

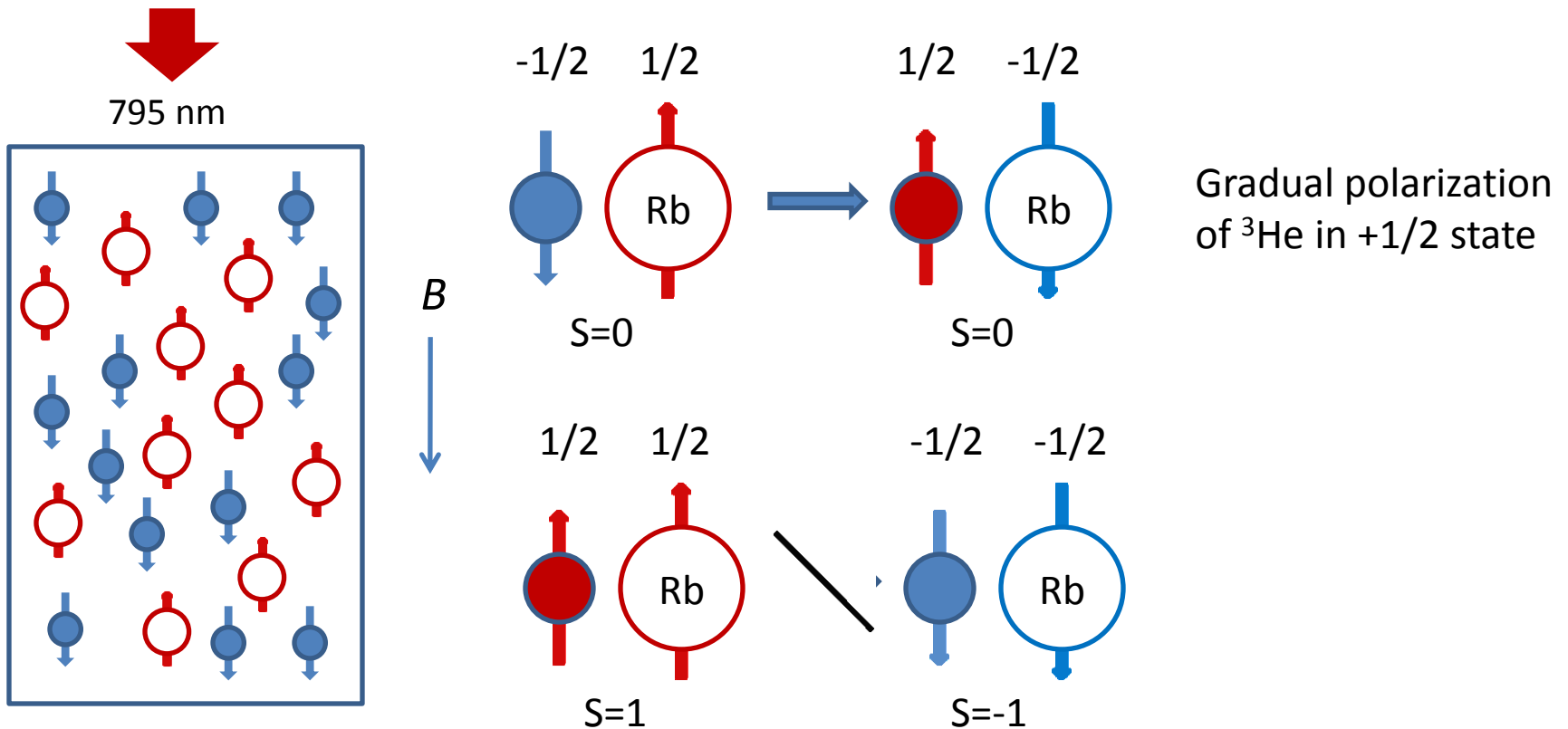
**Neutron spin filter based on spin-exchange  
interaction of  $^3\text{He}$  nuclei  
with the atoms of saturated ferromagnetic**

**V.R. Skoy**

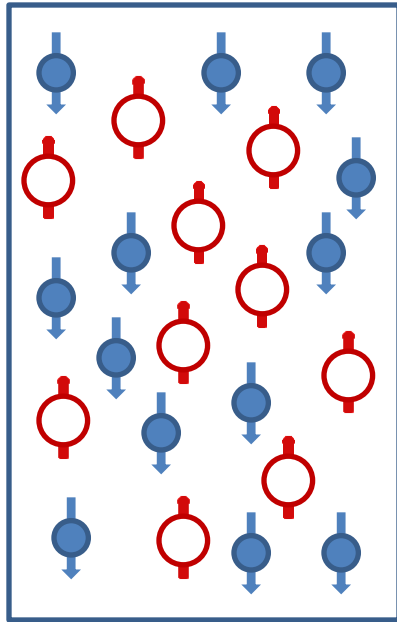
# OPTICAL POLARIZATION OF $^3\text{He}$ NUCLEI

Physical background of  $^3\text{He}$  nuclear polarization is a hyperfine interaction of the nuclear magnetic moment with that of unpaired electron on the outer shell of alkali metal atom (Rb).

