

VESPA: a **V**ibrational **E**xcitation **S**pectrometer with **P**yrolytic-graphite **A**nalyzers

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U. Bafile¹, M. Bertelsen^{2,3}, M. Celli¹, P. P. Deen^{2,3}, F. Grazzi¹, L. Ulivi¹

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(2) *NBI, Copenhagen, Denmark*

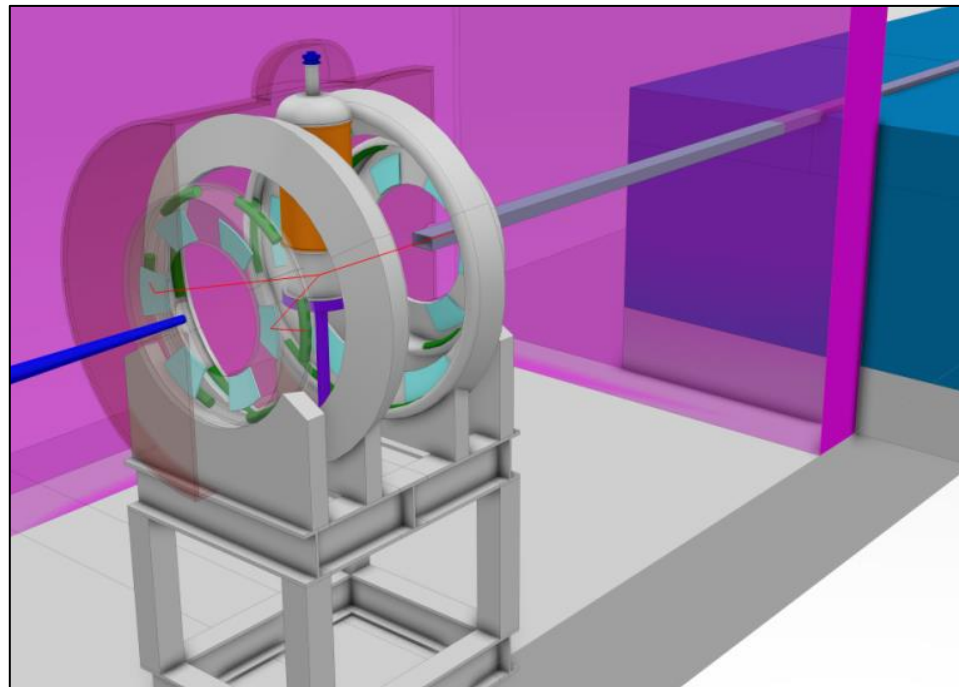
(3) *ESS, Lund, Sweden*

1. **VESPA:** what is it?
2. **VESPA:** research areas
3. **VESPA:** complementary & unique
4. **VESPA:** instrument overview
5. **VESPA:** choppers & energy resolution
6. **VESPA:** high resolution
7. **VESPA:** high intensity
8. **VESPA:** secondary spectrometer
9. **VESPA:** science & sample environment
10. **VESPA ...**

1. VESPA: what is it?

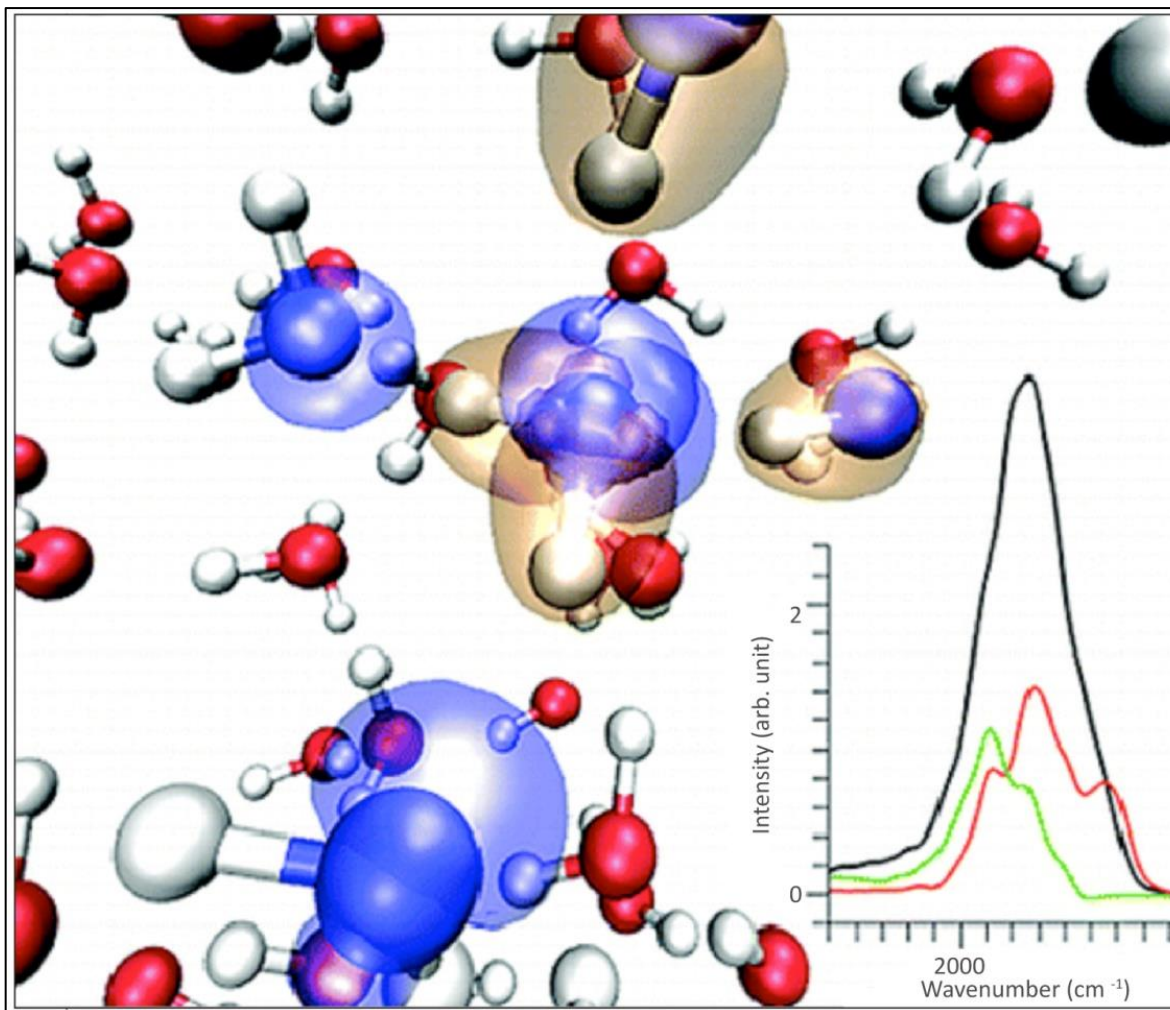
V. E. S. P. A. (*Vibrational
Excitation Spectrometer with
Pyrolytic-graphite Analysers*)

A crystal-analyser inverse-
geometry time-of-flight
spectrometer fully devoted to
**Neutron Vibrational
Spectroscopy (NVS)**



It'll be the **only** inelastic instrument at **ESS** focused on
molecular vibrations in **chemistry** and **material science!**

Why vibrational spectroscopy?



Vibrational spectroscopy is a technique widely used in scientific and technological research, fundamental as well as applied:

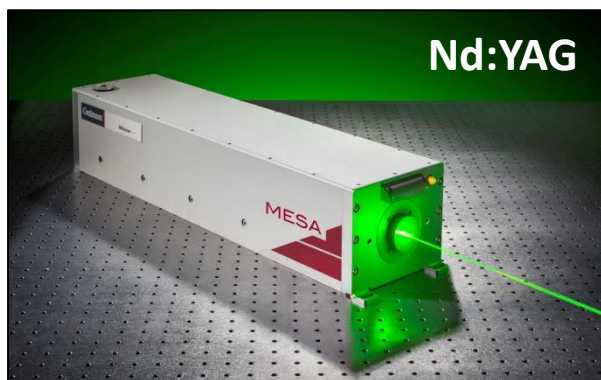
- probing potential **energy surfaces** and **interatomic interactions**;
- permitting the identification of **bonds** and **functional groups**, as well as their transformations;
- determining the **vibrational density of states** (related to various thermodynamic properties).

Vibrational spectroscopy: cross-sections and intensities

$\sigma(\text{Raman}) \sim 10^{-28} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molec.}; \quad J_{\text{ph}}(\text{Nd:YAG}) \sim 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

$\sigma(\text{Neutr.}) \sim 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molec.}; \quad J_{\text{n}}(\text{ILL}) \sim 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

$\sigma(\text{IR}) \sim 10^{-18} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molec.}; \quad J_{\text{ph}}(\text{Globalar}) \sim 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



So why neutron vibrational spectroscopy?

1. In Raman, **polarizability** normally grows with **Z**: possible problems to detect protons.
2. In IR (sensitive to **electric dipole**), H-bond provides a strong signal, but can be distorted by the so-called **electric anharmonicity** (not vibrational).
3. Molecules with a **high symmetry**: many modes are **optically inactive** (e.g. in C_{60} more than 70%!).

