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Path integral Monte Carlo simulation of global and local superfluidity in liquid $^4$He reservoirs separated by nanoscale apertures

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We present a path integral Monte Carlo study of the global superfluid fraction and local superfluid density in cylindrically-symmetric reservoirs of liquid $^4$He separated by nanoaperture arrays. The superfluid response to both translations along the axis of symmetry (longitudinal response) and rotations about the cylinder axis (transverse response) are computed, together with radial and axial density distributions that reveal the microscopic inhomogeneity arising from the combined effects of the confining external potential and the $^4$He-$^4$He interatomic potentials. We make a microscopic determination of the length-scale of decay of superfluidity at the radial boundaries of the system by analyzing the local superfluid density distribution to extract a displacement length that quantifies the superfluid mass displacement away from the boundary. We find that the longitudinal superfluid response is reduced in reservoirs separated by a septum containing sufficiently small apertures compared to a cylinder with no intervening aperture array, for all temperatures below $T_\lambda$. For a single aperture in the septum, a significant drop in the longitudinal superfluid response is seen when the aperture diameter is made smaller than twice the empirical temperature-dependent $^4$He healing length, consistent with the formation of a weak link between the reservoirs. Increasing the diameter of a single aperture or the number of apertures in the array results in an increase of the superfluid density toward the expected bulk value.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unlike the case of normal-metal weak links between superconductors or weak links between reservoirs of liquid $^3$He, the construction of nanoscale superfluid weak links with engineered geometry supporting a robust Josephson current between reservoirs of liquid $^4$He remains a considerable engineering challenge.$^4$ The relative difficulty in $^4$He is due to the much smaller value, by orders of magnitude, of the healing length $\xi$ in liquid $^4$He relative to that in BCS-type systems when both are deep in their respective condensed phases. For example, the measured value of $\xi(T = 0)$ is on the order of 1.0 $\mu$m for a type-II BCS superconductor$^5$ and 64 nm for $^3$He (at 0 bar of pressure), compared with only 0.3 nm for $^4$He.$^6$ A weak link, which generically consists of two condensed fluids separated by a junction consisting of noncondensed matter, e.g., the same fluid in a noncondensed phase, requires that the mass supercurrent through the connection in response to an external field (e.g., mechanical driving in neutral superfluids, voltage bias in superconductors) is much smaller than the response of the bulk supercurrent. If two reservoirs of liquid helium are separated by an array of nanoapertures with an average cross-sectional diameter 10 nm, experimental studies have shown that such an array supports a weak link only at temperatures $T$ very close to the lambda transition, $T_\lambda \approx 2.17$K, specifically, at temperatures $T$ such that $T_\lambda - T \lesssim 0.05$ mK$^2$. This is consistent with filling of the apertures by normal fluid as the lambda transition is approached from below.

Engineering of aperture arrays with apertures having much smaller diameter (e.g., $O(10 \text{ Å})$) would allow experimenters to probe phenomena associated with $^4$He weak link formation, e.g., Josephson oscillations deep in the superfluid phase, and strongly-interacting quasi-2D and quasi-1D liquid $^4$He in precisely controlled geometries. For example, it has been shown theoretically using both mean-field methods and the classical pendulum analogy for the d.c. Josephson equation that the presence of multiple apertures in an array can lead to reduction of decoherence in the macroscopic phase differences across the array.$^{5,6}$ In addition, quantum field theoretical analysis of tunnel-coupled reservoirs of interacting bosons predicts a linear scaling of the amplitude of Josephson oscillations with the number of apertures in an array.$^7$ An understanding of superfluidity in engineered nanoaperture arrays is central to exploring and generalizing these predictions. Nanoaperture arrays separating reservoirs of liquid $^4$He are also an essential component of proposals for highly sensitive rotation sensing devices based on matter wave Sagnac interferometry.$^8,9$

By revealing the distribution of superfluidity for liquid $^4$He confined in nanoscale and atomic scale potentials, numerical simulation of confined liquid $^4$He below the lambda transition temperature aids the design and implementation of aperture arrays for superfluidity experiments. In this work, we use a path-integral Monte Carlo (PIMC) algorithm to compute the global superfluid response and local superfluid density of a $^4$He reservoir consisting of $N = 35 - 123$ $^4$He atoms confined by a cylindrically symmetric tube potential with diameter 16 $-$ 20 Å and length 18 $-$ 24 Å. We then introduce a septum containing one or more nanoscale apertures, thereby breaking the translational invariance of the potential, and we use PIMC to calculate the global and local superfluid response in the resulting system of connected reservoirs.
We present a detailed analysis of the longitudinal and transverse superfluid responses for a single aperture as a function of temperature, aperture size, and location, and then we study aperture arrays with up to \( N_a = 5 \) apertures under conditions in which the single aperture shows behavior consistent with a weak link.

