

Diamond anvil and clamp cells

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Robert Georgii



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

2016-2019
2019-2022

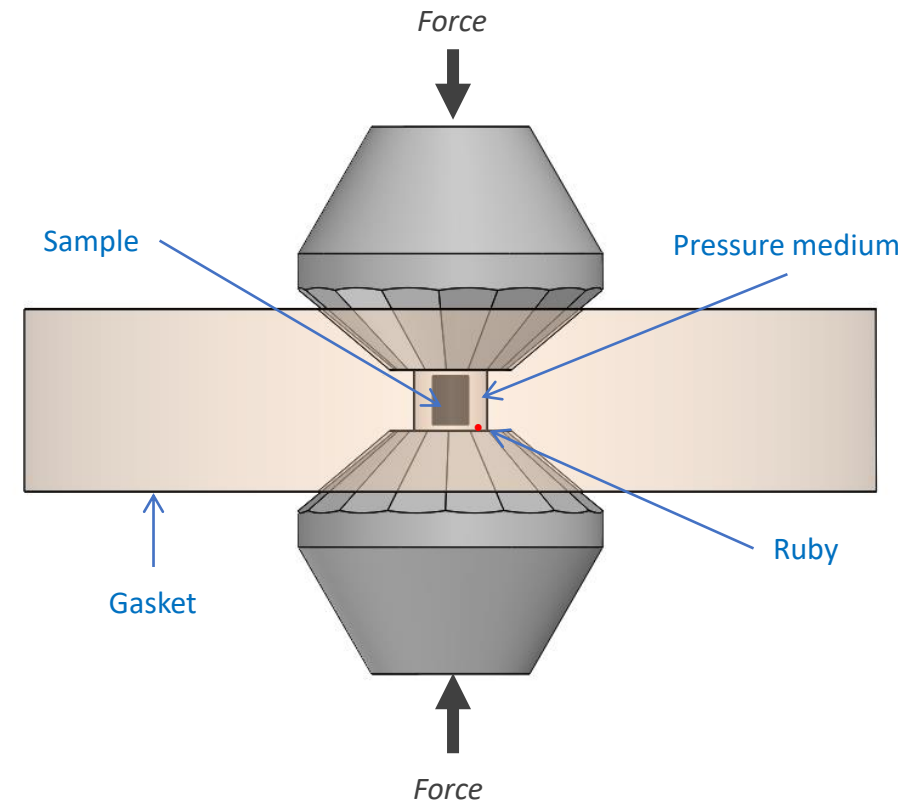
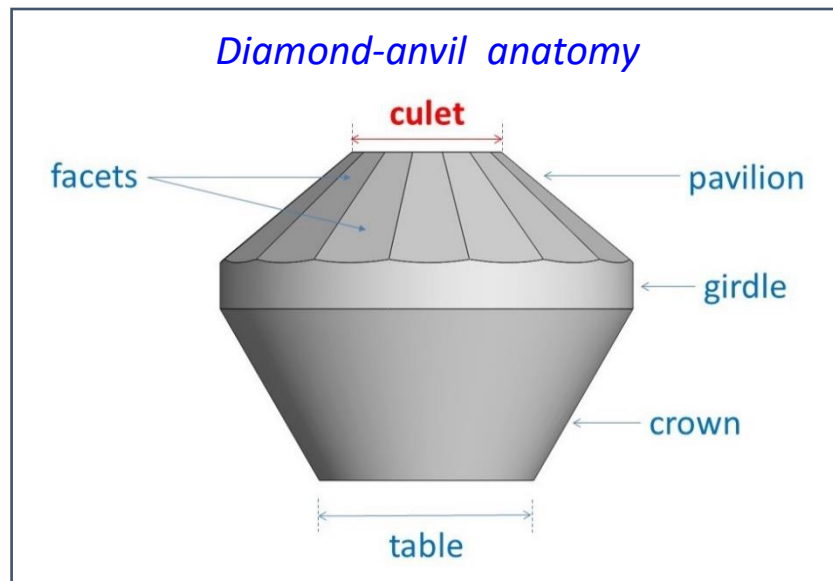


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GE971/5-2

Diamond anvil cell (DAC) – the most versatile tool in the high-pressure technology

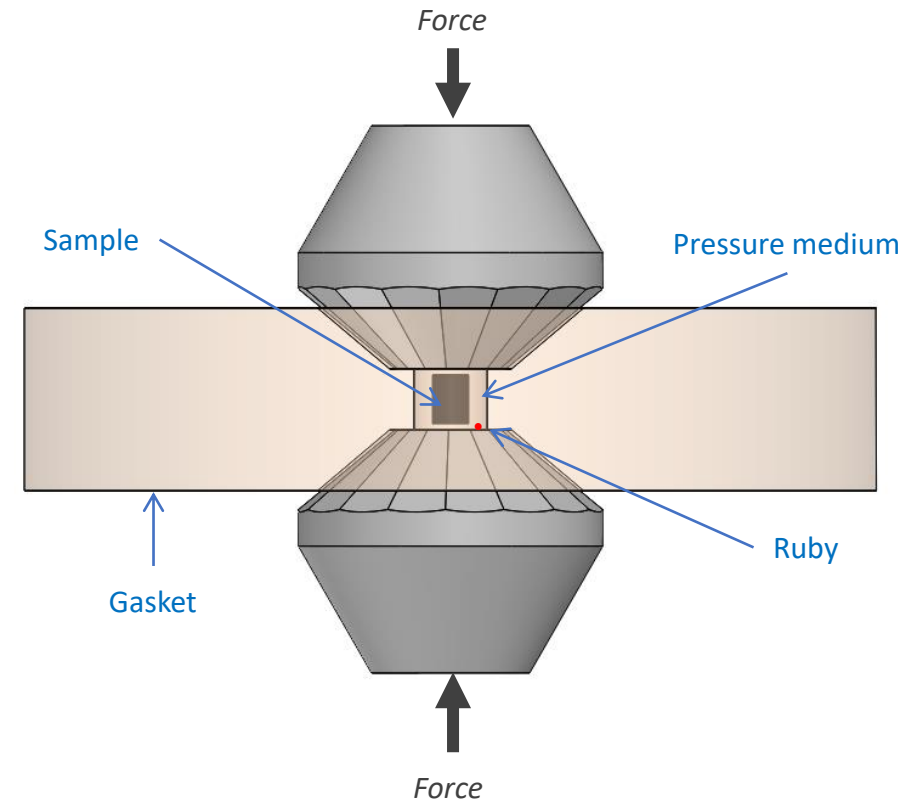
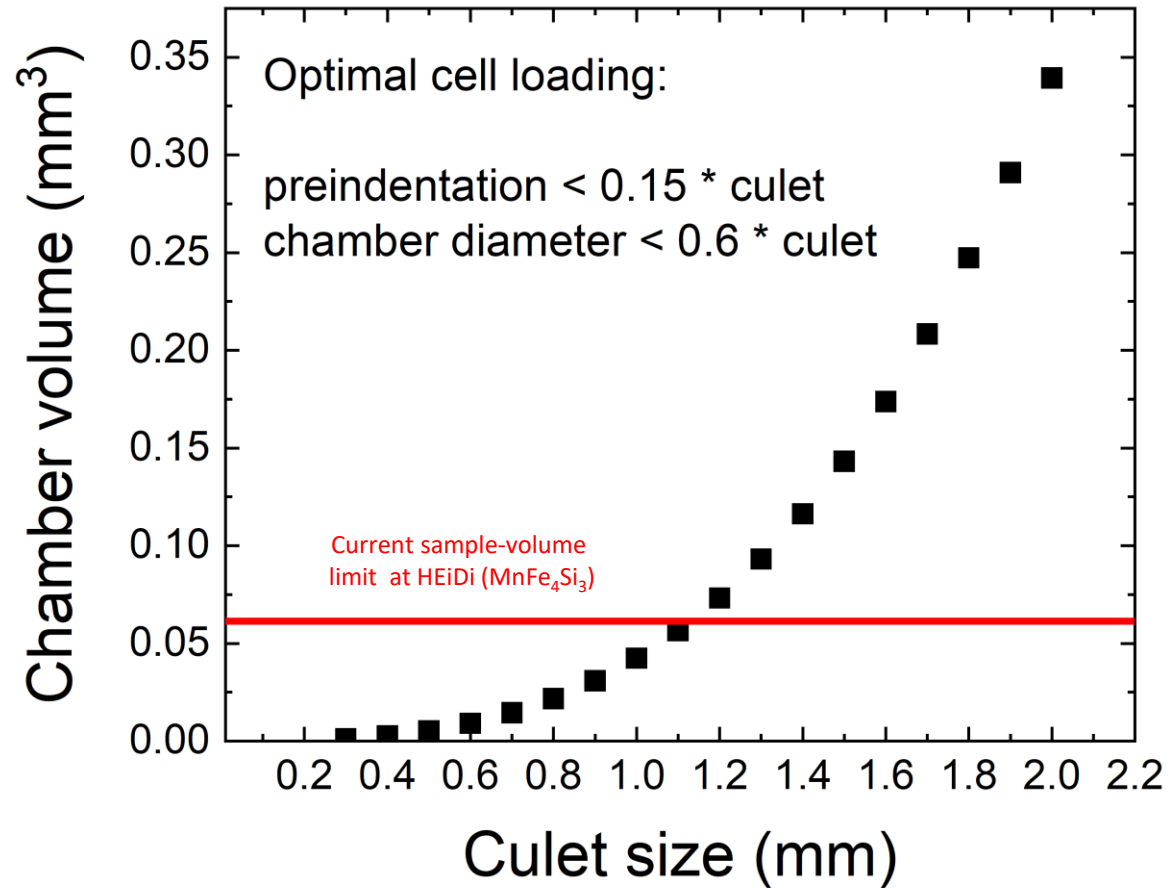
- X-ray diffraction and absorption
- Inelastic X-ray scattering
- Raman and infrared spectroscopy
- Optical spectroscopy
- Transport measurements
- Magnetism



Some relevant properties of diamond:

- a good electrical insulator & heat conductor
- „transparent“ to hard X-rays
- very weak attenuation of hot neutrons

Diamond anvil cell (DAC) – the most versatile tool in the high-pressure technology



Diamonds: 1/8 to 1/3 carat (25 to 70 mg)

