

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Rustem Khasanov :: Scientist :: Paul Scherrer Institut

Muon-spin rotation/relaxation under hydrostatic pressure: outlook and perspectives

Bridge2023, October 18th – October 20th, 2023

Common tuning parameters

T



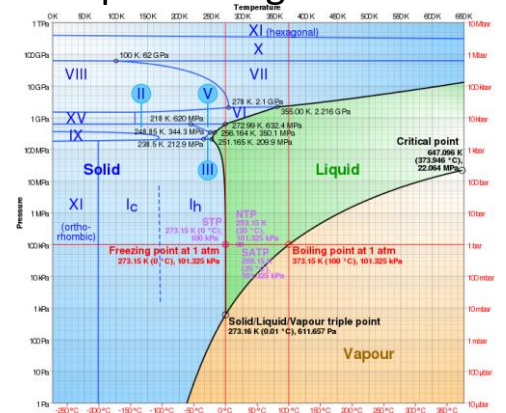
B



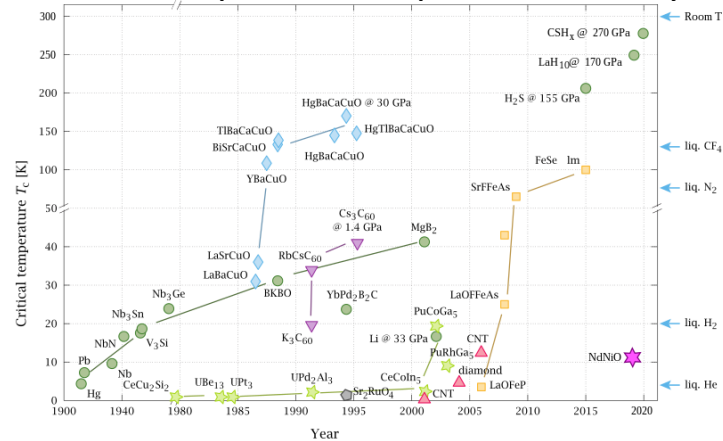
P



P-T phase diagram of water

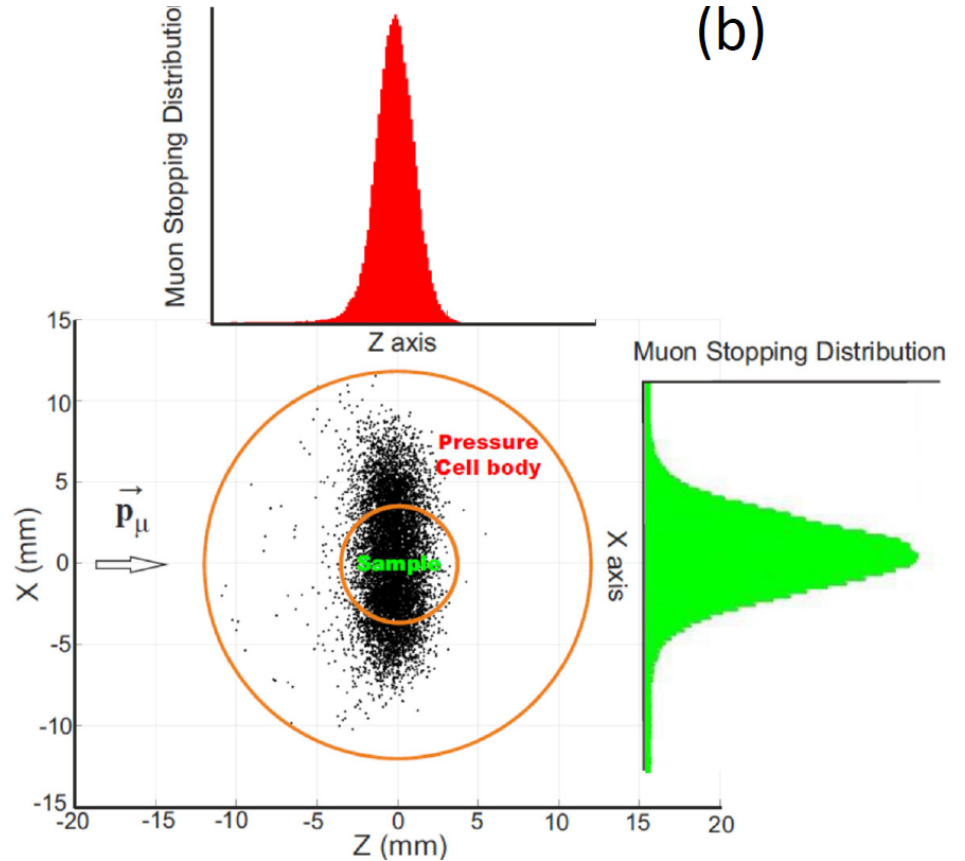
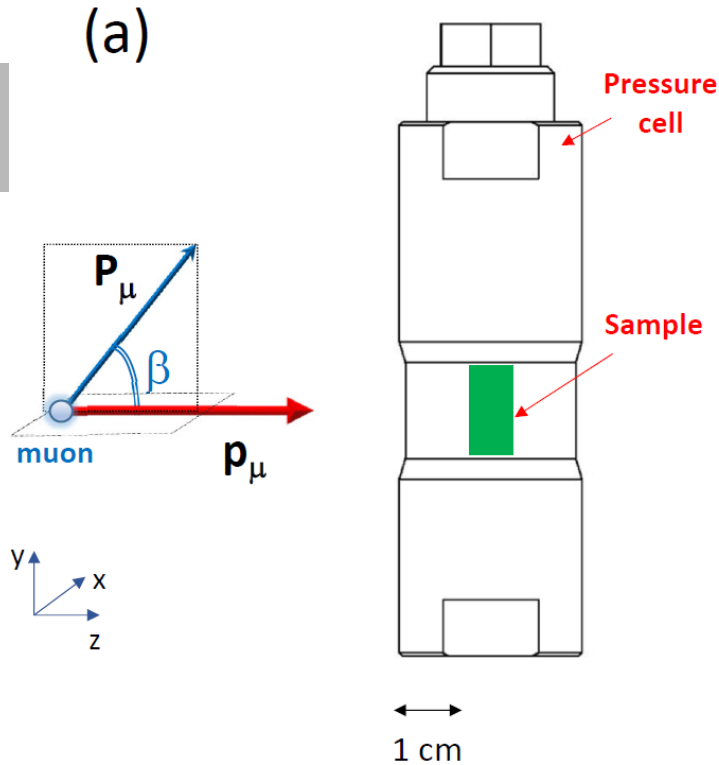


