

Nab (Neutron a and b): A High Precision Free Neutron Beta Decay Experiment at the Spallation Neutron Source

Presented by: Love Richburg | June 11th, 2025

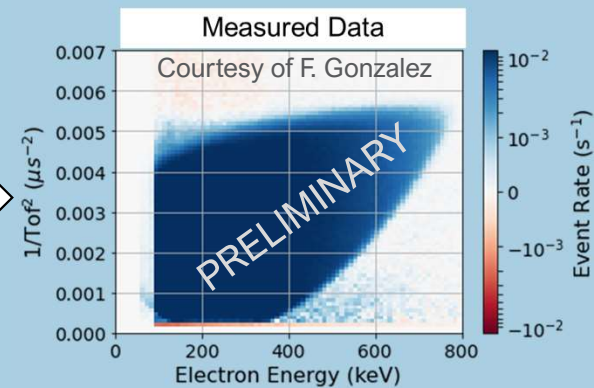
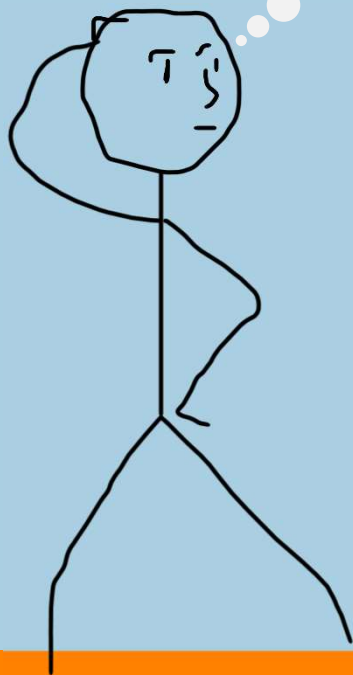


THE UNIVERSITY OF
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KNOXVILLE



Map

Why?

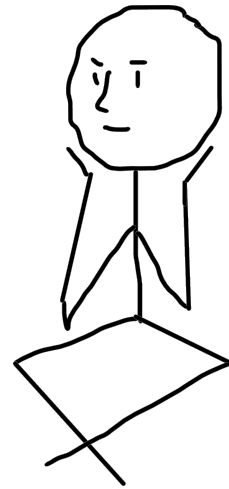


Goals

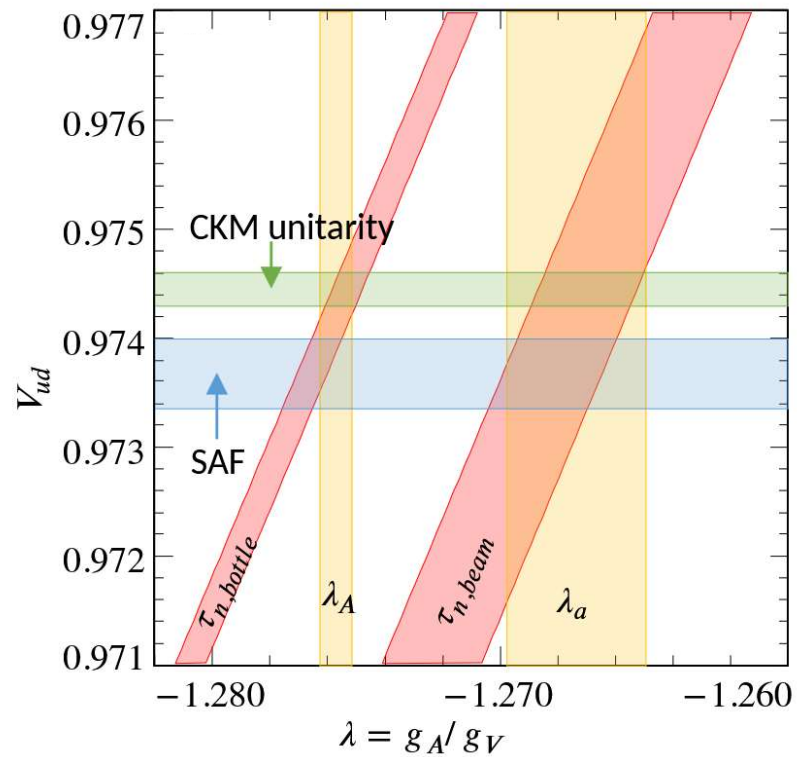
Physics Motivation

Why?

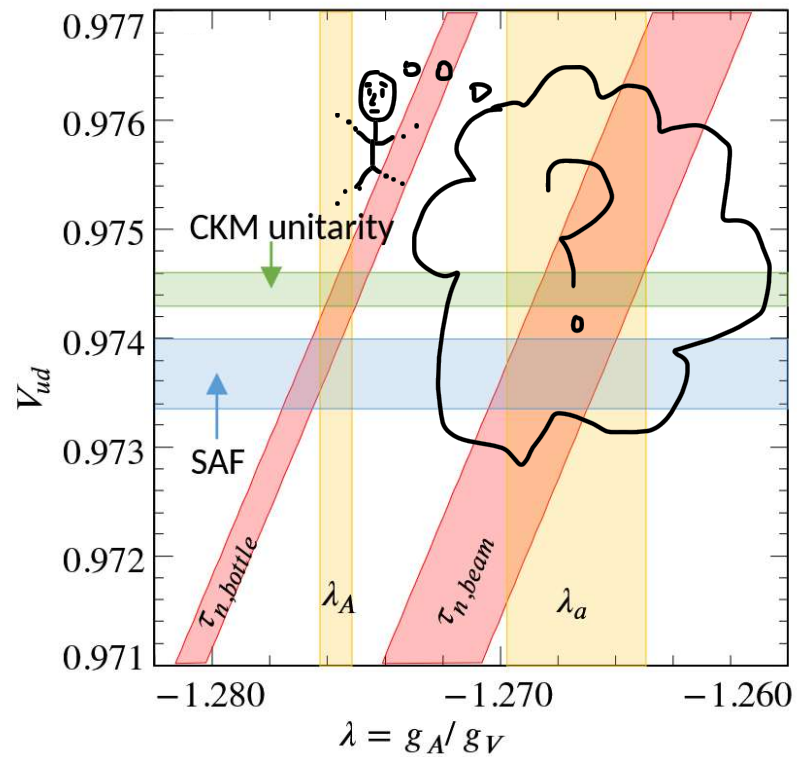
- We want to understand a parameter in the Standard Model (SM) better
- Measurements of parameters used to determine V_{ud} are in disagreement
- V_{ud} is used to make a unitarity check of the CKM quark mixing matrix



