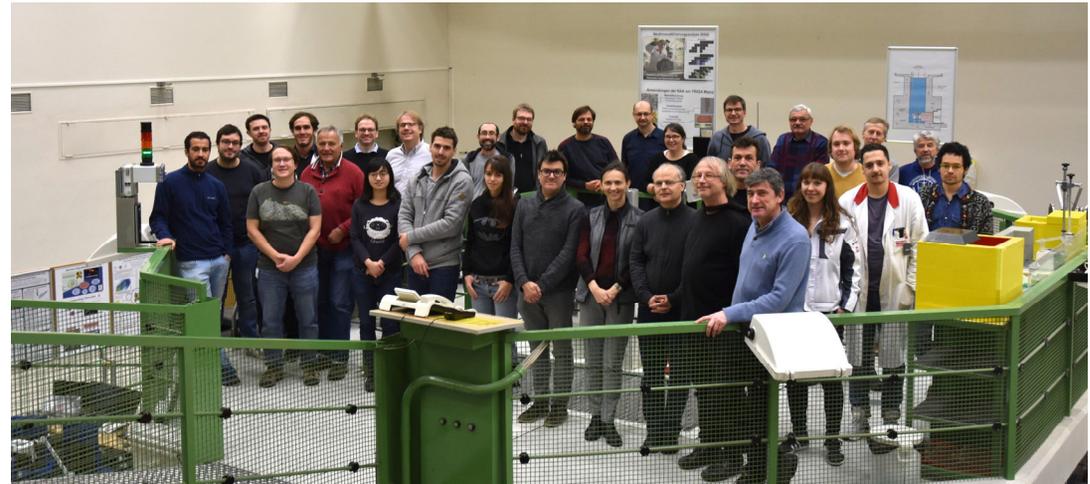
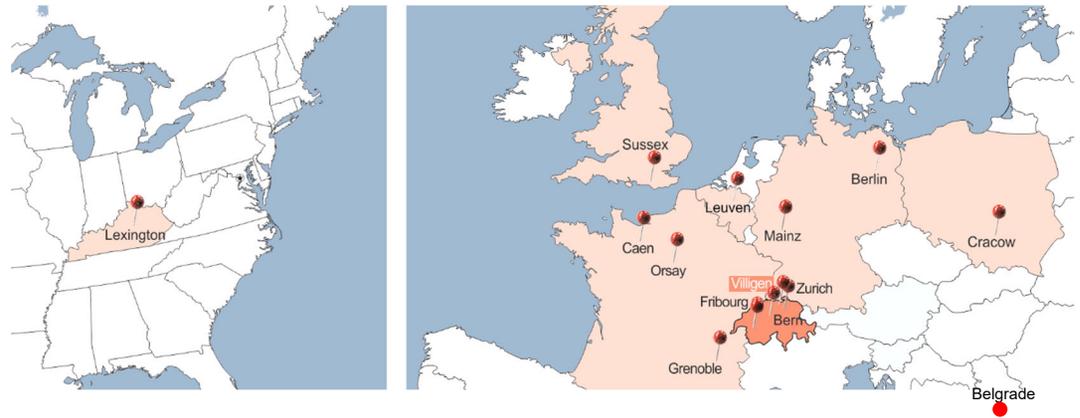


A new limit on the permanent electric dipole moment of the neutron (nEDM)



Collaboration Meeting, Mainz TRIGA Reactor, November 2019

G. Zsigmond on behalf of the nEDM collaboration at PSI



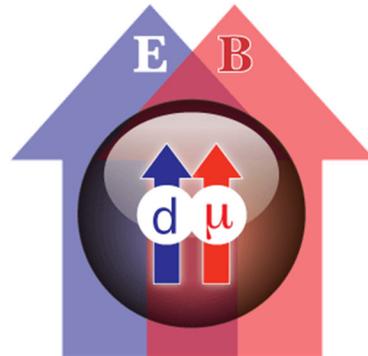
nEDM collaboration at PSI



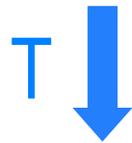
- UBel, Institute of Physics, Photonics Center, University of Belgrade, Serbia
- PTB, Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Berlin, Germany
- AEC, Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, Bern, Switzerland
- US, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
- LPC, Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Caen, France
- JUC, Jagellonian University, Cracow, Poland
- HNI, Henryk Niedwodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics PAN, Cracow, Poland
- FRAP, Université de Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
- LPSC, Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Grenoble, France
- UKY, University of Kentucky, Lexington, USA
- KUL, Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium
- GUM, Institut für Physik, Gutenberg Universität, Mainz, Germany
- IKC, Institut für Kernchemie, Gutenberg Universität, Mainz, Germany
- PSI, Paul-Scherrer-Institut, Villigen, Switzerland
- ETHZ, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich, Switzerland

Motivation: CP violation

$$H = -\mu \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{|\boldsymbol{\sigma}|} \mathbf{B} - d \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{|\boldsymbol{\sigma}|} \mathbf{E}$$