Room temperature superconductivity



Wikipedia

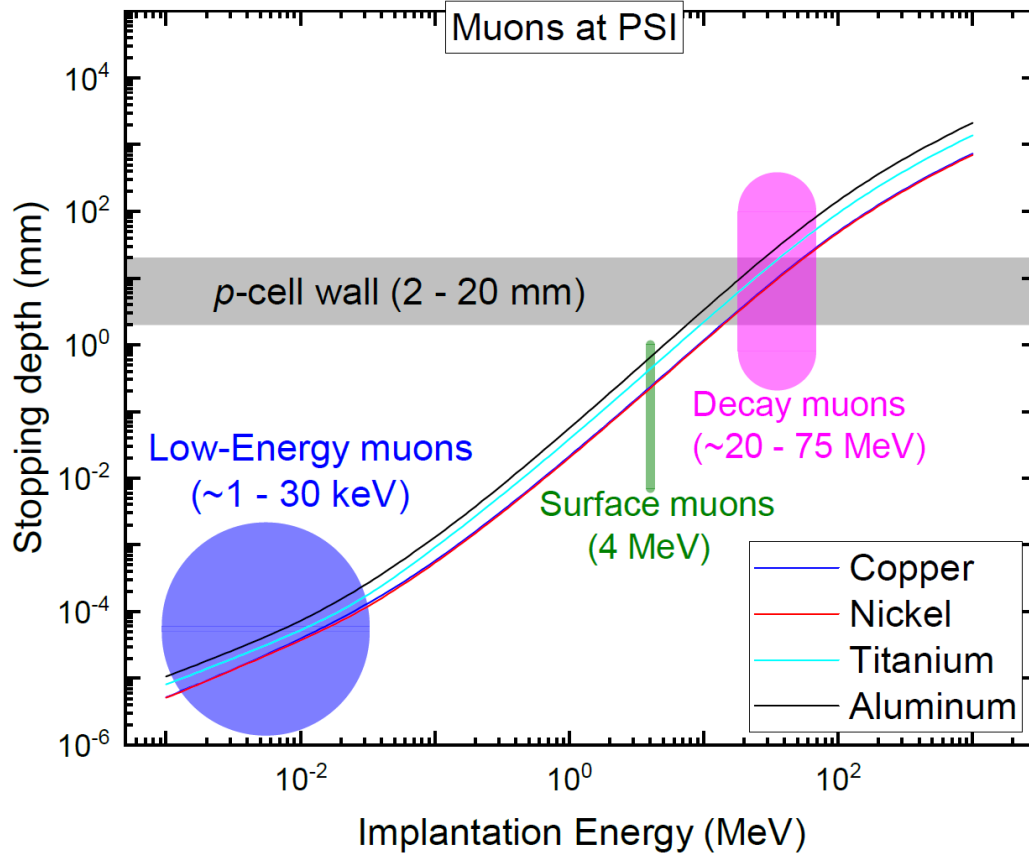
μ SR under pressure: basic principles



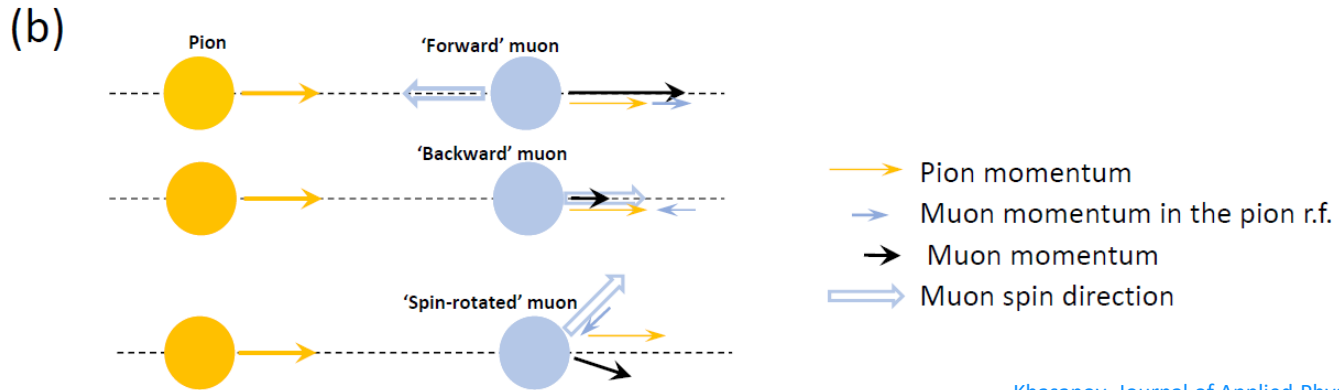
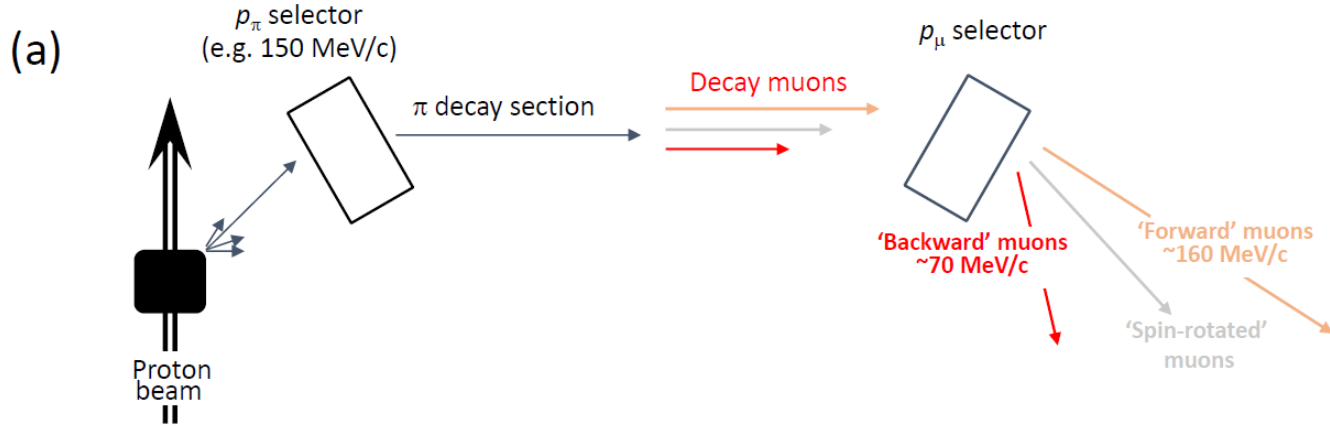
μ SR under pressure