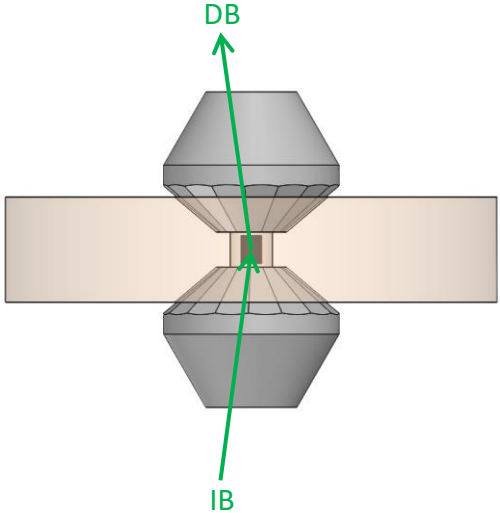
Diameter of the diamond culets:

1 mm \rightarrow ~ 5-10 GPa

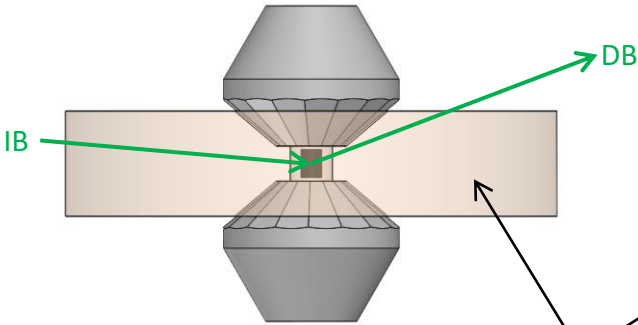
500 μm \rightarrow ~ 30 GPa

250 - 300 μm \rightarrow ~ 100 GPa

Experimental geometries for X-ray and neutron diffraction

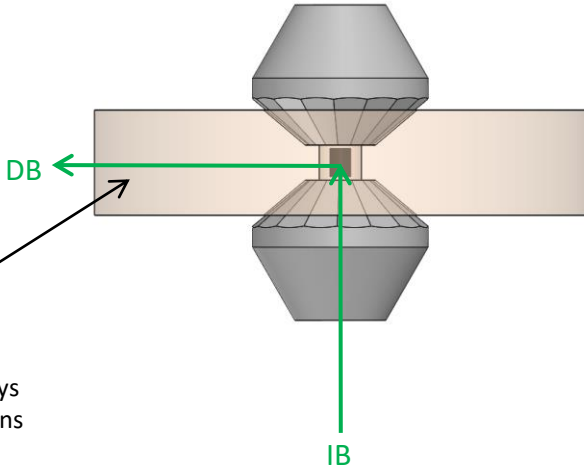


“transmission”
X-rays **and** neutrons

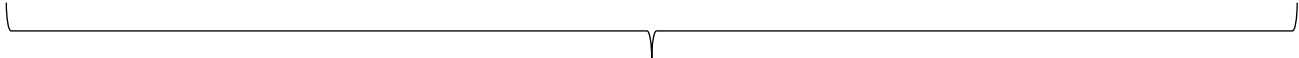


“panoramic”
X-rays **or** neutrons

Gasket: “transparent” to X-rays
or weakly attenuating neutrons



“90°”
X-rays **or** neutrons

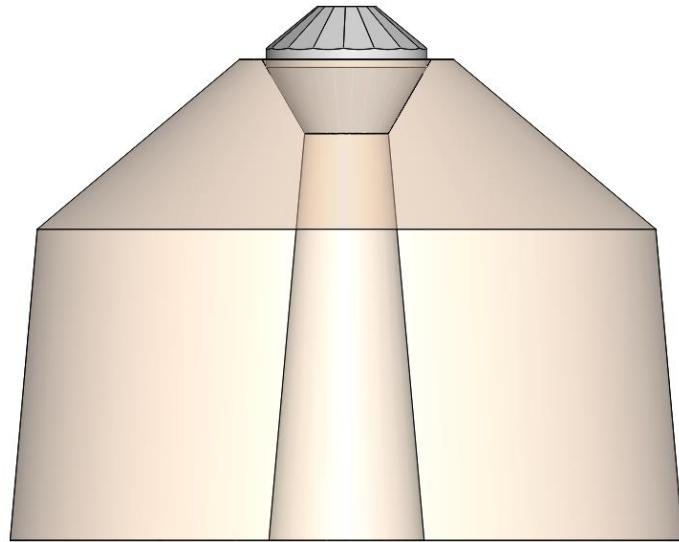


Monochromatic hot neutrons at HEiDi & POLI

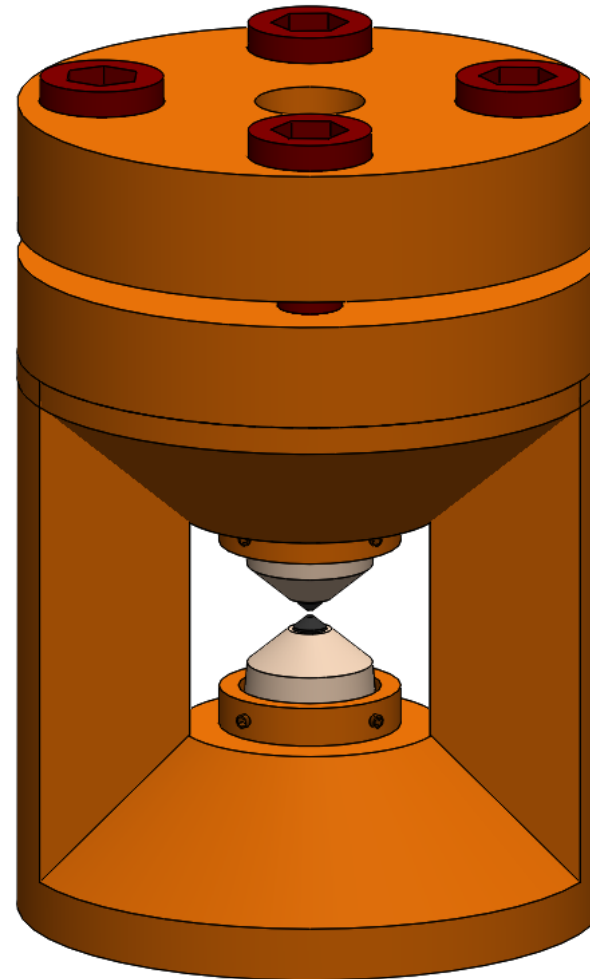
Spallation facilities

DB – diffracted beam
IB – incident beam

Panoramic diamond anvil cell

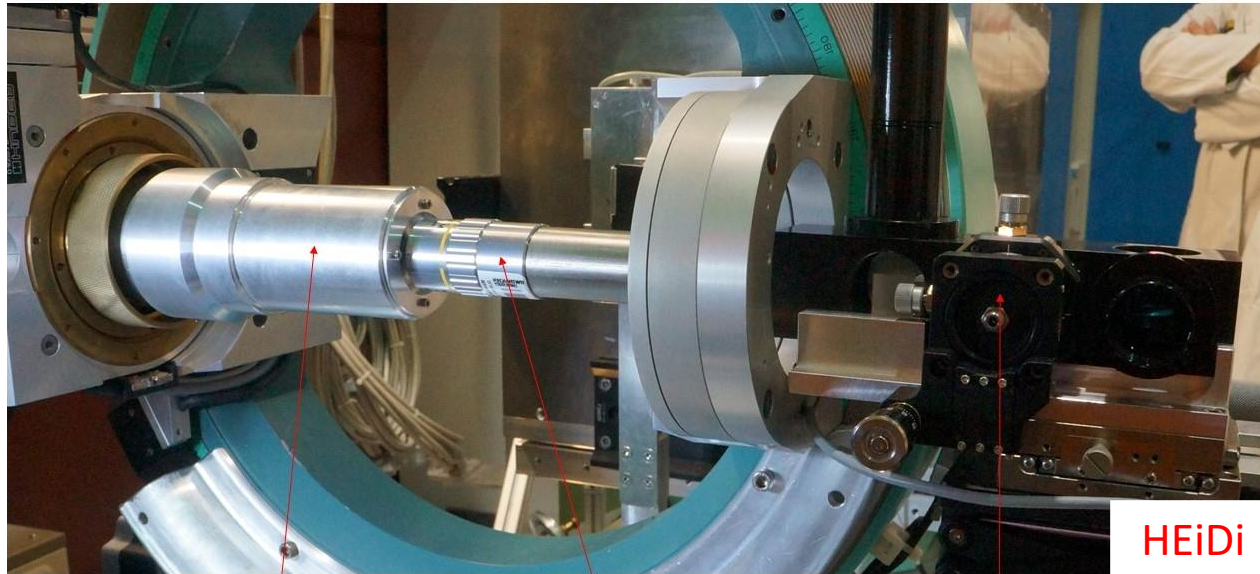


- Two horizontal openings 135°
- Vertical openings 80°
- Berylco-25 (CuBe)
- Conical diamonds (type Ia, 30° aperture)
- 40-50 mm in diameter
- 60-75 mm in height
- Fitted to closed cycle cryostats
- Optionally gas-membrane driven
- Optical access to the sample
- Optimized software for the data collection strategy (shadowing, etc.) by Martin Meven



