

IEEE/CSC & ESAS SUPERCONDUCTIVITY NEWS FORUM (global edition), October 2013,  
Presentation by J. Falter (TransMIT GmbH), at the KRYO 2013 Workshop, Oct. 8, 2013.

## **Efficient strategies towards low-loss damping of the intrinsic temperature oscillations in 4 K pulse tube coolers**

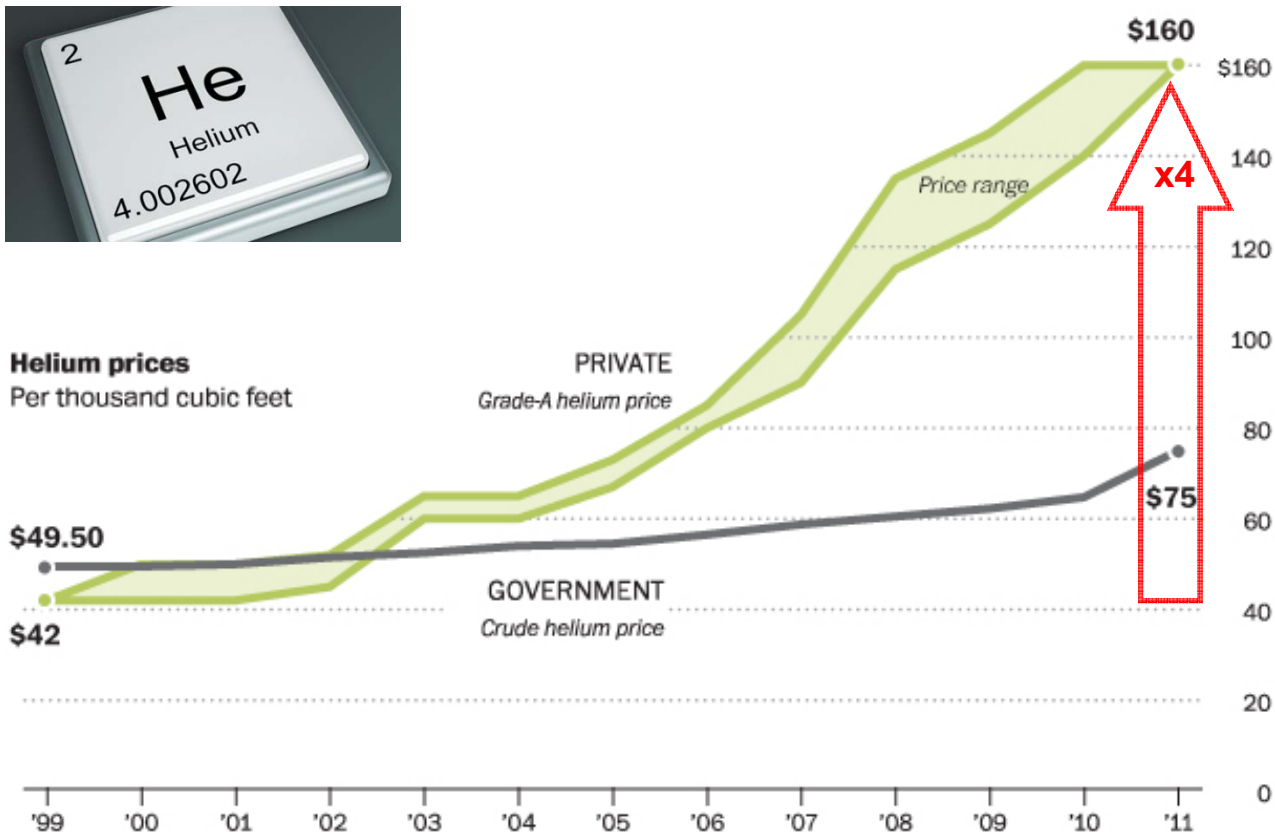
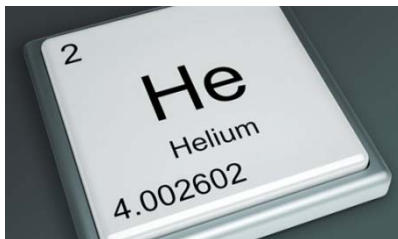
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# Outline

- **Motivation: Why using Pulse Tube Coolers (PTCs)**
- **Overview of TransMIT 4 K PTCs**
- **Some problems with using PTCs in highly-sensitive applications**  
*(residual vibrations, temperature oscillations)*
- **Methods for the damping of T-oscillations**  
*(applications: sc voltage standards, THz-detectors in astronomy)*

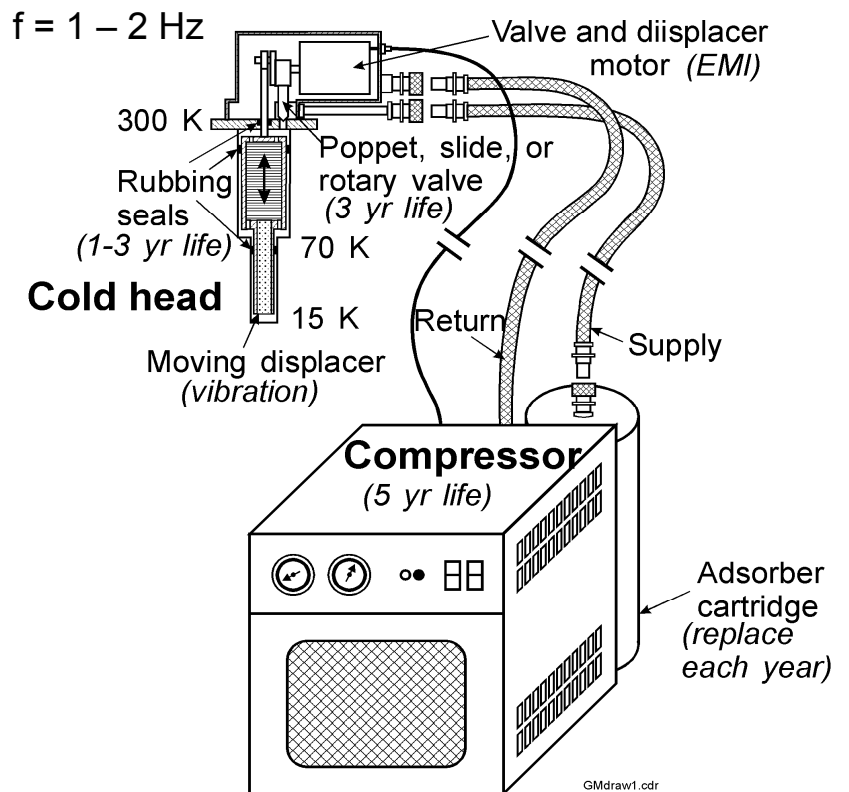
# Why Pulse Tube Coolers?



Source: U.S. Geological Survey. Graphic: The Washington Post. Published on May 11, 2012

# Why Pulse Tube Coolers?

## „Gifford-McMahon cooler“



$P_{\text{Compressor}} = 2 - 8 \text{ kW}$   
Mass = 75-120 kg

Courtesy of  
R. Radebaugh (NIST)

## „GM-type" PTC



**No cold moving parts in the cold head →**

- No maintenance of cold head
- Less vibrations and EMI

**Disadvantage compared to GM-coolers:**

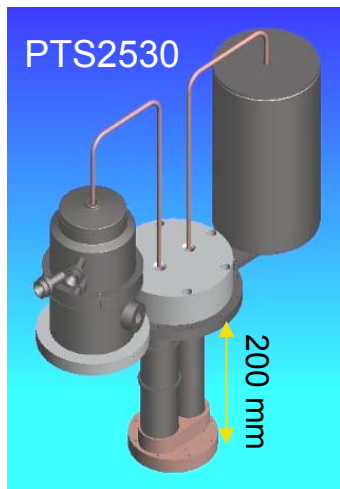
- Orientation dependence of performance (gravitation-induced convection)
- Maintenance of compressor as for GM-coolers

# Pulse Tube Cooler Development in Giessen since 1993

## Gifford-McMahon (GM)-type PTCs $f = 1 - 4 \text{ Hz}$



1-stage PTCs for  
cooling at 20-100 K



Input power: 2 – 12 kW  
Cooling power:  
80 W @ 50 K (6 kW)  
30 W @ 80 K (2 kW)

