



Australian Government

---



---

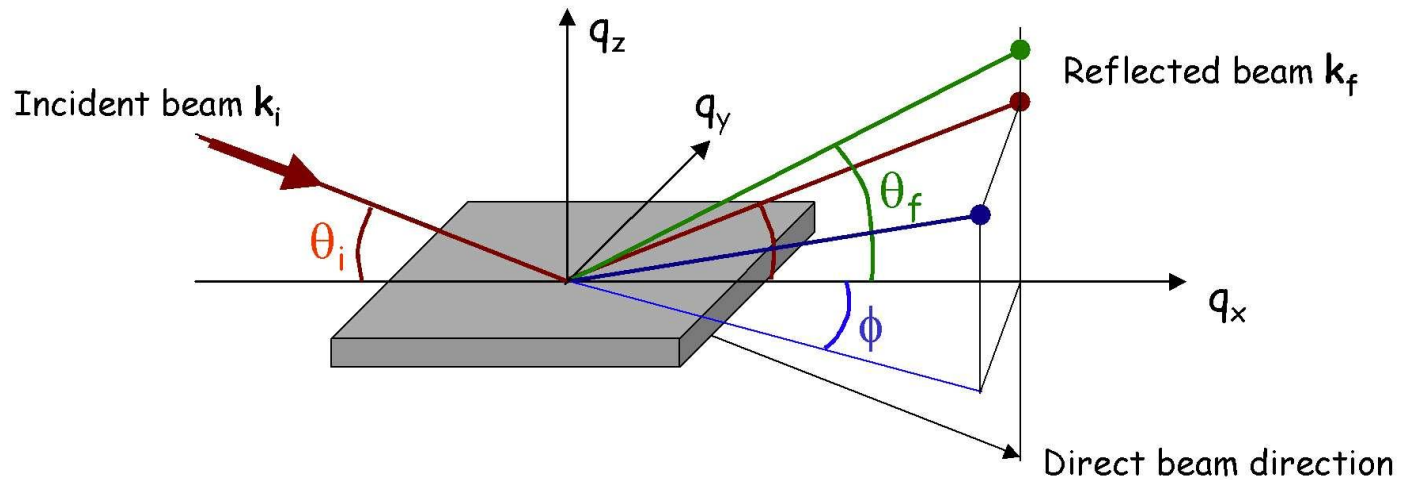
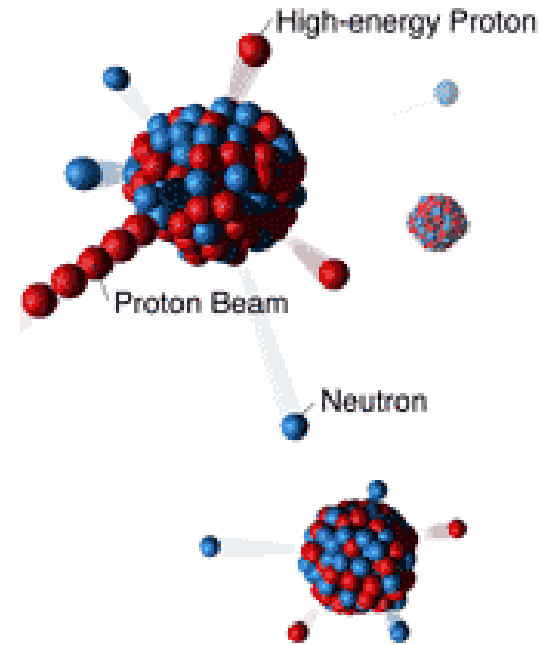
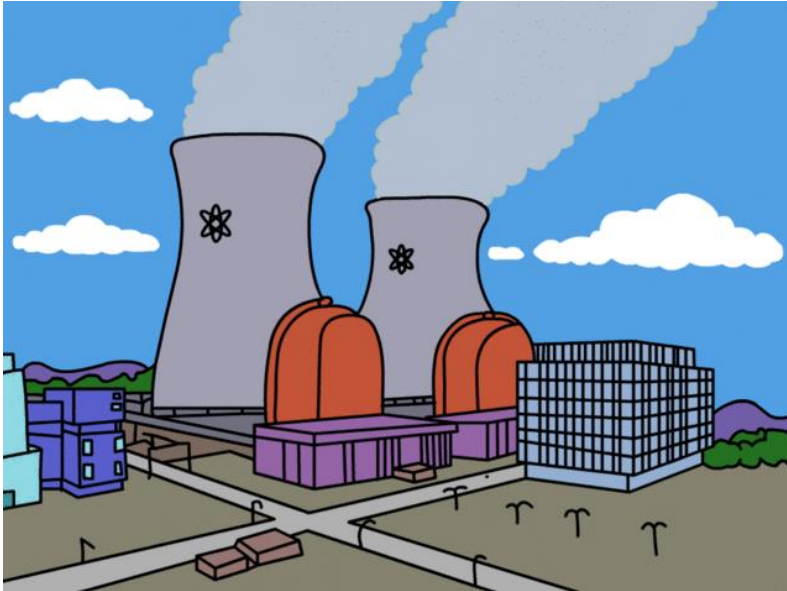
# Neutron (X-ray) Reflectometry Round Robin

---

Andrew Nelson

Joseph Dura, Robert Newby, Jessie Zhange, Charles  
Majkrzak (NIST – NCNR and CNST)

