

Simultaneous spin measurement for ultracold neutrons at TRIUMF

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CAP Congress 2015
Edmonton, Alberta



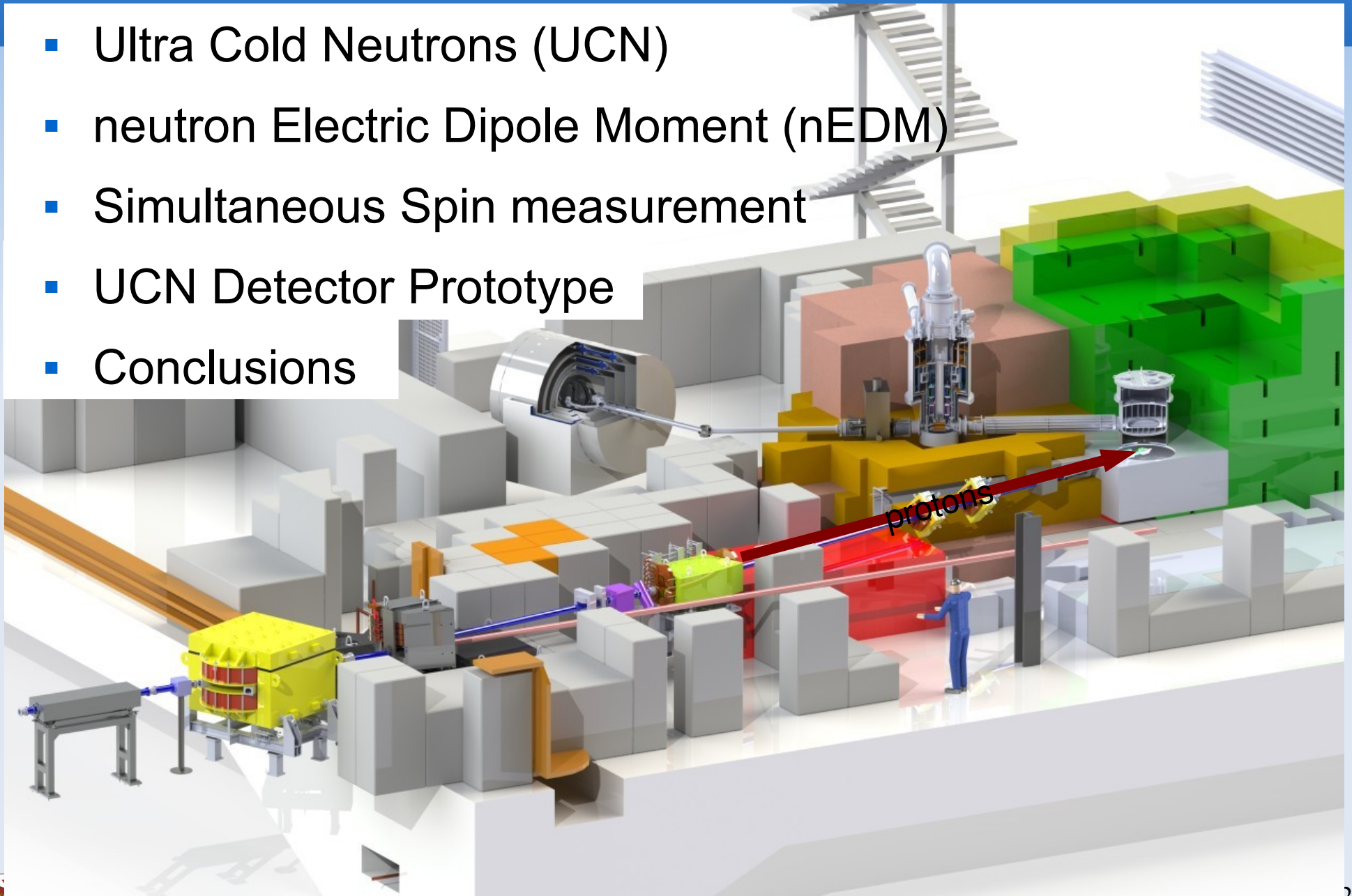
TRIUMF
4004 Wesbrook Mall



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WINNIPEG

Outline

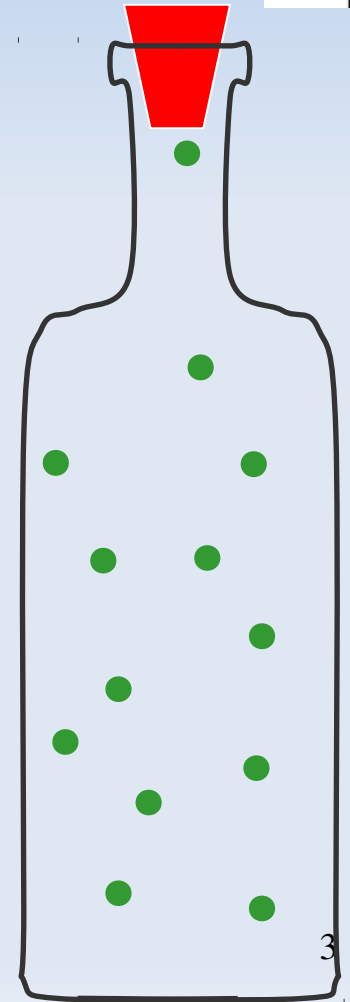
- Ultra Cold Neutrons (UCN)
- neutron Electric Dipole Moment (nEDM)
- Simultaneous Spin measurement
- UCN Detector Prototype
- Conclusions



Ultracold Neutrons (UCN)



- UCN are neutrons that are moving so slowly that they are totally reflected from a variety of materials.
- Typical parameters:
 - Wavelength > 50 nm ($>$ atomic spacing)
 - velocity < 8 m/s = 30 km/h
 - temperature < 4 mK
 - kinetic energy < 300 neV
- Interactions:
 - Gravity: $V=mgh$ $mg = 100$ neV/m
 - Magnetic: $V=-\mu\bullet B$ $\mu= 60$ neV/T
 - Strong: $V=V_{\text{eff}}$ $V_{\text{eff}} < 335$ neV
 - Weak: $\tau = 885.7$ s = 15 mins

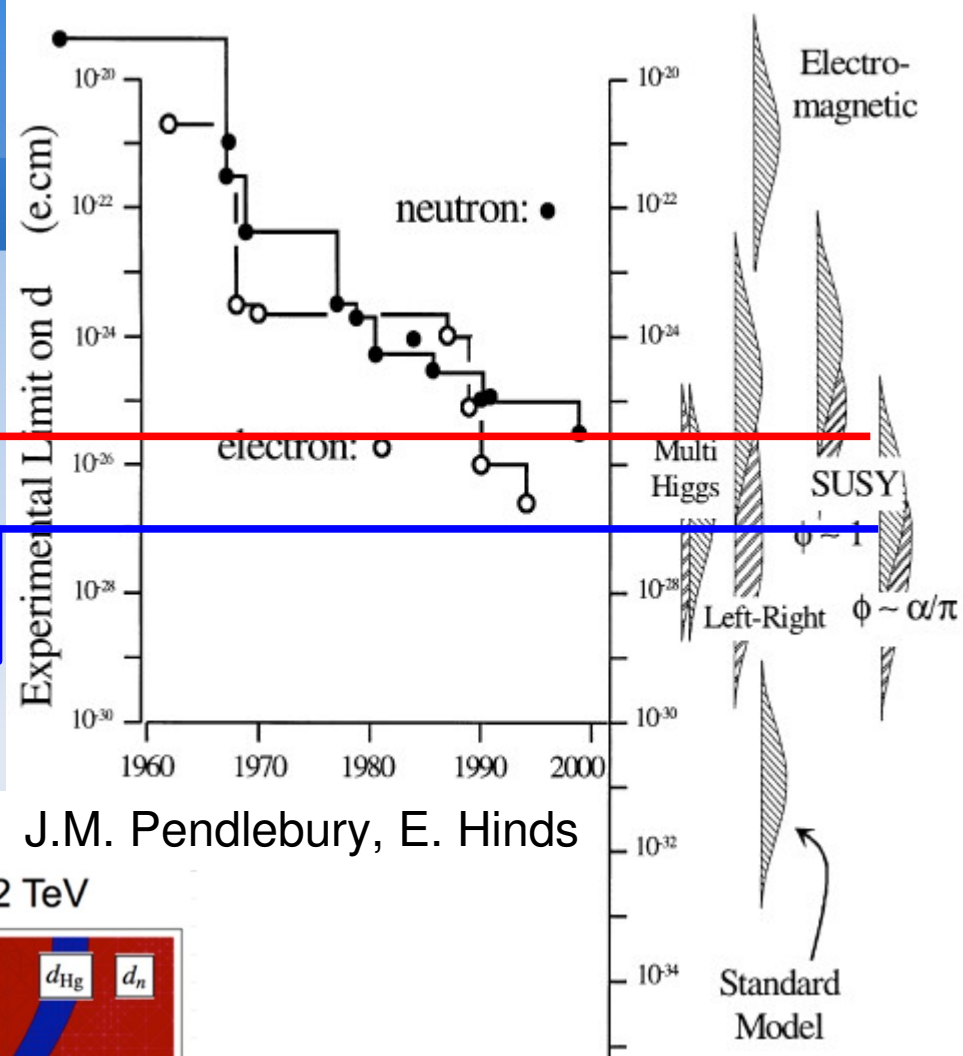


EDMs, the SM, and beyond

- Use UCN to look for an electric dipole moment (EDM) of neutron!
- nEDM rules out and constrains many BSM models

