

Magnet use and design

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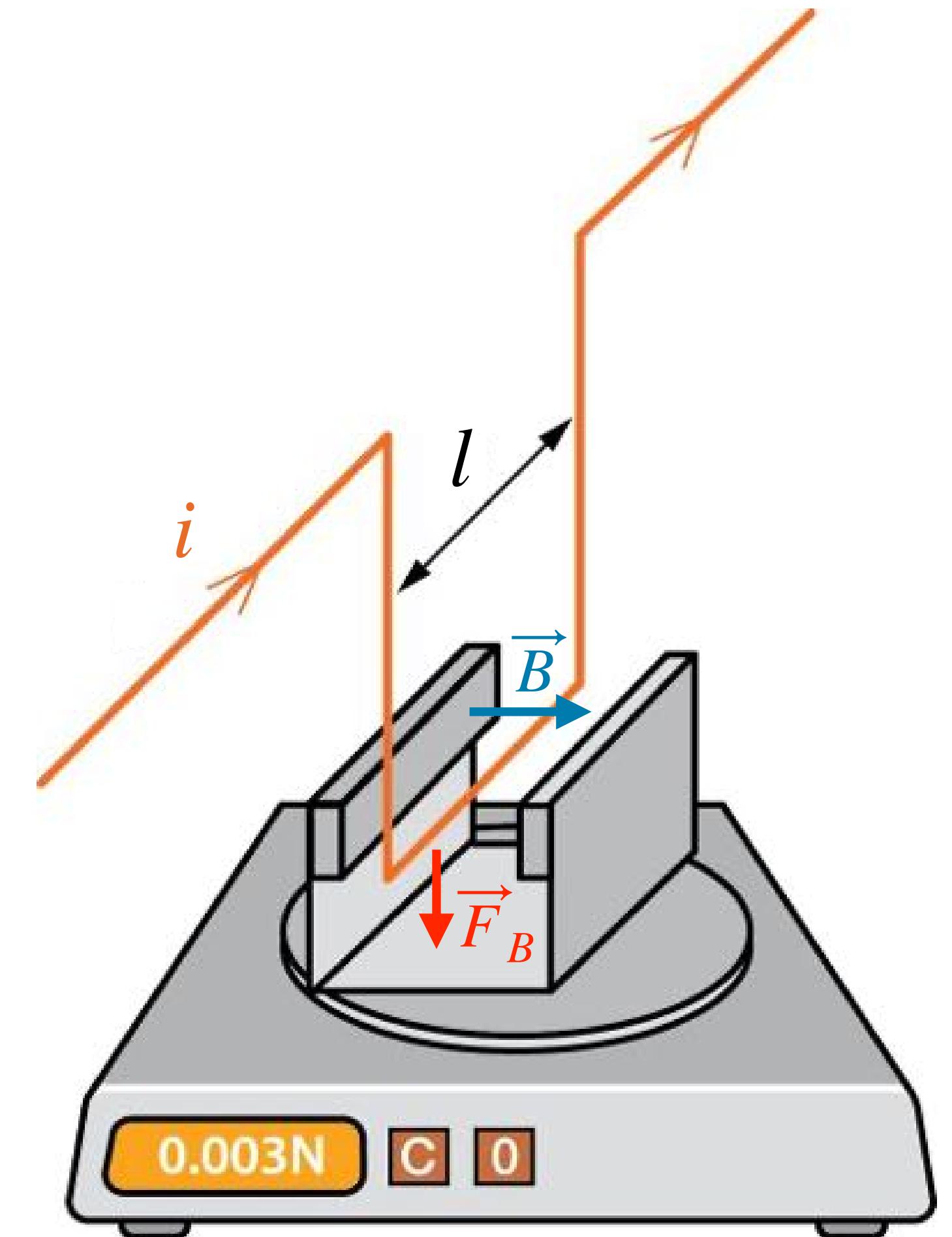
Magnet use and design

- Definition of a magnetic field
- Low- T_c superconducting magnets
- High- T_c superconducting magnets
- Resistive pulsed field magnets
- Safety aspects

Magnet use and design

- Definition of a magnetic field \vec{B}
 - When a particle of charge q moves at a velocity \vec{v} , we observe:
 - a Lorentz magnetic force \vec{F}_B exerted on the charged particle which is proportional to both v and q .
 - the amplitude and direction of \vec{F}_B depend on \vec{v} and \vec{B} .
 - \vec{F}_B vanishes when \vec{v} is parallel to \vec{B} .
 - \vec{F}_B is perpendicular to the plane (\vec{v}, \vec{B}) and its amplitude is proportional to $\sin(\theta)$ where θ is the angle between \vec{v} and \vec{B} .

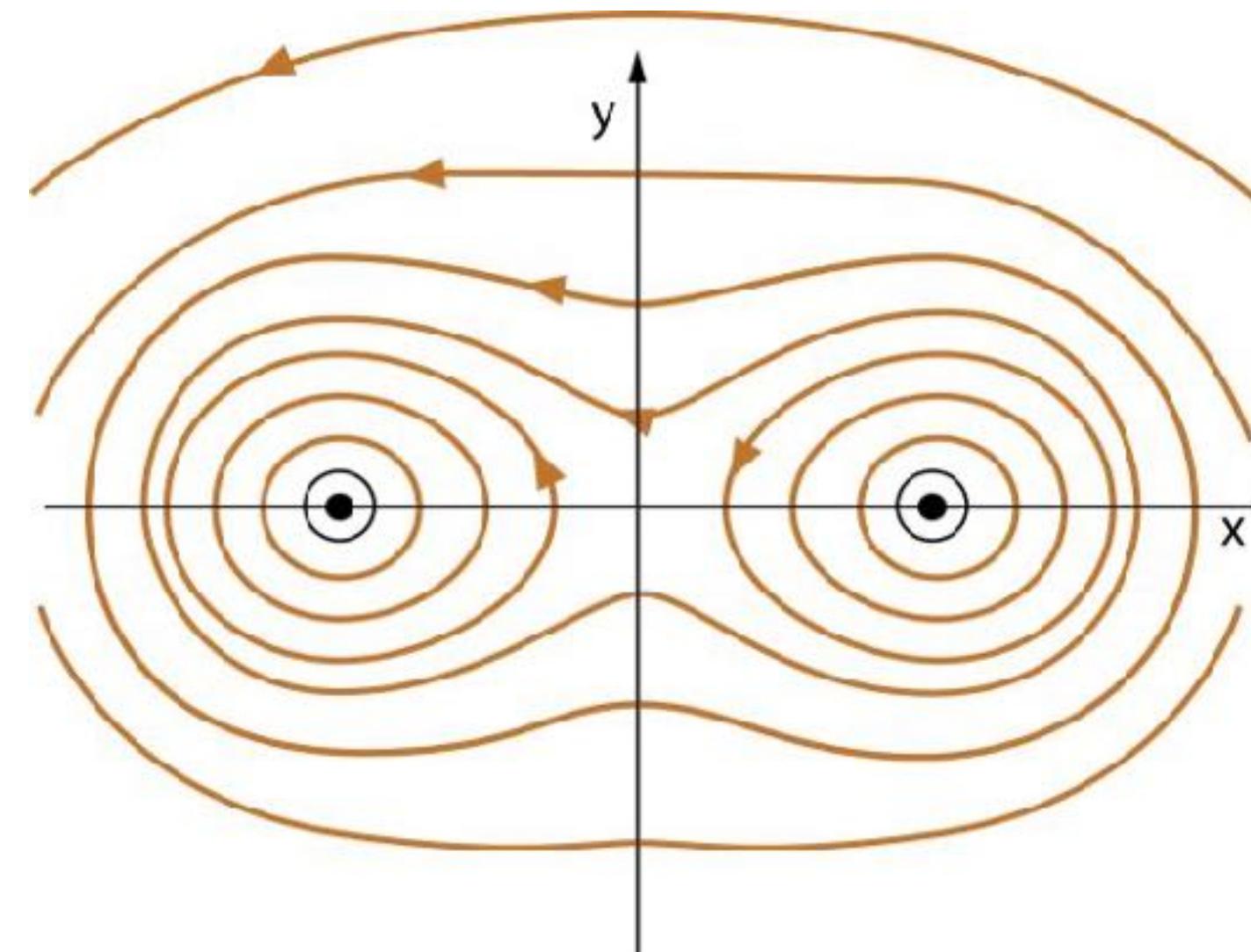
$$\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \wedge \vec{B}$$



$$\vec{F}_B = i\vec{l} \wedge \vec{B}$$

Magnet use and design

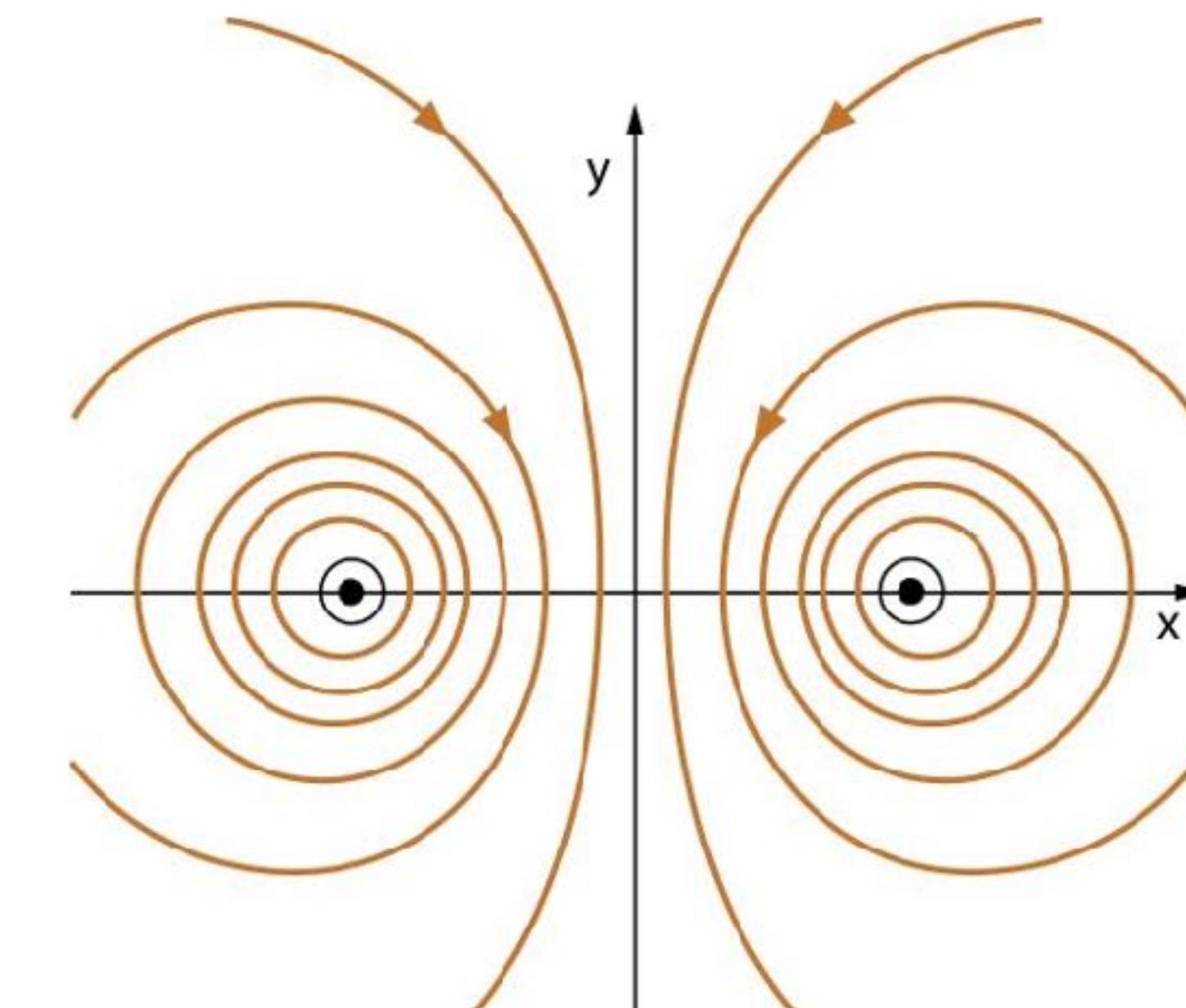
- Magnetic field created by long straight wires



parallel currents
- attract -

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r}$$

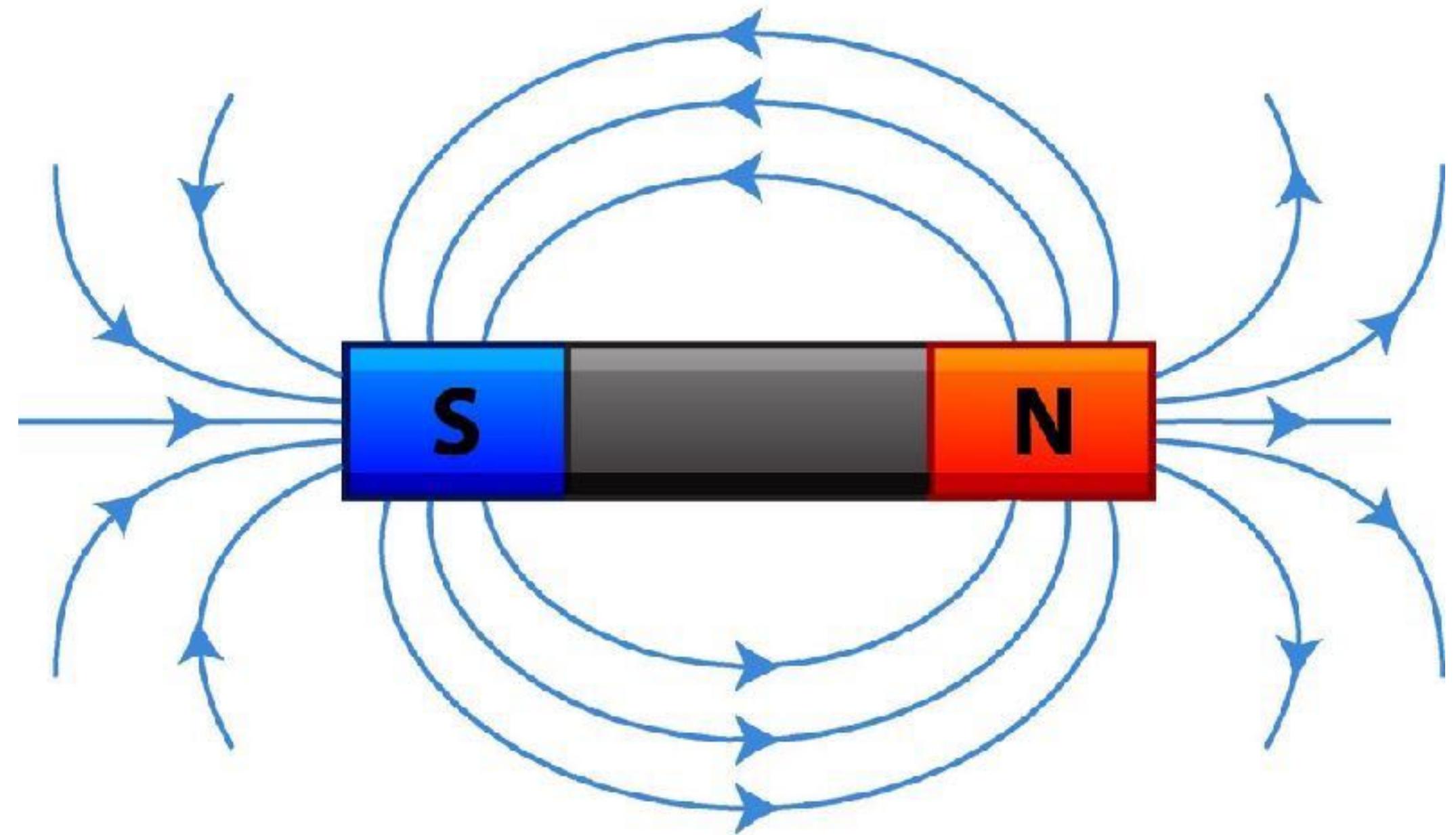
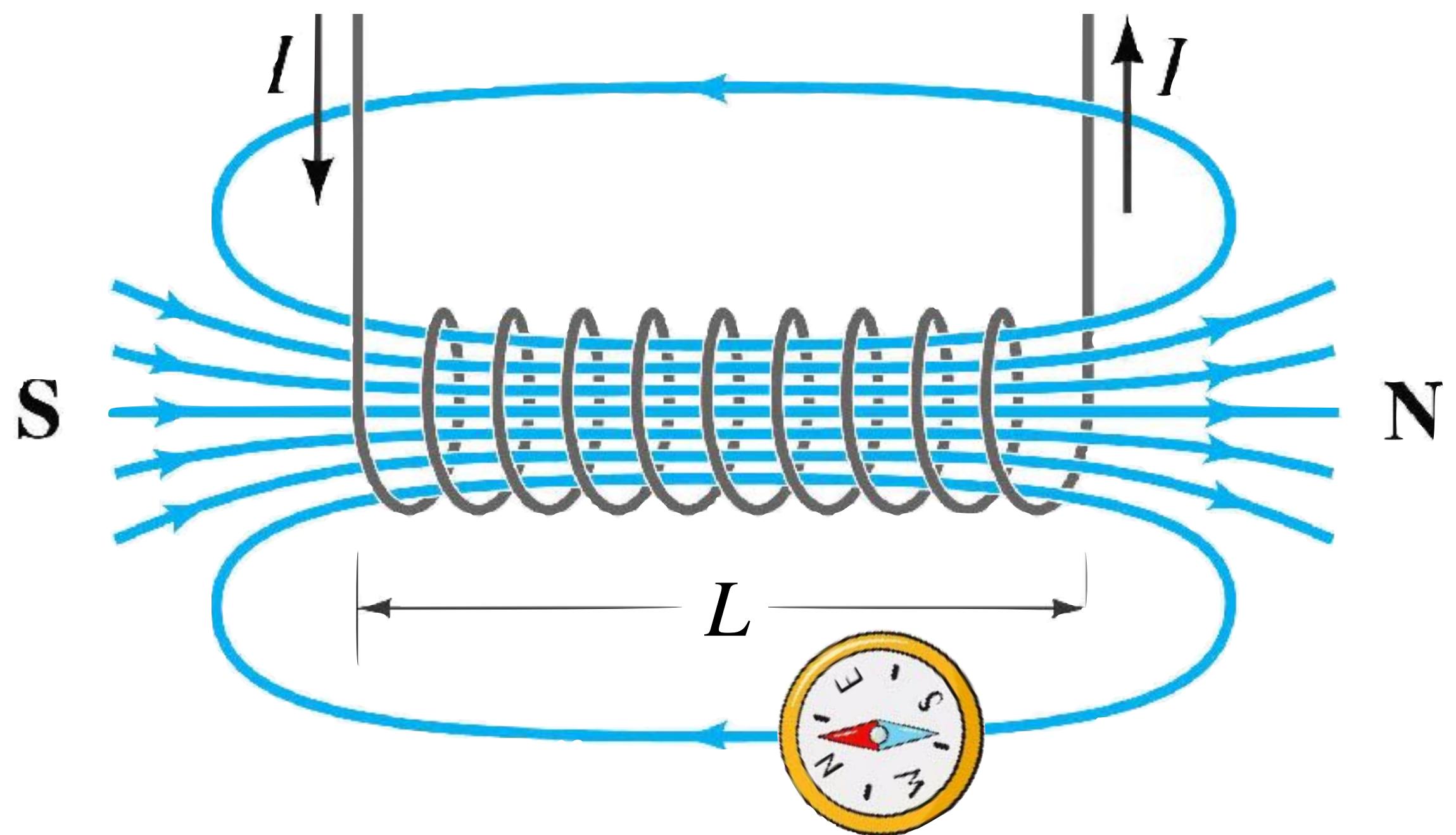
$i=2.5 \text{ A}$, $r=1 \text{ cm}$
→ $50 \mu\text{T}$
i.e. Earth field
but very localised



