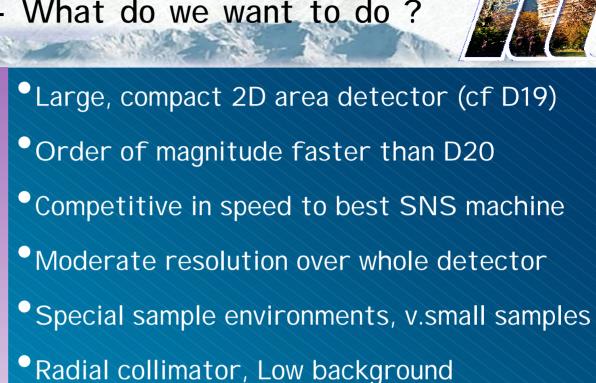
Areas

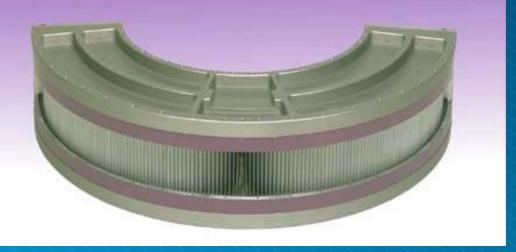
DRAC, first presented at the ILL "Instrument Day" 26 Feb 2002 DRAC, highest priority for Instrument Committee 17 Oct 2003

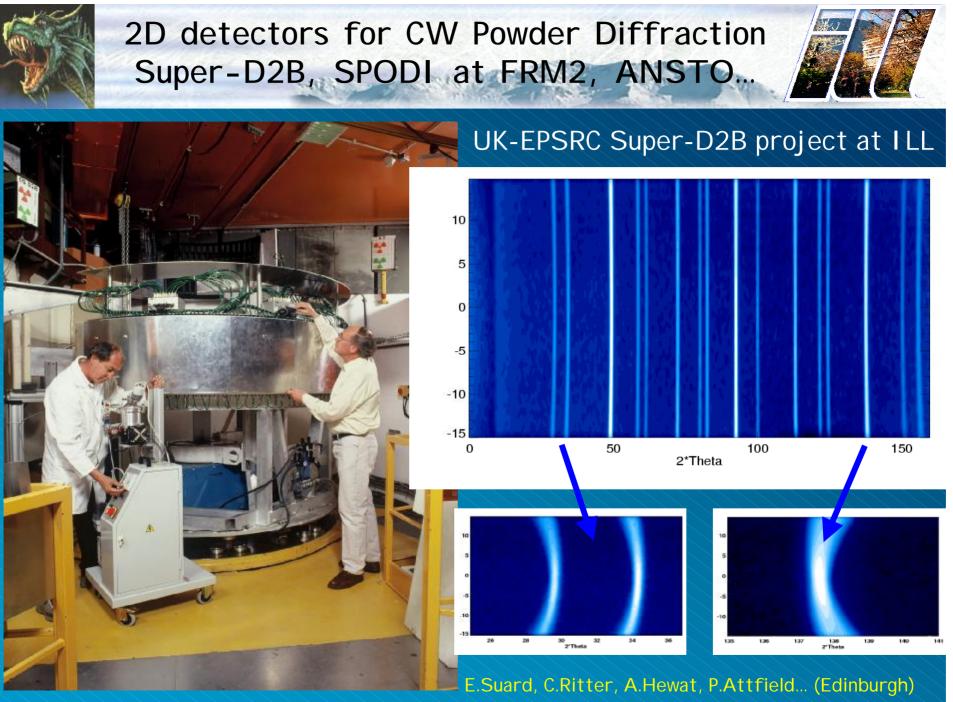


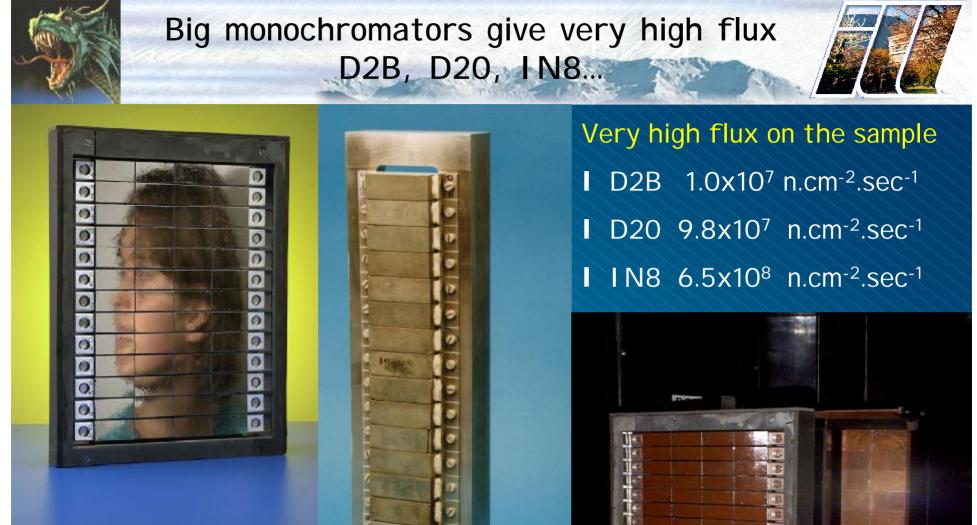


DRACULA - What do we want to do ?







