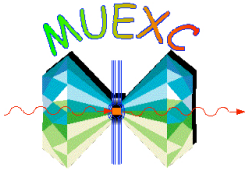


Materials Under EXtreme Conditions (LNF & Sez.Firenze)

M. Cestelli Guidi (Art. 23), G. Della Ventura (Ass.), D. Di Gioacchino (Resp. Naz.), L. Gambicorti (Ass.), A. Marcelli, A. Mottana (Ass.), E. Pace (Ass.), P. Postorino (Ass.), A. Puri (Ass.), N. Saini (Ass.), F. Tabacchioni (Tech.), R. Sorchetti (Tech.)

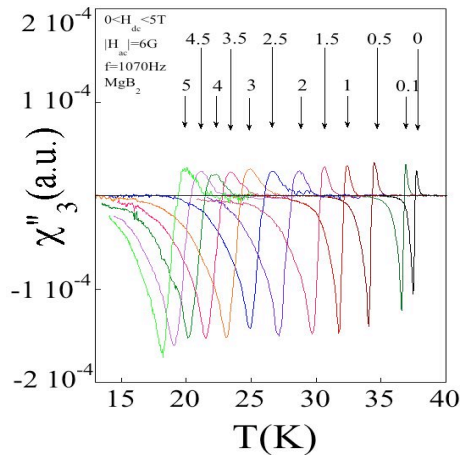
- **MUEXC** is a project, developed at the LNF in the framework of the Vth committee, that will finish to developed the '**PRESS-MAG-O**' instrumentation.
- an unique device [2006 *Activity Highlights of the 'INFN TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH (Vth Committee)*]
 - ✓ **concurrent IR spectroscopy and a.c. multi-harmonic magnetic susceptibility experiments**with a control of the
 - ✓ **pressure**
 - ✓ **magnetic field**
 - ✓ **temperature**
- to investigate new materials under extreme conditions such as **materials for INFN technological applications**,
 - ✓ high performance superconductors for magnets
 - ✓ Detectors
 - ✓ sensors materials (for accelerator & space applications)
- **new quantum phenomena** under extreme conditions



Why PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC device

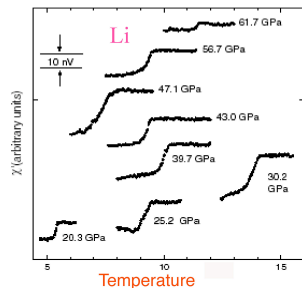
Experiments of the magneto-dynamic-optics versus High Pressure/ Low Temperature

Why magneto-dynamics ?

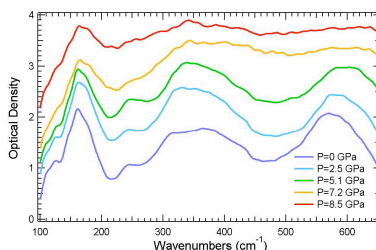


MgB₂ sample - χ''_3 third harmonic magnetic susceptibility imaginary part versus H_{dc} :
Superconducting flux-pinning studies

Why the pressure?

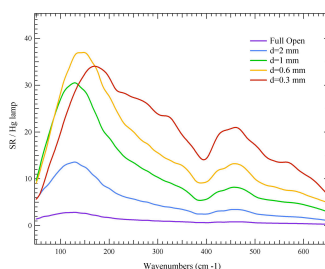


Lithium becomes superconductor in pressure: $T_c=14K$, $P=30$ GPascal

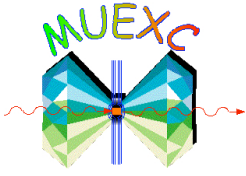


Study of the IR active modes (phonons) as a function of the pressure in La_{0.8}Ca_{0.2}MnO_{3-δ}:
MIT transitions phase

Why IR synchrotron radiation?



