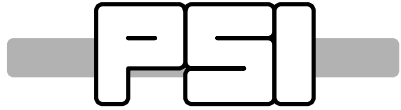


PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Jochen Stahn

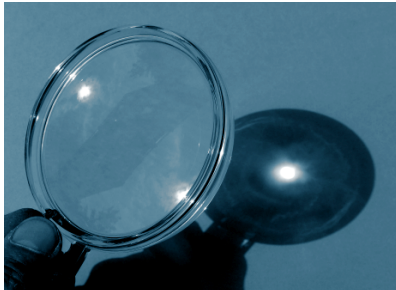
Laboratory for Neutron Scattering

Erwin Hüger

Florian Strauß

Harald Schmidt

Institute of Metallurgy / Microkinetics Group



Focusing Reflectometry for In-situ Studies

Current trends and future perspectives in neutron reflectometry
08. - 09. 06. 2015, Lillestrøm, Norway

- Lithium Transport Through Thin Silicon Films
 - high-intensity specular reflectometry
 - the **Selene** guide
 - Amor & **Selene**
 - reduction of the Li transport data
 - **Estia**

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example for an *in-situ* study using n reflectometry

Lithium Transport Through Thin Silicon Films

in cooperation with E. Hüger, F. Strauß and H. Schmidt, TU Clausthal

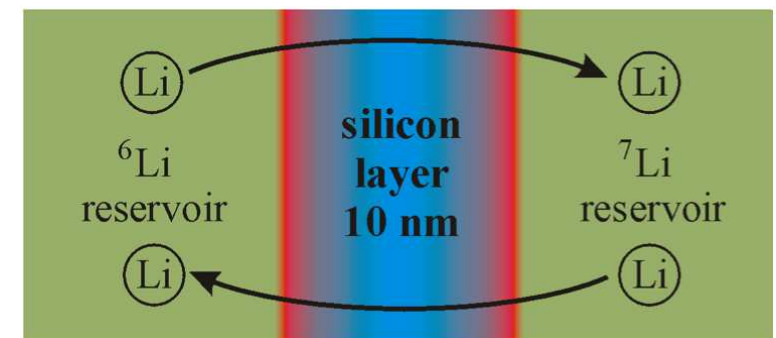
technological motivation:

- Si layers can be used in Li batteries to prevent oxidation of the electrodes
- Si films can be used as electrodes in Li batteries

⇒ How fast does Li diffuse through thin amorphous Si films?

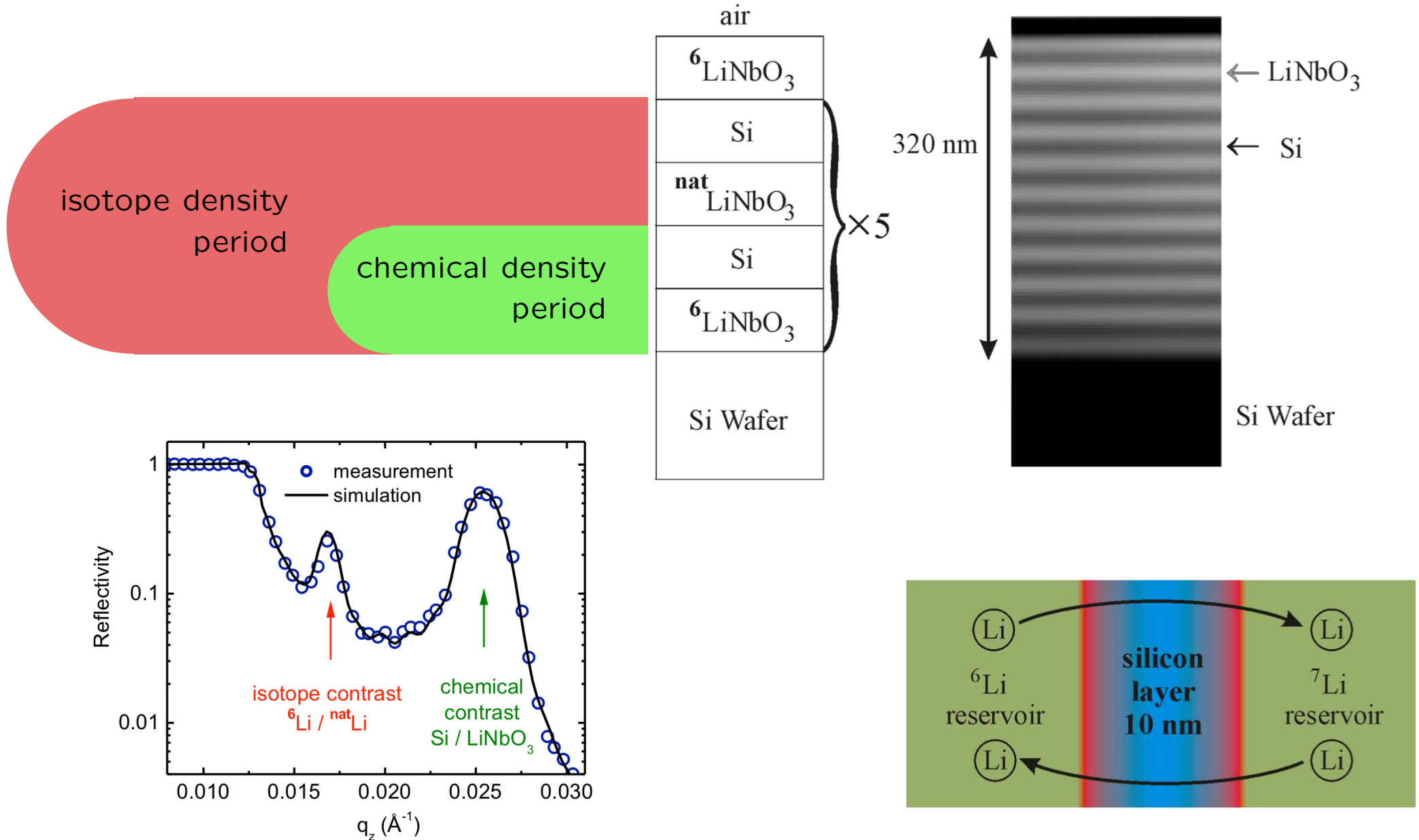
⇒ What is the solubility of Li in Si?

⇒ What is the influence of the Si:O:Li interface layer?



E. Hüger, *et al.*, Nano Letters 13 (2013) 1237.

multilayer structure using the different densities of ^6Li and ^7Li



in-situ furnace

- $T \in [25^\circ\text{C}, 500^\circ\text{C}]$
- $\dot{T} = 50 \text{ Ks}^{-1}$ for heating
- $\dot{T} = 12 \text{ Ks}^{-1}$ for cooling

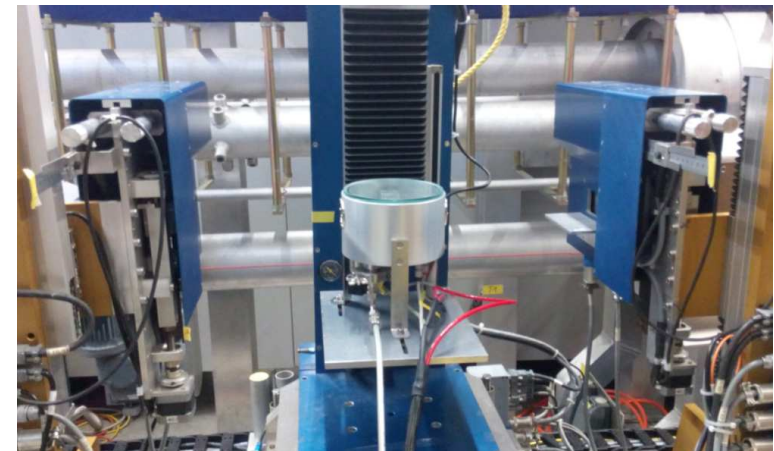
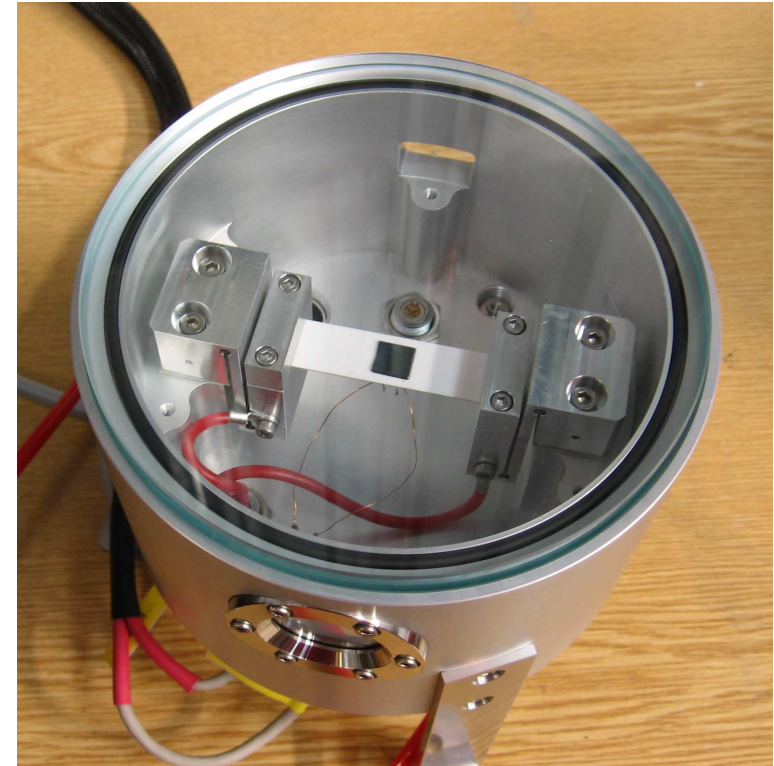
here: $T = 240^\circ\text{C}$

