

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory Campus



Martin Owen Jones – *Energy Materials Coordinator, ISIS facility*

Chiu Tang - *Principal Scientist for Beam line I11, Diamond Light Source*





Science & Technology
Facilities Council

Harwell Science & Innovation Campus

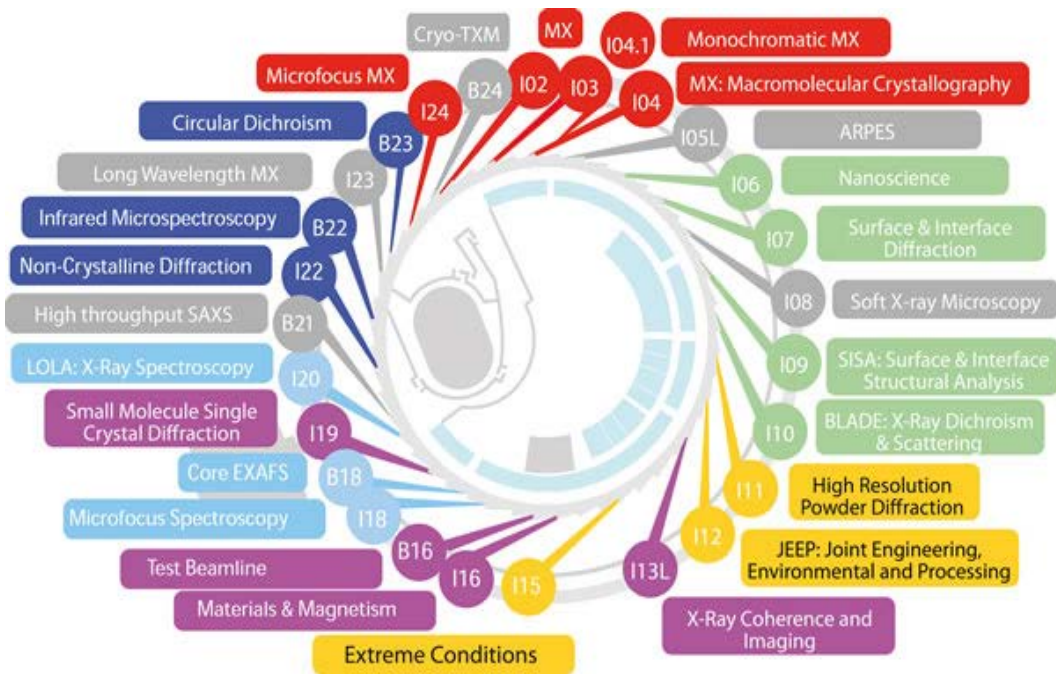


Diamond

Lasers

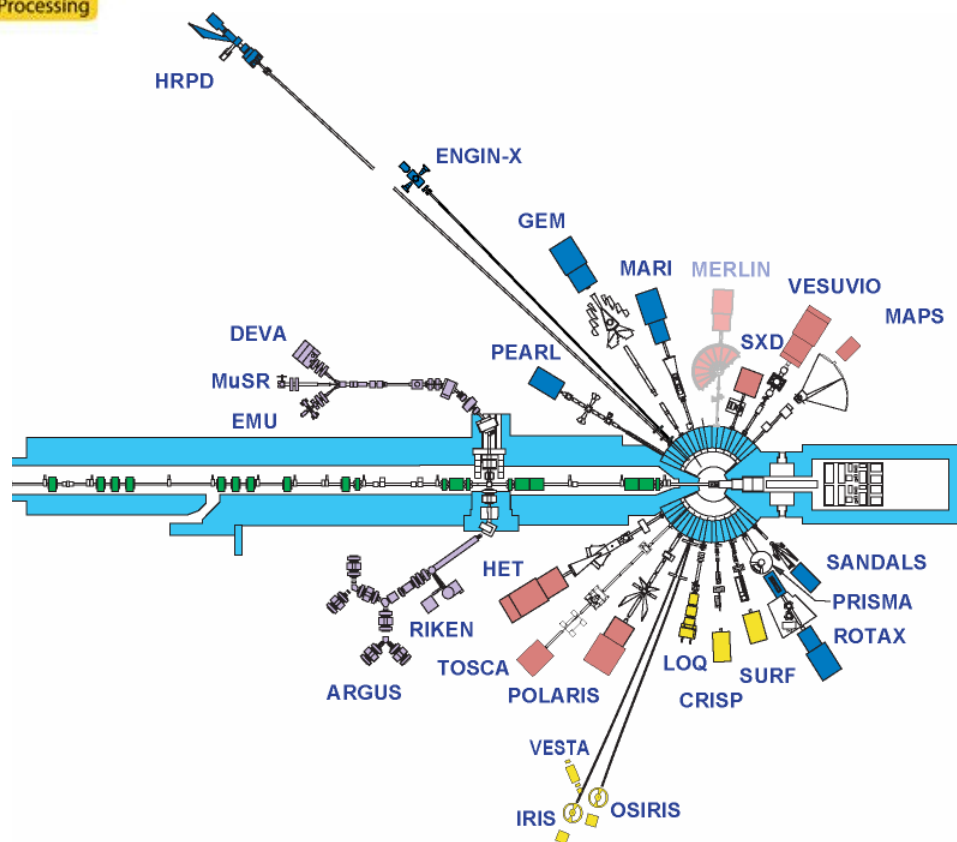
ISIS

Big Facilities for Small Science

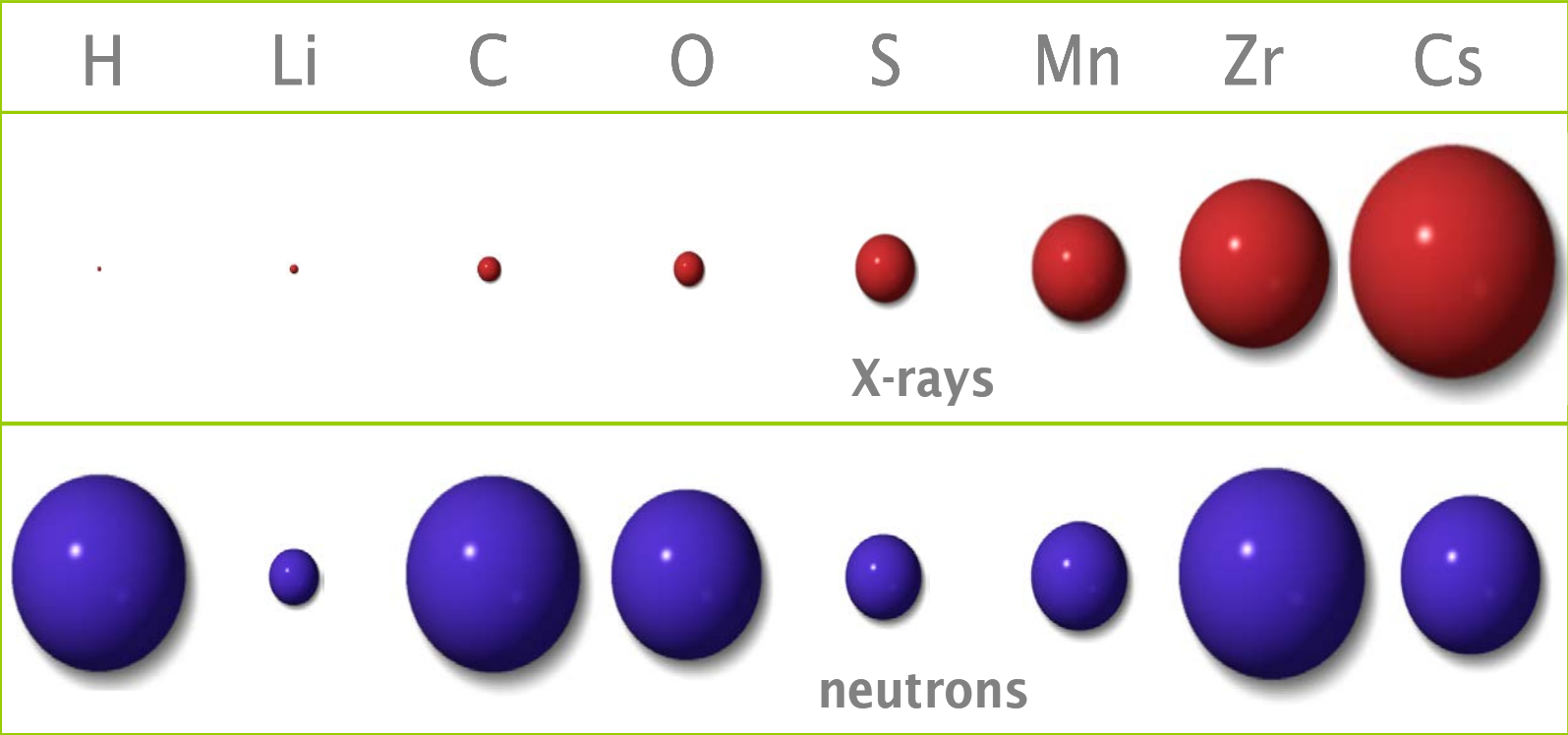


Diamond Beam lines

ISIS Beam lines



Neutron cross-section - *isotopic dependence*



Diamond and ISIS beam lines

Chemical Information

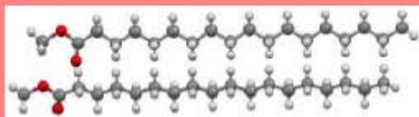
What's happening at a molecular level?

How do waxes/biofuels pack and what do additives do?

How is that affecting ordering?
When they aren't crystalline, do waxes/biofuels have more disordered order?

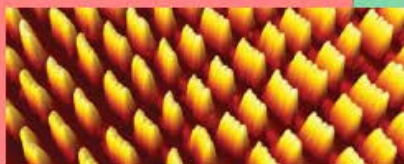
WAXS/Diffraction

Chemical bonds
Packing of molecules
Defects



PDF

Chemical bonds
Long range ordering
Coordination



Physical Information

What is the impact on shape and size of particles?

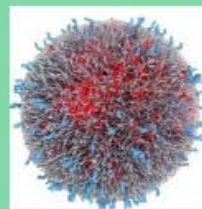
How do additives effect how crystals grow?

How do these particles come together to affect the microstructure of the system?

How do these crystal shapes come together to block filters?