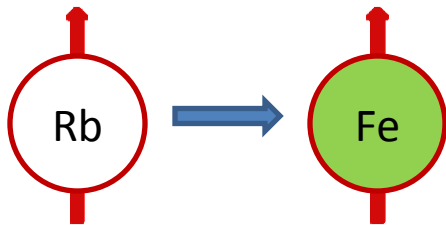
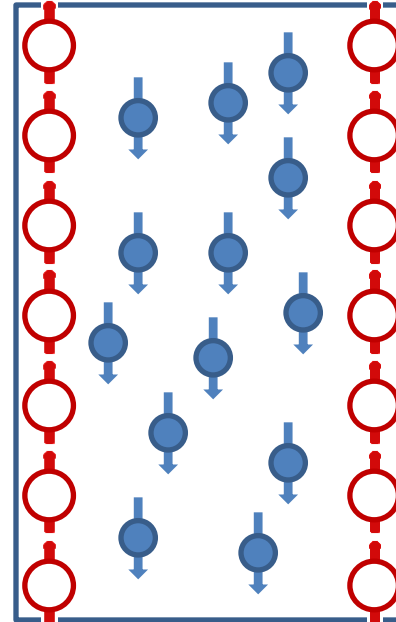
The outer Rb electrons are polarized by optical pumping of circular 795 nm laser light.



