

Physics 451 Spring 2014: Introduction to Experiments

- Sonoluminescence
- Cavendish Balance—a study of gravity
- Nuclear Physics: Gamma Ray Spectroscopy & Muon Lifetime
- Photoelectric Effect and Determination of Plank's Constant
- Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
- Optical Pumping
- Diode Laser Spectroscopy (Doppler-free Spectroscopy)
- Superfluidity of Liquid Helium-4
- Superconductivity and Superconducting Tunnel Junctions

Sonoluminescence

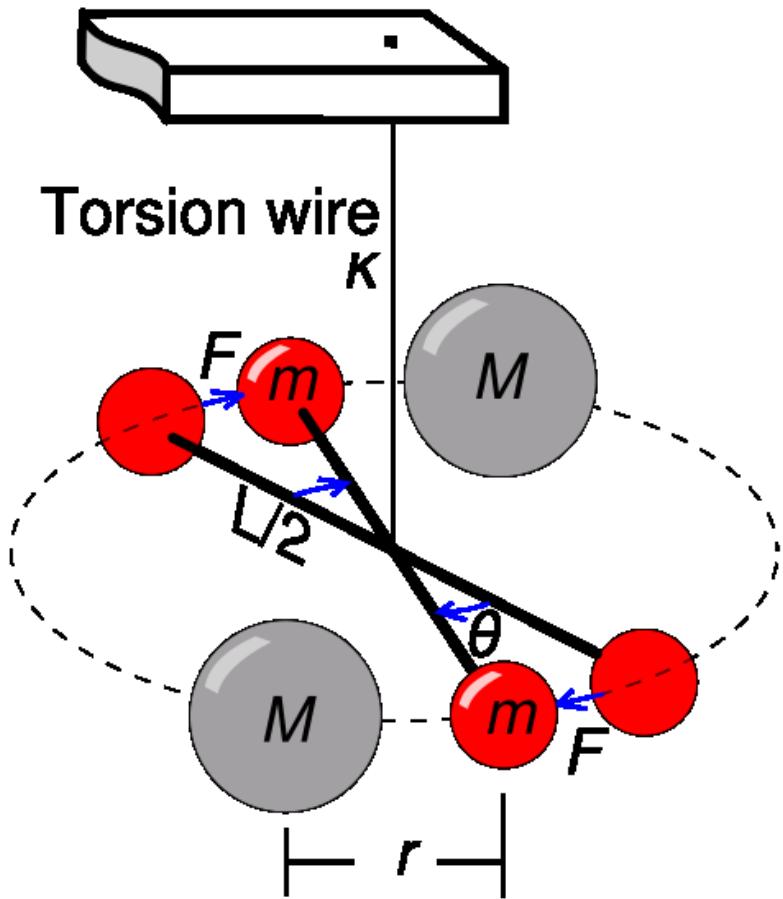
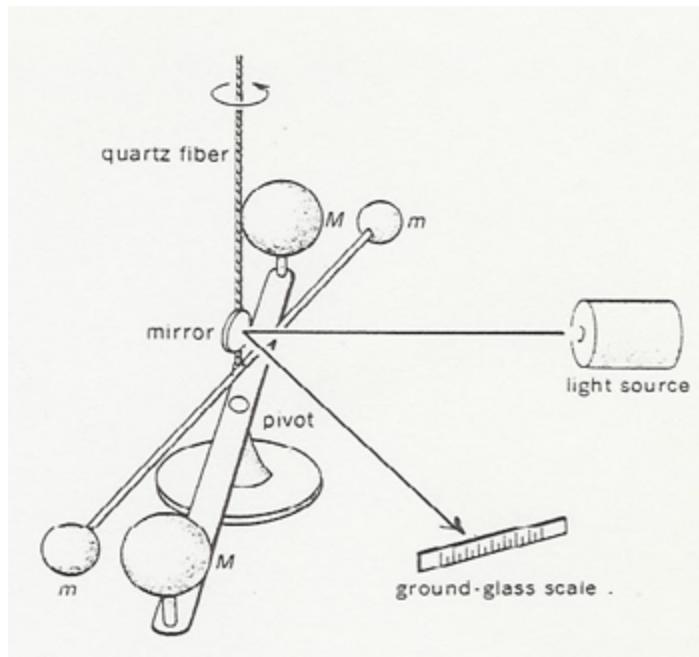
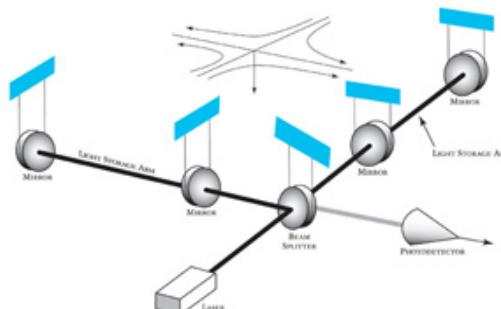
- Sonoluminescent bubble lighted with laser

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bfJploSBgM>

Ultrasonic levitation

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S4exO4CuoSU&feature=related>

