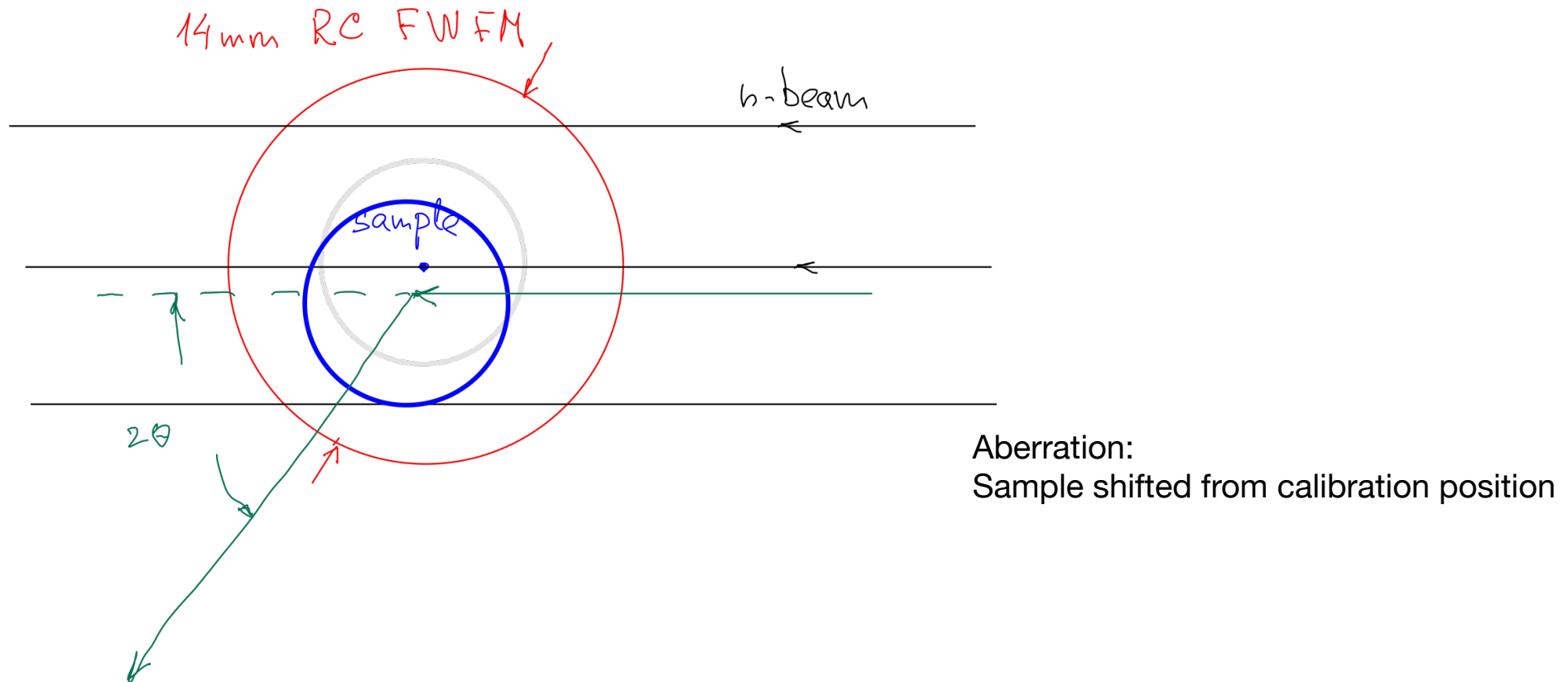


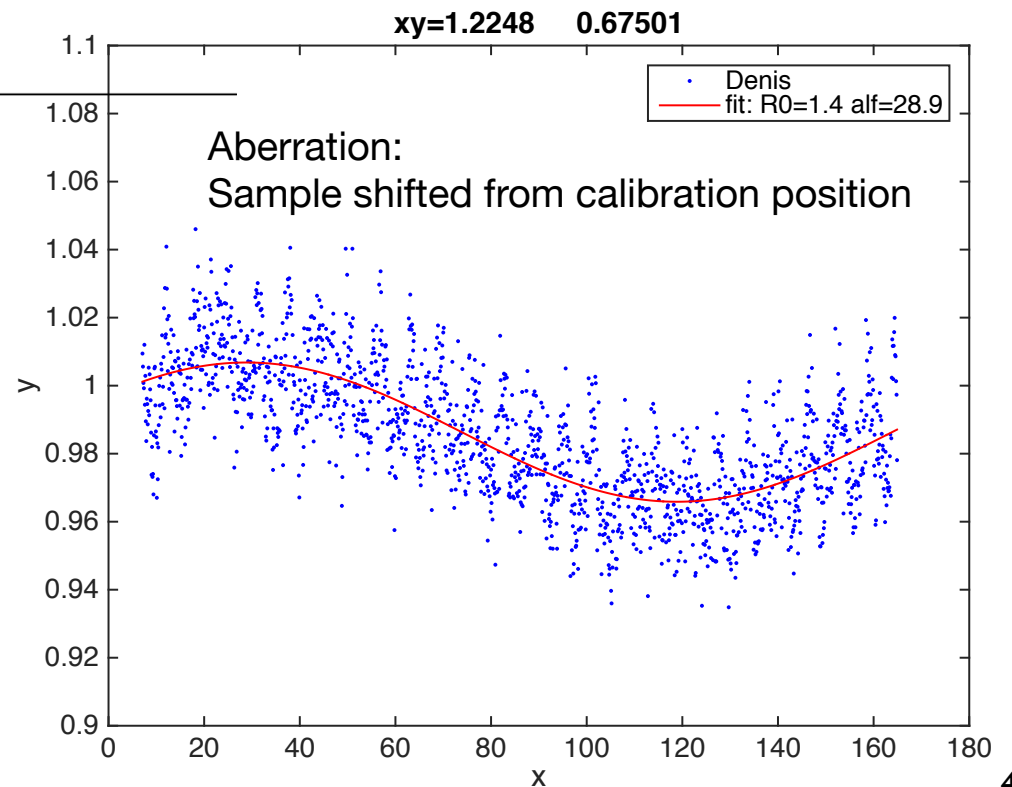
