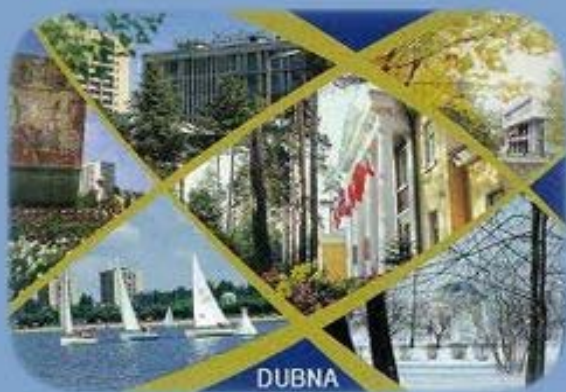


HDice, the Polarized Solid HD Target in the Frozen Spin Mode for Experiments with CLAS

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Collaborators

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- *and the CLAS Collaboration*

Topics

- *How the HDice target works*
- *Target Production*
- *Performance of HDice target*
- *γ +HDice results with CLAS*
- *e +HDice test results*
- *Conclusion*

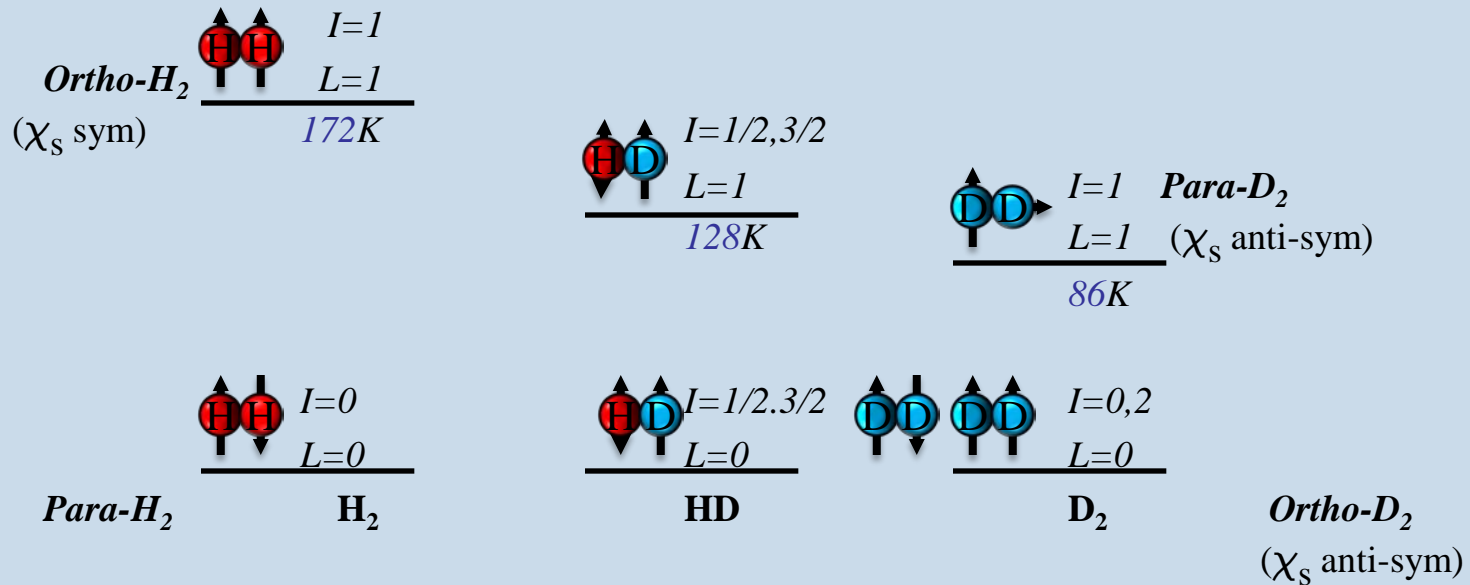
Topics

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Polarizing HD: the rotational levels of the solid hydrogens

At liquid helium temperature and below, only $J=1$ and 0 states are occupied, for H_2 and D_2 , and only $J=0$ is populated for HD



The relative energy spacing of the low-lying nuclear spin, I , and molecular orbital angular momentum, L , levels in H_2 , HD and D_2 system. The symmetries of the nuclear spin wavefunction, χ_s , are indicated.

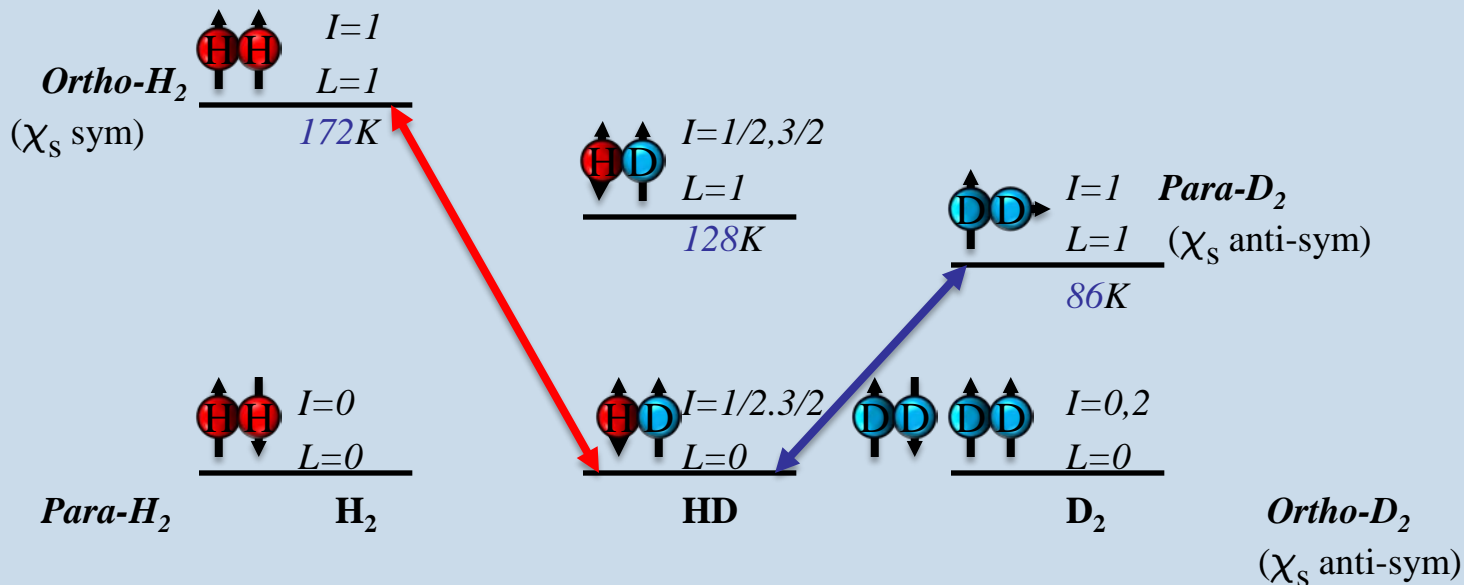


Polarizing HD: cross coupling between H and D, POLARIZING

At $J=0$ states, protons and deuterons are de-coupled from the lattice.

\Rightarrow long relaxation time or non-polarizable

\Rightarrow help from $J=1$ H_2 and D_2 through spin-wave is needed for polarizing HD



The relative energy spacing of the low-lying nuclear spin, I , and molecular orbital angular momentum, L , levels in H_2 , HD and D_2 system. The symmetries of the nuclear spin wavefunction, χ_S , are indicated.

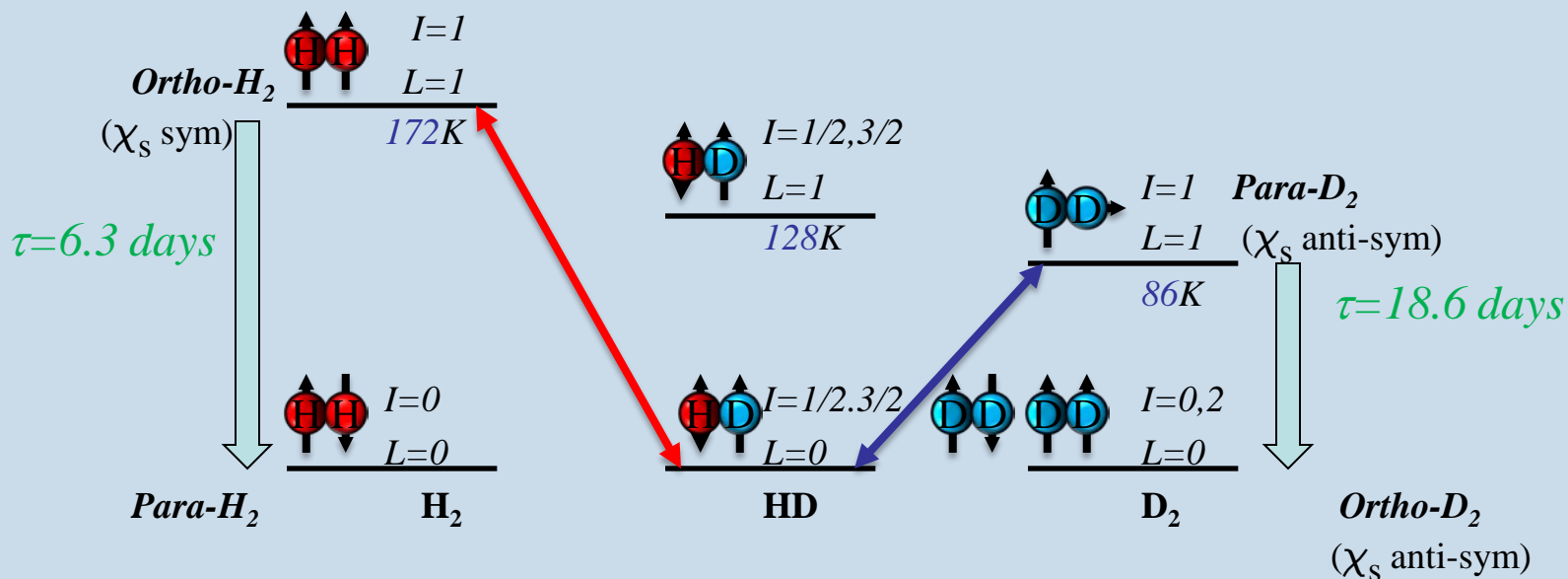


Polarizing HD: $L=1$ molecule decay to $L=0$, AGING

The life time for $J=1$ H_2 is 6.3 days while for $J=1$ D_2 is 18.6 days.

\Rightarrow polarization mechanism disappears after "aging"

\Rightarrow Highly polarized frozen spin target



The relative energy spacing of the low-lying nuclear spin, I , and molecular orbital angular momentum, L , levels in H_2 , HD and D_2 system. The symmetries of the nuclear spin wavefunction, χ_s , are indicated.

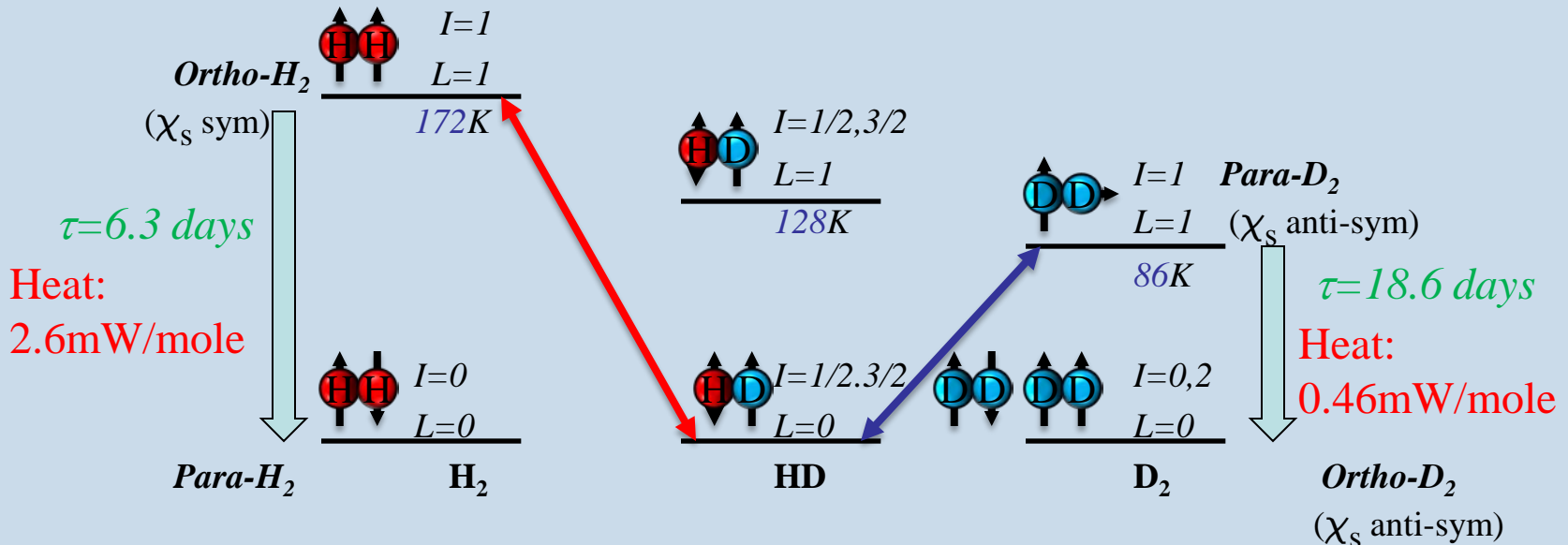


Heat generation due to $L=1$ to $L=0$ Conversion

Heat generation ($J=1$ to $J=0$): 2.6mW/mole for H_2 and 0.46mW/mole for D_2 .