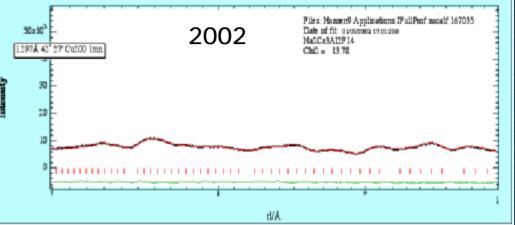


D2 B Monochromator Ge 335

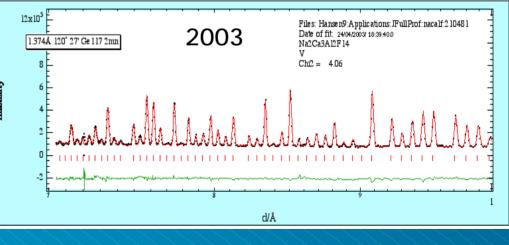
, DRACULA, ILL Instrument Committee 4 Oct 2004

High flux compatible with good Resolution High take-off option on D20

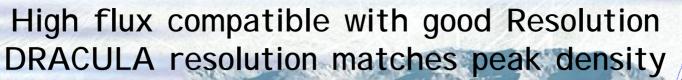




Before and After (data in 2 min.)



Higher D20 resolution since 2003





DRACULA resolution Required (minimum $Dd/d \sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$) **0.9**⁰ According to Caglioti Including vertical div. **0.6**⁰ Required to resolve Real adjacent peaks Cagliotti 0.30 Resolution will be less good than D20 "hi-resolution" But match that required to resolve adjacent peaks 0.00 **90**⁰

Shoot the Dragon...

Pulsed Source are Best

- l agree...
- I Provided Europe has a high flux pulsed source (ESS)
- I For very high resolution backscattering...
- I But not for high intensity, moderate resolution
- I We cannot compete with the American SNS if we only have ISIS, a medium flux pulsed source...



Comparison of TOF & CW Diffractometers



Jorgensen, J.D., Cox, D.E., Hewat, A.W., Yelon, W.B (1984)

"Scientific opportunities with advanced facilities for neutron scattering" Shelter I sland Workshop, 1984 Nuclear Enstruments and Methods in Physics Research B12 (1985) 525-561

Efficiency for a given resolution = time averaged flux on sample * sample volume * detector solid angle

P.G. Radaelli, S. Hull, H.J. Bleif & A. M. Balagurov (2001)

ESS Instrumentation Group Reports "Powder Diffraction Instruments"



Comparison of TOF & CW Diffractometers



The time-averaged Flux*Detector criterium

With big detectors we can compete with the SNS The time-average sample flux is higher on a CW source.

	D20	GEM	DRACULA	SNS
Flux average on sample Detector solid angle	5x10 ⁷ 0.27 sr	~2x10 ⁶ 4.0 sr	~10 ⁸ 1.5 sr*	~ <mark>2.5x10</mark> 7 3.0 sr
Efficiency=Flux*Detector	1.7	1	18	9

* Based on new D19 detector: R=760 mm, h=400 mm, 800 linear resistive wires 30°x160°



A High Resolution SNS Powder Diffractometer

B.E.F. Fender and A.W. Hewat, Jan. 78

The HRPD proposed for the Rutherford SNS¹⁾ is essentially Steichele's original design^{2,3,4)}, as developed on a pulsed source by Windsor and Sinclair⁵⁾, but with the following features. For comparison with a conventional HRPD see also Fender⁶⁾ and Hewat⁷⁾.

Constructed as HRPD at ISIS

http://www.ill.fr/dif/AlanHewat.htm Alan Hewat, DRACULA, ILL Instrument Committee 4 Oct 2004



Why is sample flux so high from a reactor?

A: Large vertically focusing monochromators?

No ! Focusing in real space only gives a factor of x2 or x3

Sample

Source

Focussing monochromator

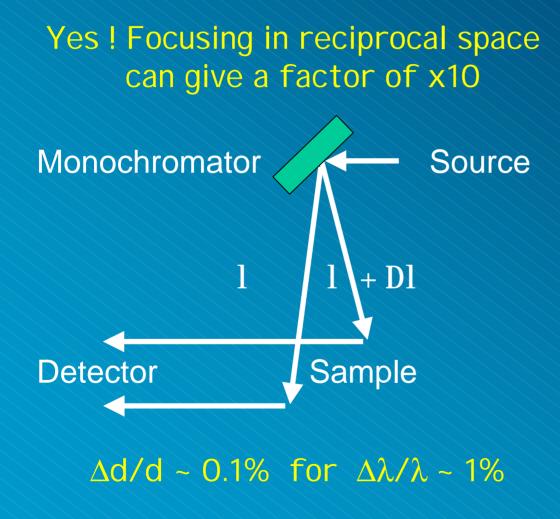
cf use of convergent guide with TOF





Why is sample flux so high from a reactor?

