

Thermometry in the B phase

Force acting on unit area of a moving object in $^3\text{He-B}$ (in a simple 1D scattering model):

$$F(v) = -p_F^2 v_F N(0) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta}{kT}\right) v_0 \text{sign}(v) (1 - \exp(-|v|/v_0)),$$

where $v_0 = kT/p_F$.

Vibrating wire with current I and velocity v in magnetic field B : force $F = ILB$, EMF voltage across the wire $V = vLB$.

Velocity response (bold symbols represent complex parameters):

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{i\omega \mathbf{F}/m_w}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2) + i\omega \delta_0 S(|\mathbf{v}|/v_0)}$$

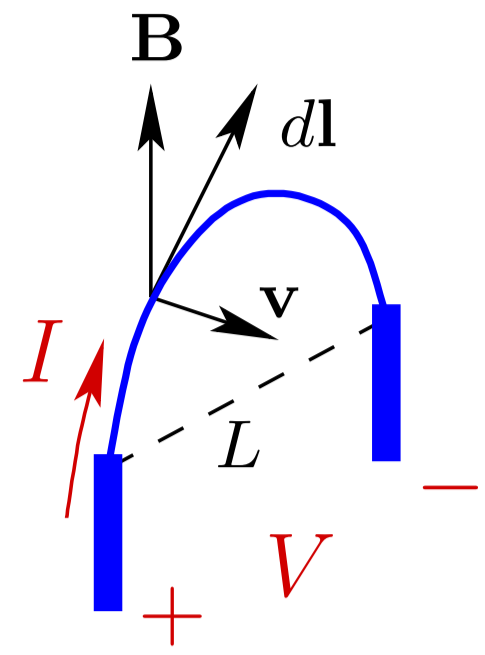
Non-linearity is determined by function S . For 1D model

$$S(x) = \frac{2}{x} \left(I_1(x) - L_{-1}(x) + \frac{2}{\pi} \right)$$

where $I_n(x)$ and $L_n(x)$ are modified Bessel function of first kind and modified Struve function.

Function S is proportional to real part of wire conductance, one can directly measure it:

$$\delta_0 S(|\mathbf{v}|/v_0) = \frac{1}{m_w} \Re \left(\frac{\mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{v}} \right) = \frac{L^2 B^2}{m_w} \Re \left(\frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{V}} \right)$$