anti-parallel currents
- repel -

Magnet use and design

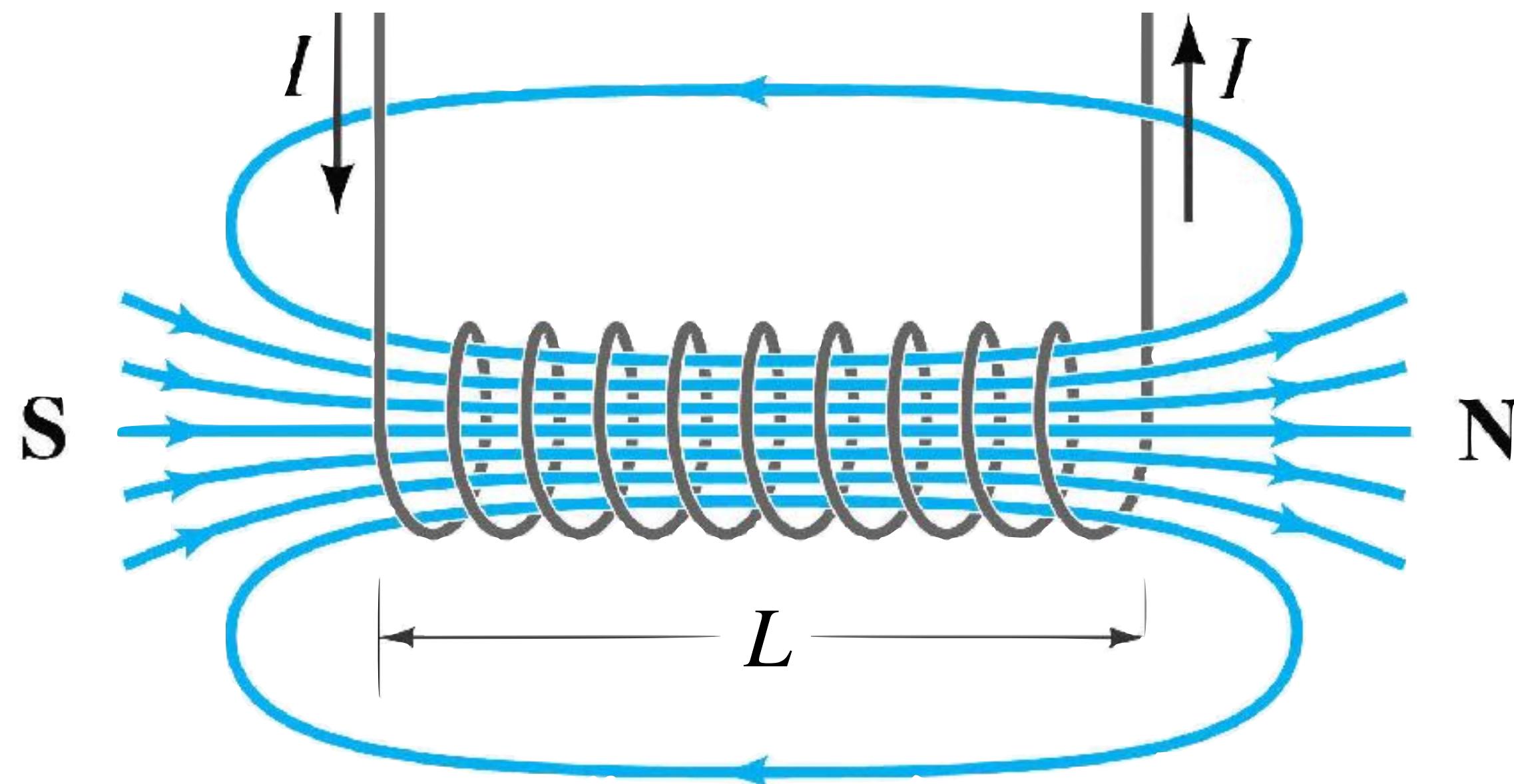
- Magnetic field created by a long solenoid



Magnet use and design

- Magnetic field created by a long solenoid

$$B = \frac{\mu_o NI}{2\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}}$$



$L=5$ cm, radius $R=1$ cm
→ 1 T with $i=1624$ A

but 88 kW of heat
generated with
a good Cu wire

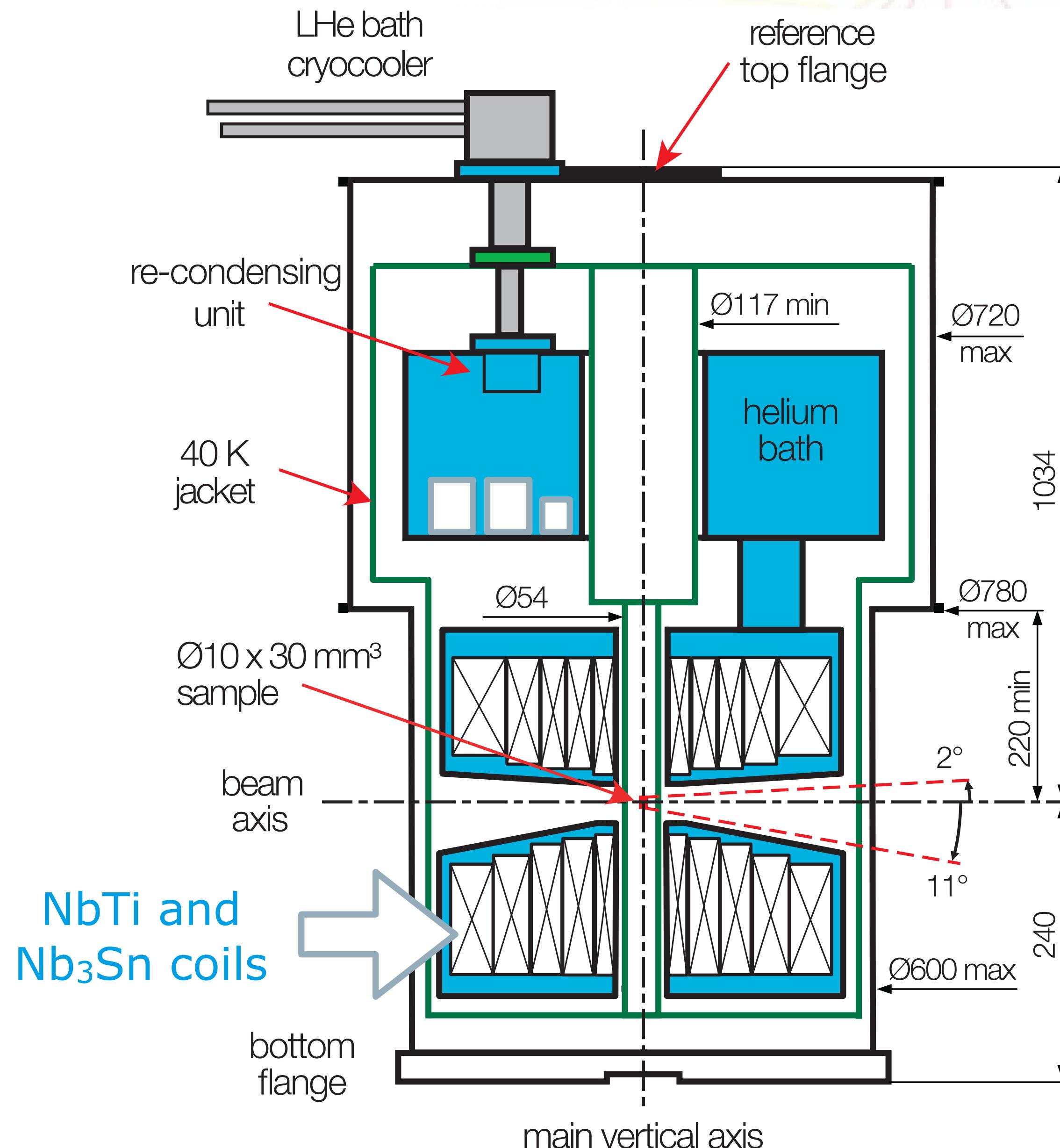
- Impossible! -

Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

• Vertical field

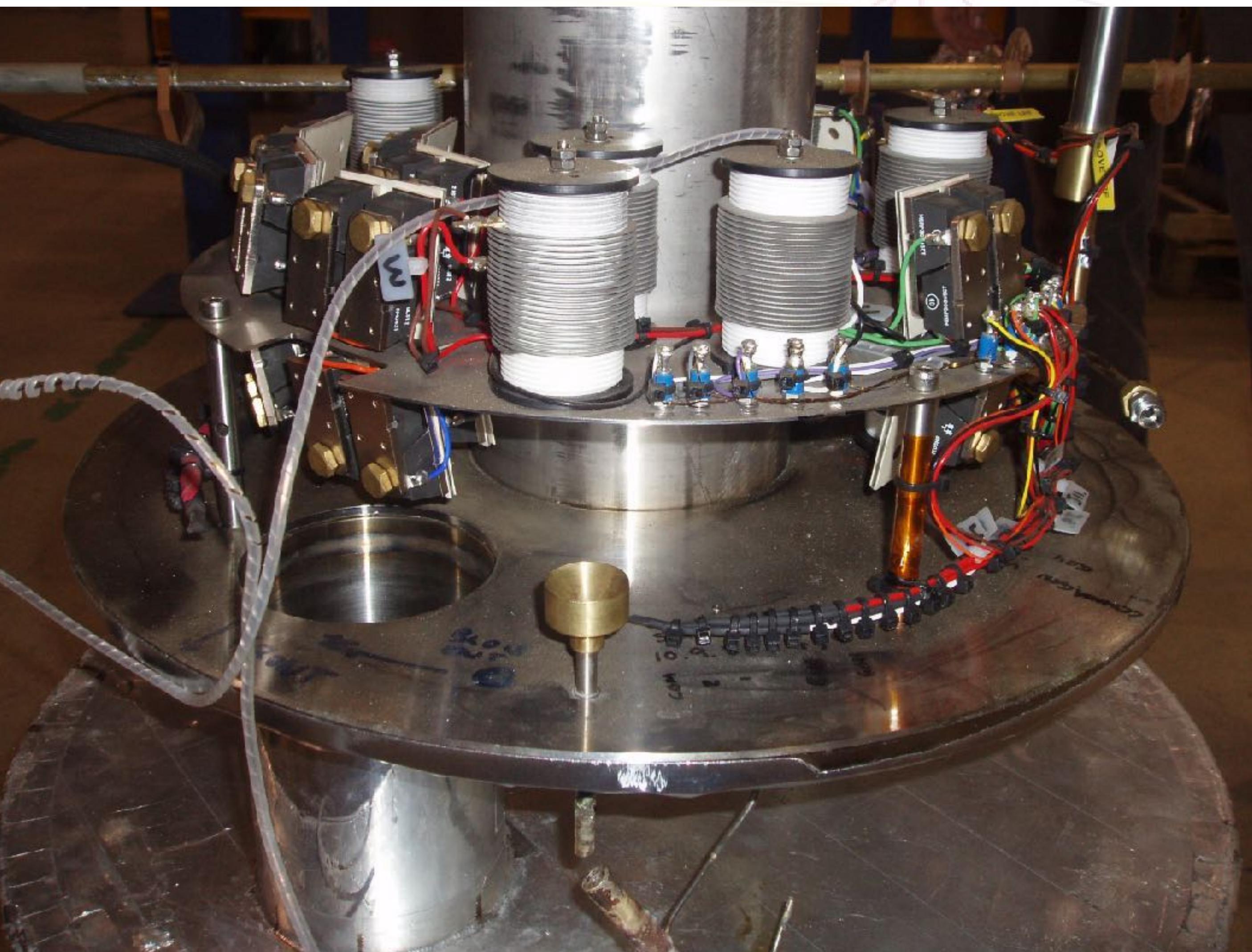
- up to 15 T
- dry or wet cryostat
- zero boil-off option
- split geometry (rings or not)
- symmetric or asymmetric
- self-shielded or not
- 40 mK dilution insert
- 2 T dysprosium booster



Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

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radial access



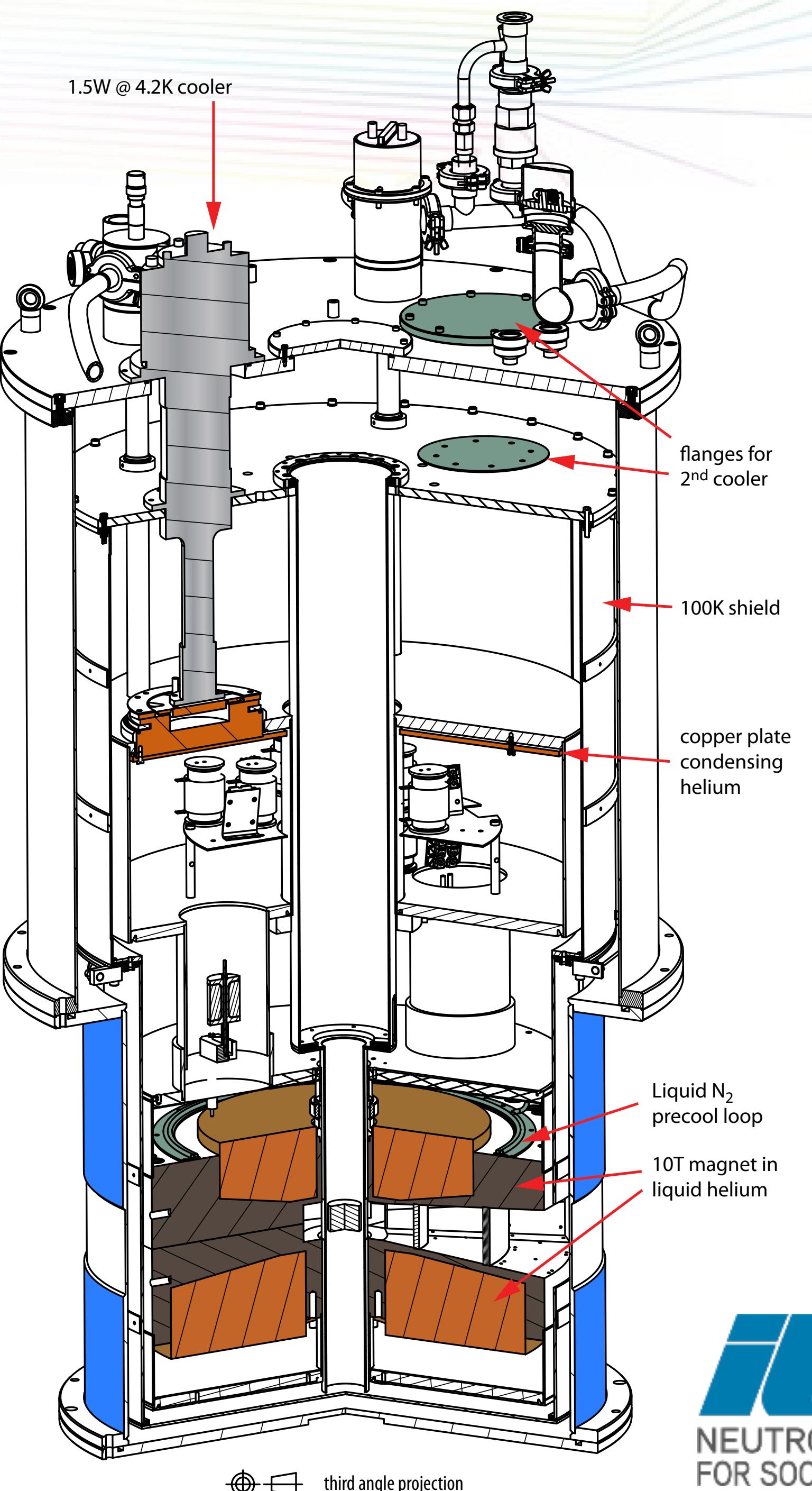
split pair geometry



13.4 T in coils
to reach 10 T at
sample position



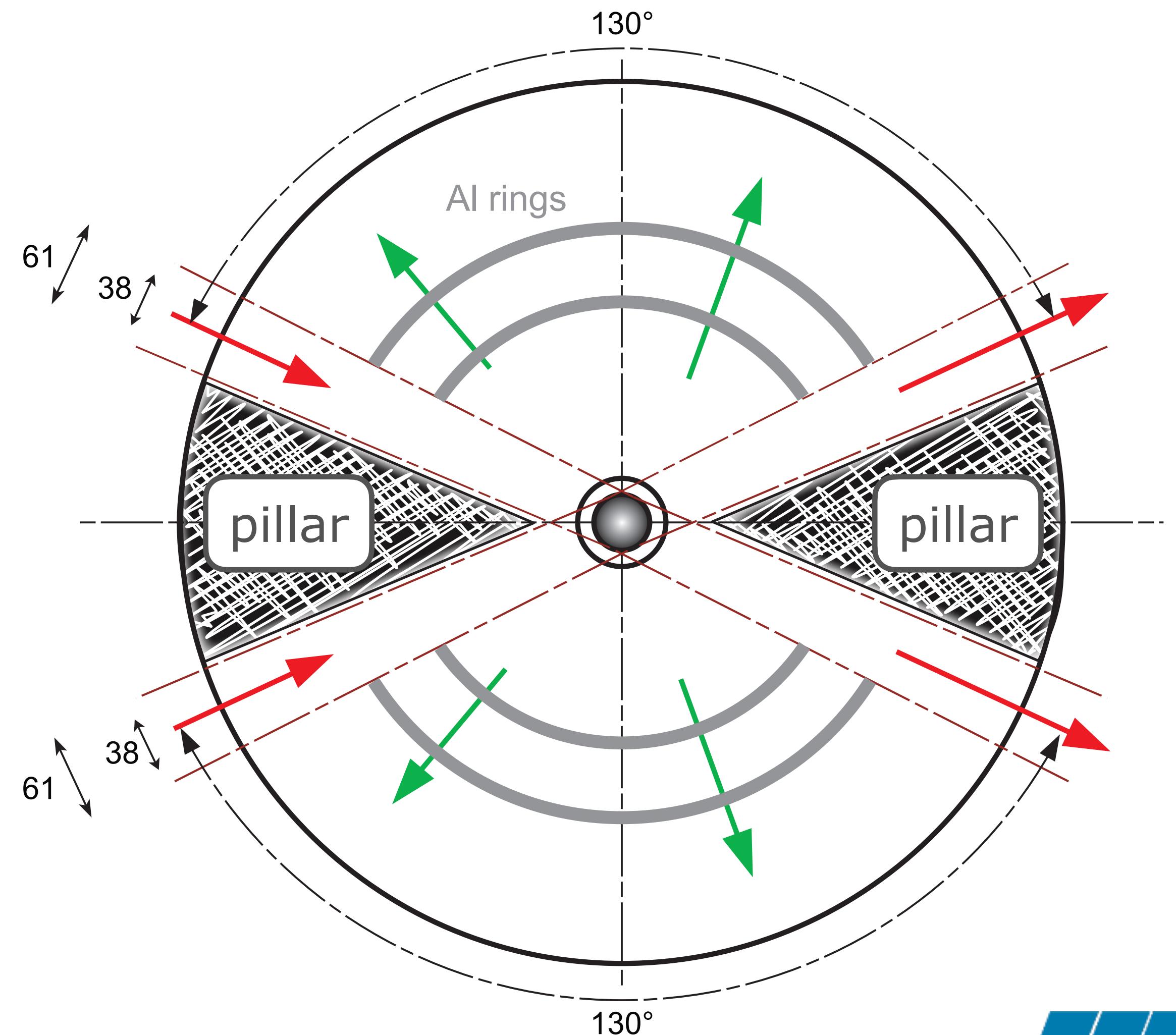
1069 kN
attraction force



Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

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 - zero boil-off option
 - **split geometry (rings or not)**
 - symmetric or asymmetric
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 - 2 T dysprosium booster

