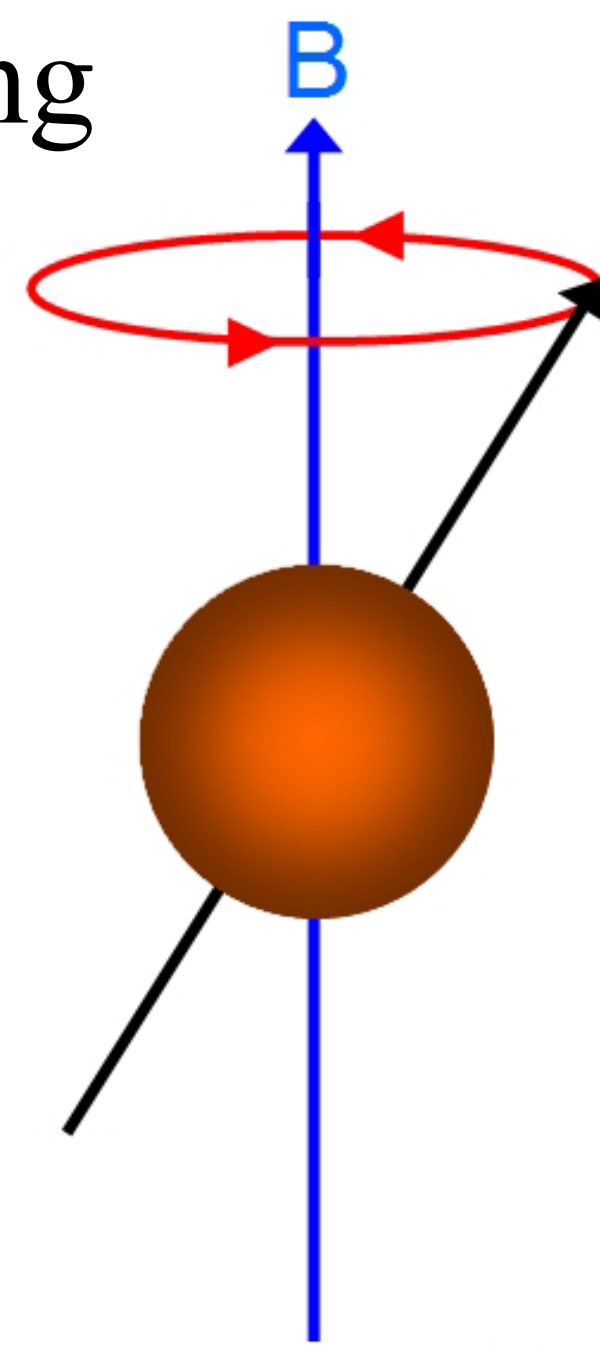


## Introduction

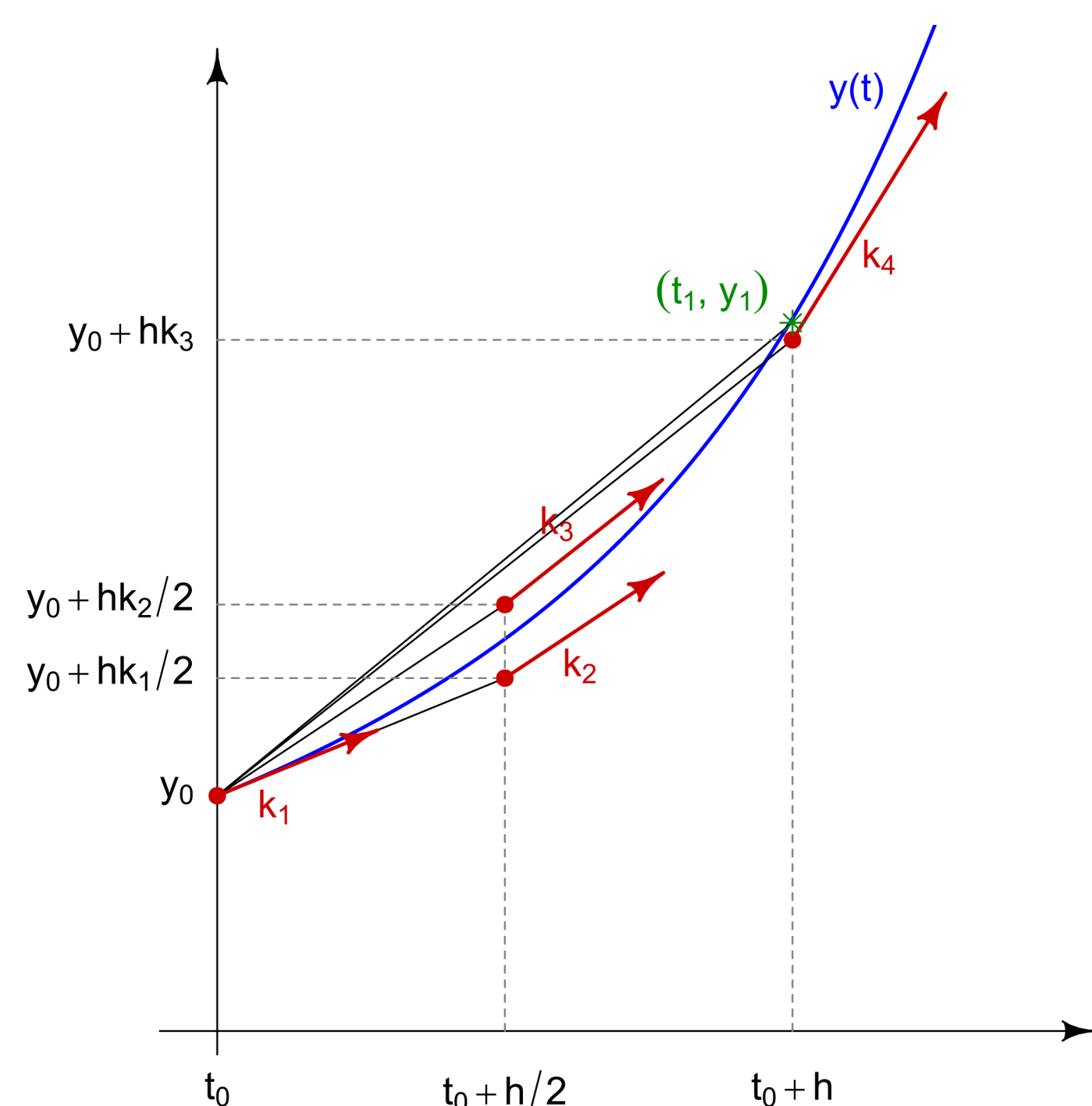
Finding a nonzero neutron electric dipole moment (nEDM) would help to find an explanation for the baryon asymmetry in the universe. The nEDM measurement is dependent on spin precession. Spin-tracking simulations of neutrons in the measurement cell are needed to understand systematic effects, but are slow using only CPUs