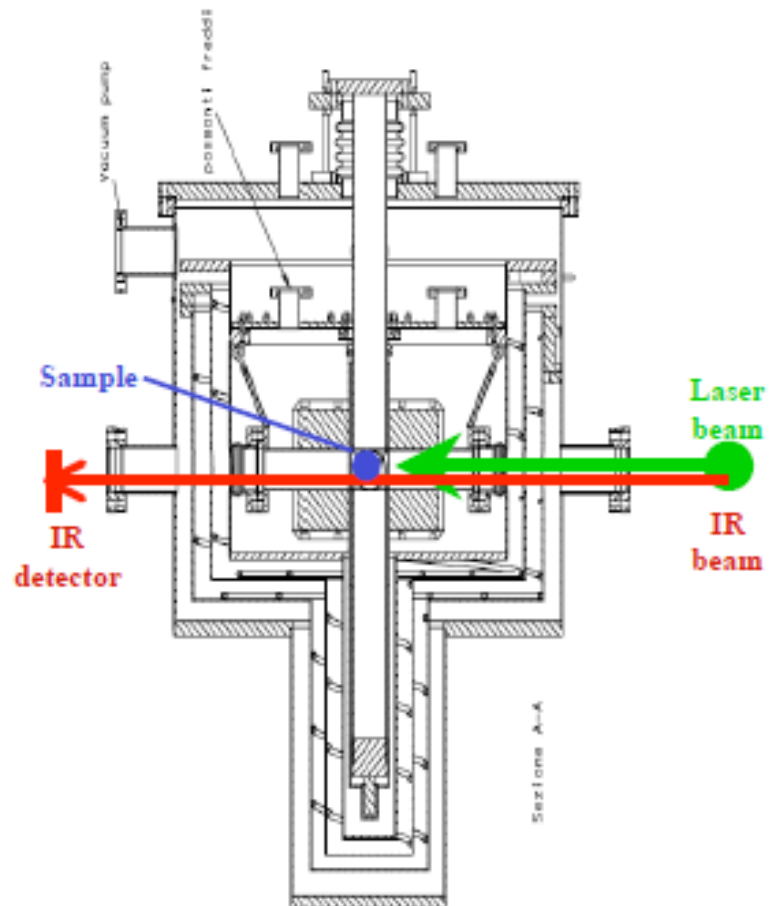
Gain >> 10!



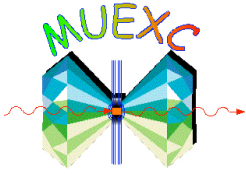
PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC cryostat

High pressure (up to 20 GPa),
high magnetic field (up to 8 T)
in a wide temperature range (4.2 - 300 K)

Goal: concurrent a.c. magnetic susceptibility
measurements and
IR/Raman spectroscopy.



D. Di Gioacchino, P. Tripodi, A. Marcelli, M. Cestelli Guidi, M. Piccinini, P. Postorino, D. Di Castro, E. Arcangeletti, Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solid 69 (2008) 2213-2216



PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC cryostat know-how

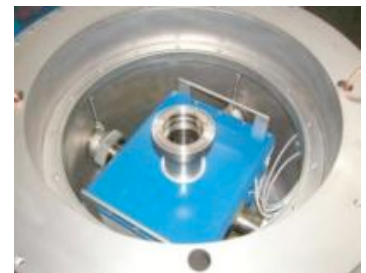
8 T superconducting split coil
magnet



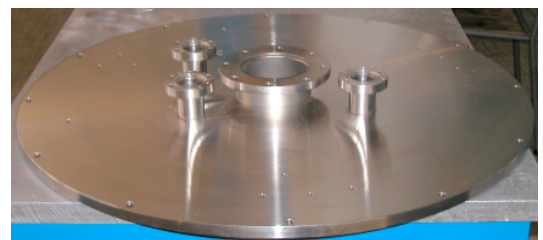
LHe reservoir around the
magnet

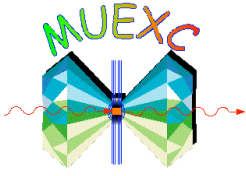


Four optical access ports for
transmission experiments with
visible light and IR radiation.

