

# A Method of UCN Storage

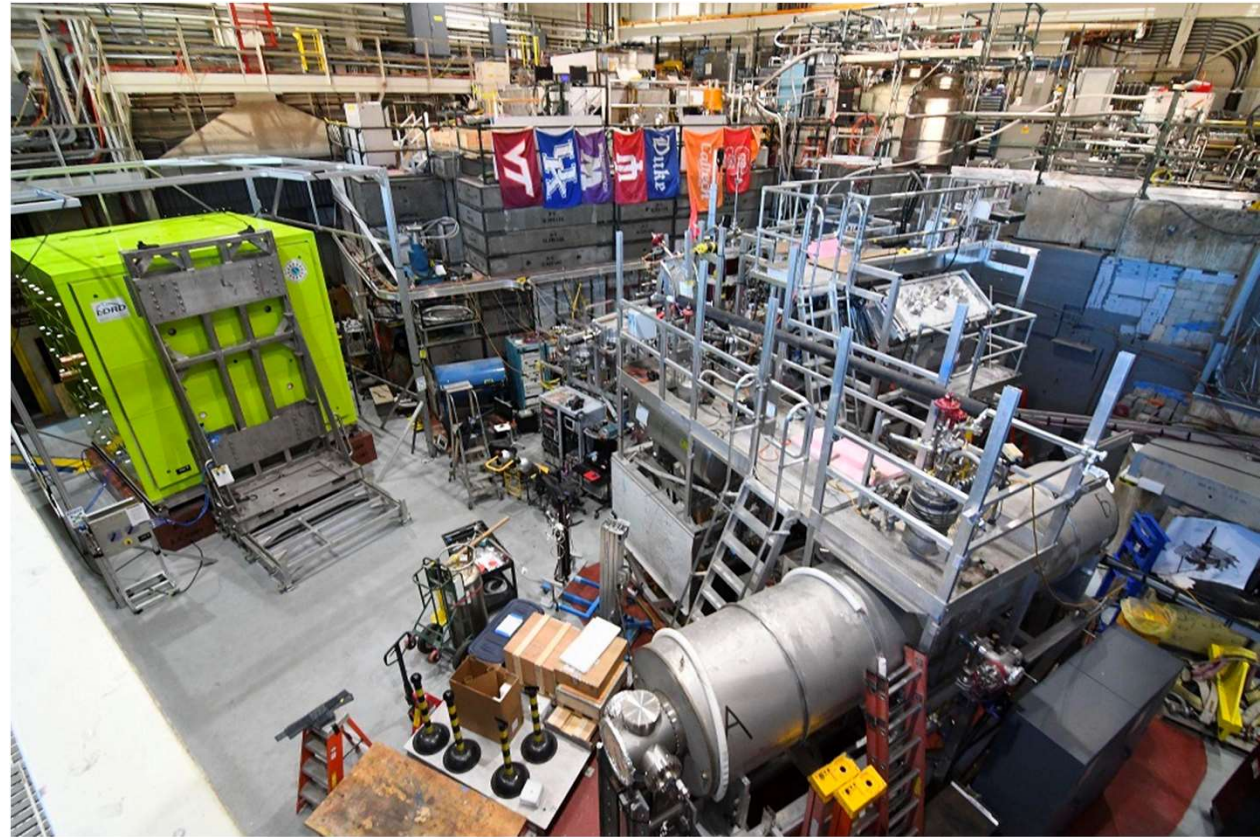
For use in measurement of the  
unbound neutron lifetime

*Storage of ultracold neutrons in the magneto-gravitational  
trap of the UCN $\tau$  experiment, D.J. Salvat, et al. Physical  
Review C (2014)*

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# A brief context for neutron lifetime experiments

- Unbound neutrons undergo simple  $\beta$  decay
$$n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$
- The lifetime of the neutron,  $\tau_n$ , is a parameter needed to understand [5]
  - Cosmic Baryon Density
  - $\beta$ -decay correlations
    - Parity violation/BSM
- Beam vs Bottle
  - Bottle needs to store n
  - UCN convenient  $E \sim 100 \text{ neV}$

