

# Constructing a GISANS instrument at a pulsed source

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## The GISANS instrument at the HBS

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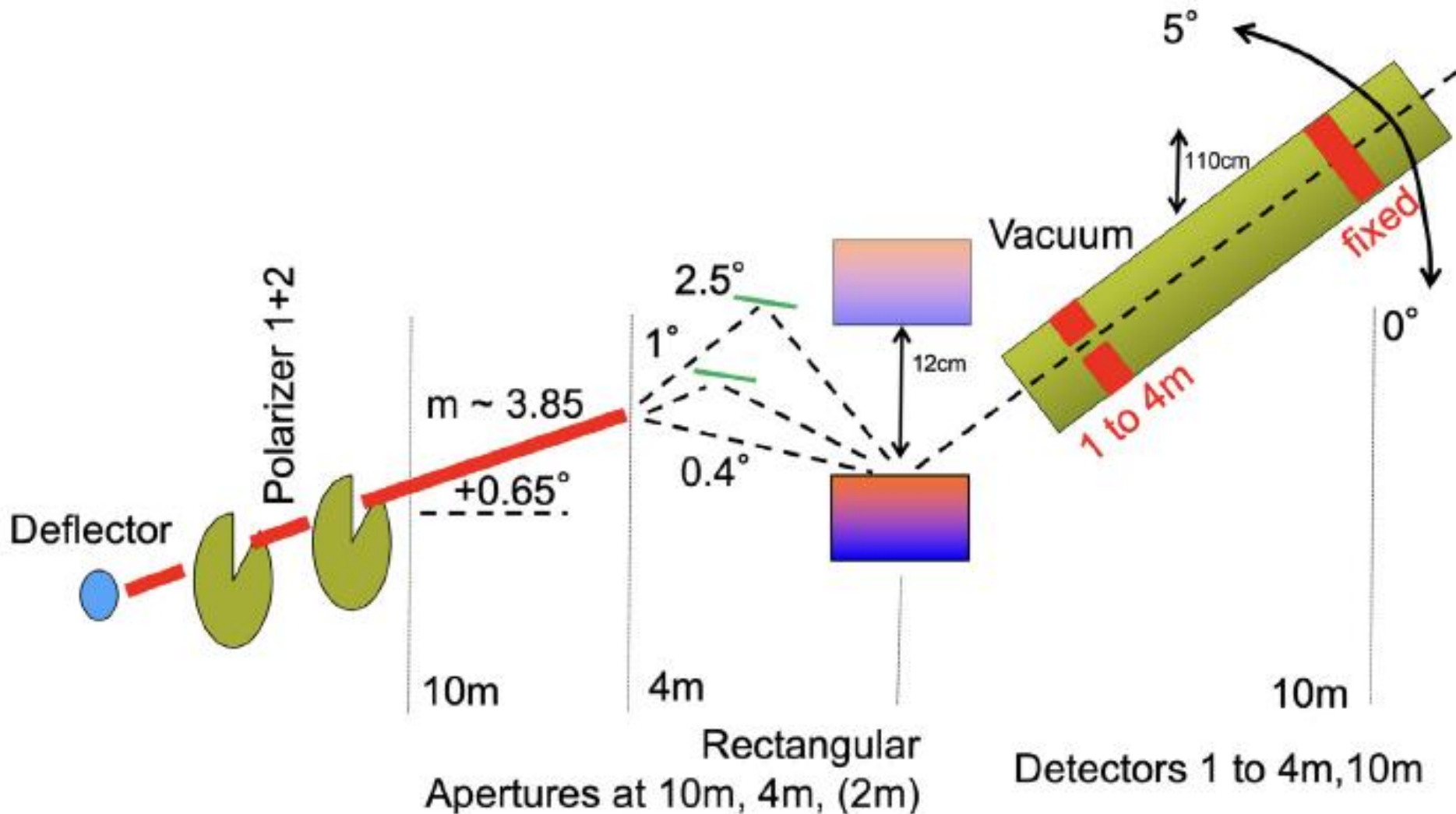
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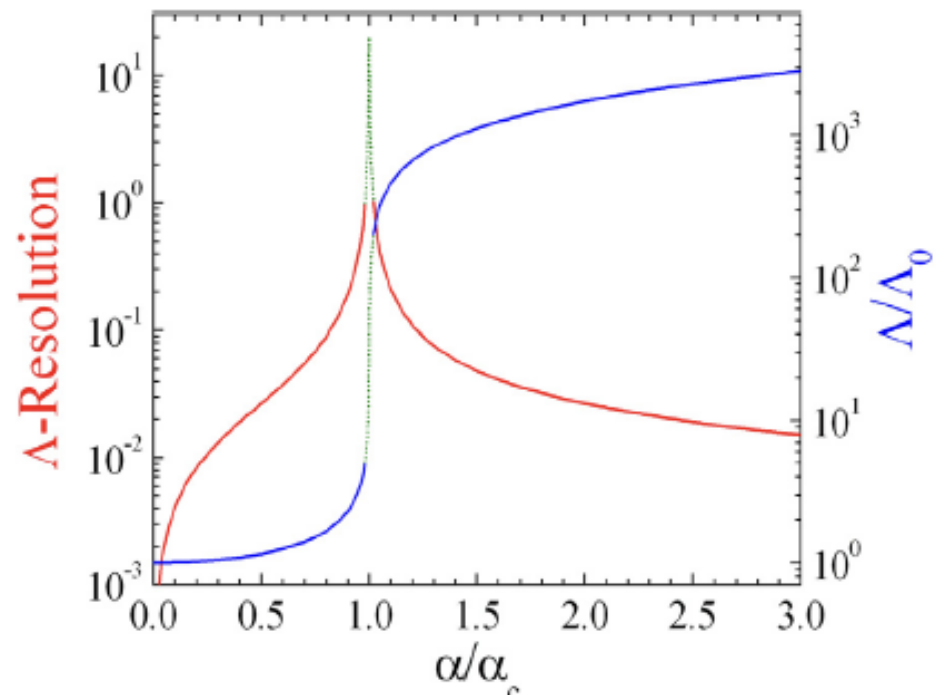
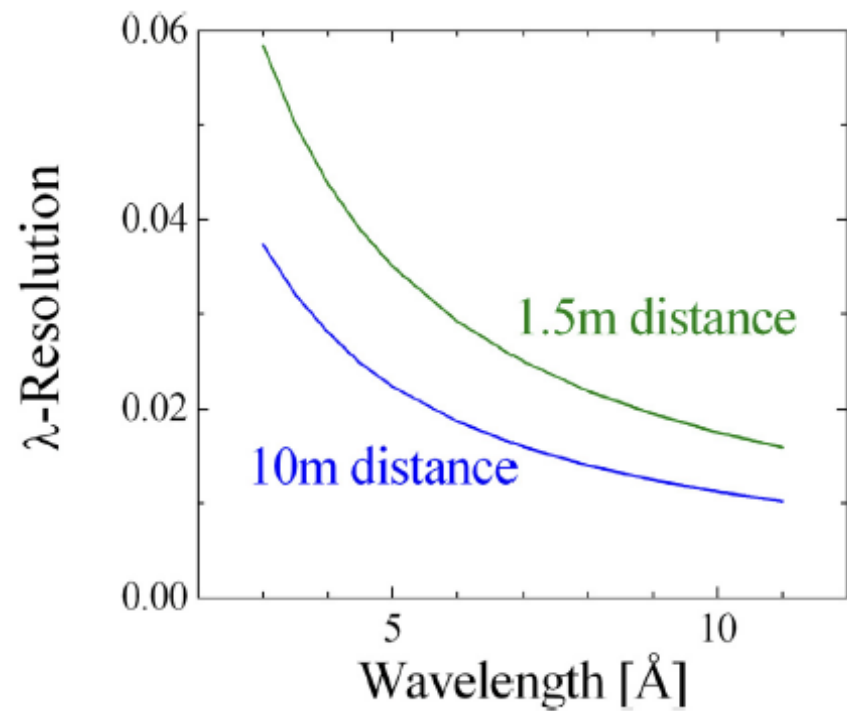