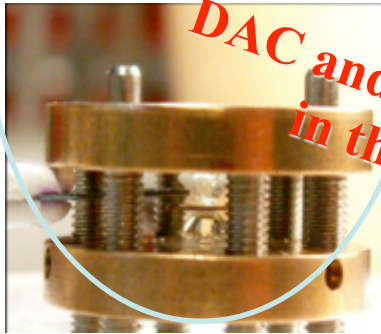
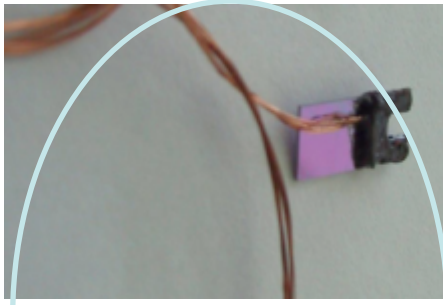


Top cover with a load-lock
port for the "sample
insert"

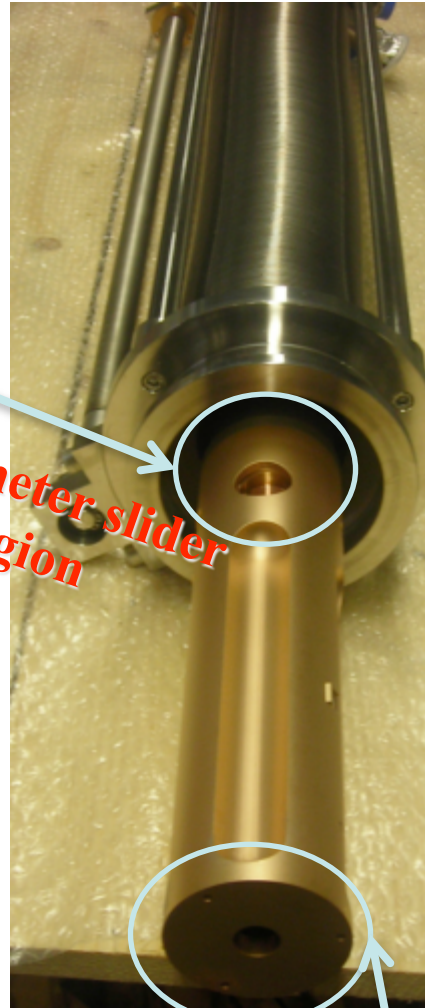




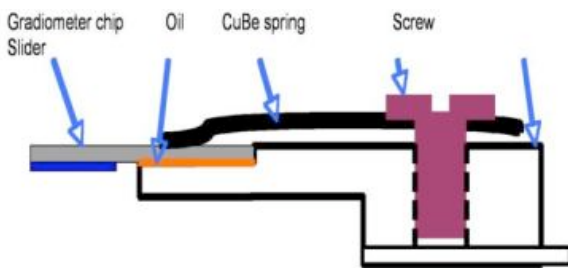
PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert



**DAC and magnetometer slider
in this insert region**

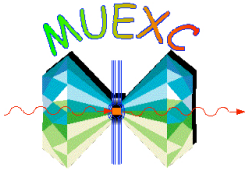


Superconducting gradiometer

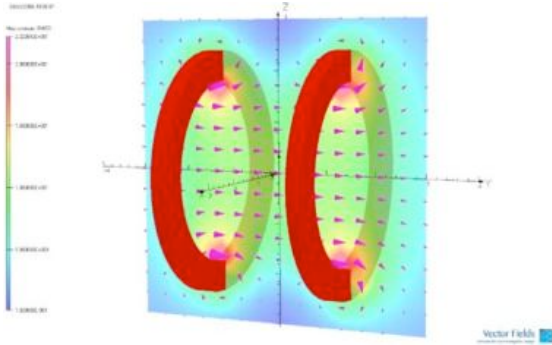


**SQUID and shield
fixed on the bottom
of the insert inside
the cold finger**





PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert



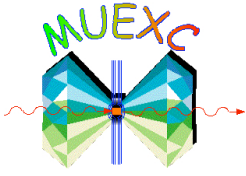
a.c.magnetic field study of the exciting coil on the DAC.



The upper part contains the X-Y- Θ control with micrometer accuracy to align the sample inside the DAC.



The lower section contains the Cu-Be/sapphire sample-holder, Cu-Be springs for thermal contact, DAC, a.c. exciting coil (10G), magnetometer slider.



PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

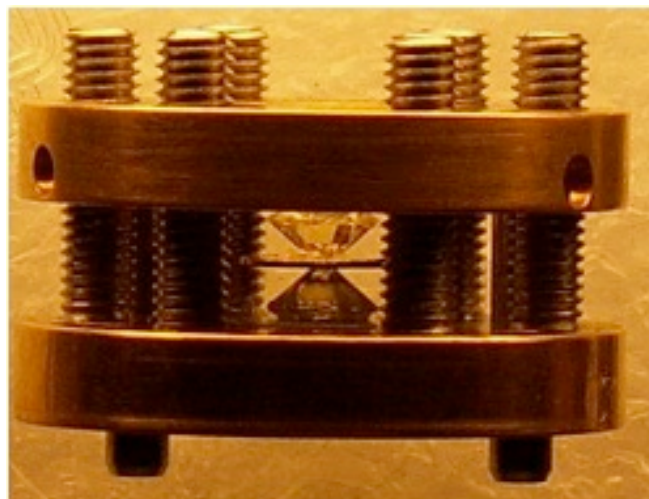


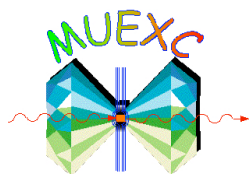
The non-magnetic 2% CuBe alloy
miniature DAC to apply pressure



Two brilliant cut IIa type
diamonds

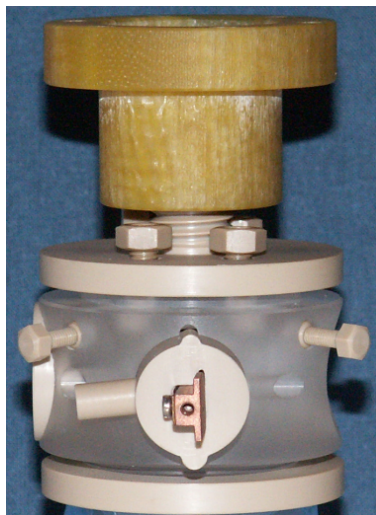
Two SiC- δ moissanite cylinders
with a 400 μm conic hole to
press the anvils