1. Muon beam-line – fast muons with tunable energy
2. μ SR Spectrometer
3. μ SR pressure cells

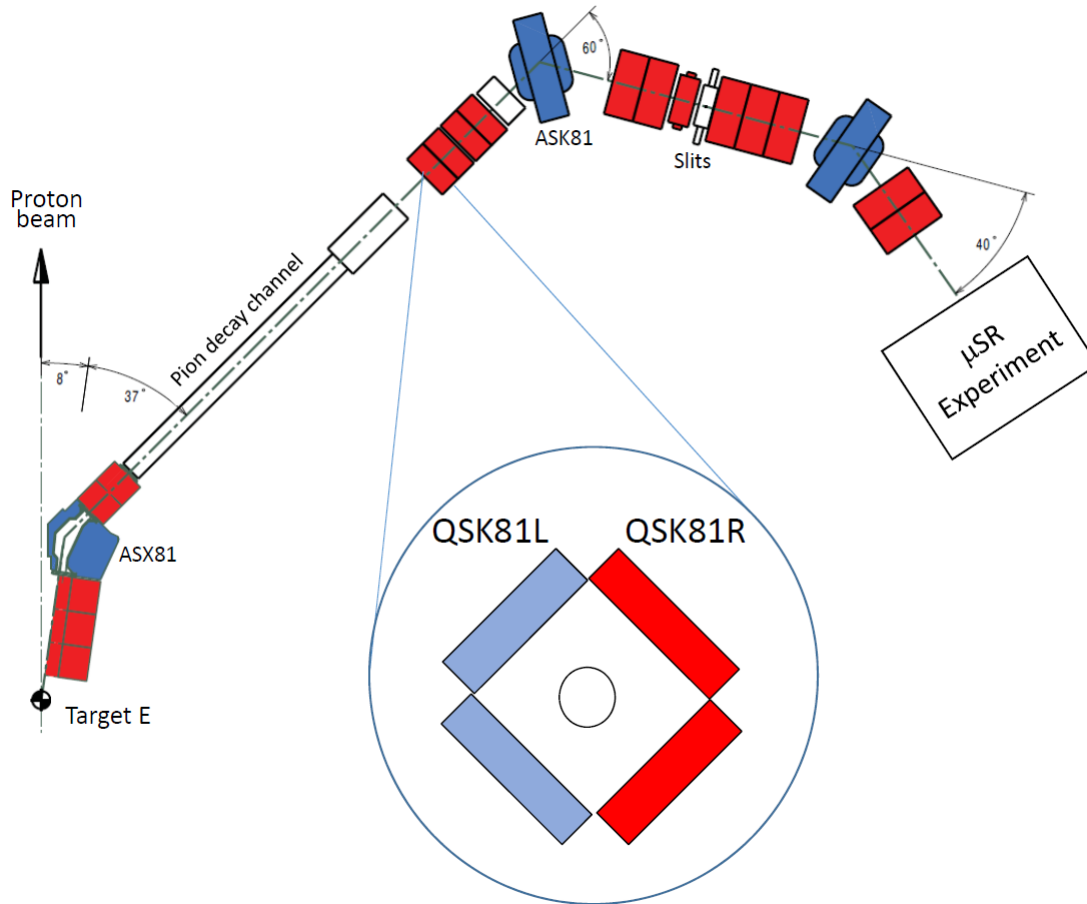
Muon beam



Decay muon beam-line



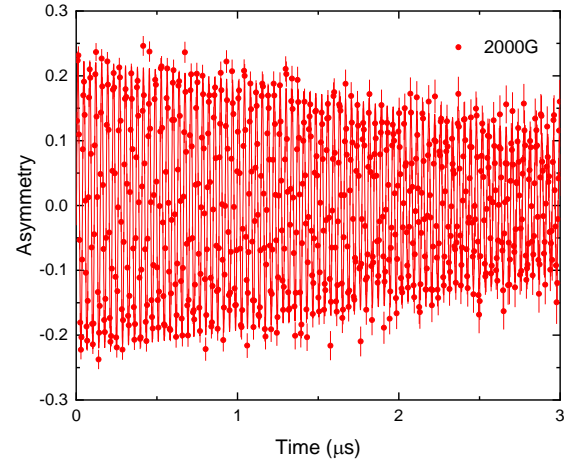
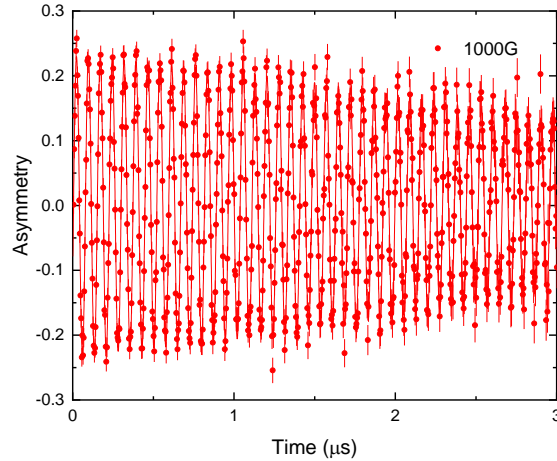
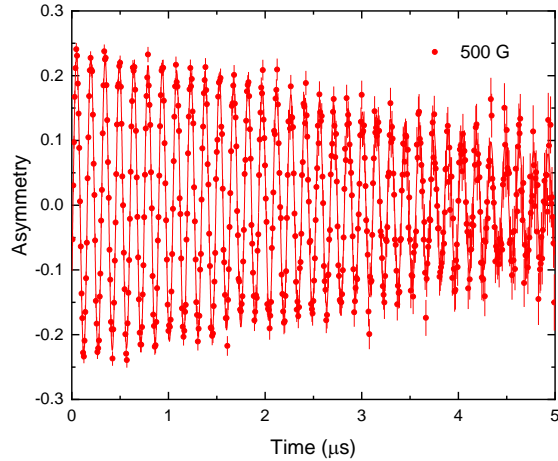
μ E1 decay beam-line at PSI



The use of the splitted Quadrupolar magnet (QSK81) allows to collect muons with turned spins. This a unique possibility which is accessible for decay muon beam-lines.

The first spin-rotation experiments were conducted in TRIMF at M9B beamline

Asymmetry spectra in spin-rotated TF mode



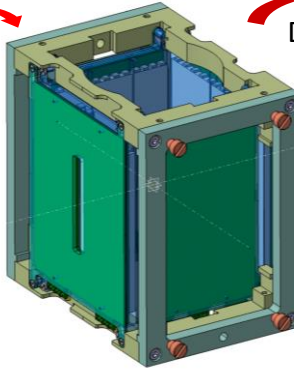
The initial asymmetry, $A_{LR} = 0.25$, corresponds to about 60° spin rotation!