In addition to analyzing the superfluid responses of these reservoirs connected by nanoscale apertures, we undertake a microscopic analysis of the length scale characterizing decay of superfluid density at the radial boundary of the cylindrical reservoirs. This length scale might be considered to coincide with the boundary-induced decay length for superfluid density that appears in the Ginzburg-Pitaevskii (GP) theory of superfluidity\(^4\) which is one of a number of measures of the length scale over which the superfluid response drops to zero at a boundary. Any such measure is commonly referred to as a “healing length”. Experimental studies on bulk \(^4\)He generally measure the healing of a superfluid with the empirical temperature dependent expression first determined from measurements of superfluid density in \(^4\)He films flowing through a slit of \( \sim 3900 \) Å spacing formed by two concentric cylinders\(^6\). This empirical healing length \( \xi \) is given by

\[
\xi(t) = \frac{0.34 \text{ nm}}{t^{0.67}} \tag{1}
\]

with \( t = (1 - T/T_x) \) the reduced temperature\(^7\)\(^-\)\(^9\). With some modifications to approximately reproduce the correct critical exponents for the empirical healing length and the superfluid density\(^10\)\(^-\)\(^12\), GP theory may be applied to such bulk systems when the fluid density is assumed to be homogeneous and the superfluid is assumed to decay over macroscopic length scales. However, a GP approach is not applicable when the fluid density shows atomic scale microscopic variations. Indeed, even in the bulk, the healing length of a spatially inhomogeneous superfluid is not uniquely defined\(^10\), creating a challenge for measurement and quantification of the decay of superfluid density in nanoscale confined systems.

In this work, we show that the temperature \( T \) at which the empirical \( \xi(T) \) equals the aperture radius is qualitatively a predictor of the formation of a weak link between reservoirs of liquid \(^4\)He separated by a nanoscale aperture. Since \( \xi(T) \) is not defined microscopically and GP theory does not apply to the atomic scale superfluid density oscillations observed in these nanoscale confined systems, we quantify the “healing” of the superfluid instead by a local displacement length that measures the superfluid mass displacement by the boundary\(^14\)\(^-\)\(^15\). In particular, the displacement length that we introduce can be computed directly from PIMC data and is unequivocally defined for non-translationally invariant, cylindrically symmetric confined superfluids. We further show that this local displacement length can be applied to generate a “healing surface,” which is a useful notion for visualizing the displacement of superfluidity from high-potential regions in generic symmetric or irregularly-shaped systems.

A brief outline of the paper is as follows: in Section II we analyze the radial and axial atomic density distribution, the temperature dependence of the superfluid response, and the displacement length at the system boundary in longitudinally translation-invariant cylinders. This allows a comparison with previous calculations on the radial distribution of superfluidity of liquid \(^4\)He confined by nanopores\(^13\). In Section III we then present our results for the global superfluid fraction and local distribution of superfluidity of liquid \(^4\)He in a tube that is partitioned by a septum containing nanoscale apertures into two communicating reservoirs. We focus first on a single aperture, characterizing the effect of this in detail, and then we present results for nanoperture arrays containing up to five apertures of cross-sectional diameter \( 5 \) Å that are arranged in various spatial configurations in the plane of the bipartition. Section IV summarizes and discusses the implications for analysis and design of experiments with helium superfluid flow through nanoscale aperture arrays.

The numerical simulations in this work are carried out at specified temperatures \( (0.25 \leq T \leq 2.0) \) K and calculated pressures \( (\sim 3.5 \text{ bar}) \) with the estimator of Ref.\(^11\) that lie well within the bulk He II superfluid phase. For all simulations, a periodic boundary condition is imposed along the longitudinal direction, i.e., along the tube axis, to minimize finite-size effects and allow for simulation of estimators of certain physical observables that depend on the longitudinal winding number of the imaginary time paths of the \(^4\)He atoms in the PIMC calculations.

II. PIMC CALCULATIONS FOR TRANSLATION-INVARIANT, CYLINDRICALLY SYMMETRIC POTENTIAL

For our PIMC study of \(^4\)He atoms contained in a nanoscale tube, we define the following potential:

\[
V_{\text{tube}}(R, \phi, z) = \frac{V_0}{2} \left[ 1 + \tanh \left( \frac{R - R_t}{\sigma_R} \right) \right], \tag{2}
\]

where the cylindrical coordinates \( R, \phi, \) and \( z \) represent the distance from the tube center, the azimuthal angle, and the coordinate along the tube axis, respectively, and \( R_t \) is the radius defining the onset of a large “wall” potential. In terms of Cartesian coordinates \( (x, y, z) \), \( R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \) and \( \phi = \tan^{-1}(\frac{x}{y}) \). In Eq. (2), \( V_0 \) (potential strength) and \( \sigma_R \) (steepness of potential) are taken to be \( 150 \) K and \( 0.25 \) Å, respectively. \( V_{\text{tube}}(R, \phi, z) \) is independent of \( z \) and so it is invariant under translations along the tube axis. For the \(^4\)He-\(^4\)He interaction, we use a well-known Aziz potential\(^29\) in the path integral representation, the thermal density matrix at a low temperature \( T \) is expressed as a convolution of \( M \) high-temperature density matrices with an imaginary time step \( \tau = (Mk_B T)^{-1} \). In the high-temperature density matrix the \(^4\)He-\(^4\)He potentials are incorporated with the
pair-product form of the exact two-body density matrices while the external potential defined by Eq. 2 is analyzed within the primitive approximation. We use a time step of $\tau^{-1}/k_B = 40 \text{K}$ and periodic boundary conditions are imposed in the $z$ direction to minimize finite size effects.

