MonteCarlo simulation of intermultiplet transitions in Pr

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Aim:

Project an High Inelastic Neutron Scattering experiment in the eV range energy on Prasodimio (Pr)

Monte Carlo simulation code give a prediction about the performance of the particular spectrometer before the realization of the experiment to organized the correct set up.

In this particular case we want to study the intermultiplet transition of Pr (rare-earth metal).

Summary

- Intermultiplet transitions
  - The spin-orbit interaction
- Inelastic Neutron Scattering
  - VESUVIO spectrometer
- MonteCarlo simulation

Intermultiplet transitions

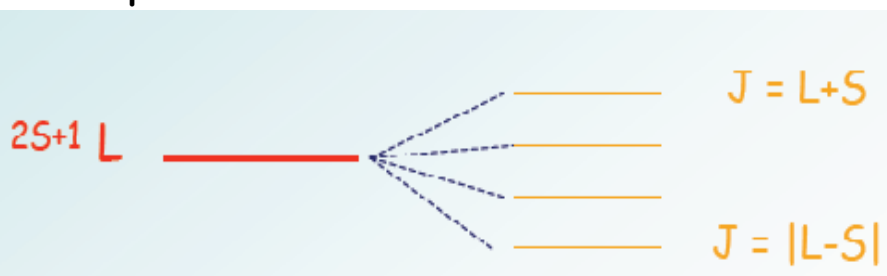
Hamiltonian of a system considering spin-orbit interaction is:

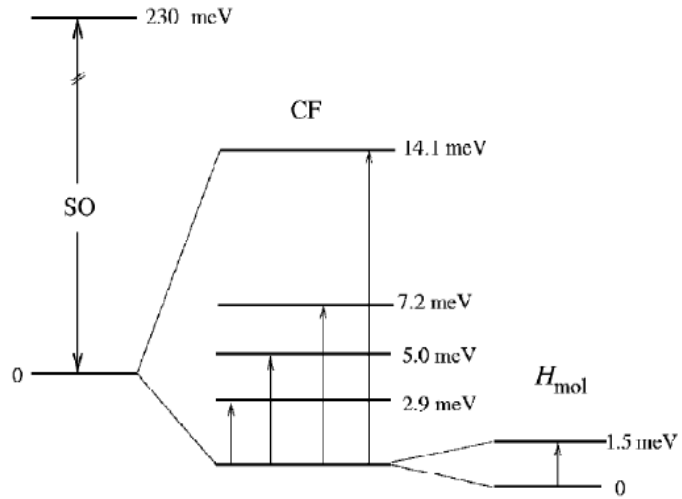
$$H=H_0+H_{so}$$

$$H_{SO} = \sum_i \xi_i(r)\, \ell_i \cdot s_i = \zeta\, L \cdot S$$

where z is a radial integral of $\xi_i(r)$.

The Spin-orbit interaction eliminates the degeneration of the ^{2S+1}L terms and generate J multiplets





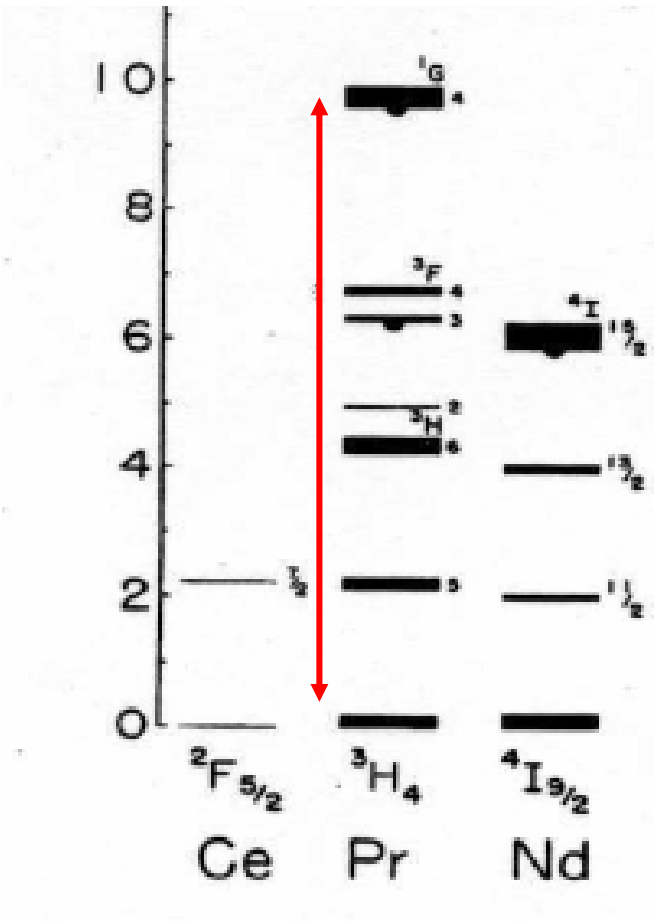
Typical splitting of levels in a rare earth system due to spin–orbit (SO), crystal-field (CF), and exchange interaction (H_{mol}). Scheme reproducing approximately the situation of Nd^{3+} ions in $NdCu_2$.

