

Holding Coil Advancements for Frozen Spin Experiments at the University of Bonn

Workshop on Polarized Sources, Targets, and Polarimetry

Sept 23, 2024



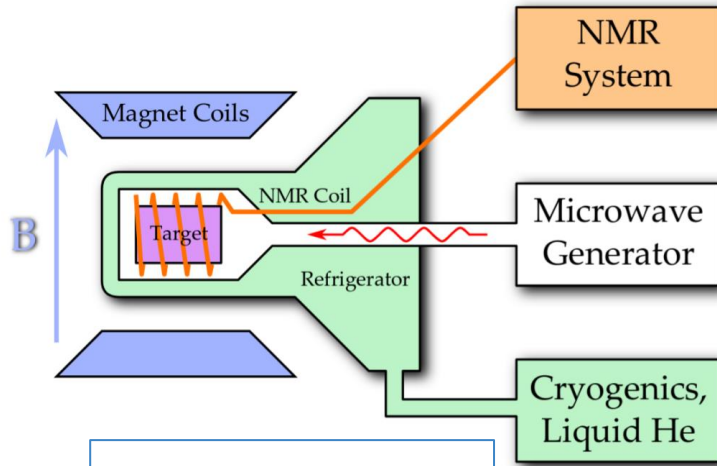
Presented by:

Victoria Lagerquist

Physikalisches Institut Universität Bonn

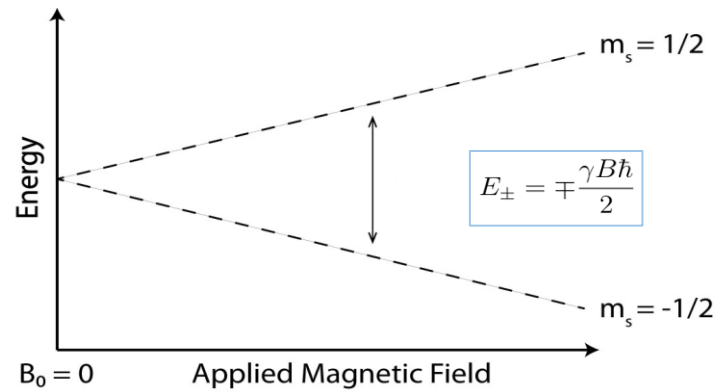


DNP Requirements



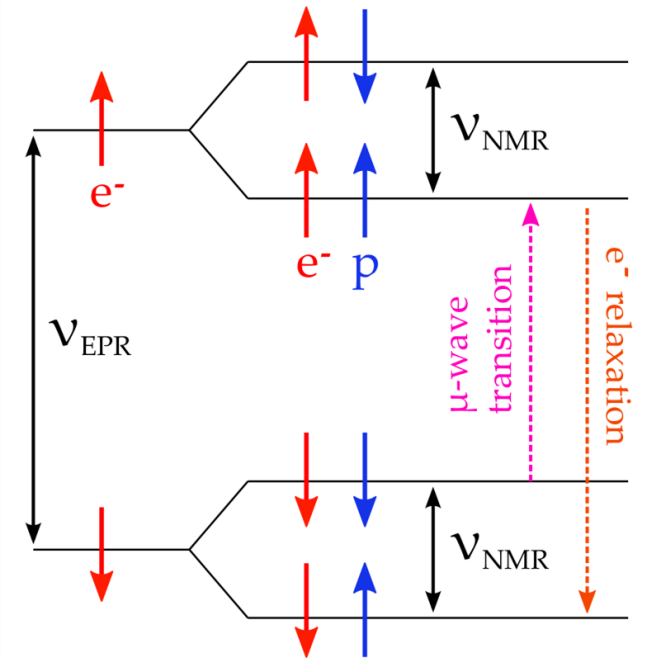
- Magnetic Field (5T)**
- Low Temperature (1K)**
- Paramagnetic Material**
- Microwaves (140 GHz)**
- Monitoring (NMR)**

Thermal Equilibrium Polarization

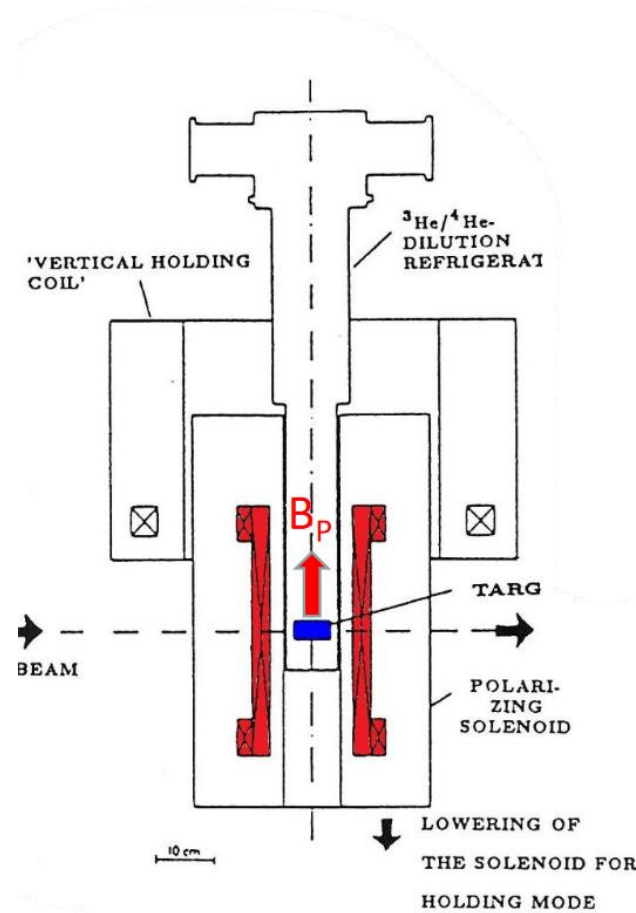
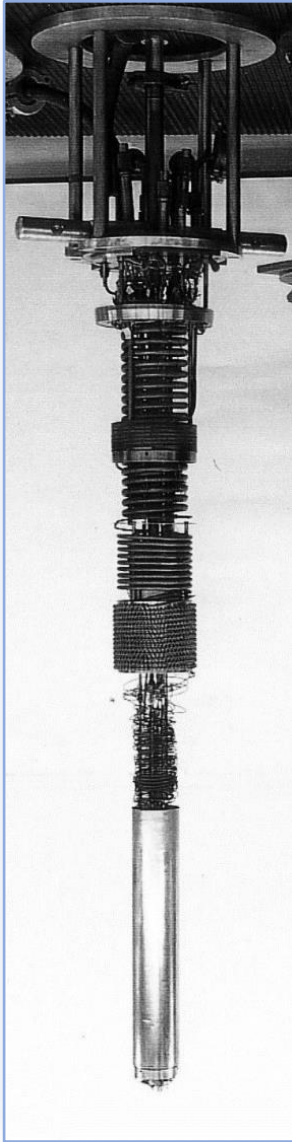


$$P_{TE} = \frac{e^{\frac{\mu B}{kT}} - e^{\frac{-\mu B}{kT}}}{e^{\frac{\mu B}{kT}} + e^{\frac{-\mu B}{kT}}} = \tanh\left(\frac{\mu B}{kT}\right)$$

Enhanced Polarization

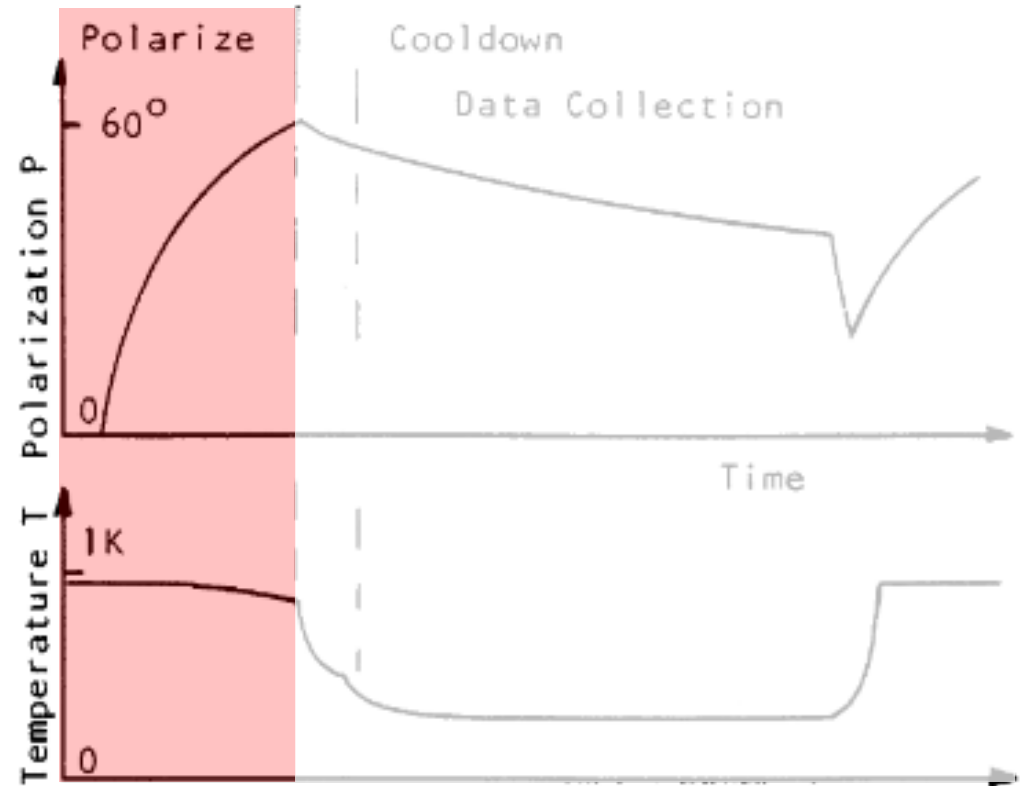


Bonn Frozen Spin Target (1989)



Active Polarizing Mode:

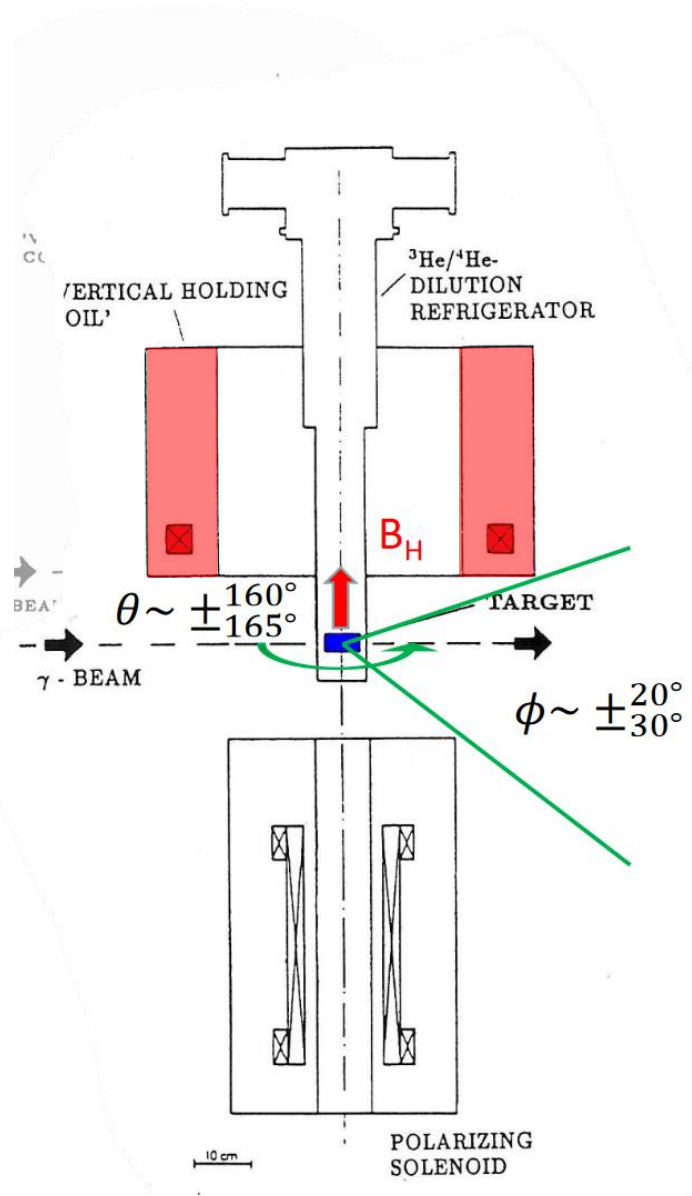
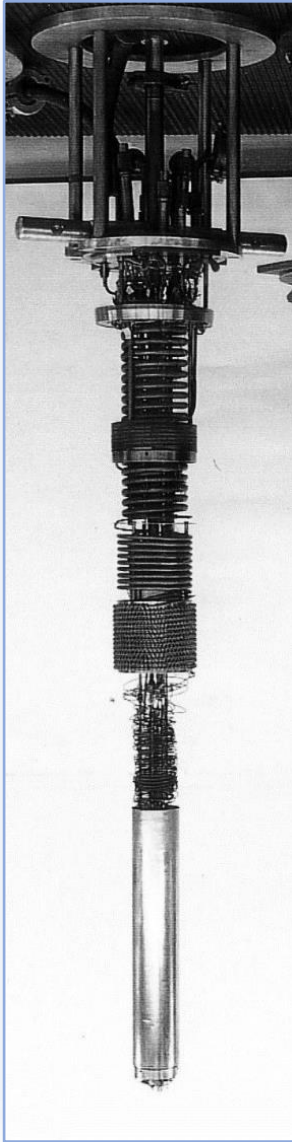
- 5T External Field
- Polarization ~90%



