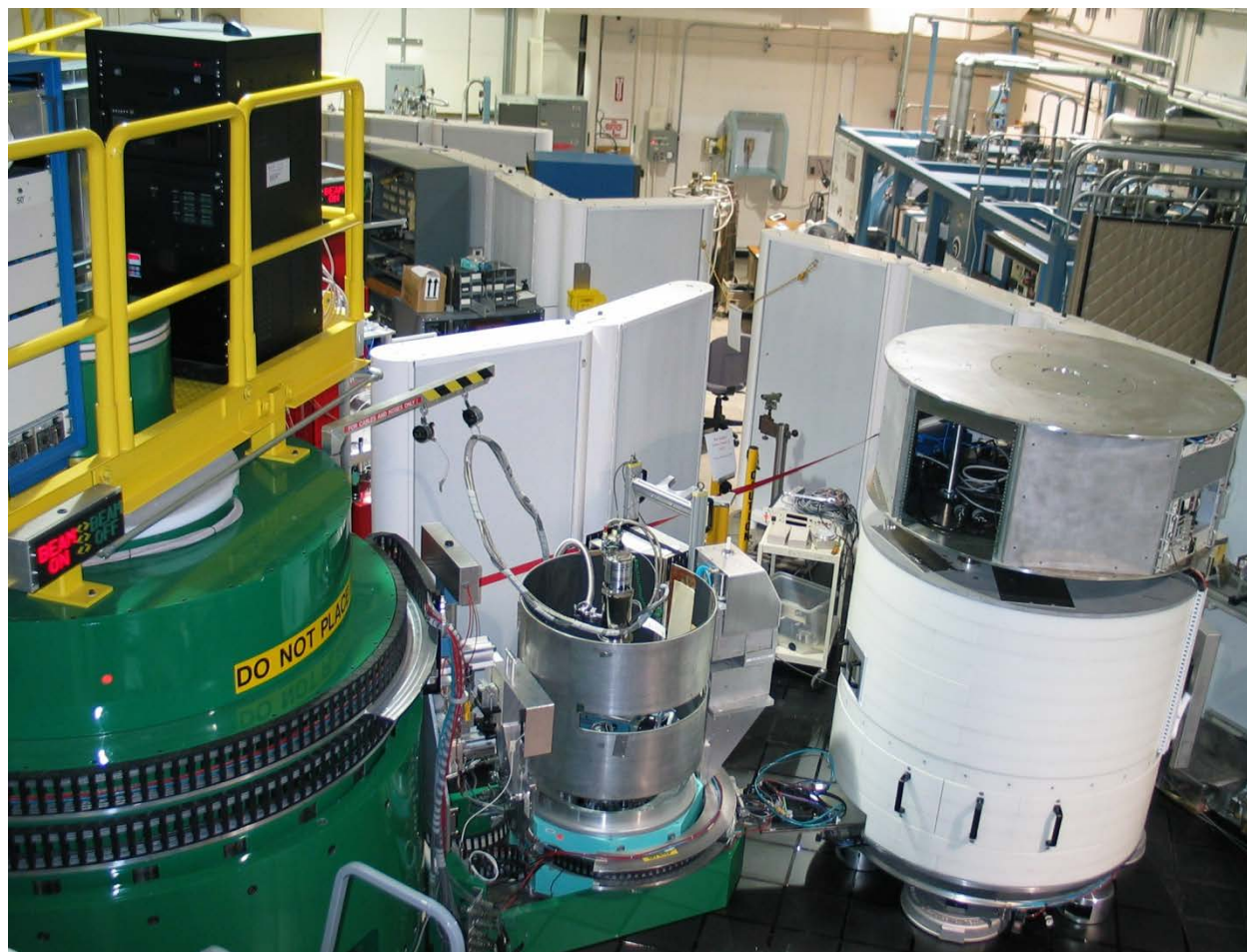


# BT-7 Triple-axis Spectrometer



[https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7\\_new/](https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7_new/)

# Neutron Basics

- E = energy

$$E = \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m_n \propto 1/\lambda^2$$