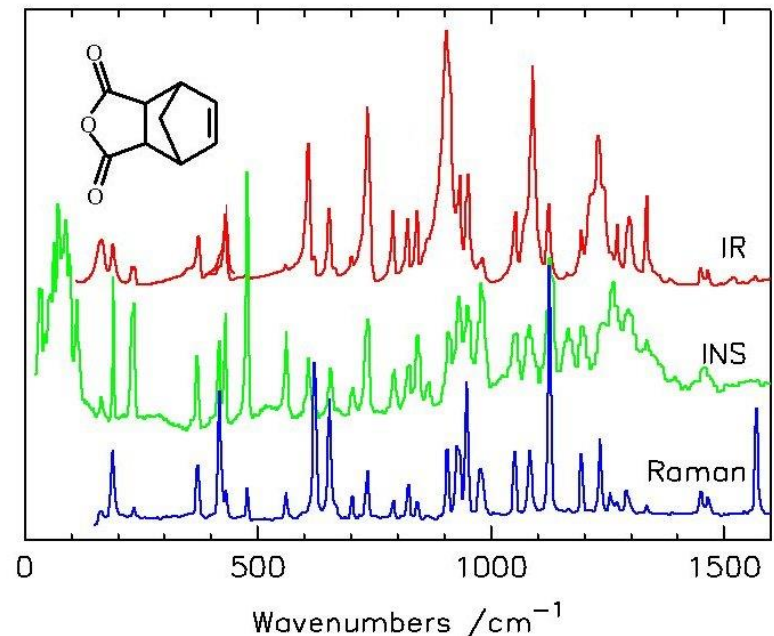
4. Direct relationship between neutron spectra and **vibrational eigenvectors**.

Conclusions

NVS is complementary to optical spectroscopies and is often crucial for studying proton dynamics!

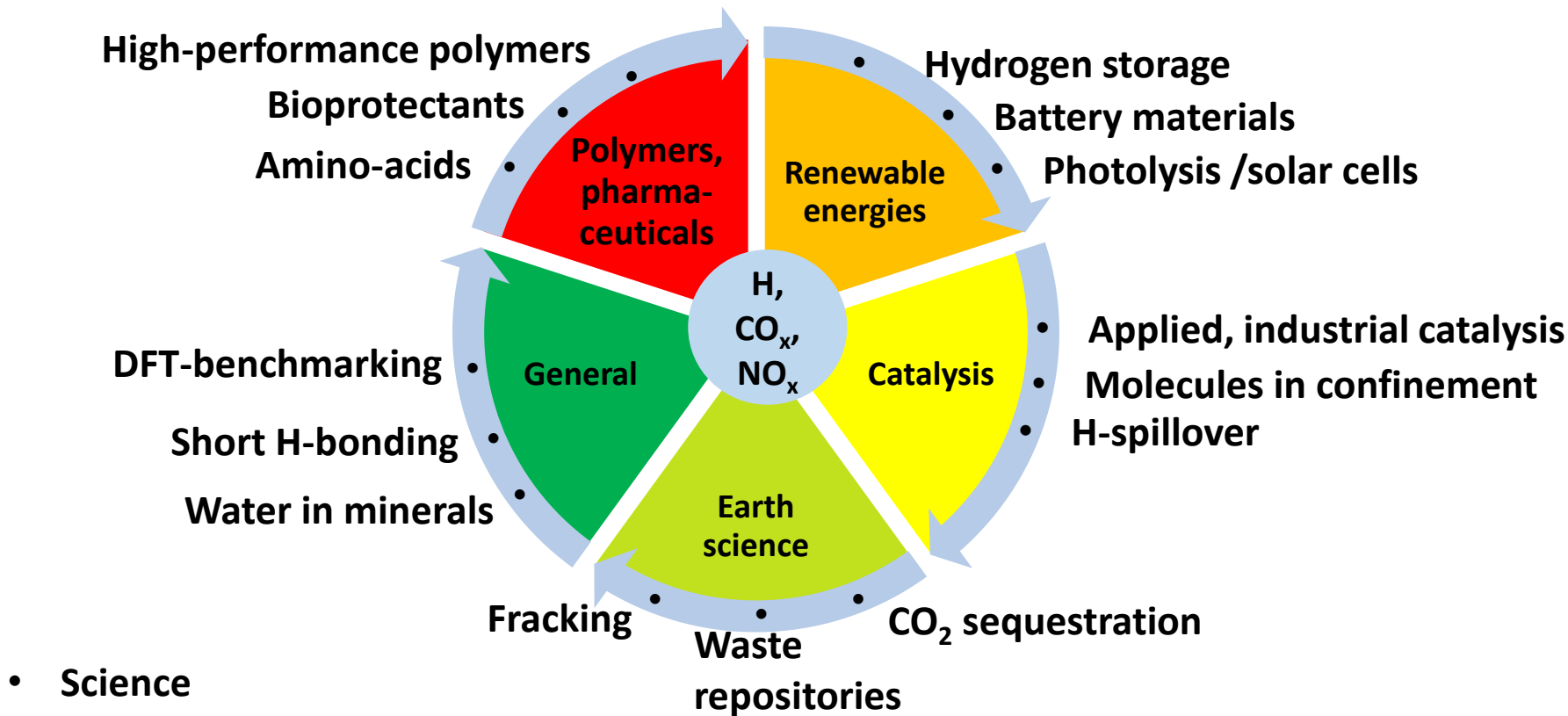
Example: nadic anhydride ($C_9H_8O_3$) on TOSCA (courtesy of S. F. Parker)

Comparison of IR, Raman and INS spectra of nadic anhydride

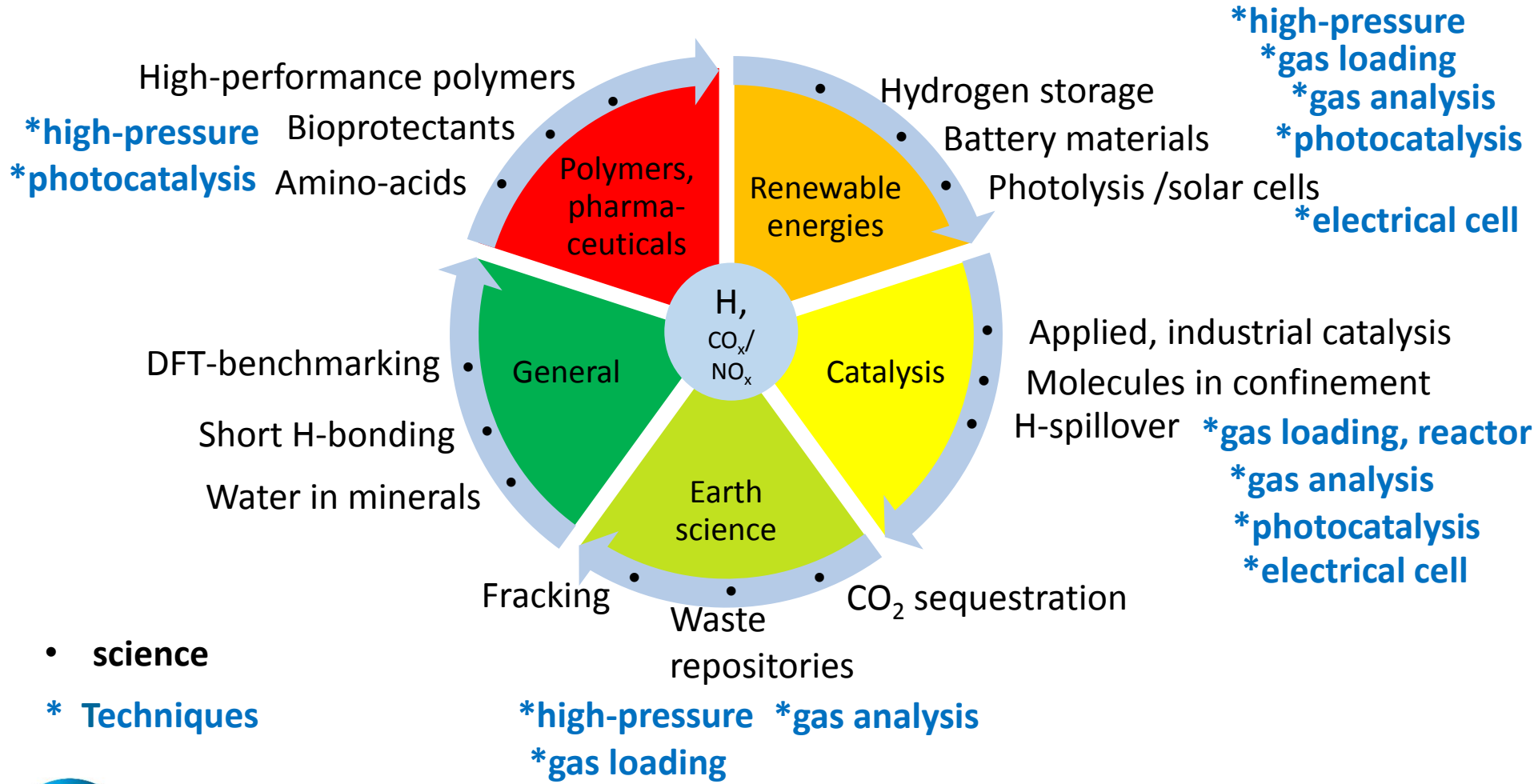


2. VESPA: research areas

* **Neutron Vibrational Spectroscopy (+ Diffraction/PDF)**



* Neutron Vibrational Spectroscopy (+ Diffraction/PDF)





* Neutron Vibrational Spectroscopy (+ Diffraction/PDF)

Currently not enough...

A: constant & high resolution

B: intensity

C: bandwidth (i.e. 'one shot')

A+B+C simultaneously is not available worldwide!