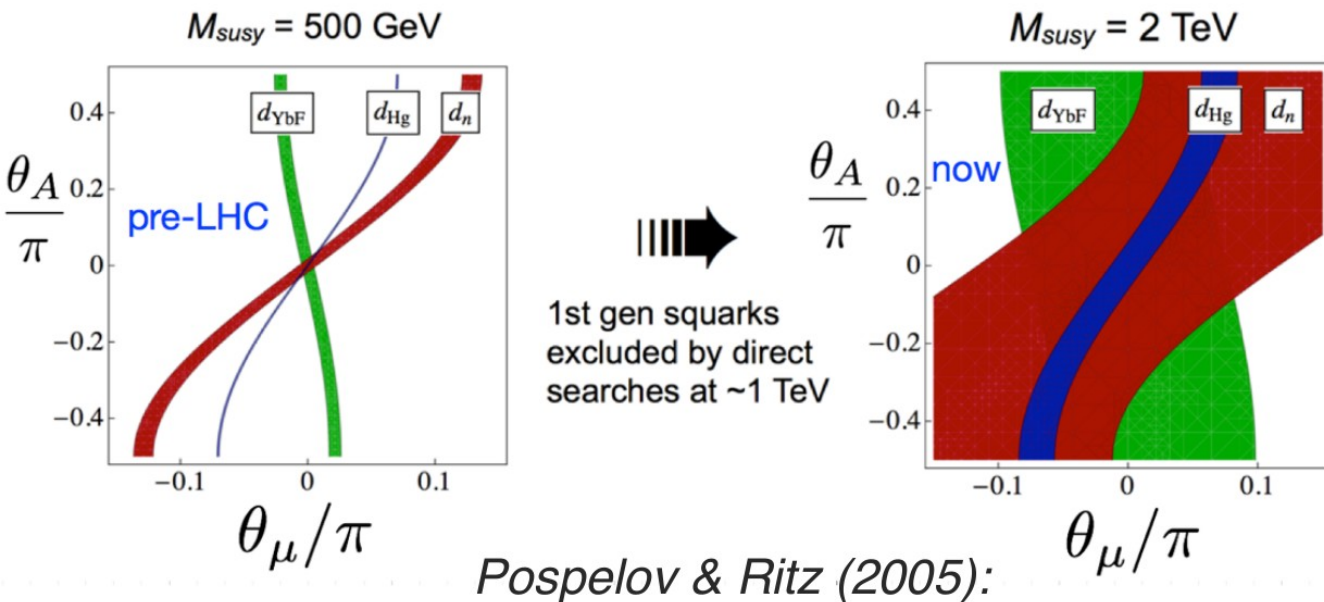
Current precision

Goal precision



J.M. Pendlebury, E. Hinds

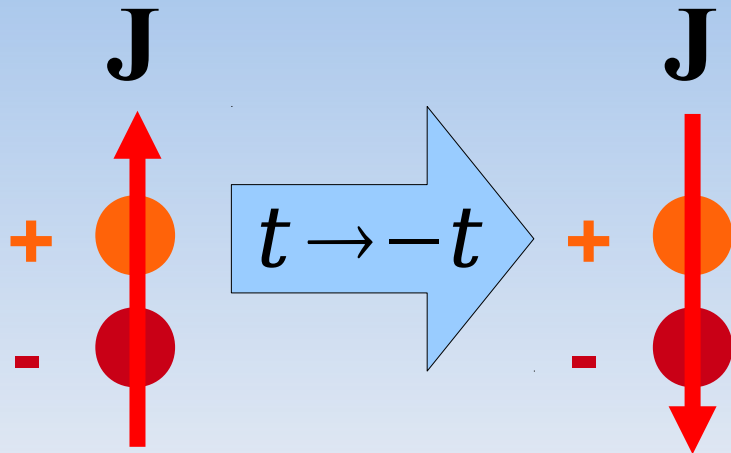
Complementary to LHC:



Pospelov & Ritz (2005):



Neutron Electric Dipole Moment (n-EDM, d_n)



$$d_n \Rightarrow \cancel{T} \Rightarrow \cancel{CP}$$

New sources of CP violation are required to explain the baryon asymmetry of the universe.
(One of Sakharov's three criteria)

- Complementary to Rn-EDM, Fr-EDM @ TRIUMF.

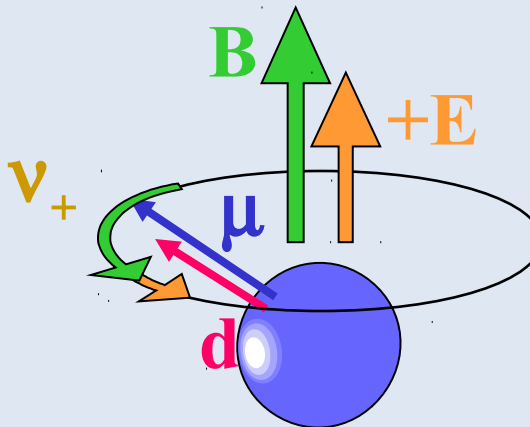
Experimental technique:

- put UCN in a bottle with E -, B -fields
- search for a change in spin precession frequency (at Larmor frequency) upon E reversal.

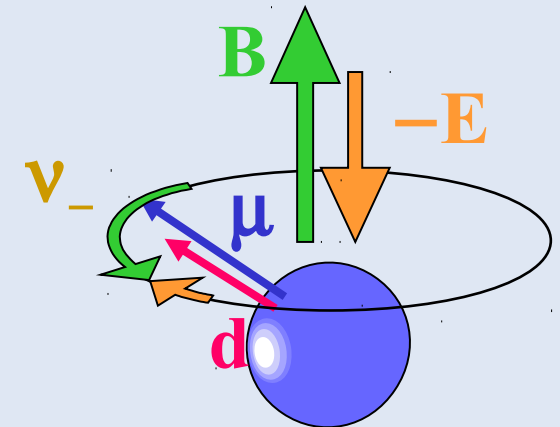
$$h \nu_{\pm} = 2 \mu_n B \pm 2 d_n E$$

Electric Dipole Moment:

$$d_n = (h/2E)(\nu_+ - \nu_-)$$



Precesses Faster

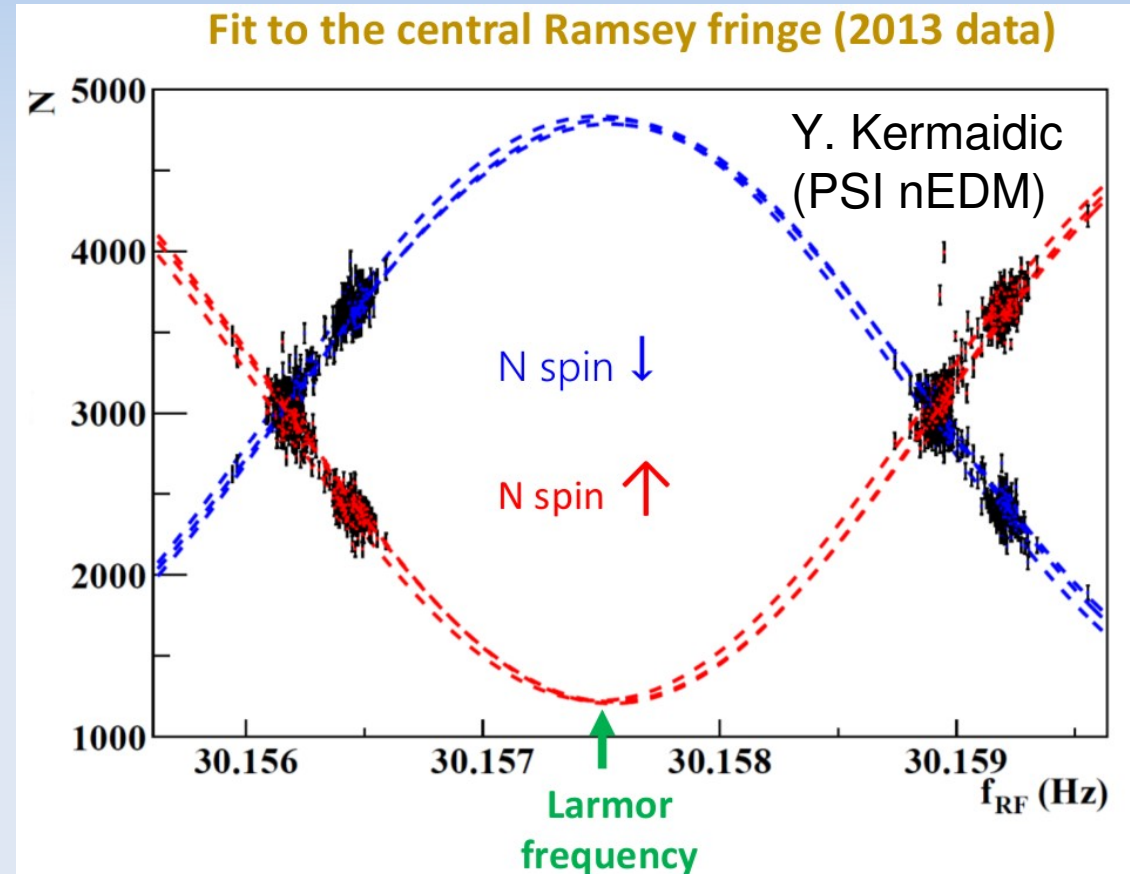
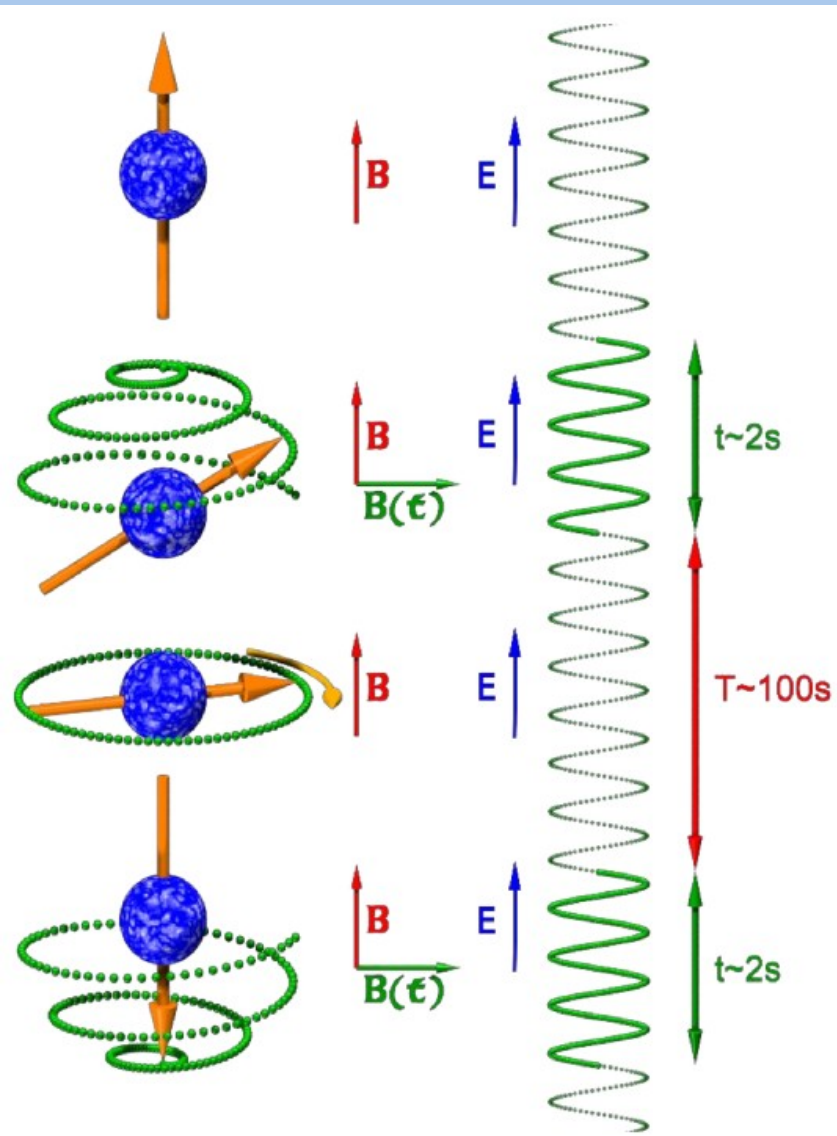


