

# スピンと中性子科学

清水 裕彦

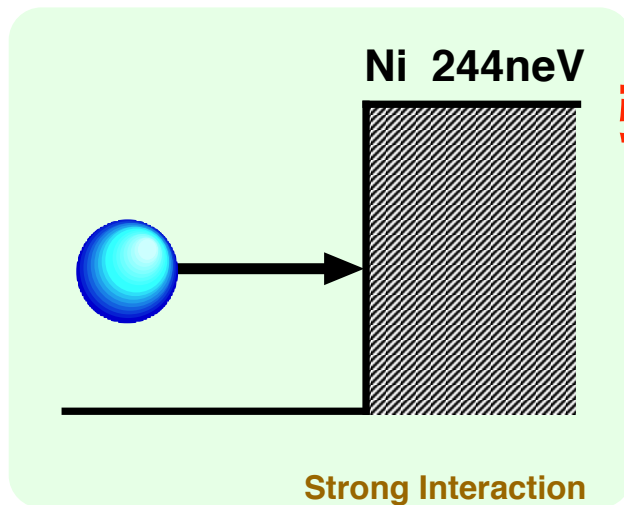
高エネルギー加速器研究機構

中性子科学研究系

hirohiko.shimizu@kek.jp



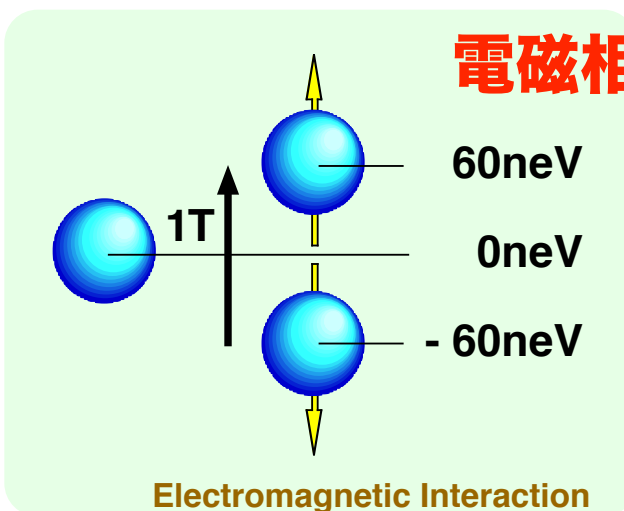
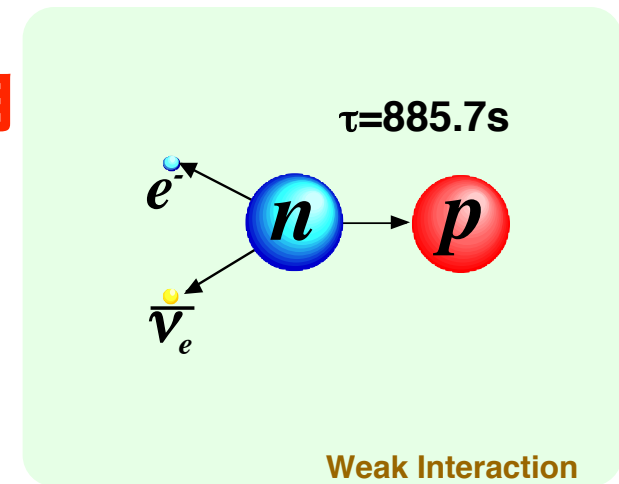
# 中性子



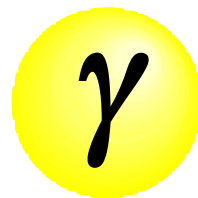
強い相互作用



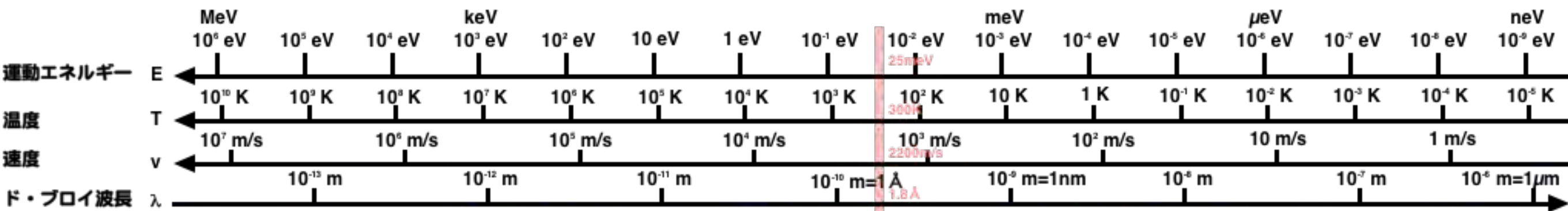
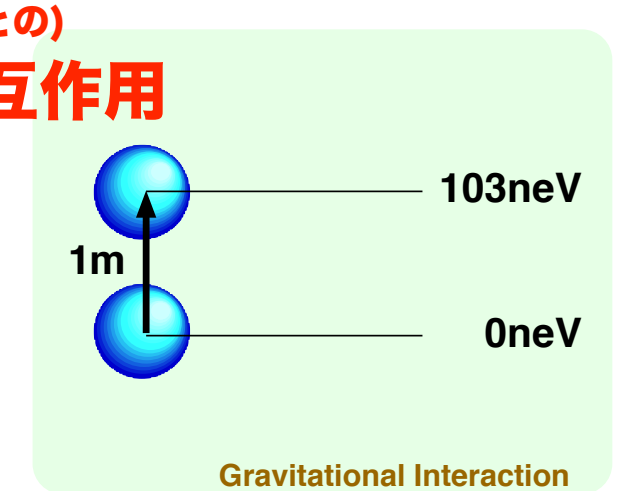
弱い相互作用



電磁相互作用



(地球との)  
重力相互作用



高速中性子

熱外中性子

熱中性子

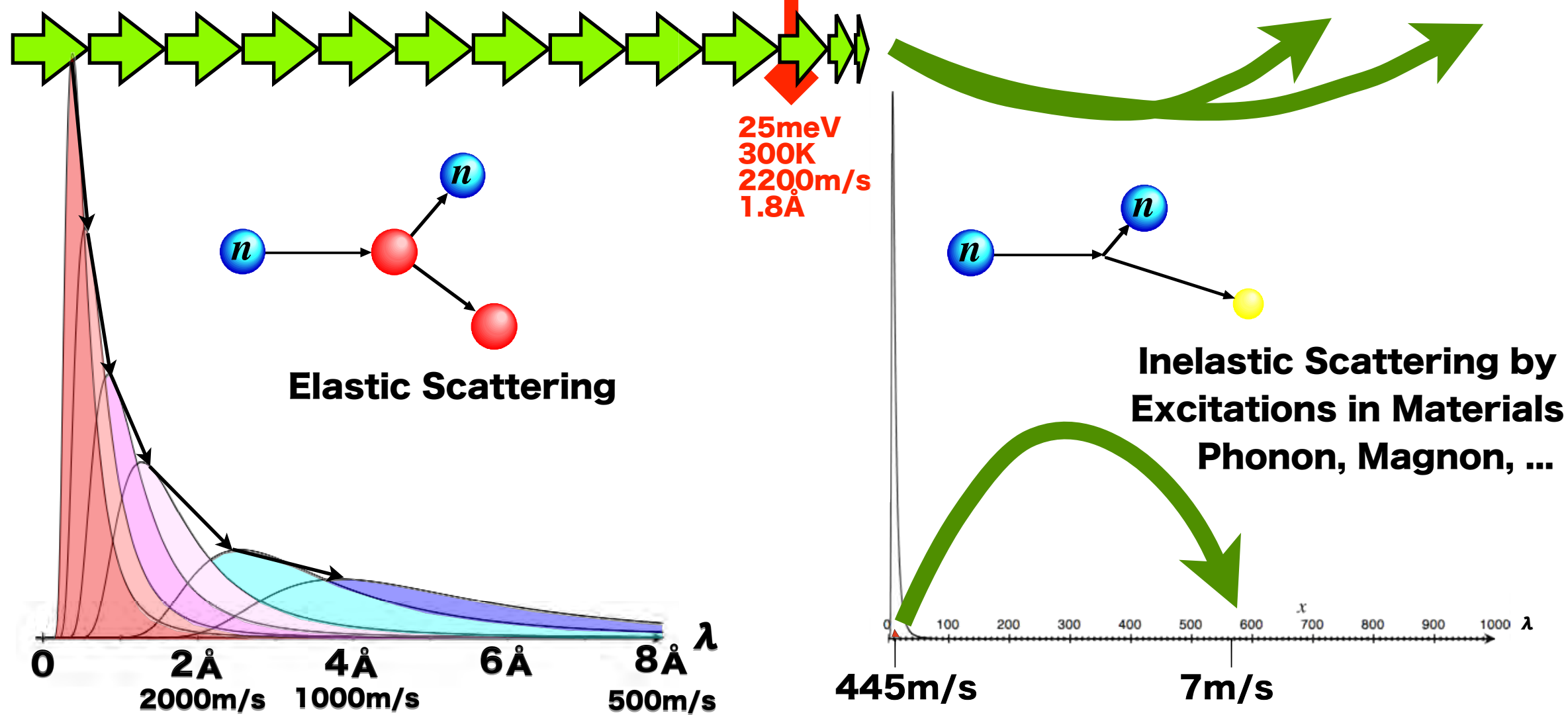
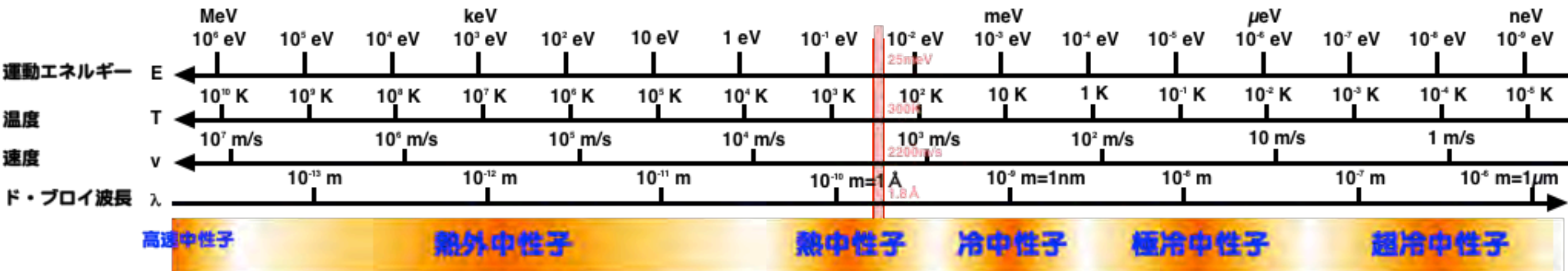
冷中性子

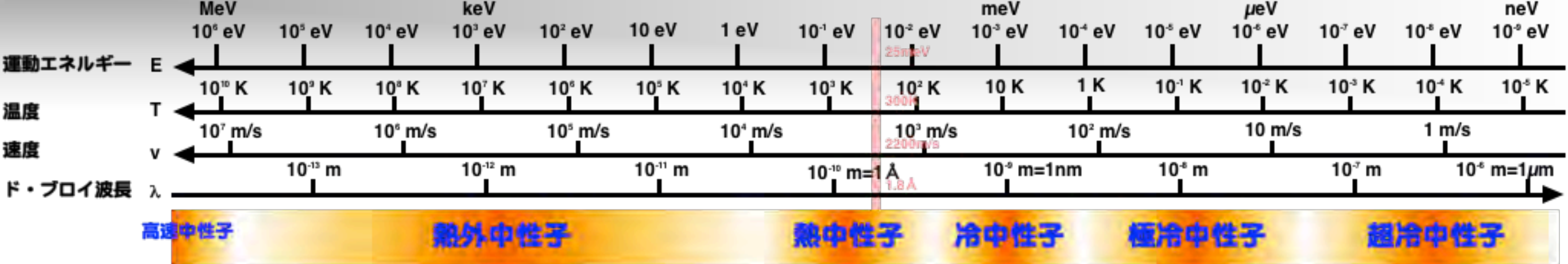
極冷中性子

超冷中性子



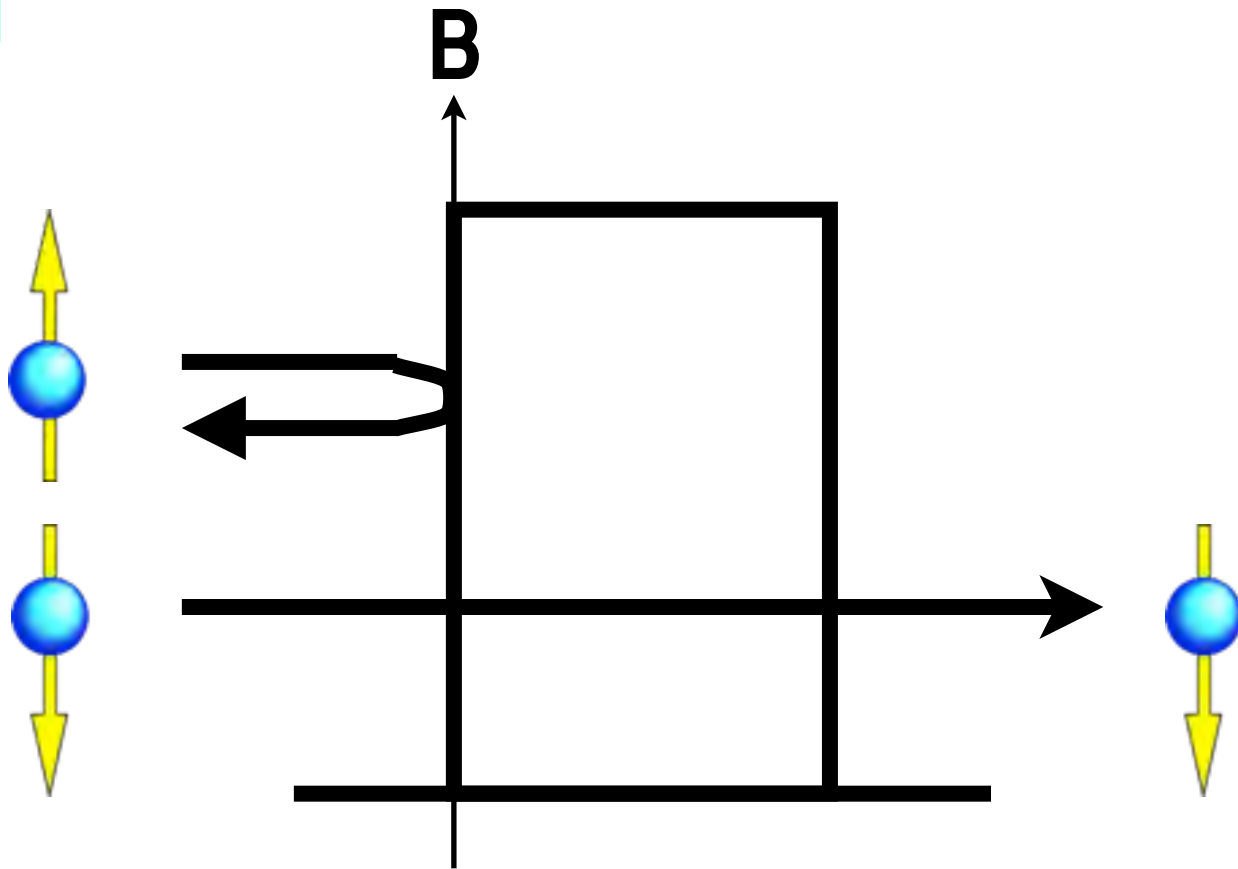
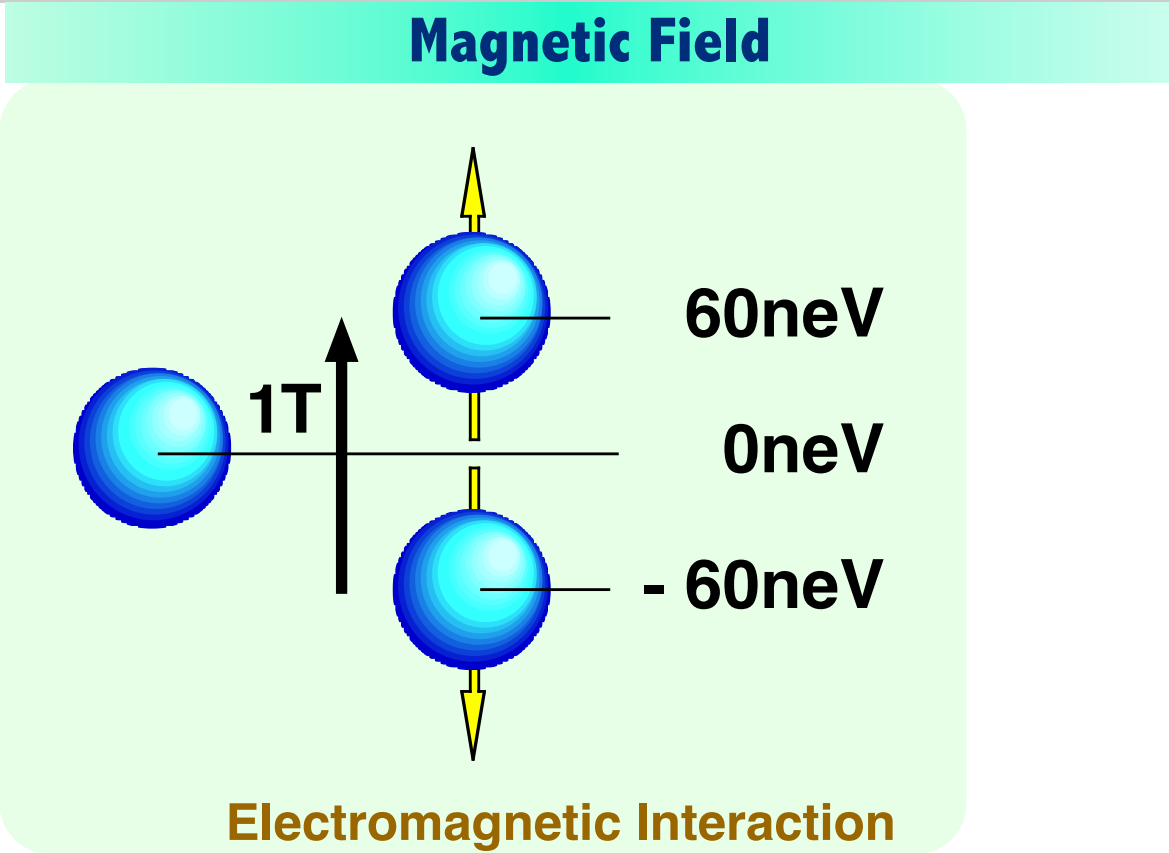
# 中性子の減速