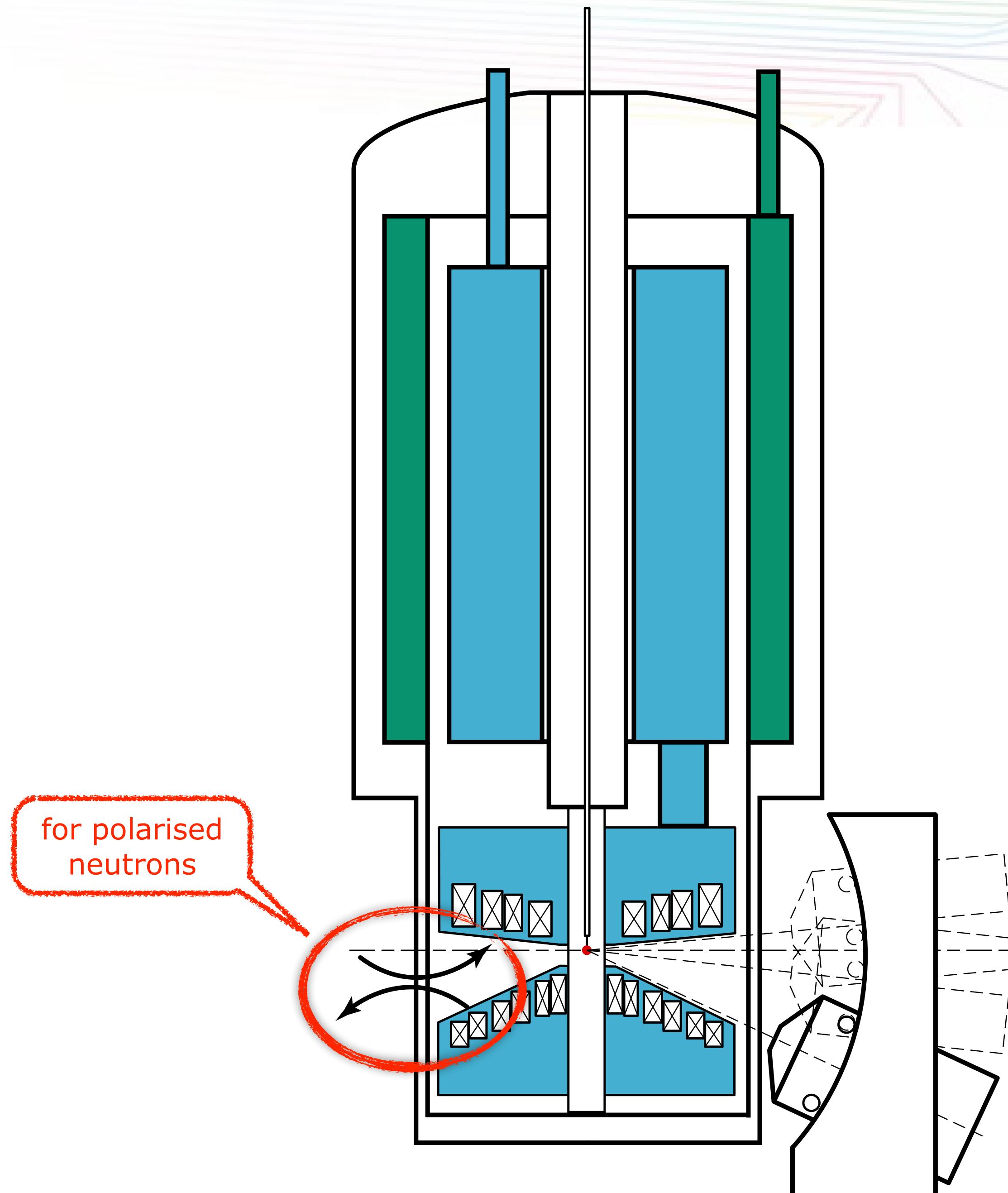


Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Vertical field

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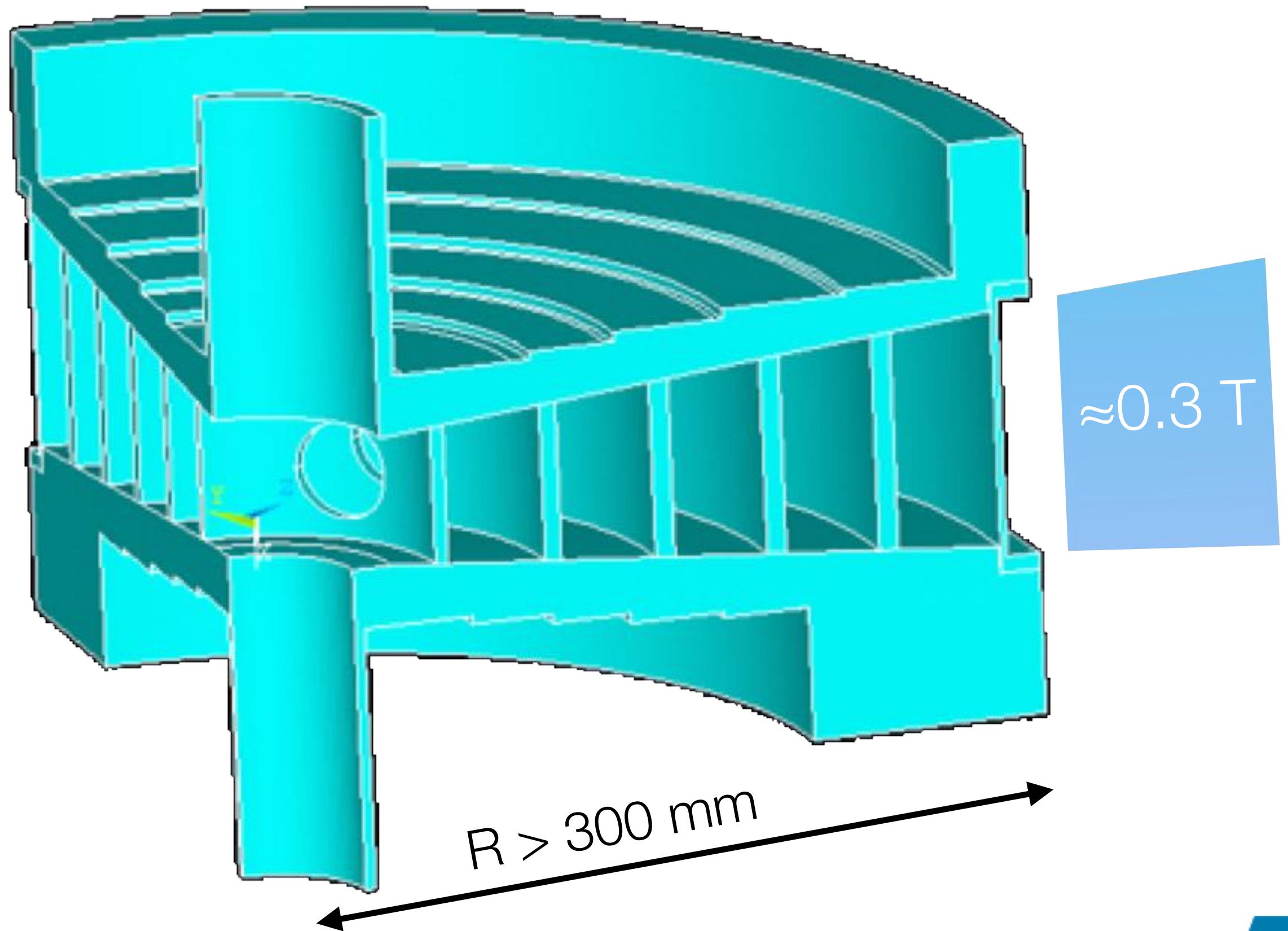
Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

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10T non-shielded magnet



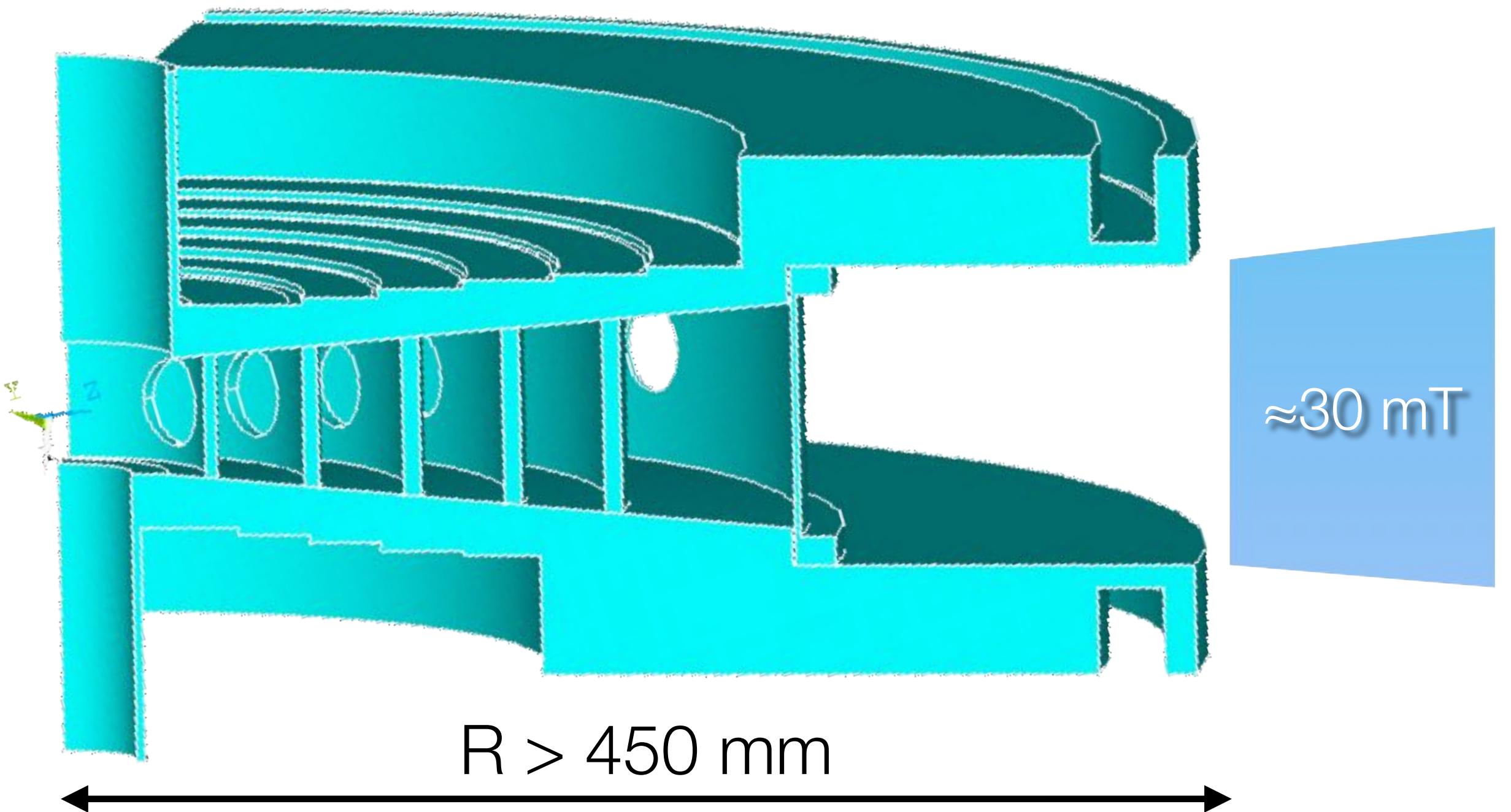
Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Vertical field

- up to 15 T
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- split geometry (rings or not)
- symmetric or asymmetric
- self-shielded or not
- 40 mK dilution insert
- 2 T dysprosium booster

10T actively shielded magnet

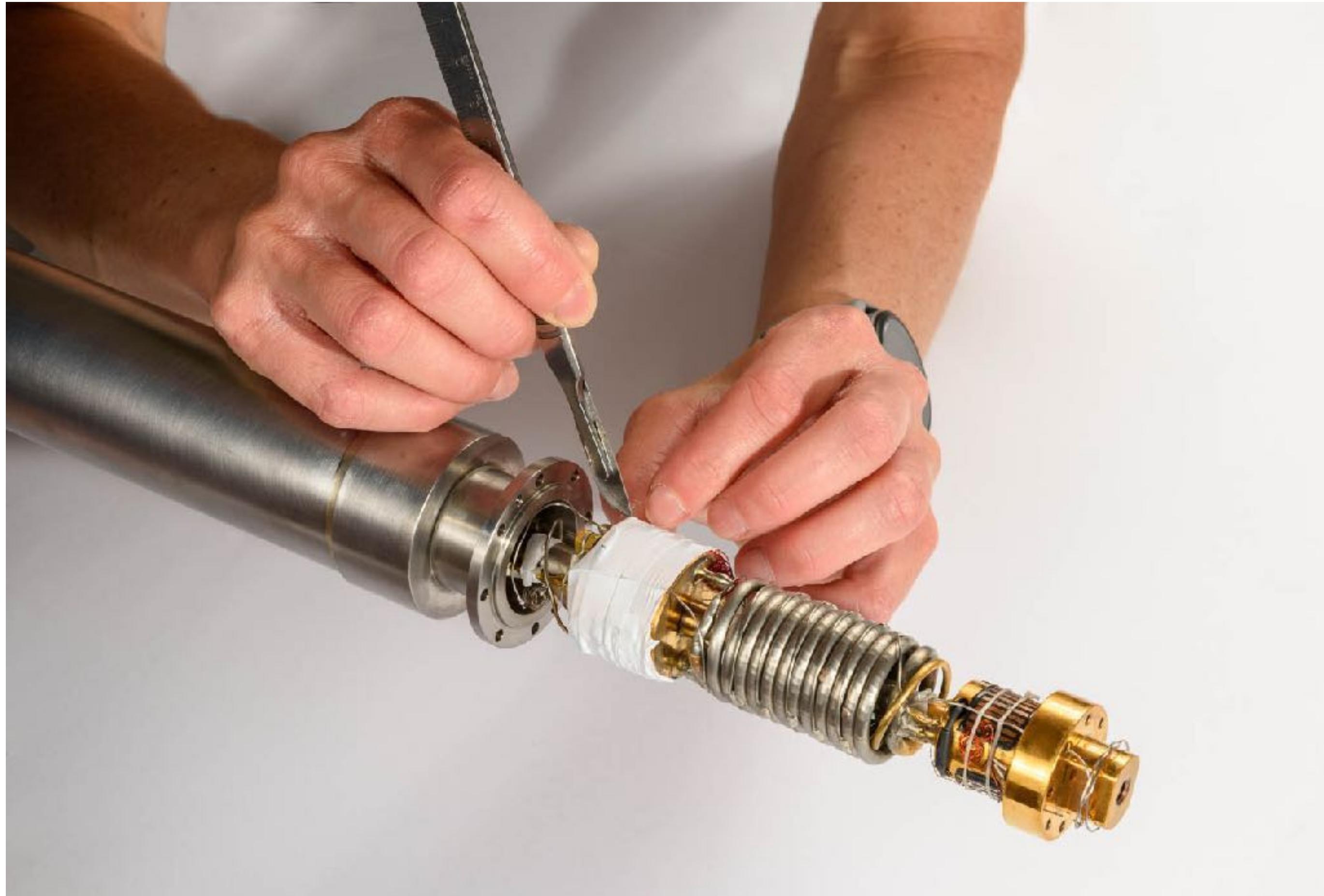


Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Vertical field

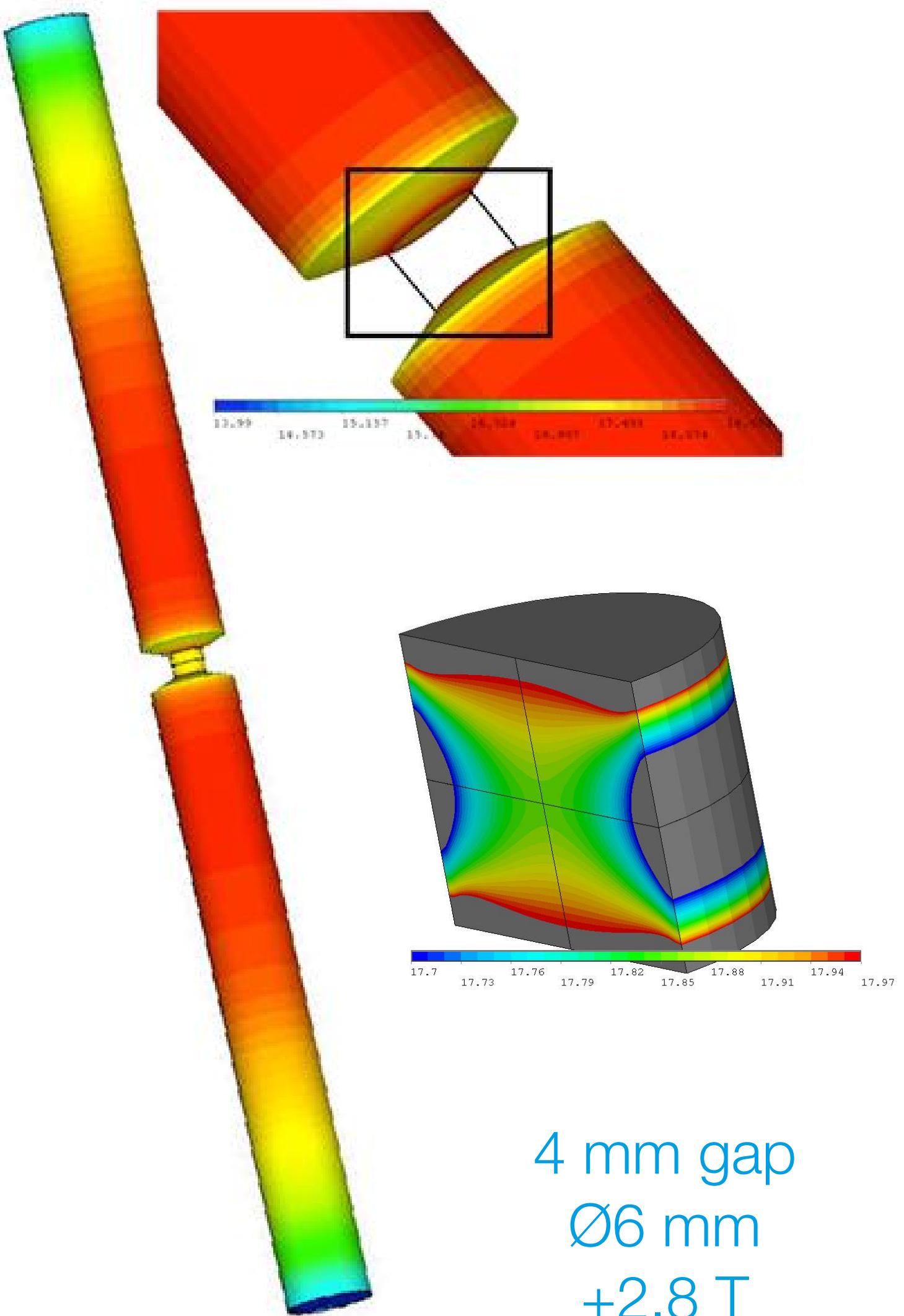
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for neutrons & x-rays

