

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Xiaojie Ni :: State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, USTC

# The muon facility and $\mu$ SR instruments at PSI

June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023

SPeCial4Young: SYSU-PKU Collider Physics forum For Young Scientists

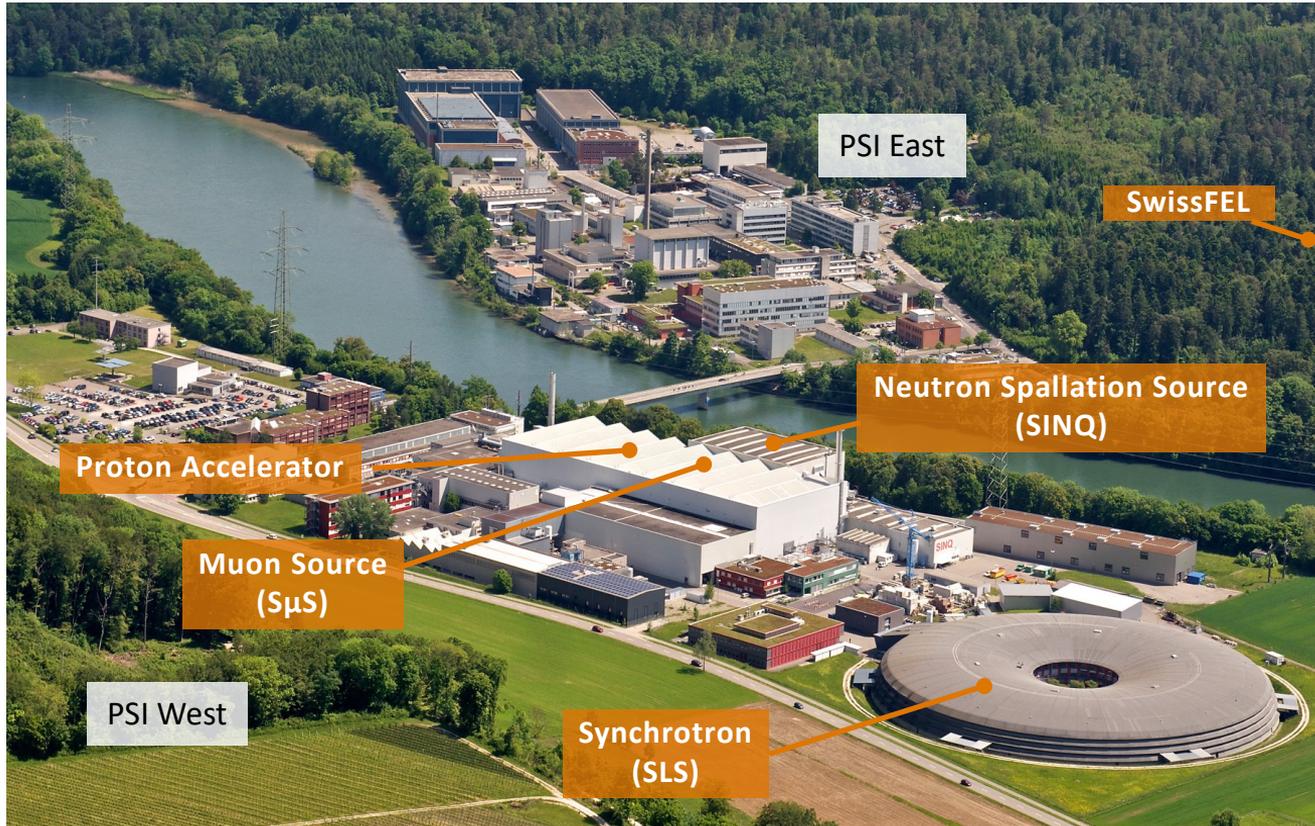
- Overview
  - Proton accelerator
  - Muon target
  - Muon beamlines
  - Instruments at the S $\mu$ S (Swiss Muon Source)
- Bulk- $\mu$ SR Instruments GPD, Dolly, HAL-9500, GPS, and FLAME
  - Experimental capabilities – status quo
  - Scientific examples
- Low energy  $\mu$ SR Instrument: LEM
  - Experimental capabilities – status quo
  - Scientific examples
- Future - High Intensity Muon Beam (HIMB)

← Basel

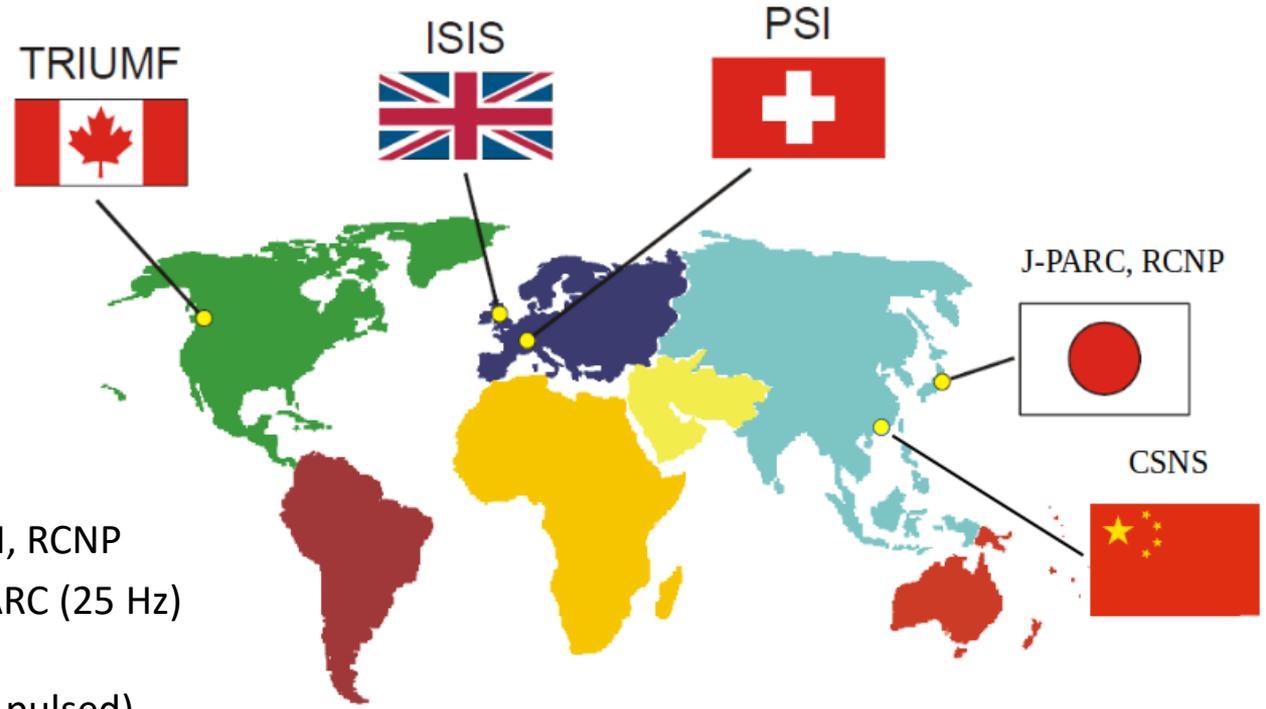
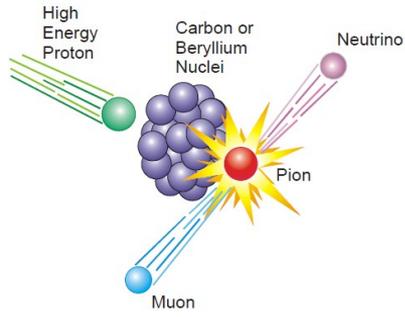
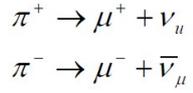
Germany ↑

Aarau/Bern ↓

Zürich →



# Accelerator muons



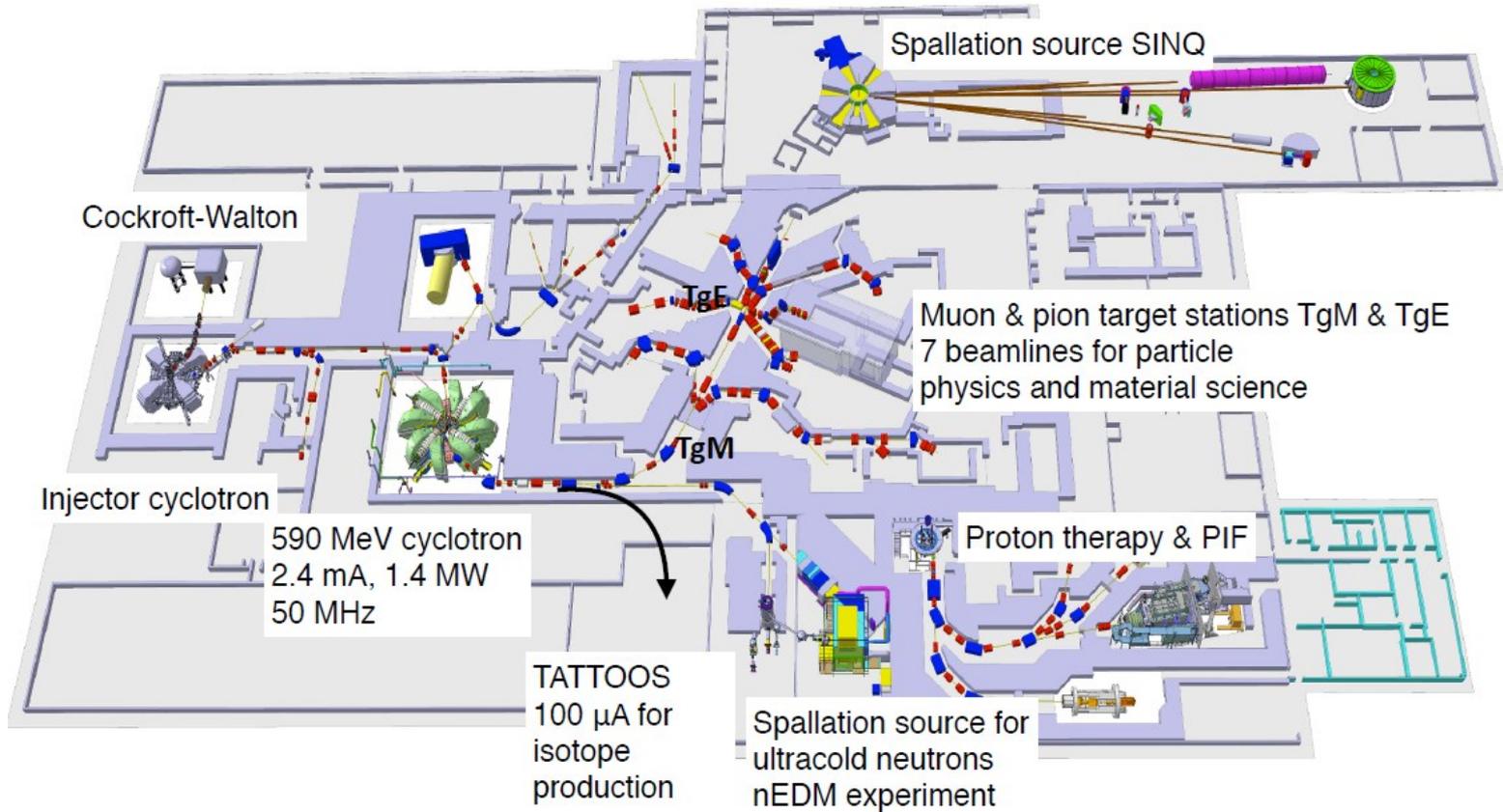
**continuous  $\mu$  beams:** TRIUMF, PSI, RCNP  
**pulsed  $\mu$  beams:** ISIS (50 Hz), J-PARC (25 Hz)

**Projects:** MELODY, CSNS (China, pulsed)  
 RAON (South Korea, continuous)

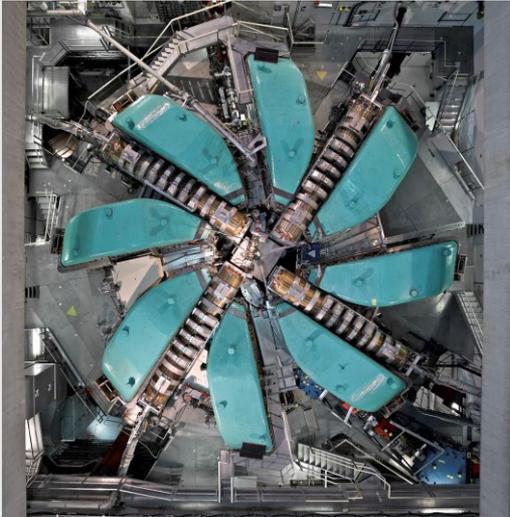
$\mu$ SR facilities of the world.

<http://musr.ca/intro/musr/muSRBrochure.pdf>

# Proton Accelerator

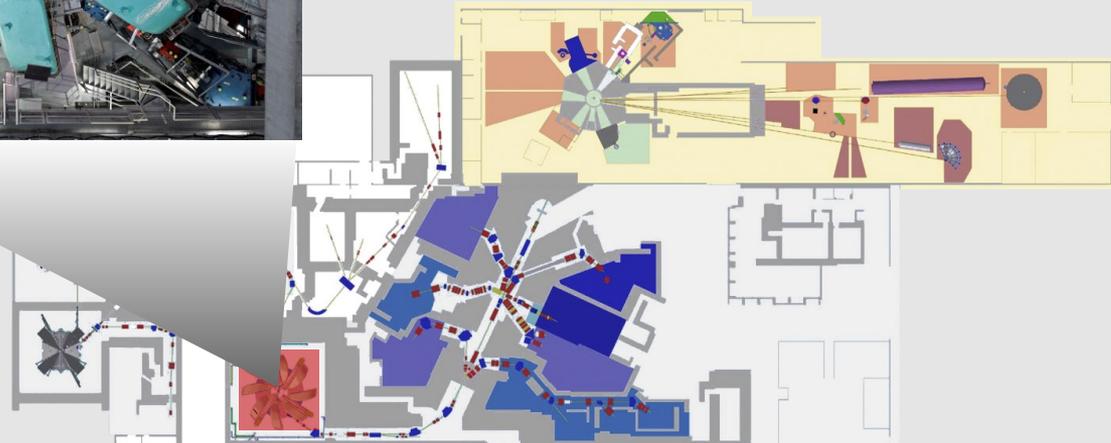


# Proton Accelerator



## Main Cyclotron

Injection Energy	72 MeV
Extraction Energy	590 MeV
Extraction Momentum	1.2 GeV/c
Energy spread (FWHM)	ca. 0.2 %
Beam Emittance	ca. 2 pi mm x mrad
Beam Current	2.2 mA DC
Accelerator Frequency	50.63 MHz
Time Between Pulses	19.75 ns
Bunch Width	ca. 0.3 ns
Extraction Losses	ca. 0.03 %

