

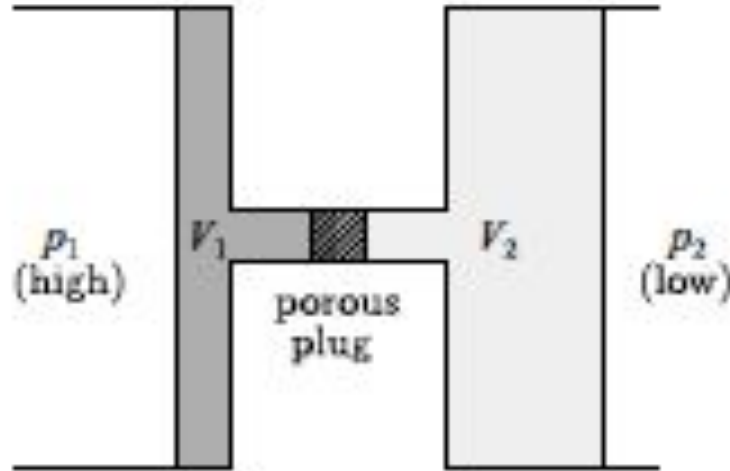
50 Shades of Cooling

PHYS 114 Li Tian
Prof. Amy Graves

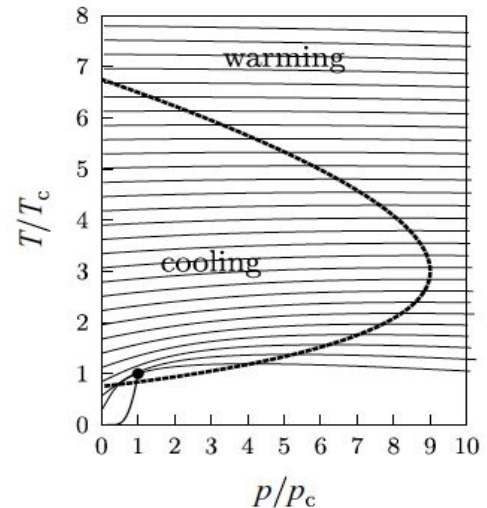
What do we know about cooling already?

Joule-Kelvin Expansion

****Gas slightly cools
when it expands into a
2nd evacuated vessel**



$$\Delta T = \int_{p_1}^{p_2} \frac{1}{C_p} \left[T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p - V \right] dp.$$

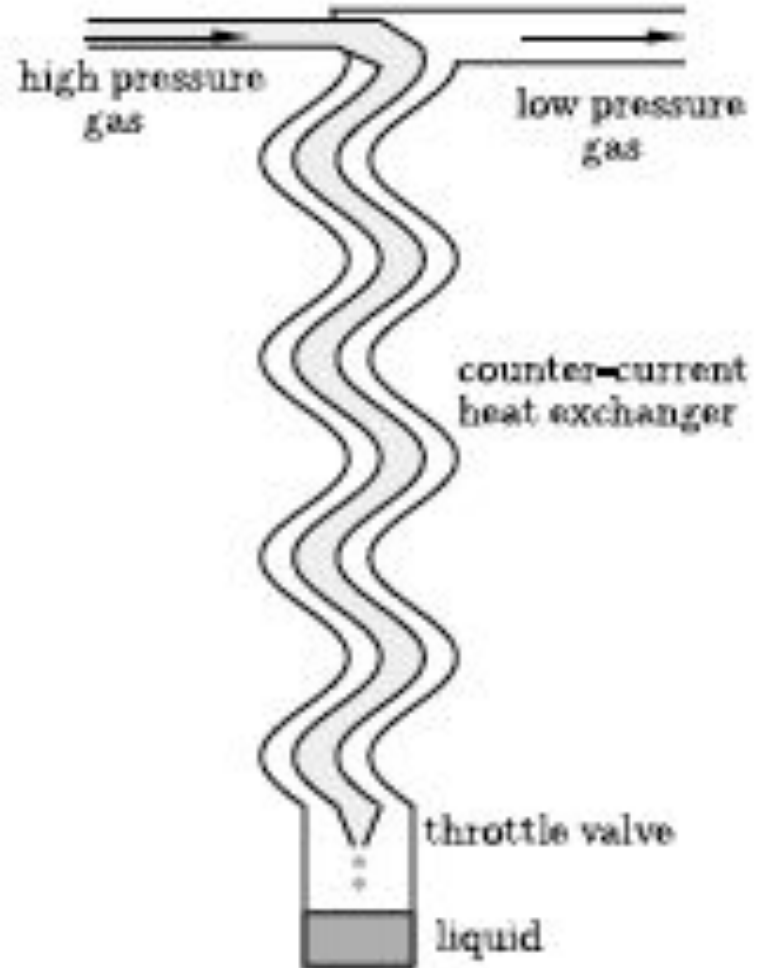


Joule-Kelvin Expansion Applied

^4He	H_2	N_2	Ar	CO_2
43	204	607	794	1275

Gas Liquefier

But we are not satisfied...



