

Neutron Polarization and polarimetry for precision neutron decay measurements

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For the Nab/abBA/PANDA collaboration

Outline:

The goal: control $\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle$ and measure to $<0.1\%$

Polarization techniques (PSM, ^3He)

Spin flipping

Polarimetry

Outlook

Polarization

$$\frac{d^5\Gamma}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} = G(E_e) \left(1 + a \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + A \frac{\langle \vec{\sigma}_n \rangle \cdot \vec{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\langle \vec{\sigma}_n \rangle \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\langle \vec{\sigma}_n \rangle \cdot (\vec{p}_e \times \vec{p}_\nu)}{E_e E_\nu} \right)$$

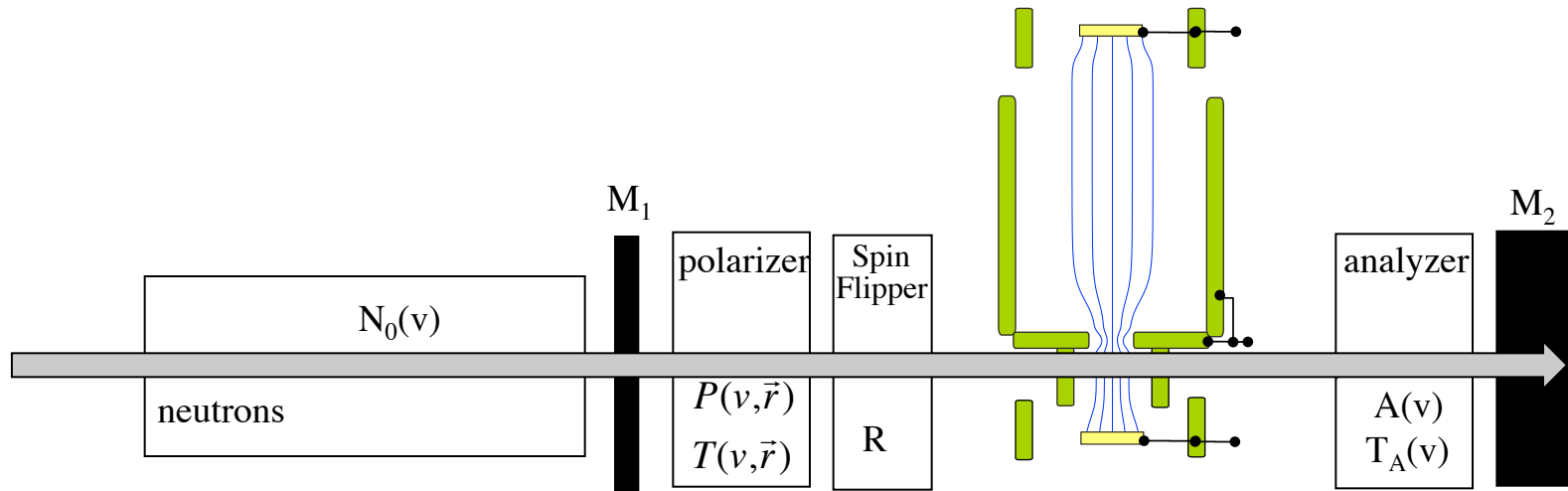


Asymmetry: $\frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-} = \mathbf{k(E)} \mathbf{A} P_n \mathcal{A} \mathcal{F} (1-f) + A_{\text{false}}$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{background} \\ \text{spin flip efficacy} \\ \text{analyzing power} \\ \text{neutron polarization--Averaged appropriately} \end{array}$

A 0.1% measurement of A requires a 0.1% measurement of P_n

Polarization

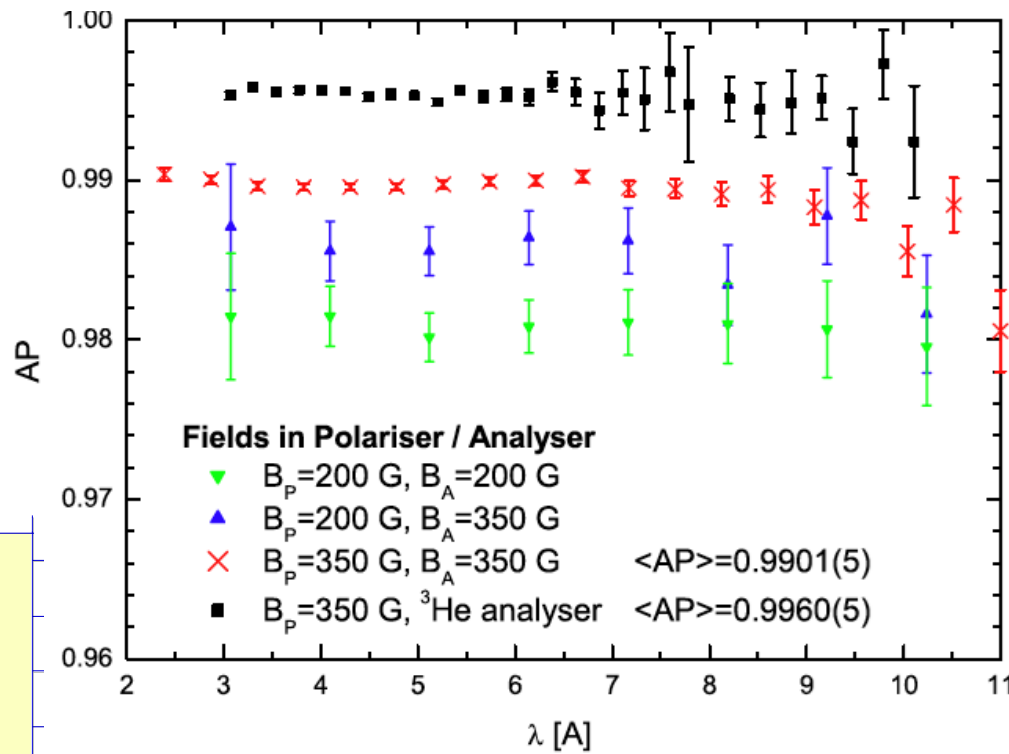
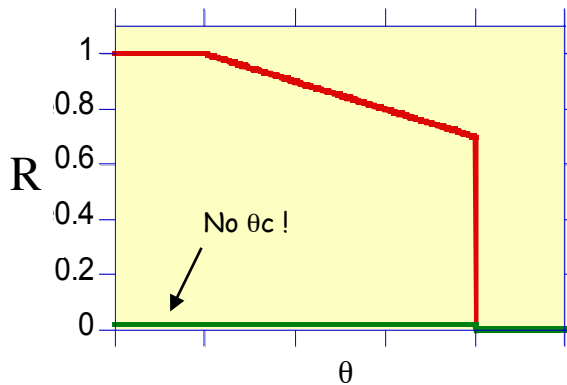
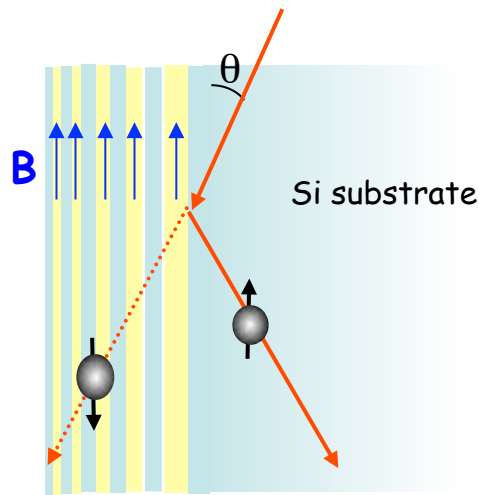
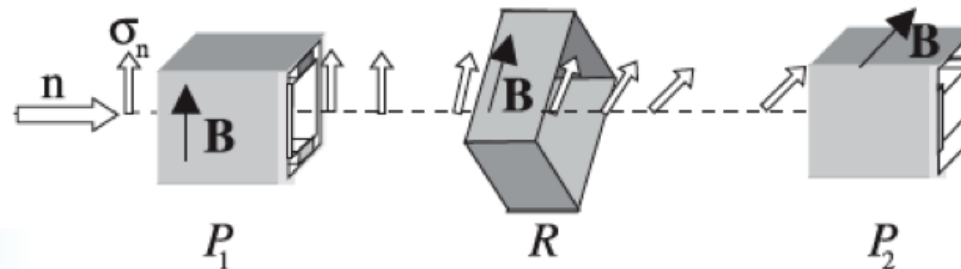