- k = wavevector (momentum)

$$k = 2\pi/\lambda$$

- $\lambda$  = wavelength

- BT-7 uses “thermal” neutrons

Temperature  $\sim 300\text{K}$

Energy peak  $\sim 30\text{meV}$

Wavelength  $\sim 1.8 \text{ \AA}$

- Most common:

$$E = 14.7 \text{ meV}$$

$$k = 2.66 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$$

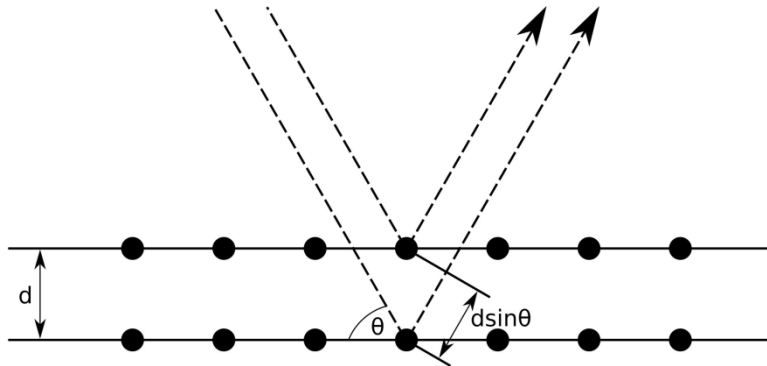
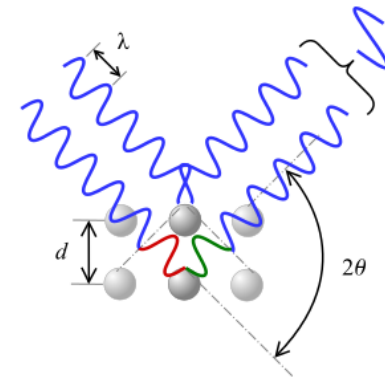
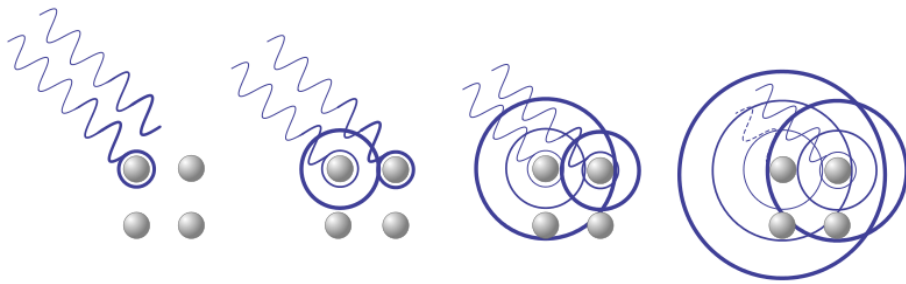
$$\lambda = 2.35 \text{ \AA}$$

- SPINS MACS uses “cold” neutron

- Most common:

$$E = 5 \text{ meV}$$

# Bragg's Law



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

$n = \text{positive integer}$

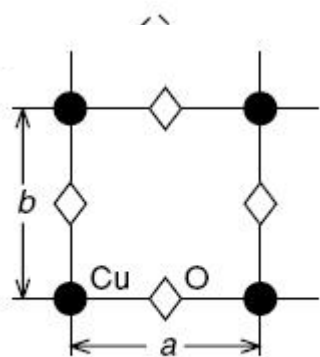
# Real Space vs. Reciprocal Space

*Fourier transformation*

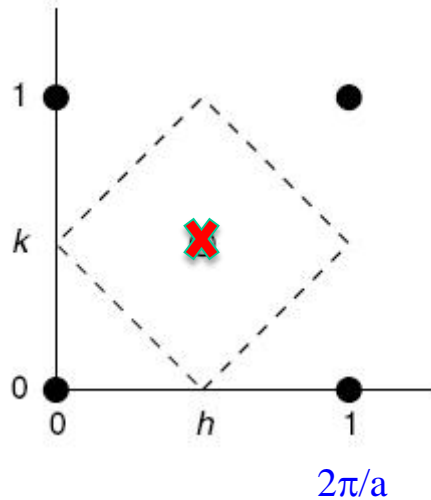
Space-time (r,t)

Energy-momentum (Q,  $\hbar\omega$ )

