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# **PdMn and PdFe: New Materials for Temperature Measurement Near 2K**

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## **PdMn and PdFe: New Materials for Temperature Measurement Near 2K**

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### **Abstract**

Interest in the critical dynamics of superfluid  $^4\text{He}$  in microgravity conditions has motivated the development of new high resolution thermometry technology for use in space experiments near 2K. The current material commonly used as the temperature sensing element for high resolution thermometers (HRTs) is copper ammonium bromide ( $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Br}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) or "CAB", which undergoes a ferromagnetic phase transition at  $1.8\text{K}^1$ . HRTs made from CAB have demonstrated low drift ( $<10\text{fK/s}$ ) and a temperature resolution of  $0.1\text{nK}$ . Unfortunately, paramagnetic salts such as CAB are difficult to prepare and handle, corrosive to most metals, and become dehydrated if kept under vacuum conditions at room temperature. We have developed a magnetic thermometer using dilute magnetic alloys of Mn or Fe dissolved in a pure Pd matrix. These metallic thermometers are easy to fabricate, chemically inert, and mechanically robust. Unlike salts, they may be directly soldered to the stage to be measured. Also, the Curie temperature can be varied by changing the concentration of Fe or Mn, making them available for use in a wide temperature range. Susceptibility measurements, as well as preliminary noise and drift measurements, show them to have sub-nK resolution with a drift of less than  $10^{-13}\text{K/s}$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Space-based, fundamental physics experiments have recently been conducted which require thermometry with sub-nanokelvin temperature resolution near  $2.2\text{K}^2$ . Future experiments are being planned that demand even higher resolution<sup>3</sup>, motivating the development of new thermometric elements for use from 2-3K. Here we report on the properties of a dilute ferromagnetic alloy as the sensing element in a thermometer design similar to that used in previous ultra-precise measurements.

The first demonstration of the use of dilute ferromagnetic alloys as thermometers was in the milliKelvin range by Jutzler et al, who showed that PdFe alloys with only a few ppm of iron follow a Curie law for  $T$  greater than the Curie temperature,  $T_C$  with a deviation of less than one percent<sup>4</sup>. PdFe at these concentrations is known to undergo a spin-glass freezing transition at around 1mK. A high sensitivity can be achieved because of the high susceptibility of the Pd matrix which creates giant localized moments of the order of 10 Bohr magnetons ( $\mu_B$ ), which persist well above  $T_C$ .

We report sensitivity, noise, and drift data for PdMn at concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 2 atomic percent manganese. In this concentration range, the transition is ferromagnetic with a  $T_C$  between 1.5K and 4K<sup>5</sup>. High sensitivity is obtained by exploiting the divergence of the magnetic susceptibility in the transition region where, for a "uniform" system,

$$\chi_{\text{crit}} \sim \left( \frac{T - T_C}{T_C} \right)^{-\gamma} \quad (1)$$

Equation 1 does not accurately describe the critical behavior of these dilute random systems which have a statistical distribution of exchange interactions. Nevertheless, because of the high concentrations (0.75 atomic percent) of Mn needed to create a  $T_C$  of about 2K, the transition in that material is very sharp, and the temperature dependence of the magnetization follows a Brillouin function as one would expect for a uniform system with localized moments<sup>6</sup>. AC susceptibility measurements show a frequency independent susceptibility and the absence of any observable hysteresis<sup>7</sup>. Therefore our initial measurements have focused on PdMn as a candidate for use as a high resolution thermometer (HRT) for planned experiments on the critical dynamics of superfluid  $^4\text{He}$  aboard the International Space Station<sup>8</sup>, and possibly in a variety of future fundamental physics experiments.

Measurements of the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) are being planned that will dramatically exceed earlier space-based CMBR experiments. Improved sensitivity in these planned measurements mandate the development of better bolometers. PdMn or PdFe alloys may provide a

new method of thermometry and bolometry to support such future CMBR measurements.