A. Grzechnik, M. Meven, K. Frieze
J. Appl. Cryst. **51**, 351 (2018)

Panoramic cell in the cryostats at HEiDi and POLI



Modified cryo cup with the cell

Objective

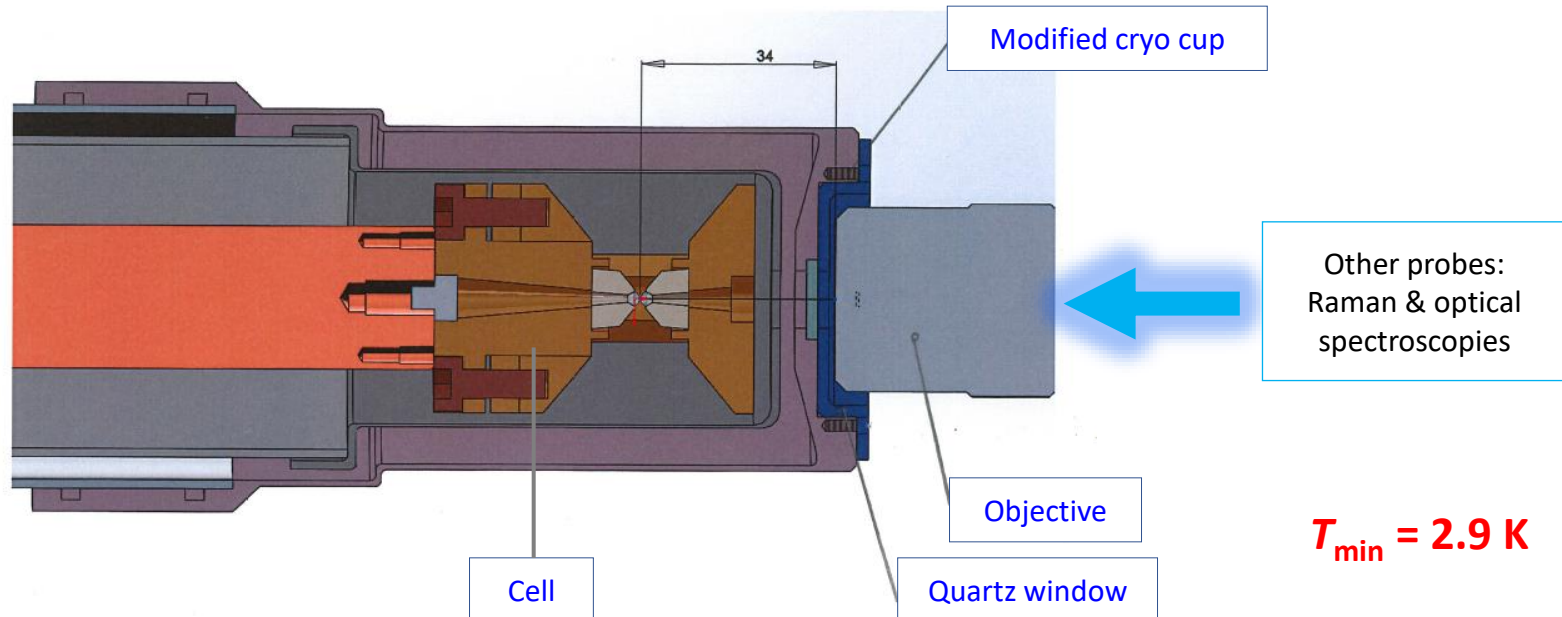
Ruby luminescence system

HEiDi

A. Eich *et al.*
Mater. Res. Expr. **6**, 096118 (2019)



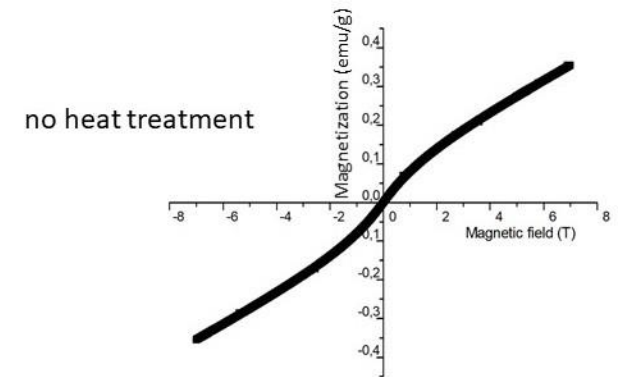
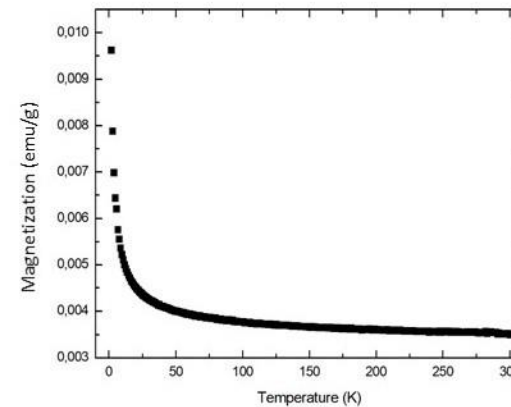
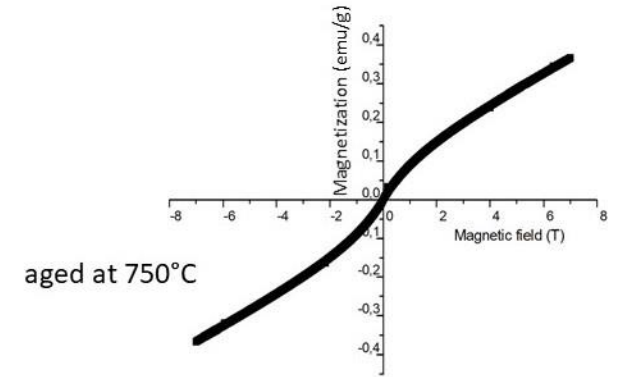
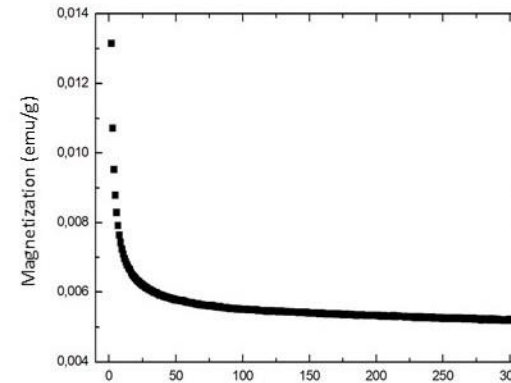
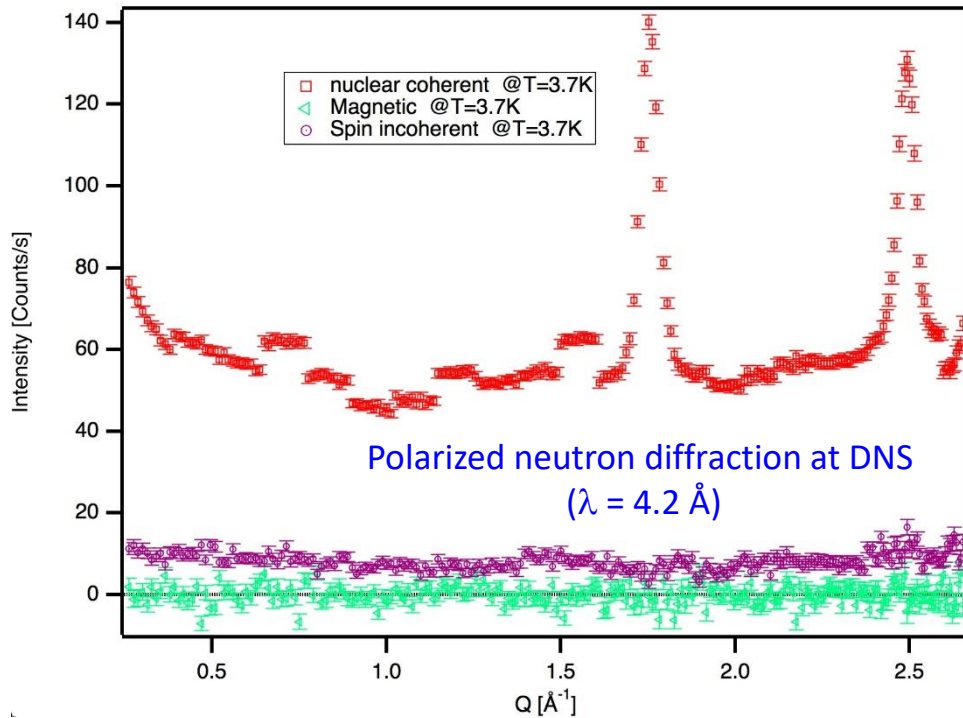
POLI



$T_{\min} = 2.9 \text{ K}$

NiCrAl alloy for neutron scattering at high pressures ($\sigma_y < 2.2$ GPa)

57.0 wt.% Ni, 40.0 wt.% Cr, 3.0 wt.% Al



Yao Cheng, M.Sc. Thesis (2018)
Institute of Crystallography, RWTH Aachen University

Cheng *et al.*, *Materials Science and Technology*
DOI: 10.1080/02670836.2019.1578077 (2019)

Overview of the panoramic cells at MLZ

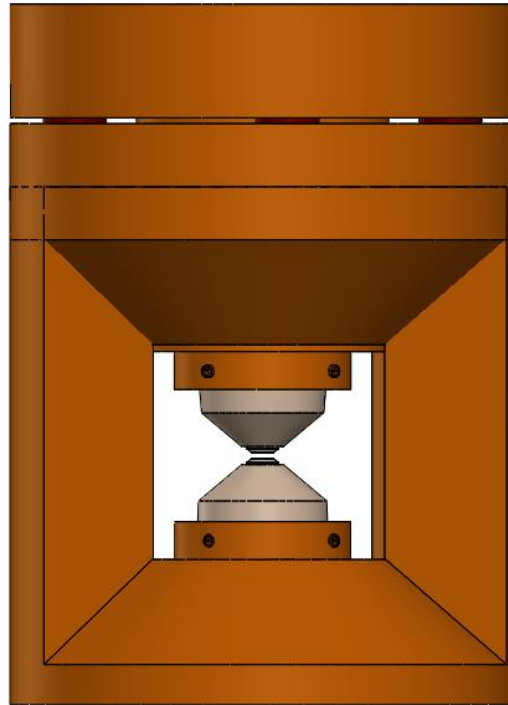
CuBe ($\sigma_y = 1.2$ GPa):

40-50 mm in diameter

Horizontal opening 135°

Vertical opening 80°

Culets up to 2 mm



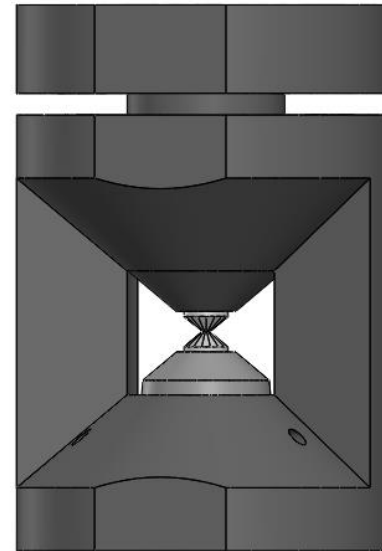
NiCrAl ($\sigma_y < 2.2$ GPa):

