



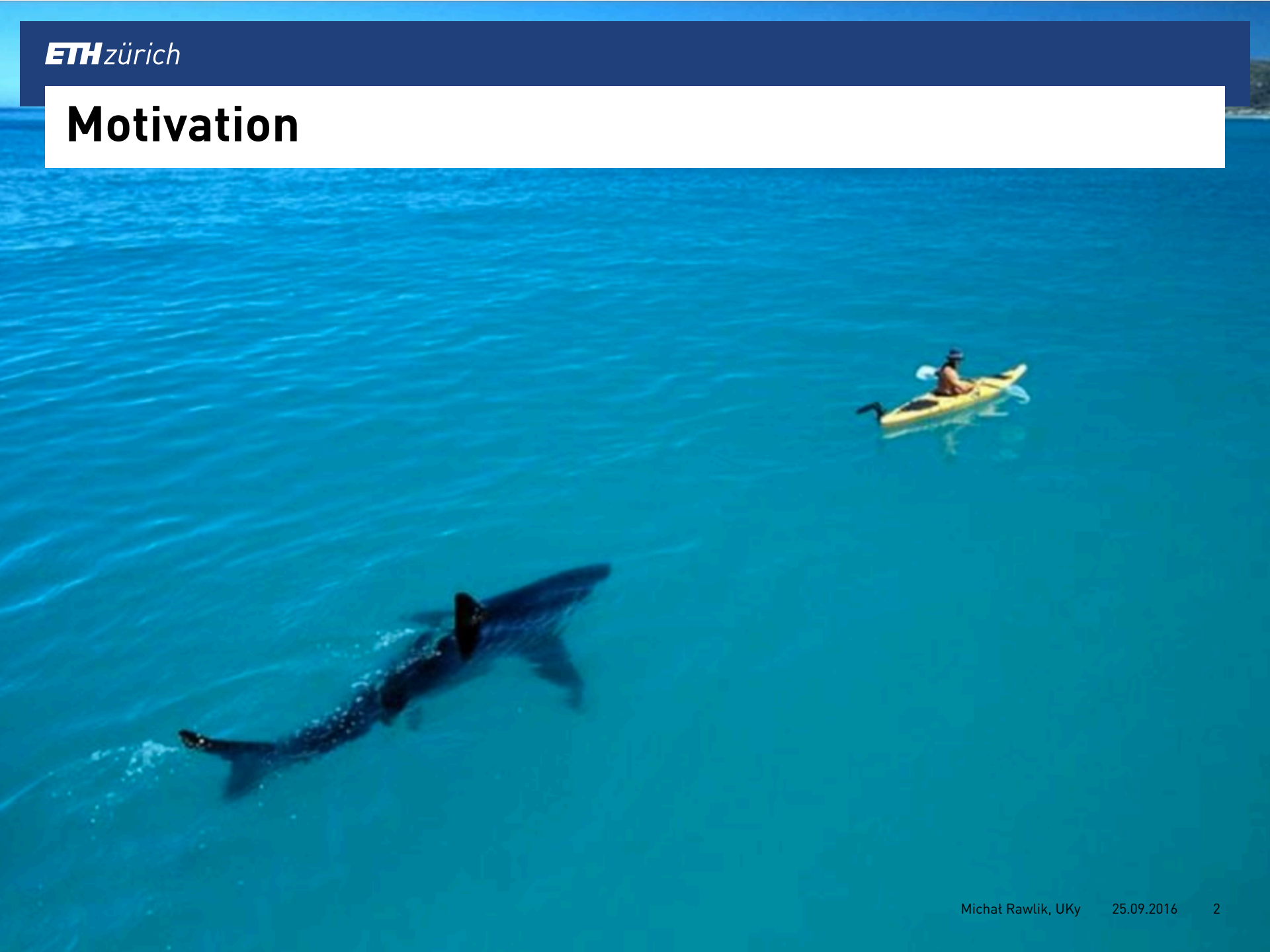
# Neutron EDM measurement at PSI

**Michał Rawlik**

*ETH Zürich, Switzerland*

on behalf of the **nEDM** collaboration

# Motivation



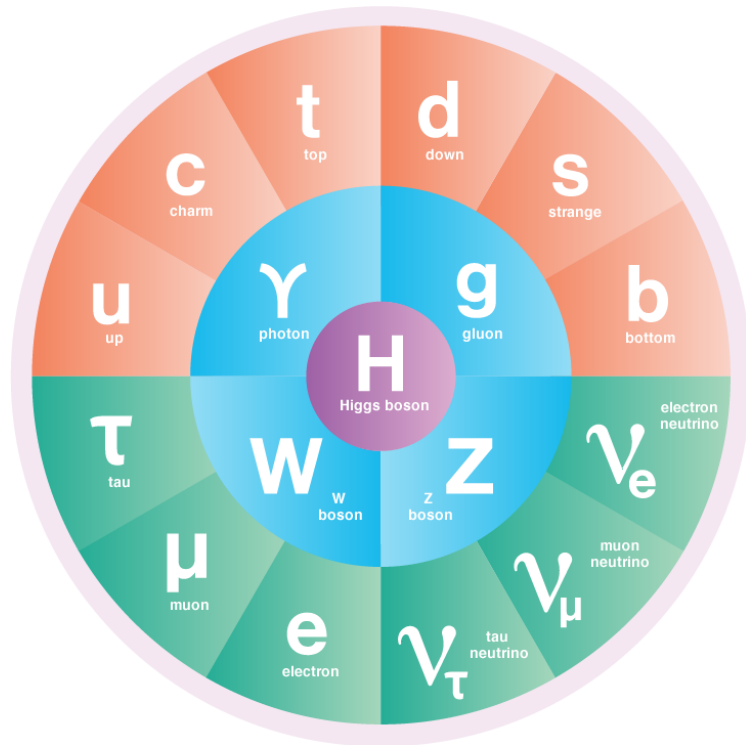


# Problems of modern particle physics

dark energy?

dark matter?

**baryon asymmetry?**  
*why is there so much more matter than antimatter?*



# The strong CP problem

For there to be more matter than antimatter  
the **CP** symmetry needs to be violated.

*(one of the three Andrei Sakharov criteria)*

# Electric dipole moment

Static electric dipole moments of non-degenerate systems (atoms, elementary particles) violate the **T** symmetry.

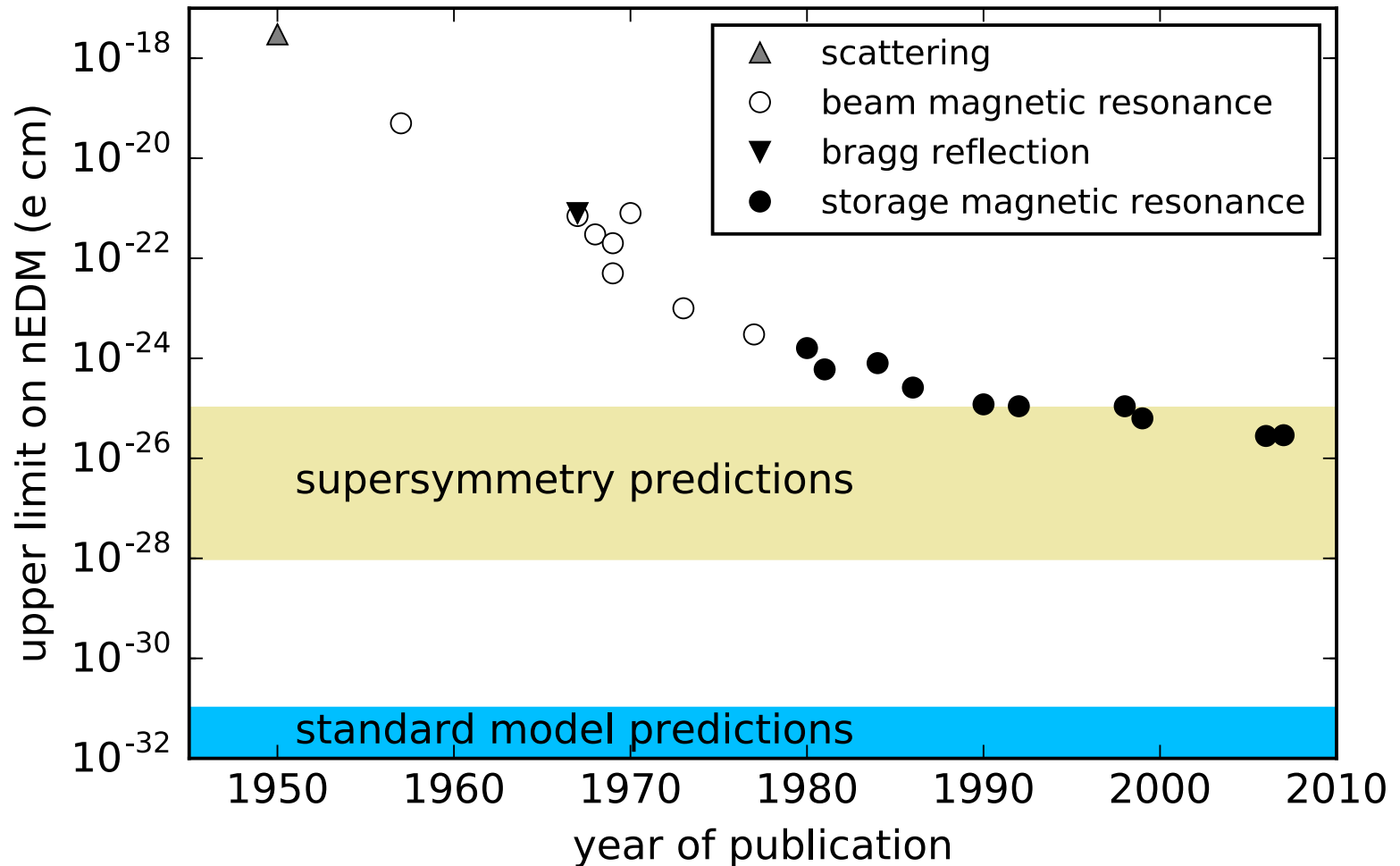
$$\mathcal{H} = -\hat{s} \cdot \mu \vec{B}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -\hat{s} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} - d_n \vec{E} \right)$$

**T** symmetry breaking implies **CP** breaking (given **CPT** conservation)



# nEDM measurements

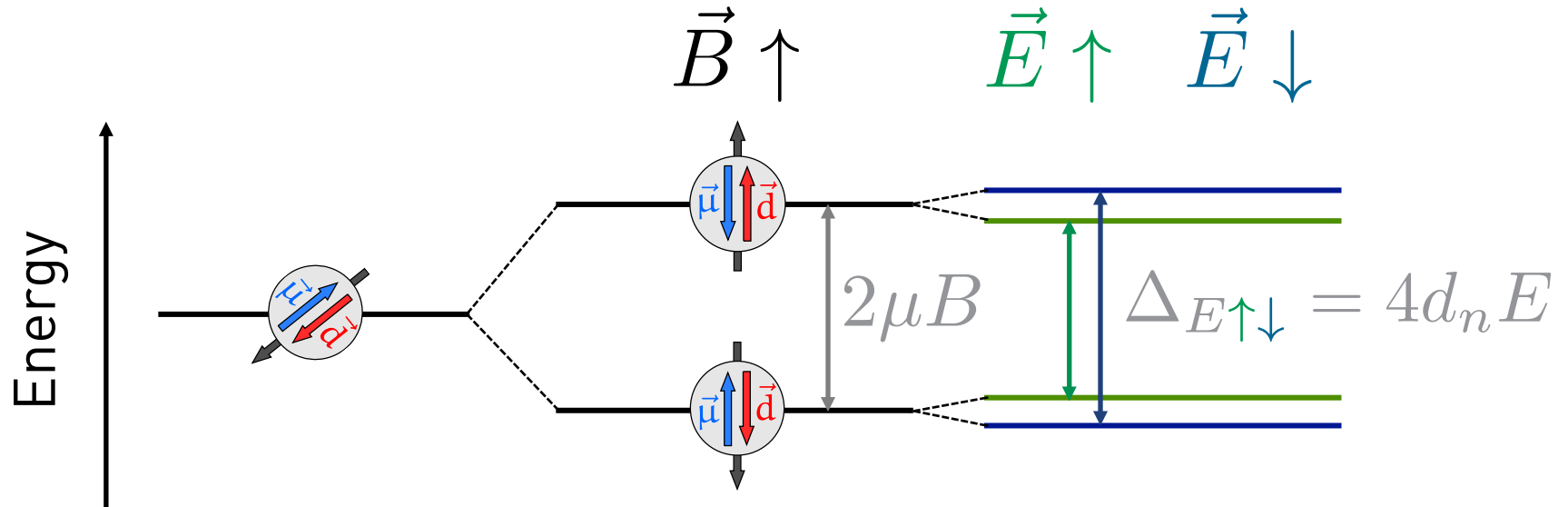


# How to measure the nEDM?

*Thou shall measure frequency.*

# How to measure the nEDM

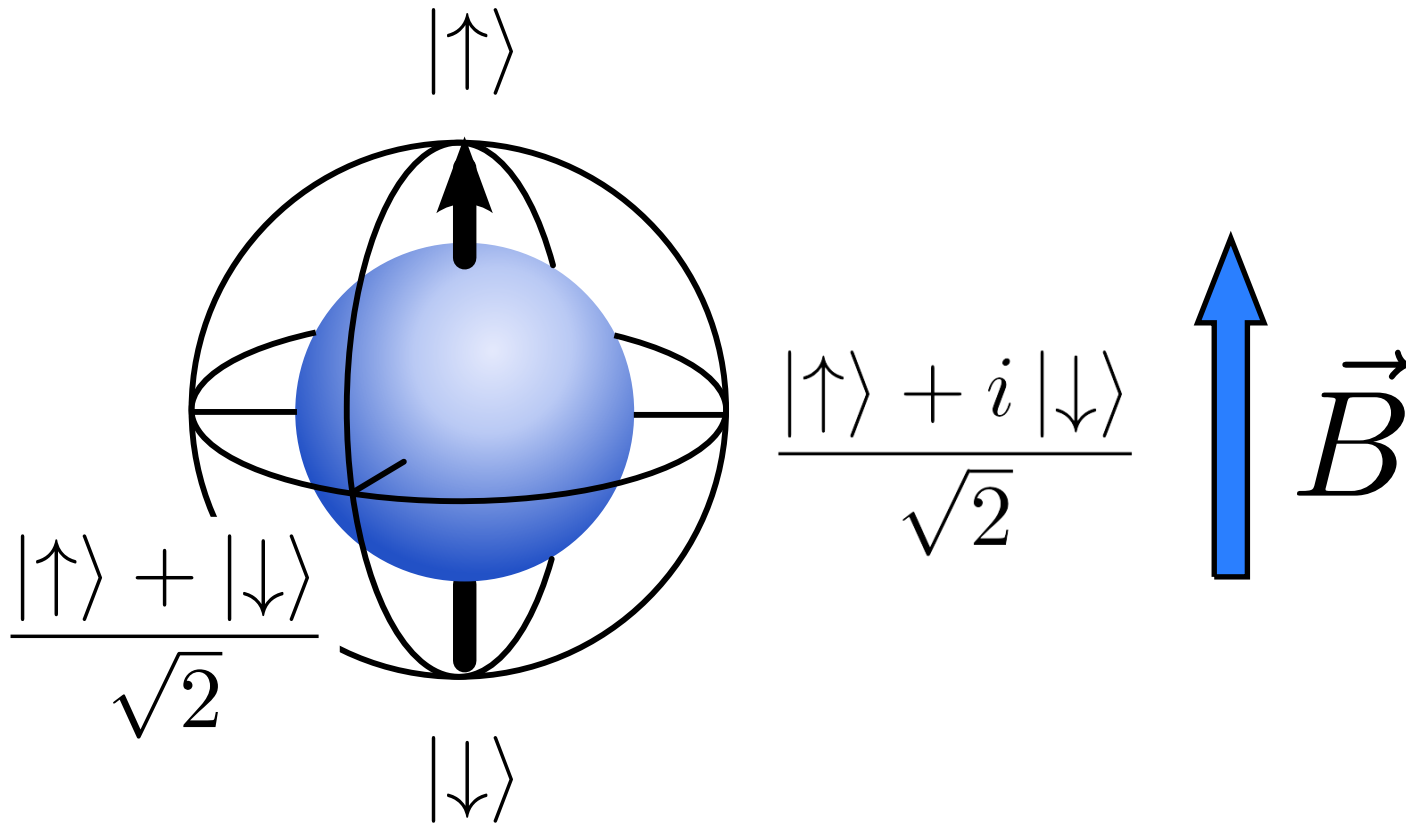
$$\mathcal{H} = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{d}_n \cdot \vec{E}$$