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Sample alignment

Align crystals remotely inside magnets

- Goniostick

- non-magnetic
- $\pm 7^\circ$ sample tilting
- $\pm 0.02^\circ$ reproducibility
- ± 10 mm vertical tuning
- $\pm 180^\circ$ vertical rotation
- fits inside $>\varnothing 36$ mm bore magnets

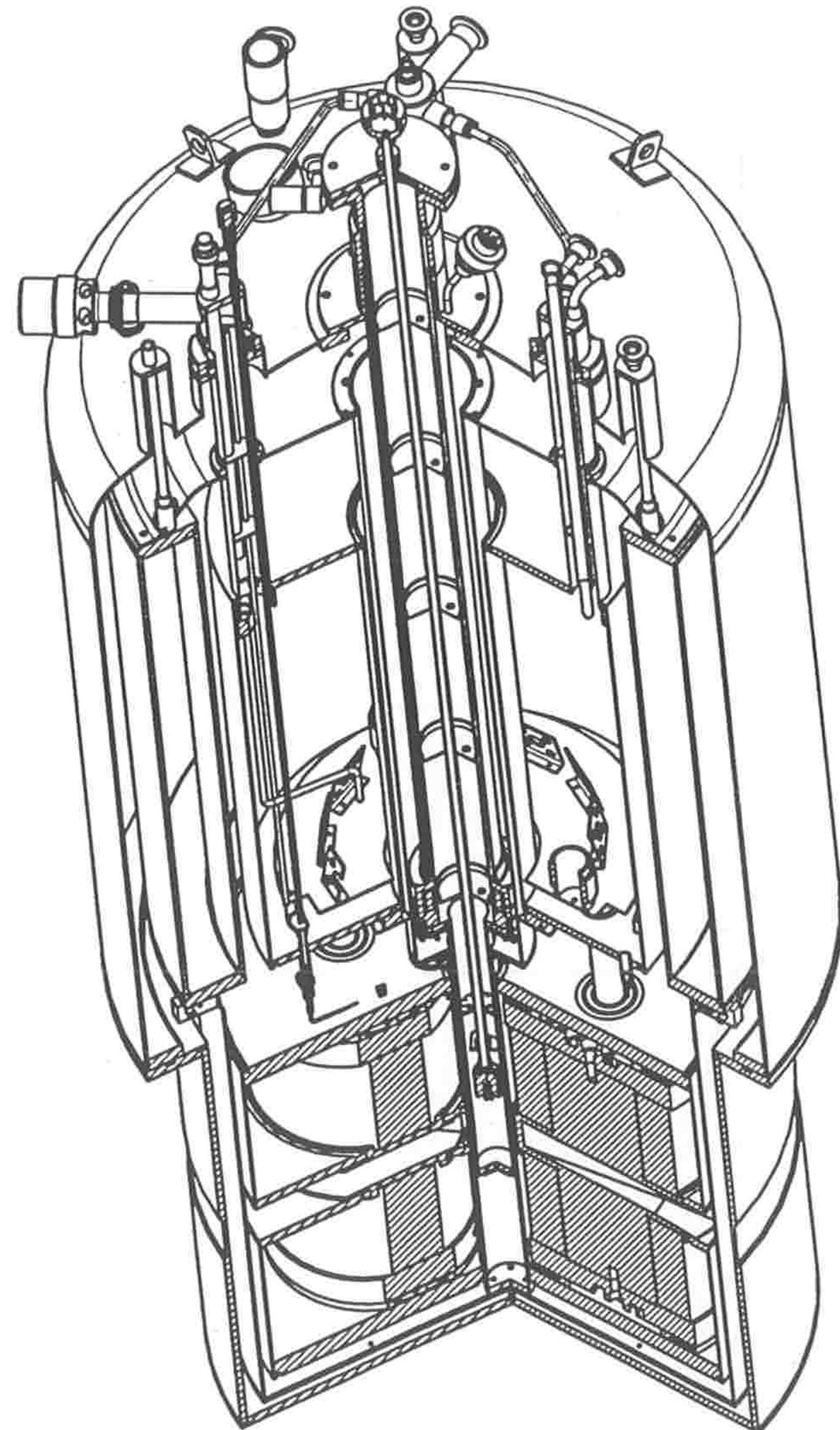


J. Neutron Research **19** (2017) 27

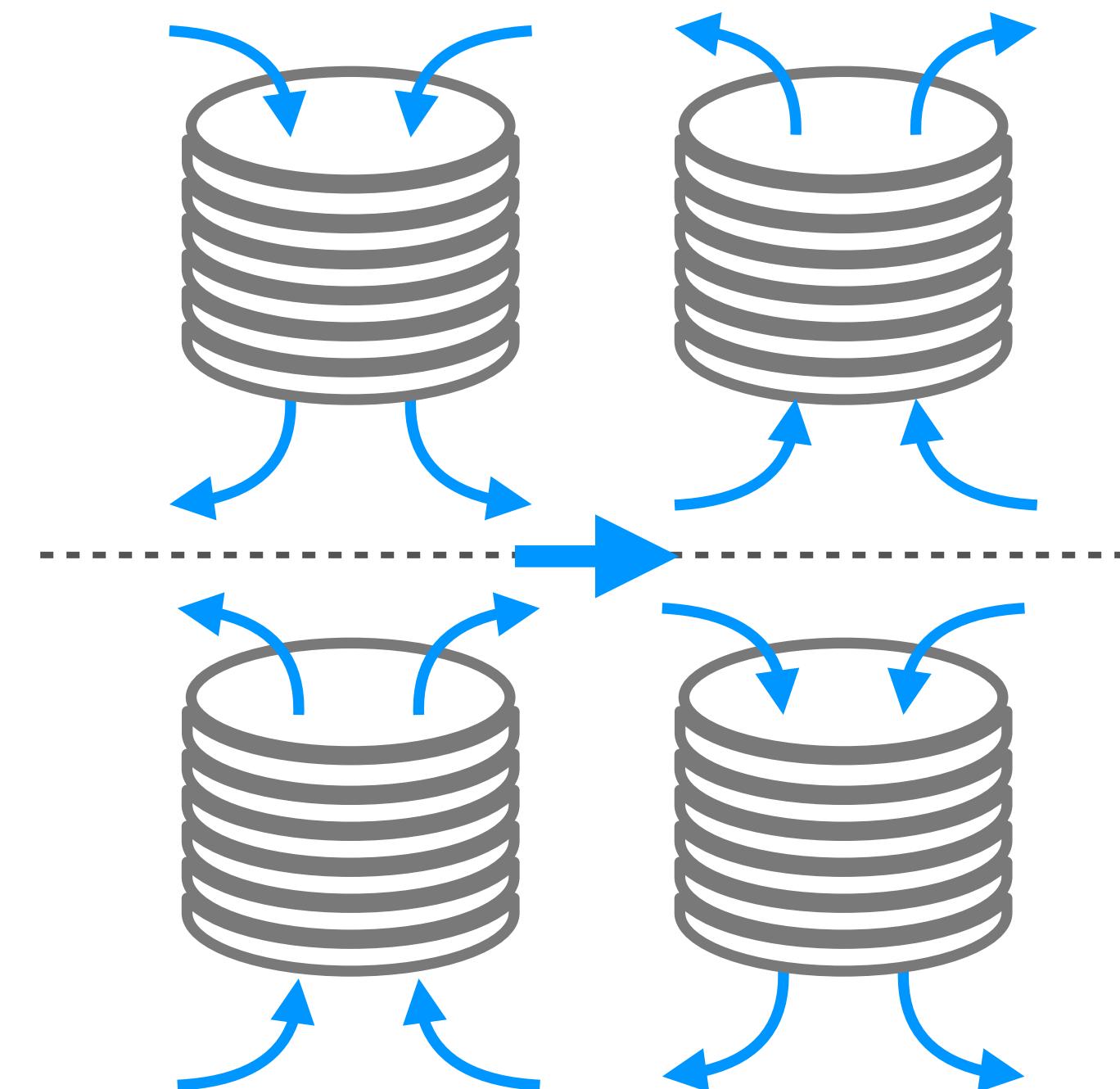
Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Horizontal field
 - up to 17 T
 - split or conical
 - top or bottom loading
 - zero boil-off option
 - self-shielded or not
 - 40 mK dilution insert or 100 mK dilution refrigerator



4 T magnet
with 4 coils



Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

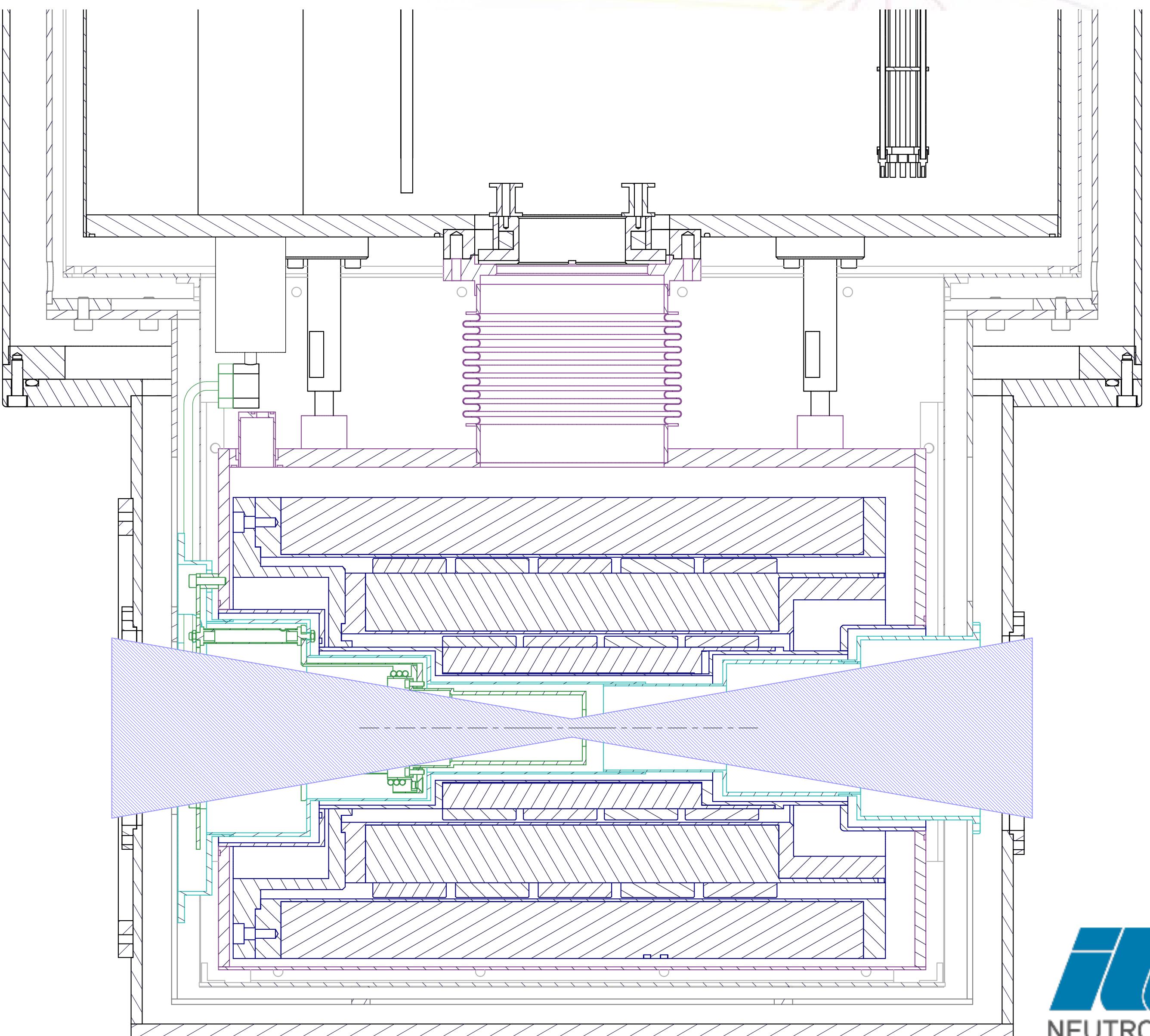
- Horizontal field
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Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

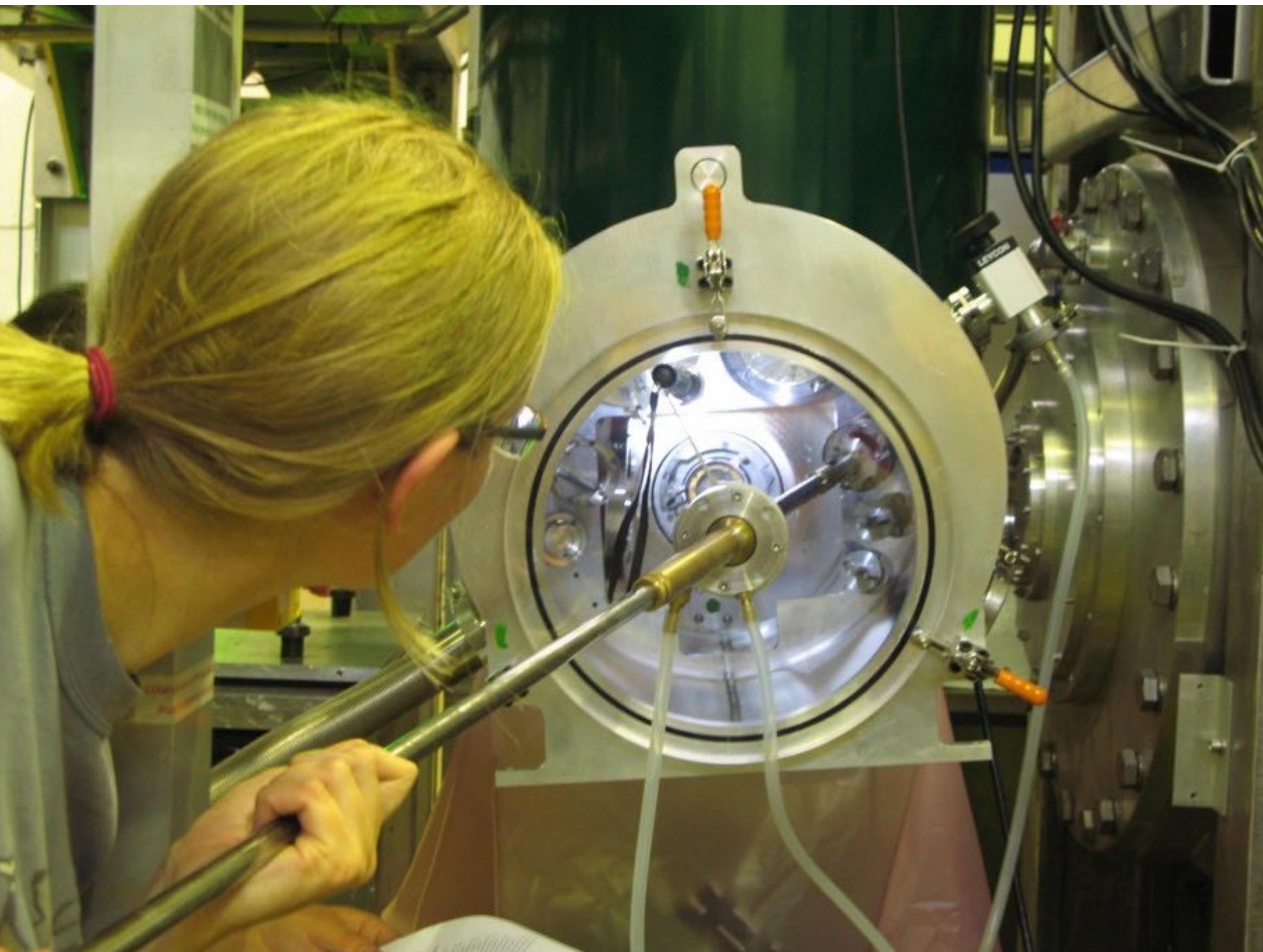
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Low- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

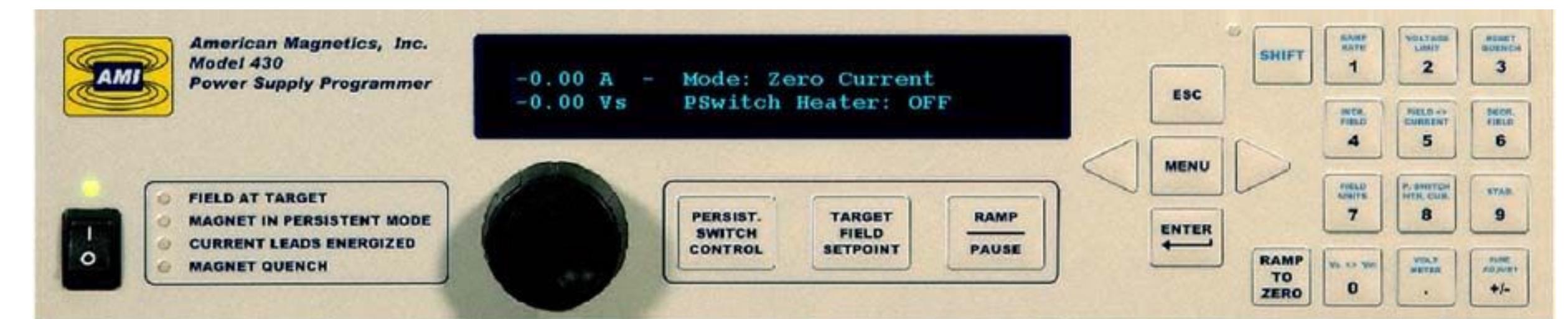
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Low- T_c magnets