## 2. GIANT MOMENTS IN DILUTE FERROMAGNETIC ALLOYS

Giant moments arise when small amounts of Co, Fe, or Mn are dissolved in a Pd matrix<sup>9,6</sup>. These moments result from two sources: 1) The impurities retain their magnetic character when dissolved in the host metal and so interact with the host electrons through the exchange interaction. 2) Pd is an incipient ferromagnet. That is, correlations between the electrons in the 4d band of Pd tend to increase the extent and lifetime of spin fluctuations. As a result, for pure Pd the magnetic susceptibility,  $\chi_0$ , is enhanced by the Stoner factor so that,

$$\chi = \frac{\chi_0}{1 - U\chi_0} \quad (2)$$

where  $U$  is a measure of the repulsive Coulomb interactions. For Co, Fe, or Mn dissolved in Pd, the exchange interaction between the bare impurity moment and the easily spin polarized matrix creates a large region of spin polarization around each impurity. At large impurity-impurity distances the polarization alternates in sign (the RKKY interaction), so that the ground state is a spin-glass. For intermediate concentrations, the region of spin polarization can be described by the exchange potential

$$V(r) \propto \frac{R}{r} e^{-r/R} \quad (3)$$

where  $R$  is a measure of the radius of the polarization cloud which can be as much as several Angstroms, and  $r$  is the distance from the impurity. These "giant moments" typically range from  $7-10\mu_B$ . The overlap in space of the spin correlation clouds described by Eq. 3 results in a net ferromagnetic exchange interaction between impurities. The strength of the effective coupling constant depends on the average distance between impurities so that the Curie temperature increases with increasing concentration. For PdMn,  $T_C$  can be made to vary from the mK range to around 4K for concentrations between 1 and 3 atomic percent.

At extremely high concentrations, direct antiferromagnetic Mn-Mn interactions compete with the ferromagnetic interactions, creating a high-concentration spin-glass state<sup>10,5</sup>. However, at any concentration, the statistical nature of the impurity distribution will result in some combination of all three interactions mentioned above. This complicates the development of

theories applicable in the critical region, as well as resulting in an interesting domain structure and localized spin fluctuations in the ordered phase<sup>11</sup>. Nevertheless, PdMn is unique in that, at least for higher concentrations, it exhibits a very sharp phase transition and a temperature dependence of the magnetization that can be described by a Brillouin function. This is very much like the behavior of "uniform" ferromagnets such as iron. Magnetization measurements have shown a giant moment in PdMn of about  $7.7\mu_B$ <sup>12</sup>. The sharp, nonhysteretic phase transition<sup>13</sup> around 2K makes PdMn an excellent candidate for the sensing element in a magnetic thermometer for use in the 2K range where high sensitivity and low drift are of prime importance.

### 3. SAMPLE PREPARATION

The samples were prepared by mixing 99.9985% pure palladium powder from Alfa-Aesar Corporation with appropriate amounts of Mn or Fe powder (99% metals based purity) to make a total sample mass of between 4 and 6 grams. The mixture was pressed at 34 MPa using a 12mm diameter steel die. Samples were then melted under high-purity Ar on a water-cooled hearth of a tri-arc furnace equipped with tungsten electrodes. Each sample was completely melted three times, and was unloaded and inverted between each iteration. PdMn samples were prepared with nominal compositions of .60, .75, and .90 atomic percent Mn. One PdFe sample was prepared with 0.17 atomic percent Fe.

The samples were machined into cylinders of length 13mm and diameter 2.3mm. They were cleaned in aqua regia and ultrasonically rinsed in distilled water and alcohol. Finally, they were annealed under vacuum at 1000 C for 60 hours.

