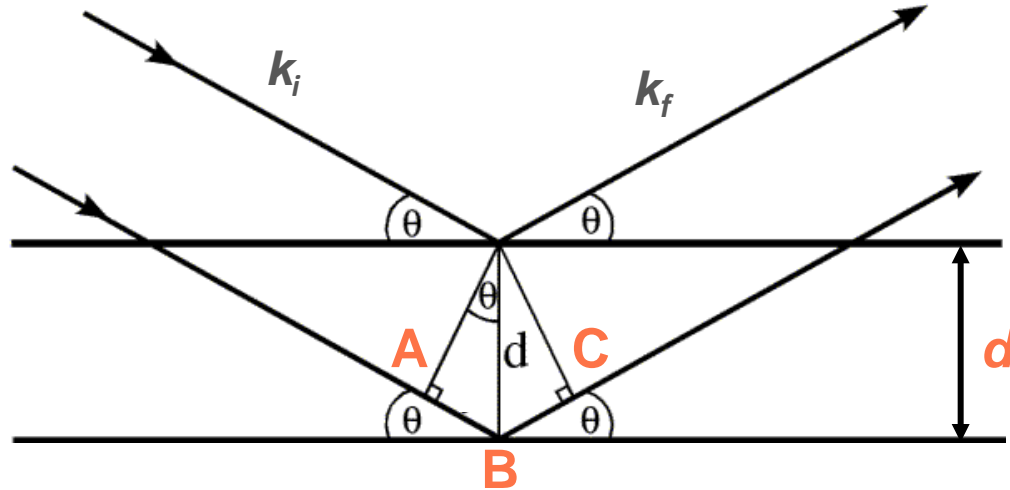


SwedNess practical at IFE

Powder neutron diffraction recap

Magnus H. Sørby

Direction of diffracted beams: Bragg's law

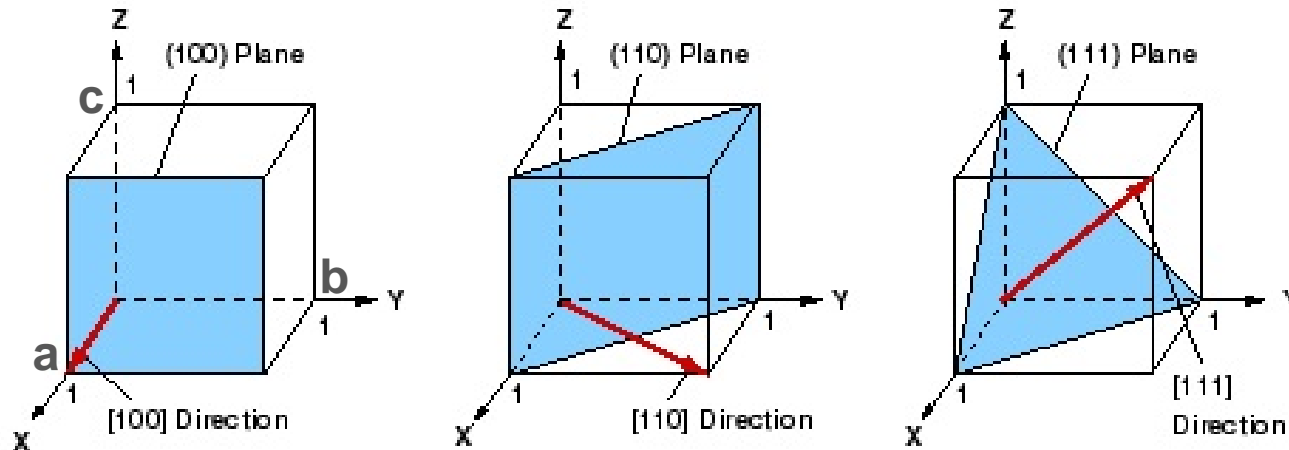