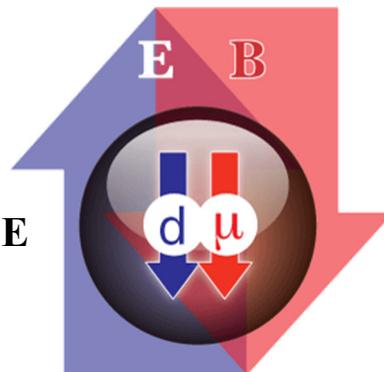


A nonzero particle EDM violates T, P and, assuming CPT conservation, also CP



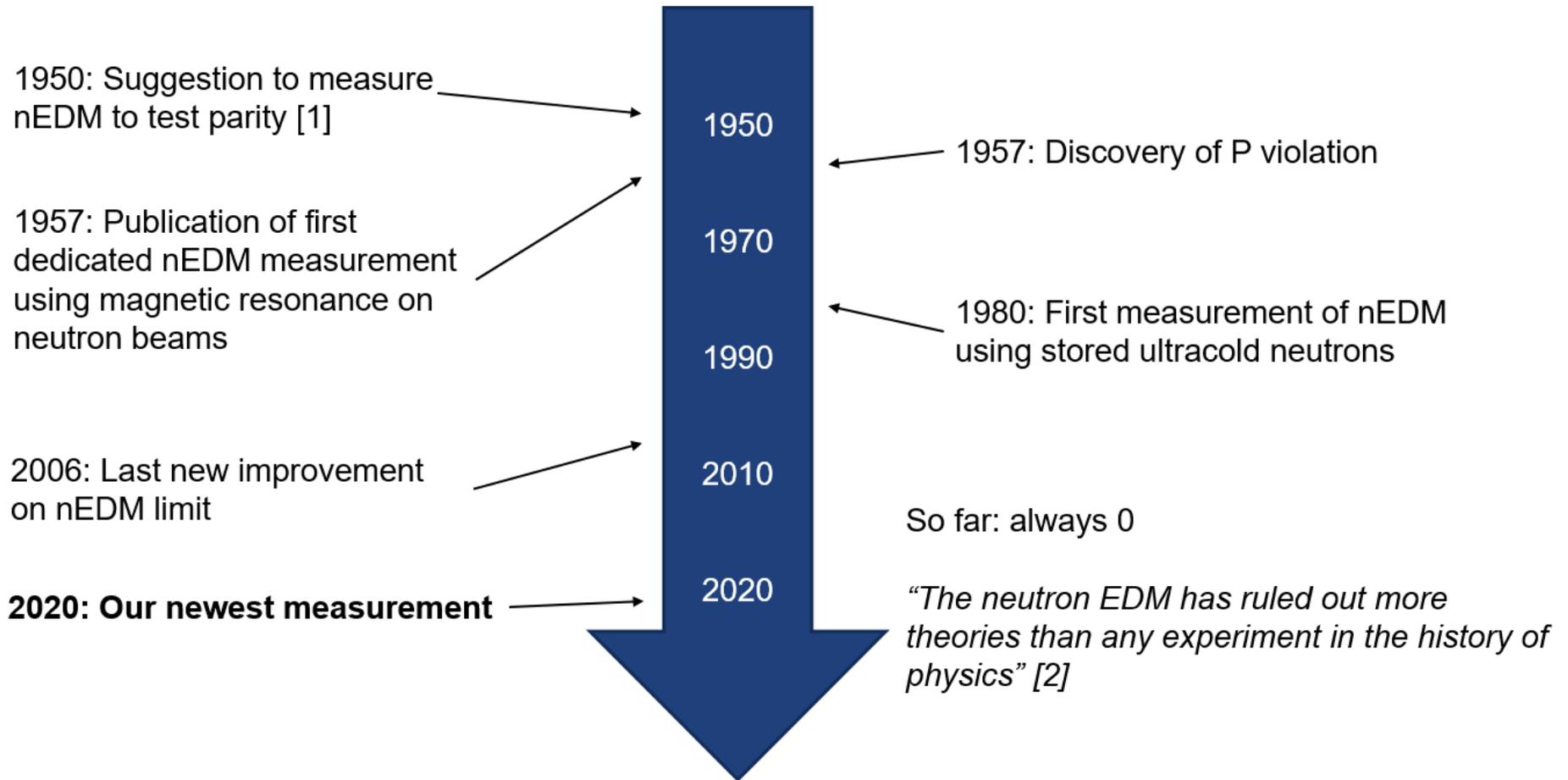
→ A discovery or a highly improved constraint could contribute to our understanding of the baryon asymmetry of the universe.

$$TH = -\mu \frac{-\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{|\boldsymbol{\sigma}|} (-\mathbf{B}) - d \frac{-\boldsymbol{\sigma}}{|\boldsymbol{\sigma}|} \mathbf{E}$$



→ Excellent probe for constraining the parameter space of theory models beyond the Standard Model.

Brief history of nEDM



[1] E.M. Purcell, N.F. Ramsey, Phys Rev **17**, 807 1950

[2] R. Golub, S. Lamoreaux Phys Rep **237**, 1, 1-62

Ultracold - storable neutrons (UCN)



UCN ($< 250 \text{ neV}$) $< 7 \text{ m/s}$ $> 500 \text{ \AA}$

Total reflection - material dependent
 Ni, Ni⁵⁸, Be, DLC, steel
 $V_F = 180 - 300 \text{ neV}$
 (neutron optical potential)