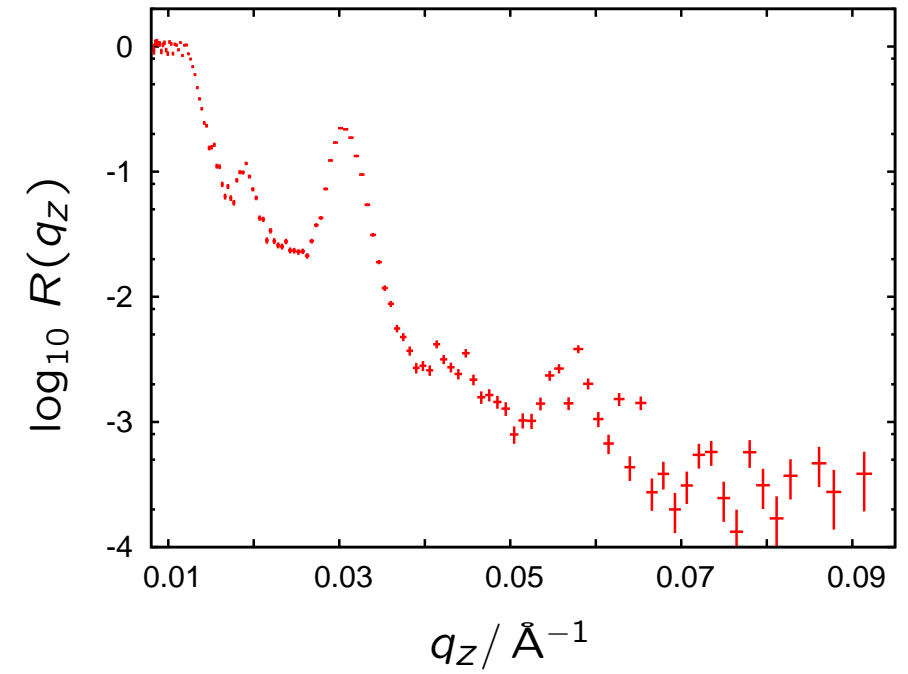
time-structure

- interval
(measurements at RT in between annealing periods)
- **continuous measurement**

instrument:

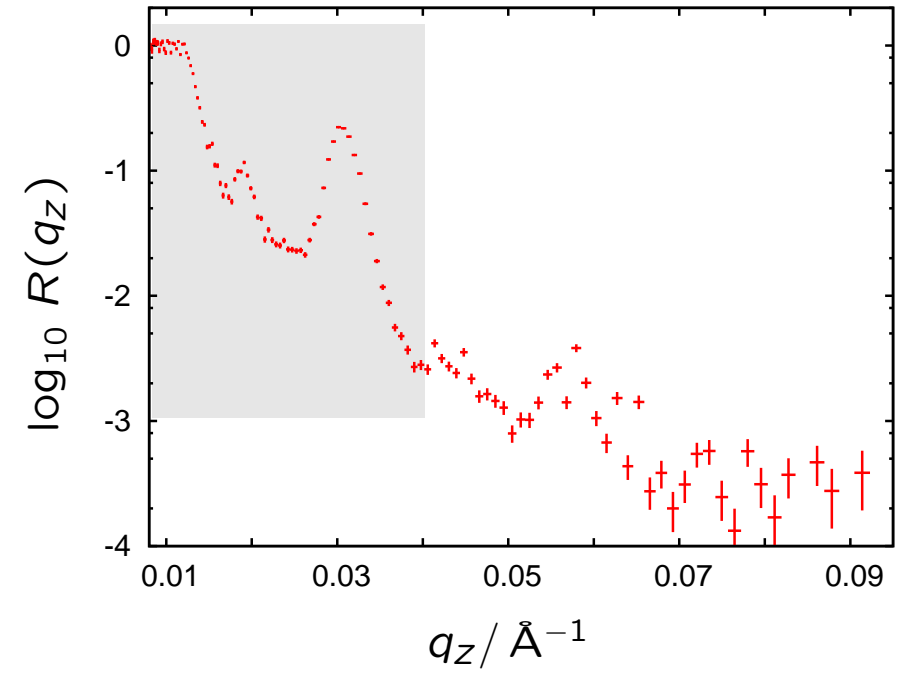
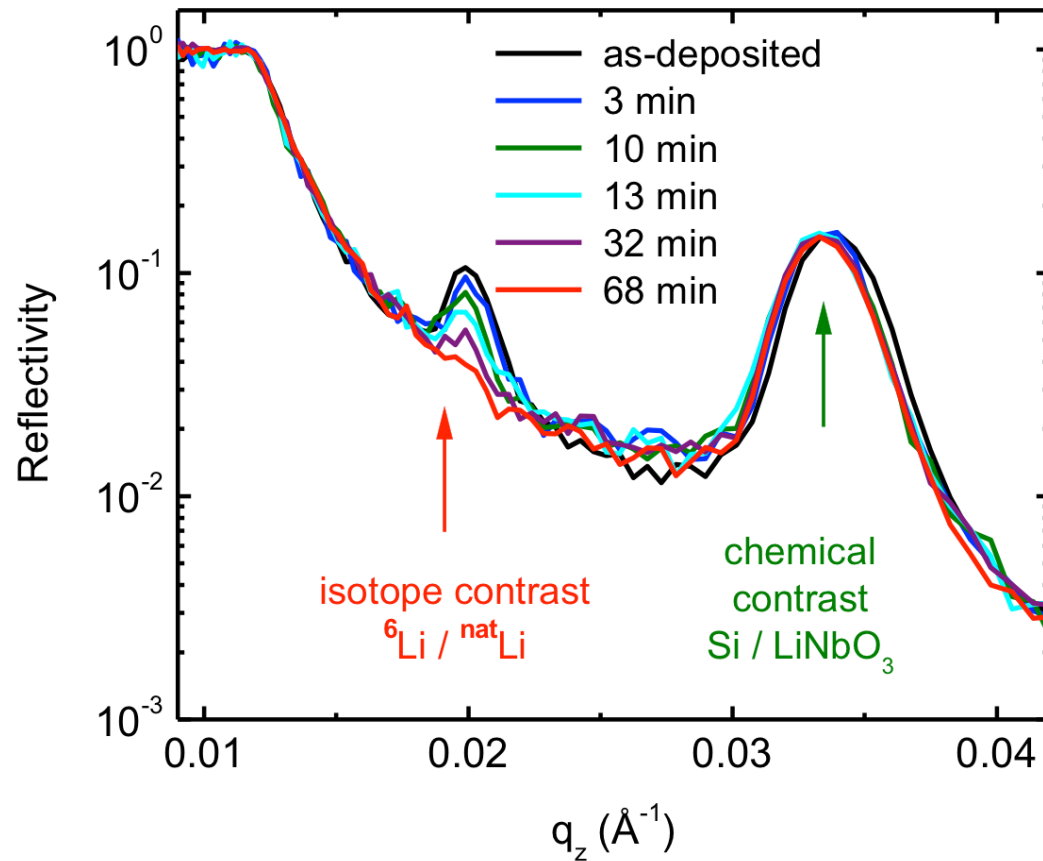
Amor — a TOF reflectometer at PSI, Switzerland





reflectivity during annealing at 240°C
measurement time 1.5 min

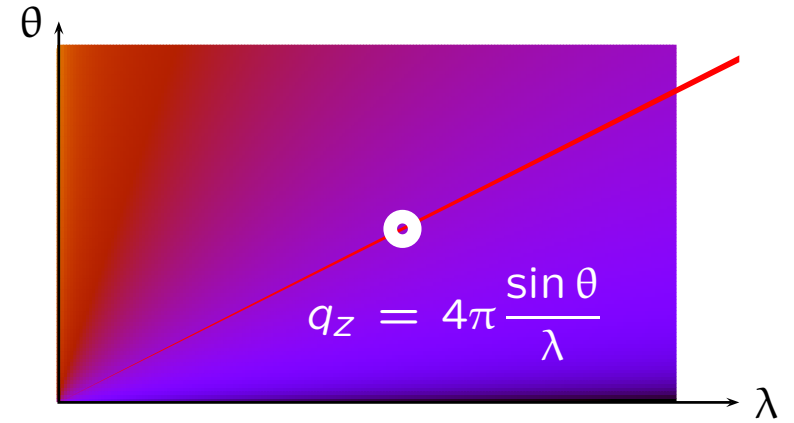
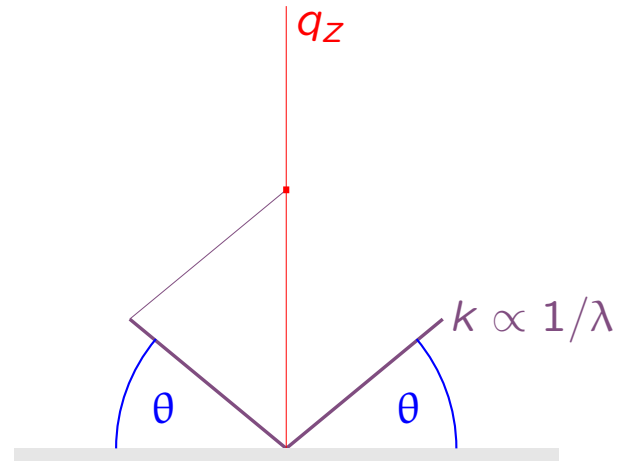
reflectivity during annealing
 measurement time 1.5 min
 after various times