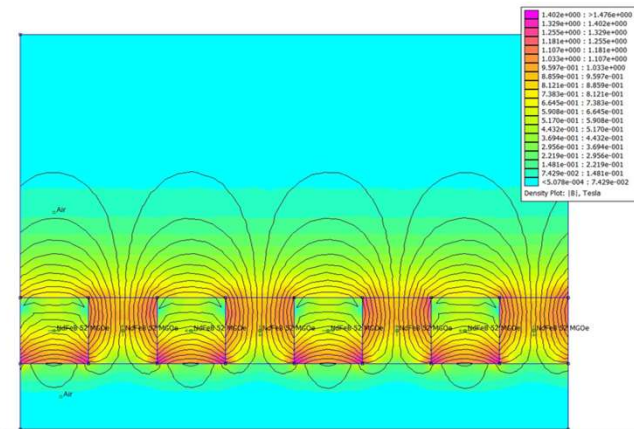
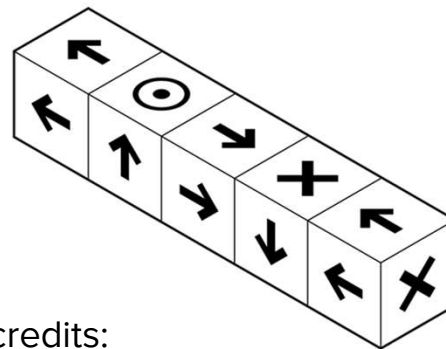
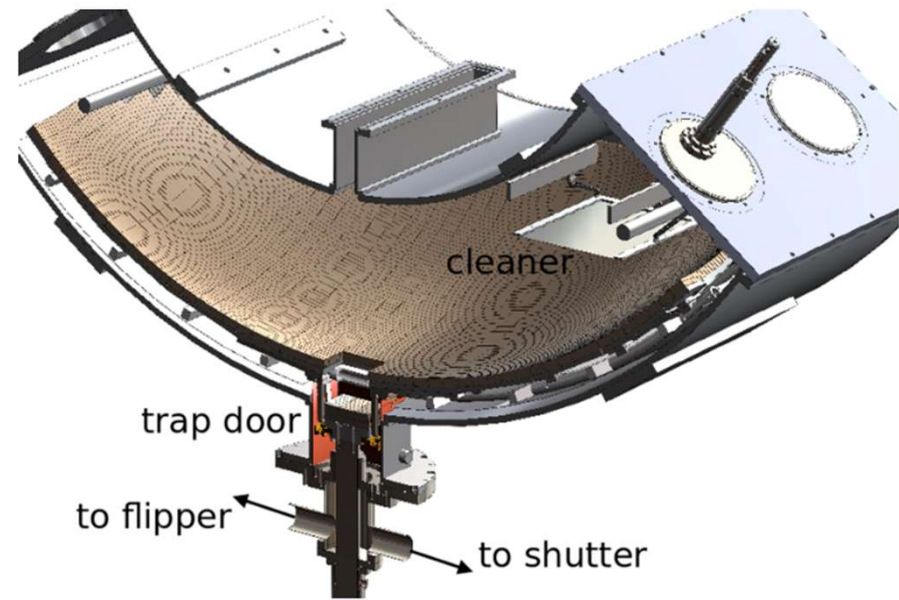


Los Alamos UCN Experimental Area

“Storage Method for Measuring Free Neutron Lifetimes”

# Summary of Paper

- Presents an experimental apparatus capable of holding ultracold neutrons (UCN) for various amounts of time
- Demonstrates the use of a magneto-gravitational trap utilizing a Halbach magnet array
- The holding time,  $\tau_{\text{store}}$  can be measured by counting the number of UCN which survive the holding process



“Storage Method for Measuring Free Neutron Lifetimes”

