

Cambridge University Press  
052101817X - An Introduction to Millikelvin Technology  
David S. Betts  
Frontmatter  
[More information](#)

---

---

---

CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS

EDITORS

Professor A.M. Goldman  
*Tate Laboratory of Physics, University of Minnesota*  
Dr P.V.E. McClintock  
*Department of Physics, University of Lancaster*  
Professor M. Springford  
*Department of Physics, University of Bristol*

---

An introduction to millikelvin technology

Cambridge University Press

052101817X - An Introduction to Millikelvin Technology

David S. Betts

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

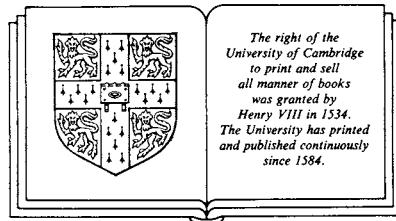
---

# An introduction to millikelvin technology

---

DAVID S. BETTS

*Reader in Experimental Physics at the University of Sussex*



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE

NEW YORK NEW ROCHELLE MELBOURNE SYDNEY

Cambridge University Press  
052101817X - An Introduction to Millikelvin Technology  
David S. Betts  
Frontmatter  
[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press  
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)  
Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9780521344562](http://www.cambridge.org/9780521344562)

© Cambridge University Press 1989

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception  
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,  
no reproduction of any part may take place without  
the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1989

This digitally printed first paperback version 2005

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library*

*Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data*

Betts, D. S. (David Sheridan), 1936—  
An introduction to millikelvin technology.  
(Cambridge studies in low temperature physics)  
Bibliography: p.  
Includes index.  
1. Low temperatures.  
2. Thermometers and thermometry.  
I. Title.  
II. Series.  
QC278.B46 1989 536'.56 87-30928

ISBN-13 978-0-521-34456-2 hardback  
ISBN-10 0-521-34456-5 hardback

ISBN-13 978-0-521-01817-3 paperback  
ISBN-10 0-521-01817-X paperback

## Contents

---

<i>Preface</i>	vii
<b>1 Introduction to refrigeration and thermometry</b>	1
1.1 Preamble	1
1.2 Refrigeration	1
1.2.1 Free expansion of a fluid	1
1.2.2 Isentropic expansion or compression of a fluid	2
1.2.3 Isenthalpic expansion of a fluid	5
1.2.4 Adiabatic (isentropic) demagnetisation of a paramagnet	7
1.3 Thermometry	10
1.3.1 The Kelvin scale	10
1.3.2 International practical temperature scales	12
<b>2 Properties of fluid <math>^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}</math> mixtures</b>	14
2.1 Preamble	14
2.2 Phase diagrams	14
2.3 Dilute mixtures	17
2.4 Fermi degeneracy of solute helium-3	17
2.5 Mixtures and the two-fluid model	18
2.6 Osmotic pressure	18
2.7 Vapour pressure	21
2.8 Transport properties	21
<b>3 Dilution refrigeration</b>	24
3.1 Preamble	24
3.2 Evaporation cooling	24
3.3 Layout of components in a dilution refrigerator	25
3.4 Startup	30
3.5 Amount and concentration of mixture	31
3.6 The still	31

