

Introduction to Polarized Nuclear Targets

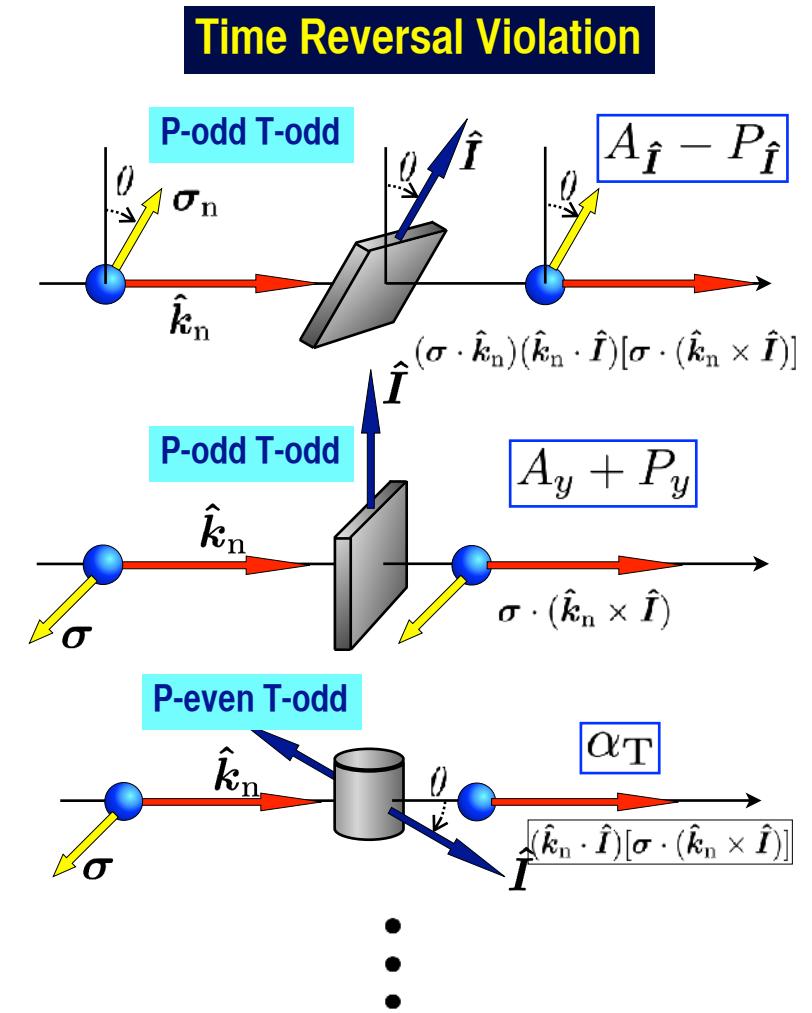
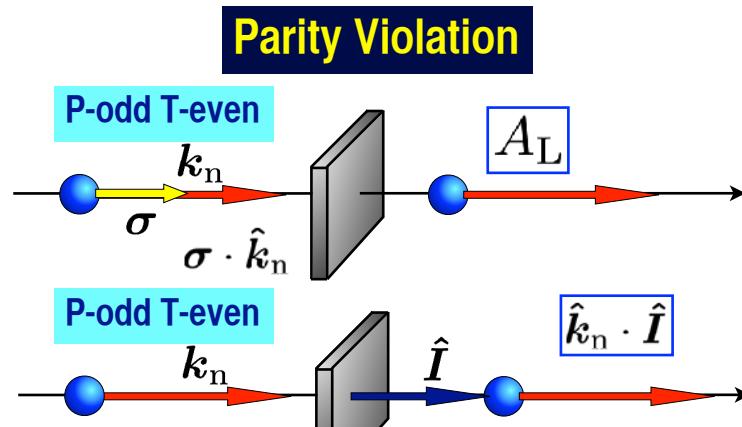