30 mm in diameter

Horizontal opening 150°

Vertical opening 80°

Culets up to 2 mm

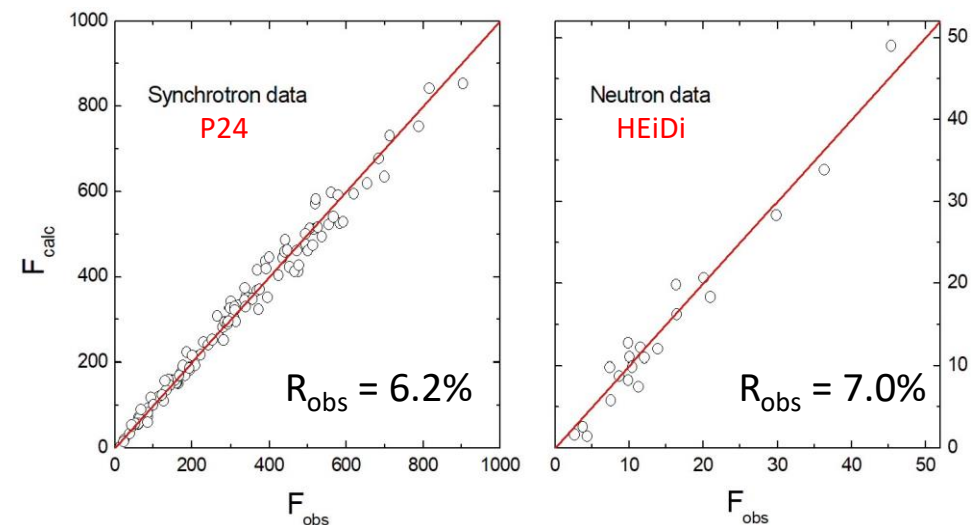
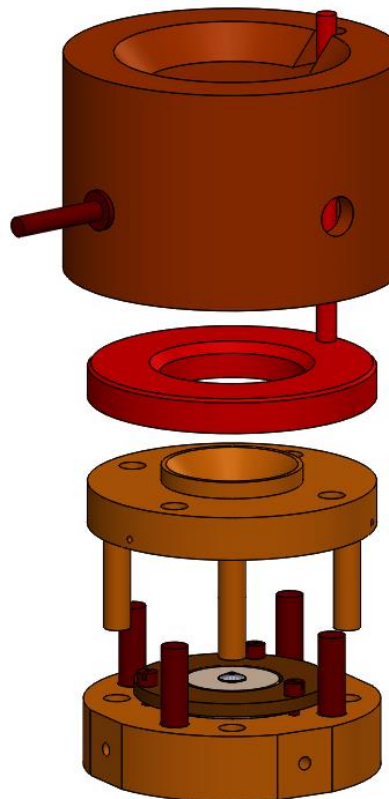


Membrane diamond anvil cell

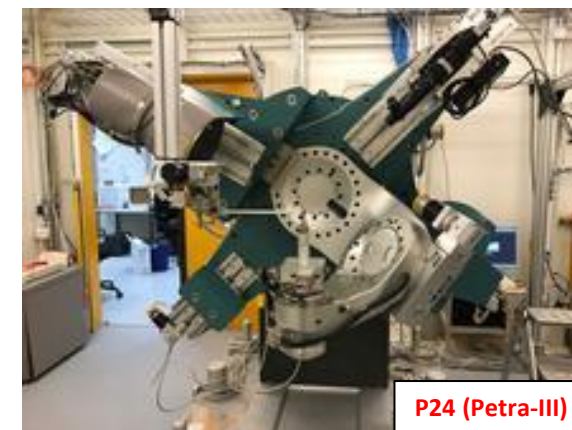
memDAC: $4\theta = 80^\circ$

The transmission geometry

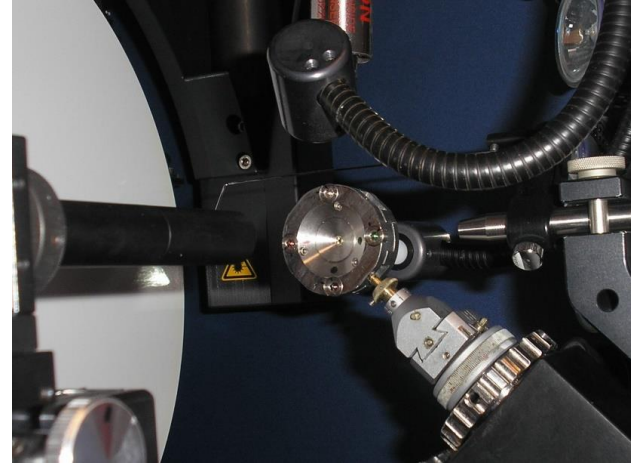
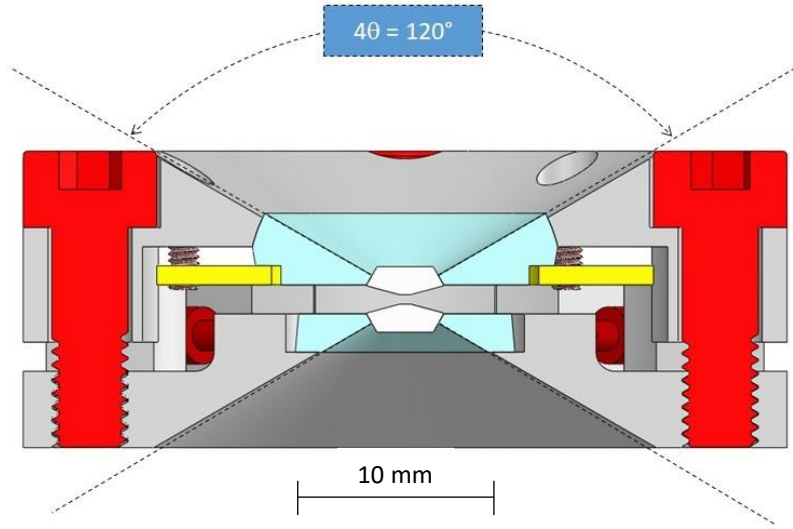
- Cell dimensions:
44 mm in diameter, 25 mm in height
- Membrane cup:
49 mm in diameter, 33 mm in height
- Remote pressure change using a He gas membrane
- Standard routines to search for reflections in the reciprocal space with the point detector at HEiDi
- Optimized software for the data collection strategy (shadowing, etc.) by Martin Meven



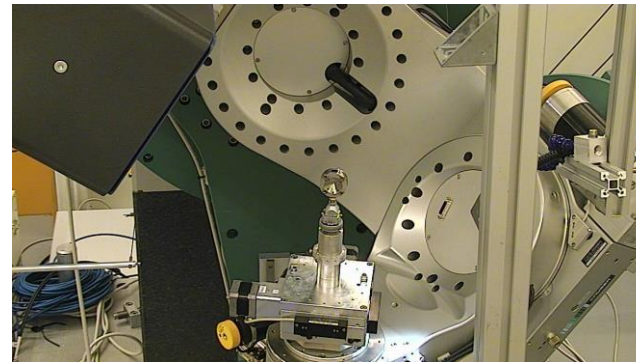
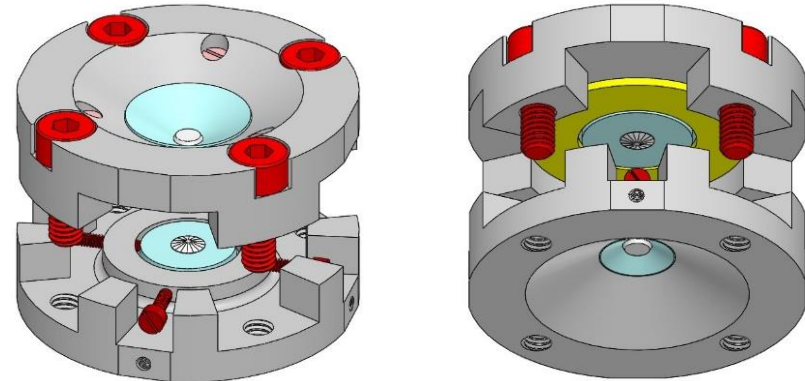
A. Grzechnik, M. Meven, C. Paulmann & K. Frieze
J. Appl. Cryst. **53**, 9 (2020)



Yao-DAC for X-ray and neutron single-crystal diffraction



IPDS-II in Aachen (Mo-K α)



P24 (EH1) at Petra-III (Hamburg)
 κ diffractometer & PILATUS detector ($\lambda = 0.4508 \text{ \AA}$)



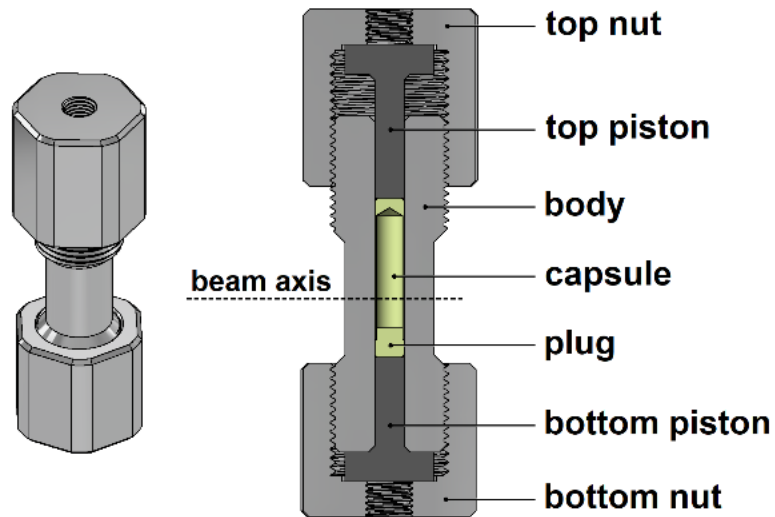
Measurements:

- IPDS-II (Aachen), P24 (Petra-III), SNBL (ESRF)
- HEiDi?