Ancillary equipment

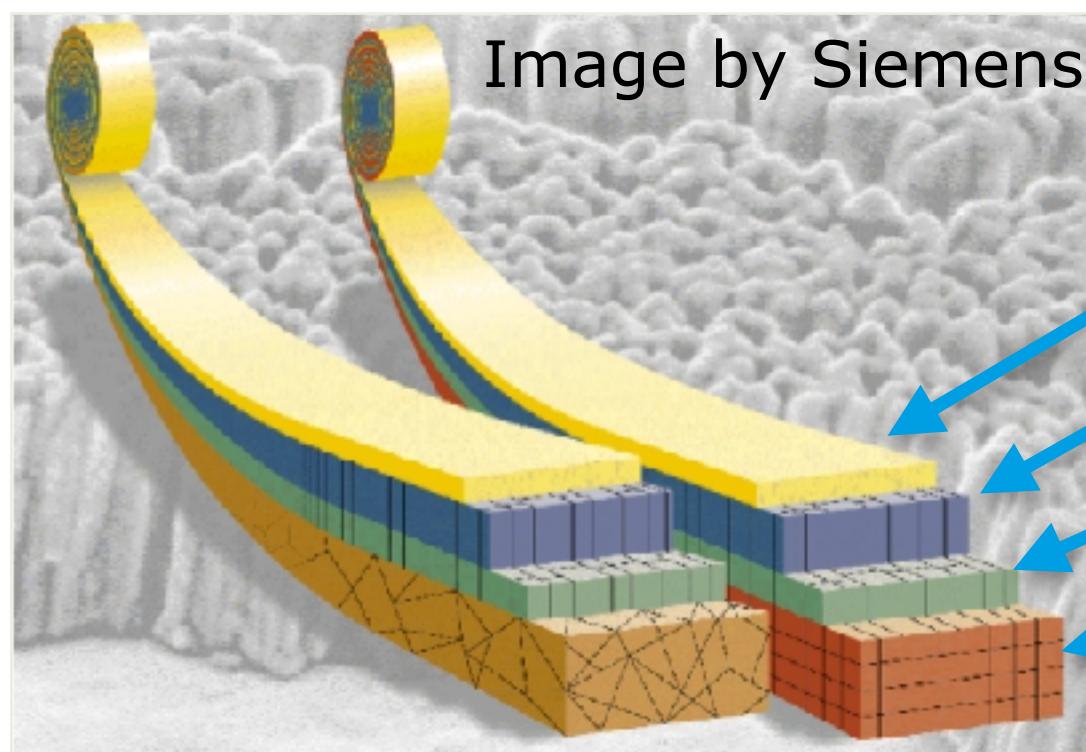
- Power supply
 - typically 125 A / 10 V
 - limiting slopes
 - persistent switch control
 - auto-run-down
- Liquid He level monitor
 - low-level alarm
- Pressure regulator
 - atmospheric pressure in the bath



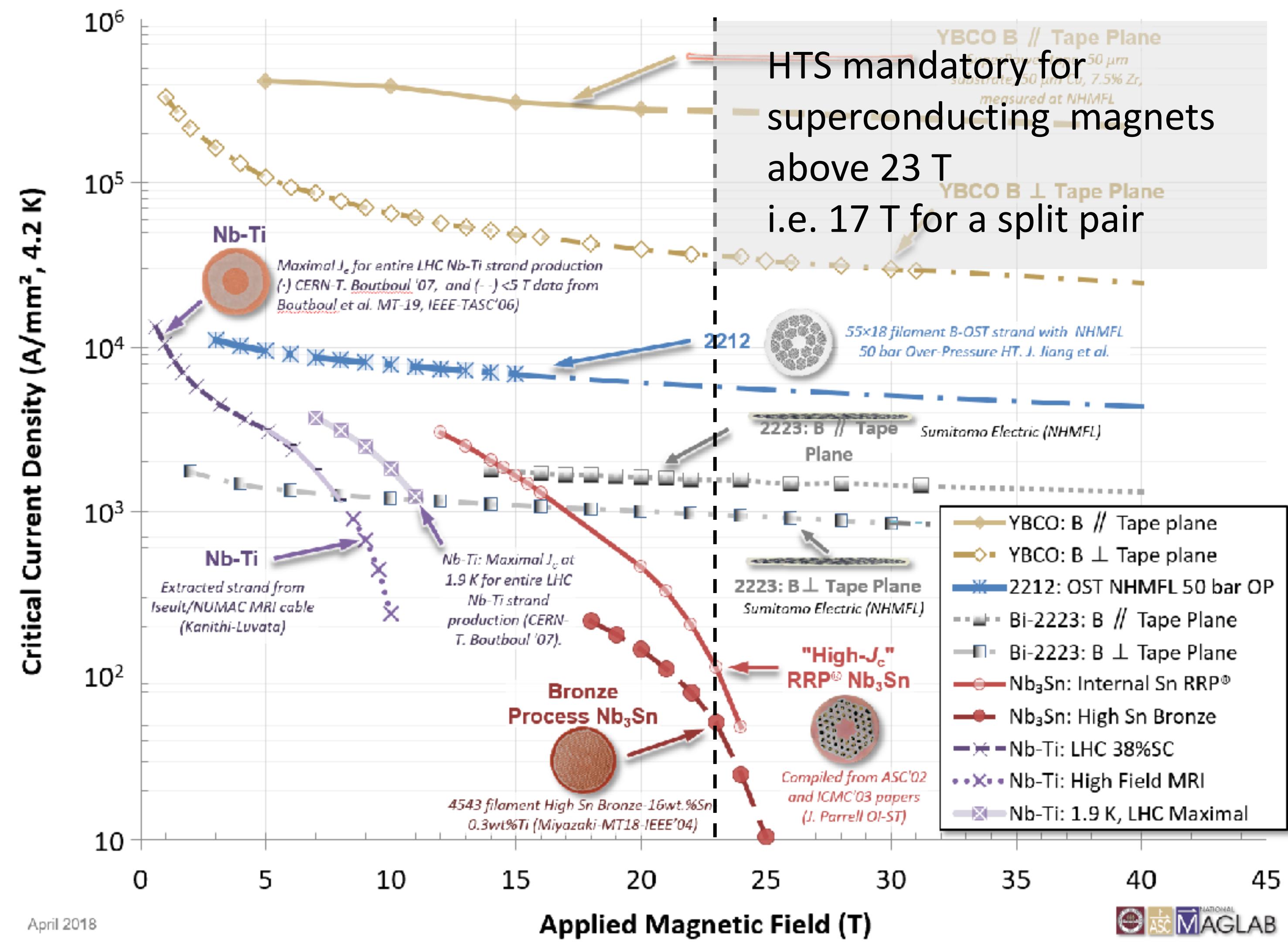
High- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Practical superconductors for high-field magnets



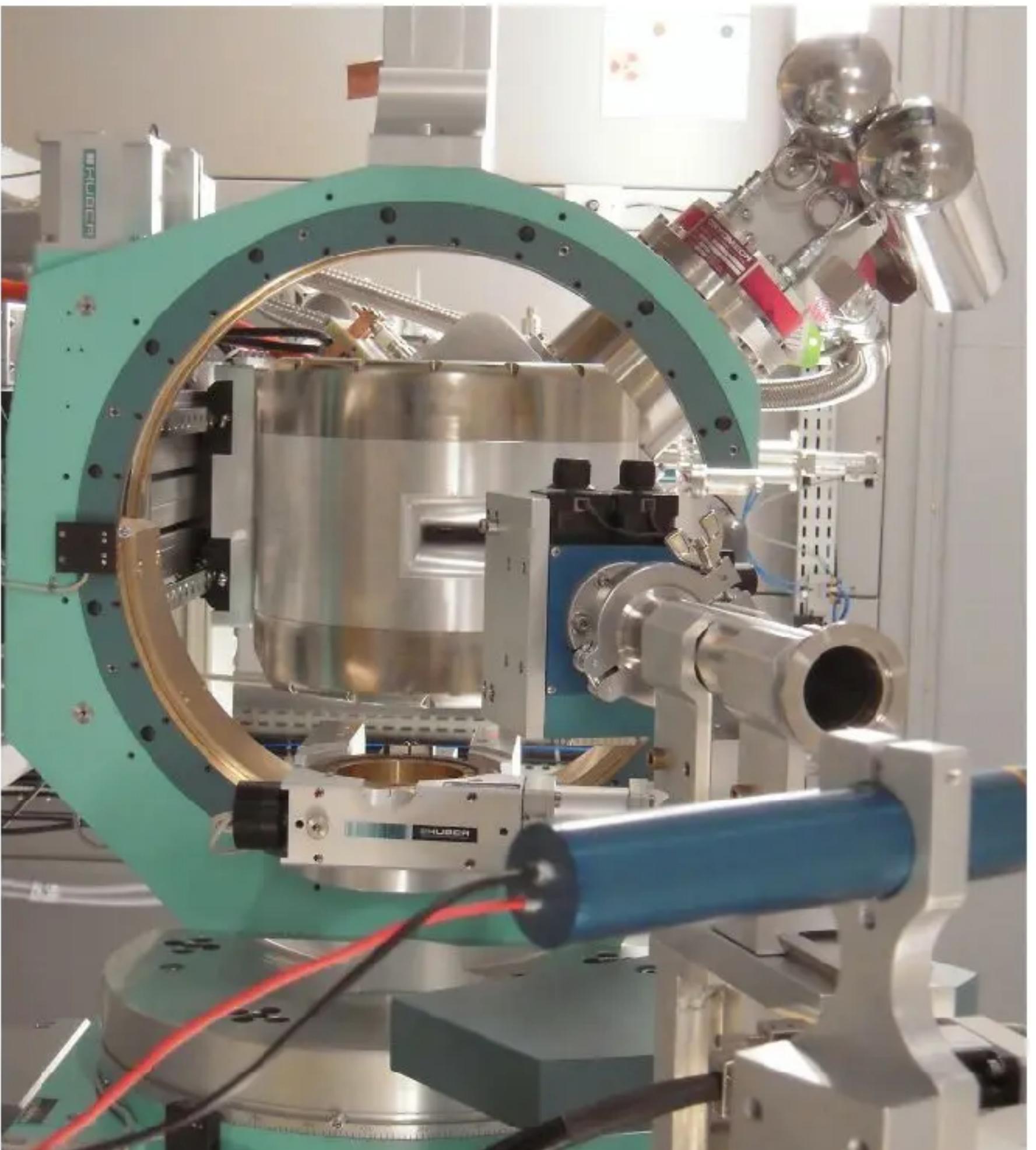
Shunt 4 - 100 μm
REBCO 1 - 4 μm
Buffer (small)
Substrate
30 - 100 μm



High- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- 1G high- T_c tape
 - dry or wet cryostat
 - rotatable or not
 - cold or warm bore
 - for diffraction, magnetic scattering, magnetic circular dichroism, etc.
- 2G high- T_c tape coming...
 - compact coils
 - higher fields expected



High- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- **3 Tesla high- T_c 1G coils**

- magnetic yoke
- $\pm 16^\circ$ conical access
- transverse and longitudinal field
- $\varnothing 81$ mm warm bore

- **12 Tesla high- T_c 1G coils**

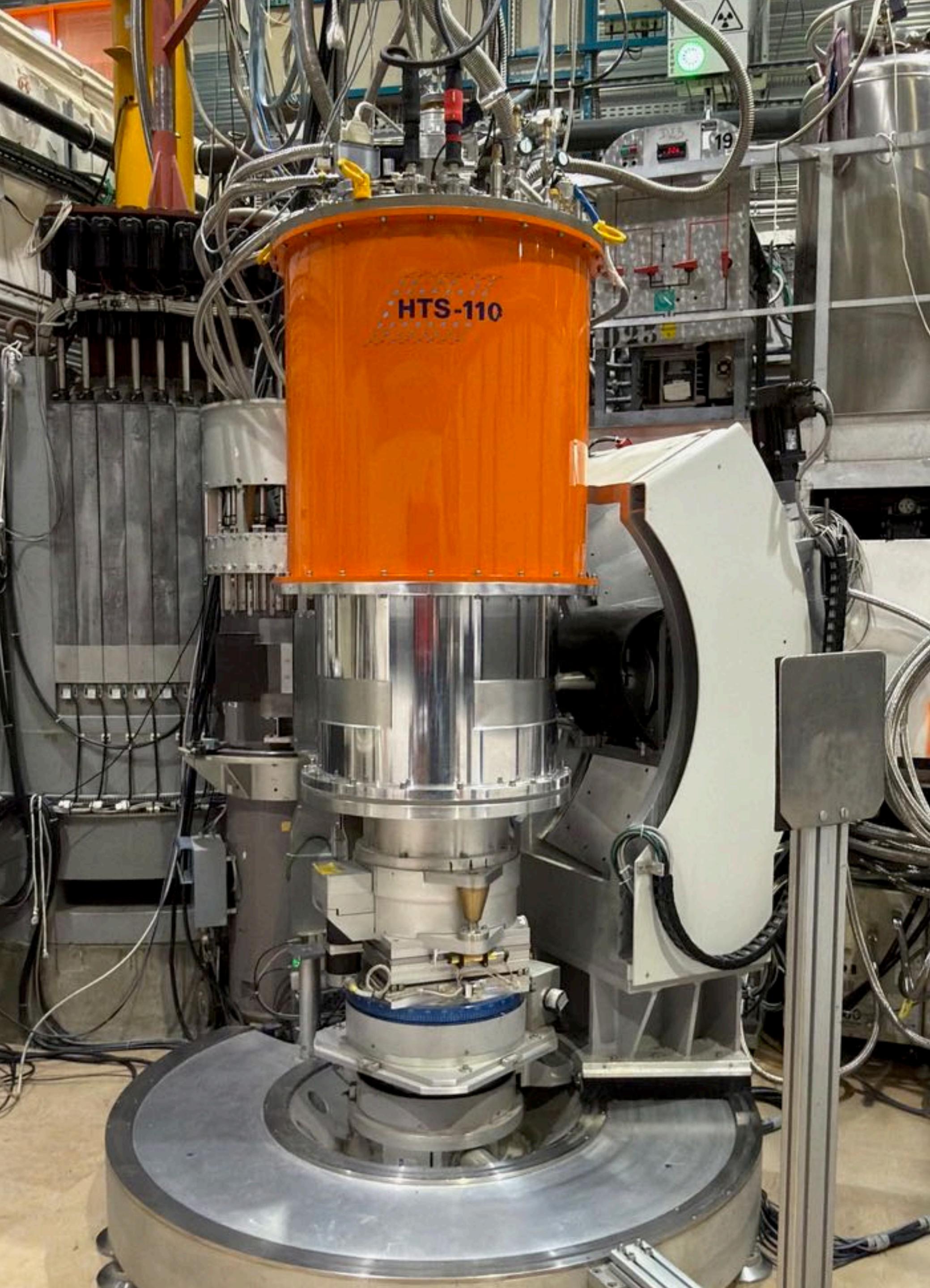
- $+11^\circ/-2^\circ$ vertical access to 30 mm
- 2x 130° horizontal access to 10 mm
- 1.5-300 K sample temperature



High- T_c magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

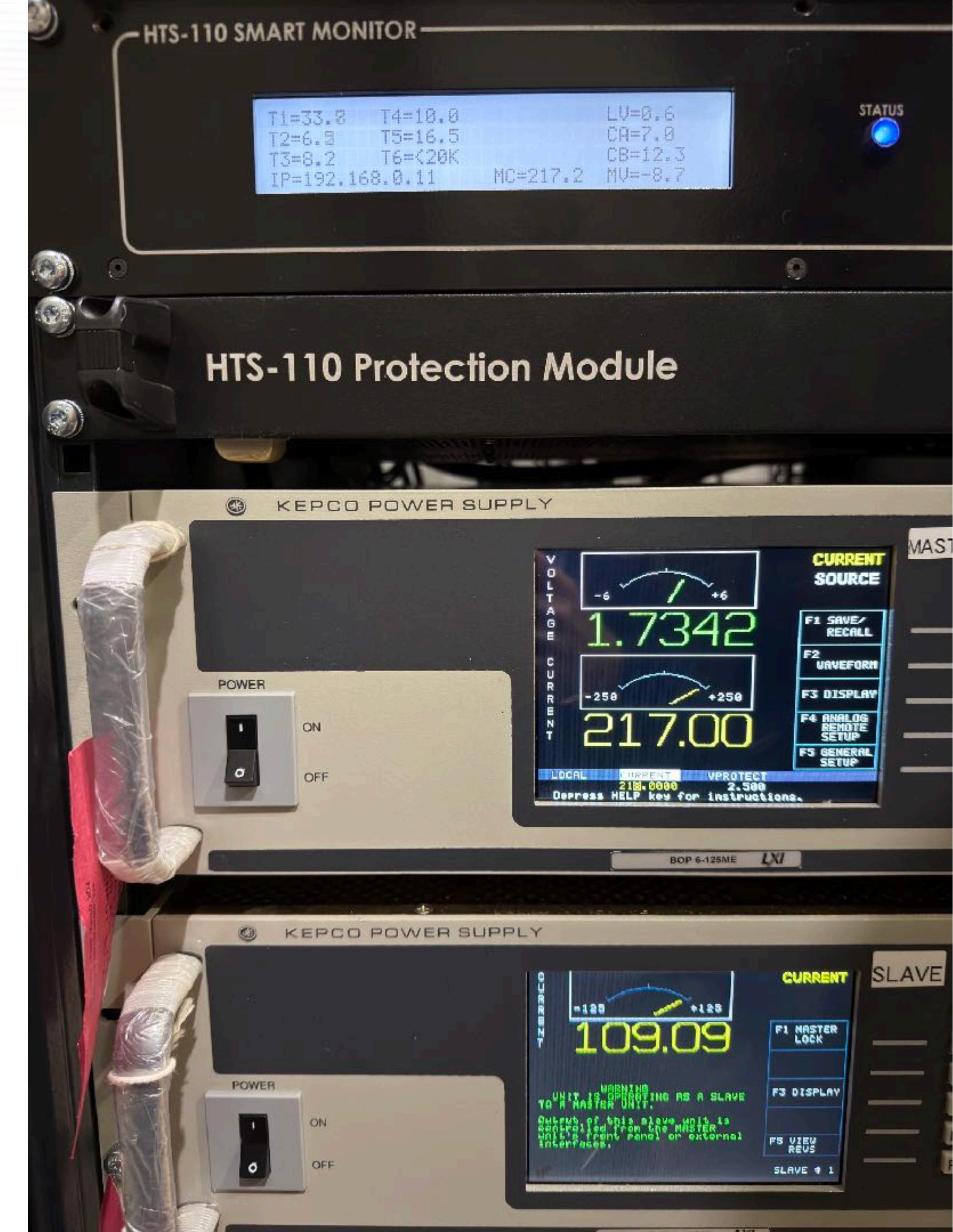
- 3 Tesla high- T_c 1G coils
 - magnetic yoke
 - $\pm 16^\circ$ conical access
 - transverse and longitudinal field
 - Ø80 mm warm bore
- 12 Tesla high- T_c 1G coils
 - $+11^\circ/-2^\circ$ vertical access to 30 mm
 - 2x 130° horizontal access to 10 mm
 - 1.5-300 K sample temperature



High- T_c magnets

Ancillary equipment

- Power supply
 - typically 250 A / 5 V
 - limiting slopes
- Magnet monitor
 - high-T and high-V alarms
 - auto-run-down
- Pressure regulator
 - to maintain an atmospheric pressure in the bath



Pulsed field magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

- Produced by EMFL labs in EU
- Ex: available at ILL through collaboration with CNRS/LNCMI Toulouse