\Rightarrow For HDice at $c_1 \sim 0.001$, $0.94\mu\text{W/target}$ from H_2 and $0.17\mu\text{W/target}$ from D_2 .

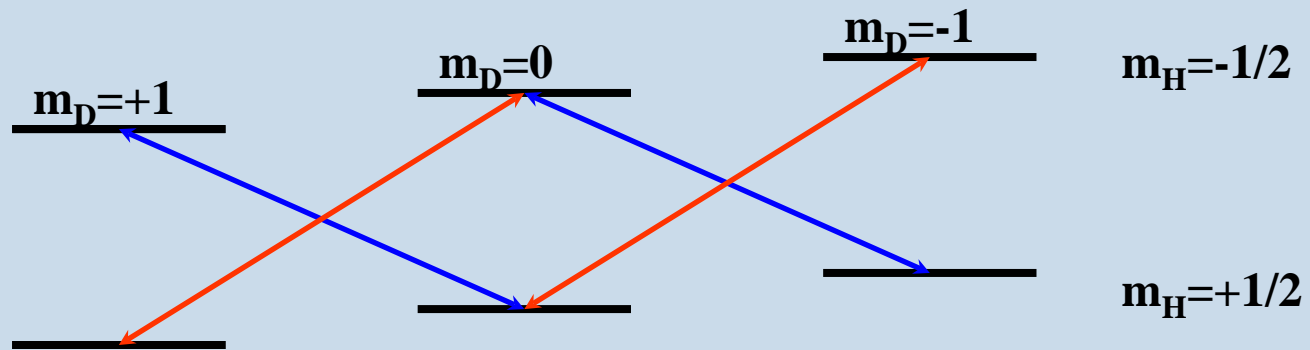
\Rightarrow Heat has to be removed from HD in order to polarize HD target



HDice dilution refrigerator cooling power at 10mK : $10\mu\text{W}$ 😊

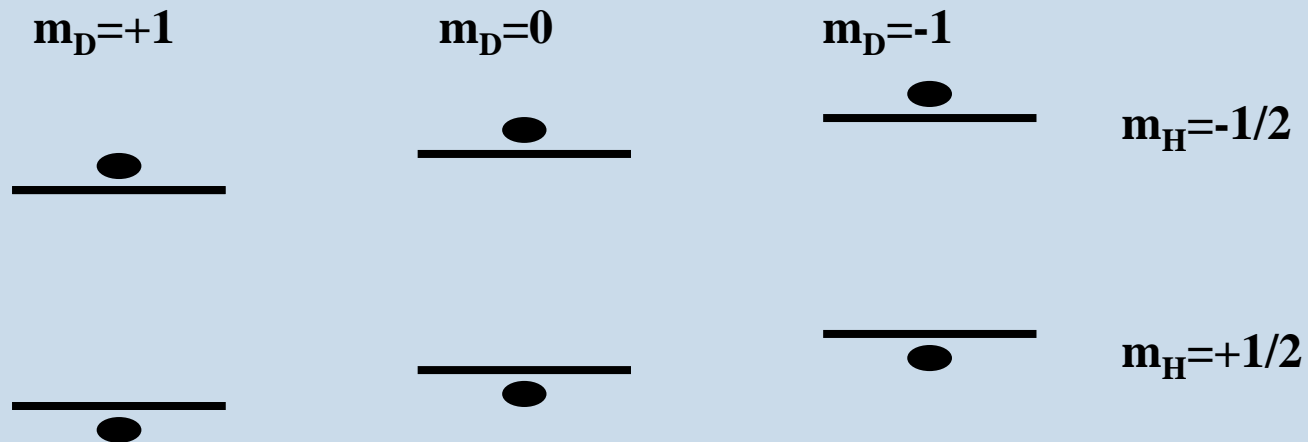
The relative energy spacing of the low-lying nuclear spin, I , and molecular orbital angular momentum, L , levels in H_2 , HD and D_2 system. The symmetries of the nuclear spin wavefunction, χ_s , are indicated.

Polarizing D with RF Transition



Polarizing D with RF Transition

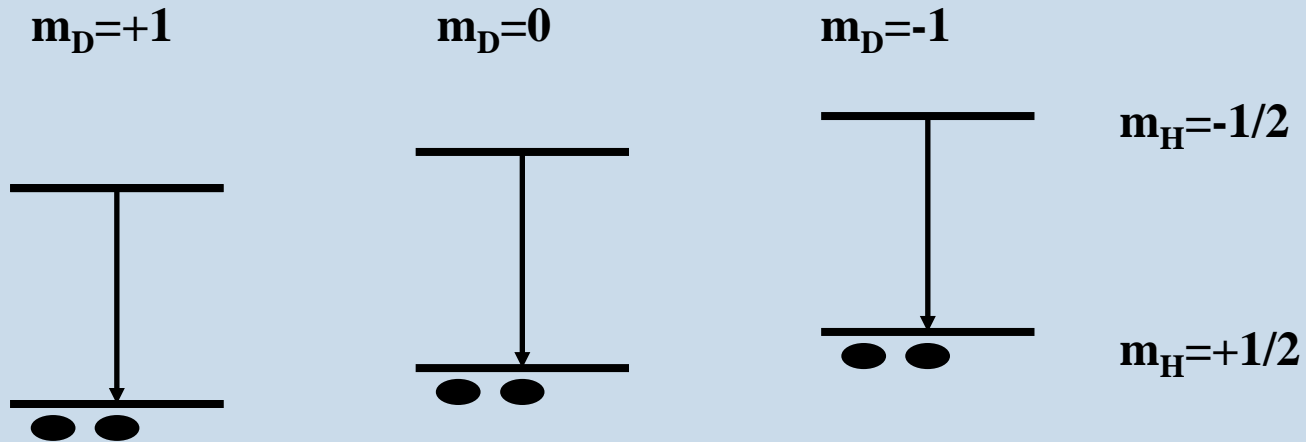
All 6 states are equally populated.



$$P^H=0, \quad P^D=0$$

Polarizing D with RF Transition

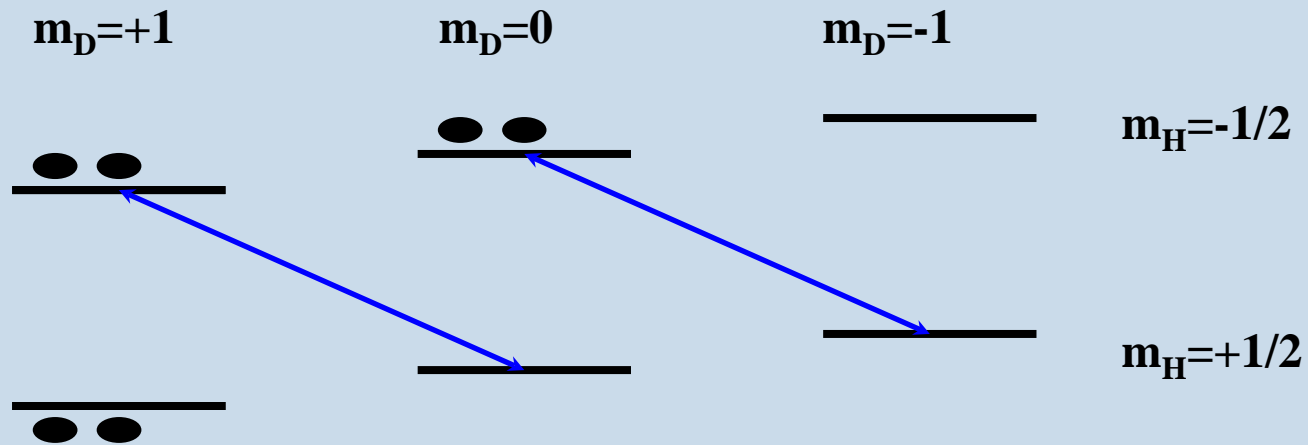
Polarizing H with brute force.



$P^H = 1, \quad P^D = 0$

Polarizing D with RF Transition

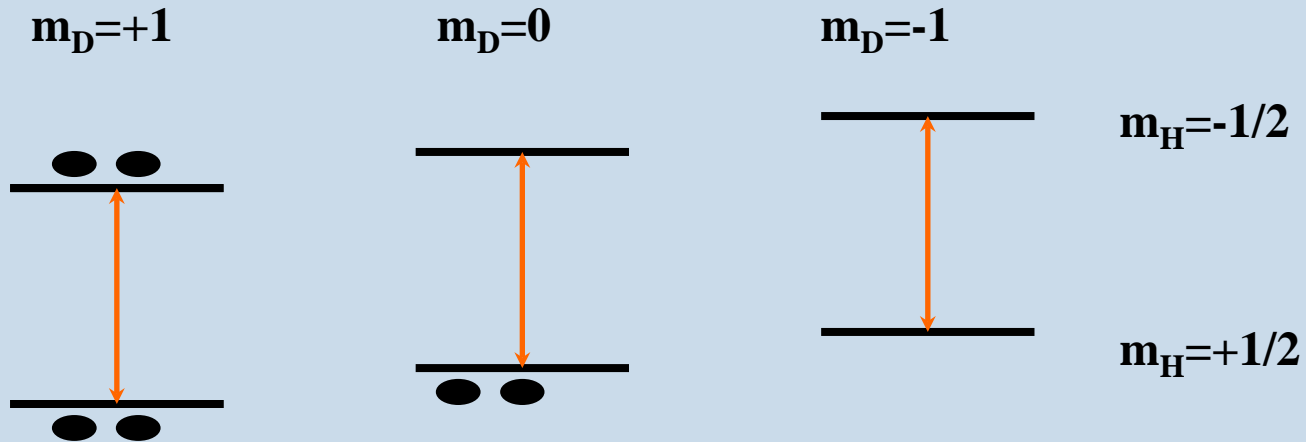
Inducing RF transition to polarize D.



$$P^H = -1/3, \quad P^D = +2/3$$

Polarizing D with RF Transition

Inducing RF transition to reverse P^H .



$$P^H = +1/3, \quad P^D = +2/3$$

Topics

- *How the HDice target works*
- ***Target Production***
- *Performance of HDice target*
- *γ +HDice results with CLAS*
- *e +HDice test results*
- *Conclusion*

Instrumentation: Target Cell

- HDice target cells:

750 × 50 μ Al wires

pCTFE cell



copper ring with RH/LH threads

- material in the beam path:

77% HD + 17% Al + 6% pCTFE (remove with vertex cuts)

