

One-Dimensional ^4He and ^3He Quantum Fluids Formed in Nanopores

Nagoya University Nobuo Wada December 15, 2005

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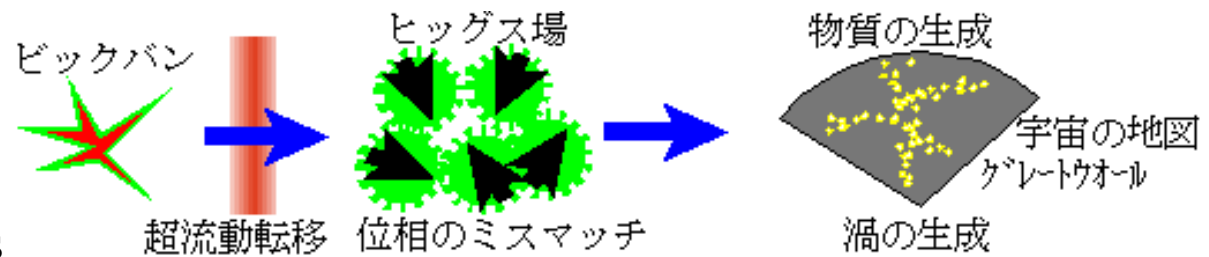


□ N-Dimensional Helium Bose Fluids

4D (bulk liquids)

- Creation of vortices in “Big Bang”

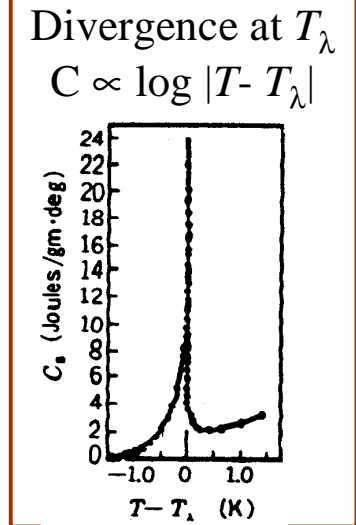
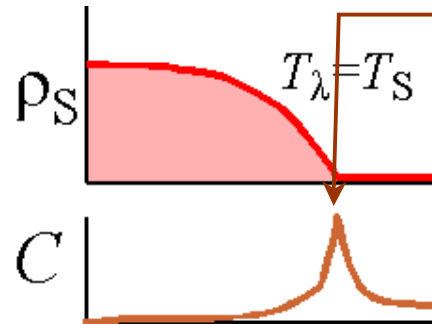
$^4\text{He-S.F. ? } ^3\text{He-S.F. yes}$



3D (bulk liquids)

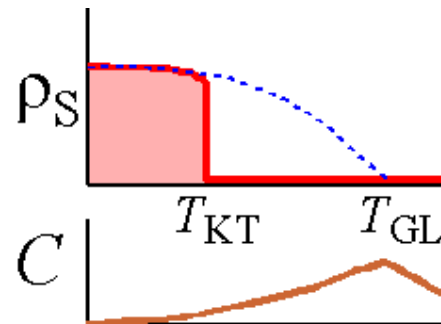
^4He : Superfluid
2nd order transition

^3He : Fermi liquid
P-wave superfluid



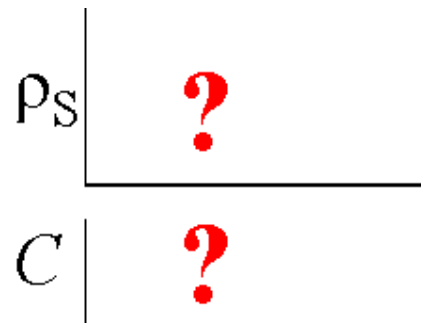
2D (liquid films)

- Kosterlitz-Thouless transition



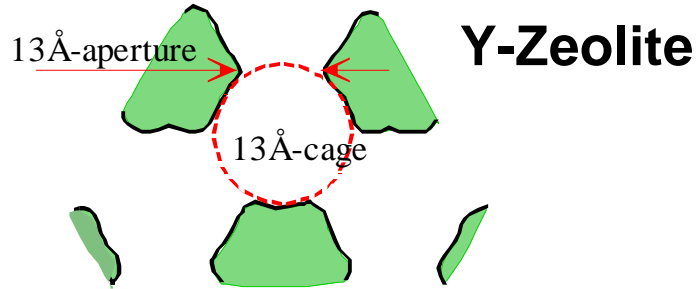
1D

To realize 1D ^4He Bose fluids in nanopores

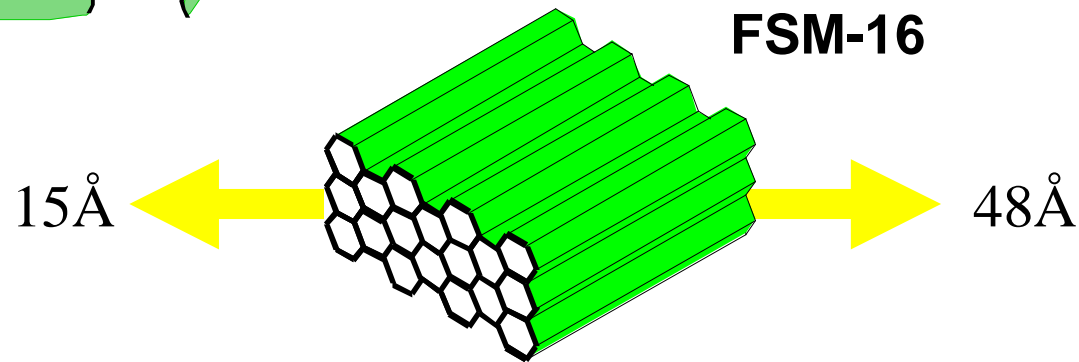


□ N-Dimensional Nanopores

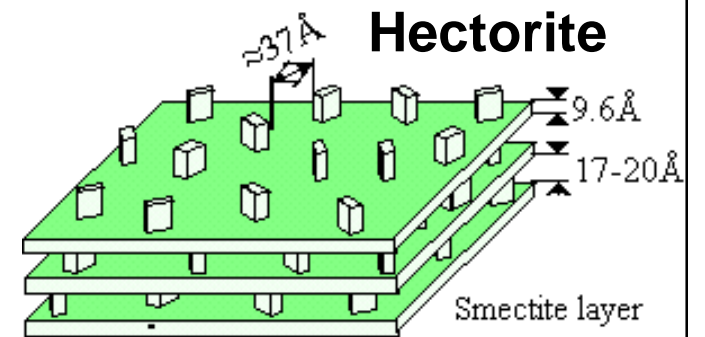
0D



1D

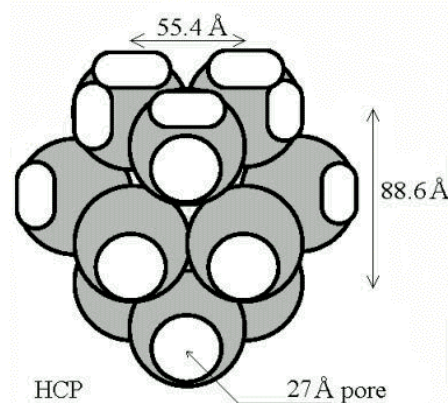


2D



3D

HMM-2
27Å

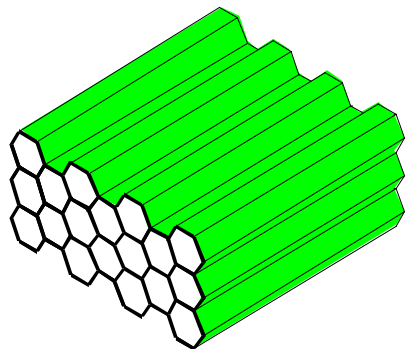
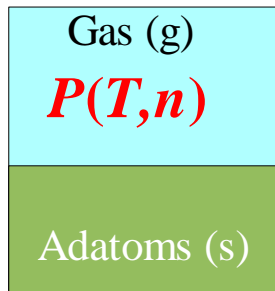


