

Measuring the free neutron lifetime with the τ SPECT experiment at PSI

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Neutron Lifetime

Why n-lifetime?

a) Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (He abundance)

[Cyburt et al., doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.88, 2016]

b) CKM Unitarity (V_{ud})

[Marciano and Sirlin, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.96.032002, 2006]

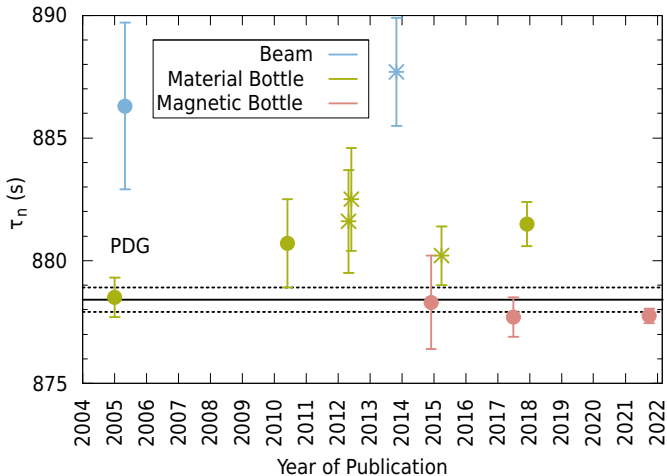
c) "It's 2023. We cannot agree on τ_n to better than 10s?!"

$$\tau_{n,\text{beam}} = 887.7 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.9\text{s}$$

≠

$$\tau_{n,\text{stored}} = 877.75 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.22\text{s}$$

The Lifetime Puzzle



τ SPECT

Concept:

- 3-D magnetic storage
 - Two solenoids + Octupole

τ SPECT

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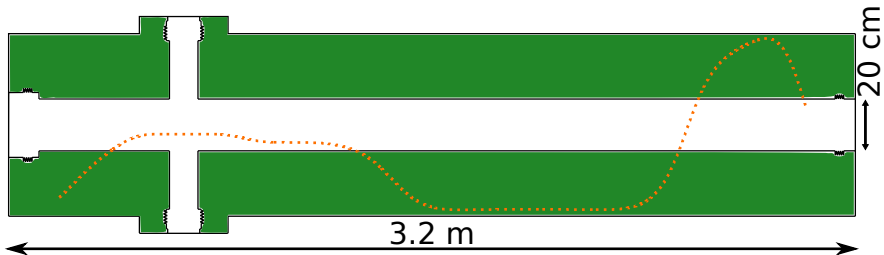
- 3-D magnetic storage
 - Two solenoids + Octupole
- Spinflip-loading
 - Holding field polarizes neutrons
 - Fast adiabatic spinflip as loading mechanism

τ SPECT

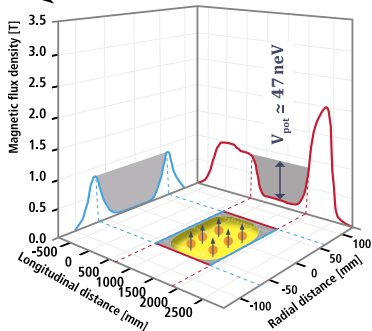
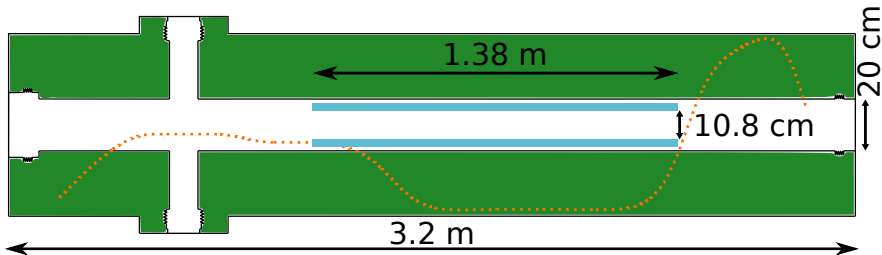
Concept:

- 3-D magnetic storage
 - Two solenoids + Octupole
- Spinflip-loading
 - Holding field polarizes neutrons
 - Fast adiabatic spinflip as loading mechanism
- In-situ UCN detection
 - Minimizes extraction losses
 - High detector requirements wrt temp. & B-field

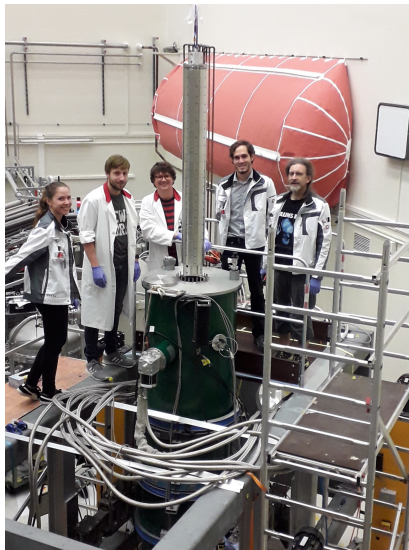
τ SPECT fields



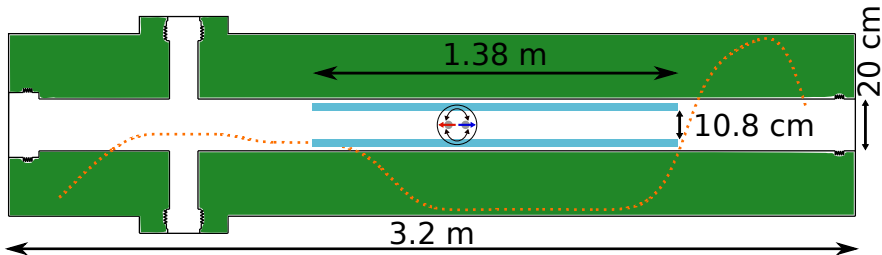
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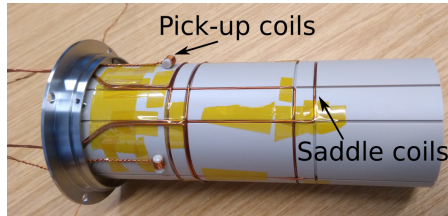
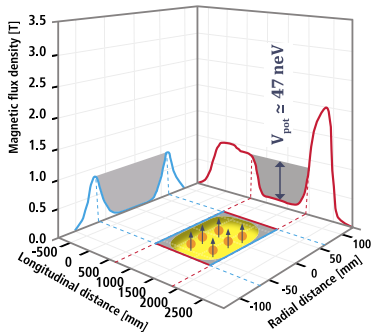
τ SPECT fields



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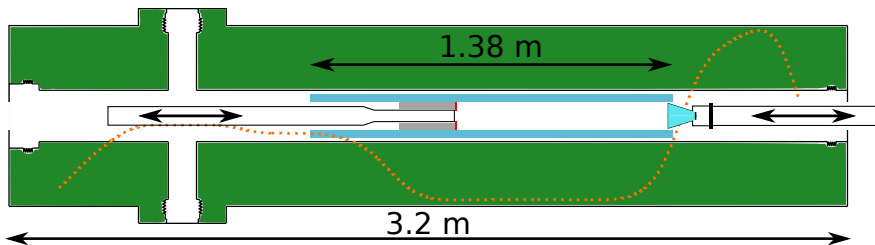


