

JÜLICH Forschungszentrum The Search for Charged Particle Electric Dipole Moments in Storage Rings

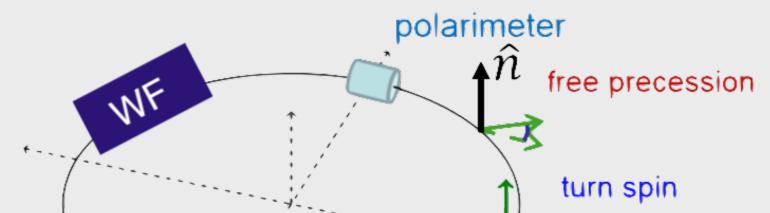
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Electric Dipole Moments (EDMs)

- Fundamental (vector) property of a particle aligned with the particles spin axis
- Requires \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{T} violation $\stackrel{\mathcal{CPT}}{=} \mathcal{CP}$ violation
- Close connection to matter antimatter asymmetry
- Goal: First direct measurement of the deuteron EDM
- Current neutron EDM limit $\sim 10^{-26} \, {
 m e} \cdot {
 m cm} \, [1]
 ightarrow {
 m Measurement}$ requires **precise** experiments

Technique Part I

• COSY @ Forschungszentrum Jülich: Magnetic Ring (184 m)



Technique Part II

• The radio frequency (rf) Wien filter provides a vertical \vec{B} and horizontal *É* field

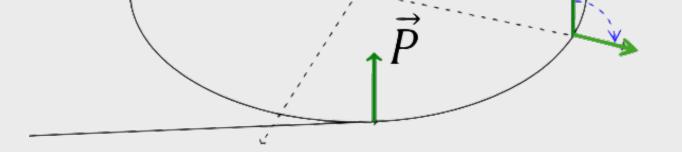
 $\vec{E} \perp \vec{B} \perp \text{Beam} \rightarrow \vec{F}_L = \vec{0}$

- No influence on beam \rightarrow Ideal Spin manipulator
- The Wien filter can be radially rotated around the beam pipe. The magnetic field direction of the Wien filter is given by

$$\hat{n}_{\rm WF} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \phi^{\rm WF} \\ \cos \phi^{\rm WF} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \phi^{\rm WF} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

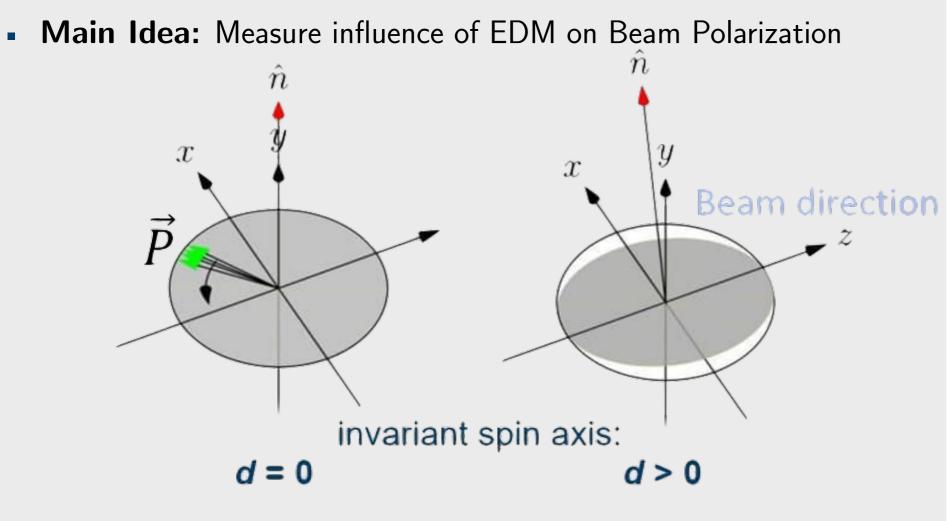
- The rf Wien filter induces a **linear build up** of the vertical polarization
- The **build up** depends on the direction of the **magnetic field axis** of the rf Wien filter \hat{n}_{WF} and the orientation of ISA $\hat{n}_{meas.}$ [2]

$$\epsilon^{2} \left(\phi^{\text{WF}} \right) \propto |\hat{n}_{\text{WF}} \times \hat{n}_{\text{meas.}}|^{2}$$



- Inject a vertically polarized deuteron beam
- Rotate the polarization into the **accelerator plane**
- Polarization starts to **precess** around the so-called Invariant spin axis \hat{n} (ISA)
- Beam polarization is constantly measured by a polarimeter

