

Aitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaf



NSE Sample Environments Current and Future

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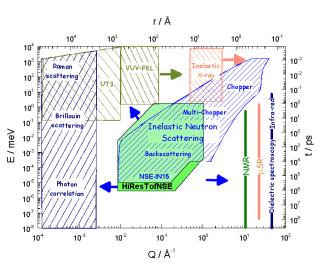
NSE Sample Environments - Current and Future

- NSE Capabilities and Science Demands
- Why Sample Environments?
- Current Environments
 - Science
 - Capabilities
- Future Environments
 - Scientific Motivations
 - Demands
 - Challenges



NSE Science Window

- Slow Dynamics
- Q = 0.05–3.5 Å
- 5 ps < t < 400 ns
- Glasses, polymers, proteins, bacteria, proton conductors, nanomaterials, complex liquids





Why Sample Environments?

- Many ways to increase the capabilities of the NSE
- Major instrument upgrades are expensive and time consuming
- Sample environments are relatively inexpensive
- Sample environments are relatively quick to install
- If you build it, they will come



Current Environments

- CCR Cryostat
- Bio-Oven
- Light Cell
- Electric field Cell









Bio-Oven

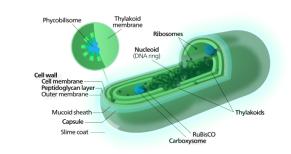
- Developed at Munich University
- Stable between 4 and 90 C within 0.1C
- 2 Samples at a time
- High sample holder flexibility
- Mostly biological samples, some polymers, proton conductors

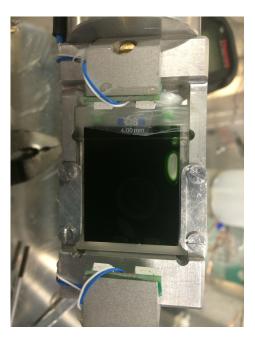




Light Cell

- Developed to study bacteria light harvesting
- Compatible with Bio-oven Stick
- 24 LEDs
- < 50 to > 1700 µE







E-field Cells

- Polymer based Lithium Batteries
- Cylindrical Cell
 - > 500 K
 - Quicker / Cheaper
- Flat Cell
 - 2.2 kV
 - Uniform field and Neutronics



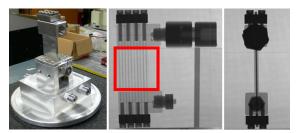
Future Environments

- Pressure Cell
 - Biology, polymers, glasses
- Rheometer
 - Polymers, glasses



Pressure Cell

- Folding and unfolding of proteins
- 7 kBar
- NSE sample area 30 mm x 30 mm
- Non-ferromagnetic materials



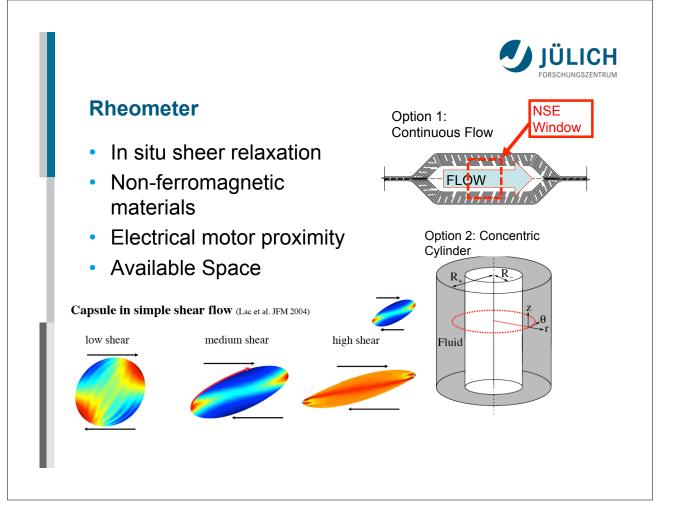
(Appavou et. al. Eur Biophys J 2011)



ISIS Flat TiZr Cell http://www.isis.stfc.ac.uk



(ZEA-1 Internal Report Feilbach)





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