τ SPECT fields



K. U. Ross

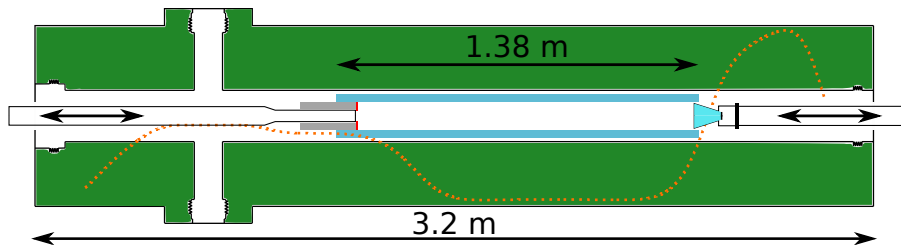
Measurement Procedure



1. Fill UCN into τ SPECT Magnet from the left

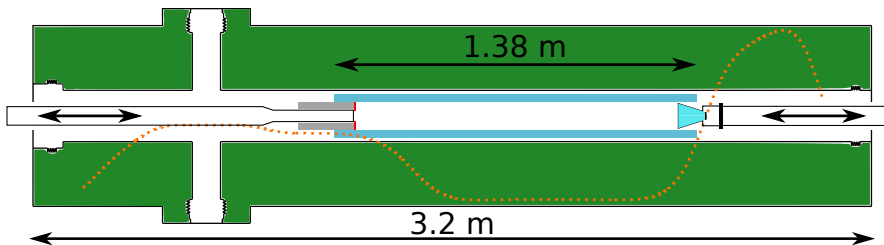
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- Simultaneously: Intensity Monitoring (non-trappable UCN)

Measurement Procedure



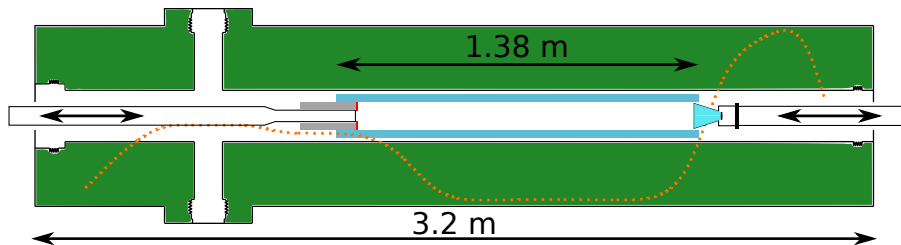
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Measurement Procedure



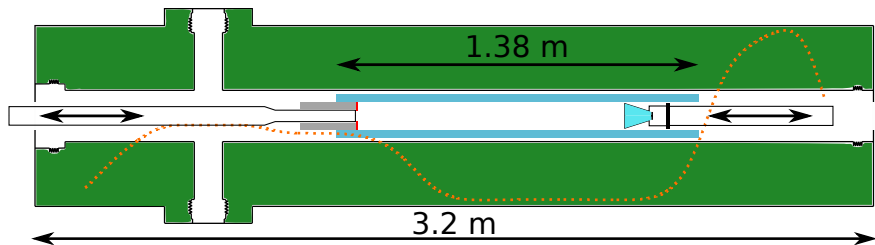
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Measurement Procedure



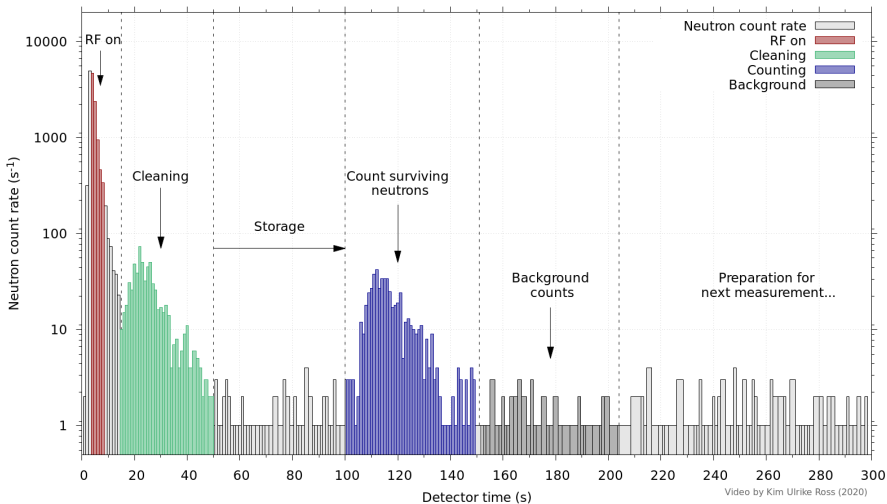
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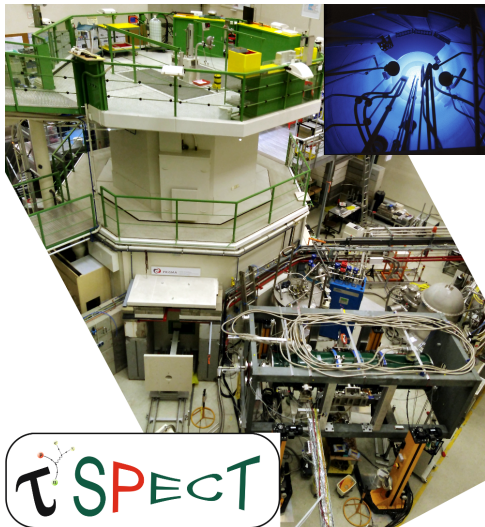


