Neutron diffraction instrumentation

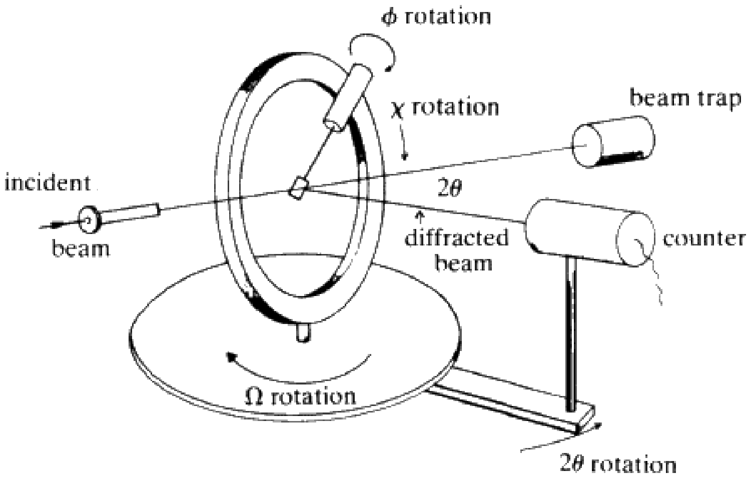
Magnus H. Sørby

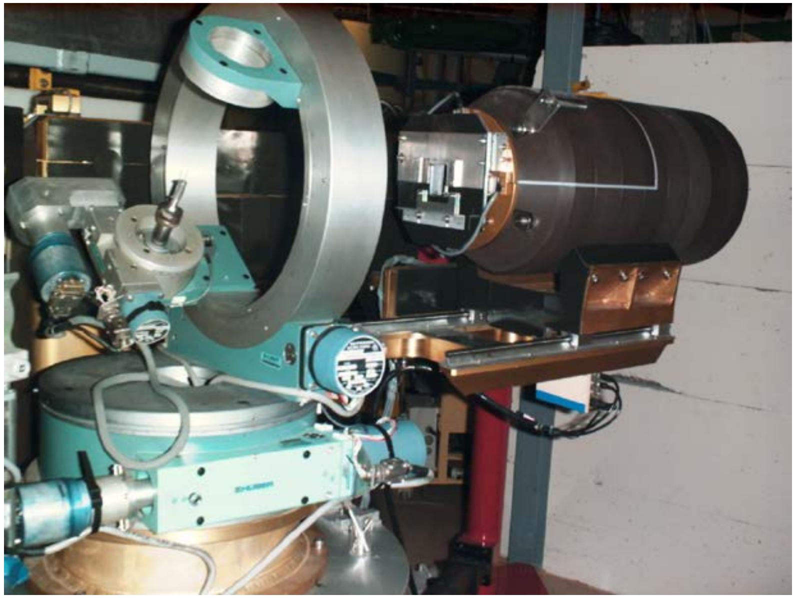
Rough division

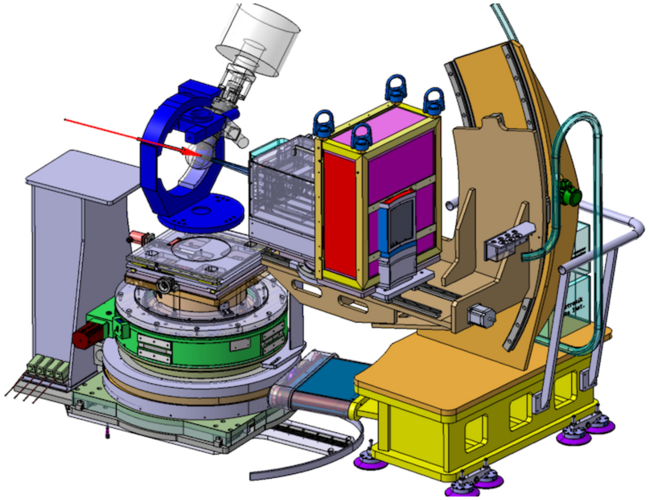
- Neutron diffraction instruments
  - Single crystal diffractometers
    - Constant wavelenght
    - Time-of-flight (TOF)
  - Powder diffractometers
    - Constant wavelenght
    - Time-of-flight (TOF)

Single crystal diffraction

Four-circle diffractometer





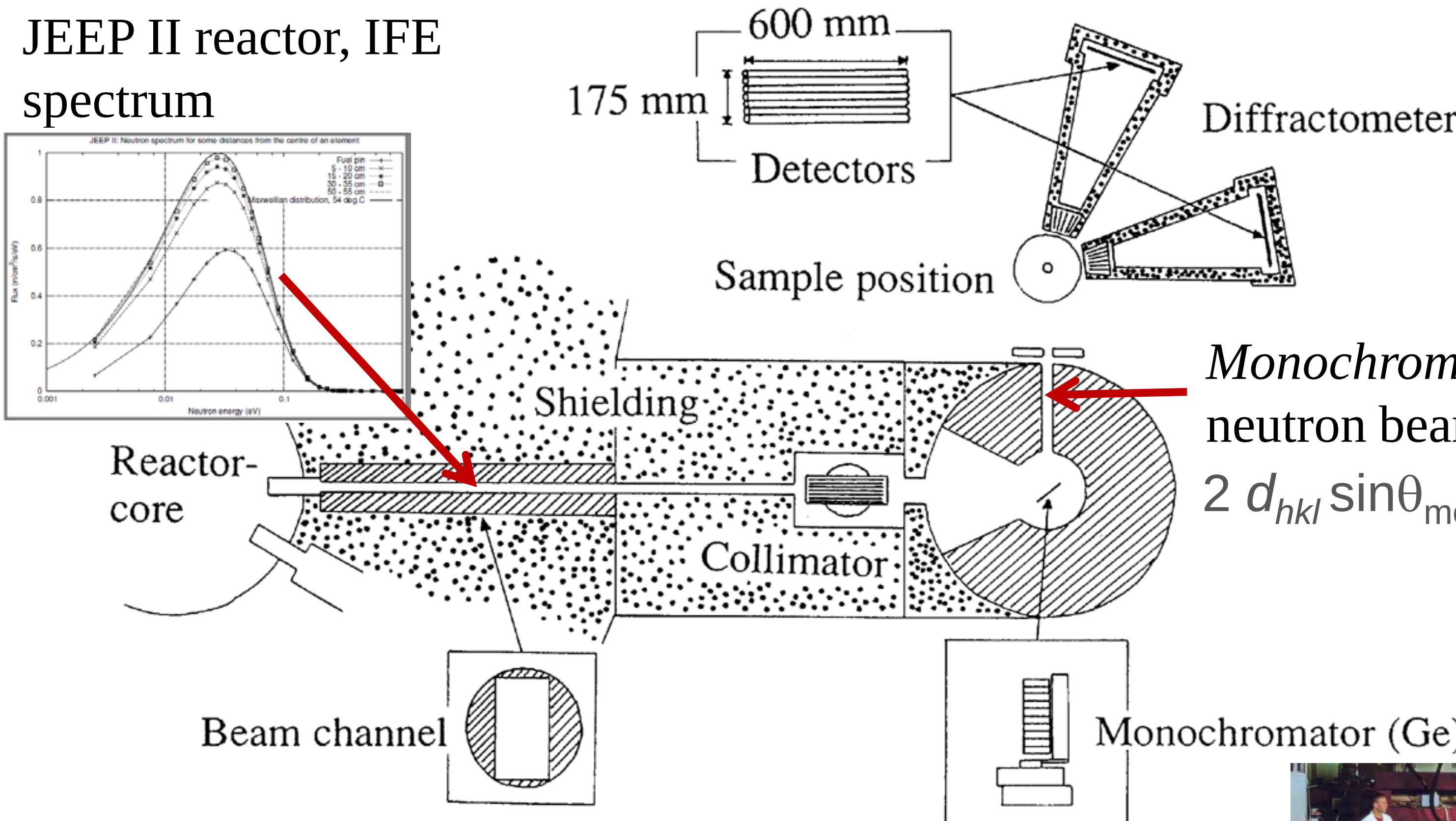


- 3-D rotation of single crystal
- Access to all reflections

- Traditionally single detector
- Now: also 1D and 2D detectors

Neutrons from nuclear reactors – constant wavelength experiments

JEEP II reactor, IFE spectrum

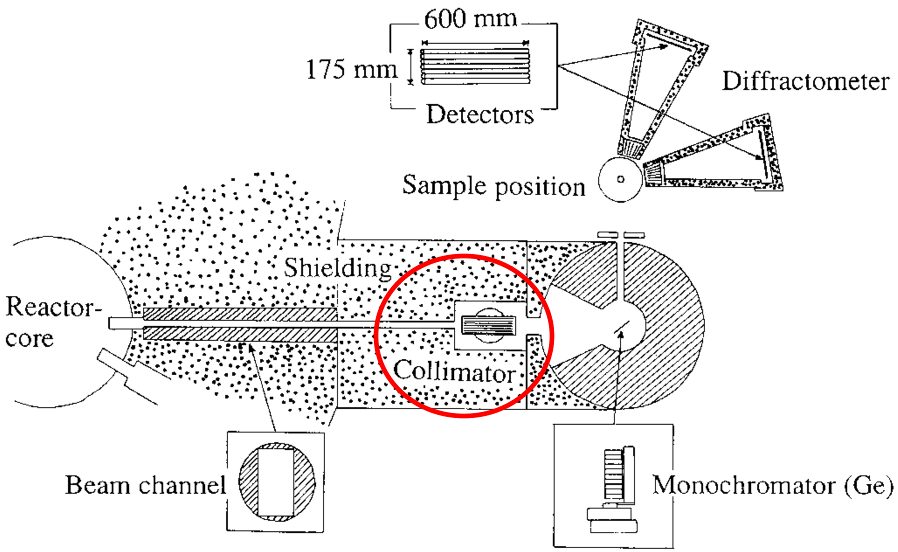


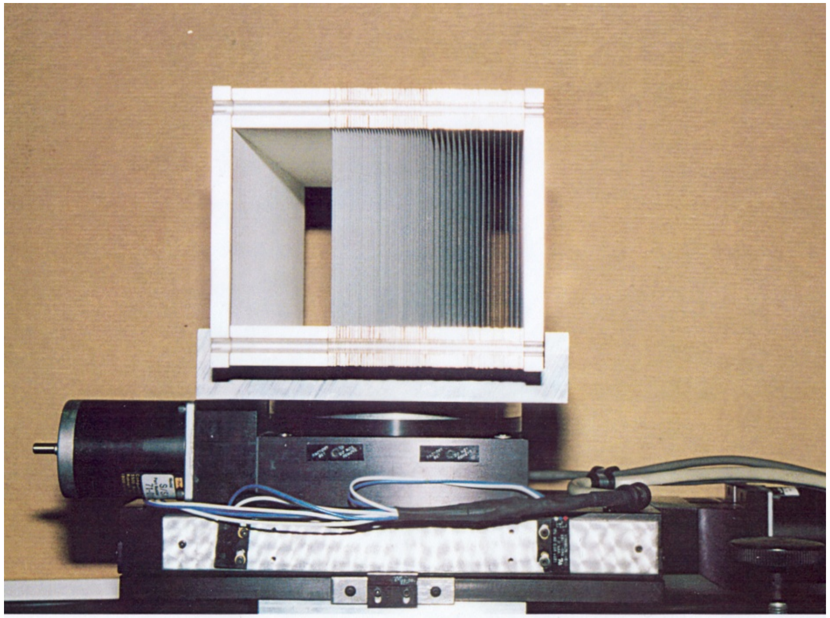
Monochromic
neutron beam

$2\, d_{hkl} \sin\theta_{monochr} = \lambda$

PUS – a high resolution diffractometer

- In operation since 1997.





Soller collimator (from Risø).
15’, 30’ and “open” (60’)

PUS – a high resolution diffractometer

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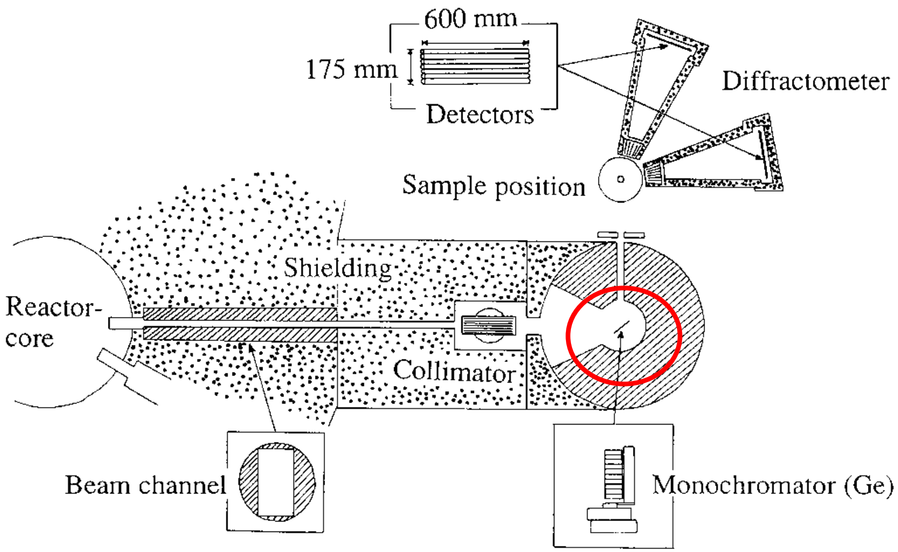
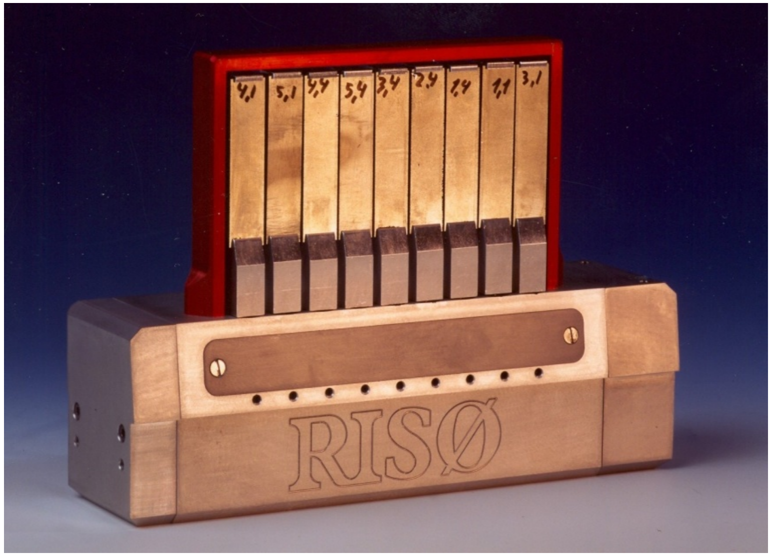




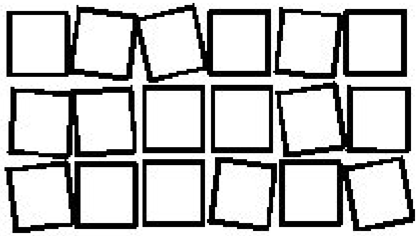
Vertically focusing Ge monochromator (from Risø).

311, 511 or 711 reflection plane can be used → λ = 0.75-2.60 Å

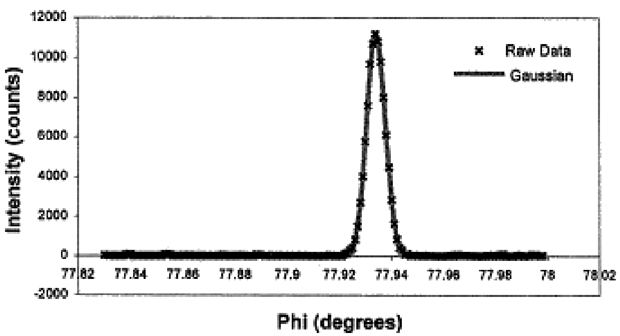
Mosaic crystal – ideally imperfect crystal

Model of real crystal:

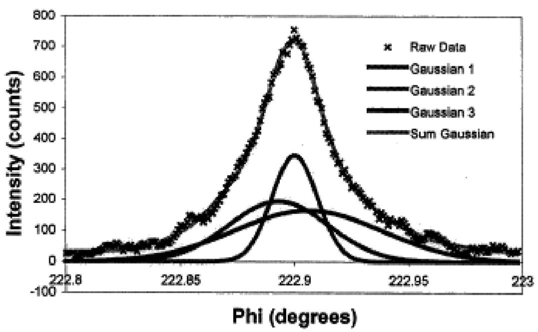
- Mosaic of crystalline blocks
- Each dimensions μm tilted very slightly to each other
- Interference of waves within every block satisfies ***kinematic diffraction theory***
- Diffraction from whole crystal = Σ intensities each block
- **Secondary extinction**: Parallel blocks



Mosaic model of crystal



Perfect crystal



Mosaic crystal

PUS – a high resolution diffractometer

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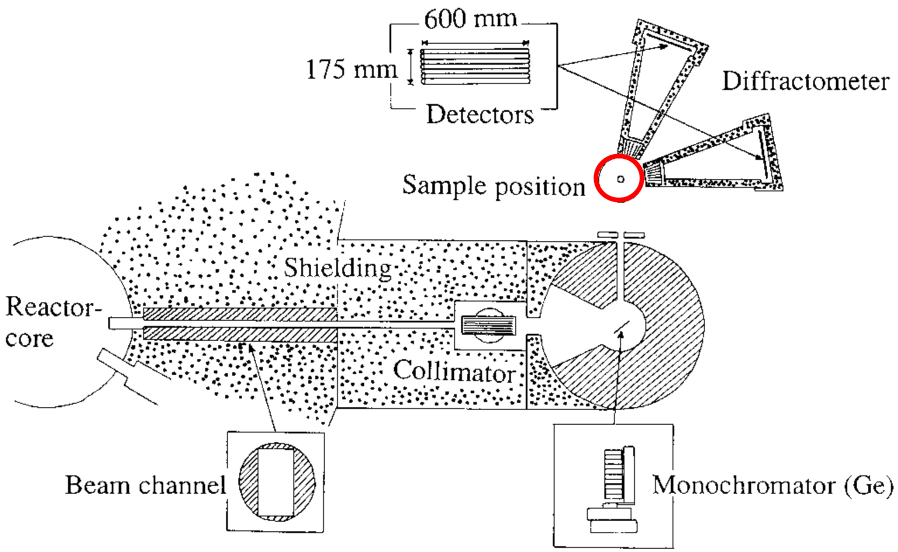

Sample temperature: 8 – 1200K

Gas pressures up to 8 bar
(soon 100 bar)

PUS – a high resolution diffractometer

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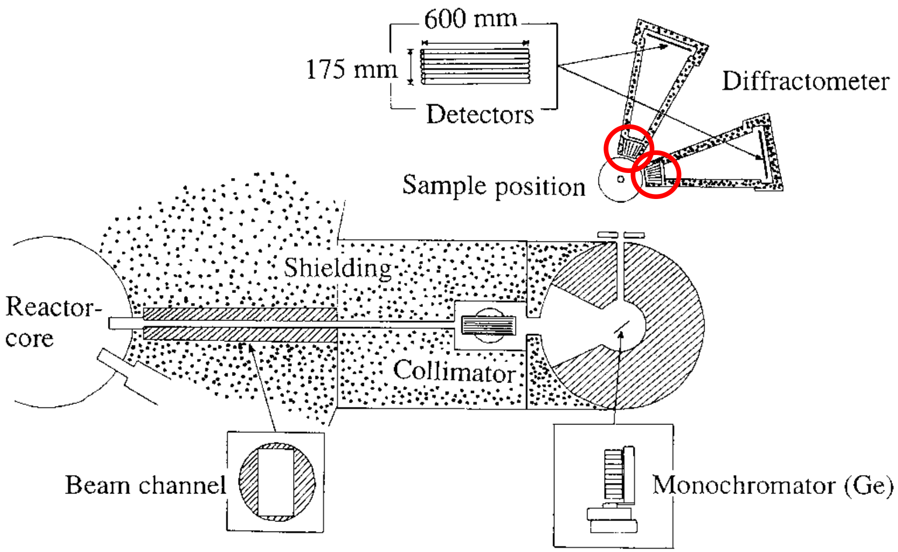

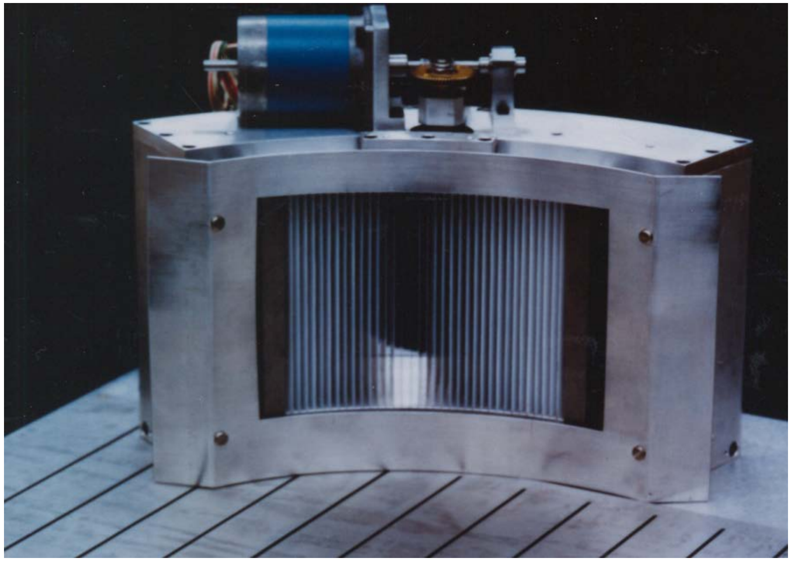

Oscillating radial collimators (MURR).

