Optimizing a Magnetically Shielded Solenoid for Extended-Q SANS Polarization Analysis Capability

Sidney Molnar, Hamilton College '22 SURF Gaithersburg NCNR 2021 Mentor: Wangchun Chen









Overview



Background

SANS and vSANS Measurements

³He Cell



Optimization

Turn Configurations Sensitivity and Resistance **Results** Figures of Merit









Hamilton

NUST Center for Neutron Research

SANS and vSANS Measurement Capabilities







SANS and vSANS Measurement Capabilities





6

Essential Features of the Solenoid





7

Optimizing Uniformity of the Magnetic Field in a Shielded Solenoid

0

- Initial Calculations
 - Final Turns
 - Sensitivity
- Fractional Turns
- Off-Axis Scans



0

Initial Parameters for Optimization

8 small compensation coil turns

15 large compensation coil turns

0.8 amps of current through each coil





NIST OHRNS

Initial Parameters for Optimization

8 small compensation coil turns

15 large compensation coil turns

0.8 amps of current through each coil





NIST OHRNS.



Finding the Final Configuration

- 14 small coil turns
- 22 large coil turns

Figure of Merit: Line Average = $(dB_z/dz)/|B_z|$



Hamilton

11

Sensitivity Analysis

How does the position of the solenoid within the mu-metal shield affect our field?



12

Adjustments for Fractional Turn Configurations

• Parallel Resistance =

(Coil Current * Coil Resistance)

Parallel Current

• Parallel Resistance: ~2.6 ohms



NIST OHRNS

13



Summary of Our Results



Extended Q-Range for smallscale nanomagnetic research



Optimal uniformity for longer relaxation time of ³He cell



Final Figures of Merit reduced significantly from our original calculations





