

# An introduction to NR beamlines and alignment

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ISIS Reflectometry Training Course, Apr 2026, Harwell Campus

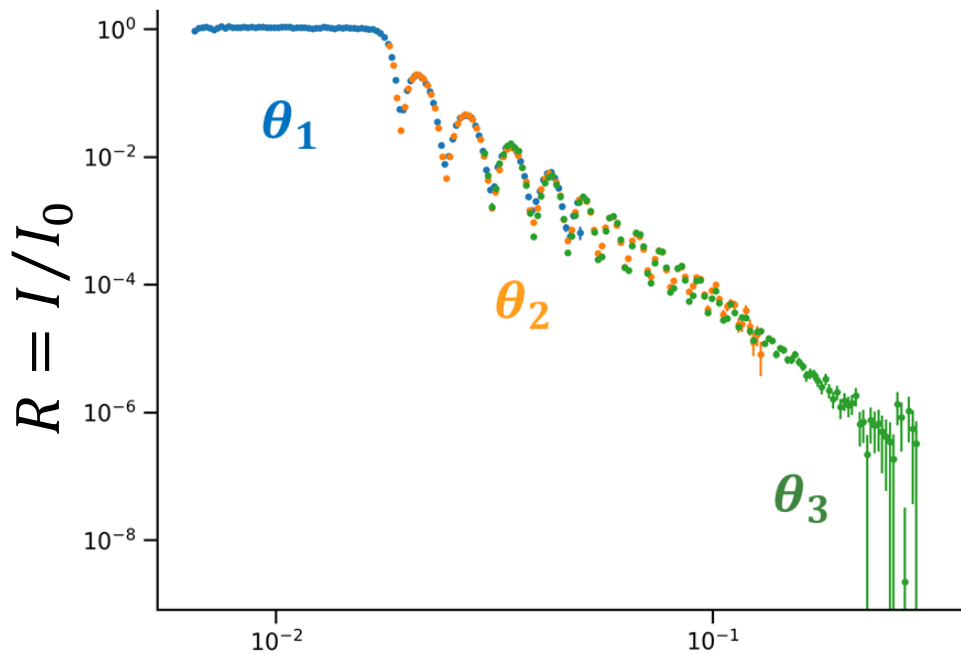
[oleksandr.tomchuk@stfc.ac.uk](mailto:oleksandr.tomchuk@stfc.ac.uk)



ISIS Neutron and  
Muon Source

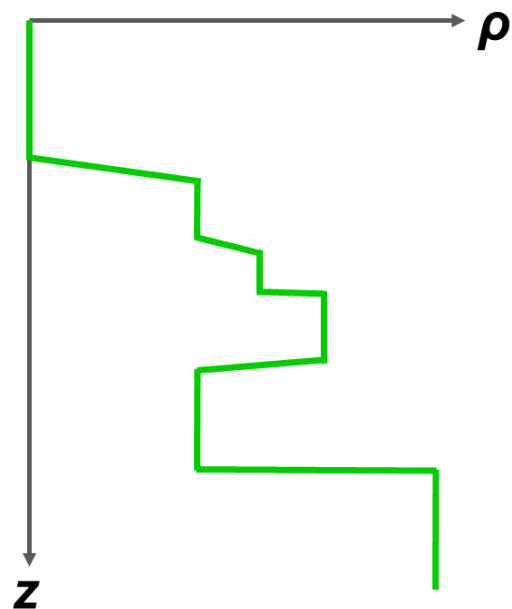
# Neutron Reflectometry

Reflectivity

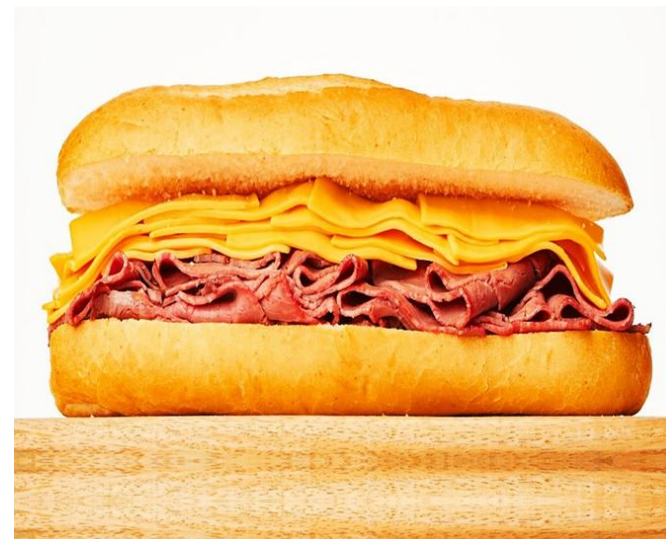


$$q_z = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sin \theta$$

Depth profile

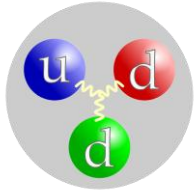


Nanoscale  
sandwich-like  
structure



# What we need for Neutron Reflectometry?

## ◆ Thermal neutrons



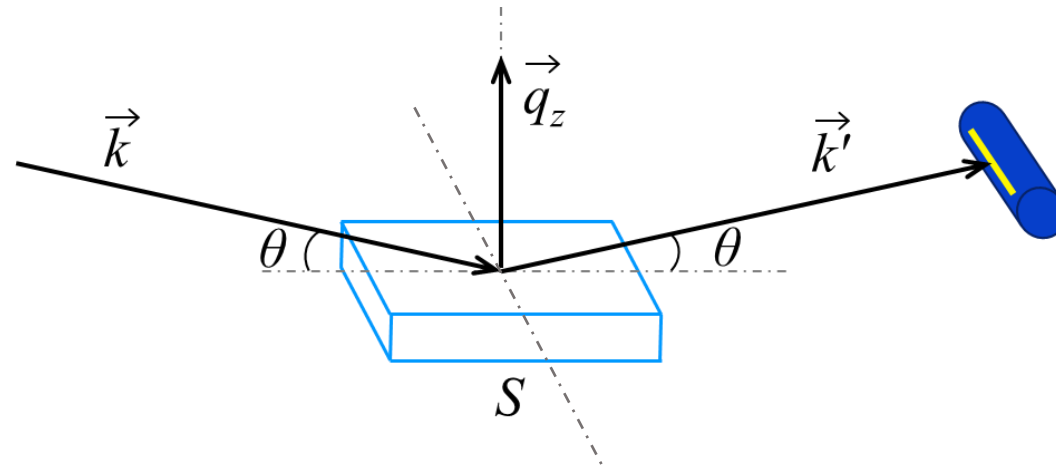
$$q = 0 \text{ C}$$

$$\lambda \approx 2 \text{ \AA}$$

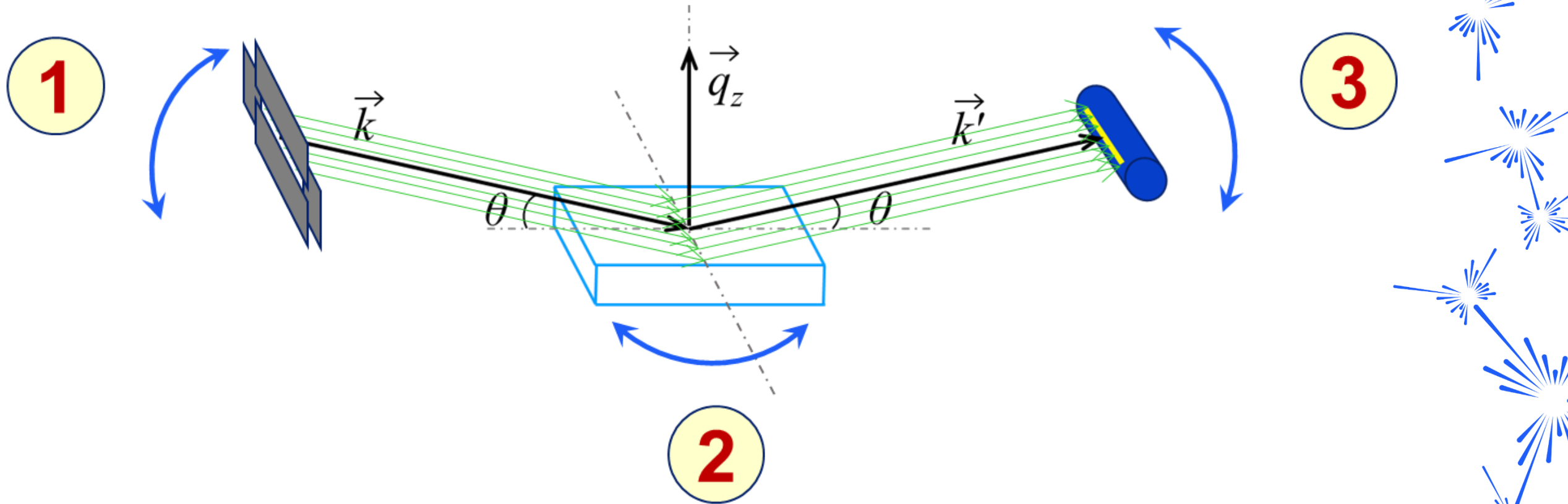
$$v \approx 2 \text{ km/s}$$

$$E \approx 20 \text{ meV}$$

## ◆ Instrument – Reflectometer



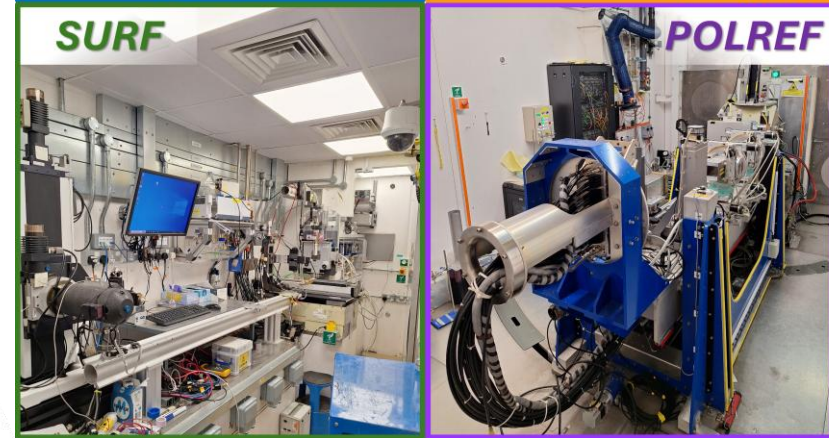
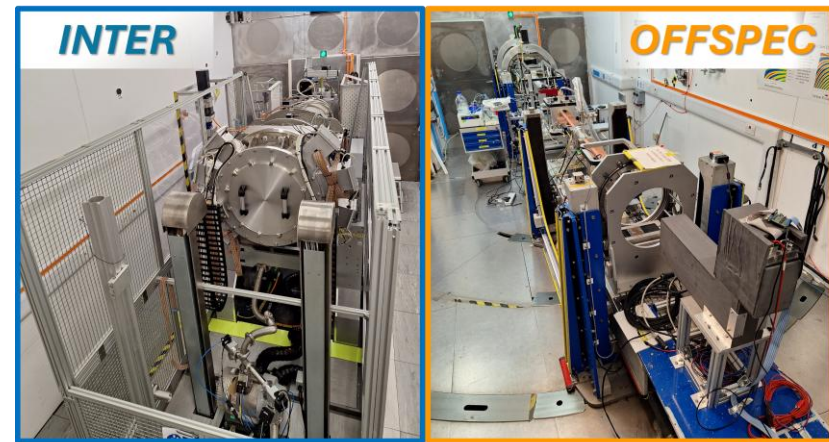
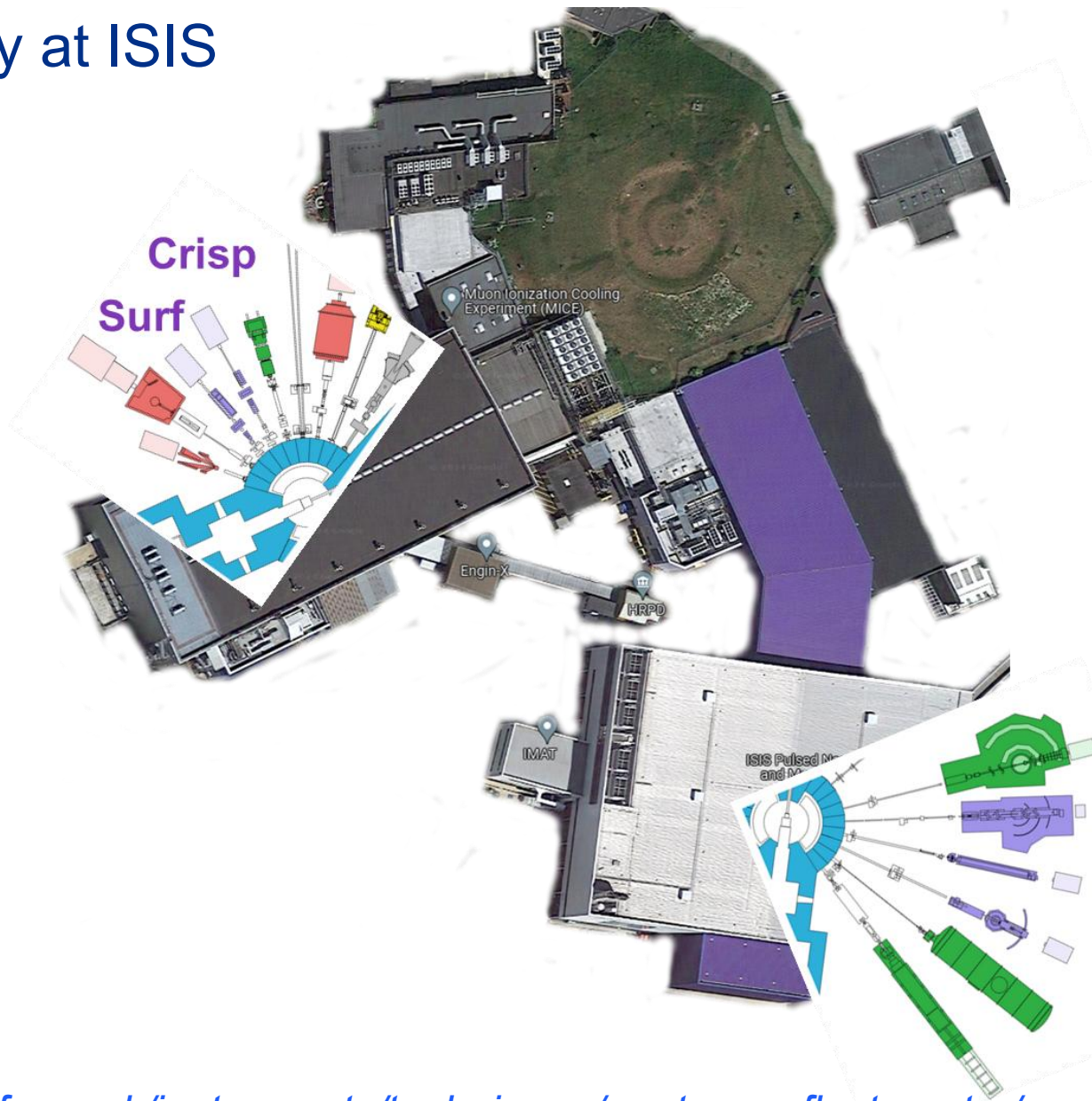
# Geometry of specular neutron reflectometry