PUS – a high resolution diffractometer

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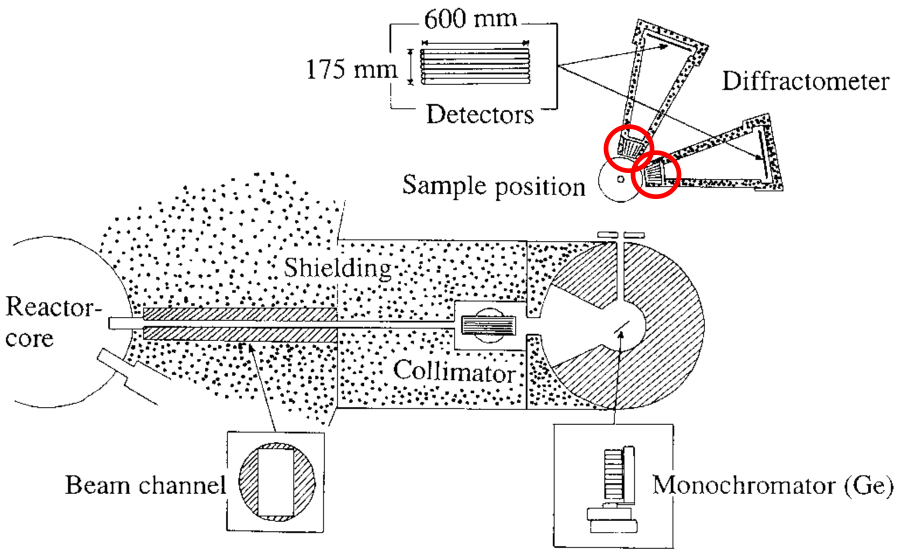

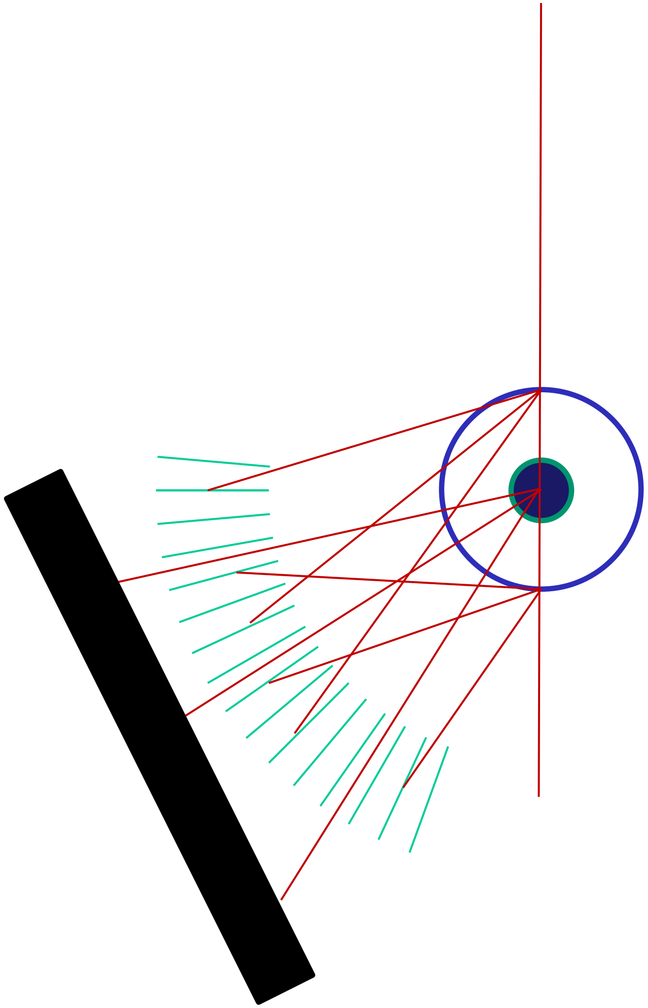

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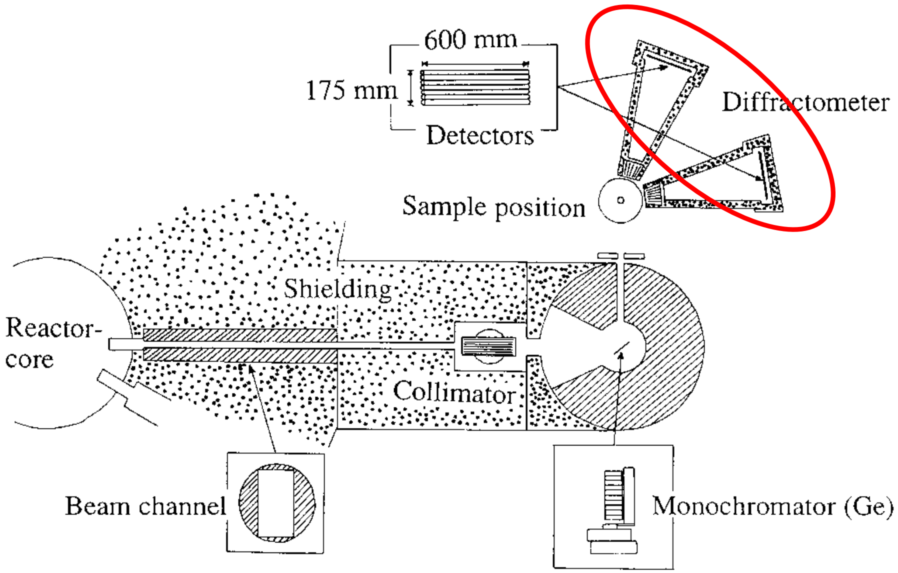
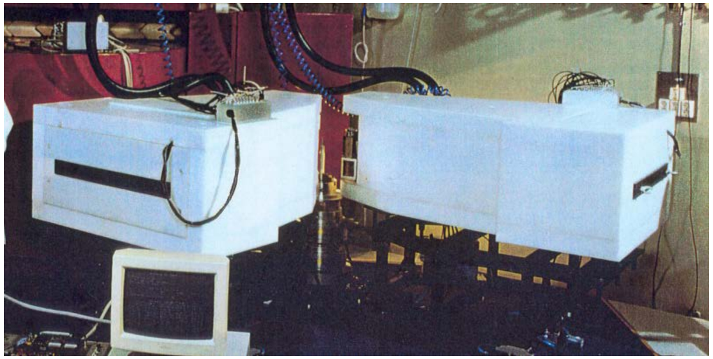
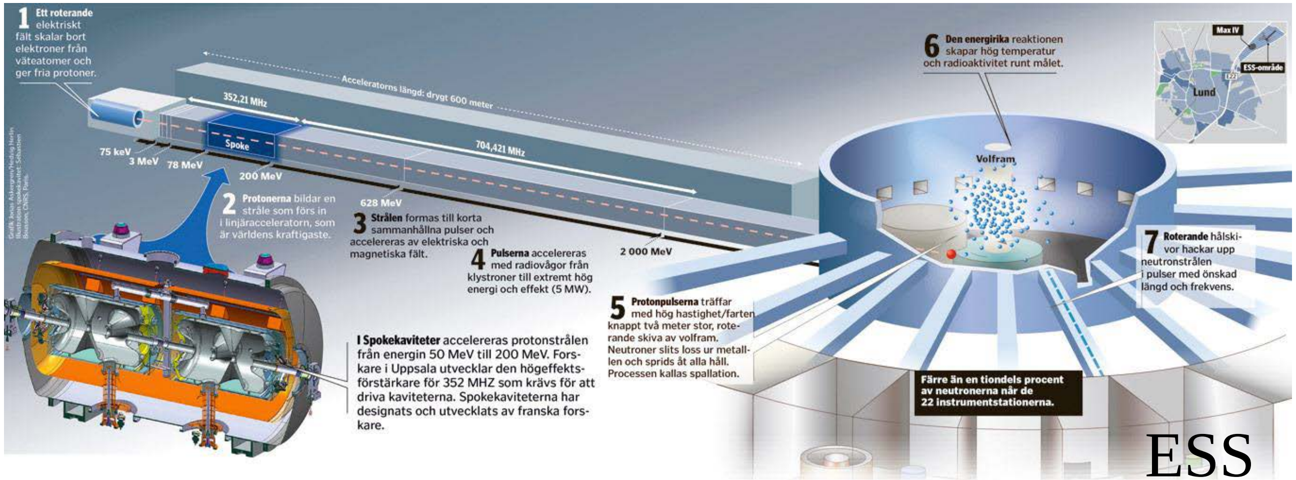
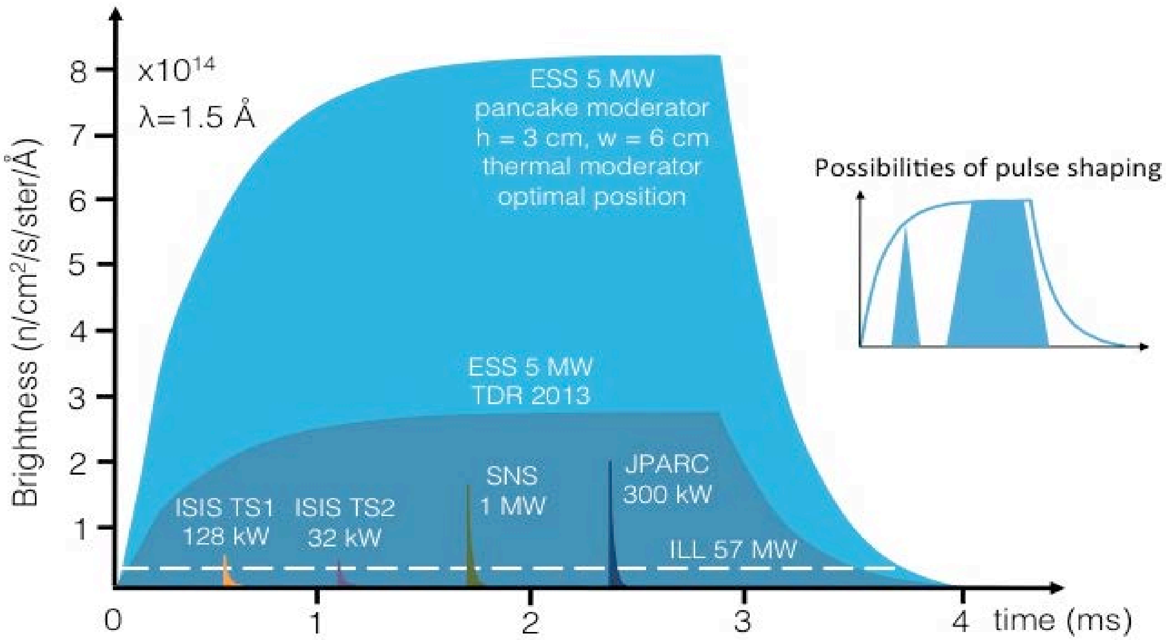




2 detector banks with 7 vertically stacked position sensitive detectors in each. Each bank cover 20º scattering angle.

Time-of-flight diffraction (spallation)





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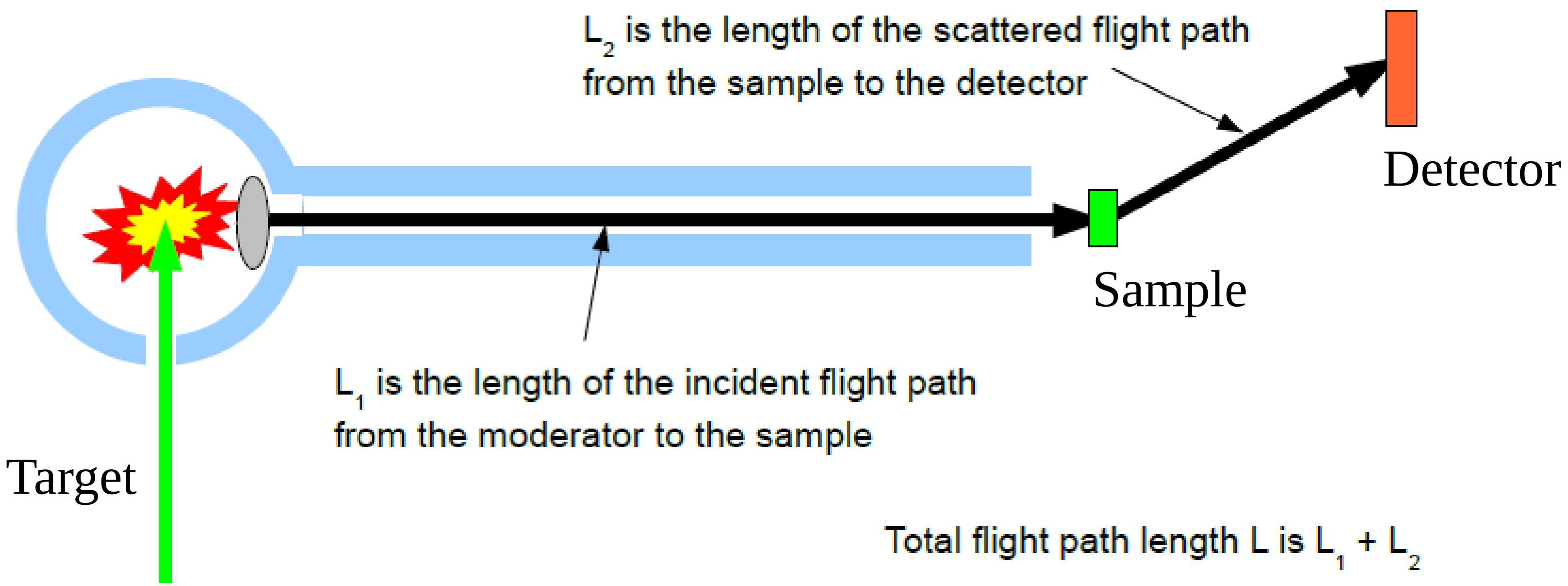
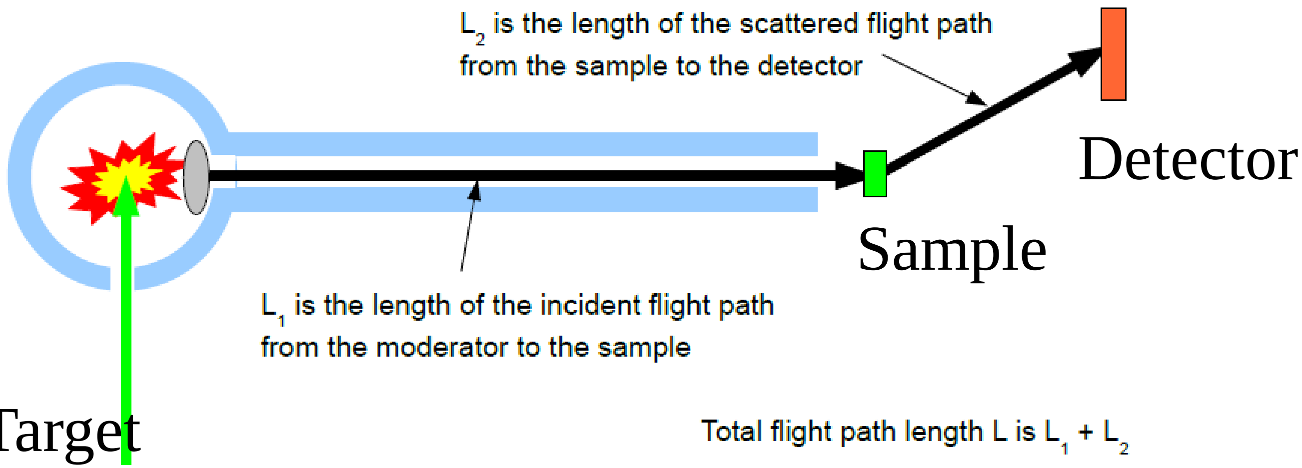


Sample irradiated by a pulsed neutron beam with wide range of wavelengths.
Because pulsed beam ⇒ different wavelengths can be sorted by their time of arrival at the detector.

Time-of-flight diffraction (spallation)



de Broglie expression:

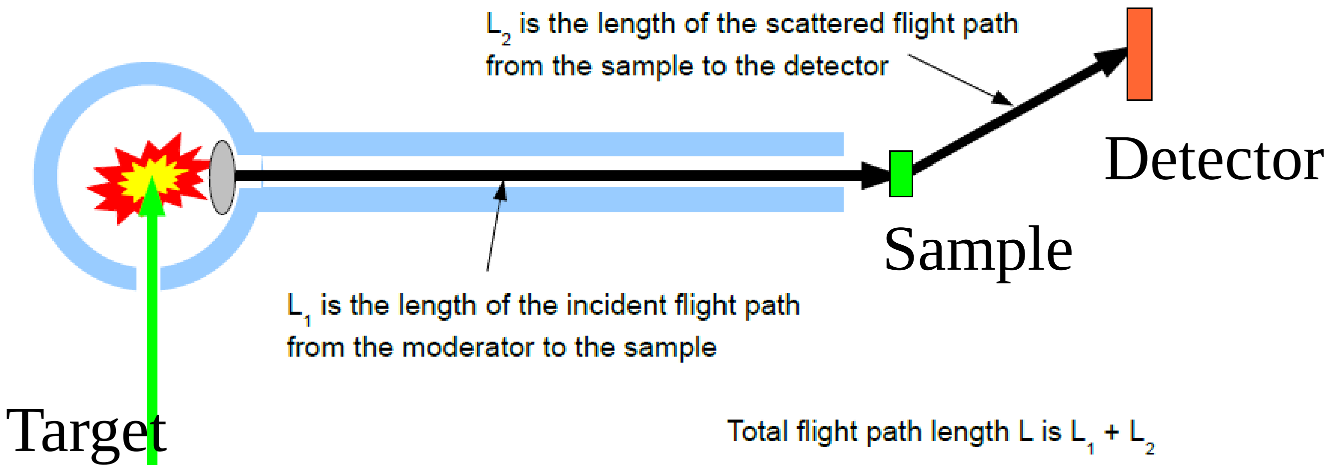
$$\frac{h}{\lambda} = m_n v = m_n\left(\frac{L}{t}\right)$$

$$t\ (\mu\text{sec}) = 252.78\ L\ (\text{m})\ \lambda\ (\text{Å})$$

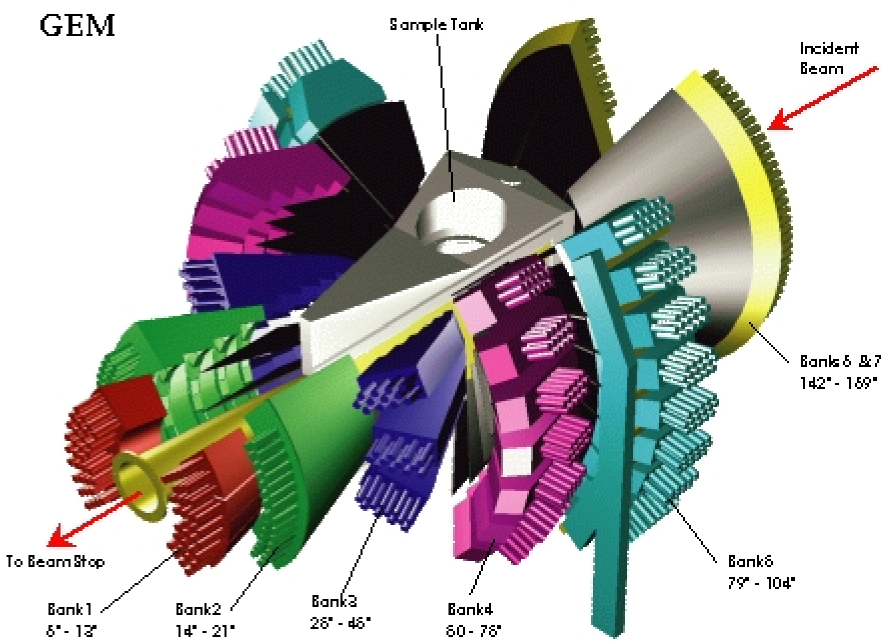
h: Planck' constant
λ: wavelength
m_n: mass neutron
v: velocity
t: time (L path length)

$$\lambda = \frac{ht}{m_n L} \quad + \quad \lambda = 2d\sin\theta \quad \Rightarrow \quad d = \frac{h}{2m_n\, L\sin\theta}\, t$$

Time-of-flight diffraction (spallation)

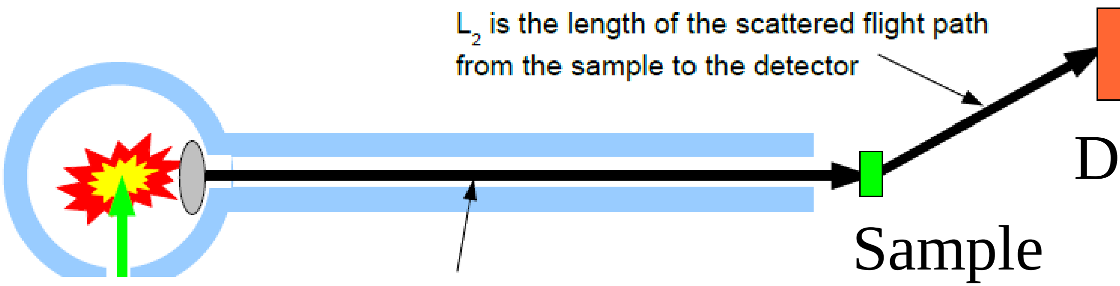


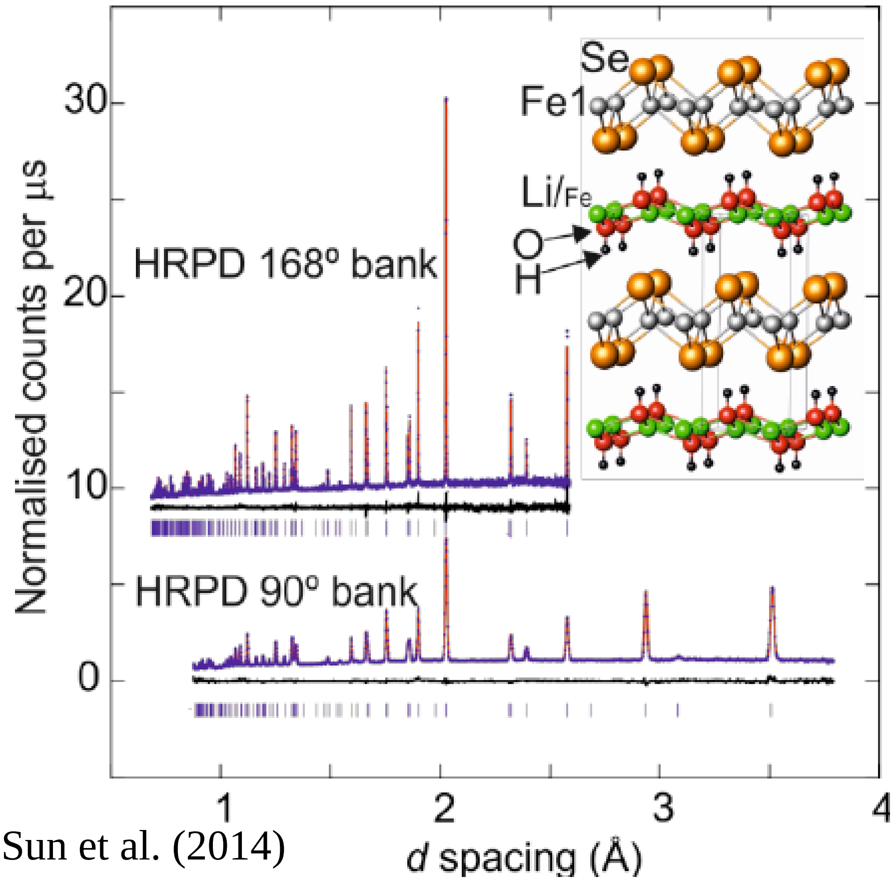
Total flight path length L is $L_1 + L_2$



