

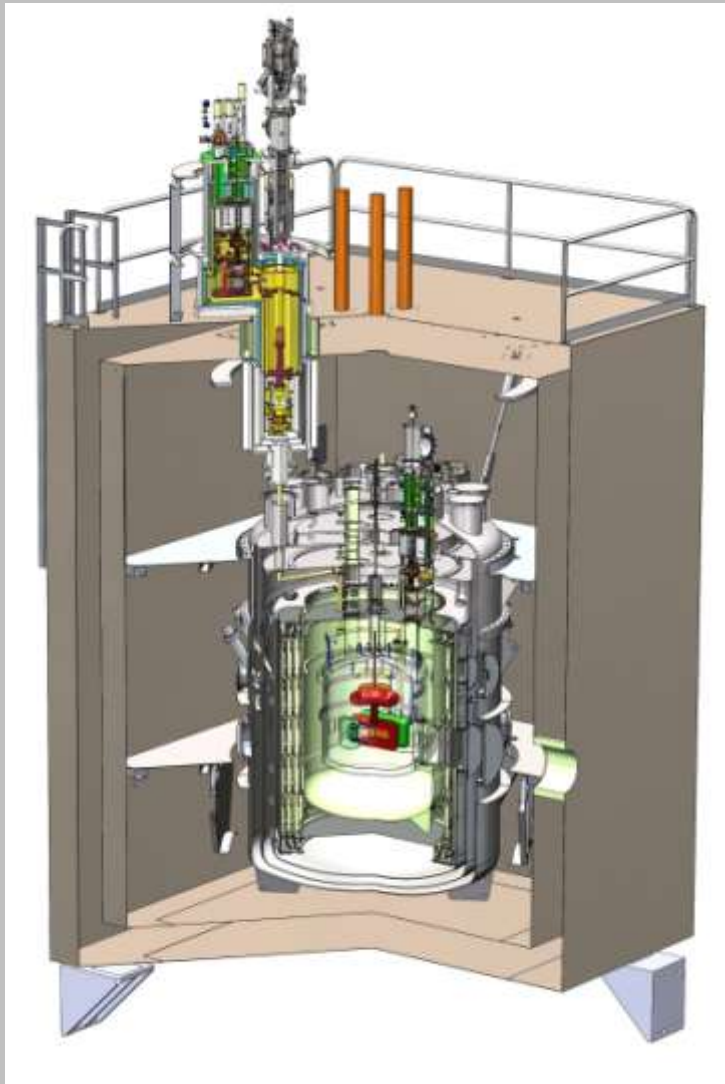
Systematic and Operational Studies apparatus SOS@PULSTAR

E. Korobkina

on behalf of EDM@SNS
collaboration



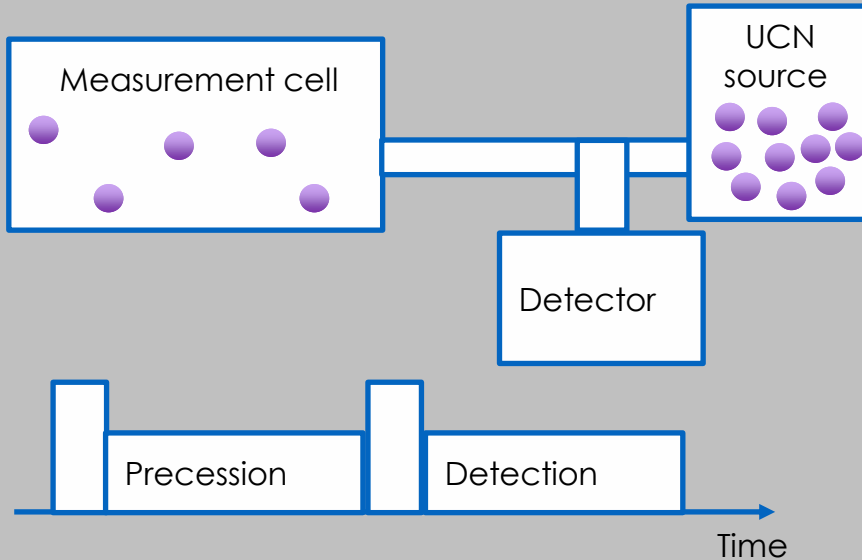
nEDM at SNS apparatus's subsystems



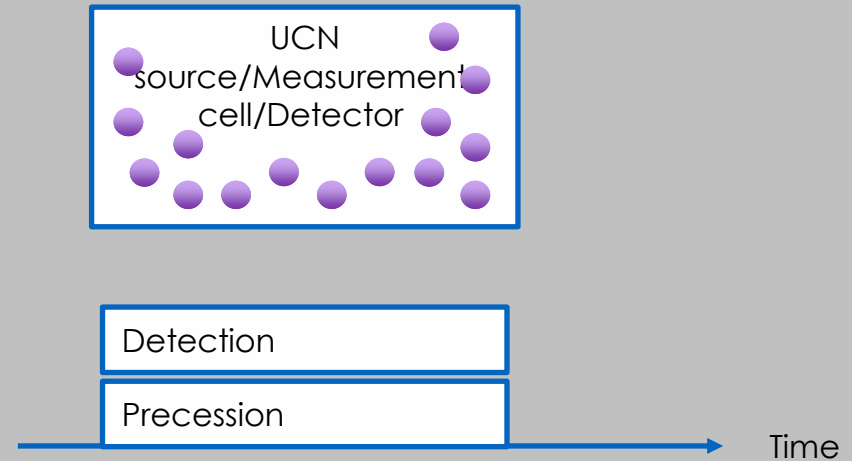
- nEDM@SNS project will be measuring neutron EDM in cryogenic environment
- Cryogenic setup allows to reach ultimate statistical and systematic uncertainties down to 10^{-28} range
- The apparatus itself is split into modular subsystems:
 - central detector
 - magnetic package
 - He-3 services
 - neutron guide
- A separate subsystem of the project is a smaller cryogenic setup called Systematic and Operational Studies at PULSTAR reactor (SOS@PULSTAR).

Motivation for SOS apparatus

- **Traditional nEDM technique:**



- **nEDM@SNS technique:**

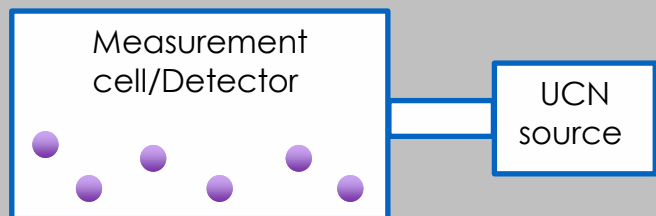


- **This unique feature provides independent information on potential unknown systematic u**
- ***Requires novel techniques for which detailed studies are required to optimize statistical s***
- ***The studies don't require electric field, only magnetic system for spin gymnastic***