$$AB + BC = 2d\sin\theta$$

$$2d\sin\theta = n\lambda$$

$$2d_{hkl}\sin\theta = \lambda$$

Miller indices

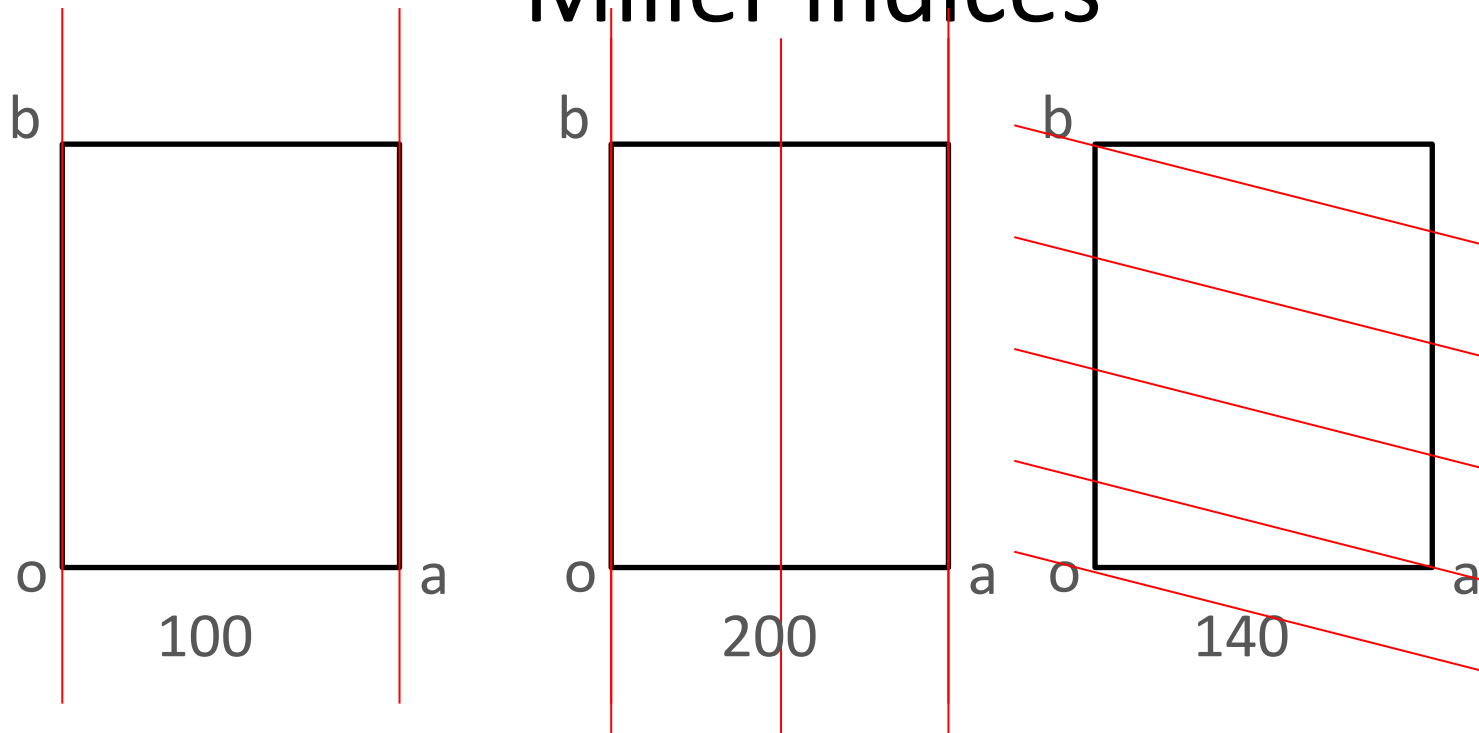


The (hkl) plane makes intercepts a/h , b/k and c/l along the x , y , z axes.

