

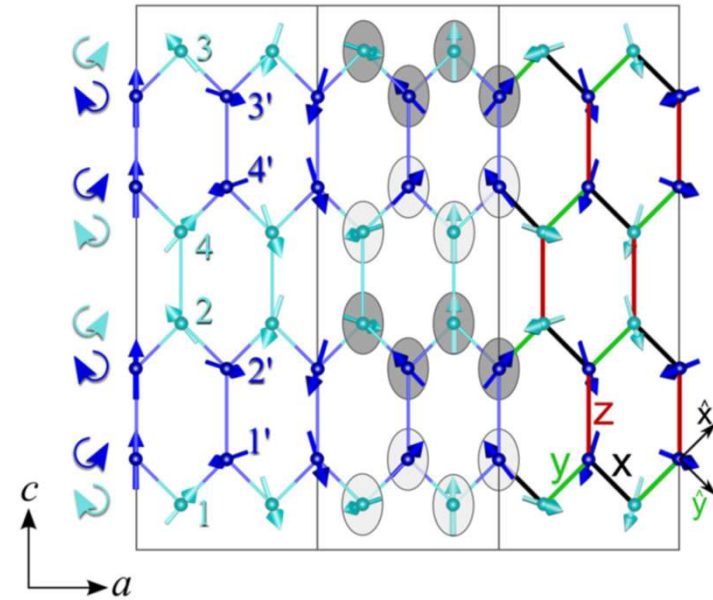
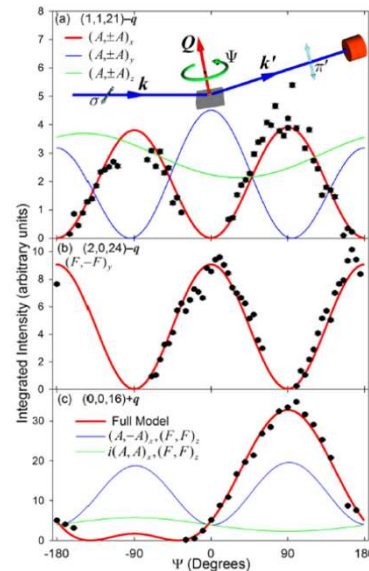
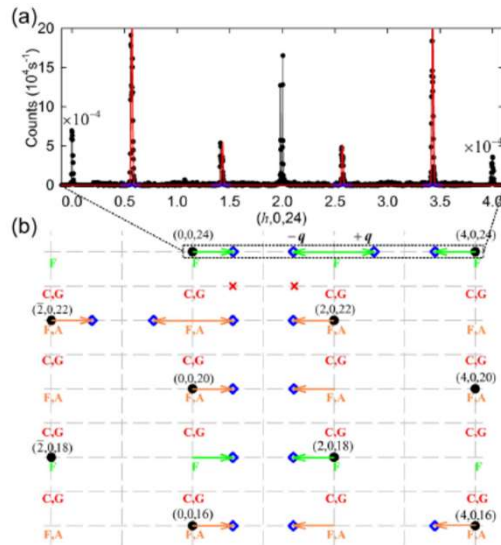
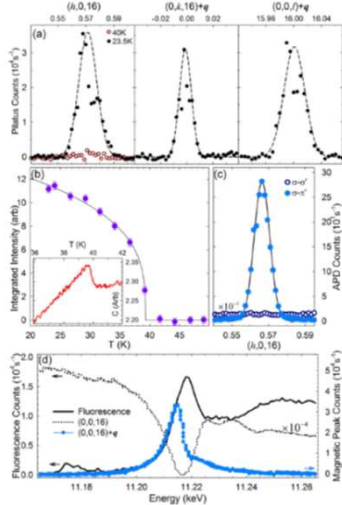
I16U

Exploiting Diamond-II for Investigations of Competing Interactions and Length-Scales

Member	Institution
Urs Staub (Chair)	PSI, Switzerland
Roger Johnson	University College London
Marcus Newton	University of Southampton
Ian Robinson	Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA
Elizabeth Blackburn	University of Lund, Sweden
Robin Perry	University College London (DUC)
Pascal Manuel	ISIS
Dan Porter	DLS
Gareth Nisbet	DLS
Alessandro Bombardi	DLS
John Sutter	DLS
George Howell	DLS
Steve Collins	DLS
Sarnjeet Dhesi	DLS

Diamond I16: Anatomy of an experiment $(\gamma\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_3)$

- Measure AF Bragg peaks over a wide range of momentum transfer
- Explore energy (resonance), temperature, azimuthal and polarization dependence.



Determine magnetic and electronic structure: Counter-rotating spins on a honeycomb lattice, dominated by Kitaev interactions.

Diamond I16: Evolution

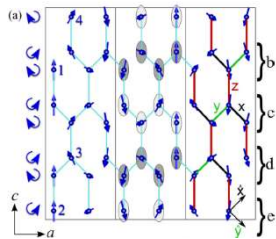
Shrinking samples (here ~ 15 μm crystal with D-I and D-II focus)



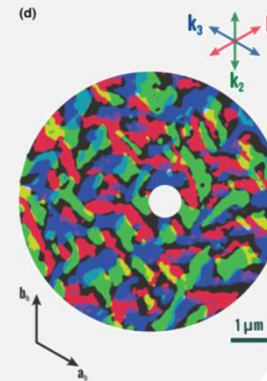
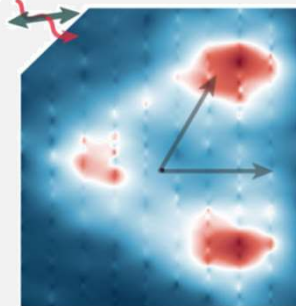
PHYSICAL REVIEW B 90, 205116 (2014)

Unconventional magnetic order on the hyperhoneycomb Kitaev lattice in $\beta\text{-Li}_2\text{IrO}_5$: Full solution via magnetic resonant x-ray diffraction

A. Biffin,¹ R. D. Johnson,¹ Sungkyun Choi,¹ F. Freund,² S. Manni,² A. Bombardi,² P. Manuel,¹ P. Gegenwart,² and R. Coldea¹



Transition from bulk crystals to thin films and heterostructures



Use of coherence for imaging

Bragg Coherent Diffractive Imaging of atomic-scale strain around defects, with resolution of 10s of nm.

Early work showed ~100 μm bulk domains
Thin films allow strain engineering & electric fields
Micron-scale domains imaged using PEEM (I06)



PRL 117, 177601 (2016) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 21 OCTOBER 2016

Coherent Magnetoelastic Domains in Multiferroic BiFeO_3 Films

N. Waterfield Price,^{1,2} R. D. Johnson,^{1,3} W. Saenrang,⁴ F. Maccherozzi,² S. S. Dhesi,² A. Bombardi,² F. P. Chmiel,¹ C.-B. Eom,² and P. G. Radelli^{1,2}

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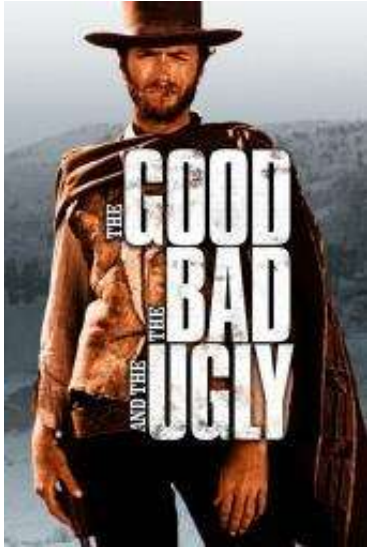
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 1 JUNE 2015 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT4320

nature materials

Three-dimensional imaging of dislocation propagation during crystal growth and dissolution

Jesse N. Clark^{1*}, Johannes Ihi^{2,1}, Anna S. Schenk², Yi-yeoun Kim², Alexander N. Kulak², James M. Campbell³, Gareth Nisbet⁴, Fiona C. Meldrum^{2*} and Ian K. Robinson^{1,5}

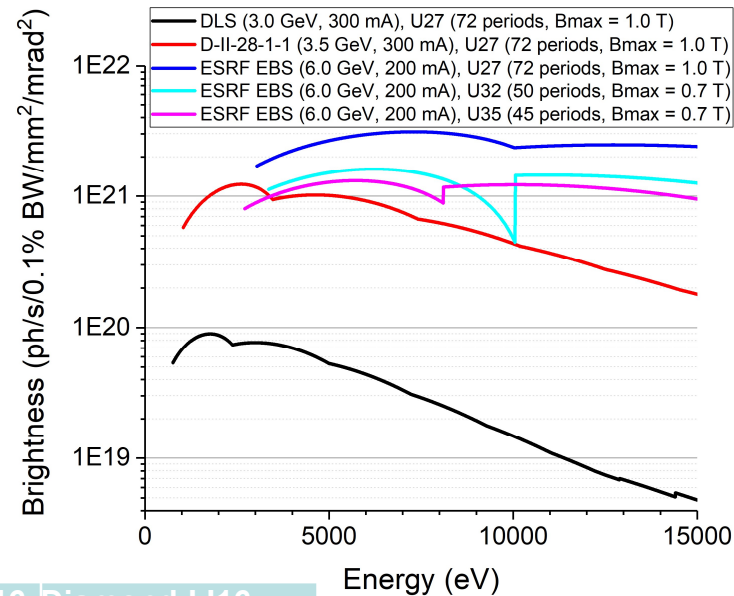
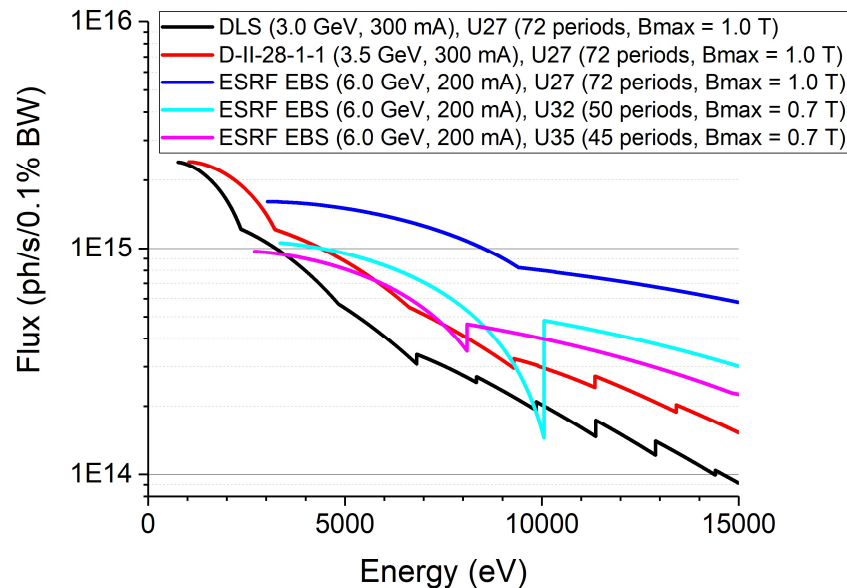




Diamond I16 now

- Highly versatile
 - Very stable optics
 - Excellent scientific publications
 - Huge benefit from Diamond-II
-
- Experiments slow and complex (large expert groups only – no remote access)
 - Diffractometer and cryostat stability inadequate for Diamond-II
 - Limited sample environments

I16: Huge gains from Diamond-II



Source	ESRF EBS	Diamond-II I16 CDR (ey = 8 μm)	Diamond-II I16 (ey = 5 μm)	Diamond-I I16
sigmax (um)	27.6	29.1	29.4	122
sigmay (um)	3.65	4.06	3.21	4.1
sigmax' (urad)	3.99	5.12	5.18	27
sigmay' (urad)	1.37	1.97	1.56	2.3

- Increased flux
- Huge increase in brightness (coherence flux) ~ ESRF upgrade
- X4 smaller horizontal source (focus)
- X4 smaller horizontal divergence

I16 Upgrade

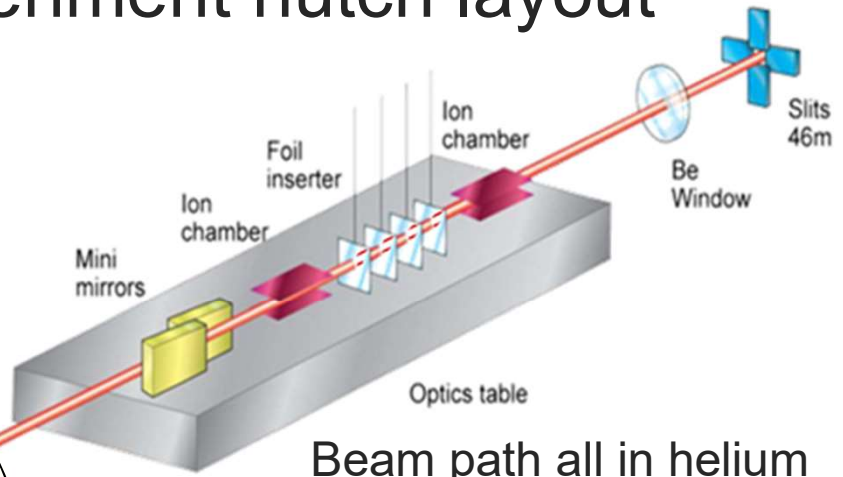
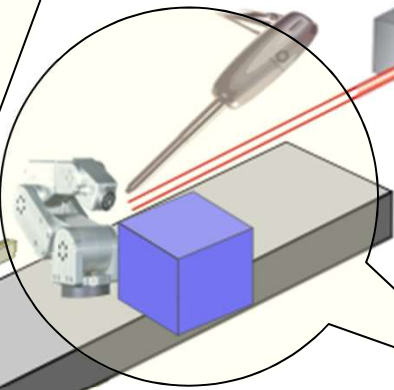
- Minor changes to optics and hutches
- Major re-design of experiment hutch components

I16 Upgrade scheme: New experiment hutch layout

Advanced sample environment stage (8-pole 1.5T vector magnet)



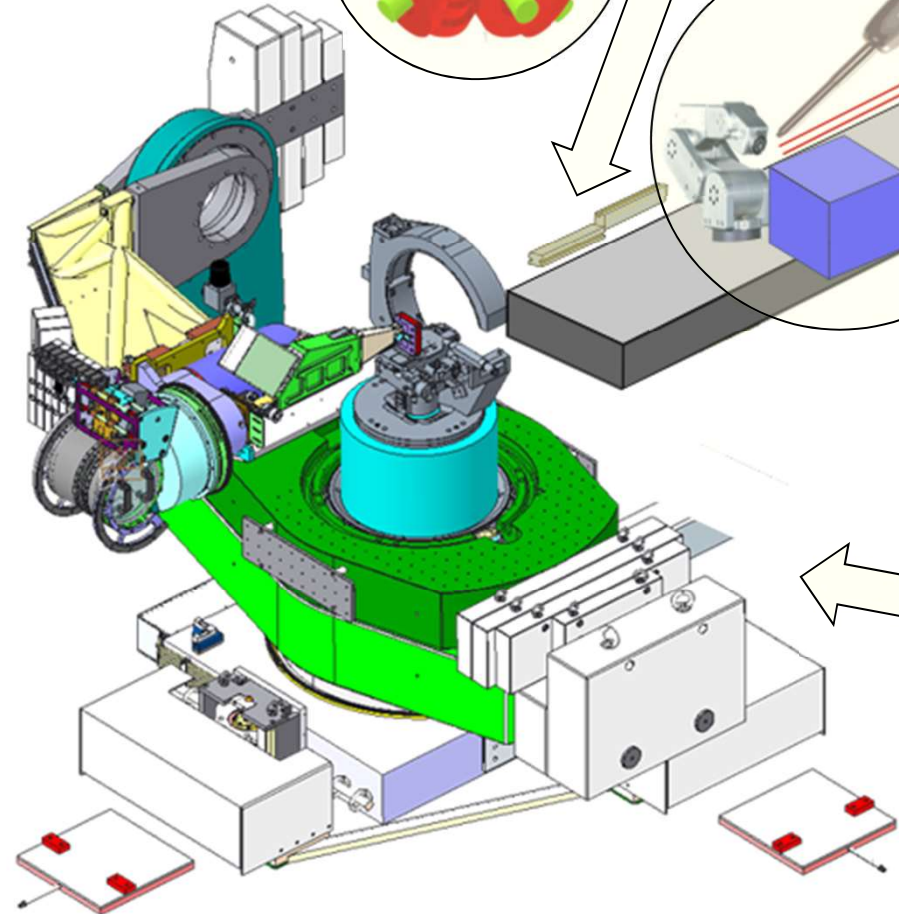
Remotely insertable microfocus mirrors



Beam path all in helium after window. Includes diagnostics, monitors, harmonic mirrors

Highly-automated robotic diffractometer with helium gas-jet cooler and area detector

High-stability horizontally optimized five-circle diffractometer (removable cradle)



I16 Upgrade

Fully exploit Diamond-II to build on the established new directions for the beamline (small samples, imaging at competing length scales)...