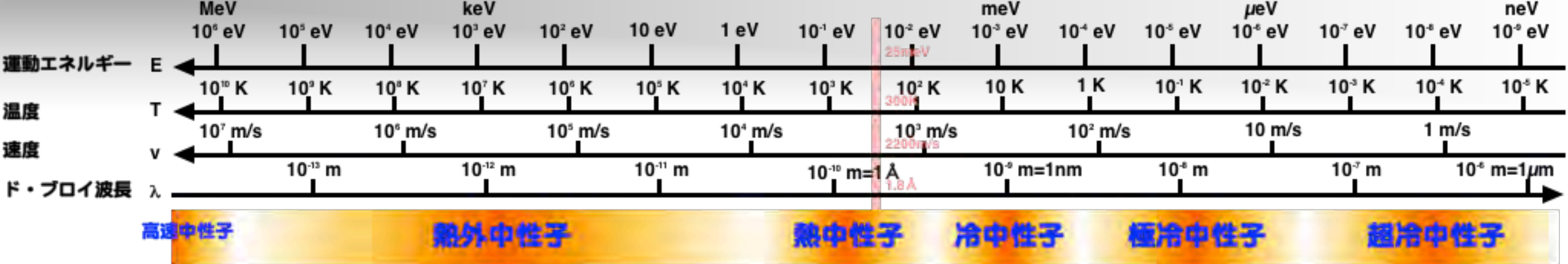


# 偏極方法

## Magnetic Field







Magnetic Mirror

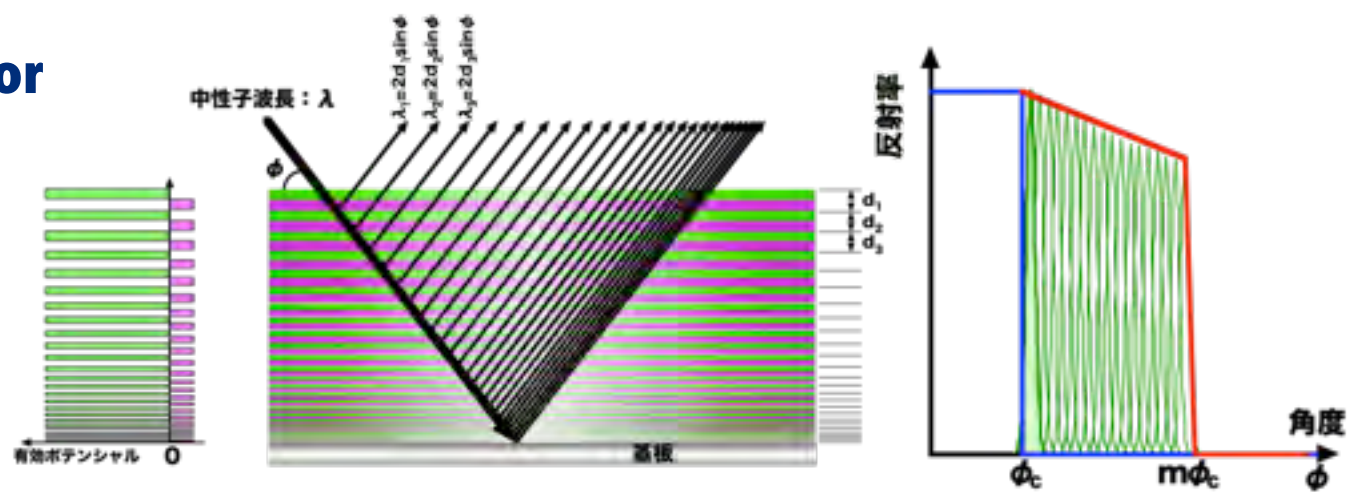
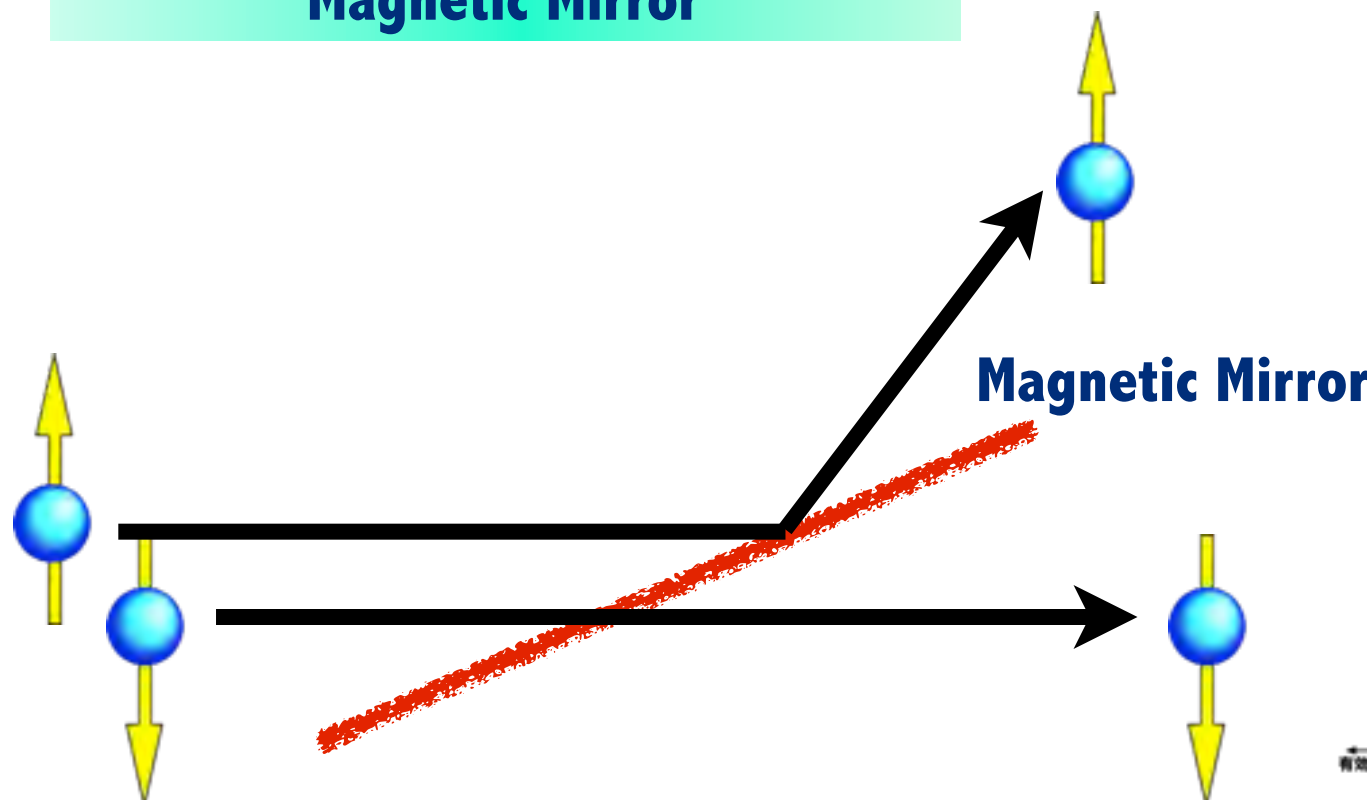
Magnetic Field