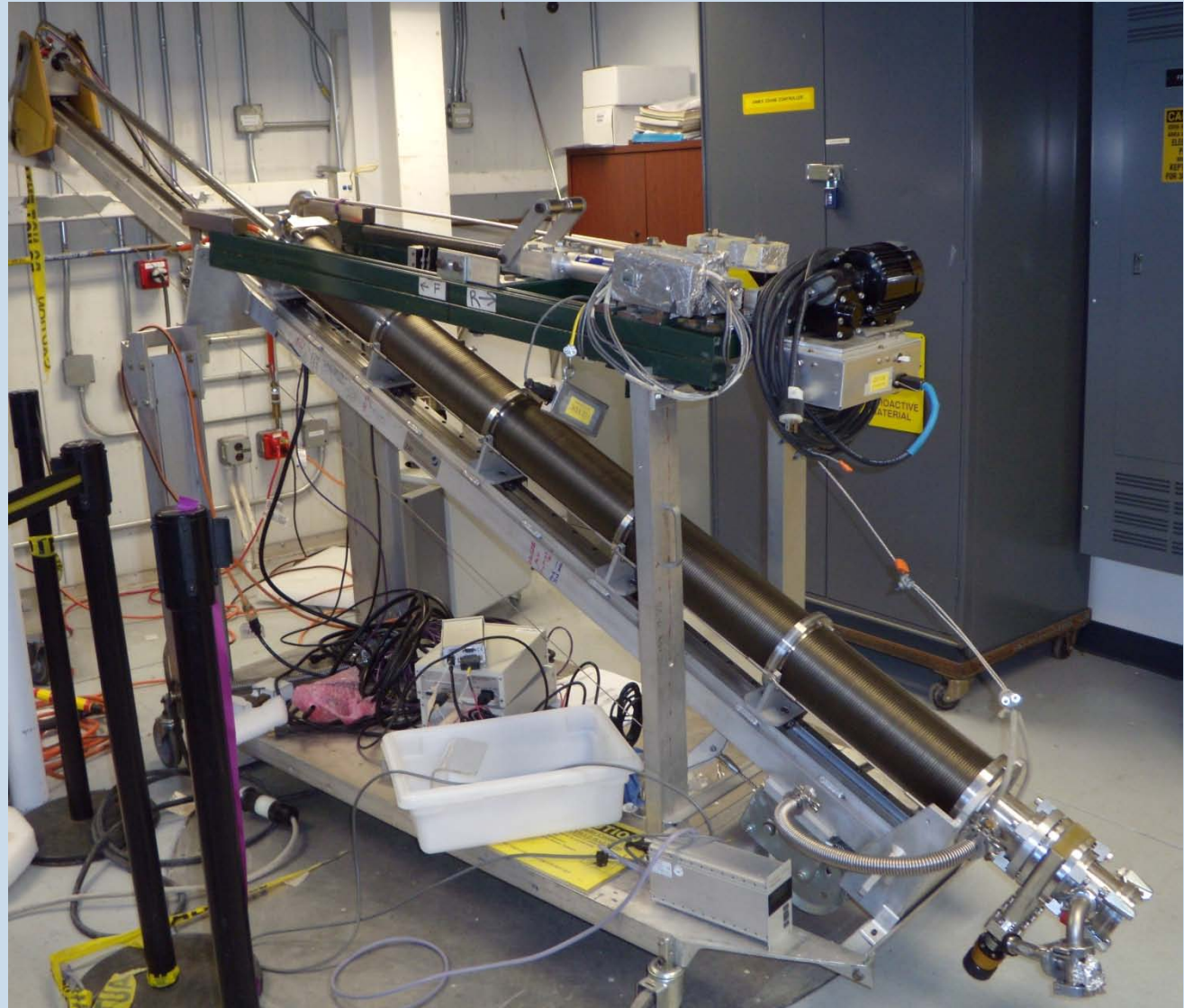
Production Dewar (PD)

- sample space temperature
2K-300K variable
- magnetic field
2 Tesla
- target injection, transportation
and NMR calibration



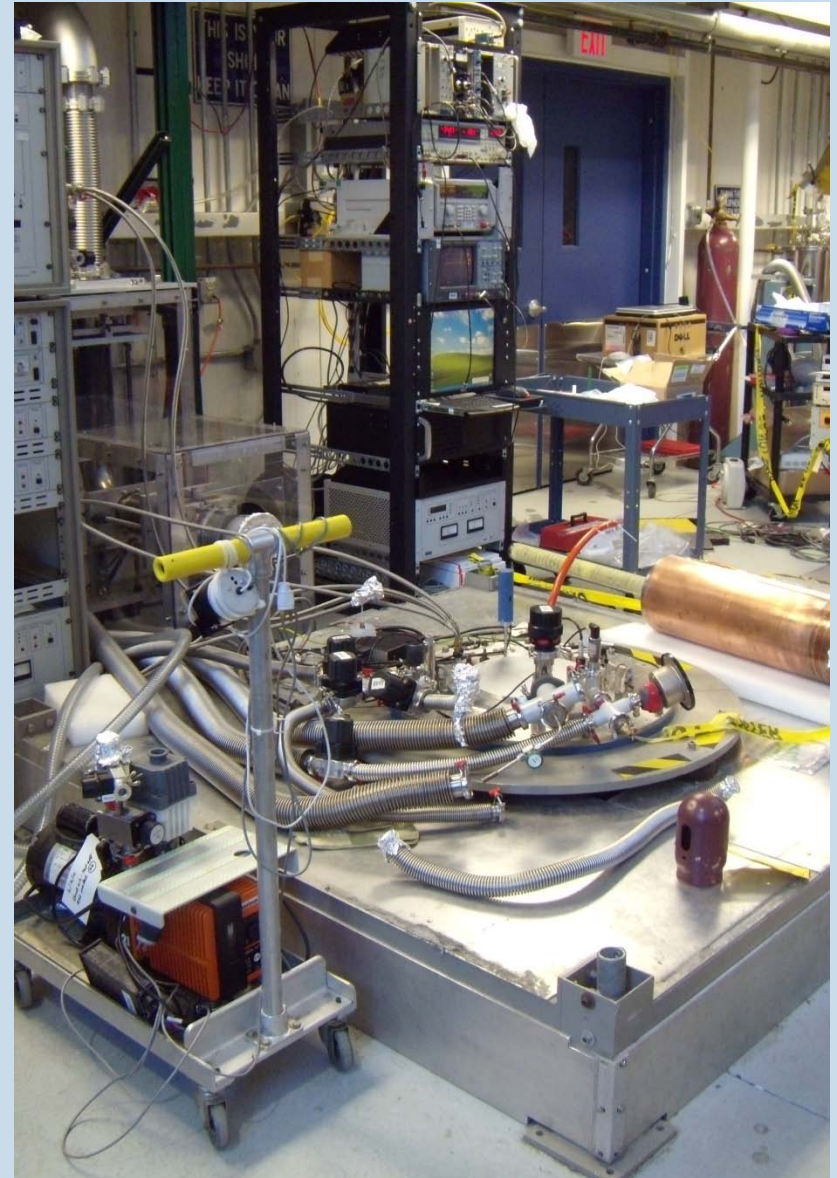
Transfer Cryostat (TC)

- temperature
2K
- magnetic field
0.1 Tesla
- target transfer
between dewars



Dilution Fridge (DF)

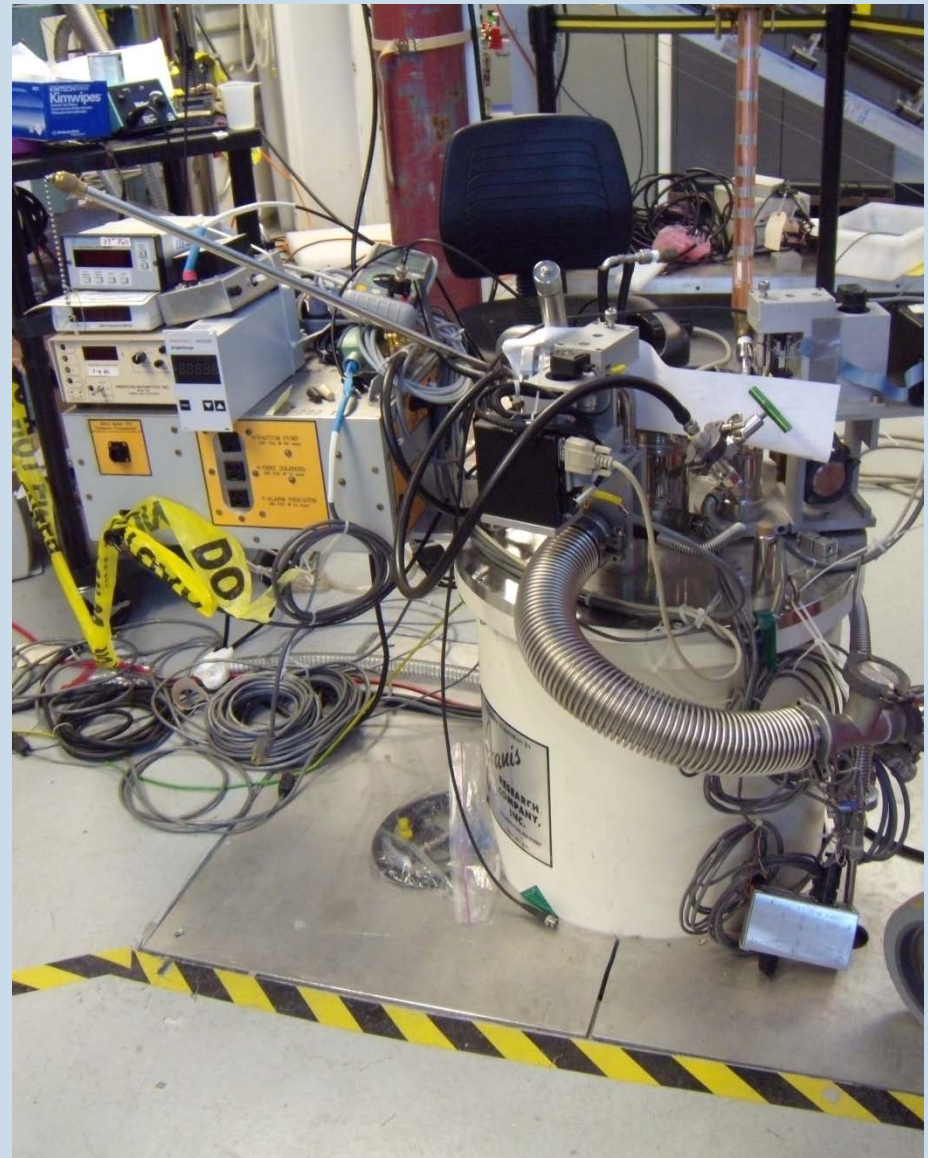
- sample space temperature $\geq 8\text{mK}$
- magnetic field 15 Tesla
- polarization



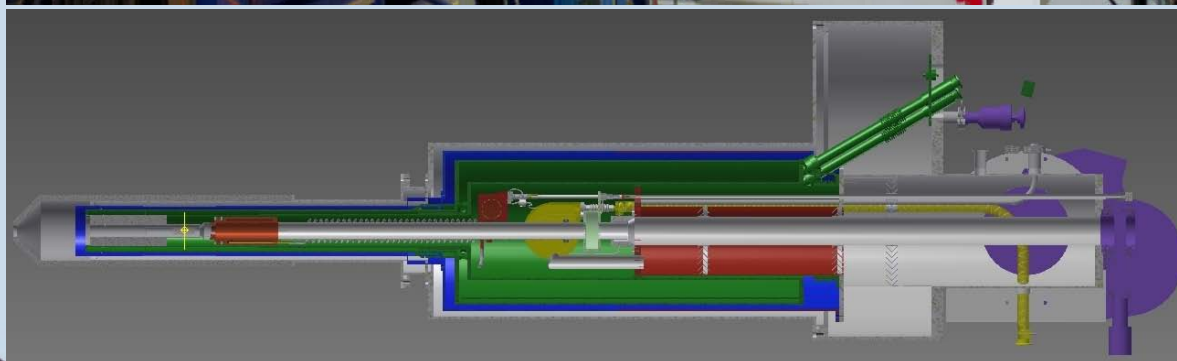
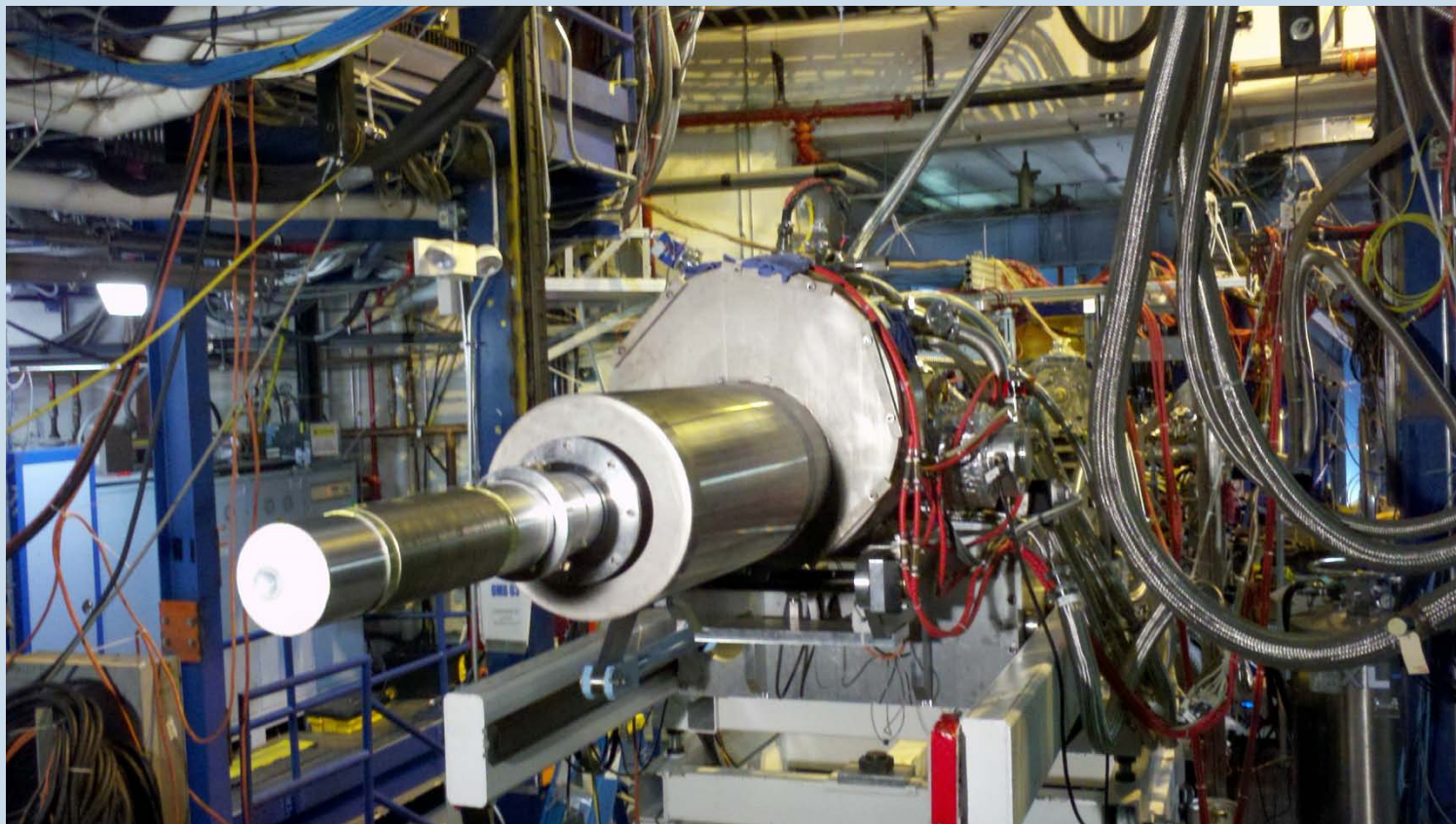
Instrumentation: Storage Dewar

