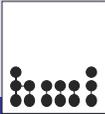


**Present Status
of
Neutron Sample
Environments
at
High Magnetic Fields
and
Low Temperatures**

Michael Meissner

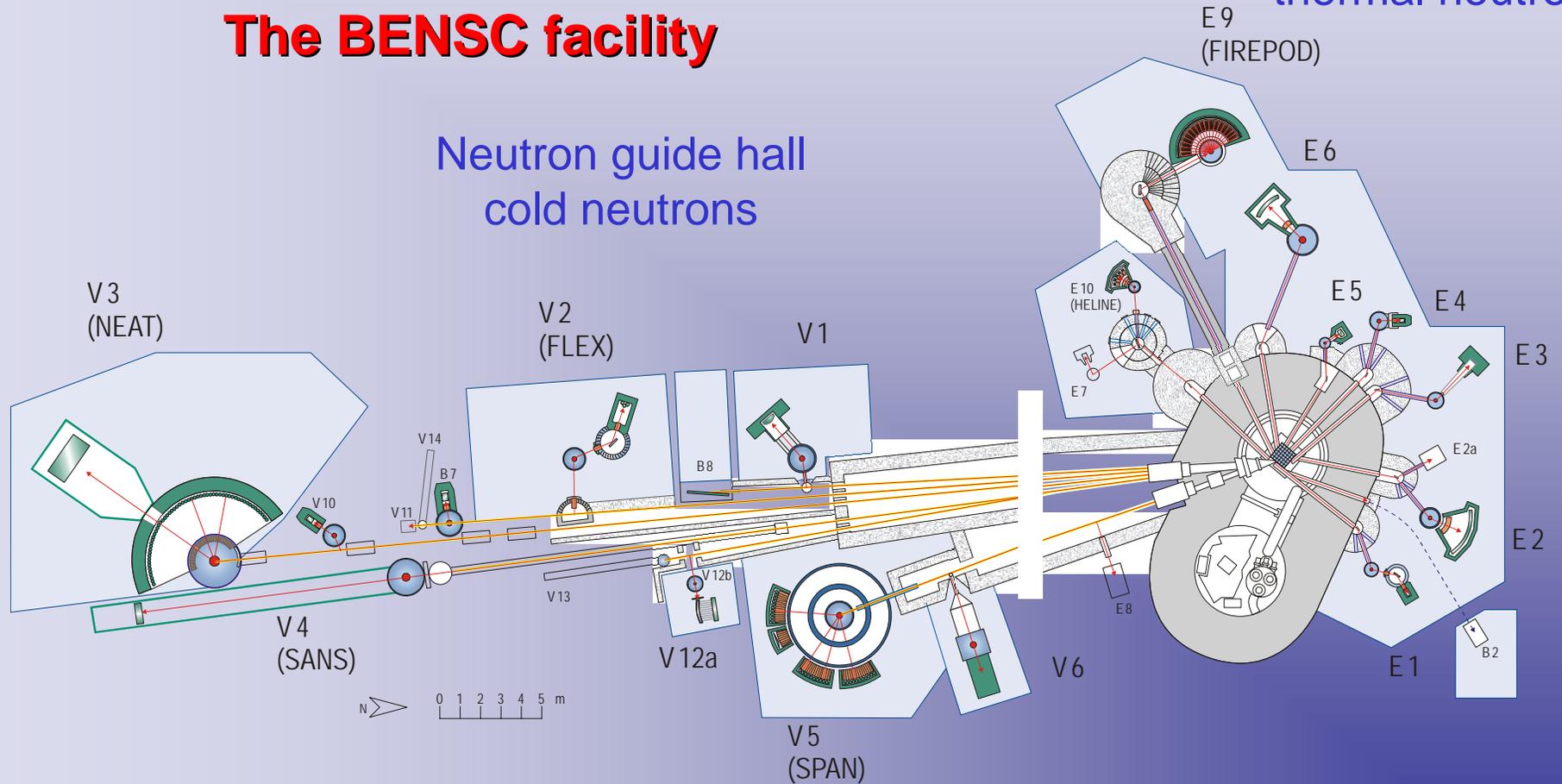
**Hahn-Meitner-Institut
Berlin, Germany**

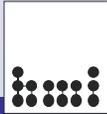


Berlin Neutron Scattering Center: The BENSCH facility

Experimental hall
thermal neutrons

Neutron guide hall
cold neutrons





Sample Environment at HMI-BENSC

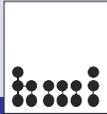
Variation of external thermodynamic fields

→ **Temperature** $T = 30 \text{ mK} \dots 1 \text{ K} \dots 300\text{K} \dots 600 \text{ K} \dots 2000\text{K}$

→ **Magnetic Field** $H = \sim 50 \mu\text{T} \dots 5 \text{ T} \dots 15 \text{ T} \dots 17.5 \text{ T}$

→ **Pressure** $p = <1 \text{ mbar} \dots 1 \text{ bar} \dots 200 \text{ bar} \dots 10 \text{ kbar}$

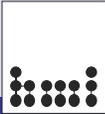
→ **verify combinations of all 3 fields**



Low Temperature Systems

- Gas expansion refrigerator (CCR or PT): 3 K ... 500K
- Orange cryostat: 1.2 K ... 600 K
- CCR plus ^4He insert: 1.0 K ... 330 K