Motivation for SOS apparatus



Technical overview

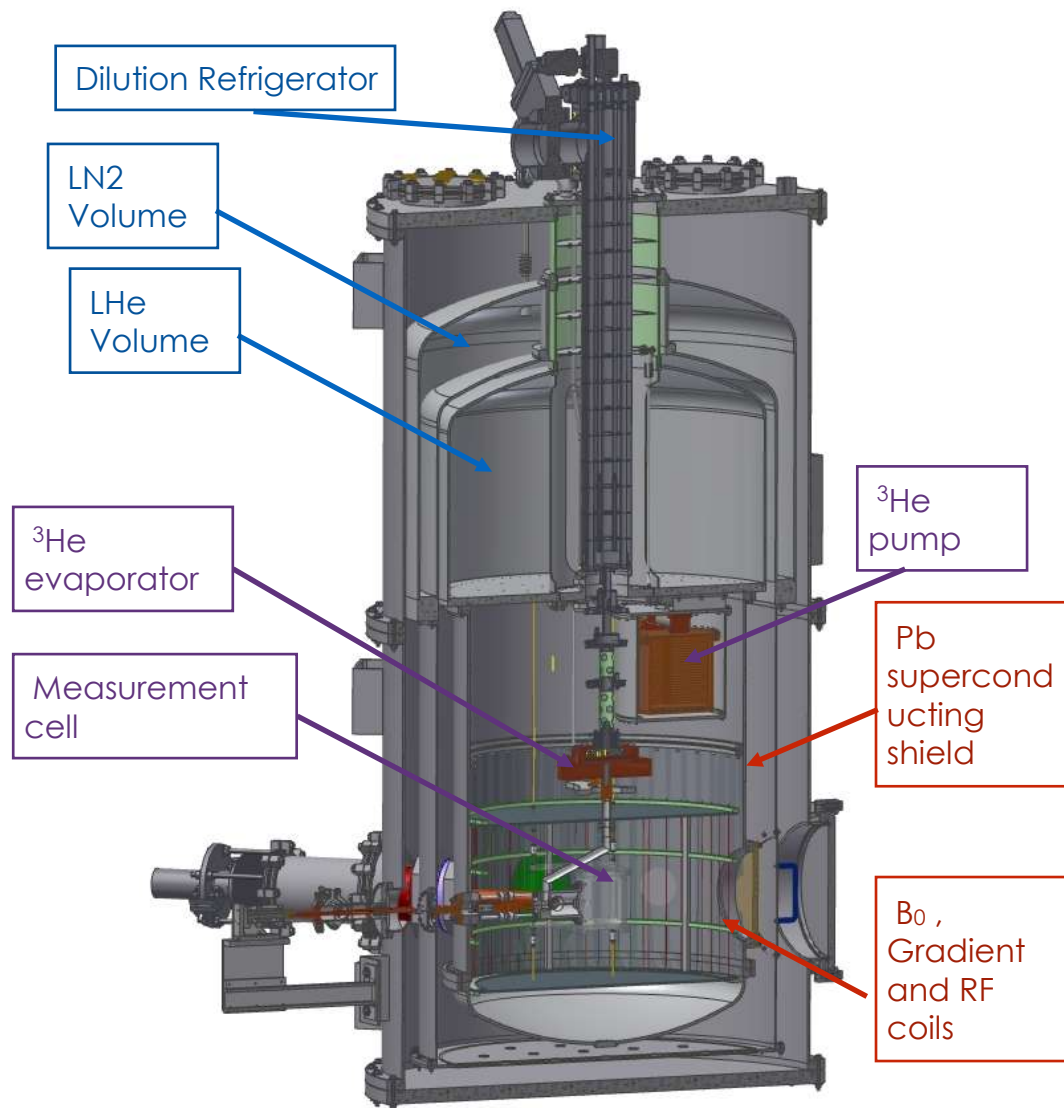


Detection

Precession

Main design objectives :

- UCN and He-3 simultaneous storage in liquid helium at temperatures 0.4-0.5K
- spin manipulations and spin detection of He-3 and neutrons in homogenous magnetic field with $T_2 > 500\text{sec}$
- neutron storage $> 100\text{ sec}$
- ability to remove depolarized He-3



Summary of design difference

	<i>nEDM@SNS</i>	<i>SOS apparatus</i>
measurement cell	2 × cells	1 × full-sized cell, designed so can be installed in nEDM
high voltage	direct-feed and then Cavallo	none
0.4 K superfluid He		
ultracold neutrons	UCN production inside of cell with the FNPB cold neutron beam	UCNs fed in from external UCN source (PULSTAR UCN source or LANL UCN source)
polarized ^3He		
magnetic field gradients	$< 100 \text{ nG/cm}$ or $< 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $T_{\text{gradient}, ^3\text{He}} > 10,000 \text{ sec}$	$< 500 \text{ nG/cm}$ or $< 1.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $T_{\text{gradient}, ^3\text{He}} > 400 \text{ sec}$
measurement cycle rate		

- **Cool down:** 2 weeks (~ 4-5 times shorter than nEDM).



SOS



nEDM

- **Cycle time:** ~ 2-3 hours (~ 10 times longer than nEDM).



SOS



nEDM

Our scientific program

- Three key studies related to nEDM@SNS project:
 - geometric phase related studies
 - spin manipulation
 - characterization of experimental cells

- Precise measurement of the neutron to shielded helion gyromagnetic ratio γ_3/γ_n
 - The ratio can be determined to ~ 0.1 ppm level with 1-2 months of running
 - Combining with the CODATA 2014 recommended value for of 13 ppb, the precision of the value can thus be improved by a factor of ~ 2.5 .

Key measurements

- **Geometric phase study:**

- Characterization of the main nEDM systematic effect caused by the frequency shift due to interaction of the motional ($E \times v/c$) magnetic field with stray field gradients

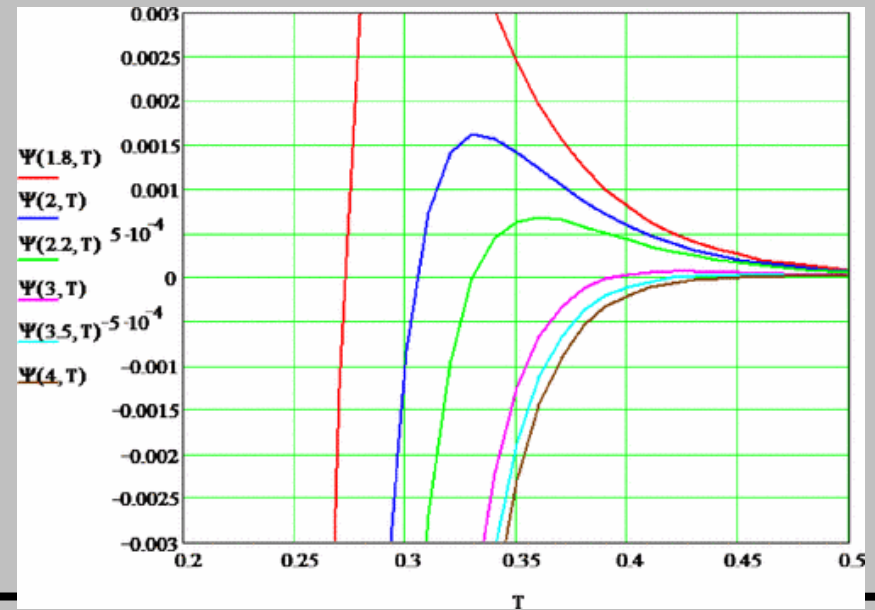
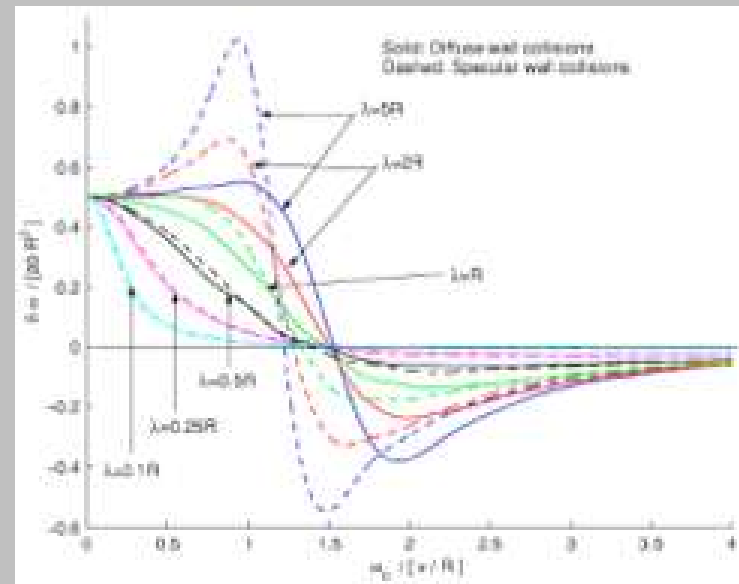
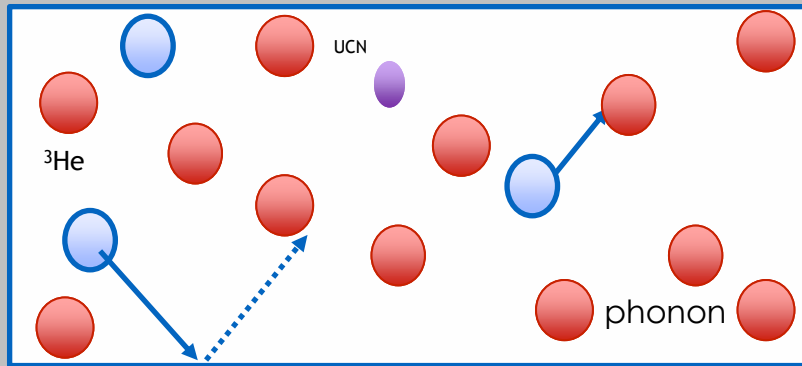
- **Spin manipulation:**

- Development of operational procedures required to demonstrate sufficient control of the ^3He and neutron spins (for both, free spin precession and spin dressing)

- **Test of measurement cells:**

- UCN and ^3He friendliness (storage and polarization times) of FINAL cells

Geometric phase effect study



Geometric phase studies

• Theoretical studies of the Geometrical phase effect :

