Storage Rings for the Search of Charged Particles Electric Dipole Moments

C. Carli, P. Fierlinger, P. Lenisa, J. Pretz, F. Rathmann, E. Stephenson and H. Ströher

CERN (Switzerland), TUM München (Germany), Univ. of Ferrara and INFN (Italy), FZ-JÏich (Germany), RWTH Aachen (Germany), Indiana Univ. (USA)

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Motivation

Addressing the most intriguing puzzles of contemporary physics

Problems

- Preponderance of matter over antimatter
- Nature of Dark Matter

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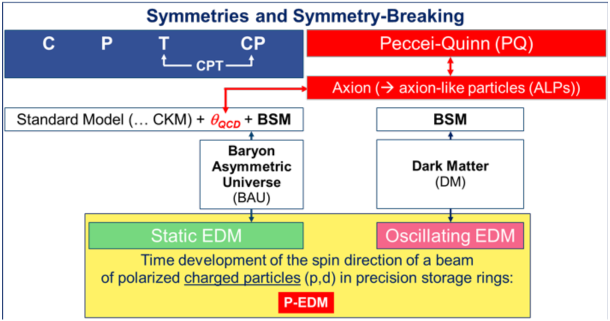
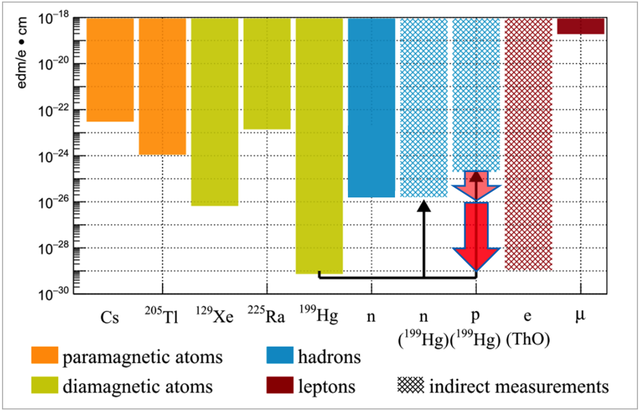
Approach

- Measurements of static Electric Dipole Moments (EDM) of fundamental particles.
- Searches for axions and axion-like particles (ALPs) as Dark Matter candidates through oscillating EDM

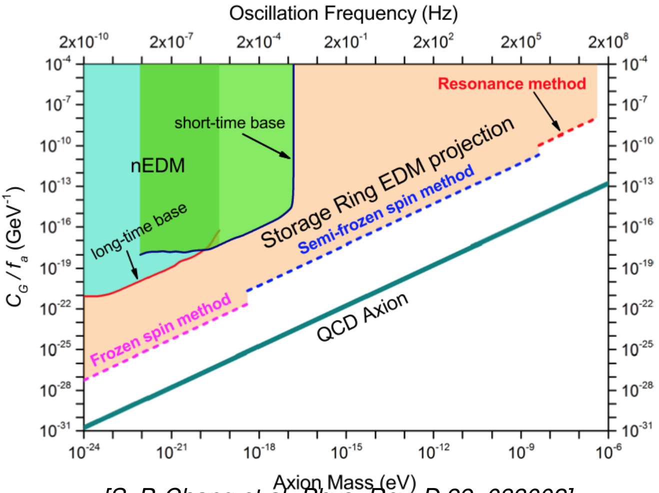


EDM: Current upper limits



- Presented LoI: EDMs of charged hadrons: p, d, ^{3}He
- Goal is to bring the limit for p to 10^{-29} e · cm

Axion mass vs gluon coupling



[S. P. Chang et al. Phys. Rev. D 99, 083002]

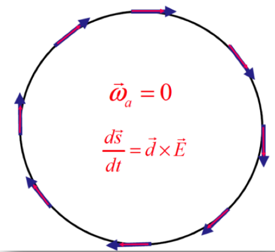
- Experimental limits for the axion-gluon coupled oscillating EDM measurement.
- The nEDM results are included for comparison.

