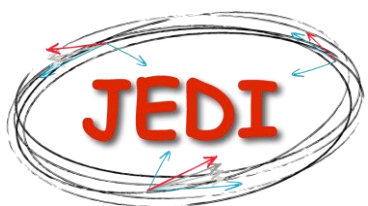


# STATIC AND OSCILLATING ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT SEARCHES OF CHARGED PARTICLES IN STORAGE RINGS

STORI'24 HUIZHOU, CHINA

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**GS**I

# OUTLINE

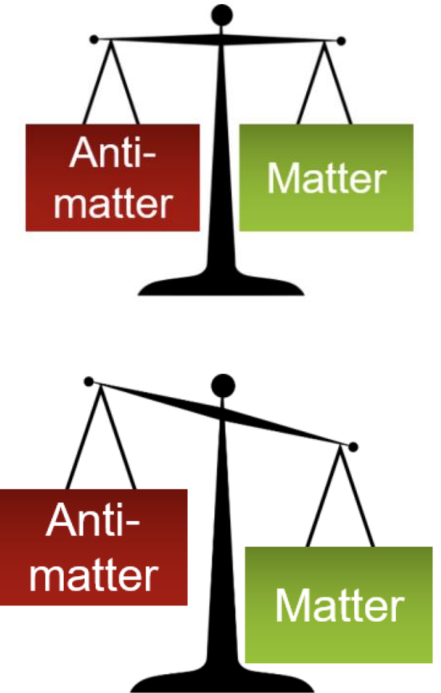
- Motivation: Electric Dipole Moments and Axions / ALPs searches
- Measurement principles & experimental techniques
- Experiments Results: on static and oscillating EDMs
- Staged approach toward dedicated EDM ring
- Summary

# MATTER ANTIMATTER ASYMMETRY

- Predominance of matter over antimatter in the Universe
- Baryon Asymmetry:

Baryon-to-photon ratio	
Observation	$10^{-10}$
Theory (SMC)	$10^{-18}$

According to A. Sakharov: CP Violation is needed.



# ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (EDM)

- EDM : permanent separation of + and – charges.
- Fundamental property of elementary particles.

$$\vec{d} = d \cdot \vec{s}$$

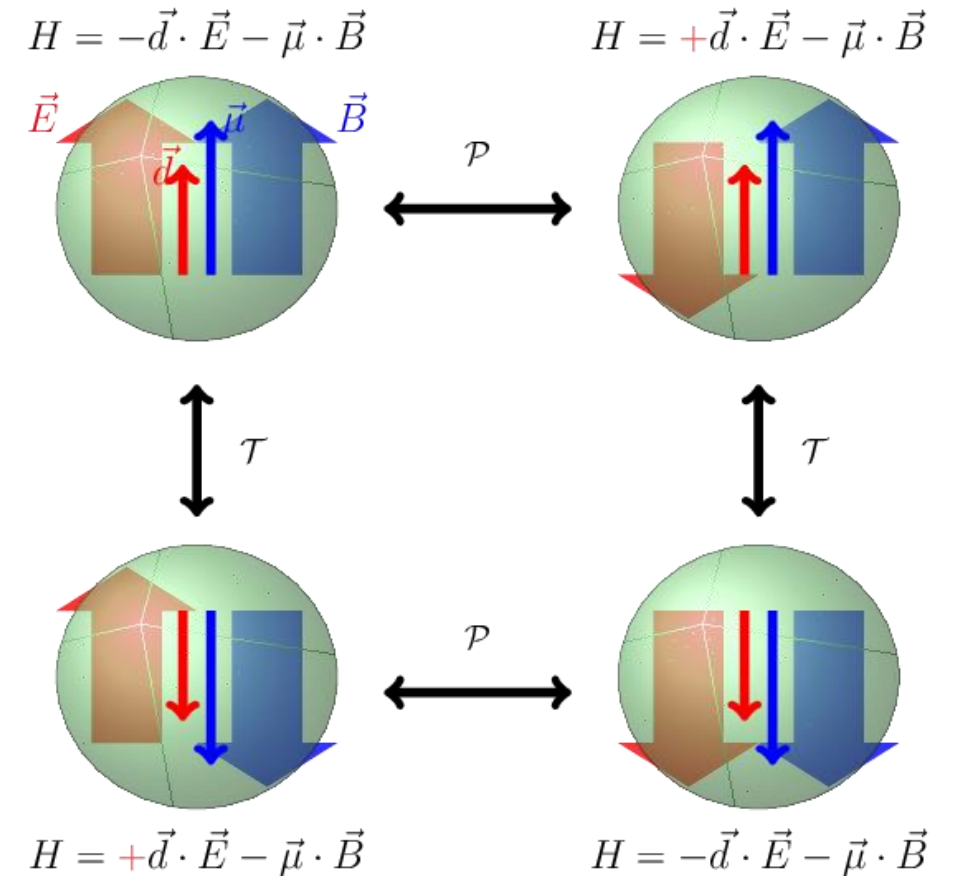
- Hamiltonian:

$$H = -\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E} - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$P(H) = +\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E} - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$T(H) = +\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E} - \vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

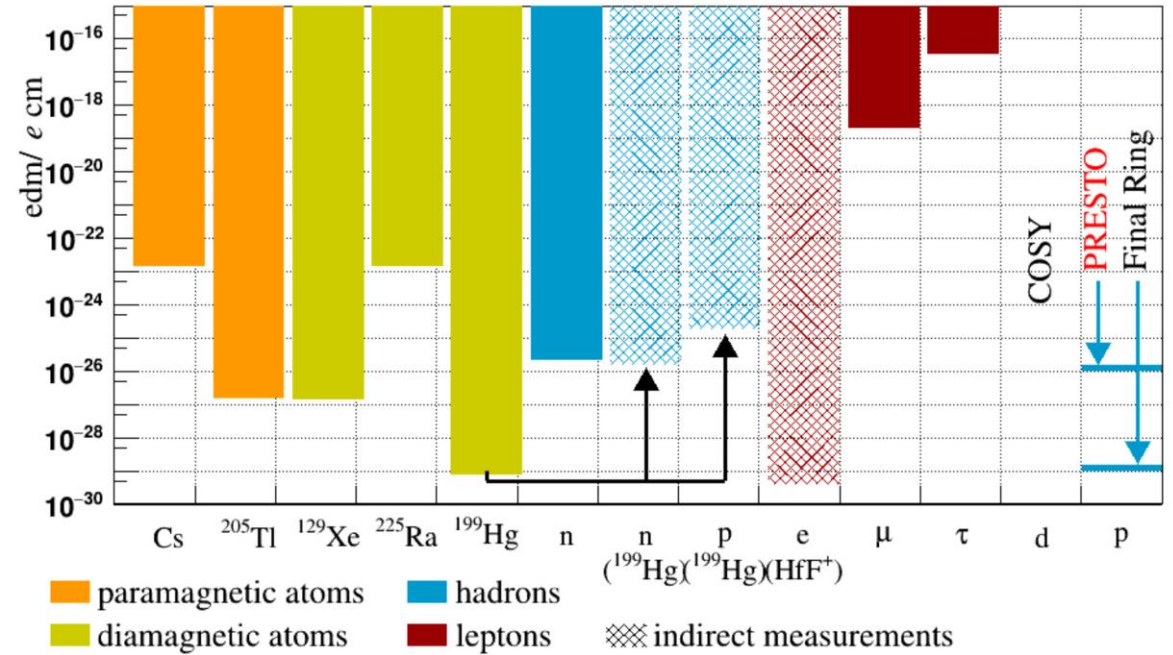
- According to CPT Theorem: T Violation = CP Violation



EDM violates both P and CP symmetry

# EDM LIMITS

- No direct measurements of electron and proton EDMs.
- No measurement of deuteron EDM.
- Higher sensitivity for charged hadrons (compared to neutrons)
  - longer lifetime
  - more stored polarized hadrons
  - can apply larger electric fields



# SPIN PRECESSION IN STORAGE RINGS

- Thomas-BMT Equation:

$$\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{S} = -\frac{q}{m} \left[ \underbrace{G\vec{B} + \left( G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \vec{v} \times \vec{E}}_{\vec{\Omega}_{MDM}} + \frac{\eta}{2} \underbrace{(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})}_{\vec{\Omega}_{EDM}} \right] \times \vec{S}$$

- magnetic dipole moment (MDM):  $\vec{\mu} = 2(G + 1) \frac{q\hbar}{2m} \vec{S}$
- electric dipole moment (EDM):  $\vec{d} = \eta \frac{q\hbar}{2mc} \vec{S}$
- note:  $\eta = 2 \cdot 10^{-15}$  for  $d = 10^{-29} e \text{ cm}$

$$G = \frac{g-2}{2}. \quad G \approx 1.79 \text{ for proton, } G \approx -0.14 \text{ for deuteron}$$

