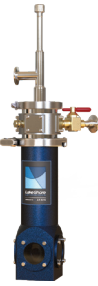





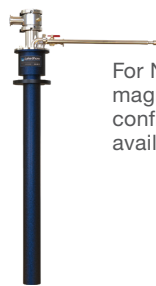



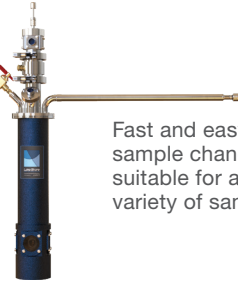
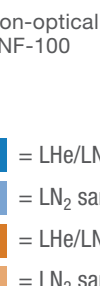

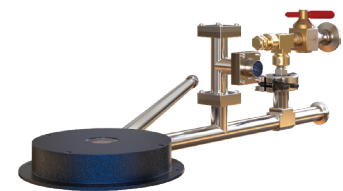
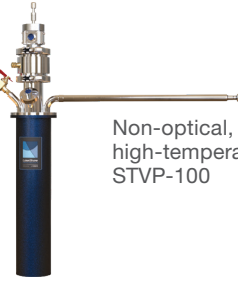
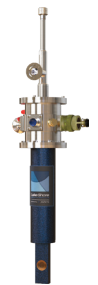


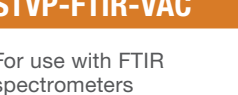




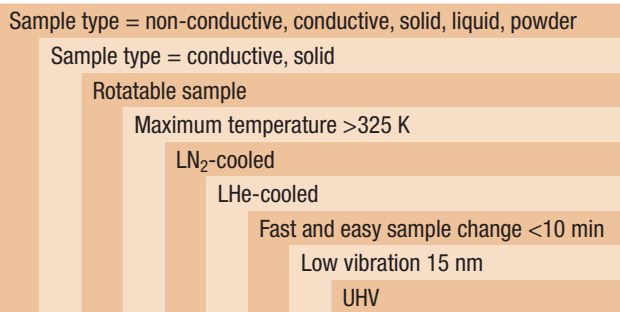


# LHe and LN<sub>2</sub> Cryostat Quick View

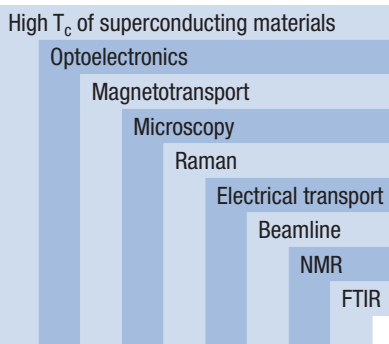
<p><b>ST-100</b> 2 K to 500 K</p>  <p>General purpose cryostat</p>	<p><b>ST-400</b> 2 K to 500 K</p>  <p>For ultra-high-vacuum (UHV) environments</p>	<p><b>VPF-100-H</b> 65 K to 800 K</p>  <p>High-temperature VPF-100; 800 K optical cryostat</p>	<p><b>SVT</b> &lt;2 K to 325 K</p>  <p>LHe reservoir cryostat</p>
<p><b>ST-100-H</b> 2 K to 800 K</p>  <p>High-temperature ST-100; 800 K optical cryostat</p>	<p><b>ST-400-H</b> 2 K to 800 K</p>  <p>High-temperature ST-400; 800 K</p>	<p><b>STVP-NMR</b> &lt;2 K to 325 K</p>  <p>For NMR magnets; custom configurations available</p>	<p><b>VNF-100</b> 65 K to 325 K</p>  <p>Fast and easy sample change, suitable for a large variety of samples</p>
<p><b>ST-FTIR</b> &lt;2.5 K to 500 K</p>  <p>For use with FTIR spectrometers</p>	<p><b>ST-500</b> 3.5 K to 475 K</p>  <p>For microscopy; low thermal expansion, ultra-low vibration, and short working distance</p>	<p><b>STVP-100</b> &lt;2 K to 325 K</p>  <p>Fast and easy sample change, suitable for a large variety of samples</p>	<p><b>VNF-100-TH</b> 65 K to 500 K</p>  <p>Non-optical, high-temperature VNF-100</p>
<p><b>ST-300</b> 2 K to 420 K</p>  <p>Optimized for use in narrow-gap electromagnets and limited space optical configurations</p>	<p><b>ST-500-C</b> 6 K to 475 K</p>  <p>Compact ST-500</p>	<p><b>STVP-100-TH</b> &lt;2 K to 420 K</p>  <p>Non-optical, high-temperature STVP-100</p>	
<p><b>ST-300-C</b> 2 K to 420 K</p>  <p>Ultra compact ST-300; adjustable sample holder position allows varying sample thickness</p>	<p><b>VPF-100</b> 65 K to 500 K</p>  <p>Easy to refill without affecting the controlled temperature; suitable for solid, conductive samples</p>		
	<p><b>VPF-FTIR</b> 65 K to 500 K</p>  <p>For use with FTIR spectrometers</p>	<p><b>STVP-FTIR</b> &lt;2 K to 325 K <b>STVP-FTIR-VAC</b></p>  <p>For use with FTIR spectrometers</p>	