We first computed the density distributions of $N = 123$ $^4$He atoms contained by the potential of Eq. (2) with the tube radius $R_t$ set to be 10 Å and length $L = 18$ Å. Note that the lowest value of the tube potential of Eq. (2) occurs at the center of the tube ($R = 0$) and that $V_{\text{tube}}$ increases monotonically as $R$ increases. Figure 1(a) shows a contour plot of the density distribution at $T = 1.25 K$ averaged over the azimuthal angle $\phi$. One can observe a layering structure around the tube axis ($R = 0$). This layering is due to the interplay between the $^4$He-$^4$He interparticle interaction and the atomic confinement due to the nanoscale confining potential of Eq. (2). It is to be contrasted with the layering observed in PIMC calculations for $^4$He atoms inside an amorphous Si$_3$N$_4$ nanopore that included attractive van der Waals interactions of $^4$He with the pore wall. While that work also found layered structures for $^4$He inside the nanopore, the layering there was primarily due to the interplay of the repulsive $^4$He-$^4$He interaction and the attractive component of the $^4$He-wall interaction. The latter provided attractive adsorption sites for $^4$He in the vicinity of the wall that caused the two outermost $^4$He layers to be solidified without making any contribution to superfluidity at low temperatures. The fact that our calculations do not assume an attractive van der Waals interaction between the $^4$He atoms and an atomically-structured wall implies that the layering of the $^4$He density shown is then due solely to the interplay of the $^4$He-$^4$He interaction with the external confining potential. As a consequence, no solidified layers are observed. The absence of solidified layers allows an unambiguous characterization of the superfluid healing behavior at the boundary of a nanoscale container (see Section II A). Figure 1(b) shows the one-dimensional density distributions computed as a function of radius $R$, for several temperatures between 0.625 K and 2 K. It is evident that there is no thermal effect on the $^4$He density distribution at temperatures below 2 K.

The global superfluid response to translations of the system along the tube axis, i.e., the $z$-axis, may be computed by using the following winding number estimator for the global superfluid fraction:

$$\left(\frac{\rho_s}{\rho}\right)_z = \frac{mL^2\langle W_z^2 \rangle}{\hbar^2/\beta N},$$

where $m$, $L$, and $N$ are the bare mass of a $^4$He atom, the length of the tube, and the number of helium atoms inside the tube, respectively. Here the winding number $W_z$ is defined by $W_z = 1/L \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^M z_{i,k} - z_{i,k+1}$, where $M$ is the number of time slices in the discrete path-integral representation, the sums are over particle index $i$ and imaginary-time slice index $k$, and $z_{i,k}$ is the projection of the single particle imaginary time configuration $\vec{r}_{i,k}$ onto the cylinder axis. Therefore, a nonzero average winding number indicates the onset of superfluidity.

Figure 2 shows the global superfluid fractions of liquid $^4$He inside tubes with two different diameters ($D_t = 2R_t$) as a function of temperature. Recommended values for the expected superfluid fraction in bulk liquid $^4$He at and below $T_\lambda$ are also shown for comparison. For temperatures below 1 K, both $^4$He systems are seen to exhibit complete superfluid response, similar to bulk liquid $^4$He. In contrast, the PIMC calculations of Ref. 18 for $^4$He atoms in a Si$_3$N$_4$ nanopore show a saturated superfluid fraction of only $\rho_s/\rho \sim 0.2$ for $T \lesssim 1$ K, as a result of the inert solid $^4$He layers adsorbed on the pore wall. From a microscopic perspective, the fact that our calculations show complete superfluid response for the present $^4$He-nanotube system in this temperature range is due to the fact that the tube potential of Eq. (2) does not adsorb layers of solid $^4$He. This may also be interpreted within a hydrodynamic perspective, where the lack of short-range van der Waals attraction between the $^4$He atoms and the

![Figure 1](image-url)
de Broglie wavelength and hence the exchange probabil-
ity of the bosonic partition function, as the thermal
contribution to the lambda transition, fewer winding paths con-
tribute to the superfluidity inside the nanotube is the same as in systems. The quantum statistical explanation of this de-
crease in superfluidity at such a boundary that, un-
like the Ginzburg-Pitaevskii theory which is only valid for length scales much greater than the atomic scale, is now valid on all length scales.