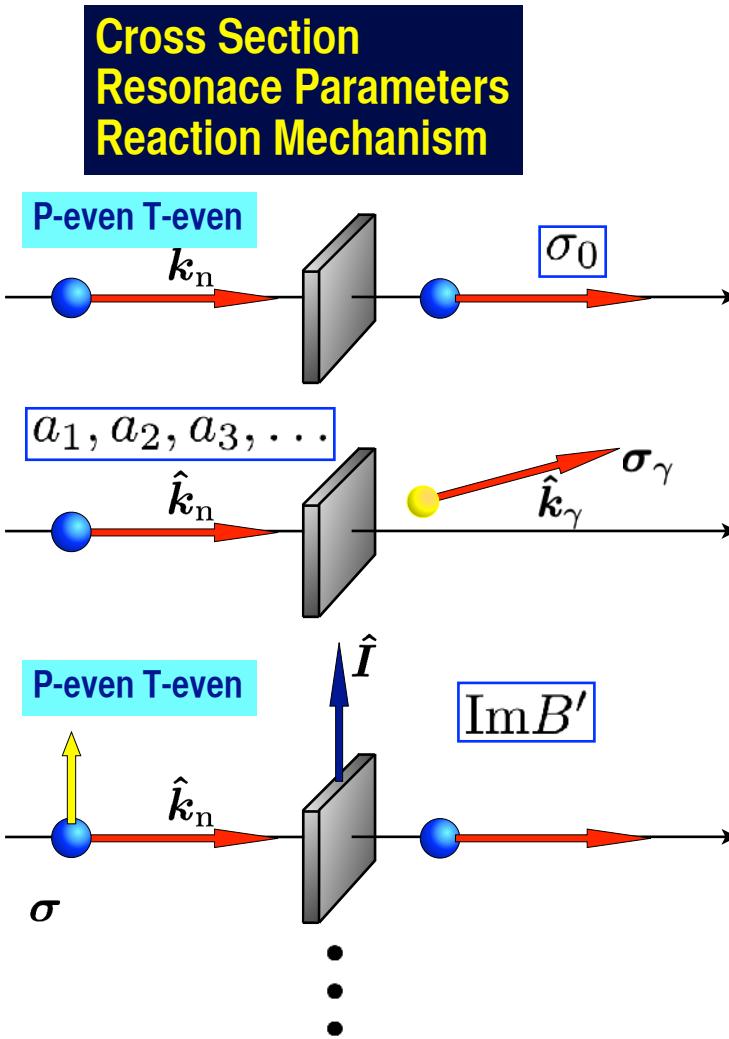
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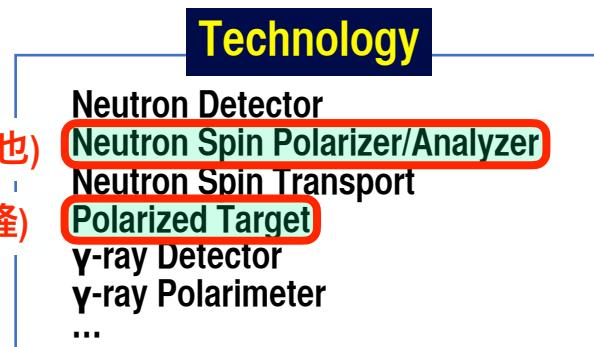