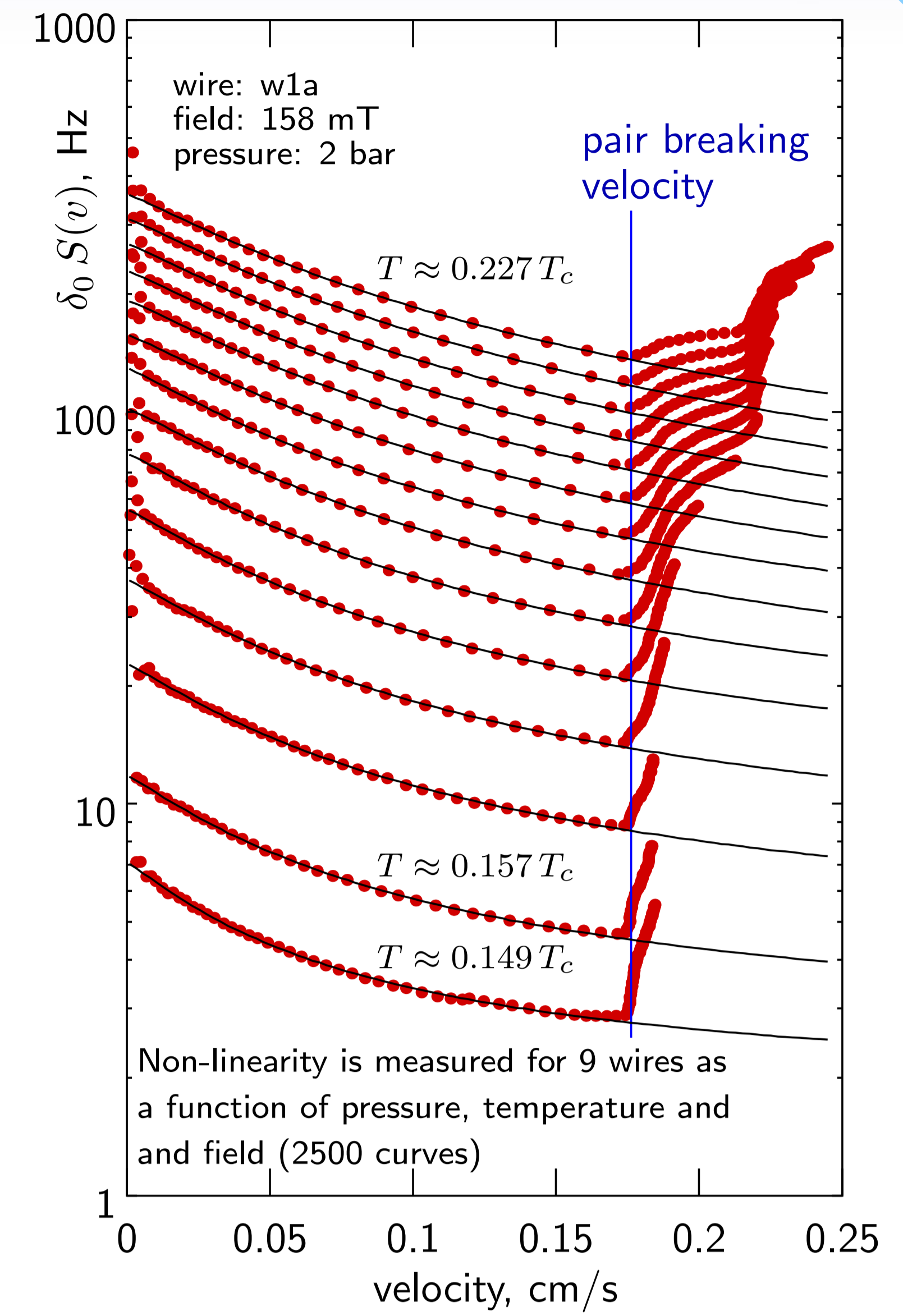
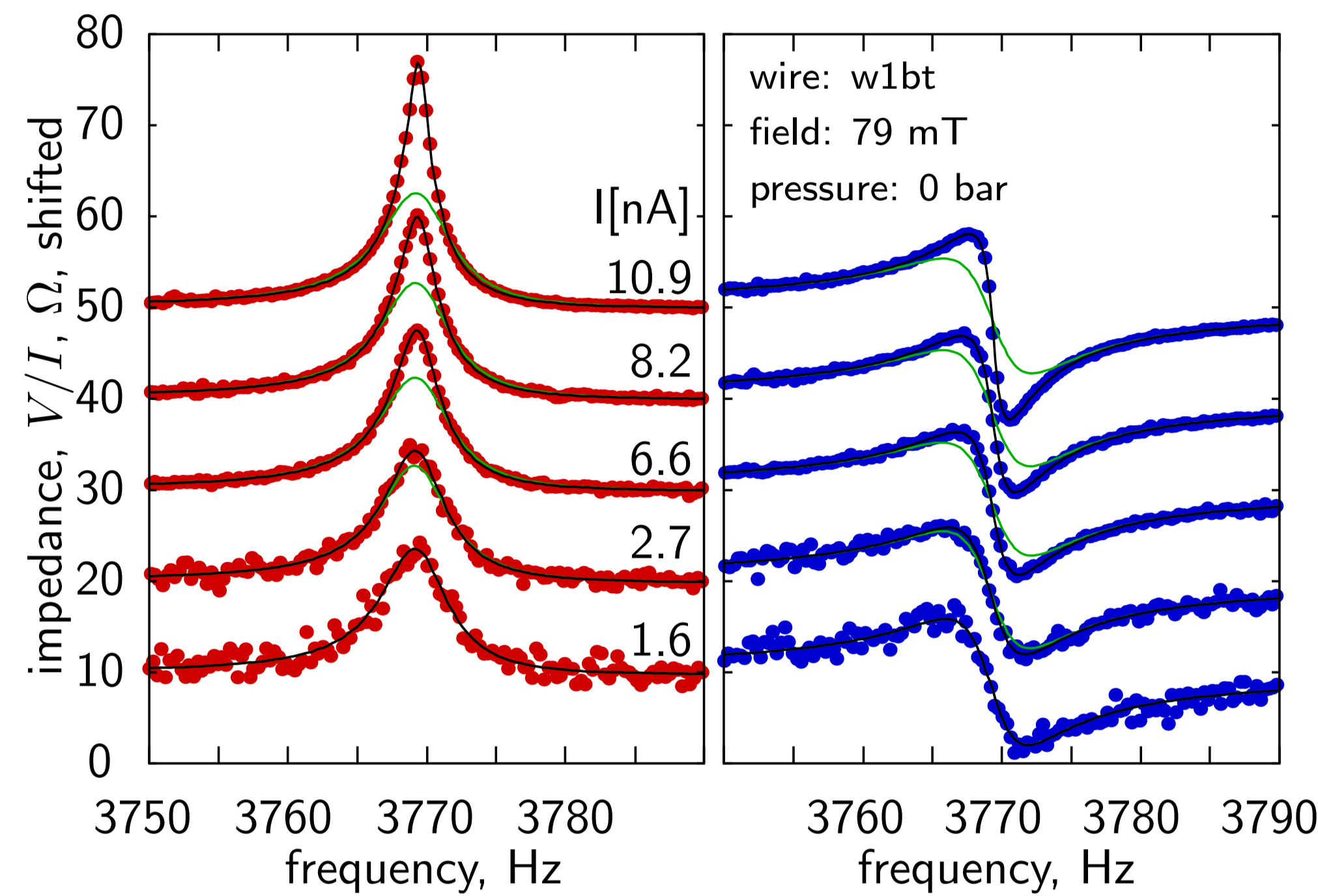
Obtained function S can be used for processing vibrating wire response measured as a function of frequency (picture below), drive, and temperature (picture on the right).

Parameter δ_0 can be found from velocity-dependent damping by extrapolating the function to $v = 0$.

Conversion to temperature:

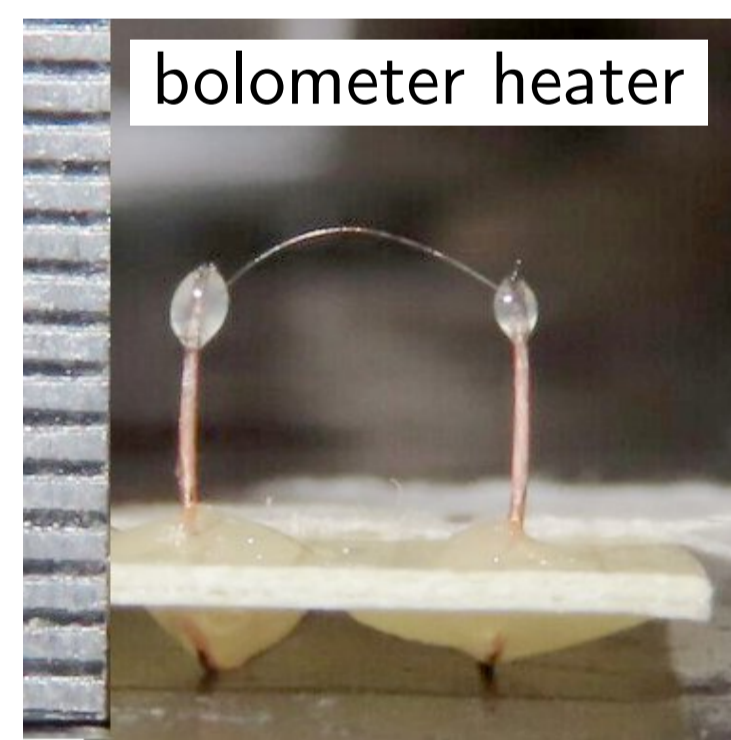
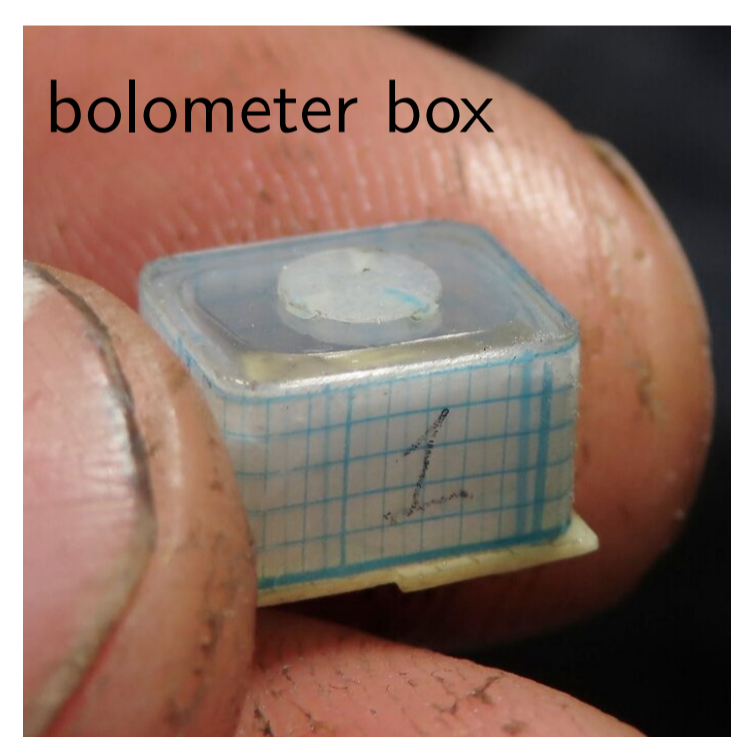