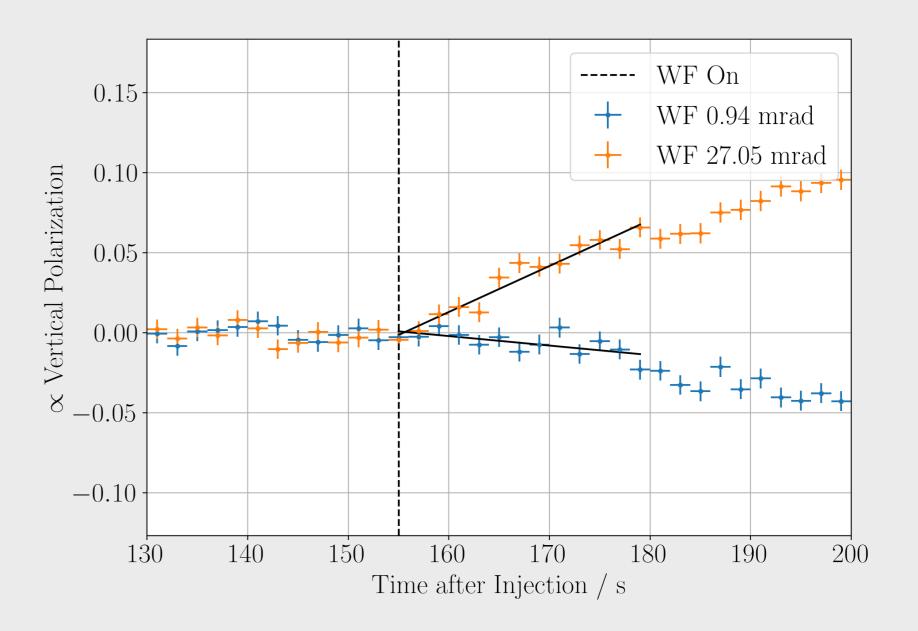
Spin Dynamics



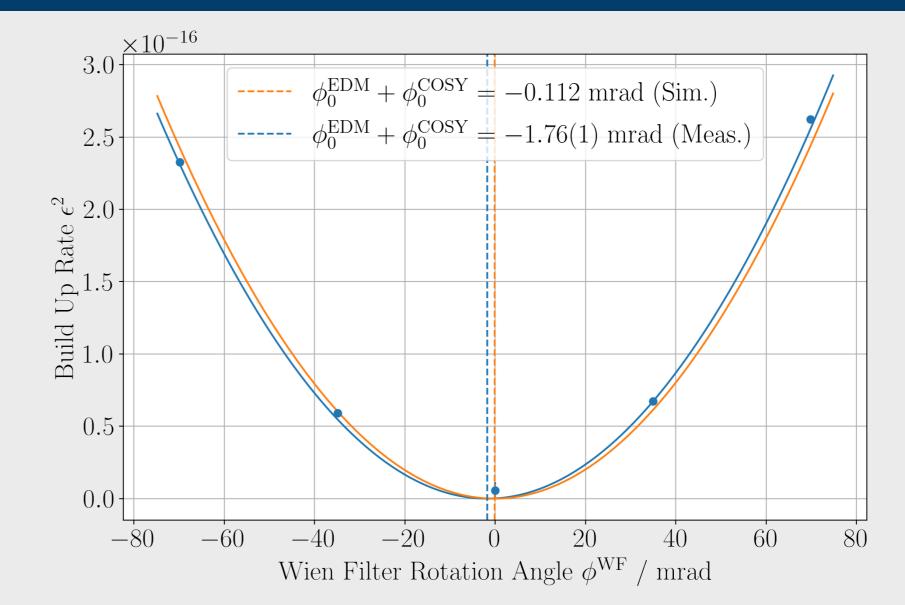
- In absence of an EDM & ideal accelerator: ISA \perp accelerator plane
- Non zero EDM rotates the ISA \hat{n} in radial (x) direction

$$\hat{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{EDM}}{\Rightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \phi_0^{\text{EDM}} \\ \cos \phi_0^{\text{EDM}} \end{pmatrix} pprox \begin{pmatrix} \phi_0^{\text{EDM}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\propto \left(\left(\phi_0^{\mathsf{EDM}} + \phi_0^{\mathsf{COSY}} \right) \phi^{\mathsf{WF}} \right)^2 + \epsilon_0 \left(\xi_0^{\mathsf{COSY}} \right)$
- No build up if $\hat{n}_{WF} \parallel \hat{n}_{meas.}$



Preliminary Results



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 Magnet misalignment add additional systematics to the orientation of the ISA \hat{n} in radial (x) and longitudinal direction (z)

$$\hat{n}_{\text{meas.}} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_0^{\text{EDM}} + \phi_0^{\text{COSY}} \\ 1 \\ \xi_0^{\text{COSY}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Simulations are needed to disentangle ϕ_0^{EDM} and ϕ_0^{COSY} (M. Vitz)
- **Goal:** Measurement of the orientation of the Invariant spin axis \hat{n}

References

- [1] C. Abel et al., Measurement of the Permanent Electric Dipole Moment of the Neutron, feb 2020.
- [2] F. Rathmann, N. Nikolaev, and J. Slim, Spin dynamics investigations for the electric dipole moment experiment, Feb 2020.
- Orientation of ISA in radial direction including ring systematics

 $\phi_0^{\text{EDM}} + \phi_0^{\text{COSY}} = -1.76(1) \, \text{mrad}$ $\hat{\approx} 10^{-17} \,\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ Upper Limit

- Simulations of the experiment (including magnet misalignments, steerer & magnet settings,..) predict radial angles not larger than $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$ mrad.
- We are **missing systematics** of an order of magnitude
- Systematic Studies are ongoing

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