-  = LHe/LN<sub>2</sub> sample-in-vacuum
-  = LN<sub>2</sub> sample-in-vacuum
-  = LHe/LN<sub>2</sub> sample-in-flowing-vapor
-  = LN<sub>2</sub> sample-in-flowing-vapor

## Sample environment



## Typical applications



	Flowing vapor	Sample type = non-conductive, conductive, solid, liquid, powder	Sample type = conductive, solid	Rotatable sample	Maximum temperature >325 K	LN <sub>2</sub> -cooled	LHe-cooled	Fast and easy sample change <10 min	Low vibration 15 nm	UHV	High T <sub>c</sub> of superconducting materials	Optoelectronics	Magnetotransport	Microscopy	Raman	Electrical transport	Beamline	NMR	FTIR	
STVP-100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓								✓
STVP-100-TH	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓									✓
STVP-NMR	✓																			✓
STVP-FTIR	✓																			✓
VNF-100	✓										✓	✓								✓
VNF-100-TH	✓										✓		✓							✓
ST-100			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓				✓	✓			✓
ST-100-H			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓				✓	✓			✓
ST-300			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓			✓	✓			✓
ST-300-C			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ST-400			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓										✓
ST-400-H			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓										✓
ST-500			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ST-500-C			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
ST-FTIR			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓	✓			✓
VPF-100			✓	✓	✓						✓					✓	✓			✓
VPF-100-H			✓	✓	✓						✓					✓	✓			✓
VPF-FTIR/-VAC			✓	✓	✓						✓					✓	✓			✓

## Typical applications

The **critical temperature (T<sub>c</sub>)** of superconducting materials is the temperature at which a material makes the transition from the normal to superconducting state. A popular characterization method is performing a 4-point resistivity measurement as a function of temperature to find out where the superconducting transition occurs. High T<sub>c</sub> materials are ceramics that tend to be poor thermal conductors.

**Optoelectronics** studies electronic devices that interact with light, such as light-emitting diodes (LEDs), solar cells, and photodetectors. These optical components are cooled to reduce thermal noise and increase sensitivity to observe the components' interaction between light and electrical signals. This is especially important in low-light applications, where even small amounts of noise can affect the accuracy of the measurements.

**Magnetotransport** studies materials in the presence of a magnetic field. The transport properties of charge carriers, such as their mobility and concentration, can be investigated using techniques such as magnetoresistance and Hall measurements.

**Microscopy** is using microscopes to observe and study small objects and structures. Cryogenic microscopy techniques are used to study a wide range of materials, including biological samples, polymers, semiconductors, and superconductors.

**Raman spectroscopy** is used to study the vibrational modes of molecules. A laser excites the sample molecules, causing them to vibrate. The scattered light from the sample is then analyzed to determine the frequencies of the molecular vibrations, which can provide information on the chemical composition and structure of the sample. Raman spectroscopy is often used to study inorganic and organic materials, and it is particularly useful for analyzing materials with complex structures, such as polymers.

**Electrical transport** is a technique used to study the electrical properties of materials. This can include measurements of electrical resistance, conductivity, and other properties that are important for understanding the behavior of materials in various electronic and magnetic devices.

Cryostats specifically designed to fit within the space restrictions and mechanical constraints imposed by a physics accelerator **beamline** provide vibration-free operation and maximal thermal stability.

**Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy** can determine the sample's atomic-level molecular structure. By analyzing the response of atomic nuclei to a strong magnetic field, NMR spectroscopy can provide information about the chemical environment and interactions of the atoms in the sample. NMR spectroscopy is particularly useful for studying the structure of molecules in solution, and it can also provide information on phase changes, conformational alterations, solubility, and diffusion potential.

**Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy** is used to study the vibrational modes of molecules. Infrared radiation excites the sample molecules. The absorption of the radiation by the sample is then measured, and the resulting spectrum can be used to identify the molecular bonds and functional groups present in the sample. Cryogenic FTIR spectroscopy is often used to study semiconductor materials.