POLARIS at ISIS

Time-of-flight diffraction (spallation)





Sun et al. (2014)

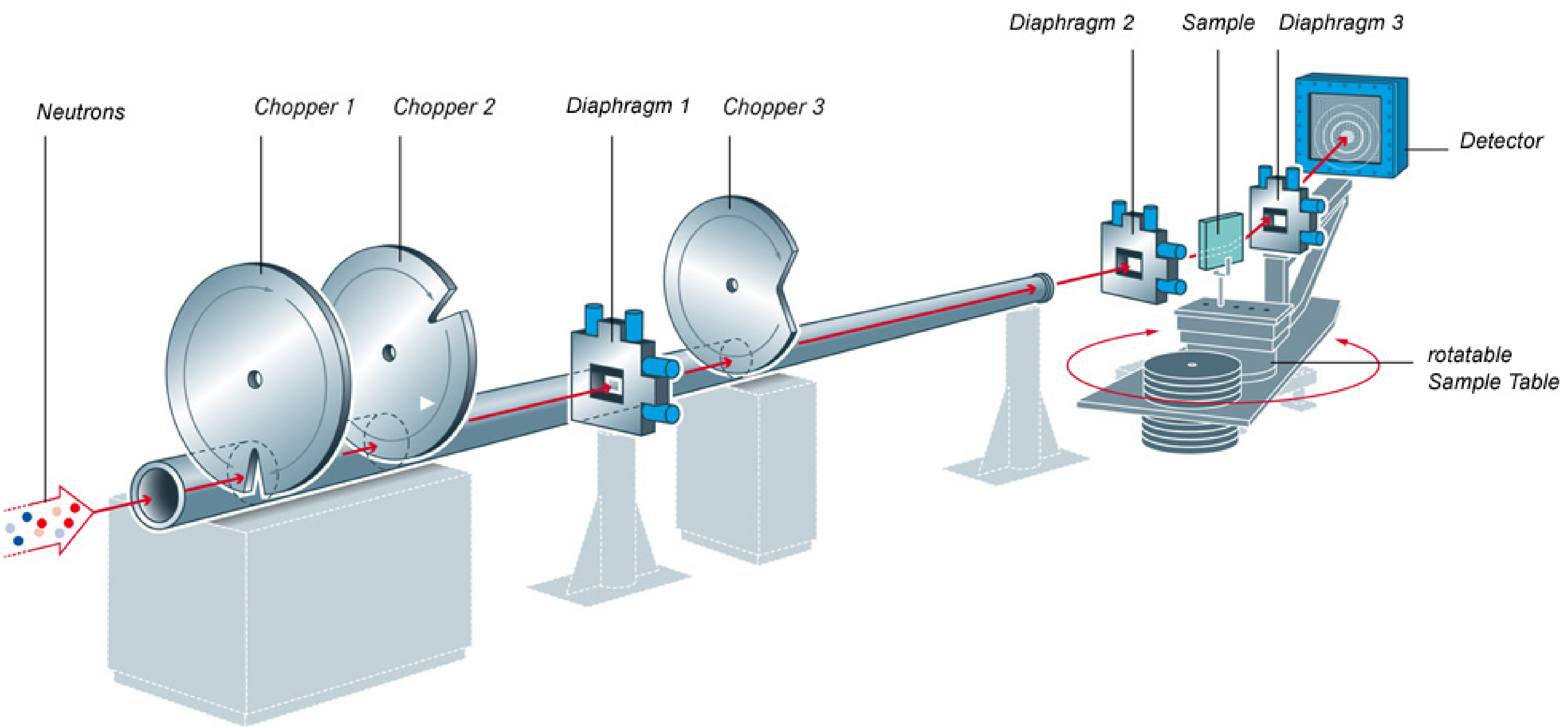
HRPD at ISIS

- $L_1 = 96$ m

$$\Delta d/d = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{\tan(\theta)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta t}{t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^2}$$

$$= 4 * 10^{-4}$$

Time-of-flight diffraction (reactor)



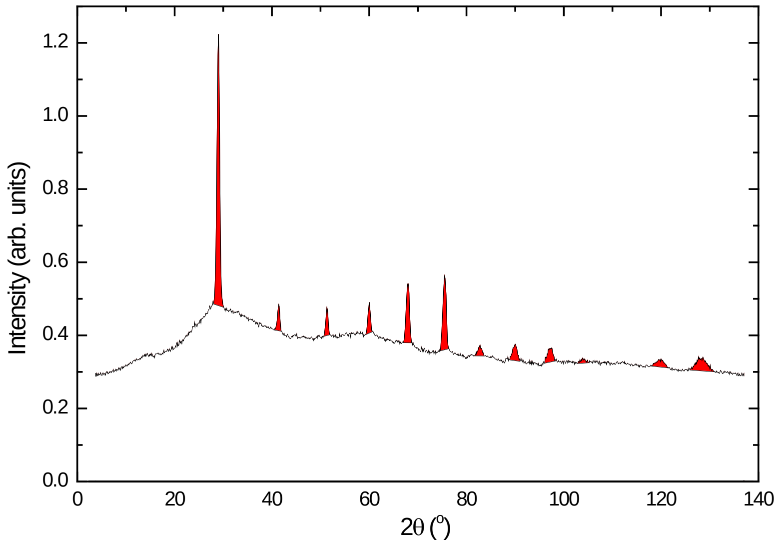
Use of chopper(s)

Total scattering

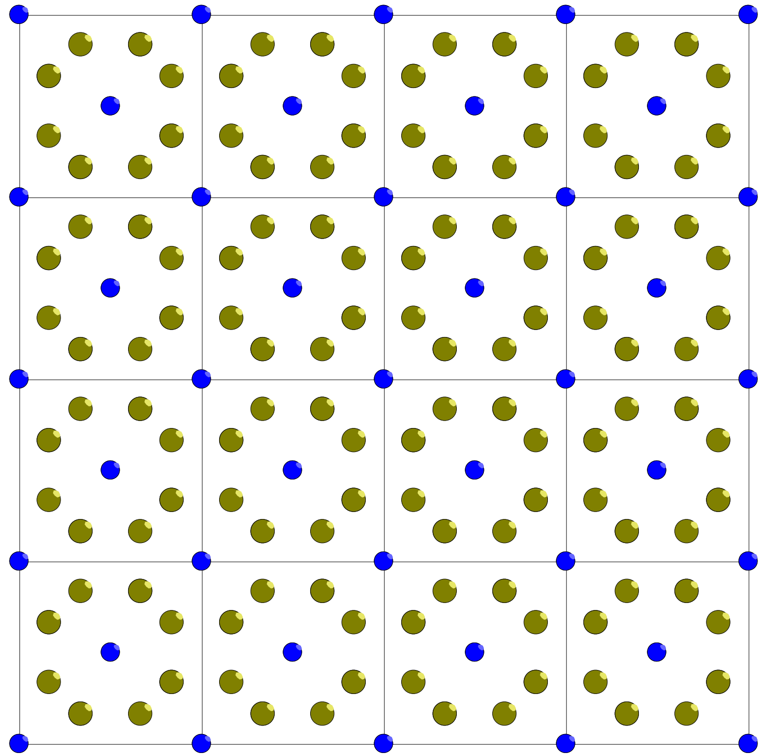
Outline

- Bragg scattering and “the average picture”
- Total scattering and Reverse Monte Carlo (RMC) modeling
- RMC modeling of interstitial deuterides

Analysis of powder diffraction data



Bragg scattering



- a perfectly periodic model

Analysis of powder diffraction data

Materials are not perfectly periodic!

- thermal motion
- defects
- non-stoichiometry
- occupational disorder

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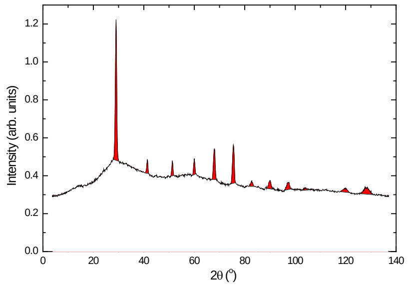

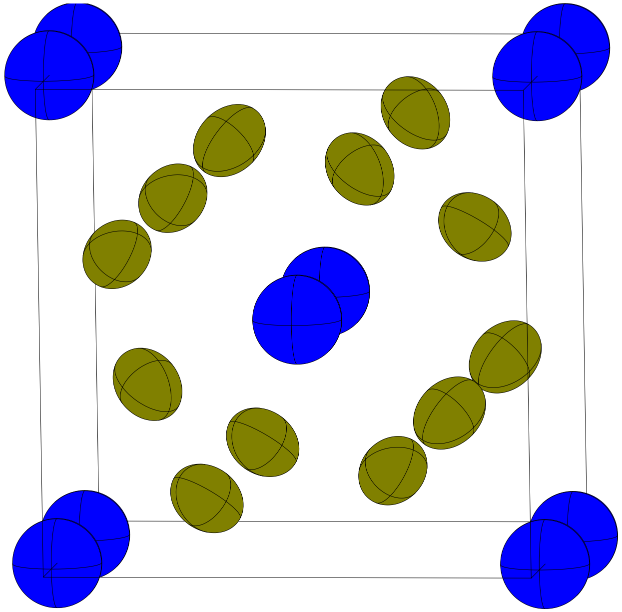

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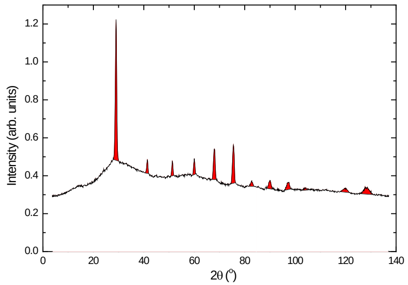
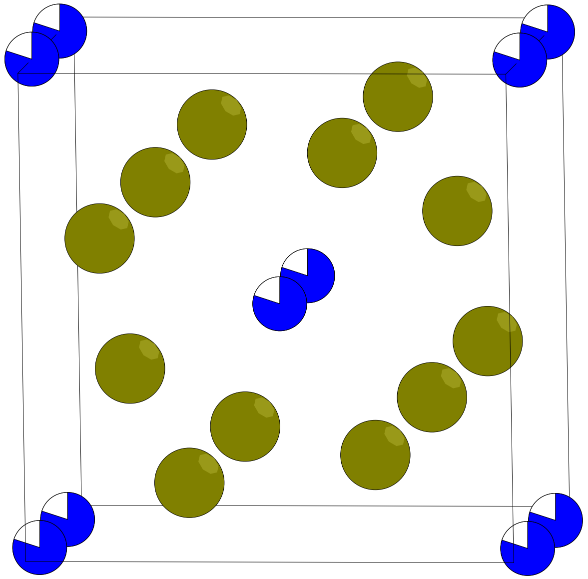




Is the average picture good enough???

It depends ......

- on the material we are interested in.
- on what we want to know about it.

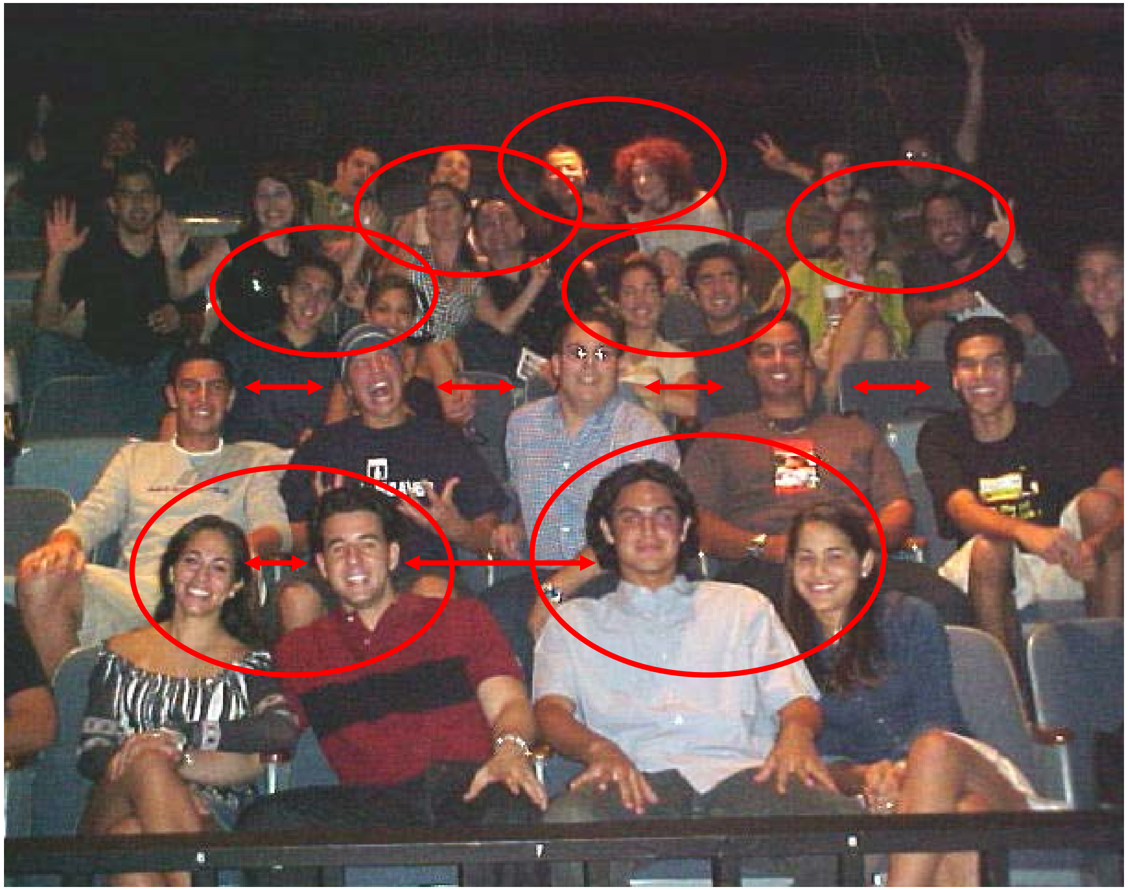
- A parallell from the macrosocpic world:
  - a study of audiences

A well-ordered audience

Questions we can answer from the average picture:

- What is the typical distance between two persons?
- What do they wear?

A more disordered audience



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- What is the typical distance between two persons?
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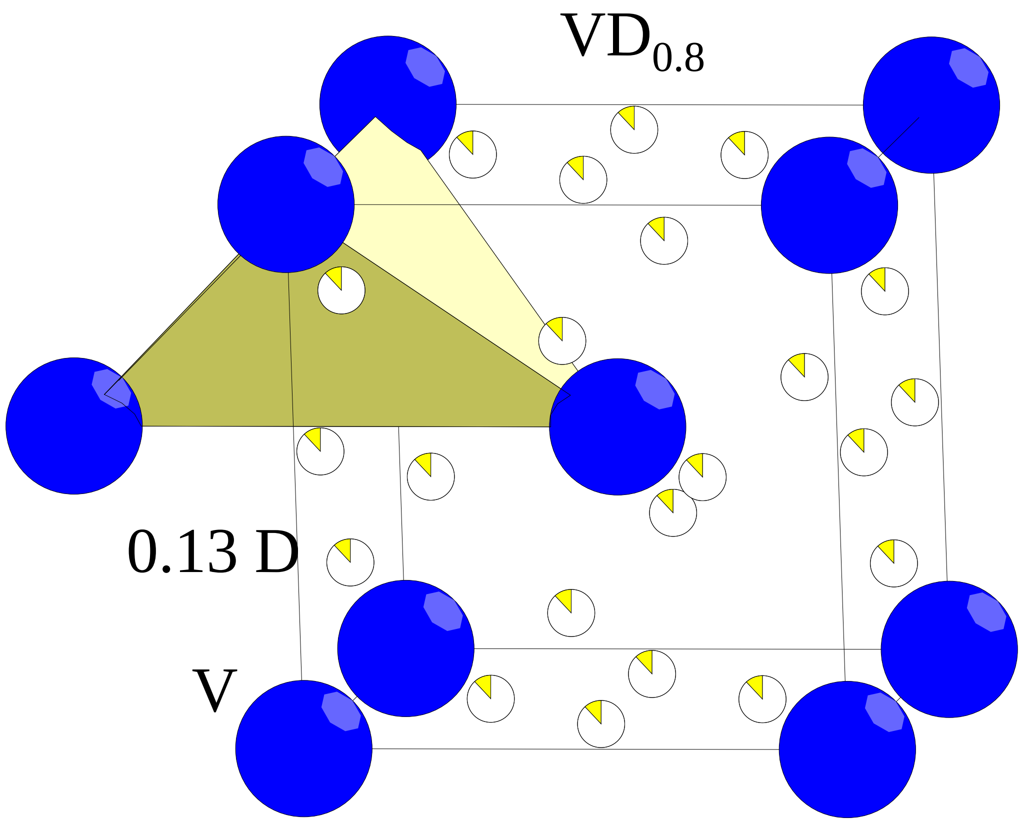
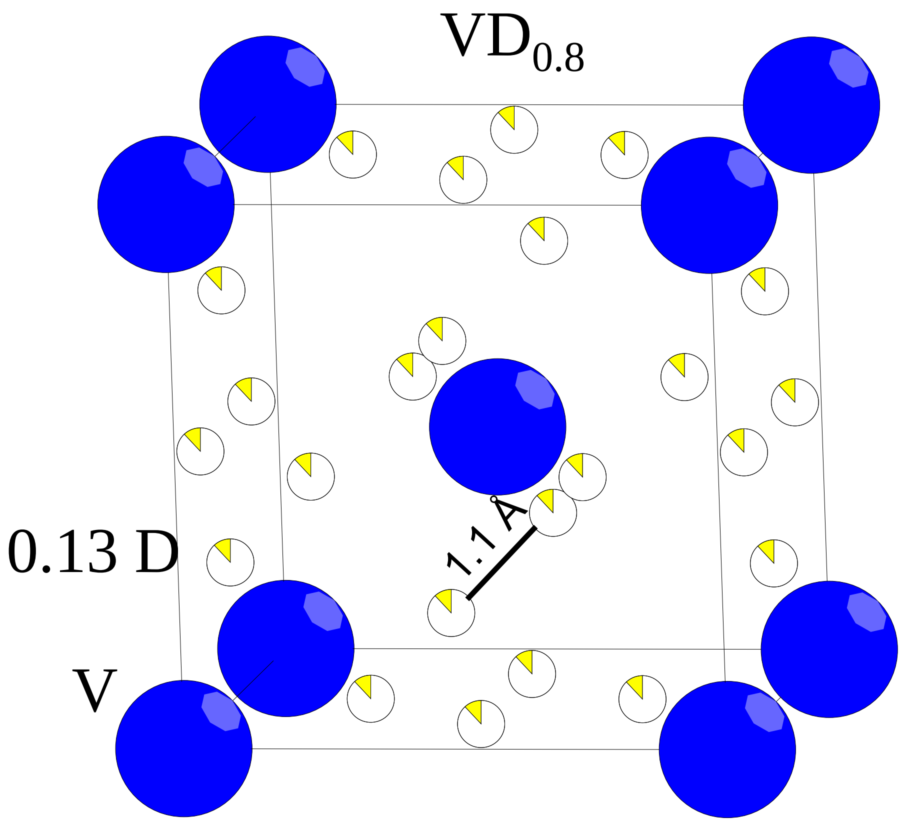
The average picture of a metal hydride



Question we can answer:

- How do the hydrogen atoms relate to the metal atoms?

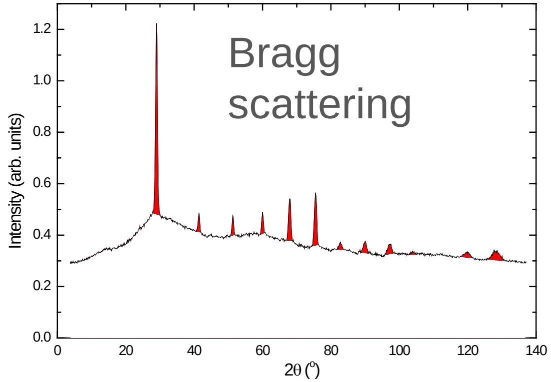
The average picture of a metal hydride

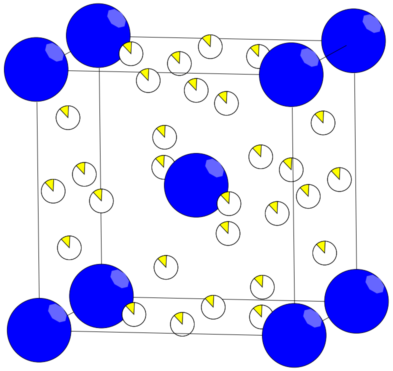


Question we cannot answer:

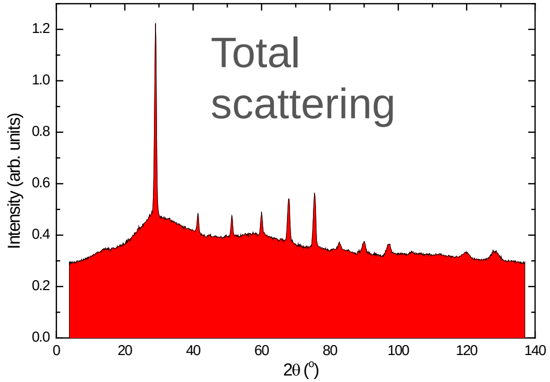
- What is the shortest distance between the hydrogen atoms?

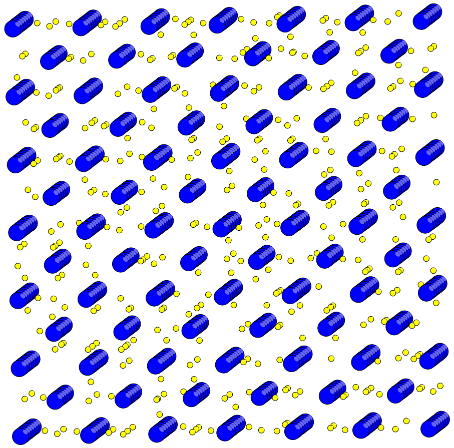
The ”solution”

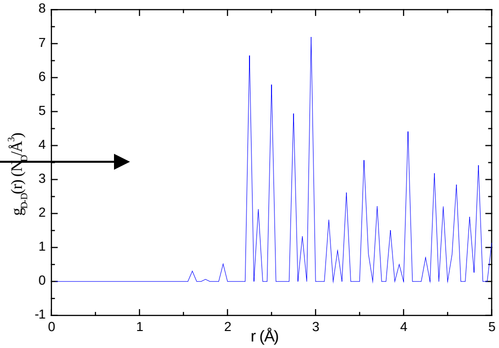




H-H = ??







