# Development of multilayer interferometer for wide-bandwidth neutrons

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Neutron interferometry is a powerful technique for studying fundamental physics. Numerous interesting experiments [1] have been performed since the first successful test of a single-crystal neutron interferometer [2]. However, the single-crystal interferometer is inherently not able to deal with a neutron that has a wavelength longer than twice its lattice constant. In order to investigate problems of fundamental physics, the interferometry with cold neutrons is extremely important, since the sensitivity of interferometer for small interaction increases with the neutron wavelength. One of the solutions is an interferometer using neutron multilayer mirrors [3]. We succeeded in developing a multilayer interferometer for cold neutrons in which two paths are completely separated for the first time using wide-gap etalons at MINE in JRR3 [4]. In the case of pulsed neutron beams, the intensity at each wavelength can be resolved with the arrival time on the detector. When the multilayer mirrors are applied to pulsed neutrons, the interference fringes at each wavelength can be observed simultaneously. The phase of interferogram depends on the wavelength of neutrons. We installed the interferometer into the beamline J-PARC MLF BL05 to demonstrate the interferometer with pulsed neutrons. We also demonstrated the measurement of the neutron scattering lengths of several nuclei. The experimental values were consistent with literature ones for most samples [5].

Because the mirrors had narrow bandwidth of the neutron reflectivity, the number of neutrons contributing to the interference was limited. When the neutron supermirrors whose lattice constants vary gradually are utilized in the interferometer, the effective range of neutron wavelength can be broadened. Previously, we had fabricated broadband neutron mirrors with a reflectance of approximately 0.5, however, we found that the high stress in the multilayer coating caused the substrate to deform, preventing the mirrors from meeting the geometric accuracy requirements for use as the neutron interferometer. In this study, we fabricated new mirrors with reduced reflectance to minimize coating stress by using Ion Beam Sputtering facility in KURNS. We measured the reflectivity using MINE2 (Fig. 1). We verified that the substrate deformation was sufficiently small using an optical interferometer. We are currently assembling etalons using these mirrors. We plan to conduct demonstration experiments using a neutron interferometer with the etalons.

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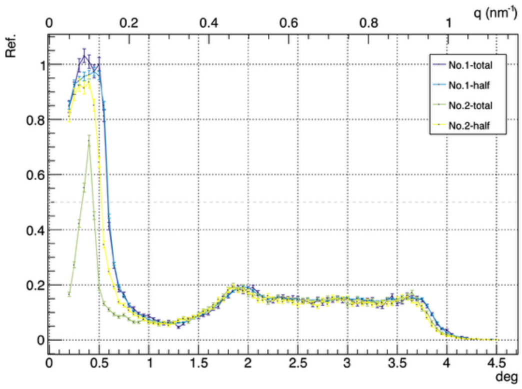


Fig. 1. Reflectivity of wide-bandwidth neutron mirrors with sufficiently small surface stress. Neutron wavelength was 0.88 nm and the bandwidth of the beam was 2.7% of the wavelength.