

Neutron Depolarization Imaging

Marc Seifert

AUNIRA Summer School

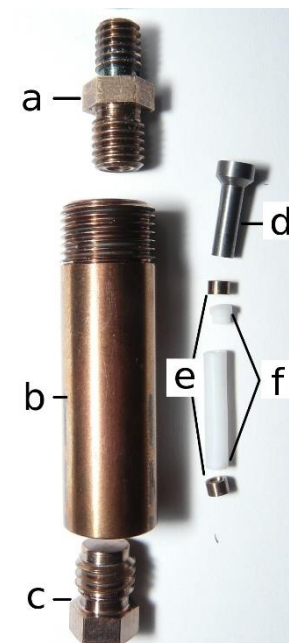
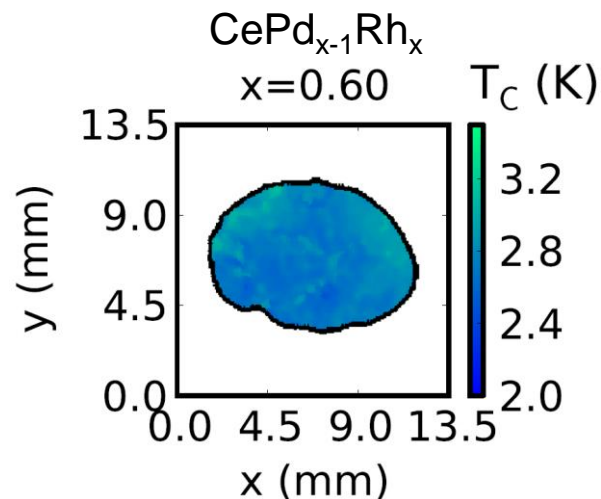
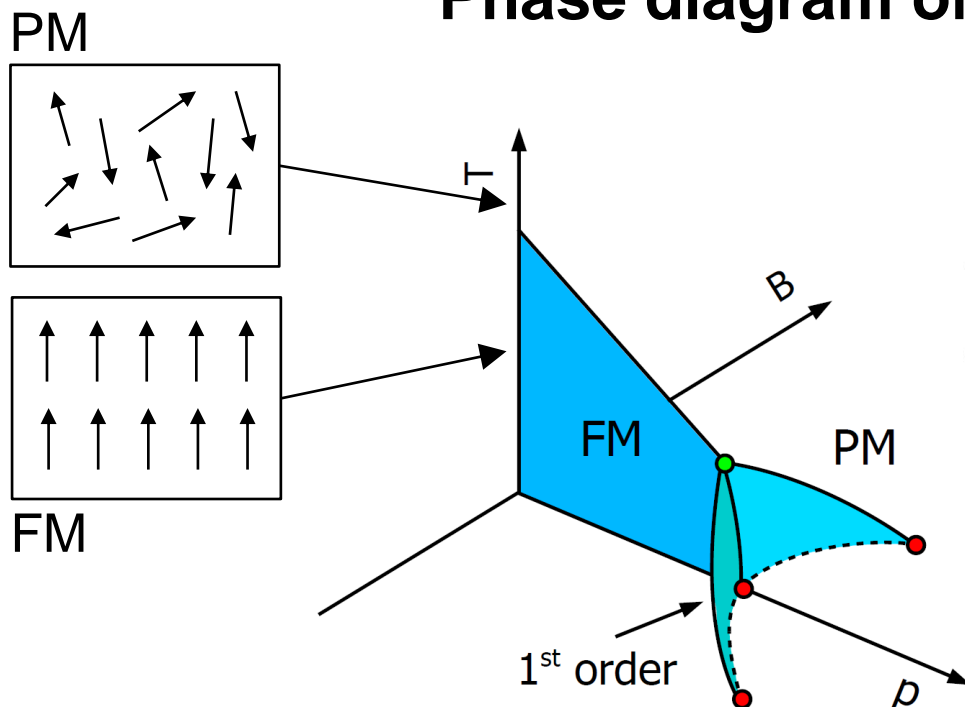
01.09.2017

MLZ is a cooperation between:

Outline

1. Motivation
2. NDI Setup (at ANTARES)
3. Theory of Neutron Depolarization Imaging (NDI)
4. Examples

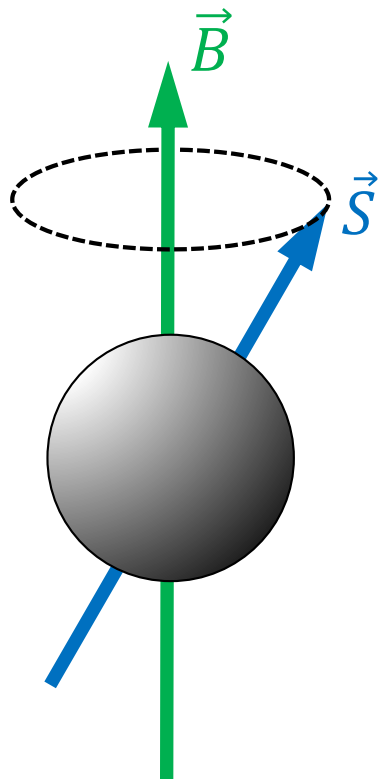
Phase diagram of a ferromagnet



- FM can show complex phase diagrams (T, B, p, ...)
- Demanding sample environment necessary
- NDI very suitable for investigation of FM
- Non-destructive and spatially resolved

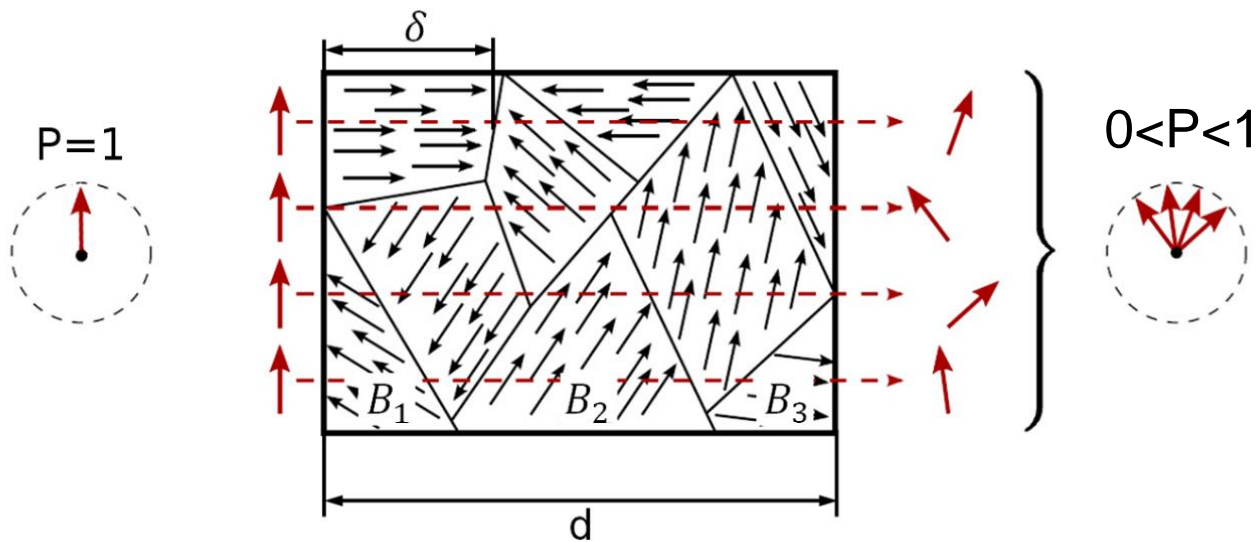
Schmakat, PhD thesis (2016)

