

INSTRUMENT

BEAM LINE

3

SPALLATION NEUTRON SOURCE

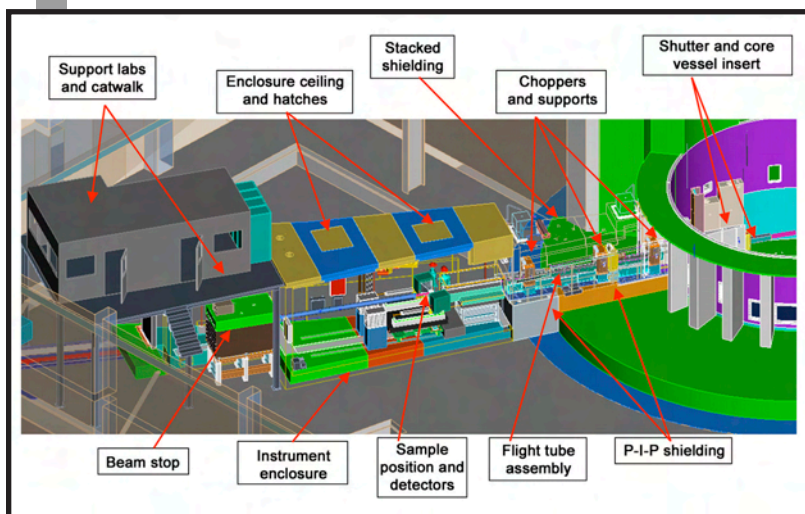
Fact Sheet



SNAP – SPALLATION NEUTRONS AND PRESSURE DIFFRACTOMETER

The SNAP Diffractometer allows studies of a variety of powdered and single-crystal samples under extreme conditions of pressure and temperature. The increased neutron flux, coupled with large-volume pressuring cells using large synthetic single-crystal opposed anvils, allows significant advances in the pressure range accessible to neutron

diffraction. The pressure goal is 50 to 100 GPa on an $\sim 1\text{-mm}^3$ sample on a routine basis. In addition, recent advances in next-generation detectors will allow the incident beam-focusing optics, pressure chamber, and detector array to be highly integrated, providing a highly flexible facility for materials studies under extreme conditions.



SPECIFICATIONS

Moderator	Decoupled poisoned supercritical hydrogen
Source-to-sample distance	15 m
Sample-to-detector distance	50 cm
Angular coverage	$381\text{--}42^\circ$ \ $981\text{--}50^\circ$ horizontal $\pm 34^\circ$ vertical
Wavelength range (bandwidth)	
Frame 1	$0.5\text{--}3.65 \text{ \AA}$
Frame 2	$3.7\text{--}6.5 \text{ \AA}$
Pressure range	From ambient pressure to $>50 \text{ GPa}$ (500 kbar)
Focused beam size	From 1 cm to $<100 \mu\text{m}$

Status: Operational

APPLICATIONS

SNAP offers new opportunities for scientific studies involving the following:

- Hydrogen under extreme conditions
- Elastic anisotropy of ϵ -iron at Earth core conditions
- Real-time in situ monitoring of “real rocks” as an analogue to the down-going slab in the subduction context
- Planetary ices—structure and strength of ices under pressure
- Silicate melts—glasses at high pressure and temperature and the dynamical changes occurring during heating and pressurization
- Strength and rheology of materials and the relationship to brittle and ductile failure, including stress release as a function of time
- Structural changes accompanying transitions in Fullerenes and their derivatives
- Hydrogen bonding in organic and inorganic systems as a function of pressure and temperature, including liquids

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

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http://neutrons.ornl.gov/instrument_systems/snap.shtml



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