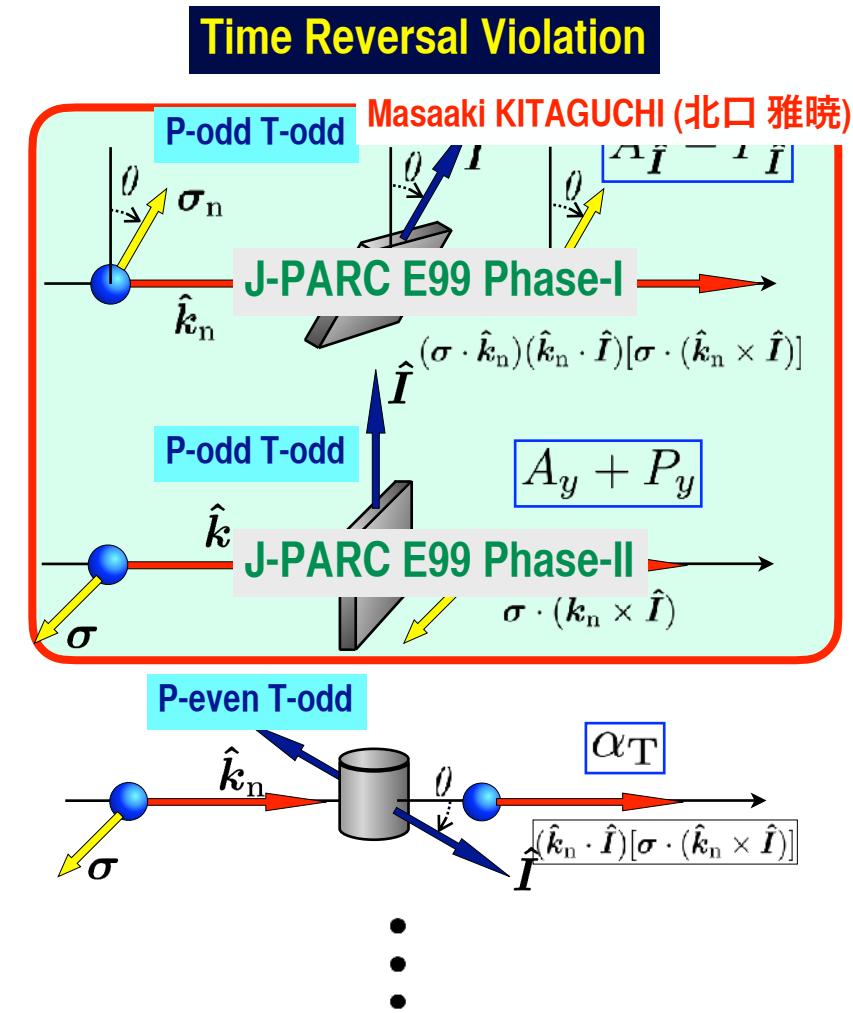
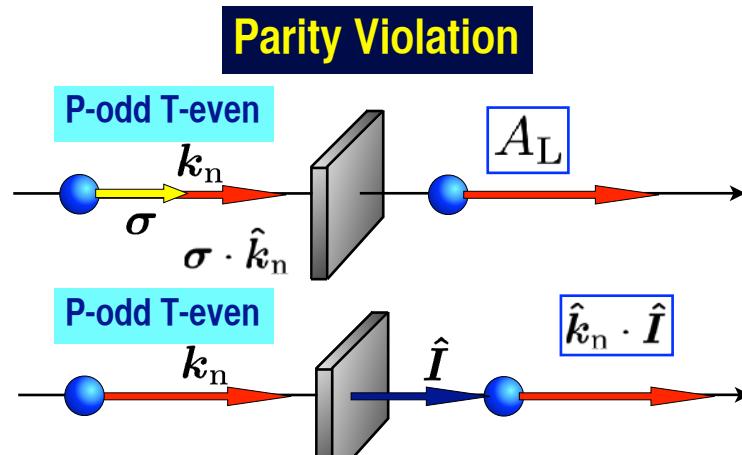
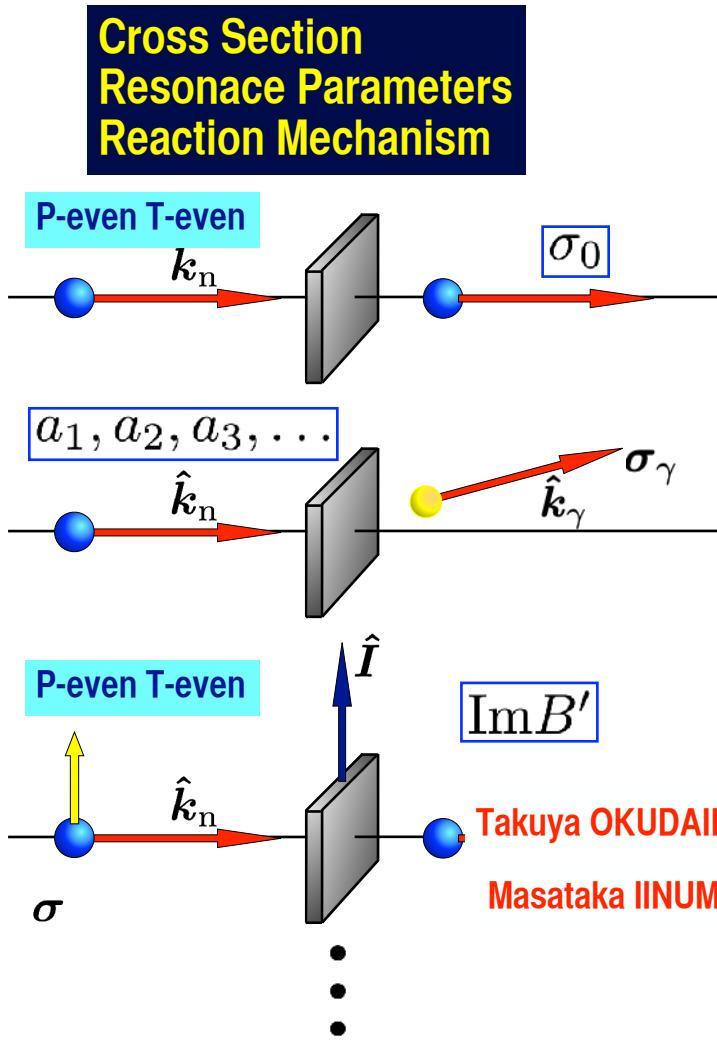
NOPTREX

