

# Contents

Preface	v
<b>I General considerations</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Over 70 years of neutron scattering</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 The discovery of the neutron	3
1.2 Early history of neutron scattering	5
1.3 Future prospects	11
References	12
<b>2 Neutron properties</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Wave-particle duality	15
2.1.1 Interconversion of units	16
2.2 Properties of thermal neutrons	18
2.2.1 Lifetime	18
2.2.2 Mass	19
2.2.3 Wavelength	19
2.2.4 Energy	21
2.2.5 Magnetic properties	21
2.2.6 Polarization properties	22
2.3 Definition of cross-sections	22
2.3.1 Total cross-section	23
2.3.2 Differential cross-section	25
2.3.3 Double differential cross-section	25
2.4 Coherent and incoherent nuclear scattering	26
2.5 Inelastic scattering: Van Hove formalism	30
2.6 Kinematics of inelastic scattering	32
2.7 Magnetic scattering	33
References	34
<b>3 The production of neutrons</b>	<b>35</b>
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Radioactive sources	35
3.3 Neutrons from nuclear reactors	36
3.3.1 The ILL reactor	40
3.3.2 Pulsed reactors	41

3.4	Neutrons from pulsed accelerators	43	6.4.3	Environment and safety	103
3.4.1	Photofission sources using electron accelerators	44	6.4.4	Pressure cells used for neutron scattering	103
3.4.2	Spallation sources using proton accelerators	45	6.5	Radiological safety	104
3.5	Neutron moderation: hot and cold sources	50	6.5.1	Definitions	104
3.6	The relative merits of continuous and pulsed sources	52	6.5.2	Limitation of effective dose	105
References		57	6.5.3	Activation of samples by neutron irradiation	105
			6.5.4	Shielding from neutron radiation	106
			References		107
<b>4</b>	<b>Neutron detection</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>Neutron diffraction</b>	<b>109</b>
4.1	Introduction	59	<b>7</b>	<b>Single crystal diffraction</b>	<b>111</b>
4.2	Beam monitors	60	7.1	General	111
4.3	Gas detectors	60	7.1.1	The unit cell and the crystal lattice	111
4.3.1	Banks of individual detectors	64	7.1.2	The reciprocal lattice	112
4.3.2	Resistive-wire gas proportional counters	64	7.1.3	The Ewald sphere	113
4.3.3	Multi-wire proportional counter (MWPC)	64	7.1.4	Nuclear Bragg scattering	114
4.3.4	Micropattern gas counters (MPGC)	65	7.2	Diffraction at constant wavelength	115
4.4	Scintillation detectors	65	7.2.1	The four-circle diffractometer	115
4.4.1	Discrete element scintillators	67	7.2.2	Area detector instruments	118
4.4.2	The Anger camera	67	7.3	Time-of-flight diffraction	119
4.5	Plate detectors	68	7.4	Reduction of intensities to structure amplitudes	121
4.5.1	Photographic plates	68	7.4.1	Correction for absorption	122
4.5.2	Image plates	69	7.4.2	Correction for extinction	123
References		69	7.4.3	Avoidance of multiple diffraction	124
<b>5</b>	<b>Instrument components</b>	<b>71</b>	7.5	Some examples of studies by single crystal neutron diffraction	125
5.1	Neutron guide tubes	71	References		127
5.1.1	Supermirrors	75	<b>8</b>	<b>The powder diffraction method</b>	<b>131</b>
5.1.2	Guides on reactors and pulsed sources	77	8.1	Principles of the powder diffraction method	132
5.2	Collimators	78	8.1.1	Angle-dispersive procedure	132
5.2.1	Soller slit collimators	78	8.1.2	Energy-dispersive procedure	134
5.2.2	Radial collimators	80	8.2	Resolution of powder diffraction peaks	137
5.3	Beam filters and resonance foils	81	8.2.1	Effect of size of mosaic block	137
5.4	Selection and measurement of neutron energies	84	8.2.2	The focusing effect: fixed-wavelength instruments	139
5.4.1	Choppers	85	8.2.3	Time-of-flight instruments	141
5.4.2	Crystal monochromators	89	8.3	Structure refinement from powder data	143
References		94	8.4	Neutron strain scanning	147
<b>6</b>	<b>Sample preparation, sample environment and radiological safety</b>	<b>95</b>	8.5	Some chemical applications of powder diffraction	150
6.1	General considerations	95	8.6	Future prospects	151
6.2	Containment of sample and ideal sample sizes	96	References		152
6.3	Cryostats	99	<b>9</b>	<b>Polarized neutrons and magnetic neutron diffraction</b>	<b>155</b>
6.4	Pressure cells	101	9.1	Introduction	155
6.4.1	Materials	102			
6.4.2	Windows	102			

