

T-Violation and Neutron Dynamical Diffraction

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Outline

- 1) Bragg Scattering
- 2) Structure Function
- 3) Dynamical Diffraction Hamiltonian
- 4) Experimental techniques and challenges

Bragg Dynamical Diffraction

Diffraction from a periodic potential with spatial period \sim neutron wavelength

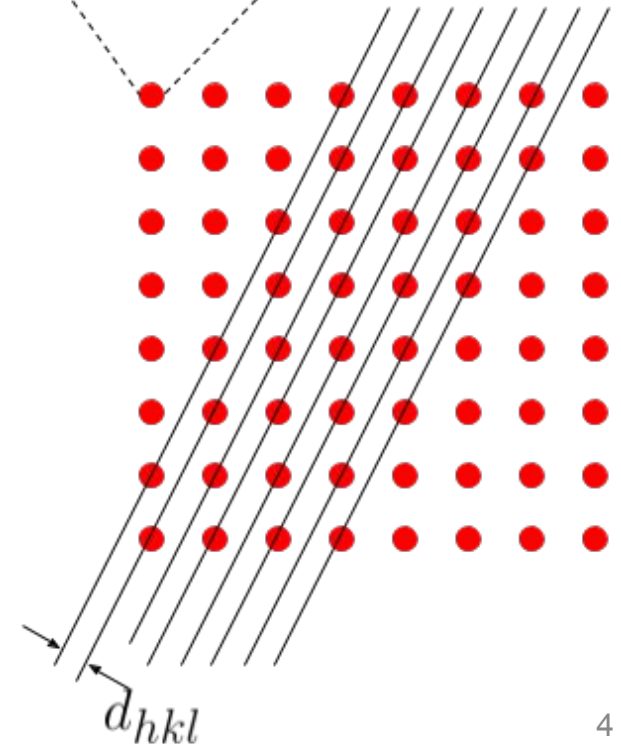
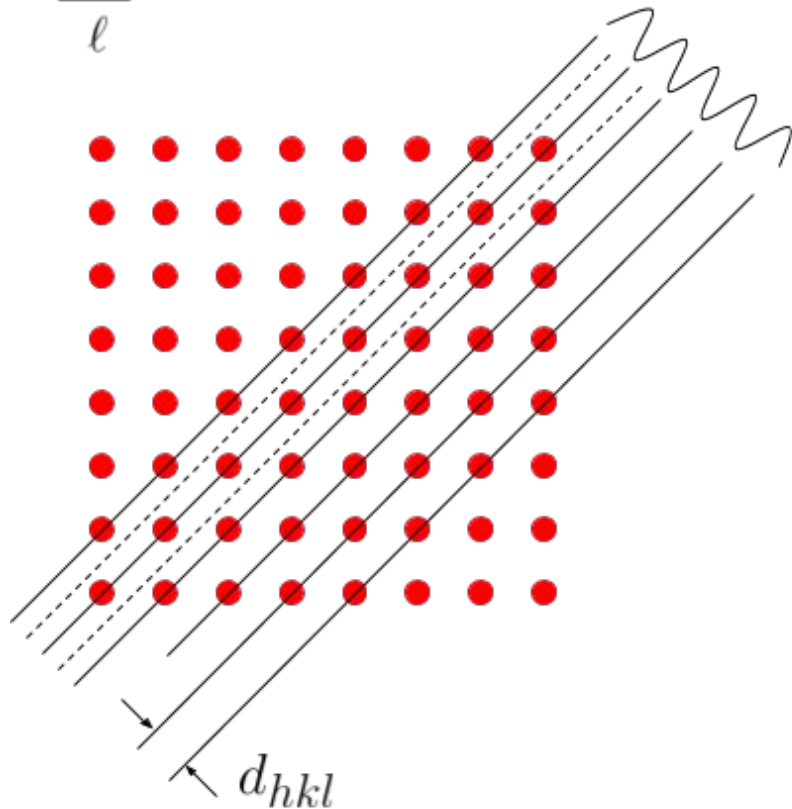
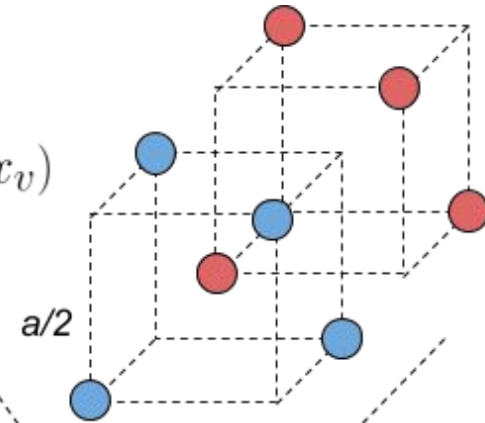
Observables that depend on the (spin and Q dependent) scattering length density of the crystal

Crystal Potential

$$H = \frac{2\pi}{d_{hkl}}$$

$$V_{\ell} = \sum_v V_v(x - x_v)$$

$$\sum_{\ell} V(x - \ell d_{hkl})$$



Bragg's Law

Diffraction occurs if the wavevector matches half the reciprocal lattice vector

Vector Law

$$-2\vec{K} \cdot \vec{H} = H^2$$

$$2KH \sin \theta_B = H^2$$

Reflectivity of radiation that deviates from Bragg, depends on the strength of the interaction between the radiation and the scattering centers

Bragg Scattering

Geometrically select very specific Q according to a discrete Fourier transform

$$\sum_{\ell} e^{i\vec{Q}\cdot\vec{x}_{\ell}} = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{\Omega_0} \delta^{(3)}(\vec{Q} - \vec{H})$$

Intensity and width of momentum space acceptance given by the scattering length density of the crystal

$$2\vec{K} \cdot \vec{H} = -H^2$$

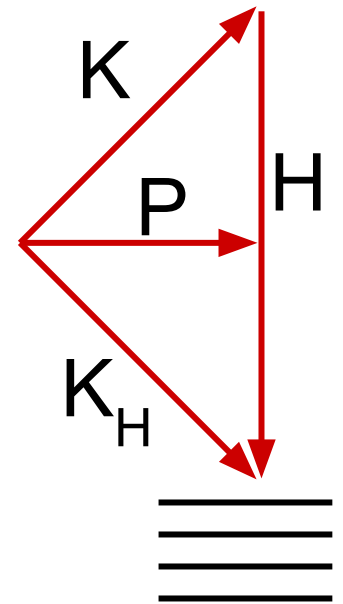
$$\delta\vec{K} \cdot \vec{H} = v_H$$

Neutron Structure Factor

$$v_H = \frac{2m}{\Omega_0} \sum_v \tilde{V}_v(\vec{H}) \langle e^{i\vec{H} \cdot \vec{x}_v} \rangle$$

A stronger spatially (temporally) oscillating potential lessens the beating period between states

$$\Delta_H = 2\pi \frac{P}{v_H}$$



Potentials and Symmetry

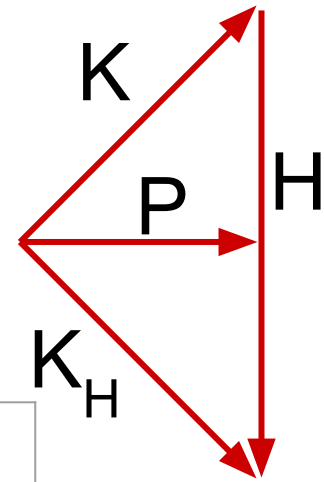
Potential dominated by nuclear scattering

$$\tilde{V}_N = \frac{2\pi}{m} b_N$$

$$b_N \rightarrow b(\vec{Q})$$

$$b(\vec{Q}) = b^*(-\vec{Q})$$

Spin-Dependence



Spin-Dependence	Coupling	Notes
None	g_V^2, g_S^2	Multiple H
$\frac{i}{2m} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$	$g_s g_p, d_n$	Non-Centrosymmetric
$\frac{i}{2m^2} (\vec{H} \times \vec{P}) \cdot \vec{\sigma}$	$g_V^2 + g_A^2$	Schwinger, Non-centrosymmetric
$\frac{1}{2m} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$	$g_V g_A$	Parity violating

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = Z'_\mu \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu (g_V + g_A \gamma^5) \psi$$

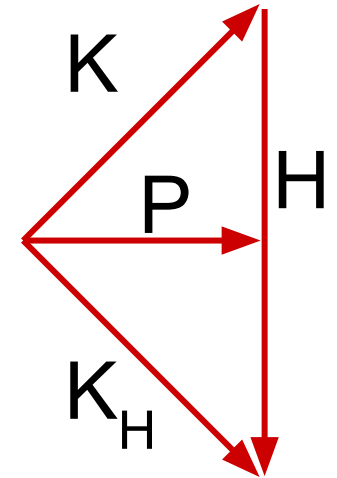
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\frac{i}{2} g_{da} \bar{\psi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 \psi F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -\phi \bar{\psi} (g_S + i\gamma^5 g_P) \psi$$

Effective E-Field $\sim 10^8$ V / cm

Forms of b_5

$$b_5(H) = -\alpha \left(\frac{2m_n^2 MG}{\hbar^2} \right) \frac{\lambda_5^2}{1 + (H\lambda_5)^2}$$



$$b_5(H, \sigma) \propto \begin{cases} -\frac{g^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\lambda_5^2}{1+(H\lambda_5)^2} \right) \vec{P} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \\ -\frac{ig^2}{2m^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_5^2}{1+(H\lambda_5)^2} \right) \left(\vec{P} \times \vec{H} \right) \cdot \vec{\sigma} \\ -\frac{ig^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\lambda_5^2}{1+(H\lambda_5)^2} \right) \vec{H} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \end{cases}$$

T-Violating and Schwinger Terms

$$b_{dn} = i \frac{2m}{H^2} \tilde{\rho}(H^2) \vec{H} \cdot \vec{d}_n \quad b_{SP} = -i \frac{g_s g_p}{4\pi} \frac{\lambda_5^2}{1 + (H\lambda_5)^2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$

