Polarized ^{3}He Target

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Outline

- Introduction
- Two optical pumping techniques and polarimetry methods
  - Spin exchange optical pumping (SEOP)
  - Metastability exchange optical pumping (MEOP)
- Polarized ^{3}He in high magnetic fields using MEOP
- Summary

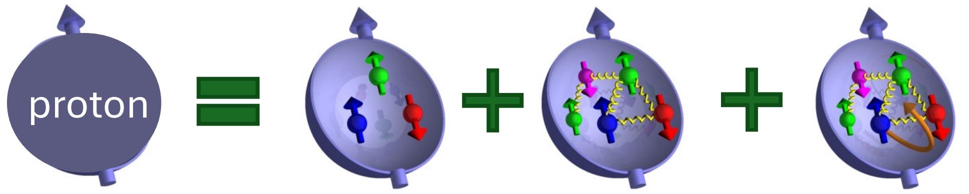
The Spin of the Nucleon Remains Puzzling

- Proton spin crisis since the EMC experiment in 1987
- One of the major tasks of hadron physics studies is to understand the nucleon spin structures

Leading twist TMDs

Nucleon Polarization \ Quark Polarization	U	L	T
U	f_1 unpolarized		$h_1^\perp$ Boer-Mulders
L		g_{1L} helicity	$h_{1L}^\perp$ longi-transversity (worm-gear)
T	$f_{1T}^\perp$ Sivers	g_{1T} trans-helicity (worm-gear)	h_1 transversity $h_{1T}^\perp$ pretzelosity

Spin decomposition



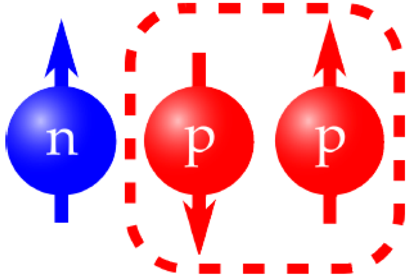
$$J = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$

$$\Delta\Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s \sim 0.3$$

- Requires polarized nucleon targets
  - Polarized proton: H, NH_3, proton beam
  - Polarized neutron: D, ^{3}He ...

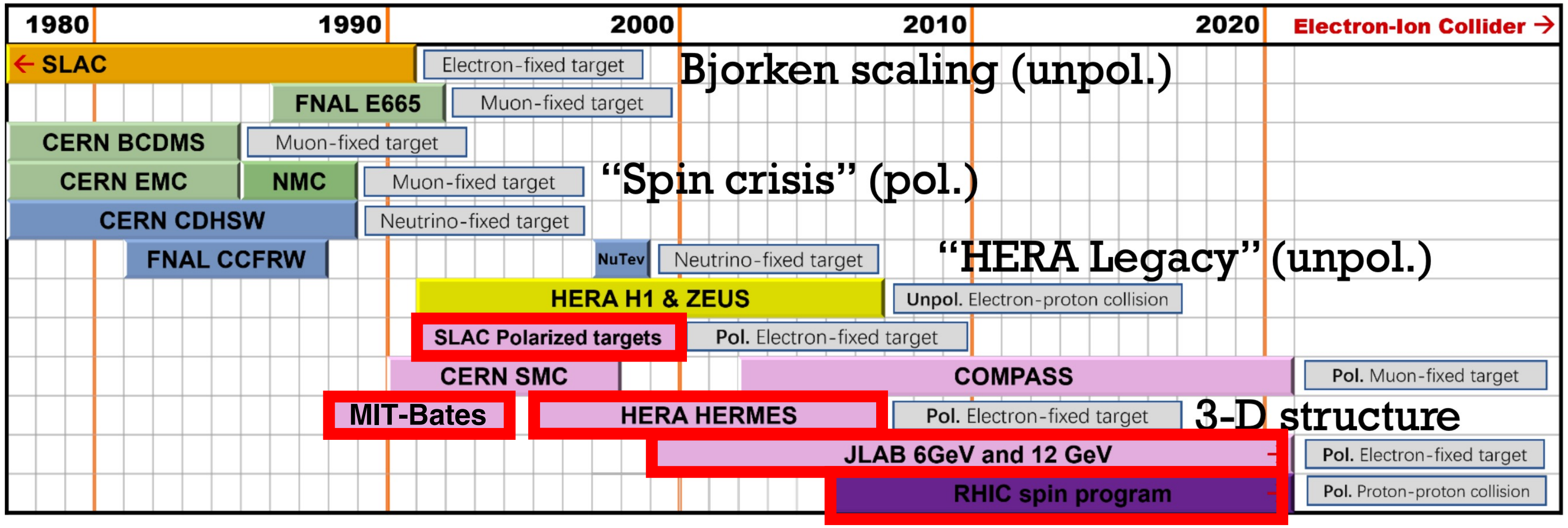
Polarized ^{3}He: Effective Polarized Neutron

- ^{3}He nucleus: *S* state ~90%
  - 2 proton spins anti-parallel
  - nucleus spin carried by the neutron



State	Probability
S	88.6%
S'	1.5%
D	8.4%

- Polarized ^{3}He targets for lepton scattering experiments



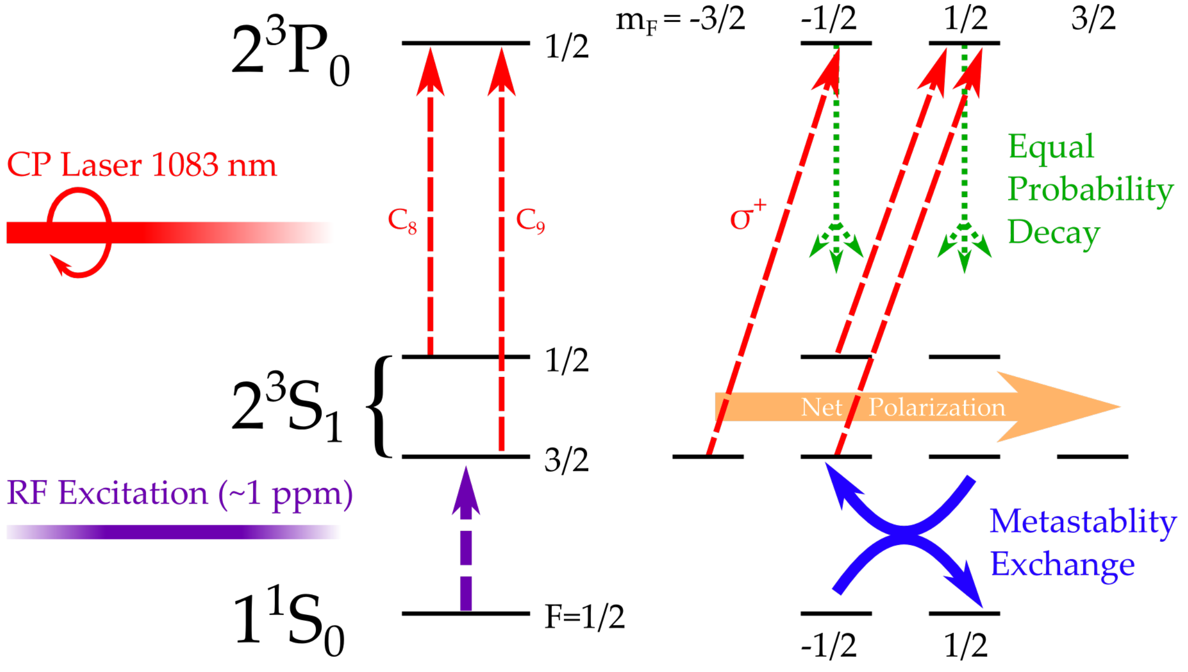
Two **optical pumping** techniques to polarize ^{3}He

- **Metastability exchange**
  - MIT-Bates
  - HERMES
  - MAMI
  - (JLab)
  - (RHIC)
- **Spin exchange**
  - SLAC
  - JLab
  - TUNL

Metastability Exchange Optical Pumping (MEOP)

- Optical pumping of metastable-state (2^3S_1) ^3He
- Spin transferred to ground-state ^3He nuclei via metastability exchange collision and hyperfine coupling
- Room temperature
- Pro: high pumping rate
- Con: limited pressure range (~1 mbar)

Colegrove, Schearer, Walters, PRL 132, 2561 (1963)

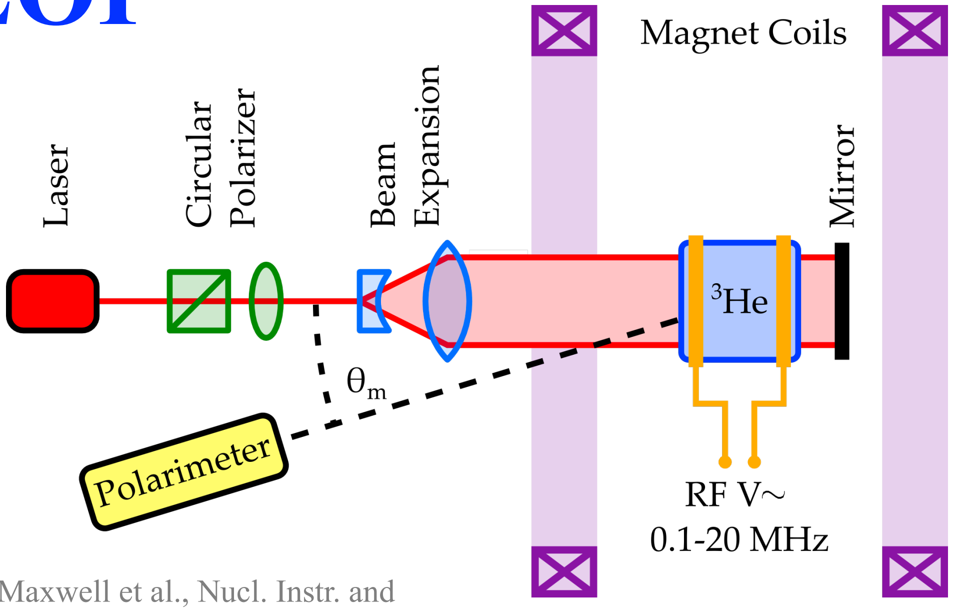


Applications:

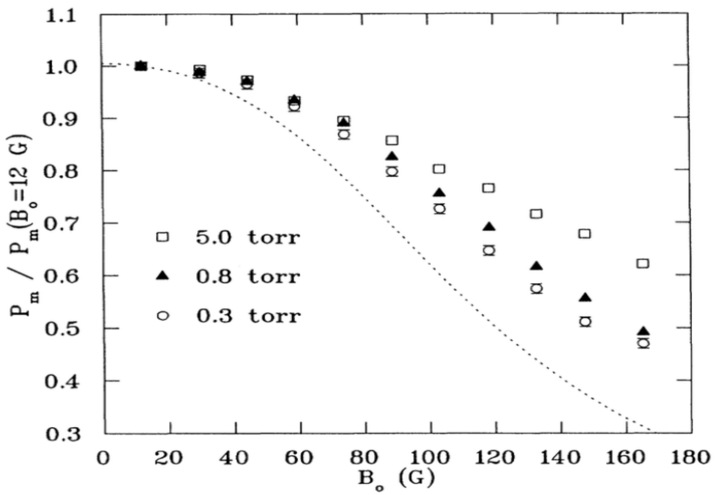
✓ **MIT-Bates** (external target, cryogenic target cell)
✓ **HERMES** (internal target, cryogenic storage cell)
✓ **MAMI** (external target, piston compression)
❑ **JLab CLAS12** (external target in high field, cryogenic, under development)
❑ **RHIC EIC** (polarized ion source in high field, under development)

Polarimetry Method for MEOP

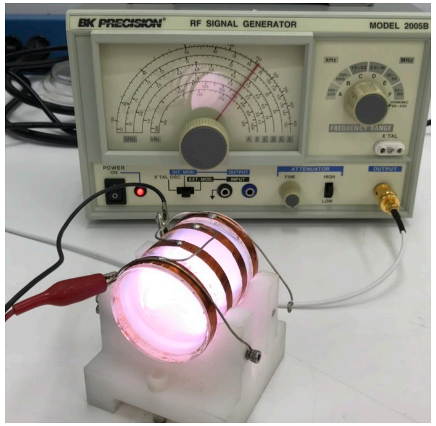
- Measure the degree of circular polarization of the 668 nm discharge light emitted by the metastable-state ^{3}He atoms
- Obtain the electron polarization *P*
- Nuclear polarization P_n determined by applying NMR calibration
- Only work well in low magnetic field



J.D. Maxwell et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A **764,** 215 (2014)



W. Lorenzon et al., Phys. Rev. A 47 (1993) 468-479



Polarized ^{3}He for MIT-Bates 88-02 Experiment

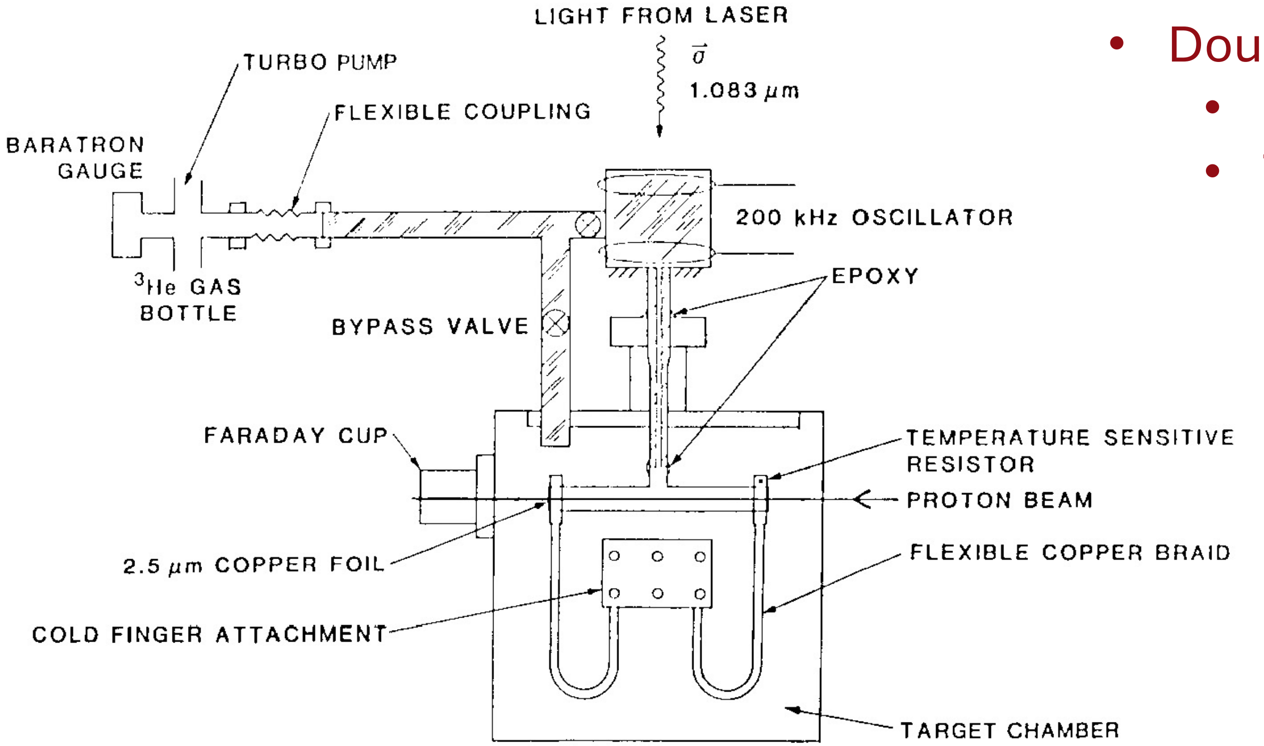
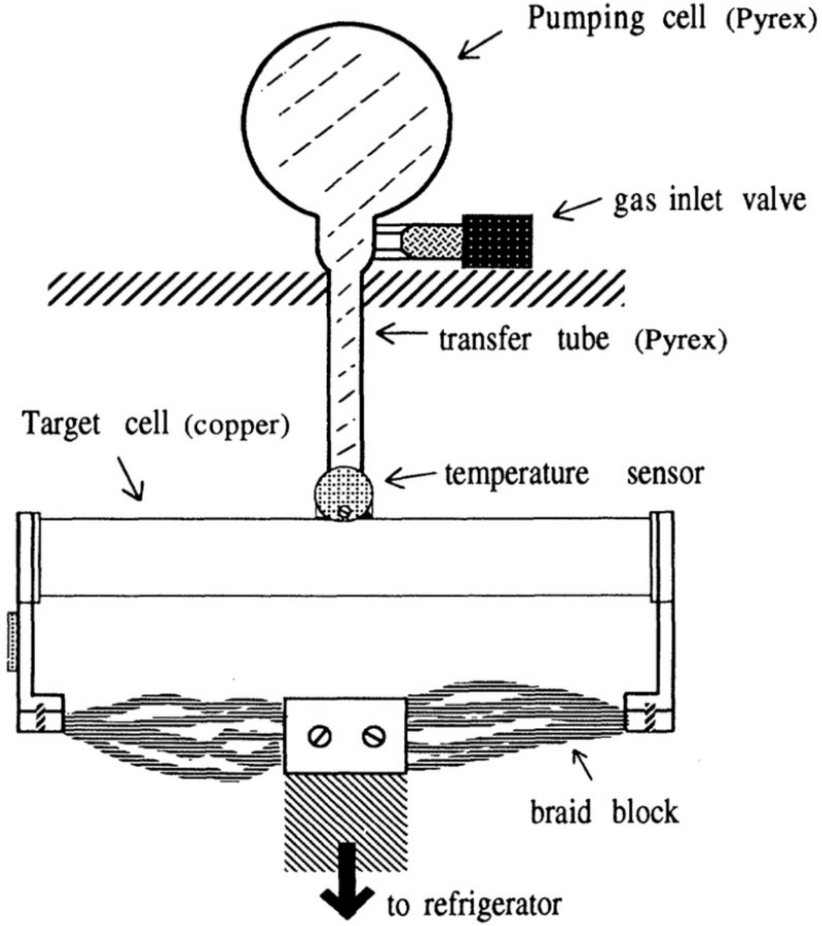


Fig. 3. The target apparatus of the double cell prototype.

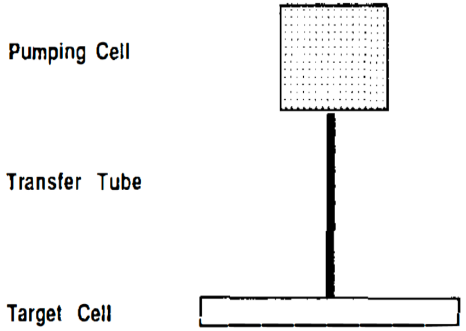
- Double-cell design
  - Pumping cell: room temperature, 2 mbar
  - Target cell: 17 K, 2 mbar

R.G. Milner et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A **274,** 56 (1989)

Polarized ^{3}He for MIT-Bates 88-02 Experiment



- Double-cell design
  - Pumping cell: room temperature, 2 mbar
  - Target cell: 17 K, 2 mbar
- Polarimetry of ^{3}He
  - Polarization measured from pumping cell
  - Well inferred for target cell



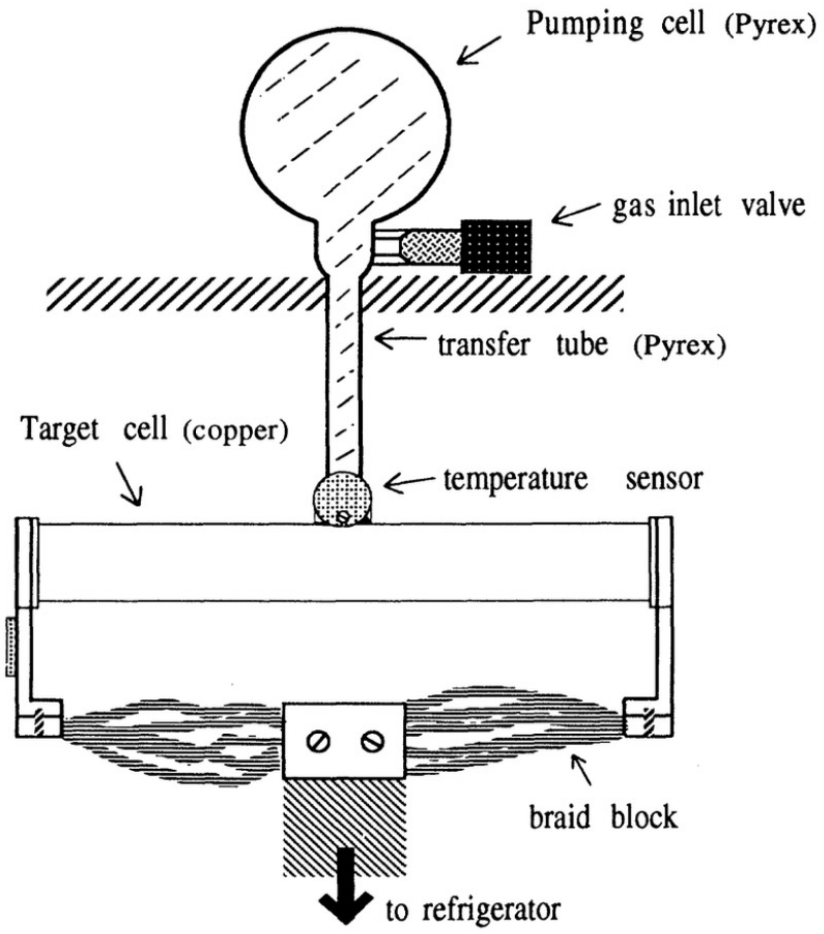
$$\frac{dP_p(t)}{dt} = -\frac{P_p(t)}{\tau_p} + \frac{P_t(t) - P_p(t)}{t_p}$$