Ø8 mm sample

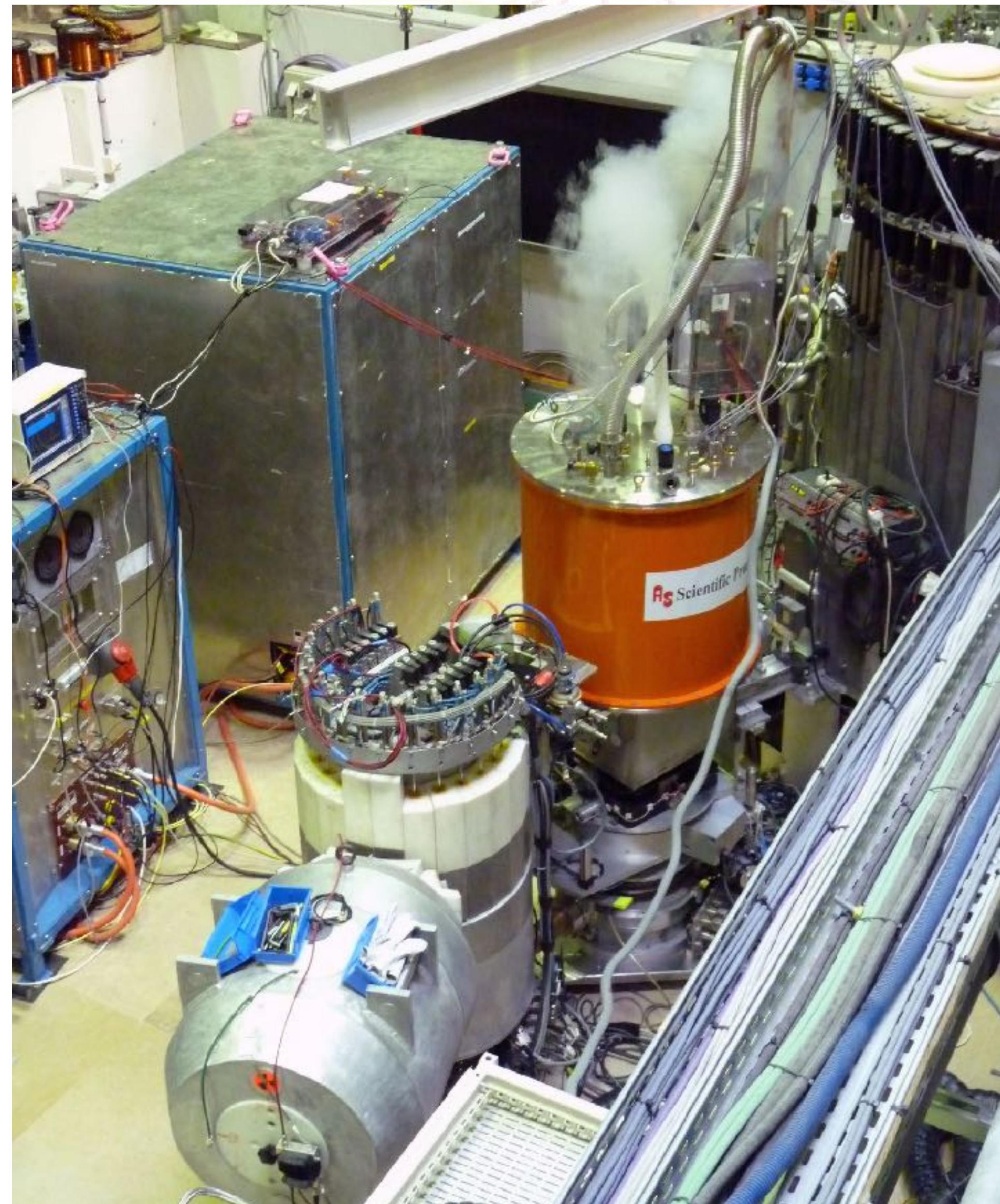
2 K base temperature

±15° incident horizontal access

±30° outgoing horizontal access

±7° outgoing vertical access

... and 1.000 L liquid N₂ / day at 40 T



Pulsed field magnets

for neutrons & x-rays

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Ø8 mm sample

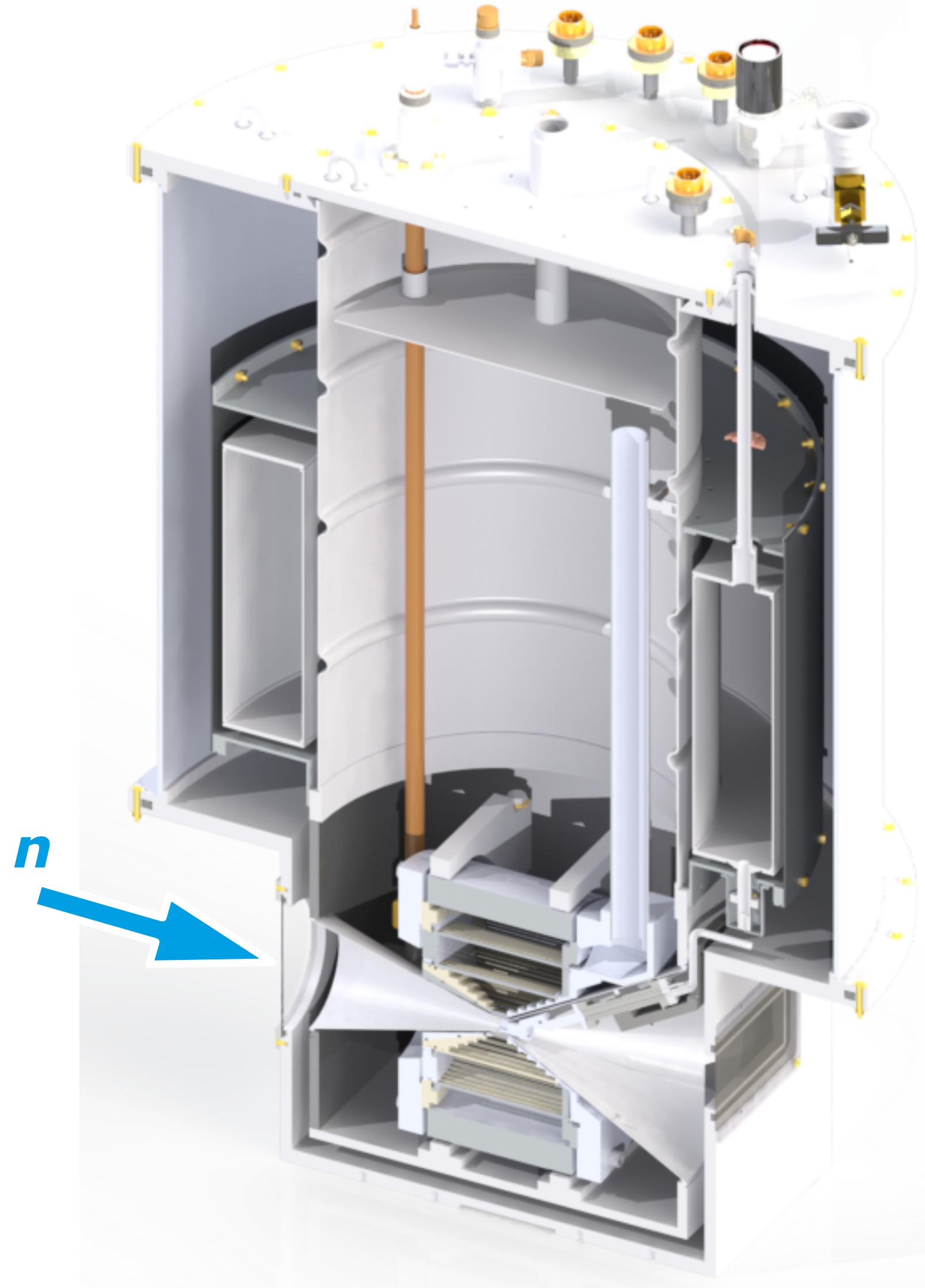
2 K base temperature

±15° incident horizontal access

±30° outgoing horizontal access

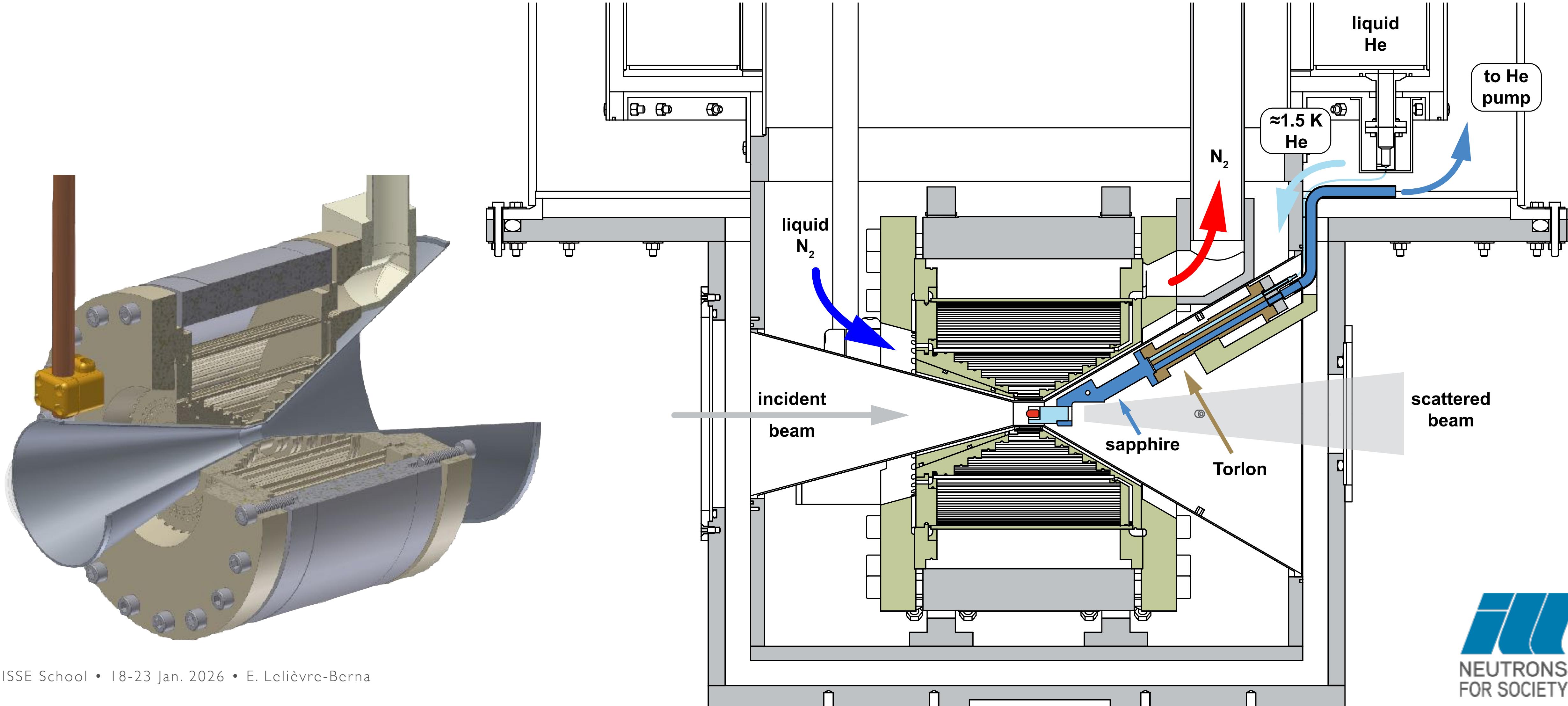
±7° outgoing vertical access

... and 1.000 L liquid N₂ / day at 40 T



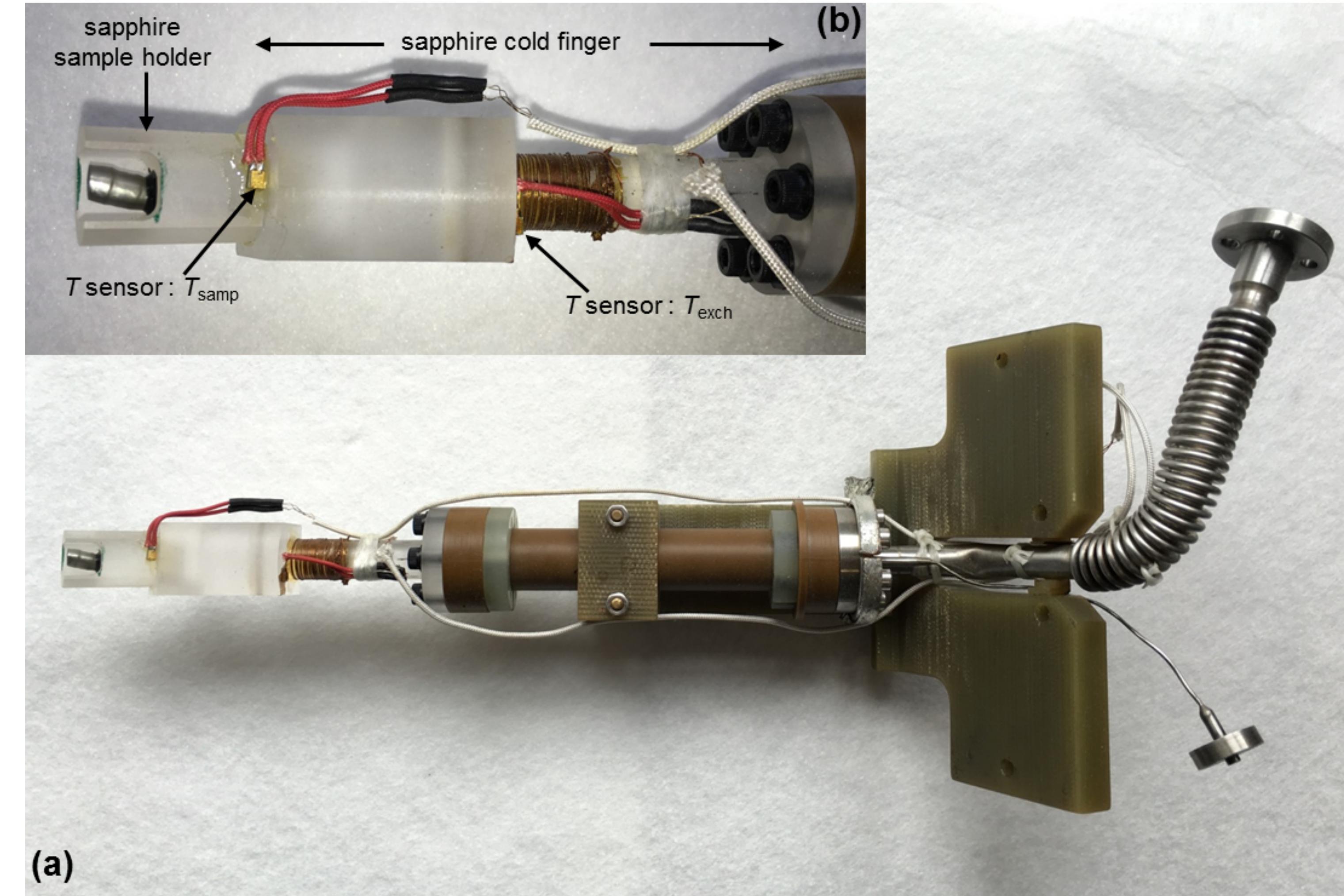
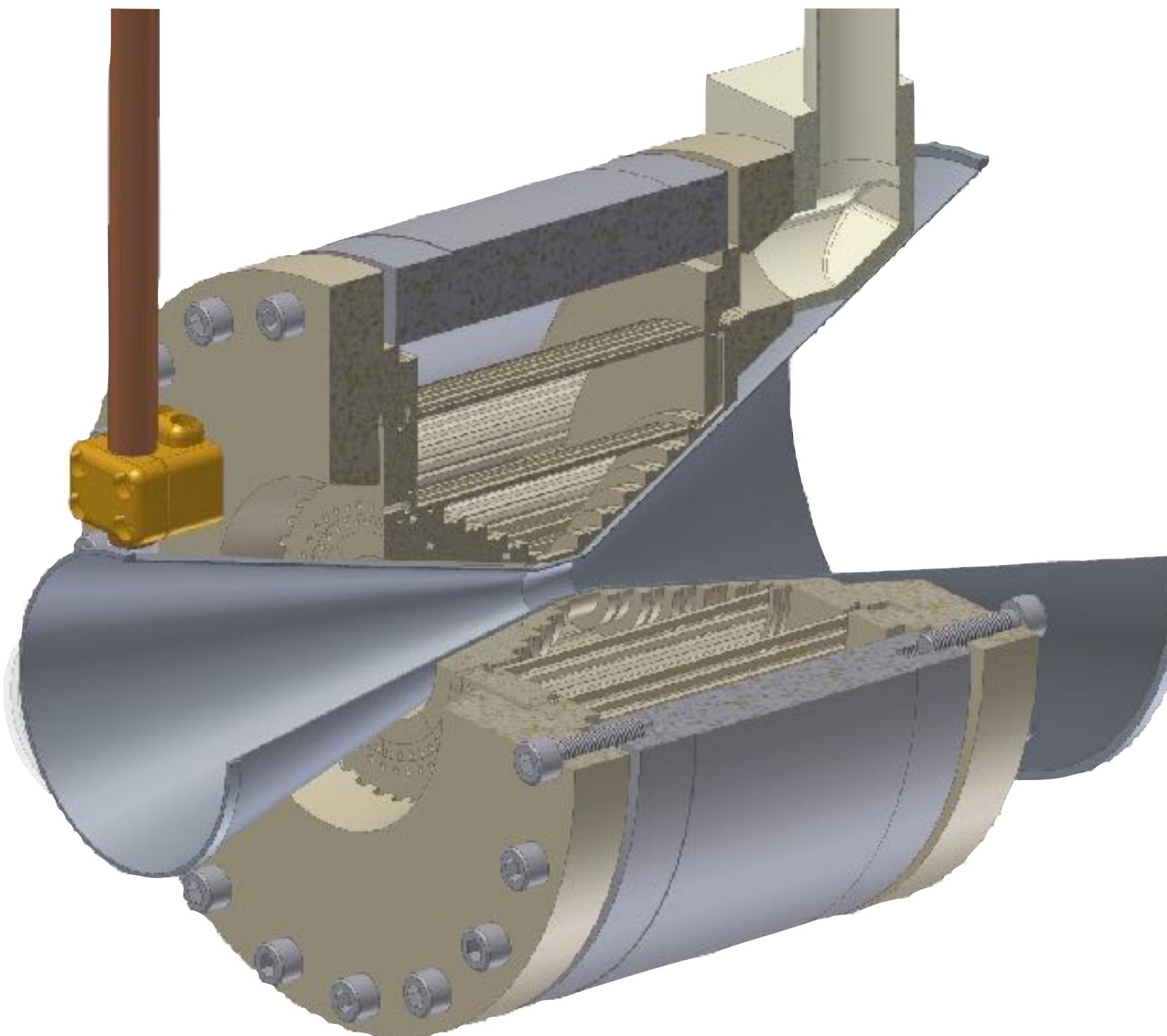
Pulsed field magnets