Storage Dewar (SD)

- sample space temperature
1.6K-300K variable
- magnetic field
7 Tesla
- storage and/or transportation



Instrumentation: In-Beam Cryostat



- T: 50mK
- B_{\parallel} : 1.0T
- B_{\perp} : 0.075T
- $B_{\text{auxiliary}}$: $>0.1\text{T}$
- B_{backup} : 0.01T

Operation: Target transfer



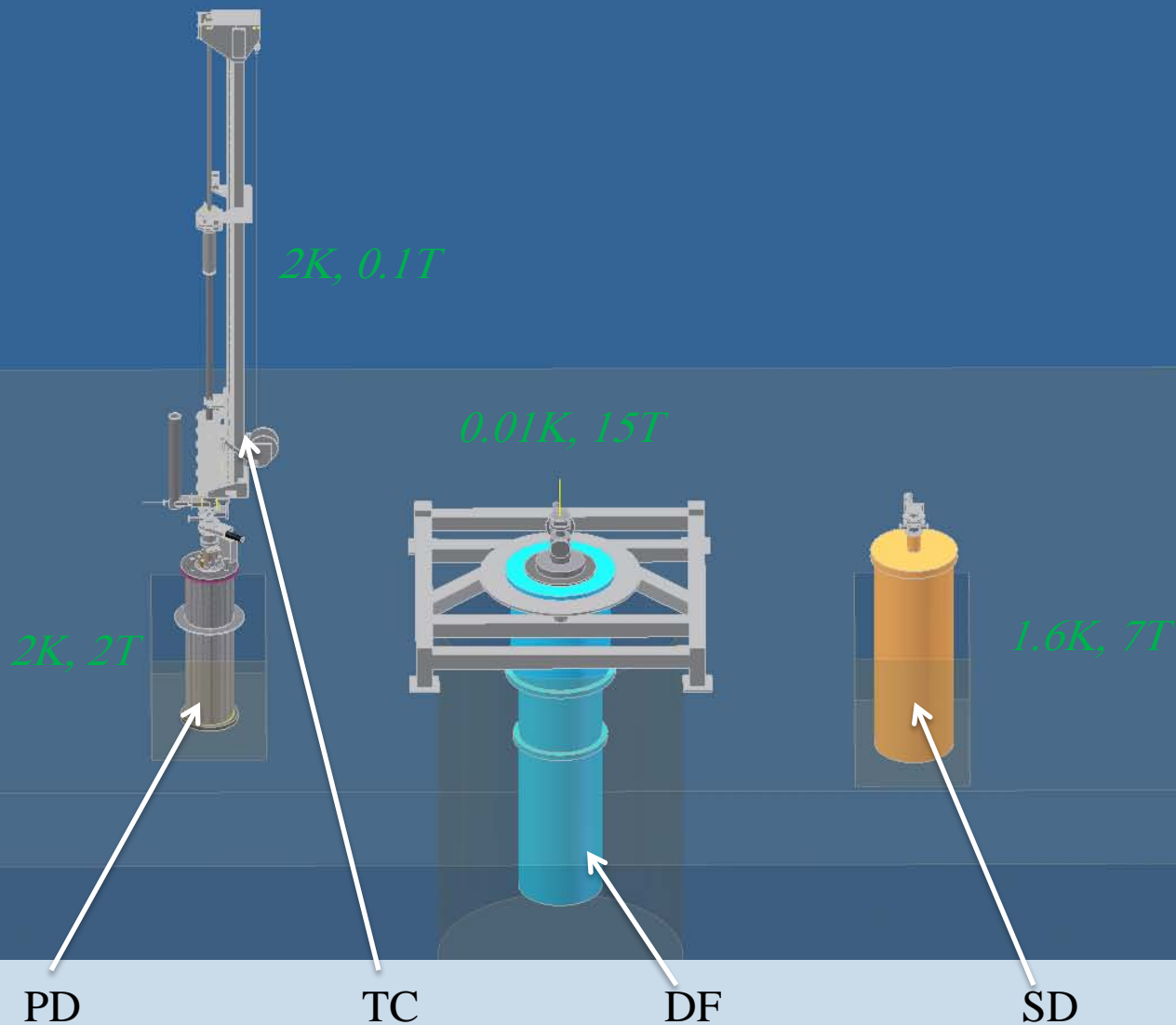
PD

DF

SD

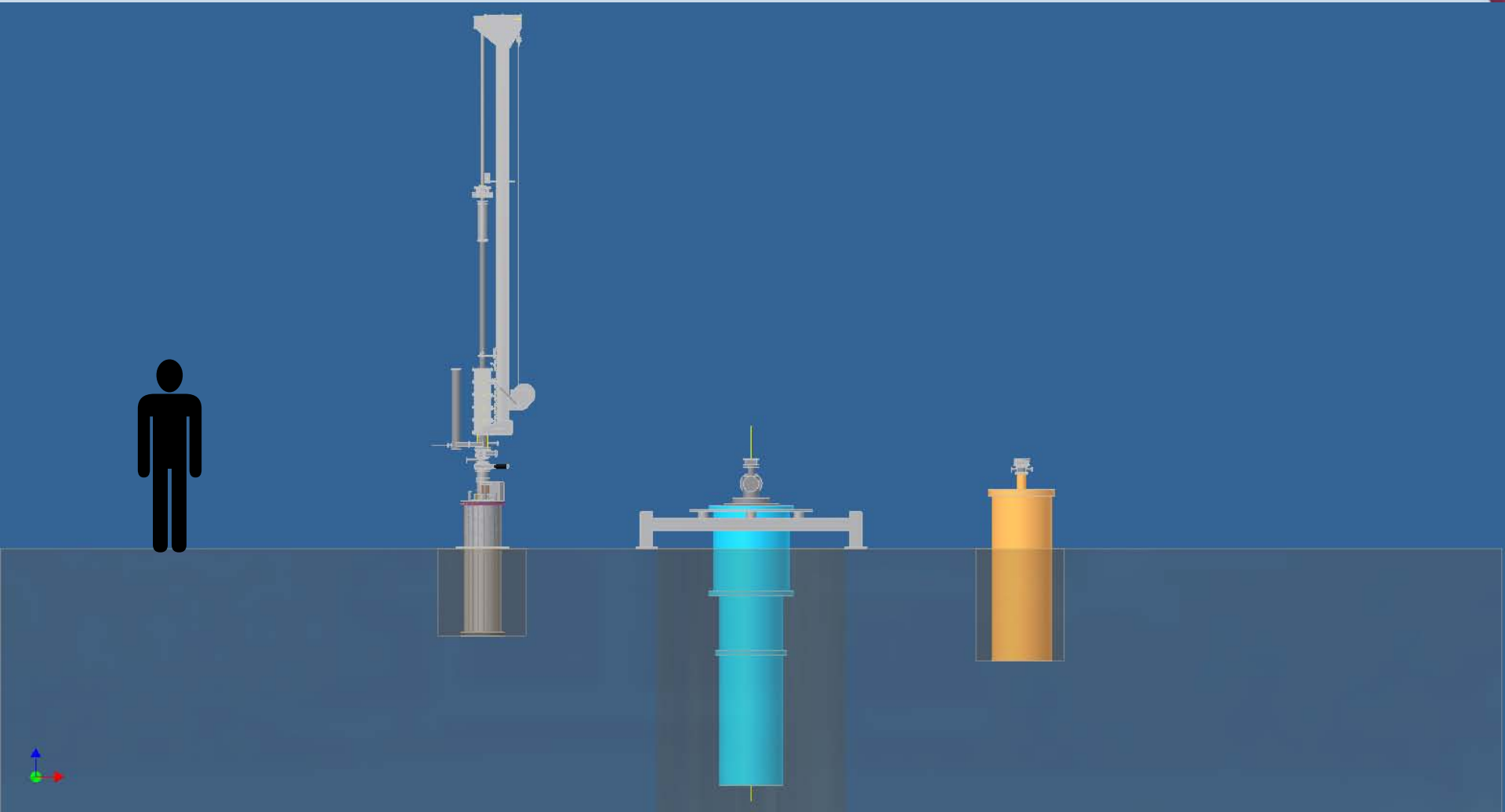
TC

Operation: Target transfer



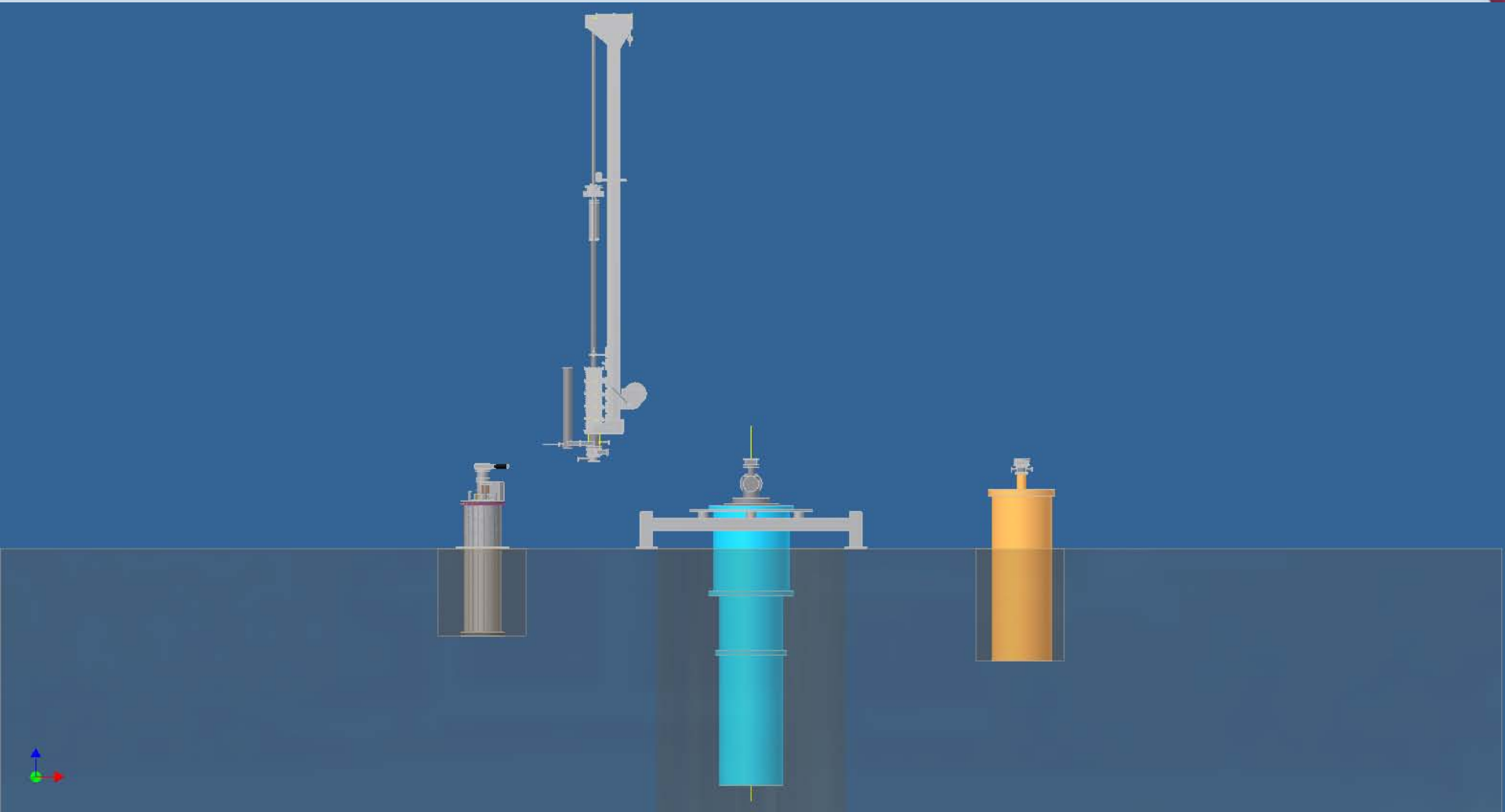
(Injecting target, NMR-TE) (Moving target) (Polarizing target) (Storing/transporting target)

