

# HYbrid SPEctrometer (HYSPEC) and other direct geometry instruments at SNS

*Igor Zaliznyak*

*Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science Division  
SUSTech Symposium on Neutron  
Diffractometer/Spectrometer, October 10, 2016*



**BROOKHAVEN**  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

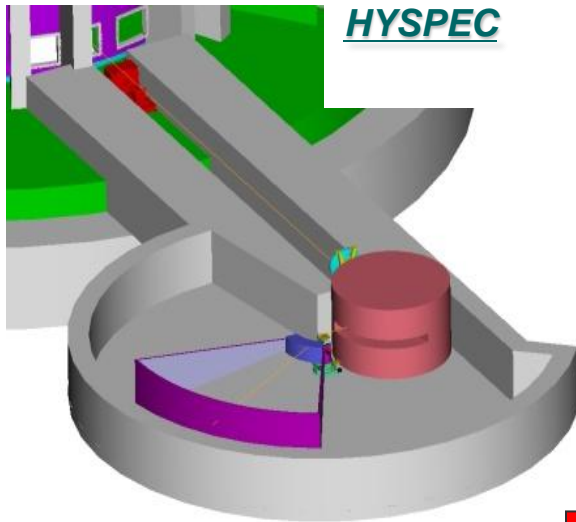
*a passion for discovery*

 **Office of  
Science**  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



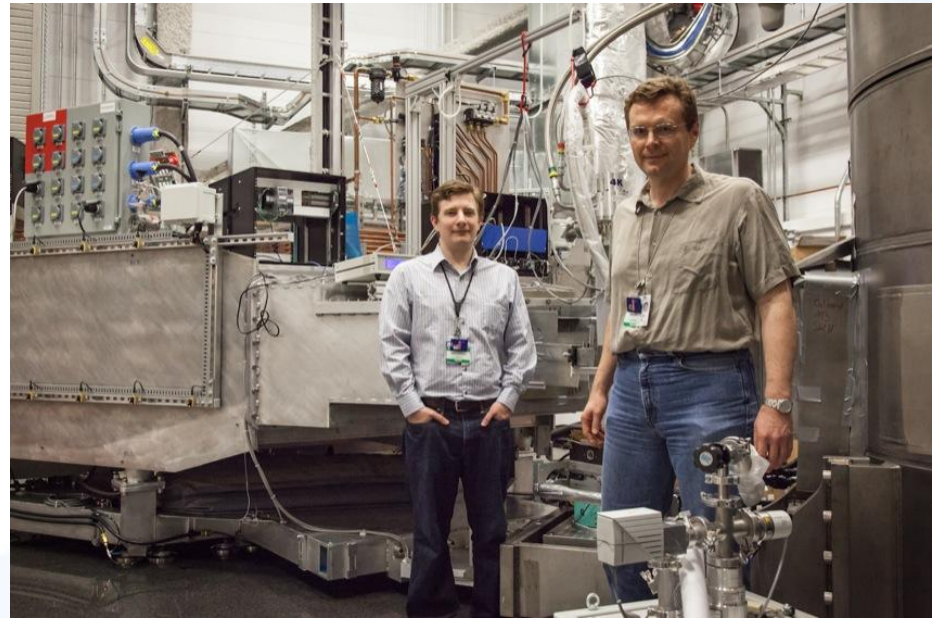
# Building a spectrometer: how long and how much?

Proposal submitted to DOE,  
I. Zaliznyak, S. Shapiro (2002)



**~ 10 - 12 years**  
**~ 12 - 15 M\$**

Commissioning Experiments,  
D. Fobes and I. Zaliznyak (2012)



# History: HYSPEC timeline

**2000**

- The Concept of the Hybrid Spectrometer proposed at BNL

**2001**

- Direct Geometry Hybrid Spectrometer presented to SNS EFAC
- HYSPEC Instrument Development Team (IDT) formed

**2002**

- HYSPEC IDT filed Letter of Intent with SNS
- HYSPEC proposal submitted to DOE

**2003**

- DOE CD0, HYSPEC is approved as part of the SING project

**2004**

- HYSPEC's placement approved on BL14B; Design & Engineering begins

**2005**

- DOE CD2, HYSPEC's performance baseline approved

**2006**

- DOE CD3, construction begins

**2011**

- DOE CD4, HYSPEC commissioning & operation begins

**2013**

- HYSPEC enters SNS User Program

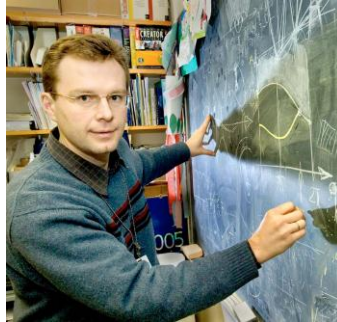
**2015**

- Polarized beam operation on HYSPEC is commissioned

SUSTech Symposium on Neutron

Diffraction/Spectrometry, Shenzhen, Oct. 2016.

# HYbrid SPEctrometer, HYSPEC: BNL Instrument Design Group



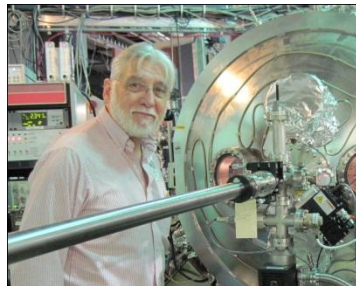
Igor Zaliznyak, PI



Steve Shapiro, co-PI



Larry Passell, advisor



Bill Leonhardt, engineer

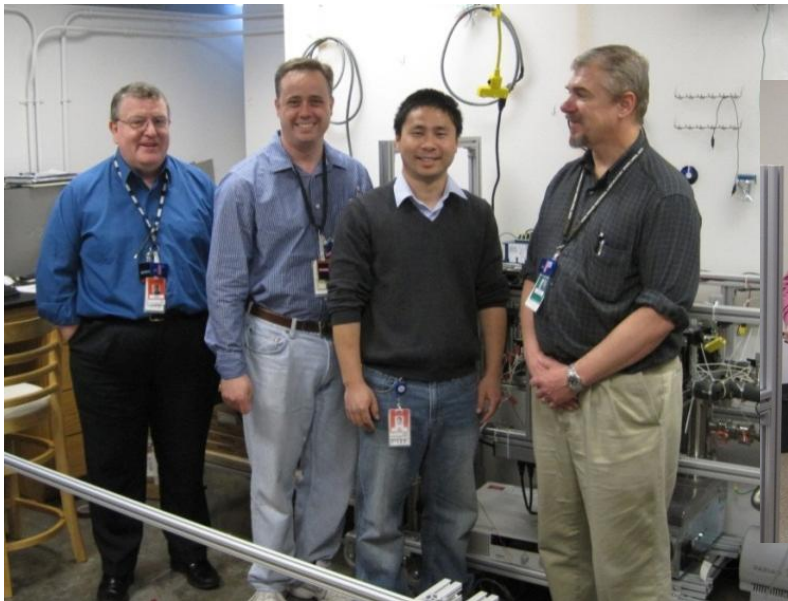


Vinita Ghosh, scientist – MC simulations

# HYbrid SPECtrometer, HYSPEC – ORNL Instrument Team

HYSPEC: SNS Instrument  
Construction Team (... - 2013)

HYSPEC SNS Instrument Team now



Mark Hagen Lead Scientist (now @ ESS)  
Barry Winn Scientist  
Tony Tong Scientist  
David Anderson Engineer

Melissa Graves-Brook  
Science Associate

Ovidiu Garlea,  
Scientist  
Joined in May, 2013

Barry Winn,  
Scientist

# HYSPEC Team - 2002

## Instrument Development Team

<u>I. Zaliznyak</u> , co-PI	BNL
<u>S. M. Shapiro</u> , co-PI	BNL
G. Shirane	BNL
J. Tranquada	BNL
L. Passell	BNL
D. Abernathy	SNS
L. Daemen	Los Alamos
M. Greven	Stanford
B. Gaulin	McMaster
V. Kiryukhin	Rutgers
Y. Lee	MIT
S. Nagler	ORNL
R. Osborn	ANL
J. Rhyne	U. Missouri
C. Stassis	Ames/Iowa St.
A. Zheludev	ORNL

## Instrument design team

- I. Zaliznyak (BNL)
- S. M. Shapiro (BNL)
- L. Passell (BNL)
- V. J. Ghosh (BNL) Monte-Carlo simulations
- S. Doran (SNS/ANL) Engineering design concept

# HYSPEC Team - 2015

## Instrument Development Team

I. Zaliznyak (co-PI, EC member)	BNL
S. Shapiro (co- PI, EC member)	BNL
M. Kenzelmann (EC member)	PSI
L. Daemen	LANL
J. Fernandez-Baca	ORNL
J. Gardner	NIST/Indiana U.
B. Gaulin	McMaster U.
M. Greven	Stanford
V. Ghosh	BNL
M. Hagen	SNS =>ESS
M. Huecker	BNL
V. Kiryukhin	Rutgers
G. Lander	EITU
Y. Lee	MIT
S.-H. Lee	U. Virginia
C. Majkrzak	NIST
A. Goldman (EC member)	Ames/Iowa U.
S. Nagler	ORNL
R. Osborn	ANL
L. Passell	BNL
L. P. Regnault	CEA-Grenoble
T. Sato (EC member)	Tohoku University
J. Tranquada (EC member)	BNL
G. Xu	BNL
A. Zheludev	ETH-Zurich

## IDT Executive Committee

- I. A. Zaliznyak, PI (BNL)
- S. M. Shapiro, PI (BNL)
- M. Kenzelmann (PSI)
- A. Goldman (Ames/Iowa State)
- T. Sato (Tohoku)
- J. Tranquada (BNL)



# HYSPEC science case: polarization first

- **Characterization of spin-dependent cross-sections by means of polarization analysis**
- **Coherent collective excitations in single crystals:**
  - lattice dynamics (phonons)
  - spin dynamics (magnons, critical scattering)
- **Structure and dynamics of partially ordered and glassy phases**
  - spin glasses
  - charge glasses
  - correlated amorphous phases
  - small angle
- **Study of the microscopic physical properties of samples in extreme environments:**
  - temperature
  - pressure
  - magnetic field



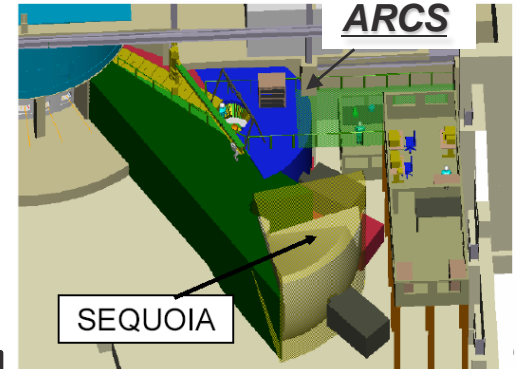
# HYSPEC intended place among the SNS inelastic instruments.

epithermal

## High energy transfer

10-1000 meV Fermi Chopper Spectrometer

- $E = 10 - 1000 \text{ meV}$
- $Q = 0.1 - 22 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

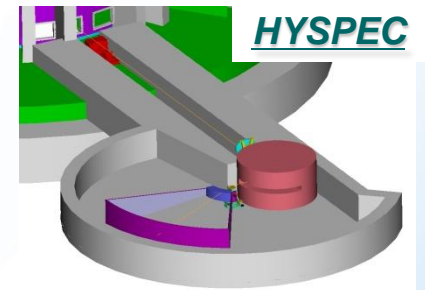


thermal

High intensity at moderate resolution and medium energy transfer + polarized beam

Crystal-Focussing Hybrid Spectrometer

- $E = 3.8 - 90 \text{ meV}$
- $Q = 0.1 - 8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

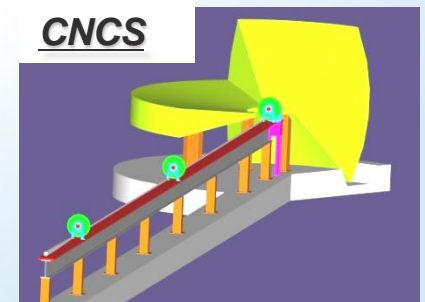


subthermal

High resolution and low energy transfer

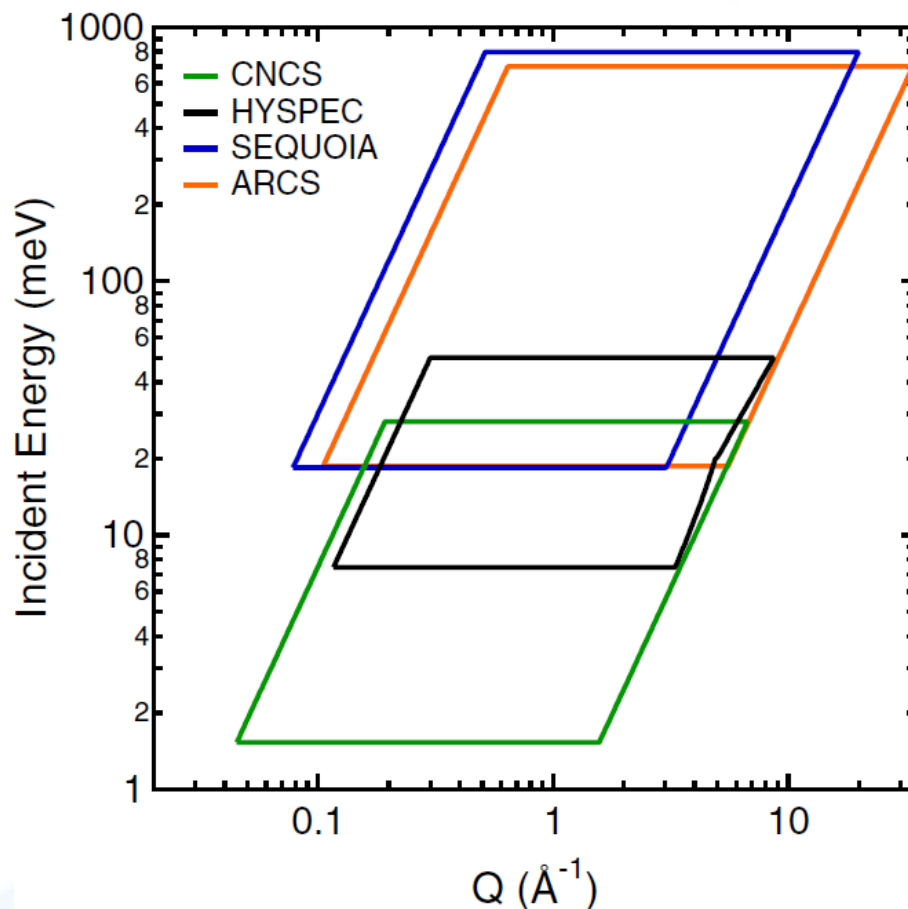
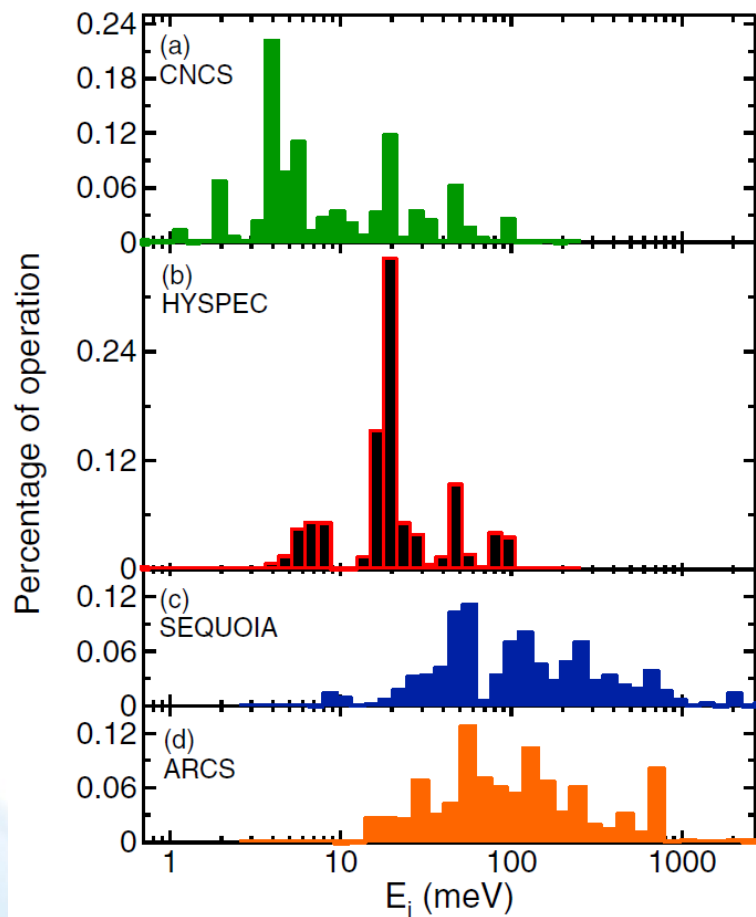
10-100  $\mu\text{eV}$  Multichopper Spectrometer

- $E = 2 - 20 \text{ meV}$
- $Q = 0.1 - 4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$



# Direct Geometry Spectrometers at SNS

M. Stone, et. al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 045113 (2014)

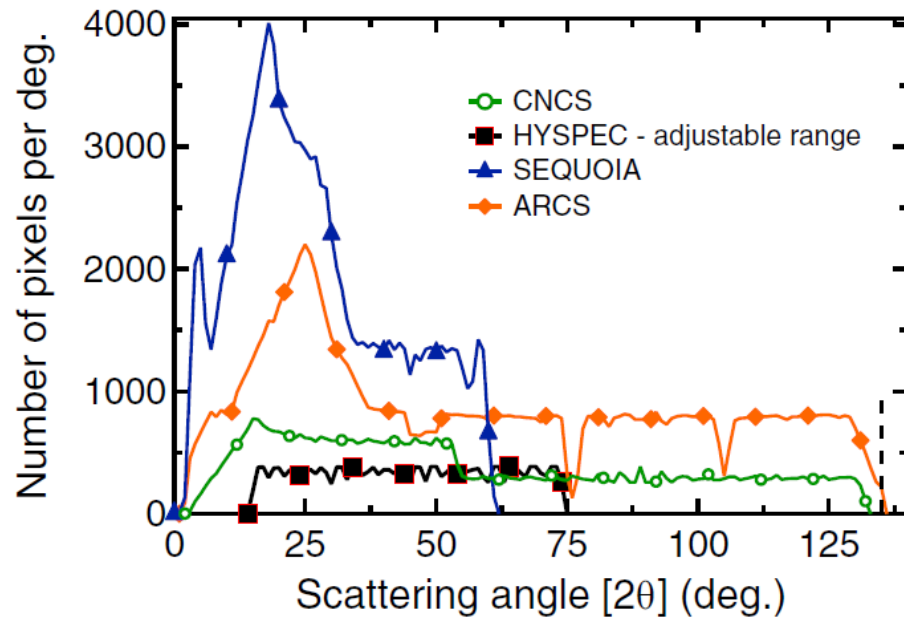
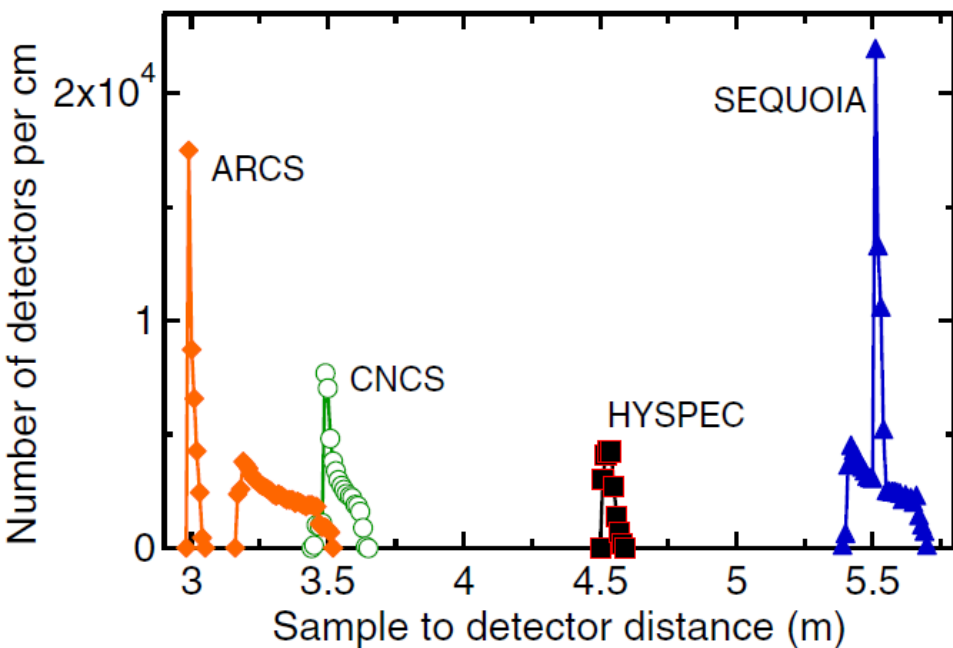