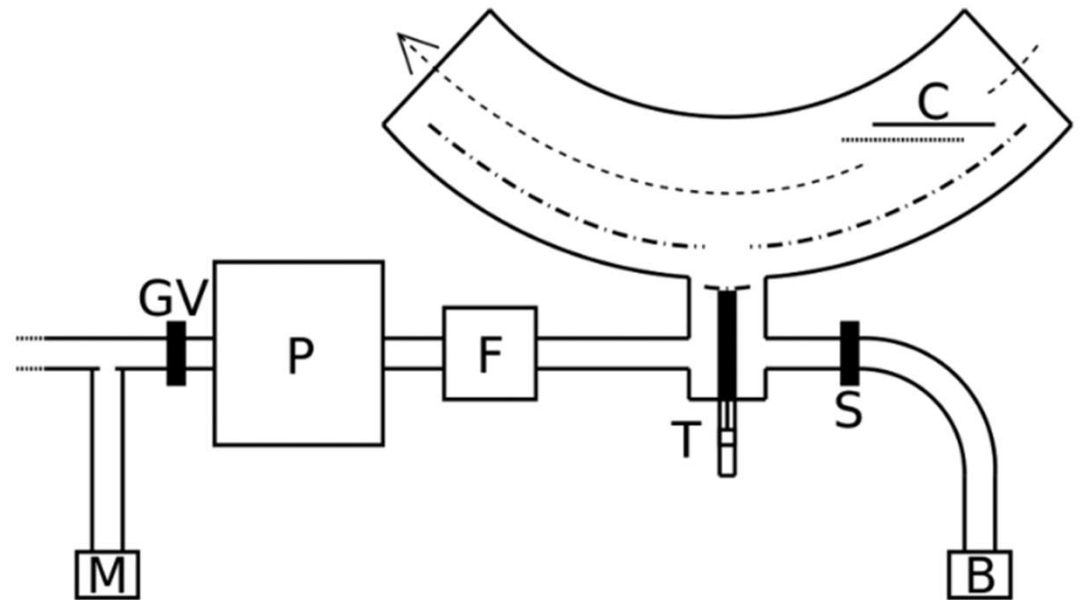
Image credits:

Top: Salvat et al. Phys Rev. C 89, 052501(R) (2014)

Bottom: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halbach\\_array](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halbach_array)

# Experimental Apparatus

- **M:** Proportional counter
  - Counts UCN at the experiment start
  - Filled with He3/CF4 gas mixture for neutron reactions [3]
- **GV:** Gate valve
- **P:** Polarizing magnet
  - Polarizes neutrons to seek high strength magnetic fields
- **F:** Phase flipper
  - Converts neutrons to low field seeking
- **T:** Piston driven trap door
- **C:** Polyethylene cleaner
  - For getting rid of quasibound neutrons
- **S:** Aluminum shutter
- **B:** Boron-10 coated counter



Salvat et al. Phys Rev. C 89, 052501(R) (2014)

# Comparison of Results and Conclusions

Novel study for proof of concept for the UCN storage apparatus could measure a valid neutron lifetime

$$\tau_n^{-1} = \tau_{\text{store}}^{-1} - \tau_{\text{loss}}^{-1}$$

Two methods of comparison:

Show measured  $\tau_{\text{store}}$  is close to previous measurements of  $\tau_n$  (and how  $\tau_{\text{store}}$  relates to  $\tau_n$  for future studies)

Show that technique for measuring  $\tau_{\text{store}}$  is different from previous methods for  $\tau_n$

# Comparison to Previous $\tau_n$ Measurements

Serebrov (2010) provides detail of global average for  $\tau_n$ .

$$\tau_n = 879.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ s}$$

Compared to our paper,  $\tau_{\text{store}} = 860 \pm 19$  s, which falls within  $1\sigma$  of global average.

UCN $\tau$  experiment/instruments capable of measuring  $\tau_n$

TABLE I. Experimental results for neutron lifetime.

Author(s), year [ref. no.]	$\tau_n$ (s) till 2007
Arzumanov <i>et al.</i> , 2009 [3]	
Ezhov <i>et al.</i> , 2007 [4]	$878.2 \pm 1.9$
Serebrov <i>et al.</i> , 2005 [1]	$878.5 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3$
Dewey <i>et al.</i> , 2003 [5]	$886.3 \pm 1.2 \pm 3.2$
Arzumanov <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [6], Fomin and Serebrov, 2010 [7]	$885.4 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.4$
Pichlmaier <i>et al.</i> , 2000 [8]	
Byrne <i>et al.</i> , 1996 [9]	$889.2 \pm 3.0 \pm 3.8$
Mampe <i>et al.</i> , 1993 [10]	$882.6 \pm 2.7$
Nesvizhevski <i>et al.</i> , 1992 [11]	$888.4 \pm 3.1 \pm 1.1$
Byrne <i>et al.</i> , 1990 [12]	$893.6 \pm 3.8 \pm 3.7$
Mampe <i>et al.</i> , 1989 [13], Serebrov and Fomin, 2009 [14]	$887.6 \pm 3.0$
Kharitonov <i>et al.</i> , 1989 [15]	$872 \pm 8$
Kossakowski <i>et al.</i> , 1989 [16]	$878 \pm 27 \pm 14$
Paul <i>et al.</i> , 1989 [17]	$877 \pm 10$
Spivac <i>et al.</i> , 1988 [18]	$891 \pm 9$
Last <i>et al.</i> , 1988 [19]	$876 \pm 10 \pm 19$
Arnold <i>et al.</i> , 1987 [20]	$870 \pm 17$
Kosvintsev <i>et al.</i> , 1986 [21]	$903 \pm 13$
Byrne <i>et al.</i> , 1980 [22]	$937 \pm 18$
Bondarenko <i>et al.</i> , 1978 [23]	$881 \pm 8$
Christensen <i>et al.</i> , 1972 [24]	$918 \pm 14$

