

Recent Advances of Single Crystal Neutron Diffraction Data Reduction and Analysis

Xiaoping Wang

*Neutron Scattering Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory*

Single Crystal Neutron Diffraction Data Reduction
and Analysis Workshop

ORNL June 22, 2024



Single crystal neutron diffraction

Why neutrons?

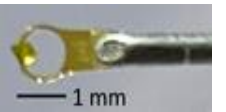
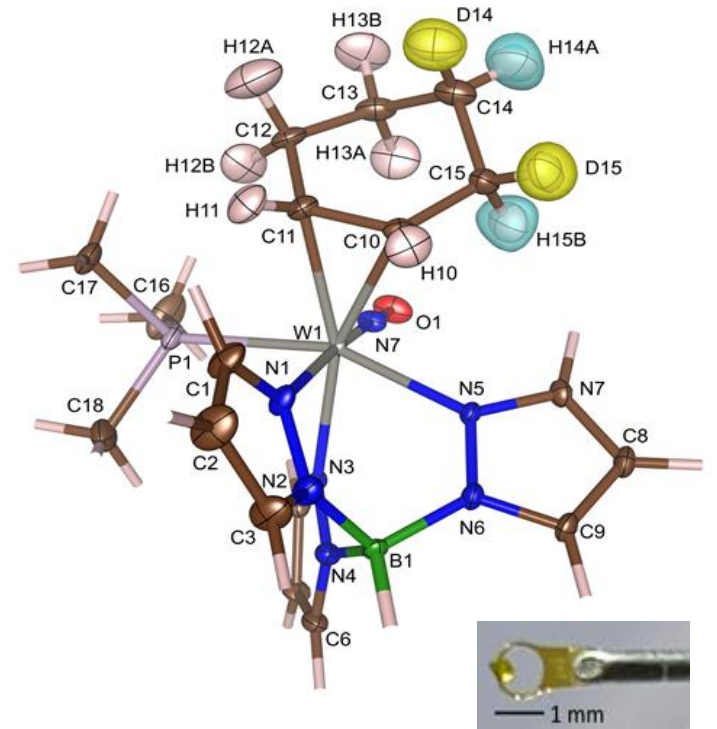
Weak neutron \sim nuclear interaction $E = 81.8$ meV at 1.0 \AA

Scattering length b :

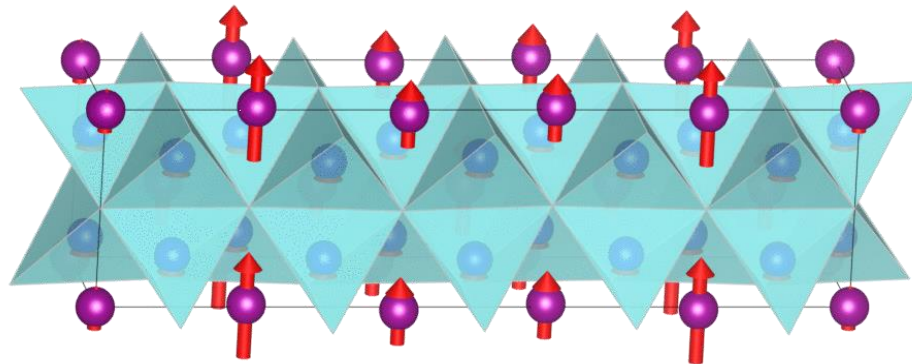
- Fourier transform of the nuclear density of an atom
- b is isotope specific
- independent of scattering angle and wavelengths

Magnetic scattering

Neutron ($spin \pm 1/2$) \sim (out-shell) electron interaction, strong Q dependence



0.05 mm^3



J. A. Smith, *et al.* *Nature*, **581**, 288-293 (2020)

A. Pramanick, *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B*, **85**, 1444412 (2012)

1944 - The birth of single crystal neutron diffraction

LINTON LABORATORIES

Date: May 25, 1944

To: R. L. Doan

From: E. O. Wollan

In re: Diffraction of Neutrons

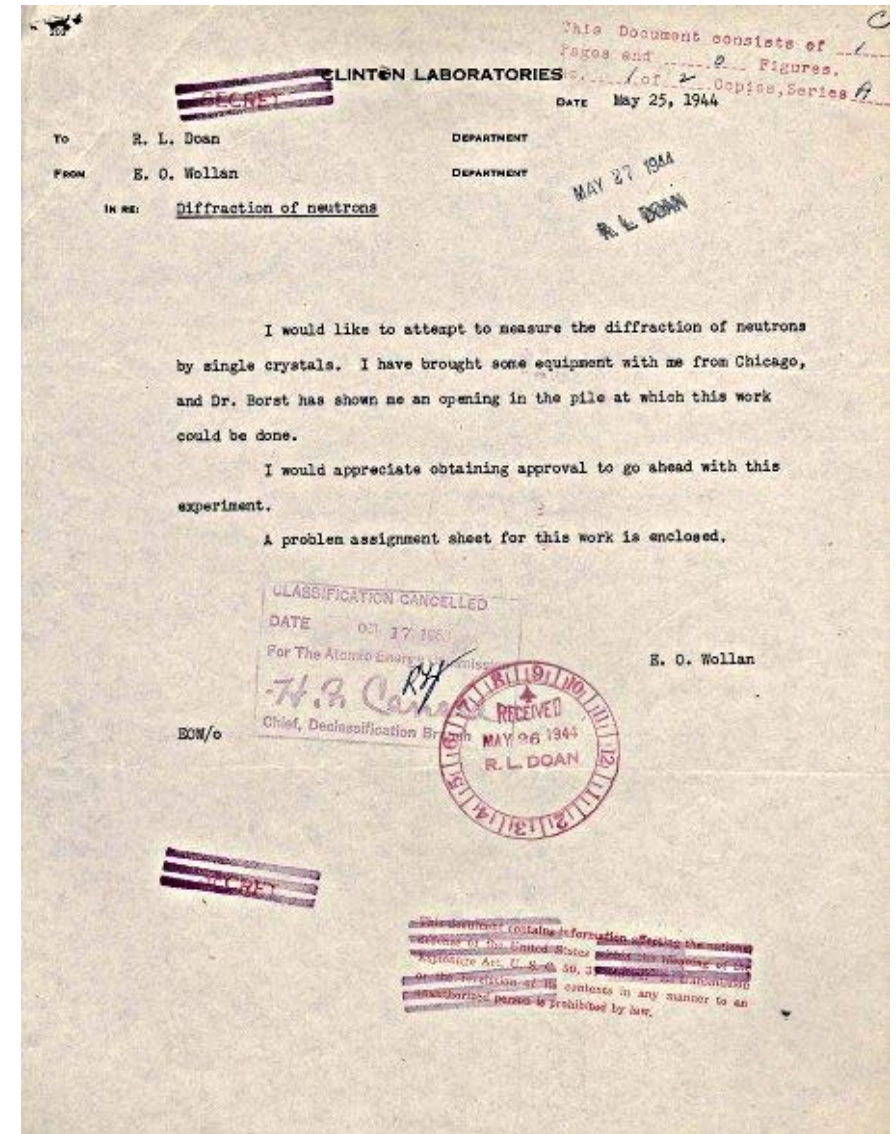
I would like to attempt to measure the diffraction of neutrons by **single crystals**. I have brought some equipment with me from Chicago, and Dr. Borst has shown me an opening in the pile at which this work could be done.

I would appreciate obtaining approval to go ahead with this experiment.

A problem assignment sheet for this work is enclosed.

E. O. Wollan

The original letter Ernest Wollan wrote in 1944 to Richard Doan, director of research at Clinton Laboratories, requesting funding for neutron experiments at the X-10 pile.



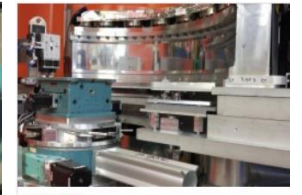
The suite of single crystal diffraction instruments at ORNL

Monochromatic source

- Point detector – record photon/neutron counts using a point counter
 - 🌱 1D peak integration using peak profile from step scans
- Area detector – record photon/neutron counts at 2D (x, y) pixel positions
 - 🌱 2D and 3D peak integration possible by combining frame images from step scans



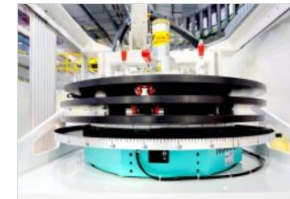
DEMAND
Small unit-cell nuclear & magnetic structural studies



WAND²
Diffuse-scattering studies of single crystals and time-resolved phase transitions

White beam

- Laue
 - 🌱 [Cylindrical] Image plate – 2D (x, y) pixels
 - 🌱 Spatial and harmonic overlap of higher order reflections
 - 🌱 Quasi-Laue, limit $\Delta\lambda/\lambda$, for example, to 15%
- Wavelength-resolved Laue
 - 🌱 Area detectors with large Q coverage at spallation neutron sources
 - 🌱 Neutron Time of Flight (TOF) provides wavelength resolution in 3rd dimension



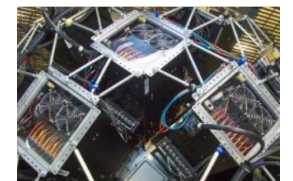
IMAGINE
Atomic resolution structures in biology, chemistry and complex materials



CORELLI
Detailed studies of disorder in crystalline materials



TOPAZ
Atomic-level structures in chemistry, biology, earth science, materials science, condensed matter physics



MANDI
Atomic level structures of proteins, macromolecules and DNA

Single Crystal Diffraction Group – Instrument Scientists



Dean Myles



Flora Meilleur



Andrey Kovalevskyi



Feng Ye



Arianna Minelli



Zachary Morgan

IMAGINE / MANDI

CORELLI

CIS-SNS



Huibo Cao



Yan Wu



Yiqing Hao



Christina Hoffmann



Xiaoping Wang

DEMAND

DEMAND / WAND²

CIS-HFIR

TOPAZ

Postdocs in Single Crystal Diffraction Group



Tori Drago



Gaurav Vishwakarma



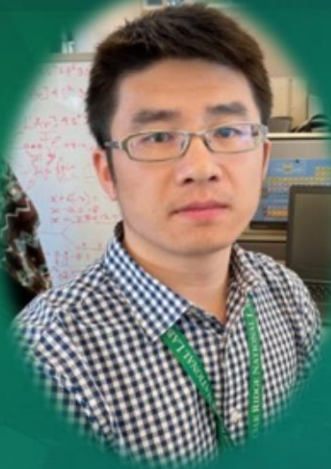
Megan Smart



Sylwia Pawledzio



James Beare



Jiasen Guo

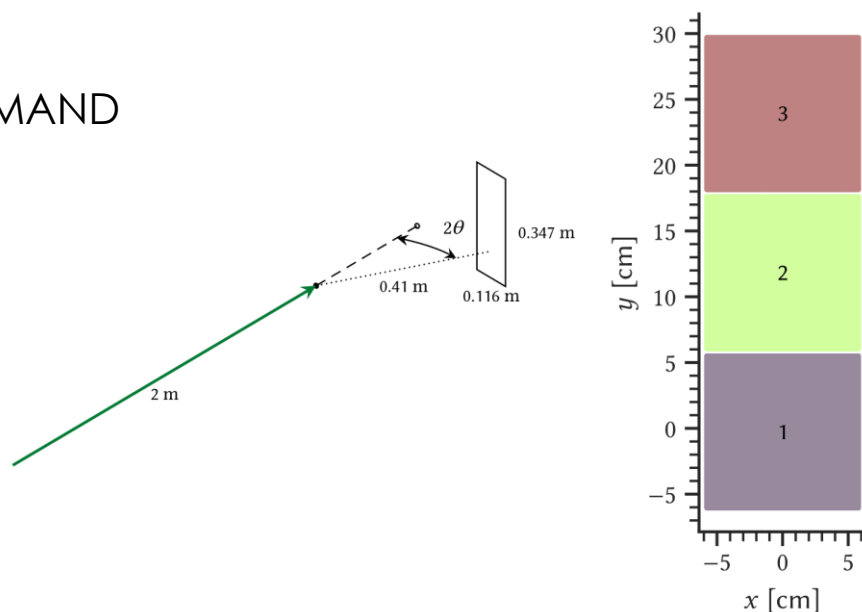
Data acquisition at HFIR

Monochromatic source

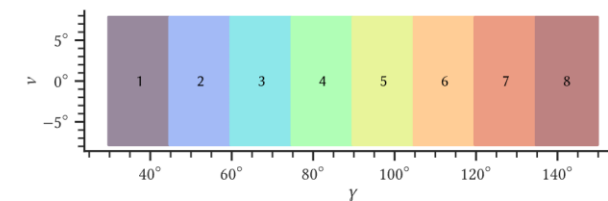
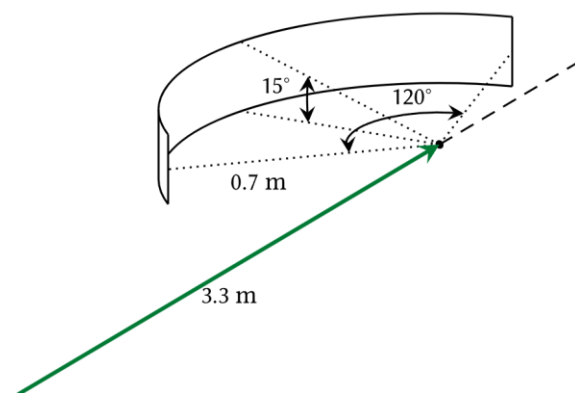
- Point detector – record photon/neutron counts using a point counter
 - 1D peak integration using peak profile from step scans
- Area detector – record photon/neutron counts at 2D (x, y) pixel positions
 - 2D and 3D peak integration possible by combining frame images from step scans



DEMAND



WAND²

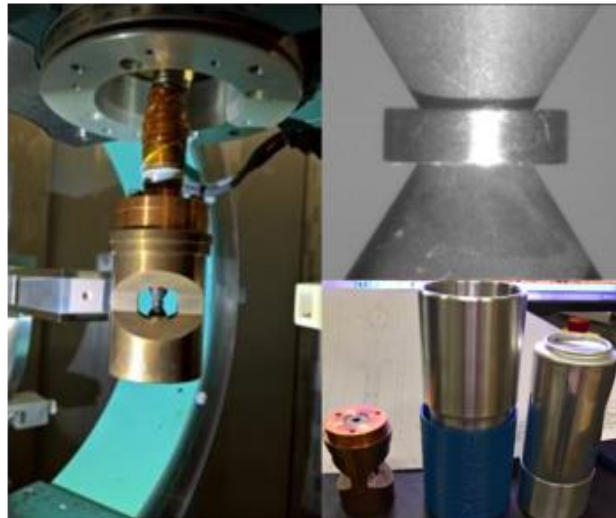


Cao H.B., Chakoumakos B.C., Andrews K.M., Wu Y., Riedel R.A., Hodges J.P., Zhou W., Gregory R., Haberl B., Molaison J.J., Lynn G.W., "[DEMAND, a Dimensional Extreme Magnetic Neutron Diffractometer at the High Flux Isotope Reactor](#)", *Crystals*, **9**, 1, 5 (2019)

Frontzek M., Andrews K.M., Jones A.B., Chakoumakos B.C., Fernandez-Baca J.A., "[The Wide Angle Neutron Diffractometer squared \(WAND2\) - Possibilities and future](#)", *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, **551**, 464-467 (2018)

DEMAND HB-3A HFIR

Dimensional Extreme Magnetic Neutron Diffractometer



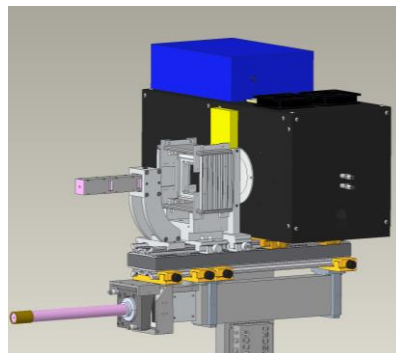
Temperature: **0.03-1300 K**
Magnetic Field: **0-6 T**
Pressure: **0-10 GPa**
Electric field: **0-10000 v/cm**

Four-circle mode Two-axis mode Extreme sample environment

Chakoumakos B.C., Cao H.B., et al., "[Four-circle single-crystal neutron diffractometer at the High Flux Isotope Reactor](#)", *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **44**, 655-658 (2011).