# Layout of the instrument

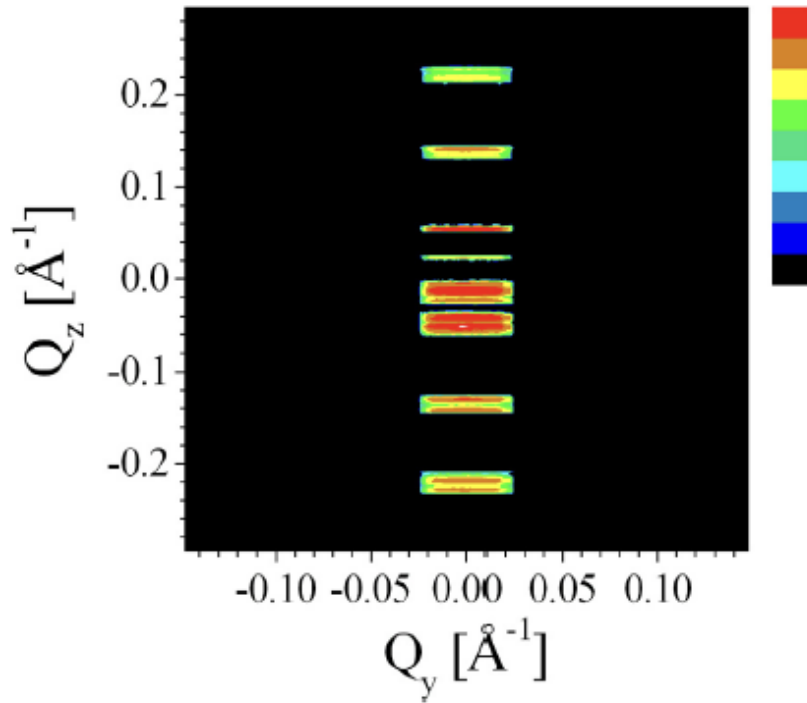




# Resolution



# Reflectivity mode



Several mirrors for several  
incident angles:

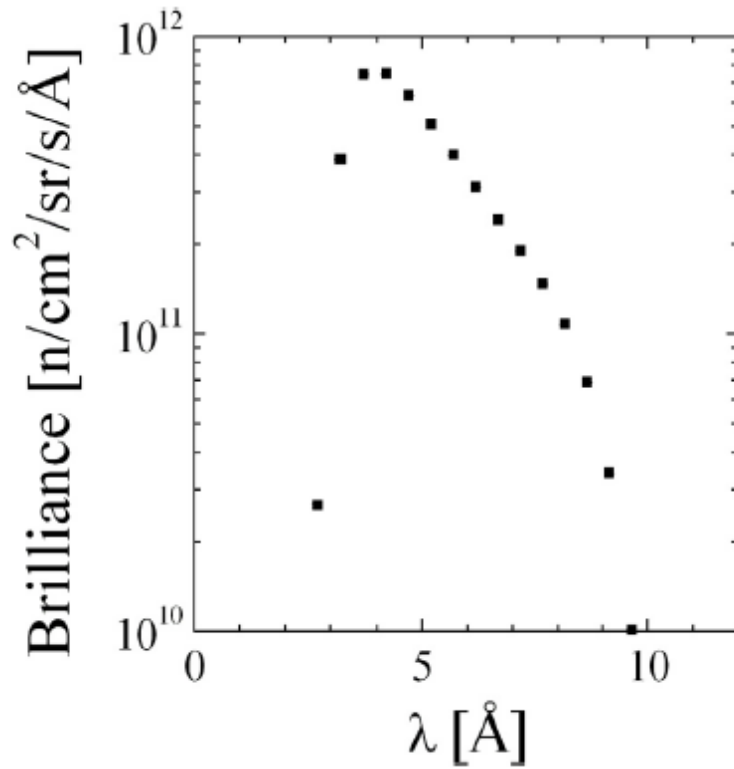
$m = 4, 4, 7, 9$

angles:  $0.4^\circ, 1^\circ, 2.5^\circ, 4^\circ$

For  $m = (7) 9$ :

Leave a gap in reflectivity for the small  $m$ -values.

# Brilliance



Can be scaled for the particular source.

McStas component

for

GISANS sample

by Henrich Frielinghaus

# Crystalline order of polymer nanoparticles over large areas at solid/liquid interfaces

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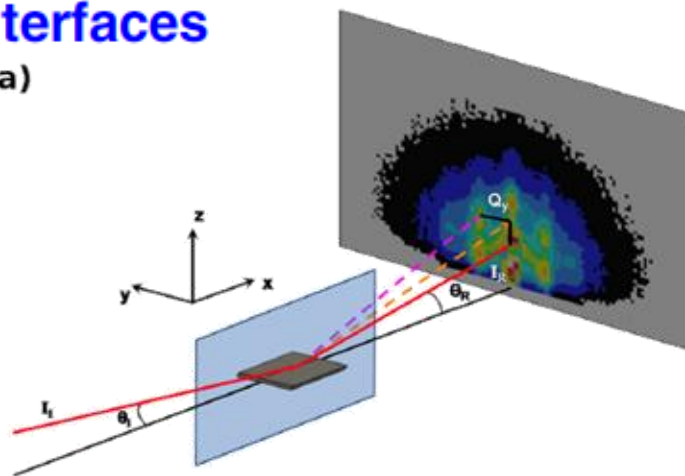
<sup>3</sup>*Institut Laue Langevin, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, 38042 Grenoble, France*

(Received 2 April 2012; accepted 14 May 2012; published online 29 May 2012)

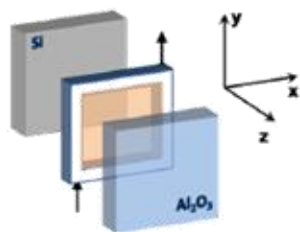
We report on the formation of large two-dimensional domains (about 20 cm<sup>2</sup>) of oriented and ordered structures of polystyrene particles dispersed in water at a solid/liquid interface. Gentle flow of the dispersed sample into the holder at a shear strain rate of about 0.1 s<sup>-1</sup> caused particles at the air/latex meniscus to self-assemble in a regular structure on both solid silica or alumina surfaces. Scattering experiments show that the particle separation at the surface was the same as in the bulk and determined by repulsion arising from the charges on the particles. Close-packed planes formed parallel to the interface. © 2012 American Institute of Physics. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4723634>]