$$\frac{dP_t(t)}{dt} = -\frac{P_t(t)}{\tau_t} + \frac{P_p(t) - P_t(t)}{t_t}$$

$$P_p(t) = a_s e^{-t/\tau_s} + a_l e^{-t/\tau_l}$$

C.E. Jones et al., Phys. Rev. C 47 (1993) 110–130

Polarized ^{3}He for MIT-Bates 88-02 Experiment



- Double-cell design
  - Pumping cell: room temperature, 2 mbar
  - Target cell: 17 K, 2 mbar
- Polarimetry of ^{3}He
  - Polarization measured from pumping cell
  - Well inferred for target cell
- Target performance:
  - Up to ~40% in-beam polarization
  - 10^2 to 1×10^3 seconds relaxation time

C.E. Jones et al., Phys. Rev. C 47 (1993) 110–130

Spin Exchange Optical Pumping (SEOP)

- Optically pump alkali-metal atoms in ^{3}He gas mixture
- Spin exchange between alkali electrons and ^{3}He nuclei
- Need oven (~475 K)
- Pro: large pressure range (1 to 13 bar)
- Con: low pumping rate

Application:

✓ **MIT-Bates**

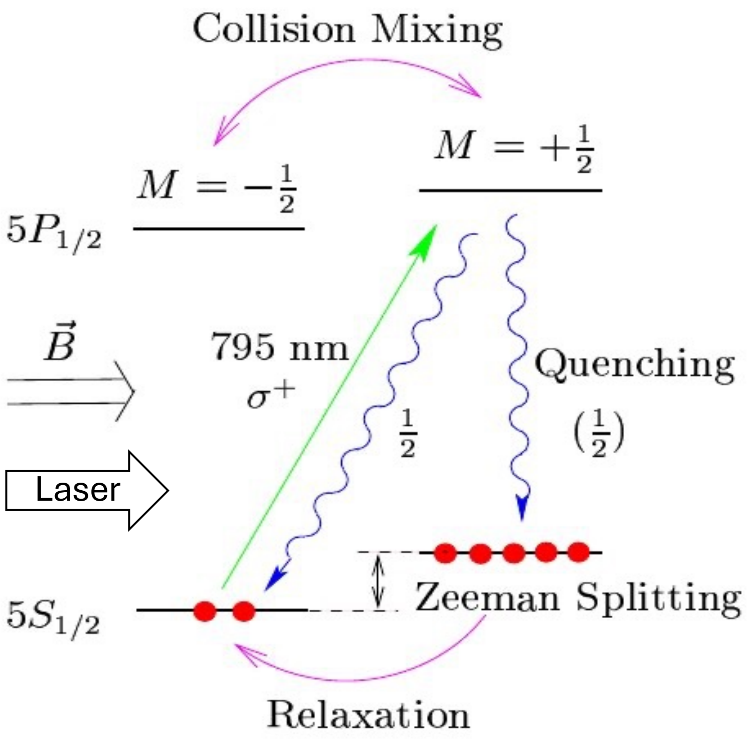
✓ **TRIUMF**

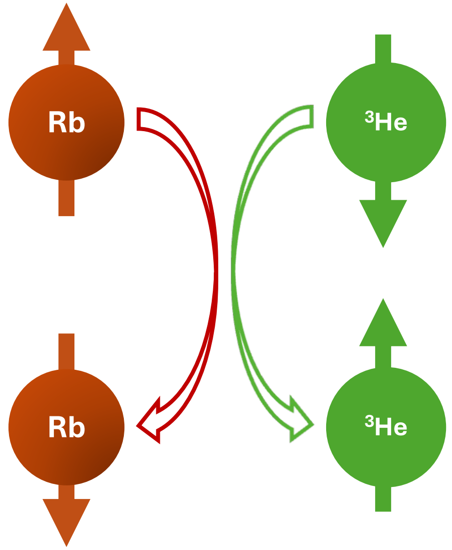
✓ **SLAC**

✓ **TUNL**

✓ **JLab Hall A/C**
  - 13 experiments for 6 GeV
  - 7 experiments approved for 12 GeV

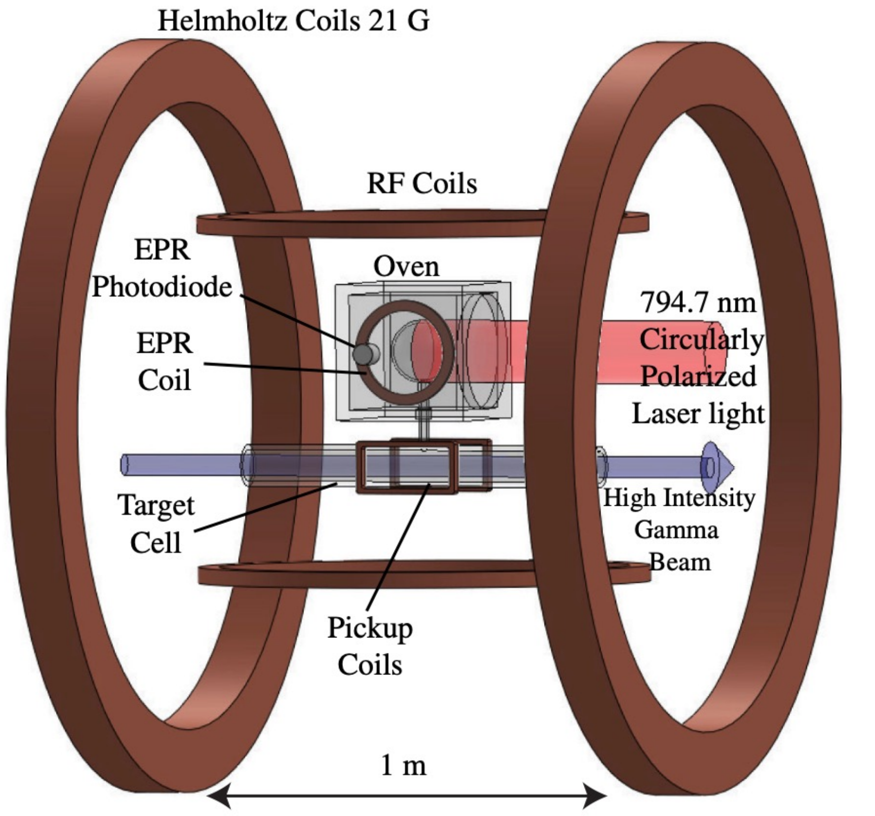
Bouchiat, Carver, and Varnum, PRL 5, 373 (1960)





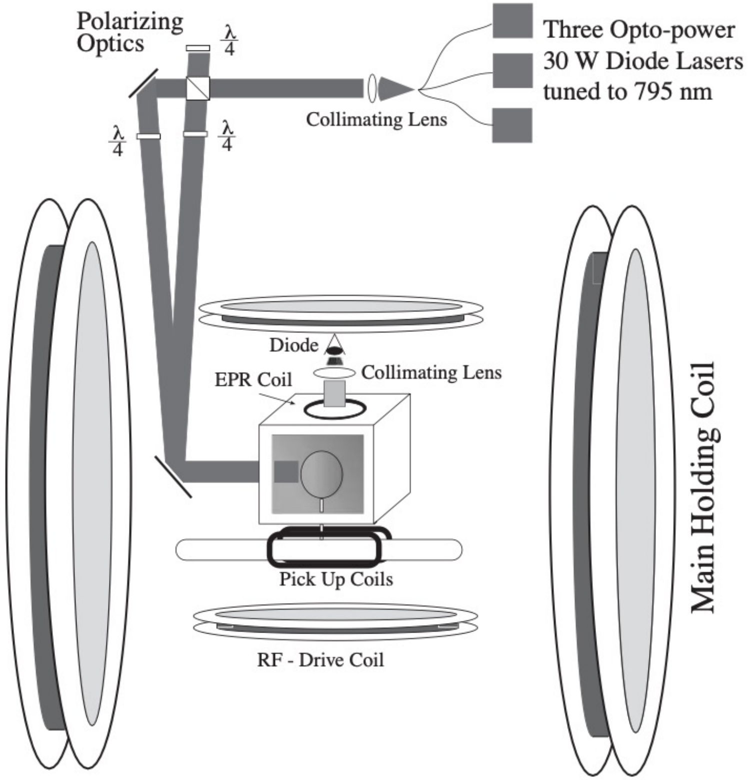
Polarimetry Methods for SEOP

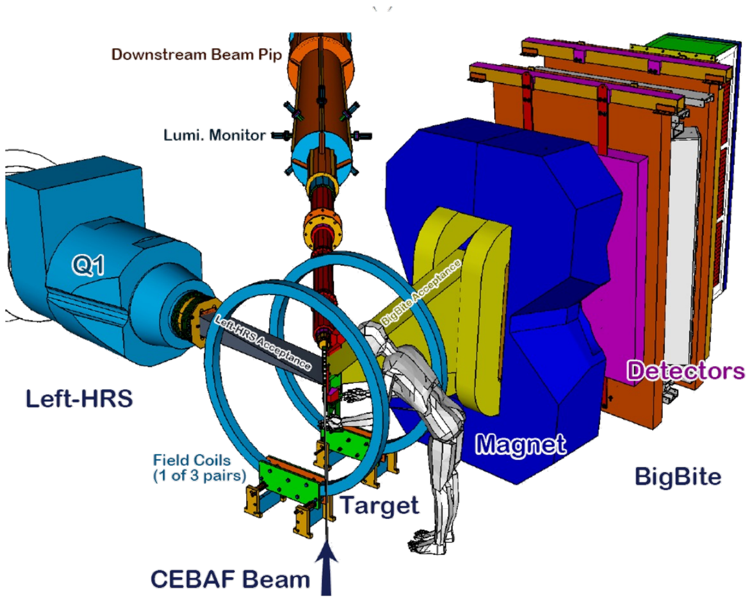
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
  - ➢Adiabatic fast passage
    - transverse RF signal with swept frequency
    - ^{3}He spin flipped at Larmar frequency
    - pick up the spin precessing signal
  - ➢Free induction decay
    - transverse RF pulse at Larmar frequency
    - ^{3}He spin tilted by a small angle
    - measure the transverse relaxation time of FID
- Electron Paramagnetic Resonance

