

NEUTRON OSCILLATIONS

in a TRAP:

INSIGHTS and OPEN PROBLEMS

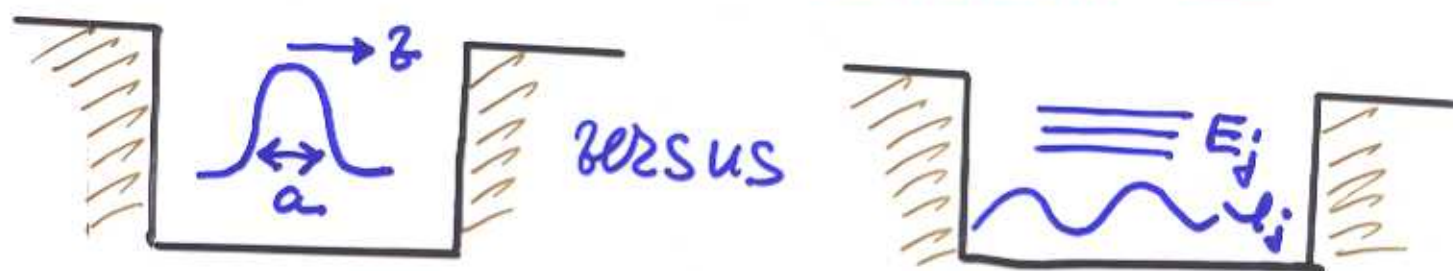
(# of Op. Pz-s $\gg$ # Ins-s)

B. Kerbikov and O. Lychkovskiy (ITEP)
work in progress

The plan:

1. A toy model of a trap
2. Wave packets - standing waves duality
3. Hitting the trap wall: $n - \bar{n}$ phase difference and/or quantum dephasing
4. Antineutron production probability
5. Wave packet revival
6. Possible localization in the _{side} wall
7. A remark on mirror neutrons

WAVE PACKETS - STANDING WAVES DUALITY



$$\psi_j \approx \sqrt{\frac{L}{2}} \begin{cases} \cos k_j x \\ \sin k_j x \end{cases}$$

billiards vs guitar

Wave packet decomposition of the VCN
Maxwell flux

$$\omega_k = \sum_q C(q-k) \psi_q$$

Gaussian w.p. in coordinate space

$$\psi_k(x, t=0) = (\pi a^2)^{-1/4} \exp \left\{ i k x - \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2a^2} \right\},$$

$$a = 1/\Delta k, \quad \frac{\Delta E}{E} = 10^{-3} \Rightarrow a \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$$

Spreading

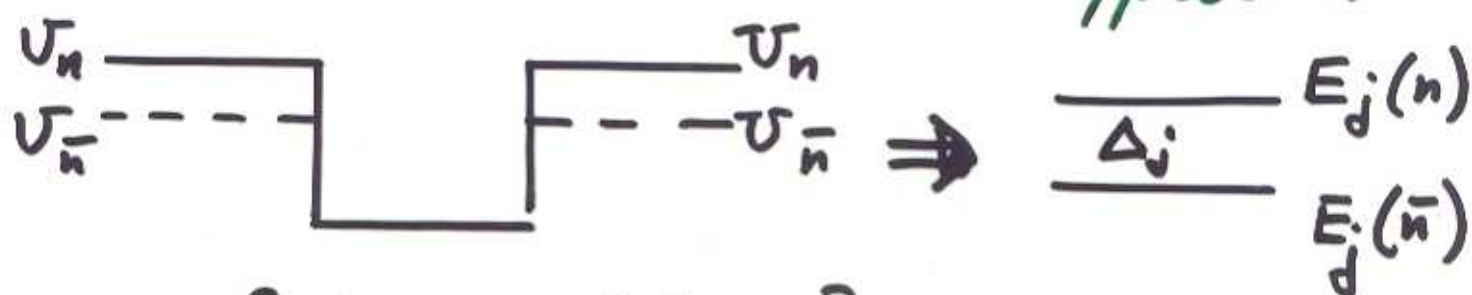


$$a' = 2l \text{ at } \tau_f \approx 500 \text{ s}$$

Fluttering (collapse)
time $\tau_f \sim$ VCN holding time

STATIONARY APPROACH

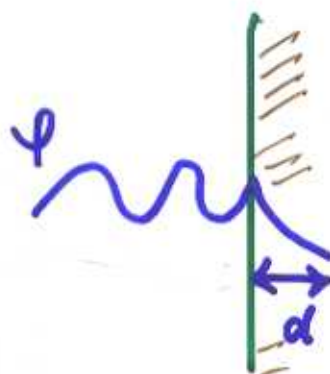
Spurious (?) $n-\bar{n}$ damping of oscillations
inside the trap in the standing waves approach