# Crystalline order of polymer nanoparticles over large areas at solid/liquid interfaces

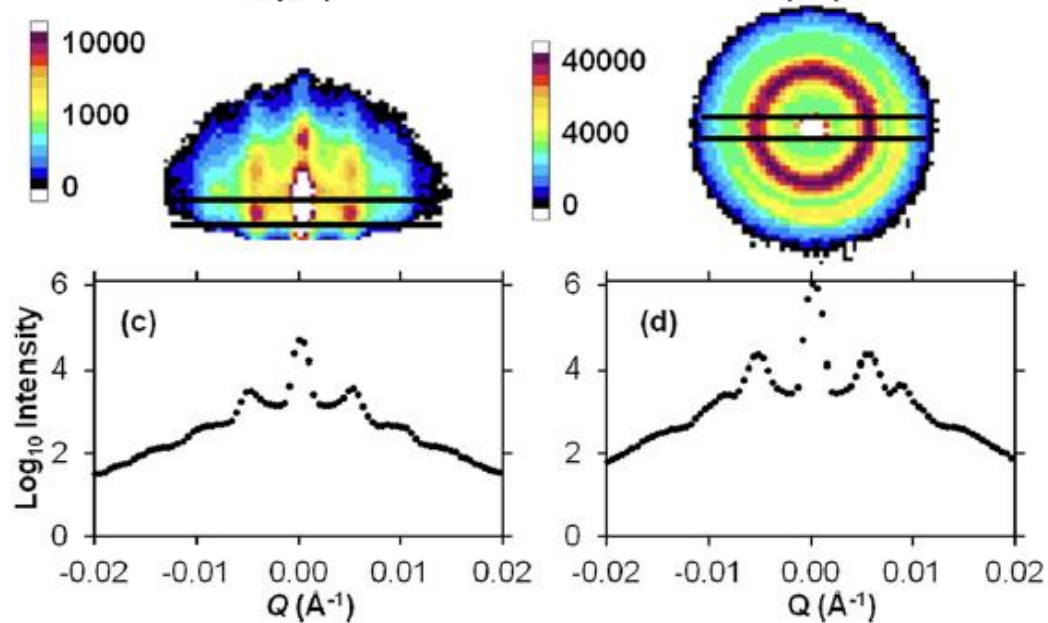
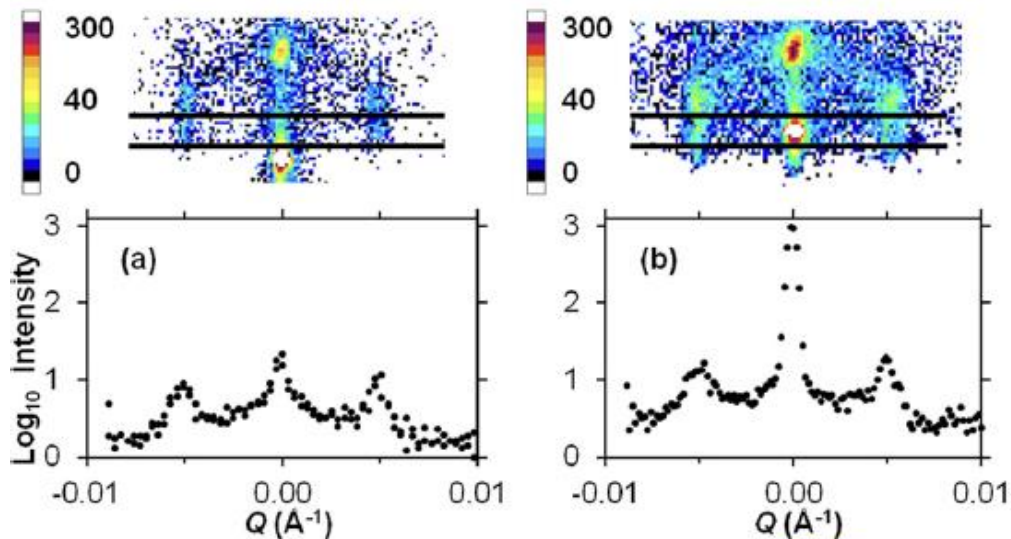
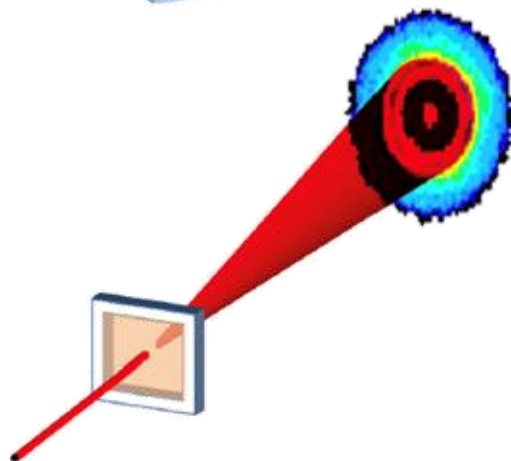
(a)



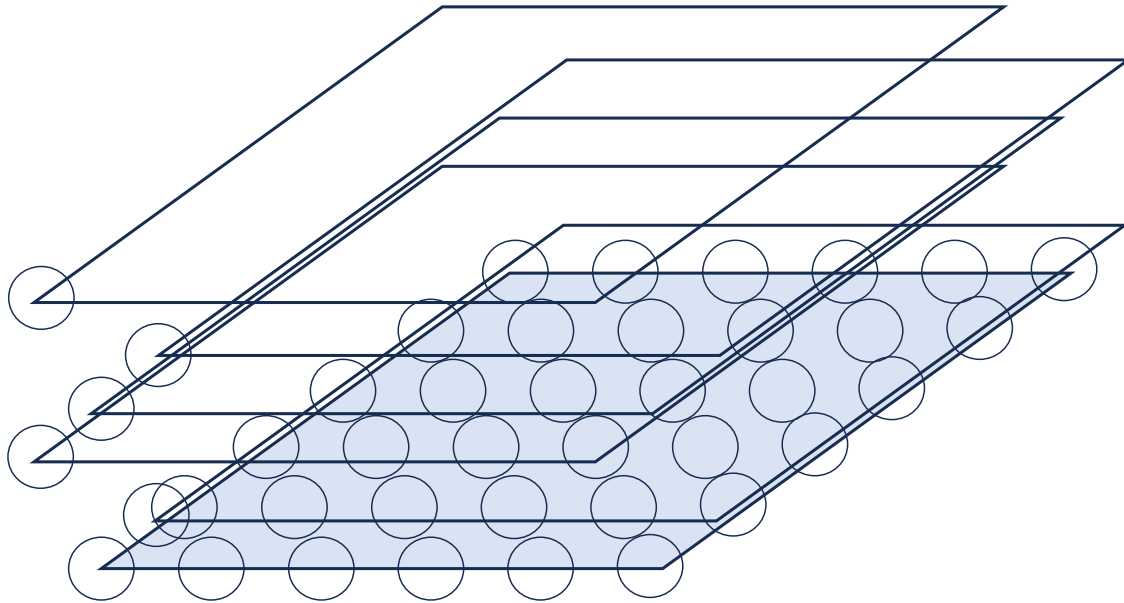
(b)