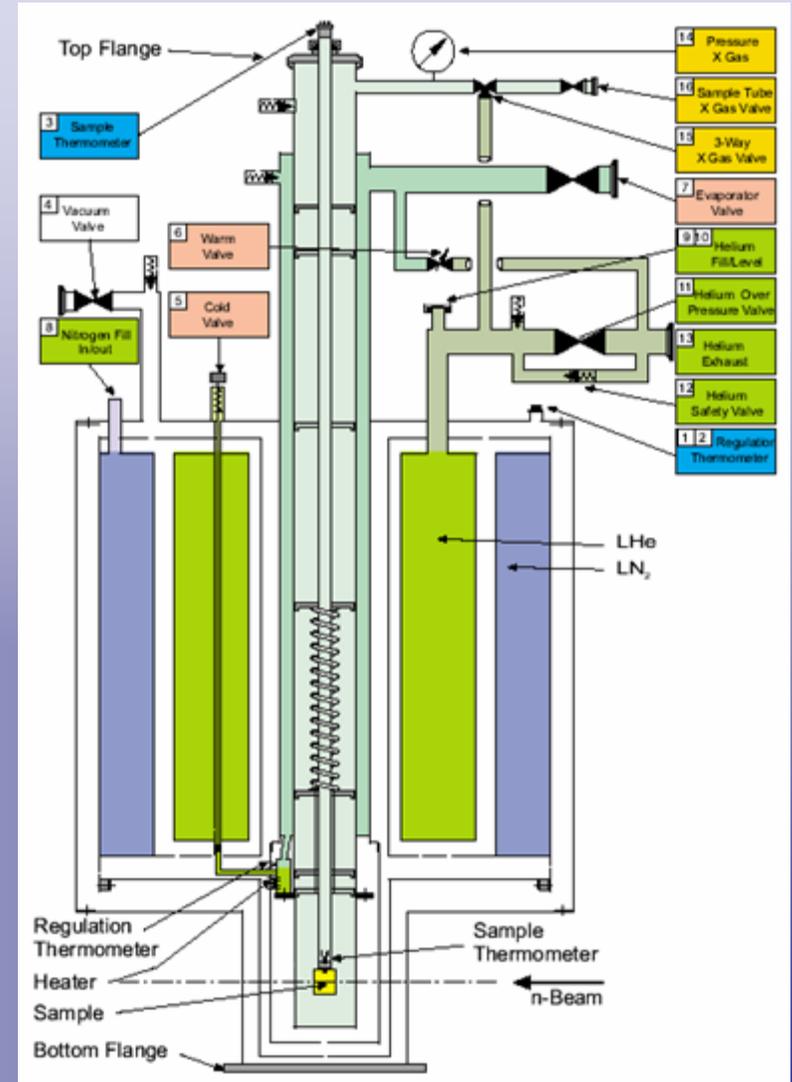
- ^3He insert: ~350 mK ... 30 K
- ^3He / ^4He dilution insert: ~20 mK ... <1 K

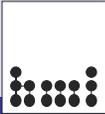


Orange cryostat

(ILL / AS)