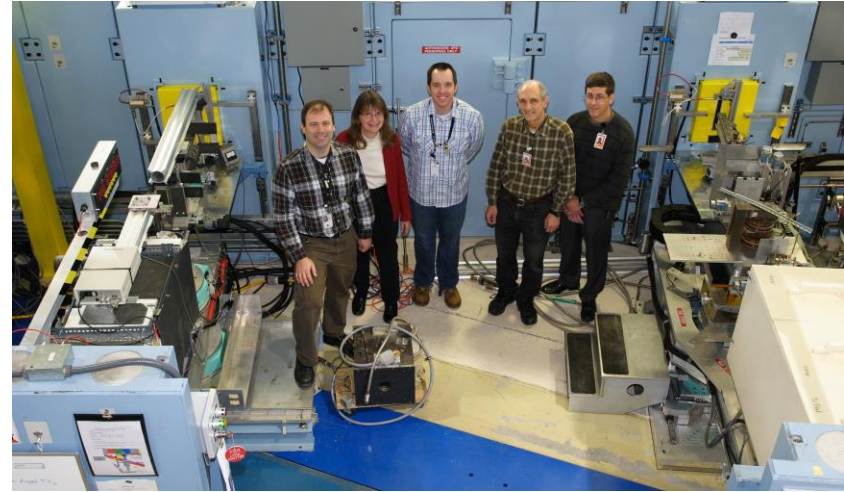
# Aim – Reproducible science



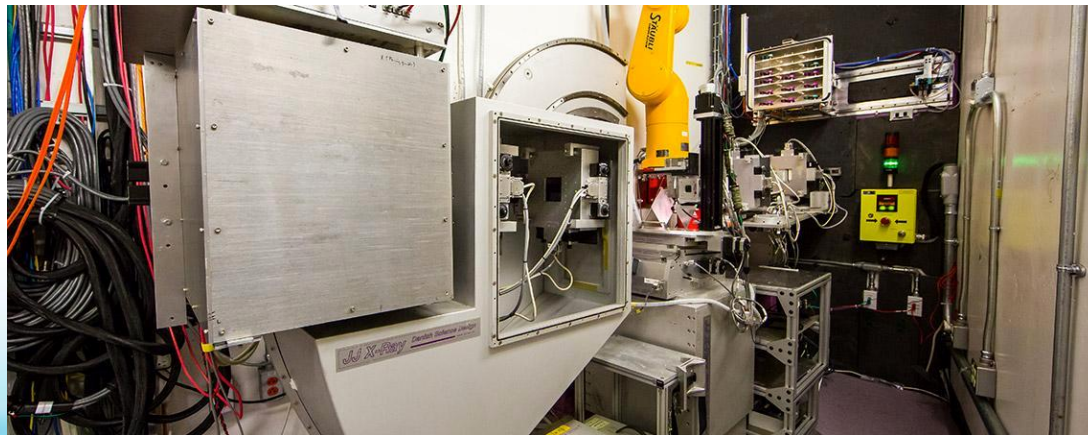
# Different type of reflectometers



Platypus - ANSTO

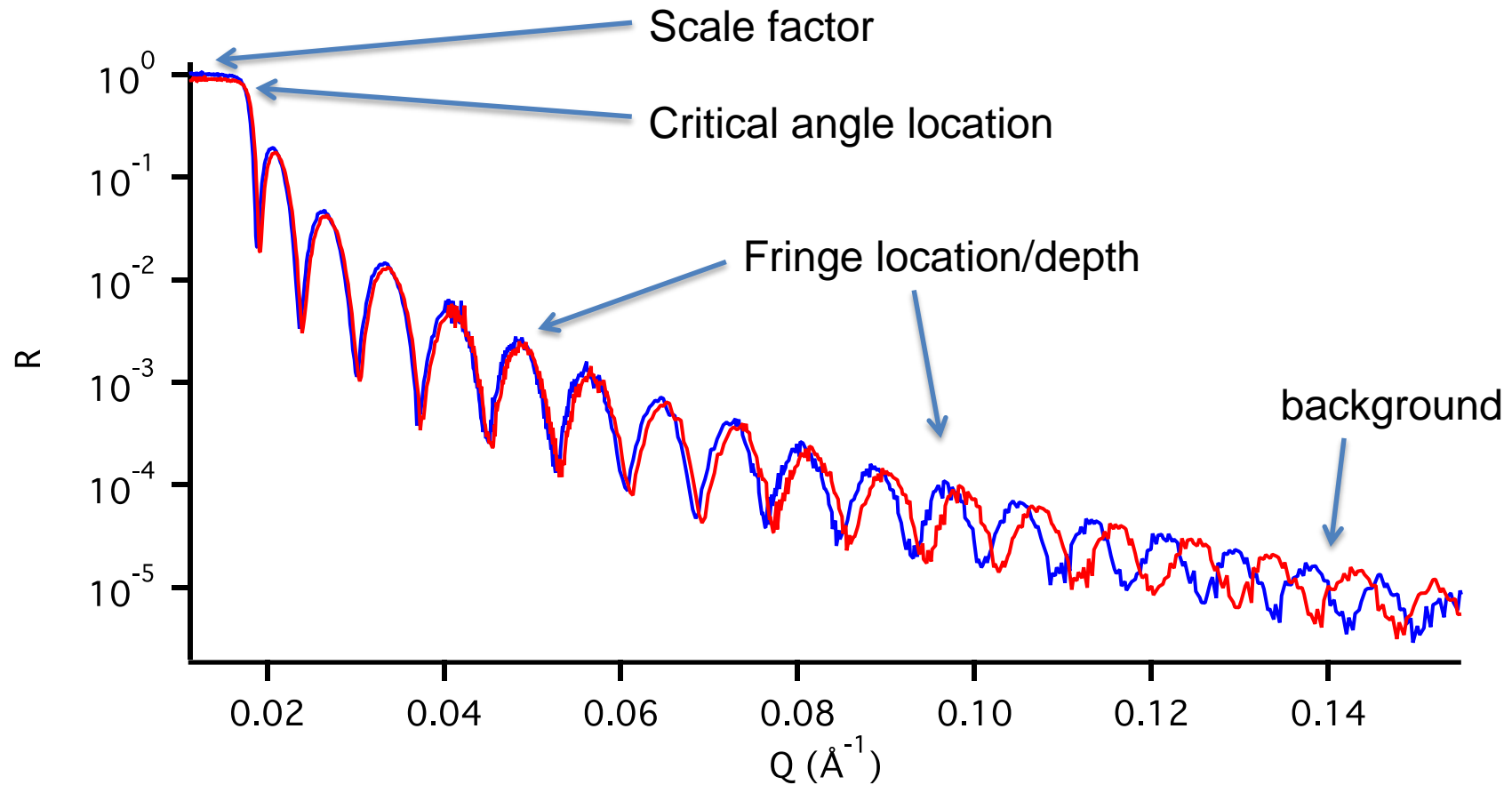


MAGIK - NIST



SNS liquids reflectometer

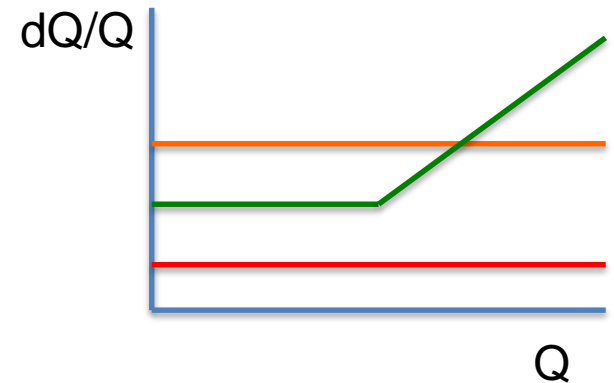
# Aim – Reproducible Science



- Reproducible data
- Reproducible analysis

# Reproducibility - we're all different

- Energy / Angle dispersive
- Different resolution functions
- Vertical / horizontal geometry
- Illuminated area
- Reduction algorithms
  - Background subtraction
  - Footprint correction
  - Rebinning
  - Scaling
  - Different configurations
  - TOF corrections
  - Resolution function calculation
  - Constant Q integration