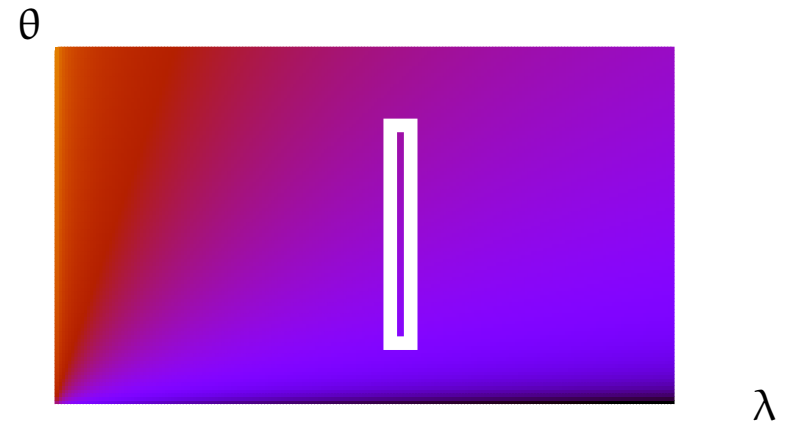
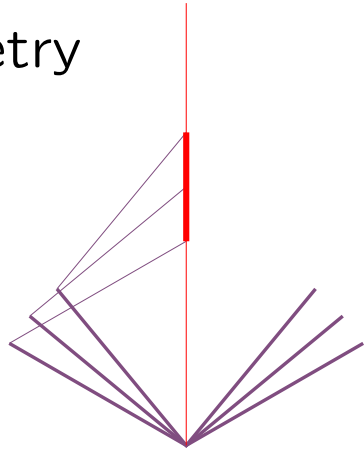
ml is chemically stable
 Li contrast is vanishing

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 - *Estia*

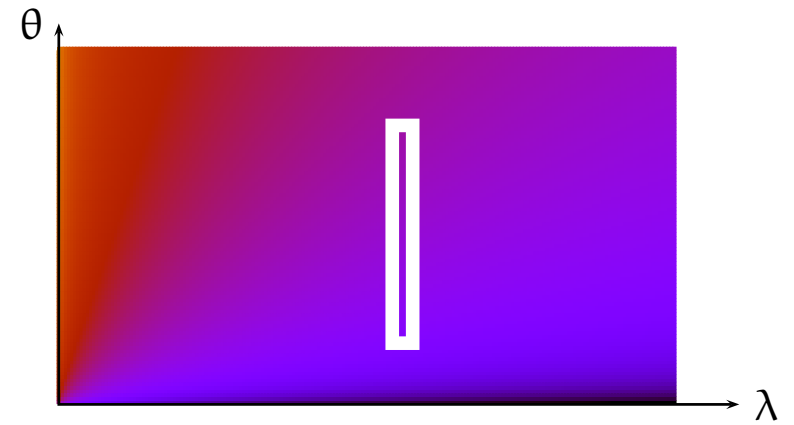
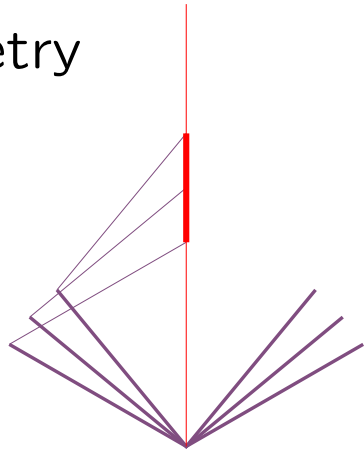
specular reflectometry



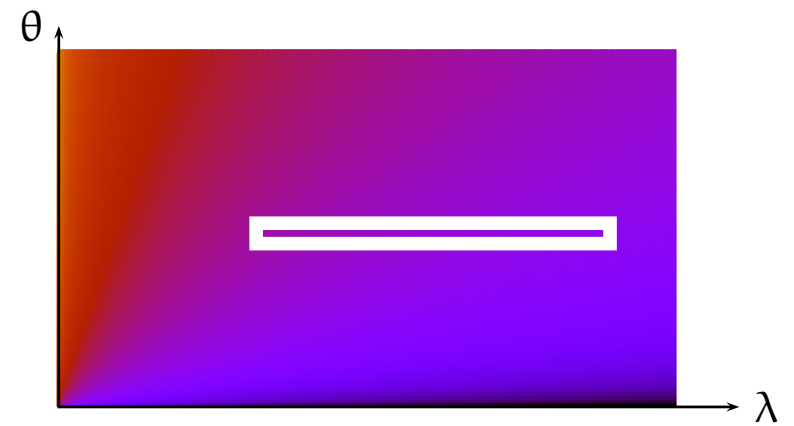
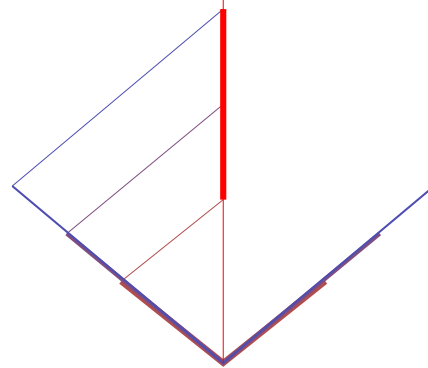
angle-dispersive reflectometry



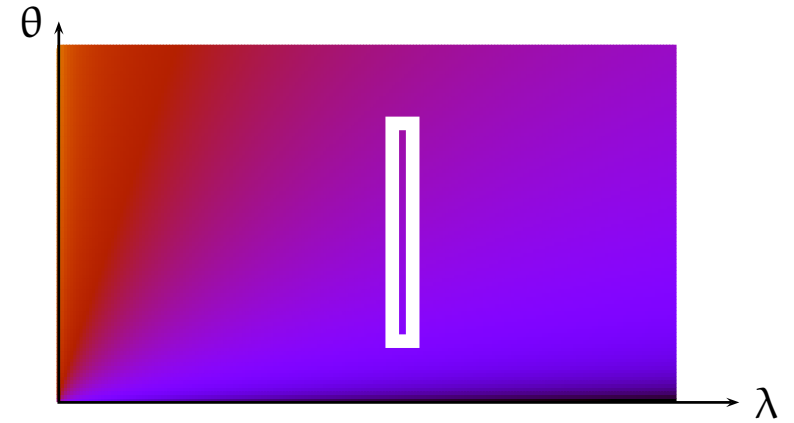
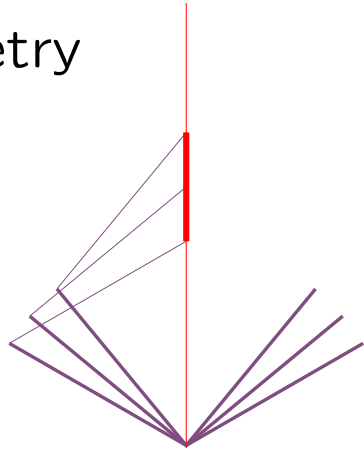
angle-dispersive reflectometry



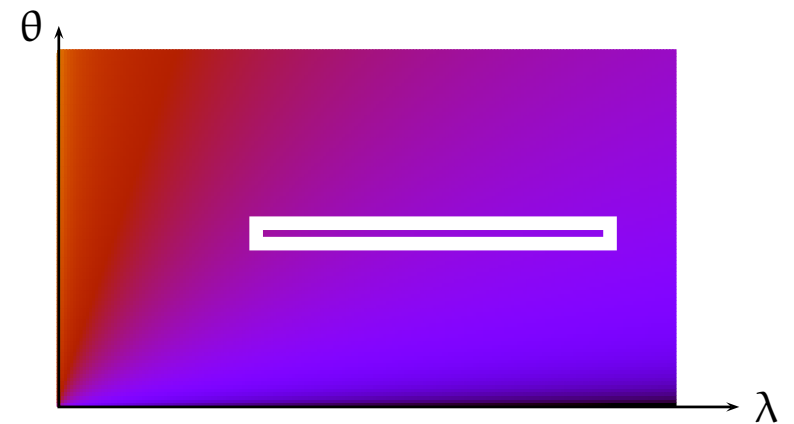
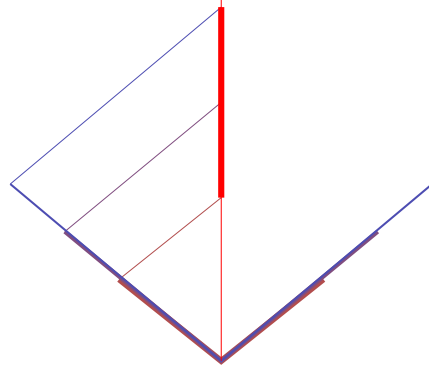
energy-dispersive reflectometry



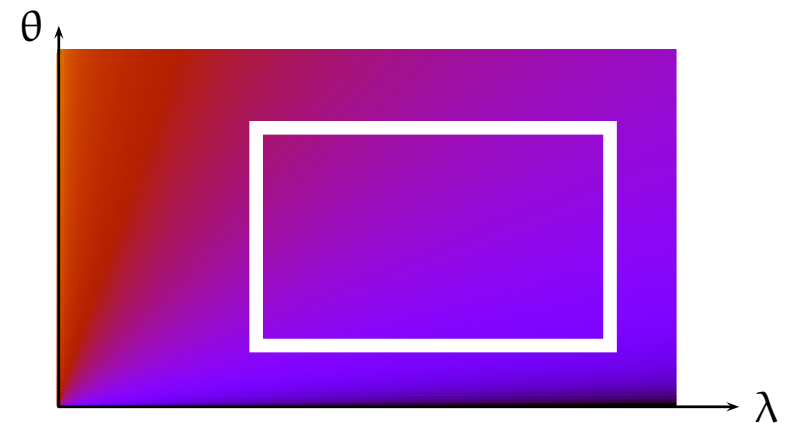
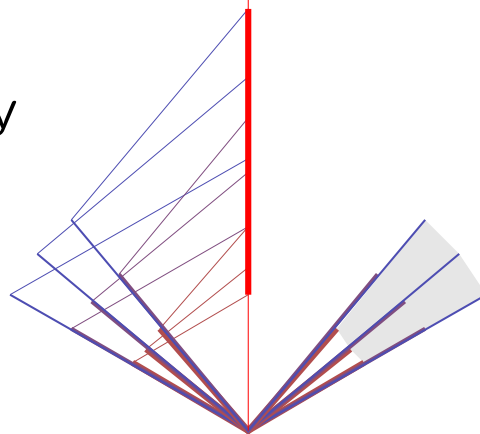
angle-dispersive reflectometry