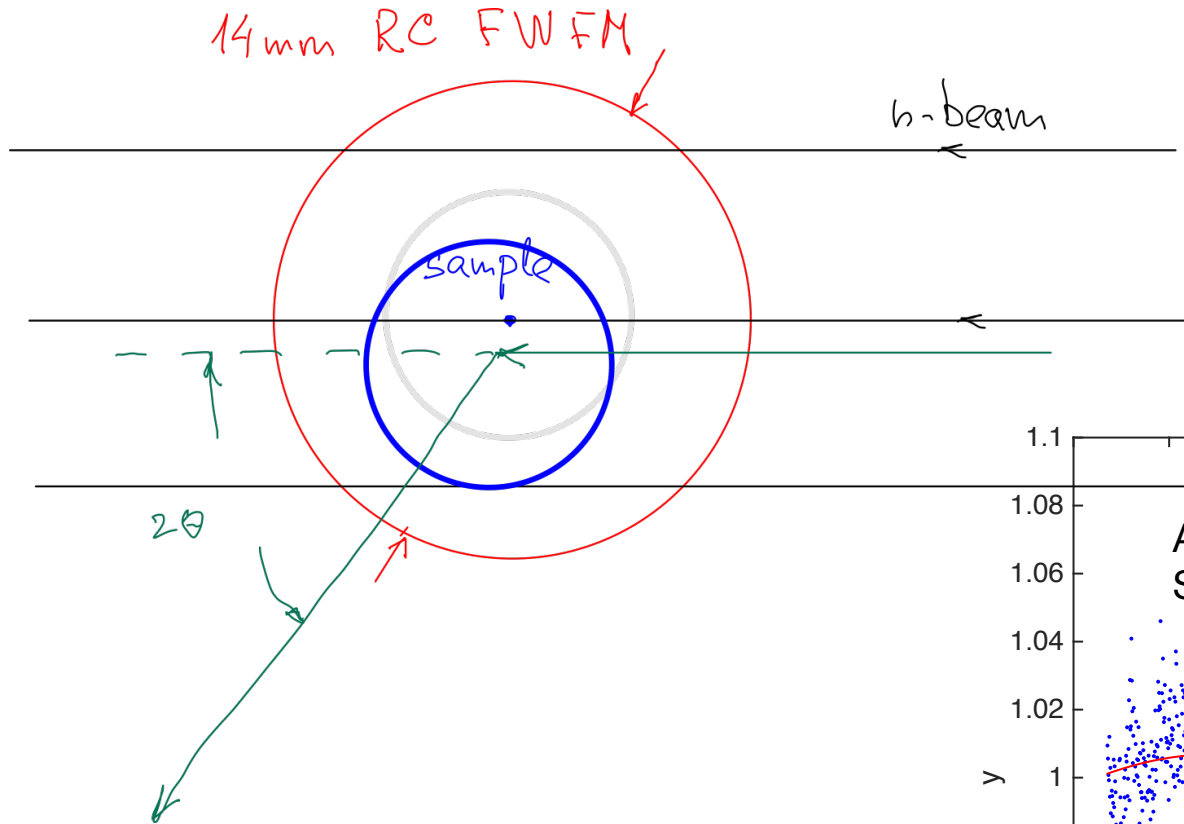
# Some drawbacks of radial collimators (RC)

