

II

$$(d \leq 10^{-6} \text{ m})$$

$$(v_s < v_{s,c})$$

$$(\Delta Z)$$

$$(\Delta Z)^{1/2}$$

Energy Dissipation in the Isothermal Flow of Superfluid Helium-II

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Abstract

We consider the Isothermal flow of superfluid Helium through small hole ($d \leq 10^{-6} \text{ m}$). It is known that below certain velocity, so called critical velocity $v_{s,c}$, there is no dissipation in energy and pressure of the fluid. But as soon as v_s exceeds $v_{s,c}$, dissipation arises due to the Magnus force acting on the quantum vortices which may be generated in different kinds such as, line vortex, Ring vortex and Pinned vortex. In this paper we study specifically, the effect of three-Dimensional Magnus force acting on the vortex Ring, and find a relation for energy of dissipation. Equating this relation with the energy of Pressure head (ΔZ) , we show that the velocity required for generation and growing a Ring vortex with hole's radius is proportional to $(\Delta Z)^{1/2}$.

Key words: Superfluid helium, Small hole, Quantized vortex, Magnus force, Critical velocity tow-fluid model, Elementary excitations.

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$$(He^4) \quad (T_\lambda \cong 2/17k)\lambda$$

$$[] \quad d \leq 10^{-6} m \quad []$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \psi_0 \exp\{iS(\vec{r})\} \quad ()$$

$$\vec{r} \quad \hat{p} \quad S(\vec{r}) \quad [] \quad T < T_\lambda$$

$$\hat{P}\psi = -i\hbar\vec{\nabla}\psi = \bar{P}\psi \quad () \quad []$$

$$h = 2\pi\hbar \quad () \quad ()$$

$$\bar{P} = \hbar\vec{\nabla}S \quad () \quad k_s \cong 10^7 k_{class}$$

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\bar{p}

\vec{r}

\vec{v}_s

$\vec{v}_s, \rho_s, \vec{v}_n, \rho_n$

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$$\vec{v}_s = \frac{\hbar}{m_4} \vec{\nabla}S \quad () \quad Curl \vec{v}_s = 0$$

m_4

$$k = \oint \vec{v}_s \cdot d\vec{\ell} \quad ()$$

() ()

$$k = \frac{\hbar}{m_4} \oint \vec{\nabla}S \cdot d\vec{\ell} \quad () \quad curl \vec{v}_s \neq 0 \quad []$$

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$$\hbar \quad (\bar{\omega}) \quad : \quad L_1 \quad ()$$

$$\bar{\omega} = nk \quad () \quad k = \frac{\hbar}{m_4} (\Delta S)_{L_1} \quad ()$$

$$n_v = \frac{2\Omega}{k} \quad () \quad 2\pi R(R\Omega) \quad 2\pi \quad (S) \quad ()$$

$$\bar{\omega} = \text{curl} \vec{v}_s = 2\vec{\Omega} \quad () \quad \frac{h}{m_4} \quad ()$$

$$\vec{v}_s \geq \vec{v}_{s.c} \quad (r) \quad \vec{r} \quad ()$$

$$k = \oint \vec{v}_s \cdot d\vec{\ell} = 2\pi r v_s(r) = n \frac{h}{m_4} \quad ()$$

$$v_s(r) = \frac{k}{2\pi r} \quad ()$$

$$(\Delta Z) \quad \frac{1}{r} \quad ()$$

$$(\Delta Z) \quad : \quad ()$$

$$(\Delta P = \rho S \Delta T) \quad m_4 r v_s(r) = n\hbar \quad ()$$

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S

$$\dot{\vec{v}} = -\vec{\nabla}\mu + \vec{v} \wedge \vec{\omega} + \vec{f}_e \quad ()$$

$$\mu \quad \vec{\omega} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{v}, \dot{\vec{v}} \equiv \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$

$$\mu = \phi + \frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{1}{2}v^2 \quad ()$$

$$\dot{E} \equiv \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 \right) = \rho \vec{v} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}} \quad ()$$

$$\dot{E}' = \int_{\mathcal{G}} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \dot{\vec{v}} dV = - \int_{\mathcal{G}} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \mu d\mathcal{G} + \int_{\mathcal{G}} \rho \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{\omega} + \vec{f}_e) d\mathcal{G} \quad ()$$

$$(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = 0)$$

$$\dot{E}' = \vec{J}(\mu_1 - \mu_2) + \int_{\mathcal{G}_H} \rho \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{\omega} + \vec{f}_e) d\mathcal{G} \quad ()$$