P/A	$P_n (5\text{\AA})$	T_n	$P^2\rho$	features
PSM(XSM)	99.x%	10%	0.1	$P_n \sim 1$; static
He (60%)	80%	30%	0.2	flip P_3 ; P_3 varies

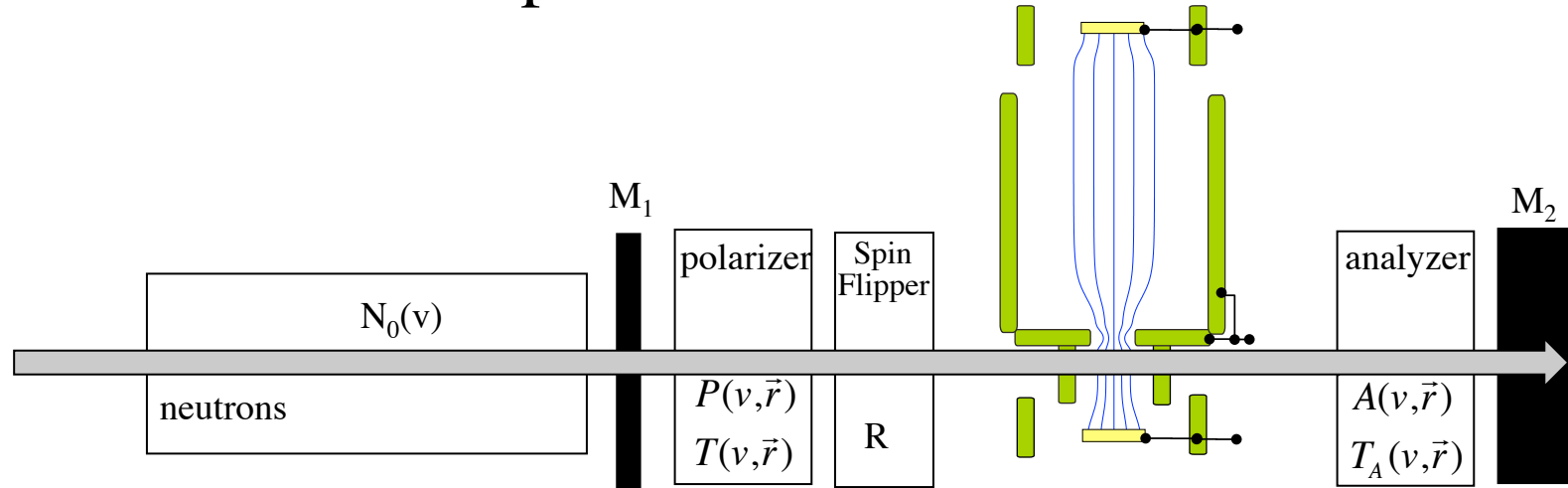
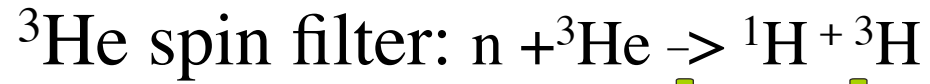
A 0.1% measurement of A requires a 0.1% measurement of $\langle P_n \rangle$

Crossed Supermirror (XSM)

Kreuz et al.

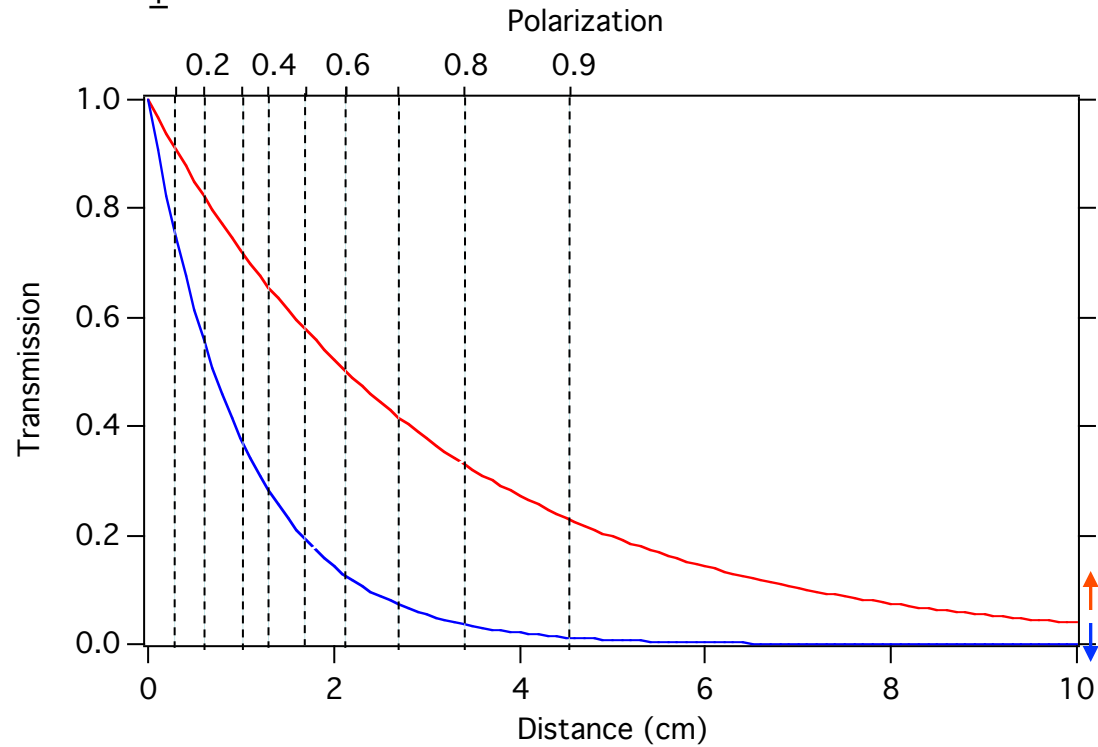


Thick ^3He analyser
 $P_n = 0.997 \pm 0.001$
 Schuman PRL **99**, 191803
 (2007)



