# Polarized Targets for Spin Filtering Experiments

Alexander Nass

University of Erlangen-Nürnberg

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#### Requirements

- **High polarization of the target**
- **\blacksquare** Density up to 10<sup>15</sup> atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>
- **#** Variability of the direction of the spin axis
- **I**mplementation into storage rings
- Ability to produce electron and nuclear polarization separately
- **#** Ability to measure the polarization independently

#### Polarization of the Target Gas

#### Hydrogen states are defined as $(|a\rangle = |m_S, m_I\rangle$ :

$$|1\rangle = |\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle |2\rangle = \cos \theta |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sin \theta |-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle |3\rangle = |-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle |4\rangle = -\sin \theta |\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle + \cos \theta |-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

with  $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(B_C/B)$ 

#### Polarization:

 $P_{e} = n_{1} - n_{3} + (n_{2} - n_{4}) \cos 2\theta$  $P_{z} = n_{1} - n_{3} - (n_{2} - n_{4}) \cos 2\theta$ 



# Setup of a Polarized Target

High frequency

transitions

(H) MFT/W. SFT (D) (H+D) Sextupoles

Chopper QMA



Polarization achieved by Stern-Gerlach separation in sextupole magnets and exchange of populations of hyperfine states using high frequency transitions

Focussing of the beam by sextupole magnets into storage cell

Analysis of target polarization by BRP and TGA



#### Producing an Atomic Beam

- H dissociated via electron impact in a cold plasma provided by a RF (MW) dissociator
- Expansion of the gas through a cooled nozzle (~ 100K) into the vacuum
- Beam formation using skimmer and collimator in front of the entrance of the first sextupole magnet



# The Sextupole System

- ➡ Permanent magnet with high gradient field consisting of 24 segments with a pole tip field of ~1.5 T
- **H** Magnets focus states with  $m_e = \frac{1}{2}$
- **T** Defocussing of states with  $m_e = -\frac{1}{2}$
- Atomic beam electron polarized after sextupole magnets
- Magnets also used to focus the beam into the entrance tube of the storage cell (ABS) and into QMA-analyzer (BRP)



# The Sextupole system



Tracking calculations for the H-Jet polarimeter at BNL (thanks to T.Wise, University of Wisconsin)

### The High Frequency Transitions

**HFT's exchange** populations of hyperfine states and are therefore used to create the nuclear polarization of the atomic beam (ABS) and to analyze D the polarization (BRP) The efficiencies  $\sim 100\%$ **1** 3 types: Strong Field Trans. ( $\Delta F=1$ ) Medium Field Trans. (single photon and  $\Delta F=0$ ) Weak Field Trans. (multi photon and  $\Delta F=0$ )

SFT

A

Beam axis

В

MFT / WFT



Static magnetic field

# Storage Cell and Holding field

- Pure Jet Target has a density of about 10<sup>12</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> (H-Jet BNL)
- Filtering requires 10<sup>15</sup> atoms/cm<sup>-2</sup> therefore use of storage cell (first proposed by W.Haeberli)
- ➡ To suppress wall depolarization coating with teflon/drifilm or use of teflon foil as cell
- ➡ Holding field defines polarization of mixed states (|2> and |4>) and spin axis



PINTEX storage cell

### Polarization analysis

- TGA is used to determine atomic fraction of the target gas
- BRP measures the polarization of the target gas using combinations of high frequency transitions in ABS and BRP
- Determination of the polarization using these measurements and the strenght of the holding field



Measurement at HERMES

# Depolarizing effects

- Majorana depolarization if change of direction of magnetic fields in rest frame of the atoms along atomic beam path is too rapid
- **#** No depolarization if field changes are adiabatic, i.e. slow compared to Larmor time  $t_L \sim 1/B$



Measurement at the H-Jet at BNL

#### Summary

- Polarized gas target meets the requirements for the filtering tests
- **‡** Ability to provide highly polarized H and D
- Storage cell will increase density to the values needed but thin wall will allow to detect recoils
- Change of spin direction can be achieved by switching the target holding field from vertical to longitudinal
- BRP will be able to measure the target polarization with the accuracy needed (calibration using pp scattering)

# Some Polarized Targets used so far



#### H-Jet at BNL

#### ANKE at COSY



# Some Polarized Targets used so far

#### HERMES at HERA

