

## Neutron to mirror-neutron oscillations in the presence of mirror magnetic fields

I. Altarev,<sup>1</sup> C. A. Baker,<sup>2</sup> G. Ban,<sup>3</sup> K. Bodek,<sup>4</sup> M. Daum,<sup>5,\*</sup> P. Fierlinger,<sup>6</sup> P. Geltenbort,<sup>7</sup> K. Green,<sup>2,8</sup> M. G. D. van der Grinten,<sup>2,8</sup> E. Gutmiedl,<sup>1</sup> P. G. Harris,<sup>8</sup> R. Henneck,<sup>5</sup> M. Horras,<sup>6,5</sup> P. Iaydjiev,<sup>2,†</sup> S. Ivanov,<sup>2,‡</sup> N. Khomutov,<sup>9</sup> K. Kirch,<sup>5,§</sup> S. Kistryn,<sup>4</sup> A. Knecht,<sup>5,||</sup> P. Knowles,<sup>10</sup> A. Kozela,<sup>11</sup> F. Kuchler,<sup>6</sup> M. Kuźniak,<sup>4,5,¶</sup> T. Lauer,<sup>12</sup> B. Lauss,<sup>5</sup> T. Lefort,<sup>3</sup> A. Mtchedlishvili,<sup>5</sup> O. Naviliat-Cuncic,<sup>3</sup> S. Paul,<sup>1</sup> A. Pazgalev,<sup>10</sup> J. M. Pendlebury,<sup>8</sup> G. Petzoldt,<sup>5</sup> E. Pierre,<sup>3,5</sup> C. Plonka-Spehr,<sup>12</sup> G. Quémener,<sup>13</sup> D. Rebreyend,<sup>13</sup> S. Rocchia,<sup>13</sup> G. Rogel,<sup>7,3</sup> N. Severijns,<sup>14</sup> D. Shiers,<sup>8</sup> Yu. Sobolev,<sup>15</sup> R. Stoepler,<sup>1</sup> A. Weis,<sup>10</sup> J. Zejma,<sup>4</sup> J. Zenner,<sup>12</sup> and G. Zsigmond<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Technische Universität München, D-85748 Garching, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0QX, United Kingdom

<sup>3</sup>LPC Caen, ENSICAEN, Université de Caen, CNRS/IN2P3, F-14050 Caen, France

<sup>4</sup>Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, 30-059 Cracow, Poland

<sup>5</sup>Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

<sup>6</sup>Excellence Cluster "Universe," Technische Universität München, D-85748 Garching, Germany

<sup>7</sup>Institut Laue-Langevin, F-38042 Grenoble Cedex, France

<sup>8</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QH, United Kingdom

<sup>9</sup>JINR, 141980 Dubna, Moscow region, Russia

<sup>10</sup>University of Fribourg, CH-1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

<sup>11</sup>Henryk Niedwodniczański Institute for Nuclear Physics, 31-342 Cracow, Poland

<sup>12</sup>Institut für Kernchemie, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, D-55128 Mainz, Germany

<sup>13</sup>LPSC, Université Joseph Fourier, Grenoble 1, CNRS/IN2P3, Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble 53, F-38026 Grenoble Cedex, France

<sup>14</sup>Instituut voor Kern- en Stralingsfysica, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200D, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium

<sup>15</sup>Institut für Physik, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, D-55128 Mainz, Germany

We performed ultracold neutron storage measurements to search for additional losses due to neutron ( $n$ ) to mirror-neutron ( $n'$ ) oscillations as a function of an applied magnetic field  $B$ . In the presence of a mirror magnetic field  $B'$ , ultracold neutron losses would be maximal for  $B \approx B'$ . We did not observe any indication for  $nn'$  oscillations and placed a lower limit on the oscillation time of  $\tau_{nn'} > 12.0$  s at 95% C.L. for any  $B'$  between 0 and 12.5  $\mu$ T.