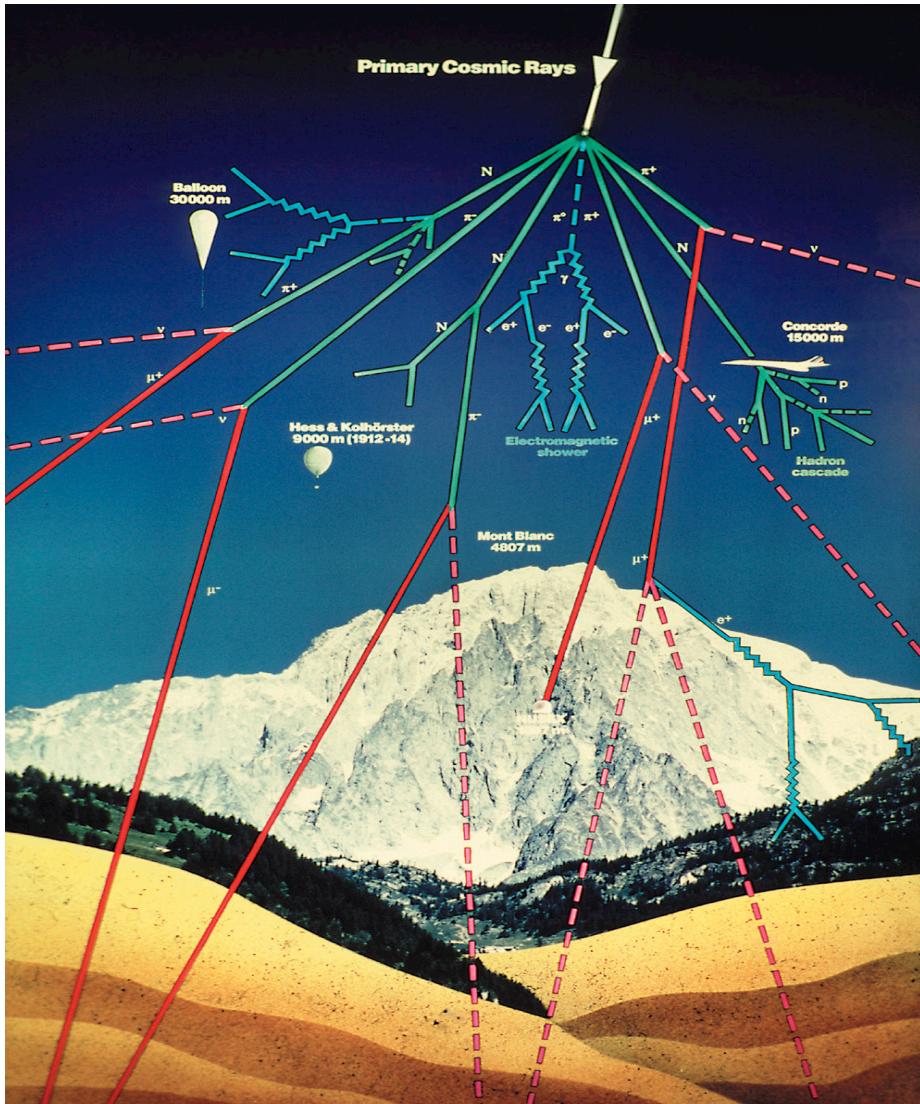
Cavendish Balance



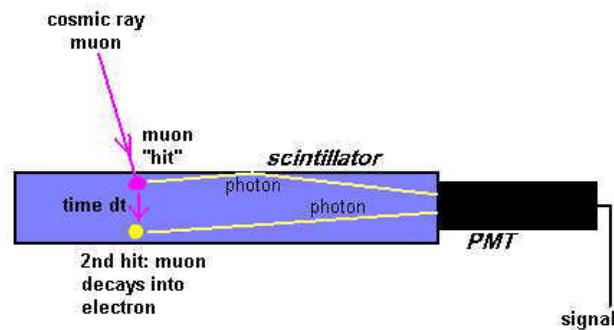
SYMMETRIC DIFFERENTIAL CAPACITIVE SENSORS (transducers)

Nuclear Physics

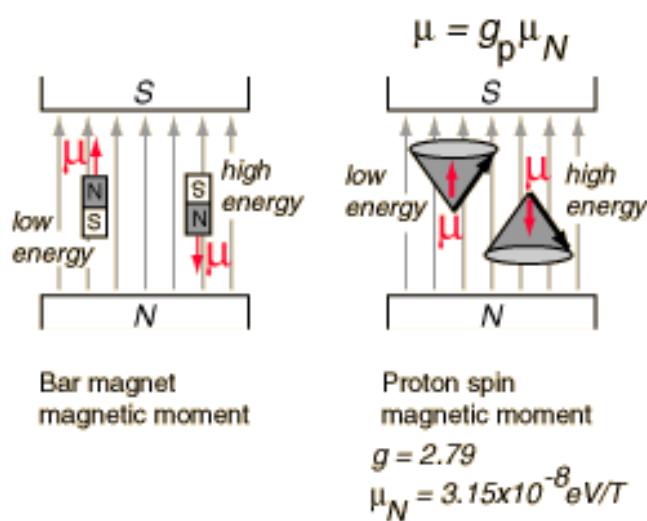
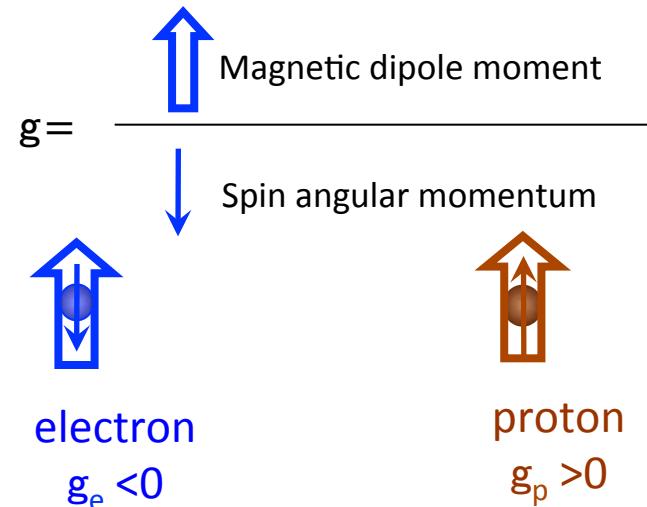
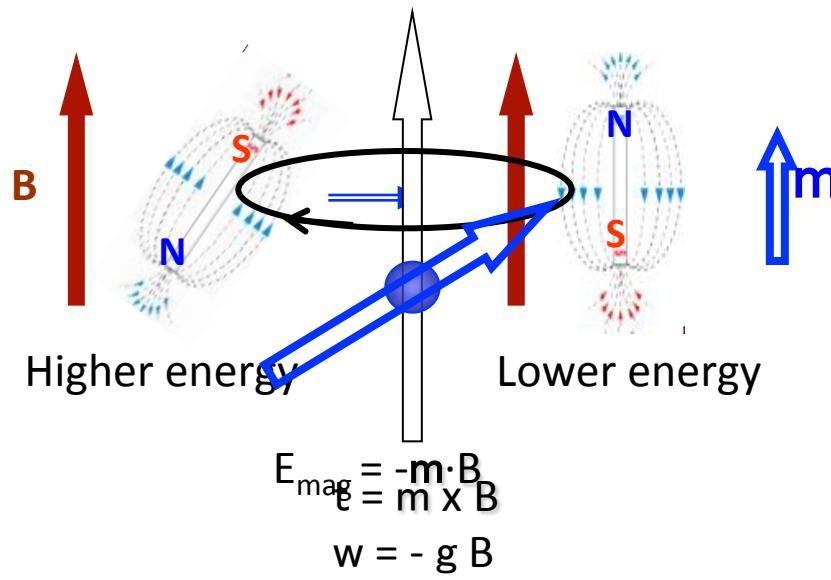
$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu_e + \nu_\mu$$



Primary cosmic rays are particles such as protons and neutrons moving at high energies through the interstellar medium. Locally, many of these are ejecta from the sun. When these primary cosmic rays come toward earth they encounter atmospheric nuclei at around 30,000 m above the surface. The impacts cause nuclear reactions which produce pions. The pions decay into muons; this generally occurs at around 9000 m altitude. The muons rain down upon the surface of the earth, travelling at about 0.998c. Many decay on the way down while others reach the surface. A few of those will encounter Jeff and Ed's muon detector. These muons constitute "secondary cosmic rays" and have paths which are indicated by the red arrows on the diagram. Note that this diagram shows a "muon shower" on the Alps...such an event on the Rockies would look much the same!