High-performance polymers
*high-pressure Bioprotectants
*photocatalysis Amino-acids

DFT-benchmarking

Short H-bonding

Water in minerals

- science
- * techniques

*gas loading

- *high-pressure
- *gas loading
- *gas analysis
- *photocatalysis
- *electrical cell

Applied, industrial catalysis
Molecules in confinement

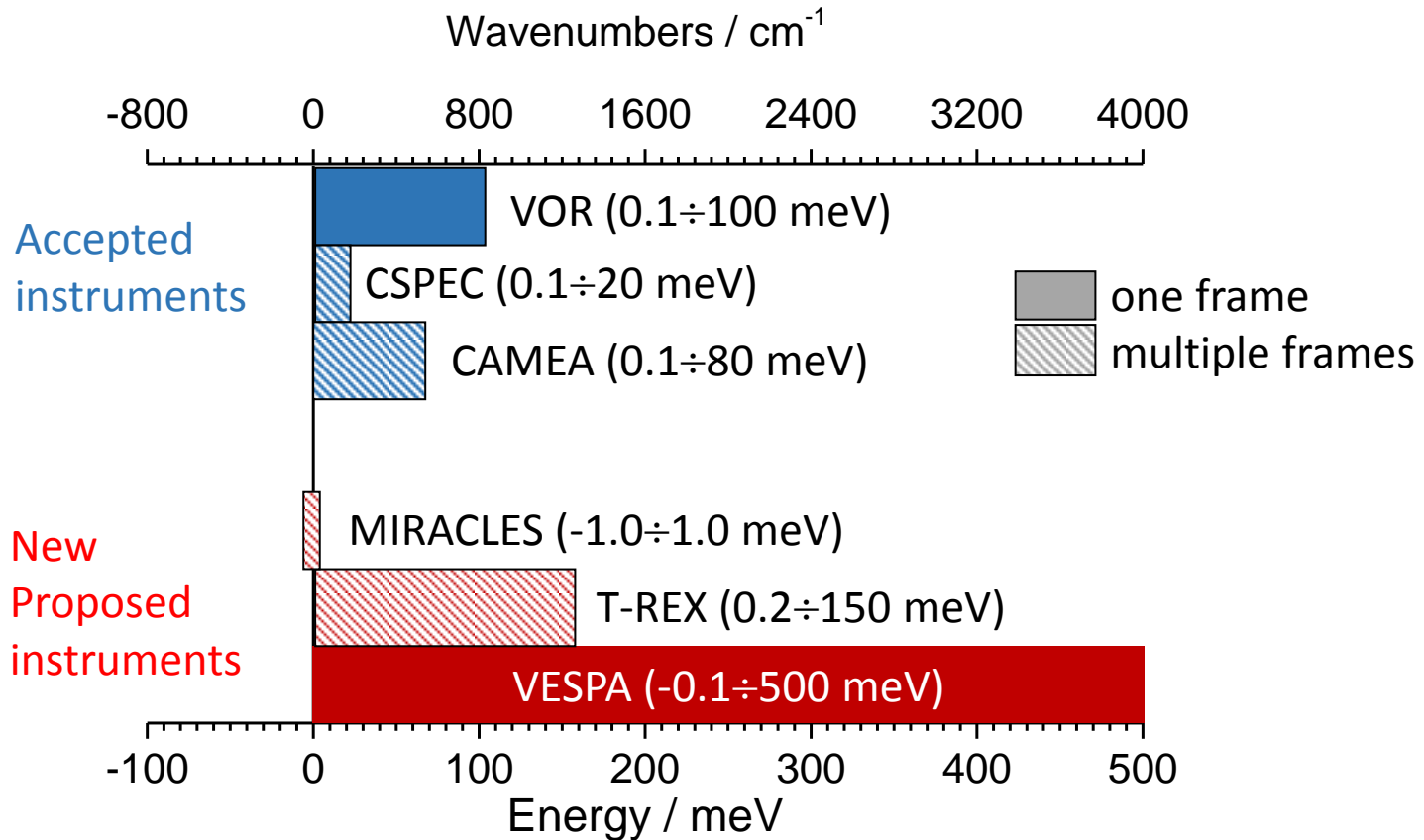
- *gas loading, reactor
- *gas analysis
- *photocatalysis
- *electrical cell



3. VESPA: complementary & unique

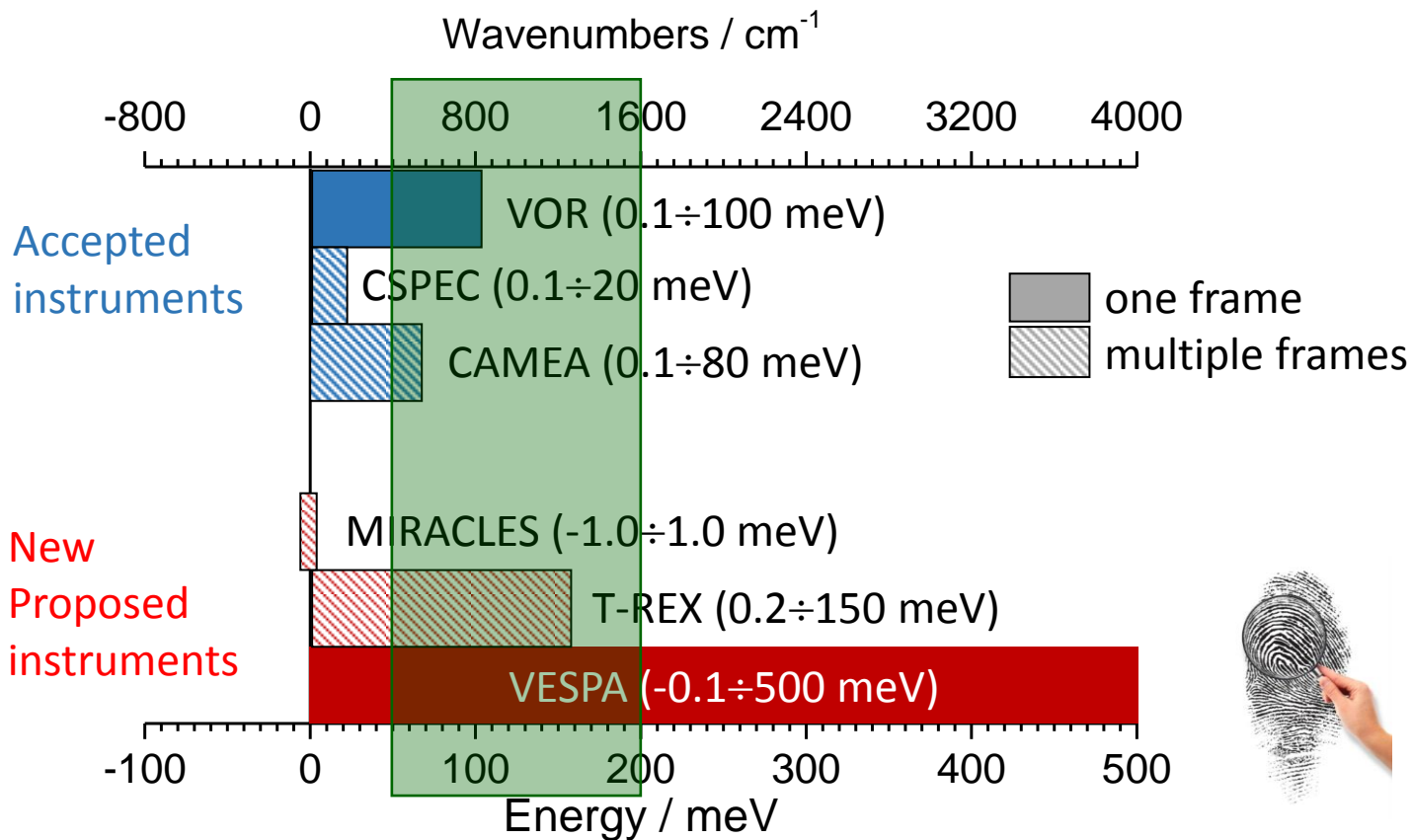
Existing **NVS** instruments at spallation sources:

- **VISION (US): about 3x oversubscribed;**
- **TOSCA (UK): about 2x oversubscribed.**



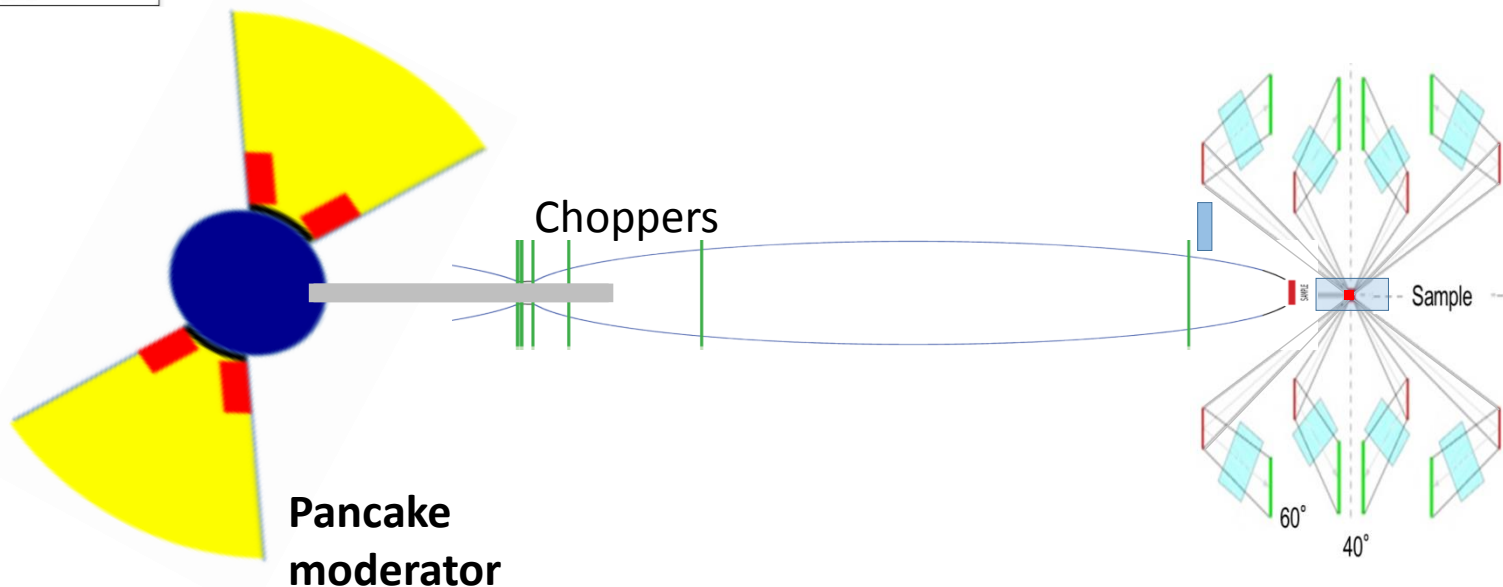
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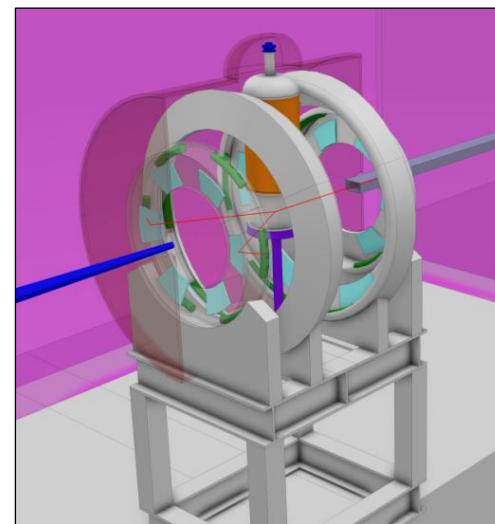