PACS numbers: 14.80.-j, 11.30.Er, 11.30.Fs, 14.20.Dh

### I. INTRODUCTION

The idea of restoring global parity symmetry by introducing mirror particles dates back to Lee and Yang [1]. In [2], this idea has been significantly expanded and was later adapted to the framework of the standard model of particle physics [3]. A recent review can be found in [4]. Interactions between ordinary and mirror particles are possible, e.g., they both feel gravity, making mirror matter a viable candidate for dark matter [5–8]. Besides gravity, new interactions could lead to mixings between neutral particles and their mirror partners.

Fast  $nn'$  oscillations were introduced in [9] to explain the existence of ultrahigh energy cosmic rays, based on a crude limit on the oscillation time  $\tau_{nn'} \gtrsim 1$  s. This weak

limit was one of the motivations to perform a first dedicated measurement, which resulted in a lower limit of  $\tau_{nn'} > 103$  s (95% C.L.) [10]. The experiment relied on comparing the numbers of stored ultracold neutrons (UCN) remaining after a certain storage time for zero magnetic field and for an applied magnetic field  $B$  of several  $\mu$ T [11]. Only for  $B \approx 0$  would the ordinary and mirror state be degenerate and  $nn'$  oscillations could occur, leading to an additional loss of stored UCN. Shortly thereafter, an improved result of  $\tau_{nn'} > 414$  s (90% C.L.) was reported [12] and further improved to  $\tau_{nn'} > 448$  s (90% C.L.) [13].

So far, the limits were obtained assuming a negligible mirror magnetic field  $B'$ , except from an attempt in [13] for mirror magnetic fields in the range 0 to 1.2  $\mu$ T. Here, we report the first systematic search for  $nn'$  oscillations, allowing for the presence of  $B'$ . The basic measurement principle remains unchanged with the exception of scanning  $B$  in order to find a resonance of maximal UCN losses at  $B \approx B'$  instead of  $B \approx 0$ . The limits on  $B'$  from, e.g., a limit on the amount of mirror matter inside Earth [14] are very weak. Photon-mirror-photon mixings could possibly provide an efficient mechanism to capture mirror matter in Earth, allowing for  $B'$  of several  $\mu$ T [15]. Mirror magnetic

\* Also at TU München, Germany, and University of Virginia, USA.

† On leave from INRNE, Sofia, Bulgaria.

‡ On leave from PNPI, St. Petersburg, Russia.

§ klaus.kirch@psi.ch

|| Also at University of Zürich, Switzerland.

a.knecht@psi.ch

¶ Present address: Queen's University, Kingston ON, Canada.

fields not bound to Earth are also conceivable and would additionally lead to daily modulations in the UCN counts—an unmistakable signature of a possible origin of  $B'$ . In the following, we will first introduce the theory of  $nn'$  oscillations in the presence of  $B'$ , describe the measurements, and conclude with the two analyses conducted: (i) the search for daily modulations and (ii) the search for a resonance.

## II. $nn'$ OSCILLATIONS IN THE PRESENCE OF A MIRROR MAGNETIC FIELD

For the calculation of the  $nn'$  oscillation probability with finite  $B'$ , we follow the arguments of [15]. Defining  $2\hbar\omega \equiv \mu_n B$  and  $2\hbar\omega' \equiv \mu_n B'$  and introducing the oscillation time  $\tau_{nn'}$  and the Pauli matrices  $\sigma$ , the transition from the ordinary to the mirror state (and vice versa) is described by the interaction Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 2\omega \cdot \sigma & \tau_{nn'}^{-1} \\ \tau_{nn'}^{-1} & 2\omega' \cdot \sigma \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

Defining a coordinate system with  $\mathbf{b} = (0, 0, b)$ ,  $b = |\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}'|$ , and  $\mathbf{a} = (a_x, 0, a_z)$ ,  $a_x = 2|\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}'|/|\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}'|$ ,  $a_z = (\omega^2 - \omega'^2)/|\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}'|$ , leads to the  $4 \times 4$  matrix

$$\mathcal{H} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} b - a_z & -a_x & \tau_{nn'}^{-1} & 0 \\ -a_x & -b + a_z & 0 & \tau_{nn'}^{-1} \\ \tau_{nn'}^{-1} & 0 & b + a_z & a_x \\ 0 & \tau_{nn'}^{-1} & a_x & -b - a_z \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