Way to 0.1 K: Evaporative Cooling

** Liquid turning gas demands energy

** Pressure ↓, boiling point ↓

He4 ~1K

He3 ~0.3K

Ex. Liquid Helium

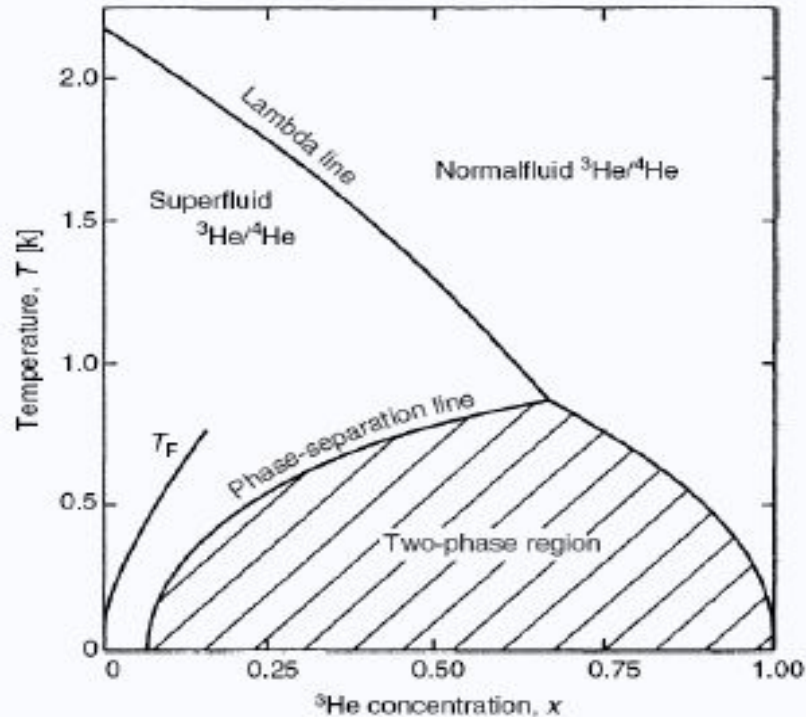
Pump away the vapor to reduce pressure ⇒
cool liquid helium through evaporation

But we are not satisfied...

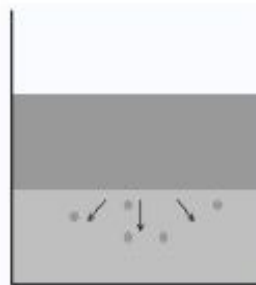
**WHY? Fascinating
phenomenon @ mK, μ K**