$\Omega$ : angular precession frequency  
 $G$ : anomalous magnetic moment

# FROZEN SPIN

- Thomas-BMT Equation:

$$\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{S} = -\frac{q}{m} \left[ \underbrace{G\vec{B} + \left(G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}\right) \vec{v} \times \vec{E}}_{\vec{\Omega}_{MDM}} + \frac{\eta}{2} \underbrace{(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})}_{\vec{\Omega}_{EDM}} \right] \times \vec{S}$$

- Frozen spin:  $\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} = 0$  (momentum and spin stay aligned)

➤ pure electric field for proton ( $G > 0$ ):  $G = \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}$

➤ special combination of E, B fields and  $\gamma$  for deuteron ( $G < 0$ )

→  $\vec{E}$  field causes the spin to precess out of the plane

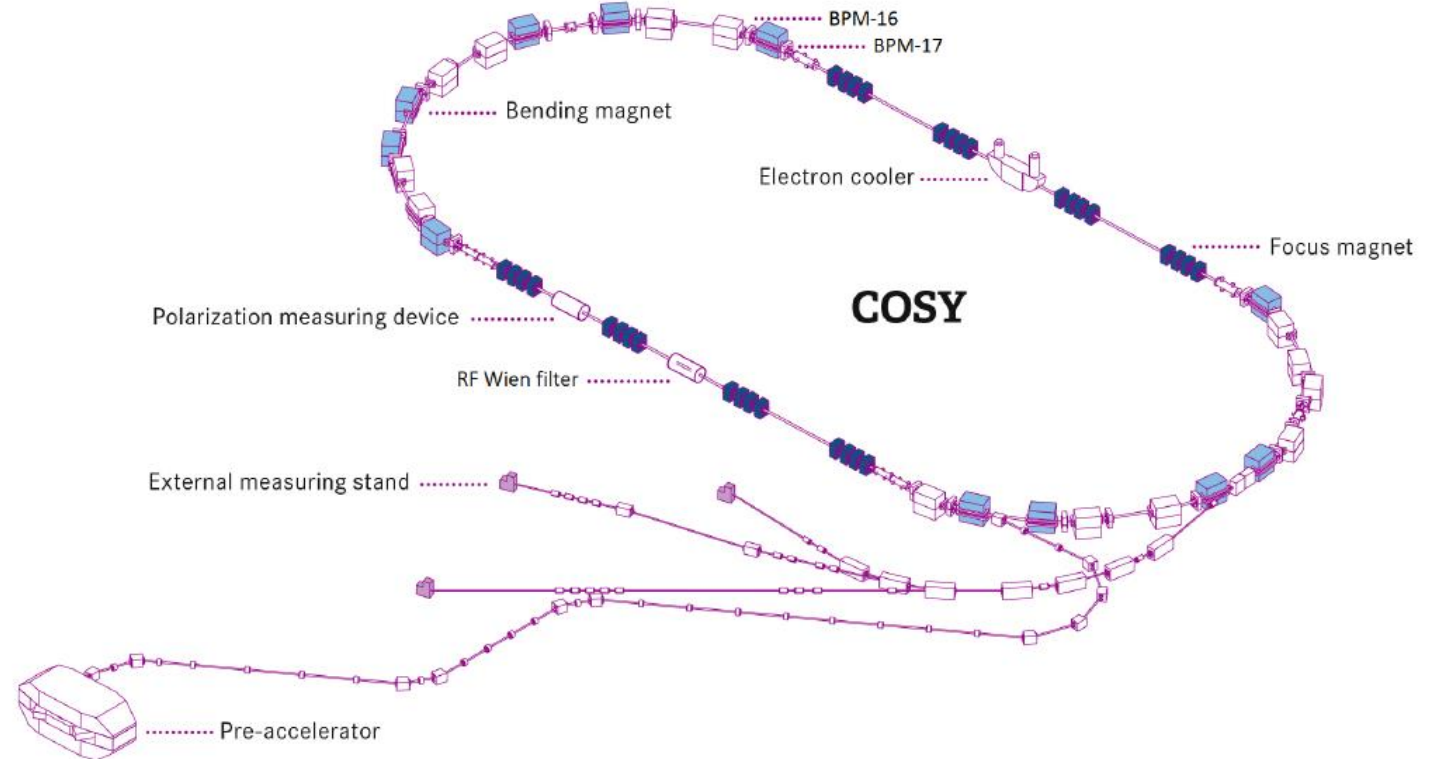
$\Omega$ : angular precession frequency  
G: anomalous magnetic moment





# COoler SYnchrotron COSY

- Circumference: 184 m
- Polarized protons and deuterons
- Momenta:  $p = 0.3 - 3.7 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Selected working conditions:  
Deuteron beam,  
 $p = 0.97 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $T = 238 \text{ MeV}$
- Beam cooling



After 30 years of operation COSY has been closed in 2023.

# SPIN COHERENCE TIME (SCT)

- Spin Coherence Time (SCT):  
time after total polarization drops to 1/e.

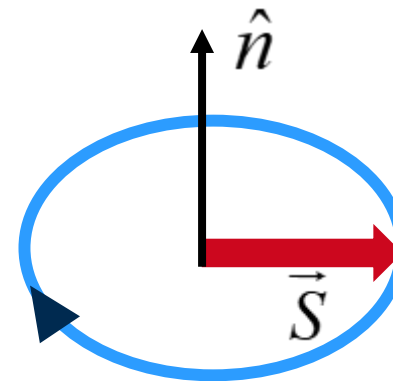
Depolarization source:

- Beam emittance
- Momentum spread
- 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> order effects
- Orbit deviations

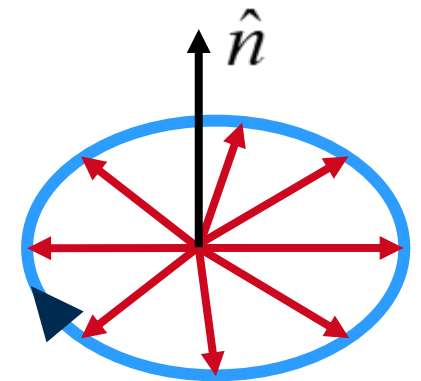
Optimization:

- Electron Cooling
- Beam bunching
- Sextupole corrections

- Spin tune:  $\nu_s = \gamma G$   
number of spin precessions per turn.



At beginning



After some time

# SEXTUPOLE CORRECTIONS

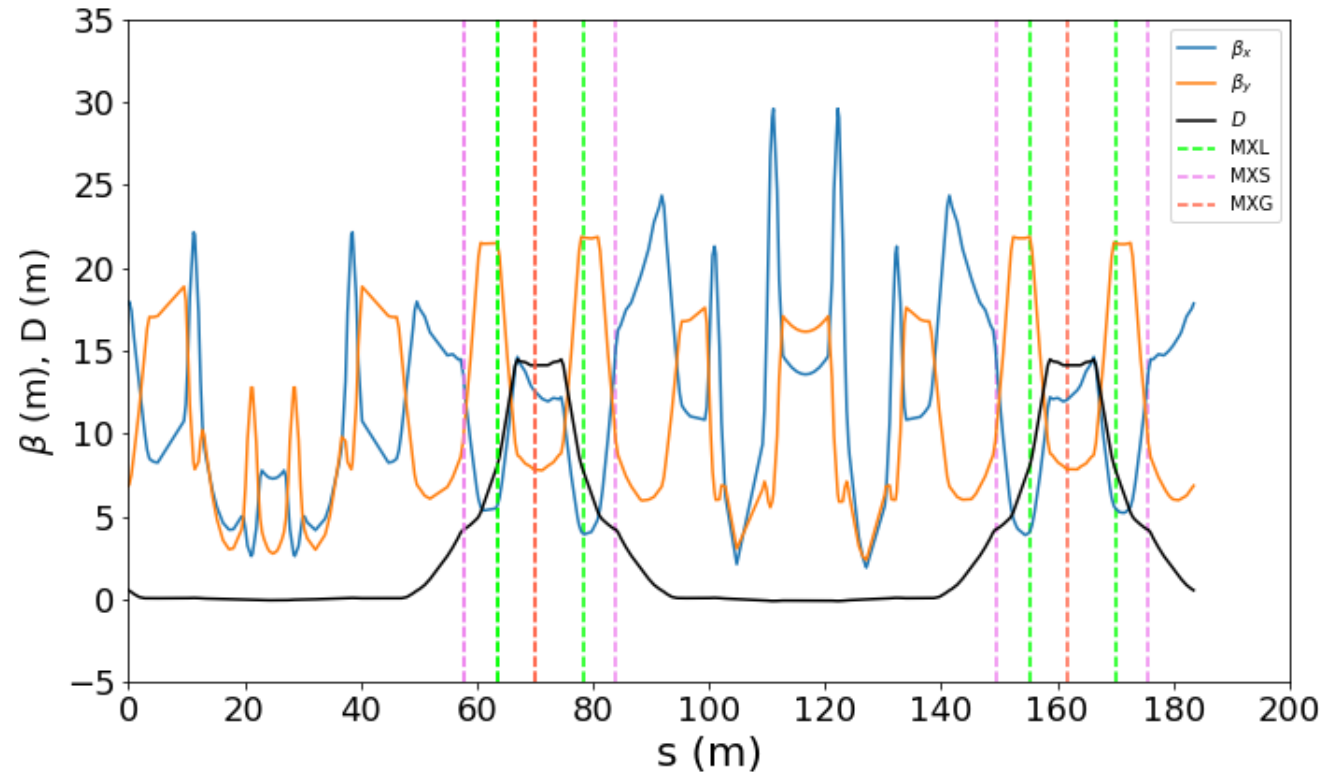
- Correction effects of sextupole: [1]