Precesses Slower



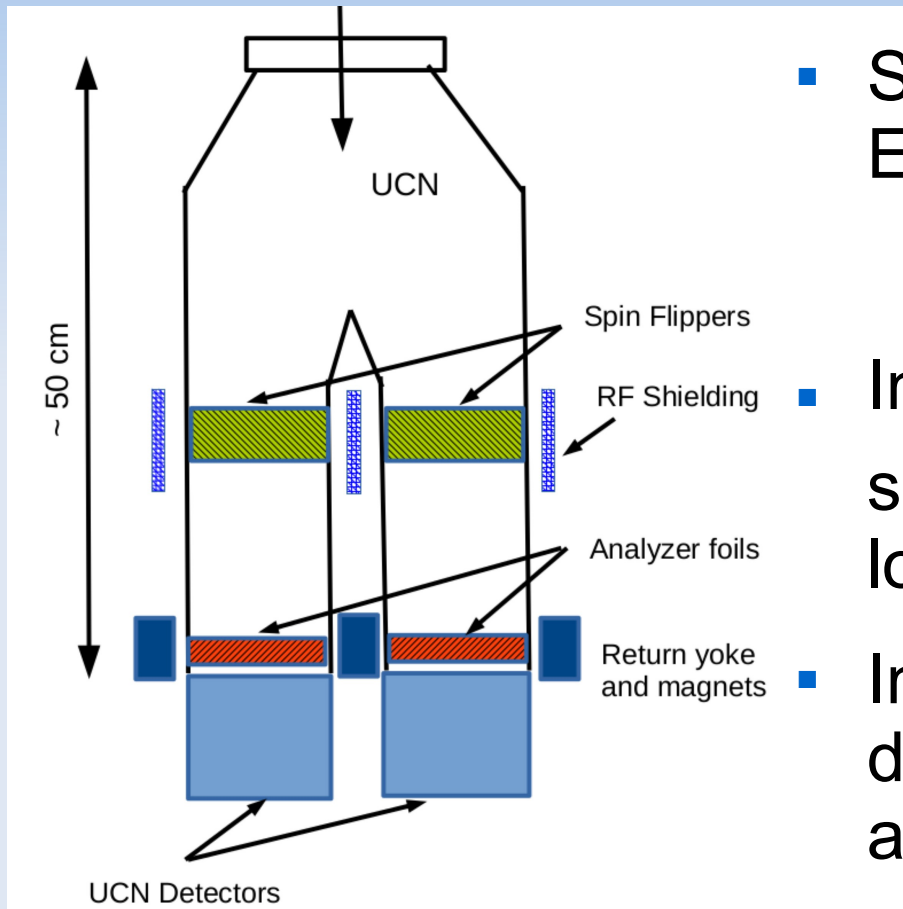
Ramsey Resonance

NMR of polarized neutrons



$$\sigma_{d_n} = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha T E \sqrt{N_{tot}}}$$

Simultaneous Spin Analysis (SSA) Concept



Such a system is described in:
V.Helaine's thesis, and
ArXiv:1502.06876

- Stat. Uncertainty in measured EDM is given by:
$$\sigma_{d_n} = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha T E \sqrt{N_{tot}}}$$
- Increase N_{tot} by measuring both spin states simultaneously (less loss due to storage time)
- Increase alpha due to less depolarization while storing above analyzer foil
- Multiple spin flippers to study systematic uncertainties (in principle only one is needed)



UCN Detector Requirements

- diameter of 85 mm to cover the entrance pipe
(based on expected UCN in the experiment cell, and draining simulations)
- Rate ~1.5 MHz and ability to handle any effects of pile-up
- Ability to account for backgrounds (gamma, beta, thermal neutron)
- A variation in efficiency better than 0.03% over an hour
(based on $1/\sqrt{N}$ statistical uncertainty, $N=10^7$)
- Ability to normalize for changes in UCN density
(ie. Due to drifts in detector efficiency, changes in number of UCN produced, etc.)



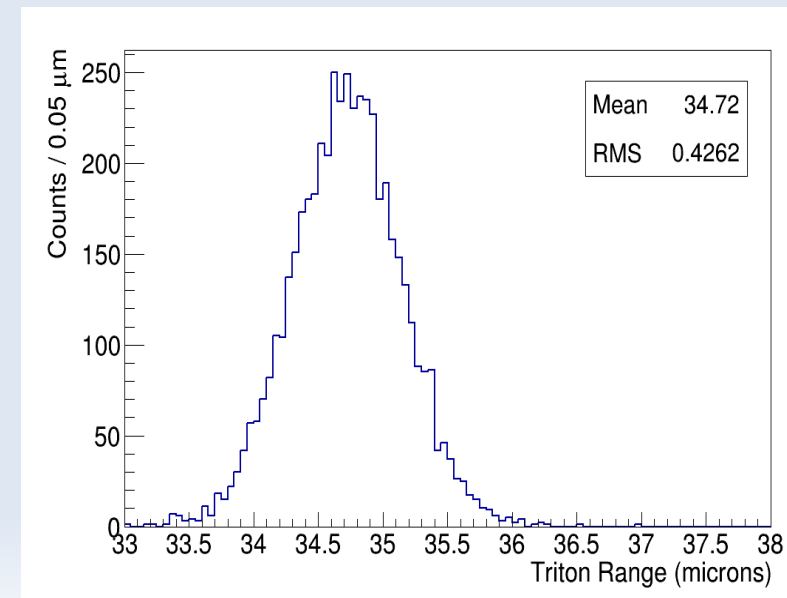
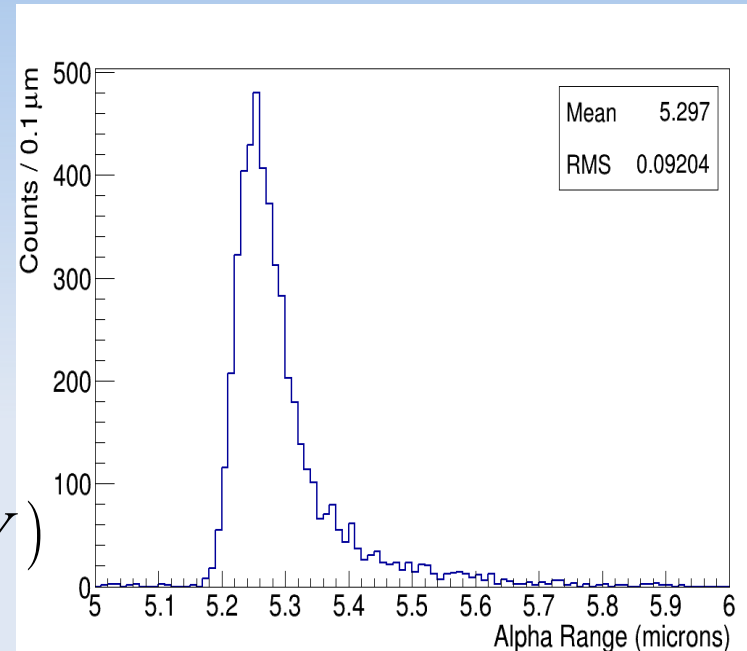
Li glass scintillator detector chosen

Based on Ban et. al. NIM A611 (2009) 280



Ce doped glass scintillators

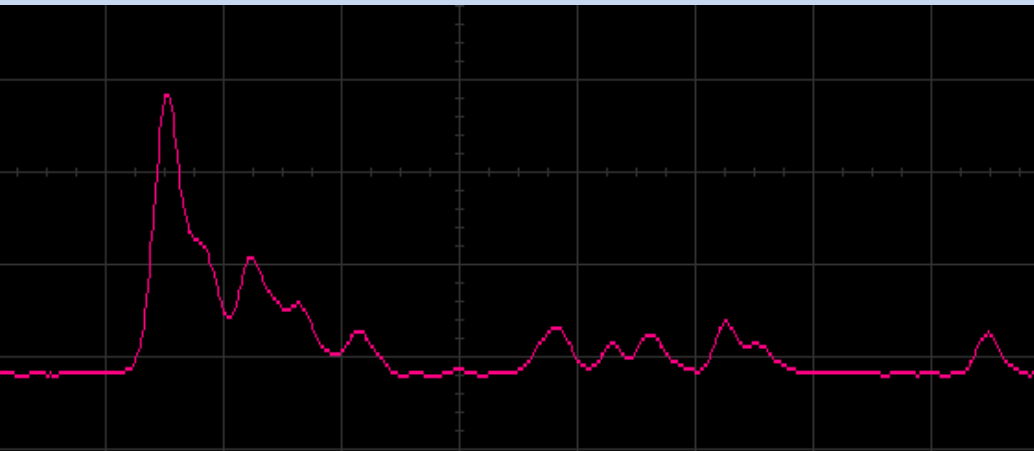
- Use Li-6 depleted glass on top (GS30) of Li-6 enriched glass (GS20)
- UCNs go through GS30 and capture within 1-2 microns of the surface of the GS20 via: $n + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow t(2.73\text{MeV}) + \alpha(2.05\text{MeV})$
- Full energy of triton and alpha produce scintillation light in the glass scintillator (very little edge effect)
 - Only need < 50 microns thick for each of scintillators to capture full energy
 - Have 100 um thick GS20 and 60 um thick GS30 optically contacted set