- Swank, C.M.; Petukhov, A.K.; Golub, R., "Random walks with thermalizing collisions in bounded regions: Physical applications valid from the ballistic to diffusive regimes", *Physical Review A*, **93**, n 6, p 062703 (15 pp.), June 2016.
- Golub, R.; Kaufman, C.; Müller, G.; Steyerl, A., "Geometric phases in electric dipole searches with trapped spin-1/2 particles in general fields and measurement cells of arbitrary shape with smooth or rough walls," *Physical Review A*, **92**, n 6, p 062123 (18 pp.), Dec. 2015.
- Pignol, G.; Guigue, M.; Petukhov, A.; Golub, R., "Frequency shifts and relaxation rates for spin-1/2 particles moving in electromagnetic fields", *Physical Review A (Atomic, Molecular, and Optical Physics)*, **92**, n 5, p 053407 (8 pp.), Nov. 2015.
- A. Steyerl, C. Kaufman, G. Müller, S. S. Malik, A. M. Desai and R. Golub, "Calculation of geometric phases in electric dipole searches with trapped spin-1/2 particles based on direct solution of the schrödinger equation.," *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 89:052129, 2014.
- C. Swank, A. Petukhov and R. Golub, "Correlation functions for restricted brownian motion from the ballistic through to the diffusive regimes," *Physics Letters A*, vol. 376(34):2319, 2012.
- G. Pignol, S. Rocchia, "Electric-dipole-moment-searches: Re-examination of frequency shifts for particles in traps"; *Physical Review A*, 84(4):042105(5), 2012
- C. M. Swank, PhD thesis, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 2012
- S.M. Clayton, "Spin relaxation and linear-in-electric-field frequency shift in an arbitrary time-independent magnetic field", *Journal of Magnetic resonance*, 211(1):89-95, 2011
- A. L. Barabanov, R. Golub and S. K. Lamoreaux, "Electric dipole moment searches: Effect of linear electric field frequency shifts induced in confined gases," *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 74:052115, 2006.
- S. K. Lamoreaux and R. Golub, "Detailed discussion of a linear electric field frequency shift induced in confined gases by a magnetic field gradient: Implications for neutron electric-dipole-moment experiments," *Phys. Rev. A*, vol. 71:032104, 2005
- J. M. Pendlebury et al., "Geometric-phase-induced false electric dipole moment signals for particles in traps," *Physical Review A*, vol. 70:032102, 2004

Geometric phase studies

Geometric phase can be calculated using motional correlation

$$\delta\omega = \frac{\gamma^2 B^2}{\omega_0} [\omega_0 \text{Im}(\delta_{B_x B_x}(\omega_0)) + \omega_0 \text{Im}(\delta_{B_y B_y}(\omega_0)) + \langle \alpha B_x \rangle + \langle \beta B_y \rangle]$$

There are 3 ways to measure Correlation function:

- via. spin relaxation time T1

$$\frac{1}{T_{1, \text{at gradient}}} = \frac{\gamma^2}{2} (G_x^2 \text{Re}[\delta_{xx}(\omega_0)] + G_y^2 \text{Re}[\delta_{yy}(\omega_0)])$$

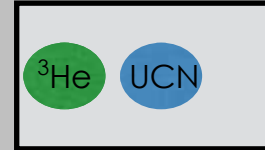
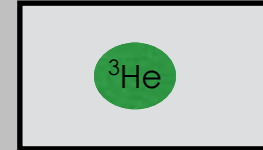
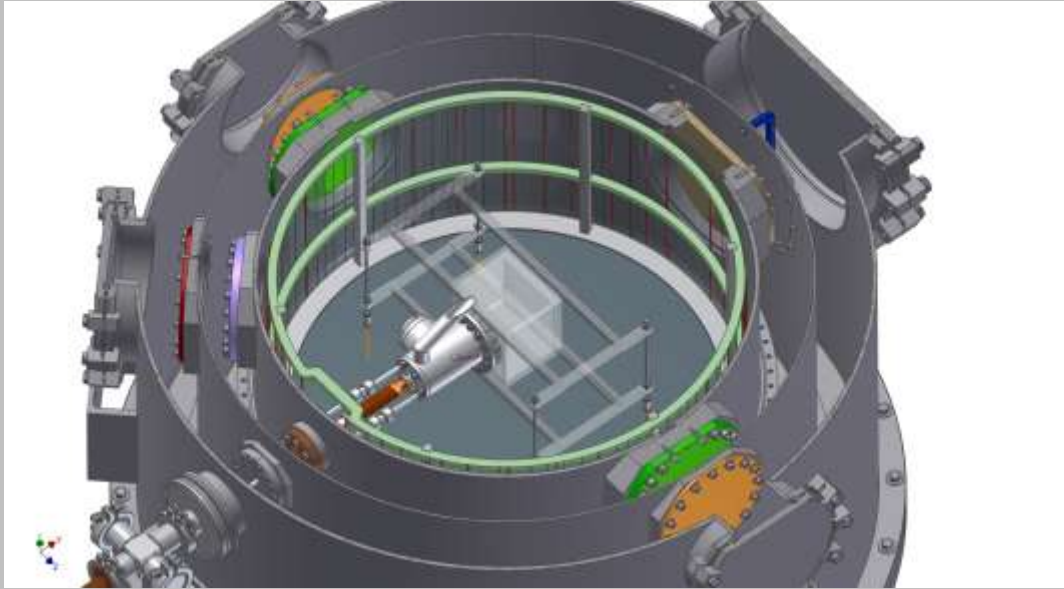
- via. spin relaxation time T2

$$\frac{1}{T_{2, \text{at gradient}}} = \frac{\gamma^2 G_{\text{eff}}^2}{2} \text{Re}[\delta_{xx}(\omega_0)]$$

- B² frequency shift.

$$\delta\omega_{\text{ge}} = \frac{\gamma^2}{2} (G_x^2 \text{Im}[\delta_{xx}(\omega_0)] + G_y^2 \text{Im}[\delta_{yy}(\omega_0)])$$

Key measurements: correlation function



- To compensate for only 80% of He-3 polarization : use higher He-3 concentrations $x_{\text{pol}3} \sim 10^{-8}$ to 10^{-7} .

Note that for $x < 10^{-7}$ the mean-free-path of the ^3He remains essentially unchanged since it is still in the regime where scattering with phonons in the superfluid helium dominates.

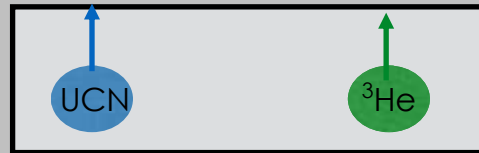
Key measurements

- **Correlation function:**

- Characterization of the main nEDM systematic effect caused by the frequency shift due to interaction of the motional ($E \times v/c$) magnetic field with stray field gradients

- **Spin manipulation:**

- Development of operational procedures required to demonstrate sufficient control of the ^3He and neutron spins (for both, free spin precession and spin dressing)