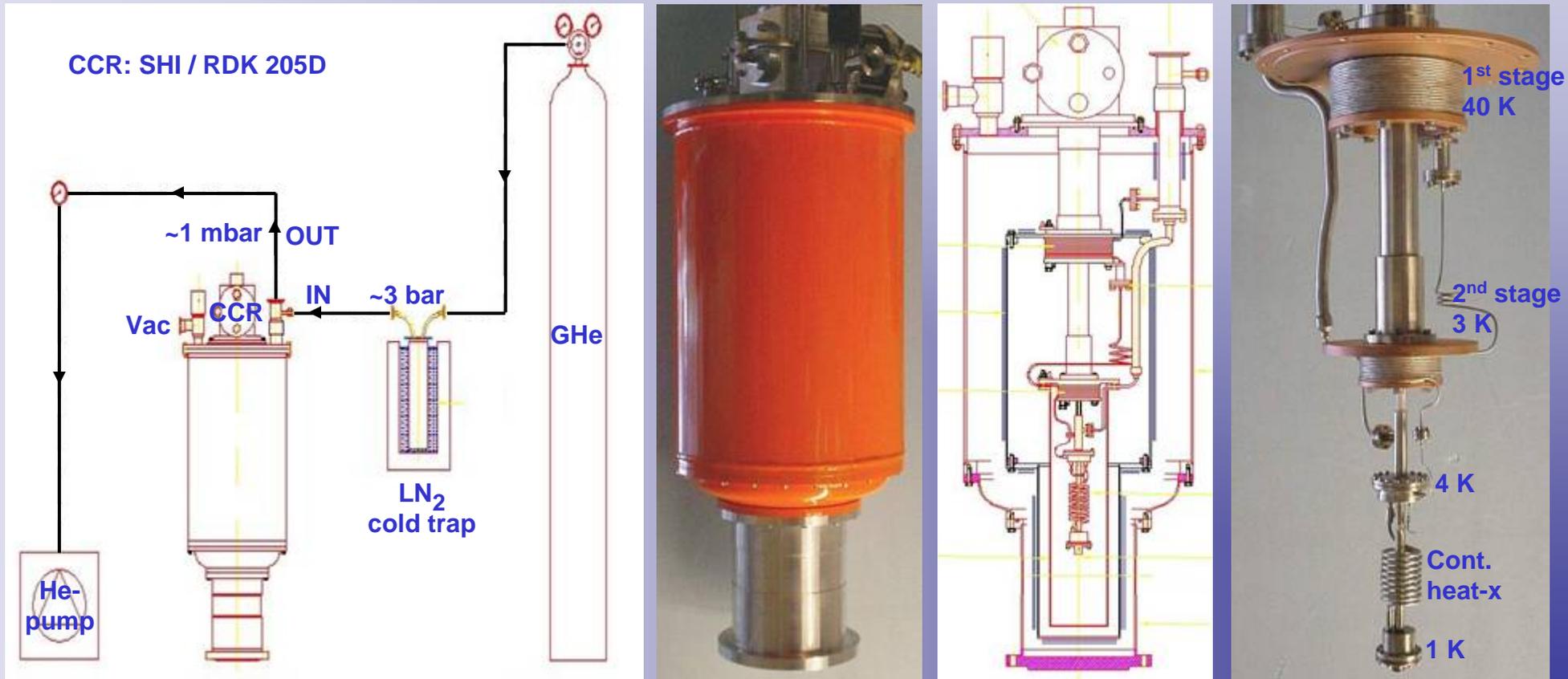
T = 1.2 K ... 600 K

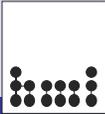




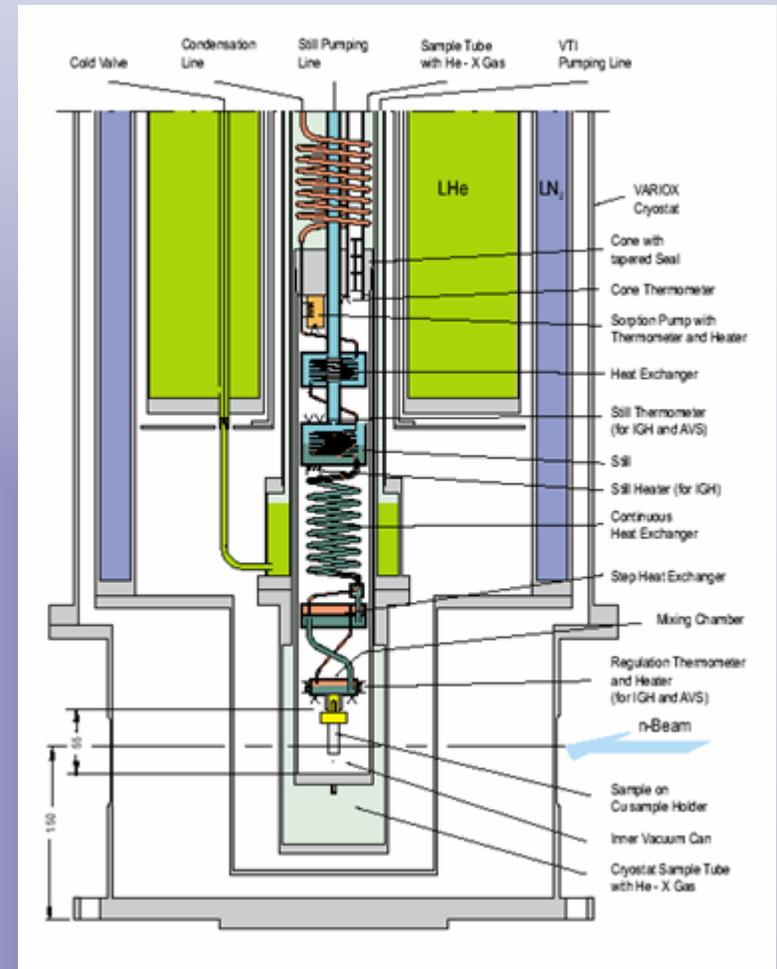
⁴He evaporation insert (HMI / AS) for closed cycle refrigerators

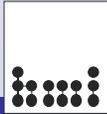
T = 1.0K – 330K





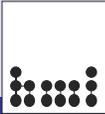
$^3\text{He} / ^4\text{He}$ dilution insert (HMI / OI) for Orange-type cryostats $T = 0.03 \text{ K} \dots 330 \text{ K}$





Superconducting Magnet Systems

- Split-pairs in NbTi @ 4.2 K: 5 T ... 9 T (OI, CL, AS ...)
→ CCR cooled („LHe-free“) NbTi split-pairs: FRM, ANSO
- Split-pairs in NbTi + NbSn₃ @ 2.2 K: 12 T ... 15 T
→ OI's split-pair 15 T cryomagnet: 2 x HMI, ILL, FRM, PSI
→ Rare earth material booster: 15 T → 17.5 T (4 x 6 mm³)
- Split-pairs in HTS + NbTi + NbSn₃ @ 4.2 K: 20 T ... 25 T ???