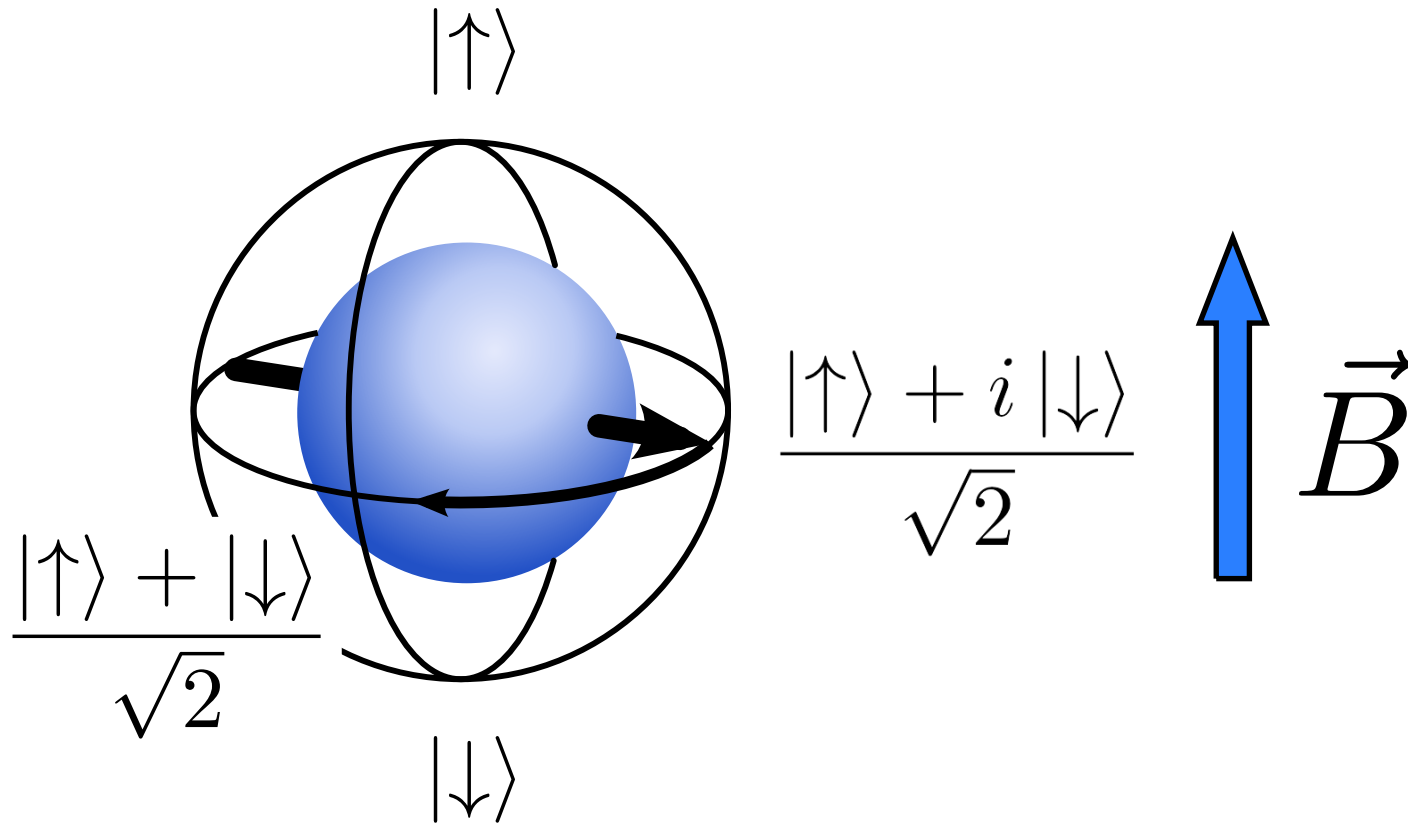
Measure a change in the transition frequency in a presence of an electric field.



# Bloch sphere



# Larmor precession



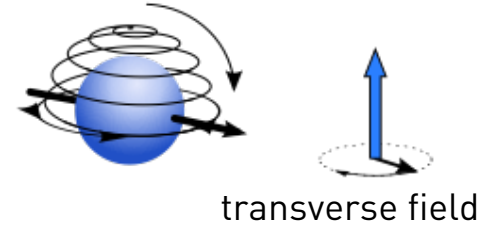
Gyromagnetic ratio of the neutron:  $-29.1646943(69) \frac{\text{Hz}}{\mu\text{T}}$

# Ramsey method – frequency measurement

polarised sample



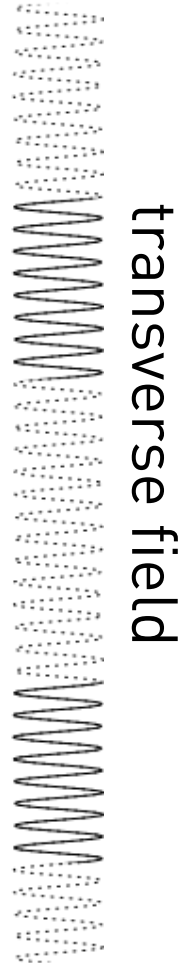
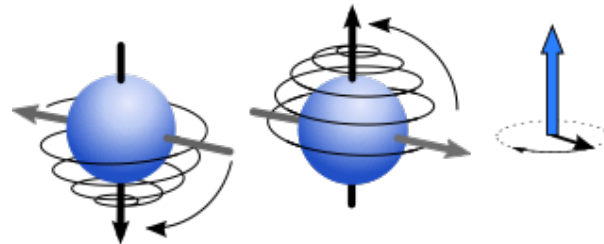
$\pi/2$  flip



free precession

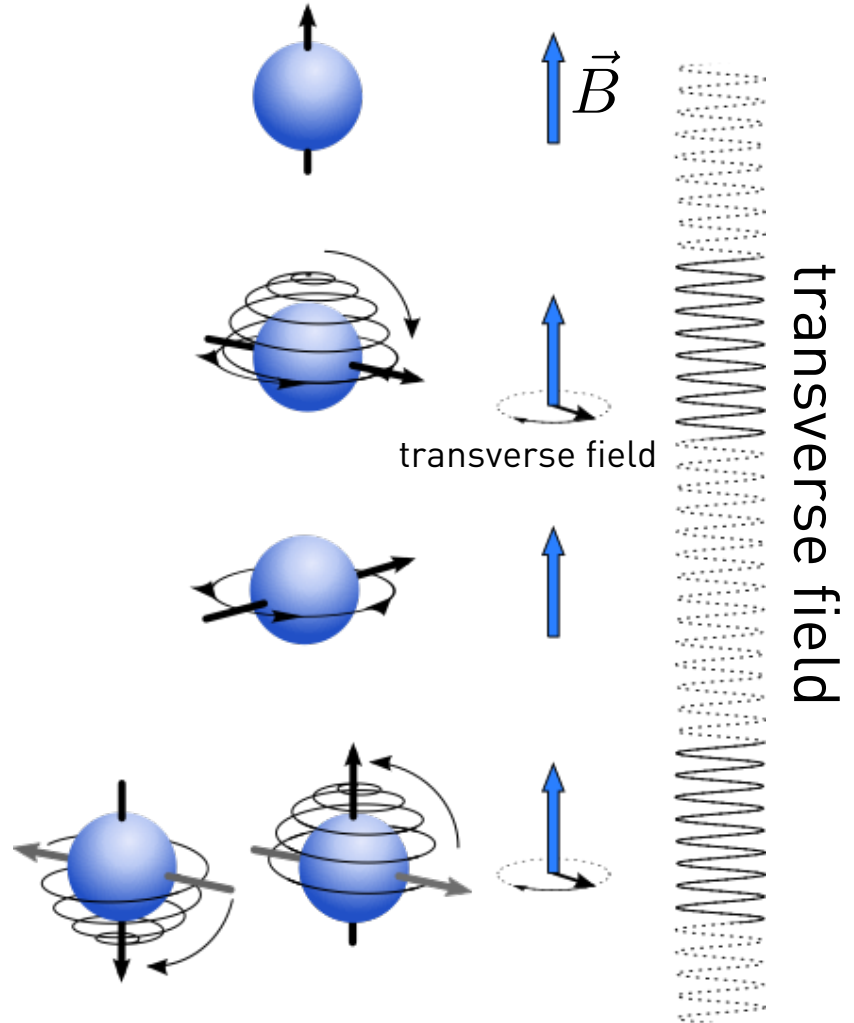
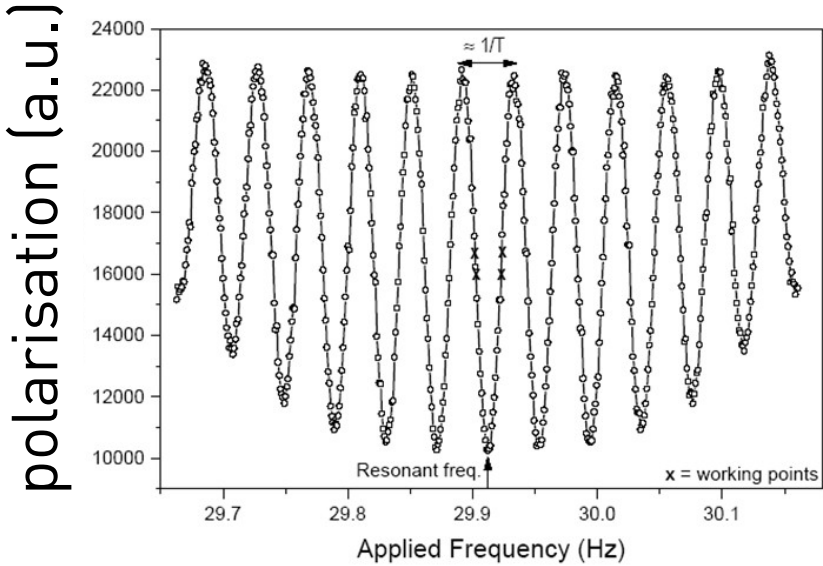


$\pi/2$  flip

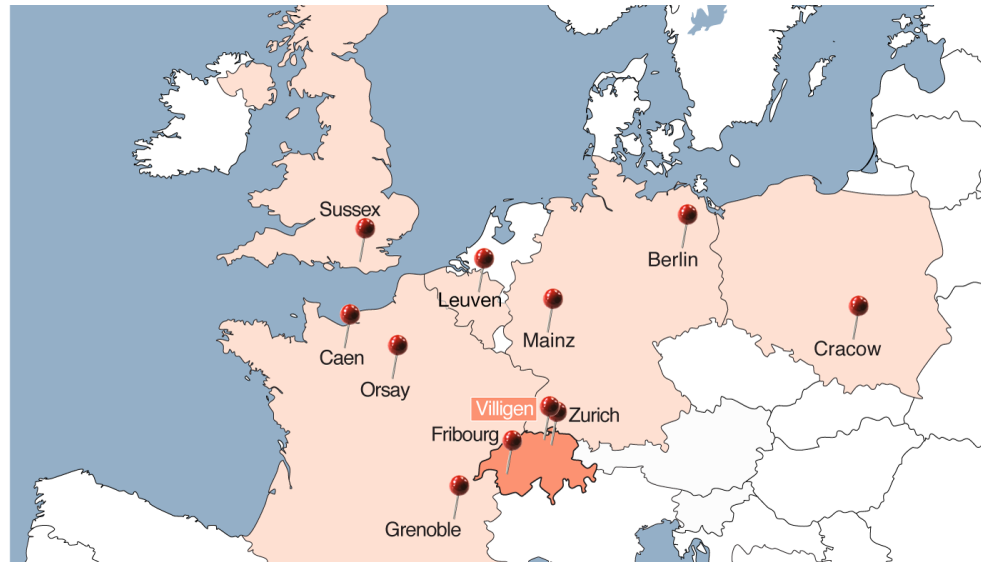
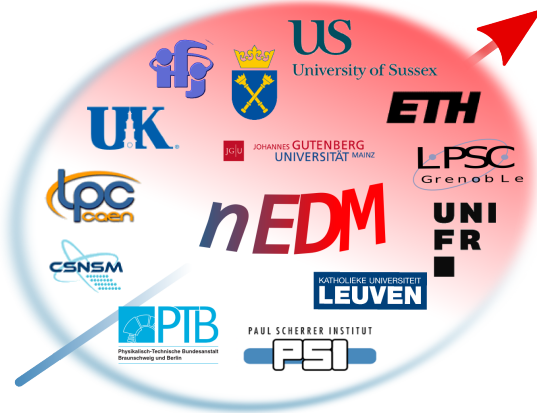