$$U_n \text{ --- } U_{\bar{n}} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \overline{\Delta_j} \\ E_j(n) \\ E_j(\bar{n}) \end{array}$$

$$\Delta_j \simeq \int_{x \approx d \approx \lambda} dx (U_n - U_{\bar{n}}) |\psi(x)|^2$$

d - penetration depth
 $d \ll \lambda \sim 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$



$$\Delta_j \sim SU \frac{\lambda}{\ell} \sim SU \frac{1}{k\ell} \sim \frac{SU}{j} \sim 10^{-14} \text{ eV}$$

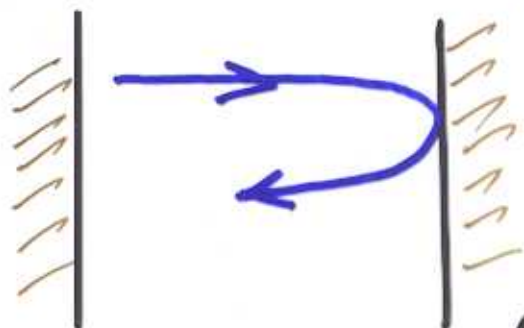
Then inside the trap

$$|\psi_{\bar{n}}(t)|^2 = \frac{4\varepsilon^2}{(\Delta_j)^2} \sin^2 \frac{\Delta_j}{2} t, \quad \varepsilon \lesssim 10^{-23} \text{ eV}$$

$$\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\Delta_j} \right)^2 \sim 10^{-18} !$$

WAVE PACKET APPROACH

($t < \tau_f \sim$ holding time)



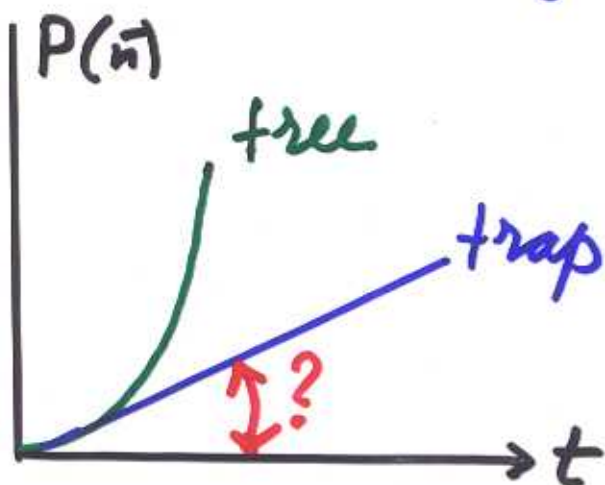
on the wall:
annihilation of $\bar{n}$ or
decoherence of $n - \bar{n}$.
Collision may stop the clock

Annihilation rate:

$$P(\bar{n}) \propto \underbrace{\varepsilon^2 \tau_f^2}_{\text{free space oscillations}} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_c} \right), \quad \tau_c = \frac{2\ell}{c} \simeq 0.2 \text{ s}$$

free space oscillations

Kerbitor, Kudryartsev, Lensky 2004



$$\psi_{\text{refl}} = g e^{i\varphi} \psi_{\text{inc}}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dk} \simeq 2 \tau_{\text{coll}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{coll}} \simeq 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

$$\tau_{\text{coll}}(n) \neq \tau_{\text{coll}}(\bar{n})$$

After N collisions

$$P_a(N) = \frac{\xi^2 \tau_e^2}{1 + g^2 - 2g \cos \theta} \left\{ N(1 - g^2) + 1 - \frac{(1 - g^2)}{1 + g^2 - 2g \cos \theta} \right\}$$

