

Study of quantum spin correlations of relativistic electrons

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Correlation function

$$C(A, B) = \sum_{\alpha\beta} \alpha\beta P_{\alpha\beta}$$

$P_{\alpha\beta}$ – probability of obtaining α and β as a result of measurement of observables A and B , respectively

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Observables A and B – spin projections on given directions, measured by two distant observers

$$C(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = P_{++} + P_{--} - P_{+-} - P_{-+}$$

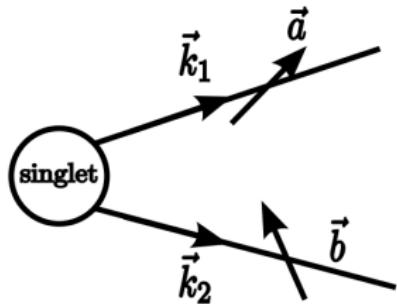
Experiments with massive particles

- experiments with protons:

Lamehi, Rachti, Mittig	1976	Saclay (France)
Hamieh <i>et al.</i>	2004	KVI (Holland)
Sakai <i>et al.</i>	2006	RIKEN (Japan)

- measurement of correlation function and violation of Bell inequalities for massive non-relativistic particles
- non-relativistic quantum mechanics only (too low energies)

Example: fermions in singlet state



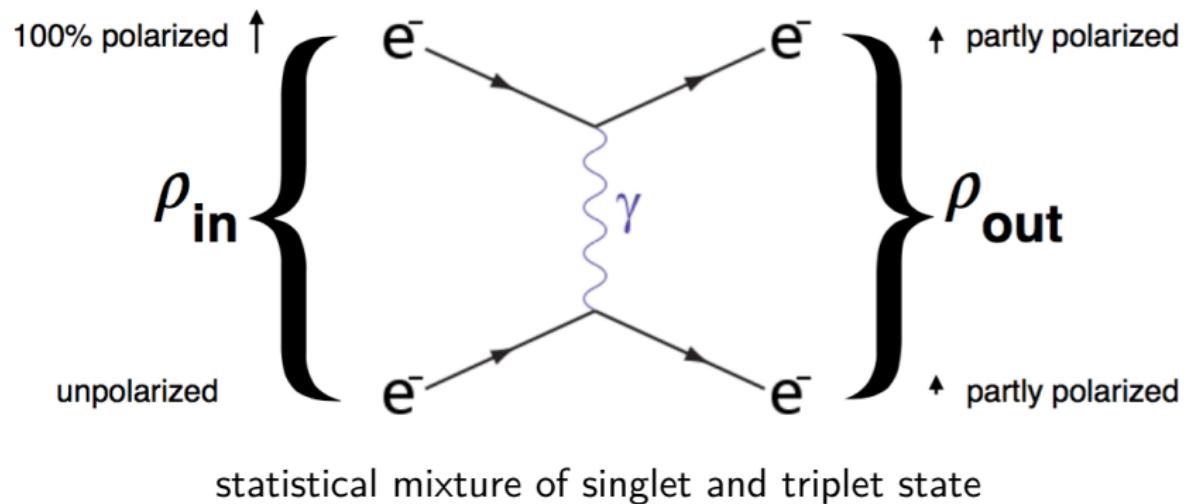
- spin $\frac{1}{2}$
- k_1, k_2 – particles four–momenta
- relativistic correction to the correlation function dependent on particles momenta

