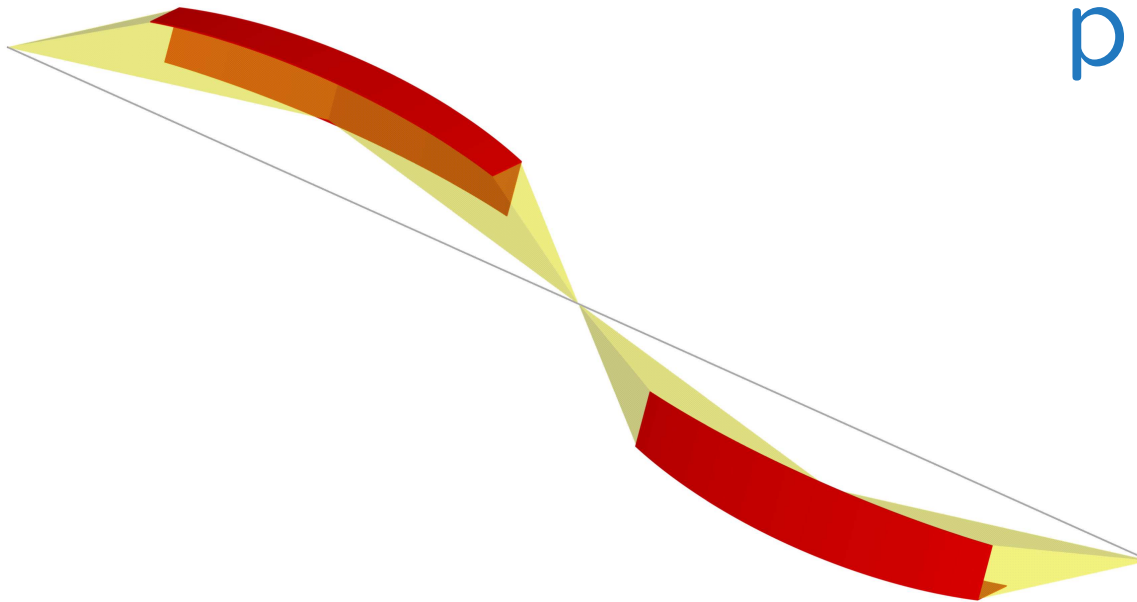




# Experiences with the *Selene* guide

prototype



# *Selene* guide

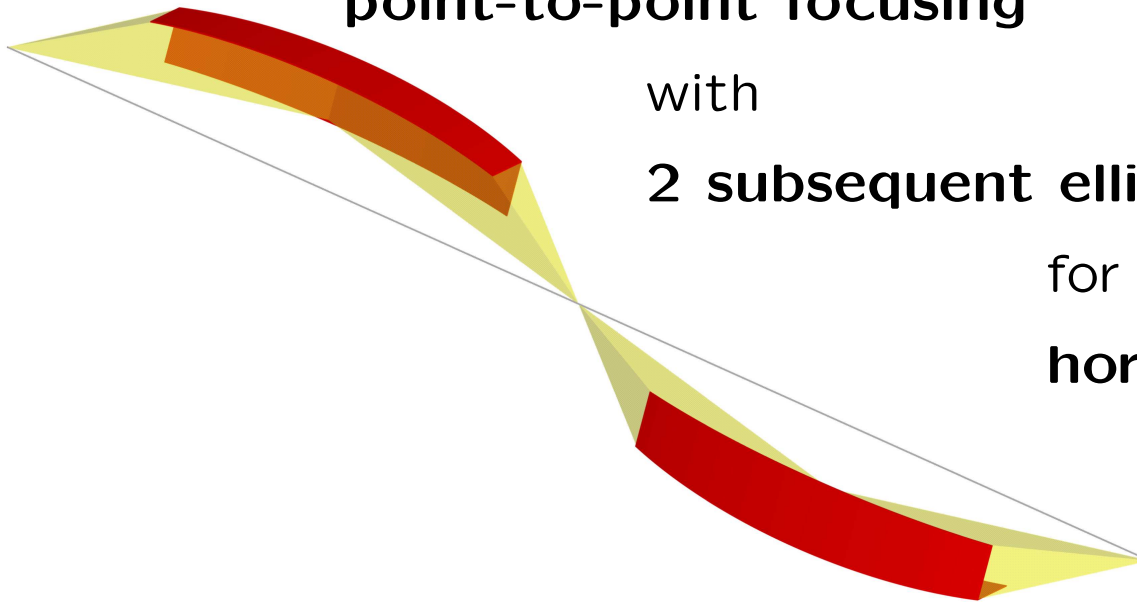
point-to-point focusing

with

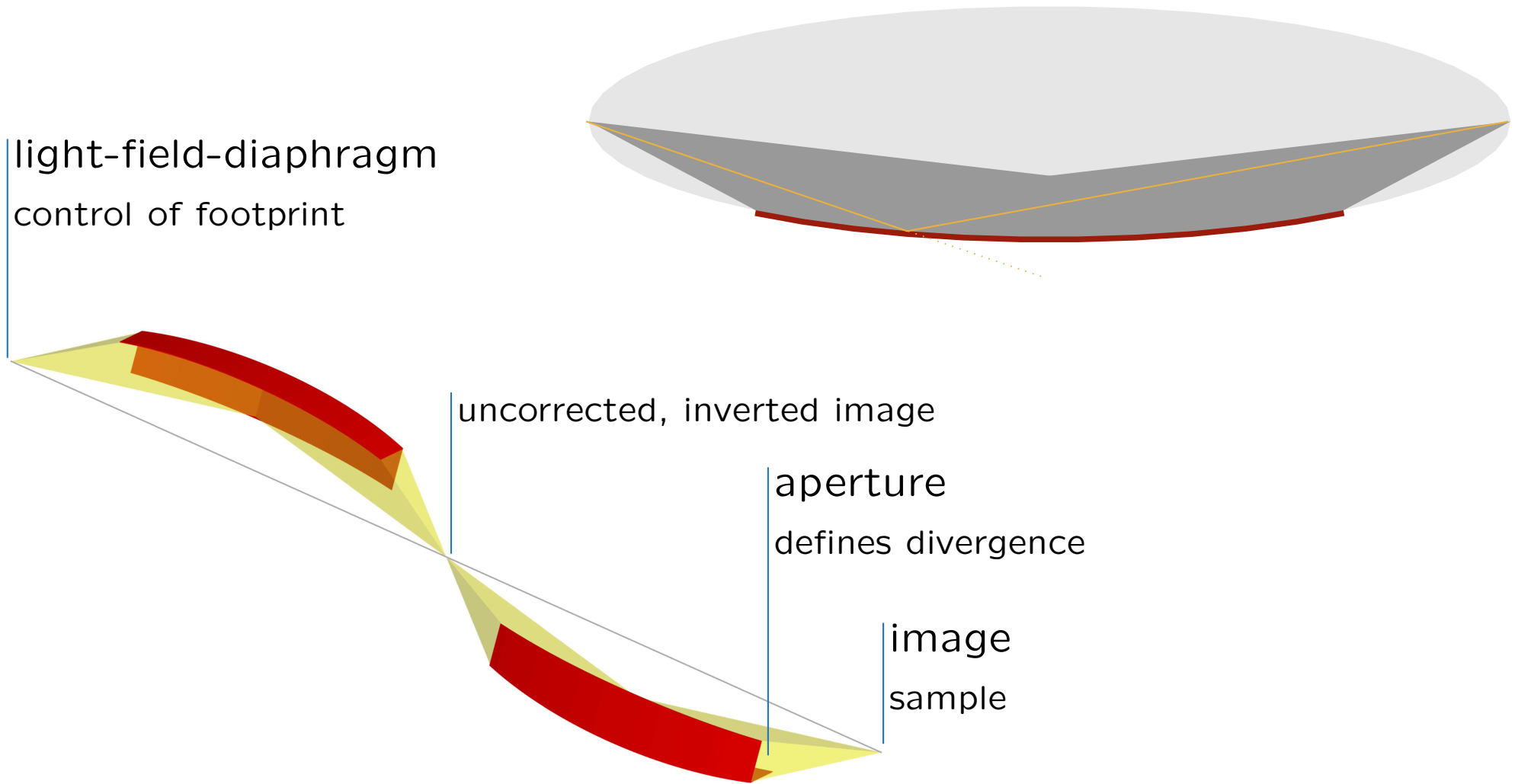
**2 subsequent elliptical reflectors**

for

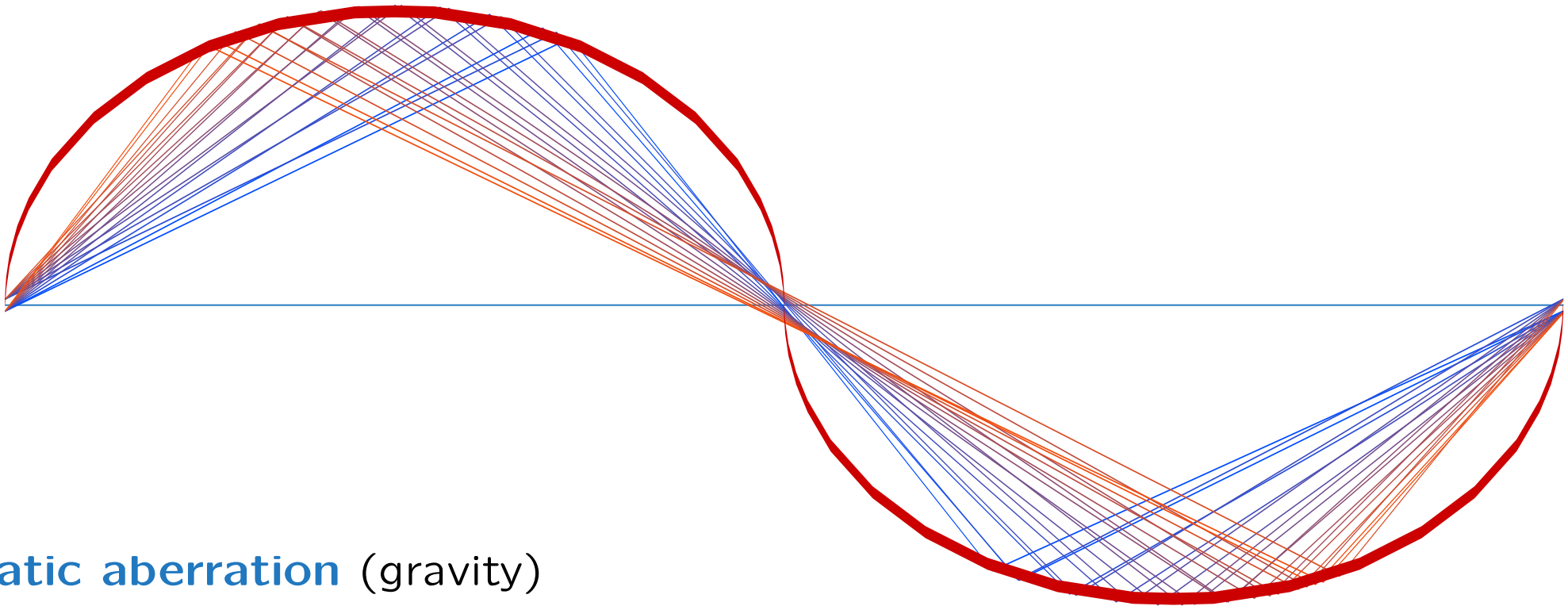