Operation: Target transfer



Target transfer between PD and DF

Operation: Target transfer



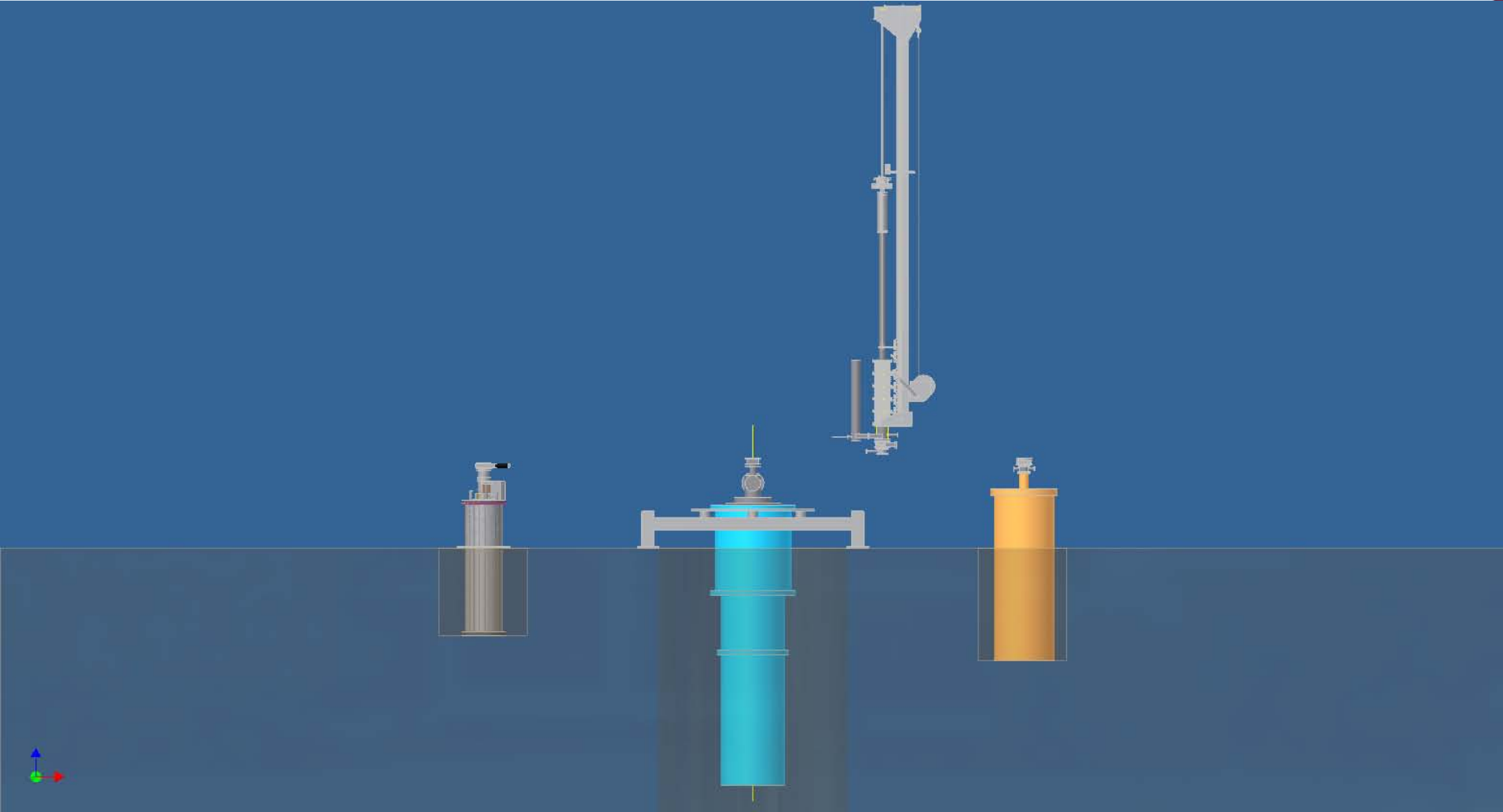
Target transfer between PD and DF

Operation: Target transfer



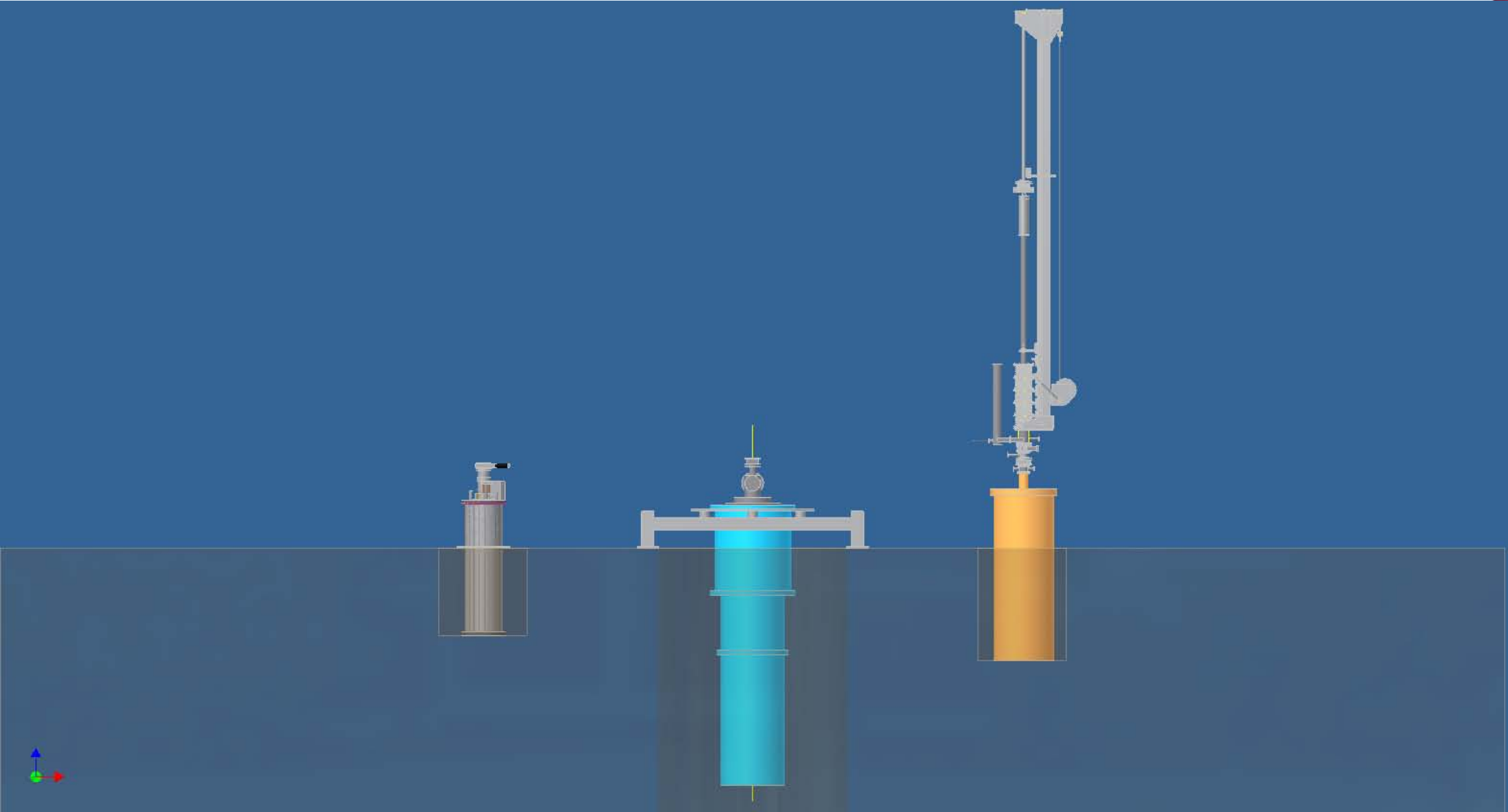
Target transfer between PD and DF

Operation: Target transfer



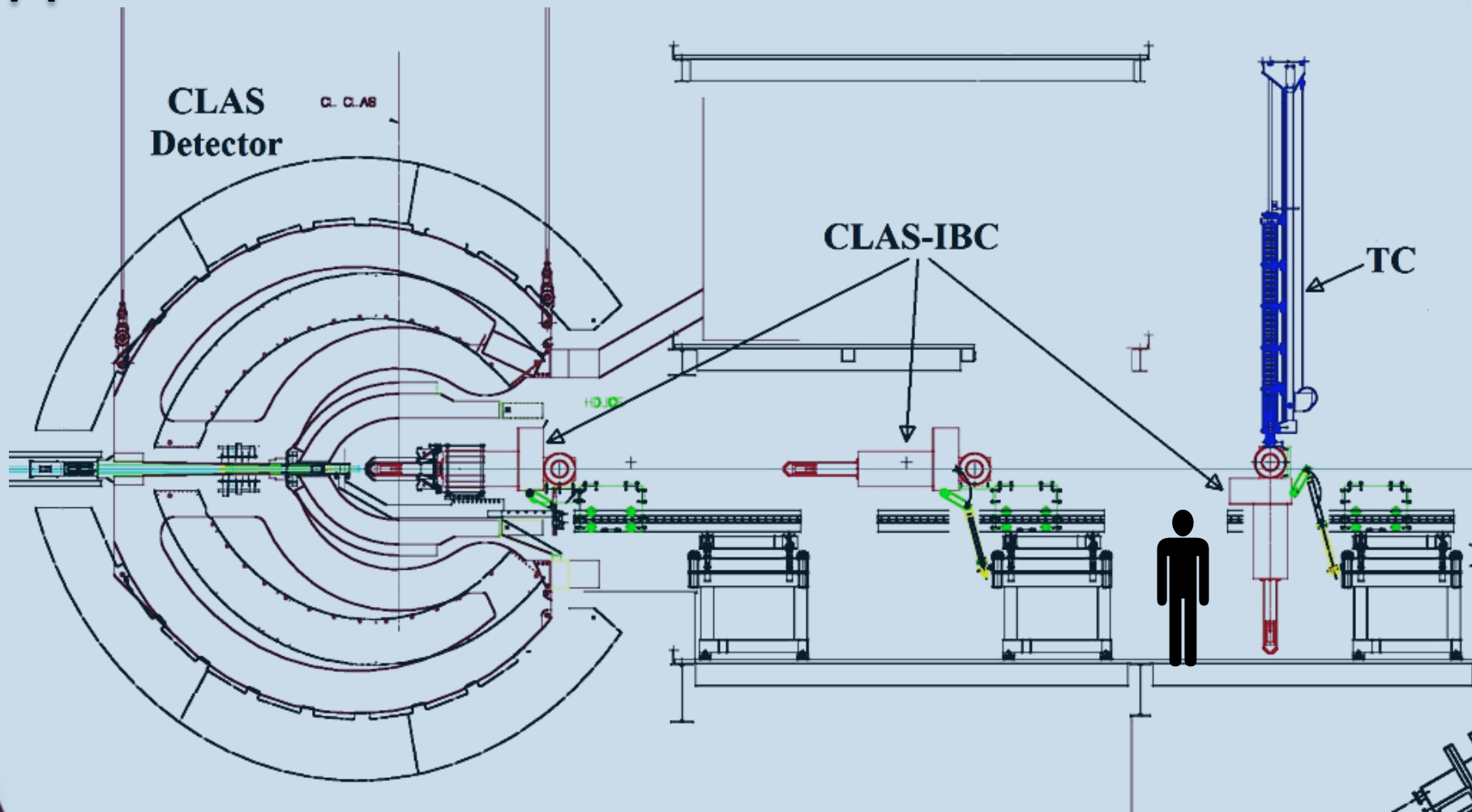
Target transfer between DF and SD

Operation: Target transfer



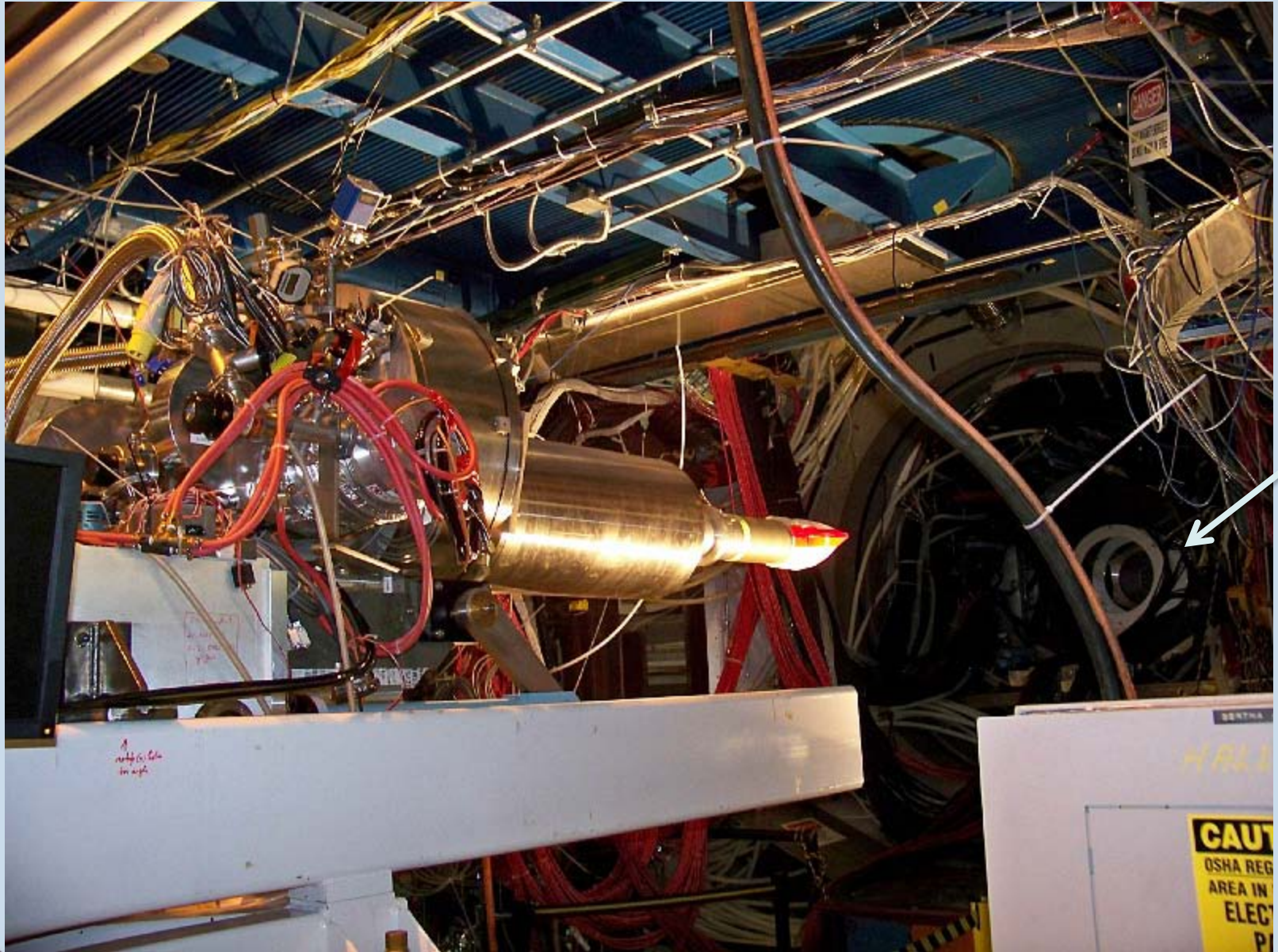
Target transfer between DF and SD

Operation: G-14 Run at Hall-B



Loading target into IBC and moving IBC inside CLAS

Operation: G-14 Run at Hall-B



start counter

Moving IBC into CLAS

Topics

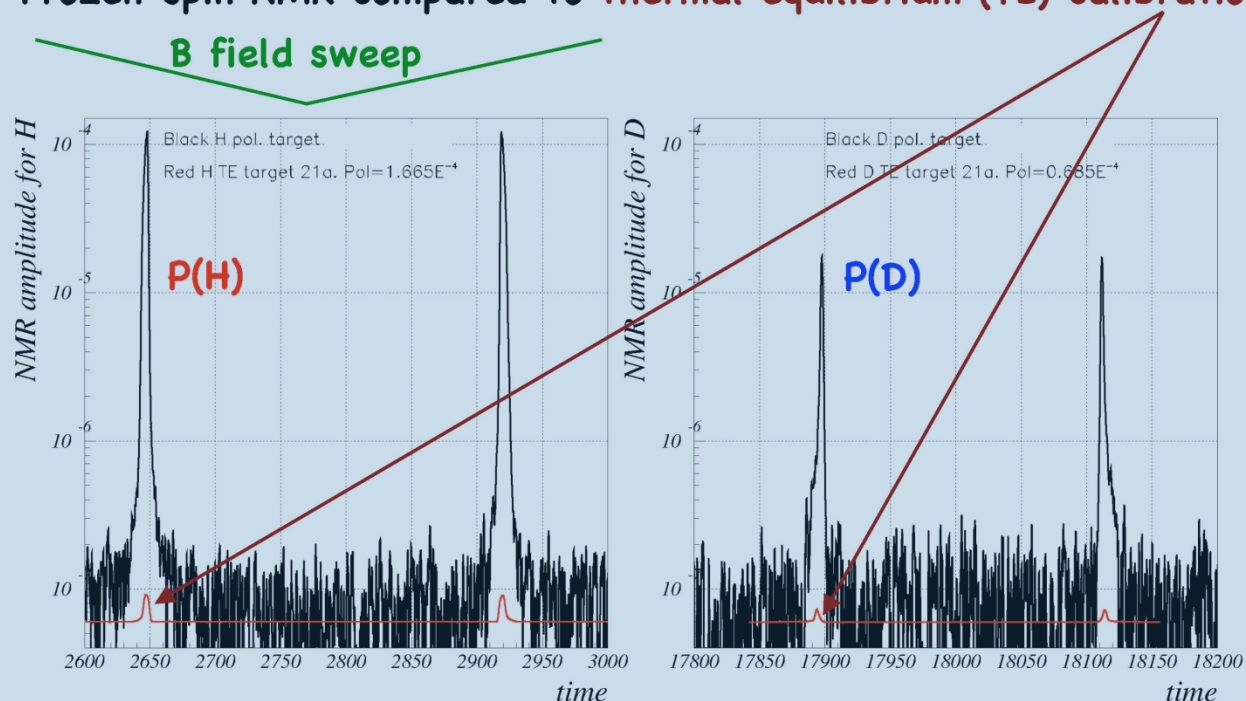
- *How the HDice target works*
