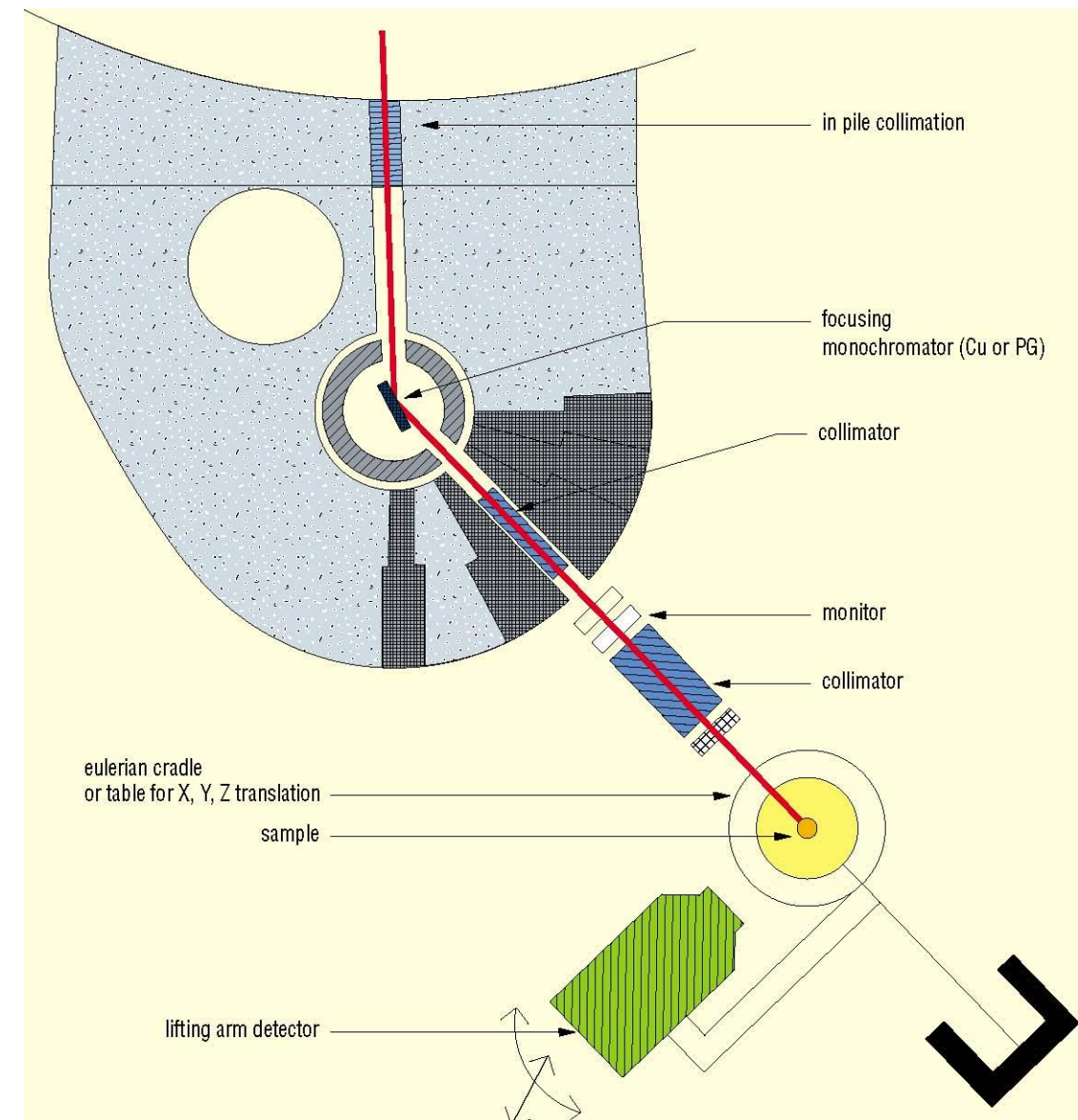


Beam tube .....	6 T (thermal source)
Monochromators .....	Cu 220 P.G. 002
Incident wavelength .....	0.90 Å, 1.55 Å, 2.35 Å
Collimation .....	$\alpha_1 = 14', 28', 57'$ $\alpha_2, \alpha_3 = 10', 30'$
Range of monochromator angles .....	$2\theta = 27^\circ$ or $42^\circ$
Ranges of spectrometer angles .....	$-28^\circ < 2\theta < 140^\circ$ $-90^\circ < \omega < 90^\circ$ $-180^\circ < \chi < 180^\circ$ $-180^\circ < \varphi < 180^\circ$ $-5^\circ < \nu < 26^\circ$
Detector .....	$^3\text{He}$
Ancillary equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Displex 5 K - 300 K</li> <li>★ <math>^4\text{He}</math> cryostat 1.5 K - 300 K</li> <li>★ Cryomagnet 7.5 T, 12 T</li> <li>★ Dilution cryostat 30m K</li> <li>★ High pressure cell</li> </ul>



The diffractometer is equipped with two vertically focusing monochromators :

- 1) Copper (220)  $\lambda = 0.90 \text{ \AA}$  (Er filter)
- 2) pyrolytique graphite (002)  $\lambda = 1.55$  and  $2.35 \text{ \AA}$  (PG filter).

Depending on the aim of experiment a high flux configuration (bent monochromator, relaxed collimation) or high resolution configuration (planar monochromator, short wavelength, tight collimation) can be easily used.

Two types of diffractometer can be mounted :

- 1) 4-circles geometry : with an Eulerian (deported) cradle for structural studies of large unit cells (cell volumes of more than  $1000 \text{ \AA}$ ) and high resolution studies (phase transitions, etc...).
- 2) Lifting counter geometry using cryomagnet, dilution cryostat and high pressure cell for magnetic studies.

The spectrometer is controlled by a Windows NT PC computer.

General layout of the diffractometer 6 T2.

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