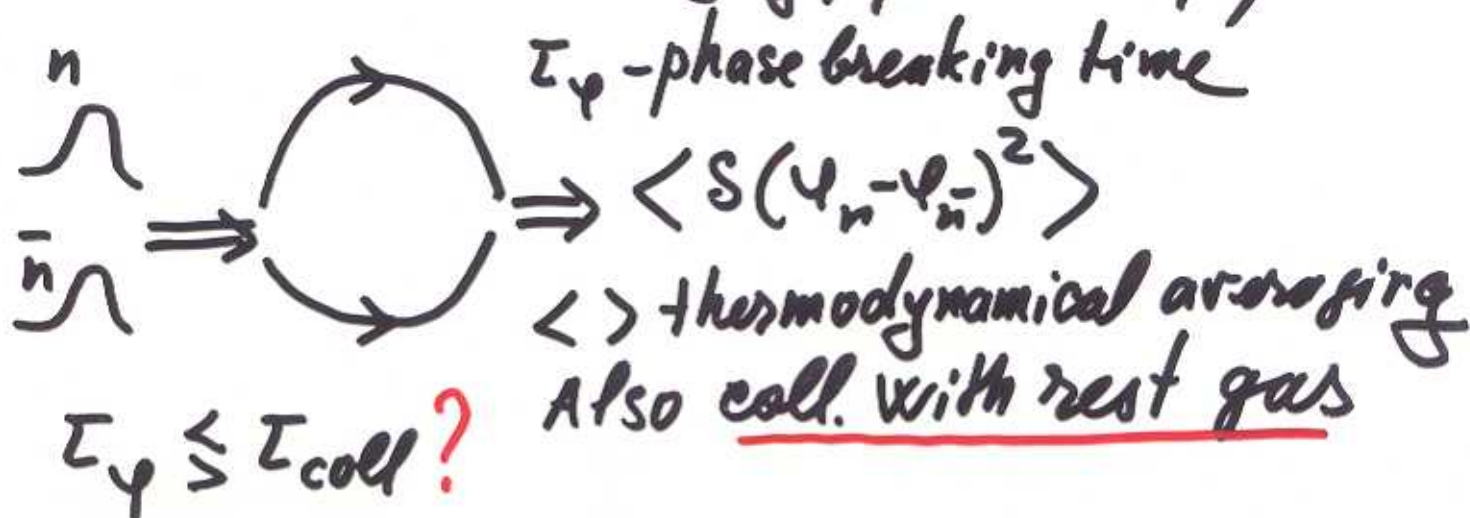
$\theta = \varphi_{\bar{n}} - \varphi_n$ the key quantity

$$P_a(N) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi^2 \tau_e \tau, & g \ll 1 \\ \frac{1-g}{1+g} \xi^2 \tau_e \tau, & \theta = \pi \text{ supordamping} \\ \frac{1+g}{1-g} \xi^2 \tau_e \tau, & \theta = 0 \text{ enhancement} \end{cases}$$

(the plot p7)

QUANTUM DEPHASING

The wall register particle trajectories
(e.g., spin-flip)



-7-

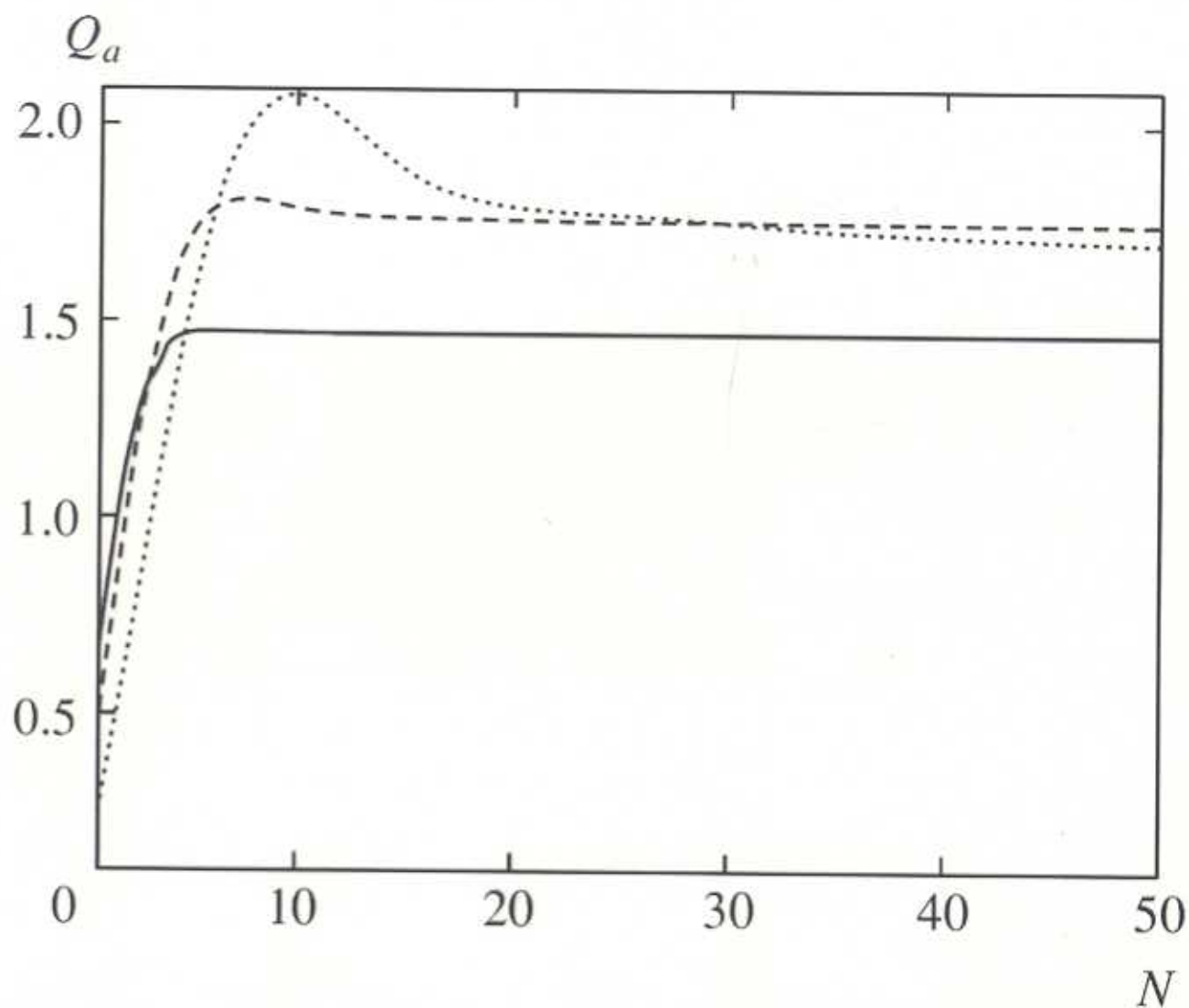
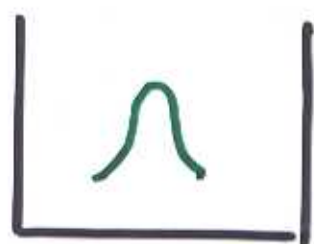