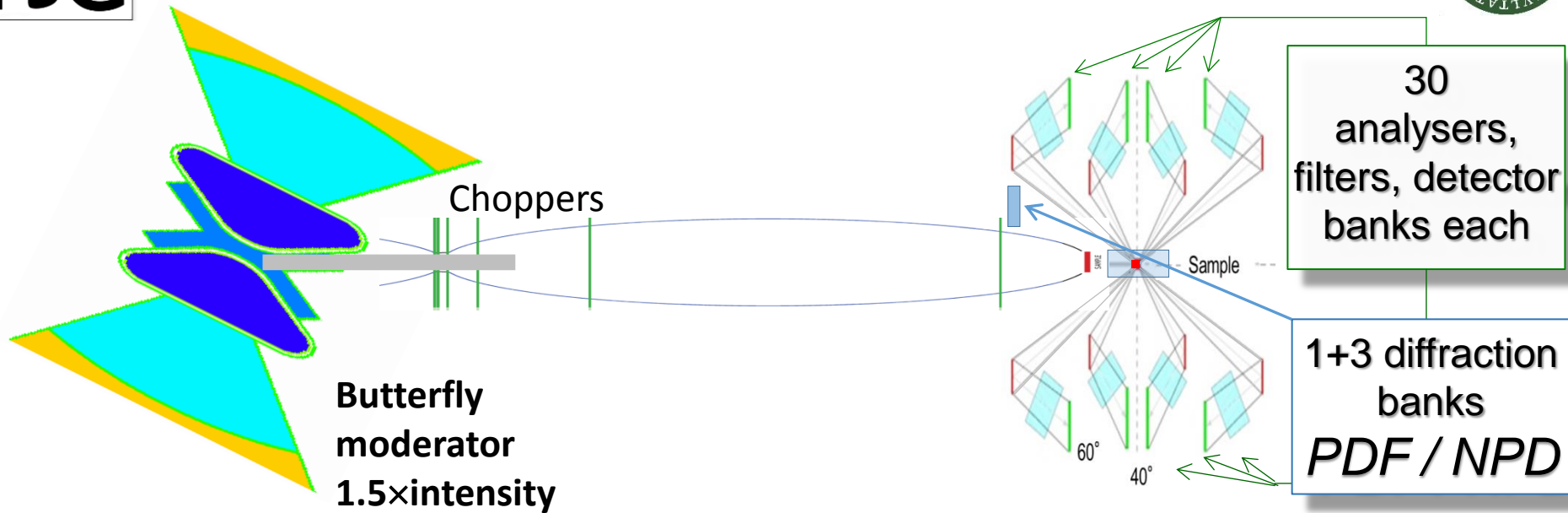
Fingerprint region!

4. VESPA: instrument overview

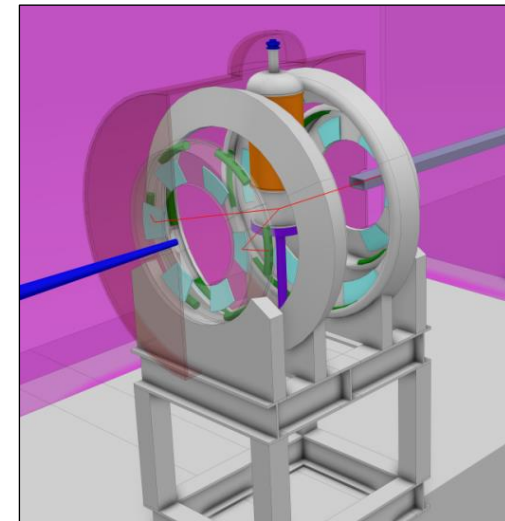


- Chopper system for choosing desired resolution ($\Delta E/E_0$).
- Not unconventional, but increased coverage ($\Omega=1.196$ sr), increased flux and resolution (**ESS** source / instrument length).
- Constant resolution $\Delta E/E_0$ possible because of long pulse.



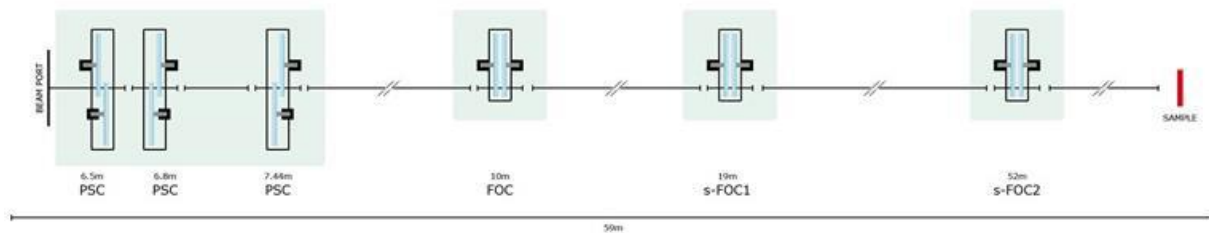
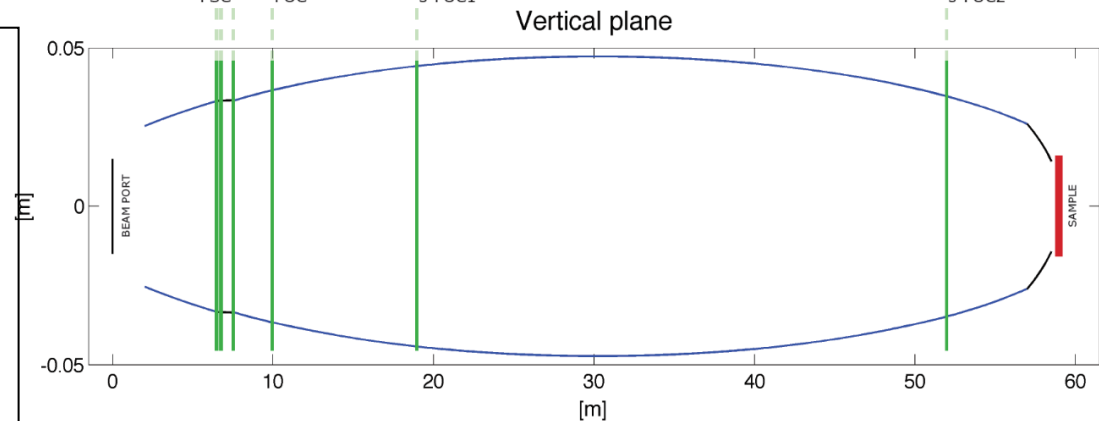
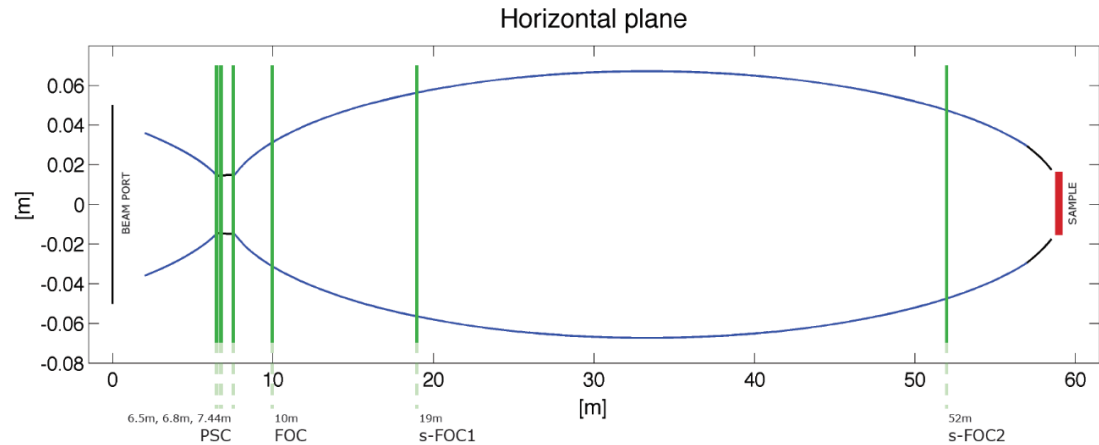