# Direct Geometry Spectrometers at SNS

M. Stone, et. al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 045113 (2014)

Parameter	CNCS	HYSPEC	SEQUOIA	ARCS
Moderator	c-IH	c-IH	apd-H <sub>2</sub> O	apd-H <sub>2</sub> O
Source-beam monitor distance (m)	34.85	37.38	18.23	11.831
Source-downstream monitor distance (m)	n/a	n/a	29.003	18.5
Source-sample distance (m)	36.26	40.77	20.01	13.6
Height of beam at sample (cm)	5	3.5	5	5
Width of beam at sample (cm)	1.5	3.5	5	5
Detector tube diameter (cm)	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54
Detector tube length (m)	2	1.2	1.2	1
Mean sample-detector distance (m)	3.54	4.54	5.53	3.21
Minimum equatorial scattering angle (deg.)	3.8	0 <sup>a</sup>	2.0	2.4
Maximum equatorial scattering angle (deg.)	135	135	59.3	136.0
Maximum out of plane scattering angle (deg.)	16	7.5	19.4	27
Solid angle detector coverage <sup>b</sup> (Sr.)	1.606	0.226	0.863	2.196
Incident energy range (meV) <sup>c</sup>	1–80	4–60	8–2000	15–1500
Range of energy resolution (% $E_i$ ) <sup>d</sup>	1–5	3–5	1–3	3–5
Radial collimator	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Entry into user program	2009	2013	2010	2008
Reference	19		20, 34	21

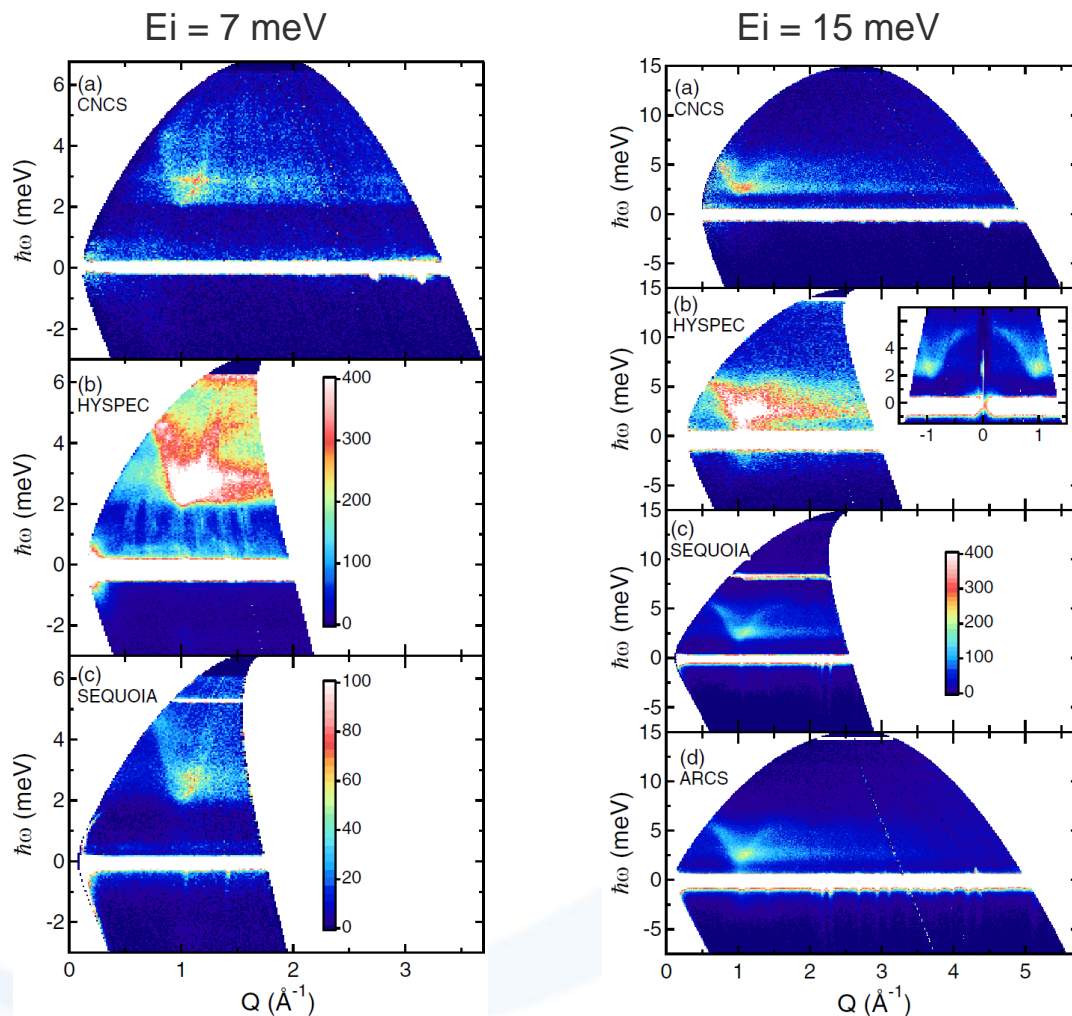
# Direct Geometry Spectrometers at SNS



M. Stone, et. al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 045113 (2014)

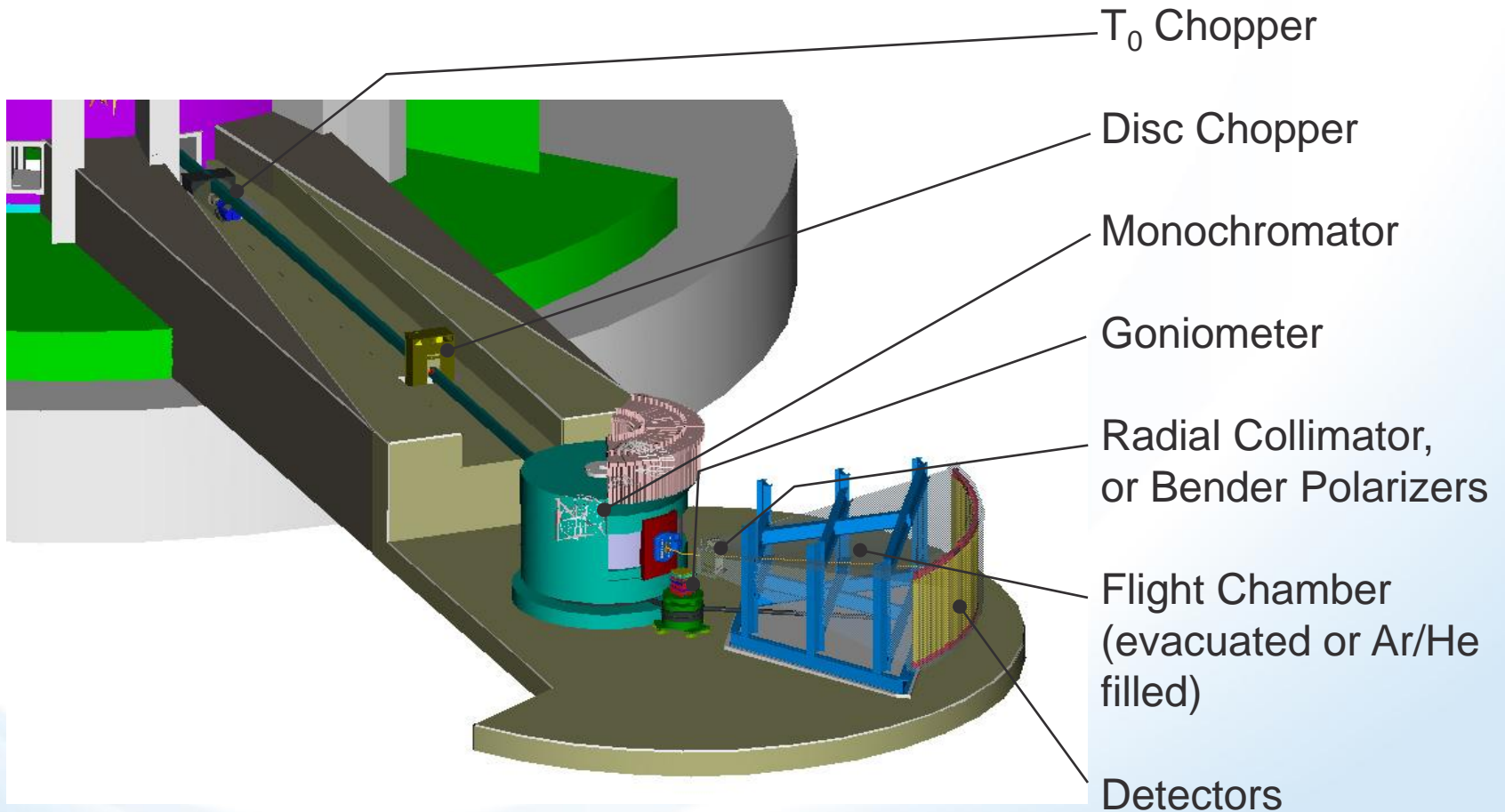
# Direct Geometry Spectrometers at SNS

M. Stone, et. al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. 85, 045113 (2014)



Magnetic intensity from the same powder sample of  $\text{CrCl}_2$  (Haldane gap chain  $S=1$  antiferromagnet) measured on the four different spectrometers at two incident energies. Note the 4x larger scale for HYSPEC data at  $E_i = 7$  meV.

# HYSPEC conceptual design - 2003

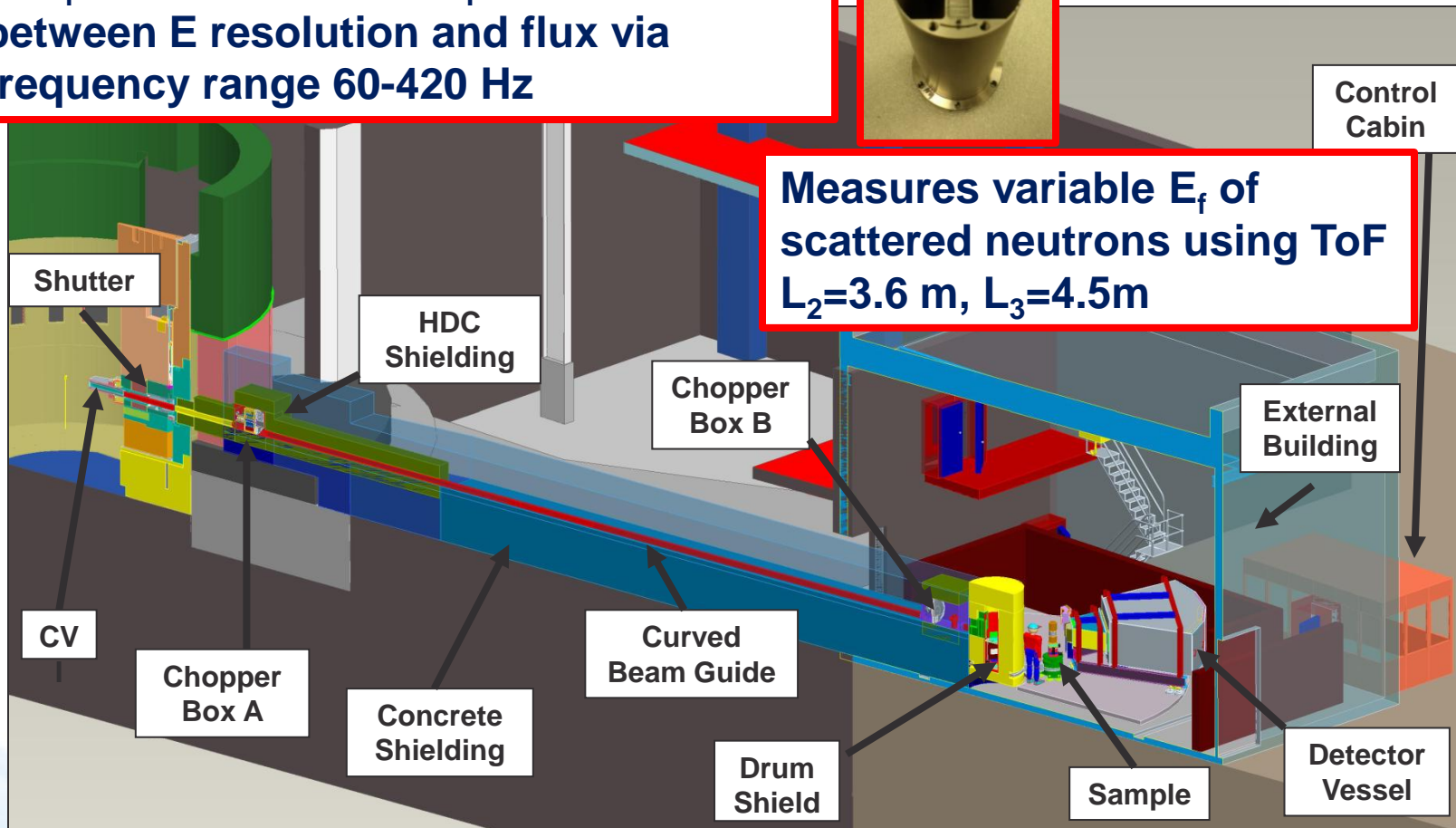


# HYSPEC layout (design – 2008)

Short strait blade Fermi chopper at  $L_1=37.2$  m to select  $E_i$ ; trade off between E resolution and flux via frequency range 60-420 Hz



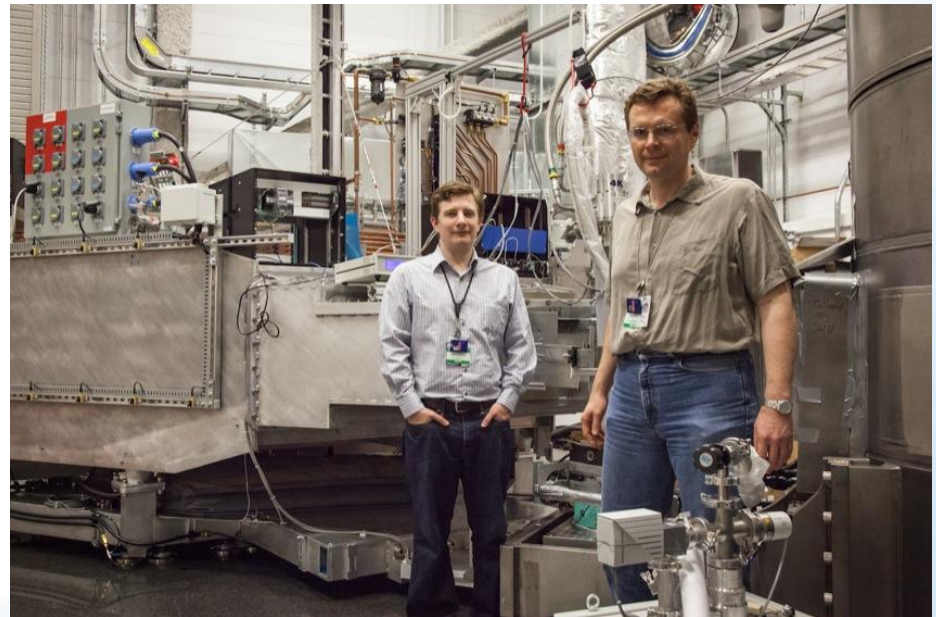
Measures variable  $E_f$  of scattered neutrons using ToF  
 $L_2=3.6$  m,  $L_3=4.5$  m



# HYSPEC in operation - 2012



Commissioning Experiments,  
D. Fobes and I. Zaliznyak (2012)





# HYSPEC in operation - 2013

Tune-up complete: apertures, beam stop, shielding, shielding

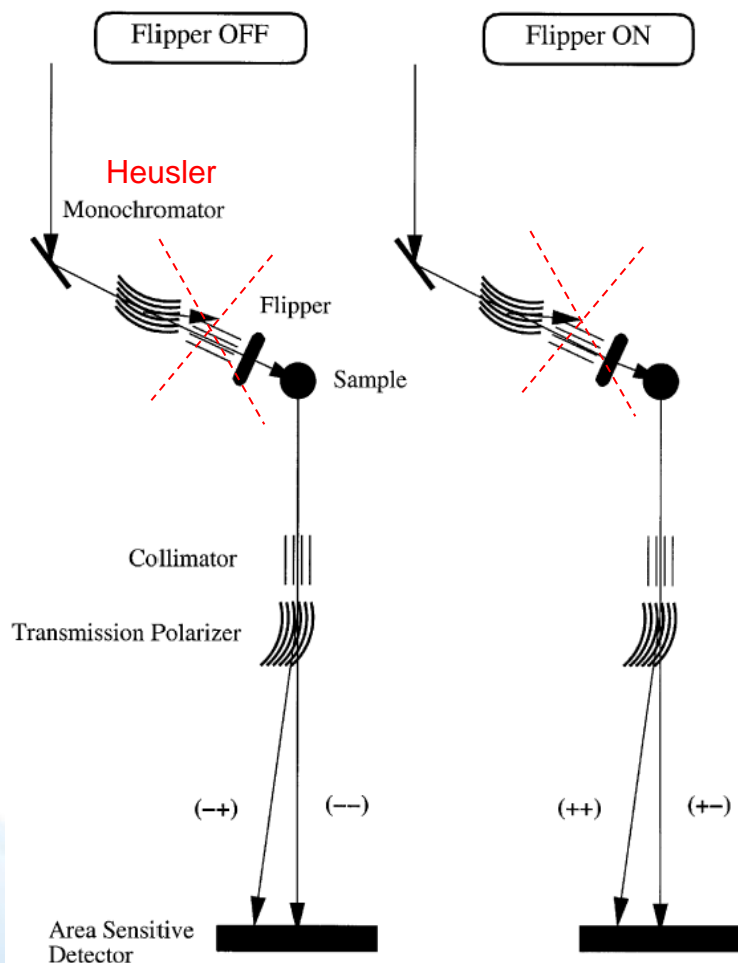


# HYSPEC in operation - 2013

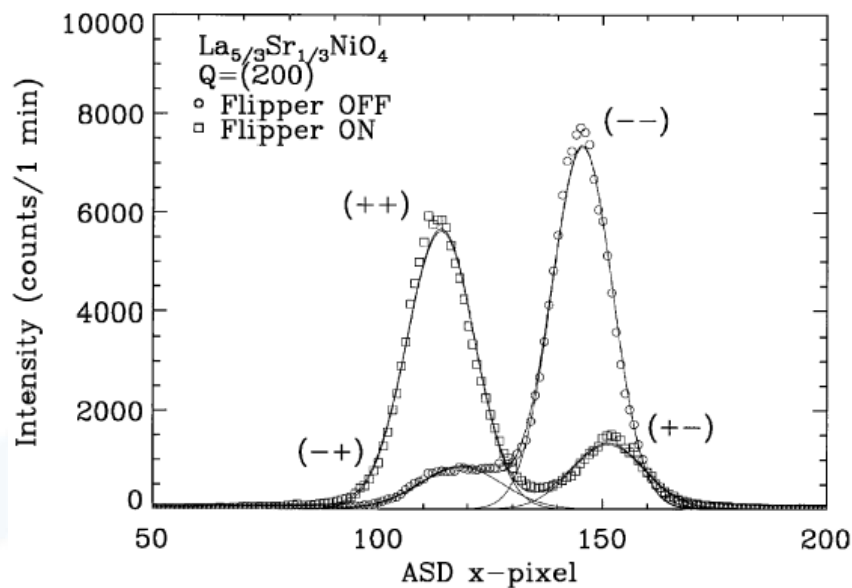
Tune-up complete: apertures, beam stop, shielding, shielding



