



Ingo Rienäcker :: UCN group :: Paul Scherrer Institute

# An experiment to search for magnetic field correlated neutron to mirror neutron oscillations

LTP Seminar November 2021

**$\tau$ - $\theta$  puzzle (1954)***Parity violation in weak Kaon decay*

$$\theta^+ = K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \quad (P = +1)$$

$$\tau^+ = K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \quad (P = -1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \mathcal{L}'_{SM'} + \mathcal{L}_{SM-SM'}^{mixing}$$

Kobzarev, I. Yu., Okun, L. B., and Pomeranchuk, I. Ya., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **3**, 837 (1966)

R. Foot, H. Lew, R.R. Volkas Physics Letters B 272 67-70 (1991)

**Lee and Yang:**

Question of Parity Conservation in Weak Interactions

Physical Review Volume 104, Number 1 (1956)

*“One way out of the difficulty is to assume that **parity is not strictly conserved**, so that  $\theta^+$  and  $\tau^+$  are two different decay modes of the same particle...”*

*“If such asymmetry is indeed found, the question could still be raised whether there could not exist **corresponding elementary particles exhibiting opposite asymmetry** such that in the **broader sense** there will still be over-all right-left symmetry.”*

# Motivation for the search for mirror matter

- Possible dark matter candidate
- Baryon number violation  $|\Delta B = 1|$

Neutral SM particles can oscillate into their mirror partner sterile state

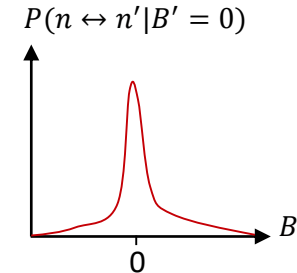
neutron - mirror neutron oscillation:  $n \leftrightarrow n'$

Z. Berezhiani and L. Bento 2, PRL 96, 081801 (2006):

- Limits obtained from  $n \leftrightarrow \bar{n}$  searches still allow for a  $n \leftrightarrow n'$  oscillation time of the free neutron of around 1s
- $n \leftrightarrow n'$  suppressed in the presence of magnetic fields (if  $B' = 0$ )

Neutron – Mirror neutron  
two state system

$$i \frac{d\Psi}{dt} = H\Psi, \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} \mu B \sigma & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & \mu B' \sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau_{osc} = \varepsilon^{-1}$$



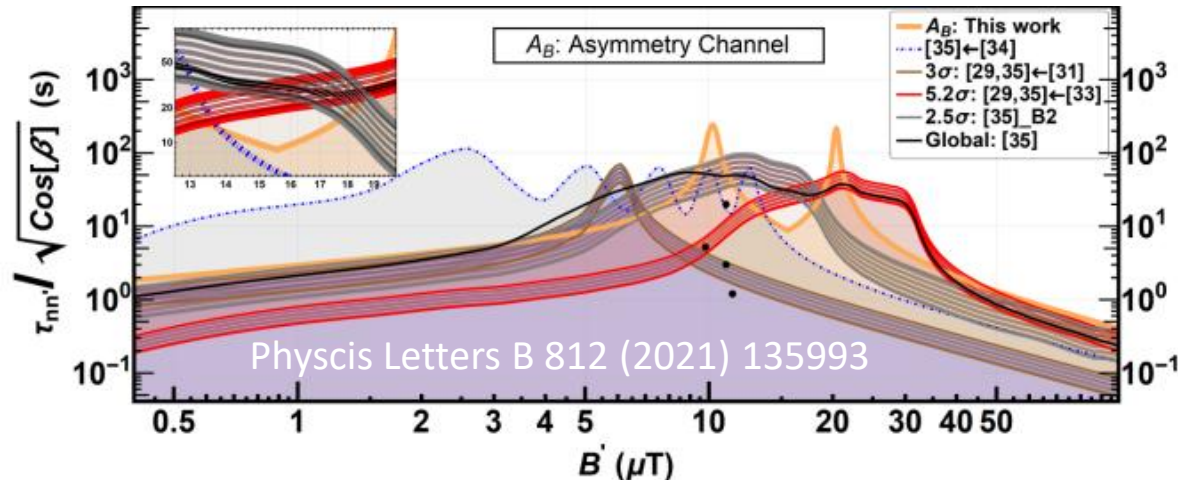
# Previous experimental efforts

- $B' = 0$ :