# Ramsey method – frequency measurement



# the nEDM at PSI collaboration





# Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland



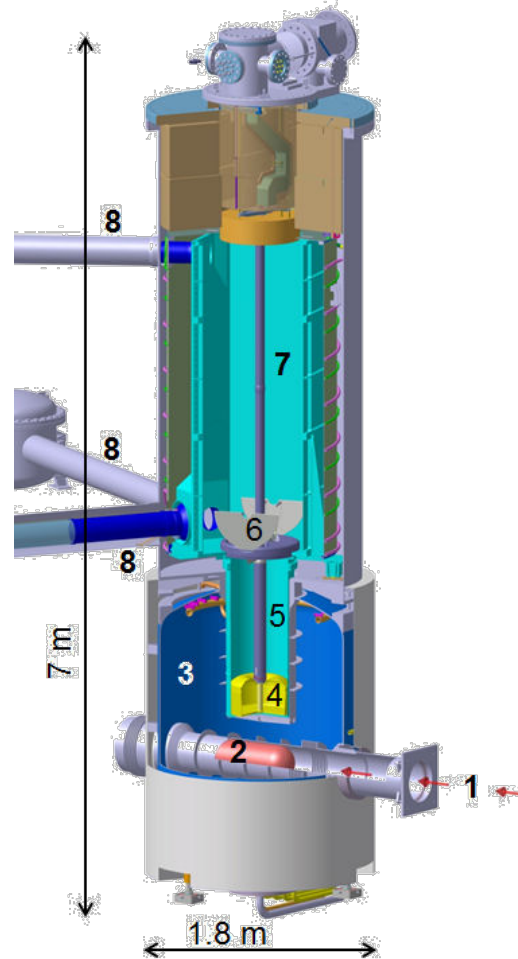


# Ultra-Cold Neutrons source

FROZEN DEUTERIUM

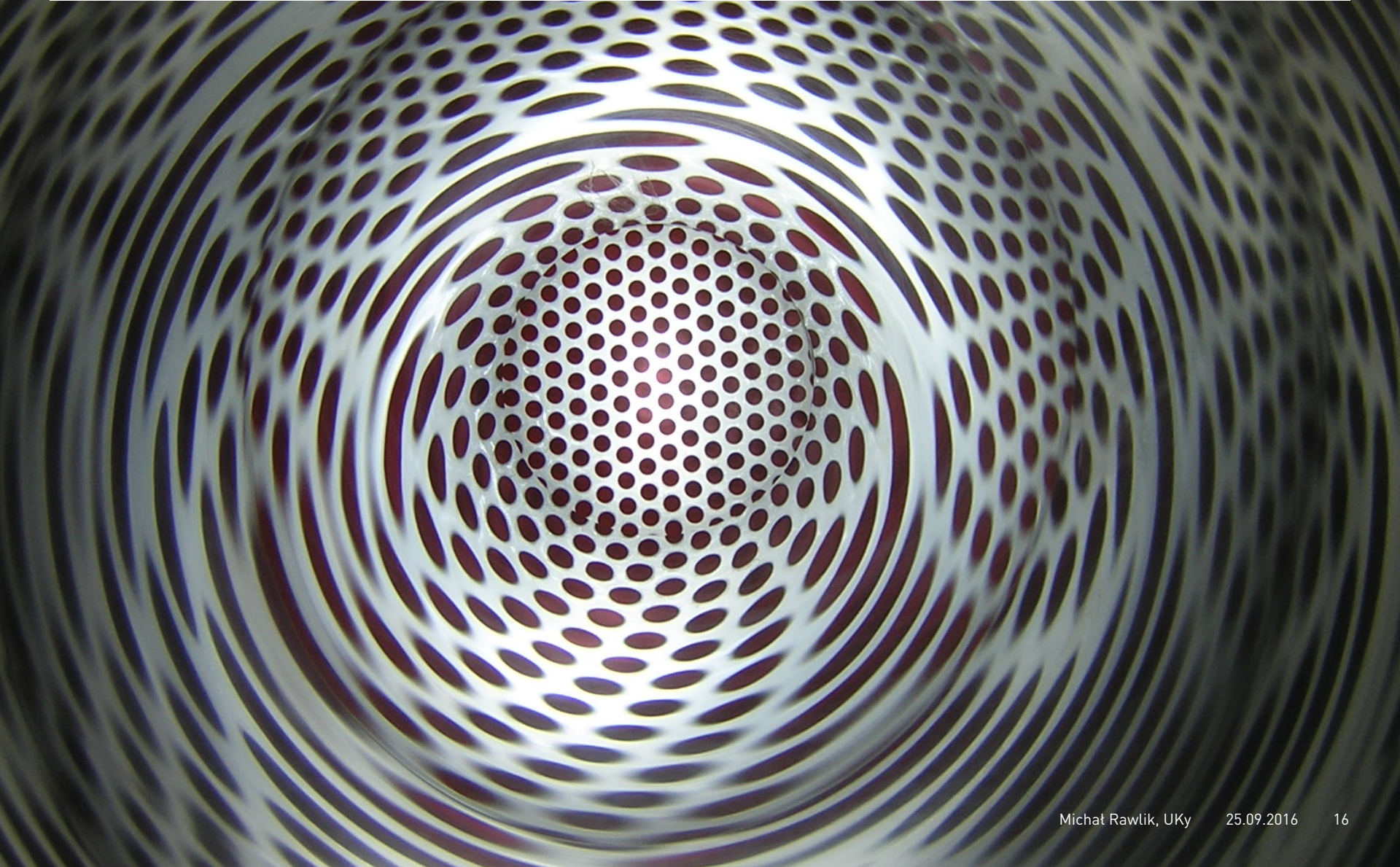
UCN storage in  
high Fermi potential  
bottle

moderation and cooling  
down to  $< 300$  neV



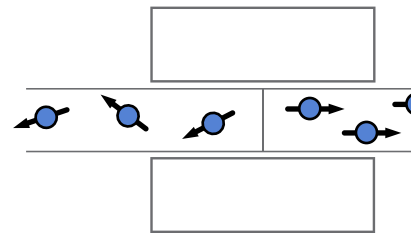
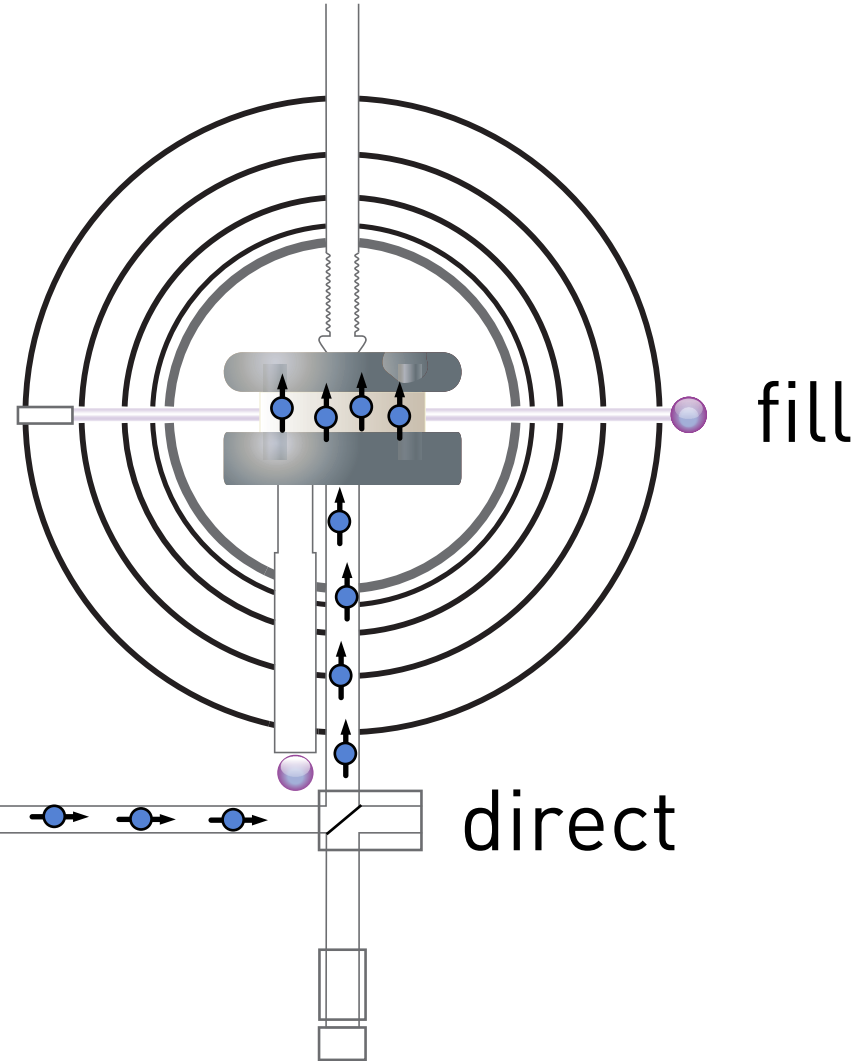
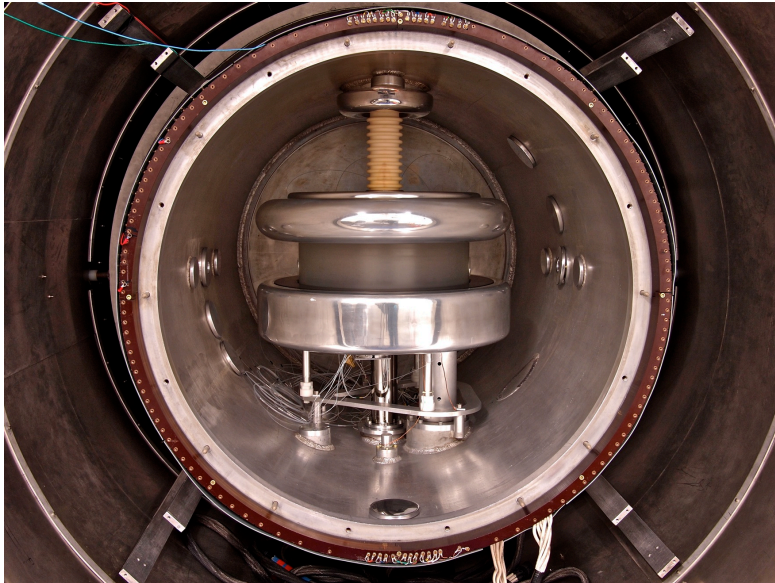
2 mA of  
590 MeV  
protons

# Ultra-Cold Neutrons transport



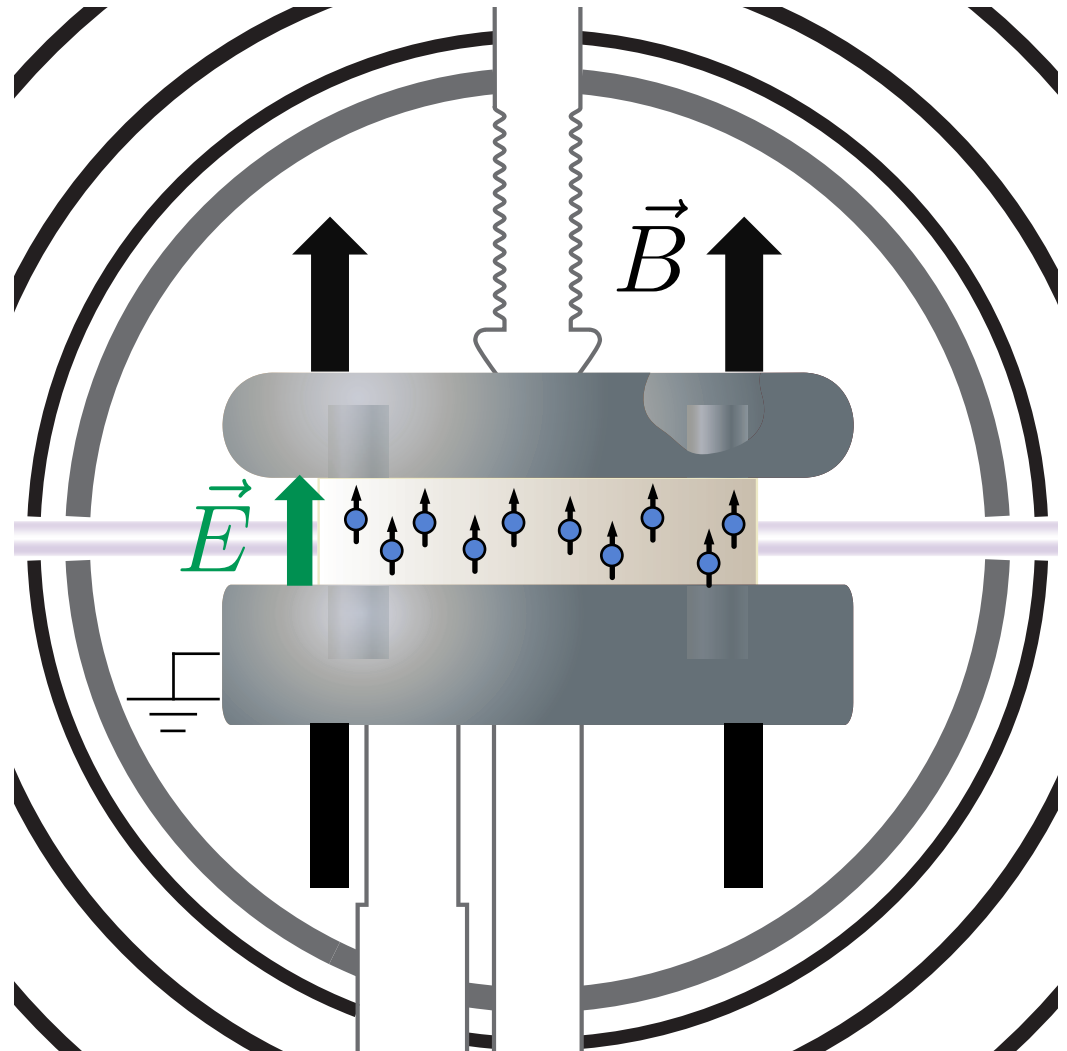
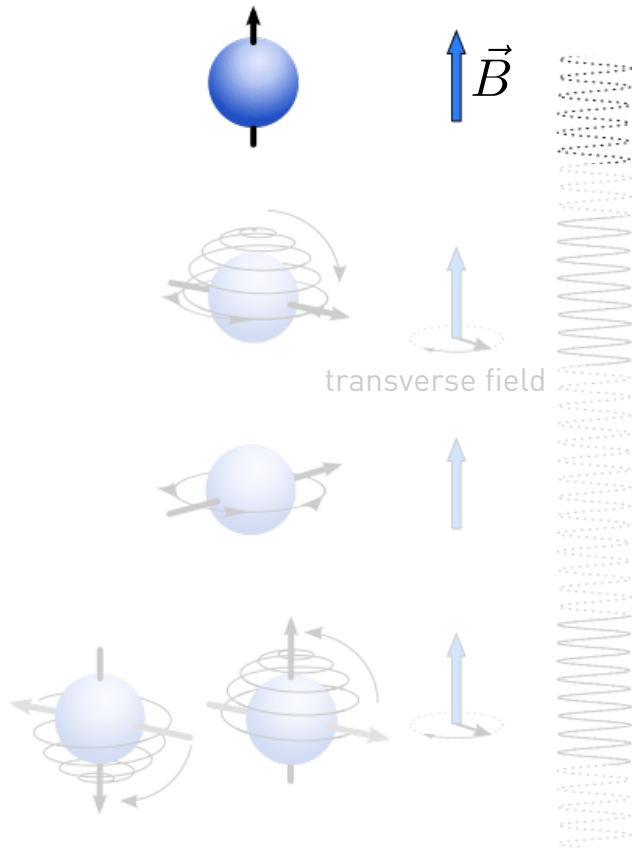


# The nEDM cycle

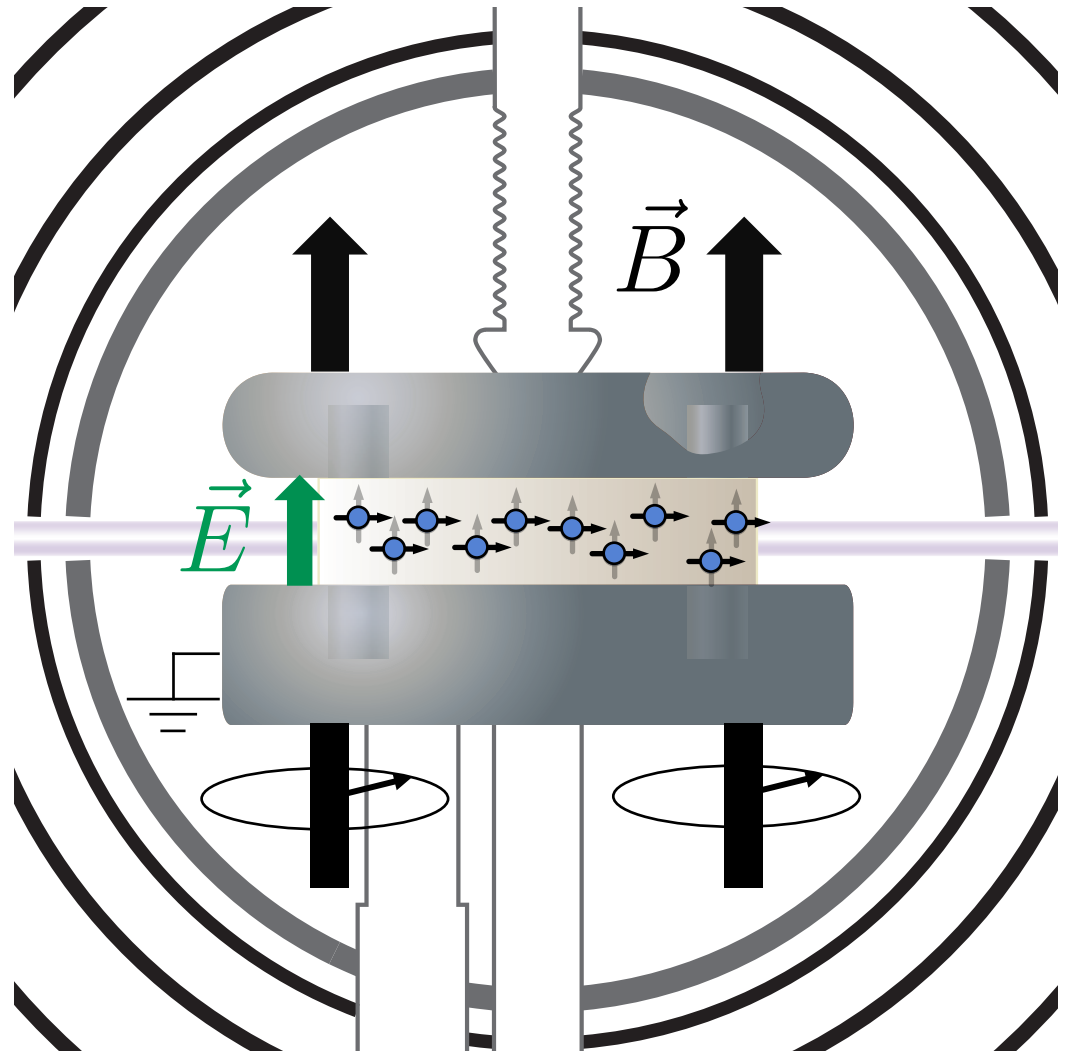
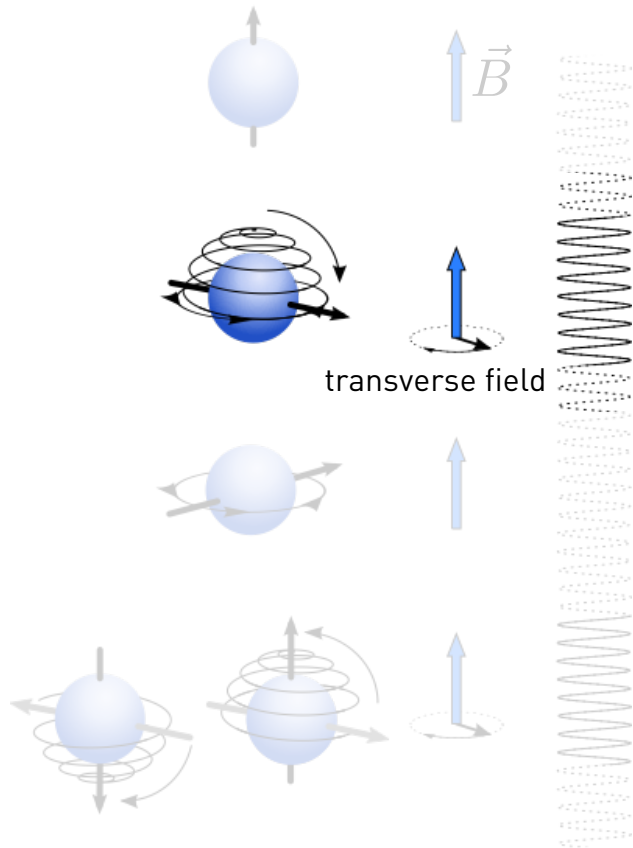