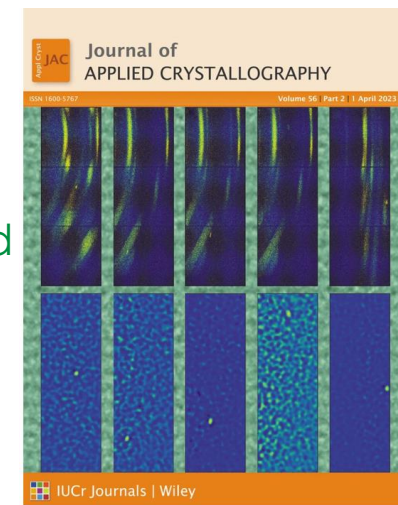
Cao H.B. et al., "[DEMAND, a Dimensional Extreme Magnetic Neutron Diffractometer at the High Flux Isotope Reactor](#)", *Crystals*, **9**, 5 (2019).

Hao Y., et al., Cao H.B., "[Machine-learning-assisted automation of single-crystal neutron diffraction](#)", *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **56**, 519-525 (2023).



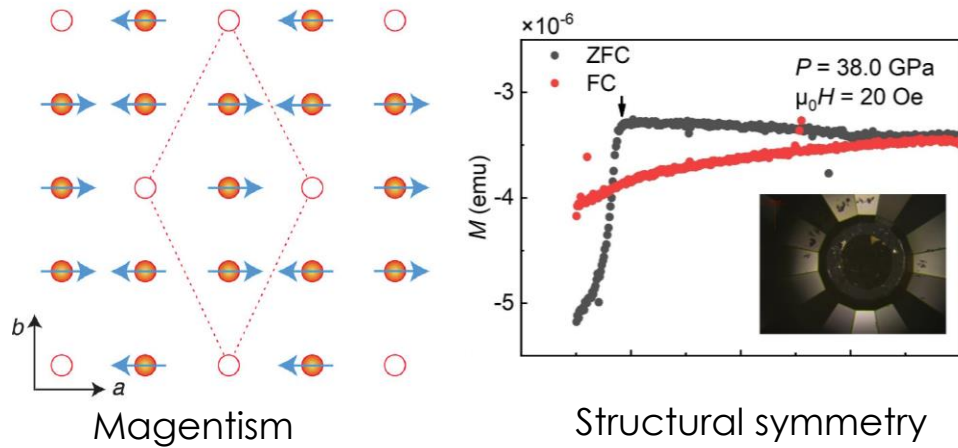
Polarized Neutron diffraction
Unpolarized Neutron diffraction

Auto-data-reduction
Background filtering



Courtesy of Huibo Cao

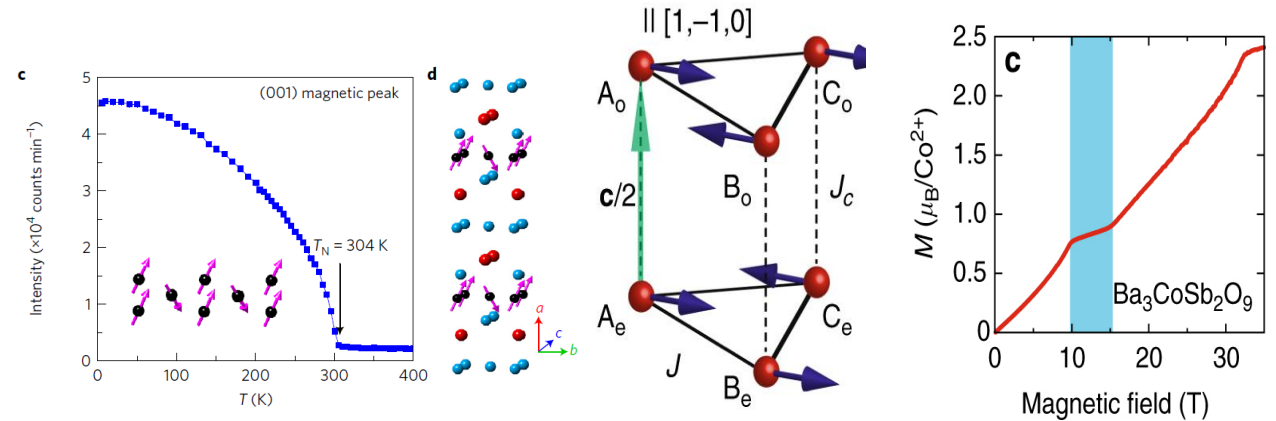
Superconductivity



Zhao et al. PRL, 2012

Zhu et al., *Nature* (in press 2024)
Superconductivity in $\text{La}_4\text{Ni}_3\text{O}_{10}$

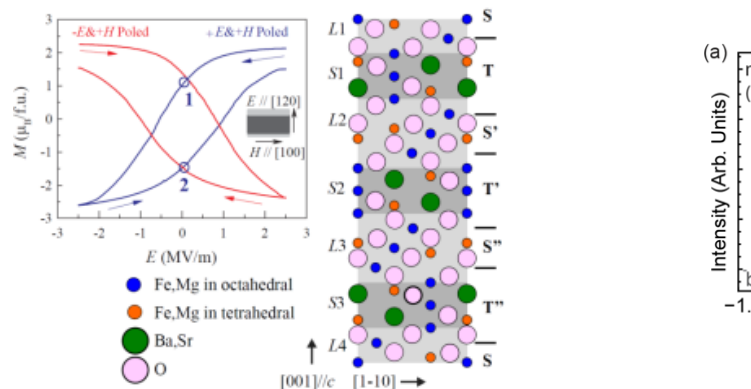
Topological & Quantum magnets



Nature Materials 16, 905 (2017)
Magnetic Weyl semi-metal

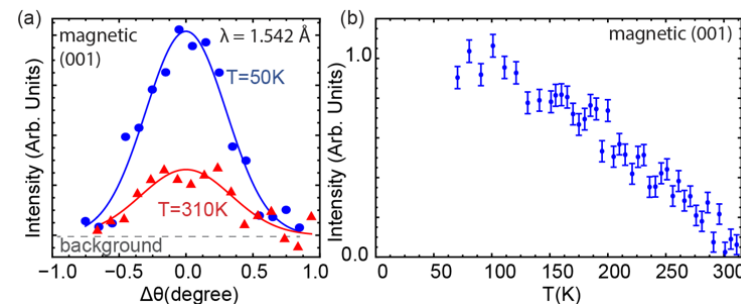
Nature Communications 9, 2666 (2018)
Magnetization plateau

Multifunctional materials



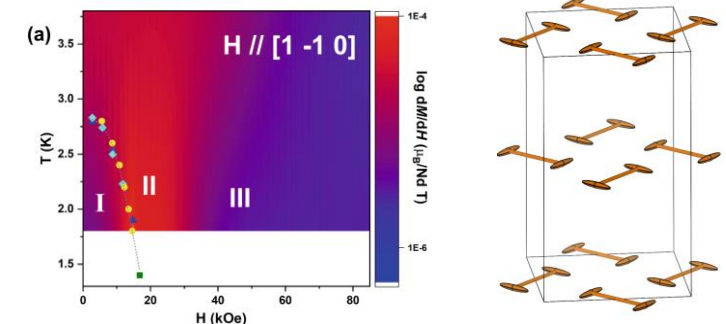
Nature Communications 8, 519 (2017)
National Laboratory of Solid State Physics
Grant magnetoelectric effects

Novel magnetism in thin film



M. Chilcote et al., *Adv. Funct. Mater.* (in press 2024)
Altermagnetic candidate MnTe for spintronics

Magnetic anisotropy with PND

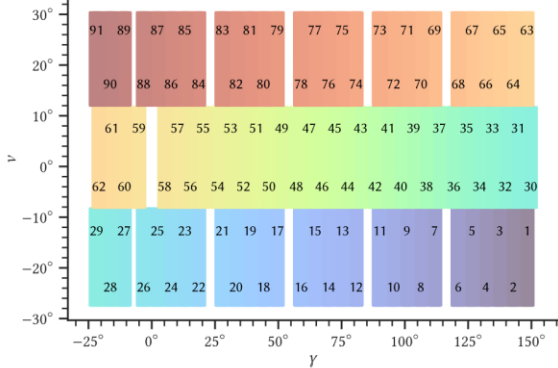
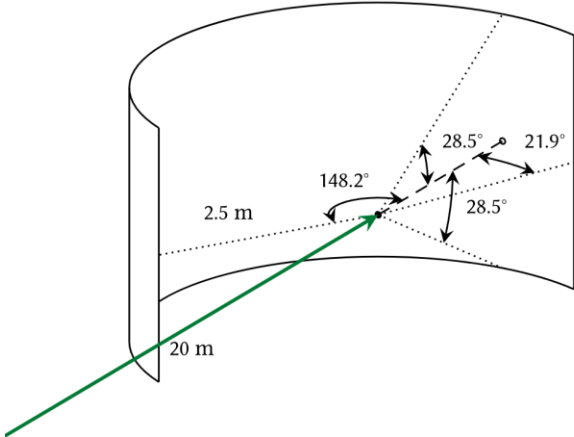


M. Marshall, et al. *Nature Communications* 14 (1), 3641 (2023)

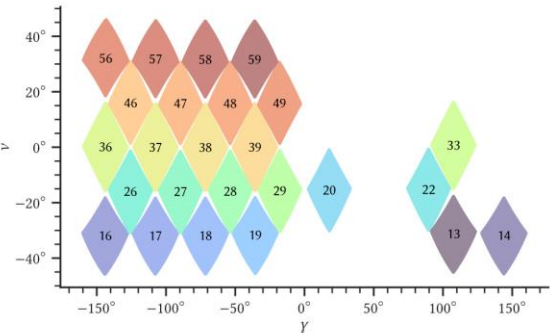
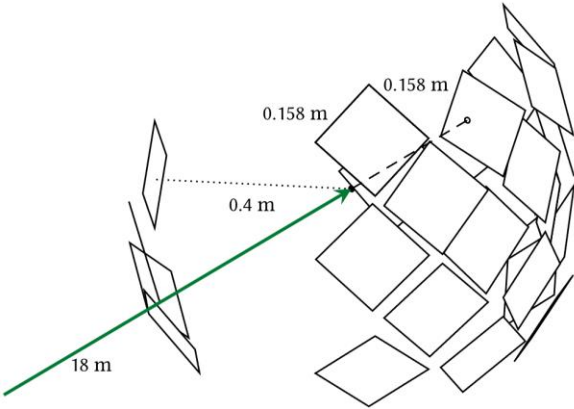
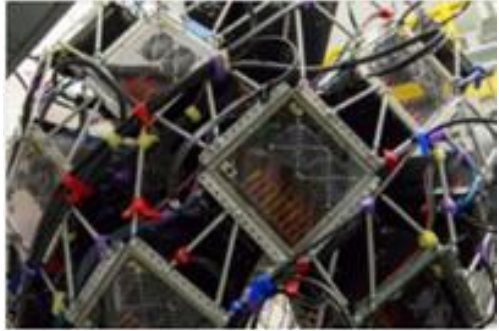
Data acquisition at the SNS

- Neutron Time-of-Flight, aka Wavelength-resolved, Laue

CORELLI



TOPAZ



● Neutron Time of Flight (TOF) provides wavelength resolution in 3rd dimension

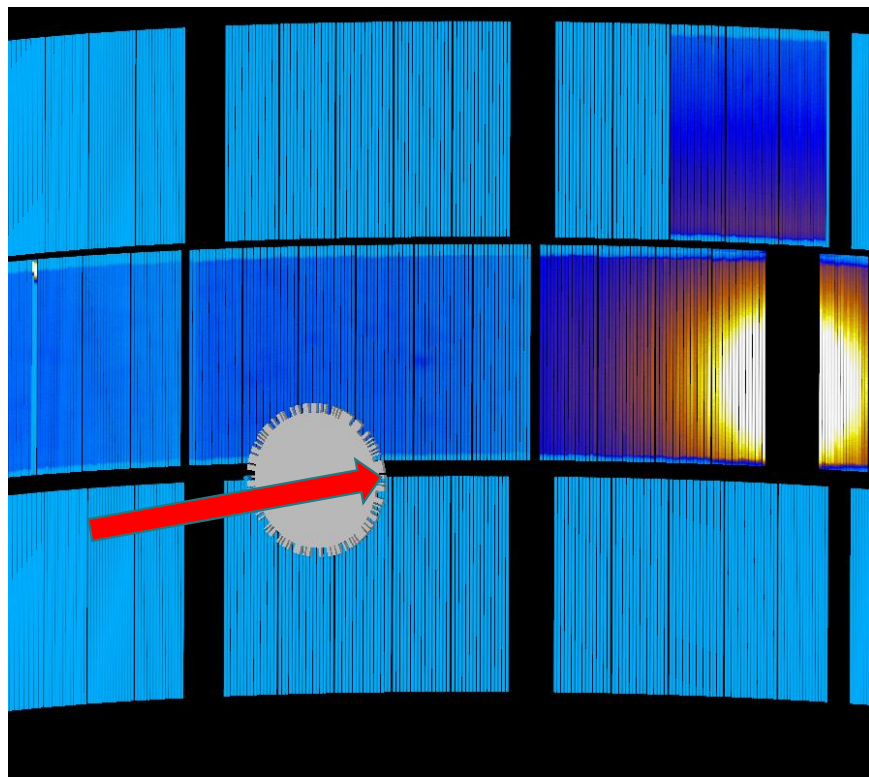
Ye F., Liu Y., Whitfield R.E., Osborn R., Rosenkranz S., "[Implementation of cross correlation for energy discrimination on the time-of-flight spectrometer CORELLI](#)", *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **51**, 2, 315-322 (2018)

Schultz A.J., Joergensen M.R., Wang X.P., Mikkelson R.L., Mikkelson D.J., Lynch V.E., Peterson P.F., "[Integration of neutron time-of-flight single-crystal Bragg peaks in reciprocal space](#)", *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, **47**, 915-921 (2014).