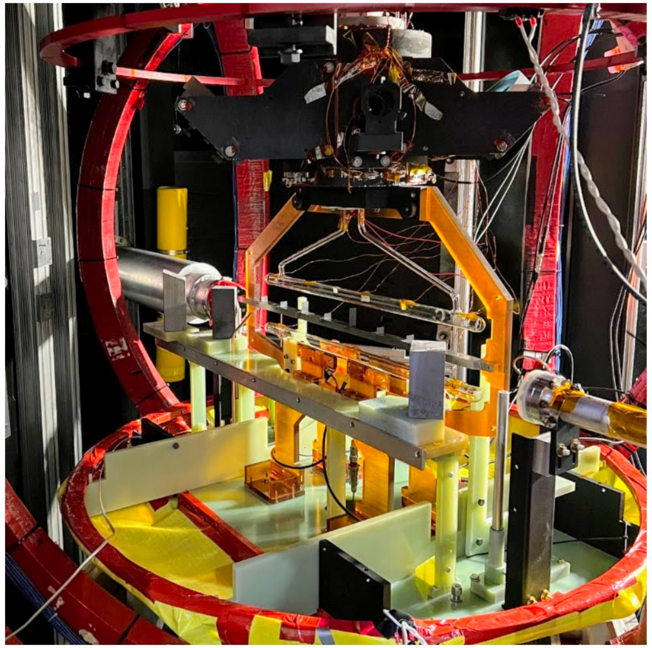


T.R. Gentile *et al.*, Rev. Modern Phys. **89**, 045004 (2017)

Polarized ^{3}He Targets at JLab Hall A

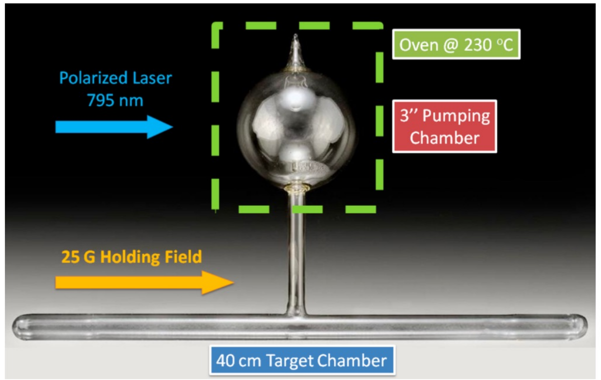


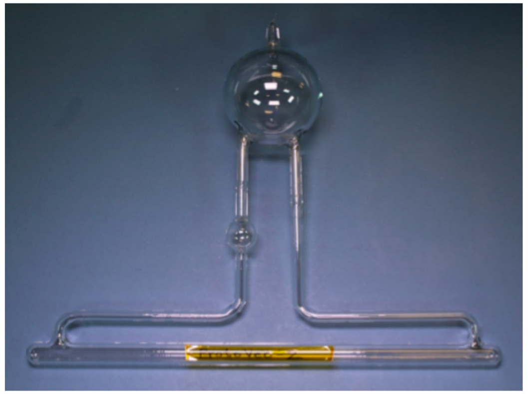




^{3}He nuclear polarization: 40-50%

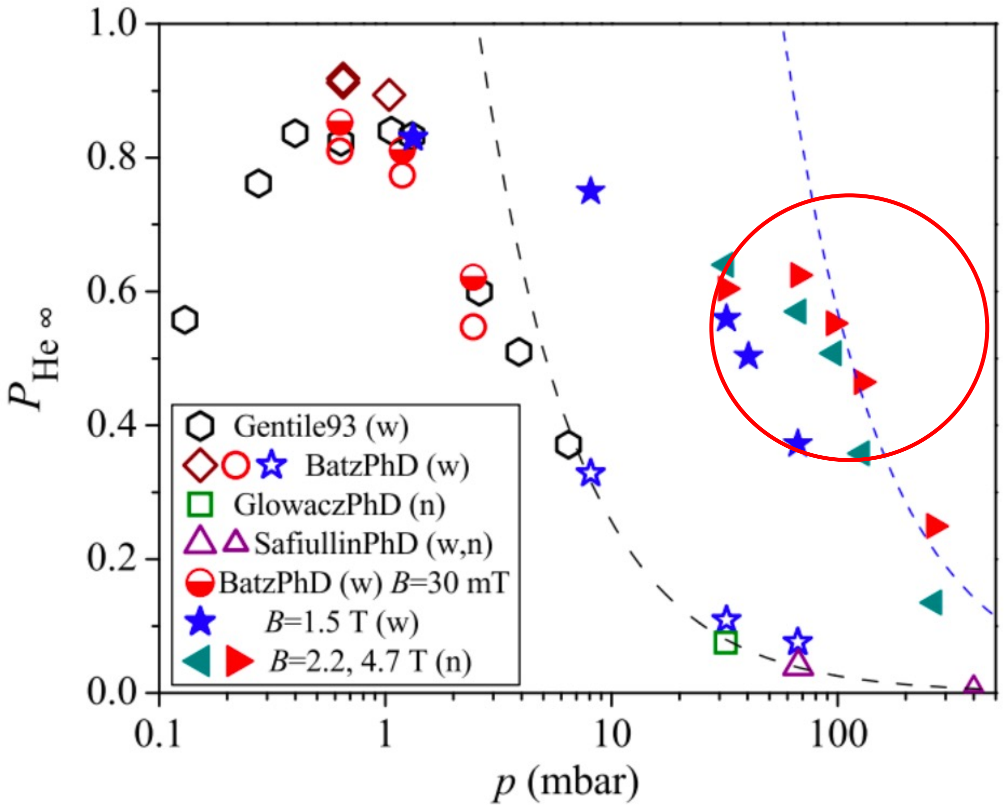
J. Alcorn et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 522, 294 (2004)





Path to Polarized ^{3}He in High Magnetic Field

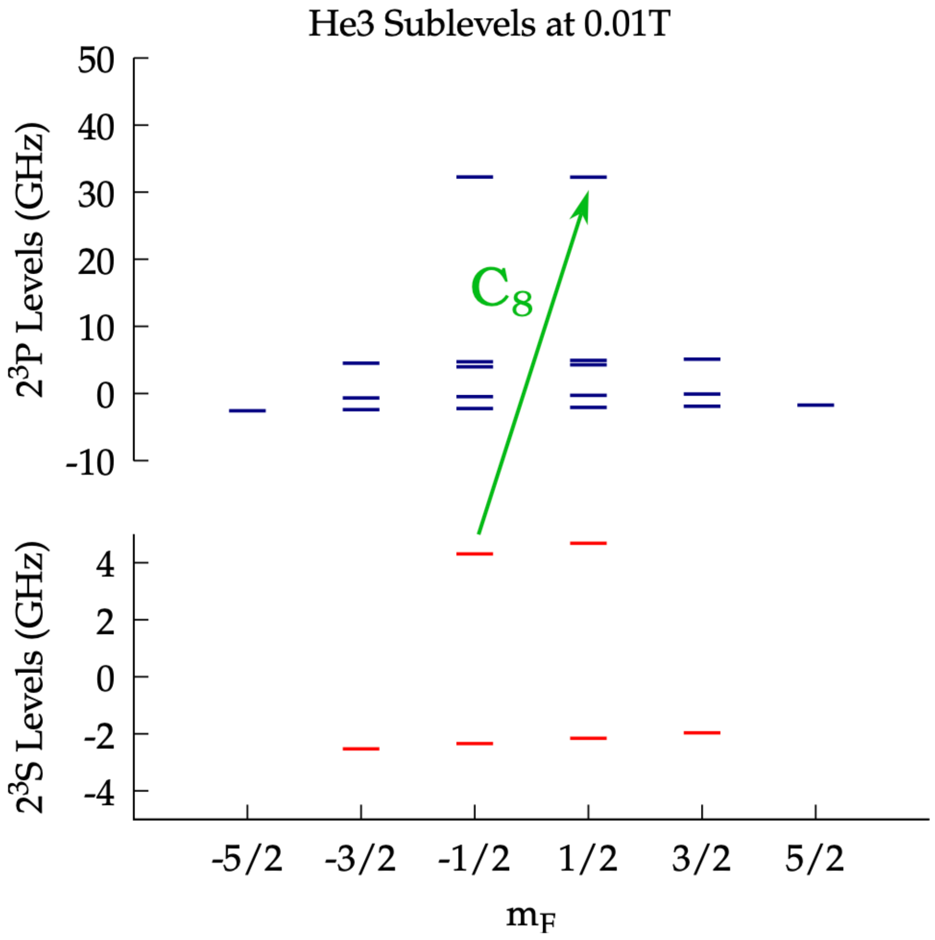
- Historically, ^{3}He could not be polarized in high field…
  - SEOP: increasing wall relaxation
  - MEOP: weak hyperfine coupling
- Until recent high-field MEOP development
  - Motivated by NMR medical imaging demand (Kastler Brossel Lab, Paris)
  - Found MEOP effective at higher pressures
  - Successfully produced nearly 60% polarization at 100 mbar and 4.7 T