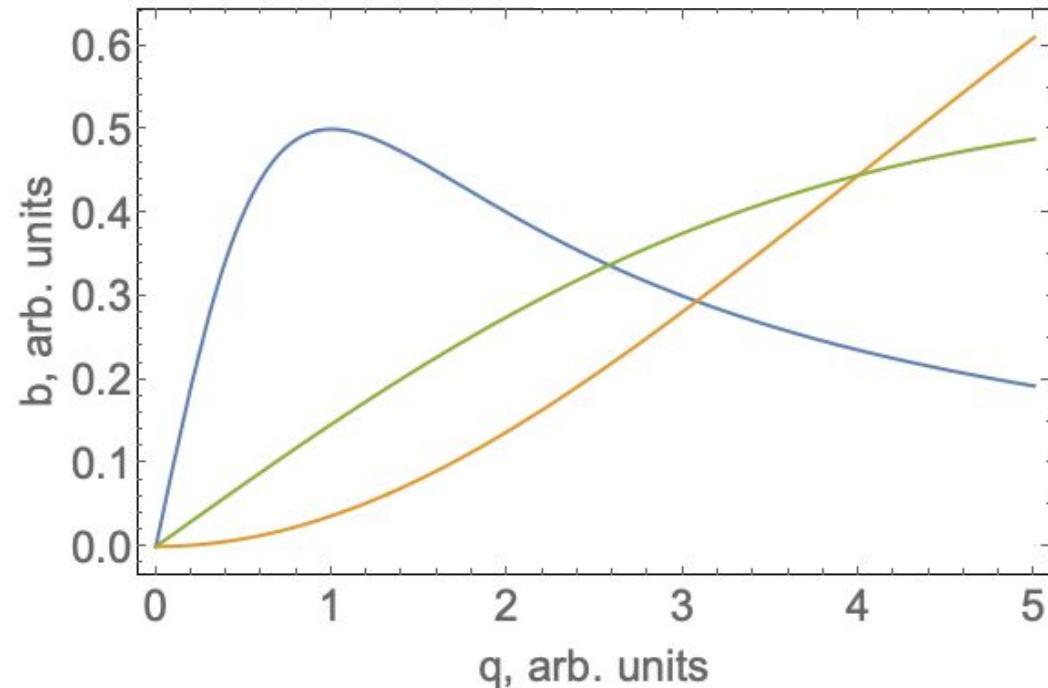
$$b_{Sch} = i2 \tilde{\rho}(H^2) \frac{(\vec{H} \times \vec{P})}{H^2} \cdot \vec{\mu}$$

- Pseudoscalar
- Schwinger, Const. θ_B
- nEDM

$$\tilde{\rho}(H^2) \sim Ze [1 - f(H)]$$

$$f(q) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 3 \left(\frac{q}{q_0}\right)^2}}$$

$$q_0 \sim 1.9Z^{1/3} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$$



Dynamical Diffraction Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \begin{pmatrix} K^2 + v_0 & v_{-H} \\ v_H & K_H^2 + v_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K^2 - k^2 = -v_0 - \delta\vec{K} \cdot \vec{H} \pm \sqrt{(\delta\vec{K} \cdot \vec{H})^2 + v_H v_{-H}}$$

Index of refraction depends on deviation from Bragg, and +/- state

Potentials and Symmetry

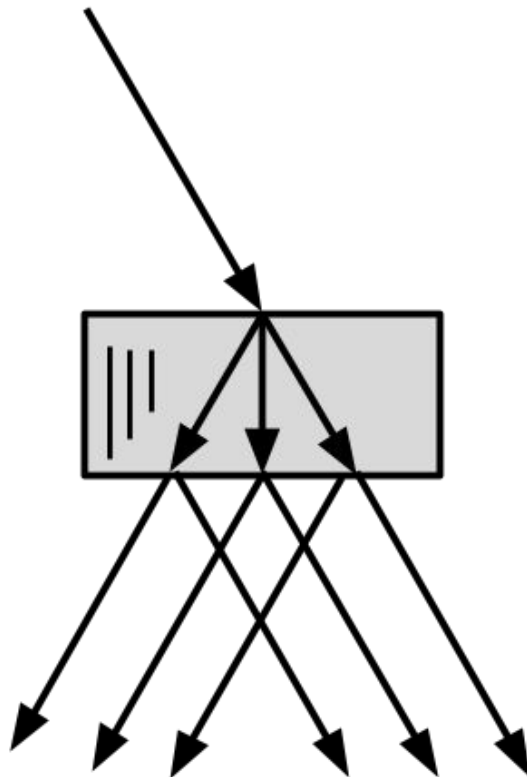
Spin-Rotation in crystal depends on

$$v_H v_{-H} = \left(\frac{4\pi}{\Omega_0} \right)^2 \left| \sum_v (b_N + i|b_T|) e^{i\vec{H} \cdot \vec{x}_v} \right|^2$$

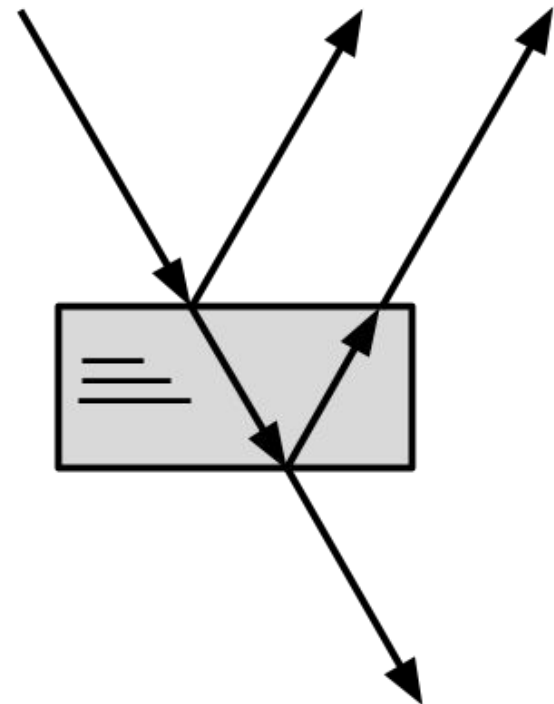
Interference between scattering sites
required for terms first order in b_T

Excitation of Internal States from External Source Wave

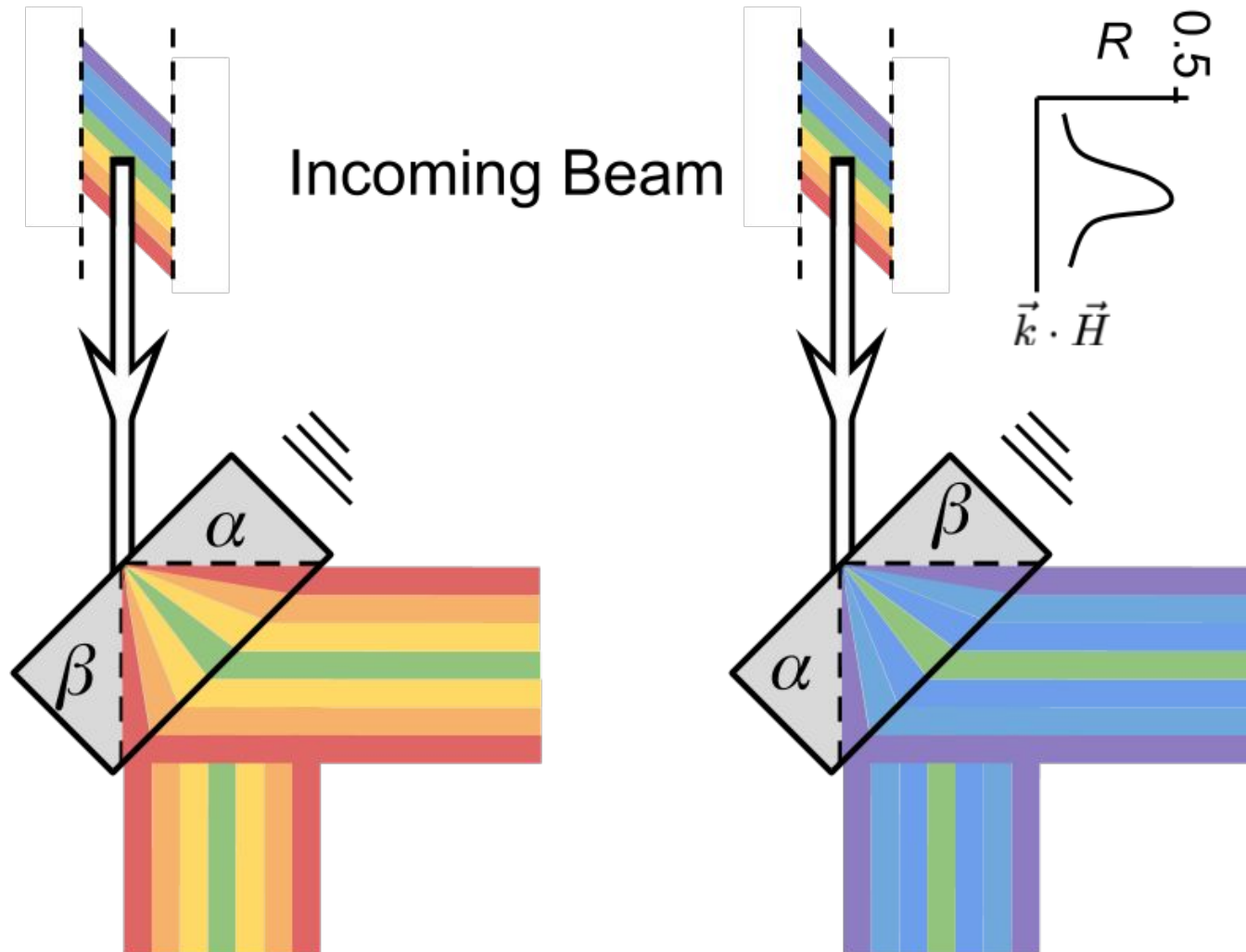
Laue Case: Bragg misalignment conserved across the boundary