polarise

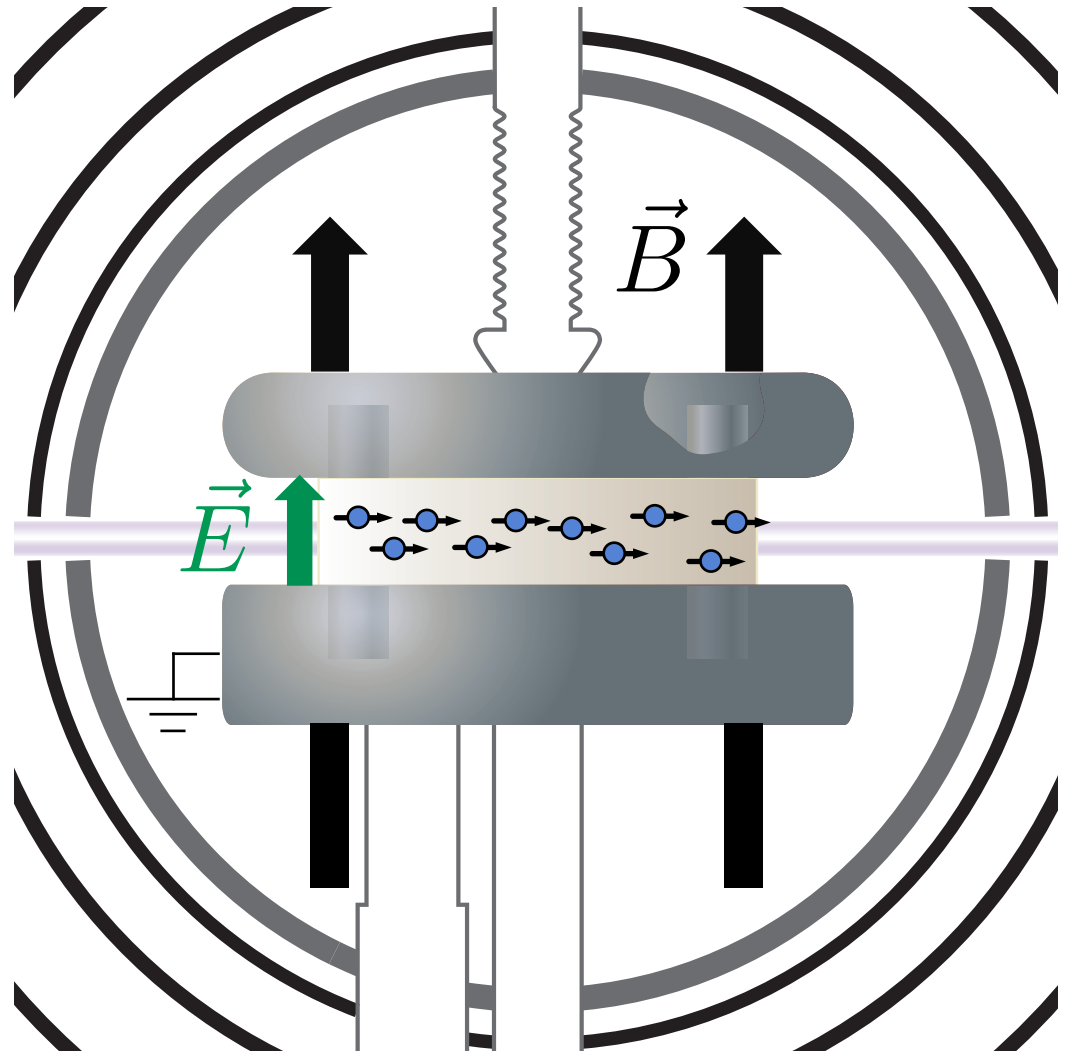
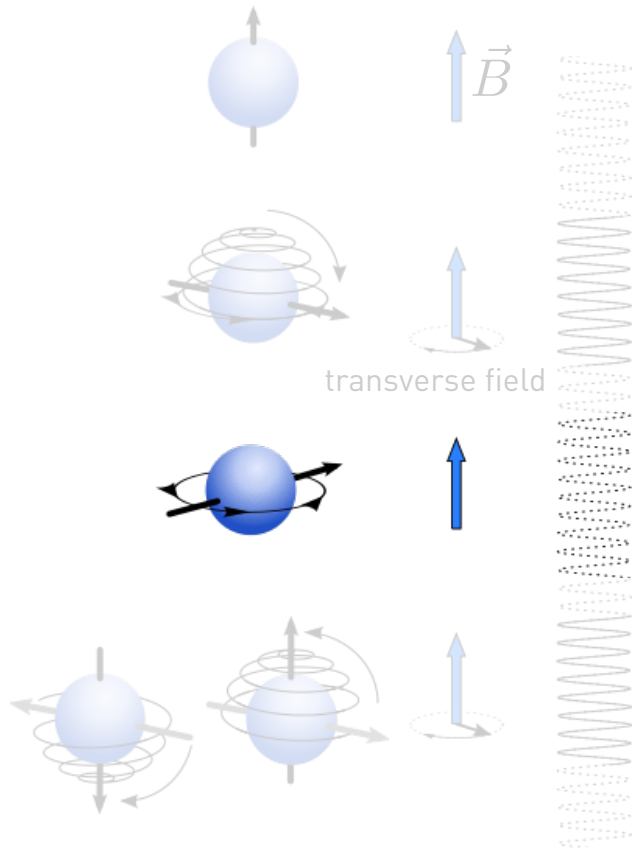
# The nEDM cycle



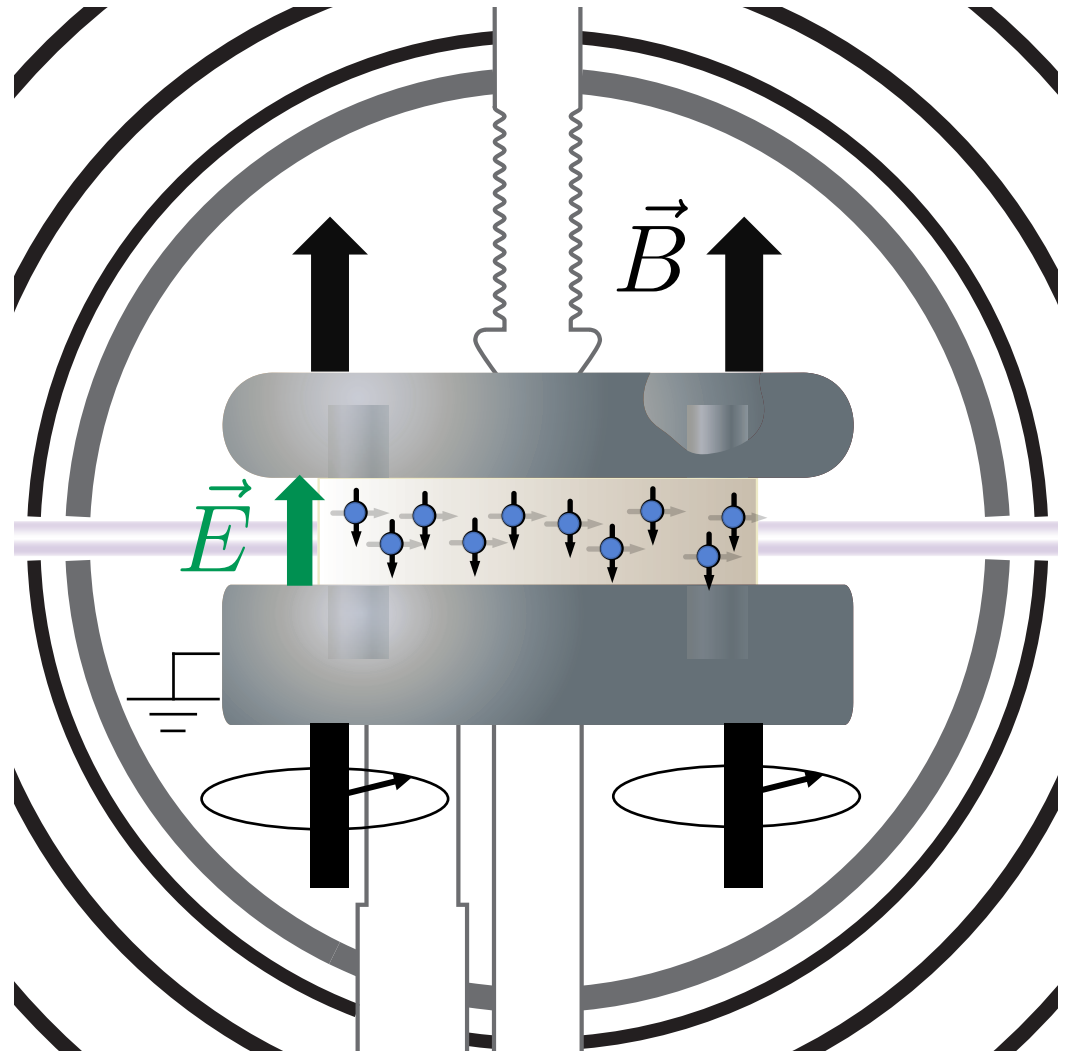
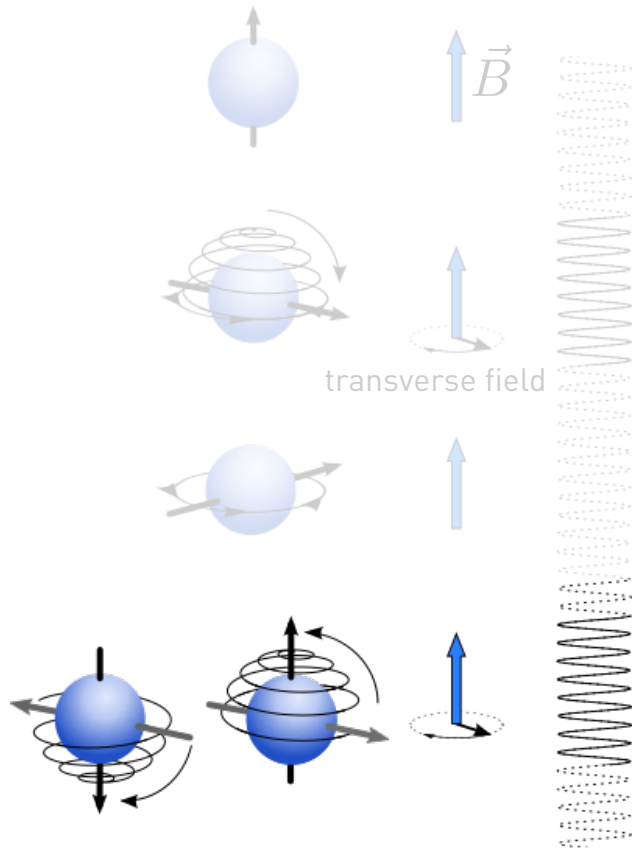
# The nEDM cycle



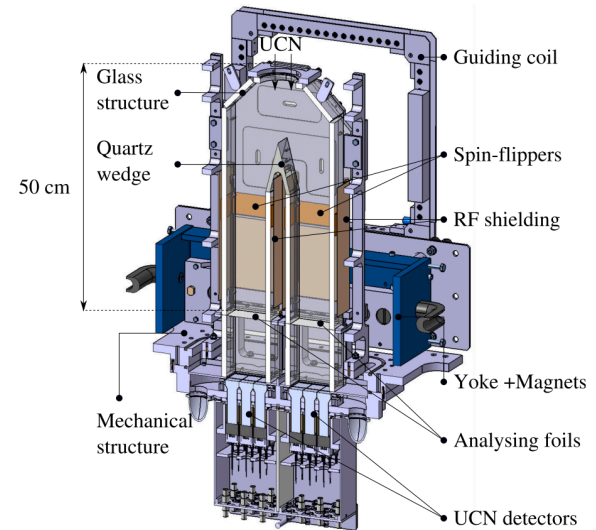
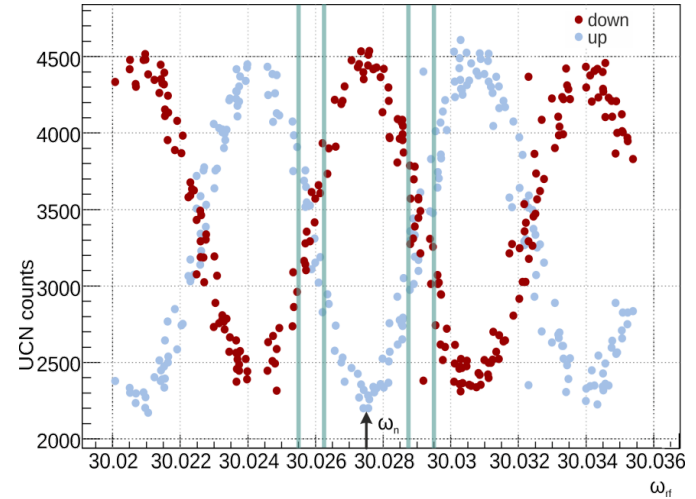
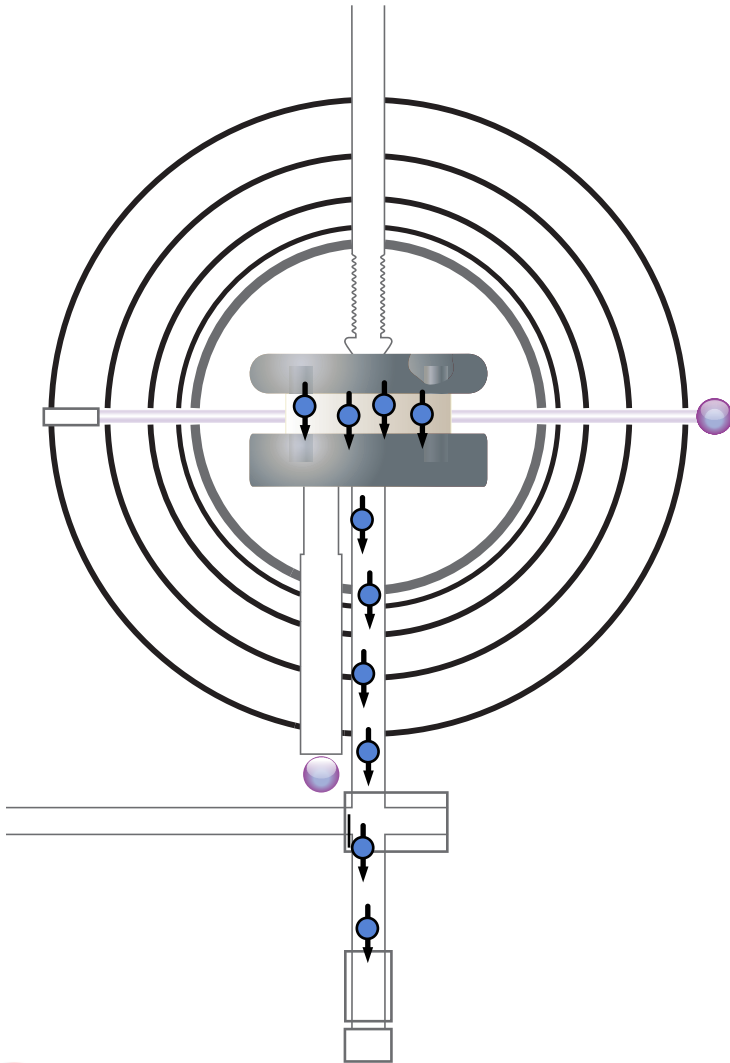
# The nEDM cycle