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Target Polarization Calibration for G-14 Run

HD removed from DF after 3 months *Aging* at high field and low temp

- Frozen-spin NMR compared to **thermal equilibrium (TE) calibration**



- HD target 20b:

$$\Rightarrow P(H) = 61.3 \pm 1.8\%$$

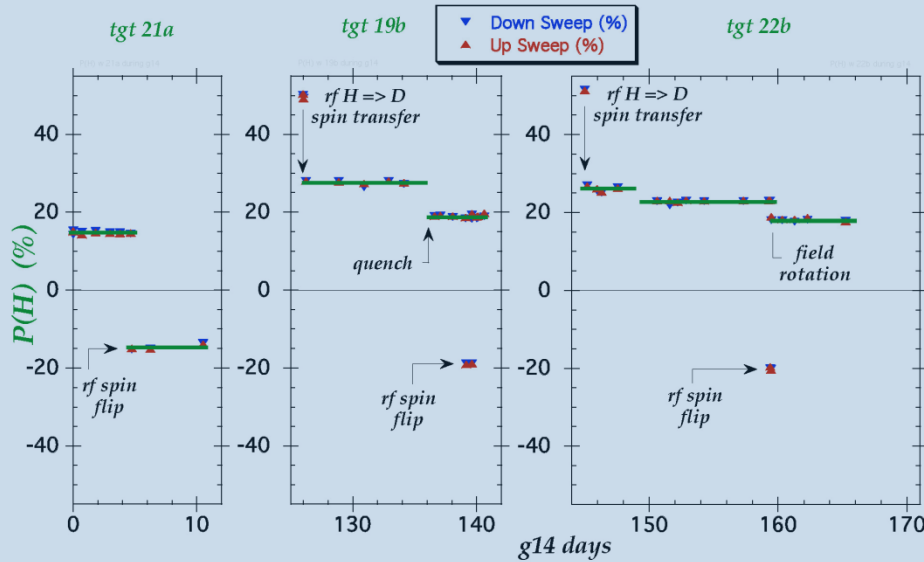
$$\Rightarrow P(D) = 15.5 \pm 0.6\%$$

Tgt 20b NMR

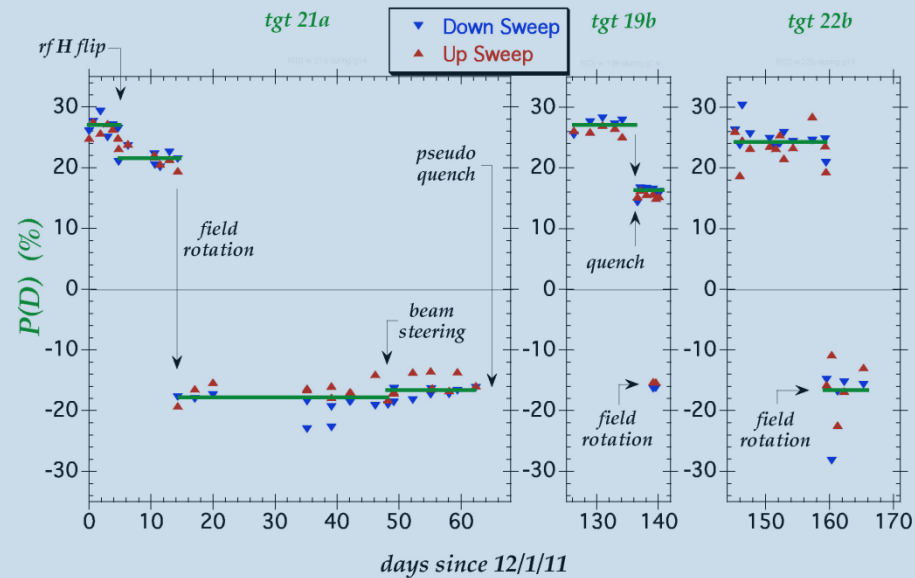
**Number of sweeps: 1 for polarized signals and
~250 for TE signals**

Target Relaxation Times for H and D during G-14 Run

\vec{H} \vec{D} polarization during g14



\vec{H} \vec{D} polarization during g14



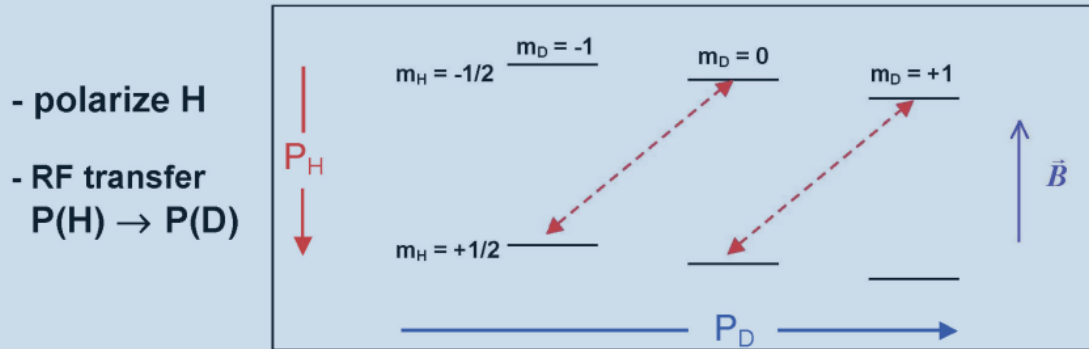
The HDice targets were in frozen spin mode during G-14 Run. Relaxation times was longer than one year at $B=0.9T$ and $T<100mK$.