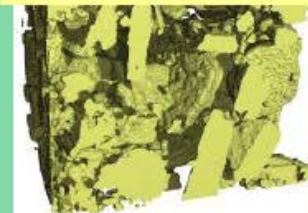
SAXS

Particle shape
Particle distribution



Tomography

Microstructure
Porosity
Strain



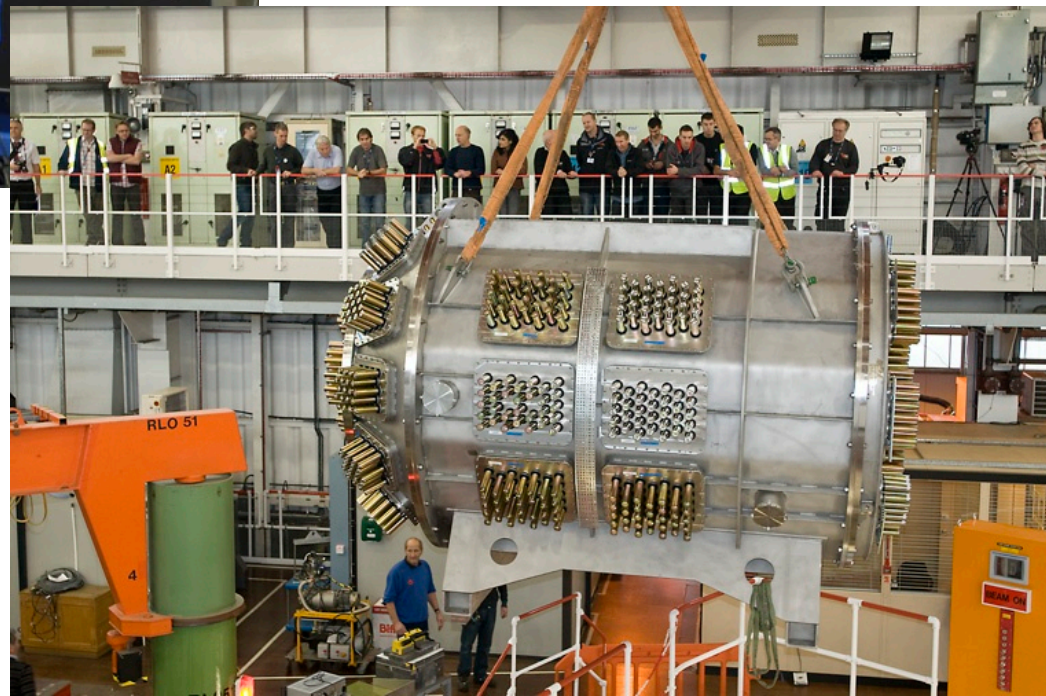
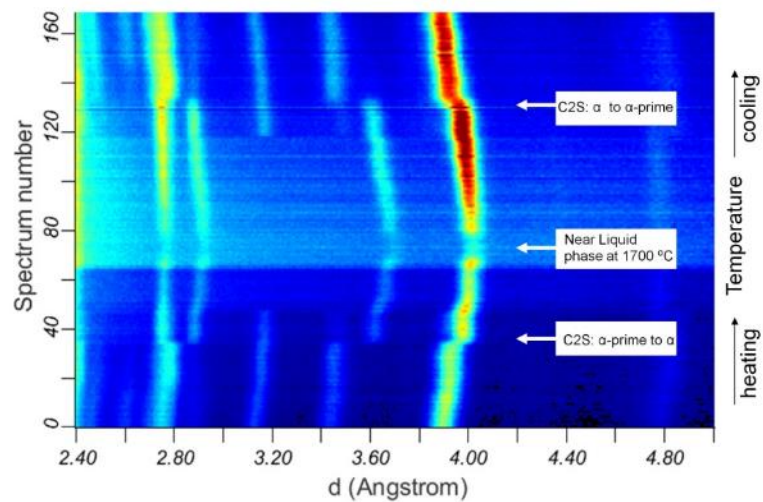
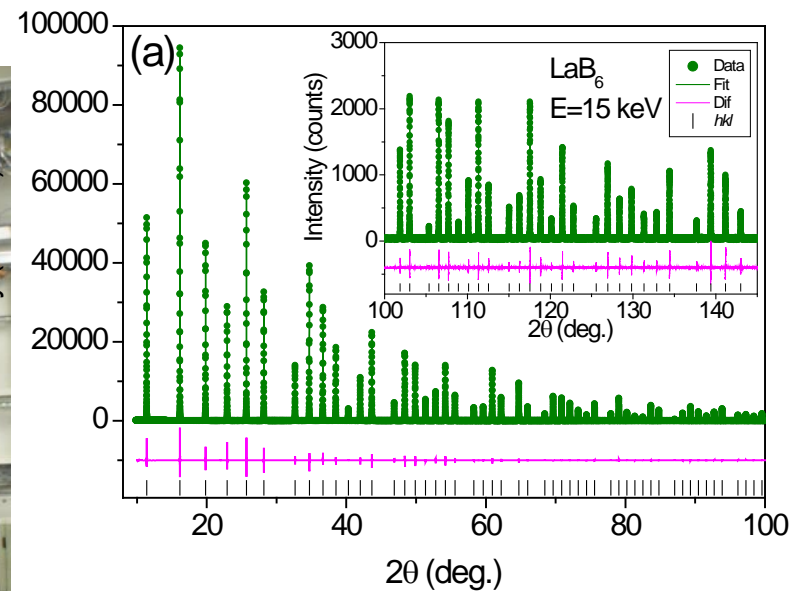
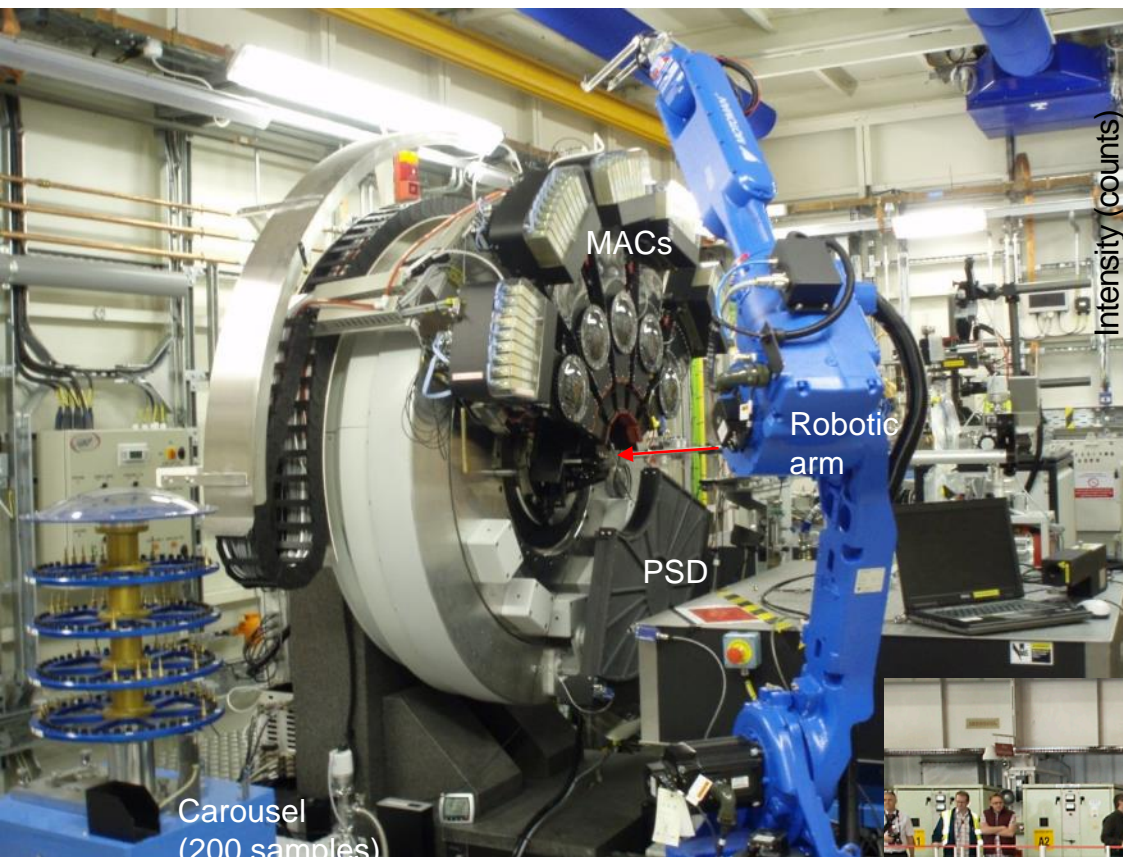
Size: < Å

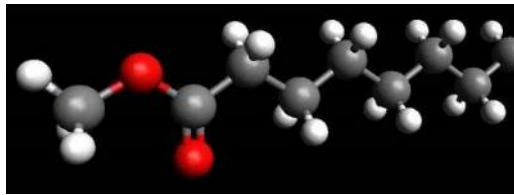
Å and nm

nm

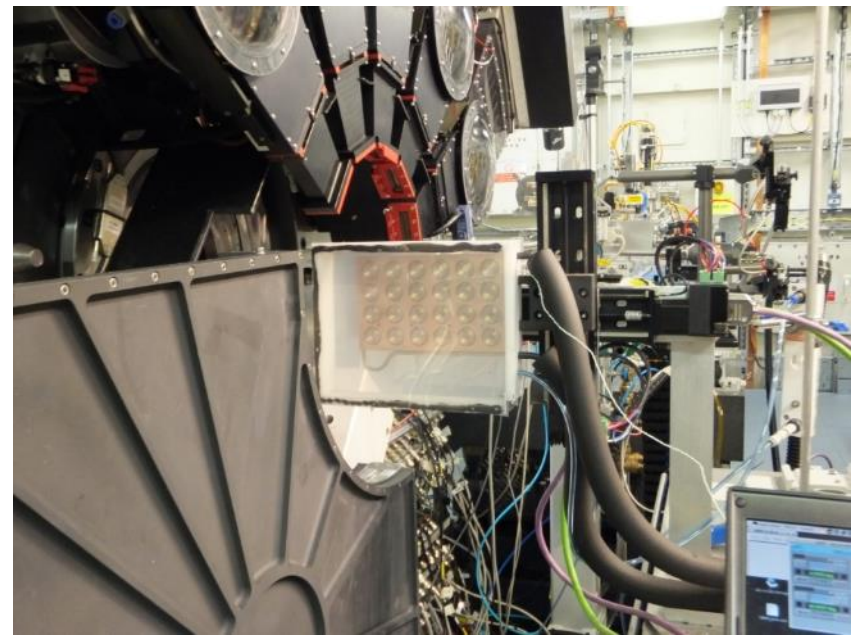
µm

High Resolution Powder Diffraction

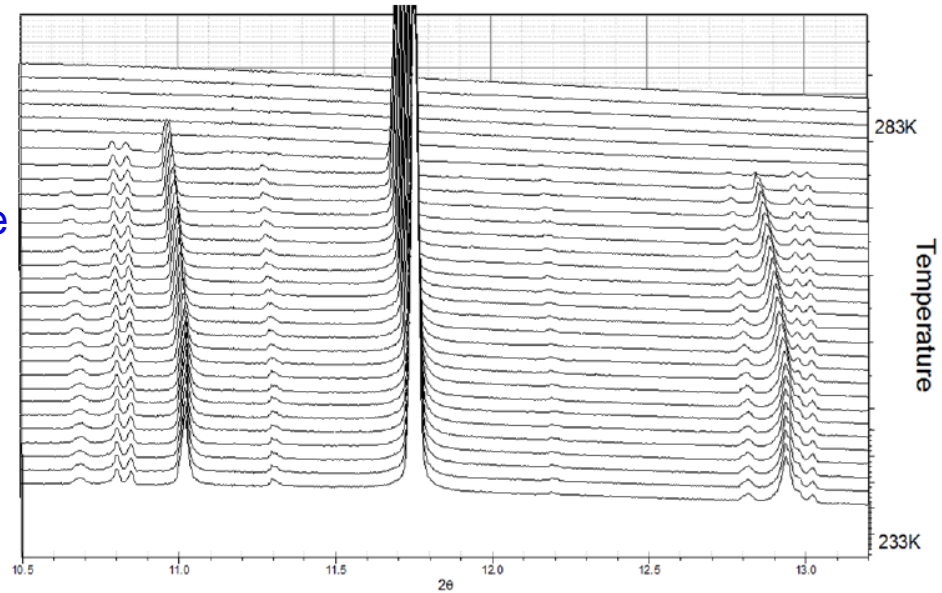




- Introduction of biofuels brings unintended consequences – especially crystallization problems in engines during winter temperatures. It is important to understand the problem so we can cure it.
- Crystal morphologies/unit cells and habit are crucial to crystallisation process.
- Work underway on I11 to study crystal structures and crystallisation, particularly from solution data, and the effect of additives