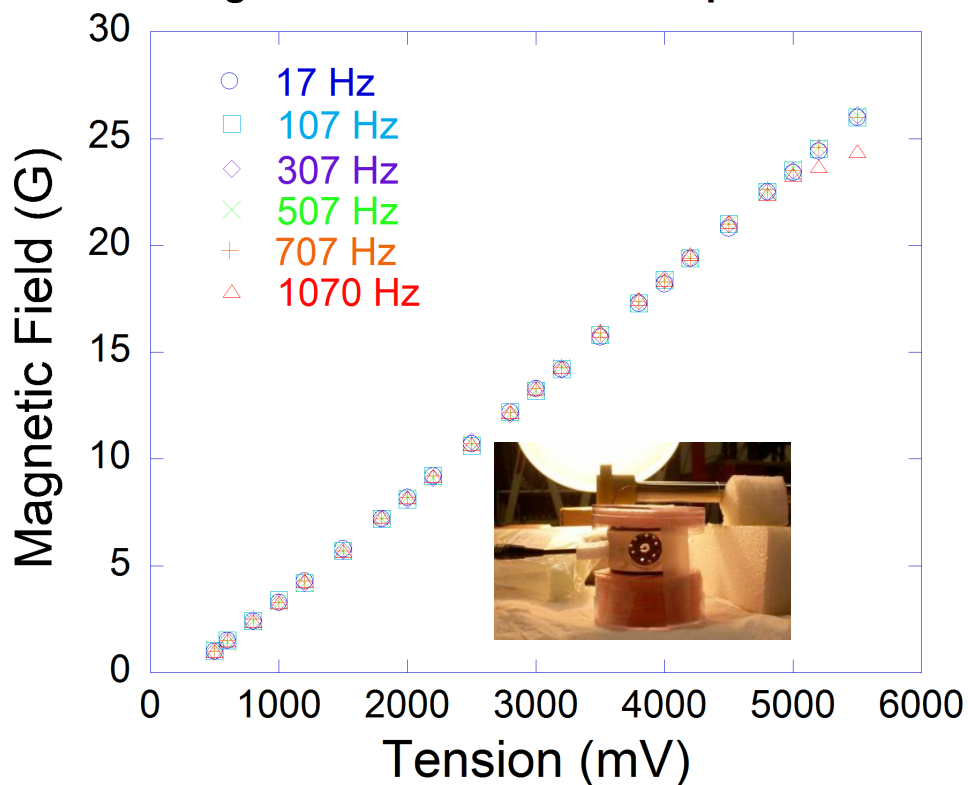


PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

the sapphire sample holder

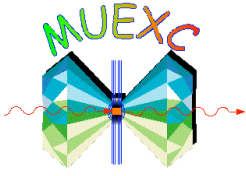


Magnetic field inside the sample holder



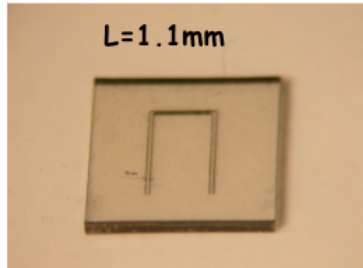
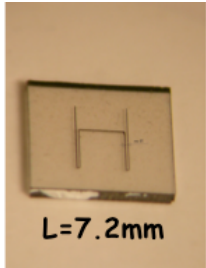
The generator may work in the range
200-5500 mV at
17-1070 Hz.

A linear trend of the magnetic field vs. V has been observed inside the DAC in the range **~1-20 Gauss** vs. frequency.



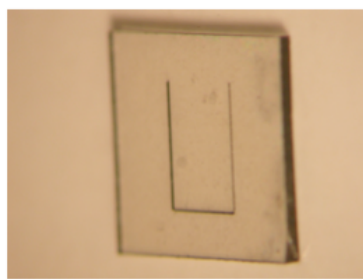
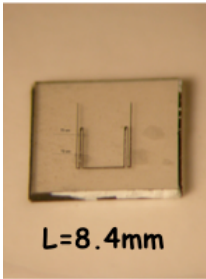
PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

DAC - R&D of an anvil integrated heater system

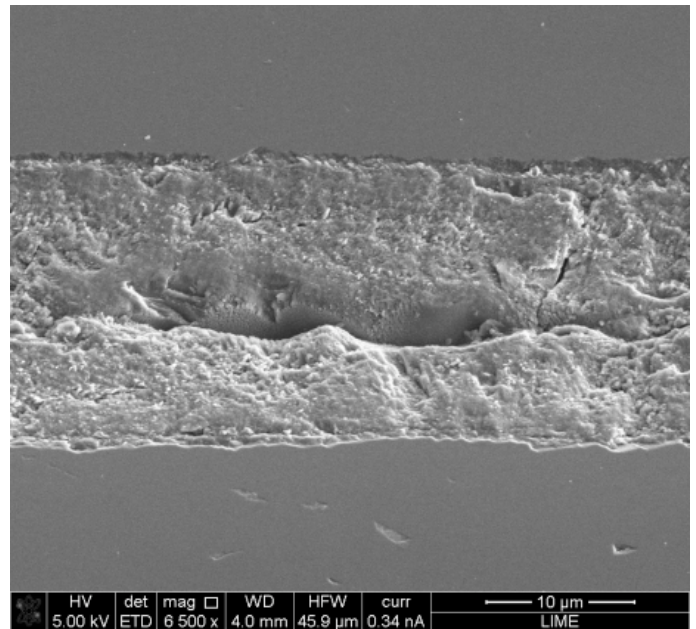
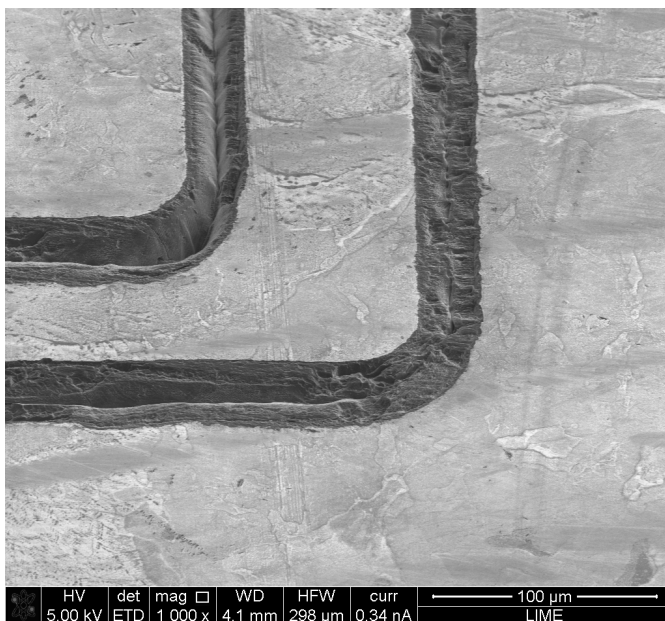