◆ 3 degrees of freedom to control 2 angles

◆ Slit collimation

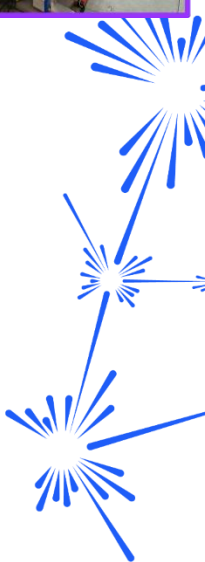
# Reflectometry at ISIS



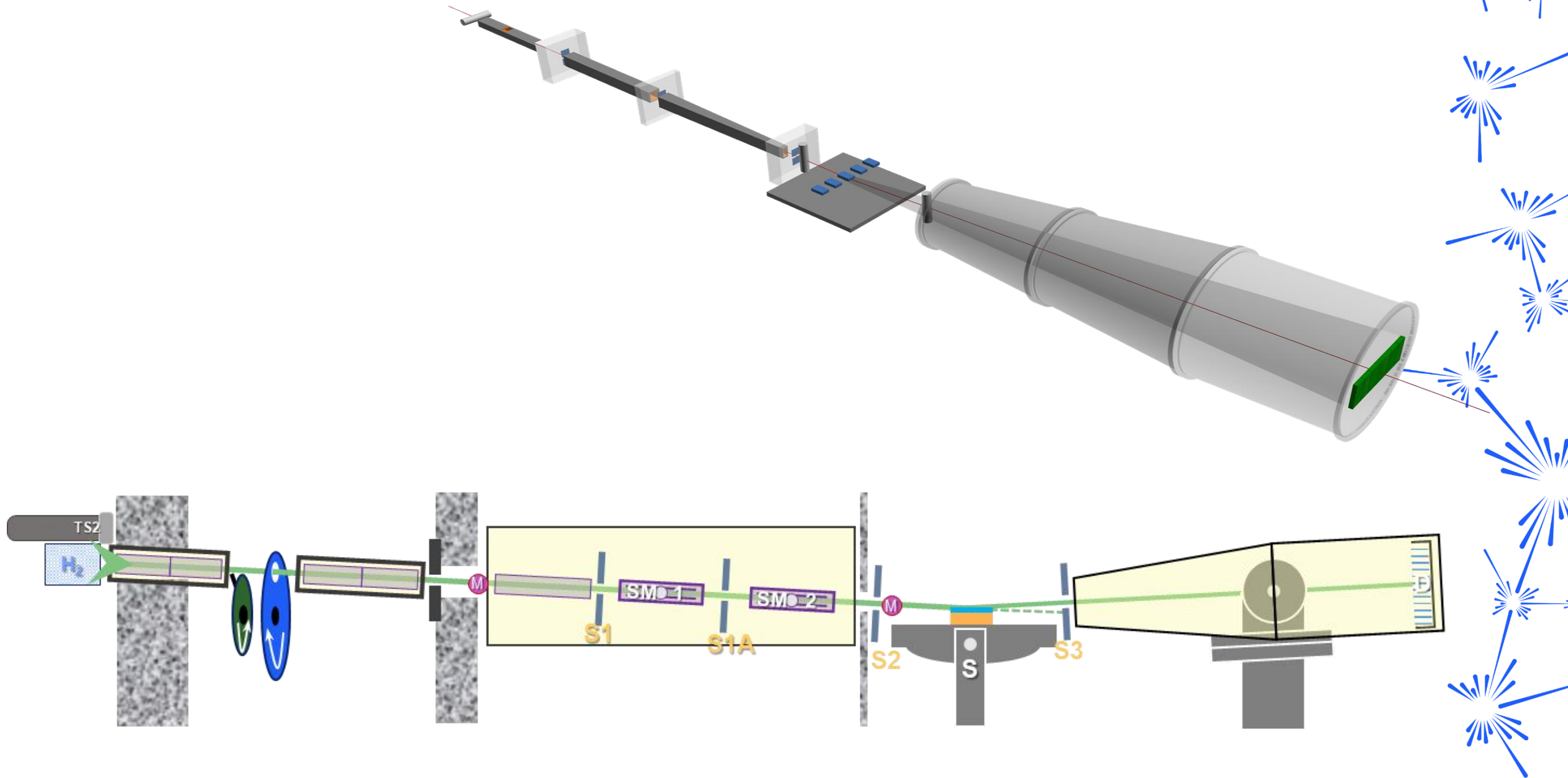
Offspec  
Inter  
Polref

<https://www.isis.stfc.ac.uk/instruments/techniques/neutron-reflectometry/>

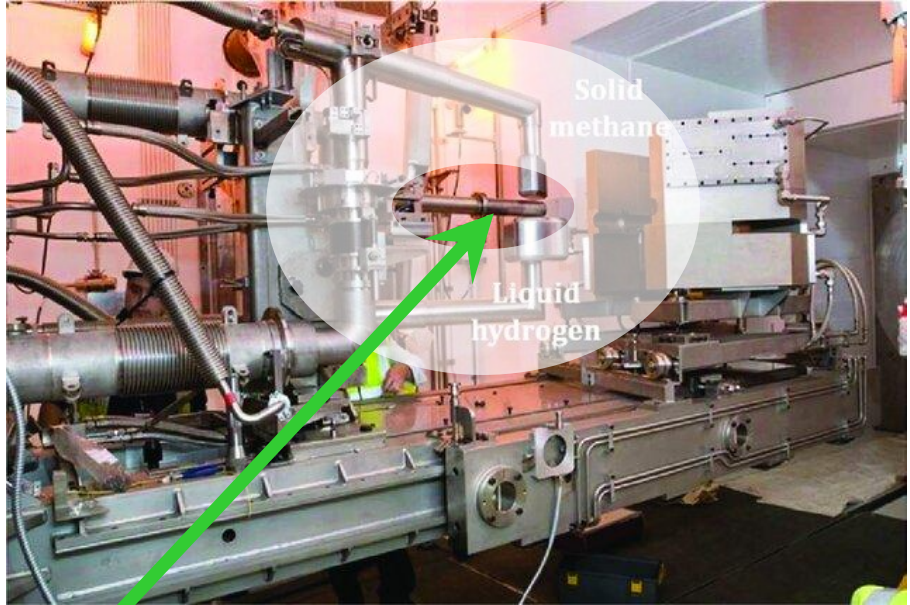
Campana *et al.*, *J. Appl. Cryst.* 59 (2026) 381–391



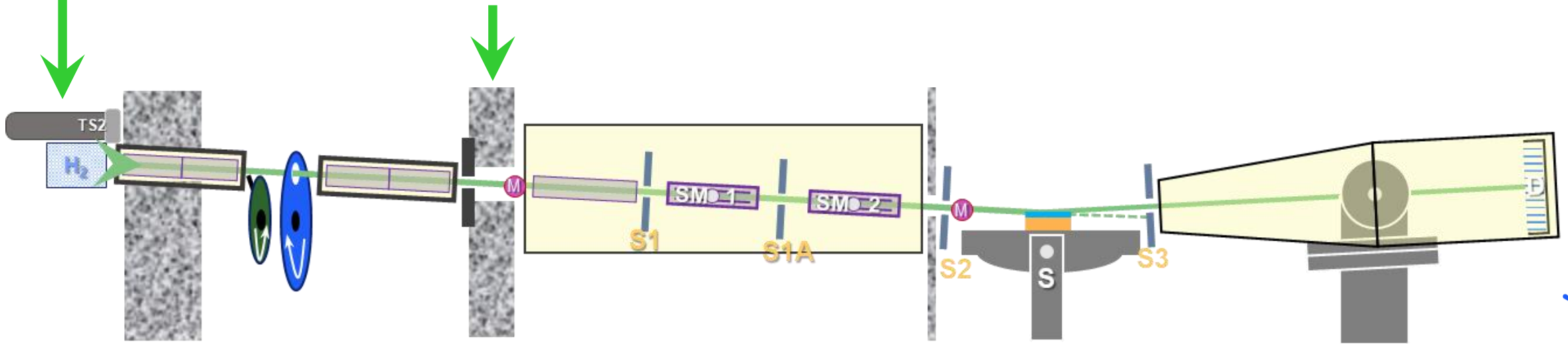
# INTER beamline



# INTER beamline. Source



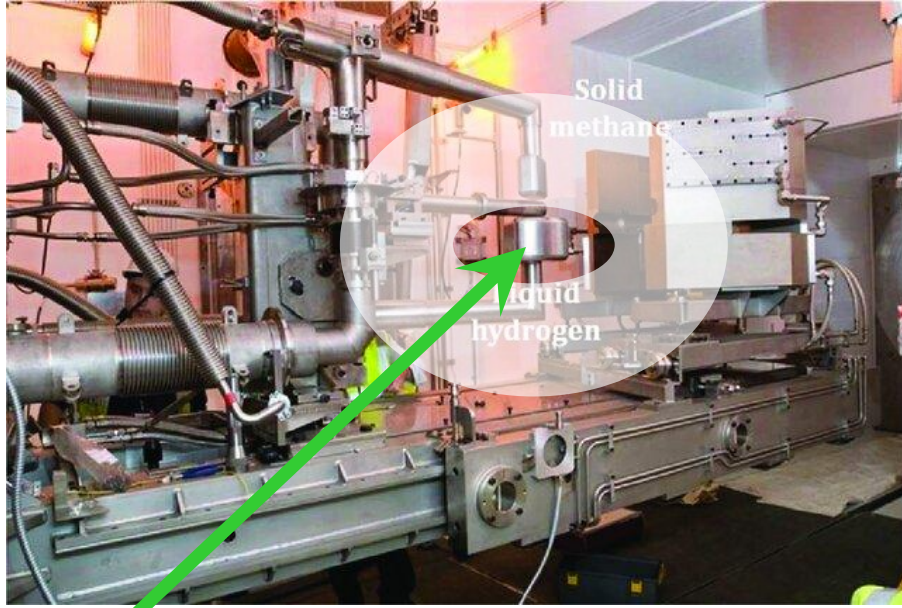
Heavy-metal target



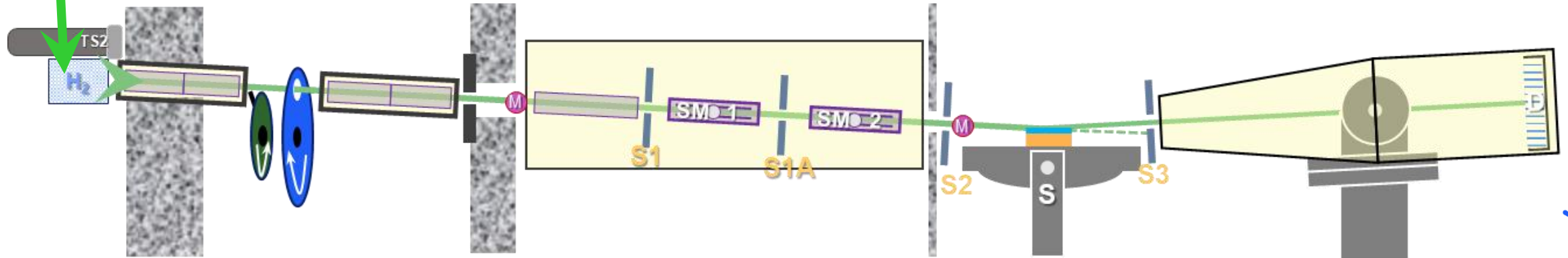
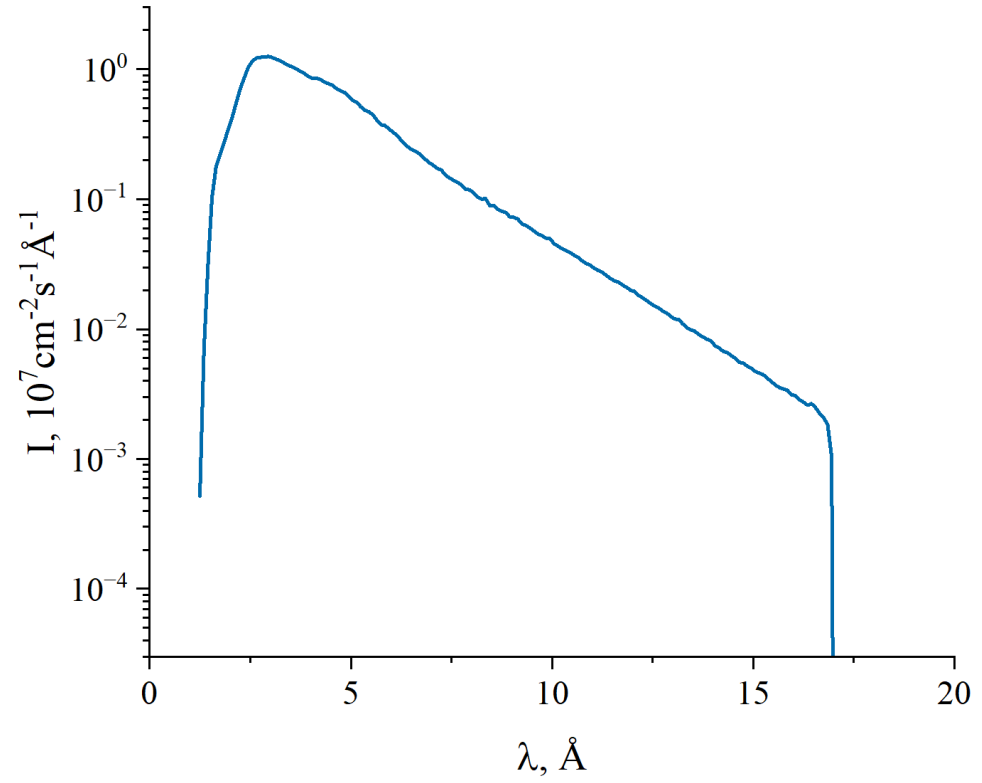
Spallation source



# INTER beamline. Moderator



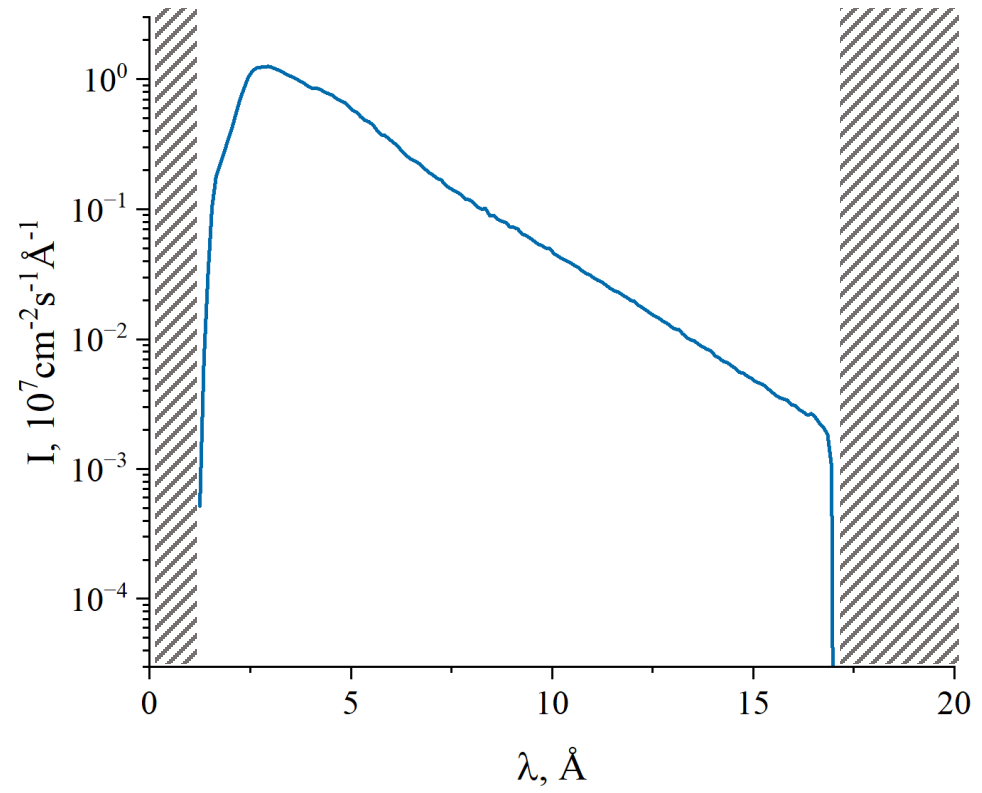
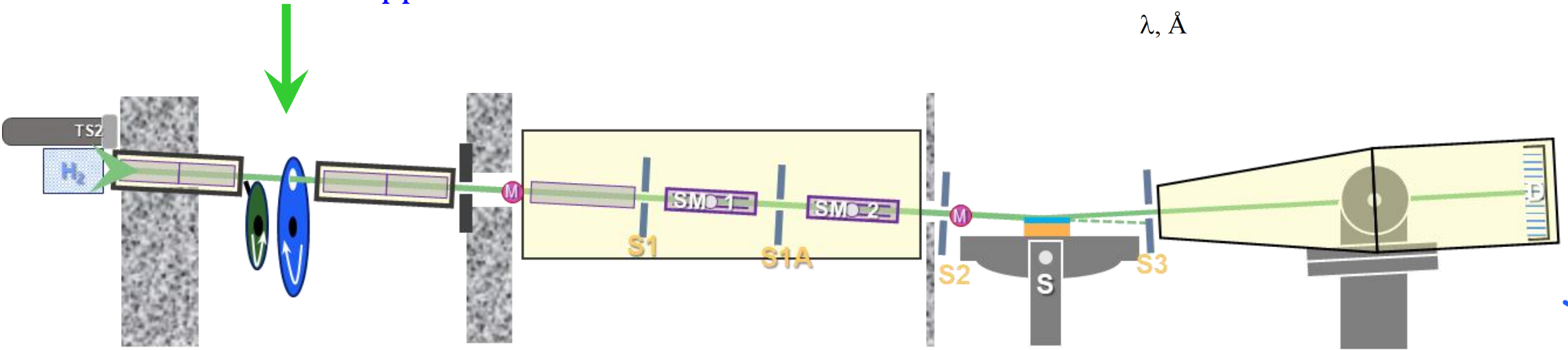
Liquid H2 moderator



