

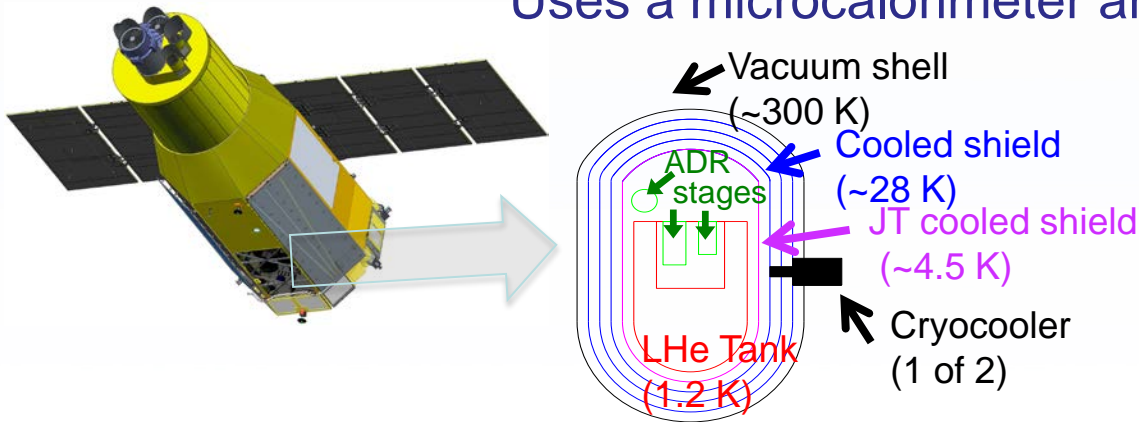
# High Temperature Superconductor Lead Assemblies for XRISM

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# Background: RESOLVE

RESOLVE: soft x-ray spectrometer on XRISM (X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission)  
Rebuild of SXS instrument on Astro-H — no changes except where necessary  
Uses a microcalorimeter array operating at 50 mK



## RESOLVE Thermal System:

- (2x) 2 stage Stirling coolers
- JT cooler (4.5 K)
- 40 l LHe tank (1.2 K)
- 3 stage ADR ( 50 mK )

# Background: HTS Lead Assemblies

- High Temperature Superconductor Lead Assemblies necessary to carry high current to 3 ADR magnets
- Driving requirements:
  - 2 Amp maximum on each of 3 circuits @ up to 62 K warm end
  - $< 12 \mu\text{Watt}$  total conducted heat leak to 1.3 K
  - $< 10 \mu\Omega$  per circuit total resistance at cold end (bolted and solder joints)