Infineum cell with multi-sample holders (-30°C) on I11



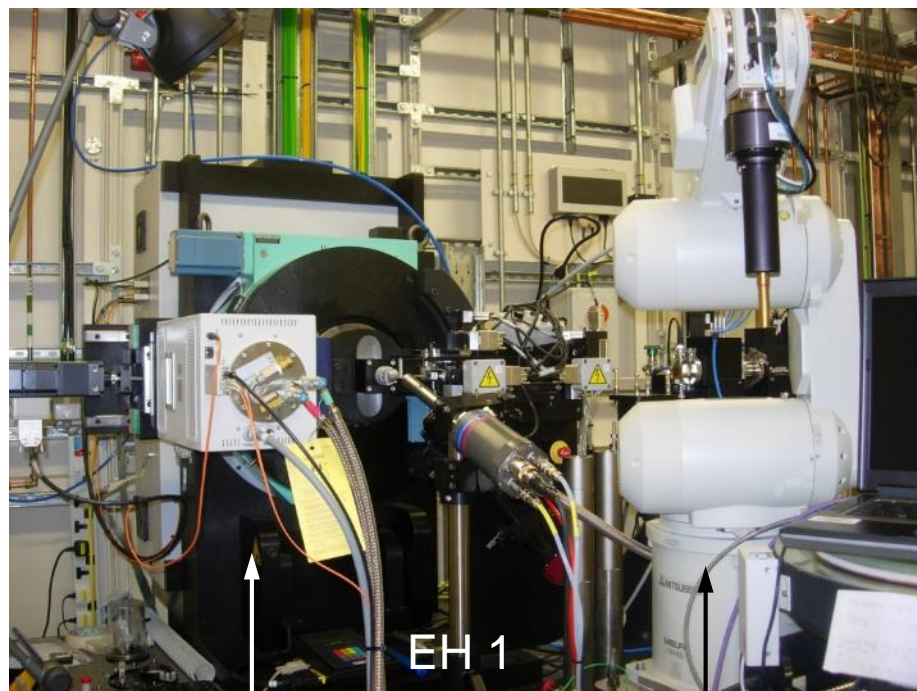
Crystallisation data as a function of temperature

I19 Small Molecule Single-Crystal Diffraction

Mono beam size at sample = 50 - 100 μm^2

Single crystal size $\sim 20 - 100 \mu\text{m}$

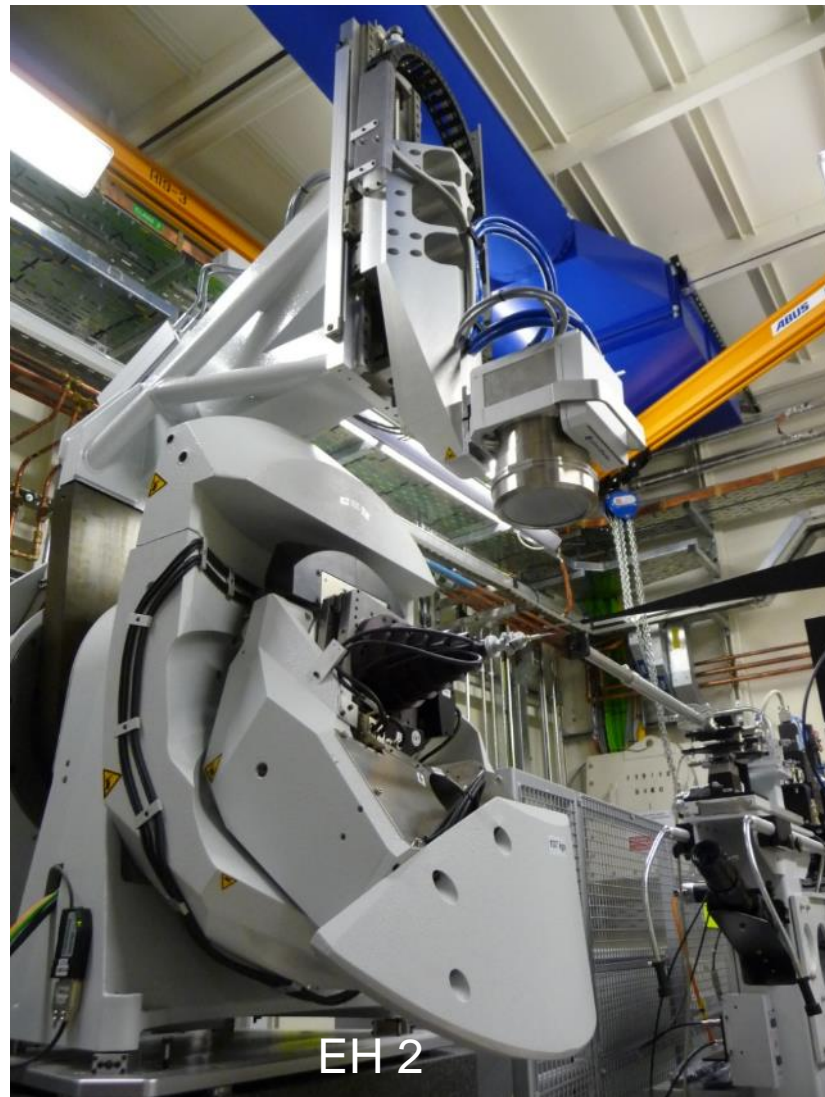
Experimental hutch 1 (EH1) – for relatively “conventional” structural chemistry – albeit on extremely challenging systems (small weakly diffracting samples with poor crystallinity).



4-circle diffractometer

Robotic sample changer

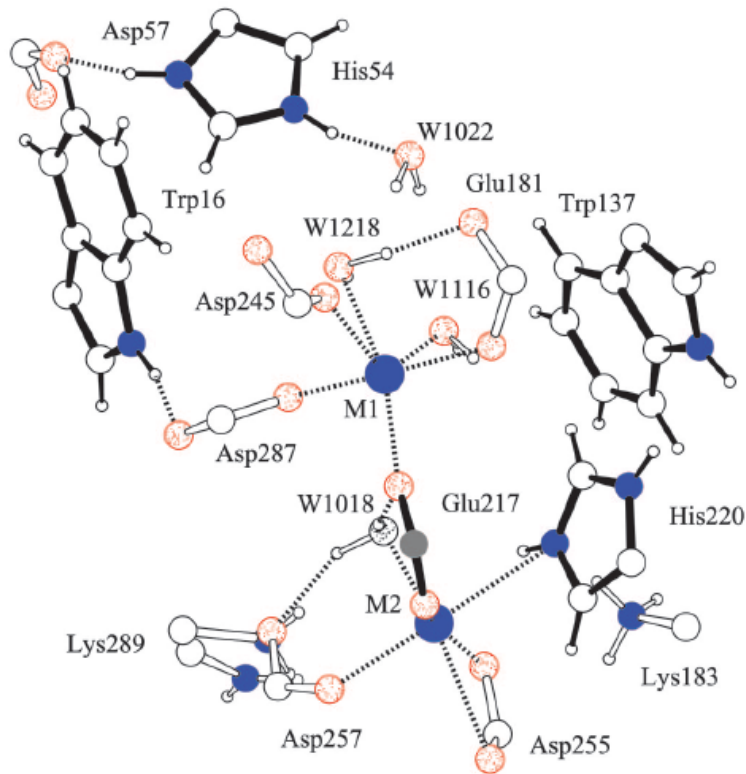
Experimental hutch 2 (EH2) – large heavy duty 4-circle diffractometer for large, bulky, sample environment cells (cryostat, pressure or chemical cell, others)



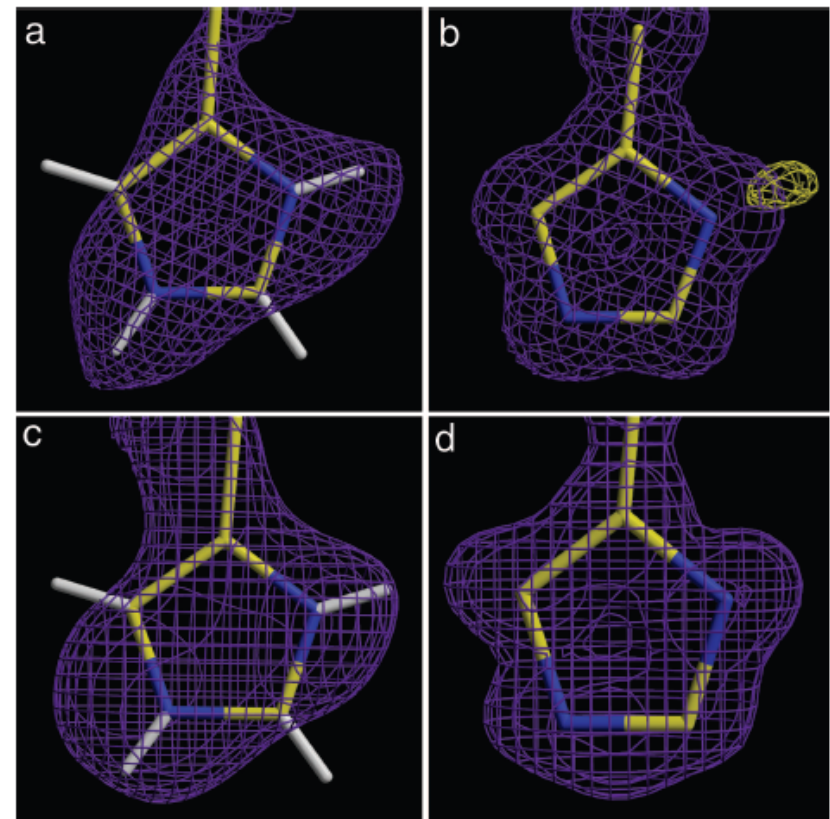
EH 2

Locating active-site hydrogen atoms in D-xylose isomerase: Time-of-flight neutron diffraction

Amy K. Katz^{††}, Xinmin Li[‡], H. L. Carrell[†], B. Leif Hanson[§], Paul Langan[¶], Leighton Coates[¶], Benno P. Schoenborn[¶], Jenny P. Glusker[†], and Gerard J. Bunickl^{†††}