The direction $[hkl]$ is perpendicular to the (hkl) plane.

a,b,c: Unit cell dimensions

Miller indices

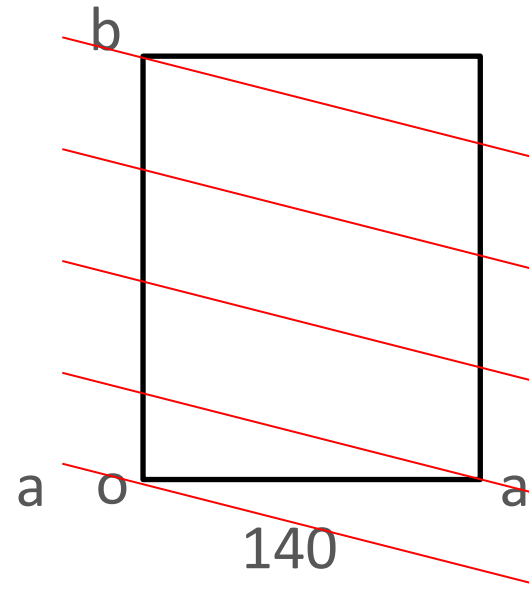
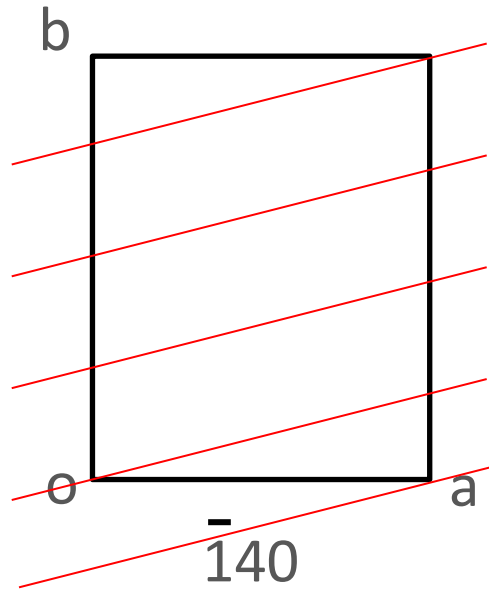


The hkl plane makes intercepts a/h , b/k and c/l along the x , y , z axes.

The hkl plane intercepts a , b and c h , k and l times, respectively,

a,b,c: Unit cell dimensions

Miller indices



The (hkl) plane makes intercepts a/h , b/k and c/l along the x , y , z axes.

The direction $[hkl]$ is perpendicular to the (hkl) plane.

a,b,c: Unit cell dimensions

The structure factor

$$F(\mathbf{Q}) = \sum_j b_j \cdot e^{i\mathbf{Q} \cdot \vec{r}_j}$$

Neutrons: $b_j =$ scattering length

X-rays: $b_j = f_{\text{at},j} =$ atomic form factor

$$F_{hkl} = \sum_{\text{Unit cell}} b_j \cdot e^{2\pi i(h \cdot x_j + k \cdot y_j + l \cdot z_j)}$$

Intensity of scattered beams:

$$I \sim |F|^2$$

Displacement factor (Debye Waller factor, temperature factor):

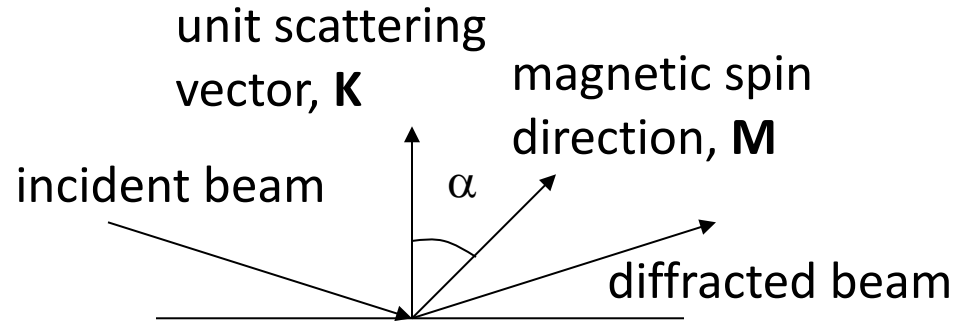
$$T_j = e^{-W_j}, \quad W_j = 8\pi^2 \langle u_j^2 \rangle \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\lambda^2} = 1/2 Q^2 \langle u_j^2 \rangle$$