$$\dot{\sigma} = \gamma \sigma \times B - \frac{2d_n}{\hbar} \sigma \times E$$

## Methods

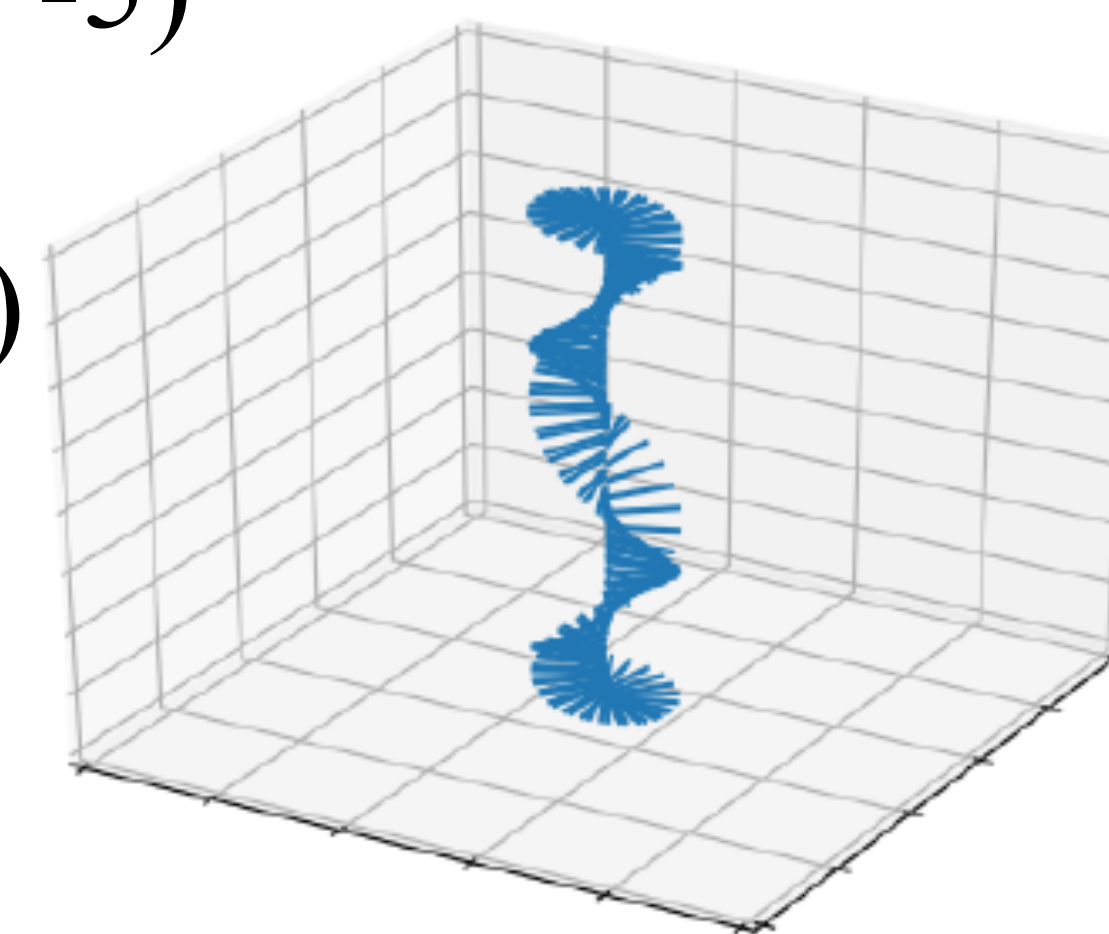
- Julia language
- Parallelization with GPU kernels
  - CUDA.jl package
- 5<sup>th</sup> order Runge-Kutta method to solve Bloch equation