# Initial HYSPEC concept for polarized beam measurement with a Position Sensitive Detector (PSD)

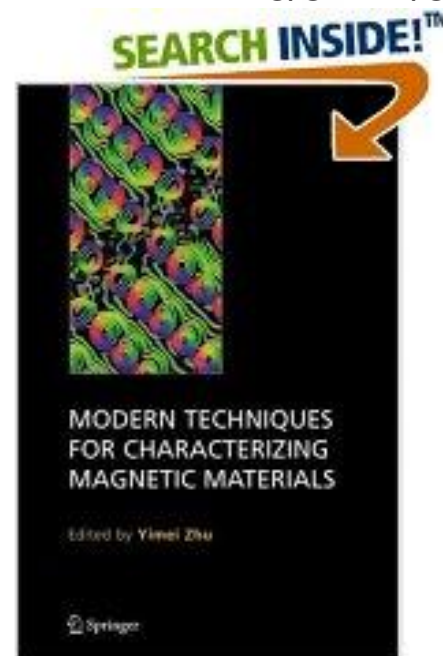
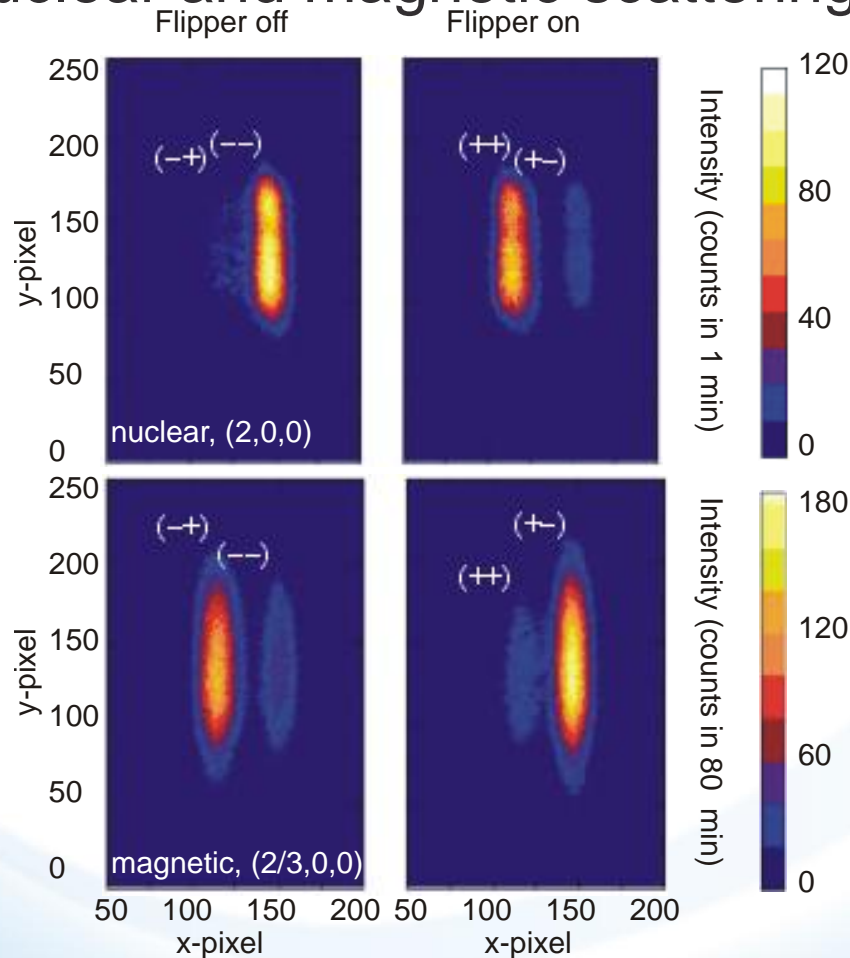


S.-H. Lee, C. F. Majkrzak,  
Physica B 267-268, 341 (1999)



# Initial concept for HYSPEC polarization analysis: experimental demonstration with PSD on SPINS

Nuclear and magnetic scattering intensities in  $\text{La}_{5/3}\text{Sr}_{1/3}\text{NiO}_4$



I. A. Zaliznyak and S.-H. Lee, in Modern Techniques for Characterizing Magnetic Materials, ed. Y. Zhu (Springer, 2005)

# HYSPEC setup for polarization analysis (2002 design)

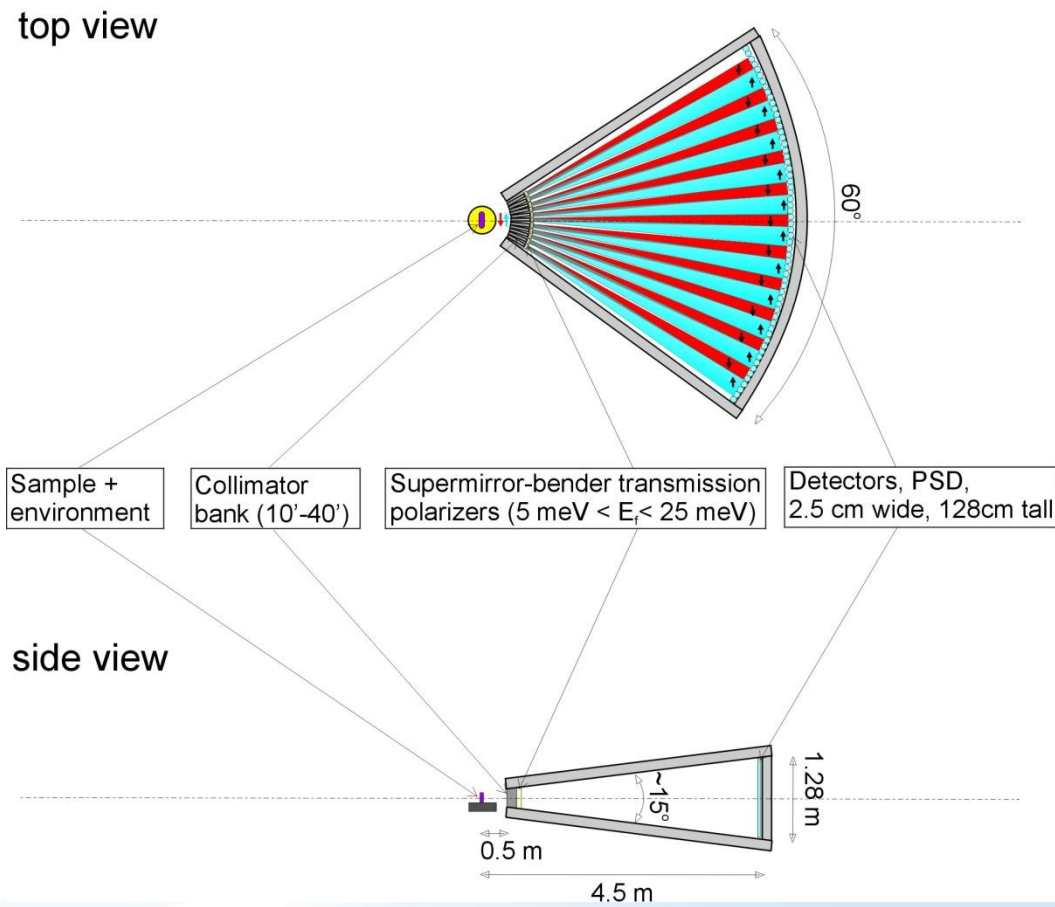
❑ Polarized incident beam is supplied by reflection from the vertically focusing  $\text{Cu}_2\text{MnAl}$  (Heusler alloy) crystal monochromator

$$10 \text{ meV} < E_i^{\text{pol}} < 90 \text{ meV}$$

❑ Polarization analysis of the scattered neutrons is performed by a set of 18-22 supermirror-bender transmission polarizers, each 2 cm wide, 5 cm thick and 15 cm high,

$$3.7 \text{ meV} < E_f^{\text{pol}} < 15\text{-}25 \text{ meV}$$

Polarized-beam analyzer setup



I. Zaliznyak, et. al., Physica B **356**, 150-155 (2005); [cond-mat/0410040](https://arxiv.org/abs/cond-mat/0410040).

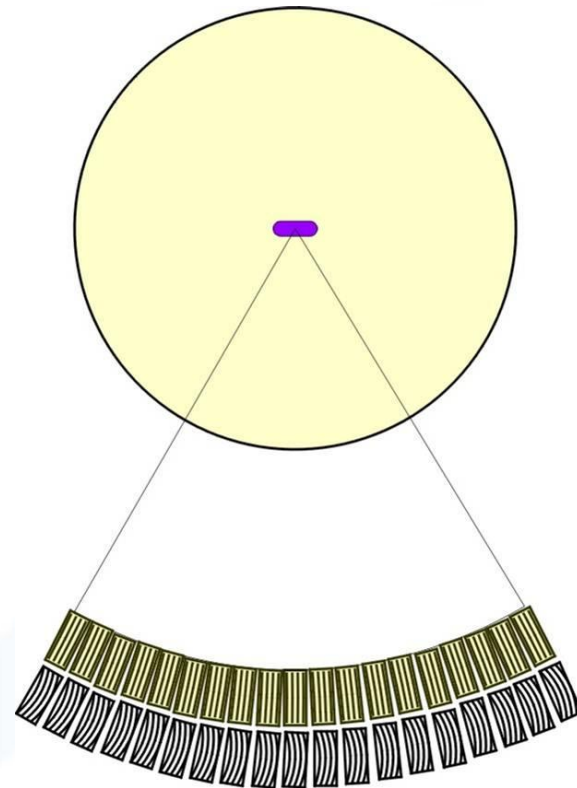
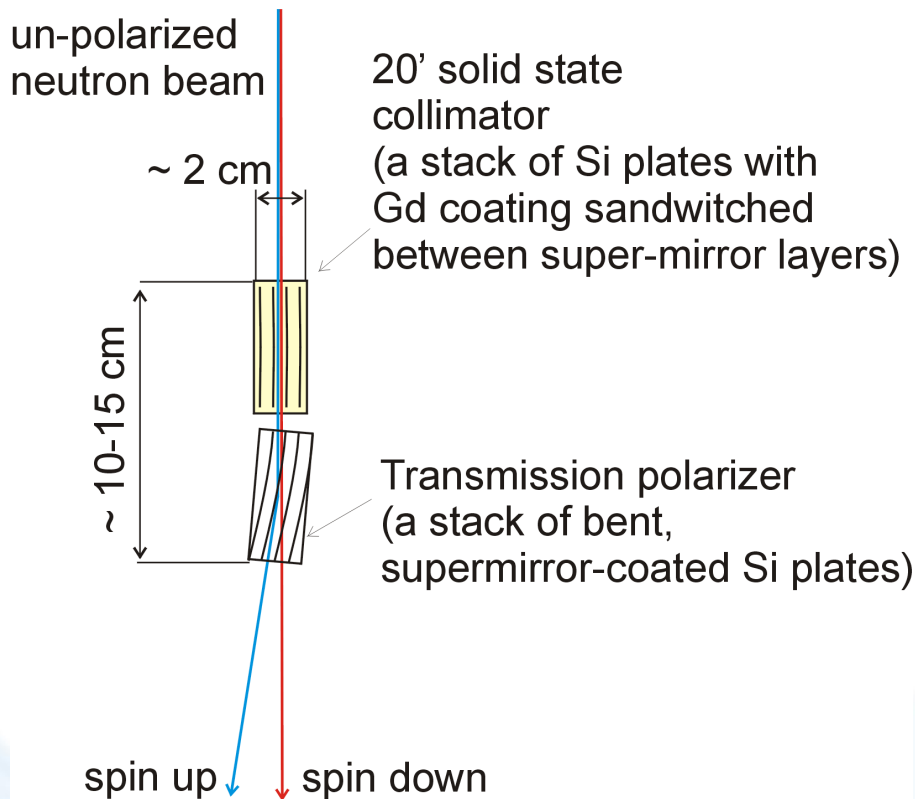
SUSTech Symposium on Neutron

Diffractometer/Spectrometer. Shenzhen, Oct. 2016.

# A supermirror-bender transmission polarizer setup for HYSPEC (2002)

A very compact device  
(but needs a saturating magnetic field)

An array of 20 benders covers 60 deg.  
acceptance of the detector bank.

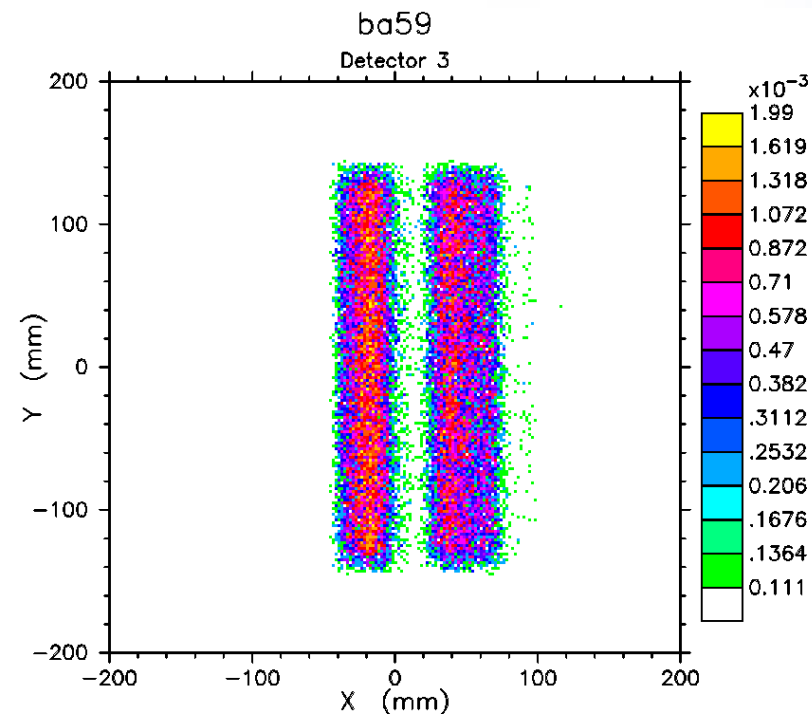
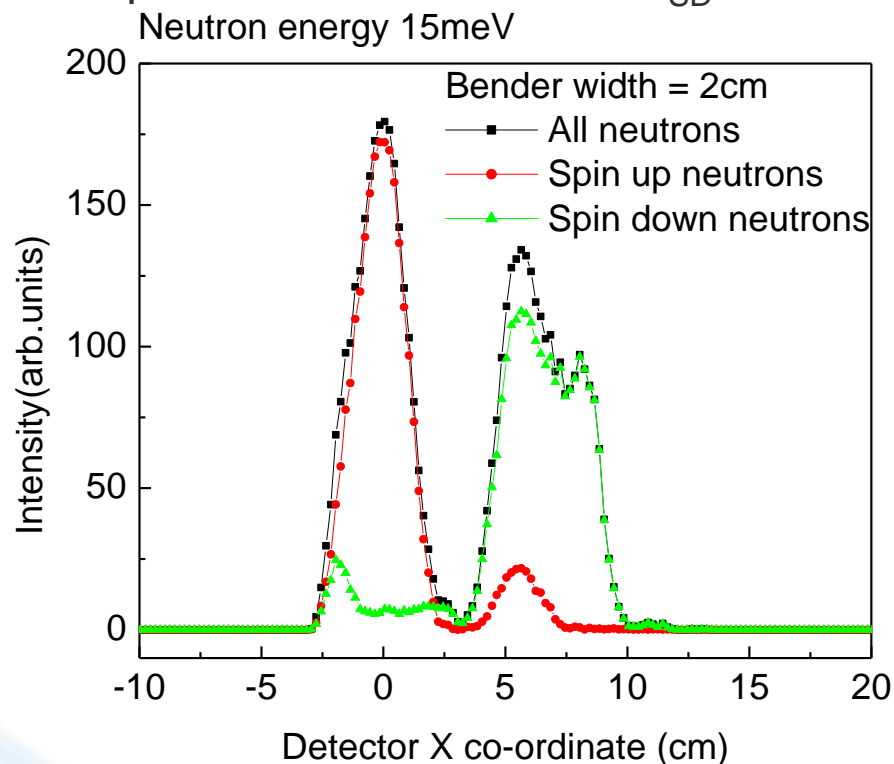


I. Zaliznyak, et. al., Physica B **356**, 150-155 (2005); [cond-mat/0410040](#).

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Diffractometer/Spectrometer. Shenzhen, Oct. 2016.