In total:

$$F_{hkl} = \sum_{\text{Unit cell}} b_j \cdot e^{2\pi i(h \cdot x_j + k \cdot y_j + l \cdot z_j)} \cdot e^{-1/2 Q^2 \langle u_j^2 \rangle}$$

Magnetic neutron scattering

- The neutron has a magnetic moment.
- This will interact with the magnetic moment of atoms with unpaired electrons.



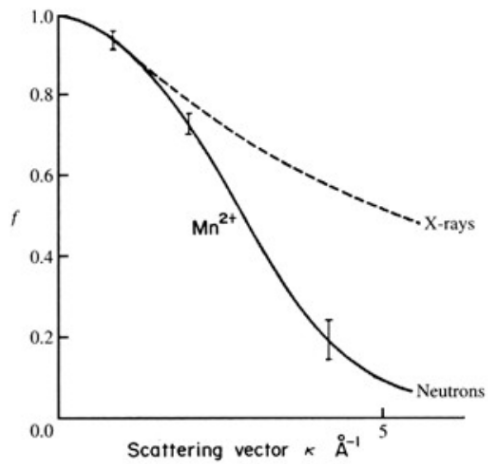
$$\vec{F}_{magnetic,hkl} = \sum_i \vec{m}_i f_i \cdot e^{2\pi i(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i)}$$

$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

$$|\vec{m}| = 0, \quad \vec{K} \parallel \vec{M}$$

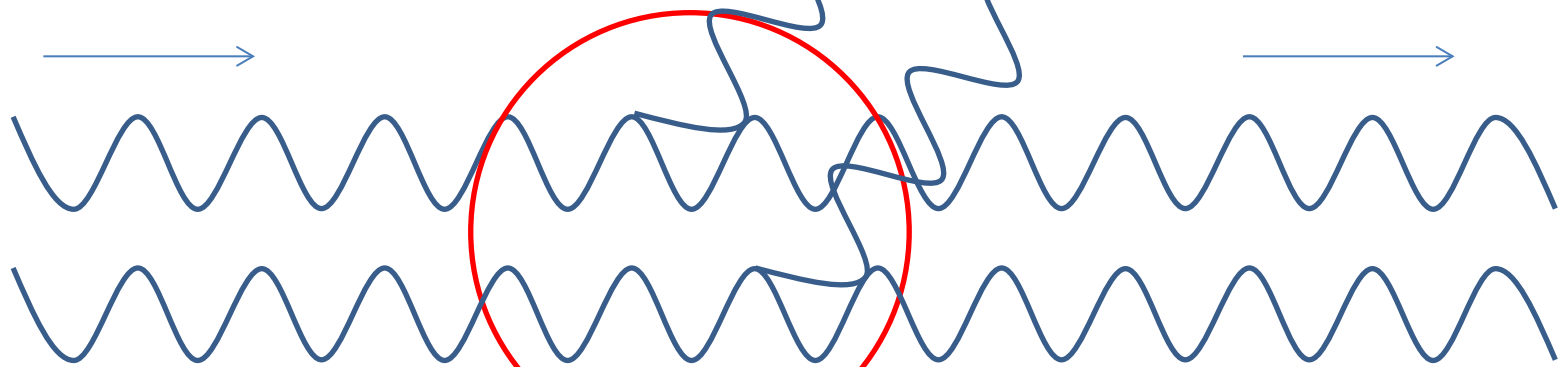
$$|\vec{m}| = 1, \quad \vec{K} \perp \vec{M}$$