$$T_{\pm} = e^{-n_3 \sigma_0 t \frac{v_0}{v} (1 \mp P_3)}$$

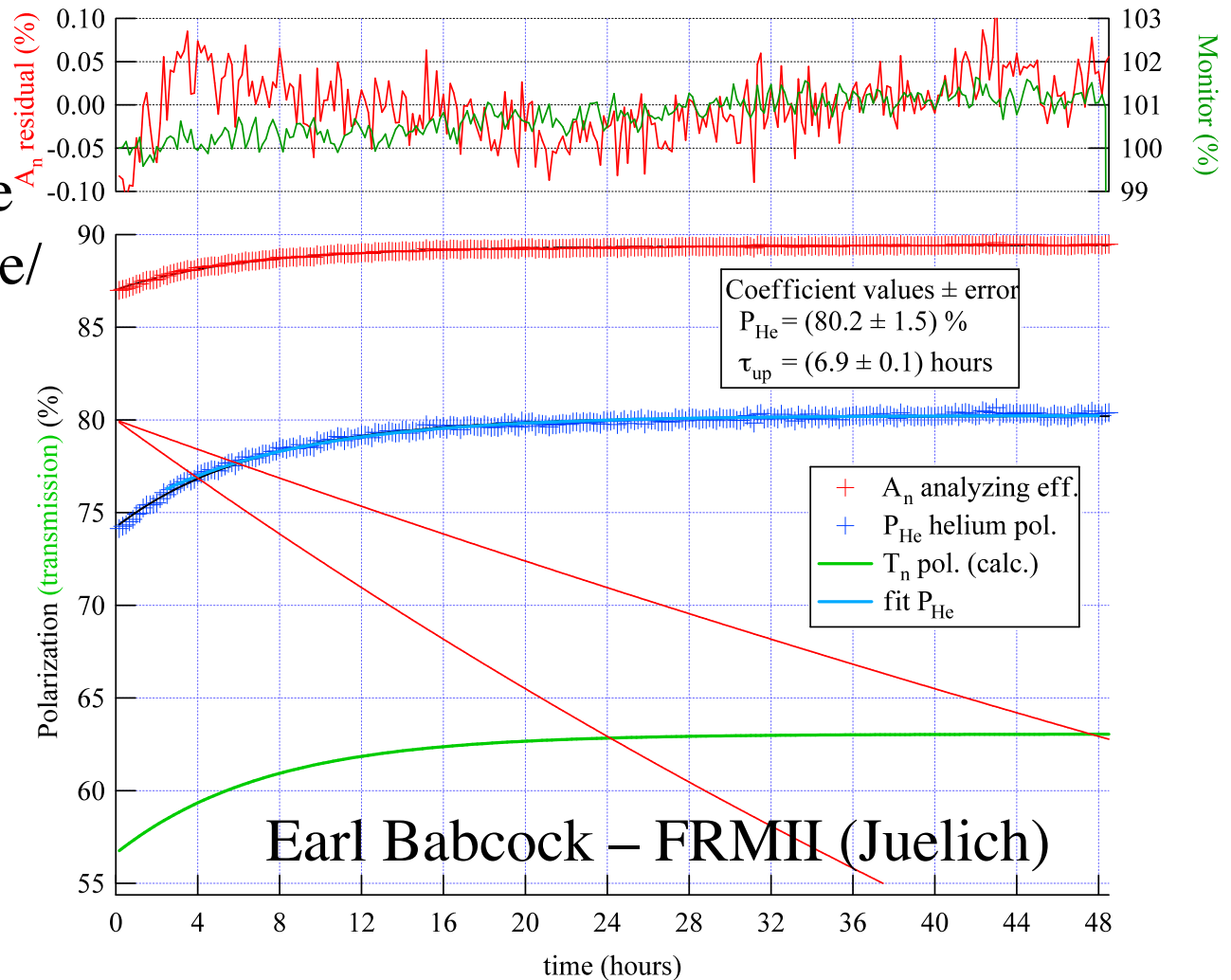
$\sigma_0 = 5333 \text{ b}$



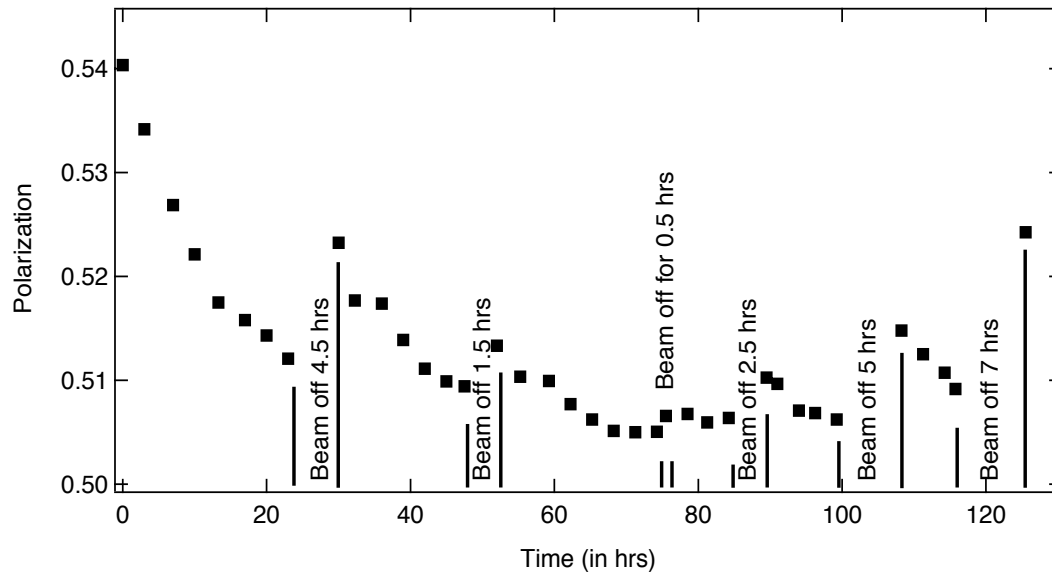
^3He : continuous polarization by Spin Exchange

Huge Progress with ^3He (NIST-Wisc/ILL/UVa/Jlab...)

- Glass/cell technology (GE180)
- Hybrid Spin Exchange
- Metastability exchange/compressors
- Lasers
- Magnetic boxes
- ...



^3He Polarizer Neutron-flux Limitations?

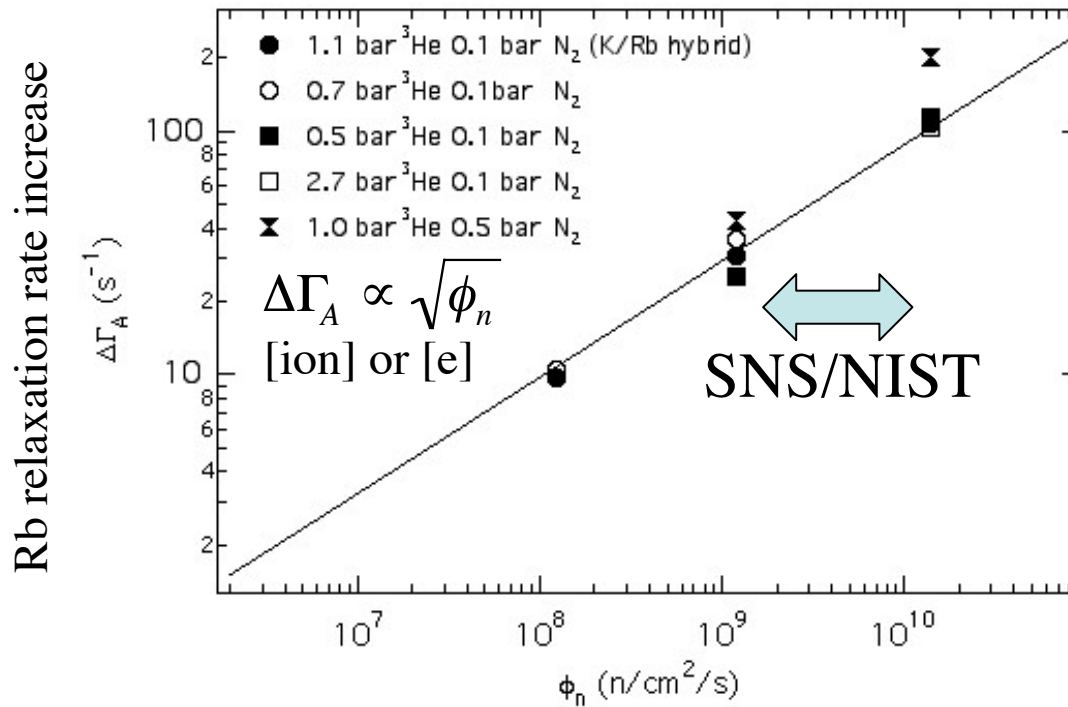


Lansce data
shows effect on P_{Rb}

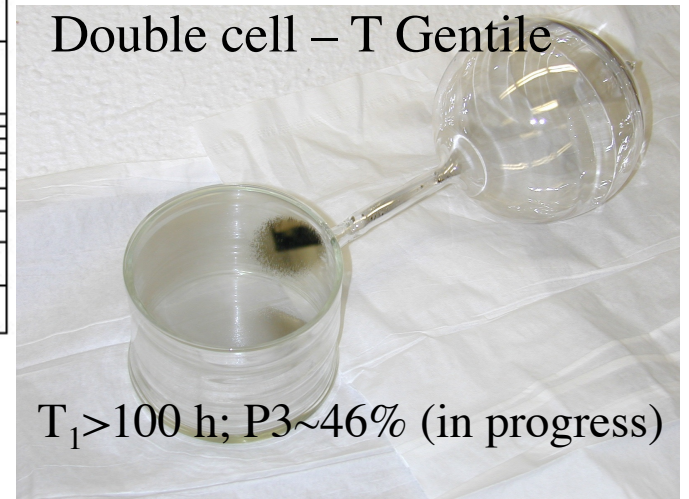
$$P_{\text{Rb}} = \frac{\gamma_{\text{opt}}}{\gamma_{\text{opt}} + S\Gamma_A}$$