Detectors, GPD Spectrometer

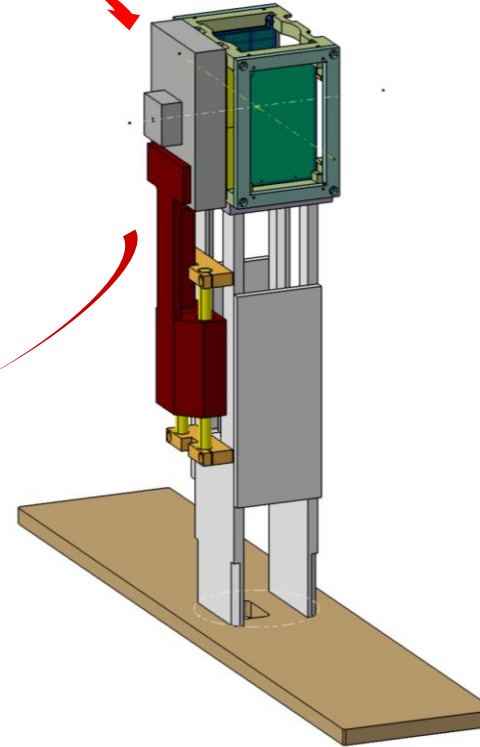
Individual Detector



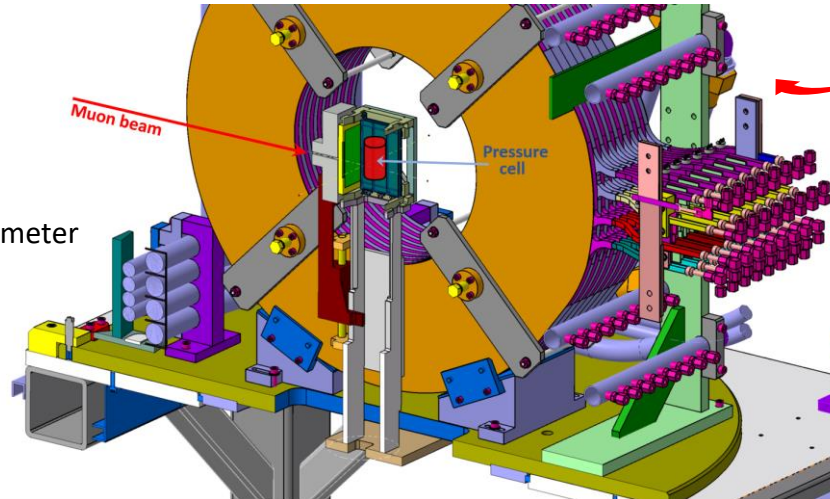
Detector head



Detector setup



GPD spectrometer



Construction material suitable for μ SR

Nonmagnetic Alloys

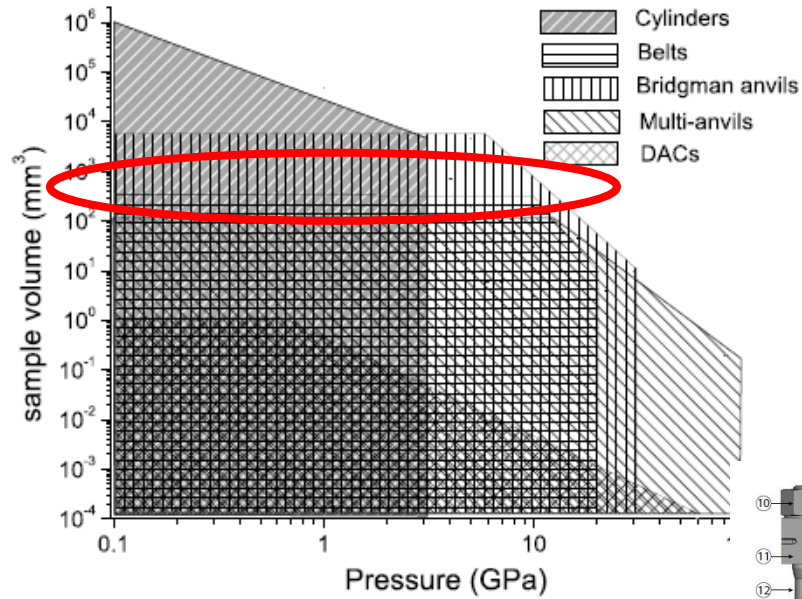
	CuBe	TiAl ₆ V ₄	NiCrAl	MP35N
Yield strength	1.1 Gpa (300 K)	1.05 Gpa (300 K)	2.06 Gpa (300 K)	2.15 GPa (300 K)
Young modulus	131 GPa (300 K)	97 Gpa (300 K)	190 Gpa (300 K)	215 Gpa (300 K)

Sintered materials

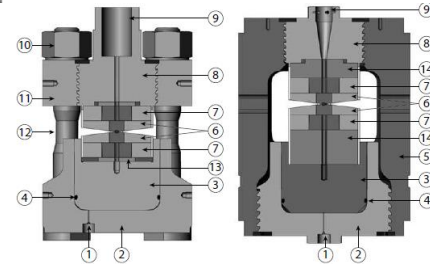
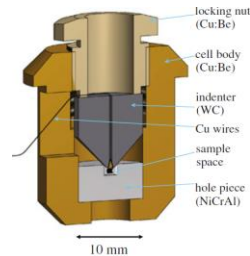
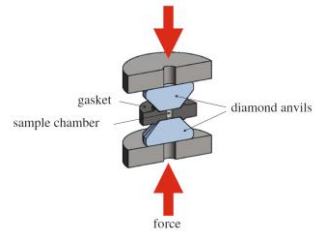
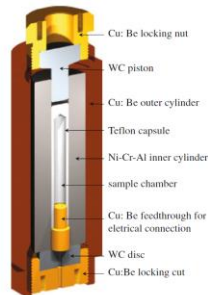
	WC	cBN	SiC	ZrO ₂ -Y ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃ -ZrO ₂	Si ₃ N ₄
Compressive strength	5.0-11.0 Gpa	2.9 GPa	7.6-8.3 GPa	2.20 GPa	4.7 GPa	5.1-5.5 GPa
Young modulus	600-670 Gpa		918 GPa	210 Gpa	357 GPa	241 GPa

- Strong enough to hold the pressure
- Should not have “strong” μ SR response
- Should have temperature independent response

Pressure cells

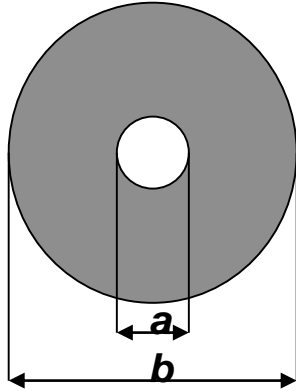


S. Klotz, "Techniques in High Pressure Neutron Scattering"



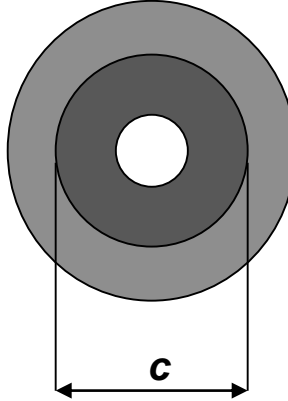
Pressure cell construction: compound cylinder

Single wall cell



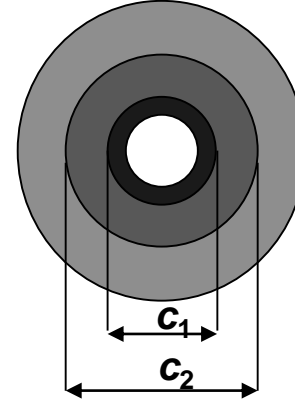
$$p_{max} \propto \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2b^2}$$

Double wall cell



$$p_{max} \propto 1 - \frac{a^2}{2c^2} - \frac{c^2}{2b^2}$$

Three wall cell



$$p_{max} \propto \frac{3}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2c_1^2} - \frac{c_1^2}{2c_2^2} - \frac{c_2^2}{2b^2}$$

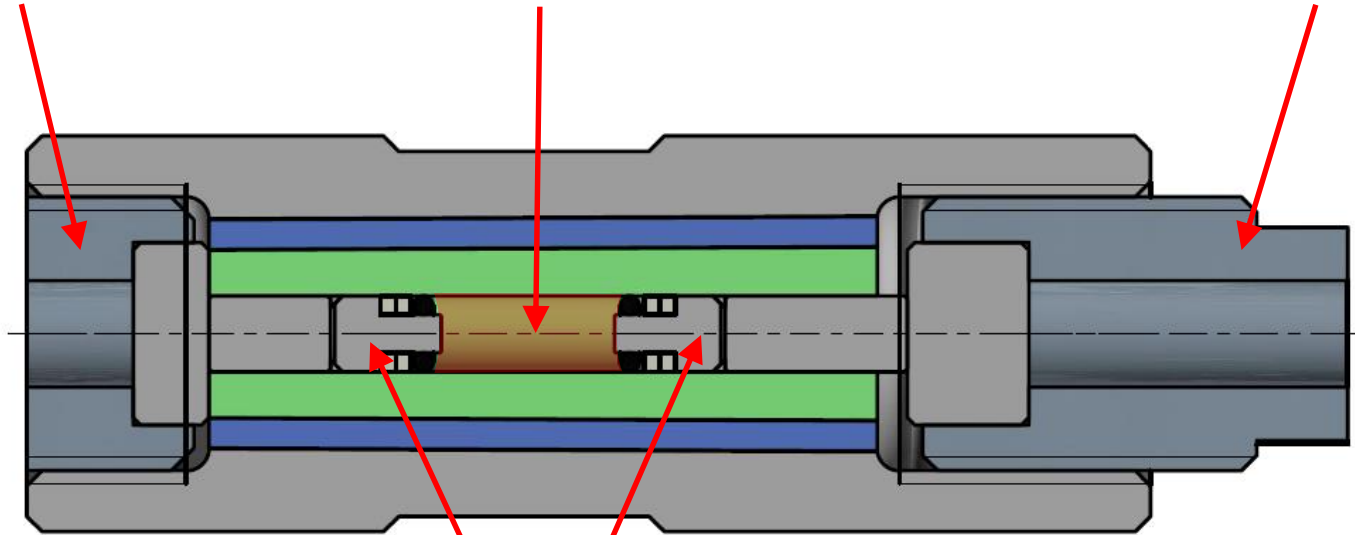
For $a=6$ mm and $b=24$ mm, $p_{max}^s \div p_{max}^d \div p_{max}^t = 1 / 1.6 / 1.96$