singlet $\rightarrow k_1 k_2$

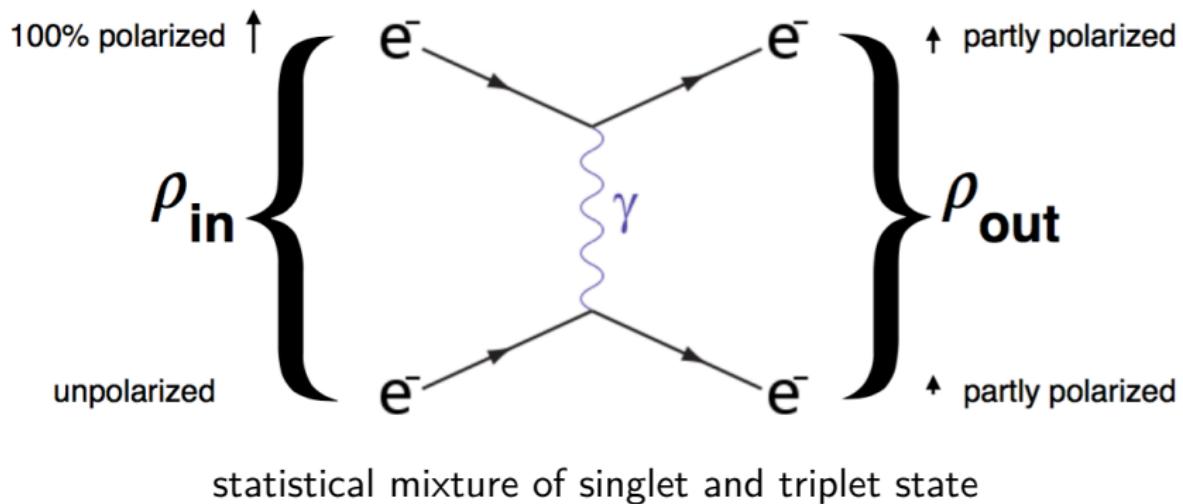
$$\mathcal{C}(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} +$$

$$+ \underbrace{\frac{\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2}{m^2 + k_1 k_2} \left[\vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \frac{(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{k}_1)(\vec{b} \times \vec{k}_2) - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{k}_2)(\vec{a} \times \vec{k}_1)}{(k_1^0 + m)(k_2^0 + m)} \right]}_{\text{relativistic correction}}$$