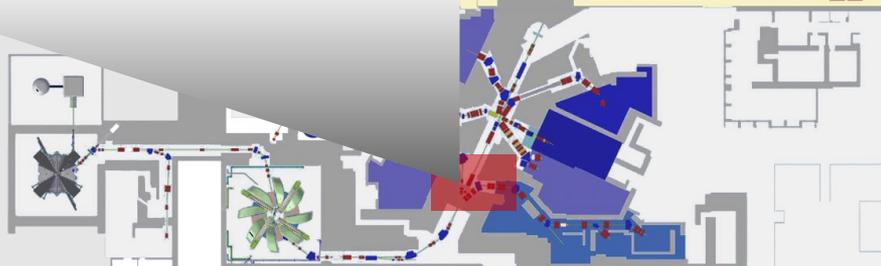


# Muon target

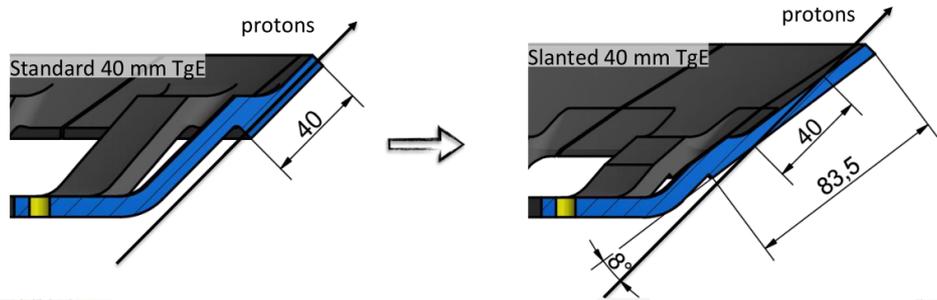
Muon Source (Target M)



Thin target M ("Mince" in french, 5 mm of graphite)

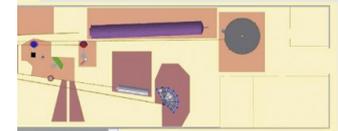
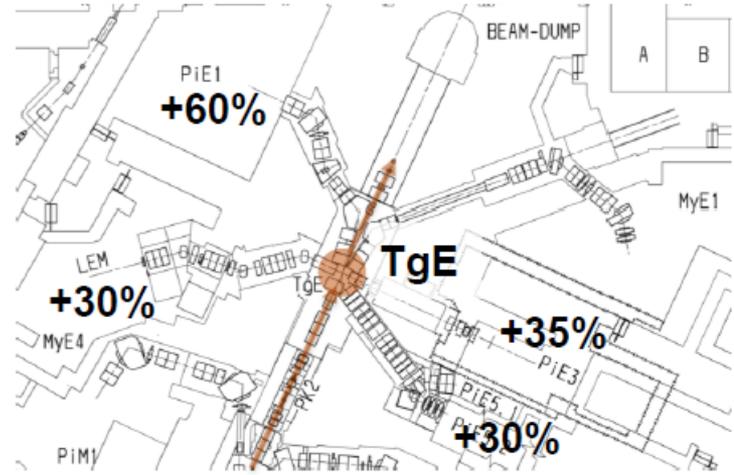
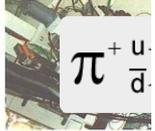


# Muon target



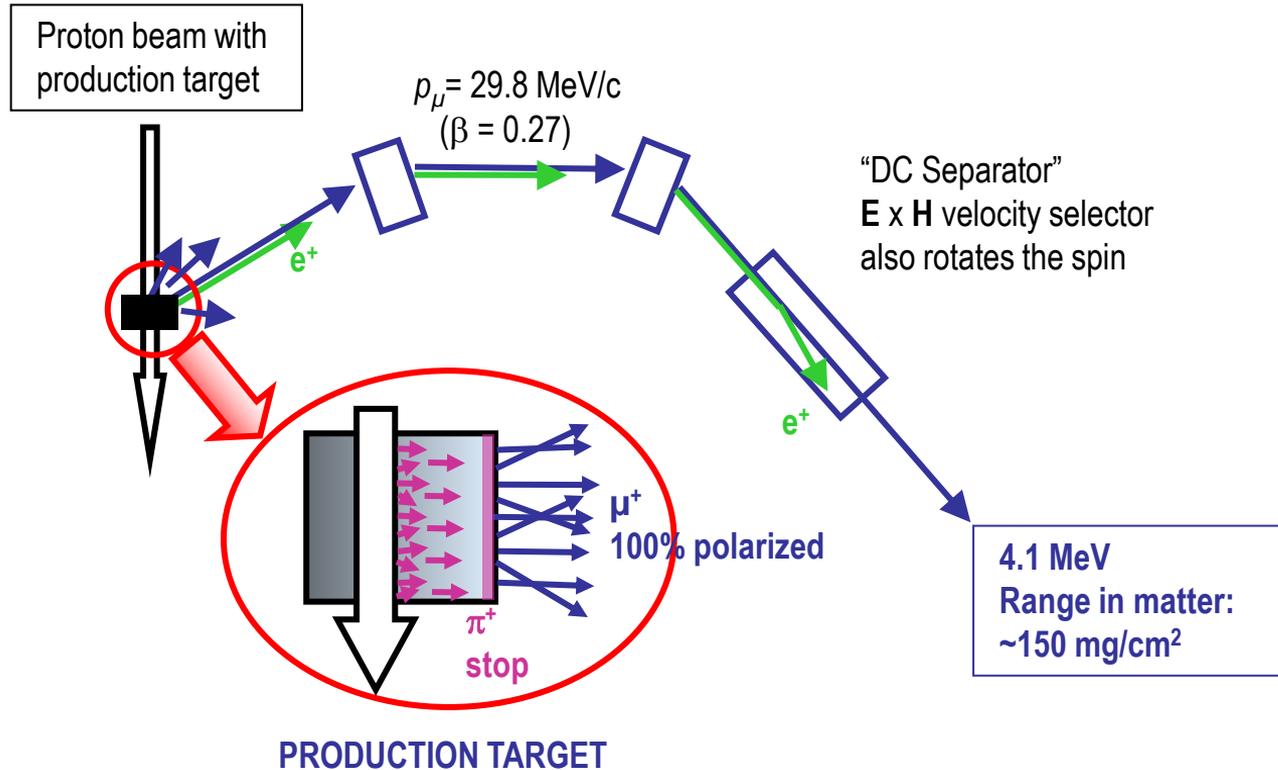
Thick E target      1 Hz  
 "Epaisse" in french  
 60 mm or 40 mm of graphite

↓  
 Slanted E target  
 30-60% increase in surface  
 muon rate



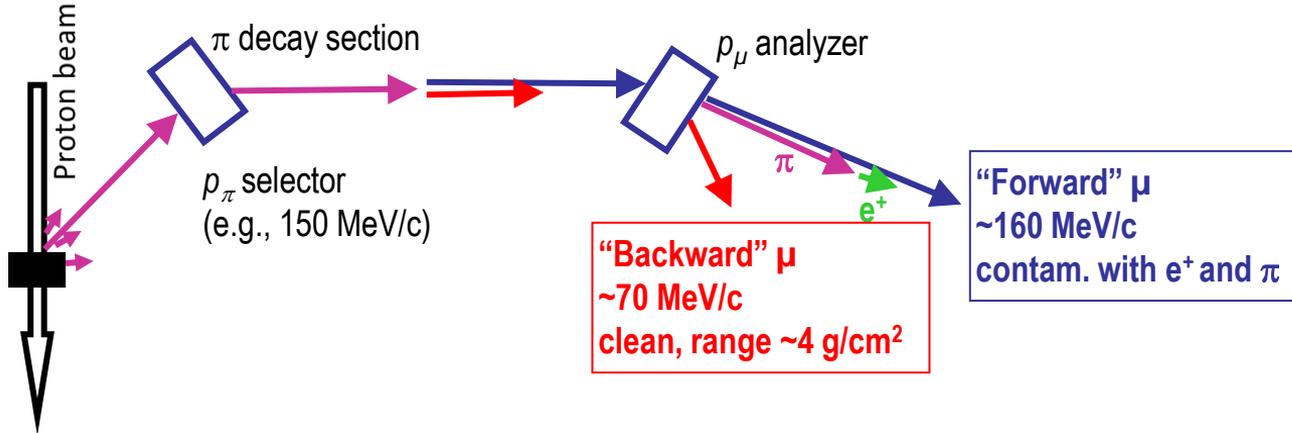
# Generation of muon beams

“Arizona” or “Surface Muon Beam” (only  $\mu^+$ ), ~100% polarization



# Generation of muon beams

(Traditional) “Decay Muon Beam” ( $\mu^+$  or  $\mu^-$ ), ~80% polarization



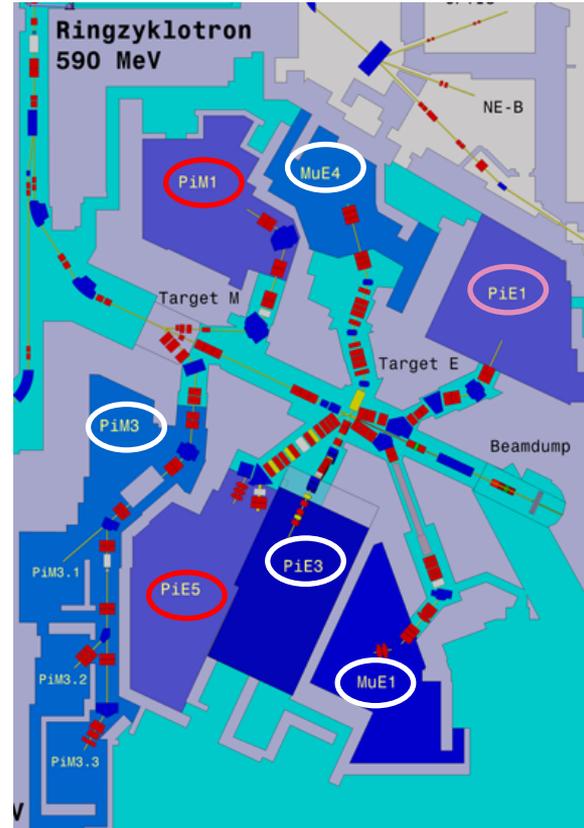
**to select beam momentum  $p$ :** magnetic dipole magnets (bending magnets)

**to focus beam:** magnetic quadrupole doublets or triplets, solenoids (for «surface muons»)

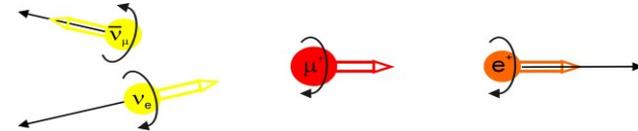
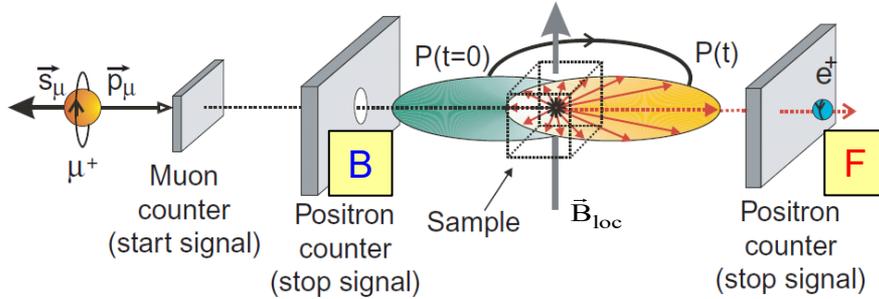
**to vary beam intensity, momentum width  $\Delta p/p$ :** slits

**to remove positrons from beam, to rotate muon spin (for «surface muons» only):**  
ExB velocity filter (separator, spin-rotator)

- Particle physics:
  - PiE5
  - PiM1
  
- $\mu$ SR:
  - PiM3 (GPS & FLAME)
  - PiE3 (HAL-9500)
  - MuE1 (GPD)
  - MuE4 (LEM)
  
- Shared particle physics/ $\mu$ SR:
  - PiE1 (DOLLY)



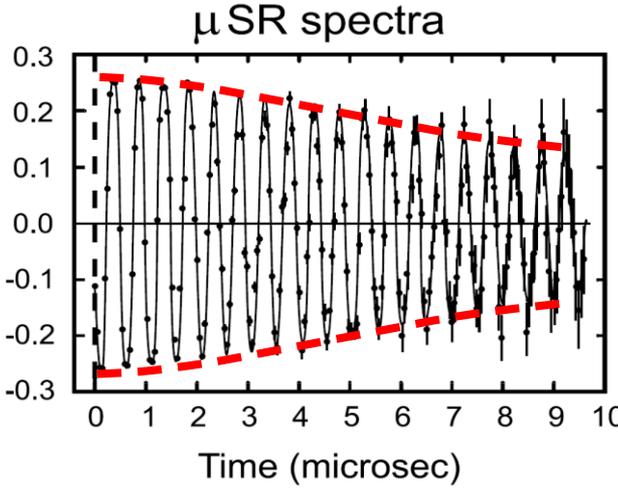
# Basics of a $\mu$ SR experiment



Positron emitted preferentially in the direction of the muon spin:  
**allows to measure evolution of polarization  $P(t)$  of muon ensemble**

$$N_{e^+}(t) = B_G + N_0 \exp(-t / \tau_\mu) [1 + A_0 P(t)]$$

$A_0 P(t) \sim$  Muon Spin Polarization

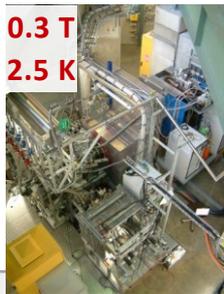
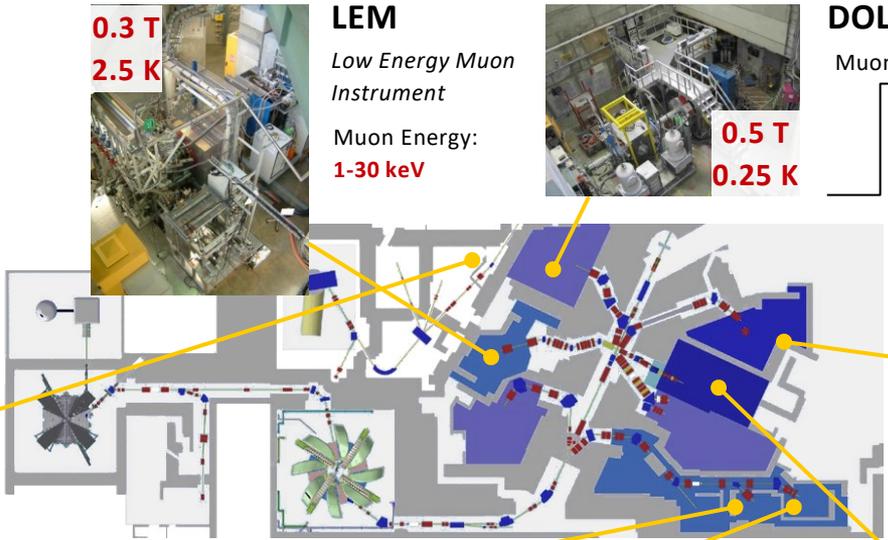


**$A_0 P(t)$  contains the physics:**

- frequency:**  $\omega_L = \gamma_\mu B_{loc}$  value of field at muon site
- damping:** width of field distribution, fluctuations
- amplitude:** magnetic/non-magnetic volume fraction, or muonium fraction

$$A_0 P(t) = [F(t) - B(t)] / [F(t) + B(t)]$$

# Instruments at the S $\mu$ S (Swiss Muon Source)



**0.3 T**  
**2.5 K**

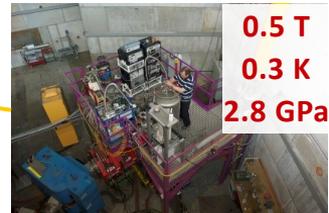
**LEM**  
*Low Energy Muon Instrument*  
Muon Energy: **1-30 keV**



**0.5 T**  
**0.25 K**

**DOLLY**  
Muon Energy: **4.2 MeV ( $\mu^+$ )**

**GPD**  
*General Purpose Decay Channel Instrument (for Pressure Studies)*  
Muon Energy: **5-60 MeV ( $\mu^+$  /  $\mu^-$ )**