Nuclear Magnetic Resonance



$B=1\text{Tesla}$

$\Delta E = 2\mu B$

$\Delta E = 2\mu B = 2g_p \mu_N B$

$\Delta E = 2 \cdot 2.79 \cdot 3.15 \times 10^{-8} \text{ eV/T} \cdot 1T$

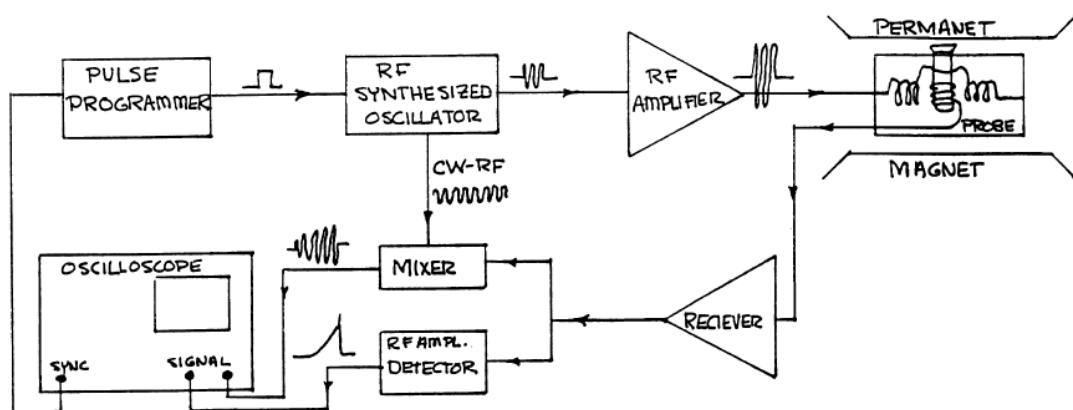
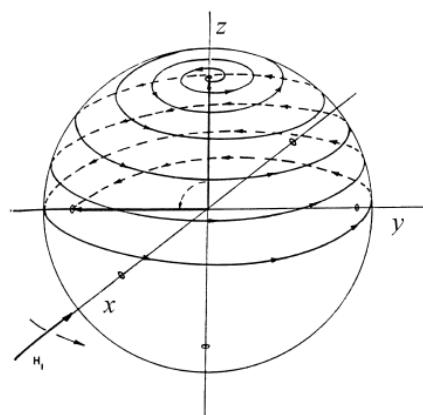
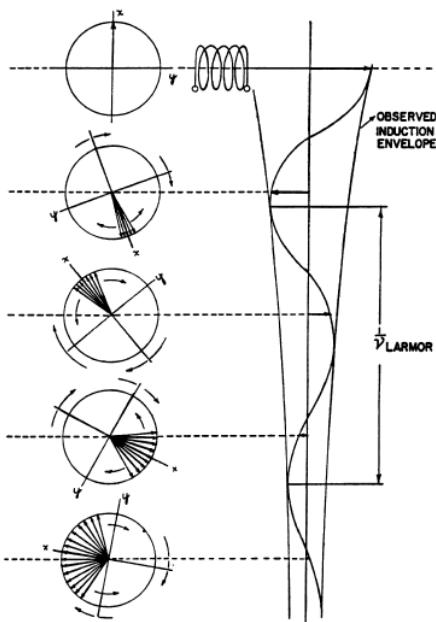
$\Delta E = 1.76 \times 10^{-7} \text{ eV}$

$kT \sim 25 \text{ meV} @ 300K$

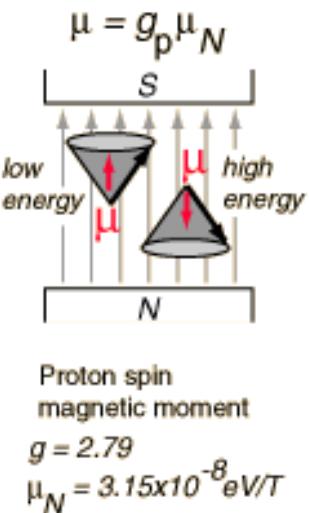
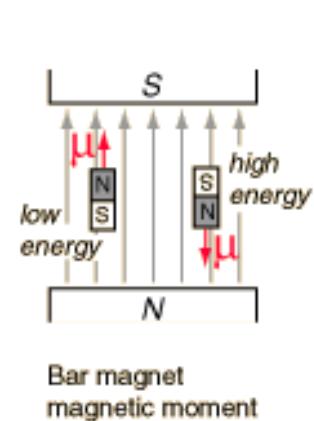
$e^{\frac{-\Delta E}{kT}} \cong 1 - \frac{\Delta E}{kT} = 1 - \frac{1.76 \times 10^{-7}}{0.04} = 1 - 4.4 \times 10^{-6}$

High filed
Low temperature
Paramagnetic ions

Pulse NMR Experiments



Nuclear spin and Hyperfine interaction



$B=1\text{Tesla}$

An energy level diagram for a proton in a 1 Tesla field. It shows three levels: a lower solid line, an intermediate dashed line, and an upper solid line. An upward arrow between the lower and intermediate levels is labeled $+\mu B$. A downward arrow between the intermediate and upper levels is labeled $-\mu B$. The energy difference between the lower and upper levels is labeled $\Delta E = 2\mu B$. To the right, the equation $\Delta E = 2\mu B = 2g_p \mu_N B$ is derived, followed by $\Delta E = 2 \cdot 2.79 \cdot 3.15 \times 10^{-8} \text{ eV/T} \cdot 1\text{T}$ and $\Delta E = 1.76 \times 10^{-7} \text{ eV}$.

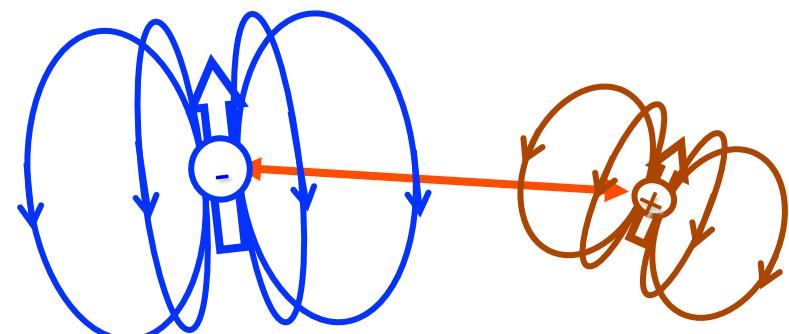
$kT \sim 25\text{meV} @ 300\text{K}$

$$e^{\frac{-\Delta E}{kT}} \cong 1 - \frac{\Delta E}{kT} = 1 - \frac{1.76 \times 10^{-7}}{0.04} = 1 - 4.4 \times 10^{-6}$$

High filed
Low temperature
Paramagnetic ions

Isotope/Atom	^{85}Rb	^{87}Rb	^{23}Na
Natural abundance	72.2%	27.8	100
Nuclear spin	$I = 5/2$	$3/2$	$3/2$
Magnetic moment	$m_n = +1.35m_p$	+2.75	+2.22

$m_e/m_p \sim g_p/g_e \sim m_e/m_p \sim 10^3$



Hyperfine interaction

$$\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \exp\left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{kT}\right)$$

What is optical pumping?

$$k = 8.62 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$$

$kT \sim 0.03 \text{ eV} @ 300 \text{ K}$

First excited state $\sim 2 \text{ eV}$

The Boltzmann factor is therefore which implies that only about one ε is in an excited state at any given m

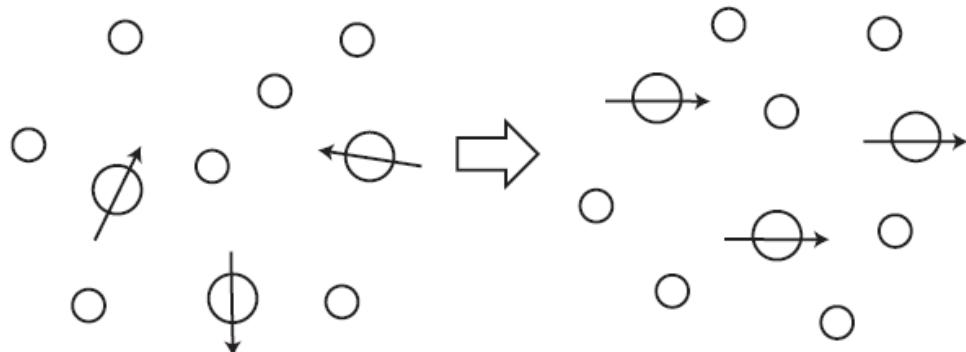


Figure 1: Optical pumping can be used to polarize a gas of atoms that have magnetic dipole moments. In practice, these atoms are often mixed with a nonpolar *buffer gas*, which helps keep the polarized atoms from touching with the walls of the container and losing their polarization.