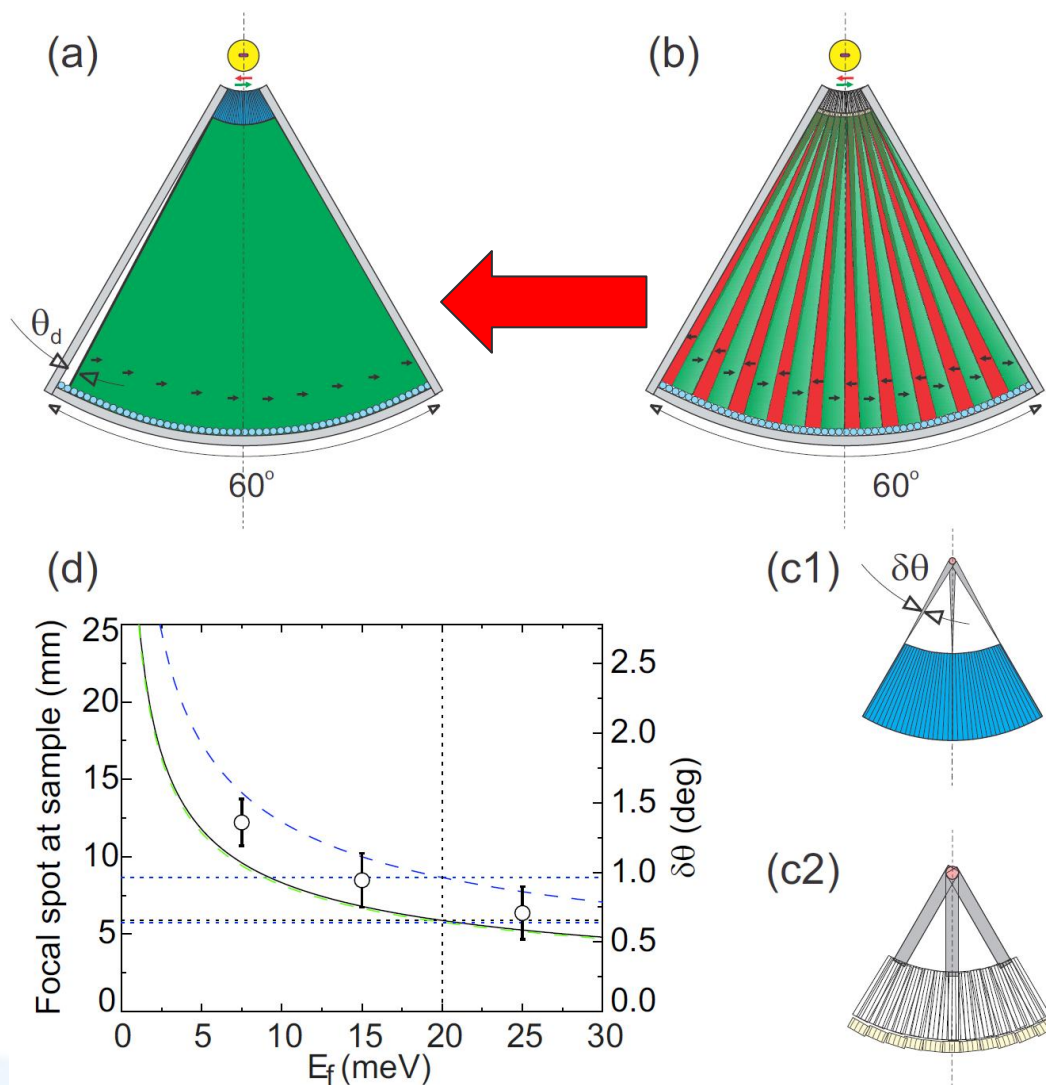
# MC simulation (NISIP) of HYSPEC operation in the polarized beam mode: beam separation

Simulation for the bender geometry optimized for  $E=14.7$  meV (C. Majkrzak, 1995)  
Sample-to-detector distance  $L_{SD}$  is 4.5 m



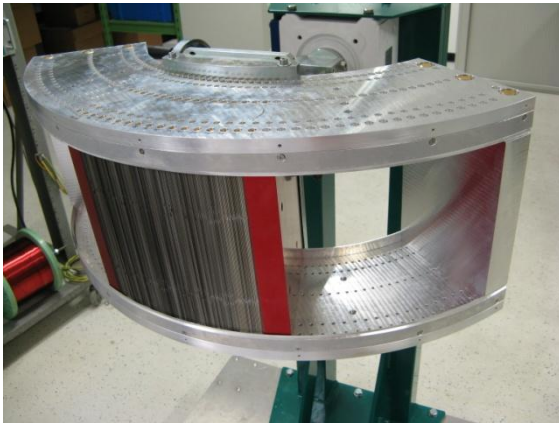
I. Zaliznyak, et. al., Physica B **356**, 150-155 (2005); [cond-mat/0410040](https://arxiv.org/abs/cond-mat/0410040).

# Change of plan: Radial Supermirror





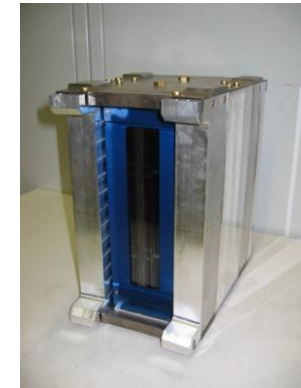
# Change of plan: PSI Supermirror Polarization Analyzer



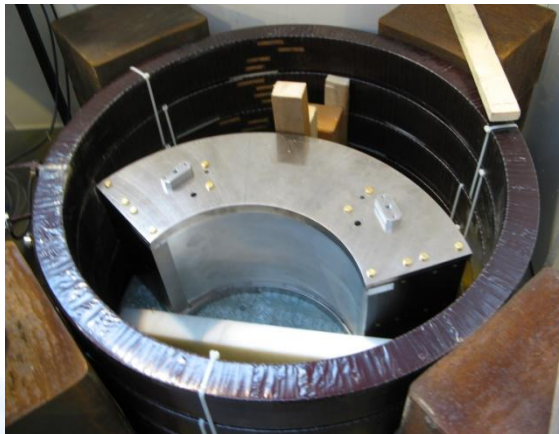
Supermirror analyzer assembled with around 200 supermirrors



Prototype I ( 1.8 deg)



Prototype II ( 4.0 deg)

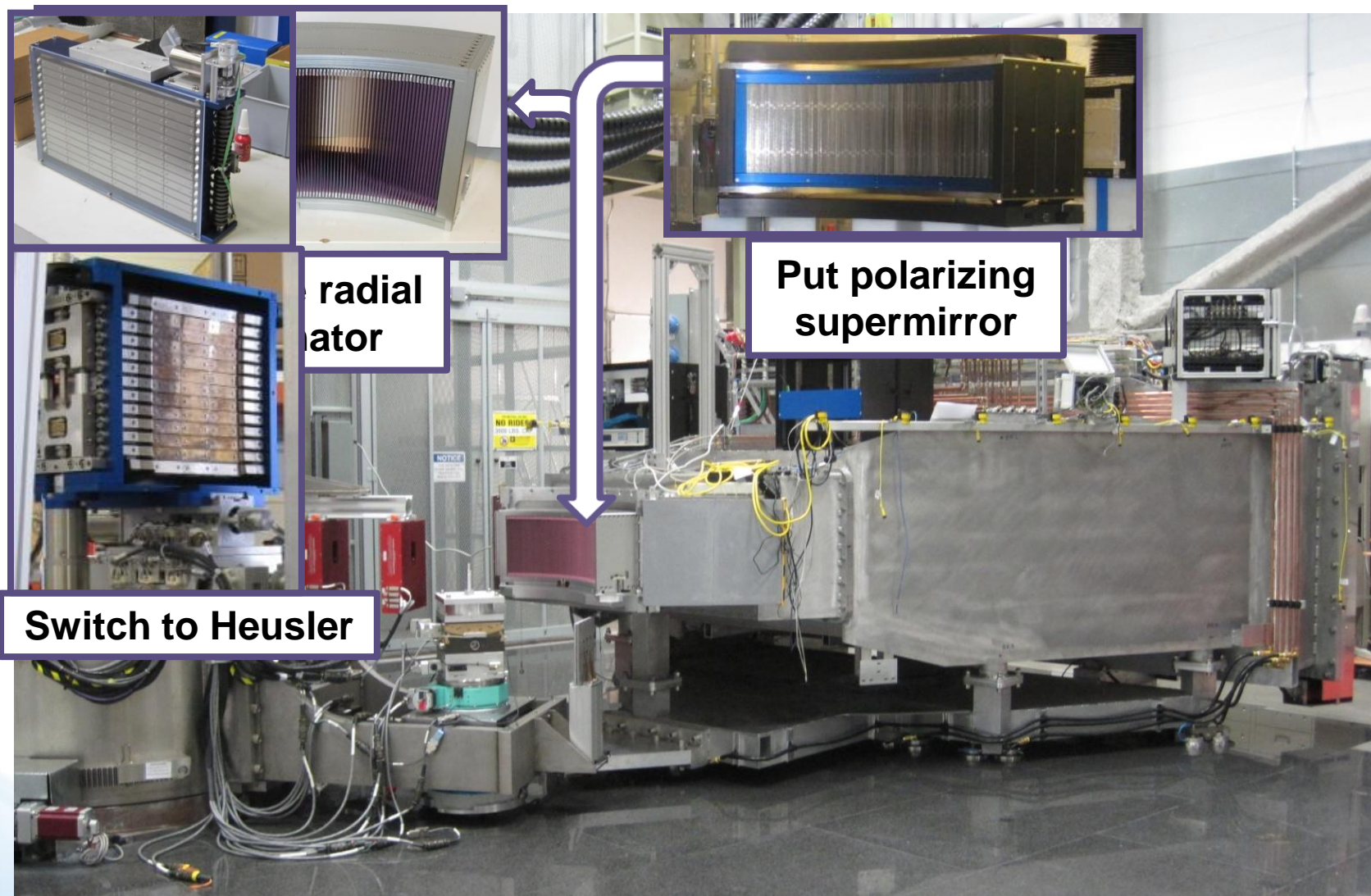


supermirror analyzer inside the magnetization unit (500 G)

## 2011 status:

- 780 out of 960 polarizers produced
- ~100 polarizers per month
- 200 polarizers installed in housing & tested on BOA (optics beamline at SINQ, PSI)
- Anticipated completion in March 2011, followed by tests at SINQ

# Polarized beam setup with the PSI Polarizing Supermirror Array (B. Winn)



# Intensity at sample, V scatterer

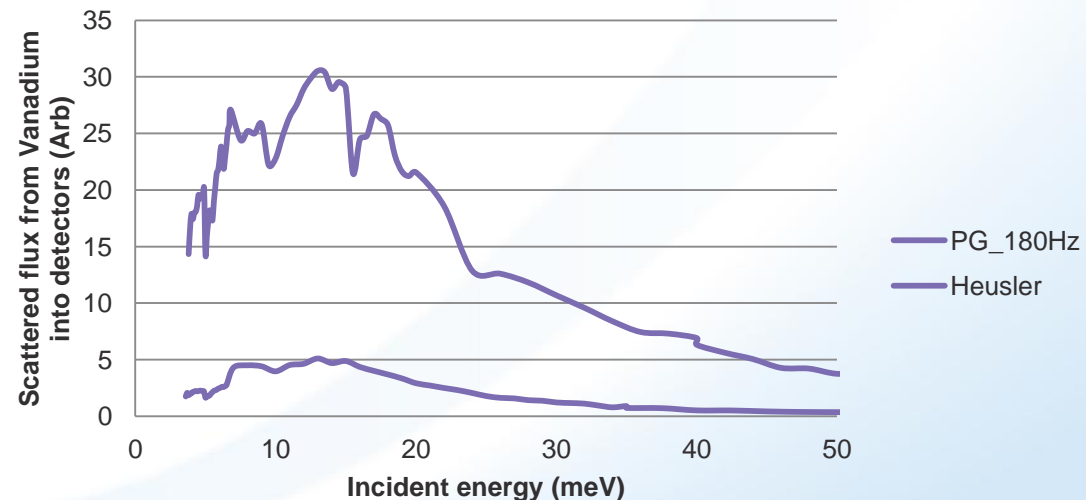
- 15 cm high beam from guide vertically focused to sample  
~2.5 cm x 2.5 cm FWHM
- $4.2E5$  n/s/MW/cm<sup>2</sup>: Gold foil measurement at sample position, PG focus array to sample 1.8 m,  $E_i=15$  meV, Fermi 180 Hz
- Plot: Vanadium incoherent isotropic scatter integrated over detector array at  $40^\circ < 2\Theta < 100^\circ$ , PG & Heusler

**3.8 meV <  $E_i$  < 50 meV**

**Common  $E_i$ 's:**

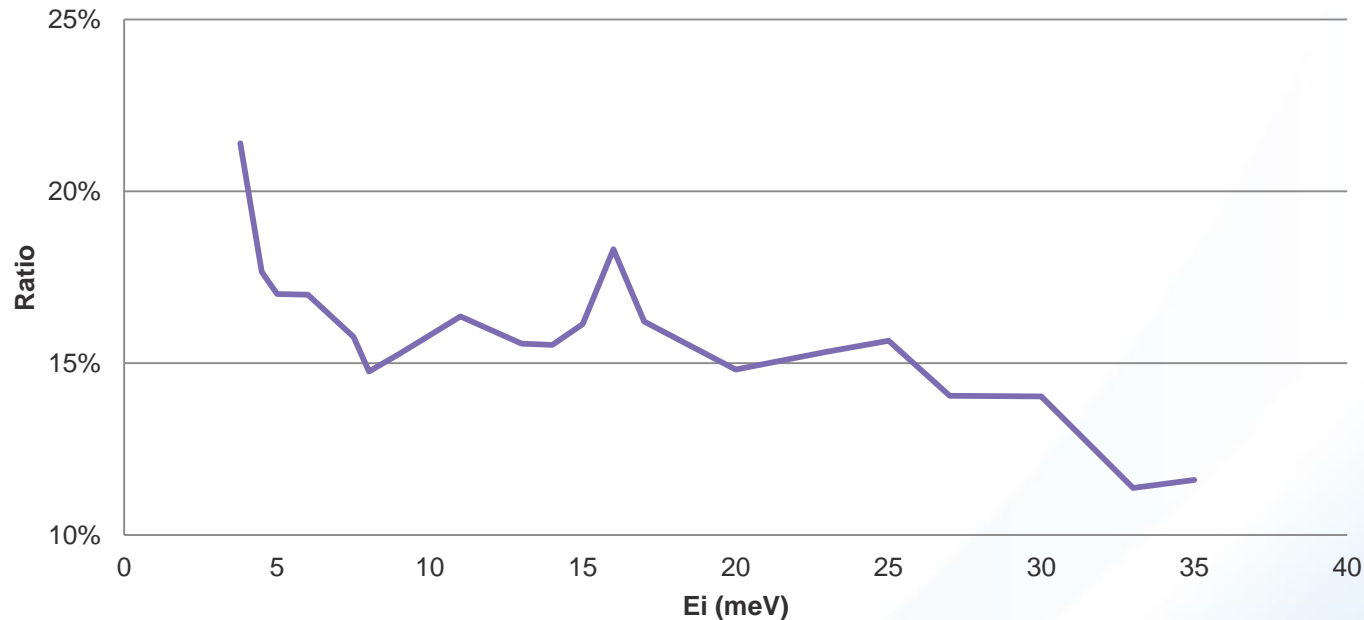
**3.8, 7, 15, 20, 27, 35 meV**

**Rare  $E_i$ : 50 meV**



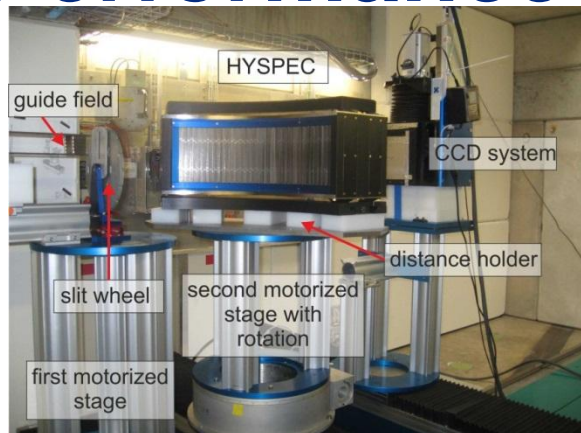
# Heusler relative to PG

Flux ratio, Heusler vs. PG, flip on, TiZr



- Working energy range  $E_i$  3.8 meV to 25 meV
- Loss in flux on sample 5 to 10 times

# Performance of the Polarizer

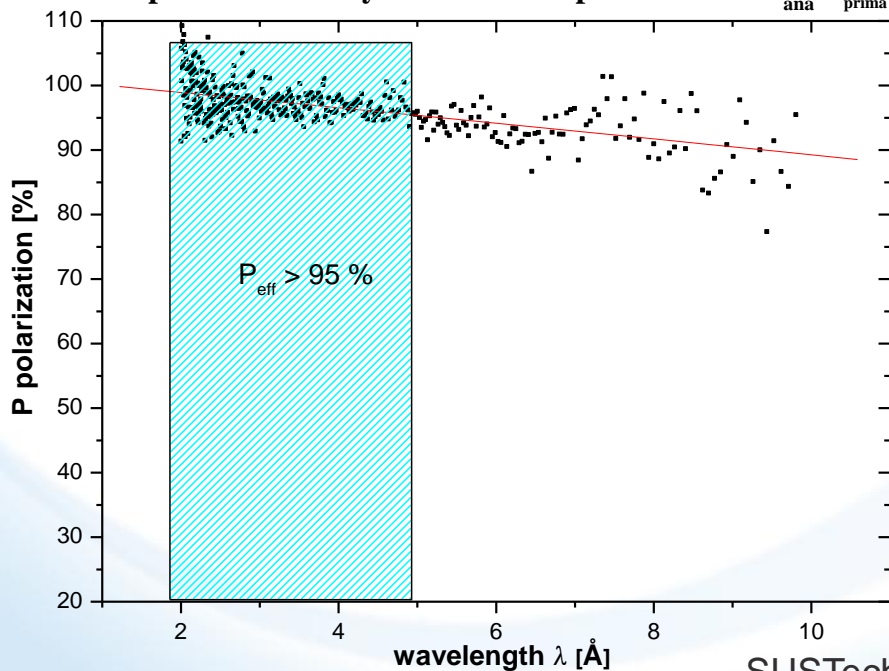


960 supermirrors, 60°  
 U. Filges  
 BOA beamline at SINQ  
 Ready to ship

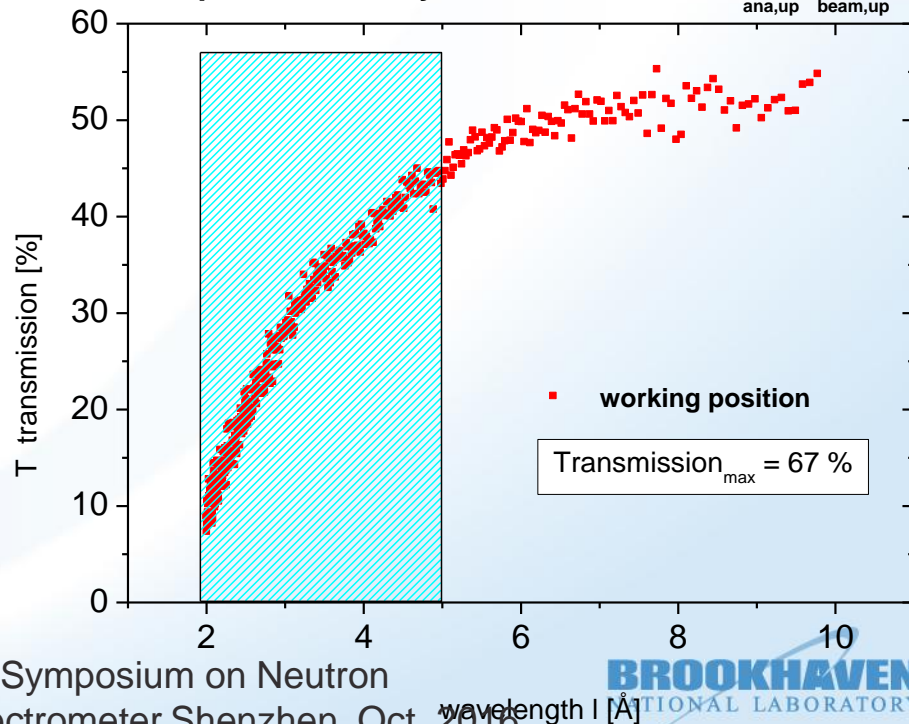


Magnetization unit at HYSPEC

supermirror analyzer - effective polarization  $P_{ana}/P_{prima}$



supermirror analyzer - transmission  $I_{ana,up}/I_{beam,up}$



# Polarized beam commissioned (2015)

Neutron Sciences FUTURE FOR USERS ABOUT SCIENCE INSTRUMENTS & SUPPORT PUBLICATIONS NEWS CAP

<https://neutrons.ornl.gov/news/supermirroruser>



## More Power to HYSPEC

November 11, 2015

After installing the new wide-angle super mirror array at SNS's hybrid spectrometer, beam line 14B, HYSPEC is ready to tackle new problems using fully polarized neutron scattering.

