

## Neutron imaging study of the phase separation of $^3\text{He}$ - $^4\text{He}$ liquid mixtures at low temperatures

J. Scherschligt<sup>a</sup>, I. Taminiau<sup>b</sup>, D. Hussey<sup>a</sup>, D.L. Jacobson<sup>a</sup>, D.G. Cory<sup>ab</sup>, and P. Gumann<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

<sup>b</sup>Institute for Quantum Computing, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada

Liquid  $^3\text{He}$ - $^4\text{He}$  mixtures have been of technical importance for obtaining very low temperatures, mainly because dilution refrigerators, which are widely used for cooling in the milliKelvin range, are based on their properties. One major advantage is the possibility to vary  $^3\text{He}$  concentration and thus the isotopic phase separation temperature.

We have performed a set of neutron imaging experiments on  $^3\text{He}$ - $^4\text{He}$  mixtures, where  $x_3$  ( $^3\text{He}$  concentration) was 9.7%. The predicted phase separation temperature,  $T_{ps}$  is  $\sim 300$  mK which turned out to be in a very good agreement with the experimental value  $\sim 294$  mK. Images, in the temperature range of from 1.5 K to 150 mK, were taken for 18 hours, with 30 second time intervals, using a high resolution CCD camera.

The results have clearly shown two distinctly separated phases,  $^3\text{He}$ -phase on the top of  $^4\text{He}$ -phase. In addition, the dynamics of  $^3\text{He}$  atoms during the phase separation process has been studied.