A: Large wavelength-band focusing monochromators ?



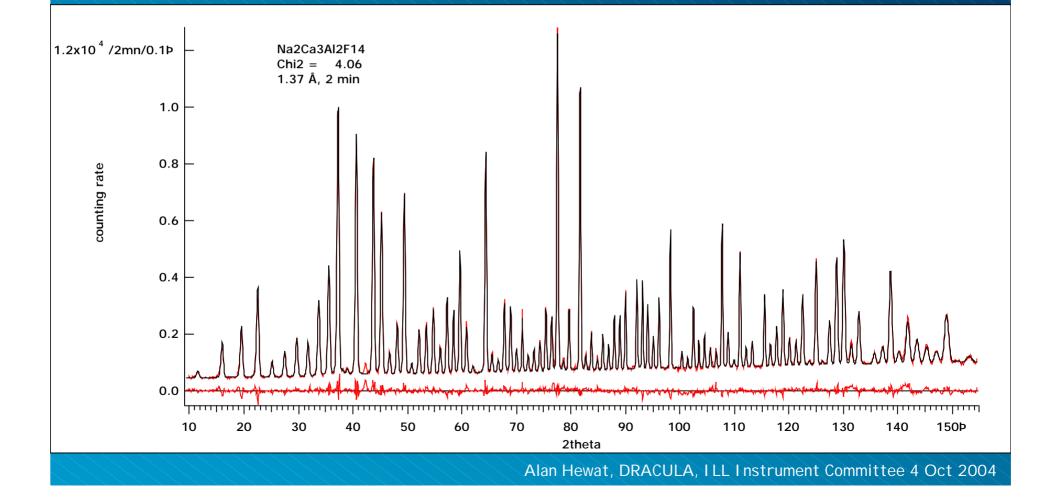




D20 - Good Resolution but still very fast



Thomas Hansen (2003) ILL News, June 2003 2 minute D20 data for a ~700 mm³ sample of $Na_2Ca_3Al_2F_{14}$



Shoot the Dragon...



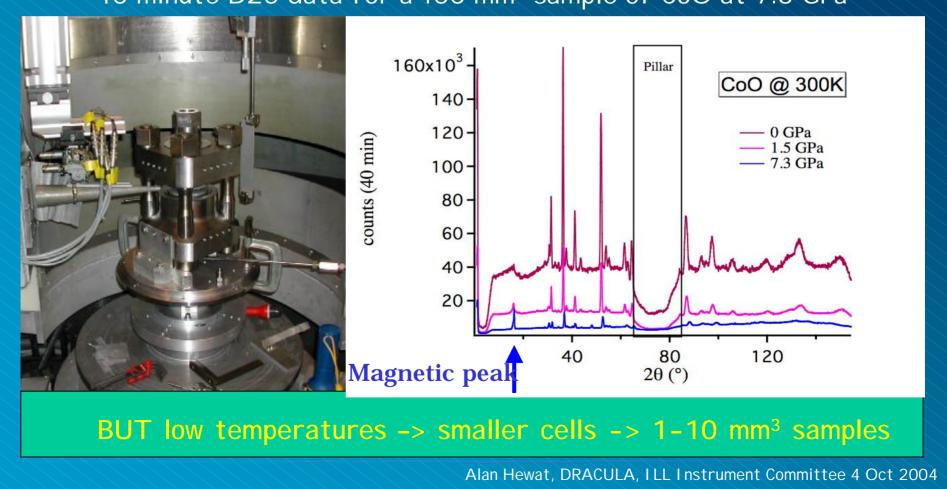


Don't believe it !

I We have EPSRC money unclaimed from the D2B project
I We have CCLRC money promised for new instruments...
I We propose using detectors already developed for D19
I The D19 detector is being built by ILL staff on CDD's
I CCLRC money is for the "full cost" materials+manpower

Applications -Small Samples, Low Background

D20 with "large" Paris-Edinburgh Pressure Cell (50 Kg)
 Kernavanois et al. (2003) Advanced Millennium Pressure Project
 40 minute D20 data for a 100 mm³ sample of CoO at 7.3 GPa



Applications -Small Samples, Fast Detectors



Very fast chemical and electrochemical kinetics



The explosive SHS reaction was studied in real time with neutrons

The reaction is exothermic, & heats the sample to 2200°C in <1 sec

The complete diffraction pattern (left) is collected at 300 ms intervals - A World Record

D.Riley, E.Kisi, T.Hansen, A.Hewat (2002)