A. Spatial distribution of superfluidity

To analyze the spatial distribution of the superfluid density, we employ an estimator for the local longitudinal superfluid density, i.e., the superfluid response to translation in the $z$ direction, that is based on the follow-
ing local decomposition of the winding number estimator in Eq. (3):

$$\rho_s(\vec{r})_z = \frac{mL^2}{\hbar^2 \beta} \langle \sum_{i=1}^{N_w} \sum_{k=1}^{M} W_i^2 \delta(\vec{r} - \vec{r}_{i,k}^z) \rangle,$$

where $N_w$ is the number of $^4$He atoms comprising winding paths. This estimator of local superfluid density is similar to the local estimator of Khairallah and Ceperley\cite{25} in the sense that all “beads” (represented by the coordinates $\vec{r}_{i,k}^z$) on the imaginary time “polymers” constituting the winding paths are assumed to contribute equally to superfluidity. Although the local estimator employed by Kulchytskyy et al\cite{25} and the one used in
FIG. 3. a) One-dimensional radial superfluid density distributions in a cylindrically symmetric potential for four temperatures below bulk $T_s$. Calculations were made for $N = 123$ atoms in a tube of length $L = 18 \, \text{Å}$ and diameter $D_t = 20 \, \text{Å}$ with periodic boundary conditions imposed in the $z$ direction. The error bar at a given radial coordinate represents the sample standard deviation from the average superfluid density at that coordinate computed from statistically independent data blocks. b) Healing surfaces for $T = 0.625 \, \text{K}$ (purple) and $T = 2.00 \, \text{K}$ (orange) computed using a local version of the superfluid mass displacement length (see text). The outer cylinder with radius 10 Å is a guide to the eye.

In this work, the same proper value is given when integrated over space, that is, the global superfluid fraction multiplied by the total number of $^4\text{He}$ atoms, the two estimators for the local superfluidity are based on different local decompositions of the winding number estimator (compare Eq. (4) of the present paper with Eq. (3) of Ref. 18). In particular, Eq. (4) is locally positive semidefinite, which makes interpretation of regions of negative local superfluid density unnecessary, and it also exhibits less statistical noise, making the PIMC estimation more robust.

In Figure 3, we show the radial superfluid density, $\rho_s(R)$, computed using the local estimator of $\rho_s(\mathbf{r})$ in Eq. (4), and subsequently averaging over the axial coordinate $z$ and angular coordinate $\phi$ of $\mathbf{r}$. The reported Monte Carlo error at each radial coordinate is the sample standard deviation from the local average value of the superfluid density. As the temperature increases, $\rho_s(R)$ is seen to decrease below the temperature-independent total density $\rho(R)$ in Fig. 1 at all values of $R$. However, whereas the height of the peaks of $\rho(R)$ decreases only slightly as $R$ increases toward the boundary (see Fig. 1 b), the peaks of $\rho_s(R)$ in Fig. 3 are noticeably reduced as $R$ increases, corresponding to a decrease in the superfluid fraction near the boundary. The cause of this radial decrease of superfluid response is the fact that atoms distributed near the tube wall interact with fewer neighboring atoms, so that a bosonic permutation move is less likely to be accepted near the wall than in central regions of the cylinder. This suggests that the decrease in superfluid fraction near the tube wall is a quantum statistical effect and is not caused by solidification of atomic layers at the wall due to an attractive potential.

For engineering nanoscale channels supporting super-
fluid helium flow, it is useful to quantify the length scale characterizing the decay of superfluid density at a region of large potential energy or a system boundary. Because the empirical healing length $\xi(T)$ of Ref. 12 is not directly computable from the local superfluid density distribution, one must identify a length scale that captures the same underlying physical features while at the same time satisfying three conditions: i) being extractable from the local superfluid density distribution, ii) increasing with increasing temperature, and iii) being applicable to non-translationally invariant potentials. There is no unique definition of such a length scale. Several local and global quantifiers of the displacement of superfluid density from the walls of a confined bosonic system were formulated from the local superfluid density distribution data and compared in Ref. 26. In the present work, we adapt the notion of displacement length defined in Ref. 17 to define a local displacement length that is easily applied to the cylindrically symmetric systems considered here.