magnetic

$$V_m = -\mu B$$



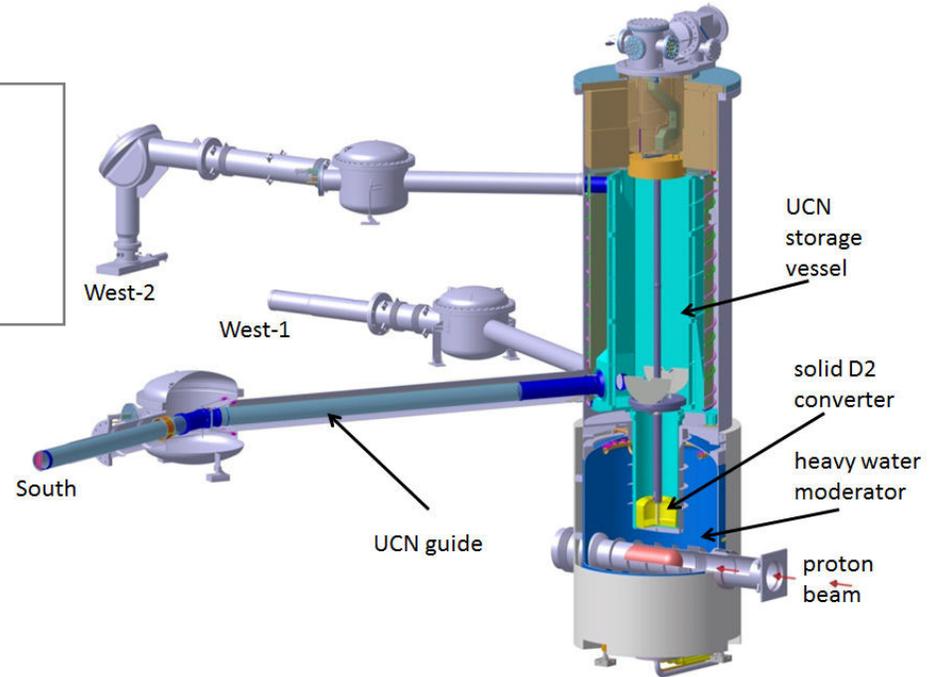
60 neV T⁻¹

gravity

$$V_g = m_n g h$$



100 neV m⁻¹



PSI UCN Source

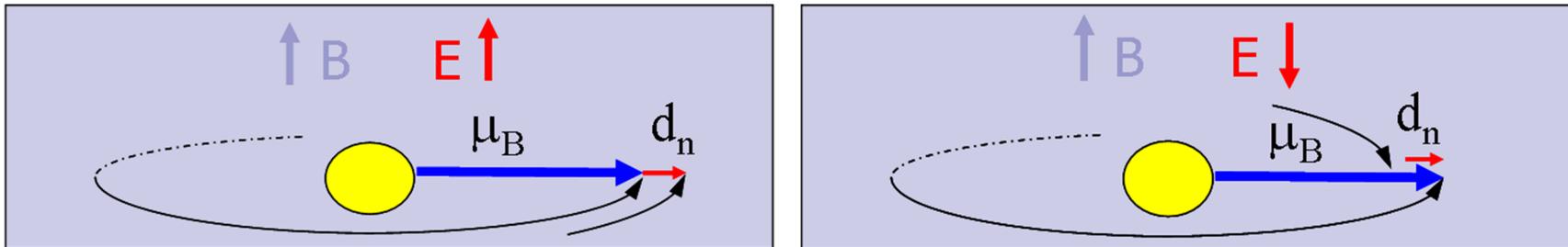
Bison et al. EPJ A 56 (2020) 33

Poster I. Rienäcker at PANIC2021

nEDM experiment principle



Difference of UCN precession frequencies in parallel/anti-parallel B and E fields:



$$h\Delta f = 2d_n (E_{\uparrow\uparrow} + E_{\uparrow\downarrow}) + 2\mu_n (\cancel{B_{\uparrow\uparrow}} - \cancel{B_{\uparrow\downarrow}})$$

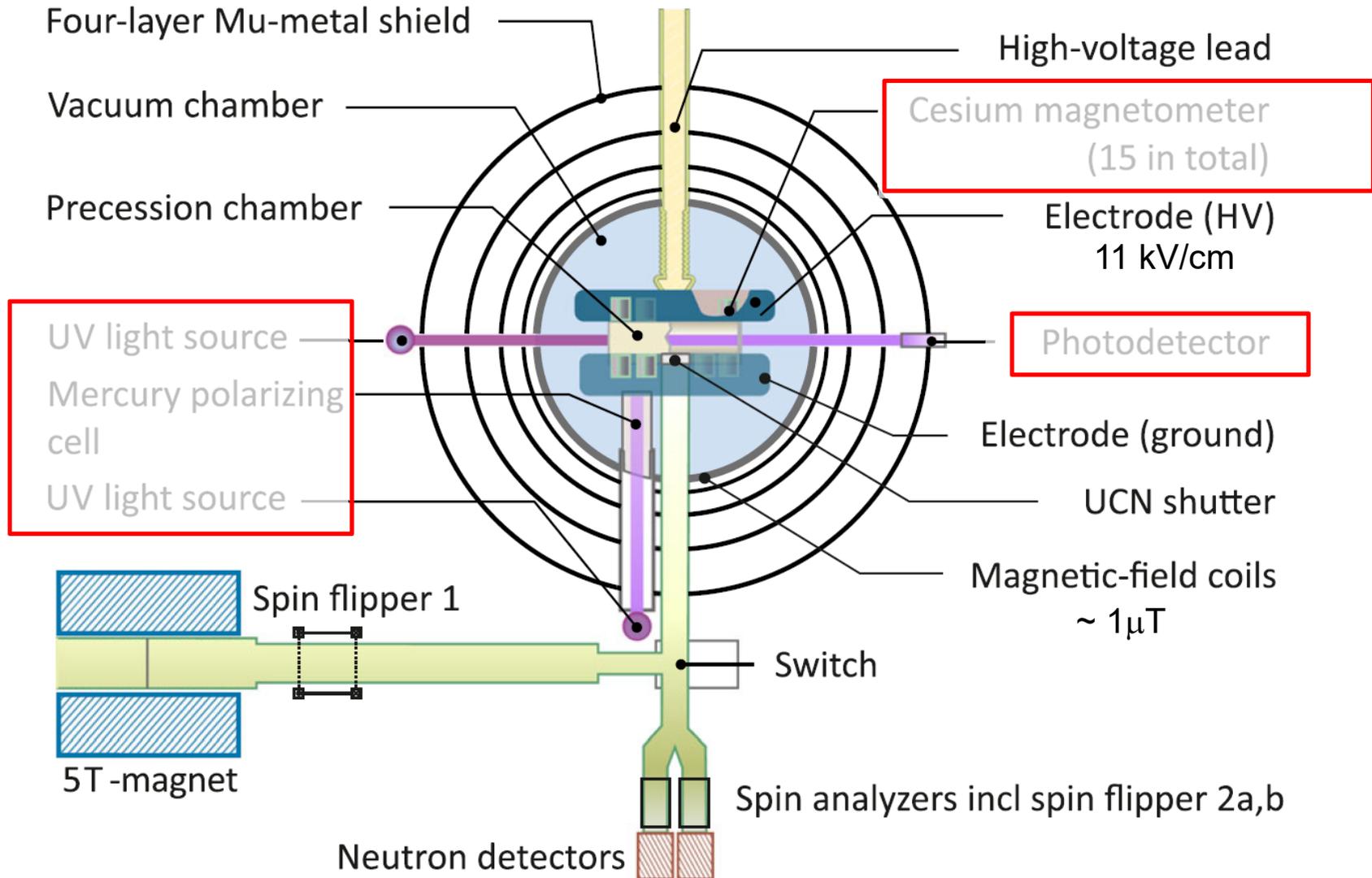
2 measurements example:

$$\sigma_{d_n} < 10^{-24} \text{ e cm}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_f < 10 \text{ } \mu\text{Hz at } 10 \text{ kV/cm}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_B < 0.2 \text{ pT at } 1 \mu\text{T}$$