Error propagation



# SANS round robin

Journal of  
**Applied**  
**Crystallography**

ISSN 0021-8898

Received 12 March 2013

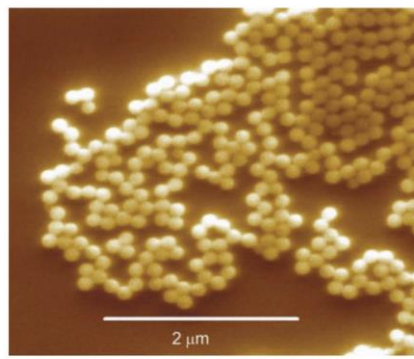
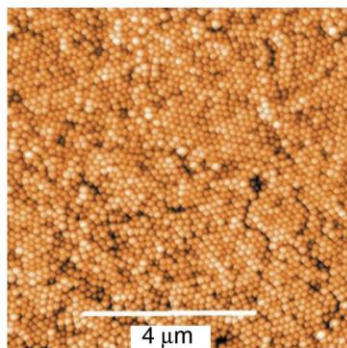
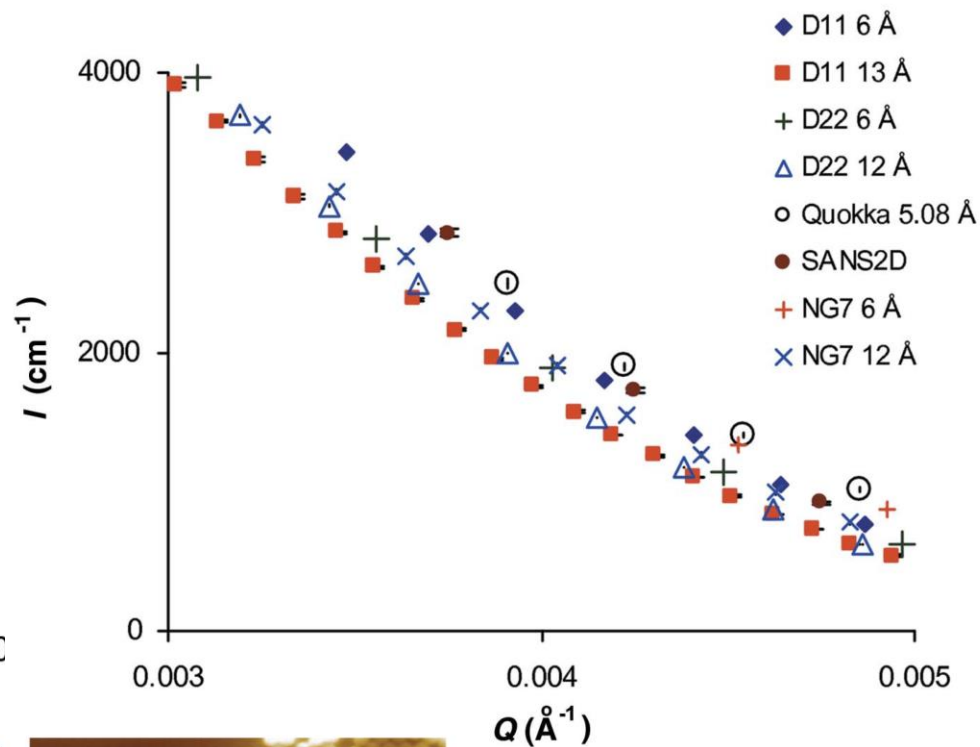
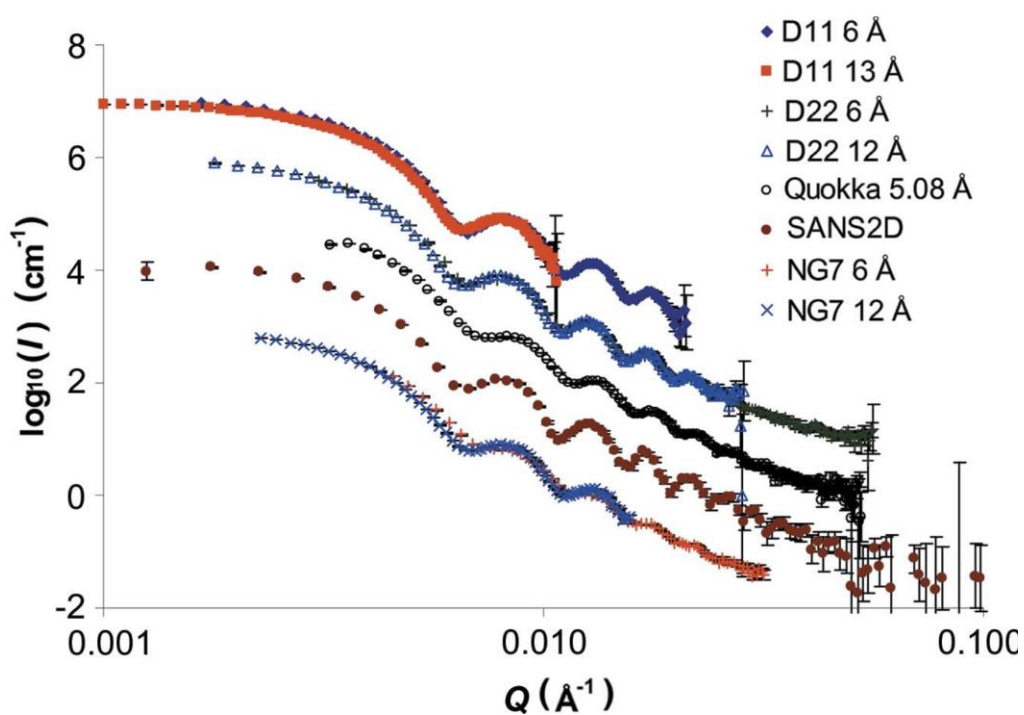
Accepted 14 July 2013

## Learning about SANS instruments and data reduction from round robin measurements on samples of polystyrene latex<sup>1</sup>

**Adrian R. Rennie,<sup>a\*</sup> Maja S. Hellsing,<sup>a</sup> Kathleen Wood,<sup>b</sup> Elliot P. Gilbert,<sup>b</sup> Lionel Porcar,<sup>c</sup> Ralf Schweins,<sup>c</sup> Charles D. Dewhurst,<sup>c</sup> Peter Lindner,<sup>c</sup> Richard K. Heenan,<sup>d</sup> Sarah E. Rogers,<sup>d</sup> Paul D. Butler,<sup>e</sup> Jeffery R. Krzywon,<sup>e</sup> Ron E. Ghosh,<sup>f</sup> Andrew J. Jackson<sup>g</sup> and Marc Malfois<sup>h</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Materials Physics, Uppsala University, Box 516, SE-75120 Uppsala, Sweden, <sup>b</sup>Bragg Institute, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, Locked Bag 2001, Kirrawee DC, NSW 2232, Australia, <sup>c</sup>Institut Laue–Langevin, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, F-38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France, <sup>d</sup>ISIS Facility, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, UK, <sup>e</sup>NIST Center for Neutron Research, 100 Bureau Drive, MS 6100, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-6100, USA, <sup>f</sup>Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, UK, <sup>g</sup>European Spallation Source ESS AB, PO Box 176, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden, and <sup>h</sup>Diamond Light Source, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0DE, UK. Correspondence e-mail: [adrian.rennie@physics.uu.se](mailto:adrian.rennie@physics.uu.se)

# What was measured?



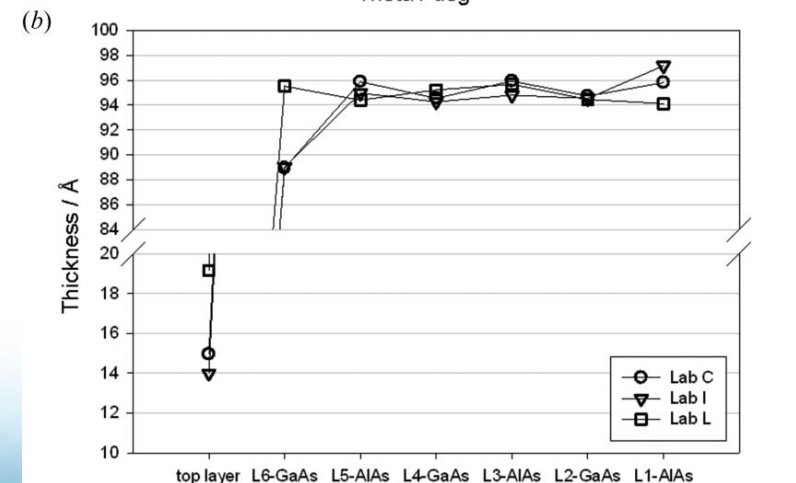
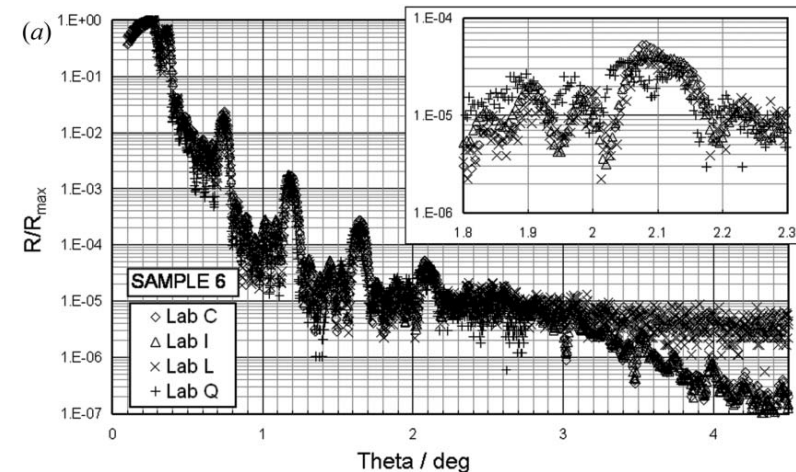
# Lessons learnt

- Majority of I(Q) difference is due to resolution effects
  - Resist temptation to arbitrarily scale data at different instrument configurations.
- Deficiencies in metadata
  - Sometimes resolution smearing was underestimated
  - Sometimes a lack of resolution function information
  - Identified areas where improvements could be made (e.g. collimation and wavelength resolution are linked)
- Highlighted need for multiple scattering corrections
- Uncertainty in fitted parameters limited by systematic errors in calibration and modelling, not counting statistics.
- Standardised datasets can be used to document different sources of error.

