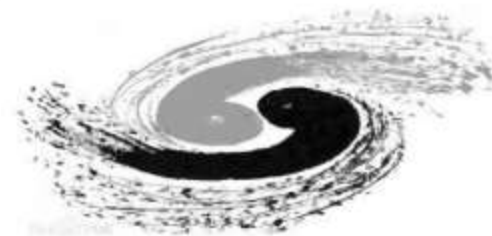


Development of Spherical Neutron Polarimetry devices at CSNS

Yuchen Dong^{1,2}, Bo Bai^{1,2}, Haibin Chen³, Tianhao Wang^{1,2},
Xin Tong^{1,2}

- 1 Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China
- 2 Spallation Neutron Source Science Center, Dongguan 523803, China
- 3 Dongguan University of Technology, Dongguan, 523808, China

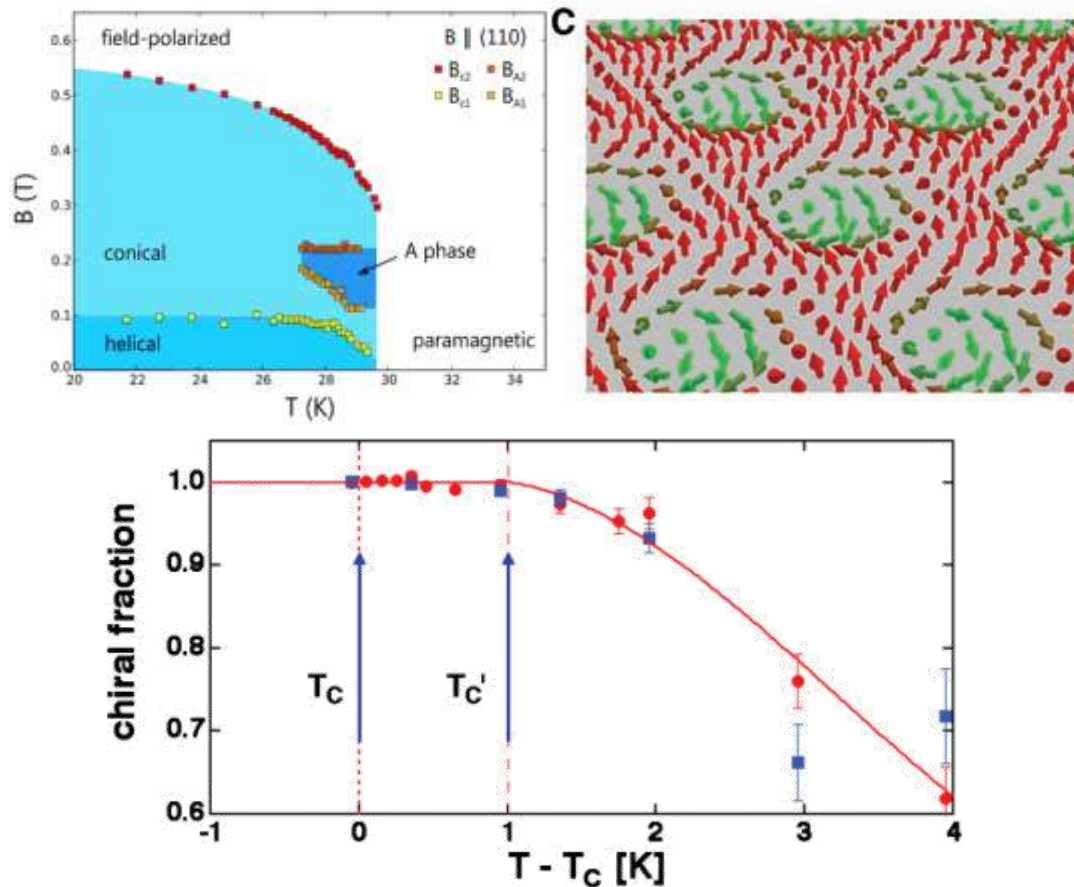


- Motivation
- Neutron polarization analysis
- Spherical neutron polarimetry (SNP) devices development
- Summary & Outlook

Motivation

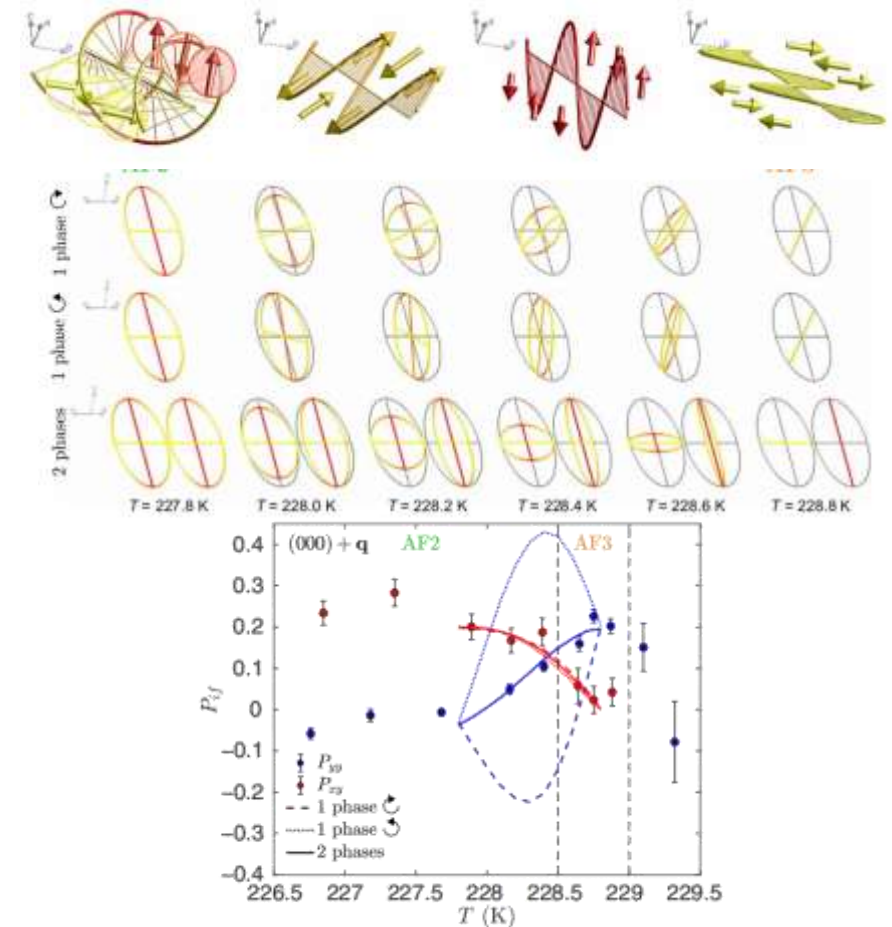
- Measuring complex magnetic structure

Chiral skyrmion spin liquid phase in MnSi



Mühlbauer, S. *et al.* *Science* **323**, 915–919 (2009).
 C. PAPPAS *et al.* *PHYSICAL REVIEW B* **83**, 224405 (2011)

The high-temperature incommensurate phase in CuO



Qureshi, N. *et al.* *Sci. Adv.* **6**, eaay7661 (2020).

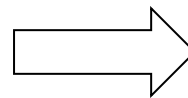
- Blume-Maleyev Equation

$$I = N N^* + M_{\perp} \cdot M_{\perp}^* + P \cdot M_{\perp} N^* + P \cdot M_{\perp}^* N - iP \cdot (M_{\perp} \times M_{\perp}^*)$$

$$\mathbf{P}^f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{N^2 - M^2}{I_x} & \frac{J_{nz}}{I_x} & \frac{J_{ny}}{I_x} \\ -\frac{J_{nz}}{I_y} & \frac{N^2 - M^2 + R_{yy}}{I_y} & \frac{R_{yz}}{I_z} \\ -\frac{J_{ny}}{I_z} & \frac{R_{zy}}{I_z} & \frac{N^2 - M^2 + R_{zz}}{I_z} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^i + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{J_{yz}}{I} \\ \frac{R_{ny}}{I} \\ \frac{R_{nz}}{I} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \tilde{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{P}^i + \mathbf{P}''$$

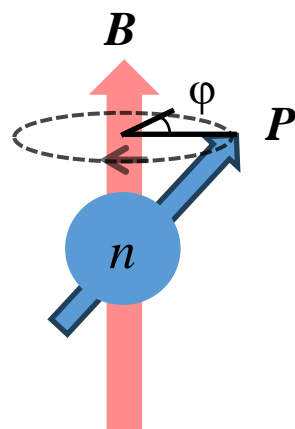
Nuclear-magnetic interference
Chiral magnetic scattering