$\mathcal{H}$  can be diagonalized using a transformation matrix with mixing angles fulfilling  $\tan 2\theta = 1/(a_z \tau_{nn'})$ ,  $\tan 2\phi = a_x/(b - \tilde{a}_z)$ , and  $\tan 2\phi' = a_x/(b + \tilde{a}_z)$  with  $\tilde{a}_z = a_z \sqrt{1 + 1/(a_z \tau_{nn'})^2}$  [15]. The eigenvalues of  $\mathcal{H}$  are  $\pm 2\tilde{\omega}$  and  $\pm 2\tilde{\omega}'$  given by  $2\tilde{\omega} = a_x \sin 2\phi + (b - \tilde{a}_z) \cos 2\phi$  and  $2\tilde{\omega}' = a_x \sin 2\phi' + (b + \tilde{a}_z) \cos 2\phi'$ . The time dependent probability for the transition from  $n$  to  $n'$  is then given by

$$P_{nn'}(t) = \sin^2(2\theta) [\cos^2(\phi - \phi') \sin^2(t/\tau_-) + \sin^2(\phi - \phi') \sin^2(t/\tau_+)], \quad (3)$$

where  $\tau_{\pm} = |\tilde{\omega} \pm \tilde{\omega}'|^{-1}$  are the effective oscillation times. The oscillation probability depends on the magnitude of  $B$  and  $B'$ , the direction of  $B'$  given by the angle  $\beta$  relative to the up direction of  $B$  (see below), the oscillation time  $\tau_{nn'}$ , and the time  $t$ .

During the storage of UCN inside a chamber, the relevant time  $t$  is the free flight time  $t_f$  between wall collisions in which the wave function is projected onto its pure  $n$  or  $n'$  state. The loss rate of UCN due to  $nn'$  oscillations is thus given as

$$R_{t_s} = f_c P_{nn'} = \frac{1}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} \langle P_{nn'}(t_f) \rangle_{t_s}, \quad (4)$$

where  $f_c$  denotes the collision frequency and  $\langle \dots \rangle_{t_s}$  the averaging over the distribution of free flight times  $t_f$  during the storage time  $t_s$ .

There are two distinct regions for the evaluation of the  $nn'$  oscillation probability. The first is the off resonance region. From evaluations of Eq. (3), this holds for  $|B - B'| > 0.4 \mu\text{T}$ . In this region, the time dependent terms in Eq. (3) oscillate quickly and average to 1/2 over the  $t_f$  distribution. The loss rate is then expressed explicitly as

$$R_{t_s}^{\text{off}} = \frac{1}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} \frac{B'^2 + B^2 + 2B'B \cos \beta}{(B'^2 - B^2)^2} \frac{2\hbar^2}{\mu_n^2 \tau_{nn'}^2}. \quad (5)$$

On resonance,  $|B - B'| < 0.4 \mu\text{T}$ , the first term in Eq. (3) dominates for most of the parameter space. For that part of the parameter space, we have  $\phi \approx \phi'$ , and since  $t/\tau_-$  is small,  $\sin^2(t/\tau_-) \approx (t/\tau_-)^2$ . Therefore, we can replace  $t$  in Eq. (3) by  $\sqrt{\langle t_f^2 \rangle_{t_s}}$  and write the loss rate as

$$R_{t_s}^{\text{on}} \approx \frac{1}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} P_{nn'} \left( \sqrt{\langle t_f^2 \rangle_{t_s}} \right). \quad (6)$$

The validity of Eq. (6) was checked by comparing it to a full averaging over a realistic  $t_f$  distribution. Deviations were less than 1%. Anyhow, our final limit is based on calculations using Eq. (5).