2-stage PTCs for  
LHe-temperatures



Input power: 2 – 7 kW  
Cooling power:  
0.2 – 1.2 W @ 4.2 K

## 1-stage Stirling-type PTCs $f = 40 - 60 \text{ Hz}$

With 50 - 200 W linear compressors  
Cooling power: 1 – 9 W @ 80 K

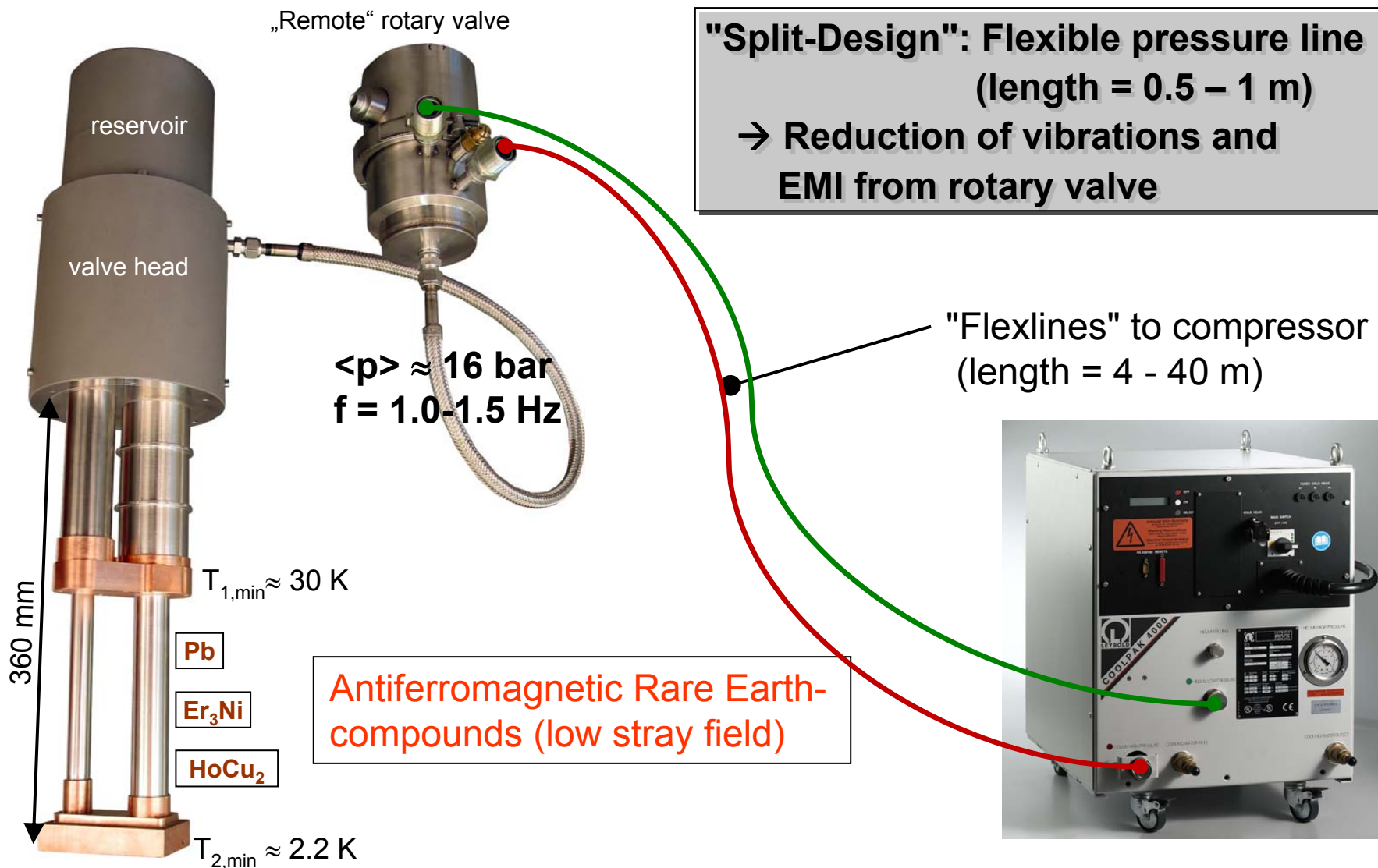


With 10 kW linear  
compressor  
Cooling power:  
420 W @ 80 K



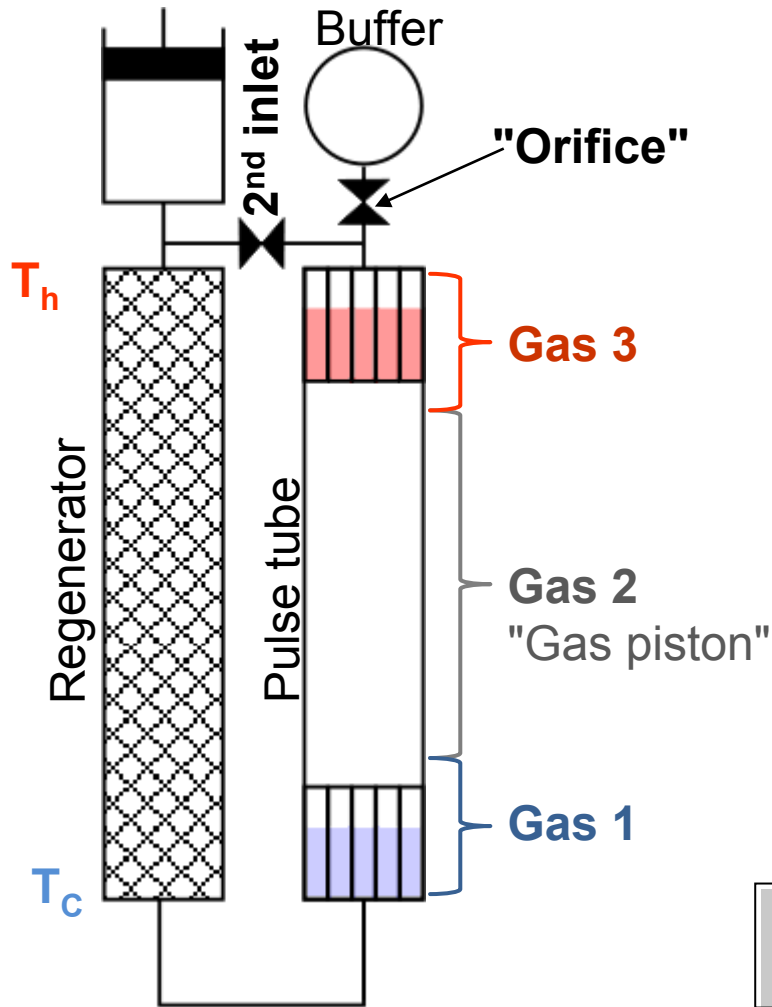
*Additionally, under development: 2-stage STPTC  
versions for cooling below 30 K*

## 2-Stage 4 K PTC (PTD406)



# Working Principle of a PTC

## Schematic of single-stage PTC



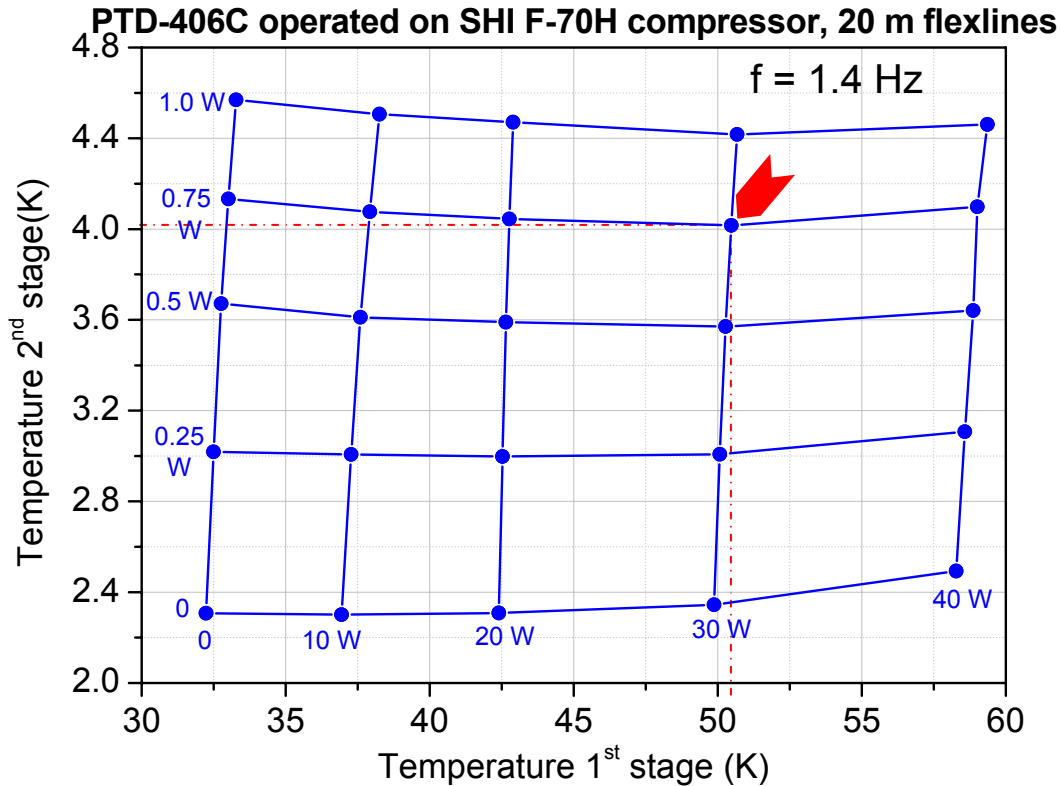
- **Gas column in pulse tube can be divided in 3 parts:**
  - Gas 1: oscillates through the cold heat exchanger  $T_c$  and absorbs heat from the cooling load.
  - Gas 2: („invisible“) acts as piston that controls the movement of the upper and lower gas parts.
  - Gas 3: flows periodically through the warm heat exchanger  $T_h$  and releases heat to the ambient environment.
- Cooling power (ideal) is given by the expansion work per time of gas 1:

$$\dot{W} = f \oint p \cdot dV$$

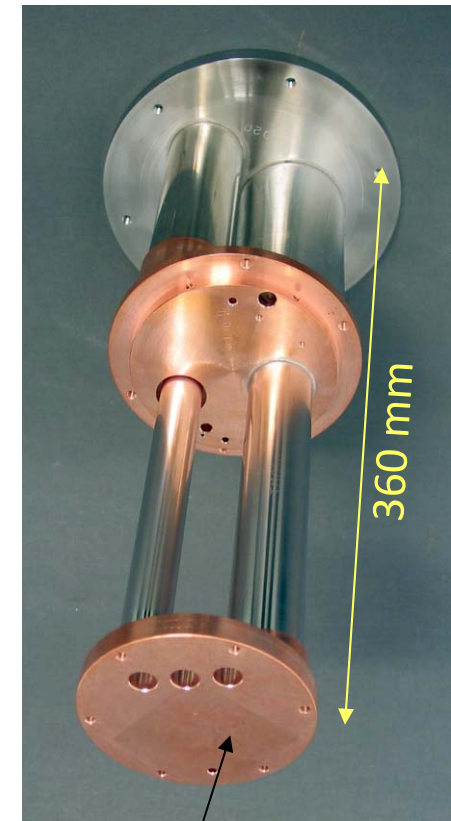
**Regenerator losses increase with  $(T_h - T_c) \rightarrow$  multistage PTC needed for cooling below 10 K !**



# PTD406C with SHI F-70H Compressor



➔ Simultaneously available cooling powers with F-70H:  
 2<sup>nd</sup> stage: **0.75 W @ 4.02 K (0.87 W @ 4.22 K)**  
 1<sup>st</sup> stage: **30 W @ 51 K**  
 Input power: **7.0 kW**



PTD406C has same dimensions as PTD406 but cold platforms are **Concentric**.