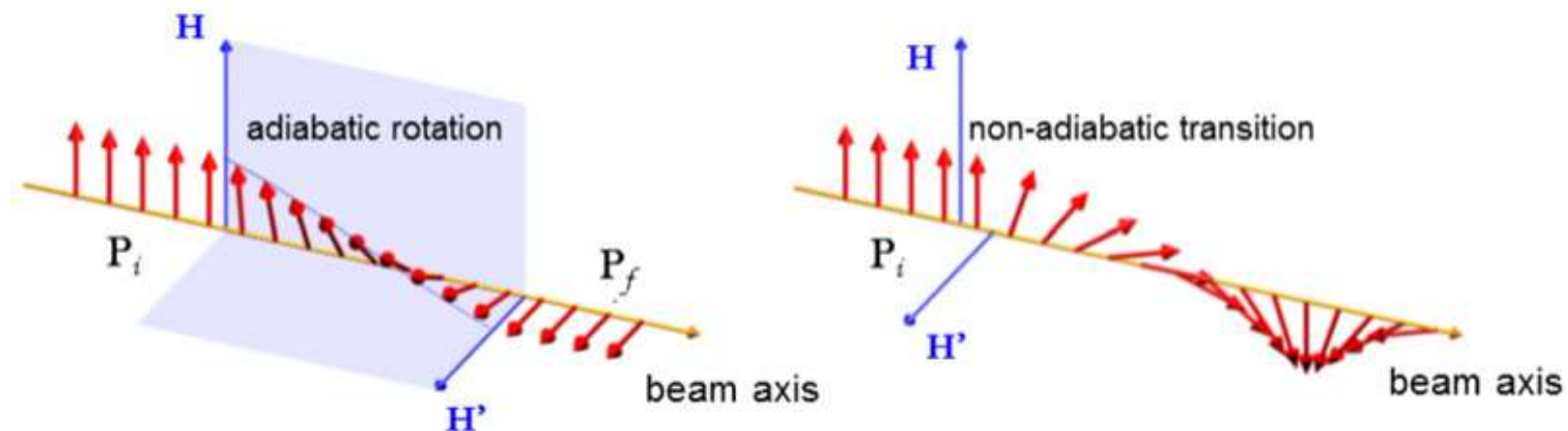
Polarization rotation

Neutron polarization analysis

Larmor precession



Polarization transition



For non-adiabatic transition

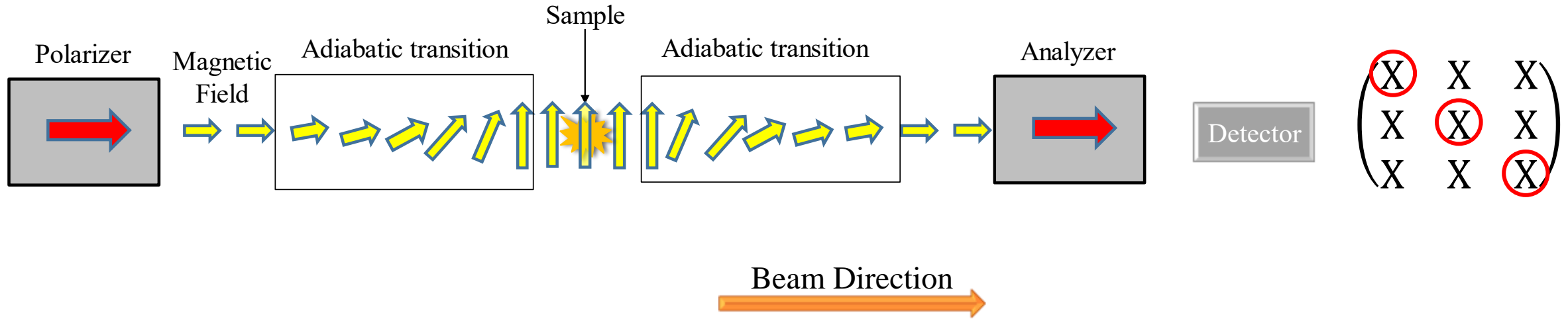
$$\varphi = \frac{\gamma_n \cdot m}{h} \cdot \lambda \cdot \int B(l) dl$$

Stray field influence:

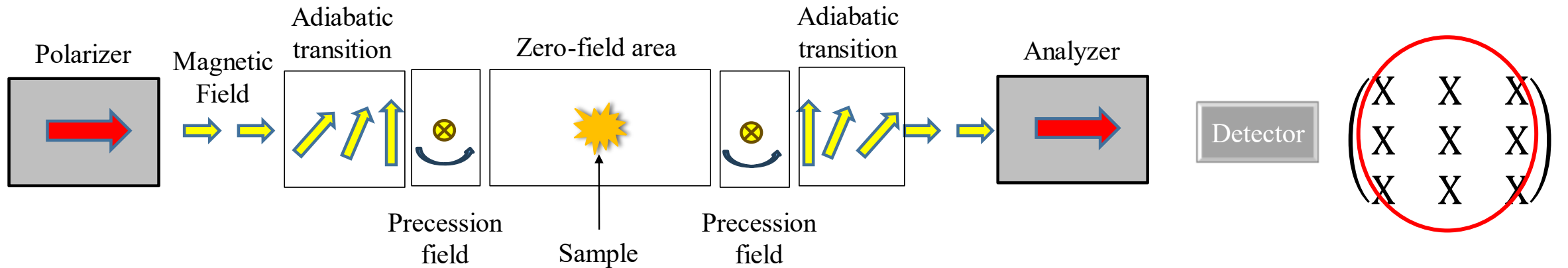
4Å neutron under earth field (B=0.5 G) will do 120° precession within 25 cm

Neutron Polarization Analysis

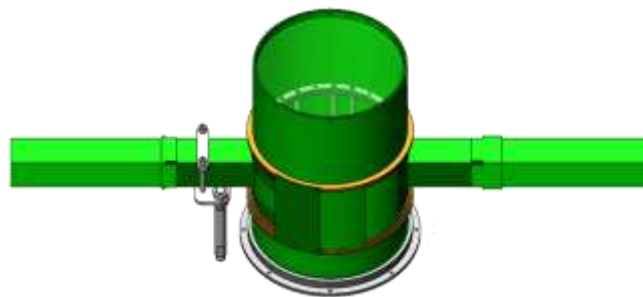
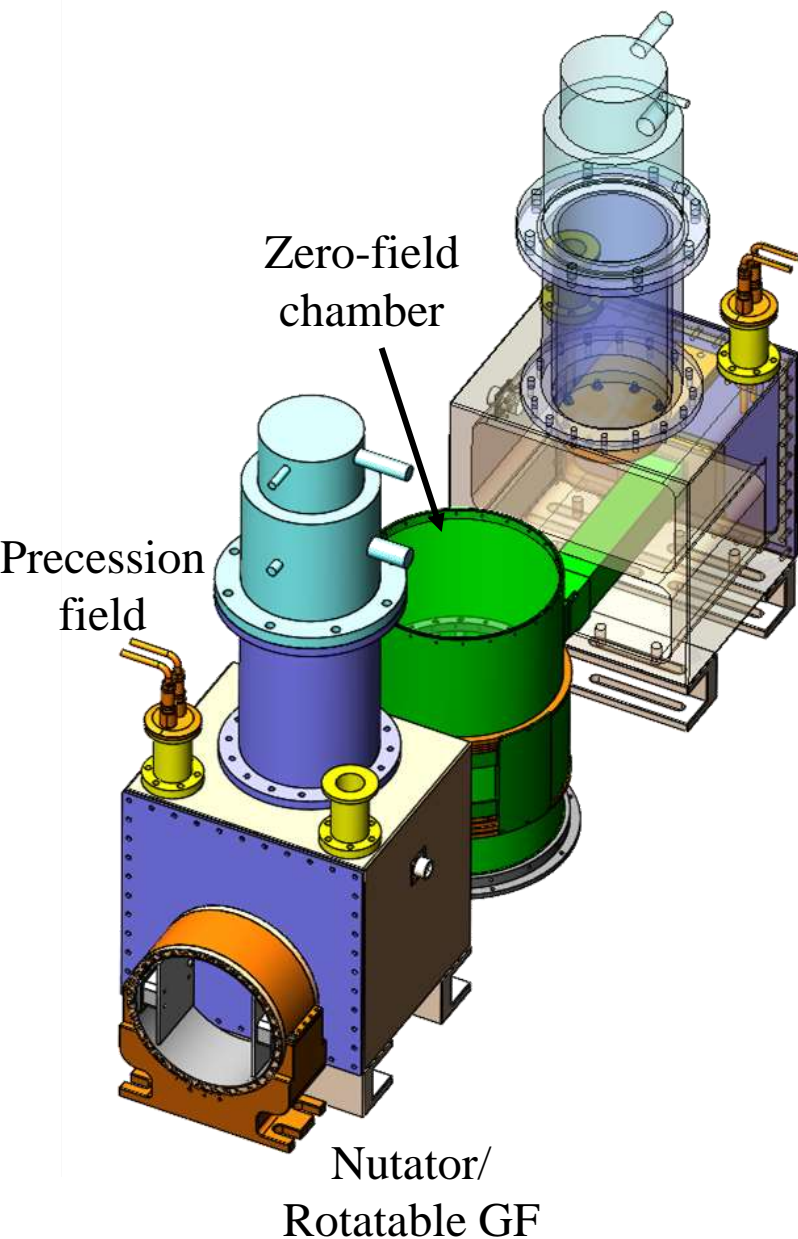
• Longitudinal polarization analysis