# Comparison of Experimental Technique to Previous

UCN's place alongside previous approaches to measure  $\tau_n$

Material Bottle Experiments - yielded disagreements with expected results  
Validity tests with neutron beam experiments

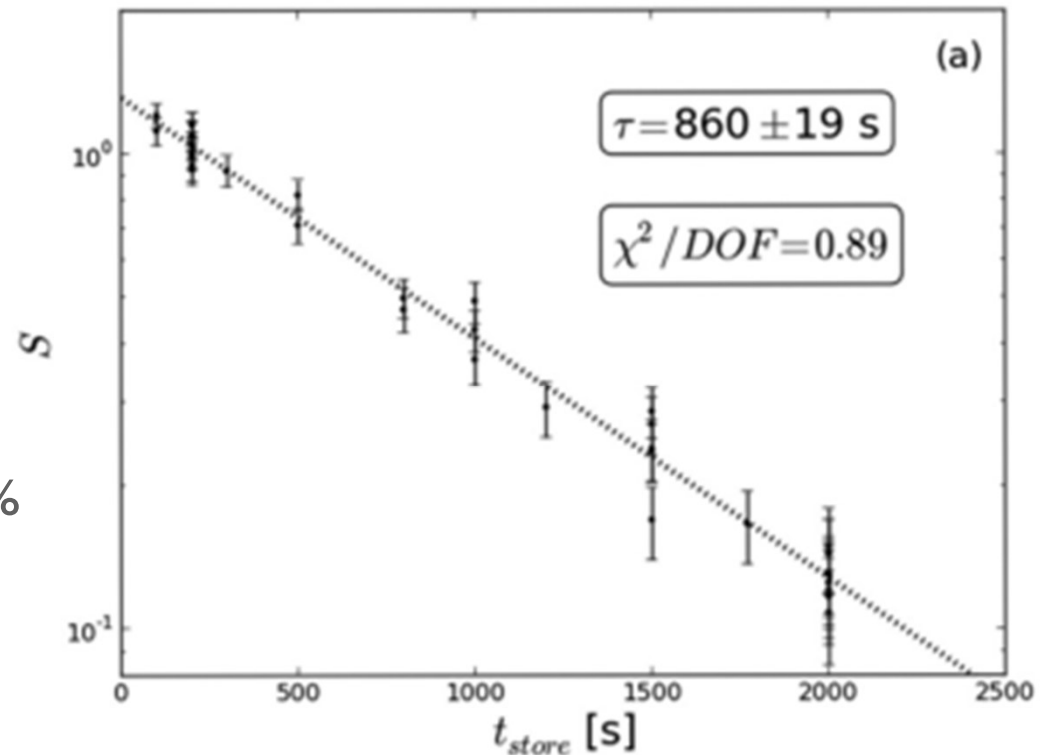
Promising developments in trap technology:

Preliminary storage time measurement using Ioffe-Pritchard trap (Yang, 2006)  
Storage in a cylindrical permanent magnet trap (Ezhov, 2005)  
Asymmetric magnetic traps to rapidly remove neutrons in quasibound orbits  
(Bowman 2005)

# Analysis of Results

$$\tau_n^{old} \sim 879.9 \pm 0.9 s$$

- Well-behaved fit (DOF)
- Statistical sensitivity 2.2%
- Storage time constant 1 std from neutron lifetime
  
- Claim: **Can improve sensitivity to 0.1%**
- Propose possible changes to achieve goal