Waveforms from test setup

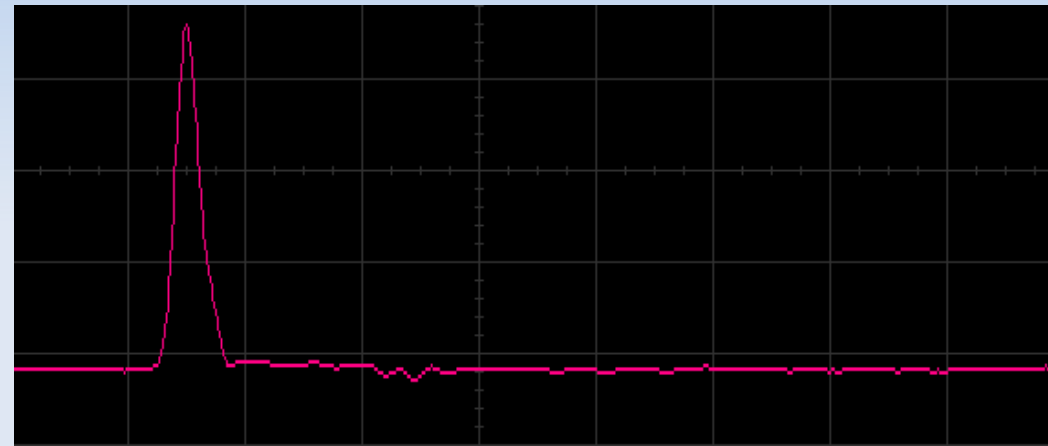
20 ns x 100 mV per division

Scintillator / Alpha Event



- ❑ Scintillation has a fast and short component
- ❑ Fast component ~ 50 ns,
- ❑ Long component ~ 1 μ s.
- ❑ UCN should look similar to alpha event

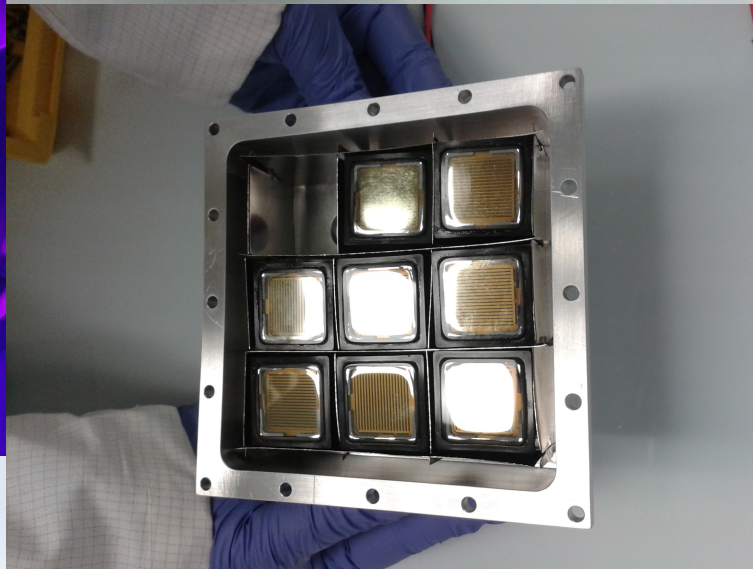
Cerenkov Event



- ❑ Cerenkov may have a large pulse, but short duration, ~ 20 ns.
- ❑ Notable pulse shape difference



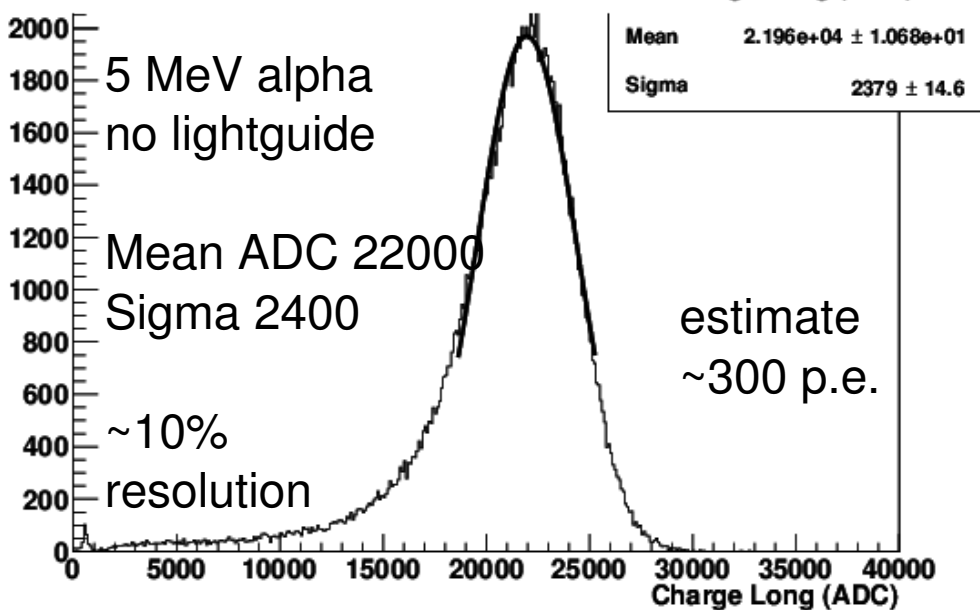
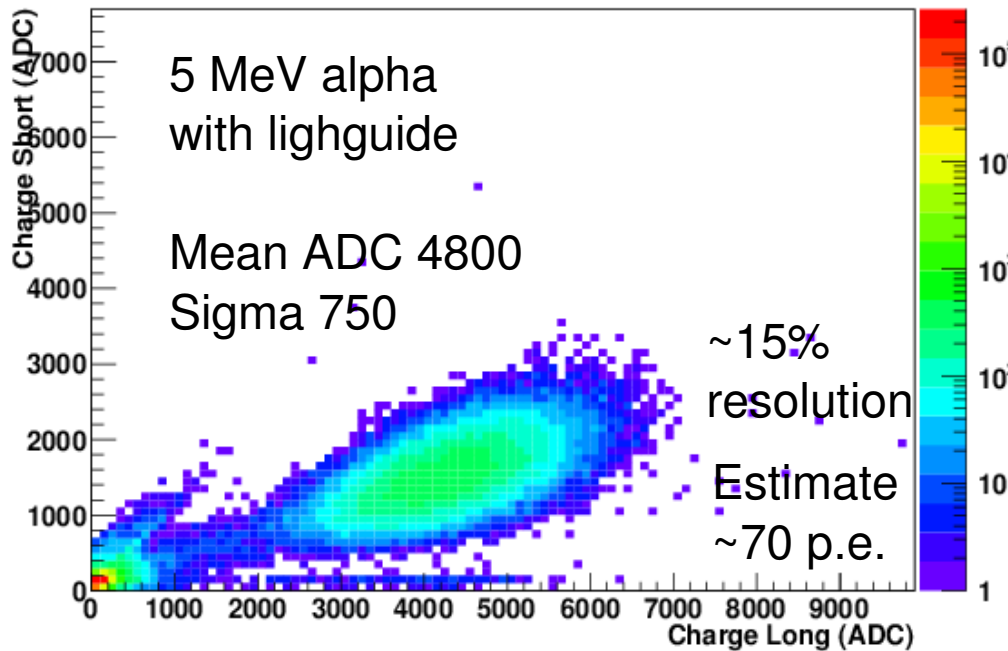
Photos from detector assembly



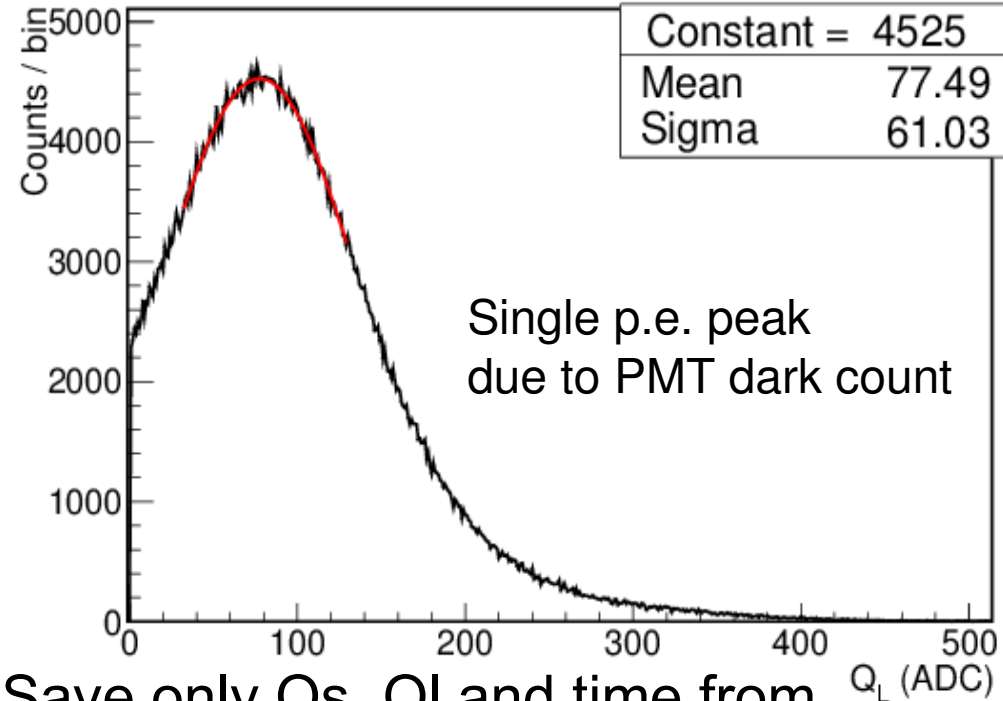
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Long and Short Charge for Alpha Source

Short vs Long gate charge



Single P.E. Peak from no source run



Save only Q_s , Q_l and time from digitizer

Able to collect data up to 500kHz per channel

Will need to do some online analysis to reduce data size!