Range of Cryomagnets at HMI-BENSC



VM-1B
15 T

14.5 T
vert.
sym.

7 T
vert.
asym.

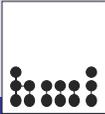
4 T
hor.
wide
angle

5 T
vert.
sym.

6 T
hor.

6 T
vert.
asym.

VM-5 (AS)
6 T warm bore

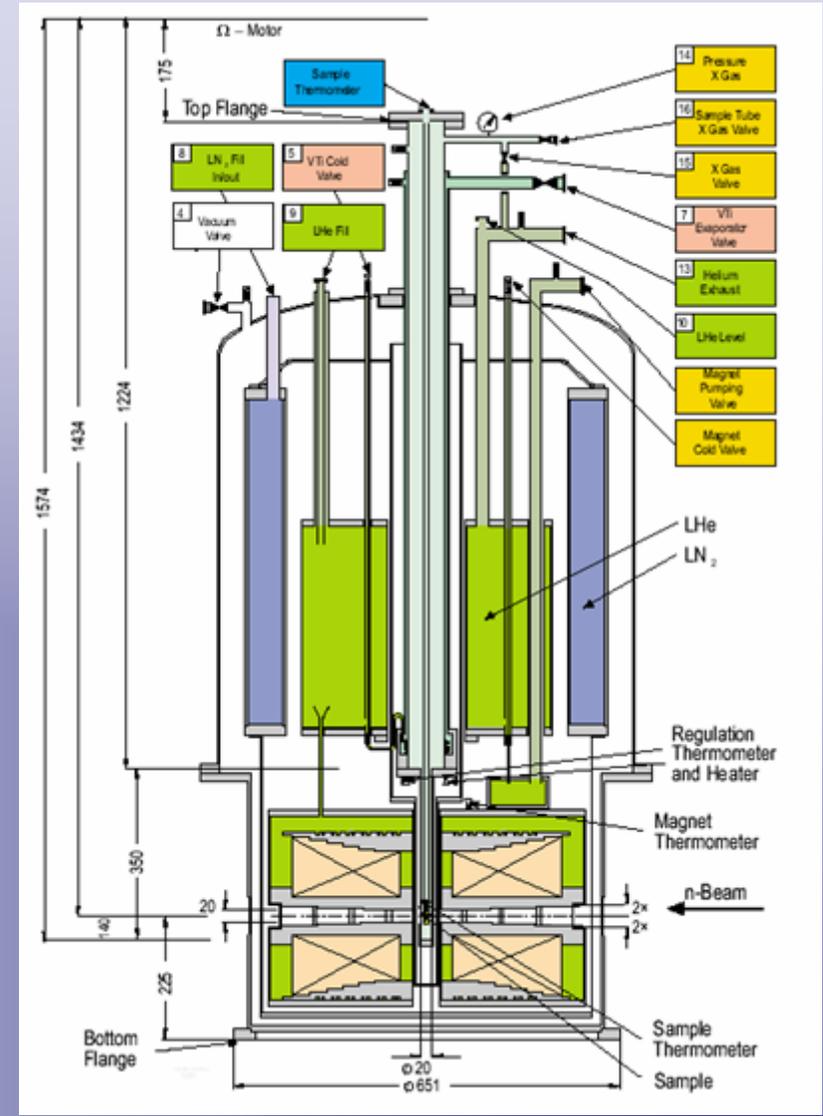


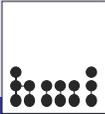
VM-1 / VM-1B

14.5 / 15.0 T

Cryomagnets (OI)