(c)

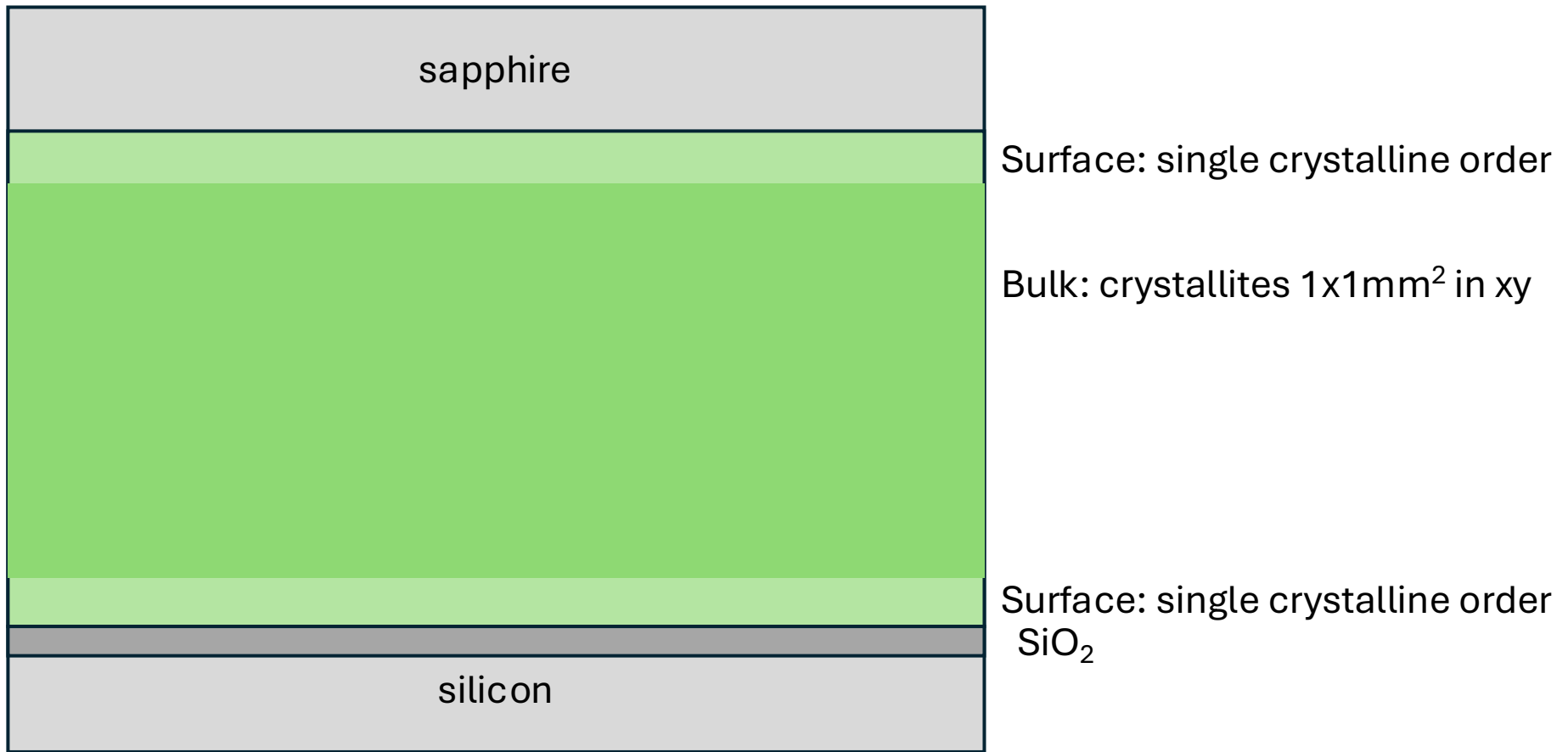


# The structure assumed



hexagonal

ABC or AB layering possible



Crystals of  $\mu\text{m}$  to  $\text{mm}$  thickness considered.

Absorption and scattering weakens the „primary“ beam along  $z$ -direction.