## vi

*Contents*

3.7 How to obtain the lowest temperatures	34
3.8 Heat exchangers	34
3.9 Heat leaks	41
3.10 Construction of heat exchangers	43
3.11 Alternative methods avoiding the need for exchangers	43
<b>4 The Pomeranchuk refrigerator</b>	46
4.1 Preamble	46
4.2 Properties of melting helium-3	48
4.3 Cooling by solidification	49
4.4 Need to be gentle in compression	52
4.5 Some practical designs	54
4.6 Some more recent designs	57
4.7 Conclusions	59
<b>5 Adiabatic nuclear demagnetisation</b>	60
5.1 Preamble	60
5.2 Basic ideas	61
5.3 Entropy data	62
5.4 Ideal nuclear paramagnet	64
5.5 Reality (non-ideality)	65
5.6 Spin-lattice relaxation	66
5.7 Hyperfine-enhanced Van Vleck paramagnets	69
5.8 Geometry of the refrigerant: plates, wires, or powder?	70
5.9 Apparatuses	73
<b>6 Thermometry</b>	81
6.1 Preamble	81
6.2 The NBS superconducting fixed point device	83
6.3 Vapour pressure of helium-3	84
6.4 Melting pressure of helium-3	85
6.5 Carbon or germanium resistance	87
6.6 Capacitance	89
6.7 Cerous magnesium nitrate (CMN and CLMN)	89
6.8 NMR methods	91
6.9 Gamma-ray anisotropy	94
6.10 Noise thermometry	95
6.11 Conclusion	95
<i>References</i>	96
<i>Index</i>	101

Cambridge University Press

052101817X - An Introduction to Millikelvin Technology

David S. Betts

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

---

---

## Preface

---

The origin of this volume was an invitation I received from Dr Marek Finger of the Charles University, Prague, and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, to give four lectures on low temperature methods at an international summer school on hyperfine interactions and physics with oriented nuclei organised at a chateau in Bechyně in the Czechoslovakian countryside, in September 1985. The topic of the summer school was something I knew little about, but low temperature physics is my métier and the preparation of the lectures was frankly not a large task, particularly in view of the fact that I was already the author of *Refrigeration and thermometry below one kelvin* (Sussex University Press, 1976). I decided to use a minimum of prose, produced in the usual garish colours, together with a large number of diagrams from various sources converted into transparencies. I would depend on my knowledge of the subject matter to talk through the transparencies in an unscripted way. It took me four days to think through the content and prepare the material. All the lectures were given on 3 September 1985. The organising committee originally had no intention of publishing proceedings but many participants expressed their desire to have the lectures and contributions presented in written form. My heart sank at the thought of converting my bundle of transparencies into something which could fairly be described as a camera-ready manuscript, but I agreed to try. It was like trying to turn a movie into a novella. I worked spasmodically on it, missing all of a series of extended deadlines until eventually the editors gave up on me and the proceedings appeared without my contribution. By this time I felt that I might as well finish what I had begun, and the *Four lectures on low temperature methods* appeared as a sort of private edition, available to some Sussex postgraduates but otherwise unknown. At this stage (August 1986) I sent a copy to Dr Simon Capelin of CUP with whom I had earlier been in correspondence about another project and offered to undertake a

viii *Preface*

further but limited expansion of the work into the present book form. I had half expected this proposal to be rejected, but in fact some very helpful suggestions were made by Dr Peter McClinton and I was encouraged to proceed. By this time I had all the written material on word-processor disks and the rearrangements and expansion progressed steadily until I submitted the manuscript in June 1987. The integrated amount of work over the whole period was far more than I would ever have agreed to as a package, but because it had three distinct stages it always seemed a manageable task.

I mention all this because the final form has been to a large extent determined by its history. It is short, and it has a high figure/text ratio. The figures are not intended merely as adjuncts to the text; rather it is intended that the reader should spend time absorbing the significance of each before moving on. Also it is important to realise that it is in no way intended as a substitute for my *Refrigeration and thermometry below one kelvin* (1976) or for O.V. Lounasmaa's *Experimental principles and methods below 1 K* (1974), both of which are still available as more advanced sources.

This short work is intended as an introduction to the experimental technicalities of low and ultralow temperature physics research. It is likely to be of greatest value firstly to those who are beginning such research either as postgraduate students or as seasoned researchers moving in from another field, and secondly to final-year undergraduates choosing a low temperature physics option. There is a deliberate attempt to use diagrams as aids to understanding, and to refer readers to the professional literature as soon as the level of understanding is high enough.

DAVID S. BETTS