In a system of stationary liquid $^4$He occupying a half space $z \geq 0$ of $\mathbb{R}^3$ and satisfying the boundary conditions $\rho_s(z = 0) = 0$ and $\rho_s(\vec{r}) \to c = \text{const.}$ as $z \to \infty$, the displacement length $d$ that quantifies the effective superfluid mass displacement at a planar interface $z = 0$ is defined as

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} c \theta(z - d) dx dy dz = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \rho_s(\vec{r}) \theta(z) dx dy dz. \quad (5)$$

where $\theta(z) = 1$ ($z \geq 0$) and $\theta(z) = 0$ ($z < 0$) is the step function. The displacement length $d$ was shown in Ref. 17 to scale near $T_\lambda$ as the reciprocal of the (roton) energy gap. To formulate a local version of the displacement length for cylindrically symmetric containers, we seek for each coordinate $z$ the distance $d(z)$ such that

$$(\max_{0 \leq R \leq R_t(z)} \rho_s(R,z)) \cdot (R_t(z) - d(z)) = \int_0^{R_t(z)} dR \rho_s(R,z) \quad (6)$$

is satisfied, where the tube radius at axis coordinate $z$ is defined by $R_t(z)$. In practice, the right hand side of Eq. (6) is evaluated by trapezoid rule integration of the spatially discrete $\rho_s(R,z)$ numerical data, which are in turn obtained by integrating the full numerical distribution $\rho_s(\vec{r})$ over $\phi$. $\rho_s(R,z)$ is defined to be the mean longitudinal superfluid density at the coordinate $(R,z)$. In the present work, we consider only the simplest case of $R_t(z) = R_t$ for all $z$.

In the more general context of liquid $^4$He in a compact, connected space defined by an irregular external potential, the definition of the length scale characterizing the decay of superfluid density at the boundaries may be generalized by introducing the notion of a “healing surface.” For example, in a cylindrically symmetric system parameterized by height $z$ and radius $0 \leq R(z) \leq R_t$ such as we consider in this work (where $R(z)$ is the radial coordinate from the central guiding axis of the cylinder), the local displacement length $d(z)$ in Eq. (6) can be used to define a cylindrically symmetric healing surface. In this case, the healing surface is a surface of revolution defined by the rotating the coordinates $(z, R_t - d(z))$ about the $z$-axis. This healing surface is shown in Fig. 3b) for the potential in Eq. (2) at two different temperatures. Note that the healing surfaces exhibit fluctuations at the single-atom length scale $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ Å})$ even for well-converged numerical calculations. These fluctuations reflect the numerical error in the radial location of maximal superfluid density at each $z$-coordinate. If $\max_{0 \leq R \leq R_t(z)} \rho_s(R,z) = 0$ for a given $z$, the displacement length is locally undefined at that $z$ coordinate. The local displacement length can be further generalized to quantify the decay of elements of the locally-defined superfluid response tensor $\rho_s^{ij}(\vec{r})$ near other types of boundaries and inhomogeneities.

In order to define a global displacement length $d$ in a cylindrically symmetric system, the distance $d(z)$ is averaged over $z$. The temperature dependence of the global displacement length for the potential in Eq. (2) is shown in Table I. The increase of $d$ with temperature demonstrates the increasing length scale of the decay of superfluidity at a nonadsorbing boundary of a nanoscale system. Although data showing the $T \to T_\lambda$ critical scaling of $d$ is lacking, we nevertheless observe a smaller rate of increase of $d$ with temperature than is expected from Eq. (1) for $\xi(T)$. We note that the displacement length from a planar boundary calculated from the free energy of the Hills-Roberts theory also increases more slowly with temperature than the empirical healing length. The displacement length data of Table I and Table II (see Sec. III) indicate that the length scale characterizing the decay of superfluidity at a boundary of a nanoscale container is less sensitive to the phase transition than the empirical healing length $\xi(T)$, which has a critical exponent that depends on the scaling of the bulk superfluid density as $T \to T_\lambda$. In section III, we show that at a given temperature $T$, $\xi(T)$ is a qualitative lower bound for the radius of a nanoscale aperture connecting two su-

| $T$ (K) | $d$ (Å) | $\xi(T)$ (Å) |
|---|---|---|
| 0.625 | 3.84$^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | 4.27 |
| 1.25 | 3.98$^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | 6.04 |
| 1.60 | 4.13$^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | 8.33 |
| 2.00 | 4.27$^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ | 18.73 |
perfluid reservoirs that allows the expected bulk value of the global superfluid fraction to be attained. Therefore, whereas the theoretical displacement length estimator $d$ quantifies the average displacement of the superfluid from the wall at a given temperature, the empirical healing length quantifies the characteristic radius below which a nanoscale aperture becomes a weak link.

In the next section we describe the results of calculations of superfluid observables for cylinders interrupted by a septum containing one or more nanoscale apertures. We first use the estimator of displacement length in Eq. [6] together with the local and global superfluidity estimators to study the effect of a single nanoaperture interrupting a superfluid reservoir. Subsequently, we investigate the effect of an array of multiple nanoapertures on the global superfluid fraction of the bipartitioned reservoir system.