First layout of resistive line on diamond slabs

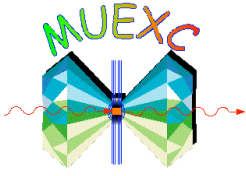
Line width= $17\mu\text{m}$ to $42\mu\text{m}$,
 $\rho=10\Omega\text{mm}$



Collaboration Fi-INFN
 &Diamond material GmbH



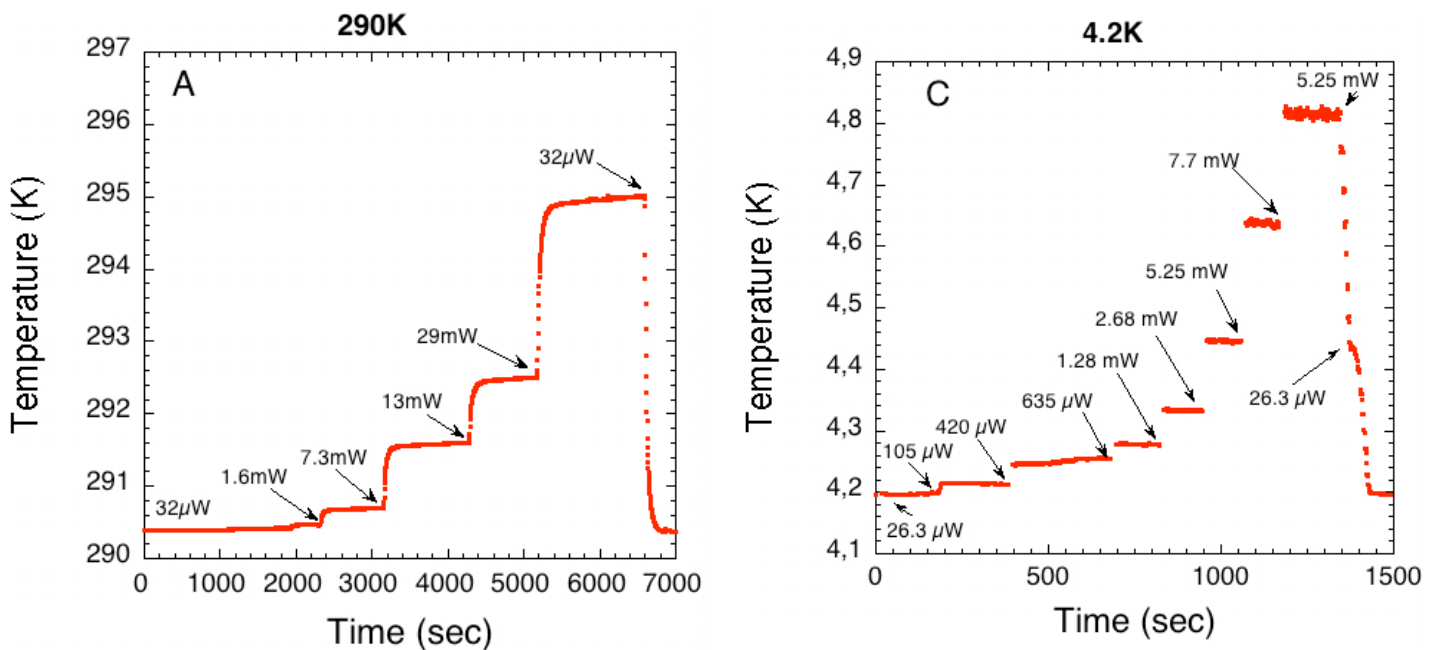
Characterization is under way using the Focused Ion Beam (FIB) of the LIME laboratory of the University of Roma Tre