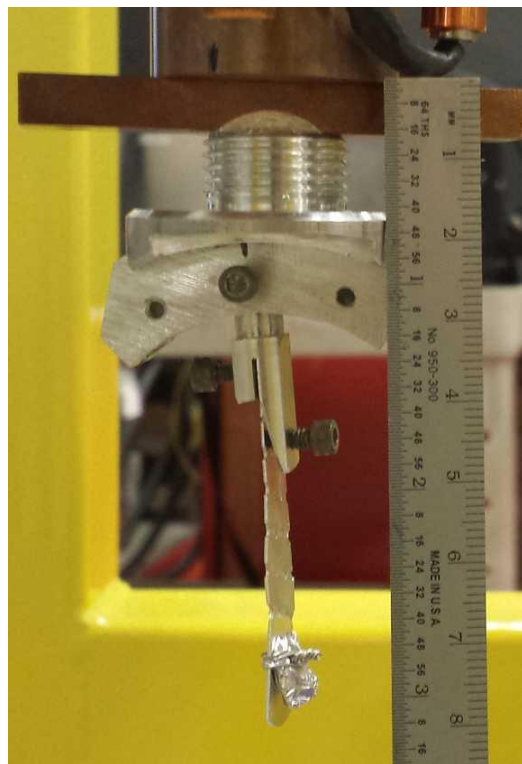
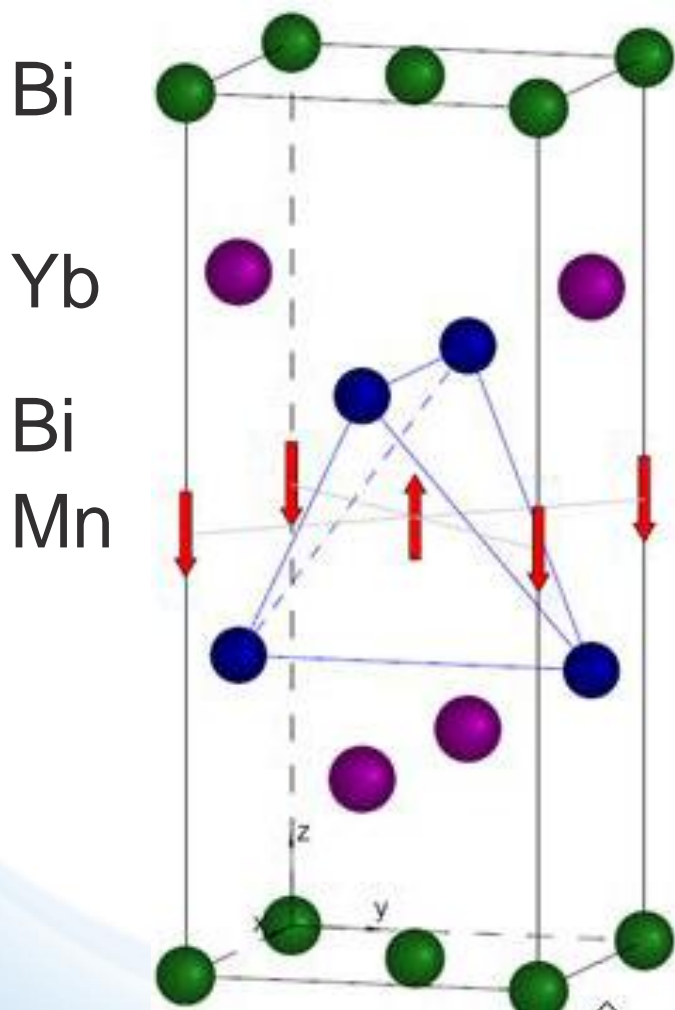


SUSTech Symposium on Neutron  
Diffractometer/Spectrometer. Shenzhen, Oct. 2016.

# HYSPEC polarized beam setup in operation



# First test: antiferromagnetic structure of the layered semimetal $\text{YbMnBi}_2$

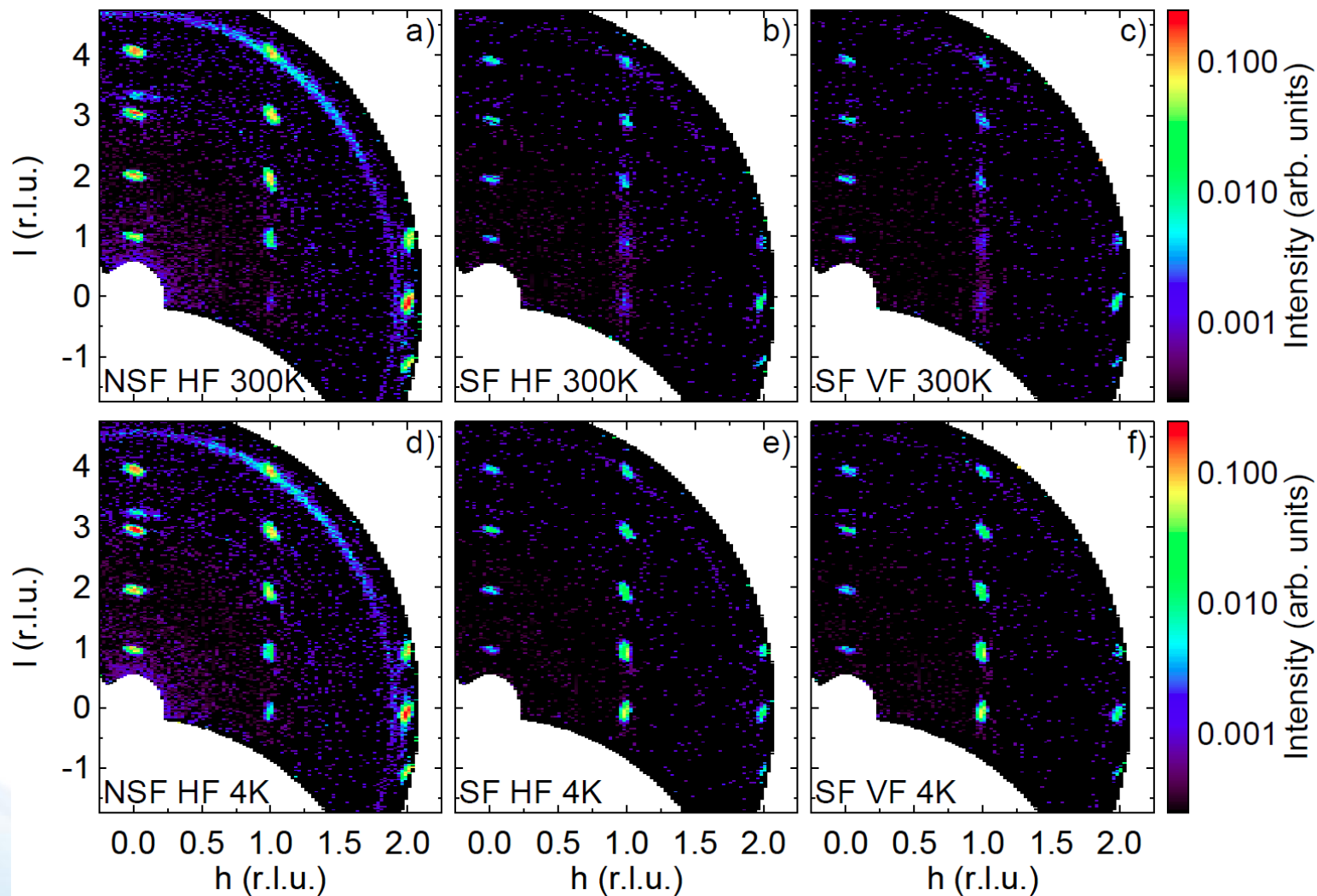


$\text{YbMnBi}_2$  (~0.5g)  
single crystal

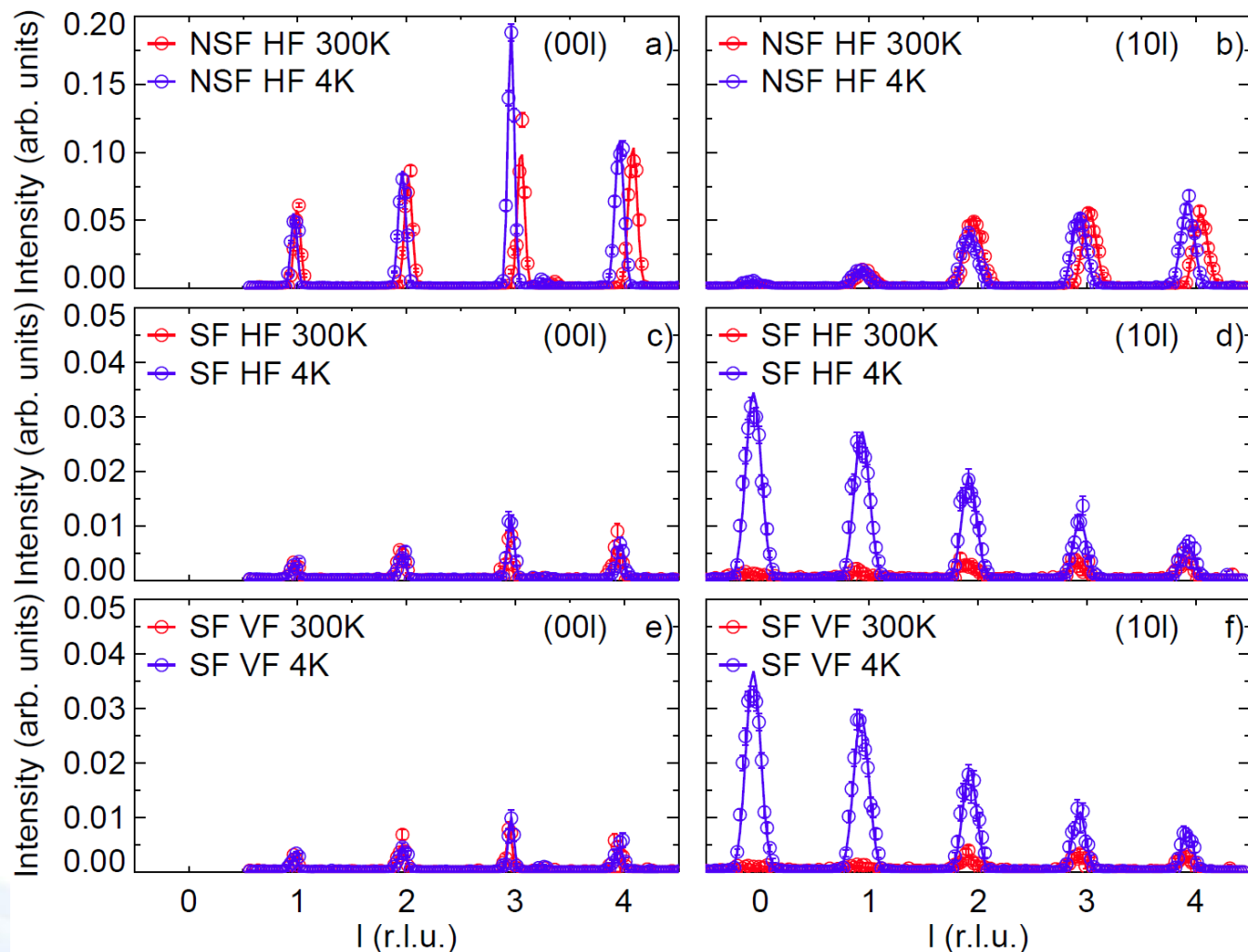




# Polarized diffraction measurement of $\text{YbMnBi}_2$ : one night on HYSPEC



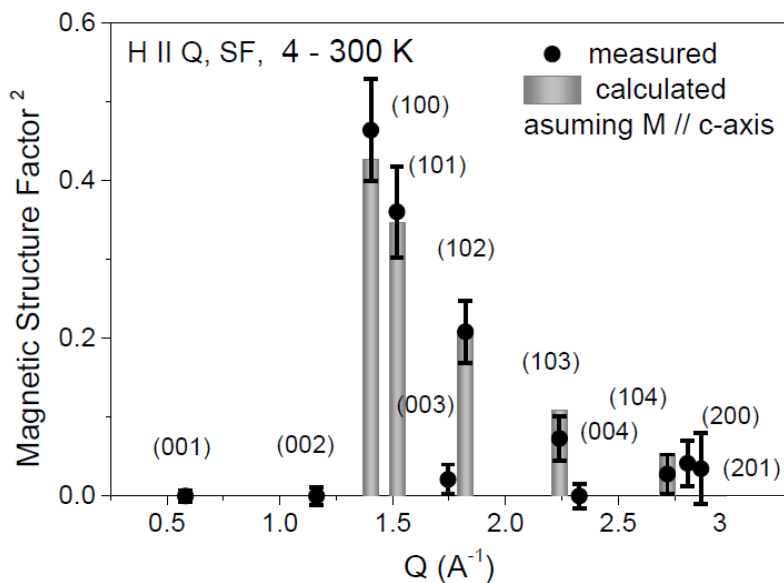
# Polarized diffraction scans on $\text{YbMnBi}_2$ Bragg peaks



# HYSPEC is not a diffractometer, but... can do diffraction, if needed

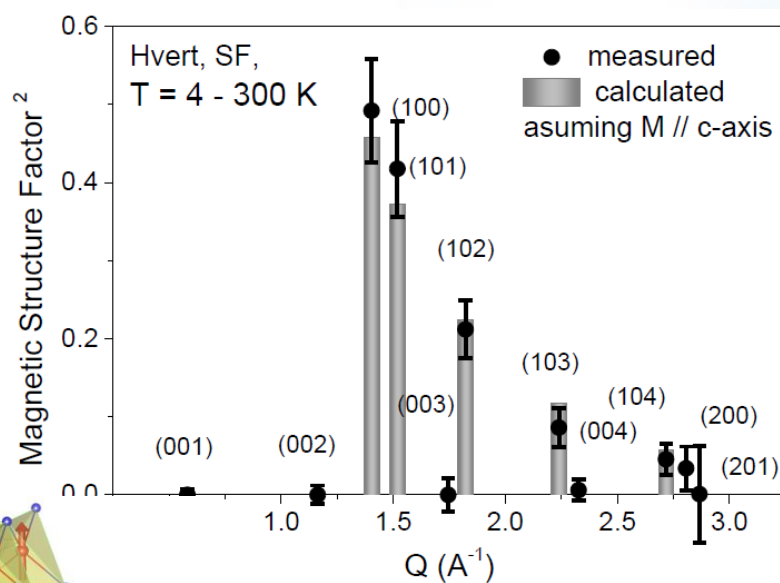
The refinement compares favorably to HB3 diffractometer

Fit of the 4K – 300 K data with  $P \parallel Q$ .  
AFM model with spins along c axis gives ordered moment amplitude of  $4.37(18) \mu_B$

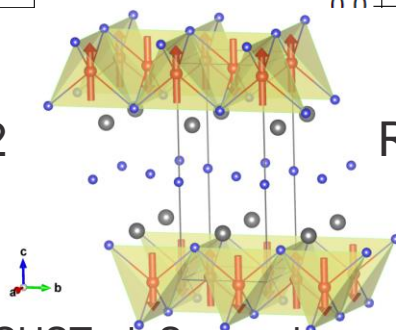


RF-factor: 25.9,  $\chi^2(\text{Intensity})$ : 0.72

Fit of the 4K – 300 K data with P vertical ( $\perp Q$ ).  
AFM model with spins along c axis gives ordered moment amplitude of  $4.52(17) \mu_B$

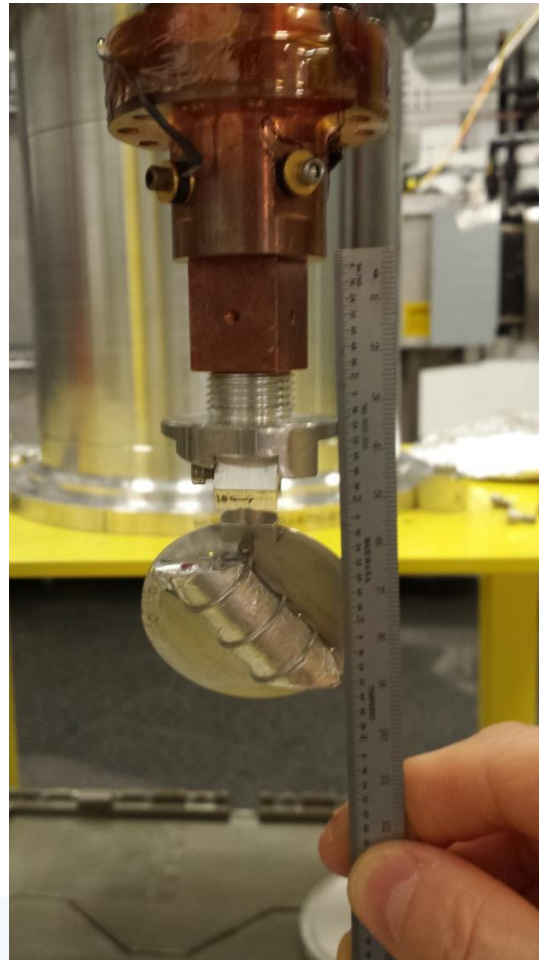
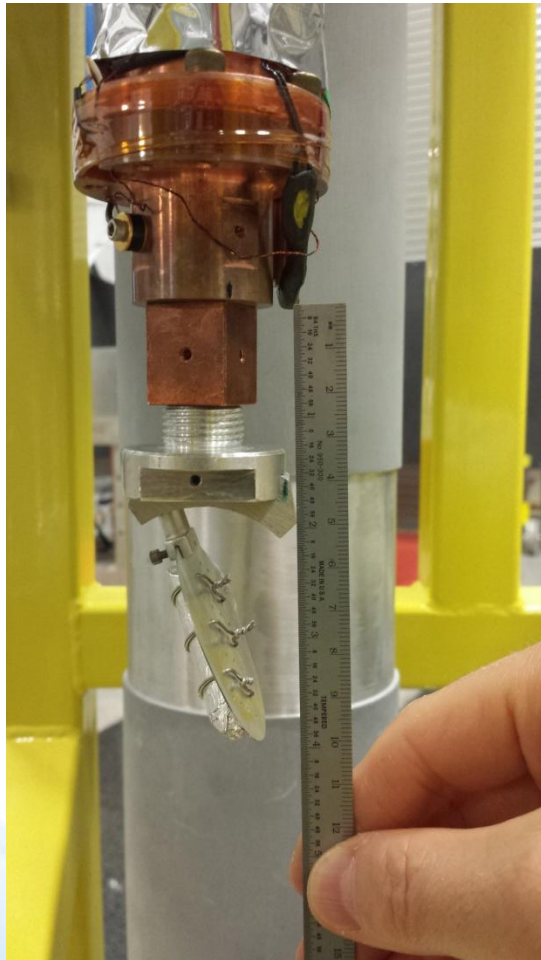