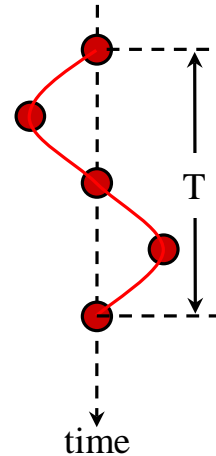
Real space



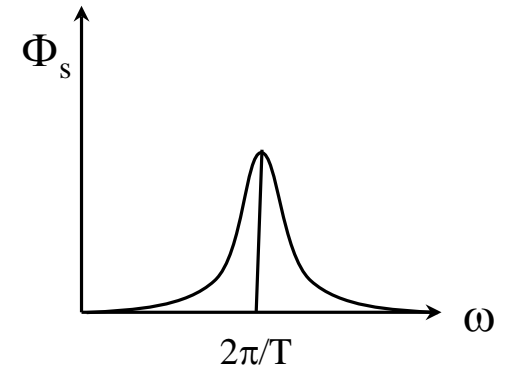
Q-space



Time space



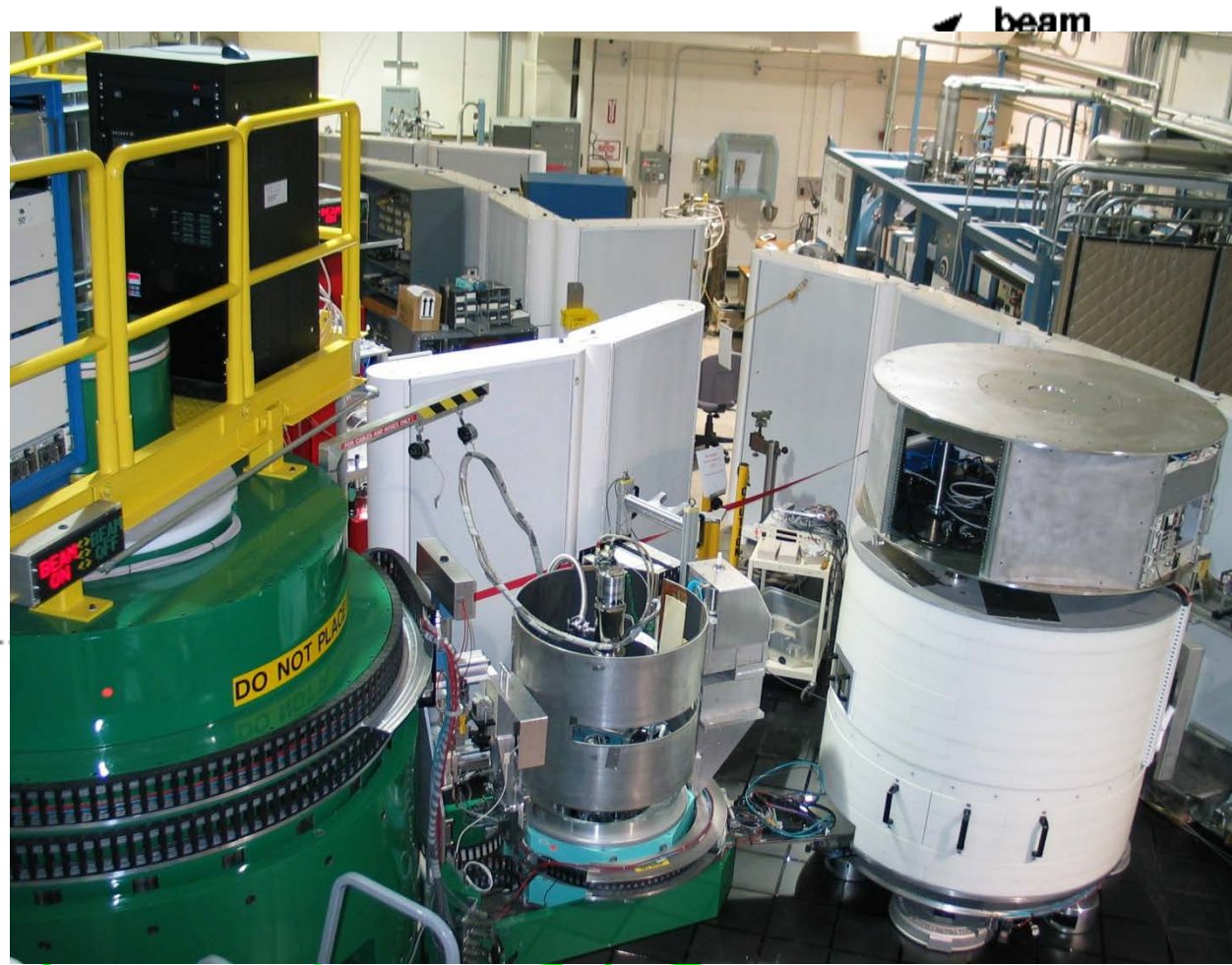
$\omega$ -space



Elastic scattering – static structures

Inelastic scattering – dynamics

# Triple-axis Spectrometer



reactor

beam