Total scattering

$$S(Q) = \frac{|F(Q)|^2}{N}$$

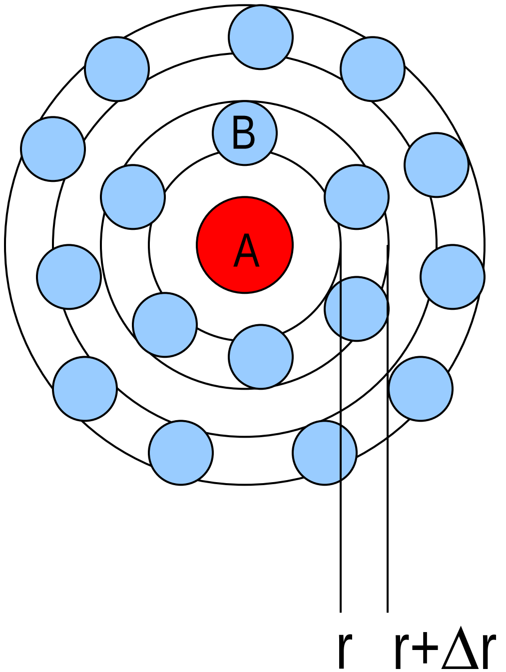
$Q = 4\pi \sin(\theta)/\lambda$

the structure function

$$G(r) = \int_Q S(Q)\; e^{-iQ\cdot r} dQ$$

the pair distribution function (PDF)

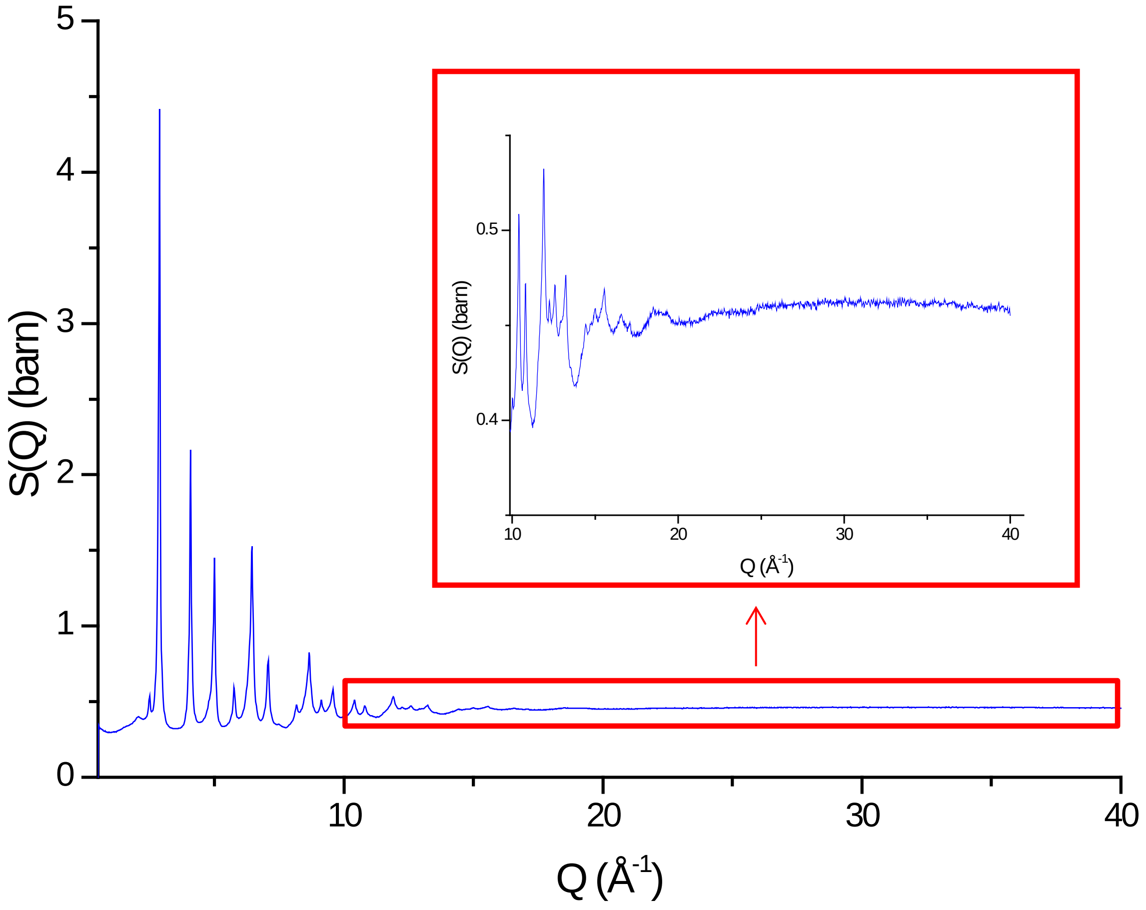
$$= \sum_{j,k=1}^{M} c_j c_k f_j f_k \cdot g_{j-k}(r)$$



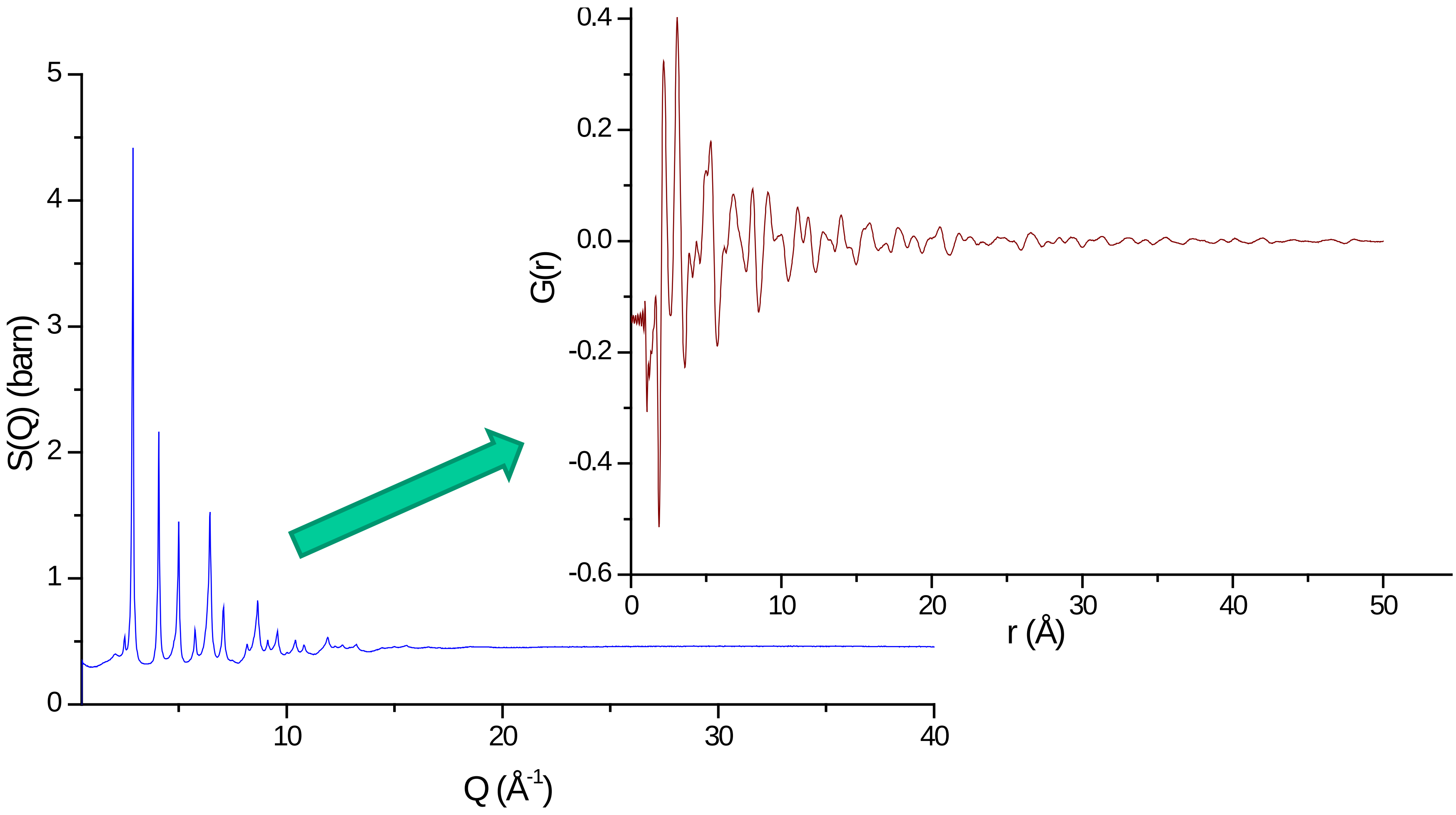
Partial PDF

$$g_{A-B}(r) = \frac{\rho_B(r)}{\rho_B^{overall}}$$

Total scattering



Total scattering



Reverse Monte Carlo (RMC)

Make a large structure model

↓

Calculate the scattering intensity from the model, $I^{Calc}(Q)$

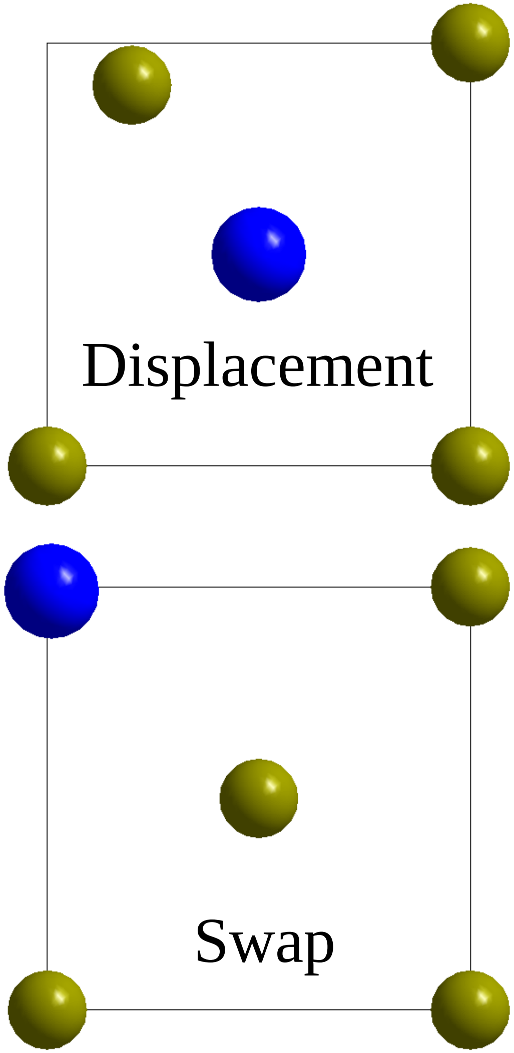
↓

Calculate the agreement with the experimental data

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{(I^{Calc}(Q_i) - I^{Exp}(Q_i))^2}{\sigma(Q_i)}$$

↓

Move one atom at random



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$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{(I^{Calc}(Q_i) - I^{Exp}(Q_i))^2}{\sigma(Q_i)}$$

↓

Move one atom at random

↓

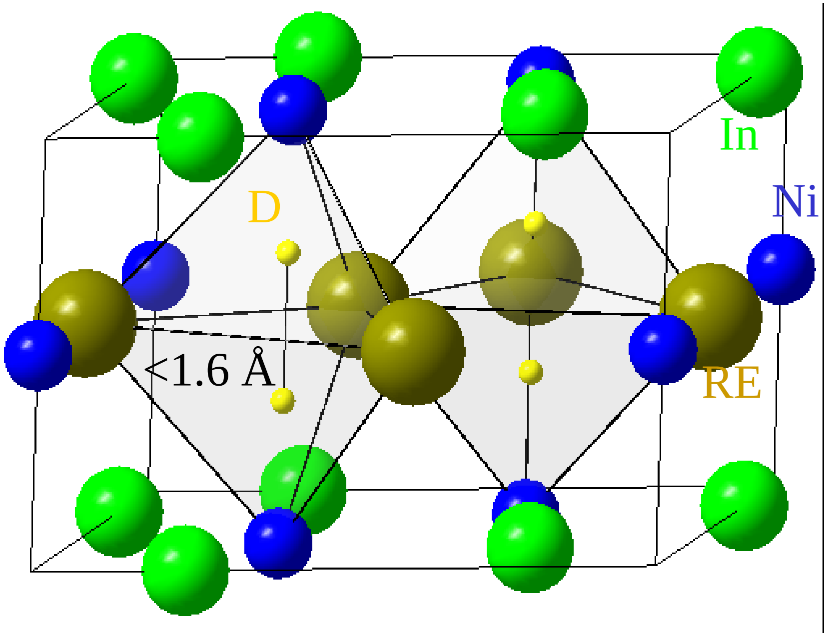
Calculate the scattering from the new configuration cell, and the new χ^2

If $\chi^2_{old} > \chi^2_{new}$ then the new configuration cell is accepted.

If $\chi^2_{old} < \chi^2_{new}$ then the new configuration cell is accepted with the probability $e^{-\frac{\chi^2_{new} - \chi^2_{old}}{2}}$

Motivation

“Hydrogen atoms in metallic hydrides must be separated by at least 2 Å”



Credible violations found in $RENiInD_{1.33}$

V. A. Yartys, R. V. Denys, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, et al., J. Alloys Comp. 330-332 (2002) 132-140.

A model system – $VD_{0.8}$

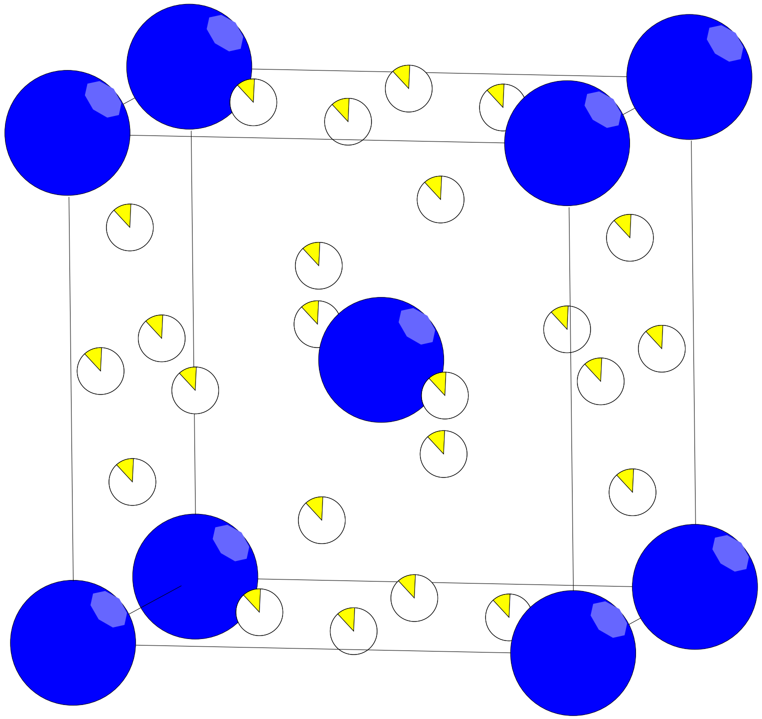
- simple structure
- “mono-component”
- well-studied

U. Knell, H. Wipf, et al., Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter 6 (1994) 1461-1471.

M. Pionke, W. Schweika, et al., Physica B 213-214 (1995) 567-569.

Y. Sugizaki, S. Yamaguchi, J. Alloys Comp. 231 (1995) 126-131.

Tetrahedral sites 13% occupied

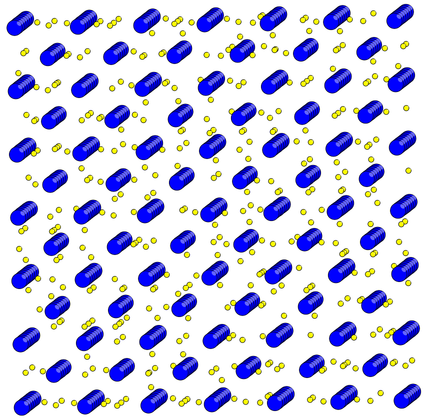


Model from Rietveld refinement

Total scattering measurement

SLAD @ R2, Studsvik, Sweden

4 measurements:
- sample in vanadium can
- empty vanadium can
- empty instrument
- vanadium rod



RMC model:

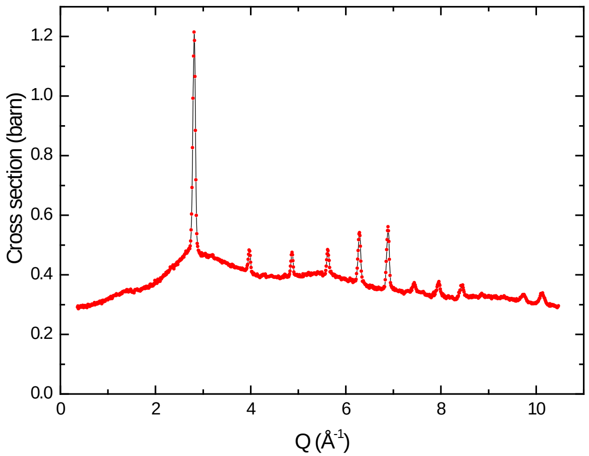
6x6x6 unit cells

432 V atoms

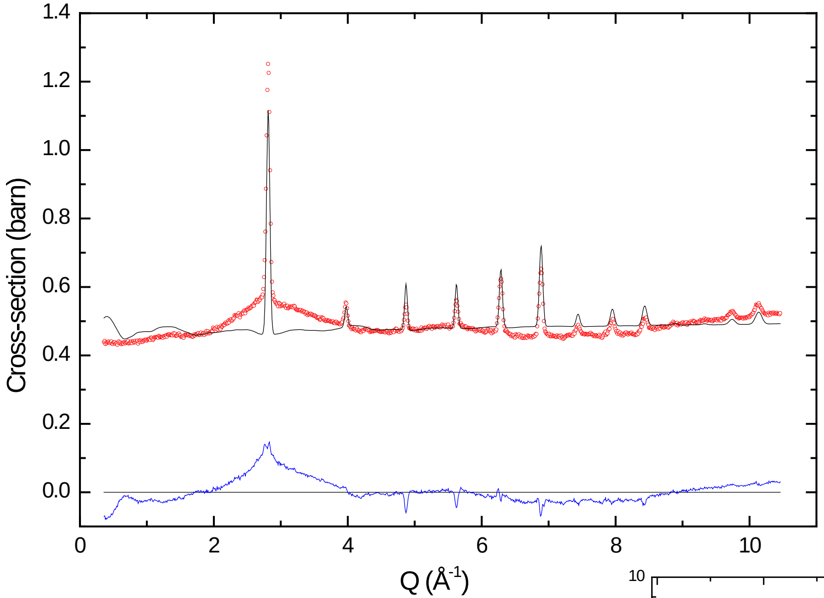
333 D atoms

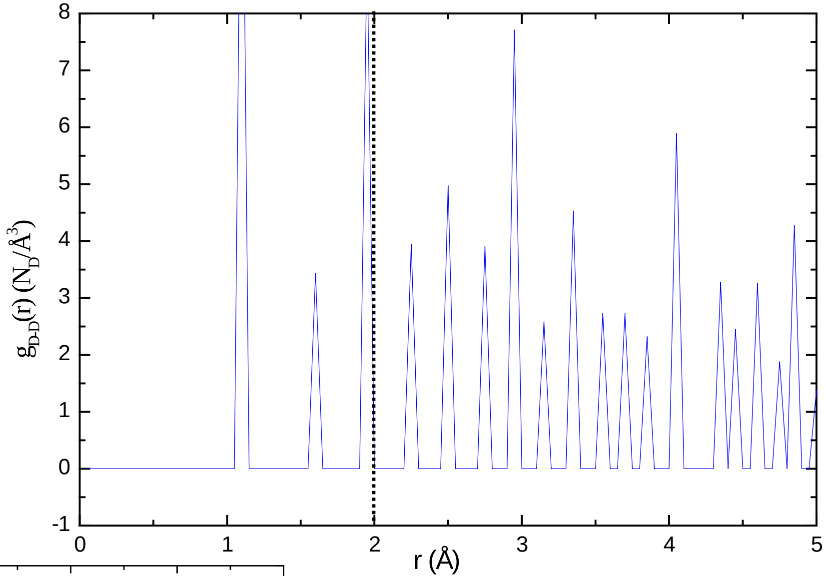
3456 “vacancies”

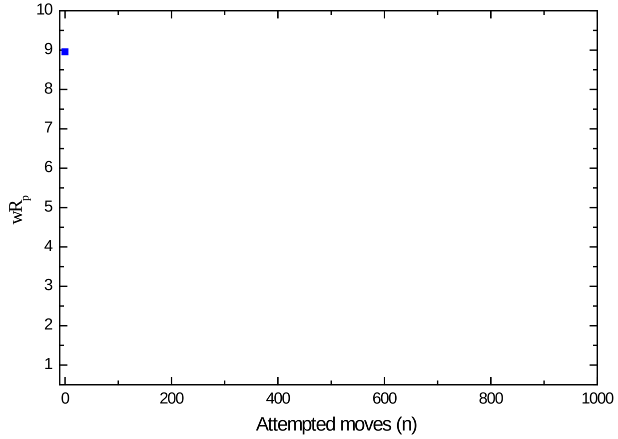
Program *CORRECT*
- instrumental background
- absorption
- multiple scattering
- normalization