Three-wall pressure cell construction

Bottom fixation bolt

Sample volume

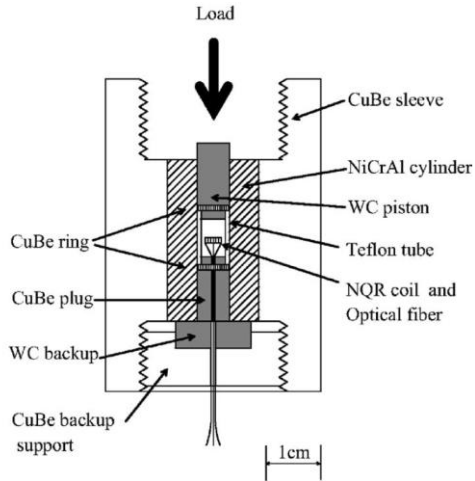
Top fixation bolt



Pressure seals

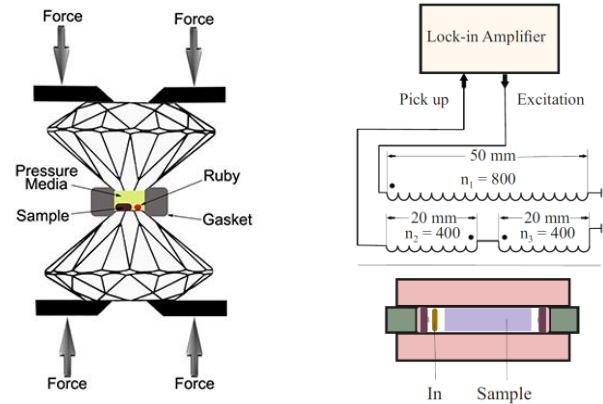
$$p_{\max}(RT) \sim 3.3 \text{ Gpa}, p_{\max}(LT) \sim 3.0 \text{ GPa}$$

Contact (feedthroughs)



Resistivity, AC susceptibility, NMR, NQR, specific heat, optical ...

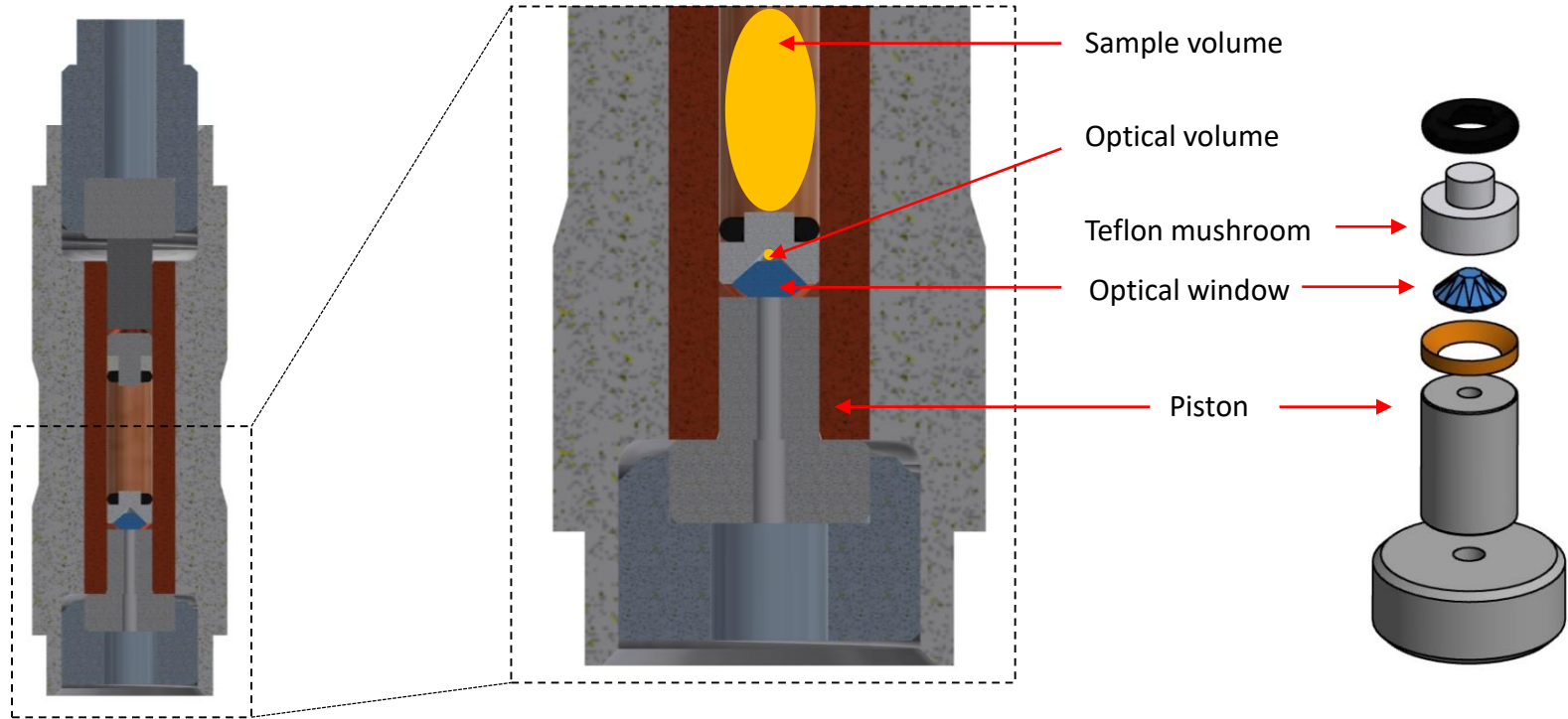
Contactless



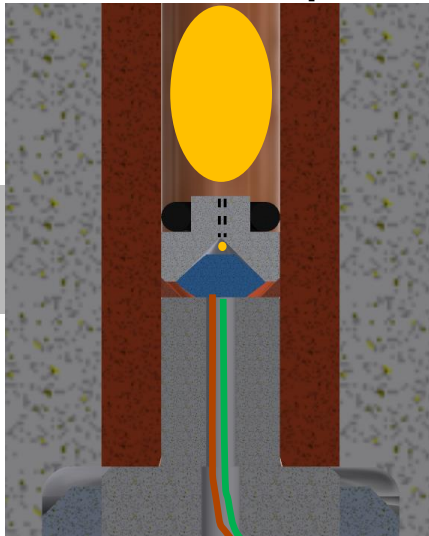
Optical, AC susceptibility, NMR, NQR, specific heat, Neutron scattering (equation of state)...