• Spherical neutron polarimetry



SNP devices development



Zero-field chamber
– maintaining incident & scattered neutron polarization



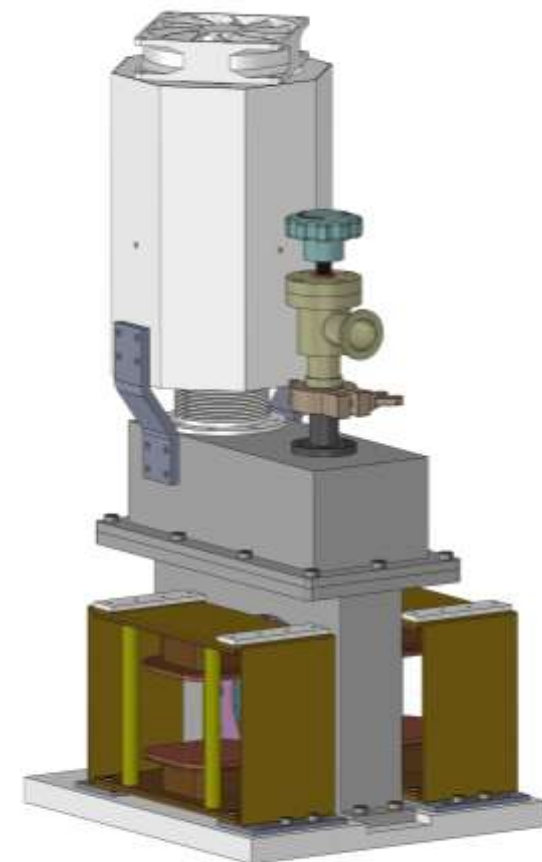
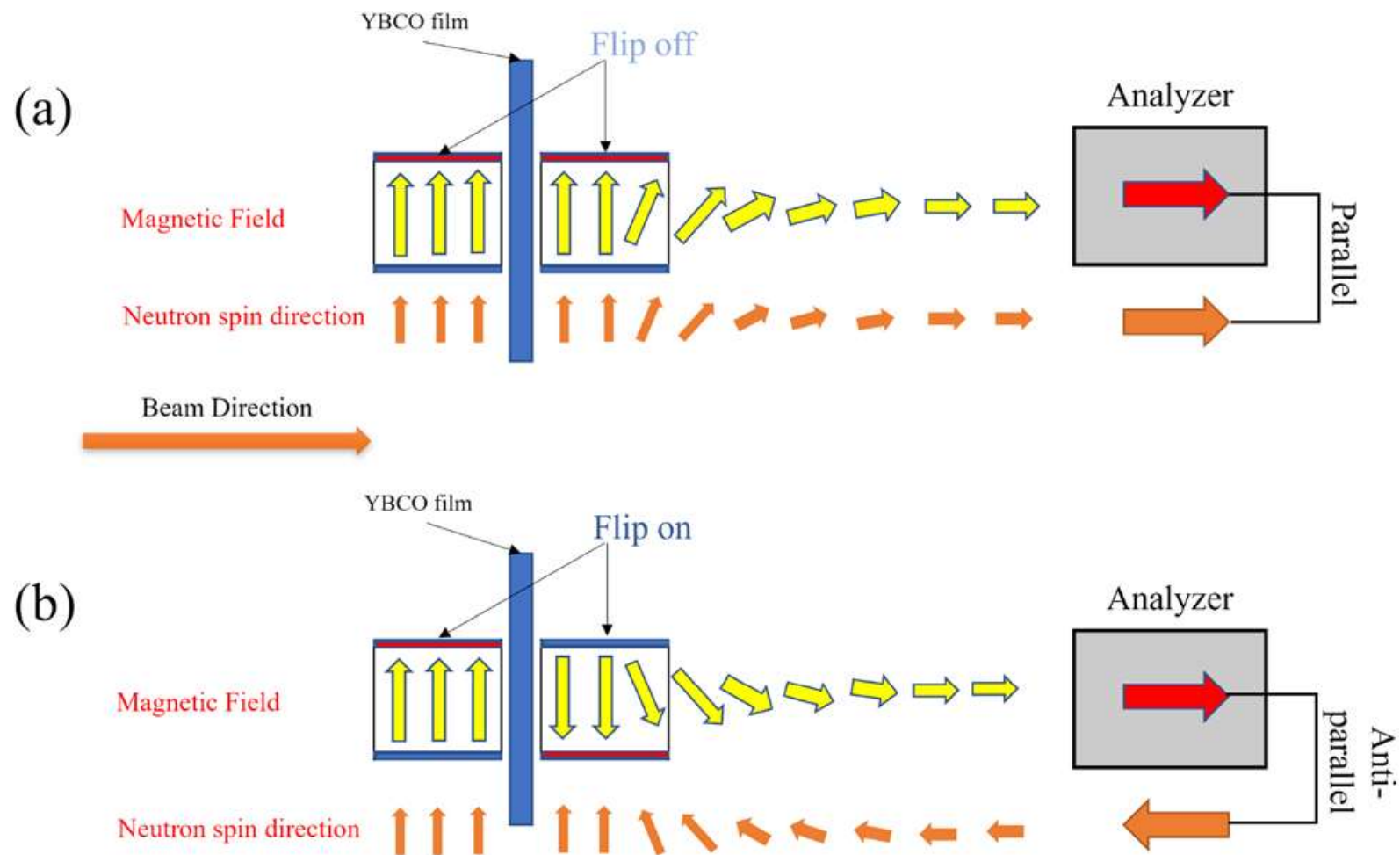
Precession field
– controlled precession

Nutator
– adiabatic transition to the outer guide field

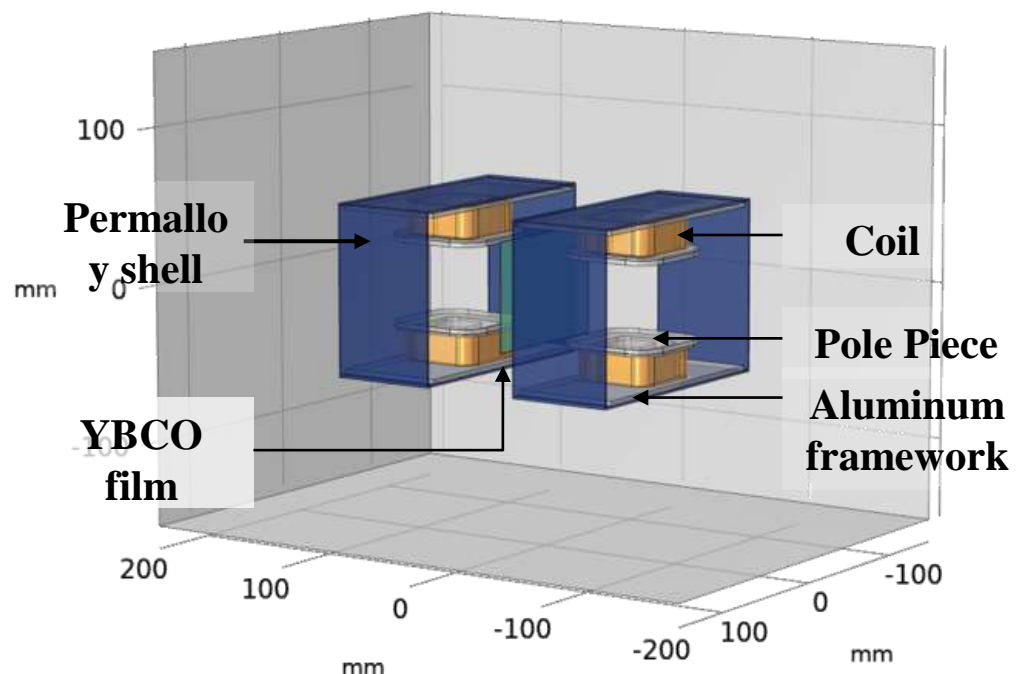
- Permalloy-based zero-field chamber
- Precession field generated by high- T_C superconducting wire
- YBCO films shielding for ZFC & Precession field
- Without liquid helium cooling

