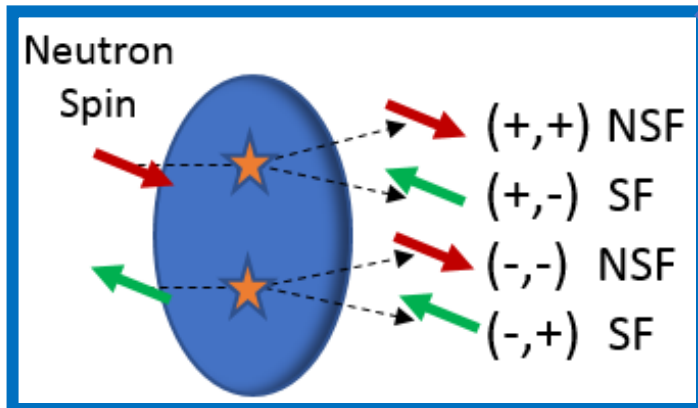
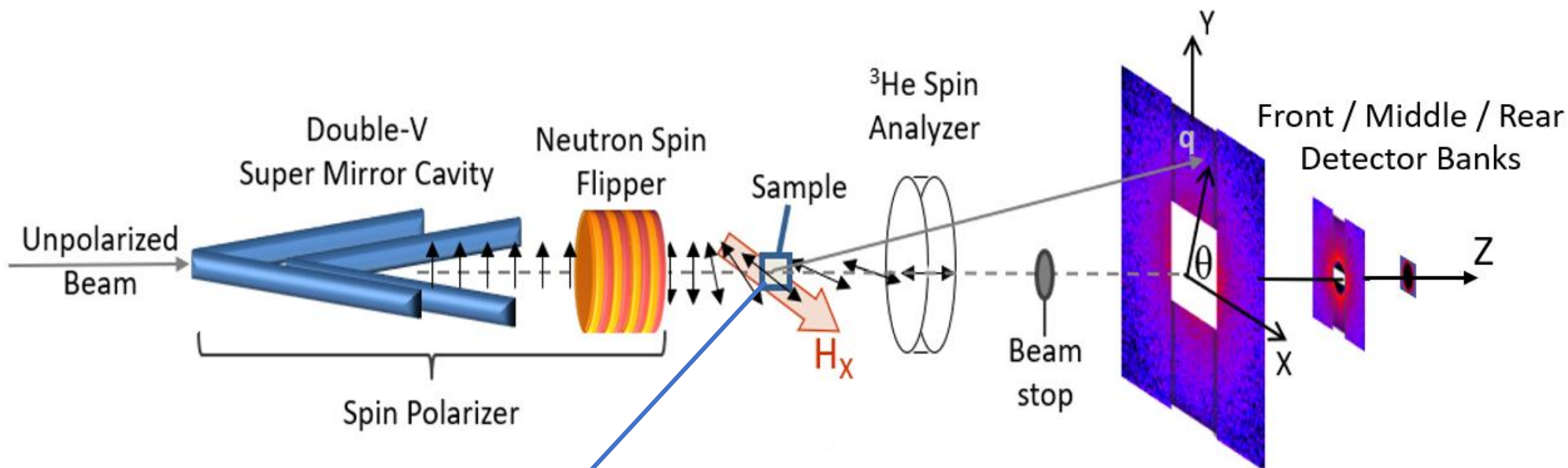


Magnetic SANS Summer School 2020 (Held February 2021)

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Jonathan Gaudet, and Peter Beaucage