Current Status of V_{ud}

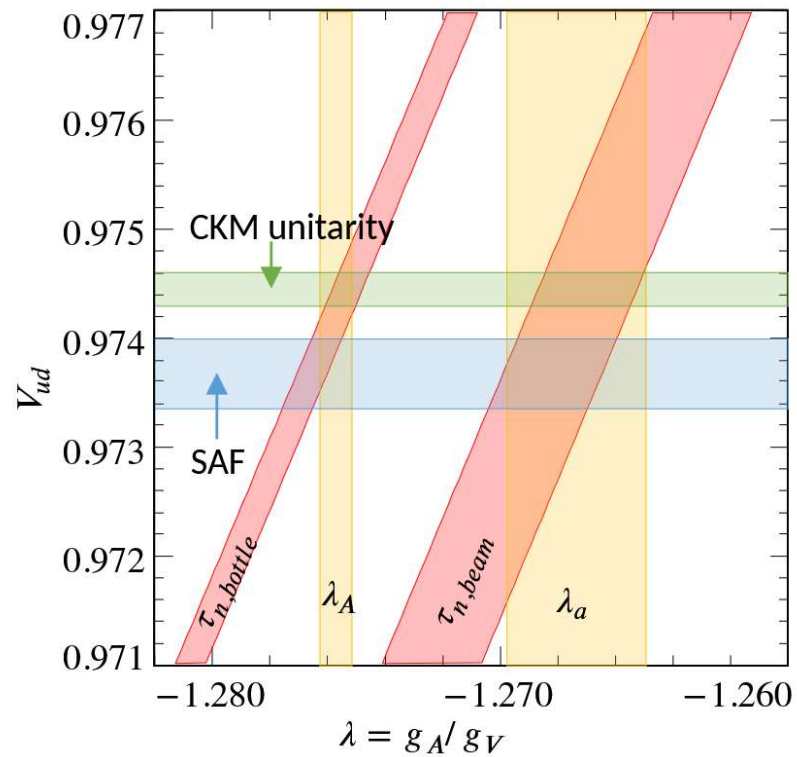


Current Status of V_{ud}



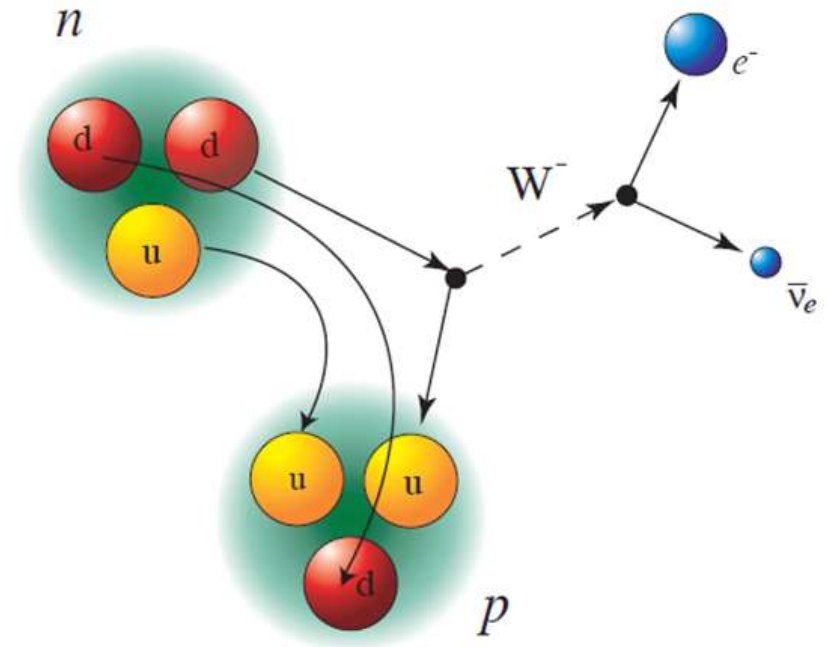
S. Baessler, et al, EPJ Web of
Conferences 303, 05001 (2024)

Current Status of V_{ud}



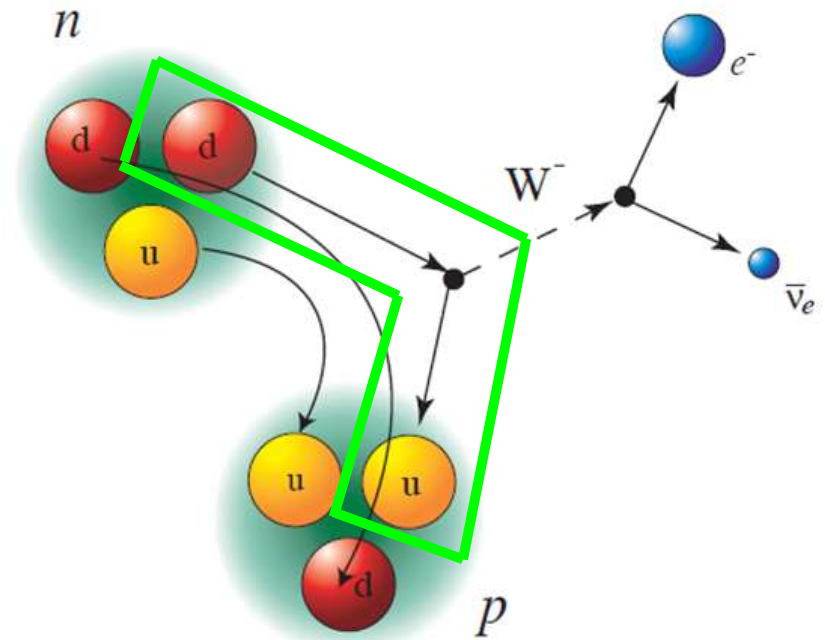
Our Tool: Free Neutron Decay

- Neutrons are unstable outside of nuclei
- Will decay with a lifetime of 878.4 ± 0.5 s (~ 15 min)
- $n^0 \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$



Our Tool: Free Neutron Decay

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- $n^0 \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$
- $d \rightarrow u$ (quark transition)



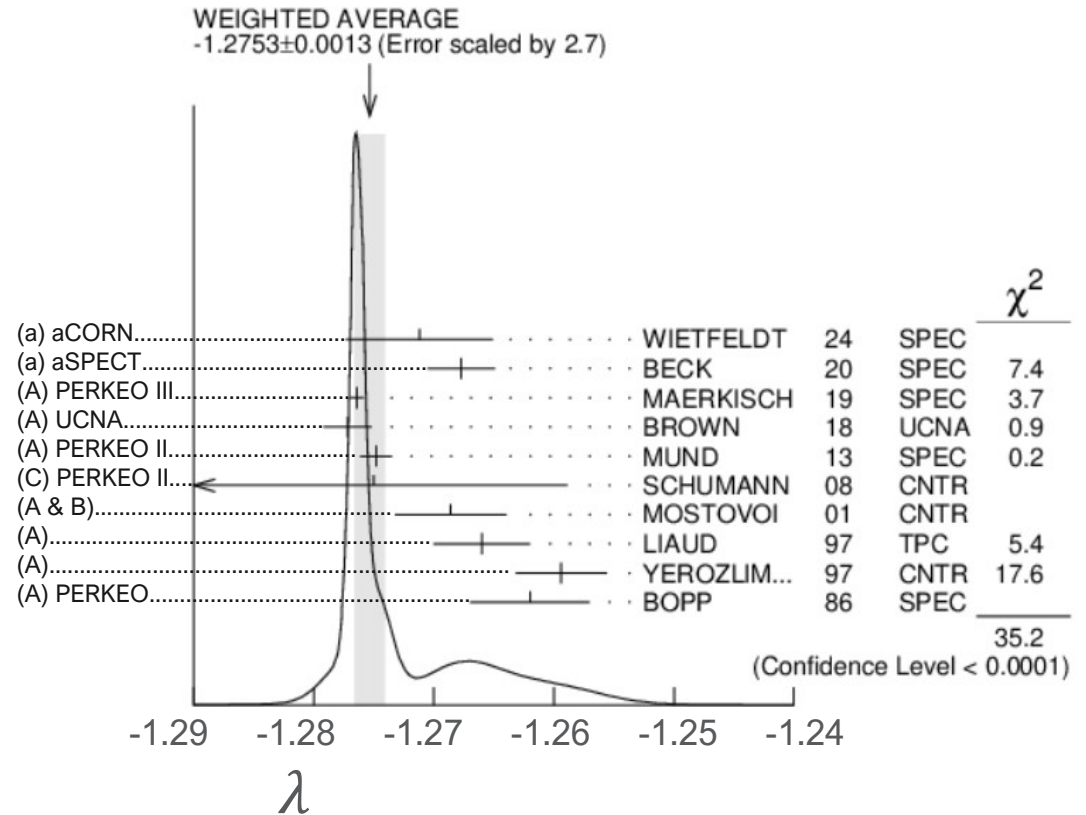
λ from Neutron Decay

Note that: $\lambda = \frac{g_A}{g_V} = -1.2753(13)$

$$a = \frac{1 - \lambda^2}{1 + 3\lambda^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial_\lambda a}{a} \approx -2.8$$

$$A = -2 \frac{\lambda(\lambda + 1)}{1 + 3\lambda^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial_\lambda A}{A} \approx -3.2$$

$$B = 2 \frac{\lambda(\lambda - 1)}{1 + 3\lambda^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial_\lambda B}{B} \approx 0.077$$



CKM Unitarity Check with Nab

$$\text{Nab} \rightarrow a = \frac{1 - \lambda^2}{1 + 3\lambda^2}$$

$$\text{Neutron Lifetime Experiments} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau_n} \propto |V_{ud}|^2 |g_v|^2 G_F^2 (1 + 3\lambda^2)$$