**0.5 T**  
**0.3 K**  
**2.8 GPa**

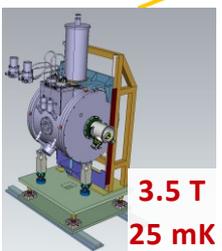


**MIXE,  $\mu^-$**

**GPS**  
*General Purpose Surface Muon Instrument*



**0.8 T**  
**1.5 K**



**3.5 T**  
**25 mK**

**FLAME**  
*Flexible and Advanced MuSR Environment*  
First Experiments 2022

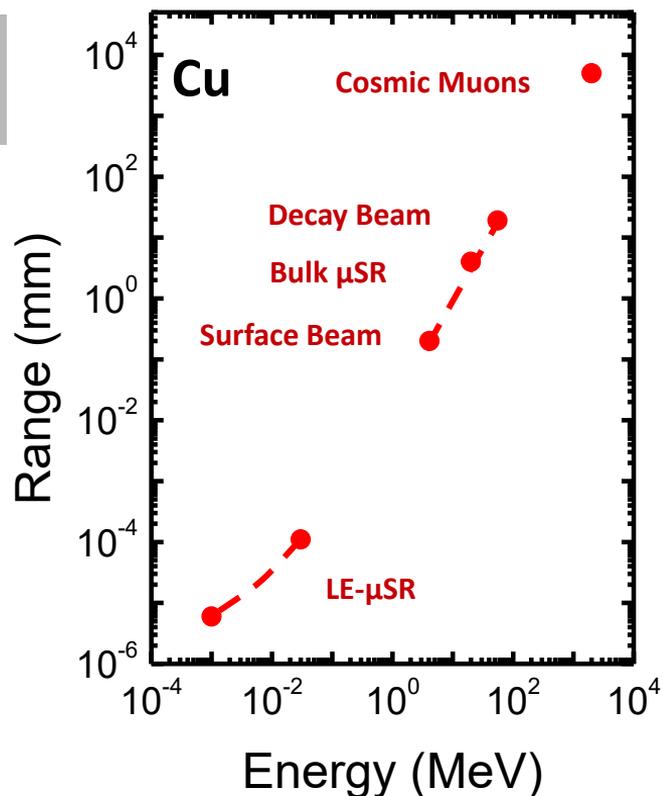
**HAL-9500**  
*High Field and Low Temperature*



**9.5 T**  
**< 20mK**

**Shared Surface Muon Beam**  
Muon on Request (MORE)  
Muon Energy: **4.2 MeV ( $\mu^+$ )**

# Different Muon Energies for Different Studies



## Bulk $\mu$ SR (MeV muons):

- “normal” samples (sub-mm)
- bulk samples in pressure cells or containers (e.g. liquids)
- MeV muons delivered by the “secondary beam lines” connected to the proton beam (“primary beam line”) target

## Low-energy $\mu$ SR (LE- $\mu$ SR, keV $\mu^+$ ):

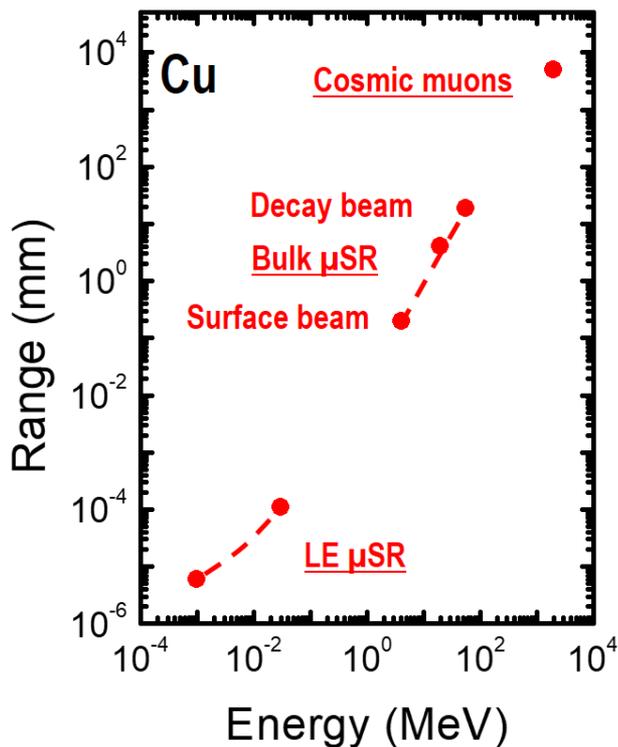
- depth-dependent investigations ( $\approx 1 - 300\text{nm}$ )
- Cannot be extracted from the proton beam target
- Needs an efficient conversion (“moderation”) of MeV muons to keV muons, “tertiary beam line” of keV muons
- Strategy: Convert MeV muons to epithermal (eV) energies and re-accelerate up to 30 keV

# Bulk- $\mu$ SR Instruments

# General Purpose Decay Muon Instrument (GPD)

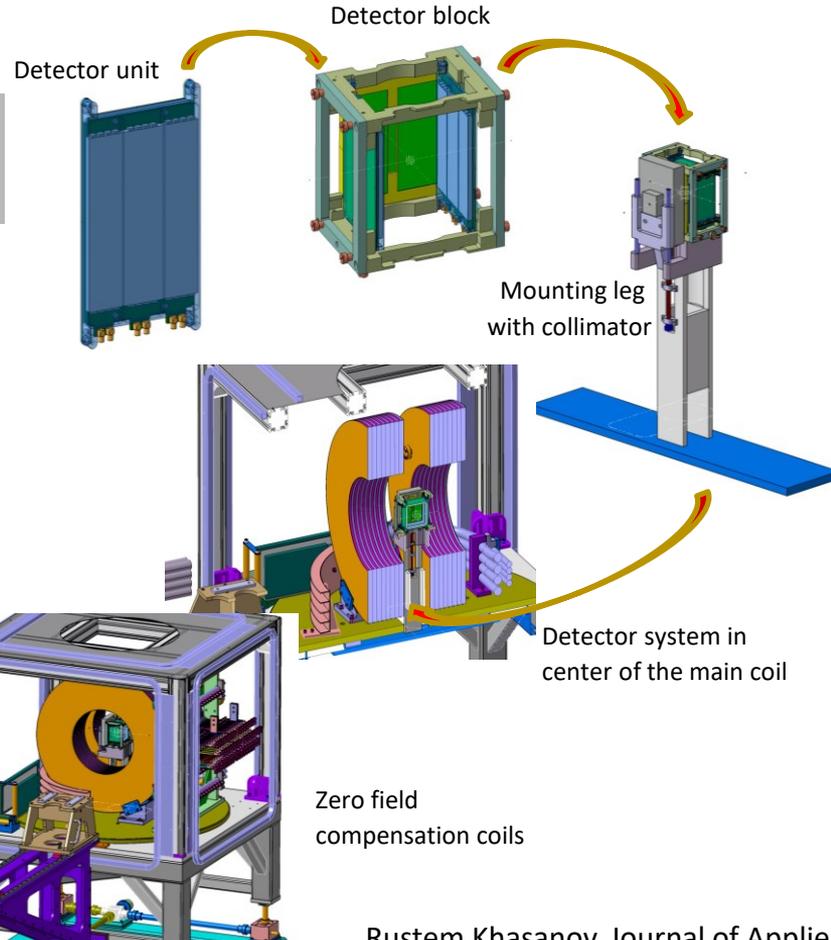


# General Purpose Decay Muon Instrument (GPD)

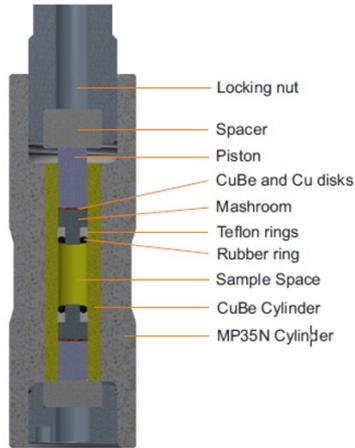


- High energy muons from pion decay in flight
- Energy: 10 – 60 MeV (60 – 125 MeV/c)
  - Stopping range: 1 mm – 2 cm (steel)

# General Purpose Decay Muon Instrument (GPD)



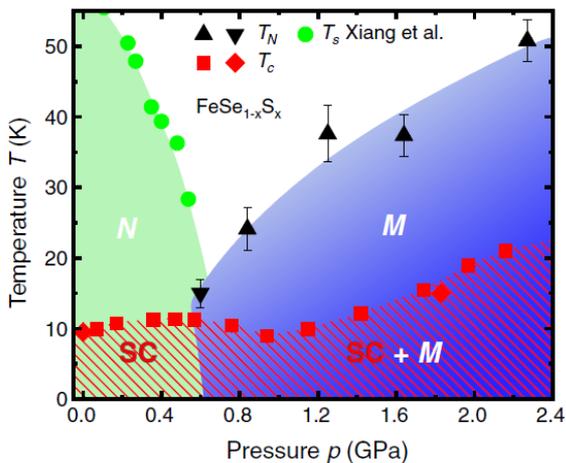
- High energy muons from pion decay in flight
- Energy: 10 – 60 MeV (60 – 125 MeV/c)
  - Stopping range: 1 mm – 2 cm (steel)
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM readout
  - Time resolution: 160 ps
- Magnetic field: 2  $\mu$ T (ZF) – 0.5 T



- High energy muons from pion decay in flight
- Energy: 10 – 60 MeV (60 – 125 MeV/c)
  - Stopping range: 1 mm – 2 cm (steel)
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM readout
  - Time resolution: 160 ps
- Magnetic field: 2  $\mu$ T (ZF) – 0.5 T
- Temperature range: 250 mK – 475 K
  - $^3\text{He}$ ,  $^4\text{He}$  flow, CCR and  $\text{N}_2$  cryostats
- Hydrostatic pressure: 2.8 GPa
  - Double wall CuBe or MP35 clamp cells
  - 40% sample and 60% cell signal

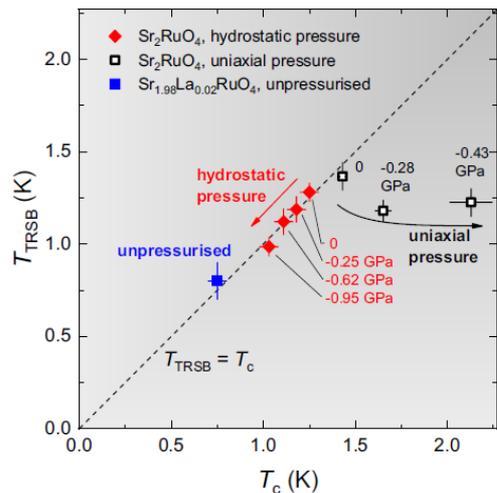


Extended magnetic dome induced by low pressures in superconducting  $\text{FeSe}_{1-x}\text{S}_x$



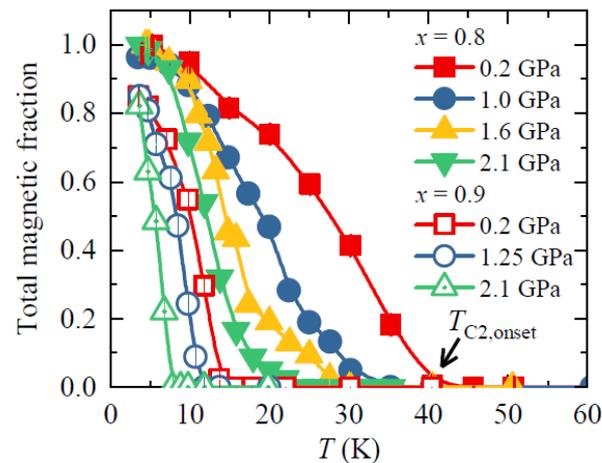
S. Hohenstein *et al.*,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 147002 (2019)

Unsplit superconducting and time reversal symmetry breaking transitions in  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  under hydrostatic pressure and disorder



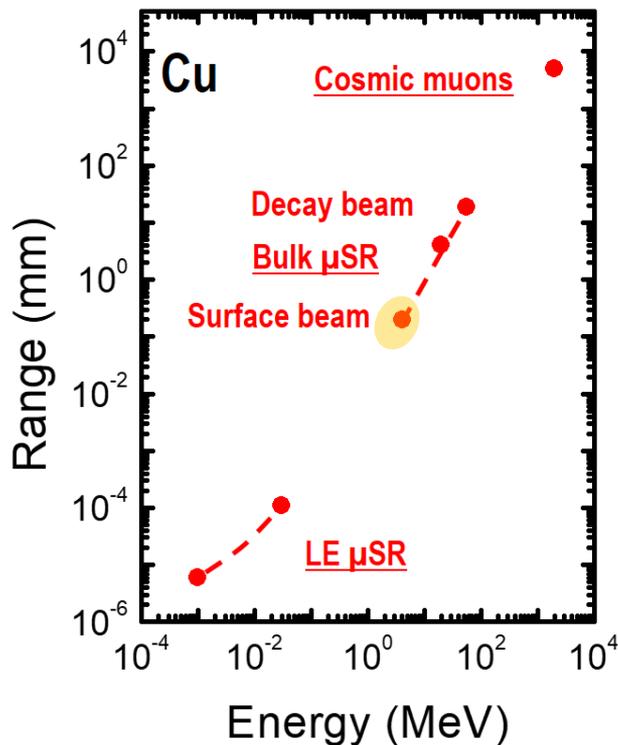
V. Grinenko *et al.*,  
Nat. Commun. **12**, 3920 (2021)

Multiple quantum phase transitions of different nature in the topological kagome magnet  $\text{Co}_3\text{Sn}_{2-x}\text{In}_x\text{S}_2$



Z. Guguchia *et al.*,  
npj Quantum Materials **5**, 50 (2021) Page 20

# Surface Muon Instruments (Dolly, HAL-9500, GPS, and FLAME)

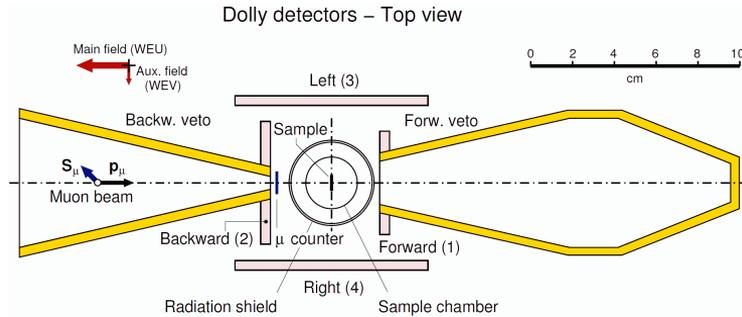


- Surface muons from pion decays at the surface of the production target
- Energy: 4 MeV (28 MeV/c)
  - Stopping range:  $\sim 100 - 300 \mu\text{m}$