Polarization Analysis Cheat Sheet For Horizontal Magnetic Field



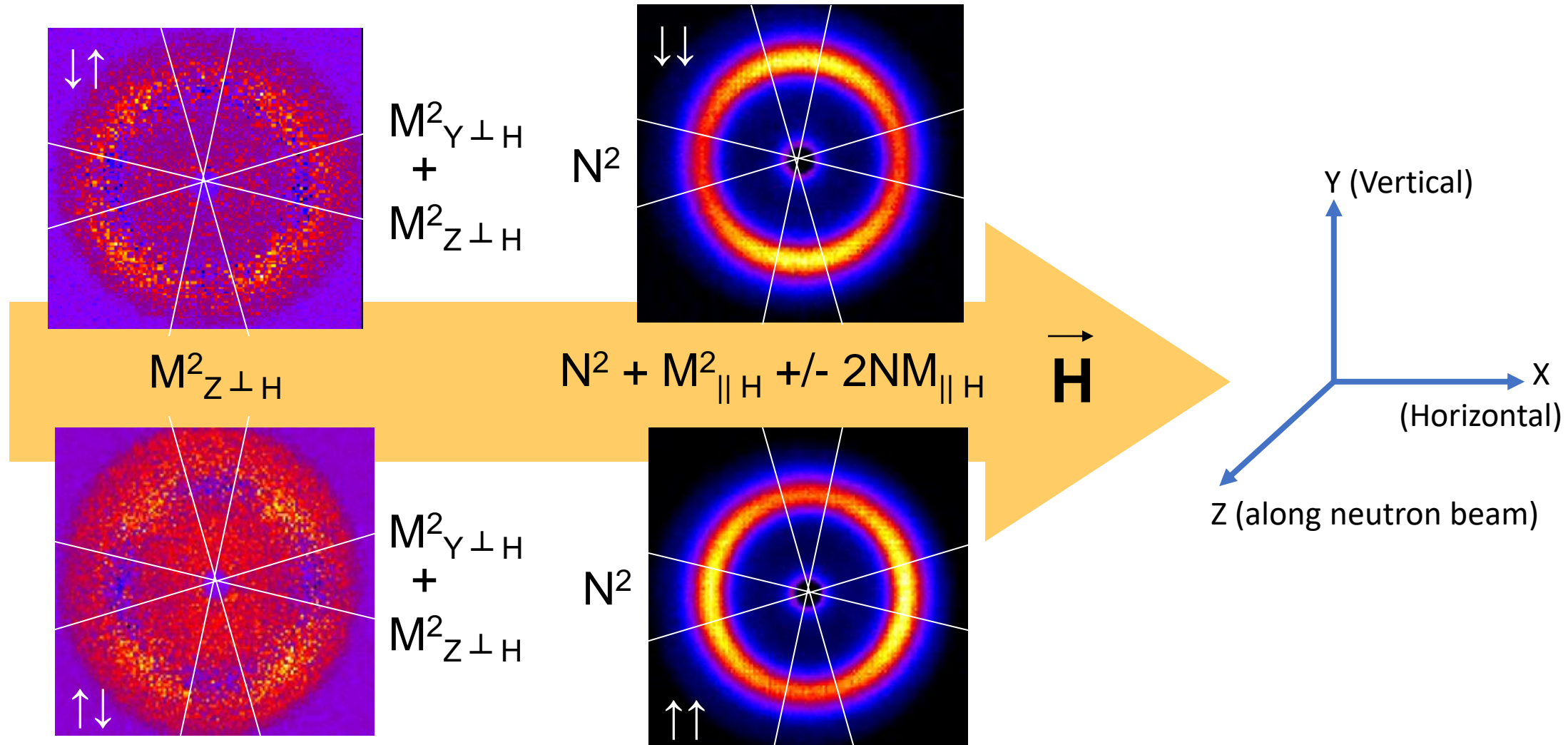
Non spin-flip (NSF) vs. Spin-flip (SF) scattering where can only measure magnetic moments, M , that are $\perp H$

NSF → all structural scattering (N)
 → projection of $(M \perp Q)$ that is $\parallel H$