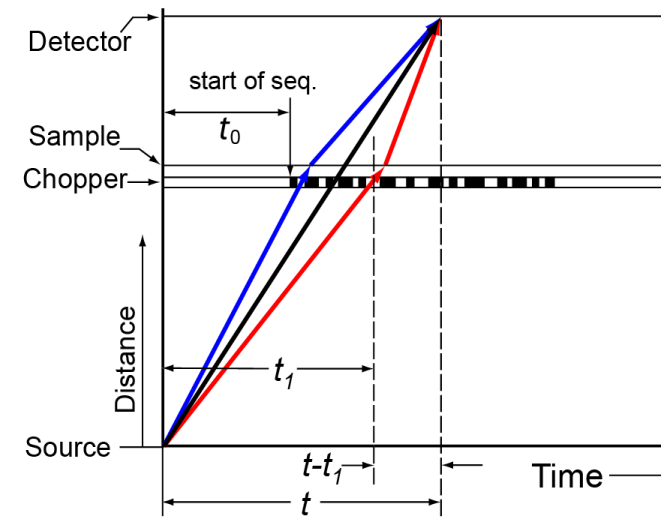
CORELLI BL-9 SNS

Key Component

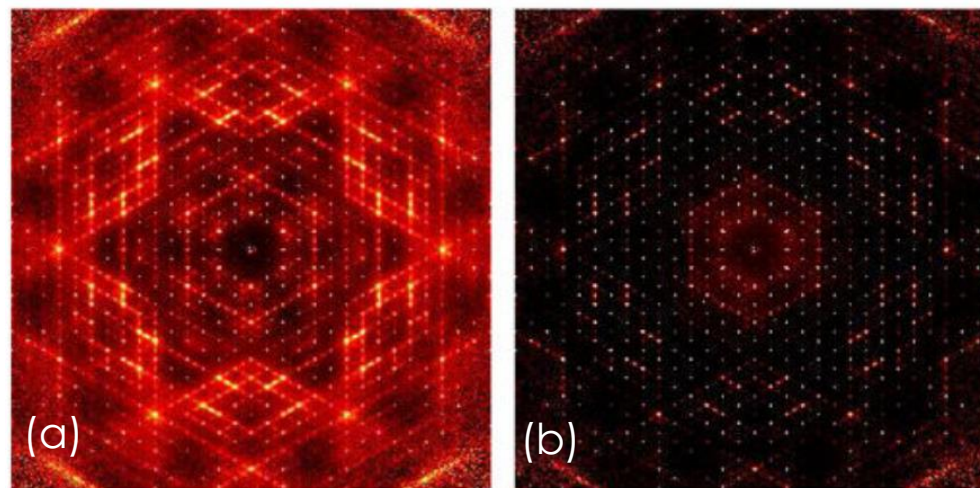
Correlation Chopper



Courtesy of Feng Ye



The combination of correlation chopper and white beam Laue diffraction allows reconstruction of the elastic signal.



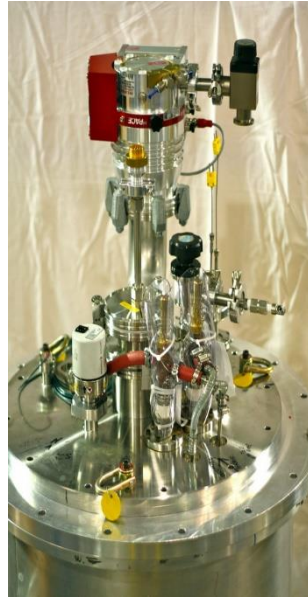
Diffuse scattering of benzil. (a) Total scattering (elastic plus inelastic) recorded at 100 K; (b) Elastic scattering only at 100 K

Quantum Beam Science, **2**, 2 (2018); *J. Appl. Cryst.* **51**, 315 (2018)

CORELLI BL-9 SNS Sample Environment



Low background
top loading CCR
6 K – 750 K



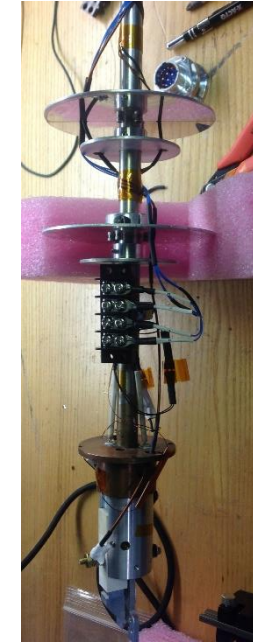
MICAS
Furnace
RT - 1400 °C



³He insert
300 mK – 300K
or
Dilfridge insert
100 mK – 300K

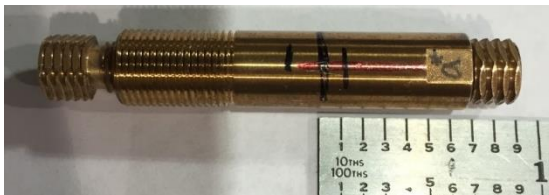


Static Vertical
Magnetic Field,
 $B_{max} = 5\text{ T}$

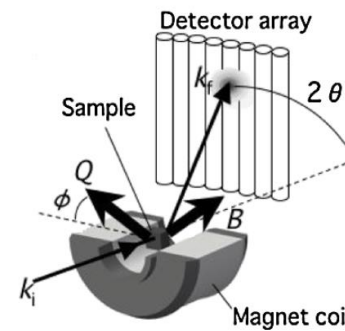


High
Voltage

Courtesy of Feng Ye



Pressure Cell, $P_{max} = 1.8\text{ GPa}$



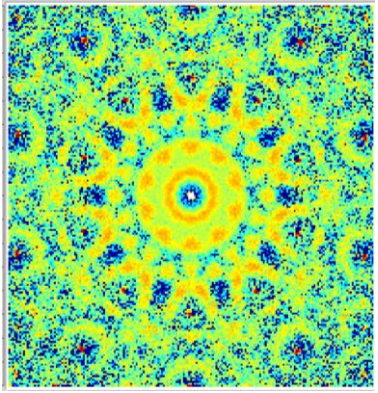
Pulsed Magnetic Field
 $B_{peak} = 30\text{ T}$



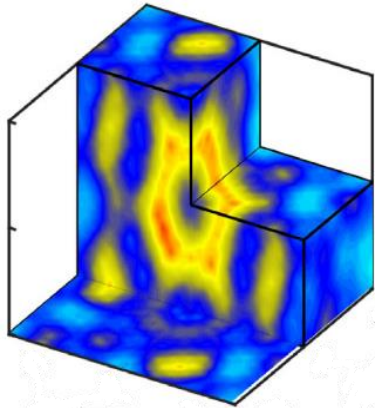
DAC, $P_{max} \sim 8\text{ GPa}$

Collection of diffuse scattering studies @ CORELLI

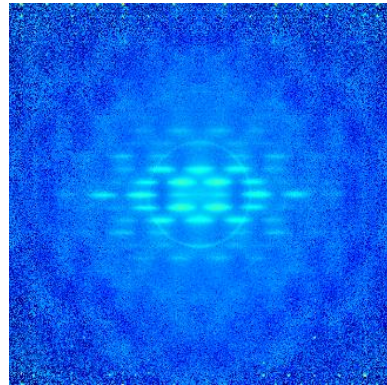
Courtesy of Feng Ye



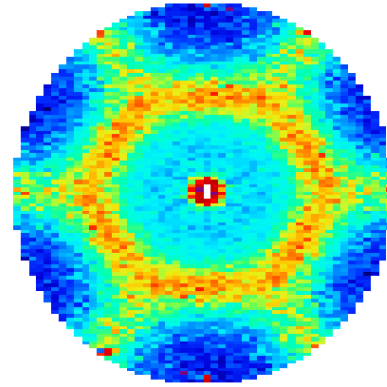
Quasi-crystal
i-Tb-Cd
(PRB 2023)



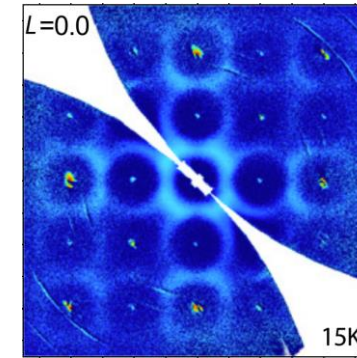
Spin ice $\text{Dy}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$
(Nat. comm. 2020)



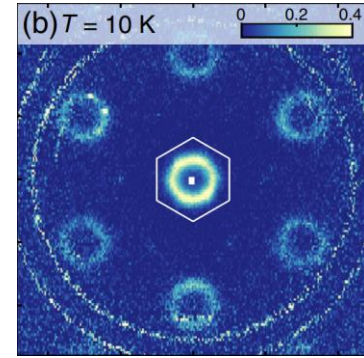
Spin Glass Fe_2TiO_5
(PRB 2021)



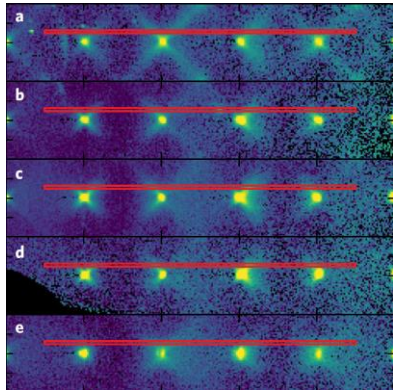
"Quantum spin Liquid"
 YbMgGaO_4 (PRR 2021)



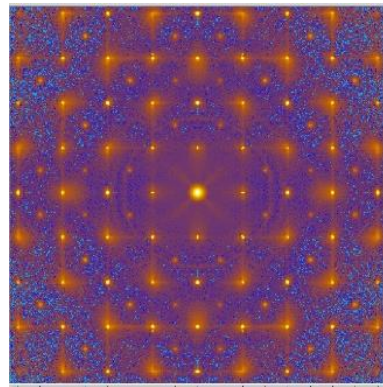
Spinel ZnFe_2O_4
(PNAS 2022)



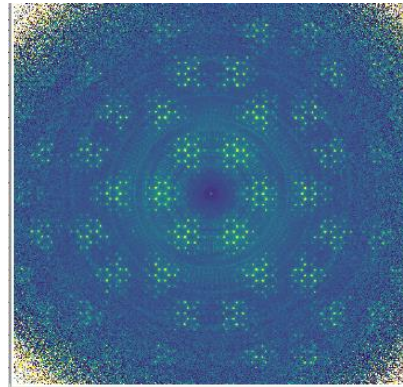
Spiral Spin Liquid
 FeCl_3 (PRL 2022)



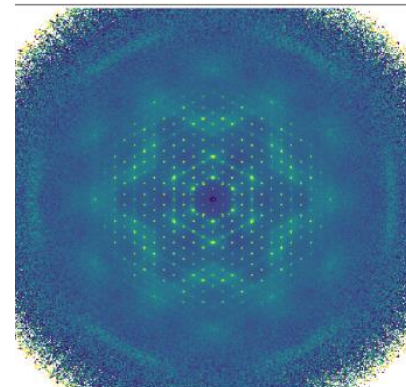
Relaxor ferroelectrics
PMN- x PT
(Nat. Mat. 2018)



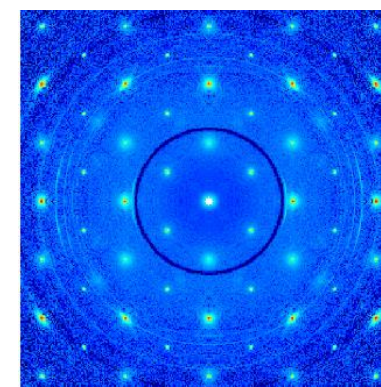
Relaxor ferroelectrics
 $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{Na}_{0.5}\text{TiO}_3$



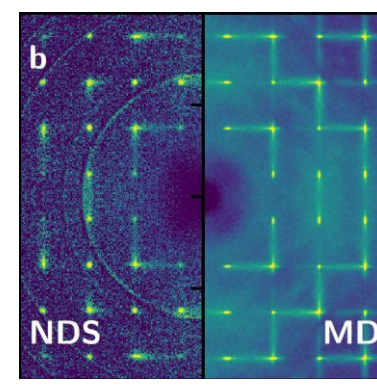
Channeled carbonate
 $\text{Ba}_3\text{Co}_2\text{O}_6(\text{CO}_3)_{0.7}$
(J. of Appl. Cryst. 2021)



Molecule Benzil
($\text{C}_{14}\text{D}_{10}\text{O}_2$)



superelasticity
NiCoFeGa
(Nat. Mat. 2020)



Hybrid lead halide
 MAPbI_3
(Joule 2023)

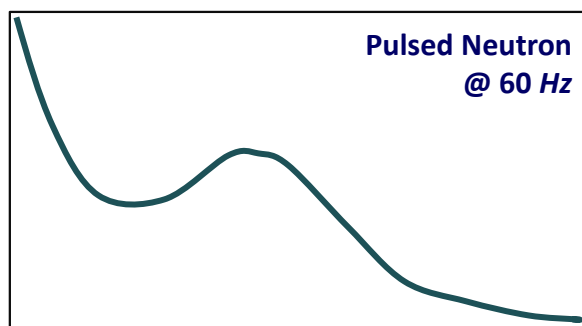
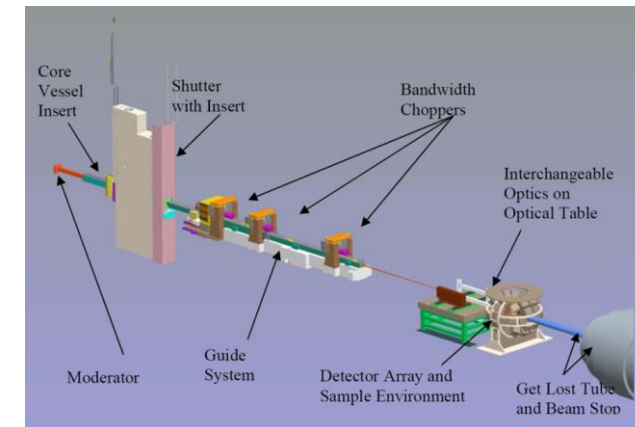
Neutron Time of Flight Laue diffraction

Neutron Time of Flight: Event-based neutron detection technique

de Broglie equation relates neutron wavelength to its momentum:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{h t}{m L} = \frac{h}{m} \frac{t}{(L_1 + l_2)}$$

By recording the time of a neutron arrives over a fix path length from source to detector (aka **time of flight**), its velocity, and consequently its wavelength can be measured.



tof 0.5 msec.