energy-dispersive reflectometry



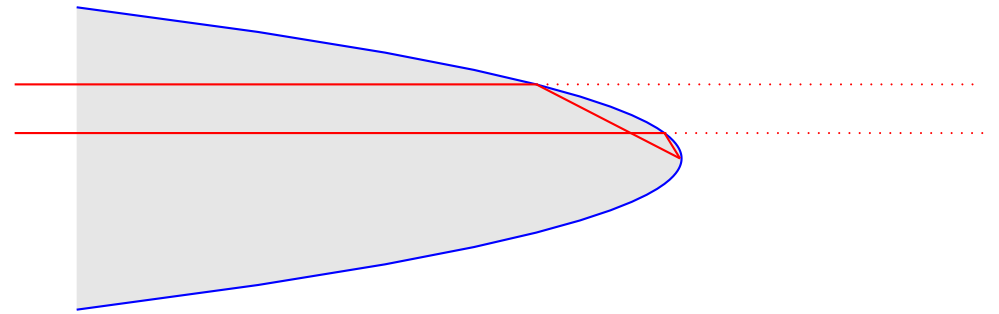
angle- and energy-
dispersive reflectometry



reflective focusing optics

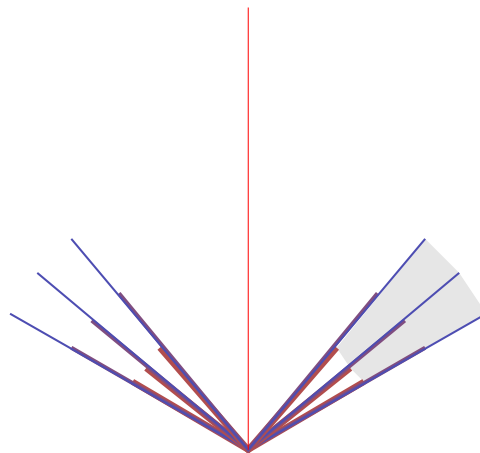
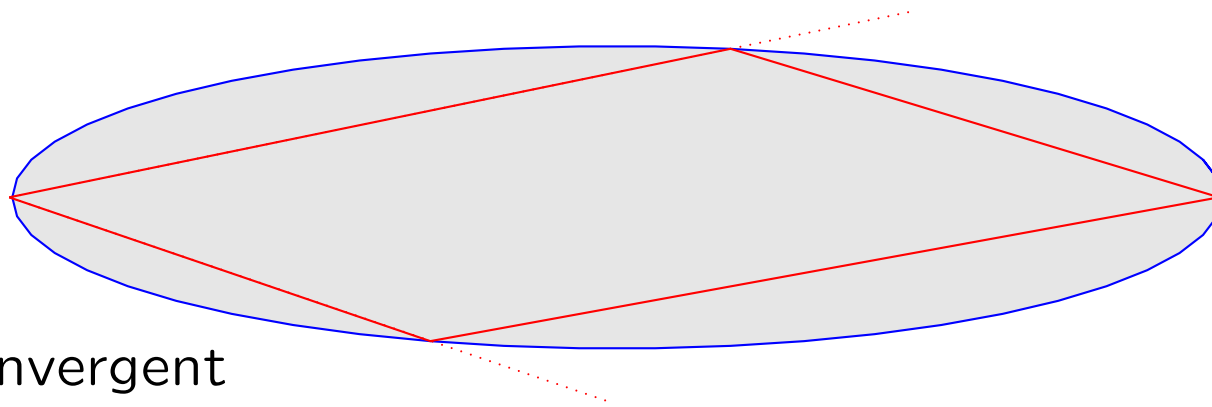
parabolic