Apparatus

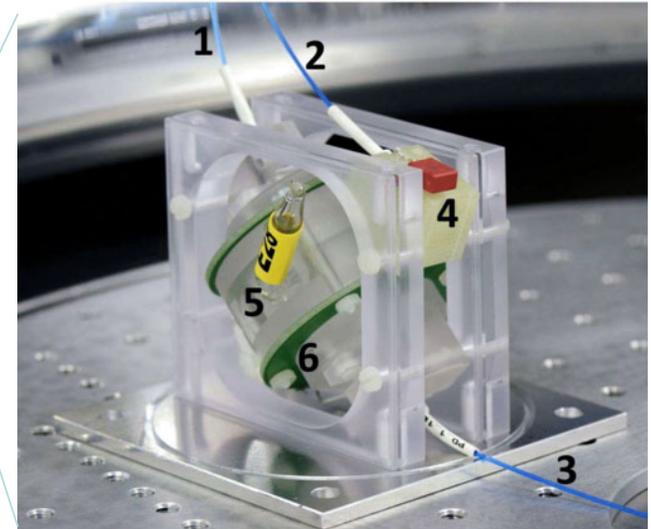


NEW: Improved magnetometry



- Compensate and correct for magnetic-field changes:
 - ^{199}Hg co-magnetometer
 - array of optically pumped cesium vapor magnetometers
 - offline B-field mapping

Abel C et al., arXiv: 2103.09039v2 (2021)



Abel C et al. Phys. Rev. A
101 (2020) 053419

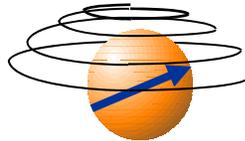
Magnetic-field uniformity: Abel C et al. Phys. Rev. A 99 (2019) 042112

The Ramsey technique of separated oscillatory fields

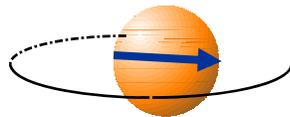
“Spin up”
neutron



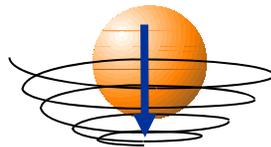
Apply $\pi/2$
spin flip
pulse



Free
precession
at ω_L



Second $\pi/2$
spin flip
pulse.



$B_{0\uparrow}$



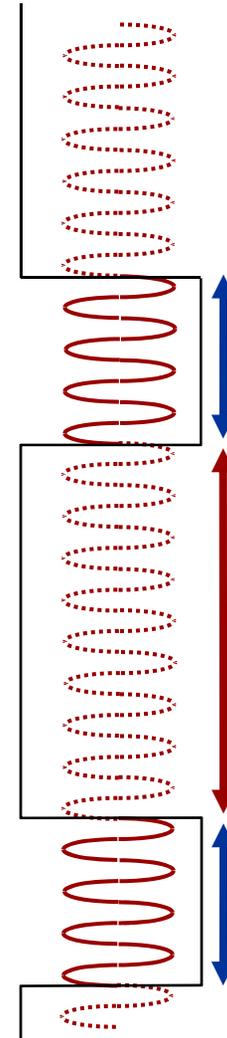
$B_{0\uparrow} + B_{rf}$



$B_{0\uparrow}$



$B_{0\uparrow} + B_{rf}$



$$t = \frac{\pi}{2\gamma_n B_{rf}}$$

$$T \gg t$$

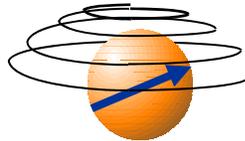
$$t = \frac{\pi}{2\gamma_n B_{rf}}$$

The Ramsey technique of separated oscillatory fields

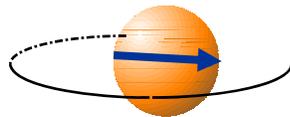
“Spin up”
neutron



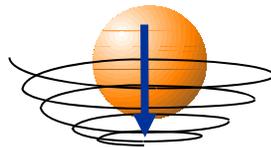
Apply $\pi/2$
spin flip
pulse



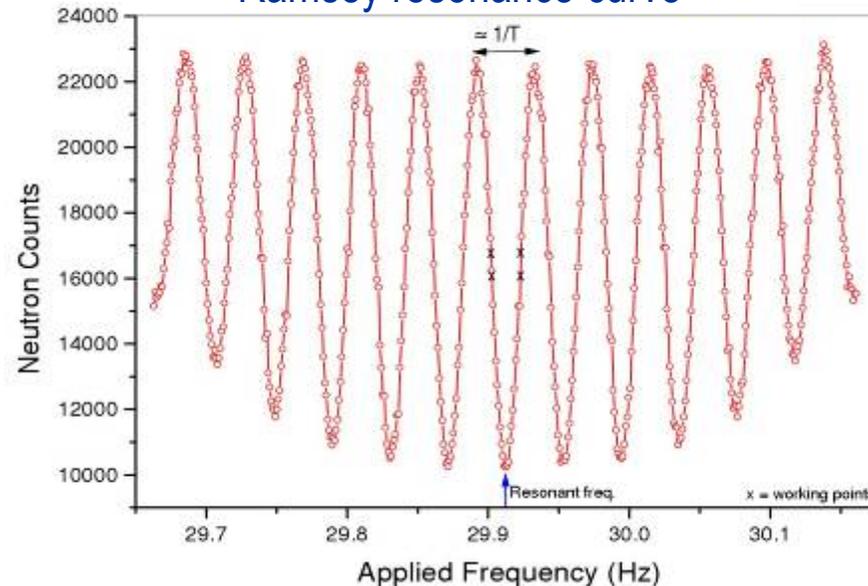
Free
precession
at ω_L



Second $\pi/2$
spin flip
pulse.



