

Mott-polarimeter for electron transverse spin component in the *BRAND* experiment

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Overview:

- β -decay correlation coefficients
- The *BRAND* experiment
- Initial phase experimental run at ILL, Grenoble
- Mott-Polarimeter: Electron detection system
- Analysis

Baryons 2022

7-11 November, Sevilla



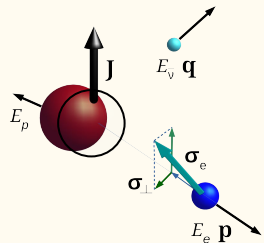
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β -decay correlation coefficients

Differential decay rate of polarised neutron:

$$\frac{d^3\Gamma}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} \sim 1 + \underbrace{a \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \left[A \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} + B \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} \times \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} \right]}_{\text{SM}} + \underbrace{\sigma_\perp \left[H \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} + L \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} \times \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} + N \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} + R \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \times \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} + S \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} + U \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}}{E_e} + V \frac{\mathbf{q}}{E_\nu} \times \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \right]}_{\text{BSM}}$$

Measurement of $\sigma_\perp \Rightarrow$ access to coefficients $X (= H, L, N, R, S, U, V)$ which are linear combination of **BSM** - scalar and tensor couplings



\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} : electron & anti-neutrino momenta
 E_e, E_ν : electron & anti-neutrino energy
 \mathbf{J} : neutron polarization
 σ_\perp : transverse component of electron polarization

$$X = X_{\text{SM}} + X_{\text{FSI}} + C_{\text{Re}S} \text{Re}S + C_{\text{Re}T} \text{Re}T + C_{\text{Im}S} \text{Im}S + C_{\text{Im}T} \text{Im}T$$

$$\text{where, } S = \frac{C_S + C_S'}{C_V}, \quad T = \frac{C_T + C_T'}{C_A}$$

Why it is important ?

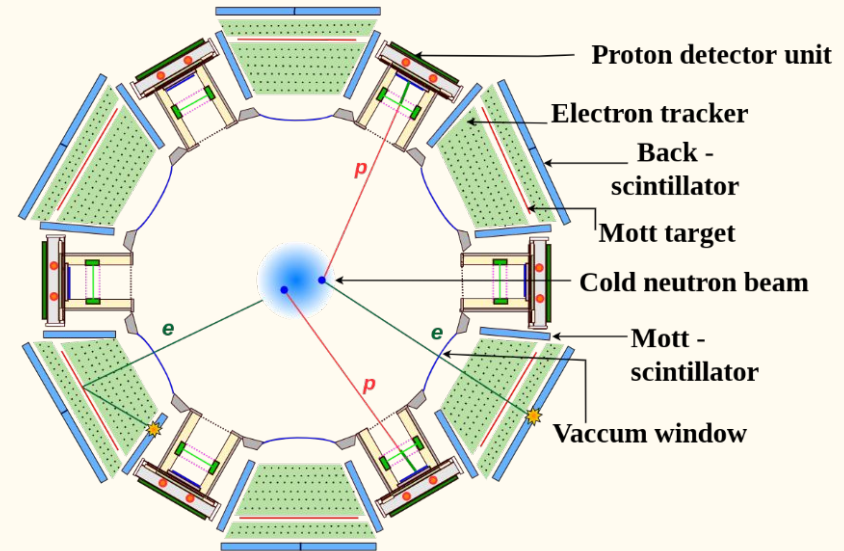
“Search of BSM Physics with transverse electron polarisation”

- Significant improvement of constraints on $\text{Re}S$, $\text{Re}T$, $\text{Im}S$, $\text{Im}T$ if precision of H, L, N, R, S, U, V measurement: 5×10^{-4}
- Stringent constraints on e.g. Leptoquark exchange model, R-parity violating Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM), and parameters of Effective Field Theories (EFT)

The **BRAND** experiment: Idea

“ Simultaneous measurement of 11 correlation coefficients, among them, 5 : **H**, **L**, **S**, **U** and **V** are never attempted experimentally before. ”

