Electric Dipole Moment (EDM) Searches in Storage Rings

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Canu Meeting, Bad Honnef, Dec. 2012

Outline

- Introduction & Motivation
- Measurement of charged particle EDMs
- Jülich efforts to measure EDMs
 (Jülich Electric Dipole Moment Investigations (JEDI) collaboration)
- Summary

Introduction & Motivation

Electric Dipoles



atomic physics:

$$q_1 = -q_2 = e$$
, $|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2| = 1$ Å= 10⁻¹⁰m

$$\rightarrow |\vec{d}| = 10^{-8} e \cdot cm$$

Water molecule: $d = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} e \cdot cm$

atomic physics:

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Water molecule: $d = 2 \cdot 10^{-9} e \cdot cm$

hadron physics: $|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2| = 1 \text{ fm} = 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$ $\rightarrow |\vec{d}| = 10^{-13} e \cdot \text{ cm}$

Limit on neutron EDM $< 3 \cdot 10^{-26} e \cdot cm$

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Operator $\vec{d} = q\vec{r}$

is odd under parity transformation $(\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r})$:

 $\mathcal{P}^{-1}\vec{d}\mathcal{P}=-\vec{d}$

Consequences:

In a state $|a\rangle$ of given parity the expectation value is 0:

$$\left\langle a|\vec{d}|a\right\rangle = -\left\langle a|\vec{d}|a\right\rangle$$

If $|a\rangle = \alpha |P = + > +\beta |P = - >$
in general $\left\langle a|\vec{d}|a\right\rangle \neq 0$

Molecules can have large EDM because of degenerated ground states with different parity

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Elementary particles (including hadrons) have a definite parity and cannot posess an EDM $P|had >= \pm 1|had >$

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Elementary particles (including hadrons) have a definite parity and cannot posess an EDM $P|had >= \pm 1|had >$

unless

 \mathcal{P} and time reversal \mathcal{T} invariance are violated!

${\mathcal T}$ and ${\mathcal P}$ violation of EDM



\mathcal{CP} violation

- We are surounded by matter (and not anti-matter) $\eta = \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_{\gamma}} = \mathbf{10}^{-10}$
- Starting from equal amount of matter and anti-matter at the Big Bang, from CP-violation in Standard Model we expect only 10⁻¹⁸
- In 1967 Sakharov formulated three prerequisites for baryogenesis. One of these is the combined violation of the charge and parity, CP, symmetry.
- New CP violating sources outside the realm of the SM are clearly needed to explain this discrepancy of eight orders of magnitude.
- They could manifest in EDMs of elementary particles

durchdringt sein zu ast alle Teilchen e dabei. Der Ani n?" sind wir m ommer 2012 duld und v gesuchte

Wie symmetrisch ist die Welt?

ametrie, wie jeder sie kennt, hat mit Spiegeln oder Drehungen zu Physik können mehrere Teilchen zueinander symmetrisch auf wenige Eigenschaften gleichen. Indem gruppiert, lassen sich auch die Kräfte aetrie könnte damit der Manche Theorien Theorie

Wo ist die Antimaterie geblieben?

Elgentlich müsste das Universum nur aus Energie bestehen u ansonsten leer sein - ohne Planeten, Galaxien oder überhaup Materie. Denn beim Urknall muss ebenso viel Materie wie An terie entstanden sein. Beide gleichen sich bis auf ihre Ladung verhalten sich auch fast genau gleich. Kommen sie sich zu na geschieht Erstaunliches: Sie vernichten sich, übrig bleibt nur Unser Universum besteht aber nun aus Materie - von Antima keine Spur. In Experimenten wird deshalb nach dem feinen U gesucht, aufgrund dessen Materie überlebt hat. Antim

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Erweiterung des Standard

Tellchen, Hadronen- und Ken zessen, die auf physik jenseits o

Der größte Tellchenbeschleunig Collider (LHC) am CERN wurde spe worten auf zumindest einige dieser

suchen. Ein Ziel der Experimente am suchern cur energy and schematic schematic bereits erreicht die Physik

mit Egenschaften des Higgs-Teilchens Intrestiger outrainer und rosses

en physikalischen prozessen und Teilchen

en Innonansuren invesser, um enverse in dem Rahmen des Standardmodells erklär

in oem nannen ves starvarus verse er ne Das Entdeckungspotential der LHC-Experime

Steric durun unese maturementer internet der kollidierenden Protonen und der Starten k

des Sandardinocher vorsumer vorsumer

In der Kemphysik sind Niederenergie-Pasteinsersperi

chen- und Hadronenphysik.