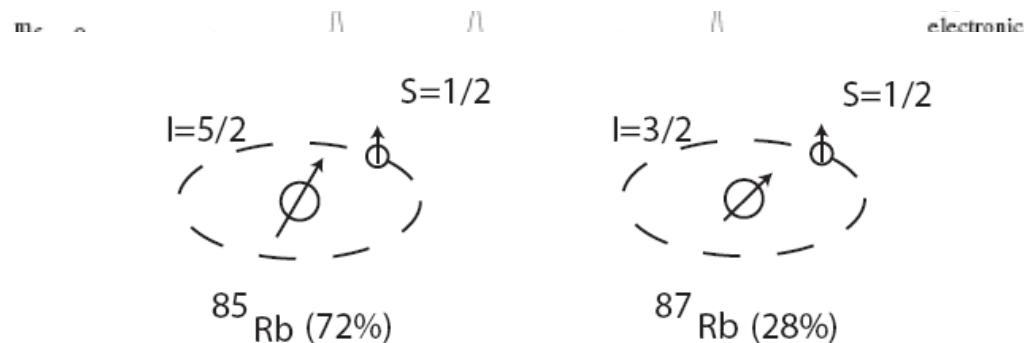
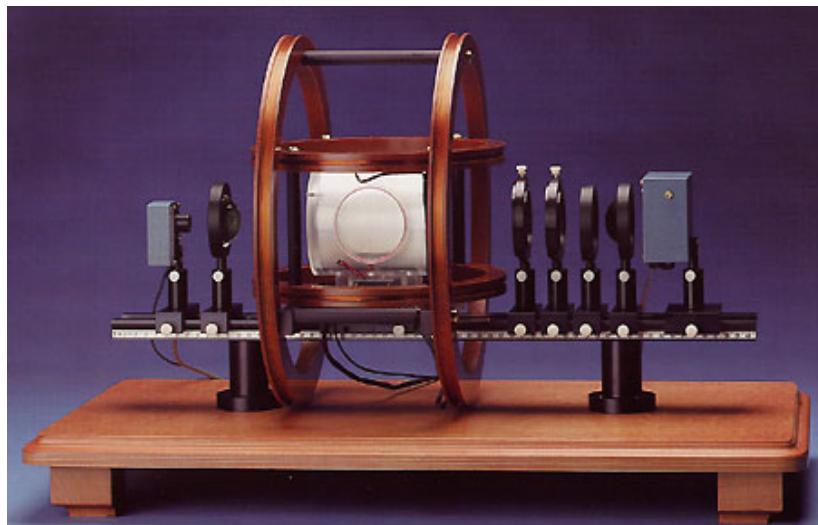


Figure 2: There are two commonly-occurring isotopes of Rubidium found in nature, ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb . Both have only one valence electron and can be approximated as one-electron atoms. The major difference between the isotopes is in the nuclear spin I.

Optical Pumping Instruments

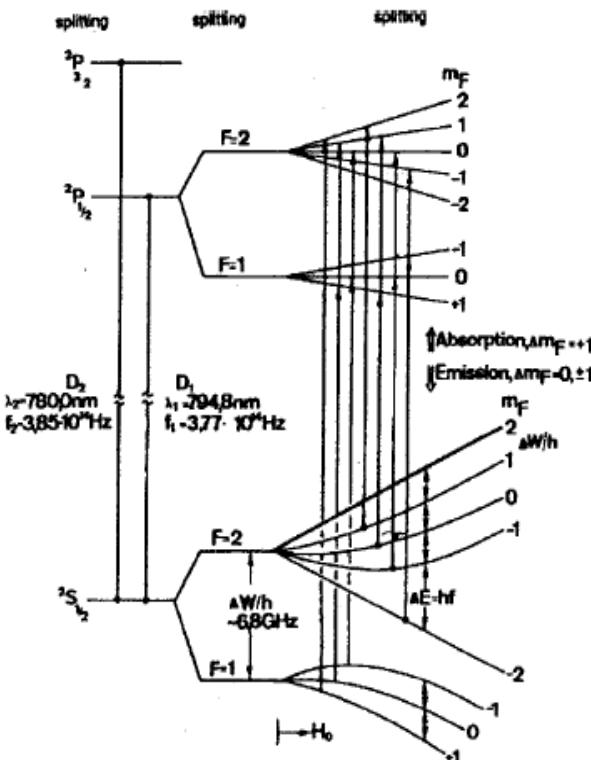


**PERIODIC TABLE
Atomic Properties of the Elements**

Group 1 IA	
H	Hydrogen (1H)
Group 2 IIA	
Li	Lithium (3Li)
Be	Boron (4Be)
Group 3 IIIA	
Na	Sodium (11Na)
Mg	Magnesium (12Mg)
Group 4 IVA	
K	Kalium (19K)
Ca	Calcium (20Ca)
Sc	Scandium (21Sc)
Ti	Titanium (22Ti)
V	Vanadium (23V)
Cr	Chromium (24Cr)
Mn	Manganese (25Mn)
Fe	Iron (26Fe)
Co	Cobalt (27Co)
Ni	Nickel (28Ni)
Cu	Copper (29Cu)
Zn	Zinc (30Zn)
Ga	Gallium (31Ga)
In	Inium (31In)
Sn	Stannum (32Sn)
Ge	Germanium (32Ge)
As	Arsenic (33As)
Se	Selen (34Se)
P	Phosphorus (35P)
S	Sulfur (36S)
Cl	Chlorine (37Cl)
Ar	Argon (36Ar)
Group 5 VA	
Al	Aluminum (13Al)
Si	Silicium (14Si)
Ge	Germanium (32Ge)
As	Arsenic (33As)
Se	Selen (34Se)
Br	Brom (35Br)
Kr	Krypton (36Kr)
Rn	Radon (36Rn)
Group 6 VIA	
Sc	Scandium (21Sc)
Ti	Titanium (22Ti)
V	Vanadium (23V)
Cr	Chromium (24Cr)
Mn	Manganese (25Mn)
Fe	Iron (26Fe)
Co	Cobalt (27Co)
Ni	Nickel (28Ni)
Cu	Copper (29Cu)
Zn	Zinc (30Zn)
Ga	Gallium (31Ga)
In	Inium (31In)
Sn	Stannum (32Sn)
Ge	Germanium (32Ge)
As	Arsenic (33As)
Se	Selen (34Se)
P	Phosphorus (35P)
S	Sulfur (36S)
Cl	Chlorine (37Cl)
Br	Brom (35Br)
Kr	Krypton (36Kr)
Rn	Radon (36Rn)
Group 7 VIIA	
Ne	Neon (10Ne)
O	Oxygen (8O)
F	Fluor (9F)
Ne	Neon (10Ne)
Ar	Argon (36Ar)
Cl	Chlorine (37Cl)
Br	Brom (35Br)
I	Iodine (53I)
Xe	Xenon (54Xe)
Rn	Radon (36Rn)

