Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute neutron optics

#### Neutron rebuncher for pulsed ultracold neutrons

**KURRI Masaaki KITAGUCHI** 

KEK T. Ino, K. Mishima, K. Taketani, T. Yoshioka, G. Muto, H.M. Shimizu
RCNP T. Shima
Kyoto Univ. H. Funahashi KURRI M. Hino
RIKEN K. Hirota, Y. Otake, H. Sato, Y. Seki
JAEA K. Sakai, J. Suzuki, T. Oku, T. Shinohara
Univ. of Tokyo H. Otono, H. Oide, S. Yamashita
Tohoku Univ. Z. Suzuki, T. Sanuki

and NOP Collaboration



#### UCN at J-PARC

**Neutron Rebuncher** 

Summary





UCN by using proton beam of J-PARC LINAC

Can we increase the density of pulsed ultra-cold neutron ?

Very high density is achieved at the source in the time of production by proton pulse.

Peak proton power = 20MW



-> Neutron Condenser

- = Neutron Rebuncher (this talk)
- + Neutron Juggler (tommorow T. Yoshioka's talk)

+ ...





UCN by using proton beam of J-PARC LINAC

At source (converter) UCNs are produced like a pulse, however, the pulse will broaden spatially.



Peak proton power = 20MW

Average proton power = 250kW

We want to transport UCNs from source to storage bottle with keeping its density.





While the door is open,

continuous UCNs not only come into the bottle

but also overflow from the bottle.

-> The density does not increase although keep the door open.







If UCNs arrive at the door at the same time,

the door can be opened only at that moment in order to take all UCNs into the storage bottle.

-> The density does increase with repetition of the door opening.







If UCNs arrive at the door at the same time, the door can be opened only at that moment in order to take all UCNs into the storage bottle.

-> The density does increase with repetition of the door opening.







take in pulsed UCN while door is open

the door closes, UCNs broaden in the bottle





take in next pulsed UCN. some UCNs overflow, the others stay.

the door closes, the density increases by the pulse





If UCNs arrive at the door at the same time, the door can be opened only at that moment in order to take all UCNs into the storage bottle.

-> The density does increase with repetition of the door opening.



take in pulsed UCN while door is open

the door closes, UCNs broaden in the bottle

take in next pulsed UCN. some UCNs overflow, the others stay.

the door closes, the density increases by the pulse





#### **Rebuncher** reshapes UCNs into sharp pulse.







#### **Rebuncher** reshapes UCNs into sharp pulse.



UCN production at converter

t

**Rebuncer** decelerates the UCNs according to the velocity, synchronized with time of flight in pulsed source.





**Rebuncer** decelerates the UCNs.

# The kinetic energy of neutron can be reduced with spin flip by using RF field.

**Resonance spin flipper** 

resonance condition  $2\mu B_z = \hbar \omega$ 

change Bz and  $\omega$  with TOF

Adiabatic fast passage

resonance condition  $2\mu B_z = \hbar \omega$ 

gradient of Bz with position changing  $\omega$  with TOF





(example) Resonance spin flipper







(example) Resonance spin flipper







#### combination of flippers



#### Total deceleration can be controlled only by switching on/off of RF field in flippers.







UCN density can be increase by using rebunching for pulsed source.

The door opens only when rebunched UCN pulse comes to reduce overflow from the storage.

The neutron rebuncher decelerates UCNs by using spin flipper with RF field.

**Deceleration is synchronized with TOF for pulsed source.** 

Now we discuss the design of the rebuncher for J-PARC UCN.

The density can be 10 times larger than the case without rebuncher.

One more idea to storage more dense UCNs is 'Neutron Juggler'.