Intermultiplet transitions

Cross section:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE_1} = \frac{k_1}{k_0}\sigma_n S_n(\mathrm{Q},\omega) + \frac{k_1}{k_0}\, r_0^2\, G(\mathrm{Q};\mu,\nu)\, \delta(\hbar\omega + E_\mu - E_\nu)$$

Intermultiplet transitions

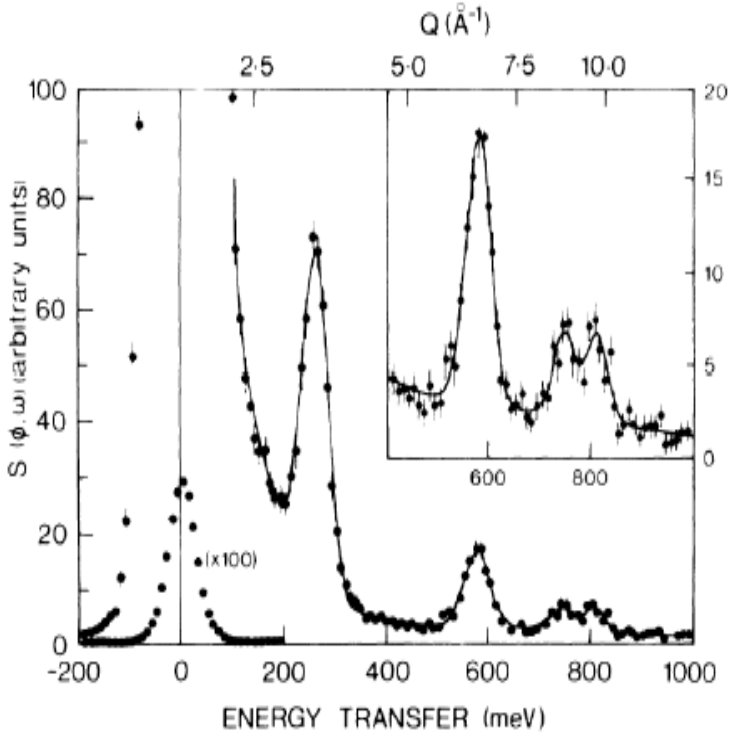


Transitions level of prasodimium.

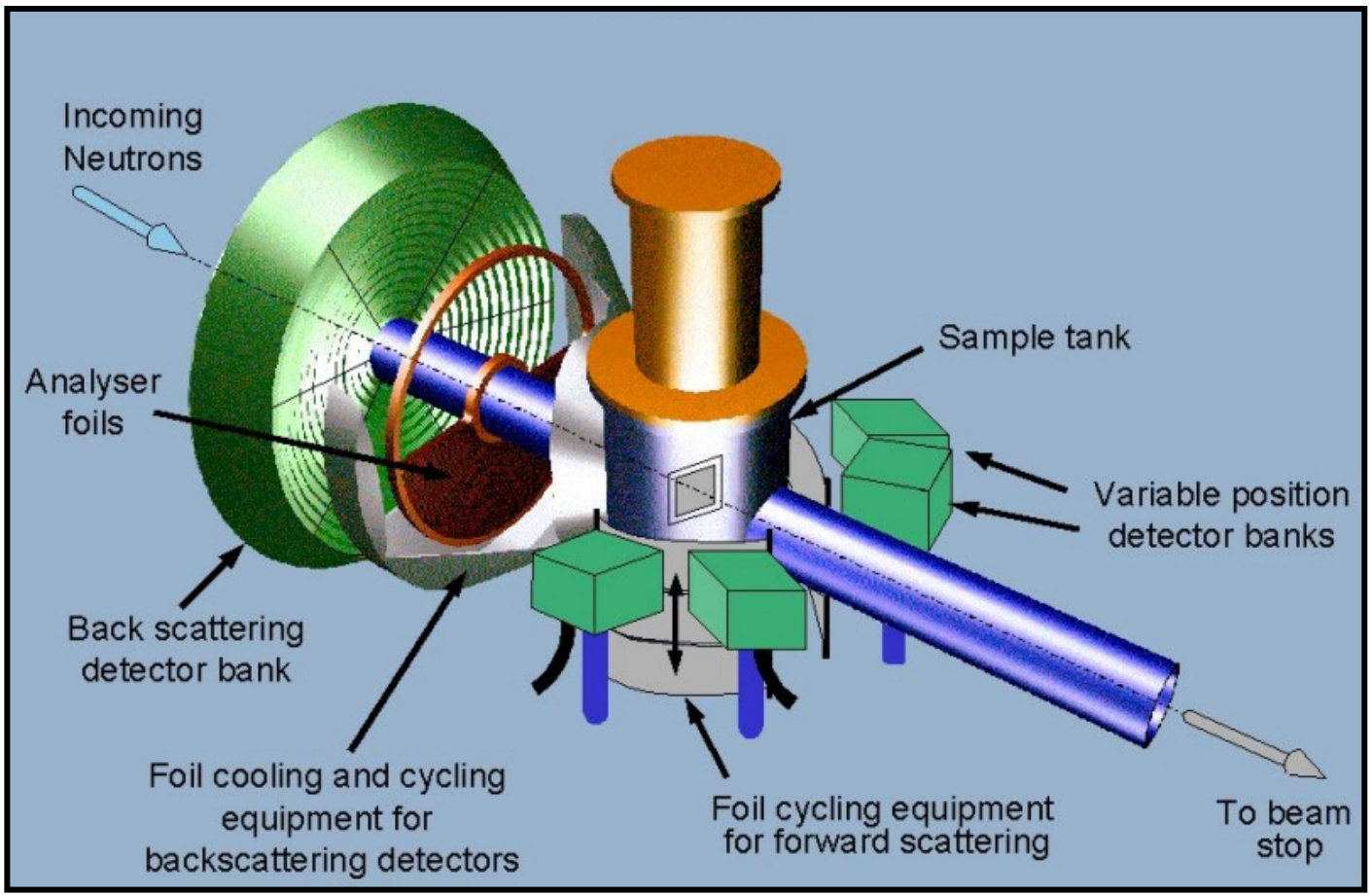
We want to observe the particular transition between $^3H_4$ and $^1G_4$