Periodic Table Groupings	
Solids	Liquids
Gases	Artificially Prepared

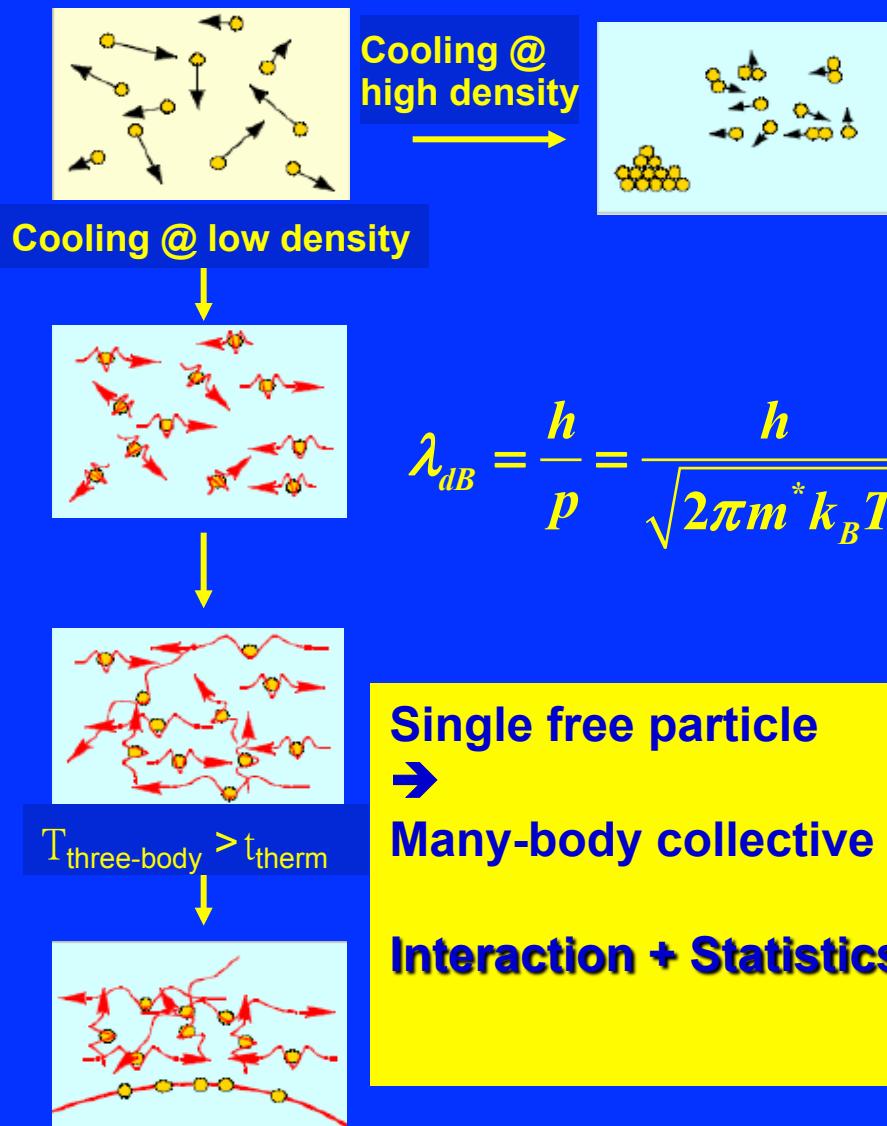
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce



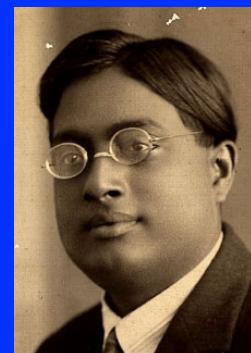
Properties of some liquids

subst.	T_b (K)	T_m (K)	T_{tr} (K)	P_{tr} (bar)	T_c (K)	P_c (bar)	lat. heat, L (kJ l $^{-1}$)	vol% in air
H ₂ O	373.15	273.15	273.16	0.06*	647.3	220	2,252	—
Xe	165.1	161.3	161.4	0.82	289.8	58.9	303	0.1×10^{-4}
Kr	119.9	115.8	114.9	0.73	209.4	54.9	279	1.1×10^{-4}
O ₂	90.1	54.4	54.36	0.015	154.6	50.4	243	20.9
Ar	87.2	83.8	83.81	0.69	150.7	48.6	224	0.93
N ₂	77.2	63.3	63.15	0.13	126.2	34.0	161	78.1
Ne	27.1	24.5	24.56	0.43	44.5	26.8	103	18×10^{-4}
<i>n</i> -D ₂	23.7	18.7	18.69	0.17	38.3	16.6	50	—
<i>n</i> -H ₂	20.3	14.0	13.95	0.07	33.2	13.2	31.8	0.5×10^{-4}
⁴ He	4.21	—	—	—	5.20	2.28	2.56	5.2×10^{-4}
³ He	3.19	—	—	—	3.32	1.15	0.48	—

What's cool about "cold" and "absolute zero"? Quantum fluid and many-body effects