Runge-Kutta method<sup>2</sup>

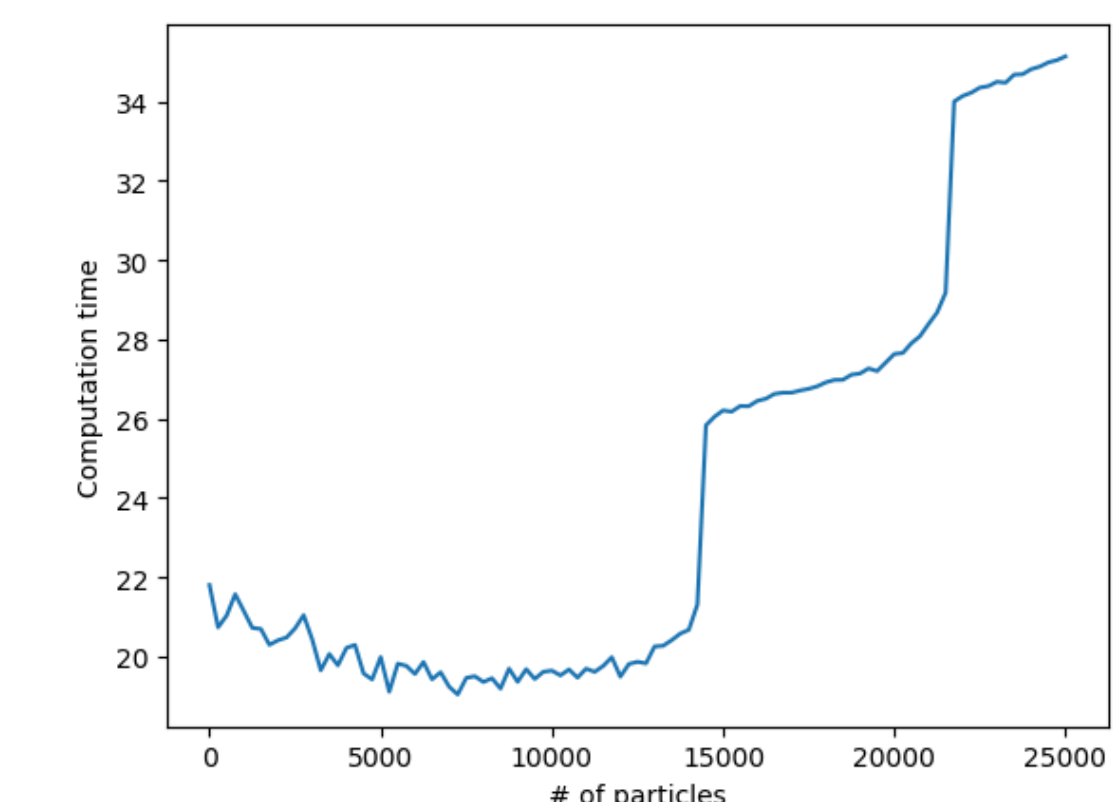
## Approach

1. Initialize neutrons
  - a) Velocity in random direction up to 5m/s
  - b) Random position in measurement cell
  - c) Same initial spin vector (perpendicular to B<sub>0</sub>)
2. Move (with gravity)
  - a) Currently has fixed step size, but can be variable
  - b) Periodic boundary conditions for specular reflections
  - c) Wall absorption (prob. ~10<sup>-5</sup>)
  - d) Diffuse reflections (prob. incident angle dependent<sup>3</sup>)
3. Precess
  - a) Current assumptions are uniform and constant E- and B-fields (which can be relaxed)
4. n + <sup>3</sup>He capture (spin-dependent probability<sup>4</sup>)
5. β decay (constant probability/step)



## Conclusions

- Efficient GPU parallelization to simulate many particles simultaneously
- GPU-based code may not be optimal for all studies, but could be a powerful tool in conjunction with CPU-based code