In order to obtain the values for  $\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}$  and  $\sqrt{\langle t_f^2 \rangle_{t_s}}$ , a detailed Monte Carlo simulation of the experiment was performed using GEANT4UCN [16] with parameters tuned to reproduce experimental data (such as characteristic time constants for filling, emptying, or storage). The  $t_f$  distributions were obtained from the time of the reflections of individual trajectories inside the storage chamber. Results are given in Table I for the two storage times  $t_s$  used in the measurements. We varied the parameters of the simulation in ranges still reproducing the experimental data to assess the systematic uncertainties.

The number of surviving UCN after storage is

$$N(t_s^*) = N'_{0,t_s} \exp(-R_{t_s} t_s^*), \quad (7)$$

where  $N'_{0,t_s}$  is the initial number of UCN reduced by the usual losses during storage, and  $t_s^*$  is the effective storage time for the UCN, including not only the time when the neutrons are fully confined,  $t_s$ , but also the effects of

TABLE I. Results for  $\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}$  and  $\sqrt{\langle t_f^2 \rangle_{t_s}}$  using Monte Carlo calculations and the effective storage times  $t_s^*$ . The values at the right side of the arrow denote the values used in the calculations in order to obtain a conservative result.

$t_s$ [s]	75	150
$\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}$ [s]	0.0403(4) → 0.0407	0.0442(4) → 0.0446
$\sqrt{\langle t_f^2 \rangle_{t_s}}$ [s]	0.0532(5) → 0.0527	0.0586(6) → 0.0580
$t_s^*$ [s]	98(3) → 95	173(3) → 170

storage chamber filling and emptying. The values for  $t_s^*$  are given in Table I.

In the case of a mirror magnetic field not bound to Earth, the observed neutron counts could be modulated with a period corresponding to a sidereal day ( $d_{\text{sid}} = 23.934$  h) as the angle  $\beta$  would be modulated. For the off resonance case, the observed counts are then given by  $N(t) = C + \mathcal{A} \frac{t_s^*}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} \cos(2\pi(t - t_0)/d_{\text{sid}})$  with

$$\begin{aligned} C &\approx N_0' \left( 1 - \frac{t_s^*}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} \frac{B'^2 + B^2}{(B'^2 - B^2)^2} \frac{2\hbar^2}{\mu_n^2 \tau_{nn'}^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mp \frac{t_s^*}{\langle t_f \rangle_{t_s}} \frac{BB'_{\parallel}}{(B'^2 - B^2)^2} \frac{4\hbar^2}{\mu_n^2 \tau_{nn'}^2} \sin\lambda \right), \quad (8) \\ \mathcal{A} &\approx \mp N_0' \frac{BB'_{\perp}}{(B'^2 - B^2)^2} \frac{4\hbar^2}{\mu_n^2 \tau_{nn'}^2} \cos\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

$B'_{\parallel}$  and  $B'_{\perp}$  are the components of  $B'$  parallel and perpendicular to Earth's rotation axis,  $\lambda$  the latitude at the experimental site,  $t_0$  the phase, and the  $-$  ( $+$ ) sign stands for magnetic field up (down).

### III. MEASUREMENTS

The UCN storage experiments were conducted at the PF2-EDM beamline [17] at the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL) using the apparatus for the search of the neutron electric dipole moment [18]. The main features of the apparatus are as follows: (i) the possibility to efficiently store UCN in vacuum in a chamber made from deuterated polystyrene [19] and diamondlike carbon, (ii) the surrounding 4-layer Mu-metal shield, and (iii) the internal magnetic field coil which allowed to set and maintain magnetic fields with a precision of  $\sim 0.1 \mu\text{T}$ . A typical measurement cycle consisted of filling unpolarized UCN for 40 s into the storage chamber of 21 l, confining the UCN for 75 s (150 s), and subsequently counting  $\sim 38\,000$  ( $\sim 24\,000$ ) UCN over 40 s in a  $^3\text{He}$  detector [20]. For a given magnetic field value, we always performed 8 cycles with a storage time of 75 s and 8 cycles with a storage time of 150 s. After these 16 cycles, the magnetic field direction was changed from up to down and measured again for 16 cycles. The averages of the different  $B$  field settings, applied randomly, were 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, and 12.5  $\mu\text{T}$ . Before doing a zero field measurement, the 4-layer magnetic shield was demagnetized resulting in  $B < 50$  nT. In total, data taken continuously over approximately 110 h were used for the analysis.