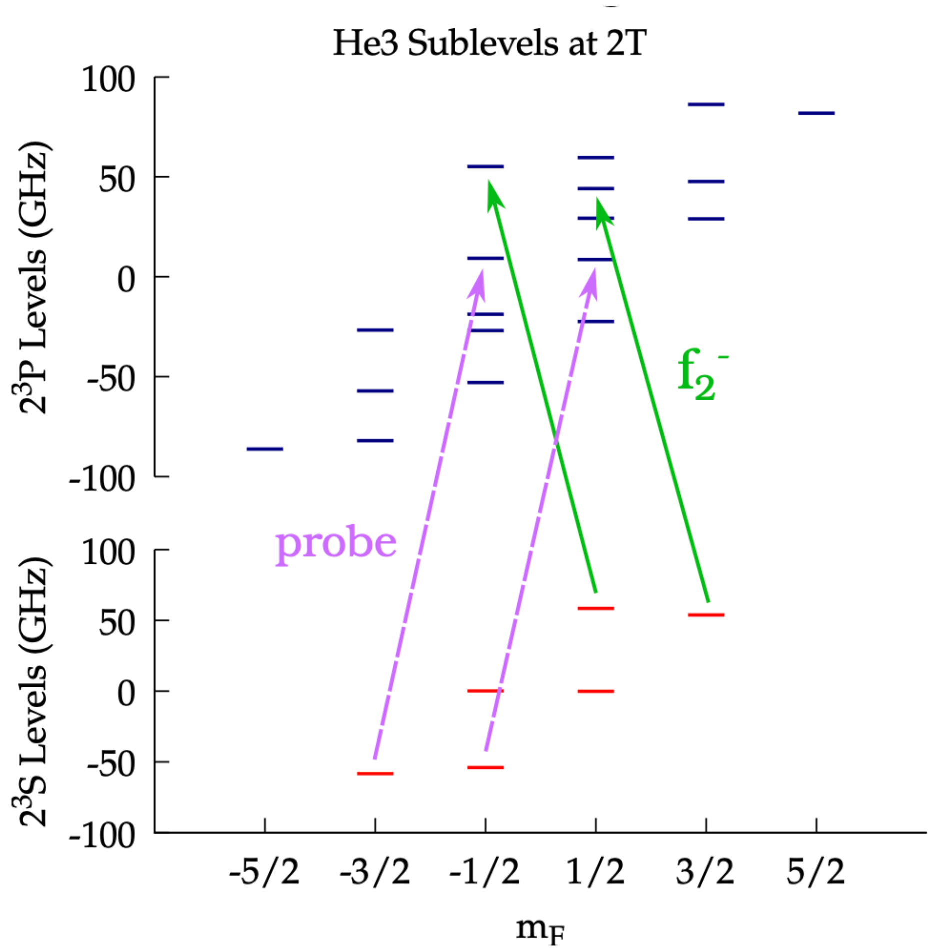
Nikiel-Osuchowska *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. D **67**, 200 (2013)
T.R. Gentile *et al.*, Rev. Modern Phys. **89**, 045004 (2017)

- Open symbols: low field (1 – 3 mT)
- Filled symbols: high field (1.5 – 4.7 T)

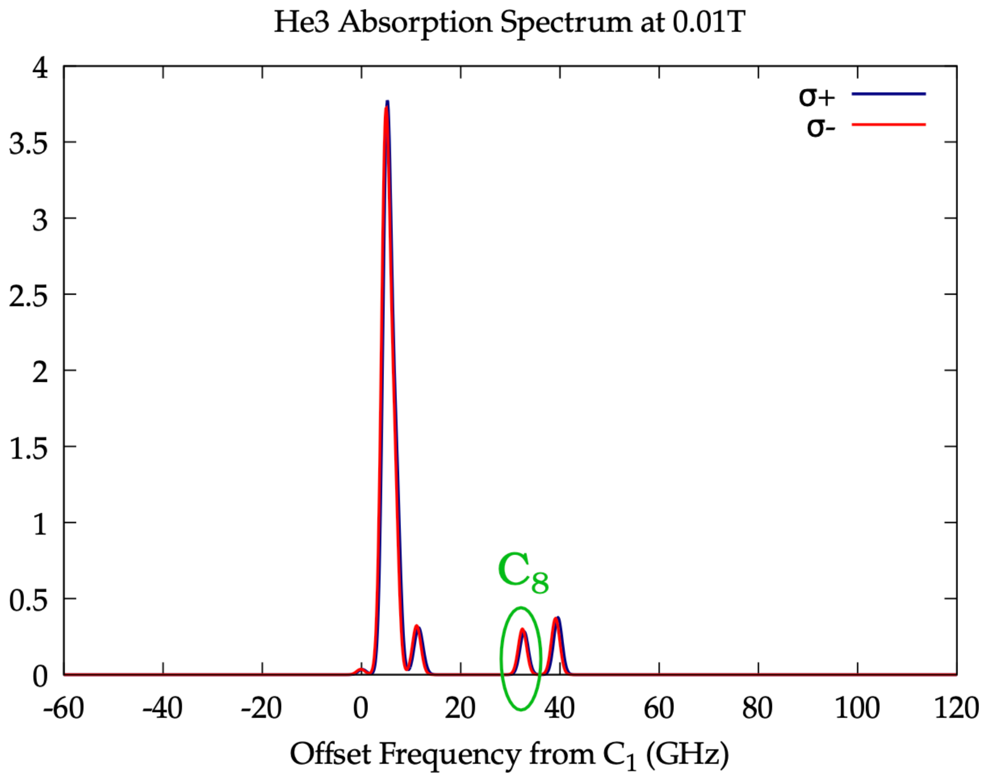
^{3}He Transitions at Low Field

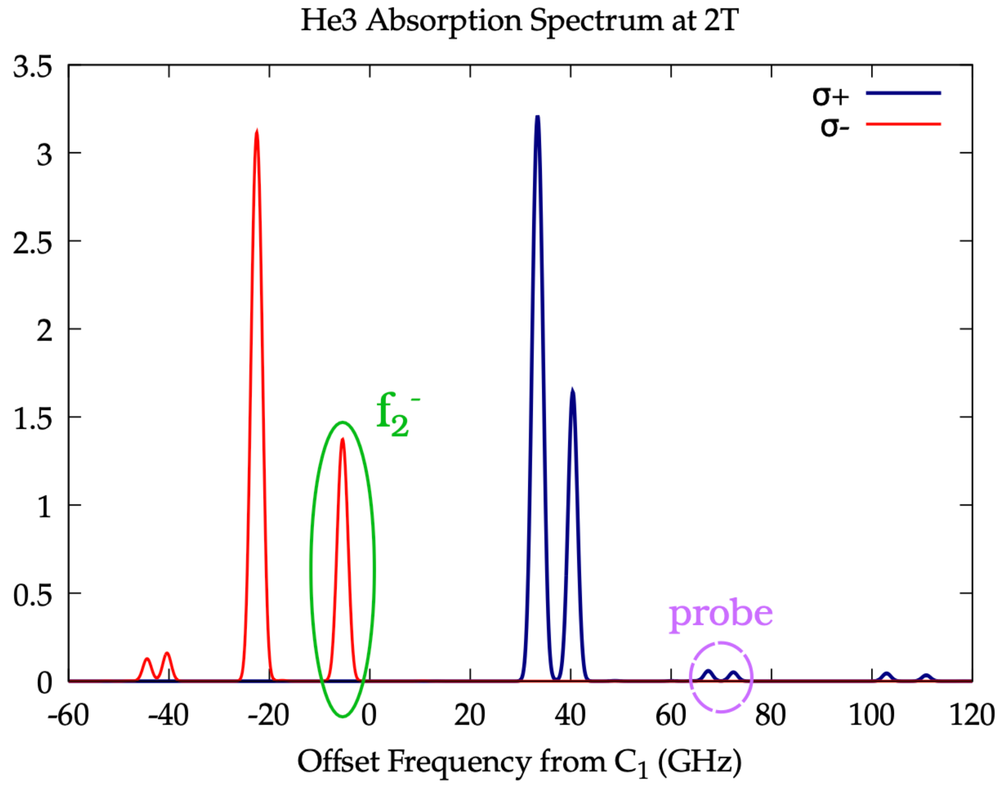


^{3}He Transitions at High Field



Figures based on Courtade (2002), Nikiel (2013), from calculation by Nacher.

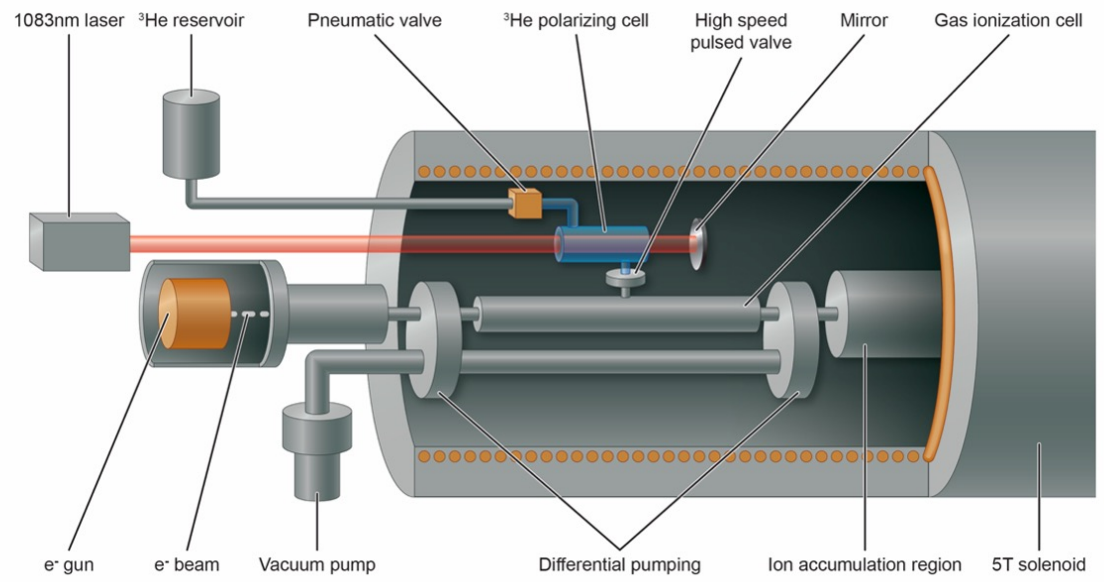


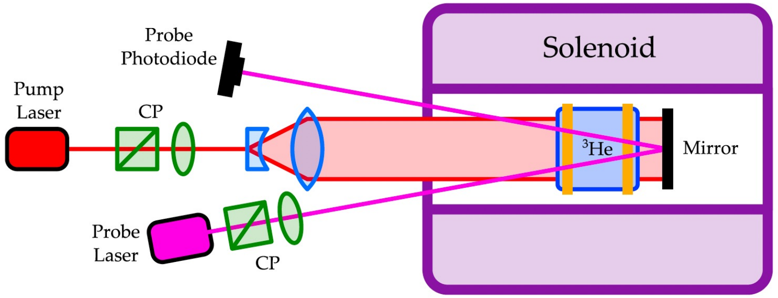


Figures based on Courtade (2002), Nikiel (2013), from calculation by Nacher.

