Current Status of a Measurement of Hadronic Parity Violation in the Capture of Cold Neutrons on Helium-3

for the n3He Collaboration

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Introduction

Motivation

Spallation Neutron Source

Experiment Setup

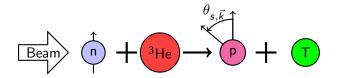
Ion Chamber Details

Ion Chamber Simulation

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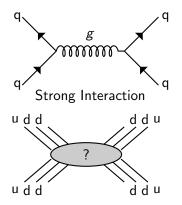
n3He probes the low energy strong interaction, using the weak interaction by measuring the parity violating directional asymmetry in the proton recoil from the reaction

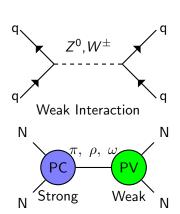
$$\vec{n}$$
 +³ He \rightarrow p + T + 765 keV



The goal of the experiment is to measure the asymmetry to the 2×10^{-8} level.

Theoretical Motivation





Uncertain HWI

DDH Parameterization

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DDH Meson Exchange Parameters:

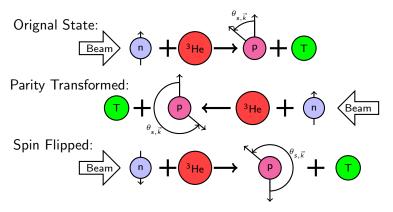
$$O_{\rho\nu} = a_{\pi}^{1} h_{\pi}^{1} + a_{\rho}^{0} h_{\rho}^{0} + a_{\rho}^{1} h_{\rho}^{1} + a_{\rho}^{2} h_{\rho}^{2} + a_{\omega}^{0} h_{\omega}^{0} + a_{\omega}^{1} h_{\omega}^{1}$$

A Brief Look at Parity

Under a parity transformation P polar vectors such as the momentum transform as

 $P(\vec{k}_n) \rightarrow -\vec{k}_n$ and $P(\vec{k}_p) = -\vec{k}_p$ but axial vectors, such as the neutron spin, remain unchanged

$$P(\vec{s}_n) \rightarrow \vec{s}_n$$



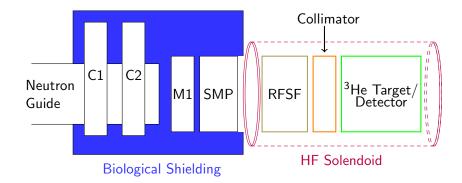
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Spallation Neutron Source



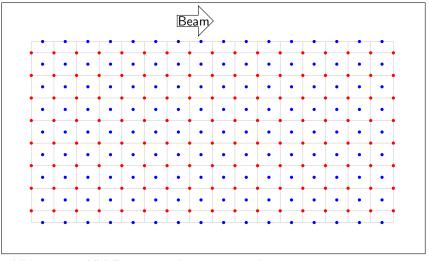
- Located at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee
- ▶ 60 Hertz pulsed spallation source
- ► approximately 10¹⁰ neutrons/second
- n3He is running at the FnPB
- Three 20K liquid hydrogen moderator for cold neutron beam lines

n3He Schematic Diagram



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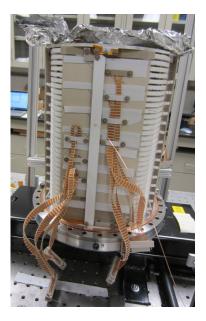
n3He Target Chamber



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- HV 17 HV Frames with 8 wires each
- Signal 16 signal Frames with 9 wires each

Assembled Frame Stack

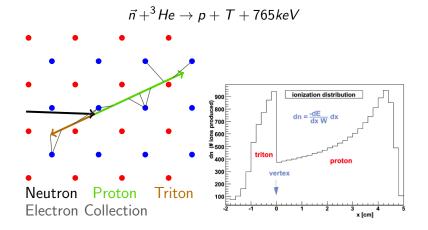


- ▶ 17 HV frames
- 16 signal frames
- 9 signal wires per frame
- 144 signals to read out

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Proton Asymmetry in Chamber



A proton and triton asymmetry occur in the chamber but the longer range of the proton causes its asymmetry to dominate

