

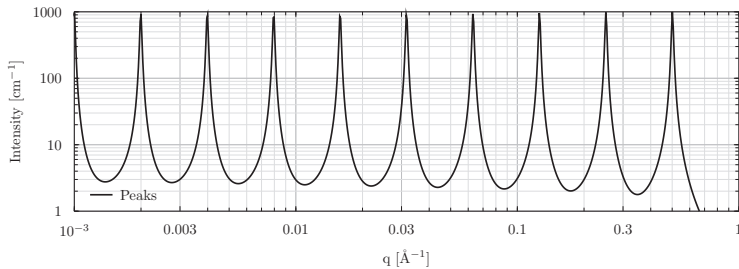
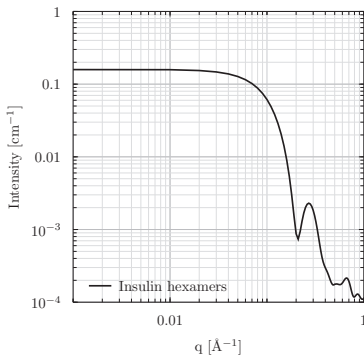
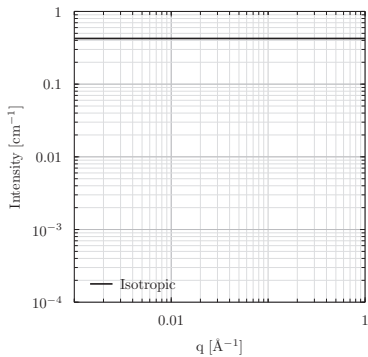
Compact SANS Construction proposal

Instrument Back-end

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Sample models



$I(q)$ -monitor

$$R_{ij} = \sqrt{X_i^2 + Y_j^2}, \quad 2\theta_{ij} = \text{atan}(R_{ij}/\text{dist}),$$

$$\Omega_{ij} = \frac{dA \cdot \cos(2\theta_{ij})}{\text{dist}^2 + X_i^2 + Y_j^2},$$

$$v_s = \frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}_s},$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{2K}v_s},$$

$$q_{ijs} = \frac{4\pi \sin(\theta_{ij})}{\lambda_s},$$

$$k = \text{floor}\left(\frac{q_{ijs} - q_{\min}}{\Delta q}\right).$$

$$\text{Counts}_k = \sum_{ijs \in k} \text{Counts}_{ijs}$$

$$\text{Weight}_k = \sum_{ijs \in k} \phi_s \Omega_{ij}$$

$$I(q_k) = \text{Counts}_k / \text{Weight}_k, \quad \frac{\partial^2 S(q_k)}{\partial q \partial t} = \text{Counts}_k / \Delta q$$

Signal to noise estimation

Signal:

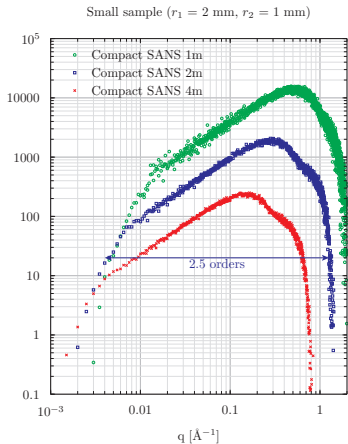
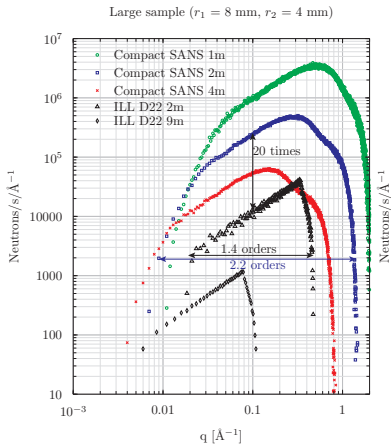
$$S(q) = \frac{\partial^2 S(q)}{\partial q \partial t} \Delta q \Delta t. \quad (1)$$

Assuming Poisson statistics, the level of statistical noise can be estimated as:

$$N(q) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial^2 S(q)}{\partial q \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 B(q)}{\partial q \partial t} \right) \Delta q \Delta t}, \quad (2)$$

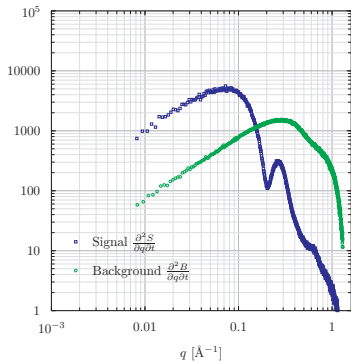
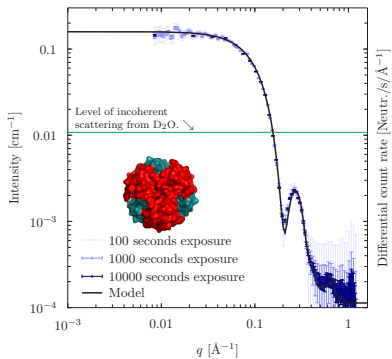
where $\frac{\partial^2 B(q)}{\partial q \partial t}$ is the differential count rate of the background.

Isotropic spectrum

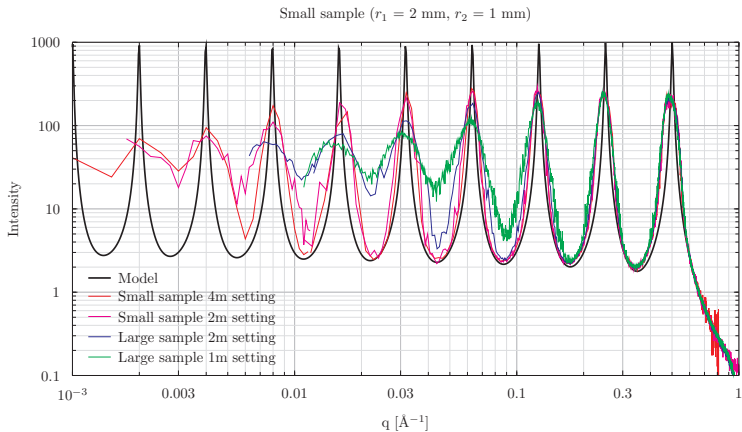


1mm water

Insulin hexamers



Logarithmic peaks



Conclusion

- ▶ Measure 100 μl of sample very fast (10 to 100 sec) allowing for new types of time resolved studies
- ▶ Measure down to 10 μl of weakly scattering sample within reasonable time (1000 sec)
- ▶ Relatively poor λ -resolution does not seem to be an issue for the types of sample considered
- ▶ To broaden the use of the instrument resolution may be improved with a system of choppers