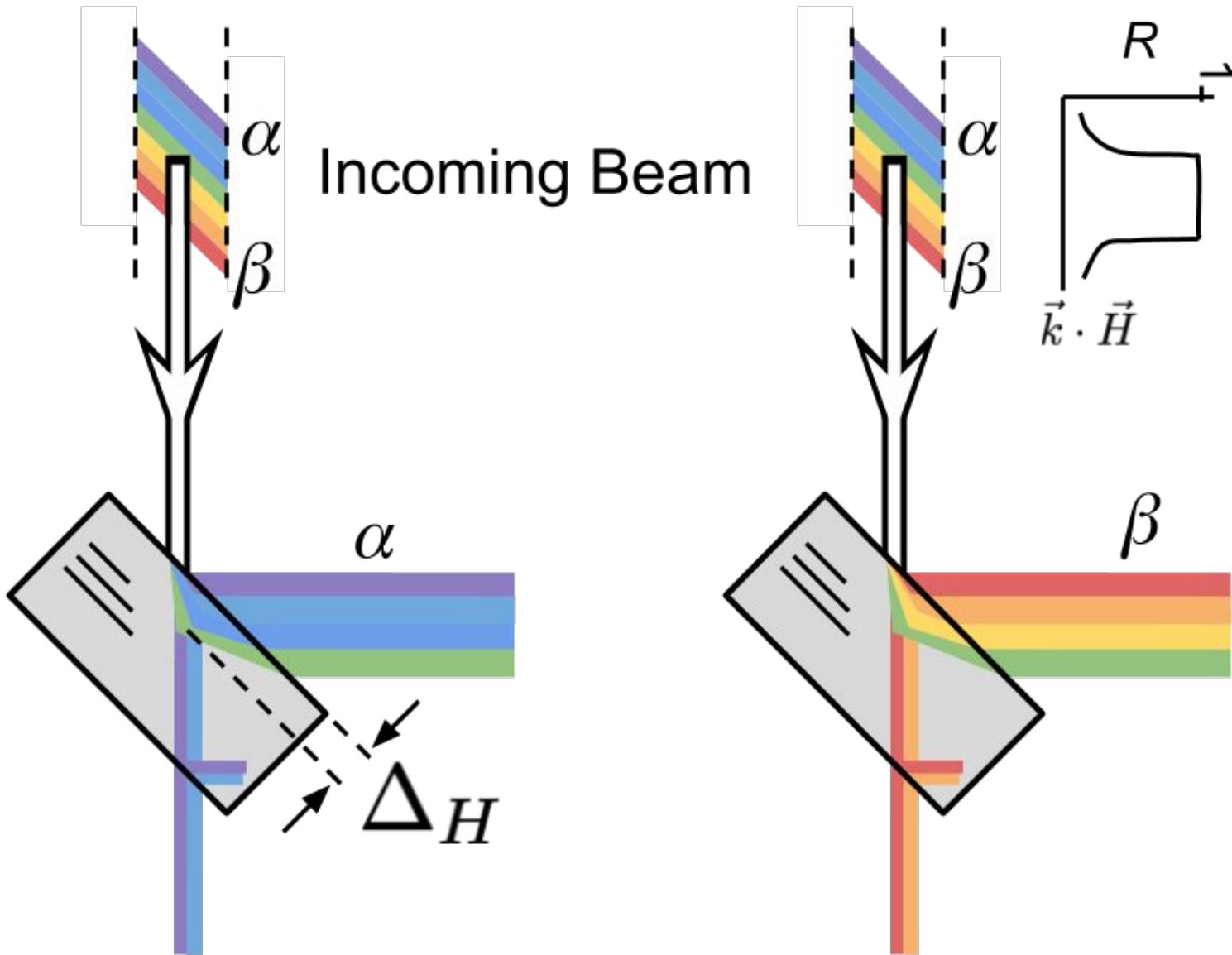
Bragg Case: wave vector parallel to the Bragg planes is conserved



Modified Dispersion

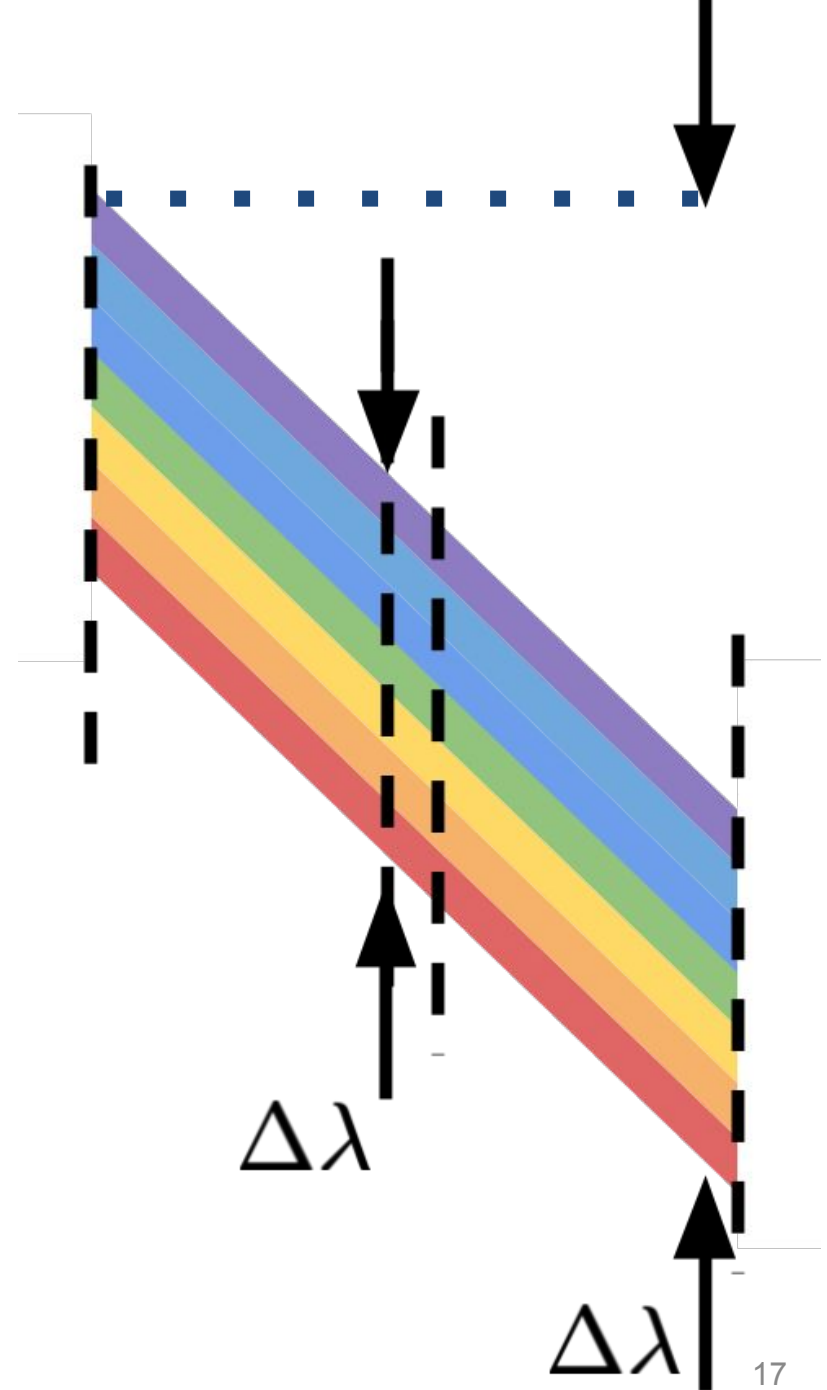


Modified Dispersion



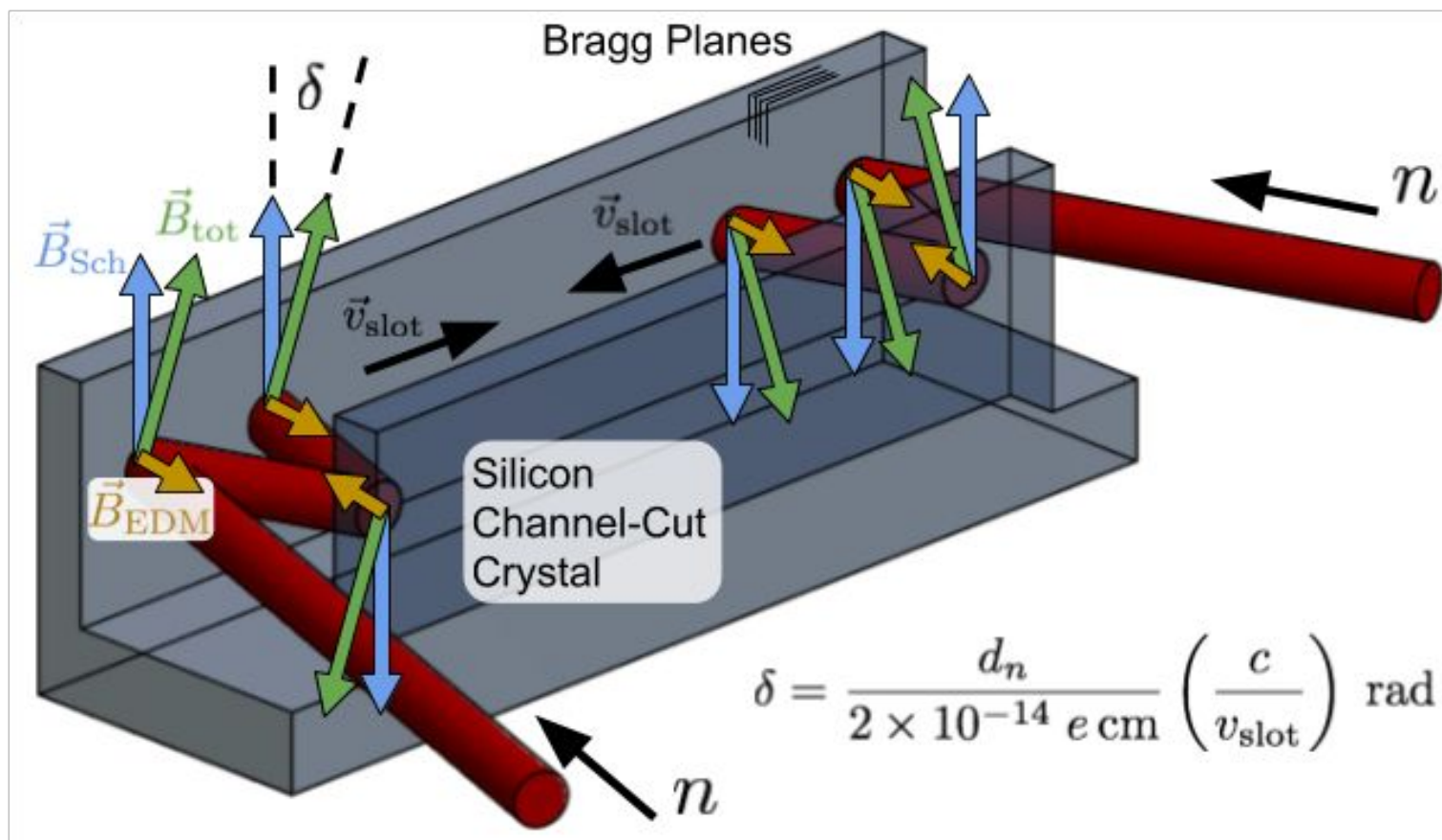
Collimation

Collimation effects
wavelength spread



Effective B Fields

All fields reversed for $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ crystal states!