# The nEDM cycle

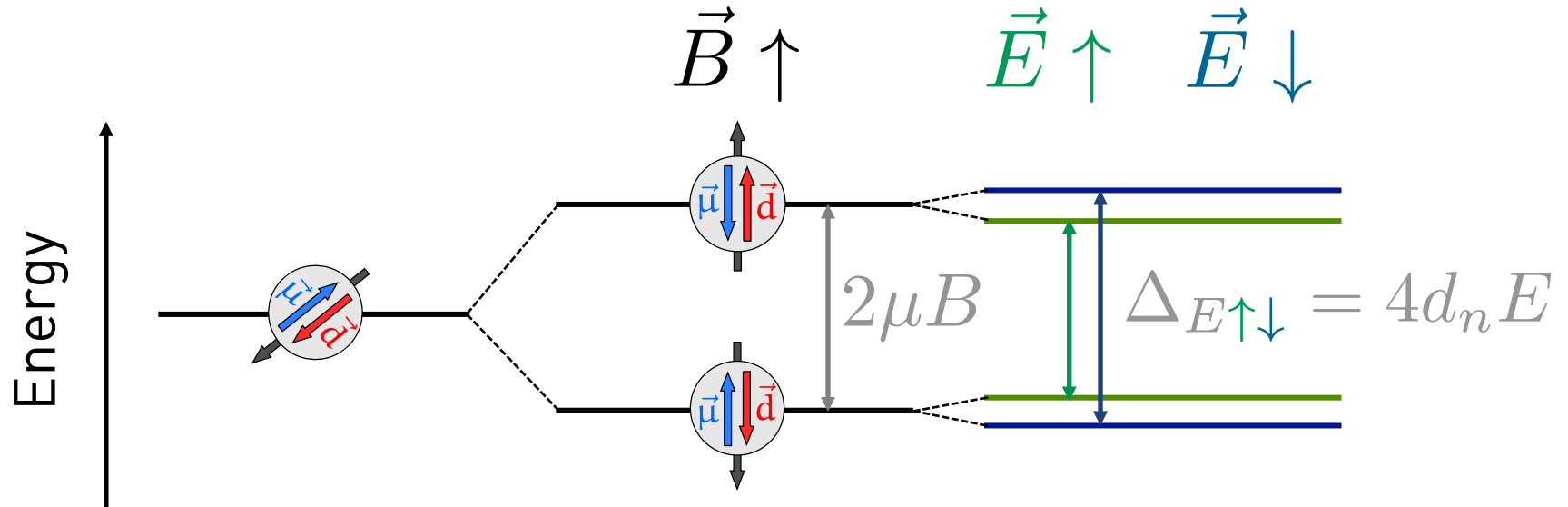


# The nEDM cycle

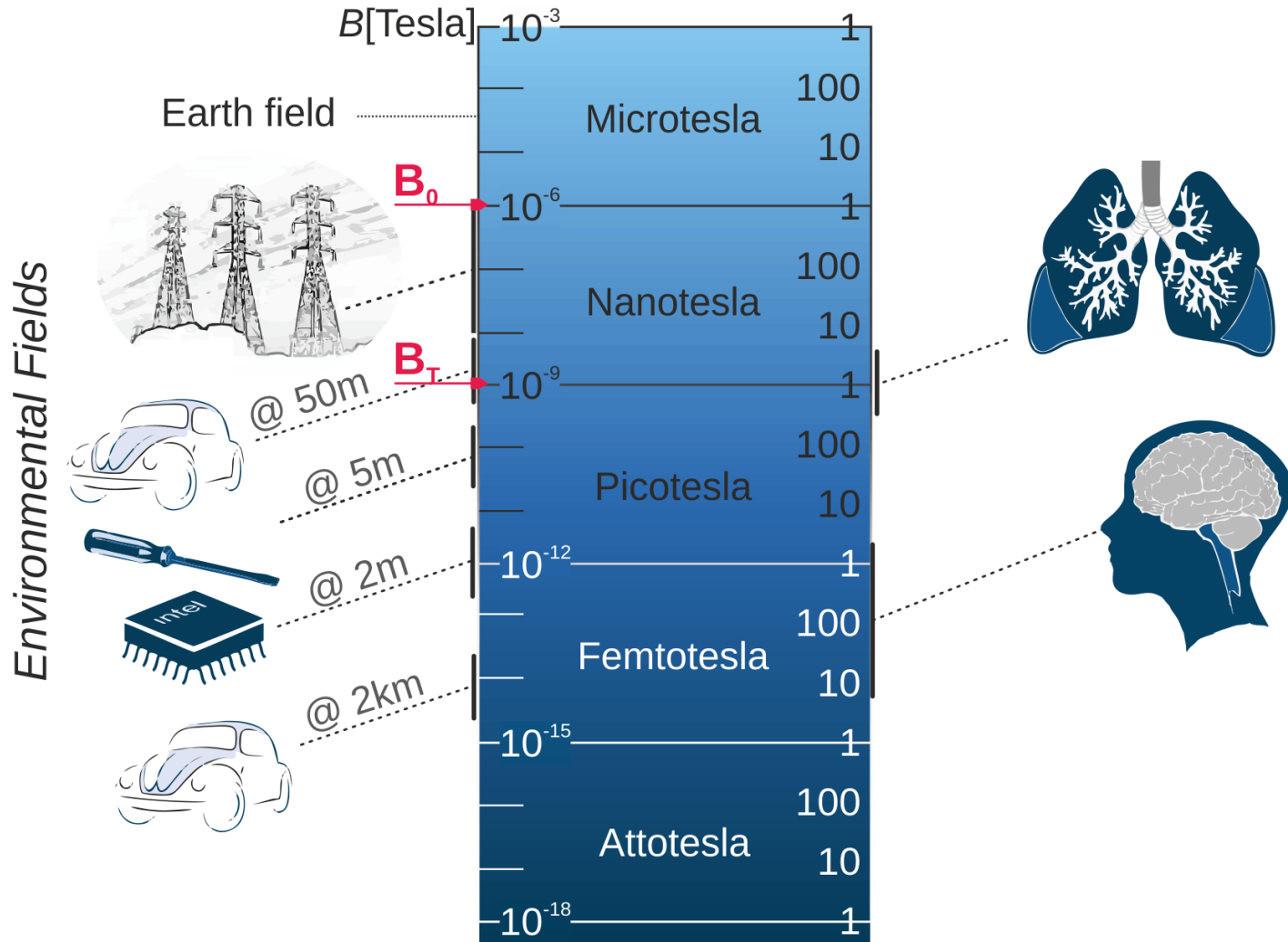




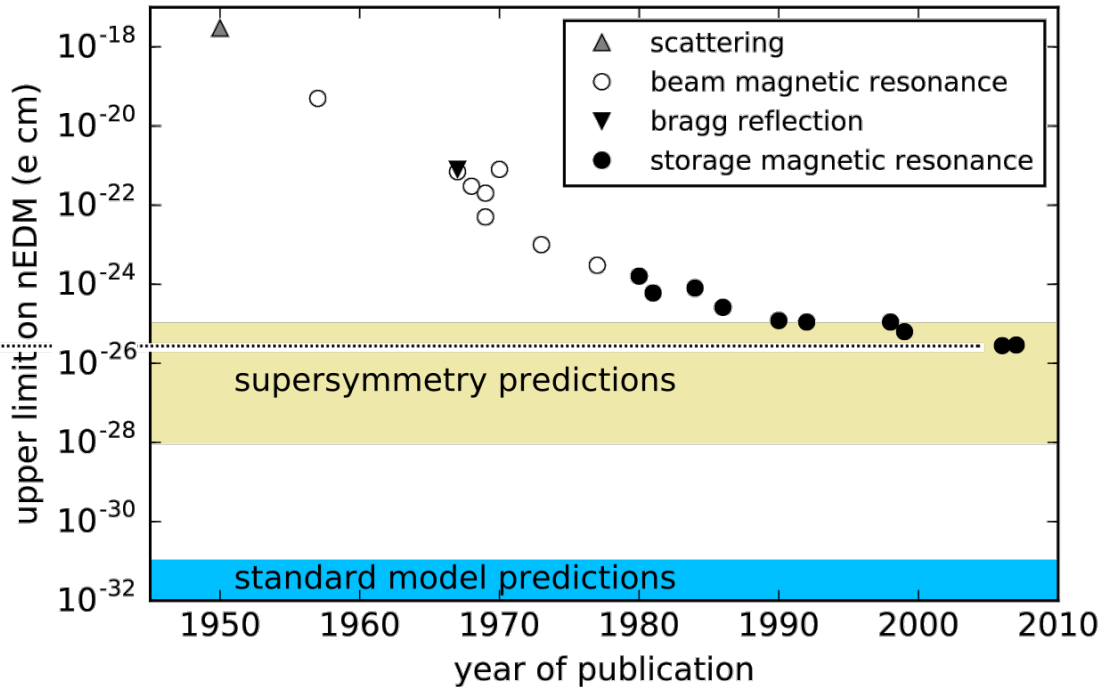
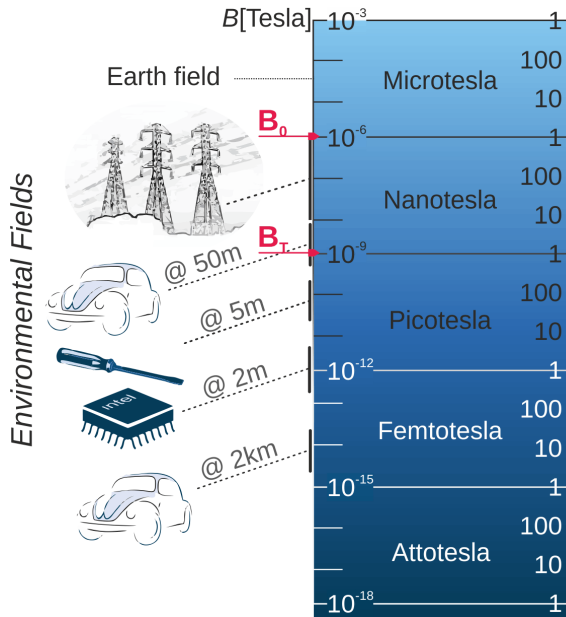
# How to measure the nEDM



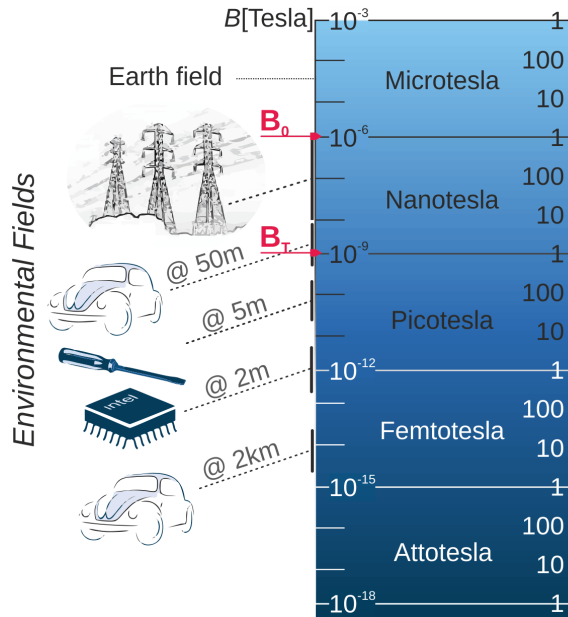
# Role of magnetic fields



# Role of magnetic fields



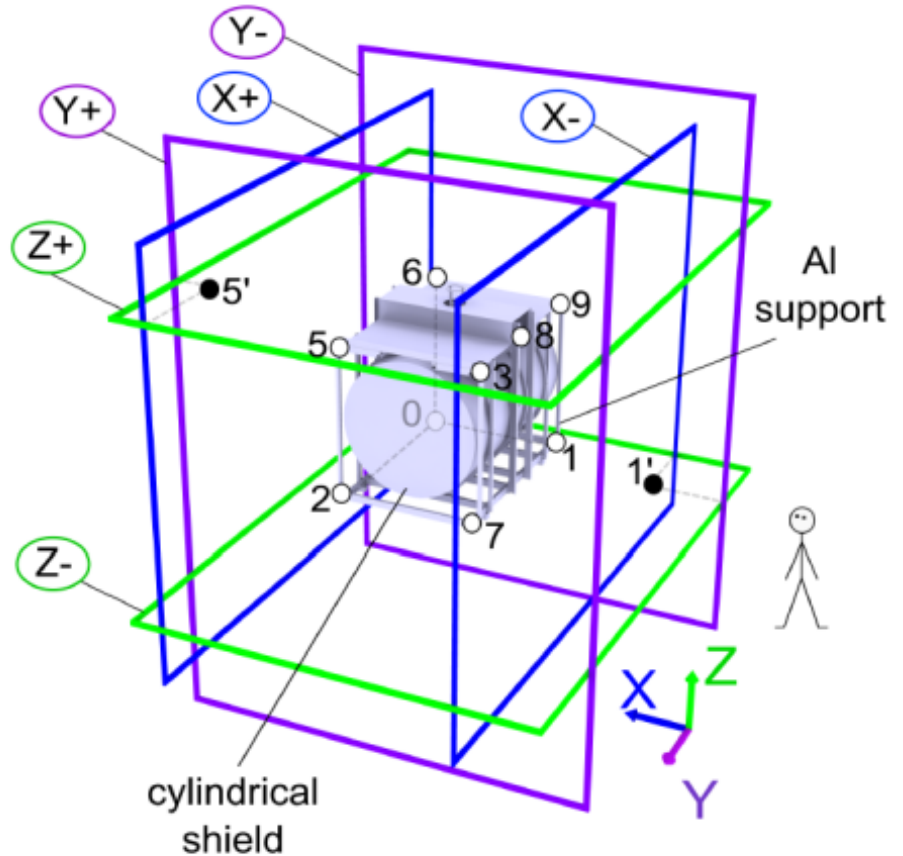
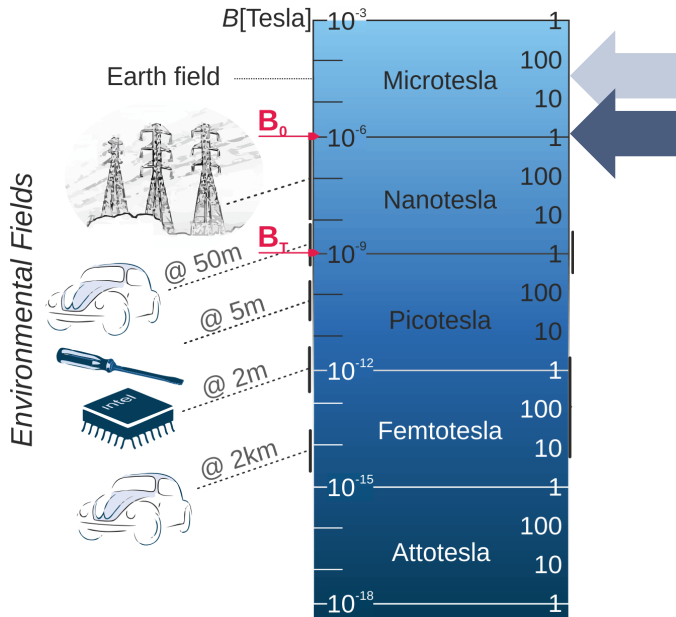
# Role of magnetic fields