Møller scattering



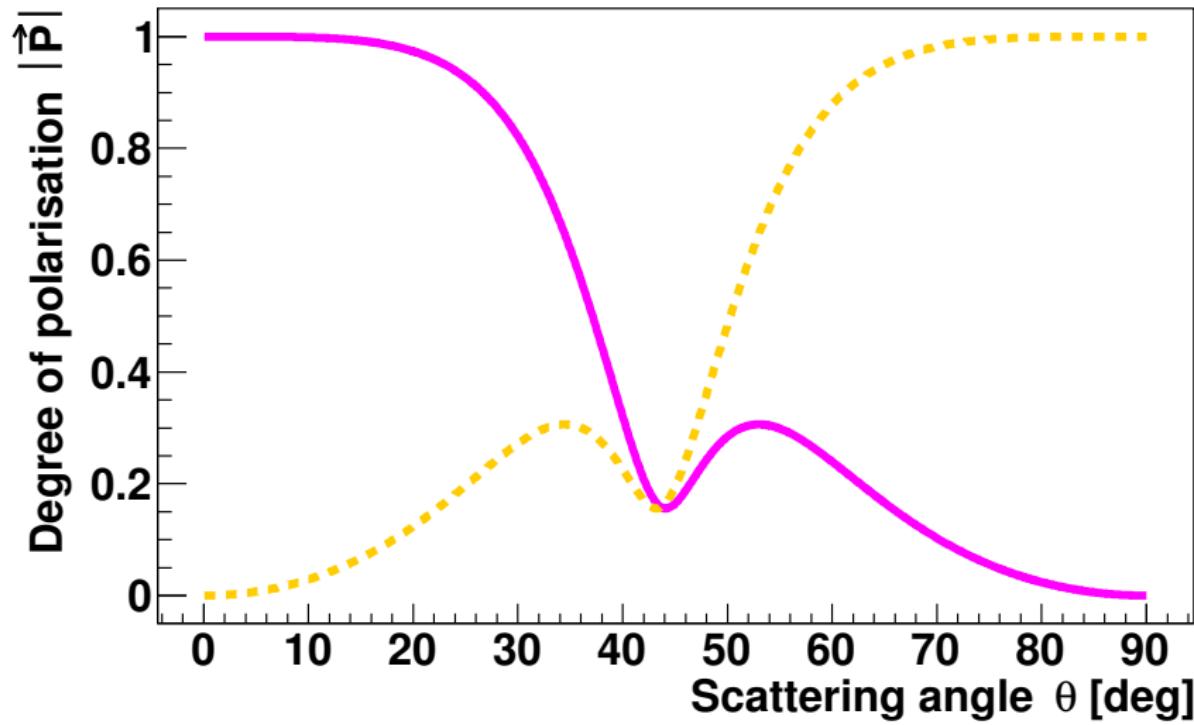
Møller scattering



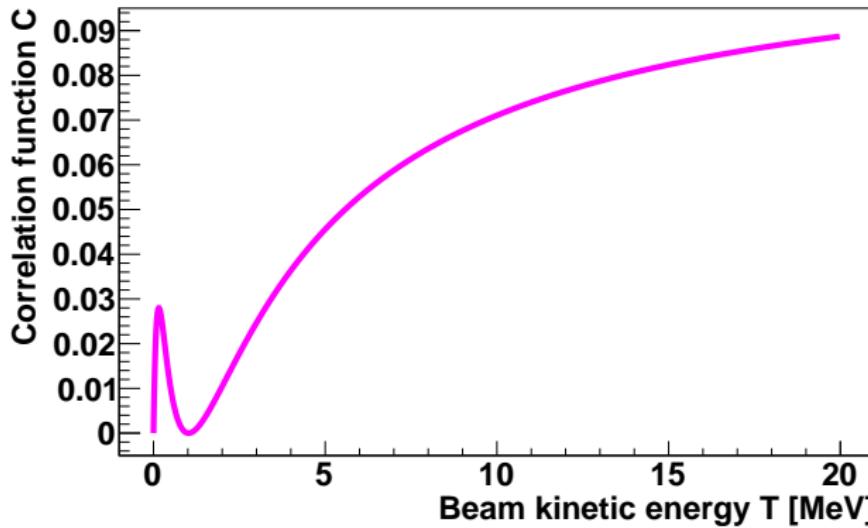
$$\rho_i = \text{Tr}_j \rho_{out}, \quad i, j = 1, 2$$

$$\vec{P}_i = \text{Tr} (\rho_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}), \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3)$$

Møller scattering (100 keV)



