



	<b>Experiment title:</b> Energy and ionic site dependence of X-ray resonance exchange scattering from antiferromagnetically ordered Neodymium.	<b>Experiment number:</b> 28-01-01
<b>Beamline:</b> BM 28	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 23/9/98 to: 29/9/98	<b>Date of report:</b> 29/9/99
<b>Shifts:</b> 18	<b>Local contact(s):</b> Anne Stunault	<i>Received at XMaS:</i>

**Names and affiliations of applicants** (\* indicates experimentalists):

**Prof. E.M Forgan\***

**Mr. Nick Burton\***

**Mr. Paul Kealey\***

Dept. of Physics and Astronomy

University of Birmingham

B15 2TT, U.K.

**Prof. W.G. Stirling\***

Dept. of Physics

University of Liverpool

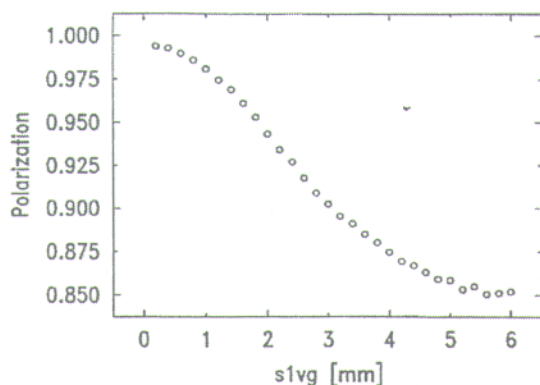
L69 3BX, U.K.

**Report:**

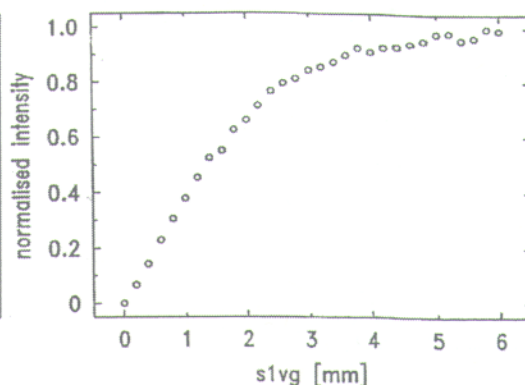
We have investigated the ionic site dependence of XRES in antiferromagnetically ordered neodymium at 10K with a view to carrying out a refinement of the magnetic structure. In addition we have made a preliminary investigation into the energy dependence of the scattering process using polarisation analysis (this work has subsequently been continued with another experiment at XMaS [exp. no. 28-01-29]). We have also measured the incident beam polarisation available on the beamline; this is shown in figures 1 and 2. Greater than ninety-five percent polarisation can be achieved with a cost of one third of the beam intensity.

Below 20K neodymium exhibits a number of magnetic phases. At 10K a sinusoidally modulated  $2q$  structure is present, with modulation vectors close to the (100) ( $q_1$ ) and (010) ( $q_2$ ) directions [1]. A large number of integrated intensities of magnetic satellites of the type  $(hkl) \pm q_i$  ( $l=5,6\dots 11$   $h;l=-1,0,1$ ) were measured using the resonant enhancement in the magnetic scattering signal at both the  $L_{II}$  and  $L_{III}$  absorption edges. A series of integrated intensities taken using the  $L_{II}$  resonance have been collated for figure 2 (non-absorption corrected). The scans were made perpendicular to the Ewald sphere; it is believed that these

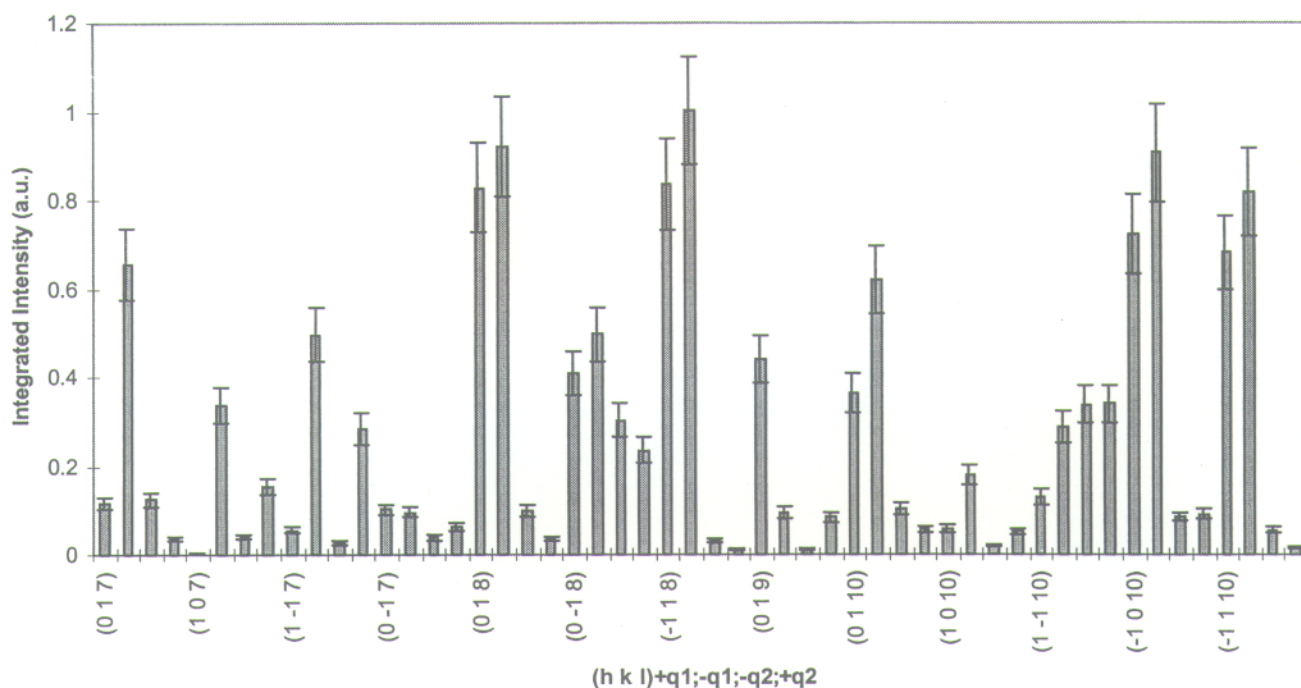
types of scan provide a more accurate measure of the integrated intensity [2] since Lorentz corrections [3] are not required and we scan perpendicular to the resolution ellipsoid. Once corrected for photon absorption within the sample these data will be used make a calculation of the magnetic structure. This will enable comparison with previous calculations using x-rays and Neutrons [2,4].



**Figure 1.**



**Figure 2.**



**Figure 3.**

### **References.**

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4. B. Lebech, J. Appl. Phys. **52**, 2019 (1981)