Ramsey resonance curve



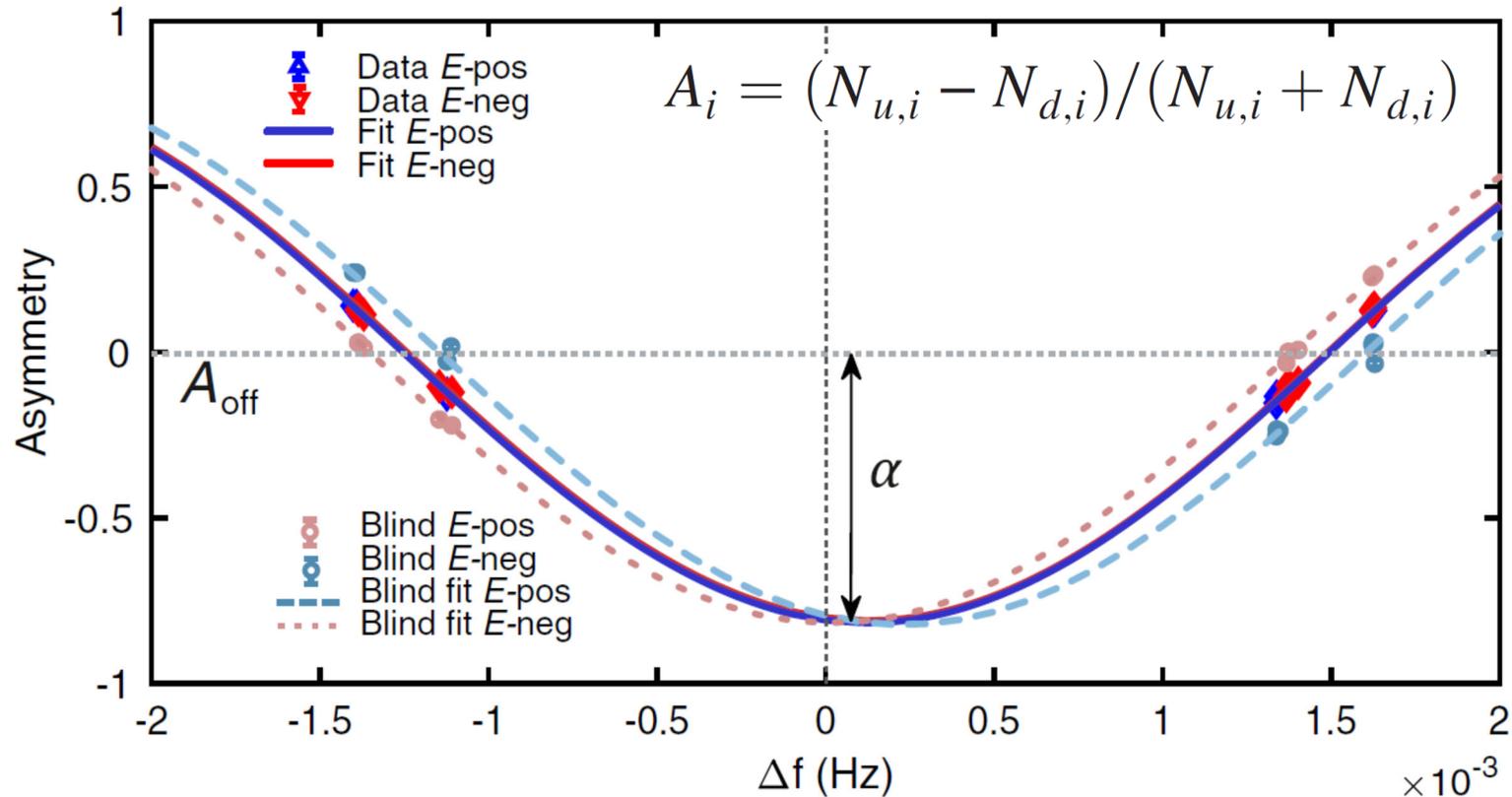
Sensitivity:
$$\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha ET\sqrt{N}}$$

- α Visibility of resonance
- E Electric field strength
- T Time of free precession
- N Number of neutrons