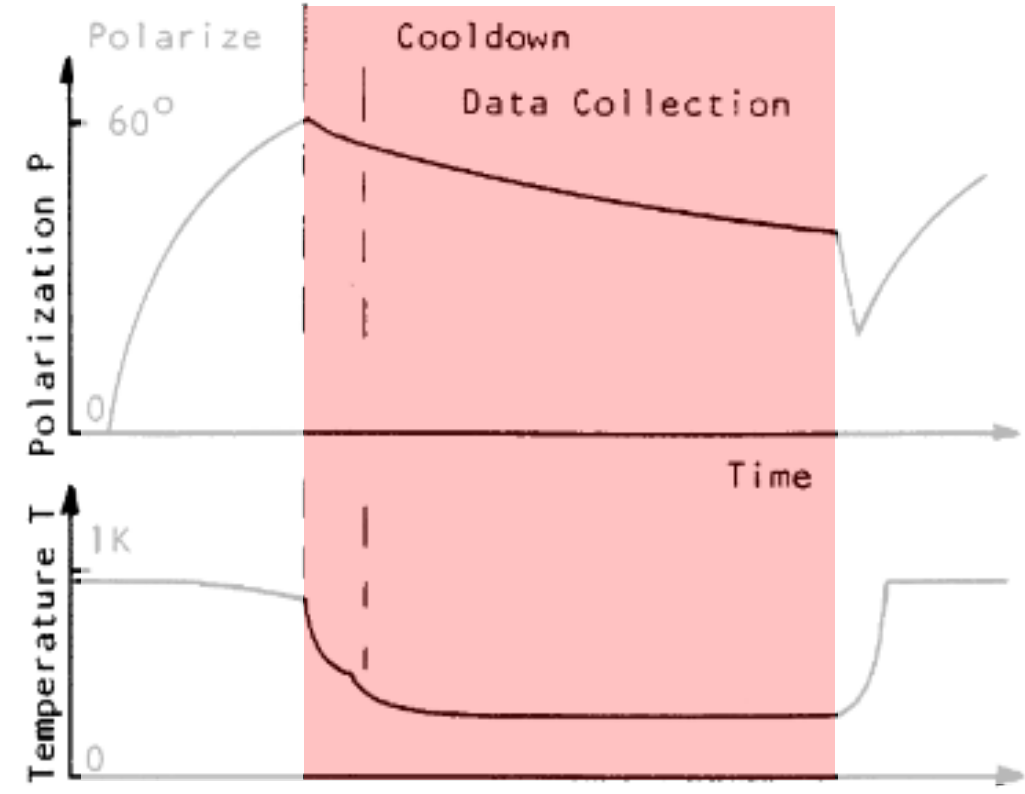
[Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A340 (1994)]



Bonn Frozen Spin Target (1989)

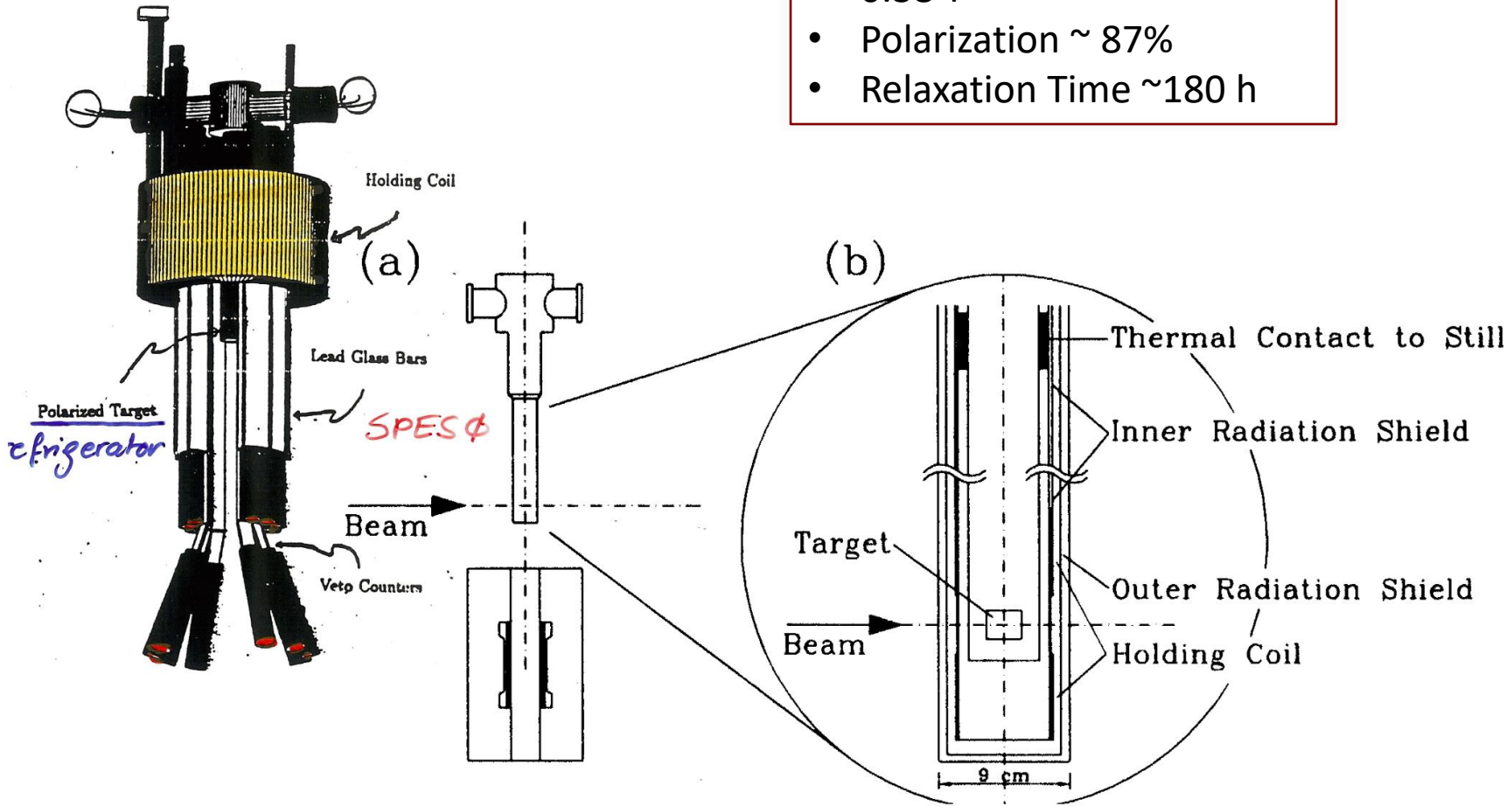


- Frozen Spin / Data Taking Mode:
- 0.5T External Holding Coil
 - 0.065 K Temperature
 - Relaxation Time ~250 h

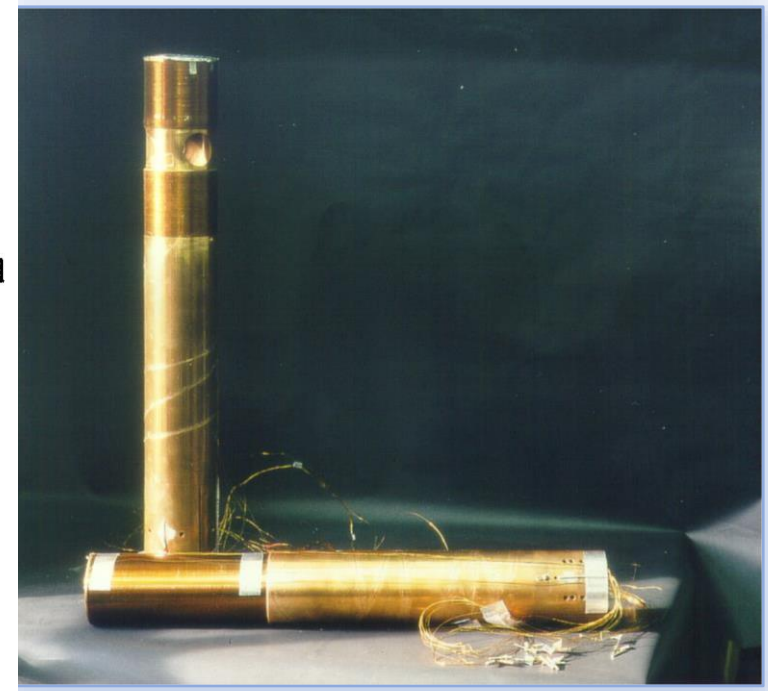


[Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A340 (1994)]

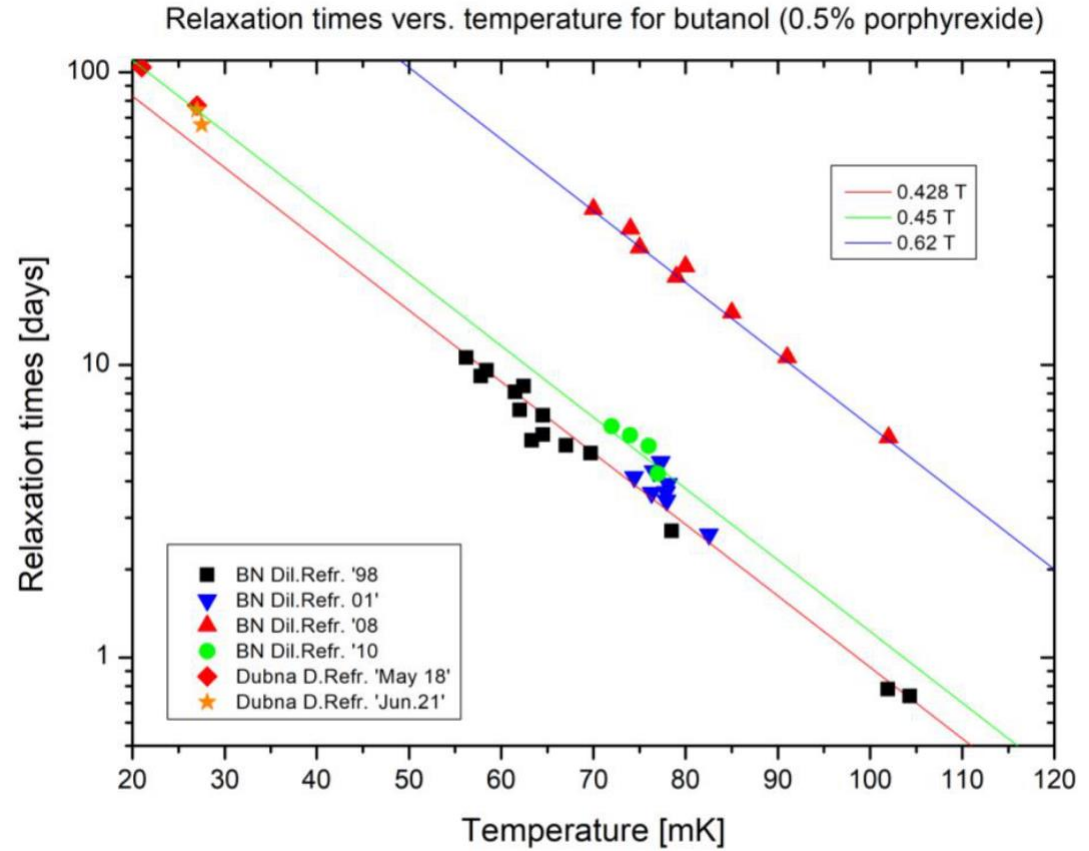
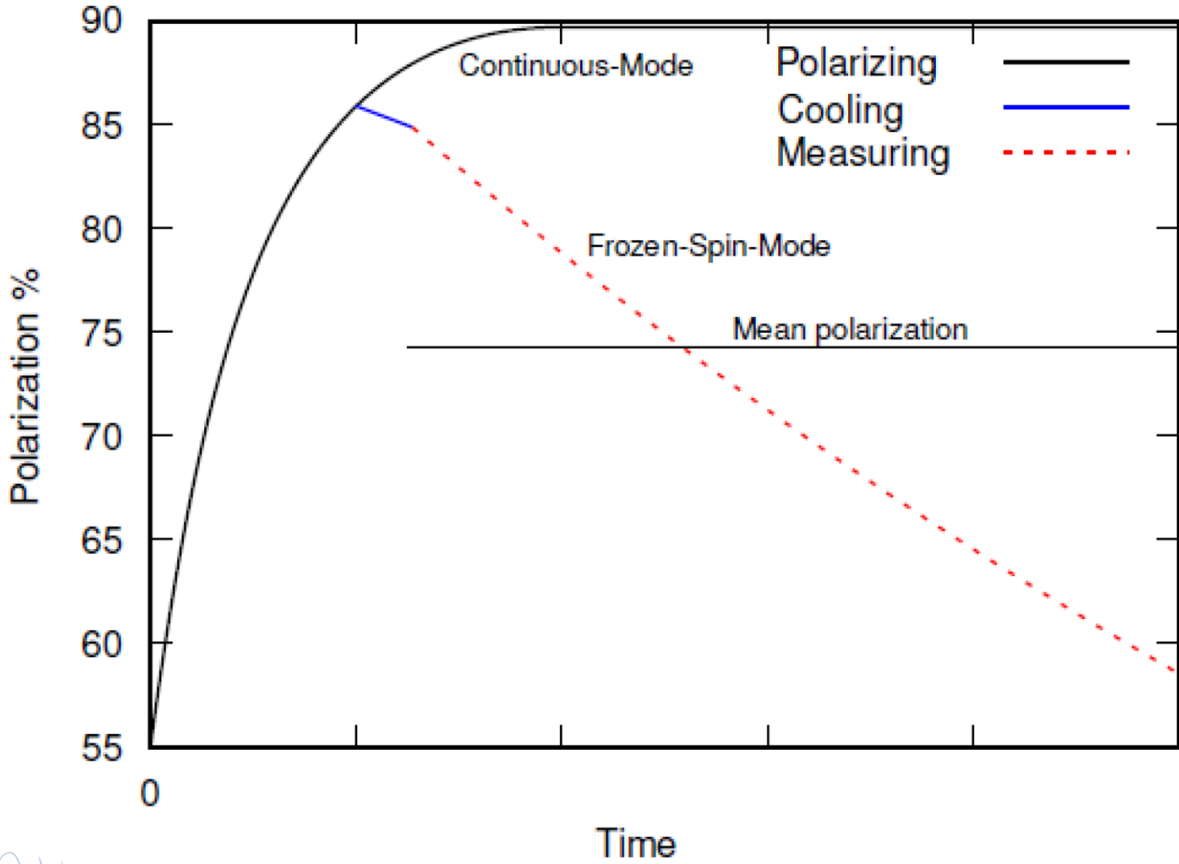