SF → the projection of $(M \perp Q)$ that is $\perp H$

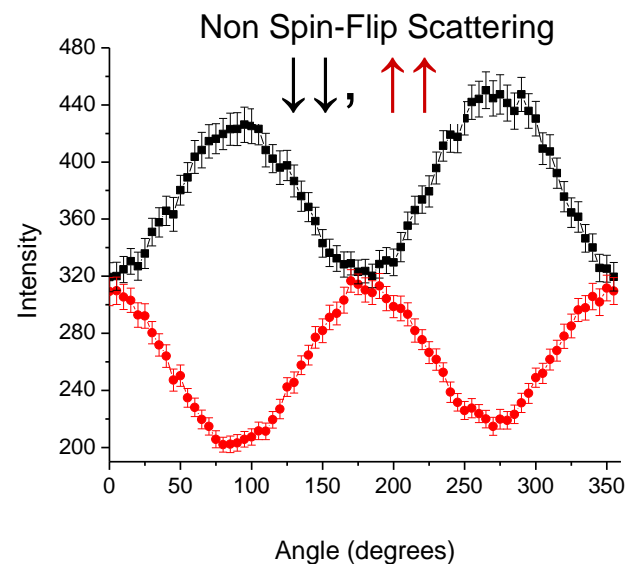
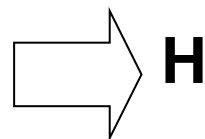
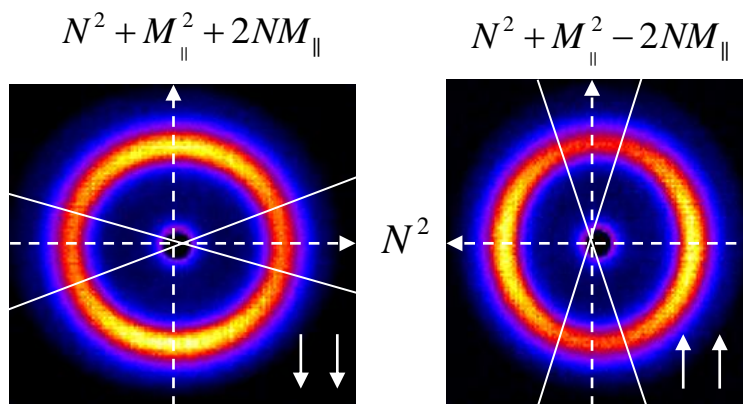
Thus, spin-flip is entirely magnetic!

Coordinate Axes Simplification (horizontal magnetic field)