$$S_{\text{Rb}} = 10.8$$

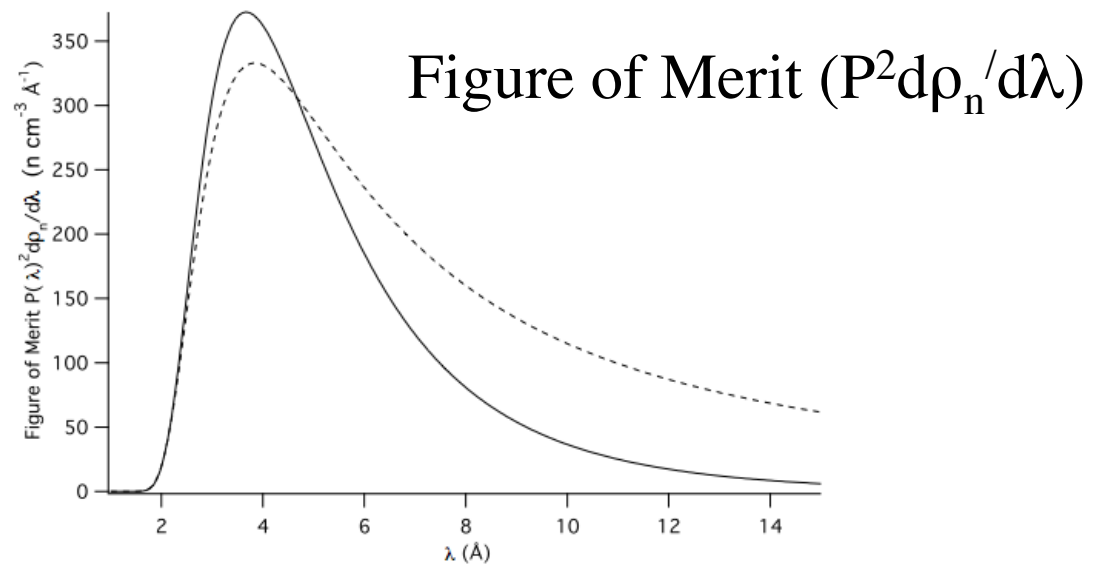
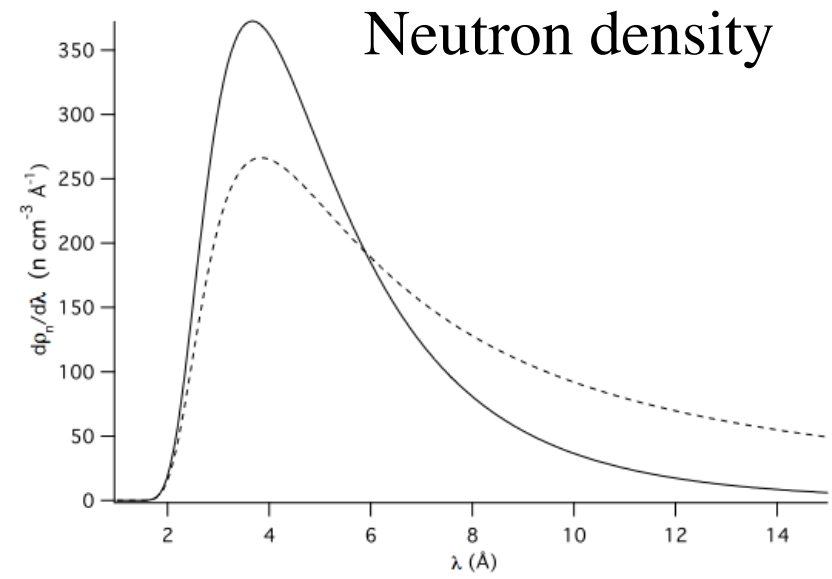
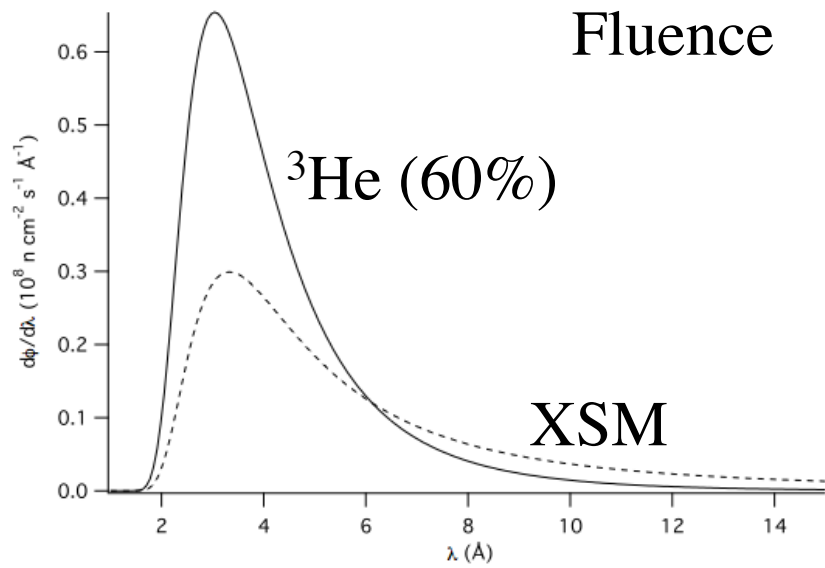
$$S_{\text{K}} = 6$$



Also a slow (100s) increase
Not fully understood
Requires increased laser
power (e.g. few times)
Double cell – T Gentile



Neutron Beam



Polarization Summary

- Both approaches can be perfected for abBA/PANDA
- ^3He provides $P_{\alpha}^{\text{asymmetry}}(\text{tof})$ (Bowman and Pentilla)
- Supermirror design for $m=3+$ guides required
- Magnetic field accommodations for spin transport
- Rate estimates based on 0.1 of Nab flux (XSM):
75 live days for 0.1% measurement of A

The fast adiabatic spin flipper

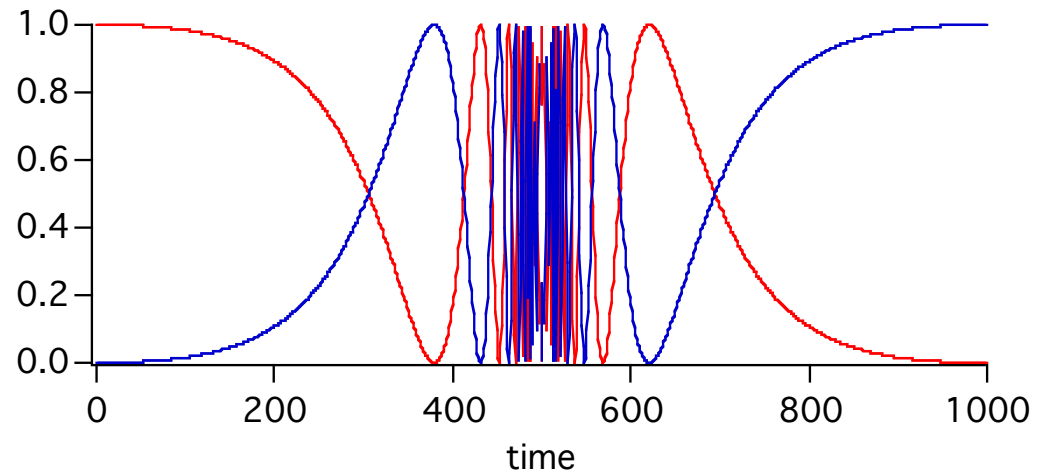
$$i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dt} = (-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B})\psi = -\left(\frac{\mu_+ B_- + \mu_- B_+}{2} + \mu_z B_z\right)\psi$$