## Related to RC and positioning business



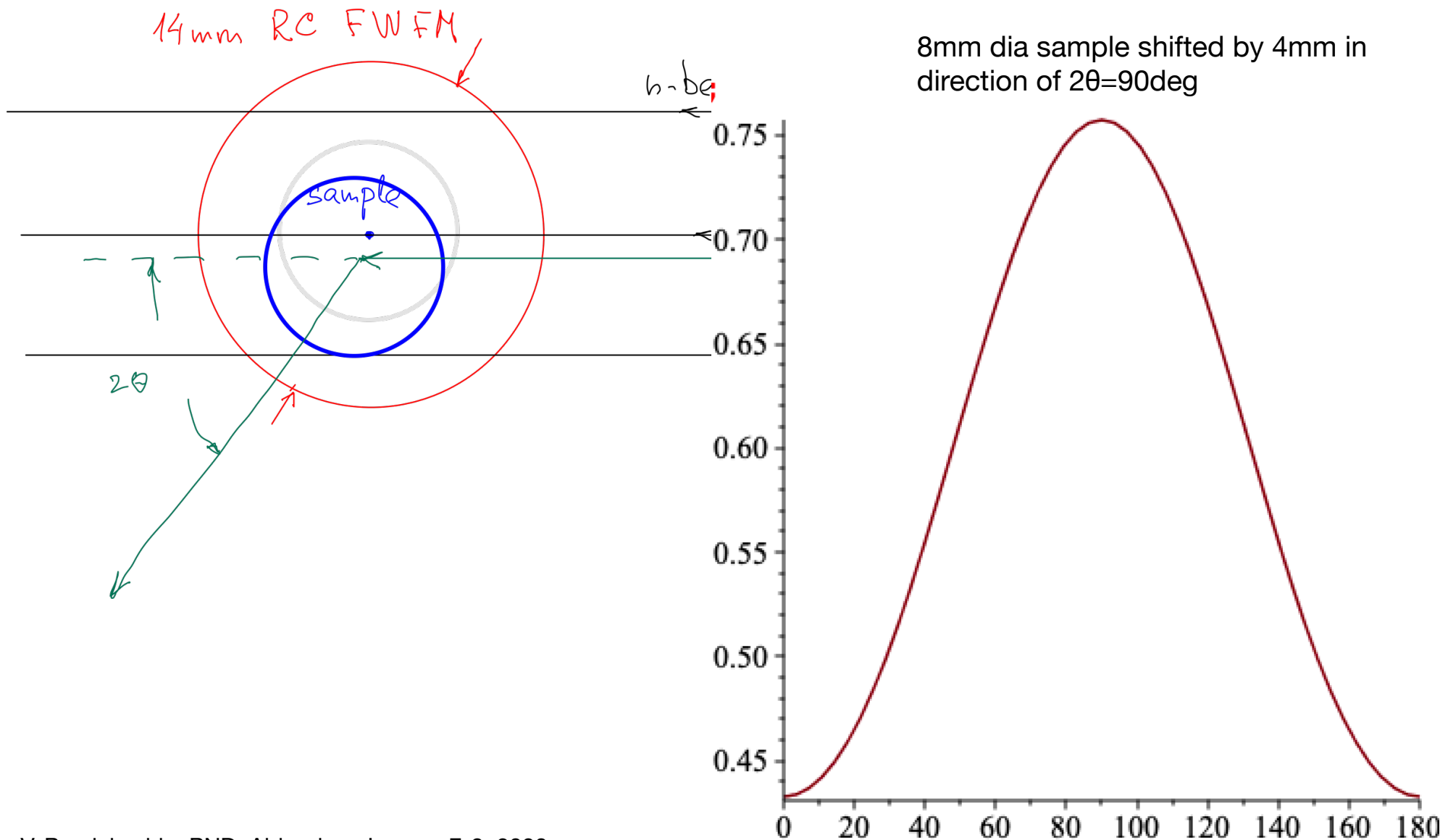
# Some drawbacks of radial collimators (RC)