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{g_A}{g_v}$$

The Nab Experiment

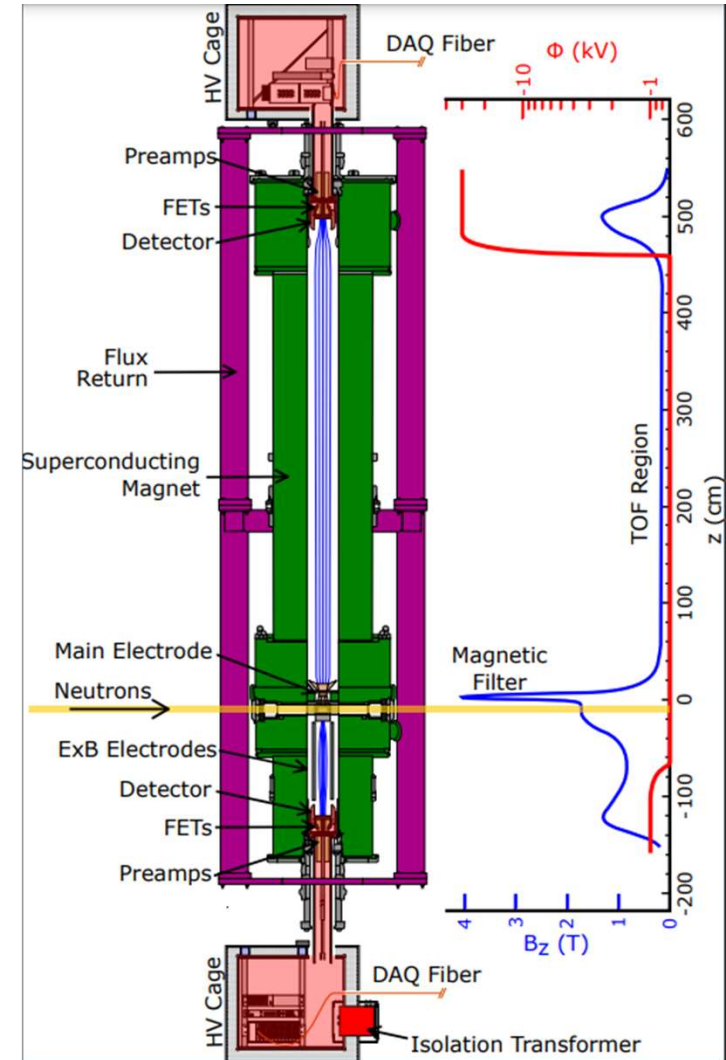
Nab: Neutron 'a' and 'b'

- Nab is a high precision free neutron beta decay experiment
- 'a' – the electron neutrino correlation parameter;
 $\frac{\Delta a}{a} \approx 1 \times 10^{-3} \sim 0.1\%$
- 'b' – the Fierz interference term; $\Delta b \approx 3 \times 10^{-3}$
- These are coefficients in the expression for the unpolarized free neutron decay rate:

$$dW \propto \frac{1}{\tau} f(E_e) \left[1 + a \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e \cdot E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} \right]$$

'a' – CKM unitarity test

'b' – scalar/tensor coupling in weak interaction



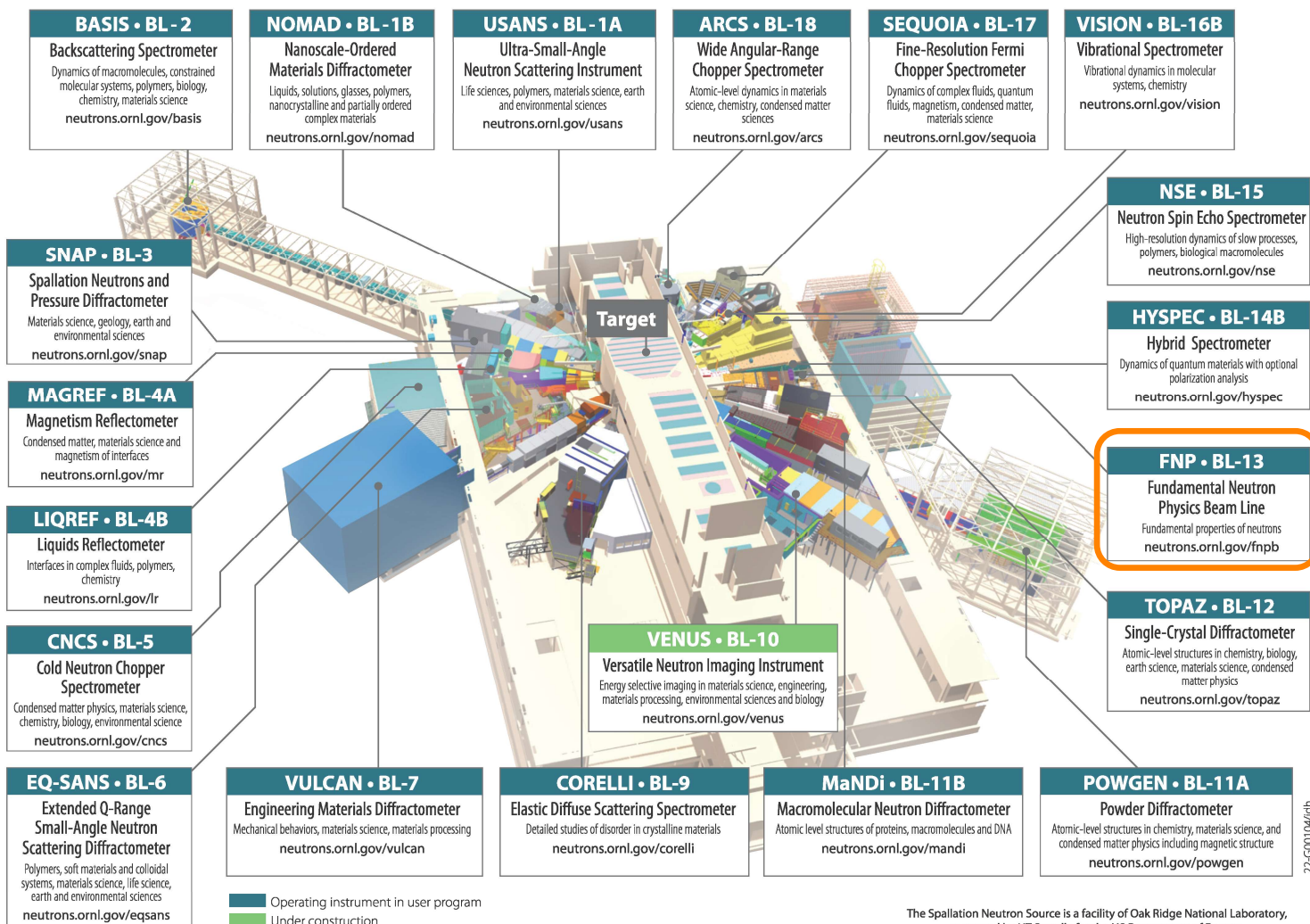
J.D. Jackson, S.B. Treiman, H.W. Wyld, Coulomb corrections in allowed beta transitions, Nuclear Physics, Volume 4, 1957, Pages 206-212, ISSN 0029-5582, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0029-5582\(87\)90019-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0029-5582(87)90019-8).