### IV. NORMALIZATION OF THE UCN DATA

The data showed a trend to higher UCN counts over the course of the measurement period. The increase amounted to  $\sim 2.5\%$  for 75 s storage time and  $\sim 5\%$  for 150 s storage. We attribute this increase to slowly improving vacuum

conditions inside the chamber. A combined fit to both data sets was performed with the function

$$f_{t_s}(t) = N_{t_s} \exp(-C_p t_s e^{-t/\tau_p} - C_R t_s^2 e^{-t/\tau_R}), \quad (9)$$

with two normalization constants  $N_{75}$  and  $N_{150}$  and two constants proportional to a decreasing overall pressure  $C_p$  (with a characteristic time  $\tau_p$ ) and a decreasing outgassing rate  $C_R$  (characteristic time  $\tau_R$ ) of the storage chamber, which is sealed off from the pumps during storage. The  $\chi^2$  per degree of freedom, 1386/1204, is satisfactory. Assuming a UCN loss cross section per molecule of  $\mathcal{O}(10$  b), the fitted constants  $C_p$  and  $C_R$  translate into an initial pressure of  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3}$  mbar) and an initial outgassing rate of  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-7}$  mbar l s $^{-1}$  cm $^{-2}$ ) which both seem realistic [19]. We normalized the UCN counts for a given cycle by the prediction of Eq. (9), and slightly increased the statistical error by adding the fit error in quadrature. Residual drifts ( $\leq 0.5\%$  over several hours) showed a weak correlation to the ILL reactor power. Their effect on the final result is negligible.

### V. ANALYSIS

We conducted two different types of analyses: (i) the search for a modulation in the UCN counts and (ii) the search for a resonance in the UCN counts as a function of  $B$ . It is clear from Eqs. (5) and (8) that the resonance analysis will always be sensitive to  $nn'$  oscillations regardless of the origin of the mirror magnetic field and possible modulation periods whereas the modulation analysis is not. In Eq. (5),  $\cos\beta$  will either be a fixed value or the average over a modulated  $\cos\beta$ . Additionally, the amplitude of the modulation tends to zero for small  $B'$  and the constant term  $C$  of the oscillation probability is for all parameters larger or equal to the modulated part  $\mathcal{A}$  ( $B'^2 + B^2 \geq 2B'B \cos\beta$ ). Given the same statistics and no systematic errors from averaging over longer periods, the resonance analysis will always yield tighter constraints on  $\tau_{nn'}$  than the modulation analysis. As a means of cross-checking and discovering the possible origin of  $B'$ , both types of analyses have been performed.

#### A. Search for a daily modulation

In order to search for a modulation without being affected by the slow residual drifts present in the normalized UCN data, we calculated the up/down asymmetries in the UCN counts  $A = (N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})/(N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow})$  from the two subsequent (within  $\sim 1$  h) measurements at  $B$  field up and down. The two asymmetry data sets for 75 and 150 s were separately normalized in order to have zero weighted means. A modulation in the UCN counts would show up in the asymmetry with the same amplitude  $\mathcal{A}$  as given in Eq. (8):

TABLE II. Results of the fits using Eq. (10) to the up/down asymmetries  $A$  for the five different magnetic field values and the upper limits on the amplitude of a daily modulation  $\mathcal{A}_{\text{lim}}$  at 95% C.L. and for any value of the phase  $t_0$ .