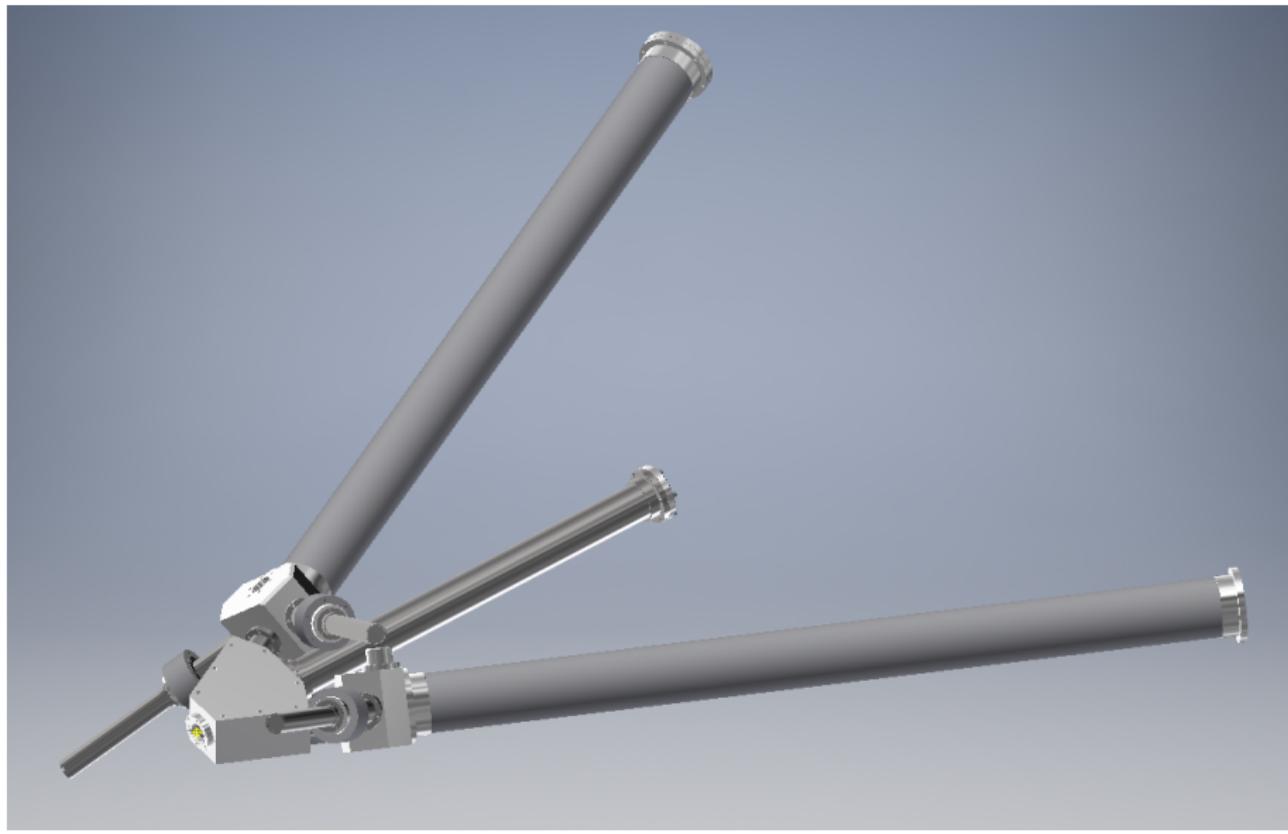
Møller scattering



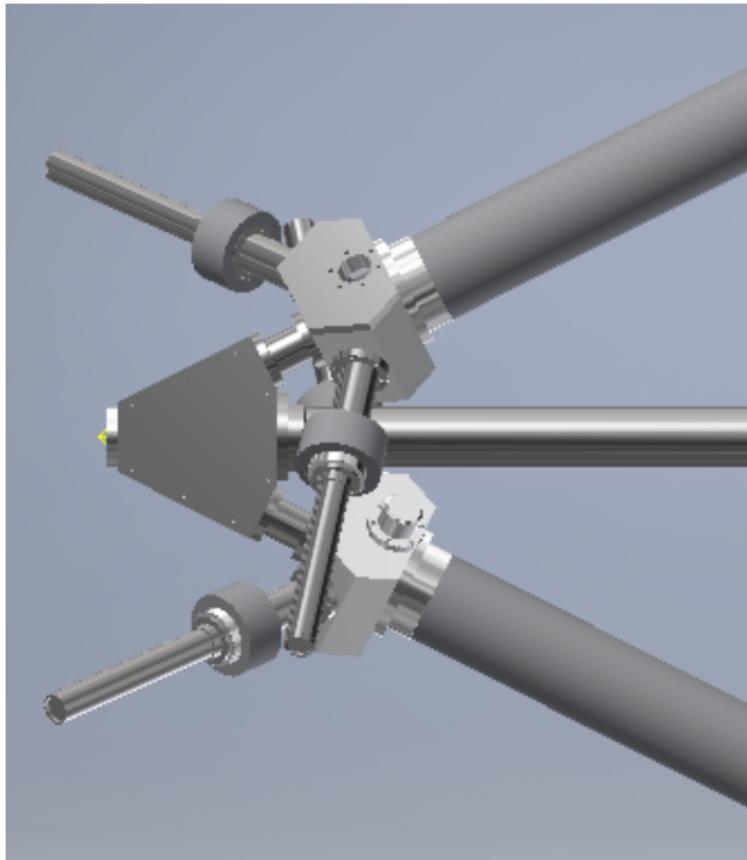
- polarized beam, unpolarized target
- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ in Møller scattering plane
- symmetric scattering
- C does not depend on beam polarization, but $P_{\pm\pm}$ do