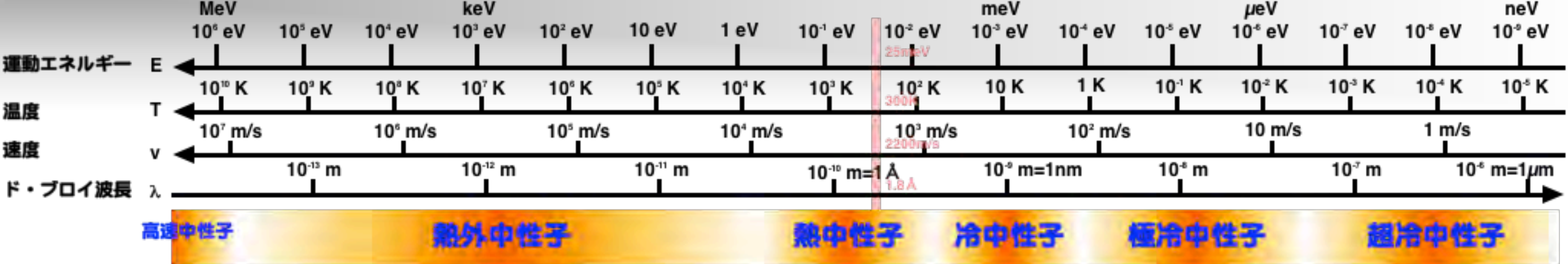
偏極方法

Magnetic Mirror

Magnetic Supermirror

$$v_{\perp} < 40 \text{ m/s}$$





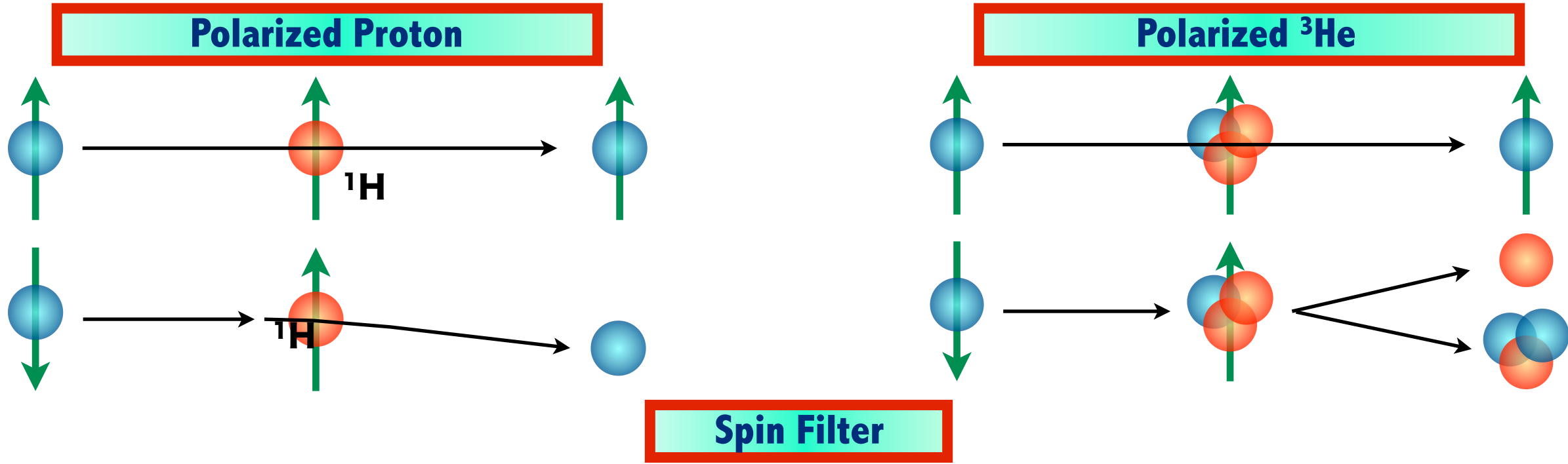
Magnetic Mirror

偏極方法

Polarized Proton

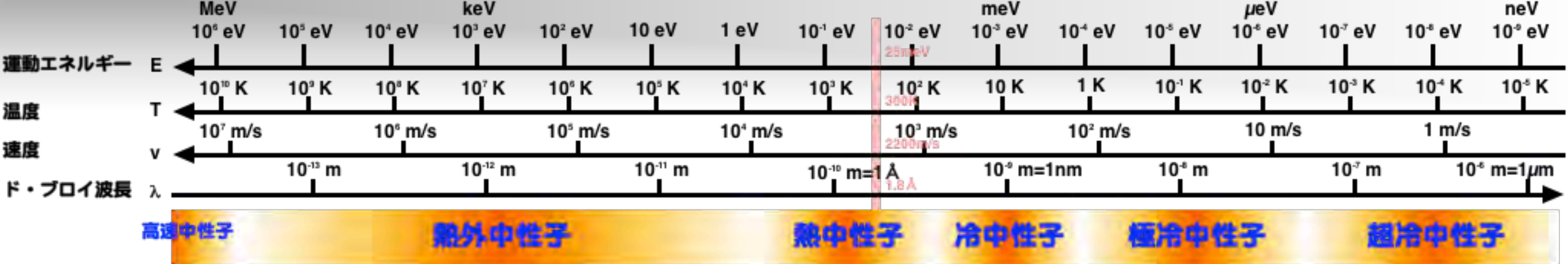
Magnetic Field

Polarized <sup>3</sup>He



$$\sigma_{\pm} = \sigma_0 \pm P \sigma_P$$





Magnetic Mirror

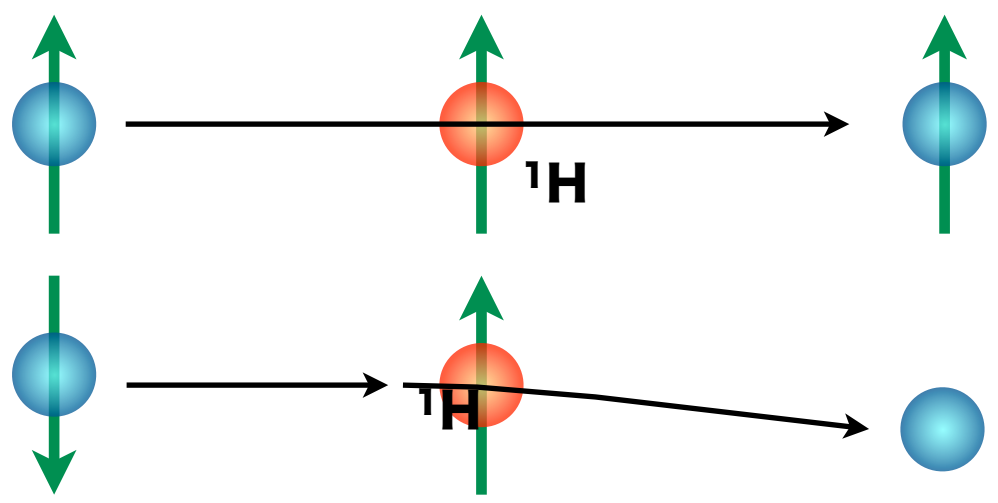
偏極方法

Polarized Proton

Magnetic Field

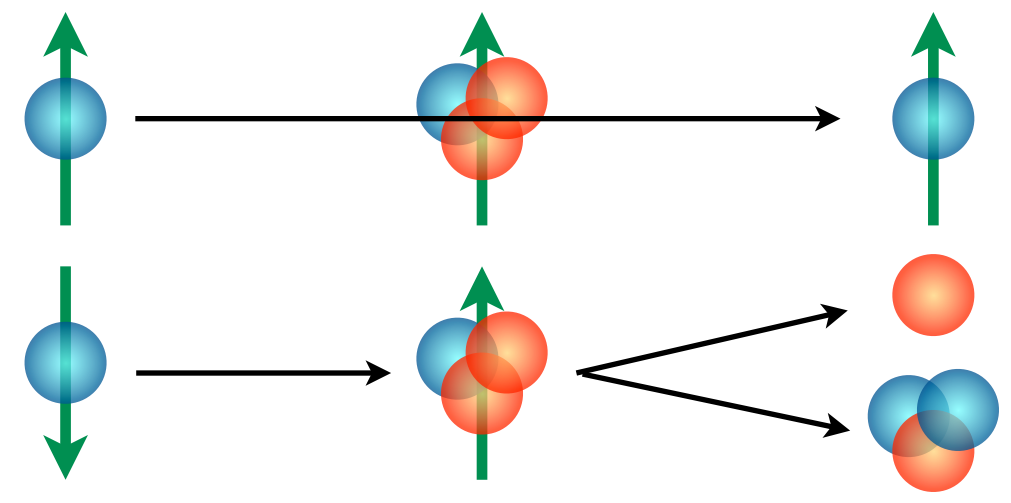
Polarized <sup>3</sup>He

Polarized Proton



$$\sigma_{\pm} = \sigma_0 \pm P_p \sigma_P(E_n)$$

Polarized <sup>3</sup>He



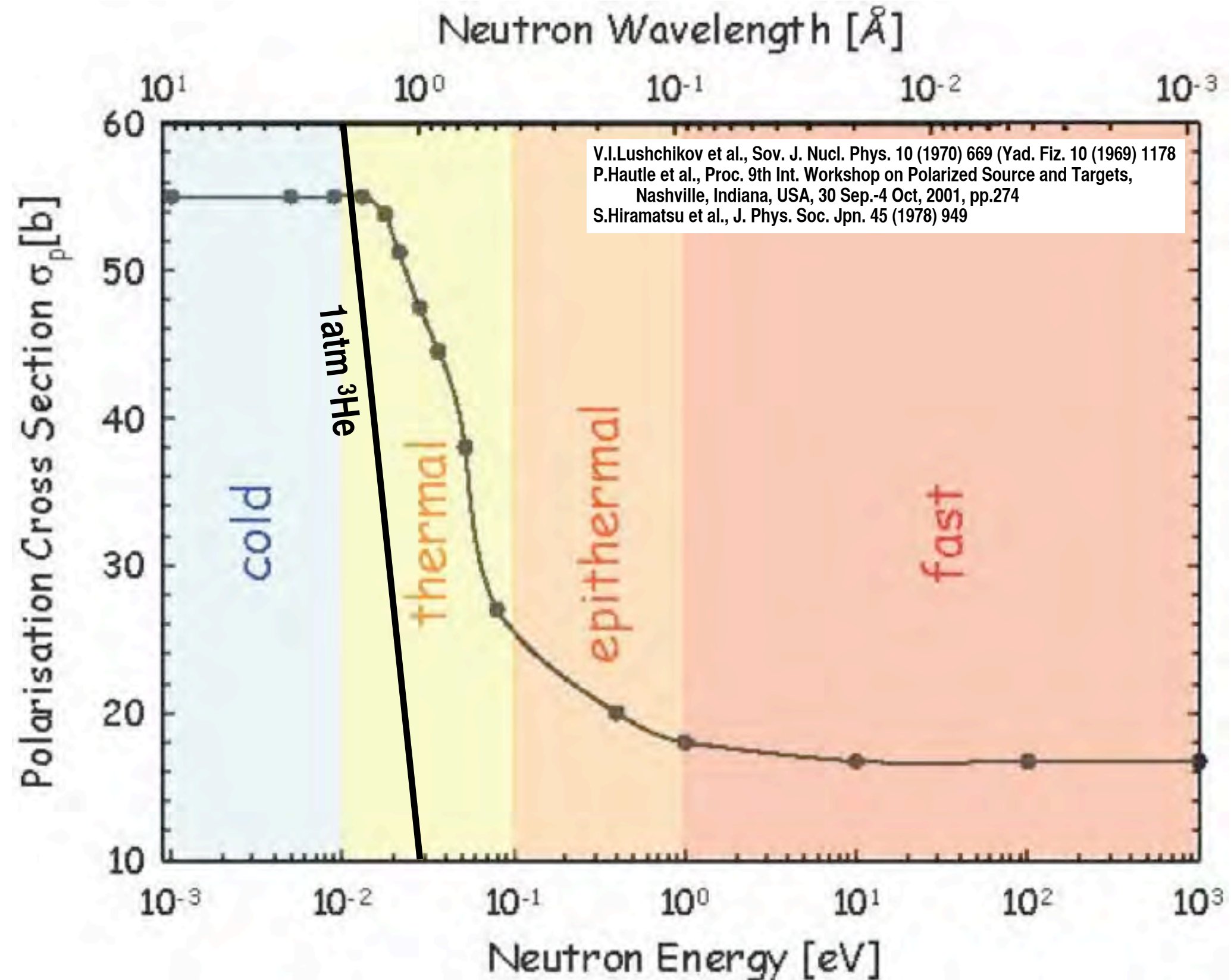
$$\sigma_{\pm} = \sigma_0 \times (1 \mp P_{^3\text{He}})$$

$$\frac{\sigma_0}{1b} = 5333 \sqrt{\frac{25\text{meV}}{E_n}}$$

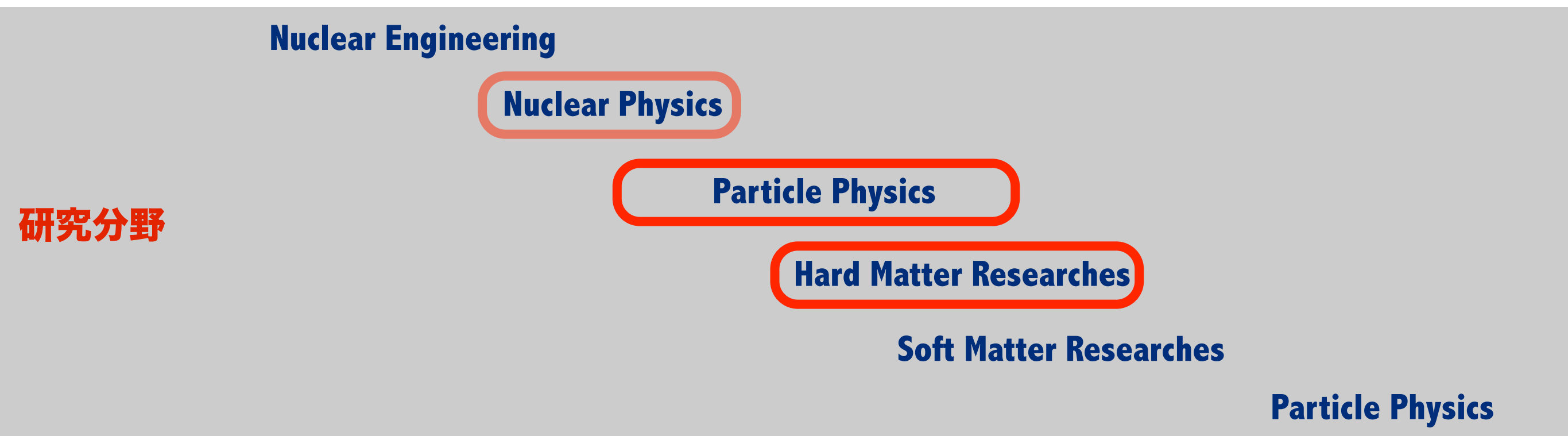
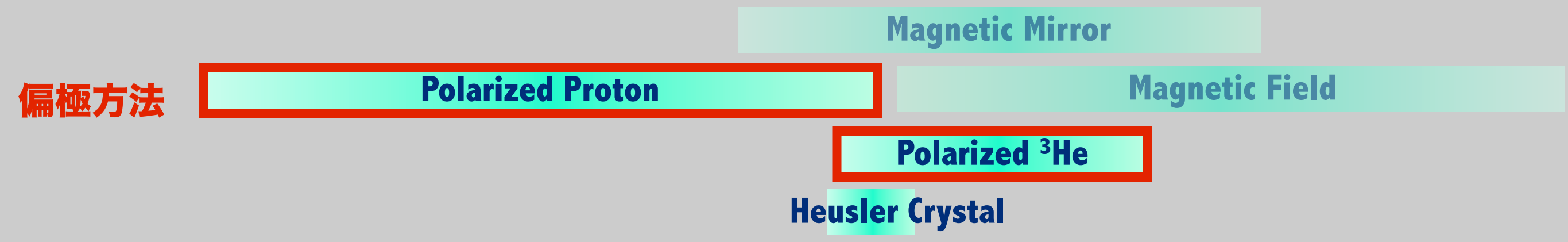
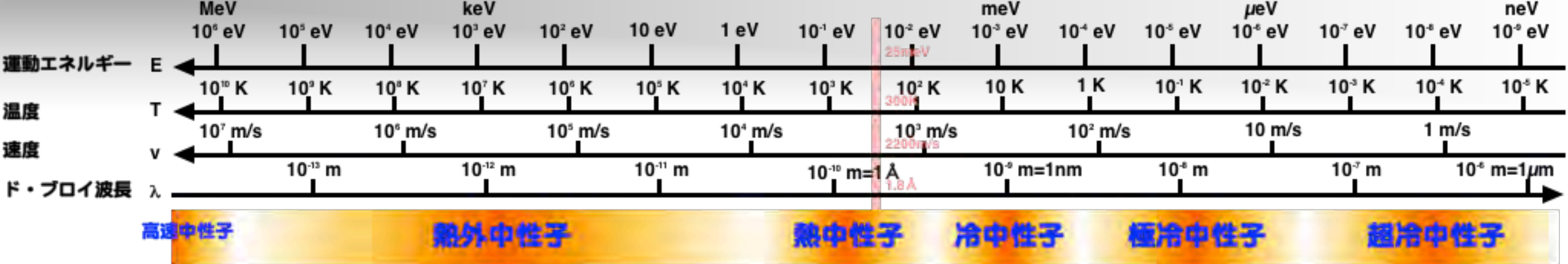