**Muon is a local probe in the bulk of the specimen**

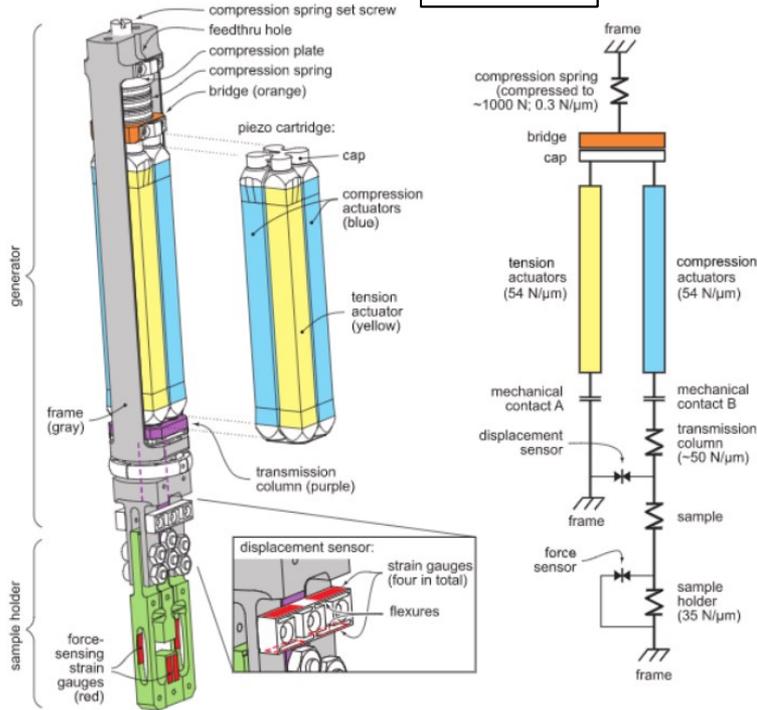
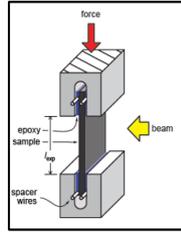
# Multi Purpose Surface-Muon Instrument (Dolly)





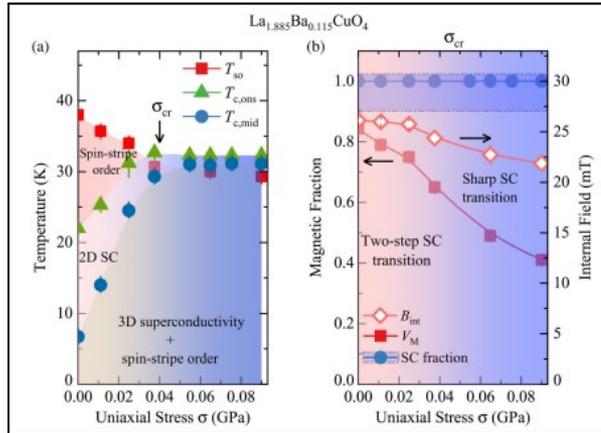
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with conventional PM
  - Time resolution: 700 ps
  - Active forward-and backward veto systems for measuring small samples ( $>2 \times 2$  mm<sup>2</sup>)
- Magnetic field: 2  $\mu$ T (ZF) – 0.5 T (LF and TF)

# Multi Purpose Surface-Muon Instrument (Dolly)



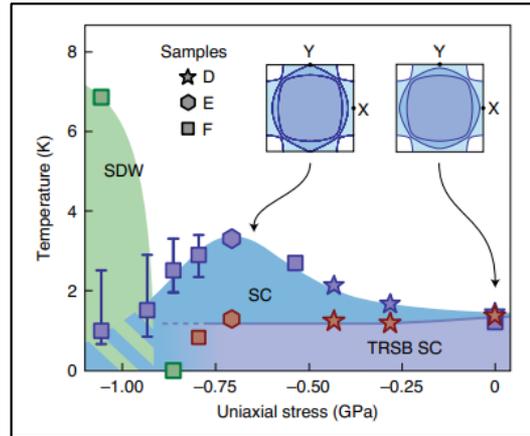
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with conventional PM
  - Time resolution: 700 ps
  - Active forward-and backward veto systems for measuring small samples ( $>2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ )
- Magnetic field:  $2 \mu\text{T}$  (ZF) – 0.5 T (LF and TF)
- Temperature range: 250 mK – 300 K
  - $^3\text{He}$  and  $^4\text{He}$  cryostats
- Uniaxial pressure: 1 GPa
  - Piezoelectrically driven force generator 
  - In-situ modification of stress at mK temperatures
  - 50% sample and 50% cell signal

Using Uniaxial Stress to Probe the Relationship between Competing Superconducting States in a Cuprate with Spin-stripe Order



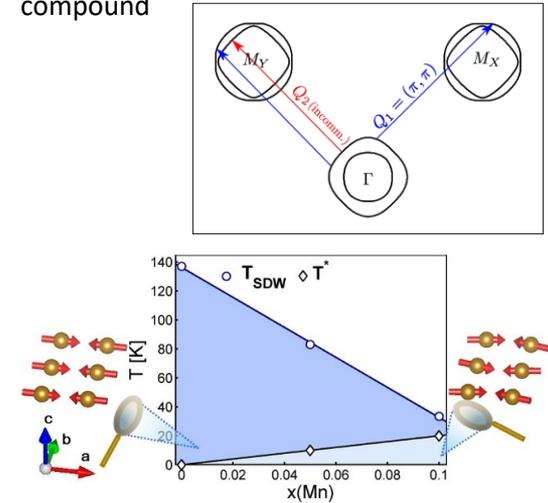
Z. Guguchia *et al.*,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 097005 (2020)

Split superconducting and time-reversal symmetry-breaking transitions in  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  under stress



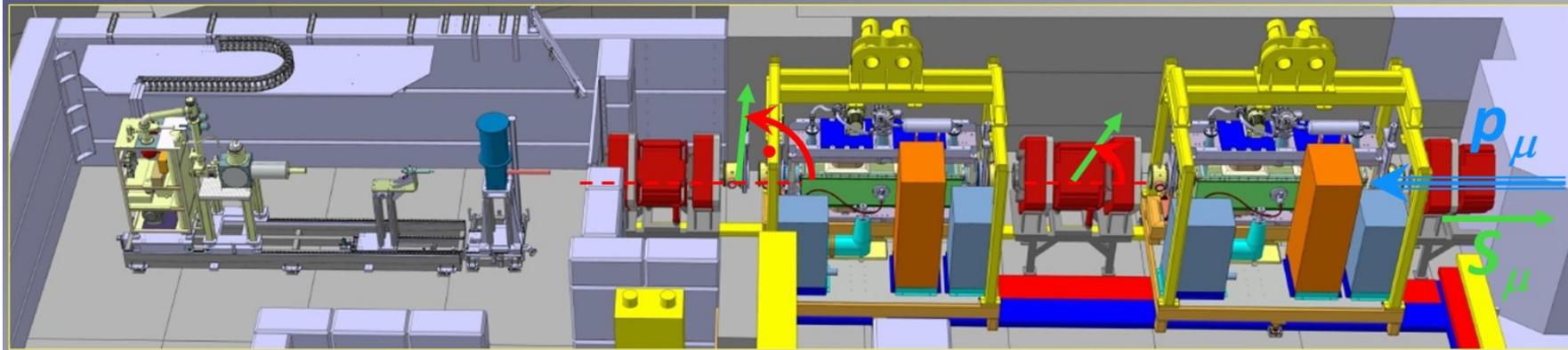
V. Grinenko *et al.*,  
Nat. Phys. **17**, 748 (2021)

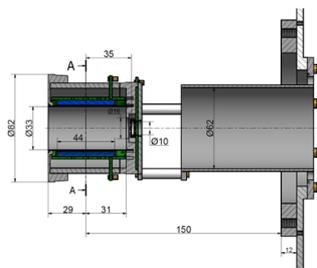
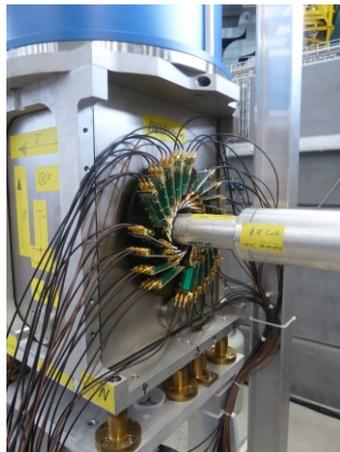
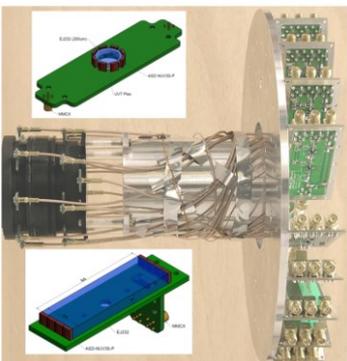
Mn-induced Fermi-surface reconstruction in the  $\text{SmFeAsO}$  iron-based parent compound



M. Meinero *et al.*,  
Sci. Rep. **11**, 14373 (2021)

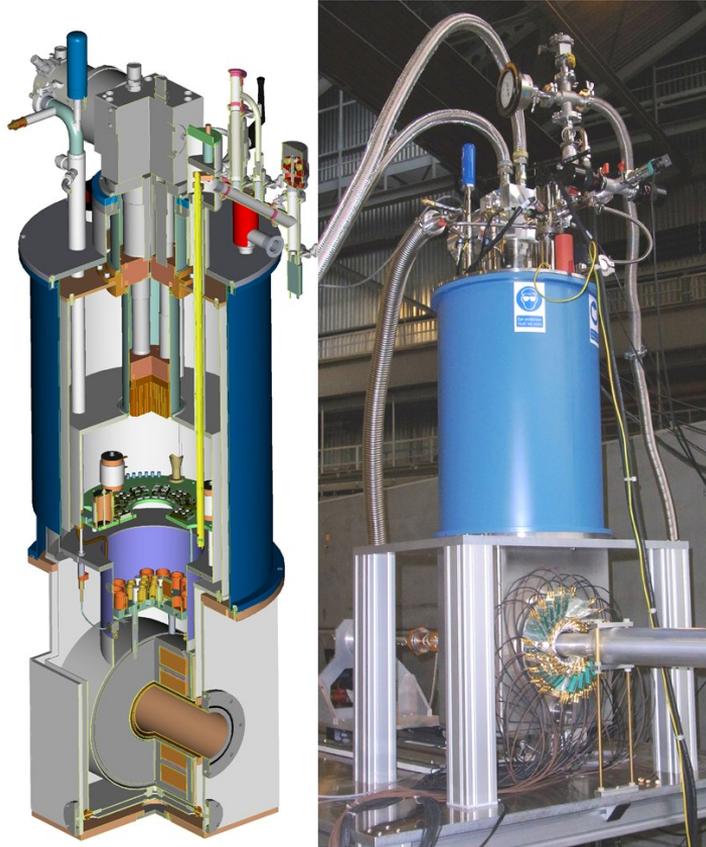
# High-Field And Low-Temperature Instrument (HAL-9500)





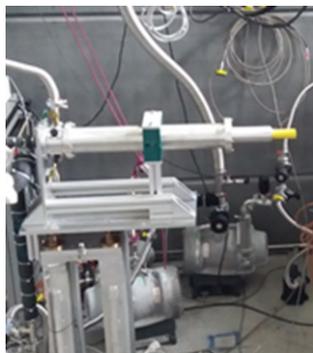
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM
  - Time resolution: 60 ps





- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM
  - Time resolution: 60 ps
- Magnet (TF)
  - 9.5 T warm bore magnet
  - $\Delta B < 0.1$  mT (sample)

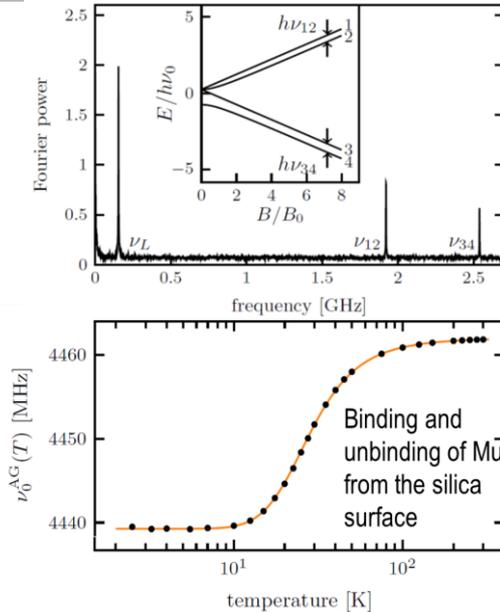




- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM
  - Time resolution: 60 ps
- Magnet (TF)
  - 9.5 T warm bore magnet (recondens.)
  - $\Delta B < 0.1$  mT (sample)
- Temperature range: <20 mK (12 mK) – 300 K
  - Cryogen-free ‘true’ horizontal dilution refrigerator
  - $^4\text{He}$  flow cryostat cryostat

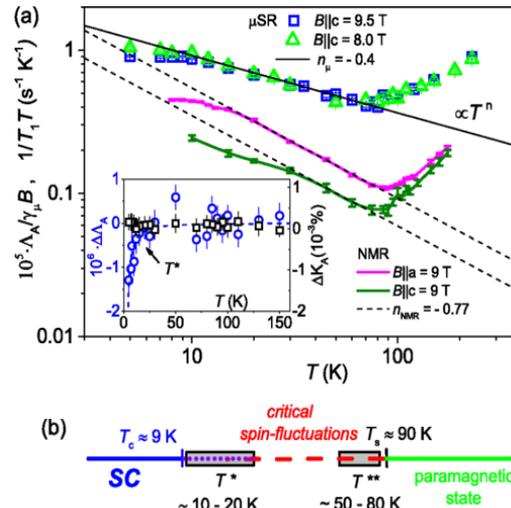


## Precision measurement of the Mu hfc in mesoporous aerogel



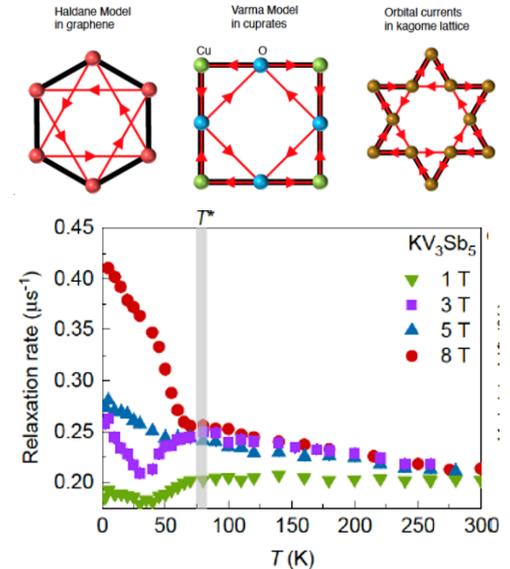
M. Dehn *et al.*,  
Phys. Rev. Res. **3**, 013029 (2021)