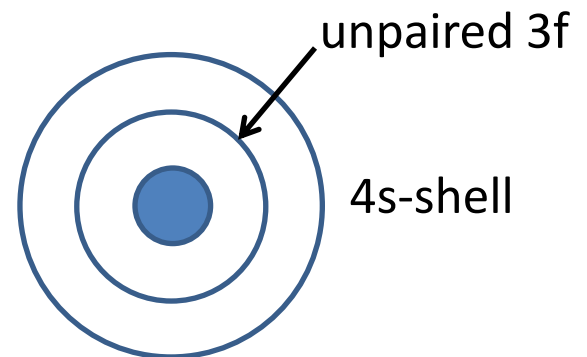
Unpaired electrons  
in volume



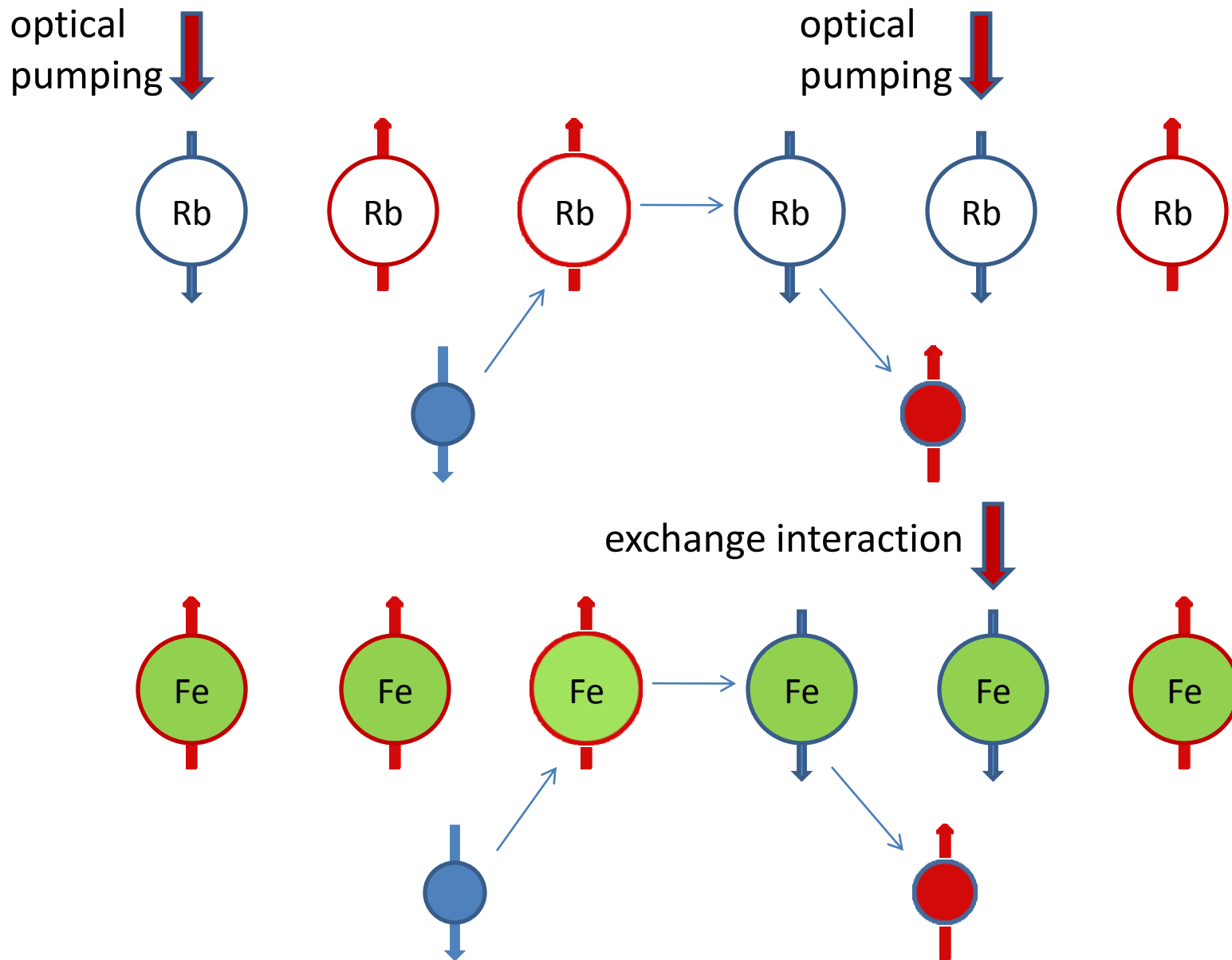
Unpaired electrons  
on inner surface



Saturated  
ferromagnetic



# ASSUMPTION ANALOGY

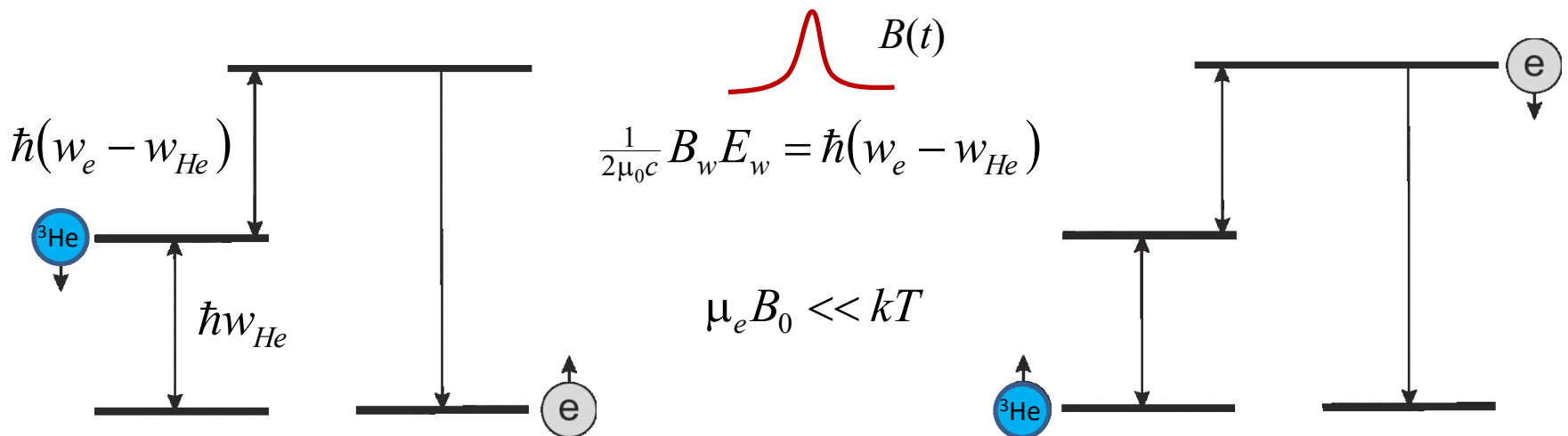


## THE ANALOGY WITH KNOWN PROCESS HAS USED JUST FOR DEMONSTRATION OF IDEA.

Thus collisions of  $^3\text{He}$  atoms with the ferromagnetic surface are not perfectly same like with individual Rb atoms in volume.

The ferromagnetic atoms in bulk sample share their 4s - electrons, but 3d – electrons keep their locations in atoms.