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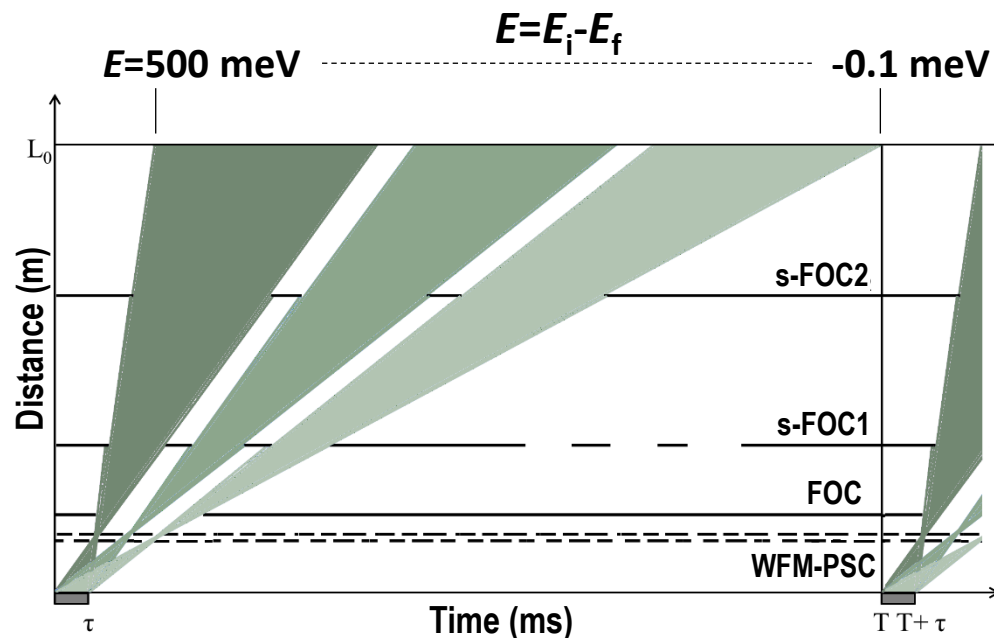


- $m=4$ elliptical guide (56 m),
 $m=4$ linear guide (1.1 m);
- guide starts from 2 m after the moderator.

- 1st chopper position: 6.5 m;
- 3 PSC pairs (H, M, L; optical blind chop.) + FOC + 2xsFOC (1, 2);
- all choppers are counter-rotating double disks: trapezoidal transmission;
- T_0 -chopper still undecided.

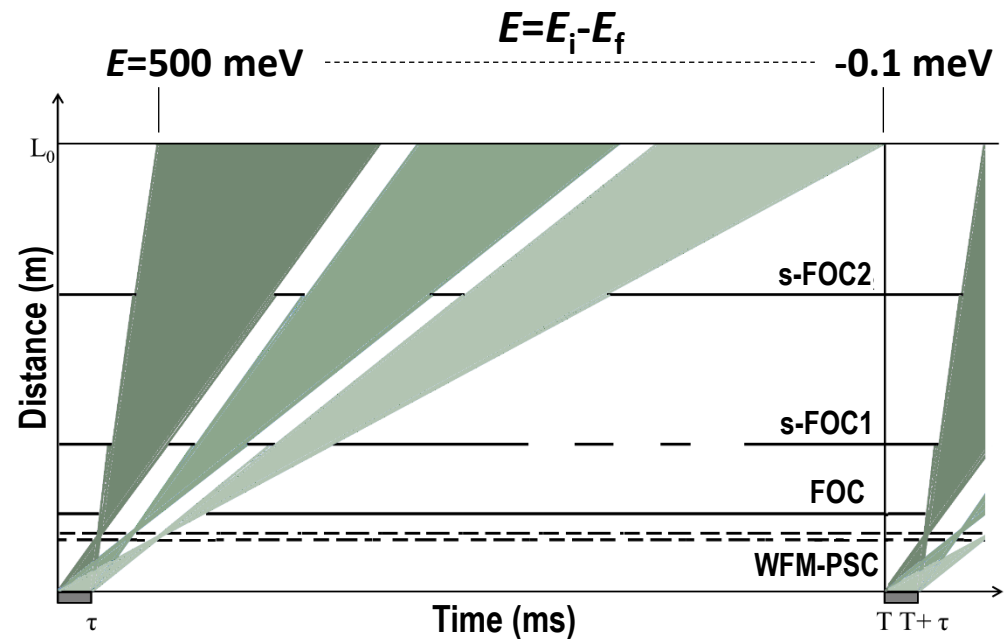


- 3 subframes in one “shot” - use of the complete **ESS** pulse (wavelength frame multiplication);
- equivalent rel. resolution for the fingerprint region (**optical blind choppers**);
- **energy resolution** can be selected (**3 configurations**).

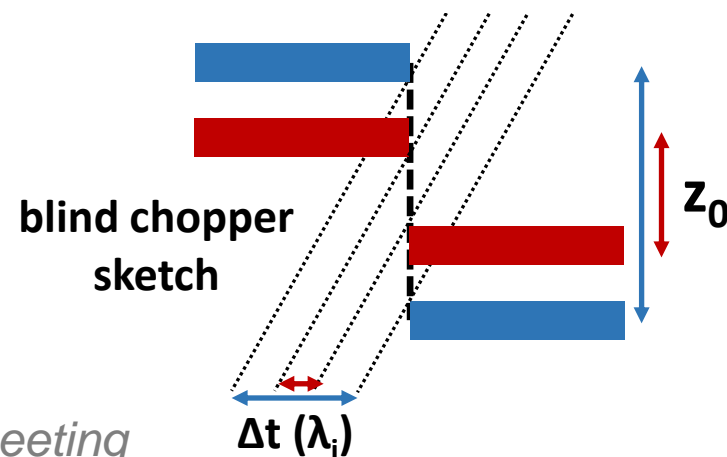


Chopper parameters	Low-Res.	Mid-Res.	High-Res.
WFM-PSC1 (m)	6.50	6.80	6.50
WFM-PSC2 (m)	7.44	7.44	6.80
z_0 (m)	0.94	0.64	0.30
Final Energy			
Resolution:	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%

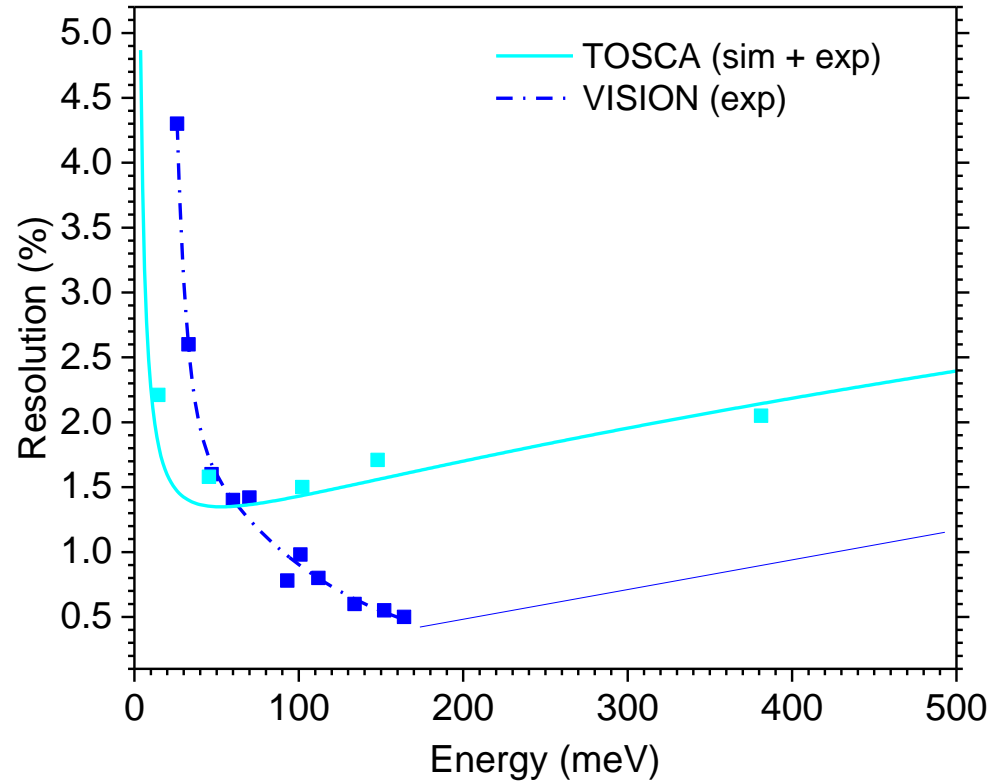
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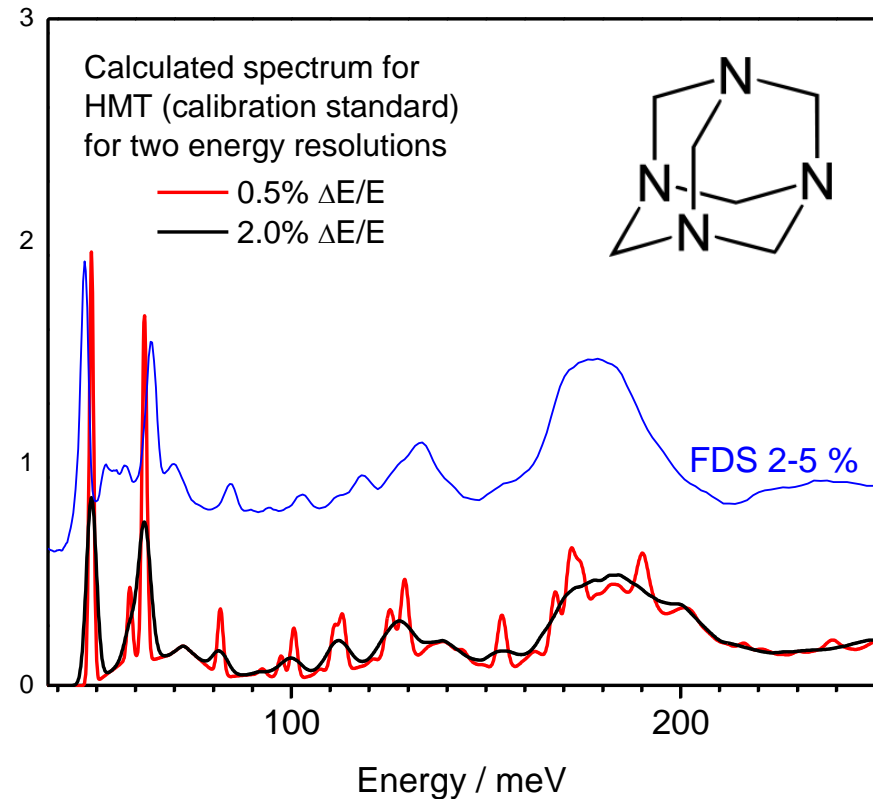
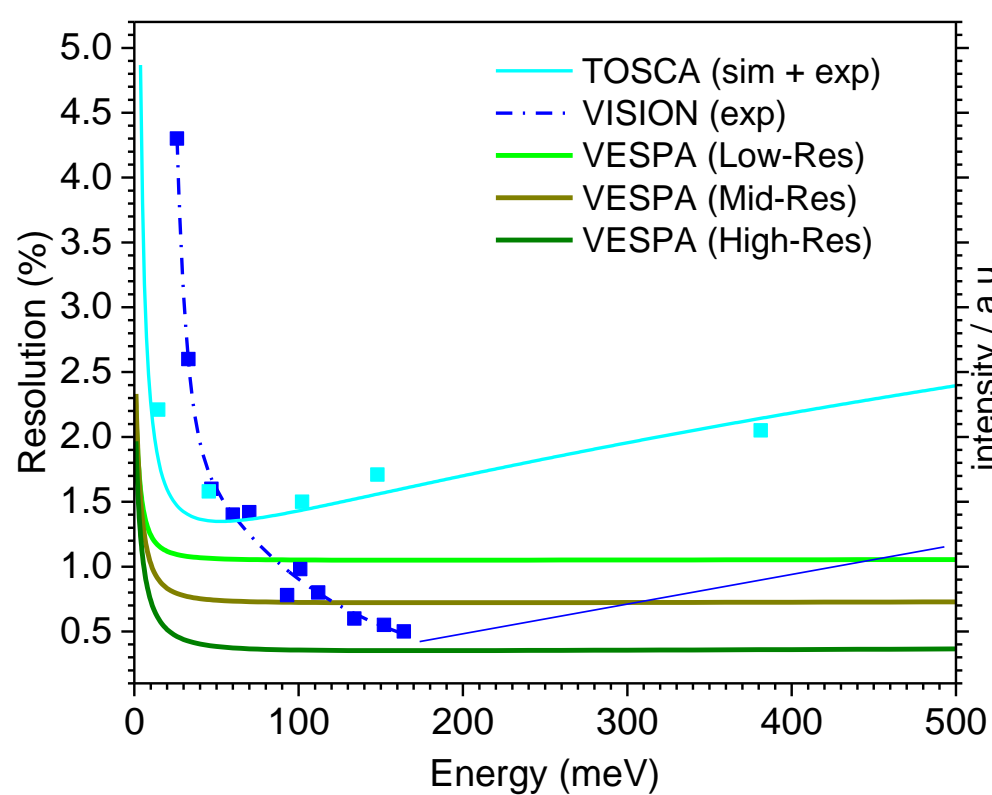