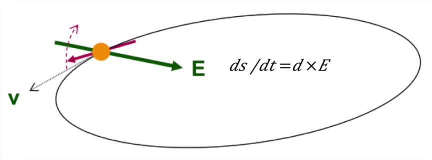
Experimental method

Search for static EDM in storage rings: concept

Pure E ring

1. Inject particles in storage ring
2. Align spin along momentum ($\rightarrow$ freeze horiz. spin-precession)
3. Search for time development of vertical polarization





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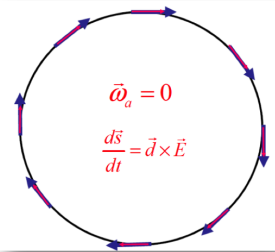
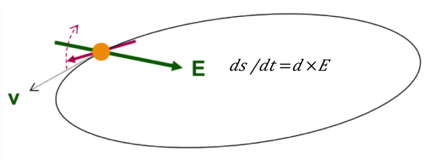
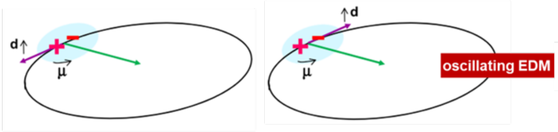




Frozen-spin condition:

- Pure E ring for *p*
- Combined E/B ring for *d* and ^{3}He



$$\vec{d} = \eta \frac{q\hbar}{2mc} \vec{S}$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 + \eta_1 \sin(\omega_{\text{axion}} t + \varphi_a)$$

$$\omega_{\text{axion}} = \frac{m_a c^2}{\hbar}$$

Combined E/B ring

- The particle spin precesses in the horizontal plane due to a magnetic field and its effect on the MDM
- An oscillating EDM (oEDM) at the right frequency, creates a resonant situation in which not only the torque changes sign, but also the EDM vector changes direction, and as a result, one obtains a constructive out-of-plane rotation
- Changing the beam momentum in the storage ring, the precession frequency, the oEDM frequency and thus the Compton frequency, proportional to the axion/ALP mass, can be probed

High precision, primarily electric storage ring

- Crucial role of alignment, stability, field homogeneity and shielding from *unwanted* magnetic fields.
- High beam intensity: $N=4 \cdot 10^{10}$ per fill
- Polarized hadron beams: P=0.8
- Long spin coherence time: τ = 1000 s
- Large electric fields: E = 10 MV/m
- Efficient polarimetry with:
    - large analyzing power: A = 0.6
    - high efficiency detection: eff. = 0.005

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Expected statistical sensitivity in 1 year of data taking:

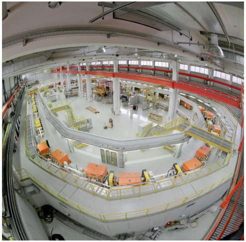
- $\sigma_{stat} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{Nf\tau}PAE} \Rightarrow \sigma_{stat} = 10^{-29} e \cdot cm$
- Experimentalist's goal: provide σ_{syst} to the same level.

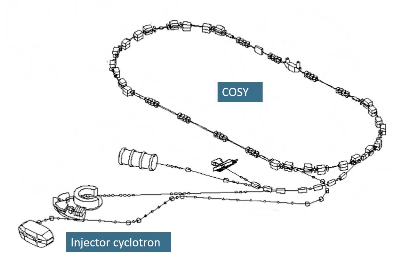
Achievements at COSY

The COSY storage ring at FZ-Jülich (Germany)

COoler SYnchrotron COSY

- Cooler and storage ring for (pol.) protons and deuterons.
- Momenta p= 0.3-3.7 GeV/c
- Phase-space cooled internal and extracted beams

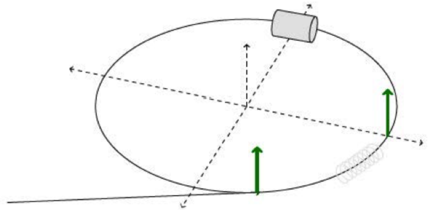




Formerly used as spin-physics machine for hadron physics:

- Ideal starting point for srEDM related R&D
- First direct measurement of deuteron EDM with RF-Wien filter

1. Inject and accelerate vertically pol. deut. to p $\approx$ 1 GeV/c



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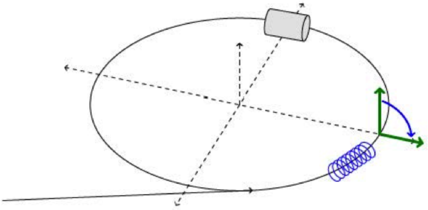
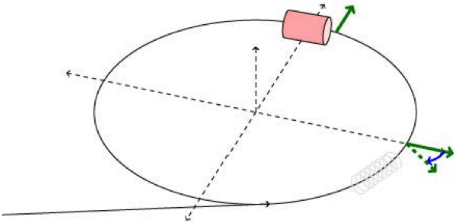
2. Flip spin with solenoid into horizontal plane