- First Internal Holding Coil:
- 0.38 T
 - Polarization ~ 87%
 - Relaxation Time ~180 h



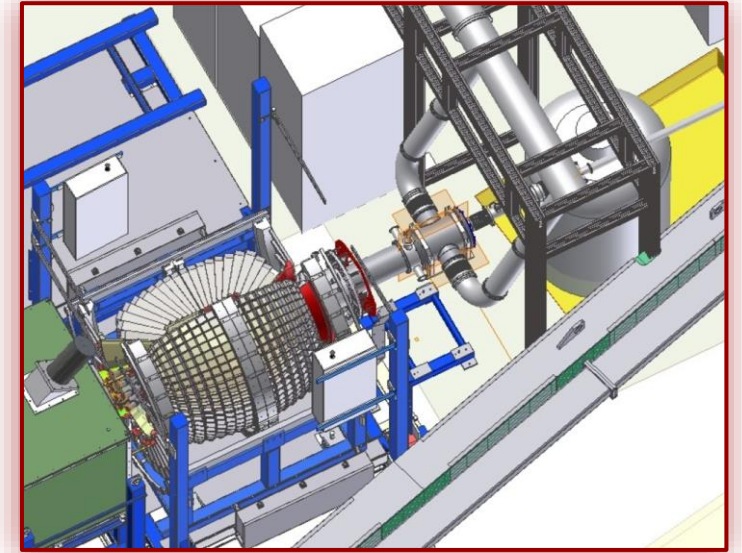
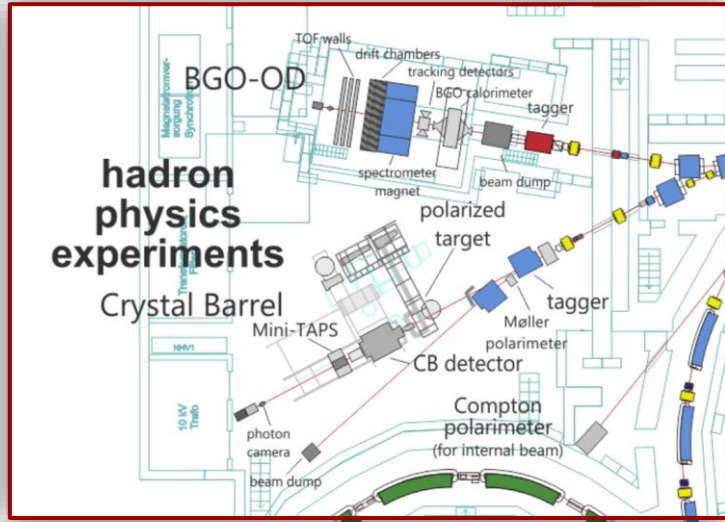
Temperature reduced to tens of mK to 'Freeze' in the enhanced polarization



Relaxation time extended to hundreds of hours



1320 CsI(Tl) crystals
97.8% solid angle coverage



stretcher ring
0.5 GeV - 3.2 GeV

booster synchrotron
0.5 GeV - 1.6 GeV

LINAC 1
(20 MeV)

LINAC 2
(26 MeV)

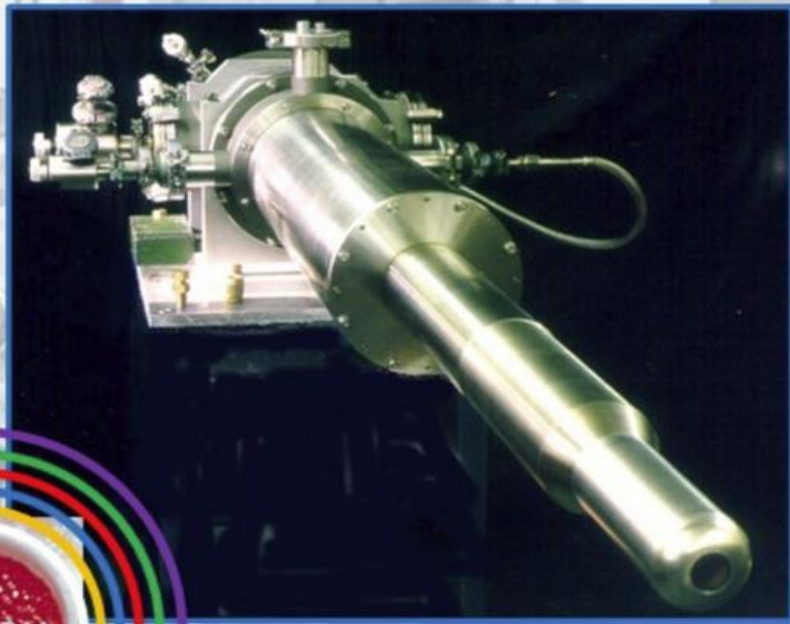
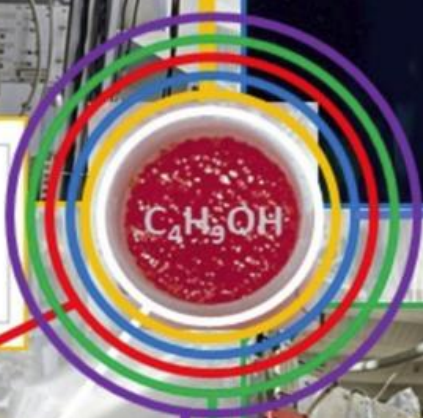
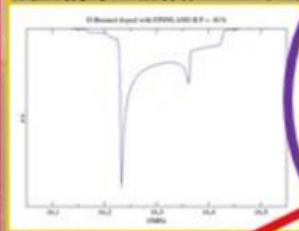
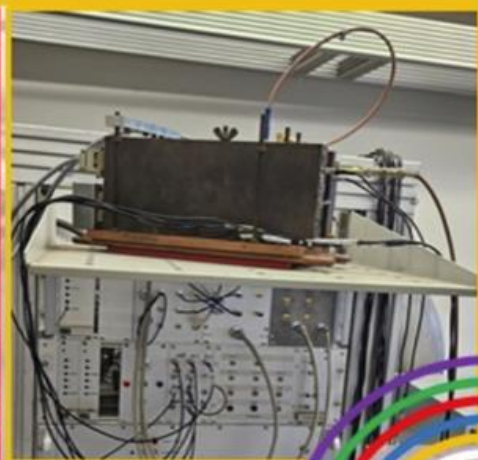
M Q BPM

synchrotron light
diagnosis beam line

beam line for
detector tests



Polarization measurement, NMR: $\omega_c \sim 10 - 212$ MHz



low temperature: $T \sim 0.02 - 1$ K

High magnetic field: $B \sim 2 - 5$ T

Target material



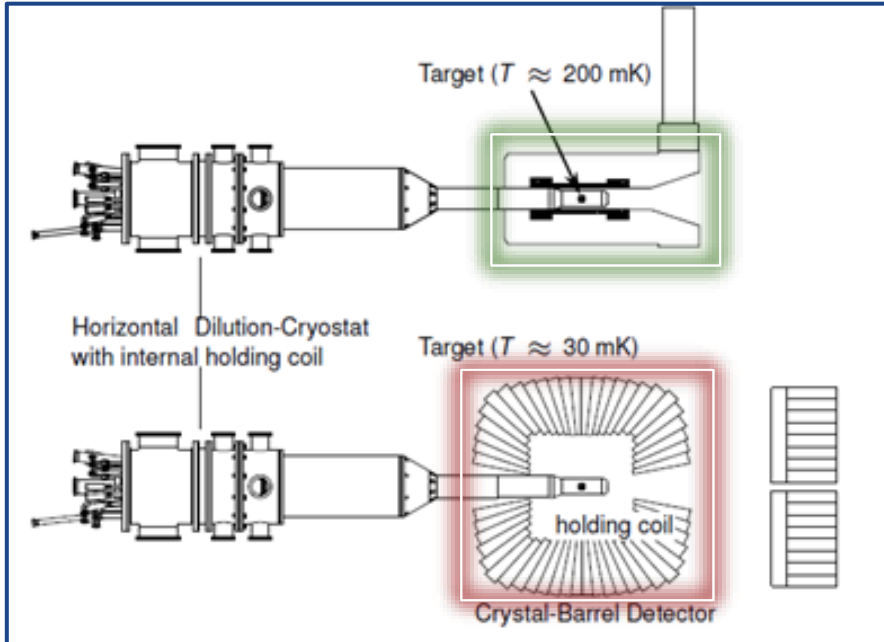
Microwaves for DNP: $\mu_f \sim 56 - 140$ GHz

$$P_{1/2} = \tanh \frac{\mu B}{2kT}$$

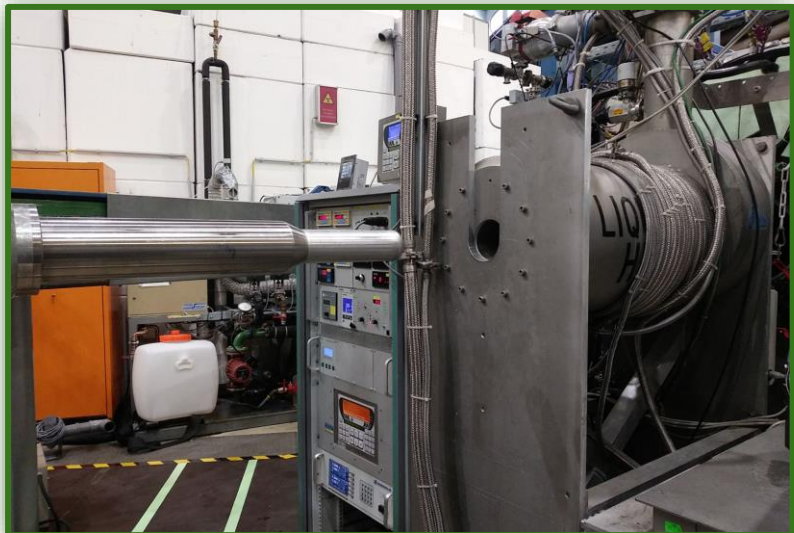


Slow control

Mainz-Dubda Helium-3 Dilution Cryostat

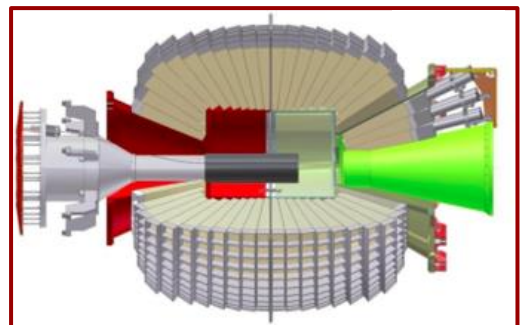


Frozen Spin
Mode:
1 K → 30 mK



Saclay Magnet:
2.5 T

Holding coils:
0.5 T



Operation of the polarized target (cold cryostat) at Crystal Barrel @ ELSA (CBELSA)

2017 (long. polarization) ~ 800h b.o.t.