III. PIMC CALCULATIONS FOR CYLINDRICAL $^4$He RESERVOIRS SEPARATED BY NANOSCALE APERTURES

An analysis of global superfluid fraction and local superfluid density may be undertaken for reservoirs of liquid $^4$He separated by a septum pierced with one or more apertures; a cross-sectional view of such a septum with a single aperture centered on the cylinder axis is shown in Fig. 4 (a). To explore the distribution of superfluidity in reservoirs containing such aperture arrays, we consider an external potential given by:

$$V^{(N_a)}(R, \phi, z) = \frac{V_0}{2} \left[ 1 + \tanh \left( \frac{R - R_t}{\sigma_R} \right) \right] + \left[ \frac{V_0}{4} \left[ 1 + \tanh \left( \frac{z + \delta}{\sigma_Z} \right) \right] - \left[ 1 - \tanh \left( \frac{z - \delta}{\sigma_Z} \right) \right] \right] \left[ \frac{1}{2} \prod_{j=1}^{N_a} \left[ 1 + \tanh \left( \frac{R_j - D_a}{2 \sigma_R} \right) \right] \right]$$

which represents a septum of length $2\delta$ located between $z = +\delta$ and $z = -\delta$, pierced by $N_a$ circular apertures of radius $R_0 = D_a/2$ and thickness $2\delta$. The apertures are located at variable positions $R_j, j = 1, ..., N_a$, where $R_j = \sqrt{(R \cos \phi - x_j)^2 + (R \sin \phi - y_j)^2}$ is the radial distance from the center of the $j$-th aperture located at coordinates $(x_j, y_j)$ to the point of interest. The remaining potential parameters (set equal to the specified fixed values if they are held constant in the simulations) are given as follows:

1. maximum potential strength: $V_0 = 150$ K
2. tube radius: $R_t$
3. steepness of potential at cylinder boundary: $\sigma_R = 0.2$ Å
4. septum thickness: $2\delta = 3.0$ Å
5. steepness of potential at septum boundary: $\sigma_Z = 0.2$ Å
6. number of apertures: $N_a$
7. aperture radius: $R_a = D_a/2$.

In addition, we denote the length of the tube along the $z$-axis by $L$ (periodic boundary conditions are imposed in this direction). The potential in Eq. (7) may in general break the cylindrical symmetry of the system.

We first computed the superfluid fraction in a cylindrical reservoir ($D_1 = 13$ Å, $L = 24$ Å) of $N = 35$ atoms with a single intervening aperture of various diameters $D_a$ (Fig. 4 b). In this case, the aperture center coincides with the center of the septum (both on the cylinder axis) so that cylindrical symmetry is maintained. At both
$T = 0.625$ K and $T = 1.25$ K, no superflow is observed through apertures with diameters less than 3 Å. As the aperture diameter is increased, the superfluid fraction increases to reach the values corresponding to those of reservoirs without a septum (see Fig. 2). At $T = 0.625$ K and $T = 1.25$ K, the simulations show non-negligible superflow through the hole with diameter larger than 5 Å. The empirical healing length of superfluid $^4$He at $T = 0.625$ K and $T = 1.25$ K is calculated from Eq. 1 to be 4.27 Å and 6.04 Å, respectively. For $D_a$ larger than $2\xi(T = 0.625$ K), the superfluid fraction reaches unity (within statistical error). Conversely, $\rho_s/\rho$ falls below unity for both $T = 0.625$ K and $T = 1.25$ K when the aperture diameter satisfies $D_a \lesssim 2\xi(T)$. Therefore, these data are consistent with the formation of a superfluid $^4$He weak link in a cylindrically symmetric nanoscale channel at a temperature $T$ such that $2\xi(T) \approx D_a$. One implication of this result is that in order to decrease the temperature at which an array of nanoscale apertures behaves as a weak link from $T = 1.25$ K to $T = 0.625$ K, $D_a$ must be reduced by $\sim 4$ Å, indicating that atomic-scale imperfections in the fabrication of the nanoscale aperture array can affect the sharpness of the critical temperature for weak link formation.

We proceed to analyze the reduction of the longitudinal superfluid fraction due to the presence of the septum by comparing it to the transverse superfluid fraction, which represents the superfluid response to rotation of the cylinder about its axis of symmetry. Whereas the longitudinal superfluid fraction is quantified by the winding number estimator in Eq. (6), the transverse superfluid fraction is written in terms of the mean squared projected areas of imaginary-time polymers on the plane perpendicular to the cylinder axis:

$$\left( \frac{\rho_s}{\rho} \right)_\perp = \frac{2mT\langle A^2 \rangle}{\lambda I_c}.$$  

(8)