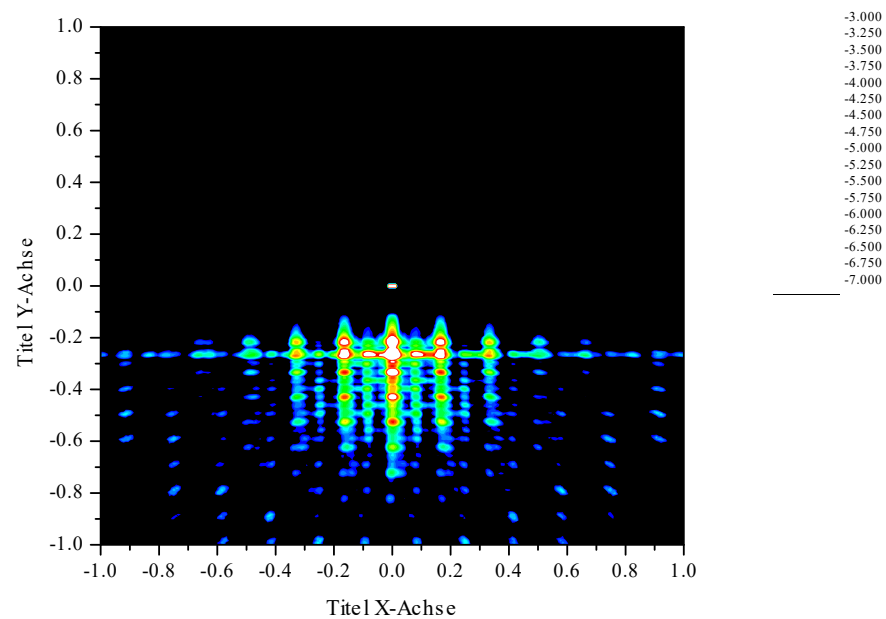
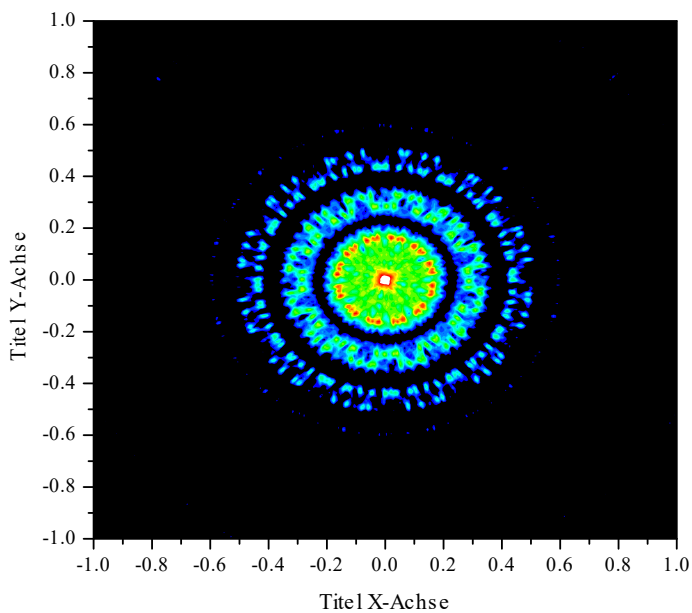
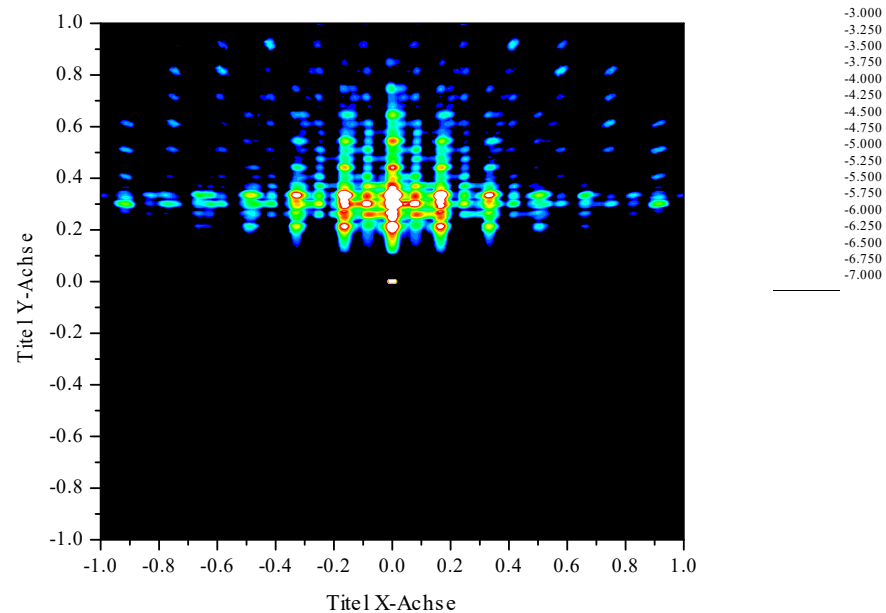
Reflectivity: standard Parratt