# Performance of TransMIT 4 K PTCs

Model (remote rotary valve)	$P_{\text{Compressor}}$ (stationary)	Typ. cooling power 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> stage	$T_{\text{min}}$	Cool down time to 4 K
<b>PTD4200</b>	<b>2.0 kW</b>	<b>0.25 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>1 W @ 57 K</b>	<b>&lt; 2.8 K</b>	<b>&lt; 120 min</b>
<b>PTD4200-4kW</b>	<b>3.8 kW</b>	<b>0.5 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>5 W @ 55 K</b>	<b>&lt; 2.6 K</b>	<b>&lt; 75 min</b>
<b>PTD406 / PTD406C</b>	<b>5.7 kW</b>	<b>0.7 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>10 W @ 47 K</b>	<b>&lt; 2.4 K</b>	<b>&lt; 65 min</b>
<b>PTD411</b>	<b>7.1 kW</b>	<b>1.17 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>20 W @ 53 K</b>	<b>&lt; 2.4 K</b>	<b>&lt; 65 min</b>
<b>Cryomech PT415<sup>*)</sup></b>	<b>9.2 kW</b>	<b>1.5 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>40 W @ 45 K</b>	<b>2.8 K</b>	<b>60 min</b>
<b>Sumitomo SRP-082B<sup>*)</sup></b>	<b>7.0 kW</b>	<b>1.0 W @ 4.2 K</b> <b>40 W @ 45 K</b>	<b>&lt; 3.0 K</b>	<b>&lt; 80 min</b>
<b>*) Integral rotary valve !</b>				

# Possible Application Problems

## ➤ Temperature oscillations:

from periodic expansion (*adiabatic*)  
of the working fluid ( $\text{He}_{(g)}$ )

$$\Delta T = \frac{\alpha_V T}{\rho C_p} \Delta p$$

Volume expansion coefficient:  
 $\alpha_V = 1/V (dV/dT)_p$

mainly a problem near 4 K

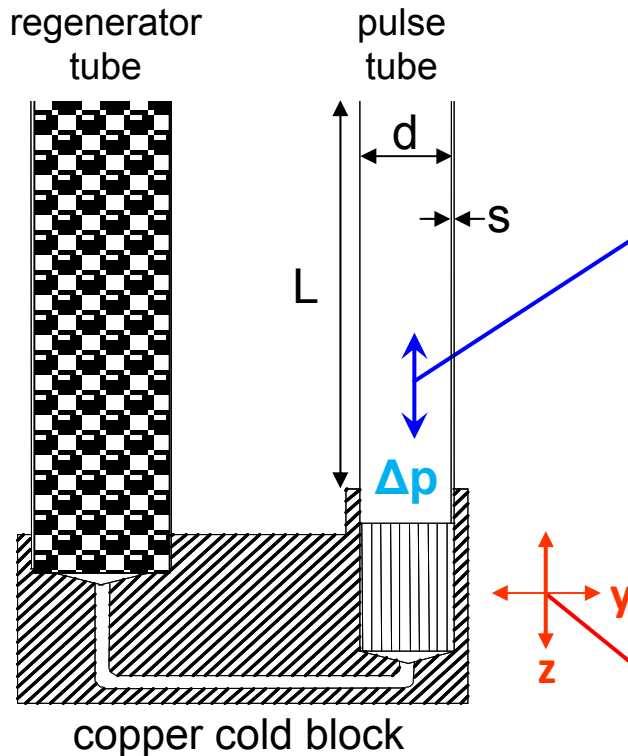
## ➤ Mechanical vibrations:

periodic elastic deformation („breathing“)  
of the thin-walled tube with the pressure  
oscillation ( $s$ : wall thickness;  $d$ : diameter)

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = E^{-1} \frac{d}{2s} \Delta p$$

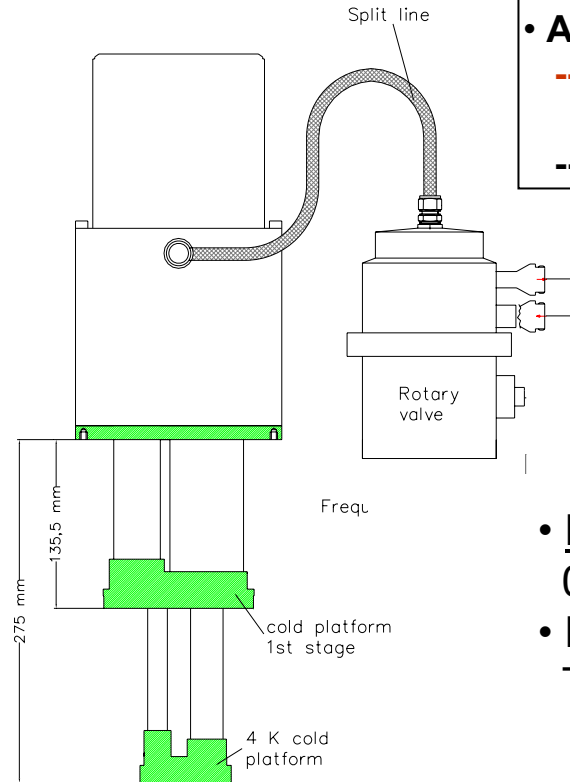
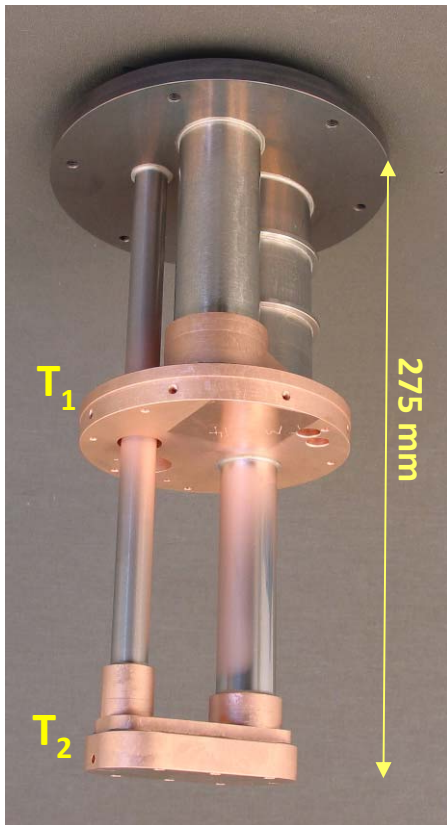
( $E$ : Young's modulus)

problematic for sensitive measurements



# „Compact“ 4 K PTC (PTD4200) for Cryoelectronics

## PTD 4200



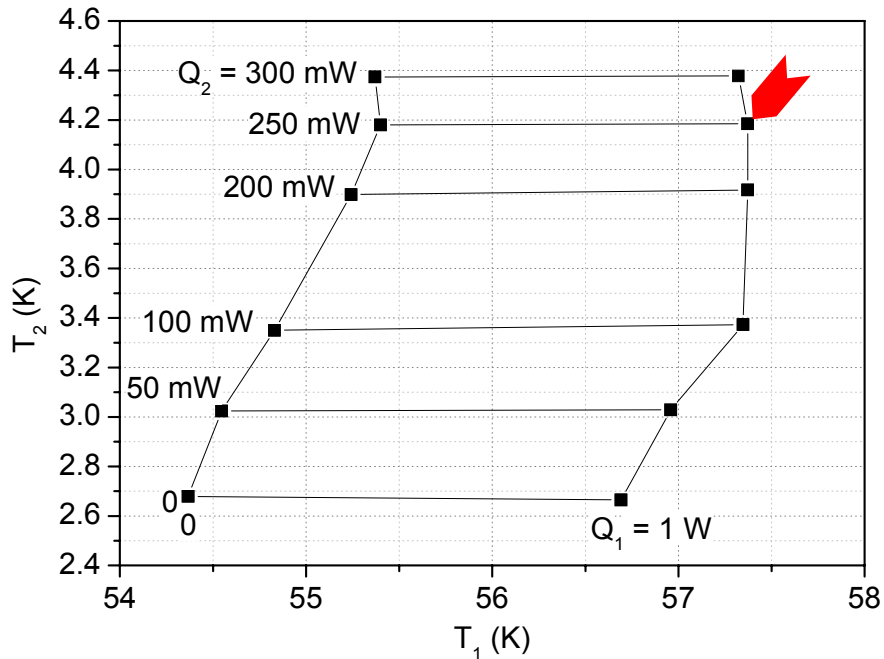
- Designed for 2 kW compressor
- Applications in Cryoelectronics
  - 4 K cooling of Josephson voltage standards (IPHT Jena / Supracon AG)
  - Precooling of THz-detectors (IPHT Jena)