RF $B_{\pm} = \frac{B_1}{2} e^{\pm i\omega_0 t}$

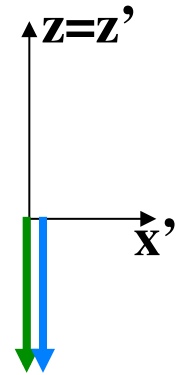
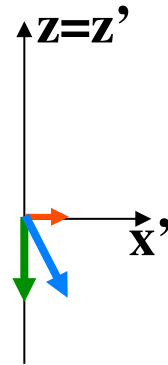
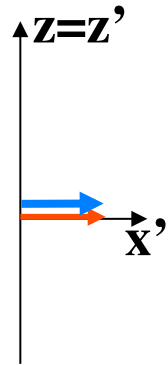
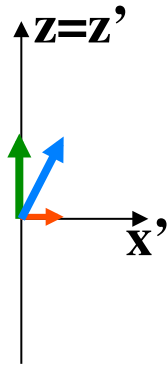
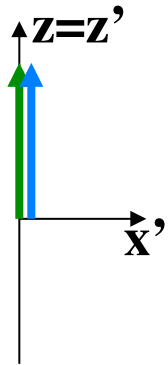
Spatial gradient $B_z = \beta_0 t = \beta_0 \frac{z}{t}$

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_z \beta_0 t & \frac{B_1}{2} e^{i\omega_0 t} \\ \frac{B_1}{2} e^{-i\omega_0 t} & \mu_z \beta_0 t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{bmatrix} \vartheta_{\pm}$$

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_+ \\ \psi_- \end{bmatrix}$$

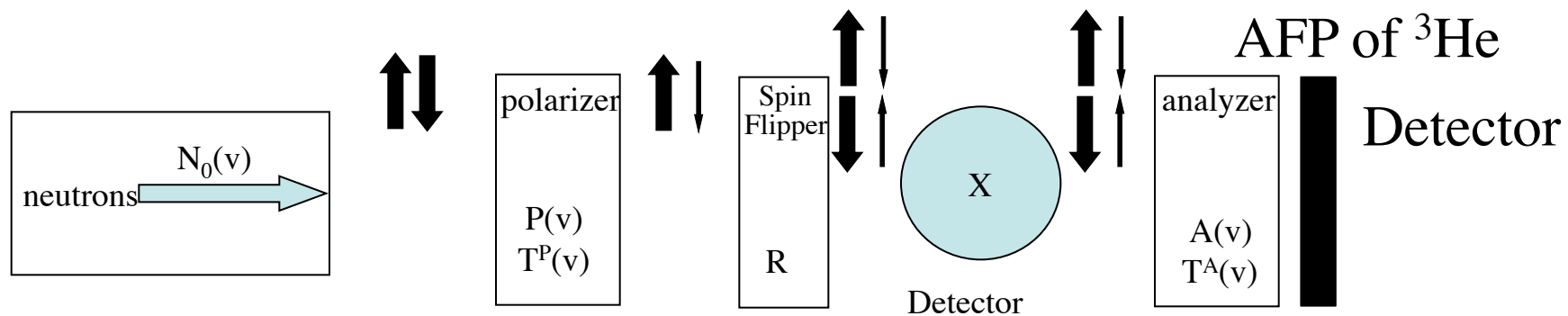


RF ON

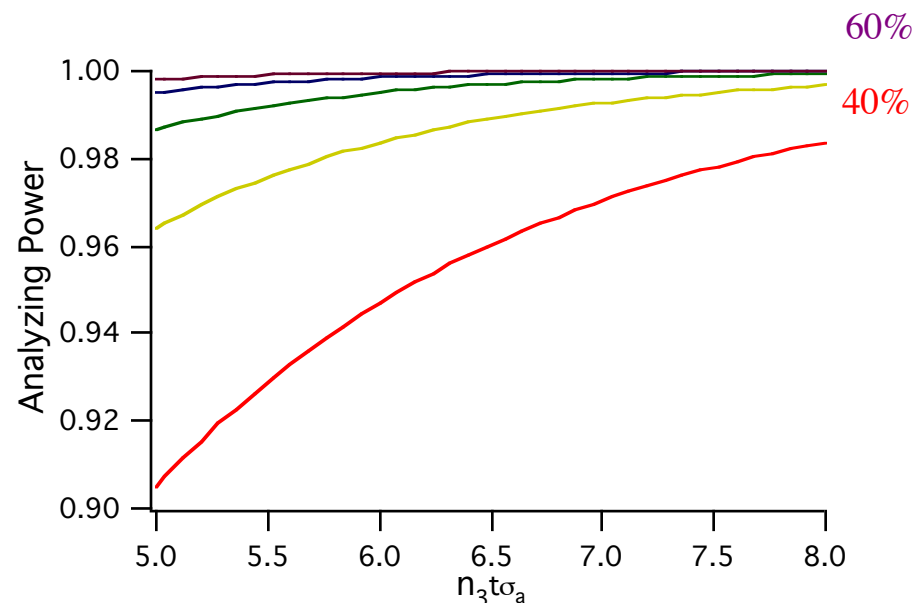
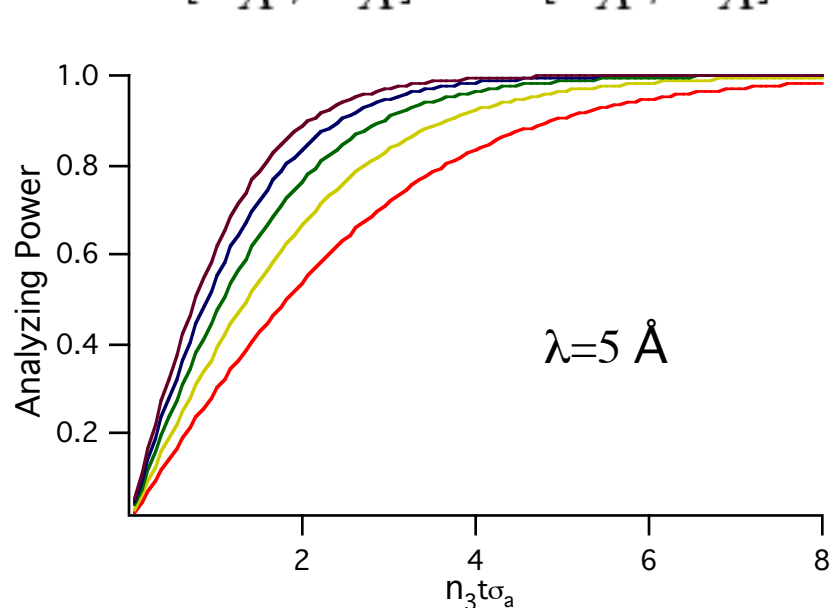


99.9x% “efficient” AND we can measure it!