Form factor, f



from D.H. Ryan

Increasingly out of phase with increasing scattering angle

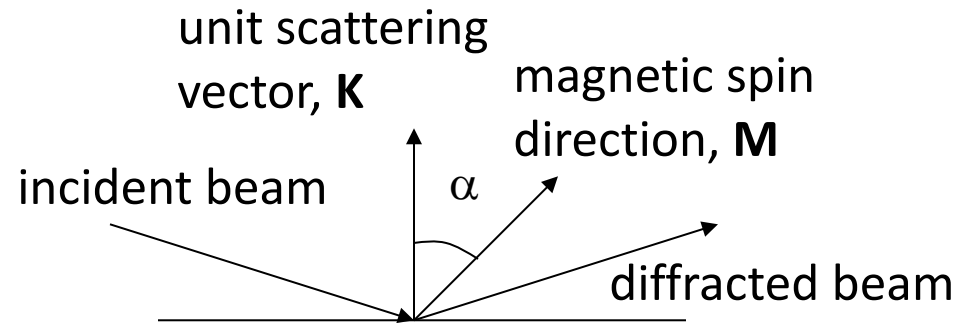


Scattering volume

Still in phase for forward scattering

Magnetic neutron scattering

- The neutron has a magnetic moment.
- This will interact with the magnetic moment of atoms with unpaired electrons.



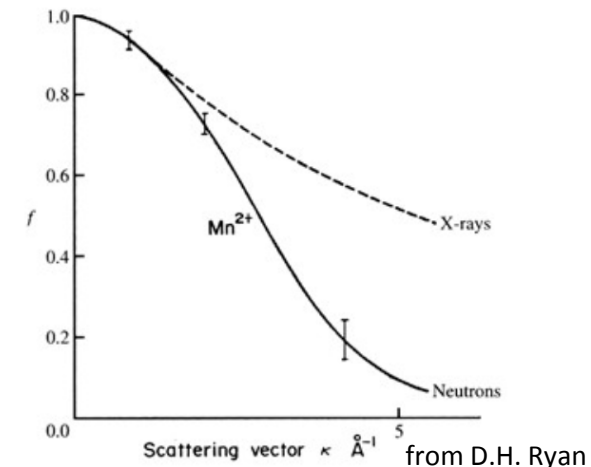
$$\vec{F}_{magnetic,hkl} = \sum_i \vec{m}_i f_i \cdot e^{2\pi i(hx_i + ky_i + lz_i)}$$