$B$ [ $\mu\text{T}$ ]	$\mathcal{A} \times 10^7$	$t_0$ [h]	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	$\mathcal{A}_{\text{lim}} \times 10^7$
2.5	$1.3 \pm 1.8$	$11.7 \pm 9.4$	6.53/10	6.6
5	$2.4 \pm 2.3$	$14.6 \pm 3.0$	5.92/10	6.4
7.5	$3.5 \pm 2.4$	$0.3 \pm 2.0$	5.52/10	7.6
10	$0.6 \pm 1.9$	$11.6 \pm 12.6$	18.05/12	5.0
12.5	$1.0 \pm 1.7$	$17.1 \pm 9.8$	10.13/12	5.0

$$A(t) = \mathcal{A} \frac{t_s^*}{\langle t_f \rangle t_s} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{d_{\text{sid}}}(t - t_0)\right). \quad (10)$$

We searched for a modulation in the 5 data sets of different  $B$  (2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, and 12.5  $\mu\text{T}$ ) by fitting Eq. (10) to the data. None of the fits showed a significant modulation. Limits on the amplitude were calculated performing a frequentist confidence level analysis along the lines of [21]. The results of the fits and the corresponding limits are listed in Table II.

### B. Search for a resonance

In order to search for a resonance in the loss rate at the point  $B \approx B'$ , we averaged all normalized UCN counts for individual  $B$  field settings (thereby averaging out any remaining long term drifts) and plotted the results as a function of  $B$  (see Fig. 1). A combined fit to the two data sets was performed using Eq. (7) with the following free parameters: two normalization constants  $N'_{75}$  and  $N'_{150}$ , the magnitude of  $B'$ , the angle  $\beta$ , and the oscillation time  $\tau_{nn'}$ . The value for  $B'$  was constrained to lie in the region  $0, \dots, 12.5 \mu\text{T}$  as only in that region we would have unambiguous evidence for a possible resonance. The relevant, fitted parameters are  $B' = 11.4 \mu\text{T}$ ,  $\beta = 25.3^\circ$ , and  $\tau_{nn'} = 21.9 \text{ s}$ . The  $\chi^2$  per degree of freedom ( $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 17.86/17$ ) is comparable to the one obtained by fitting a constant to the data ( $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 22.72/21$ ). There is therefore no evidence of a mirror magnetic field present at the site of the experiment and the data were used to set a limit on  $\tau_{nn'}$  for mirror magnetic fields between 0 and 12.5  $\mu\text{T}$ . To do so, the minimal  $\chi^2$  at the points  $(B', \tau_{nn'})$  was calculated by fitting the remaining free parameters  $N'_{75}$ ,  $N'_{150}$ , and  $\beta$  (see Fig. 2). The 95% C.L. contour corresponds to  $\chi^2 = 27.59$ , the 95% C.L. for a  $\chi^2$  distribution with 17 degrees of freedom. Figure 2 also shows the loss of sensitivity to  $nn'$  oscillations for  $B'$  fields outside the range of applied magnetic fields. We evaluated a lower limit on the oscillation time as the minimal  $\tau_{nn'}$  on this contour for  $B'$  between 0 and 12.5  $\mu\text{T}$ :

$$\tau_{nn'} > 12.0 \text{ s} \quad (95\% \text{ C.L.}) \quad (11)$$

The 0.1  $\mu\text{T}$  precision on individual nonzero  $B$  field values leads in principle to a systematically improved limit. The

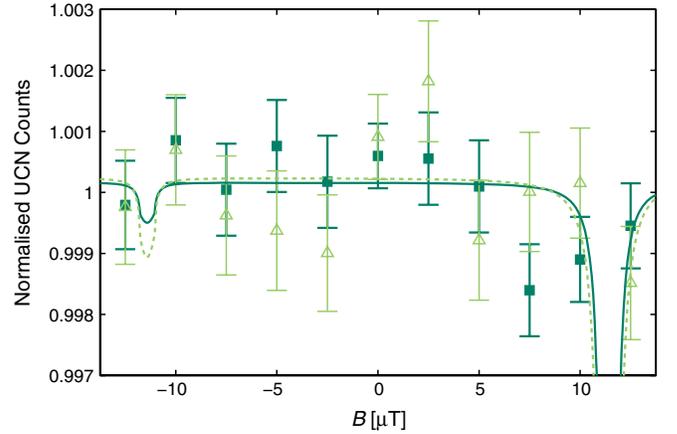


FIG. 1 (color online). Combined fit to the normalized UCN counts as a function of applied magnetic field  $B$  for 75 s (dark green solid squares and solid line) and 150 s (light green open triangles and dashed line). Positive (negative)  $B$  values correspond to  $B$  field up (down).