Prasodimium

Background: Intermultiplet transitions observed in metallic Pr in the range: $0 \leq \hbar\omega \leq 1600$ meV;$1 \leq Q \leq 15$ $\AA^{-1}$; (A.D. Taylor et al., PRL, 61, 1309 (1988)). Transition ${}^3H_4 \rightarrow {}^1G_4$ @1170 meV was not observed.

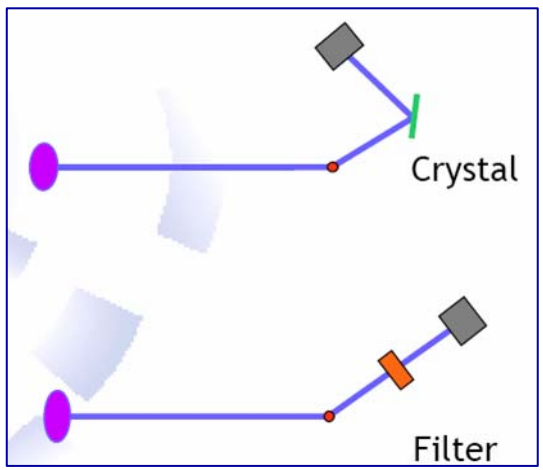


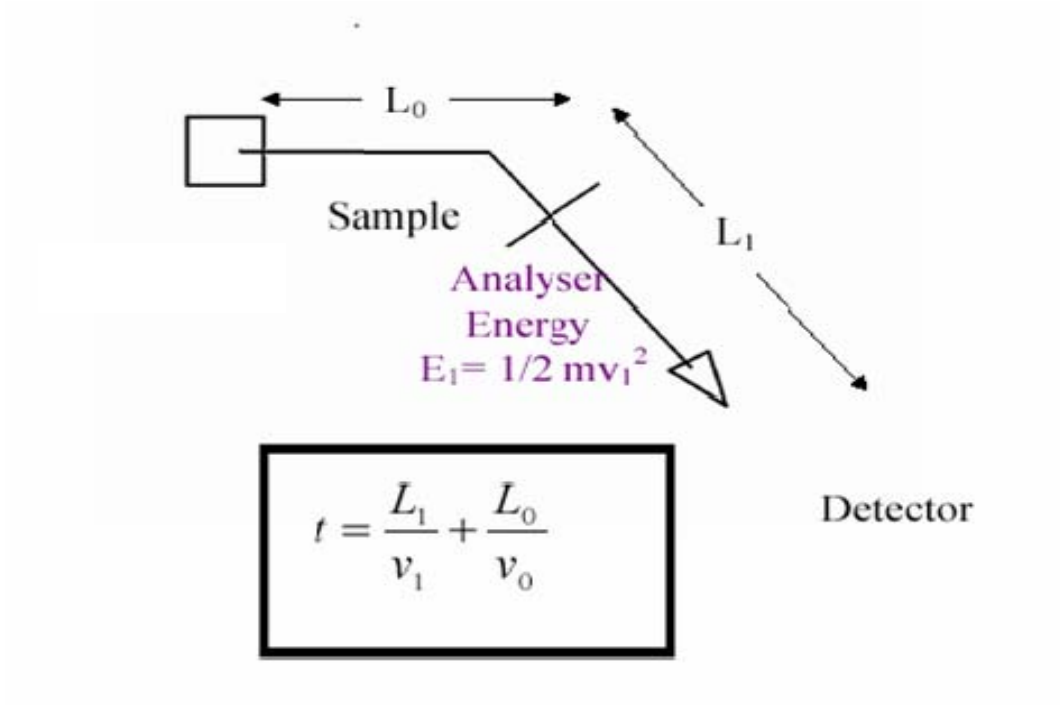
Vesuvio


Incoming
Neutrons
Analyser
foils
Sample tank
Variable position
detector banks
Back scattering
detector bank
Foil cooling and cycling
equipment for
backscattering detectors
Foil cycling equipment
for forward scattering
To beam
stop