**horizontal and vertical direction**



geometry



## coma aberration



## chromatic aberration (gravity)

→ limits  $length \times wavelength$  to  $\approx 400 \text{ m \AA}$

## transmission

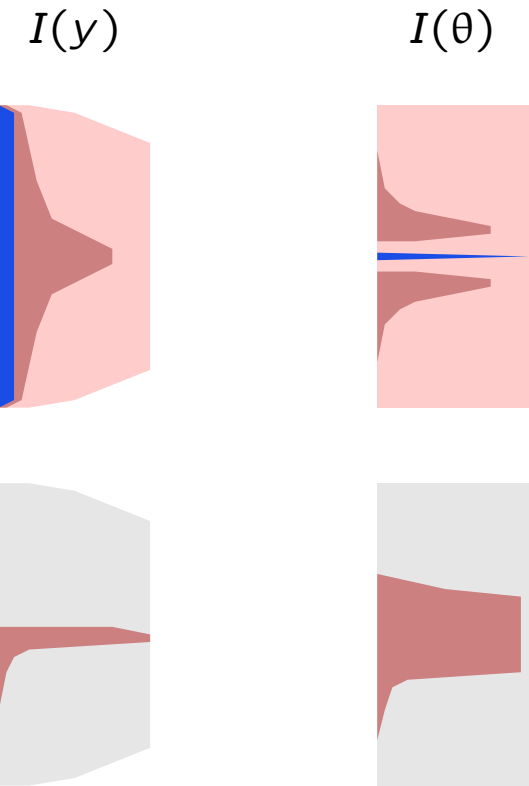
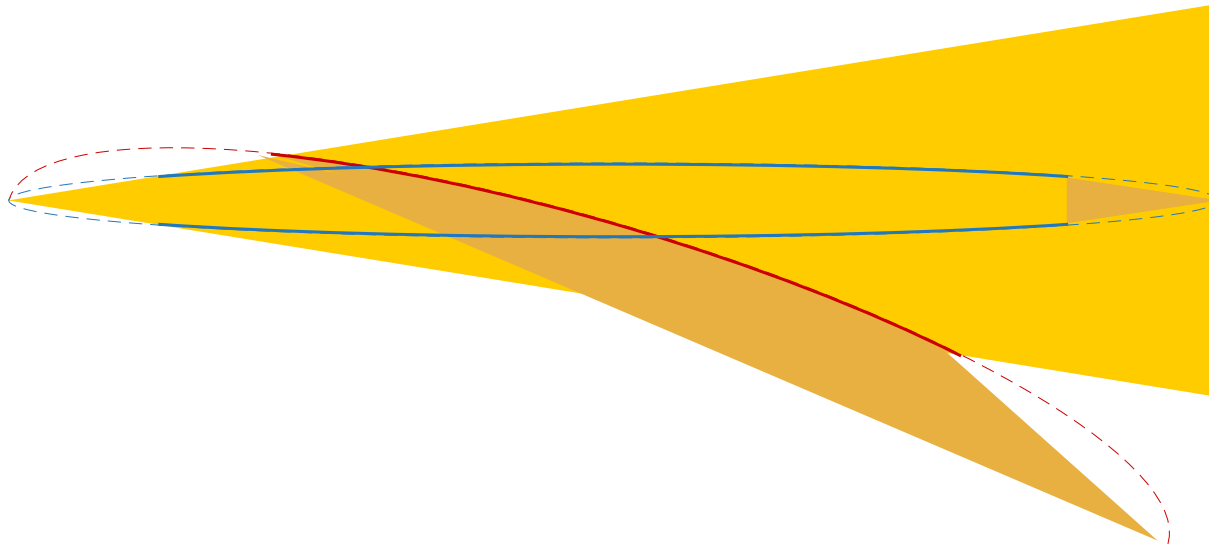
→ 4 reflections at relatively high  $q_z$