In ferromagnetic  $^3\text{He}$  nuclear and electron spins interact thru fluctuated magnetic fields, which arise in the locations of the electron spins because of relative nuclear and electron spins movement (collisions).



## EVALUATION OF $^3\text{He}$ POLARIZATION $P_{HE}$

Hamiltonian in case of hyperfine interaction:

$$H = g_I(\vec{I} \cdot \vec{B}) + \alpha(\vec{I} \cdot \vec{S})$$

Solution for saturated ferromagnetic:

$$\frac{dI_z(t)}{dt} = -\Gamma_\alpha [I_z(t) - \langle S_z \rangle] - \Gamma \cdot I_z(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad P_{He}(t) = P_e \cdot \frac{\Gamma_\alpha}{\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma} [1 - e^{-(\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma)t}]$$

Exchange rate constant:

$$\Gamma_\alpha = n_S v \sigma_3 / d \quad \Gamma - \text{polarization decay rate. Must be less than } \Gamma_\alpha$$

$n_S$  – number of ferromagnetic atoms per  $\text{cm}^2$ ,

$v$  – speed of  $^3\text{He}$  atoms,

$\sigma_3$  – spin flip scattering cross section,

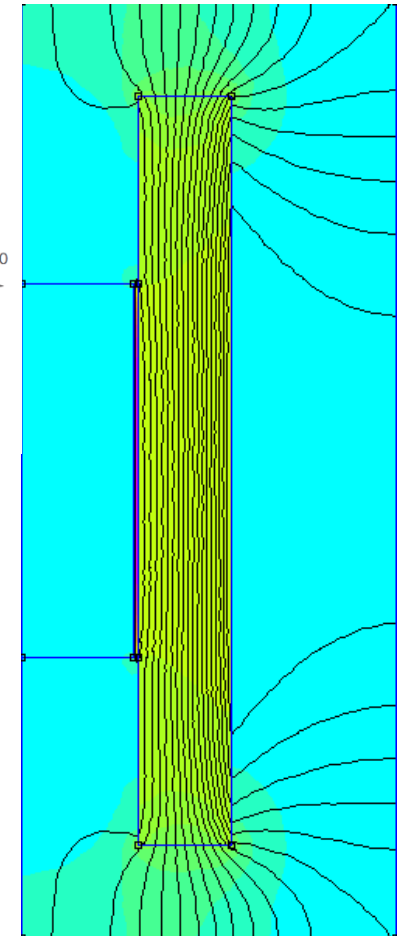
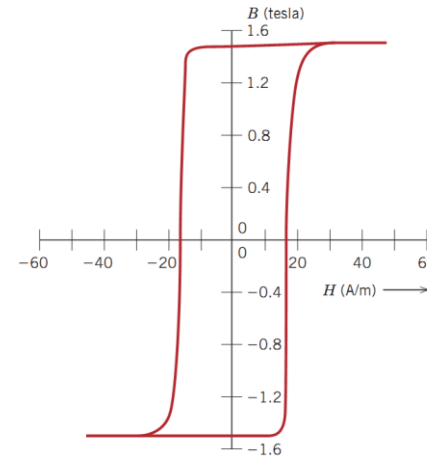
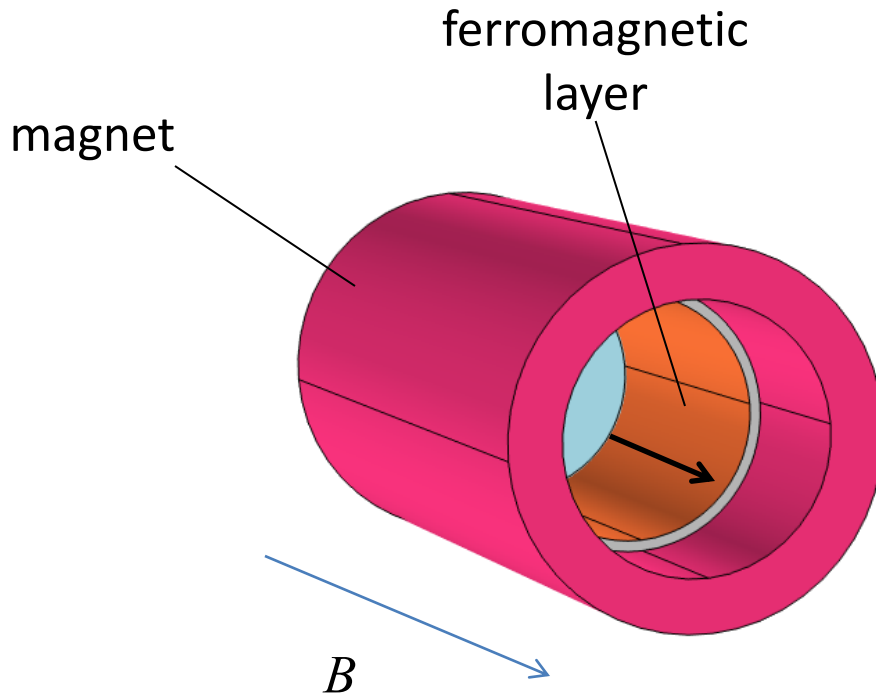
$d$  – cell wall distance.