Neutron Polarimetry – thick ^3He



$$\frac{[T_A^P/T_A^0]^+ - [T_A^P/T_A^0]^-}{[T_A^P/T_A^0]^+ + [T_A^P/T_A^0]^-} = P_n(\lambda) \tanh(P_A \sigma_0 t_A \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}).$$

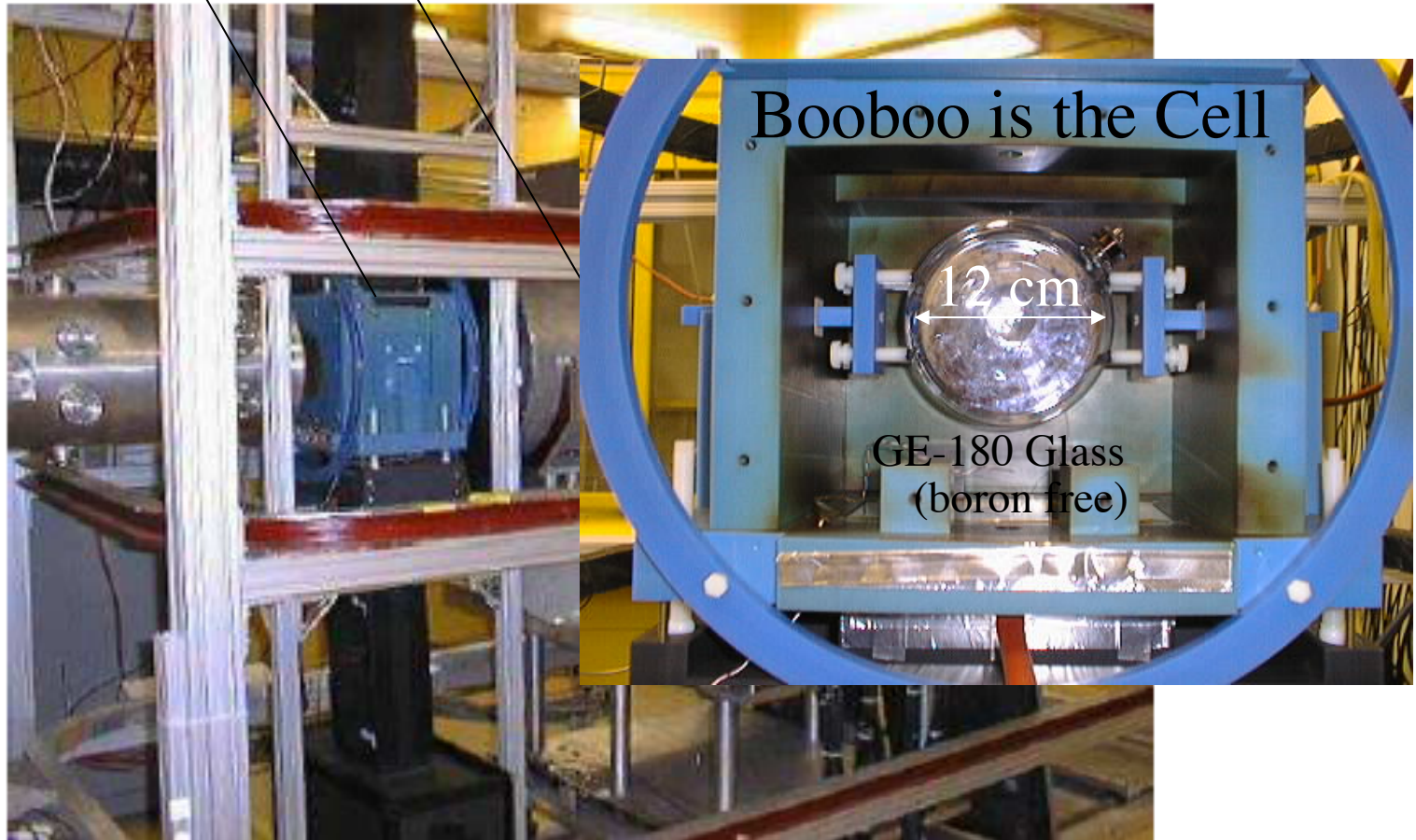


Opaque Analyzer: For $n_3 t \sigma_a$ large enough (1-A) small enough (Zimmer)
Characterize Polarizer AND Flipper

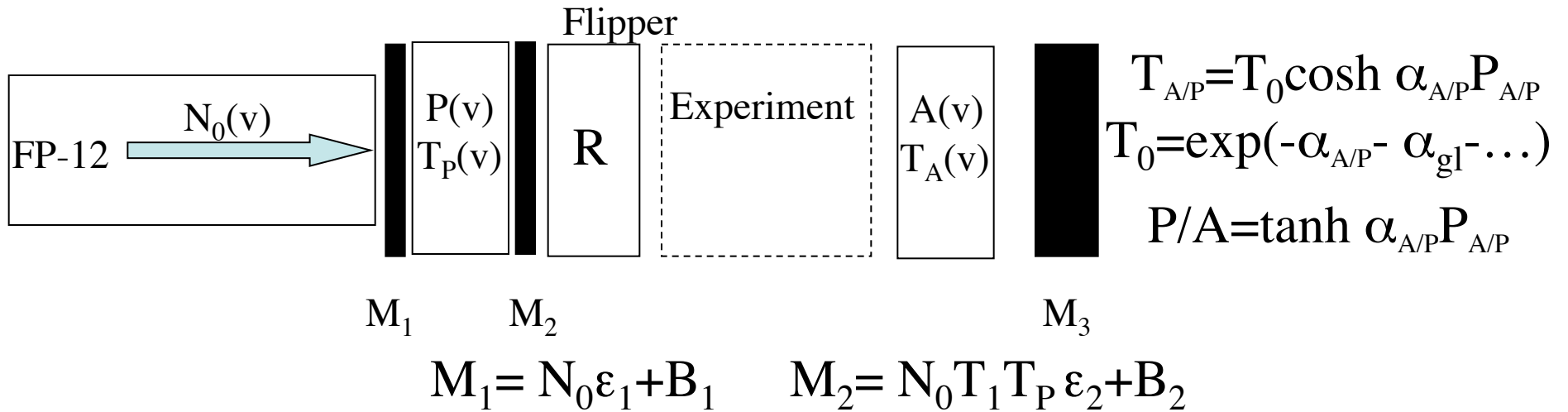
^3He and P_n test: $n+p \rightarrow d + \gamma$ (@LANSCE)