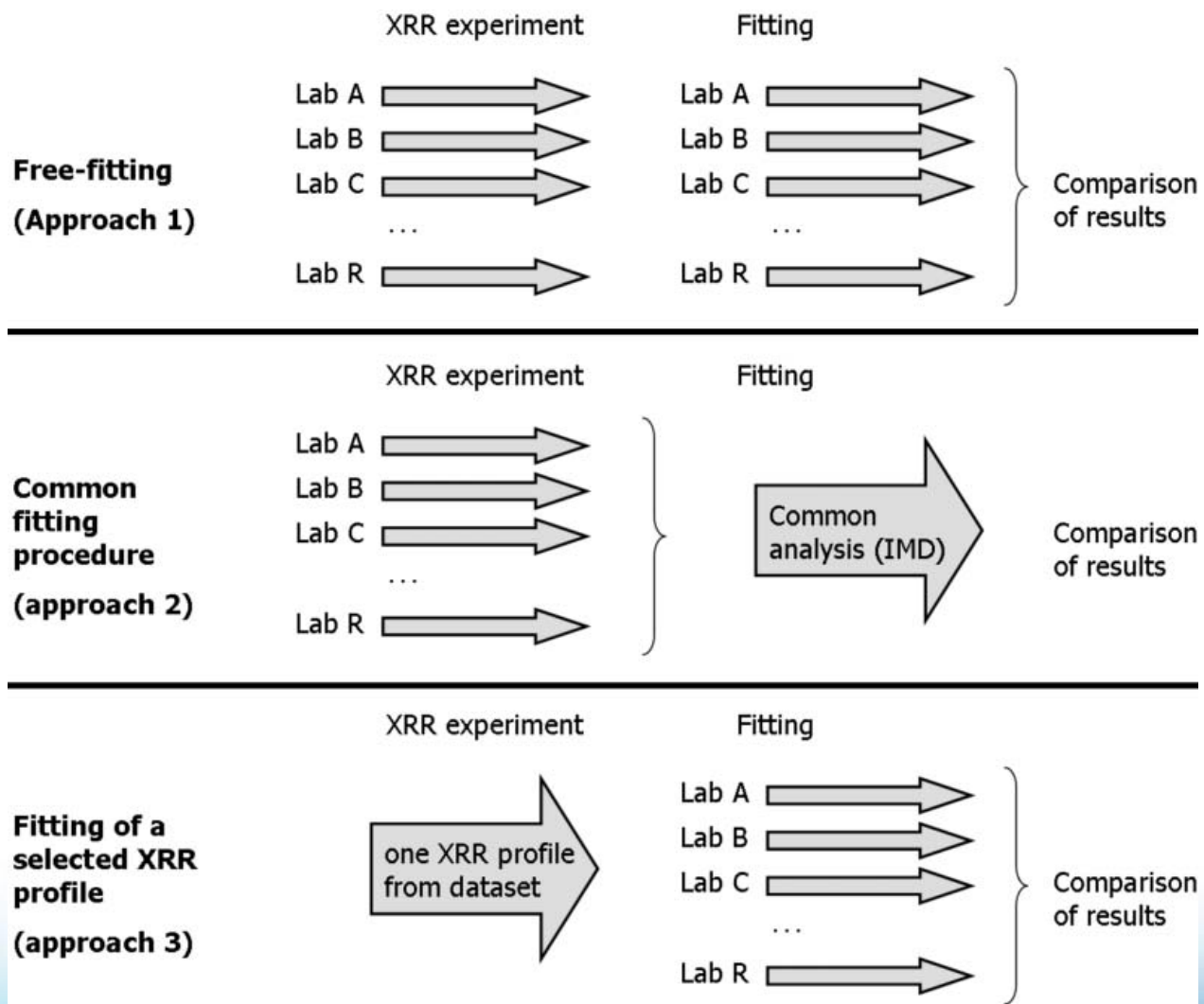


# Background - reflectometry

- X-ray reflectometry round robin, Colombi, 2007
  - GaAs / AIAs multilayer
  - 20 laboratories
  - Differences in analysis approach are non-negligible
  - Dynamic range important