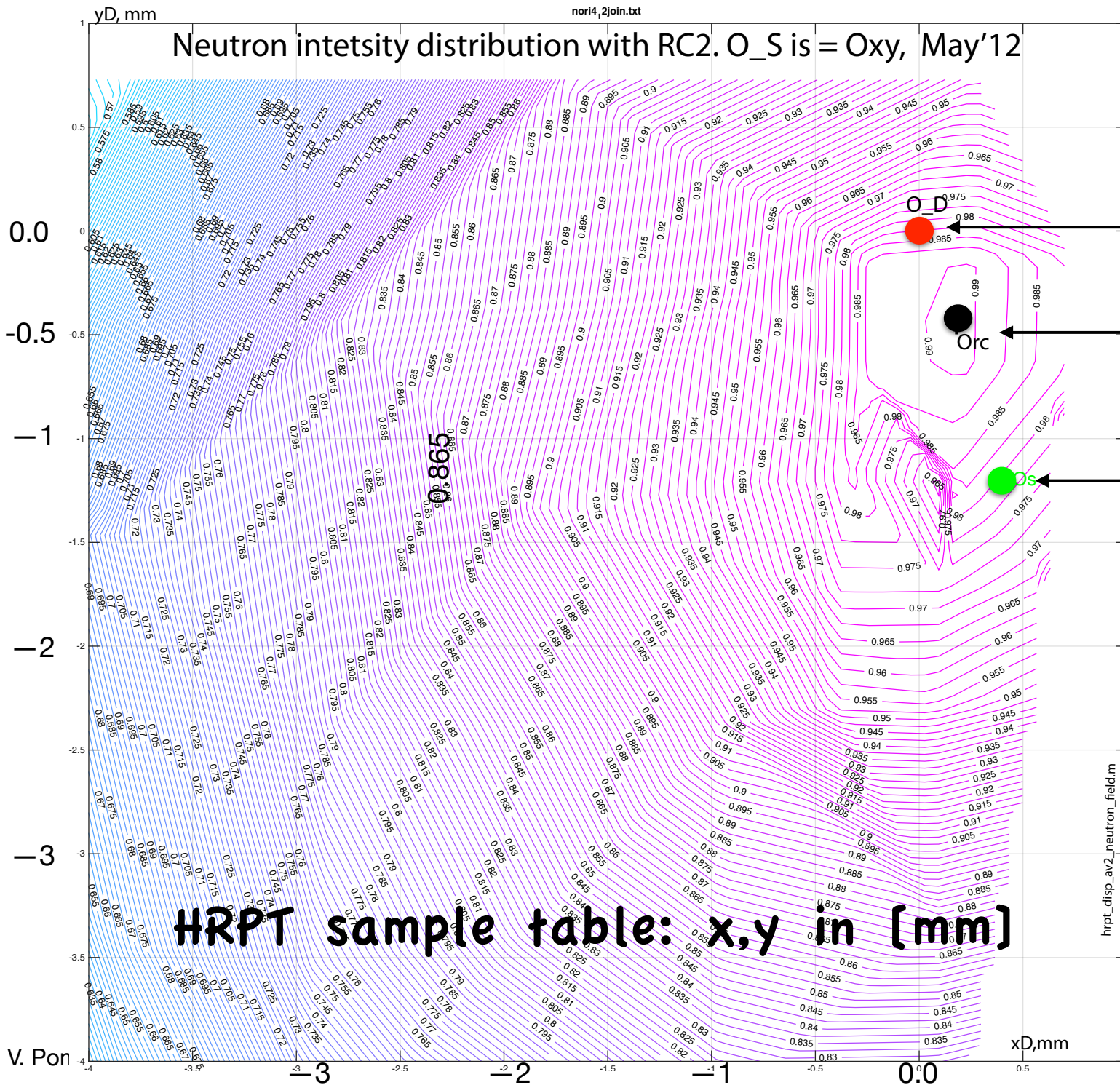
## Related to RC and positioning business