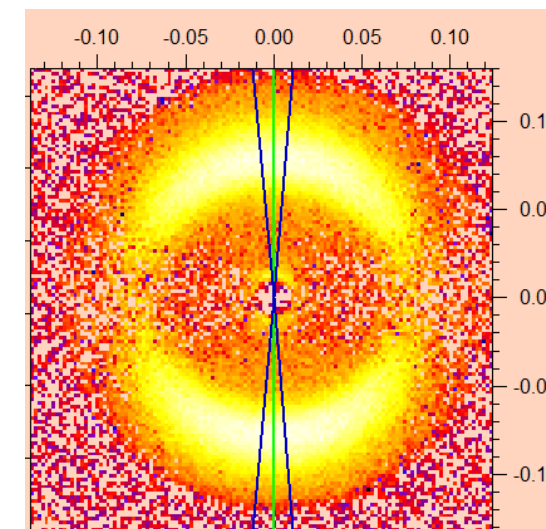


If sample is structurally isotropic, we can determine M^2_{\parallel}

Non Spin-Flip Scattering



↓↓ - ↑↑ Scattering

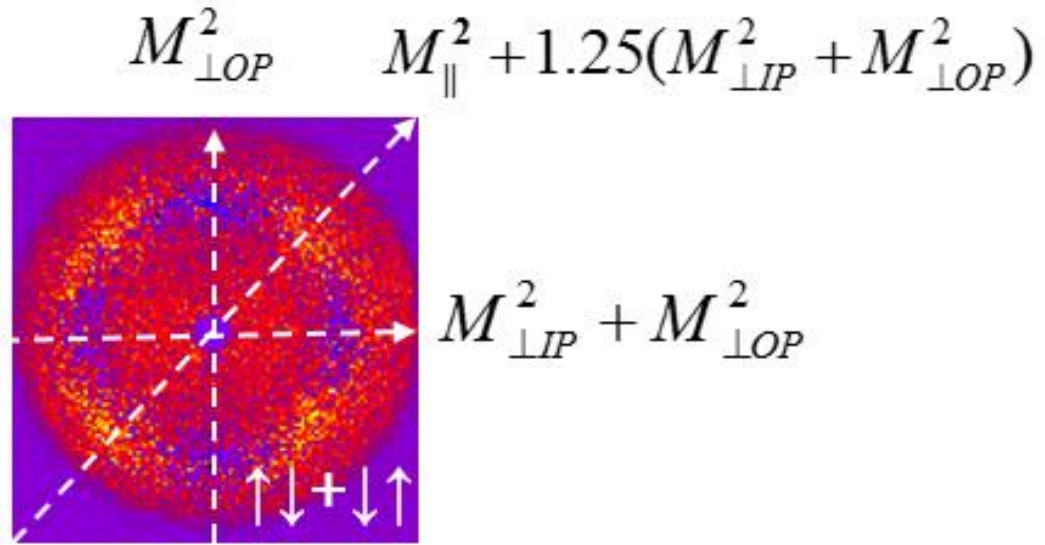


$$N^2 = (I_X^{\uparrow\uparrow} + I_X^{\downarrow\downarrow})$$

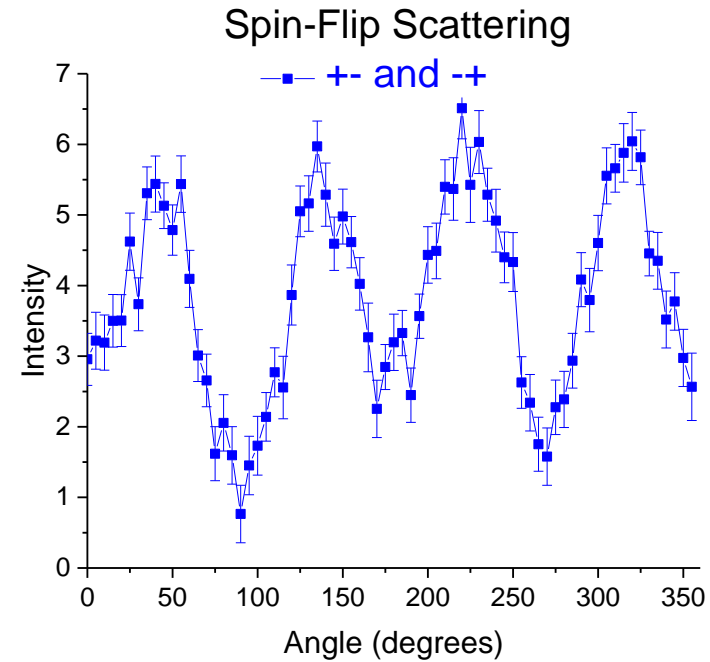
$$M_{||}^2 = (I_Y^{\uparrow\uparrow} + I_Y^{\downarrow\downarrow}) - (I_X^{\uparrow\uparrow} + I_X^{\downarrow\downarrow})$$

$$M_{||}^2 \text{ (from NET moment parallel H)} = (I_Y^{\downarrow\downarrow} - I_Y^{\uparrow\uparrow})^2 / 8N^2$$

Spin-Flip Scattering



Here $\perp OP$ (out-of-plane) means $Z \perp H$, and $\perp IP$ (in-plane) means $Y \perp H$.