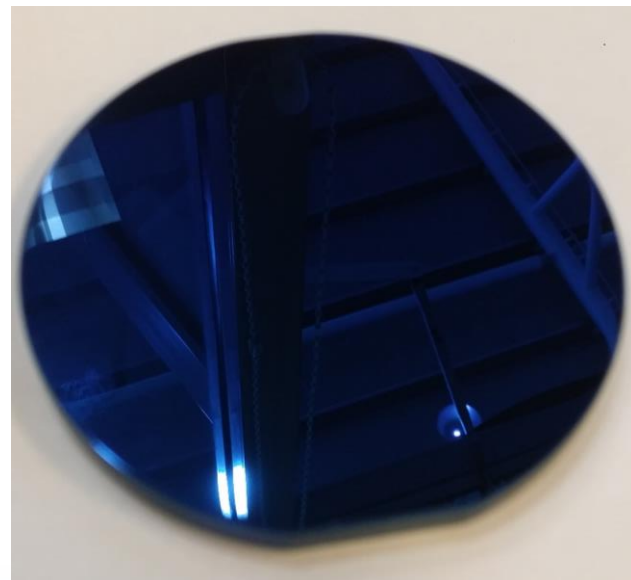
# Comparative assessment



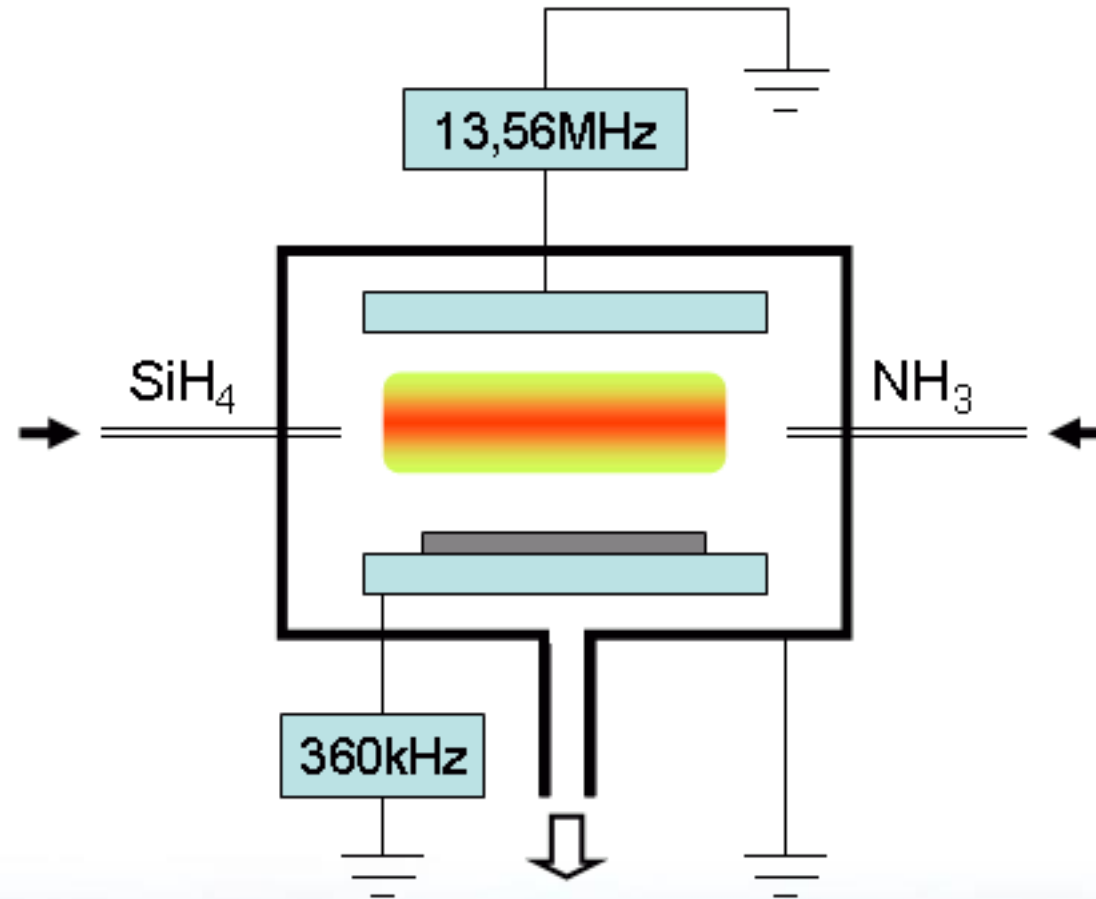
# Sample choice

- Non magnetic
- Reflectivity insensitive to contaminants
- Robust
- Uniform film
- Low sample warp
- Test instrumental resolution
- Test scaling

- **$\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$**
- **600-700 Å**
- **$\text{SLD} \sim 5.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ \AA}^{-2}$**

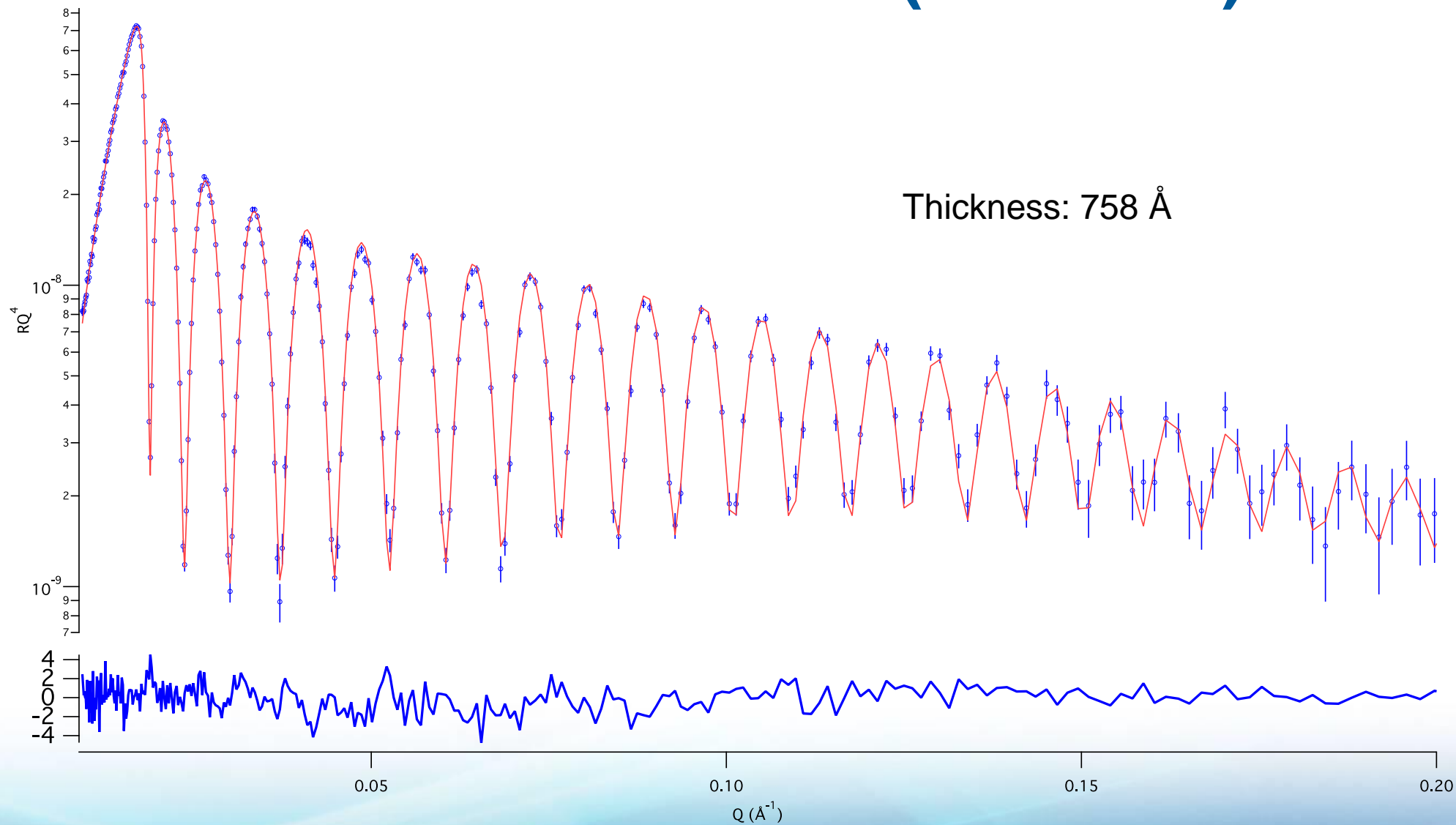


# Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> deposition



Schematic from [www.crystec.com](http://www.crystec.com)

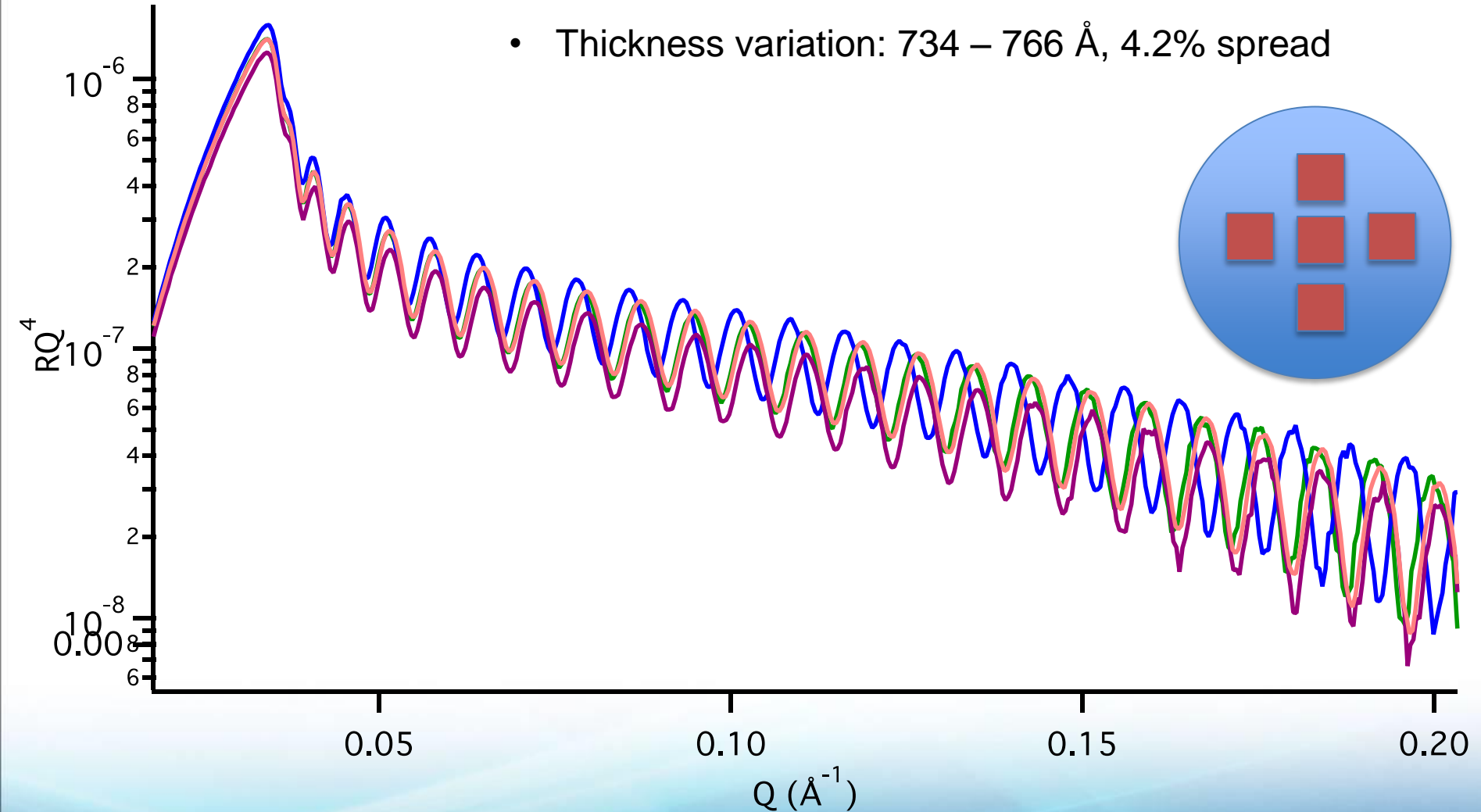
# Initial measurements (Neutrons)