Neutron depolarization due to ferromagnetism



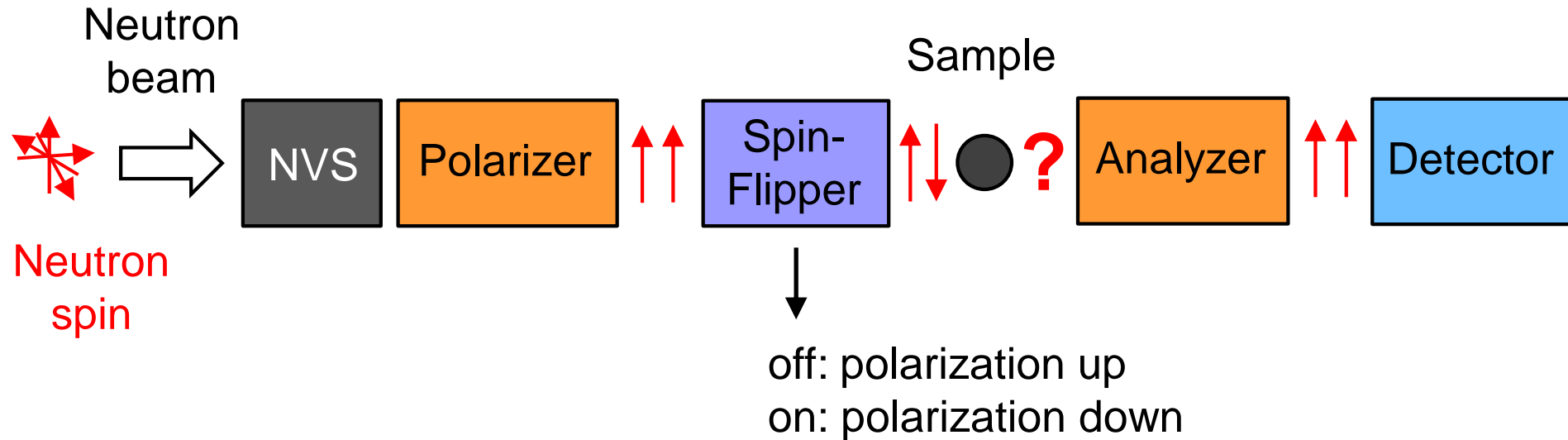
Larmor

precession: $\vec{\omega}_L = -\gamma \vec{B}$



spin rotation per domain: $\varphi_L = \omega_L t$

NDI setup



Polarisation:
$$P = \frac{1}{P_0} \frac{I_{\uparrow} - I_{\downarrow}}{I_{\uparrow} + I_{\downarrow}}$$

Polarizers

3He cell



<http://mlz-garching.de/wissenschaft-und-projekte/instrumentservice/neutronenoptik.html>

- Absorption cross section of ^3He depends on spin direction of the ^3He nucleus
- Polarized ^3He gas in glass container
- $P=80\%$

V-cavity

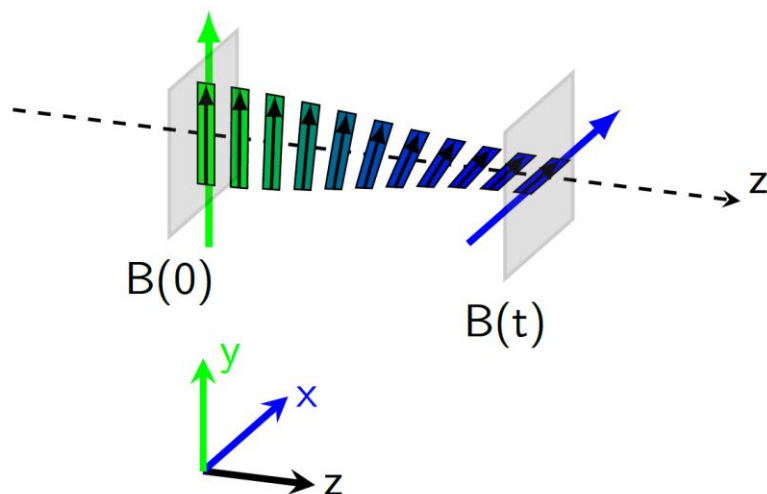


<https://www.swissneutronics.ch/index.php?id=190>

- Polarizing supermirrors arranged in V-shapes
- One spin direction transmitted, other reflected to the side
- $P=80\%$

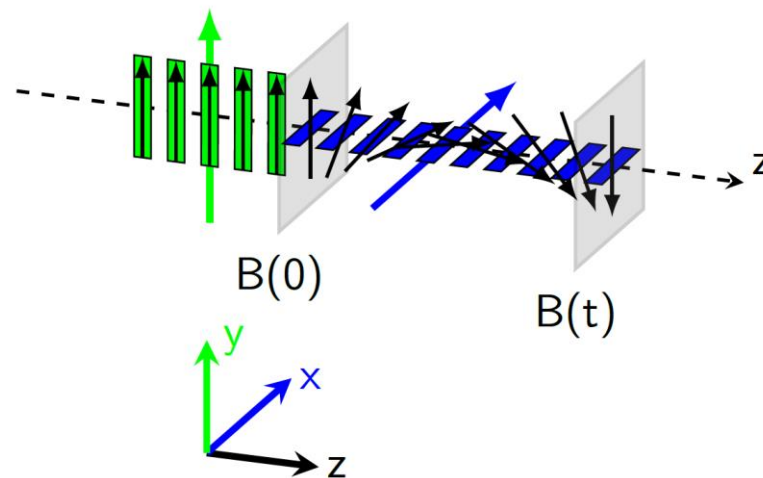
Neutron spins in dynamic magnetic fields