Polarization Manipulation during G-14 Run

Increasing D polarization by spin transfer:

- *Brute force* (high B/low T) $\Rightarrow P_D \sim 15\%$ ($\mu_D / \mu_H \sim 1/3$)
- 1st *forbidden adiabatic fast passage (FAFP)* to invert state populations

Zeeman levels of HD

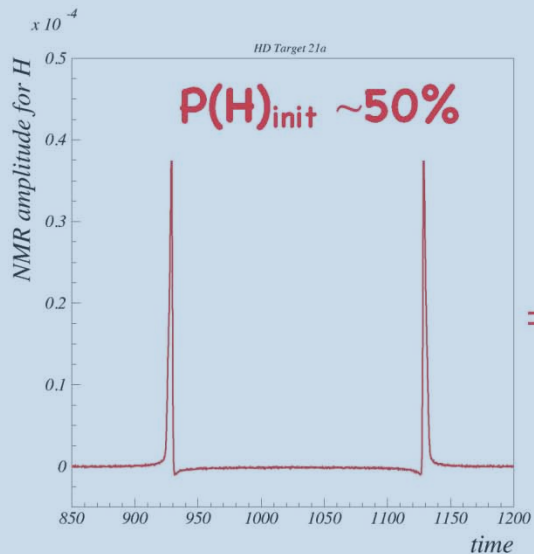


- requires high RF powers and very uniform fields

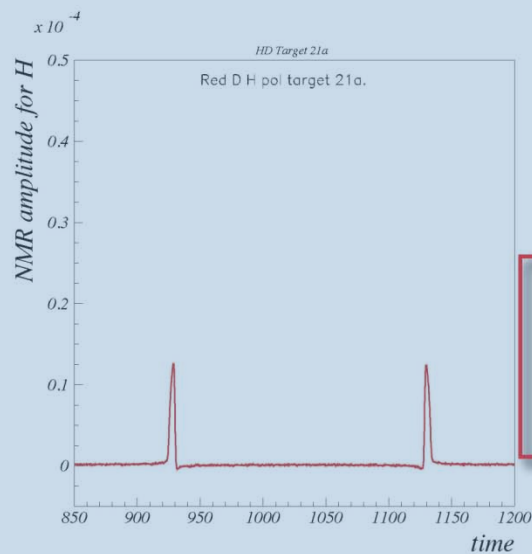
- alternative: **saturate the FAFP transition**
 \rightarrow equalize $\{ m_H = +1/2; m_D = -1, 0 \} \Leftrightarrow \{ m_H = -1/2; m_D = 0, +1 \}$



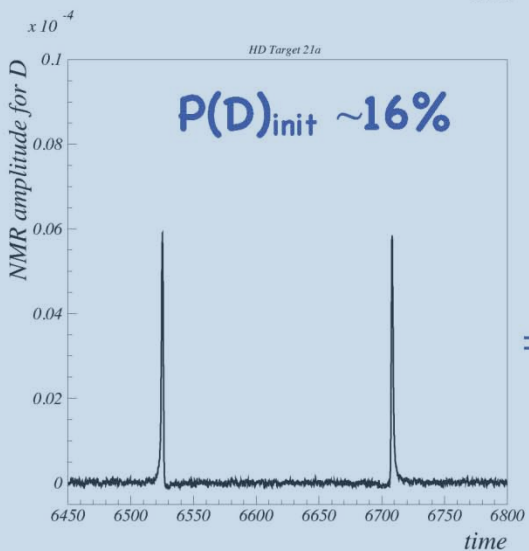
Polarization Manipulation with SFP during G-14 Run



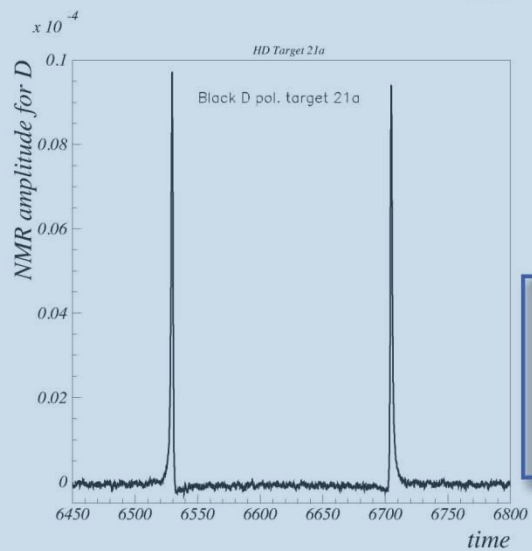
\Rightarrow SFP \Rightarrow



$P(H)_{final}$
 $= 28 \pm 1\%$



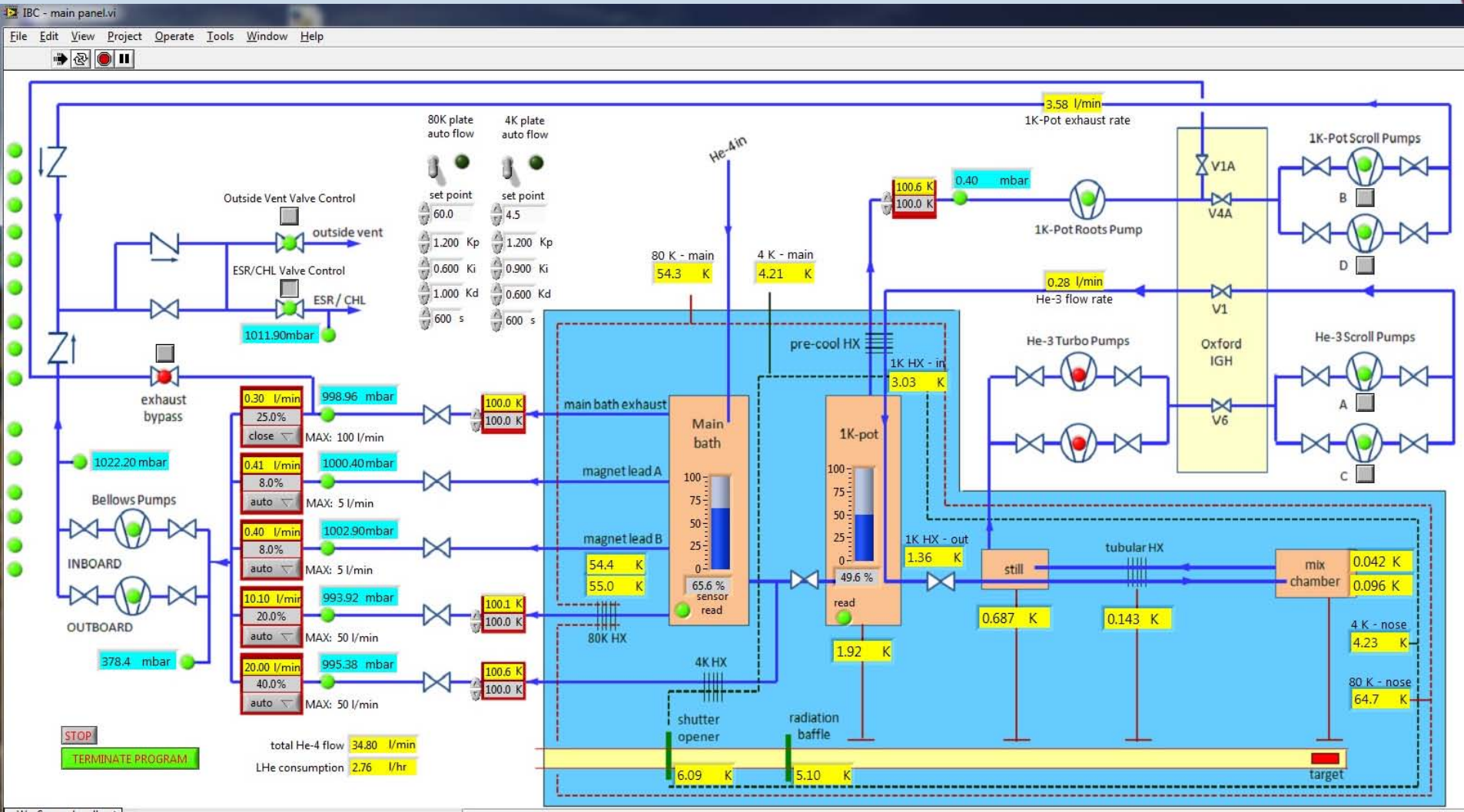
\Rightarrow SFP \Rightarrow



$P(D)_{final}$
 $= 27 \pm 1\%$



In-Beam Cryostat Performance during G-14 Run

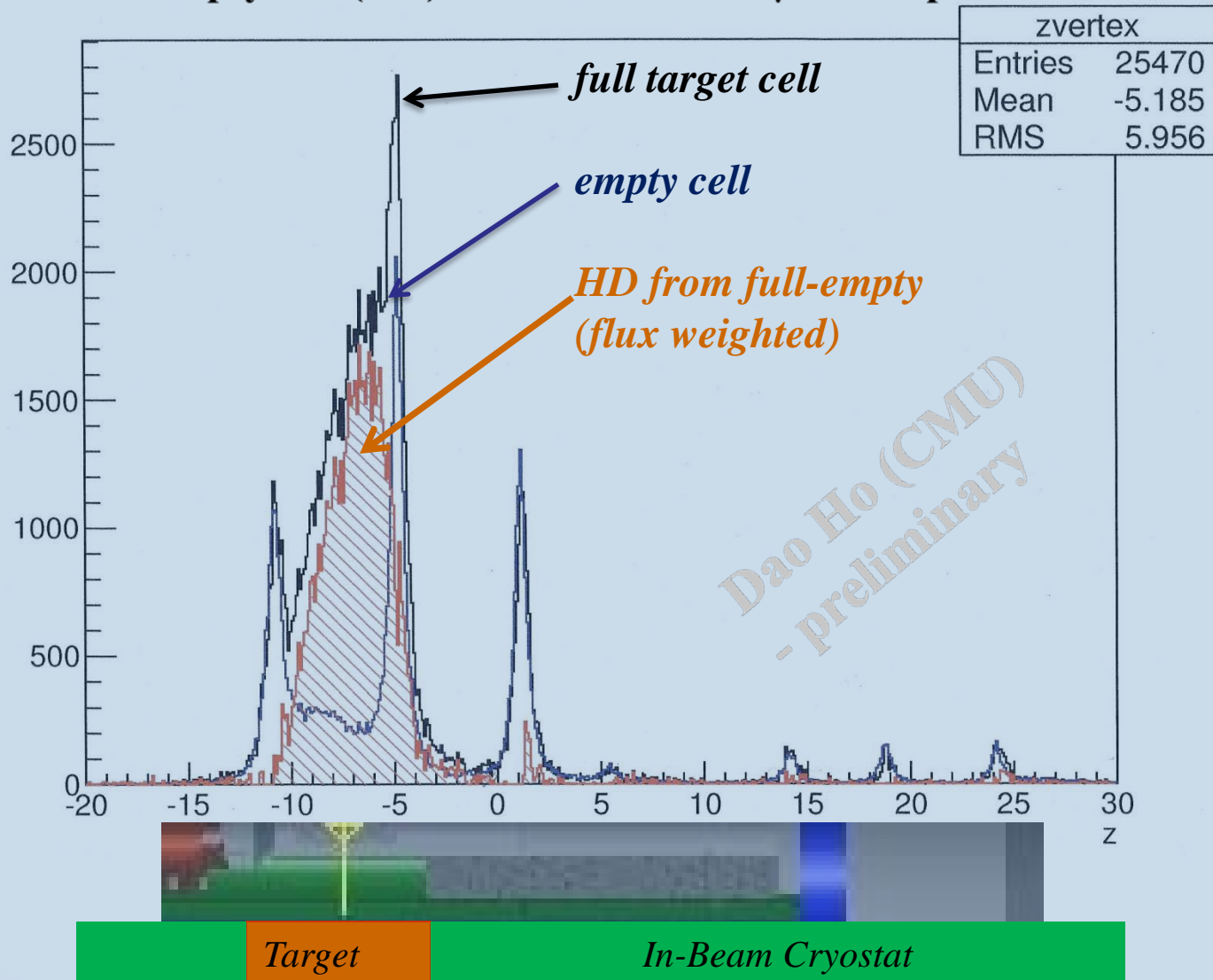


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Reconstructed Vertex for HDice Target during G-14 Run