Ramsey pattern analysis

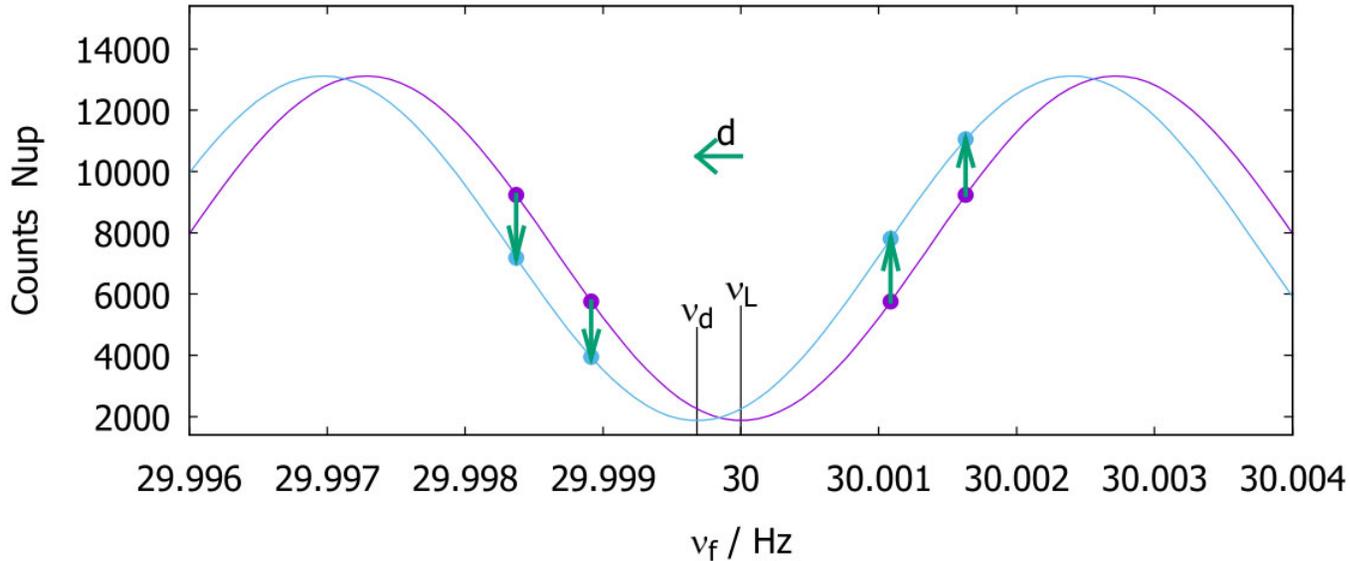


Data taking strategy: Abel C et al. EPJ Web of Conferences **219**, 02001 (2019)

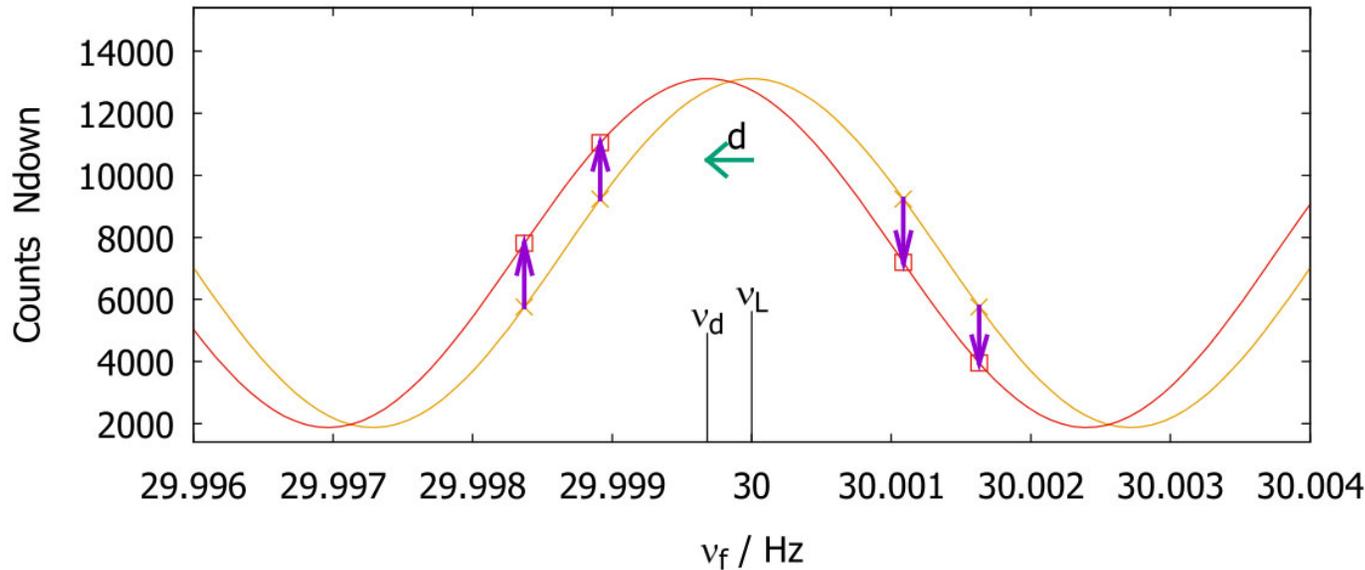


$$A_i = A_{\text{off}} \mp \alpha \cos \left(\frac{\pi \Delta f_i}{\Delta \nu} + \Phi \right)$$

Data-Blinding



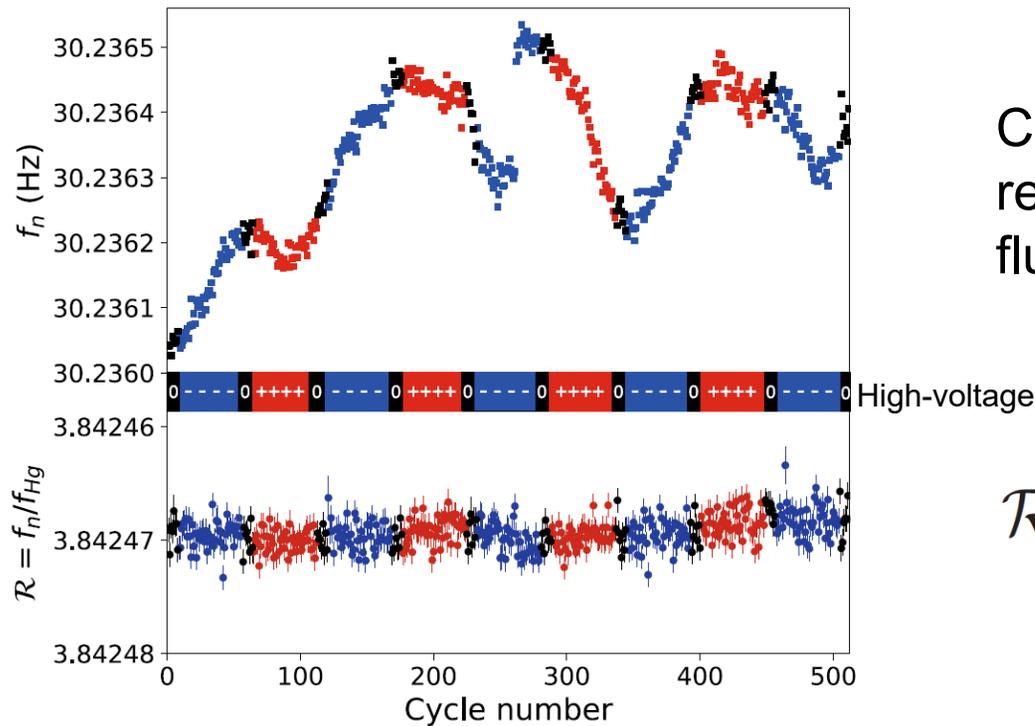
Concept: add an E -field dependant shift to the neutron frequency by moving counts between detectors