### Advantages:

- More compact: Cold head volume  $\approx 0.6 \times$  volume of PTD406
- Lower vibrations and lower T-oscillations because of smaller p-p pressure variation:  
 $\Delta p \approx 6$  bar p-p with 2 kW compressor
- Only single-phase wall power needed

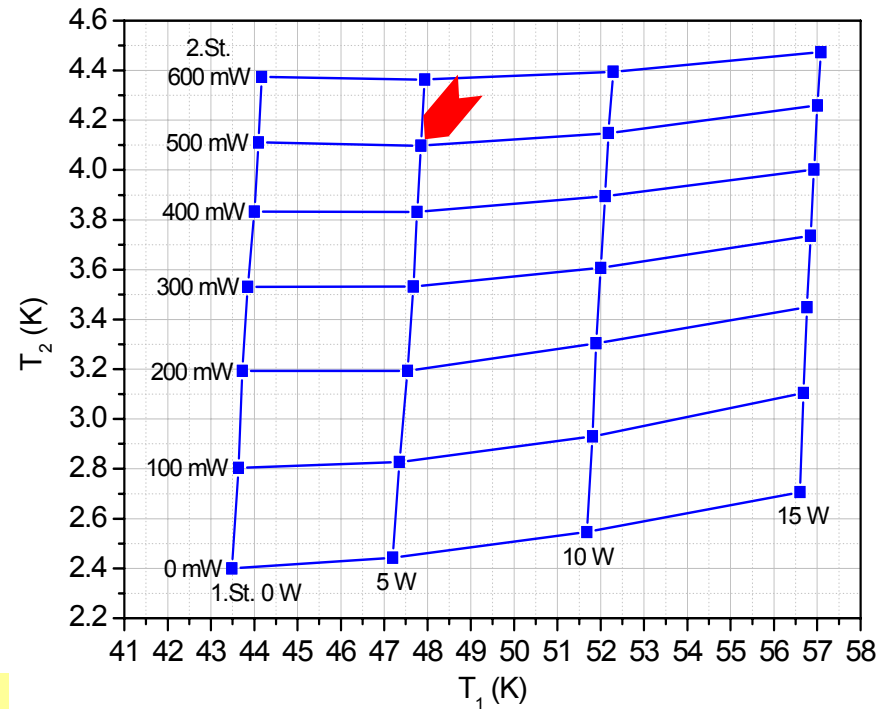
# Cooling Performance of PTD4200

## 2 kW compressor (Leybold CP2000A)



➔ **Simultaneous cooling powers:**  
**250 mW @ 4.20 K and 1.0 W @ 57 K**  
 with 2 kW electric input  
 $\text{COP (4.2 K)} = 1.25 \times 10^{-4}$

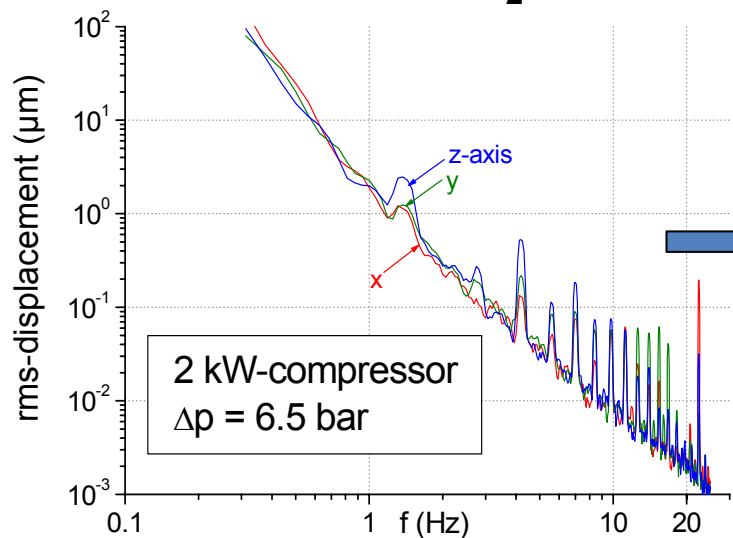
## 4 kW compressor (Leybold CP4000)



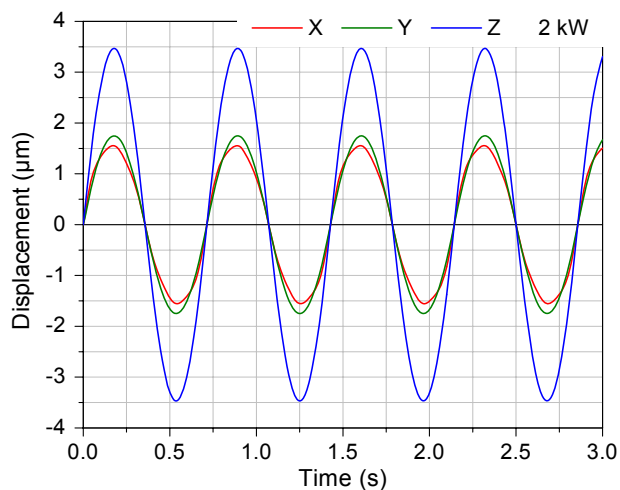
➔ **Simultaneous cooling powers:**  
**500 mW @ 4.10 K and 5 W @ 48 K**  
 with 4 kW electric input

# Vibration Spectra of a PTC: PTD4200 (2 kW and 4 kW)

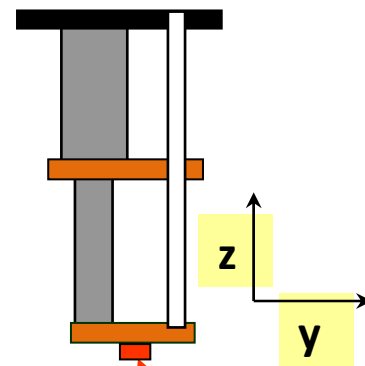
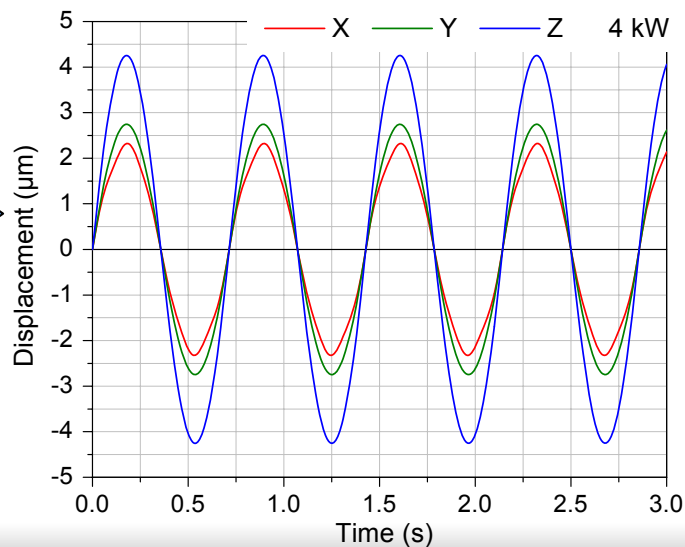
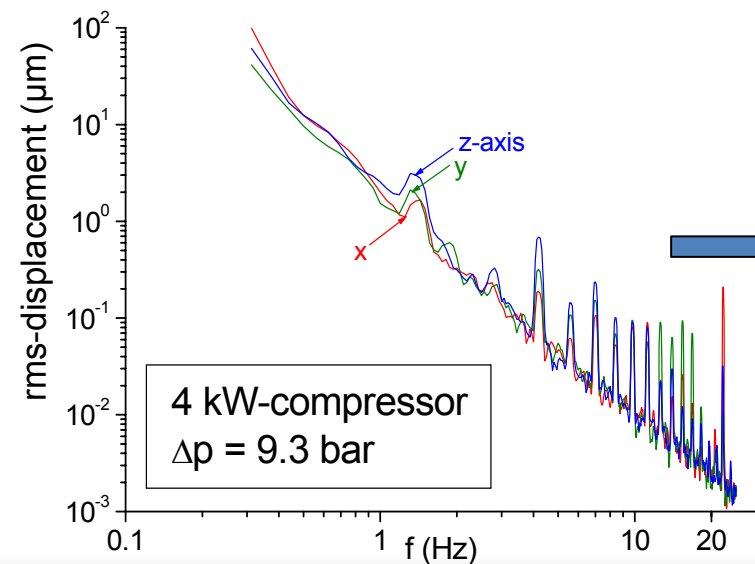
**PTD4200,  $f = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $T_2 \approx 0 \text{ °C}$**



Mechanical vibrations:



**2 kW-compressor:**  
x :  $\pm 1.6 \mu\text{m}$   
y :  $\pm 1.8 \mu\text{m}$   
z :  $\pm 3.4 \mu\text{m}$

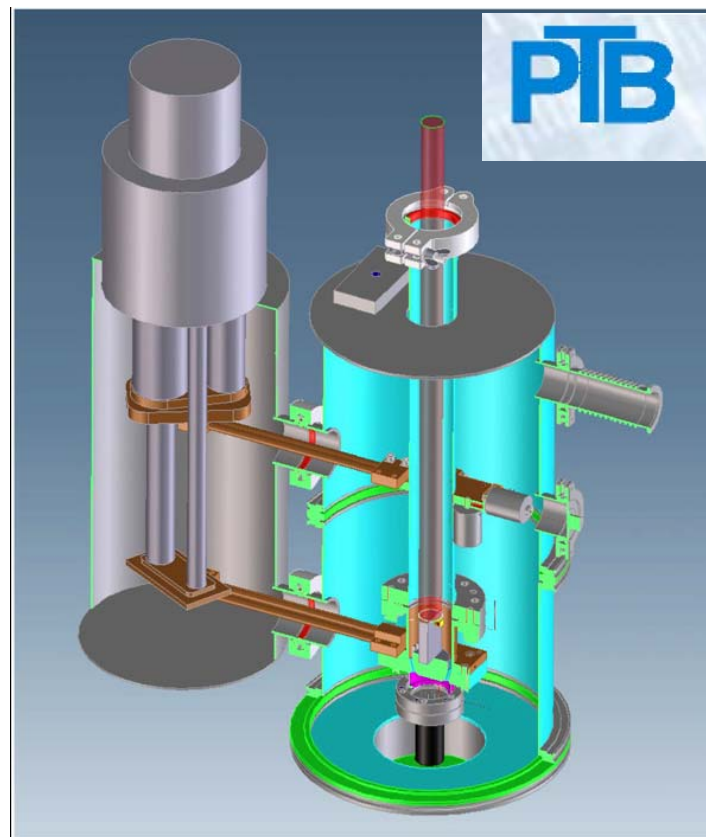
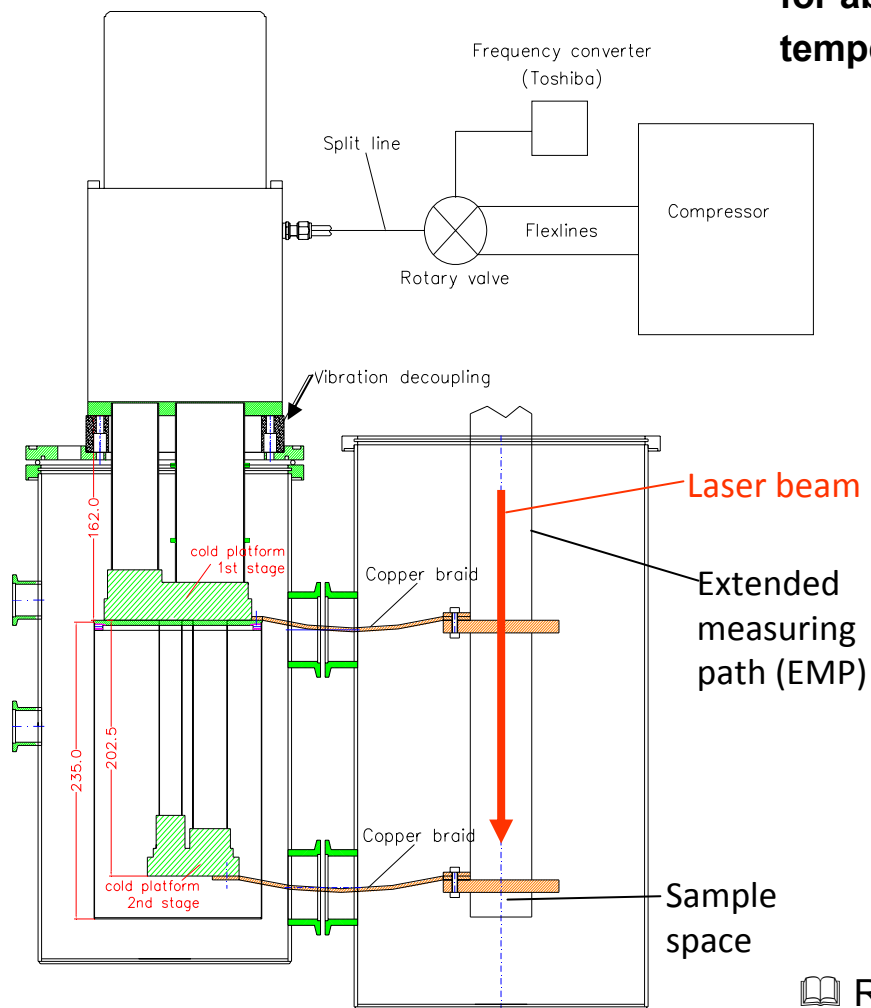


Accelerometer

**4 kW-compressor:**  
x :  $\pm 2.3 \mu\text{m}$   
y :  $\pm 2.7 \mu\text{m}$   
z :  $\pm 4.4 \mu\text{m}$

# 4 K PTC for Laser-Interferometer (ESA/PTB)

ESA/PTB/TransMIT project "Ultra Precision Interferometer for absolute length measurements down to cryogenic temperatures" (08/2010-01/2012)



 R. Schoedel et al., Meas. Sci. Technol. **23** (2012) 094004



# Countermeasures against Mechanical Vibrations of PTCs

## Further reduction of vibrations:

- by increasing the wall thickness  $s$  of the stainless steel tubes:  
$$\Delta L/L \sim E^{-1} (d/2s) \Delta p$$
- by decreasing the compressor input power, i.e.  $\Delta p$
- by mechanical decoupling of the cold platform !

**All methods are at the cost of available cooling power !**

# Low-Noise Cooling of Josephson Voltage Standards

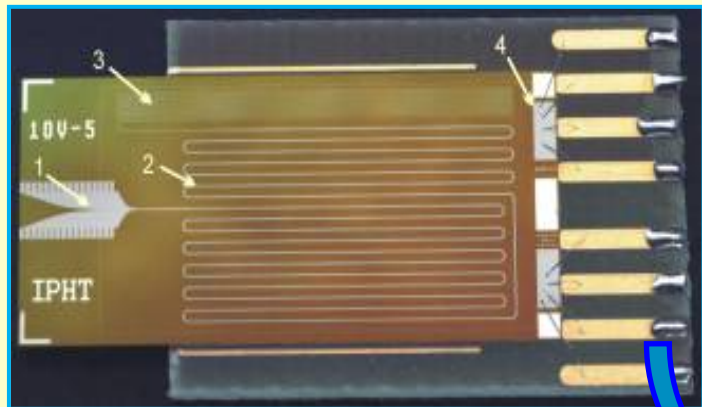
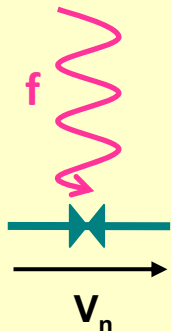
**Application: Primary 1 V and 10 V standards in electronics industry and metrological institutes**

**Synchronisation of Josephson oscillations by microwave radiation:**

$$V_n = n \cdot \Phi_0 \cdot f \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