adiabatic field transition



neutron spin follows the magnetic field

non-adiabatic field transition



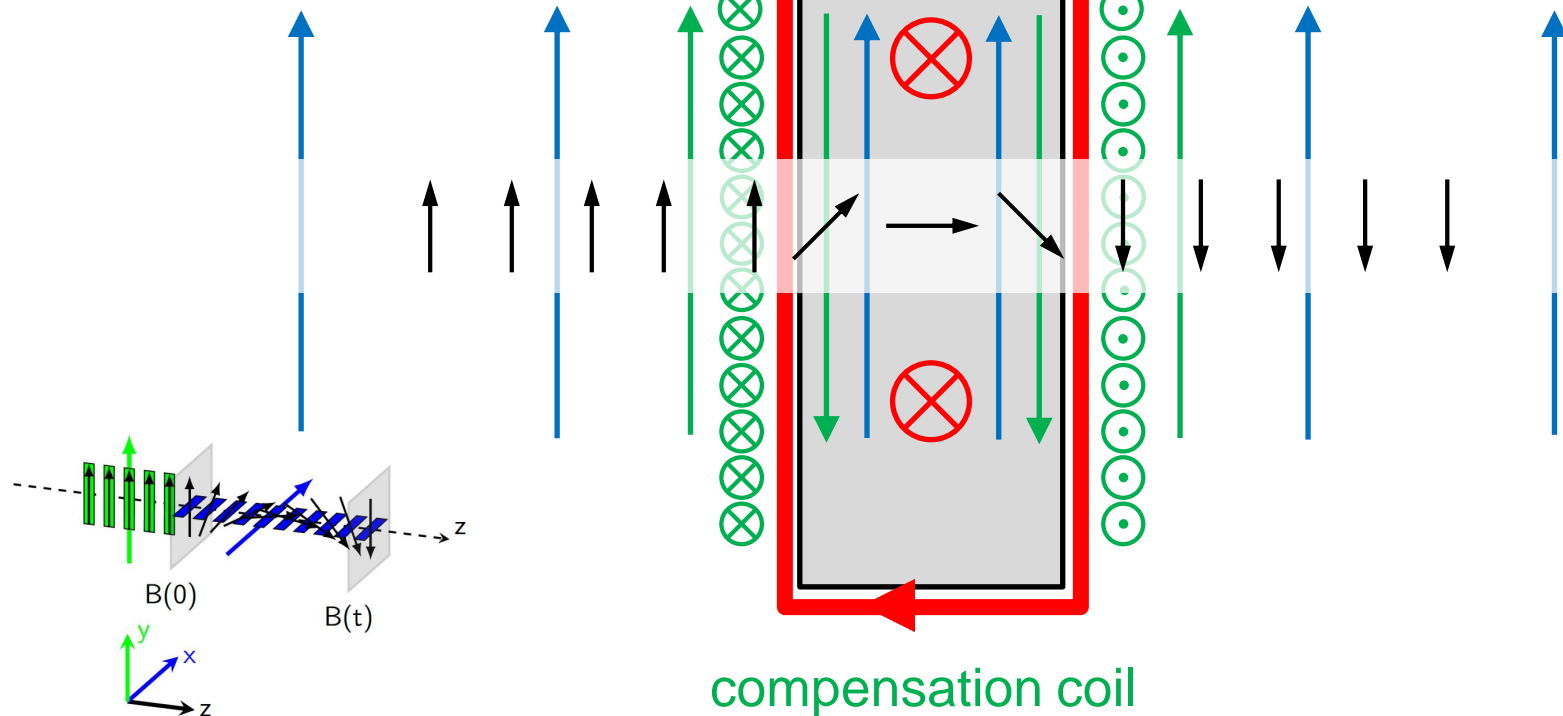
neutron spin starts precessing around the magnetic field