P. Caban, J. Rembieliński and M. Włodarczyk, *Phys. Rev. A* 88, 032116 (2013)

2POL Experiment



2POL Experiment

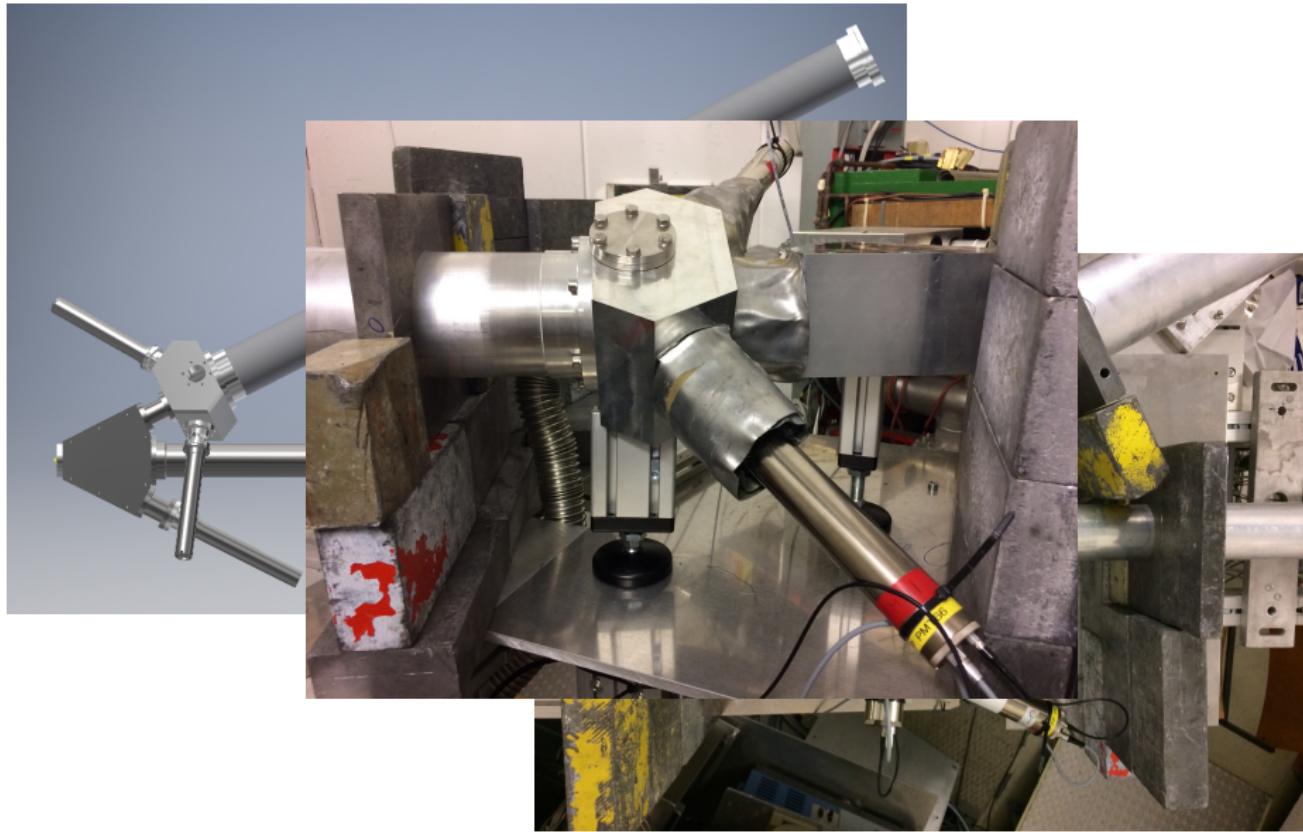


- 2 / 3 MeV polarized beam
- Møller scattering off atomic electrons in $100 \mu\text{m}$ Be target
- 2 Mott polarimeters:
 $10 \mu\text{m}$ Au target,
 120 ± 4 deg
- detectors:
scintillator + PMT