→ $p_p = 63\%$, (butanol, TEMPO), $\tau \sim 1300h$

2018 (transv. polarization) ~ 1000h b.o.t.

→ $p_p = 87\%$, $\tau \sim 500h$

2018 (transv. polarization) ~ 800h b.o.t.

→ $p_d = 76\%$, $\tau \sim 700h$

2019 (transv. polarization) ~ 500h b.o.t.

→ $p_p = 84\%$, $\tau \sim 800h$

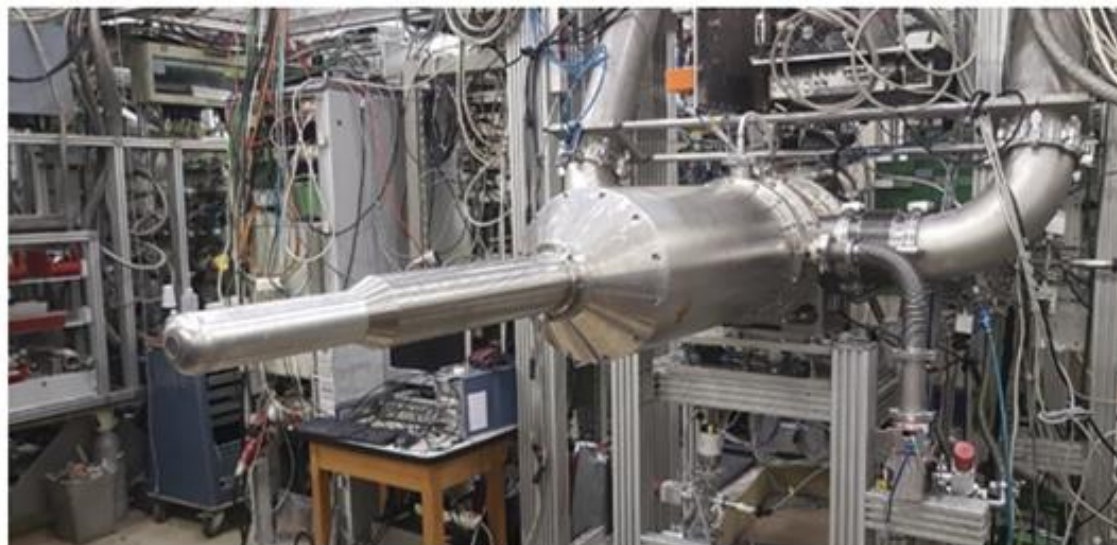
2021 (transv. polarization) ~ 440h b.o.t.

→ $p_p = 78\%$, $\tau \sim 700h$

2021 (transv. polarization) ~ 500h b.o.t.

→ $p_d = 75\%$, $\tau \sim 500h$

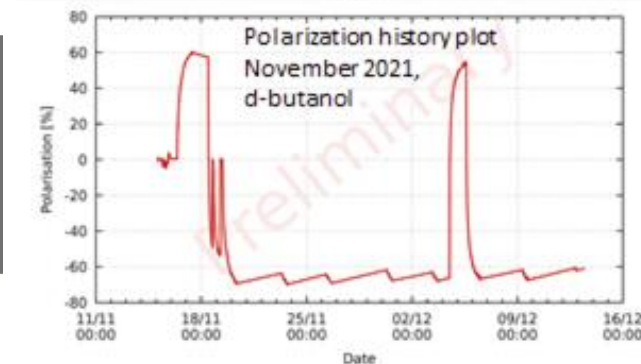
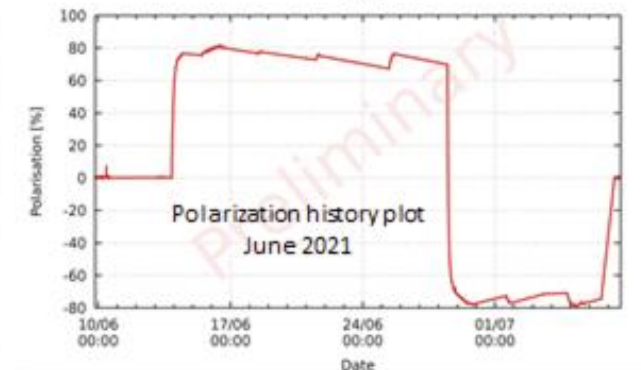
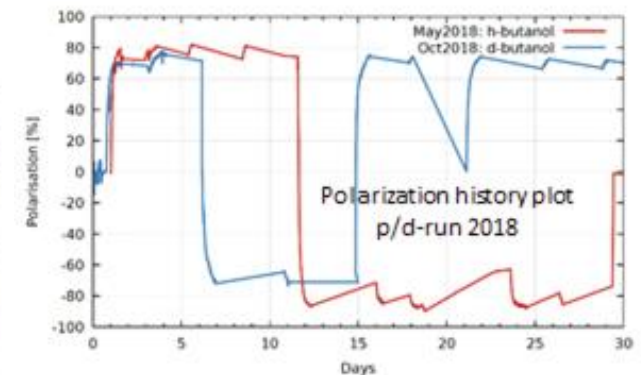
Five years of successful operation on beam in Bonn and 8 years before at A2@MAMI



Collaborative target group: Bonn/Dubna/Mainz/Bochum (2015 – 2021)
'Mainz/Dubna frozen spin target' + internal 'holding' coil(s)

All activities stopped in March 2022, because of the Russian invasion of the Ukraine

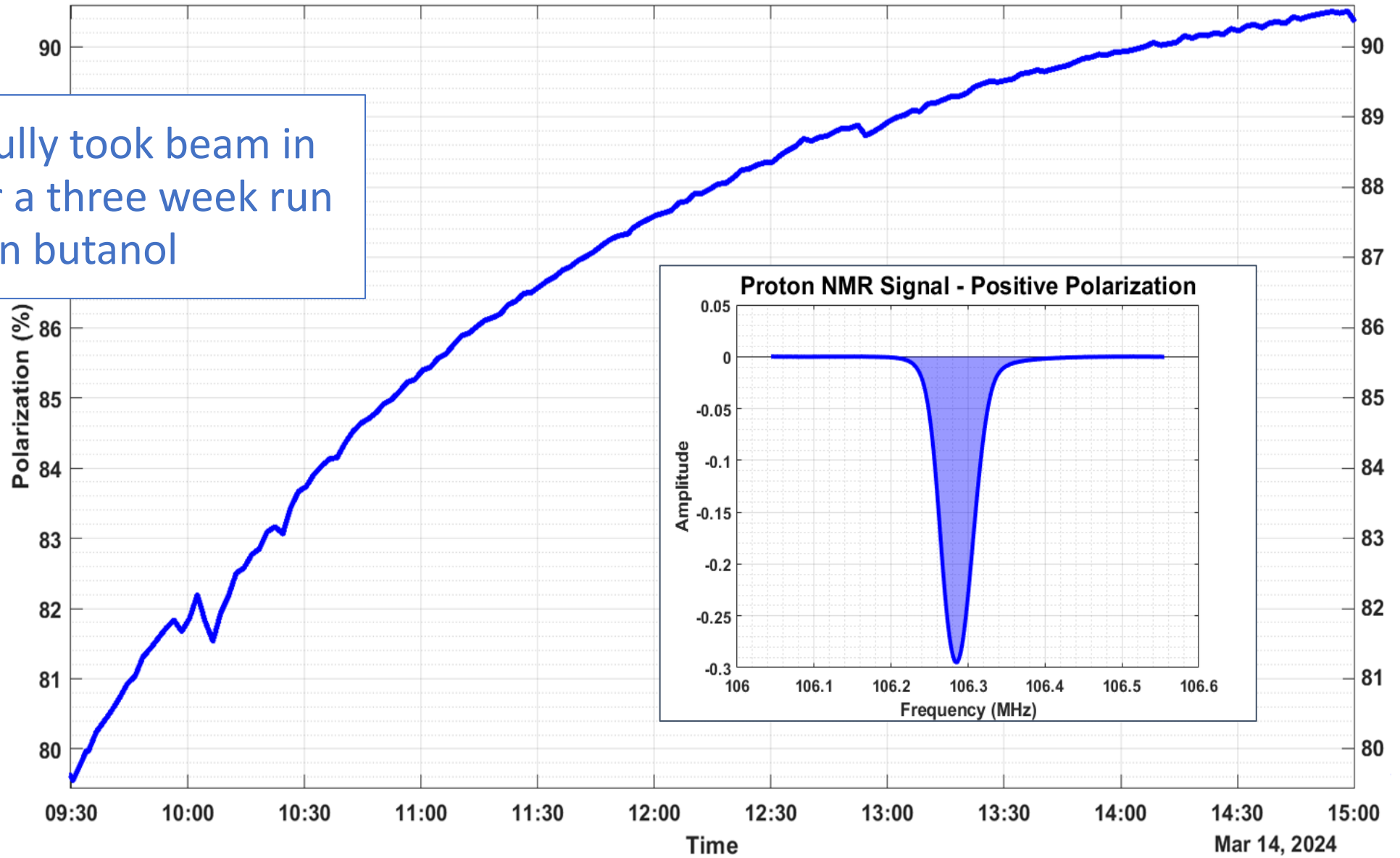
- No refrigerator for the CryPTA-project for CryPTA:ScM and CryPTA:APT
- No working refrigerator for the experiment
- No reliable planning was (is) possible
- Since no one (all) of us has operated the refrigerator in the past
- Nevertheless we decided to cool down the system



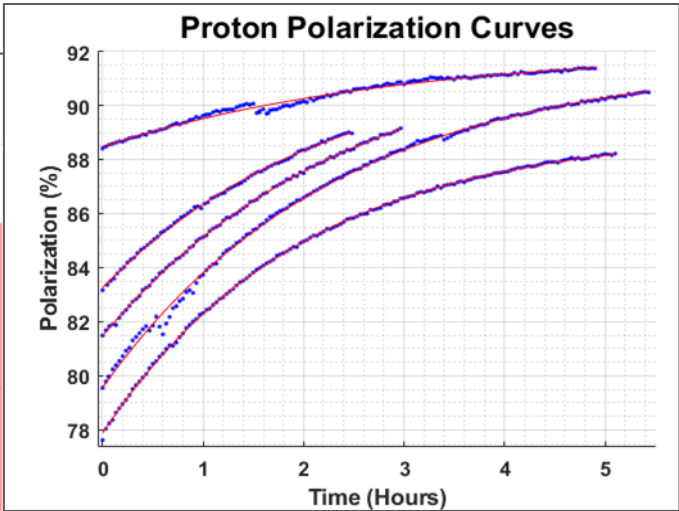
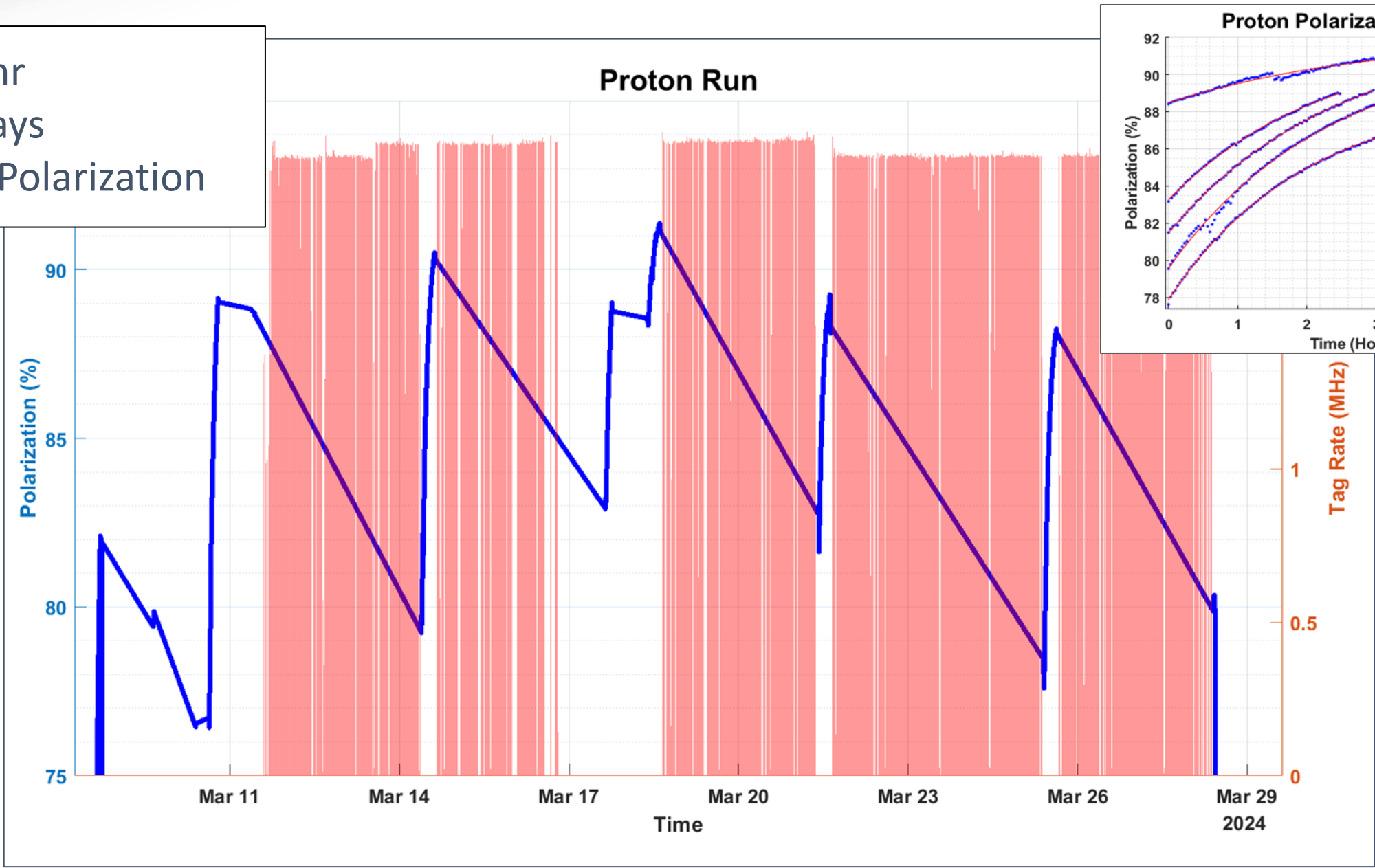