### 4. MEASUREMENT APPARATUS

For the sensitivity measurements, the samples were inserted into a BeCu holder wrapped with about 50 turns of 0.003" diameter NbTi superconducting wire, which formed the pickup loop for a DC superconducting quantum interference device (DC SQUID). The DC SQUID, manufactured by Quantum Design, Inc., had a flux sensitivity of about  $10^{-5} \phi_0$  in a 1 Hertz bandwidth, where  $\phi_0$  is one flux quantum. The BeCu holder was the same length as the sample, but its diameter was such that the total volume of the sample accounted for 50% of the total volume within the holder<sup>14</sup>. BeCu was used because of its low electrical conductivity, thereby minimizing inductive coupling of Johnson noise into the SQUID measurement loop. This

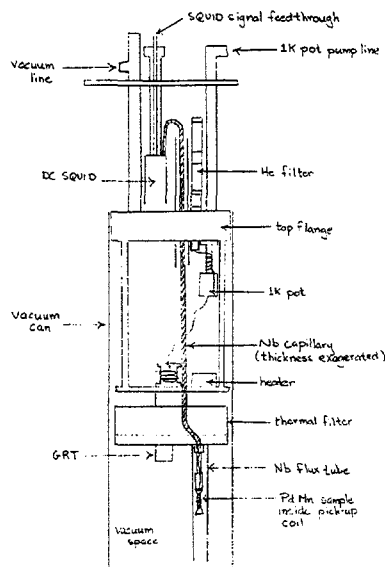


Fig. 1. low temperature cryostat design for the sensitivity measurements

assembly screwed into one end of an approximately 2 inch long annealed aluminum post which in turn screwed into the bottom Cu platform of a low-temperature probe next to a germanium resistance thermometer (GRT) which had been calibrated earlier against the saturated vapor pressure of  $^4\text{He}$ . This platform was the lower stage of a two-stage probe. The upper stage, to which it was linked through a thermal filter, was cooled by a 1K helium pot. Both stages were surrounded by a brass vacuum can and kept under a hard vacuum for the duration of the experiment (see Fig. 1).

A 4 inch long, 0.2 inch diameter niobium flux tube fit snugly over the entire sample/BeCu holder/aluminum post assembly (see Fig. 2). The purpose of the flux tube was to protect the sample from stray fields, as well as to trap a constant field on the sample for the measurements. For further stray field protection, the lead wires to the SQUID pick-up coil were twisted together, sheathed in teflon tubing, and fed through a 0.66mm OD niobium capillary which went to the SQUID input. The teflon and niobium tubes were both filled with silicon based oil to prevent microphonics. The SQUID itself was located outside of the vacuum can and therefore in direct contact with the He bath. A 2000 turn superconducting coil was wound around the outside of the vacuum can centered on the sample. By this means, a magnetic field between 5 and 200G could be trapped on the sample inside the niobium flux tube during cooldown.

Noise and drift measurements were obtained using a more sophisticated



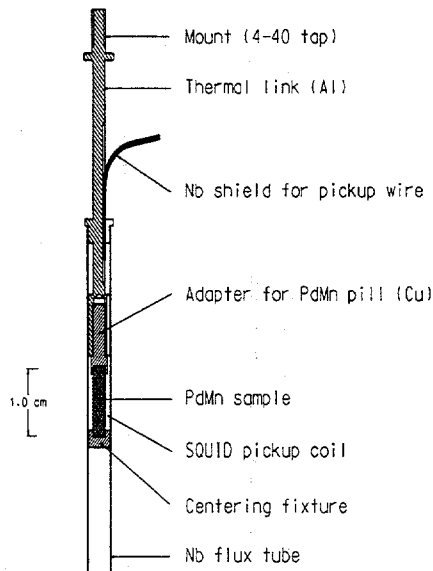


Fig. 2. Schematic of the mini-high resolution thermometer

cryostat equipped with a liquid He cell that provided a superfluid transition temperature “fixed point” reference. Also, temperature stability requirements for drift and noise measurements are much more stringent, necessitating the use of multiple temperature controlled stages and a radiation shield on the sample stage<sup>3</sup>. A third modification was that, for reasons related to the optimization of these high resolution thermometers (HRTs) for space flight experiments, the SQUID pick-up coil was wound directly around the sample without the BeCu holder.