Applications -Samples, Complex environments

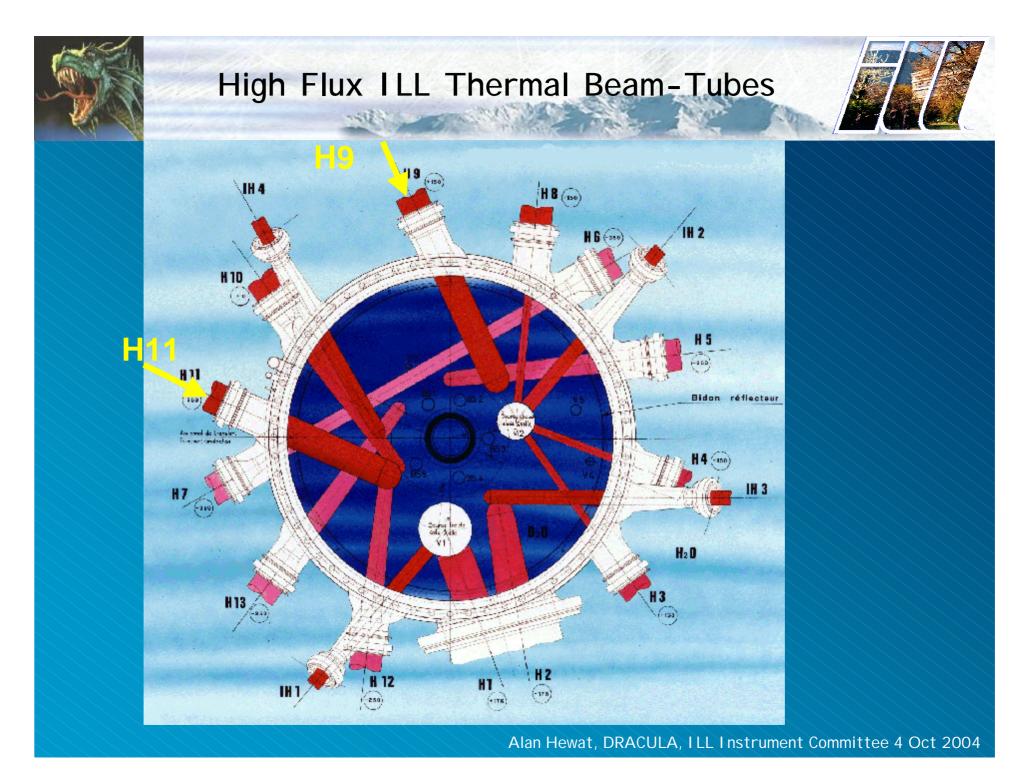


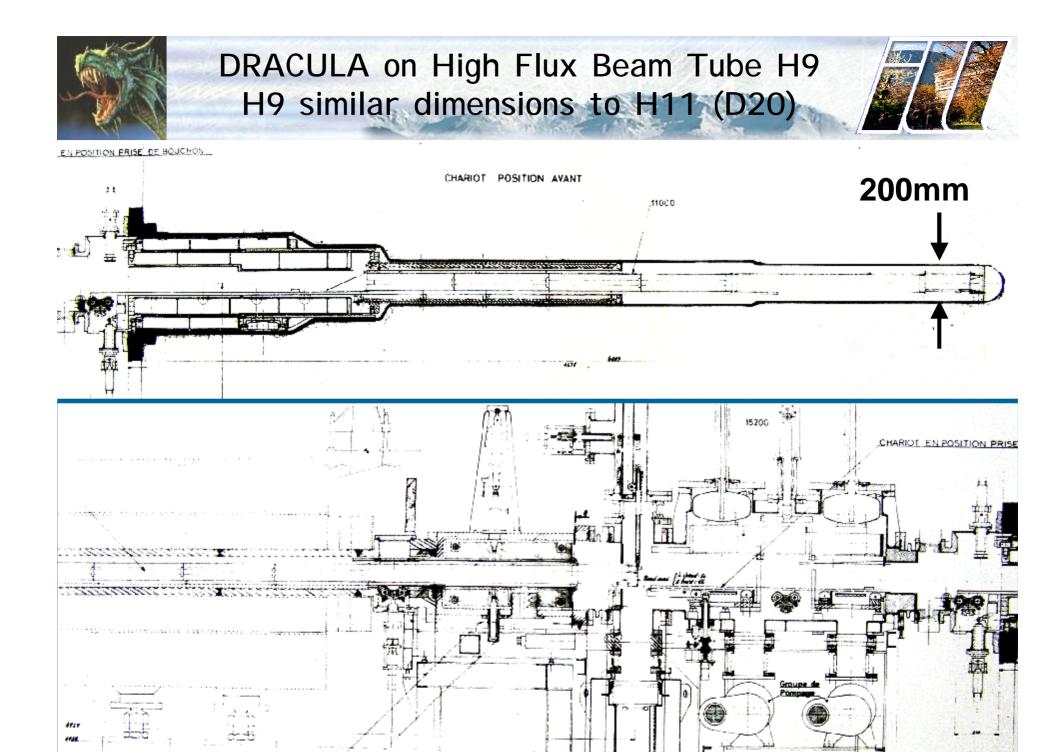
High-T Microwave Furnace Super-D2B (Boysen et al.) ...with Carsten Korte from Giessen (2004)

