

Project report

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0.1 Introduction

The laboratory *Electrical conductivity* in the courses *Solid State Physics* was upgraded from an old set-up using; a cryo system, with heat controller; a series of power supplies; a black box with measurement circuits; a bench multimeter and an ancient computer system running on MS-DOS. The upgrades consisted of removing the external power supplies, the black box and exchanging the computer for a newer laptop and the user interface, *Elledn*, was remade in Labview.

The purpose of the the laboratory is to investigate how the electrical conductivity of different materials behaves in the temperature region 10–300 *K*. The materials are a semi-conductor, InSb, a metal, Pt, and a super conductor, $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$.

1 The set-up

Equipment consist of:

- Cryogenic system:
 - Cooling chamber
 - Coarse vacuum pump
 - turbo molecular pump
 - Cryogenic system(compressor w. cooling system): HC-2, APD Cryogenics Inc.
- Controllers to cryogenic system:
 - Turbotronic NT10
 - Thermovac TM20
 - Scientific Instruments Inc. 9620-1 Silicon Diode
- Bench Multimeter: Keithley 2001 Multimeter
- Computer with Labview.

The materials are placed in the cooling chamber and the two vacuum pumps reduces the pressure to below 10^{-5} Pascal. This reduces the amount of heat that needs to be removed to change the chambers temperature.

≈ 10 *K* is the lowest temperature for the cooling part of the cryogenic equipment. An external heater is used to alter the temperature by adding

Table 1: *Pin layout for connection cables between cooling chamber and multimeter.*

25-pin D-sub	round 19-pin connector	Function			
1	A	Superconductor	Current	+	
2	B	"	"	-	
3	C	"	Voltage	+	
4	D	"	"	-	
5	E	Pt-100	Current	+	
6	F	"	"	-	
7	G	"	Voltage	+	
8	H	"	"	-	
9	J	InSb-plate	Current	+	
10	K	"	"	-	
11	L	"	Voltage	+	
12	M	"	"	-	
13	N	Temperature diode	Current	+	
14	P	"	"	-	
15	R	"	Voltage	+	
16	S	"	"	-	
17	T	free			
18	U	free			
25	V	Shield			

heat to the system. This heater is controlled by *Scientific Instruments Inc. 9620-1 Silicon Diode*. Which in turn can be controlled by a computer through an GPIB-interface.

The controller determines the heating with the aid of an equation consisting of an integral and a differential term. To improve the performance and responsiveness of the cryogenic equipment in various ranges, these terms can be changed by the user. For more information see the *Scientific Instruments Inc. 9620-1 Silicon Diode manual*.

To determine the resistivity of the samples, each sample is connected to a 4 sense wire system. These sense wires are connected to a Keithley 2001 Multimeter through a switching card at the back. The multimeter is also equipped with a GPIB-interface, enabling computer controlled measurements.

The connections from the samples and an additional temperature diode, goes first through a round 19 pin contact to an 25 pin d-sub connector. See table ?? for pin layout on the cables.

2 Software

The software, ResSolidLabV1, is written in Labview and it has a reduced control of the measurement system. For simplicity it only change the temperature and initiate measurements. All other changes in the measurement system, has to be done outside the program. Such as changing the different coefficients in the equation that controls the heating element.

However the bench-multimeter's settings are made automatically by ResSolidLabV1, these settings are about how the measurements are performed and the change these settings, the parts of the program needs to be rewritten.

JESPER FYLL I HÄR VILKA SAKER SOM ÄR "HÅRDKODADE" I PROGRAMMET.

The bench-multimeter can not truly measure zero resistance with the 4-wire setup and the measured values are often negative. The solution implemented in the software is to chose the maximum value between the measured resistance and zero, this introduces a potential problem. The cables used for the resistance measurements needs to be connected correctly for the system to measure correctly.

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