SNS at Oak Ridge National Laboratory



Spallation Neutron Source

SNS Target Building



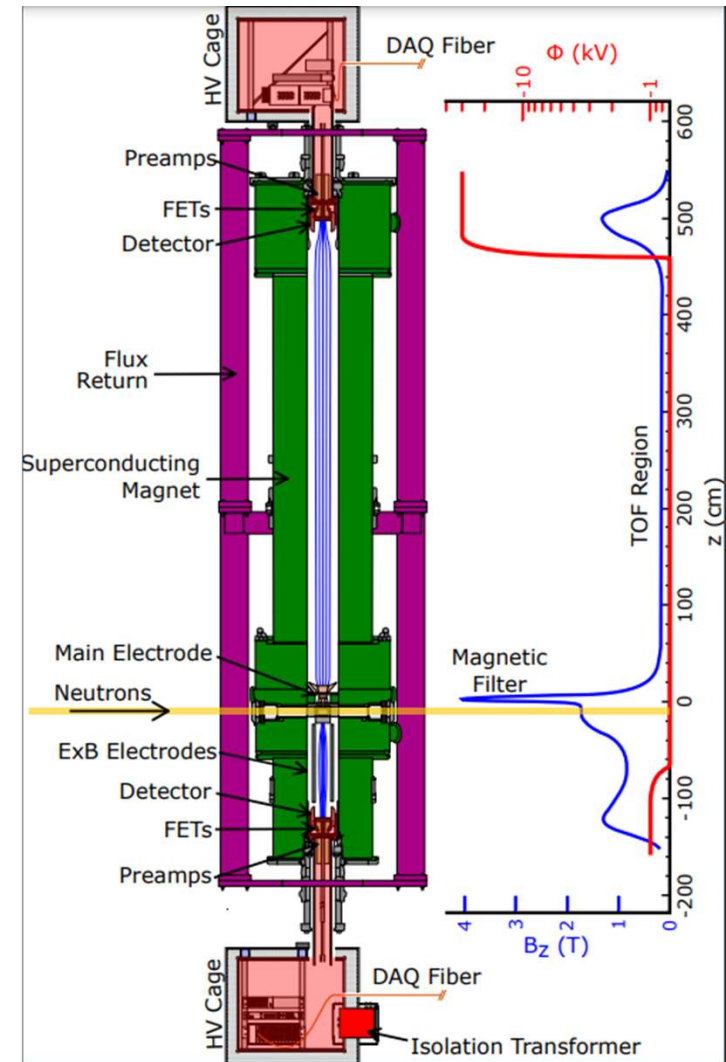
Liquid Mercury Target

<https://neutrons.ornl.gov/virtual-tour>

The Spallation Neutron Source is a facility of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, managed by UT-Battelle for the US Department of Energy.

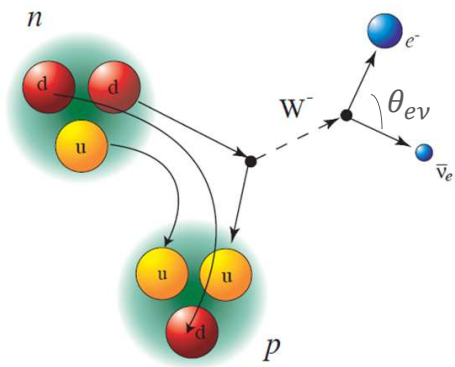
Measurement Method

- Measure electron energy and proton time of flight in coincidence
- Proton time of flight is used to extract proton momentum
- Two large area, thick, pixelated silicon detectors
- 7 m tall magnetic spectrometer
- Proton max energy ~ 751 eV
- Electron max energy ~ 782 keV

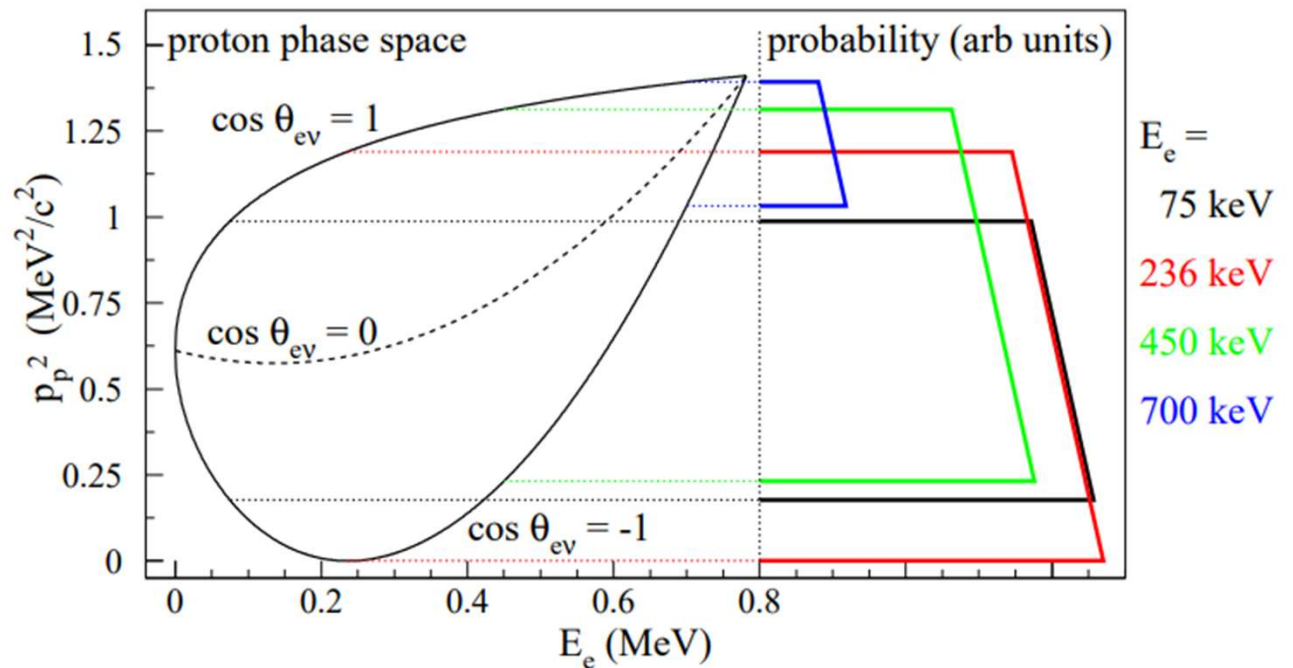


Proton Phase Space aka the Tear Drop

$$dW \propto \frac{1}{\tau} f(E_e) \left[1 + a \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e \cdot E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + A \frac{\sigma_n \cdot \vec{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\sigma_n \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\sigma_n \cdot (\vec{p}_e \times \vec{p}_\nu)}{E_e E_\nu} \right]$$



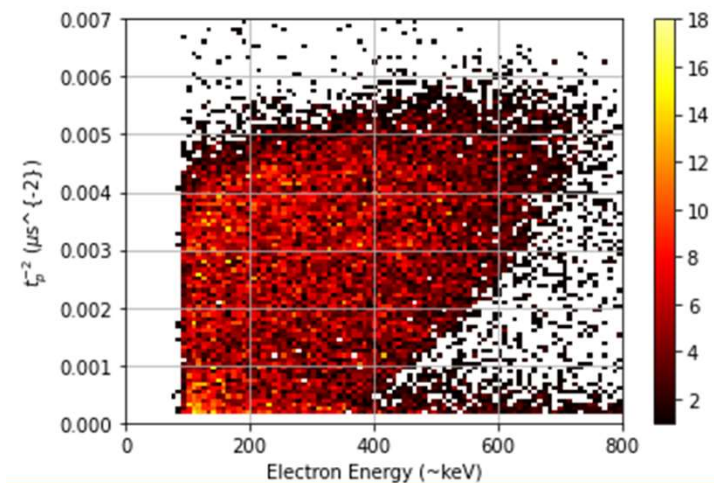
$$dw \propto 1 + a\beta \cos(\theta_{ev})$$