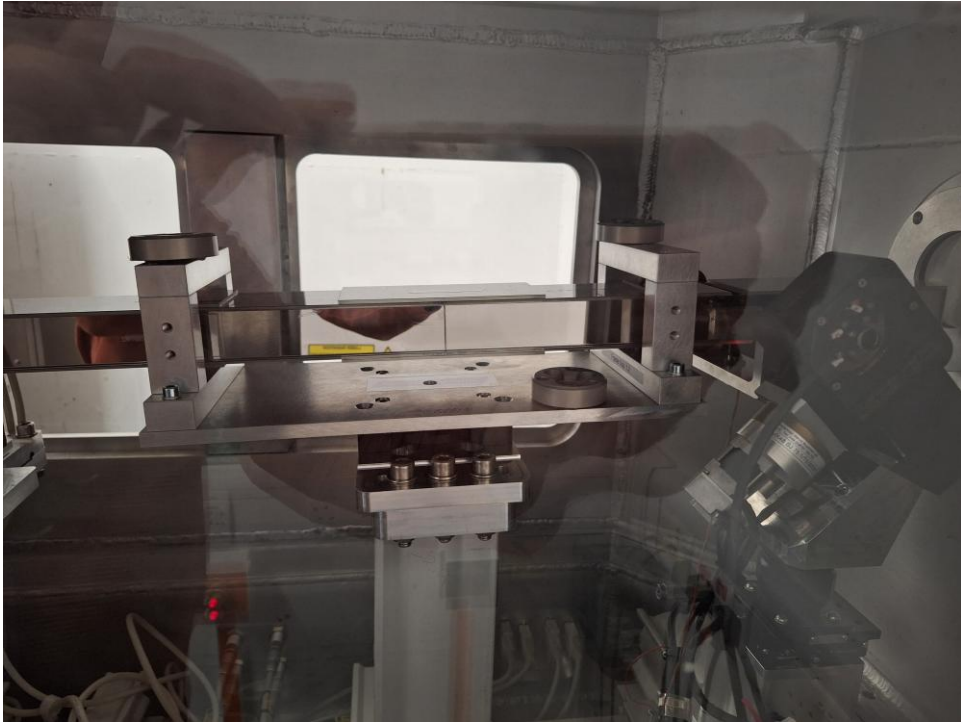
# INTER beamline. Choppers

Cutting tails of every pulse

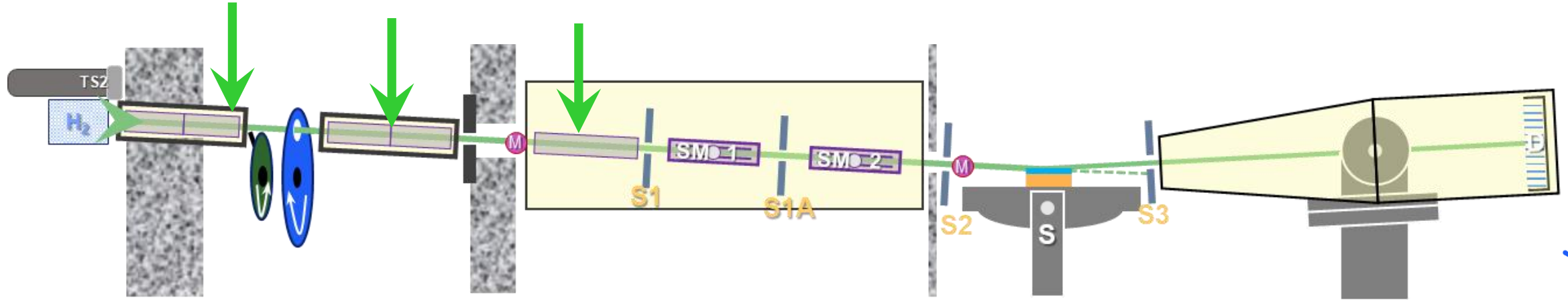
Disc chopper



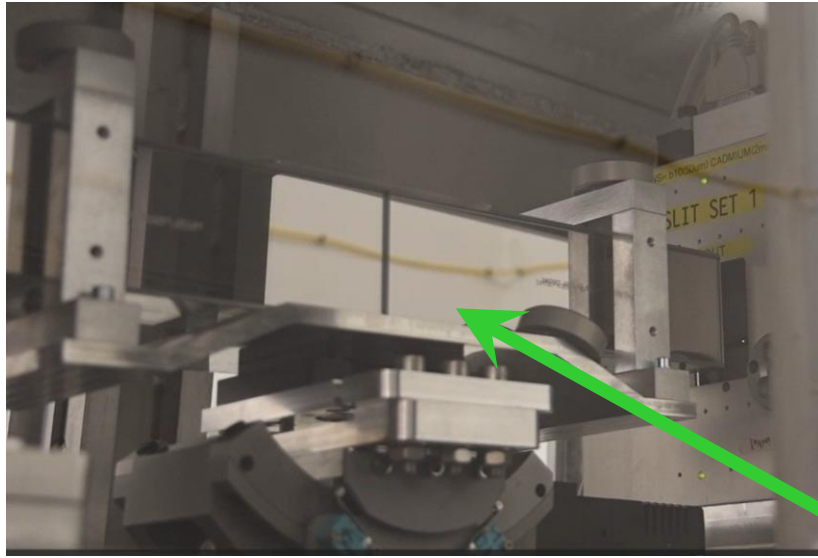
# INTER beamline. Neutron guides



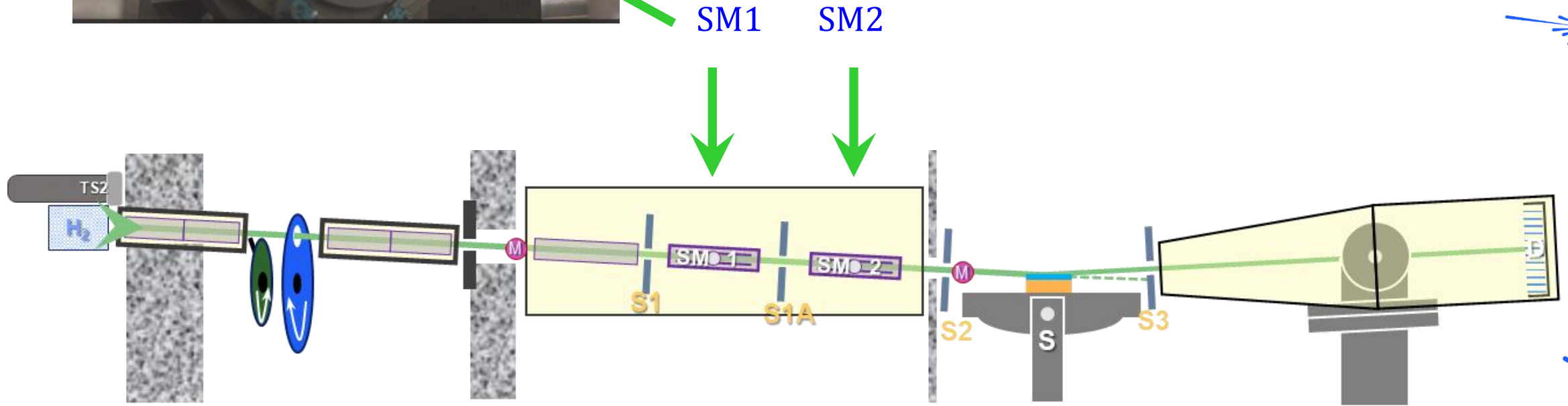
Guiding system delivers neutrons to the end-station



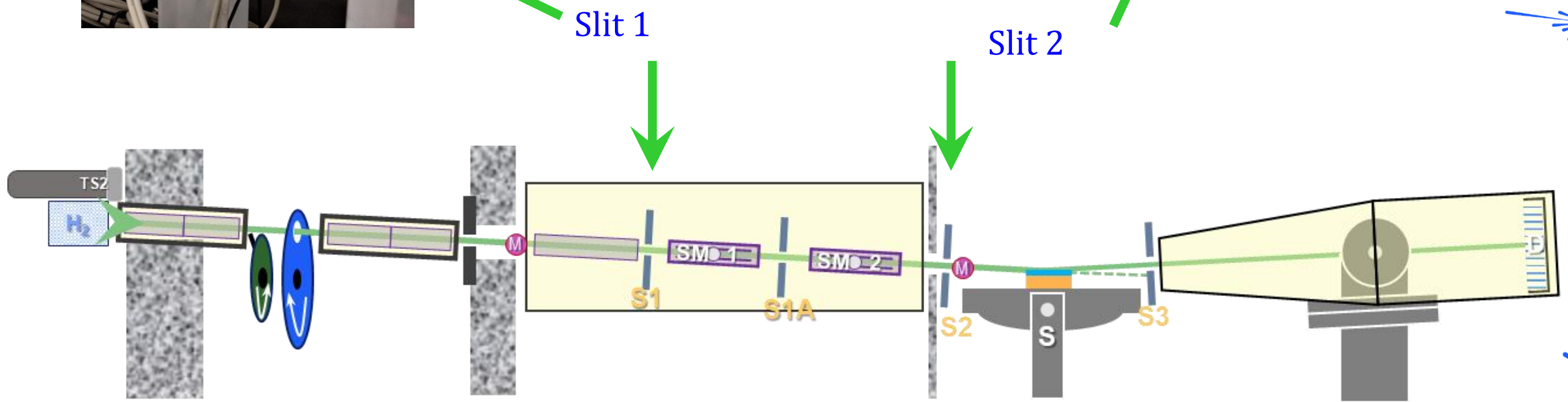
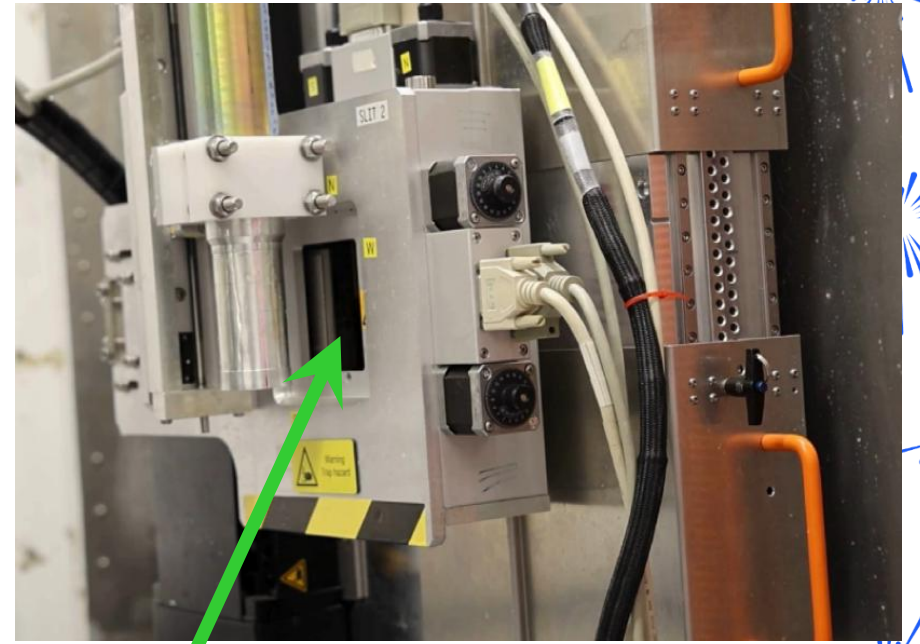
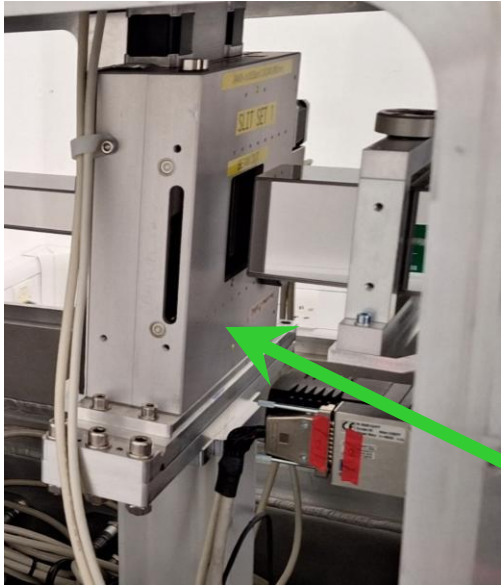
# INTER beamline. Supermirrors



Neutron supermirrors allow control of the incident angle



# INTER beamline. Collimation



# INTER beamline. Monitor

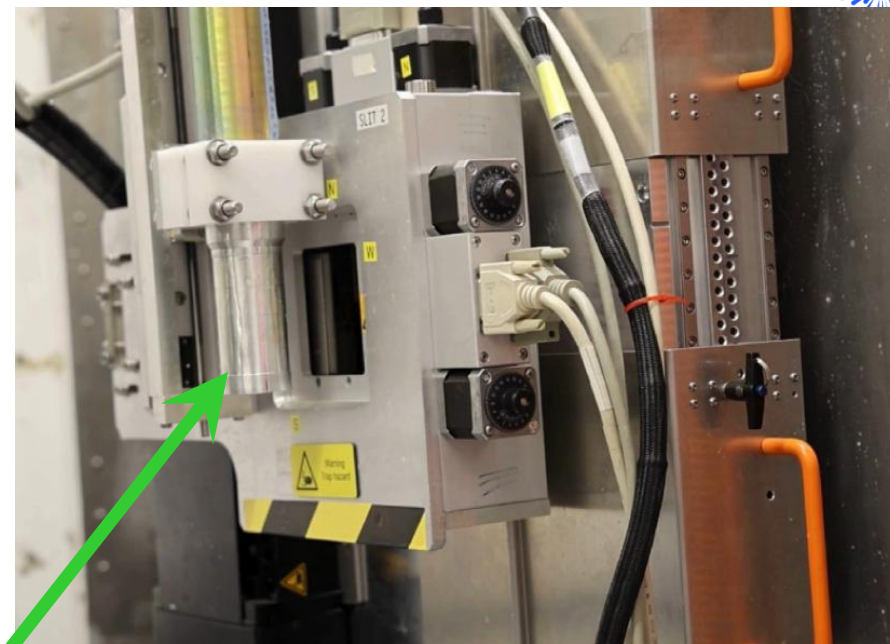
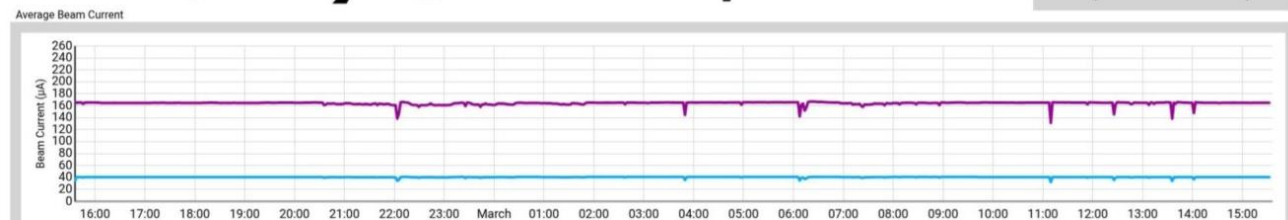
Low-efficiency detector prevents influence of the source brightness fluctuations