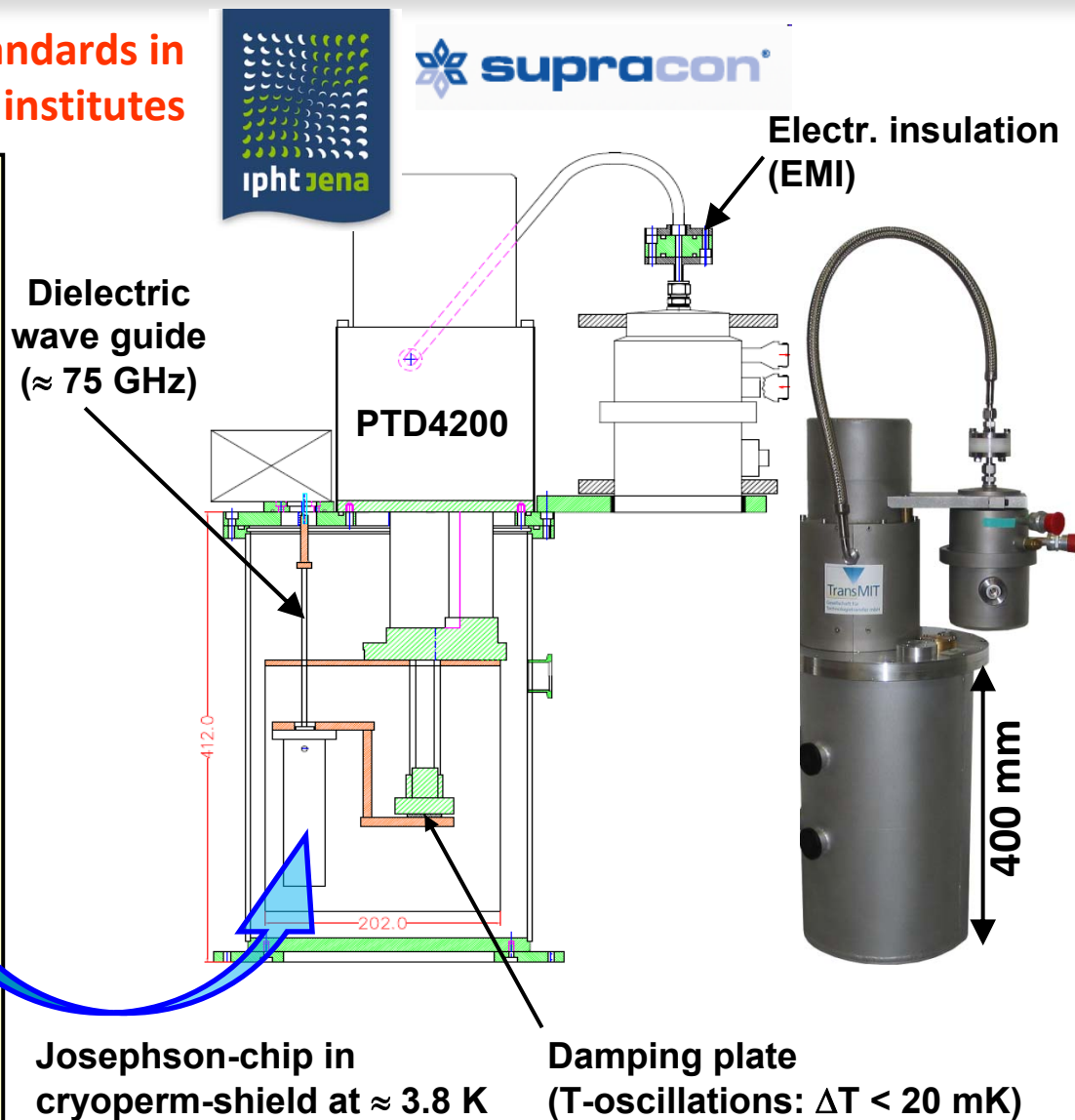
$$\Phi_0 = h/2e$$

$$= 2.0678... \mu\text{V}/\text{GHz}$$



**10 V-standard chip  
(20,000 Nb junctions in series)**

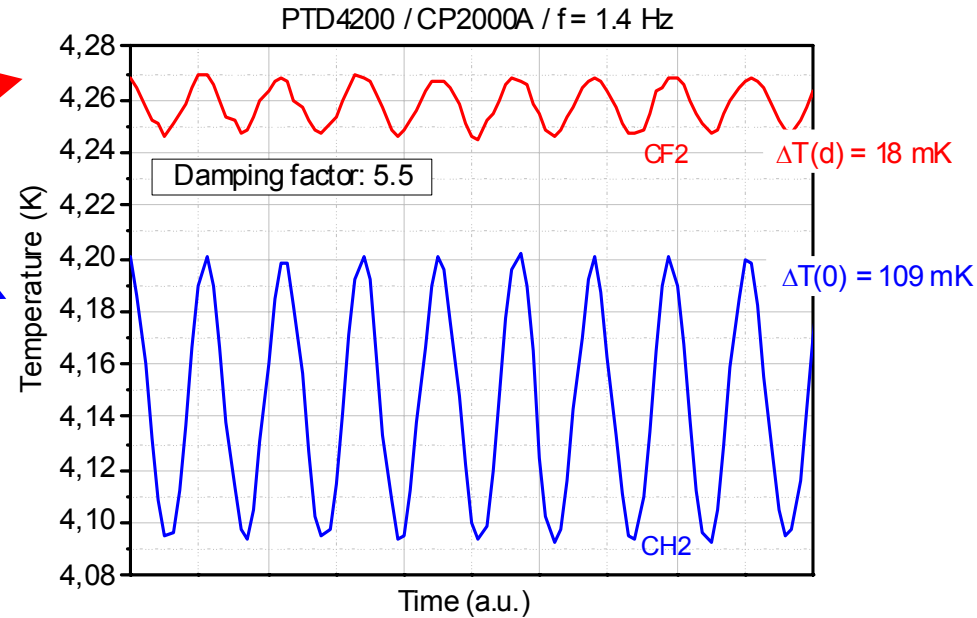
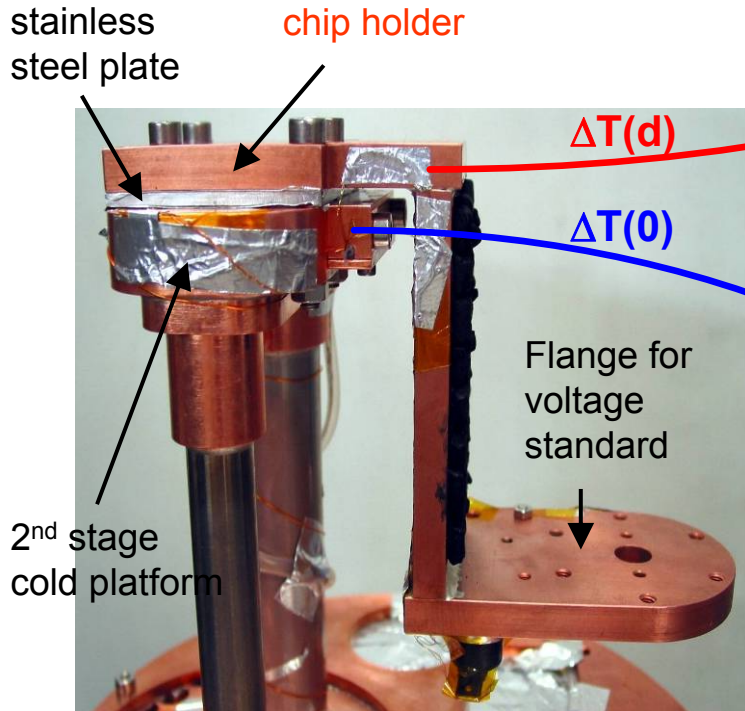
Photo: Courtesy of M. Schubert, IPHT Jena



**Josephson-chip in cryoperm-shield at  $\approx 3.8$  K**

**Damping plate (T-oscillations:  $\Delta T < 20$  mK)**

# Damping of T-oscillations for improving the accuracy of voltage standards



**Stainless steel plate (thickness  $d \approx 3 - 5 \text{ mm}$ )**  
for damping of T-oscillations

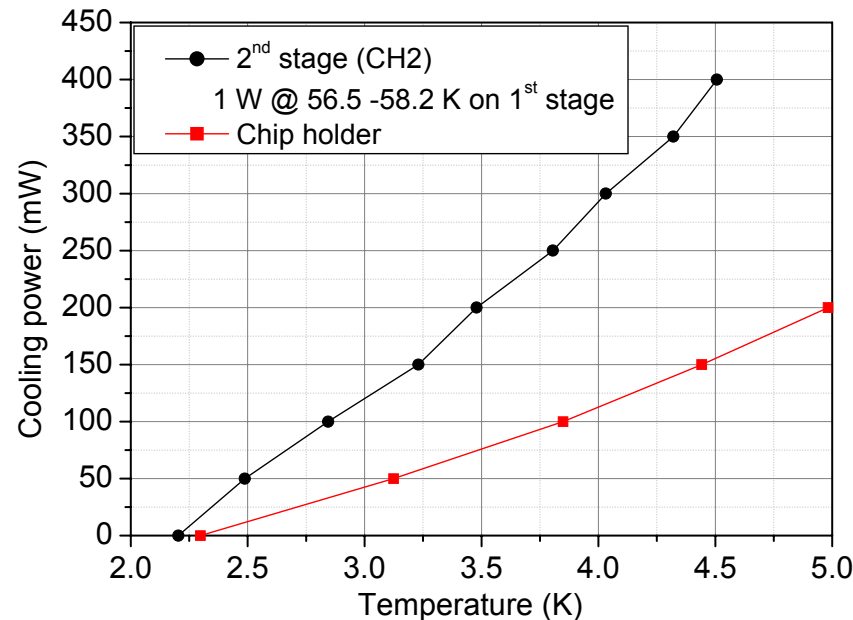
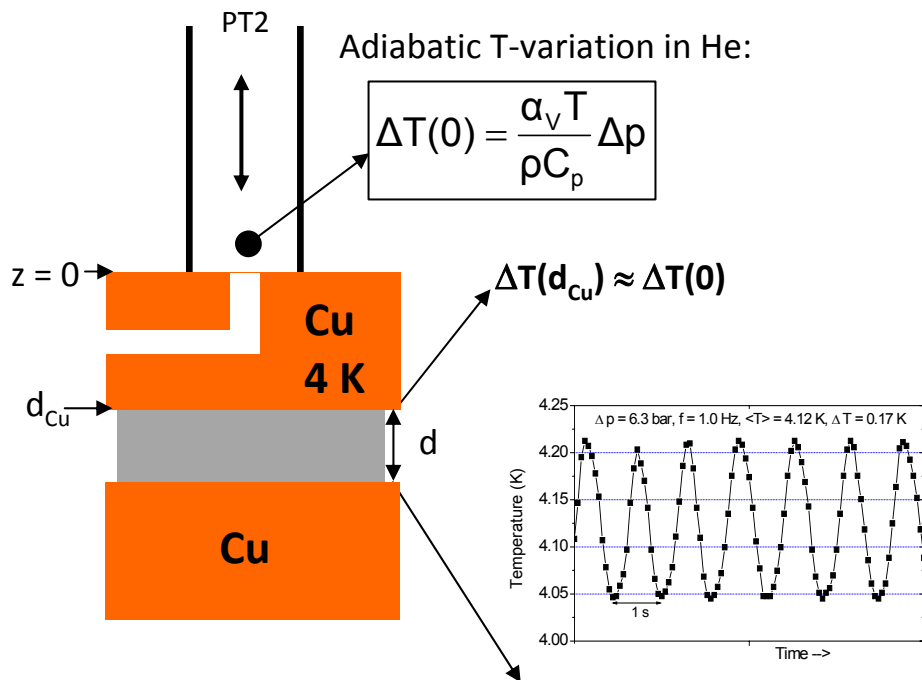
$$\Delta T(d) = \Delta T(0) \exp[-d/\delta_{th}], \quad \delta_{th} = [a/(\pi f)]^{1/2}$$

with thermal diffusivity  $a = \lambda/(\rho c_p)$

$$\delta_{th}(4 \text{ K}, 1.4 \text{ Hz}) = 1.9 \text{ mm for stainless steel}$$