Support the entire research cycle, with three experimental scenarios:

1. A high-speed highly-automated robotic diffractometer with sample changer and helium gas-jet (20-350 K) cooling. Entry-level remote instrument for sample characterization, magnetic propagation vectors, phase transitions...
2. A high-stability horizontally-optimized diffractometer for resonant, magnetic and coherent scattering; low-vibration cryostats (<3 K); full polarization control; remotely insertable microfocus optics
3. Large instrument to support a wide range of future specialist sample environments. Proposal includes a 1.5T 8-pole vector magnet with wide opening. Future stages driven by new priorities.

I16 Upgrade: Who will benefit?

Robotic diffractometer

- Chemists and sample growers – rapid materials discovery and screening
- Users of advanced facilities (I16 main instrument, X-FEL...)
- Materials scientists (diffraction maps *etc*)
- New users & students (training, automation)
- Remote users

Main Instrument

- Bragg Coherent Diffractive Imaging community
- All current users (enhanced flux, smaller focus, microfocus, improved stability, improved cryostat, horizontal scattering)

Advanced sample environment

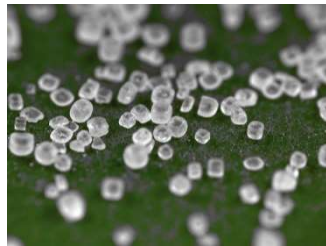
- Science projects for vector magnet (complex frustrated and topological systems)
- Users of future sample environment provision

Diamond I16: New Science

Robotic diffractometer

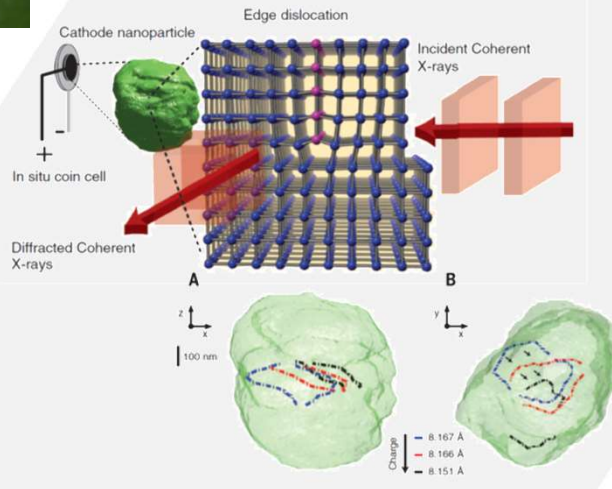


Magnetic structure from single large crystal grains

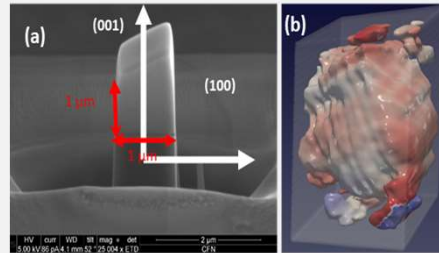


Functional properties of HPHT growth (Perry, Johnson)

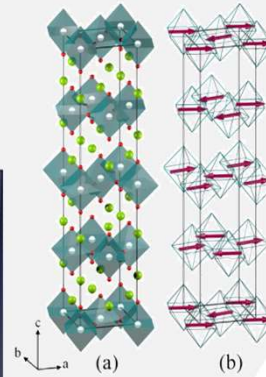
Imaging defects and oxidation states during battery charge-cycling (Ulvestad et al)



Bragg Coherent Diffractive Imaging

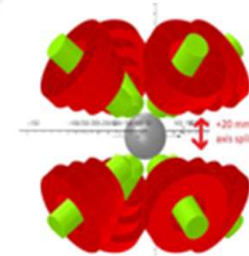


Imaging AF domains in Sr₂IrO₄ (Robinson)



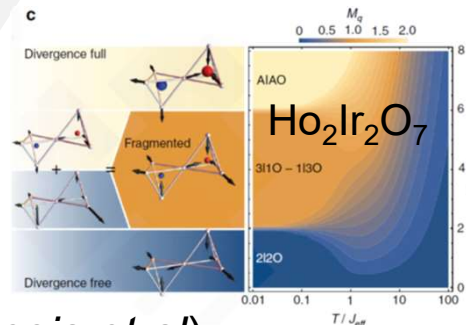
1.5T vector magnet

3d structure of Skyrmion phases



Anisotropy in frustrated rare-earth pyrochlores; coordination polymers (Johnson).

‘Staggered’ physics, complex phases and their Hamiltonians.



(Lefrancois et al)