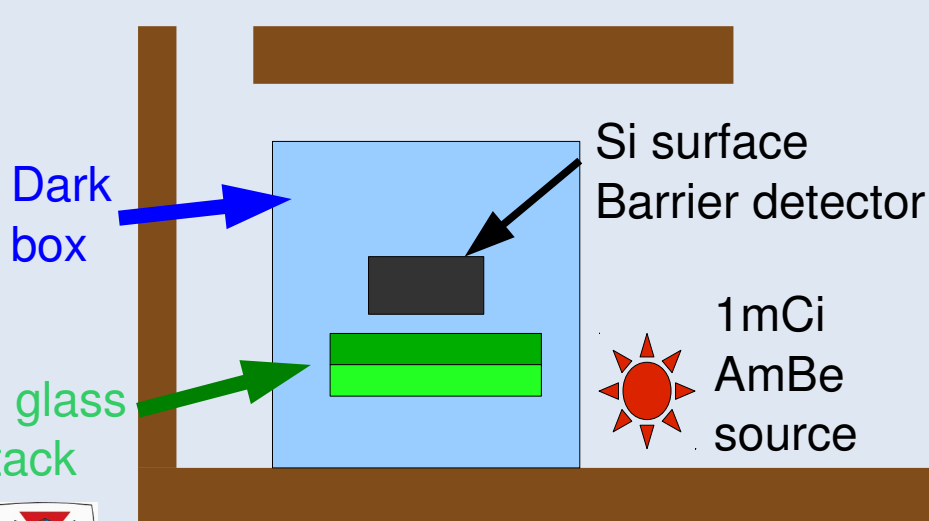
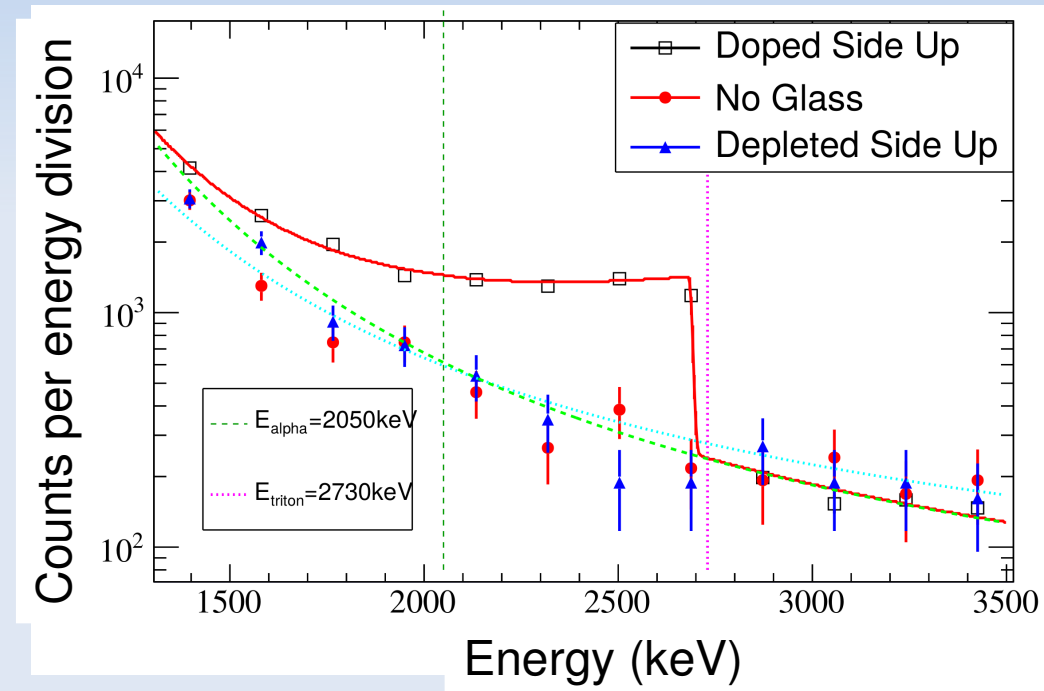
Note: $70/300 \sim 0.23$,
expect ~ 0.3 from area change alone

Which side of Li glass stack is GS20

Published as NIM A 740 (2015) 6-9 -- arXiv:1502.01392

- Want to glue the scintillator stacks the right way up!
- Look for alpha/tritium from $n(6\text{Li},t)\alpha$
- Only from 6Li enriched side

Have tested all 10 samples this way and glued them to lightguides



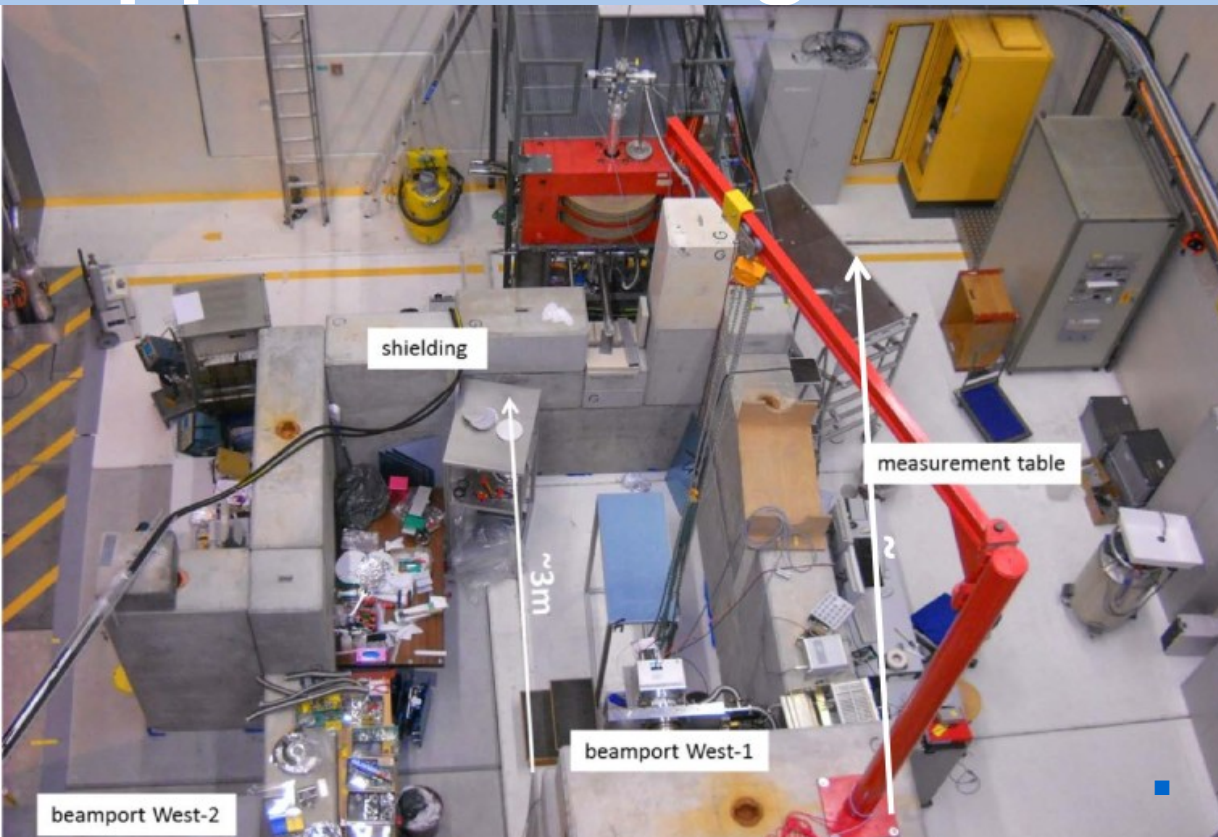
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Borated wax
Shielding / moderator

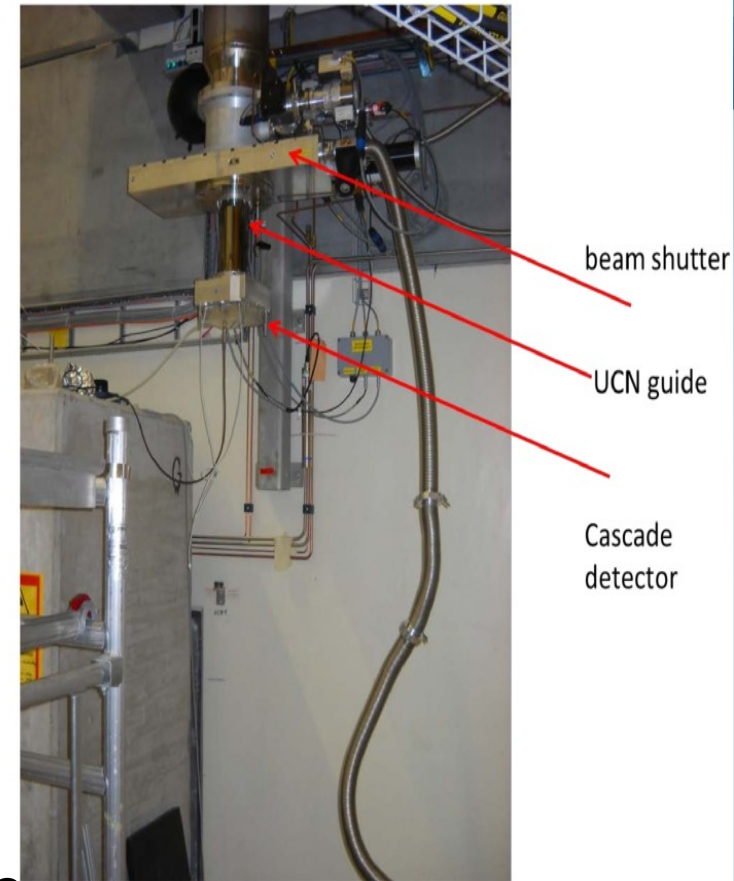
UCN Detector Tests at PSI

Approved : Aug. 5-19, 2015



West-1

- 10x higher rate when nEDM expt not running
- Will use for chopper tests and high rate tests