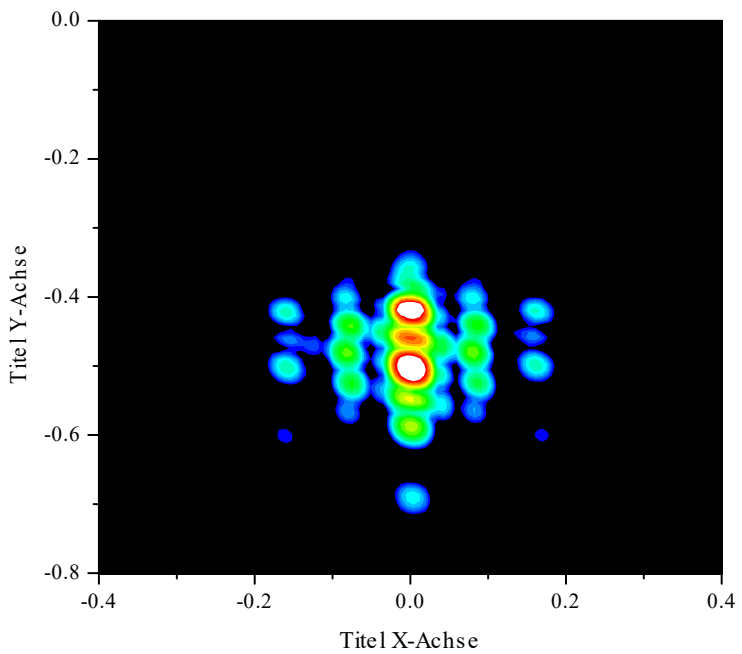
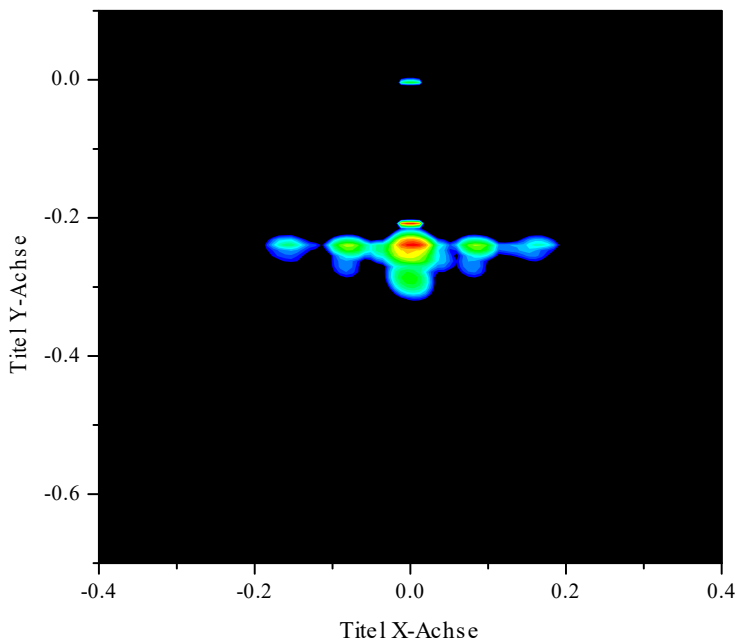
# McStas simulations

upper side,

lower side

& transmission





2.300  
2.075  
1.850  
1.625  
1.400  
1.175  
0.9500  
0.7250  
0.5000  
0.2750  
0.05000  
-0.1750  
-0.4000  
-0.6250  
-0.8500  
-1.075  
-1.300

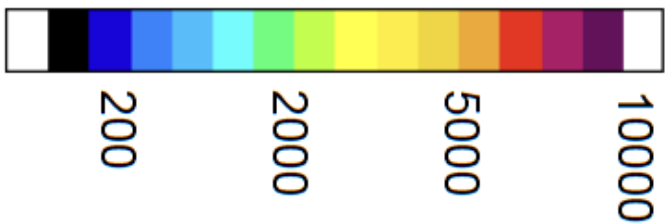
-1.700  
-1.875  
-2.050  
-2.225  
-2.400  
-2.575  
-2.750  
-2.925  
-3.100  
-3.275  
-3.450  
-3.625  
-3.800  
-3.975  
-4.150  
-4.325  
-4.500

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)