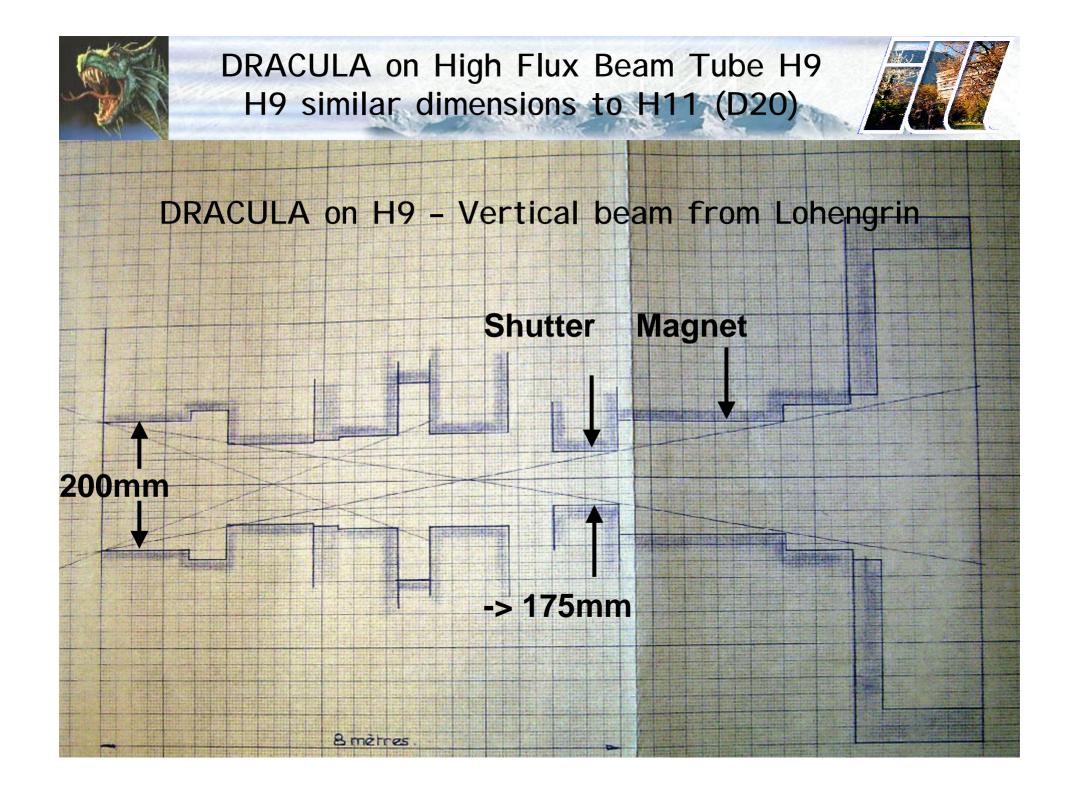


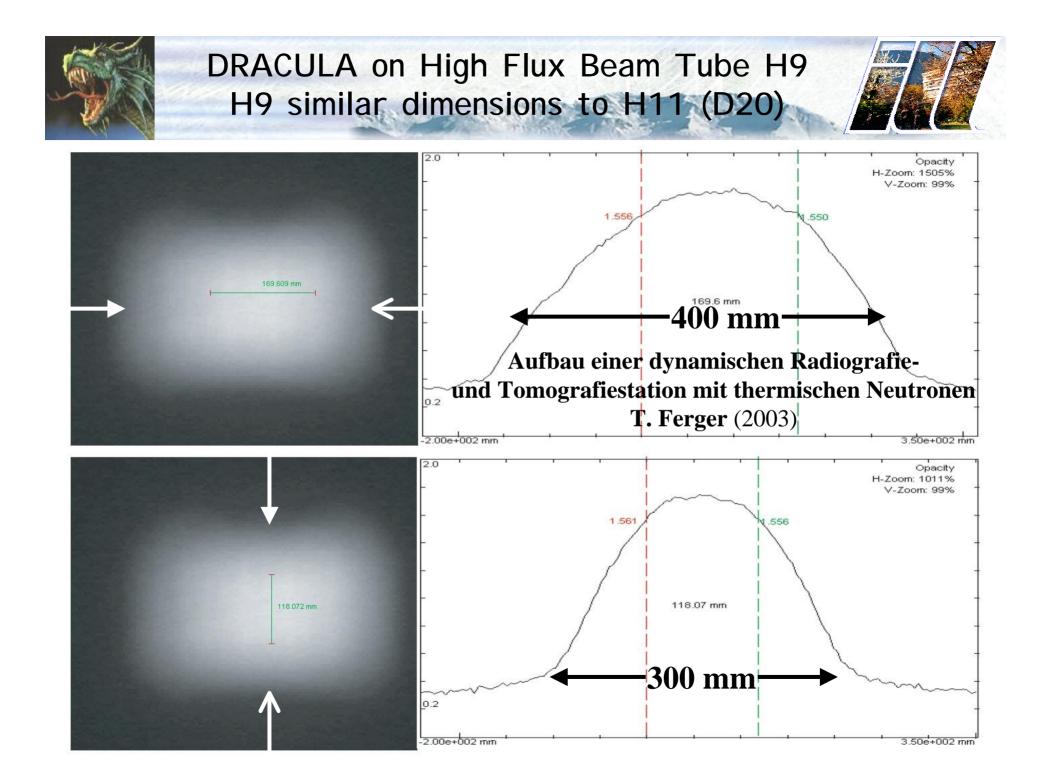


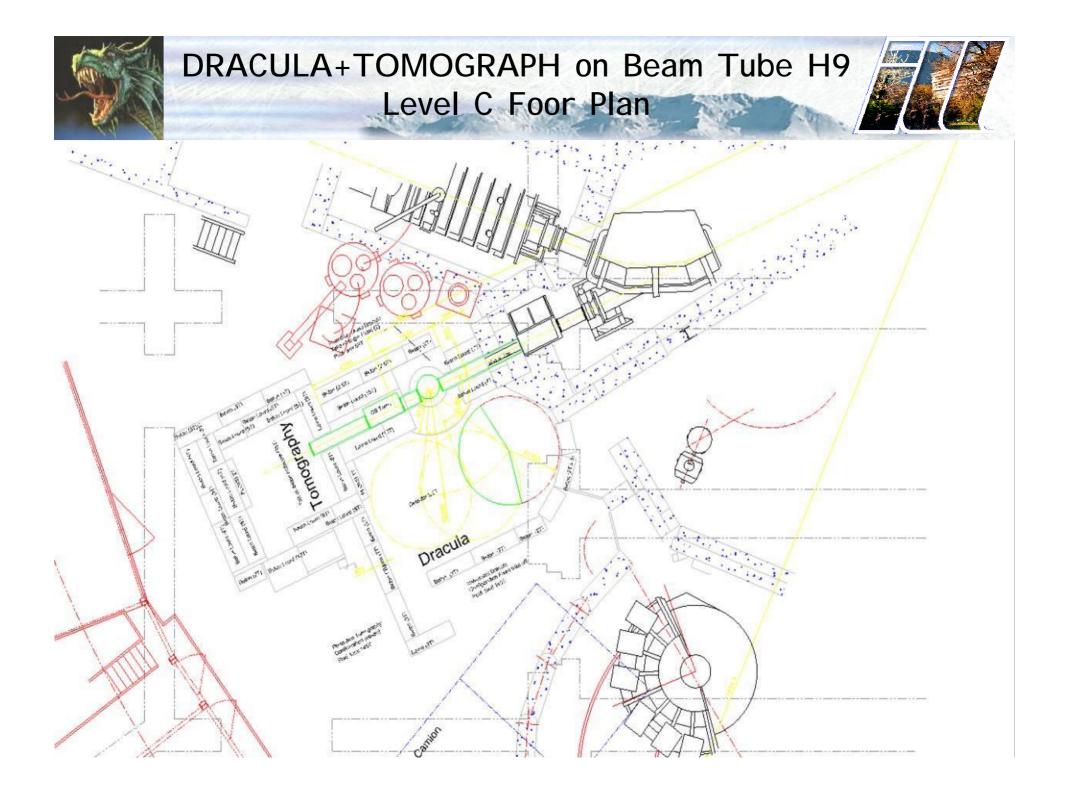
I DRACULA needs a high flux thermal beam tube
I The H9 beam tube has ILL's highest flux
I Similar requirements for TOMOGRAPHY & DRACULA