- orbit lengthening

$$\left(\frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)_\beta = \mp \frac{k_2 D_0 \beta_{x,y} \varepsilon_{x,y}}{L}$$

- 2<sup>nd</sup>-order momentum compaction factor

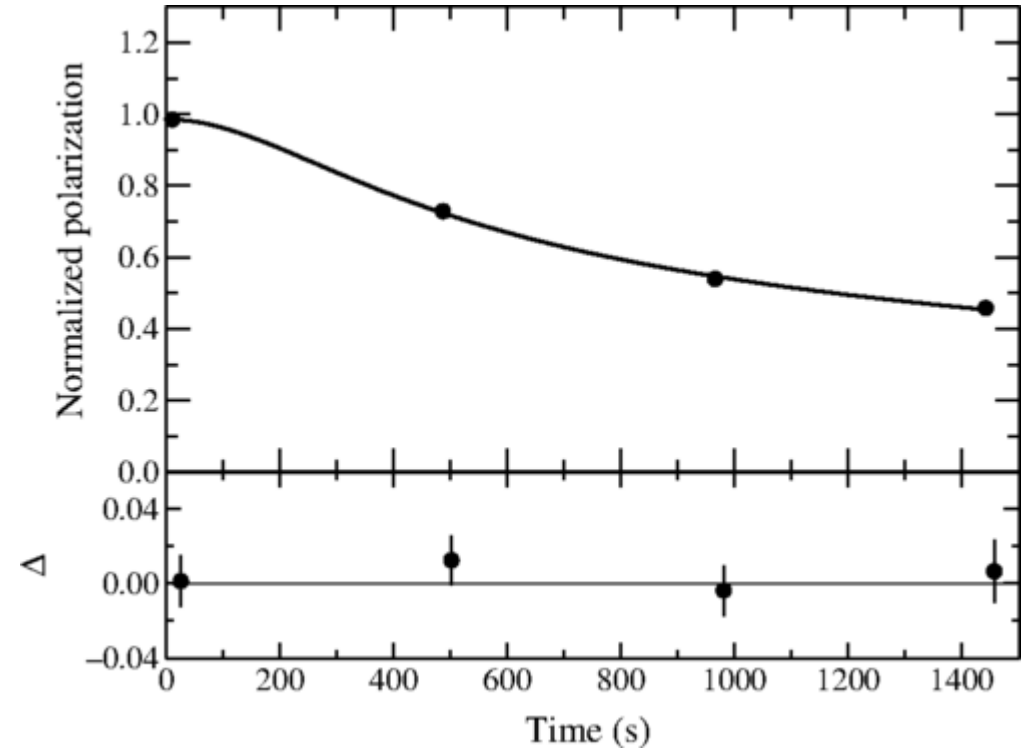
$$\Delta\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2 D_0^3}{L}$$



Three or more families of sextupole are needed.

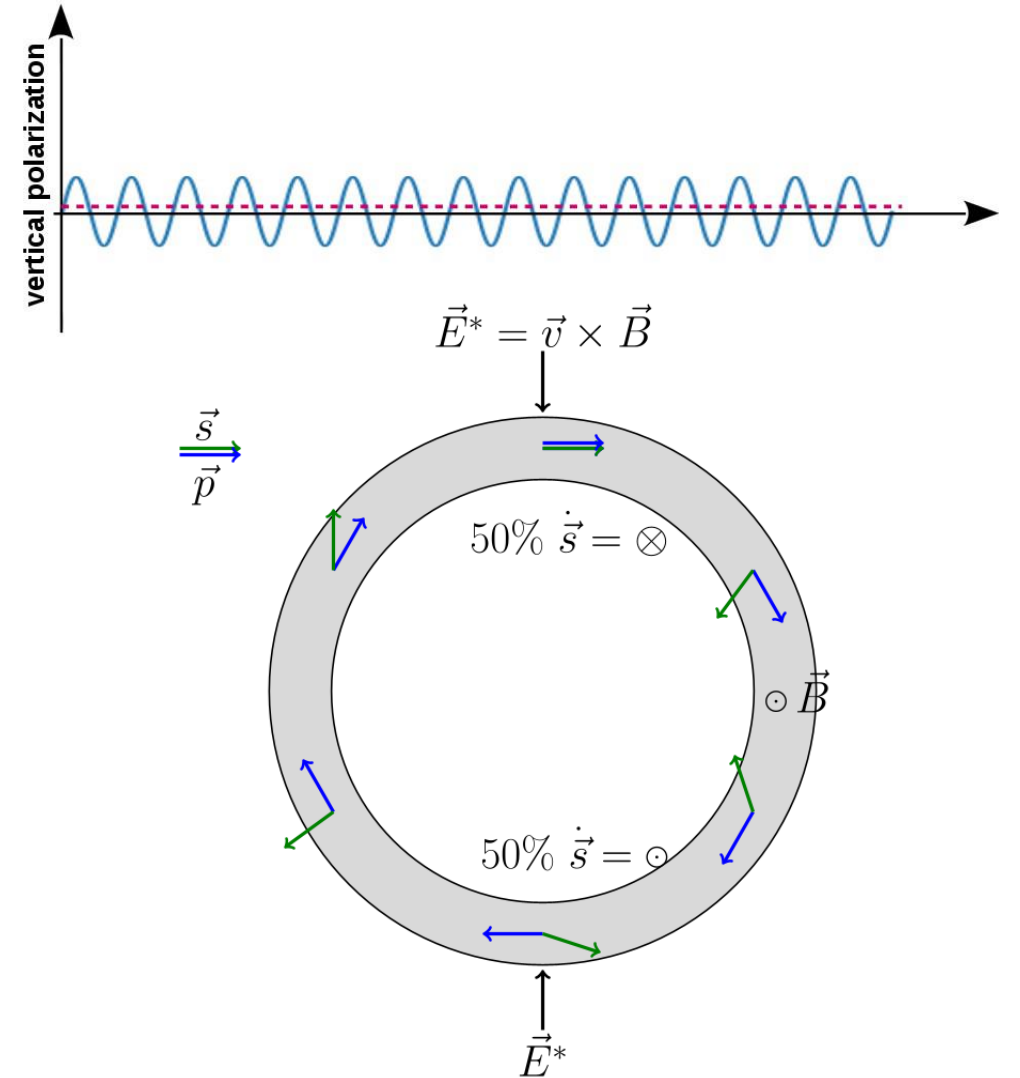
# SPIN COHERENCE TIME RECORD

- SCT > 1000 s achieved at COSY [2]
- With about  $10^9$  stored deuterons.
- Long SCT was one of main obstacles of storage ring EDM experiments.
- SCT of crucial importance, since  $\sigma_{stat} \propto \frac{1}{\tau_{SCT}}$



# WIEN FILTER

- Frozen spin:  $\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} = 0 \rightarrow$  vertical build up.
- Problem: in a pure magnet ring,  $\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} \neq 0,$   
 $\rightarrow$  no accumulation of vertical asymmetry.
- Solution: RF-Wien Filter