Theory Summary

Incoming wave excites two states within the crystal

Those two states correspond to an increase or decrease in the refractive index which depends on Bragg misalignment

Structure function gives spin and momentum dependence to diffraction operators

Observables

Intensity

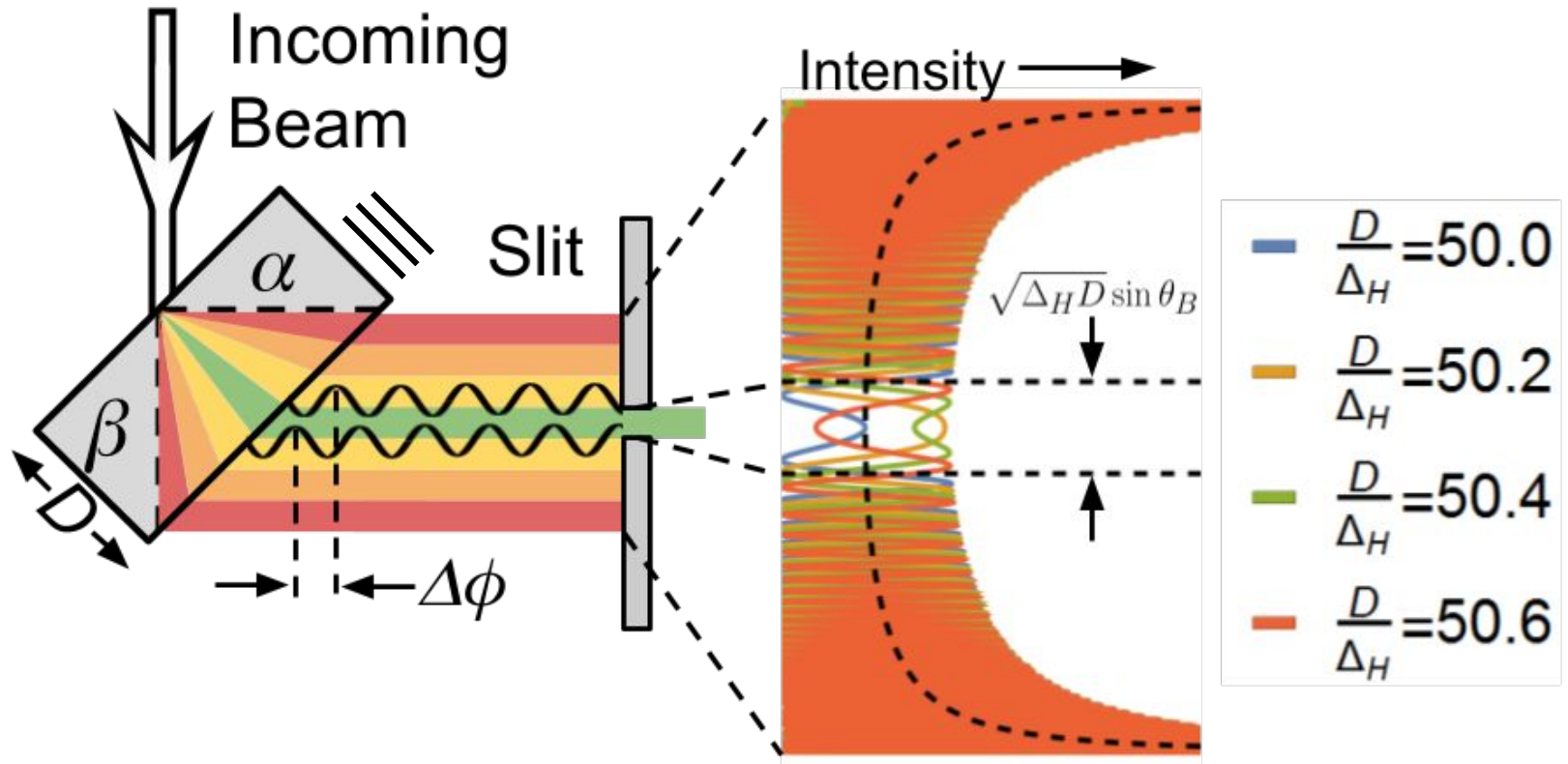
FWHM of Bragg peak

Pendellosung

Spin Rotation

Traps

Pendellösung

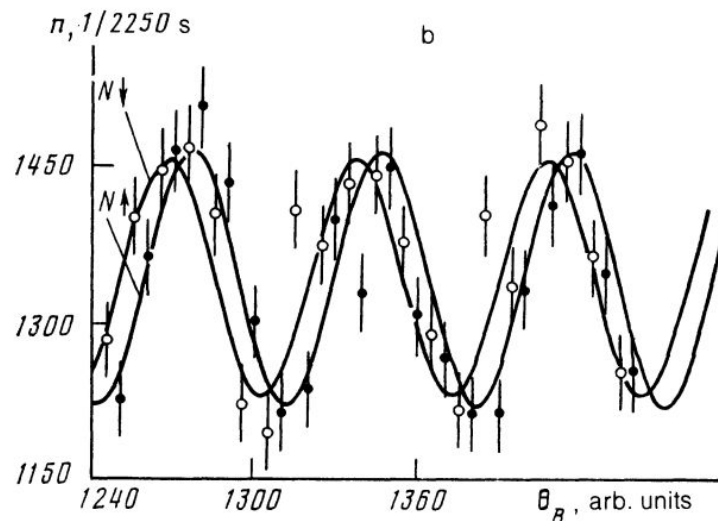
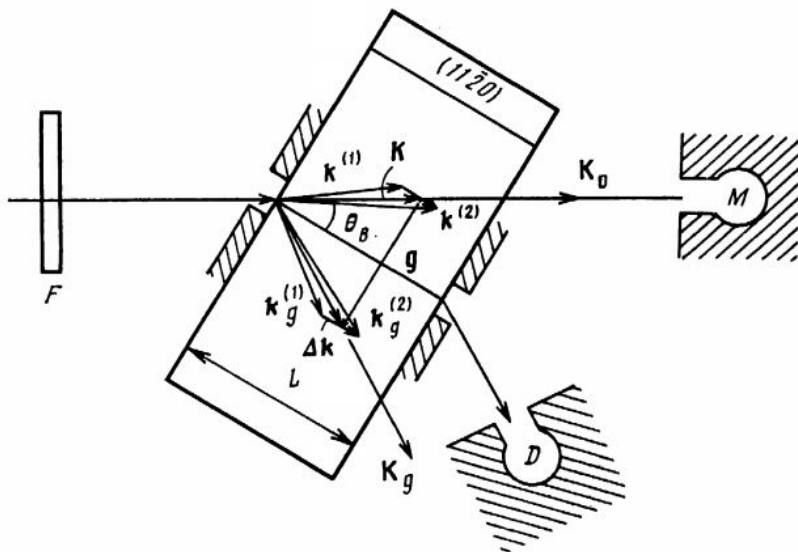


$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi \frac{D}{\Delta_H} \sim 2\pi \frac{10 \text{ mm}}{40 \mu\text{m}} \simeq 2\pi(250) \quad \Delta\phi \propto D\lambda$$

Vary D or λ to measure $\Delta\phi$ modulo 2π

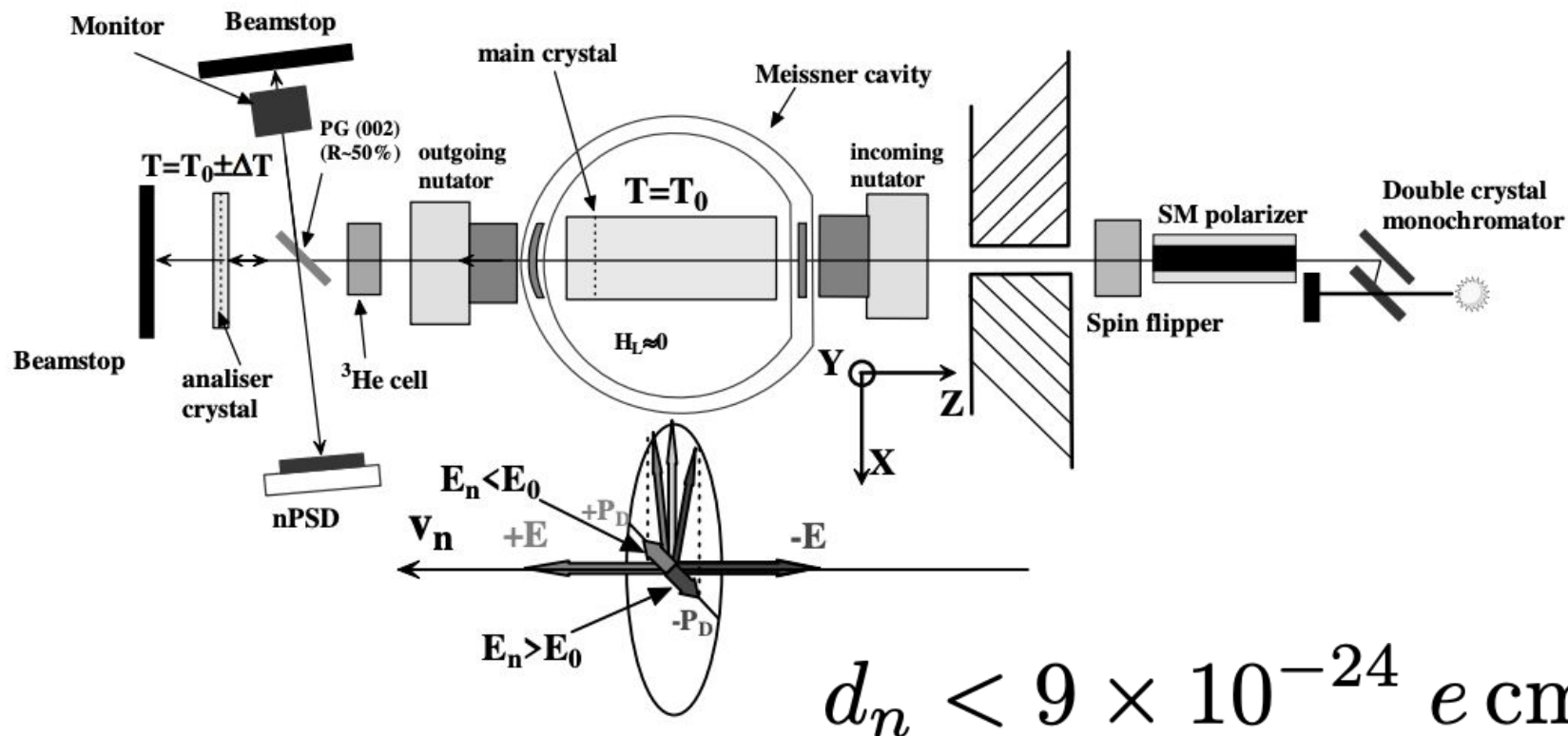
Pendellosung to measure $\tilde{\rho}(\vec{q})$