6. VESPA: high resolution



TOSCA: D. Colognesi *et. al*, *Appl. Phys. A* **74**, S64 (2002).

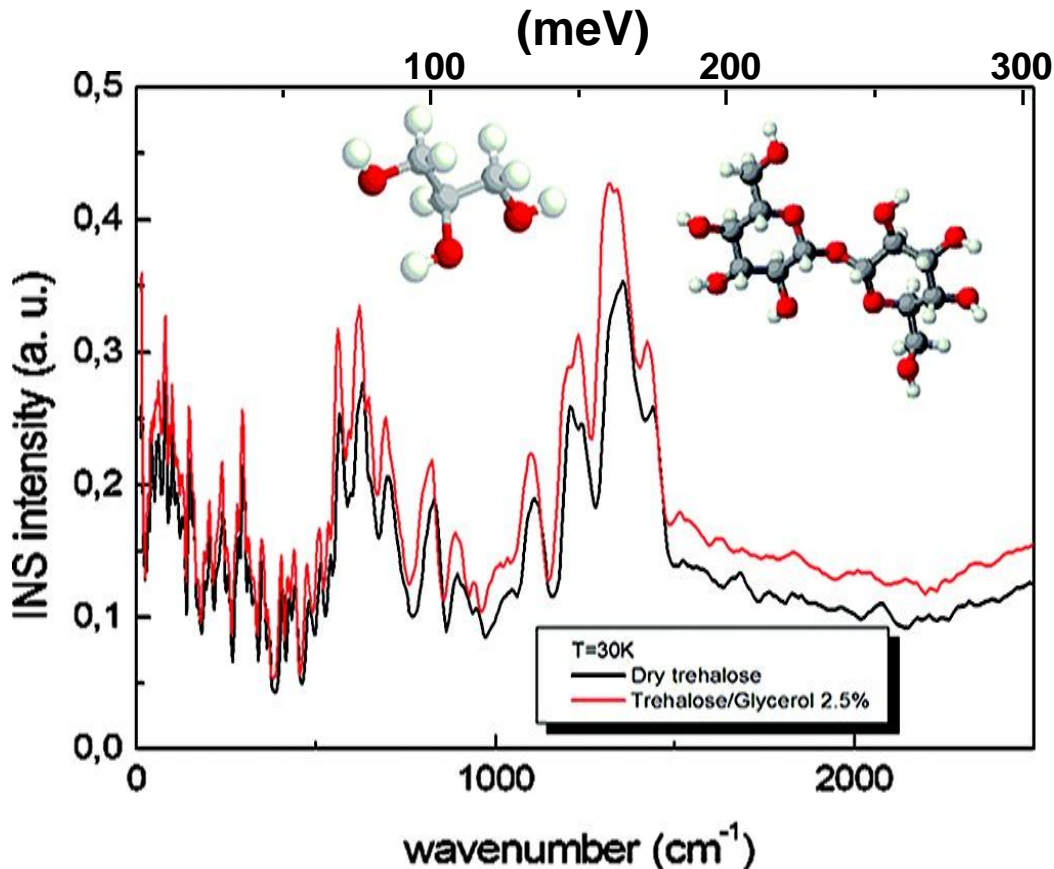
VISION: L. Daemen, private communication (2015).



TOSCA: D. Colognesi *et. al*, *Appl. Phys. A* **74**, S64 (2002).

VISION: L. Daemen, private communication (2015).

VESPA resolution is 2x better than TOSCA (1.5-2%)!

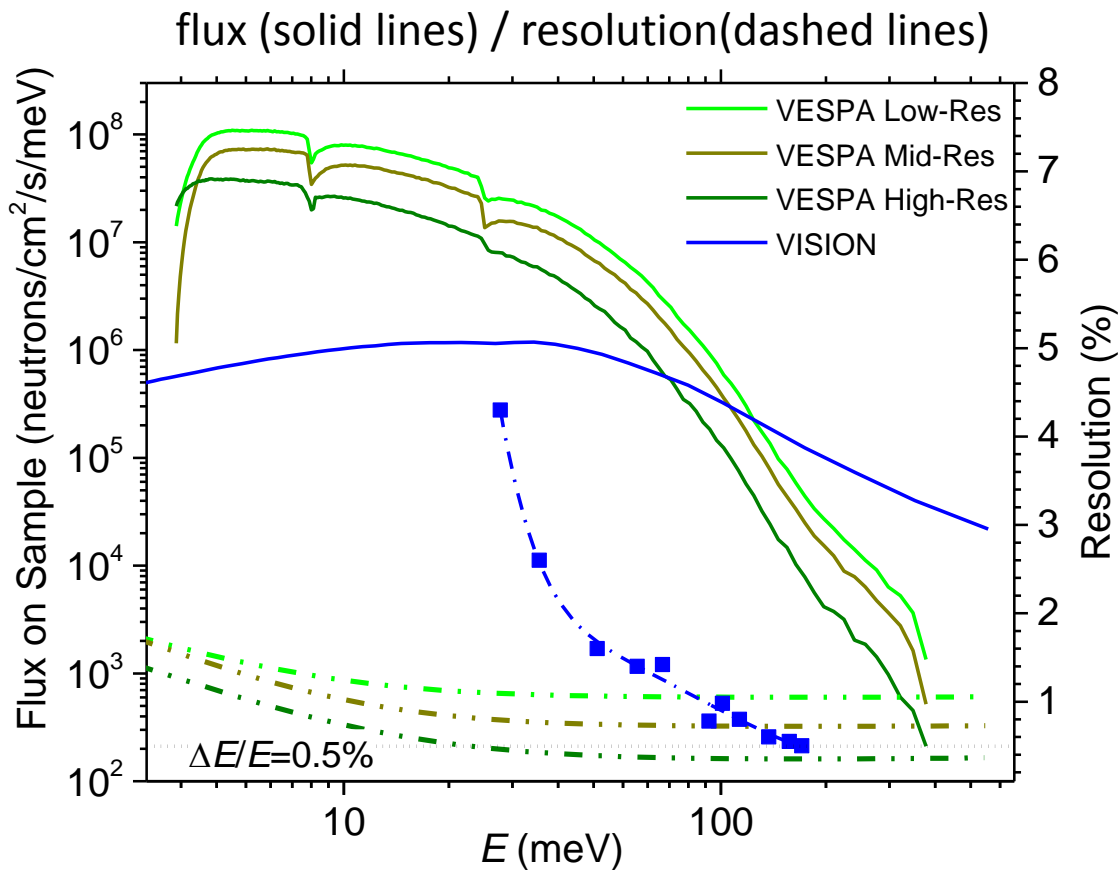


TOSCA: spectra of dry trehalose (red line) and a mixture of trehalose plus 2.5 wt-% glycerol (black line).