# Some drawbacks of radial collimators (RC)

## Related to RC and positioning business





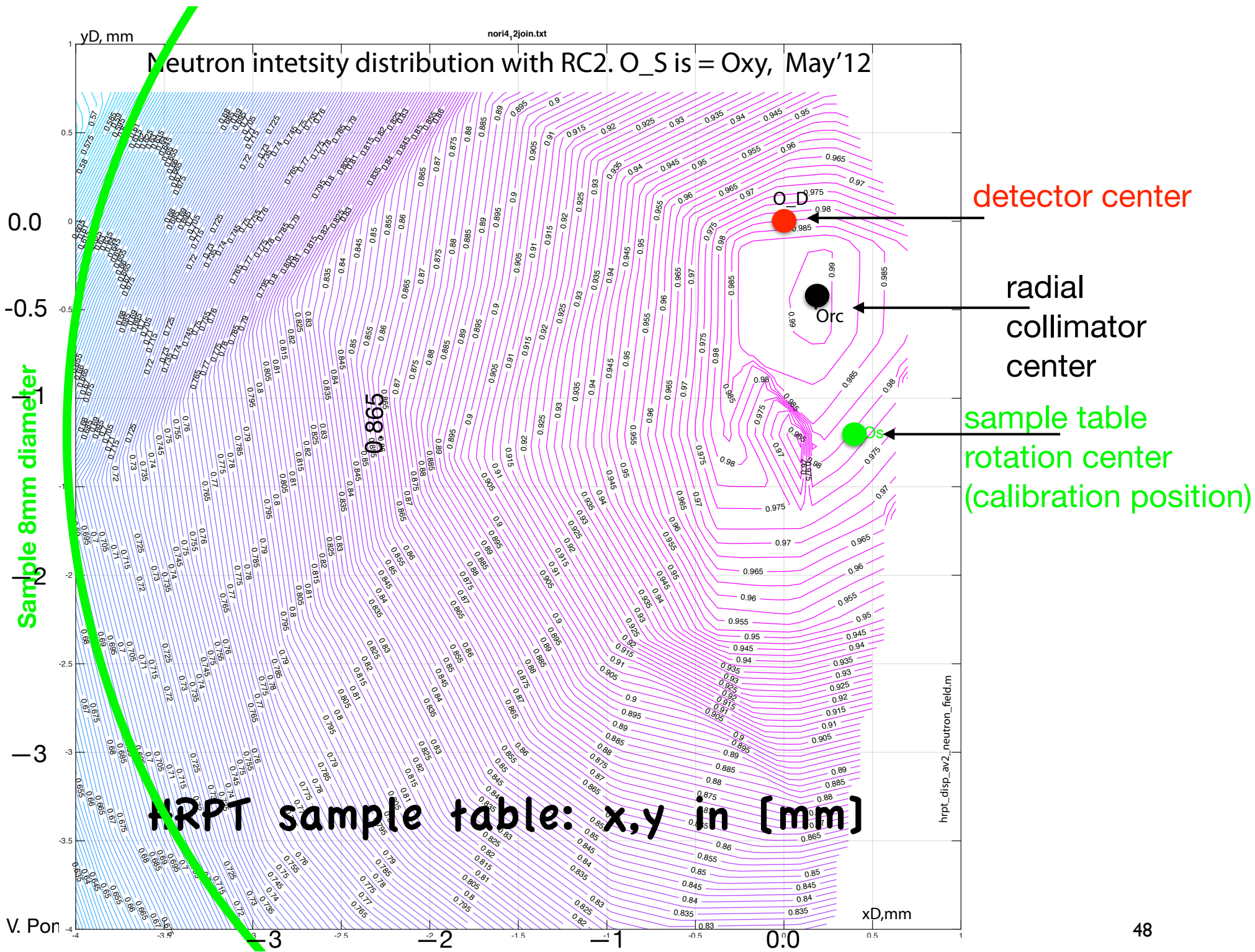