Clamp Cells

Andreas Eich - doctoral thesis (2022)
Muni Kishore Babu Poli – technical support

The cells are adapted to fit into the cryostats and high-field magnets on the beamlines :



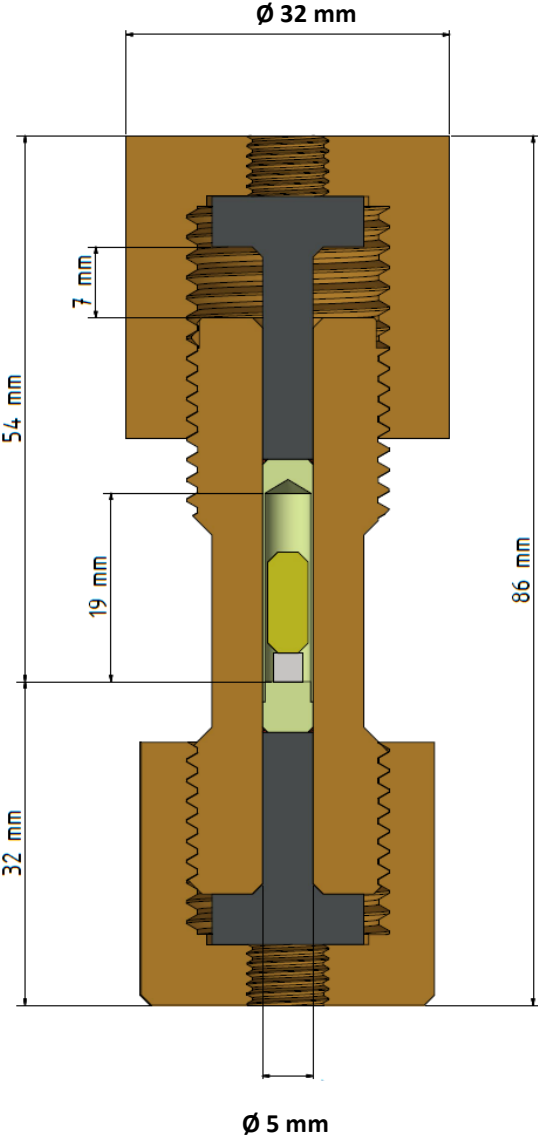
DNS: a diffuse scattering neutron *time-of-flight* spectrometer

MIRA: a cold three-axes spectrometer with polarization analysis

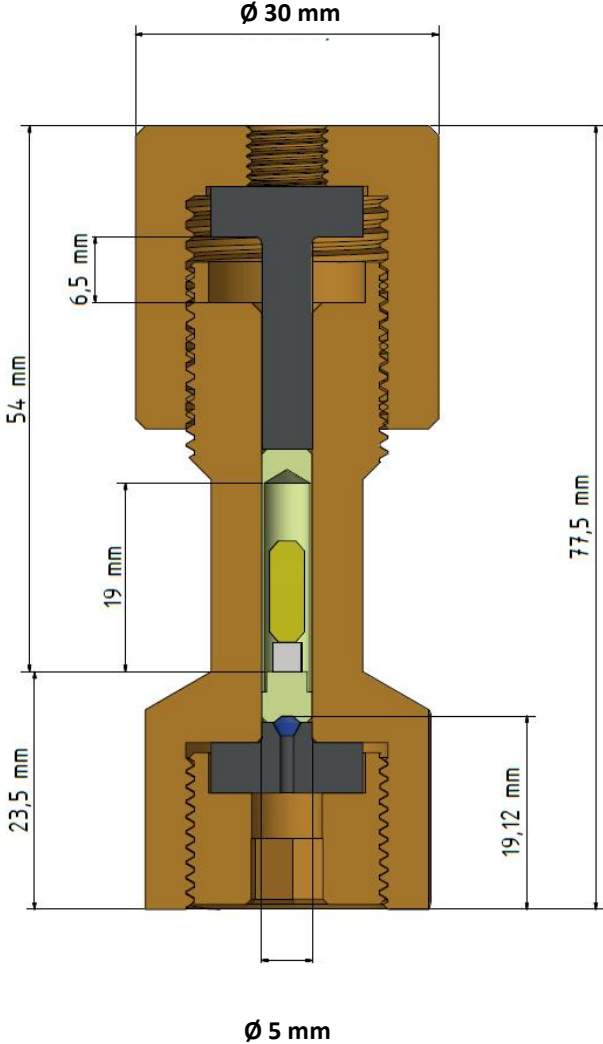
POLI: a double focusing polarized hot neutron diffractometer

HEiDi: a single-crystal diffractometer on a hot source

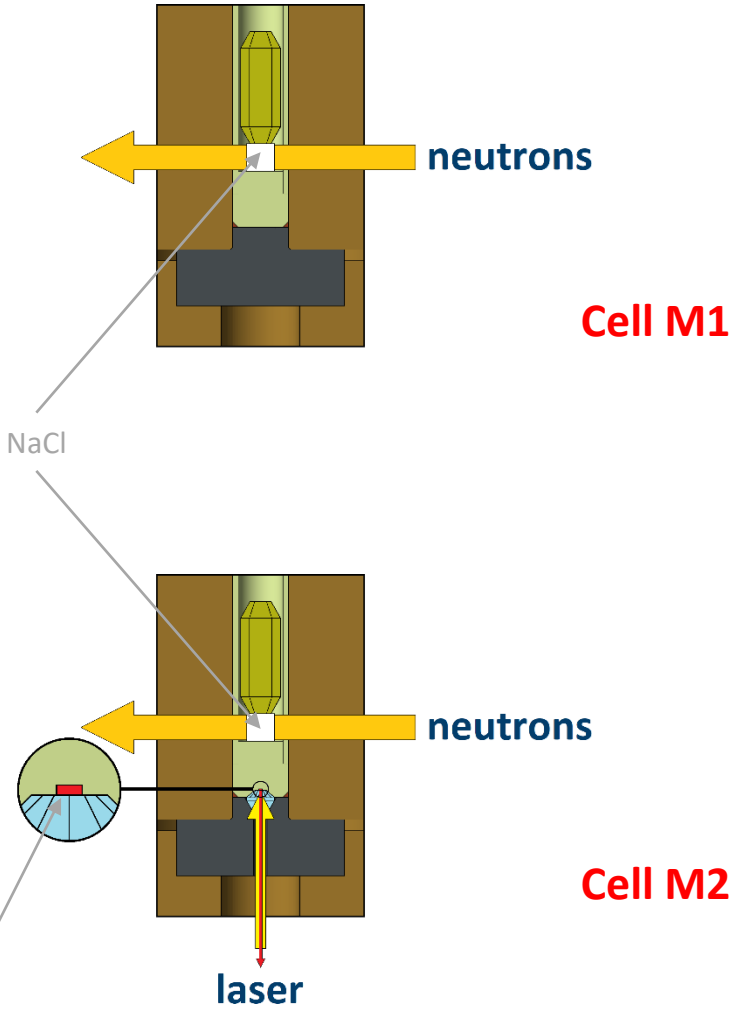
Monobloc cells



Cell M1



Cell M2

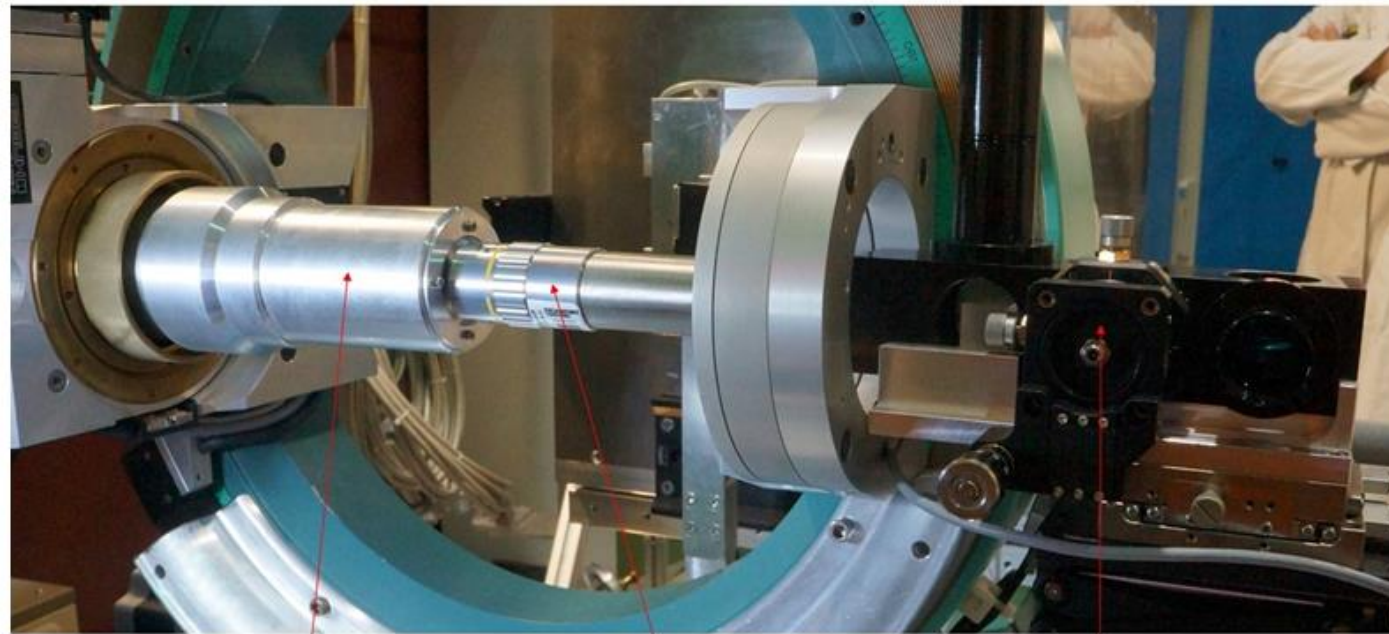


Cell M1

Cell M2

Ruby chip ($\text{Cr}^{3+}:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$)

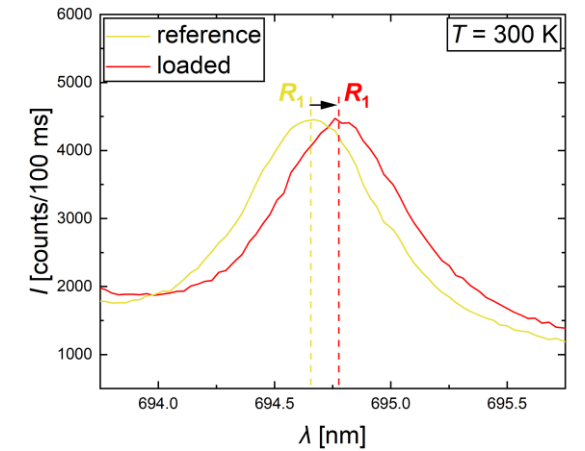
Ruby luminescence for pressure calibration at HEiDi