$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

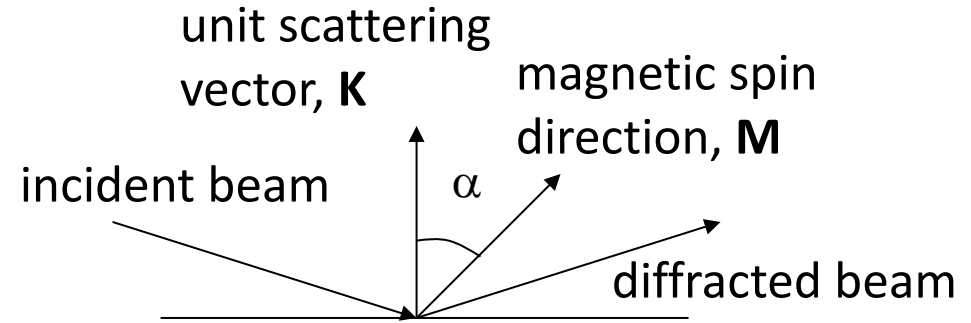
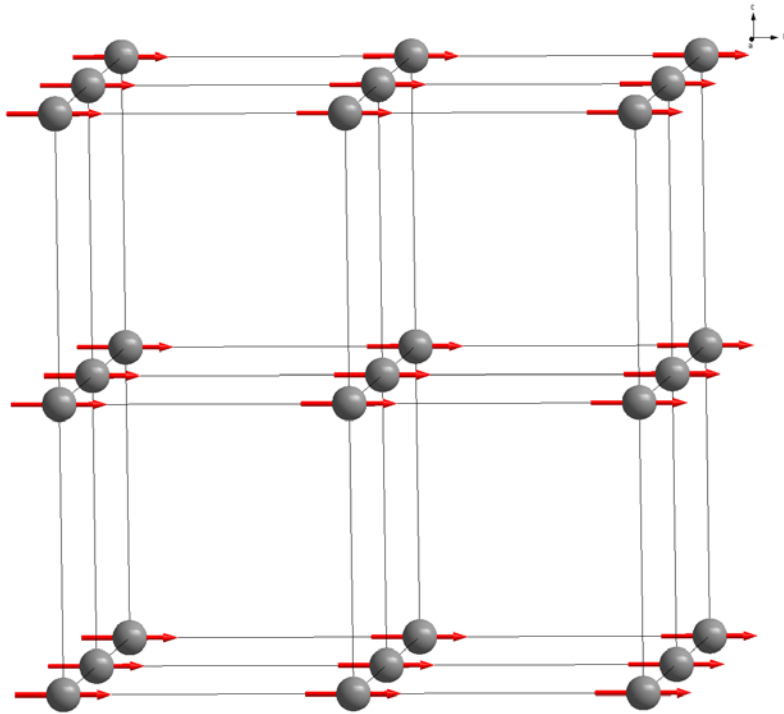
$$|\vec{m}| = 0, \quad \vec{K} \parallel \vec{M}$$

$$|\vec{m}| = 1, \quad \vec{K} \perp \vec{M}$$

$$I_{hkl} \propto |F_{hkl}|^2 = |F_{nucl,hkl}|^2 + |F_{magnetic,hkl}|^2$$



Magnetic neutron scattering

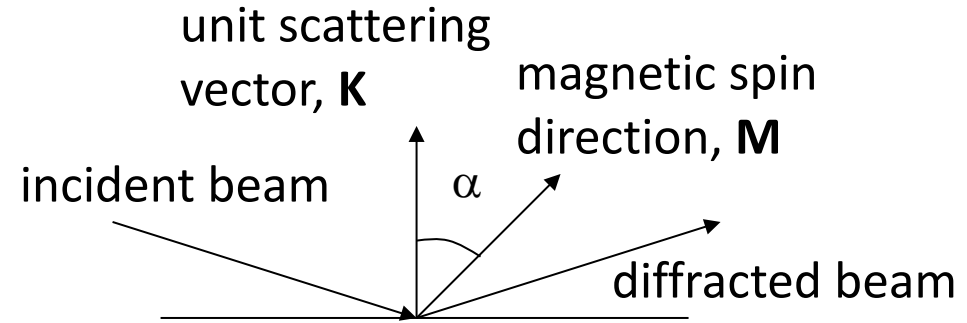
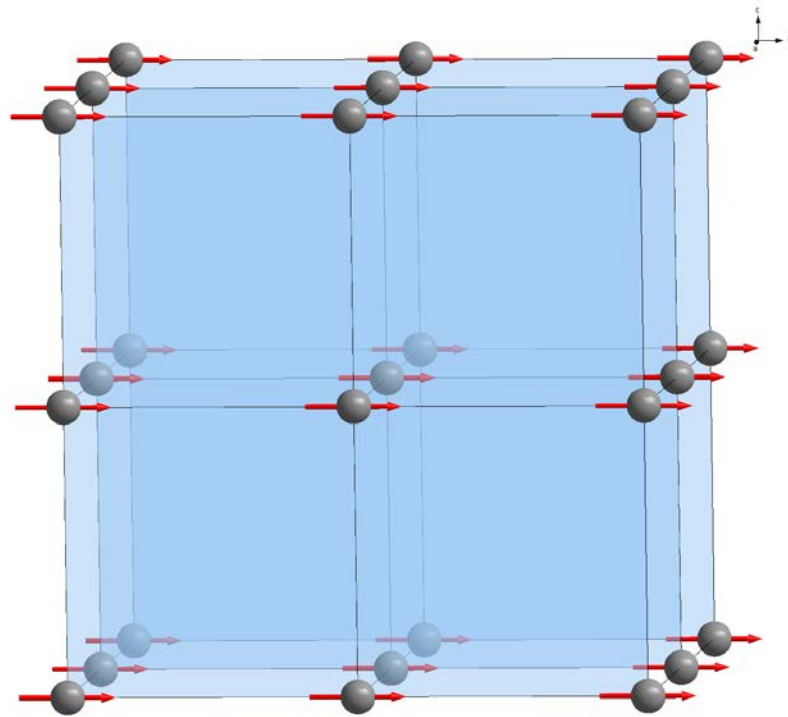