In Eq. (8), $A_z$ is the $z$-component of the area vector, having magnitude equal to the area of an imaginary time polymer projected onto the $(R, \phi)$ plane, $\lambda := h^2/2m$, and $I_c$ is the classical moment of inertia of the polymer. Figure 5 a) presents a comparison of the transverse superfluid fraction and the longitudinal superfluid fraction as functions of temperature for a system with a single aperture with radius $D_a = 6$ Å and cylinder diameter $D_t = 20$ Å. The upper traces in Fig. 5 a) (square symbols) show $\rho_s/\rho \perp$, and the lower traces (triangular symbols) show $\rho_s/\rho_z$. It is evident that, regardless of the aperture location, the transverse superfluid fraction is consistently larger than the longitudinal superfluid fraction and that the former also shows saturation for low $T$, whereas the latter shows only a small increase at lower temperatures and remains less than 0.4 for all temperatures studied. In the present case, this difference reflects the fact that the transverse superfluid flow is not obstructed by any potential that breaks the rotation invariance of the cylinder. In contrast, the longitudinal superfluid fraction is determined by imaginary time paths with nonzero winding number that must pass through the aperture, whatever its location. This constraint severely decreases superfluid response to translations along the cylinder axis.

To gain insight into this difference, we show in Fig. 5 a) calculations for two locations of the aperture in the septum (red symbols for the aperture center on the axis of symmetry; black symbols for the aperture center situated 4 Å off the axis of symmetry). Within statistical error, we see that neither the transverse superfluid fraction (upper traces) nor the longitudinal superfluid fraction (lower traces) is significantly affected by the position of the aperture in the septum. However, we observe (Fig. 5 b)) that the local distribution of superfluidity in the presence of an off-center aperture is shifted radially relative to the nanotube axis compared to the local distribution of superfluidity both for an on-axis aperture center and for a cylinder with no intervening aperture array. This asymmetric distribution of superfluidity has the consequence that the liquid $^4$He would be expected to exhibit an asymmetric response to, e.g., shear motions of the boundary. In general, given information about the shape of a nanoscale container, one can therefore use the calculated local distribution of superfluidity to determine the optimal configuration of the aperture array for a particular quantum nanofluidic experiment. Therefore, knowledge of the asymmetry in the local superfluid density is useful for experimental realization and applications of nanoaperture arrays in liquid $^4$He.

For a single intervening aperture with a center on the cylinder axis we may apply the displacement length definition of Eq. (6) to extract an averaged displacement length for the entire bipartitioned reservoir. In Table II, we show the cylinder-averaged displacement length $\overline{d}$ in a system containing a single aperture with a center on the cylinder axis. $\overline{d}$ is calculated by averaging the values of $d_L(z)$ and $d_R(z)$ obtained by applying Eq. (6) to regions of the cylinder to the immediate left and right of the septum, respectively. Similar to the displacement lengths calculated for a system without an aperture array (Table I), $\overline{d}$ is observed to increase with temperature. The larger values in Table II compared to Table I are due to the fact that, for a given tube radius $R_t$, the local displacement length $d(z)$ computed for $z$ near a septum is larger on average than $d(z)$ computed for $z$ far from the septum or in the same tube without a septum.
It is clear that the definitions of local and global displacement lengths become ambiguous when the potential is no longer cylindrically-symmetric. For example, in Fig. 5(b) the local superfluid density distribution is displaced from the wall with a smaller characteristic length in the half-cylinder containing the aperture compared to the half-cylinder without it. This result indicates that the superfluid mass density is displaced asymmetrically from the boundaries in a manner which depends on the geometry of the confining potential. Global estimates of healing behavior or superfluid density cannot account for the asymmetry; this is why the introduction of the notion of a healing surface, which reveals the local structure of healing, is necessary.

Calculations for multi-aperture arrays are more challenging on account of the increased statistical error in all estimators, particularly the local estimators. However the global longitudinal superfluid fraction, Eq. (3), is sufficiently stable to allow a systematic study with respect to temperature for a range of aperture numbers. In Figure 6 we now show the global superfluid fraction computed by the winding number estimator for reservoirs separated by arrays containing $N_a = 2, 3, 4$ or $5$ apertures, with radius $D_a = 5$ Å in all cases. The apertures are arranged in each calculation so that the cylindrical symmetry of the reservoir is decreased to $C_2$, $C_3$, $C_4$ and $C_5$ symmetry, respectively. Several trends are apparent from these results. First, the global superfluid
response is less than the value for the cylinder without any aperture and the superfluid fraction also decreases with temperature, as expected. Second, it is evident that in general, for a given temperature the superfluid response increases as the number of apertures $N_a$ increases. It is interesting that this increase with aperture number occurs despite the fact that the aperture radius is smaller than the healing length in these calculations (the empirical healing length values at these temperatures are $\xi(T = 0.25) = 3.69 \text{ Å}, \xi(T = 0.625) = 4.1 \text{ Å}, \xi(T = 1.25) = 6.0 \text{ Å}$). Thus the critical factor for the increased longitudinal superfluid response with increasing aperture number $N_a$ is that the individual aperture radii are greater than the helium atomic dimension of length ($D_a \gtrsim 4 \text{ Å}$), and not whether the helium flow is outside the weak link regime.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have used path integral Monte Carlo numerical simulations to analyze the global and local superfluid response of cylindrically-symmetric reservoirs of liquid $^4$He with and without a bisecting array of nanoscale apertures, using external potentials for the $^4$He reservoirs that preclude adsorption at the boundary. Global superfluid fractions quantifying the superfluid response to translational motion along the cylinder axis (i.e., longitudinal superfluidity) and rotational motion about the cylinder axis (i.e., transverse superfluidity) were calculated for these systems by using estimators that are based, respectively, on the longitudinal winding number of imaginary-time polymers representing indistinguishable $^4$He atoms, and the projected areas of these imaginary time polymers. We found that the presence of a septum with a single aperture significantly reduces the global longitudinal superfluid response but has a smaller effect on the superfluid response to rotational motion of the aperture, with both of these reductions being approximately independent of the location of the aperture center in the septum. Furthermore, the longitudinal superfluid response decreases as the aperture diameter decreases, with a significant drop when the diameter satisfies $2\xi(T) \approx D_a$, consistent with the formation of a superfluid $^4$He weak link in a cylindrically symmetric nanoscale channel. For an aperture array with $N_a > 1$ apertures, we found that the longitudinal superfluid fraction increases when the number of apertures $N_a$ is increased, regardless of whether individual apertures are operating in the weak link regime or in the lower temperature regime where $2\xi(T) \ll D_a$.