RF-factor: 17,  $\chi^2(\text{Intensity})$ : 0.46



# Magnetic dynamics in $\text{FeTe}_{0.45}\text{Se}_{0.55}$ superconductor: sample geometry

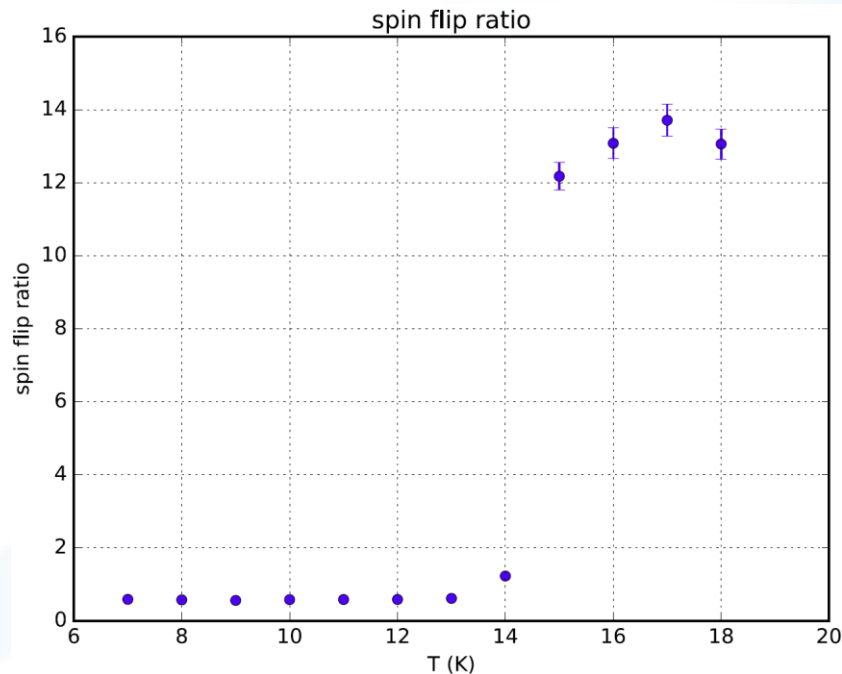
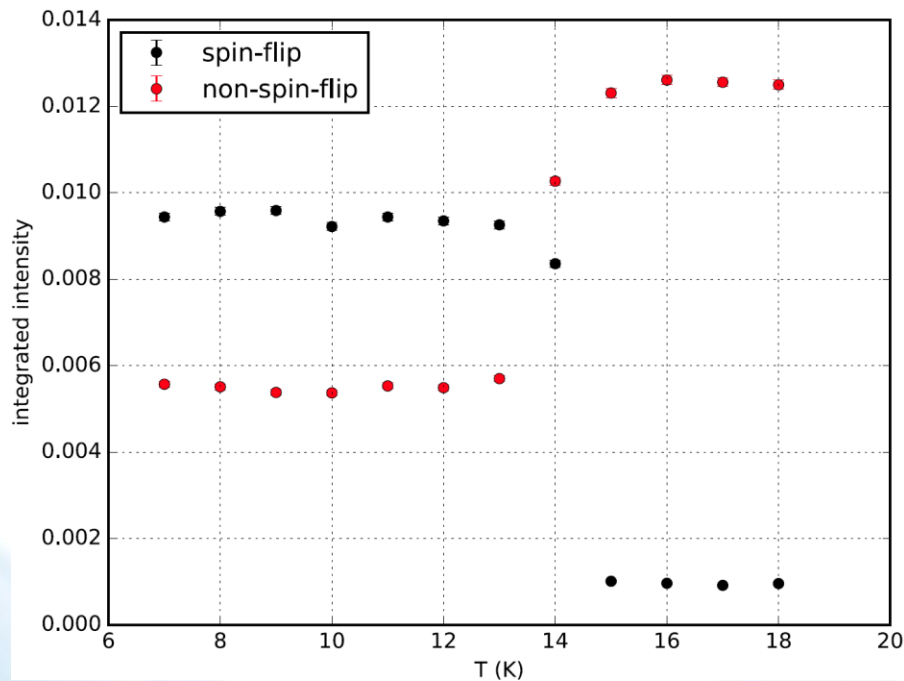
Large (~ 23g) bulk single crystal, irregularly mounted on Al plate



# Beam depolarization in superconducting $\text{FeTe}_{0.45}\text{Se}_{0.55}$

Sample is cooled in guide field  $\sim 10\sim 20\text{G} \Rightarrow$  the beam is fully depolarized at  $T < T_c$ !

Flipping Ratio ( $T > T_c$ ) = 13(1)



# Zero field cooling: $FR = 5 \sim 8$

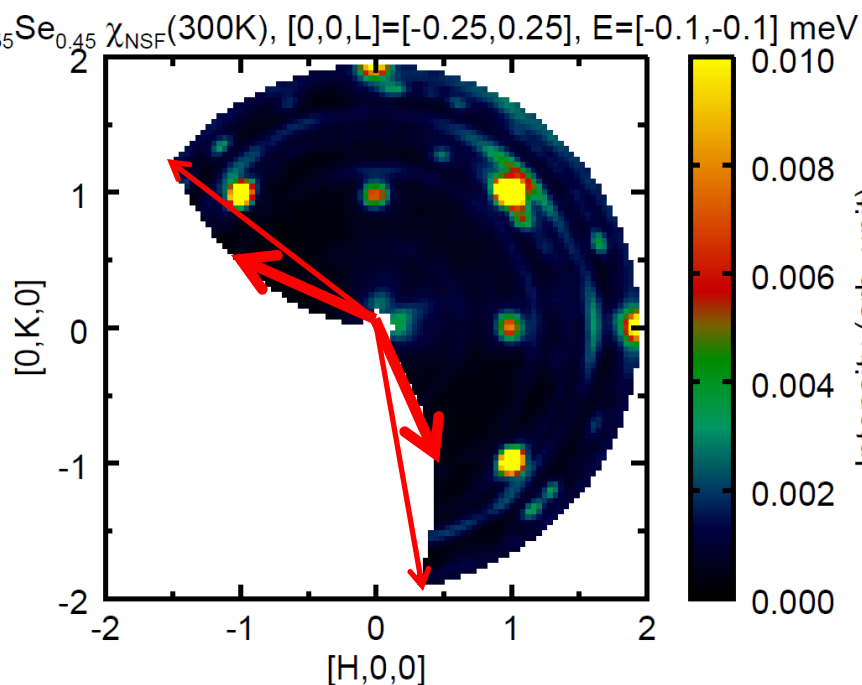
- Cooled in a mu-metal shield from 16 K to 5 K
- Cooled on the instrument sample table, in a compensating guide field providing zero field environment
- Effect is similar: flipping ratio improved.
- FR varies from 5 to 8, depending on the sample rotation angle



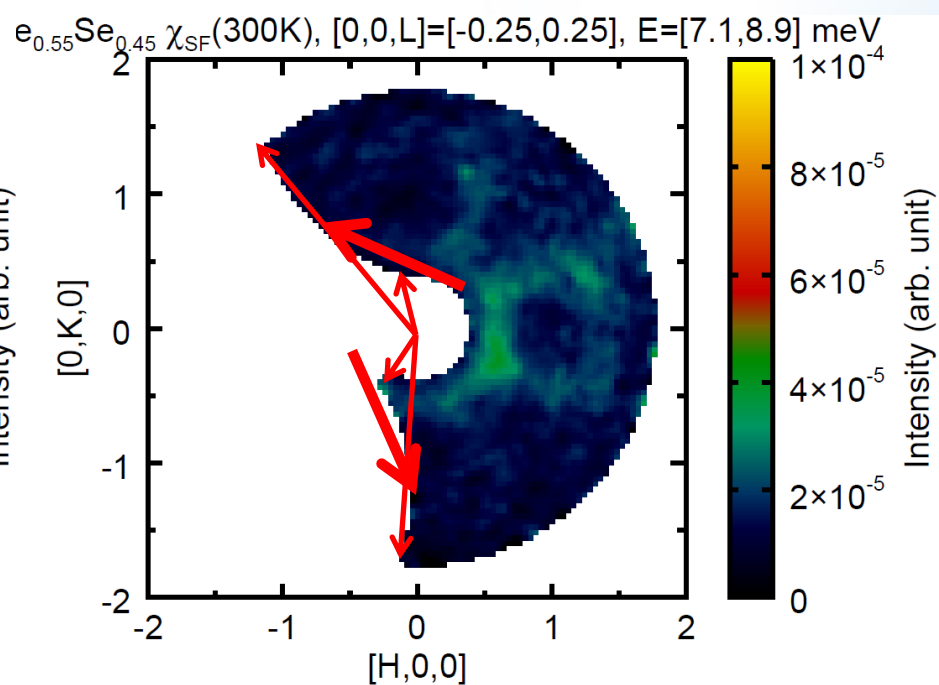
# “P||Q” setup: align polarization with the middle of detector at E=0

Change of the mutual alignment of **P** and **Q** with energy transfer

E=0 meV

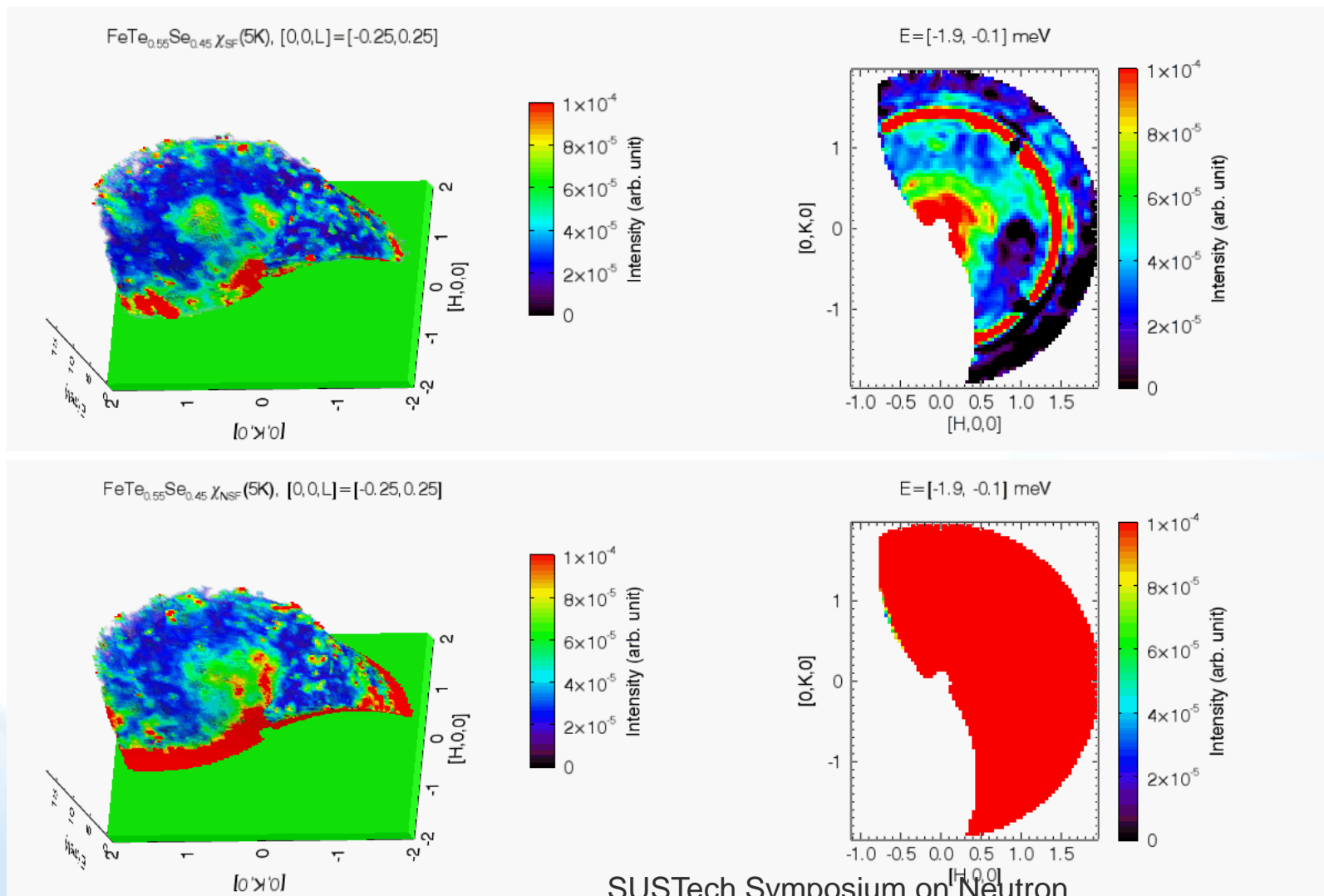


E=8.0(9) meV



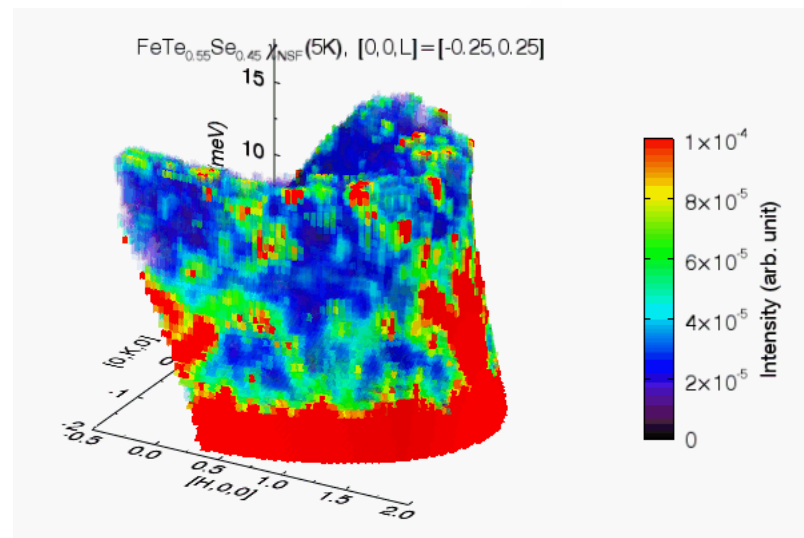
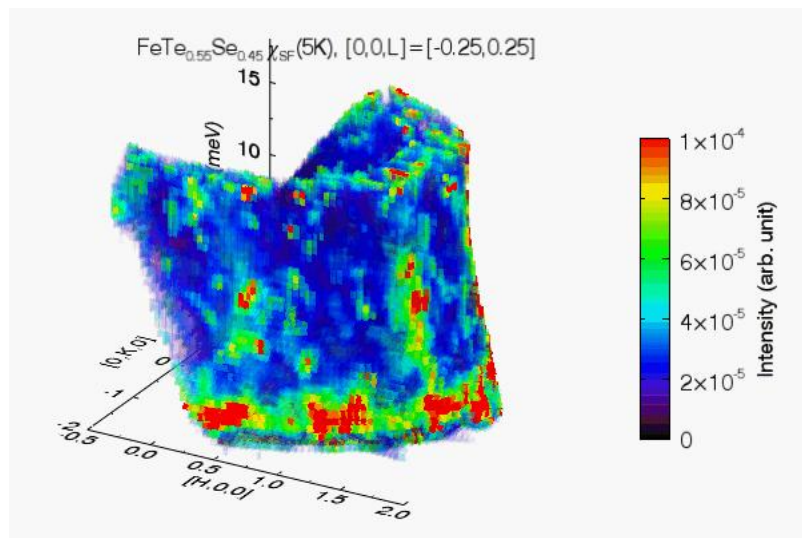
SNS @ 1 MW.  $E_i = 20 \text{ meV}$ . Each dataset is approximately 24 hours on HYSPEC: 6-8 min for each of the 191 angular positions of the sample.

# SF and NSF at 5 K

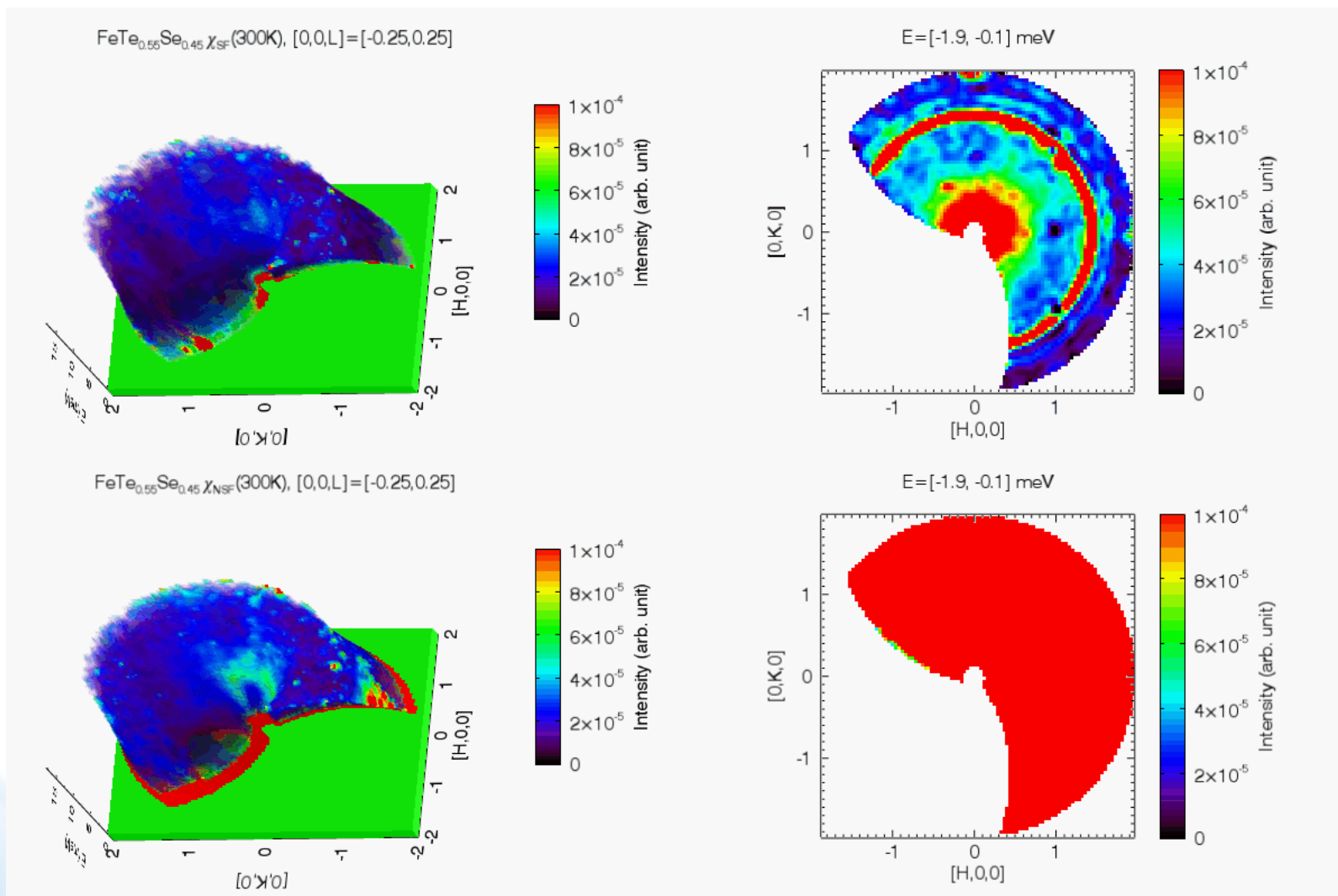




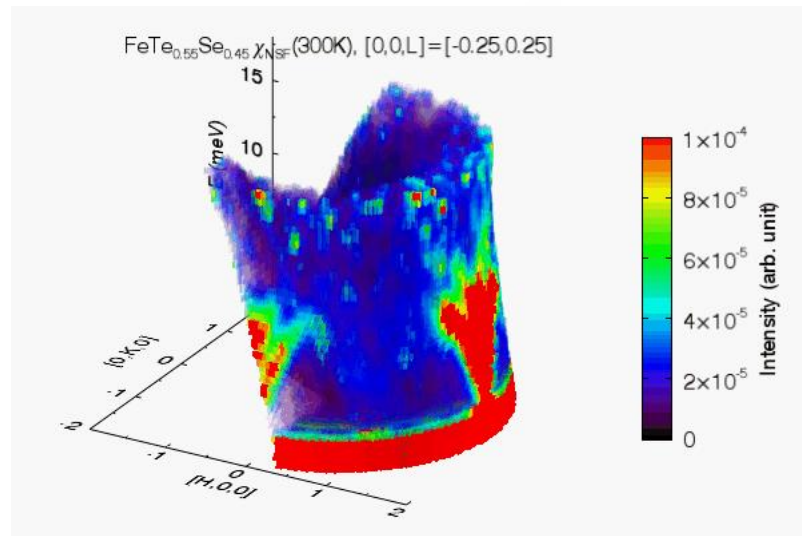
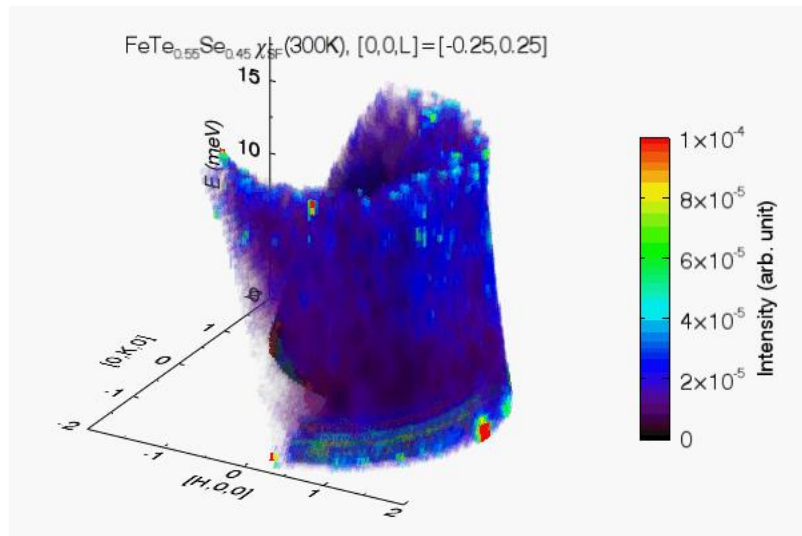
# SF and NSF at 5 K