Materie und Antimaterie - Fundamentale Symmetrien Experience ourse as die Wark das nicht stadsen. Dom im Urknut sind als Einergie zu Bechen Belan, Meterse und Antonion enversanden Suistan eine sinderseiten und Antonionen sinderseiten und Suistan und Antonionen entrandon, felchen und Antielichen, Menn diese sich rader erstmanten sie vierder zu Energie. Die Ereitigte die fallen nicht nam sam Astanistic sind annimation die Greekoling und Ver-nicritung von haarne und Anumaterie lass so beobachten, Wenn zum Beispiel ein Anti-Elekin Decudarmen, wenn kunn verspresen vin vin mischen Strahlung, ein so genanntes p in der Erdatmosphäre trifft 200 Lichtteilchen, wobei leer

TEILCHEN PHYSIK IN DEUTSCHLAND



KHK

Forschen für die Zukunft Hadronen- und Kernphysik in Deutschland



noden en blocker her forschung und ein wichtiger Aberte. Her rolschung und ein wichtiges Ardens-und Kemphysik, Laufen prozesse auf der ung neringnysik, Lauren Fruzesse aur uen Chen genauso ab, wenn man sie spiennt Antitelichen vertauscht oder die nge Zeit glaubten die physiker, dass Nverändert unter den drei Symmetng, Teilchen-Antiteilchen-Vertau Ven. Umso überraschender war ahren, dass beim radioaktiven verletzt ist. Beim Beta-Zerfall ein Proton, ein Elektron und os und Antineutrinos sind Seringer Masse. Das aus besitzt bevorzugt eine richtung, während das n Beta-Zerfall gespie. pen und linkshändj.

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aller Beta-Zerfälle

ten empfindliche Tests der Spiegel.

Sources of \mathcal{CP} violation

- Weak Interaction (unobservably small in EDMs)
- QCD θ term (limit set by neutron EDM measurement)
 ——— Part of Standard Model ———
- sources beyond SM

Sources of \mathcal{CP} violation



Sources of \mathcal{CP} violation



 \Rightarrow It is mandatory to measure EDM of many different particles to disentangle various sources of CP violation.

What do we know about (hadron) EDMs?

Particle/Atom	Current Limit/ <i>e</i> .cm	
Neutron	$< 3 \cdot 10^{-26}$	
¹⁹⁹ Hg	$< 3.1 \cdot 10^{-29}$	
\rightarrow Proton	$< 7.9 \cdot 10^{-25}$	
Deuteron	?	
³ He	?	

- direct measurement only for neutron
- proton deduced from atomic EDM limit
- no measurement for deuteron (or other nuclei)

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<u>GOAL of JEDI collaboration:</u>
First measurement of deuteron, <sup>3</sup>He EDM,
first direct measurement of proton EDM ultimately with a
precision of 10^{-29}e cm
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History of Neutron EDM



from K. Kirch

History of Neutron EDM



from K. Kirch

Measurement of charged particle EDMs

Measurement of charged particle EDMs General Idea:

For **all** edm experiments (neutron, proton, atom, ...): Interaction of \vec{d} with electric field \vec{E} For charged particles: apply electric field in a storage ring:



Wait for build-up of vertical polarization $s_{\perp} \propto |d|$, then determine s_{\perp} using polarimeter In general: $\frac{d\vec{s}}{dt} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{s}$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{e\hbar}{mc} [G\vec{B} + \left(G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}\right) \vec{v} \times \vec{E} + \frac{1}{2}\eta(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})]$$
$$\vec{d} = \eta \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} \vec{S}, \quad \vec{\mu} = 2(G+1) \frac{e\hbar}{2m} \vec{S}, \quad G = \frac{g-2}{2}, \quad g:g-\text{factor}$$
Several Options:

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24/49

Several Options:

1 Pure electric ring with $\left(G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}\right) = 0$, works only for G > 0

$$\vec{\Omega} = rac{e\hbar}{mc} [G\vec{B} + \left(G - rac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}
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Several Options:

 Pure electric ring with \$\left(G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}\right) = 0\$, works only for \$G > 0\$
 Combined \$\vec{E} / \vec{B}\$ ring

$$G\vec{B} + \left(G - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1}\right)\vec{v} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

Pure magnetic ring

Required field strength

	$G=rac{g-2}{2}$	<i>p</i> /GeV/c	<i>E_R/MV/m</i>	B_V/T
proton	1.79	0.701	10	0
deuteron	-0.14	1.0	-4	0.16
³ He	-4.18	1.285	17	-0.05

Ring radius ≈ 40 m Smaller ring size possible if $B_V \neq 0$ for proton $E = \frac{GBc\beta\gamma^2}{1 + G\beta^2\gamma^2}$



Figure 3: An all-electric storage ring lattice for measuring the electric dipole moment of the proton. Except for having longer straight sections and separated beam channels, the all-in-one lattice of Fig. 1 spatterned after this lattice. Quadrupole and sextupole families, and tunes and lattice functions of the allin-one lattice of Fig. 1 will be quite close to those given for this lattice in reference[3]. The match will be even closer with magnetic field set to zero for proton operation.

Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) Proposal

28/49

2. Combined \vec{E}/\vec{B} ring



Figure 1: "All-In-One" lattice for measuring EDM's of protons, deuterons, and helions.