λ 0.2 Å

16.67 msec.

3.66 Å

Anger Camera



<1 μ sec readout time

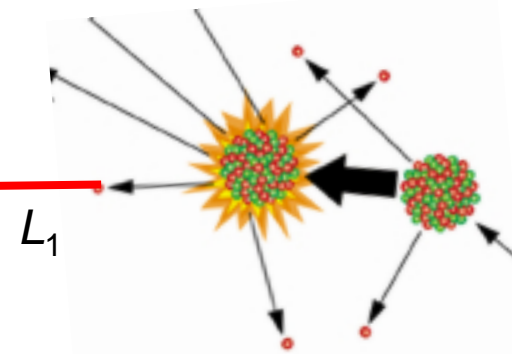
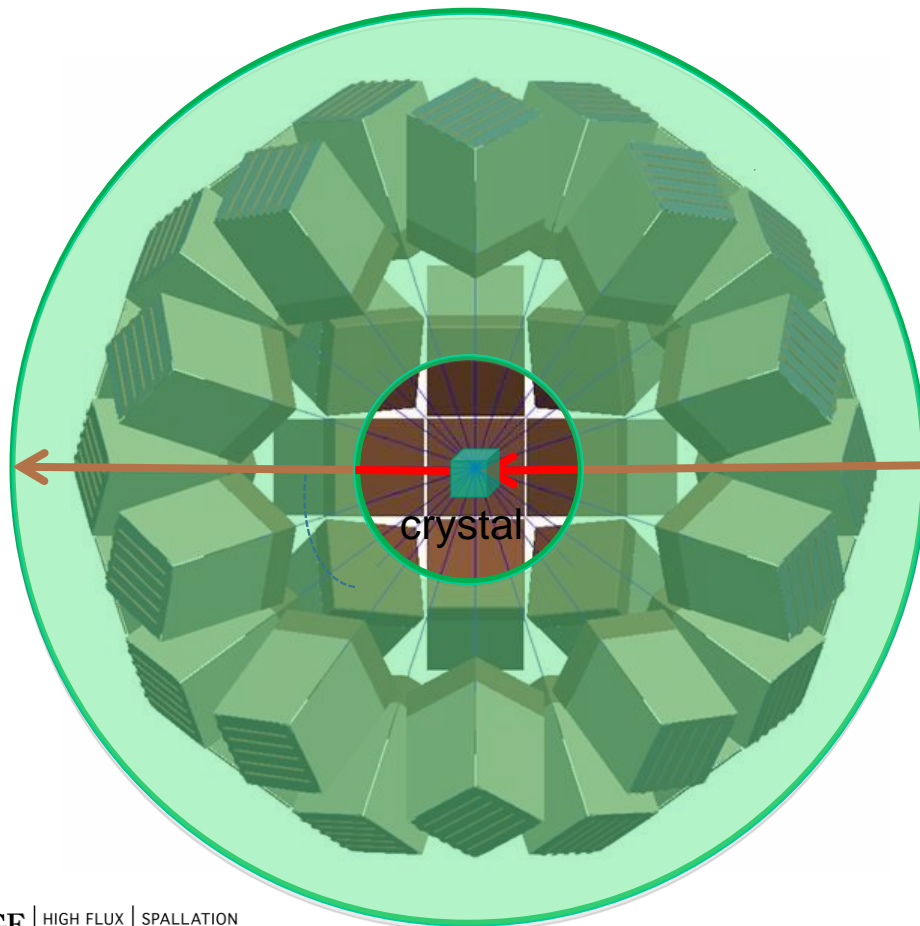
Neutron Wavelength-resolved Laue

Combine de Broglie's equation and Bragg's law

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{ht}{m(L_1 + l_2)} \quad \lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

$$t = \frac{m}{h} (L_1 + l_2) \times 2d \sin \theta$$

$L_1 - 18 \text{ m}$
 $l_2 - 0.39 \text{ to } 0.46 \text{ m}$

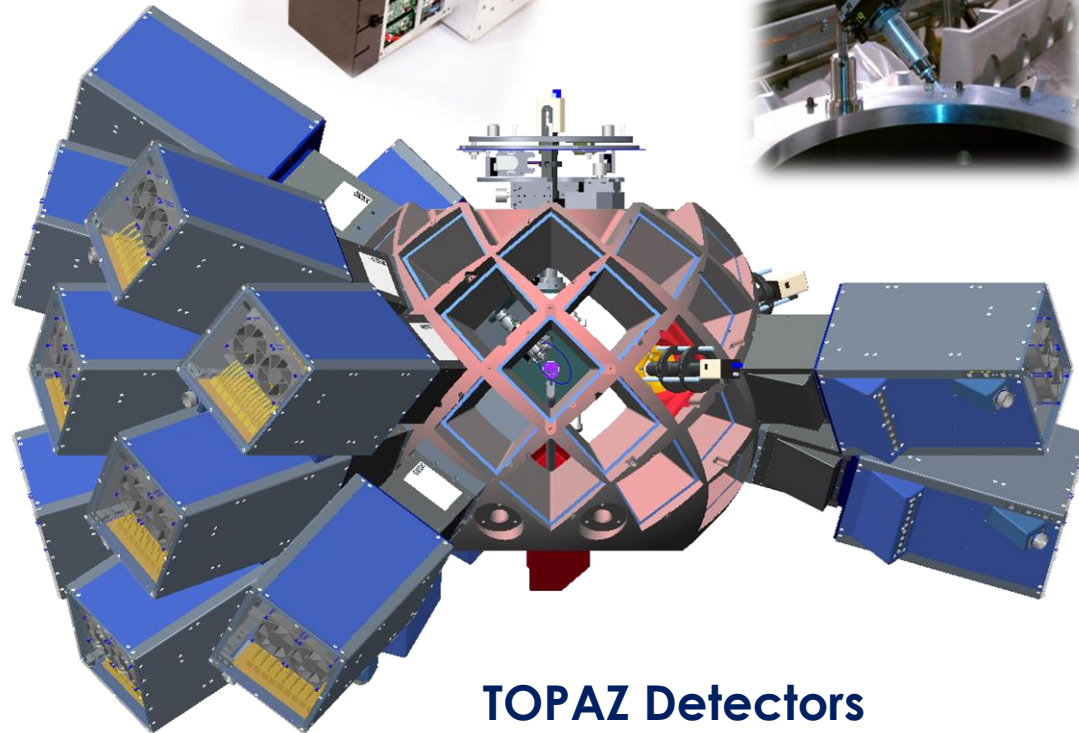
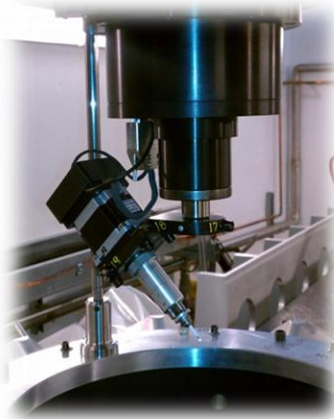


Pulsed Neutron
60 Hz

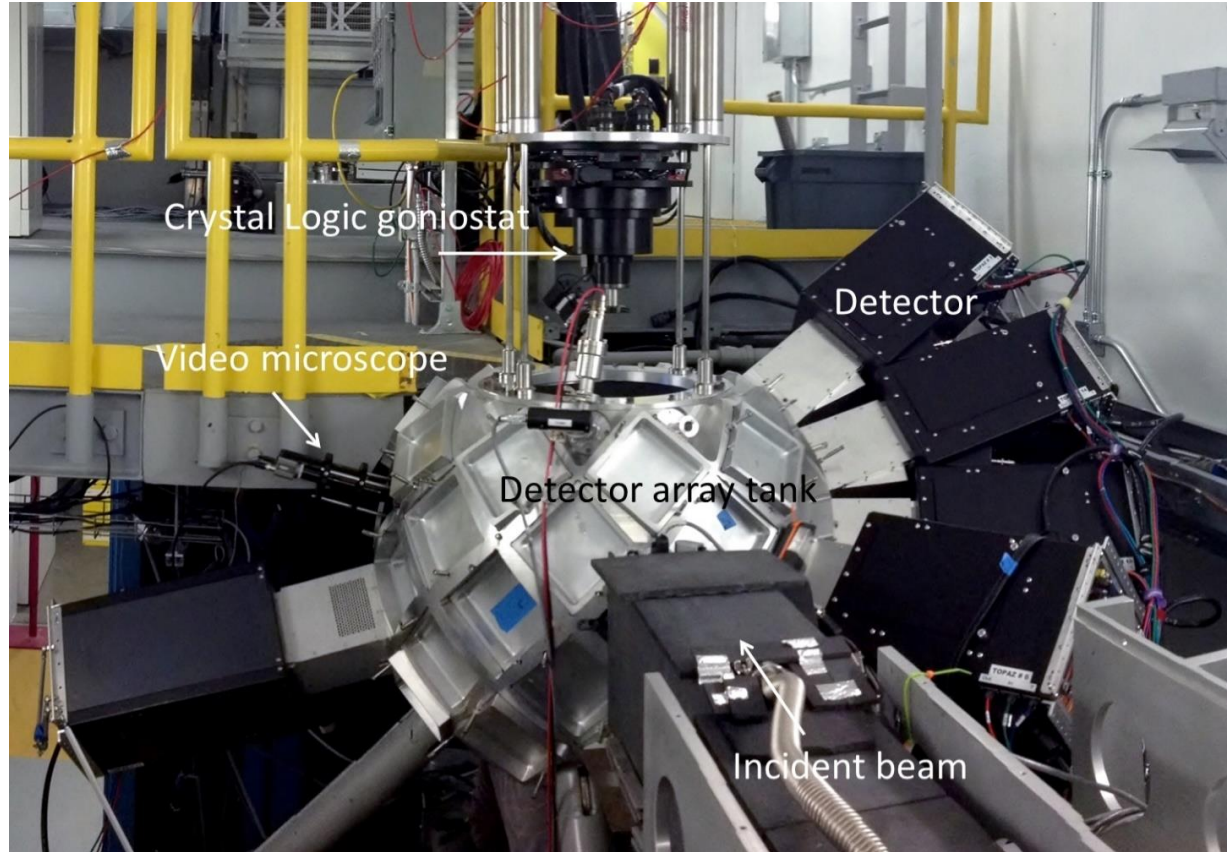
Neutron Time-of-flight Laue
Wavelength-resolved Laue

TOPAZ Single Crystal Diffractometer BL-12 SNS

Anger Camera



TOPAZ Detectors



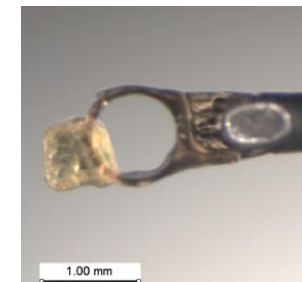
J. Appl. Cryst. **47**, 915 (2014)

TOPAZ Ambient Goniometer

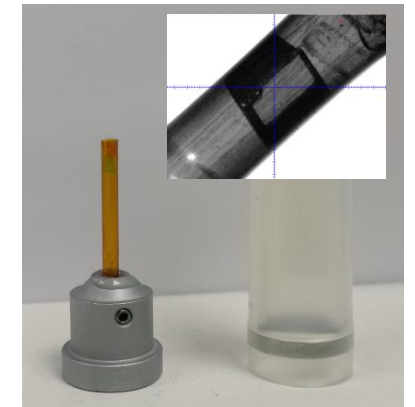


- A **two-axis** goniometer
 - Omega, phi with chi fixed at 135°.
 - Both omega and phi are fitted with sliprings that allow unlimited 360° rotational motion.
 - The omega and phi rotation axes are separated by 45 degrees.
 - Sample mount

MiTeGen loop (1 mm ϕ)



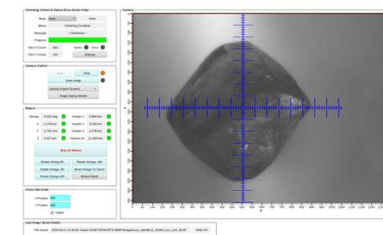
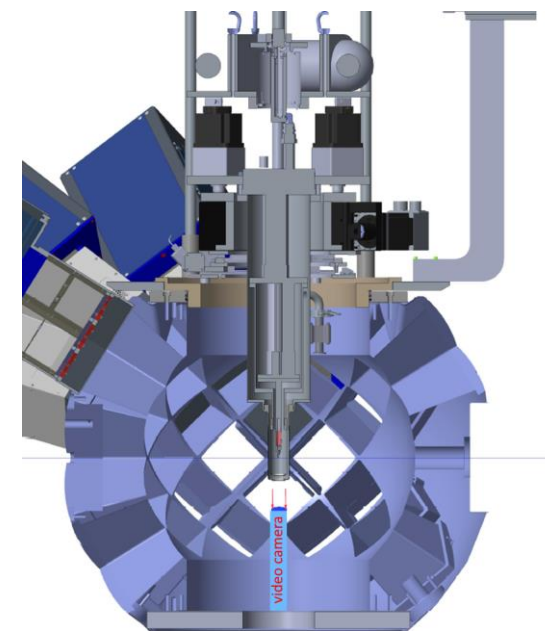
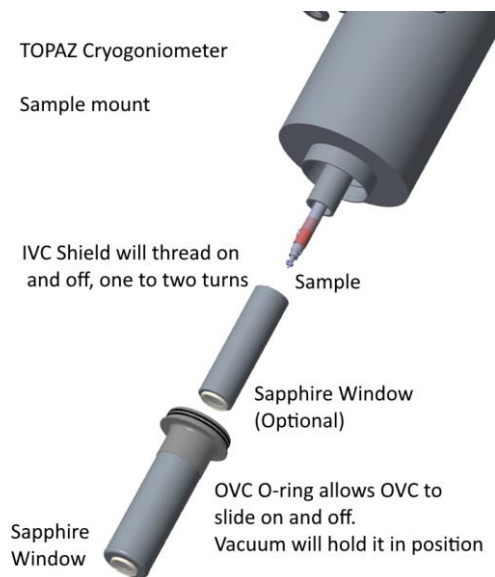
Glued or Coated with perfluorinated grease