First nEDM measurement using data blinding

Ayres NJ et al.
EPJ A 57
(2021) 152

Compensation and shifts



Compensation for residual magnetic-field fluctuations and drifts

$$\mathcal{R}_i = f_{n,i} / f_{\text{Hg},i}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left| \frac{\gamma_n}{\gamma_{\text{Hg}}} \right| (1 + \delta_{\text{EDM}} + \delta_{\text{EDM}}^{\text{false}} + \delta_{\text{grav}} + \delta_{\text{T}} + \delta_{\text{other}})$$

$$\delta_{\text{EDM}} = -\frac{2E}{\hbar|\gamma_n|B_0} (d_n + d_{n \leftarrow \text{Hg}})$$

Crossing point analysis



Gravitational shift:

$$\delta_{\text{grav}} = \pm \frac{G_{\text{grav}} \langle z \rangle}{|B_0|}$$

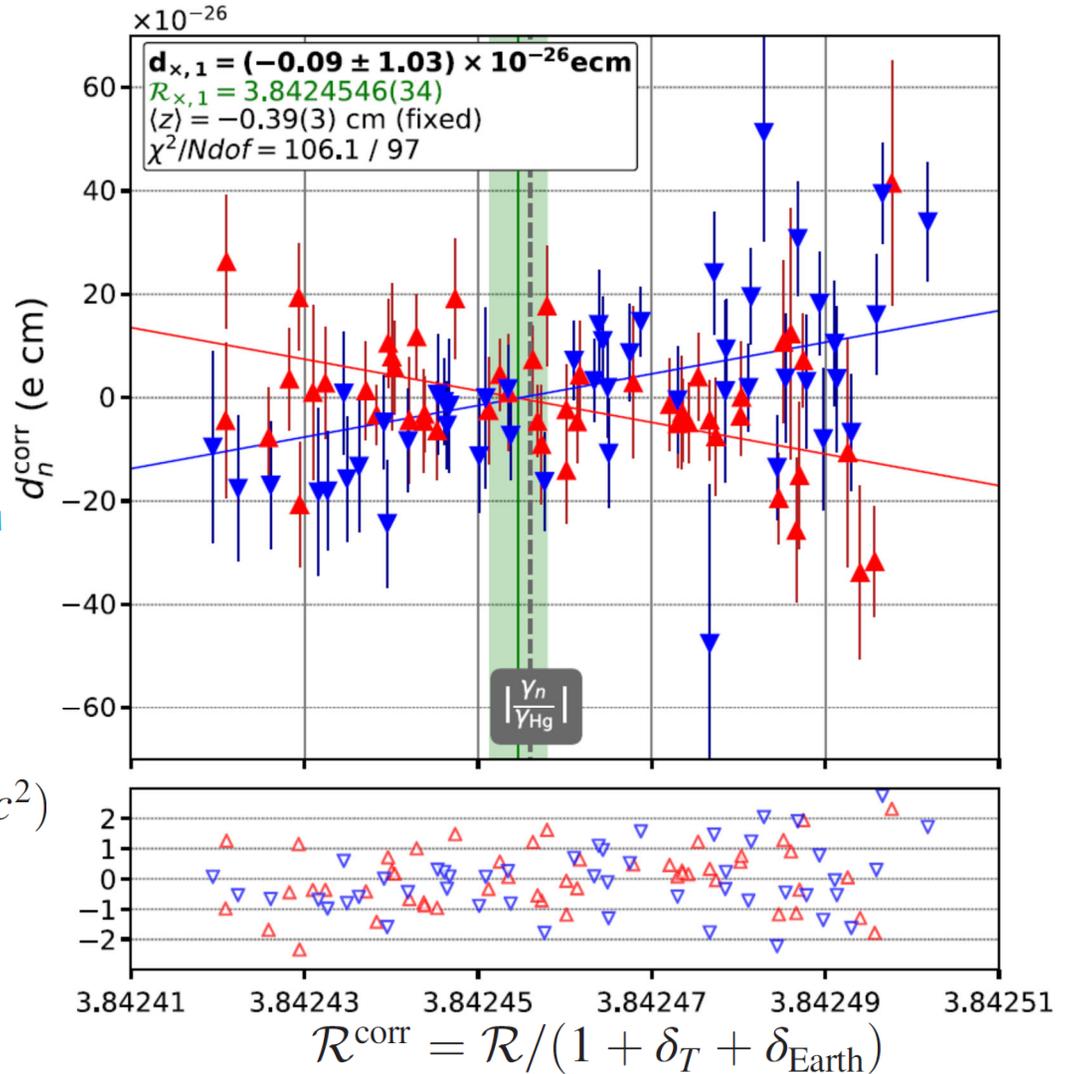
shifts
 R

$\delta_{\text{EDM}}^{\text{false}}$: $v \times E$ contribution

$$d_n^{\text{meas}} = d_n^{\text{true}} +$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{8c^2} |\gamma_n \gamma_{\text{Hg}}| R^2 (G_{\text{grav}} + \hat{G})$$

$$d_n^{\text{meas}} - \hbar |\gamma_n \gamma_{\text{Hg}}| R^2 \hat{G} / (8c^2)$$



Systematic effects



Effect	Shift	Error	(x10 ⁻²⁸ e cm)
Error on $\langle z \rangle$...	7	
Higher-order gradients \hat{G}	69	10	Dedicated mapping measurements
Transverse field correction $\langle B_T^2 \rangle$	0	5	
Hg EDM [8]	-0.1	0.1	Constrained with measurement at PTB Berlin
Local dipole fields	...	4	
$v \times E$ UCN net motion	...	2	Cs Magnetometers on HV electrode
Quadratic $v \times E$...	0.1	
Uncompensated G drift	...	7.5	Not anticipated at design, considered in n2EDM
Mercury light shift	...	0.4	
Inc. scattering ^{199}Hg	...	7	
TOTAL	69	18	