Best experimental limit  $\tau_{osc} > 448s$  (90% CL)

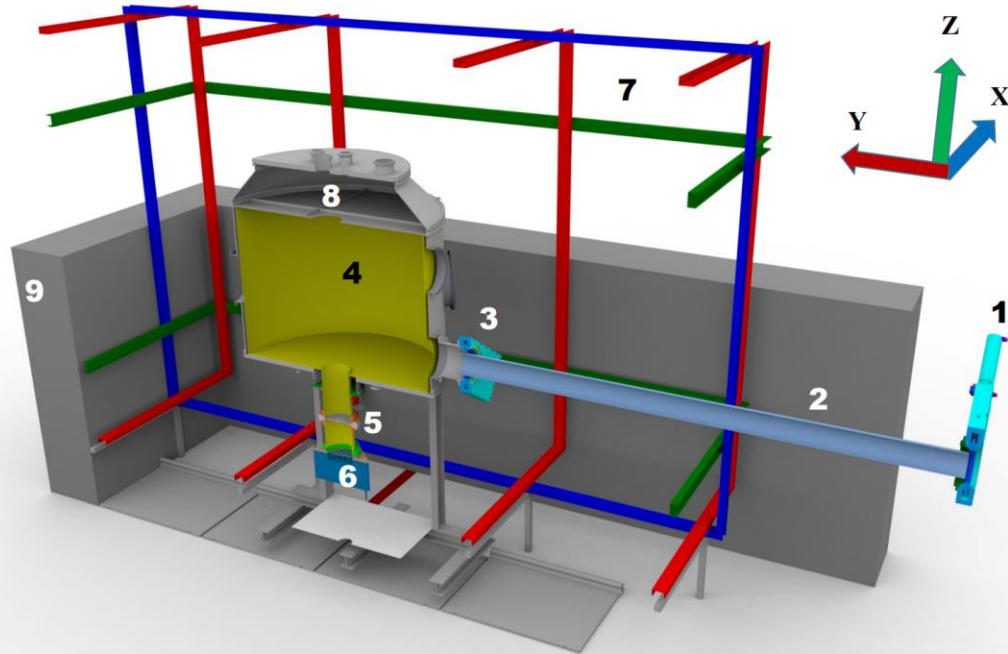
(Serebrov et. al. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 611 (2009) 137–140A)

- $B' \neq 0$ : (e.g. mirror matter trapped inside the earth Eur.Phys.J.C64:421-431,2009)



# Experimental setup

We search for anomalous neutron losses ( $n \leftrightarrow n'$ ) in resonance with an external magnetic field during the storage of ultracold neutrons



1. Beamline shutter ( $SH_{\text{beam}}$ )
2. UCN filling guide
3. Filling shutter ( $SH_1$ )
4. UCN storage volume ( $\approx 1.5 \text{ m}^3$ )
5. Emptying guide and shutter ( $SH_2$ )
6. UCN detector
7. Coil system (**up to  $\approx 400 \text{ } \mu\text{T}$** )
8. Vacuum tank
9. Concrete shielding