Glued onto the tip or inside a Kapton tube

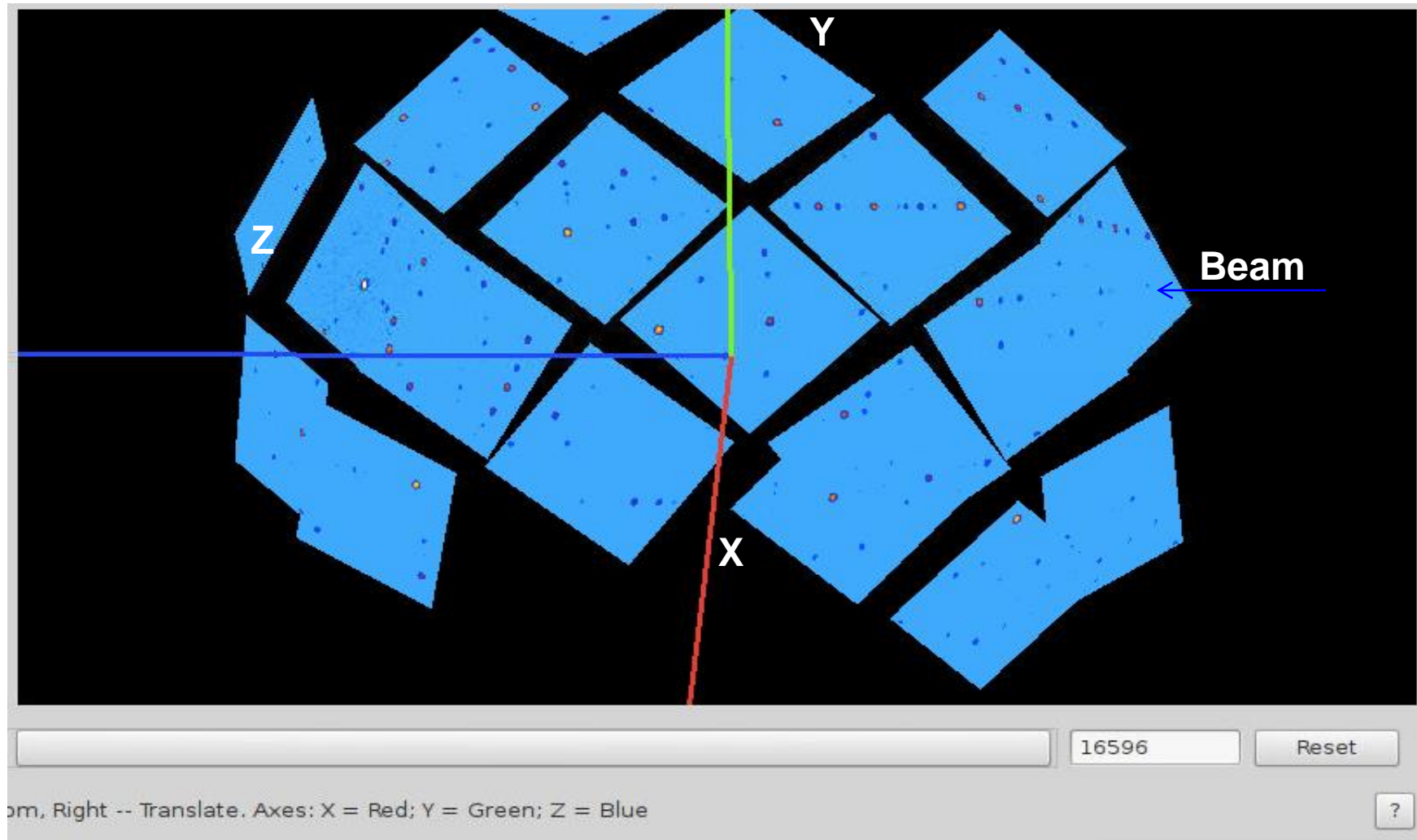
TOPAZ Cryogenic Goniometer

- One axis of rotation (360°) with precision motor controls to center, orient, and hold the sample in the temperature range 5 K – 300 K.
- A video camera is mounted on the base of the DAT



- Click-to-center of a single crystal sample

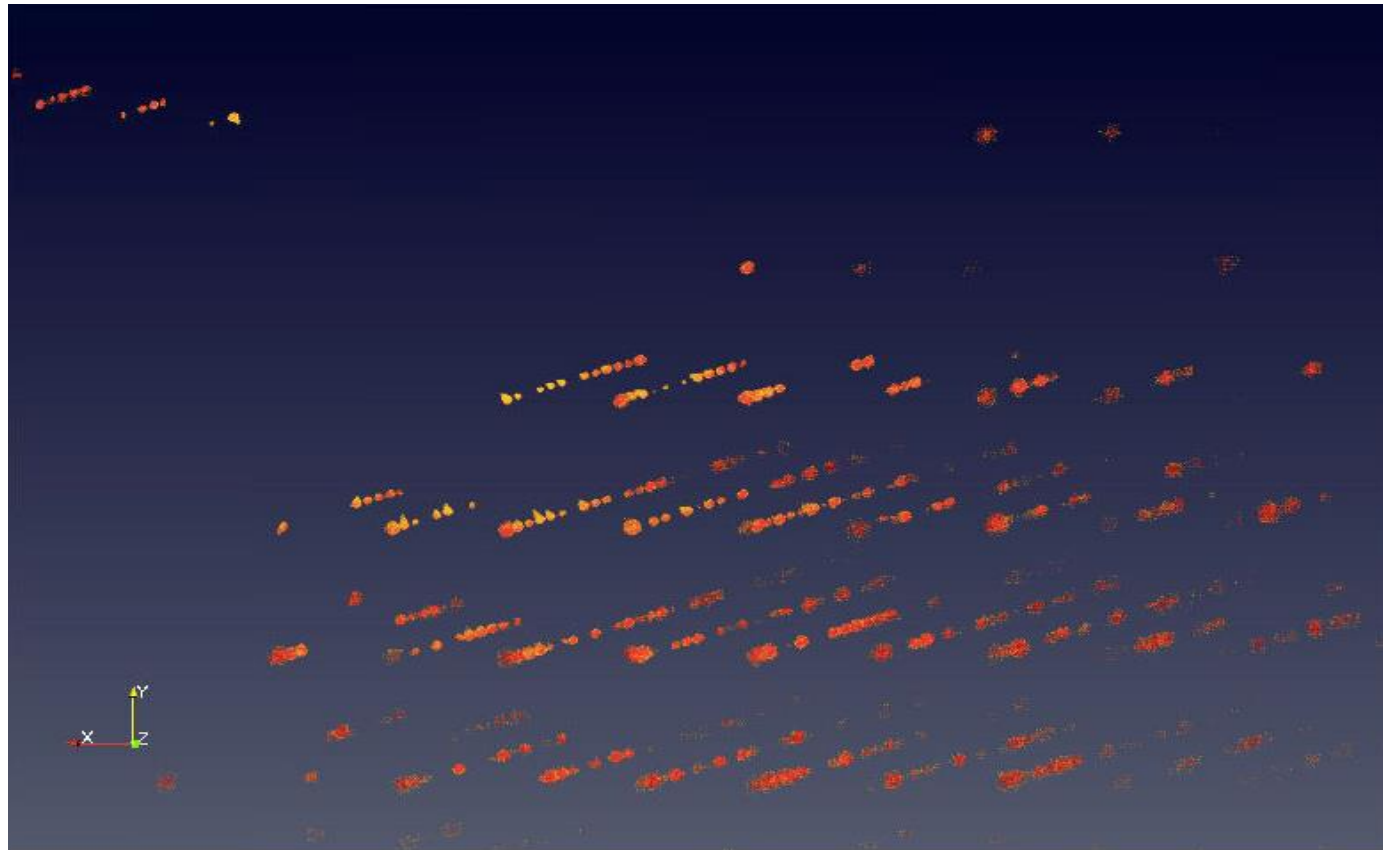
Single crystal peaks on 2D detector space



Single crystal peaks in 3D Q space

Sample continuous reciprocal Q space

Cover a large number of reflections stimulated at a **stationary** crystal



$$\mathbf{k}_f - \mathbf{k}_i = \mathbf{G}$$

Laue condition

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{(\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min})d_{\max}^4}{V^*}$$

Number of reflections

TOPAZ Data Collection

Instrument Status

Beam Power (kW): 1378.06 kW

Primary Shutter: ●

Acquisition Software Status:

Data/Reduction Status: ●

Proposal Information

Proposal #: IPTS-12132

Proposal Title: NX School: High-resolution single crystal structure

Team Members: Xiaoping Wang, Justin Paloni, Ashley Cardenal, (XCAMS/UCAMS)

Run Information

Scan Status: Scanning

Run Status: Run Abort

Run Number: 40731

Run Time: 7.3 s

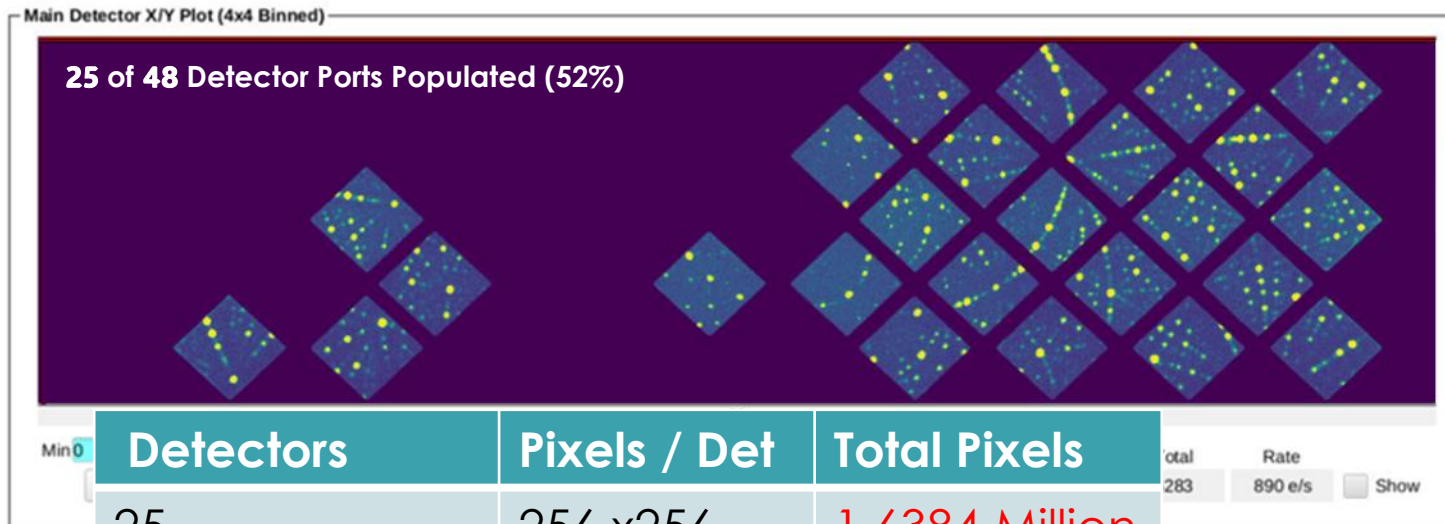
Total Neutron Counts: 835132

Count Rate (counts/s): 121473

Total Proton Charge: 0.0102 C

Beam Monitor 1 Counts: 18959

Beam Monitor 2 Counts: 17957



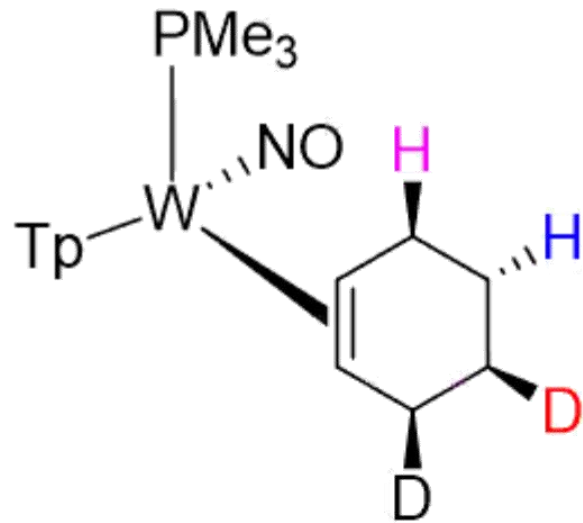
Detectors	Pixels / Det	Total Pixels
25	256 x256	1.6384 Million
Meas. Time	Pulse Rate	File Size
One Pulse	@ 60 Hz	27.3 GB
1 Sec.	@ 60 Hz	1.60 TB
1 Sec. meas.	121473 n	0.97 MB
1 hour meas.	4.373E+8 n	3.5 GB

<https://neutrons.ornl.gov/topaz>

Site Specific Deuteration of a Cyclohexene Complex

Transition metal-mediated dearomatization.