ISIS Neutron and Muon Source

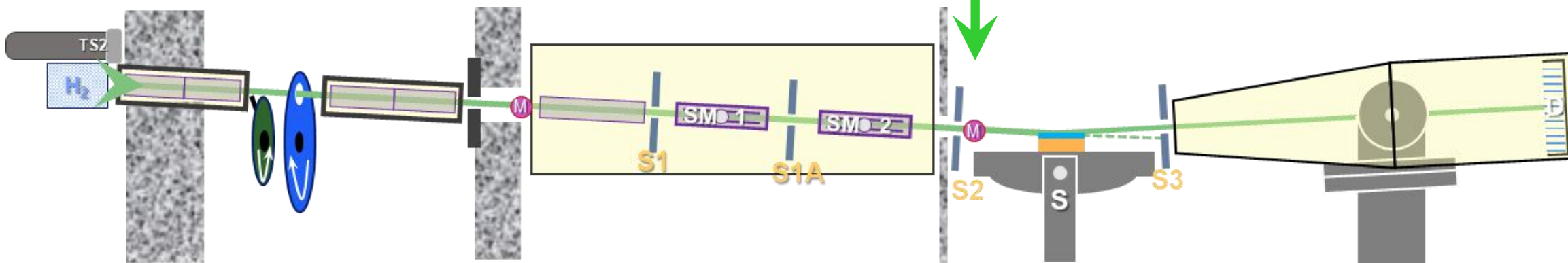


**206**  $\mu\text{A}$  Efficiency **95.2%**

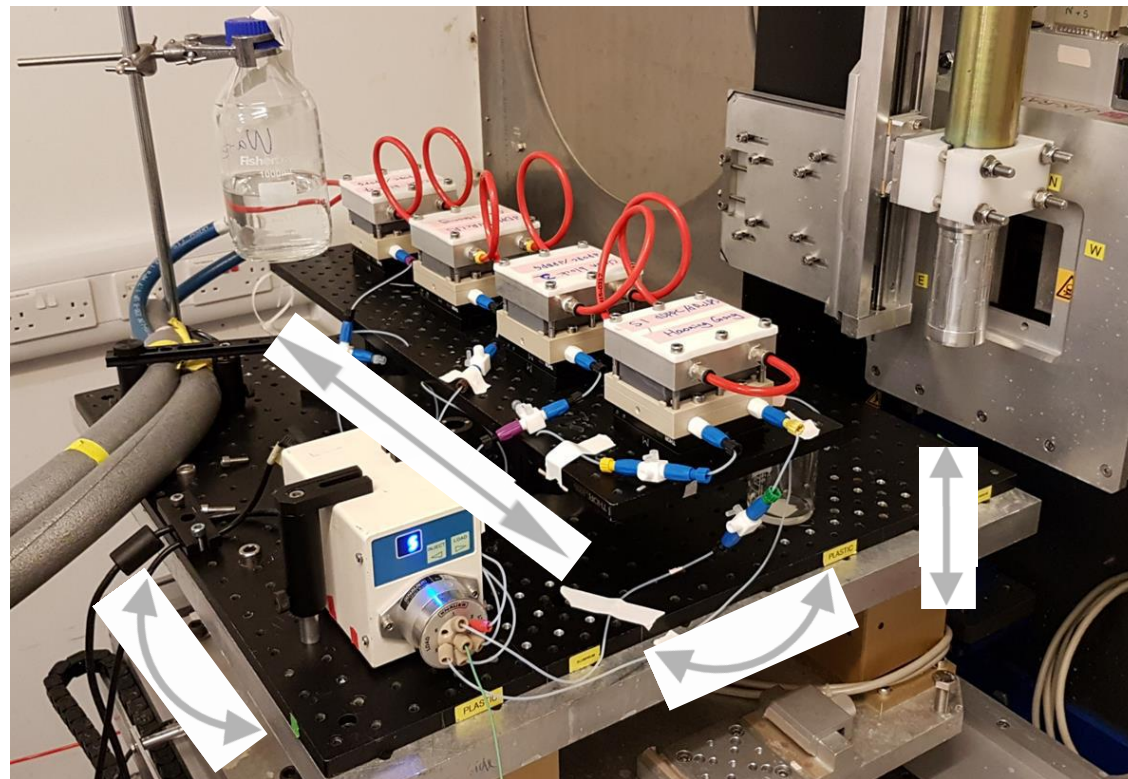
Target 1	157.5 $\mu\text{A}$
Muon	6.9 $\mu\text{A}$
Target 2	40.0 $\mu\text{A}$



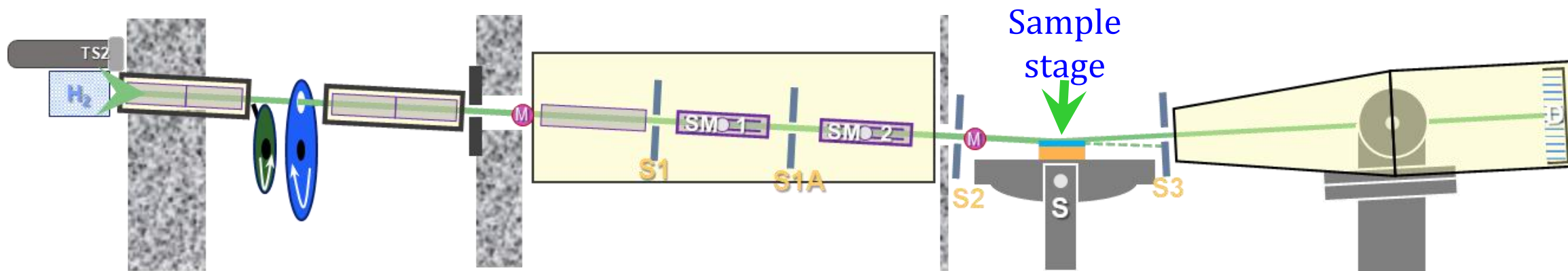
Beam monitor



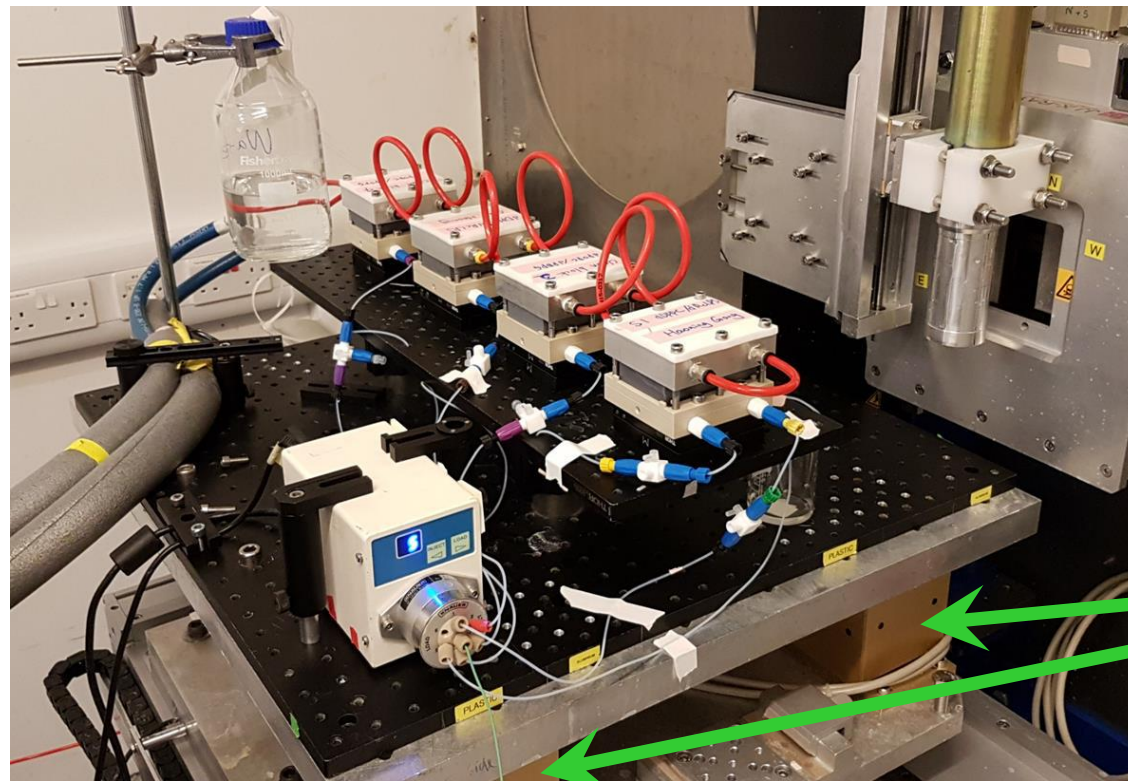
# INTER beamline. Sample position



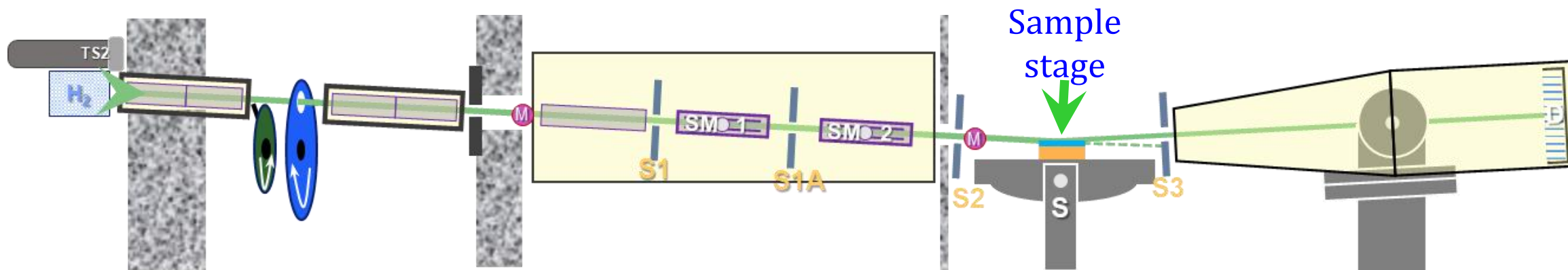
4-axes goniometer:  
2 rotations  
2 translations