## Low-temperature breakdown of antiferromagnetic quantum critical behavior in FeSe

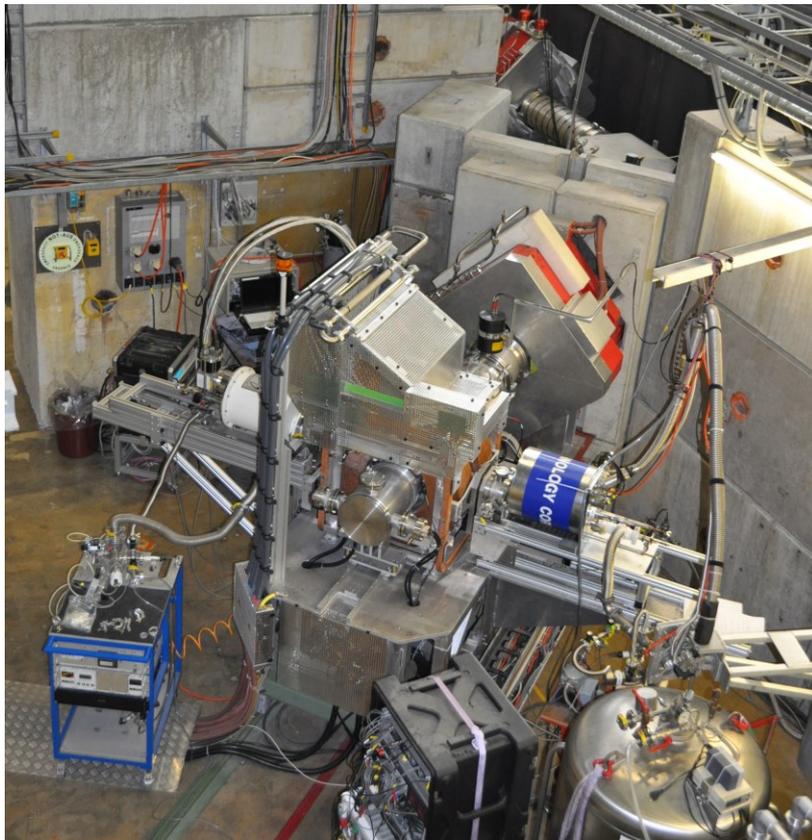


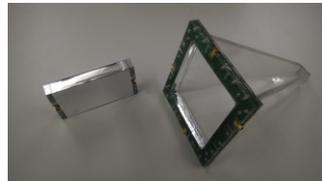
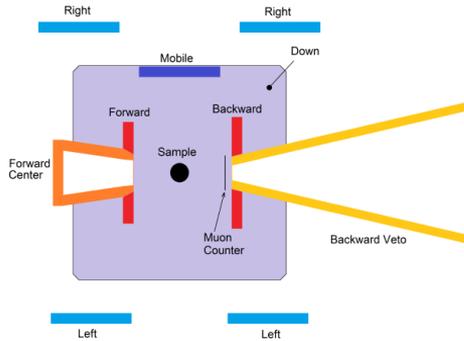
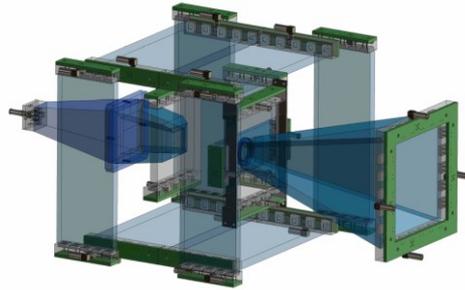
V. Grinenko *et al.*,  
Phys. Rev. B **97**, 201102 (2018)

## Time-reversal symmetry-breaking charge order in a correlated kagome superconductor



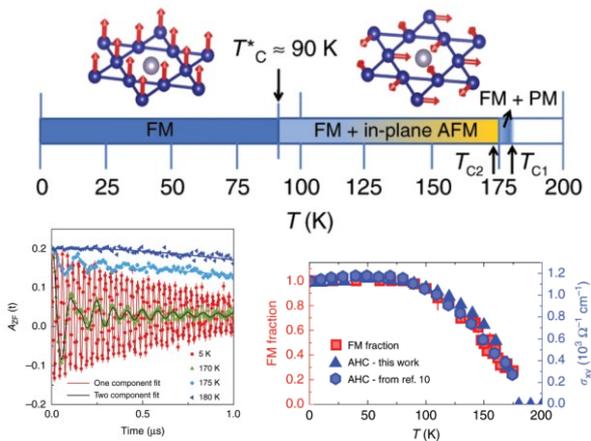
C. Mielke III *et al.*,  
Nature **602**, 245-250 (2022)





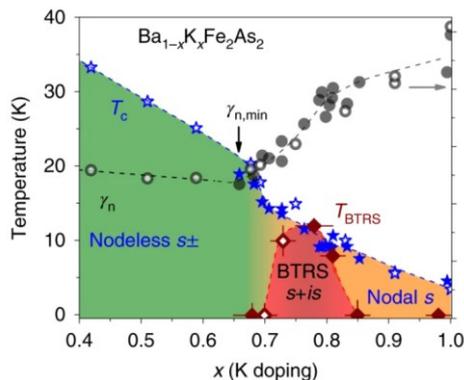
- «Working horse» of the facility
- Detector system
  - Plastic scintillators with SiPM readout
  - Time resolution: 160 ps
  - Active forward-and backward veto systems for measuring small samples ( $>2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ )
- Magnetic field:  $2 \mu\text{T}$  (ZF) – 0.8 T (LF and TF)
  - Active ZF compensation
- Temperature range: 1.5 K – 1000 K
  - Fast  $^4\text{He}$  cryostat (at 1.5 K in 15 min)
  - CCR cryostat (4 – 475 K)
  - Oven (300 – 1000 K)

Tunable anomalous Hall conductivity through volume-wise magnetic competition in a topological kagome magnet



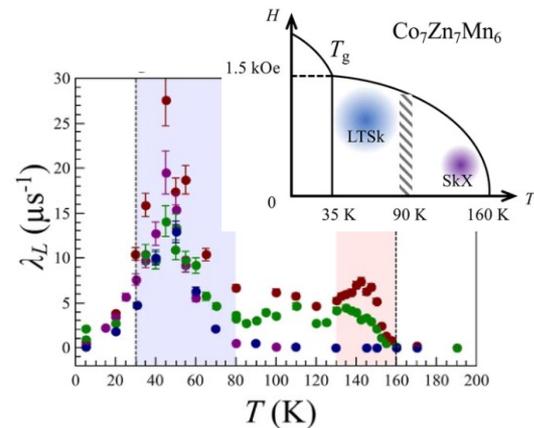
Z. Guguchia *et al.*,  
Nat. Commun. 11, 559 (2020)

Superconductivity with broken time-reversal symmetry inside a superconducting s-wave state



V. Grinenko, *et al.*,  
Nat. Phys. 16, 789 (2020)

Frustration-driven magnetic fluctuations as the origin of the low-temperature skyrmion phase in  $\text{Co}_7\text{Zn}_7\text{Mn}_6$

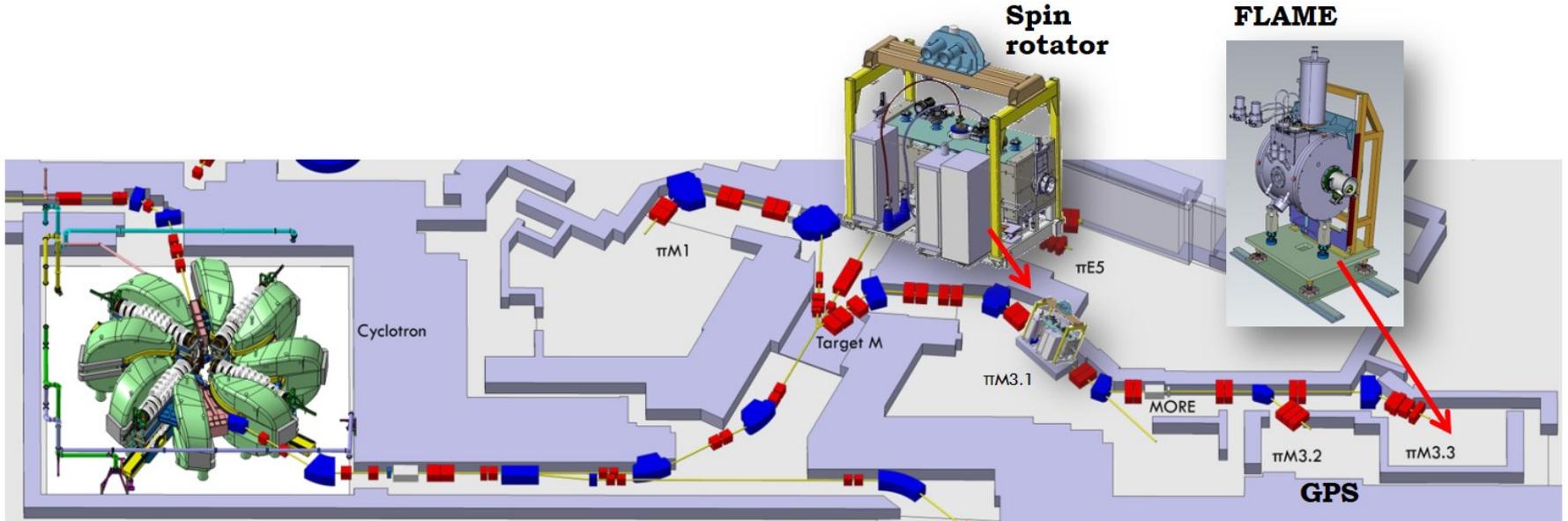
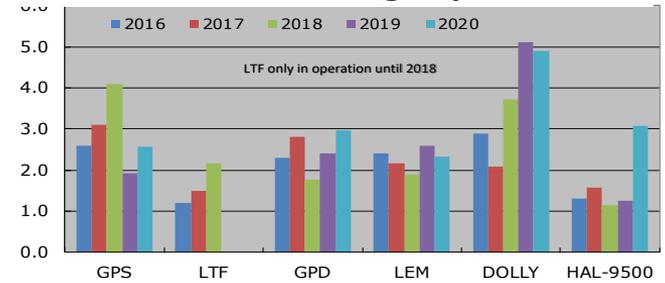


V. Ukleev *et al.*,  
npj Quantum Materials 6, 40 (2021)

# FLexible Advanced MuSR Environment (FLAME)

Enable new research directions by the extension of experimental capabilities at the  $\mu\text{S}$  user facility

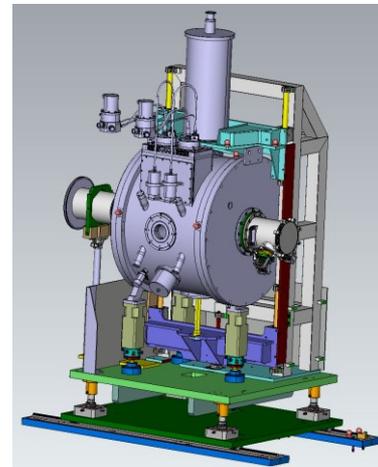
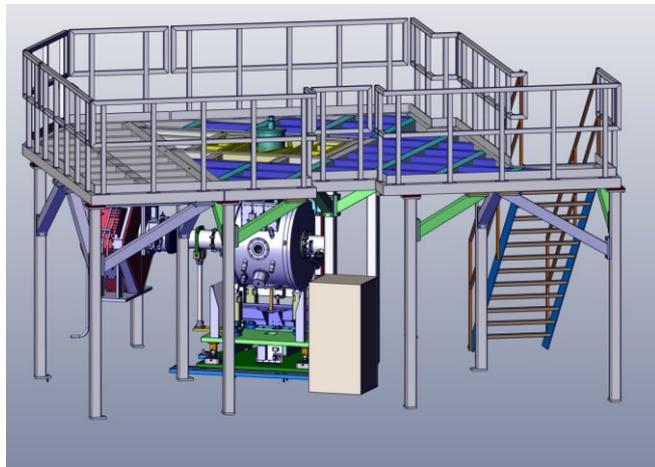
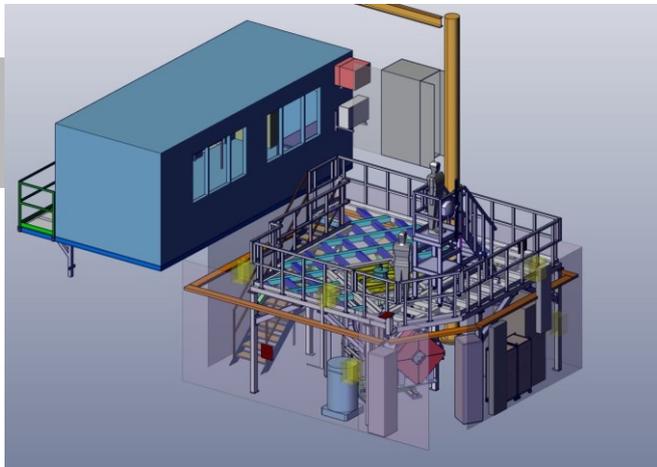
## Overbookings $\mu\text{S}$



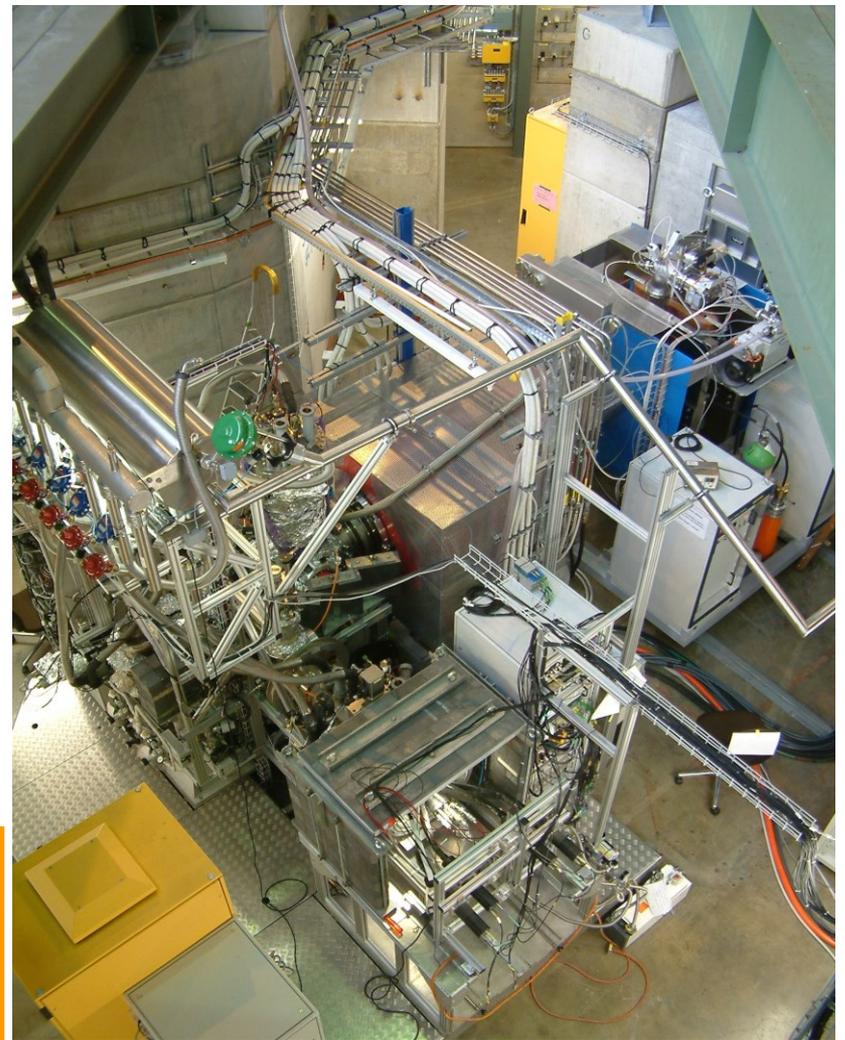
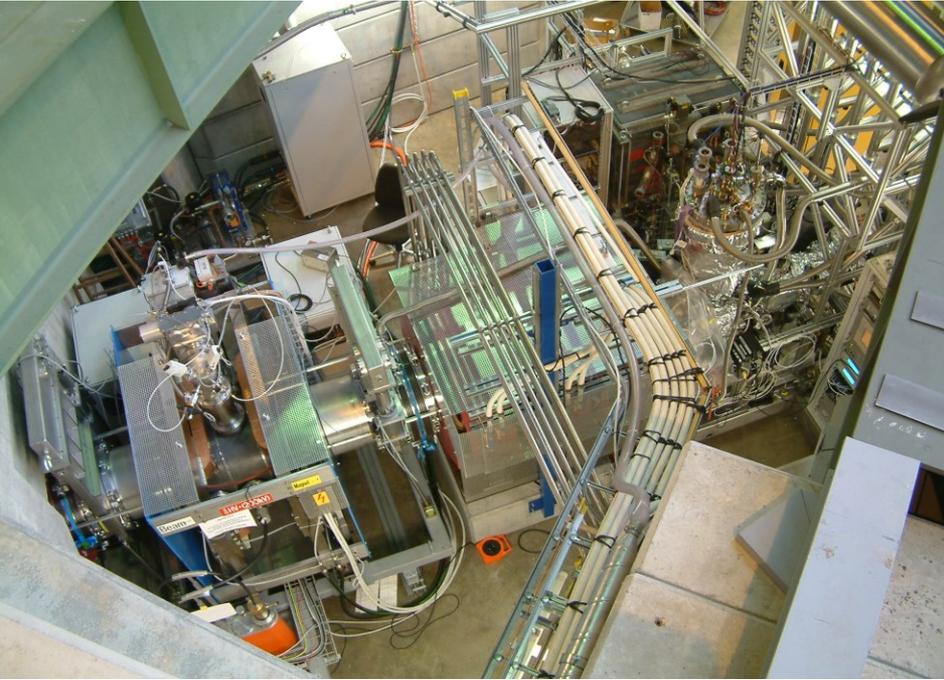
## Design Specifications for FLAME