T = 1.4 K ... 300 K



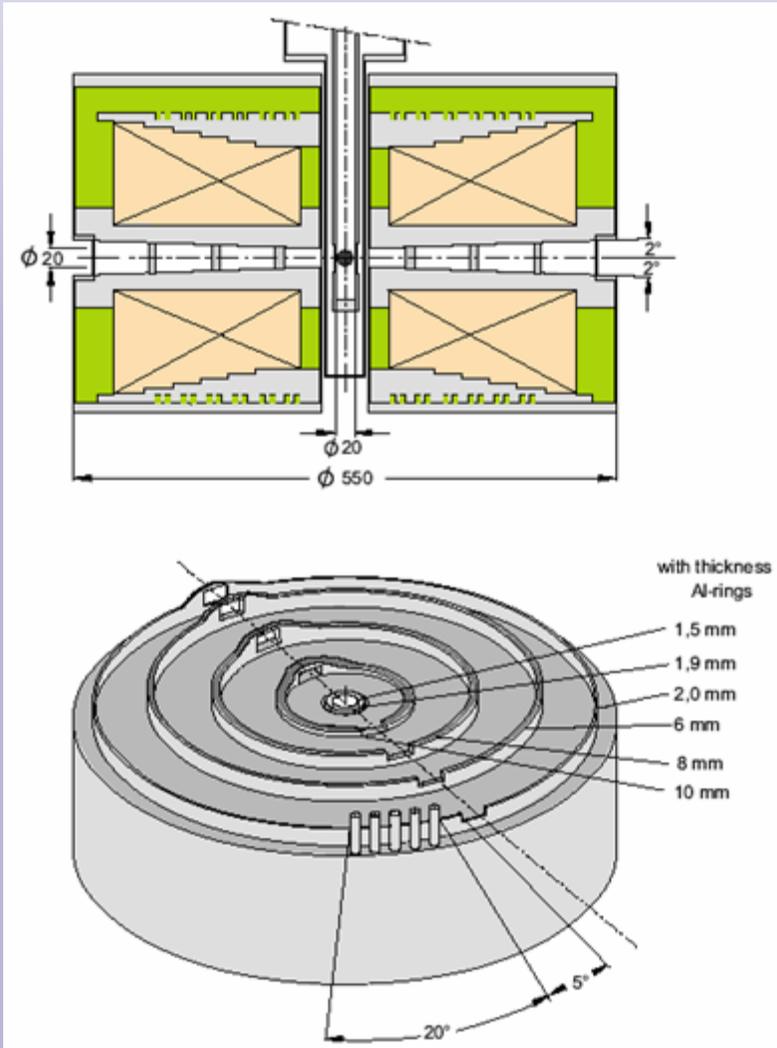


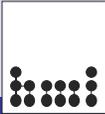
Magnet structure

14.5 / 15.0 T

Cryomagnets (OI)

VM-1 & VM-1B





Dilution Stick Insert (30mK – 300K)



Al vacuum can
dia 45 mm

For 15 T:
350 mm extension
Cu rod dia 10 mm
Al can dia 19.5 mm

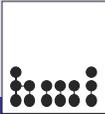
Dy-booster Insert (+2.5T / 1.5-80K)



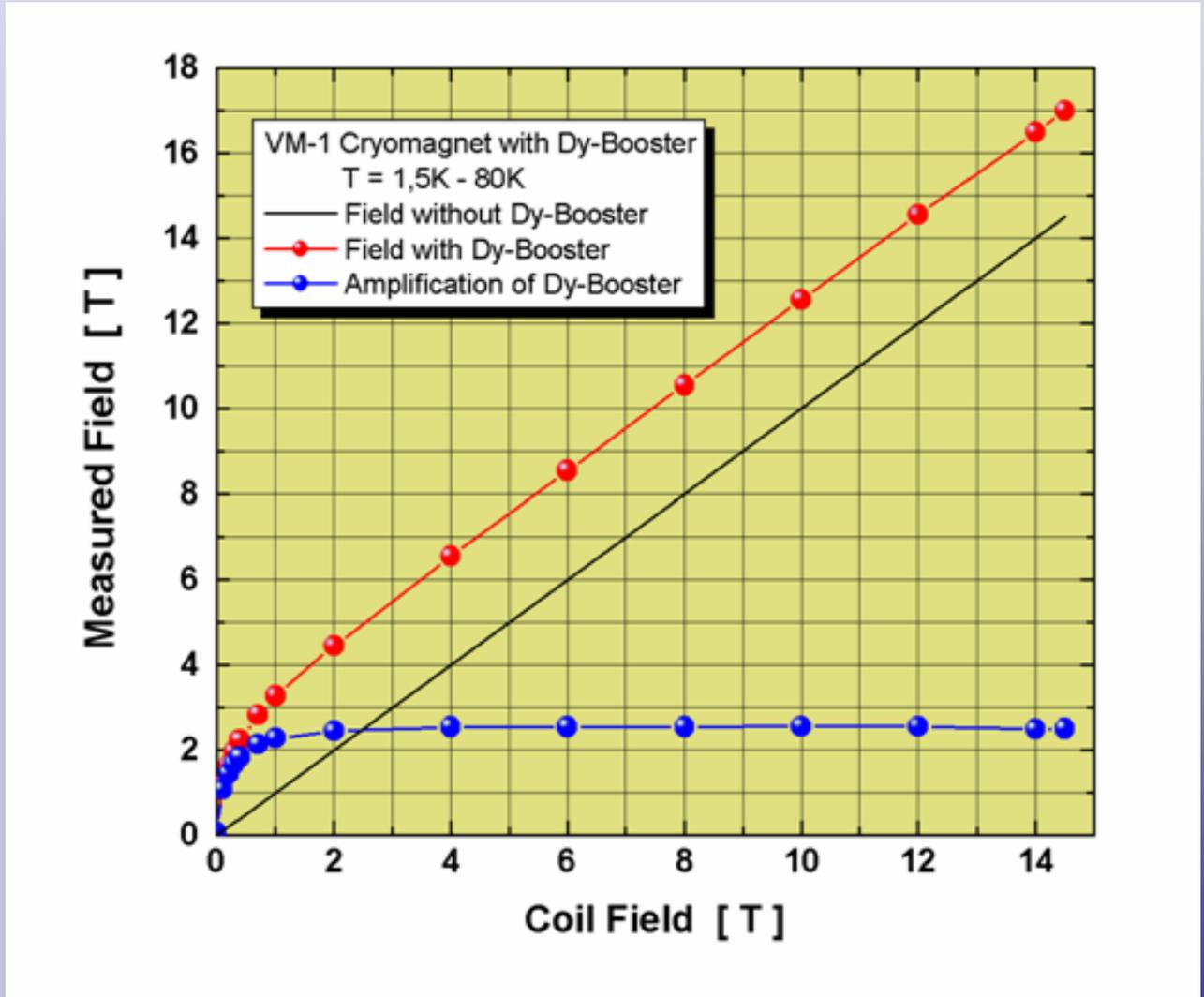
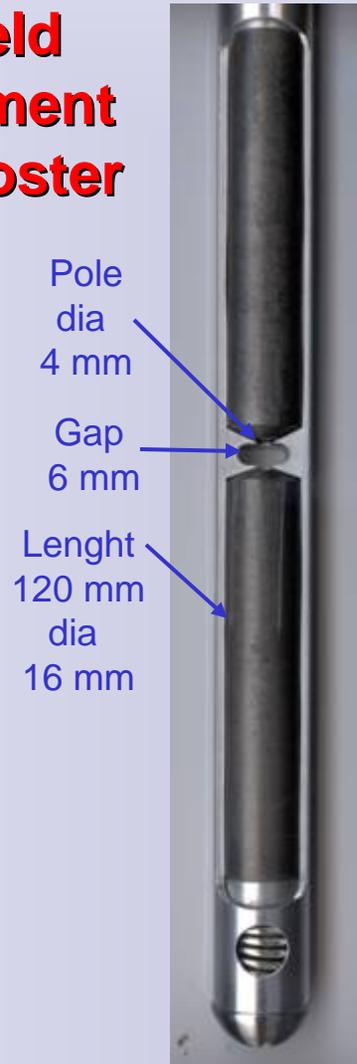
Inserted into
dia 50 / 20mm
sample tube
with He-x-gas