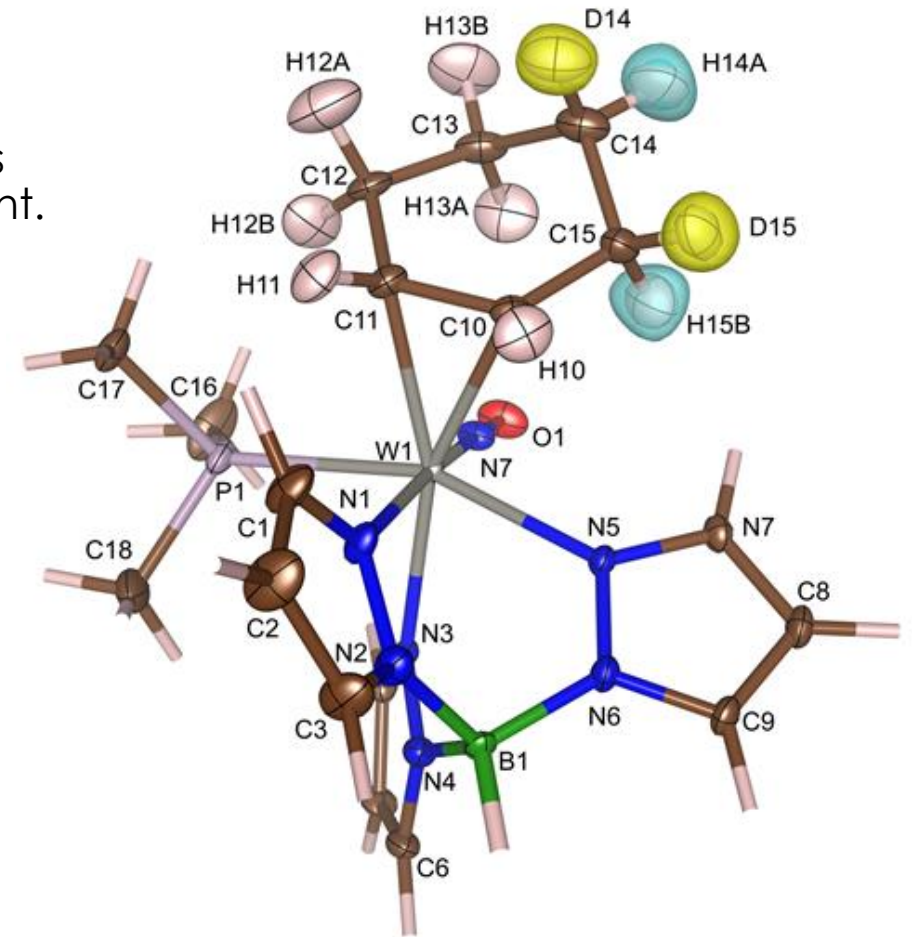
Opened pathways for a new generation of medicines and therapies that incorporate deuterium into the active pharmaceutical ingredient.



Isotope	Scattering lengths
Hydrogen ¹ H	-3.74 fm
Deuterium D (² H)	6.67 fm



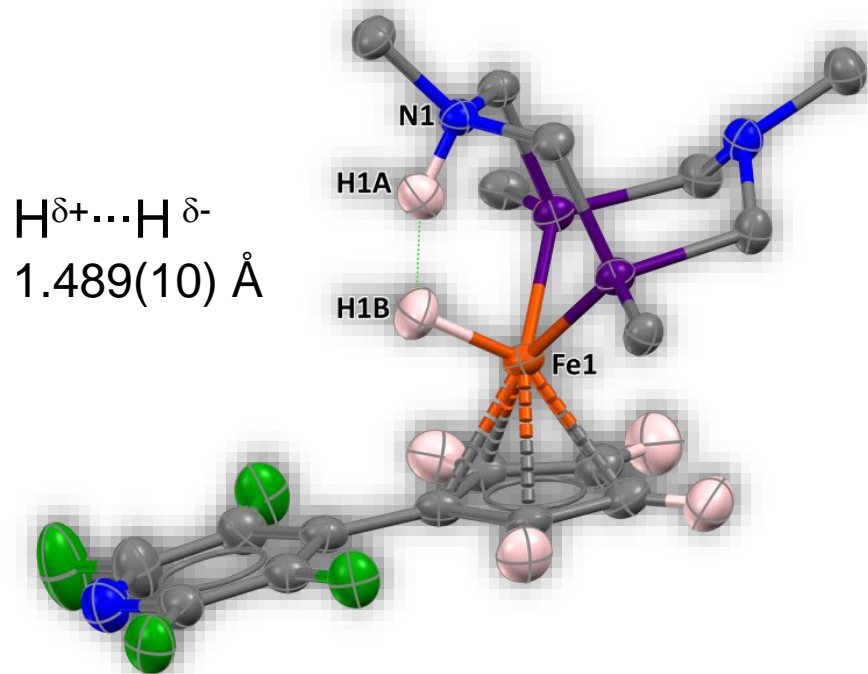
0.05 mm³



Neutron structure of a d₂ isotopologues of cyclohexene complex.

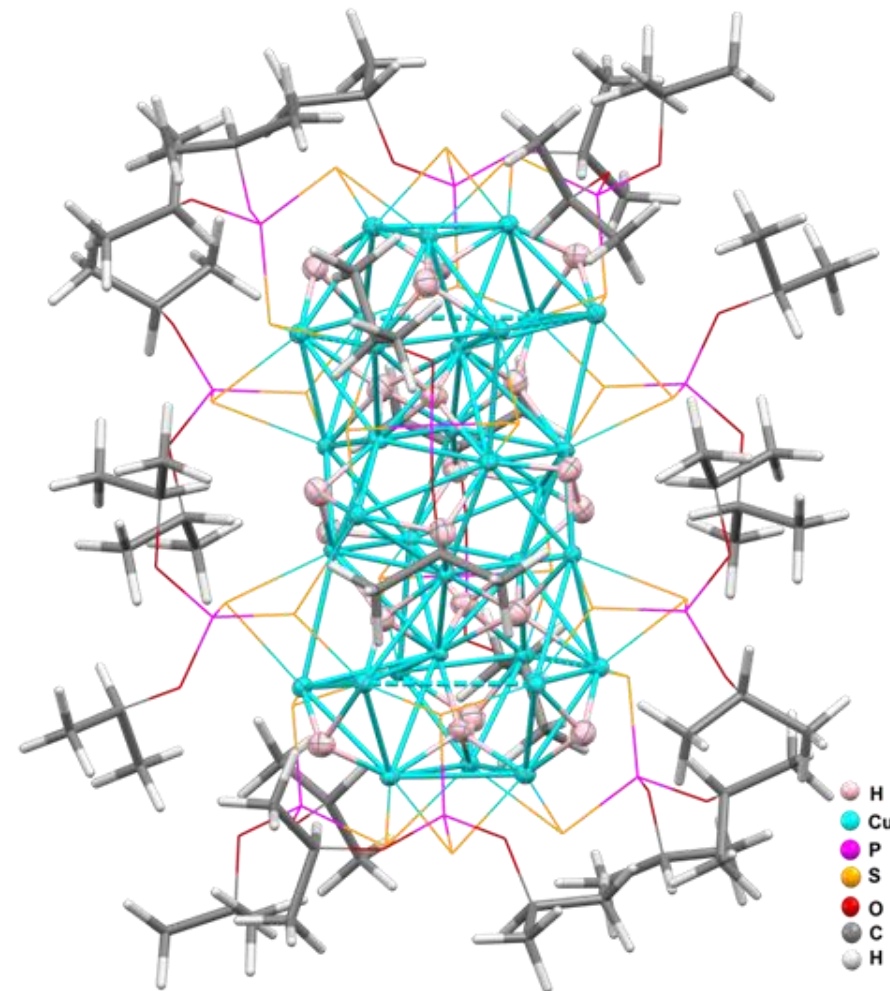
Chemical crystallography

Locate Hydrogen Atoms in a Crystal Structure



$0.32 \times 0.90 \times 1.95 \text{ mm}^3$

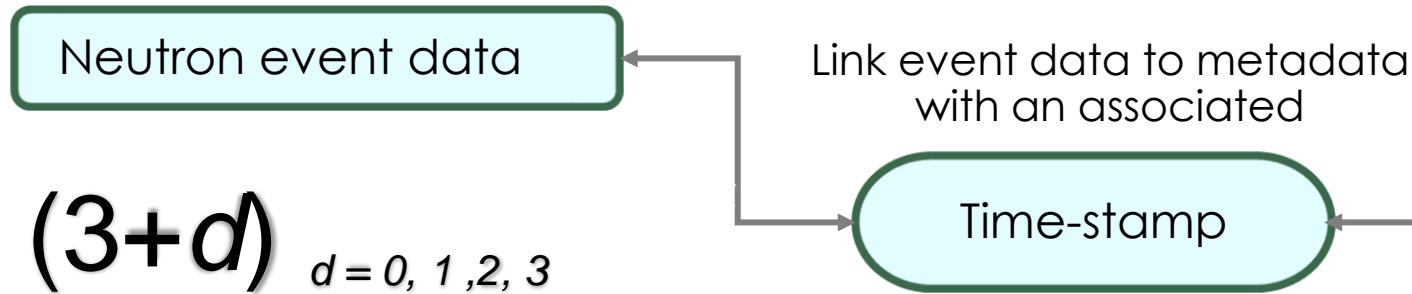
T. Liu *et. al.* *Angew. Chem. International Edition*, **53**, 21, 5300-5304 (2014)



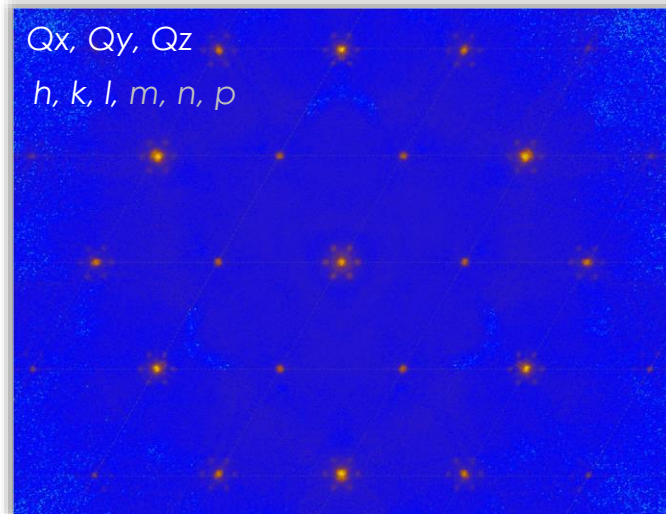
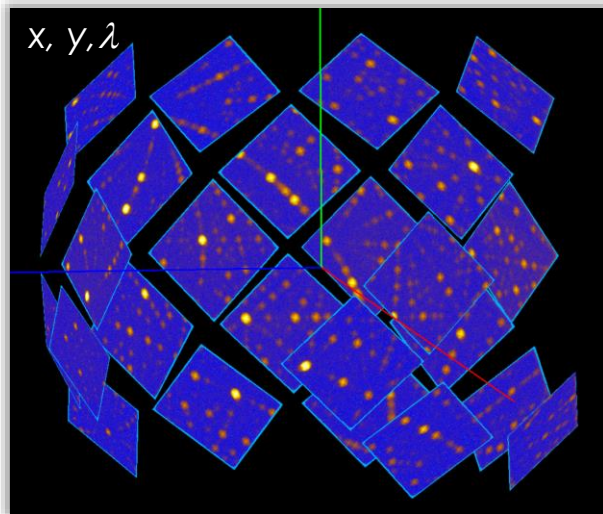
$0.25 \times 1.10 \times 1.62 \text{ mm}^3$

R. S. Dhayal, *et. al.* *Chemistry - A European Journal*, **21**, 8369 (2015)

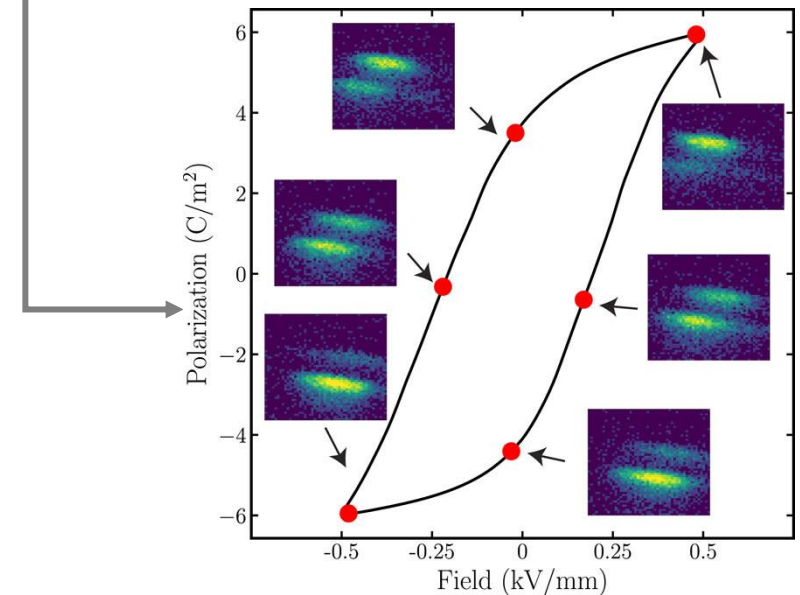
Single Crystal Neutron Diffraction beyond three dimensions