$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

$$|\vec{m}| = 0, \quad \vec{K} \parallel \vec{M} \quad I_{hkl} \propto |F_{hkl}|^2 = |F_{nucl,hkl}|^2 + |F_{magnetic,hkl}|^2$$

$$|\vec{m}| = 1, \quad \vec{K} \perp \vec{M}$$

Magnetic neutron scattering

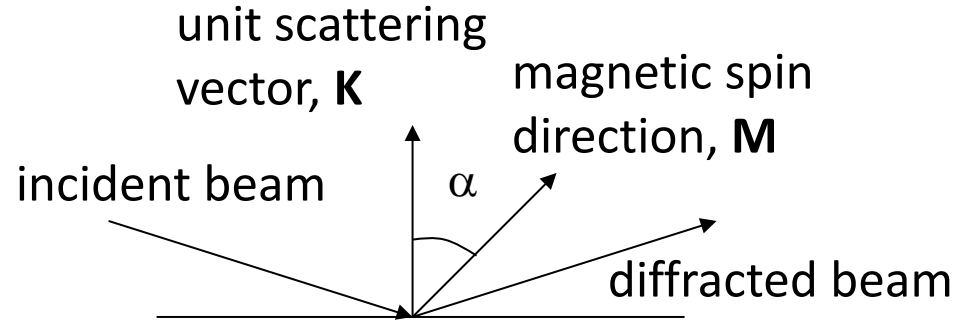
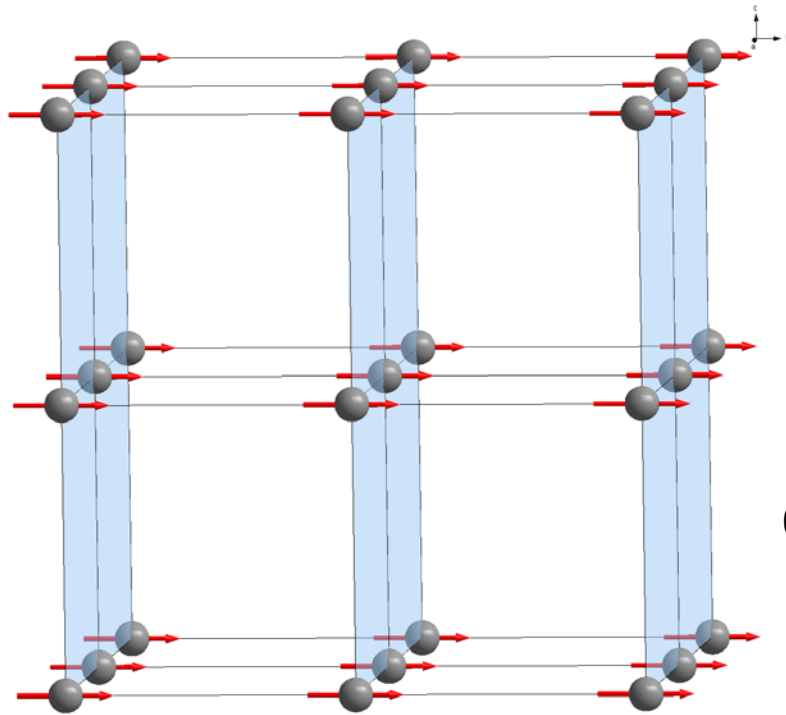