- Temperature range 20 mK – 300 K (possibly 1000 K)
- Magnetic field up to 3.5 T (TF & LF)
- Zero field option  $B < 5 \mu\text{T}$
- Small samples with practically no background  
→ improvement of factor 100 in data quality
- In-situ modification of the sample by external stimuli (uniaxial pressure, ...)
- Multiple sample stage  
→ high throughput and reference sample

# FLAME Overview



# LE- $\mu$ SR Instruments



At 2.0 mA proton current, “slanted” muon target E

$\sim 5.4 \cdot 10^8 \mu^+/\text{s}$  total,  $\Delta p/p = 9.5\%$  (FWHM)

$\sim 2.3 \cdot 10^8 \mu^+/\text{s}$  on LEM moderator

$\sim 1.4/2.3 \cdot 10^4 \mu^+/\text{s}$  moderated (solid Ar/solid Ne)

# Low-energy muon facility LEM

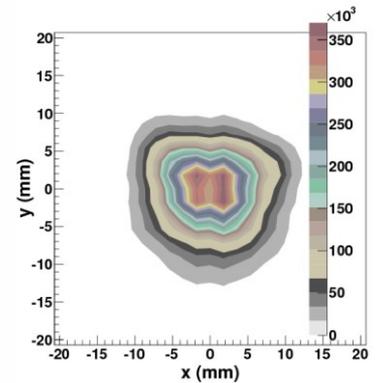
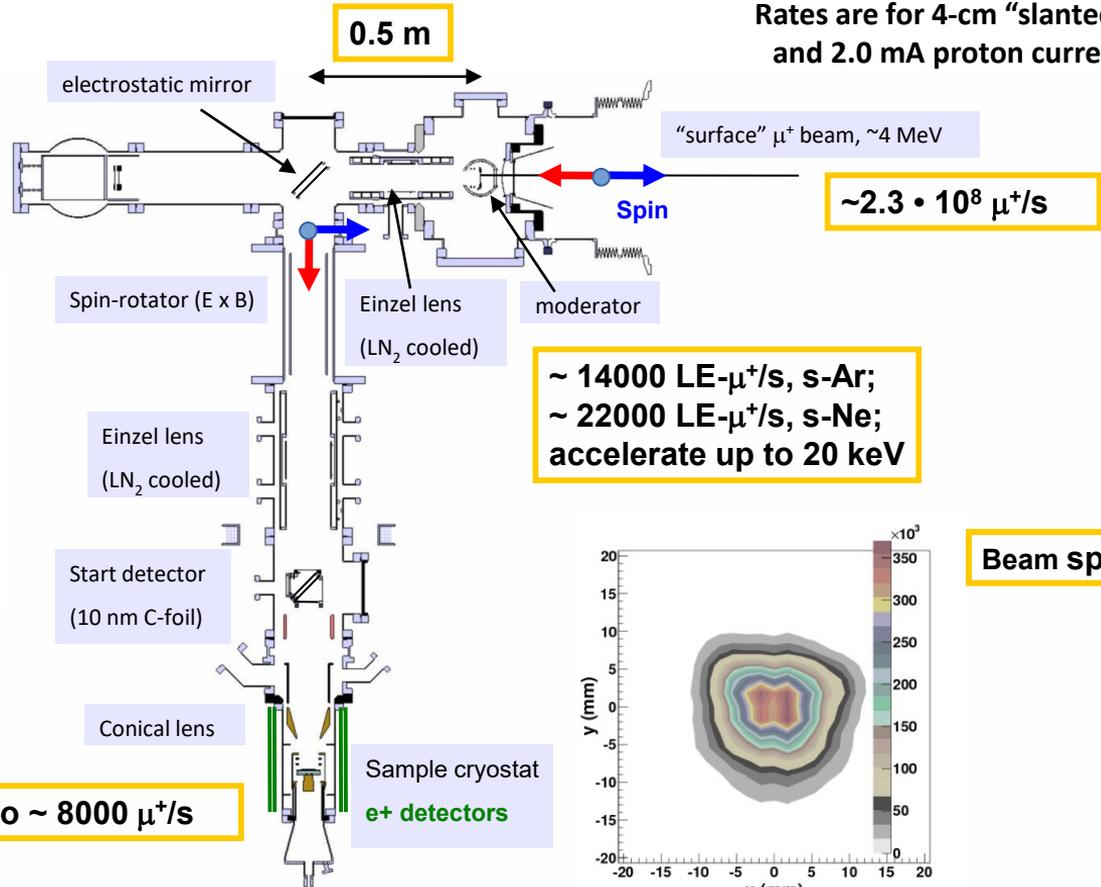
- UHV system,  $10^{-10}$  mbar  
 - some parts LN<sub>2</sub> cooled

## Polarized Low Energy Muon

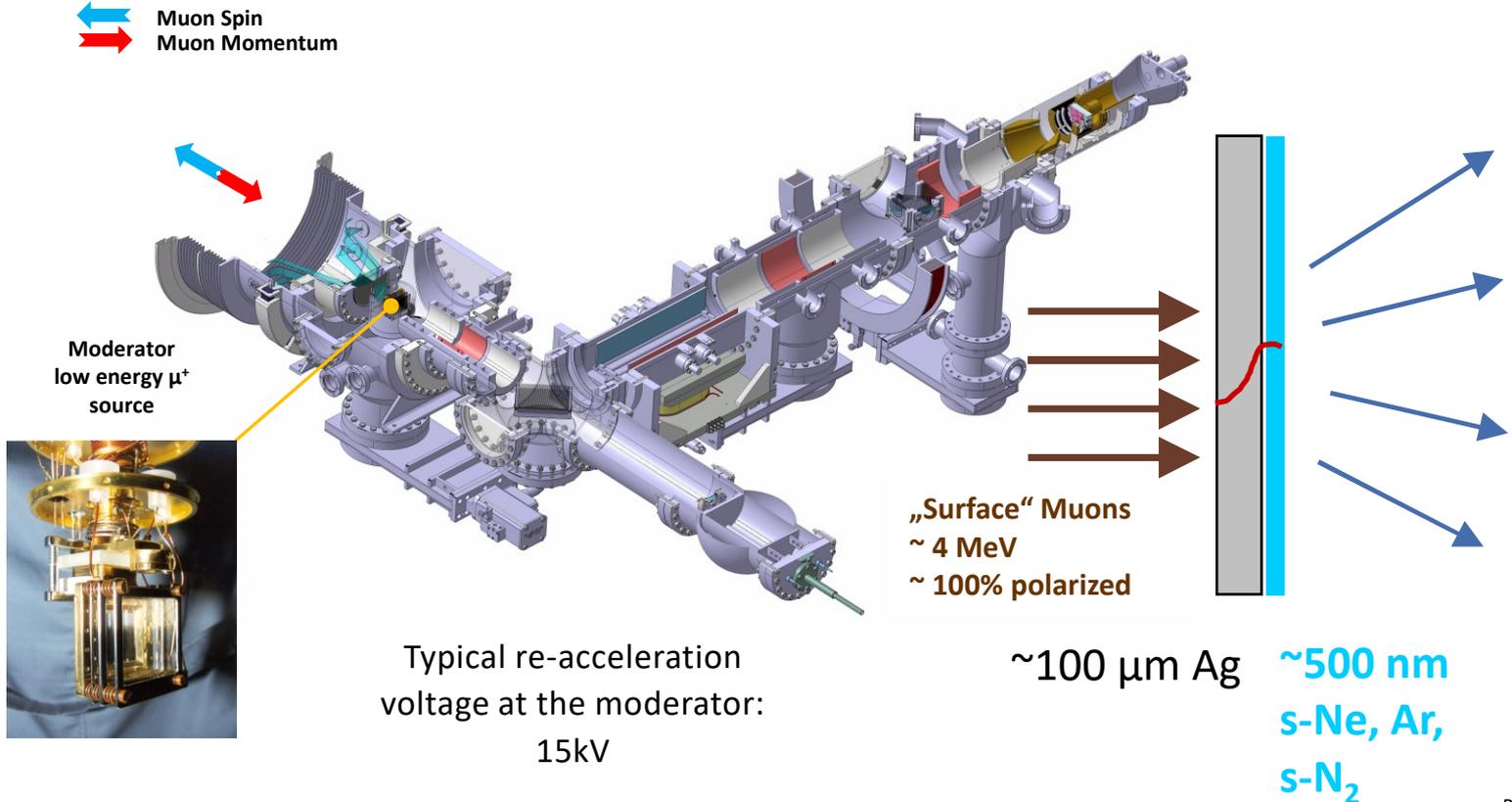
### Beam

Energy: 1-30 keV  
 $\Delta E, \Delta t$ : 400 eV, 5 ns  
 Depth: 1 – 300 nm  
 Polarization ~100 %  
 Beam Spot: 12 mm (FWHM)