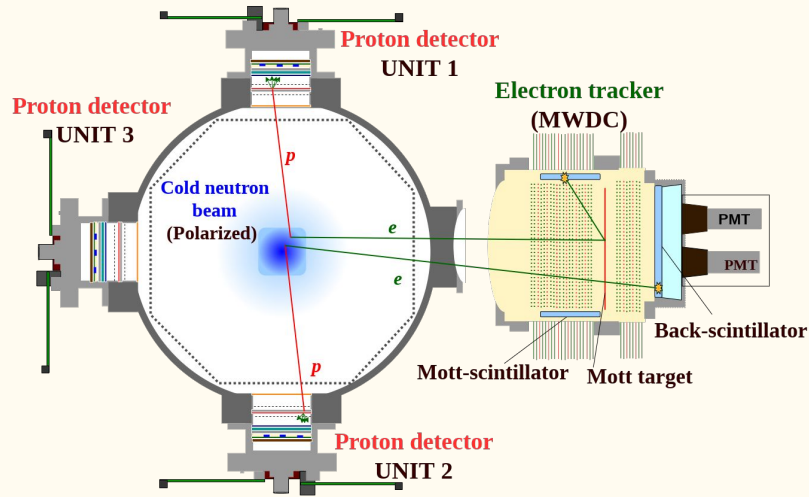
- Cold polarised **neutron beam**
- 360° coverage of detectors for decay products (electrons and protons)
- **Electron detection system (Mott polarimeter):**
 - 3D-tracking in Multi Wire Drift Chamber (MWDC)
 - Energy measurement (Plastic scintillators)
 - Thin Pb-foil as a Mott scatterer
- **Proton detection system:**
 - Acceleration and subsequent conversion of recoil protons into bunches of electrons in a thin LiF foil.
 - Detection of converted electrons in plastic scintillators with SiPM readout.
- **Decay vertex reconstruction** with proton time of flight (TOF) and reconstructed electron trajectory



Schematic cross-section of the ultimate **BRAND** experimental setup

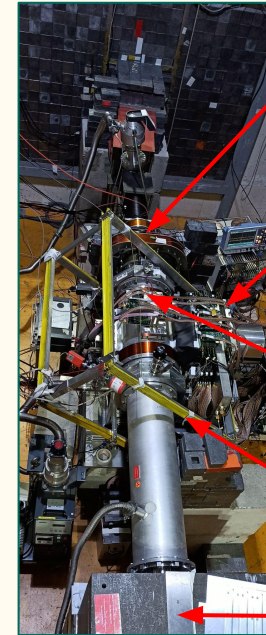
BRAND-0: The initial phase experiment at ILL, Grenoble

“In Sept-Oct 2021, experiment with the prototype of the **BRAND** apparatus was performed at the cold neutron facility (PF1B) at the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), Grenoble.”



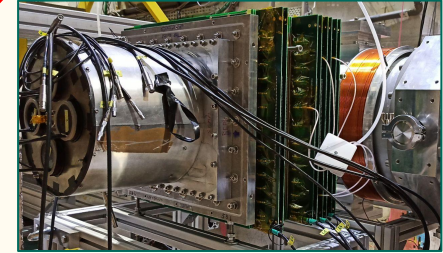
Schematic cross-section of the prototype **BRAND** experimental setup

Longitudinally polarised cold neutron beam

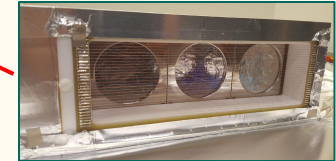


The experimental setup

Guiding coils



Electron detection system



Proton detection unit

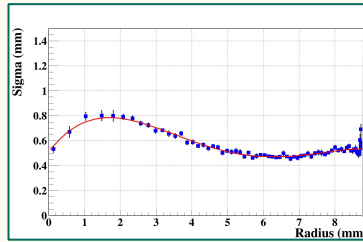
Correction coils

Beam dump

Mott polarimeter: Electron detection system (*BRAND* prototype experiment)

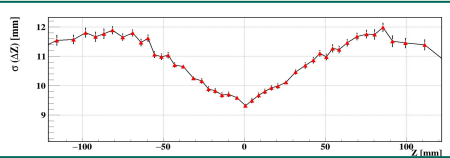
Low mass, low-Z MWDC

XY-plane : Drift-time



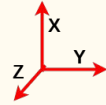
Resolution along the radius of the drift cell in XY-plane