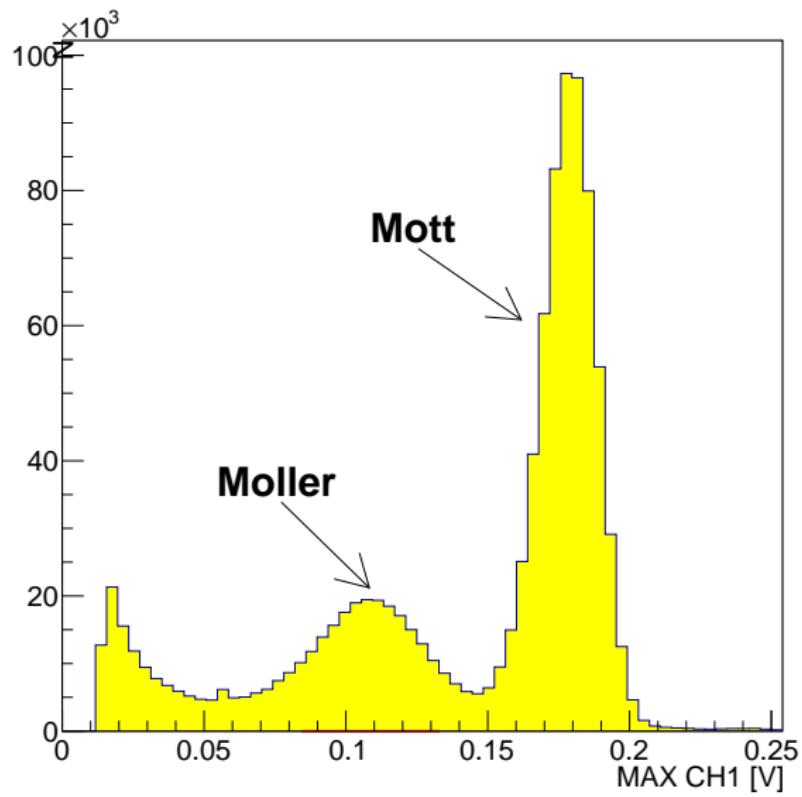
Test setup



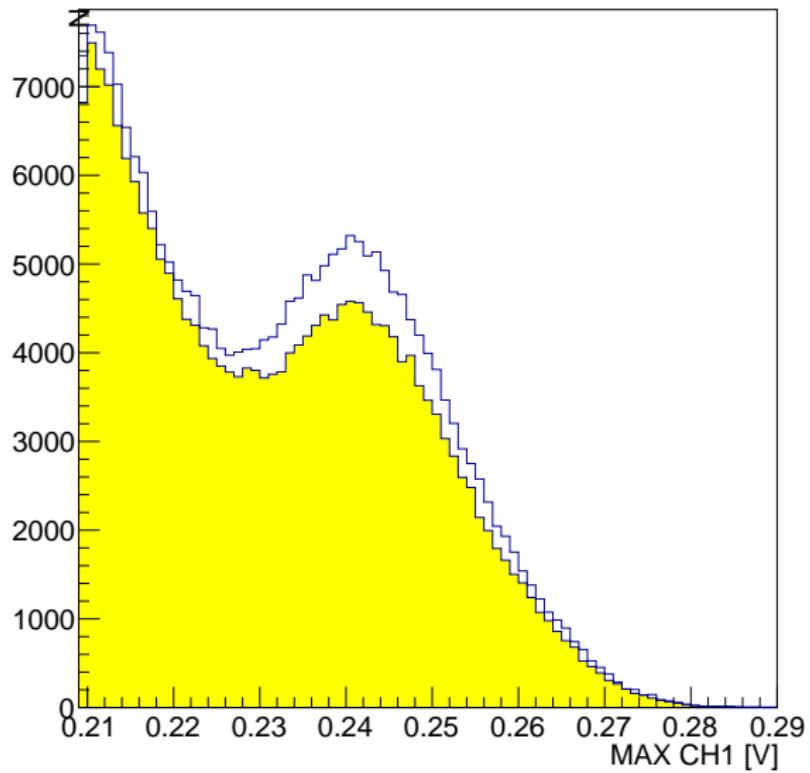
Test setup



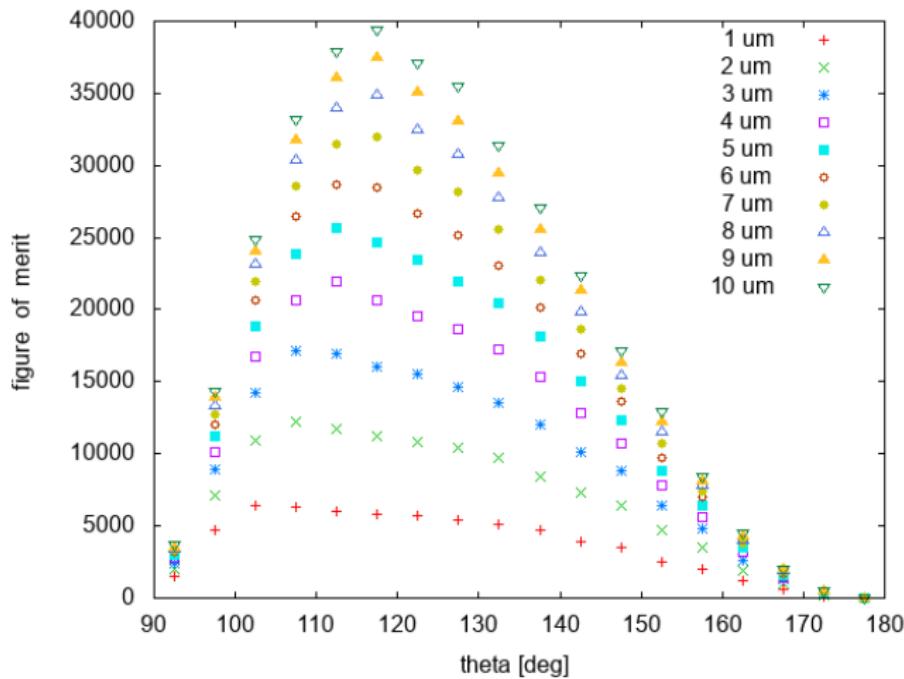
Energy spectrum



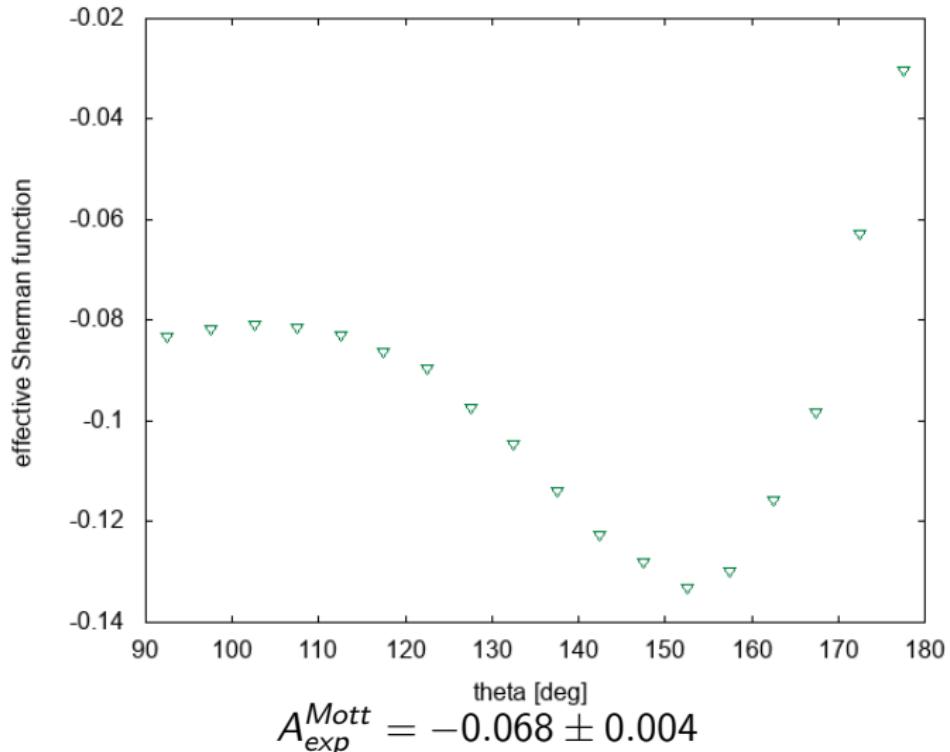
Beam polarization



Monte Carlo simulation



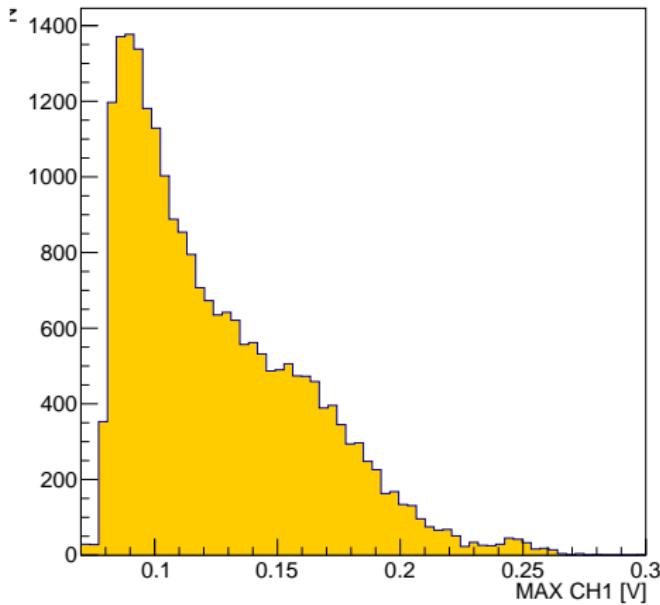