- Hydrogen bonding network greatly affected by addition of 2.5% glycerol!
- Bioprotectant system (cryo/lyo – stem cells), not present in mammals.

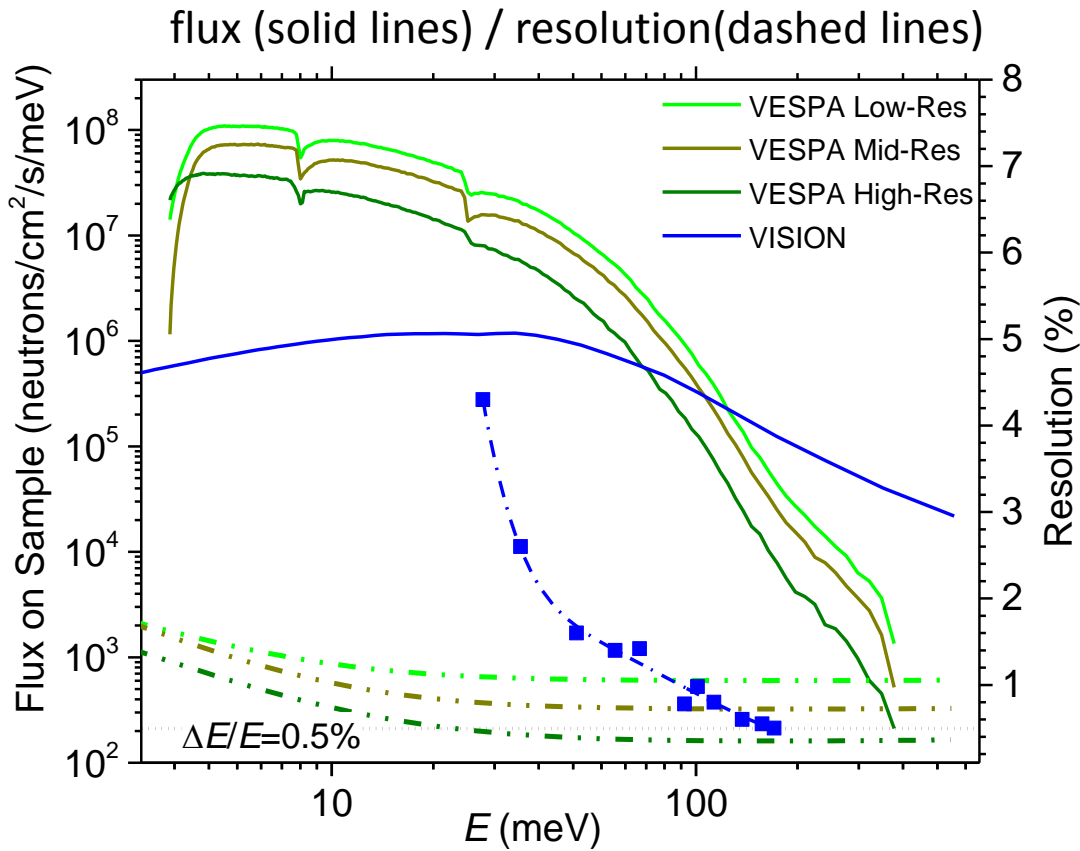
from S. Magazù *et al.*, *J. Phys.Chem.* **B115**,11004 (2011).

7. VESPA: high intensity



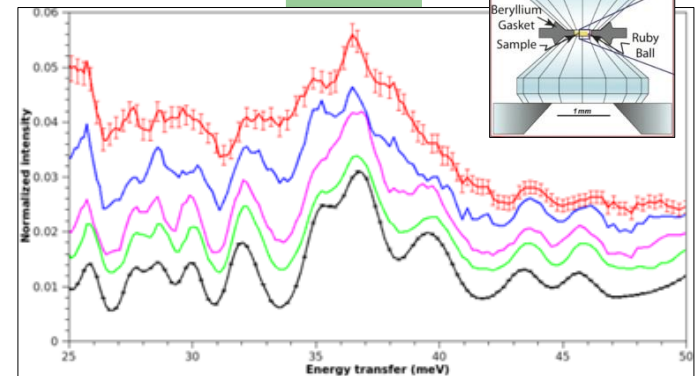
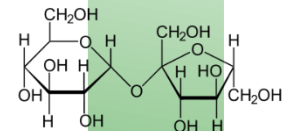
Perfectly suited for the **ESS** long pulse...
 making **new spectroscopy** (i.e. high pressure, catalysis,
 hydrogen storage etc.) possible with neutrons!





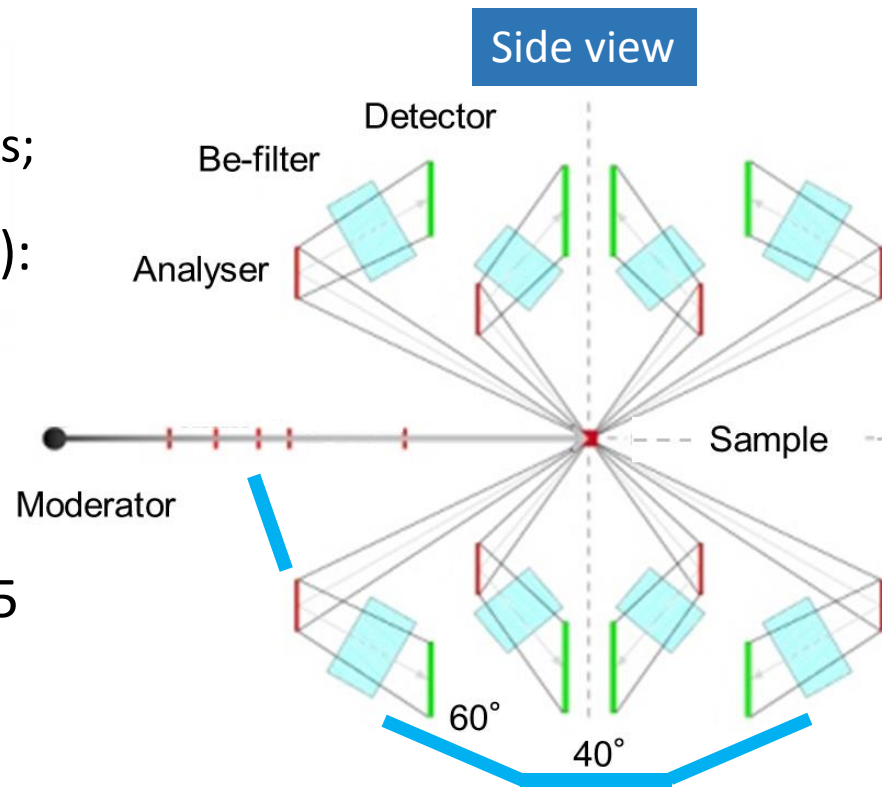
Perfectly suited for the **ESS** long pulse...
 making **new spectroscopy** (i.e. high pressure, catalysis,
 hydrogen storage etc.) possible with neutrons!

2000:
 6 mmol 'H'
 ↓
 2015:
 0.08 mmol 'H'



2020:
VESPA
 0.01 mmol 'H' (?)

- **4 arms:**
 - 2 in backsc. (130° , 150°)
 - 2 in forwardsc. (30° , 50°)
- **4 final energies** (selected by HOPG):
 - 2.4 meV (60° Bragg angle);
 - 4.4 meV (40° Bragg angle).
- **Cold Be filters** still usable ($E_{\text{cut}}=5.2$ meV).
- **Squashed ^3He tubes** ($200 \times 12.5 \times 2.5$ mm³, 20 bar): 20 in each module.
- **4 diffraction banks** (NPD, PDF):
 - 3 mid resolution;
 - 1 high resolution.

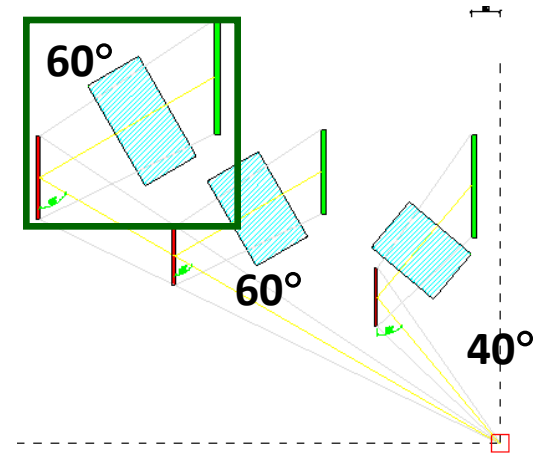


	Backscattering bank	Equatorial banks
2θ (deg.)	152-174	75-105
Q (\AA^{-1})	31.37-2.77	24.92-1.74
d (\AA)	0.2-2.3	0.25-3.6