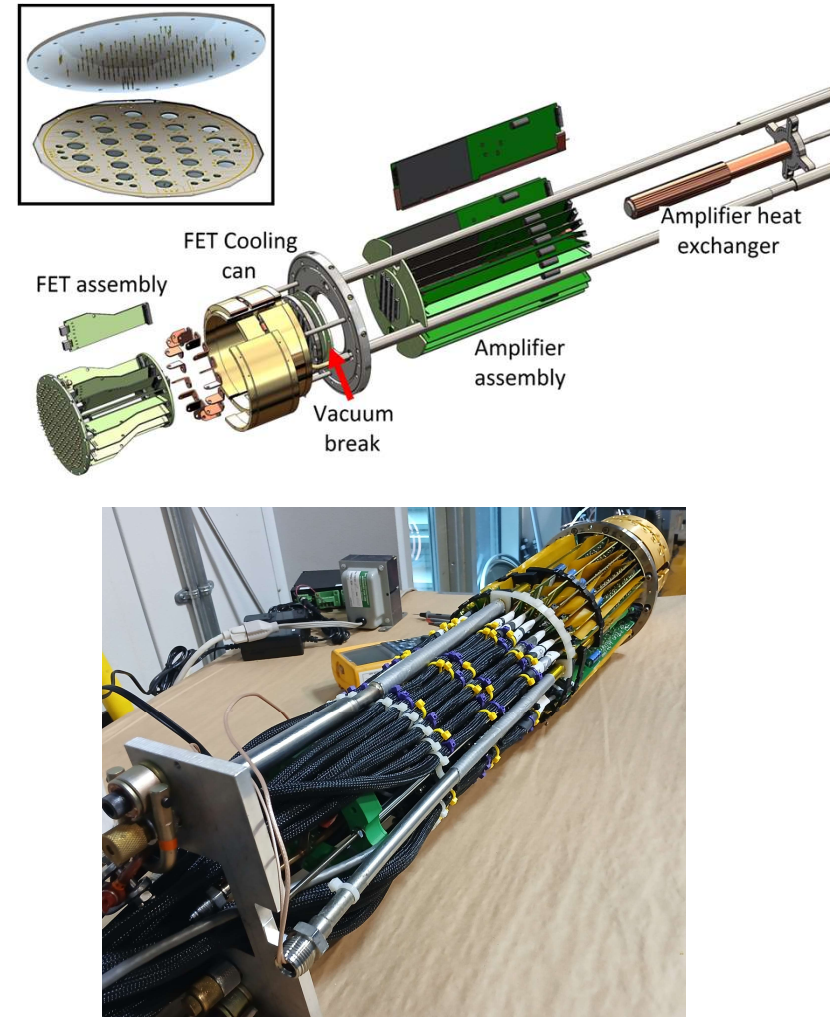
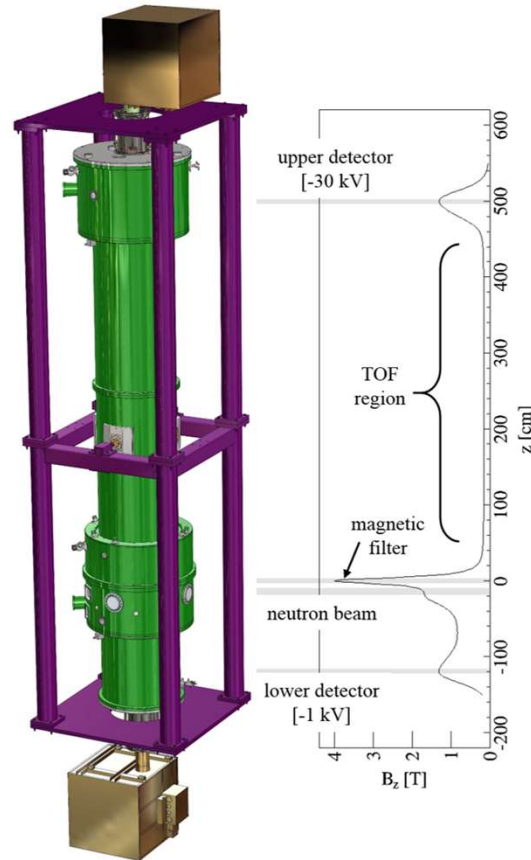
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Taking Data Now!

- Nab transitioned to production data taking mode in Fall 2024
- Concurrently, working to understand systematic uncertainties at high precision
- We can make tear drops (right, just a little one I made from less than a day worth of 2023 data)



Sub-System Efforts Towards Precision



Polarimetry

$$dW \propto \frac{1}{\tau} f(E_e) \left[1 + a \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e \cdot E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + A \frac{\vec{\sigma}_n \cdot \vec{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\vec{\sigma}_n \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} \right]$$

neutron spin

- Residual polarization in the neutron beam can introduce bias
- Need an efficient spin flipper to make a precise measurement (1×10^{-4} level) of beam polarization
- If necessary, Nab will operate in a mode where the spin flipper is used to cancel the effect of any residual polarization
- Efforts to characterize candidate spin flippers have been underway
- The next step is to make a measurement of beam polarization with the selected flipper



Rebecca Godri et al. Characterizing the AFP Spin Flipper for the Nab Experiment, 2025.

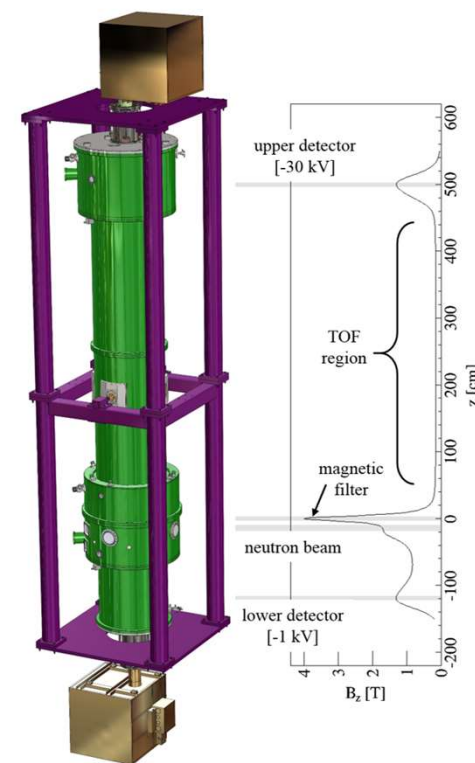
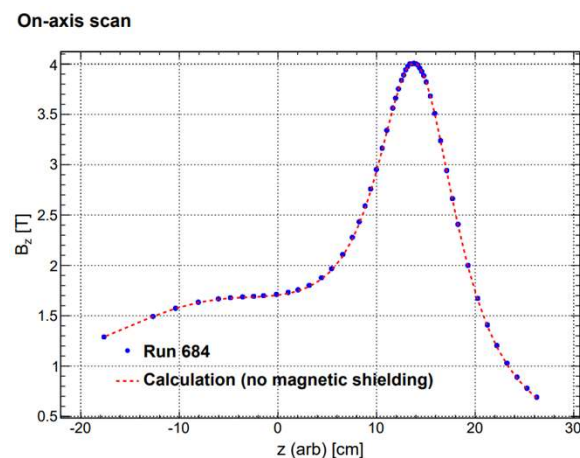


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Magnetometry

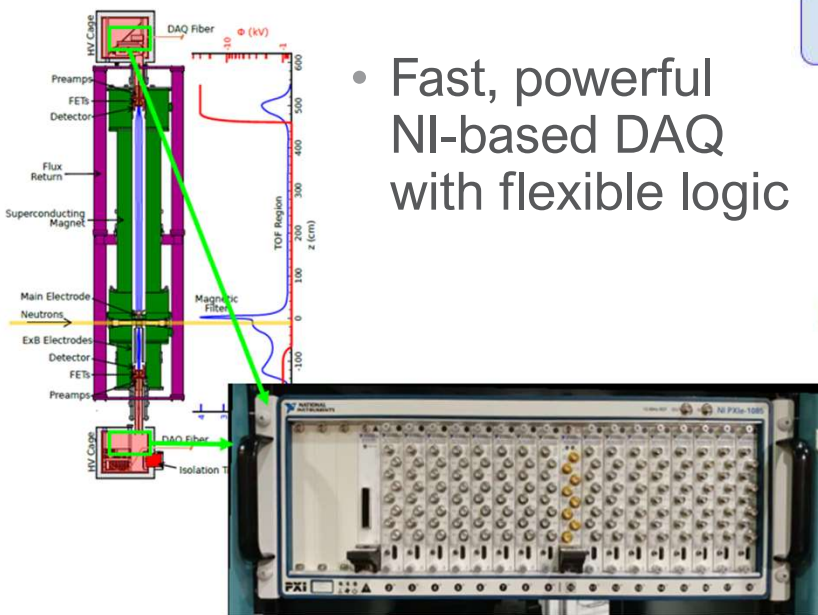
- Early scans are as expected (2019)
- Need to understand curvature at pinch and ratios of magnetic field in TOF region and DV with more precision
- Campaign planned for 2026 with new probe

