

TITLE:**Development of Ramsey resonance for EDM measurement.****SPOKESPERSON:** Yasuhiro Masuda**SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL**

Ultracold neutrons (UCN) can be confined in a material bottle, because UCN energies are less than the Fermi potential of the material. Confined neutrons are used for neutron electric dipole moment (EDM), $\beta\beta$ decay, gravity, and neutron target experiments. UCN density is the key parameter in these experiments. The precision of the current EDM measurement is limited by counting statistics, namely UCN density in the experimental bottle. For the improvement of the UCN density, we have been producing UCN in super fluid helium (He-II), which is placed in a spallation neutron source at RCNP. We obtained a UCN density of 15 UCN/cm³ in an experimental volume for neutron energies less than 90 neV at a proton beam power of 390 W, which is the world highest UCN density.

In the EDM measurement, neutron spin precession in a material bottle, which is permeated by a weak magnetic field and an electric field, is observed. The precession phase is measured as a fringe in a magnetic resonance, which is referred to as *B₁H(B Ramsey fringe)*. A shift of the Ramsey fringe, which is proportional to the electric field, is measured for the derivation of the EDM.

Our aim in this proposal is to observe the Ramsey fringe. We will study

1. UCN spin transport from a UCN spin polarizer to a small EDM cell, and from the EDM cell to an UCN spin analyzer,
2. T₁ relaxation time of UCN in UCN guides and the EDM cell, and T₂ relaxation time of UCN in the EDM cell, and
3. UCN Ramsey resonance in the weak magnetic field by use of a spherical coil. We will also improve the UCN density, which is the product of a UCN production rate and a UCN storage lifetime. The storage lifetime will increase if we place a UCN valve on the He-II bottle, and the production rate will increase if we use a higher proton current. For the improved source, we will measure
4. the UCN production rate and the storage lifetime.