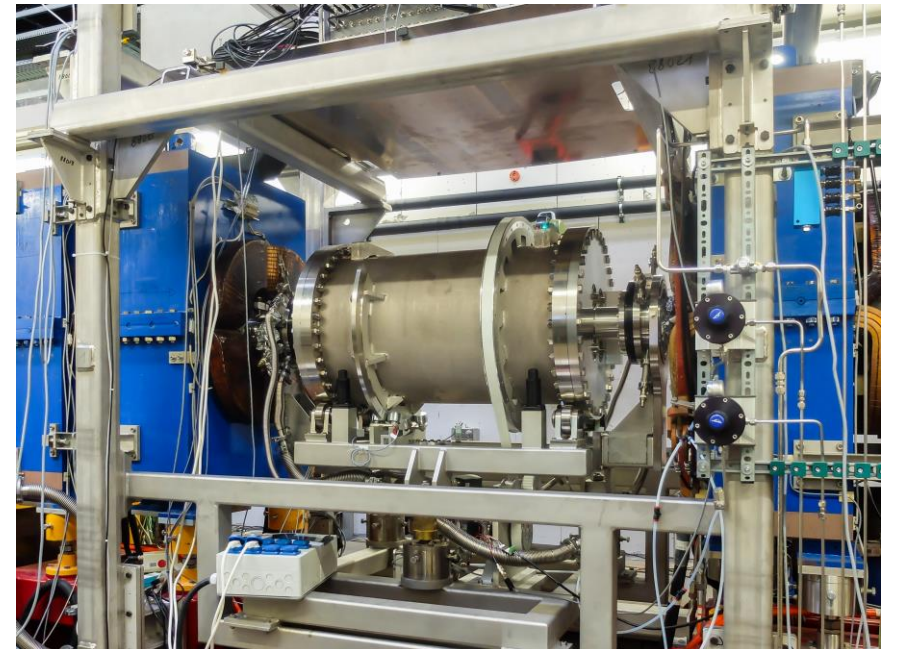
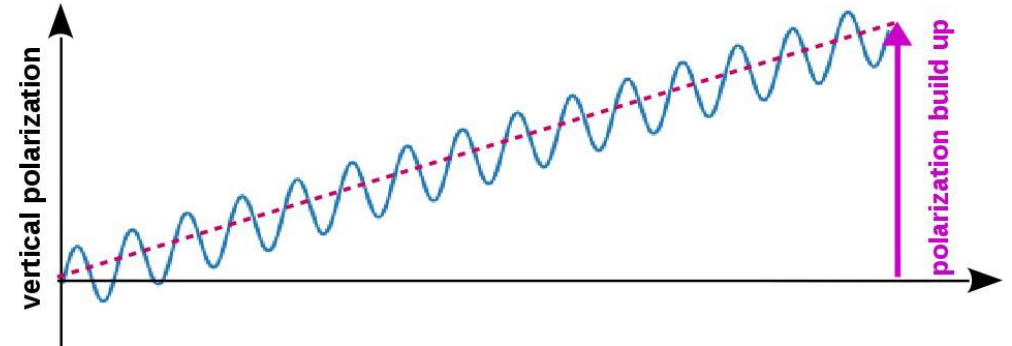


# WIEN FILTER

Solution: RF-Wien Filter

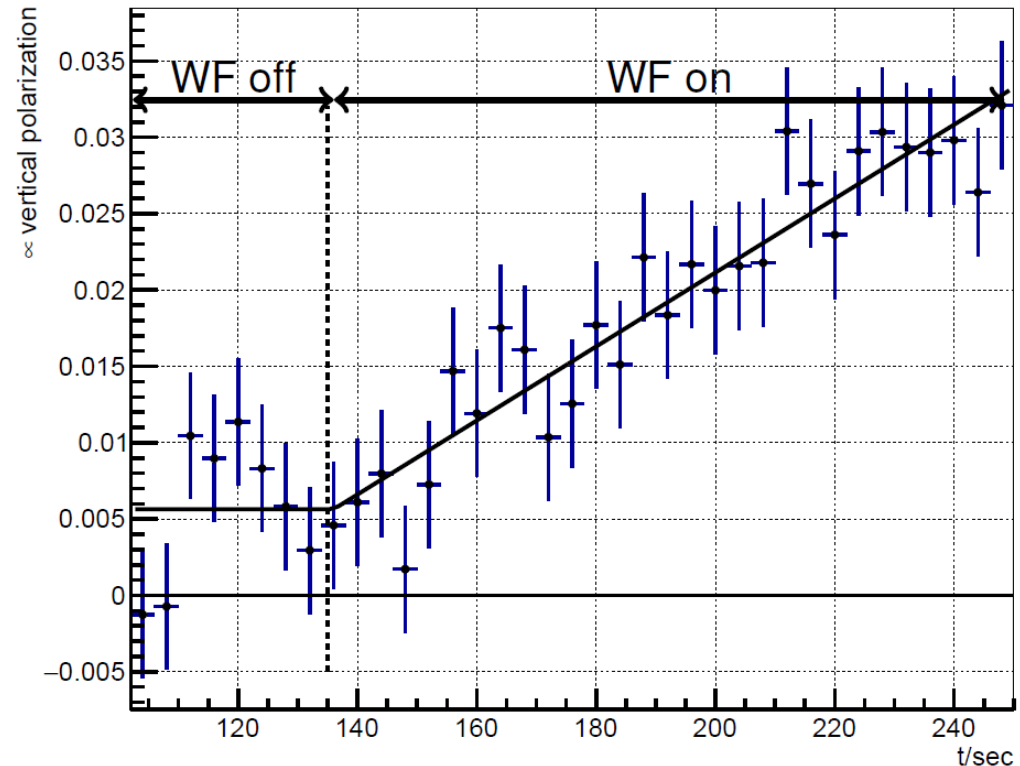
- Lorentz force:  $\vec{F}_L = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = 0$   
→ particle trajectory is not affected
- $\vec{B} = (0, B_y, 0)$  and  $\vec{E} = (E_x, 0, 0)$   
→ spin motion is influenced
- RF-Wien Filter fields  
→ oscillate at a harmonic of the spin precession freq.

WF induced spin resonance → vertical build up.



# OBSERVATION OF POLARIZATION BUILD-UP

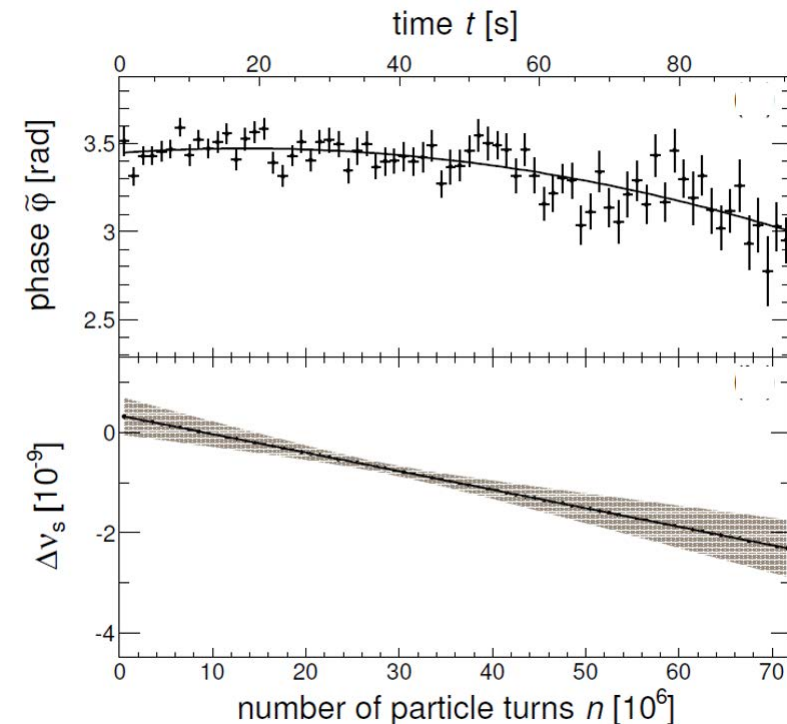
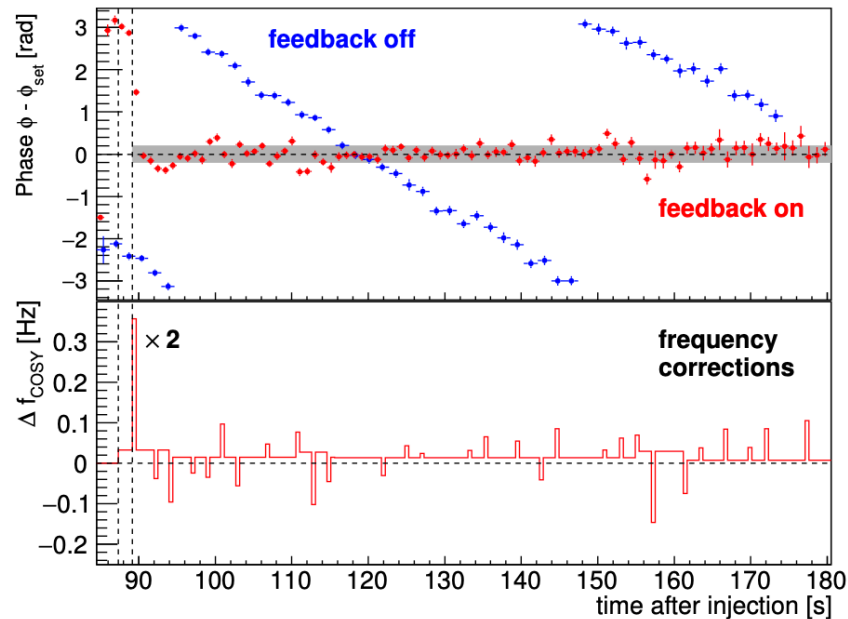
- RF-Wien Filter ON: vertical polarization build-up proportional to EDM .
- Problem: ring imperfections (magnet misalignments,..) lead to perturbations.
- Perturbations are under investigation



# RESULTS FROM PRECURSOR EXPERIMENT

Tools developed to manipulate and measure beam polarization

- reaching  $> 1000$  s spin coherence time
- measure 120 kHz spin tune precession in horizontal plane to  $10^{-10}$  in 100 s
- development of polarization feed back system
- single bunch spin manipulation
- RF Wien filter, BPMs, deflector, polarimeter, . . .