# Energy Dependence of Polarization Cross Section of Proton

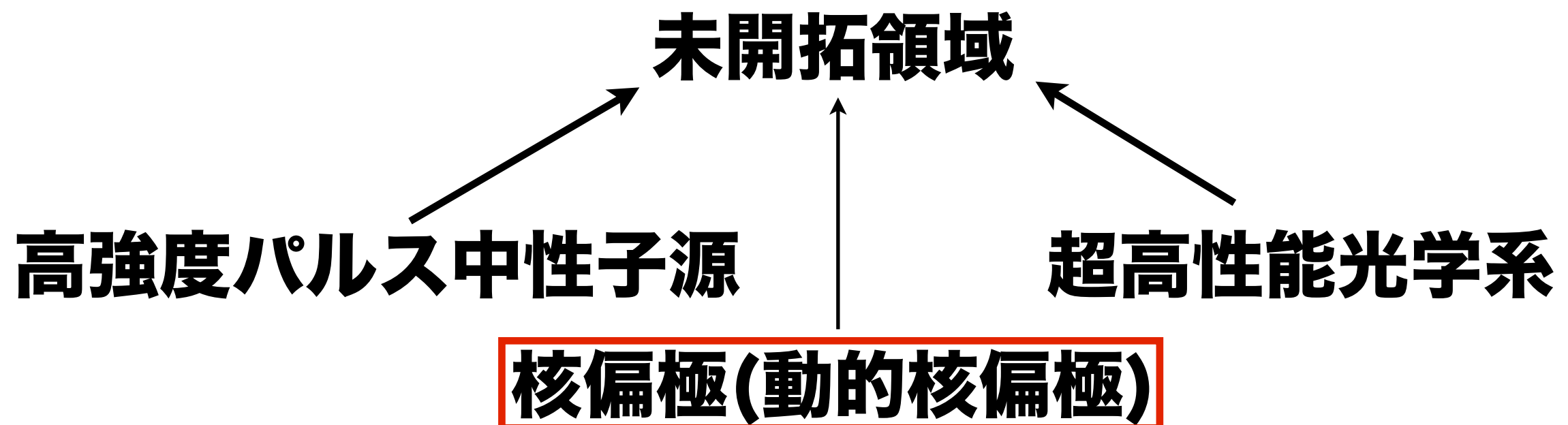






# 熱外中性子光学

Epithermal Neutron Optics

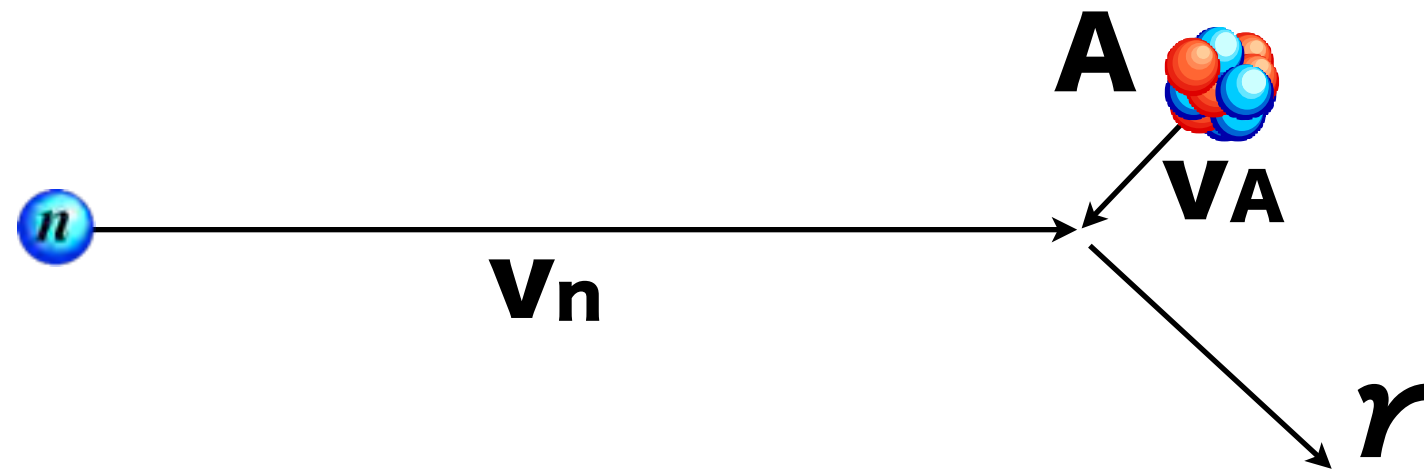


物質中の原子運動

# $(n, \gamma)$ Doppler Spectroscopy

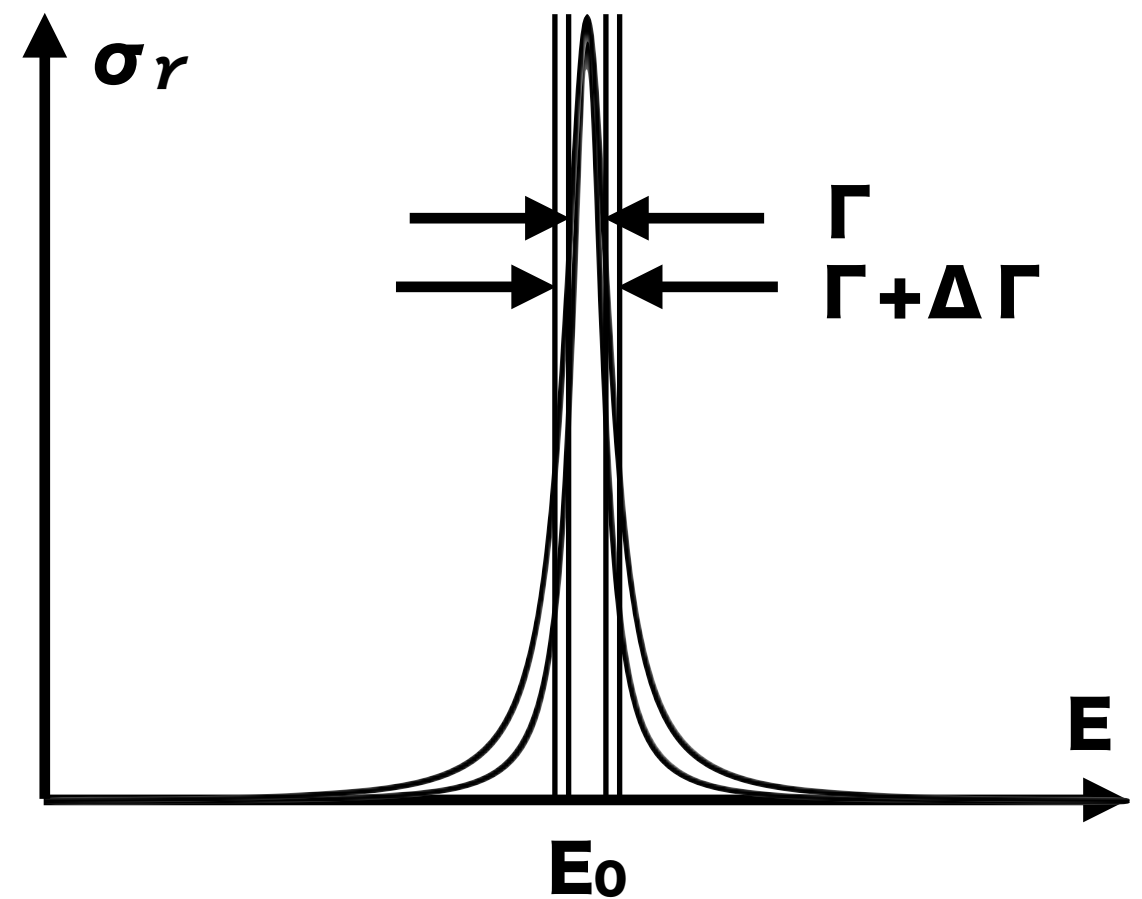


# $(n, r)$ Doppler Spectroscopy

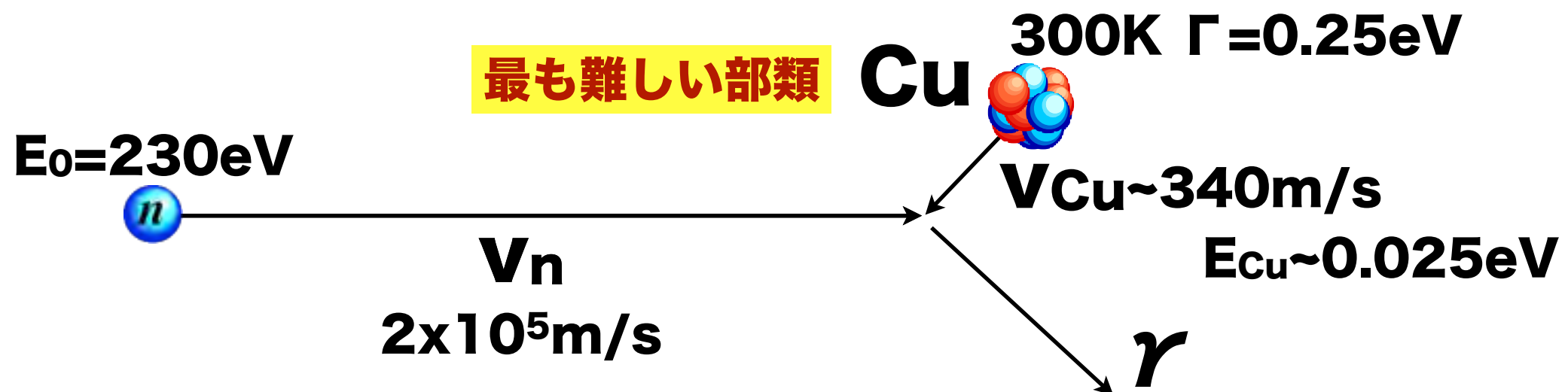


$$E_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m_n}{2} \frac{A}{1+A} |v_n - v_A|^2$$

**Doppler Broadening**

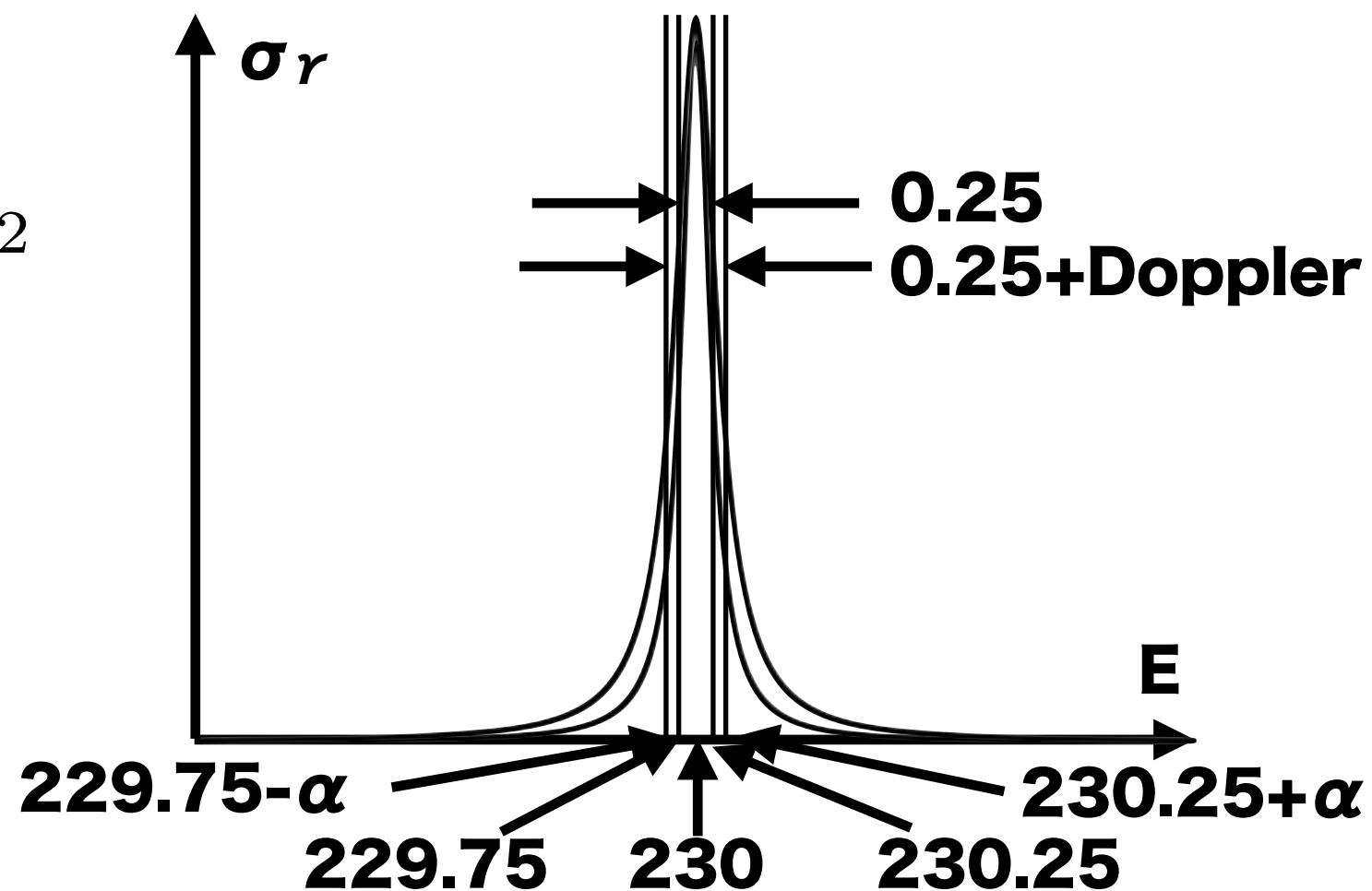


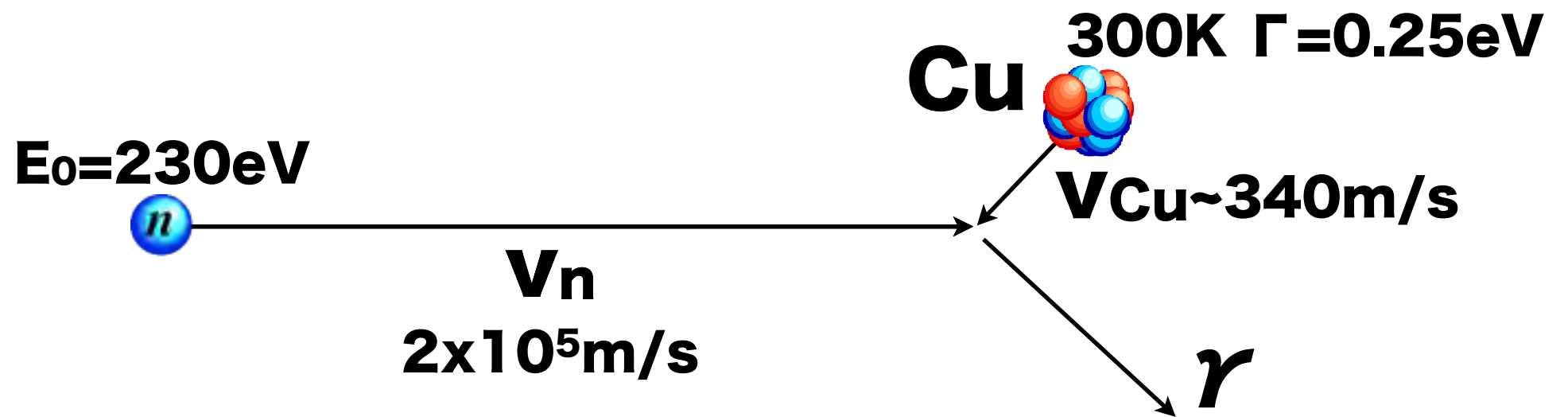


(n,  $\gamma$ ) Doppler Spectroscopy

$$E_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m_n}{2} \frac{A}{1+A} |v_n - v_A|^2$$

Doppler Broadening



(n,  $\gamma$ ) Doppler Spectroscopy

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = 2 \frac{\Delta v}{v} \sim 0.002$$

そこで

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \sim 2 \times 10^{-4} \quad \frac{\Delta v}{v} \sim 10^{-4}$$

( $\Delta E \sim 0.04 \text{ eV}$ )

を要求することを考える

$(n, \gamma)$  Doppler Spectroscopy

$E_0 = 230 \text{ eV}$

$\Delta E_0 \sim 0.04 \text{ eV}$

$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$

$v = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$

$\Delta v = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$\frac{\Delta v}{v} \sim 10^{-4}$