Crystal structure, active-site
and hydrogen position
determination

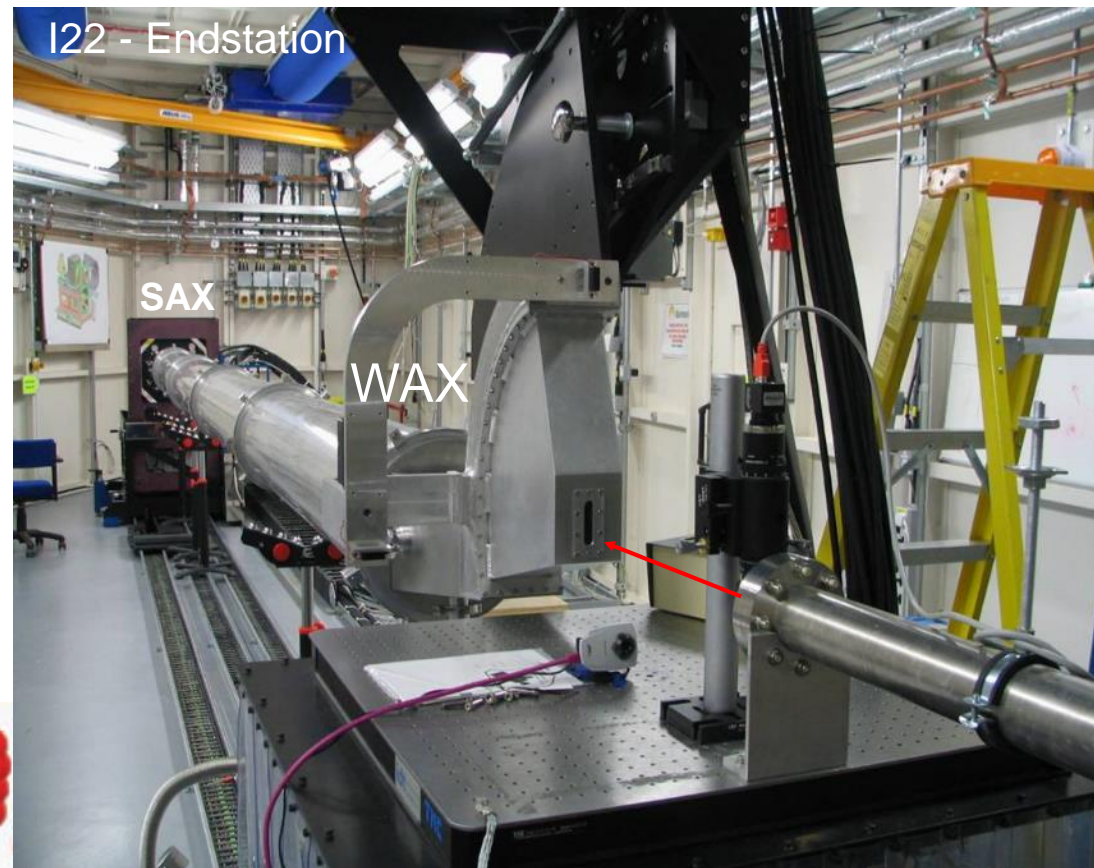
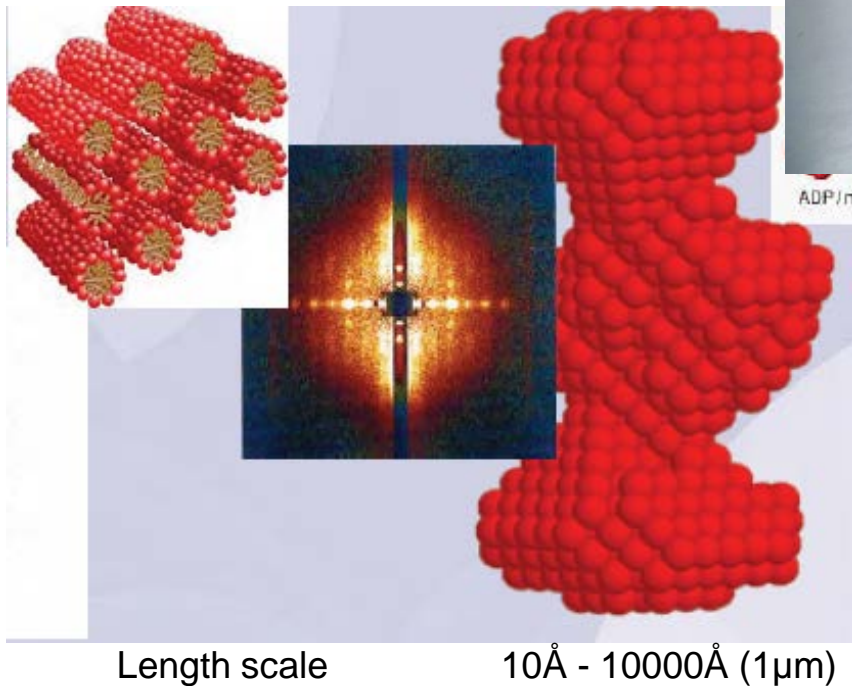


Nuclear density maps (a,c) and
electron density maps (b, d)
unambiguously identify
deuterium atoms (white)

Beamline I22 - Non-Crystalline Diffraction (NCD)

What information?

NCD provides information on the structure and dynamics of large molecular assemblies in low ordered environments.



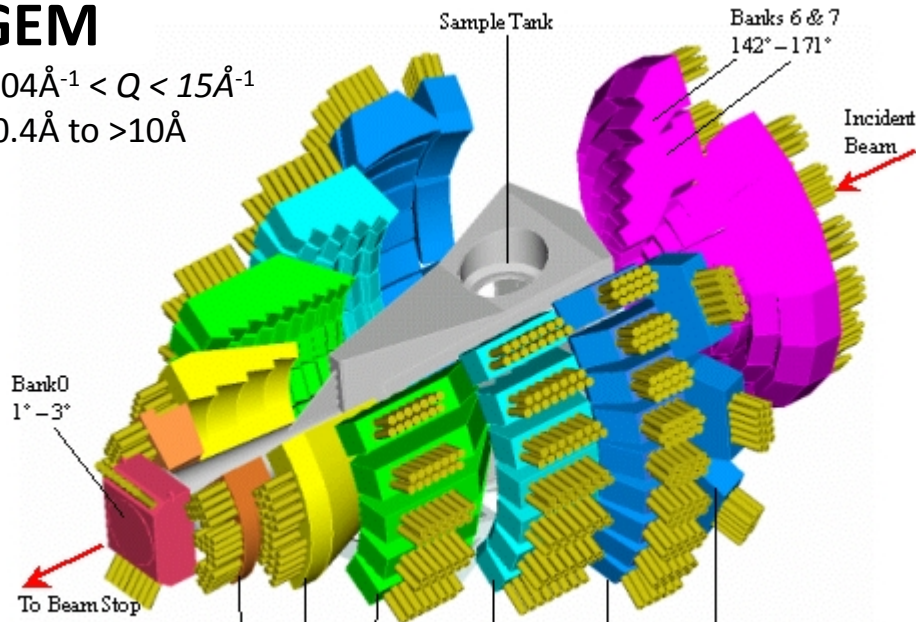
These are characteristic of many complex materials such as biofuels, polymers and colloids....

Techniques: Small and Wide Angle Scattering (SAXS & WAXS)

Total Scattering Instruments

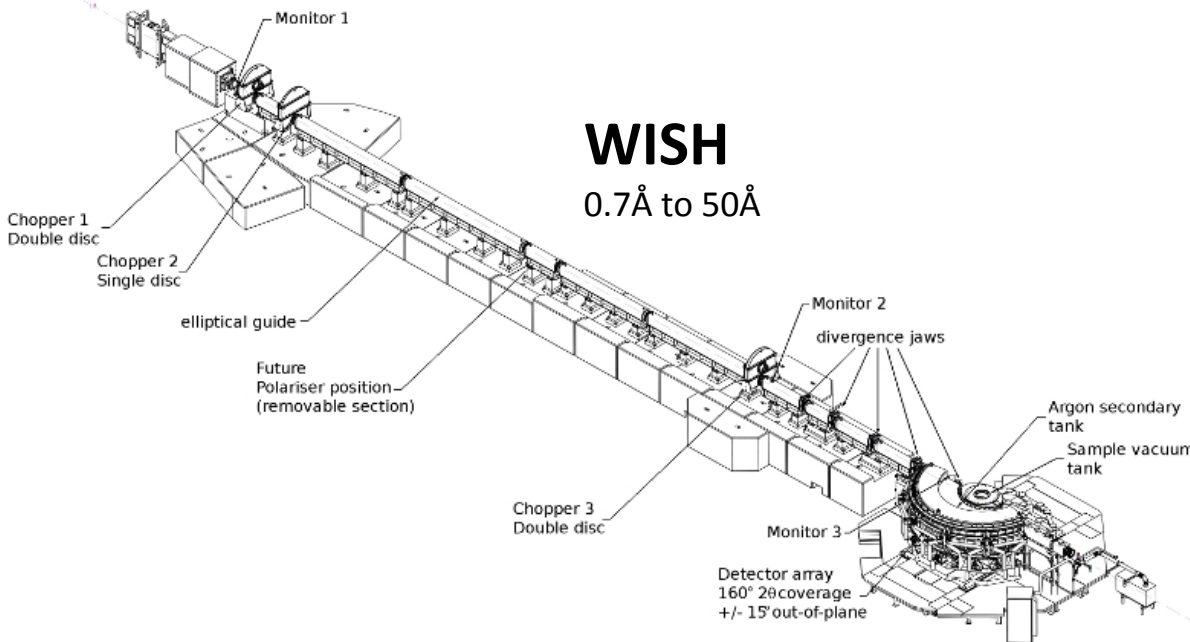
GEM

$0.04\text{\AA}^{-1} < Q < 15\text{\AA}^{-1}$
 $\sim 0.4\text{\AA} \text{ to } >10\text{\AA}$