# INTER beamline. Anti-vibrational tables



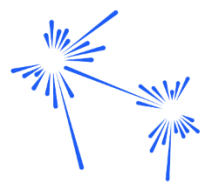
AVTs



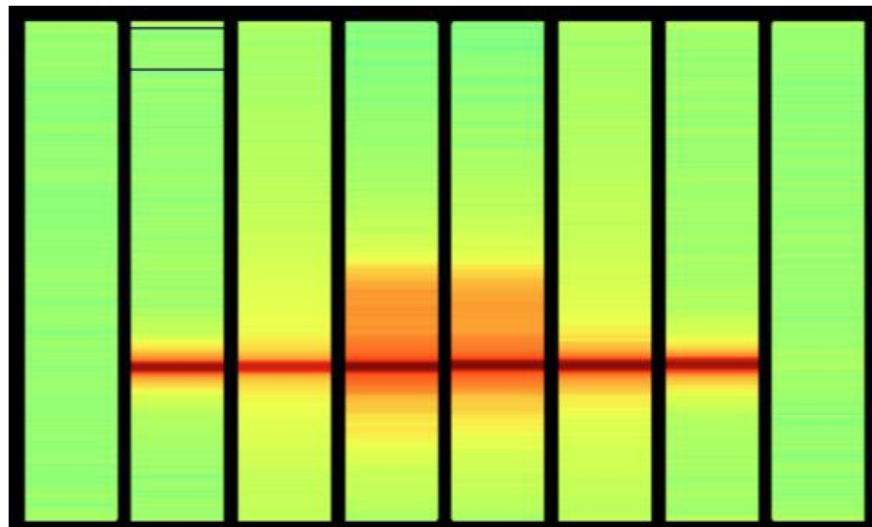
Sample stage



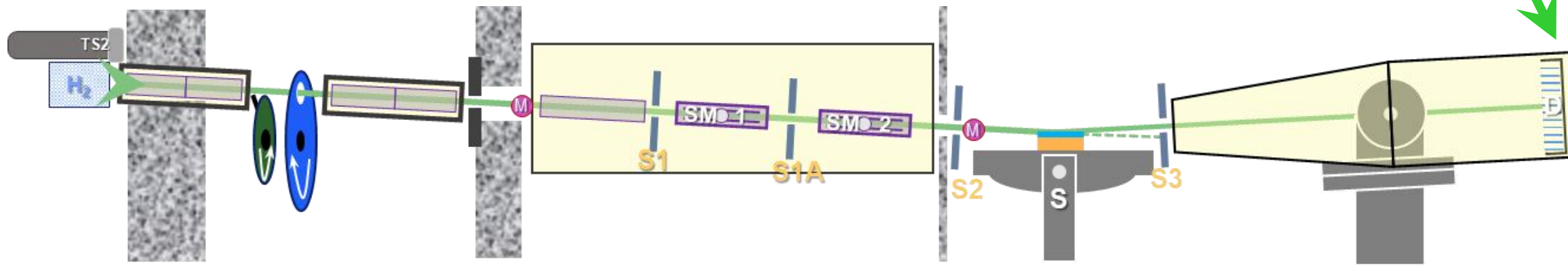
# INTER beamline. Detector



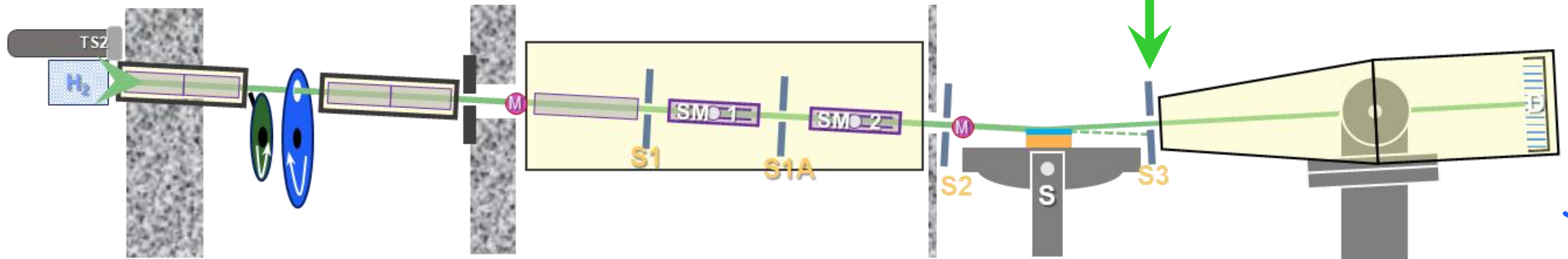
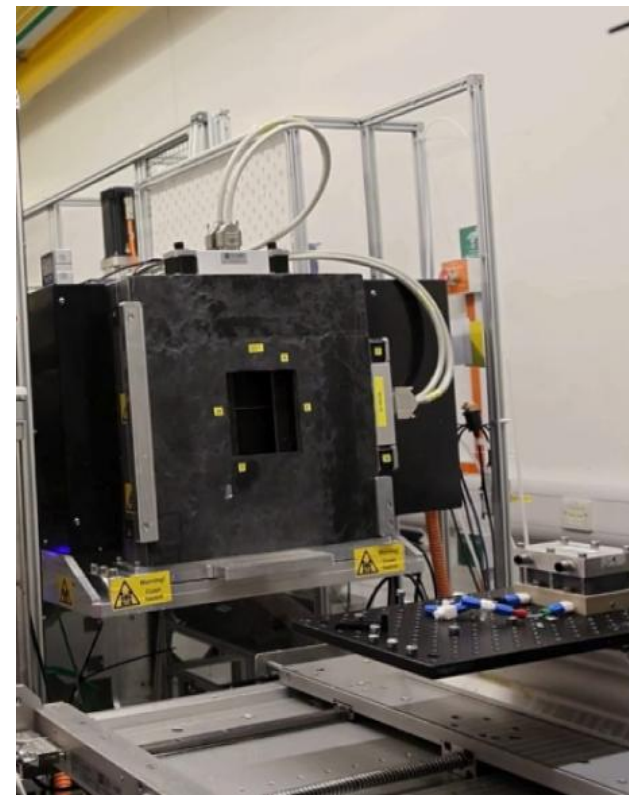
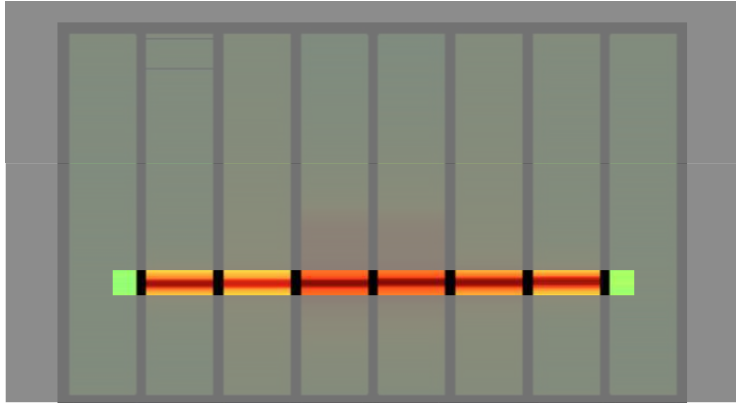
quasi-2D  
position-  
sensitive  
detector



Detector

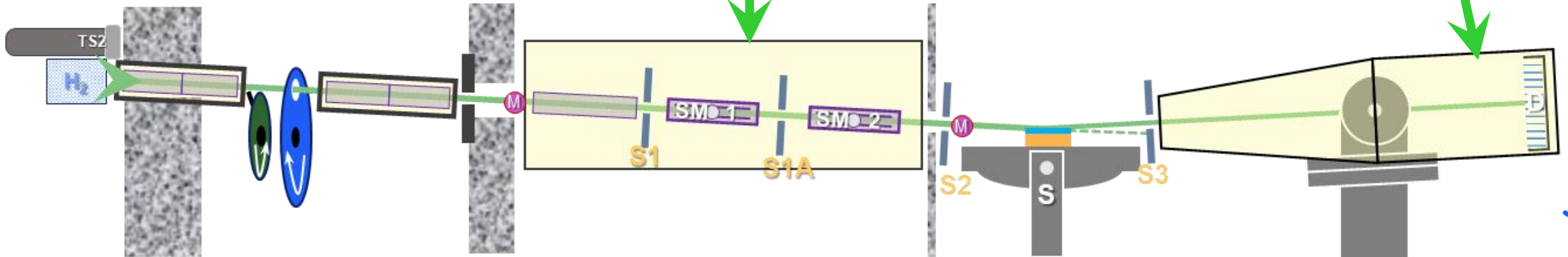
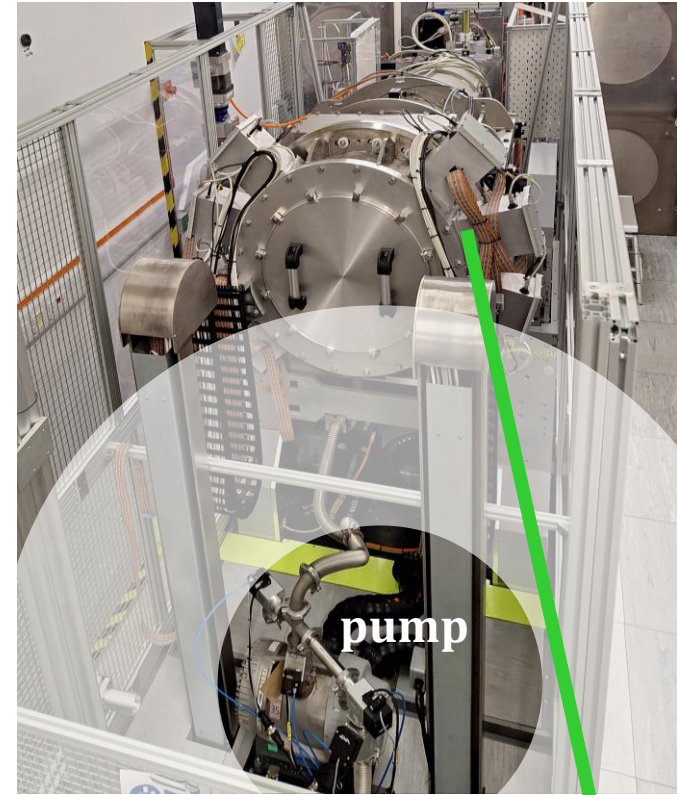