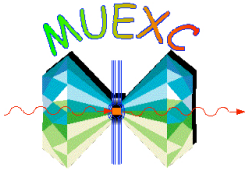
PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

DAC - R&D of an anvil integrated heater system

Heating control tests inside the cryostat are done at the LNF

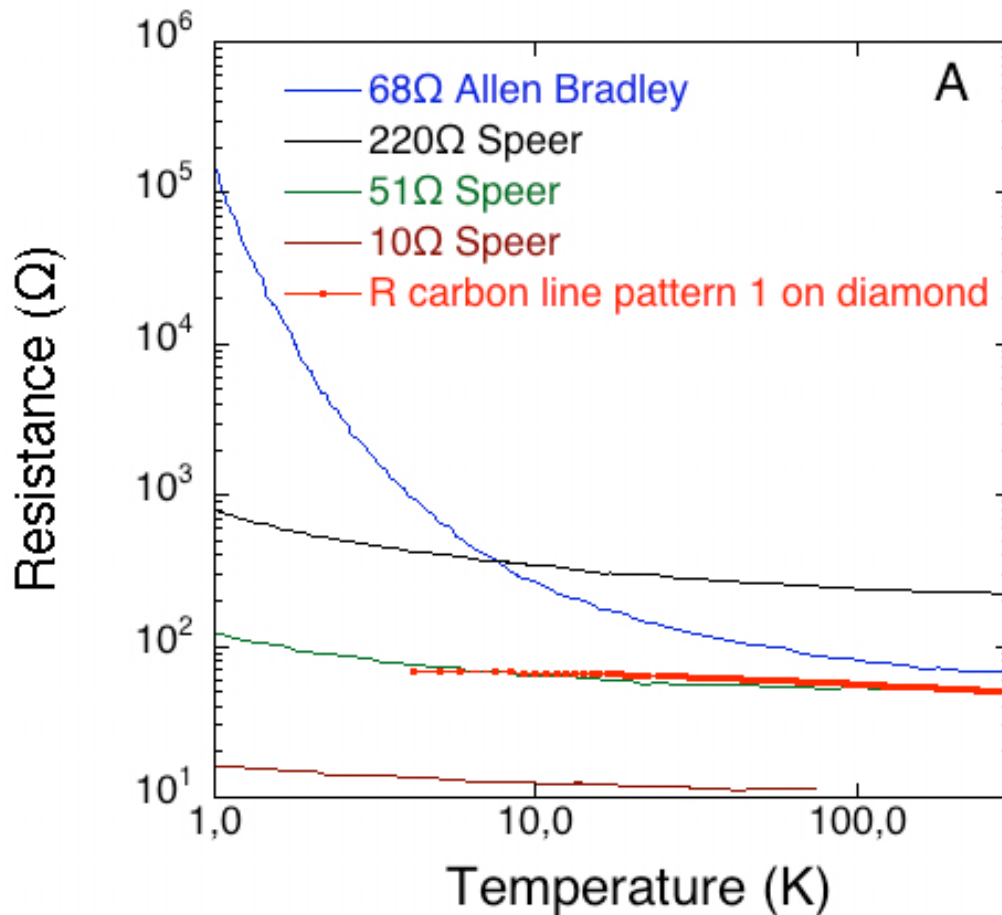


Experimental tests at room temperature and at low temperature point out that these lines can be used to design a micro-heater



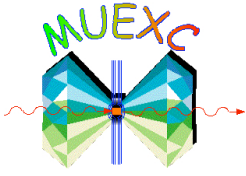
PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

DAC - R&D of an anvil integrated heater system



The same device may be also used as a thermometer. Indeed, we measured on the same pattern a resistance vs. temperature behavior similar to that of a 51 Ω Speer CGR