9.2	Some fundamental concepts of magnetic scattering	155			
9.3	Production of a polarized neutron beam	158			
9.3.1	Polarizing single crystals	158			
9.3.2	Polarizing mirrors	159			
9.3.3	Polarizing filters	161			
9.4	Neutron spin flippers and devices for guiding the polarization	162			
9.5	Experimental methods	165			
9.5.1	Unpolarized neutrons	165			
9.5.2	Polarized neutron scattering: measurement of flipping ratios	167			
9.5.3	Uniaxial polarization analysis	170			
9.5.4	Spherical neutron polarimetry	171			
	References	172			
<b>10</b>	<b>Small-angle neutron scattering</b>	<b>177</b>			
10.1	Theory of small-angle scattering	178			
10.1.1	The scattering contrast term	178			
10.1.2	The form factor term $P(Q)$	180			
10.1.3	The structure factor term $S(Q)$	182			
10.2	The scattering 'laws'	182			
10.2.1	The domain of very small $Q$	182			
10.2.2	The domain of large $Q$	184			
10.3	Experimental considerations	186			
10.3.1	Design of SANS instruments	186			
10.3.2	Sample size	188			
10.3.3	Data analysis	189			
10.4	Some applications of SANS	189			
	References	192			
<b>11</b>	<b>Neutron optics</b>	<b>195</b>			
11.1	Mirror reflection of neutrons	195			
11.1.1	Gravity refractometer	198			
11.2	Ultracold neutrons	200			
11.3	Dynamical neutron diffraction	203			
11.3.1	Basic equations of dynamical diffraction theory	204			
11.3.2	Neutron interferometry	207			
11.3.3	Pendellösung effects	210			
	References	213			
<b>12</b>	<b>Neutron reflectometry</b>	<b>217</b>			
12.1	Theory of neutron reflectivity	218			
12.1.1	Non-specular scattering	221			
12.2	Spin-polarized neutron reflectometry	221			
12.3	Experimental methods	223			
12.4	Examples of reflectivity studies	224			
12.4.1	Surfactant monolayers	225			
			12.4.2	Magnetic films	225
			12.4.3	Lipid bilayers	227
				References	228
			<b>13</b>	<b>Liquids, glasses and amorphous materials</b>	<b>231</b>
			13.1	Diffraction theory	231
			13.1.1	Van Hove correlation functions	235
			13.2	Analysis of diffraction data	238
			13.3	Diffraction meters for liquid and amorphous samples	240
			13.4	Atomic structure of liquids	241
			13.4.1	Simple liquids	241
			13.4.2	Binary liquids	244
			13.4.3	Glasses	245
				References	246
			<b>III</b>	<b>Neutron spectroscopy</b>	<b>249</b>
			<b>14</b>	<b>Coherent inelastic scattering from single crystals: study of phonons and magnons</b>	<b>251</b>
			14.1	The elements of lattice dynamics	251
			14.2	One-phonon coherent scattering of neutrons	255
			14.2.1	The one-phonon scattering surface	257
			14.3	Instruments for inelastic scattering experiments	259
			14.3.1	The triple-axis spectrometer	259
			14.3.2	Time-of-flight spectrometers	263
			14.4	Some examples of coherent inelastic scattering studies of single crystals	266
			14.4.1	Phonon dispersion curves	266
			14.4.2	Phase transitions	267
			14.4.3	Superconductivity	269
			14.4.4	Magnon dispersion curves	271
			14.5	Comparison of TAS and TOF methods of measuring phonon dispersion relations	273
				References	275
			<b>15</b>	<b>Inelastic neutron scattering spectroscopy</b>	<b>279</b>
			15.1	Introduction	279
			15.2	Inelastic molecular neutron spectroscopy	283
			15.2.1	Simplified theory	285
			15.3	Instrumentation for neutron spectroscopy	288
			15.3.1	Direct-geometry spectroscopy	289
			15.3.2	Indirect-geometry spectroscopy	290
			15.4	Spectroscopic studies using inelastic neutron scattering	290
				References	293

<b>16 Quasi-elastic scattering and high-resolution spectroscopy</b>	<b>295</b>
16.1 Introduction	295
16.2 Energy resolution and time scales	296
16.3 Types of spectrometer	298
16.3.1 Direct geometry time-of-flight spectrometer	298
16.3.2 Inverted-geometry spectrometers	300
16.3.3 Neutron spin-echo spectrometer	303
16.4 Examples of studies by high-resolution spectroscopy	304
16.4.1 Diffusion	304
16.4.2 Tunnelling spectroscopy	306
16.4.3 Fast dynamical studies	307
References	308
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>311</b>
A.1 Glossary of special terms	311
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>319</b>
B.1 Neutron scattering lengths and cross-sections of the elements	319
References	321
<b>Index</b>	<b>323</b>