$$B(z) = B_0[1 - (\alpha(z - z_0))^2]$$

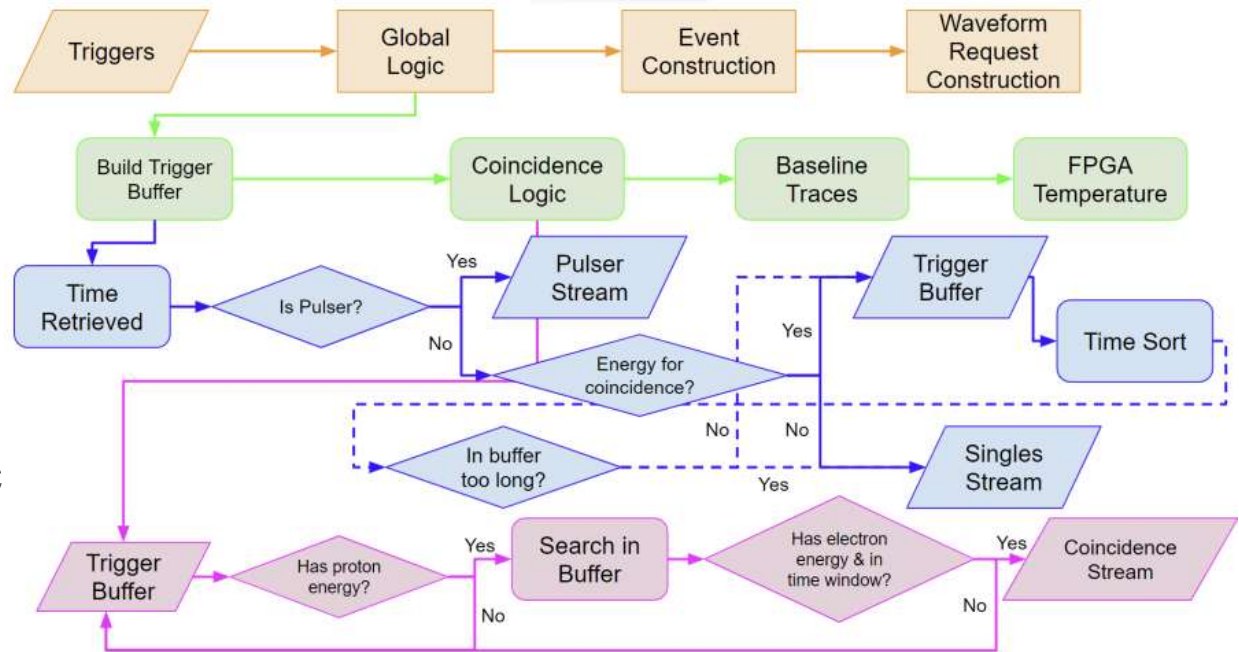


DAQ Studies

- Fast, powerful NI-based DAQ with flexible logic



Courtesy of A. Nelsen

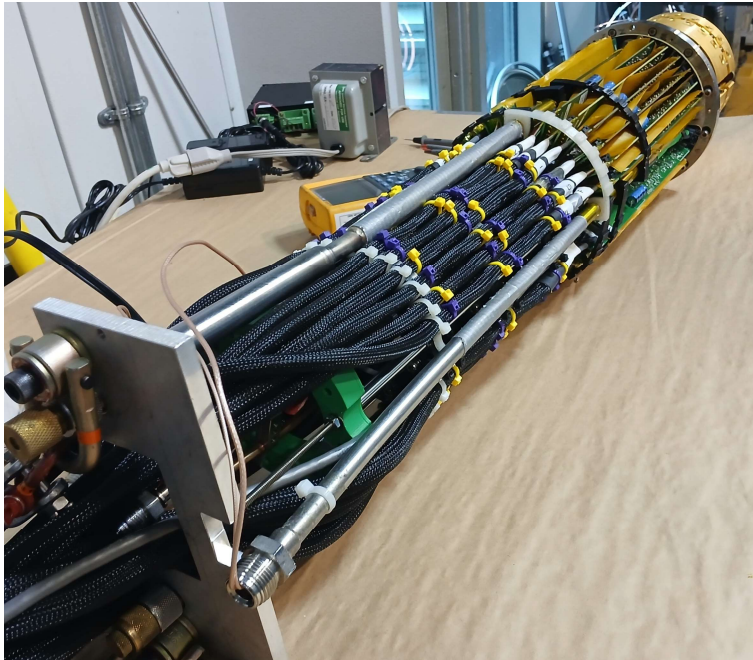


- Measurements of timing synchronization
- Studies to determine hardware thresholds and setting thresholds for the detectors