$(3+d)$ $d = 0, 1, 2, 3$

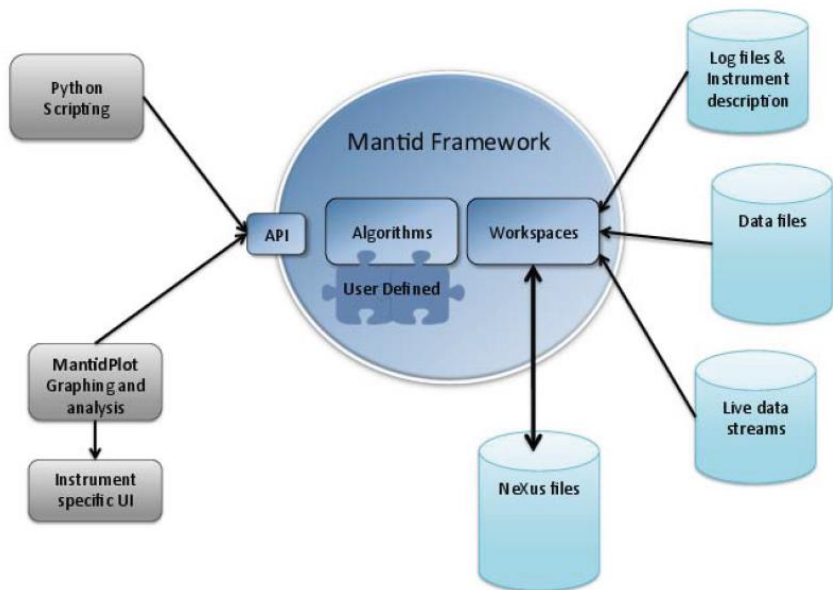


ρ_i $i = T, E, P, \dots$



Remote Controlled Experiment

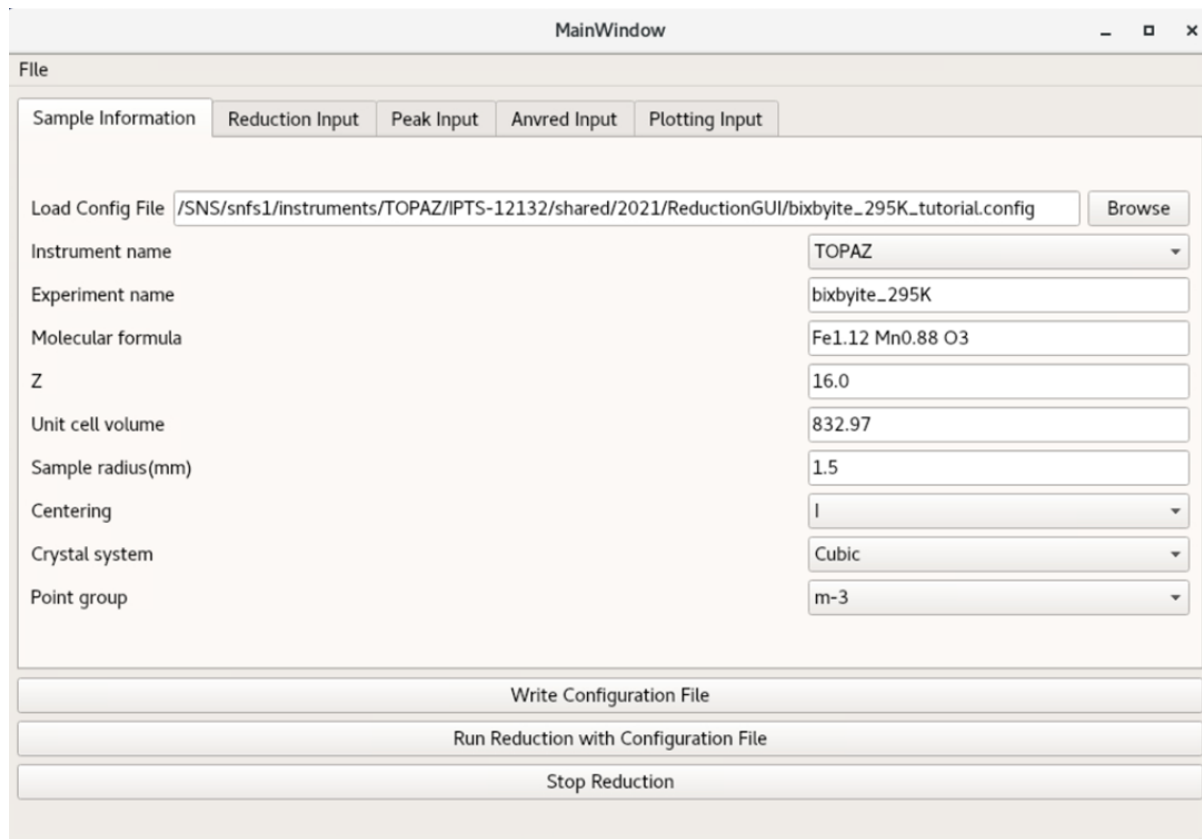
<https://analysis.sns.gov>



The screenshot shows the "Remote Analysis Service" web interface. At the top left is the SNS logo, and at the top right is the "Remote Analysis Service" title. Below the title is the HFIR logo. A section titled "Remote Desktop Capabilities" contains the text: "As a Neutron Sciences user, you can view, analyze and download your data from anywhere. You will be on a machine just like one you use in our Instrument Hall or Target Building. You can work with your data and use the Data Analysis tools provided. To get started using our webclient click the 'Launch Session' button below. For more information about different ways to access your data, please see the 'Connection Options' section below." Below this is a "Launch Session" button. A "Web client" label with a red arrow points to this button. Below the button is a "Connection Options" section with a row of icons: a hand, a computer monitor, a terminal window, a penguin (Linux), a duck, and a padlock. A "ThinLinc client" label with a red arrow points to the first icon, and an "SSH" label with a red arrow points to the penguin icon. An "FTP" label with a red arrow points to the padlock icon. Below the icons is the text "Mouse over one of the icons above for more information". At the bottom of the page, there is contact information: "For assistance connecting to the Analysis servers or accessing your data, please contact Linux Support: linux@support.sns.gov or call [865-309-4649](tel:865-309-4649) for urgent requests."

TOPAZ data reduction interface

```
$ python3 main.py
```



Terminal output

```
5xw@analysis-node12:/SNS/TOPAZ/IPTS-12132/shared/2021/ReductionGUI
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Lattice Type: Body centred
Point Group symmetry: m-3 (Cubic)
Z score: 3.0
StatisticsOfPeaksWorkspace-[Notice] StatisticsOfPeaksWorkspace started
StatisticsOfPeaksWorkspace-[Notice] StatisticsOfPeaksWorkspace successful, Duration 0.37 seconds

Crystal symmetry
      Point Group: m-3
      Lattice System: Cubic
      Lattice Centering: Body centred

Peak Statistics
      Number of Peaks: 3286
      Multiplicity: 6.13
      Data Completeness: 80.48%
      Resolution Min: 0.5
      Resolution Max: 6.83
No. of Unique Reflections: 536
      Mean ((I)/sd(I)): 23.94
      Rmerge: 4.86%
      Rpim: 2.17%

Number of peaks after outlier removal: 3286

Saving result ...
/SNS/snfs1/instruments/TOPAZ/IPTS-12132/shared/bixbyte_295K/bixbyte_295K_Cubic_I.hkl
/SNS/snfs1/instruments/TOPAZ/IPTS-12132/shared/bixbyte_295K/bixbyte_295K_Cubic_I_symm.hkl

*****
***** All DONE *****
*****
```

TOPAZ data reduction demo

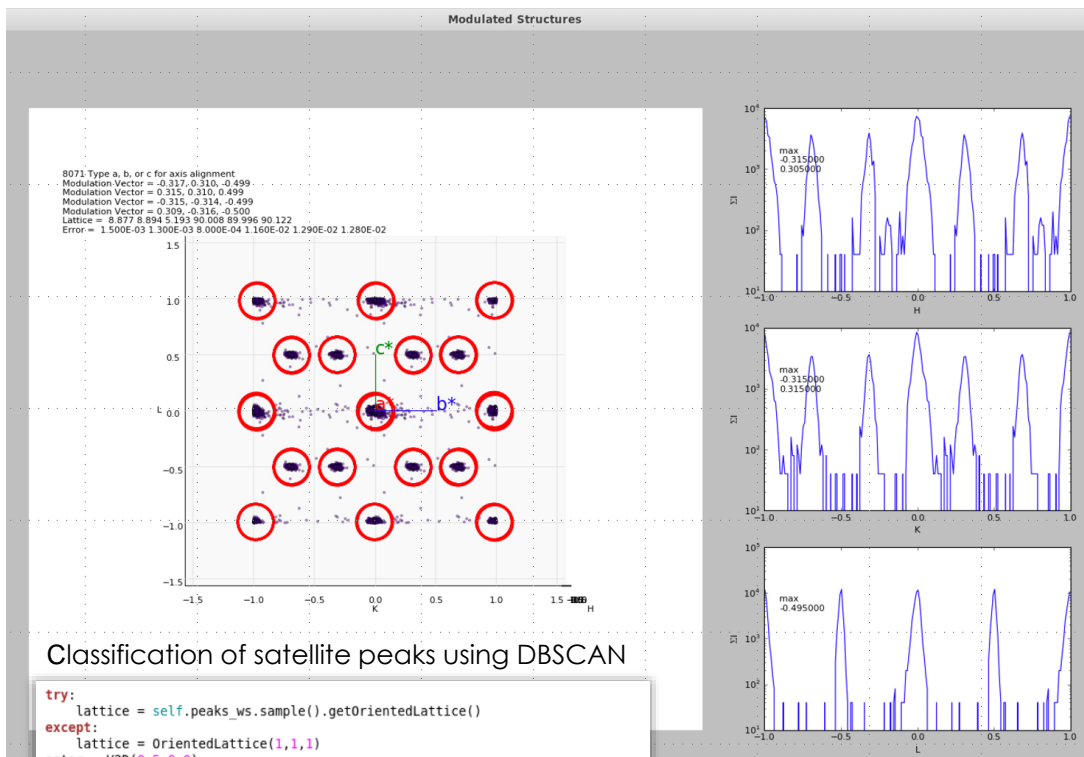
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a web browser and a terminal window. The terminal window displays the command `python3 main.py` and the output `Gtk-Message: 10:38:45.784: GtkDialog mapped without a transient parent. This is discouraged.`. The main window is titled "MainWindow" and contains a "Sample Information" tab with the following fields:

Field	Value
Instrument name	TOPAZ
Experiment name	bixbyte_295K
Molecular formula	Fe1.12 Mn0.88 O3
Z	16.0
Unit cell volume	832.97
Sample radius (mm)	1.5
Centering	I
Crystal system	Cubic
Point group	m-3

Buttons at the bottom of the GUI include "Write Configuration File", "Run Reduction with Configuration File", and "Stop Reduction".

Machine Learning for single crystal neutron diffraction

Satellite Peak Index Product of ORNL GO! Student Project



Classification of satellite peaks using DBSCAN

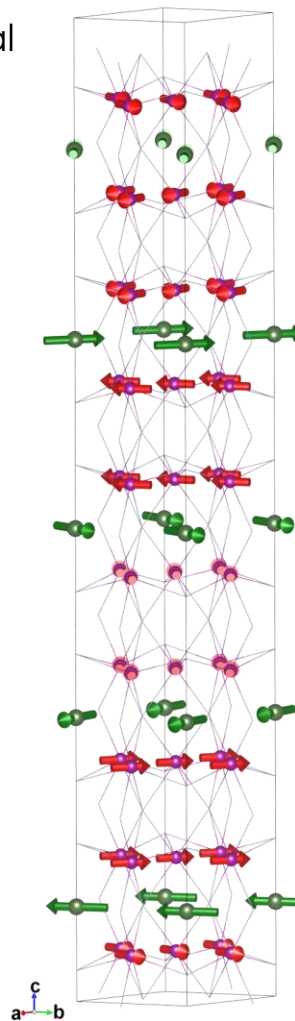
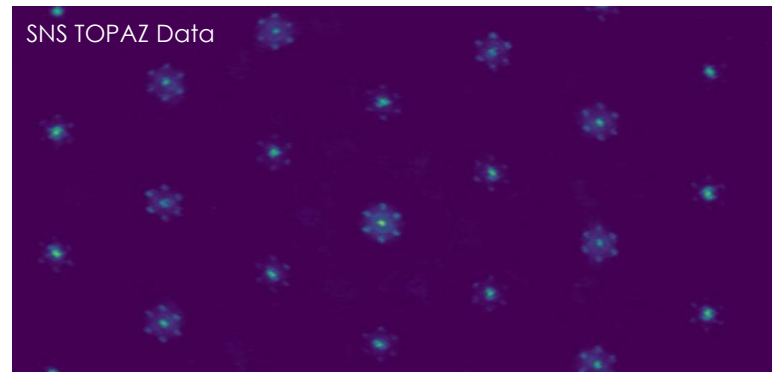
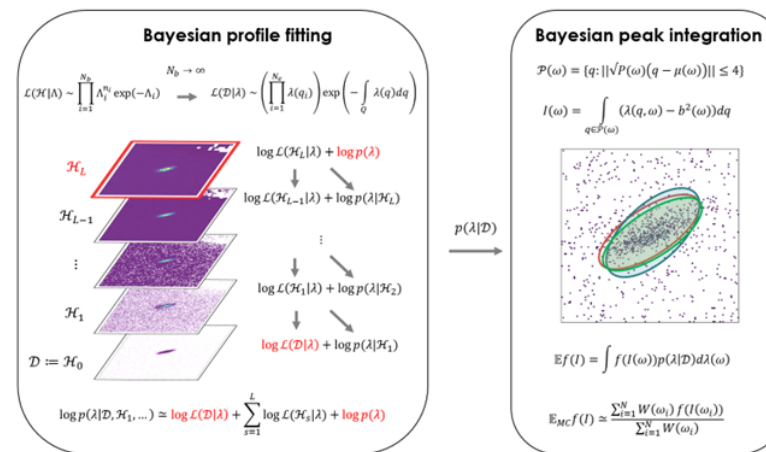
```
try:
    lattice = self.peaks_ws.sample().getOrientedLattice()
except:
    lattice = OrientedLattice(1,1,1)
astar = V3D(0.5,0,0)
bstar = V3D(0,0.5,0)
cstar = V3D(0,0,0.5)
hkls = np.array([np.array([x, y, z]) for x,y,z in zip(self.x,self.y,self.z)])
labels, centroids = self.dbscan(hkls, eps=.0425, min_points=6)

i = 0
modTest = str(self.peaks_ws.getPeak(0).getRunNumber())
lastRun = str(self.peaks_ws.getPeak(npeaksTotal-1).getRunNumber())
if lastRun != modTest:
    modTest = modTest + "-" + lastRun
modTest = modTest + " Type a, b, or c for axis alignment"
```

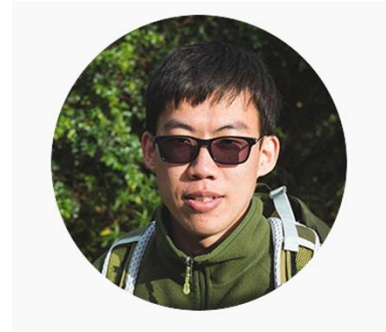
Mantid Algorithms Available to users

Peak Integration Recent progress

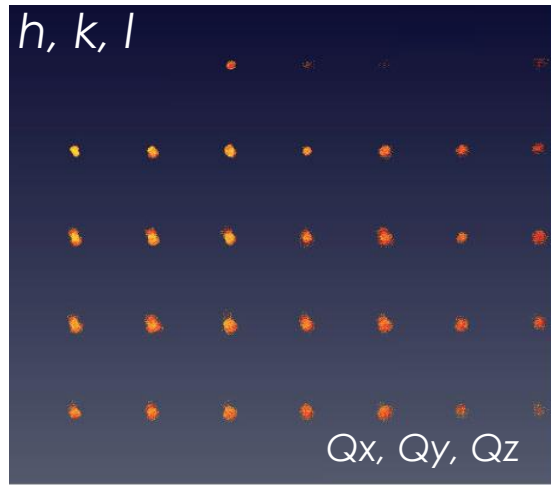
Multiresolution Bayesian optimization with global prior from ML/AI for integrating weak magnetic peaks near strong Bragg reflections