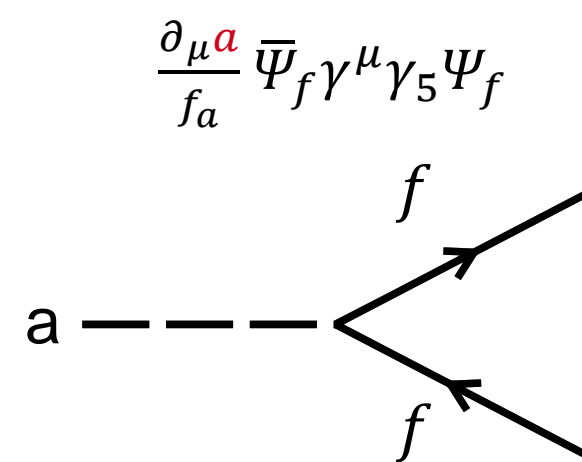
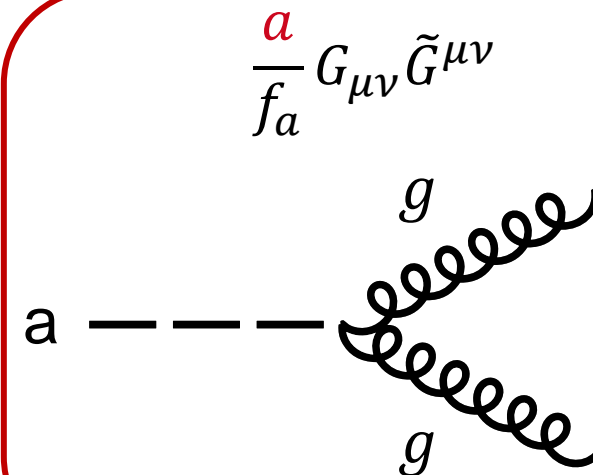
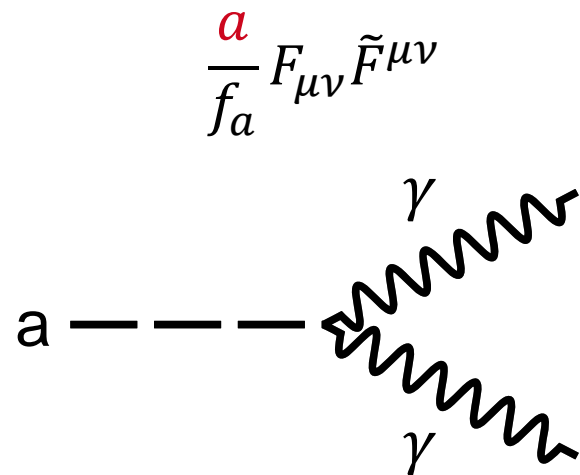




# AXION SEARCHES

# AXIONS/AXION LIKE PARTICLES (ALPS)

- Axions are leading particle candidates for dark matter.
- Possible couplings to standard model particles:



storage ring experiments

- For low mass ( $< 10^{-7} \text{ eV}/c^2$ ), ALPs dark matter can be expressed as a classical field:

$$a(t) = a_o \cos(\omega_a t + \varphi_o).$$

# SPIN MOTION

- Spin motion in a purely magnetic ring:

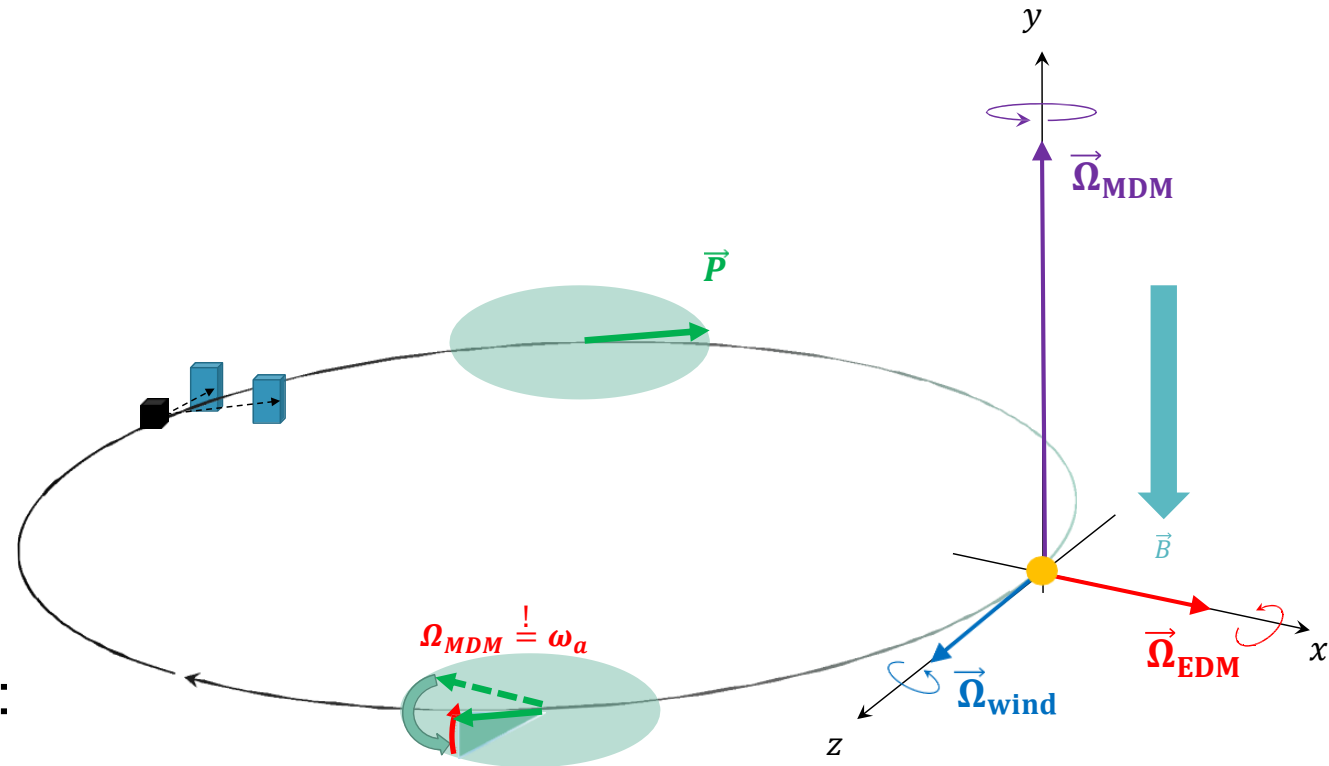
$$\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = (\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} + \vec{\Omega}_{EDM} + \vec{\Omega}_{wind}) \times \vec{S}$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} = -\frac{q}{m} G \vec{B}, \quad \vec{\Omega}_{EDM} = -\frac{1}{S\hbar} d c \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B},$$

$$\vec{\Omega}_{wind} = -\frac{1}{S\hbar} \frac{C_N}{2f_a} (\hbar \partial_0 a(t)) \vec{\beta},$$