at sample: up to  $\sim 8000 \mu^+/s$

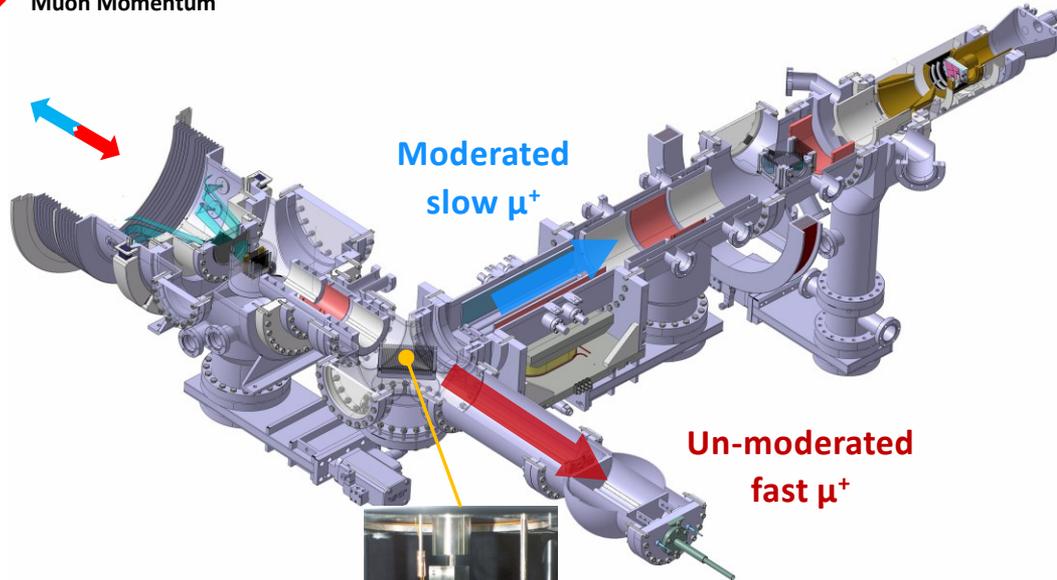


# Low Energy $\mu^+$ Beam and Setup for LE- $\mu$ SR



# Low Energy $\mu^+$ Beam and Setup for LE- $\mu$ SR

← Muon Spin  
→ Muon Momentum

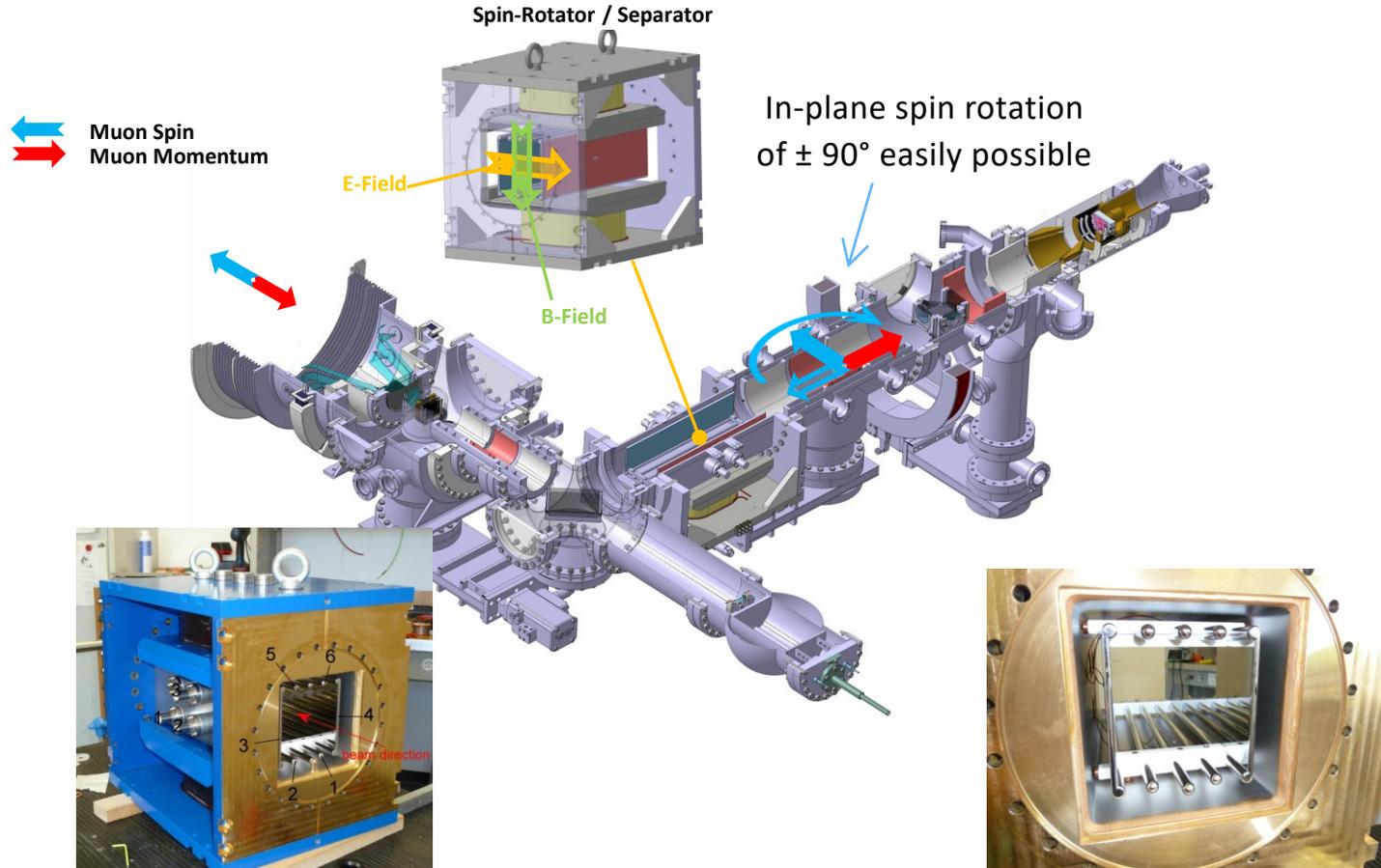


Mirror  
energy filter

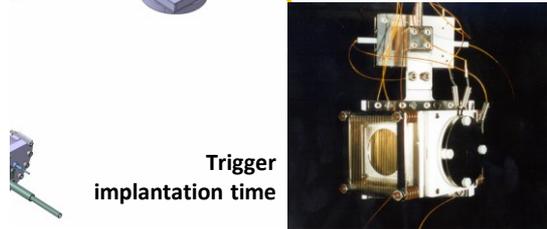
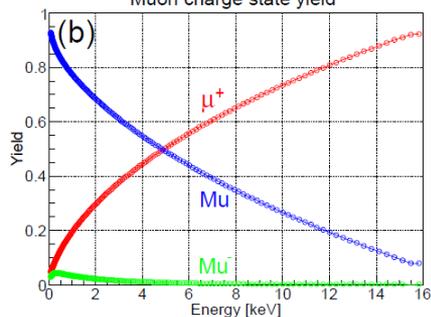
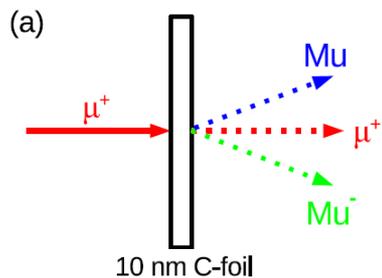
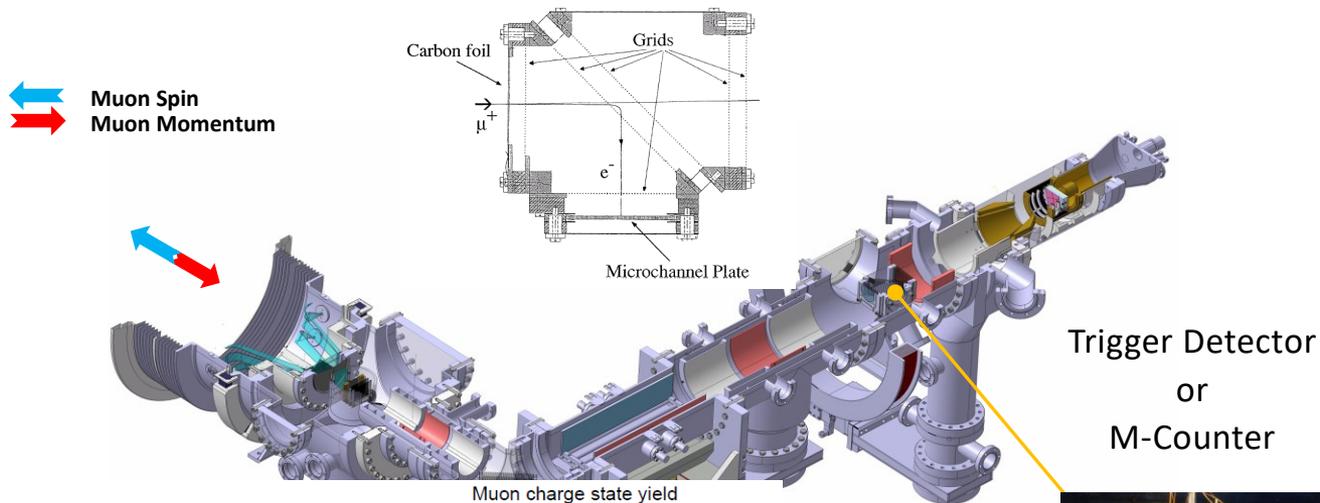


Mirror at the same  
high voltage as the  
moderator. Typically 15kV

# Low Energy $\mu^+$ Beam and Setup for LE- $\mu$ SR



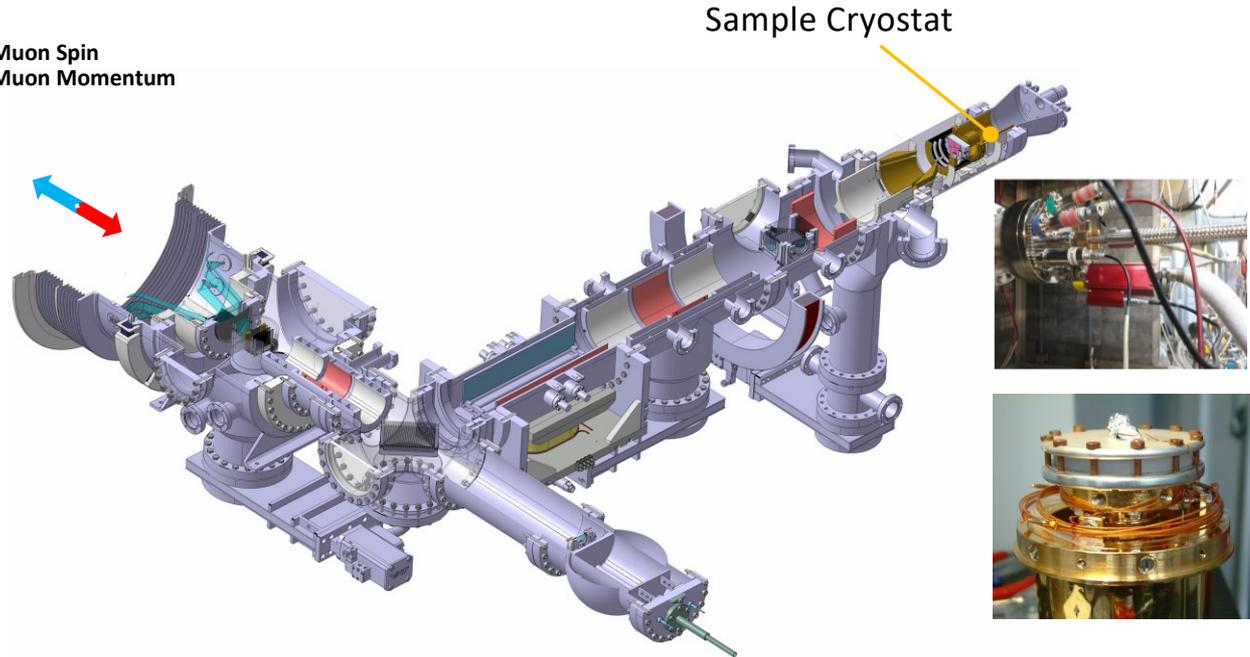
# Low Energy $\mu^+$ Beam and Setup for LE- $\mu$ SR



A. Hofer, PhD Thesis (98)

K.S. Khaw, *et al.*, JINST **10**, P10025 (15).

 Muon Spin  
 Muon Momentum



- Konti flow cryostats: 4 - 320 K at sample plate
- LowTemp cryostat: 2.4 - 300 K with sample plate, 2.2 - 300 K without sample plate
- Furnace: -50 - 300°C (can be cooled by LN<sub>2</sub>)
- Sample size: Ideally 25x25 mm<sup>2</sup> or  $\varnothing = 25$  mm, mosaic of four pieces of 10x10<sup>2</sup>mm

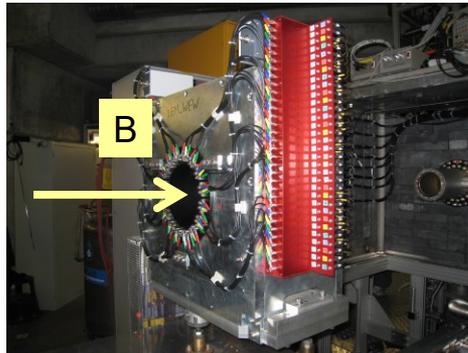
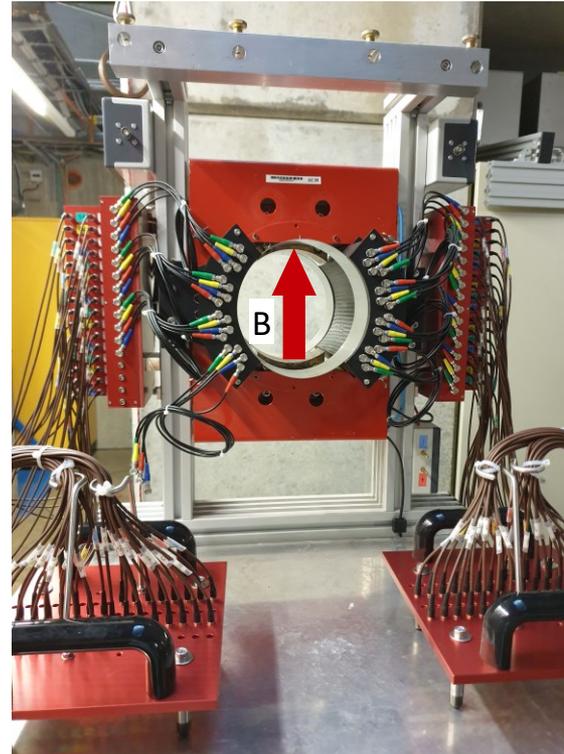
# Low Energy $\mu^+$ Beam and Setup for LE- $\mu$ SR

## Magnets with APD Positron Spectrometer

WEW: 0-0.34 T

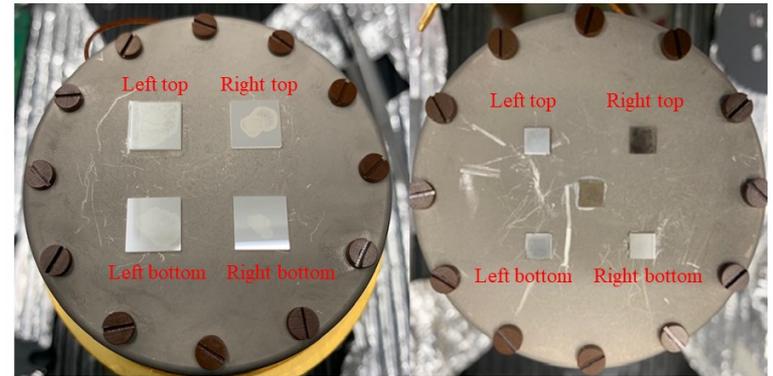
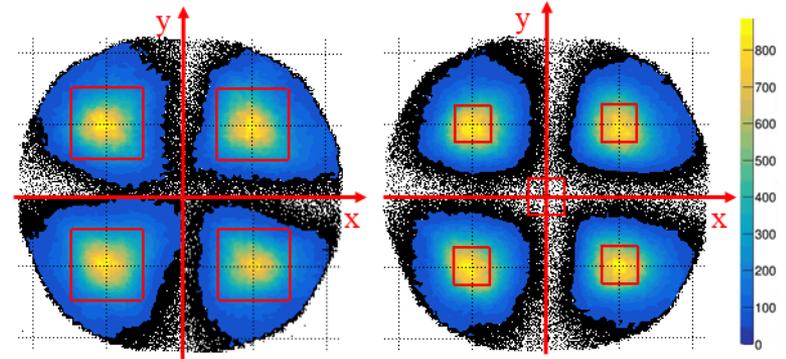
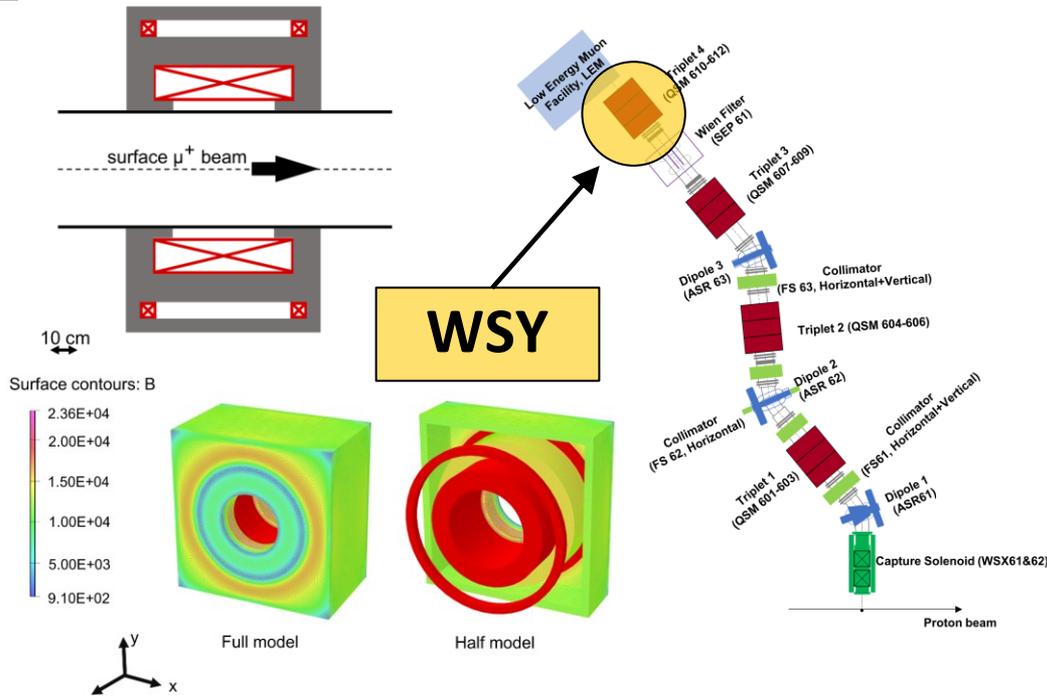


AEW: 0-300 G

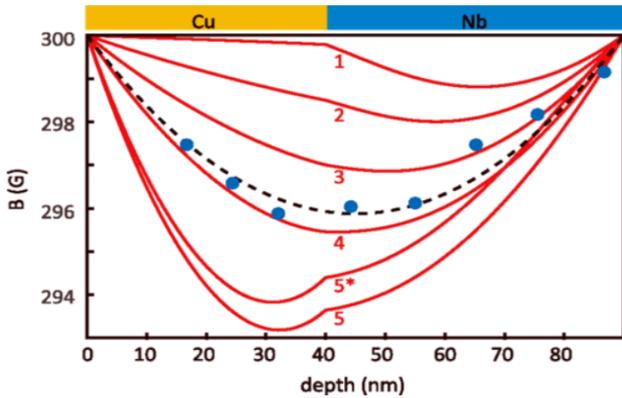


# Upgrade of LEM

- Increase LEM rate by 50%
- Small sample measurements ( $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$ )

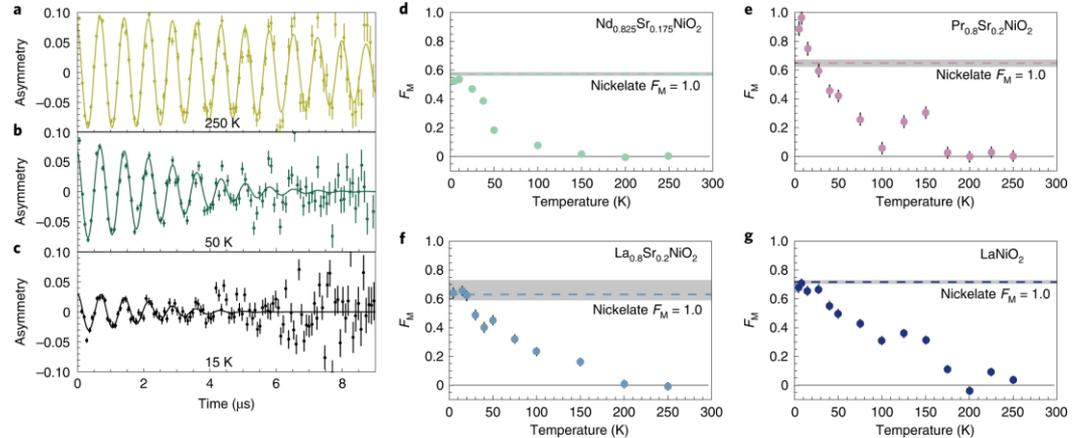


## Observation of Anomalous Meissner Screening in Cu/Nb and Cu/Nb/Co Thin Films



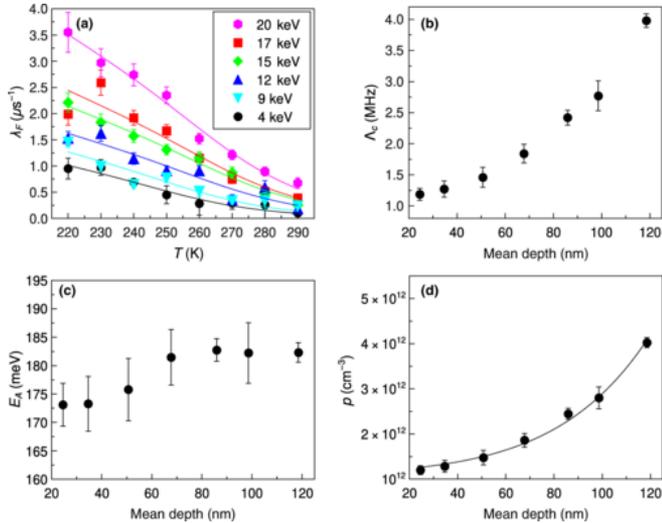
M. G. Flokstra, et al.,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **120**, 247001 (2018)