Neutron Optical Parity and Time Reversal EXperiment



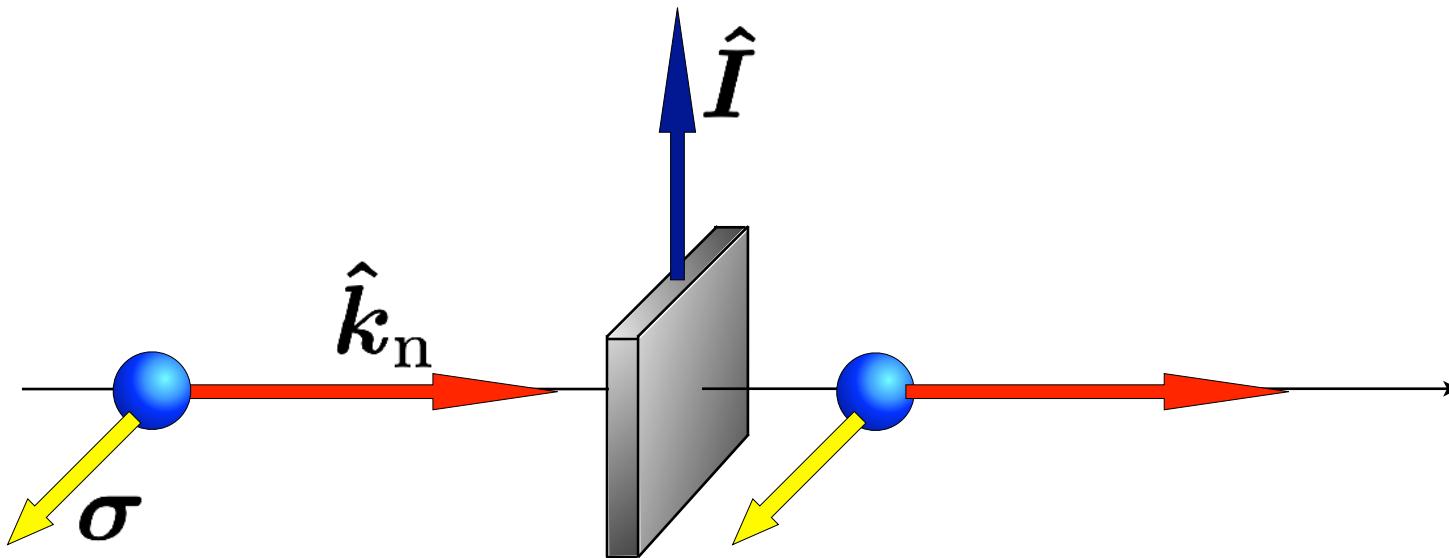
Technology

- Neutron Detector
- Neutron Spin Polarizer/Analyzer
- Neutron Spin Transport
- Polarized Target
- γ -ray Detector
- γ -ray Polarimeter
- ...