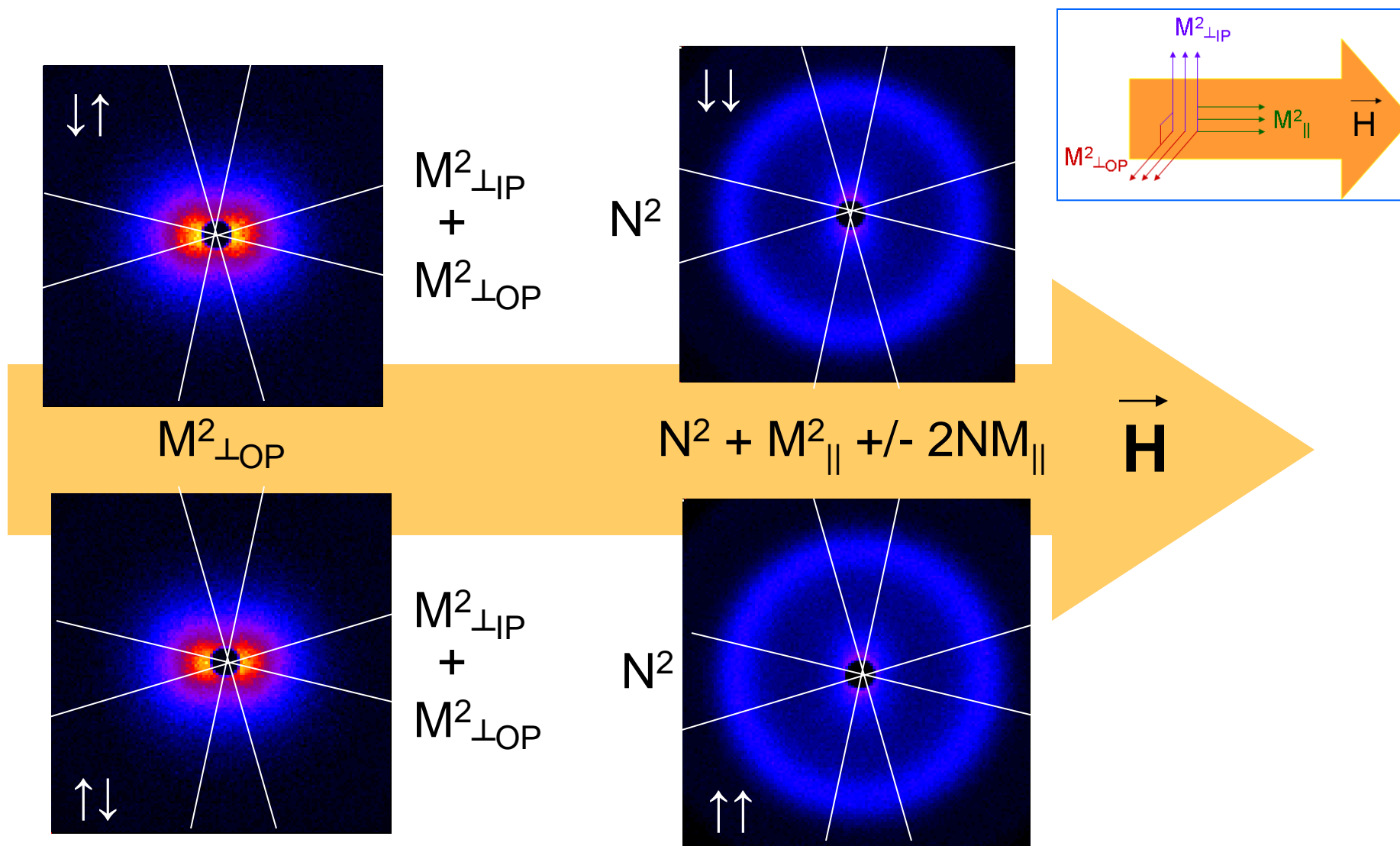


$$M_{\perp H}^2 = (I_X^{\uparrow\downarrow, \downarrow\uparrow}) = 2/3(I_X^{\uparrow\downarrow, \downarrow\uparrow} + I_Y^{\uparrow\downarrow, \downarrow\uparrow})$$

Calculation of SLD

- SLD stands for Scattering Length Density. **SLD of $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4 = 6.07 \times 10^{-6} \text{\AA}^{-2}$.**
- SLD calculator: <https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/resources/activation/> (to use for SLD purposes fill in Material and Absorption and Scattering sections).
- The precursor to the above link, <https://www.ncnr.nist.gov/resources/sldcalc.html>, gives some information on how SLD is derived if you're curious.
- magnetic SLD, $\rho_m = M$ (in A/m) $\times 2.853 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}/(\text{A } \text{\AA}^2)$, where $1000 \text{ A/m} = \text{emu/cc}$.
Magnetic SLD of $\text{CoFe}_2\text{O}_4 = 1.42 \times 10^{-6} \text{\AA}^{-2}$.
- In a modeling program like SasView, the scale would be the volume fraction when the measured scattering is corrected to *intensity per cm thickness of sample*. In the case of a powder, for example, the true sample thickness is difficult to know and this becomes a simple scaling factor.

Coordinate Axes Simplification [$\cos(\theta)$ and $\sin(\theta) \rightarrow 1$ or 0]



1.2 Tesla CoFe_2O_4 : Log Scale