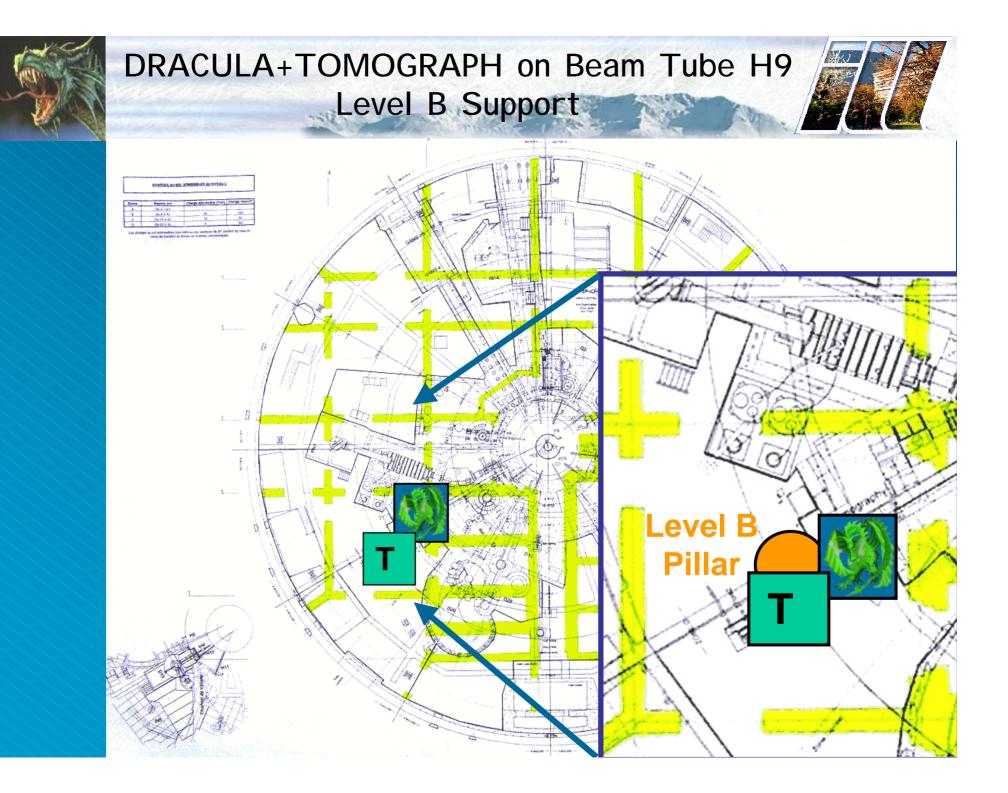














DRACULA+TOMOGRAPH on Beam Tube H9



DRACULA on H9 (co-existing with Tomography station)

- Tomography would be moved back ~4m
- Tomography could be supported using a pillar in level-B
- A detailed floor load calculation has been commissioned
- Tomography would benefit by having better resolution
- Tomography would benefit from a better, larger casemate
- Dracula monochromator would absorb ~15% of white beam

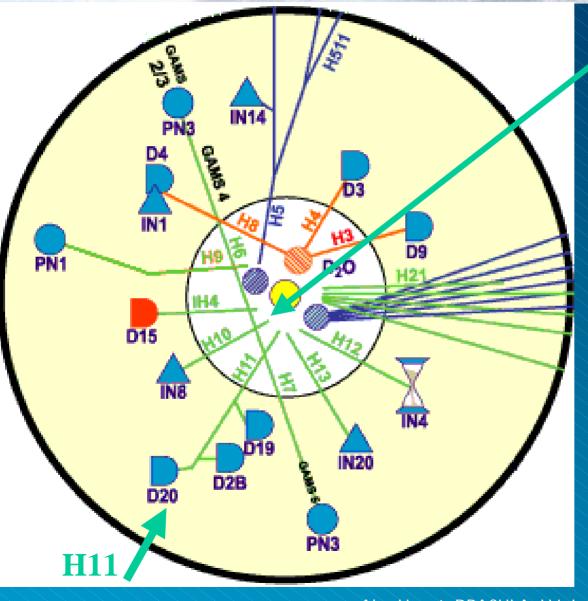
Convert D20 to DRACULA ? Need for a High Flux Thermal Beam Tube





D20 has only recently been finished & is now working well
D20 is the ILL's most requested machine (57 proposals)
Only 2 modern powder machines for 22% of ILL proposals

Publications on ILL Thermal Beam-Tubes from ILL WWW pages

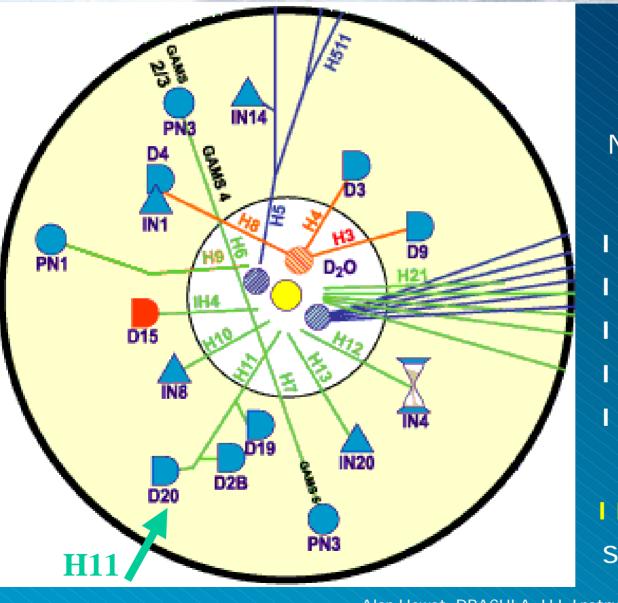


Most ILL Beam Tubes are Thermal

Number of Papers (1999-2004)