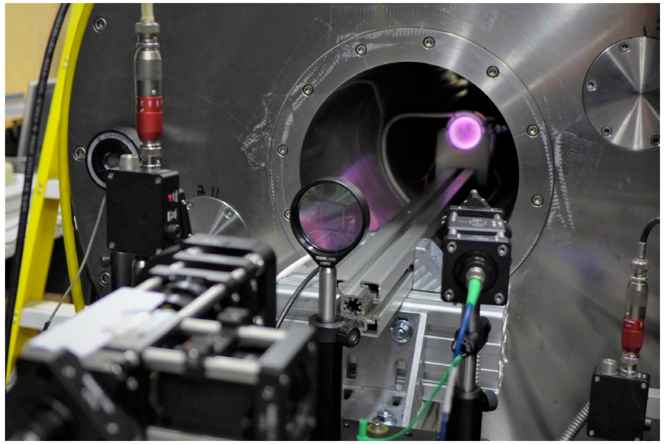
BNL-MIT Development of High Magnetic Field MEOP for the future EIC

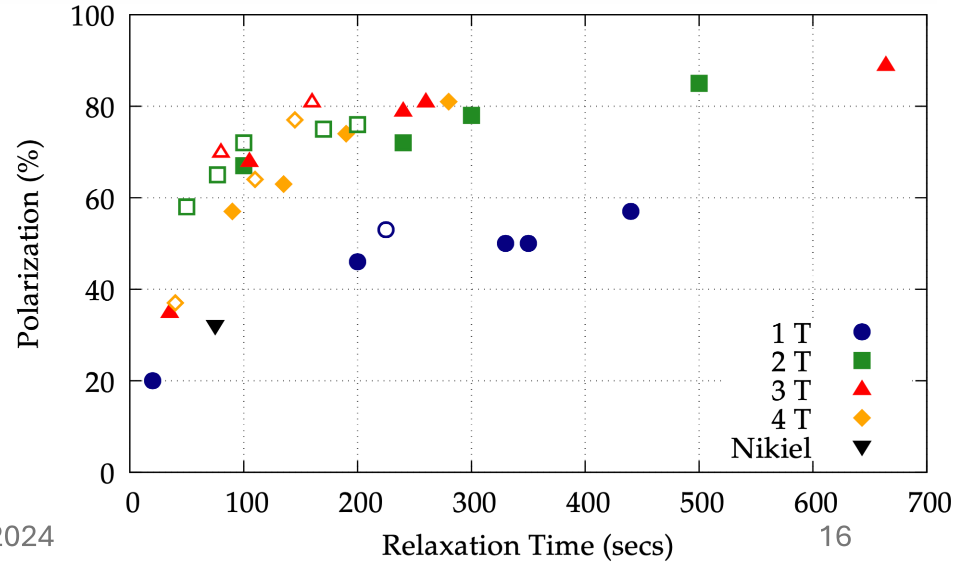
- Polarized ^{3}He ion source for the EIC at RHIC at Brookhaven National Lab
- Electron Beam Ion Source (EBIS) operates at 5 T
- MEOP within 5 T field, transfer into EBIS for ionization and extraction
- Motivated development of EBIS configuration which also benefits other ions



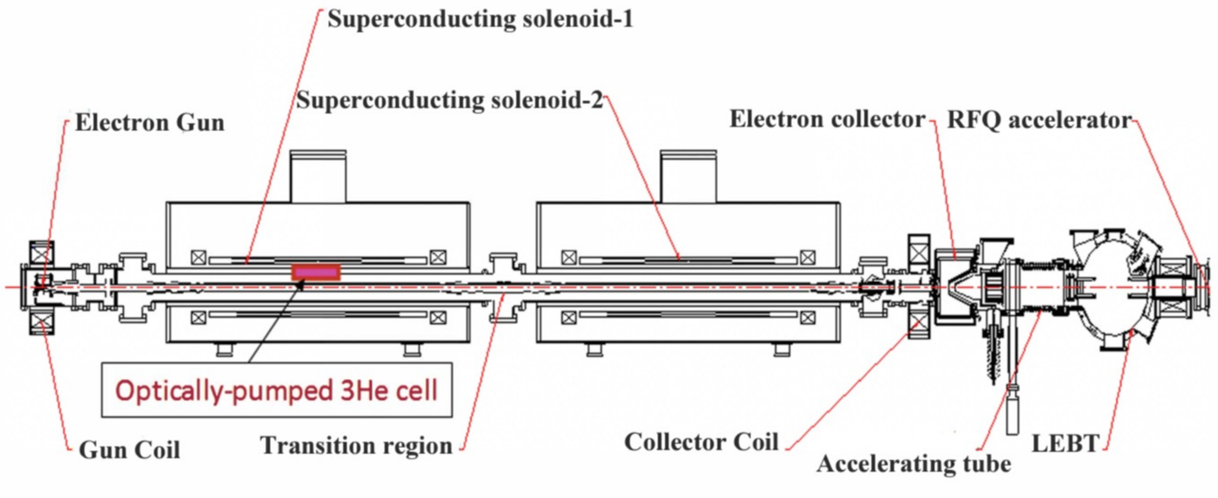


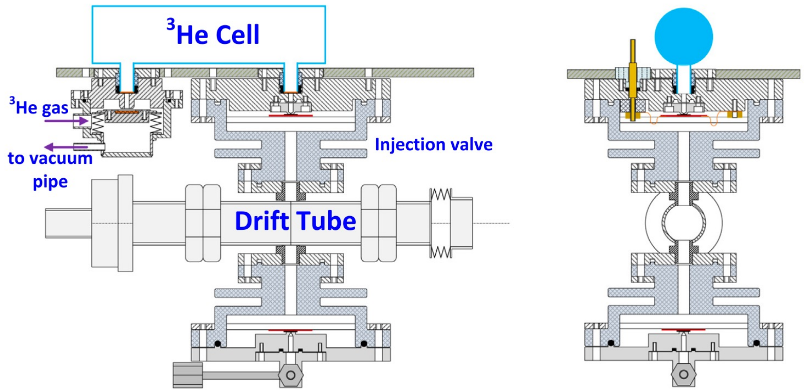
J.D. Maxwell et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 959, 161892 (2020)



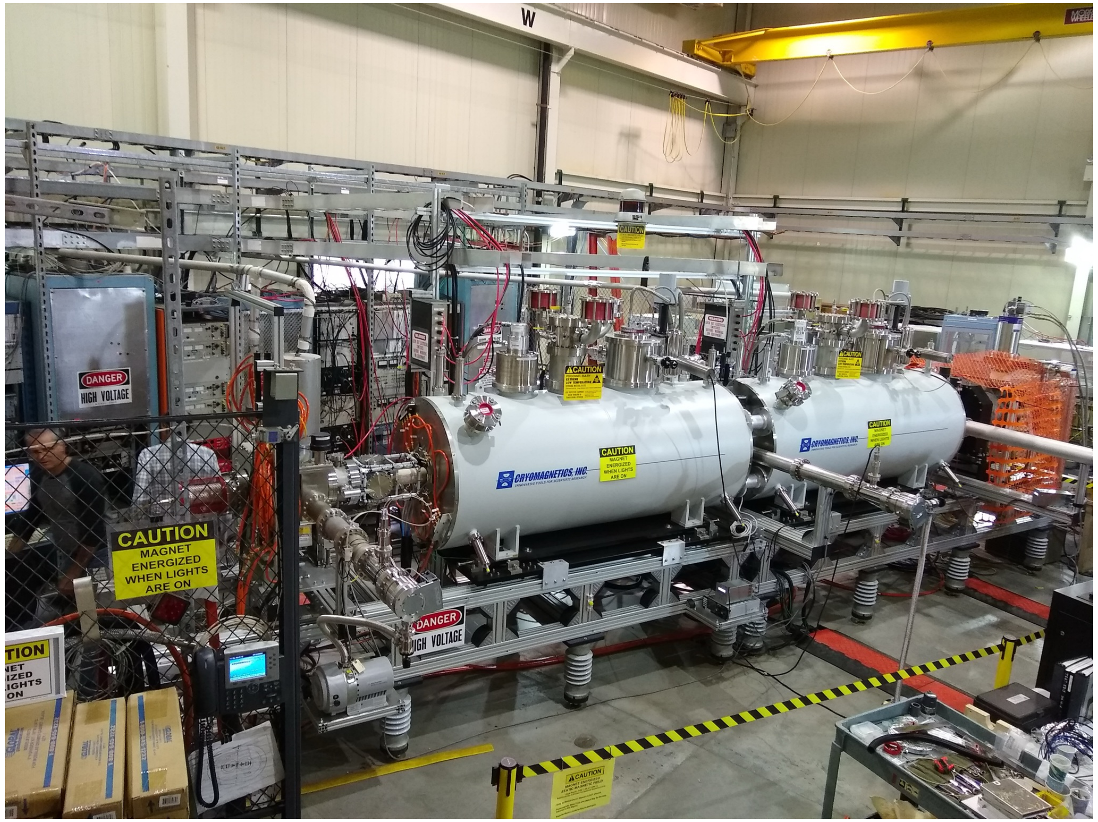


BNL-MIT Development of High Magnetic Field MEOP for the future EIC





A. Zelenski *et al.*, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 1055, 168494 (2023)



Extraction and measurement of ^{3}He nuclear polarization anticipated in 2025.