We also calculated the local distribution of superfluid density in these nanoperture array systems by using a positive-definite estimator of local superfluid density (Eq. (4)) that weights equally all beads participating in imaginary time polymers with nonzero winding number. In contrast to the prediction of Ginzburg-Pitaevskii theory for bulk liquid helium that the superfluid density decreases monotonically near the boundary of a system, we find that, as a consequence of the confining potential, the radial superfluid density does not decay monotonically as $R \rightarrow R_b$ in a nanoscale cylinder. Instead, it shows radial oscillations reflecting the effect of the interatomic interactions. In systems containing an off-axis intervening aperture, asymmetrical displacement lengths are observed in the upper and lower halves of the cylinder. This asymmetry could be exploited in the design of aperture arrays for experiments in superfluid hydrodynamics.

We analyzed two temperature-dependent length scales related to the global superfluid response and local superfluid density distributions, the empirical temperature-dependent healing length $\xi(T)$ and the theoretical temperature-dependent displacement length $d$. Our results indicate that the empirical healing length $\xi(T)$ is qualitatively useful for predicting the temperatures and aperture radius at which superfluidity decreases below the expected bulk value and a weak link can form. However, for a detailed picture of the length scale characterizing the decay of superfluidity at a boundary of a non-translationally invariant system, rather than making empirical estimates, a microscopic estimator is required that can be calculated from the $\rho_S(R, z)$ data. The local and averaged displacement length estimators given by $d(z)$ and $\bar{d}$ in the case of reservoirs separated by a septum, respectively, accurately quantify the decay of superfluidity at a boundary of a cylindrically symmetric container, and they also exhibit an increase with temperature over the range $T = 0.25 - 2.0 \text{ K}$. A study of the critical scaling of the displacement length $d$ as $T \rightarrow T_\lambda$ that takes into account finite-size effects in various confined geometries is an important avenue for future research.

In this work we have considered only static properties of the constrained superfluid. In order to analyze the effects of externally imposed flow on the local superfluid density and displacement lengths with the PIMC method, local estimators of velocity and vorticity and their correlations must be calculated. We have derived an estimator for the local vorticity in the system that will divulge information about the equilibrium structure of line-like defects in superfluid density in cylindrically confined systems. Results in this direction will be reported in a future publication. We expect that the construction of nanoposcale aperture arrays similar to those analyzed in this work could lead to experimental observation of Josephson oscillations between phase coherent reservoirs of liquid $^4$He deep in the superfluid phase, which may be be exploited in superfluid-based technologies.

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FIG. 6. Global superfluid fractions computed by the winding number estimator, Eq.(3), of a reservoir of $N = 100$ 4He atoms bipartitioned by an aperture array defined in Eq.(7) for $N_a = 2$ (green), $N_a = 3$ (red), $N_a = 4$ (yellow), $N_a = 5$ (blue) apertures having $D_a = 5$ Å for three temperatures below $T_\Lambda$. Configurations of apertures in the septum are shown above the plot. The $(x (\text{Å}), y (\text{Å}))$ coordinates of the aperture centers in the septum plane are: $(0, 4), (0, -4)$ for $N_a = 2$; $(0, 5), (4.33, -2.5), (-4.33, -2.5)$ for $N_a = 3$; $(-5, 0), (5, 0), (0, 5), (0, -5)$ for $N_a = 4$; $(5.71, 1.86), (0, 6), (-5.71, 1.86), (-3.53, -4.86), (3.53, -4.86)$ for $N_a = 5$. For all simulations, the tube radius and tube length are given by $D_t = 20$ Å and $L = 18$ Å, respectively.

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