Pre-validation work – Superconducting spin flipper

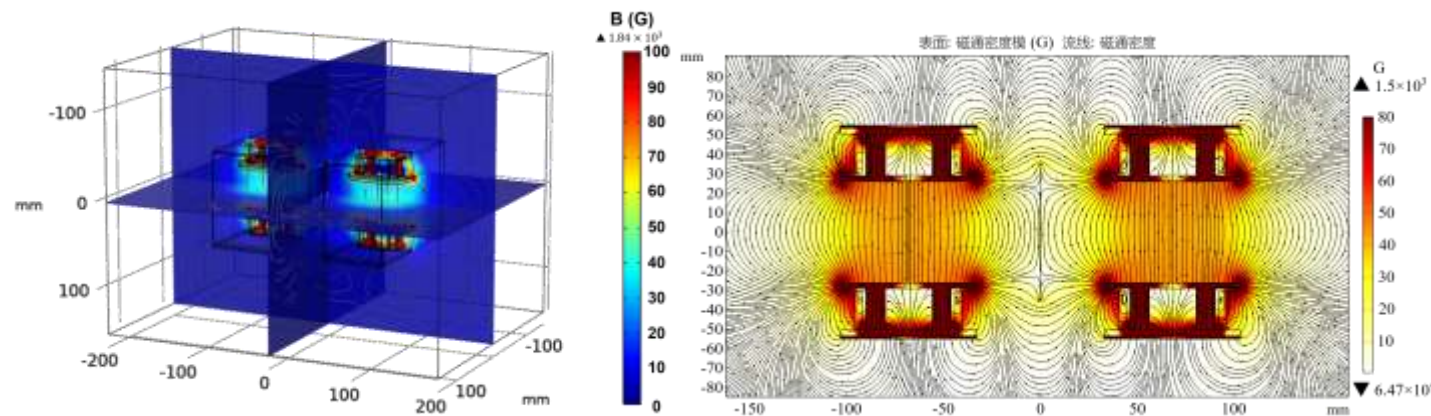
Theory and structure design



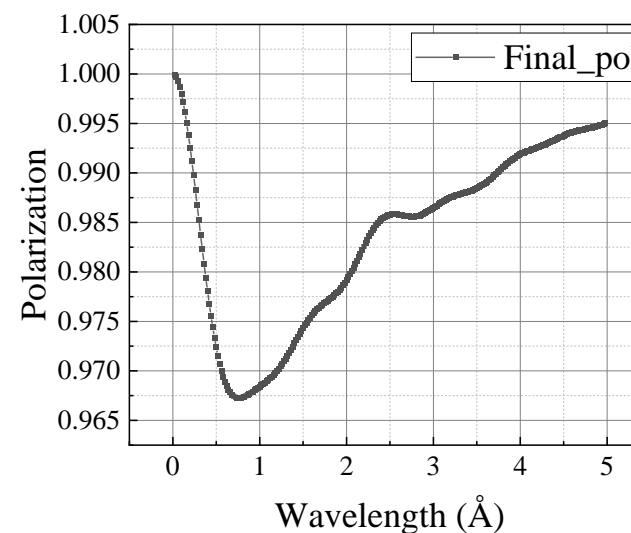
Magnetic field simulation & Bloch equation simulation



Finite element method (FEM) simulation model



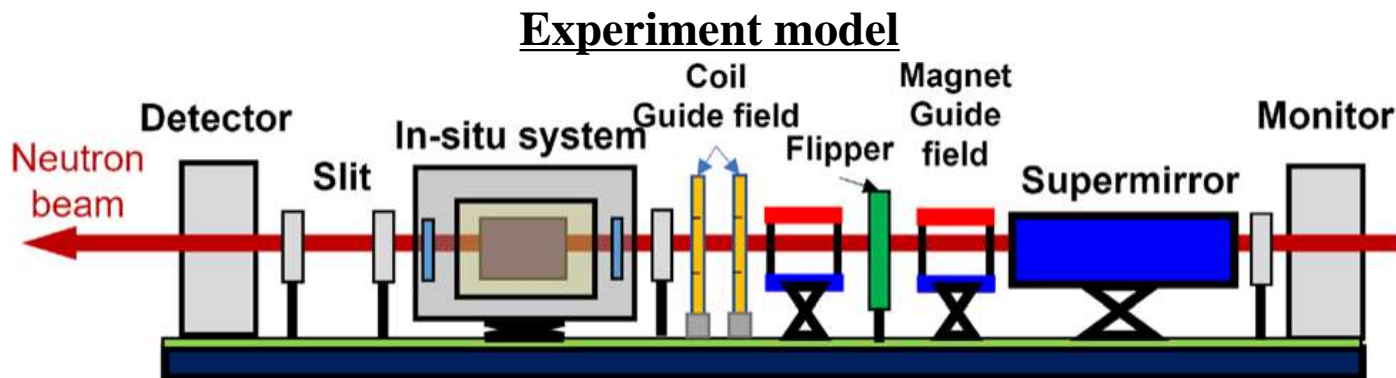
Magnetic field simulation result - COMSOL Multiphysics



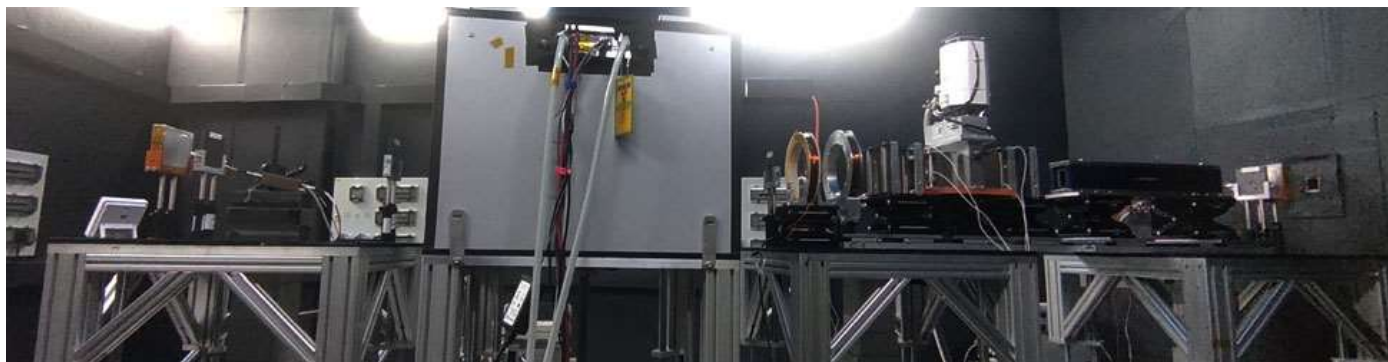
Performance simulation – Bloch equation solver

Pre-validation work – Superconducting spin flipper

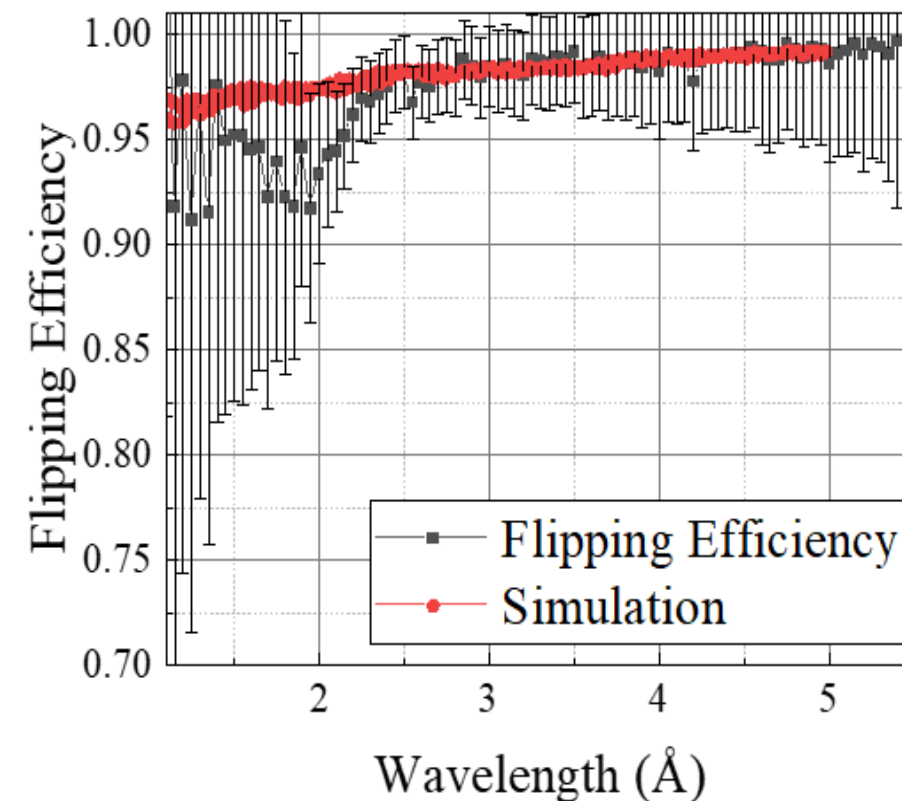
Performance test



Experiment photo (CSNS BL-20)