Fig. 1. Plot of the $Q_a(N) = (\epsilon^2 \tau_L t)^{-1} P_a(N)$ dependence vs. N . The solid line corresponds to ^{12}C (graphite); the dashed one, to ^{12}C (diamond); and the dotted one, to Cu.

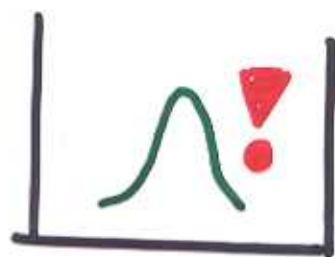
Wave Packet Revival



$t=0$



$t=\tau_f$



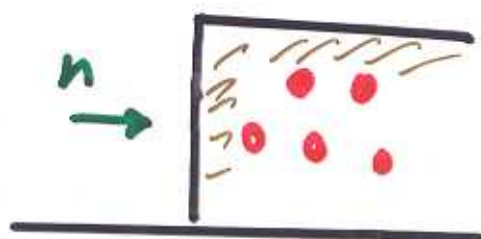
$t=2j_0 \tau_f$

Large number of $\simeq$ equidistant levels within the wave packet $\rightarrow$ revival

$$\tau_{rev} = \begin{cases} \sim 1 \text{ year} & 2l = 10^2 \text{ cm} \\ \sim 30 \text{ s} & 2l = 10^{-1} \text{ cm} \end{cases}$$

Localization of VCN inside the walls

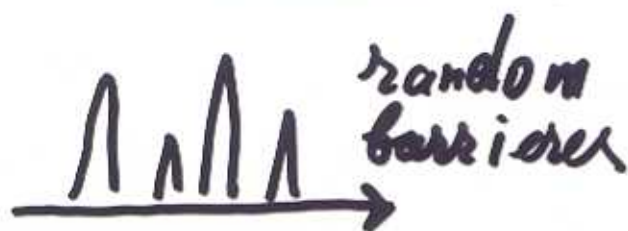
$\rightarrow$ anomalous loss + quantum dephasing
(original idea of Serebrov)



Impurities in disorder $\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$ Anderson localization

$\rightarrow$ VCN loss +
+ dephasing



Mirror Neutron Transitions

$$P(n') = 4s^2 \frac{t}{(\mu_B)^2 \tau_L} \sin^2 \left(kl \sqrt{1 + \frac{\mu_B}{E}} \right)$$

① weak B : $\mu_B \ll \pi/\tau_L$

$$P(n') = 4s^2 \frac{t}{(\mu_B)^2 \tau_L} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\mu_B m l}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \tau_L t$$

② $\mu_B \gg \pi/\tau_L$

$$P(n') = \frac{2s^2}{(\mu_B)^2 \tau_L} t.$$