Cryogenic purification of helium-3 gas for polarization purposes by PAMP method Vyacheslav KUZMIN, Kajum SAFIULLIN, Alexander MAKARCHENKO, Denis KAN, Murat TAGIROV* Institute of Physics, Kazan Federal University, Kazan 420008, Russian Federation *Tatarstan Academy of Sciences, Kazan 420111, Russian Federation Email: slava625@yandex.ru, kajum@inbox.ru

The novel PAMP polarization technique of helium-3 (polarization of atoms) in a magnetized plasma [1]) yields at least a few percent helium-3 polarization at room temperature without the use of the optical pumping, solely by use of a strong external magnetic field and of a rf gas discharge in high-purity helium gas. The polarization process involves the metastable atoms, and similarly to MEOP is expected to require a high gas purity. Usually, commercial getter gas purifiers are used for helium-3 cleaning. Here we present a cryogenic approach for helium purification.



Purification setup [2]



(1, 3, 5) Swagelok SS-2H valves, (2) nitrogen trap, (4) U-shaped tube for purification at helium temperature, (6, 7, 10) Swagelok SS-DSS4 valves, (8) glass-copper junction, (9) polarization cell, (11) bellows, (12) turbomolecular pump,

 Adapted for storage helium dewars \checkmark Helium is deposited in cryotube (4) for >12 hours

- \checkmark Allows for the polarizing cell filling \checkmark Allows for many cycles of the cell cleaning Low additional liquid helium consumption <0.5 L/week
- \checkmark Allows to work with a low grade helium (>99.99%)
- Suitable for cryogenic labs





✓ Only helium lines are visible

NMR

 $B_0 = 3.66 T$



Room temperature Sealed cells Home-built pulsed NMR spectrometer [3]



89 mm 'warm' bore Homogeneity: 5 ppm/cm or 0.5 ppm/cm with shimming

Insert



³He FID signal in 10 mbar cell

 \checkmark 1% polarization 10 minutes rf discharge at 27 MHz/12 W

Perspectives

✓ PAMP process studies ✓ Porous media studies using ³He as a probe gas References

[1] Maul A. et al., Phys. Rev. A, 98, 063405 (2018). doi:10.1103/PhysRevA.98.063405 [2] Makarchenko A. et al., Instrum. Exp. Tech., 64(6), 911 (2021). doi:10.1134/S0020441221050213 [3] Kuzmin V.V. et al., Magn. Reson. Solids, 21, 19104 (2019) doi:10.26907/mrsej-19104

Russian Science Foundation grant #19-72-10061