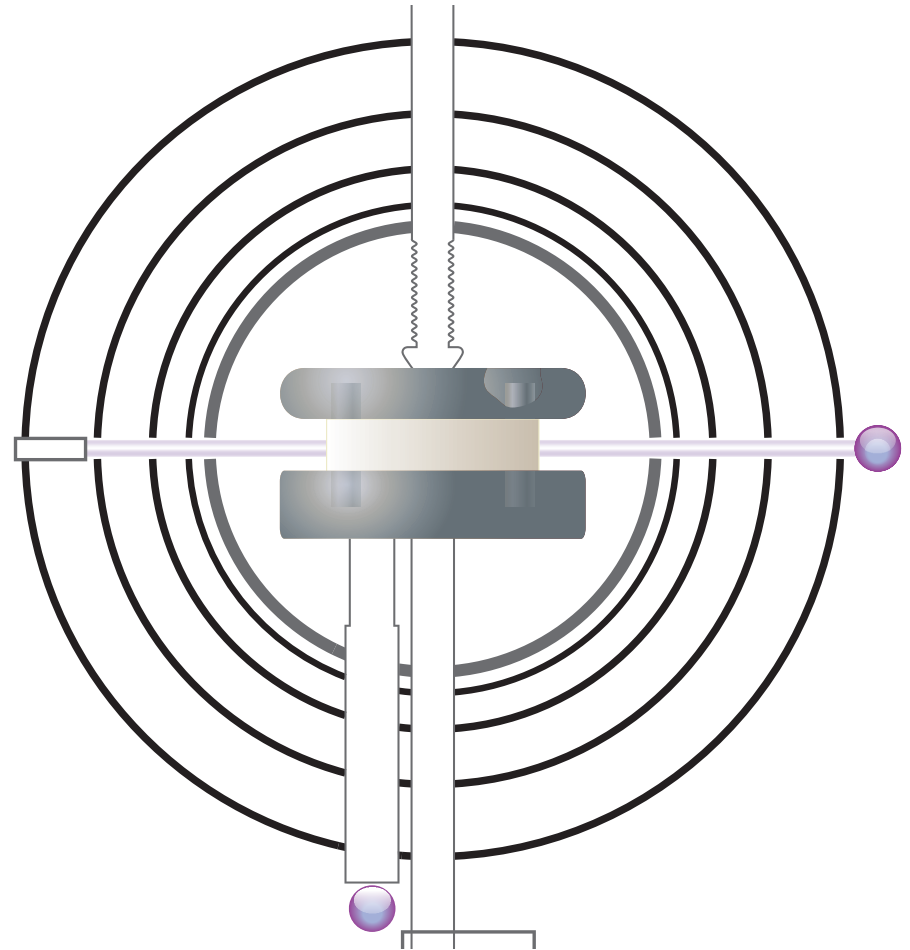
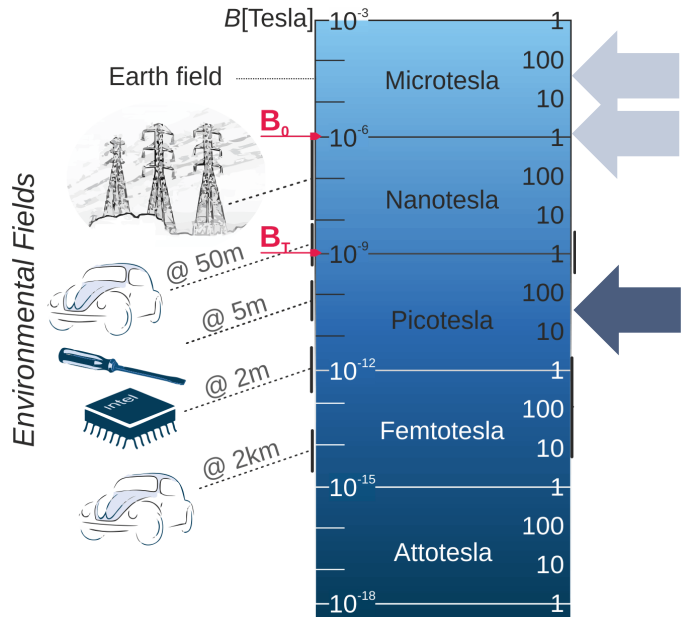
stability in an experimental hall

Environmental Fields

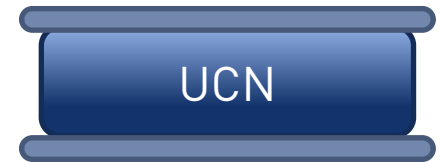
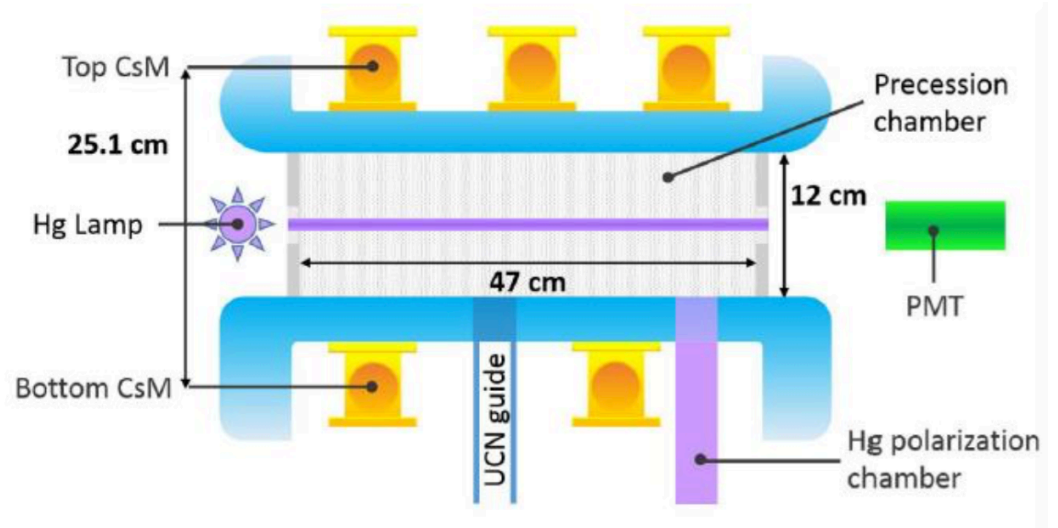
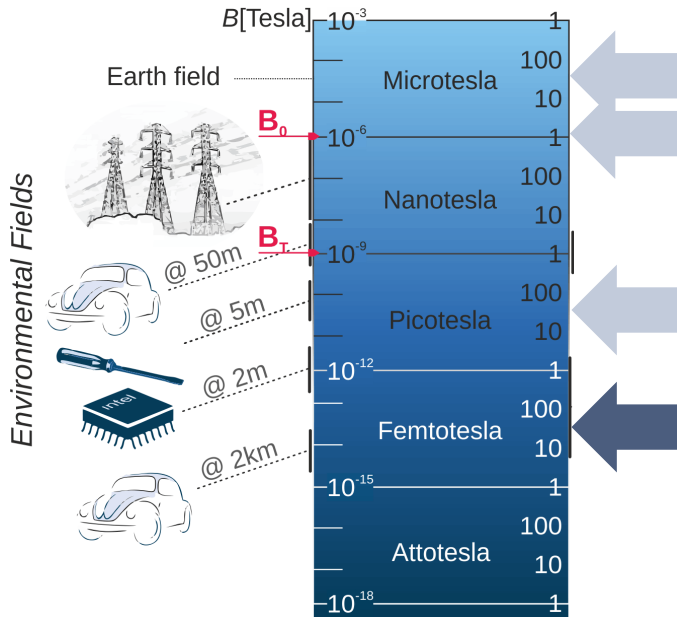
# Active Magnetic Field Stabilisation