Use Schwinger scattering and phase shift between two spin states



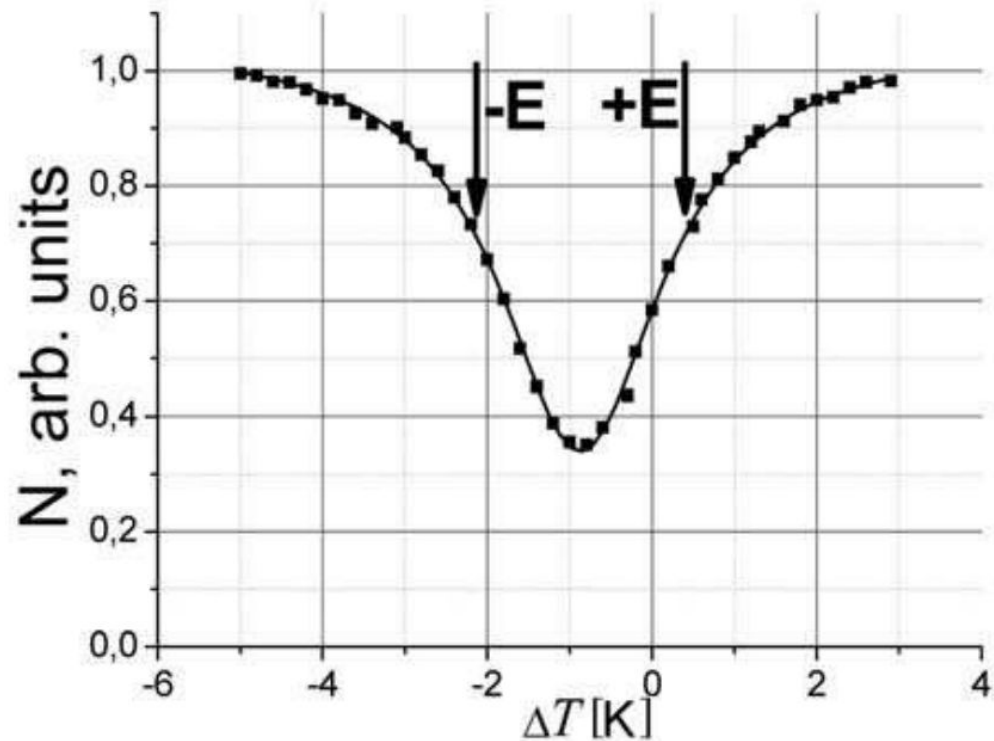
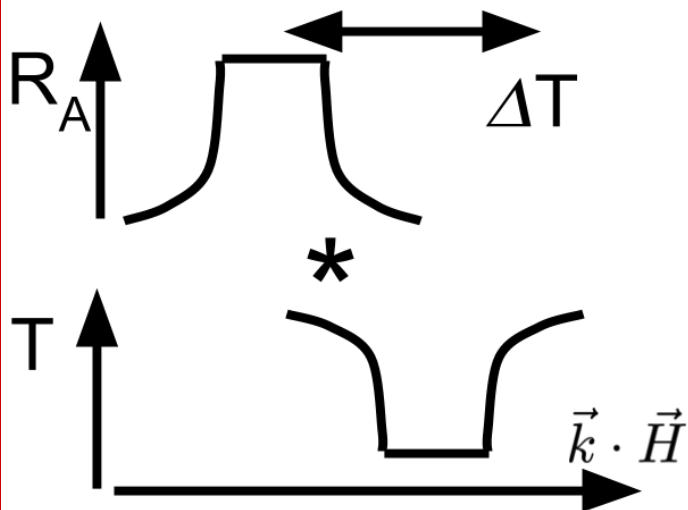
Alekseev, V.L., Voronin, V.V., Lapin, E.G., Leushkin, E.K., Rummyantsev, V.L., Sumbaev, O.I., Fedorov, V.V., Kasilov, V.I., Lapin, N.I., VI, T. and Shul'ga, N.F., 1989. Measurement of the strong intracrystalline electric field in the Schwinger interaction with diffracted neutrons. *J. Exp. Theor. Phys*, 69, pp.1083-1085.

Spin Transport



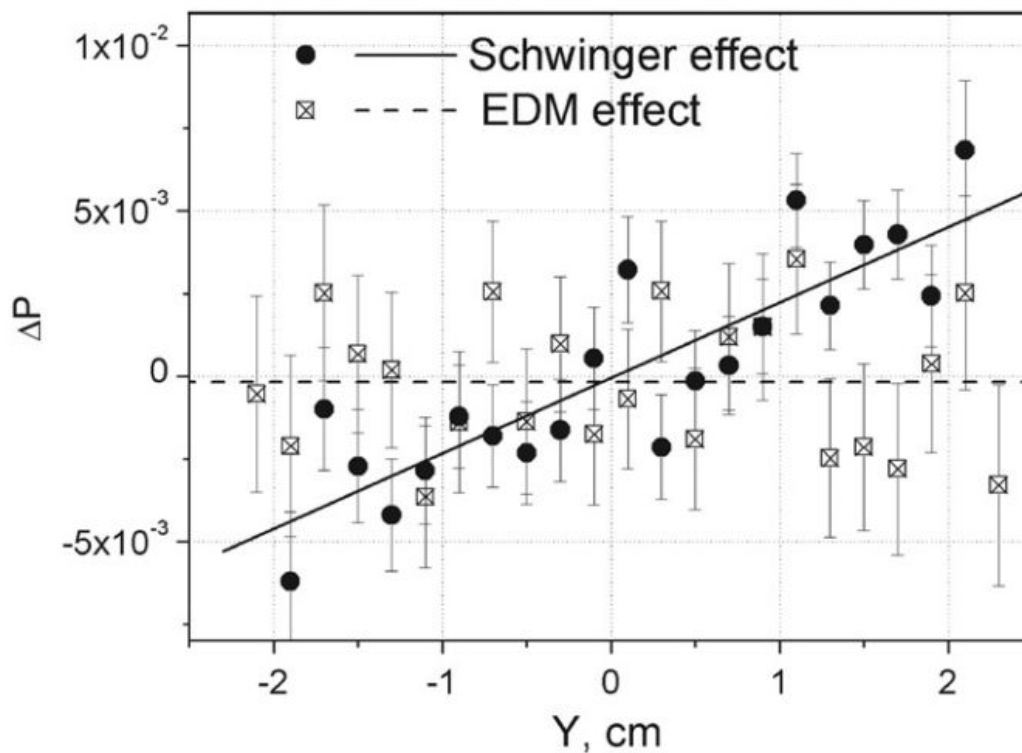
Fedorov, V.V., Jentschel, M., Kuznetsov, I.A., Lapin, E.G., Lelievre-Berna, E., Nesvizhevsky, V., Petoukhov, A., Semenikhin, S.Y., Soldner, T., Tasset, F. and Voronin, V.V., 2009. Measurement of the neutron electric dipole moment by crystal diffraction. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, 611(2-3), pp.124-128.

Spin Transport



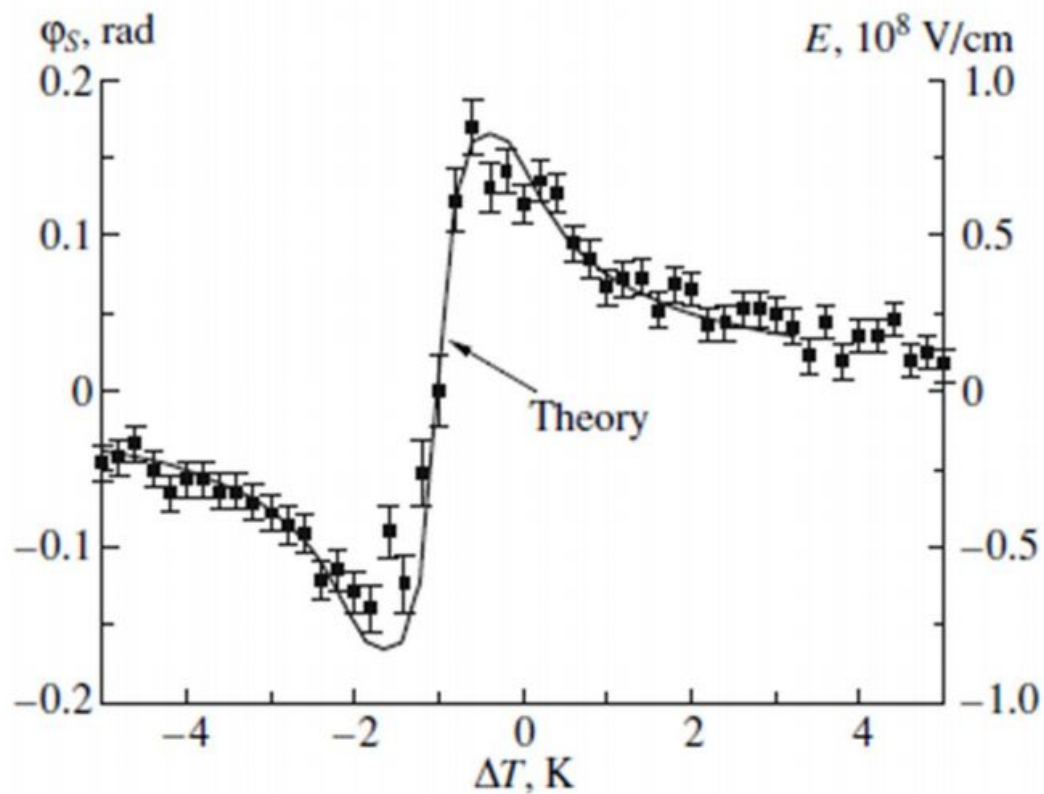
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Spin Transport