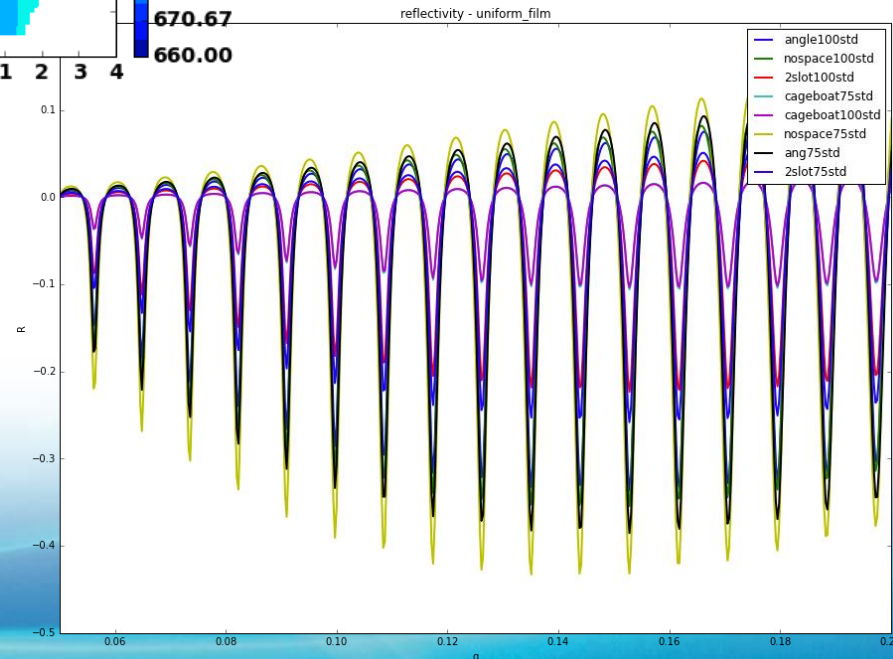
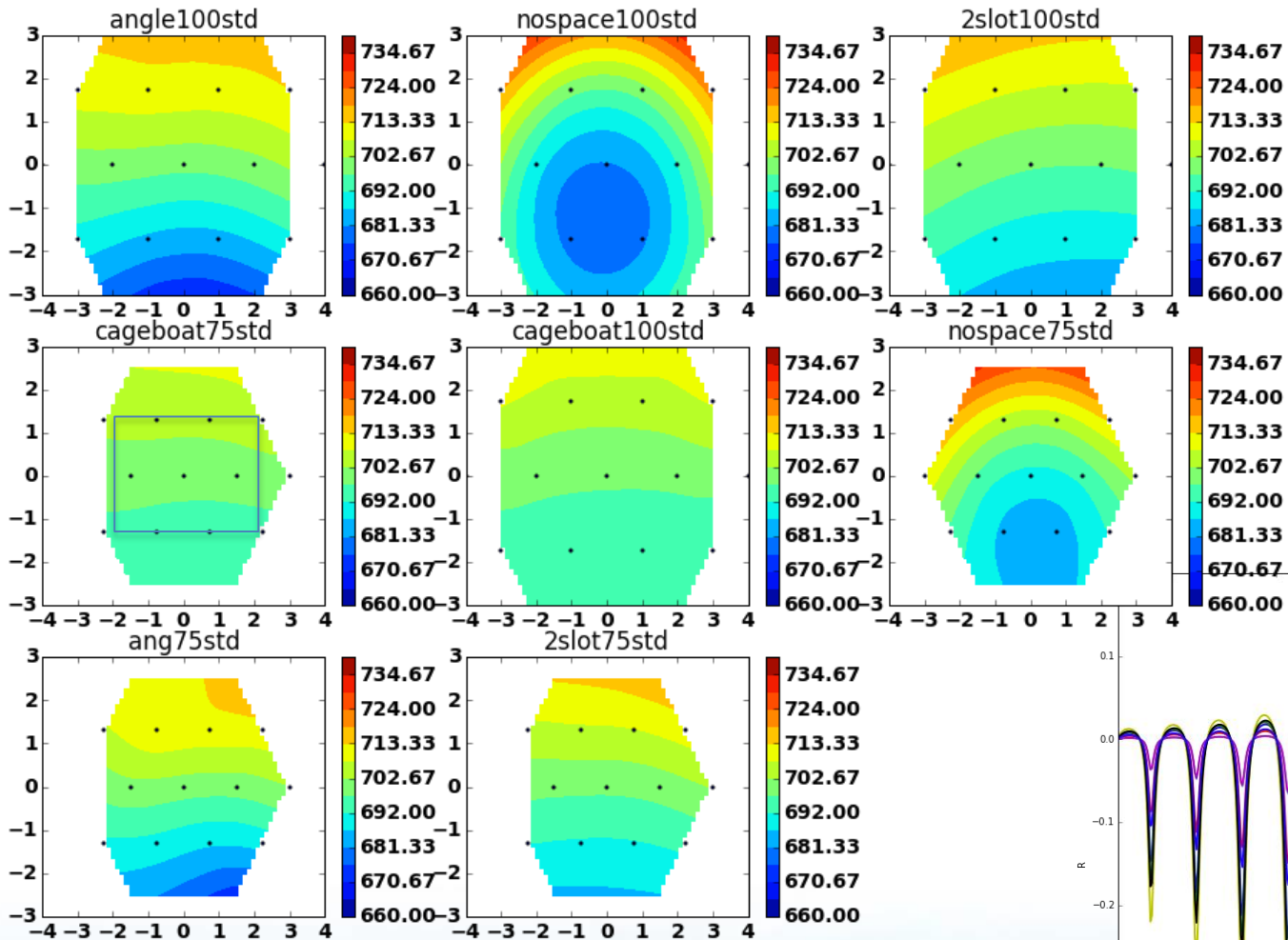


