

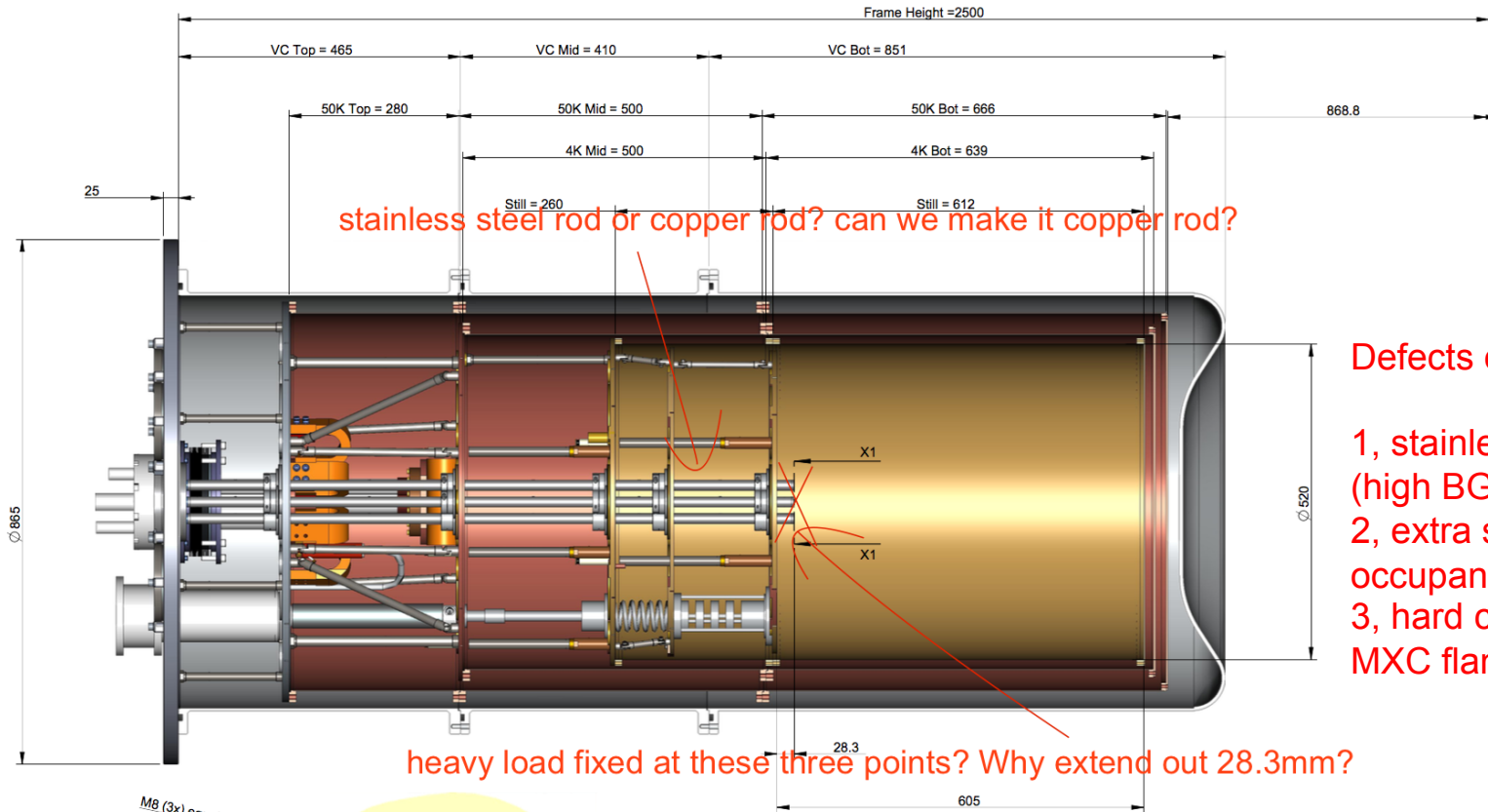
# **Update on the cryogenic system**

Long Ma

2020.05.29

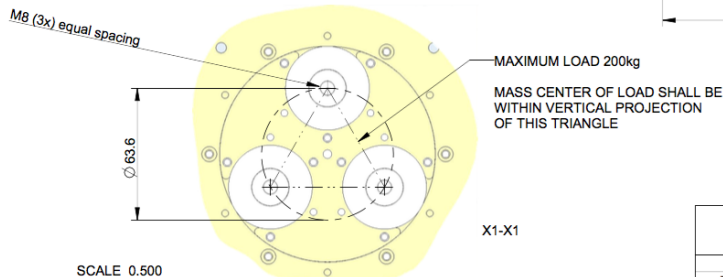
# Heavy load design for top shield

Old design



Defects of the design:

- 1, stainless steel flange (high BG)
- 2, extra sample space occupancy
- 3, hard connection with MXC flange