L. V. de Broglie 1922



S. N. Bose, 1924-25



E. Fermi, 1926



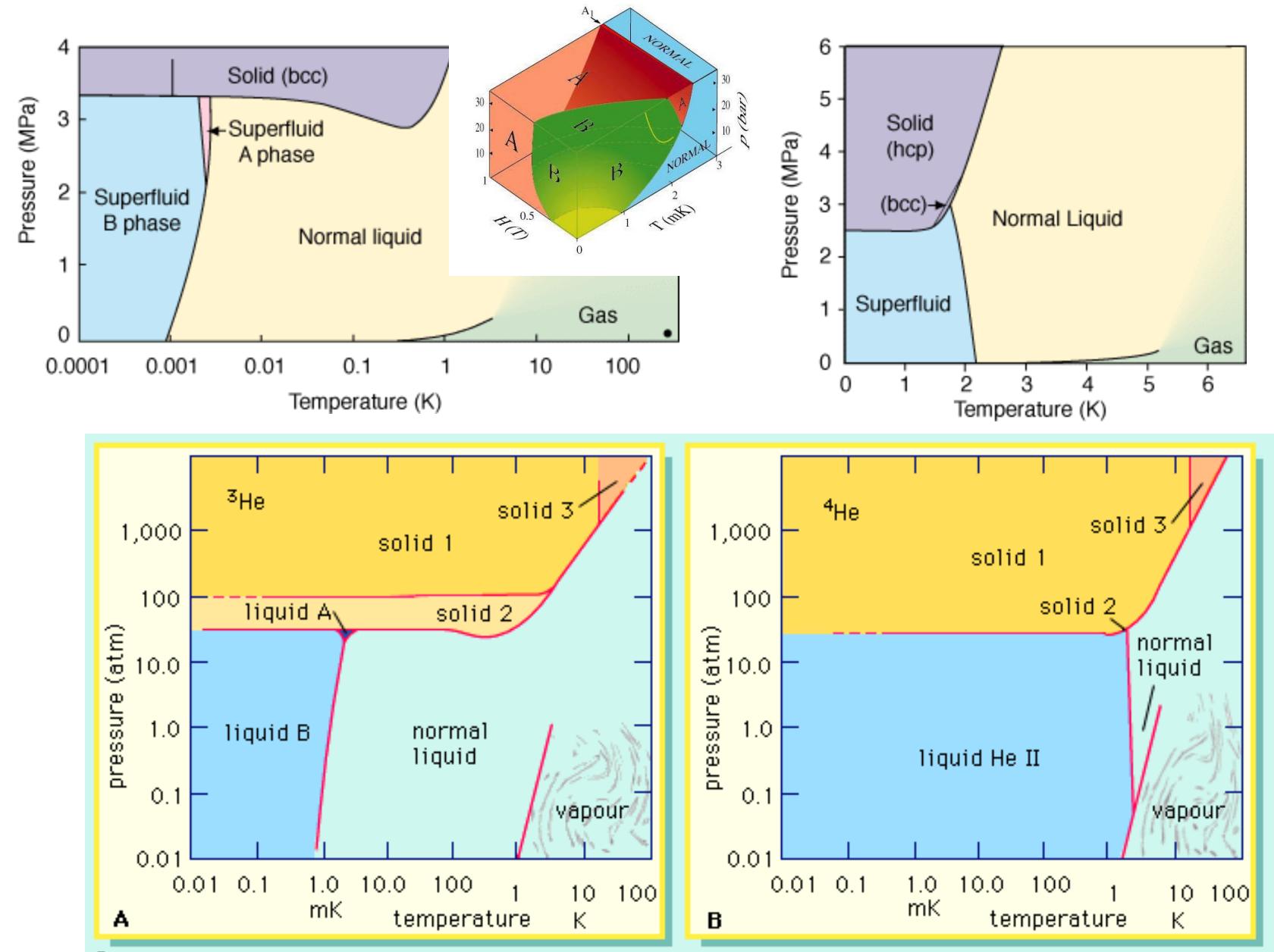
Single free particle
→
Many-body collective effects

Interaction + Statistics + ?

Helium as a Quantum Fluid

The behavior of liquid helium-4's two fluid phases, helium I and helium II, is important to researchers studying [quantum mechanics](#) (in particular the phenomenon of [superfluidity](#)) and to those looking at the effects that temperatures near [absolute zero](#) have on matter (such as [superconductivity](#)).

Phase Diagram of ^3He and ^4He



Superfluid Helium II

Phase transition and viscousless flow

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBi908sct_U

Superfluid fountain

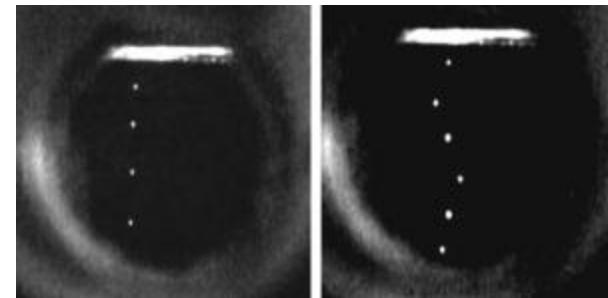
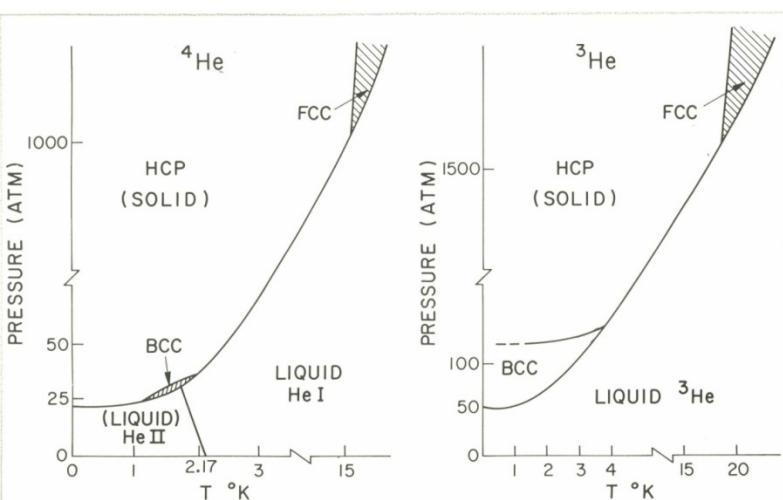
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCJ24176enM>

Liquid Helium II: The Superfluid (Physics demonstation by Alfred Leitner, 1963)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uw6h4K6begA>

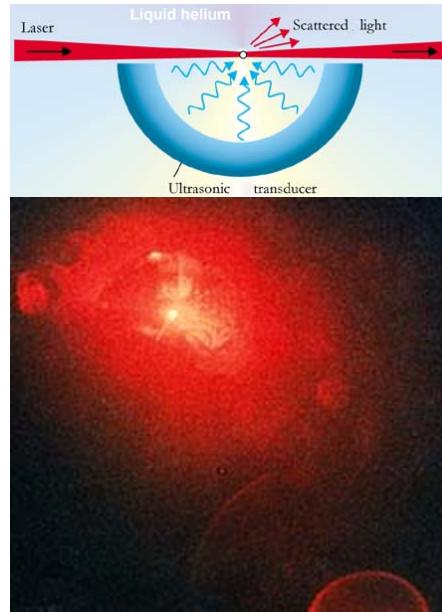
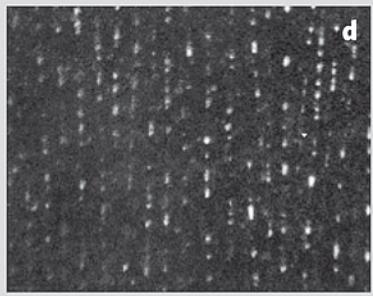
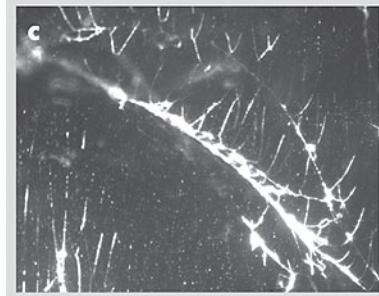
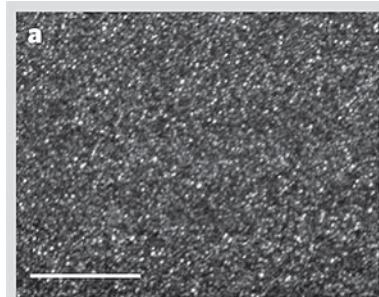
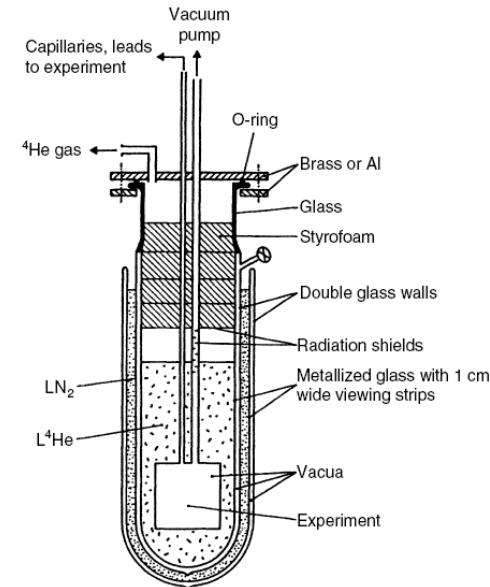
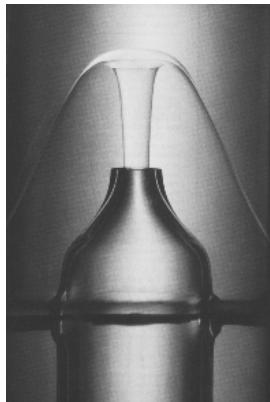
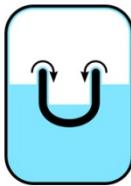
Movement of single electron in helium