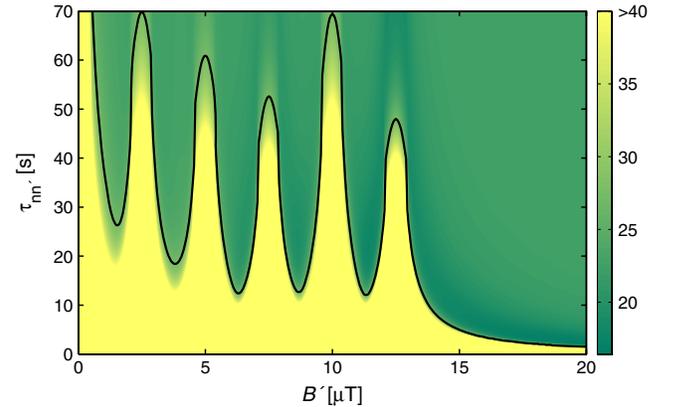


FIG. 2 (color online). Contour plot of the minimal  $\chi^2$  at the point  $(B', \tau_{nn'})$ . The solid line denotes the 95% C.L. contour line for an exclusion of  $\tau_{nn'}$ . We evaluated a lower limit on  $\tau_{nn'}$  at the minimum of this contour for  $B'$  between 0 and 12.5  $\mu\text{T}$ .

improvement could not be quantified exactly, but it is estimated to be less than 1 s, and was not included in the result. Additionally, we improve our previous limit on  $\tau_{nn'}$  for negligible  $B'$  at the intercept of the exclusion contour line in Fig. 2 with  $B' = 0$ :  $\tau_{nn'} > 141 \text{ s}$  (95% C.L.).

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to the ILL staff for providing us with excellent running conditions and, in particular, acknowledge the outstanding support of T. Brenner. We also benefited from the technical support throughout the collaboration. The work is supported by grants from the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Contract No. 336/P03/2005/28, and the Swiss National Science Foundation No. 200020111958.

- [1] T.D. Lee and C.N. Yang, Phys. Rev. **104**, 254 (1956).
- [2] I. Y. Kobzarev, L. B. Okun, and I. Y. Pomeranchuk, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **3**, 837 (1966).
- [3] R. Foot, H. Lew, and R. R. Volkas, Phys. Lett. B **272**, 67 (1991).
- [4] L. B. Okun, Phys. Usp. **50**, 380 (2007).
- [5] S. I. Blinnikov and M. Khlopov, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **36**, 472 (1982).
- [6] R. Foot, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D **13**, 2161 (2004).
- [7] Z. Berezhiani *et al.*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. D **14**, 107 (2005).
- [8] R. Foot, Phys. Rev. D **78**, 043529 (2008).
- [9] Z. Berezhiani and L. Bento, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 081801 (2006).
- [10] G. Ban *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 161603 (2007).
- [11] Y. N. Pokotilovski, Phys. Lett. B **639**, 214 (2006).
- [12] A. P. Serebrov *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **663**, 181 (2008).
- [13] A. P. Serebrov *et al.*, arXiv:0809.4902v2.
- [14] A. Y. Ignatiev and R. R. Volkas, Phys. Rev. D **62**, 023508 (2000).
- [15] Z. Berezhiani, arXiv:hep-ph/0804.2088v1.
- [16] F. Atchison *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A **552**, 513 (2005).
- [17] A. Steyerl *et al.*, Phys. Lett. A **116**, 347 (1986).
- [18] C. A. Baker *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**, 131801 (2006).
- [19] K. Bodek *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A **597**, 222 (2008).
- [20] The UCN detector was manufactured by Strelkov at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia.
- [21] I. Altarev *et al.*, arXiv:0905.3221v1 [Phys. Rev. Lett. (to be published)].