



<u>COherent NUclear Scattering from Single crystals</u>

# Software for the evaluation of Synchrotron Mössbauer Spectra

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## **Scattering channels:**



incoherent

$$|\phi_j^{(i)}\rangle \neq |\phi_j^{(f)}\rangle$$

#### PHOENIX software

☆ supported since 1995, 29 years
 ☆ tutorials in 2008, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018

coherent elastic

$$|\Psi_i\rangle = |\Psi_f\rangle$$

#### CONUSS software

- ☆ supported since 1985, 39 years
- ☆ tutorials in 2005, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2023

![](_page_1_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### NBS – Nuclear Bragg Scattering

- ☆ introduced in 1985
  - E.Gerdau et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 54 (1985)
- ☆ uses (pure) nuclear Bragg reflections
- ☆ few applications due to need for high-quality single crystals

![](_page_2_Figure_6.jpeg)

E.Gerdau et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 54 (1985)

![](_page_2_Figure_8.jpeg)

#### https://www.nrixs.com/pdf/nrs\_hamburg\_2015.pdf

![](_page_2_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### experimental setup

GINRS – Grazing Incidence Nuclear Resonant Scattering

- ☆ introduced in 1991
  - M.Grote et al., Europhys.Lett. 17 (1991)
- ☆ uses specular reflection off thin films containing Mössbauer isotopes
- ☆ applications in magnetism of nano-structures

![](_page_3_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_7.jpeg)

R.Röhlsberger et al., Phys.Rev. B 67 (2003)

#### study of spin structures

![](_page_3_Figure_10.jpeg)

R.Röhlsberger et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 89 (2002)

![](_page_3_Picture_12.jpeg)

tSMS – time-resolved Synchrotron Mössbauer Spectroscopy (a.k.a. NFS)

- ☆ introduced in 1991 J.Hastings et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 66 (1991)
- ☆ internal magnetic fields, electric field gradients, isomer shifts
- ☆ applications include magnetic phase transitions, determination of spin & valence states, and melting studies
- ☆ requires appropriate time structure

![](_page_4_Figure_6.jpeg)

https://www.nrixs.com/pdf/sms\_intro17.pdf

![](_page_4_Picture_8.jpeg)

eSMS – energy-resolved Synchrotron Mössbauer Spectroscopy

- ☆ introduced in 1997
  G.V.Smirnov et al., Phys.Rev. B 55 (1997)
- ☆ pure nuclear Bragg reflections create narrow-bandwidth x-ray
- ☆ polarization filtering methods are now developed (see talk by T.S.Toellner)

![](_page_5_Figure_5.jpeg)

experimental setup

G.V.Smirnov et al., Phys.Rev. B 55 (1997)

#### velocity spectrum

![](_page_5_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_9.jpeg)

## tSMS versus eSMS:

- > time structure of storage ring: tSMS requires special timing modes
- statistical quality (inverse relative error) of a measured spectrum

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

 $\succ$  evaluation capabilities  $\rightarrow$  CONUSS

![](_page_6_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **About CONUSS:**

developed 1983-1986 by E. Gerdau and W. Sturhahn at the University of Hamburg

- ☆ coherent elastic nuclear and electronic Bragg scattering
- ☆ explain first NRS experiments (Gerdau et al. PRL 54, 1985)
- ☆ FORTRAN code implemented on IBM 360 mainframe (MVS-VM)

improved 1986-today by W. Sturhahn and supported by the University of Hamburg (1986-1993), ESRF (1992), APS (1992-2010), MPI-Halle (2012-2013)

- ☆ forward scattering (SMS a.k.a. NFS) added in 1991
- ☆ ported to Sun UNIX in 1992
- ☆ extended data handling capability (fitting) added in 1996
- ☆ ported to Linux in 2004, to MacOS in 2011
- ☆ grazing incidence scattering (GINS) added in 2015

publications related to CONUSS:

W. Sturhahn and E. Gerdau, Phys. Rev. B 49 (1994) W. Sturhahn, Hyperfine Interact 125 (2000)

![](_page_7_Picture_13.jpeg)

## **More on CONUSS:**

- has been used for data evaluation in numerous publications
- distributed under GPL, source code public, evaluations traceable
- can be obtained at https://www.nrixs.com no charge
- > a major upgrade, CONUSS-2.0.0, was released in 2010
  - ☆ simple installation procedure for Linux and MacOS
  - ☆ all previous capabilities of CONUSS
  - ☆ enhanced fit capabilities & run-time graphics
  - new Monte Carlo approach to find fit start-values, explore the parameter space, and perform smart parameter search

## CONUSS 2.1.0, 2.1.1, 2.2.0, 2.2.1, 2.3.0 released 2015 to 2023

- ☆ support of grazing incidence geometry
- ☆ input parameter simplifications
- ☆ dual fit mode, absorber scan modes
- ☆ user-defined source profiles
- ☆ kdec module for deconvolution of multi-line source profiles
- ☆ time-domain-interferometry mode

## CONUSS-3.0.0 with GUI released 2024

![](_page_8_Picture_17.jpeg)

## **The CONUSS GUI:**

**software** 

- ➢ GUI upgrade, CONUSS-3.0.0, supported by Caltech
  - ☆ translates functionality into Tcl/Tk for Unix and MacOS
  - ☆ maintains all previous capabilities of CLI
  - ☆ enhancements of core modules

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### **CONUSS now supports:**

- > all Mössbauer isotopes, user-defined isotope data
- ➢ forward scattering, grazing incidence, and Bragg/Laue reflections
- > no limitations by sample structure
- combined hyperfine interactions
- distributions of hyperfine fields
- orientational distributions (textures)
- Blume-Tjon magnetic hyperfine field relaxation
- full polarization and directional dependences
- thickness effects
- time-resolved Mössbauer spectra (tSMS)
- energy-resolved Mössbauer spectra (eSMS and traditional)
- sample combinations with optional scanning, TDI mode
- $\succ$  time, energy, and angle averaging
- sample thickness distributions
- comparison to experimental data including fitting
- flexible assignment and grouping of fit parameters

![](_page_10_Picture_17.jpeg)

## **CONUSS provides solutions:**

problem	program	SIF	example directory
fitting data	kctl	in_kctl	
forward scattering, time spectra		in_kfor	kctl-NFS1, kctl-NFS2
dual fit		in_kfor	kctl-NFS3
forward scattering, energy spectrum		in_kfor	kctl-NFS4
forward scattering, TDI spectrum		in_kfor	m kctl-TDI
Mössbauer spectroscopy		in_kfor	kctl-MBS1, kctl-MBS2
grazing incidence		in_kgin	kctl-GINS
Bragg/Laue diffraction		in_kref	kctl-NBS1, kctl-NBS2
explore parameter space	kmco	in_kmco	
forward scattering or Mössbauer		in_kfor	$\rm kmco-NFS$
grazing incidence		in_kgin	m kmco-GINS
Bragg/Laue diffraction		in_kref	kmco-NBS
calculate spectra			
forward scattering or Mössbauer	kfmf	in_kfor	kfmf-NFS, kfor-NFS
grazing incidence	kgmf	in_kgin	kgmf-GINS, kgmf-GIS
Bragg/Laue diffraction	$\operatorname{krmf}$	in_kref	krmf-NBS1, krmf-NBS2

![](_page_11_Picture_2.jpeg)