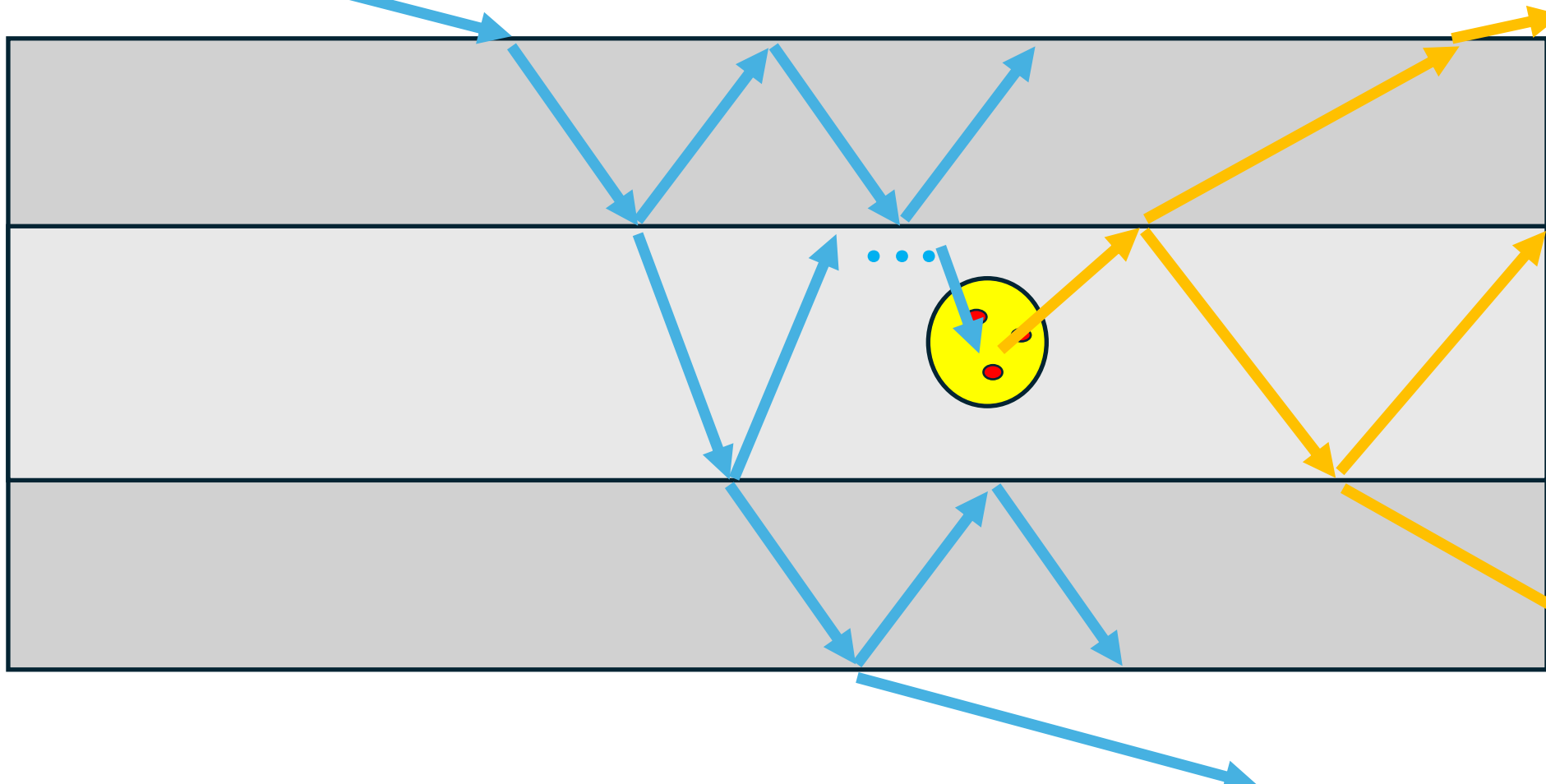
0.0055

0.011

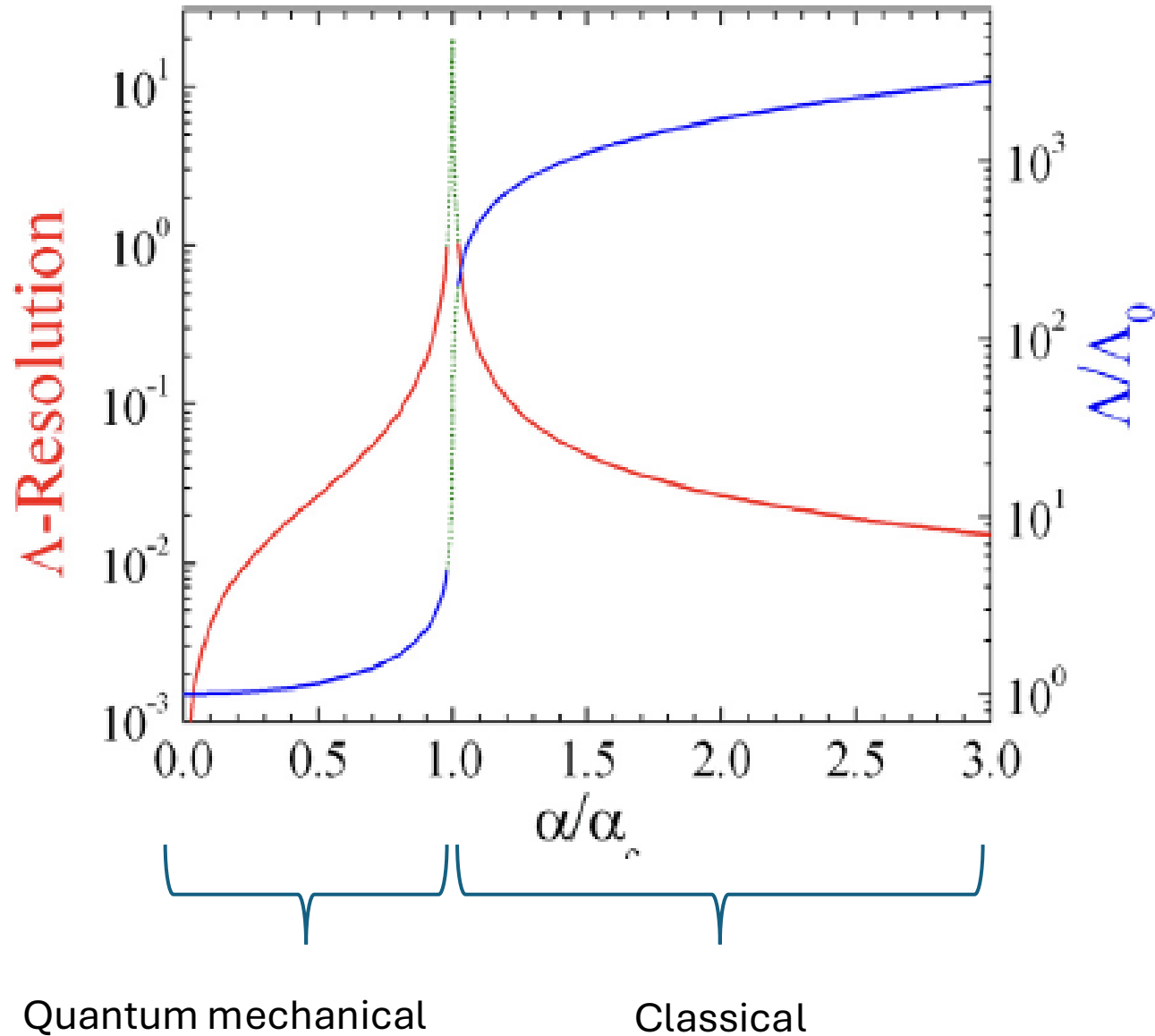
Q ( $\text{\AA}^{-1}$ )

# Simulations for GISANS

Disentangle: Quantum Mechanics - i.e. Amplitudes  
and: Fluxes – i.e. Intensities



# Simulations for GISANS



That's it

Questions ?