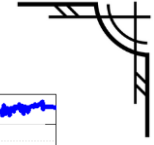
Proton Run

Successfully took beam in March for a three week run on butanol

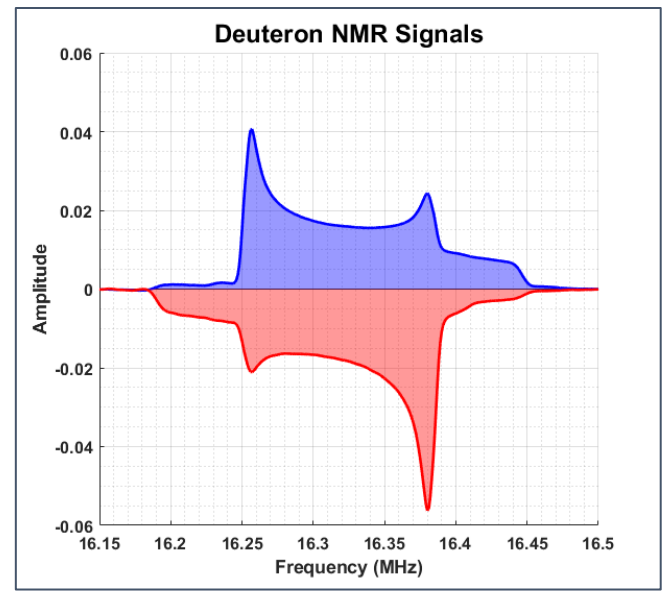
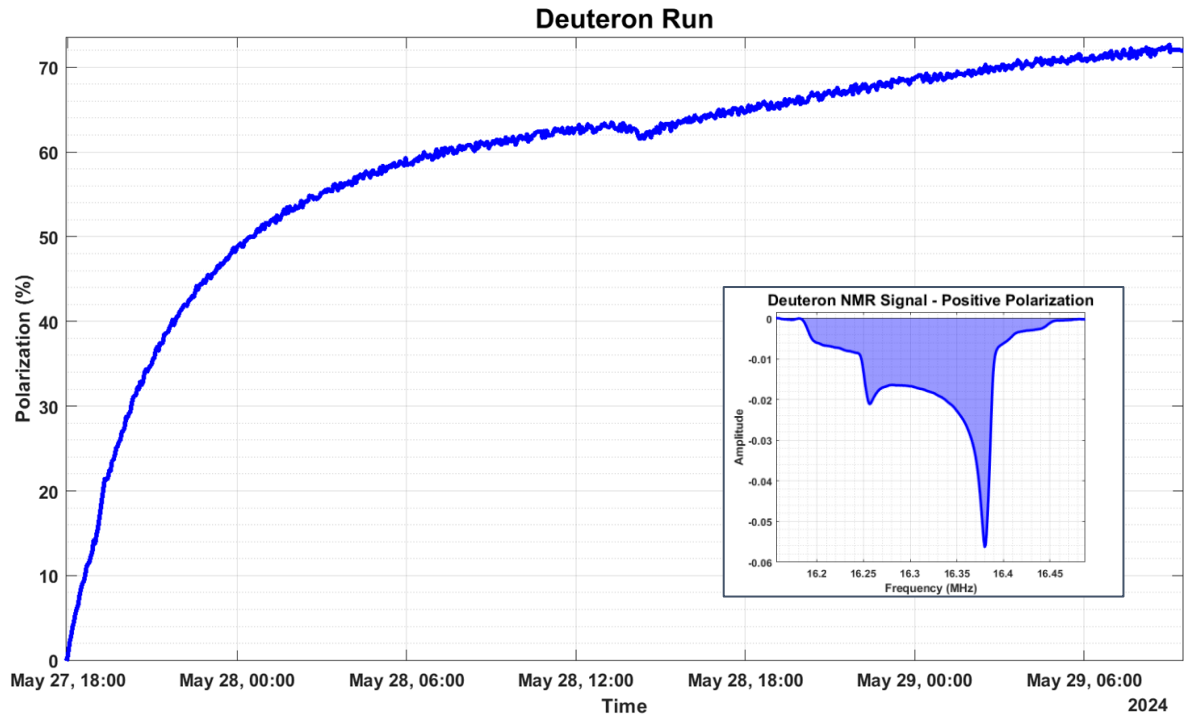
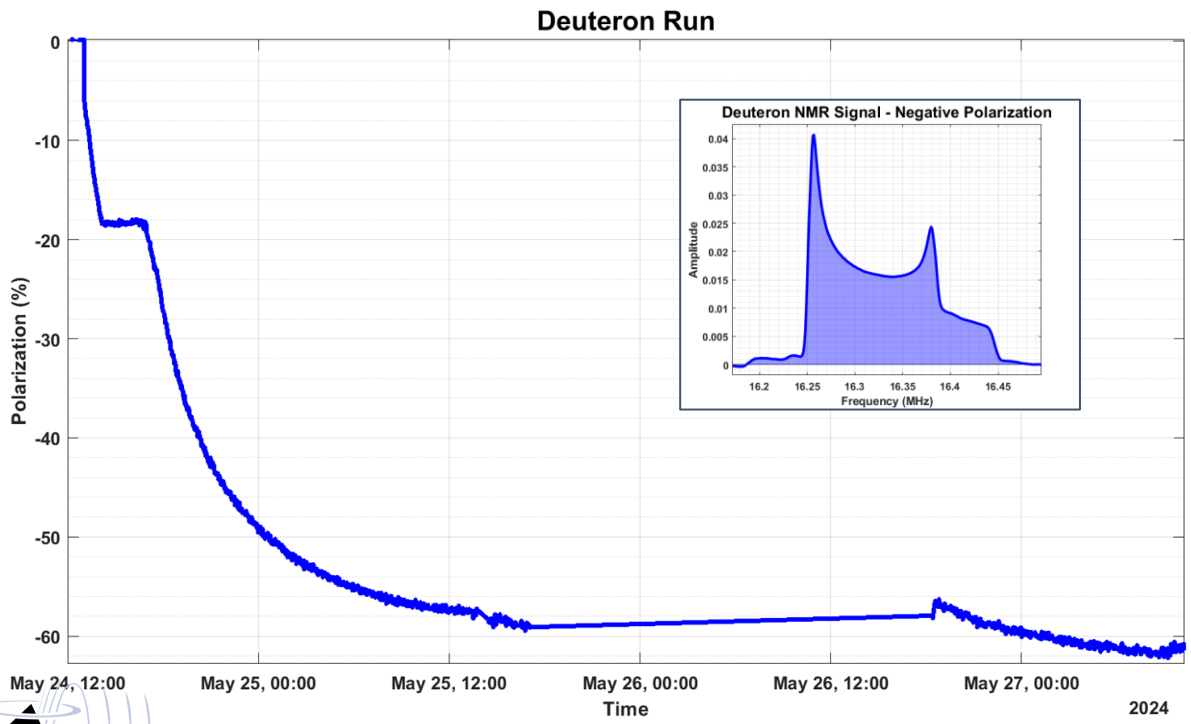


320 hr
17 days
92% Polarization



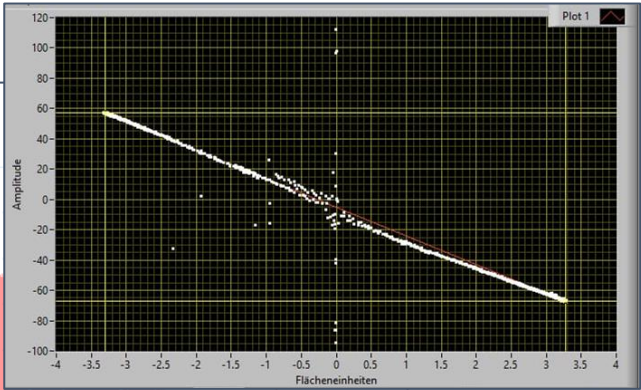
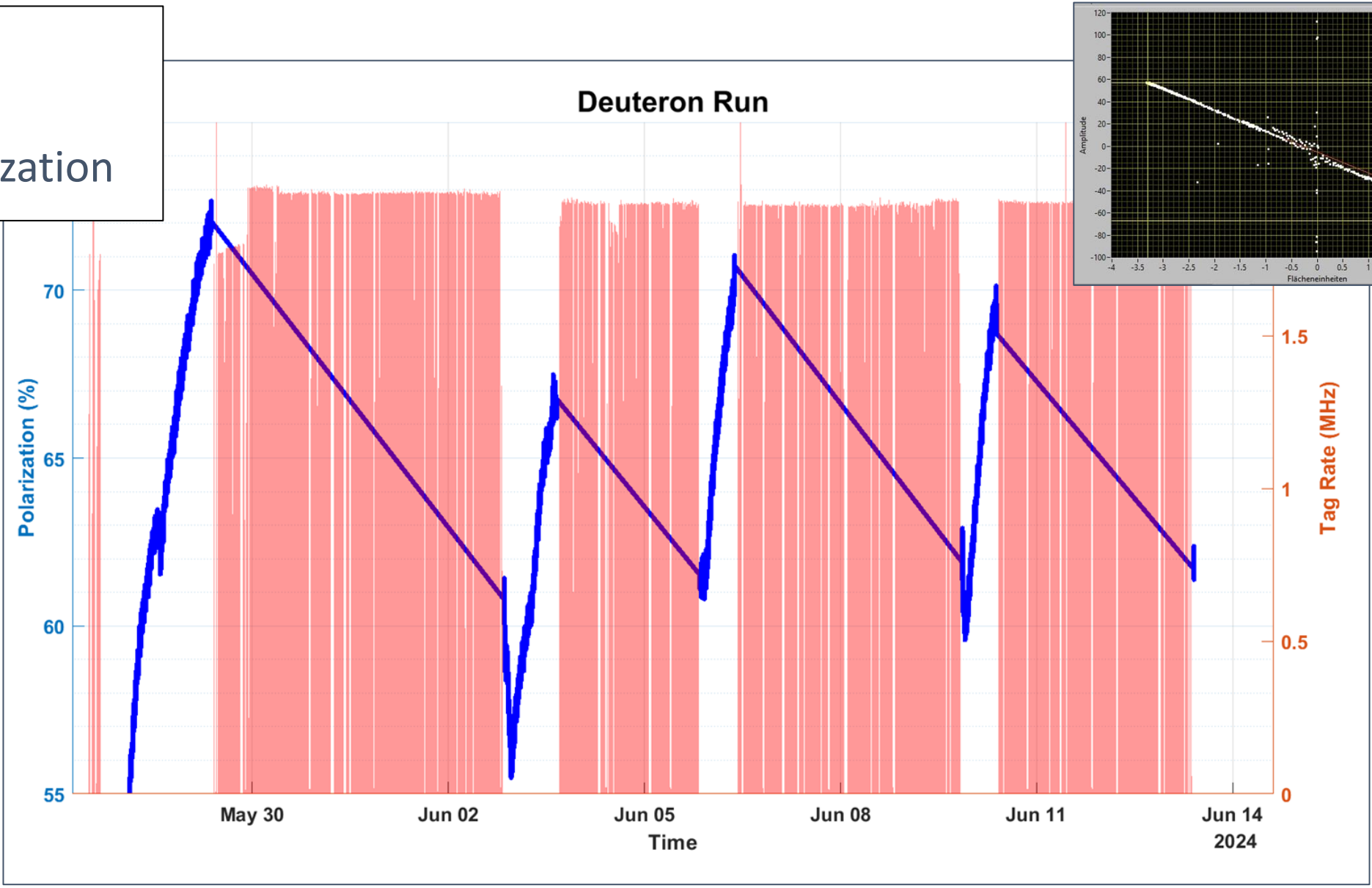