Mezei spin flipper

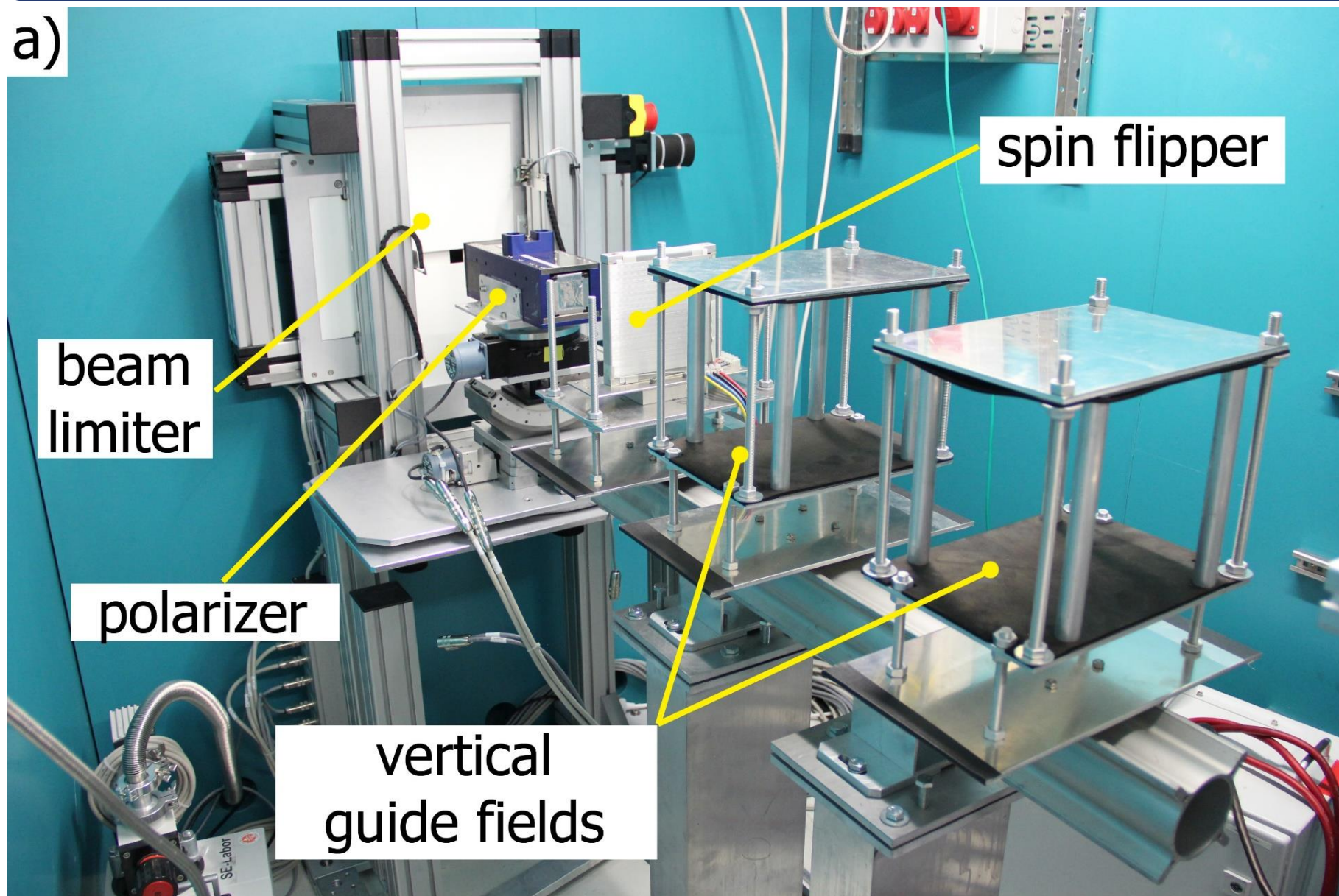
external guide field

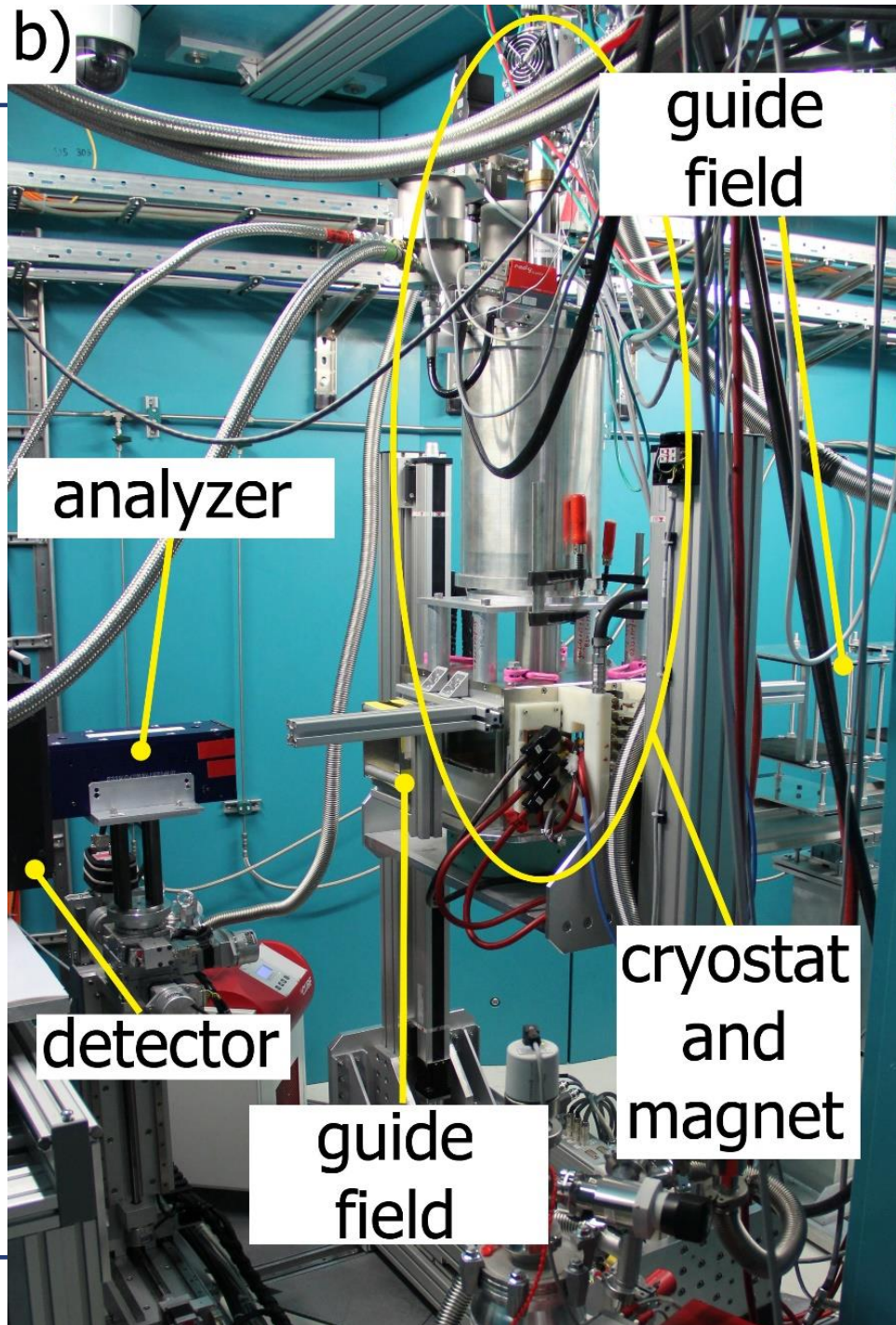
flipper coil

external guide field

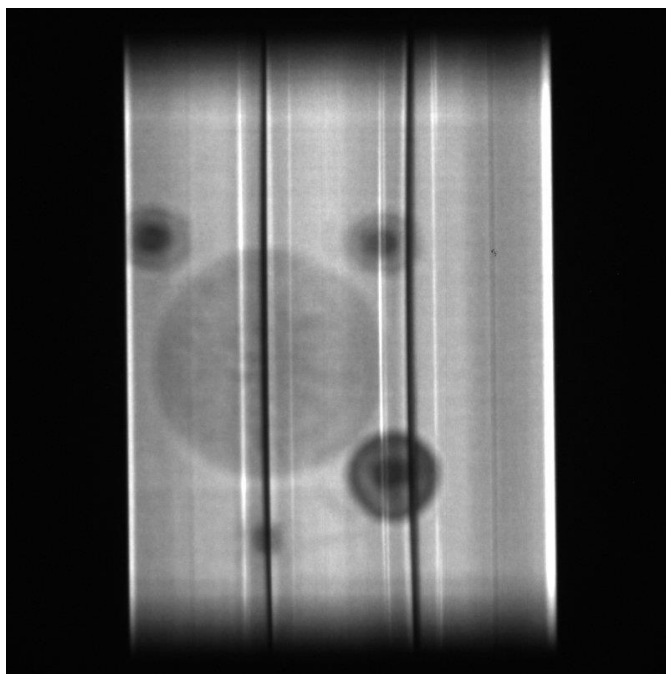
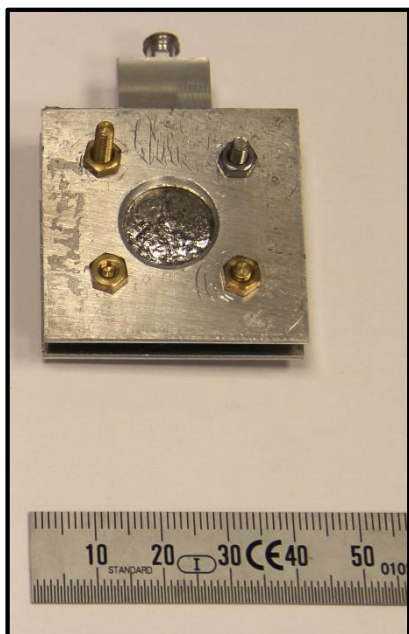


a)