Substantial part of the pressure cell volume is occupied by the pressure indicator

Double volume piston-cylinder cell



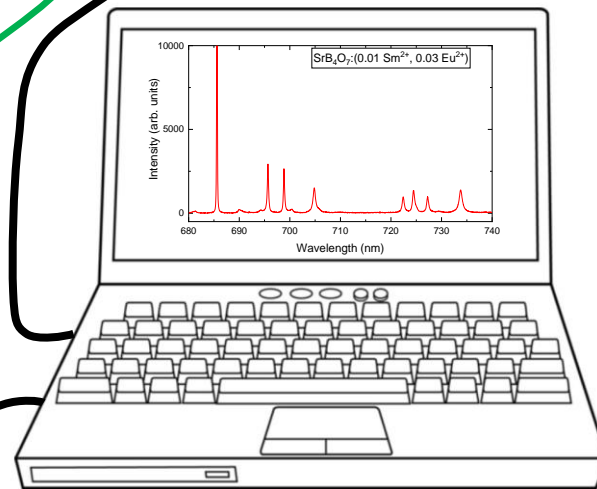
Double-volume pressure cell



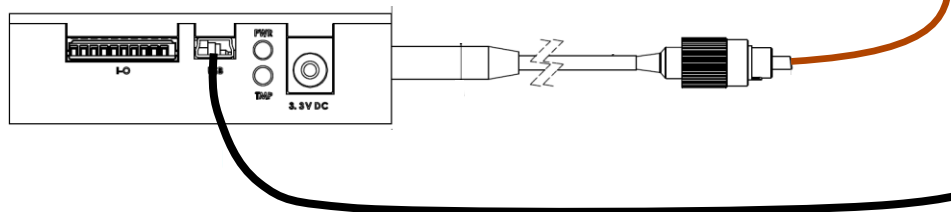
Optical spectrometer (Ocean Optics HR400 or HR4PRO)



Control PC



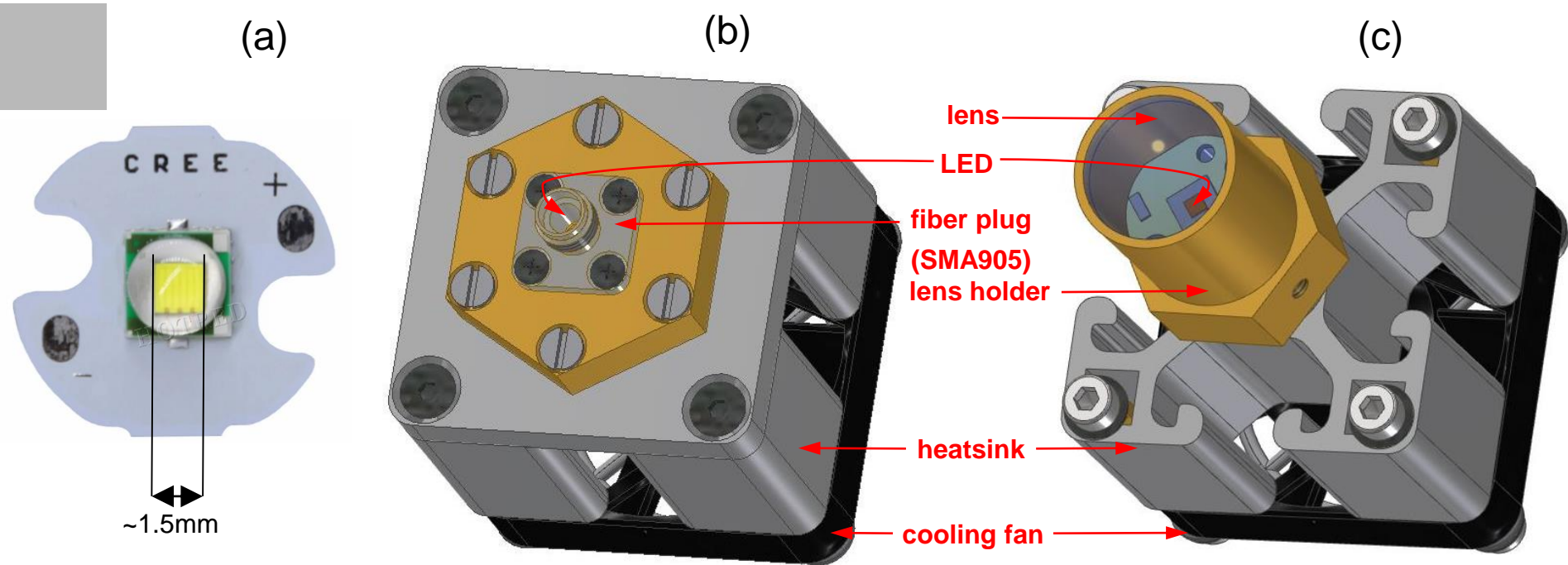
520 nm pigtailed laser (PLM520.0MMF01)



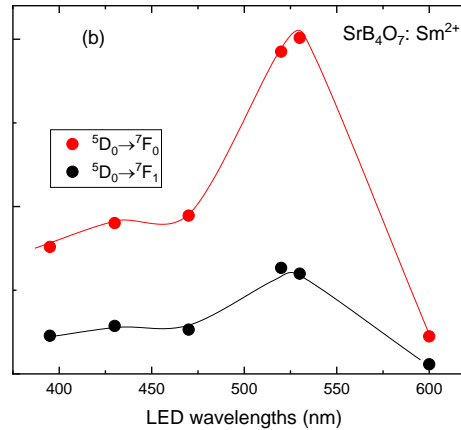
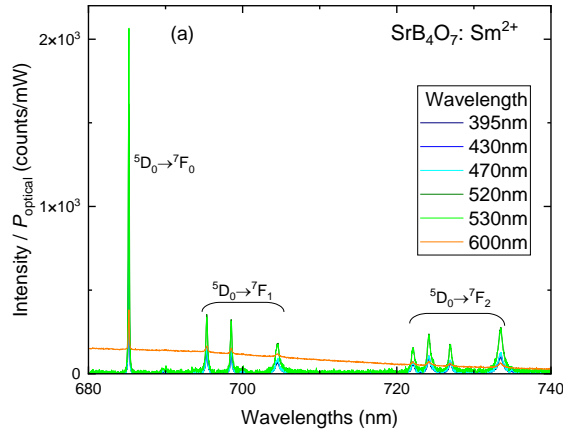
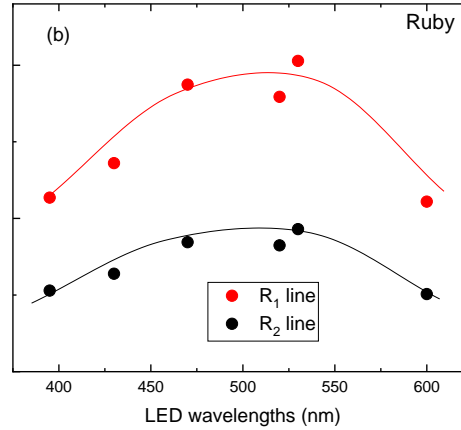
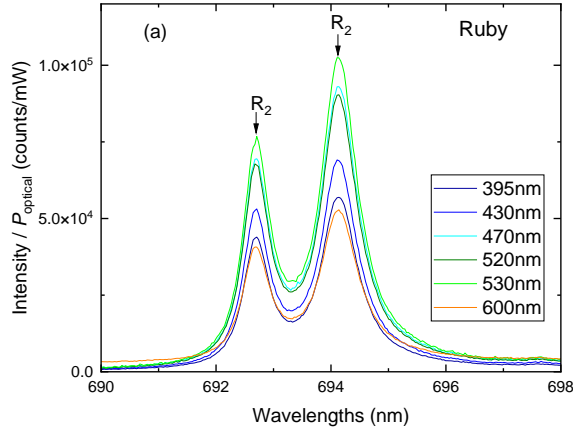
Risk potential of laser classes

