# SLOW NEUTRONS **DFG SPP 1491**

# **Novel Detection System for Electron and Proton Momentum Spectroscopy**



G. Konrad, H. Abele, J. Erhart, X. Wang

Technische Universität Wien, Atominstitut, Stadionallee 2, A-1020 Vienna, Austria

# **Abstract**

For the measurement of the Fierz interference term b with the new facility PERC [Dub08,Kon12], we propose a novel detection system for electron and proton momentum spectroscopy based on the **R**×**B** drift effect. In the **R**×**B** spectrometer, the charged decay particles are dispersed in a uniformly curved magnetic field, and then measured with large phase space acceptance and high resolution [Wan12].

Our goal is, inter alia, beta spectroscopy in which the spectra and angular distributions of the emerging particles will be distortion- and background-free on the level of 10<sup>-4</sup> [Dub08].

# Scientific Objectives

In the search for new symmetries, measurements of correlation coefficients, inter alia a, A, B, C [Abe09], and the Fierz interference term b, are of uttermost importance: unitarity of the CKM matrix, left-right symmetry, fundamental fermion compositeness, new particles, leptoquarks, supersymmetry, supergravity, etc. High-precision measurements in neutron beta decay are generally complementary to direct searches in high-energy physics [Abe08]. And with the new instrument PERC, several symmetry tests based on neutron beta decay data become competitive [Kon11].

# **Observables in neutron beta decay**

# Electron energy and Momentum spectra



# **PERC** – A clean, bright, and versatile source of neutron decay products

### Beam preparation:

• Neutron beam line (neutron polarization and polarization analysis with 10<sup>-4</sup> accuracy)

### Talk by Ch. Klauser

- Non-depolarizing neutron guide
- Pulsed spatial neutron magnetic spin resonator



#### **Particle detectors:**

- Electron energy spectroscopy with energy sensitive detectors
- Simultaneous electron and proton momentum spectroscopy with **R**×**B** drift momentum spectrometer
- Proton energy spectroscopy with retardation spectrometer
- Proton TOF spectroscopy where proton pulsed by electric gate voltage



Large area position sensitive detector

**Pros and Cons** 

#### **Requirements:**

- Active area ~ 100 x 30 mm<sup>2</sup>,
- Spatial resolution < 1mm,
- Full energy deposition requires thickness(Si)>2.5mm,
- Tolerating magnetic field. Ο

Design TTT detector: 2 x Single sided Si detector 100x100mm<sup>2</sup> • Active area: • No. of strips: 128 each • Strip width: 700 µm o Thickness: 1mm

- Adiabatic transport of particles ensures that the angular distribution of the decay products can be kept and measured
- *Low momentum measurements*, also for *D*<*w*, in contrast to normal magnetic spectrometer
- *Large acceptance of incident angle* with
- *Small corrections for incident angle*: aberration <10<sup>-4</sup>
- Small drift distances in the order of cm



#### References

Standard

assembly

[Abe08] H. Abele et al., The neutron: Properties & basic interactions, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 60 (2008), 1. [Abe09] H. Abele et al., The neutron alphabet, NIM A 611 (2009), 193. [Dub08] D. Dubbers et al., A clean, bright, & versatile source of n decay products, NIM A **596** (2008), 238. [Kon11] G. Konrad et al., Impact on non-Standard Model Physics, ISBN 978-981-4340-85-4 (2011), 660. [Kon12] G. Konrad et al., PERC: a progress report, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 340 (2012), 012048. [Wan12]X. Wang et al., **R**x**B** drift momentum spectrometer, NIM A (2012), DOI 10.1016/ j.nima.2012.10.071.

#### Acknowledgements



