

## Diffusion anisotropy of Helium-3 gas in ordered Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> aerogels

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**Introduction:** Helium-3 was used for comparison of NMR measurement of gas diffusion along different directions within nanoporous ordered  $Al_2O_3$  aerogels at room temperature in Paris and low temperature in Kazan [1,2].

**Aim:** This work aimed at a test of the validity and limit of the Knudsen model of gas diffusion within native and compressed aerogel samples [2] for a wide range of gas densities and associated mean free paths.

**Methods:** At 300K, 10-30 mbar of laser-polarised <sup>3</sup>He gas mixed with 0-1 bar of N<sub>2</sub> (effective pressure  $P_{eff}$ =10-2500 mbar) was used for multiple (CPMG or XY-16 sequences) spin-echo studies at 2.6 mT with pulsed gradients G of fixed or variable directions and strengths. At 4.2 K, diffusion was probed at 0.5 T with Boltzmann polarised <sup>3</sup>He gas (10-1000mbar), Hahn-echoes, and static gradients.

**Results:** Within aerogel, diffusion was strongly restricted at all gas densities and a "free diffusion regime" was achieved (negligible effects of sample boundaries). At 300 K, <sup>3</sup>He polarisation (~50%) typically yielded SNRs around 200. Diffusion anisotropy (changes in apparent diffusion coefficient  $D_{app}$  with the angle between G and aerogel fibers) was highest at low  $P_{eff}$  (up to a factor of 2). At 4.2K, we have observed that the degree of diffusion anisotropy depends significantly on the aerogel porosity, notably in the compressed samples. We have also observed a strong decrease of gas diffusion and a deviation from the expected Knudsen) behaviour, attributed to the low-T enhanced influence of the walls attractive potential on gas dynamics.

**Discussion:** Our measurements of anisotropy and pressure dependence of  $D_{app}$  at 300 K support and complemented the 4.2 K findings. They significantly extend the range of gas densities used to probe restricted gas diffusion in such complex materials.

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