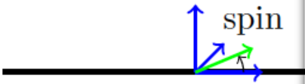


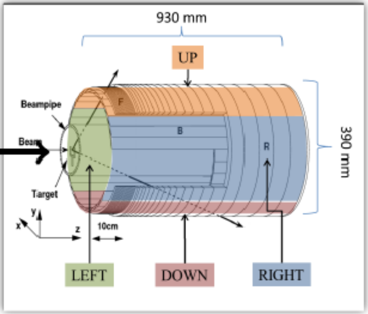
Experiment preparation

1. Inject and accelerate vertically pol. deut. to p $\approx$ 1 GeV/c
2. Flip spin with solenoid into horizontal plane
3. Extract beam slowly (100 s) on target
4. Measure asymmetry and determine spin precession



- Elastic deuteron-carbon scattering
- Up/Down asymmetry $\propto$ *horizontal polarization* $\rightarrow \nu_s = \gamma G$
- Left/Right asymmetry $\propto$ *vertical polarization* $\rightarrow$ d





Time-stamp system

$$\text{Asymmetry: } \epsilon = \frac{N_{up} - N_{down}}{N_{up} + N_{down}} = p_z A_y \sin\left(2\pi \cdot \nu_s \cdot n_{turns}\right)$$

Challenge

- Spin precession frequency: 126 kHz
- ν_s = 0.16 $\rightarrow$ 6 turns/precession
- event rate: 5000 s^{-1} $\rightarrow$ 1 hit / 25 precessions $\rightarrow$ no direct fit of rates

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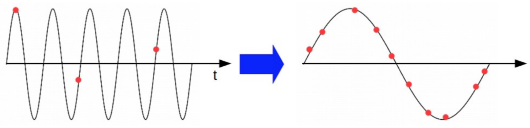
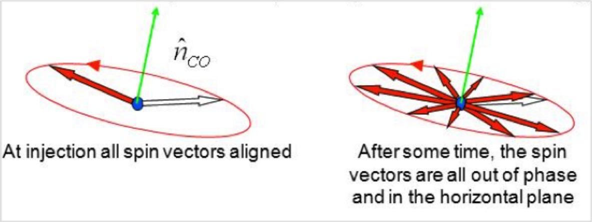
Solution: map many event to one cycle

- Counting turn number n $\rightarrow$ phase advance $\phi_s = 2\pi\nu_s n$
- For intervals of $\Delta n = 10^6$ turns: $\phi_s \rightarrow \phi_s \bmod 2\pi$



Optimization of spin-coherence time



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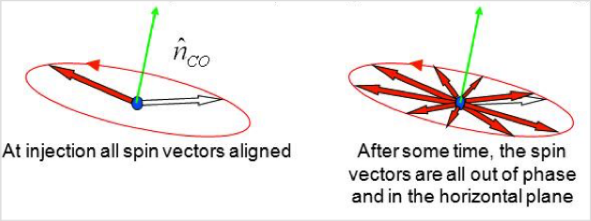
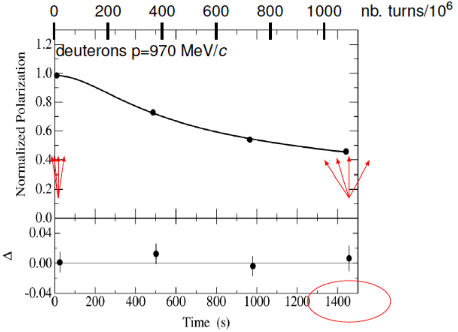
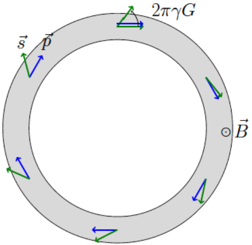




I major achievement
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 (2016) 054801]

- τ_{SCT} = (782 ± 117)s
- Previously: τ_{SCT}(VEPP) $\approx$ 0.5 s ($\approx 10^7$ spin revolutions)
- Large value of SCT of crucial importance, since $\sigma_{STAT} \propto \frac{1}{\tau_{SCT}}$