Total systematic error **0.18 x 10⁻²⁶ e cm**

Final result



■ New measurement:

- $(0.0 \pm 1.1_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$

- $|d_n| < 1.8 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm (90\% CL)}$

C. Abel *et al.* PRL **124**, 081803 (2020)

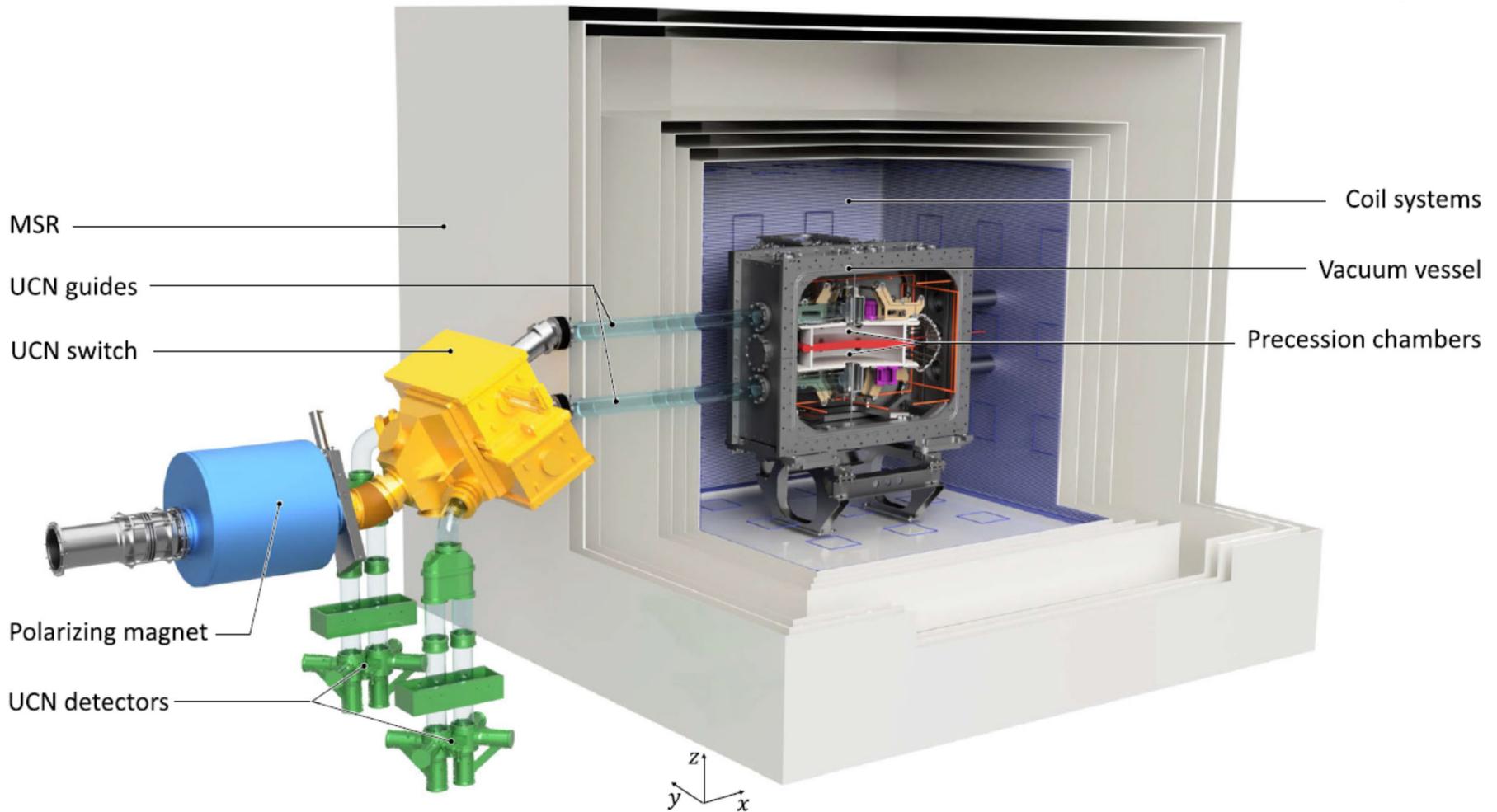
■ Previous measurement:

- $(-0.2 \pm 1.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.0_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$

- $|d_n| < 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm (90\% CL)}$

J. M. Pendlebury *et al.* Phys. Rev. D **92**, 092003 (2015)

Next: n2EDM for 1×10^{-27} e cm



The design of the n2EDM experiment: Ayres NJ et al. Eur. Phys. J. C 81 (2021) 512

Comparison: nEDM & n2EDM



	nEDM 2016	n2EDM
Chamber	DLC and dPS	DLC and dPS
Diameter D	47 cm	80 cm – two chambers
N (per cycle)	15,000	121,000
T	180 s	180 s
E	11 kV/cm	15 kV/cm
α	0.75	0.8
$\sigma(f_n)$ per cycle	9.6 μHz	3.2 μHz
$\sigma(d_n)$ per day	$11 \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$	$2.6 \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$
$\sigma(d_n)$ (final)	$9.5 \times 10^{-27} e \text{ cm}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-27} e \text{ cm}$

Poster S. Emmenegger PANIC 2021

Conclusion



- The measurement of a permanent electric dipole moment of the neutron, a CP-violating observable, is one of the most important experiments at the low energy frontier of particle physics

- New result of the nEDM collaboration at PSI:
 - $(0.0 \pm 1.1_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26}$ e cm, our systematic error is a factor 5 improvement on previous measurement

- Next phase n2EDM:
 - a sensitivity of 1×10^{-27} e cm will be reached after 500 days of data taking
 - possible future modifications are expected to lead to a sensitivity well within the 10^{-28} e cm range



Thank
you