Laser class		Measures
Class 1	Safe under all conditions of normal use	No measures necessary
Class 1M	Safe if not viewed through optical instruments	Warn persons with optical instruments
Class 2	Harmless for a moment	Do not stare into beam, do not aim at faces
Class 2M	Safe if not viewed through optical instruments	Warn persons with optical instruments
Class 3R	Considered safe if handled carefully, with restricted beam viewing	To be used by trained personal only
Class 3B	Hazardous if the eye is exposed directly to the beam, scattered radiation considered harmless	Separate area constructional, restricted access Signal laser at the entrance To be used by trained personal only Wear laser goggles
Class 4	Can cause permanent eye damage and burn the skin as a result of direct or diffuse beam viewing; fire hazard	Measures as given for class 3 Where required use additional protection for body parts

Safety concern: Laser vs. LED light



Ruby and Sr tetraborite



Uniaxial pressure (Strain cell)

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Hubertus Luetkens

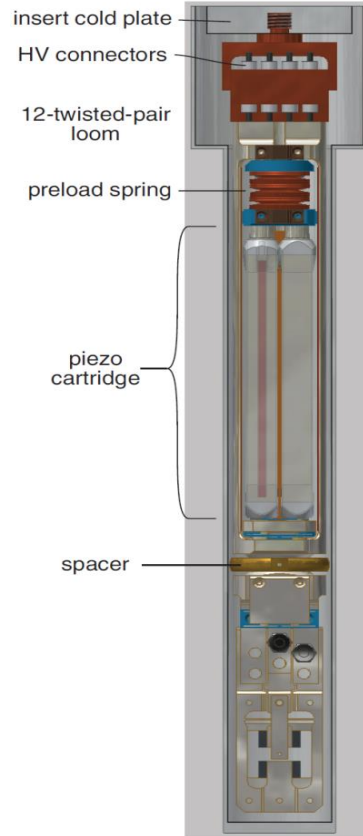
Zurab Guguchia

Matthias Elender



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR CHEMISCHE PHYSIK FESTER STOFFE

Clifford Hicks



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN

Hans-Henning Klauss

Rajib Sarkar

Vadim Grinenko

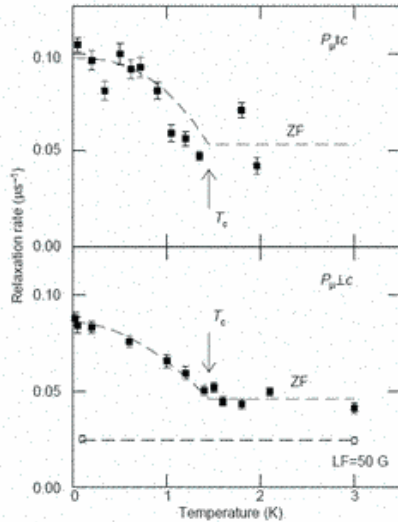
Shreenanda Ghosh

Scientific example

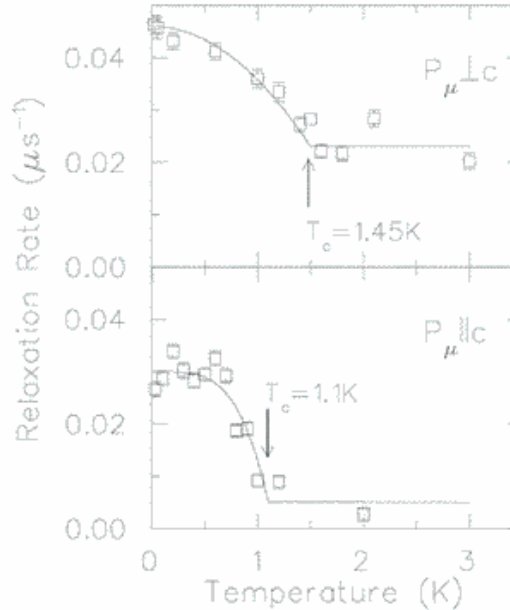
1. The uniaxial and hydrostatic pressure effects on TRSB in Sr_2RuO_4

Time-reversal symmetry breaking in Sr_2RuO_4

Broken Time Reversal Symmetry

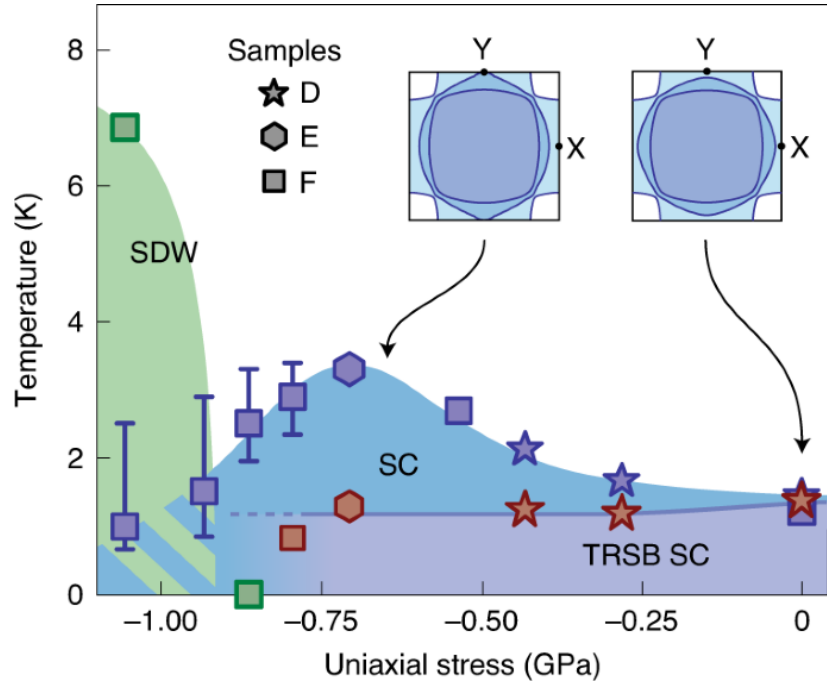
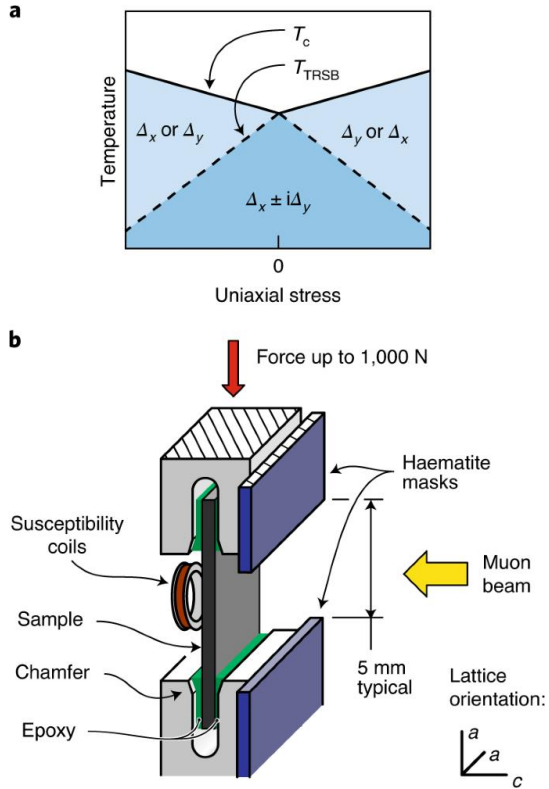


- Spontaneous field seen below T_c , for $P_m // c, // a$.
- $B_{loc} \sim 1\text{G}$.