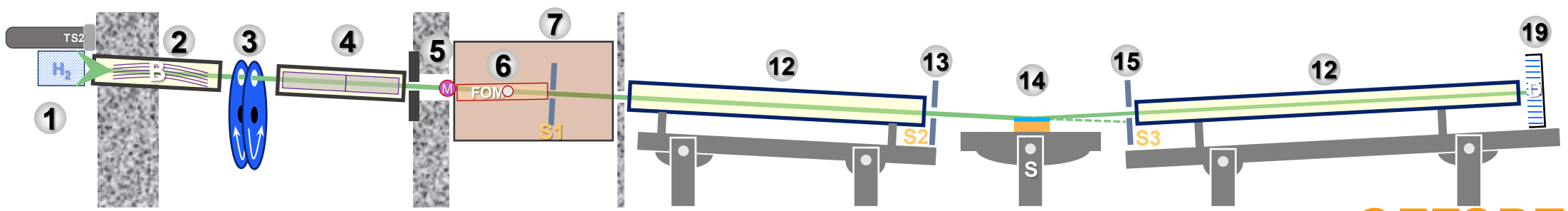
# INTER beamline. Bkg suppression



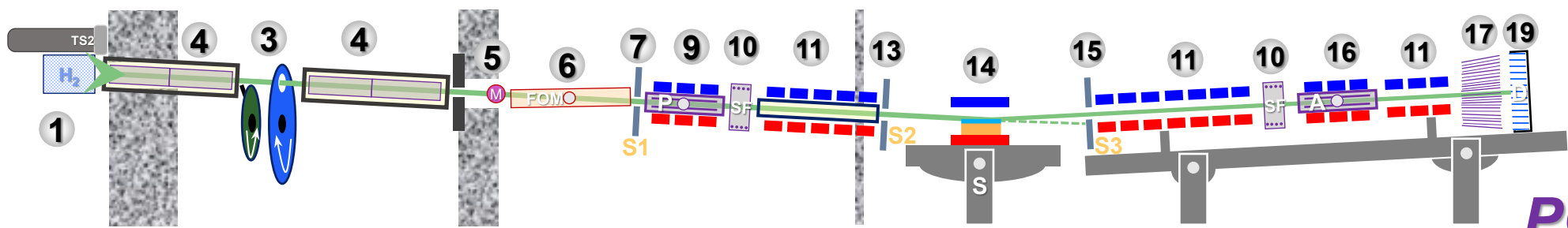
# INTER beamline. Vacuum

under vacuum

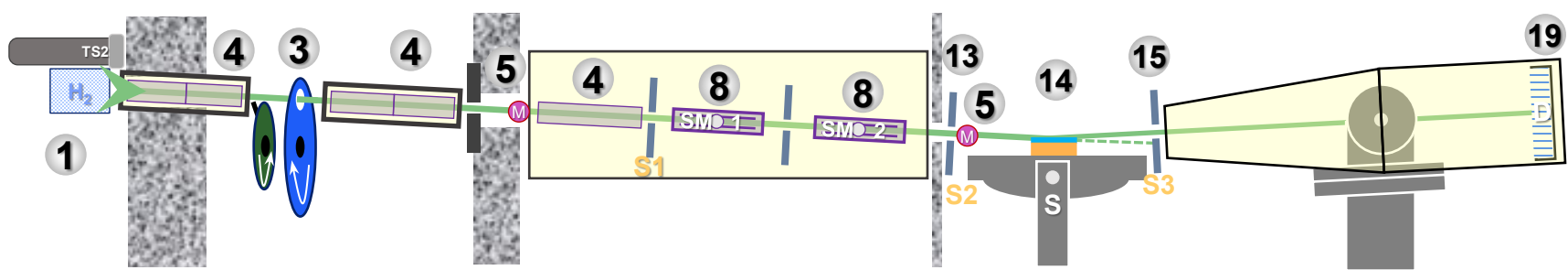




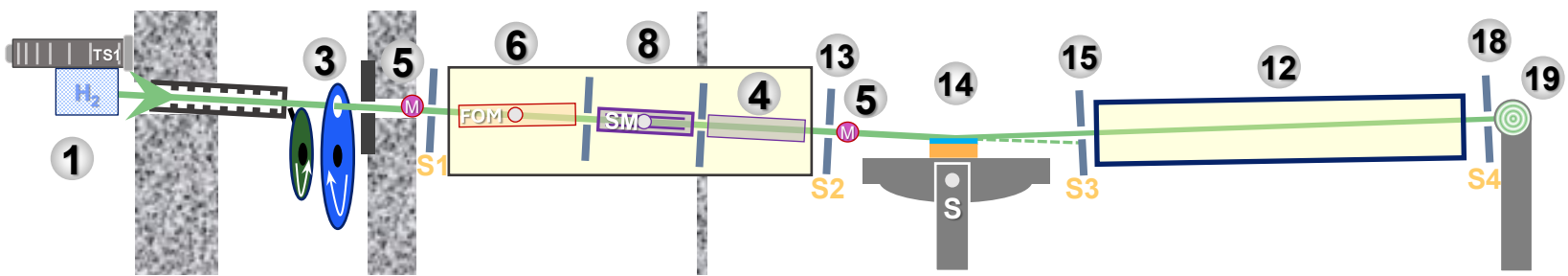
**OFFSPEC**



**POLREF**



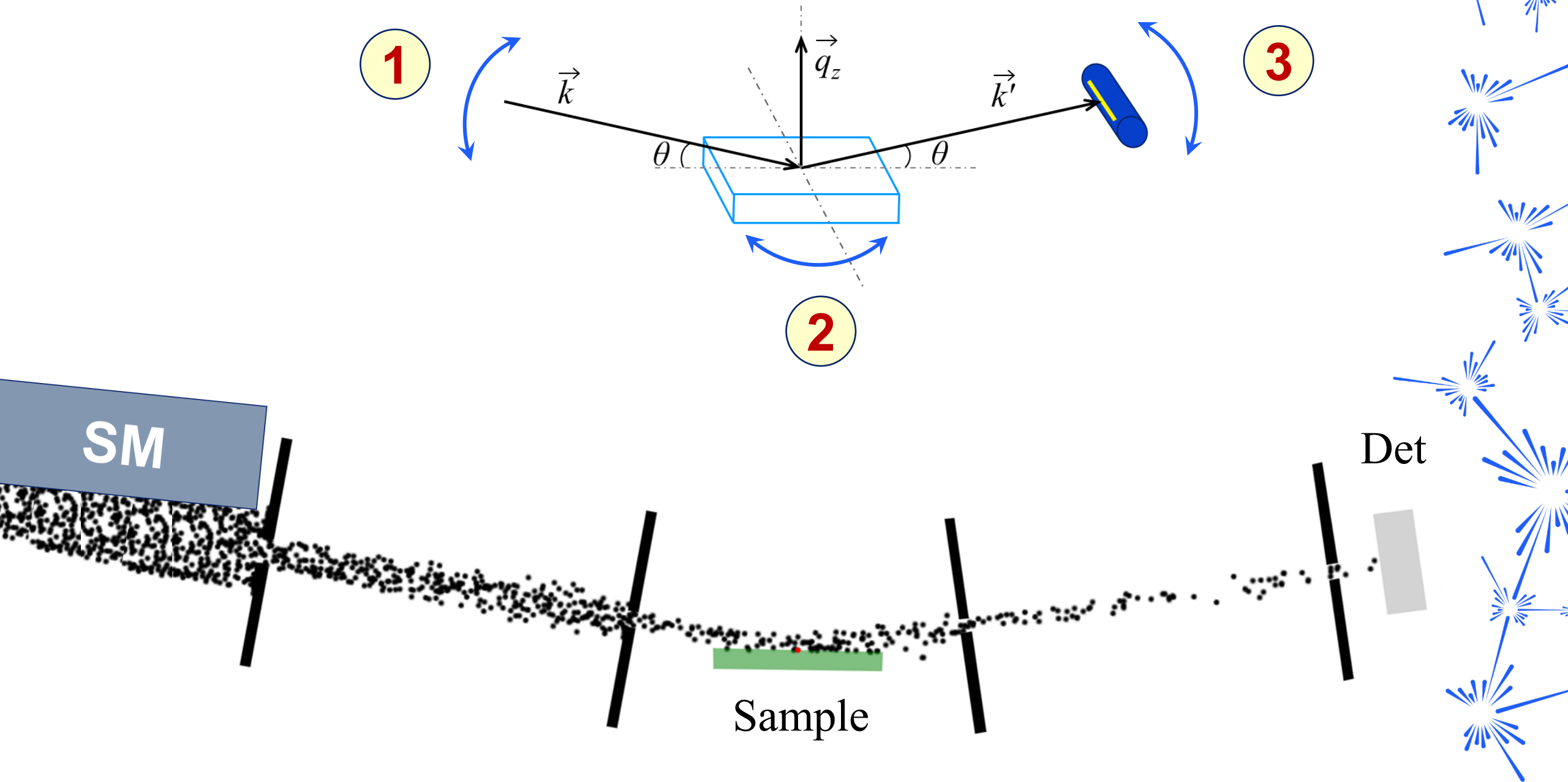
**INTER**



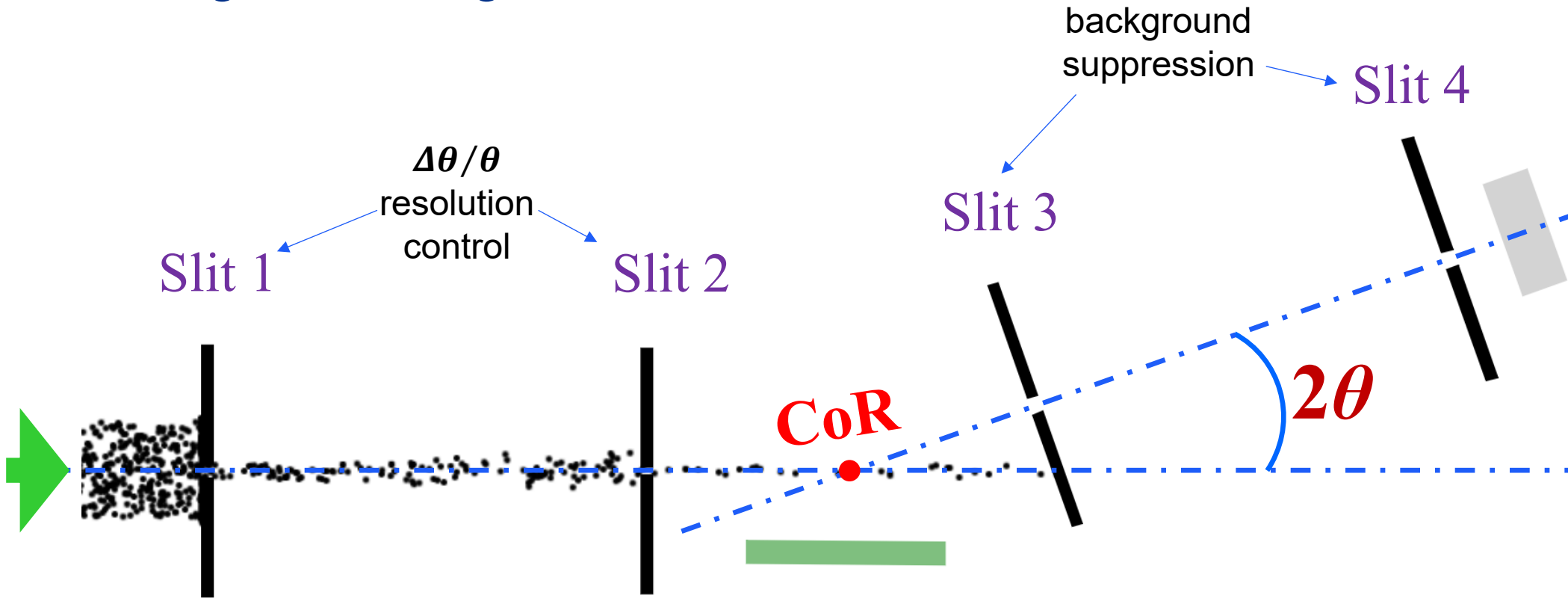
**SURF**



# Specular neutron reflectometry. Alignment



# NR alignment begins

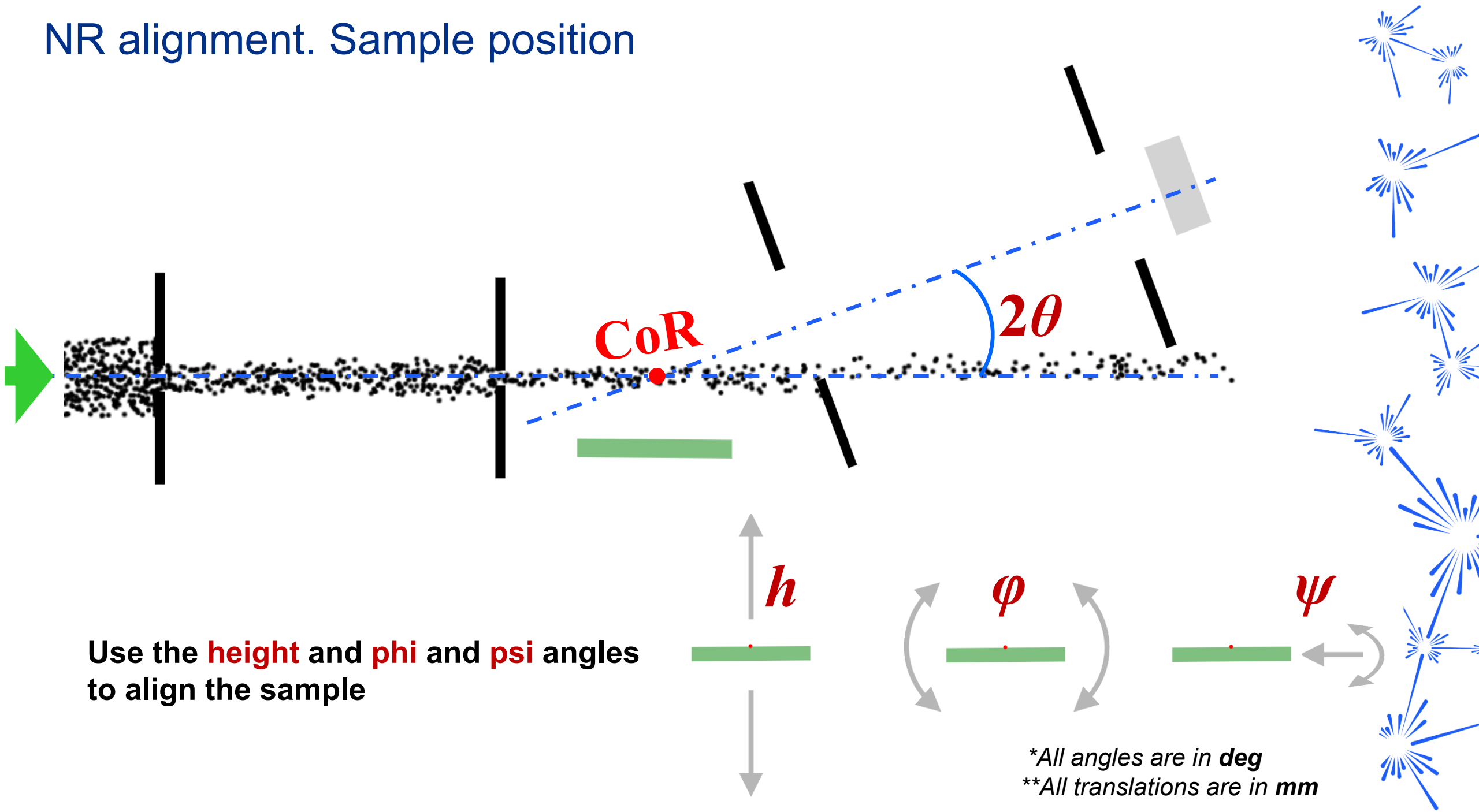


Don't worry about the **centre of rotation**, **slit openings**, and **theta** angle.  
We've already determined them for you.

You just need to align the **sample** interface under study.



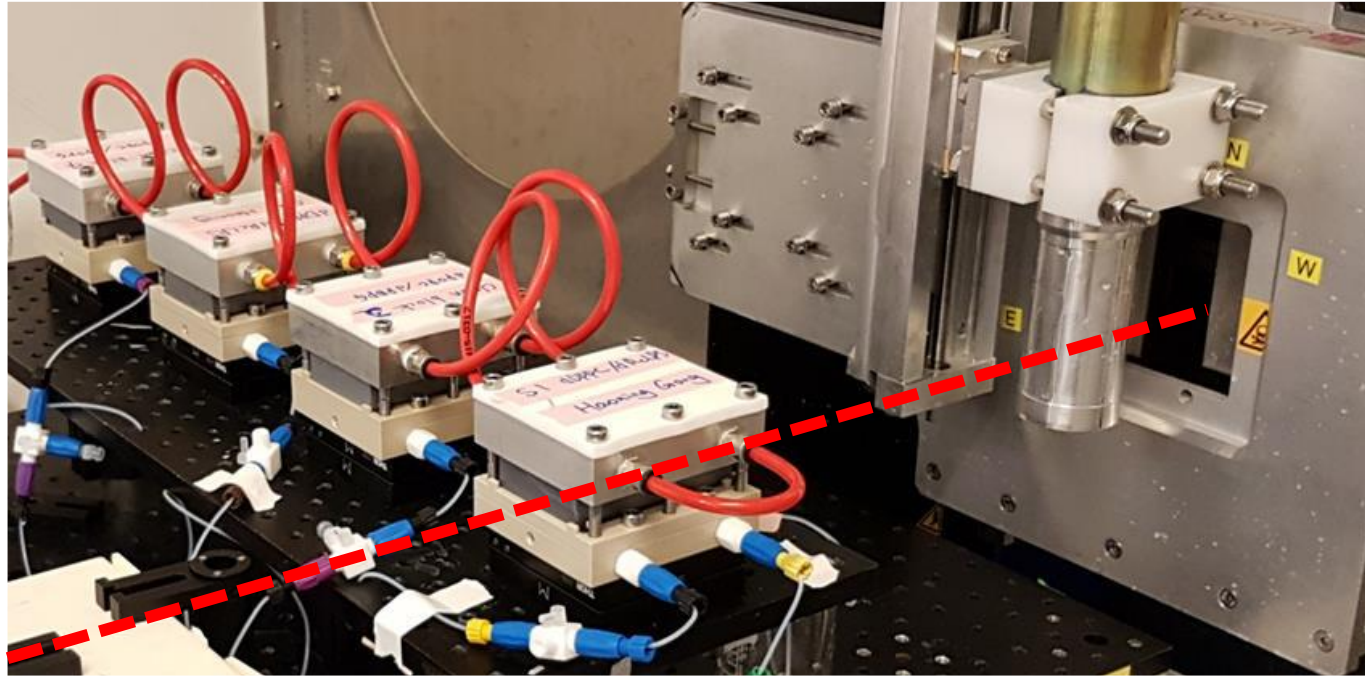
# NR alignment. Sample position



# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 0. Laser mode

install the sample using laser spot



## Stage 1. Transmission mode

Set  $\theta=0$

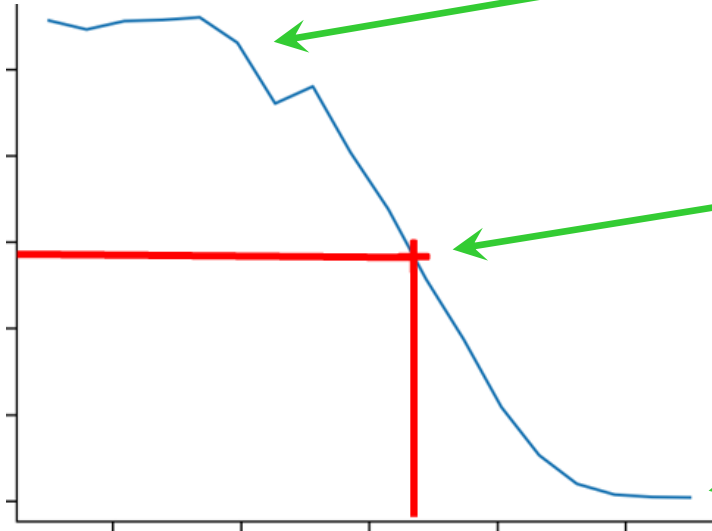
Set slit gaps



# NR alignment algorithm

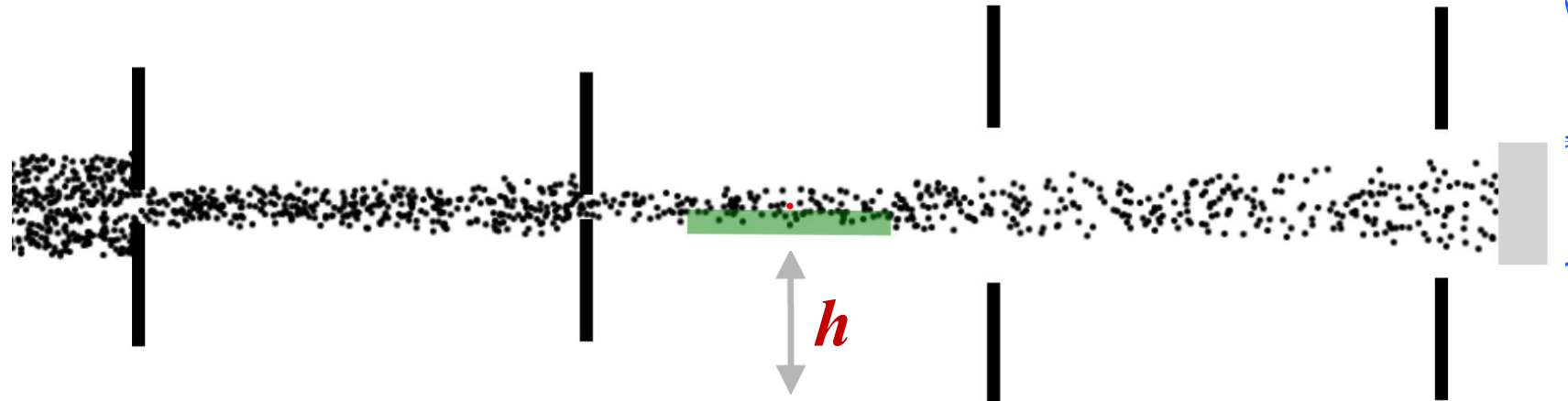
## Stage 1. Transmission mode

height scan (step-like dependence expected)



reposition height

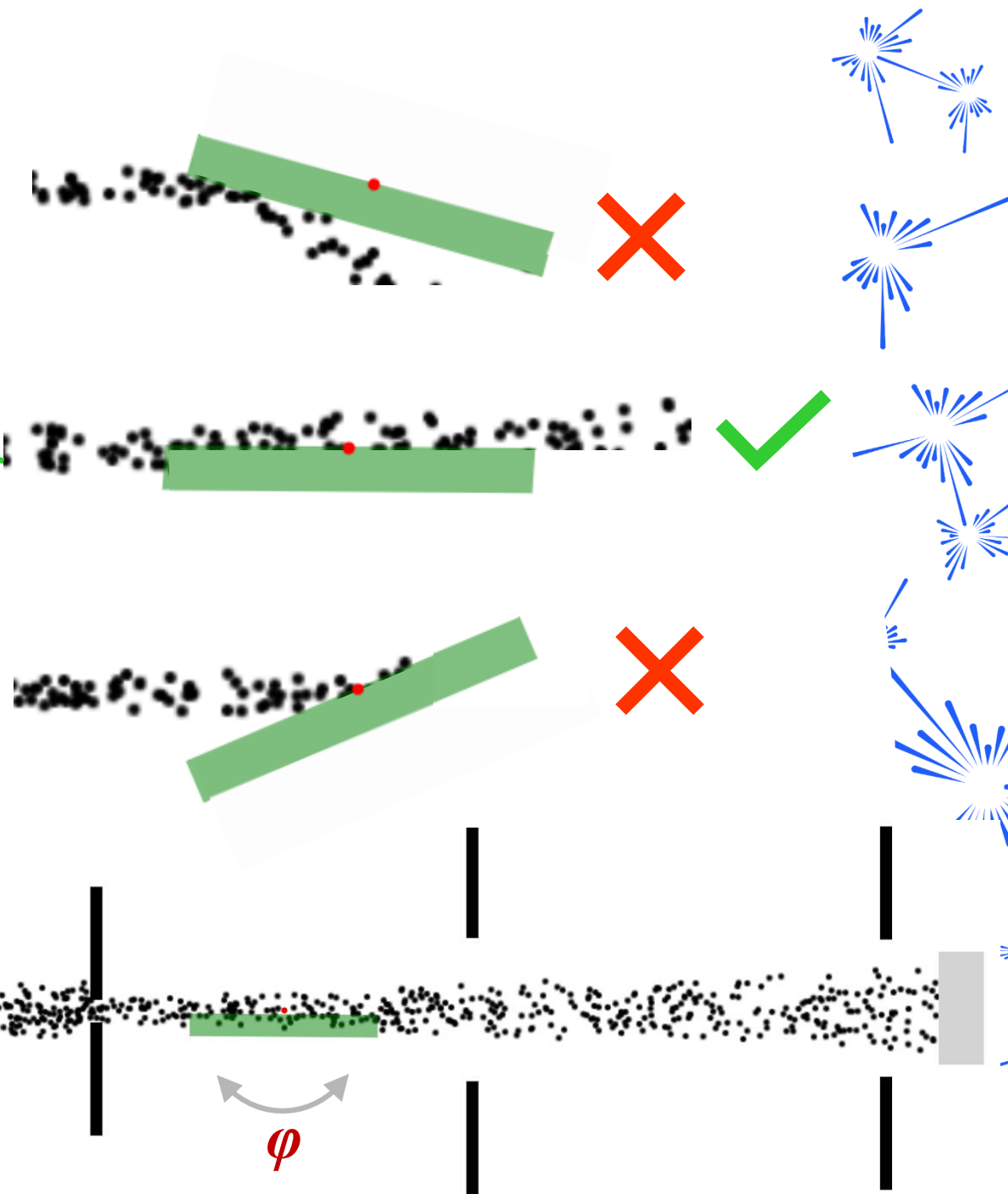
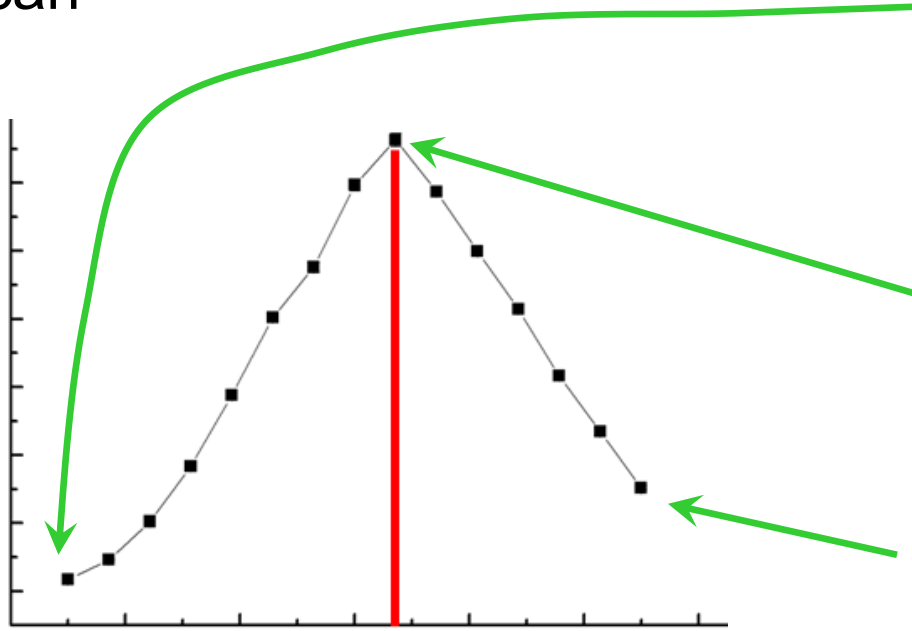
$h$



# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 1. Transmission mode

$\phi$  "shadow" scan



reposition  $\phi$

$\phi$

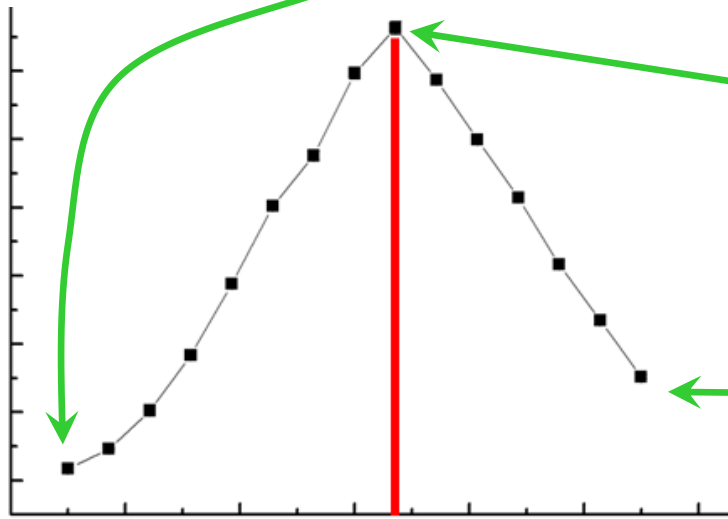
$\phi$

# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 2. Reflection mode

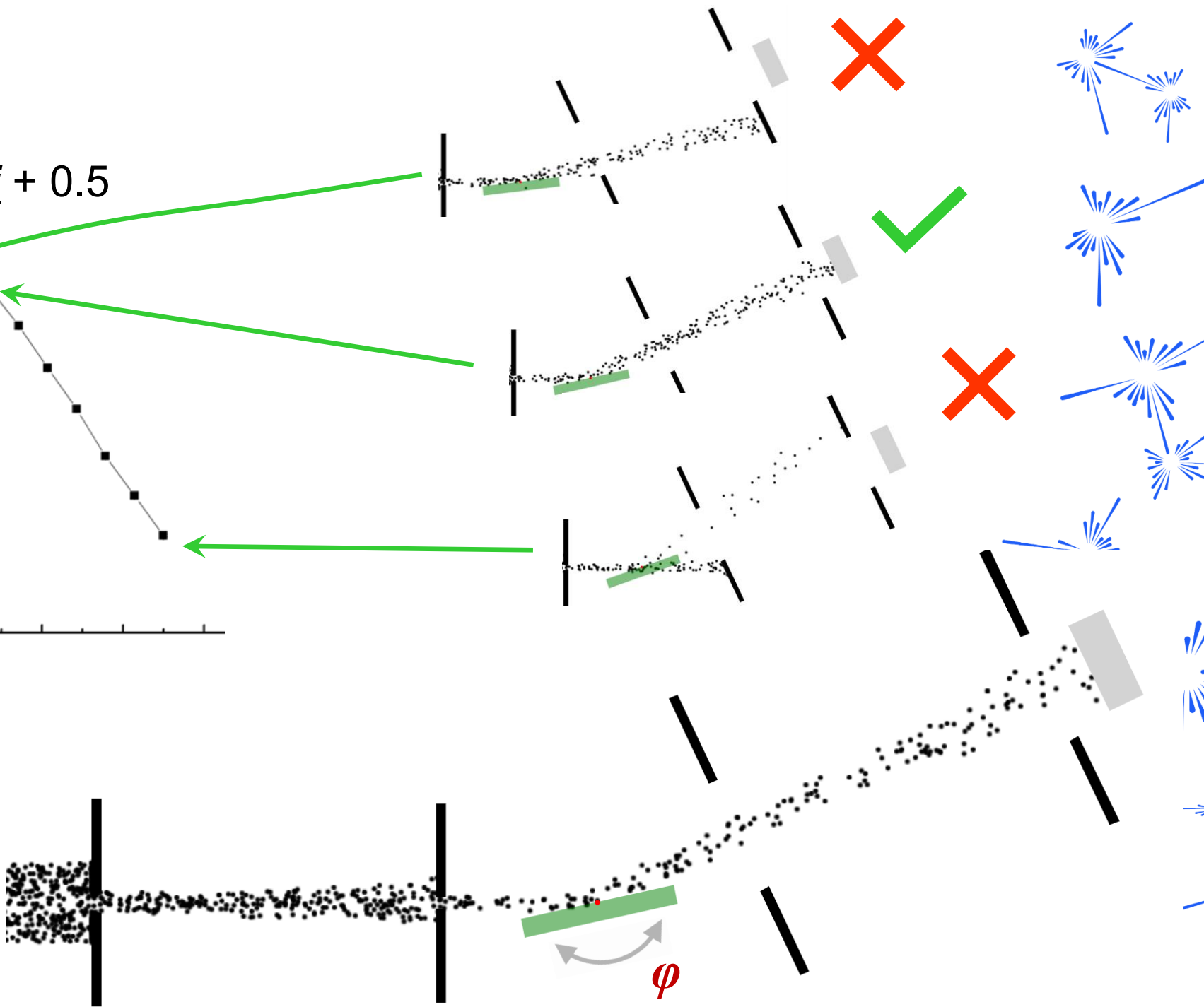
Set  $\theta = 0.5$ ; Set  $\phi = \phi + 0.5$

$\phi$  rocking scan



reposition  $\phi$

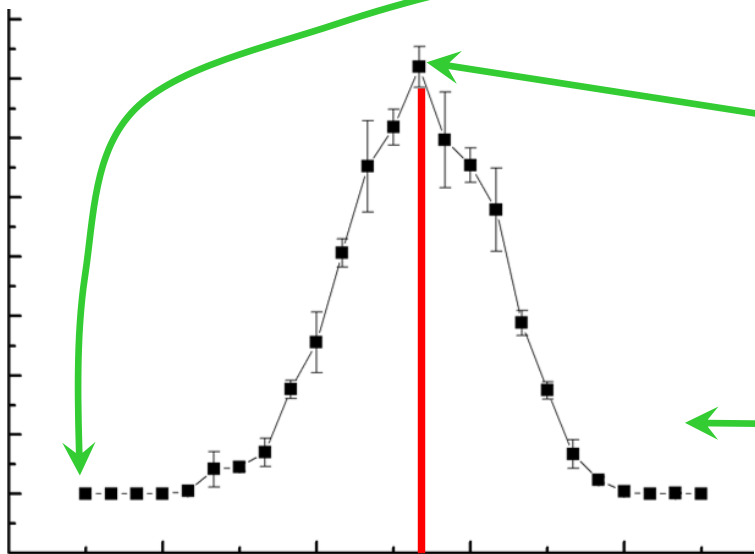
$\phi$



# NR alignment algorithm

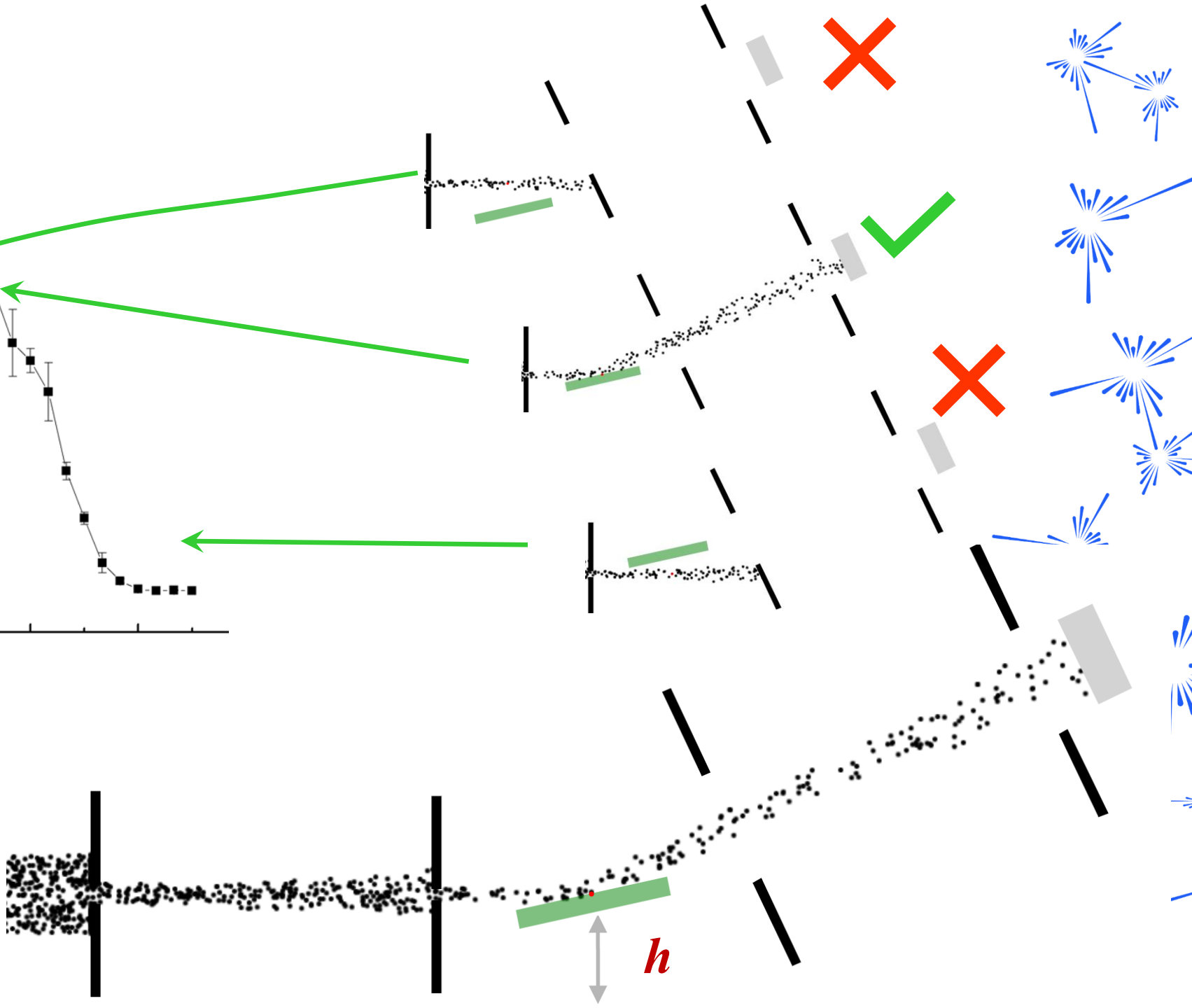
## Stage 2. Reflection mode

height scan



reposition height

$h$



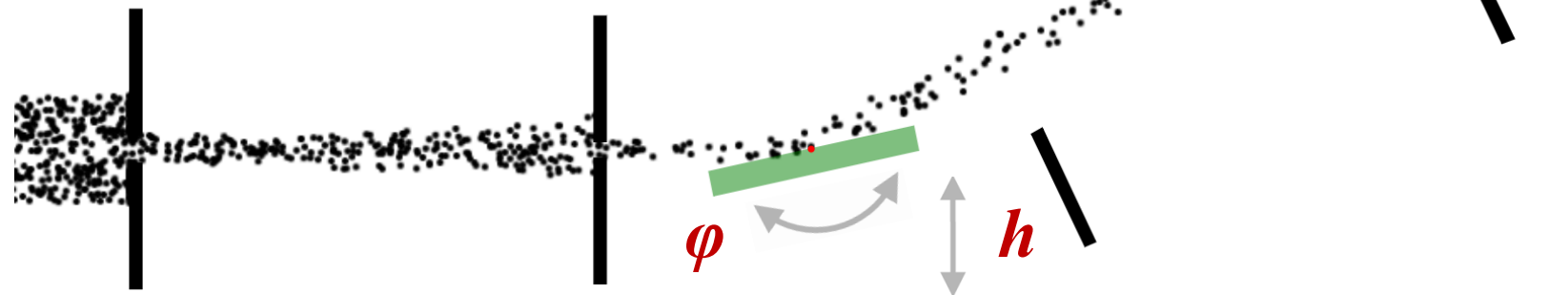
# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 2. Reflection mode

1.  $\phi$  scan; reposition  $\phi$
2. height scan; reposition height

(gaussian-like dependencies expected)