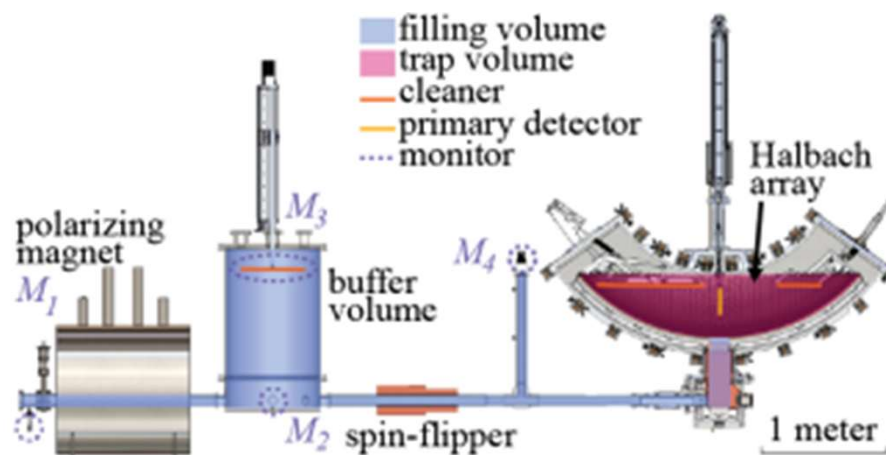


## Were they successful?

- Achieved 0.1% sensitivity?
- Improved measurement of neutron lifetime?

$$\tau_n^{new} = 877.75 \pm 0.34s$$

- Yes! FM Gonzalez et al. PRL 127, 162501 (2021)[9]
- Sensitivity 0.04%
- Below theoretical shift



## Impact on the field

- Cited 45 times (Google Scholar), 27 times (Scopus and APS)
- Scopus “Field-Weighted Citation Impact” of  $1.81 > 1$ 
  - Surprisingly high-impact for a rapid communications paper
  - Somewhat niche subfield

## Impact on the field

- Cited by two much more seminal papers
  - 2018 Paper: **Measurement of the neutron lifetime using a magneto-gravitational trap and in situ detection**
    - 178 Citations (GS), 76 Citations (Scopus), FWCI of 3.51
  - 2021 Paper: **Improved Neutron Lifetime Measurement with UCNtau**
    - 40 (GS), 15 (Scopus), FWCI of 3.08
- Cited by a group that adopted the MGT style of storage 4 years later
  - Measurement of the Neutron Lifetime with Ultracold Neutrons Stored in a Magneto-Gravitational Trap

# The field since this paper

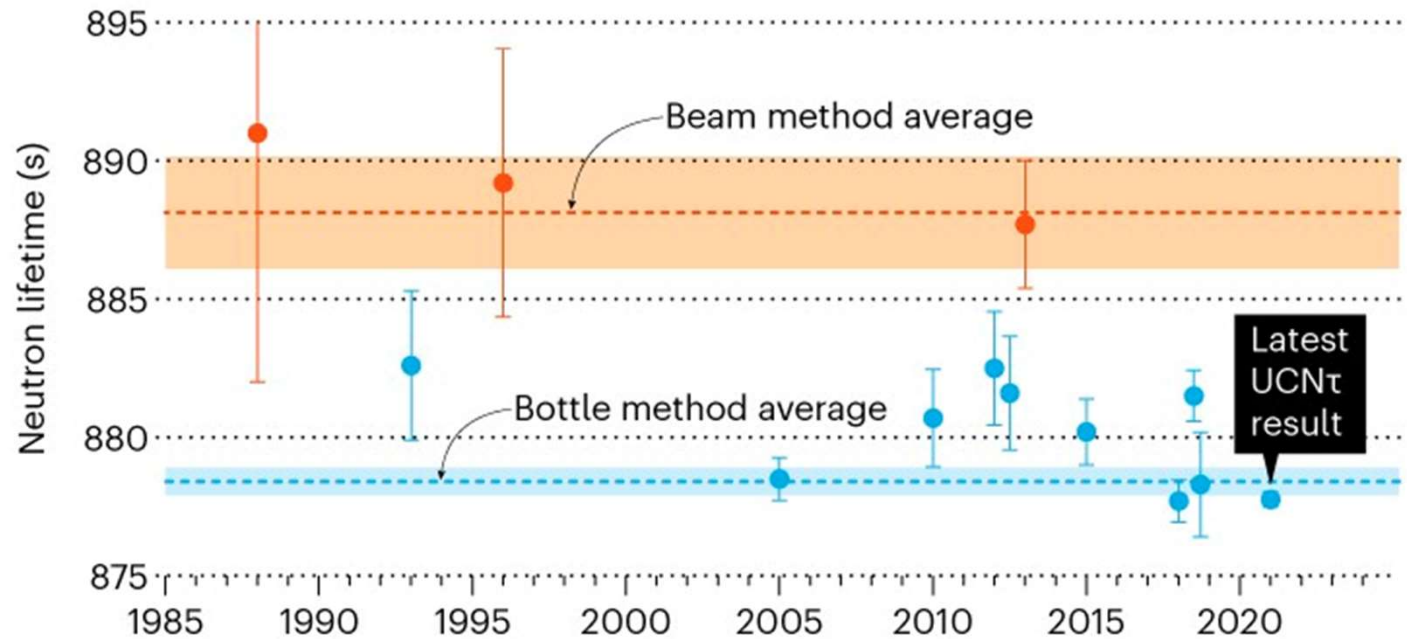
- Record sensitivity with reduced uncertainty