**Draw back:** Low thermal conductivity  $\lambda$  of stainless steel leads to a loss of cooling power.  
**Method only suitable for moderate ( $< 100 \text{ mW}$ ) heat loads from the device to be cooled !!**

# Damping of T-oscillations by a metal plate sandwich



Damping of T-oscillations by sandwiching of a heat conducting plate (thickness  $d$ ) with low thermal penetration depth  $\delta_{th}$  (Giessen 2004):

$$\Delta T(d) \approx \Delta T(0) \exp[-d/\delta_{th}]$$

$$\delta_{th} = [a/(\pi f)]^{1/2}$$

with thermal diffusivity  $a = \lambda/(\rho c_p)_{Plate}$

Material	$a(4 \text{ K})$ [m <sup>2</sup> /s]	$\lambda(4 \text{ K})$ [W/(m·K)]	$\delta_{th}(4 \text{ K}, 1 \text{ Hz})$ [mm]
ErNi	$0.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\approx 1$	<b>2.5</b>
Stainless steel (1.4301)	$0.15 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.24	<b>2.2</b>
Copper (RRR = 100)	0.735	660	<b>480</b>

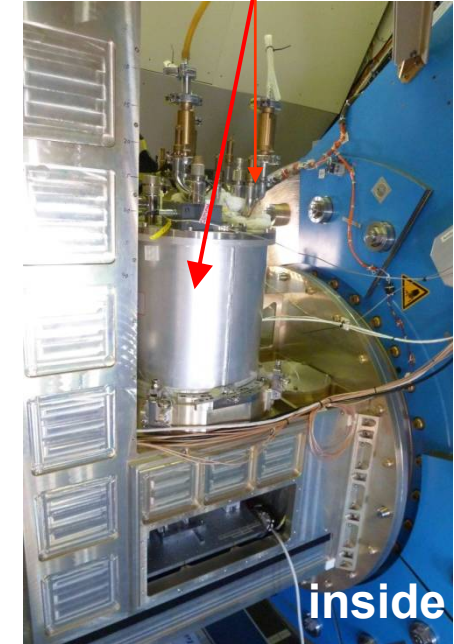


# 4 K PTCs for IR-Astronomy

**SOFIA** project (USA, Germany)

Far-IR spectrometer (MPI for  
Radio Astronomy, Bonn, Germany)

Vacuum vessels  
for cryocoolers



## Requirements for cooling the detector (1.25-1.5 THz) and electronics:

- No large LHe-bath → Cryocooler needed
- Refrigeration temperature  $\approx 4 - 4.5$  K
- Cooling power  $\approx 0.5 - 0.7$  W !
- Compressor must be air-cooled !
- Temperature variations  $< 20$  mK without loss of cooling power !!
- 4 K PTC with small LHe pot as damping unit