Precise determination of the spin-tune



Spin-tune ν_s

$$\nu_s = \gamma G = \frac{nb.spin-rotations}{nb.particle-revolutions}$$

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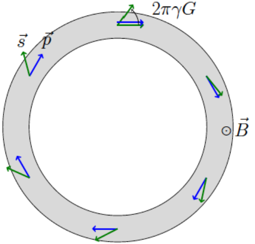

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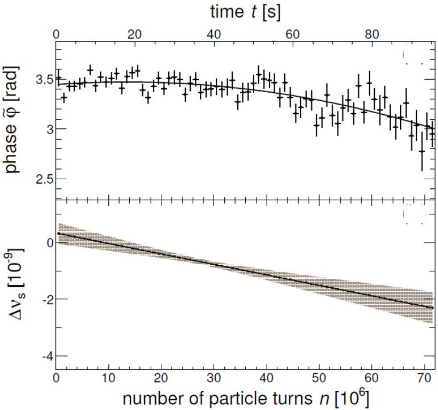


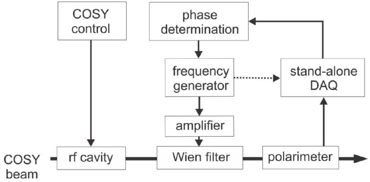
II major achievement *[Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 094801]*

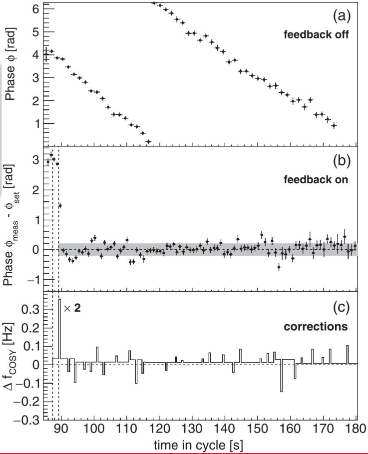
- Interpolated spin tune in 100 s:
- $|\nu_s| = (16097540628.3 \pm 9.7) \times 10^{-11}$ ($\Delta\nu_s/\nu_s \approx 10^{-10}$)
- Angle precision: $2\pi \times 10^{-10}$ = 0.6 nrad
- Previous best: 3×10^{-8} per year (g-2 experiment)
- $\rightarrow$ new tool to study systematic effects in storage rings

Phase locking spin precession in machine to device RF

Spin-feedback system maintains:

- resonance frequency
- phase between spin-precession and device RF





III major achievement *[Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 014801]*:

Error of phase-lock σ_ϕ = 0.21 rad

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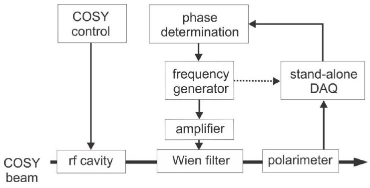

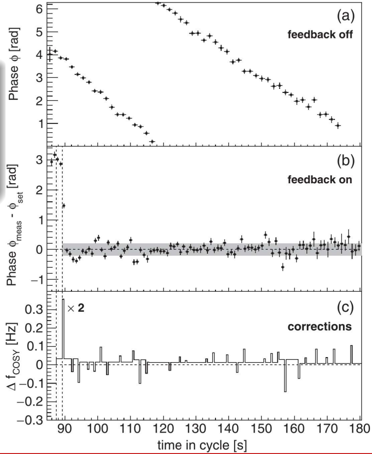

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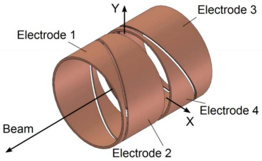
Error of phase-lock σ_ϕ = 0.21 rad

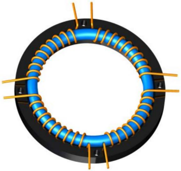
At COSY freezing of spin precession not possible
→ phase-locking required to achieve precision for EDM

Other technological developments

Development of compact BPM based on Rogowski coil

- Main adv.: short install. length ($\approx$ 6 cm in beam direction)





Conventional BPM

- Easy to manifacture
- Length = 20 cm
- Resolution $\approx 5\ \mu$m

Rogowski BPM (warm)