Under discussion in Jülich

(design: R. Talman)

Main advantage:

Experiment can be performed at the existing (upgraded) COSY (COoler SYnchrotron) in Jülich on a shorter time scale!



COSY provides (polarized) protons and deuterons with $p = 0.3 - 3.7 \text{GeV}/c \Rightarrow$ Ideal starting point

$$\Omega = \frac{e\hbar}{mc} \left(G\vec{B} + \frac{1}{2} \eta \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

Problem:

Due to precession caused by magnetic moment, 50% of time longitudinal polarization component is || to momentum, 50% of the time it is anti-||.



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 E^* field in the particle rest frame tilts spin due to EDM up and down \Rightarrow **no net EDM effect**

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32/49

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Use resonant "magic Wien-Filter" in ring $(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0)$:

 $E^* = 0 \rightarrow \text{part.}$ trajectory is not affected but

 $B^* \neq 0 \rightarrow$ mag. mom. is influenced

 \Rightarrow net EDM effect can be observed!

Summary of different options

	\odot	
1.) pure electric ring (BNL)	no \vec{B} field needed	works only for p
2.) combined ring (Jülich)	works for $p, d, {}^{3}\text{He}, \dots$	both \vec{E} and \vec{B} required
3.) pure magnetic ring (Jülich)	existing (upgraded) COSY ring can be used , shorter time scale	lower sensitivity

Statistical Sensitivity

 $\sigma \approx \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{\textit{NfT}\tau_{\textit{p}}}\textit{PEA}}$

Ρ	beam polarization	0.8
$ au_{p}$	Spin coherence time/s	1000
Е	Electric field/MV/m	10
Α	Analyzing Power	0.6
Ν	nb. of stored particles/cycle	4×10^7
f	detection efficiency	0.005
Т	running time per year/s	10 ⁷

⇒ $\sigma \approx 10^{-29} e \cdot cm/year$ (for magnetic ring $\approx 10^{-24} e \cdot cm/year$) Expected signal \approx 3nrad/s (for $d = 10^{-29} e \cdot cm$) (BNL proposal)

Results on Spin Coherence Time (SCT)



Spins decohere during storage time very preliminary results form Cosy run May 2012 using correction sextupole

 \Rightarrow SCT increase from a few s to \approx 200s already reached
Systematics

One major source: Radial *B* field mimics an EDM effect:

- Difficulty: even small radial magnetic field, *B_r* can mimic EDM effect if :μ*B_r* ≈ *dE_r*
- Suppose $d = 10^{-29} e \cdot cm$ in a field of E = 10 MV/m

• This corresponds to a magnetic field:

$$B_r = \frac{dE_r}{\mu_N} = \frac{10^{-22} eV}{3.1 \cdot 10^{-8} eV/T} \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-17} T$$
(Earth Magnetic field $\approx 5 \cdot 10^{-5} T$)

Solution: Use two beams running clockwise and counter clockwise, separation of the two beams is sensitive to B_r

Jülich efforts to measure EDMs

38/49

Stepwise approach of JEDI project in Jülich

JEDI = Jülich Electric Dipole Moment Investigations

- 1 Spin coherence time studies Systematic Error studies
- COSY upgrade
 first direct measurement
 at 10⁻²⁴ e⋅ cm
- 3 Build dedicated ring for p,d and ³He
- 4 EDM measurement at 10⁻²⁹ e⋅ cm

Storage Ring EDM Efforts



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JARA FAME

JARA=Jülich Aachen Research Alliance New section founded: FAME (=Forces and Matter Experiments)



Summary

- EDM of various hadrons species are of high interest to disentangle various sources of \mathcal{CP} violation searched for to explain matter antimatter asymmetry in the Universe
- Up to now only direct measurement for neutron
- EDM of charged particles can be measured in storage rings
- Experimentally very challenging because effect is tiny
- Efforts at Brookhaven and Jülich to perform such measurements



EDM of molecules



ground state: mixture of $\Psi_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Psi_1 + \Psi_2)$ $P = + \Psi_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\Psi_1 - \Psi_2)$ P = -(allmost) degenerated states with different parity: $|a\rangle = \alpha |\Psi_s\rangle + \beta |\Psi_a\rangle$ (Cohen-Tannoudji, B. Diu, F. Laloë, Mécanique quantique)

Main Challenges

- Spin Coherence Time (SCT) \approx 1000s
- Polarimetry on 1 ppm level (ppm = part per million)
- Beam positioning \approx 10nm (relative between CW-CCW)
- Field Gradients \approx 10MV/m

Spin Coherence Time (SCT)

Usally we dont care about decoherence of spins



because polarisation with respect to invariant spin axis \vec{n} is the same.



Longitudinal Polarization is lost.

Polarimeter

Principle: Particles hit a target: Left/Right asymmetry gives information on EDM Up/Down asymmetry gives information on g-2





Cross Section & Analyzing Power for deuterons

Polarimeter