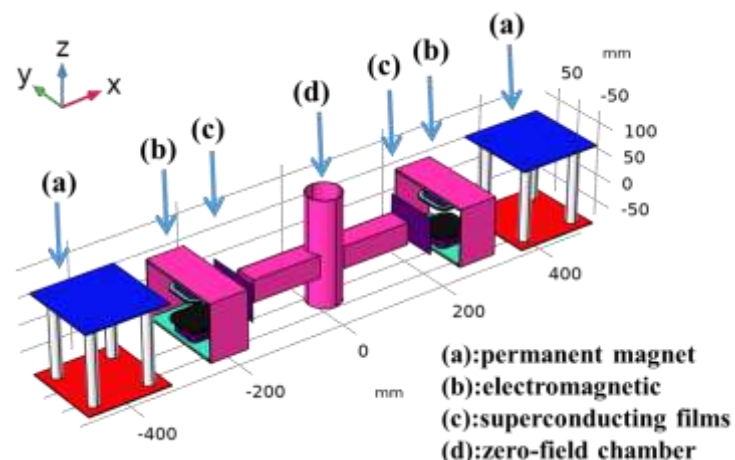
Simulation & experiment result



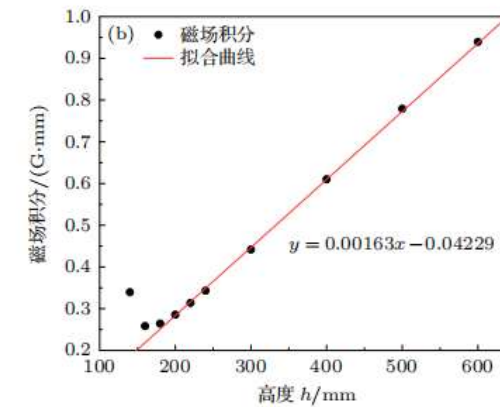
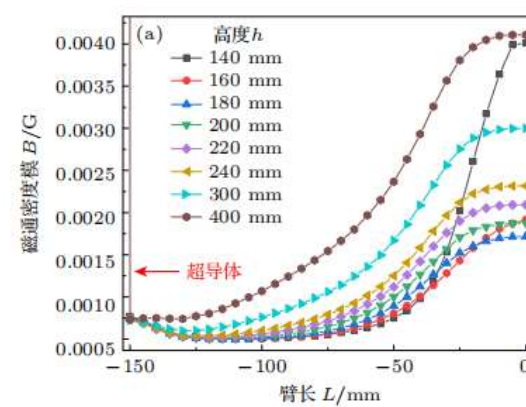
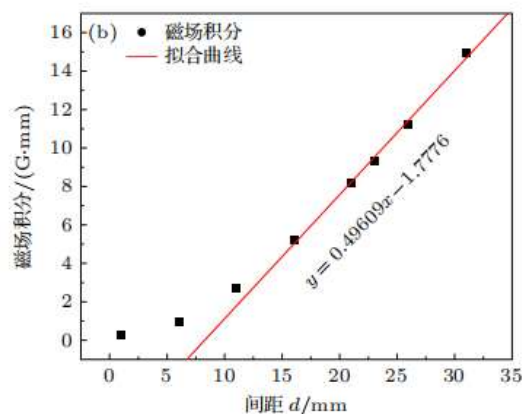
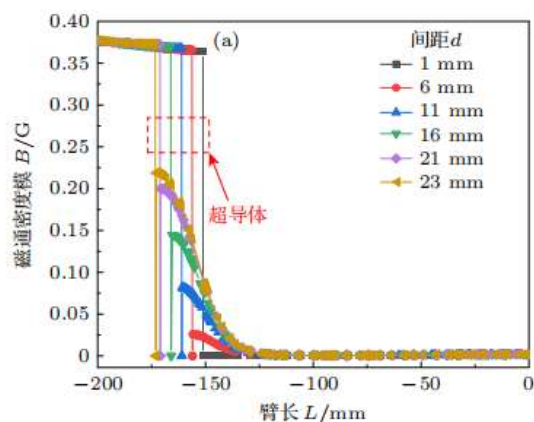
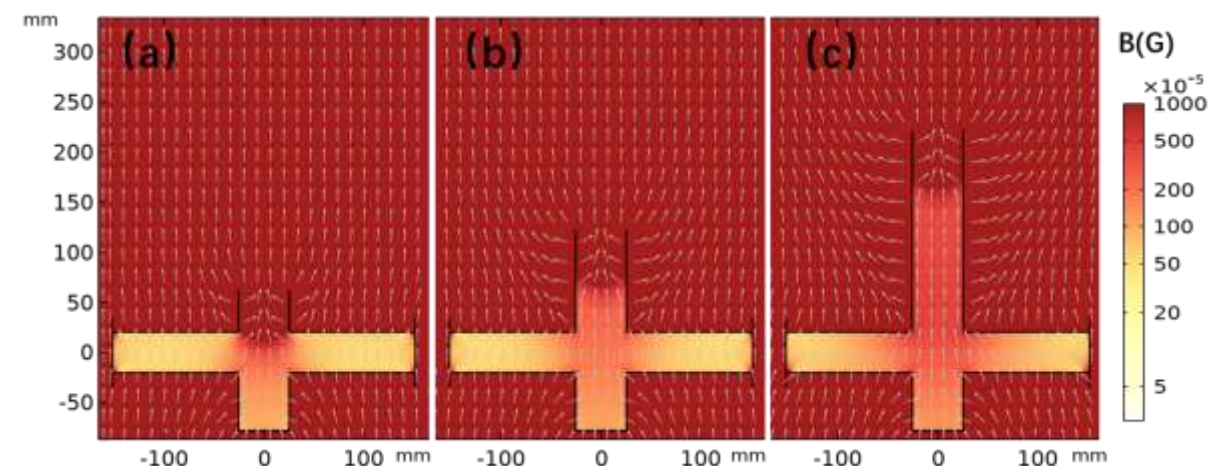
99% flipping efficiency @ 4Å neutron