1. Fill UCN into τ SPECT Magnet from the left
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2. Remove SF from storage region
3. Detector to cleaning position and back
4. Wait ...
5. Count UCN

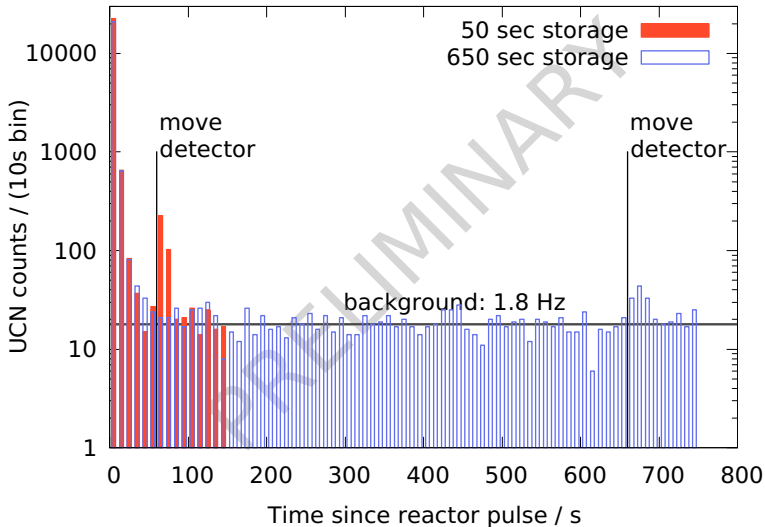
A look at the data



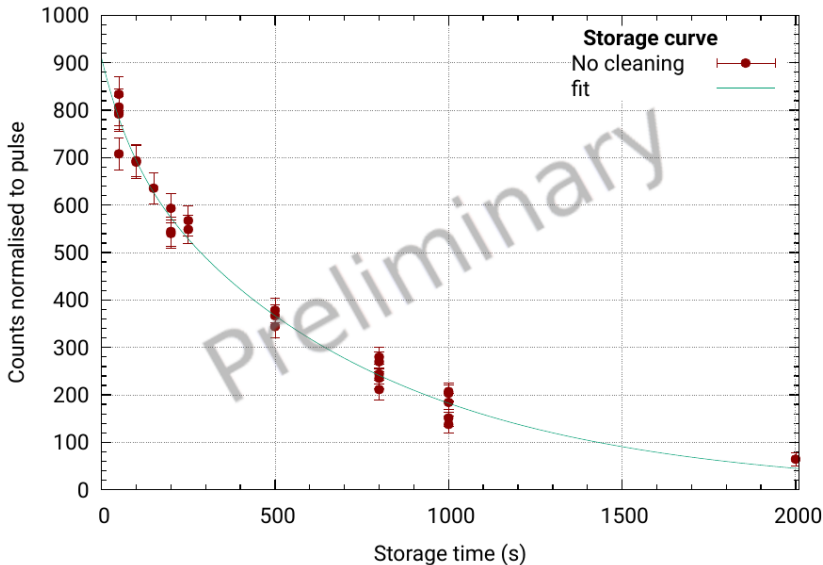
τ SPECT@TRIGA Mainz



First neutrons in τ SPECT: Sept. 2019



Optimised spin-flip: Feb. 2020



Systematics

- Gaps:
- Wall losses:

Systematics

- Gaps: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Wall losses: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Depolarisation:

Systematics

- Gaps: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Wall losses: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Depolarisation: $\ll 0.1$ s ✓
- Rest gas interactions:

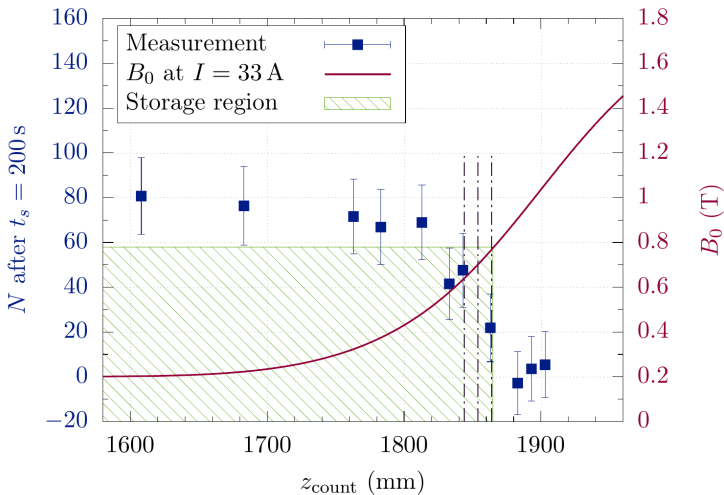
Systematics

- Gaps: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Wall losses: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
- Depolarisation: $\ll 0.1$ s ✓
- Rest gas interactions: $\lesssim 0.1$ s ✓
- Marginally trapped neutrons:

Systematics

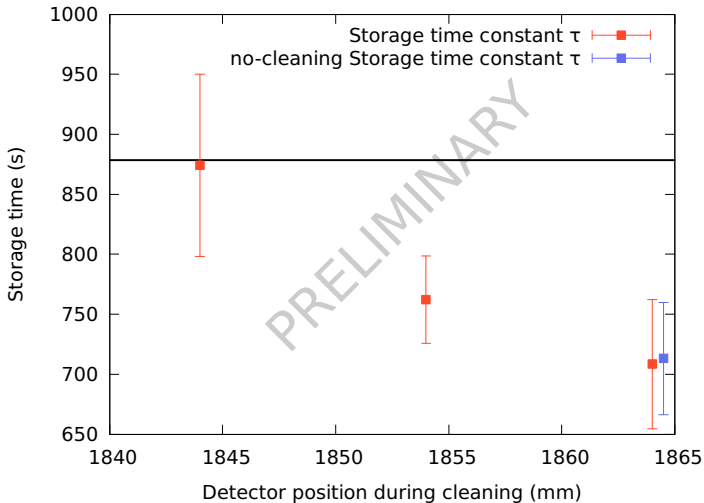
- Gaps: $\rightarrow 0$ ✓
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- Depolarisation: $\ll 0.1$ s ✓
- Rest gas interactions: $\lesssim 0.1$ s ✓
- Marginally trapped neutrons: Spectrum cleaning necessary! ✓

Countermeasures



K. Ross

Countermeasures



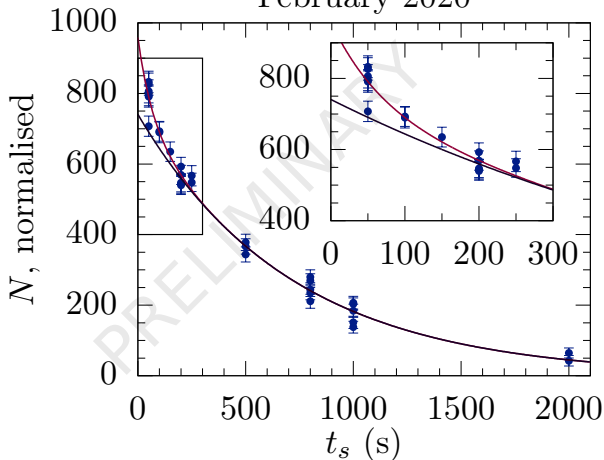
Systematics Control

Marginally trapped neutrons:

- Clean spectrum with active detector before $t = 0$
- Demonstrated to work
- 2 parameters: position and duration
- Too aggressive cleaning \rightarrow lower statistics
- Introduce asymmetry: τ SPECT at a small tilt angle

Without Energy Spectrum Cleaning

February 2020



Decay times:

Fast:

$$\tau = 64.5 \text{ s}$$

Slow:

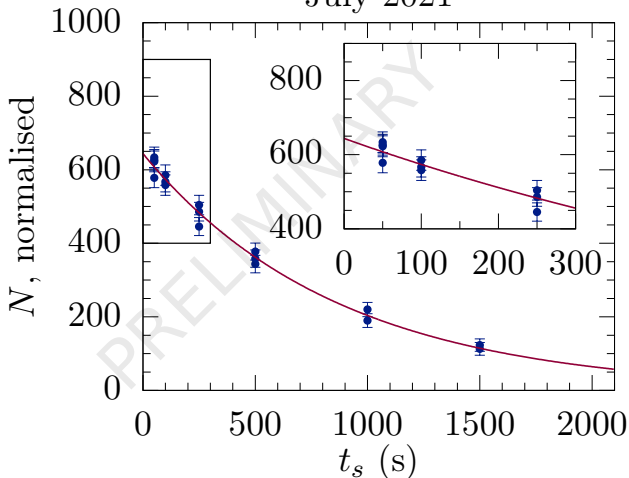
$$\tau = 740(47) \text{ s}$$

$$\chi^2 = 1.6$$

K. U. Roß

With Energy Spectrum Cleaning

July 2021



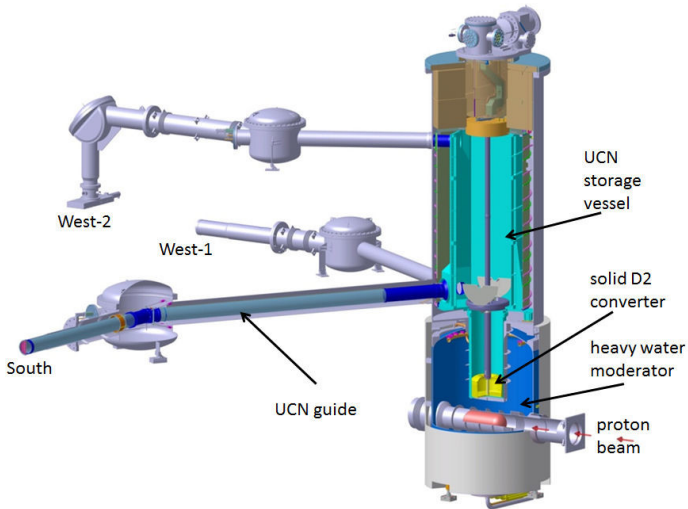
Decay times:

$$\tau = 869(29) \text{ s}$$

$$\chi^2 = 0.6$$

K. U. Roß

PSI UCN area



τ SPECT at PSI



τ SPECT at PSI



τ SPECT at PSI



τ SPECT at PSI



τ SPECT at PSI



Status

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- Move and setup to PSI are being concluded
- First pump-down / cool-down starting this week
- First neutrons in the trap expected in 3 weeks

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Goal: Show statistical reach and systematics control for a physics run aiming for a precision of 0.1 s in the next years.

Team



+ W. Heil & P. Blümler

Team



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S. Kaufmann², N. Pfeifer¹, D. Ries³, N. Yazdandoost²

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² Institute of Nuclear Chemistry, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

³ Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland



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Thank you for your attention!