March to mK: Helium Dilution Refrigerator

**** “Evaporate” pure liquid He_3 into He_3+He_4 mixture**



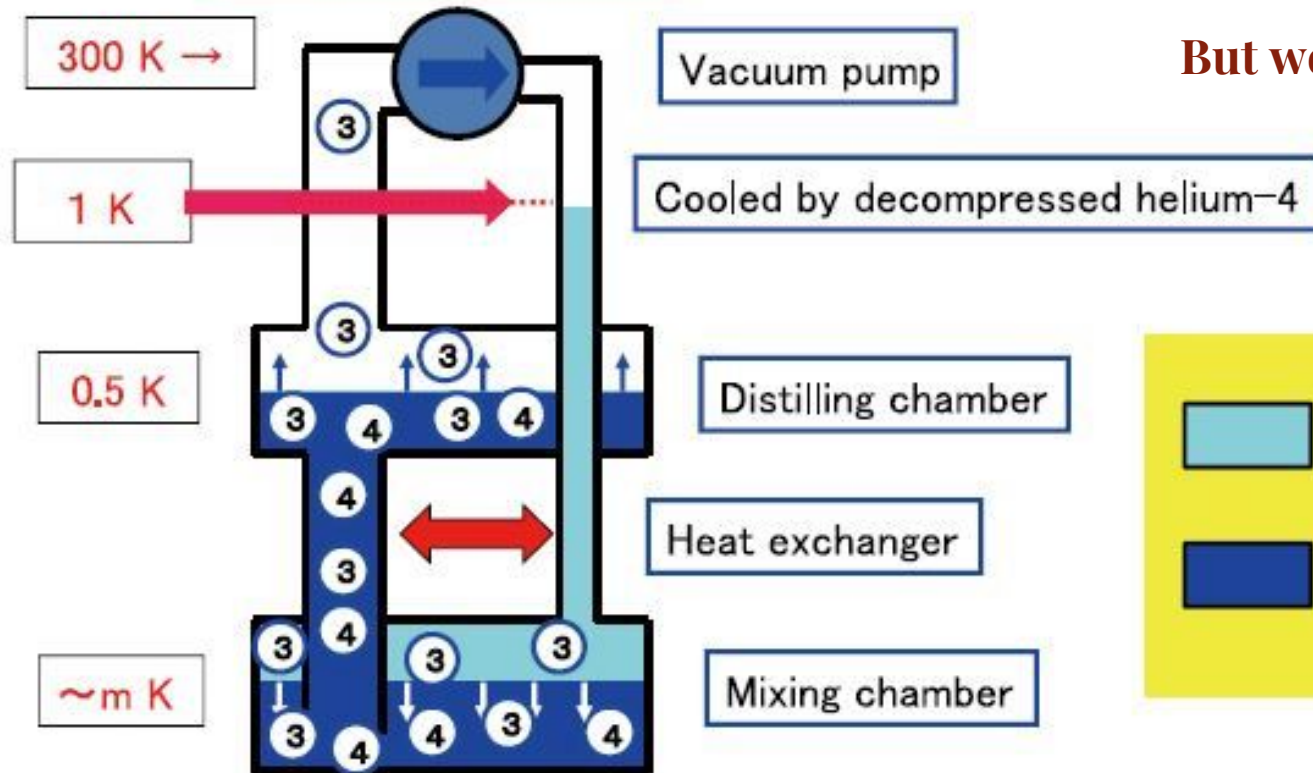
Note that in the dilute phase,
the solubility of ^3He = 6.6% even $T \sim 0$ K.
=> Property that allows us to COOL



Concentrated phase (nearly pure ^3He)

Dilute phase (mostly ^4He , up to 6.6% ^3He)

March to mK: Helium Dilution Refrigerator



But we are not satisfied...

Dense phase
(pure helium-3)

Dilute phase
(6% helium-3 and
94% helium-4)

Crawl to μK : Magnetic Cooling

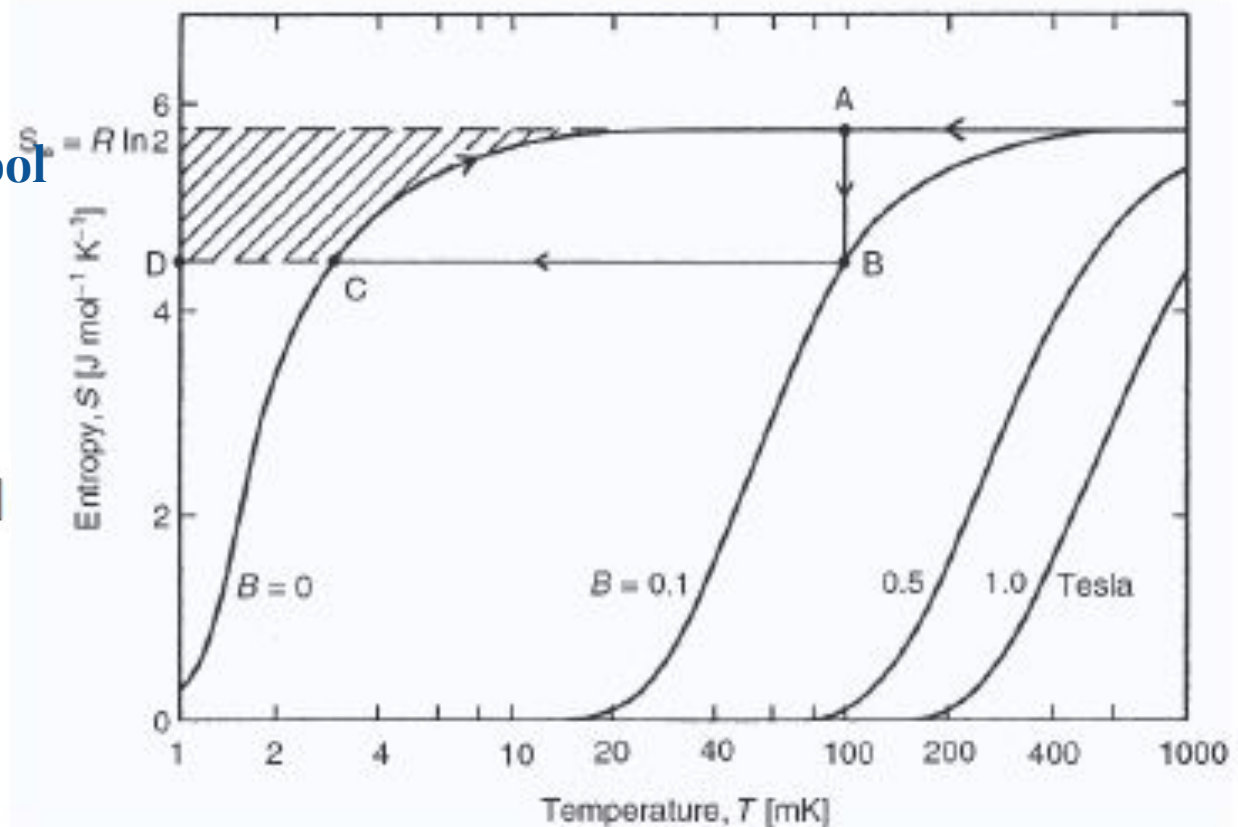
**** Utilize properties of paramagnetic salts to cool**

Concept simplified:

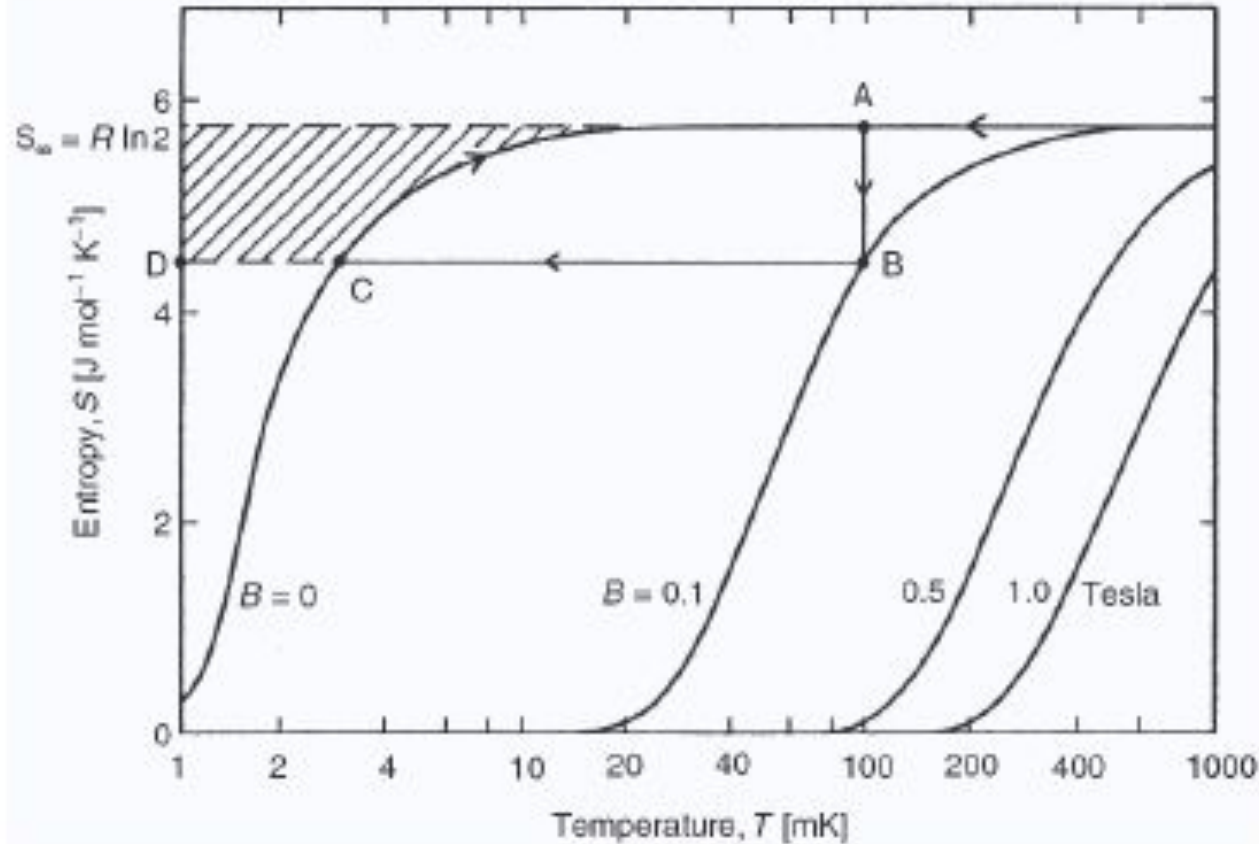
1D Ising Chain

$$S = Nk \left[\ln(e^{2\beta J} + 1) - \frac{2\beta J}{1 + e^{-2\beta J}} \right]$$