NOPTREX

Neutron Optical Parity and Time Reversal EXperiment



function	Neutron Spin Polarizer	Polarized Target	Neutron Spin Analyzer
device	Polarized ^3He	Polarized ^{139}La	Polarized ^3He
method	SEOP (Spin Exchange Optical Pumping)	DNP (Dynamic Nuclear Polarization)	SEOP (Spin Exchange Optical Pumping)

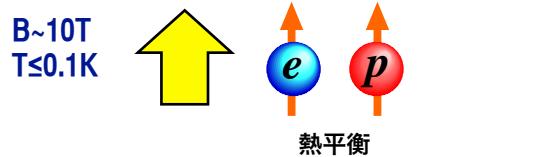
Polarized Proton $\xleftarrow{\text{DNP (Dynamic Nuclear Polarization)}}$ Polarized Proton $\xrightarrow{\text{DNP (Dynamic Nuclear Polarization)}}$
 alternative solution for higher energy

Nuclear Polarization in Solid

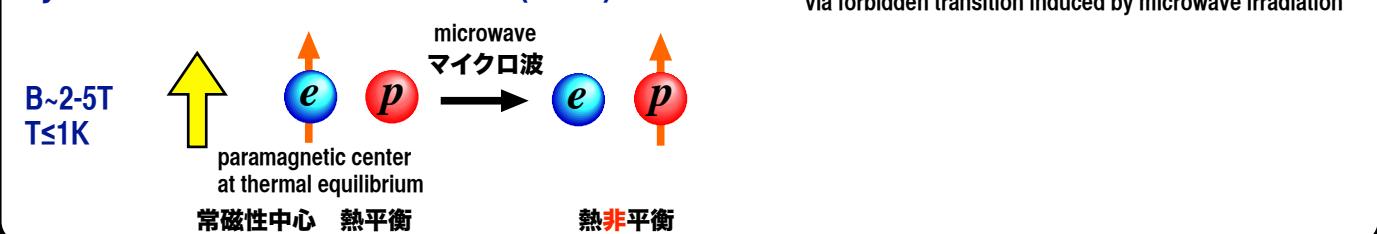
固体中の核偏極

major methods to polarize nuclei in solid

Brute-force Method 静的核偏極



Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (DNP) 動的核偏極



Microwave-Induced Optical Nuclear Polarization (MIONP)

Triplet-DNP 三重項光励起動的核偏極



apparent polarization of a pair of specific magnetic substates of π -electrons in aromatic organic molecules is transferred to near-by nuclei via forbidden transition induced by microwave irradiation