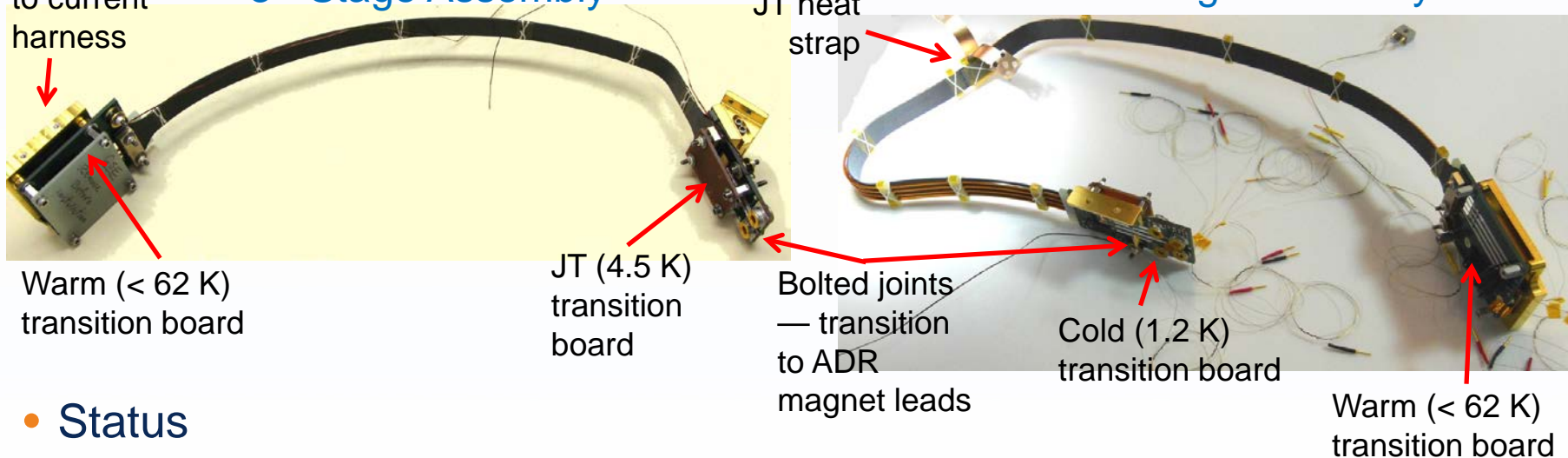
# HTS Lead Assemblies — Configuration

Connector  
to current  
harness

3<sup>rd</sup> Stage Assembly

JT heat  
strap

1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Assembly



- **Status**

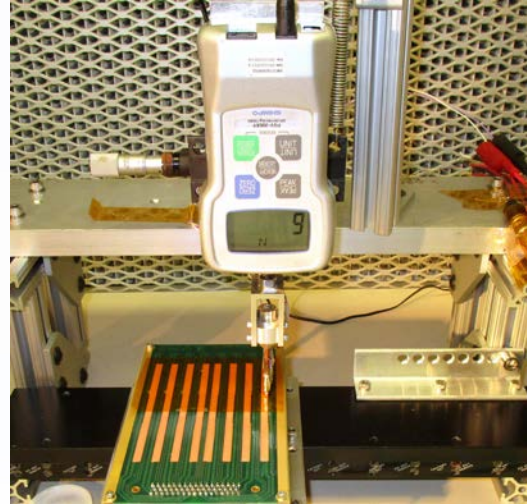
- Engineering Model complete
- Flight Model 1 fabricated and fully verified
- Flight Model 2 fabricated; pre-vibe testing complete

# Solder Joints: Material Changes

- HTS tape
  - SXS: AuAg alloy coated tape; slit to 1 mm after production (open sides)
  - RESOLVE:
    - Slit to 1 mm, then sputter coated with AuAg (all sides)
    - Individual sections cut and plated over solder region with  $> 20 \mu\text{m}$  Cu
    - Section  $I_c$ 's measured to 20 Amperes:
      - 37 of 48 long (590 mm), 21 of 24 short (335 mm) sections  $\geq 20$  A;
      - All  $I_c$ 's  $\geq 16$  A
- Solder
  - In3%Ag (SXS)  $\rightarrow$  In48%Sn (RESOLVE)
    - Lower  $T_{melt}$  (144 C  $\rightarrow$  118 C)

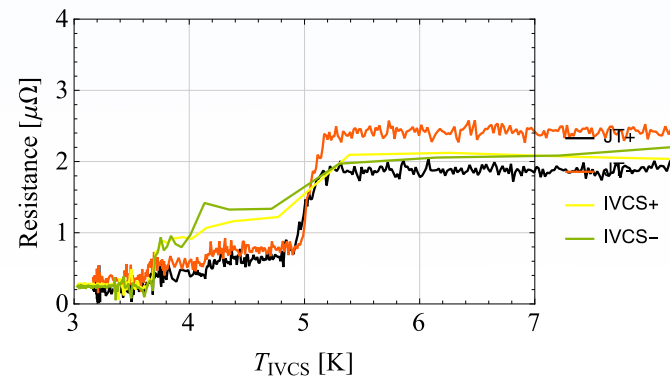
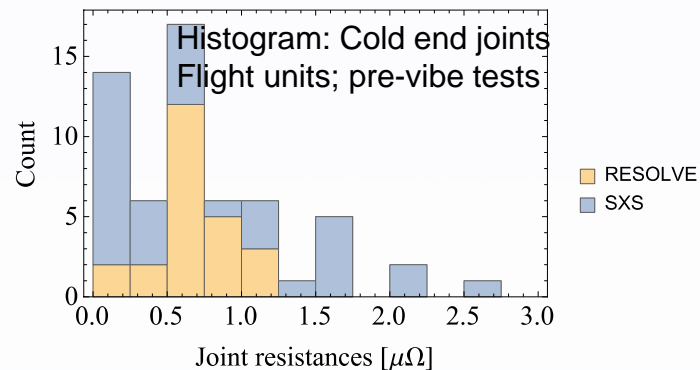
# Solder Joints: Process Changes

- Solder rig
  - Precise control over pressure, temperature, & time
  - Changes for flight boards:
    - Custom soldering tips match joint length
    - Wires & bobbins act as cooling fins → added secondary heaters to cancel effect



