

## **IPNS Overview**

March 16, 2005, Ray Teller

#### **Argonne National Laboratory**



A U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science Laboratory Operated by The University of Chicago





- •Many important experiments are not fluxlimited
- •Access to samples and ideas are key
- •IPNS-APS-CNM-user community linkages can serve to drive world-class science













### Target, Moderators and Instruments





4

4 spectometers

Pioneering

Science and

Technology





### **Unique Neutron Properties**





Science and

Technology

#### Some Science - Diffraction: LSFC Membrane (900°C)



of Energy



#### Glass and liquid structure determinations need:

- Elemental contrasts (must have x-rays + neutrons)
- <u>Very</u> low neutron backgrounds
- The APS/IPNS program is the world's most productive!

Future GLAD upgrades include additional detectors and collimators (~\$500K)

In this example a new glass (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>) whose formation was contrary to conventional wisdom, was synthesized by containerless melting. Note the unusual Mg coord. (Science Vol 203, Mar 2004)



Pioneerina

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**Fechnology** 







# **Science - Mechanism of Antimicrobial Polypeptides**





- Joint neutron/xray studies (amorphous, crystalline diffraction)
- > In-situ, notably high pressure, studies
- Diffraction
  - > IPNS is competitive on the world stage
- ≻ SANS

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Science and

echnology

- > NIST competitive
- Joint APS-IPNS programs
- Many inelastic experiments (H)
- > Joint CNM/IPNS programs
  - ➤ (reflectometry+ SANS)
- Unique instruments (polarized neutrons, spin echo, diffuse scattering discrimination)