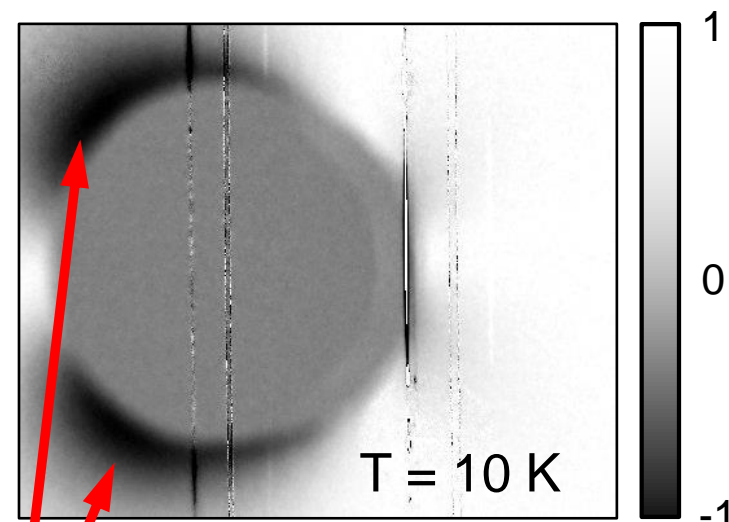




NDI measurements on UGe_2 ($T_C = 52.6$ K)



neutron radiography of the UGe_2 sample



Normalized polarization image of the UGe_2 sample
stray fields

Seifert, Haslbeck, Janoschek, to be published

Theory of neutron depolarization

Developed by Halpern and Holstein (1941)

$$\text{Ansatz: } P = P_0 \left[\left\langle \frac{B_{\parallel}^2}{B^2} \right\rangle_B + \left\langle \frac{B_{\perp}^2}{B^2} \right\rangle_B \left\langle \cos \left(\gamma B \frac{\delta}{v} \right) \right\rangle_{\delta} \right]^N$$

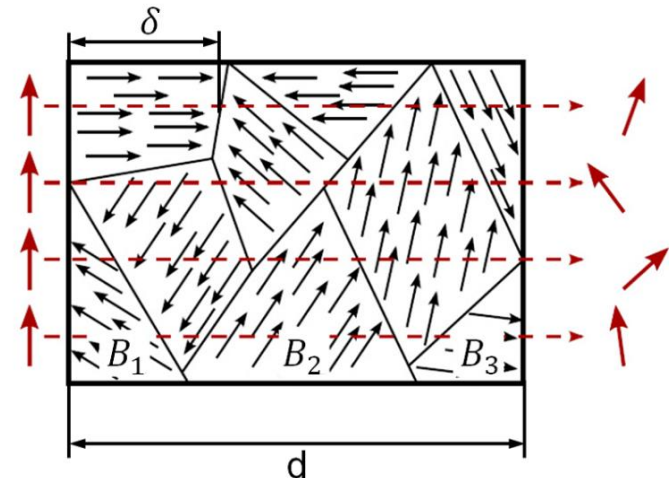
δ average domain size

$N=d/\delta$ average number of domains

d sample length

Assumptions:

- Isotropic domain orientation
- Infinitely small domain walls



Theory of neutron depolarization

Large Larmor angle per domain ($\varphi_L > 2\pi$):

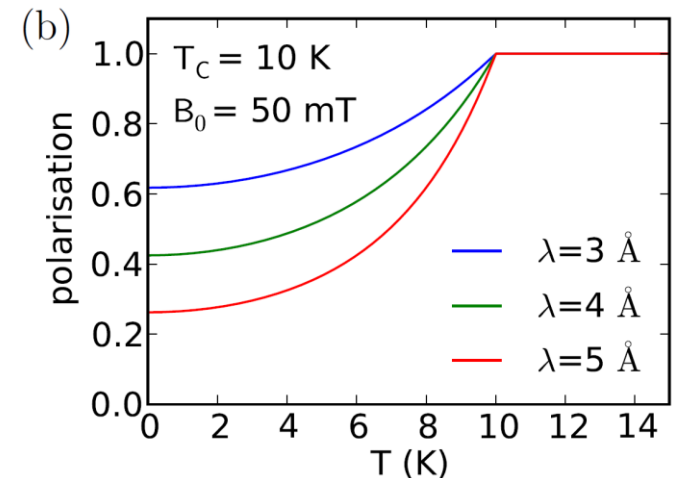
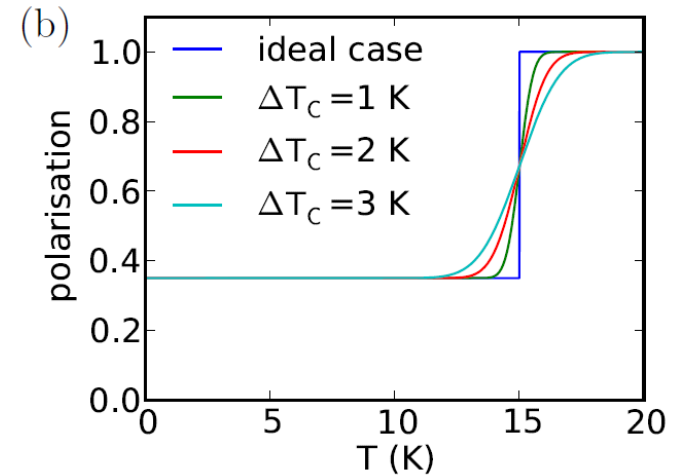
$$P = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^N P_0$$

Small Larmor angle per domain ($\varphi_L \ll 2\pi$):

$$P = P_0 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{3}\gamma^2 B^2 d \frac{\delta}{v^2}\right)$$