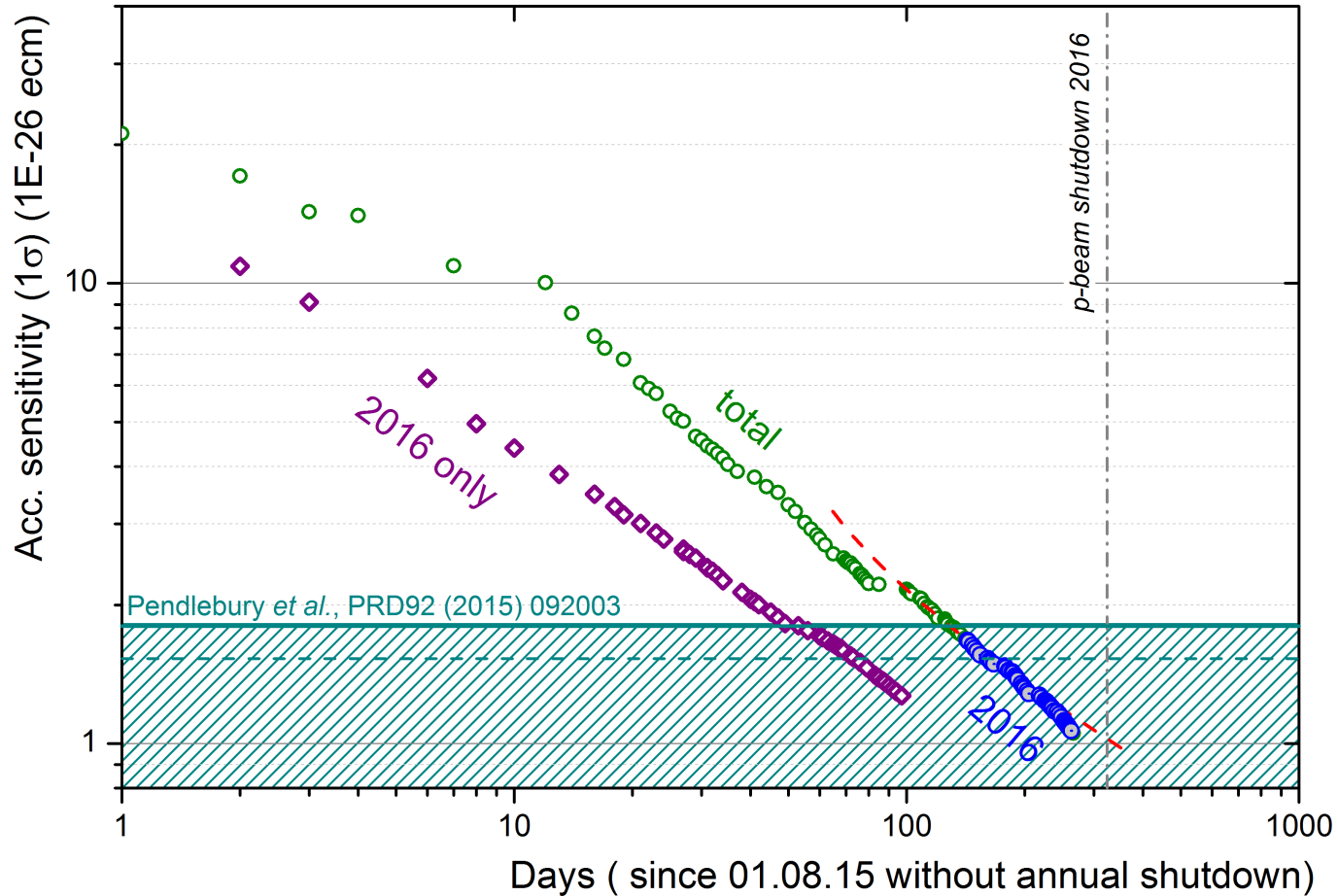
# Shielding – 4 layers of $\mu$ -metal



# Magnetometry



# Most sensitive nEDM measurement ever!

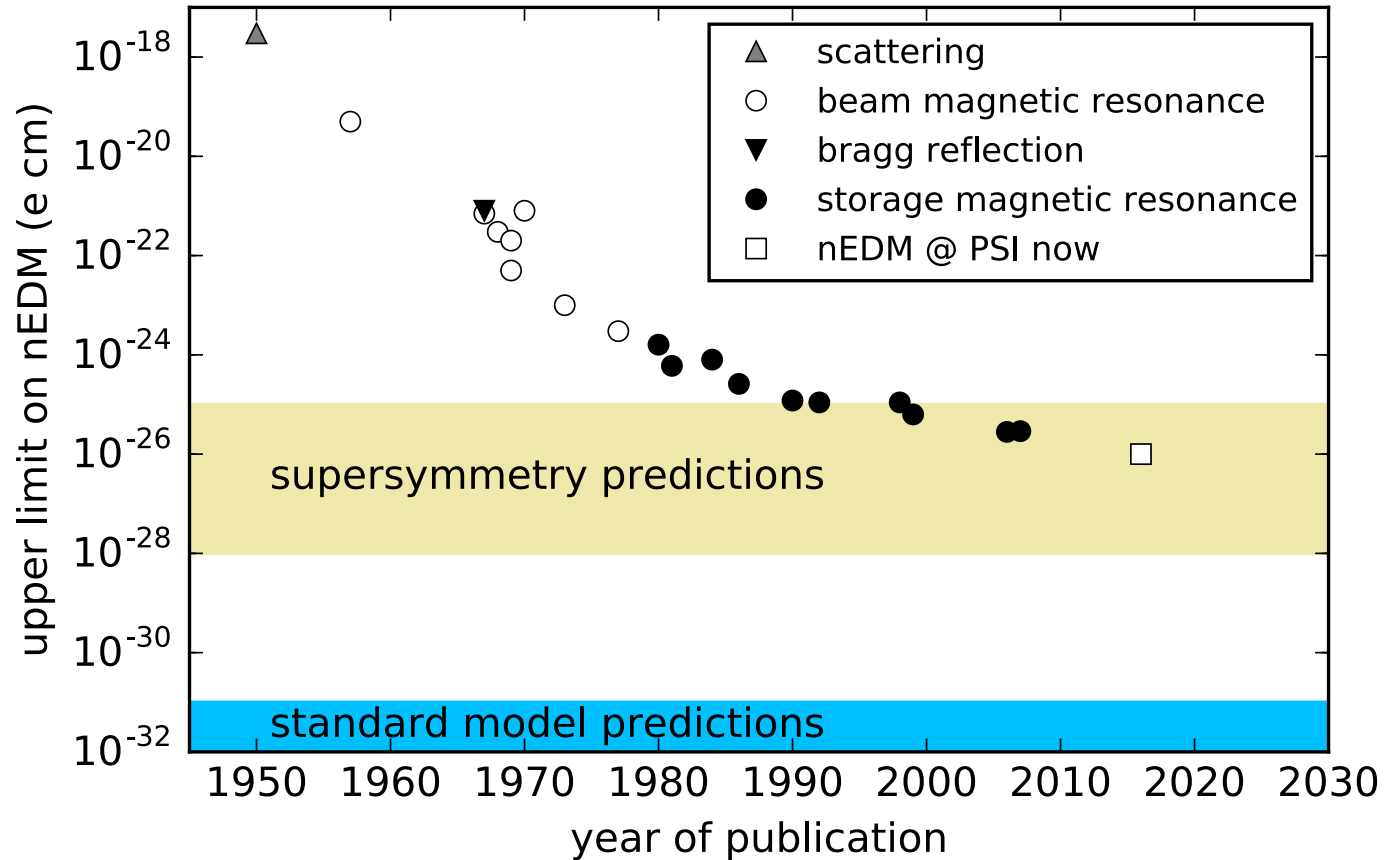


psw 19/09/16

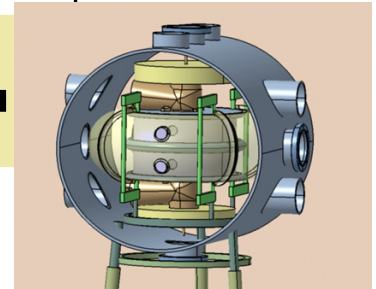
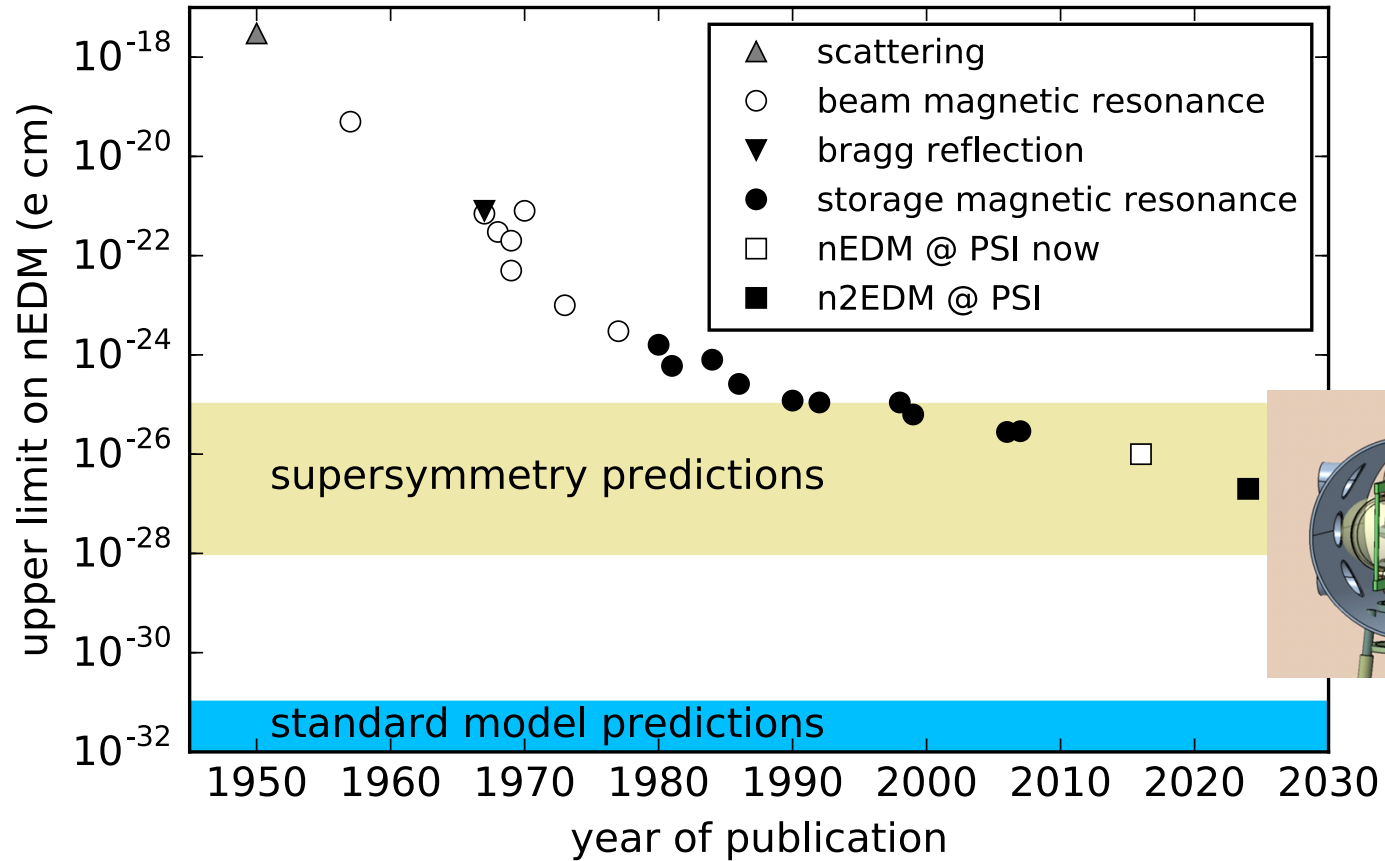




# Conclusion



# Conclusion











Hauptstrasse 8

Villigen

24/7 FOOD!

PhD Seminar



UltraCold Neutrons source



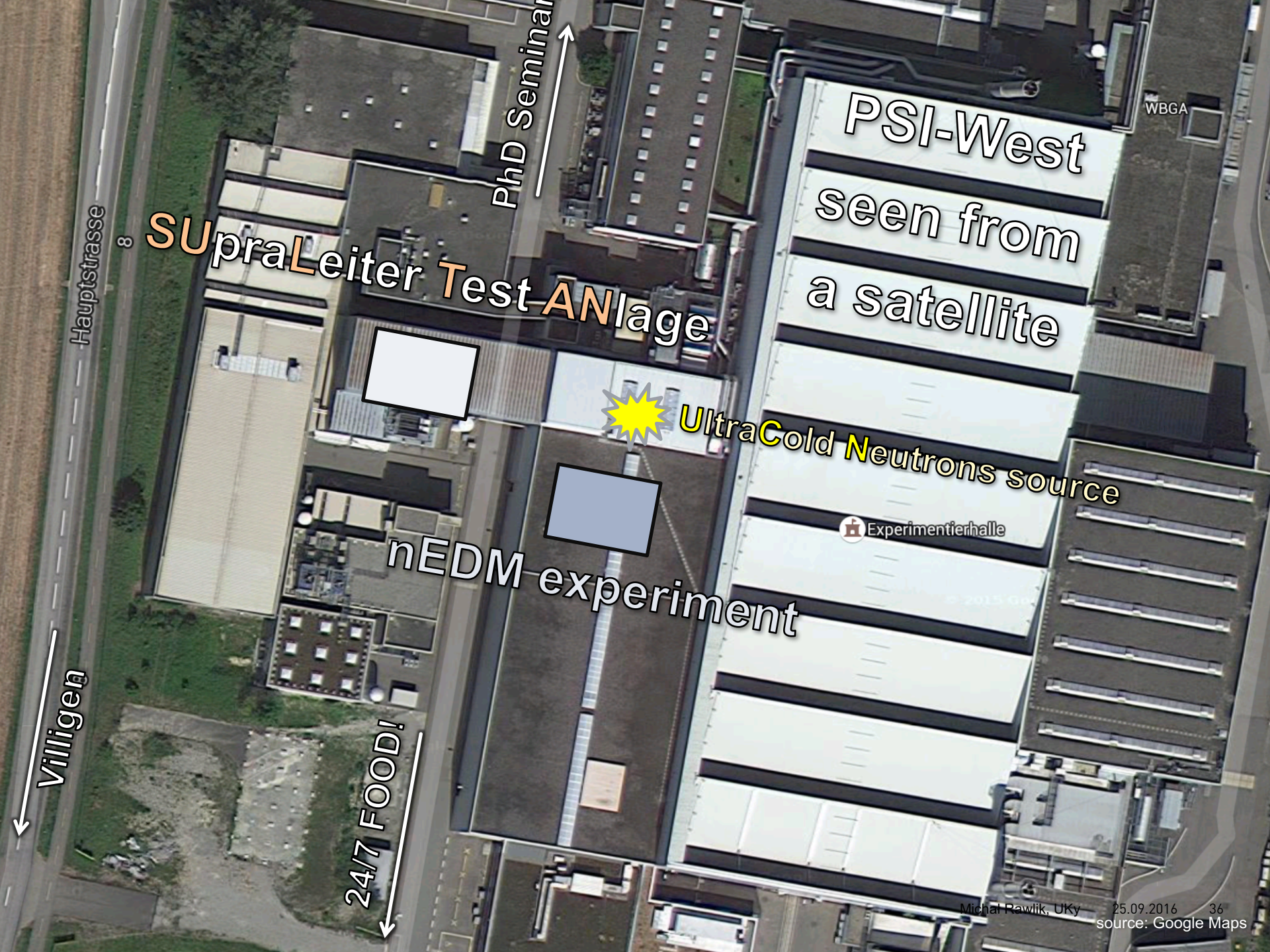
nEDM experiment

PSI-West  
seen from  
a satellite

Experimentierhalle

WBG





WBGA

PSI-West

seen from

a satellite

SUpraLeiter Test ANlage

PhD Seminar



UltraCold Neutrons source

Experimentierhalle

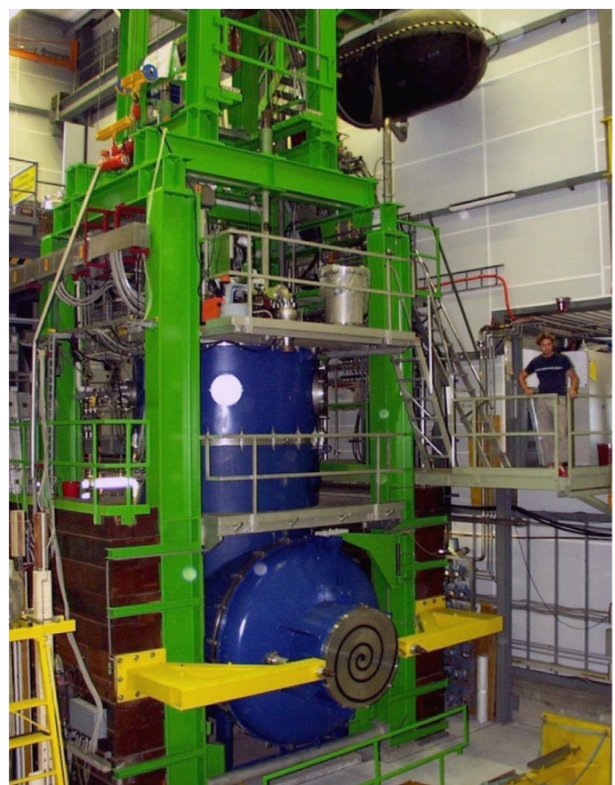
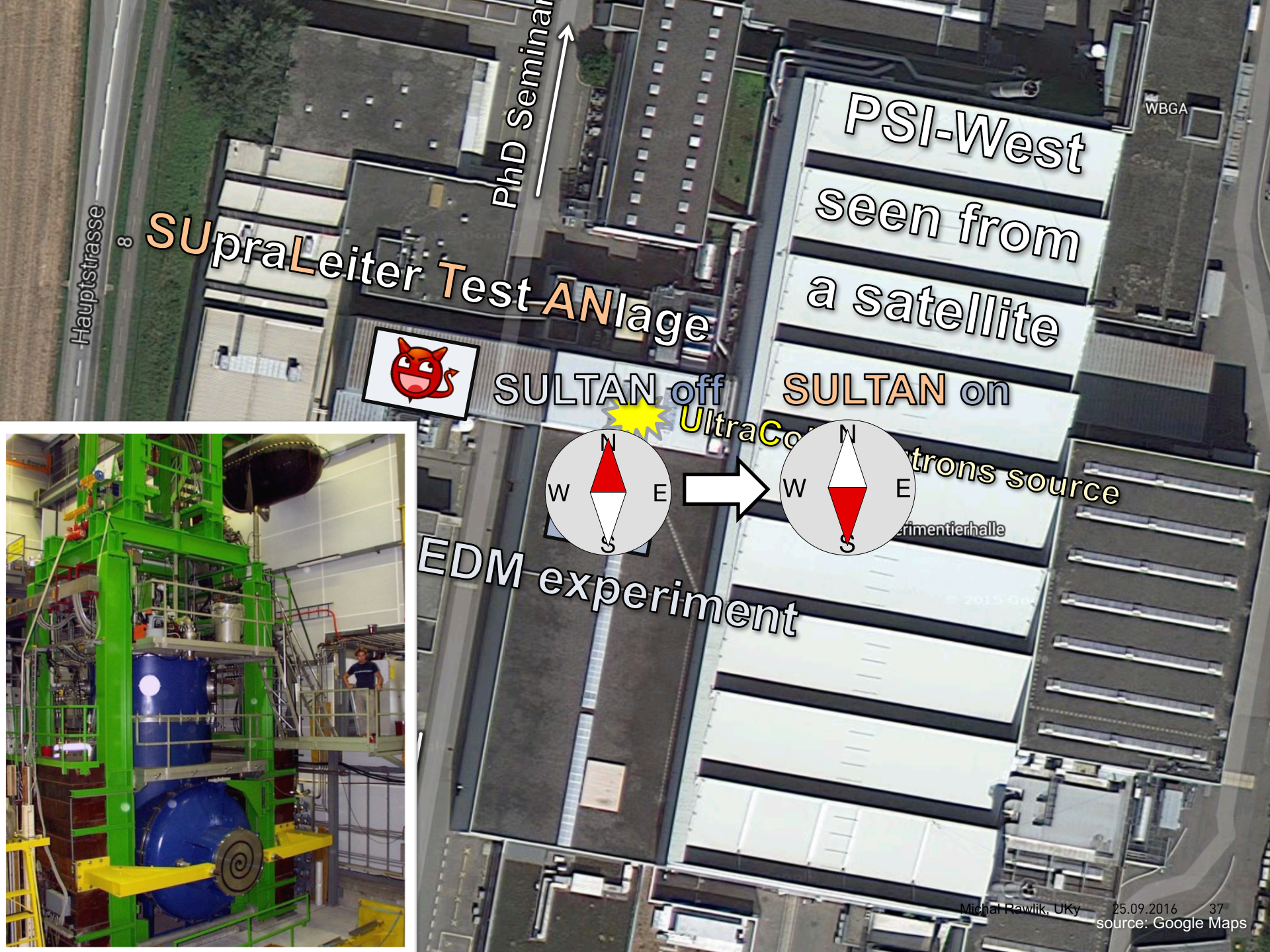
nEDM experiment