nuclear polarization at thermal equilibrium

熱平衡下での核偏極度

B=0.3T

T=77K

$\mu_e = -9.28476430 \times 10^{-24} [J T^{-1}]$

$P_e = \tanh(\mu_e B/kT)$

電子

B=2.5T

T=0.5K

$\mu_p = 1.410606743 \times 10^{-26} [J T^{-1}]$

$P_p = \tanh(\mu_p B/kT)$

陽子

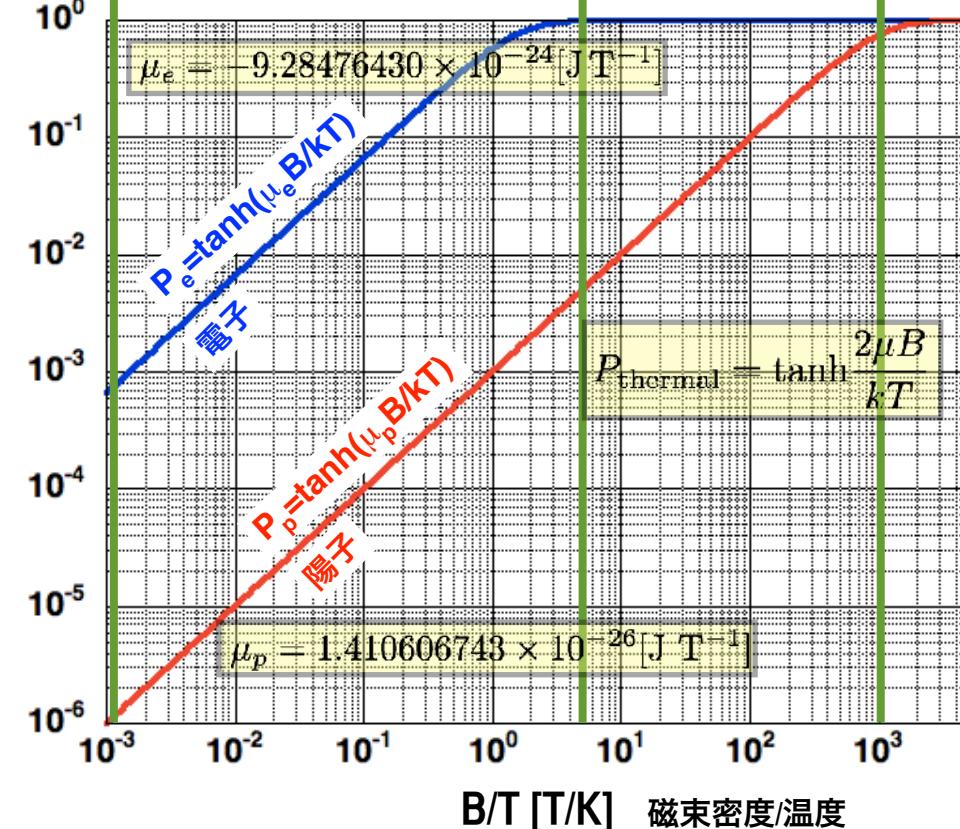
B=10T

T=0.01K

$P_{\text{thermal}} = \tanh \frac{2\mu B}{kT}$

$P_{\text{thermal}} = \tanh \frac{2\mu B}{kT}$

Polarization 偏極度



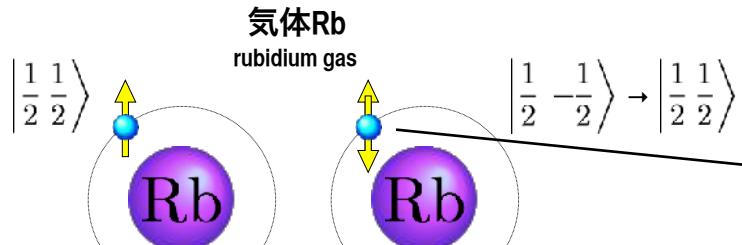
Nuclear Polarization in Confined Gas

封入された気体中の核偏極

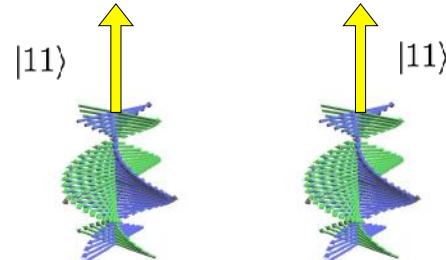
major method to polarize nuclei in confined gas

Spin Exchange Optical Pumping (SEOP)

B ~1 mT
T ~ 450 K



outermost electrons of rubidium vapor is polarized by the selective absorption of circularly polarized laser photons