RMC modeling of $VD_{0.8}$

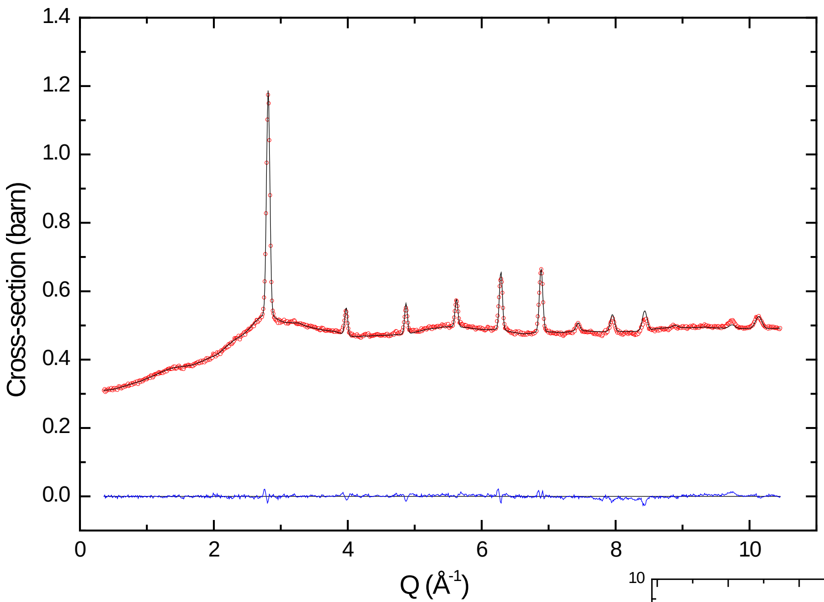


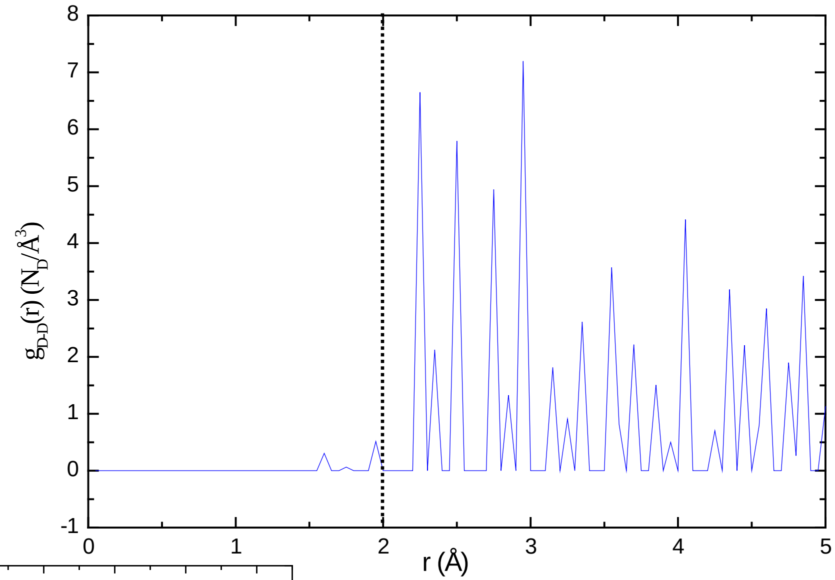


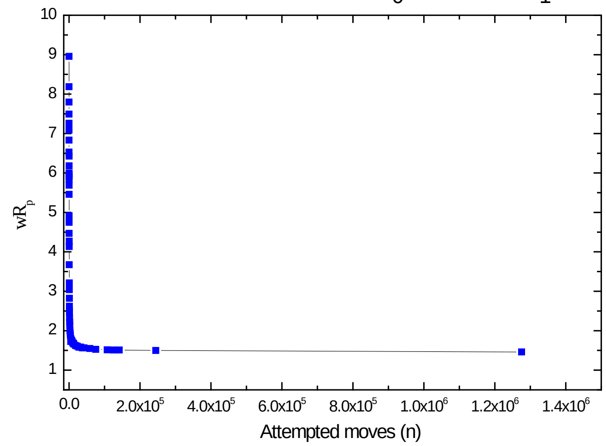


M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

RMC modeling of $VD_{0.8}$

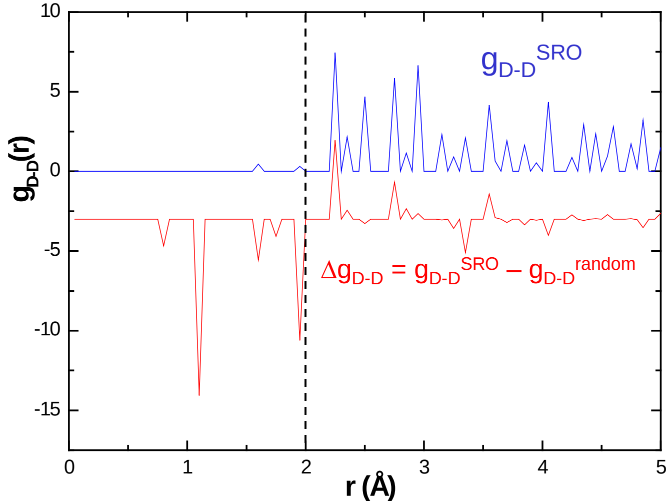


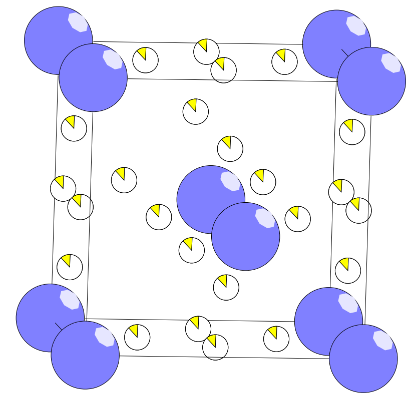




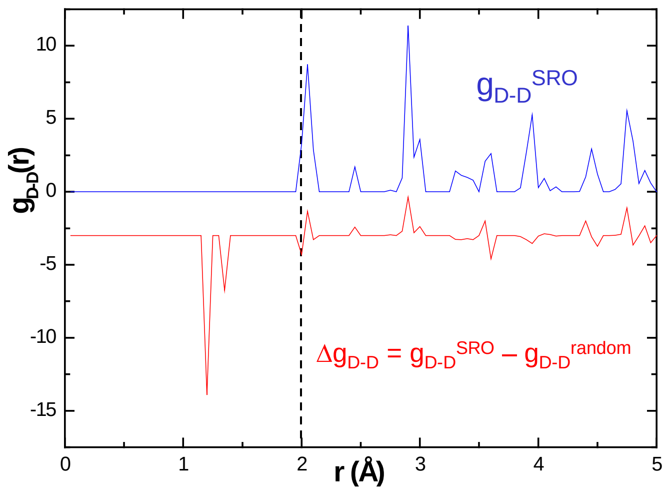
M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

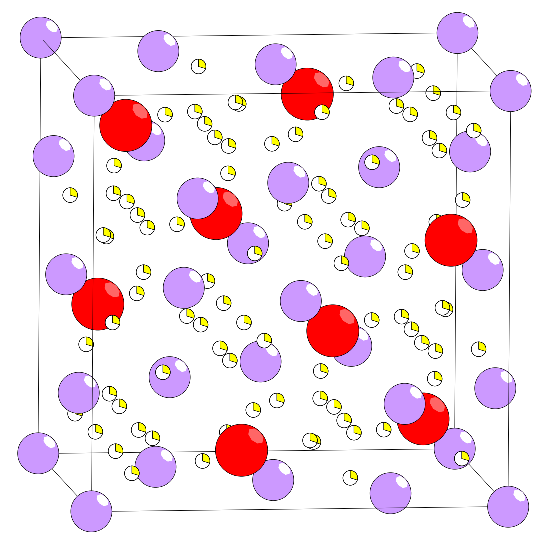
RMC results





$VD_{0.8}$





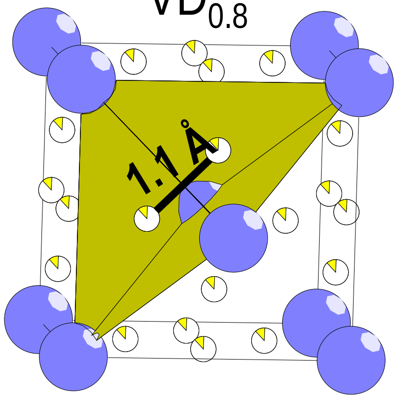
$ZrCr_2D_4$

M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

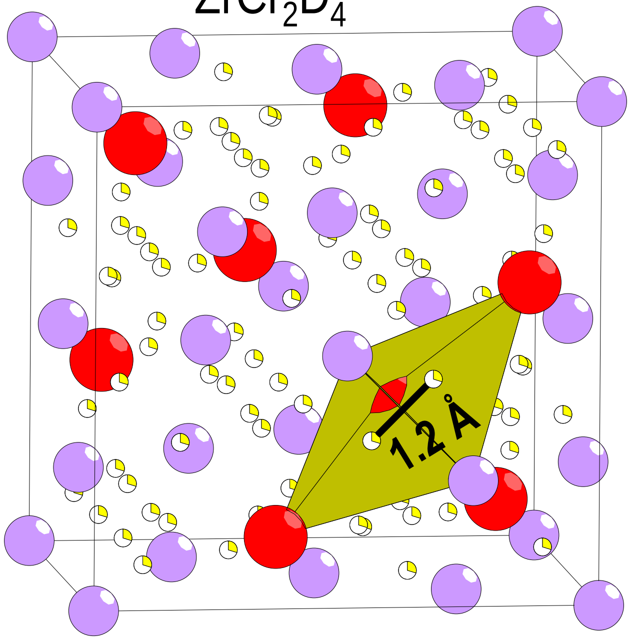
M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergard, B. C. Hauback , H. Fjellvåg, and R. Delaplane, J. Alloys Comp. 459, 225 (2008).

Short-range order vs. long-range order

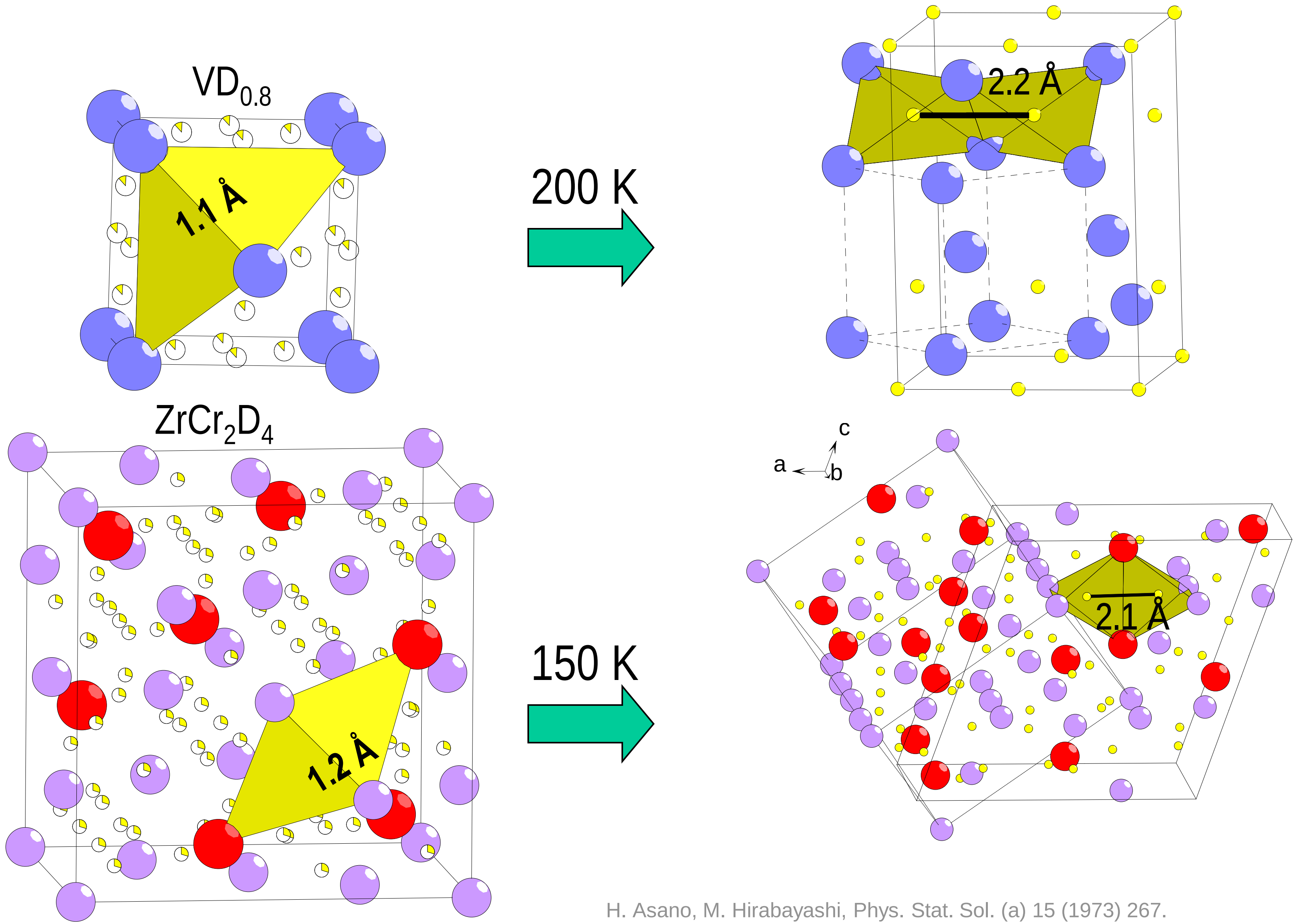
$VD_{0.8}$



$ZrCr_2D_4$



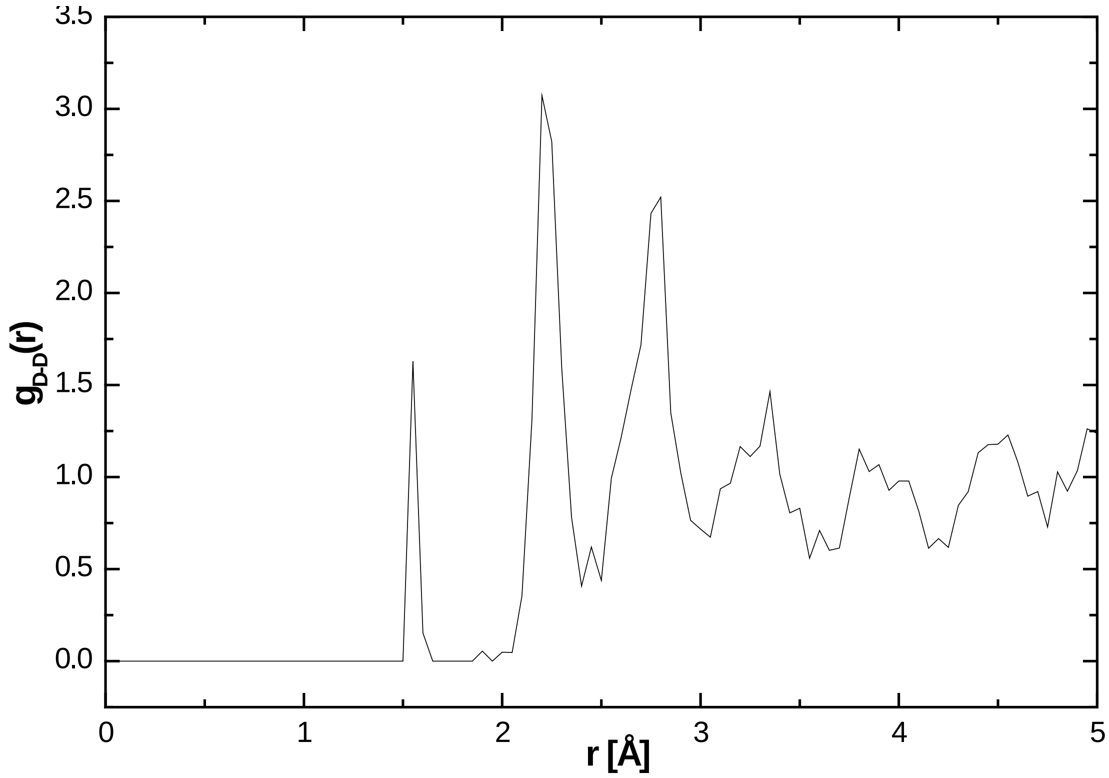
Short-range order vs. long-range order



H. Asano, M. Hirabayashi, Phys. Stat. Sol. (a) 15 (1973) 267.
H. Kohlmann, F. Fauth, K. Yvon, J. Alloys Comp. 285 (1999) 204-211.

Short-range order vs. long-range order

Disordered $VD_{0.8}$ (RT) with displacive moves

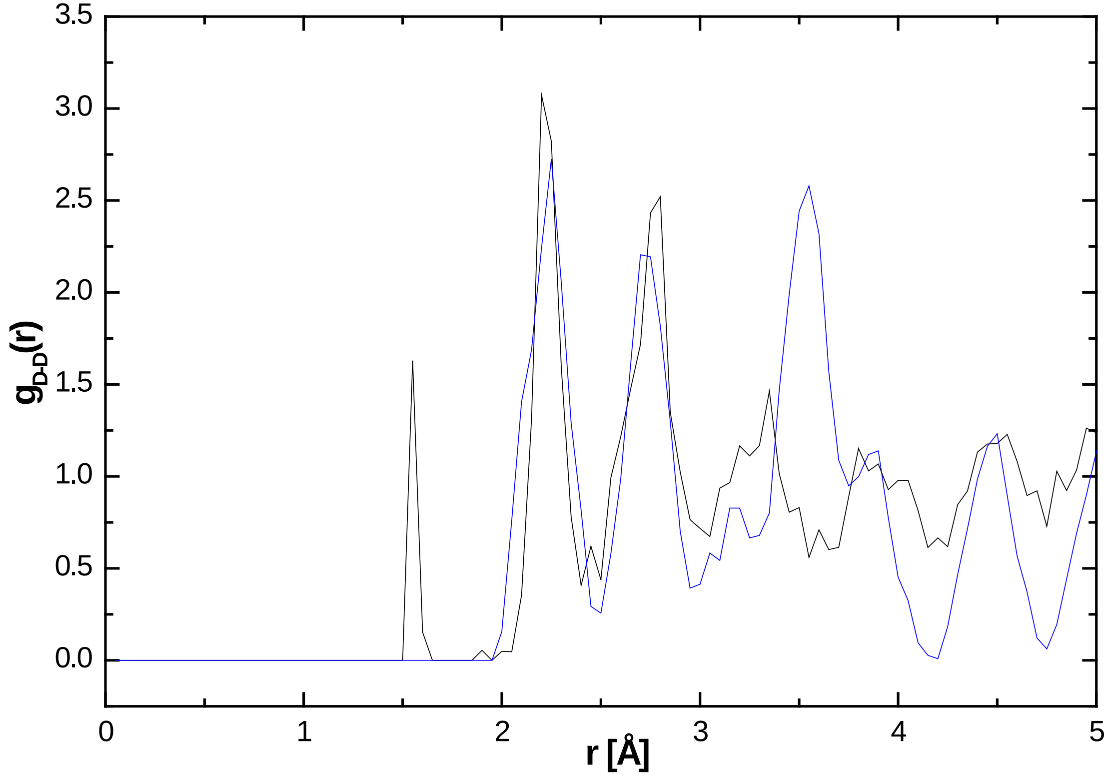


M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

Short-range order vs. long-range order

Disordered $VD_{0.8}$ (RT) with displacive moves

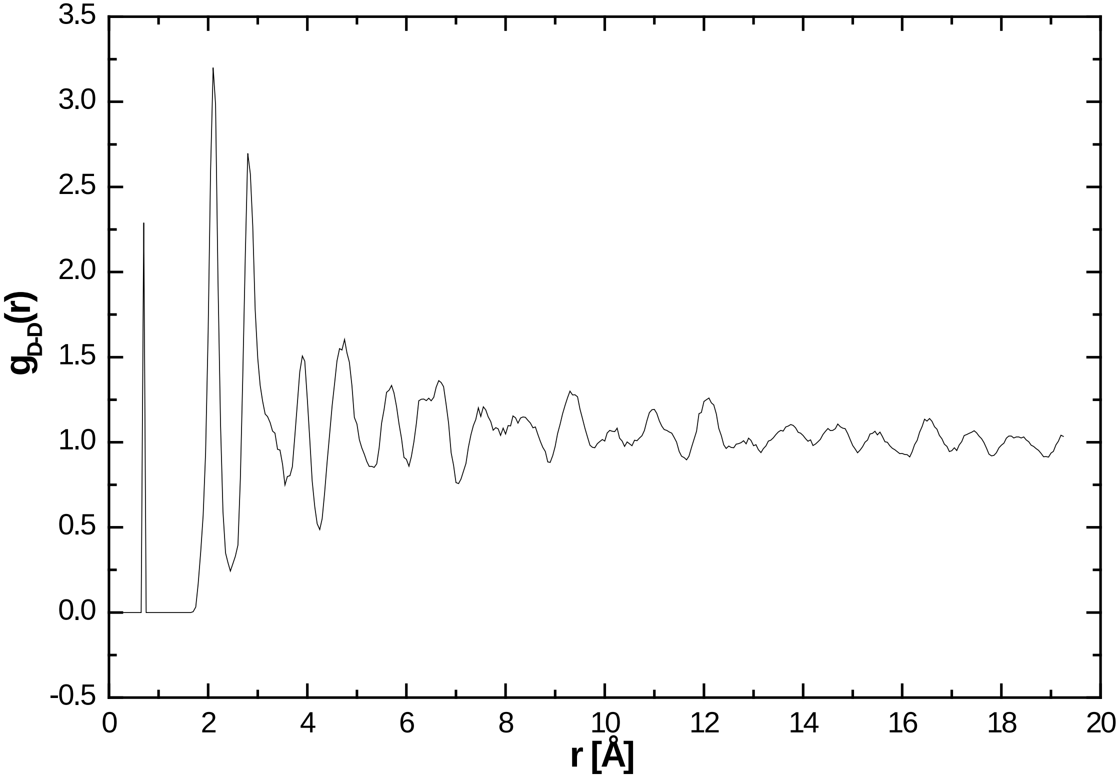
Ordered $VD_{0.75}$ (taken form literature)