Vacuum  
tank  
outside



Vacuum  
tank  
inside



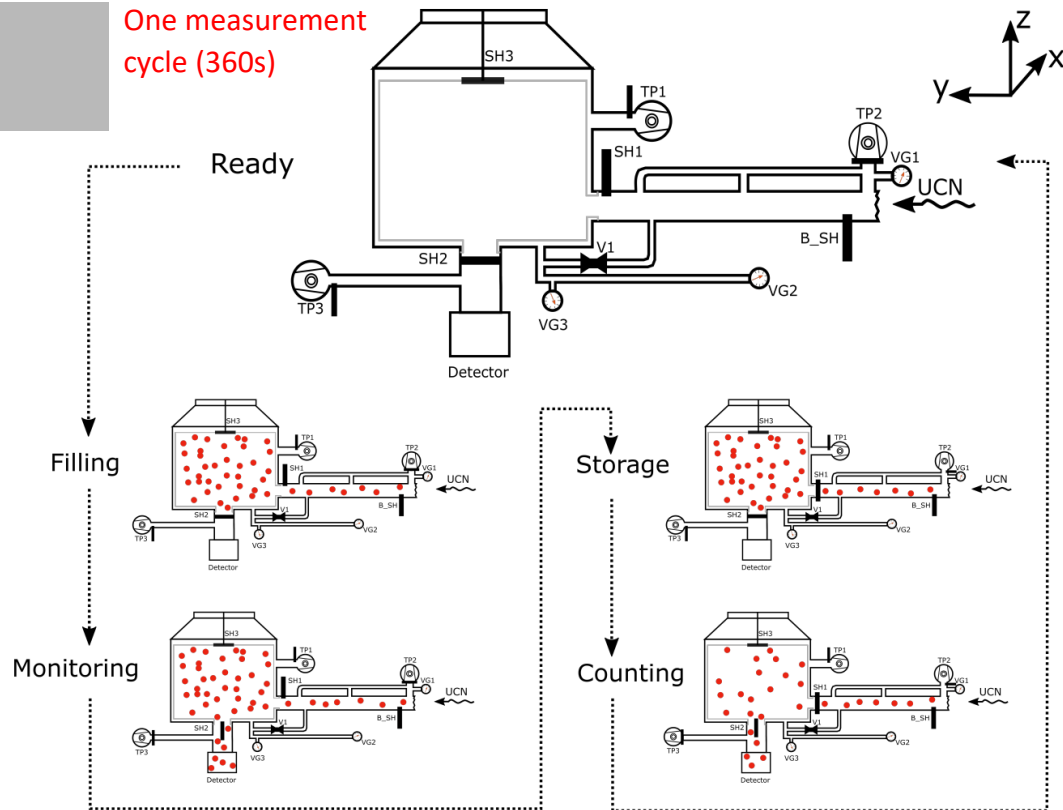
Stainless  
steel storage  
volume before  
electropolishing



After  
electropolishing  
with magnetic  
field mapper  
inserted

# Measurement method

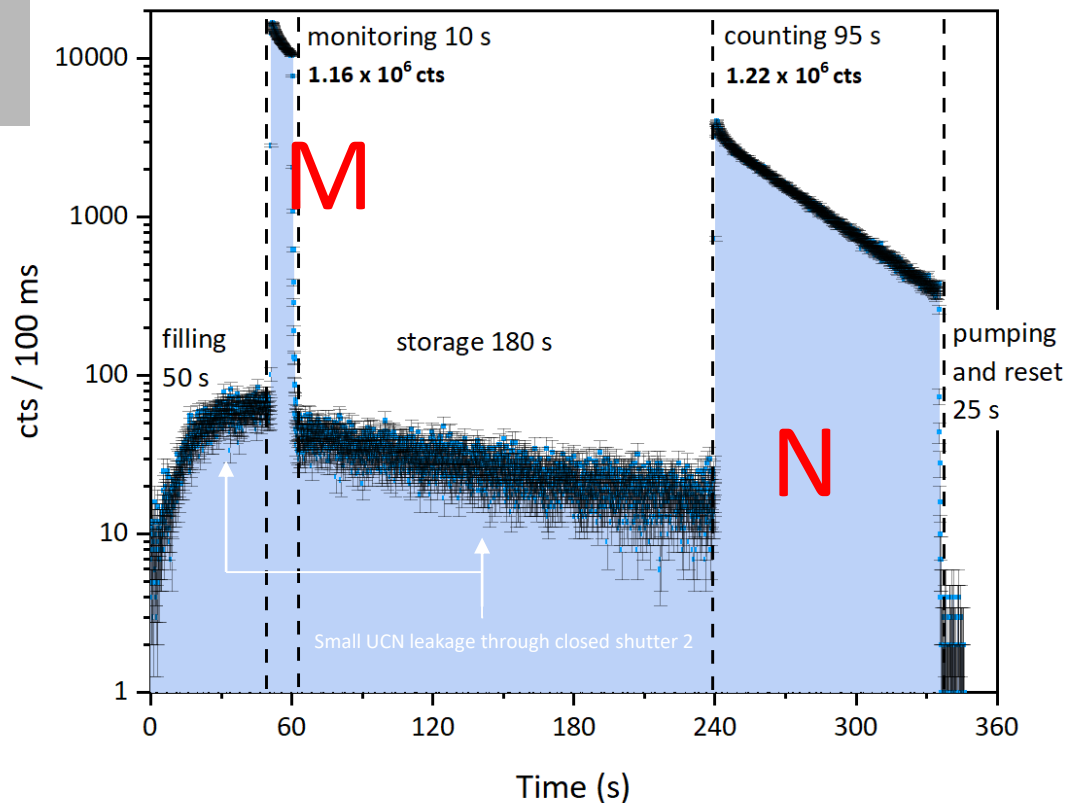
One measurement cycle (360s)