Spin Flipper

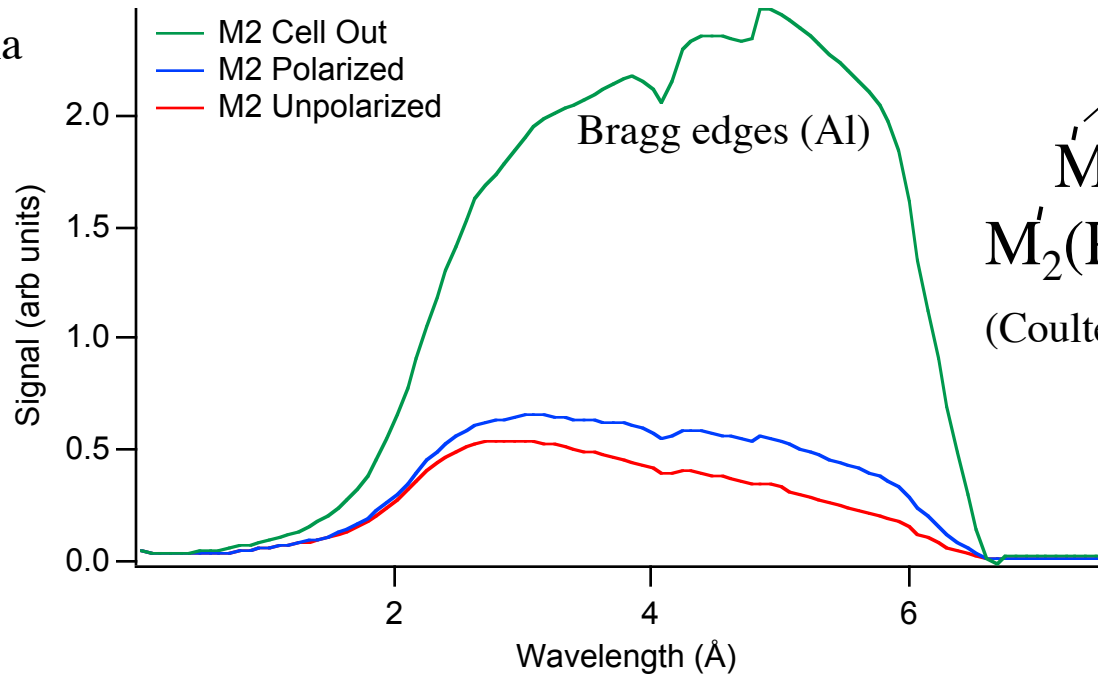
^3He Spin Filter



Pulsed Beam Neutron Polarimetry



npdgamma
FP12



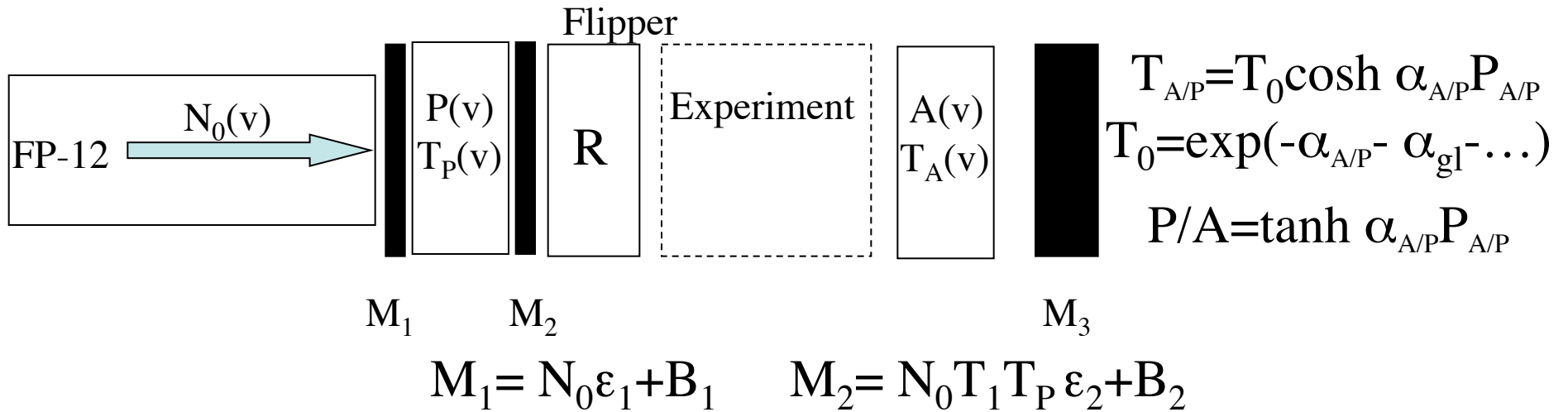
normalized to M1

$$\dot{M}_2(0) / \dot{M}_2(\text{out}) = T_0$$

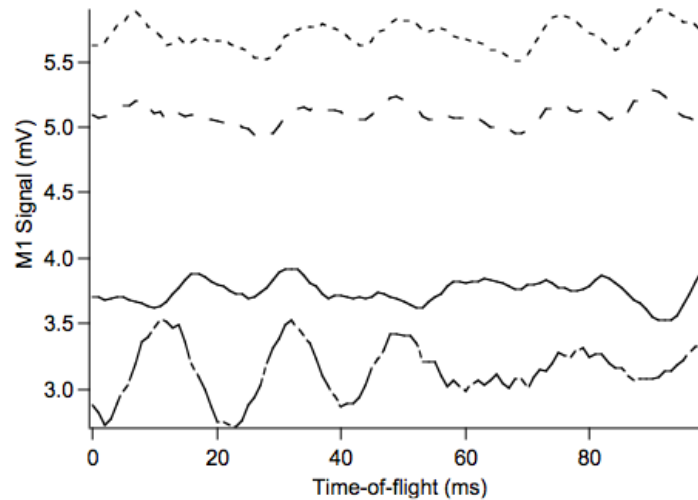
$$\dot{M}_2(P) / \dot{M}_2(0) = \cosh \alpha_P P_P$$

(Coulter et al. NIMA 288, 463 (1989))

Pulsed Beam Neutron Polarimetry

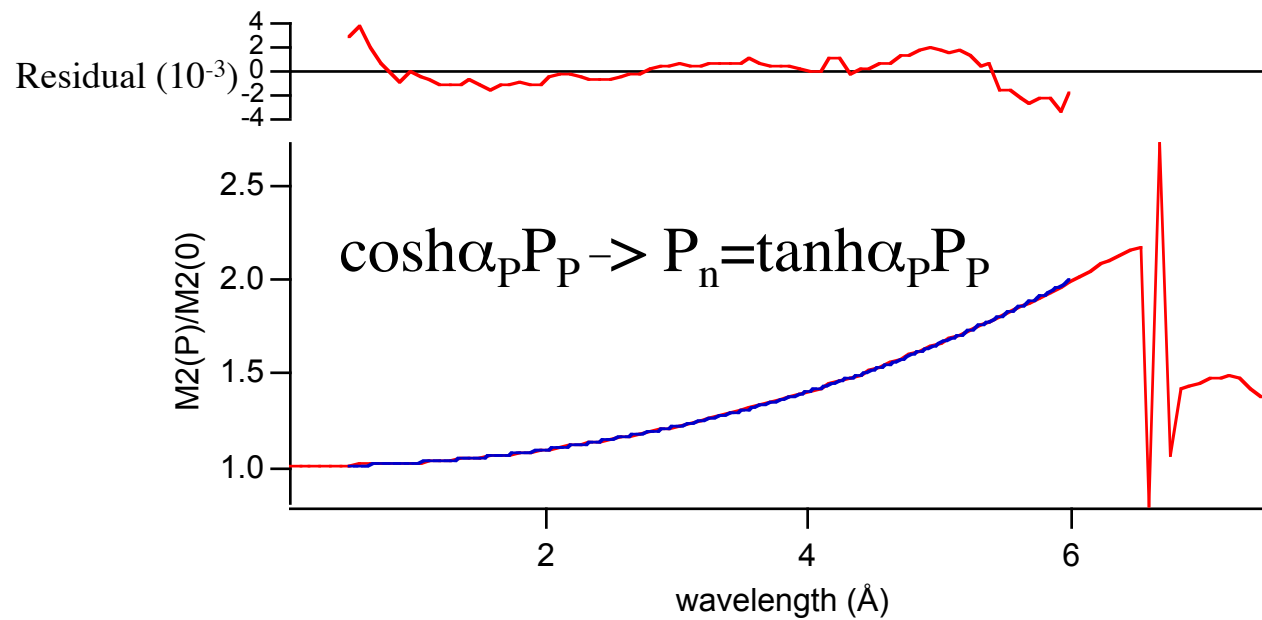
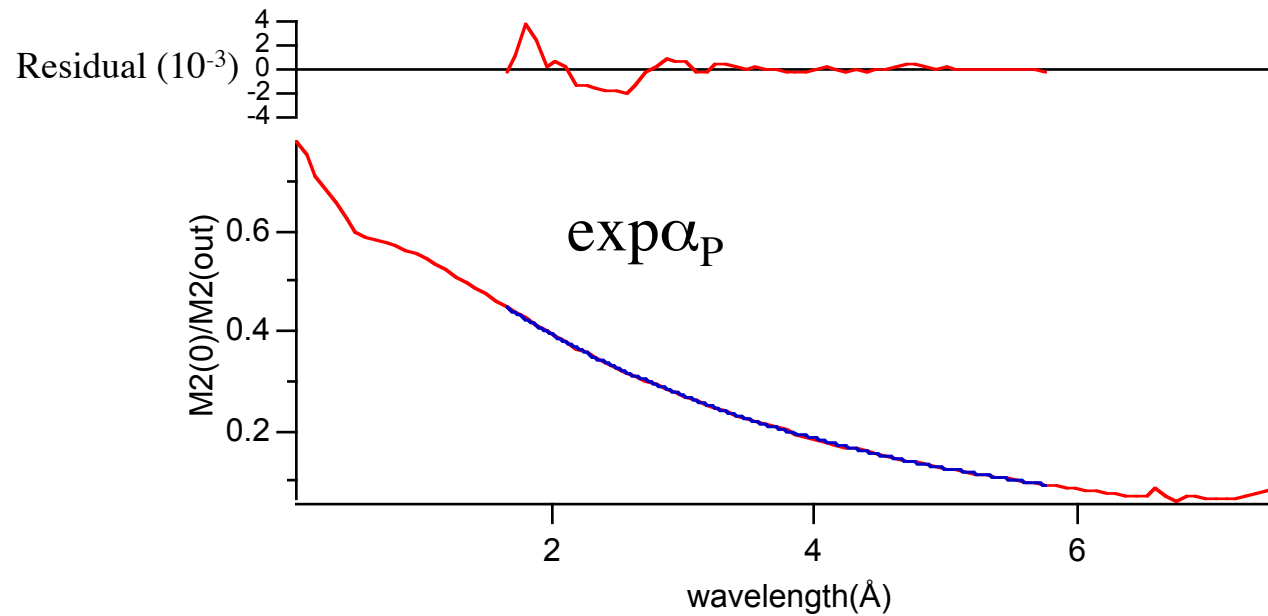