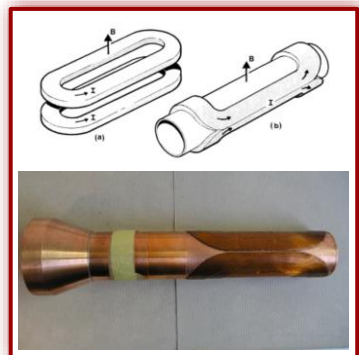
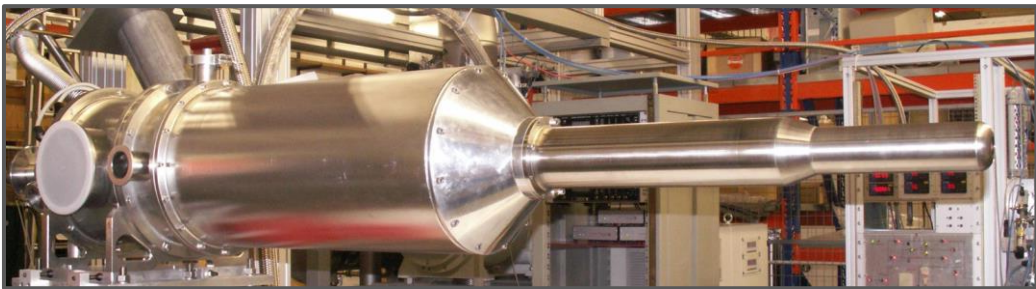
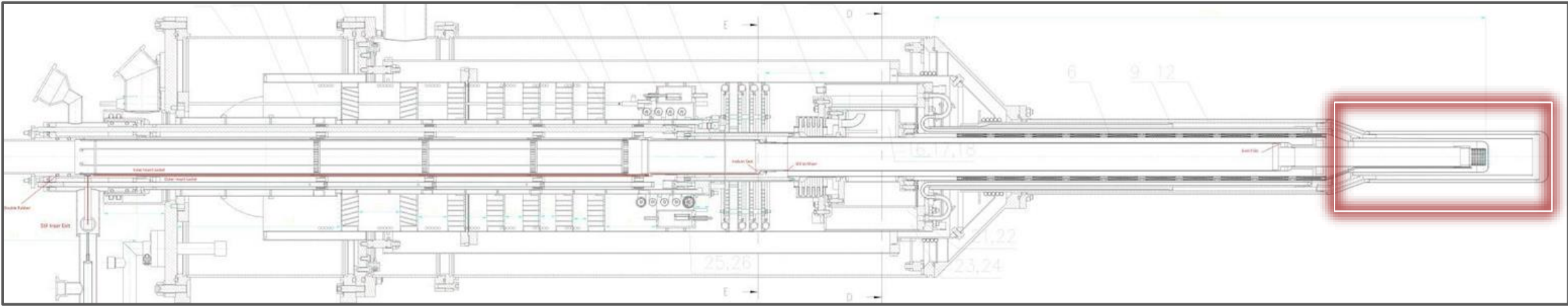
Followed up in April with a carbon run then in May / June with deuterated butanol



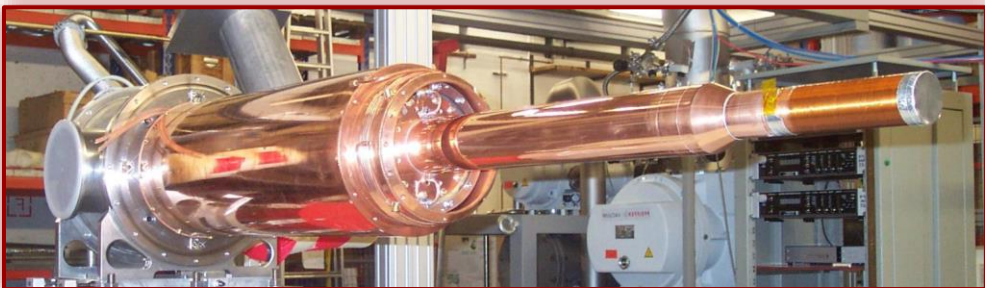


287 hr
17 days
73% Polarization





Transverse



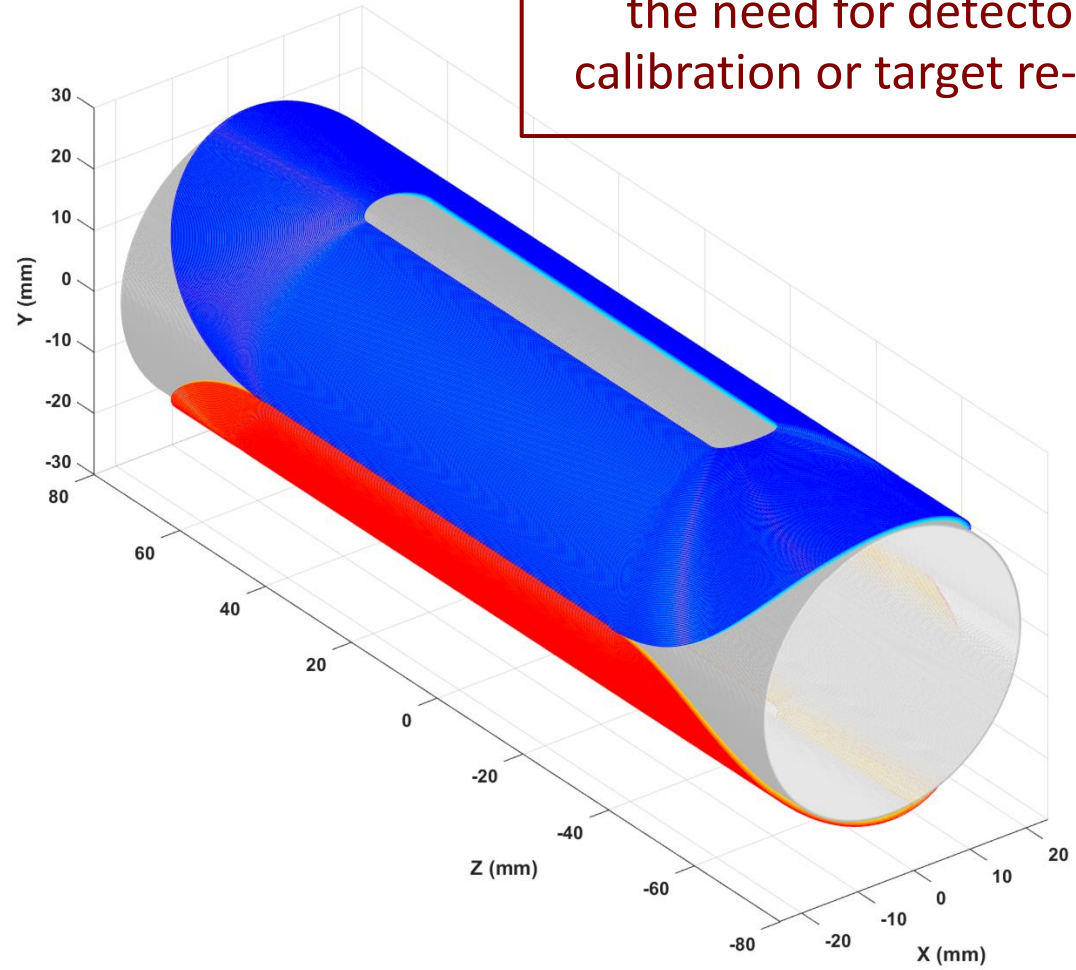
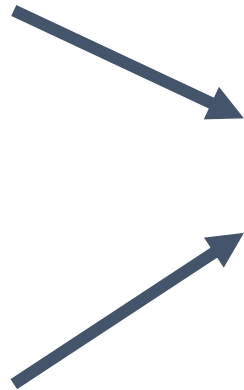
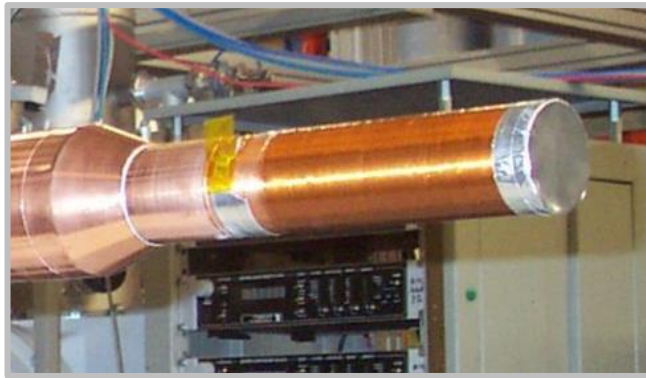
Longitudinal

Operates at < 1.5 K

Longitudinal Coil:
4 layers, 2400 turns, 0.6 T

Transverse Coil:
4 layers, 845 turns, 0.45 T (@35A)

Approx. 1 week to transition
between coils



A combined coil would allow for trivial adjustment of polarization orientation without the need for detector recalibration or target re-tuning



Biot Savart Law

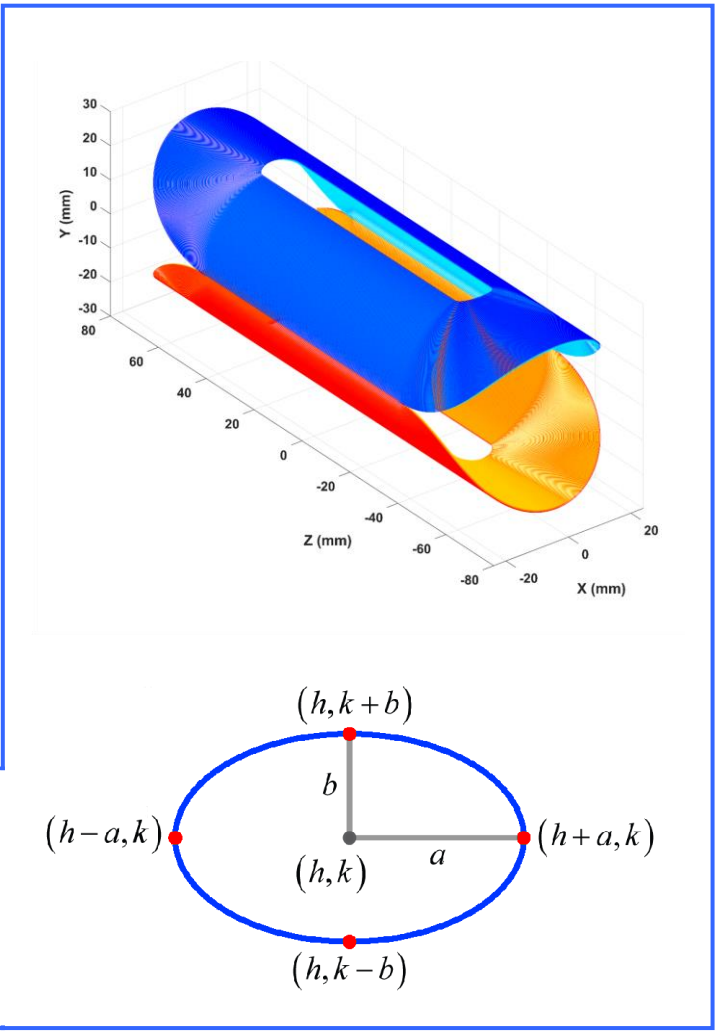
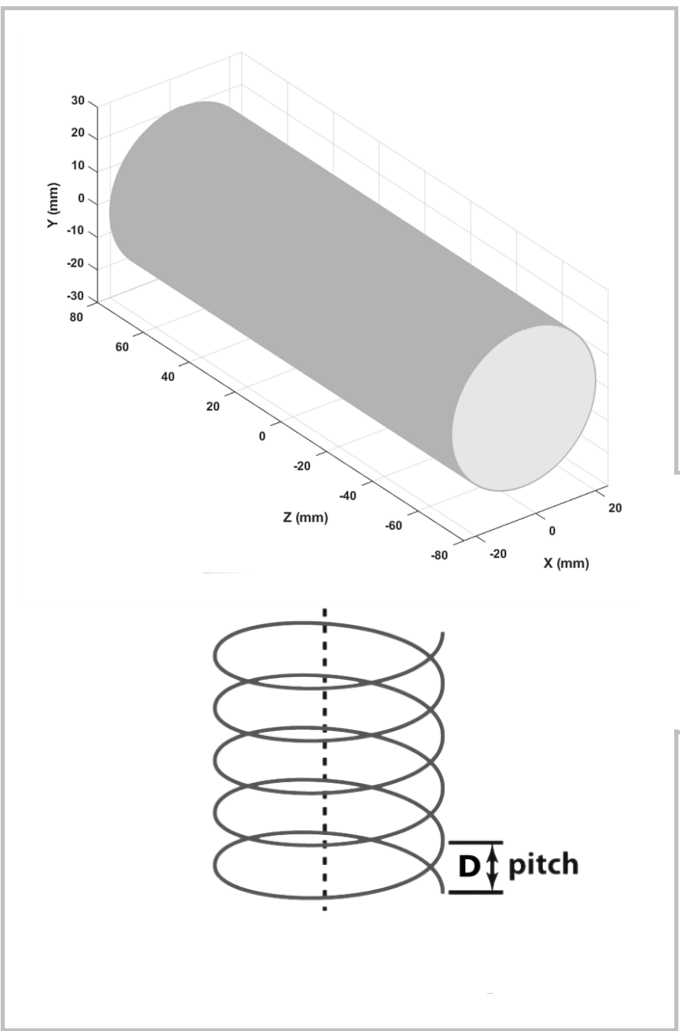
$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_C \frac{I \mathbf{d}\ell \times \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r}'|^3}$$