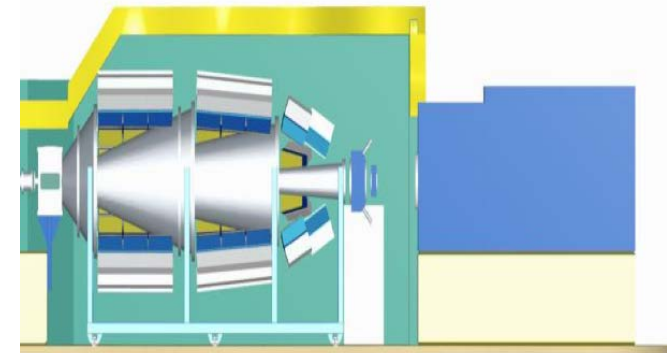
POLARIS

$0.2\text{\AA} \text{ to } 21\text{\AA}$



WISH

$0.7\text{\AA} \text{ to } 50\text{\AA}$



NIMROD

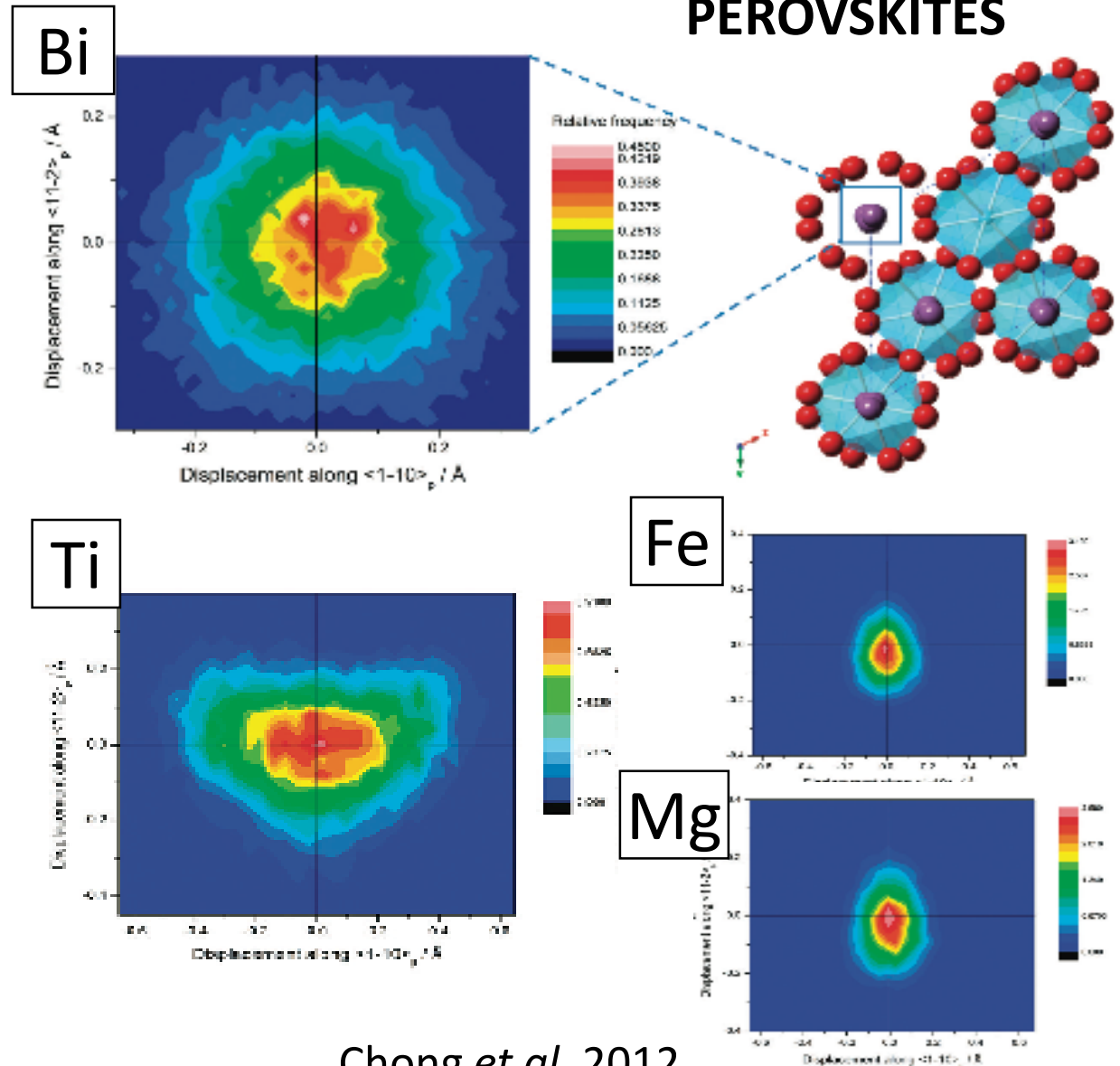
$0.01\text{\AA}^{-1} < Q < 50\text{\AA}^{-1}$
 $<1\text{\AA} \text{ to } >300\text{\AA}$

GEM : LOCAL STRUCTURES IN PEROVSKITES

$\text{Bi}(\text{Ti}_{3/8}\text{Fe}_{2/8}\text{Mg}_{3/8})\text{O}_3$
possible lead-free
replacement for PZT
piezoelectric material.

RMC modelling of
provide insights
into several unexplained
aspects of earlier
crystallographic studies.

Locally monoclinic
clusters accounts for
micro-strain broadening
required for Rietveld
refinement using the
rhombohedral structural model.



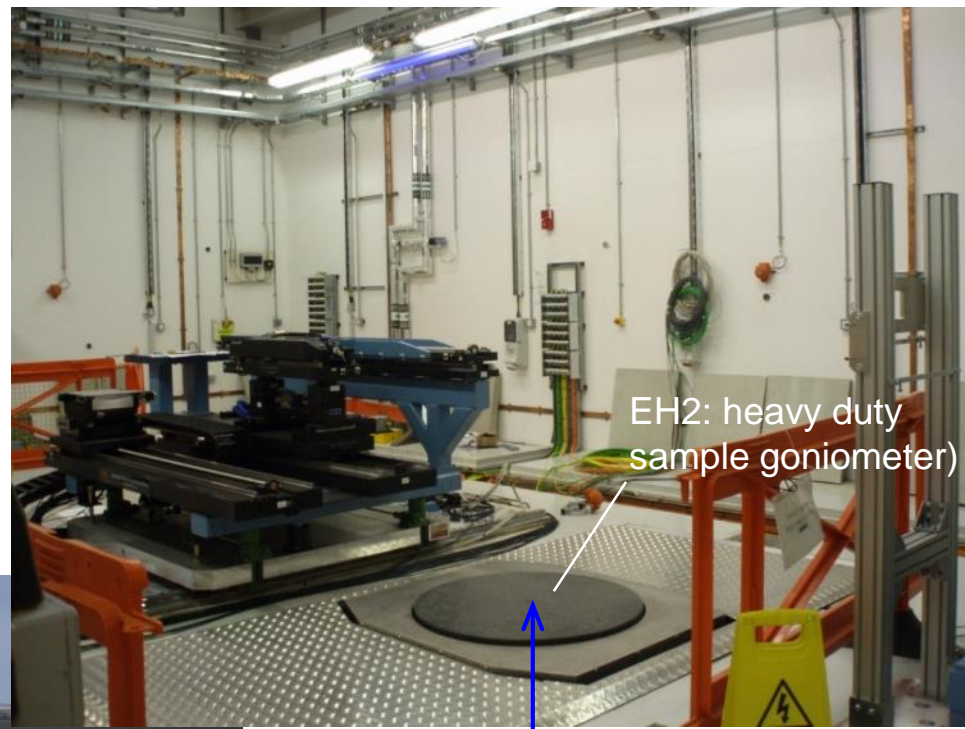
Chong *et al*, 2012

I12 Joint Engineering Environment and Processing (JEEP)

High energy X-rays - 50 keV – 150 keV (0.28 \AA - 0.08 \AA)

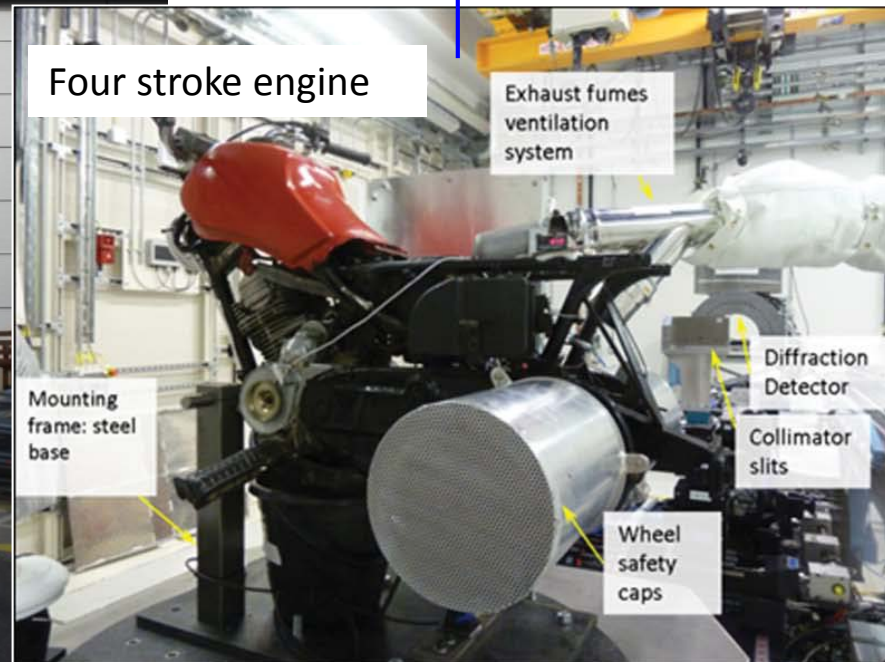
X-ray tomography, diffraction and scattering
(white or monochromatic beam)

EH2: External large hutch



EH2: heavy duty sample goniometer

Four stroke engine



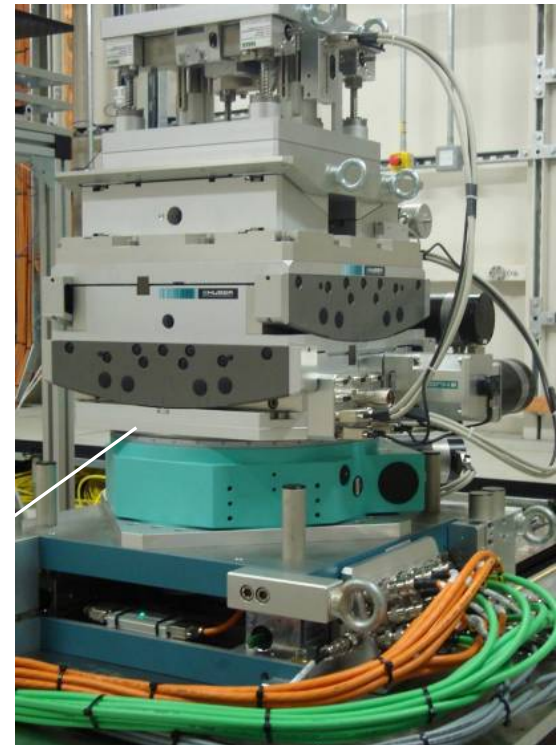
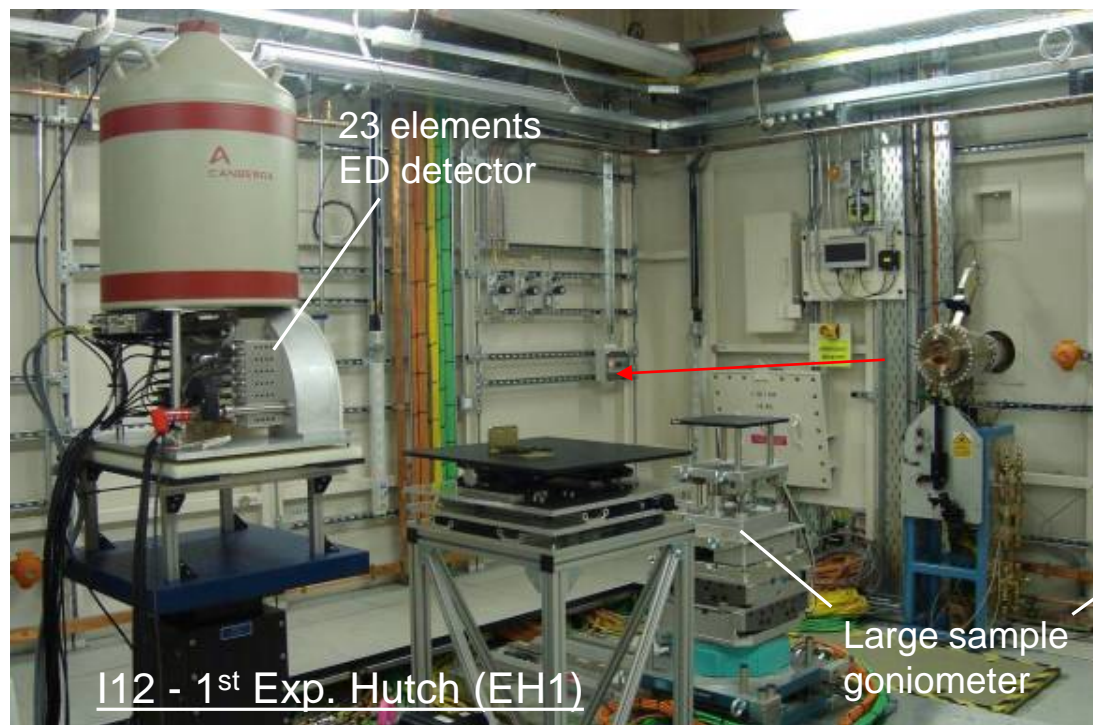
Exhaust fumes ventilation system

Diffraction Detector

Collimator slits

Wheel safety caps

Mounting frame: steel base



Furnace Installed (100-1000°C)



Heraeus "Nobleight"
IR lamp heating
elements.