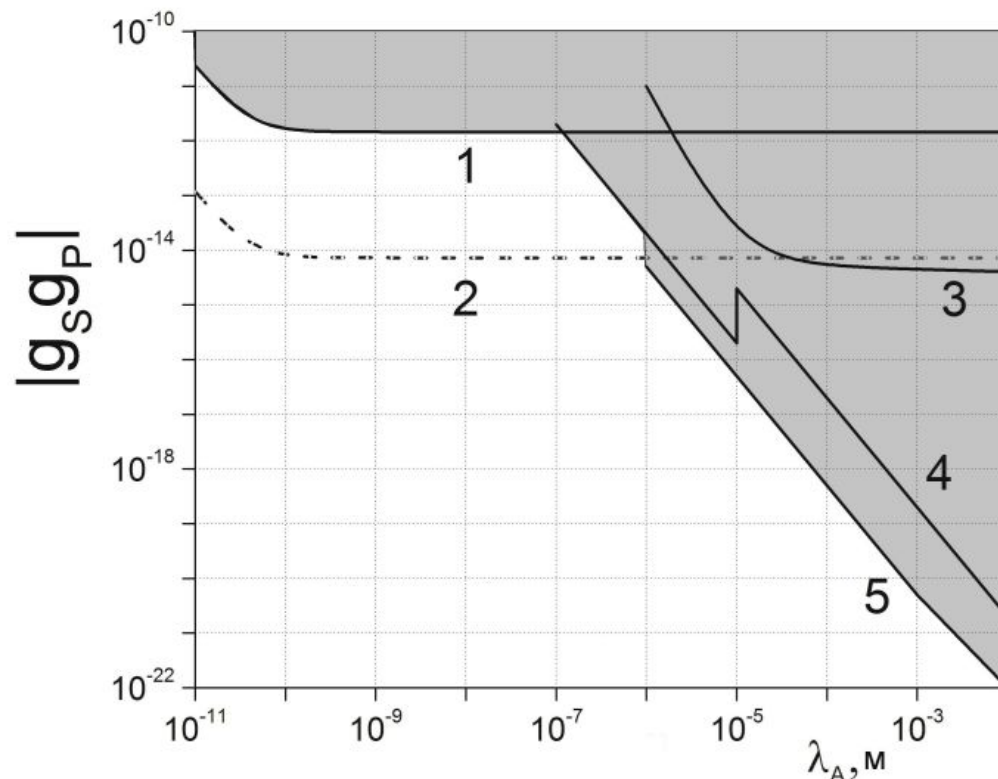
Fedorov, V.V., Voronin, V.V. and Braginetz, Y.P., 2011. Search for the neutron EDM by crystal-diffraction method. Test experiment and future progress. *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, 406(12), pp.2370-2372.

Spin Transport



Fedorov, V.V. and Voronin, V.V., 2018. Modern Status of Searches for nEDM, Using Neutron Optics and Diffraction in Noncentrosymmetric Crystals. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Neutron Optics (NOP2017)* (p. 011007).

Sensitivity to Pseudoscalar

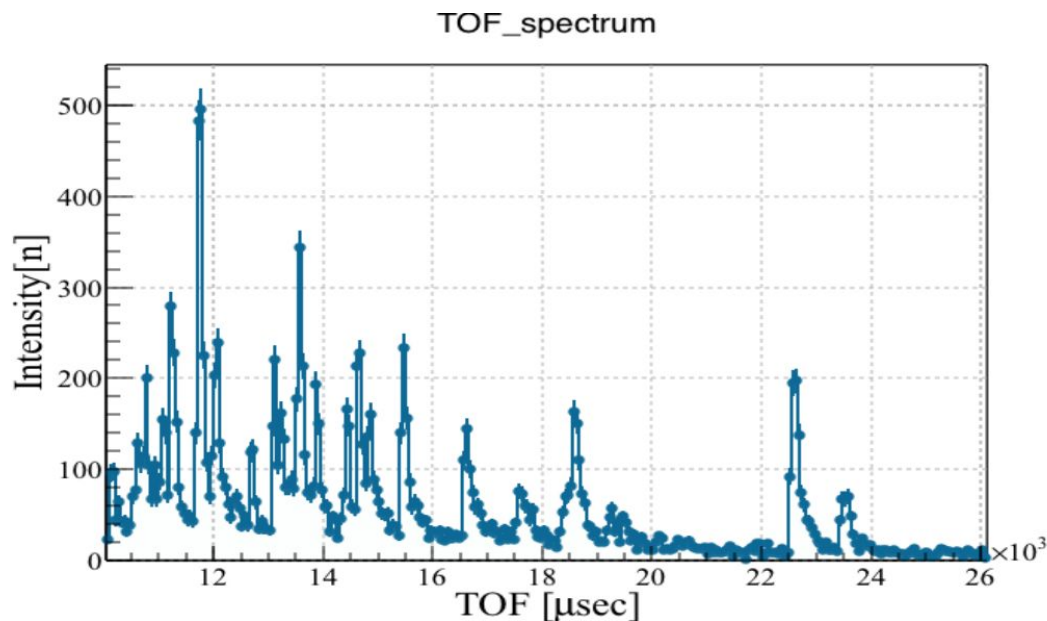


- 1) Crystal nEDM
- 2) Improved xtal nEDM
- 3) Bouncing neutrons
- 4) UCN Storage
- 5) ^3He Storage

Fedorov, V.V. and Voronin, V.V., 2018. Modern Status of Searches for nEDM, Using Neutron Optics and Diffraction in Noncentrosymmetric Crystals. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Neutron Optics (NOP2017)* (p. 011007).

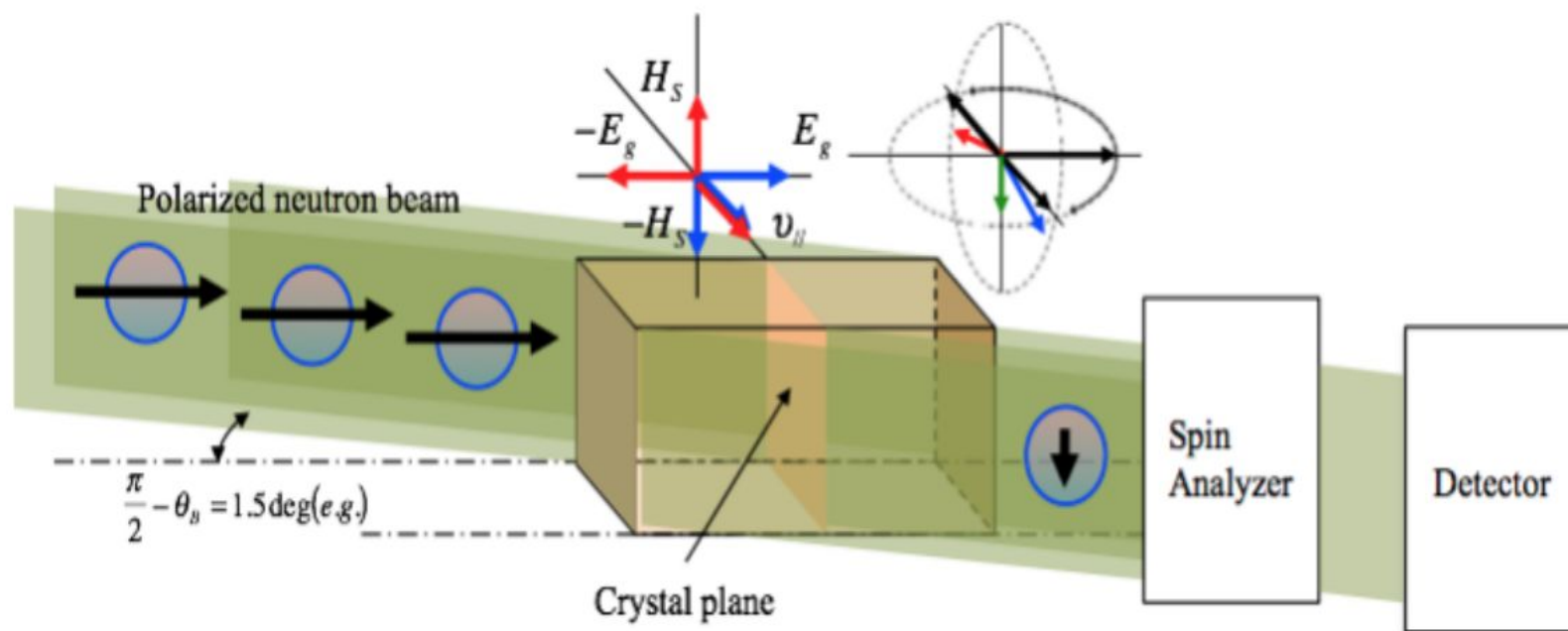
Pulsed Source Advantages

Multiple Bragg Conditions Simultaneously
Trapping Fraction

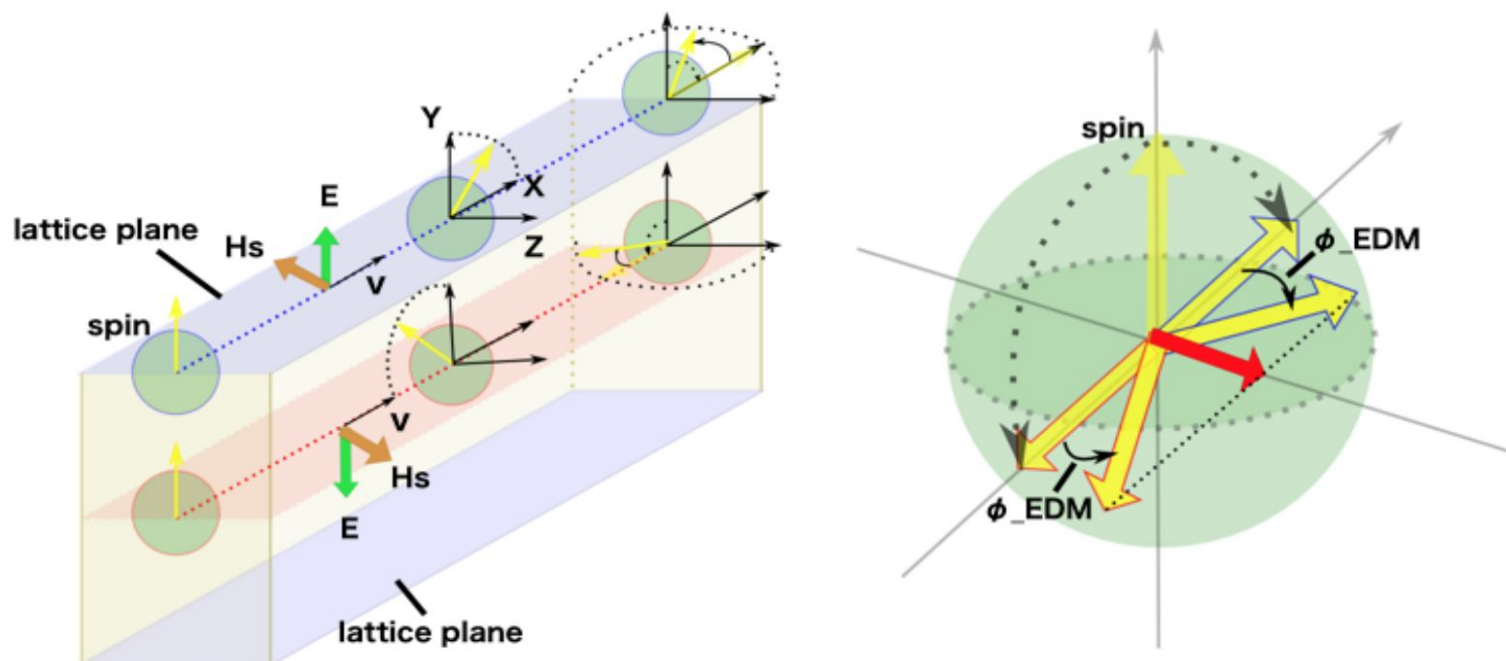


Nakaji, M., Itoh, S., Uchida, Y., Kitaguchi, M. and Shimizu, H., 2018. Search for Neutron EDM by Using Crystal Diffraction Method. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Neutron Optics (NOP2017)* (p. 011040).