**Cu** 300K  $\Gamma = 0.25 \text{ eV}$ 

$V_{\text{Cu}} \sim 340 \text{ m/s}$

 $\gamma$ 

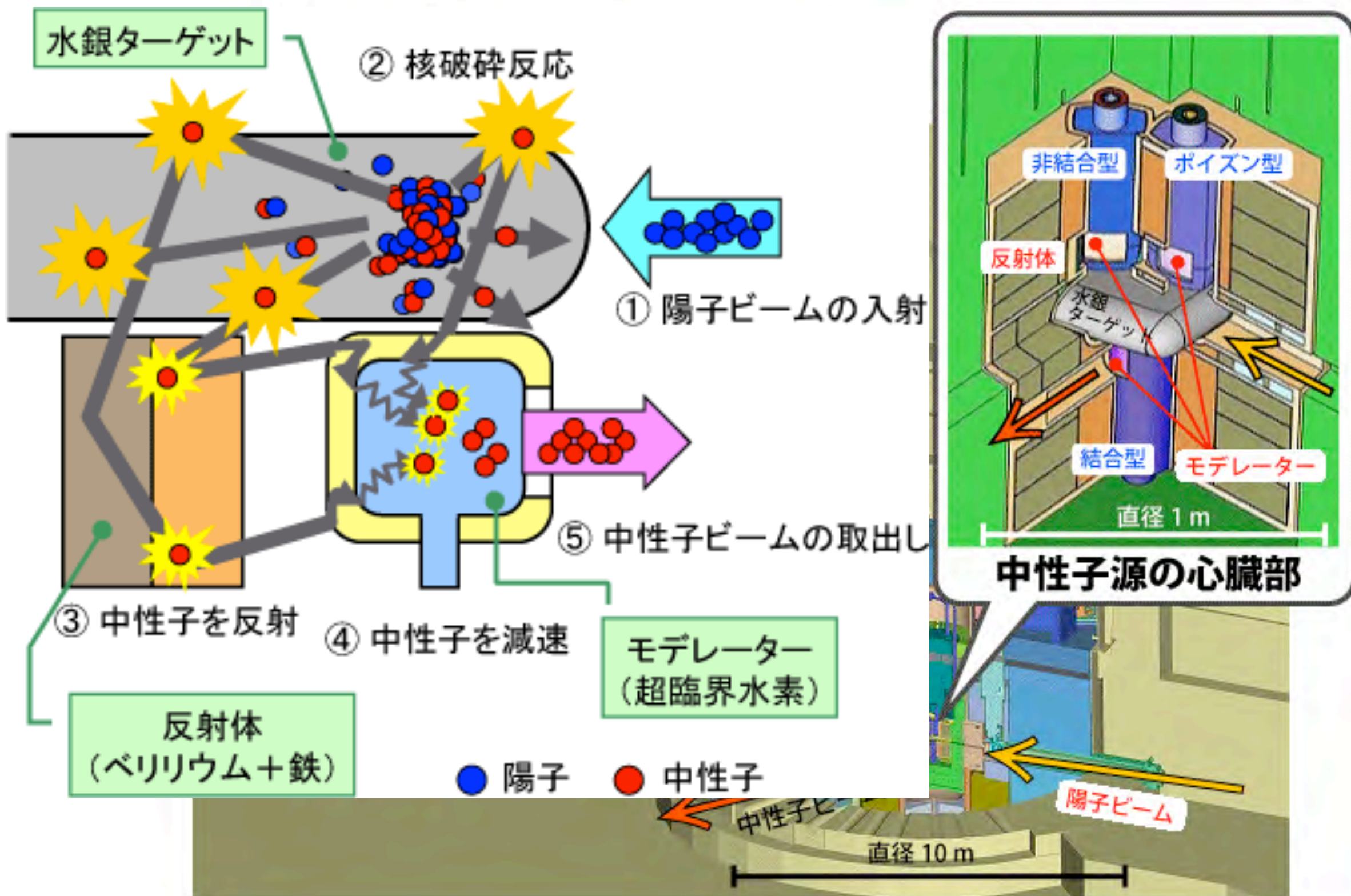
$L = 20 \text{ m}$

$t = 100 \mu\text{s}$

$\Delta t = 10 \text{ ns}$

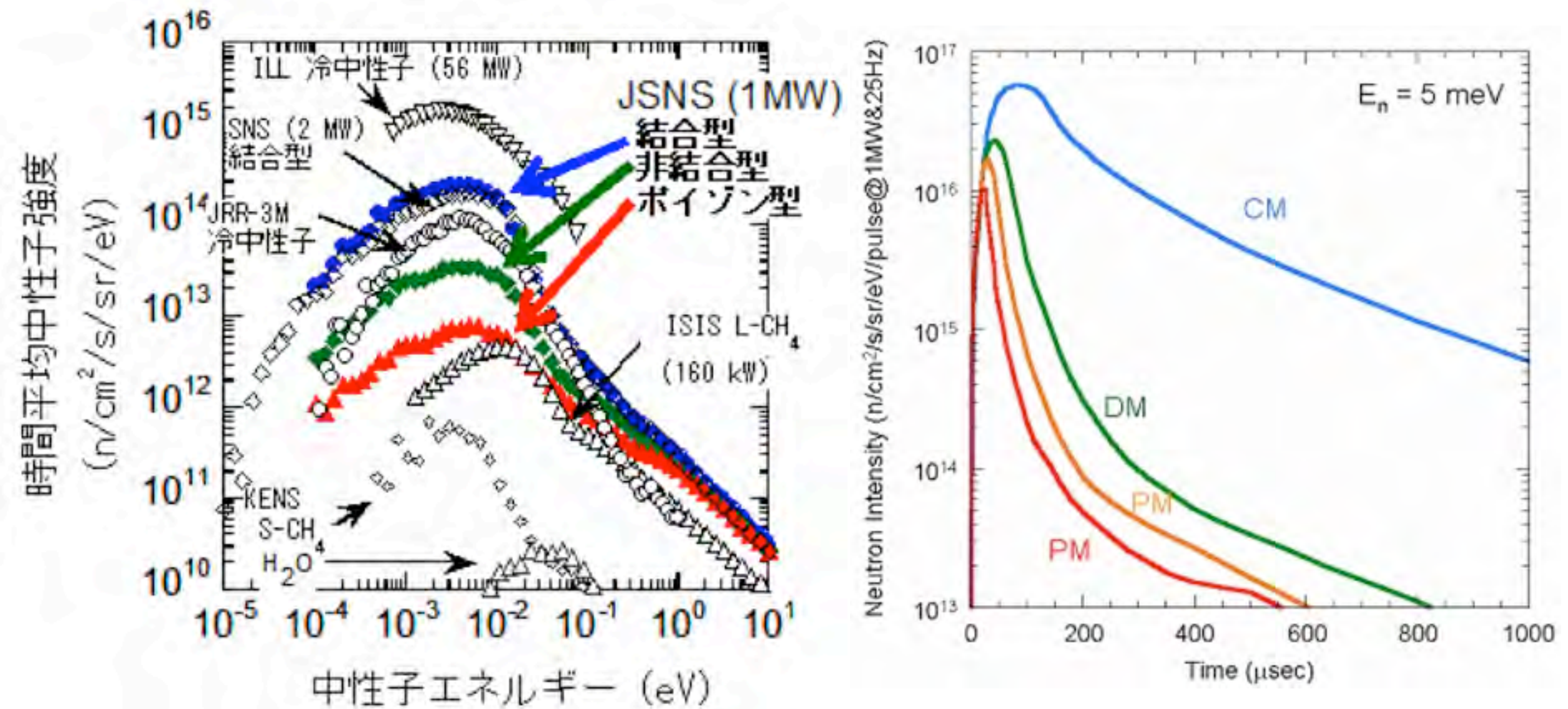
 $n$ 

# J-PARC Spallation Neutron Source

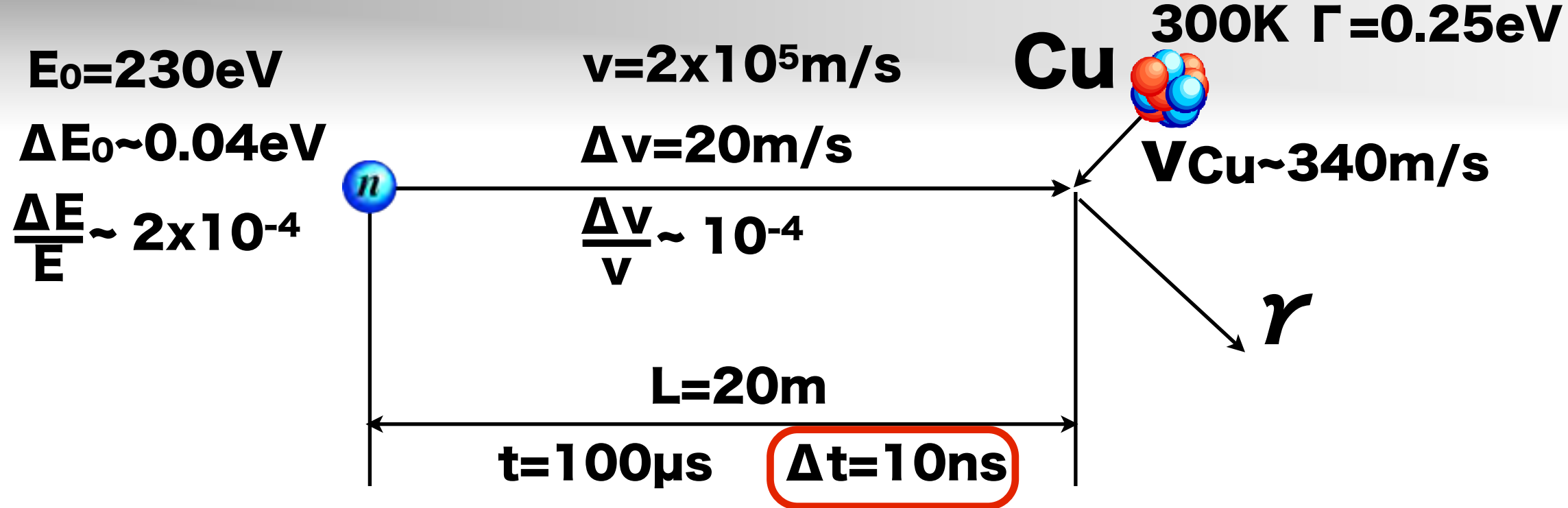




# J-PARC Spallation Neutron Source







no guide

high-m supermirrorが有効なエネルギー範囲( $A=(1\text{cm})^2$ )

$m=5$   $E<25\text{eV}$   
 $m=6$   $E<36\text{eV}$   
 $m=10$   $E<100\text{eV}$   
 $m=15$   $E<230\text{eV}$

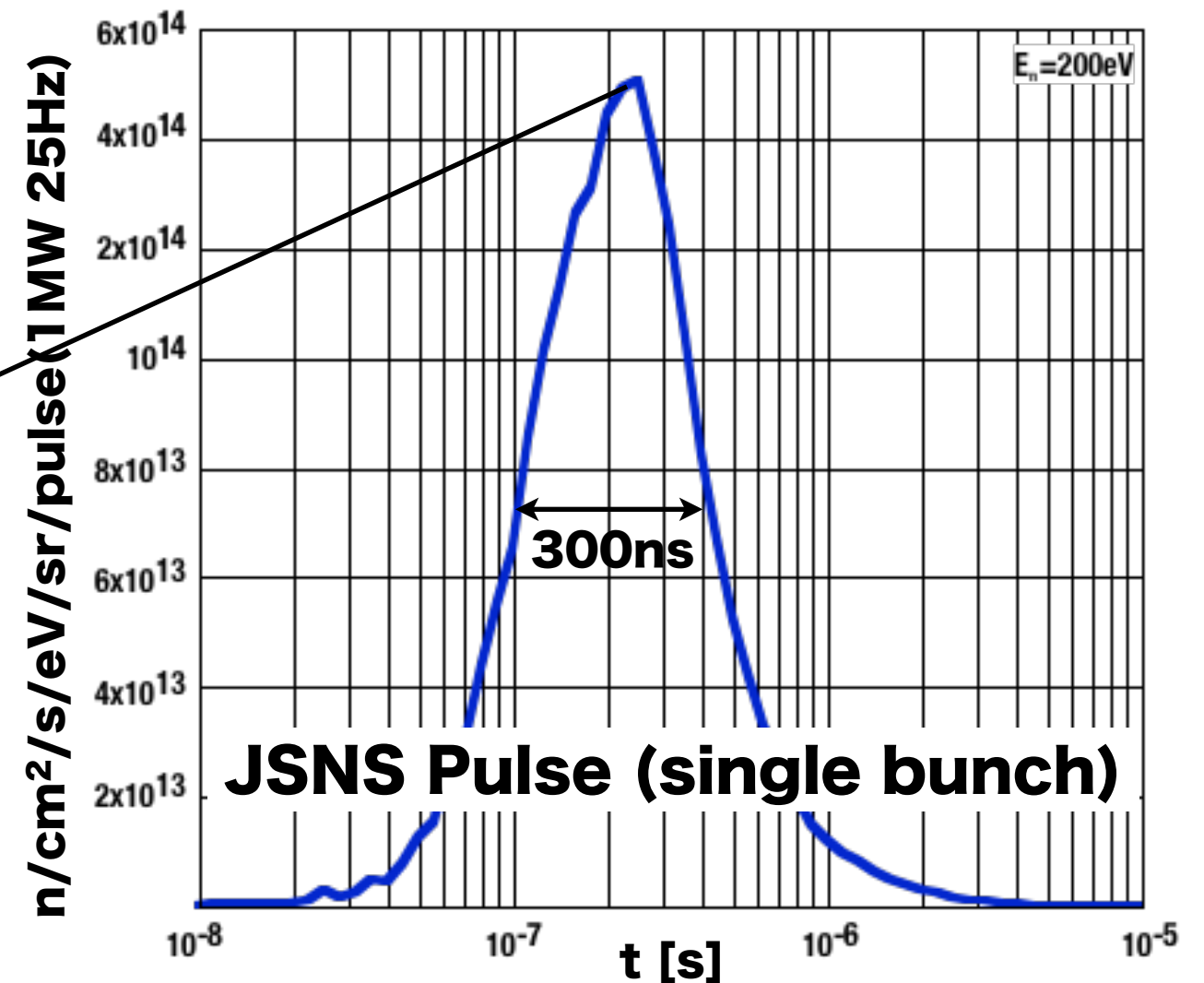
$A=(1\text{cm})^2$

$\Omega=0.25\mu\text{sr}$

**1.3 n/s**

**$10^5$  n/day**

$\Omega_r=4\pi\times 0.1$  sr  
 stat.=1% (1day)



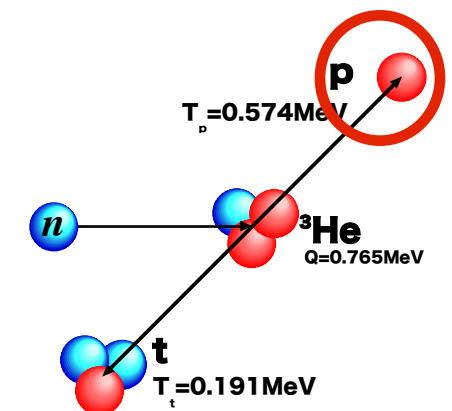
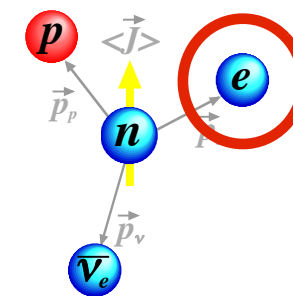
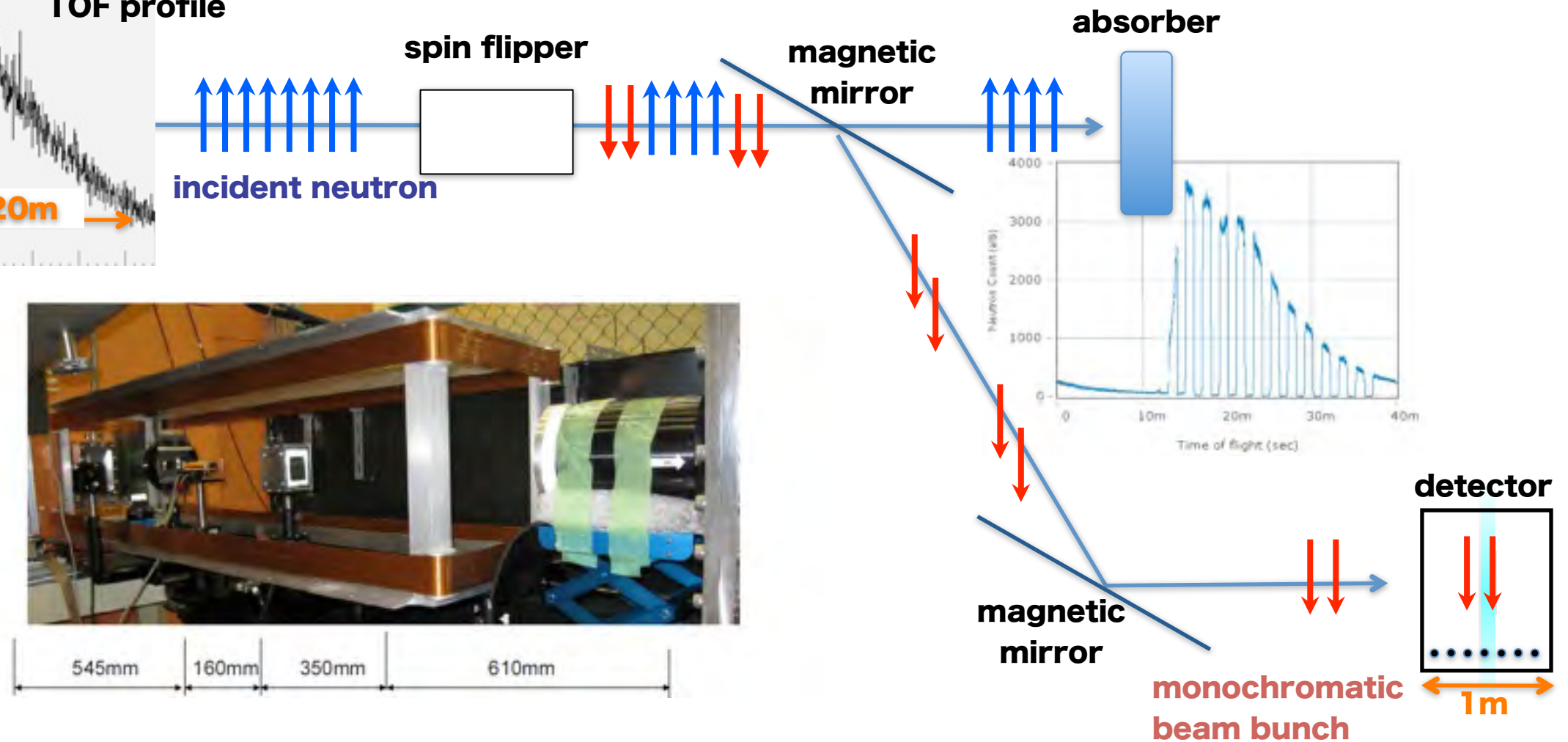
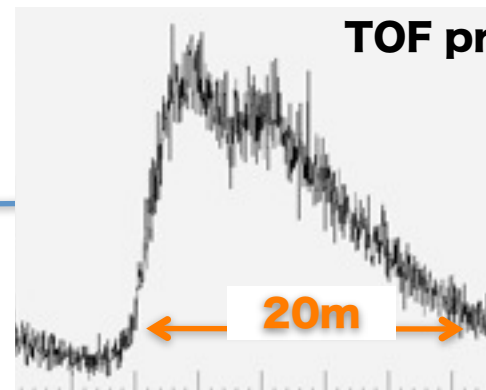
# An Electrically Controlled Beam Steering