Ex: 40 T with 1.1 MJ power supply



Pulsed field magnets

Ex: 40 T with 1.1 MJ power supply



Pulsed field magnets

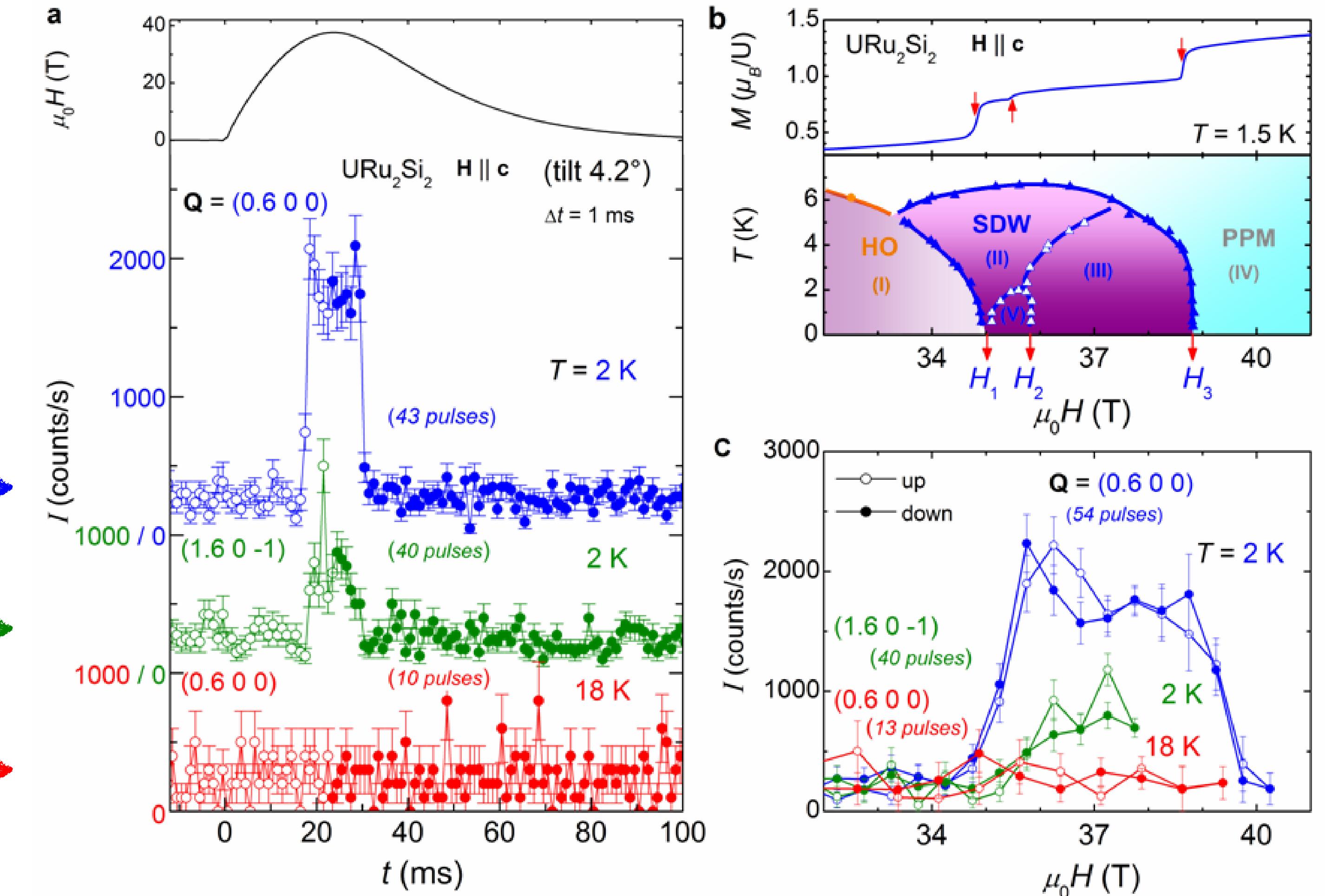
Ex: 40 T with 1.1 MJ power supply

- Field induced spin-density waves in URu_2Si_2

43 pulses to 40T
i.e. 6.5 hours

40 pulses to 40T
i.e. 6 hours

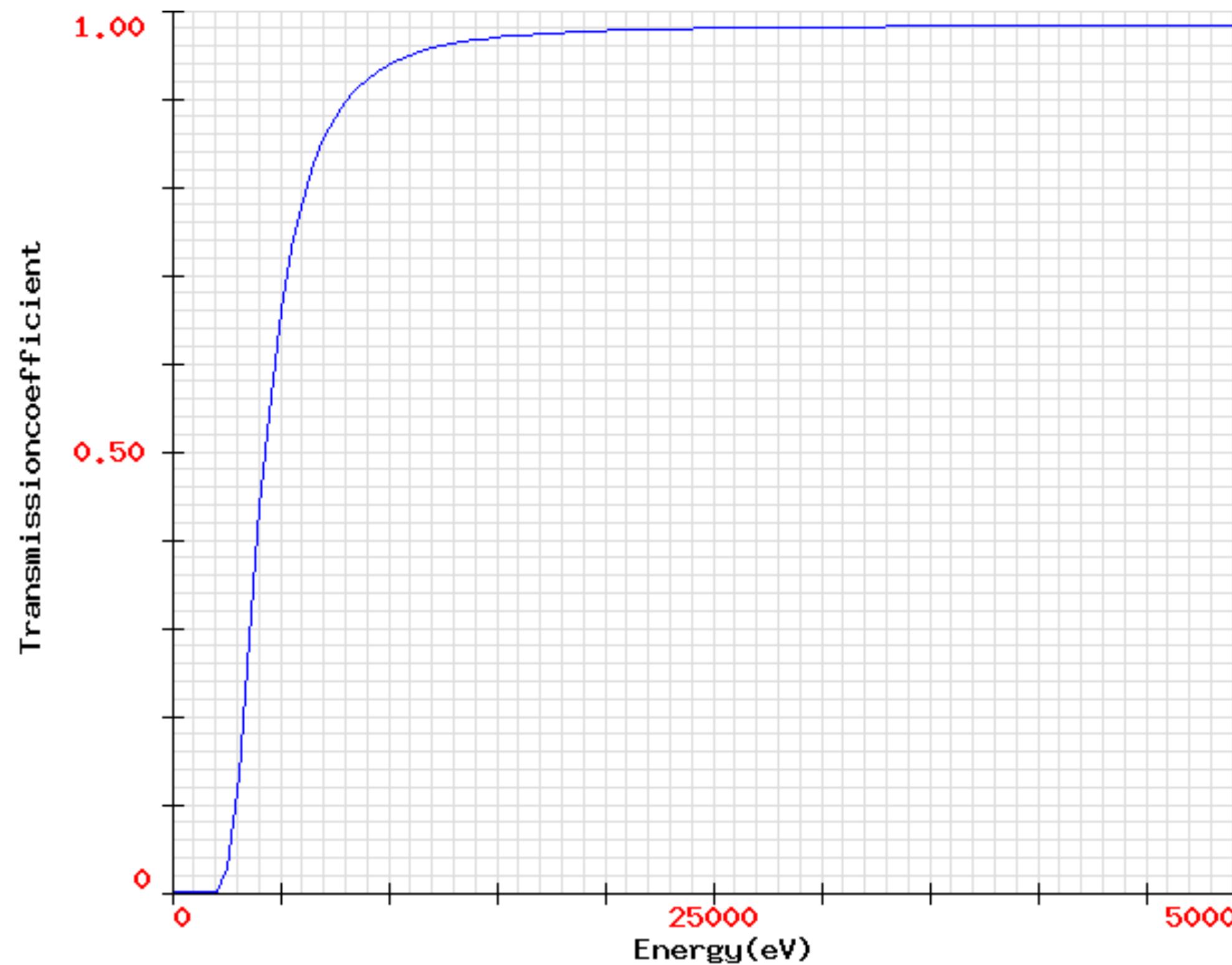
10 pulses to 40T
i.e. 1.5 hours



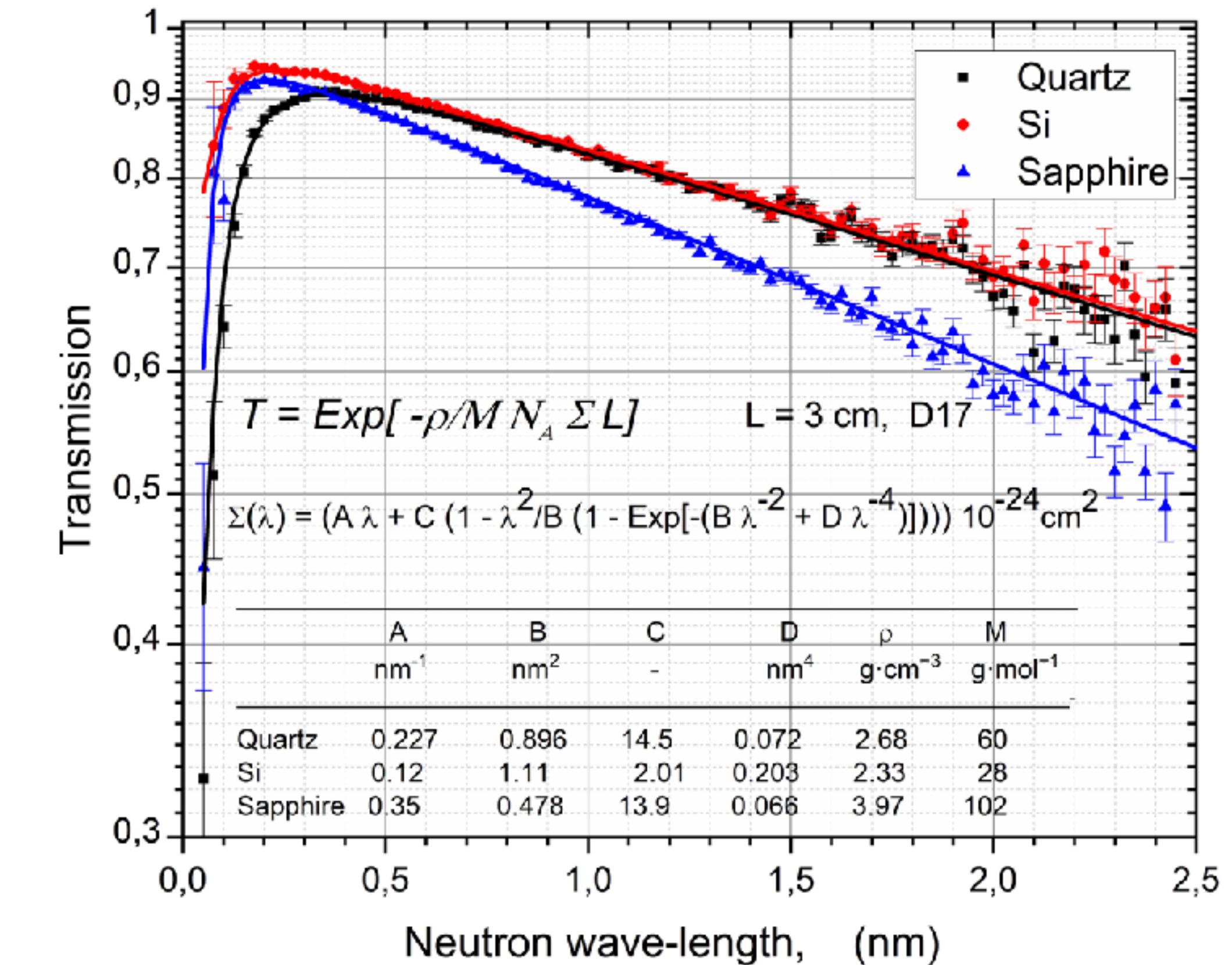
Nature Commun. 7 (2016) 13075

Magnet use and design

Windows



Beryllium windows for x-rays
BM05 webpage



Sapphire or Silicon windows for neutrons
Rev. Sci. Instrum. 90, 085112 (2019)

Safety aspects

Magnetic fields on beamlines

- Known biophysical effects

- dizziness, nausea, metallic taste
- change in blood flow in limbs and brain function, in heart function
- limit of 2 T for the head, 8 T for the body

- Indirect effects



0.5 mT limit
pacemakers, implants...



3 mT limit
no ferromagnetic material

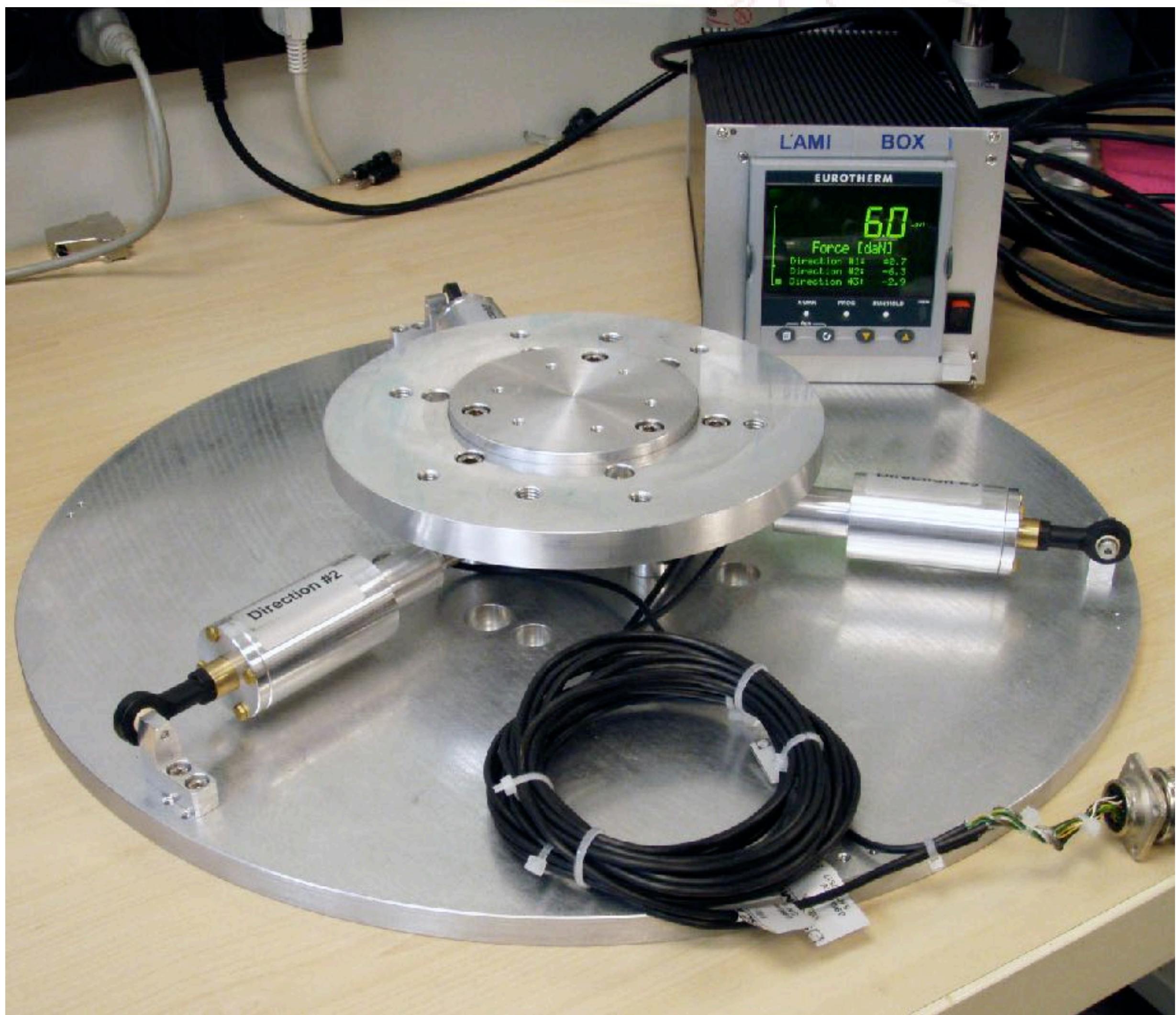


contact current,
spark discharge

Safety aspects

Magnetic fields on beamlines

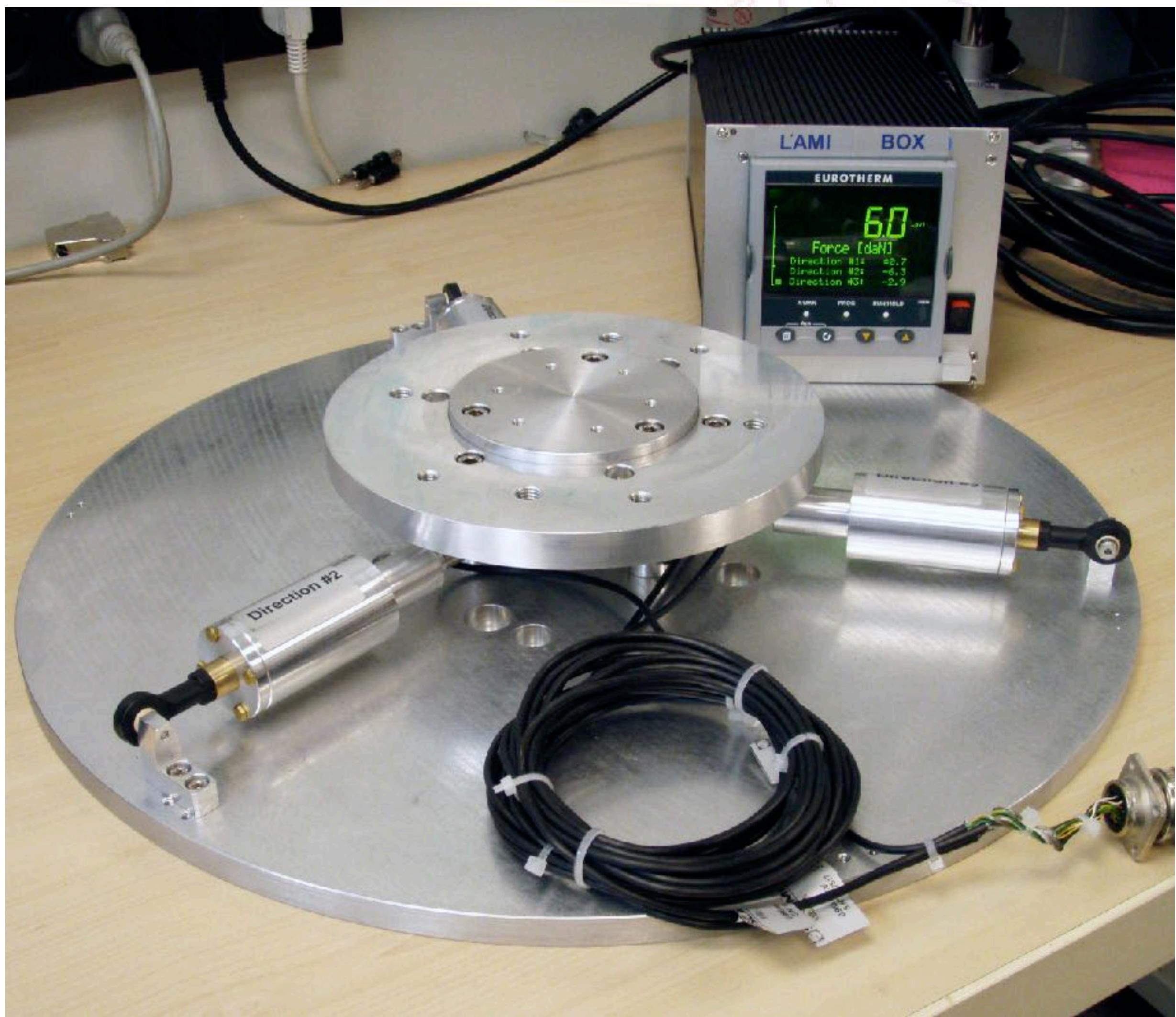
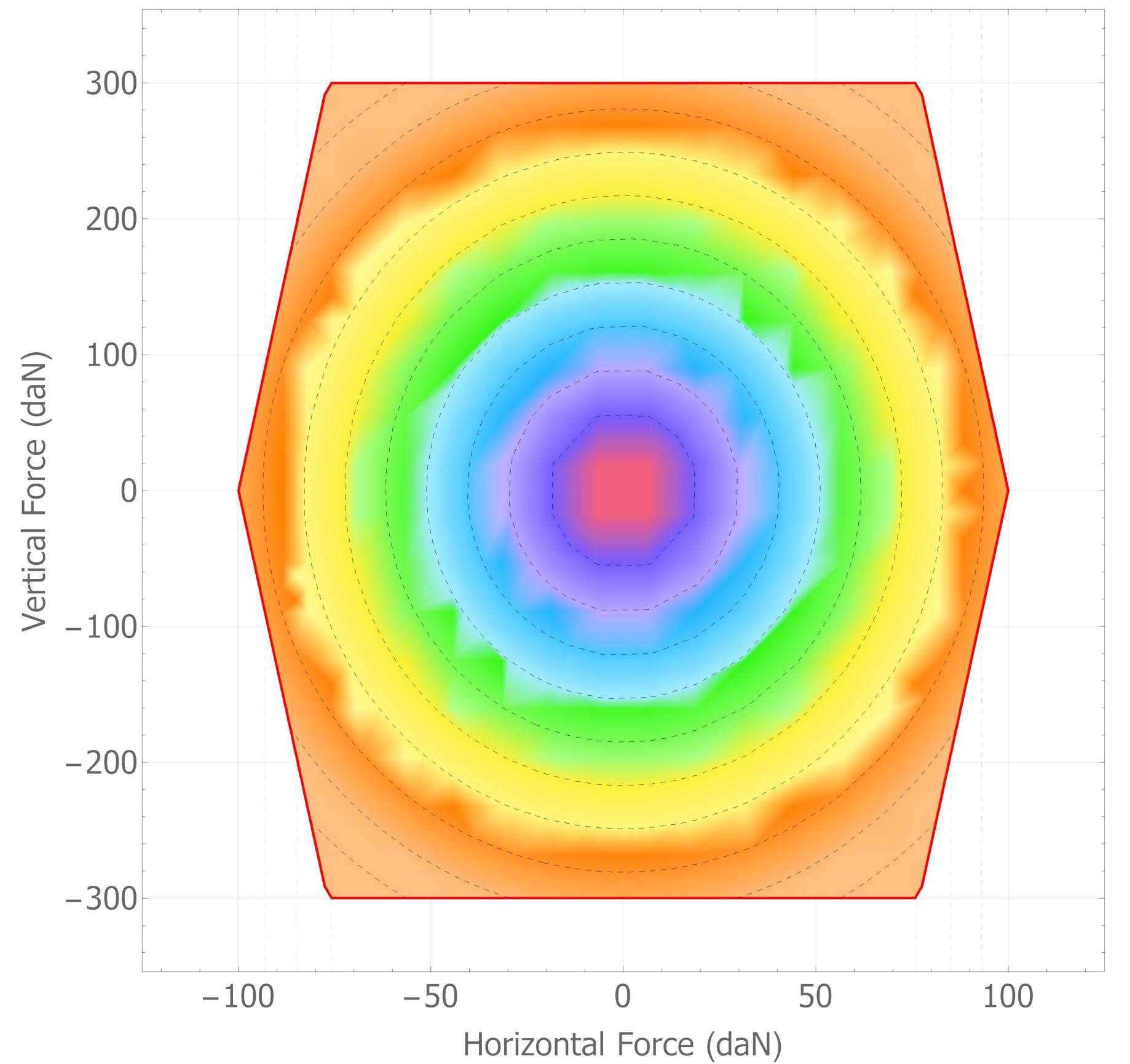
- Use non-magnetic materials
 - don't trust companies! They mix magnets and magnetic materials
 - most stainless steels are magnetic, use 304 or 316L
 - welds may become magnetic!
 - brass, copper, aluminium, CuBe, sapphire, ceramics...