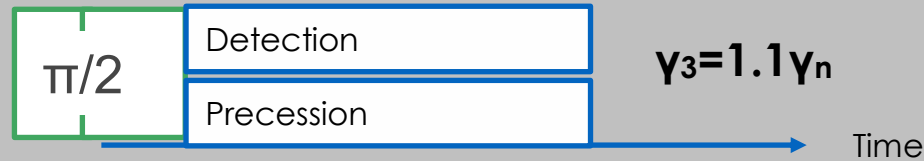


- **Test of measurement cells:**

- UCN and ^3He friendliness (storage and polarization times) of FINAL cells

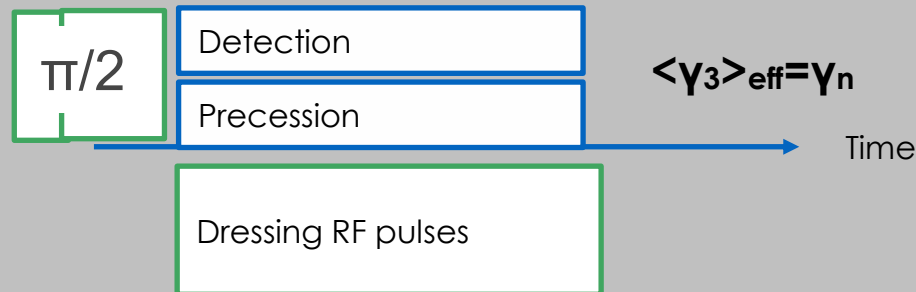
Spin manipulation

- **free precession:**



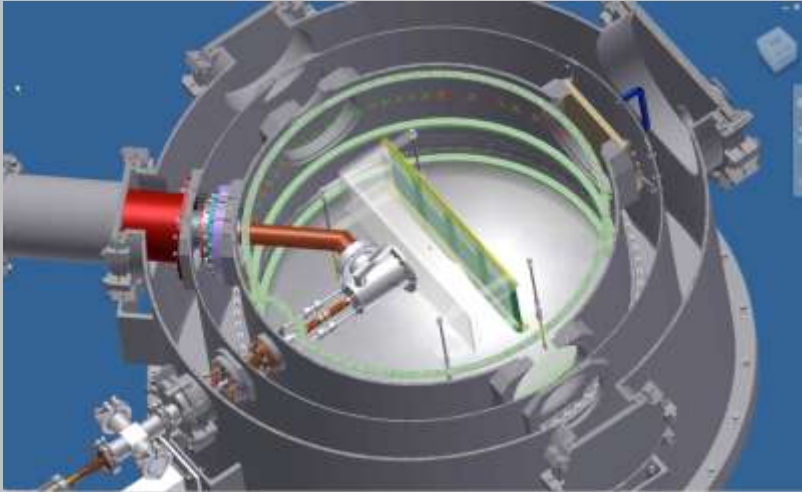
- need to reproducibly set initial phase to 1 mrad (or 0.06°) for each measurement
- pseudomagnetic frequency shift: size proportional to the tipping angle

- **critical dressing:**



- Spin dressing have beed done separately with neutrons or He-3, never with two species together
- Need scanning of large parameter space

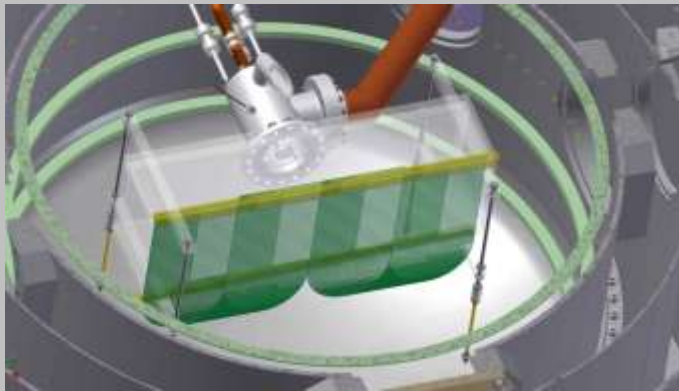
Spin manipulation



- **Free precession : use SQUID and light scintillation detectors**

- to achieve the 0.06° precision goal : repeated measurements of ϕ_0 and use of an intermediate $x_{\text{pol}3} \sim 10^{-9}$.
- rough estimate of the required measurement time about a month for one parameter scan

- **Critical dressing: use light scintillation technique**



- Light collection system is designed at Oak Ridge (the same as nEDM@SNS)
- Serpentine fiber arrangement to reduce heat leak into the cell

Key measurements

- **Correlation function:**

- Characterization of the main nEDM systematic effect caused by the frequency shift due to interaction of the motional ($E \times v/c$) magnetic field with stray field gradients

- **Spin manipulation:**

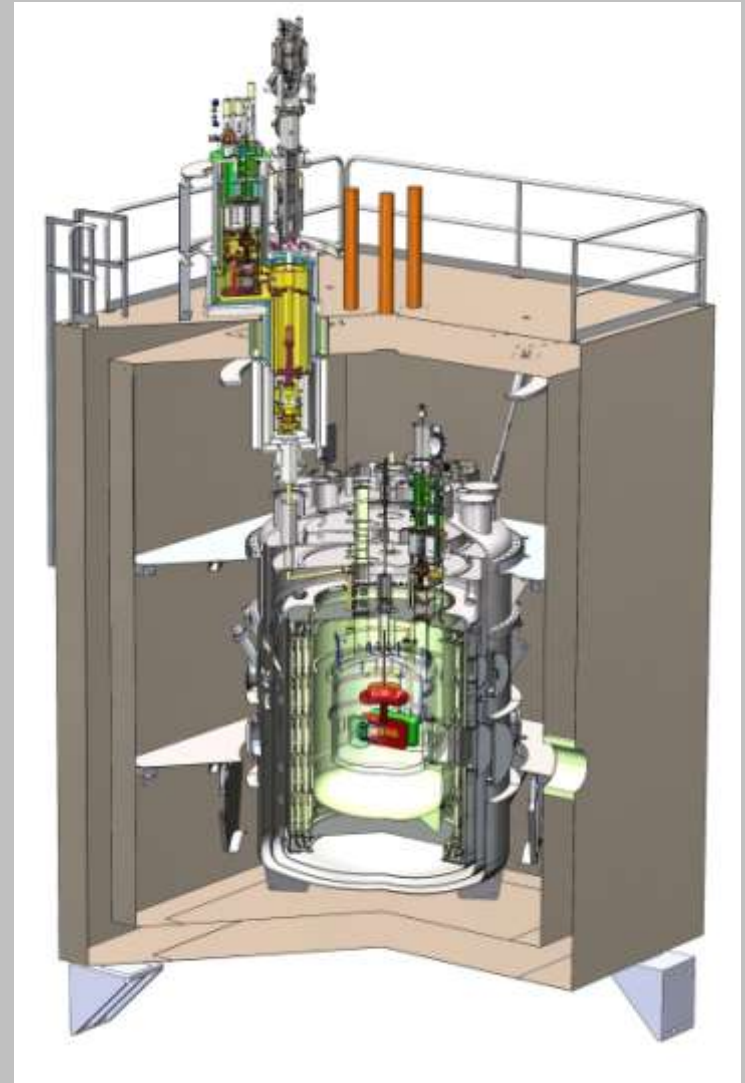
- Development of operational procedures required to demonstrate sufficient control of the ^3He and neutron spins (for both, free spin precession and spin dressing)

- **Test of measurement cells:**

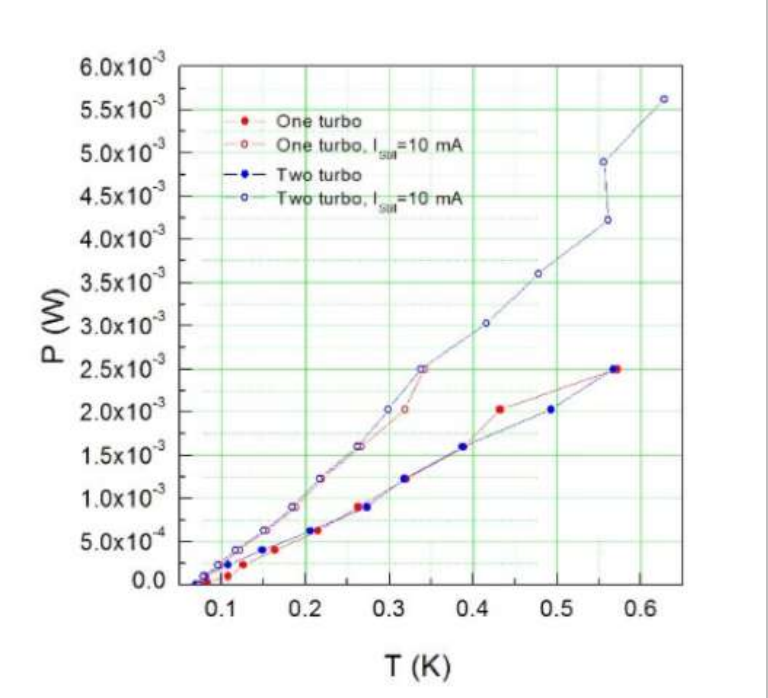
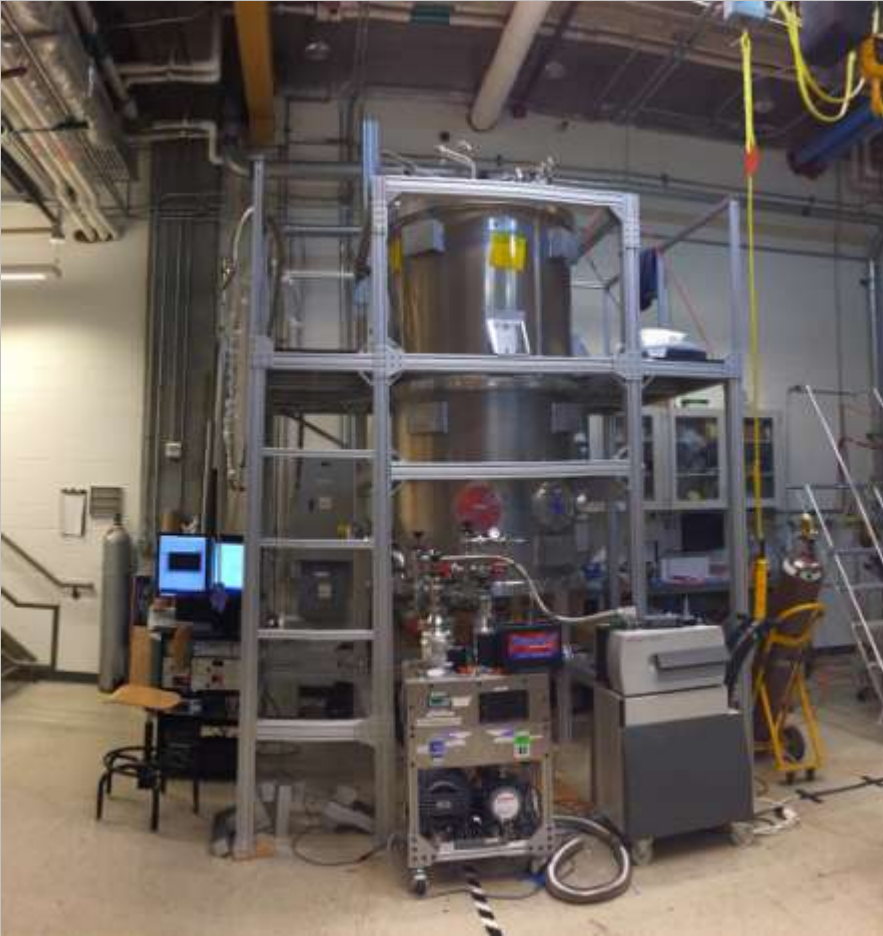
- UCN and ^3He friendliness (storage and polarization times) of FINAL cells