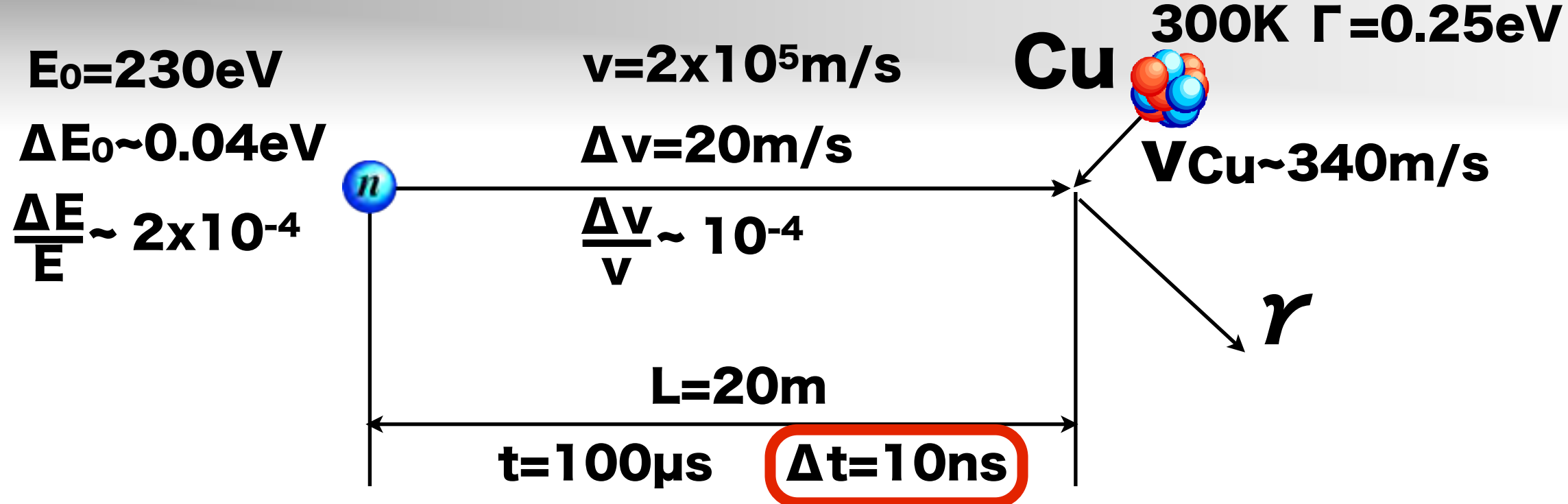


## Spin-Flip Chopper



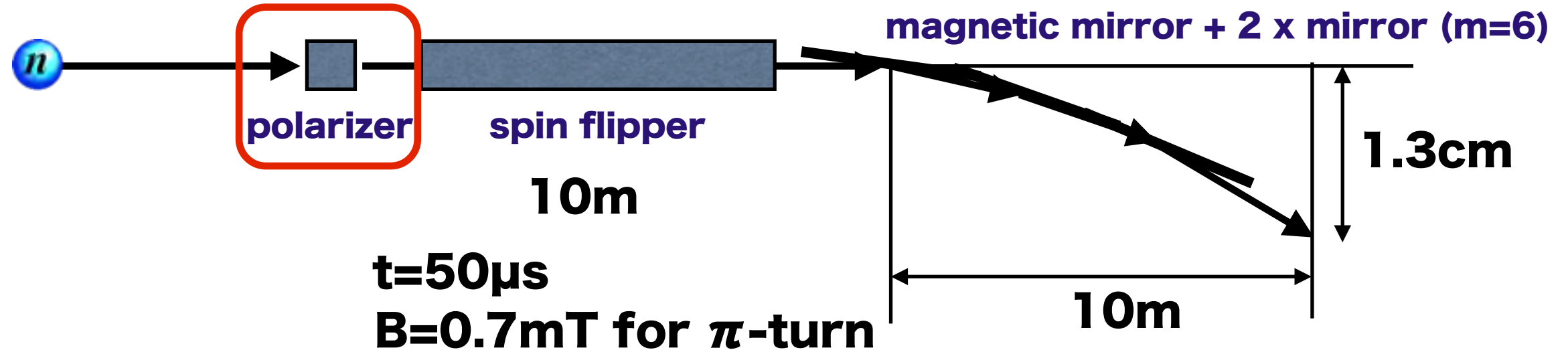
# Spin-Flip Chopper for Neutron Lifetime In-flight Measurement





**velocity selector / chopper**

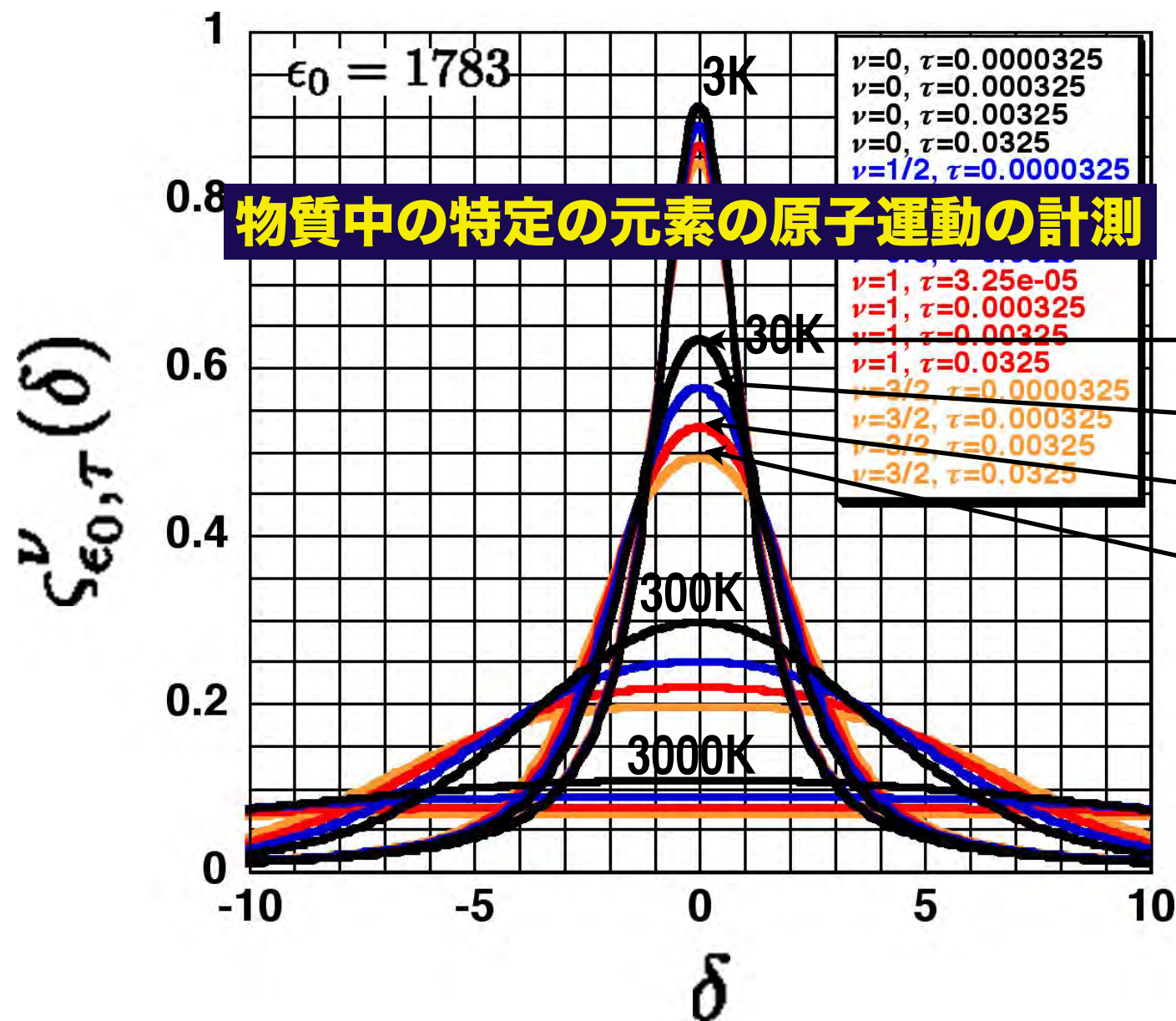
**epithermal spin flip chopper ( $E = 230 \text{ eV}$ )**



**overall transport efficiency  $\sim 0.1$**   
 **$\Rightarrow 3\% \text{ stat. (1 day)}$**





(n,  $\gamma$ ) Doppler Spectroscopy

$$D \left( \frac{E_A}{k_B T} \right) \propto \left( \frac{E_A}{k_B T} \right)^{\nu}$$

$\nu=0$

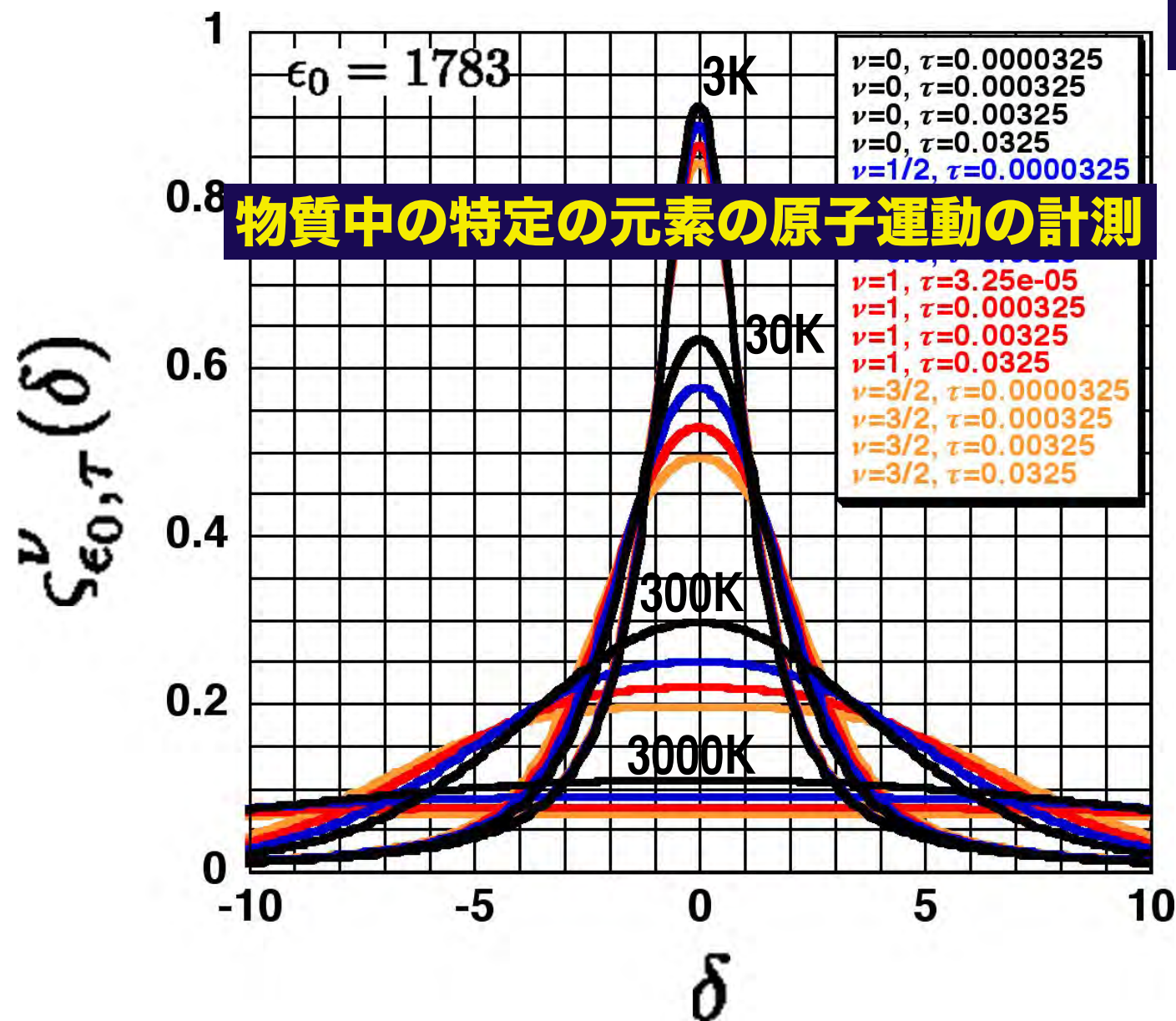
$\nu=1/2$

$\nu=1$

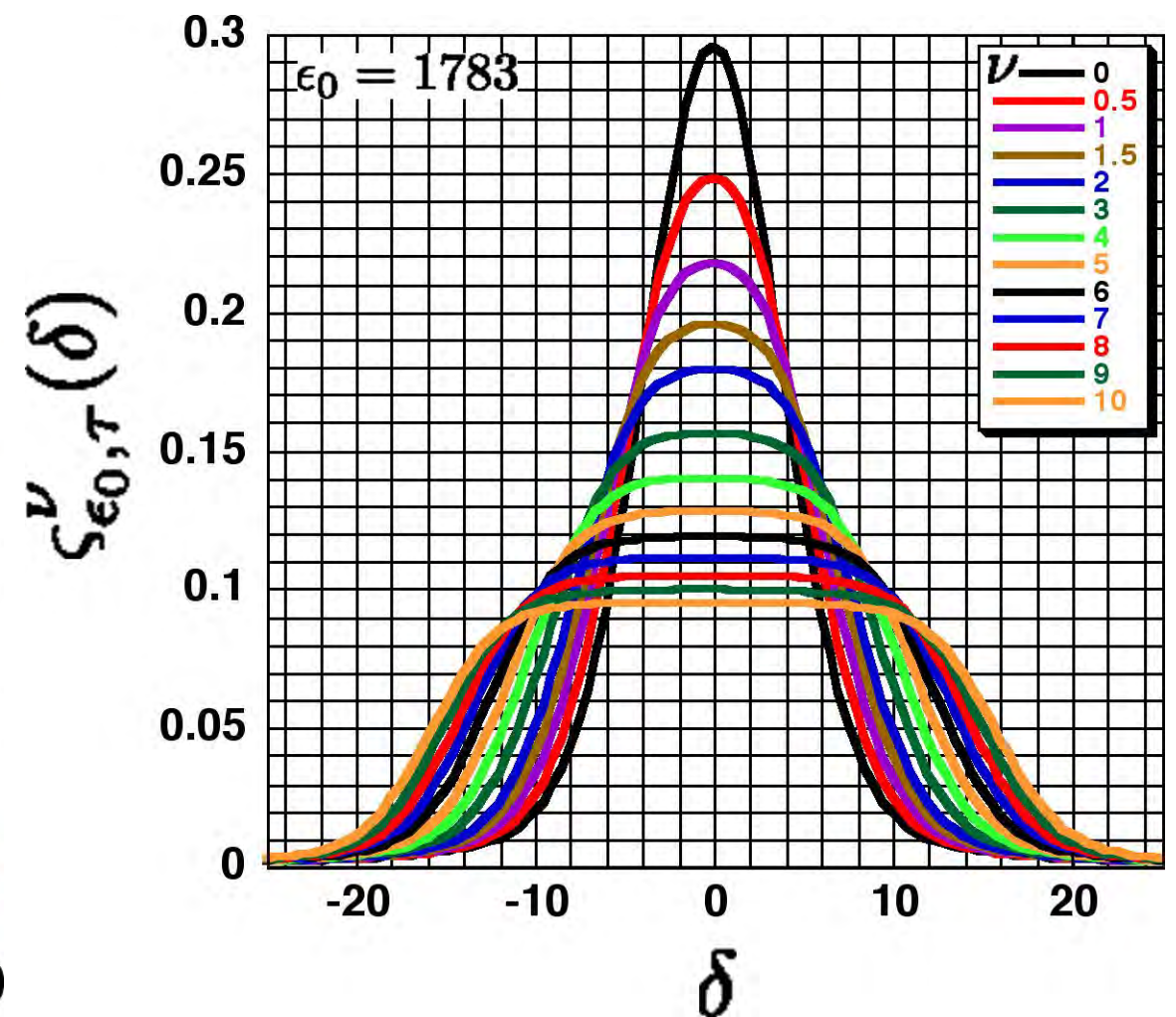
$\nu=3/2$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\Gamma/2} \left\{ \frac{m_n}{m_n + m_A} E_n - E_0 \right\}$$

$$S_{\epsilon_0, \tau}^{\nu}(\delta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu + 3/2)} \int \frac{(\Gamma/2)^2}{(E_{CM} - E_0)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2} \left( \frac{E_A}{k_B T} \right)^{\nu} d^3 p_A$$

(n,  $\gamma$ ) Doppler Spectroscopy

## 元素(同位体)別の”部分的状態密度”の計測



$$\delta = \frac{1}{\Gamma/2} \left\{ \frac{m_n}{m_n + m_A} E_n - E_0 \right\}$$

$$s_{\epsilon_0, \tau}^{\nu}(\delta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu + 3/2)} \int \frac{(\Gamma/2)^2}{(E_{CM} - E_0)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2} \left( \frac{E_A}{k_B T} \right)^{\nu} d^3 p_A$$



**複合核共鳴吸収反応における時間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果**

**新物理探索  
(CP)**



# 新物理探索 (CP対称性⇔T対称性)

$$\mathcal{H}_W = \frac{g_W}{\sqrt{2}} [(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu d' + \bar{c}\gamma^\mu s' + \bar{t}\gamma^\mu b')W^+ + \text{h.c.}]$$