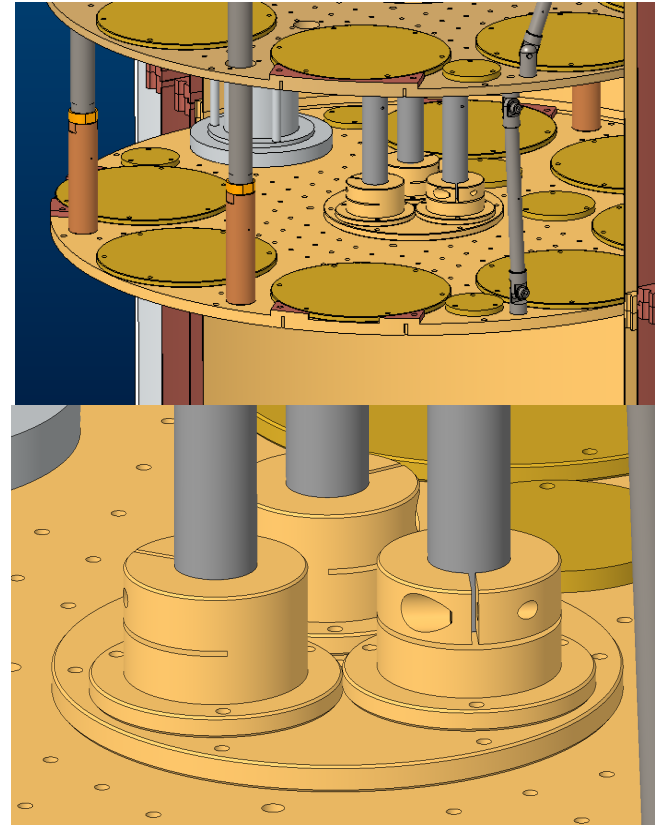
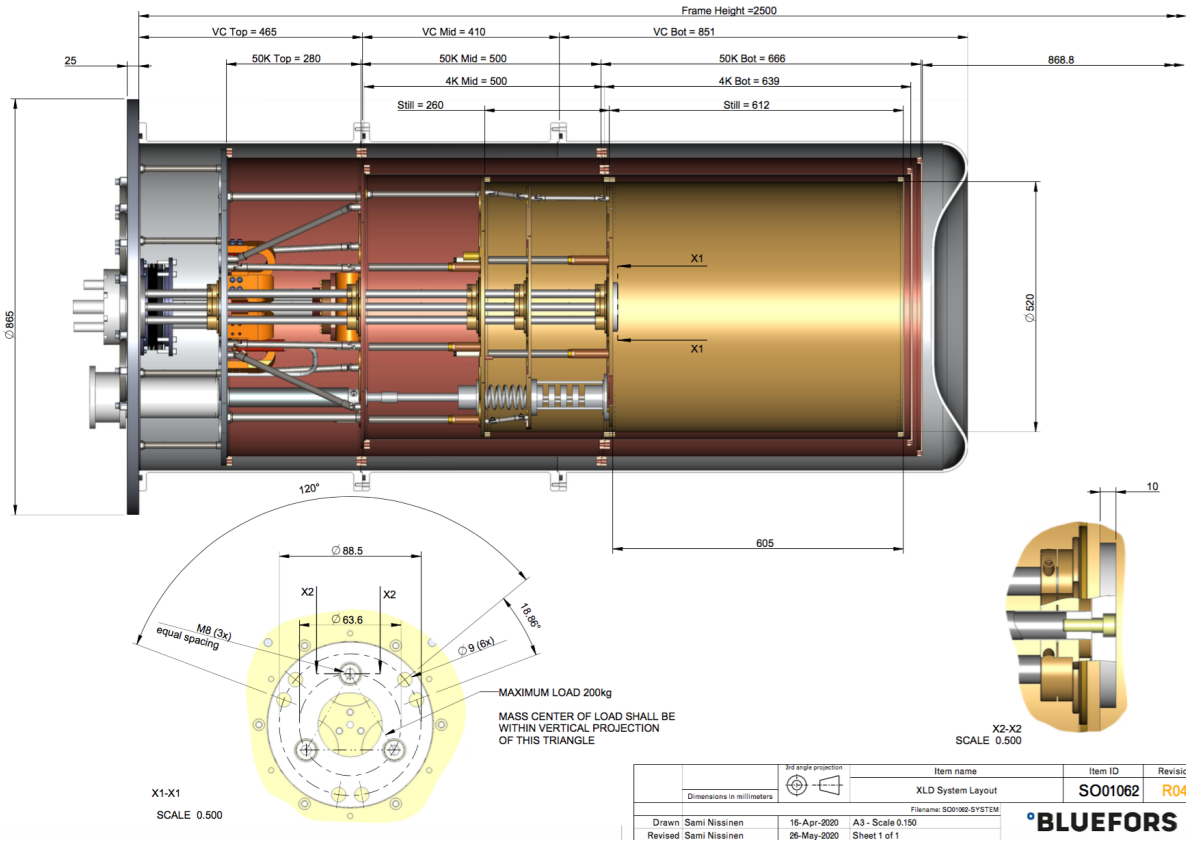
SCALE 0.500