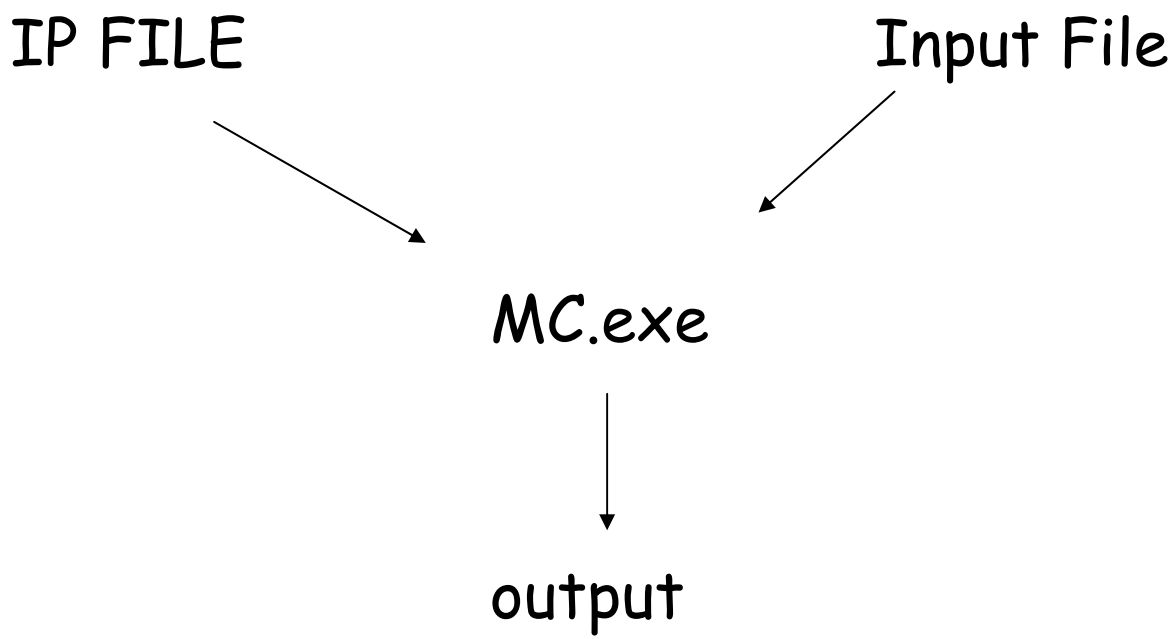
Time-of-Flight technique (T.O.F.)

- Inverse geometry
  (final energy selection)