parallel to convergent



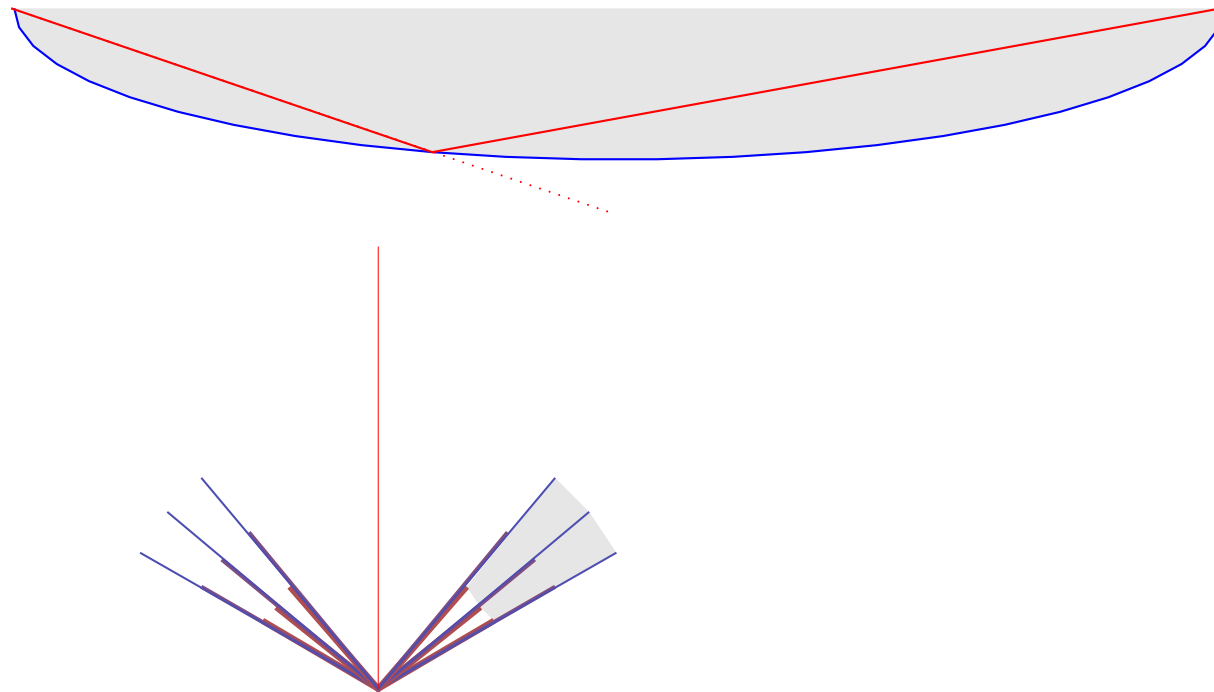
elliptic

divergent to convergent



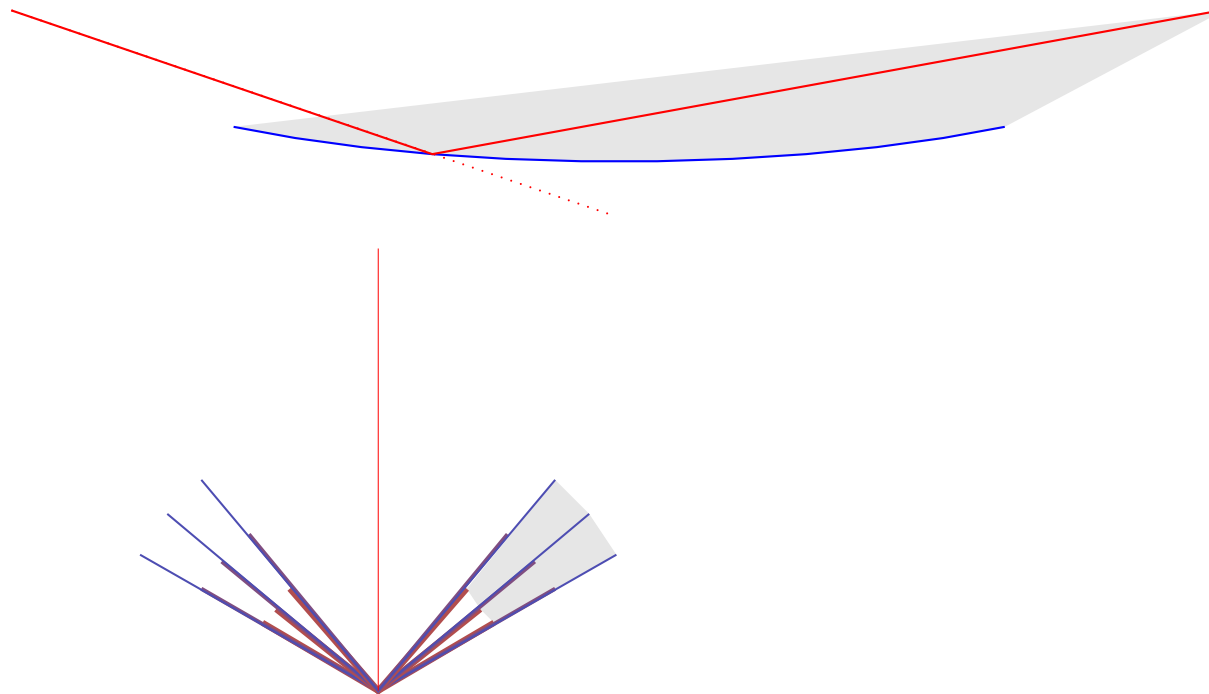
reflective focusing optics

elliptic



reflective focusing optics

elliptic



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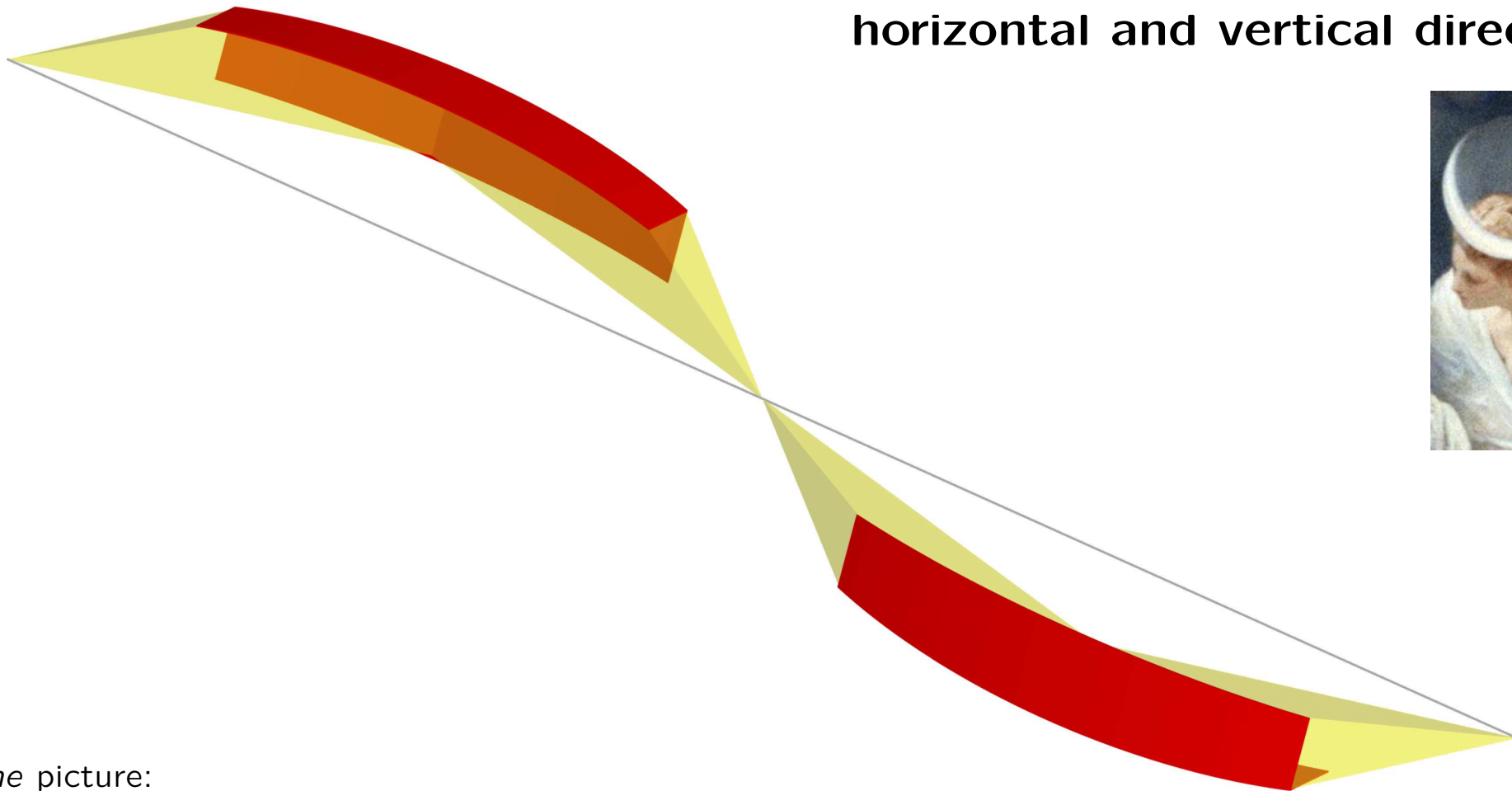
point-to-point focusing

with

2 subsequent elliptical reflectors

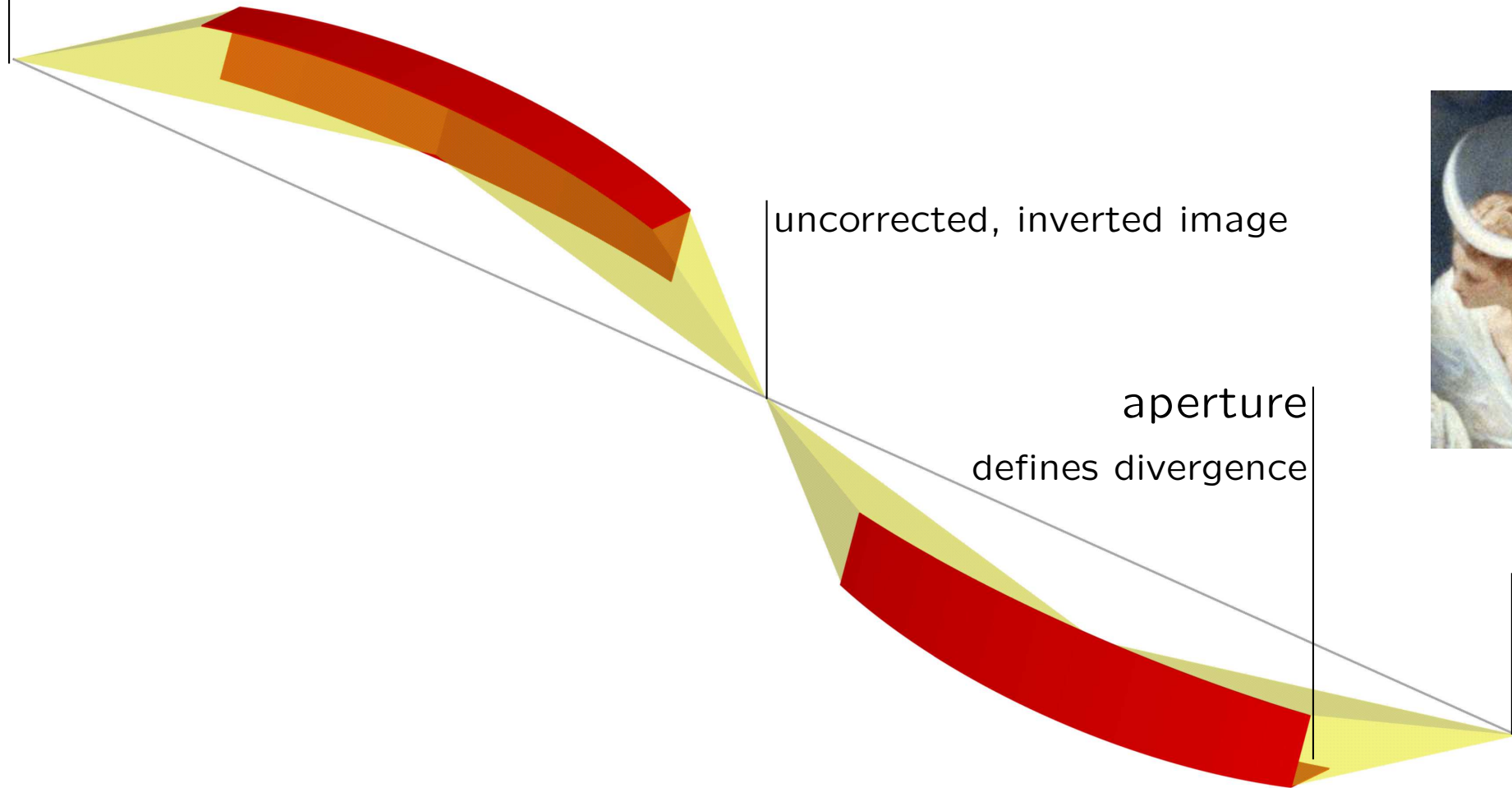
for

horizontal and vertical direction



Selene picture:
ceiling painting in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, København