Backup

UCN Interactions

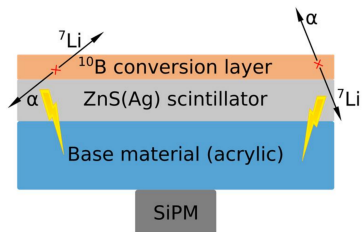
- Strong Interaction
 - Neutron Optical Potential (Fermi Potential):
 - $V_F \propto \rho b_{\text{coh}}$
 - ^{58}Ni : ~ 335 neV, Stainless steel: ~ 190 neV, Al: ~ 54 neV
- Gravity
 - 102.5 neV m^{-1}
- Magnetism
 - Spin polarization with strong magnetic fields.
 - $\mu_n = -60.3 \text{ neV T}^{-1}$

UCN Detection

Slow neutrons are fundamentally hard to detect
(= to generate an electric signal)

UCN Detection

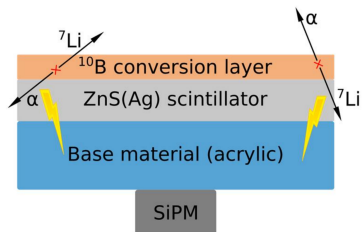
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(= to generate an electric signal)



- Neutron capture on ^{10}B
- Subsequent decay into $\alpha + ^7\text{Li}$ back-to-back
- Charged particle generates light in scintillator
- Detect light in Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM)

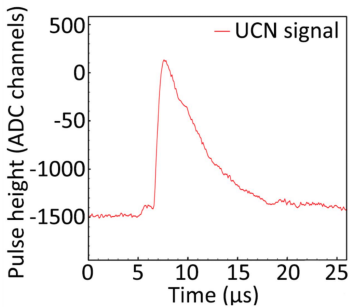
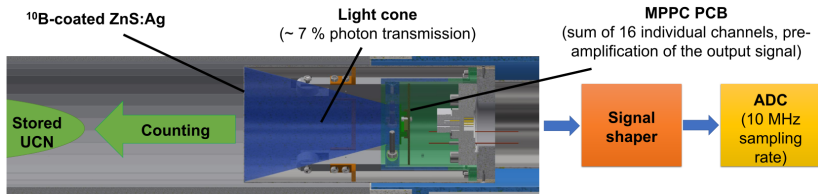
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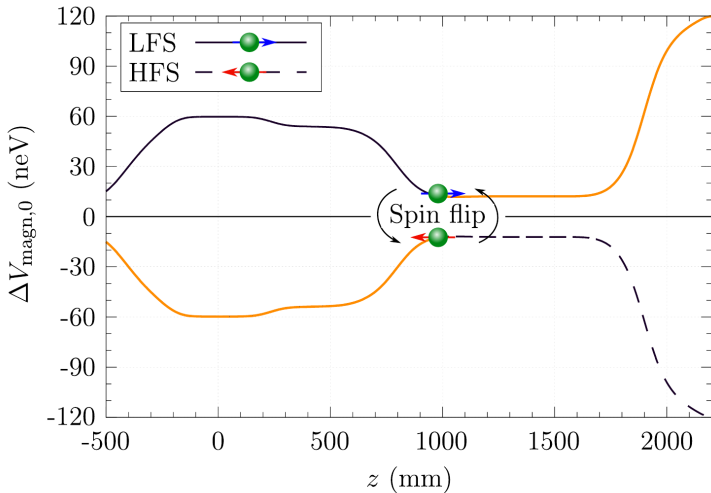
- Neutron capture on ^{10}B O(100 nm)
- Subsequent decay into $\alpha + ^7\text{Li}$ back-to-back
- Charged particle generates light in scintillator O($10\ \mu\text{m}$)
- Detect light in Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM)