ニュートリノ振動、暗黒物質、暗黒エネルギー  
階層性問題      重力相互作用      物質優勢宇宙

**P-violation**  
(空間反転対称性の破れ)

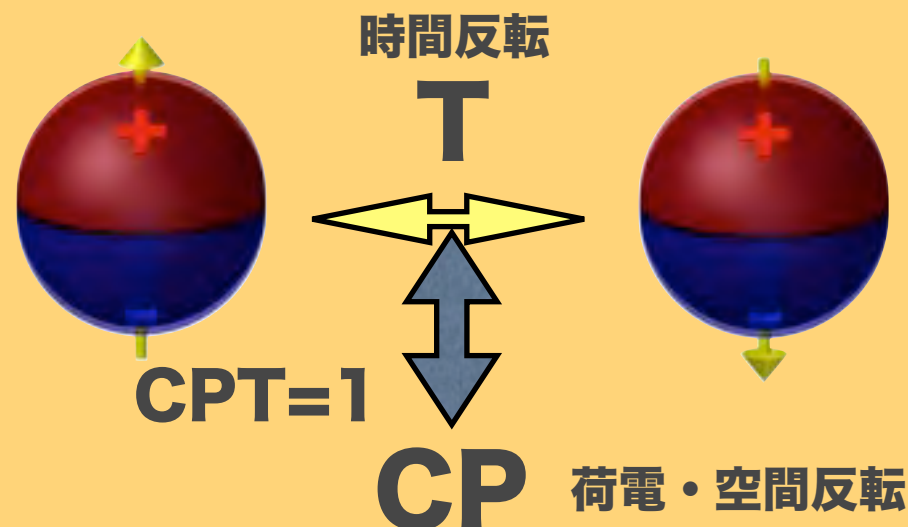
## 新物理(New Physics)

追加的CP対称性の破れ

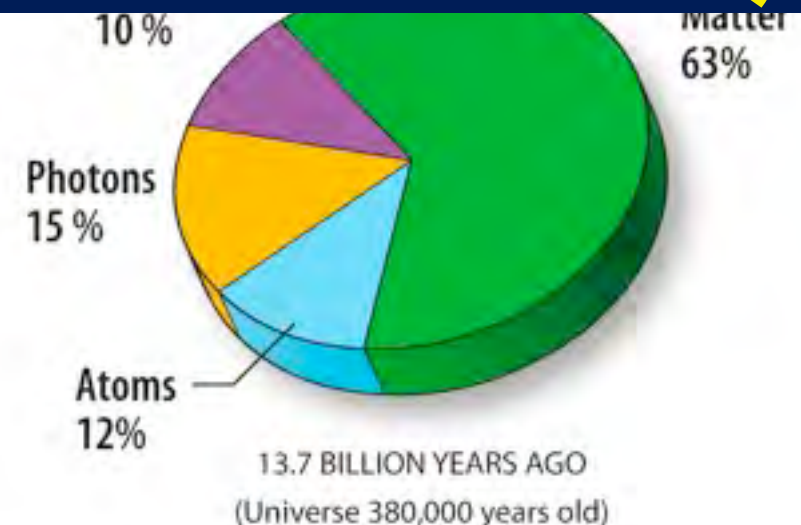
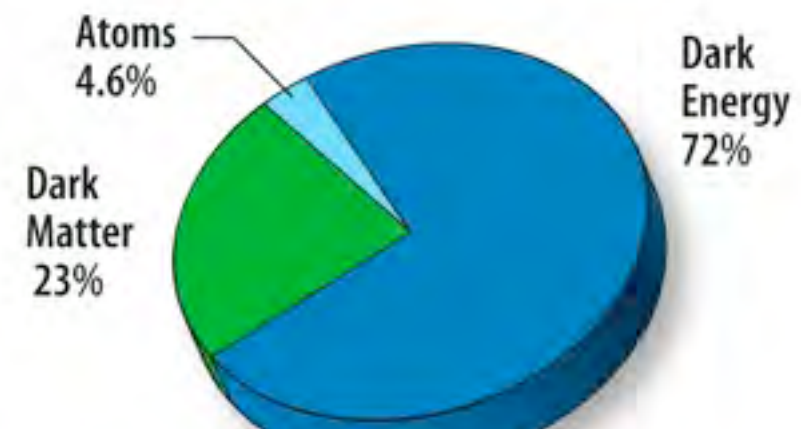
バリオン数非保存過程

暗黒物質、暗黒エネルギー

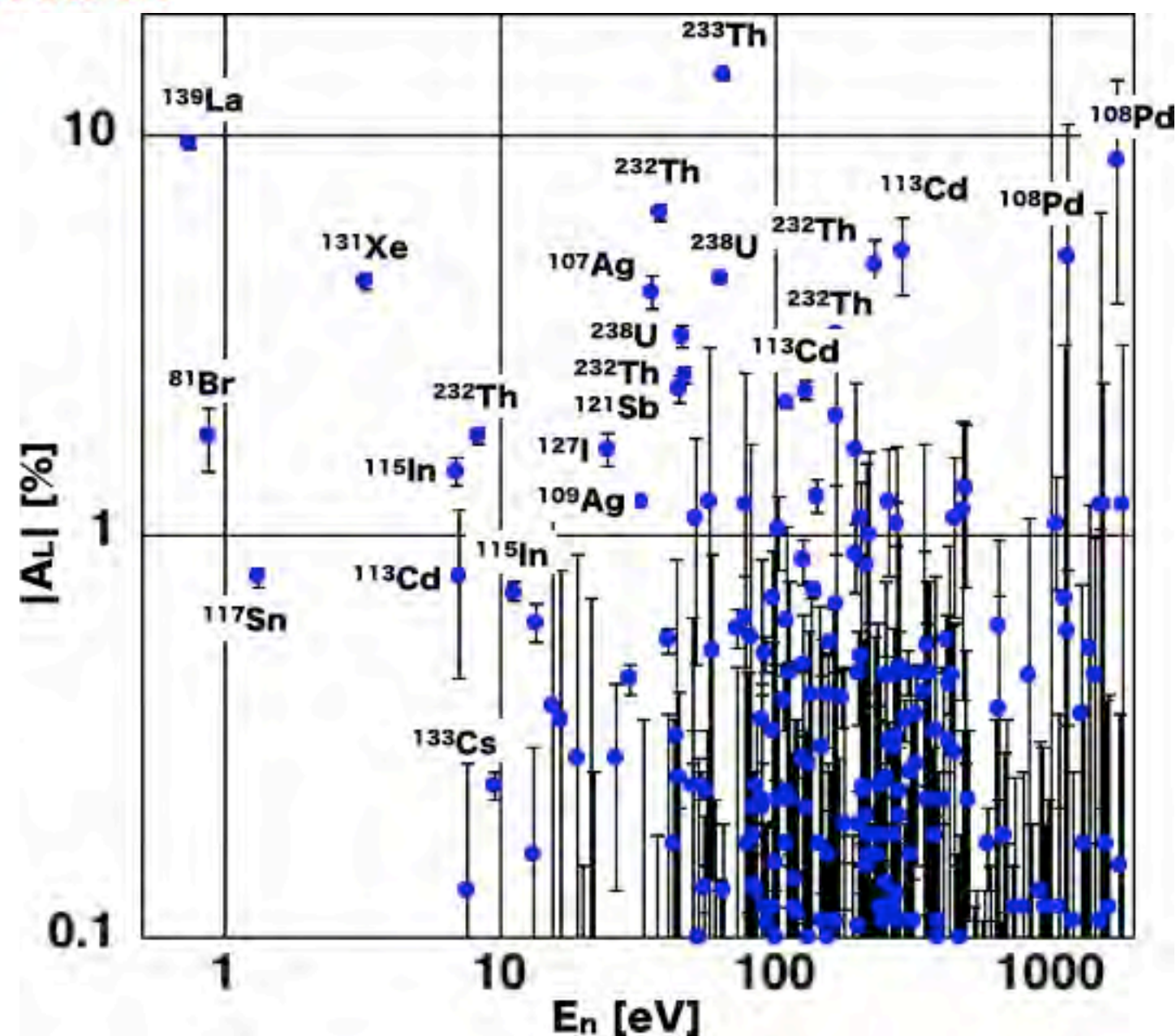
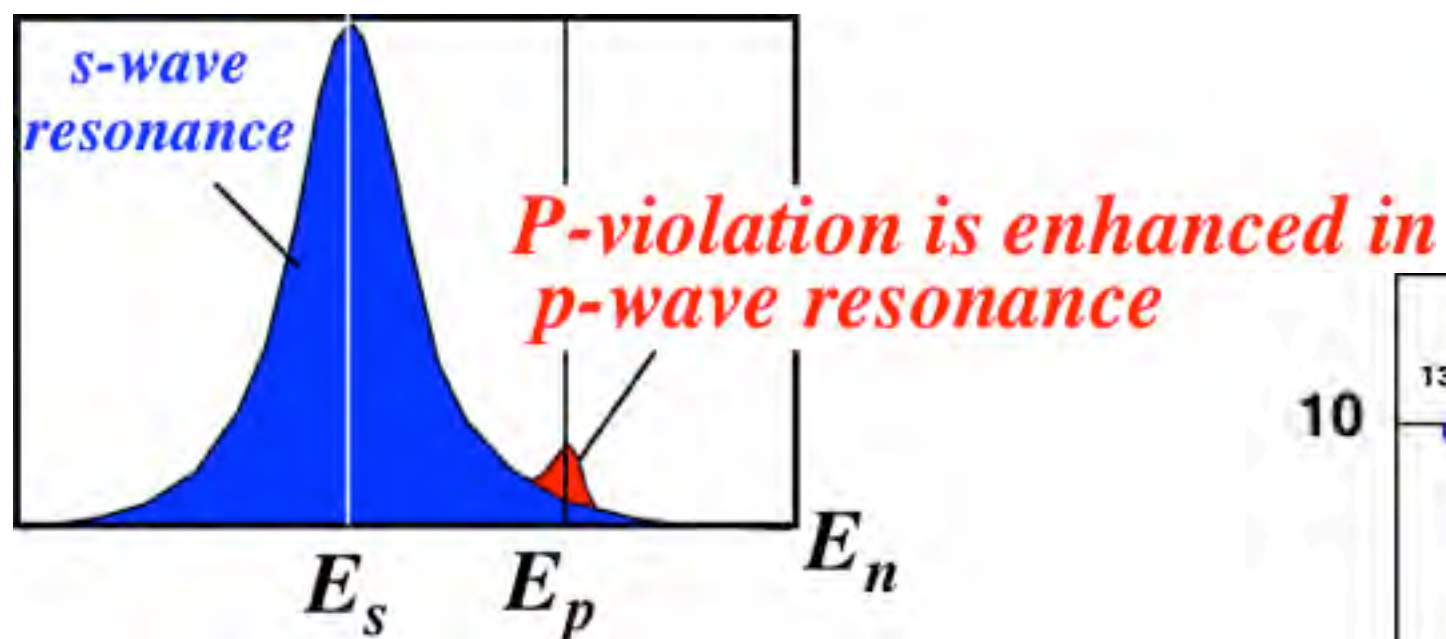
### (代表例) 電気双極子能率



**T-violation**  
(時間反転対称性の破れ)



# 複合核共鳴吸収反応における対称性の破れの増幅効果⇒新物理探索



Mitchell, Phys. Rep. 354 (2001) 157

空間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果

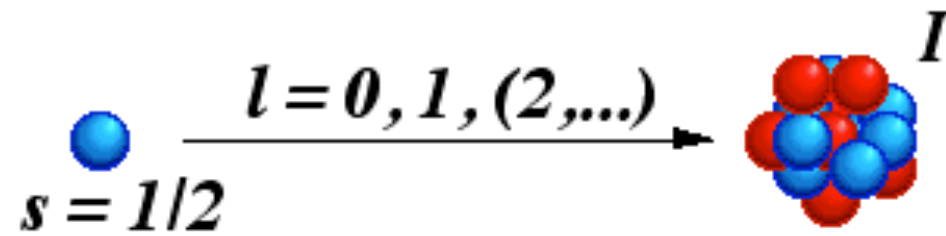


時間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果





# 複合核共鳴吸収反応における対称性の破れの増幅効果⇒新物理探索

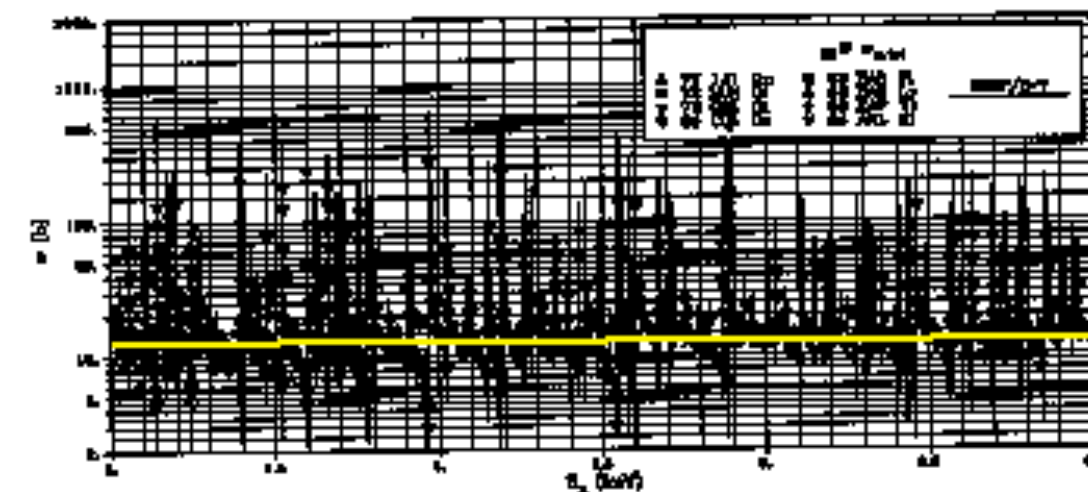
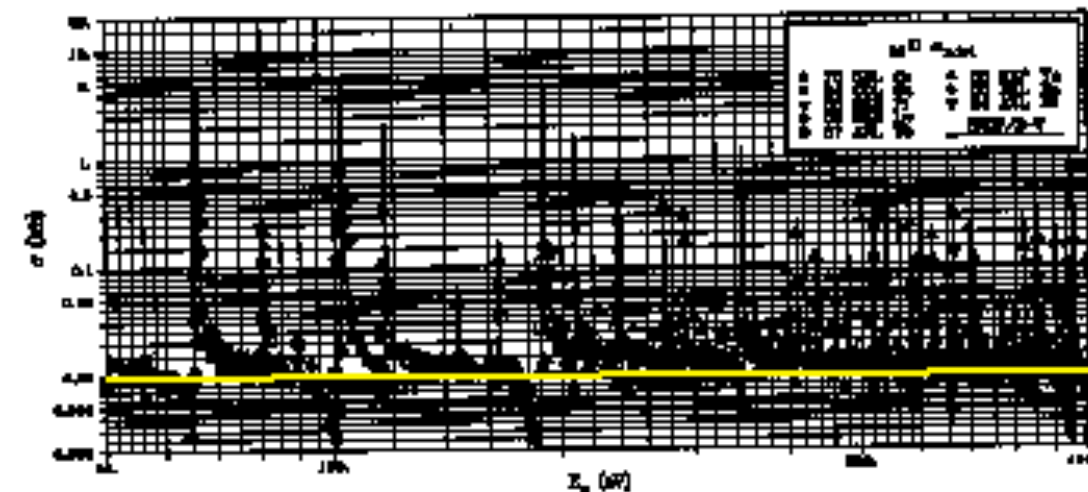
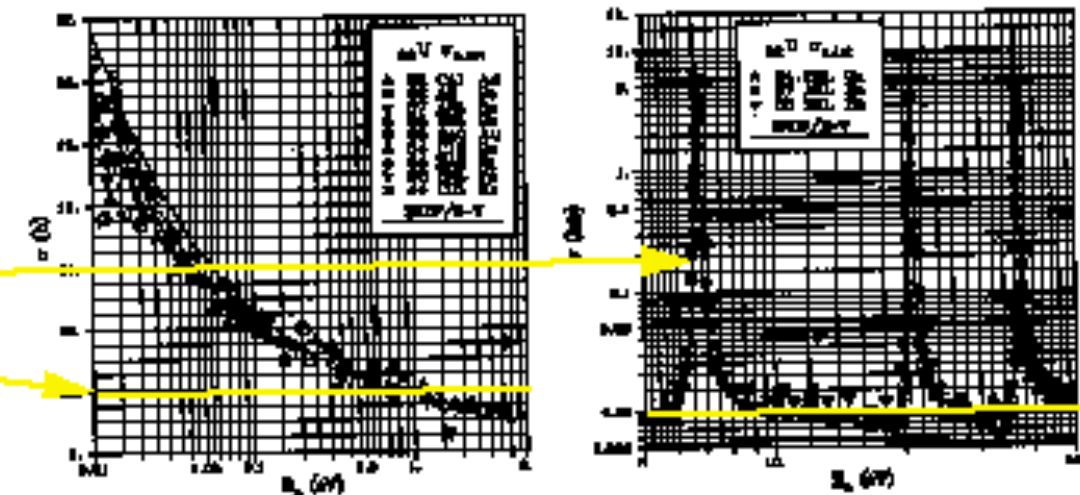