⇒ reduced transmission

$$\text{coating } m \approx 8 \frac{\Delta\theta/\text{deg}}{\lambda_{\text{min}}/\text{\AA}}$$



comparison to normal elliptic guide



0, 1, and  $\geq 2$  reflections

## on Amor @PSI

slit = virtual source

polariser

1<sup>st</sup> segment

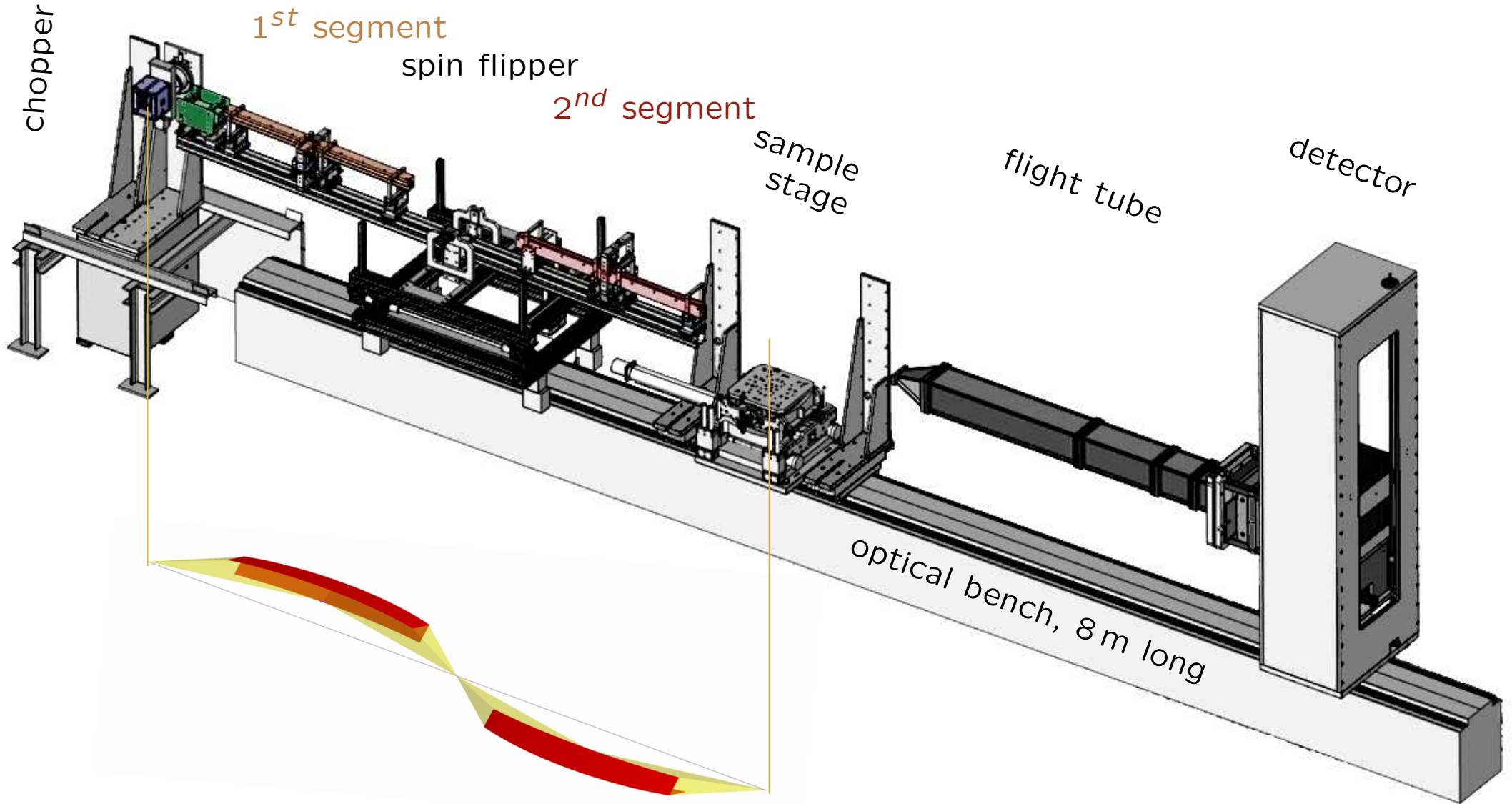
spin flipper

2<sup>nd</sup> segment

sample stage

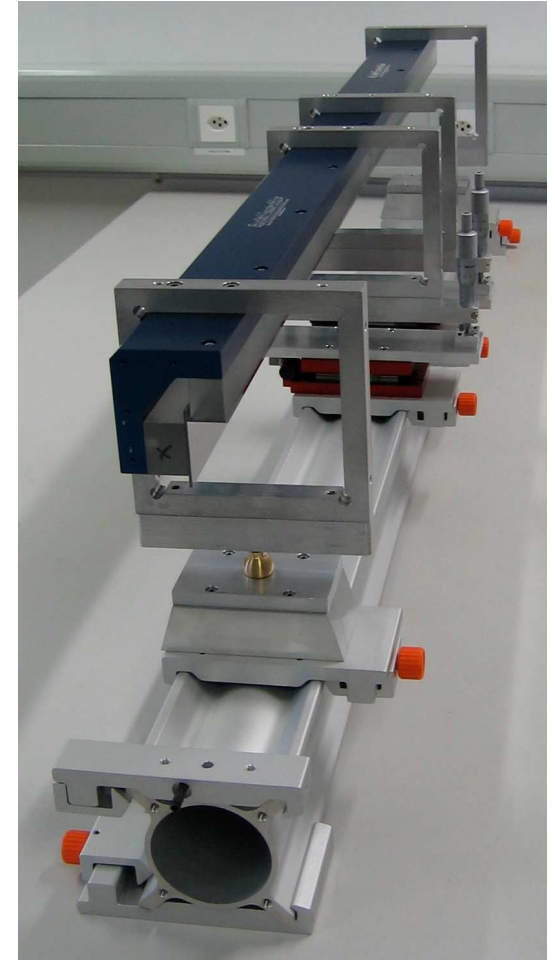