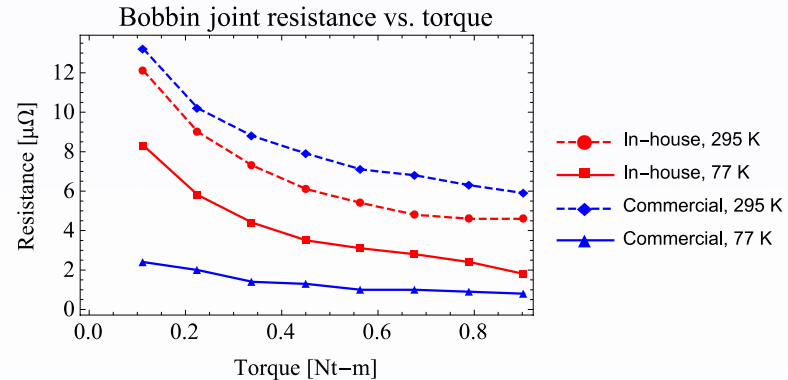
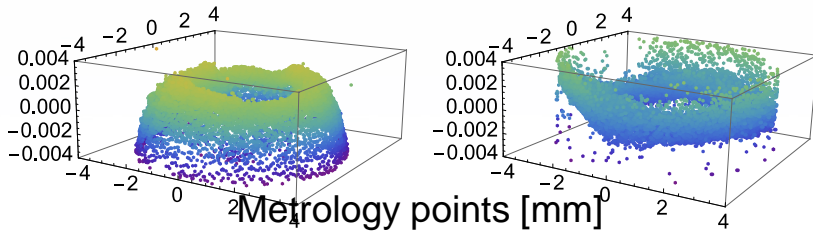
# Solder Joints: Results

- Improved Consistency:
  - Compared all pre-vibe qualification tests: I-V measurement to 5 Amps, cold end at 4.5 K
  - Cold end solder joint resistances much more uniform
  - No values  $> 1.1 \mu\Omega$
  - Similar results for warm end (62 K)
- Very low resistance at low T
  - Bridge (low current) measurements show transitions at  $\sim 5.0$ ,  $\sim 3.7$  K
  - Below 3.7 K,  $R < 0.4 \mu\Omega$

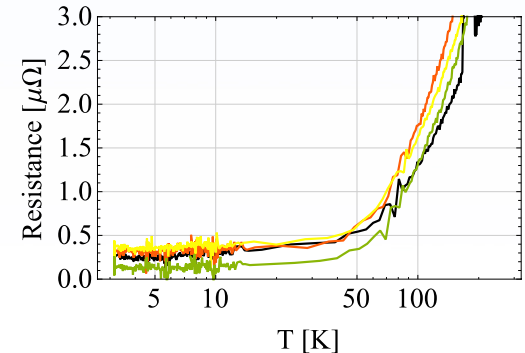


# Bolted Joints: Changes and Results

| Bobbins:     | In-house              | Commercial                            |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cu material: | 99.999%               | CU101                                 |
| Au Plating   | Ni flash,<br>Thick Au | No Ni flash,<br>Standard<br>thickness |
| Fabrication  | EDM,<br>polished      | Lathe                                 |
| Metrology:   | rounded               | Flat,+ ridge                          |



**Result:**  
Bolted joint resistance  
now typically  $< 0.5 \mu\Omega$   
at low T

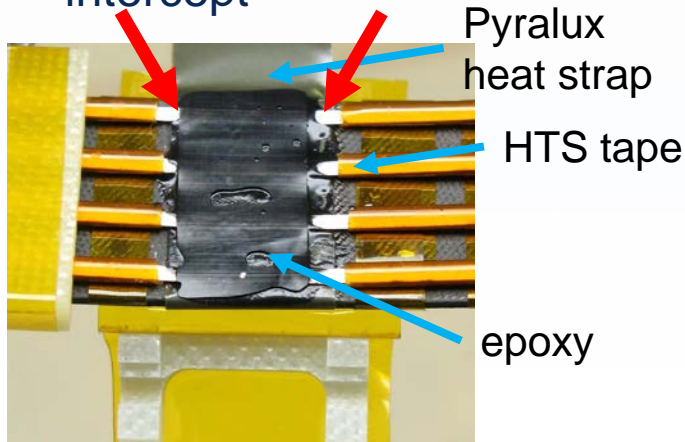




# 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Thermal Intercept: Changes

HTS tapes in 1<sup>st</sup>&2<sup>nd</sup> Stage unit must be well heat sunk to JT shield

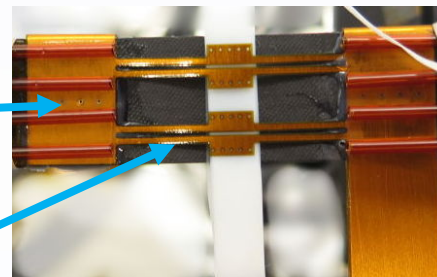
Concern over stress concentration at JT thermal intercept