D. G. Mathews et al. A flexible data acquisition system architecture for the nab experiment, 2024.

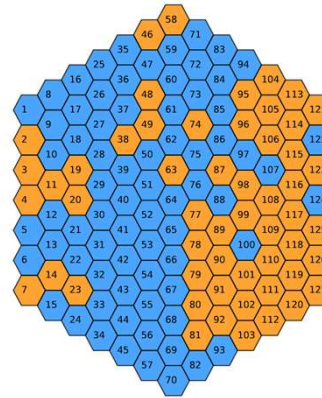


Detector Studies

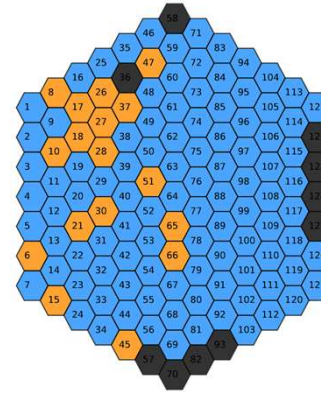


Blue - Upper detector functional pixels

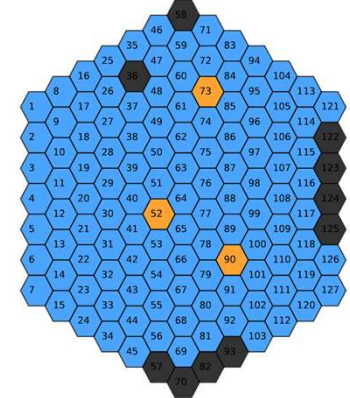
Courtesy of W. Schreyer



2023

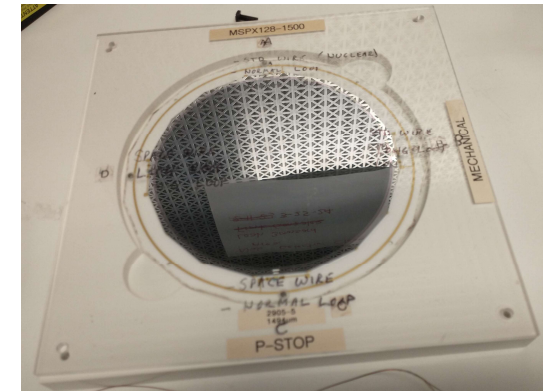


2024

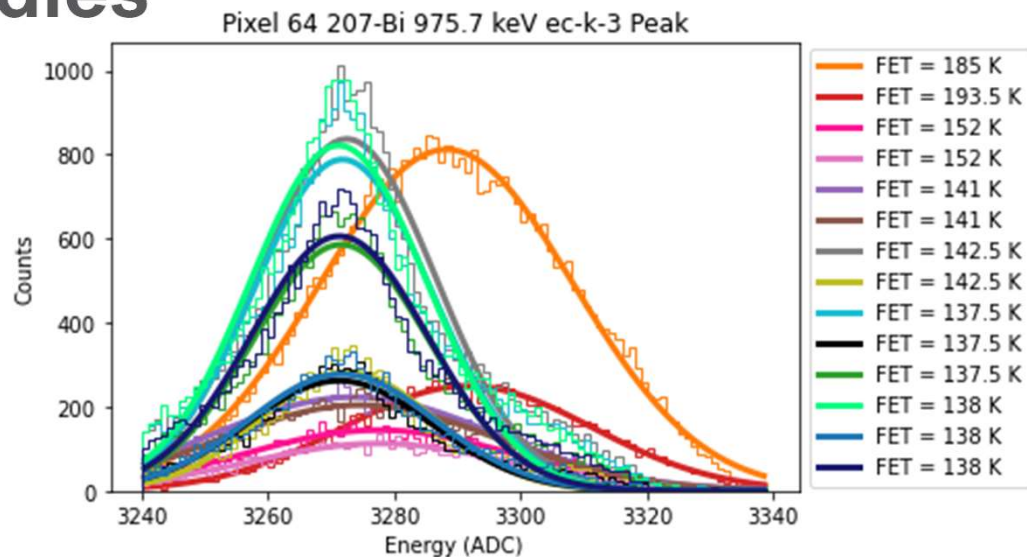


2025

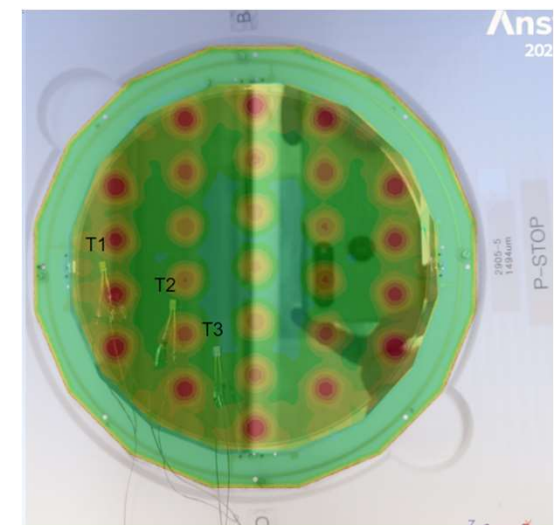
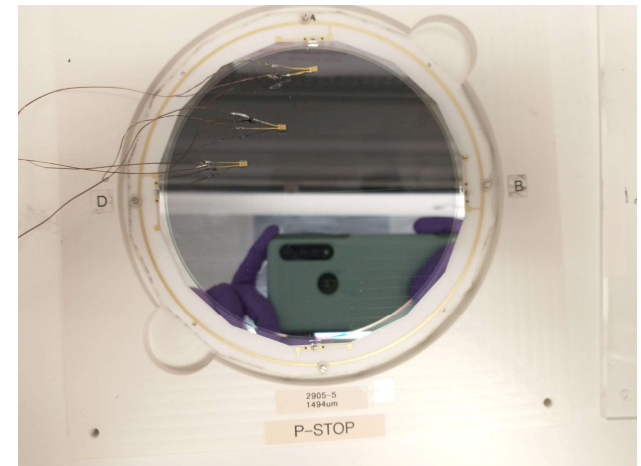
- Electronics
- Dead layer
- Temperature effects
- Detector efficiency
- Detector electric field profile



Detector Temperature Studies



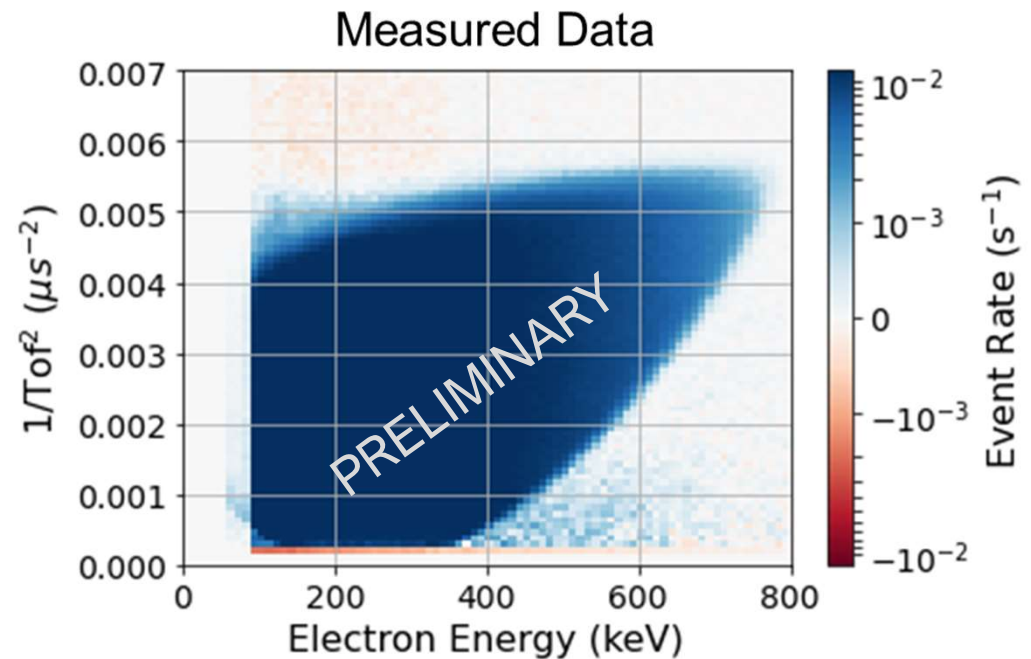
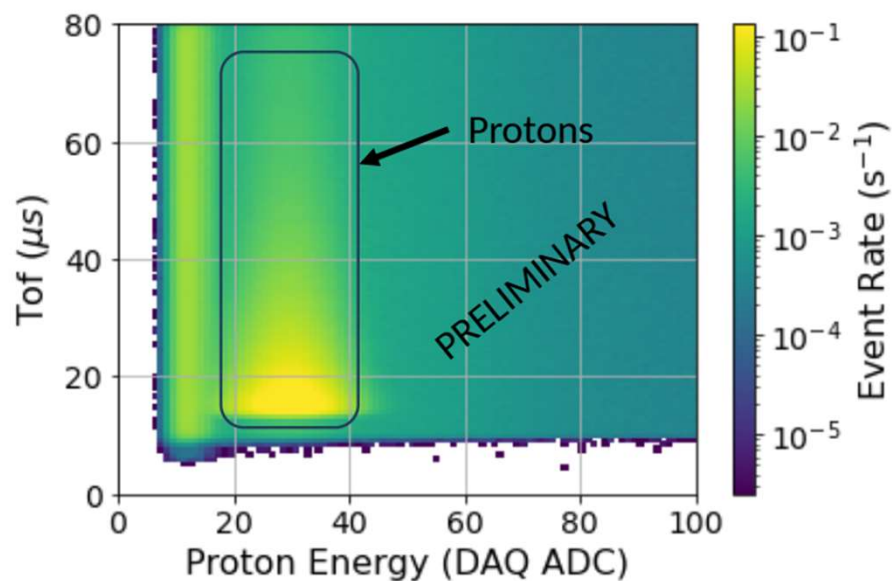
- Detector cooling system is capable of very stable (< 0.2 K) temperature regulation
- Study gain variation with temperature
- Detector thermal profile measurements



Teardrops

2023 Plots

- Commissioning data from 2023



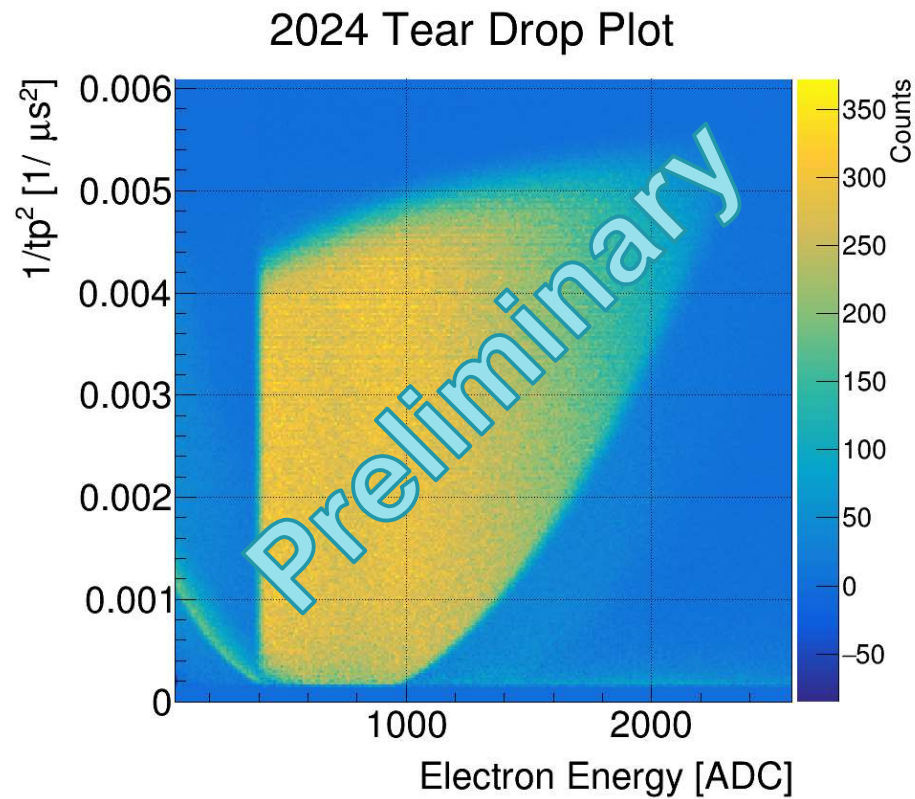
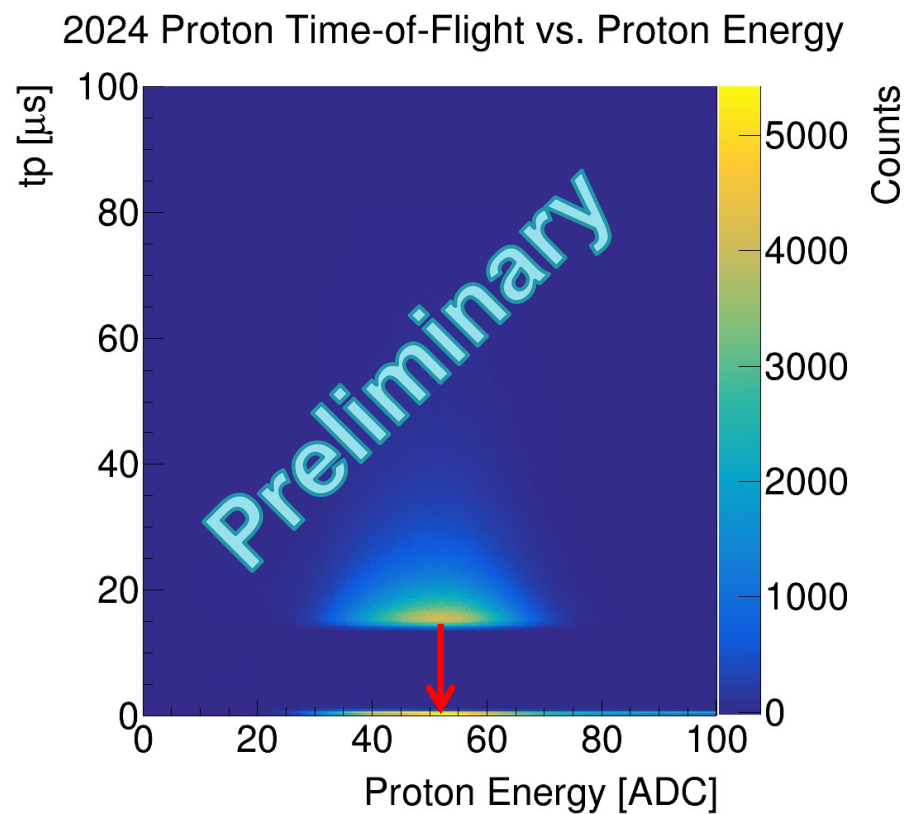
Courtesy of F. Gonzalez