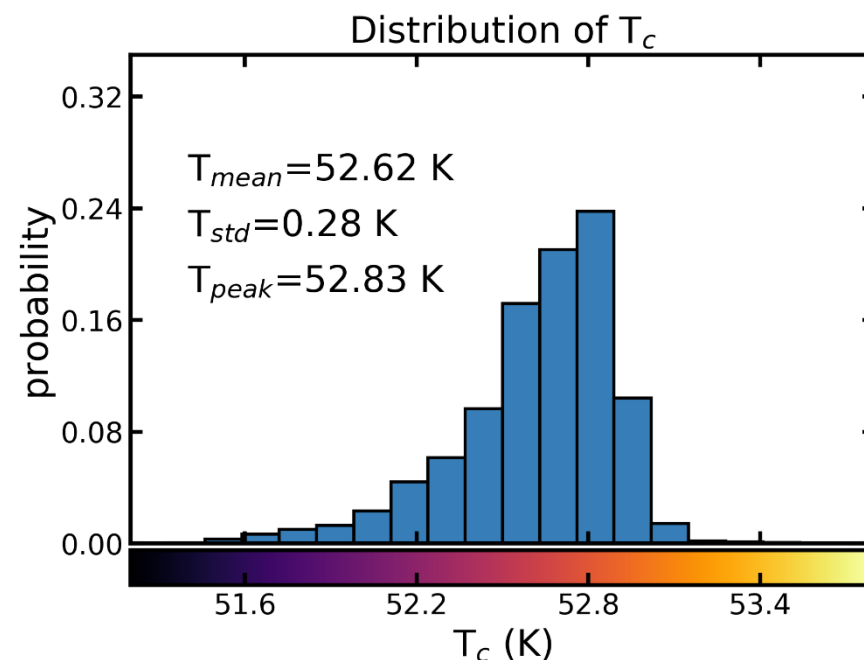
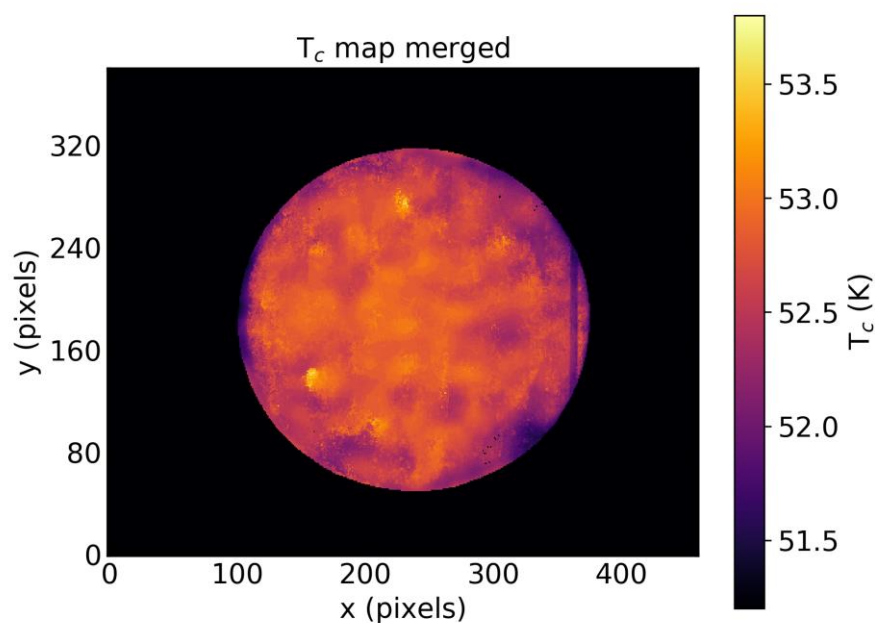
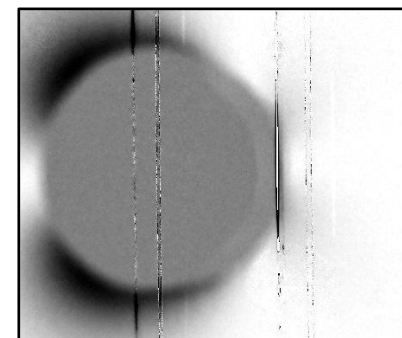
Temperature dependence:

$$B^2(T) = \mu_0^2 M^2(T) = \mu_0^2 M_0^2 \left(\frac{T-T_C}{T_C}\right)^{1/\beta}$$



UGe₂ evaluation

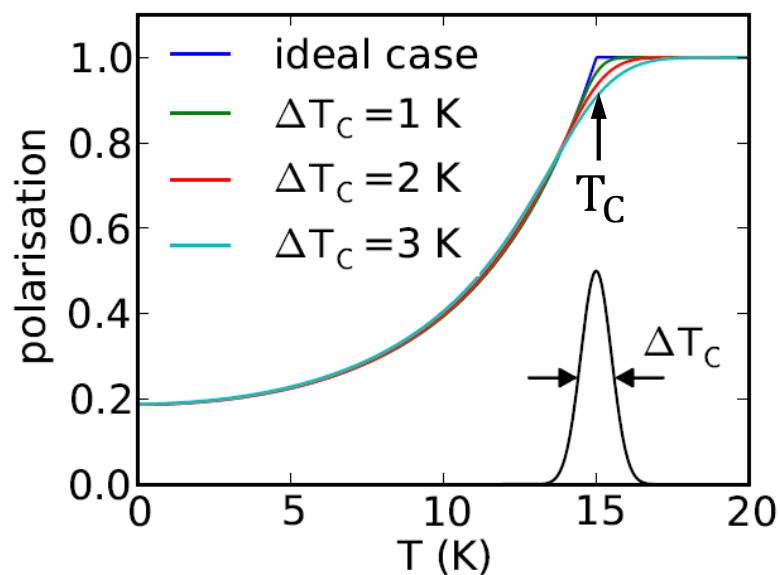
- Calculate normalized polarization images
- Pixelwise fit of depolarization function to data
- Plot fit parameters as a function of (x,y)



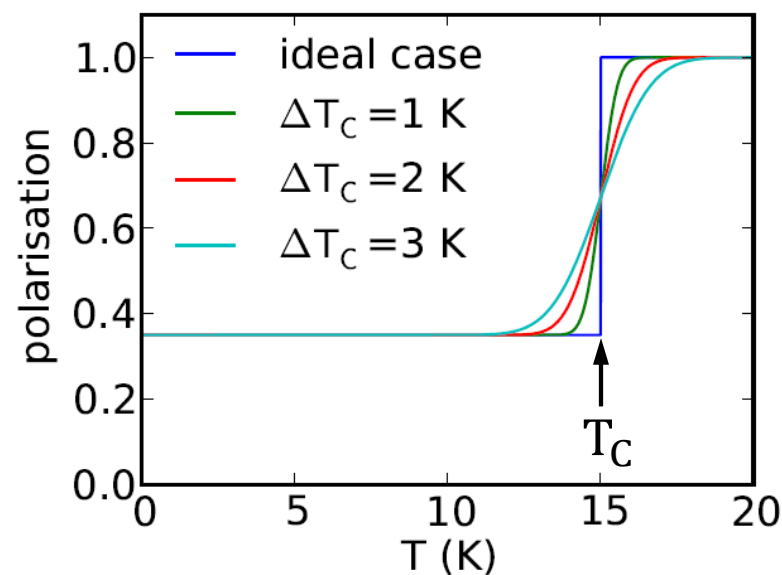
Seifert, Haslbeck, Janoschek, to be published