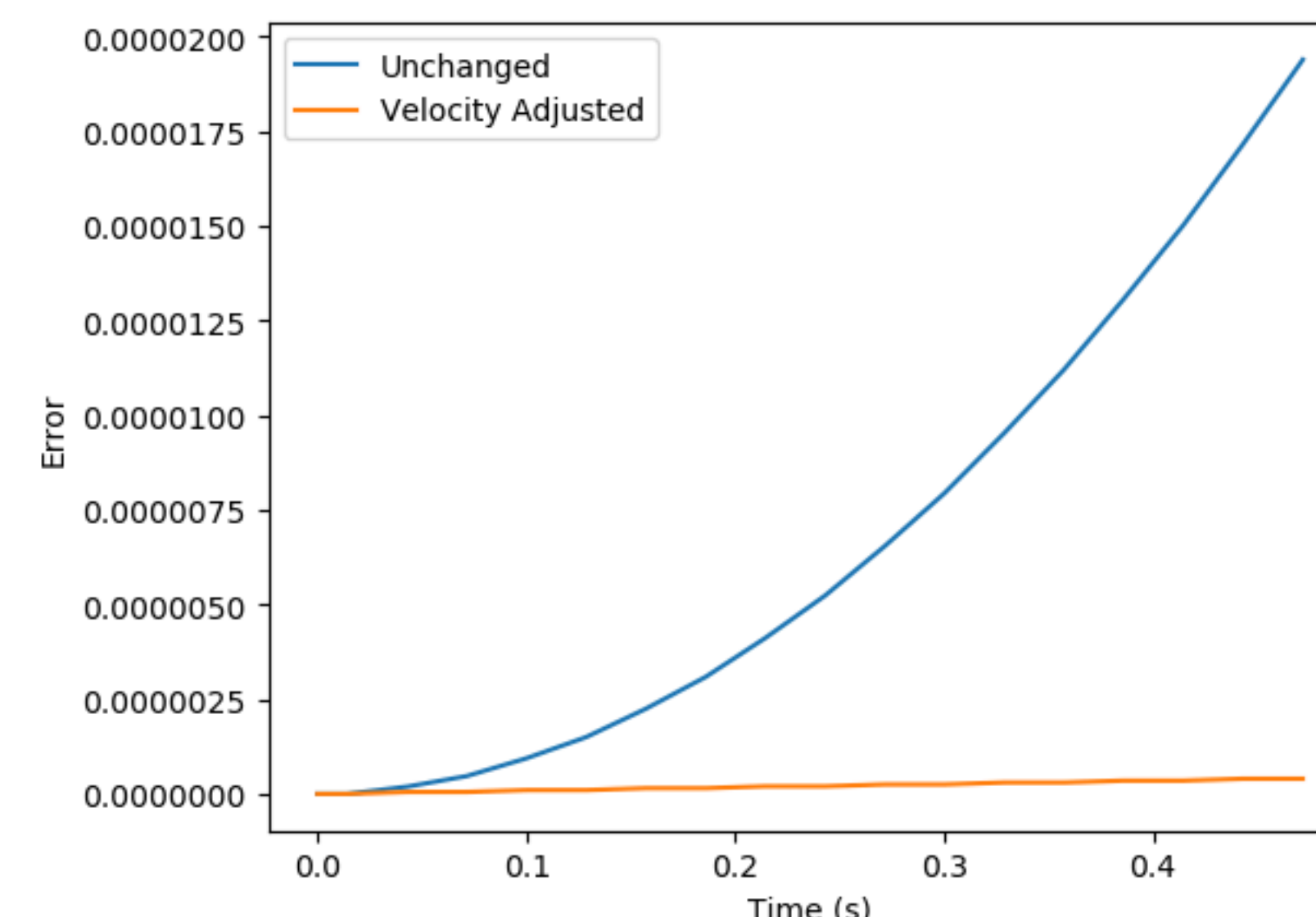
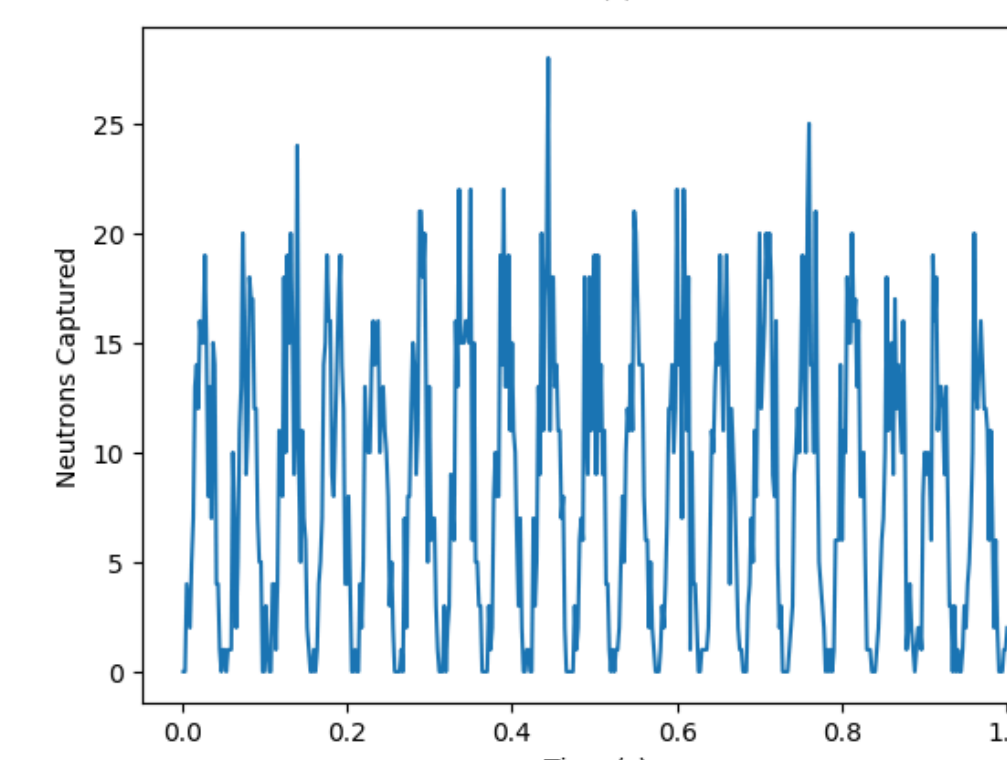
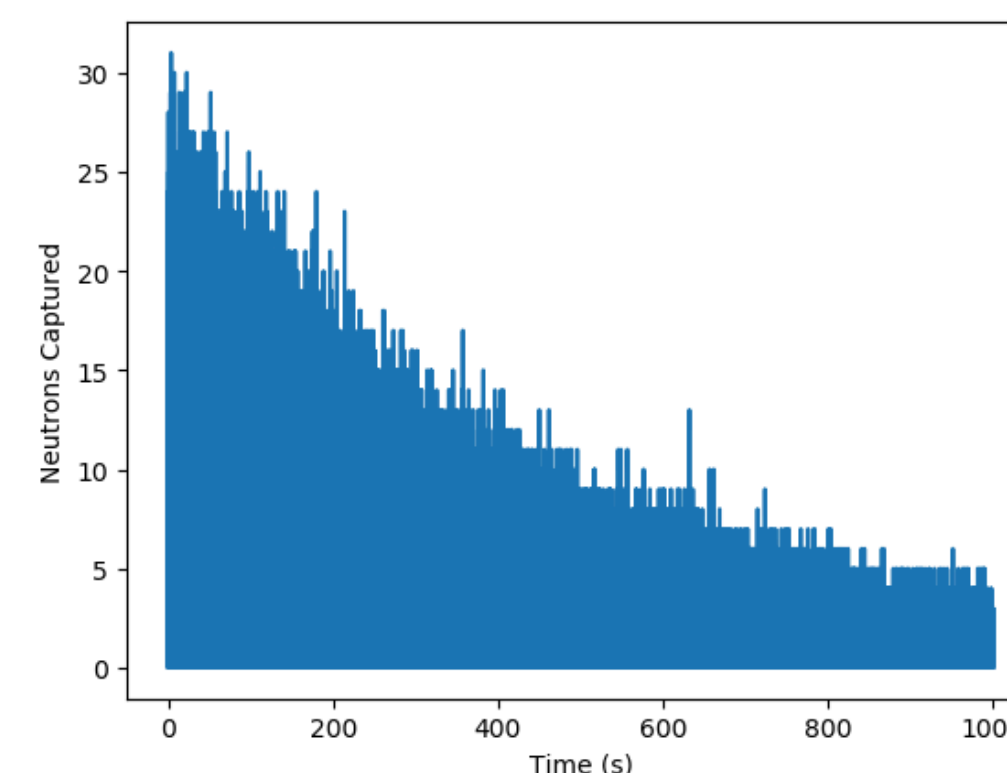
Computation time vs number of particles

## Future Work

- Adding relevant physics:
  - Realistic B-field maps
  - Time-dependent systematics
  - Tracking <sup>3</sup>He
- Use for studies of possible false EDM effects
- Good candidate for Summit

## Results

The total rate decays due to the losses on the walls, the <sup>3</sup>He captures, and β decay. The sine wave is caused by the precession – we fit that to get the precession frequency and the nEDM



Reflections in the z-direction lead to an exponential accumulation of error, but can be corrected by adjusting the speed

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists (WDTS) under the Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internship program, and by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Physics under contract number DE-AC05-00OR2272. We are grateful to C. Swank for helpful discussions and for providing CPU-based spin-tracking codes.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> K.K.H Leung, *et al.*, EPJ Web of Conferences. 219 (2019).
- <sup>2</sup> By HilberTraum - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64366870>.
- <sup>3</sup> R. Schmid, PhD Diss. California Institute of Technology. (2014).
- <sup>4</sup> M.W. Ahmed, *et al.*, Journal of Instrumentation. 14.11 (2019).
- <sup>5</sup> C. Swank, <https://github.com/cmswank/spin-sim-schmid>.