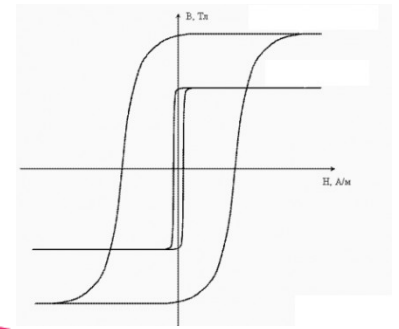
For iron and  $d = 5 \text{ cm}$ :

$$\Gamma_\alpha \approx 10^{15} \cdot (v\sigma_3) \geq 1/20 \text{ hours}$$

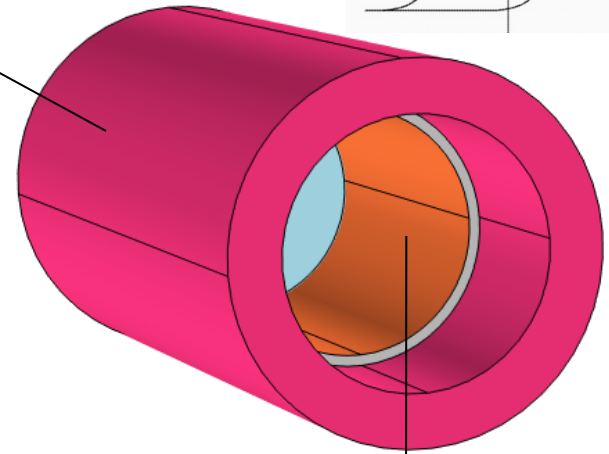
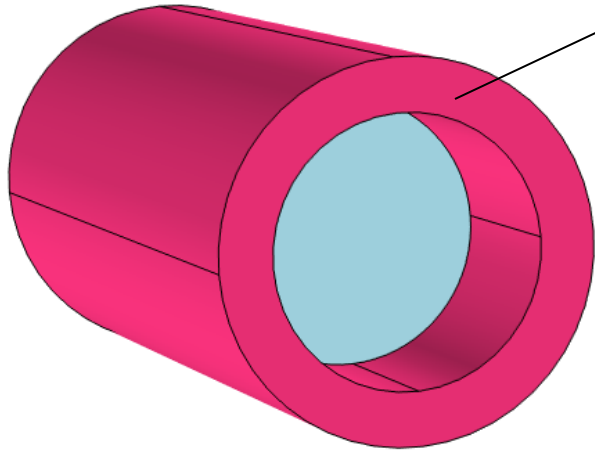
## TECHNICAL DEMANDS FOR SPIN FILTER

1.  $^3\text{He}$  must be free from paramagnetic atoms (getter).
2. Low roughness ferromagnetic surface (polishing, rolling).
3. High purity of all inner surfaces, free from fat and oxide layers (chemical and US-cleaning, heating and pump out)
4. High saturated ferromagnetic surface

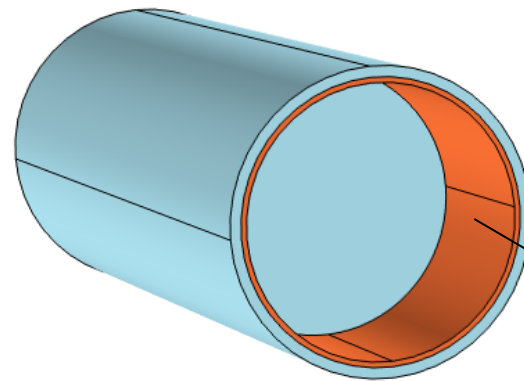




magnet



Soft magnetic layer



Hard magnetic layer



## CONCLUSIONS

1. The assumption about nuclear  $^3\text{He}$  polarization as result of mutual spins flip during collisions with ferromagnetic atoms has been done.
2. The technical demands for neutron spin filter and its possible designs were proposed.

**Thank for Your  
Attention**