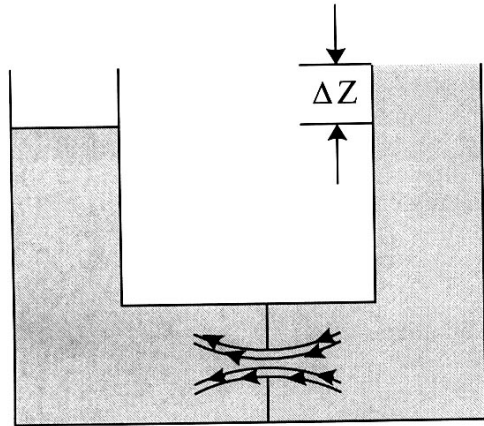
$$\vec{J} = - \int_{in} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \int_{out} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot (\vec{v} \wedge \vec{\omega}) = 0$$

$$\dot{E}' = \vec{J}(\mu_1 - \mu_2) + \int_{\mathcal{G}_H} \rho \vec{v} \cdot \vec{f}_e d\mathcal{G} \quad ()$$

$$\mu_2 \mu_1 \quad ()$$

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$$() r \rightarrow 0 \quad \nu_s$$

ρ_s

$$\rho_s \cong 0$$

$$[] a_0 \cong 1/3A^o$$

ϕ

\vec{f}_e

$$\vec{f}_\phi = \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

\vec{f}_e

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x

\vec{f}_e

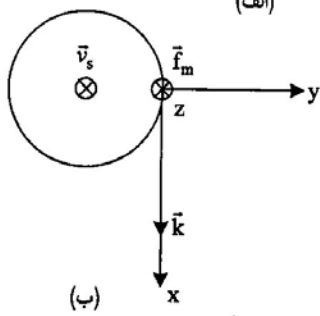
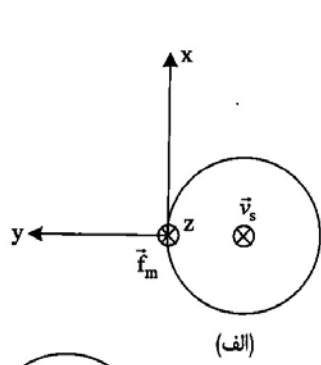
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(\vec{f}_e) \vec{f}_e

) () (

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⊗

\vec{f}_m

\vec{u}

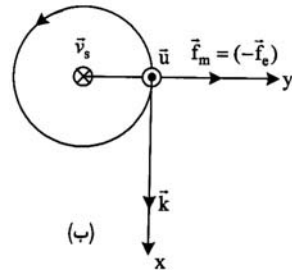
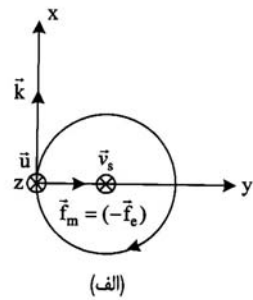
R

y $(-\vec{f}_e)$

$\vec{v}_s = 0$

(\vec{u})

() ()



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\vec{u}

$$|u| = \frac{dR}{dt} = \dot{R} \quad ()$$

$$R_c = \tau v \quad ()$$

$$|\vec{f}_m| = |\rho \vec{k} \wedge \vec{u}| = \rho k \frac{dR}{dt} \quad ()$$

$$R_c \quad () \quad ()$$

R

$$\rho g \Delta Z \cdot A \tau = (\rho \pi k \tau^2 v^2) \quad ()$$

$$|\vec{f}_{mT}| = 2\pi R \rho k \dot{R} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{v^2}{\Delta Z} = \frac{gA}{\pi k} \quad ()$$

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$$v = const. \Delta Z^{1/2}$$

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\vec{f}_e

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$$\begin{aligned} |\dot{E}_{Diss}| &= |\vec{v}| |\vec{f}_{mT}| = 2\pi R \rho k v \dot{R} \\ &= \pi \rho k v \frac{d}{dt} (R^2) \end{aligned} \quad ()$$

$$(\Delta Z)^{1/2}$$

A

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$$\rho g \Delta Z A v = \frac{d}{dt} (\rho \pi k v R^2) \quad ()$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_c &\cong 3^{um} \\ g &\cong 980 \text{ cmsec}^{-2} \\ k &\cong 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{sec} \\ \tau &\cong 10^{-4} \text{ sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0, \frac{dk}{dt} = 0$$

k

: ()

$$\frac{v}{\Delta Z^{1/2}} \cong 30 \text{ cm}^{1/2} \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad ()$$

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$$(\Delta Z)^{1/2}$$

v

(T)

(ρ_s)