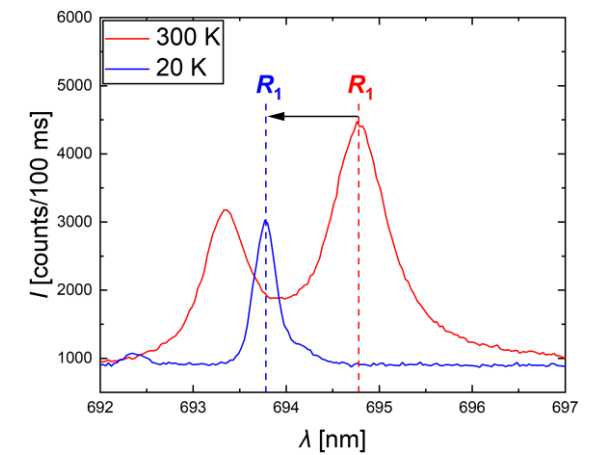
Modified cryo cup with the cell

Objective

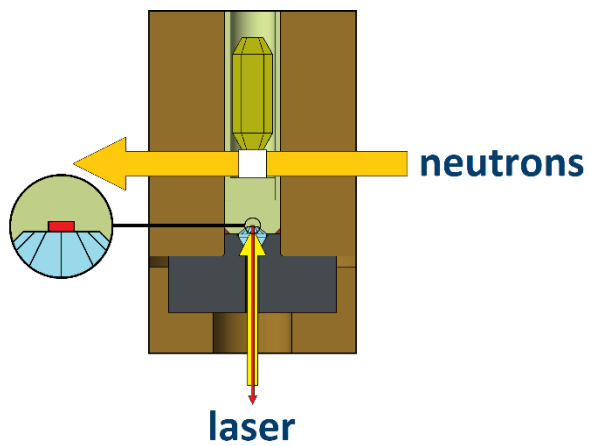
Ruby luminescence system



ruby R_1 shift with pressure

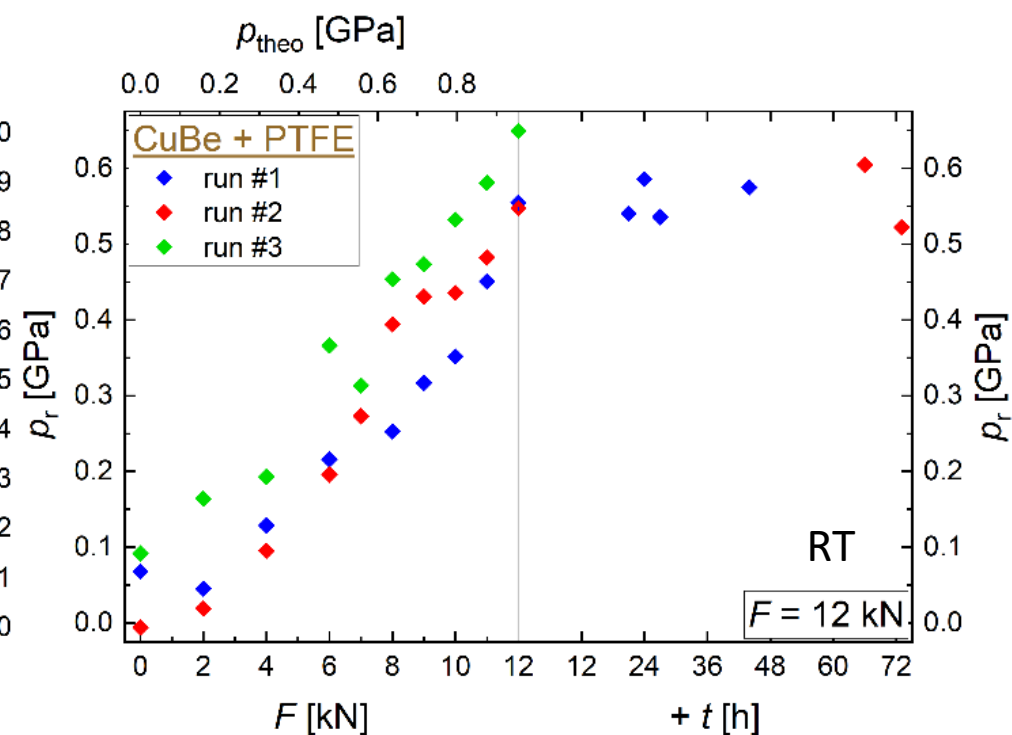
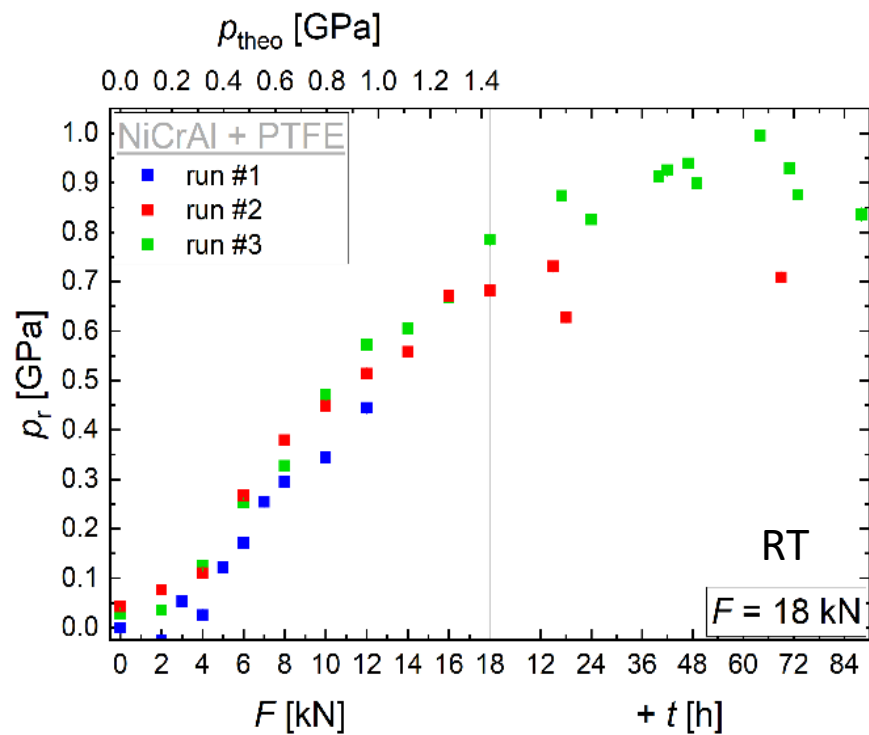
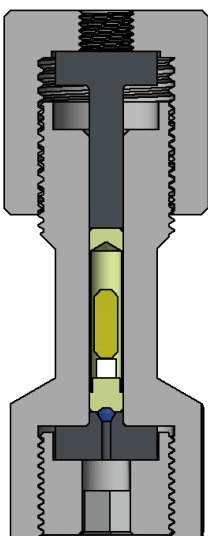


ruby R_1 shift with temperature



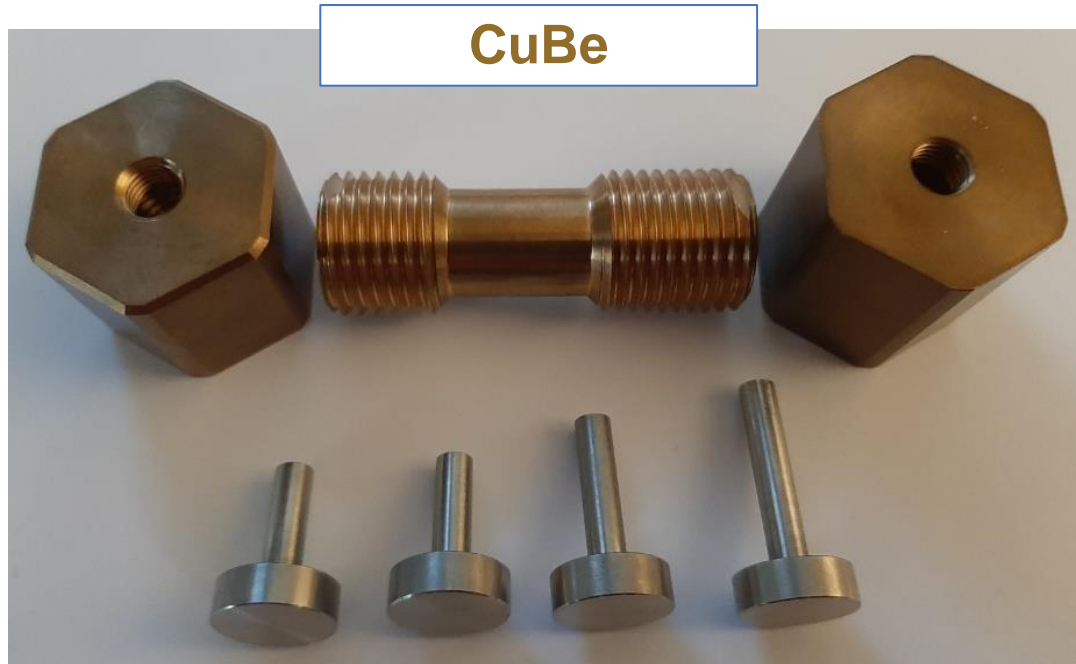
Pressure calibration of the cells M2 with ruby luminescence

Cell M2
NiCrAl and CuBe



Seats & pistons: NiCrAl or Ni-WC

Monobloc cells



Diamond in a seat



Thrust pistons



Extrusion rings:
Cu or soft CuBe



Sample capsules:
PTFE, AlMg5, or Pb

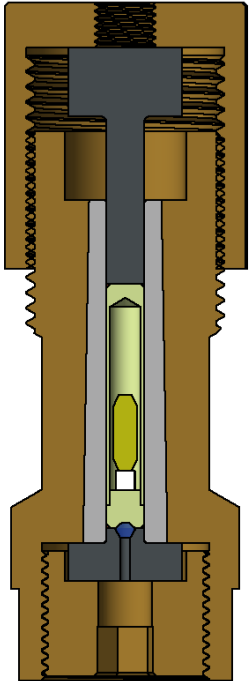


Diamond in a seat

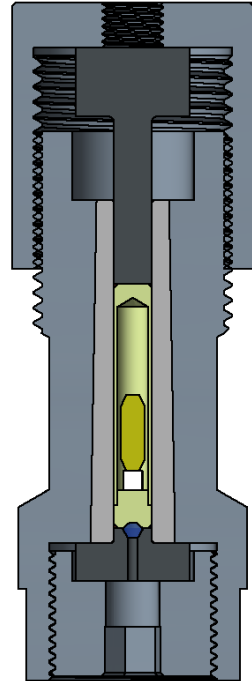
Fretted cells F1 for pressures above 2 GPa