## ➤ The Neutron Lifetime Puzzle

### UNRESOLVED DIFFERENCES

Mysteriously, neutrons in a beam live several seconds longer on average than do those trapped in a vacuum bottle.

● Results using beam method ● Bottle method



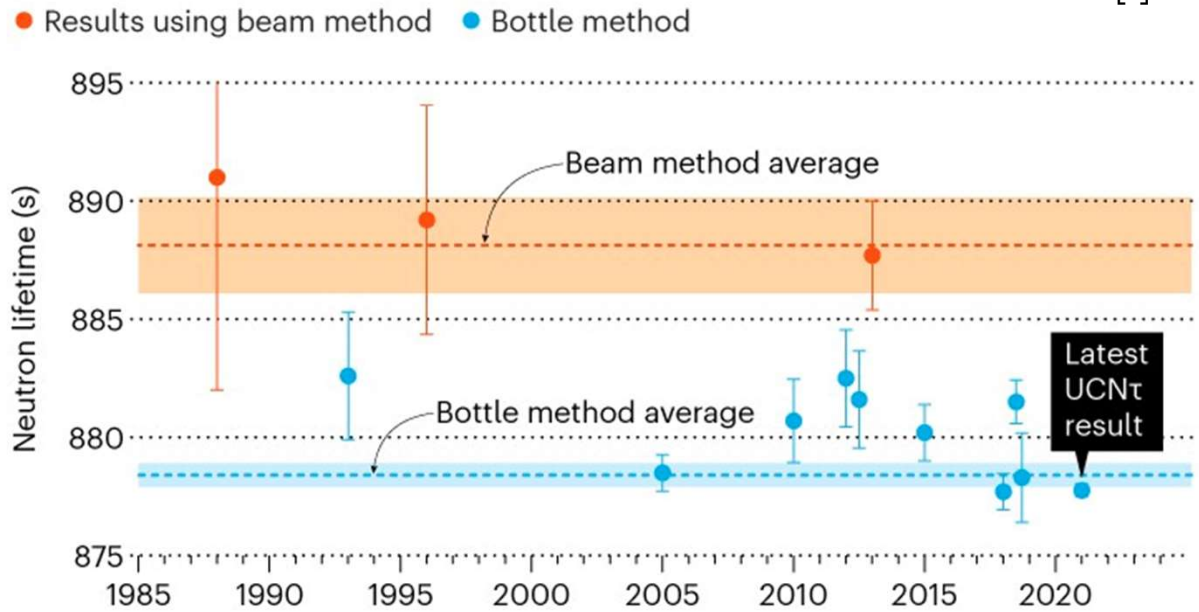
# The field since this paper

- UCNtau+
- NIST BL3
- Lunar prospector data

## UNRESOLVED DIFFERENCES

Mysteriously, neutrons in a beam live several seconds longer on average than do those trapped in a vacuum bottle.

[1]