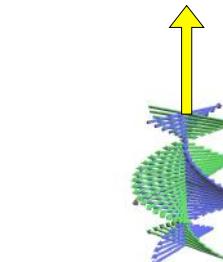
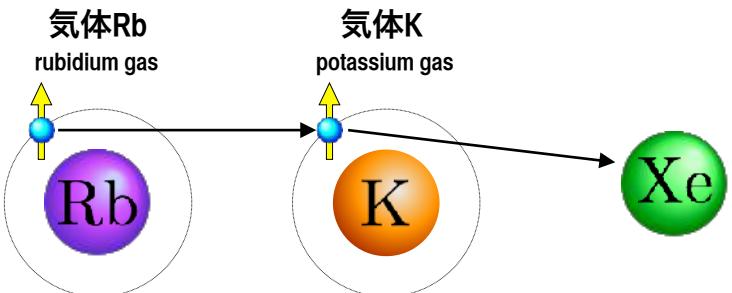


circularly polarized laser photons
円偏光光子

スピン交換光ポンピング

atomic polarization of alkali vapor is transferred to nuclei via the super-hyperfine interaction on atomic collisions

Hybrid SEOP



circularly polarized laser photons
円偏光光子

NOPTREX

Neutron Optical Parity and Time Reversal EXperiment

2024/08/20

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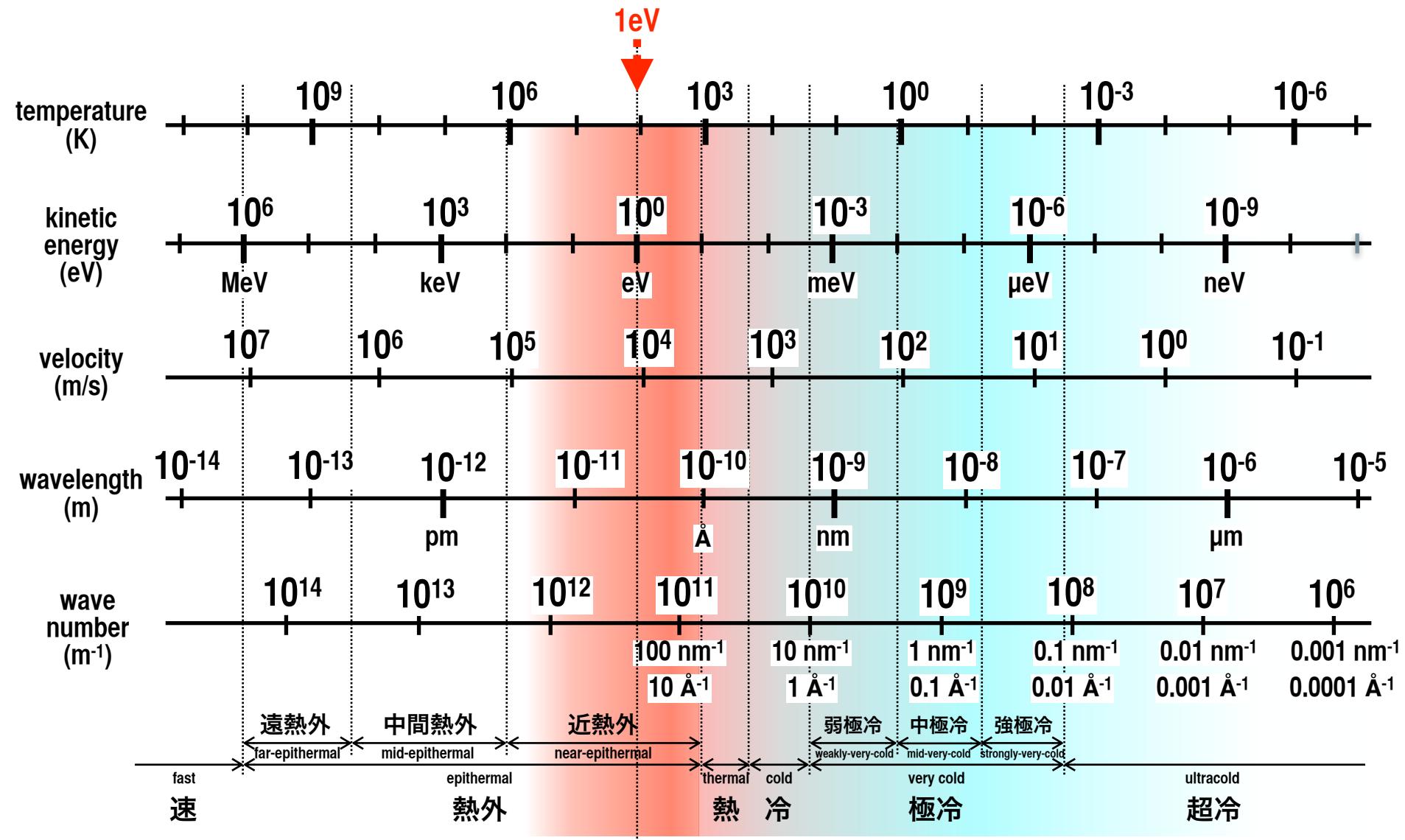
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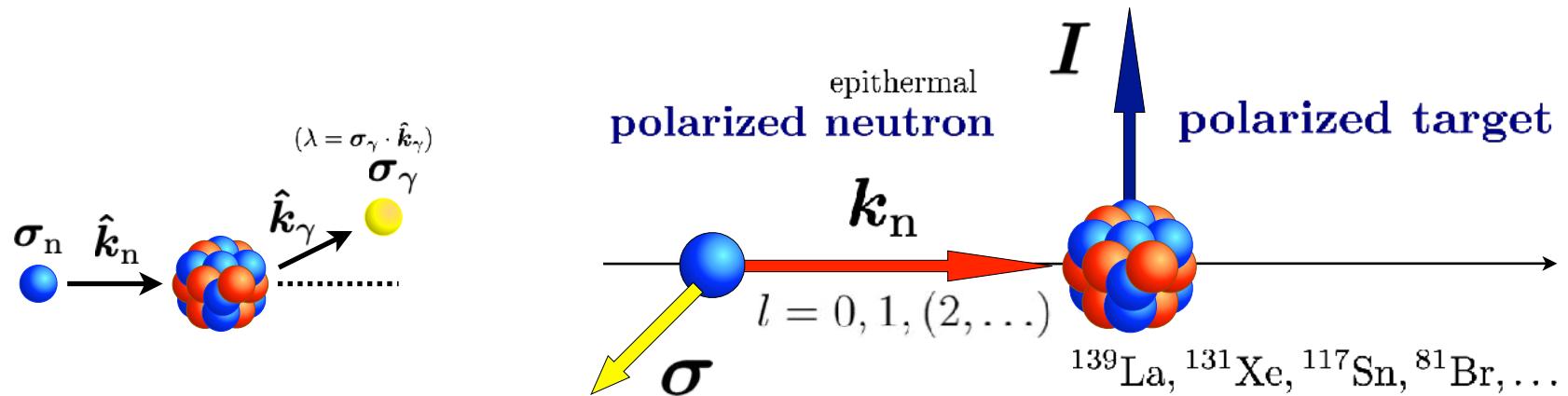
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Wayne State Univ. E.Y.Chekmenev

Neutrons

conversions among kinematic variables and an example of energy range names





$$\begin{aligned}
 f = & \underbrace{A'}_{\text{P-even T-even}} + P_1 \underbrace{H'}_{\text{P-odd T-even}} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) + P_2 \underbrace{E'}_{\text{P-even T-even}} \left((\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}})^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\
 & + (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \left\{ P_1 \underbrace{B'}_{\text{P-even T-even}} + P_2 \underbrace{F'}_{\text{P-odd T-even}} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) + P_3 \underbrace{\frac{B'_3}{3}}_{\text{P-even T-even}} \left((\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}})^2 - 1 \right) \right\} \\
 & + (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}}_n) \left\{ \underbrace{C'}_{\text{P-odd T-even}} + P_1 \underbrace{K'}_{\text{P-even T-even}} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) - P_2 \underbrace{\frac{F'}{3}}_{\text{P-odd T-even}} + P_3 \underbrace{\frac{2B'_3}{3}}_{\text{P-even T-even}} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \right\} \\
 & + (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \times \hat{\mathbf{I}})) \left(P_1 \underbrace{D'}_{\text{P-odd T-odd}} + P_2 \underbrace{G'}_{\text{P-even T-odd}} (\hat{\mathbf{k}}_n \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$