Cell characterization

- Full-sized measurement cells at conditions close to operating:
 - UCN storage time
 - UCN&He-3 Depolarization properties
 - He-3 Correlation function

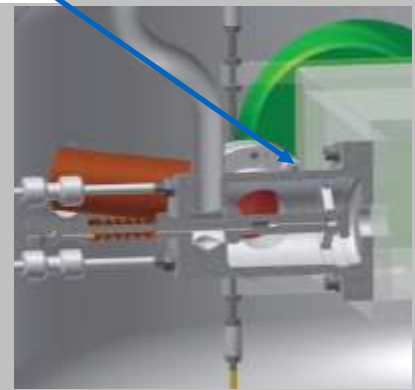
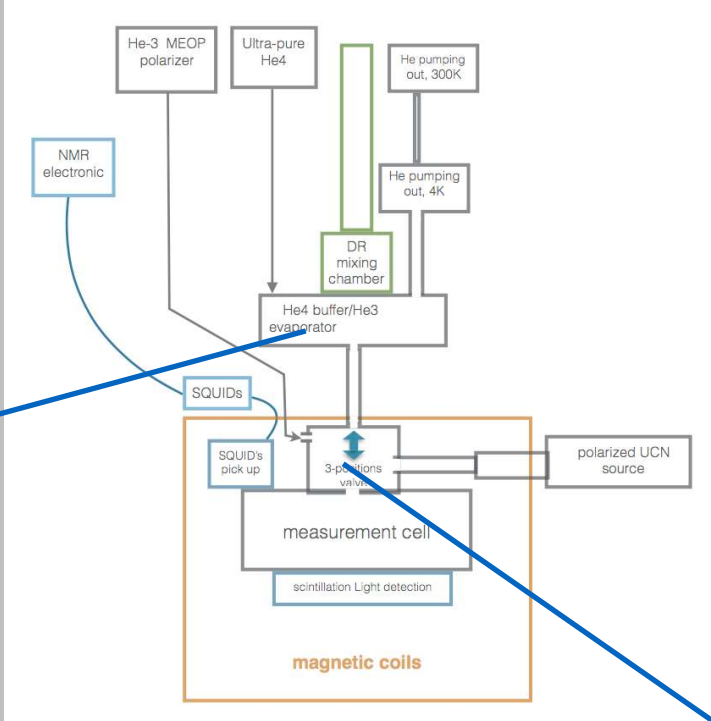
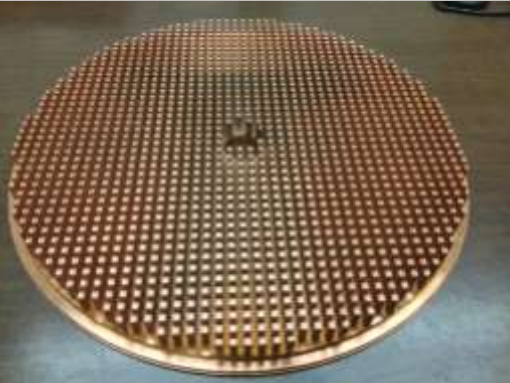
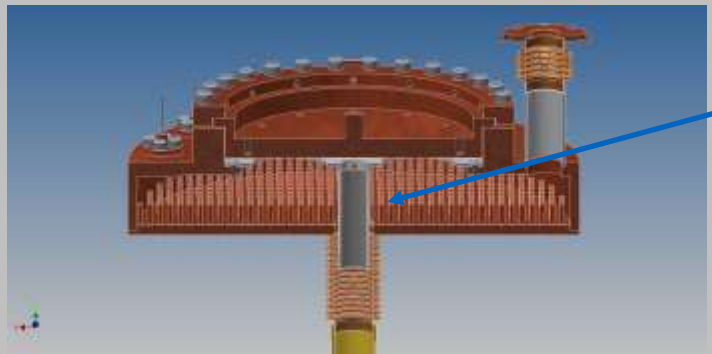


SOS apparatus commissioning status: non-magnetic cryostat and Dilution Refrigerator

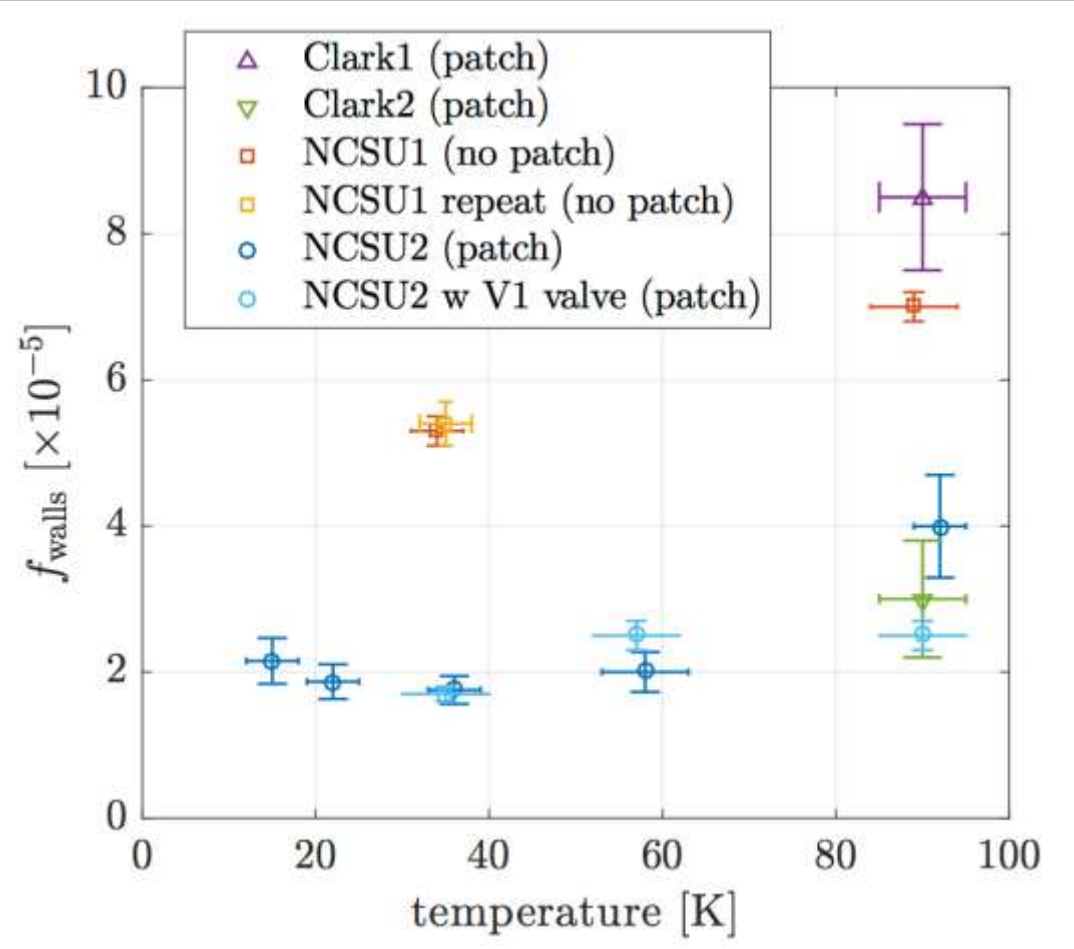
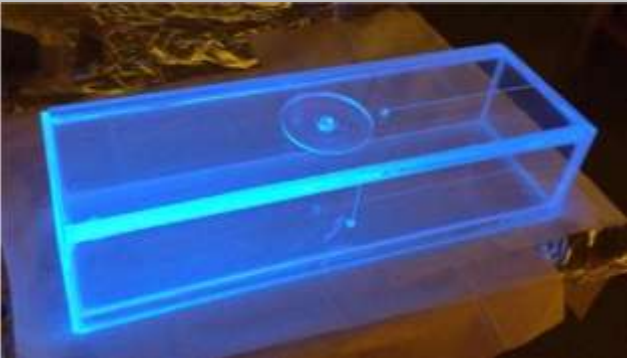