Andreas Eich - design

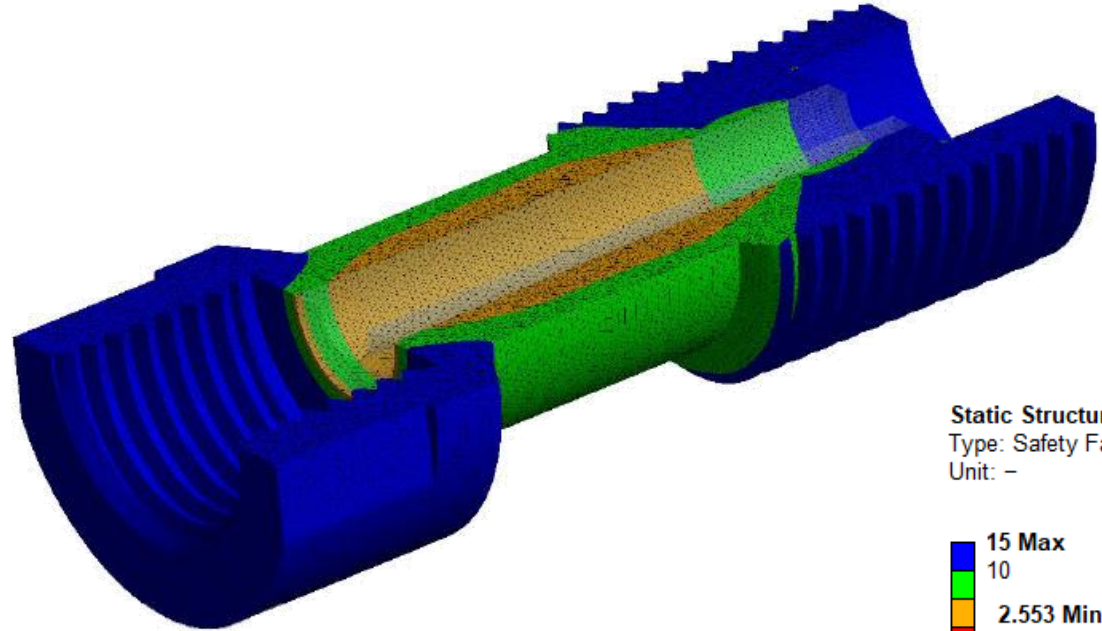
Muni Kishore Babu Poli – simulation



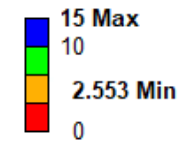
NiCrAl / **CuBe**
2.5 GPa



NiCrAl / **TiZr**
2.0 GPa



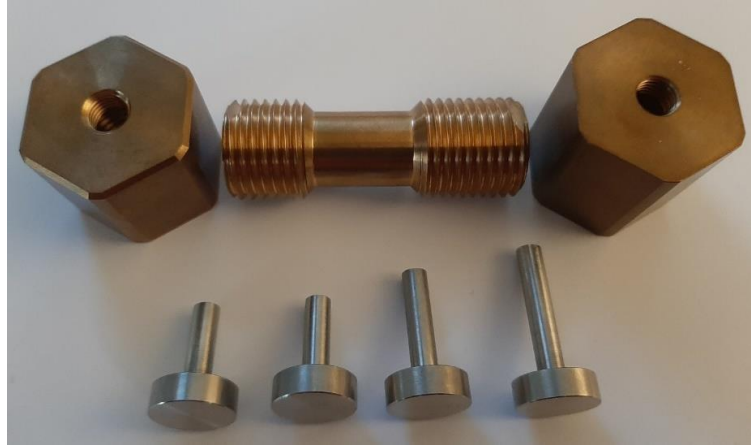
Static Structural
Type: Safety Factor
Unit: -



TiZr: $\sigma_y = 0.7$ GPa
CuBe: $\sigma_y = 1.2$ GPa
NiCrAl: $\sigma_y \approx 2.0$ GPa

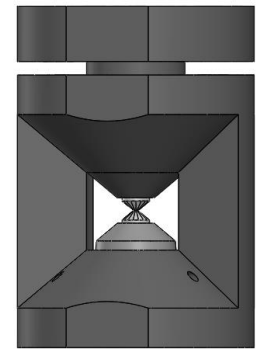
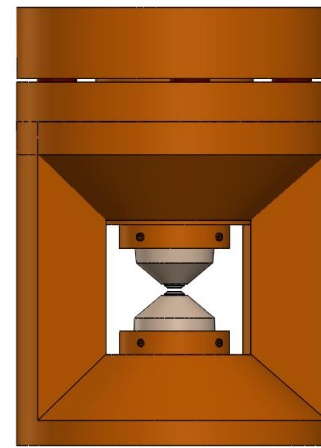
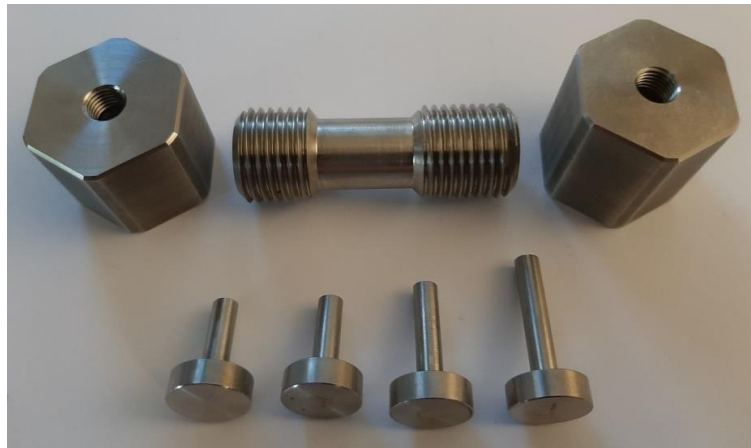


Neutron transmission



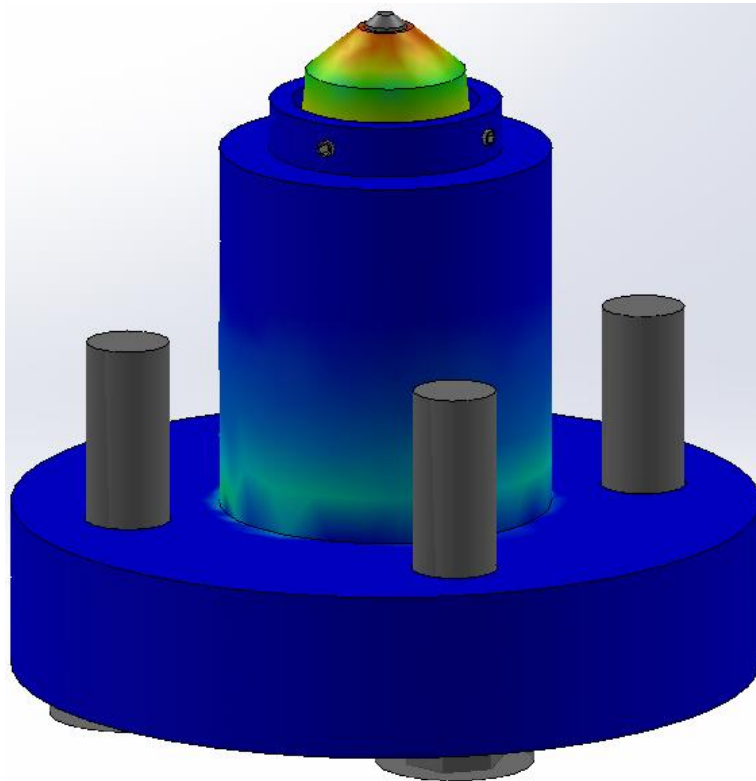
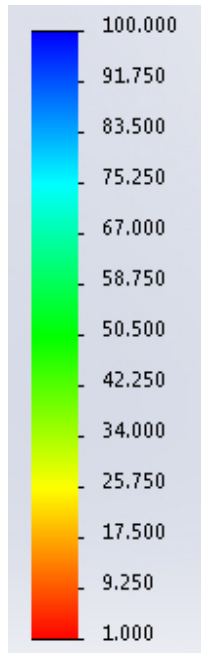
Final remarks

- A range of diamond anvil and clamp cells has been designed and produced
- Some of them have already been used at MLZ
- Tests with neutrons are required to prove the usefulness of them all for neutron scattering

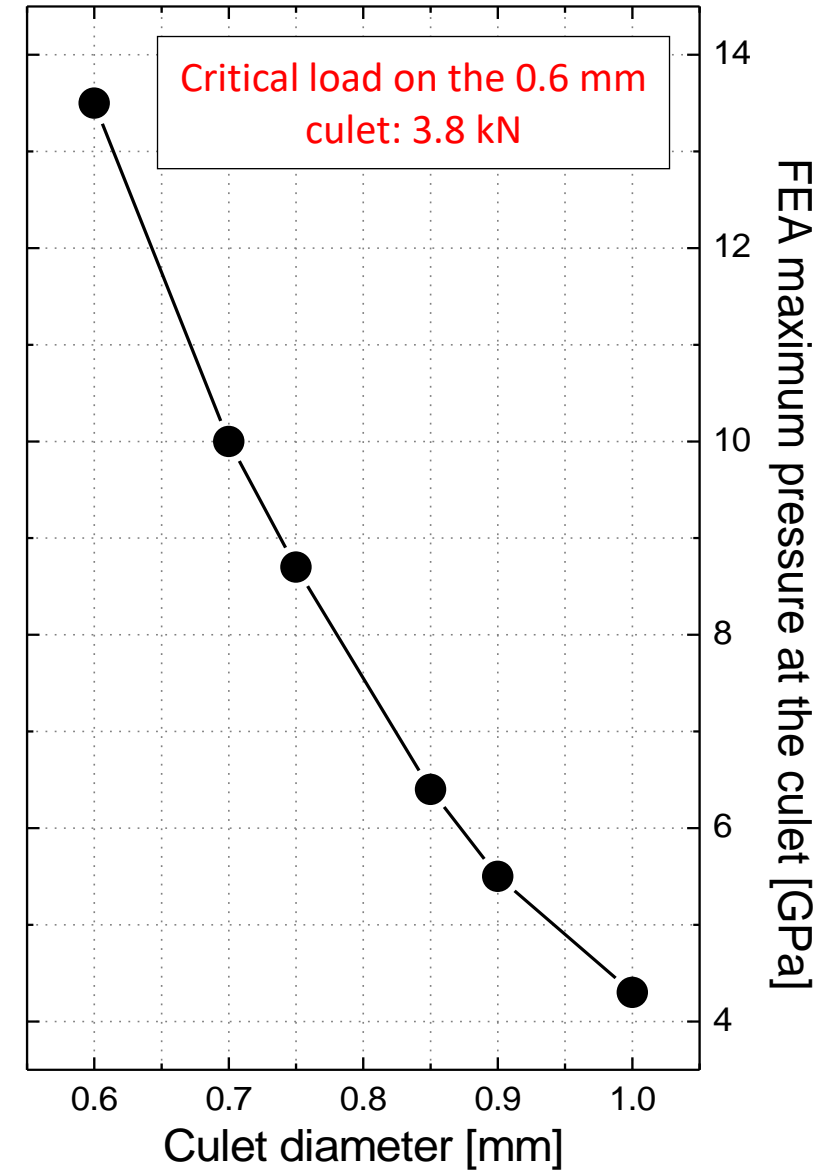


Finite element analysis (FEA): Factor-of-safety distribution (*panDAC*)

$$\text{Factor of safety} = \frac{\text{yield stress } (\sigma_y)}{\text{working stress}}$$