Broadening due to a T_C distribution

$$\varphi_L \ll 2\pi$$

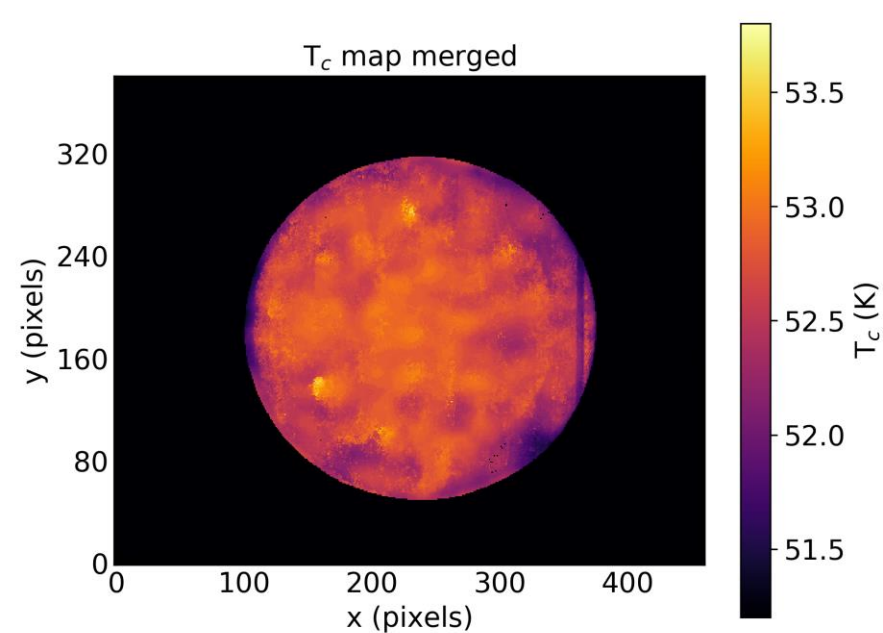


$$\varphi_L > 2\pi$$

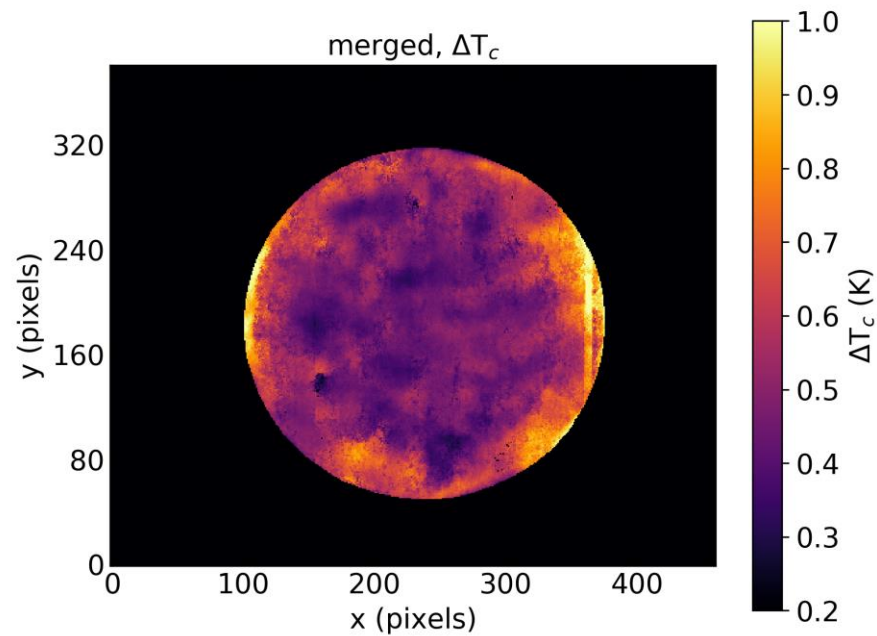


T_C distribution smears sharp features out

T_C map and Gaussian width

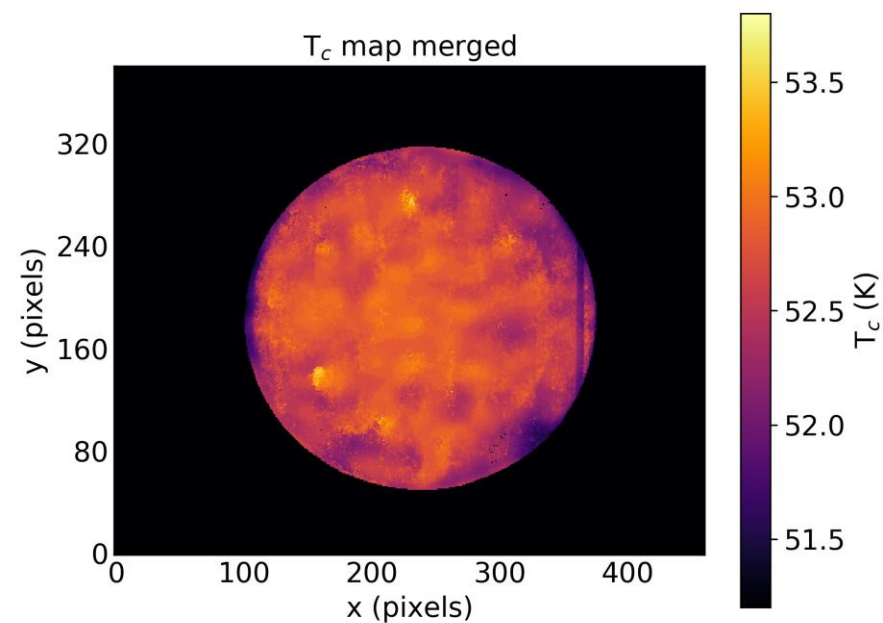


Curie temperature T_C

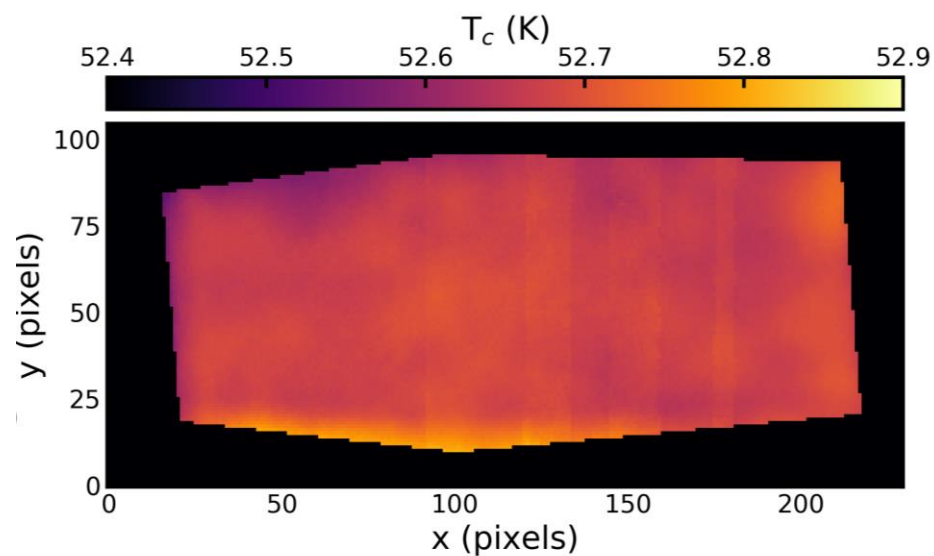


Width of gaussian distribution

Comparison of different samples

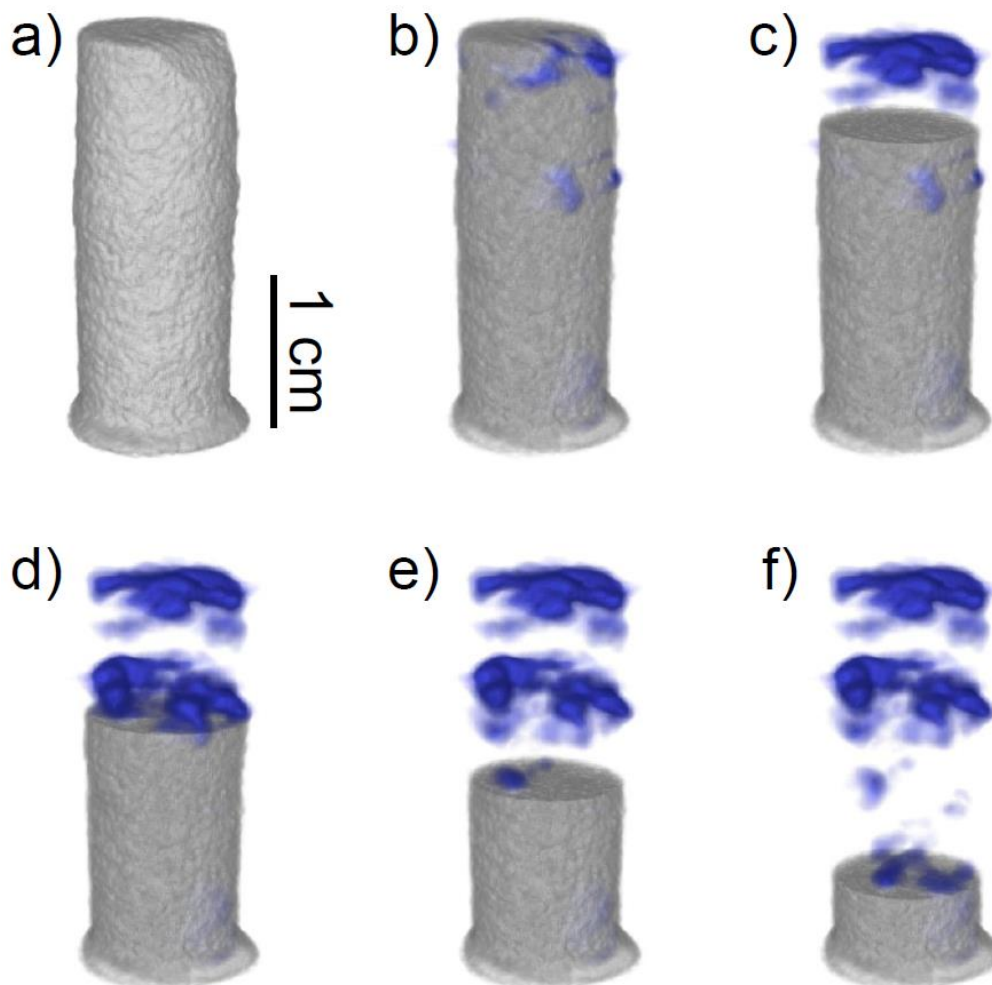


polycrystalline UGe₂ sample



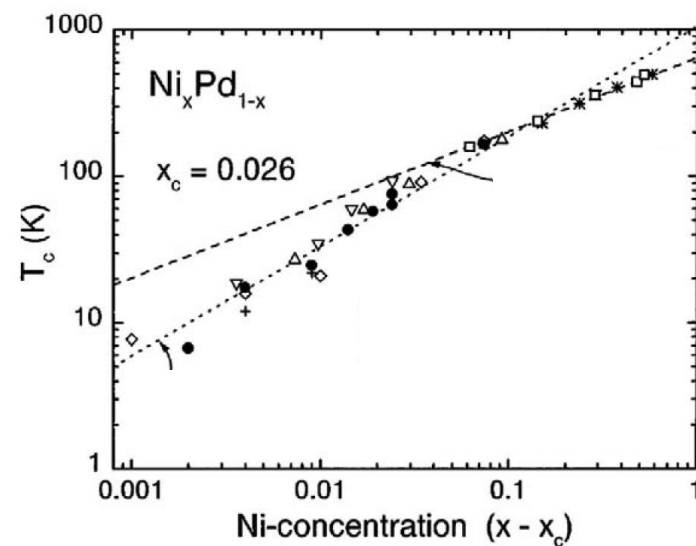