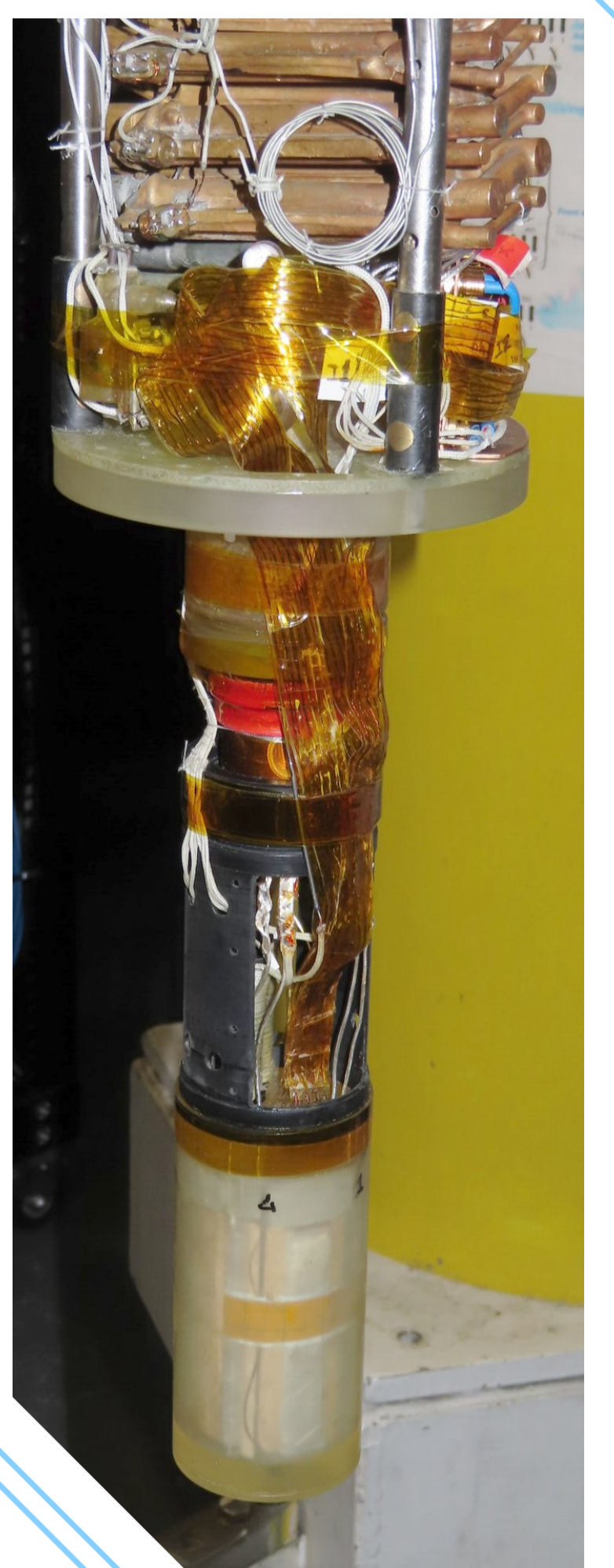
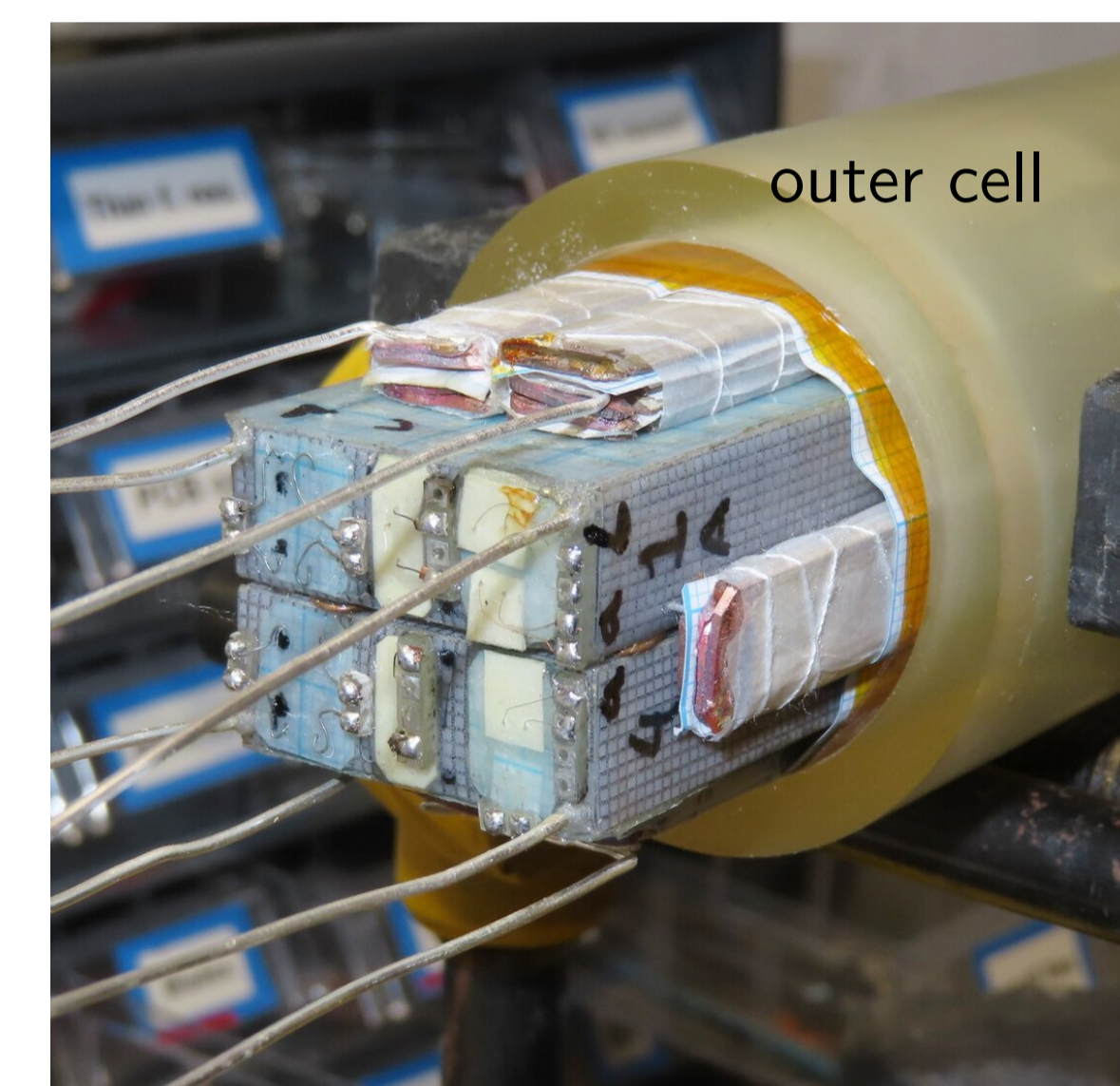
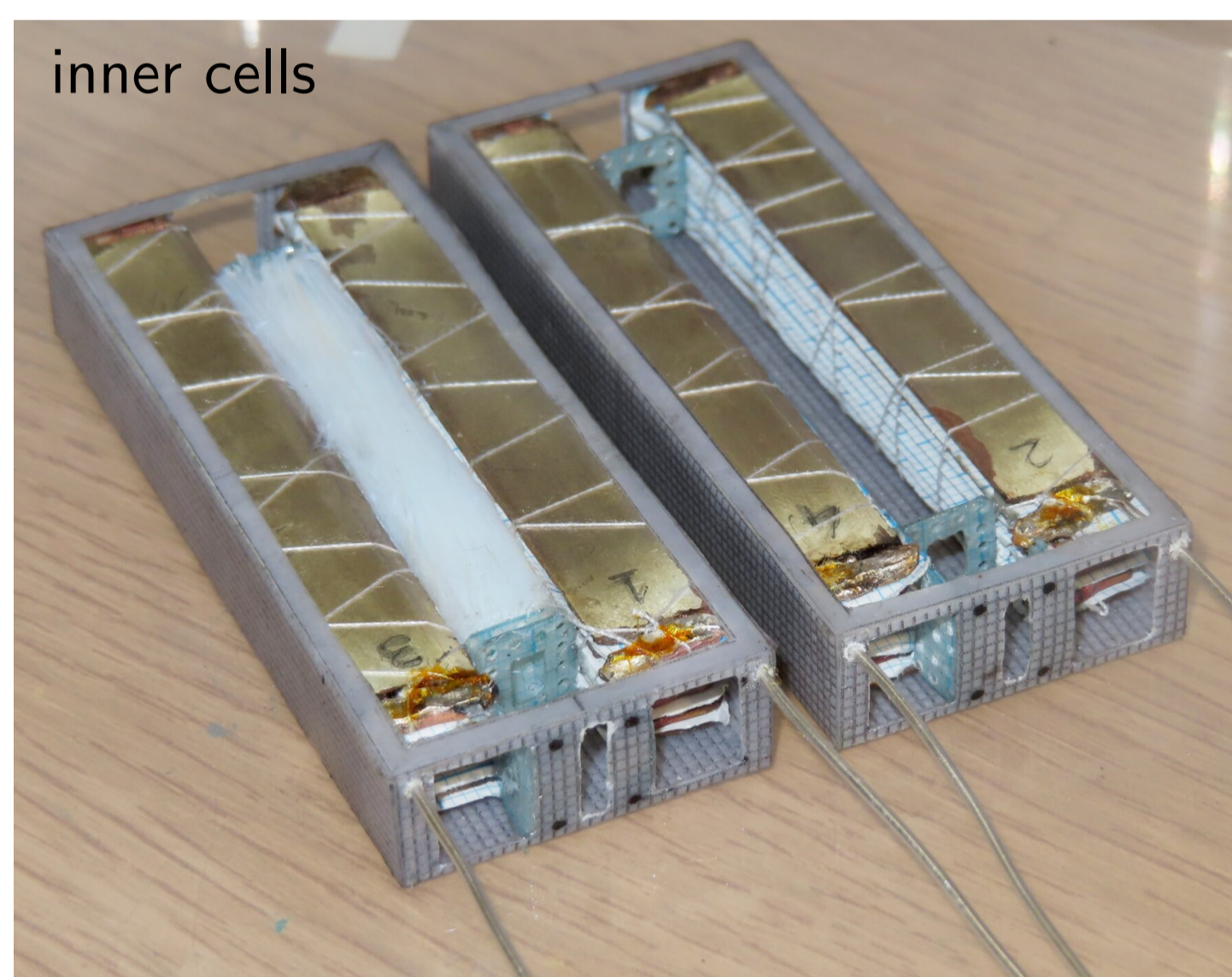