- Ultracold neutrons can be stored due to total reflection on materials with high Fermi potential (stainless steel)
- After a  $n \leftrightarrow n'$  oscillation in resonance with the external magnetic field the sterile mirror neutron escapes the storage volume and the neutron is lost
- A monitoring phase determines the initial ultracold neutron density after filling



# Ultracold neutron counts time spectrum

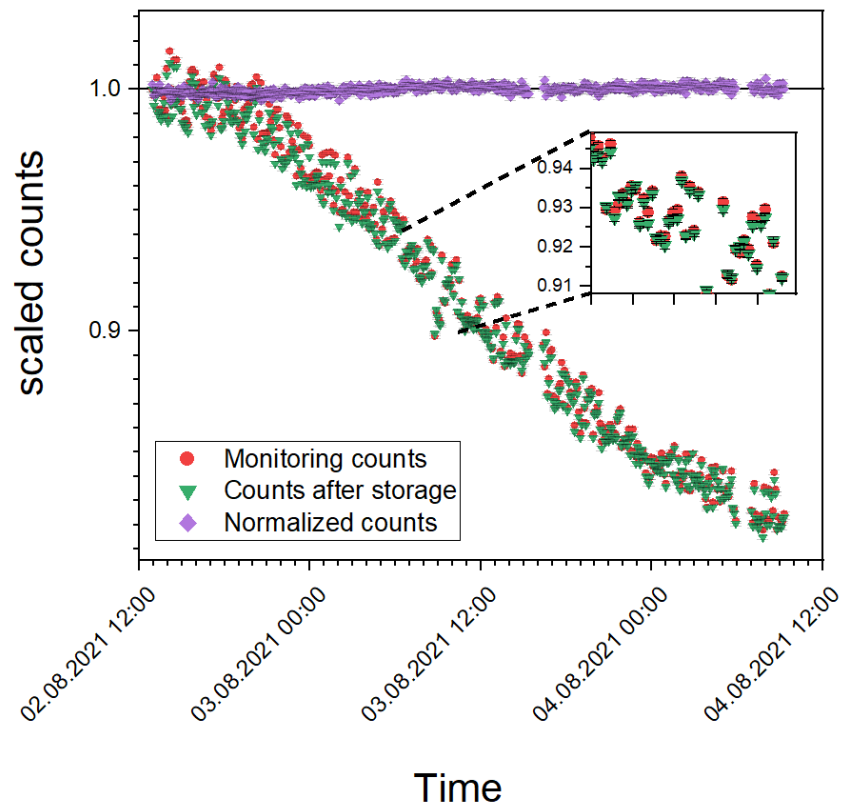


- Filling/monitoring/storage/counting times are optimized for the highest daily sensitivity on the  $n \leftrightarrow n'$  oscillation time

- Normalized counts:

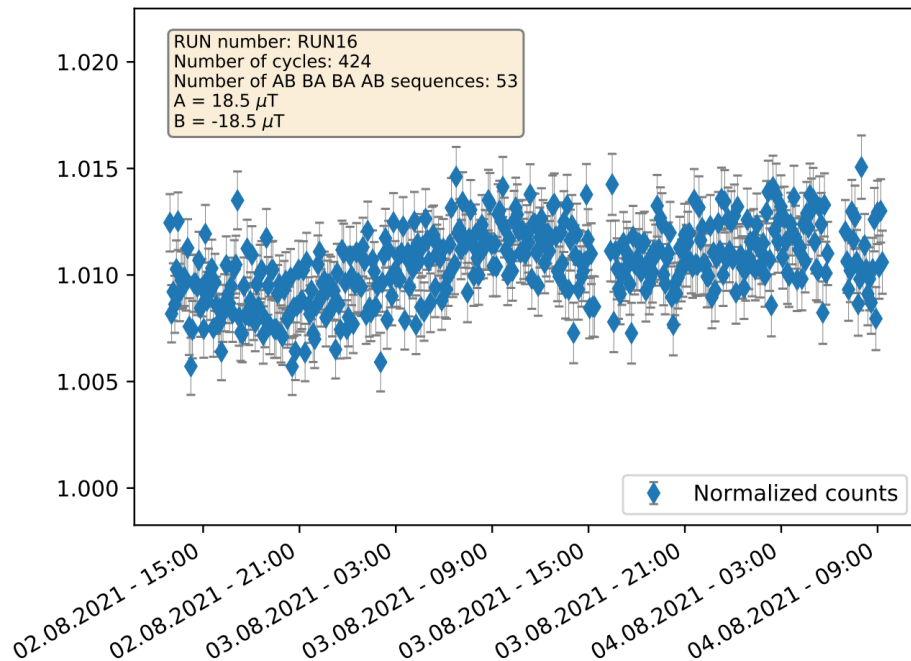
$$n = \frac{N}{M}$$

# Normalized counts



- Reasons for temporal drifts and scatter of the initial UCN density
  - HIPA beam current / position on target
  - Status of the UCN source solid deuterium moderator
  - UCN shutter timings
  - ...

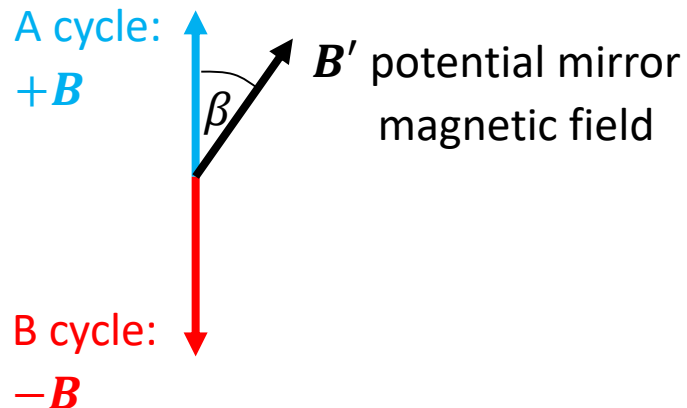
# Residual drifts of normalized counts



- A change of the UCN storage properties of the apparatus will lead to a B-field uncorrelated drift, e.g.:
  - Vacuum (UCN losses during storage due to collision with gas molecules)
  - Temperature of the storage volume (UCN losses on wall collisions)
  - Changes in the initial UCN energy spectrum
  - ...

# Asymmetry and sequences

- Mirror neutron signature:



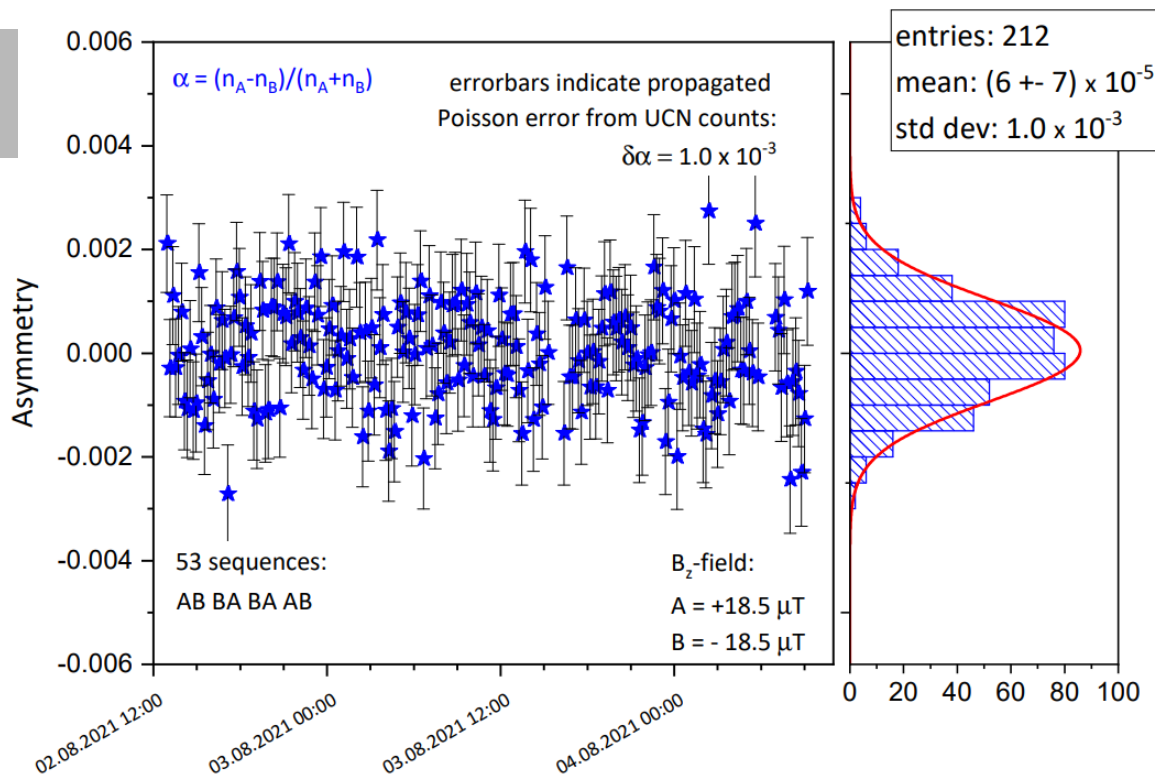
- We calculate the asymmetry  $\alpha$  between the normalized counts of cycles with  $+B$  ("A cycles") and  $-B$  ("B cycles") vertical magnetic field
- To compensate for remaining drifts we measure sequences of 8 cycles:

$A B \quad B A \quad B A \quad A B$

$$n_B > n_A \quad \rightarrow \quad \alpha = \frac{n_A - n_B}{n_A + n_B} \neq 0$$