# Initial measurements (X-rays)

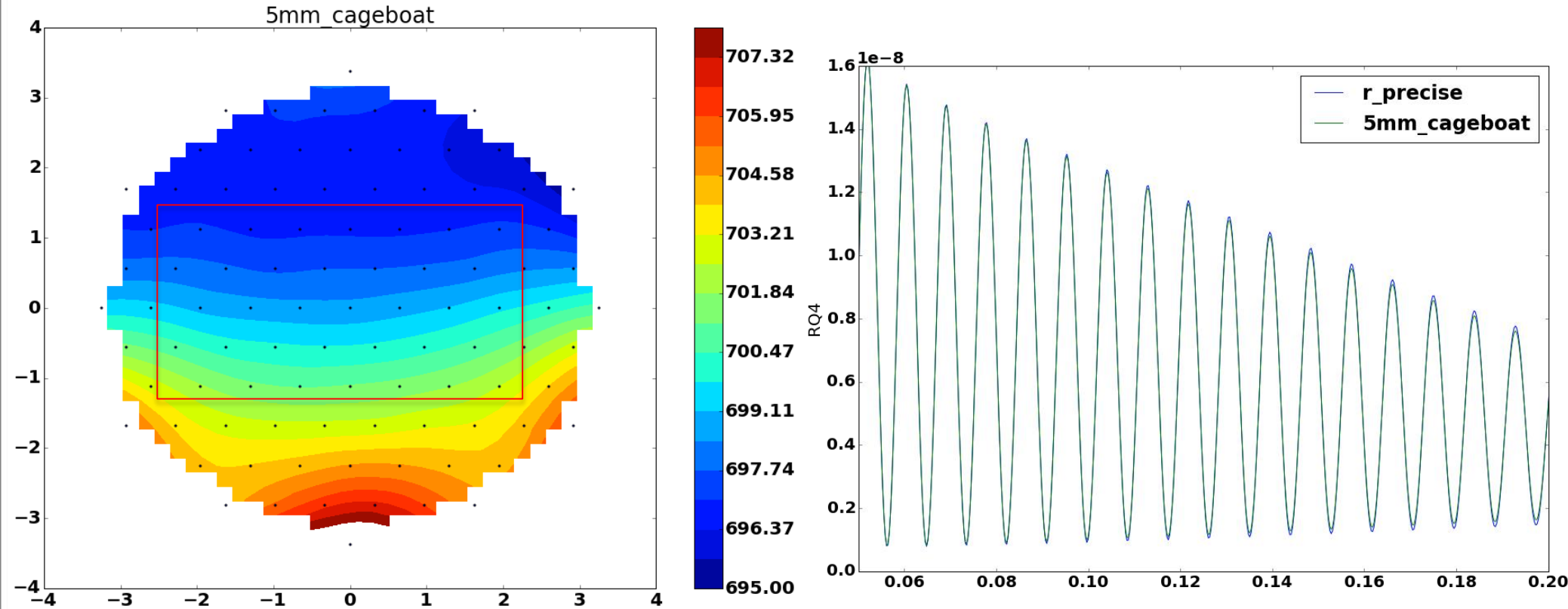
- Thickness variation: 734 – 766 Å, 4.2% spread