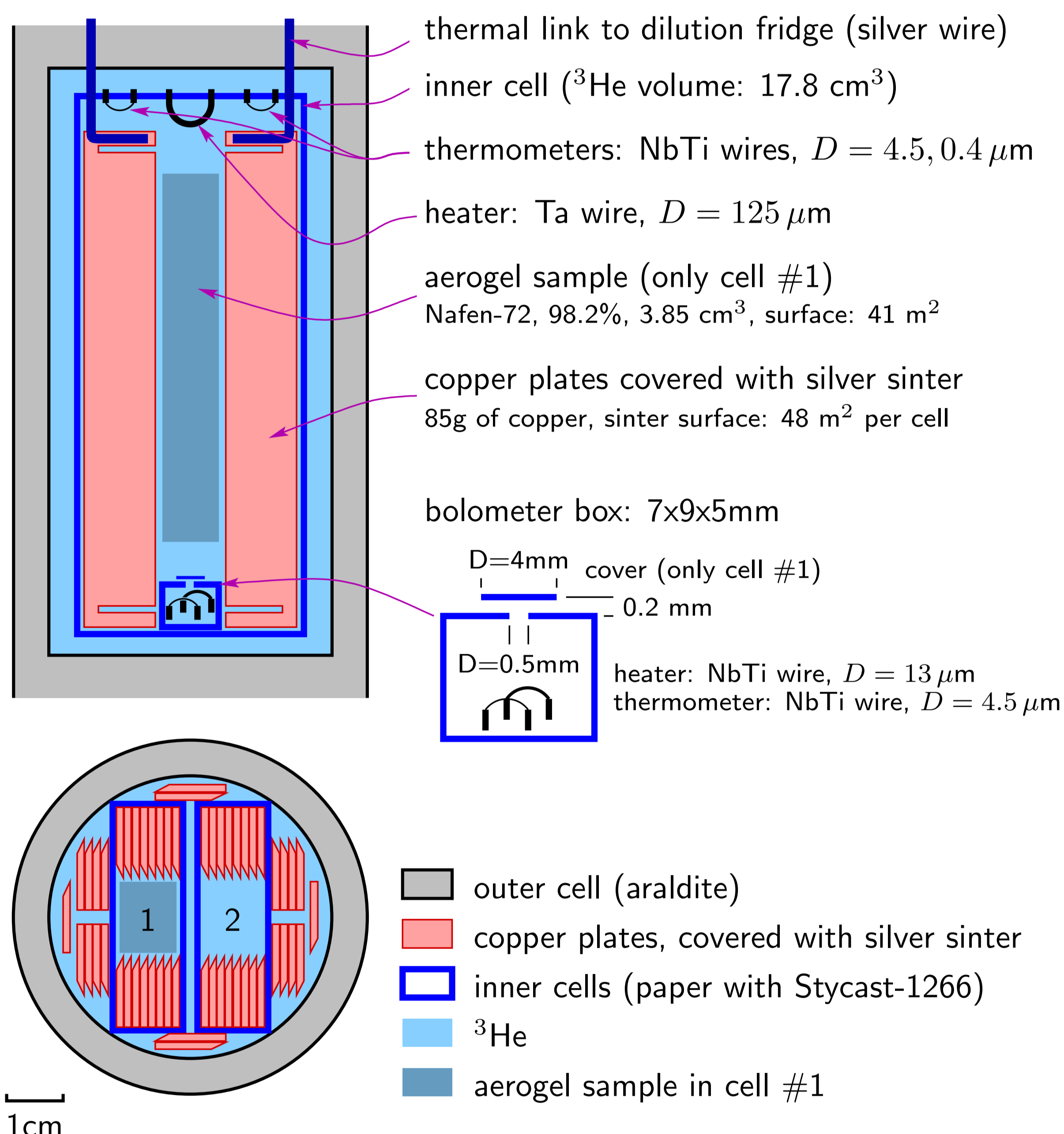
$$T/T_c = \frac{\Delta/kT_c}{C - \log(\delta_0)}$$