npdgamma
FP12



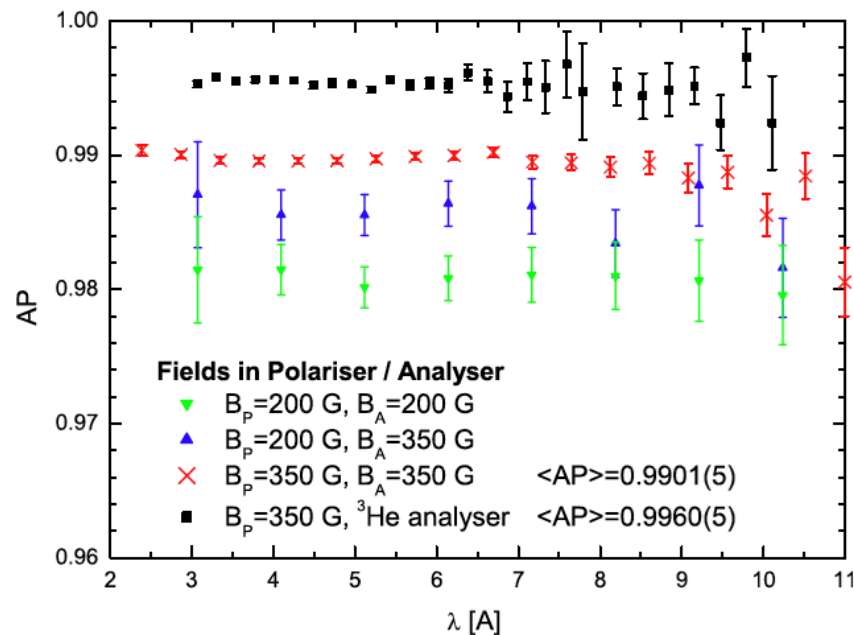
Offsets/Backgrounds

Demonstrates understanding at 10^{-3} level; also LANSCE FP12 available



Polarimetry Summary

- Use opaque ^3He and pulsed/chopped beam: measure $P(v, \vec{r}), R(v, \vec{r})$
- Pulsed beam (SNS): measure continuously
- Chopped beam (NIST): monitor continuously – calibrate monitor
- Neutron flux- ^3He issues not limiting
- Statistics not limiting
- Systematics: backgrounds (beta delayed neutrons), ^3He AFP losses
 $\sim 10^{-4}$ at LANSCE Should be \sim constant vs tof at SNS
- LANSCE FP12 test beam available



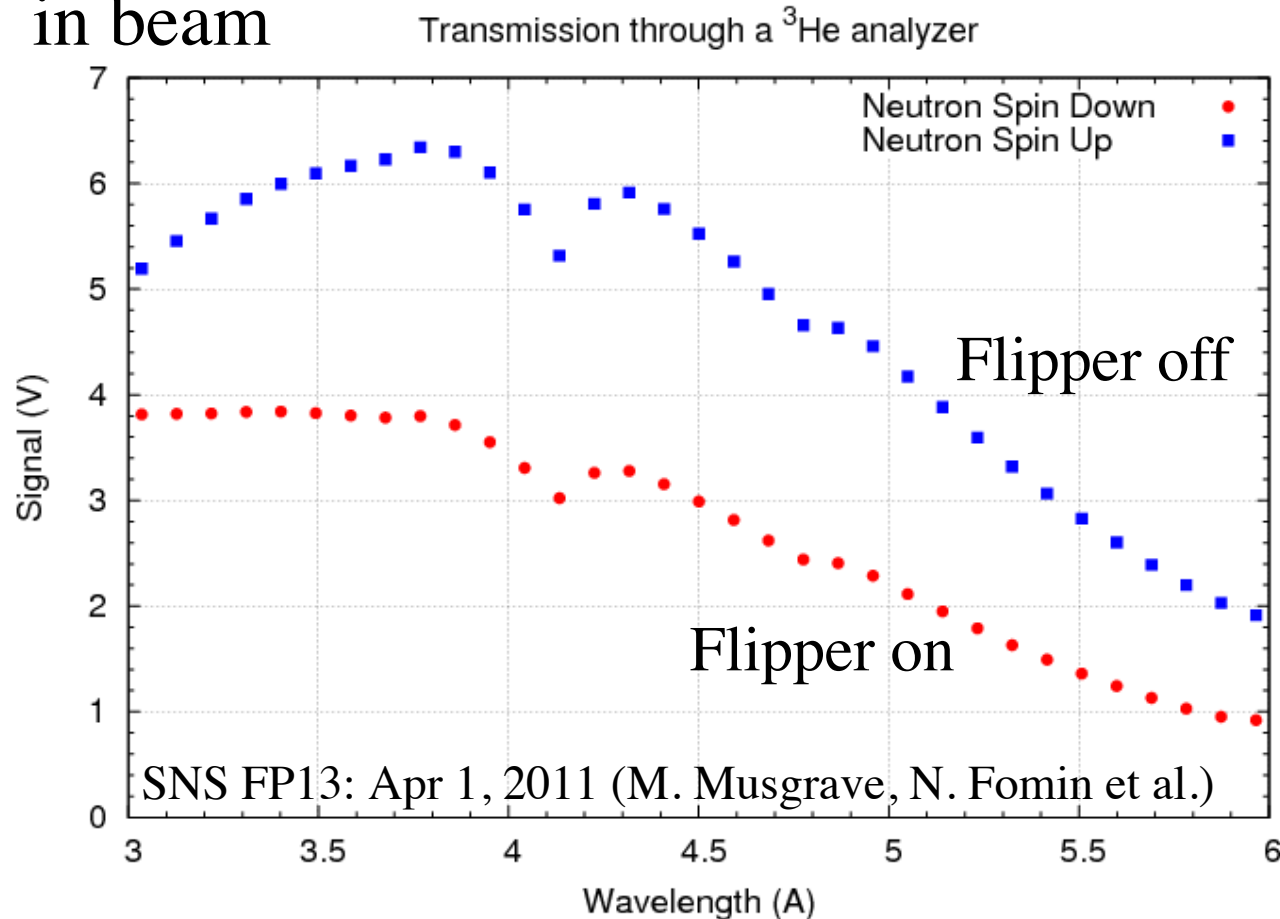
Thick ^3He analyser
 $P_{n=0.997 \pm 0.001}$
(0.0005 reasonable)

T. Soldner

Community ^3He resources

- NIST/Wisconsin/Munich/ORNL/SNS/LANL/Mich/Indiana/Hamilton: Gentile, Walker, Babcock, Tong...
- PLUS neutron scattering AND electron scattering communities

Cell production, lasers, optical pumping research, ^3He in beam



Summary

- Polarizer: 99.xx % polarization; 10% transmission
- Flipper: 99.xx % efficient
- 0.1% measurement of $\langle P_n \rangle$, spin flipper: CONSERVATIVE
- Community has expertise and resources