TOPAZ Data reduction for modulated crystal

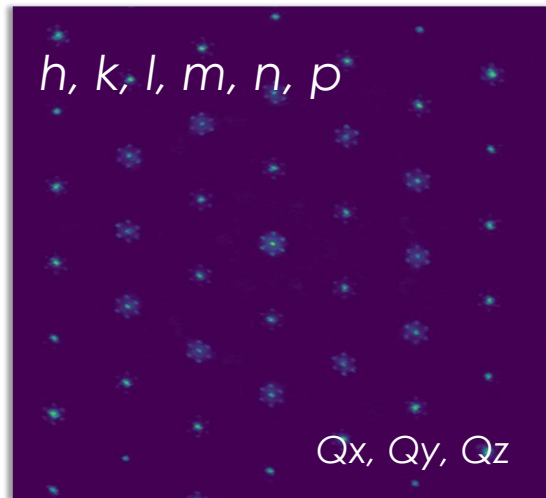


Shiyun Jin
U Wisconsin



$$Q = 2\pi(ha^* + kb^* + lc^* + mq_1 + nq_2 + pq_3)$$

$$Q \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ z_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{UB}_{11} & \text{UB}_{12} & \text{UB}_{13} \\ \text{UB}_{21} & \text{UB}_{22} & \text{UB}_{23} \\ \text{UB}_{31} & \text{UB}_{32} & \text{UB}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{ModUB}_{11} & \text{ModUB}_{12} & \text{ModUB}_{13} \\ \text{ModUB}_{21} & \text{ModUB}_{22} & \text{ModUB}_{23} \\ \text{ModUB}_{31} & \text{ModUB}_{32} & \text{ModUB}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} h_i \\ k_i \\ l_i \\ m_i \\ n_i \\ p_i \end{pmatrix}$$



<https://docs.mantidproject.org/nightly/concepts/ModulatedStructure.html>

TOPAZ data reduction GUI for modulated crystal

TOPAZ Data Reduction Tutorial – Modulated Crystal

\$ python3 main.py

Mod UB Matrix with q-vectors

MainWindow

File

Sample Information Reduction Input Peak Input **Satellite Peak Input** Anvred Input Plotting Input

Satellite Indexing Tolerance

Mod Vector 1 dh1 dk1 dl1

Mod Vector 2 dh2 dk2 dl2

Mod Vector 3 dh3 dl3 dl3

Max Order Cross Terms Save Mod Info

Satellite region radius Satellite peak size

Satellite inner size Satellite outer size

Write Configuration File

Run Reduction with Configuration File

Stop Reduction

K2V3O8_sat_Niggli.mat			K2V3O8_sat_Niggli.integrate			
-0.05116420	-0.05623988	-0.08270616				
0.01924751	0.08581240	-0.07032198				
0.16816849	-0.07894279	-0.05042491				
ModUB:						
0.07392460	-0.03005621	-0.07314879				
0.10583377	0.00555507	-0.02142485				
0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000				
8.9013	8.8808	5.1949	90.0226	90.0158	90.0235	410.6562
0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0008	0.0009	0.0009	0.0076
Modulation Vector 1:			0.3132	0.3140	0.4989	
Modulation Vector 1 error:			0.0043	0.0046	0.0032	
Modulation Vector 2:			-0.3138	0.3169	0.4976	
Modulation Vector 2 error:			0.0043	0.0047	0.0032	
Max Order:			1			
Cross Terms:			0			

TOPAZ data reduction GUI for modulated crystal

\$ python3 main.py

→ 6-D Miller Indices h, k, l, m, n, p

The screenshot shows the 'Main Window' of the TOPAZ GUI. The 'Satellite Peak Input' tab is selected. The interface includes several input fields and buttons:

- Satellite Indexing Tolerance:** 0.08
- Mod Vector 1:** dh1: 0.313, dk1: 0.313, dl1: 0.5
- Mod Vector 2:** dh2: -0.313, dk2: 0.313, dl2: 0.5
- Mod Vector 3:** dh3: 0.0, dl3: 0.0, dl3: 0.0
- Max Order:** 1
- Cross Terms:**
- Save Mod Info:**
- Satellite region radius:** 0.13
- Satellite peak size:** 0.07
- Satellite inner size:** 0.09
- Satellite outer size:** 0.11

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Write Configuration File', 'Run Reduction with Configuration File', and 'Stop Reduction'.

The screenshot shows the output window titled 'K2V3O8_sat_Niggli.integrate'. It displays a list of 6-D Miller indices (h, k, l, m, n, p) and their corresponding intensity values. The data is organized into columns: SEQN, H, K, L, M, N, P, COL, ROW, CHAN, L2, 2_THETA, AZ, WL, D, IPK, INTI, SIGI, RFLG.

SEQN	H	K	L	M	N	P	COL	ROW	CHAN	L2	2_THETA	AZ	WL	D	IPK	INTI	SIGI	RFLG
0	2	-4	1	0	0	0	85.00	163.00	13393	46.026	1.76215	-2.56379	2.865775	1.8575	375	39378.00	243.01	310
1	2	-5	1	1	0	0	92.00	48.00	11430	46.261	1.85675	-2.43819	2.445612	1.5273	78	4327.00	65.78	310
2	2	-5	2	0	-1	0	32.00	103.00	10063	46.361	1.74947	-2.45580	2.152941	1.4028	64	2407.00	49.06	310
3	2	-4	2	0	-1	0	137.00	22.00	12342	46.395	1.92591	-2.44232	2.640519	1.6083	59	4169.00	64.57	310
4	3	-6	1	0	1	0	61.00	138.00	9408	46.113	1.75500	-2.51707	2.013046	1.3086	103	2862.00	53.50	310
5	3	-5	1	0	1	0	172.00	57.00	11451	46.181	1.93918	-2.51137	2.450009	1.4855	70	3776.00	61.45	310
6	3	-6	2	-1	0	0	21.00	177.00	8462	46.501	1.68199	-2.52979	1.810338	1.2145	60	901.00	30.08	310
7	3	-5	2	-1	0	0	100.00	110.00	10119	45.957	1.81935	-2.51566	2.165317	1.3717	75	2605.00	51.04	310
8	3	-4	2	-1	0	0	218.00	28.00	12330	46.624	2.01092	-2.51434	2.637632	1.5618	63	4212.00	64.90	310
9	3	-7	2	0	0	0	21.00	98.00	7611	46.472	1.74111	-2.44206	1.628125	1.0646	2086	24981.00	163.72	310
10	3	-6	2	0	0	0	102.00	27.00	8926	46.395	1.88316	-2.42142	1.909706	1.1810	3632	74272.00	278.39	310
11	3	-8	2	1	0	0	32.00	34.00	6919	46.726	1.79991	-2.37808	1.479980	0.9447	109	810.00	28.46	310
12	3	-7	1	1	0	0	71.00	207.00	7962	46.281	1.71301	-2.60143	1.703536	1.1273	97	1455.00	38.14	310
13	3	-6	1	1	0	0	168.00	149.00	9449	45.940	1.86386	-2.61491	2.022093	1.2594	122	3158.00	56.20	310
14	3	-7	2	0	-1	0	27.00	233.00	7229	46.777	1.64624	-2.59534	1.546206	1.0543	61	617.00	24.84	310

Data format for modulated crystal

Extended SHELX HKFL 2 Laue format with six indices h, k, l, m, n, p


h	k	l	m	n	p	I	$\sigma(I)$	bn	λ	$t\text{-bar}$	$<$	direction cosines				$>$	run	seq
1	-3	-4	0	0	0	7302	178	2	1.89287	0.14303	0.68718	-0.46953	-0.17725	-0.45864	-0.70434	-0.75488	8072	4906
1	-3	-3	0	0	0	3498	85	2	2.37125	0.14307	0.68718	-0.41664	-0.17725	-0.61983	-0.70434	-0.66552	8072	4907
1	-7	-7	1	0	0	16	6	2	1.03874	0.14032	0.68718	-0.53077	-0.17725	-0.60149	-0.70434	-0.59767	8072	4915
1	-6	-8	1	0	0	45	10	2	0.98173	0.14142	0.68718	-0.53707	-0.17725	-0.44885	-0.70434	-0.71467	8072	4916
1	-6	-7	1	0	0	26	6	2	1.10068	0.14136	0.68718	-0.51996	-0.17725	-0.52377	-0.70434	-0.67527	8072	4917
1	-6	-6	1	0	0	22	5	2	1.24005	0.14104	0.68718	-0.50024	-0.17725	-0.61446	-0.70434	-0.61067	8072	4918
1	-5	-5	1	0	0	15	3	2	1.53722	0.14199	0.68718	-0.45615	-0.17725	-0.63150	-0.70434	-0.62757	8072	4921
1	-4	-6	1	0	0	24	3	2	1.40411	0.14320	0.68718	-0.47362	-0.17725	-0.40265	-0.70434	-0.78369	8072	4922
1	-4	-5	1	0	0	9	2	2	1.66864	0.14353	0.68718	-0.43555	-0.17725	-0.51087	-0.70434	-0.74159	8072	4923
1	-7	-8	0	-1	0	36	13	2	0.83093	0.14039	0.68718	-0.56147	-0.17725	-0.50414	-0.70434	-0.65673	8072	4932
1	-7	-7	0	-1	0	42	8	2	0.91129	0.14013	0.68718	-0.54893	-0.17725	-0.57005	-0.70434	-0.61191	8072	4933
1	-5	-5	0	-1	0	22	4	2	1.27571	0.14150	0.68718	-0.49500	-0.17725	-0.58308	-0.70434	-0.64475	8072	4939
1	-3	-4	0	-1	0	17	2	2	1.71003	0.14399	0.68718	-0.42858	-0.17725	-0.45904	-0.70434	-0.77861	8072	4943
1	-3	-3	0	-1	0	8	1	2	2.09457	0.14423	0.68718	-0.37306	-0.17725	-0.60221	-0.70434	-0.70628	8072	4944
2	-8	-8	0	1	0	25	7	2	0.90866	0.14079	0.68718	-0.51303	-0.17725	-0.60434	-0.70434	-0.61015	8072	4953
2	-7	-7	0	1	0	12	6	2	1.05860	0.14144	0.68718	-0.48368	-0.17725	-0.61649	-0.70434	-0.62185	8072	4957
2	-5	-7	0	1	0	10	4	2	1.17683	0.14339	0.68718	-0.45928	-0.17725	-0.43942	-0.70434	-0.77240	8072	4963
2	-5	-6	0	1	0	9	4	2	1.35646	0.14361	0.68718	-0.42626	-0.17725	-0.53288	-0.70434	-0.73144	8072	4964
2	-4	-5	0	1	0	9	2	2	1.70479	0.14502	0.68718	-0.35999	-0.17725	-0.52485	-0.70434	-0.77173	8072	4966
2	-7	-8	-1	0	0	30	10	2	0.84506	0.14132	0.68718	-0.52441	-0.17725	-0.51348	-0.70434	-0.67972	8072	4979
2	-6	-7	-1	0	0	21	7	2	0.97402	0.14198	0.68718	-0.49954	-0.17725	-0.51027	-0.70434	-0.70055	8072	4983
2	-6	-6	-1	0	0	52	7	2	1.08204	0.14185	0.68718	-0.47900	-0.17725	-0.58895	-0.70434	-0.65146	8072	4984
2	-6	-5	-1	0	0	33	5	2	1.21030	0.14145	0.68718	-0.45477	-0.17725	-0.67755	-0.70434	-0.57863	8072	4985
2	-5	-6	-1	0	0	11	5	2	1.14255	0.14285	0.68718	-0.46607	-0.17725	-0.50501	-0.70434	-0.72692	8072	4987
2	-5	-5	-1	0	0	28	5	2	1.29798	0.14283	0.68718	-0.43648	-0.17725	-0.59704	-0.70434	-0.67359	8072	4988
2	-4	-5	-1	0	0	8	3	2	1.38444	0.14399	0.68718	-0.42153	-0.17725	-0.49183	-0.70434	-0.76227	8072	4990

TOPAZ Data format: SHELX HKLF 2 Laue




 **HKLF 2** ! + batch number (BN) and wavelength λ for individual reflections

 **Data Format** 3I4, 2F8.2,I4,F8.4

 1234123412341234567812345678123412345678

 h k l F_o^2 $\sigma(F_o^2)$ BN λ

Neutron Time of Flight Laue

-  Reflections are measure on a stationary single crystal sample.
-  Integrated intensities are corrected for intensity distributions by neutron wavelengths, Lorentz and sample absorption.
-  It is possible to refine the scale factors BN for different sets of reflections measured at different sample orientations / or on different detectors

The neutron wavelength for each reflection was recorded separately. No symmetry average is applied to individual reflections due to wavelength- dependent sample extinction

JANA2020 – Neutron structure solution and refinement

JANA2020 Data import

Data reduction file from:

Input file name:

Nonius-CCD Koala at ANSTO
 Bruker-CCD SCD-LANL
 Bruker-CCD (raw) Hasylab F1
 Oxford Diffraction-CCD Hasylab HUBER
 Rigaku-CCD Hasylab XDS
 IPDS Stoe 6T2 LBB
 D9-ILL, D23 or Trics-Zebra Pets electron diffractometer
 HeiDi SENJU TOF
 ILL-Vivaldi Polarized neutrons
 ISIS SXD SHELX on I - abs.correction needed
 TOPAZ

Complete/correct experimental parameters

Cell parameters:

Number of input indices:

1st modulation vector:

2nd modulation vector:

3rd modulation vector:

Data collection details:

Temperature:

[Home](#) > [Software](#)

Software

Resources

[Data reduction](#)

[Structure databases](#)

[Web applications](#)

[Structure refinement](#)

[Diffuse scattering analysis](#)

Reduction

[Loading data](#)

[Converting data to Q-sample](#)

[Determining the UB-matrix](#)

[Refining the UB-matrix](#)

[Integrating peaks](#)

[Normalizing data](#)



Zach Morgan

<https://single-crystal.ornl.gov/software/>

Welcome to ORNL!

 OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

NEUTRON
SCIENCES



Single Crystal Neutron Diffraction Data Reduction and Analysis

Thank you!