



## Experiment Report Form

**The double page inside this form is to be filled in by all users or groups of users who have had access to beam time for measurements at the ESRF.**

Once completed, the report should be submitted electronically to the User Office via the User Portal:  
<https://www.esrf.fr/misapps/SMISWebClient/protected/welcome.do>

### Deadlines for submission of Experimental Reports

Experimental reports must be submitted within the period of 3 months after the end of the experiment.

#### Experiment Report supporting a new proposal (“relevant report”)

If you are submitting a proposal for a new project, or to continue a project for which you have previously been allocated beam time, you must submit a report on each of your previous measurement(s):

- even on those carried out close to the proposal submission deadline (it can be a “*preliminary report*”),
- even for experiments whose scientific area is different from the scientific area of the new proposal,
- carried out on CRG beamlines.

You must then register the report(s) as “relevant report(s)” in the new application form for beam time.

### Deadlines for submitting a report supporting a new proposal

- 1<sup>st</sup> March Proposal Round - **5<sup>th</sup> March**
- 10<sup>th</sup> September Proposal Round - **13<sup>th</sup> September**

The Review Committees reserve the right to reject new proposals from groups who have not reported on the use of beam time allocated previously.

#### Reports on experiments relating to long term projects

Proposers awarded beam time for a long term project are required to submit an interim report at the end of each year, irrespective of the number of shifts of beam time they have used.

#### Published papers

All users must give proper credit to ESRF staff members and proper mention to ESRF facilities which were essential for the results described in any ensuing publication. Further, they are obliged to send to the Joint ESRF/ ILL library the complete reference and the abstract of all papers appearing in print, and resulting from the use of the ESRF.

Should you wish to make more general comments on the experiment, please note them on the User Evaluation Form, and send both the Report and the Evaluation Form to the User Office.

### Instructions for preparing your Report

- fill in a separate form for each project or series of measurements.
- type your report in English.
- include the experiment number to which the report refers.
- make sure that the text, tables and figures fit into the space available.
- if your work is published or is in press, you may prefer to paste in the abstract, and add full reference details. If the abstract is in a language other than English, please include an English translation.



	<b>Experiment title:</b> Studying the long-wavelength dynamics in glass-forming liquids	<b>Experiment number:</b> HC-4904
<b>Beamline:</b>	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 12/04/2022 to: 16/04/2022	<b>Date of report:</b>
<b>Shifts:</b>	<b>Local contact(s):</b> Yuriy Chushkin (yuriy.chushkin@esrf.fr)	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>
<b>Names and affiliations of applicants</b> (* indicates experimentalists): * Peihao Sun, Università di Padova * Alessandro Martinelli, Università di Padova * Jacopo Baglioni, Università di Padova * Giulio Monaco, Università di Padova * Mehran Nabahat, Universidad Politecnica de Catalunya * Eloi Pineda, Universidad Politecnica de Catalunya		

## Report:

The original aim of the experiment was to study the long-wavelength dynamics of glass-forming liquids, with XPCS in a small-angle scattering (SAXS) setup. The samples of choice are glass-forming metallic alloys slightly above their glass transition temperature  $T_g$ , including the binary alloy  $\text{Cu}_{50}\text{Zr}_{50}$  and more complex compositions such as Vit4 ( $\text{Zr}_{46.8}\text{Ti}_{18.2}\text{Cu}_{7.5}\text{Ni}_{10}\text{Be}_{27.5}$ ).

Because the SAXS signal from these metallic alloys is weak, a low-background setup (preferably in-vacuum) is required. Unfortunately, this was not available during the experiment. Instead, an in-air setup was used, and the background both from air scattering and from the kapton window of the furnace was overwhelming. Therefore, despite attempts to optimize the setup and long measurement times, we were not able to collect useful data above background in order to study the long-wavelength dynamics in our samples.

Future attempts with an in-vacuum setup will be needed to reach the original goal of the proposal.