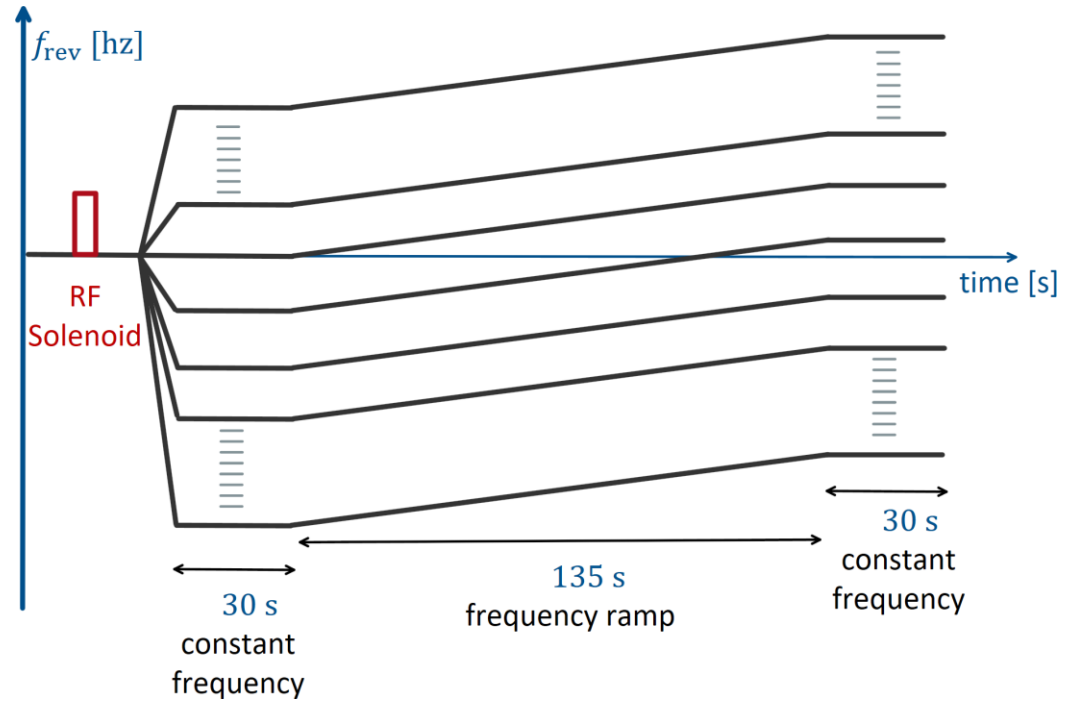
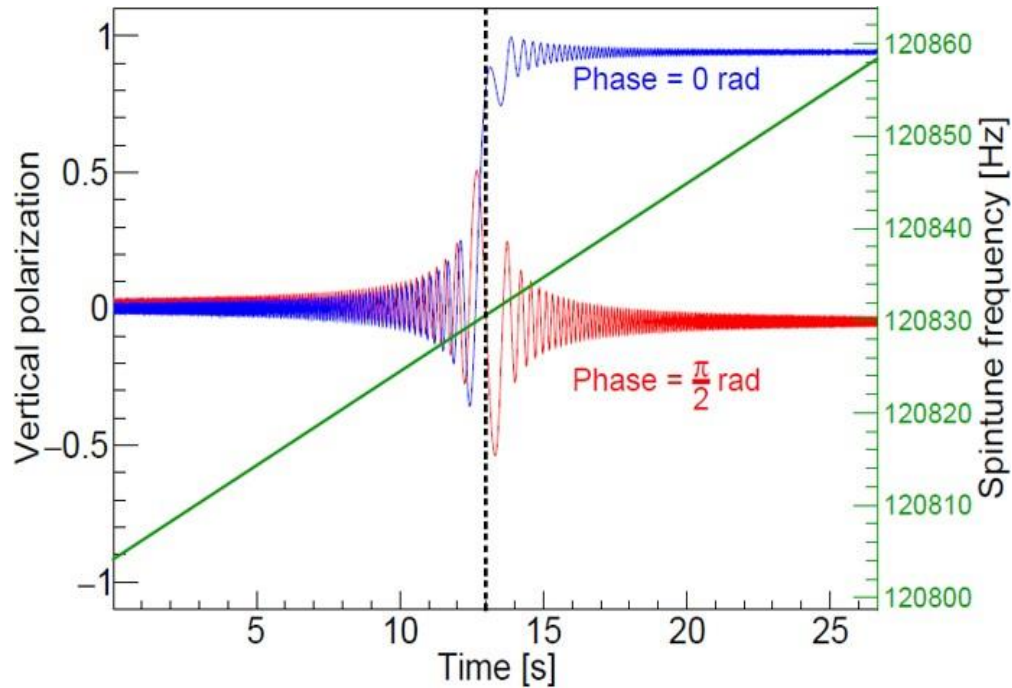
- Axion/ALPs – gluon coupling induces an oscillating electric dipole moment (oEDM):

$$d = d_{DC} + d_{AC} \cos(\omega_a t + \varphi_0).$$



**Resonant build-up of vertical polarization, when  $m_a c^2 \equiv \hbar \omega_a = \hbar \Omega_{MDM}$**

# SCAN THE FREQUENCY FOR RESONANCE



Unknown frequency  $\omega_a$

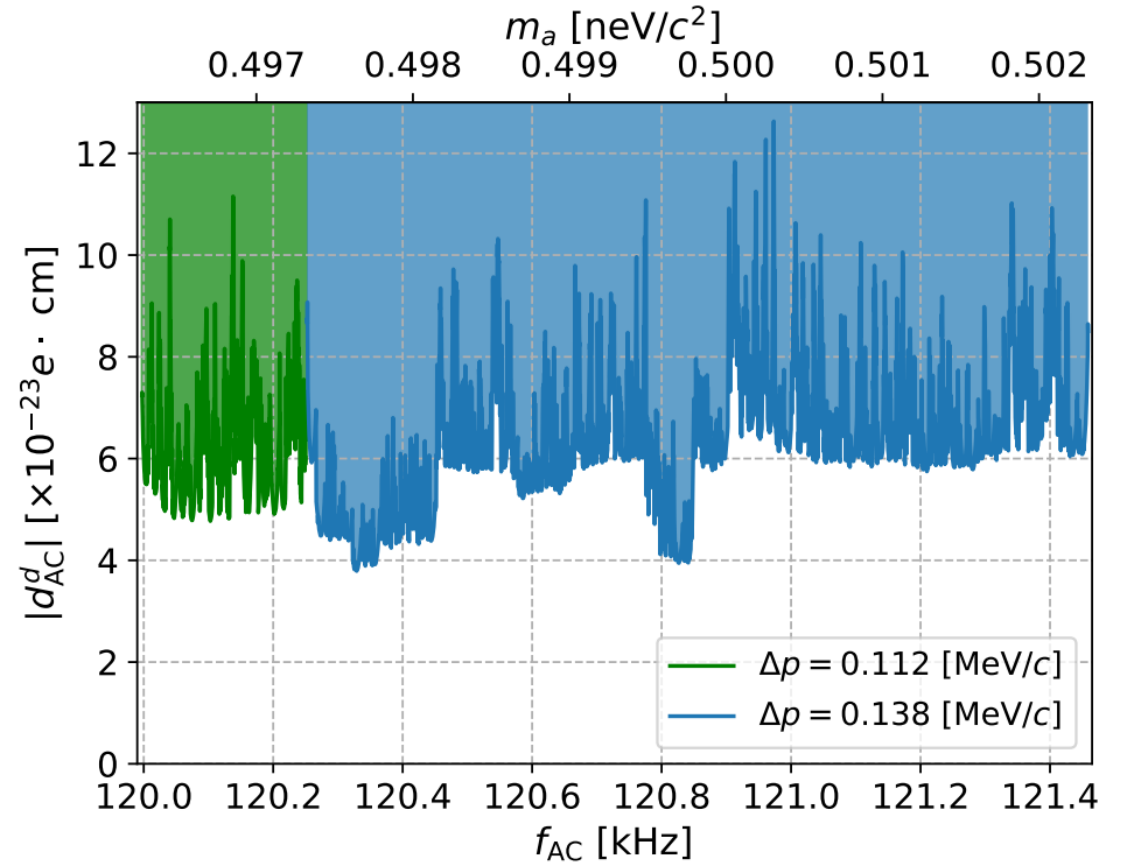
- Scan the frequency for resonance
- Signal: Jump in vertical polarization, when  $\omega_a = \Omega_{MDM}$

Unknown phase  $\phi_a$

- Use beams with perpendicular polarization: 4 bunches
- You cannot miss the signal.