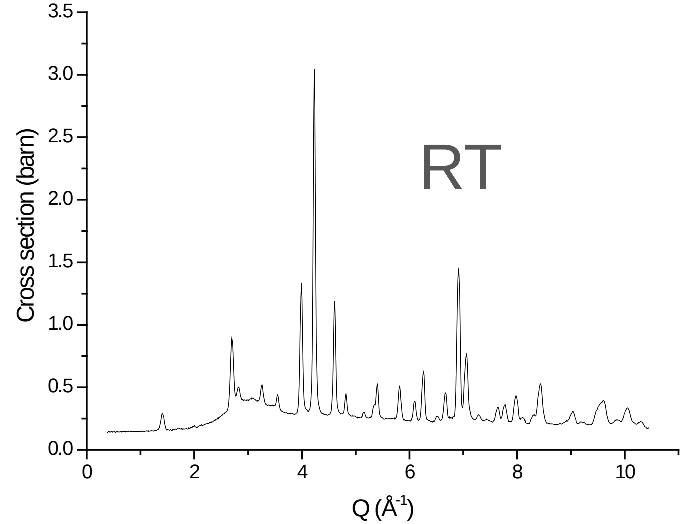


M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

Short-range order vs. long-range order

Disordered $ZrCr_2D_4$ (RT) from RMC



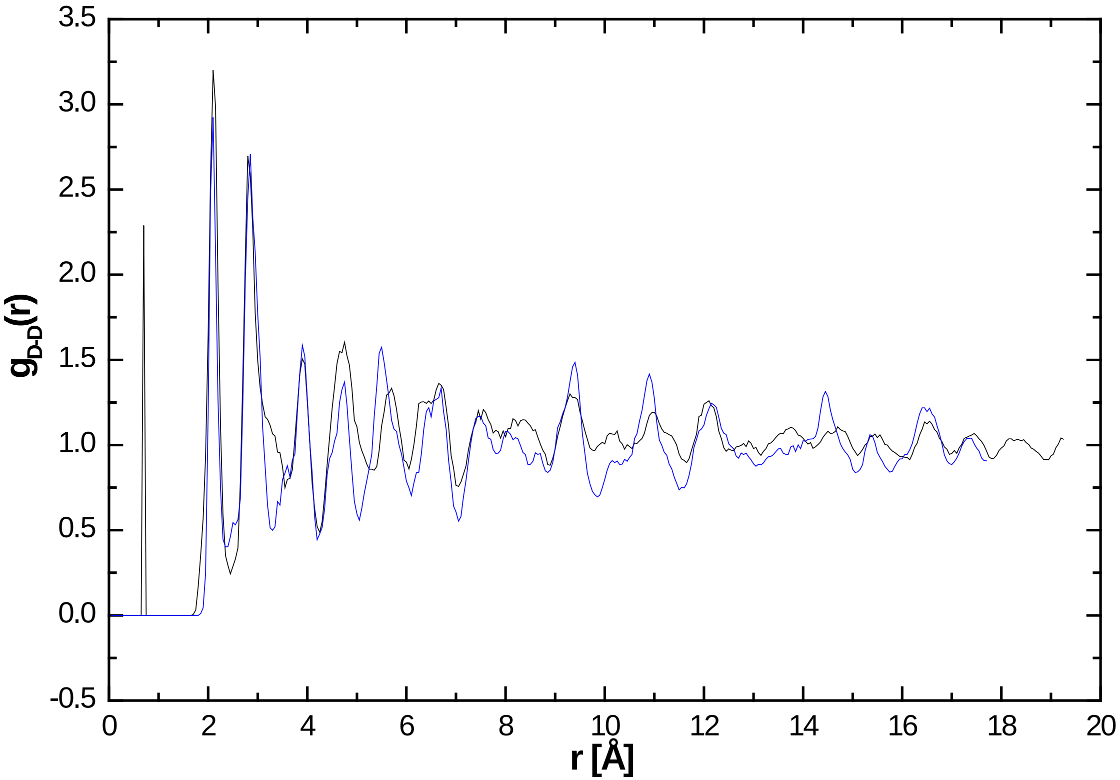


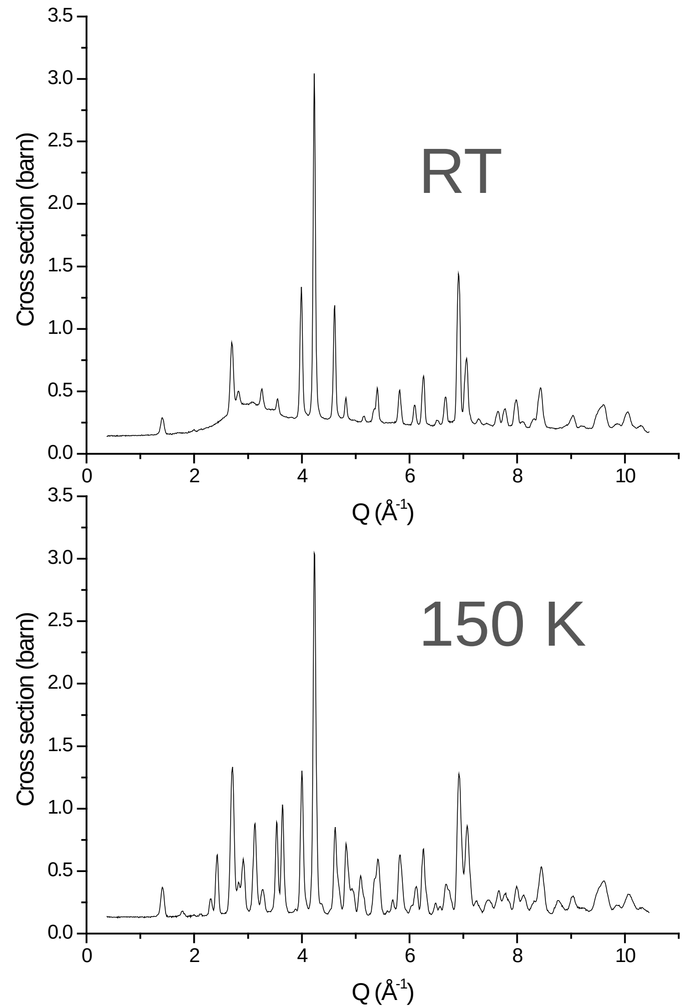
M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergard, B. C. Hauback , H. Fjellvåg, and R. Delaplane, J. Alloys Comp. 459, 225 (2008).

Short-range order vs. long-range order

Disordered $ZrCr_2D_4$ (RT) from RMC

Ordered $ZrCr_2D_4$ (150K) from RMC





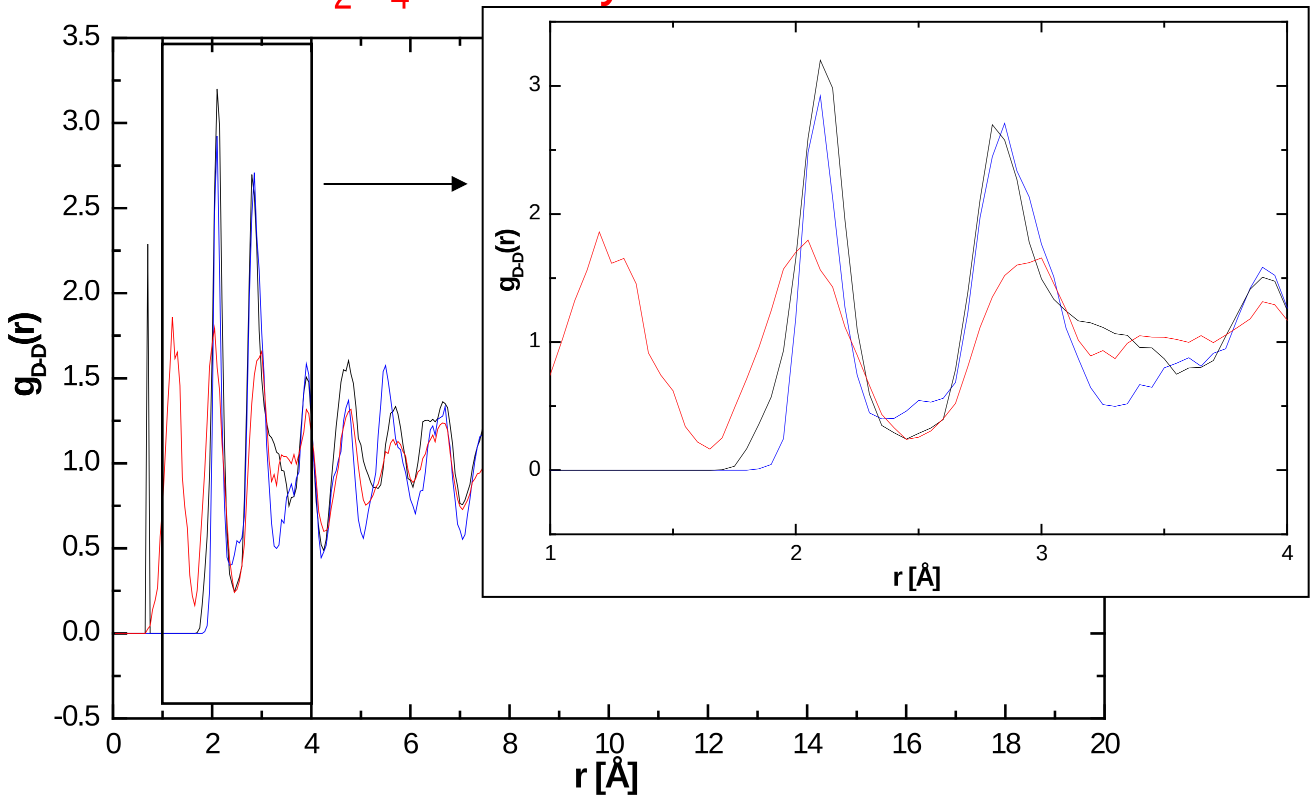
M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergard, B. C. Hauback , H. Fjellvåg, and R. Delaplane, J. Alloys Comp. 459, 225 (2008).

Short-range order vs. long-range order

Disordered $ZrCr_2D_4$ (RT) from RMC

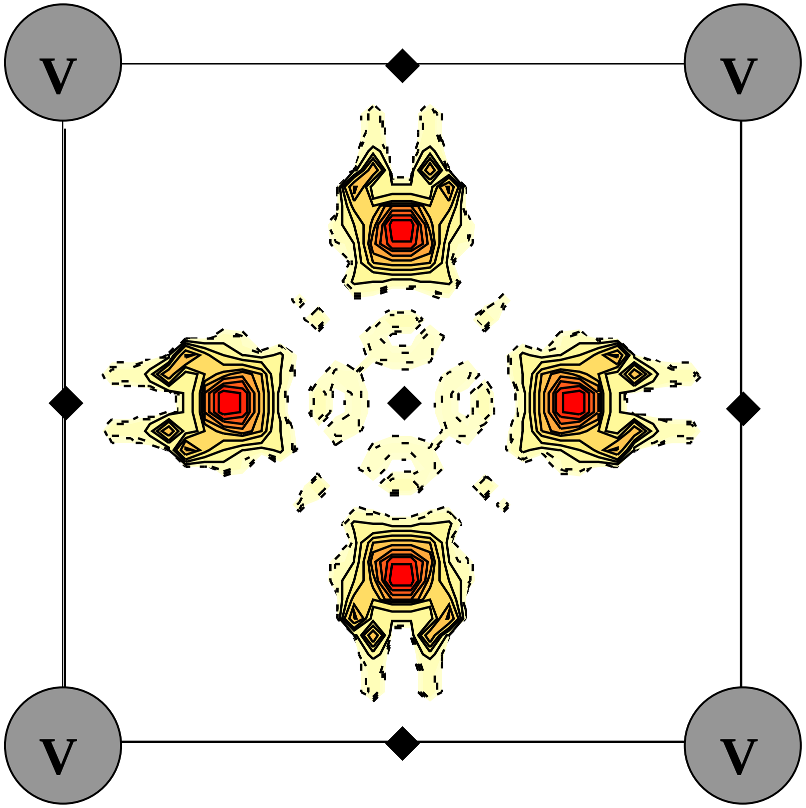
Ordered $ZrCr_2D_4$ (150K) from RMC

$ZrCr_2D_4$ with fully random D distribution

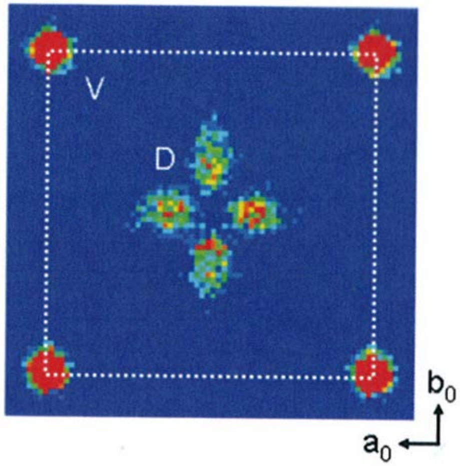


M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergard, B. C. Hauback , H. Fjellvåg, and R. Delaplane, J. Alloys Comp. 459, 225 (2008).

Octahedral deuterium in $VD_{0.8}$



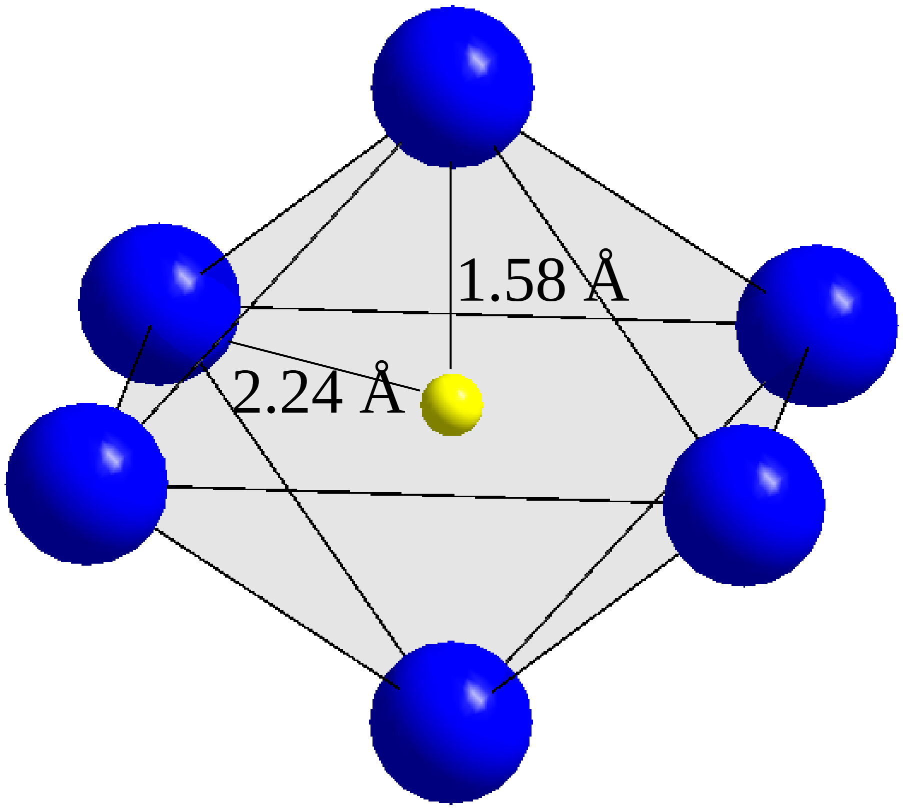
- Rietveld and ”swap-only” RMC: ~6% of D- atoms are in octahedral sites.
- Displacive moves: D-atoms avoid the centra of octahedral sites.



β - V_2D

M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.
K. Itoh and T. Fukunaga, Journal of Applied Physics 101 (2007) 123528.

Octahedral deuterium in $VD_{0.8}$



- Rietveld and ”swap-only” RMC: ~6% of D- atoms are in octahedral sites.
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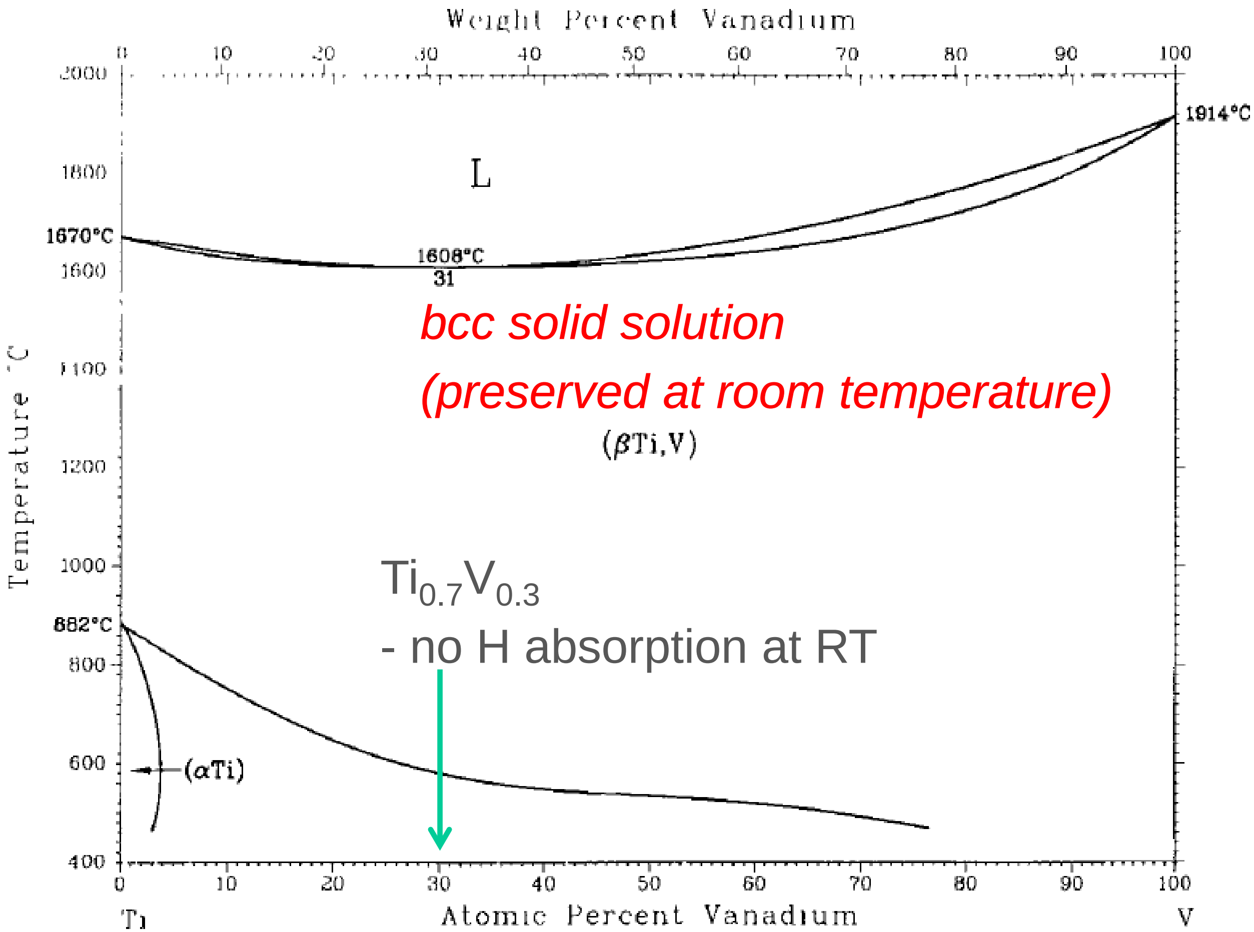
M. H. Sørby, A. Mellergård, R. Delaplane, A. Wannberg, B. C. Hauback, H. Fjellvåg, J. Alloys Comp. 363 (2004) 209-216.

Another case study:

bcc alloys for H storage

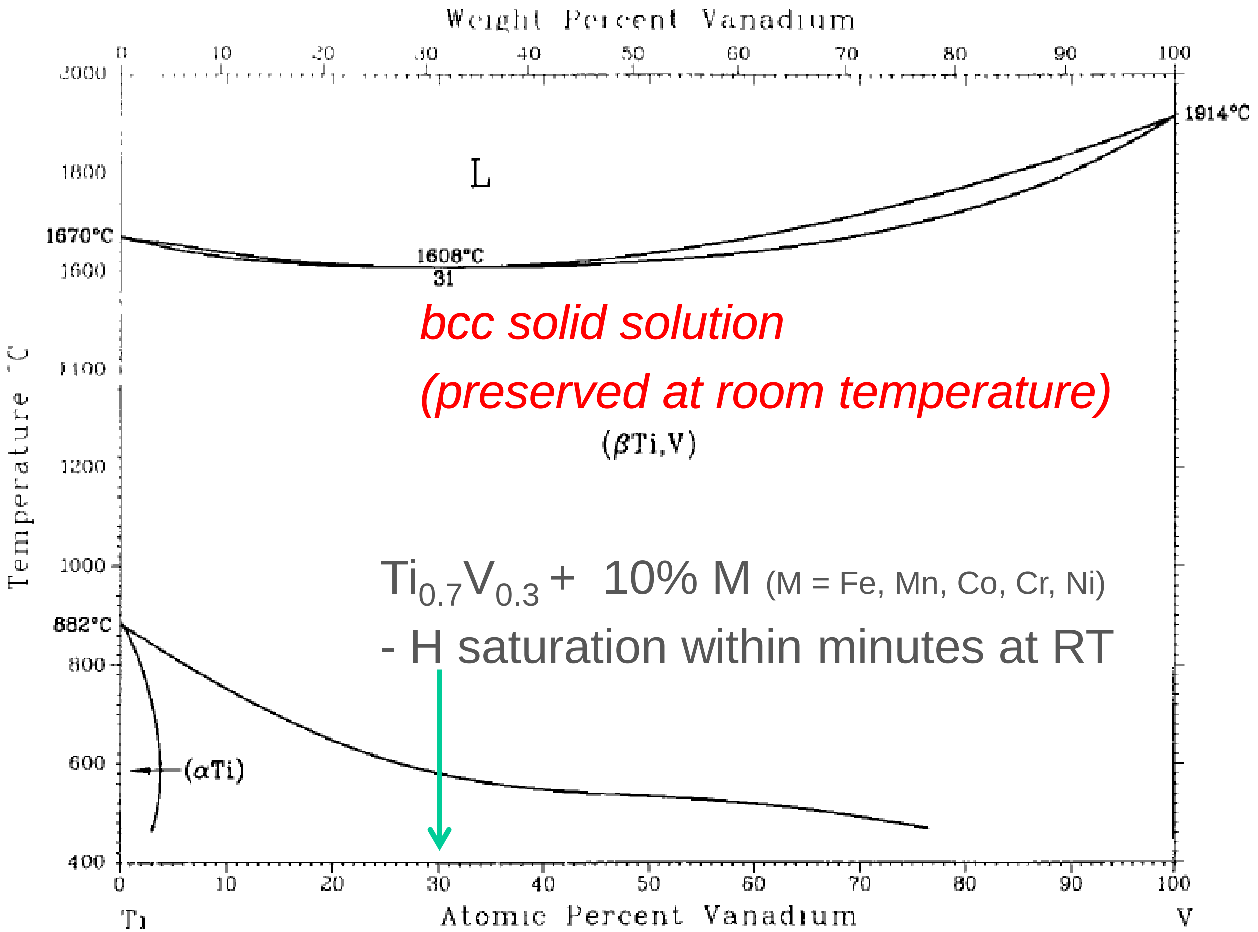
Based on the Ti-V svstem



Maeland, A. J., G. G. Libowitz and J. F. Lynch (1984) Journal of the Less-Common Metals **104(2): 361-364.**

bcc alloys for H storage

Based on the Ti-V system



bcc solid solution

(preserved at room temperature)

$Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3}$ + 10% M (M = Fe, Mn, Co, Cr, Ni)