## PRELIMINARY

| 3rd angle projection     |               | Item name         | Item ID          | Revisor |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|
|                          |               | XLD System Layout | SO01062          | R02     |
| Filename: SO01062-SYSTEM |               |                   |                  |         |
| Drawn                    | Sami Nissinen | 16-Apr-2020       | A3 - Scale 0.150 |         |

# Heavy load design for top shield

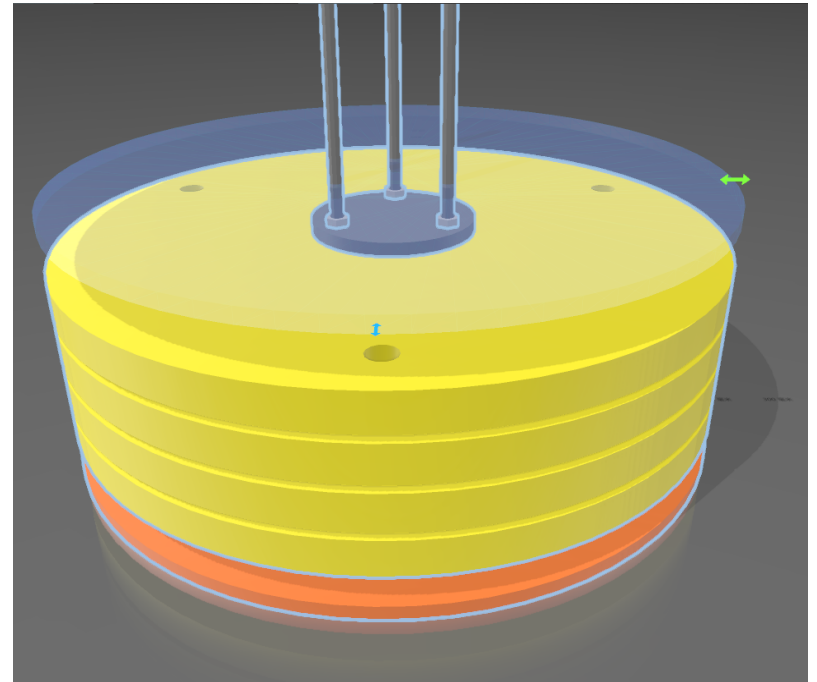
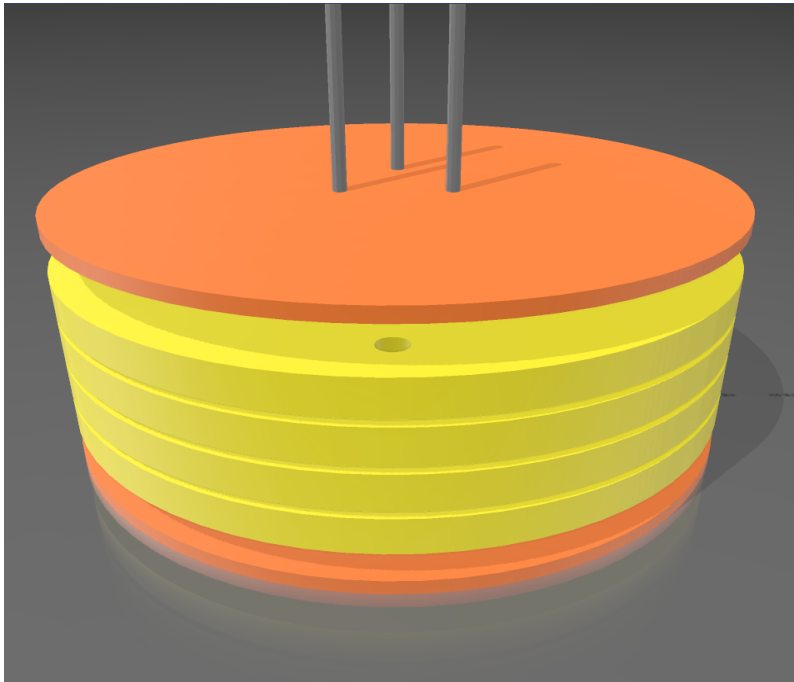
New design



- 1, G10 material instead of SS (can be replaced with copper if possible)
- 2, Detached flange (from MXC plate)

# Heavy load design for top shield

In courtesy of Shihong Fu



Screw holes reserved for mounting copper shield

# Wiring Plan

## Cryogenic Wire:

- minimize heat leak into the sensor and cryogenic system
- much lower thermal conductivity (and higher electrical resistivity) than usual copper wire