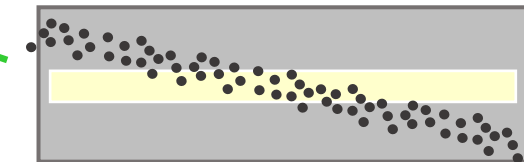
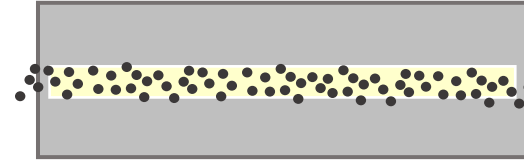
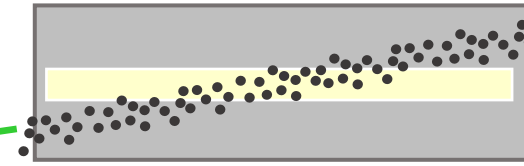
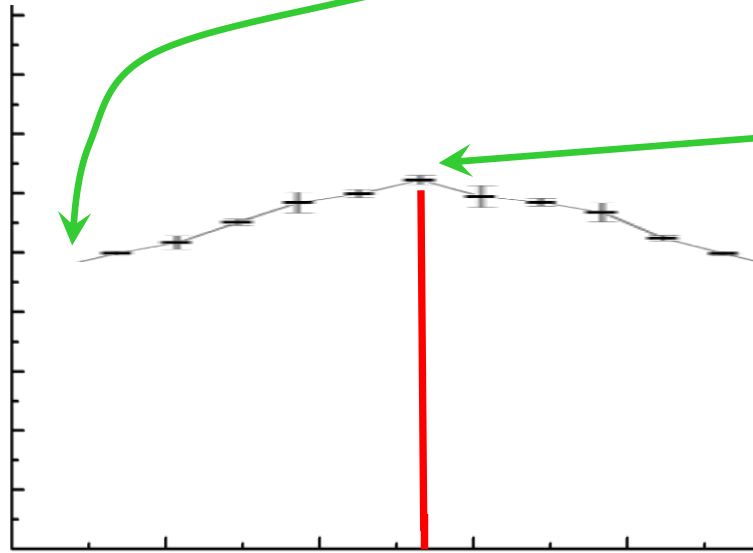
Repeat iteratively until you find the optimum **within the error limits**



# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 2. Reflection mode

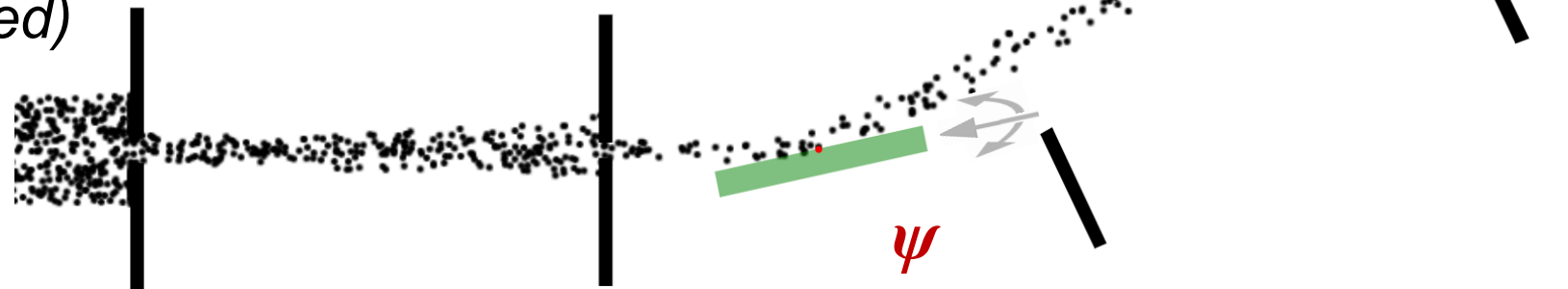
$\rho si$  pitch scan



reposition  $\rho si$

$\psi$

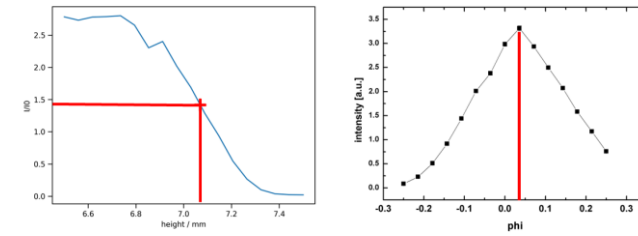
(rescan  $\phi$  and height if needed)



# NR alignment algorithm

## Stage 0. Laser mode

install the sample using laser spot

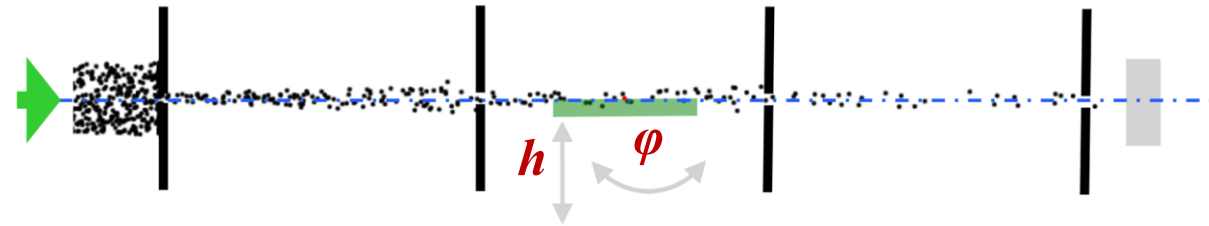


typical scans

## Stage 1. Transmission mode

0. Set  $\theta = 0$

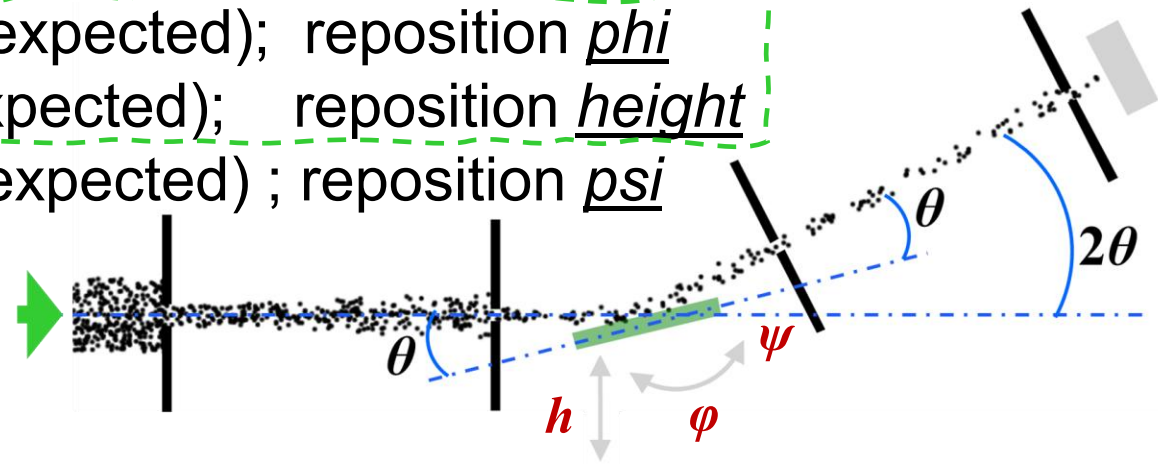
1. height scan (step-like dependence expected); reposition height
2. phi scan (gaussian-like dependence expected); reposition phi
3. height scan (step-like dependence expected); reposition height



## Stage 2. Reflection mode

0. Set  $\theta = 0.5$ ; Set  $\phi = \phi + 0.5$

1. phi scan (gaussian-like dependence expected); reposition phi
2. height scan (step-like dependence expected); reposition height
3. psi scan (gaussian-like dependence expected); reposition psi



Repeat iteratively until we find the optimum **within the error limits.**

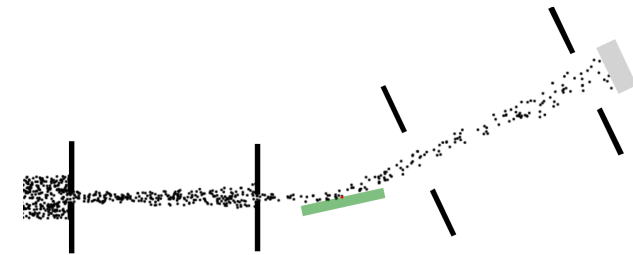
# Some virtual practice



## Web-based (html and javascript) calculators for neutron scattering

Examples:

- [X-ray and neutron reflectivity calculator](#)
- [Polarized neutron reflectivity calculator](#)
- [Wavelength and velocity distributions of thermal neutrons](#)
- [Off-specular experiment planner \(Qx-Qz space to Th-2Th coords\)](#)
- [Beam divergence from slits](#)
- [Reflectometer alignment simulation](#)
- [Scattering periodic table](#)

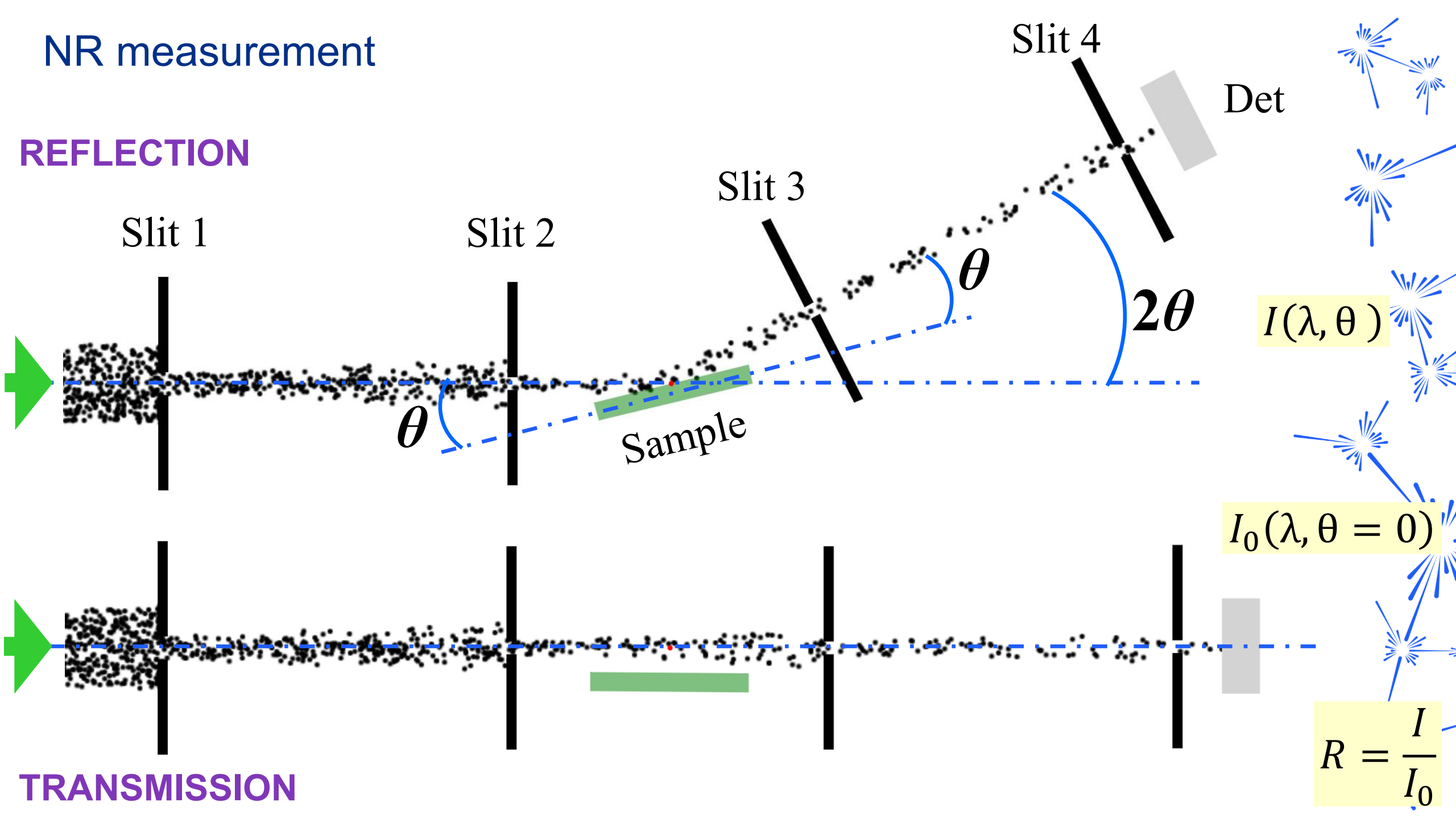


<https://pages.nist.gov/reflectometry-calculators/reflectometer-alignment.html>



# NR measurement

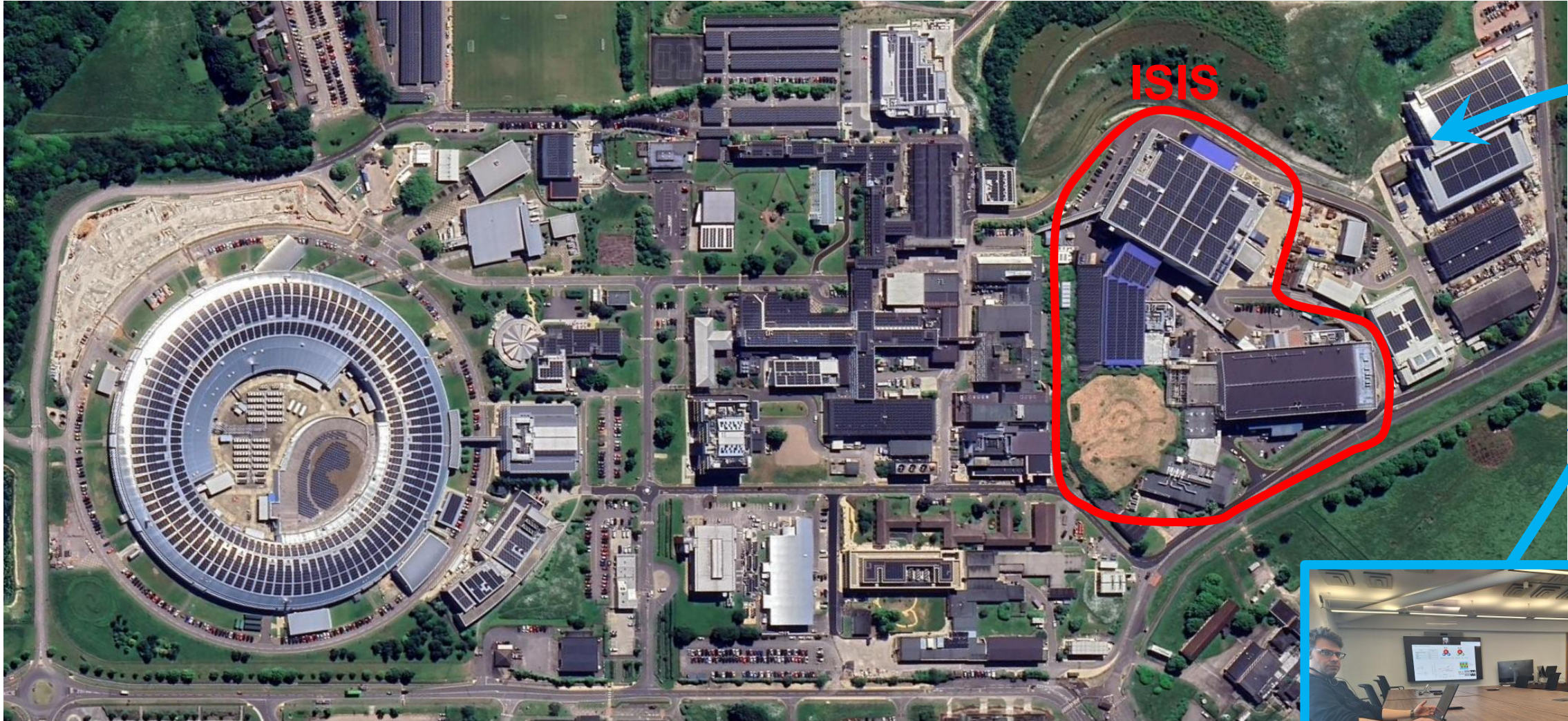
## REFLECTION



## TRANSMISSION

Rutherford Appleton Lab,

Harwell Campus



[www.isis.stfc.ac.uk](http://www.isis.stfc.ac.uk)

[@isisneutronmuon](https://twitter.com/isisneutronmuon)

[uk.linkedin.com/showcase/isis-neutron-and-muon-source](https://uk.linkedin.com/showcase/isis-neutron-and-muon-source)

ISIS Neutron and Muon Source

ISIS Reflectometry Training Course

23<sup>rd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> April 2026