## 5. SENSITIVITY MEASUREMENTS

When a change in the magnetic susceptibility of the sample occurs, a current is induced in the SQUID pick-up coil that is detected in the SQUID input. The change,  $d\phi$ , in flux coupled to the SQUID by a change in susceptibility,  $d\chi$  is given by<sup>15</sup>,

$$d\phi = N A H x d\chi \quad (4)$$

where  $H$  is the trapped field,  $N$  is the number of turns in the pickup coil,  $A$  is the area of the pick-up coil,  $V$  is the sample volume, and  $x$  is a dimensionless coupling constant which depends on geometrical factors as well as impedance matching to the SQUID. For this experiment, the change in susceptibility

resulting from a step change in temperature was measured by monitoring the output of the SQUID and the calibrated thermometer after increasing the current to a heater attached to the upper cooling stage.

The result of the sensitivity measurement, in units of flux quanta per  $\mu\text{K}$ , for 0.75 atomic percent Mn in Pd is shown in Fig. 3. Figures 4 and 5 show the sensitivity results for 0.90 atomic percent Mn in Pd, and 0.17 atomic percent Fe in Pd. The trapped fields used were between 10 and 200G and, as is expected, severely broadened the transition, especially for the higher fields. For fields less than about 50 Gauss, the sensitivity peaks between 1 and 2  $\phi_o/\mu\text{K}$  in the transition region. This sensitivity measurement may be used to determine the impact of any noise source that is capable of inducing a flux change in the measurement loop, whether it be from SQUID instability, intrinsic magnetic fluctuations, or microphonics. The Quantum Design Model 5000 DC SQUID used in this experiment is supposed to be stable within  $10^{-5}\phi_o$ , where  $\phi_o$  is one flux quanta. Using a sensitivity of 1  $\phi_o/\mu\text{K}$ , Eq. 4 gives a resolution of 10pK in a 1Hz bandwidth. As will be shown in the next section, this is almost 2 orders of magnitude less than the spontaneous thermal fluctuations expected from a system of this heat capacity and thermal response time. Therefore the resolution will be determined from either intrinsic magnetic or thermal noise. These noise sources are discussed in the next section.

Fig. 6 shows the measured Curie temperature as a function of atomic percent Mn in Pd for several samples. Also in the figure are data points compiled from a review article by Nieuwenhuys<sup>16</sup>. The concentrations were determined either from stoichiometry (using the weight of the Mn or Pd powder), or microprobe analysis. A crosscheck of the two methods indicated that they differed by at most 20 percent. The microprobe analysis should be considered the most accurate, yielding the true composition of the atomic percent Mn with an accuracy of 3 percent. Unfortunately, not all of the samples were available for microprobe analysis. Nevertheless, the plot shows that the variation of  $T_c$  with Mn concentration monotonically increases with a slope comparable to that obtained from previous measurements.

## 6. NOISE AND DRIFT MEASUREMENTS

Noise and drift measurements were taken by connecting the output of the PdMn HRT to a spectrum analyzer, and using the modified set-up described in the Measurement Apparatus section of this paper. Figure 7 shows the result for a 0.60 atomic percent Mn in Pd sample.

Integrating the noise from 0 to 1Hz resulted in a noise of 0.42nK-rms

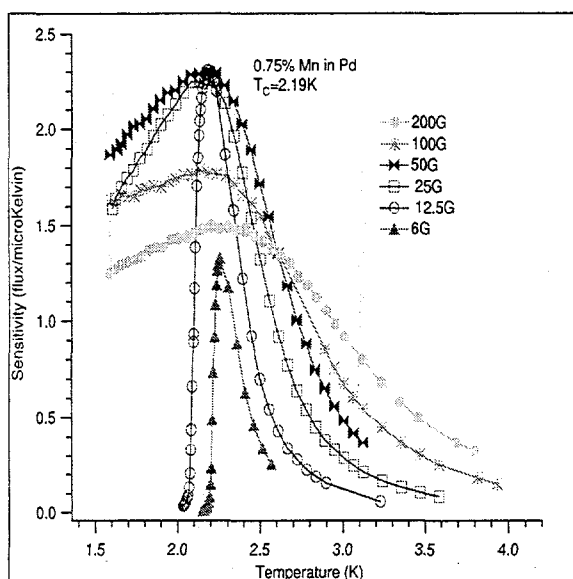


Fig. 3. Sensitivity vs temperature in units of  $\phi_o$  per  $\mu K$  for the 0.75 atomic percent Mn in Pd sample.