- Excellent RF-signal response
- Length = 1 cm
- Resolution $< 1\mu$m

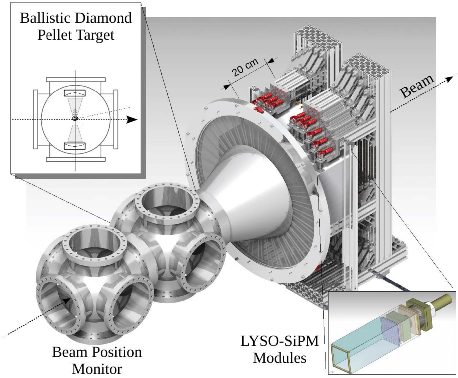
High-precision beam polarimeter with internal C target

Based on LYSO scintillator readout by SiPM

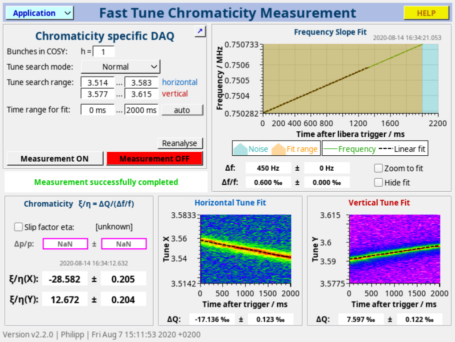
- Compared to NaI:
  - high density (7.1 vs 3.67 g/cm^3),
  - fast decay time (45 vs 250 ns).

Perspectives:

- Capable of operating with CW and CCW beams
- System installed in Spring 2020.
- Under study: Ballistic diamond pellet target for homogeneous beam sampling.
- Possibility of determining polarization profile of the beam



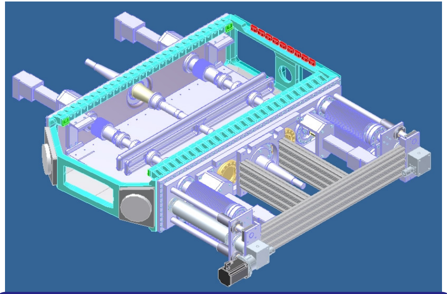
New tool for fast tune and chromaticity measurement



Fast tune measurement within a few milliseconds

- Fast tune meas. based on bunch-by-bunch beam position meas.:
  Betatron oscillations excited through stripline electrodes
  → resonant transverse oscillations observed through beam position pick-ups.
- Determination of the chromaticity:
  Particle momentum changed by small frequency change
  → observed tune change provides a measure for the chromaticity.

E/B deflector development using real-scale setup



Equipment

- Dipole magnet B_{max} = 1.6 T
- Mass = 64 t
- Gap height = 200 mm
- Protection foil between chamber wall and detector

Parameters

- Electr. length = 1020 mm
- Electr. height = 90 mm
- Electr. spacing = 20 to 80 mm
- Max potential = $\pm$ 200 kV
- Material: Al coated with TiN

- First results expected soon

Towards a storage ring EDM measurement

Staged approach

On the basis of the preparedness of the required technological developm. (→ spare)

Stage 1

precursor experiment

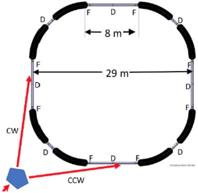
at COSY (FZ Jülich)

- magnetic storage ring

now

Stage 2

prototype ring

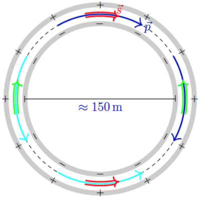


- electrostatic storage ring
- simultaneous ↻ and ↺ beams

5 years

Stage 3

dedicated storage ring



- magic momentum

(701 MeV/c)

10 years

$\sigma_{EDM}/(e \cdot \mathrm{cm})$

10^{-17} 10^{-18} 10^{-19} 10^{-20} 10^{-21} 10^{-22} 10^{-23} 10^{-24} 10^{-25} 10^{-26} 10^{-27} 10^{-28} 10^{-29}

Stage 2: prototype EDM storage ring

- Build demonstrator for charged particle EDM
- Project prepared by CPEDM working group (CERN+JEDI)
  - Physics Beyond Collider process (CERN)
  - European Strategy for Particle Physics Update
- Possible host sites: COSY or CERN
- S.R. to Search for EDMs of Charg. Part. - Feas. Study (arXiv:1912.07881)

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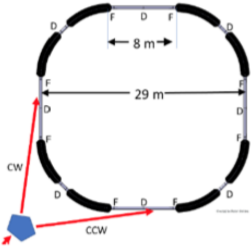
100 m circumference