Courtesy of R. Milner

^{3}He-^{4}He Scattering Polarimeter at 6 MeV

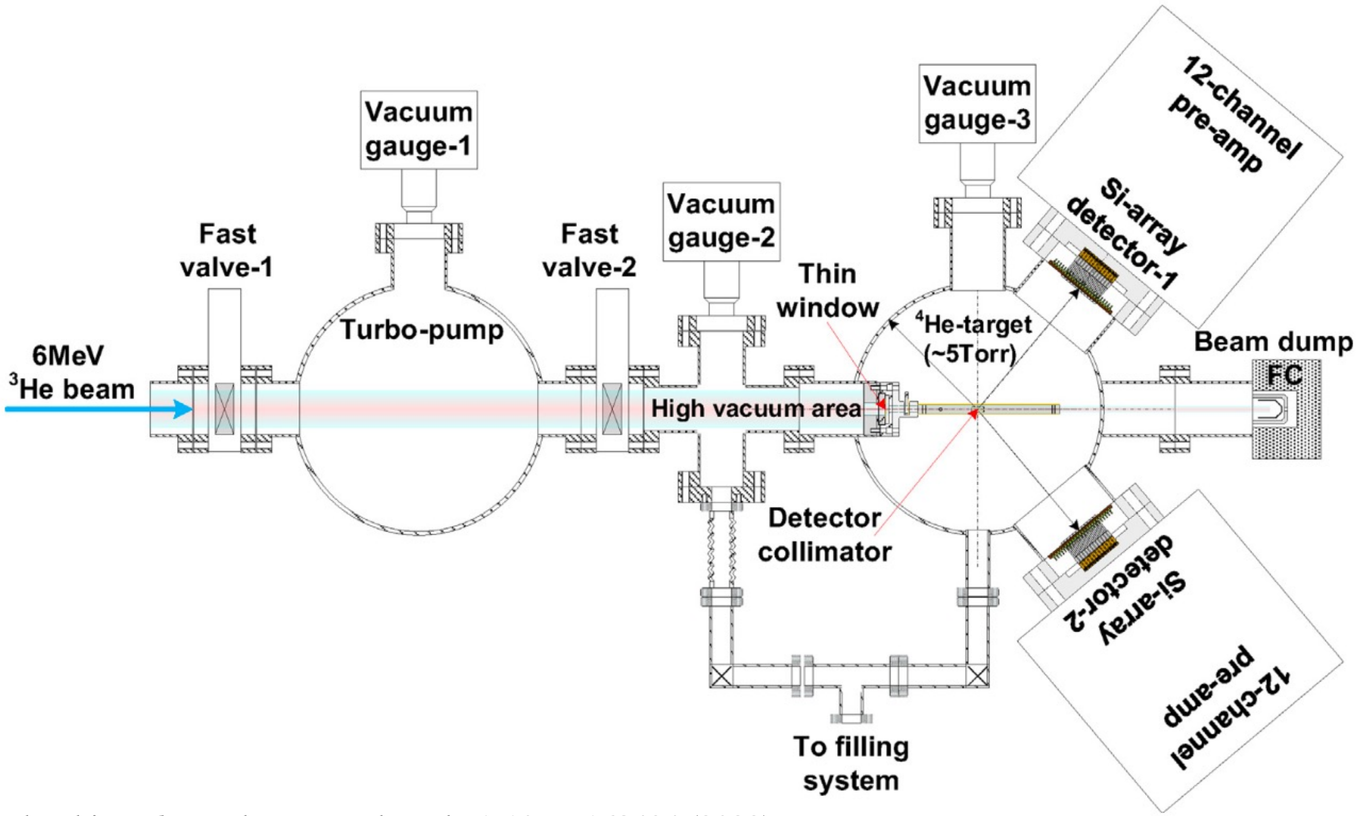
- By a measuring, the spin correlated asymmetry of ^{3}He (beam ions) scattering on the ^{4}He (gas target) to determine the polarization of ^{3}He beam.
- The asymmetry a could be found from the number of detected scattered particles $N_{LR}^{\uparrow\downarrow}$ in left/right (L/R) detectors depending on the beam spin (↑↓):

$$a = A_N P = \frac{\sqrt{N_R^{\uparrow} N_L^{\downarrow}} - \sqrt{N_R^{\downarrow} N_L^{\uparrow}}}{\sqrt{N_R^{\uparrow} N_L^{\downarrow}} + \sqrt{N_R^{\downarrow} N_L^{\uparrow}}}$$

and $\sigma_a = \sqrt{\frac{1-a^2}{N_R^{\uparrow}+N_R^{\downarrow}+N_L^{\uparrow}+N_L^{\downarrow}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-a^2}{N_{tot}}}$,

where P is the beam polarization, A_N - analyzing power and σ_a - statistical accuracy.

Courtesy of D. Raparia



A. Zelenski *et al.*, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 1055, 168494 (2023)

Proposed Experiment Using Polarized ^{3}He at CLAS12 at JLab

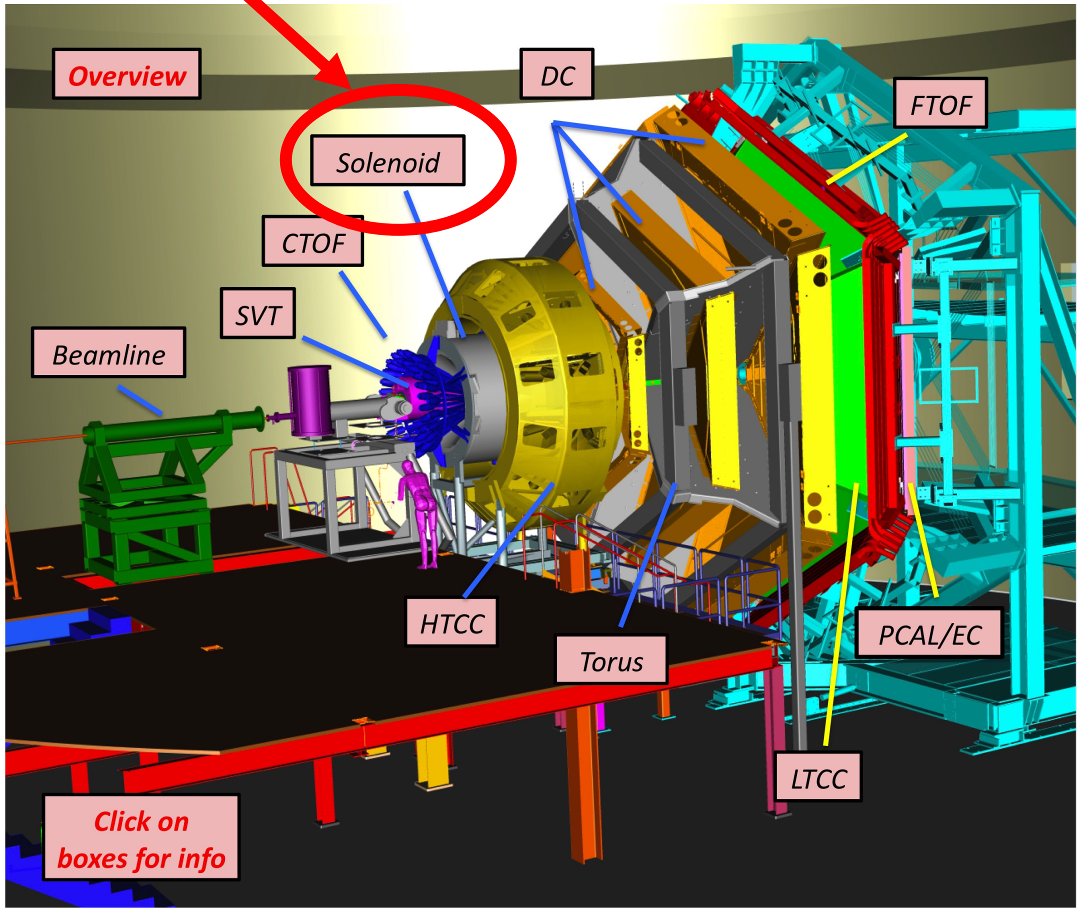
CLAS12: CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer for operation at 12 GeV

- ✓ High luminosity electron scattering
- ✓ Multi-particle final-state response

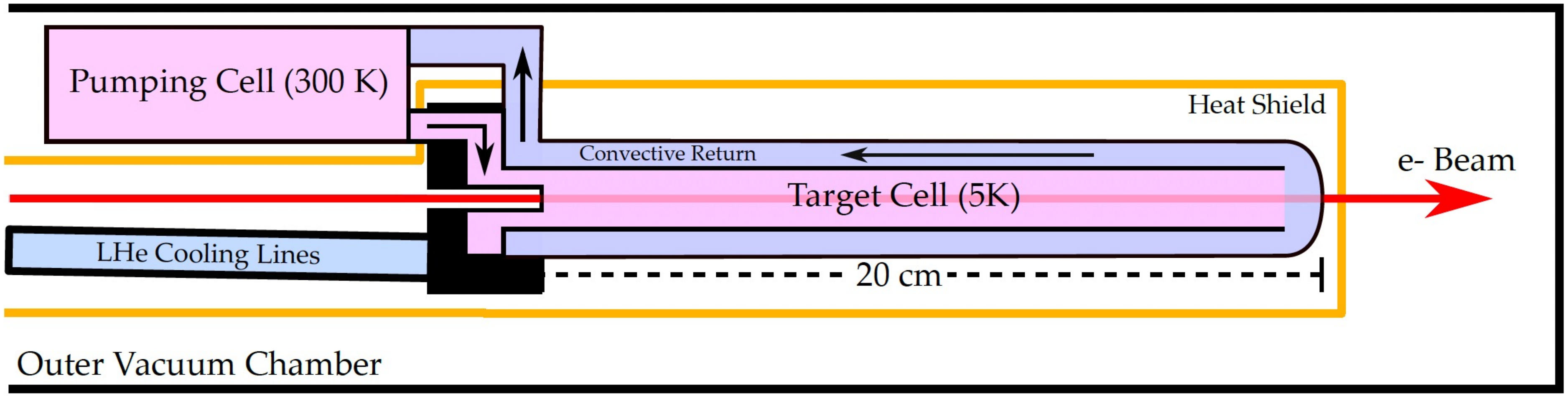
C12-20-002: A program of spin-dependent electron scattering using a polarized ^{3}He target at CLAS12

- Scientific opportunities
  - ➢ **SIDIS and nucleon spin structure**
  - ➢ Tagged DIS (deuteron tagging)
  - ➢ Quasi-elastic scattering
  - ➢ Nuclear corrections to SIDIS
  - ➢ Deeply virtual exclusive processes
- 30 days of running at 10.6 GeV

5 T solenoid in interaction region



CLAS12 Polarized ^{3}He Target Conceptual Design



J.D. Maxwell and R.G. Milner, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A **1012,** 165590 (2021)

Pumping cell (293 K)

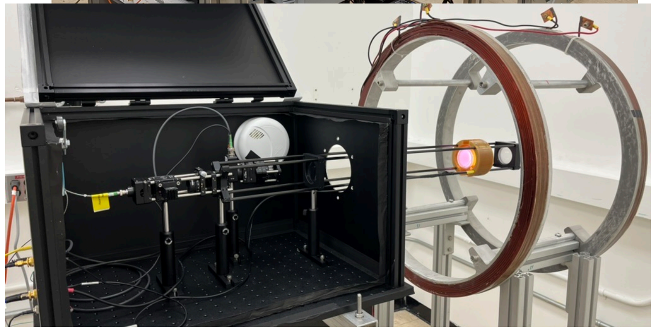
- Borosilicate glass cell
- MEOP to 60% polarization
- Annular cylindrical volume