Clean empty cell (21a) subtraction from $\gamma n \rightarrow \pi p$



On-going Analysis for G-14 Run

identified analysis projects:

$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda (p)$$

$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow K^- \Sigma^+ (p)$$

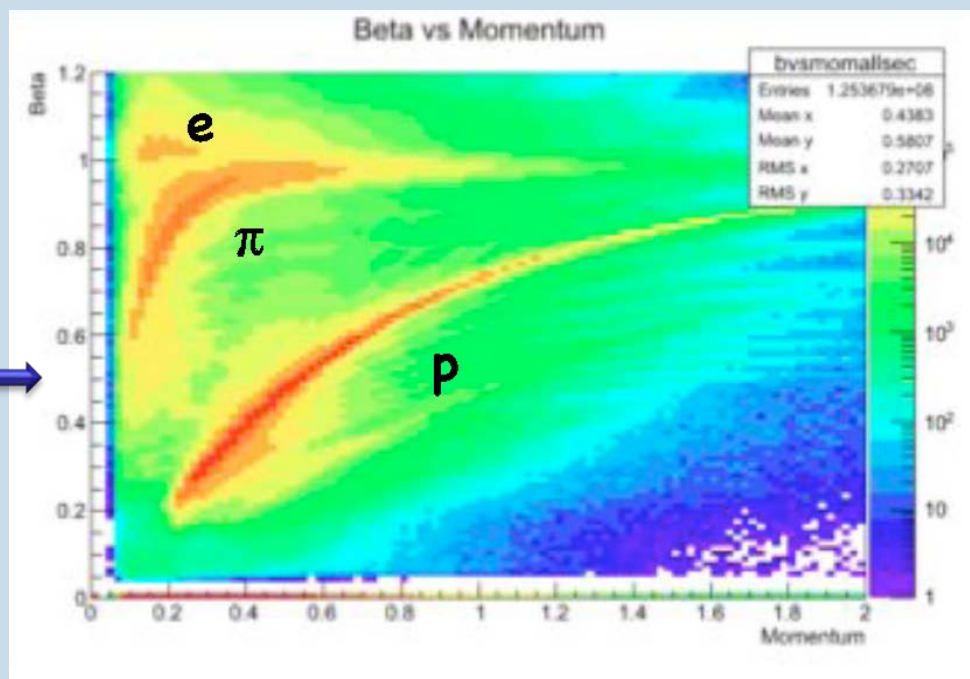
$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow \pi^- p (p)$$

$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n (p) \Leftrightarrow \pi^+ \Delta^- (p), \pi^- \Delta^+ (p), \rho n (p)$$

$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 n (p) \Leftrightarrow \eta n (p), \omega n (p)$$

$$\gamma n (p) \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^- p (p)$$

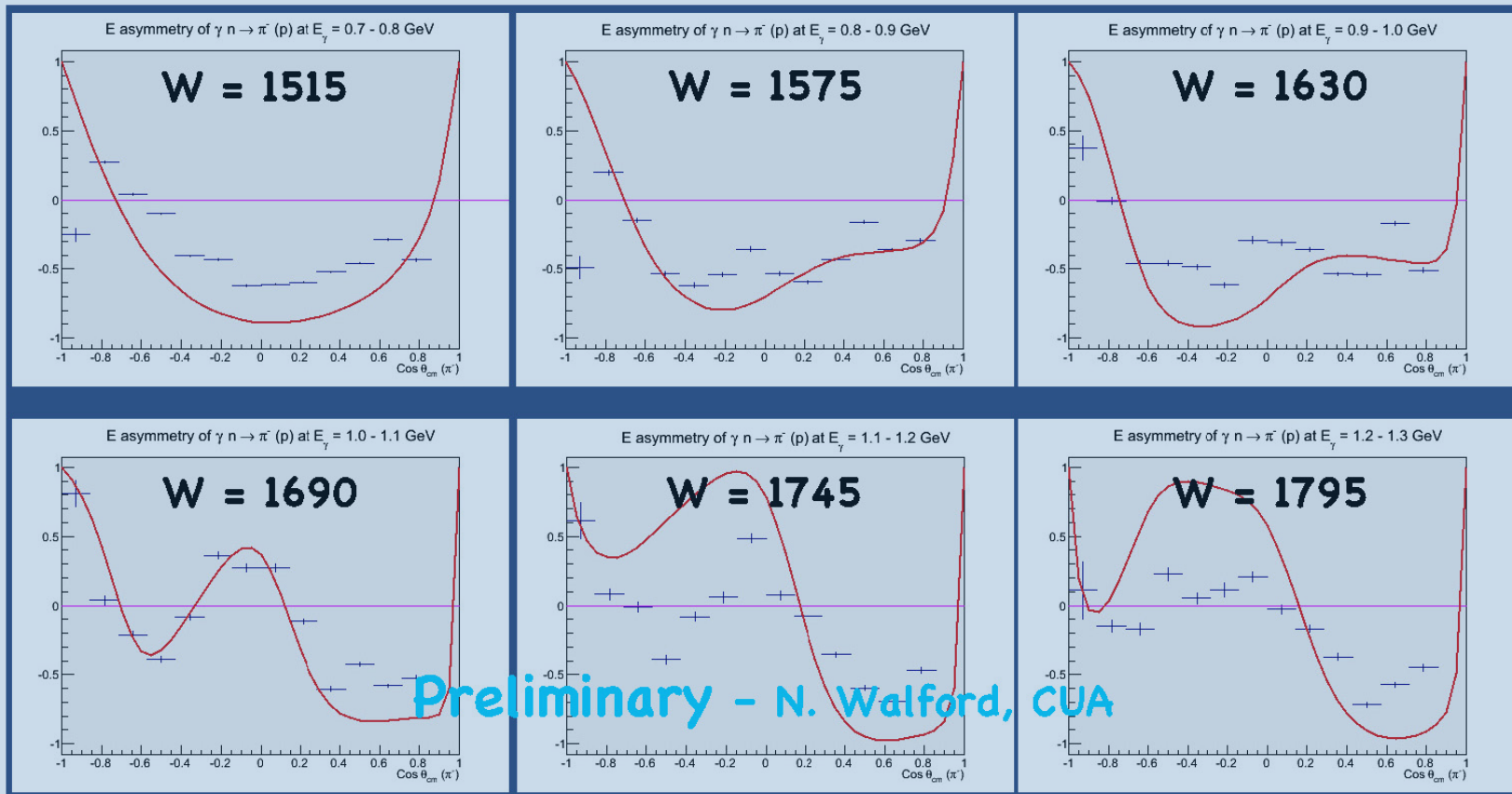
1st look at data
Beta vs. Momentum





1st look at neutron data from G-14/HDice (concluded on 05/18/2012)

- $\vec{\gamma} \vec{n} (p) \rightarrow \pi^- p (p)$
- E beam-target helicity asymmetry from a few % of the g14 data:



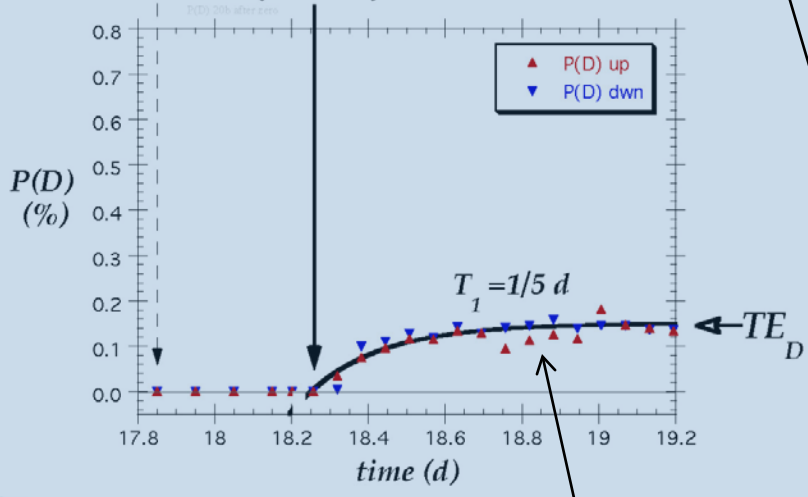
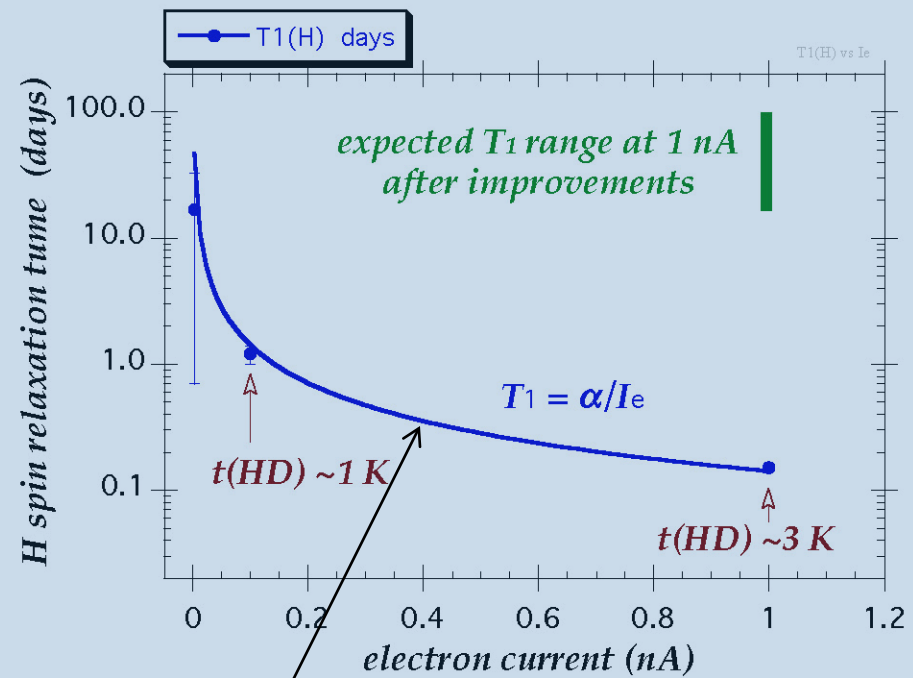
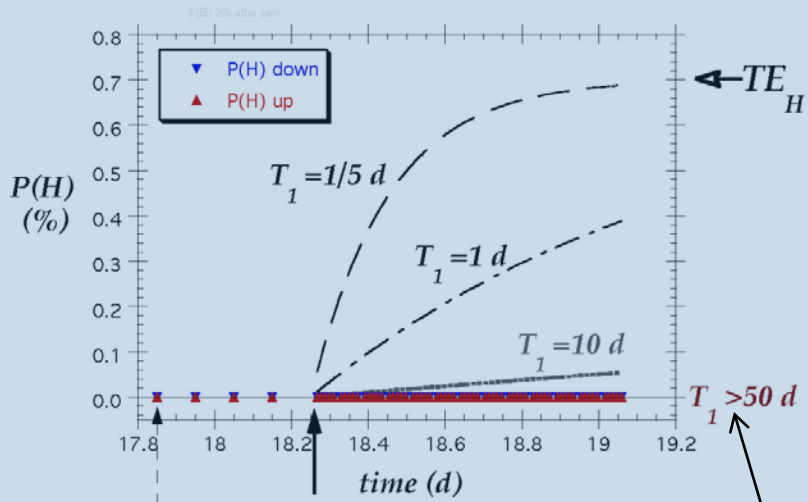
— SAID extrapolations from proton data

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Electron Beam Tests, $e + HD$ to check radiation damage



Beam Heating is the main concern for H.
 \Rightarrow redesign target cell
build faster beam raster

H is not harmed, $T_1(H) > 50 d$.

D is damaged by radiation, $T_1(D) = 0.2 d$.

Conclusion

- *HDice target has been successfully installed at CLAS.*
- *Performance of HDice target demonstrated a huge potential for photon experiments.*
- *Comparing with the conventional target, which polarizes 80% of the 20% usable material, the HDice has 20% polarization of 80% target material.*

BUT, WE TOOK THE DATA AT 10 TIMES FASTER RATE BECAUSE OF LOW BACKGROUND.

- *Electron beam on HDice test shown the road of improvement.*