DO NOT PLACE

5/a6

Monochromator: a1/a2



## 2 out of 3 axes: $k_i$ & $k_f$

$$n \frac{2\pi}{k_i} = 2d_M \sin(\theta_M)$$

$$m \frac{2\pi}{k_f} = 2d_A \sin(\theta_A)$$

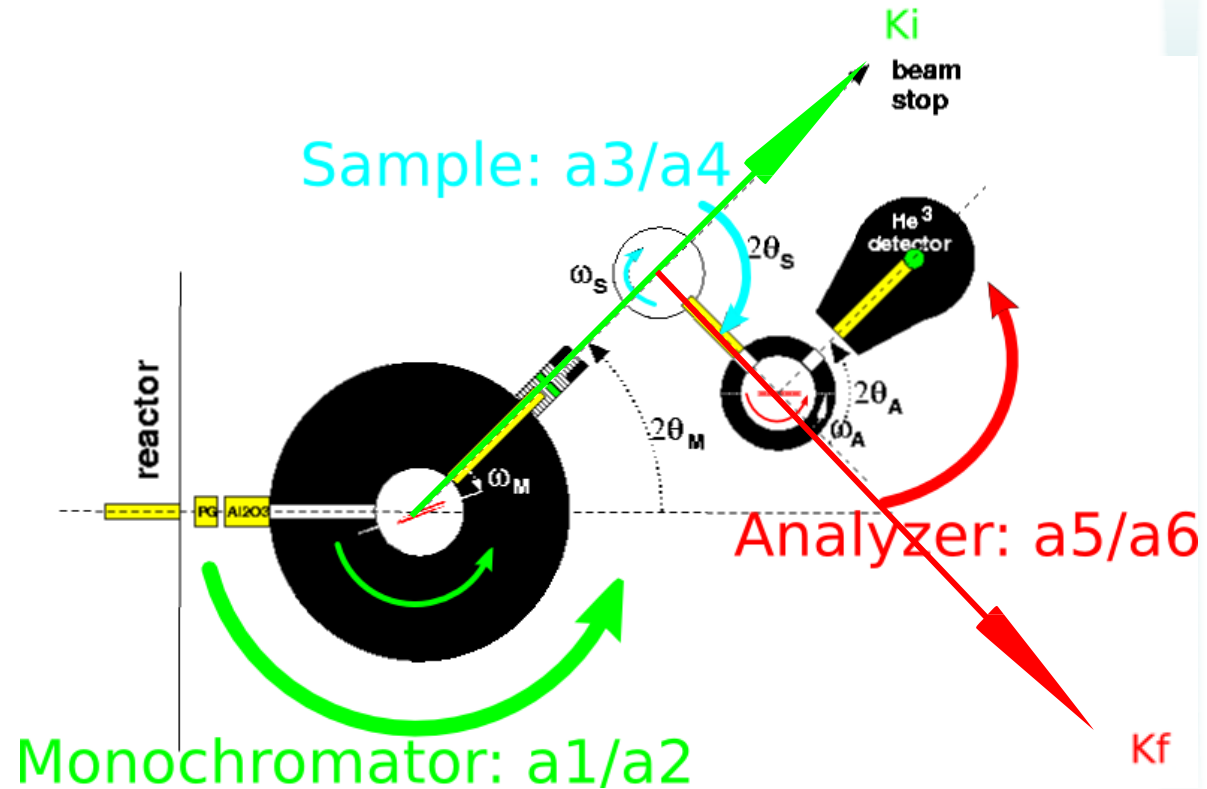
$n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$E_i = \hbar^2 k_i^2 / 2m_n$$