# SF and NSF at 300 K



# SF and NSF at 300 K



# Magnetic and non-magnetic excitations in $\text{FeTe}_{0.55}\text{Se}_{0.45}$ by polarized neutron scattering on HYSPEC

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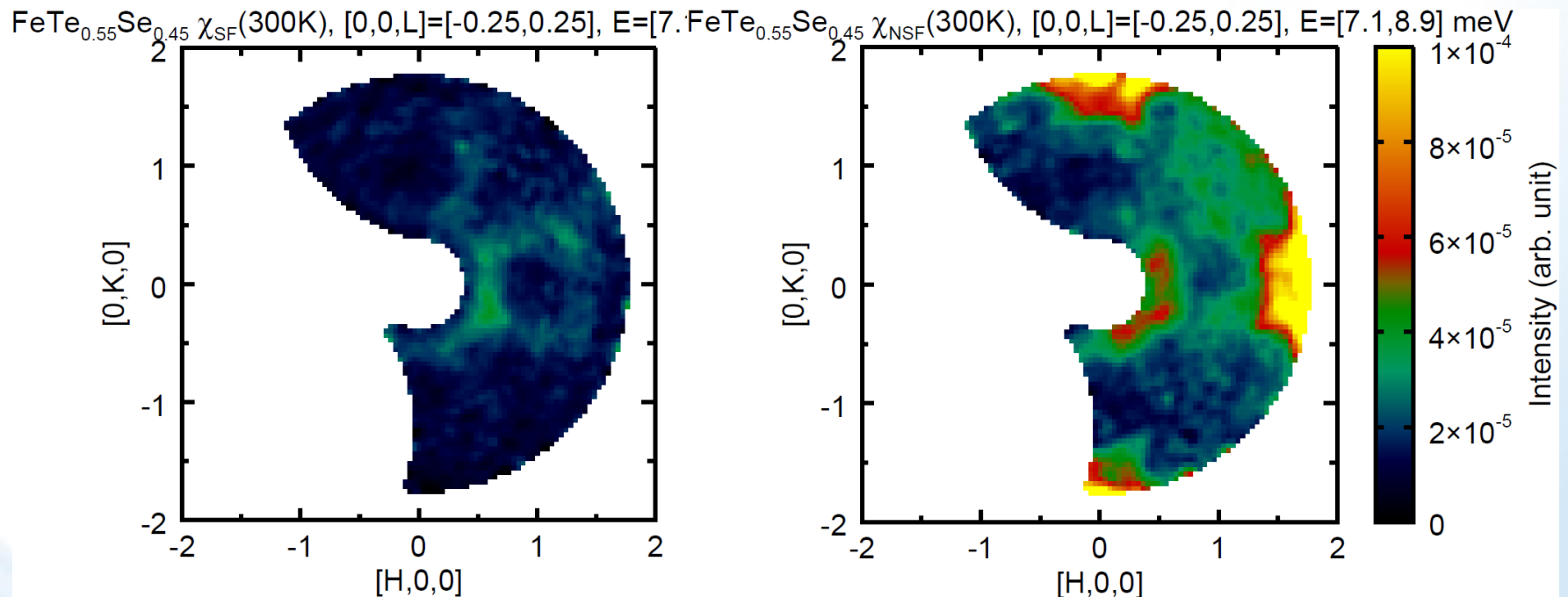
Comparison of the equivalent slices from the Spin-Flip (left) and the Non-Spin-Flip (right) data sets

Spin-Flip Scattering (magnetic)