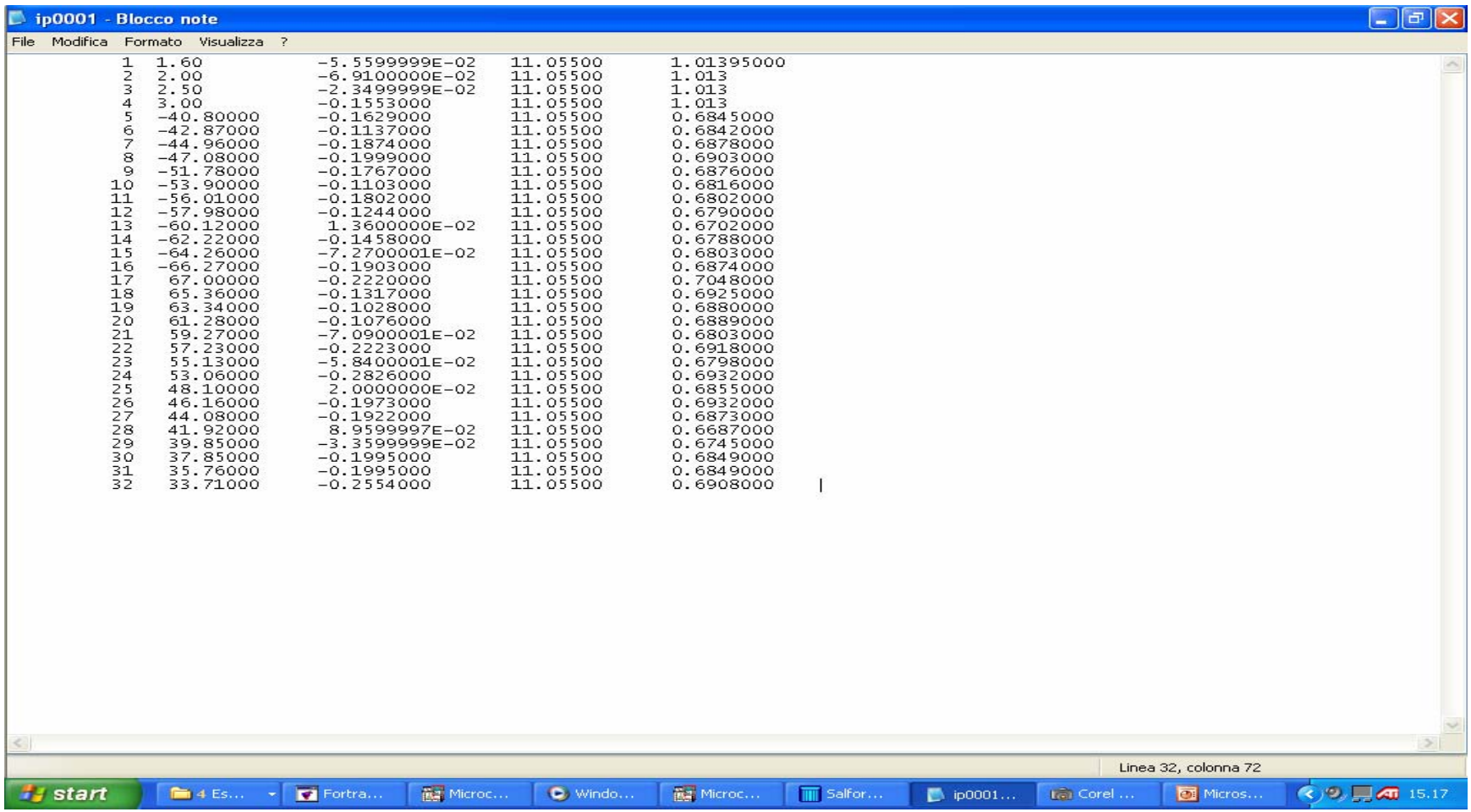




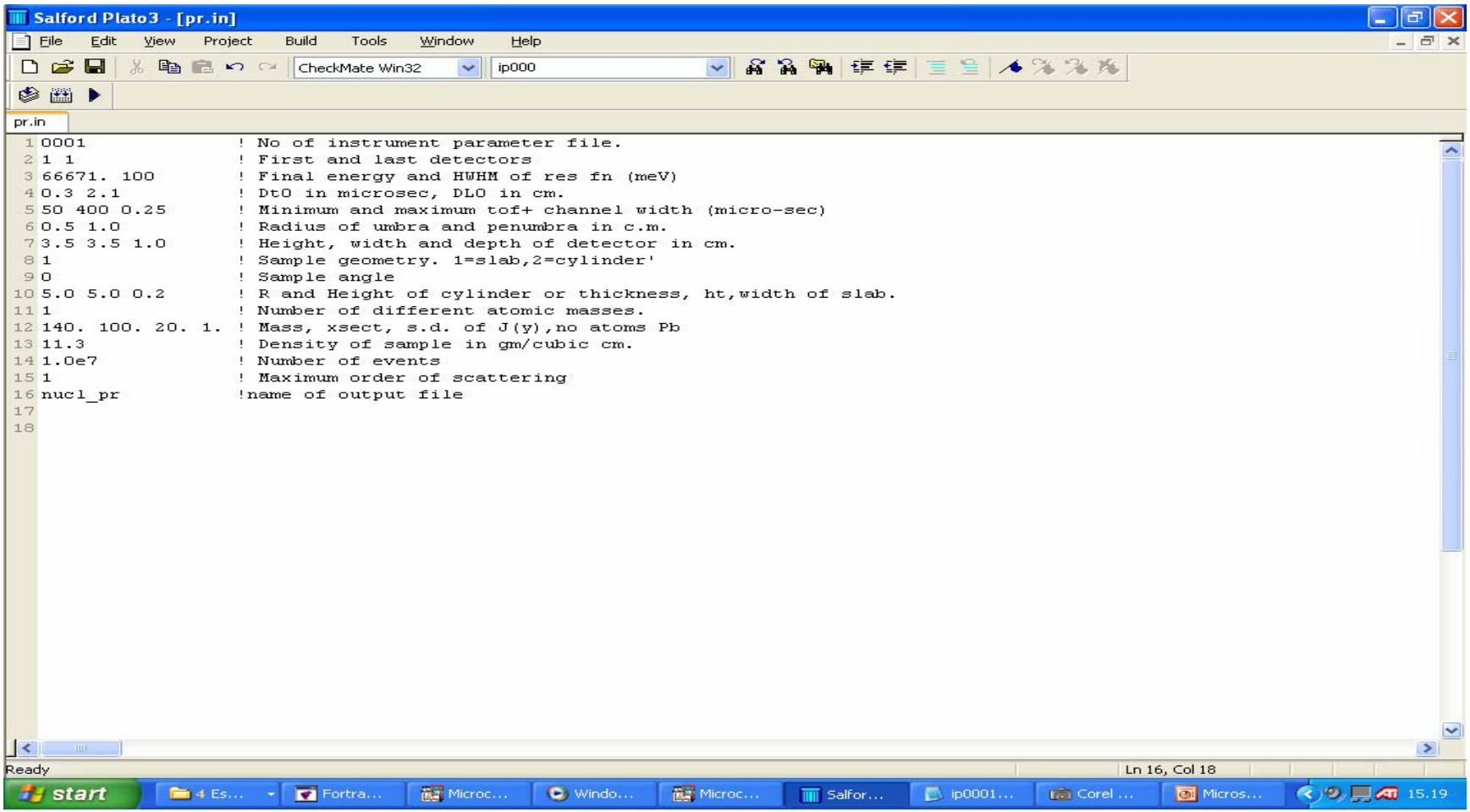
MonteCarlo Simulation



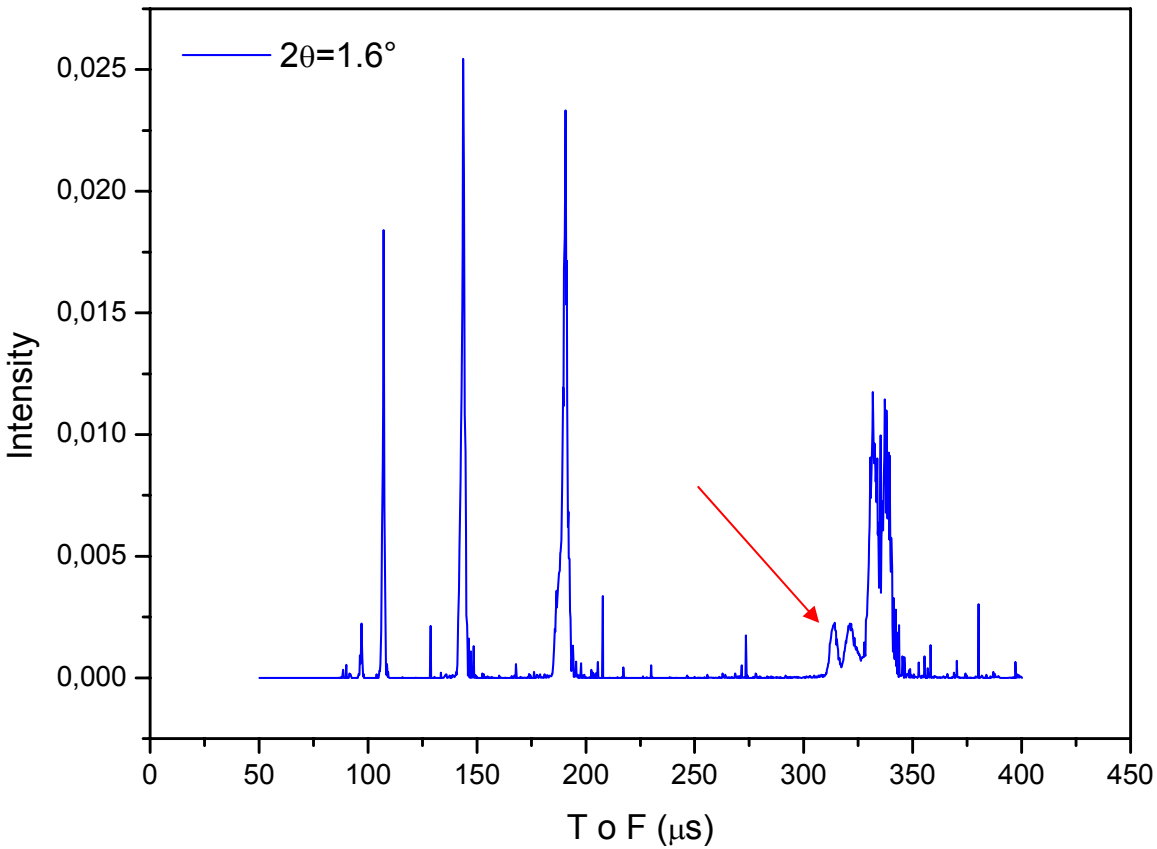
Instrument Parameters File



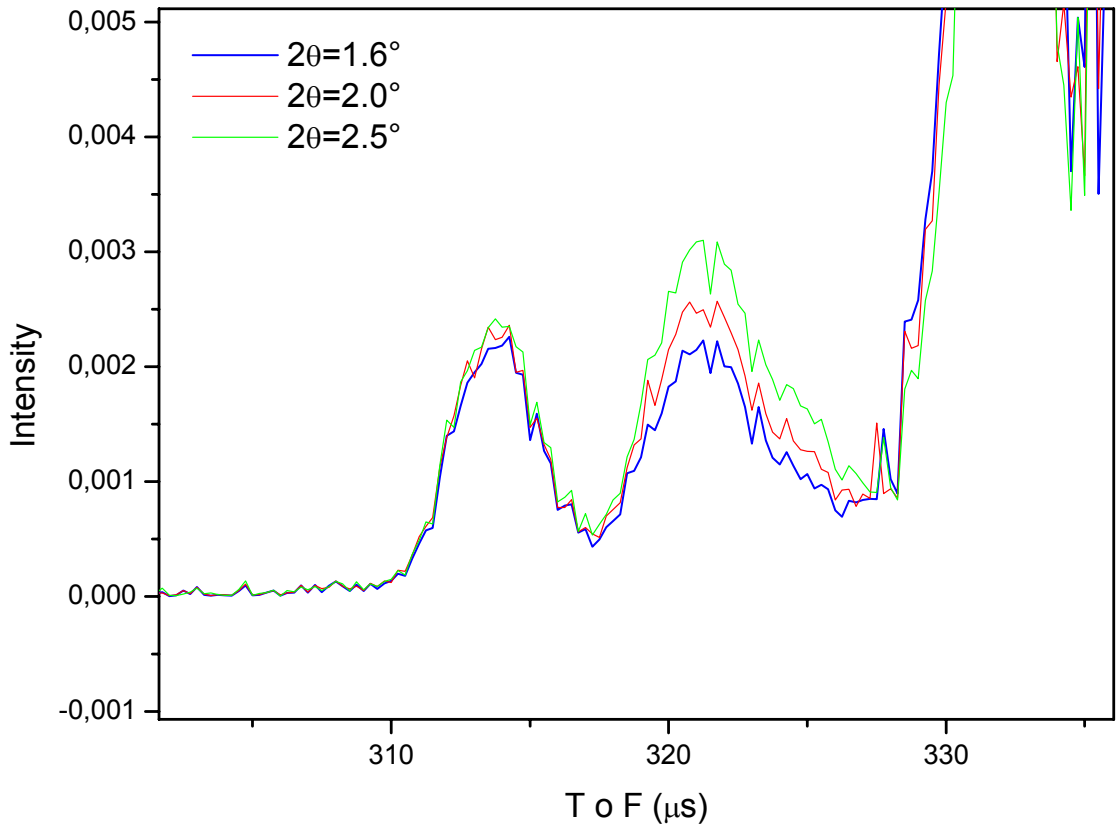
Input File


Salford Plato3 - [pr.in]
File Edit View Project Build Tools Window Help
CheckMate Win32
ip000
pr.in
1 0001 ! No of instrument parameter file.
2 1 1 ! First and last detectors
3 66671. 100 ! Final energy and HWHM of res fn (meV)
4 0.3 2.1 ! Dt0 in microsec, DL0 in cm.
5 50 400 0.25 ! Minimum and maximum tof+ channel width (micro-sec)
6 0.5 1.0 ! Radius of umbra and penumbra in c.m.
7 3.5 3.5 1.0 ! Height, width and depth of detector in cm.
8 1 ! Sample geometry. 1=slab,2=cylinder'
9 0 ! Sample angle
10 5.0 5.0 0.2 ! R and Height of cylinder or thickness, ht,width of slab.
11 1 ! Number of different atomic masses.
12 140. 100. 20. 1. ! Mass, xsect, s.d. of J(y),no atoms Pb
13 11.3 ! Density of sample in gm/cubic cm.
14 1.0e7 ! Number of events
15 1 ! Maximum order of scattering
16 nucl_pr !name of output file
17
18
Ready
Ln 16, Col 18
start
4 Es...
Fortra...
Microc...
Windo...
Microc...
Salfor...
ip0001...
Corel ...
Micros...
15.19