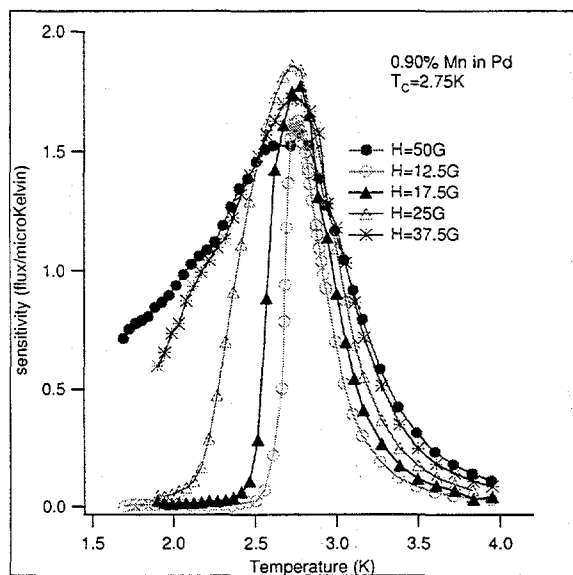


Fig. 4. Sensitivity vs temperature in units of  $\phi_o$  per  $\mu K$  for the 0.90 atomic percent Mn in Pd sample.

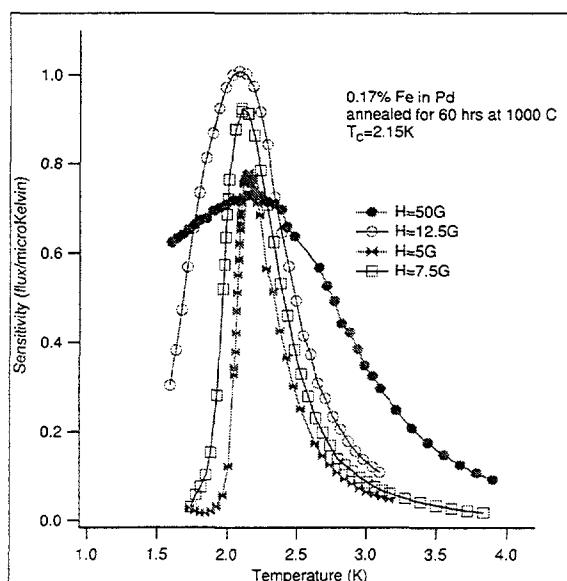


Fig. 5. Sensitivity vs temperature in units of  $\phi_0$  per  $\mu\text{K}$  for the 0.17 atomic percent Fe in Pd sample.

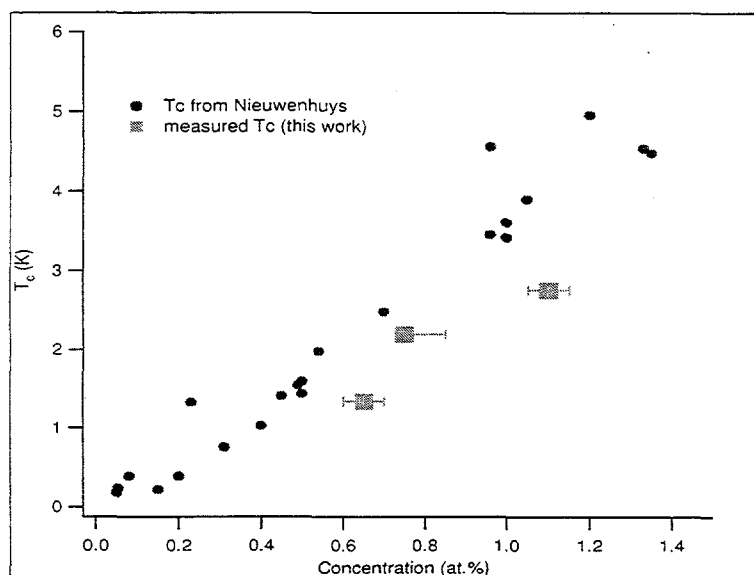


Fig. 6.  $T_c$  vs atomic percent Mn from this work compared with that obtained by previous investigators<sup>16</sup>.