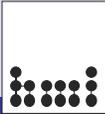
Dia 18 mm
rotatable and
centered by spacer rings

**Dilution stick
and
Dy-Booster
(OI / HMI)**

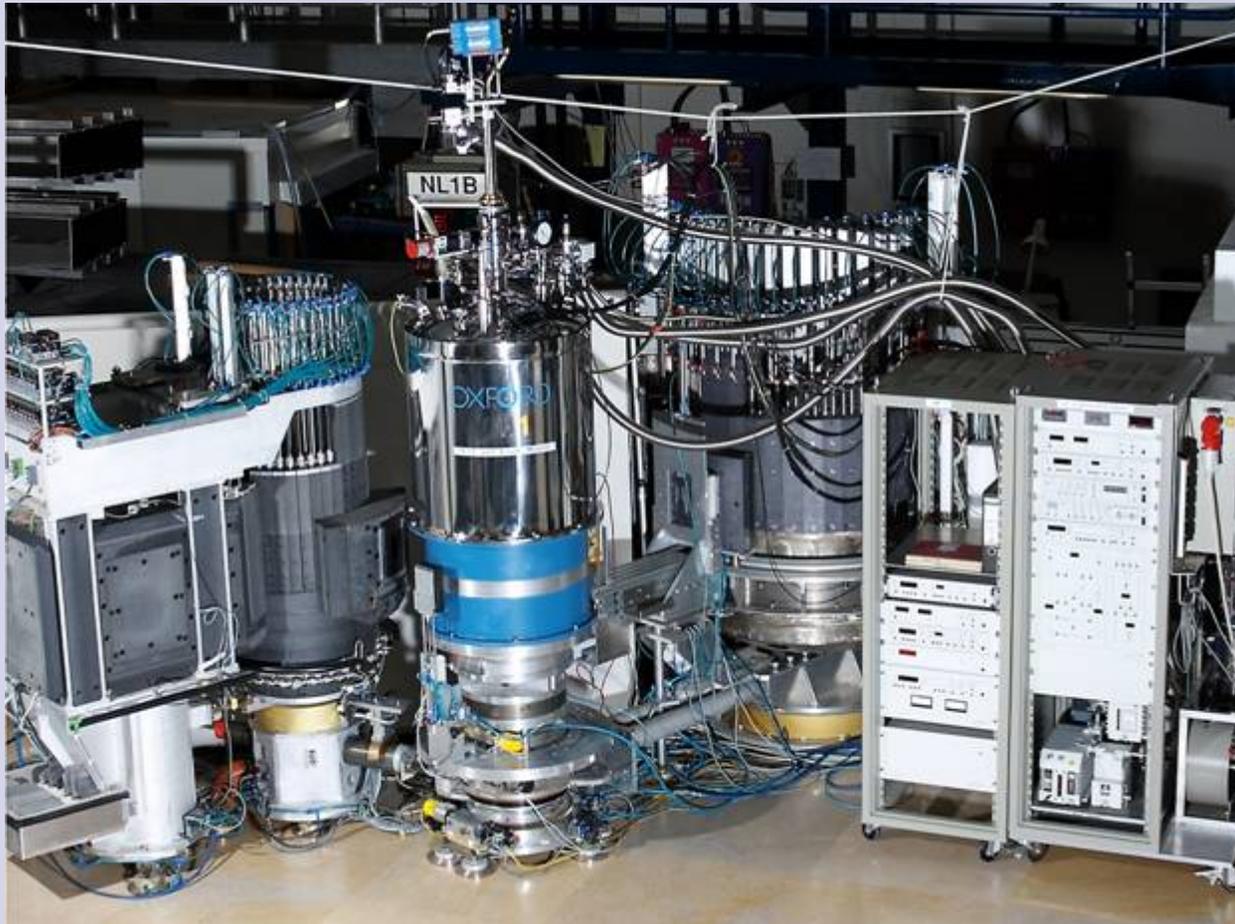


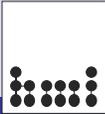
2.5 T field enhancement by Dy-booster





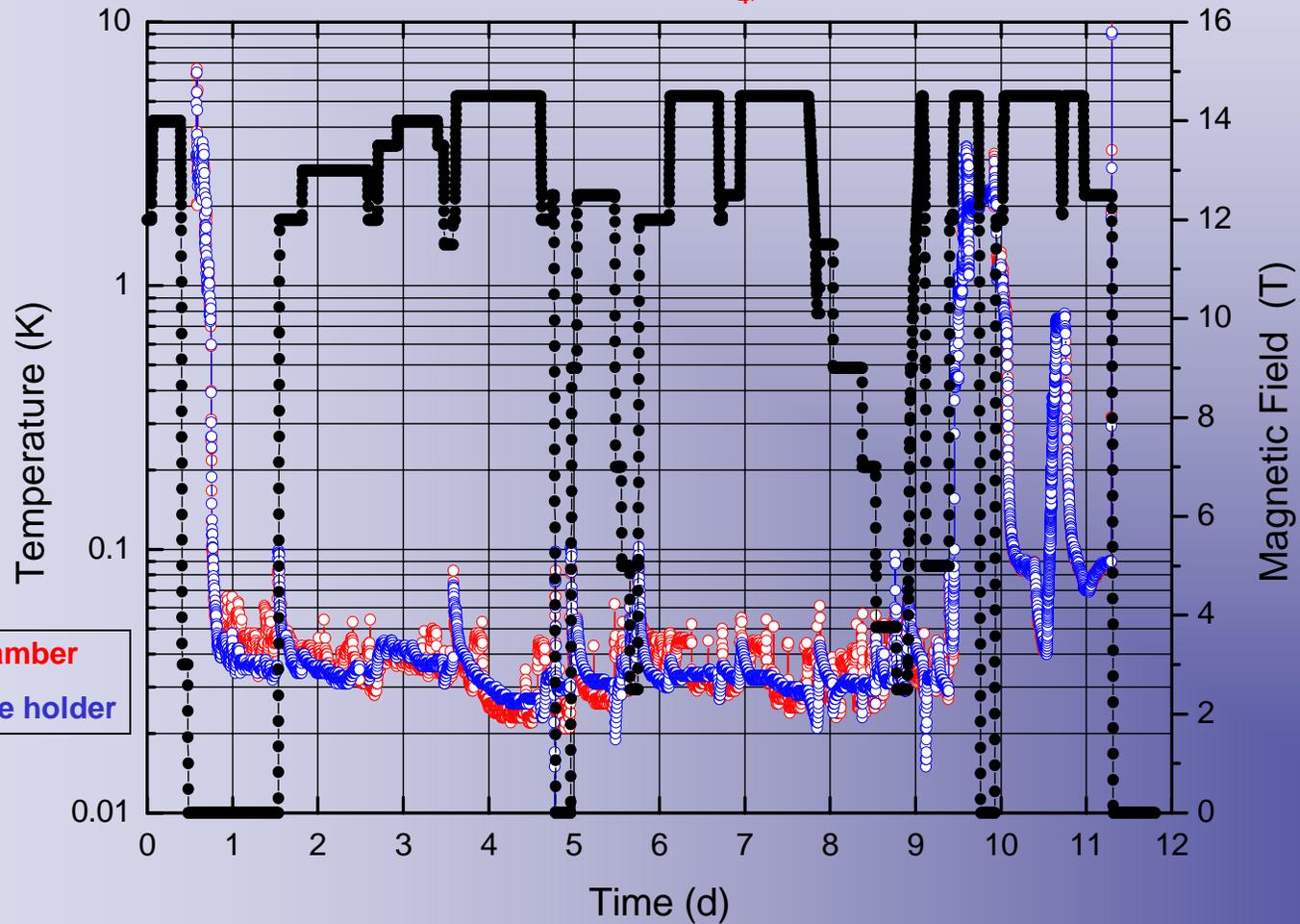
VM-1 with DS-2 Insert on Triple Axis Spectrometer V2

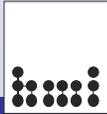




User experiment with VM-1 & DS-2 on Spectrometer V2

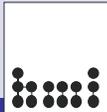
Enderle et al. on CuGeO_4 , March 2001



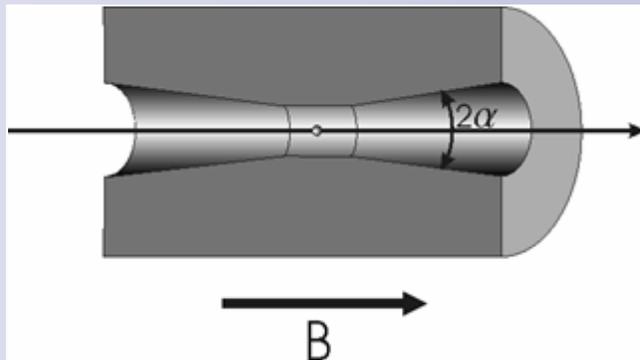


The N40T Project

- Solenoid coil with resistive Cu technique: 40 T
 - electric power of 40 MW (80 kA @ 500 V)
 - cooling power by water (5°C → 20°C, 30 bar, 400 Liter/sec)
- Horizontal NHMFL “Florida Bitter Magnet“: no solenoid
 - tapered bore with scattering angle ~25°
- F. Mezei’s new conception of adjustable wavelength:
 - ballistic beamline and TOF diffraction technique