## The most common type of cryogenic wire:

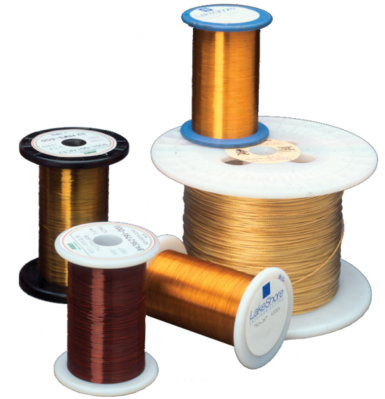
- phosphor bronze
- manganin, nichrome heater wire et al.

## Some other concerns:

- read-out connection: welding is challenging for microD connector (twisted pair wire) , one possible solution is connecting directly to PCB
- heat load

Ke's suggestion : buy some and make some

Cryogenic Wire

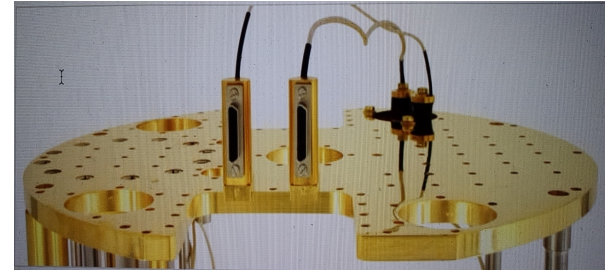


# Wiring Plan

## Commercial wiring solutions (Bluefors):

Standard twisted pair wiring options:

- **36 AWG phosphor-bronze**  
Room temperature - 4K: 14 / 12 Ohm/wire (RT / cold)  
4K - MXC: 9 / 8 Ohm/wire (RT / cold)  
Room temperature – MXC: 23 / 20 Ohm/wire (RT / cold) **3300€**
- **35 AWG copper**  
Room temperature – 4K: 3 / <1 Ohm/wire (RT / cold)  
**Note:** Includes additional thermal anchoring stage to pulse tube.
- **Low-Ohmic**  
35 AWG Cu from RT to 4K (see above) + NbTi/CuNi (superconducting) from 4K to MXC:  
50 / <1 Ohm/wire (RT / cold)  
**Note:** Includes connectorized break-out at 4K.



Bluefors MicroD connector

## Other providers : Calfinewire, Lake Shore

### Duo-Twist™ cryogenic wire — WDT-32, WDT-36

- Phosphor bronze wire
- Non-ferromagnetic
- Single twisted pair (2 wires)
- Color coded (cathode-green, anode-clear)
- Minimizes pickup noise
- 32 and 36 AWG
- Polyimide insulation



Duo-Twist™ is a single twisted pair (2 leads) of 32 or 36 AWG phosphor bronze wire twisted at 3.15 twists per centimeter (8 twists per inch). This wire is a good choice when any possibility of pickup noise to a diode sensor or sample by induced currents through the leads needs to be minimized.

### Single strand cryogenic wire — WSL-32, WSL-36

- Phosphor bronze wire
- Non-ferromagnetic
- Single strand
- 32 and 36 AWG
- Polyimide insulation (WSL-32)
- Formvar® insulation, clear (WSL-36)

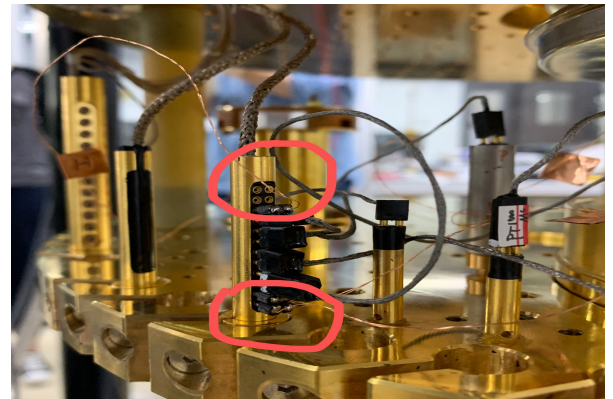
#### Non-magnetic wire



Lake Shore non-magnetic (NM) single lead (SL) wire is a phosphor bronze (CuSnP alloy) wire. This wire has a relatively low temperature dependence of its resistance from room temperature to helium temperatures.

WSL-32 can be used for sensor installations requiring stronger and more 'rugged' leads.

WSL-36 wire is recommended for general sensor installation.



Oxford 24-pin flat cable connector

# Next Plan

- New sample testing in progress in SINAP
- Testing vibration damping (Phosphorus-hydrogen copper spring)
- Testing cooling down (copper bulk /USTC ground DR facility)
- Lab layout/water cooling system/in-situ facilities