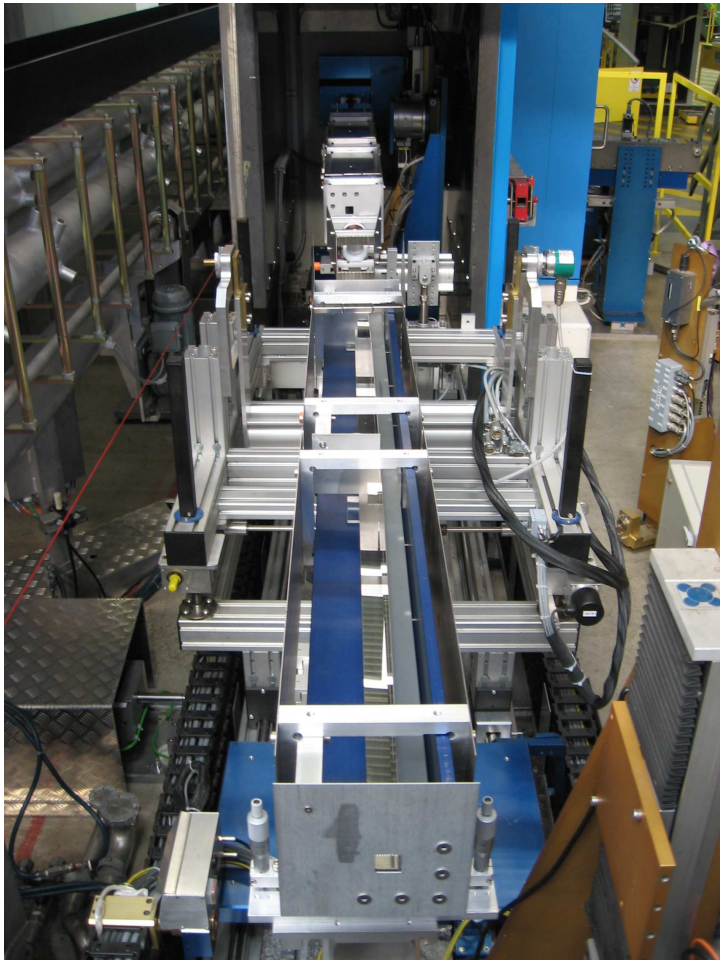
flight tube

detector



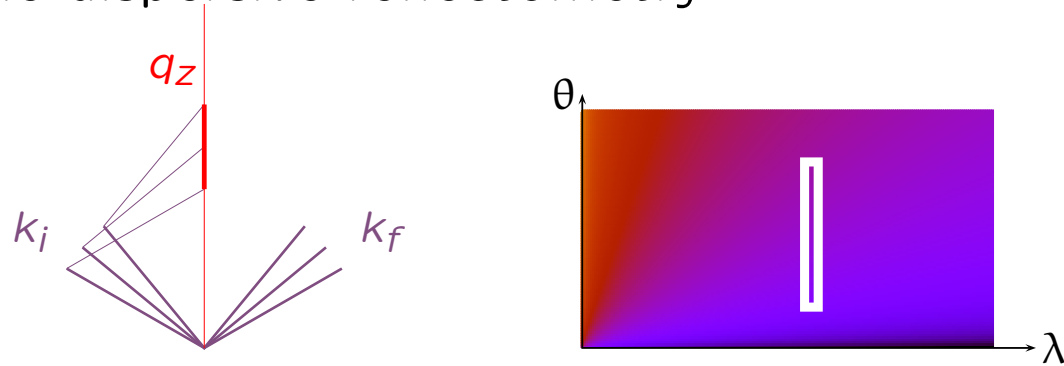
## on Amor @PSI

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

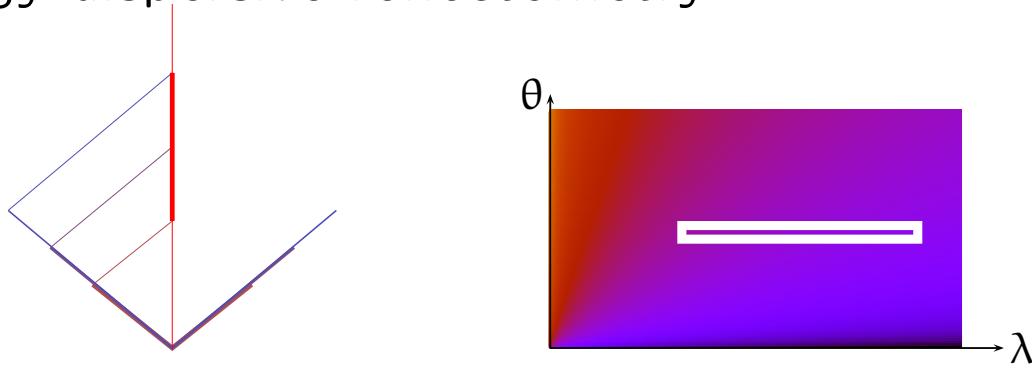


## high-intensity specular reflectometry

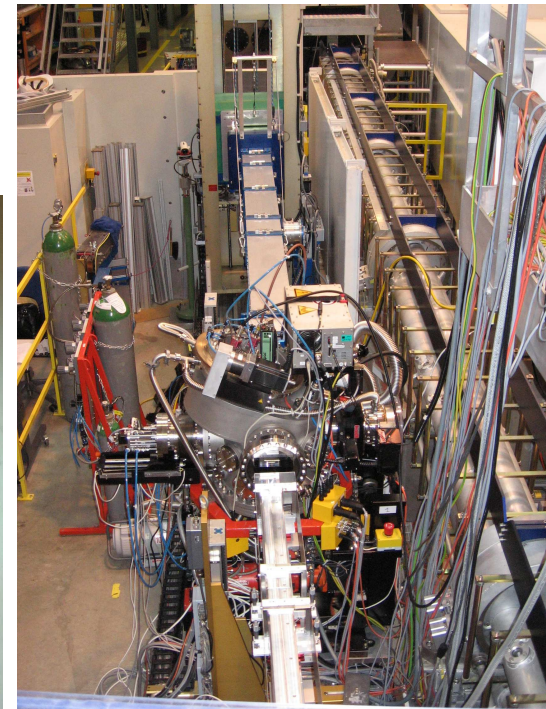
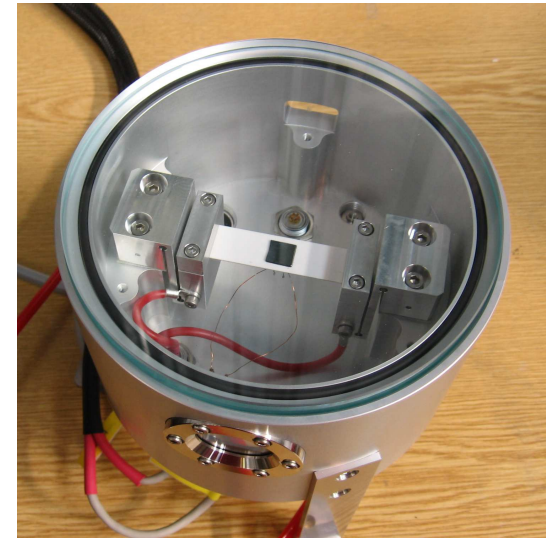
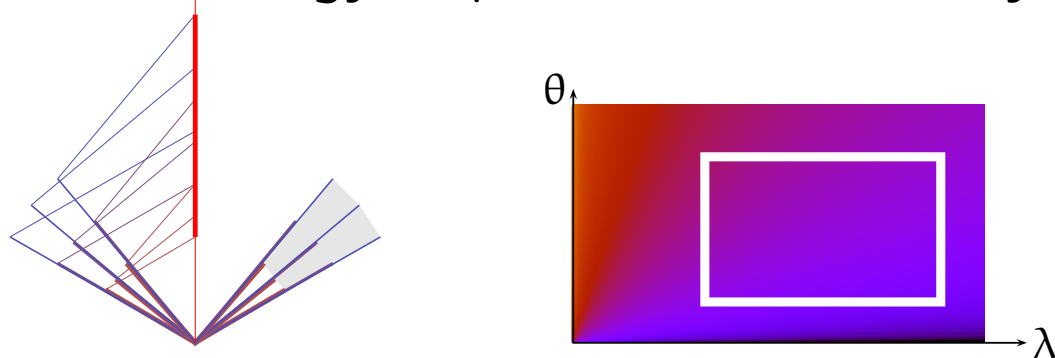
angle-dispersive reflectometry



energy-dispersive reflectometry



angle- and energy-dispersive reflectometry

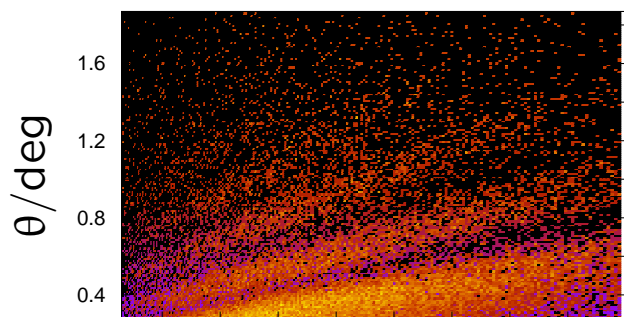




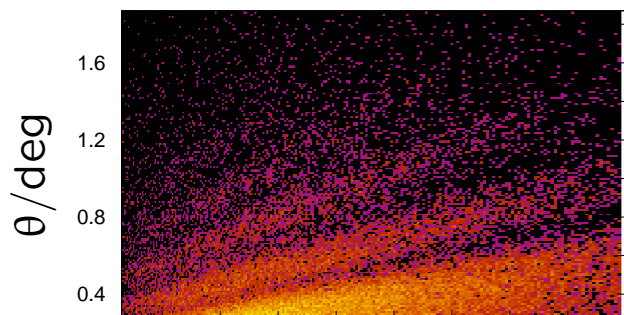
## high-intensity specular reflectometry

data acquisition and reduction

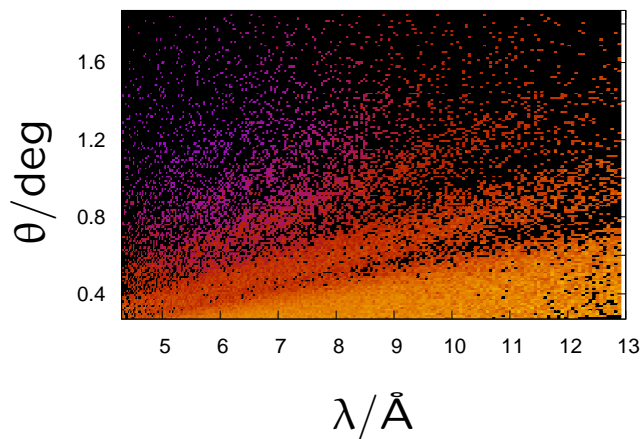
raw data



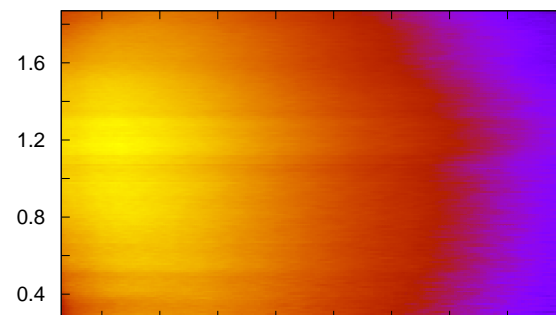
illumination corrected



normalised

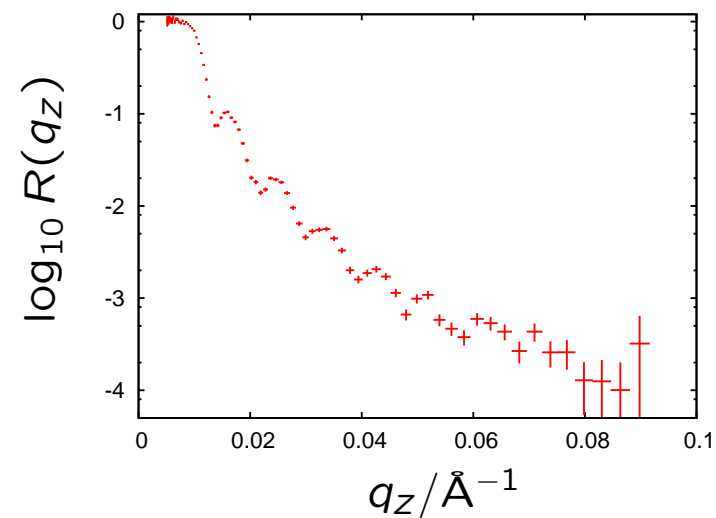


reference



$$A = 60 \text{ mm}^2$$

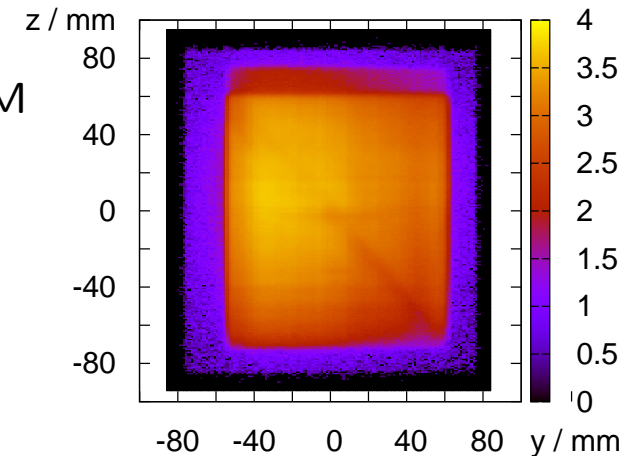
$$t = 180 \text{ s}$$



## guide quality

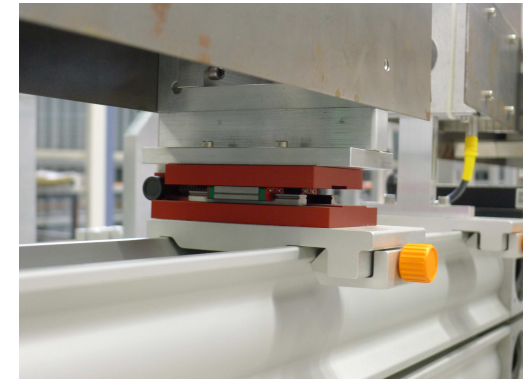
- negligible waviness (due to glue)
- deviation of guide shape from the ellipse at the junctions (due to polishing)  
⇒ dark lines in  $I(y, z)$  and widening of focal spot

$I(y, z)$  reflected by a SM



## guide alignment

- using optical light & pin-hole
- criteria: small focal spot  
homogeneous  $I(y, z)$  map on detector  
⇒ very accurate but time-consuming due to limited access

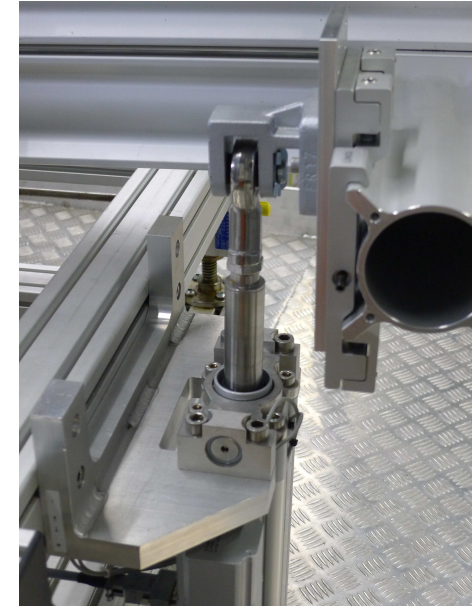
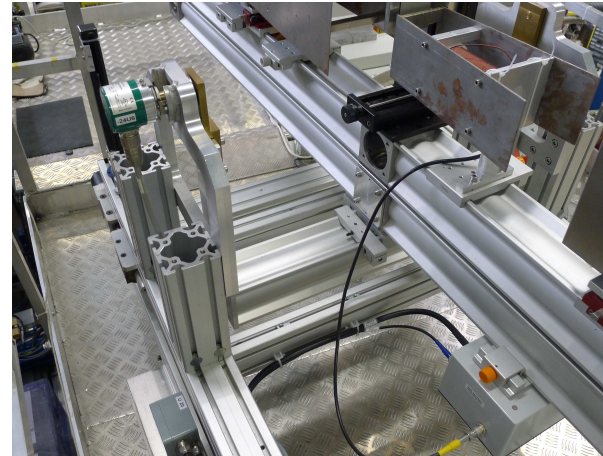


## reliability

- guide on support beam is very robust
- position of guide relative to source depends on  $T$ !

thermal expansion of tilting-stage

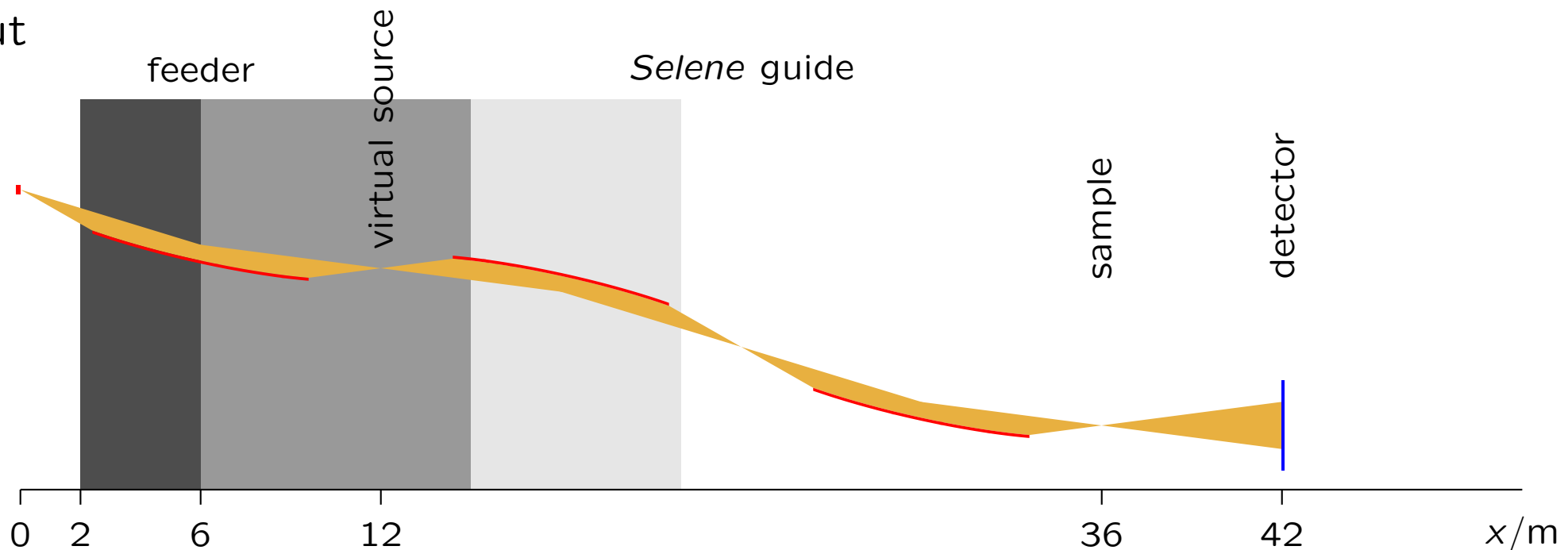
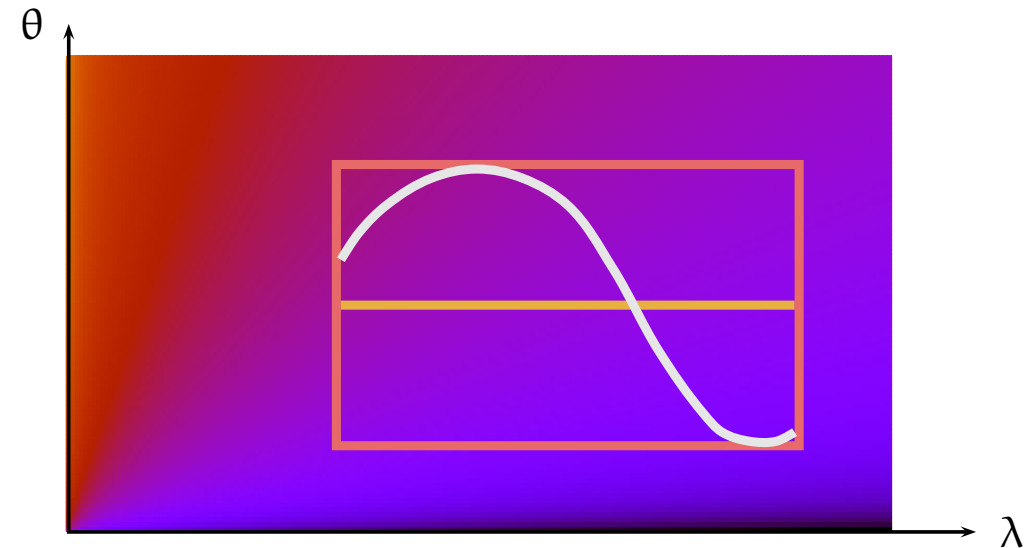
- inclination (and its encoding) are not precise enough



- position of sample is the main problem
  - alignment of sample (and reference) at the focal spot
  - shift in  $z$  and  $\omega$  due to environment,  $T$  and  $H$

## a TOF reflectometer for the ESS

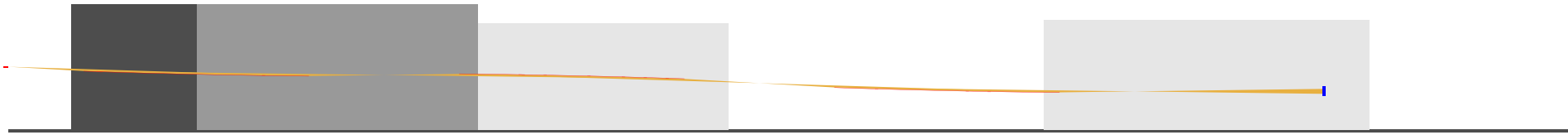
- horizontal scattering plane
- sample size  $< 10 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2$
- divergence  $1.5^\circ \times 1.5^\circ$
- $\lambda \in [4, 10] \text{ \AA}$
- principle operation modes: classical, optimised, high-intensity
- lay-out



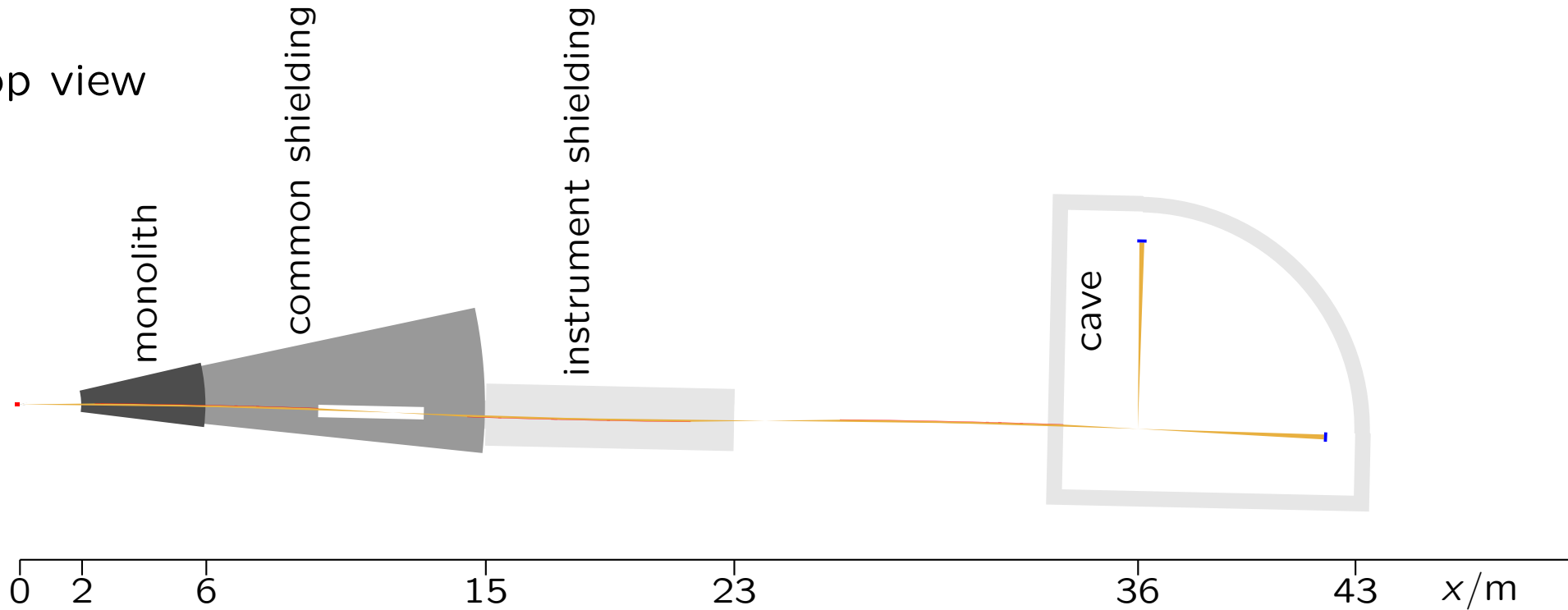


## guide lay-out

side view



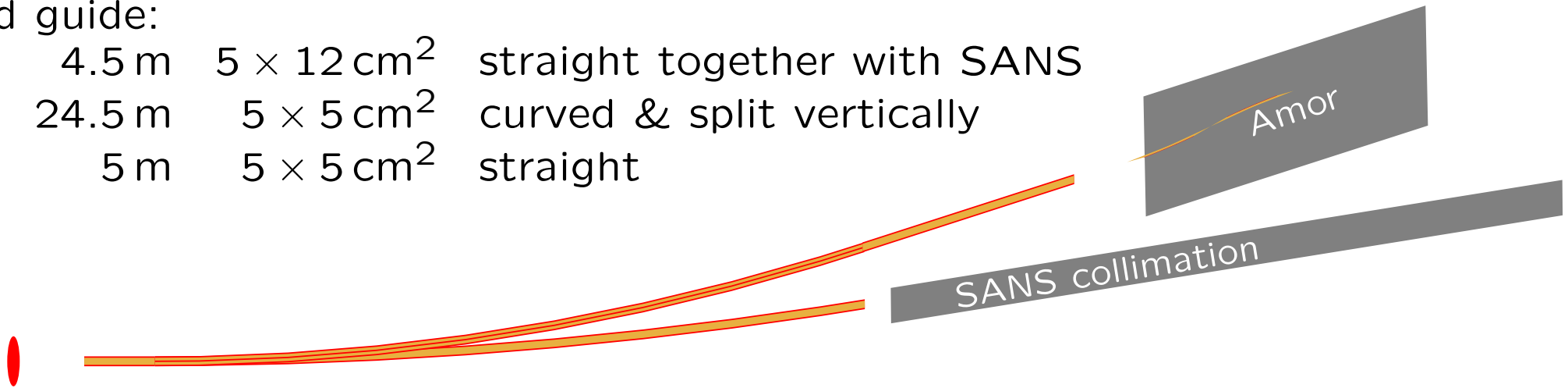
top view



## replacement of beam guide

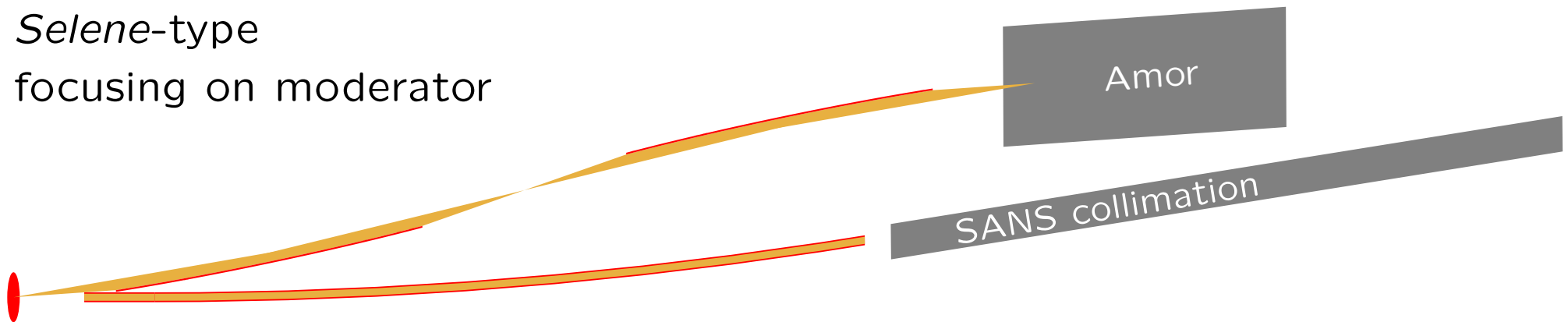
old guide:

4.5 m	$5 \times 12 \text{ cm}^2$	straight together with SANS
24.5 m	$5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$	curved & split vertically
5 m	$5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$	straight