light-field-diaphragm
control of footprint



uncorrected, inverted image

aperture
defines divergence

image
sample



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prototype guide on Amor@PSI

slit = virtual source

polariser

1st segment

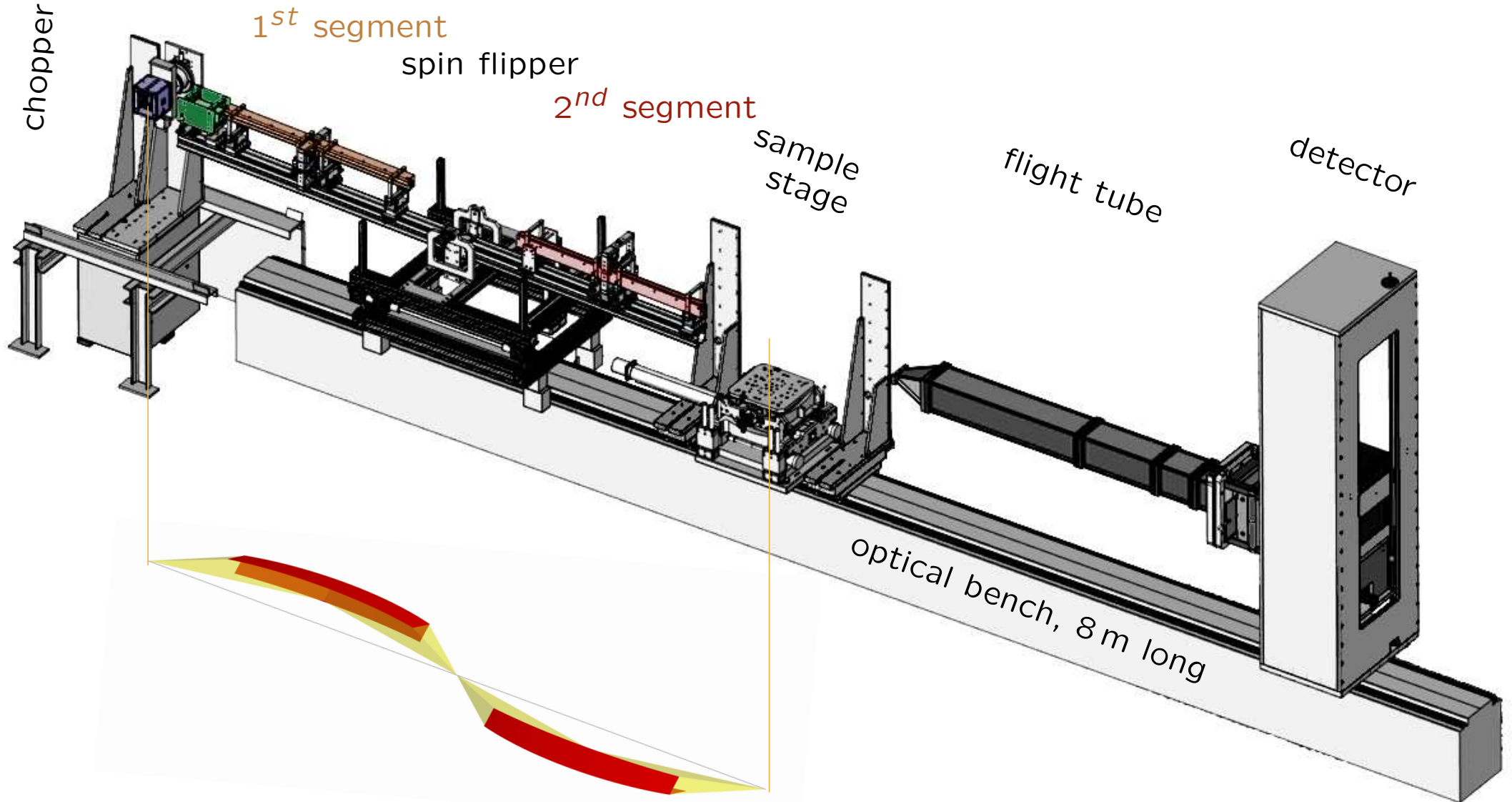
spin flipper

2nd segment

sample stage

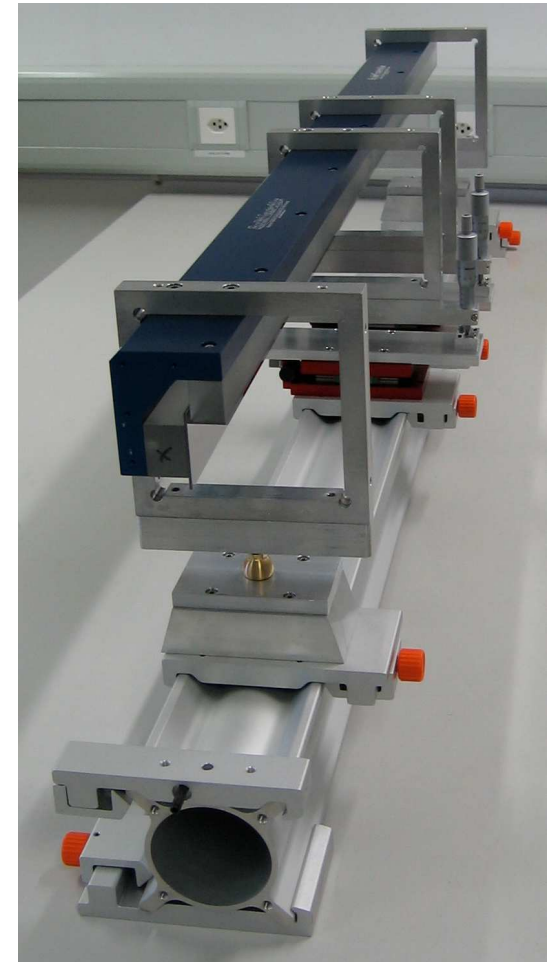
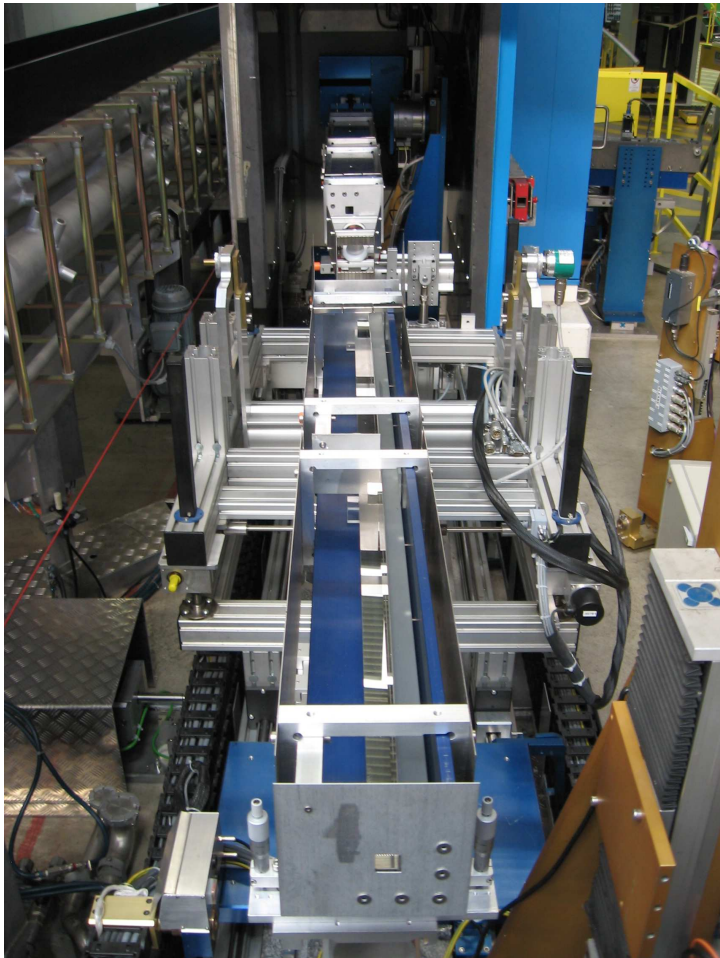
flight tube

detector



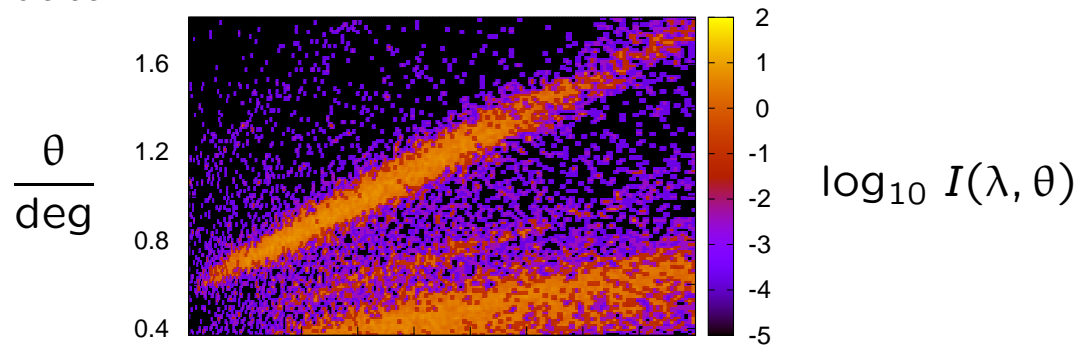
prototype guide on Amor@PSI

- total length = 4 m
- max spot size $\approx 2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$
- divergence $\approx 1.8^\circ \times 1.8^\circ$



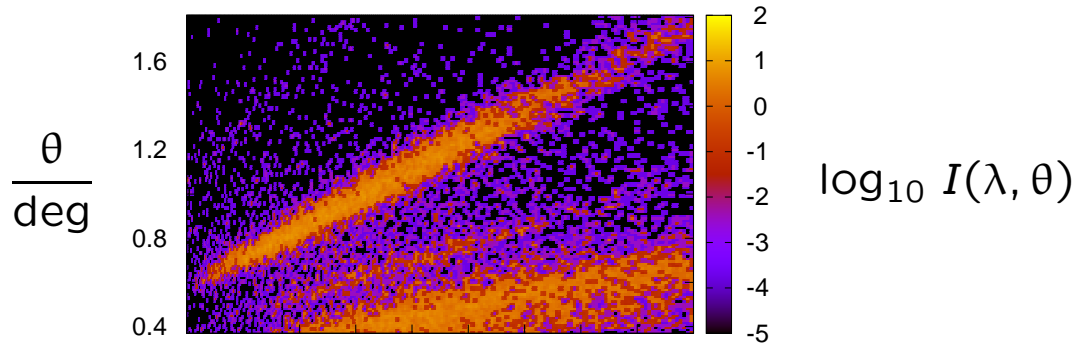
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raw data



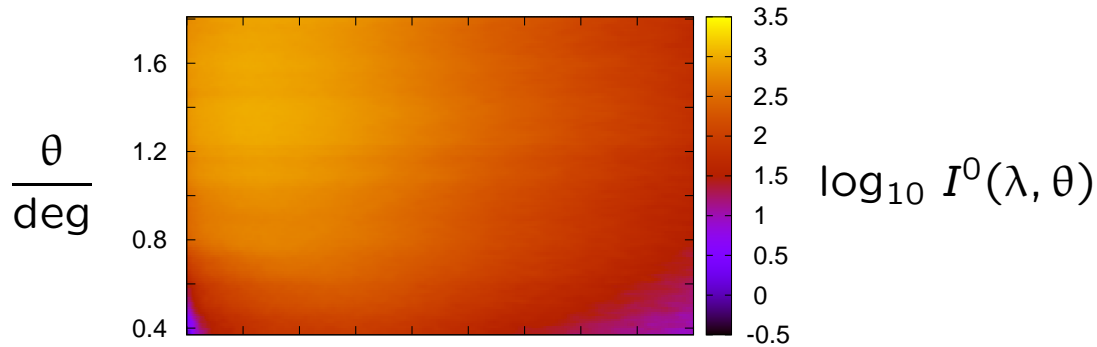
${}^6\text{Li}/\text{Si}/{}^7\text{Li}/\text{Si}$ multilayer
counting time 1.5 min