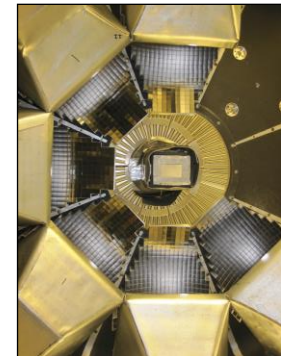
ESS: kick-off meeting

Secondary spectrometer details

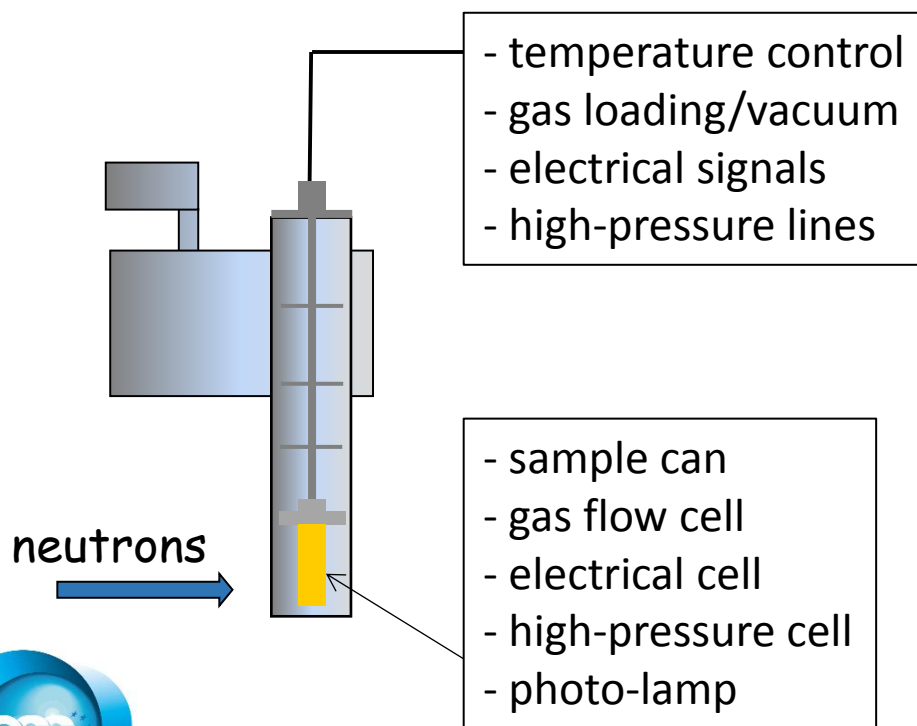
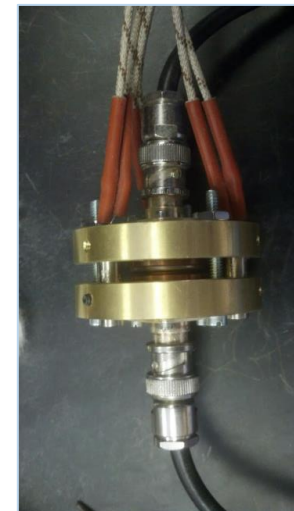
- 2×2 sets of **HPOG** analysers (40° & 60°) in forward- and backscattering:
 $\Omega = 1.20$ sr;
- 3rd proposed set of **Cu** (?) analysers ($\approx 60^\circ$) for upgrade at a later point:
 $\Omega = 1.52$ sr (28% more coverage).



Secondary spectrometer details from *VISION* (SNS, USA).



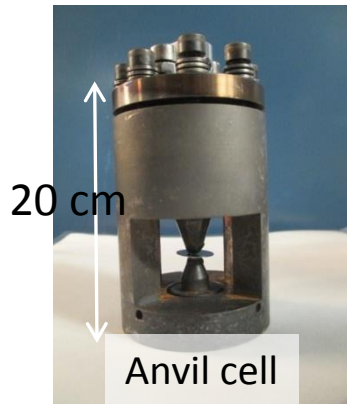
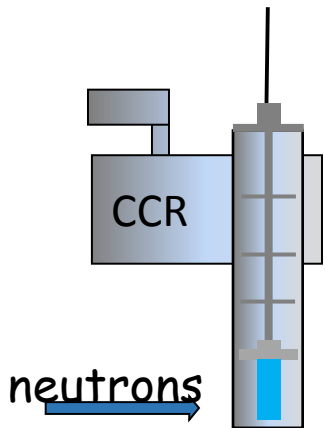
- Sample size: 30x30 mm² or less;
- closed-cycle refrigerator (*in-situ* temperature studies etc.);
- sample changer (high-throughput).



Data modeling

- **ESS** Data Management & Software Center (DMSC);
- DTU Copenhagen (DFT calculations – GPAW);
- other possible collaborations...

- **Sample sticks and cells:** *in-situ* measurements, high pressure cells, flow cells, gas manifold, photo-lamp/ battery cell;
- **low-temperature sample changer;**
- **hardware/software interface.**



- sample can;
- gas flow cell;
- electrical cell;
- high-pressure cell;
- photo-lamp.



10. VESPA...

High-performance polymers

Bioprotectants

Amino-acids

DFT-benchmark

Short H-bonding

Water in Minerals

Fracking

Waste

repositories

Hydrogen storage

Battery materials

Photolysis /solar cells

Applied, industrial catalysis

Molecules in confinement

H₂ spillover

CO₂ sequestration

has...

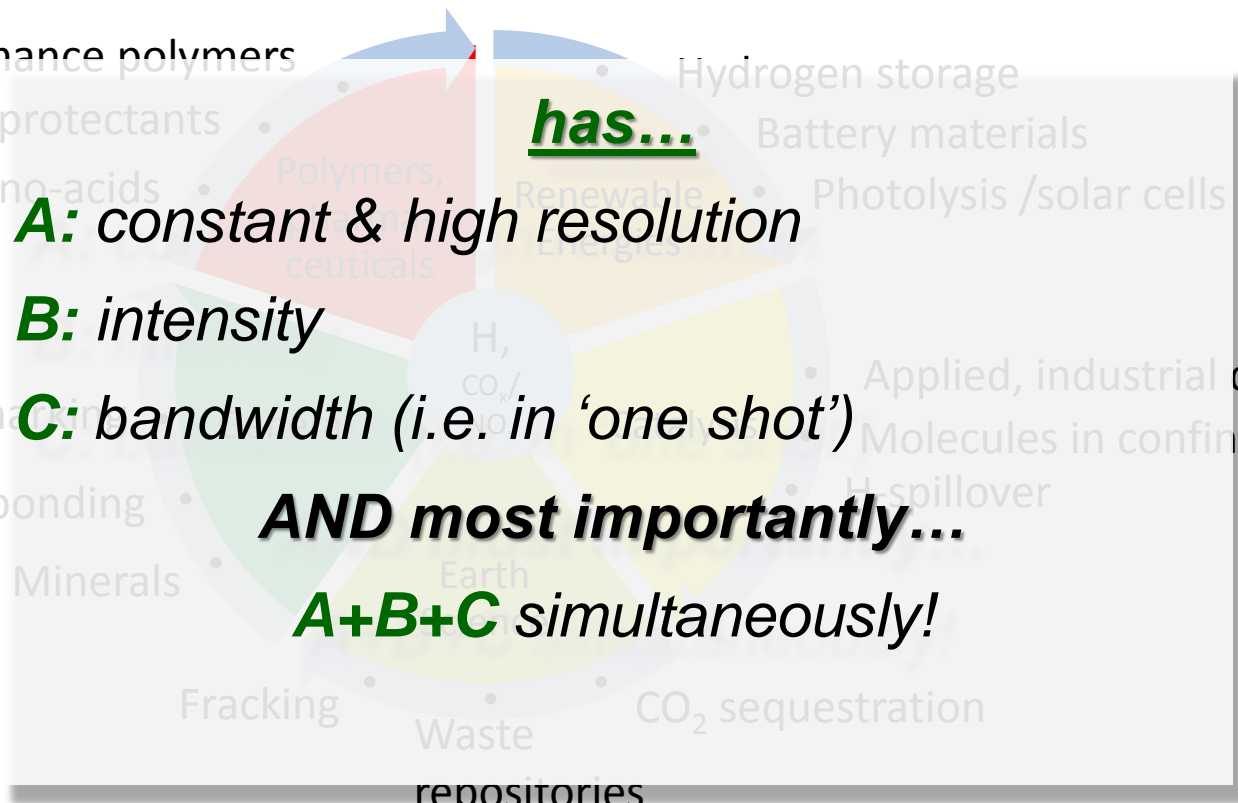
A: constant & high resolution

B: intensity

C: bandwidth (i.e. in 'one shot')

AND most importantly...

A+B+C simultaneously!





VESPA: a strong support from



Prof. J. Nielsen,
Prof. C. Damsgaard
Dr. P. Willendrup



Prof. B. Hudson



SYRACUSE
UNIVERSITY

Prof. A. Horsewill



The University of
Nottingham

UNITED KINGDOM · CHINA · MALAYSIA

Prof. P.A. Georgiev



TU - Sofia

Prof. K. Ross

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UNIVERSITY
of
GLASGOW

Dr. L. Daemen



Prof. J. Larese



Prof. A. Albinati



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO

... and still growing!

This talk is dedicated to the dear memory of **Dr. Marco Zoppi** (1946-2015).



VESPA (formerly called **VSI**) is an instrumental proposal for **ESS** originally conceived by Marco in 2012. He passed away unexpectedly in June this year.



Many thanks to the audience members for their kind attention to the presentation of **VESPA...**



ESS: kick-off meeting



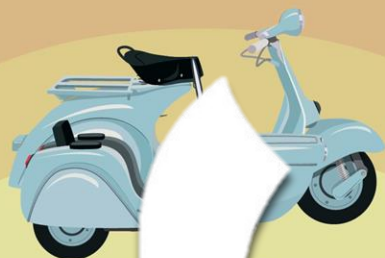
1 9 4 3



1 9 4 7



1 9 5 3



5



1 9 5 9



1 9 7 6



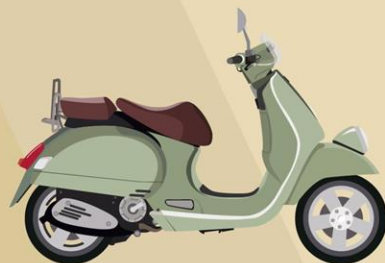
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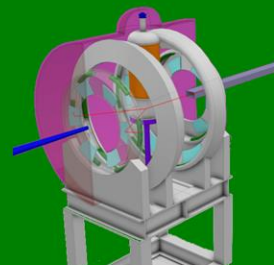
1 9 9 6



2 0 1 0



2 0 1 3



2 0 2 0