

Mesure du rapport gyromagnétique du neutron

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad \hat{H} &= -\vec{\mathcal{M}} \cdot \vec{B} \\
 &= -\gamma \vec{S} \cdot (\vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}_1(t)) \\
 &= -\gamma [S_x \cdot B_{1x} + S_y \cdot B_{1y} + S_z \cdot B_{0z}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad \hat{H}_{\text{spin}}(t) &\equiv -\gamma \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{bmatrix} B_0 & B_{1x} - i B_{1y} \\ B_{1x} + i B_{1y} & -B_0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_0 & \omega_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t/a} e^{-i\omega t} \\ \omega_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t/a} e^{i\omega t} & -\omega_0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{on écrit} \quad \hat{H}(t) = H_0 + H_1(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\gamma \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B}_0 + -\gamma \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B}_1(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{et } |\psi(t)\rangle = c_0(t) e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar} |-\rangle + c_1(t) e^{-iE_1 t/\hbar} |+\rangle$$

$$\text{avec } E_0 = -\frac{\hbar}{2} \omega_0 = -E_1$$

$$c_0(-\infty) = 1, \quad c_1(-\infty) = 0$$

$$\text{Equ. de Schrödinger: } |\dot{\psi}(t)\rangle = -\frac{i\hat{H}(t)}{\hbar} |\psi(t)\rangle$$

donne:

$$\dot{c}_j = \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}\right) \sum_i c_i e^{-iE_i t/\hbar} \langle j | \hat{H}_1 | i \rangle \cdot e^{iE_j t/\hbar}$$

avec $\begin{cases} |0\rangle = |-\rangle \\ |1\rangle = |+\rangle \end{cases}$

alors à l'ordre 0 en \hat{H}_1 : $\dot{c}_j^{(0)} = 0 \rightarrow c_j^{(0)}(t) = \text{cte}$

et à l'ordre 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{c}_1^{(1)} &= \left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}\right) c_0 e^{-i \frac{E_0 t}{\hbar}} \langle + | \hat{H}_1(t) | - \rangle e^{+i \frac{E_0 t}{\hbar}} \\ &= \left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}\right) e^{i \omega_0 t} \langle + | \hat{H}_1(t) | - \rangle \end{aligned}$$

donc

$$c_{-+} = c_1(+\infty) = \left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i \omega_0 t} \langle + | \hat{H}_1(t) | - \rangle dt$$

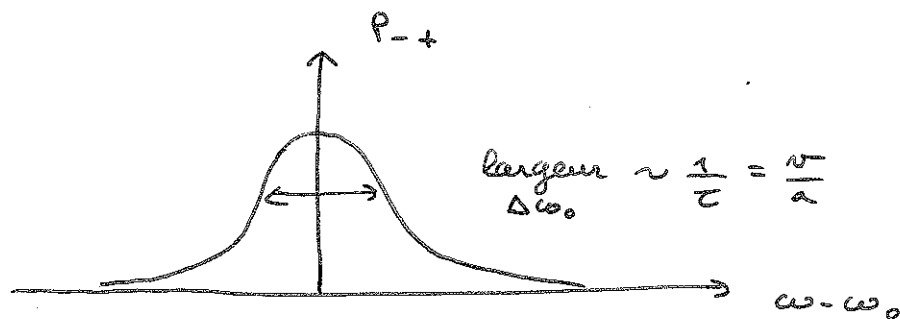
et notant que $\langle + | \hat{H}_1(t) | - \rangle = \langle + | \hat{H}(t) | - \rangle$

$$\textcircled{4} c_{-+} = \left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}\right) \frac{\hbar}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(\omega_0 - \omega)t} e^{-\omega|t|/a} \omega_1 dt$$

$$= \frac{-i \omega_1}{2} \frac{2(\hbar/a)}{(\hbar/a)^2 + (\omega_0 - \omega)^2} = -i \omega_1 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\hbar}\right) \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{\hbar/a}\right)^2}$$

$$P_{-+} = |c_{-+}|^2 = (\omega_1 \tau)^2 \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{\hbar/a}\right)^2\right)^2}$$

avec $\tau = \frac{a}{\hbar}$: temps de passage dans la zone B_1 .



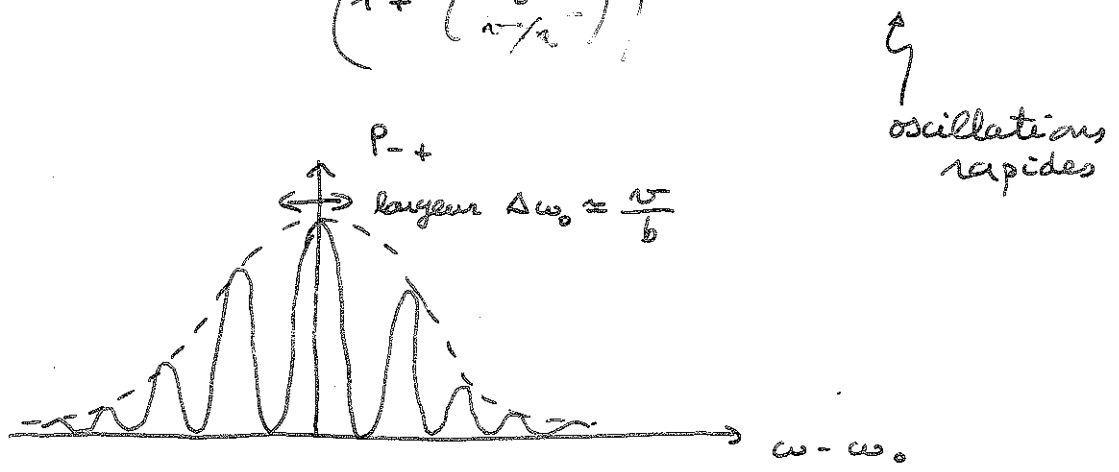
$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{5} \quad \langle + | \hat{H}(t) | - \rangle &= \frac{\hbar \omega_1}{2} e^{-\nu|t|/a} e^{-i\omega t} \\
 &+ \frac{\hbar \omega_1}{2} e^{-\nu|t-b|/a} e^{-i\omega t} \\
 &= \frac{\hbar \omega_1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} \left[e^{-\nu|t-t_b|/a} + e^{-\nu|t|/a} \right] \\
 &\text{avec } t_b = \frac{b}{\nu}
 \end{aligned}$$

alors

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{-+} &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\omega_0 t} \frac{\hbar \omega_1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} \left[e^{-\nu|t|/a} + e^{-\nu|t-t_b|/a} \right] dt \\
 &= -\frac{i}{2} \omega_1 \left[\int e^{i(\omega_0 - \omega)t} e^{-\nu|t|/a} dt \right] (1 + e^{i(\omega_0 - \omega)t_b})
 \end{aligned}$$

par le chgt de variable $t' = t - t_b$.

$$P_{-+} = |c_{-+}|^2 = \left(\omega_1 \frac{a}{\nu} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{\nu/a} \right)^2 \right)^2} 4 \cos^2 \left[(\omega_0 - \omega) \frac{b}{2\nu} \right]$$



⑥ On obtient une meilleure précision $\Delta\omega_0 \sim \frac{\nu}{b}$, ($b \gg a$)

$$g = -\frac{2M\omega_0}{eB_0}, \text{ donc } \Delta g = \frac{2M\nu}{e \cdot B_0 \cdot b}$$

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$$b \sim \frac{2 M \omega}{e B_0 \cdot \Delta y} \sim \frac{2 \cdot 1/6 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 100}{1/6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}} \sim 1 \text{ m.}$$