single crystalline UGe₂ sample

Neutron Depolarization Tomography



Depolarization tomography of a $\text{Pd}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x$ crystal ($x=2.67\%$)

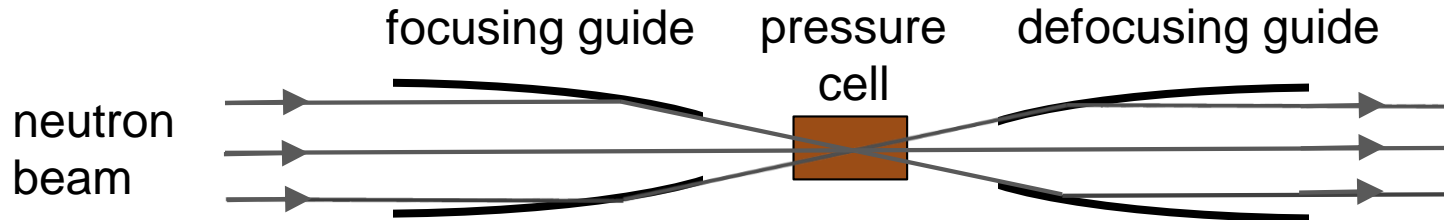
Ni concentration influences T_c



Schulz, PhD thesis (2010)

Conclusion

- Depolarization can be used for investigation of ferromagnetism
- NDI gives spatial information about magnetic properties
- Variations of the setup enable the investigation up to 10 GPa



P. Jorba (2017)

Thank you for your attention!