ZY-plane : Charge division technique

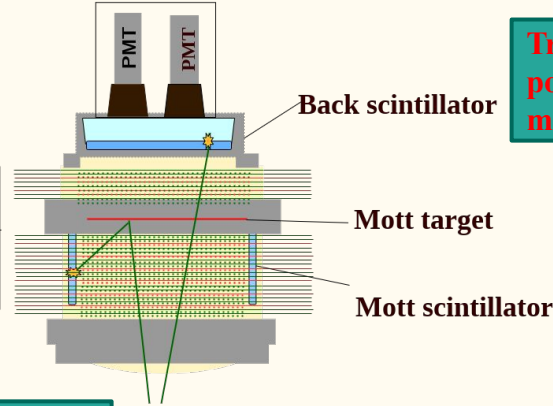


Resolution along the length of wire in ZY-plane

3D tracking



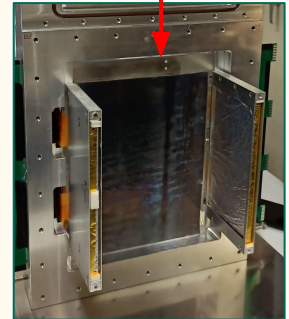
MWDC
Drift planes
(in He:CO2 (85%:15%)
+ alc. vap.
@ atm. pressure)



Transverse polarisation measurement

Pb-coated Mylar foil as a Mott-target (thickness $\sim 6 \mu\text{m}$)

Asymmetry = $S_{\text{eff}}(\delta) \cdot \sigma_{\perp}$
 S_{eff} : Effective Sherman function
 δ : Angle of scattering



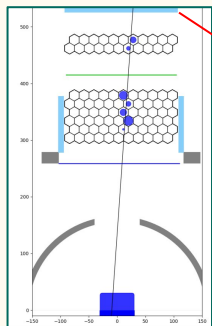
Energy & trigger

Plastic scintillators

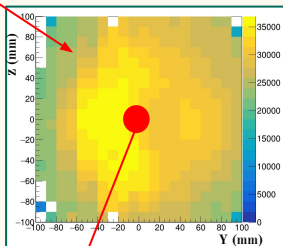
Back scintillator : PM readout
Mott scintillator : SiPM readout

Analysis:(Electrons)

Direct electrons:

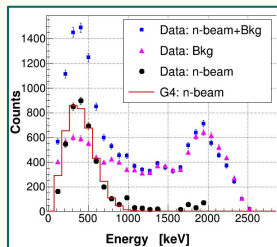


Track registered in the back scintillator (XY-plane)

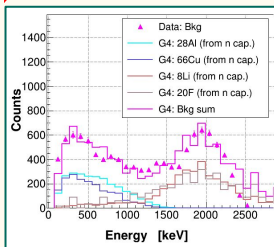


Gain-map for the back scintillator :

Represents position dependency of the energy measurement on the scintillator surface.



(a)

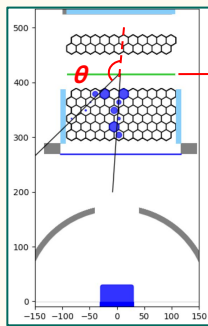


(b)

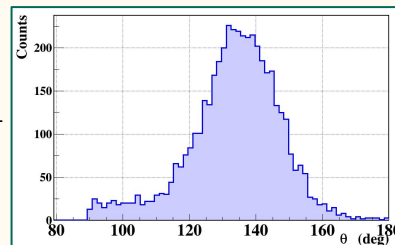
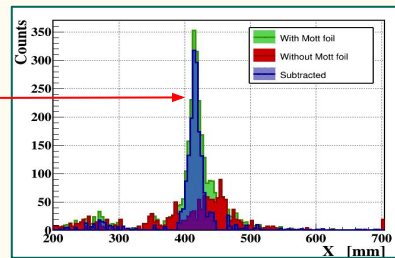
Neutron β -decay energy spectrum and background :

(a) energy spectrum recorded in the back scintillator, identified background spectrum and resulting β spectrum compared with GEANT4 simulations ; (b) identified background spectrum with the possible components simulated with GEANT4. (Preliminary!)

Mott scattered electrons:



Track registered in the Mott-scintillator after scattering on the Mott scatterer (XY-plane). Such tracks leave “V-shaped” trajectories in the chamber.

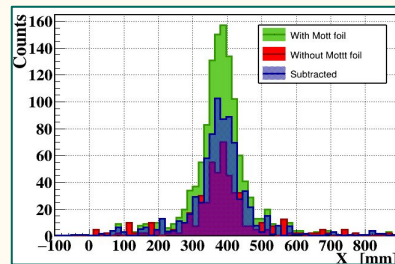


Mott vertex (XY-plane):

The reconstructed vertices shows exactly the position of the Mott foil (XY-plane)

Scattering angle distribution:

Distribution of scattering angle (θ) for the events identified as Mott scattered (XY-plane)



Mott vertex (ZY-plane):

Vertex reconstruction in ZY-plane

The further analysis is ongoing...

Thank you for your
attention!