- p at 30 MeV all-electric CW-CCW beams operation
- p at 45 MeV frozen spin including additional vertical magnetic fields



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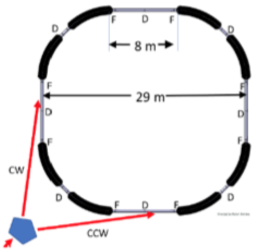


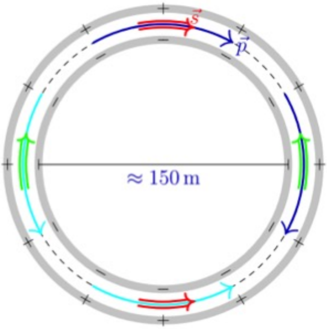
Challenges

- All electric & E-B combined deflection
- Storage time
- CW-CCW operation
- Spin-coherence time
- Polarimetry
- Magnetic moment effects
- Stochastic cooling

Stage 3: precision EDM ring

500 m circumference (with E=8MeV/m)

- All-electric deflection
- Magic momentum for protons (p = 701 MeV/c)



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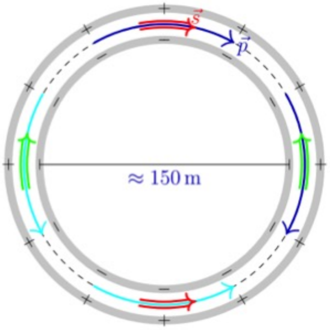

Challenges

- All-electric deflection
- Simultaneous CW/CCW beams
- Phase-space cooled beams
- Long spin coherence time ($>$ 1000 s)
- Non-destructive precision polarimetry
- Optimum orbit control
- Optimum shielding of external fields
- Control of residual (intentional) B_r field

"Holy Grail" of storage rings (largest electrostatic ever conceived)

Conclusions

EDM searches in Storage Rings

- Outstanding scientific case with high discovery potential
- Important developments in accelerator technology

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Fundamental achievements at COSY

- Spin-coherence time
- Spin-tune measurement
- Spin-feedback system
- Technological systems and tools for future accelerators

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Staged approach to face challenges in accelerator technology

- Precursor measurements at COSY
- Design of a small-scale prototype ring
- Feasibility study of a pure electrostatic EDM proton ring

Spares

Status preparedness levels for the full-scale all-electric ring.

Operations	Rank	Comment	Reference
spin control feed-back	G	COSY R&D	App. A.1.3
spin coherence time	G(-)	COSY R&D	App. A.1.2
polarimetry	Y	polarimetry is destructive	Chap. 11
beam current limit	R	enough protons for EDM	Sect. 7.2
CW/CCW operation	R	systematic EDM error reduction	Ref. [1]
Theory			
GR gravity effect	G(+)	this paper, standard candle bonus	App. D
frozen spin fixed point stable?	G	stable, this paper	App. G.5.5
intrabeam scattering	Y	may limit run duration	Ref. [3]
geometric/Berry phase theory	Y	needs further study	Ref. [4]
Components			
quads	G	e.g. CSR design	Chap. 9
polarimeter	G	COSY R&D	Chap. 11
waveguide Wien filter	G	COSY R&D precursor	App. A.1.5
electric bends	R(+)	sparking/cost compromise	App. A.1.10
Physics & Engineering			
cryogenic vacuum	Y	required?—cost issue only	Ref. [5]
stochastic cooling	Y	ultraweak focusing issue	Ref. [6]
power supply stability	Y(-)	may prevent phase lock	Chap. 7
regenerative breakdown	R(+)	specific to mainly-electric, not seen in E-separators	
EDM systematics			
polarimetry	G(-)	COSY R&D	Chap. 11
CW/CCW beam shape matching	Y		Chap. 10
beam sample extraction	Y	systematic error?	Chap. 11, App. K
control current resettability	Y		Ref. [7]
BPM precision	Y(-)	Rogowski? Squids?	Chap. 7, Chap. 10
element positioning & rigidity	Y(-)	must match light source stability	Ref. [8]
theoretical analysis			Chap. 10 and refs.
Radial B-field B_r	R	assumed to be dominant	Ref. [1]

Storage Ring to Search for Electric Dipole Moments of Charged Particles - Feasibility Study (arXiv:1912.07881 [hep-ex])