Stefan Baeßler et al. Study of neutron beta decay with the nab experiment.

EPJ Web Conf., 303:05001, 2024.

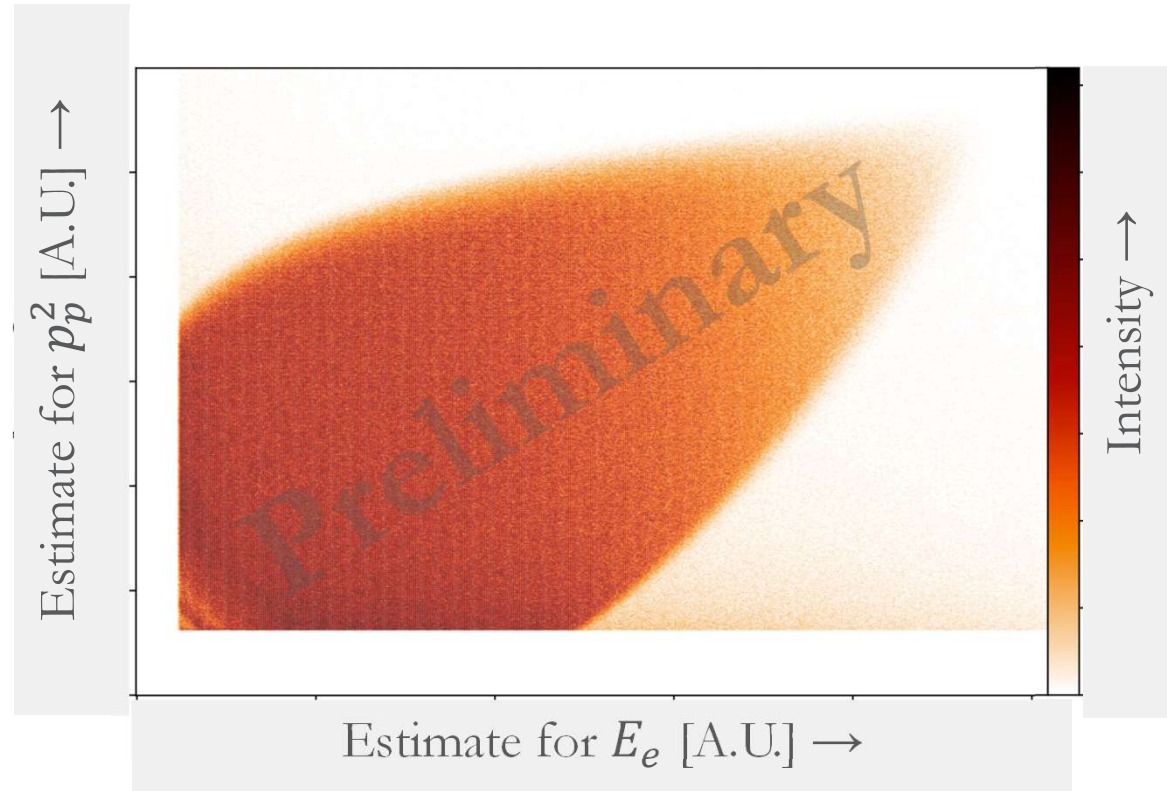


2024 Plots



Courtesy of J.H. Choi

2025 Plot



Courtesy of A. Hagemeyer

Goals

Goals

Nab is both taking production data and performing critical systematic studies

- We are taking data for a $\frac{\Delta a}{a} \approx 0.5\%$ measurement this year

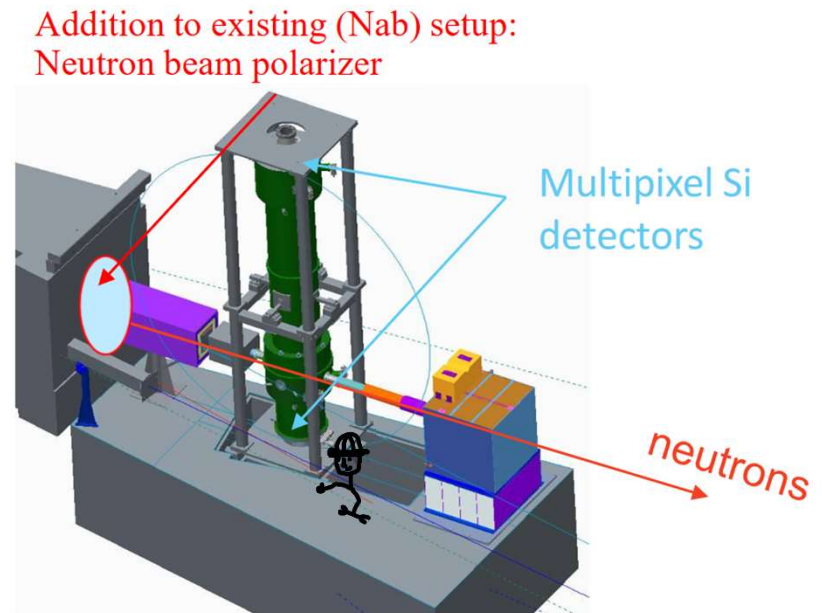


Timeline

- Efforts towards $\frac{\Delta a}{a} \approx 0.5\%$ result in the next year
- Magnetometry campaign
- Polarimetry campaign
- Start data taking to reach necessary statistics for 0.1% measurement (2026)
- After Nab $\rightarrow$ pNab (to make precise beta asymmetry measurements with an augmented Nab apparatus)

See A. Young's talk right after this one!

“The PNab Experiment: Angular Correlation Measurements with Polarized Neutrons”



Courtesy of S. Baeßler

D. G. Mathews et al. A flexible data acquisition system architecture for the nab experiment, 2024.



Stefan Baeßler et al. Study of neutron beta decay with the nab experiment. *EPJ Web Conf.*, 303:05001, 2024.



Leendert Hayen et al. Precision pulse shape simulation for proton detection at the nab experiment. *Phys. Rev. C*, 107:065503, Jun 2023.



Rebecca Godri et al. Characterizing the AFP Spin Flipper for the Nab Experiment, 2025.



THANK YOU!!

QUESTIONS?

The Nab Collaboration



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Forschungsuniversität • gegründet 1825



Main Project Funding:

