

物質科学へのSANSの展開と「大観(TAIKAN)」



J-PARCセンター 原子力機構：鈴木淳市、高田慎一、篠原武尚、奥隆之、吉良弘、中谷健、鈴谷賢太郎、相澤一也、新井正敏



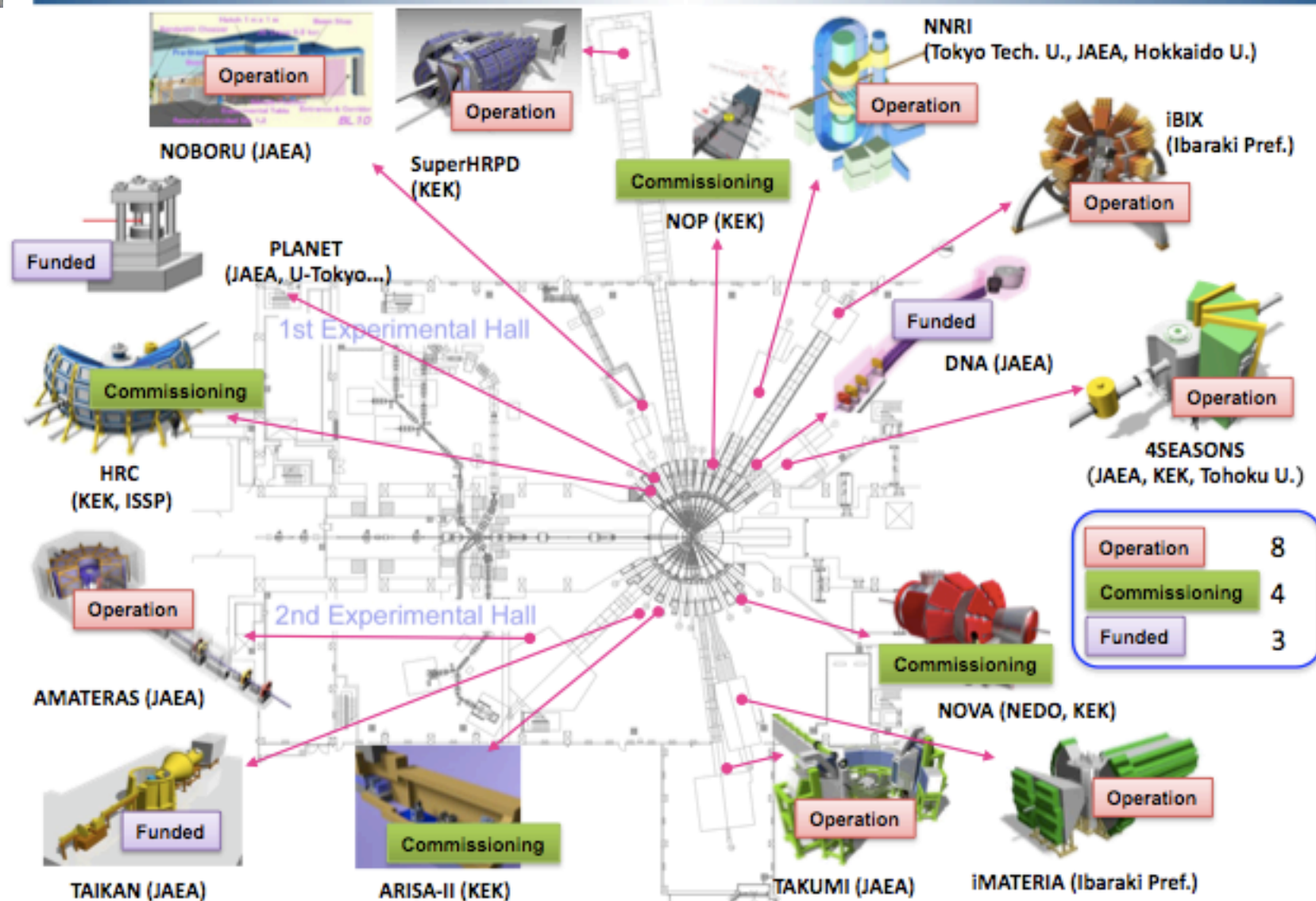
J-PARCセンター 高エネ機構：大友季哉



京大炉：杉山正明

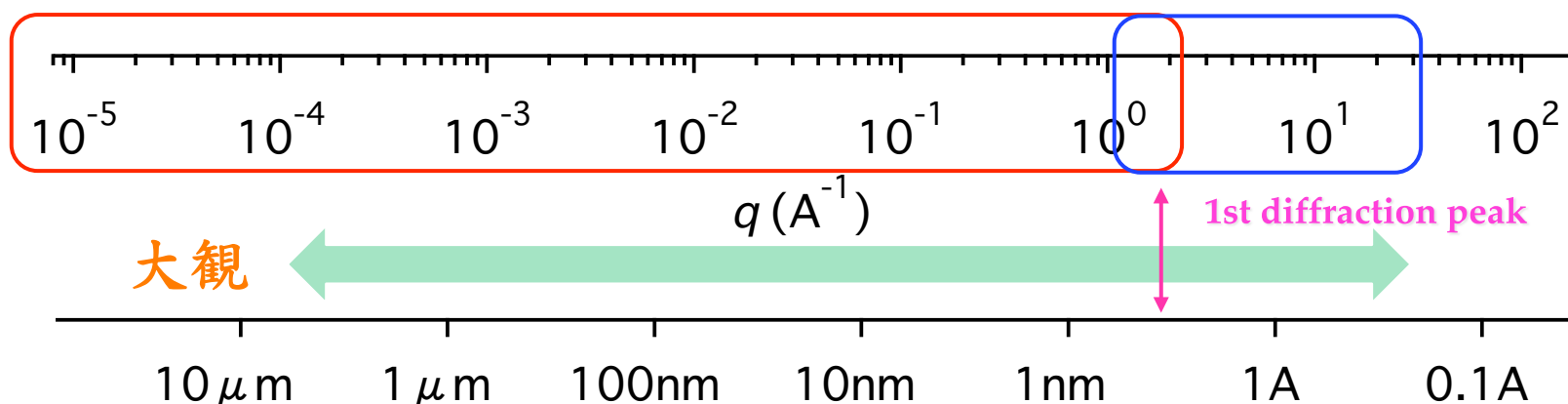
第1回 中性子小角散乱解析法研究会,
Jan. 18, 2010, 京都大学原子炉実験所

Neutron Instruments in MLF



中性子小角散乱法

中性子の特徴を活かしたサブナノからミクロの構造解析法



Size
large

Small

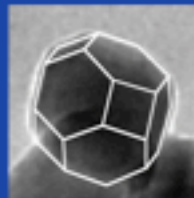
広い分野の観測対象, 学会・産業界: 日本物理学会, 日本鉄鋼協会, 高分子学会, 日本生物物理学会, ...

TAIKAN - Requirements for performance -

- Recent progress in nano science (nano structure and electronic state) and research of multi-phase, multi-component system and nonequilibrium system
- Efficient measurement with higher spatial resolution and higher time resolution

ex1.

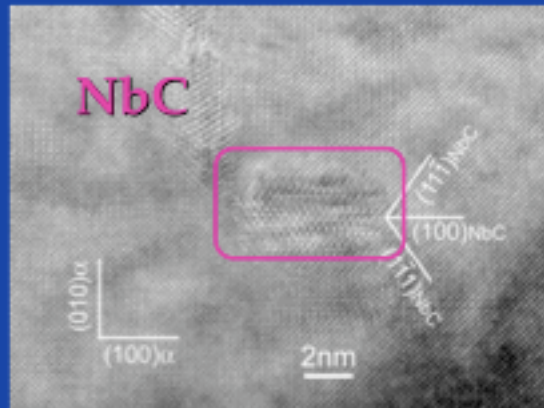
Pd



polyhedron $\neq$ sphere
ferromagnetism on surface
quantum size effect, surface effect

Properties
of nanoparticle

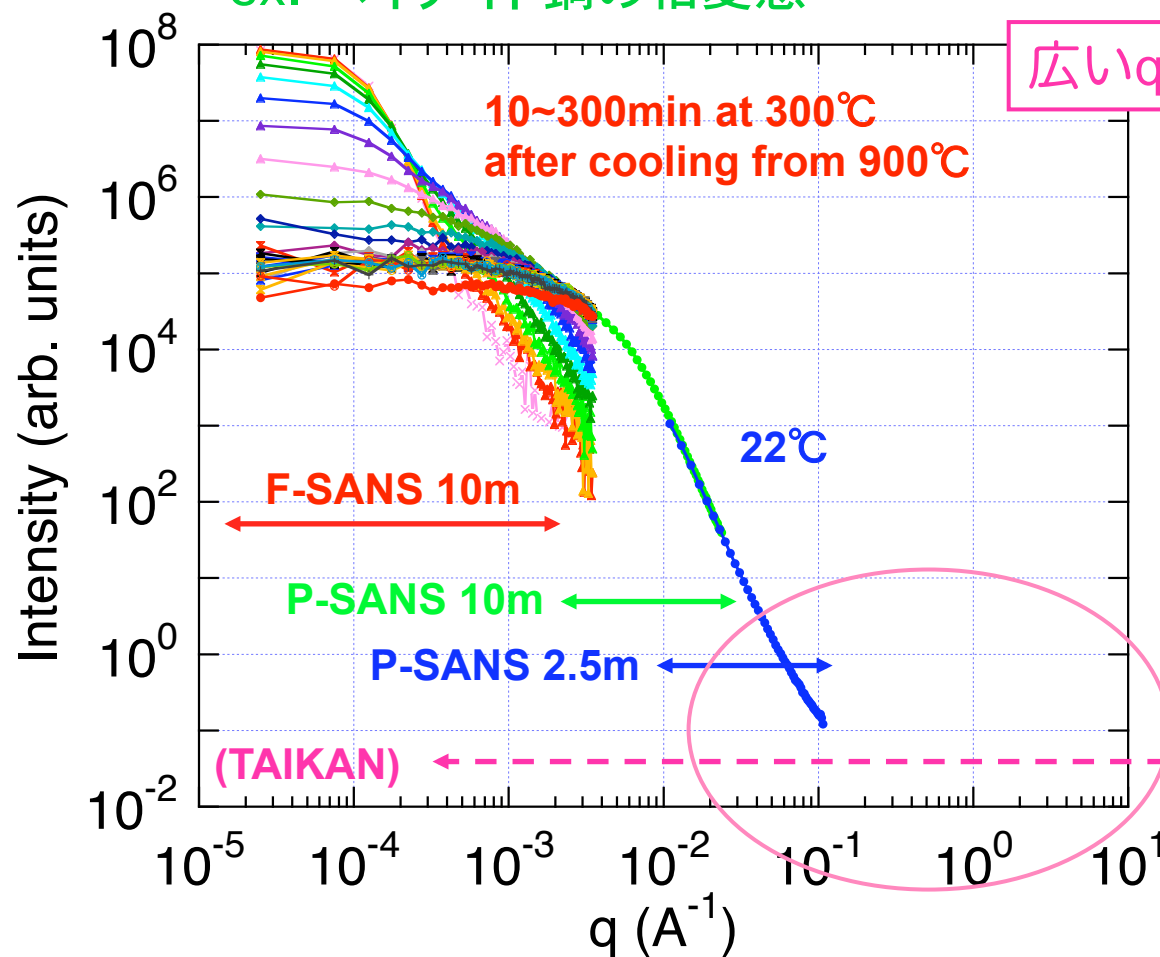
ex2.



Mechanism of hydrogen inducing
brittleness in high-strength steels
which posing engineering problem
in the context of a hydrogen
economy

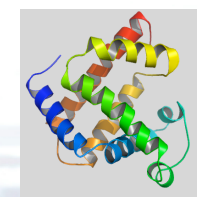
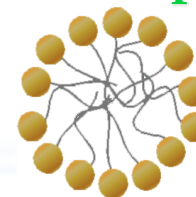
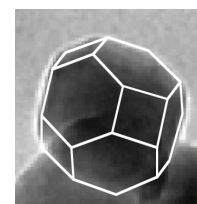
手法の高度化、更なる機能の充実

ex. バイナイト鋼の相変態



広い q 領域での高い時間分解能

Nanoparticles



原子レベルの分解能での構造解析



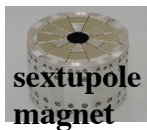
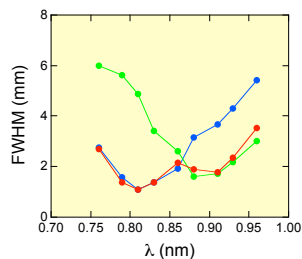
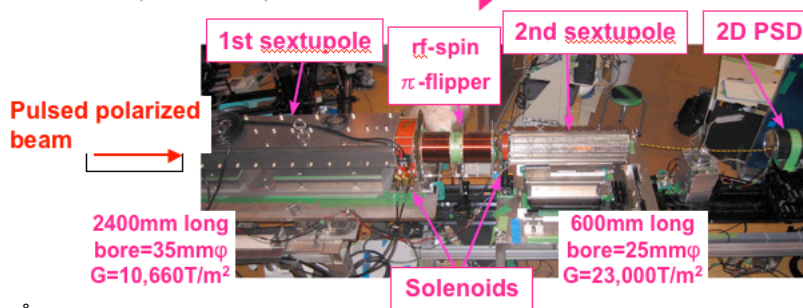
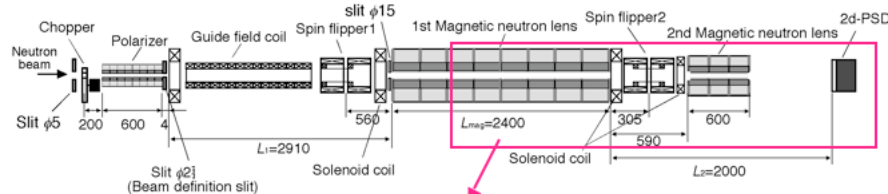
大観の概要

“大観の特徴”

- ・高強度
- ・wide-q 測定 (hierarchical structures : polymer, protein..)
- ・偏極・集光中性子ビームを利用可能 (magnetic materials) (low-q measurement, $q \sim 10^{-4} [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$)

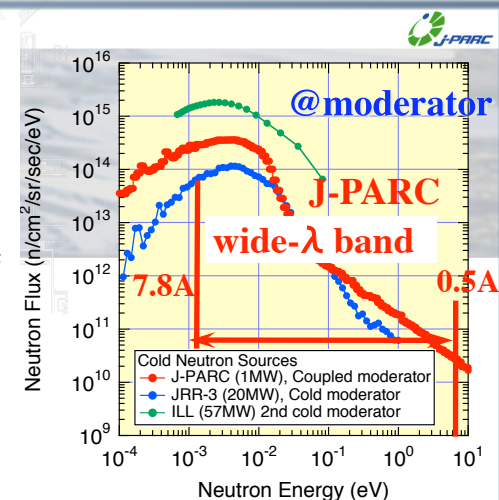
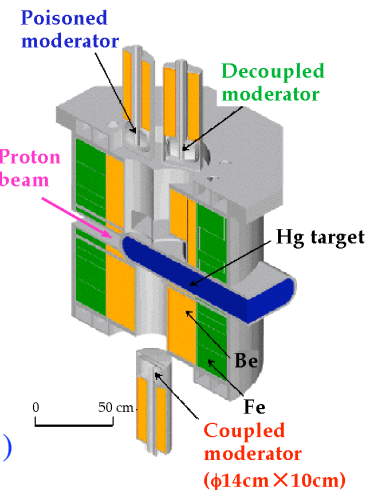
Magnetic lens -

Demonstration of focusing pulsed neutrons with a double sextupole magnet

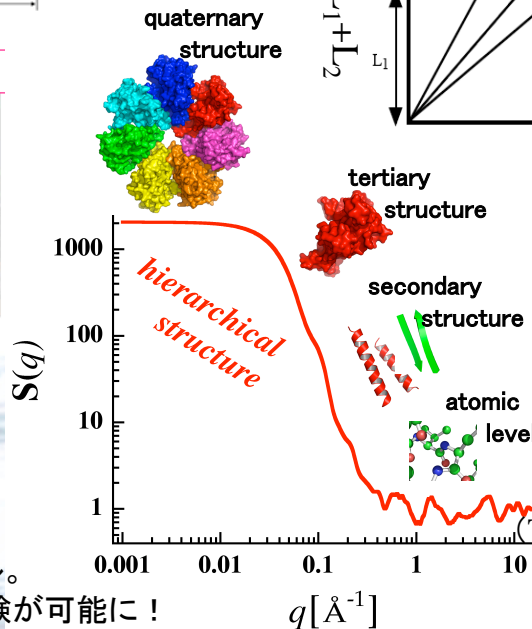
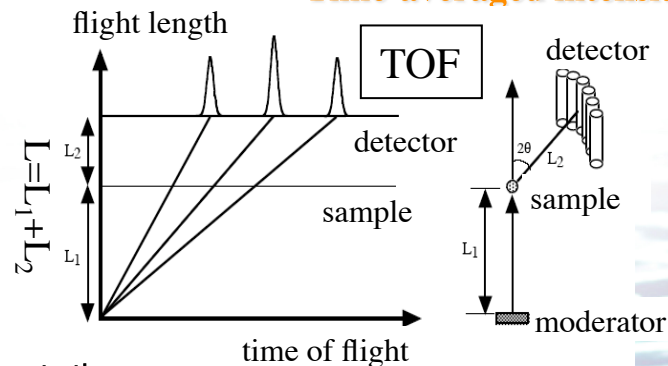


磁気レンズを用いた
パルス中性子集光実験
に成功 (@JRR-3)

同様のシステムを大観にインストール。
偏極・集光中性子ビームを使った実験が可能に！



Time-averaged intensity



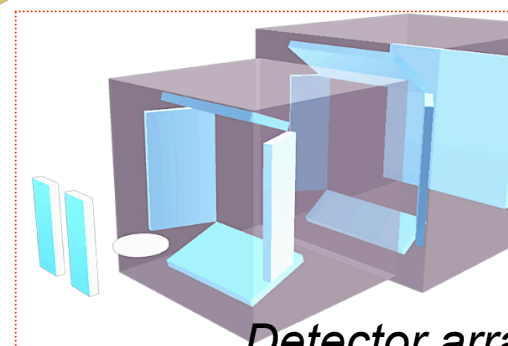
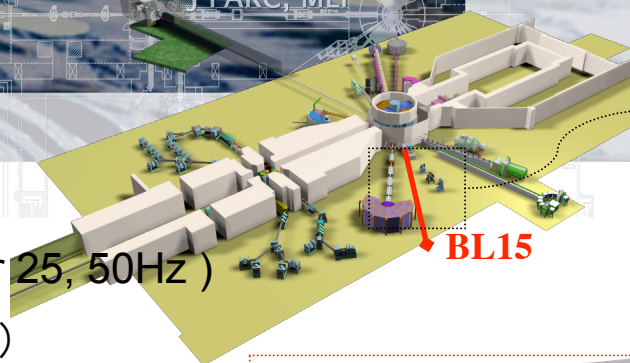
$$t(\text{msec}) = \frac{\lambda(\text{\AA}) \cdot L(\text{m})}{3.956}$$

$$q = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\theta}{2}\right)$$

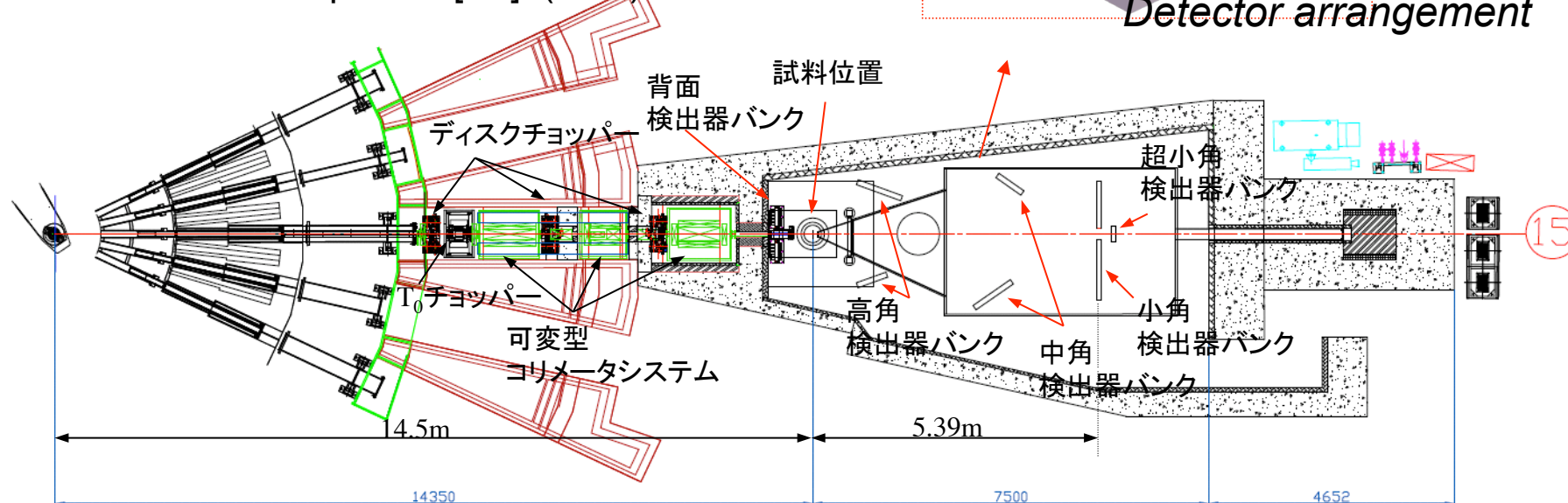
⇒ wide-q測定が可能
(TOF法、白色中性子、広い散乱角)

装置構成(1)

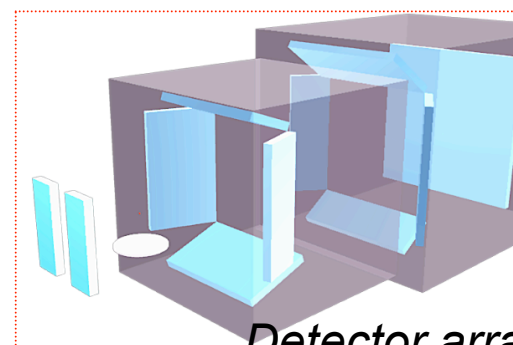
- Wavelength range:
 $\lambda = 0.8(0.4) \sim 7.8 [\text{\AA}]$ (1-st frame, T0-chopper 25, 50Hz)
- Scattering angle range (ビーム水平方向のみ考慮)
 小角: $2\theta = 0.2 \sim 12.5 [^\circ]$, 中角: $2\theta = 11.5 \sim 25 [^\circ]$,
 高角: $2\theta = 23 \sim 50 [^\circ]$, 背面: $2\theta = 141 \sim 165 [^\circ]$
- q range : $0.0025 < q < 1.71 [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$ (小角)
 : $0.16 < q < 3.4 [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$ (中角)
 : $0.32 < q < 6.64 [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$ (高角)
 : $1.52 < q < 15.5 [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$ (背面)



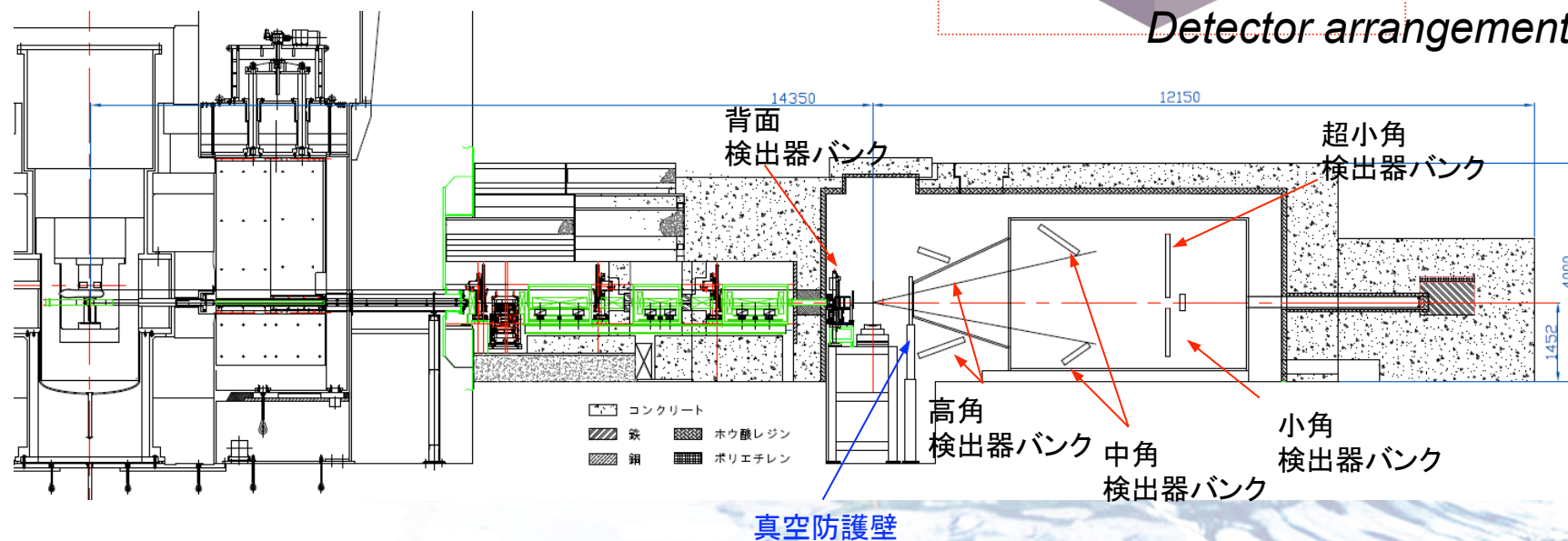
Detector arrangement



装置構成(2)

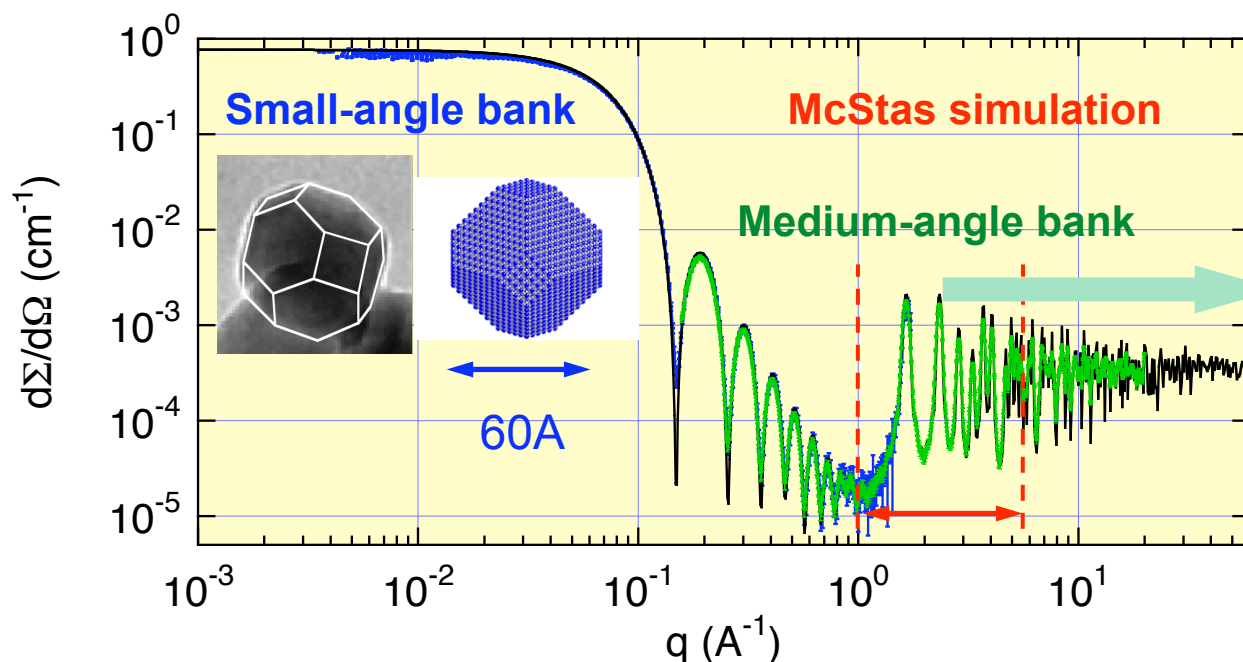


Detector arrangement

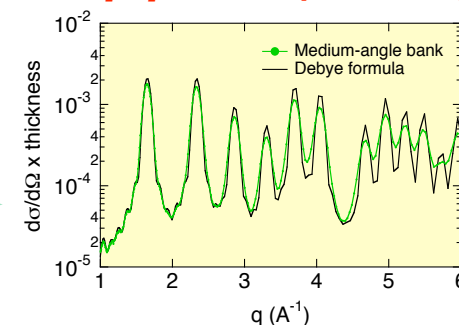


真空安全

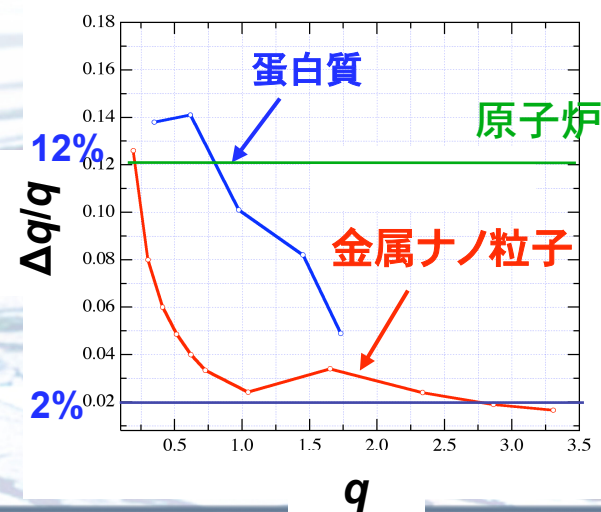
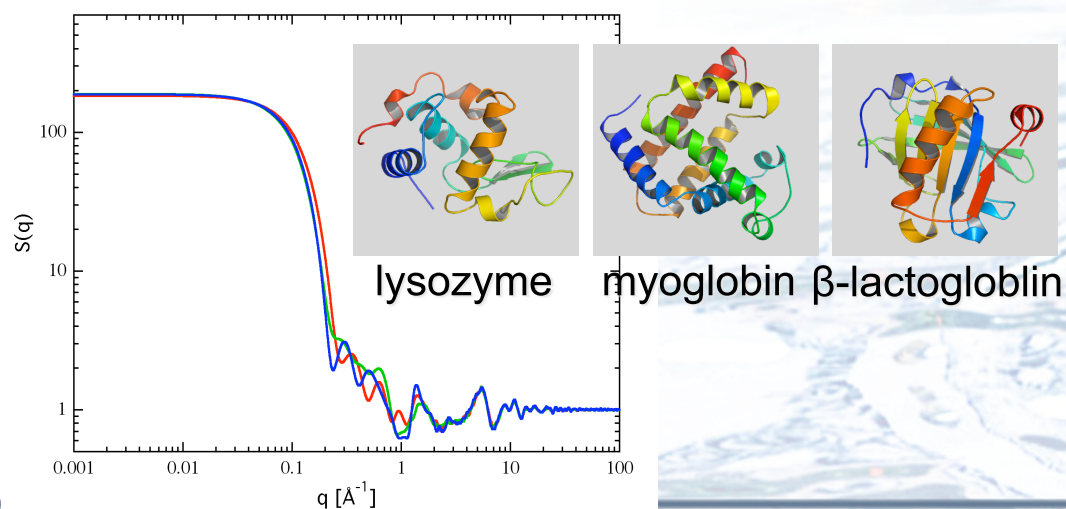
q領域, q分解能と連続性

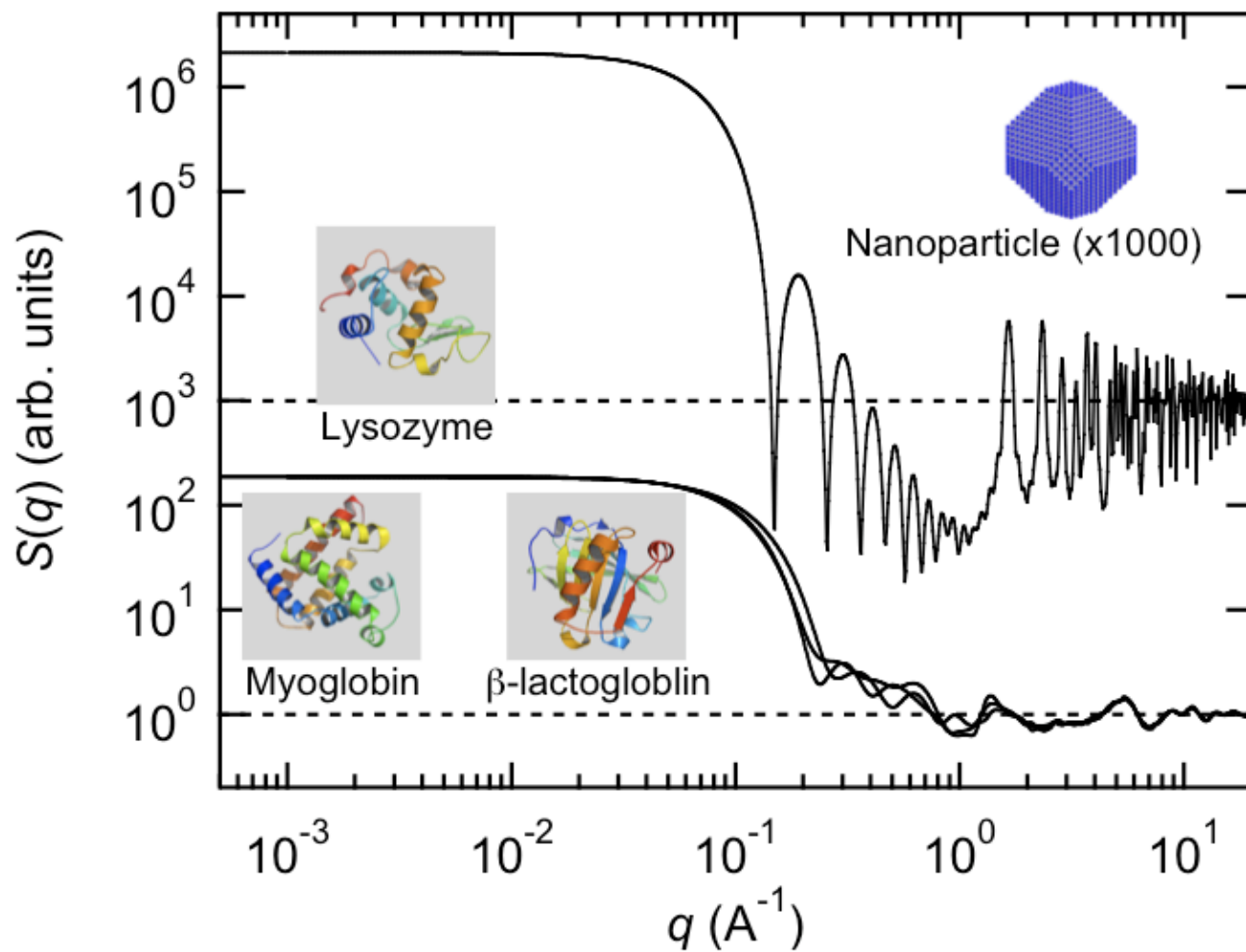


$\Delta q/q \sim 1\%$ (FWHM)



q分解能の接続性
 $\Delta q/q < 2\%$ (FWHM)





非干渉性散乱と
q分解能

Vセルの測定経験

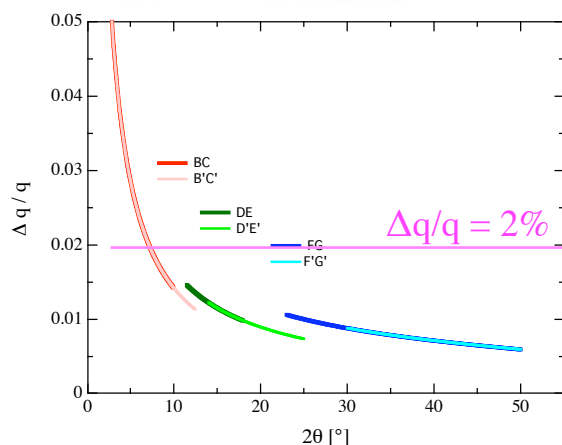
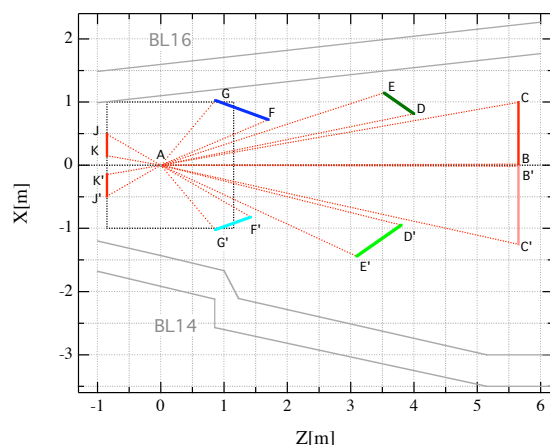
検出器の配置:考え方

Concepts of detector arrangement

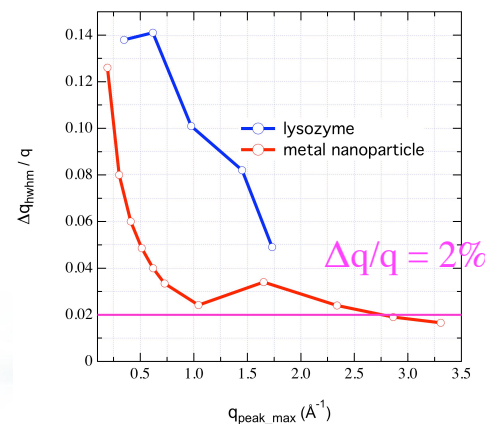
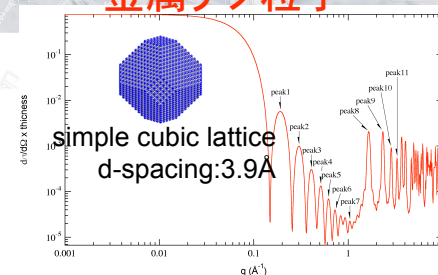
1. spatial restriction
2. under the q resolution less than 2%
3. without a dead (blind) scattering angle

Resolution function

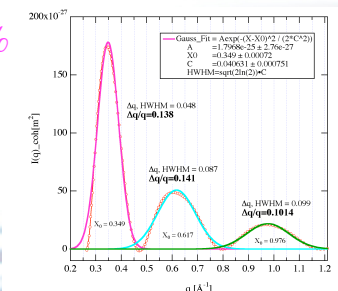
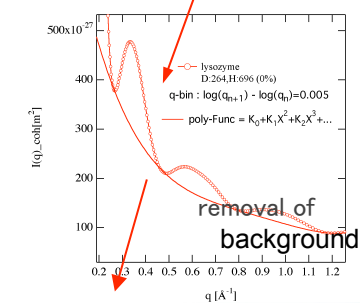
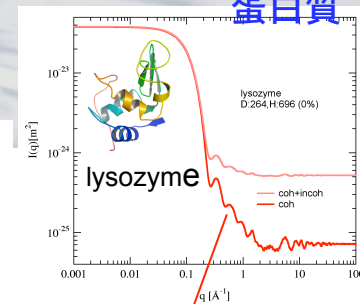
$$\left(\frac{\Delta q}{q}\right)^2 \approx c \tan^2 \theta \delta \theta^2 \quad \delta \theta^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\delta \theta^2}{L_1^2} + \delta s^2 \left(\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} \right)^2 + \frac{\delta d^2}{L_2^2} \right]$$



金属ナノ粒子



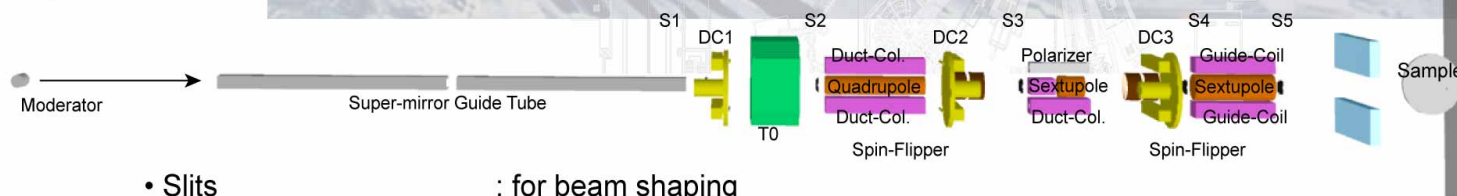
蛋白質



fitting by the Gauss func.

Optical Devices

Installed optical devices



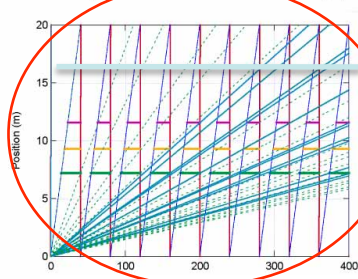
- Slits : for beam shaping
- Super-mirror guide tubes : for high intensity neutron transport
- Duct-collimator : to shield unnecessary neutrons
- Polarizer+Spin-Flipper : for magnetic scattering measurements
- Focusing device : for high resolution at low q and to expand q_{min}
- T0 chopper : to remove fast neutrons and to use shorter wavelength neutrons
- Band-definition choppers : to eliminate frame overlapping

Choppers

T0 Chopper



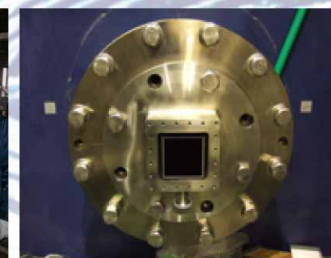
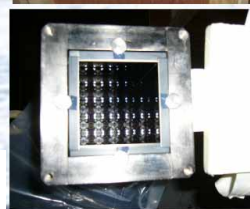
Two kinds of choppers are placed upstream of sample. A T0 chopper is used to remove high energy neutron back ground and to use shorter wavelength neutrons efficiently. Three disk choppers are used to define the bandwidth. Especially, the contamination from the higher order frame is successively removed by 2nd and 3rd choppers.



第9フレームまで対処!

Super-mirror Guide Tubes

3Qc guide tubes were installed in the shutter and the biological shield.



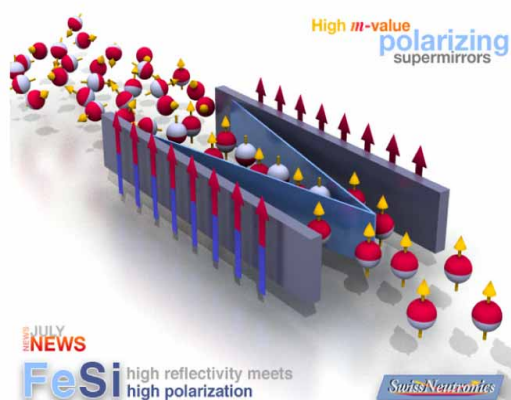
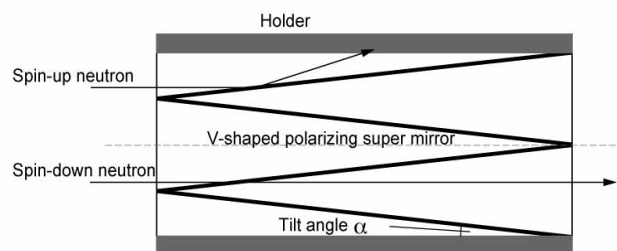
搭載!

Neutron Polarization

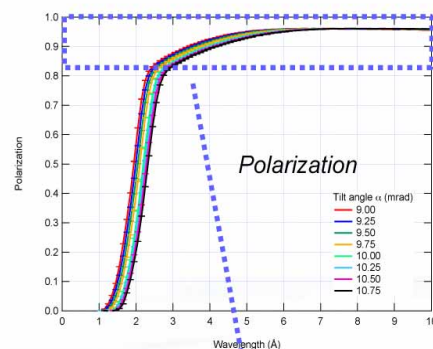
Polarizer Design

- Transmission type : same trajectory with the unpolarized neutron beam experiment
- Wide wavelength range : applicable wavelength $\lambda > 2\sim 3 \text{ \AA}$
- Large cross-section : covering 40mm x 40mm beam size in a short length
- High polarizability : $P > 90 \%$ for long wavelength neutrons

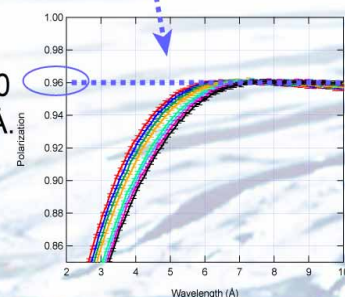
→ Multi-channel V-shaped magnetic super-mirror cavity



<http://www.swissneutronics.ch/>

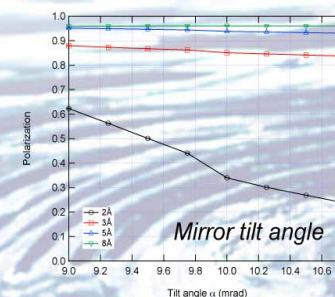
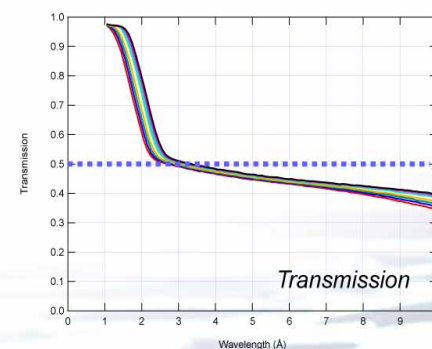


Polarization over 0.90 is achieved at $\lambda > \sim 4 \text{ \AA}$



McStas simulation results

$m=3$ for up-spin neutrons
Reflectivity = 0.99



Tilt angle dependence is large near the critical wavelength.
25 ~ 60 % at $\lambda = 2 \text{ \AA}$

Pulsed Neutron Focusing

Neutron Lens

To achieve lower q_{min} & good resolution in the low q region



Biconcave

Aperture=20mm- ϕ



Fresnel shape

Aperture=45mm- ϕ

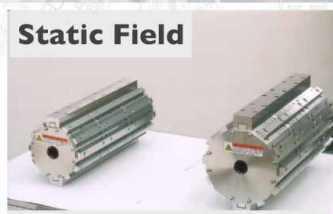
Static Field



Super-conducting magnet

Magnet length=2m
Aperture=46.8mm- ϕ

Static Field



Permanent magnet

Magnet length=0.3~2m
Aperture<25mm- ϕ

Pulsed Field

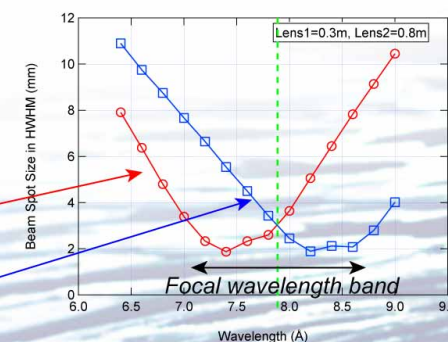
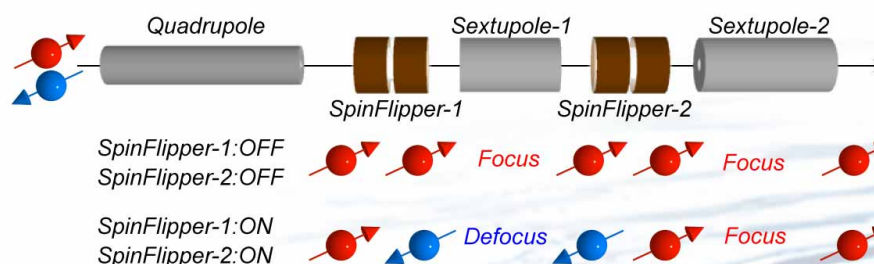
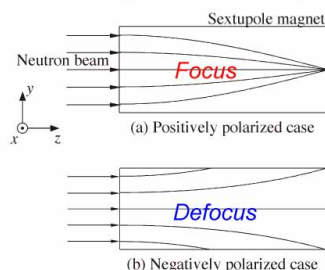


Pulsed electromagnet

Magnet length=2m
Aperture=22mm- ϕ

Pulsed neutron focusing $\rightarrow$ chromatic aberration should be suppressed.

Multiple sextupole magnet system



Turning ON/OFF spin flippers synchronously with neutron TOF, **波長幅~20%**
pulsed neutrons can be focused with small chromatic aberration.

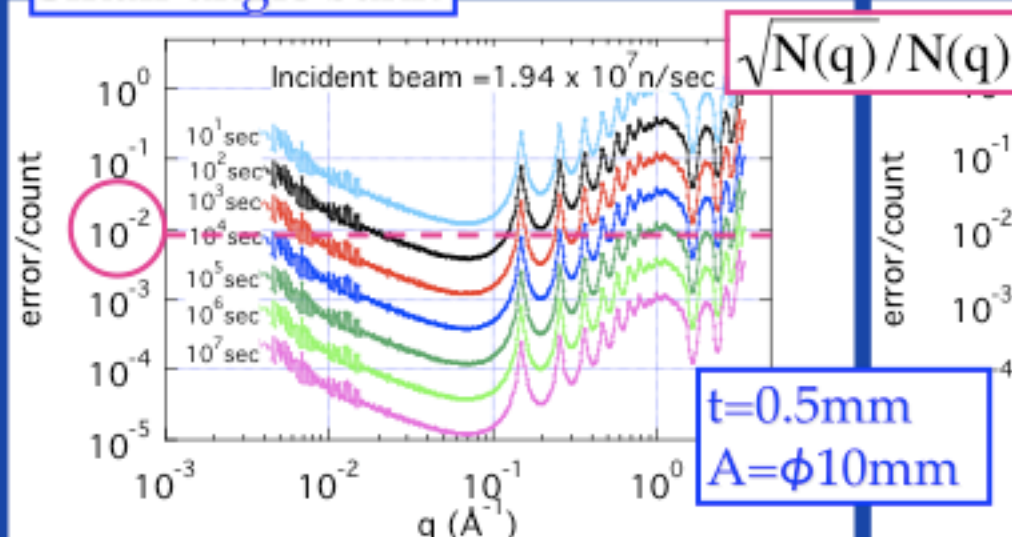
For the magnetic lens system, the polarization degree is crucial to the focused beam quality, because negative polarized neutrons spread out and cause broadening of beam spot. Quadrupole magnet as a high performance polarizer and two sextupole magnets with spin flipper system is suitable for Focusing TOF-SANS instrument.

散乱現象は確率現象

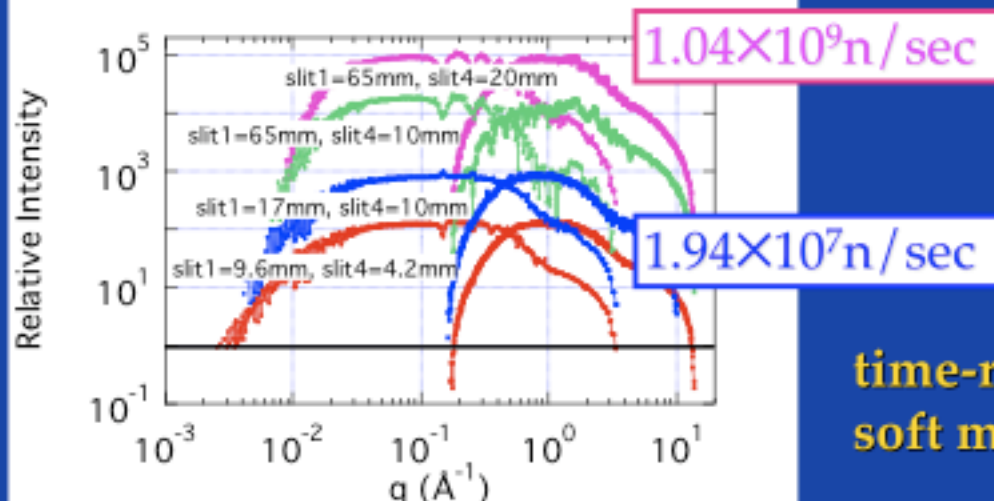
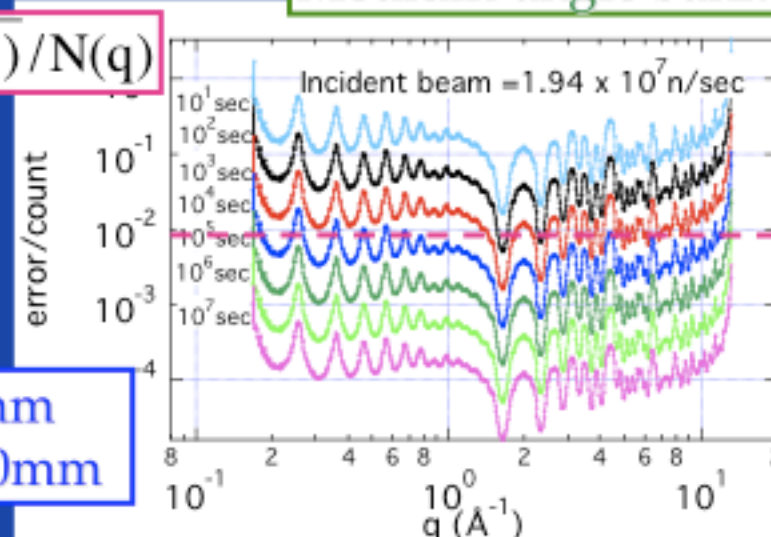


TAIKAN - Efficiency of measurements -

Small-angle bank



Medium-angle bank



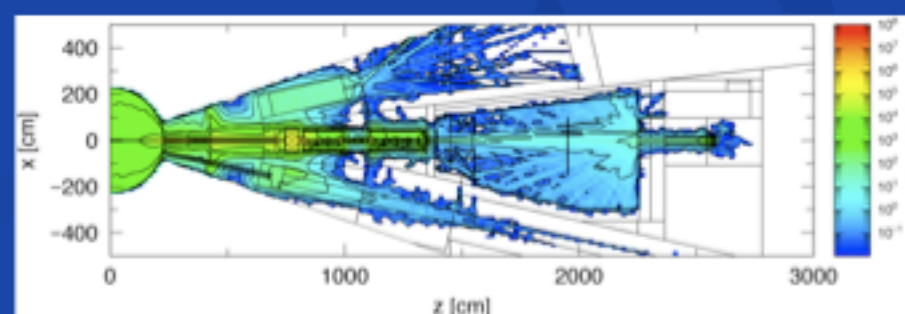
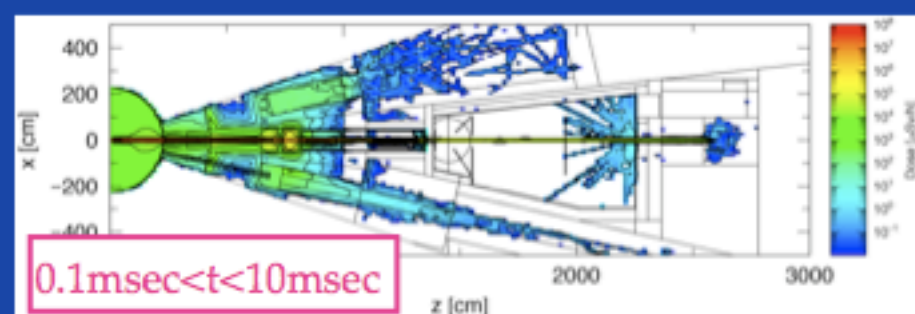
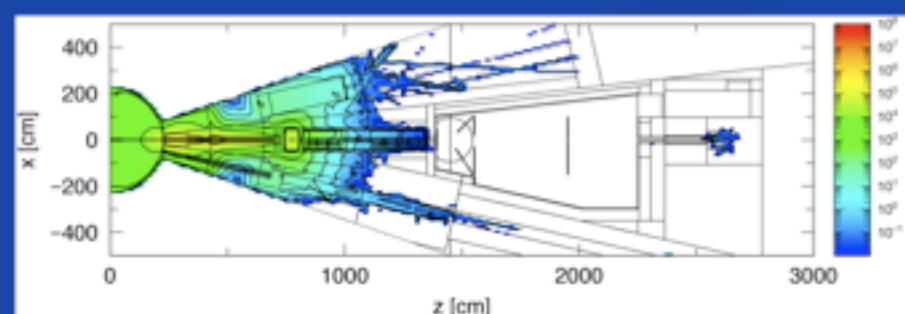
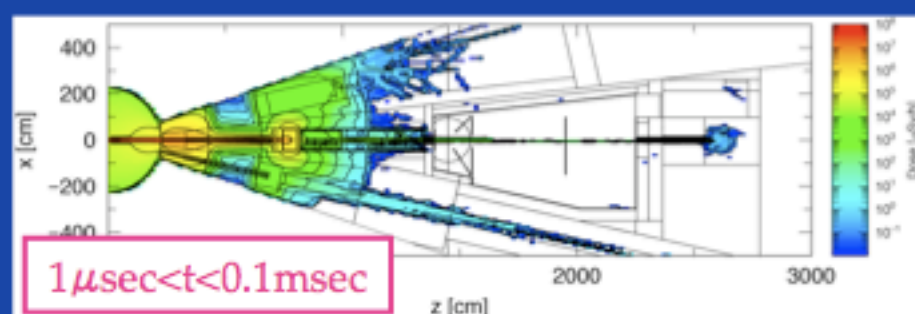
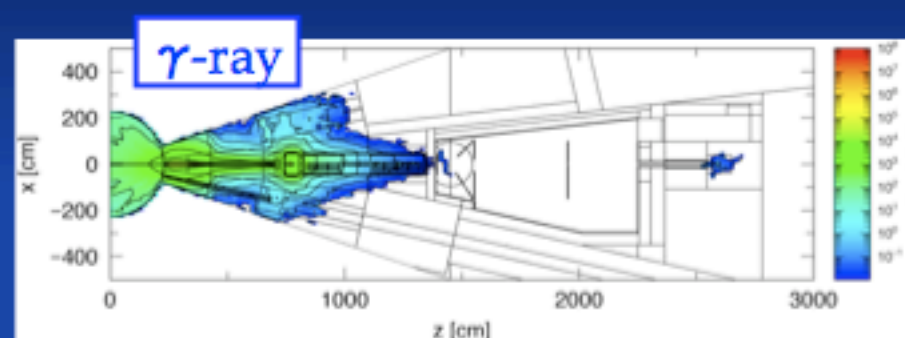
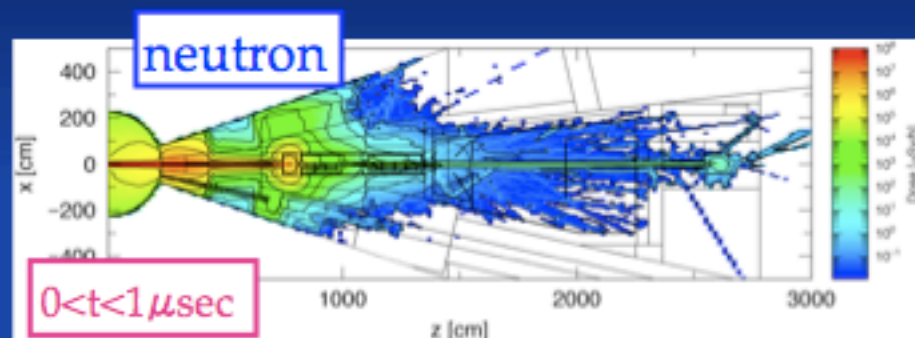
statistical accuracy of 1%

→ $10^3 \sim 10^4$ sec

time-resolved measurement of
soft matter, etc. with high- $d\Sigma/d\Omega$

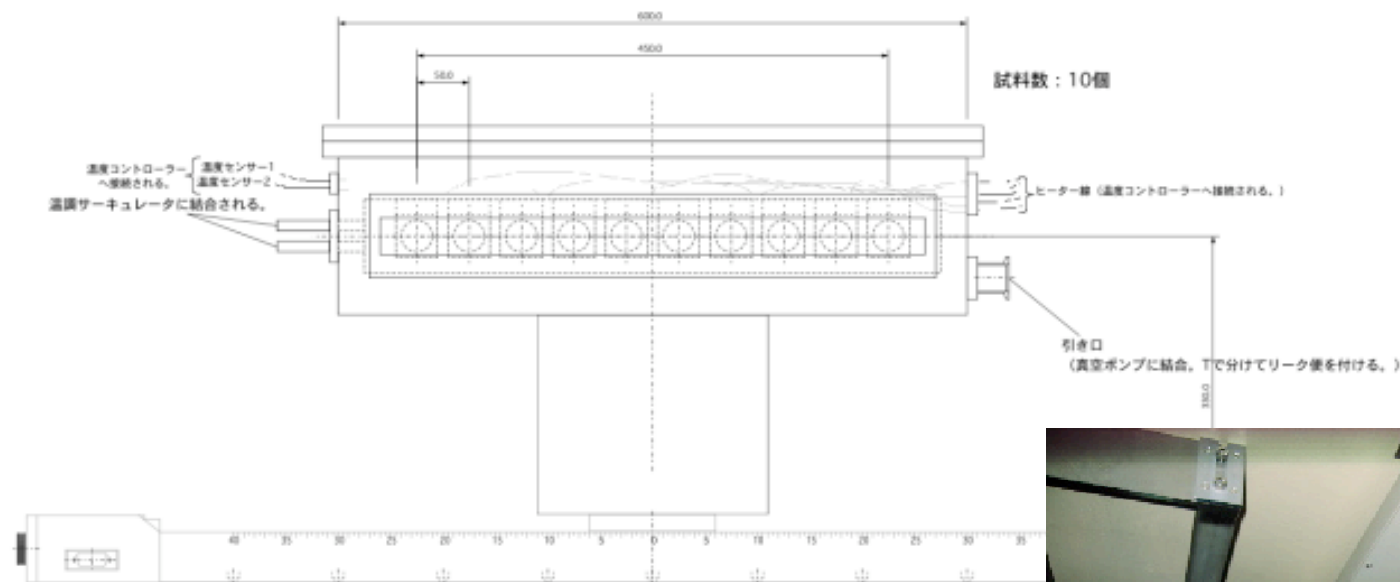
TAIKAN - Shield, background -

PHITS simulation (with T_0 chopper) $\rightarrow$ data analysis

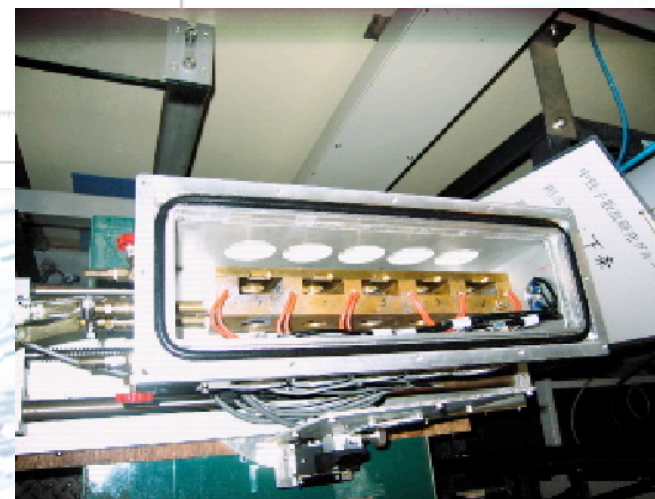


試料環境

自動試料交換器(試料数:10, $T = -25 \sim 125^\circ\text{C}$, ガス雰囲気:可能)

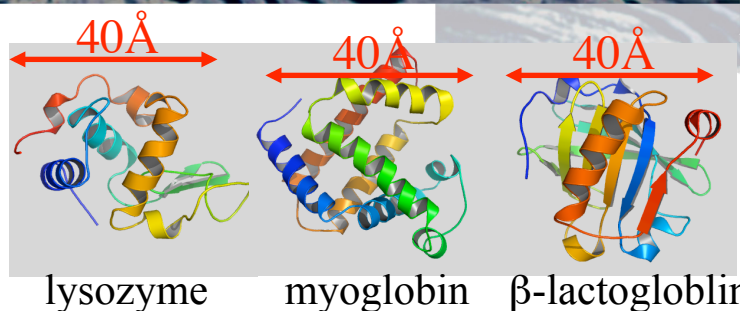


冷凍機, 高温炉, マグネット,
H/D制御機器等を順次導入

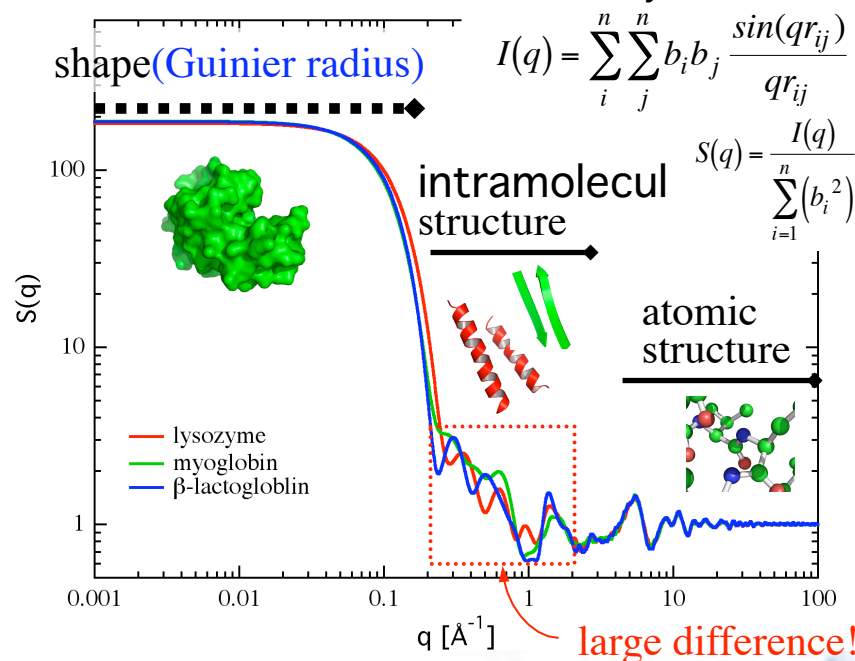


参考:SANS-J-IIの自動試料交換器

Scattering functions for three protein molecules in the wide q range



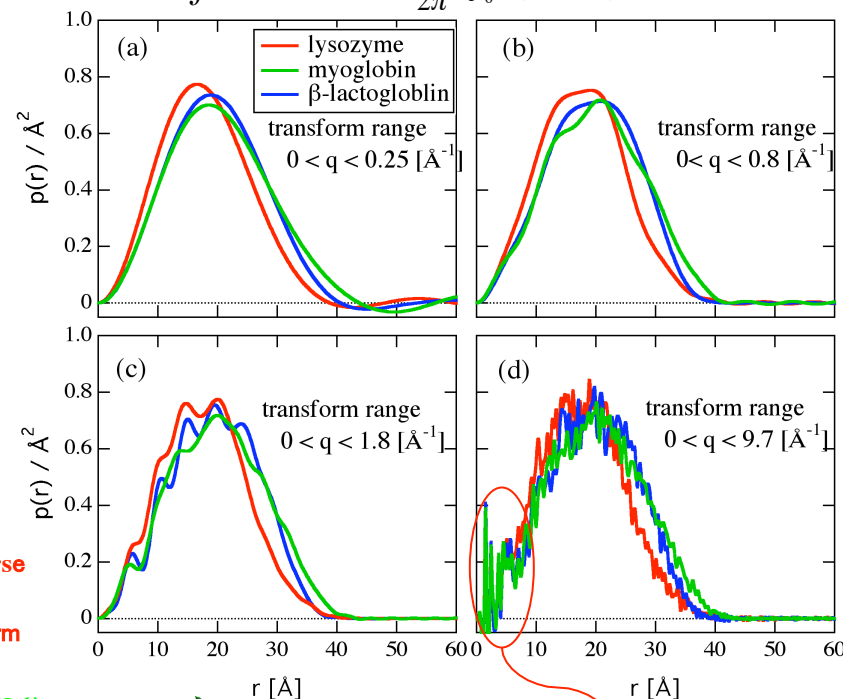
Debye formula.



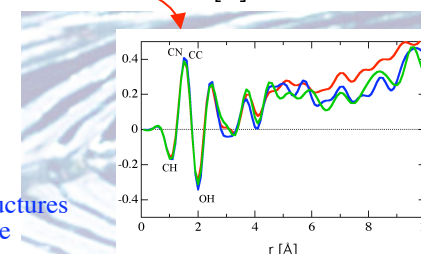
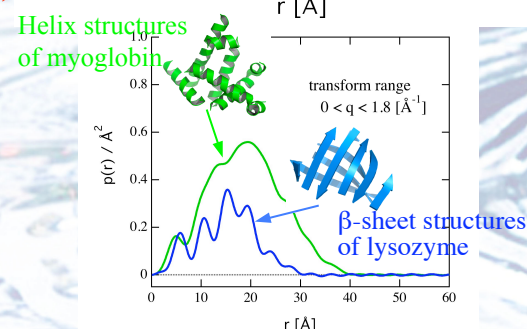
The IFT-range dependence on
Distribution function.

$$p(r) = r^2(\rho(r) - \rho_0)$$

$$= \frac{r}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty q(S(q) - 1) \sin(qr) M(q) dq$$



Inverse
Fourier
transform
(IFT)



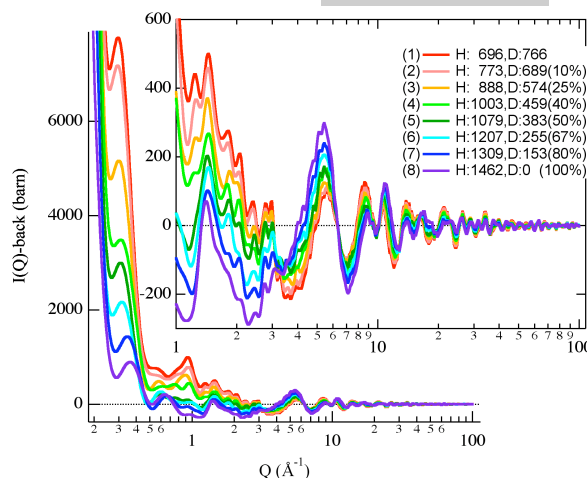
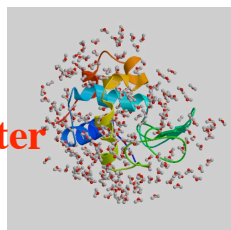
• $0.1 < q < 2 [\text{\AA}^{-1}]$ において、3種の蛋白質の散乱関数は、内部構造の違いによって大きな違いが現れる。

Effect of solvent, incoherent scattering (Under development)

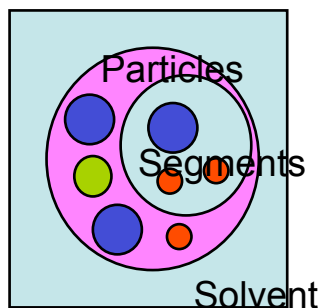
Contrast variation in wide q range

**Contrast matching with various segments and particles
(~ 100 contrasting measurements)**

**lysozyme +
hydration water**



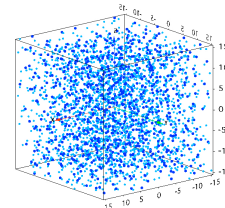
⇒ **3D atomic scale information
could be obtainable.**



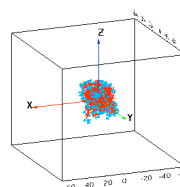
Hundreds of independent I

$$I(Q) = \sum_i \sum_j b_i b_j \frac{\sin(qr_{ij})}{qr_{ij}} + \sum_i \frac{\sigma_{inc,i}}{4\pi}$$

Solvent(water)

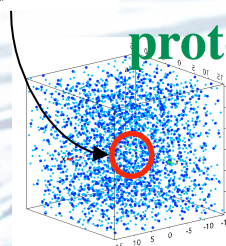


database



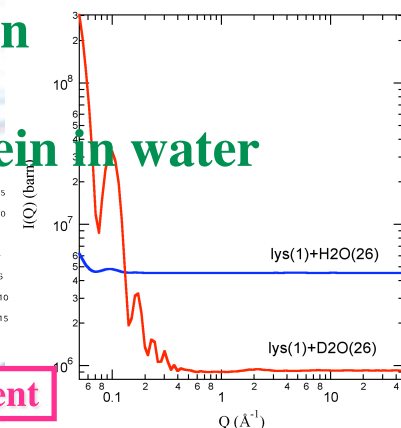
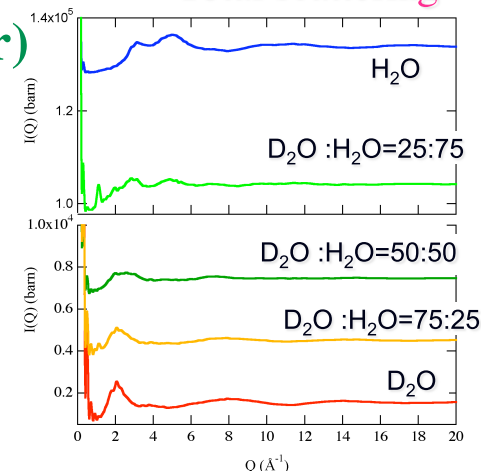
protein

protein in water



Under development

Total scattering



物理

磁性(領域3, 8)

- ・ $q \sim 0$ 近傍の強磁性相関: $M(q \sim 0)$, $\chi(q \sim 0)$
- ・長周期構造(ヘリカル磁性)
- ・ナノ粒子の磁性: 有限空間の磁性

超伝導(領域6, 8)

- ・量子化磁束の構造(磁場侵入長)と空間相関(超伝導対称性)

ソフトマター物理(領域12)