detector center

radial collimator center

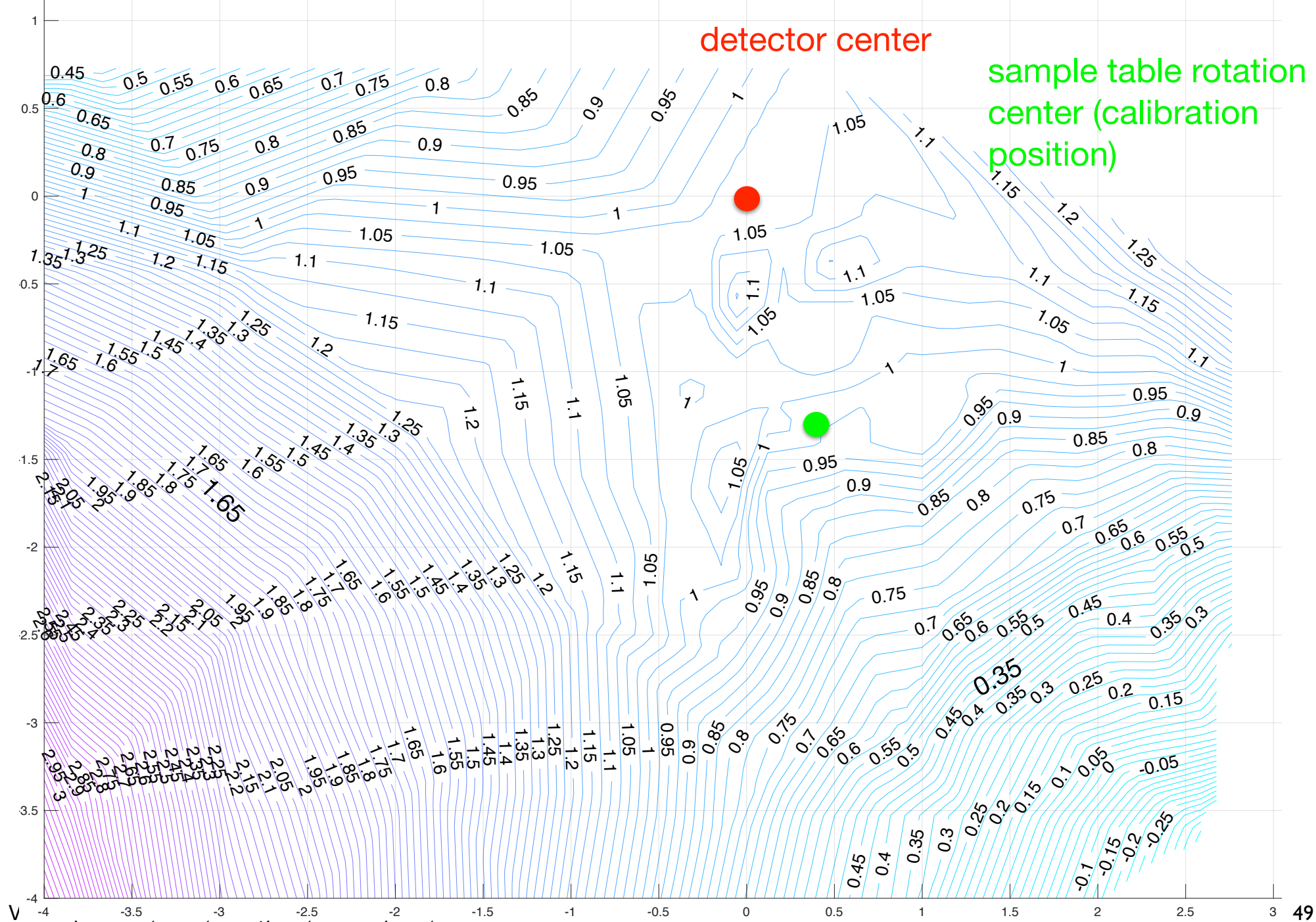
sample table rotation center (calibration position)