Zero-field chamber development

Prototype simulation



FEM simulation model

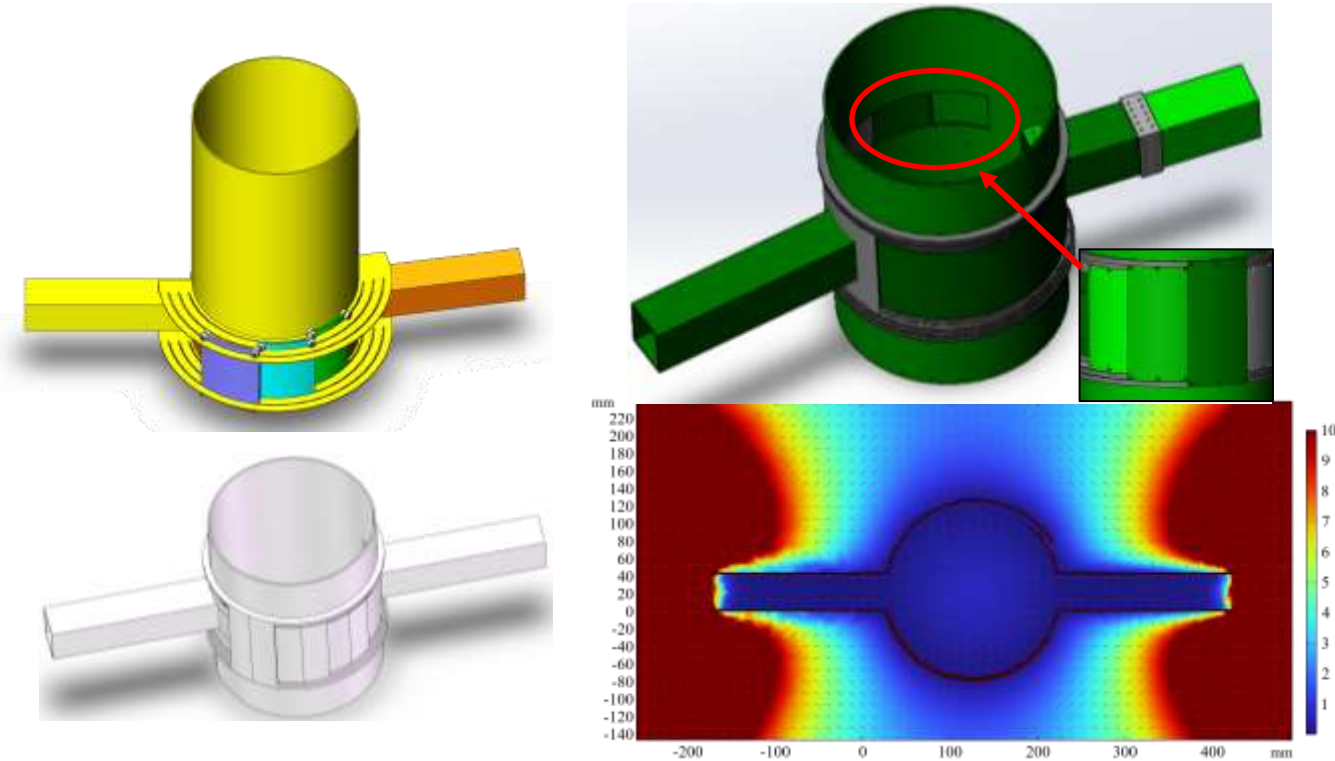


Influence of the distance between superconducting thin film and ZFC

Influence of the height of the center cylinder

Rotatable ZFC design

Structure modify & simulation



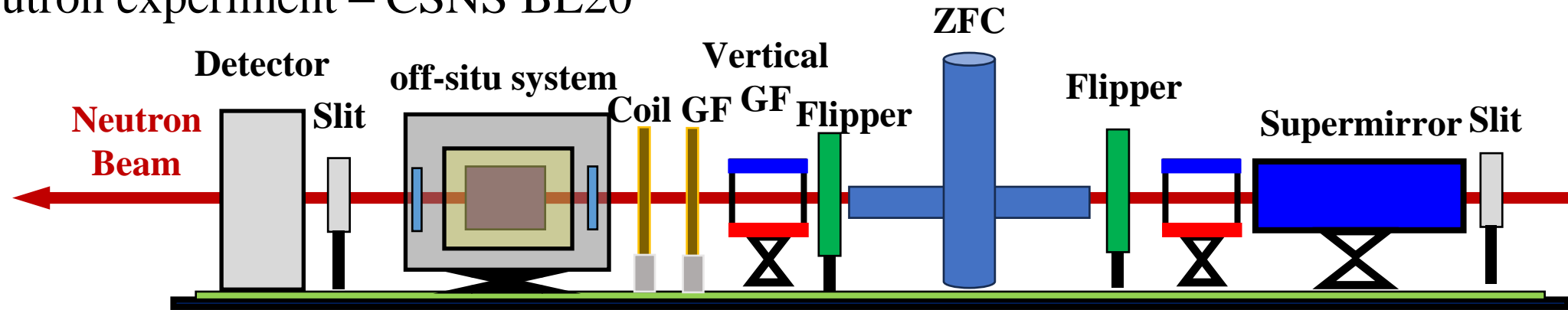
Device photo



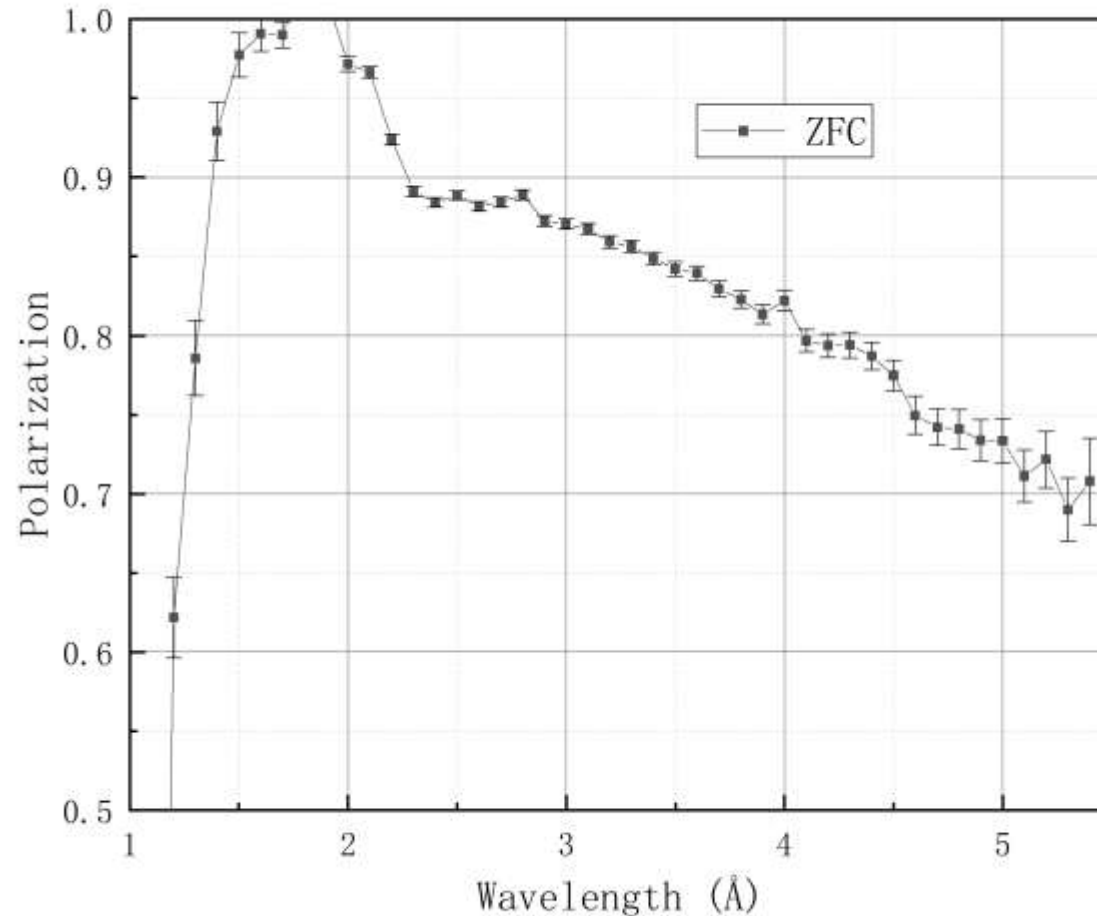
- Scattering angle coverage: $-10^{\circ} \sim 120^{\circ}$
- Stepless adjustable
- Center magnetic field ≤ 0.01 G (Geomagnetic field)

