

Studies of systematic limitations in the EDM searches at storage rings

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Introduction

- Why there is a baryon asymmetry in the Universe? CP violation is mandatory
- Nonvanishing EDM if CP & P violation. SM predicts $d_p \sim 10^{-31}$ e * cm. EDM as a handle on CP violation mechanism.
- Experiments on searches of neutron EDM already rule out MSSM and two-Higgs models.
- Go after the EDM of charged particles at storage rings.

- The proton and deuteron EDM storage ring: BNL. Needs huge investment.
- EDM at existing storage ring: COSY.
- Complement magnetic ring with RF electric spin rotators to induce the EDM spin precession.

EDM in the RF-free storage ring

- Pure magnetic ring with vertical B-field: $\frac{d\vec{S}(t)}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{S}(t), \qquad \vec{\Omega} = -\frac{e}{m} (G\vec{B} + \eta(\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}))$ • $\eta = d\frac{m}{e}$
- $\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}$ acts as an <u>imperfection field</u> $\vec{\Omega} = -Q_s \Omega_R(\vec{e}_Y \cos \xi + \vec{e}_X \sin \xi)$

•
$$\xi$$
 is correlated to the EDM:

- $\tan \xi = -\frac{\eta \beta}{G}$
- EDM tilts the stable spin axis

• The spin tune
$$Q_s = \frac{G\gamma}{\cos \xi}$$



RF EDM rotator in the Wien filter mode

- Wien filter → zero Lorentz force → no coherent betatron oscillations
- Wien filter is EDM-transparent, but rotates spin by MDM
- Spin kick around vertical axis, on k-th turn, $\psi(k) = \psi \cos(2\pi Q_s k + \varphi)$

induces frequency modulation of the spin tune.

- Coupling to the static motional electric field in the ring
- Resulting EDM resonance strength is $\epsilon = \frac{\psi\xi}{2}$
- EDM effect is masked by MDM interaction with imperfection magnetic fields

Existing probes for studies of systematic limitations at COSY

- 1. Mapping of imperfection fields by static solenoids at idle spin precession
 - Planned for September 2014
- 2. Measurements of oscillating horizontal spin at RF spin resonance: oscillation phase shift due to imperfections.
- 3. Mapping of imperfection fields by RF solenoid at RF spin resonance
- 2 and 3 are available after RF Wien filter commissioning

1. Mapping and correcting for the imperfections

- Any imperfection field perturbs spin tune Q_s
- Adding to a ring 2 artificial imperfections (static solenoids)
- Explore imperfection response in spin tune by varying solenoids strength
- Static solenoids with kicks $\chi_{1,2}$ at $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \pi$ and the imperfection kick α_z at θ^* , spin tune is given by

$$\cos \pi Q_s = \cos[\pi G\gamma] \cos \frac{\chi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\chi_2}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha_z}{2} - \cos[(\pi - \theta^*)G\gamma] \sin \frac{\chi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\chi_2}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha_z}{2} - \cos[G\gamma\theta^*] \cos \frac{\chi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\chi_2}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha_z}{2} - \sin \frac{\chi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\chi_2}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha_z}{2} - _{7}$$

Mapping and correcting for the imperfections

- In case of no imperfections in the ring, $\alpha_z = 0$
 - spin tune map is precisely symmetric,
 - saddle point is located at $\chi_{1,2} = 0$ with $Q_s = G\gamma$



- In presence of imperfections in the ring, saddle point is moved away from center and $Q_s \neq G\gamma$
- Spin tune map at different values of α_z and θ^* :



2. RF spin resonance: oscillation phase shift

• Spin resonance with the RF Wien filter: AM of horizontal spin



- Phase of RF Wien filter φ determines shift of oscillation pattern
- Phase shift is measurable by time-stamp polarimetry

Disentangling EDM and MDM spin precession

 Spin resonance with the RF Wien filter with different imperfection phase



RF Wien filter drives imperfection resonance

Initial
$$S_Y = 1$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

- Imperfection shifts oscillation pattern
- Phase shift depends on $G\gamma\theta^*$

Disentangling EDM and MDM spin precession

- Imperfection (i.e., longitudinal tilt of the dipole magnet) strength $\alpha_z = (1+G) \frac{\int B_z dl}{B\rho}$
- To first order, vector of RSA in polarimeter no.1 is given by:

$$\Omega_{\chi} = \frac{\psi \alpha_{Z}}{4 \sin(\pi G \gamma)} \cos(\varphi + G \gamma \theta^{*})$$
$$\Omega_{Z} = \frac{\psi \alpha_{Z}}{4 \sin(\pi G \gamma)} \sin(\varphi + G \gamma \theta^{*})$$

• The resonance strength is

$$\epsilon \approx \frac{\psi \alpha_z}{4\sin(\pi G \gamma)} \gg \frac{\psi \xi}{2}$$



Disentangling EDM and MDM spin precession

- 1. Use many polarimeters.
- 2. Change phase φ of RF WF field in different runs
- 3. Use several bunches, which come to RF field in phase delay $\varphi = \varphi G \gamma$, where $\varphi = 0..\pi$

3. Mapping of imperfection fields by RF solenoid at RF spin resonance

 Add RF solenoid to drive the resonance with RF WF simultaneously: direction of RSA and resonance strength is determined by phases of both RF fields <u>and by Gγθ*</u>

$$\Omega_{\chi} = \frac{\chi}{2} \cos \varphi_{sol} + \frac{\psi \alpha_{z}}{4 \sin(\pi G \gamma)} \cos(\varphi + G \gamma \theta^{*})$$
$$\Omega_{z} = \frac{\chi}{2} \sin \varphi_{sol} + \frac{\psi \alpha_{z}}{4 \sin(\pi G \gamma)} \sin(\varphi + G \gamma \theta^{*})$$

- RF solenoid phase φ_{sol} and amplitude of spin kick χ
- RF Wien filter phase φ

Frequency spectra of precessing horizontal spin component at RF spin resonance

On RF spin resonance, spin tune spectrum exhibits two sidebands

$$Q_s = G\gamma \pm \epsilon$$

• Resonance strength ϵ can be measured directly from the oscillation of the vertical spin S_Y

• Resonance with RF solenoid and RF Wien filter in *ideal ring*, Fourier spectra of S_X at different φ :



Summary

- Fine tuning the static solenoid fields and mapping Q_s gives a hint on the imperfection kicks
- RF Solenoid locked on RF Wien filter (or RF-E flipper) frequency with the tunable phase delay φ , provides mechanism for separation of EDM on top of MDM spin precession.
- The goal is to stabilize imperfections and suppress decoherence effects, to achieve sensitivity to deuteron and proton EDM to order $d \sim 10^{-24}$ e * cm at COSY.

Thank you

Running spin axis at RF spin resonance



- \vec{S} lies in resonance precessing frame X'Y'
- \vec{S} precesses around running spin axis $\vec{\Omega}_0$ by $2\pi\epsilon$,
- X'Y' rotates by $2\pi G\gamma$ each particle revolution.
- Initial direction of RSA is defined by RF phase φ