Split furnace fits
around load chain
and sample.

Temperature
monitoring with
thermocouples

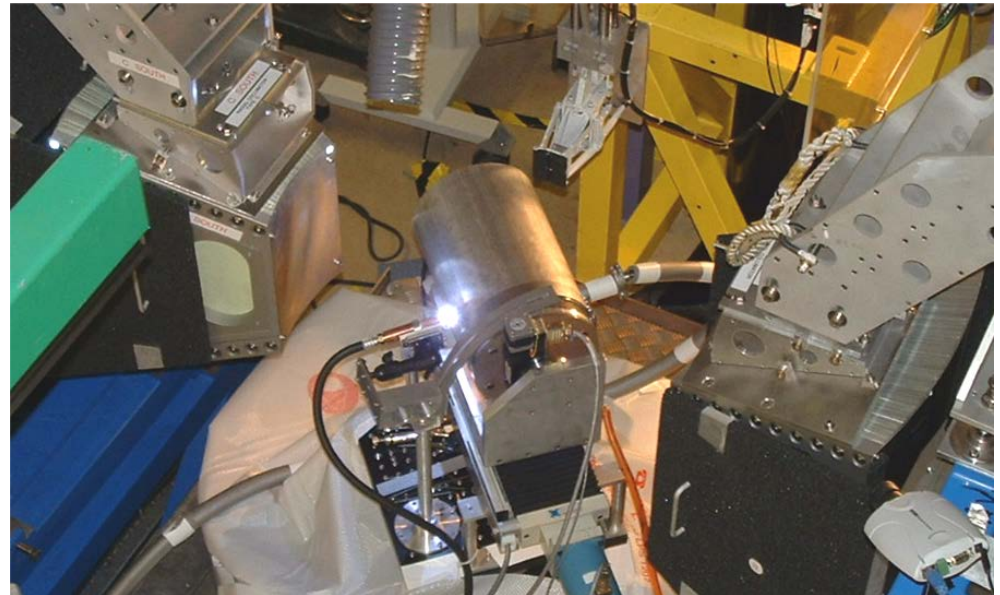
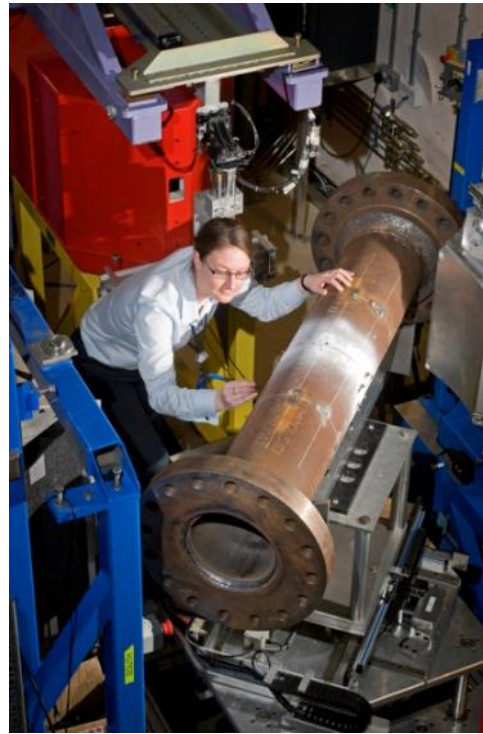
Cold Stage Installed



Two thermo-electric
coolers, at top and
bottom of sample
cup.

temperature range of
+20 to -20°C.

Neutron tomography



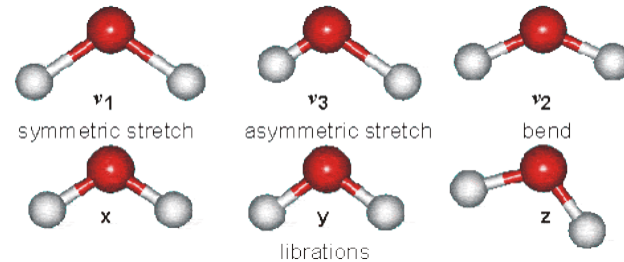
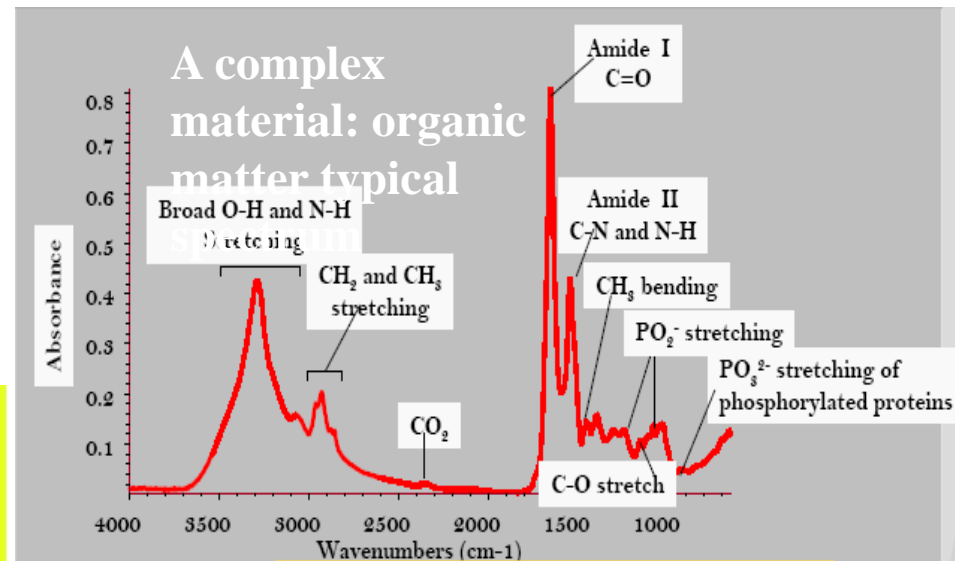
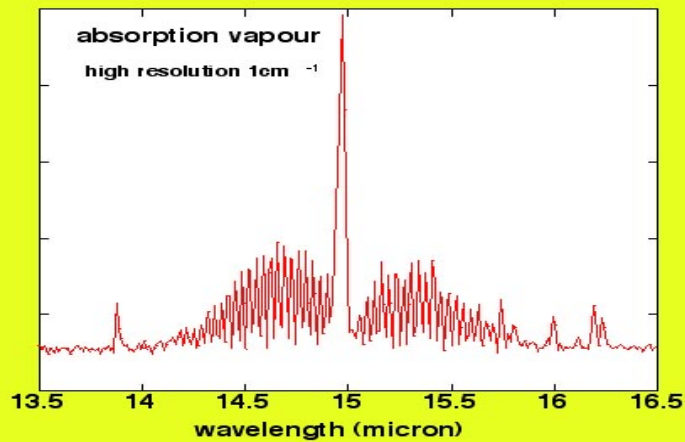
Turski *et al* (2010).

Beamline B22 - Infrared Microspectroscopy

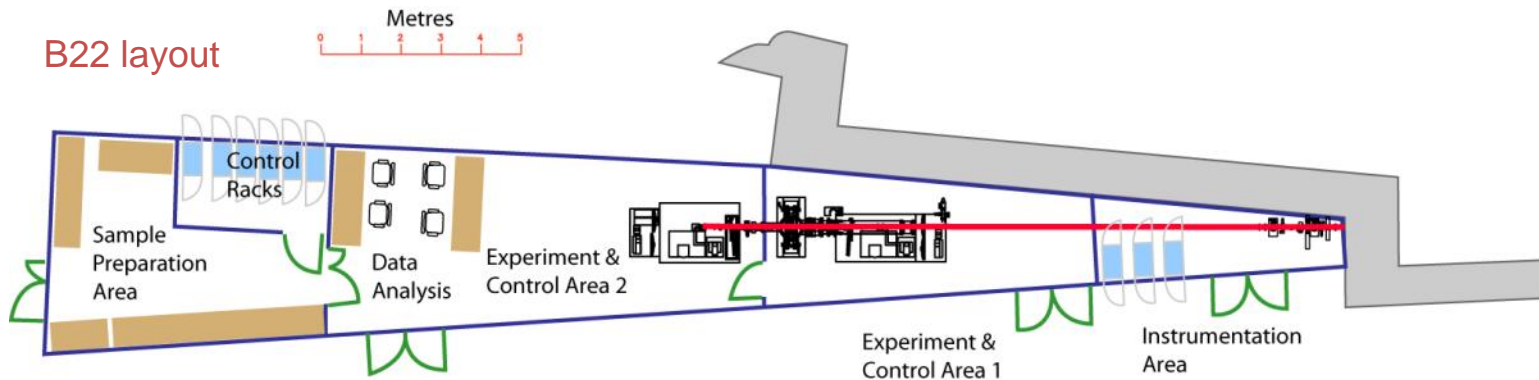
To study molecular structures and their physical, chemical and biological properties.