Laue Spin Transport with a Pulsed Source

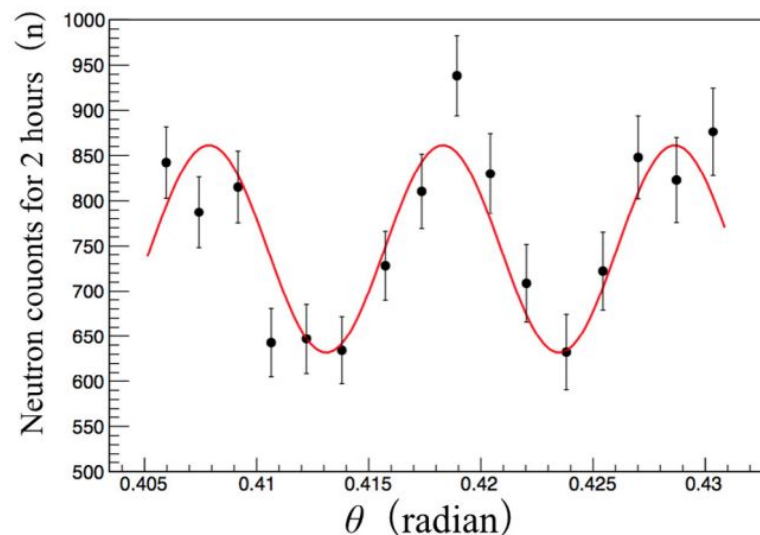
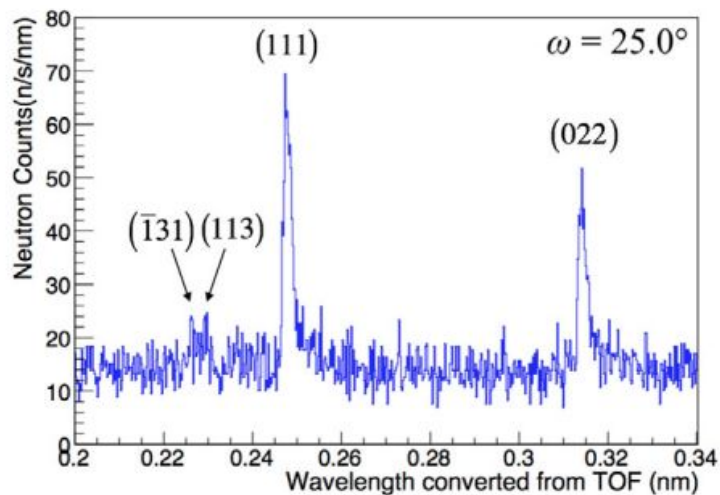
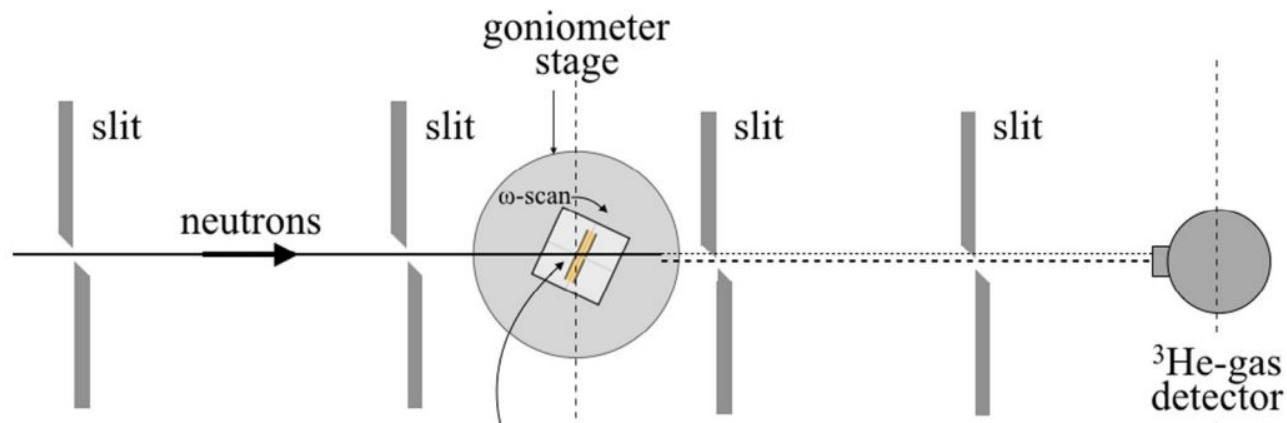


Laue Spin Transport with a Pulsed Source



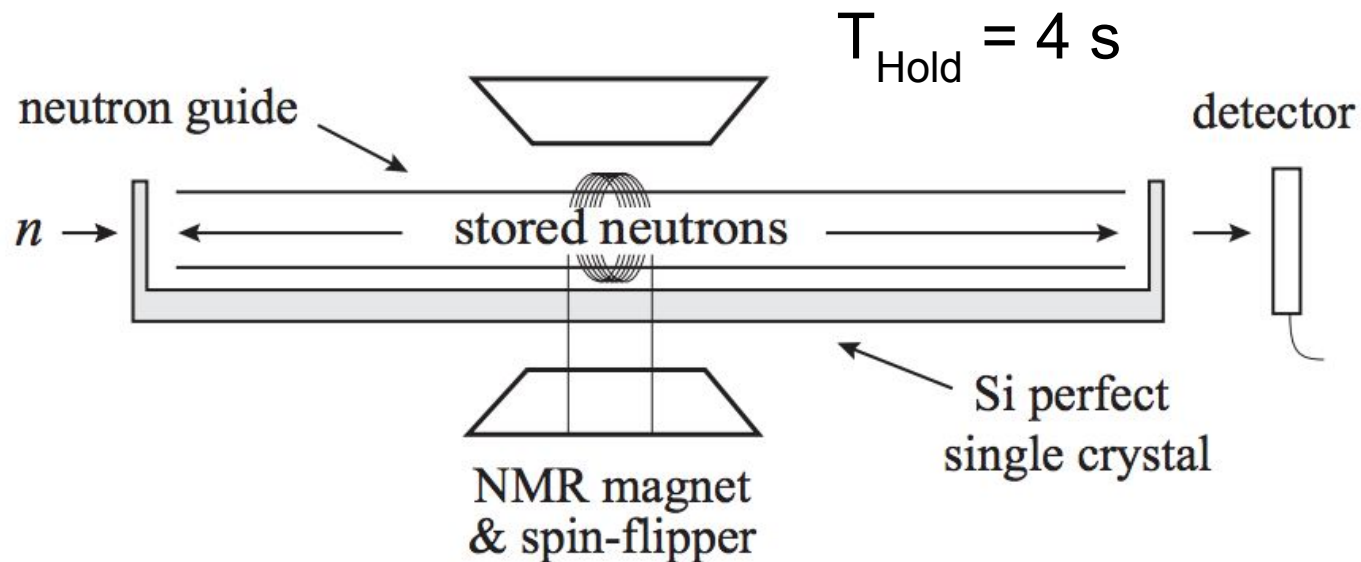
Nakaji, M., Itoh, S., Uchida, Y., Kitaguchi, M. and Shimizu, H., 2018. Search for Neutron EDM by Using Crystal Diffraction Method. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Neutron Optics (NOP2017)* (p. 011040).

Pendellosung at a Pulsed Source!



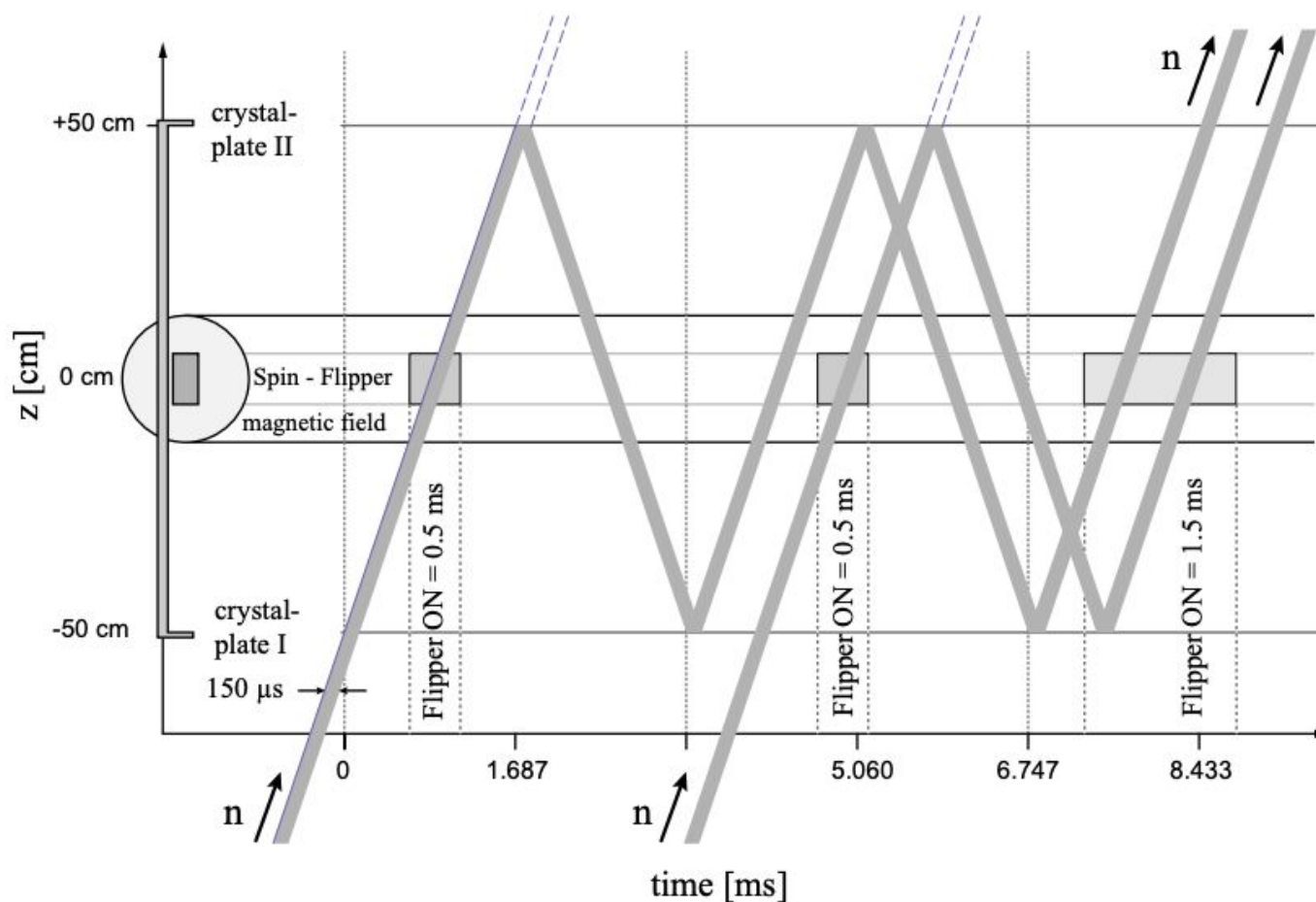
Itoh, S., Nakaji, M., Uchida, Y., Kitaguchi, M. and Shimizu, H.M., 2018. Pendellosung interferometry by using pulsed neutrons. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, 908, pp.78-81.