$$M = N\mu \tanh(\mu B / kT)$$

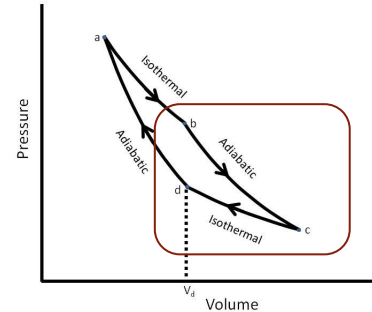


Crawl to ωK : Magnetic Cooling

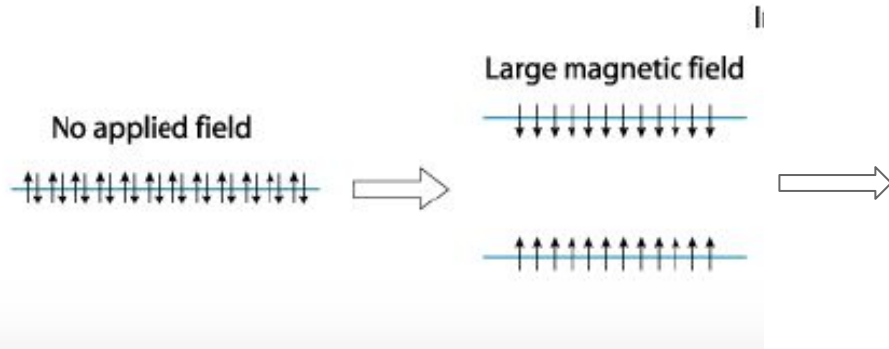


Cooling steps:

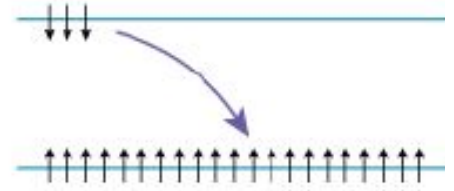
1. Recooling (A)
2. Turn on B-field (A-B)
3. Adiabatic demagnetization (B-C)



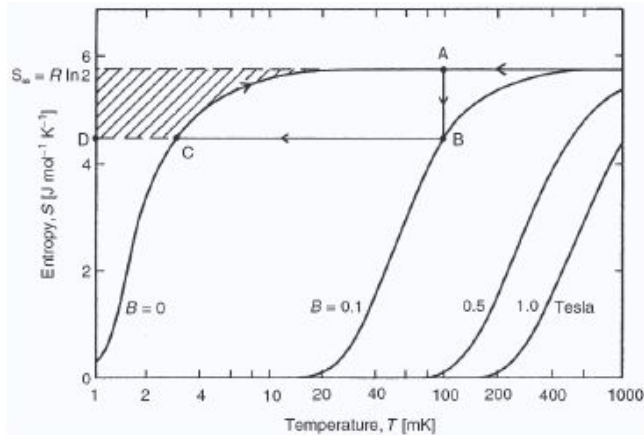
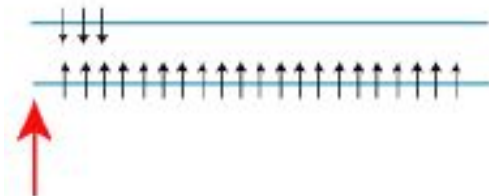
Crawl to ω_K : Magnetic Cooling (Physical view)



Precooling removes energy from the system so spins occupy lower energy level



Remove from heat bath



Crawl to μK : Magnetic Cooling Improvement

$$M = N\mu \tanh (\mu B / kT)$$

Why don't we turn off B to obtain absolute zero?

Weak dipole interactions still self-produce a B
Improvement: Nuclear paramagnet

Electronic paramagnet $\sim 1\text{mK}$

Nuclear paramagnet $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{-7} \text{ K}$ (pico)

The Cooling Hierarchy

1. Joule–Kelvin Expansion $\sim \text{K}$
2. Evaporation Cooling $\sim 0.1\text{K}$
3. Dilution Cooling (Helium Refrigerator) $\sim \text{mK}$
4. Magnetic Cooling $\sim \mu\text{K} \sim \text{pK}$
5. Laser Cooling $\sim \text{nK}$