## Supplementary Information: Imaging quantized vortex rings in superfluid helium to evaluate quantum dissipation

Yuan Tang,<sup>1,2</sup> Wei Guo,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Hiromichi Kobayashi,<sup>3,4</sup>

Satoshi Yui,<sup>5,6</sup> Makoto Tsubota,<sup>5,6</sup> and Toshiaki Kanai<sup>1,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, 1800 East Paul Dirac Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32310, USA <sup>2</sup>Mechanical Engineering Department, FAMU-FSU College of Engineering,

Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32310, USA

 <sup>3</sup>Research and Education Center for Natural Sciences, Keio University, 4-1-1 Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8521, Japan
<sup>4</sup>Department of Physics, Hiyoshi Campus, Keio University, 4-1-1 Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8521, Japan
<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, Osaka Metropolitan University, 3-3-138 Sugimoto, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan
<sup>6</sup>Nambu Yoichiro Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (NITEP),

Osaka Metropolitan University, Osaka 558-8585, Japan

<sup>7</sup>Department of Physics, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA

<sup>\*</sup> Email: wguo@magnet.fsu.edu



Supplementary Fig. 1. Settling velocity and radius distribution of the  $D_2$  particles in He II at T=1.65 K. a, Distribution of the settling velocity  $u_p^{(s)}$ . b, Distribution of the particle radius a.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Time evolution of the angular position  $\alpha$  of representative trapped particles for the 9-particle ring event. The definition of the angle  $\alpha$  is given in the main text. The error bars denote the standard deviation associated with the data due to the uncertainties of the particle positions.



Supplementary Fig. 3. Distribution of the brightness I of the  $D_2$  particles. The black circles represent the measured brightness I. The blue triangles are  $I^{(ex)}$  calculated using the distribution of particle radius a, where  $A^* = 1.20$  and  $B^* = 1.17$  are the optimal correlation parameters that render the best agreement between the two distributions.



Supplementary Fig. 4. Trapped particle's brightness variation and laser-intensity cross-sectional profile. a, Time variation of the directly measured brightness  $I_{\rm m}(t)$  of the two trapped particles as shown in Fig.2a. b, Measured laser intensity W as a function of z (i.e., height direction). The red curve is a Gaussian fit to the data. The z-coordinates of the two particles at t = 0 and  $t = t_{\rm f}$  are indicated. c, Measured laser intensity W as a function of y (i.e., thickness direction).

9-p ring	x (mm)	$\Delta x \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$y \ (mm)$	$\Delta y \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$z \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$\Delta z \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$a~(\mu m)$	$\Delta a \ (\mu m)$
P1	-0.271	0.003	-0.209	0.005	0.204	0.002	0.87	0.18
P2	-0.186	0.002	0.261	0.004	-0.074	0.002	1.32	0.53
P3	-0.101	0.003	-0.269	0.005	0.220	0.002	1.04	0.30
P4	-0.093	0.002	0.270	0.004	-0.089	0.002	1.69	0.38
P5	-0.008	0.002	0.254	0.003	-0.089	0.002	1.74	0.33
P6	0.154	0.003	0.155	0.004	-0.051	0.002	1.03	0.37
Ρ7	0.215	0.002	0.027	0.003	0.016	0.002	0.92	0.26
P8	-0.358	0.002	0.146	0.005	0.011	0.003	0.78	0.19
Р9	0.216	0.002	-0.046	0.003	0.058	0.002	1.09	0.24
2-p ring	x (mm)	$\Delta x \ (mm)$	$y \ (mm)$	$\Delta y \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$z \ (mm)$	$\Delta z \ (\mathrm{mm})$	$a~(\mu m)$	$\Delta a \; (\mu \mathrm{m})$
P1	-0.008	0.005	_	_	0.047	0.004	1.18	0.08
P2	0.271	0.004	_	_	-0.047	0.004	1.12	0.07

**Supplementary Table.** 1. Radiuses and initial positions of the trapped particles for the 9-particle vortex ring in **Fig.1** and the 2-particle vortex ring in **Fig.2**.