West-2

- Few $\times 10^4$ Hz of UCN
- 100 neV minimum
- Different dropping heights
- Compare to ^3He and Cascade (borated gem detector)



UCN Summary

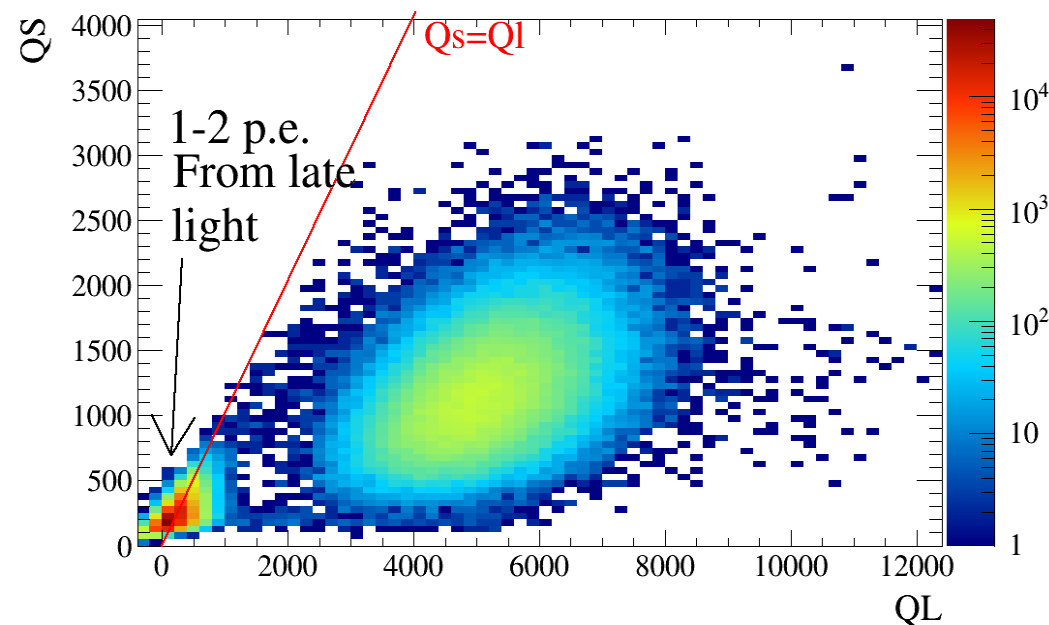
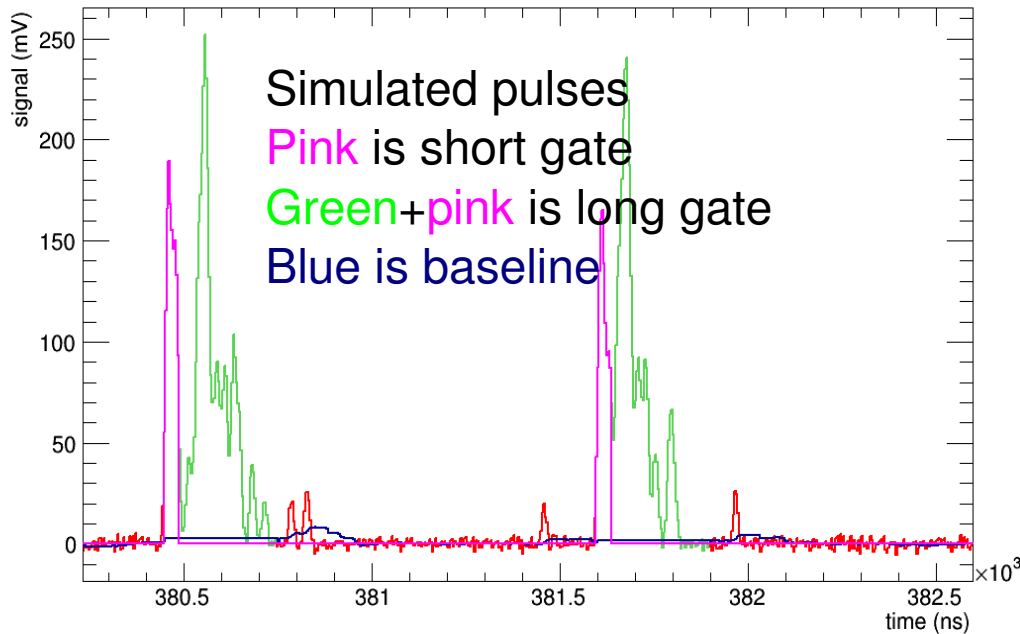
- Neutron EDM experiments are being prepared, ultimately to improve precision to the 10^{-27} e-cm level.
- UCN sources are popping up all over the world, with vibrant fundamental physics programs:
Neutron lifetime, Neutron Gravity levels experiment, Neutron beta-decay, $n\bar{n}$ oscillation search, neutron-ion interactions.
- As part of this effort we are designing a suite of detectors to perform a simultaneous spin measurement



Fin.

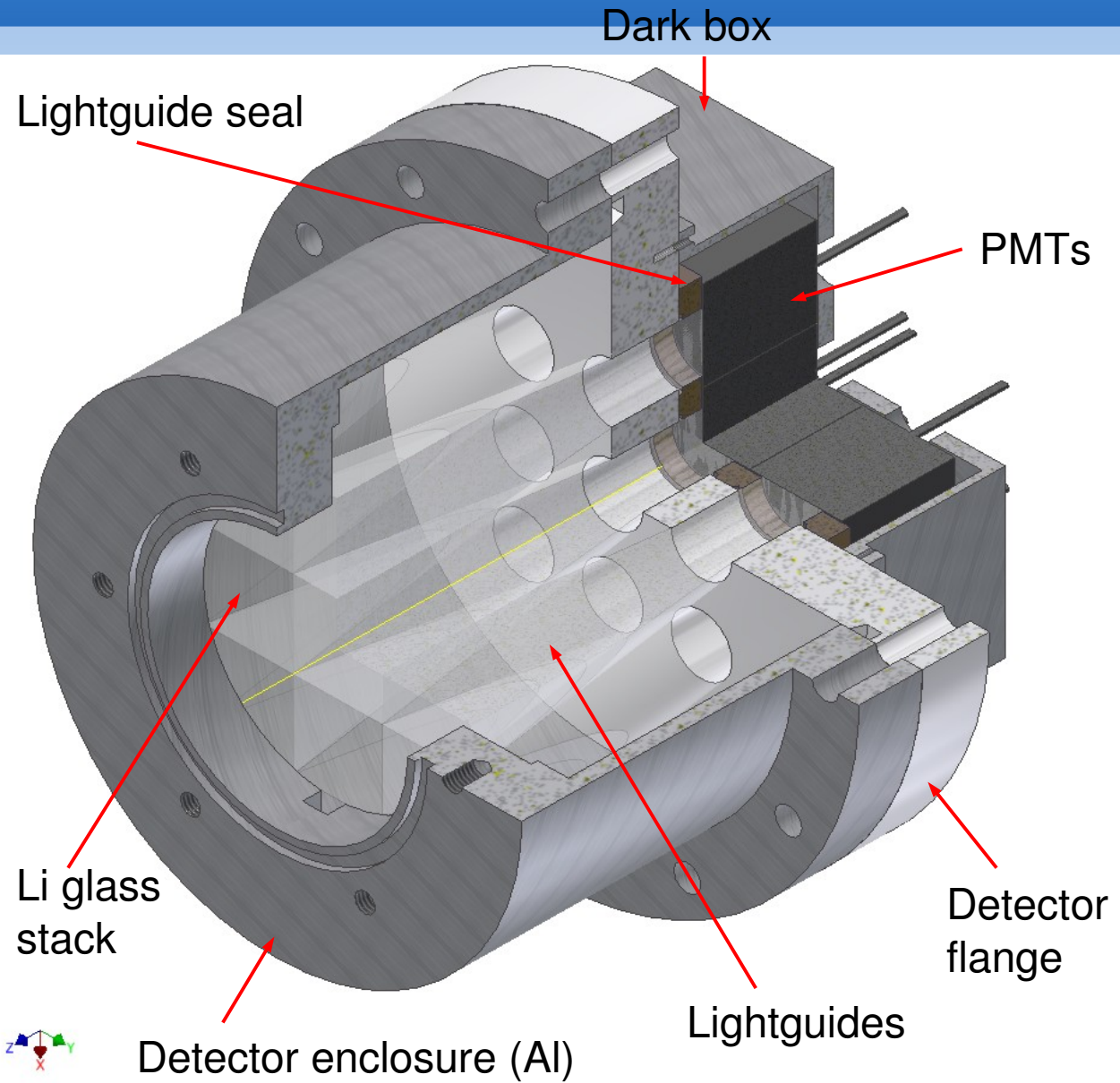


Pulse and Digitizer Simulation



- Scintillation+PMT pulse simulation based on summing multiple gaussian single pe pulses
 - Model includes a short and long rate scintillation
- Can set pulse rate
- Add some gaussian white noise
 - Need to tune simulation of Cerenkov light
- Digitizer simulation

Li glass prototype detector design



- Make enclosure with low density non-magnetic material (Al)
- Lightguides are Ultra-violet transmitting acrylic
 - Use white o-rings around lightguides to make vacuum seal
- PMTs are in air, with darkbox holding them in place