$$y = R \sin(\theta)$$

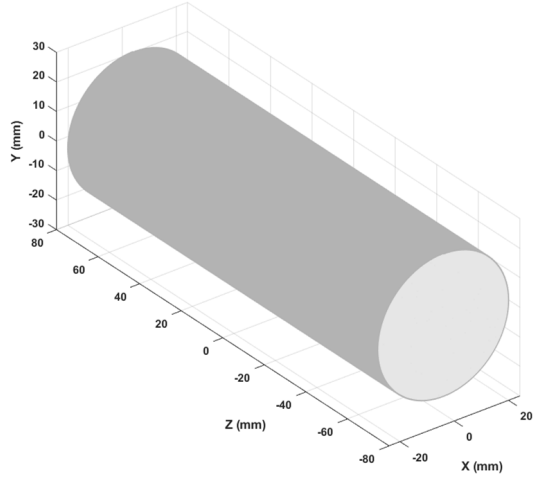
$$x = R \cos(\theta)$$

$$z = D \left(\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right) + z_0$$

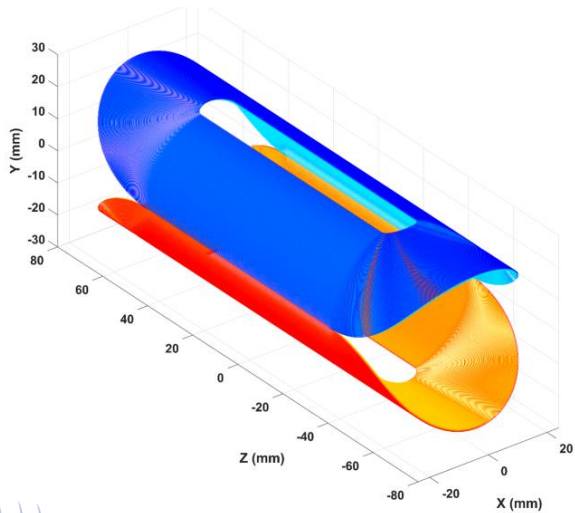
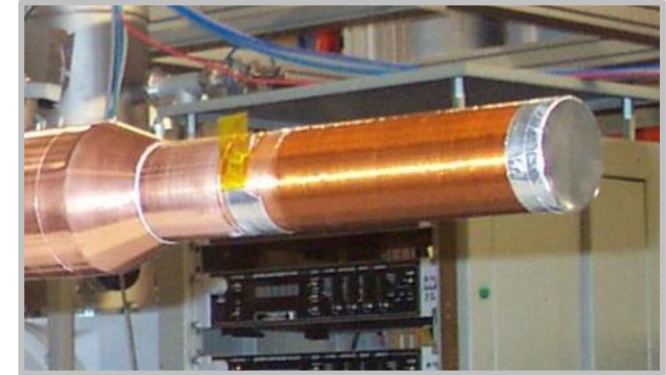
$$z = a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\theta - k}{b} \right)^2} + h$$



Goal: Minimize radiation length while maintaining sufficient field strength

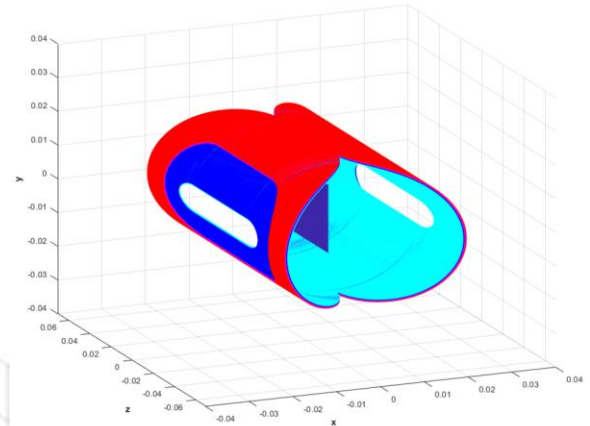


- Solenoid - Two options:
- 3 layers (0.5 T, 0.63 mm)
 - 2 layers (0.4 T, 0.45 mm)

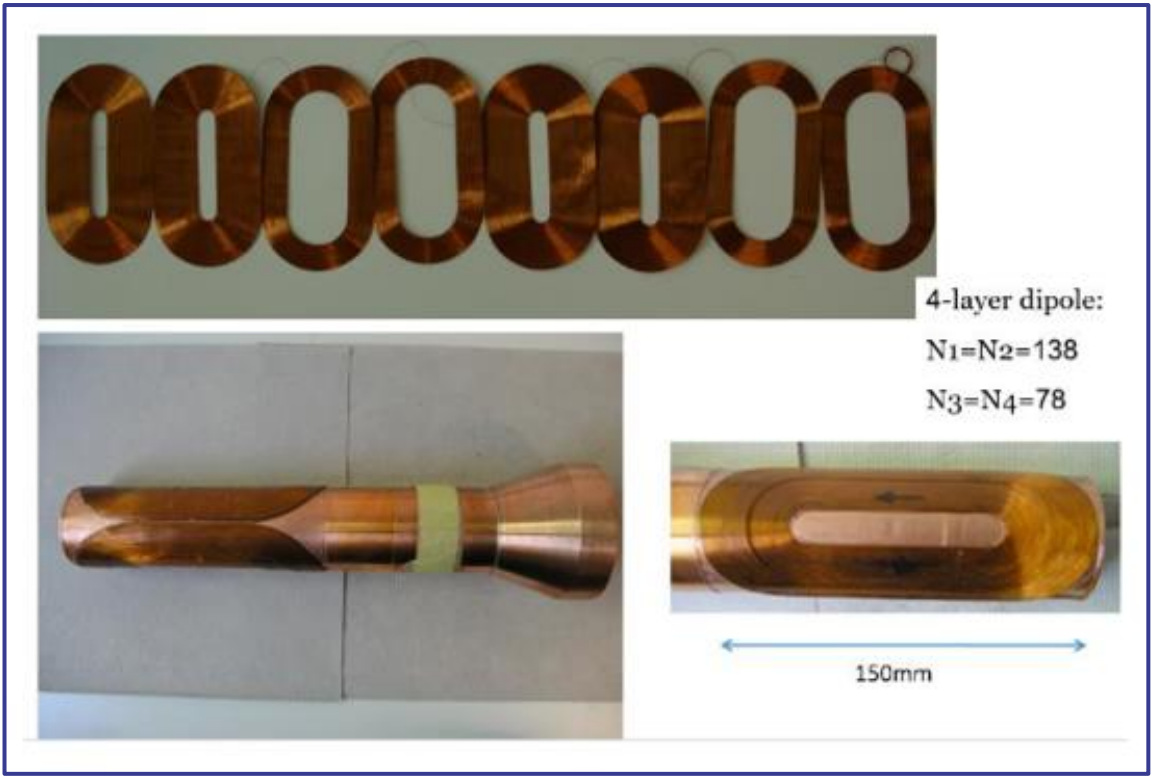
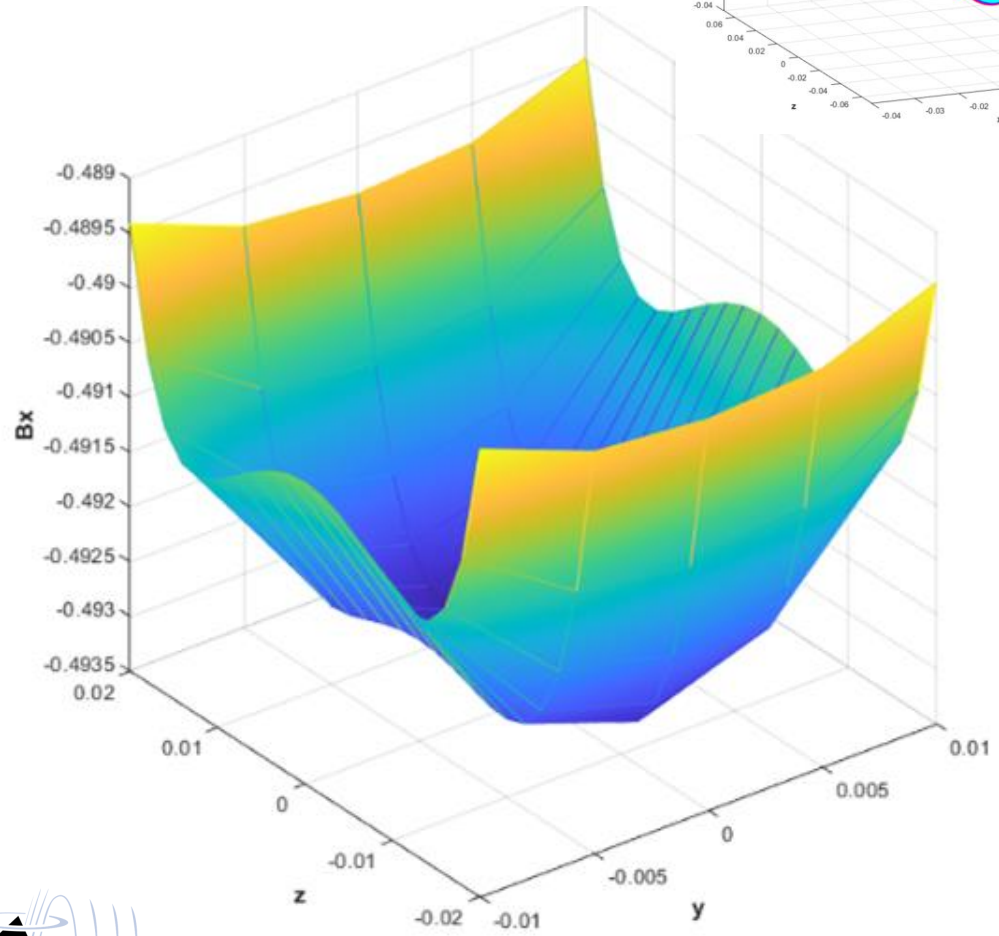