$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

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Magnetic neutron scattering

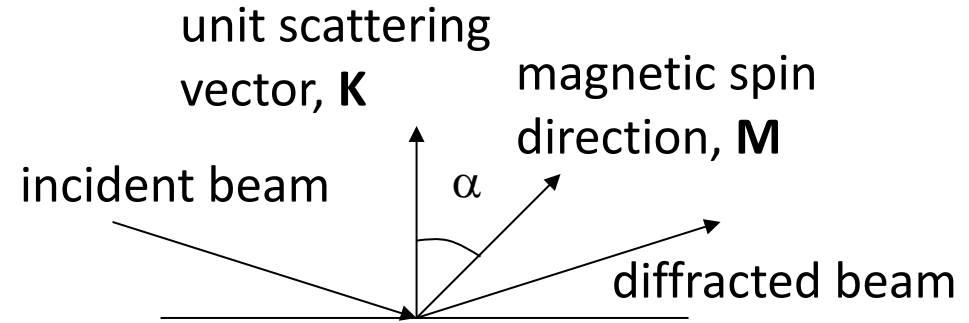
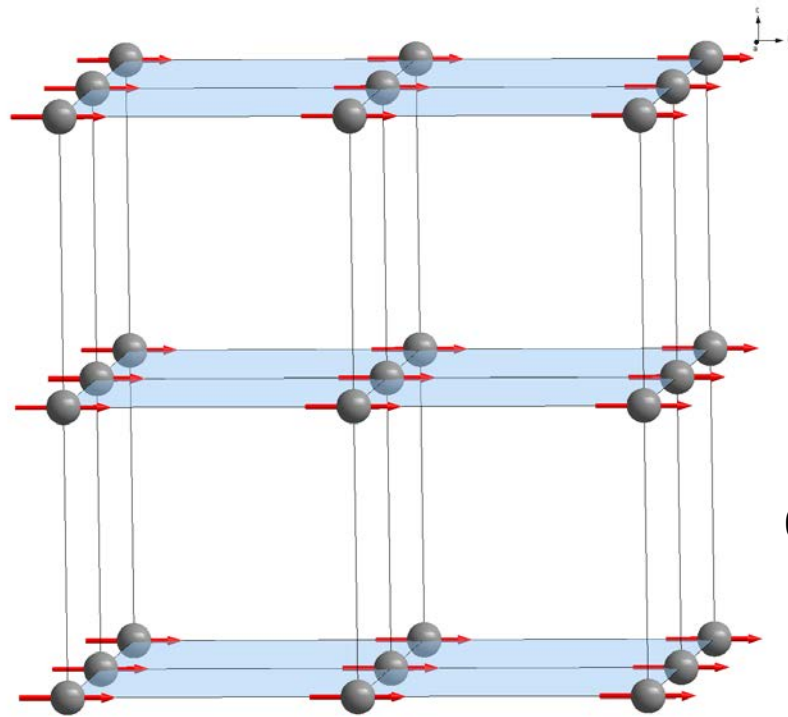


$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

$$|\vec{m}| = 0, \quad \vec{K} \parallel \vec{M} \quad I_{hkl} \propto |F_{hkl}|^2 = |F_{nucl,hkl}|^2 + |F_{magnetic,hkl}|^2$$

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Magnetic neutron scattering



$$\vec{m} = \vec{K}(\vec{K} \cdot \vec{M}) - \vec{M}, \quad |\vec{m}| = \sin \alpha$$

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