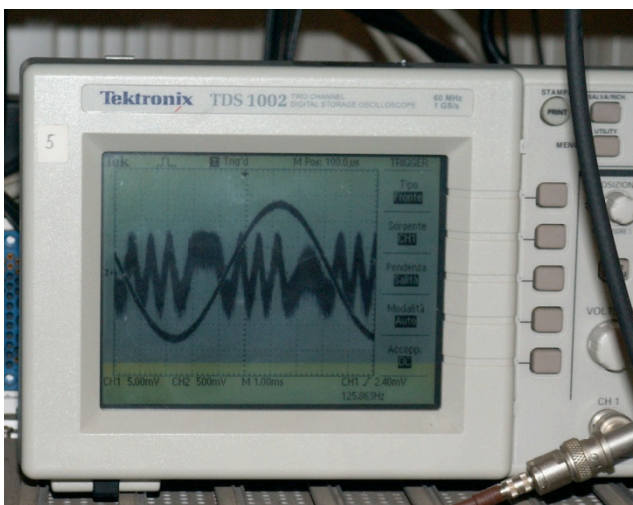
A. Puri, A. Marcelli, M. Cestelli Guidi, P. Postorino, E. Pace, A. De Sio, L. Gambicorti, G. Della Ventura, A. Notargiacomo, D. Di Gioacchino, Internal note LNF- 11/ 19 (NT) (2011)



PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how sample insert

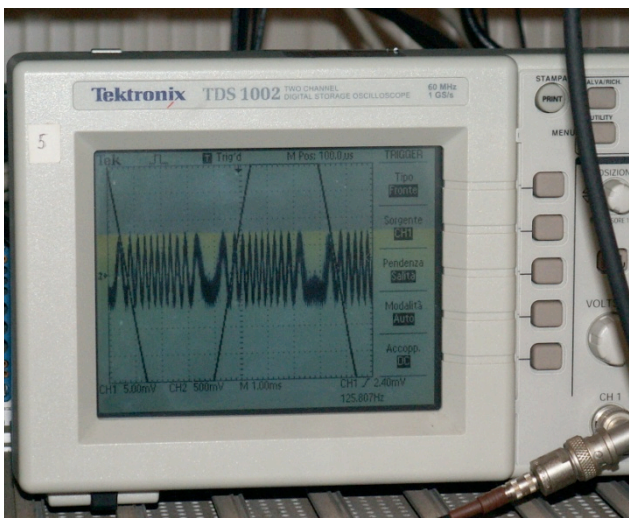
Test experiments on the SQUID gradiometer

Test on the system at 4.2 K with YBCO loaded in the DAC cell mounted on the PRESS-MAG-O insert to check the proper SQUID gradiometer operation

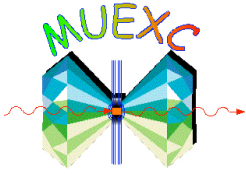


AC field of 22.7 Hz in the mGauss amplitude range generated by the exiting coil of the insert .

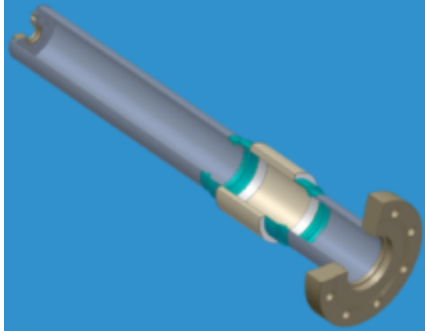
The persistent current in the gradiometer coils produces flux in SQUID whose amplitude depends on the exiting field.



The test confirmed that the SQUID was working properly.

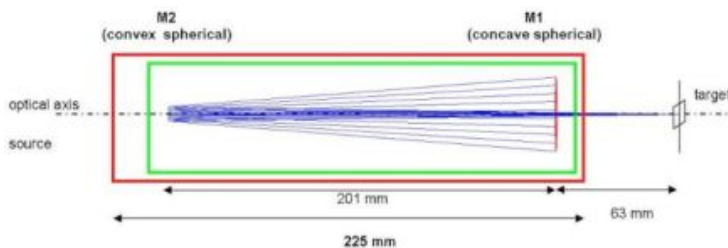


PRESS-MAG-O/MUEXC know how Optics lines cryostat



Two optical windows on the cryostat allow the transmission of IR and visible light.

A Cassegrain concentrator designed to focus the light in a small spot inside the DAC (the diameter of the Airy disk is $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$ at the shortest wavelength).



IR Wavelength range (micron)	2.5-50
Source beam diameter (mm)	30
Window thickness (micron)	500
Distance window-target (mm)	39
Optical Tube dimension (mm)	225/325



The optics has been designed and built in cooperation with CNR-INOA (Firenze).