## Intrinsic magnetism in superconducting infinite-layer nickelates



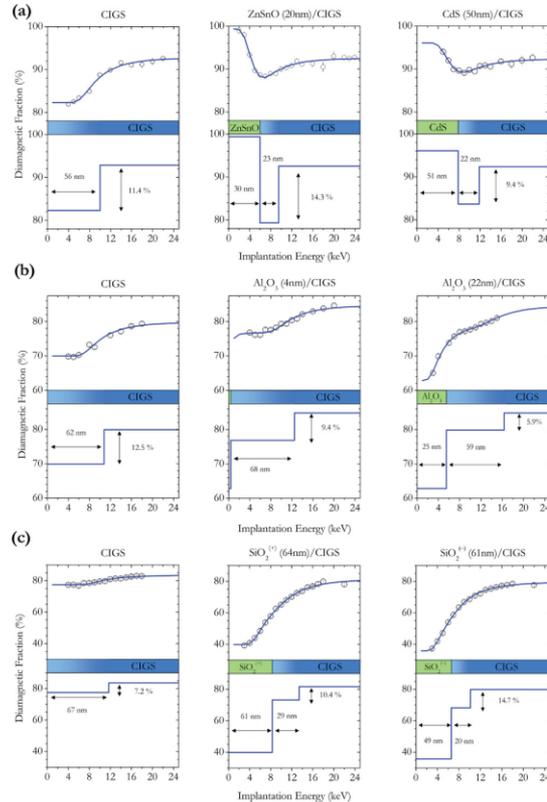
Fowle J., et al.,  
Nat. Phys. **18**, 1043–1047 (2022)

## Direct observation of hole carrier-density profiles and their light-induced manipulation at the surface of Ge



T. Prokscha, et al.,

Phys. Rev. Applied. **14**, 014098 (2020)



## Characterization of the Interfacial Defect Layer in Chalcopyrite Solar Cells by Depth-Resolved Muon Spin Spectroscopy

H. V. Alberto, et al.,

Adv. Mater. Interfaces **9**, 2200374 (2022)

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## Organometal Halide Perovskites as Visible-Light Sensitizers for Photovoltaic Cells

Akihiro Kojima<sup>†</sup>, Kenjiro Teshima<sup>‡</sup>, Yasuo Shirai<sup>§</sup>, and Tsutomu Miyasaka<sup>††§§</sup>

View Author Information

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Cite this: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2009, 131, 17, 6050–6051

Publication Date: April 14, 2009

<https://doi.org/10.1021/ja809598r>

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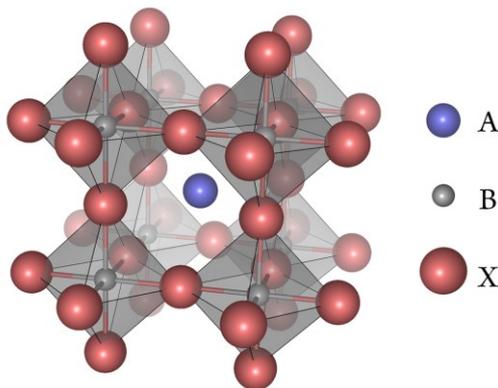
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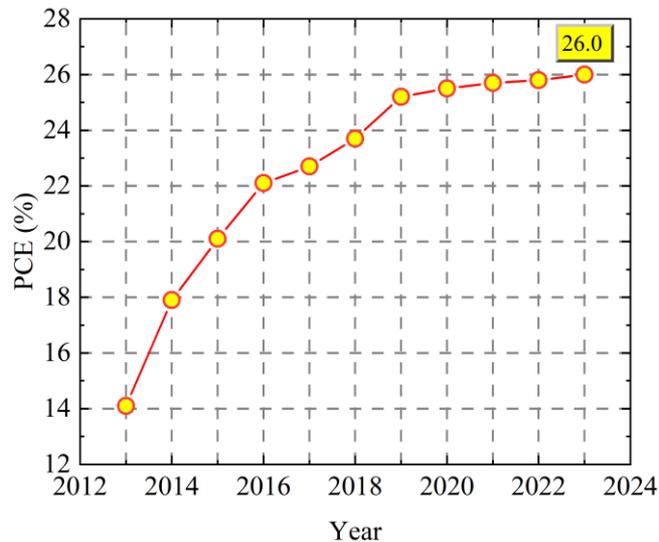


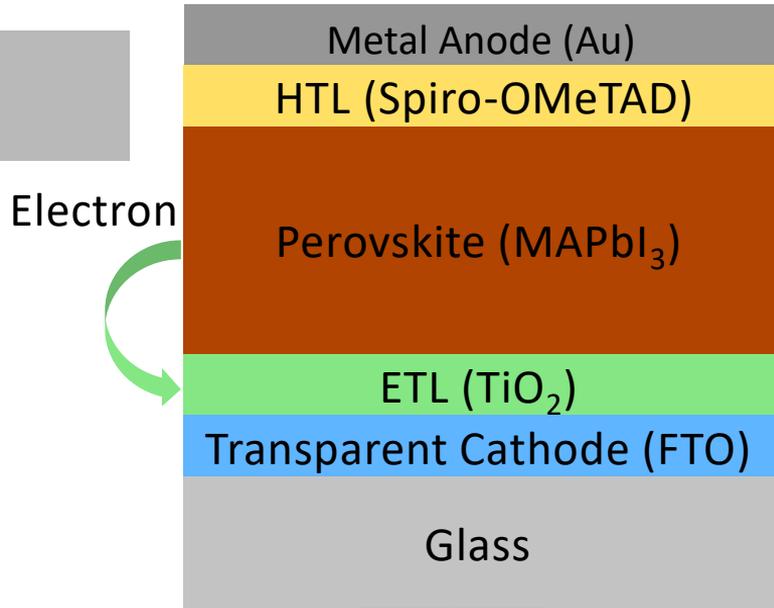
A:  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3^+$  (MA),  $\text{CH}_2(\text{NH}_2)_2^+$  (FA), or  $\text{Cs}^+$

B:  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

X:  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$

Perovskite solar cell efficiency certified by NREL



LE- $\mu$ SR – Research examples

How to further improve the efficiency?



Passivate defects,  
Suppress carrier recombination



Well-controlled growth conditions can  
effectively improve the interfaces and  
reduce internal defects

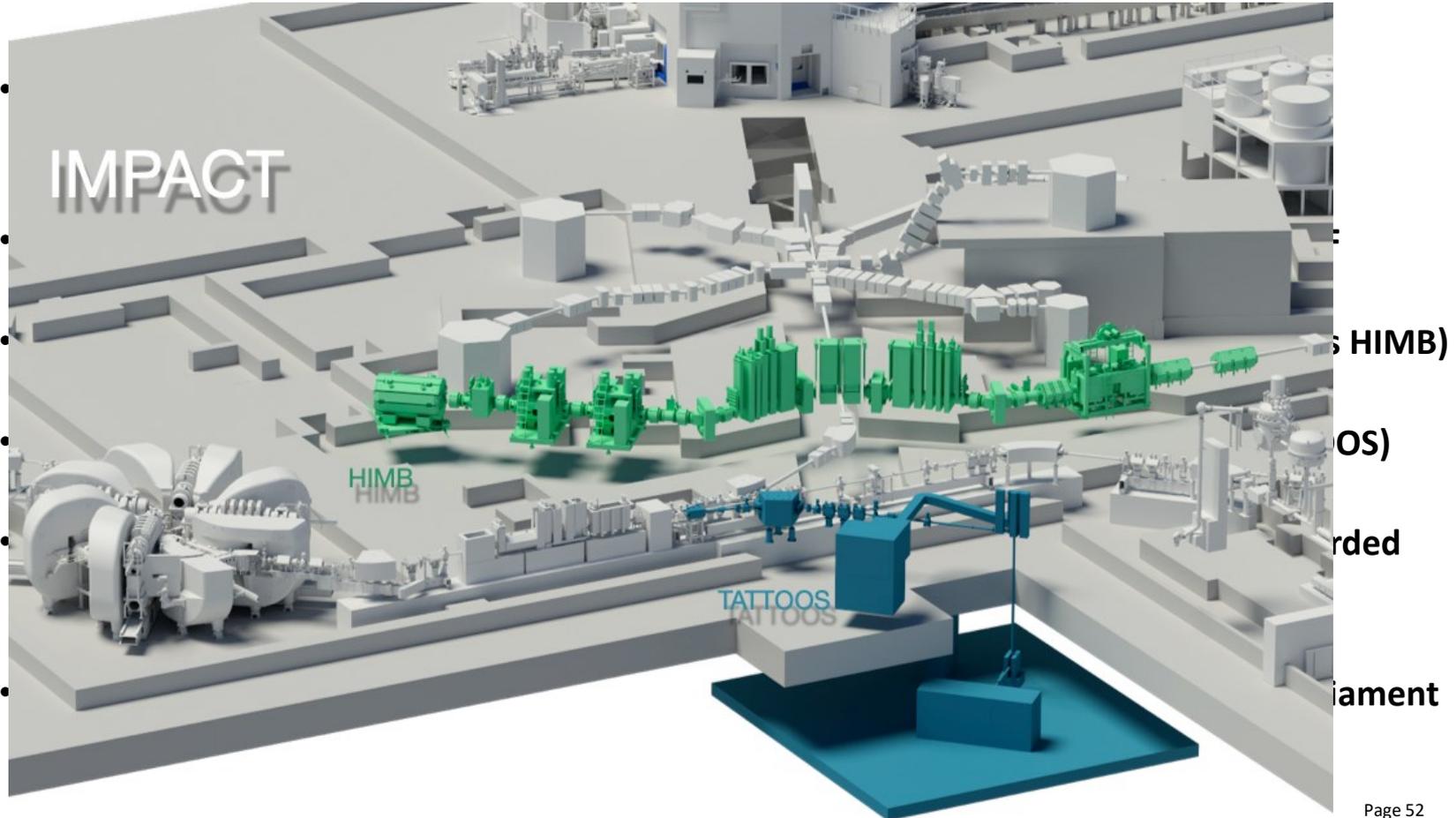


Motivation

Study the impact of different growth conditions on  
the perovskite solar cells

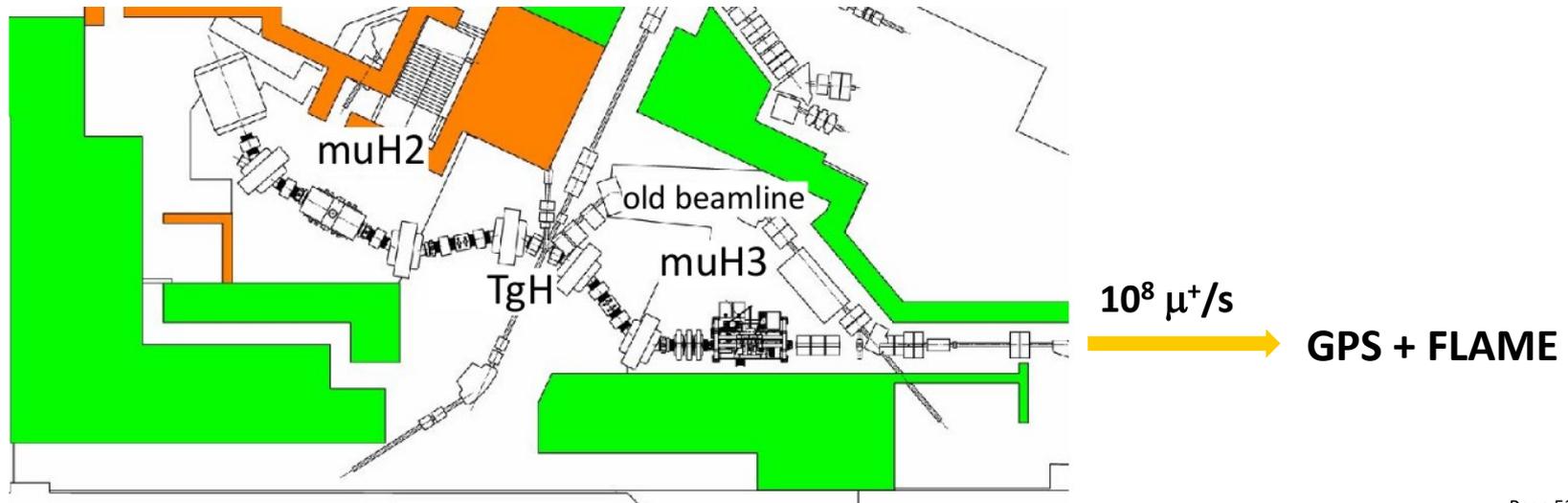
# High Intensity Muon Beam

# IMPACT – a major upgrade proposal for HIPA



# High Intensity Muon Beam (HIMB)

- Vertex reconstruction with  $\leq 1$  mm resolution to fully exploit the  $>20$  times higher beam intensities made available by HIMB (in collaboration with LTP and U Zurich).
- A «game changer» for  $\mu$ SR! (HIMB Science Case: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.05788>)



# High Intensity Muon Beam (HIMB)

## Current limitations of $\mu$ SR at PSI:

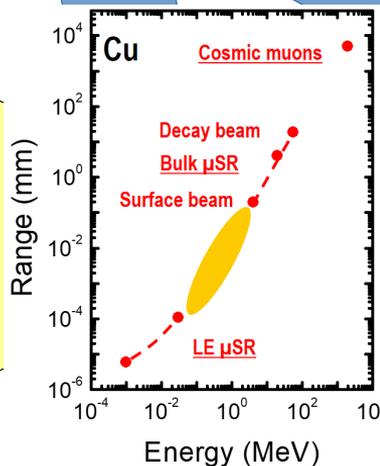
- Maximum rate 40k muons/s
- Sample area  $> 4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$
- Thickness  $> \sim 200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ,  $< 200 \text{ nm}$

## Vertex Reconstruction

- Novel small samples
- Multi samples in parallel
- $> 10 \times$  faster measurements
- $10 \times$  higher pressure/strain

## Pulsed beam

- Pump-probe measurements
- Multiple stations in parallel
- Semi-integral measurements



## High Rate

- Extend muon range to  $200 \text{ nm} - 200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  ("sub-surface muons")
- $10 \times$  more low energy muons for thin-film and device applications ( $< 200 \text{ nm}$ )
- Elemental analysis tomography (mm sized objects)

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

**I am happy to answer  
questions.**