Monte Carlo simulation



$$A_{theory}^{Mott} = SP \cos 30^\circ = -0.062 \pm 0.002 \text{ (stat.)}$$

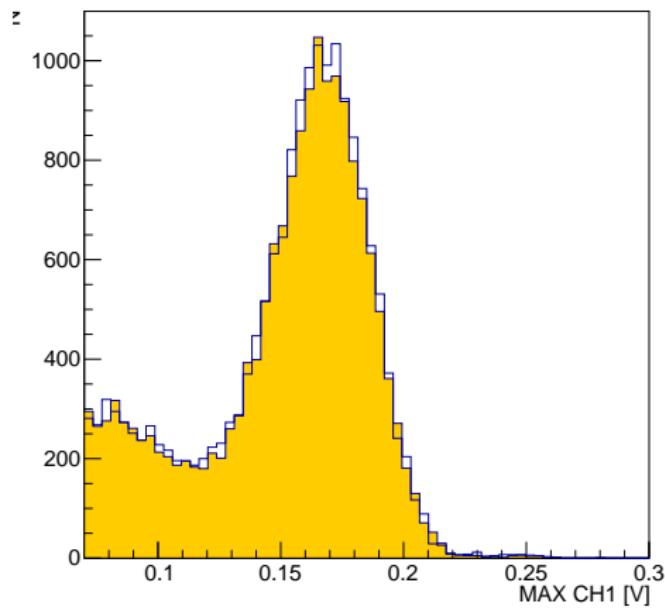
Møller electrons

amplitude



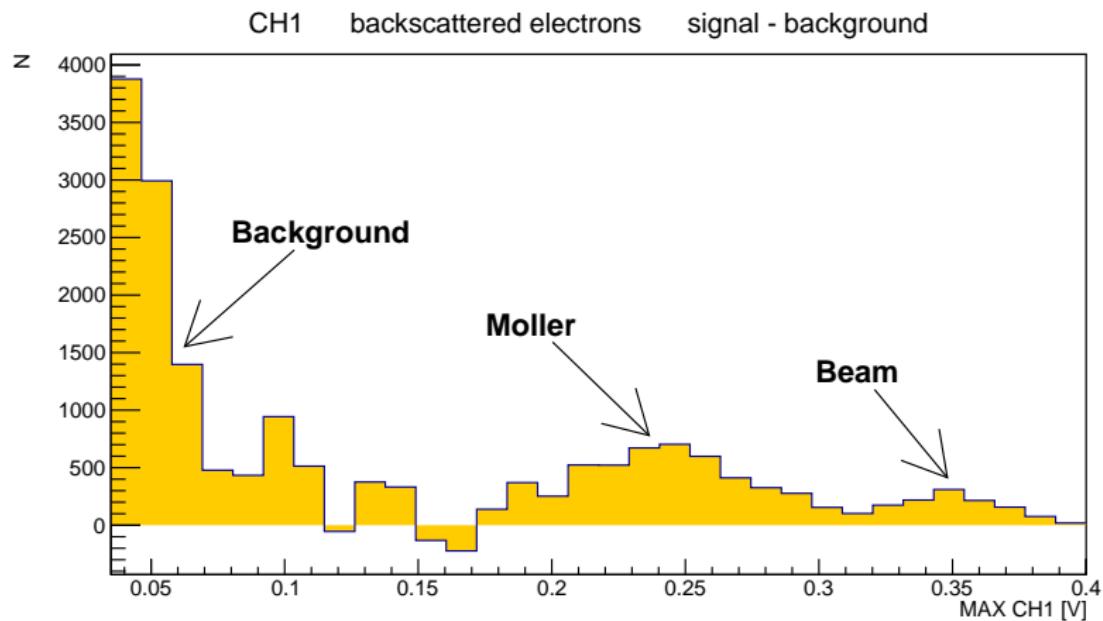
raw coincidence data

amplitude



energy + timing selection

Møller electrons



shielding + background subtraction

Summary

- ① we observe Møller electrons backscattered off the Au target
- ② we measure the asymmetry arising due to beam polarization
- ③ the principle of operation has been confirmed,
first measurement of the correlation function in 2020

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