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04KaWCXkSC0>



Captured on a home video camera, some electrons follow a straight path through superfluid helium (far left). Those entrained in a superfluid vortex follow a snakelike path. (Credit: Humphrey Maris and Wei Guo)

Select Amazing Phenomena of Helium as “Superfluid”

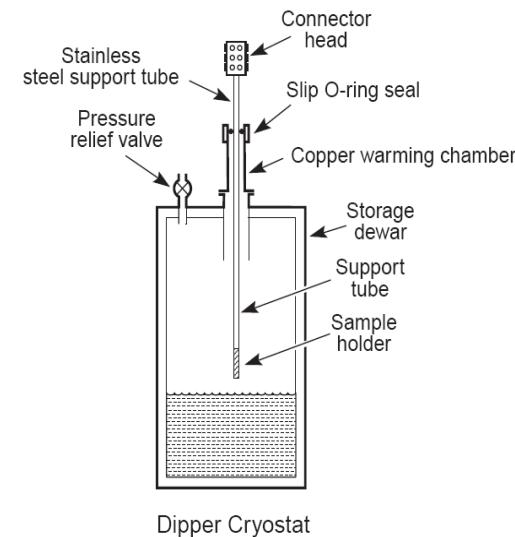


Periodic Table of Superconductors

1 H																				2 He
3 Li	4 Be 0.023																			
11 Na	12 Mg																			
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti 0.40	23 V 5.4	24 Cr 3.0	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn 0.85	31 Ga 1.1	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr			
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr 0.61	41 Nb 9.3	42 Mo 0.92	43 Tc 7.8	44 Ru 0.49	45 Rh 0.0003	46 Pd 3.3	47 Ag	48 Cd 0.52	49 In 3.4	50 Sn 3.7	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe			
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La 4.9	72 Hf 0.13	73 Ta 4.5	74 W 0.015	75 Re 1.7	76 Os 0.66	77 Ir 0.11	78 Pt 0.0019	79 Au	80 Hg 4.2	81 Tl 2.4	82 Pb 7.2	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn			
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Dm	111 Rg	112 Uub									
58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu							
90 Th 1.4	91 Pa 1.4	92 U 0.20	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am 0.60	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr							

Legend:

- superconductor
- superconductor under pressure
- special form is a superconductor
- not a superconductor



Superconductor

- Meissner effects (levitation)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VGACLNfZ8s>

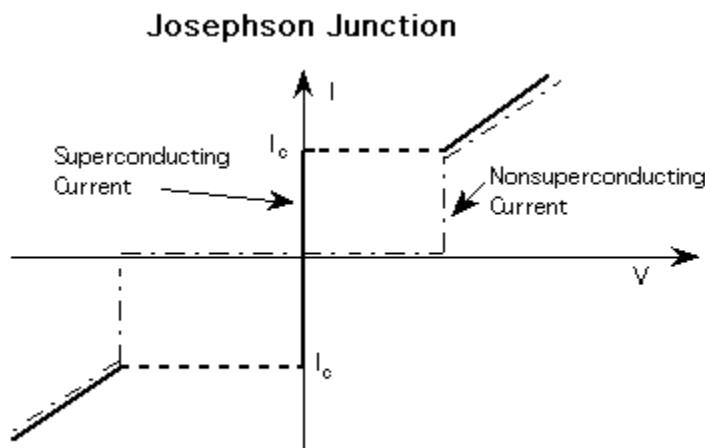
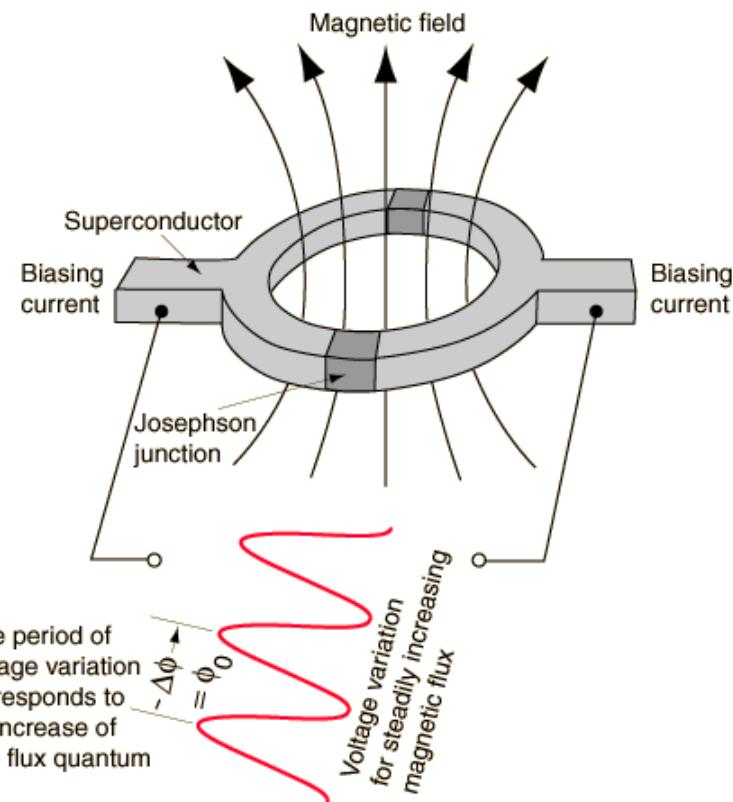


Fig. 14



Superconductor

- Meissner effects (levitation)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VGACLNfZ8s>

Physical realization of quantum computation

Condensed Matter

Liquid-state NMR

NMR spin lattices

Impurities in semiconductors & fullerenes

Nitrogen vacancies in diamond

Spins in quantum dots

Electrons on liquid He

2DEG in the quantum hall regime

Josephson junctions (superconductor-based)