Target cell (5 K)

- 100 cm^3, 20-cm aluminum cell coated with cryogenic layer
- Cooled by LHe heat exchanger
- Luminosity: 2.7×10^{34} nucleons/cm^2/s at 0.5-μA beam current

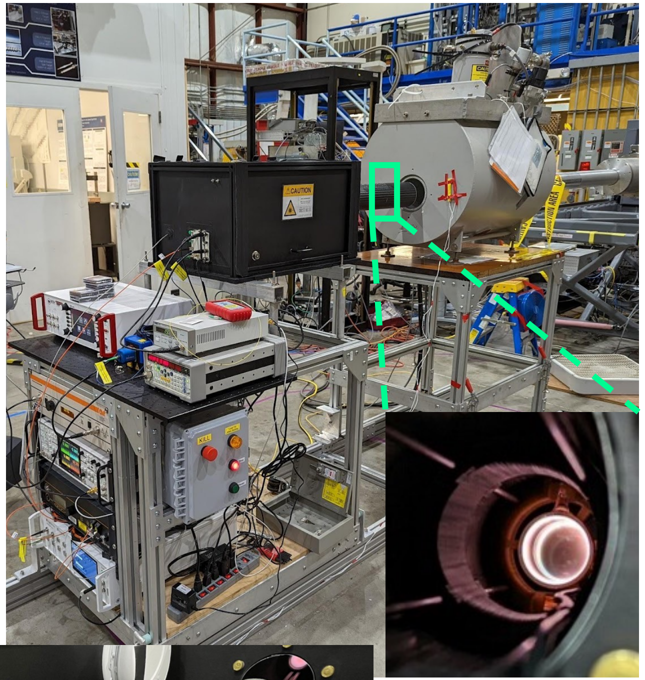
CLAS12 Polarized ^{3}He Target Development

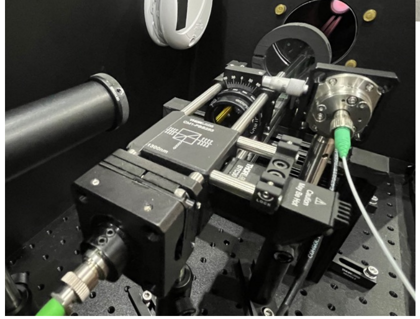
November 2021



First ^{3}He polarization using MEOP at JLab in low field (30 Gauss)

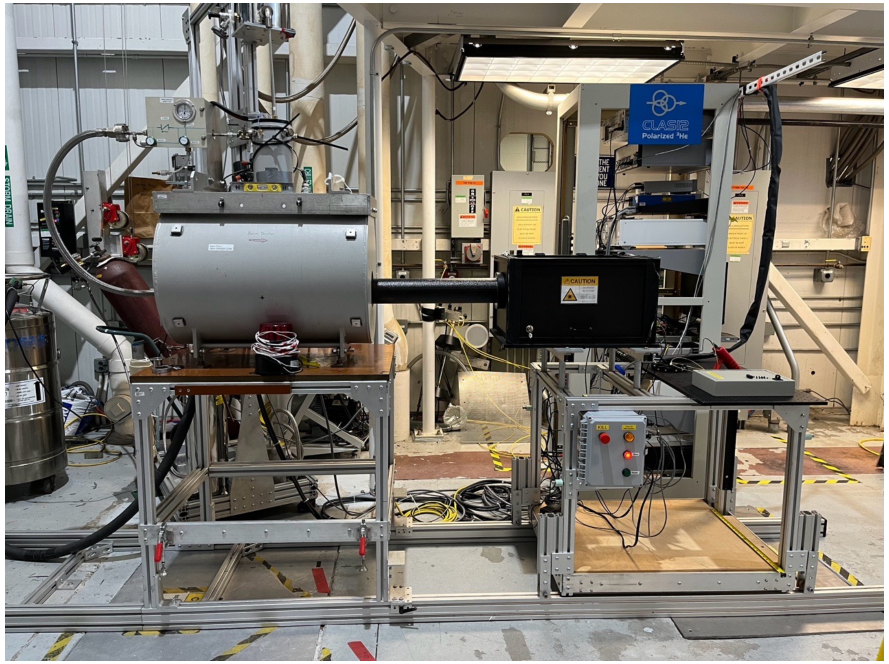
March 2022

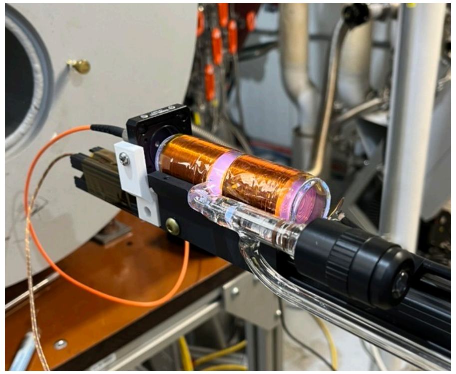




First ^{3}He polarization in high field (2 T) at JLab

December 2023



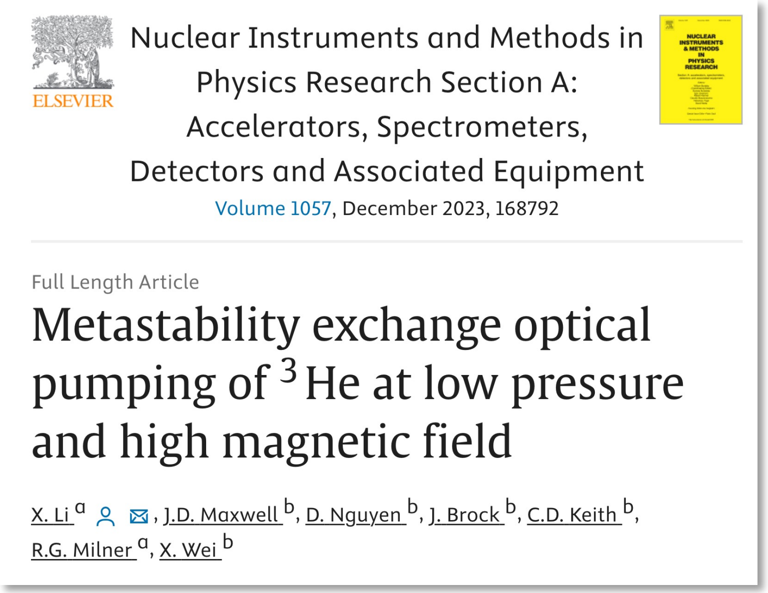


Now

Varied pressure tests

CLAS12 Polarized ^{3}He Target Development

March 2023


ELSEVIER

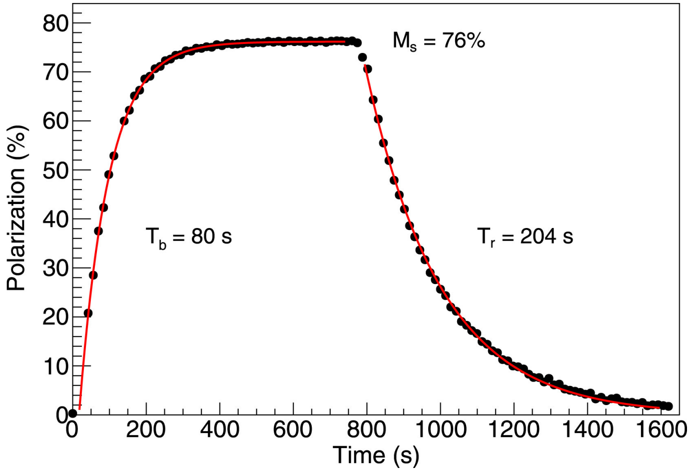
Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment

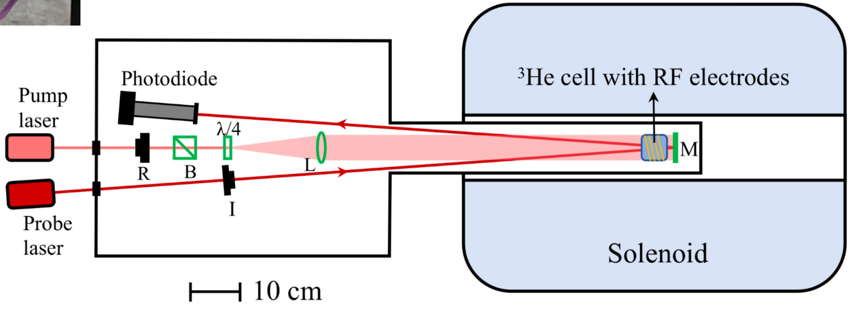
Volume 1057, December 2023, 168792

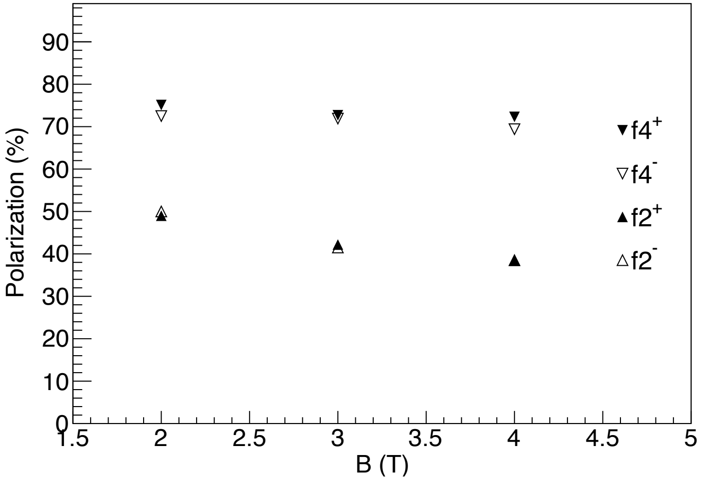
Full Length Article

Metastability exchange optical pumping of ^{3}He at low pressure and high magnetic field

X. Li [a], J.D. Maxwell [b], D. Nguyen [b], J. Brock [b], C.D. Keith [b], R.G. Milner [a], X. Wei [b]







Systematic studies of high-field MEOP on pumping rate and max polarization

Summary

- Nucleons are building blocks of the visible universe, knowledge of the spin structure of the nucleon is still incomplete
- Spin polarized ^{3}He is a powerful effective polarized neutron target
- New techniques for polarized ^{3}He in high magnetic fields will provide new opportunities for spin studies at the state-of-the-art QCD facilities
- Development on novel polarized ^{3}He target and ion source is underway and expected to provide unprecedented improvement in understanding nucleon spin structures

Thanks for your attention!