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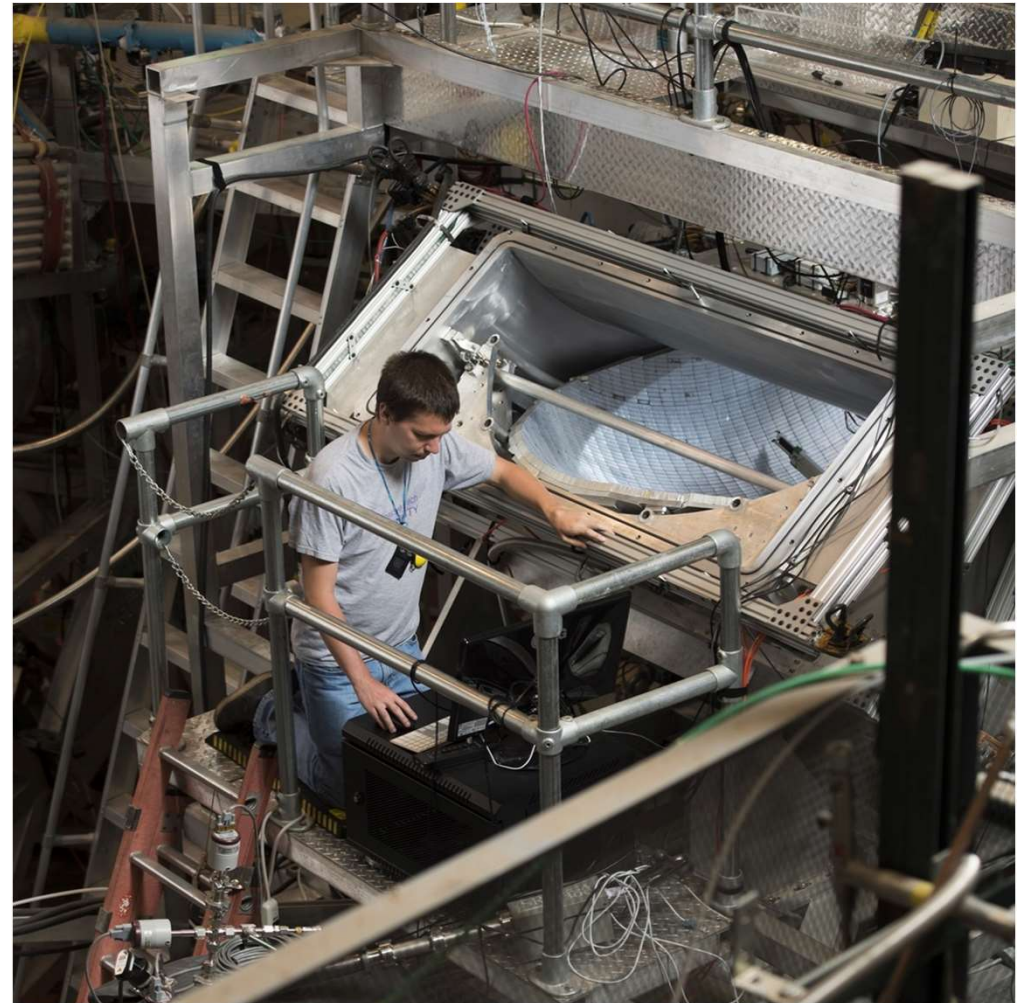
“Storage Method for Measuring Free Neutron Lifetimes”

## Key Takeaways

1. Then new method of storing UCN through magneto-gravitational trap
2. Storage time in trap close to free neutron lifetime
3. Later lead to improved measurement of the free neutron lifetime

