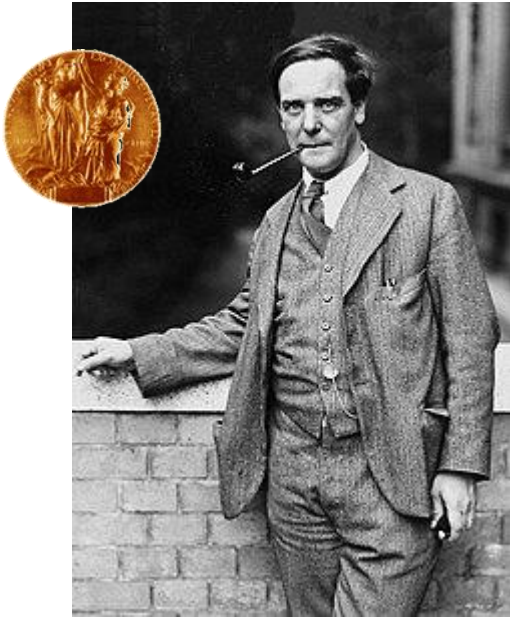


Condensed Matter	The Speed of the Second Sound	Lab logo: Second Sound
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Measuring of the speed of the second sound in superfluid ^4He

History: Superfluidity was discovered in helium-4 by Pyotr Kapitsa and independently by John *F. Allen* and *Don Misener* in 1937.



Pyotr Kapitsa
1894 - 1984



Don Misener
(1911–1996)



John Frank Allen.
1908 - 2001

Second sound is a quantum mechanical phenomenon in which heat transfer occurs by wave-like motion, rather than by the more usual mechanism of diffusion. First observation of second sound in superfluid ^4He was done by *Vasily Peshkov* :

[1] V. Peshkov, “‘Second Sound’ in Helium II,” J. Phys. USSR, v. 8, p. 381 (1944).

[2] V. Peshkov, “Determination of the velocity of Propagation of the Second Sound in Helium II,” J. Phys. USSR, v. 10, pp. 389–398 (1946).



Vasily Peshkov
1913-1980



Lev Landau
1908 - 1968

The phenomenon of second sound was first described by ***Lev Landau*** in 1941:

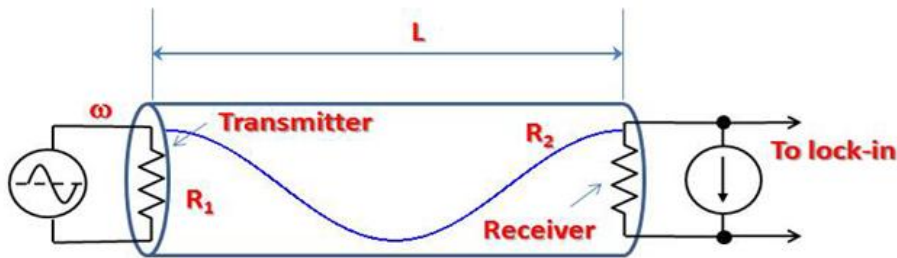
Landau, L. (1941). Theory of the superfluidity of helium II. Physical Review, 60(4), 356

Laszlo Tisza proposed the two fluid model of helium II where the normal and superfluid components have their own densities ρ_n and ρ_s . The total density of the liquid is $\rho = \rho_n + \rho_s$. The equation for the speed of the second sound comes as:

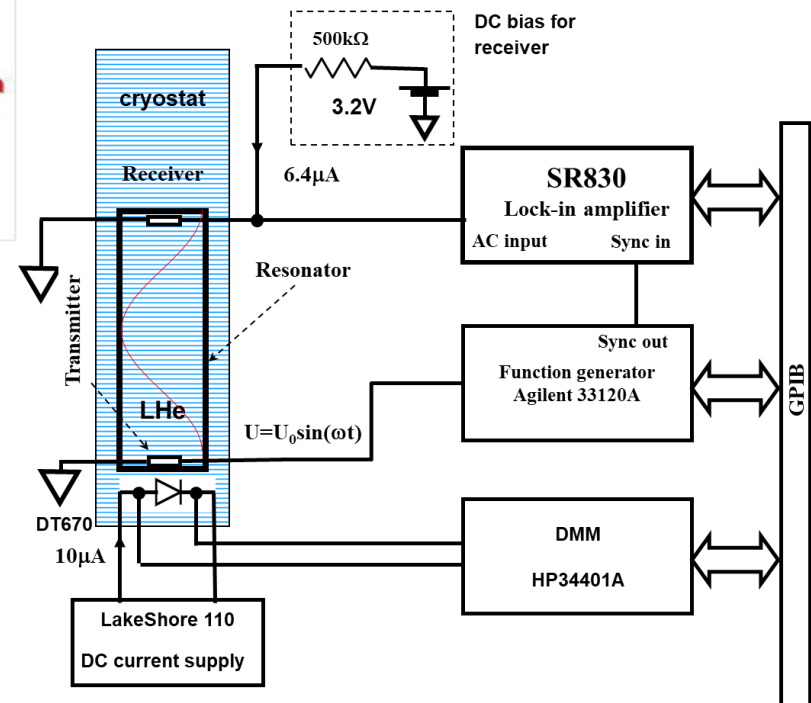


**Laszlo Tisza
1907 –2009**

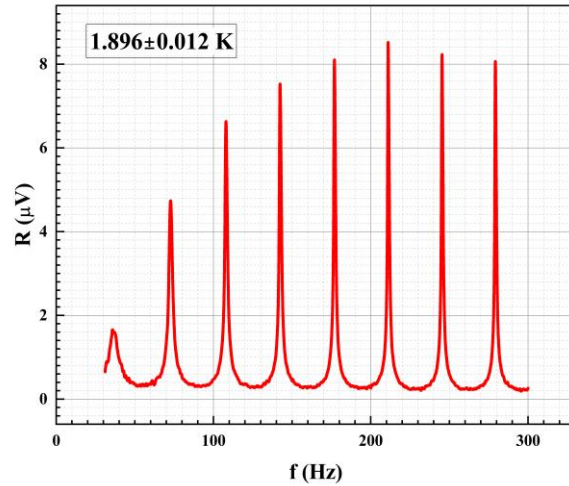
$$U_2 = 26 \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_\lambda} \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_\lambda} \right)^{5.5} \right]} (m / s)$$

Experimental setup:

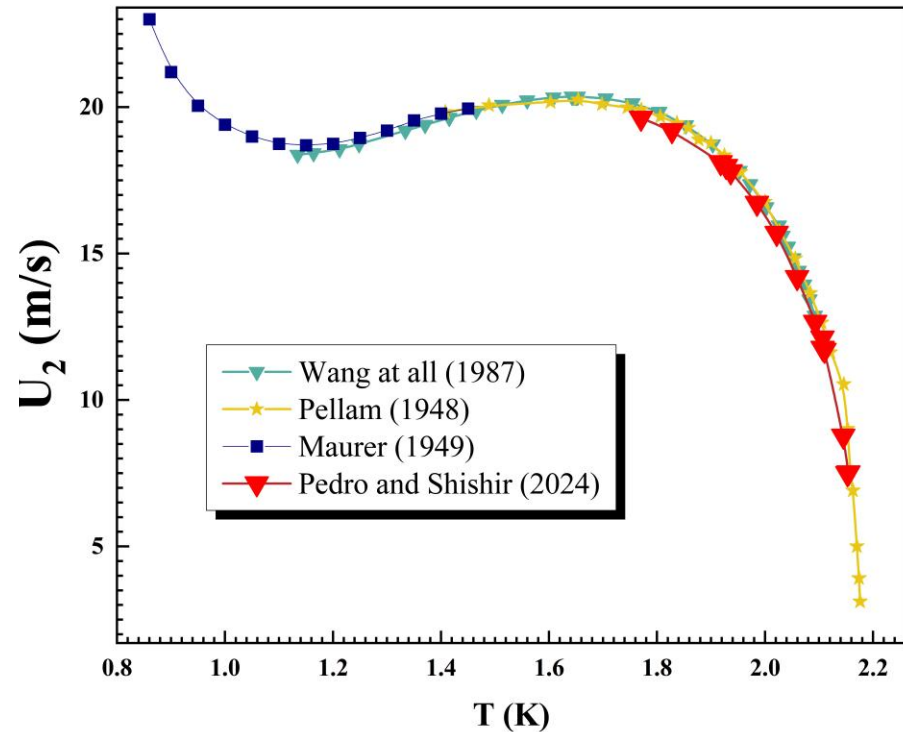
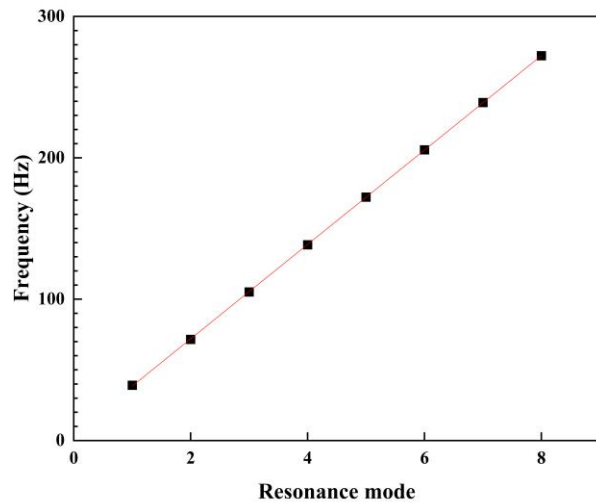
Measuring the standing waves resonance frequencies in Lucite cavity.



Results:



Standing wave resonances



Results obtained by P403 Spring 2024 students compared with published