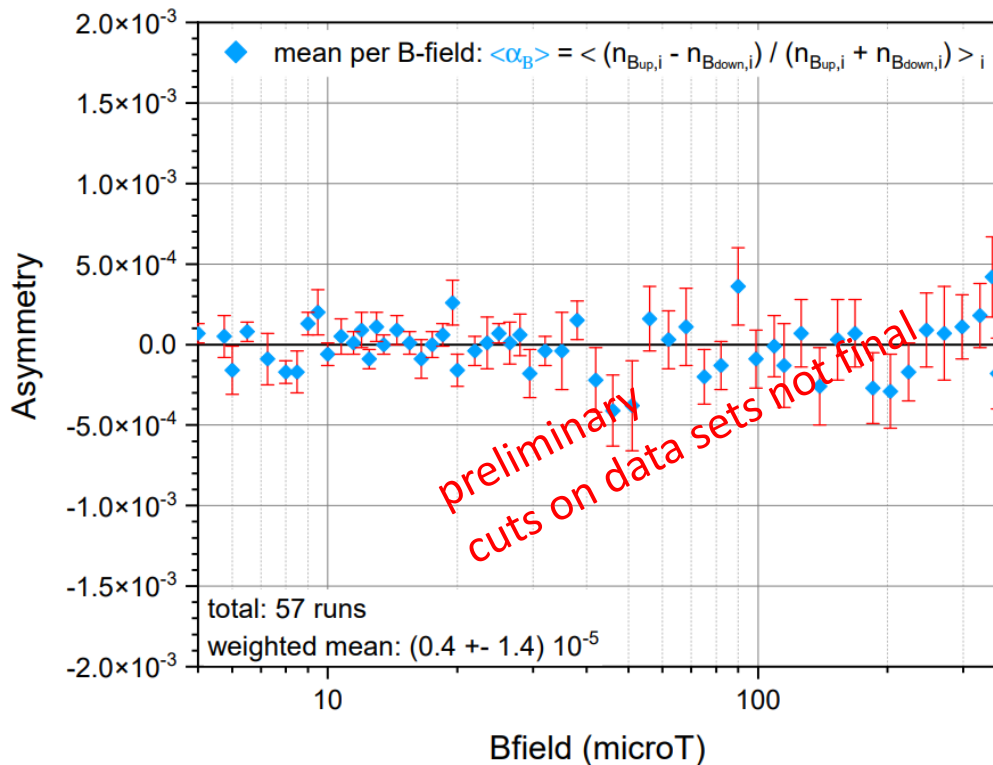


# Asymmetry data



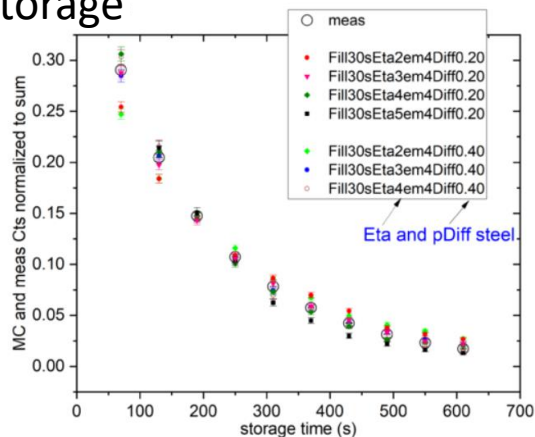
- The distribution of the asymmetries per sequence are consistent with the propagated Poisson UCN counting error
- We measured this asymmetry during 57 runs at different B-field settings

# Preliminary results

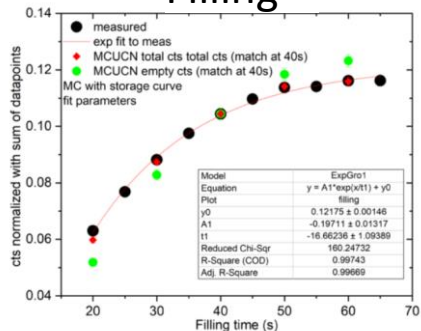


- We scanned successfully the parameters space of B-fields between 5 – 360  $\mu$ T
- A comprehensive analysis of the offline B-field mapping campaign is still ongoing
- Final limits on mirror neutron oscillation time will depend on the homogeneity and symmetry of the  $\pm \mathbf{B}$  - Fields