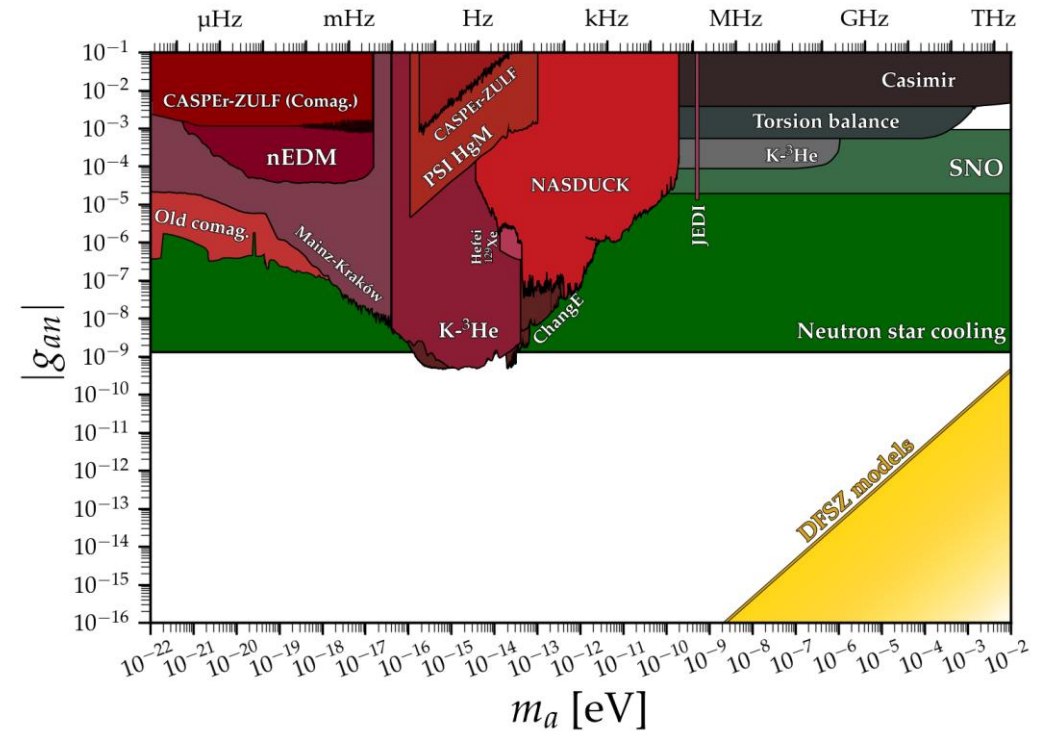
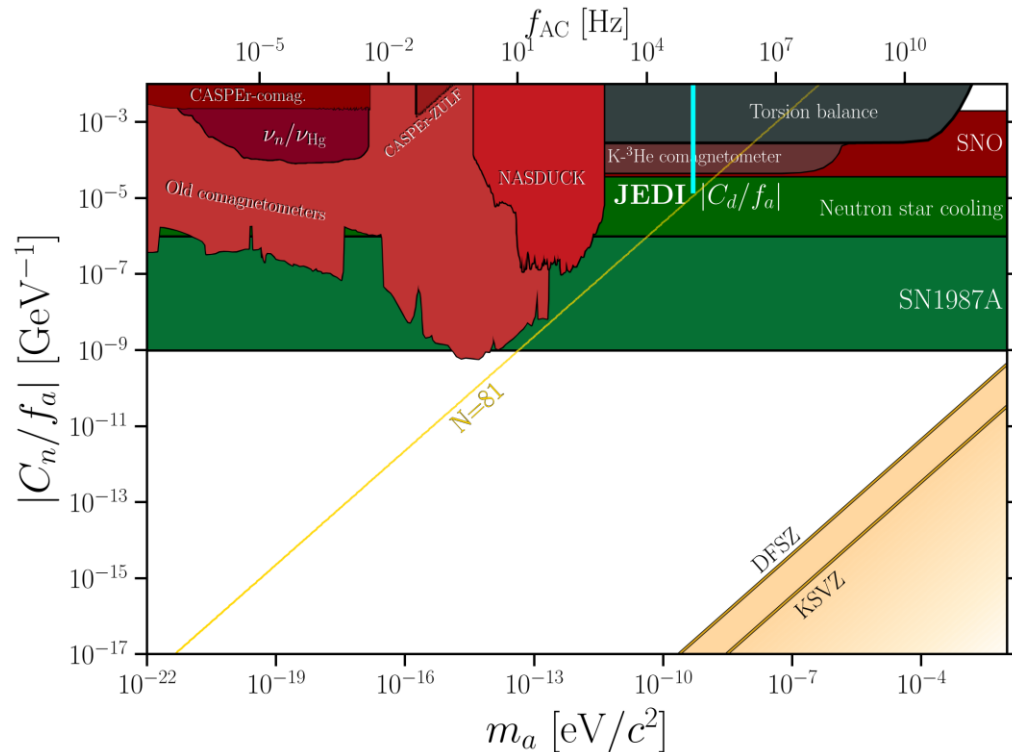
# RESULTS ON OSCILLATING EDM

- First proof-of-principle experiment was performed at COSY, FZ Jülich. [3]
- Polarized deuteron beam: 970 MeV/c
- Only a few days of data taking.
  
- 90% CL upper limit on the ALPs induced oscillating EDM.



# BOUND ON AXION-NUCLEON COUPLING

- Limits on axion/ALP neutron coupling from the Particle Data Group 2023
- It includes the result from the JEDI collaboration



# NEXT STEPS

# STAGED APPROACH

## Stage 1

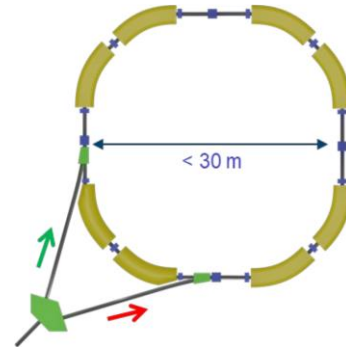
- Precursor experiment



- magnetic ring
- proof-of-capability
- 1<sup>st</sup> dEDM & axion measurements

## Stage 2

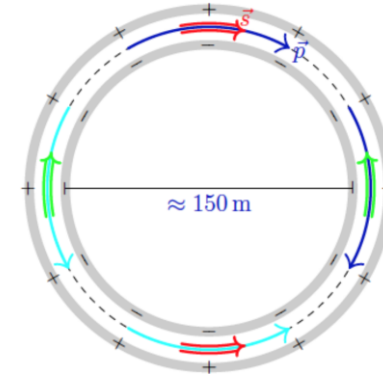
- Prototype ring



- electric/magnetic bends
- simultaneous clockwise (CW) and CCW beams
- develop key technologies
- 1<sup>st</sup> proton EDM measurement

## Stage 3

- Dedicated storage ring

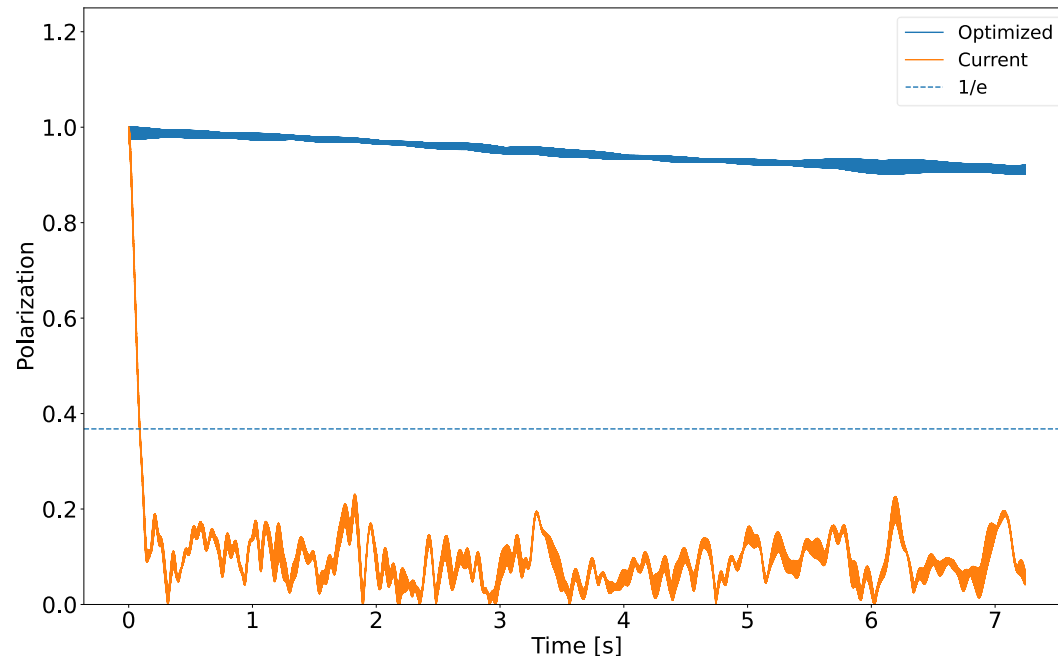


- pure electrostatic ring
- proton magic momentum ( $p = 701 \text{ MeV}/c$ )



# POSSIBLE FUTURE EXPERIMENTS AT GSI/FAIR

- existing accelerators at GSI/FAIR with polarized hadron beams
- letter of intend (LOI) has been submitted to G-PAC
- preliminary simulations suggest that 3 groups of sextupoles are required (**see my poster**)



# SUMMARY

- Storage ring experiments offer new possibilities for searching EDM and Axions / ALPs.
- First measurements of static and oscillating deuteron EDM at COSY, FZ Jülich.
- Next step: Prototype EDM ring development.
- Experiments can be performed at GSI/FAIR or other storage rings, wherever polarized hadron beams available.