Temperature of the mixing chamber vs heater power

SOS apparatus commissioning status: He-4 system



SOS apparatus commissioning status: measurement cell

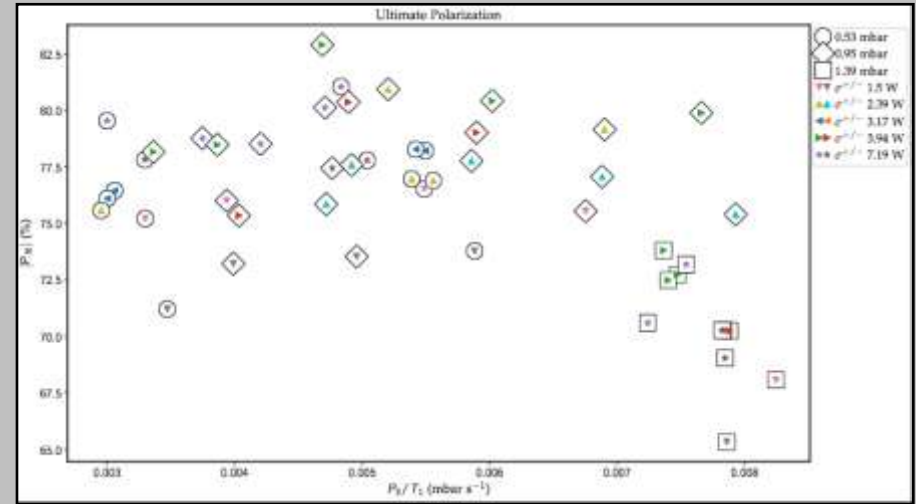


SOS apparatus commissioning status: He-4 system

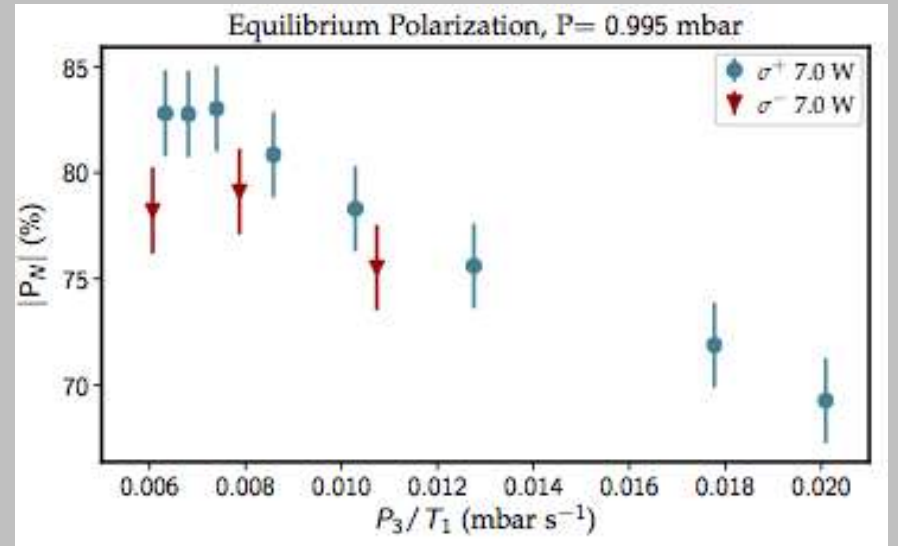
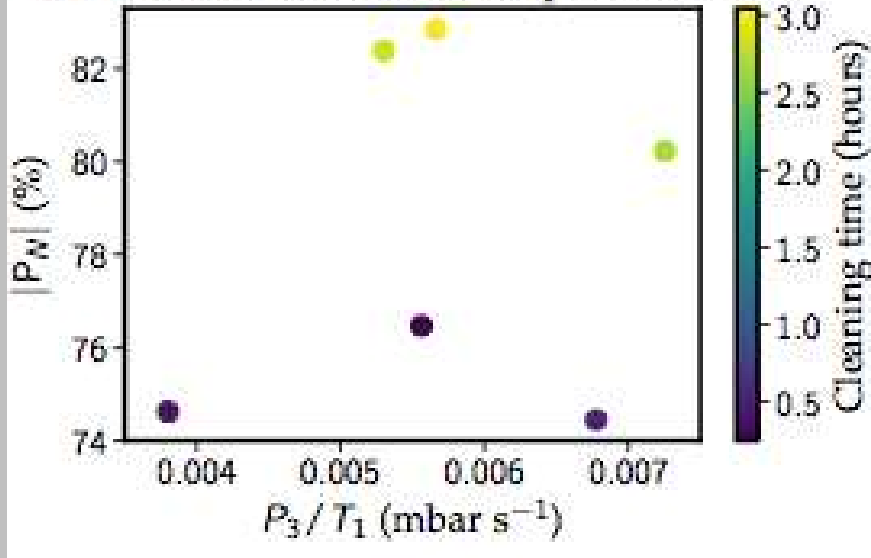


SOS apparatus commissioning status: He-3 polarization

- We have working, optimized MEOP set-up
- We can polarize He-3 within 20 min from cold start.
- We can polarize He-3 within hour after re-filling the cell.

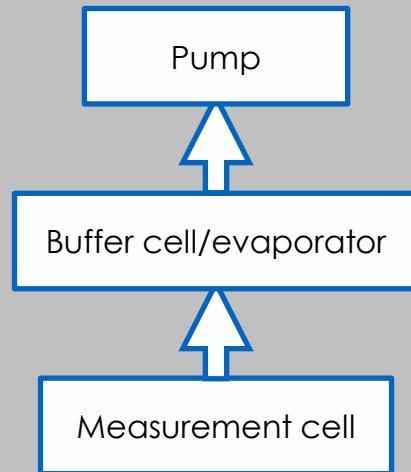


Nuclear Polarization and sample cleanliness



SOS apparatus commissioning status: He-3 removal

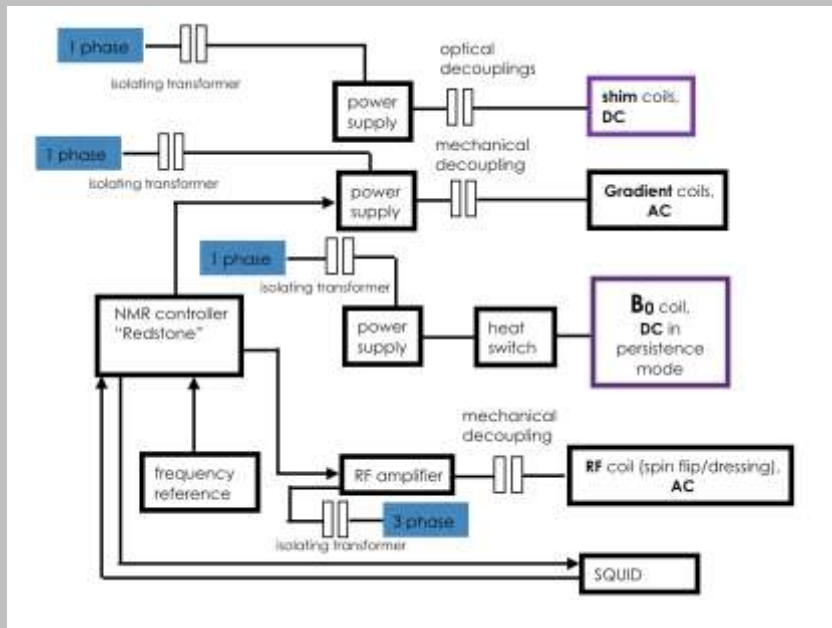
- He-3 will be moved to buffer cell/evaporator by phonon wind
- Our COMSOL model shows that with 1 mW of heat power the concentration can be done within 20 min
- From evaporator He-3 will be pumped by a Charcoal Pump thermally linked to 4K
- the pumping time is estimated to be 2-3 hours
- Pump capacity has been measured at least 100 STP liters of He
- The pumping speed will be measured soon