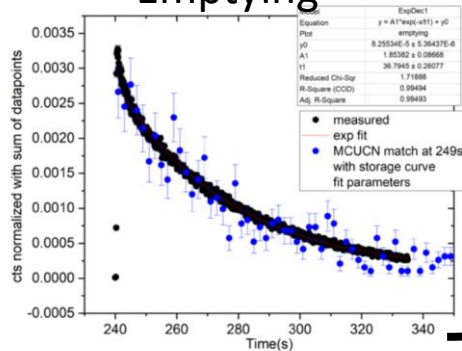
## Storage



## Filling



## Emptying

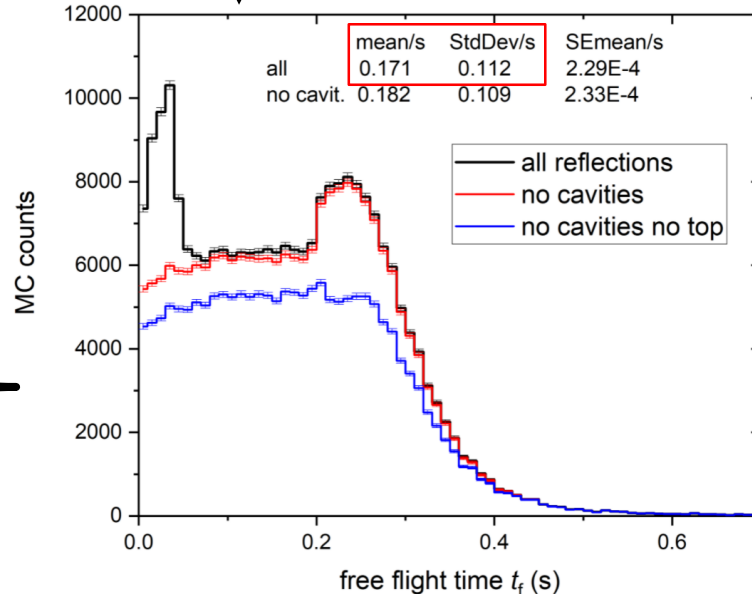


Calibrate simulation

Eur.Phys.J. C (2018) 78:717

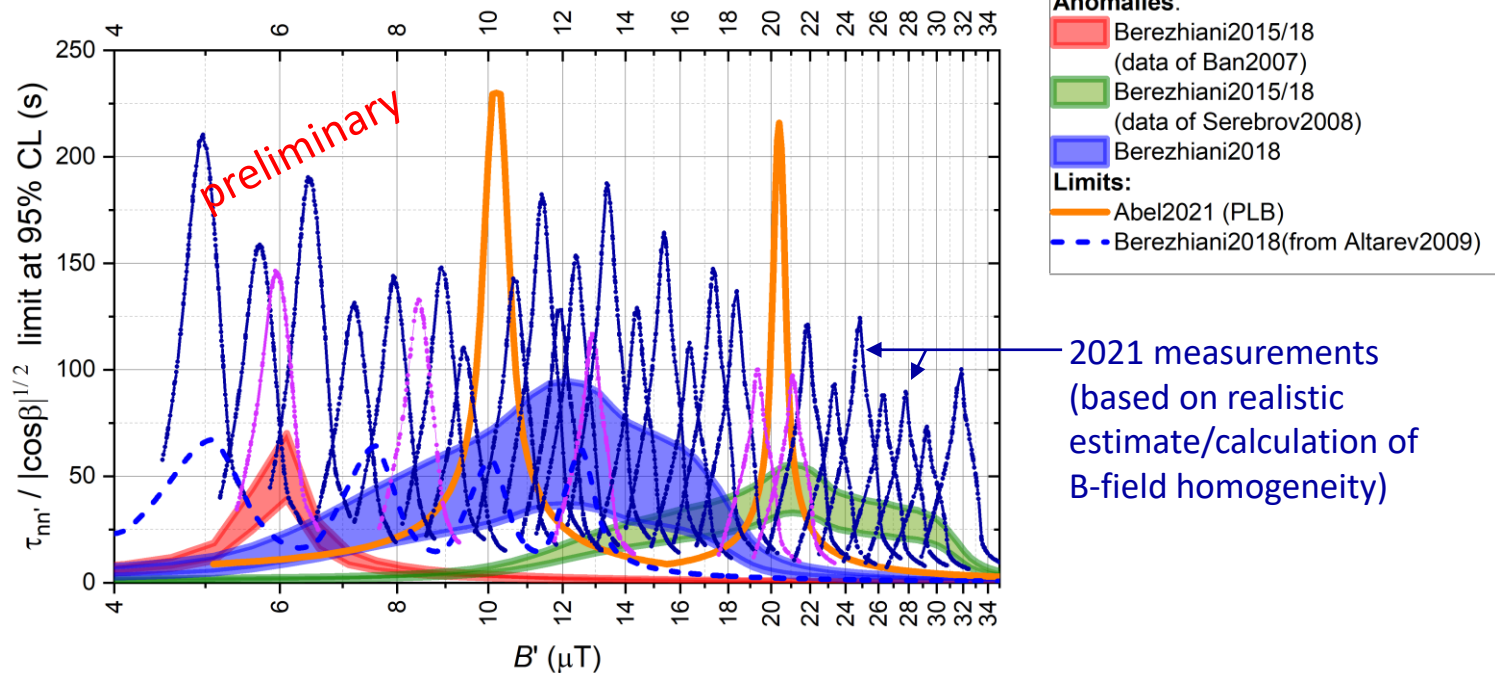
$$\frac{\tau_{osc}^2}{\cos \beta} = \frac{t_s}{\langle t_f \rangle \alpha} f(B, B')$$

ongoing



# Preliminary results

## Exclusions from measured resonances (preliminary)





# Conclusion and Outlook

- A search for mirror neutron oscillations is motivated by
  - the possibility for new dark matter candidates
  - Baryon number violation
  - ...and the reports of signal-like events from previous data sets at  $B' \neq 0$
- Analysis of the UCN counts during the 2021 measurement campaign close to completion
- Analysis of B-fields ongoing