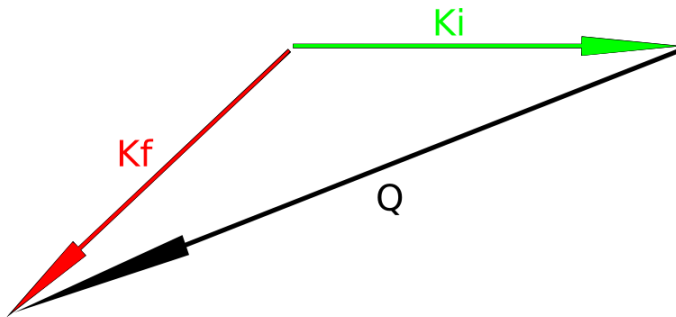
Controlled by a1/a2

$$E_f = \hbar^2 k_f^2 / 2m_n$$

Controlled by a5/a6



# 3rd axis : Sample

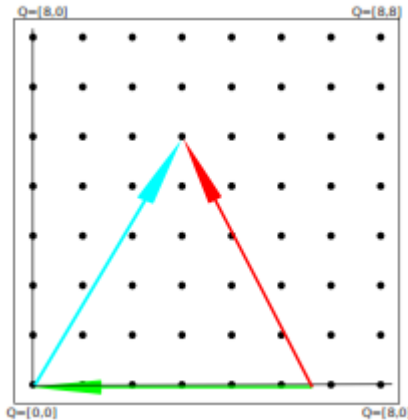


$$Q = k_f - k_i$$

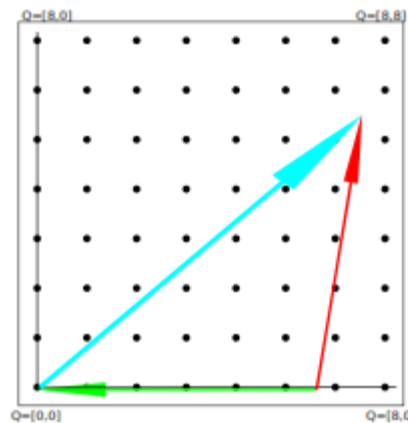
$$\hbar\omega = E_i - E_f = 0 \text{ (elastic)}$$

Alignment

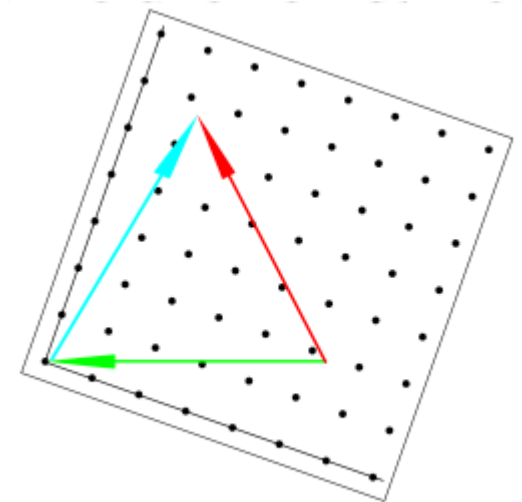
$a_4$  : angle between  $k_i/k_f$   $a_3$  : rotation of reciprocal space



Bragg peak!



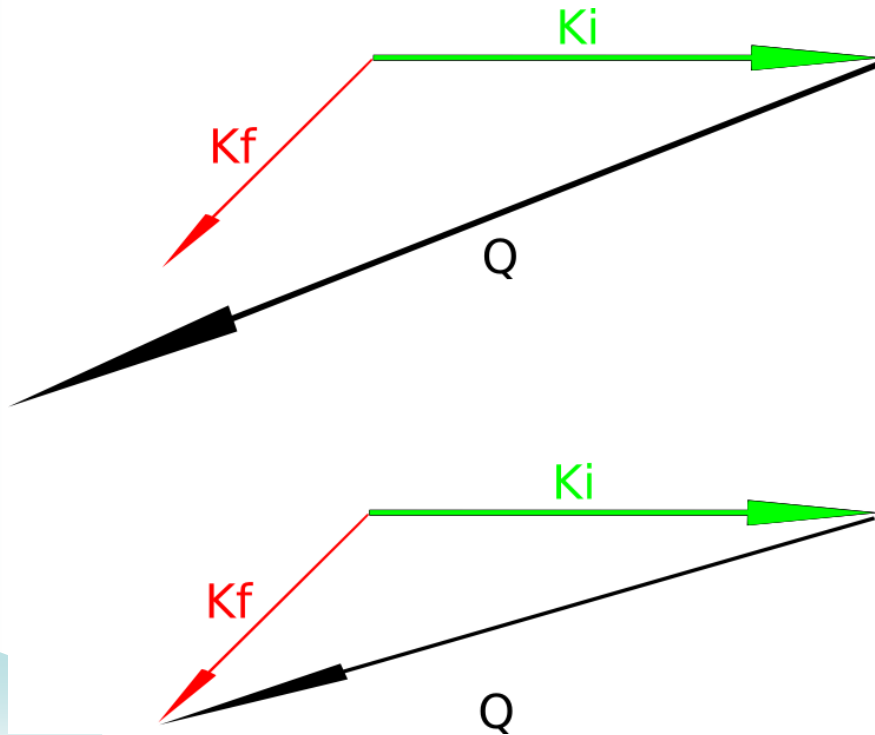
No peak...