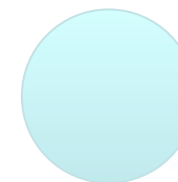
- ・高分子パターンや秩序形成

磁性材料

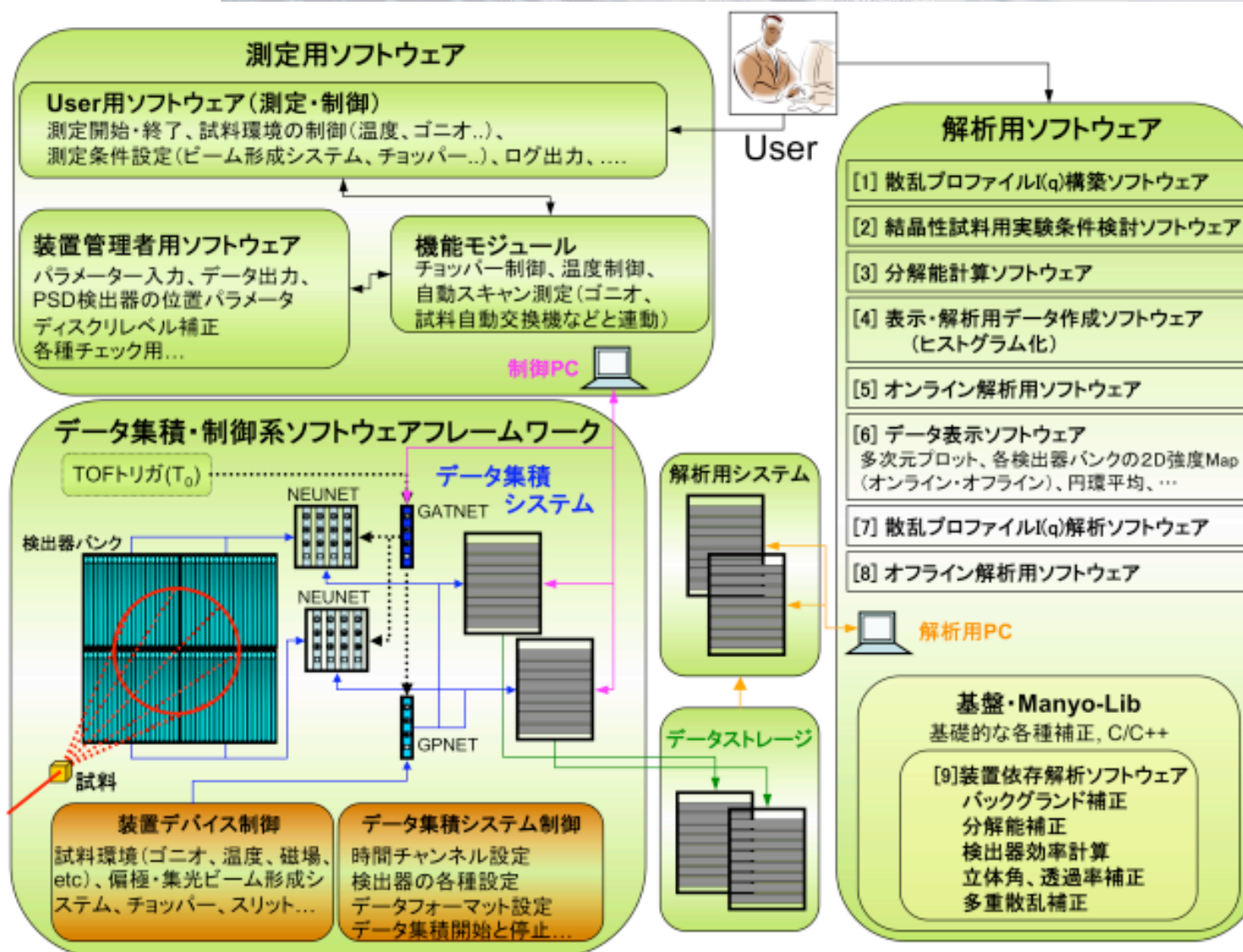
- ・NdFeB強力磁石(元素戦略), 高周波軟磁性膜

触媒材料

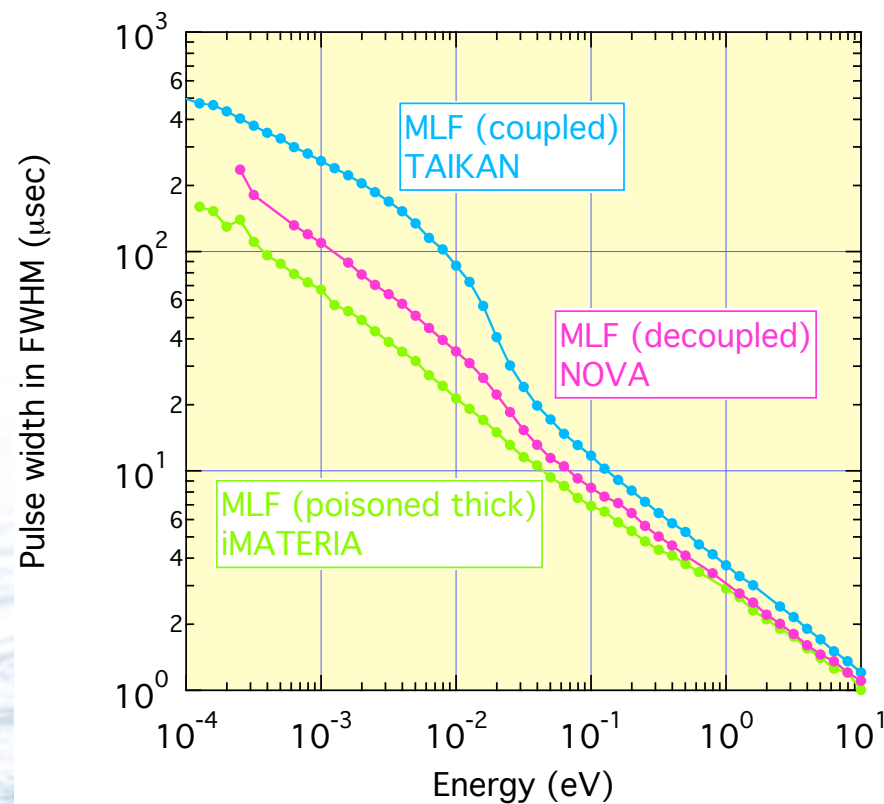
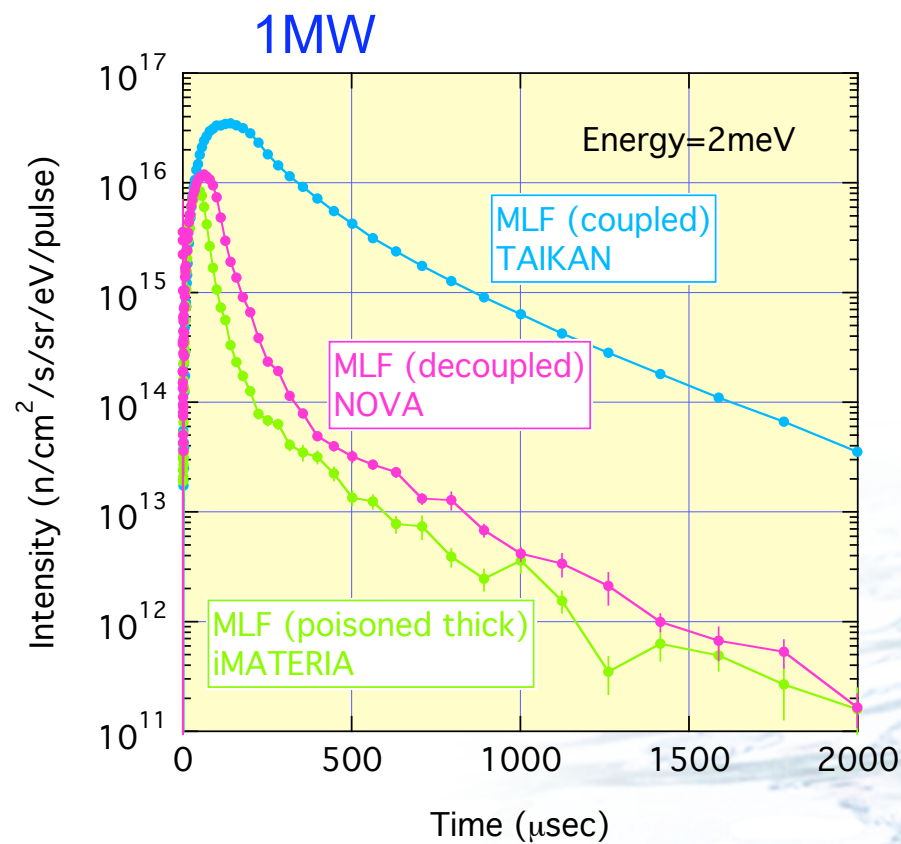
金属材料(鉄鋼材料), ...



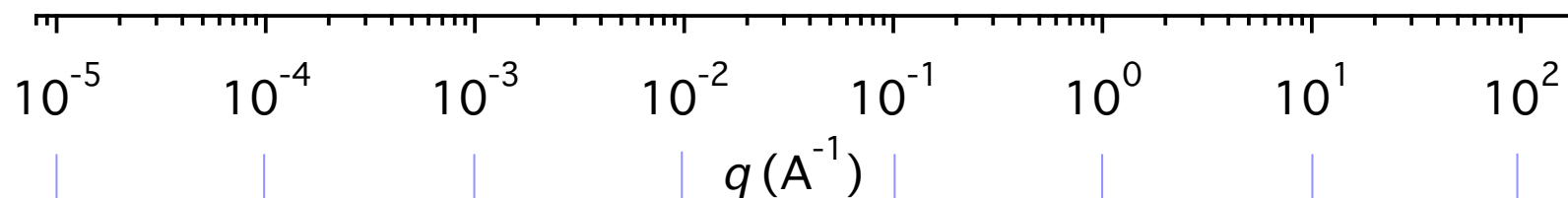
解析ソフト関連図



中性子源にみる各装置の特徴



SANSが測れる装置群



TAIKAN

NOVA

iMATERIA

ナノ構造

SANS-U

SANS-J-II

PNO

mfSANS@ULS

JRR-3

ミクロ構造

まとめ、今後のスケジュール

1. J-PARCの大強度型パルス中性子小中角散乱装置「大観」

ナノ物質や多成分系, 多相系, 非平衡系の高精度・高効率測定という新たな可能性を提供する。

- ・広い q 領域の高効率測定
- ・偏極ビームの利用 磁性・超伝導材料、核スピンコントラスト評価
- ・集光ビームの利用 よりlow- q へ

2. 建設スケジュール

共用促進法の下での建設をH21～H23年度の3力年で遂行する。

- ・H21年4月 建設開始
- ・H23年3月 ビーム受入れ予定

種々の試料環境装置(試料交換, 温度, 磁場, H/D制御)を導入する。

3. NOVA, iMATERIAとの連携やJRR-3, SAXSとの連携による SANS実験環境整備