Safety aspects

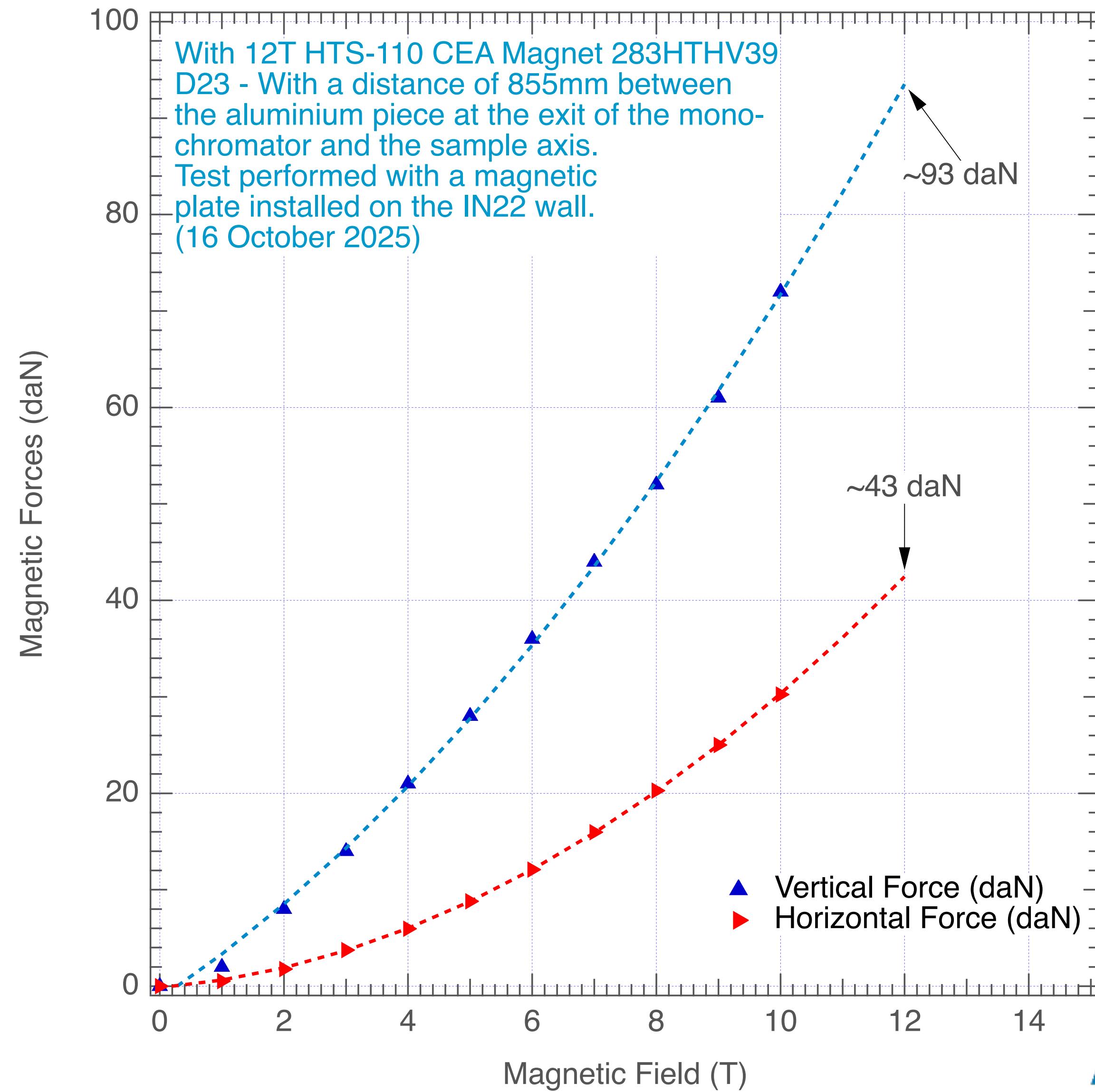
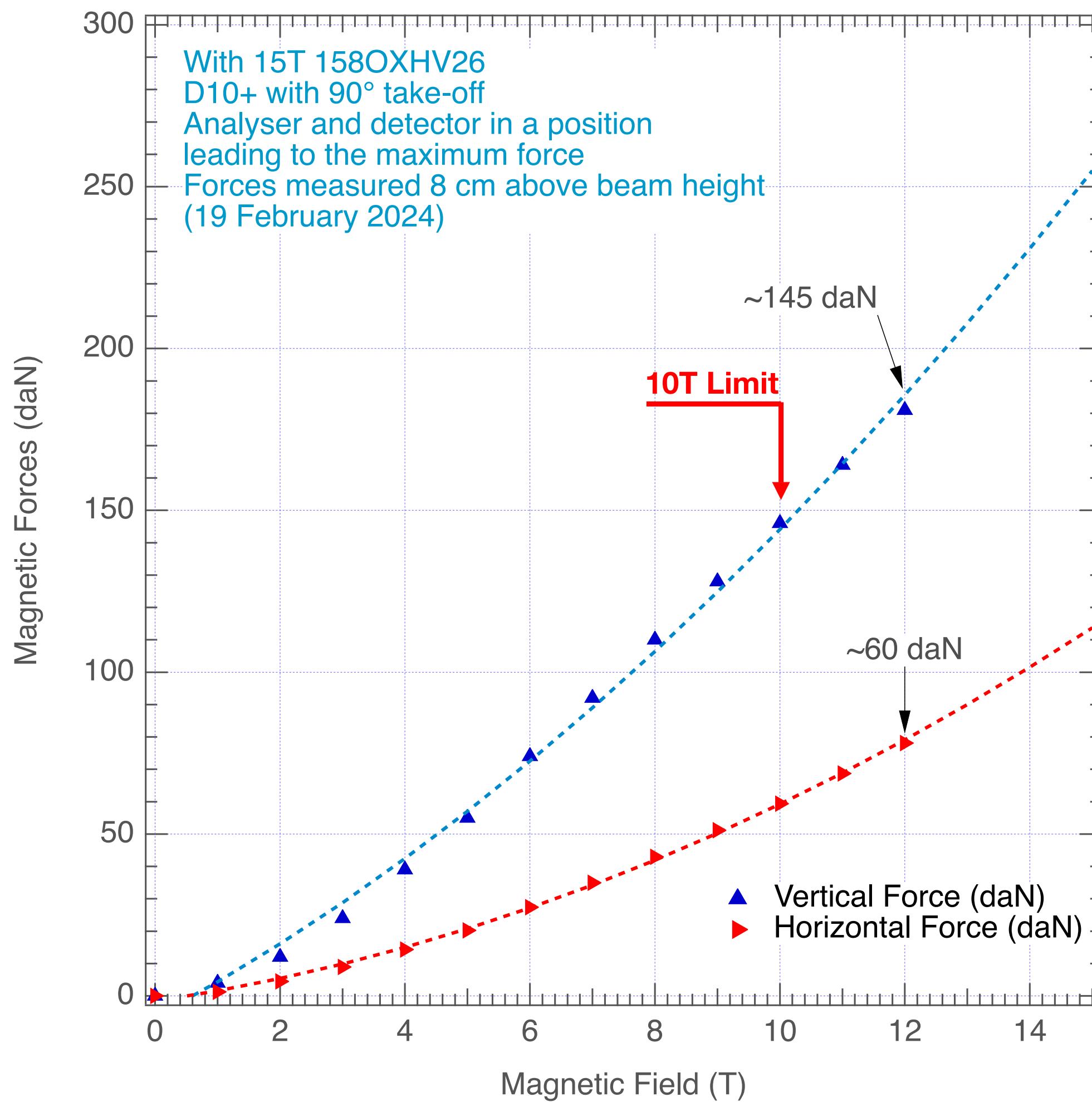
Magnetic forces on beamlines

$$F_v + 13 F_h < 1300 \text{ daN}$$



Safety aspects

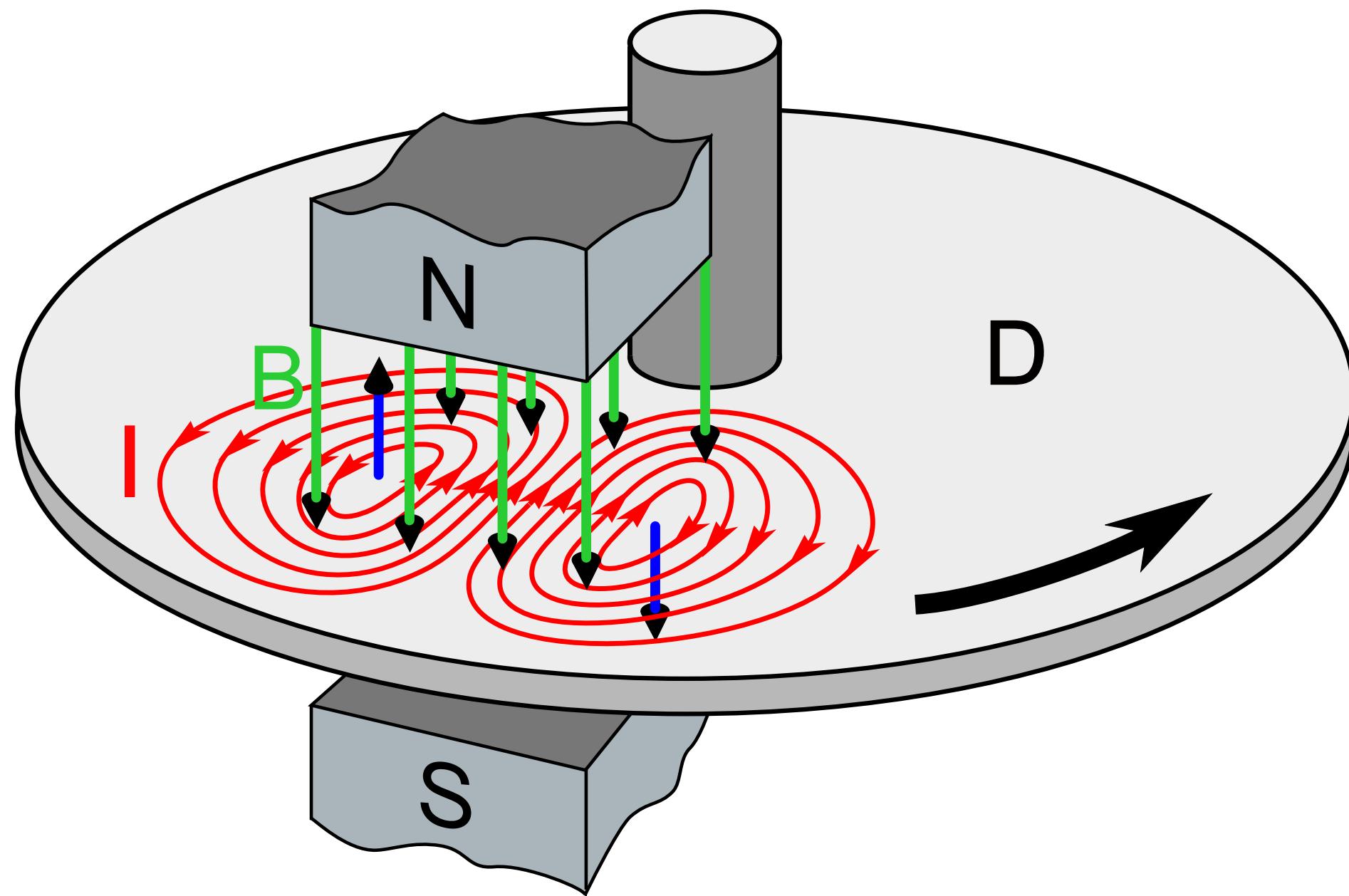
Magnetic forces on beamlines



Safety aspects

Eddy currents in choppers (Foucault's current)

- Choppers are metallic
 - the field induces circular electric currents in the rotating disc
 - the field, acting on the sideways moving electrons, creates a Lorentz force opposite to the velocity of the disc



→ The disc is braked and heats up

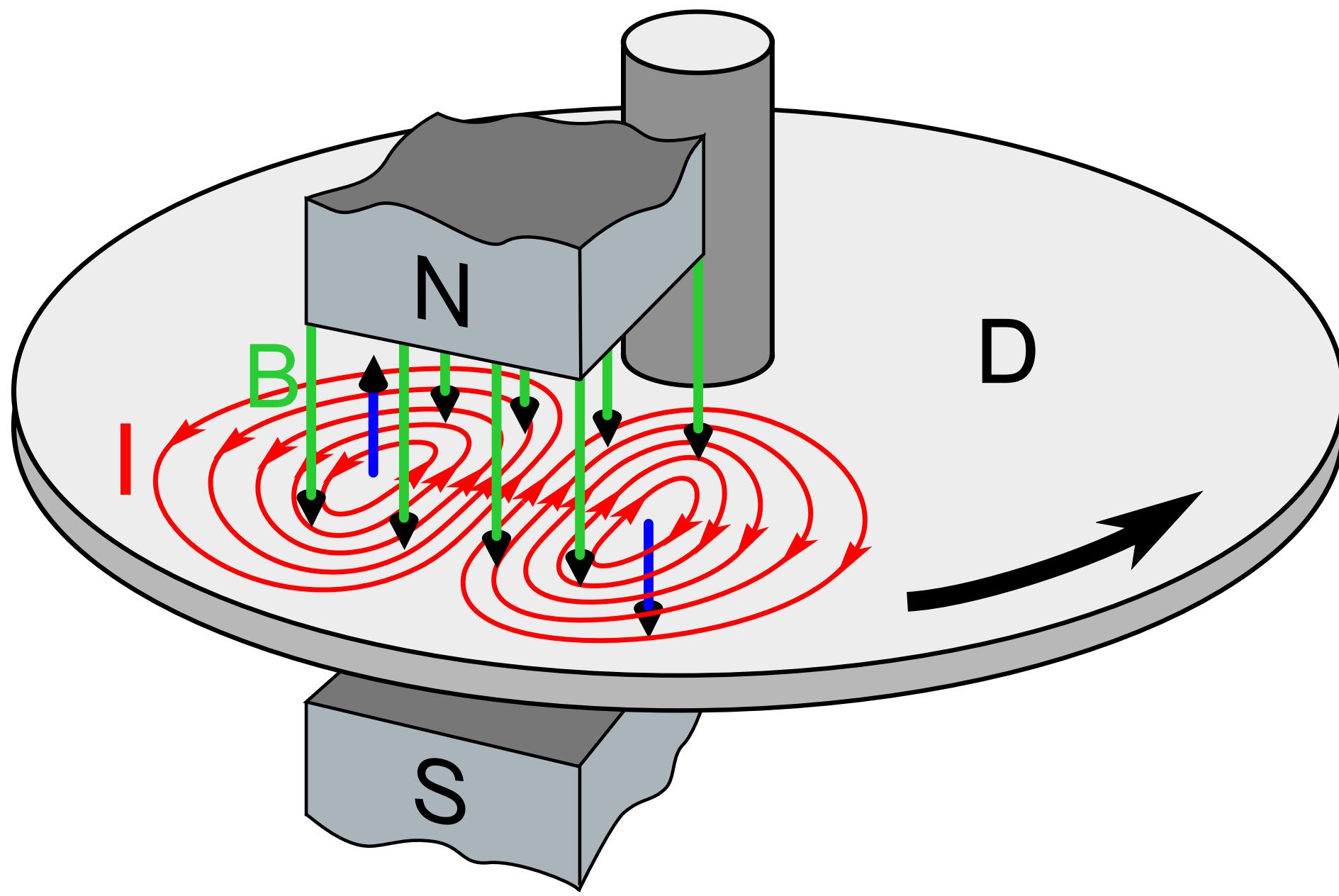
Safety aspects

Eddy currents in choppers (Foucault's current)

- Example

- 10 T magnet on IN5 at ILL
- sample to disc: 1230 mm
- low speed: 5100 rpm (85 Hz)
- phasing impossible above 5.2 T
- temperature increased by 15°C and was still heating

→ magnetic shield required



Many Thanks for your Attention