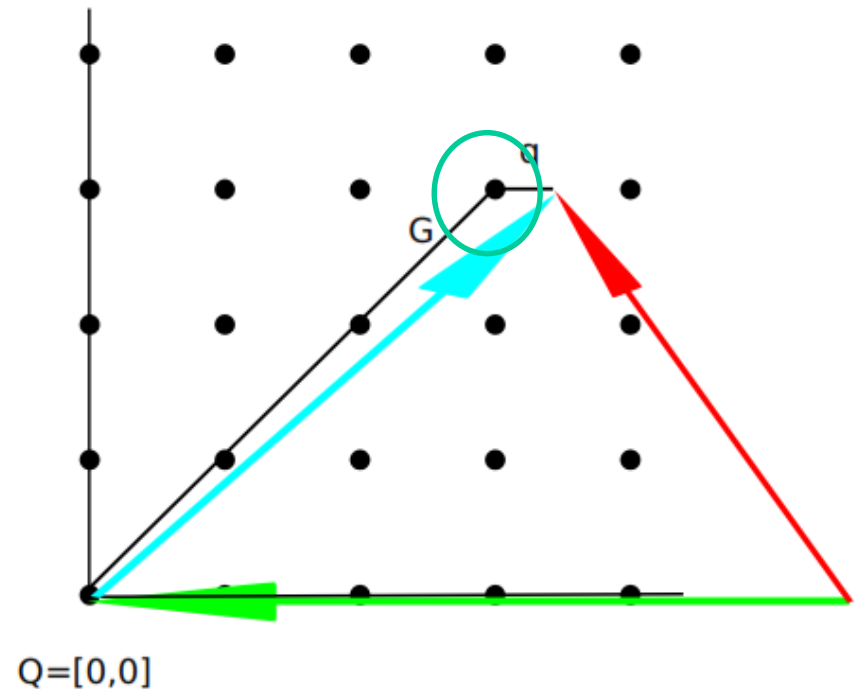
No peak...

# When $k_i$ and $k_f$ aren't equal...

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{k}_f - \mathbf{k}_i$$
$$\hbar\omega = E_i - E_f \neq 0 \text{ (inelastic)}$$

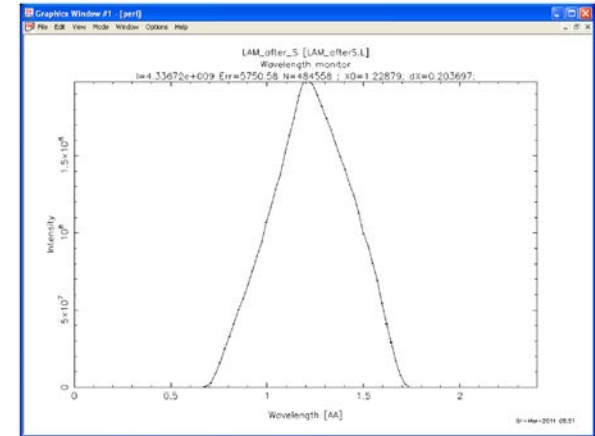
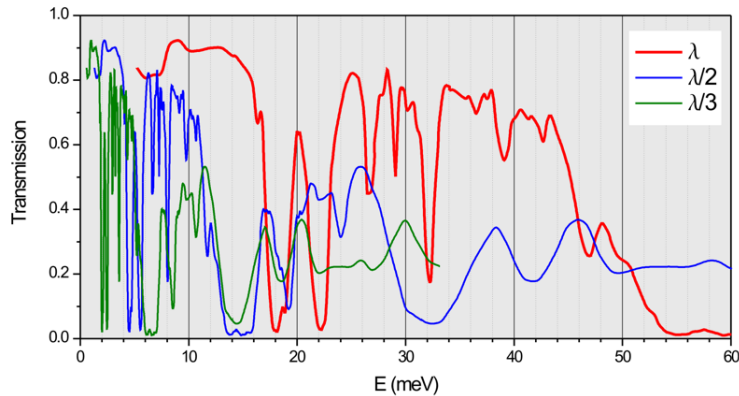