τ SPECT Detector

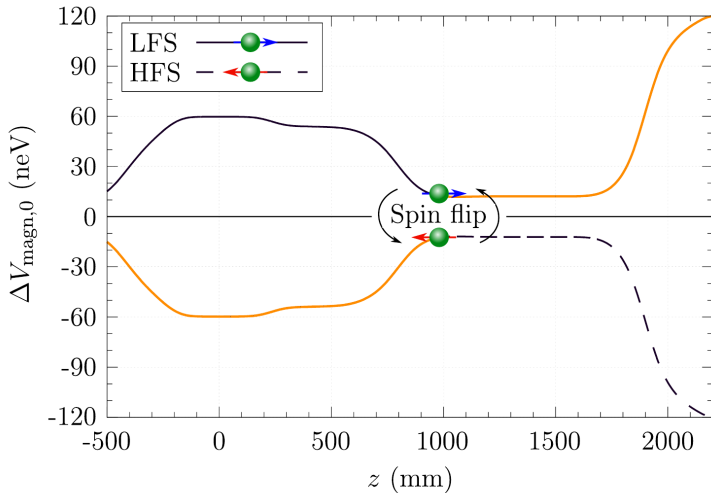


PhD work of J. Kahlenberg

spin-flip loading

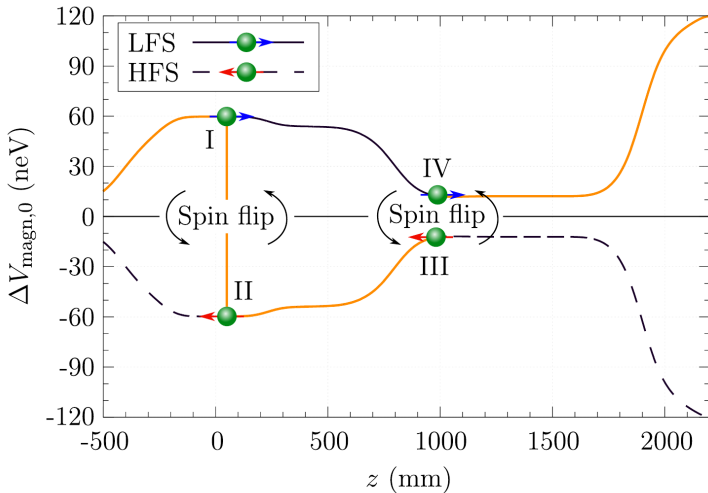


spin-flip loading

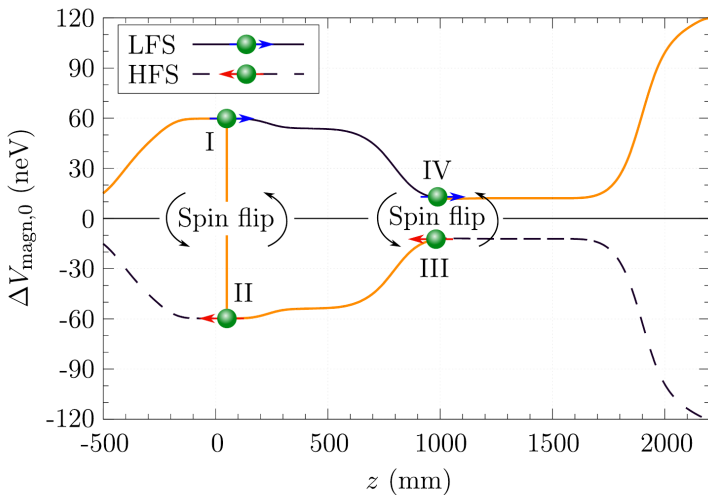


$$E_a = 18.9 \text{ neV}$$

Double spin-flip loading

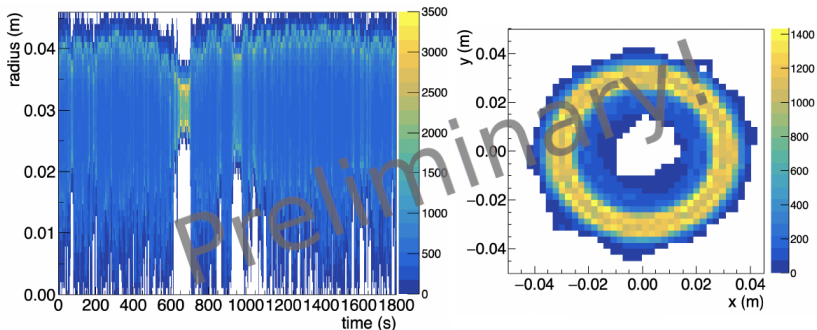


Double spin-flip loading



$E_a = 31.5 \text{ neV}$

Systematics: Marginally Trapped Neutrons



C. Schmidt

Populated closed orbits:

- Counted in short storage time runs
- Lost in long runs

⇒ Systematic shift towards small τ_n !