Applications: life sciences, solid state physics & chemistry, forensic, polymer,

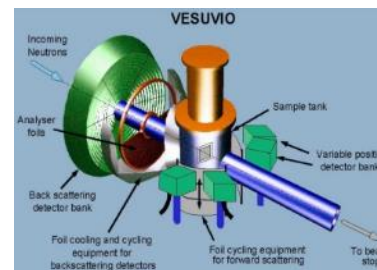
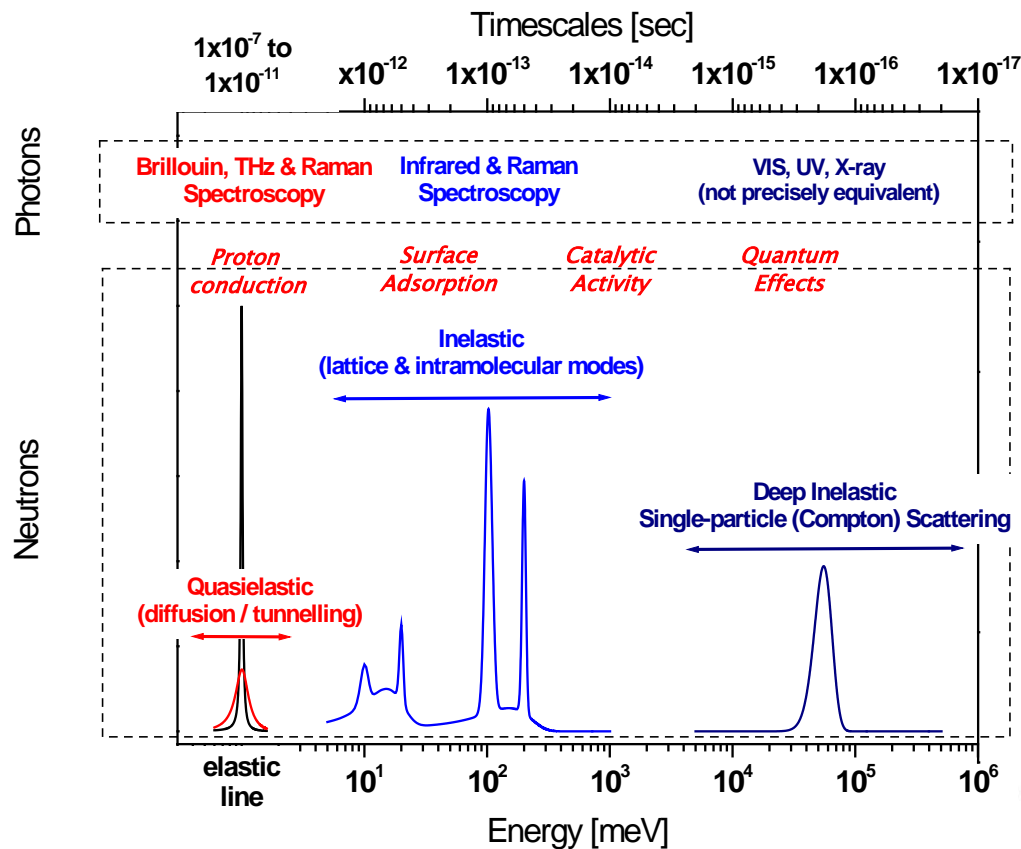
A simple gas: water vapor



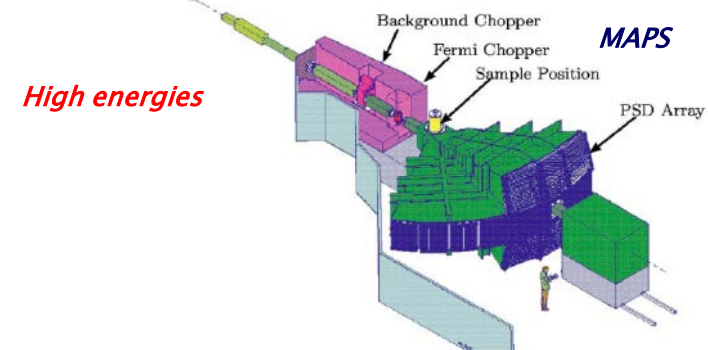
B22 layout



Chemical Spectroscopy at ISIS

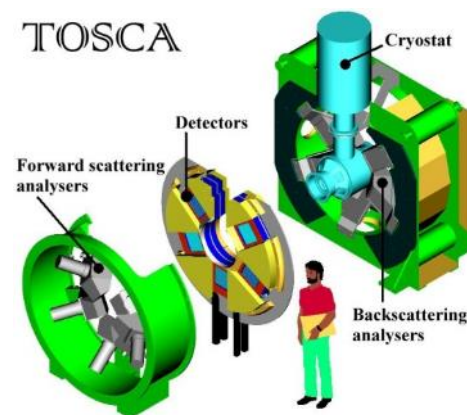


Simultaneous high-resolution diffraction



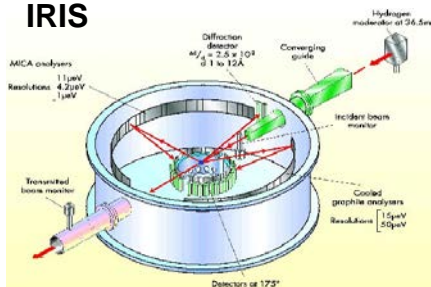
High energies

TOSCA

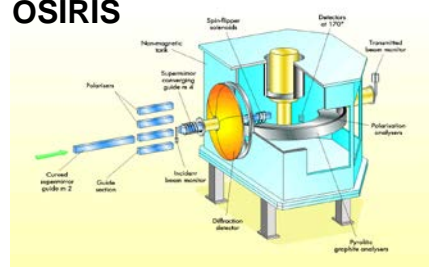


Widest spectral range in the world

IRIS



OSIRIS



Low energy (Brillouin, THz)

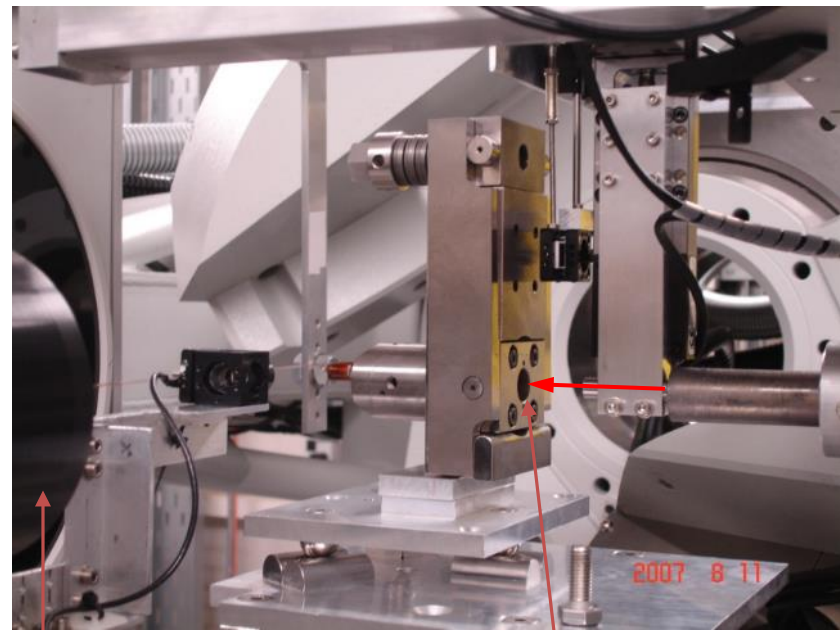
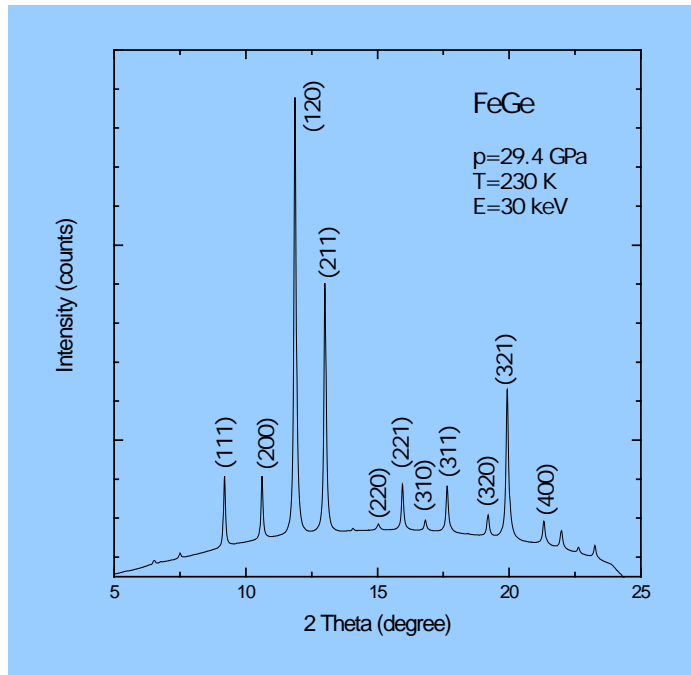
Intermediate energies (infrared, Raman)

I15: Extreme conditions

White and monochromatic

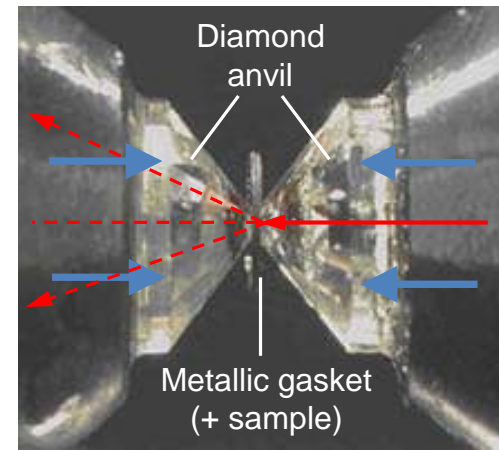
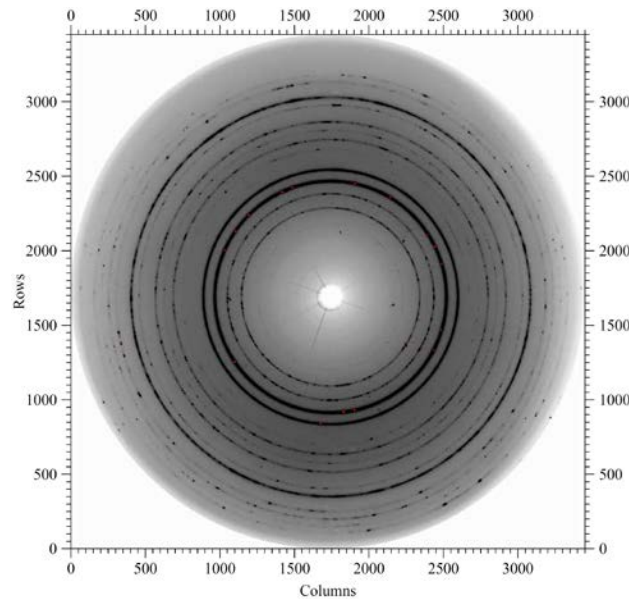
$E = 20 - 80 \text{ keV}$