# REFERENCES

- Senichev, Yu, et al. "Spin tune decoherence effects in electro-and magnetostatic structures." Proc. IPAC. 2013.
- Guidoboni, G., et al. "How to Reach a Thousand-Second in-Plane Polarization Lifetime with 0.97-GeV/c Deuterons in a Storage Ring." Phys. Rev. Lett. 117 (2016): 054801.
- Karanth, S, et al. "First Search for Axion-Like Particles in a Storage Ring Using a Polarized Deuteron Beam." Physical Review X 13 (2023): 031004.
- Stoehlker, T., et al. "Towards experiments with polarized beams and targets at the GSI/FAIR storage rings." 19th Workshop on Polarized Sources, Targets and Polarimetry (PSTP2022). 2023.

**Thank you for your attention!**



# HOW TO EXPLORE A WIDER MASS RANGE

- $\Omega_{MDM} = \gamma G \Omega_{rev}$ , a wide mass range can be covered by:
  - 1) vary the beam energy ( $\gamma$  and  $\Omega_{rev}$ )
  - 2) use different nuclei (G - factor)
  - 3) with additional electric field (frozen spin method)

$$\vec{\Omega}_{MDM} = -\frac{q}{m} \left[ G \vec{B} - \left( G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \frac{\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}}{c} \right]$$

# PRECISION DETERMINATION OF SPIN TUNE

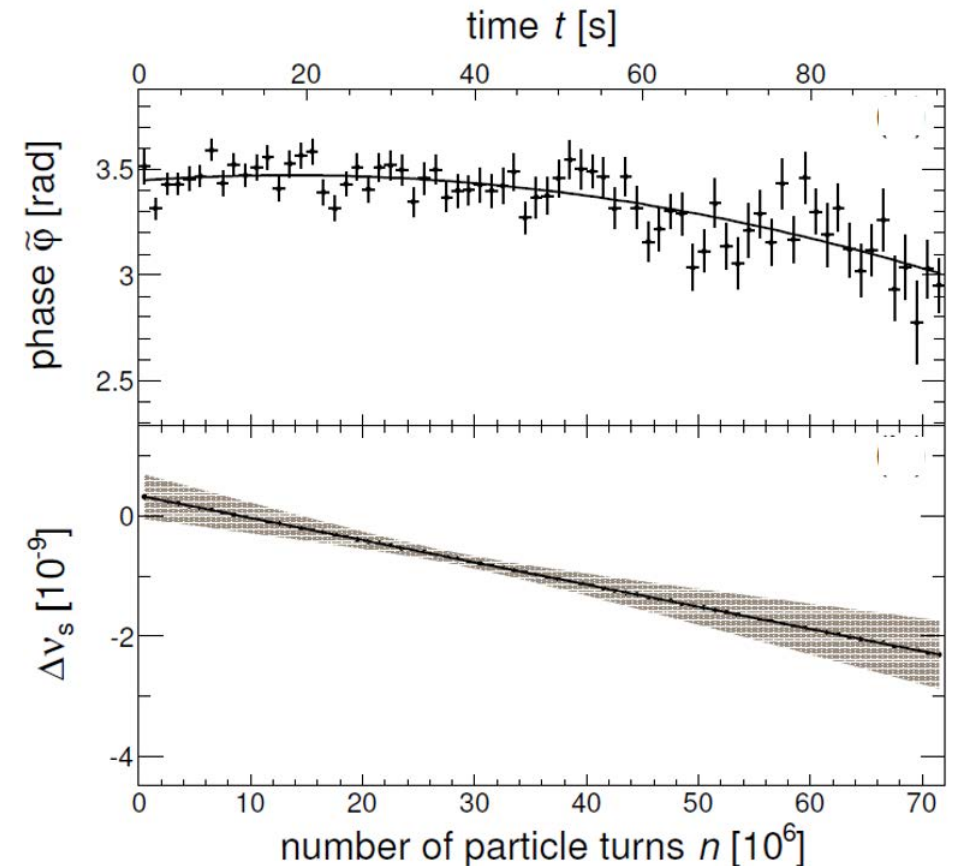
- Spin tune = number of spin precessions per turn.

$$\nu_s = \gamma G$$

- Spin tune:

$\sigma(\nu_s) \approx 10^{-10}$  in 100 s time interval.

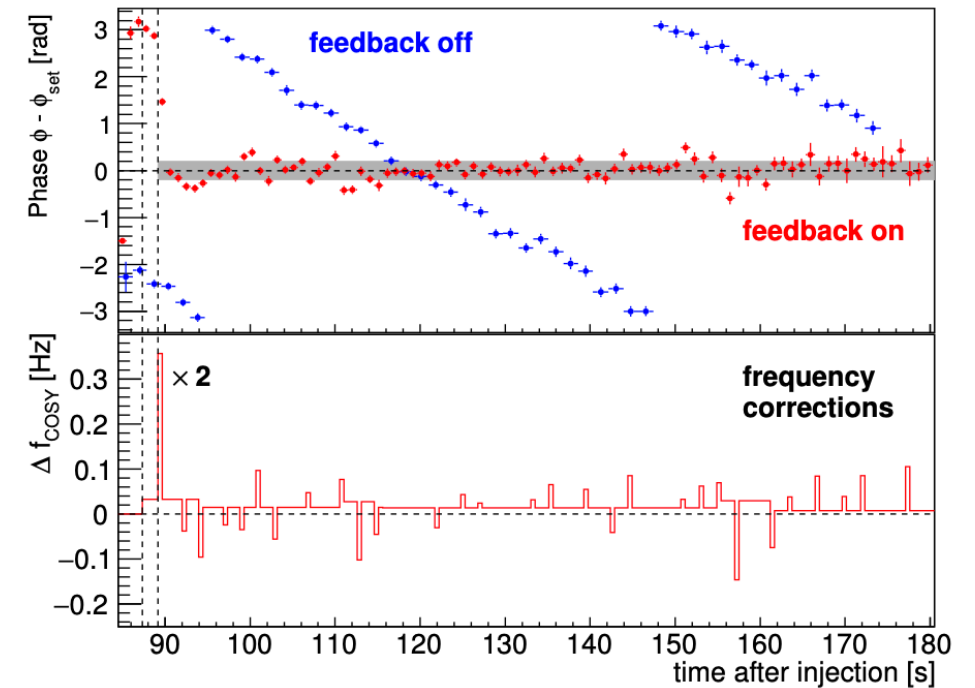
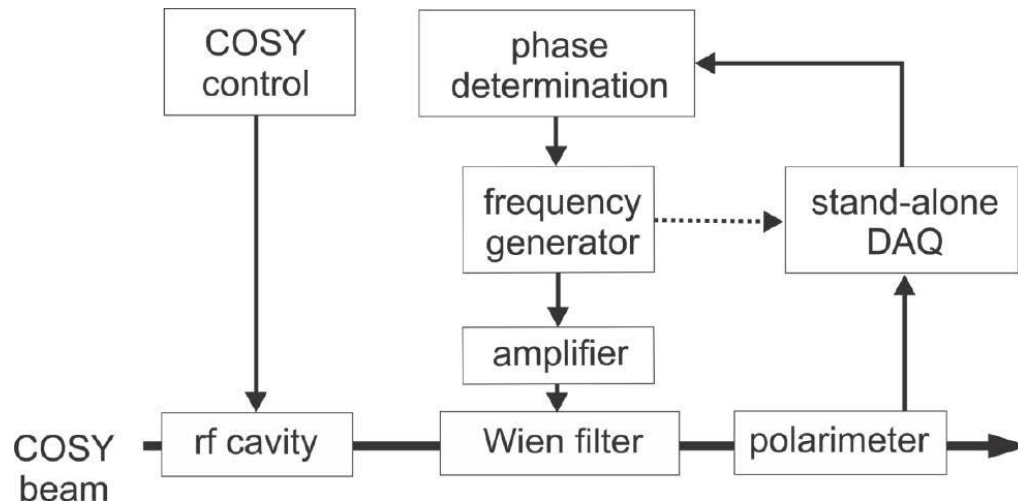
$\sigma(\nu_s) \approx 10^{-8}$  in 2 s time interval.



The preservation of the polarization is of crucial importance.

# POLARIZATION FEEDBACK

- No frozen spin at COSY  
→ phase-lock between spin-precession and RF device.



Achievement : error of phase-lock  $\sigma_{\phi} = 0.21$  rad



# POSSIBLE FUTURE EXPERIMENTS AT GSI/FAIR