Resonators - Precedent



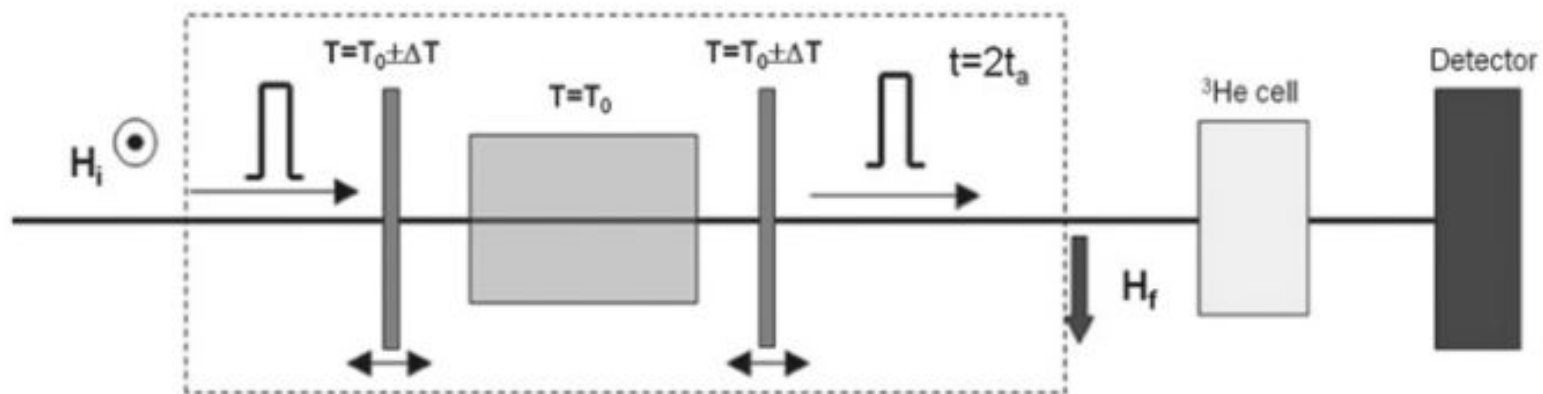
Jaekel, M.R., Jericha, E. and Rauch, H., 2005. New developments in cold neutron storage with perfect crystals. *Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment*, 539(1-2), pp.335-344.

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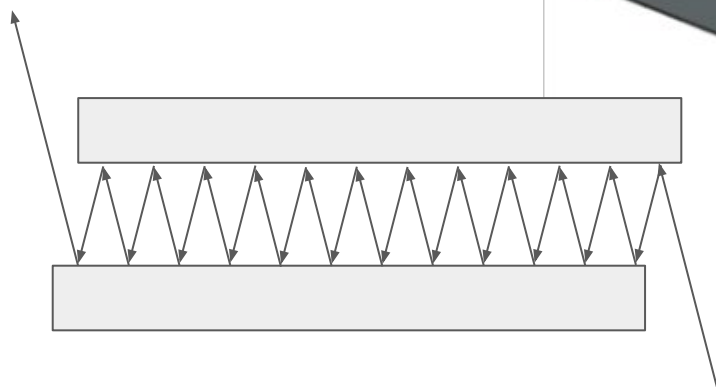
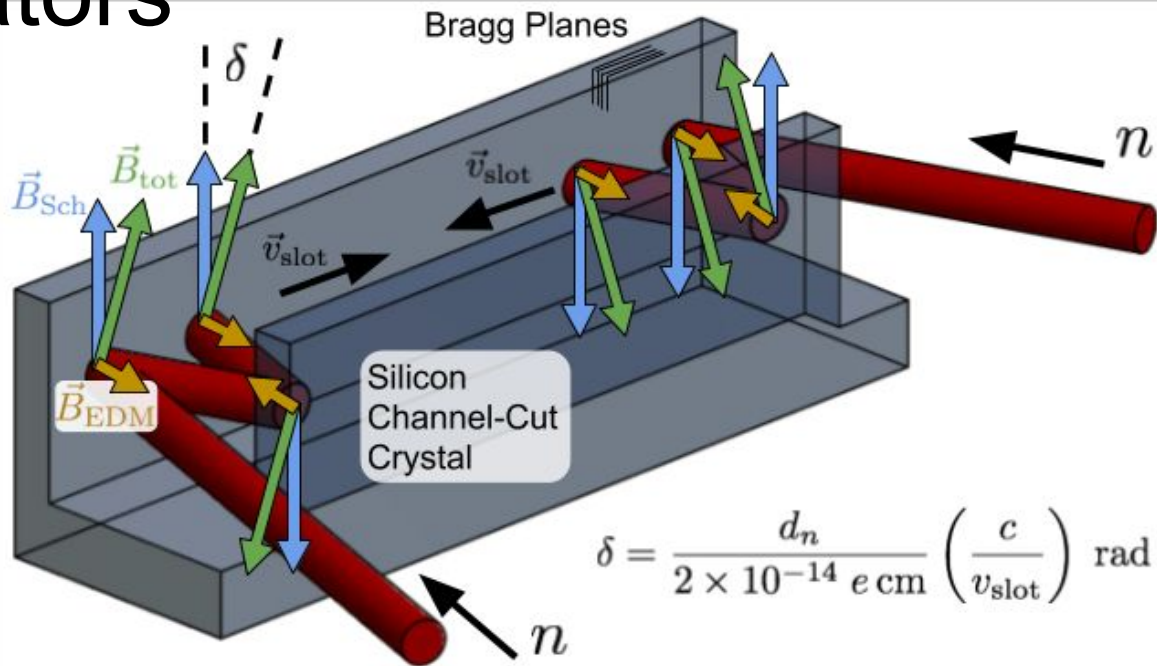
Resonators - Quartz



Fedorov, V.V., Voronin, V.V. and Braginetz, Y.P., 2011. Search for the neutron EDM by crystal-diffraction method. Test experiment and future progress. *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, 406(12), pp.2370-2372.

Si Resonators

$$R \propto \sqrt{\frac{v_H}{v_{-H}}}$$



$$|\psi_f\rangle = \left(1 + i \frac{b_{Sch}}{b_N} \left(\hat{P} \times \hat{H} \right) \cdot \vec{\sigma} + i \frac{b_{EDM}}{b_N} \hat{H} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \right)^N |\psi_i\rangle$$

Dombeck, T., Ringo, R., Koetke, D.D., Kaiser, H., Schoen, K., Werner, S.A. and Dombeck, D., 2001. Measurement of the neutron reflectivity for Bragg reflections off a perfect silicon crystal. *Physical Review A*, 64(5), p.053607.

Summary

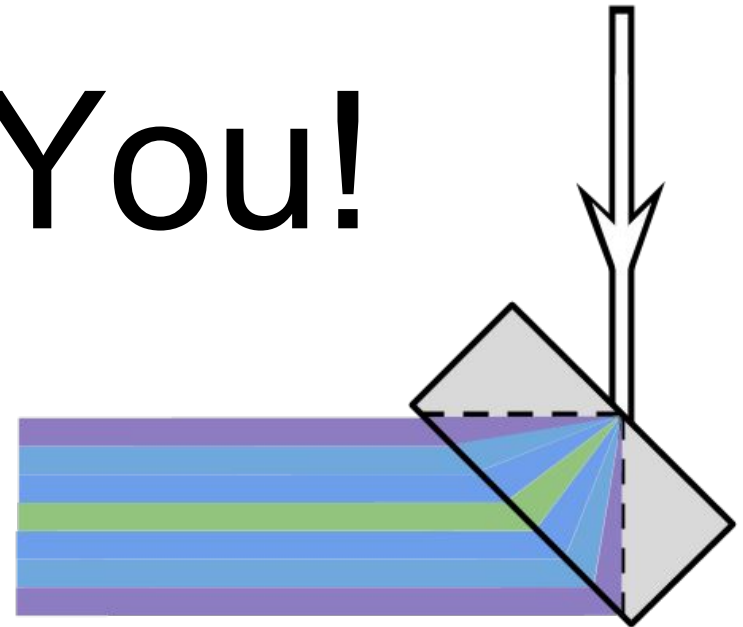
Dynamical diffraction can probe time-violating effects by looking for spin rotation along the reciprocal lattice vector

Visibility of spin transport inside a crystal requires a noncentrosymmetric unit cell

Controlling for Schwinger scattering is both a major challenge and a control

Pulsed sources and resonators show promise for improving current crystal limits by over three orders of magnitude

Thank You!



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References

Alekseev, V.L., Voronin, V.V., Lapin, E.G., Leushkin, E.K., Romyantsev, V.L., Sumbaev, O.I., Fedorov, V.V., Kasilov, V.I., Lapin, N.I., VI, T. and Shul'ga, N.F., 1989. Measurement of the strong intracrystalline electric field in the Schwinger interaction with diffracted neutrons. *J. Exp. Theor. Phys*, 69, pp.1083-1085.

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