- H saturation within minutes at RT

Maeland, A. J., G. G. Libowitz and J. F. Lynch (1984) Journal of the Less-Common Metals **104(2): 361-364.**

bcc alloy hydrides

Based on the Ti-V system

AB_5 (“$LaNi_5$”) hydrides

+ Excellent kinetics

+ Excellent thermodynamics

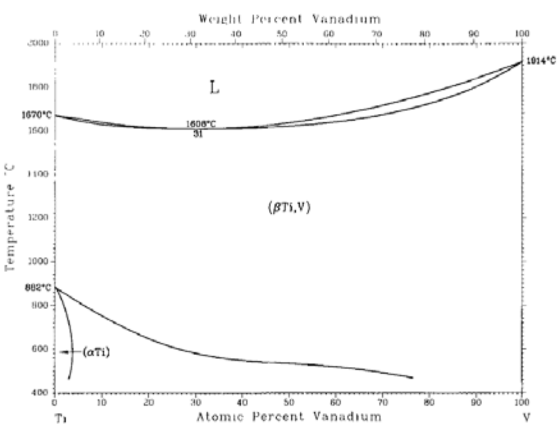
- Poor H capacity (~1 w%)

MgH_2

+ Good kinetics if catalysed

- High desorption temperature

+ Excellent H capacity (~7.6 w%)



Ti-V-based bcc hydrides

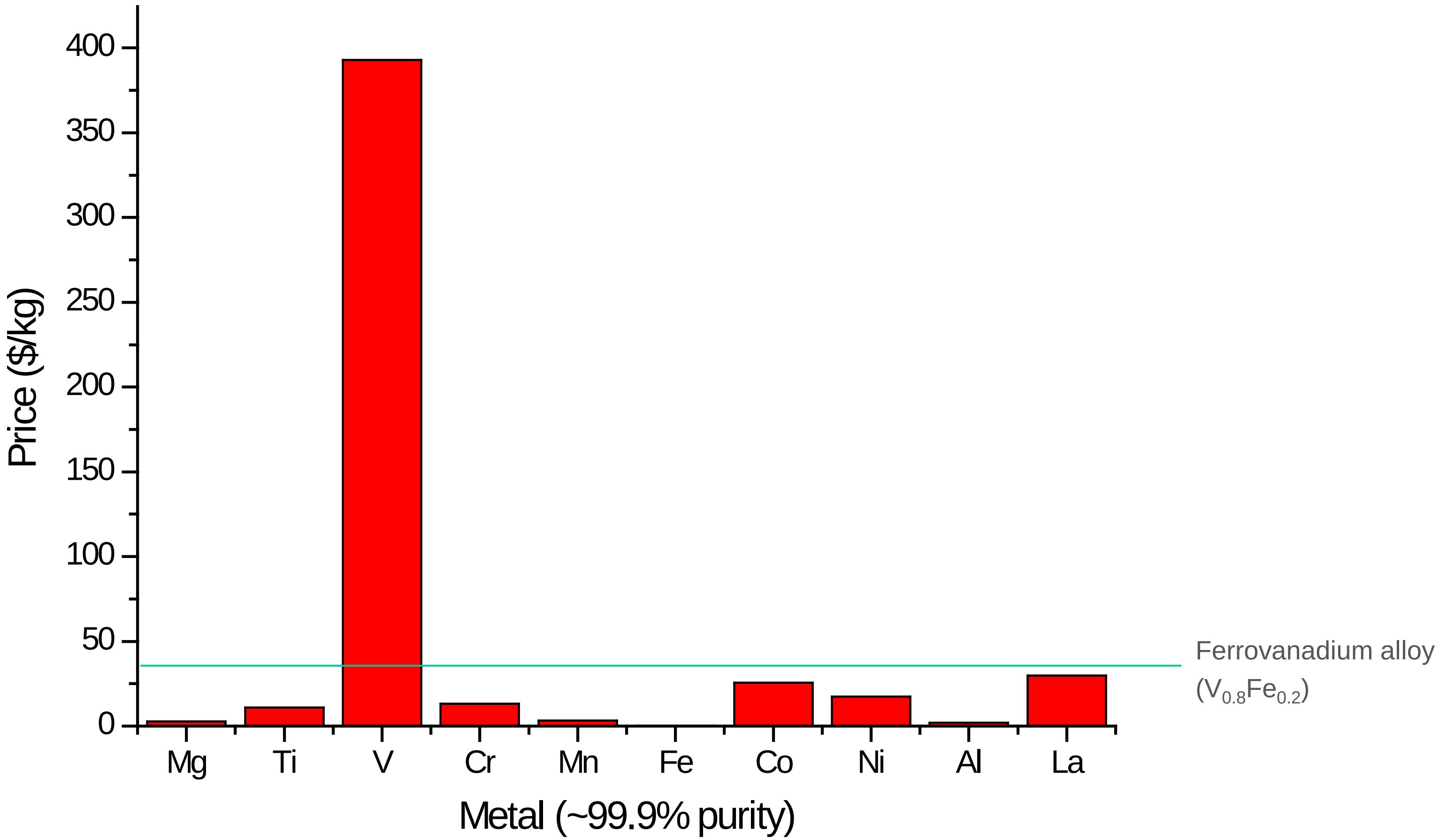
+ Excellent kinetics

+ Excellent thermodynamics

* Decent H capacity (2-3 w%)

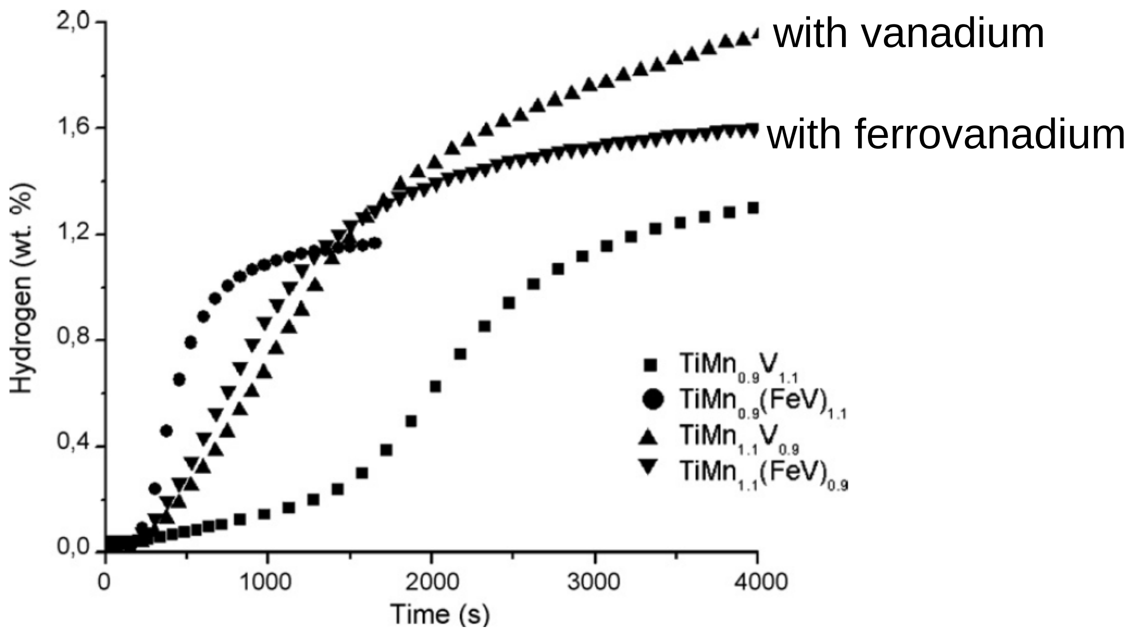
Maeland, A. J., G. G. Libowitz and J. F. Lynch (1984) Journal of the Less-Common Metals **104(2): 361-364.**

The challenge of cost



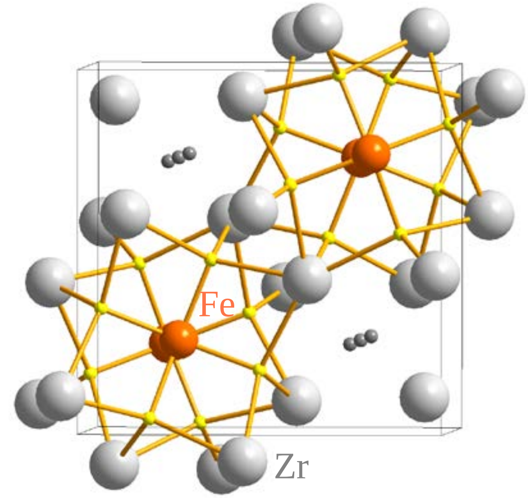
www.metalprices.com

Ferrovanadium-based bcc alloys

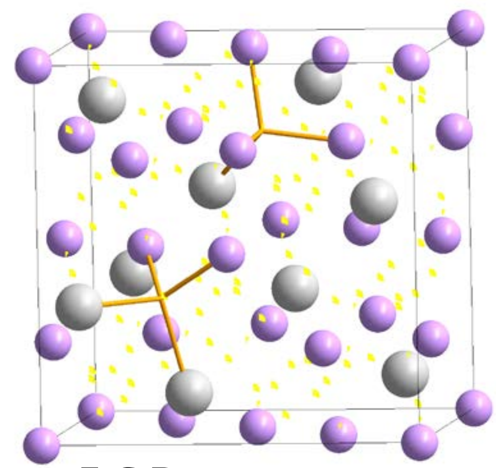


from S.F. Santos, J. Huot, J. Alloys Comp. 480 (2009) 5-8.

Structural reason for the capacity loss?



Zr_2FeD_5
80% of D in Zr_3Fe tetrahedra

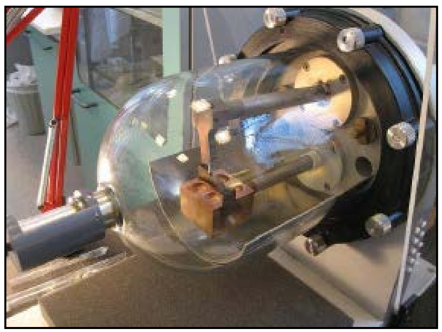


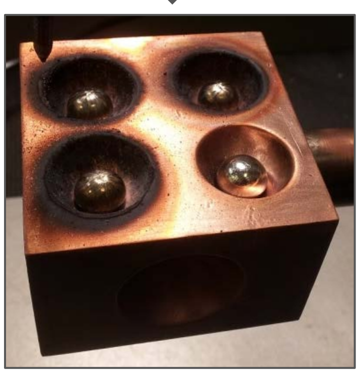
$ZrCrD_4$
90% of D in Zr_2Cr_2 tetrahedra
10% of D in $ZrCr_3$ tetrahedra

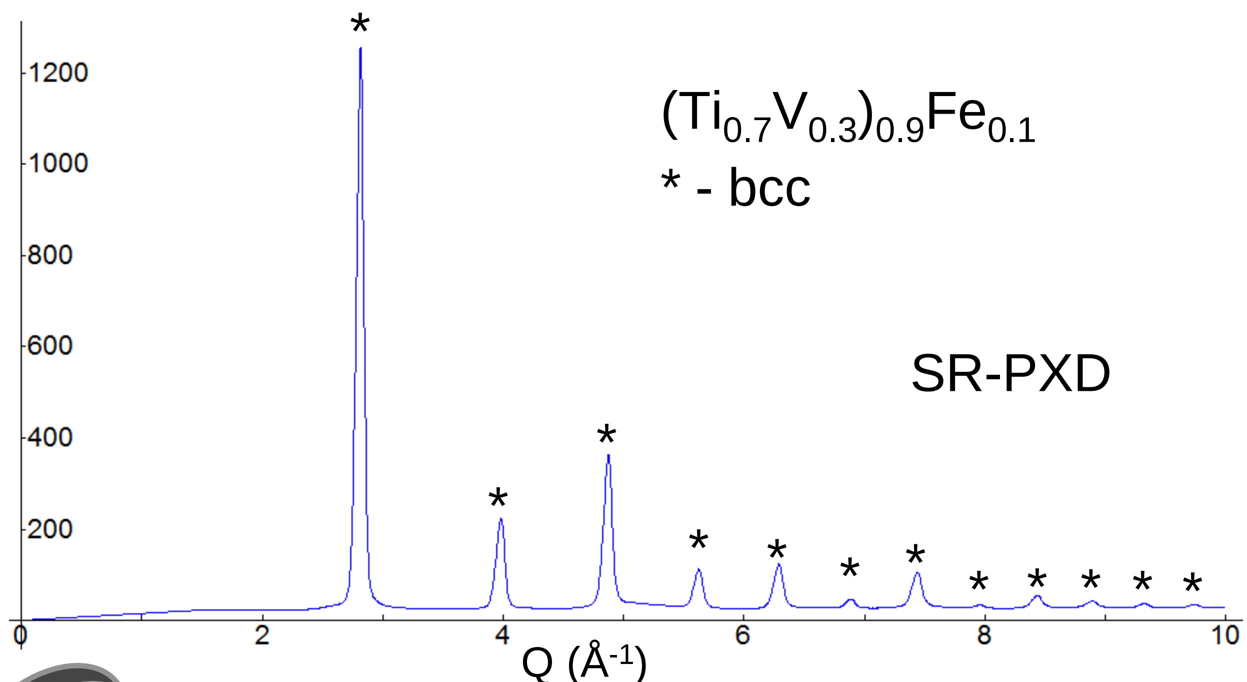
V.A. Yartys, H. Fjellvåg, I.R. Harris, B.C. Hauback, A.B. Riabov, M.H. Sørby, I.Y. Zavaliy, J. Alloys Comp. 293 (1999) 74-87.
D. Fruchart, A. Rouault, C.B. Shoemaker, D.P. Shoemaker, J. Less-Com. Met. 73 (1980) 363-368.

Experimental work

Synthesis: Arc melting



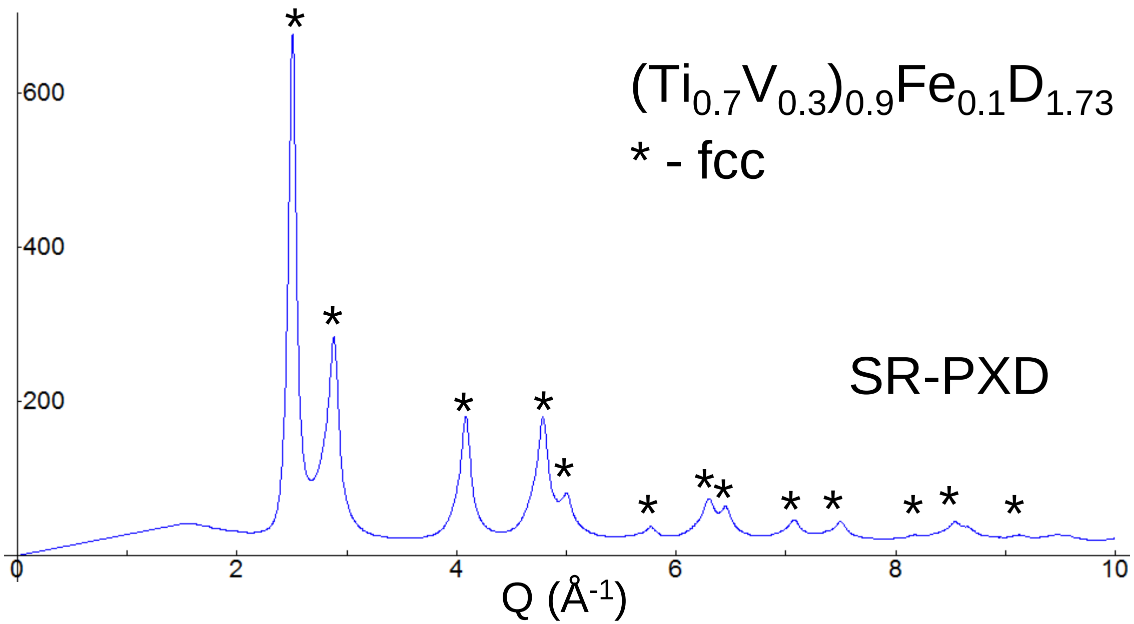




$Fe_{0.2}V_{0.8}$

$Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3}$ → ~~$Ti_{0.7}(Fe_{0.2}V_{0.8})_{0.3}$~~ ≈ $(Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3})_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}$

Experimental work



$(Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3})_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}D_{1.73}$

* - fcc

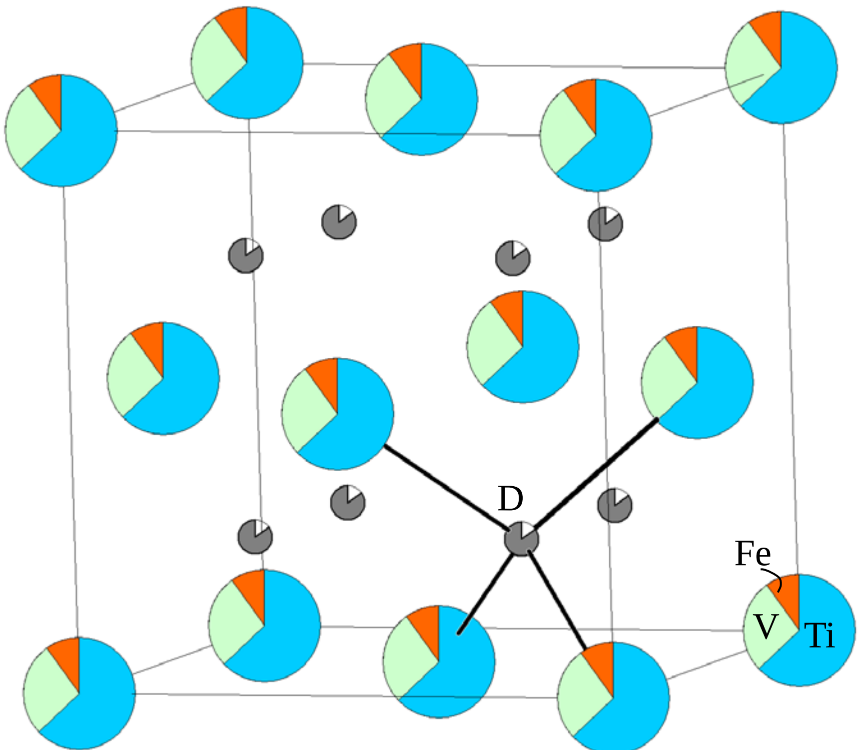
SR-PXD

Synthesis: Deuteration

27 bar D_2 @ 298 K

$(Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3})_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}D_{1.73}$

Crystallography

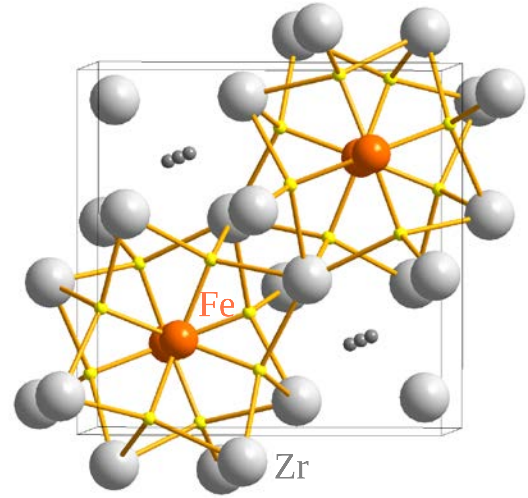


$(Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3})_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}D_{1.7}$

65.6%	M_4 tetrahedra
29.2%	M_3Fe tetrahedra
4.9%	M_2Fe_2 tetrahedra
0.4%	MFe_3 tetrahedra
0.01%	Fe_4 tetrahedra

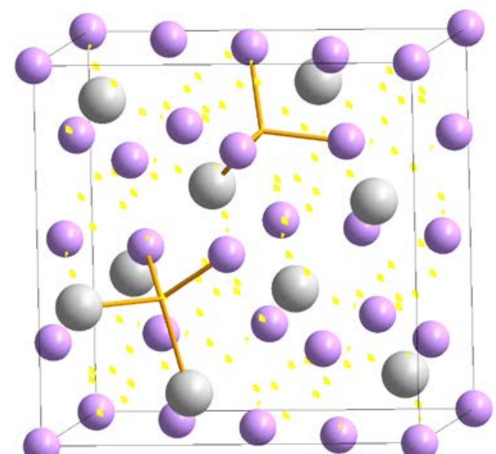
99.6 % of sites (the first three types of tetrahedra)

OK for deuterium?



Zr_2FeD_5

80% of D in Zr_3Fe tetrahedra



$ZrCrD_4$

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10% of D in $ZrCr_3$ tetrahedra

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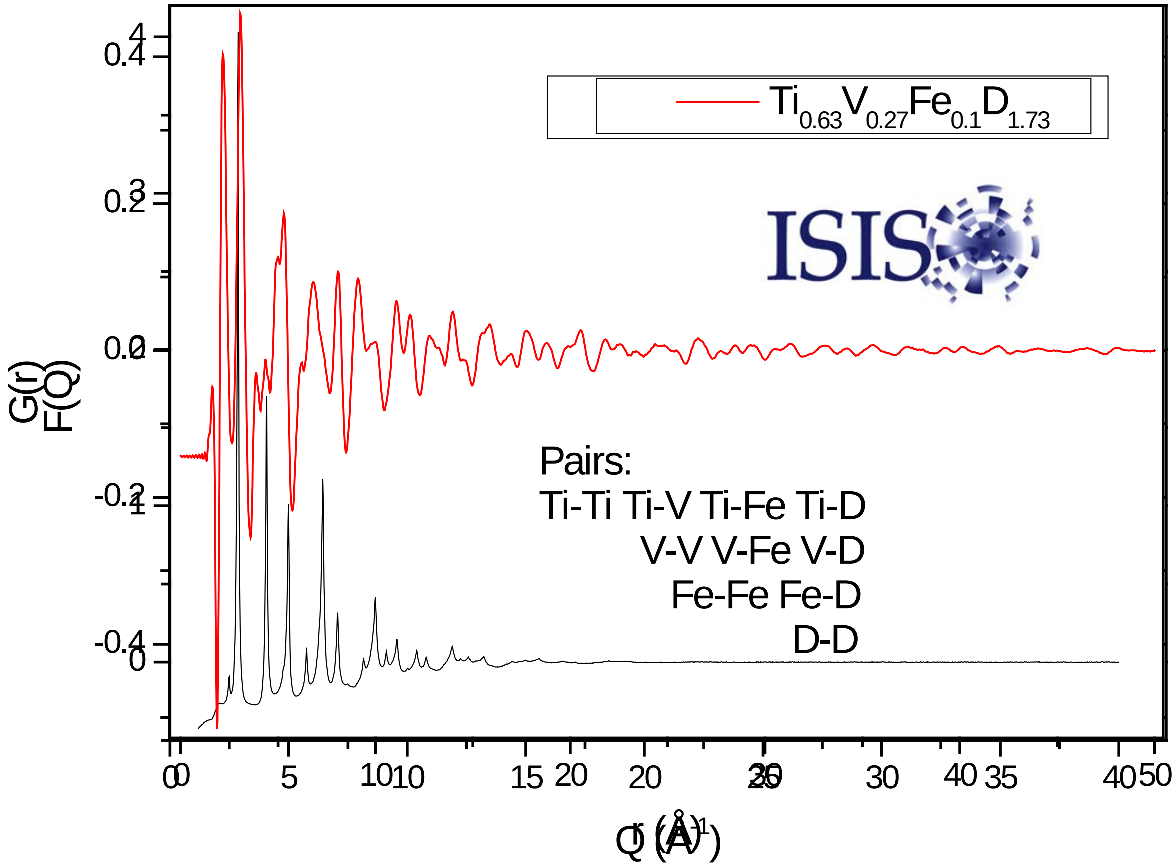
D. Fruchart, A. Rouault, C.B. Shoemaker, D.P. Shoemaker, J. Less-Com. Met. 73 (1980) 363-368.