raw data



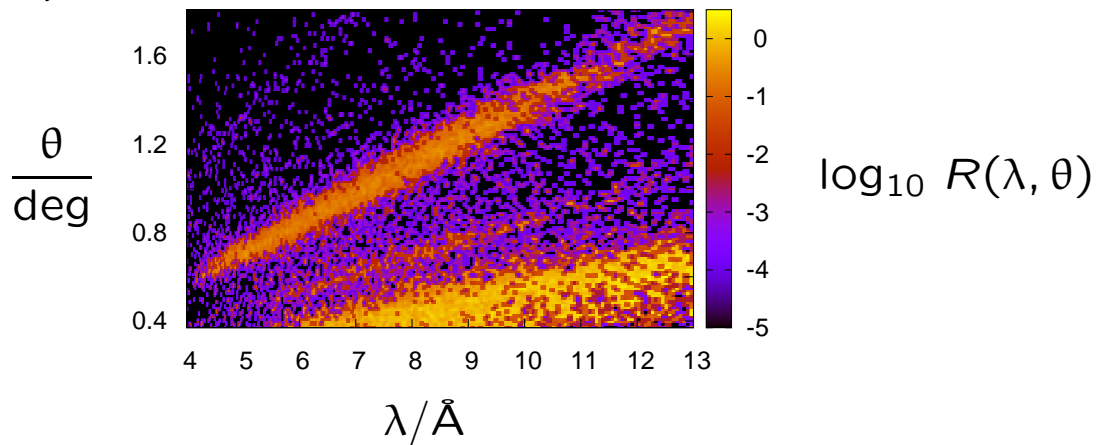
${}^6\text{Li}/\text{Si}/{}^7\text{Li}/\text{Si}$ multilayer
counting time 1.5 min

reference



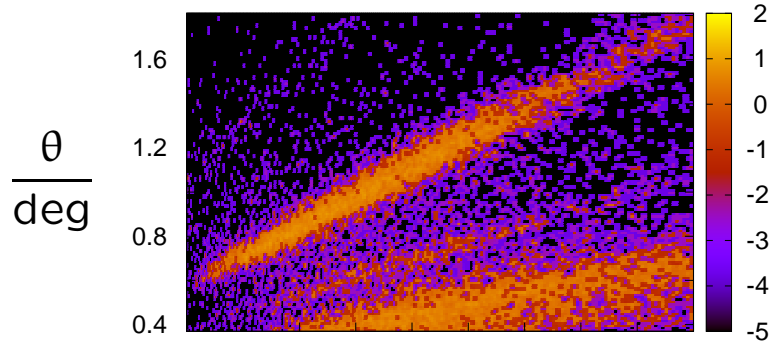
$m = 5$ supermirror

$R(\lambda, \theta)$



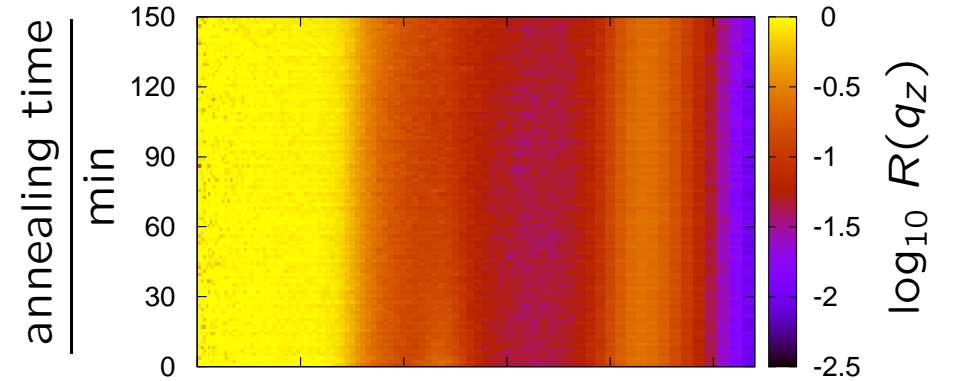
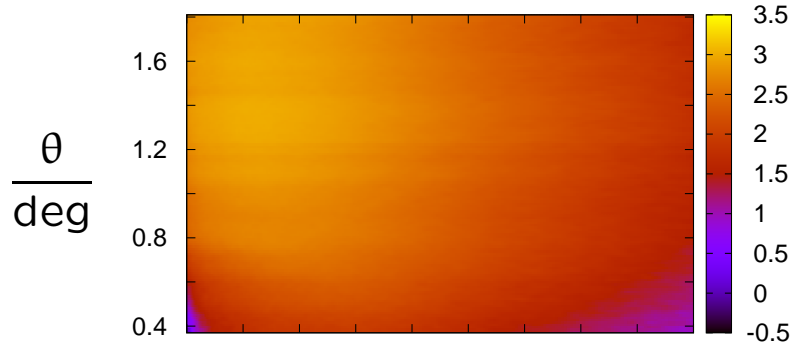
quotient

raw data

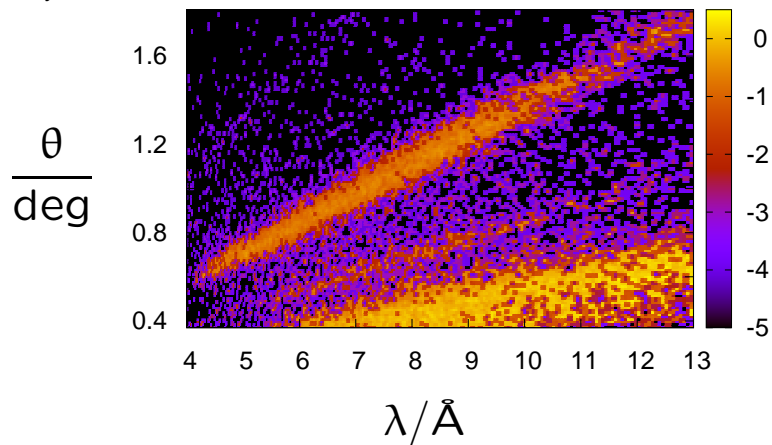


${}^6\text{Li}/\text{Si}/{}^7\text{Li}/\text{Si}$ multilayer
annealed at 240°C
continuously measured
with 1.5 min resolution

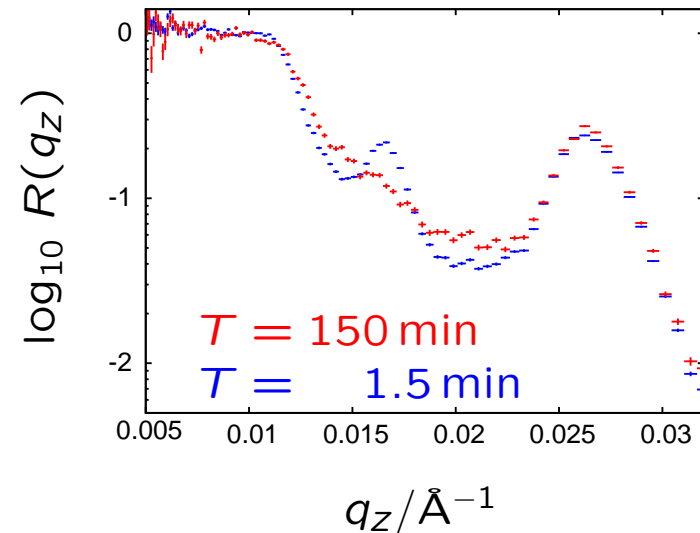
reference



$R(\lambda, \theta)$



averaging
along q_z



preliminary results

- 10 nm amorphous Si

$$\text{permeability of Li in Si } P = (1.28 \pm 0.25) \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- P and D depend strongly on Si film thickness

$d_{\text{Si}} / \text{nm}$	4	7	9	11	15	20
full intermixing after t / s	< 30	180	4 800	9 000	54 000	> 90 000

- The Li-O-Si interface has no significant influence
 - data analysis in progress
 - further experiments are planned

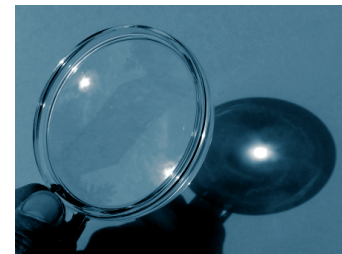
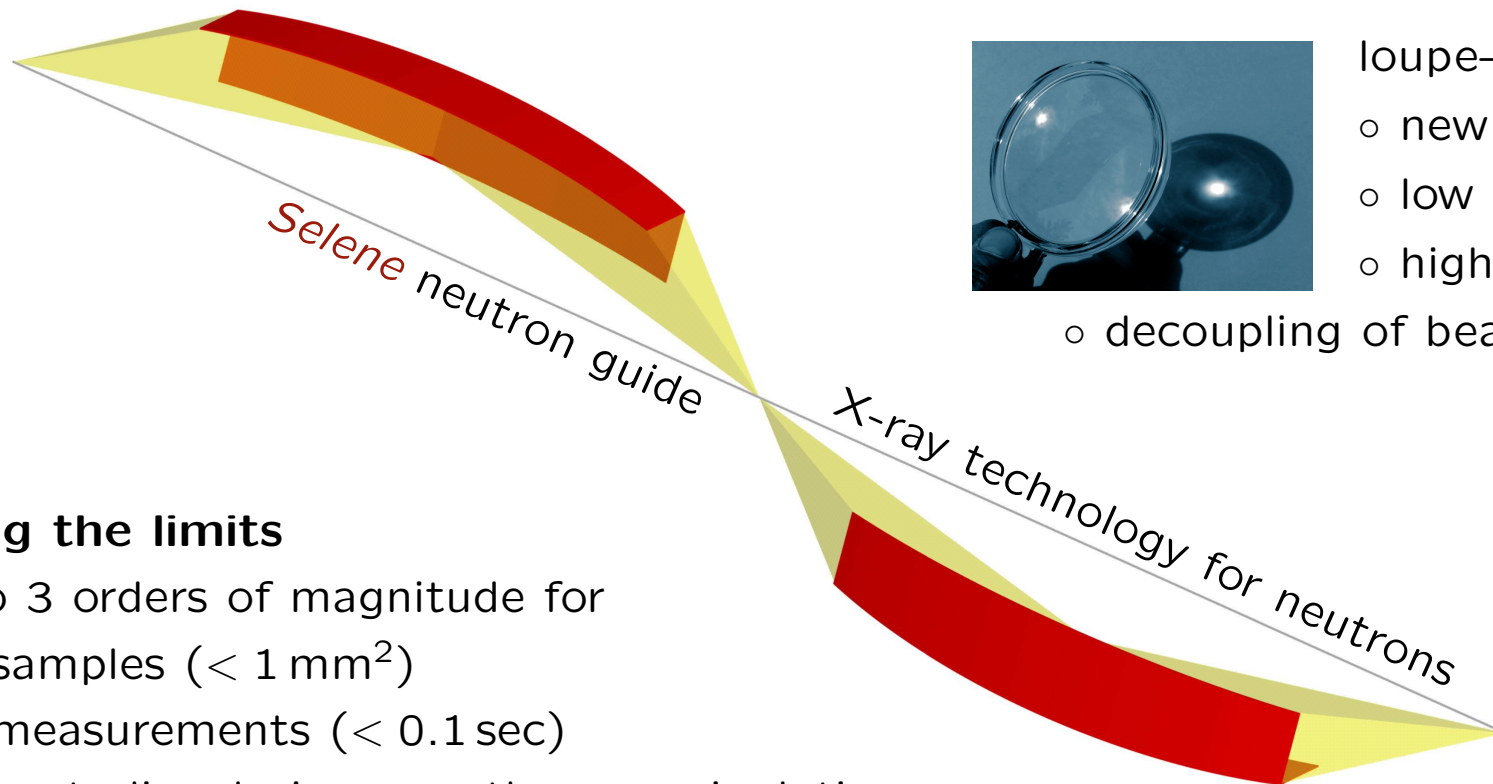
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Estia a polarised focusing reflectometer for small samples