new guide:

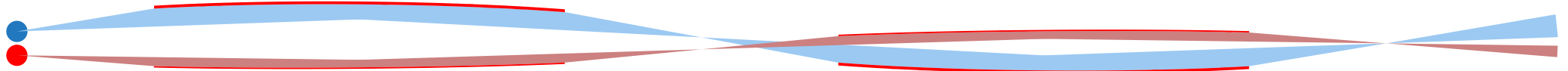
*Selene*-type  
focusing on moderator



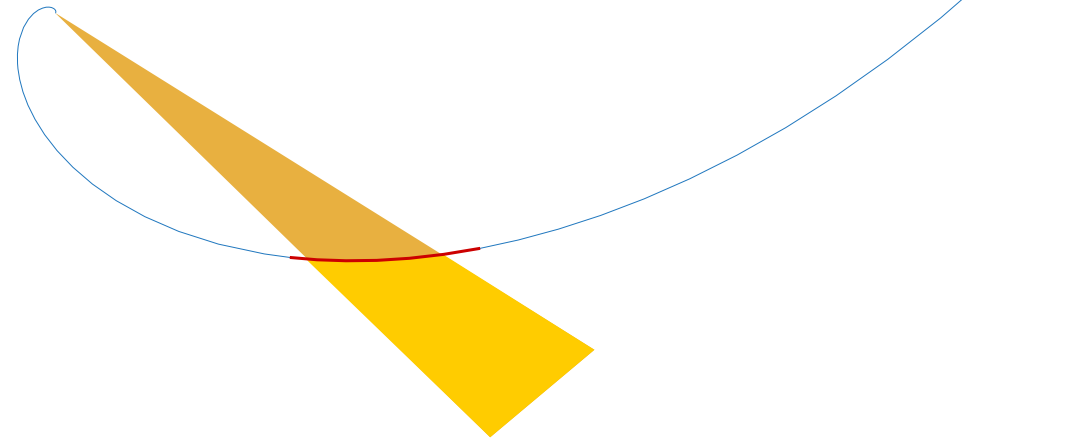
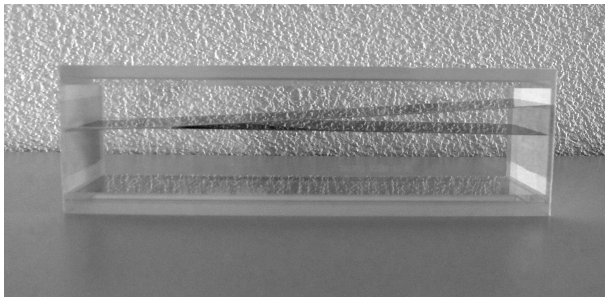
higher  $\theta$ -coverage (option for *Estia*)



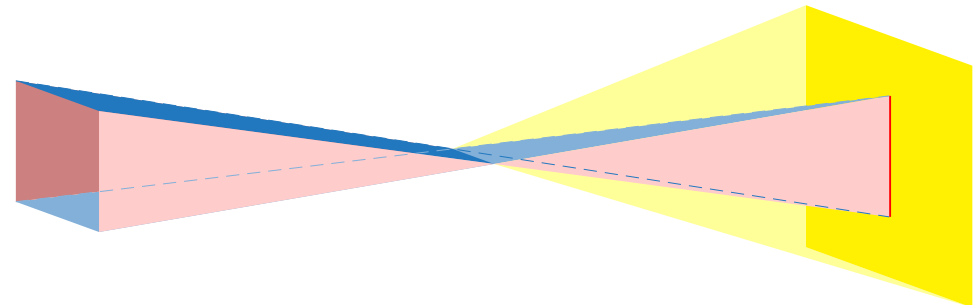
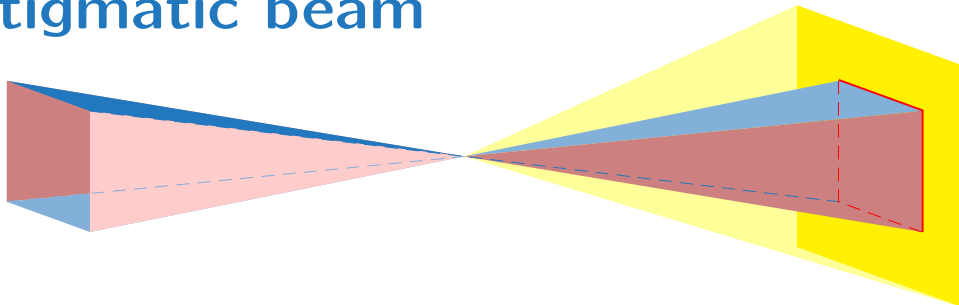
Werner Schweika's thermal & cold guide



polariser / analyser (realised on *Amor*)



astigmatic beam



# YOU

and

*simulations*

Emanouela Rantsiou  
Tobias Panzner  
Panos Korelis  
Uwe Filges

*experiments*

Ursula Bengaard Hansen  
Wolfgang Kreuzpaintner  
Birgit Wiedemann  
Anette Vickery  
Sina Mayr

*ideas / discussions*

Björgvin Hjörvarsson  
Marité Cardenas  
Beate Klösgen  
Rob Dalglish  
Frédéric Ott  
Phil Bentley  
Bob Cubitt  
Peter Böni  
Uwe Stuhr  
...

*PSI infrastructure*

Vincent Thominet  
Sibylle Spielmann  
Roman Bürge  
Marcel Schild  
Dieter Graf  
Jan Krebs