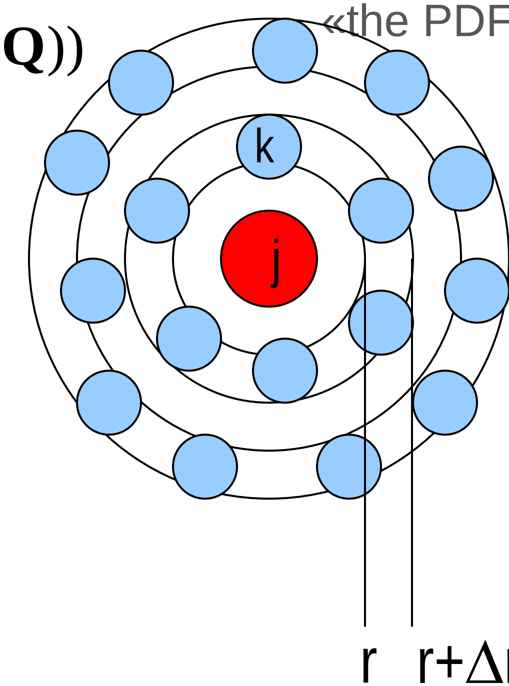
ISIS, GEM total scattering

Reciprocal space F(Q) → Fourier transform → Real space G(r)

$$G(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{j,k} c_j c_k b_j b_k g_{jk}(\mathbf{r}) = FT^{-1}(S(\mathbf{Q}))$$

«the PDF»

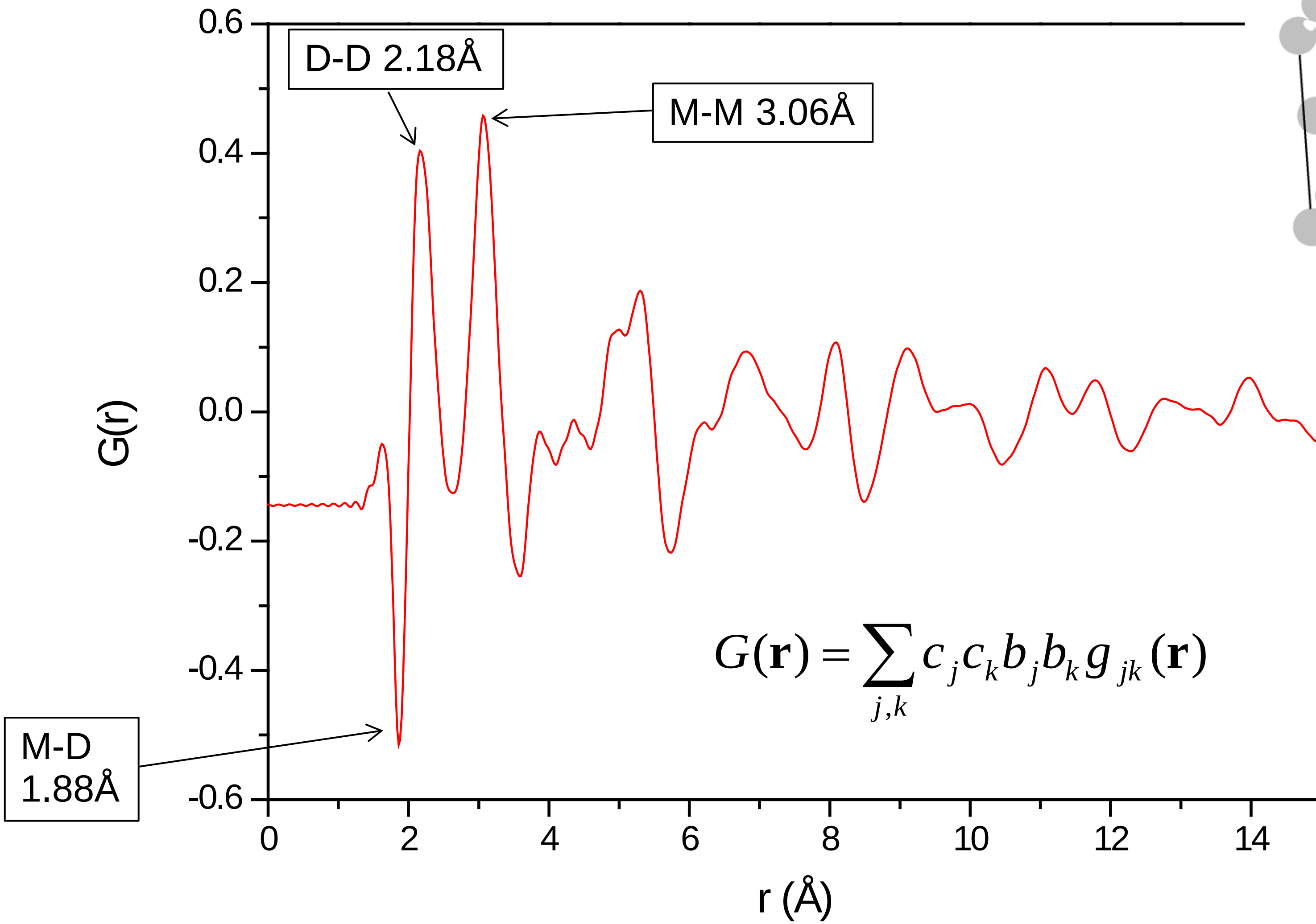


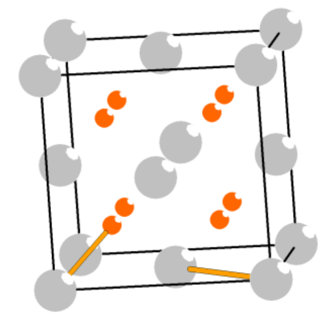


Partial PDF

$$g_{jk}(r) = \frac{\rho_k(r)}{\rho_k^{overall}}$$

Pair distribution function - PDF





Scattering lenghts

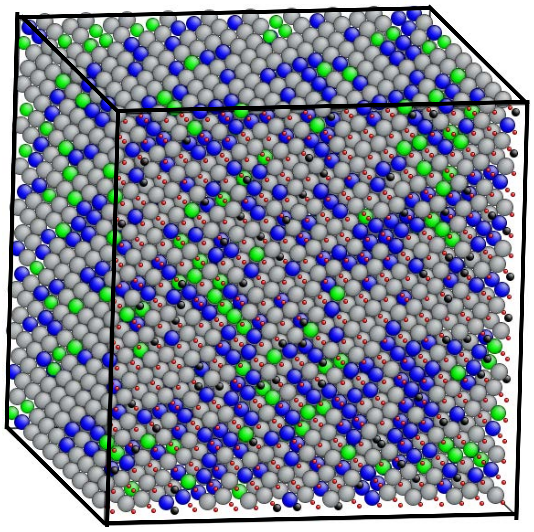
b(Ti) = -3.4 fm

b(V) = -0.3 fm

b(Fe) = 9.5 fm

b(D) = 6.7 fm

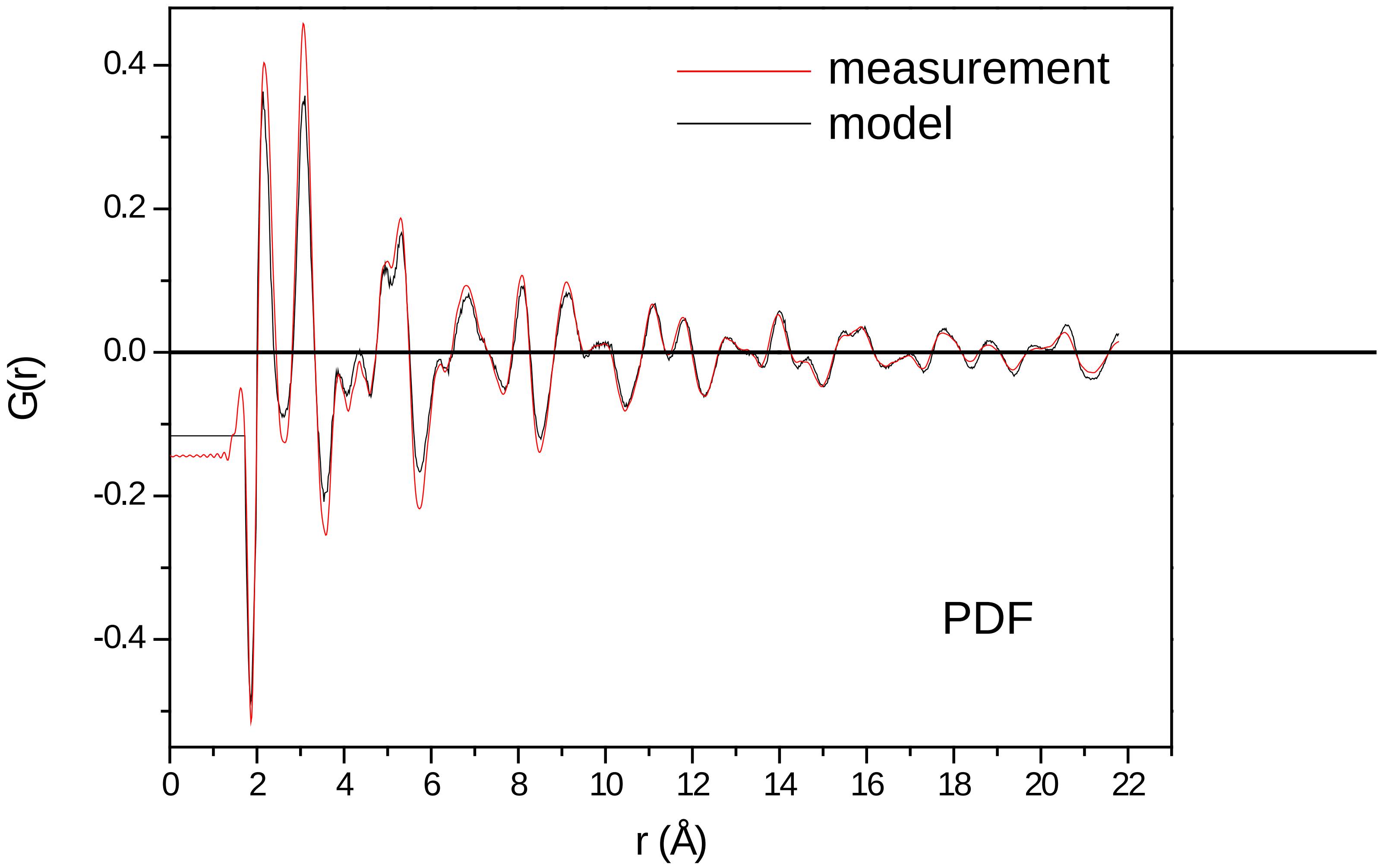
RMCProfile modelling package (ISIS)



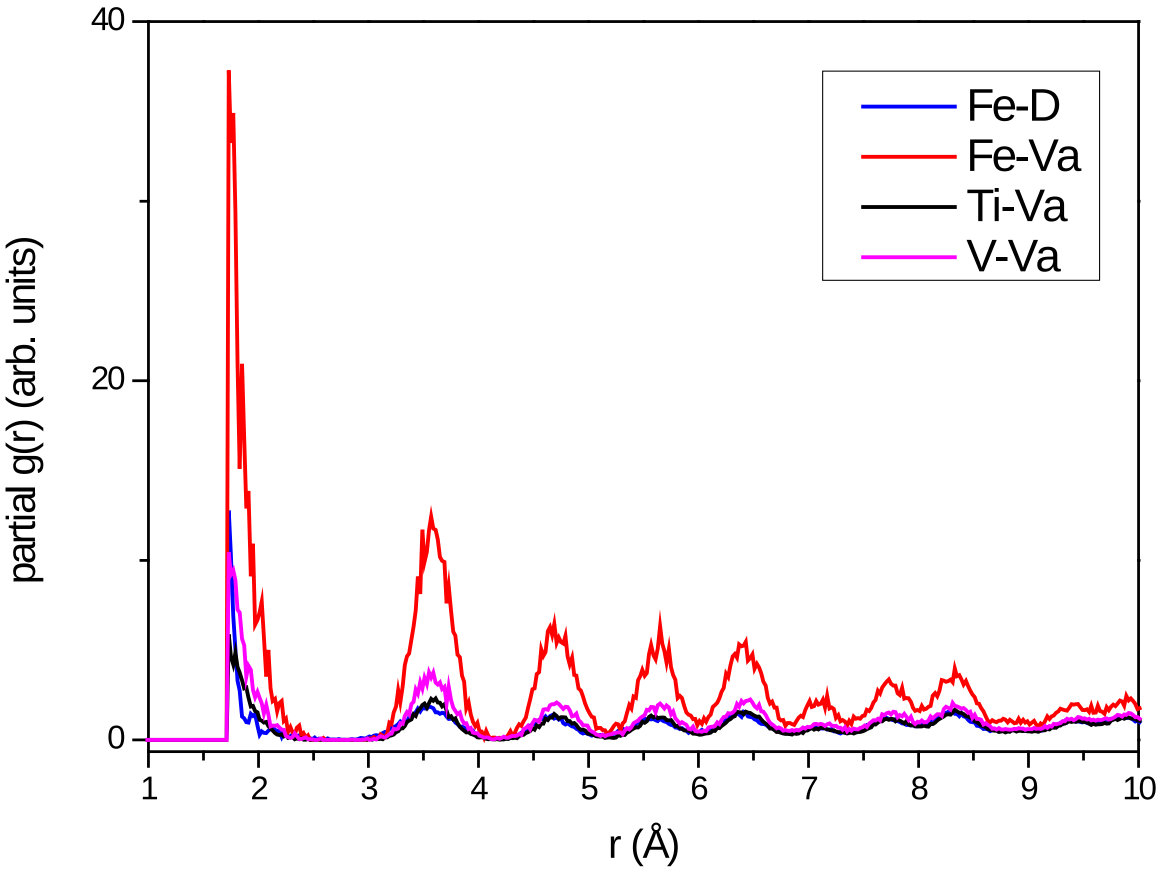
- 10x10x10 supercell
- 10800 atoms
- 1200 vacancies
- Swap M1-M2
- Swap D-Vac
- D-D and M-D cutoffs

http://www.rmcprofile.org/

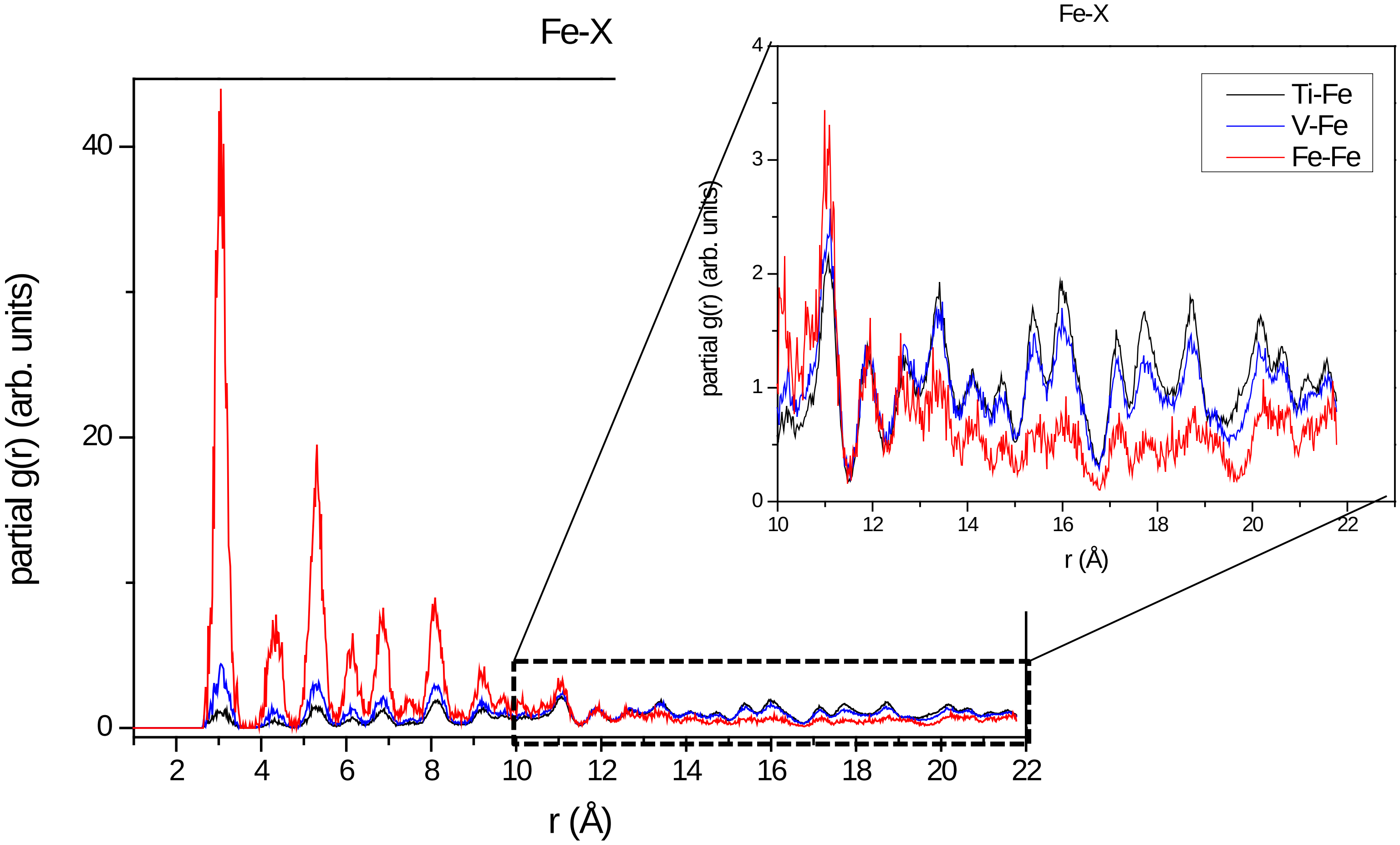
RMCProfile Fit



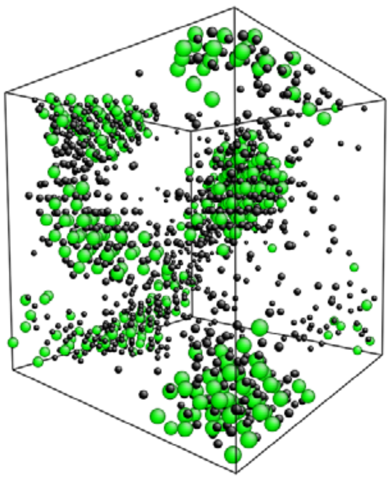
Partial PDFs

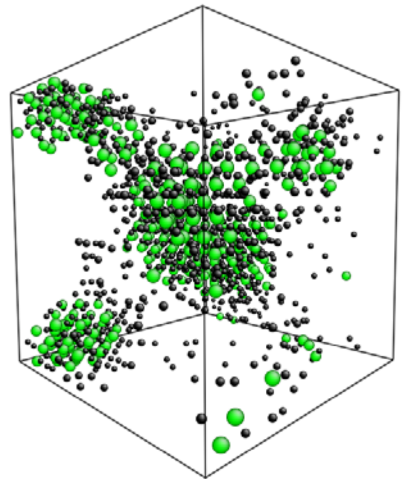


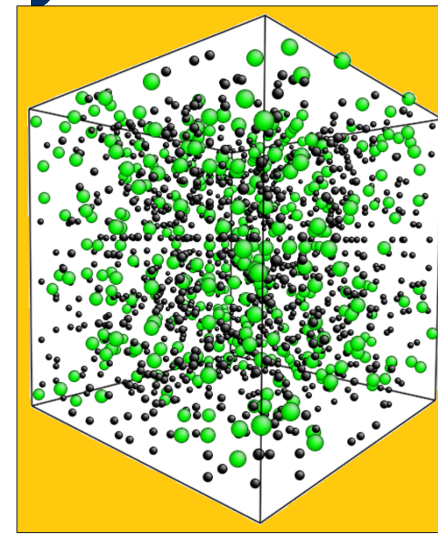
Partial PDFs



RMC models: Fe-vacancy

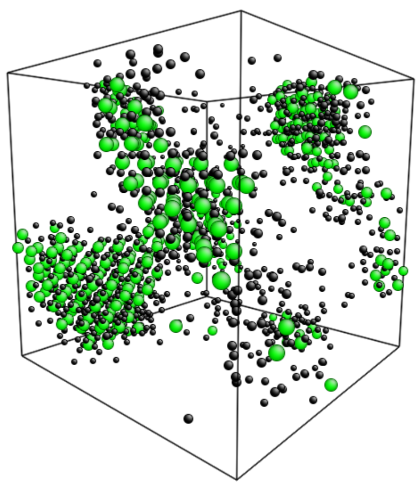


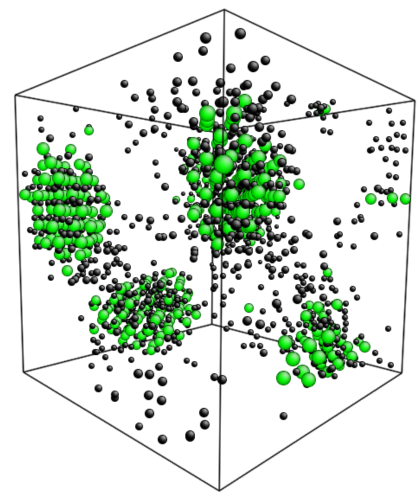




Initial model

Fe
Vacancy





Conclusion

- Ferrovanadium can greatly reduce the cost of V-based bcc alloys for hydrogen storage, allthough with the penelty of reduced capacity.

- Fe form clusters which are unfavorable for hydrogen in $(Ti_{0.7}V_{0.3})_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}D_{1.73}$.

Conclusion

- Total scattering can provide complementary information to Rietveld refinement.

- The local structures of the disordered deuterides resemble those of the ordered phases at length scales of a few Ångstrøm.