Zero-field chamber development

Neutron experiment – CSNS BL20



Experiment result

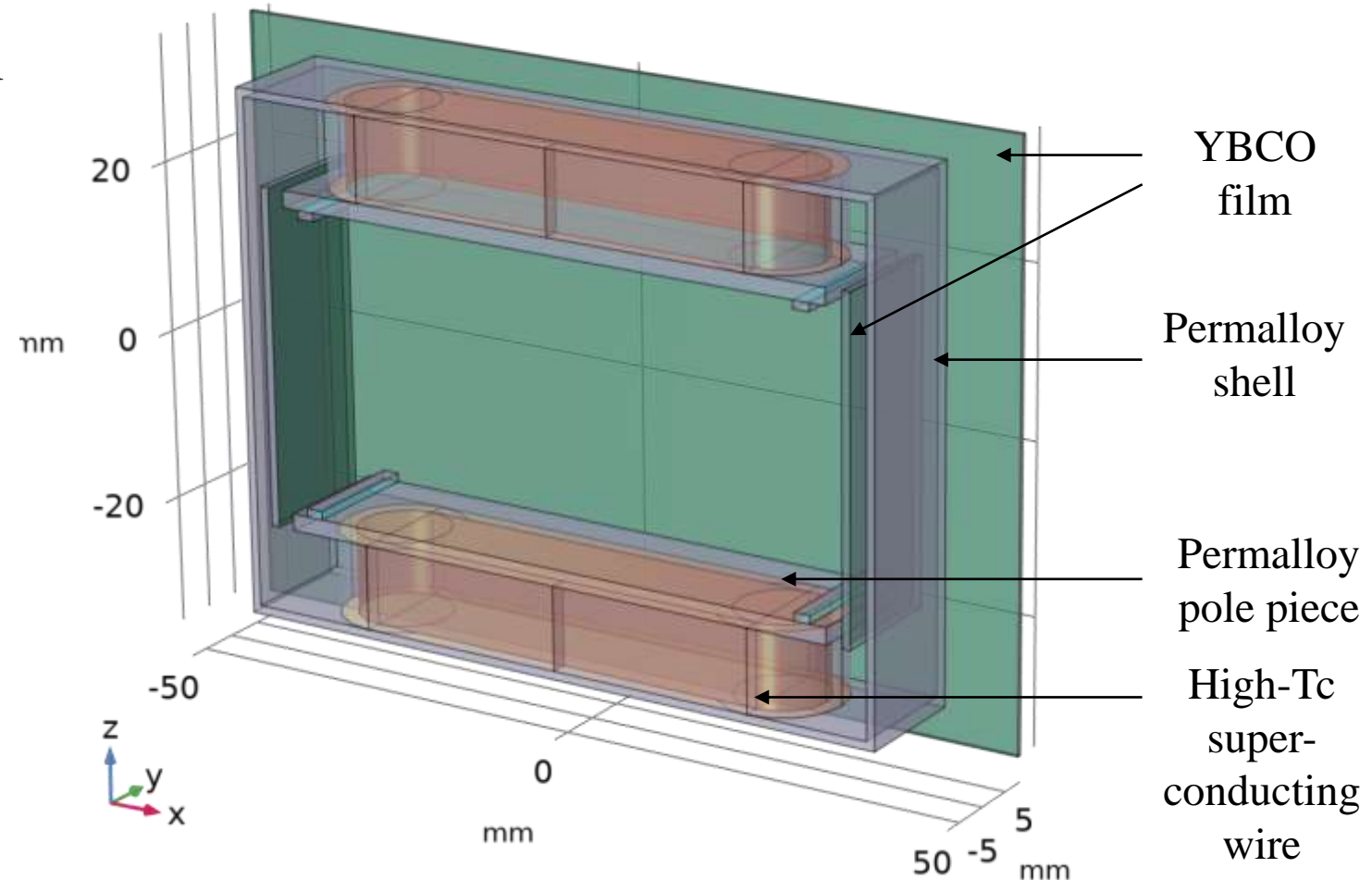


- Shows restrictive shielding effect
- Unexpected polarization loss at longer wavelength
- Depolarization may come from the un-optimized distance between YBCO films and the end of ZFC.

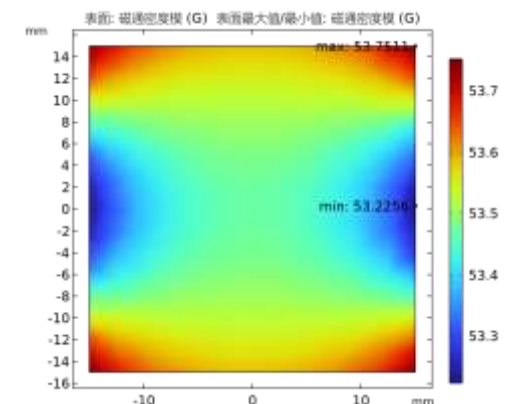
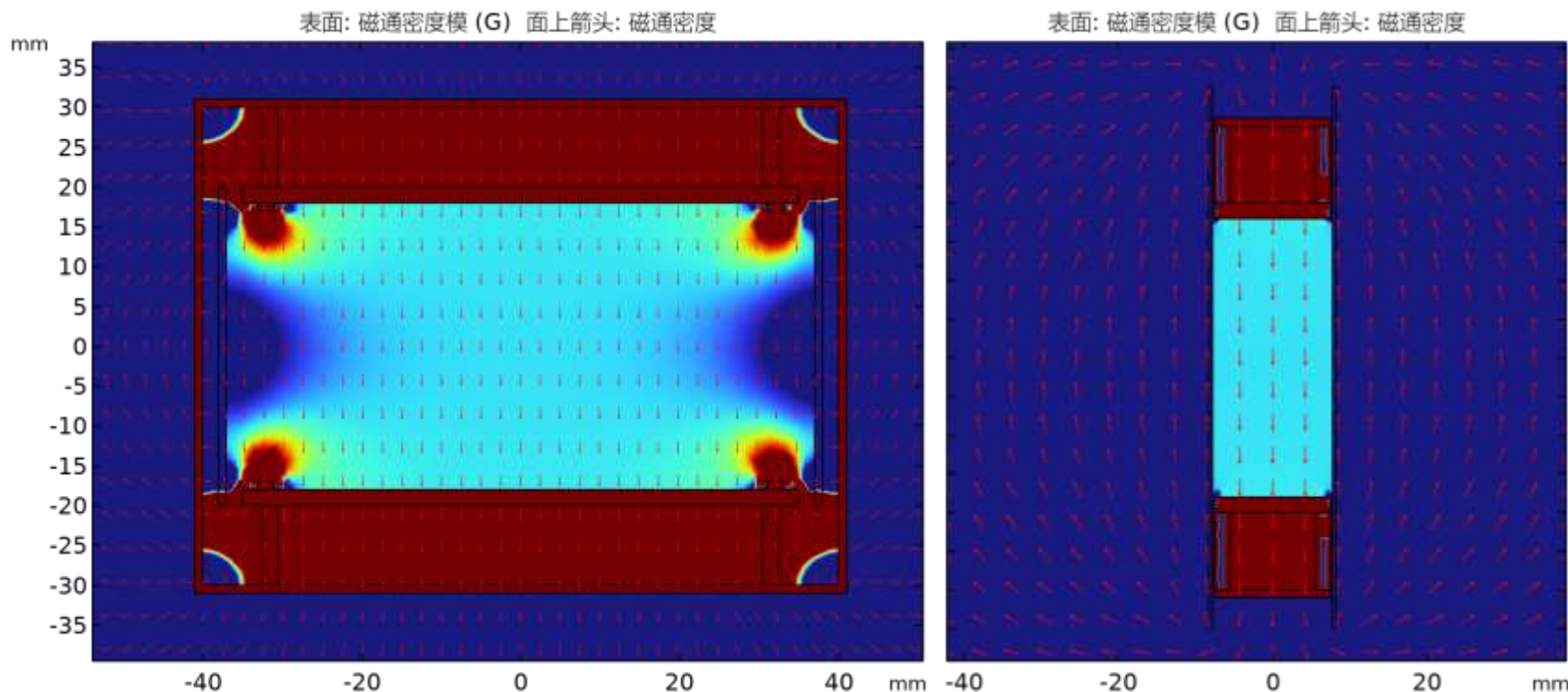
Precession field design

FEM simulation

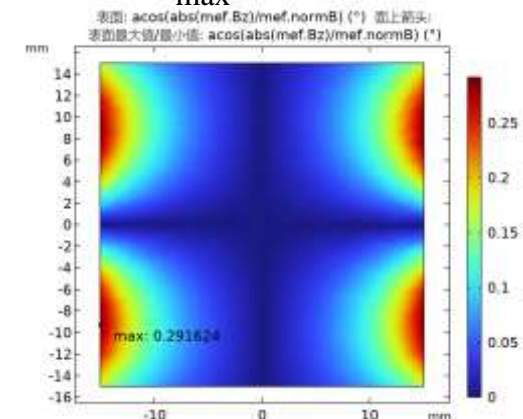
- YBCO films with permalloy shell to restrict the field
- YBCO pieces and permalloy pole pieces for field uniformity
- High-Tc superconducting wire to enough precession field without heat load



FEM simulation



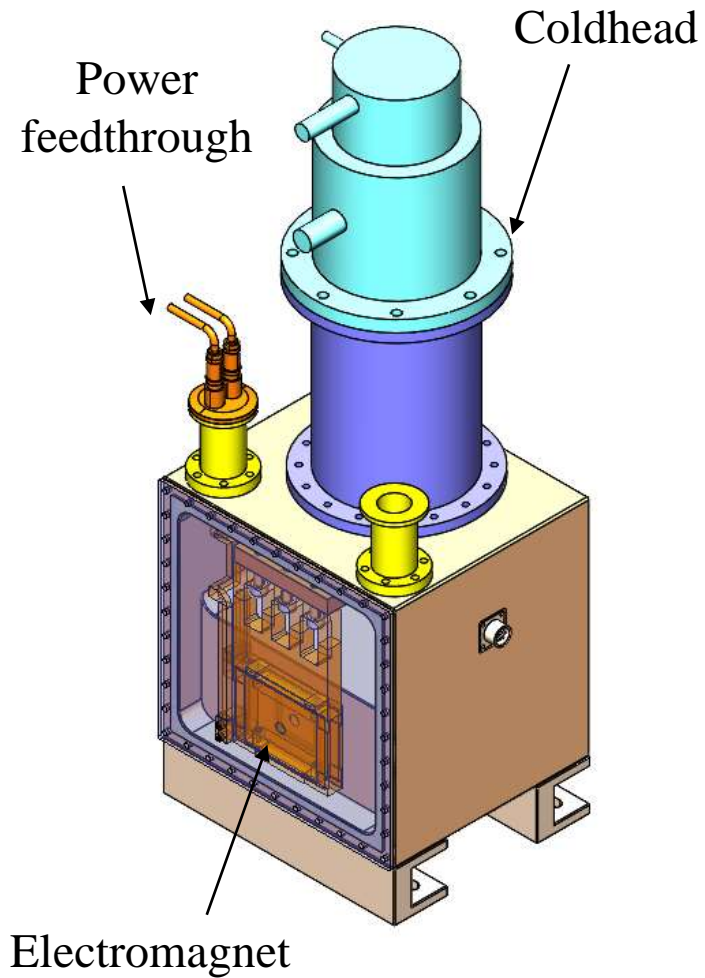
$$\Delta B_{\max} = 0.523\text{G}$$



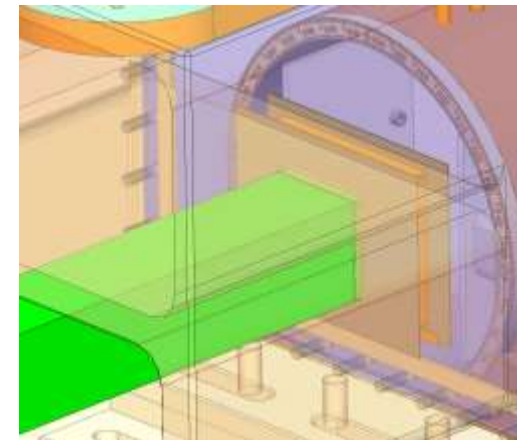
$$\theta_{\max} = 0.2916^\circ$$

- Center magnetic field 53.5G \times 15cm @20A current
- Magnetic field highly homogeneous
- Maximum deviation of precession angle is about 2° (30mm \times 30mm)

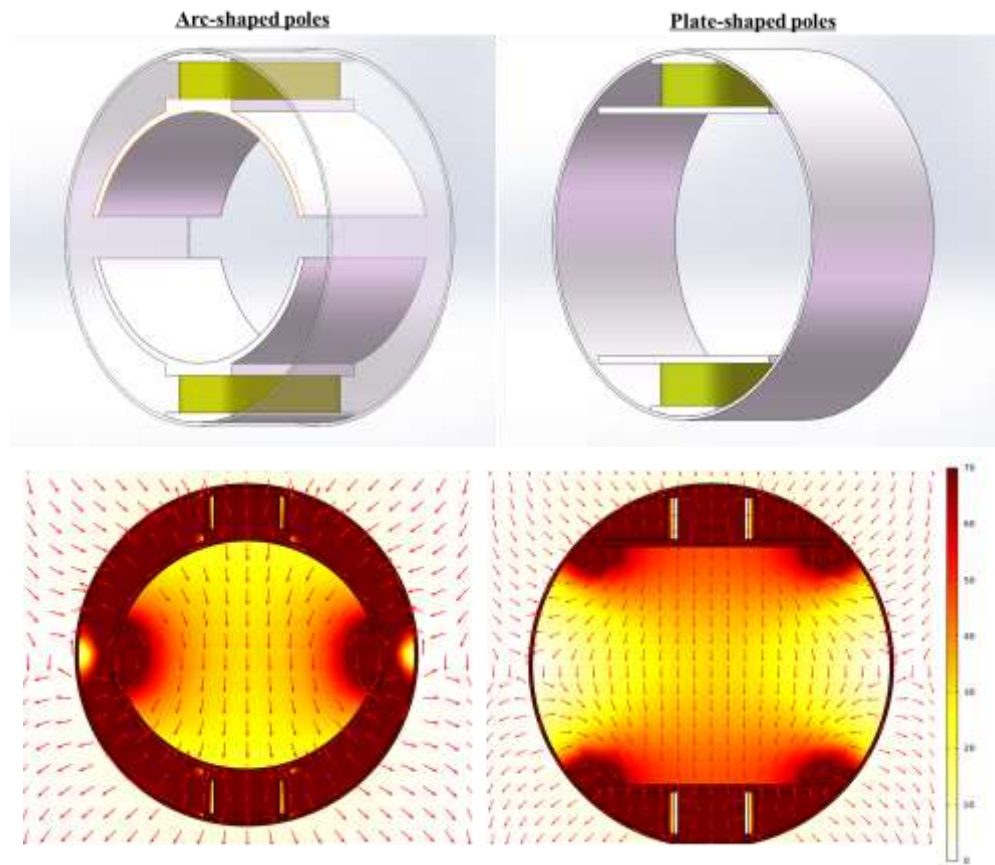
Vacuum chamber design



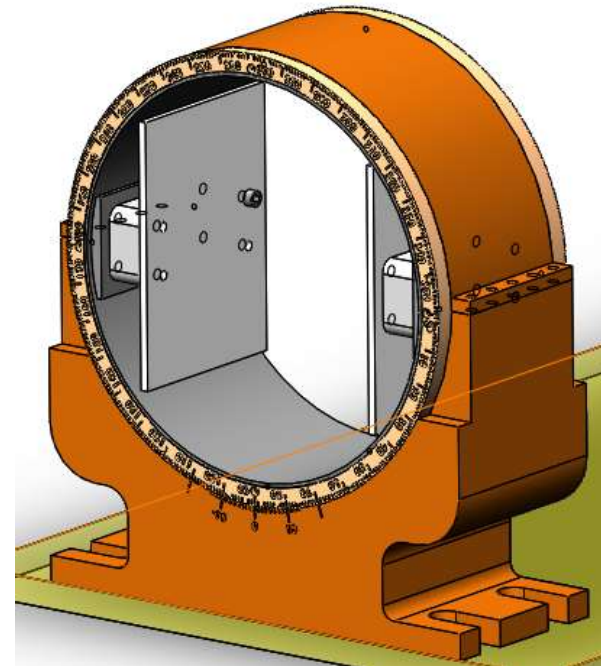
- Prototype machining is finished
- Ongoing vacuum test and cooling test
- Compact structure shortened the distance to the end of ZFC



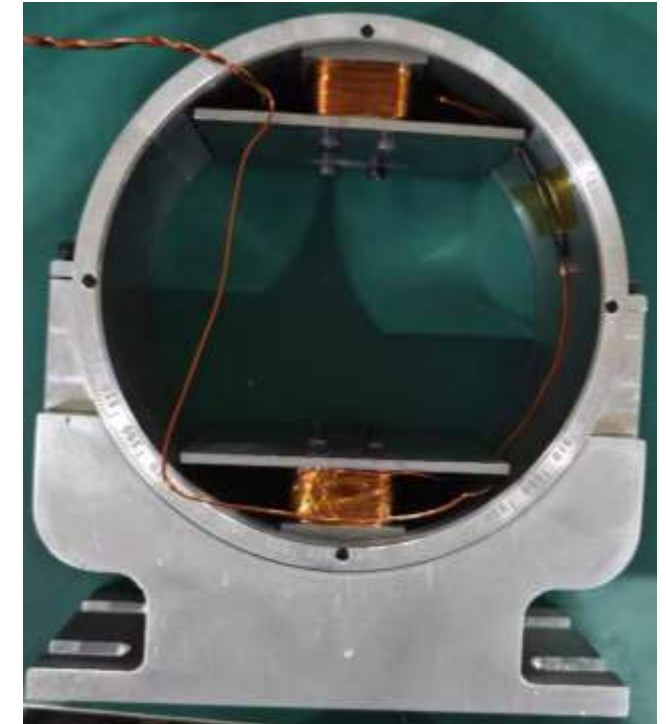
Nutator design



FEM simulation result



Structure design



Device picture

- Plate-shape pole pieces for directional uniformity
- Complete 360° rotatable guide field
- $40\text{ cm} \times 40\text{ cm}$ directional uniform field area

Summary & Outlook

- Compact design of the superconducting film
- Permalloy based ZFC covered -10° $\sim 120^{\circ}$ scattering angle
- YBCO films & permalloy shielding precession field
- Optimized vacuum chamber to shorten the distance to the end of ZFC

-
- Whole set of devices test in early next year
 - Spin flipper optimization for smaller vacuum chamber
 - Development on TOF polarization manipulation apply to SNP.

Thank you!