# Deposition Characteristics

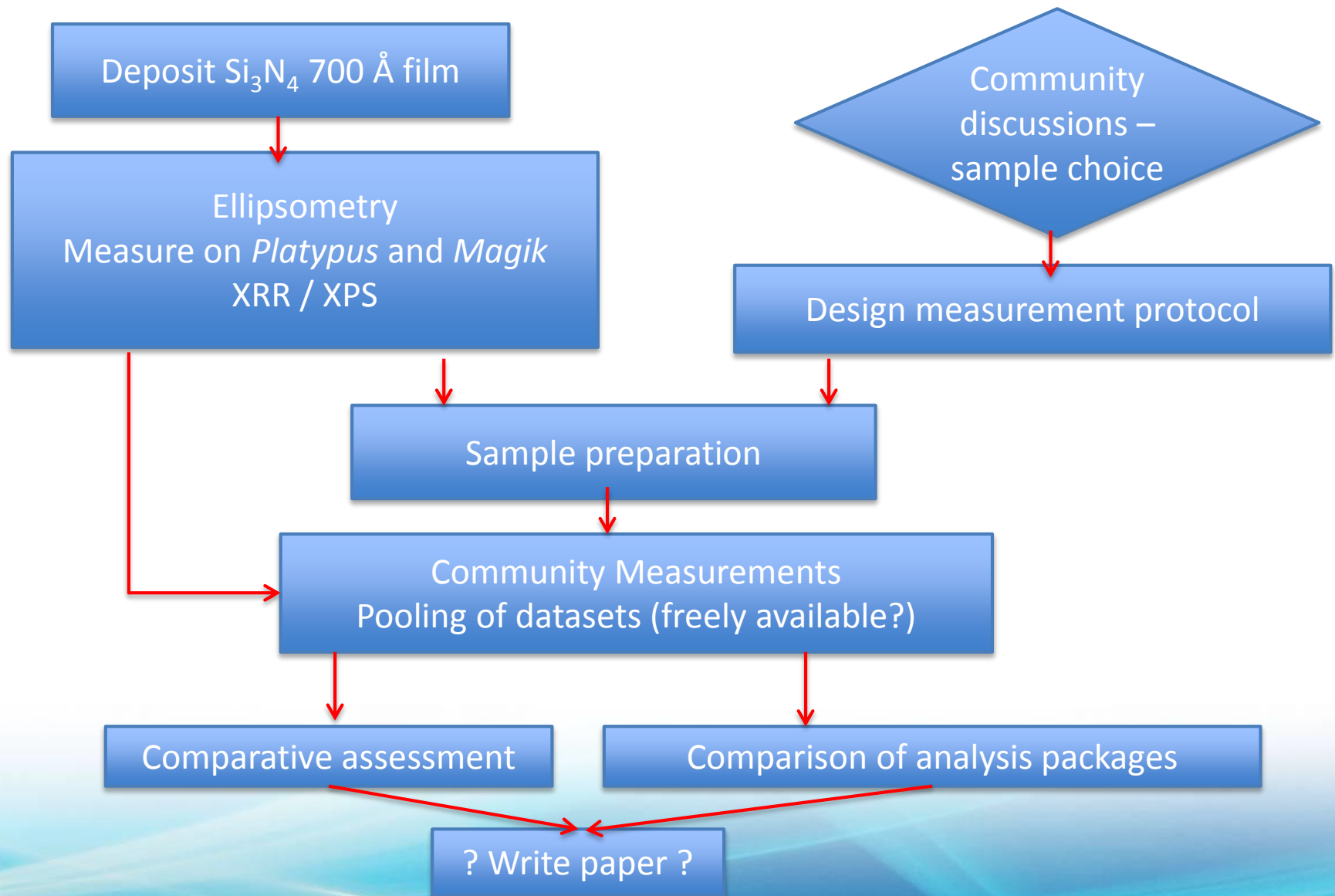


# Best of the crop

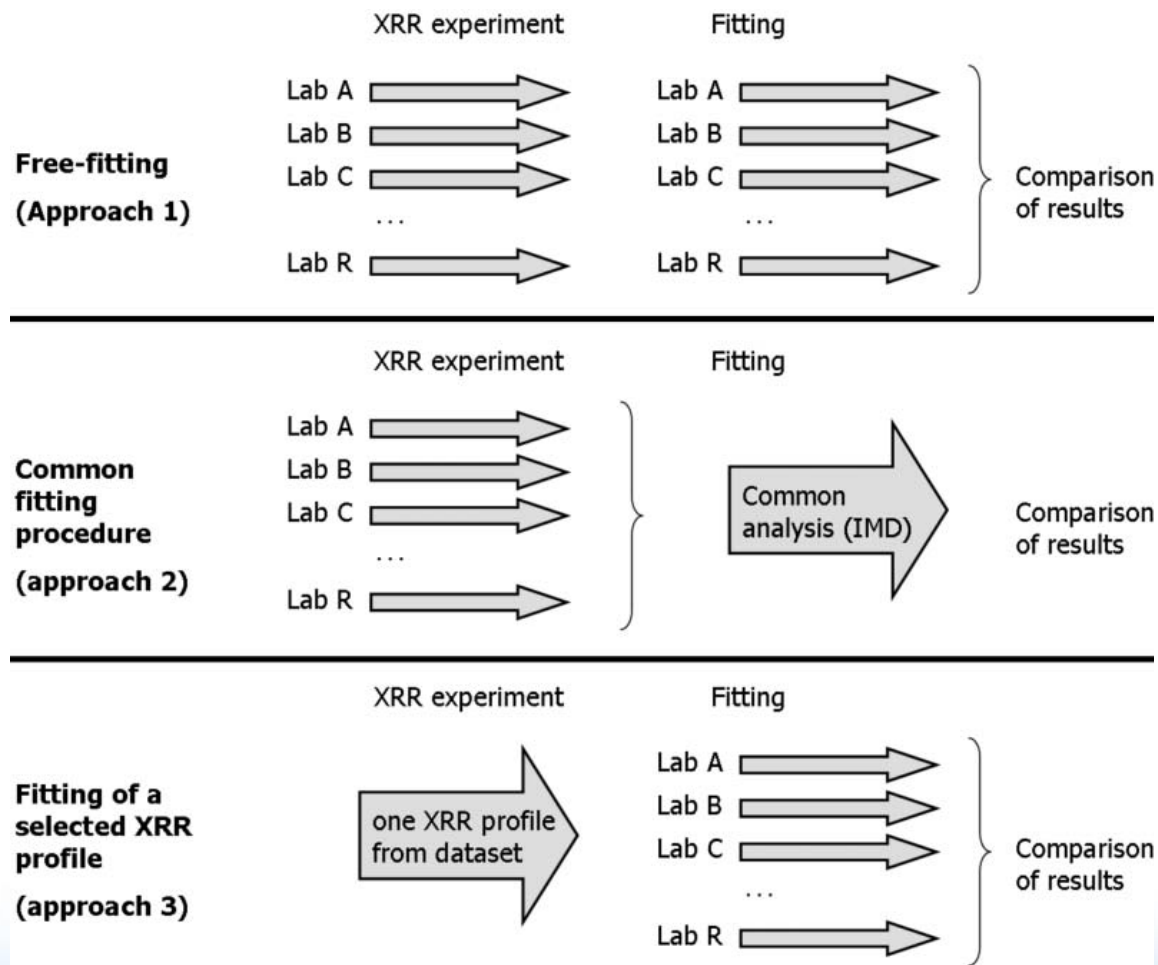


- 0.85% thickness variation over 'sweet spot'

# Roadmap



# Comparative assessment

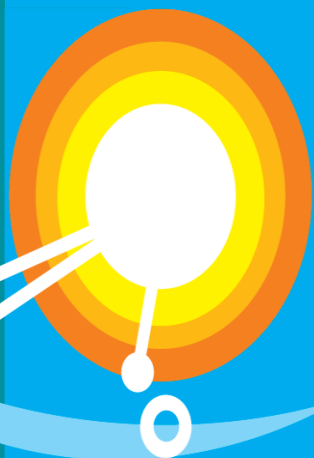




# Advice please

- Community interactions
  - How does one maximise participation?
- What are the pitfalls (handling ‘skeletons in cupboard’)?
- At what stage should data be freely available?

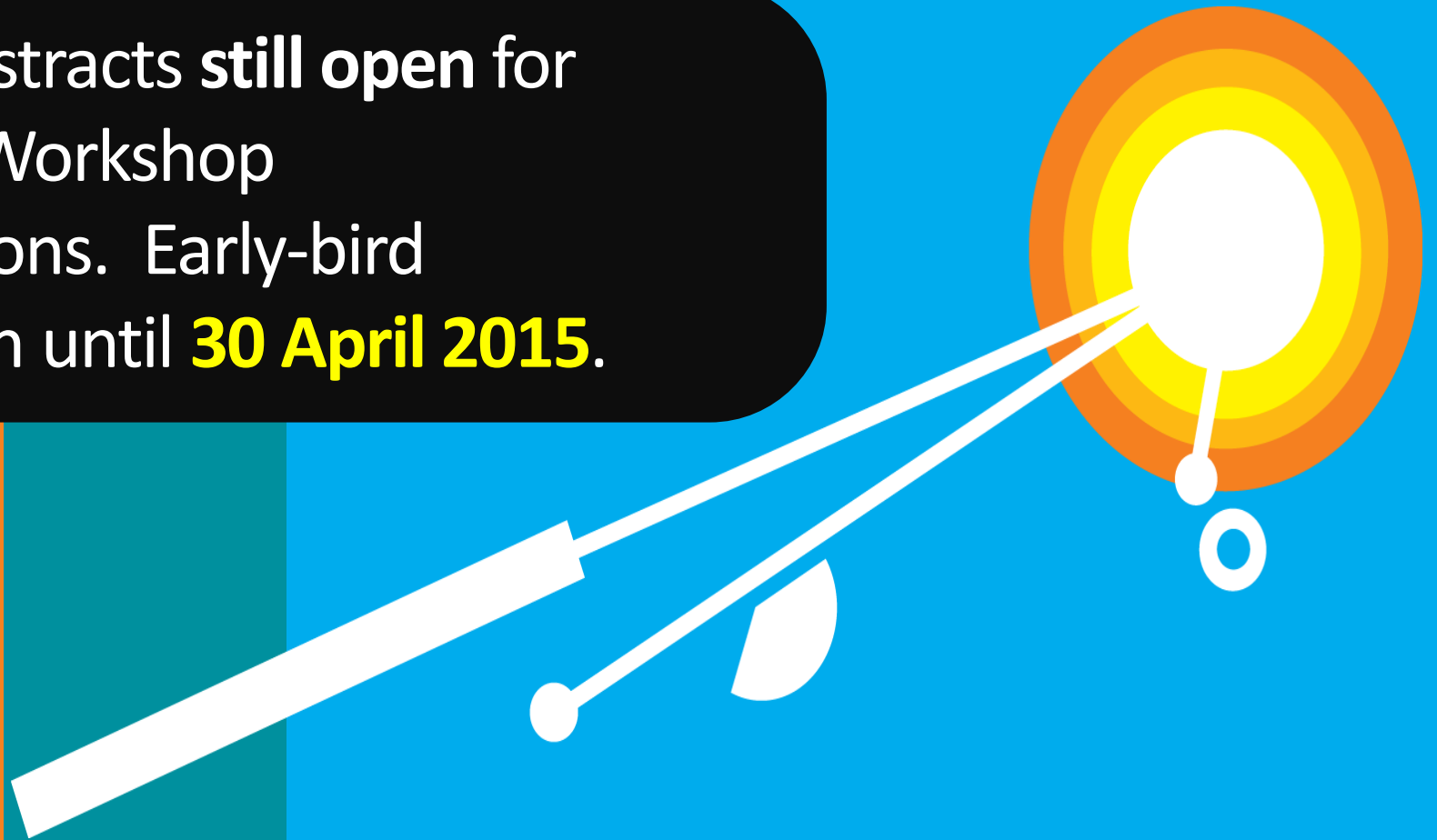
# AOCNS 2015



19-23 July 2015 / Novotel Manly Pacific / Sydney Australia

[www.aocns-2015.com](http://www.aocns-2015.com)

Call for Abstracts **still open** for  
Poster or Workshop  
presentations. Early-bird  
registration until **30 April 2015**.



**More information:** [www.aocns-2015.com](http://www.aocns-2015.com)