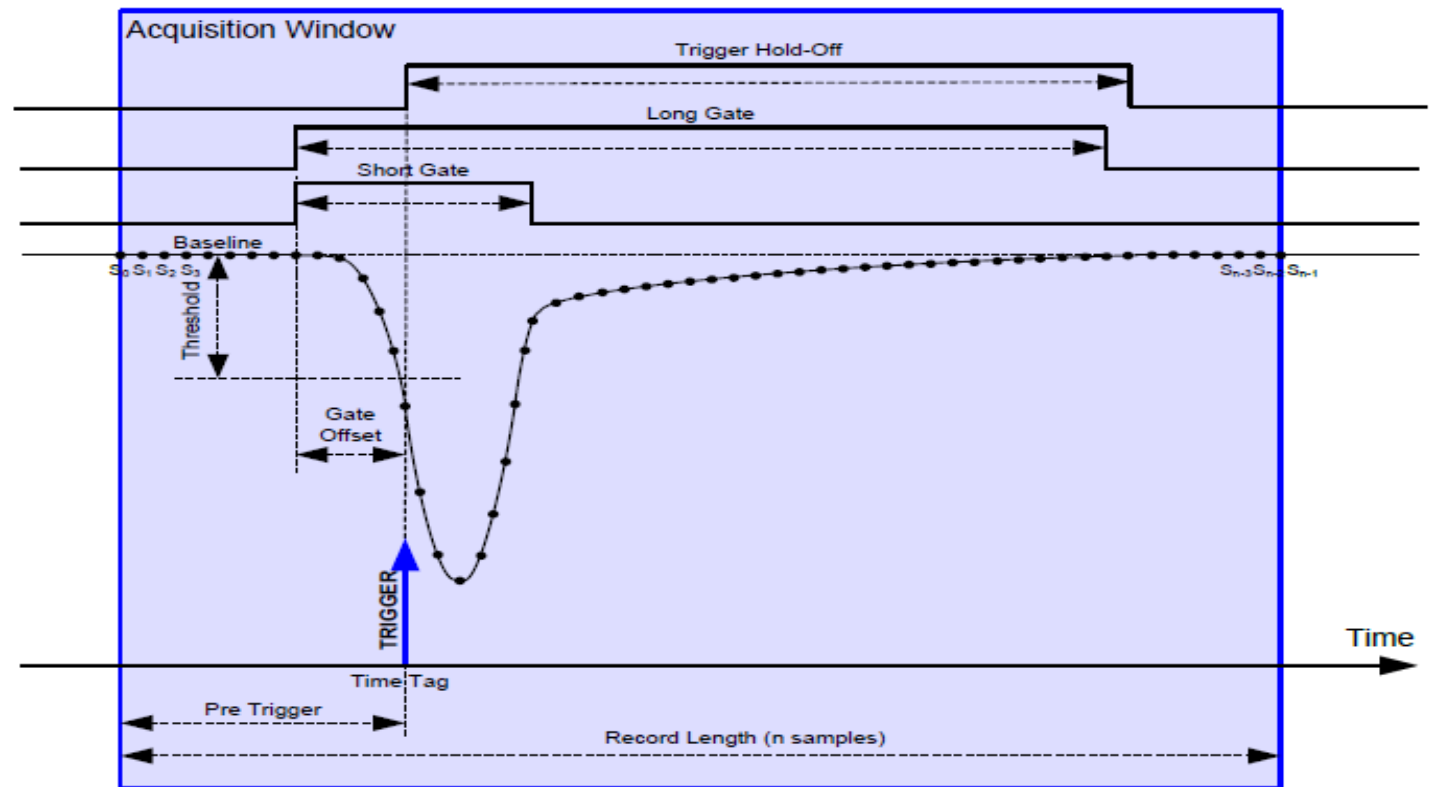


For low opening and bolt pattern match RCNP guides, may want to go to a square opening to match the “pixels” (better distribute the rate).

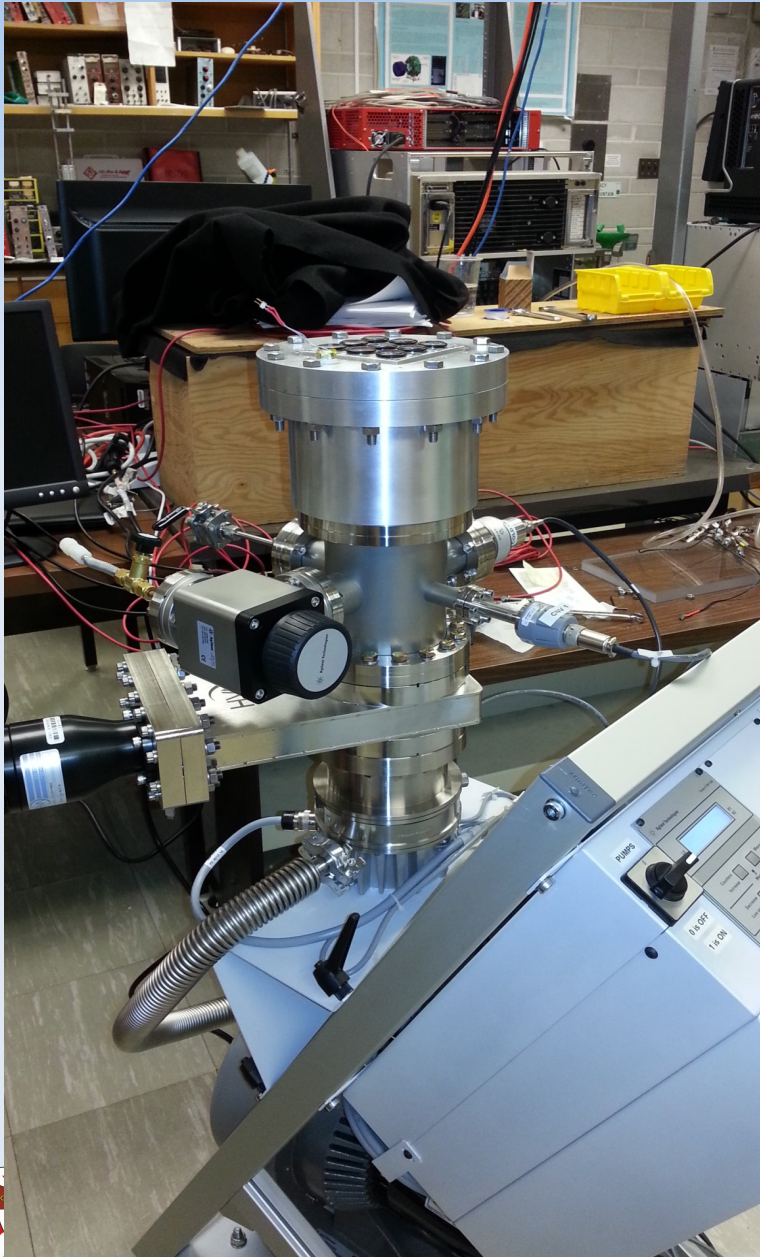
Digitizer used for fast DAQ



- V1720 Digitizer from CAEN
 - 8-channel waveform digitizer with pulse shape analysis on FPGA