Potential Scattering

Compound Resonance

$\sigma_{n,tot}$   $U$

V McLane et al. Neutron Cross Sections vol 2

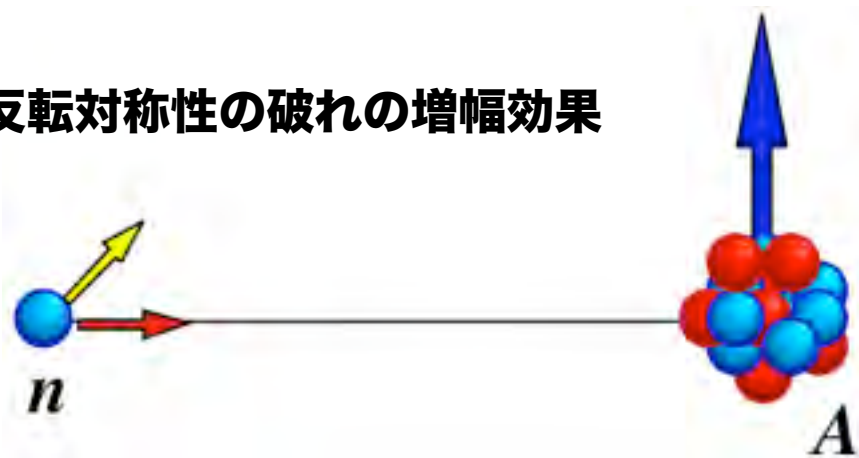


空間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果

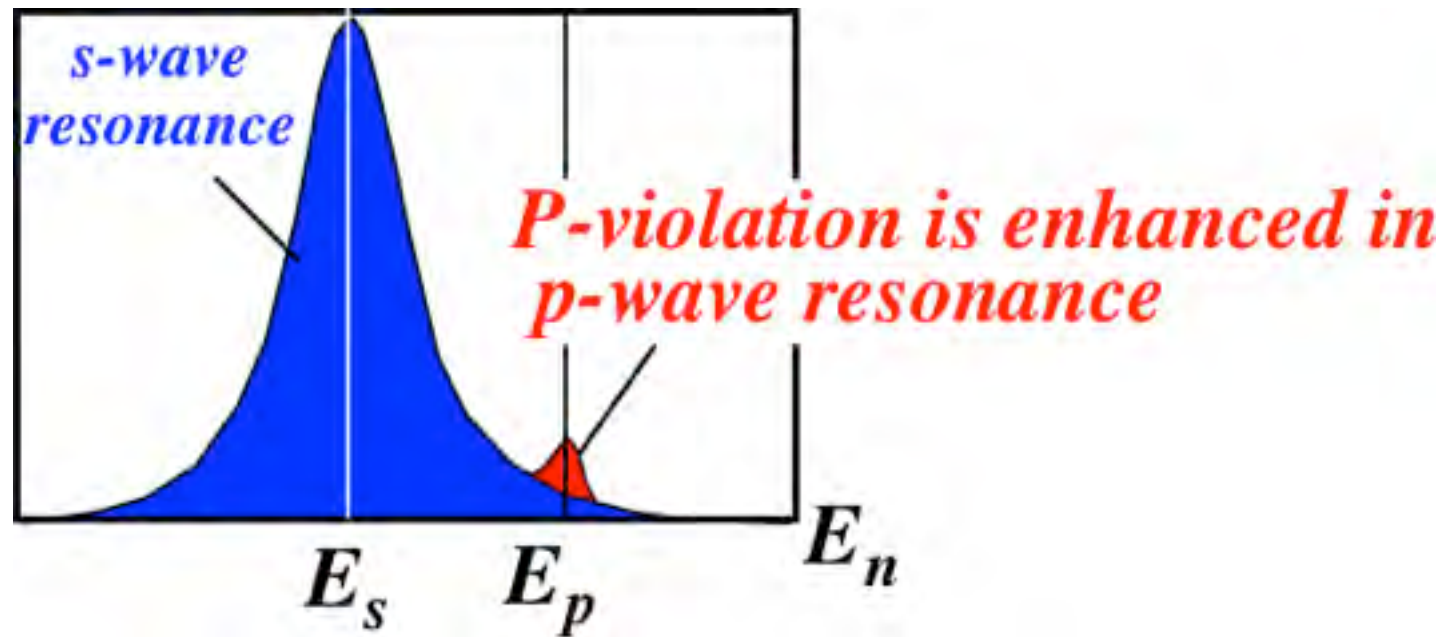


eV-keV

時間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果



# 複合核共鳴吸収反応における対称性の破れの増幅効果⇒新物理探索



空間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果

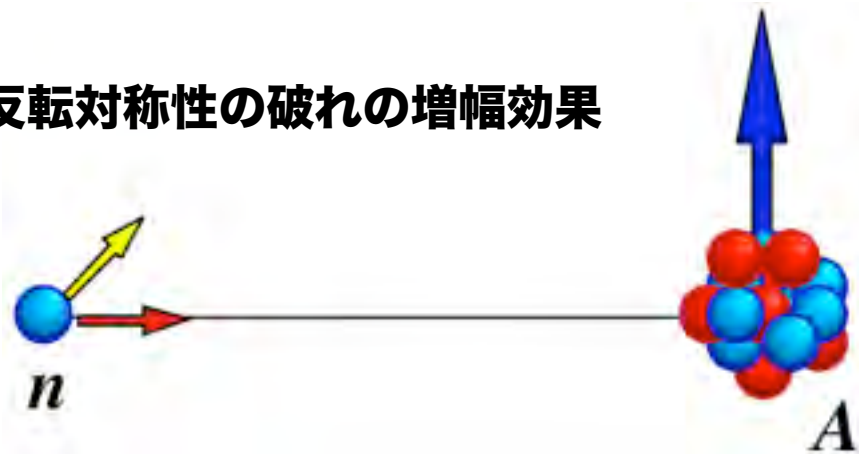


**eV-keV**

**熱外偏極中性子**

**偏極陽子**

時間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果



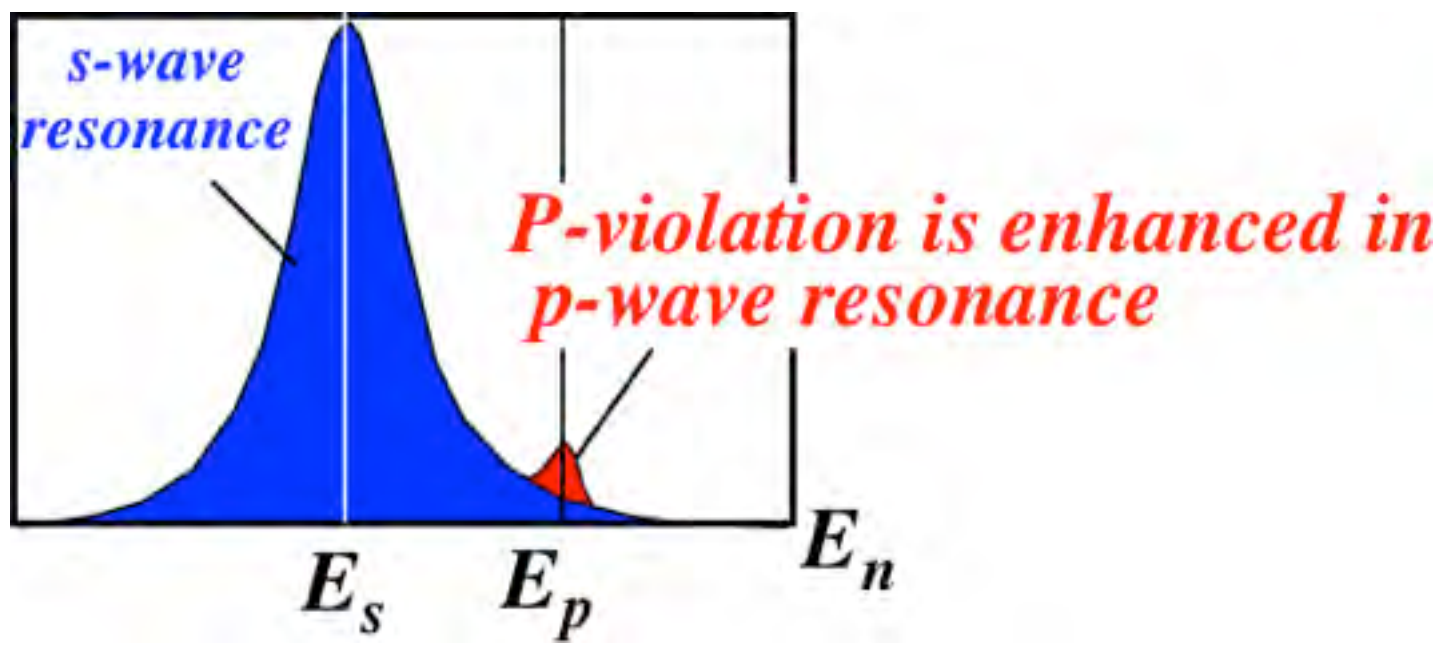
**偏極核標的**





# 複合核共鳴吸収反応における対称性の破れの増幅効果⇒新物理探索

Gudkov, Phys. Rep. 212 (1992) 77



$$\Delta\sigma_T = \kappa \frac{g_{CP}}{g_P} \Delta\sigma_P$$

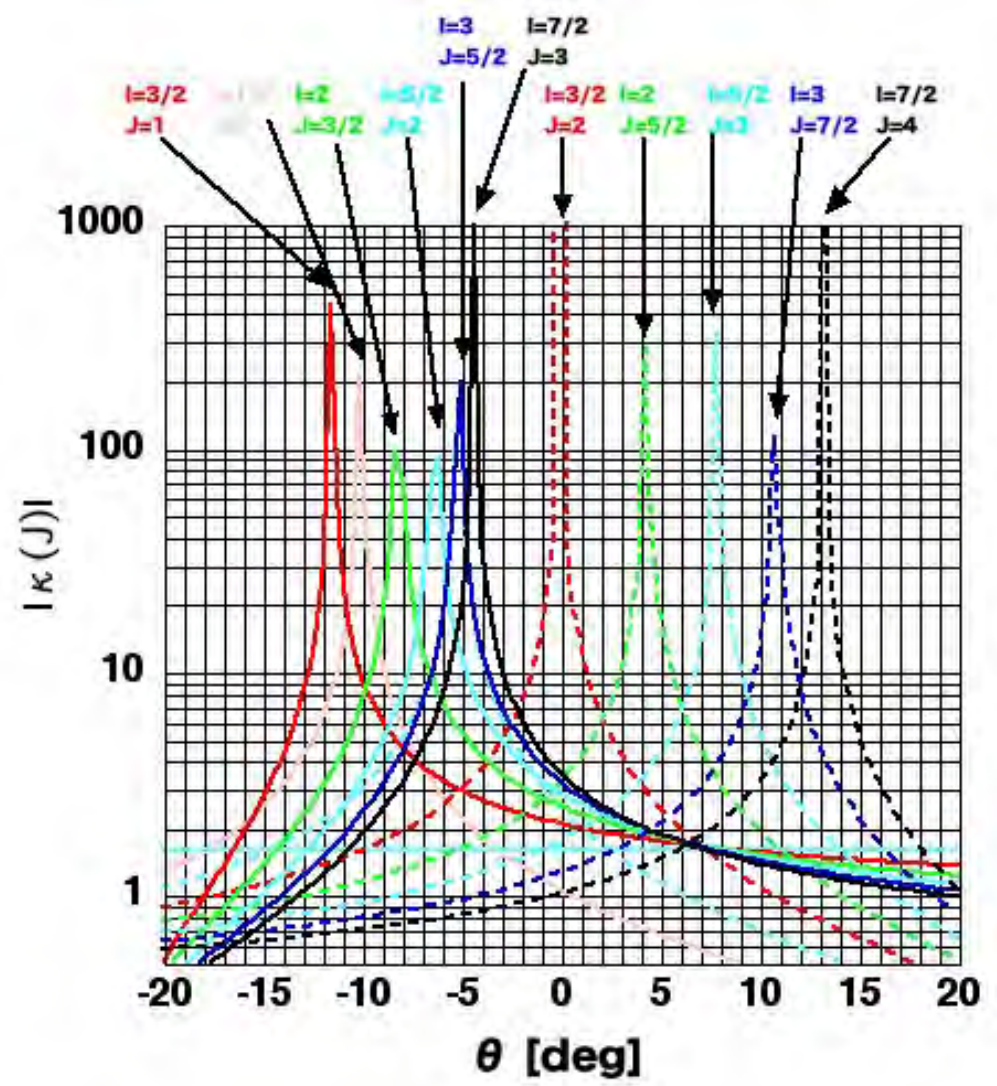
$10^{-2}$

$10^{-3}$   
present EDM upper bound

空間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果



時間反転対称性の破れの増幅効果



# Summary

## 中性子スピン偏極

中性子反射光学 — 磁気ミラー — 偏極 熱・冷中性子  
レーザー核偏極 → 偏極  $^3\text{He}$

**J-PARC/MLF BL23(東北大-KEK連携)において実現見込**

動的偏極 → 偏極陽子 → 偏極熱外中性子

**(n,  $\gamma$ ) Doppler Spectroscopy**

各元素の温度計測 部分的"状態密度"計測

動的偏極  
レーザー核偏極 → 偏極標的 → 新物理探索(CP)

**熱外領域はスパレーション中性子源が最も特長を活かせる領域**

**動的核偏極は必須の技術**

**(⇒KEK-PSI協力)**

**KEK中性子科学研究系は**

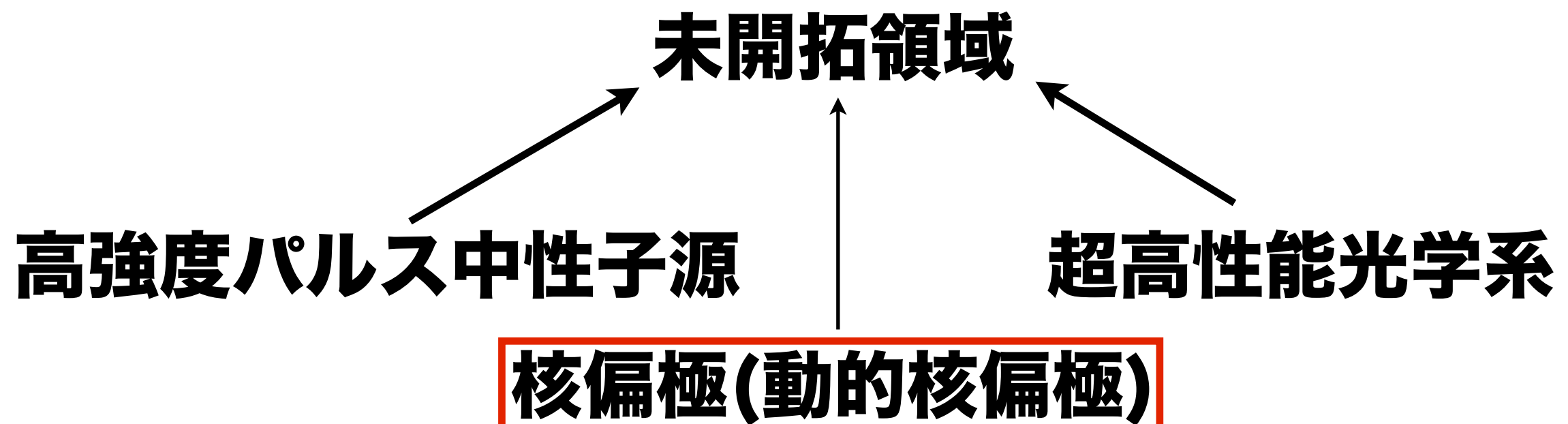
**大きな期待を持っており、最大限の協力を希望しております**





# 熱外中性子光学

Epithermal Neutron Optics



# THE END