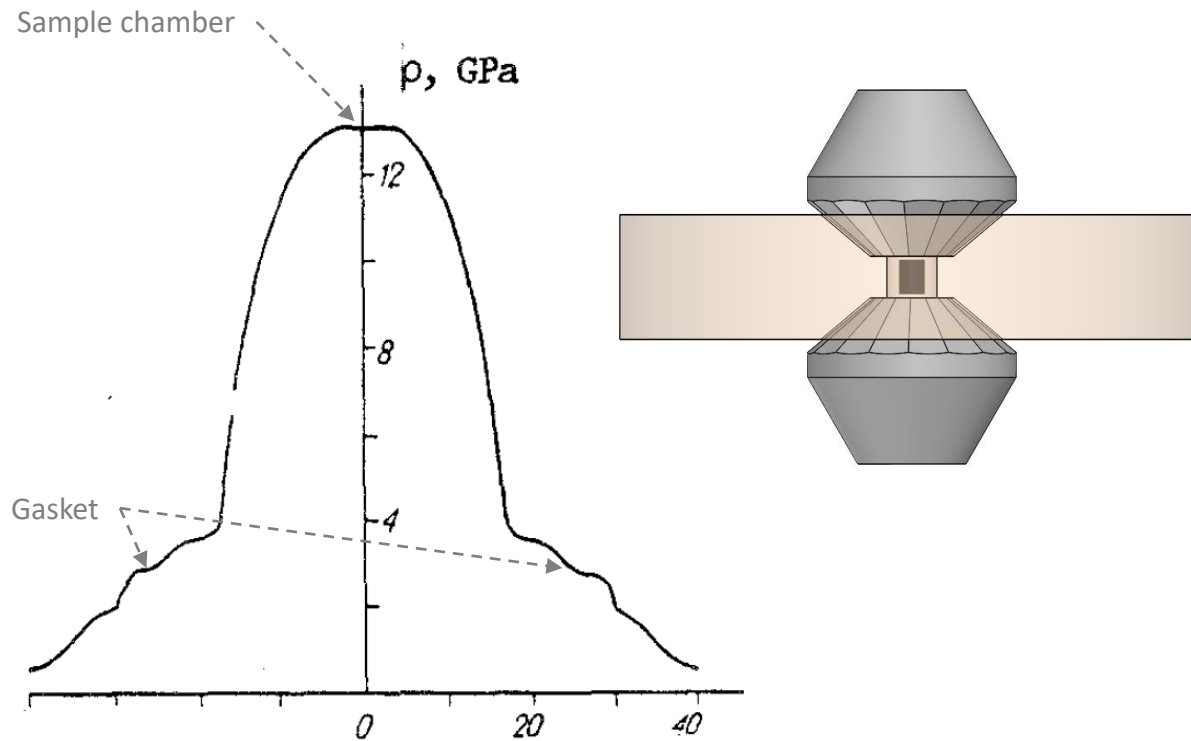


CuBe: $\sigma_y = 1.17$ GPa

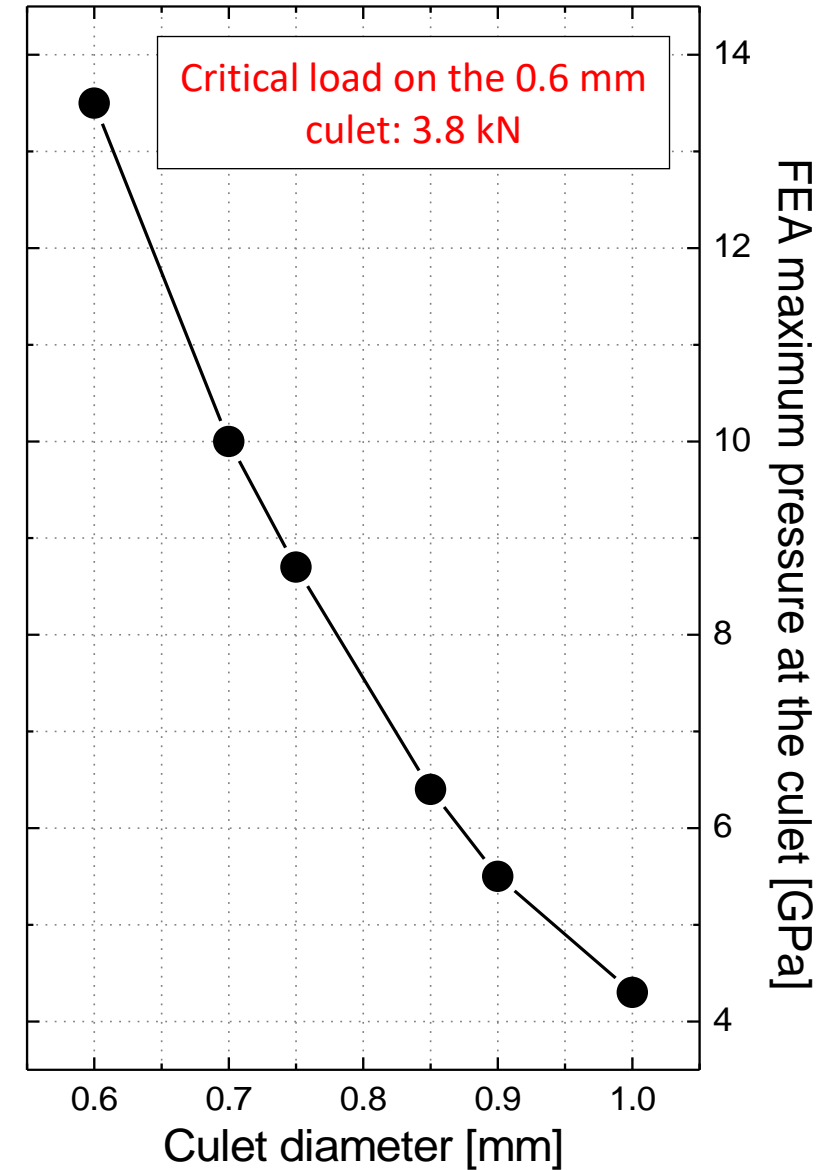


Finite element analysis (FEA): Factor-of-safety distribution (*panDAC*)

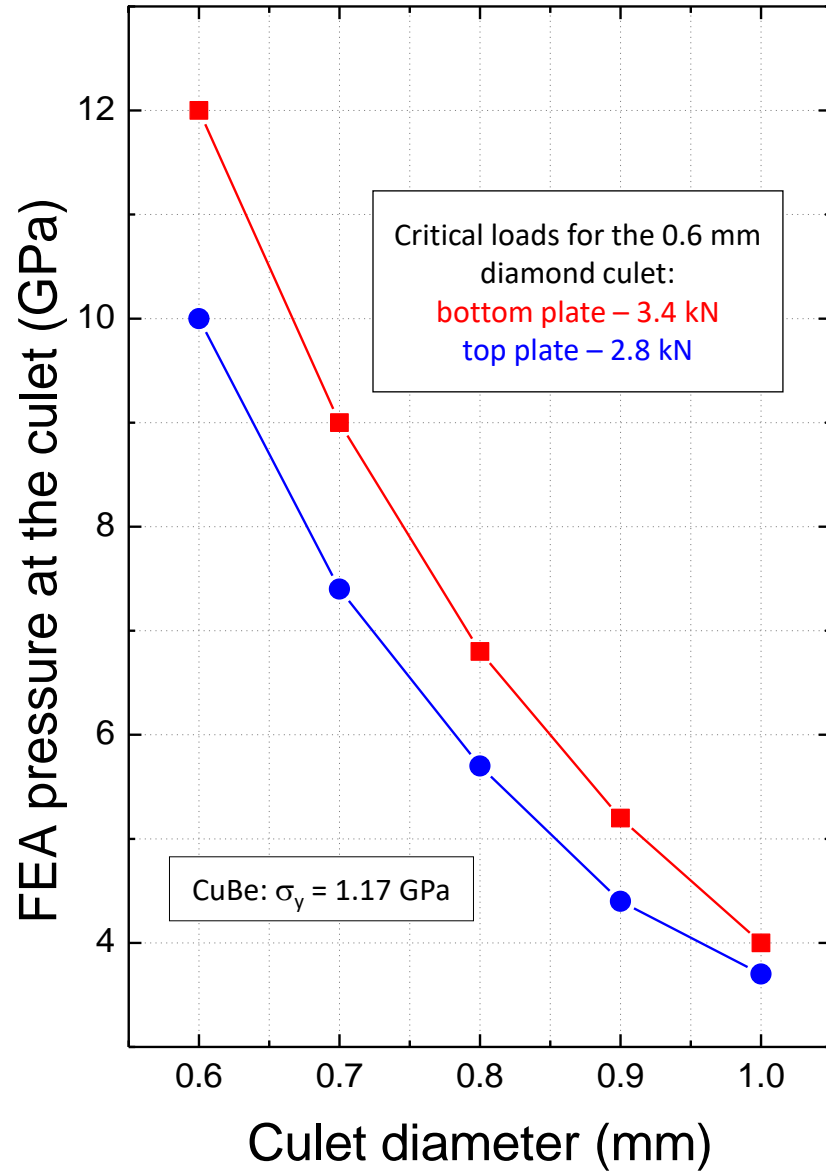
Actual pressure distribution across the culet



Y.A. Sadkov, L.B. Solodukhina, *J. Appl. Mech. Tech. Phys.* **33**, 903 (1992).



memDAC



Yao-DAC