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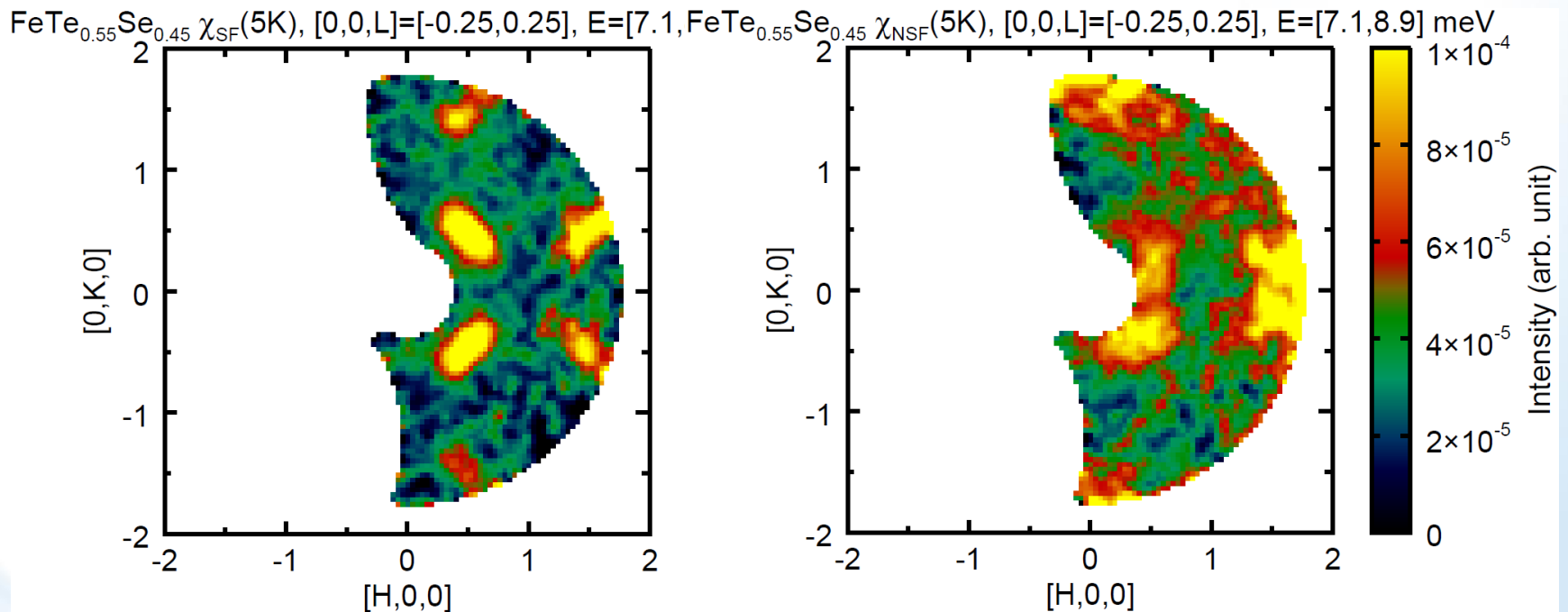
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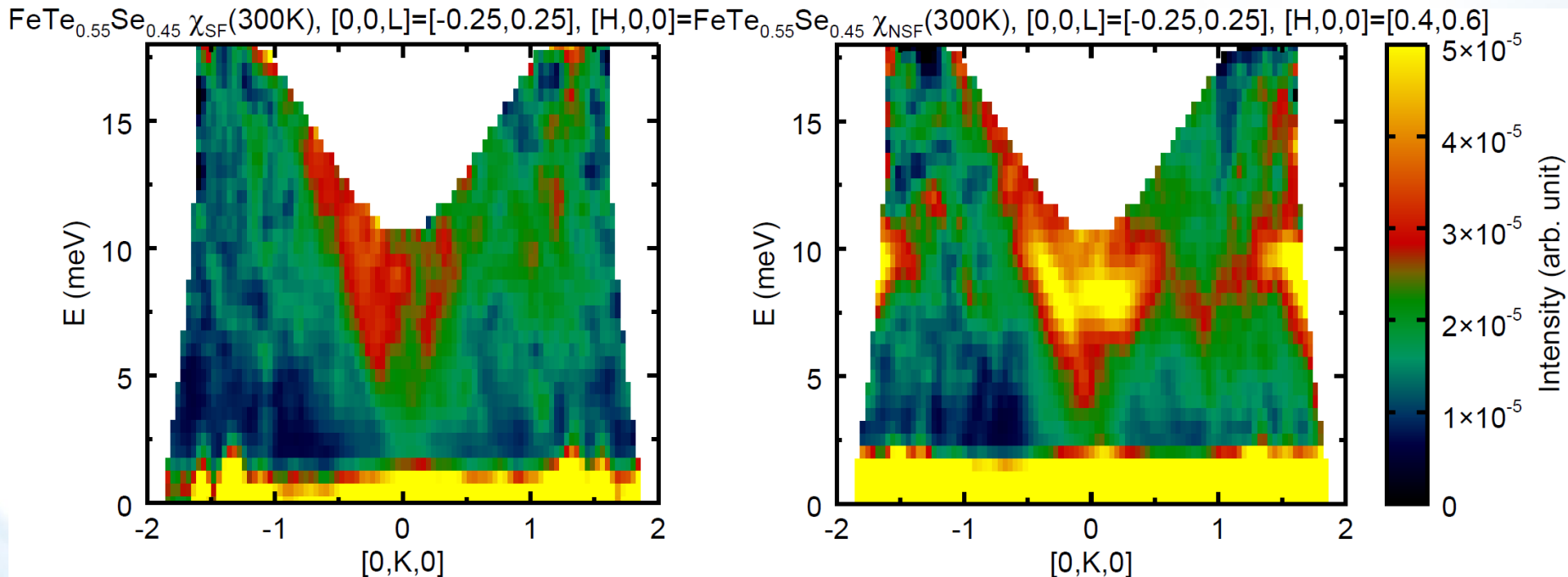
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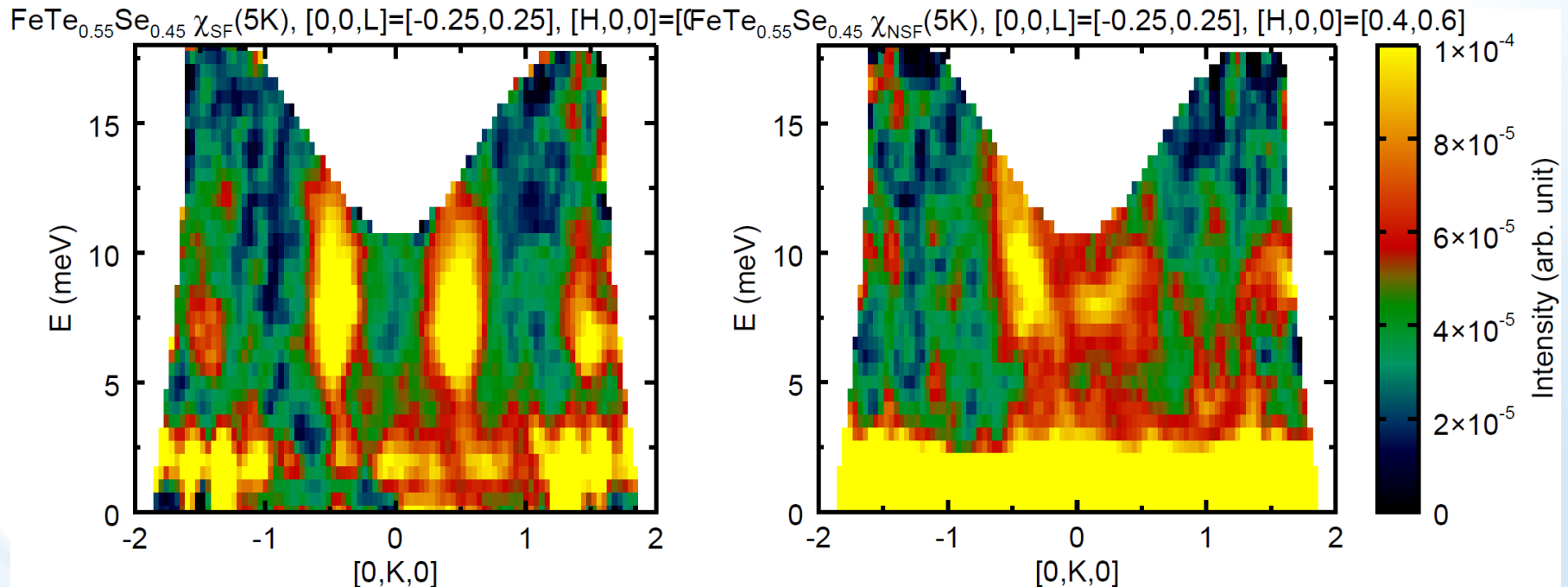
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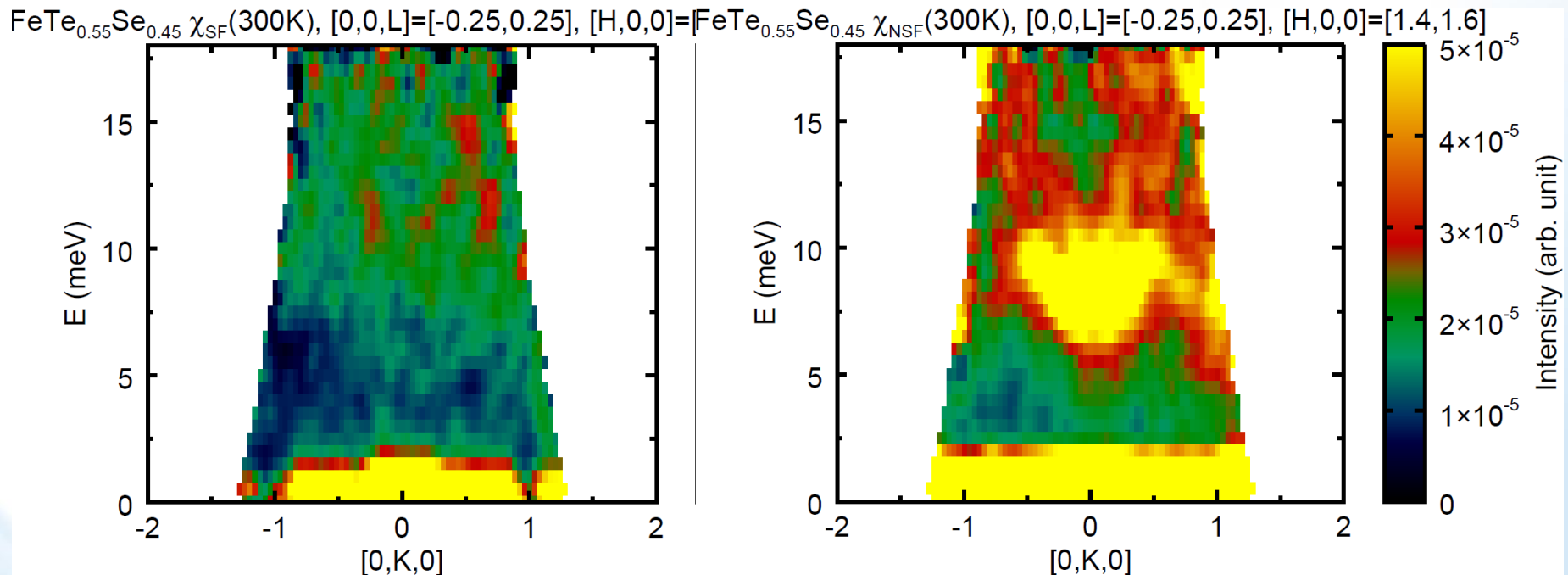
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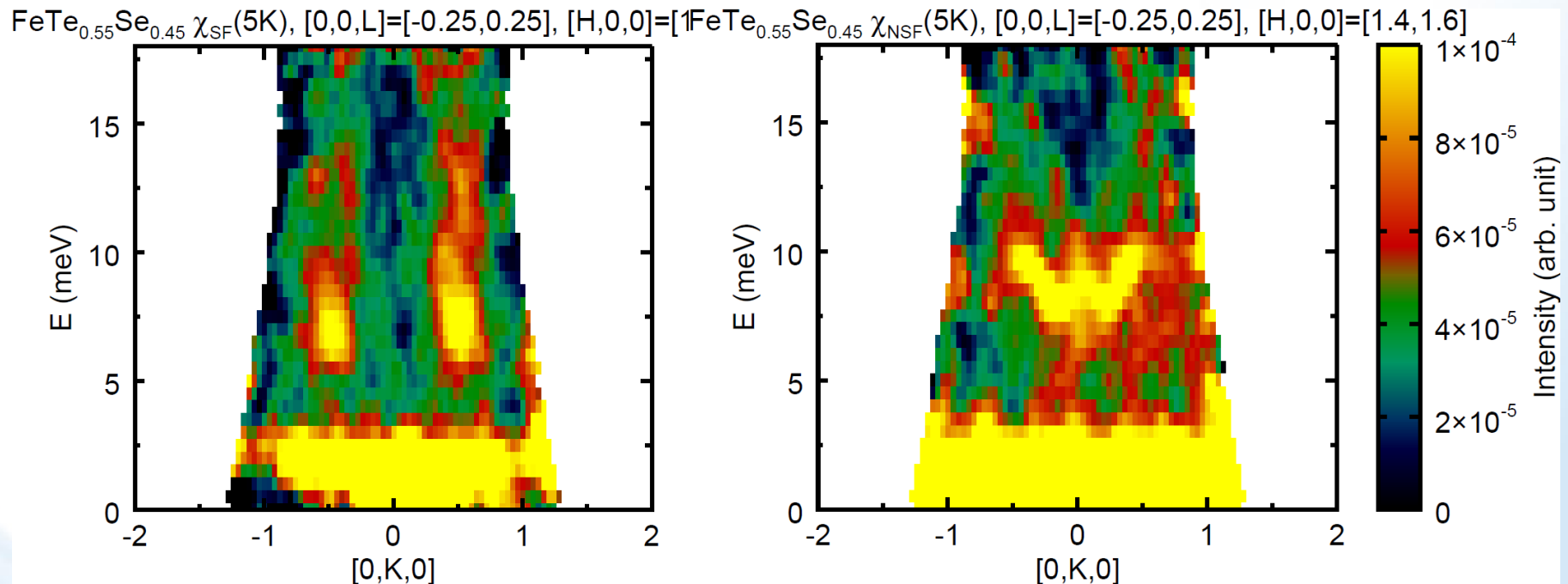
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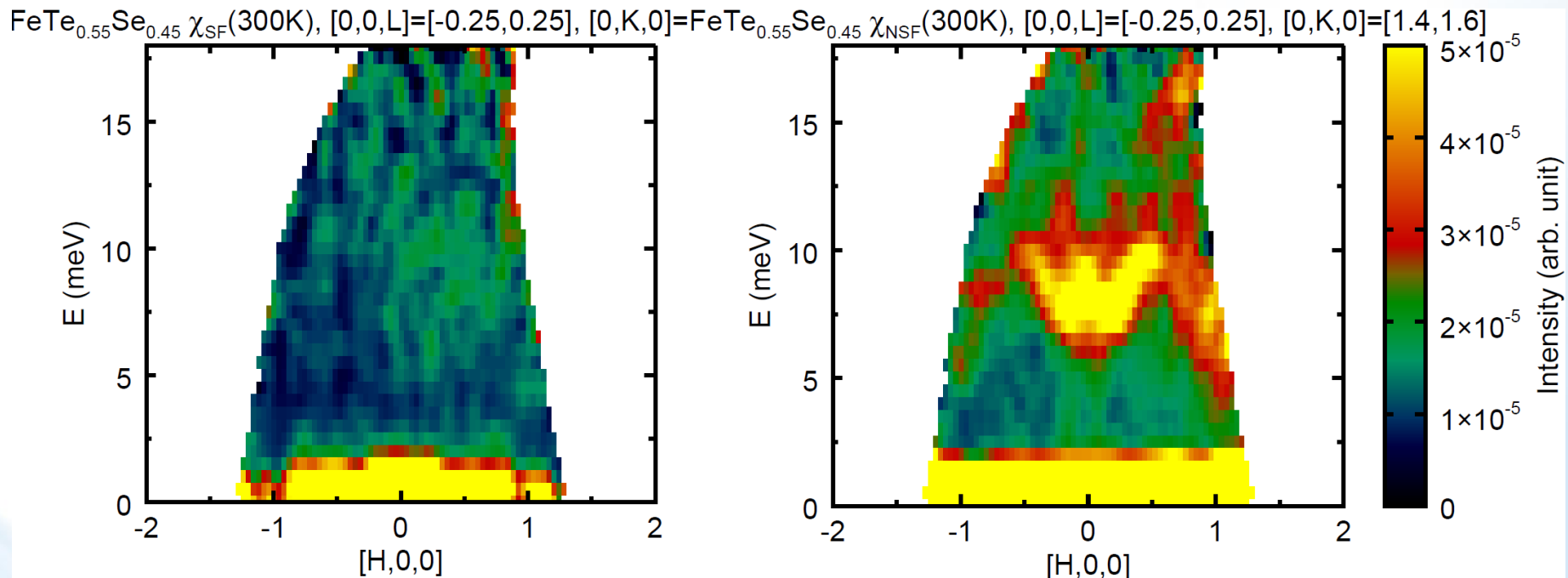
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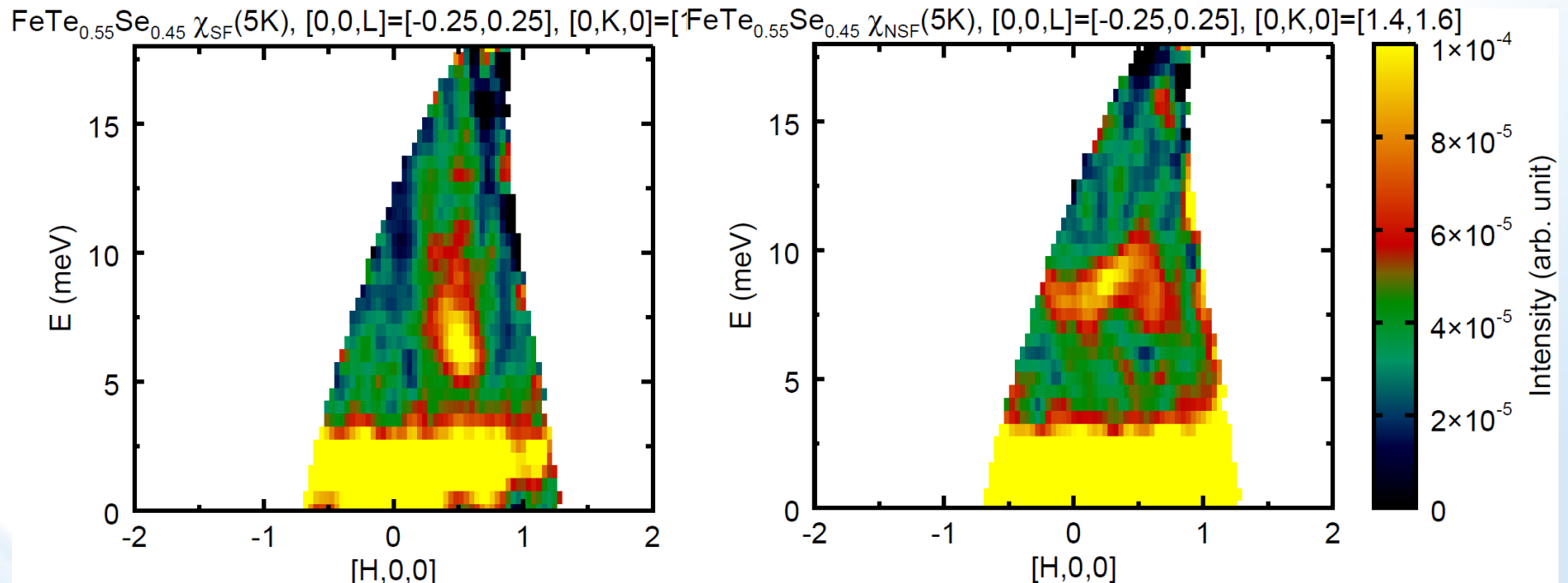
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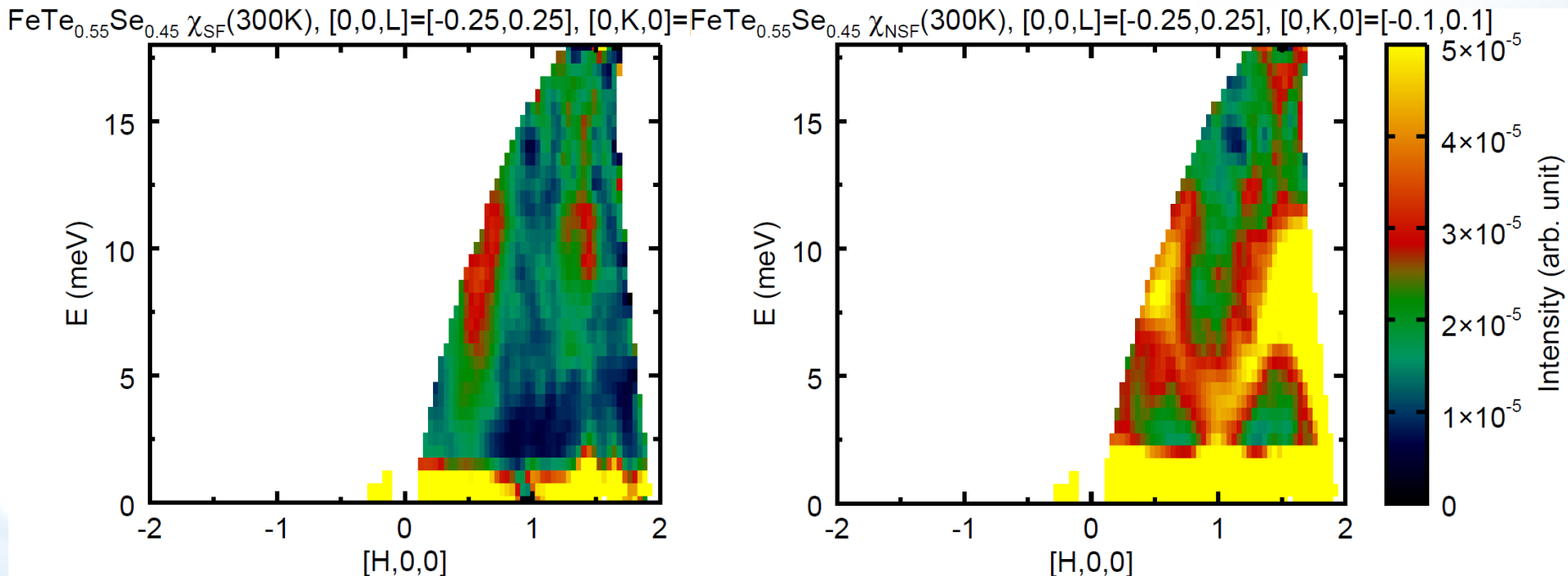
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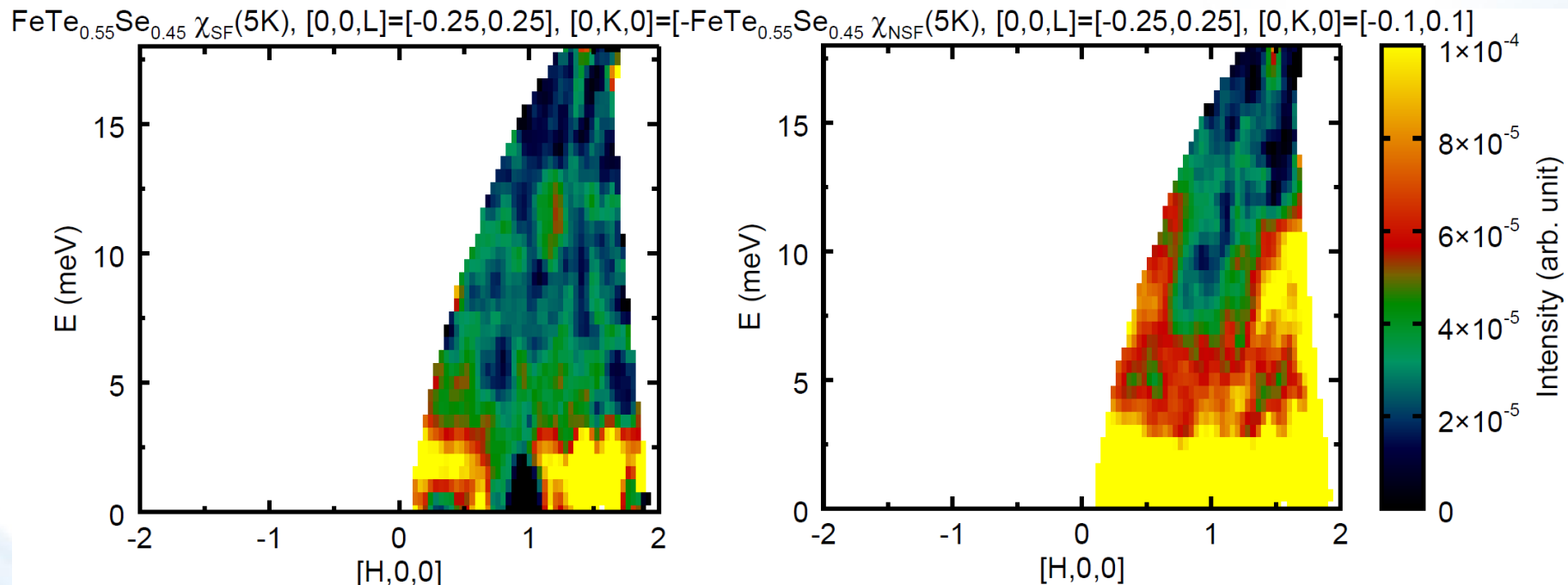
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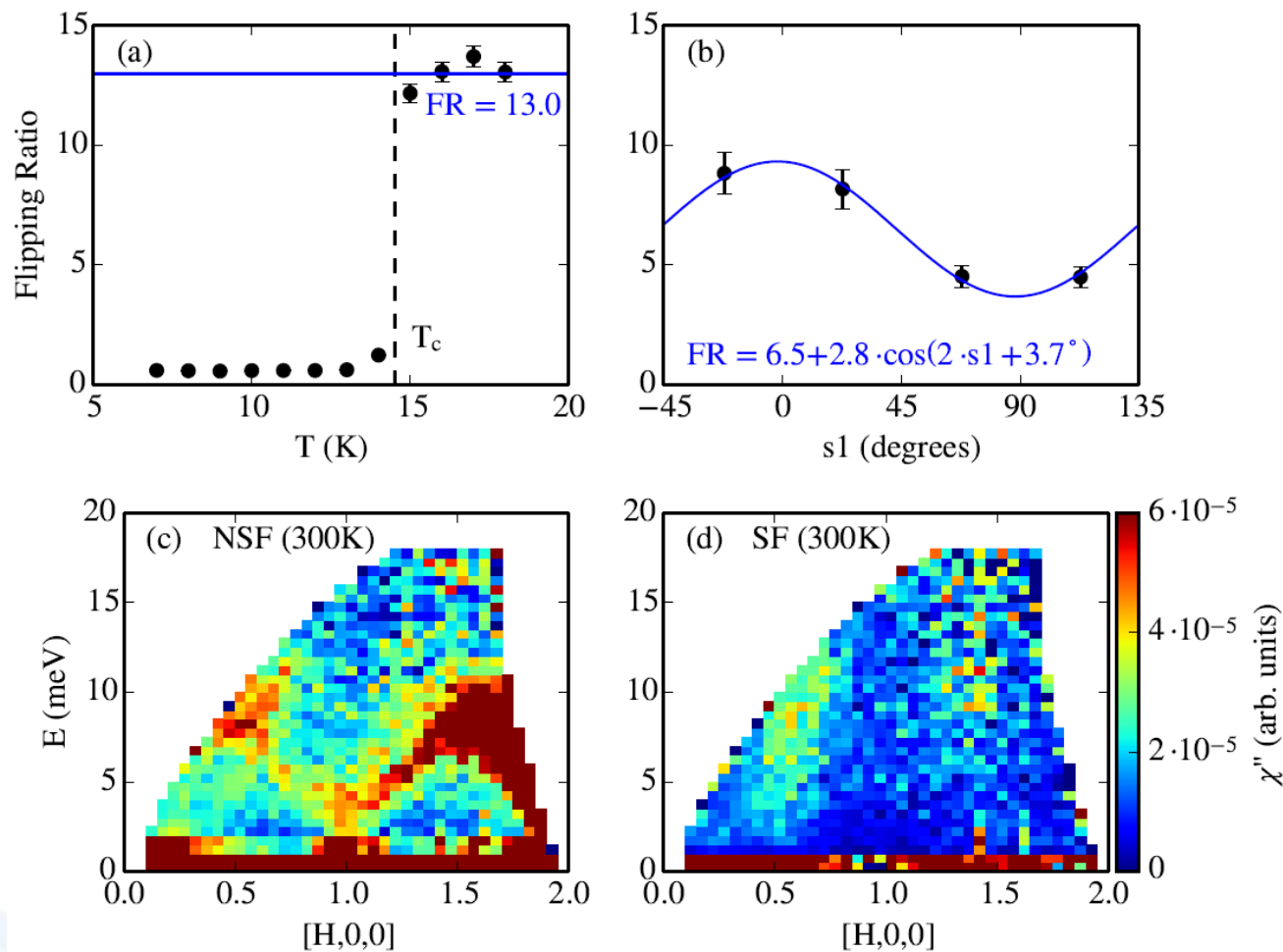
Non-Spin-Flip Scattering (phonon)

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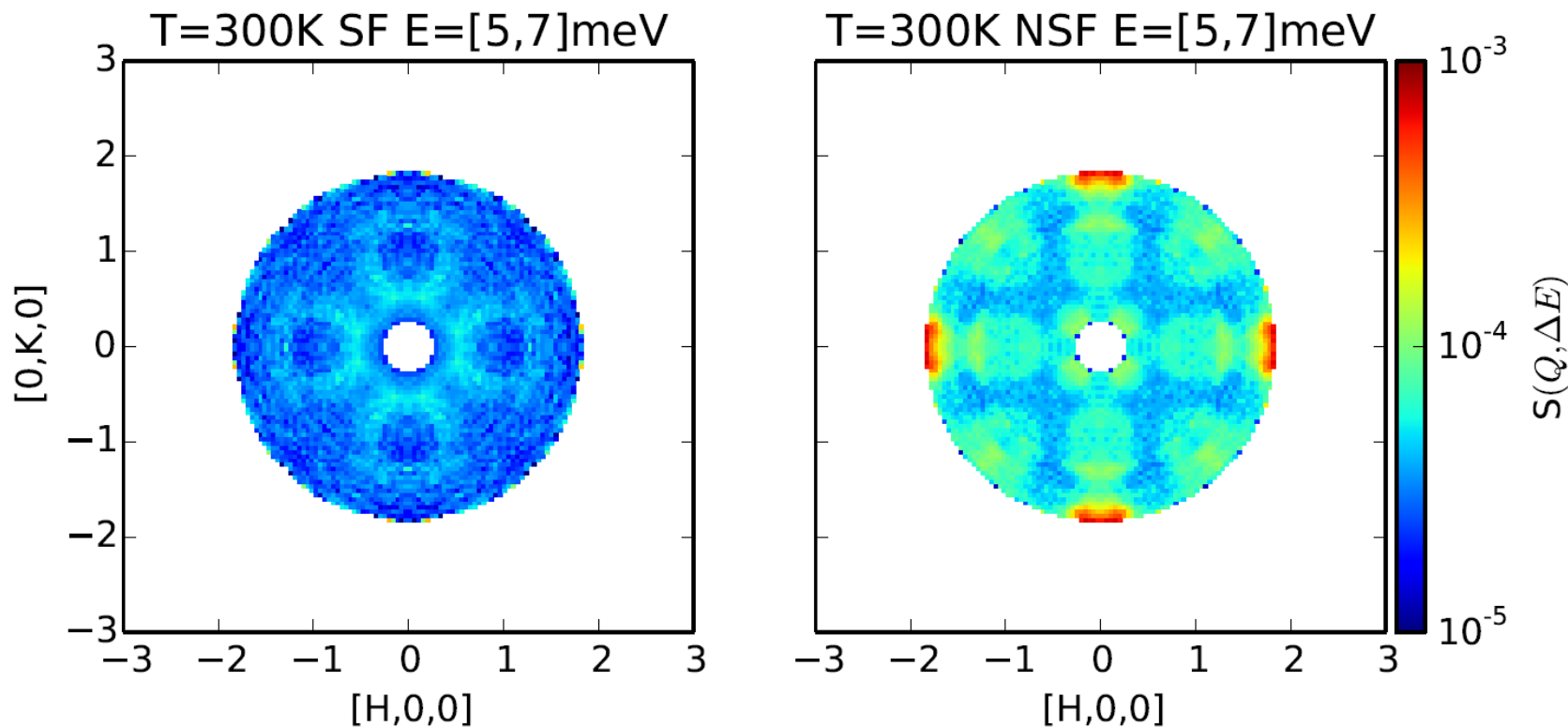


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# Summary and conclusions

- Direct geometry inelastic spectrometers are a “must be” in the spallation source instrument suite
  - Different instruments serve different problems!
  - Complementary instruments are optimized to serve different neutron energy range (cold, thermal, epithermal)
  - Thermal and sub-thermal neutron flux is high => intensity can be traded for resolution, small sample, and polarization
- In the hindsight: what would I do differently on HYSPEC?
  - Larger detector bank, 90°, or even 120 degrees
  - Additional 60° detector bank in a second vessel?
  - Taller detector tubes (2 – 2.5m) = larger vertical acceptance



# HYSPEC Summary

- Polarized neutron surveys of a large volume of the sample's phase space are possible despite
  - Factor 20 to 80 transmission losses in the polarized setup
  - Restricted field of view at the focus of the radial supermirror array
  - Large number of corrections for transmission and deflection in the polarized setup (A. Savici, SNS)
- It's a miracle?
  - Careful experiment planning and execution
  - Precise instrument and sample alignment
  - Steady and maintenance-free setup
- It's a miracle!