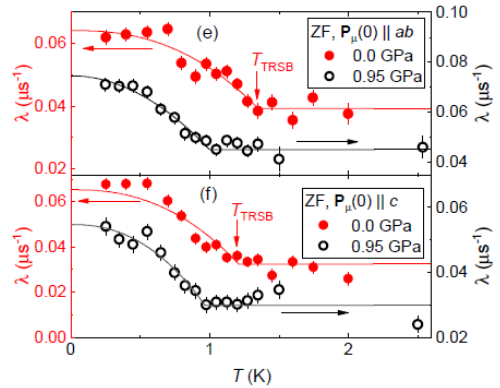
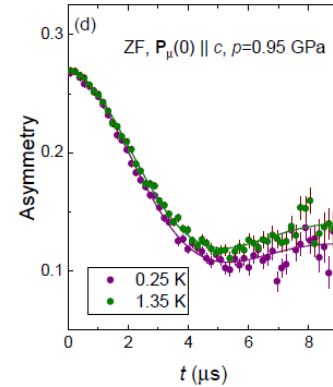
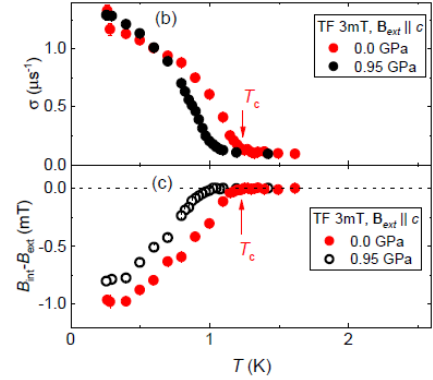
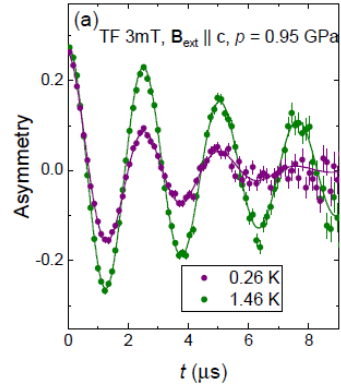
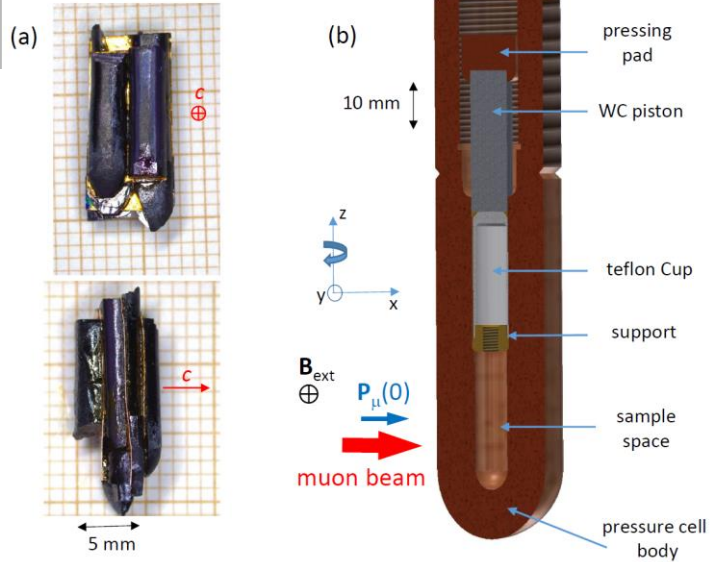
Luke et al., Nature **394**, 558 (1998).

Uniaxial strain

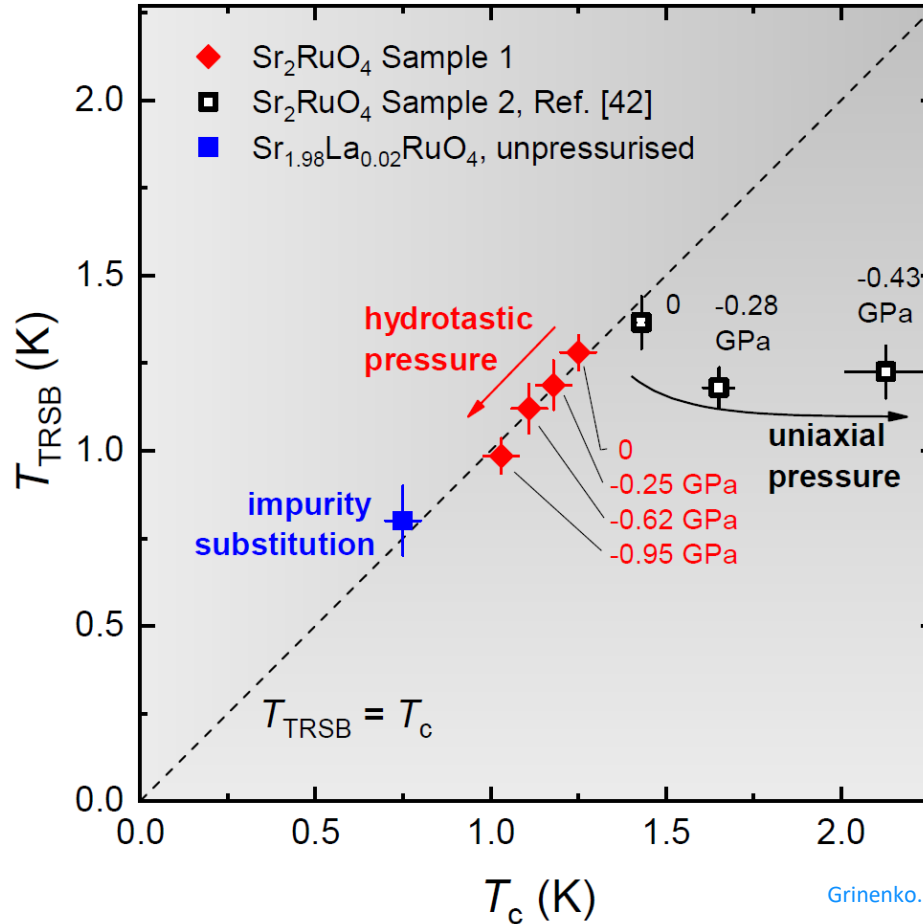


Grinenko *et al.*, Nature Phys. 2021

Hydrostatic pressure experiments



Combined graph data



My thanks go to

- Matthias Elender
- Alexander Maisuradze
- Zurab Shermadini
- Zurab Guguchia
- Debarchan Das
- Ritu Gupta
- Gediminas Simutis
- Stefan Klotz
- Mark Janoschek
- Alex Amato
- Hubertus Luetkens