Beam size at sample: $30 - 80 \mu\text{m}^2$

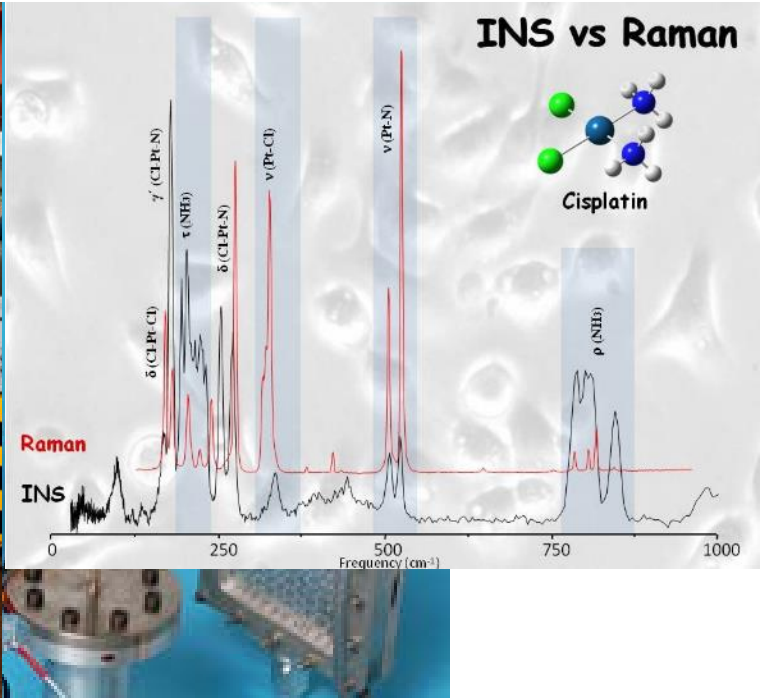


2D detector

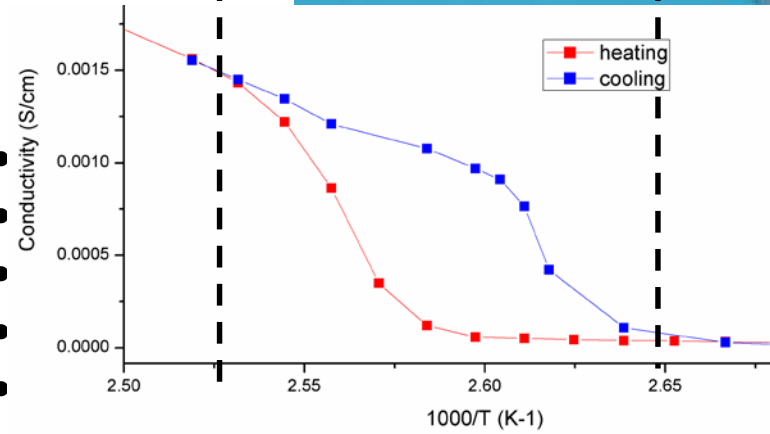
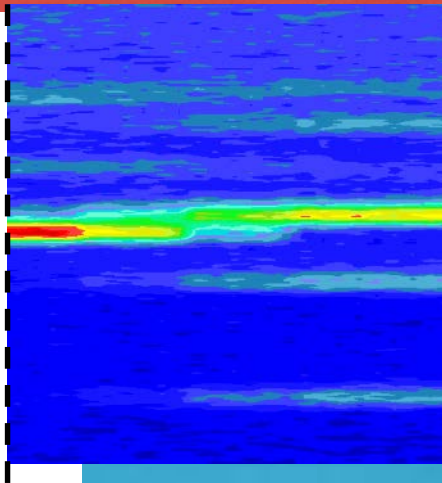
Diamond anvil cell (DAC)



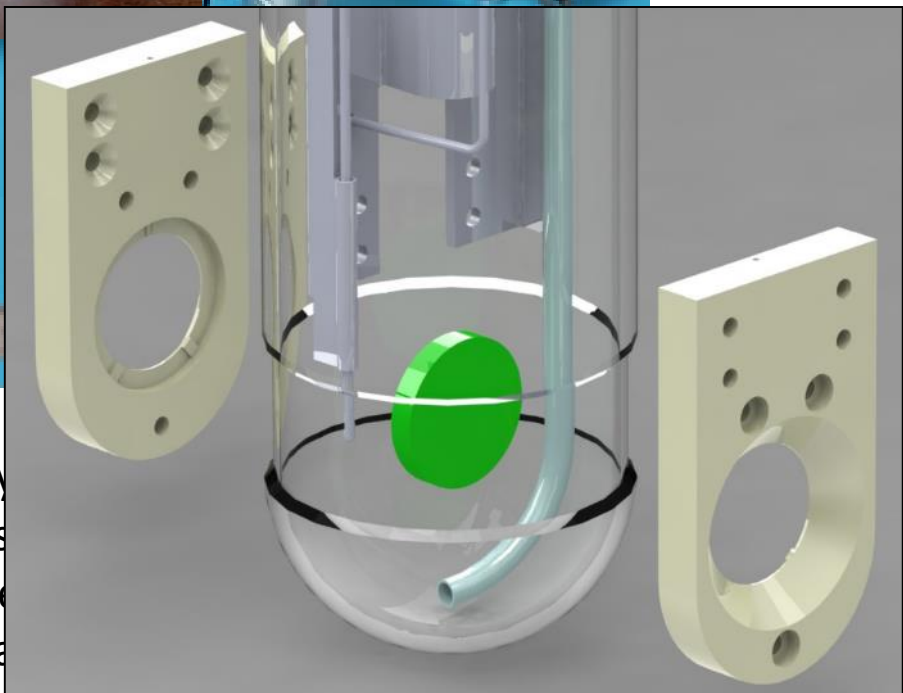
In-situ



d-spacing



through,
d Zircaloy
ium cells
d sample
wire sea



- (h) flow-through, Conflat™ sealed stainless steel cell for use on MARI at ISIS.

I11 Long Duration Experiments (LDE)

- Slow dynamics in natural systems, engineering processes and energy materials
 - Important information on the development of phases over time cannot be obtained via *ex-situ* methods
- Use LDE to periodically monitor the experiment *in-situ* over longer timescales (weeks, months, years...)

Areas of Scientific Interest

- Energy
- Catalysis
- Environmental
- Radiation exposure
- Pharmaceuticals
- Metallurgy and alloys
- Gas storage materials
- Corrosion

Project key milestones

- Start of project (Oct 12) ✓
- LDE Hutch built (Jul 13) ✓
- Cabin and Service (Sep13) ✓
- Diagnostic & Shutter (Jan 14) ✓
- PSS system (Mar 14) ✓
- 1st beam (Apr 14) ✓
- Test samples with beam (Jul 14) ✓
- 1st Users and LDE expt (Oct 14) ✓

Joint ISIS –Diamond CDT Training School

9th – 15th March 2015

***Neutrons
X-rays
Muons***

***Diffraction, Spectroscopy,
Magnetism, Modelling and Theory***



Science & Technology Facilities Council
Central Laser Facility



Science & Technology Facilities Council
ISIS

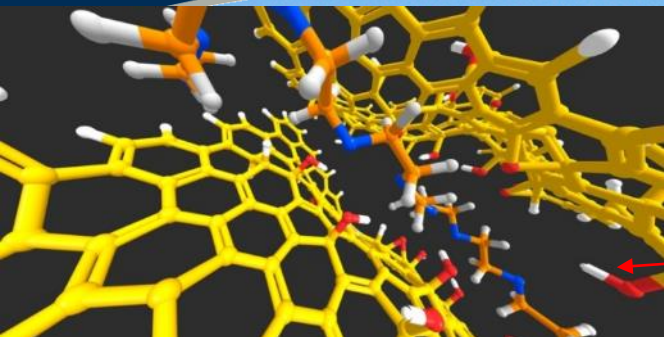


diamond

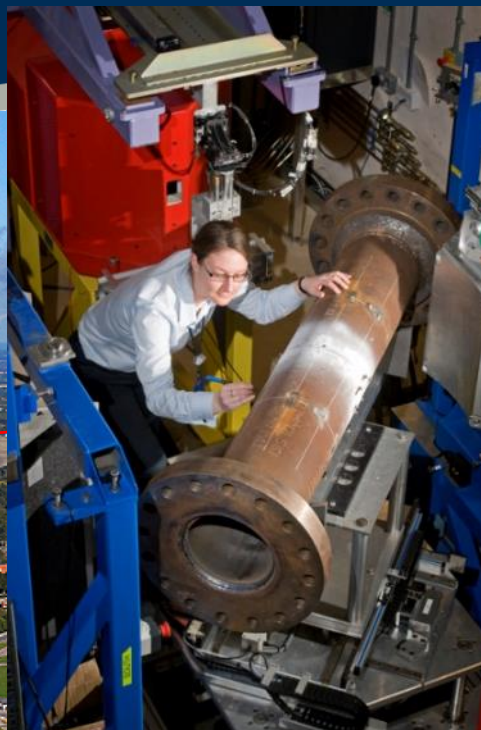


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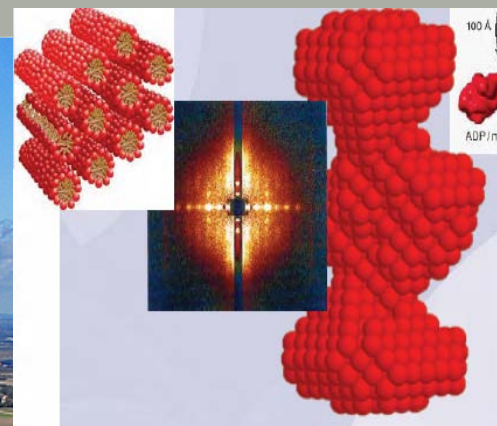
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Spectroscopy

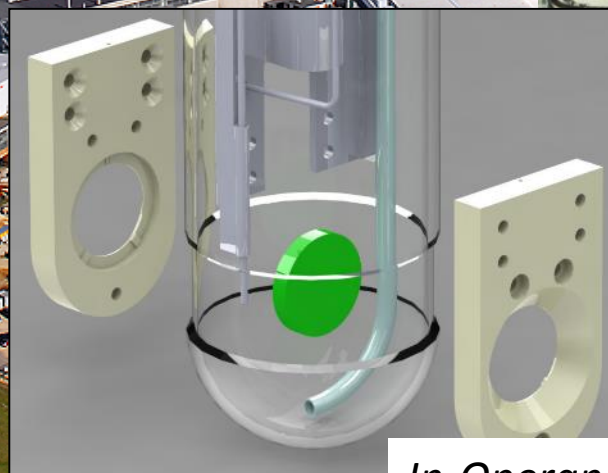
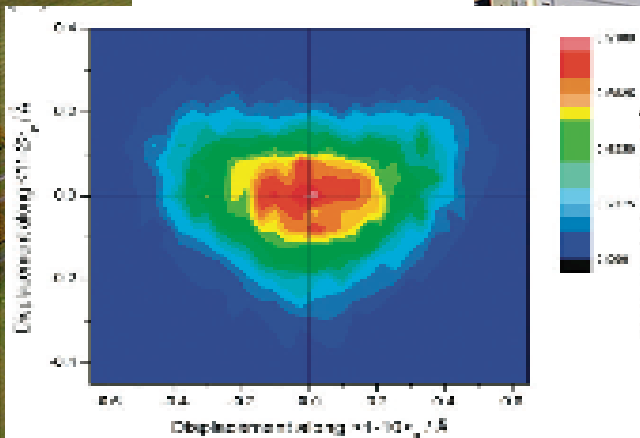


Tomography

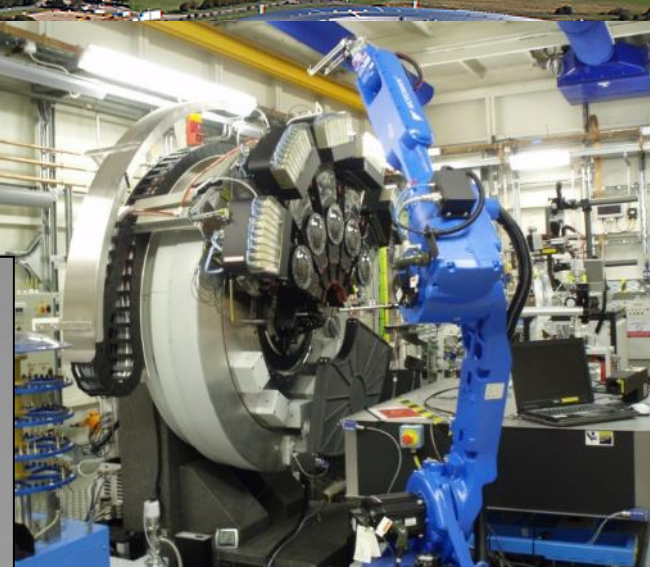


Single Crystal

Total Scattering



In-Operando



Diffraction