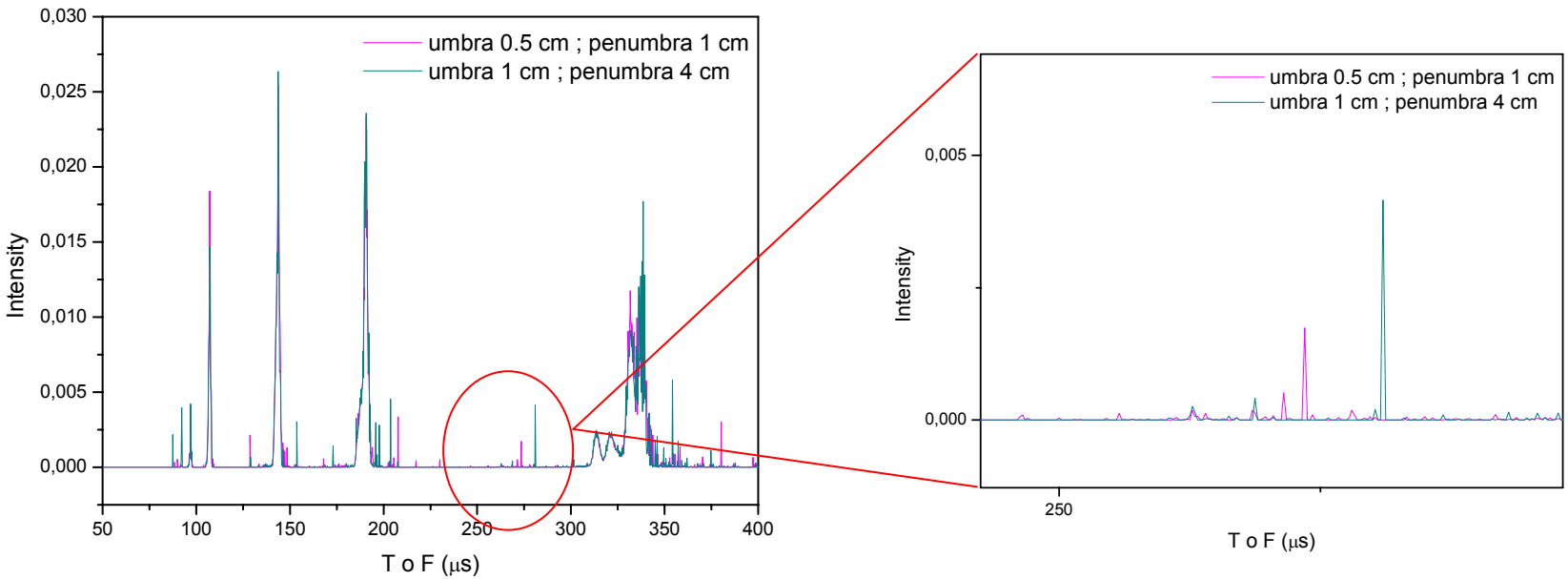
MonteCarlo Simulation



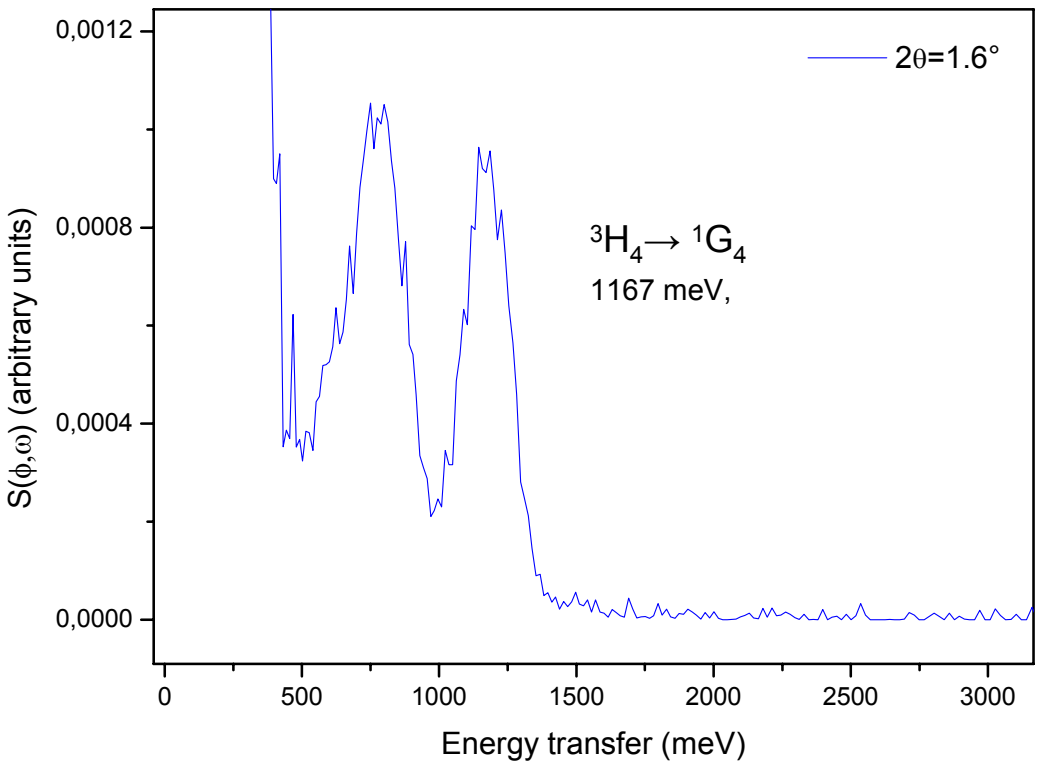
MonteCarlo Simulation



MonteCarlo Simulation



MonteCarlo Simulation



Conclusion

- Observation of intermultiplet transitions
- High Inelastic Neutron Scattering
- MonteCarlo Simulation in Pr