Pump capacity at is least 100 STP liters of He

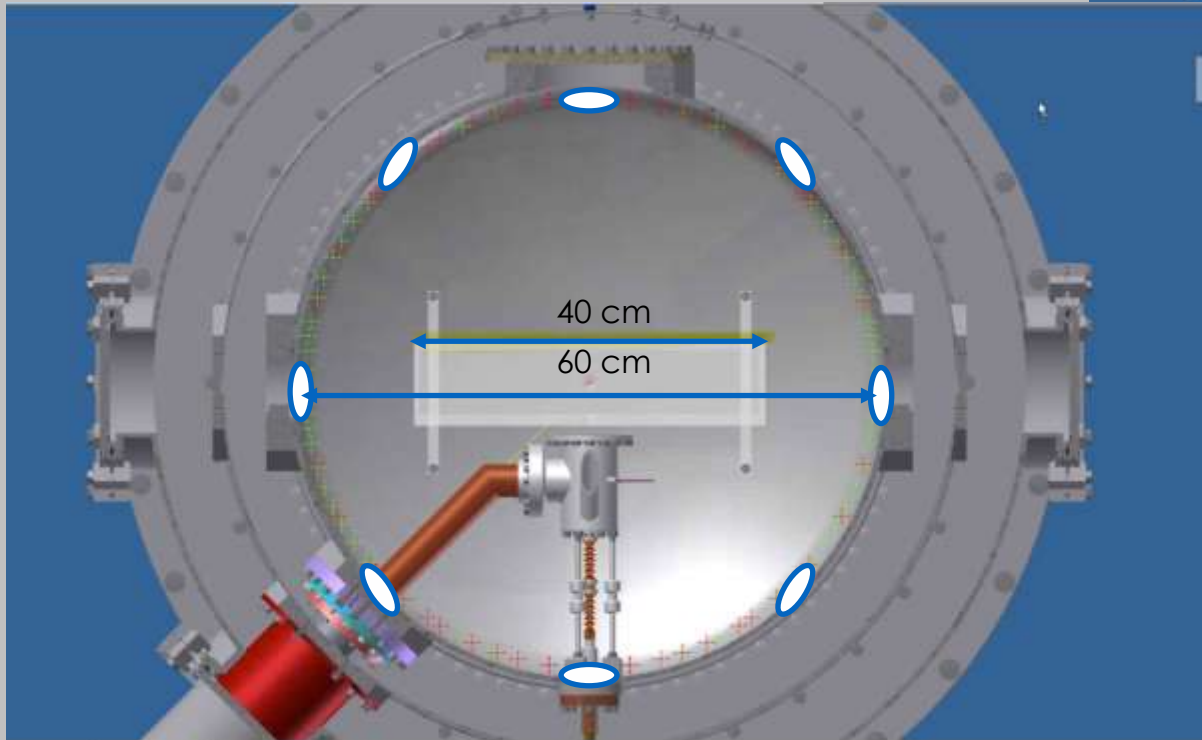
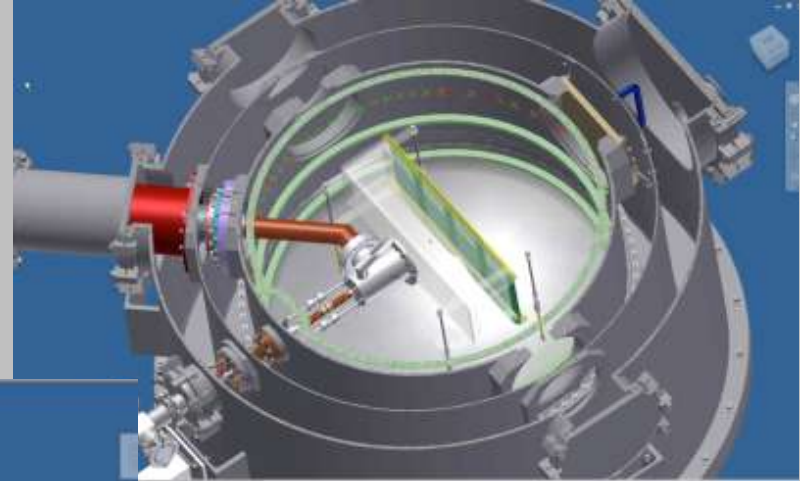
SOS apparatus commissioning status: SQUID and NMR electronic

- We have a smaller Blue cryostat with SQUID installed to develop operational technique and noise suppression
- Main goal: to test effect of optical decoupling and power isolating transformer on SQUID noise
- After this cool down, we plan to move SQUID to the new dewar



Magnetic coils design: internal coils

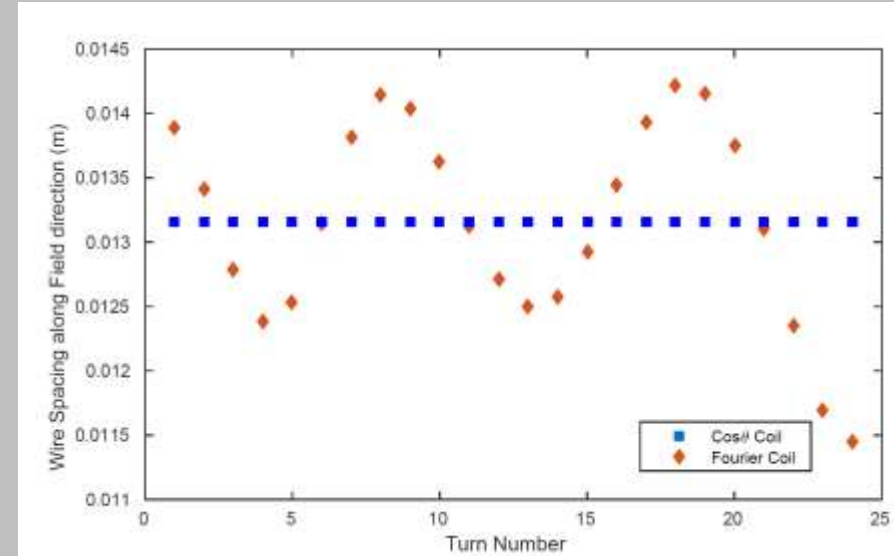
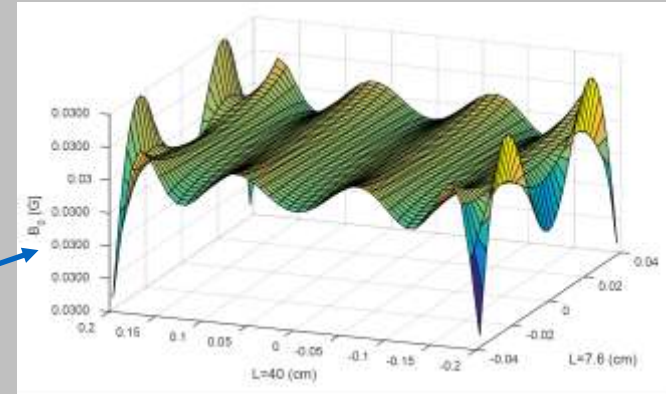
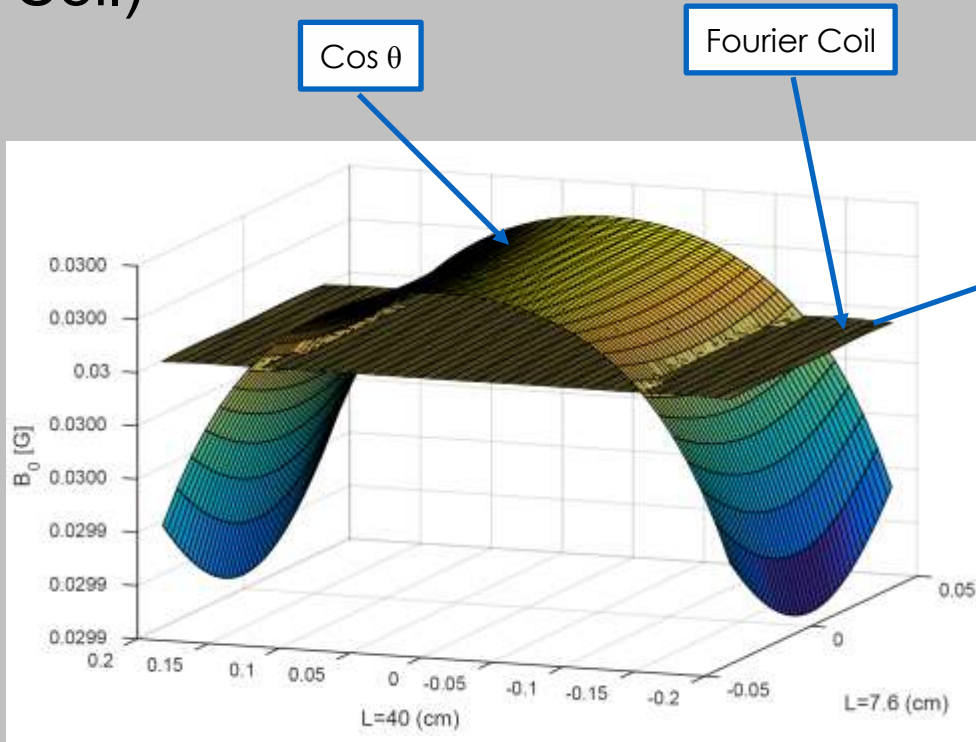
- Main challenge - compact coils with several side penetrations, 30 mG field
- Relatively large homogeneous field region with $T_2 > 500$ sec