# 4 K PTC with LHe-pot Damping Unit

He gas inlet  
from outer He-cylinder

Precooling of  
gaseous He at 1st stage

Gradual cooling-down of  
He gas in capillary  
along regenerator 2

Cold flange 2<sup>nd</sup> stage

Fast liquefaction of  
precooled He at  
2nd stage into  
**Helium pot**

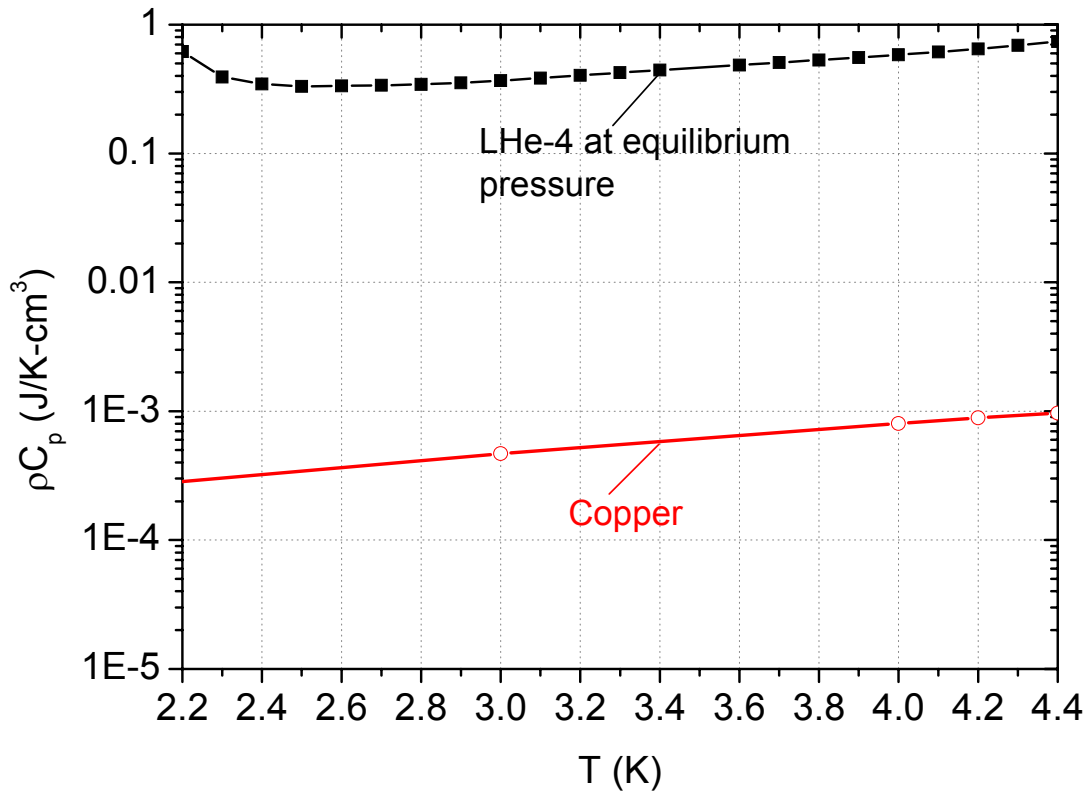
Mounting Platform  
for Experiment



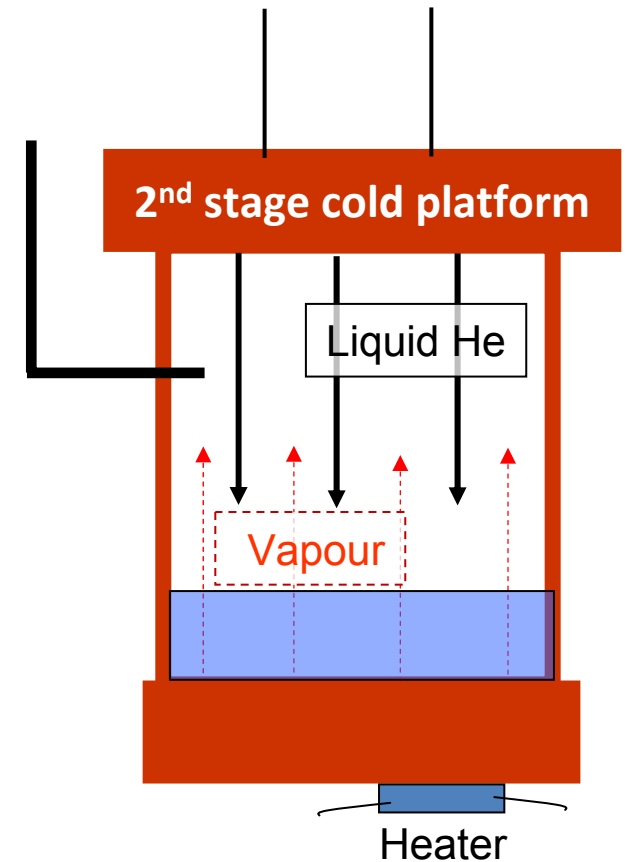


# Function of the LHe-pot

## Damping of T-oscillations by the high volumetric heat capacity of LHe

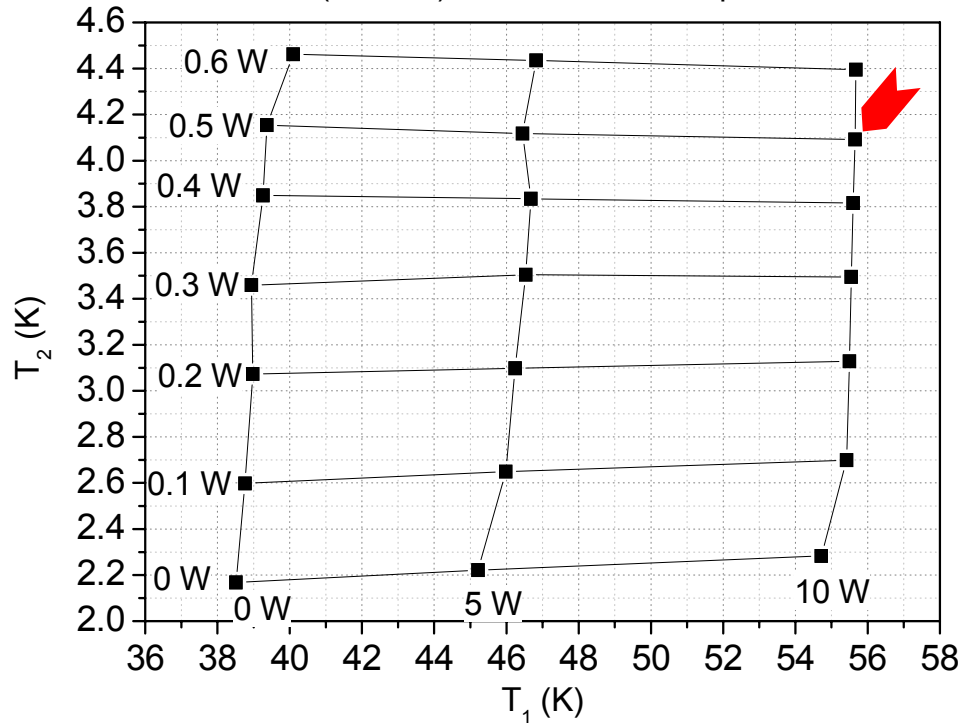


## Enhanced heat transfer due to two-phase flow of He in the pot



# 4 K PTC with LHe-pot: Damping Results

PTD406C (SN 035) / SHI CNA-31 compressor

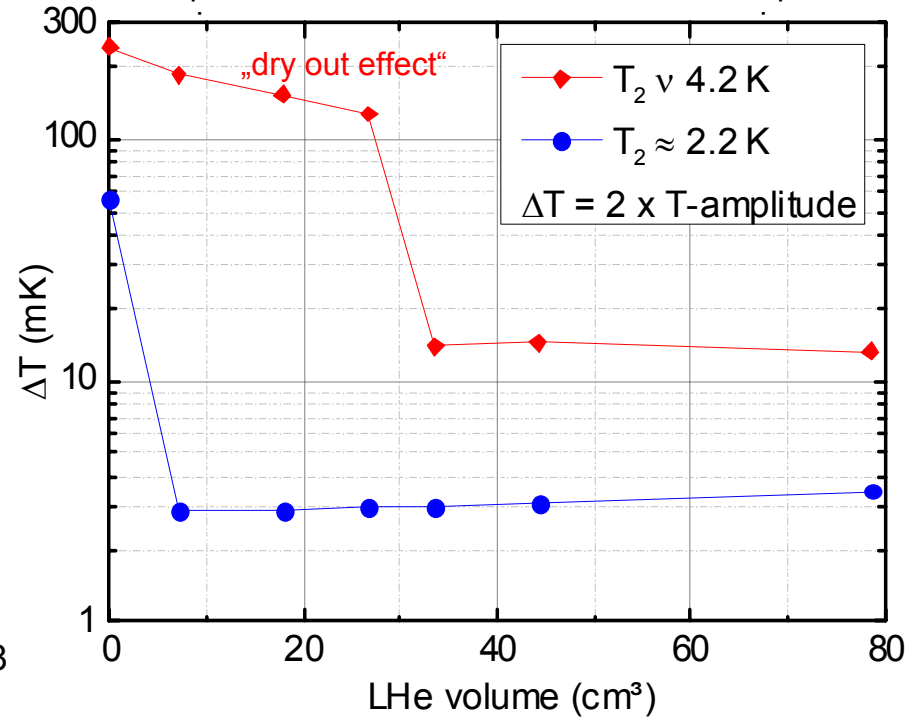


Cooling power with air-cooled SHI CNA-31 compressor:

**➔ 0.5 W @ 4.10 K at bottom of LHe-pot with 10 W @ 55.6 K and 3.5 kW el. input !**

Base temperature (no load): 2.17 K

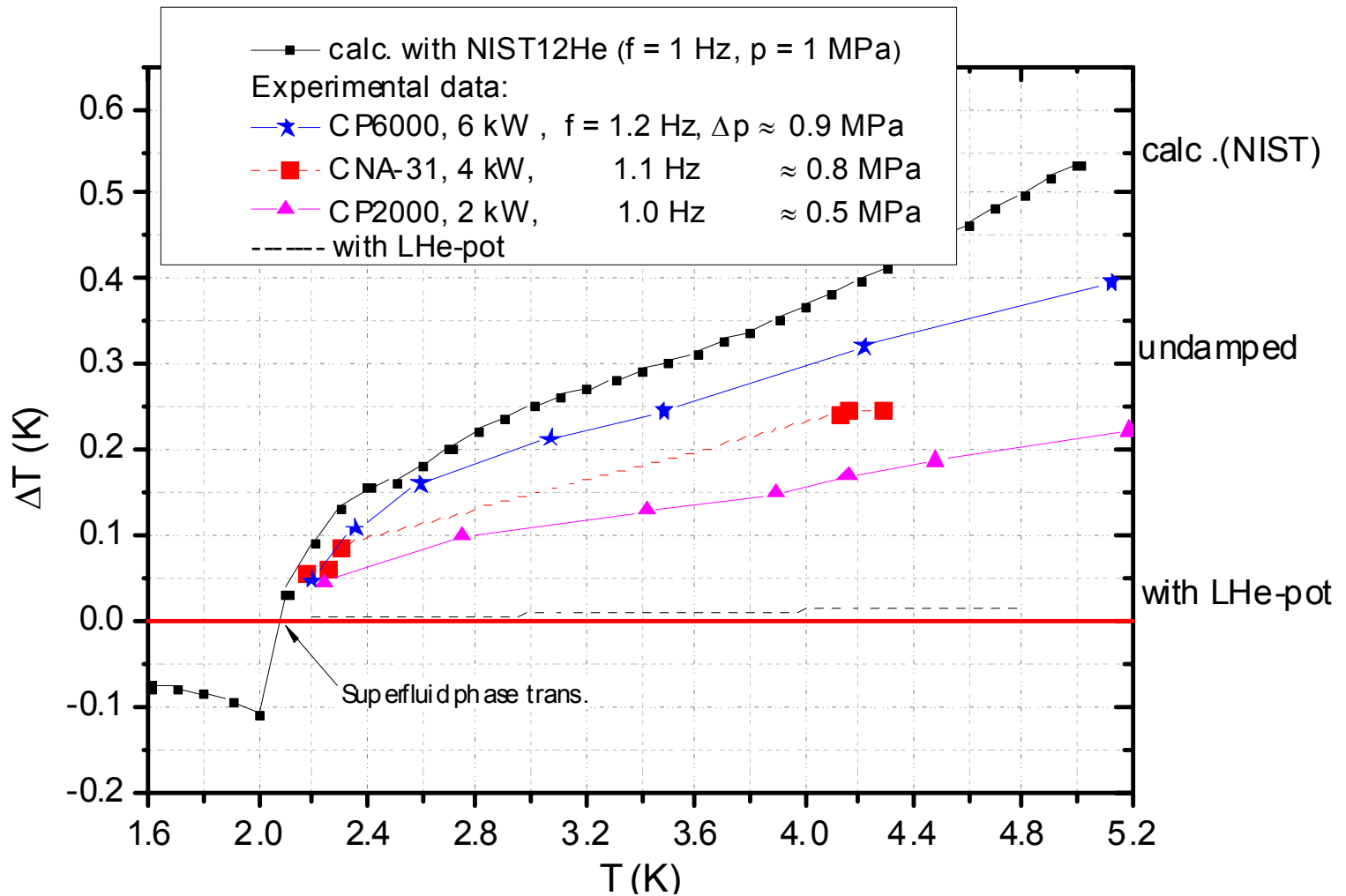
Temperature oscillation with SHI CNA-31 compressor



- **ΔT (4.2 K) ≈ 14 mK for V<sub>LHe</sub> ≥ 35 cm<sup>3</sup>**
- **Sufficient damping without loss of cooling power at 4.2 K !**

**Up to now:  
four units with LHe-pot built and sold...**

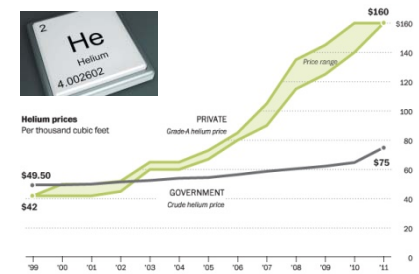
# Measured Temperature Oscillation



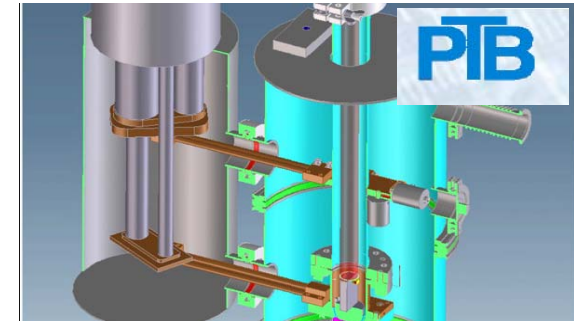
# Summary



- **Growing demand of 4 K PTCs because of growing  $^4\text{He}$  price and expected  $^4\text{He}$  shortage**



- **Customized TransMIT 4 K PTCs for low-vibration applications**
  - „compact“ tube layout (PTD4200)
  - mechanical decoupling from the experiment (e.g. PTB/ESA Laser interferometer)



- **Methods for damping the temperature oscillation of PTCs**
  - metallic alloy plate (Josephson sc voltage standards)
  - LHe- pot (THz-detectors in astronomy)