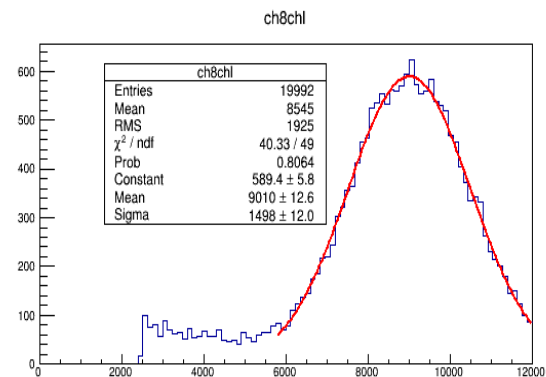
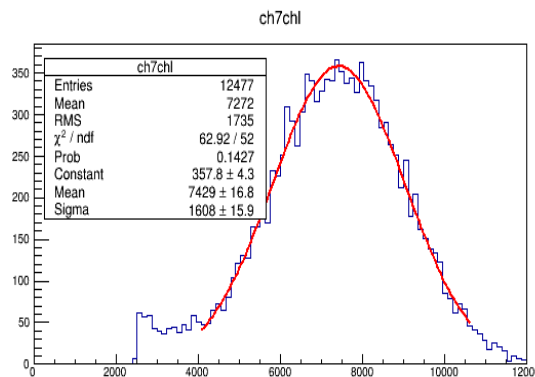
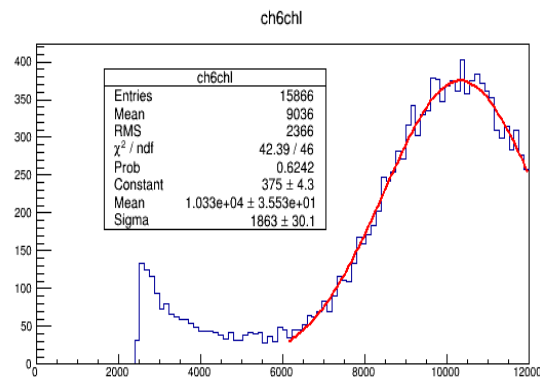
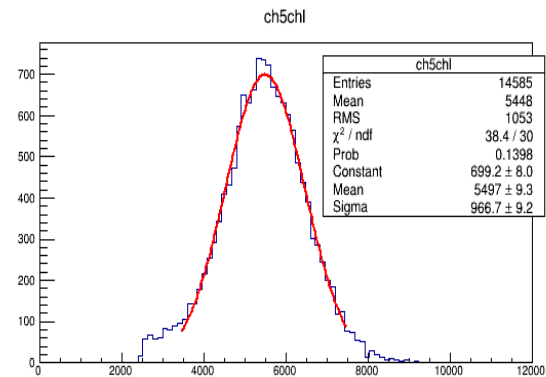
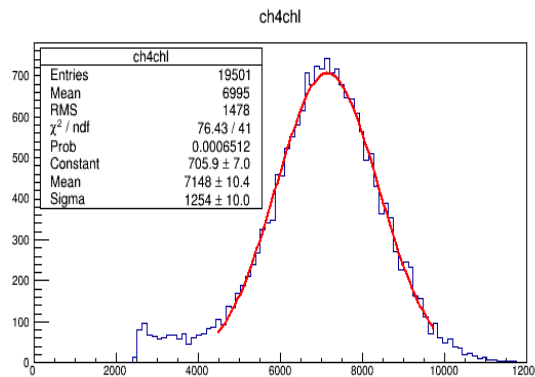
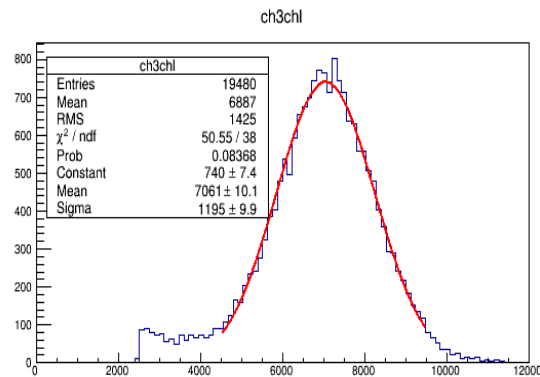
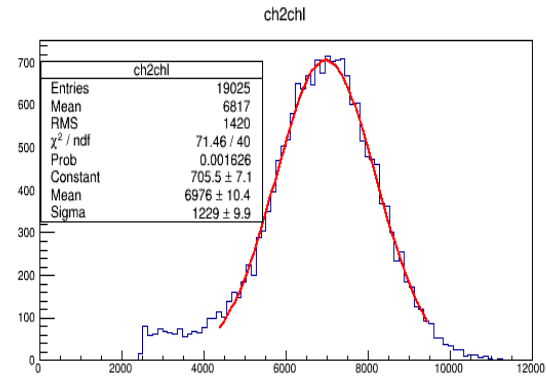
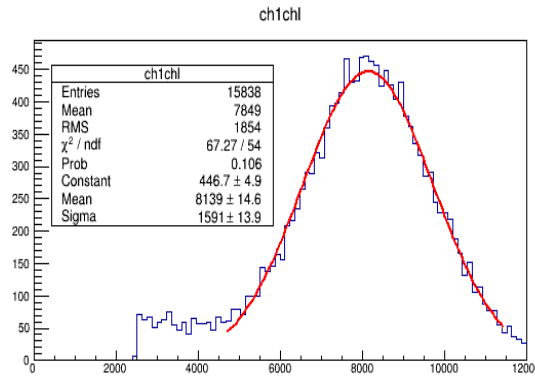
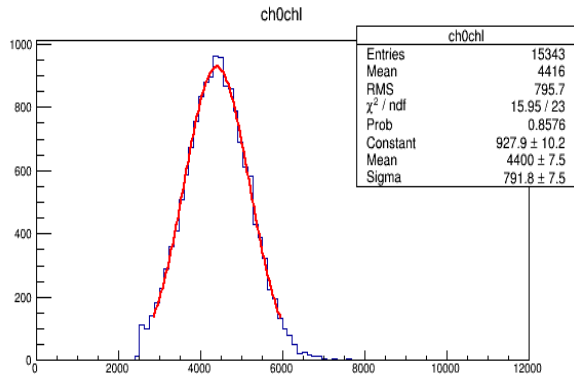
Detector leak tests with vacuum and ready for UCN



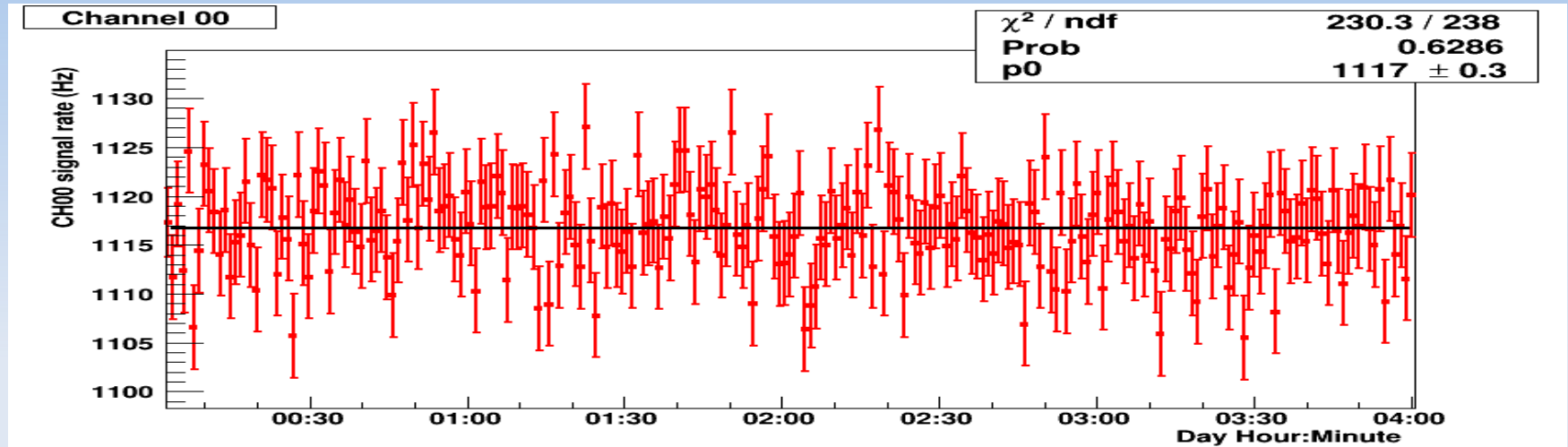
- Gets to 1.6×10^{-6} Torr after one day of pumping with vacuum as pictured at left
- Leak rate of a few $\times 10^{-8}$ atm cc/min measured with He leak detector
- Ready for tests with UCN
 - Proposal to do detector tests in PSI West-1 and West-2 beamlines was approved by PSI beam PAC

Detecting thermal neutrons

Charge after rejecting Cerenkov events



Detector Stability Tests



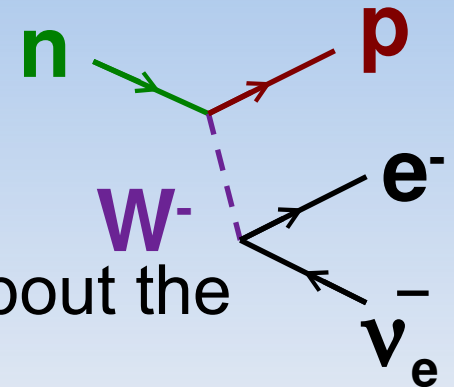
- Have done some initial studies of the rate stability at low rate
- Above is rate measured for an alpha source over a four hour period
- Still developing method to handle high rates with some pile-up



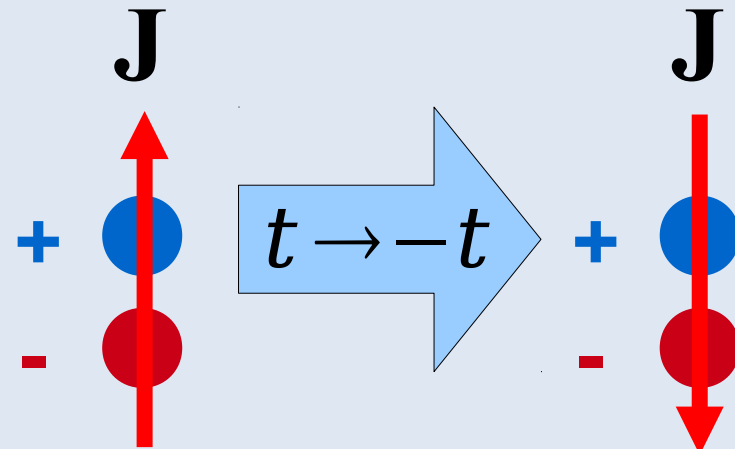
Fundamental Physics with UCN

– How fast do neutrons decay? BBN.

– Details about how neutrons decay tell us about the weak nuclear force. (V_{ud})



– Does the neutron possess an electric dipole moment? The predominance of matter over antimatter in the universe.



– Interactions of neutrons with gravity and are there extra dimensions?



UCN Facilities

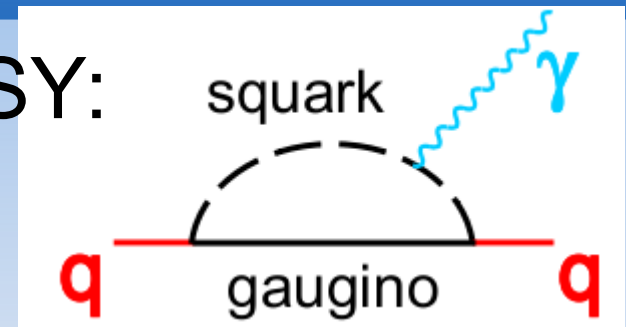
- Reactor sources:
 - ILL, Mainz, [Munich](#), [NCSU](#), [PNPI](#)
- Spallation sources:
 - LANL, KEK-RCNP-[TRIUMF](#), PSI, [J-PARC](#)
- And dedicated UCN experiments installed in Cold Neutron beamlines:
 - ILL, NIST, [SNS](#)



EDM's and Supersymmetry (SUSY)

- Scale of EDM's for quarks in SUSY:

$$d_q \sim \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \times \frac{m_q}{\Lambda_{SUSY}^2} \times \sin \theta_{CP}$$



from P. Harris, Sussex

- For “reasonable” values of new parameters:

$$d_q \sim 3 \times 10^{-24} e \cdot cm$$

- According to neutron EDM measurements:

$$d_u < 2 \times 10^{-25} e \cdot cm \quad d_d < 5 \times 10^{-26} e \cdot cm$$

- Unattractive solution (“SUSY CP problem”):

- $\Lambda_{SUSY} > 2 \text{ TeV}$ and/or $\theta_{CP} < 0.01$