for the investigation of chemical and magnetic depth-profiles near surfaces and of lateral correlations and structures

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| functional devices | <i>spin-valves, spintronics</i> |
| diffusion processes | <i>Li batteries, corrosion protection</i> |
| multifunctional materials | <i>interface-coupled electric and magnetic properties</i> |
| towards real materials | <i>raster-scanning of bent, faceted or multi-domain surfaces</i> |



loupe-like **neutron guide**

- new operation modes
- low background
- high flexibility
- decoupling of beam size and divergence

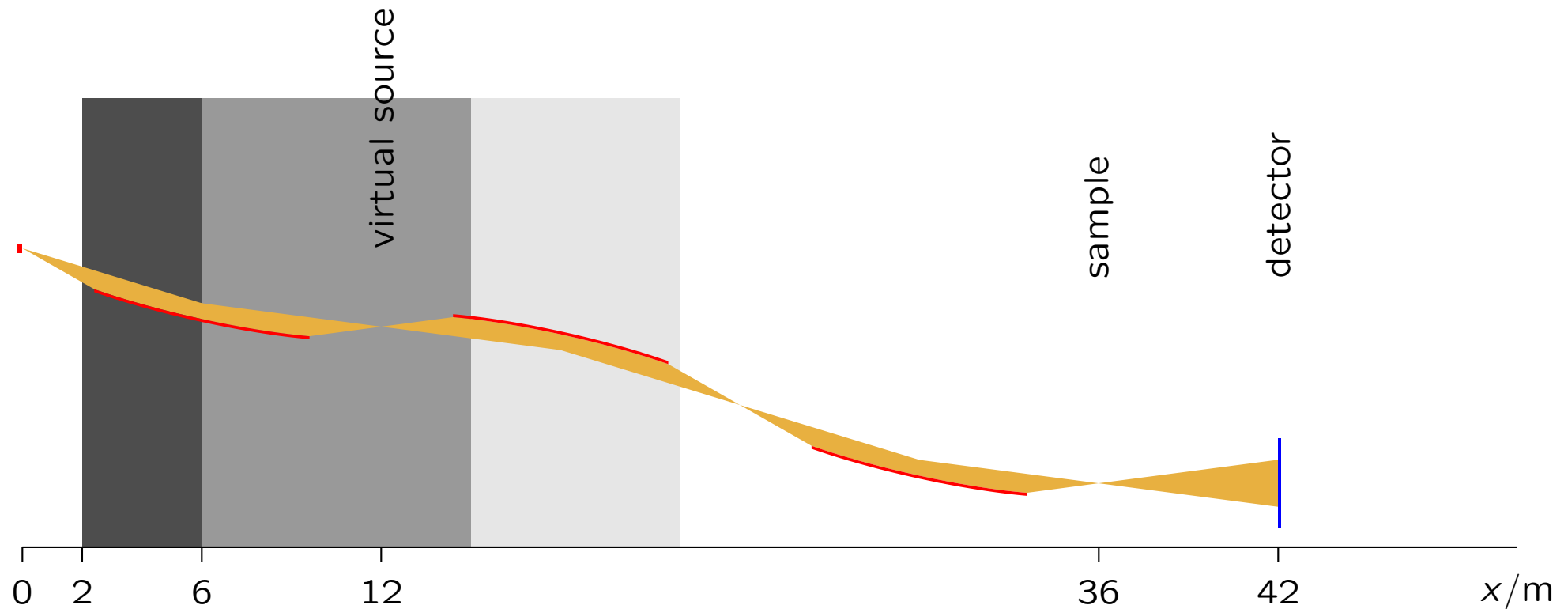
pushing the limits

- by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude for
- tiny samples ($< 1 \text{ mm}^2$)
- fast measurements ($< 0.1 \text{ sec}$)
- in-situ studies during growth or manipulation

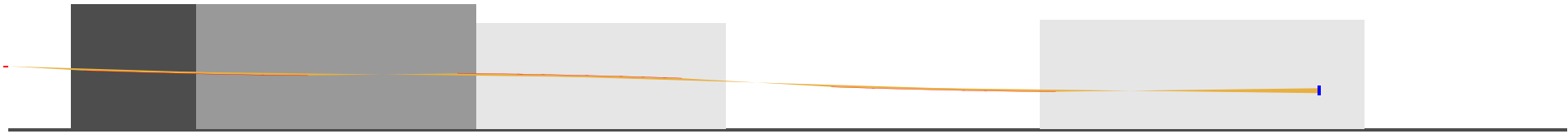


TOF reflectometer for the ESS

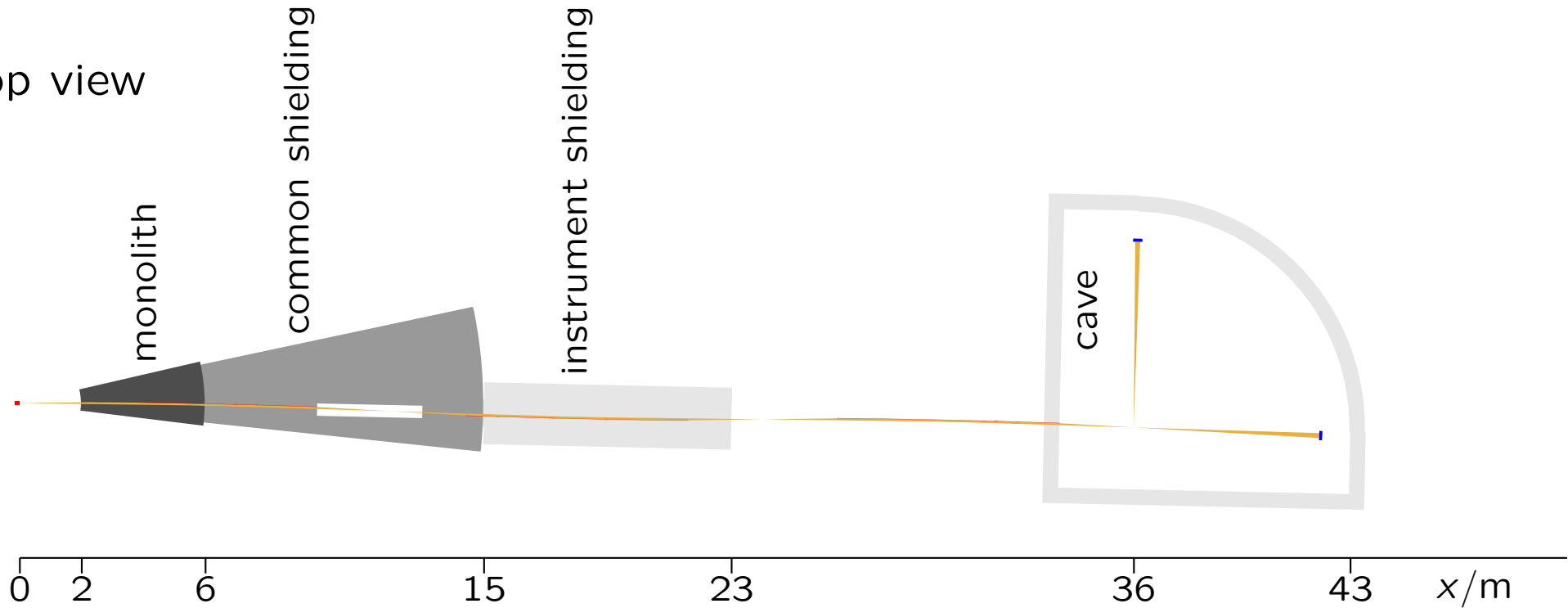
- horizontal scattering plane
- sample size $< 10 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2$
- divergence $1.5^\circ \times 1.5^\circ$
- $\lambda \in [4, 10] \text{ \AA}$



side view



top view



comparison for high-intensity mode to *Selene* prototype on Amor

		factor
source flux	ESS / SINQ	150
guide transmission	Selene / Amor + Selene	4
footprint	(sample size 1 cm ²)	10
<hr/>		
	in total	6 000

⇒ q_z -range 0.005 Å⁻¹ to 0.05 Å⁻¹ in one shot (0.07 s)

alternative use of flux:

- smaller samples ($< 1 \text{ mm}^2$)
- higher q_z (smaller structures)
- off-specular scattering (lateral structures)



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Thank you!