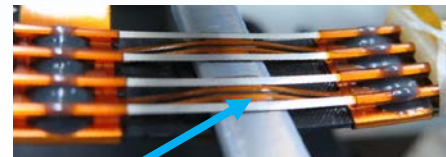
New strap design:

Multilayer Pyralux strap

Compliant bridge for each HTS tape



Each HTS tape bonded to small flag on bridge



# 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage Thermal Intercept: Results

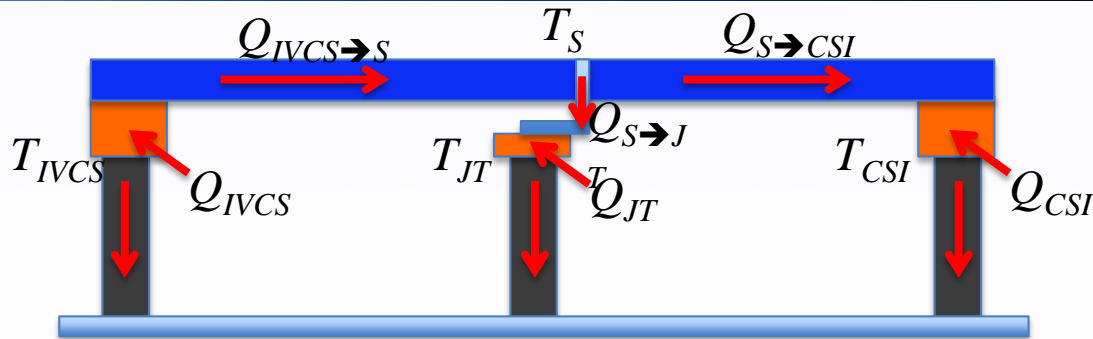
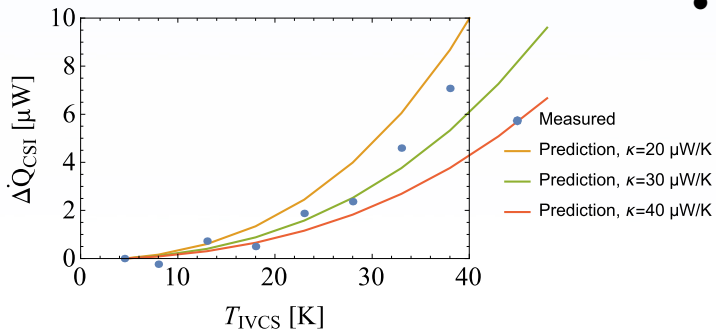
- Measurement:

- Control  $T_{IVCS}$ ,  $T_{JT} = T_{CSI}$
- Measure  $\Delta Q_{CSI}$  vs  $T_{IVCS}$

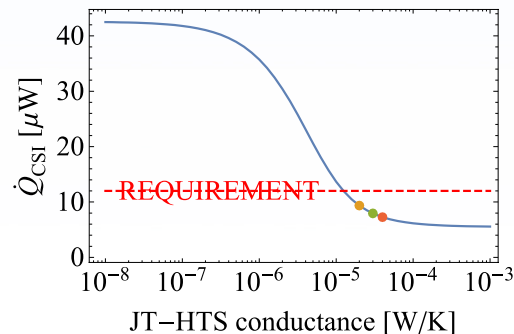
- If strap conductance,  $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$

- $T_s = T_{JT} = T_{CSI} \rightarrow$   
 $\Delta Q_{CSI} = Q_{s \rightarrow CSI} = 0$

- With imperfect strap:



- 1-D Conduction-only model
- For flight condition  
 $(T_{IVCS} = 28 \text{ K}, T_{JT} = 4.5 \text{ K},$   
 $T_{CSI} = 1.3 \text{ K}),$  heat leak to CSI:



# Conclusions

- HTS Lead Assemblies for RESOLVE instrument — largely rebuild, except
- Solder joints:
  - New tape and solder
  - Tighter solder process control
  - Result: much more consistent solder joint resistances
- Bolted joints:
  - Initial testing lead to change to commercial bobbins
  - Pre-assembly screening
  - Result: much more consistent and lower bolted joint resistances
- JT heat intercept:
  - New design eliminates concern over stress concentration
  - Improved thermal test apparatus allows determination of 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage parasitic conductance
- Overall, RESOLVE HTS lead assemblies meet their requirements with significantly better margin than the Hitomi/SXS units