for the 1Hz bandwidth. The thermometer time constant obtained from the roll-off frequency of the noise spectrum was 0.6Hz (0.3s). Similar noise measurements of the 0.17 atomic percent Fe in Pd sample indicated a noise level of 0.25nK/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  at 1 Hertz, and a time constant of roughly 0.1s. According to the fluctuation dissipation theorem the total noise due to thermal fluctuations is given by<sup>17-19</sup>,

$$\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle = kT^2/C \quad (5)$$

where  $C$  is the heat capacity. The noise for a given frequency interval is

$$d\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle = \frac{4\tau kT^2}{C(1 + 4\pi^2\tau^2 f^2)} df \quad (6)$$

Equation 5 is obtained by integrating Eq. 6 over the entire frequency domain. It can be seen from Eq. 6 that, for frequencies small compared to the bandwidth  $1/\tau$  (where  $\tau$  is the thermal time constant), the noise will be inversely proportional to  $\tau/C$ . Since  $\tau = RC$  where  $R$  is the thermal resistance to the heat bath, the intrinsic noise of the thermometer at low frequencies depends only on the thermal resistance. The mean square temperature fluctuations per unit frequency interval is then given by the familiar equation:

$$\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle_{\Delta f} = 4RkT^2 \quad (7)$$

where  $\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle_{\Delta f}$  is the root-mean square temperature fluctuation per measurement bandwidth. Using typical values of  $\tau = .3s$  and  $C = 0.2mJ/K$ <sup>20</sup> for a 0.2g sample, an estimate of the expected noise from Eq. 7 gives 0.5nK/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ , which is in agreement with the measurements. As mentioned above, this is about 2 orders of magnitude larger than the SQUID noise.

Using a similar argument to that leading to Eq. 7, the intrinsic magnetic noise is given by,

$$\langle(\Delta H)^2\rangle_{\Delta f} = 4\tau_M kT/\chi V \quad (8)$$

where  $\tau_M$  is the spin lattice relaxation time. To our knowledge, no measurements of the spin lattice relaxation time for PdMn have been published. Since AC susceptibility measurements show that  $\chi$  is frequency independent for frequencies up to at least 100Hz<sup>7</sup>, 0.01s may be considered as an extreme estimate for the upper bound to  $\tau_M$ . Combining Eq. 4 and Eq. 8,

$$\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle_{\Delta f} = \left[ \frac{\chi}{H d\chi/dT} \right]^2 \langle(\Delta H)^2\rangle_{\Delta f} \quad (9)$$

Using  $\chi < 10^{-2}$  and  $d\chi/dT > 10^{-1}/K$  gives an upper bound to the temperature noise induced by magnetic fluctuations of a fraction of a nK/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

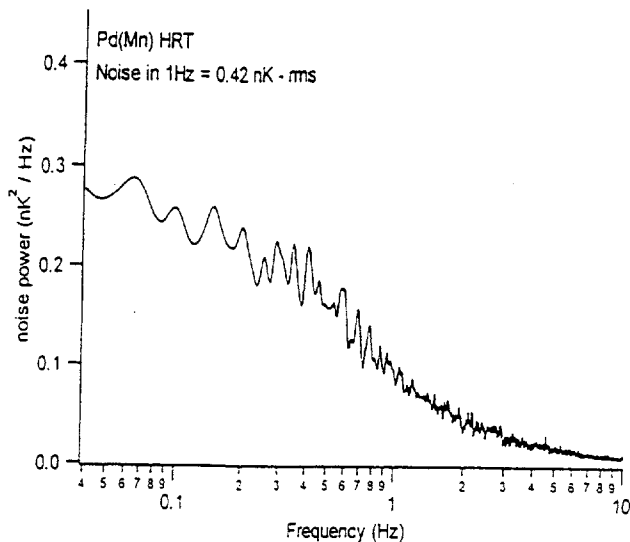


Fig. 7. Root-mean square noise as a function of frequency for a 0.60% Mn in Pd sample.

for a 50G applied field. Although this is comparable to the thermal fluctuation noise, it is to be considered an absolute upper bound, especially given that the spin-lattice relaxation time could very well be orders of magnitude shorter than the value used. Using  $\tau_M = 10^{-5} s$  (a more reasonable estimate for these solids at low temperature<sup>21</sup>), the temperature noise induced by magnetic fluctuations is around 10pK.