# Neutron intensity distribution with RC2. O\_S is = Oxy, May'12

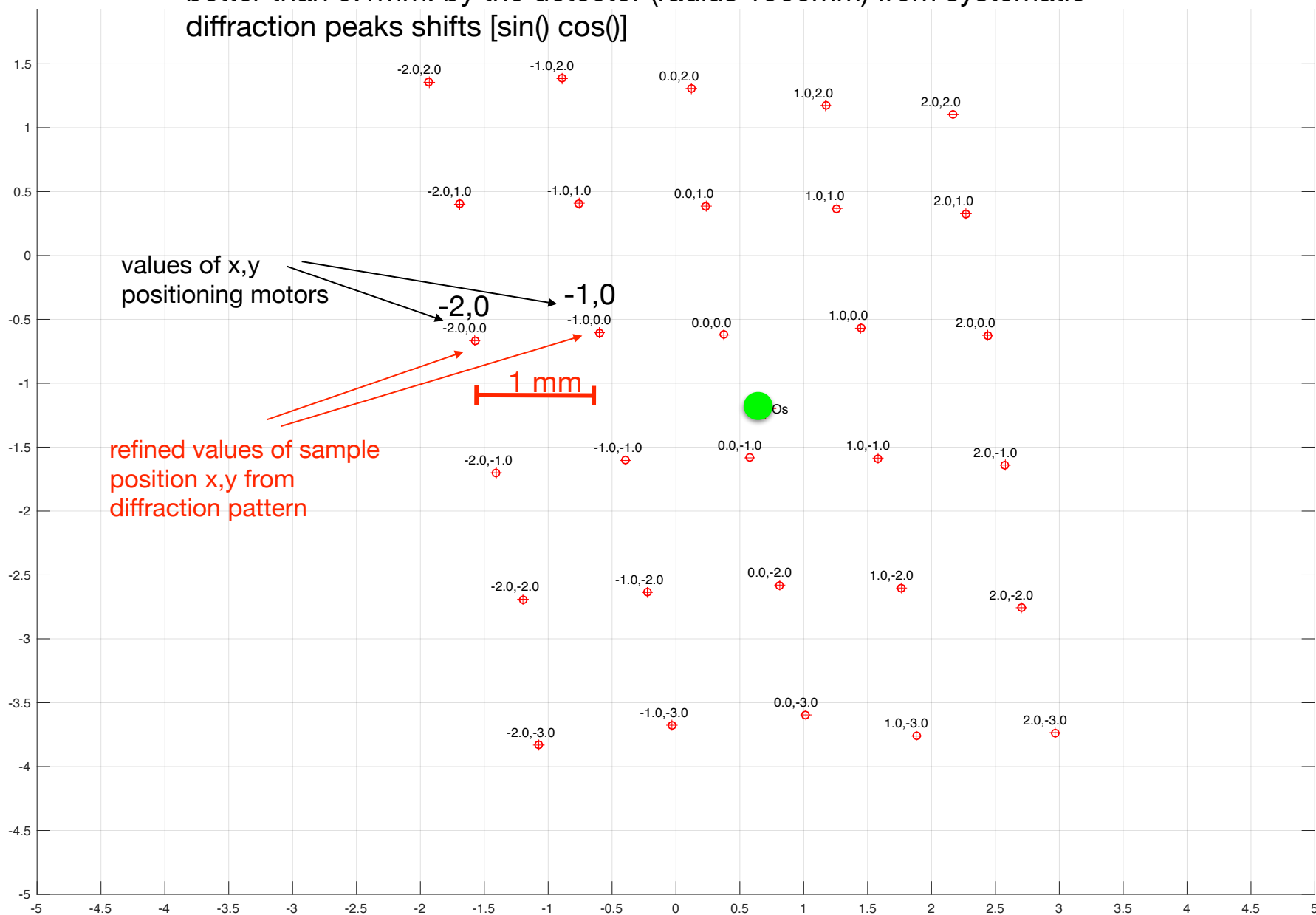


# average Debay-Waller ADP(x,y) of Na<sub>2</sub>Ca<sub>3</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>F<sub>14</sub> at 1.9Å



# precise sample positioning with respect to calibration

We can determine by diffraction the (x,y) position of sample with the accuracy better than 0.1mm! by the detector (radius 1500mm) from systematic diffraction peaks shifts [sin() cos()]



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