- charge, flux, and phase qubits

AMO

Linear ion traps

Neutral-atom optical lattices

Cavity QED + atoms

Linear optics/single photons

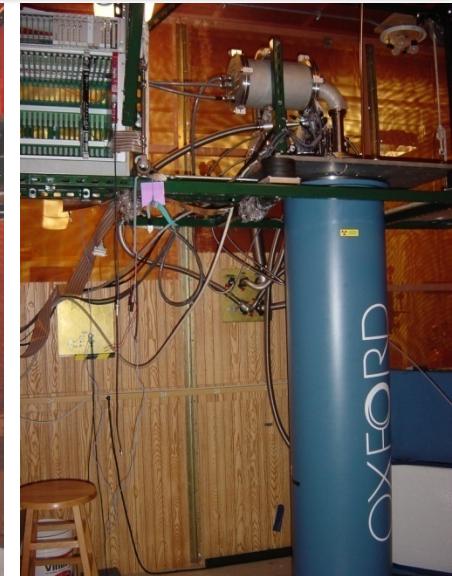
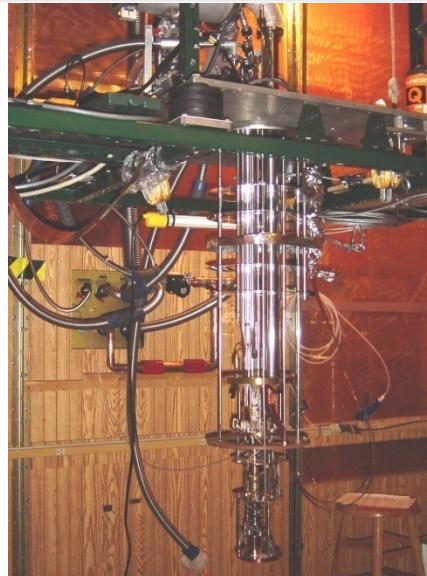
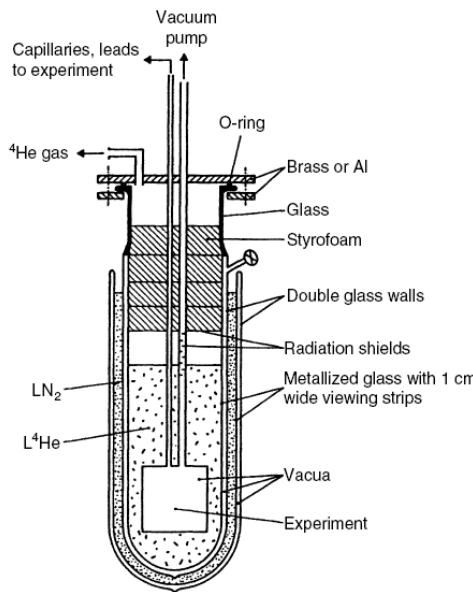
Preparation – Manipulation/Control – Detection

How to accomplish these before the coherence (entanglement) is lost!

Storage of cryoliquids: cryogenic dewars (cryostats)



Cryostats



Flow cryostat



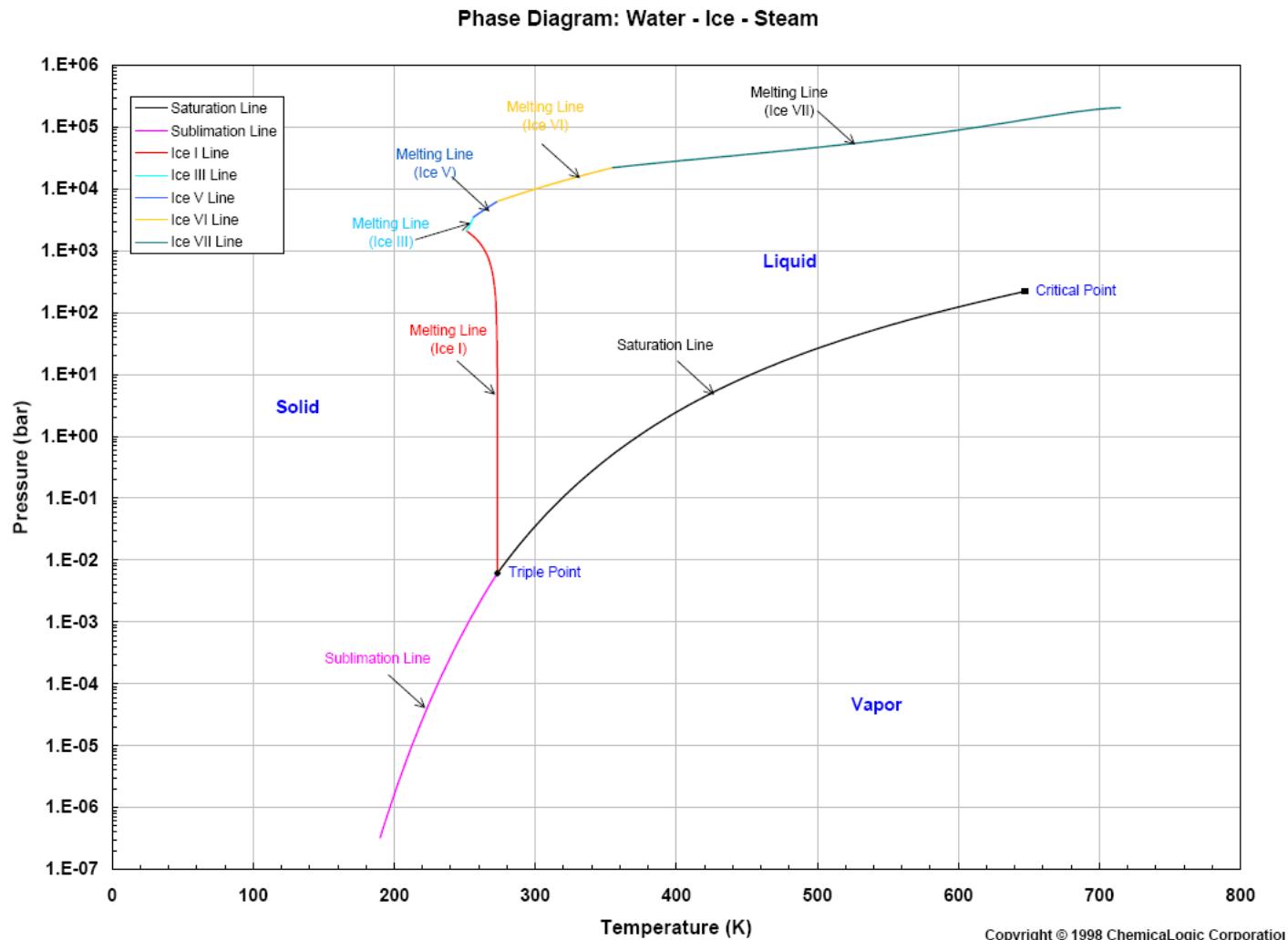
Magnetic optical cryostat



Closed cycle



Water Phase Diagram



CO₂ Phase Diagram