Characterization of Layer Formation

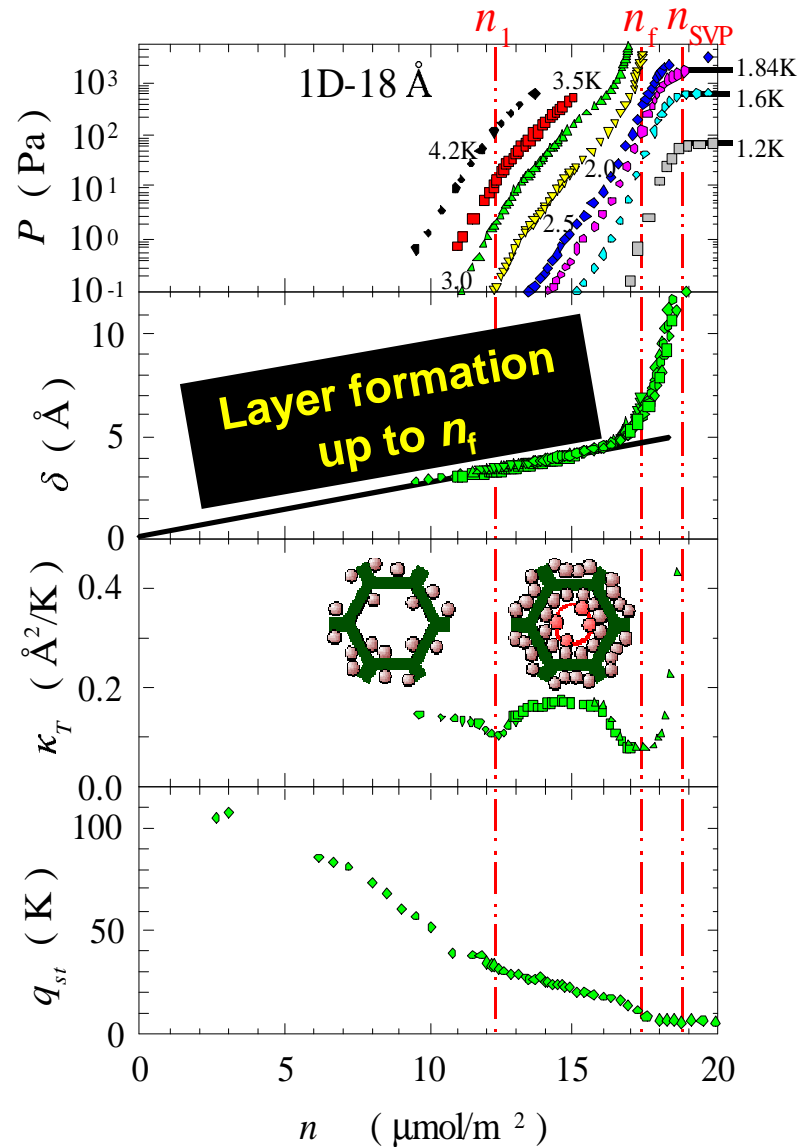
Chemical potential from $P(T,n)$

Equilibrium condition

$$\mu_{\text{gas}} = \mu_{\text{adatom}}$$



FSM-16(18Å)



■ Film thickness : δ

$$\mu_{\text{adatoms}} = \frac{\Gamma}{\delta^3} + \mu_{\text{Bulk Liquid}}$$

$$\delta = \left(\frac{T}{\Gamma} \ln \frac{P_{SVP}(T)}{P} \right)^{-1/3}$$

$$\Gamma = 1100 \text{K}\text{\AA}^3$$

■ Compressibility : κ_T

$$\kappa_T = \frac{1}{n^2 RT} \left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial n} \right)_{T=\text{const.}}^{-1}$$

■ Isosteric heat of sorption: q_{st}

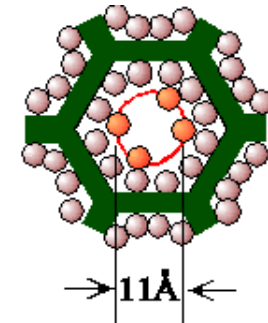
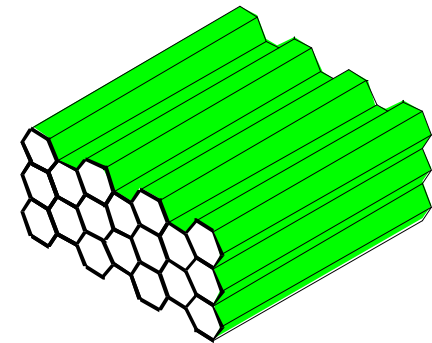
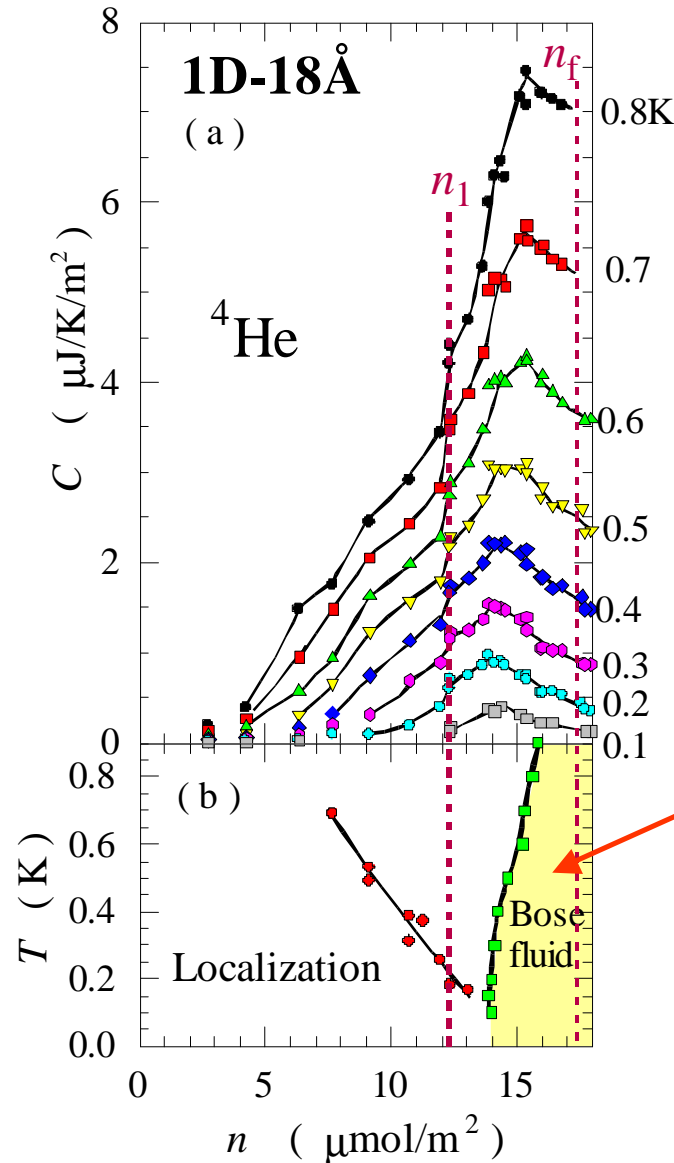
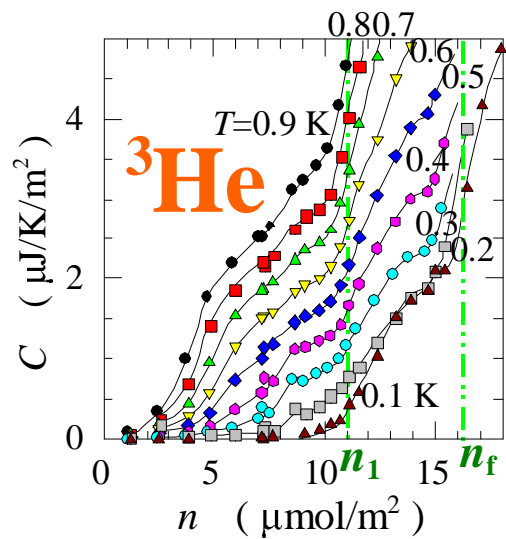
$$q_{st} = - \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial (1/T)} \right)_{n=\text{const}}$$

H. Ikegami, T. Okuno, Y. Yamato, J. Taniguchi, N. Wada, S. Inagaki, and Y. Fukushima, Phys. Rev. B68 (2003)092501

□ ^4He Bose Fluids Formed in 1D-18Å Pores

FSM-16(18Å)