- B_0 , Gradient and RF coils
- Present design T_2 about 2000 s

Magnetic coils design: external coils and shield

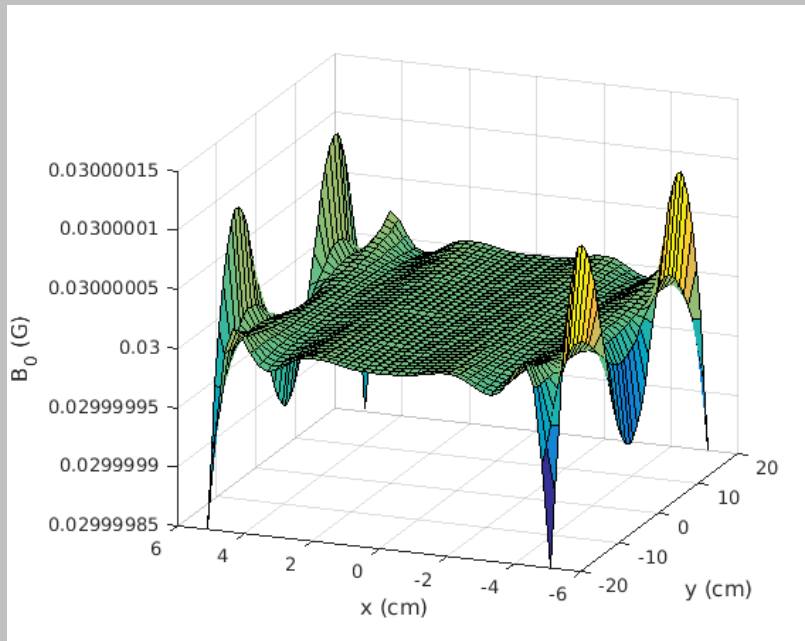
Field from $\cos \theta$ vs Fourier Coefficient Minimization (Fourier Coil)



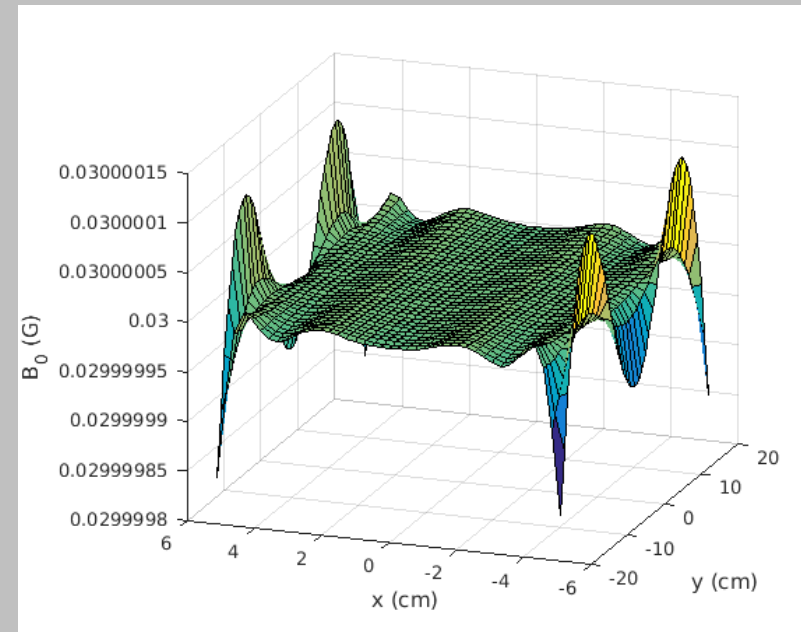
(credit C.M. Swank, Caltech)

Magnetic coils design: external coils and shield

Fourier minimization without conditional density



Fourier minimization with conditional density



T_2 is 4 times longer

(credit C.M. Swank, Caltech)

Summary

- **Systematic and Operational Study apparatus will allow us to do spin manipulations/studies with both, polarized ultra-cold neutrons and He-3 atoms, dissolved in LHe at 300-600 mK.**
- **SOS@PULSTAR experimental program:**
 - **Correlation function - first experimental studies**
 - **Spin manipulation: first spin dressing simultaneously of both, neutron and ^3He**
 - **UCN storage Cell characterization**
 - **Measure γ_3/γ_n ratio at ppm level**
- **At present apparatus is under step-by-step design and commissioning of components:**
 - **MEOP fully operational, produces 80% ^3He polarisation**
 - **Development completed: Kapton bellow, Kapton seal on PEEK flanges, UCN/Vacuum window 10 μm thick**
 - **Developed new methods to design compact magnetic coils (D) with homogeneous magnetic field region $T_2 > 2000$ sec for D/2 diameter inside the coil**

nEDM@SNS collaboration

R. Alarcon, R. Dipert
Arizona State University

D. Budker
UC Berkeley

G. Seidel
Brown University

M. Blatnik, R. Carr, B. Filippone, C. Osthelder,
S. Slutsky, X. Sun, C. Swank, W. Wei
California Institute of Technology

M. Ahmed, M. Busch, H. Gao
Duke University

I. Silvera
Harvard University

L. Bartoszek, D. Beck, C. Daurer, B. Erickson, J.-C. Peng,
T. Rao, S. Sharma, S. Williamson, L. Yang
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

M. Karcz, C.-Y. Liu, J. Long, H.O. Meyer, M. Snow
Indiana University

A. Aleksandrova, C. Crawford, R. Dadisman, T. Gorringer, W. Korsch, B.
Plaster
University of Kentucky

S. Clayton, P.-H. Chu, S. Currie, T. Ito, Y. Kim,
S. MacDonald, M. Makela, C. O'Shaughnessy,

N. Phan, E. Smith, W. Soudaert, Z. Tang
Los Alamos National Lab

K. Dow, D. Hasell, E. Ihloff, J. Kelsey, R. Milner, R. Redwine, E. Tsentlovich, C.
Vidal

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

D. Dutta, E. Leggett
Mississippi State University

L. Barron-Palos
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico

C. Barrow, I. Berkutov, R. Golub, D. Haase, A. Hawari,
P. Huffman, E. Korobkina, A. Lipman, K. Leung,
M. Martone, A. Reid, C. White, A. Young
North Carolina State University

L. Broussard, V. Cianciolo, Y. Efremenko, P. Mueller,
S. Penttila, J. Ramsey, W. Yao
Oak Ridge National Lab

M. Hayden
Simon Fraser University

G. Greene, N. Fomin
University of Tennessee

A. Holley
Tennessee Technological University

S. Stanislaus
Valparaiso University

S. Baeßler
University of Virginia

S. Lamoreaux
Yale University

This work was supported in part by the US National Science
Foundation under Grant No. PHY-0314114 and the US
Department of Energy under Grant No. DE-FG02-97ER41042

ISINN-26, Xi'an, China, 2018