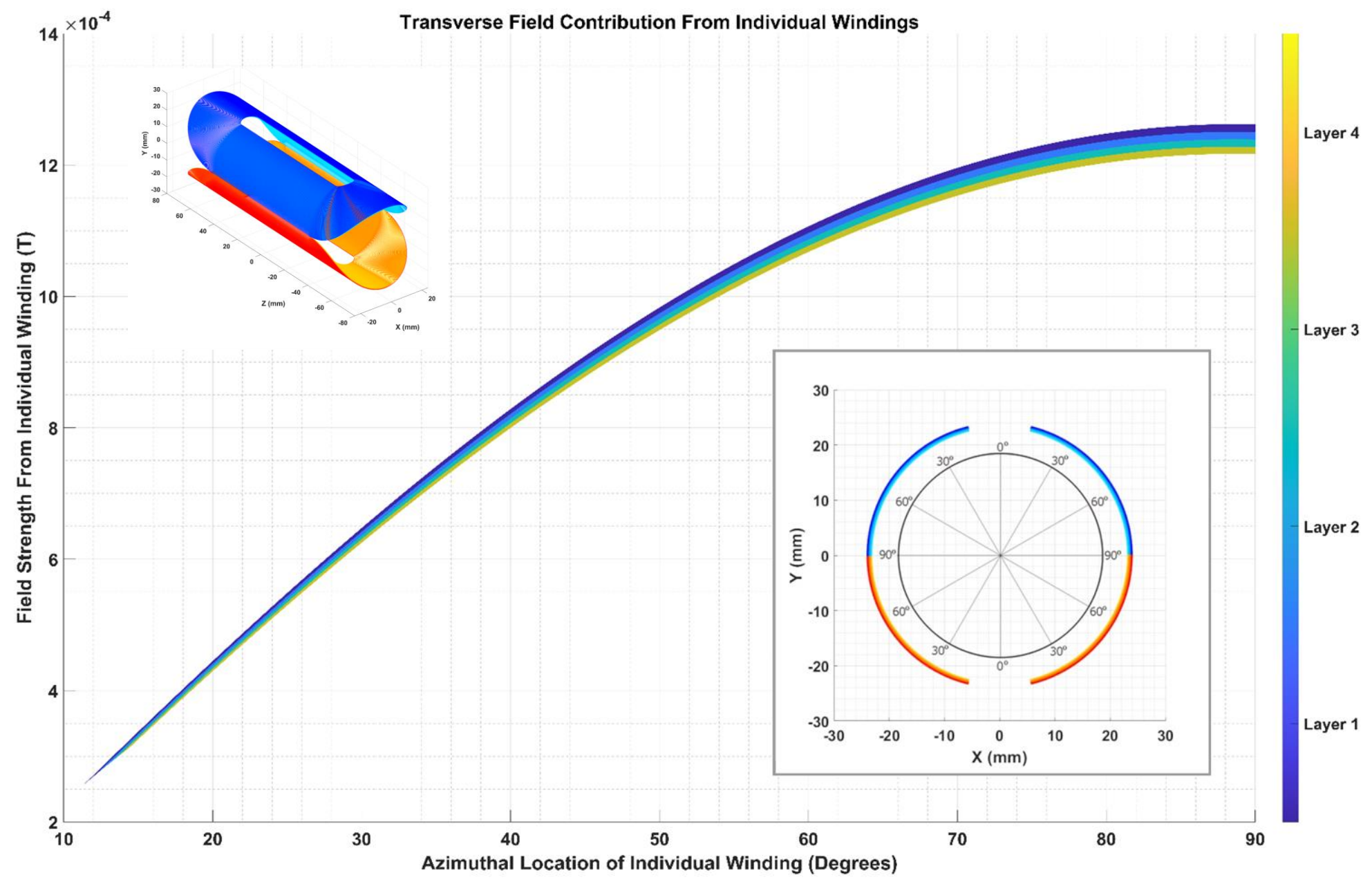
Saddle Coil:
?...

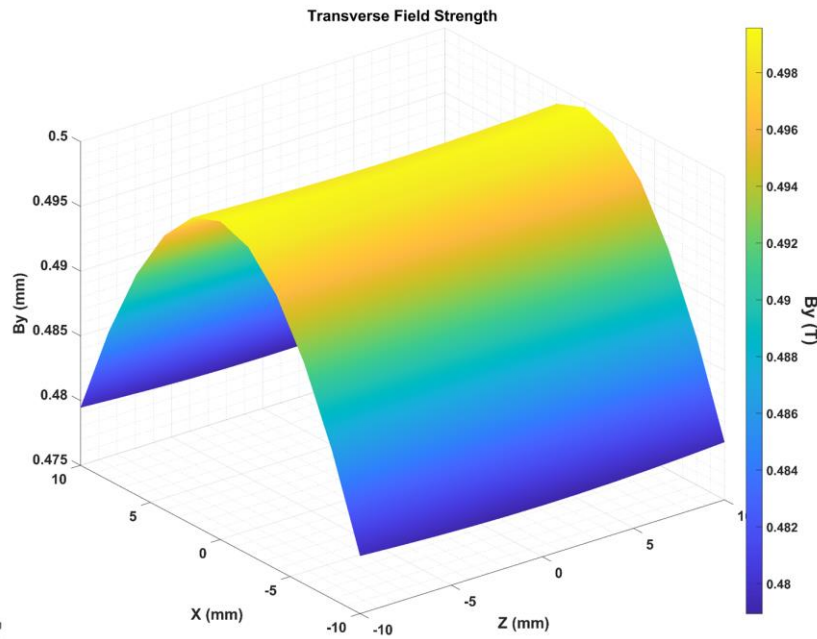
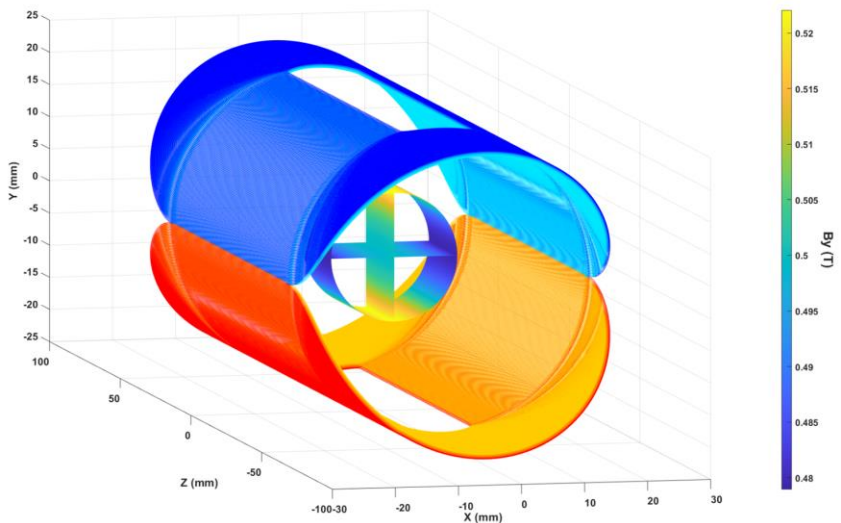




Original coil designed to optimize field homogeneity - not maximum field or material budget.

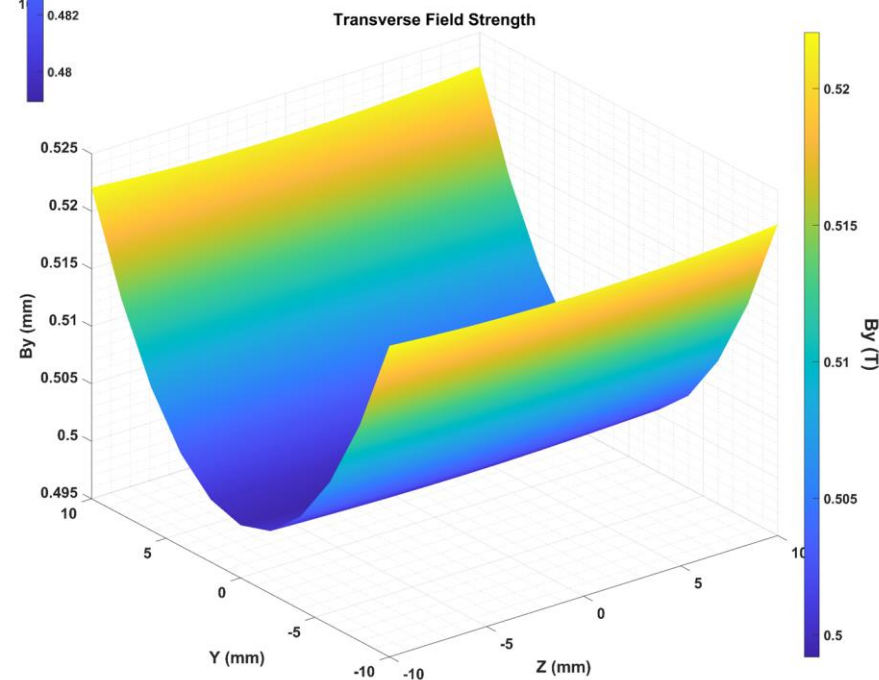




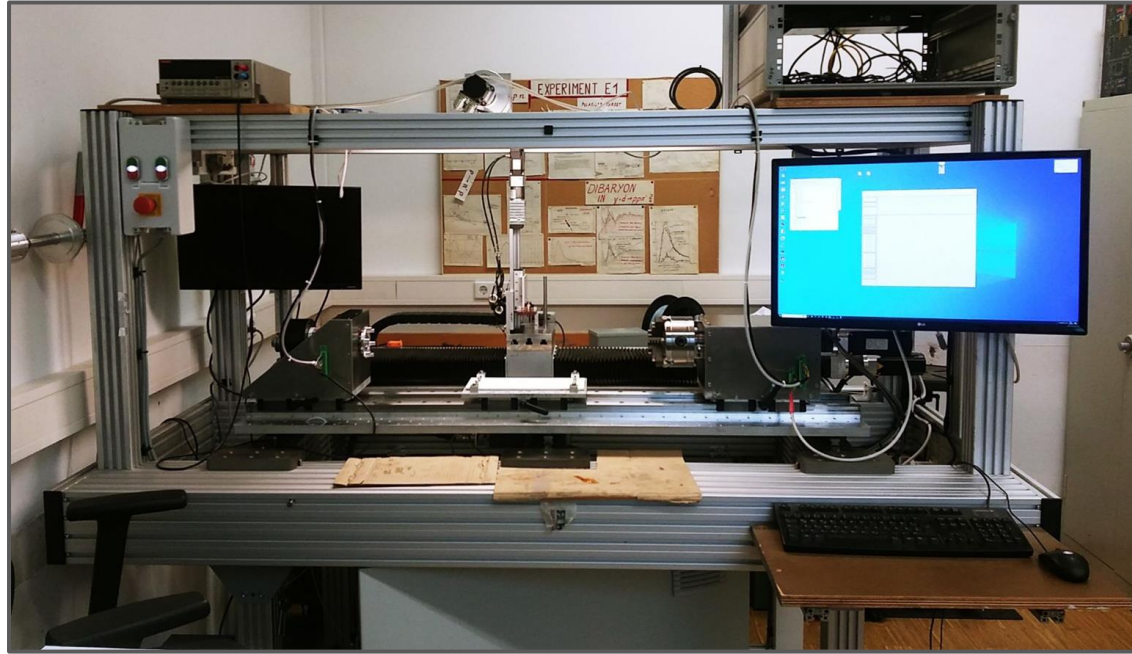
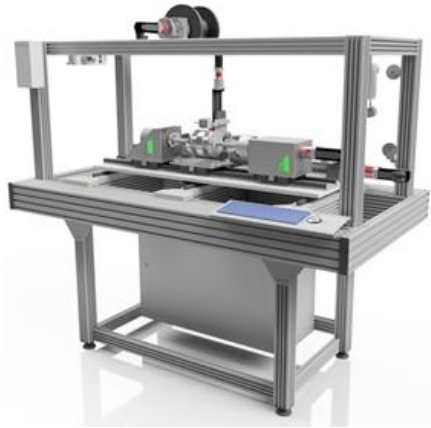


Saddle Coil - Two options:

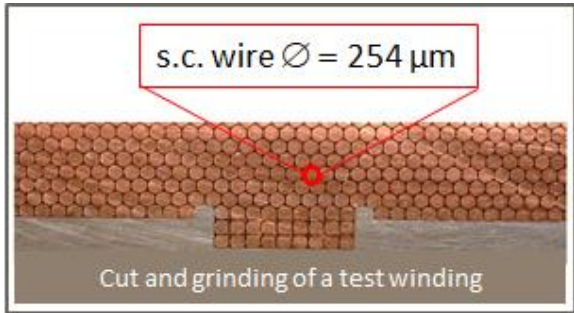
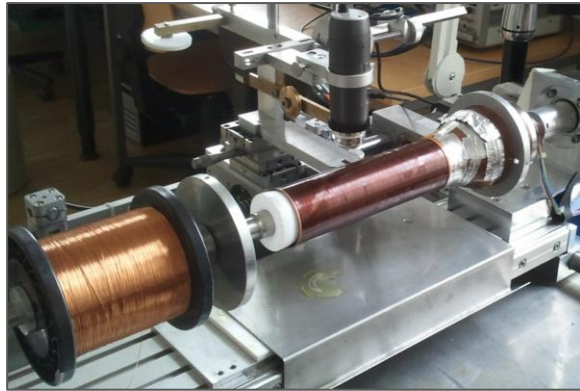
- 3 layers (0.4 T, 0.63 mm)
- 4 layers (0.5 T, 0.92 mm)



Saddle: 3 layers (0.4 T, 0.63 mm)
Solenoid: 2 layers (0.4 T, 0.45 mm)



Prototype coming soon!



Thank You