Phonon  
Spin wave  
and etc





# Velocity Selector and Filter



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

$n$ =positive integer

Pyrolytic Graphite (PG)

$$E_i = 14.7 \text{ meV}$$

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

$n$ =positive integer

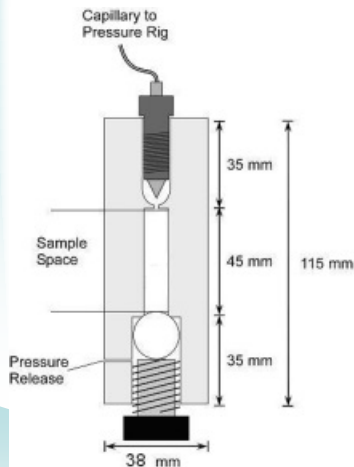
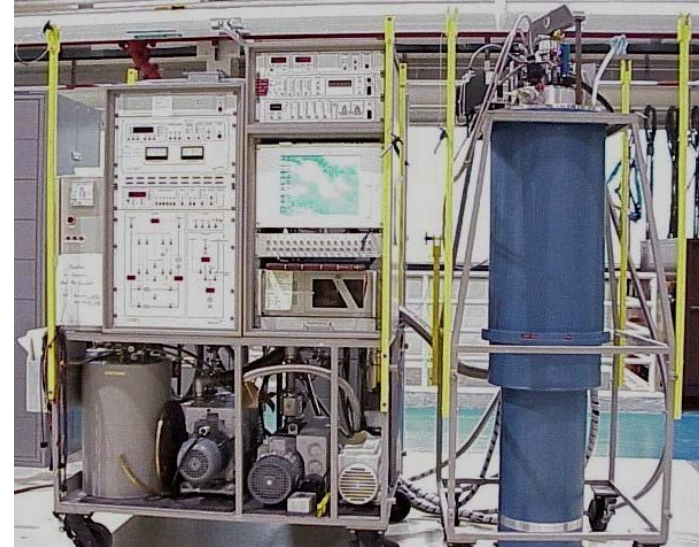
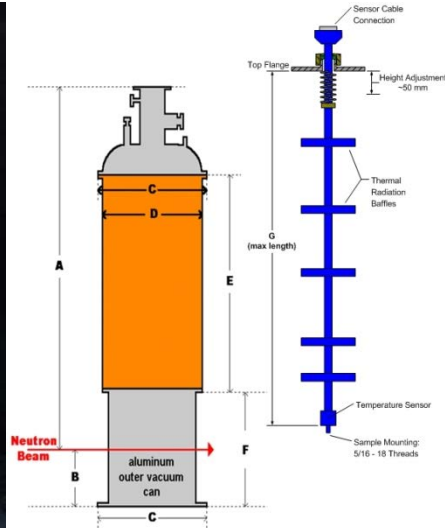
$$v_n = L/t \propto f$$

$$E_i \propto f^2$$

<http://www.neutron.ethz.ch/research/resources/graphite-filter-transmission.html>

[https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7\\_new/VelositySelector.html](https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7_new/VelositySelector.html)

# Sample Environment



- Low temperature (50mK)
- Magnetic field (15T)
- Pressure (1GPa)
- Furnace (1600C)
- Electric field (5000V)

[https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7\\_new/](https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7_new/)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bragg%27s\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bragg%27s_law)

<http://paulbourke.net/miscellaneous/dft/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brillouin\\_zone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brillouin_zone)

<http://www.neutron.ethz.ch/research/resources/graphite-filter-transmission.html>

[https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7\\_new/VelocitySelector.html](https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/instruments/bt7_new/VelocitySelector.html)