Similarly, the induced current noise due to Johnson noise is:

$$\langle (\Delta I)^2 \rangle_{\Delta f} = 4kT^2 / R_{el} \quad (10)$$

where  $R_{el}$  is the electrical resistance of the sample along an axis perpendicular to the axis of the SQUID pickup coil. Published values report a resistivity of  $1 \mu\Omega - cm$  for PdMn around 2K<sup>16</sup>. This, and the sample geometry, give an effective temperature noise of  $10^{-17} K / \sqrt{Hz}$ , which is negligible compared to the thermal fluctuation noise.

Hence the limiting factor for temperature resolution in PdMn is spontaneous temperature fluctuations given by Eq.7. If this noise source were the

only factor, then  $R$  (the thermal resistance to the heat bath) would be the only design parameter to consider. However, the heat capacity is relevant to the response time of the thermometer. This is especially applicable to space experiments where cosmic rays produce temperature spikes that are then integrated over the RC time constant of the thermometer, and hence may result in a temperature offset<sup>14</sup>. It is desirable, then, to design a thermometer where both  $C$  and  $R$  are as low as possible. The sensitivity measurements have demonstrated that, near the transition,  $d\phi/dT$  is high enough that even an order of magnitude mass reduction won't significantly affect the resolution, since the limiting factor is spontaneous thermal fluctuations. Therefore it is advantageous to decrease the mass of the PdMn thermometric element until the magnetic or SQUID noise becomes a significant contribution to the total noise spectrum. In any case, more design work needs to be done to minimize  $R$  and  $C$ . These measurements, although adequate for planned space experiments<sup>3</sup>, should be considered as an upper bound for  $\tau$  and  $\langle(\Delta T)^2\rangle$ . Also, these results suggest that PdMn or PdFe alloys may permit ultra-low noise measurements ( $\delta T < 0.1 nK/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ) in configurations where  $R$  may be greatly decreased by direct contact of the thermometric element with the helium ("wet" thermometry).

Drift was measured by comparing the temperature reading of the PdMn to a fixed point temperature reference<sup>22</sup> over a long period of time. The measured temperature variation indicates the drift of the thermometer. These drift measurements showed a drift rate of  $2 \times 10^{-14}$  K/s for the PdMn thermometer over a period of 24 hours.

## 7. CONCLUSION

This work has investigated the potential of giant moment ferromagnets such as PdMn and PdFe, as high resolution thermometers for use in a broad temperature range from 1.5 to at least 3K. Sensitivity measurements show at least one  $\phi_0$  per  $1\mu\text{K}$  temperature change, resulting in a SQUID noise limit that is well below the limit of spontaneous thermal fluctuations dictated by the fluctuation-dissipation theorem. Also, Johnson noise, and intrinsic magnetic noise do not contribute significantly to the total noise. Already these thermometers have demonstrated a time constant of less than one second and a drift rate of less than  $0.1\text{pK/sec}$ . Nevertheless, more work needs to be done to minimize noise by optimizing parameters such as thermal resistance to the bath ( $R$ ) and thermal response time ( $\tau$ ). It will also be useful to examine drift and noise characteristics for a wider variety of systems and concentrations. Noise and drift measurements of PdMn and PdFe samples

of various concentrations are currently underway.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been supported by the U.S. Department of Energy through the Laboratory Directed Research and Development Program at Sandia National Laboratories, and by the Microgravity Science Division of NASA. We would also like to thank P.T. Ton-Nu and T.D. McCarson for their helpful input and assistance.

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