with calibration parameter C .

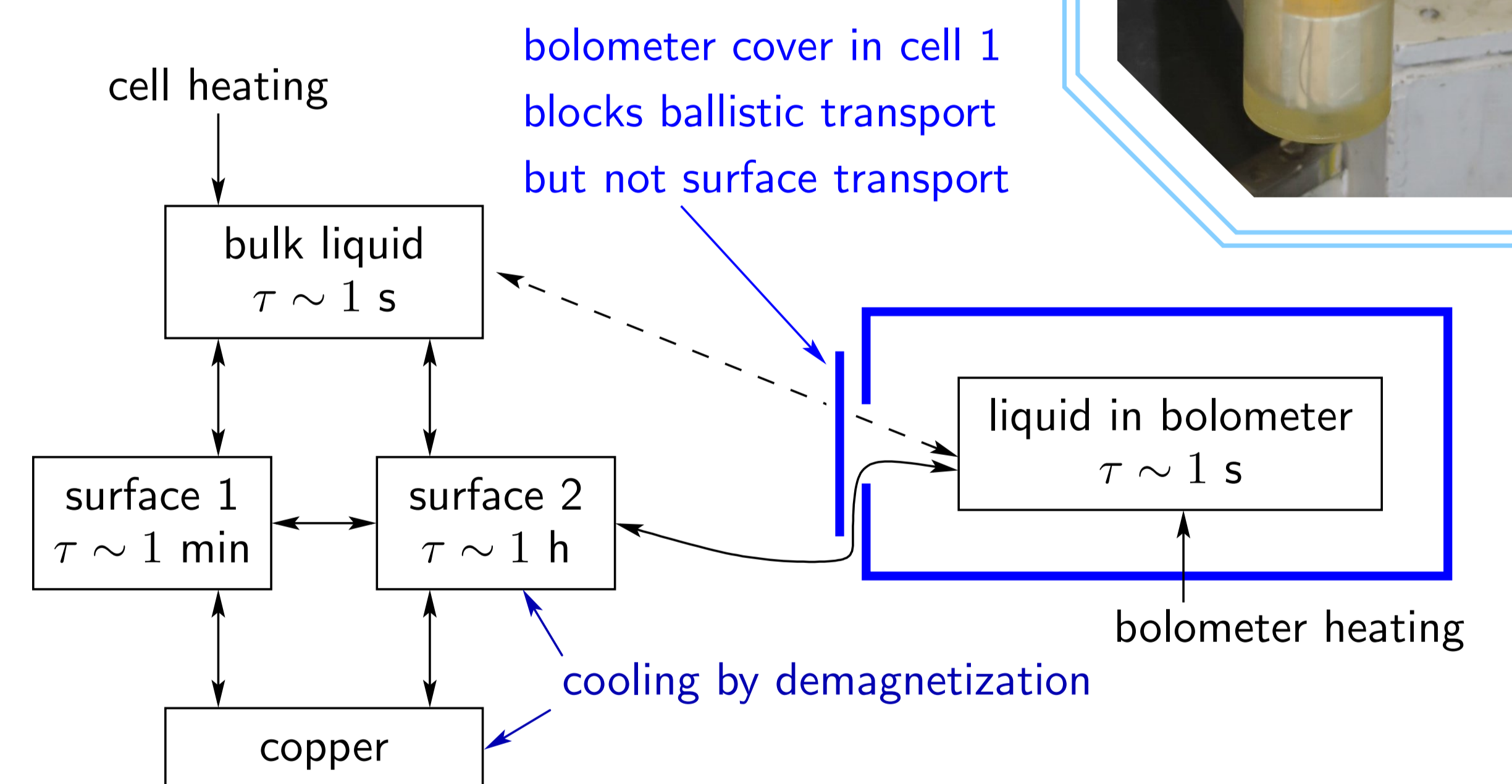


See also: arXiv:2303.01189

Experimental cell

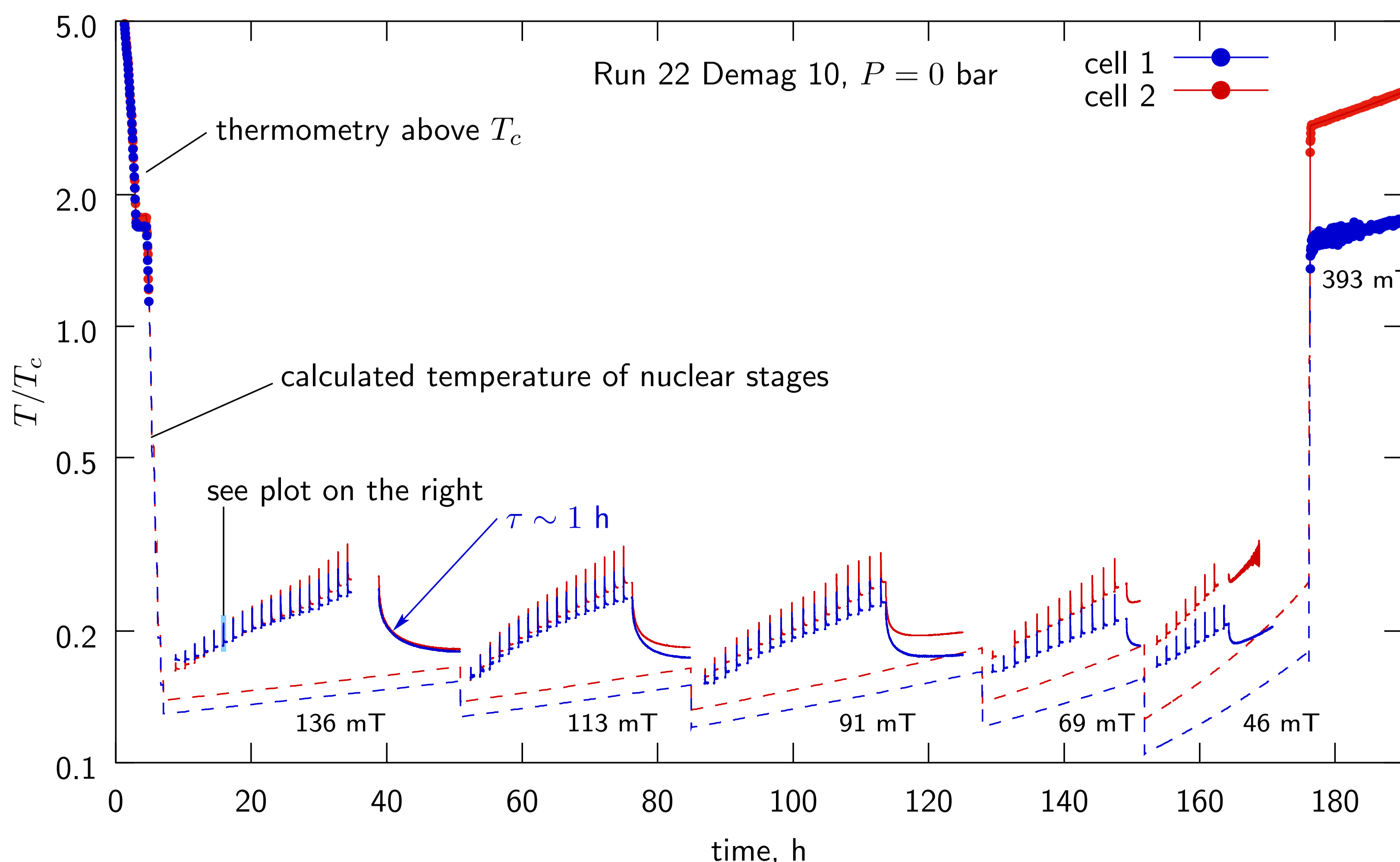


Possible thermal model of cell and bolometer:

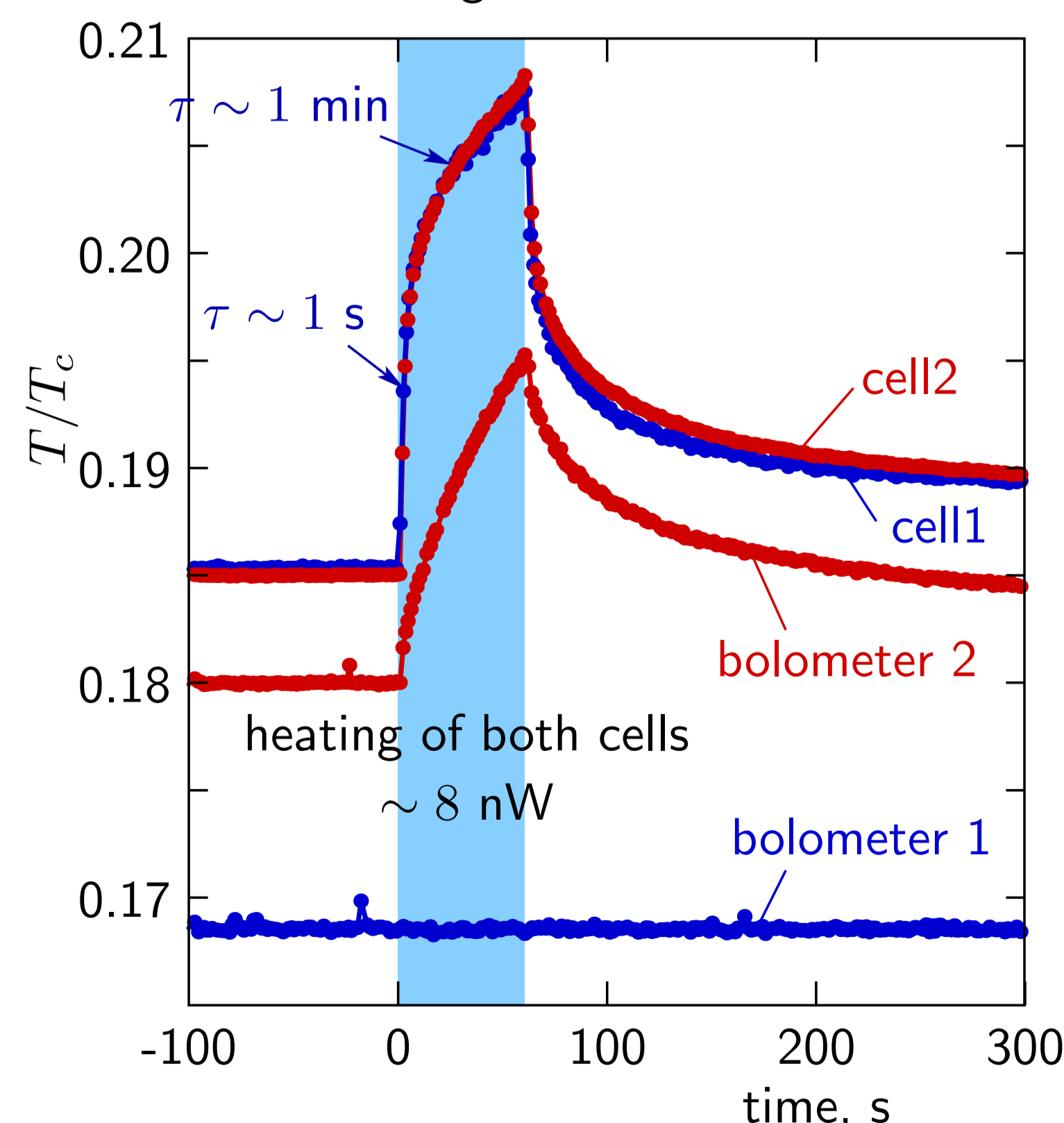


Measurements

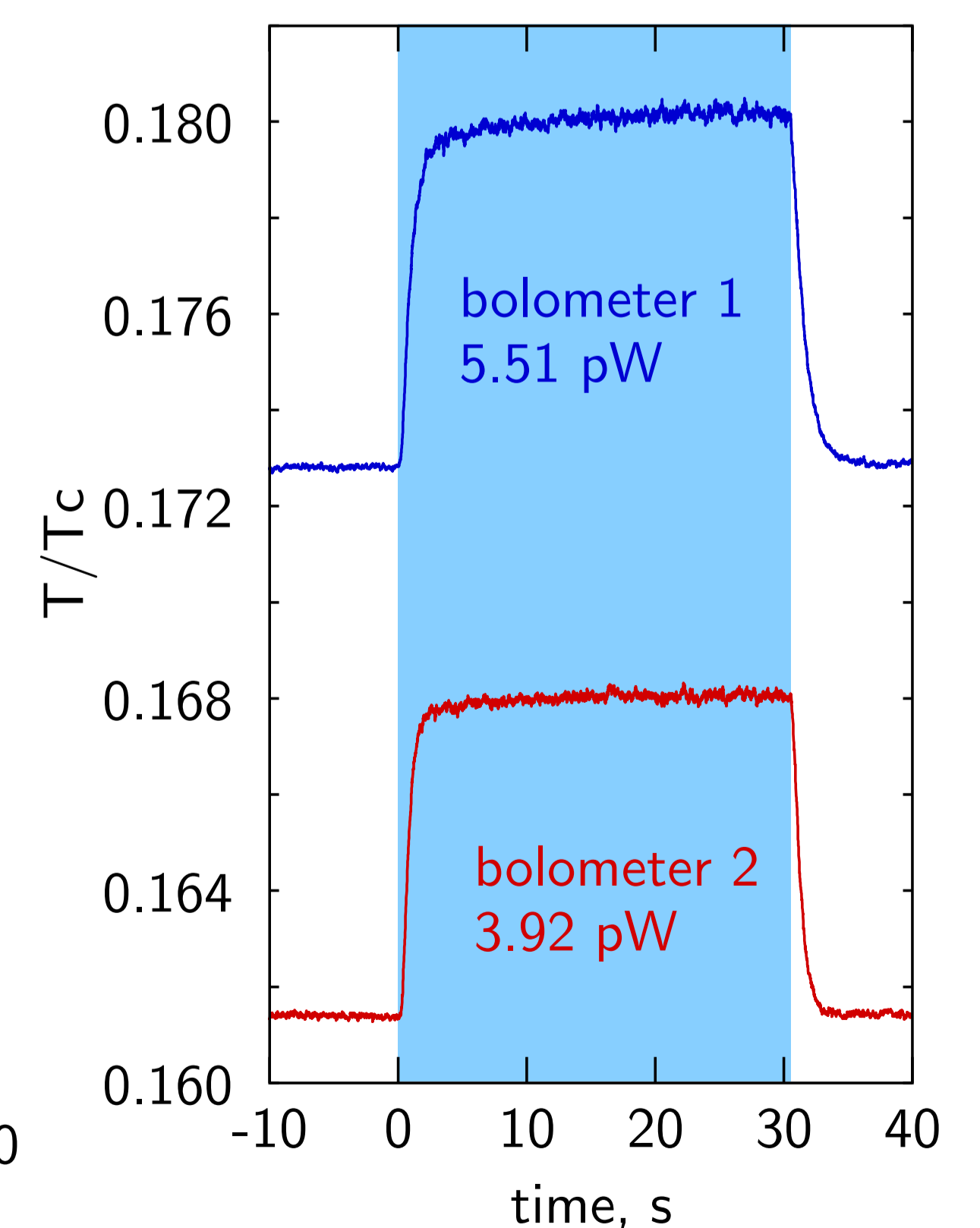
Temperature of inner cells during a typical measurement:



cell heating:



bolometer heating:



Results

Data processing is in progress, we hope to get some quantitative results soon.