I H6+7	(GAMS)	12
I H9	(PN1)	14
I H10	(I N8)	61
I H12	(IN4)	22
I H13	(I N20)	69
Tota		178
I H11	(D's)	458
Source:	ILL libr	ary

Publications on ILL Thermal Beam-Tubes from ILL WWW pages



PRL, Phys.Rev., JACS, Nature, Science

Number of Papers (1999-2004)

I H6+7	(GAMS)	5
I H9	(PN1)	4
I H10	(IN8)	20
I H12	(IN4)	2
I H13	(IN20)	14
Tota	45	
I H11	(D's)	115
Source:	ILL libr	rary



Highly cited ILL neutron diffraction papers http://www.ill.fr/dif/citations/

Large number of citations for ILL neutron powder work

922 (D2B) Hwang HY, Cheong SW, Radaelli PG, Marezio M, Batlogg B (1995) **Phy.Rev.Lett. 75**, 914. Lattice effects on the magnetoresistance in doped LaMnO3.

856 (D2B) Cava RJ, Hewat AW, Hewat EA, Batlogg B, Marezio M, Rabe KM, Krajewski JJ, Peck WF, Rupp LW (1990) Physica C. 165, 419.
 Structural anomalies oxygen ordering and superconductivity in oxygen deficient Ba2YCu3Ox.

501 (D1A) Capponi JJ, Tournier R, Chaillout C, Hewat AW, Lejay P, Marezio M, Nguyen N, Raveau B, Soubeyroux JL, Tholence JL (1987) Europhysics Letters. **3**, 1301. Structure of the 100K superconductor Ba2YCu3O7 between 5-300K by neutron powder diffraction.

435 (IN8) Rossat-Mignod, J. M., L. P. Regnault, et al. (1991) **Physica C 185-189**: 86-92. Neutron scattering study of the YBa2Cu3O6+x system.

367 (D16) Deteresa JM, Ibarra MR, Algarabel PA, Ritter C, Marquina C, Blasco J, Garcia J, Delmoral A, Arnold Z (1997) Nature 386, 256-259
 Evidence for magnetic polarons in the Magnetoresistive materials

337 (D1A) Fitch, A. N., H. Jobic, et al. (1986). **Journal of Physical Chemistry 90**, 1311-1318 Localization of benzene in sodium-Y, zeolite by powder neutron diffraction.

335 (IN6) Buchenau, U., M. Prager, et al. (1986). **Physical Review B 34**, 5665-5673. Low-Frequency modes in vitreous silica.

332 (IN13) Doster, W., S. Cusack, et al. (1989) **Nature 337**: 754-756. Dynamical transition of myoglobin revealed by inelastic neutron scattering.

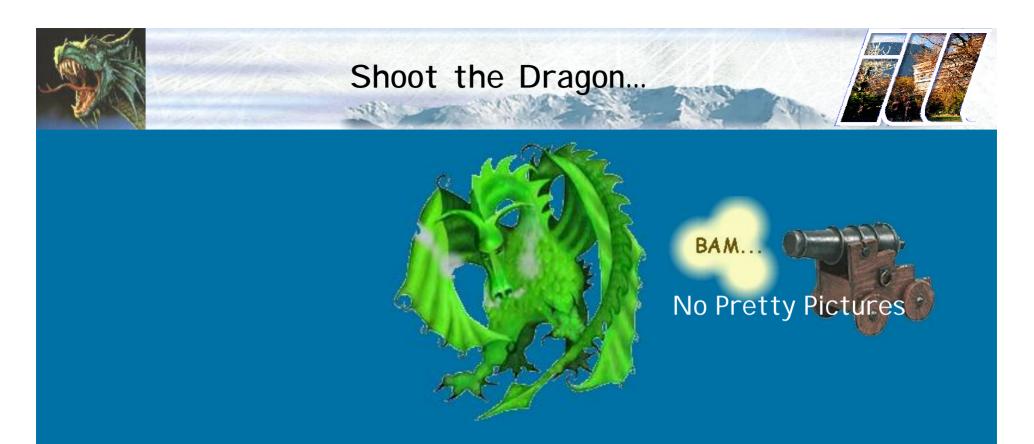
321 (D2B) Radaelli PG, Cox DE, Marezio M, Cheong SW, Schiffer PE, Ramirez AP (1995) **Phys.Rev.Lett. 75,** 4488 Simultaneous structural, magnetic, and electronic-transitions in La(1-x)Ca(x)MnO3 with x=0.25 and 0,5

319 (D2B) Radaelli PG, Cox DE, Marezio M, Cheong, SW (1997) **Phys.Rev. B55**, 3015 Charge, orbital, and magnetic ordering in La(0.5)Ca(0.5)MnO3



If we want ESS we have to ...

I Show we are making best use of what we already have



Pretty Pictures: "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre" General Bosquet, watching the British Light Brigade charge Russian guns

If we want ESS we have instead to...

I Satisfy our users and earn their support ie Numbers of groups, proposals, publications, citations