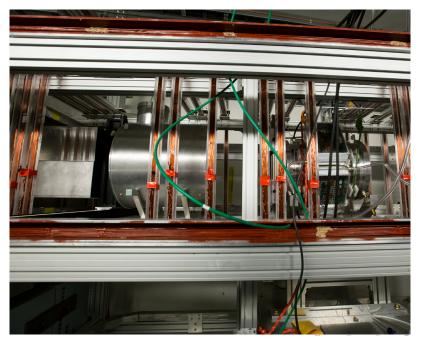
Target Chamber on Stand



- 4 point adjustable stand
- roll, pitch, height were not independent
- target electrically isolated from stand
- angle block used for initial alignment

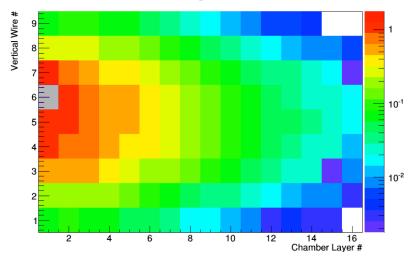
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Components on Beamline



First Data from Ion Chamber

Chamber Signal - Run#8650



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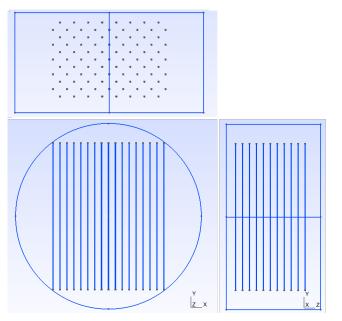
Garfield++ is a toolkit for the detailed simulation of particle detectors that use gas and semi-conductors as sensitive medium.

- Gas properties calculated using Magboltz
- Ion Mobility from Data from Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables 17, 177-210 (1976)
- Signal calculated with Shockley-Ramo Theorem:

$$i(t) = -q\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{E}_w(\mathbf{r})$$

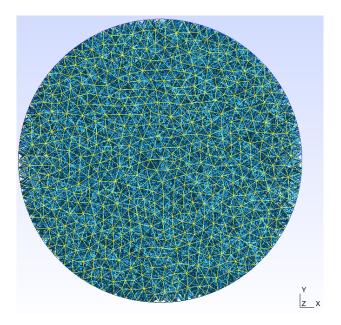
- E_w(r) is a calculated weighting field as though the electrode had a potential of 1V and everything else is ignored
- Fields and Electrode locations from Gmsh and Elmer
- Looking at charge collection times and signals

Geometry - Gmsh



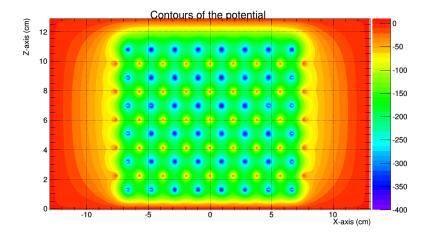
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Geometry - Gmsh



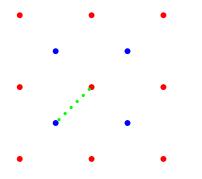
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Fields - Elmer FEM



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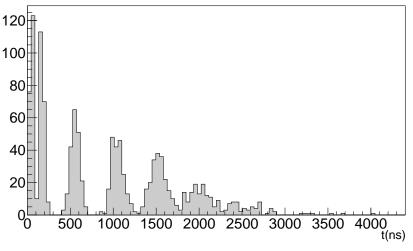
Initial Simulation Details



- 200 events at 6 locations spaced evenly between HV and Signal wire
- ion and electron propagated from each point
- collection time to be compared with measured values

Collection Times

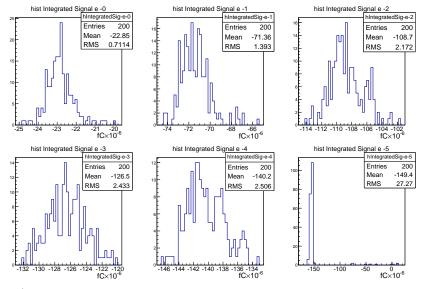
Electron Collection Times



Six equally spaced starting positions gave 6 peaks.

200 electrons per positions

Integrated Signal - electron



Ion/Electron pair signals measure from 6 positions

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Target chamber assembled and tested November 2014

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- Target chamber installed December 2014
- First Data from Chamber January 2015
- Data taking to continue until end of 2015
- Charge collection simulations are progressing

n3He Collaboration

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