40 T Magnet configuration

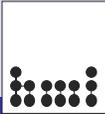


Horizontal tapered solenoid
("Florida Bitter Magnet" of NHMFL, Tallahassee)

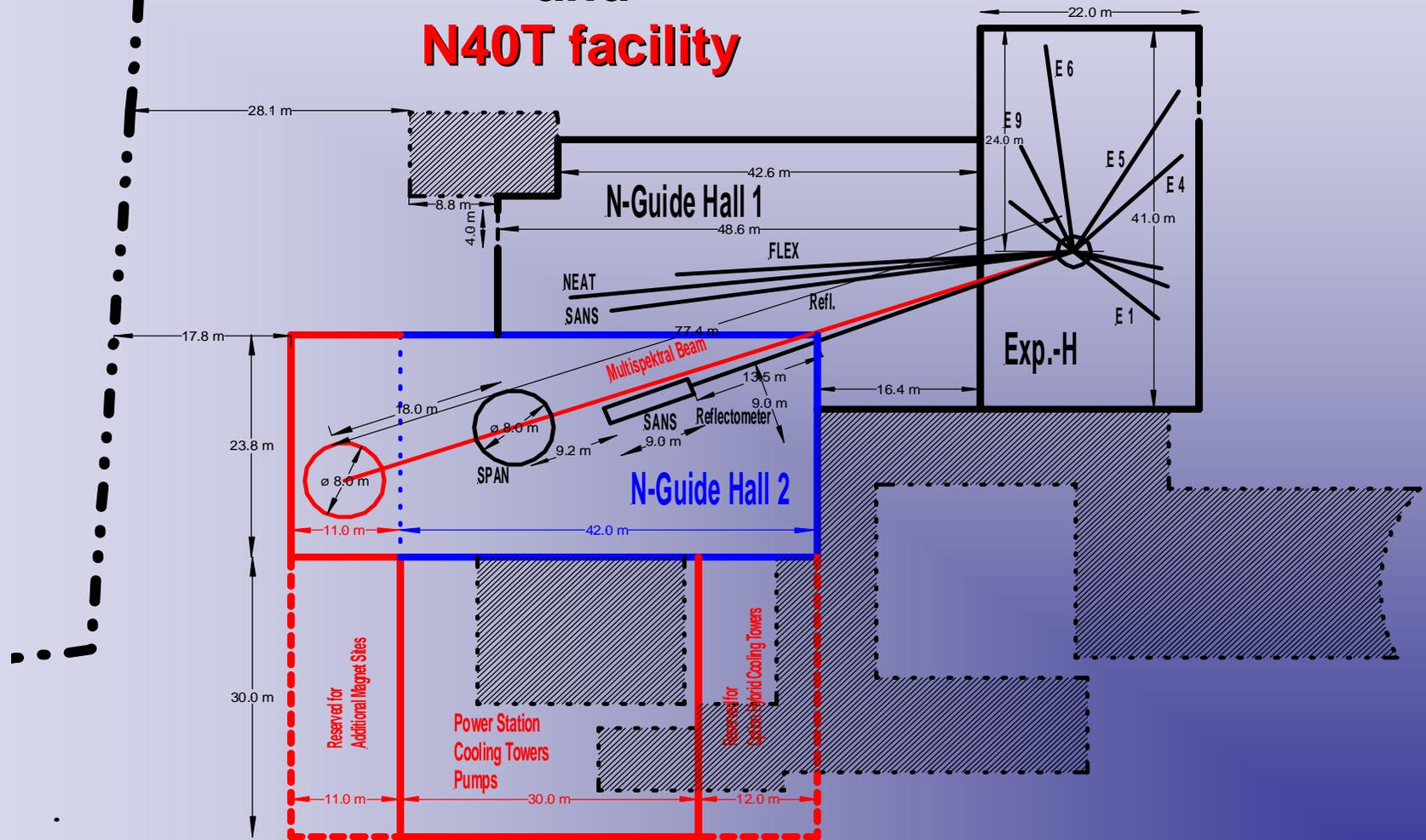
High efficiency, cost effective, many identical parts

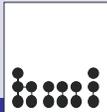
No magnet technology development at HMI, supply in cooperation with NHMFL:

Design study by H. Schneider-Muntau & Y. M. Eyssa $\rightarrow B \sim 38 \text{ T} @ \alpha \sim 13^\circ$



Neutron Guide Hall 2 and N40T facility





Time-of-flight Neutron Guide and Extreme Environment Diffractometer (F. Mezei)

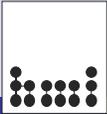
The Extreme Environment Diffractometer (EXED)
a high resolution powder diffractometer
under extreme external environmental conditions.

A new time-of-flight (TOF) powder diffractometer
of about **80 m flight path**
from the neutron source to the detector.

The **tubes** correspond to a ballistic neutron
guide (straight guide and compressor).

The neutron pulses are produced alternatively
by a **Fermi chopper** or
by a **counter rotating double disk chopper**.

The other disk choppers are
frame overlap and **wavelength band chopper**.



**N40T facility
at BENSC**