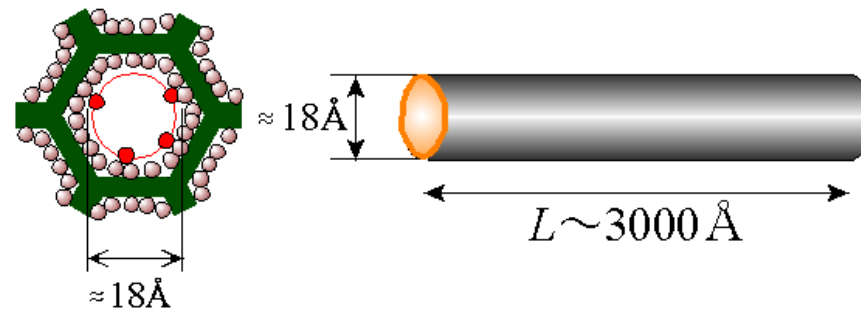
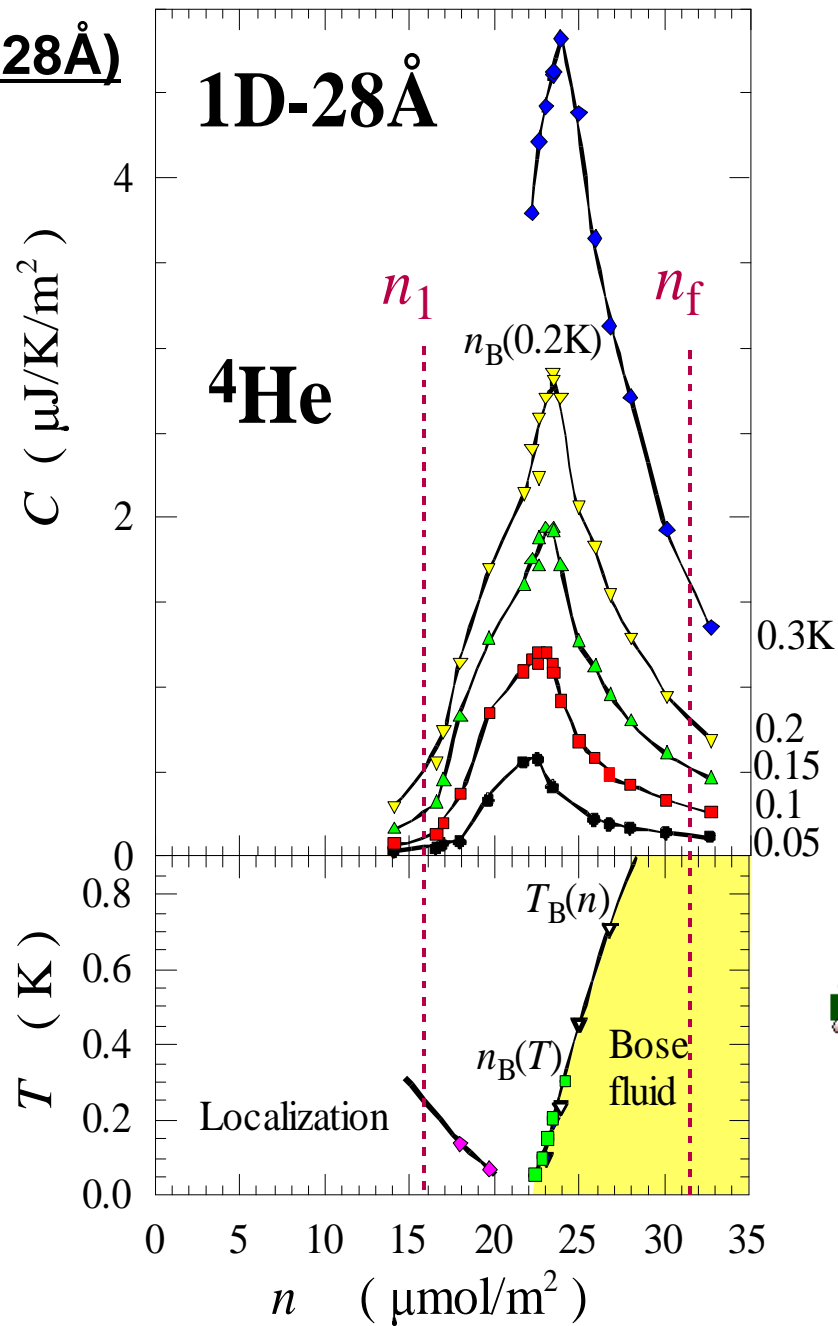
Quantum fluids above n_1



**Nanotube
of
Bose fluid**

□ ^4He Bose Fluids in 1D-28Å Pores

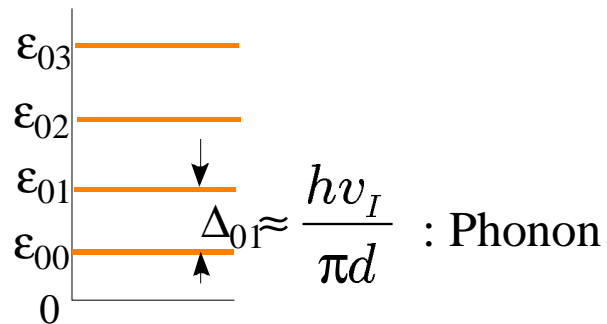
FSM-16(28Å)



□ 1D Condition for Phonon Heat Capacity



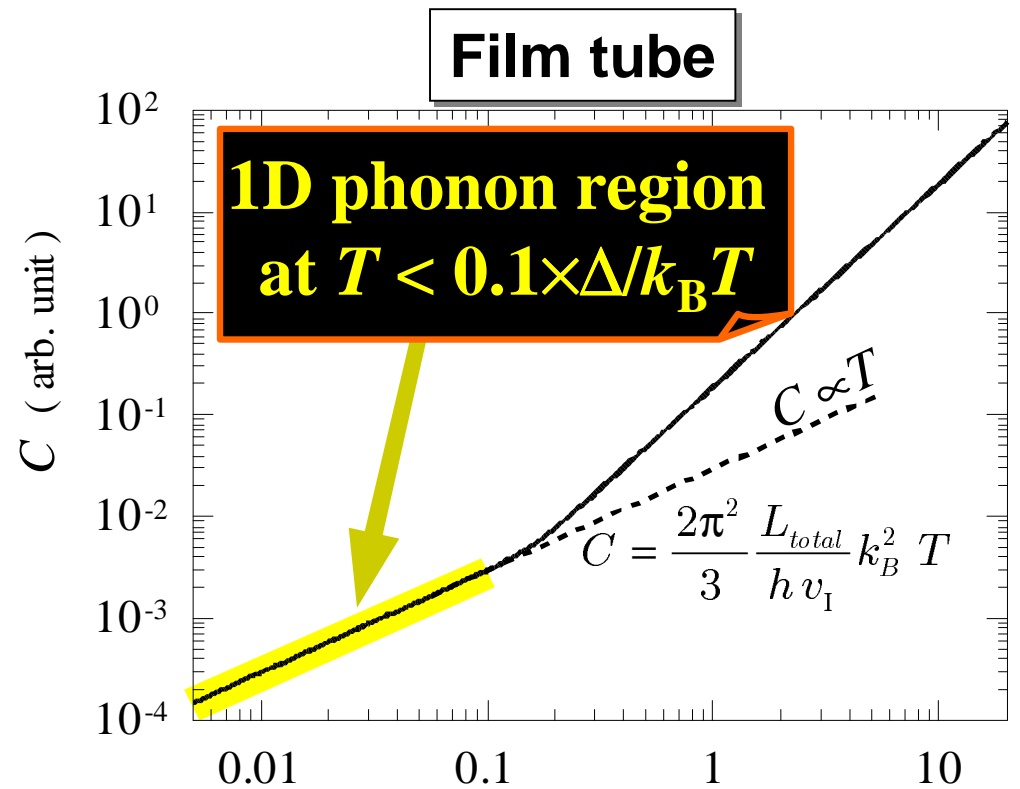
Eigen state in the crosssection



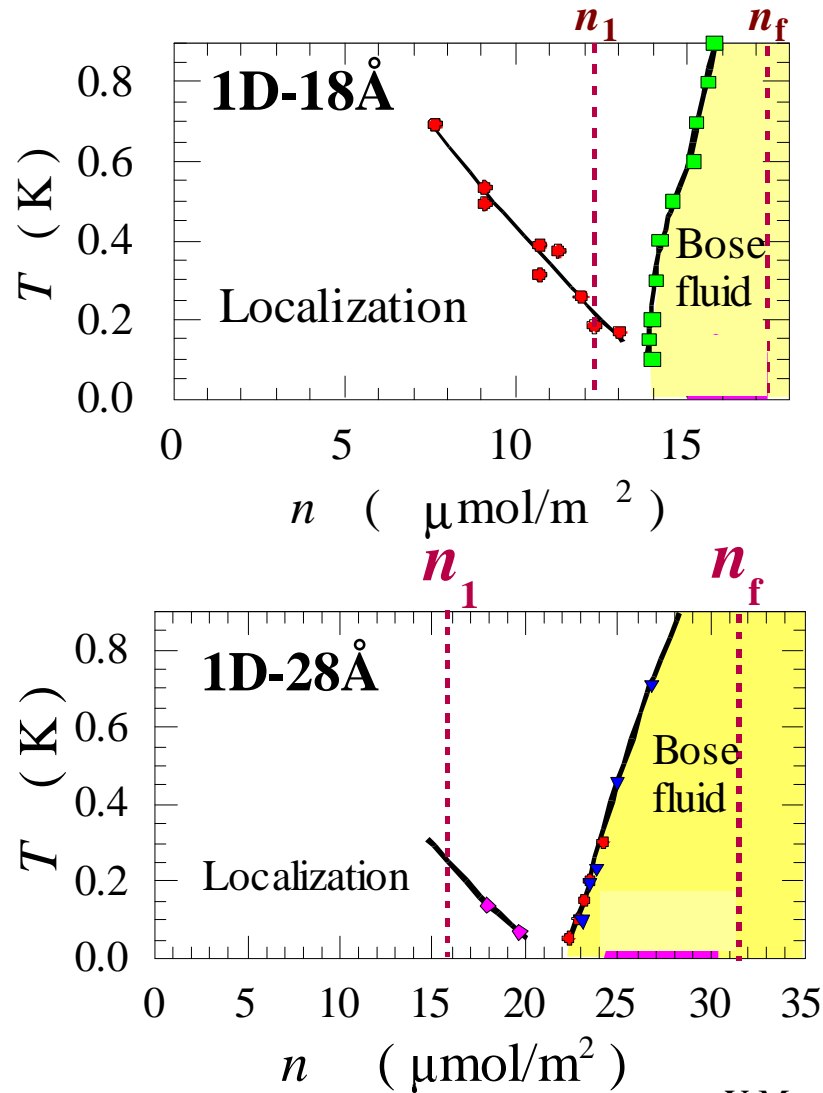
Phonon energy in 1D film tube

$$E_{k0l} = \sqrt{(v_I \hbar k)^2 + (k_B \Delta_{0l})^2}$$

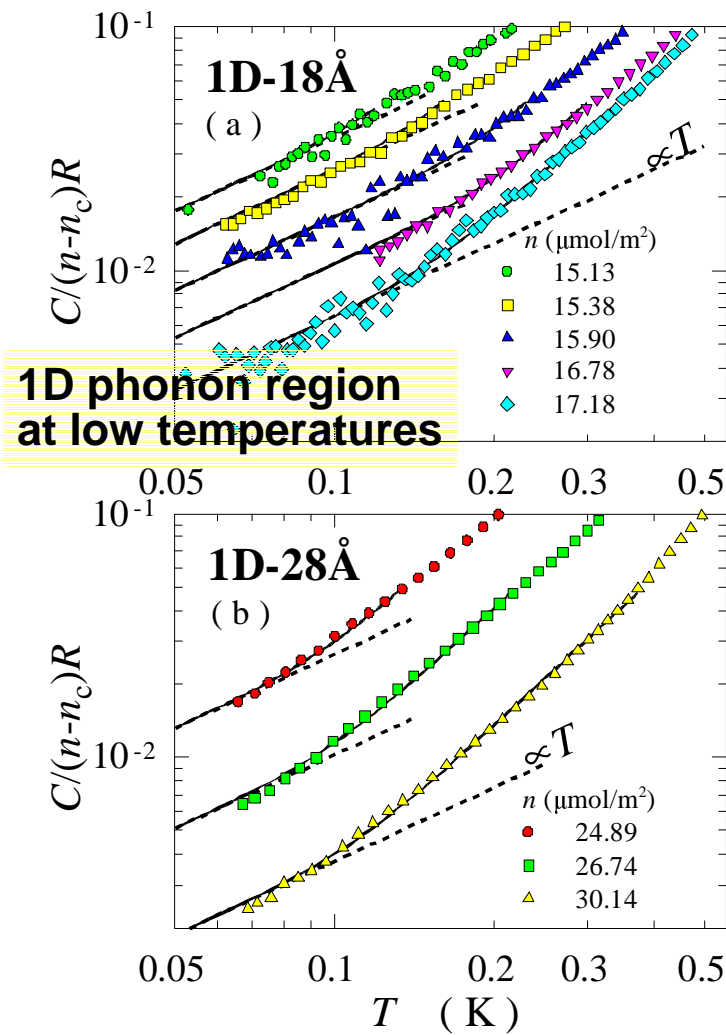
3D	2D
Bulk liquid ^4He (SVP)	^4He fluid films on Hectorite
$C \propto T^3$ below 0.7K	$C \propto T^2$ below 0.2-0.3K
$v_I = 239\text{m/sec}$	$v_I = 100\text{-}200\text{m/sec}$



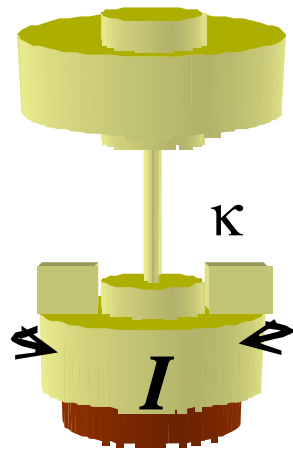
1D Phonon Region in 1D-18 and 28Å Nanopores



$$C \propto T \text{ at } T < 0.1 \times \Delta_{01}/k_B$$



Observation of Superfluid by Oscillator

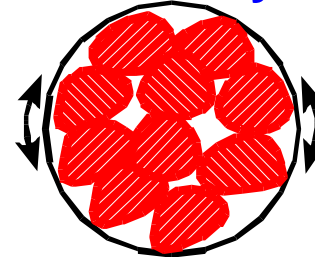


$$F = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{I}}$$

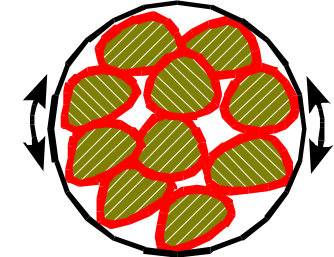
$$\Delta F = [\text{He in pores}] + [\text{grain surface}]$$

$$\Delta F = [\text{grain surface}]$$

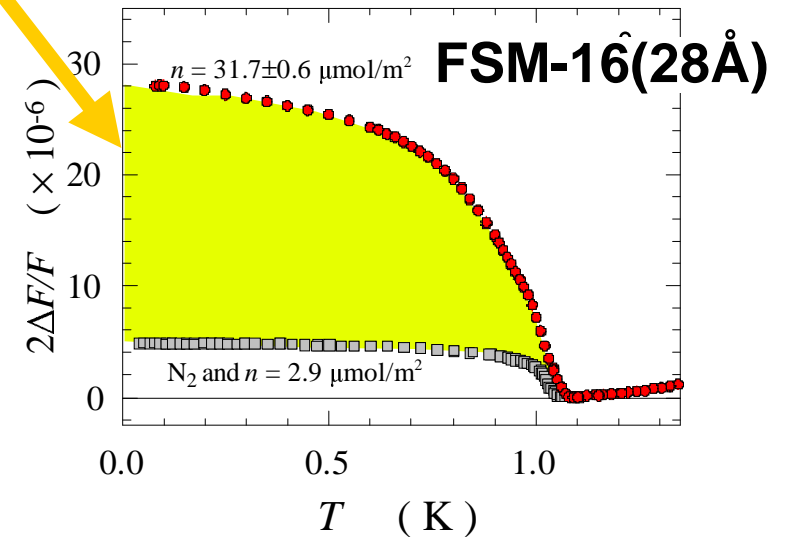
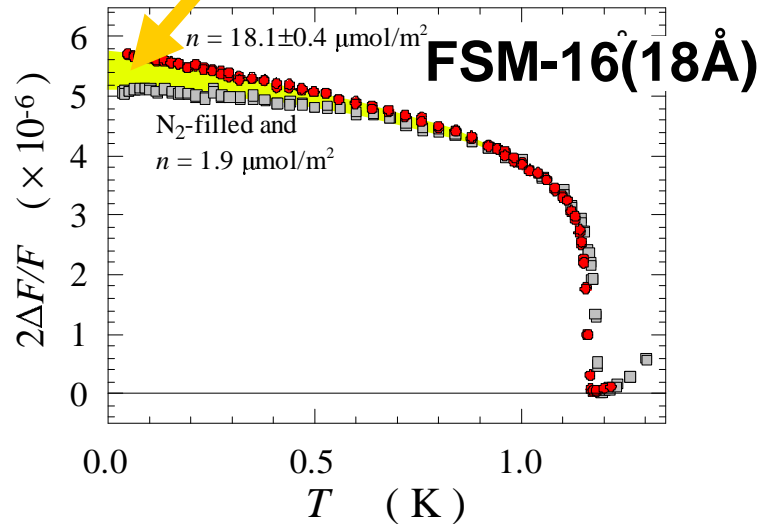
⁴He-only



N₂-filled



Superfluid
in
Nanopores

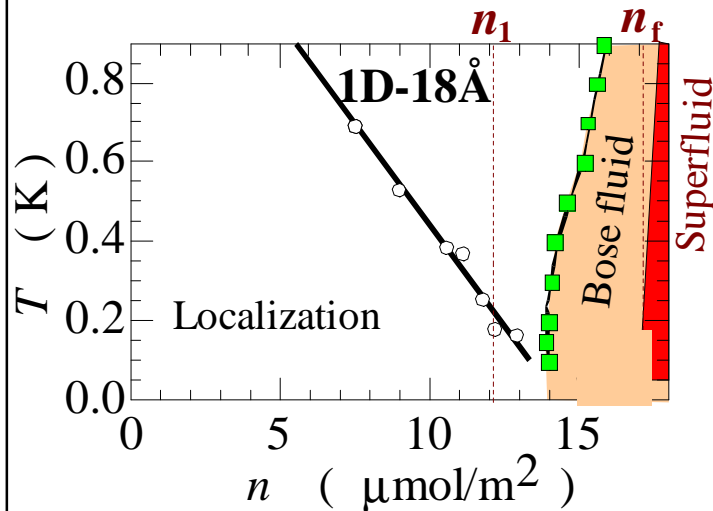


H. Ikegami, Y. Yamato, T. Okuno, J. Taniguchi, and N. Wada
J. Low Temp. Phys. **138**, 171 (2005)

Phase diagrams of ^4He in 1D Nanopores

FSM-16(18Å)

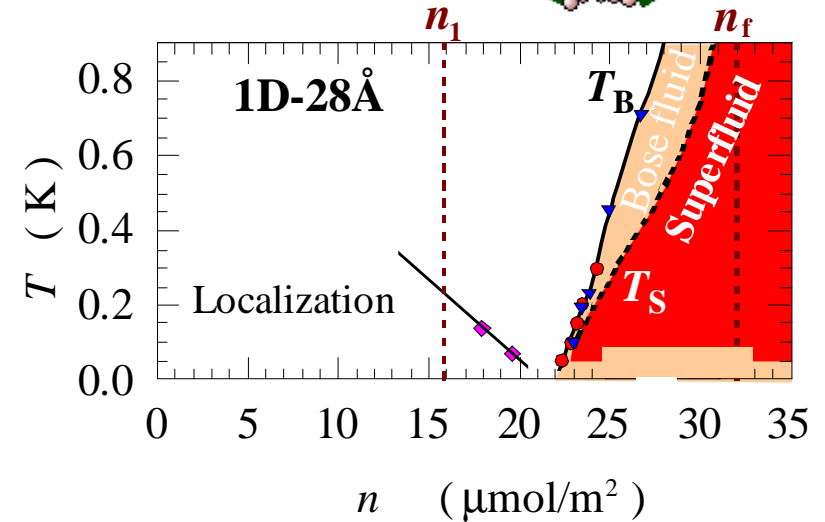
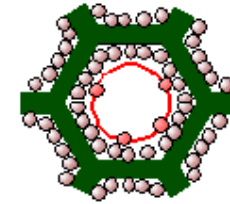
^4He fluid tube:
11Å



1D pores
“Bose fluid”
≠
“Superfluid”

FSM-16(28Å)

^4He fluid tube:
18Å

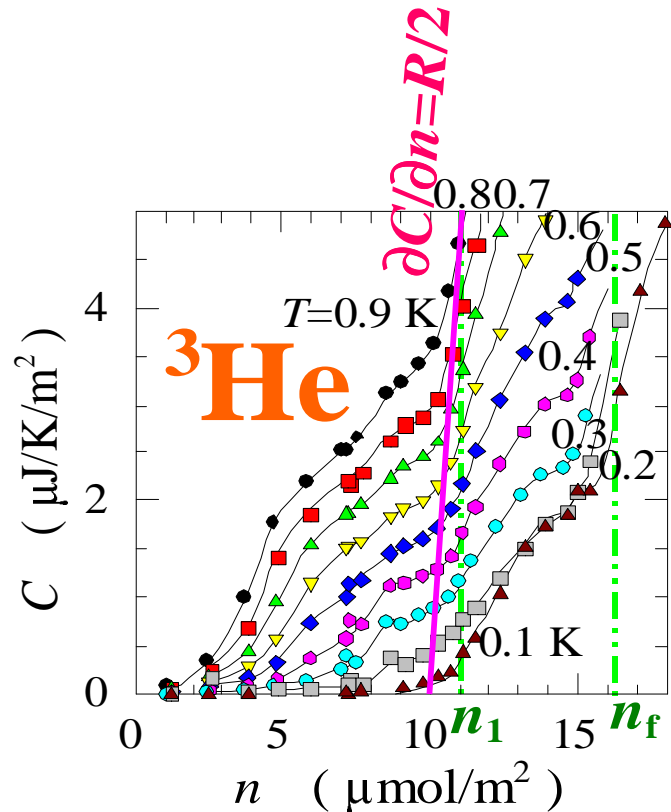


^4He in FSM-16

- Nanotubes of ^4He Bose fluid films
- 1D phonon state at $T < 1/10 \times \Delta_{01}/k_B$
- “ Superfluid ” \subset “ Bose fluid ”

□ Non-interacting ^3He Gas on ^4He layers

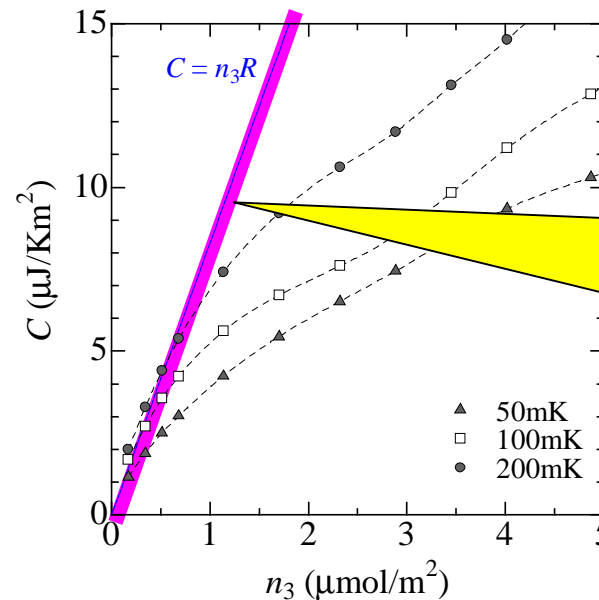
Pure ^3He in 1D-18Å pores



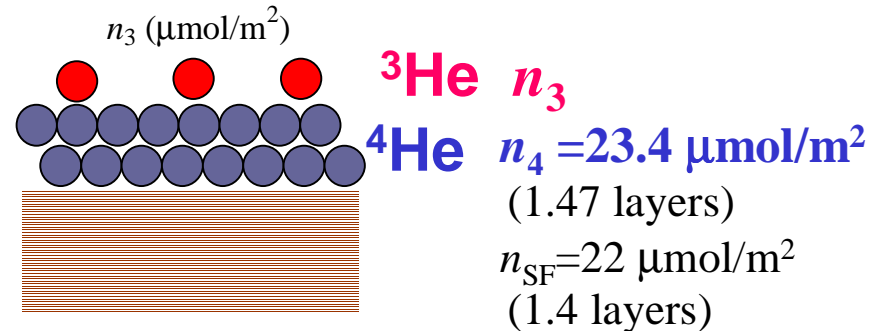
- ^3He fluids with some interactions

$$\partial C / \partial n < R/2 \text{ or } R$$

^3He Boltzman gas on ^4He -preplated 28Å pores



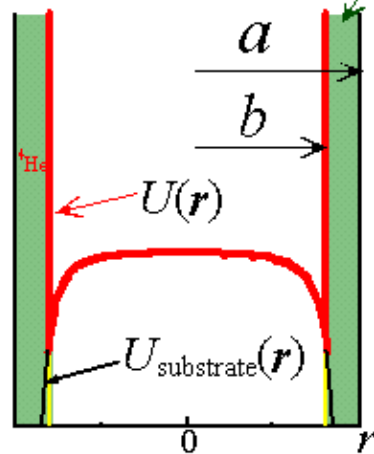
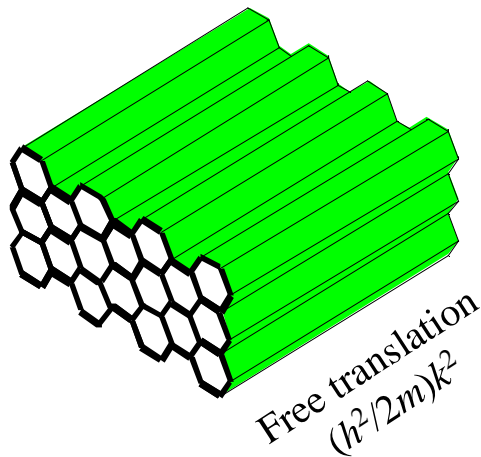
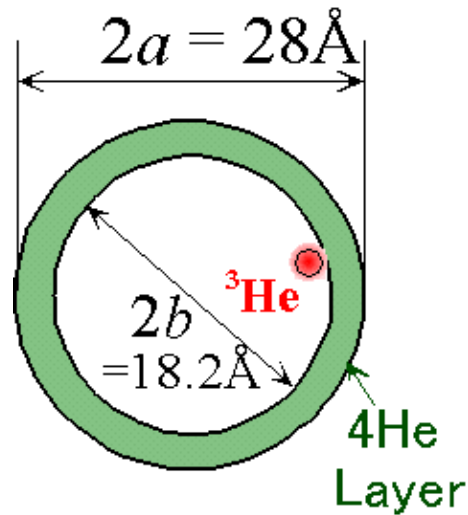
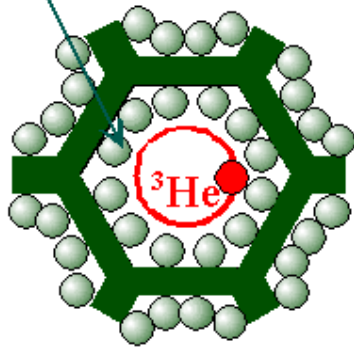
2D ^3He gas
On
 ^4He layers



Discrete Energy levels of ^3He in Crosssection

FSM-16(28Å)

^4He layer of $1.47n_1(5.5\text{Å})$



$$E_{klm} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k^2 + \Delta_{lm}$$

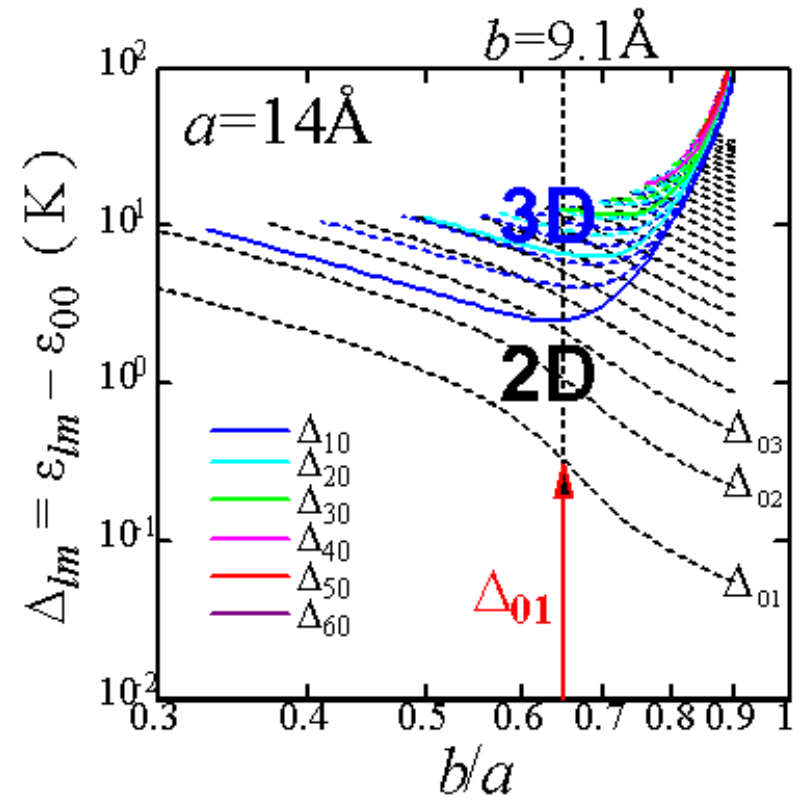
$$H = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(r)$$

$$H\Psi_{lm}(r, \varphi) = \varepsilon_{lm}\Psi_{lm}(r, \varphi)$$

$$\Delta_{lm} = \varepsilon_{lm} - \varepsilon_{00}$$

l : number of nodes in r

m : number of nodes in φ

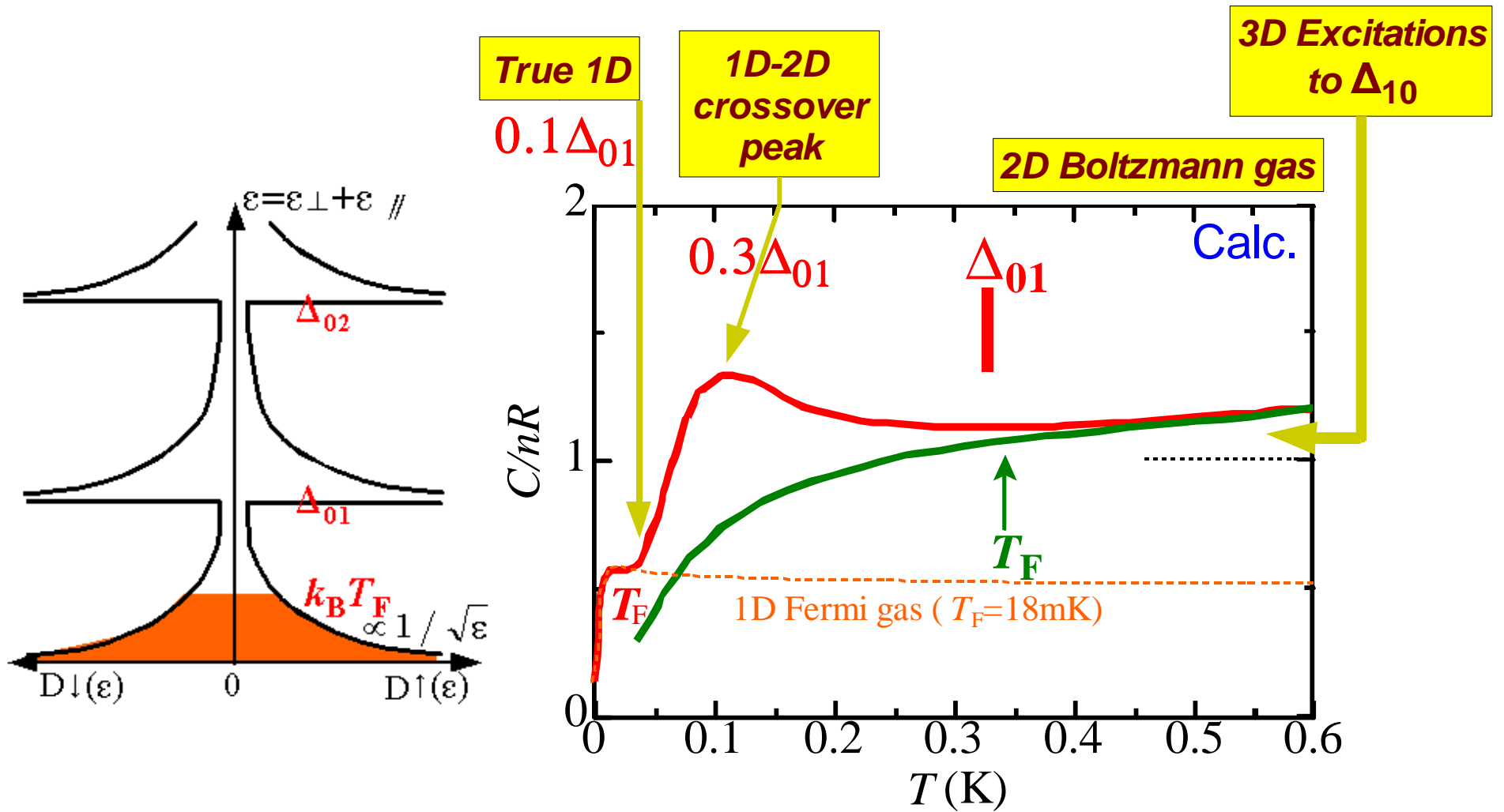


T. Matsushita, R. Toda, J. Taniguchi, H. Ikegami, and N. Wada : J. Low Temp. Phys. **138** (2005) 289-294.

Y. Matsushita, J. Taniguchi, A. Yamaguchi, H. Ishimoto, H. Ikegami, T. Matsushita, N. Wada, S.M. Gatica, M.W. Cole, and F. Ancilotto

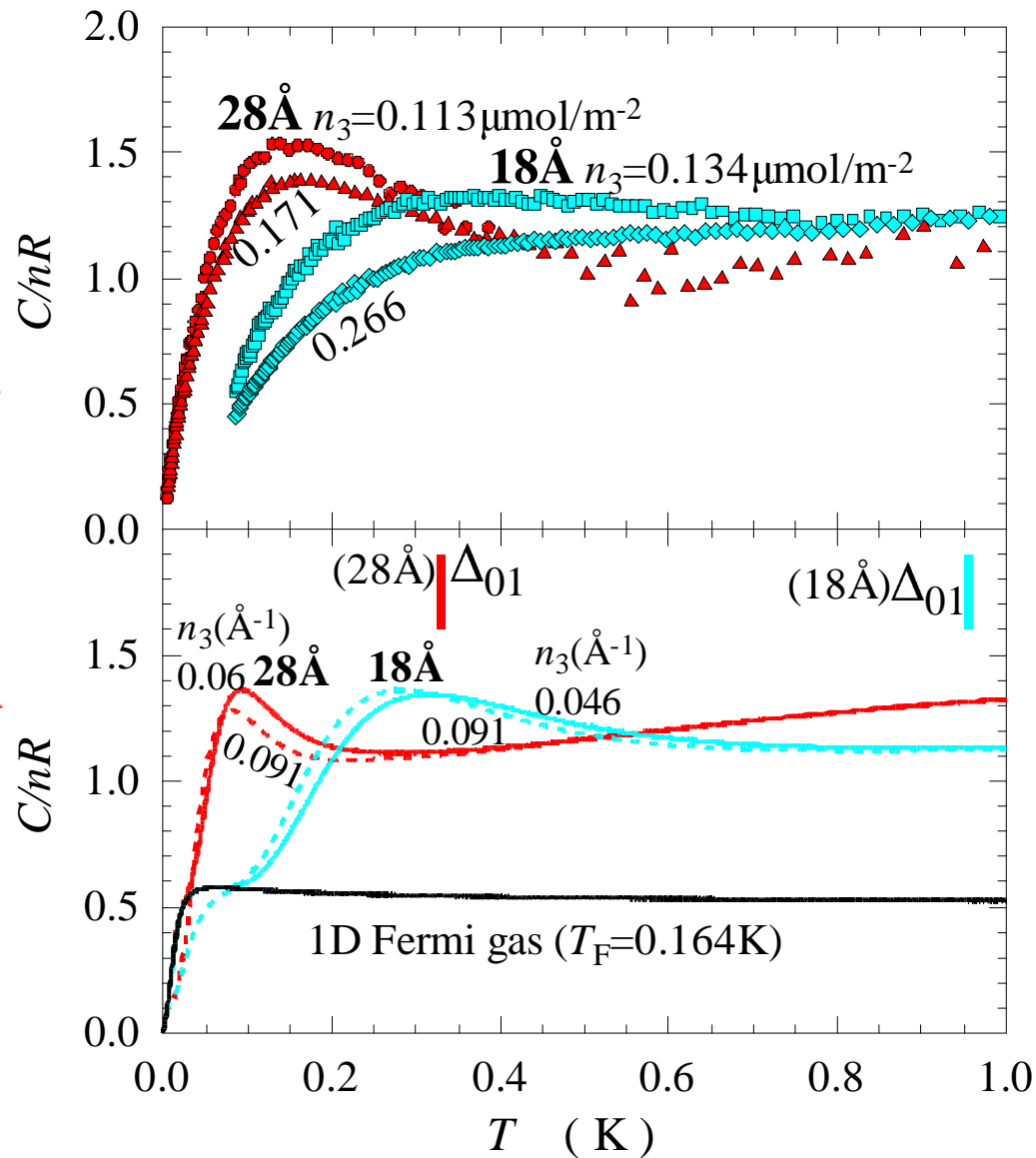
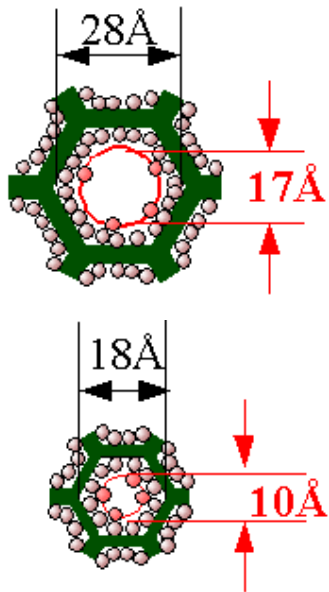
J. Low Temp. Phys. **138** (2005) 211-216.

□ ^3He Heat Capacity of 1D-2D Crossover



□ 1D-2D Crossover Heat Capacities of ^3He

FSM-16
Preplated with
 ^4He layers



**1D-2D
crossover peak**
(28\AA): $\approx 0.15\text{K}$
(18\AA): $\approx 0.35\text{K}$

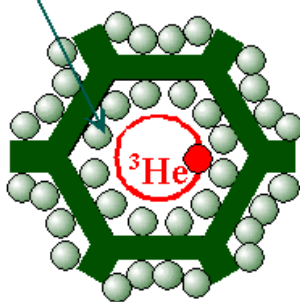
Y. Matsushita, J. Taniguchi, A. Yamaguchi, H. Ishimoto, H. Ikegami,
T. Matsushita, N. Wada, S.M. Gatica, M.W. Cole, and F. Ancilotto
J. Low Temp. Phys. **138** (2005) 211-216.

Y. Matsushita, T. Matsushita, R. Toda, M.Hieda, N. Wada,
LT24, PA-Tu-29

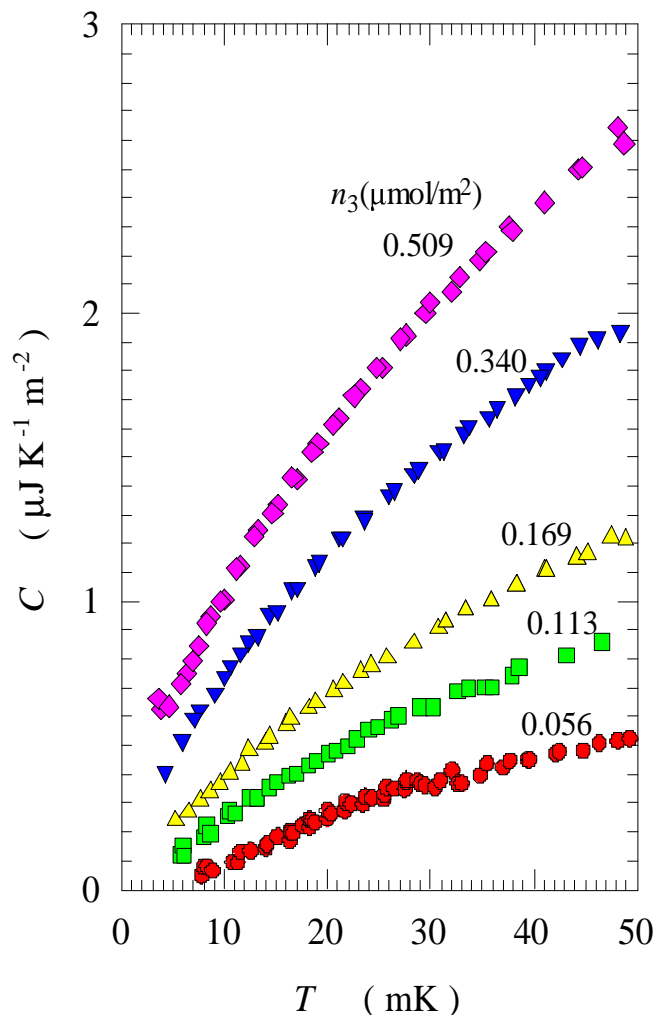
□ Degenerate ^3He of 1D Nanotubes

^3He nanotube (18Å)
in
1D-28Å pores

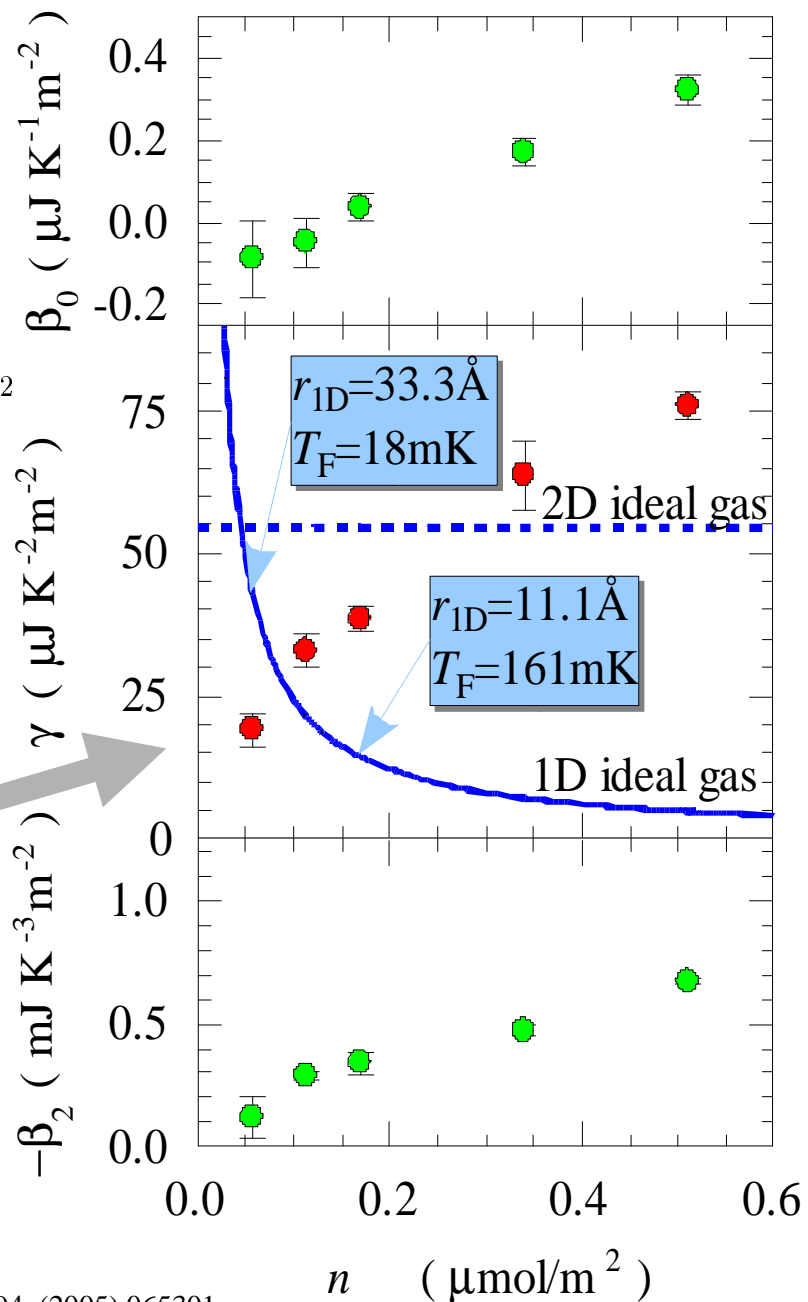
^4He layer of $1.47n_1$ (5.5Å)



$$C / n = \beta_0 + \gamma T + \beta_2 T^2$$



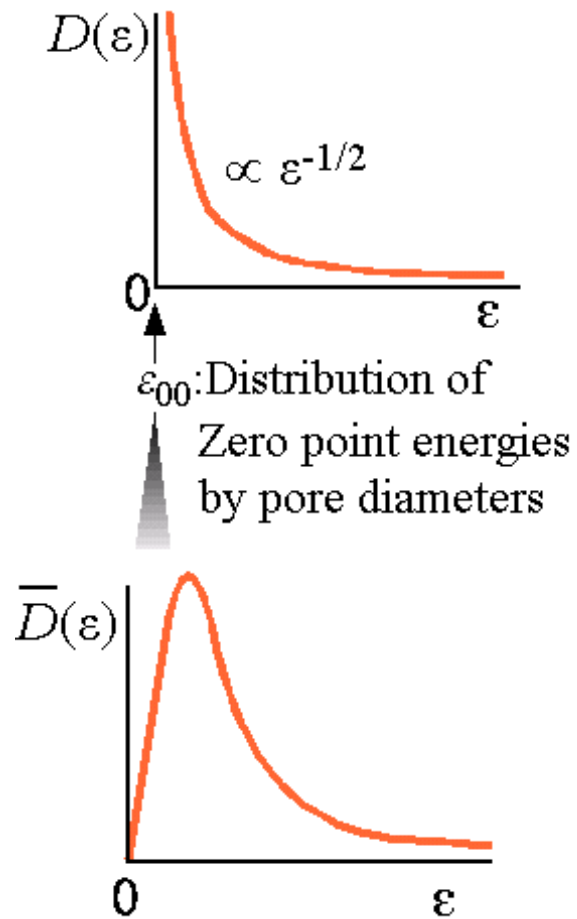
γ vs n
Not $\gamma \propto 1/n$ of
1D ideal gas



□ Possible Degenerate States of ^3He in 1D Pores

Heterogeneity of pores

M.W. Cole, F. Ancilotto, and S.M. Gatica,
J. Low Temp. Phys. **138** 195-200 (2005).

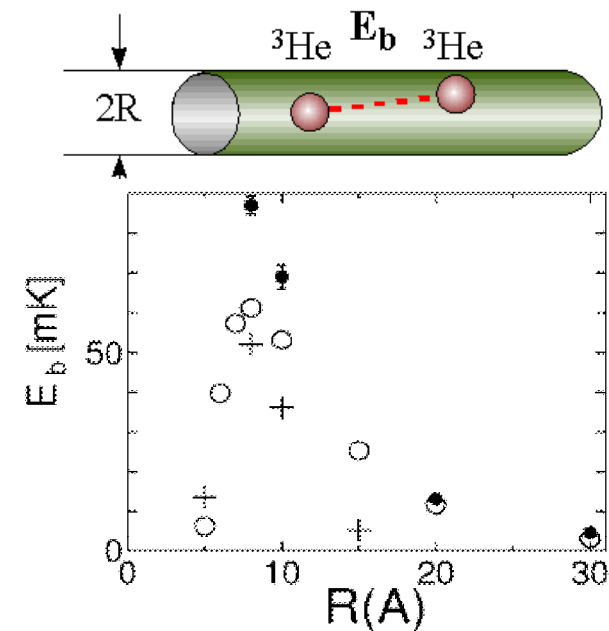


^3He - ^3He interactions

Y. Okaue, and D.S. Hirashima,
J. Phys. Chem. Solids (2005) in press.

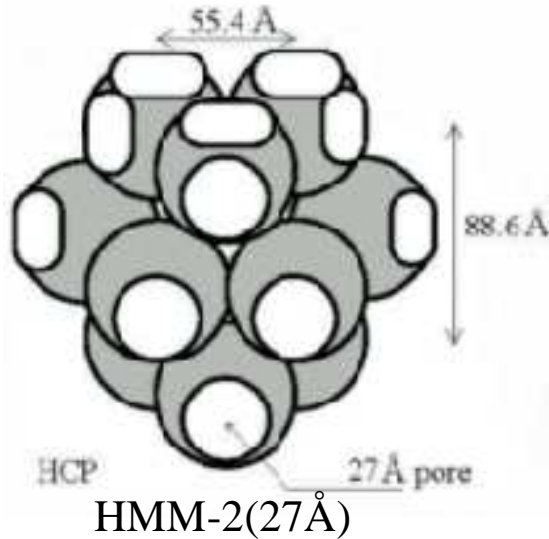
Y. Okaue, Y. Saiga, and D.S. Hirashima
LT24 PA-Tu-34

Possible binding energy $E_b \approx 50\text{mK}$

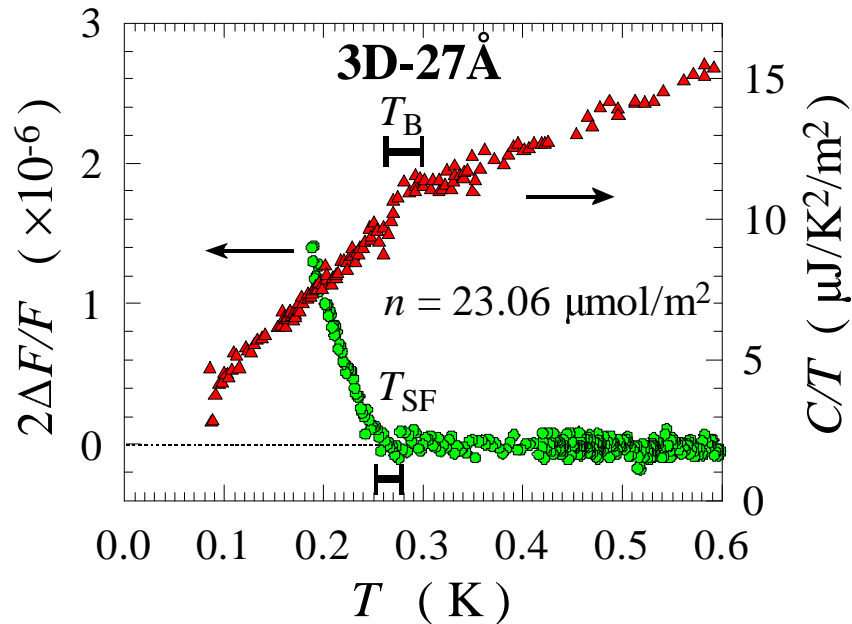
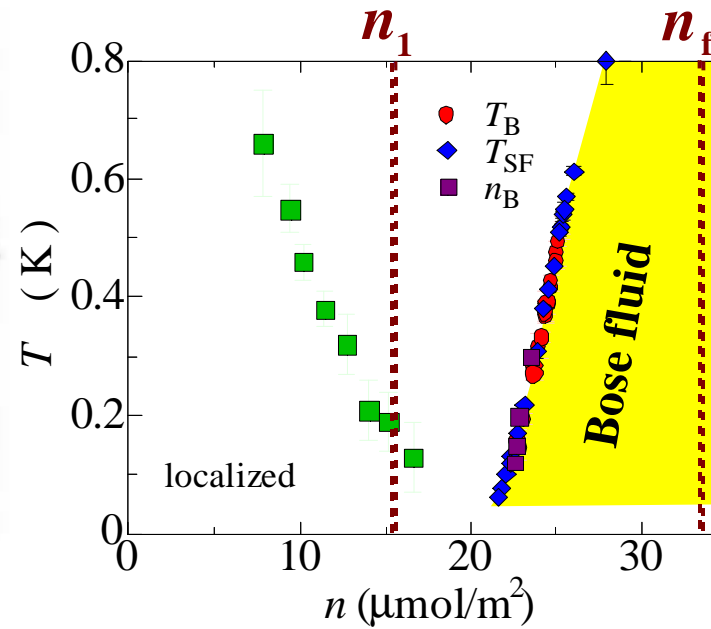


□ Bose Fluid of ^4He in 3D-27Å Nanopores

3D-nanopores



Phase diagram



^4He in 3D Nanopores

▪ **” Superfluid ” = “ Bose fluid ”**

R.Toda, T.Yamada, J.Taniguchi, T.Matsushita, and N.Wada,
Physica B, **329-333**, 282 (2003).

T.Yamada, R.Toda, Y.Matsushita, T.Matsushita, and N.Wada,
J. Low Temp. Phys., **134**, 601 (2004).

□ Our studies in “ Superclean Materials”

^4He Bose fluids in nanopores

- To realize 0D, 1D, 2D and 3D Bose fluids
- BEC and superfluid in N -dimensional ^4He Bose fluids

^3He Fermi fluids in nanopores

- To study 1D- ^3He fluids
- Interactions in N -dimensional degenerate ^3He fluids