$$\tau_n = 877.75 \pm 0.34s$$

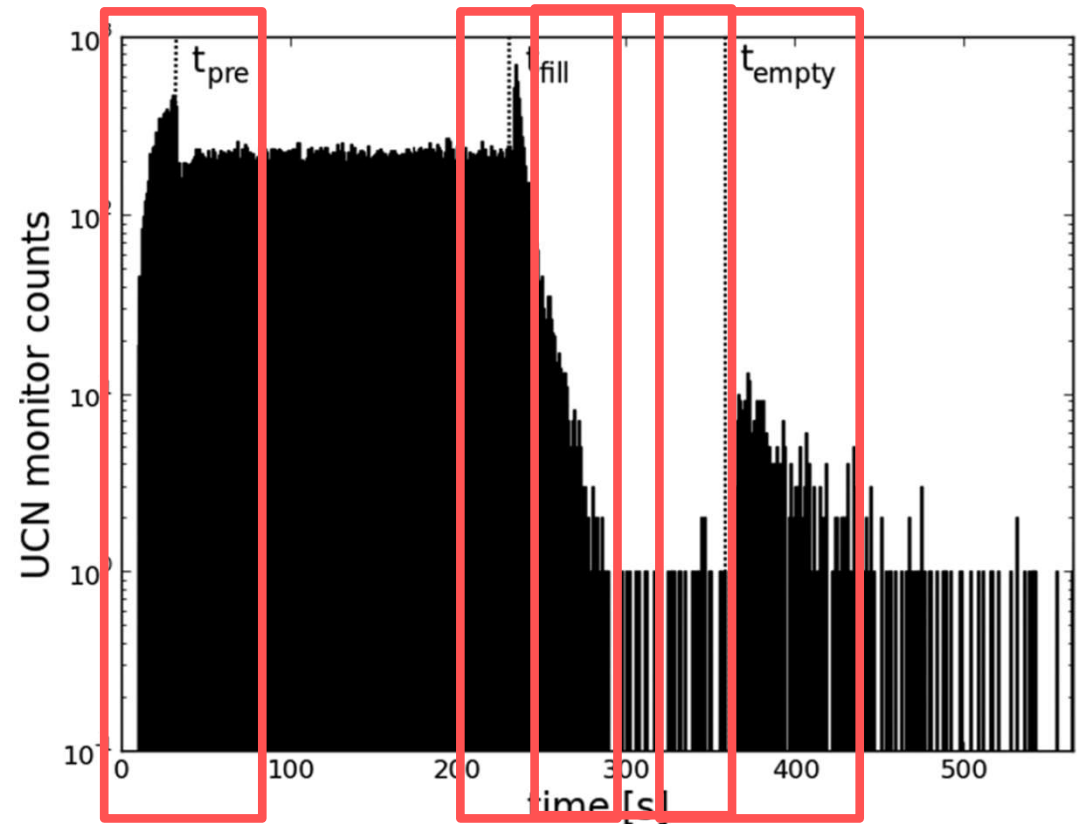
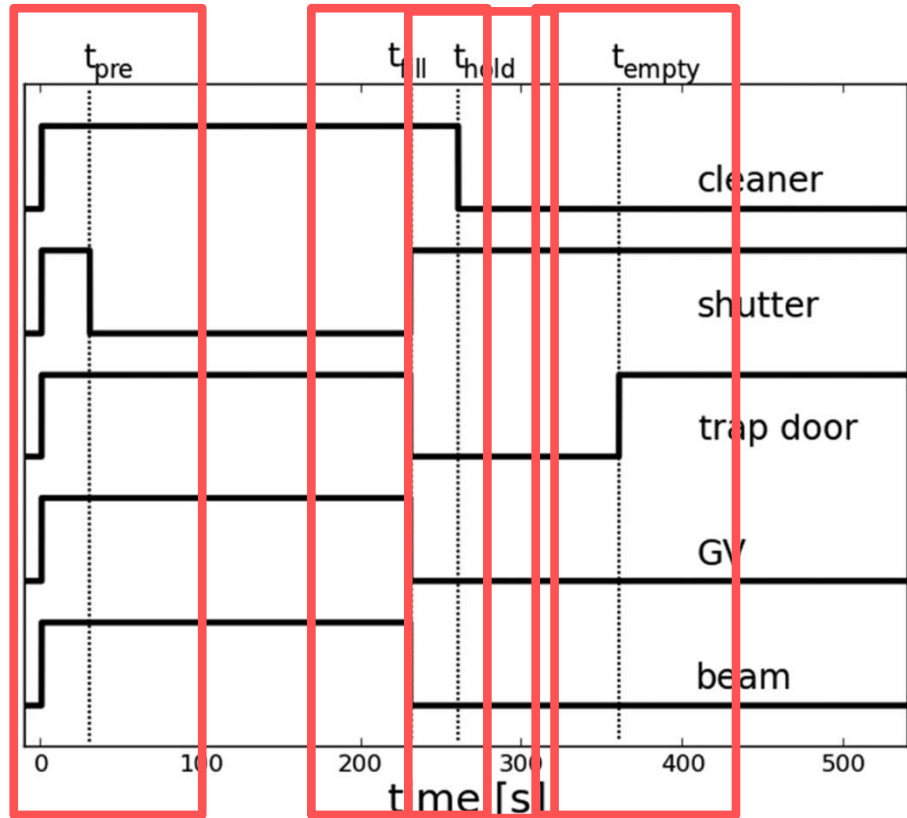
“Storage Method for Measuring Free Neutron Lifetimes”



## References (Just for record, don't show)

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- [2] [http://aesop.phys.utk.edu/QFT/Hayes/Neutron\\_Decay.pdf](http://aesop.phys.utk.edu/QFT/Hayes/Neutron_Decay.pdf)
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- [9] “Improved Neutron Lifetime Measurement with UCN $\tau$ ” by Gonzalez F.M., et al. 2021
- [10] V. F. Ezhov et al., J. Res. Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. 110, 345 (2005).
- [11] <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02812-z>
- [12] <https://ultracold.web.illinois.edu/ucntau>

# Neutron Counts at Various Timesteps (supplementary)



“Storage Method for Measuring  
Free Neutron Lifetimes”

Salvat et al. Phys Rev. C 89, 052501(R) (2014)