Hauptstrasse

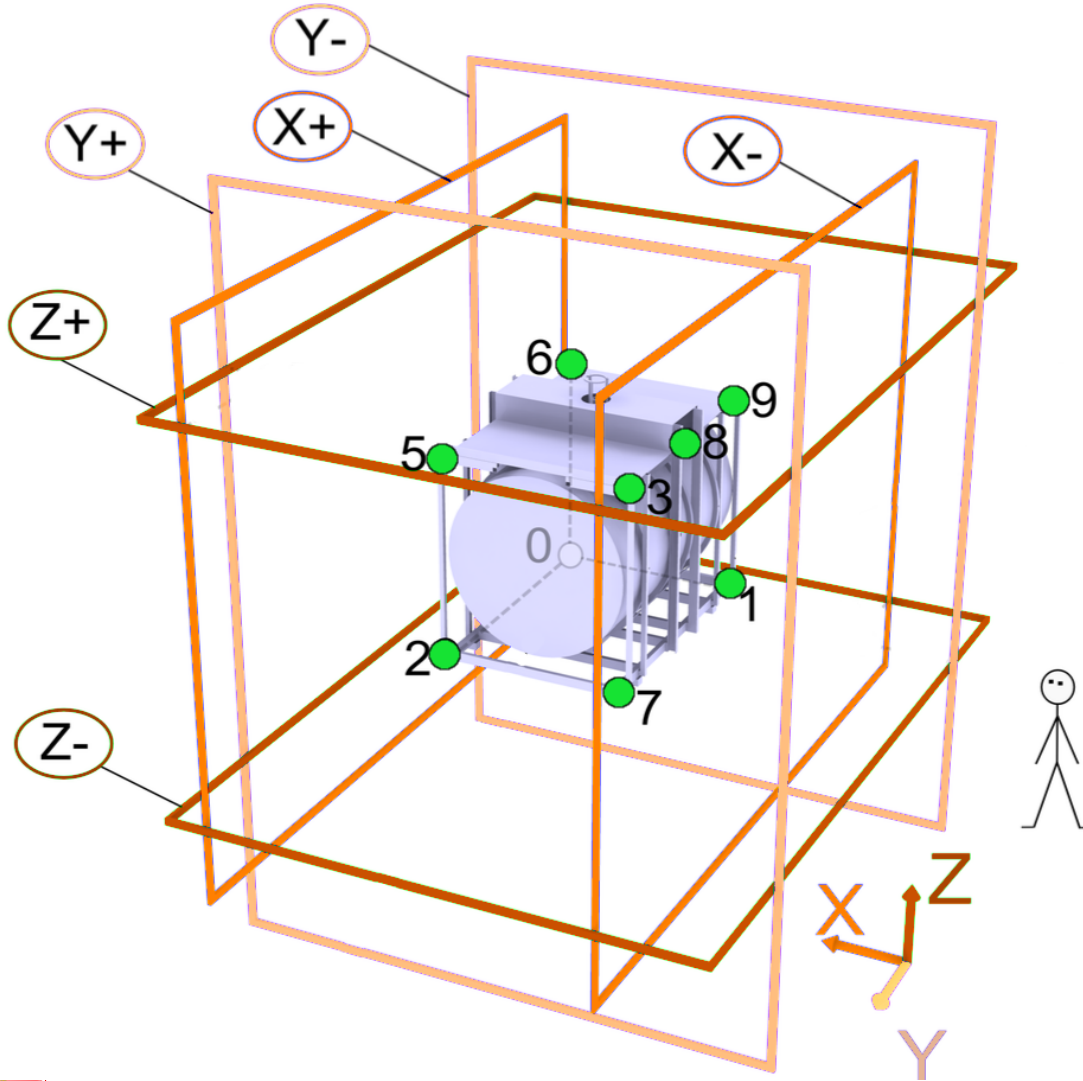
Villigen

24/7 FOOD!





# Active stabilisation

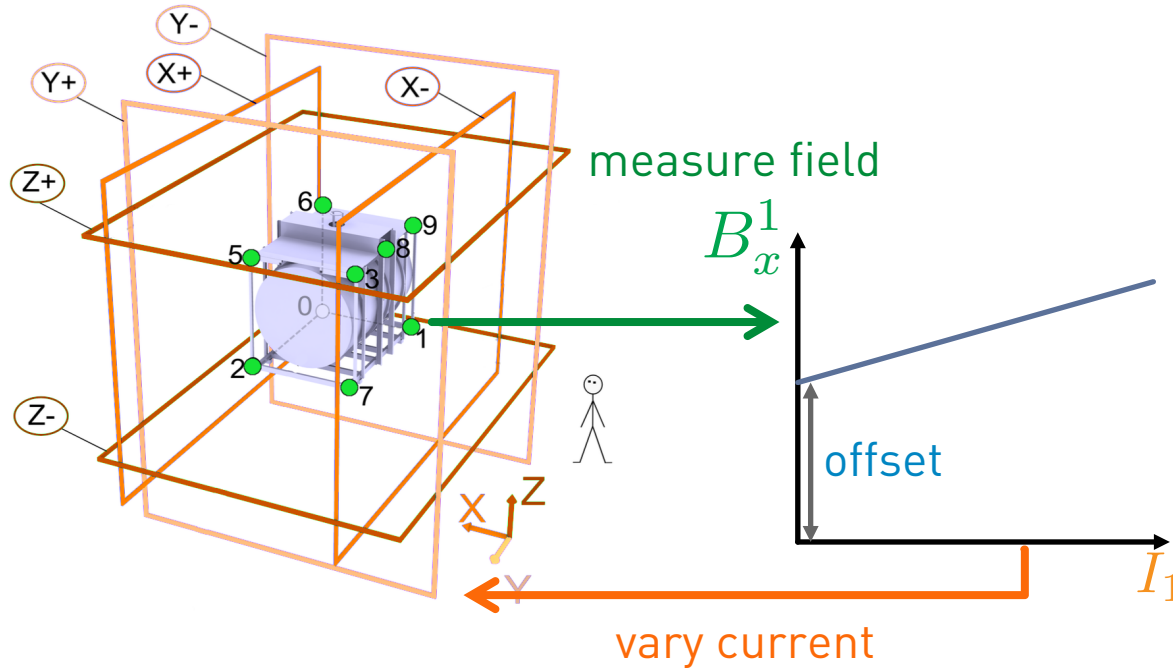


coils

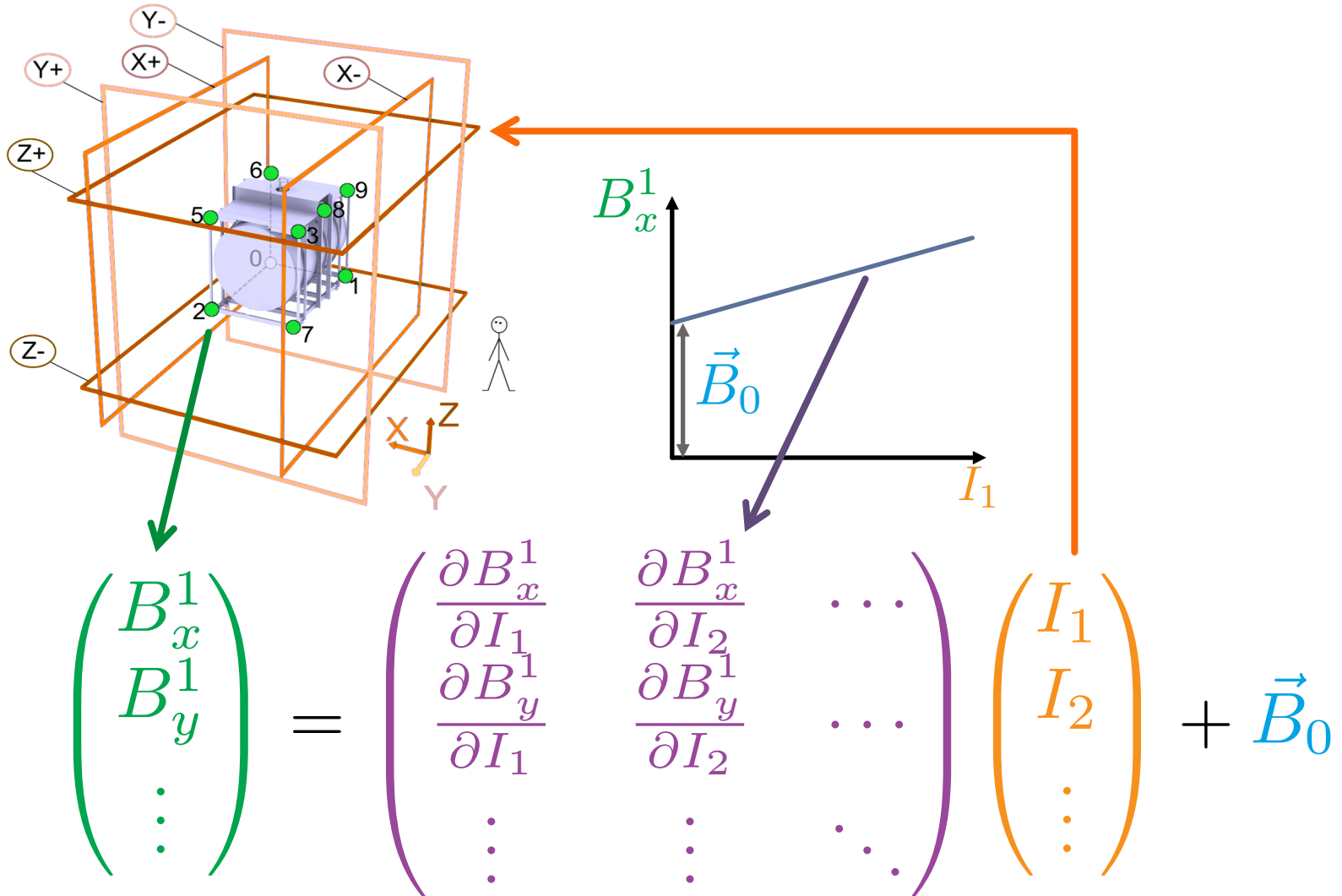
3-axis  
magnetic field  
sensors



# Measurement of the matrix



# Measurement of the matrix



$$\vec{B} = M \vec{I} + \vec{B}_0$$

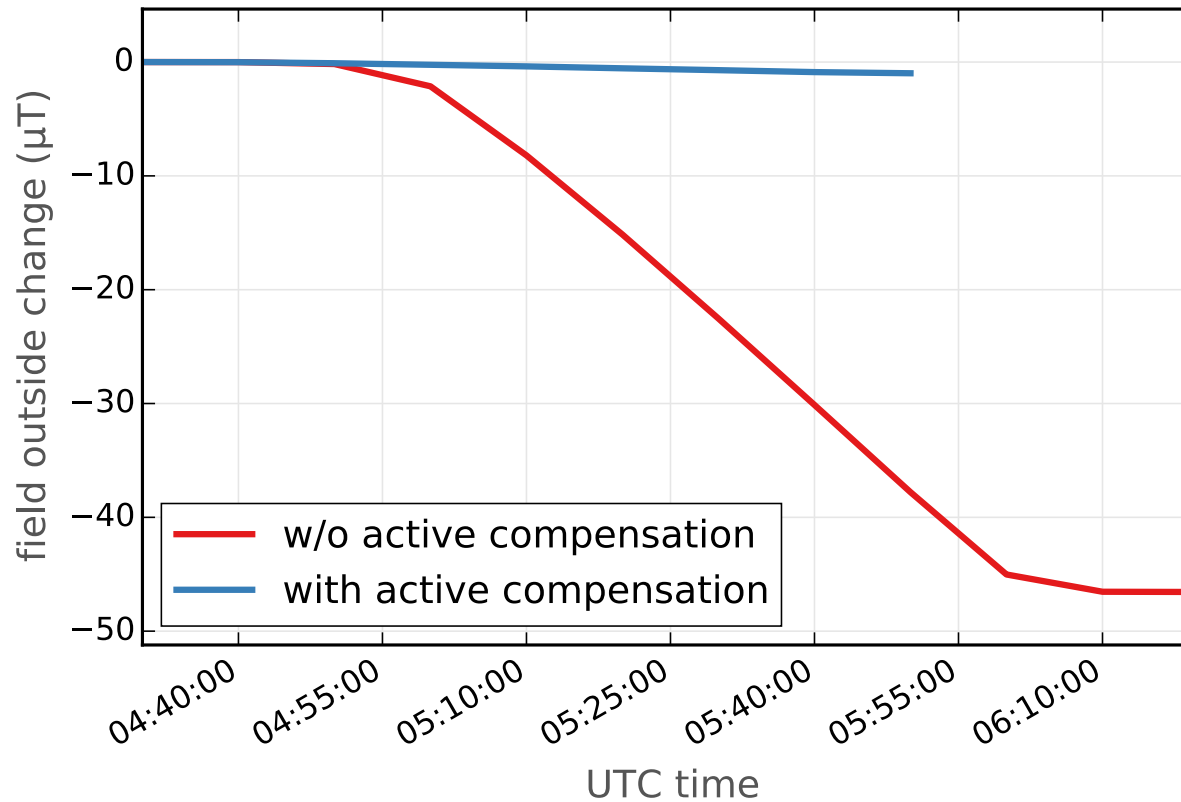
We want  $\vec{I}$  that makes  $\vec{B} = 0$

minimise  $\sum_i |\vec{B}_i|$ , that is  $\sum_i B_i^2$

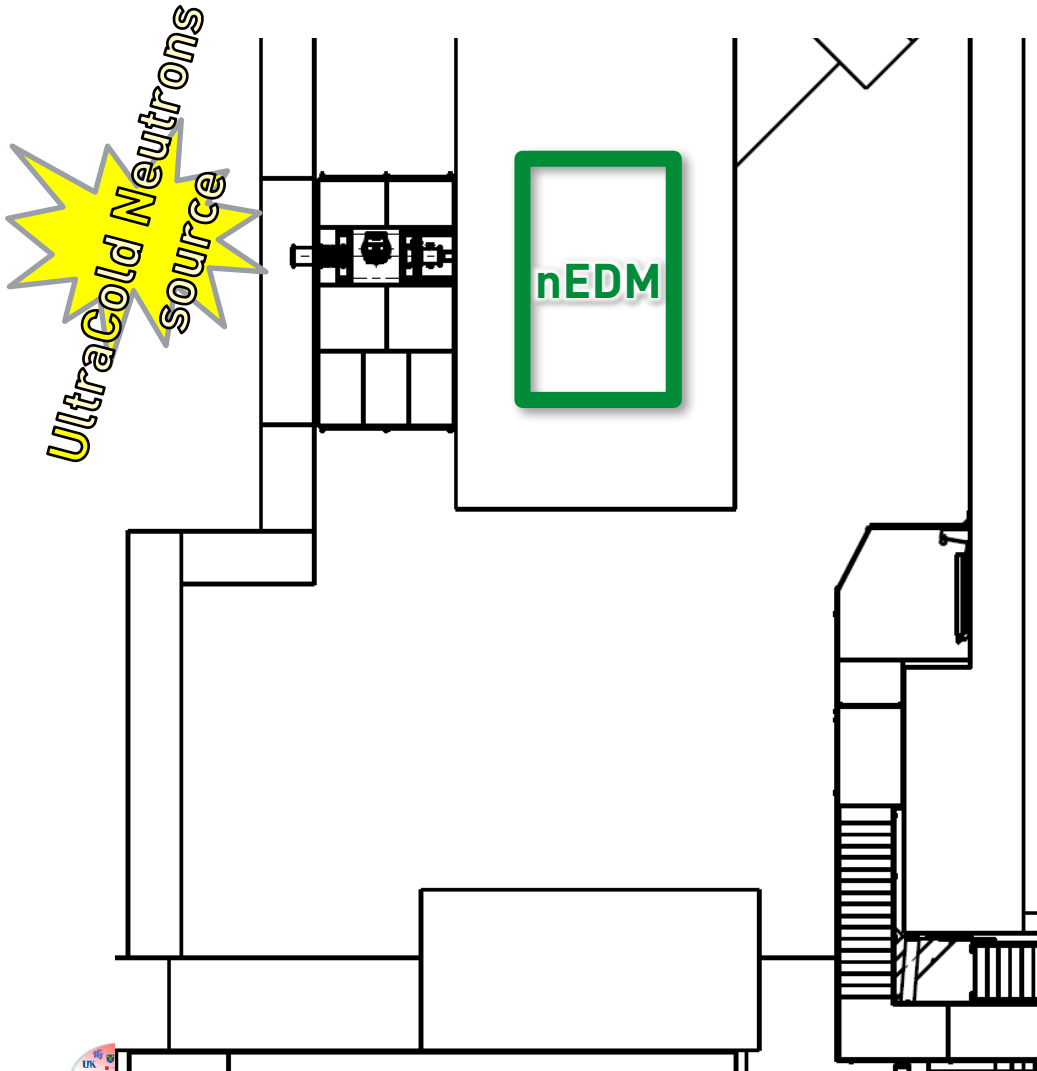
which is simply a linear least-squares problem.

in MATLAB syntax:  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{M} \setminus (\mathbf{0} - \mathbf{B})$

# SULTAN magnet ramping

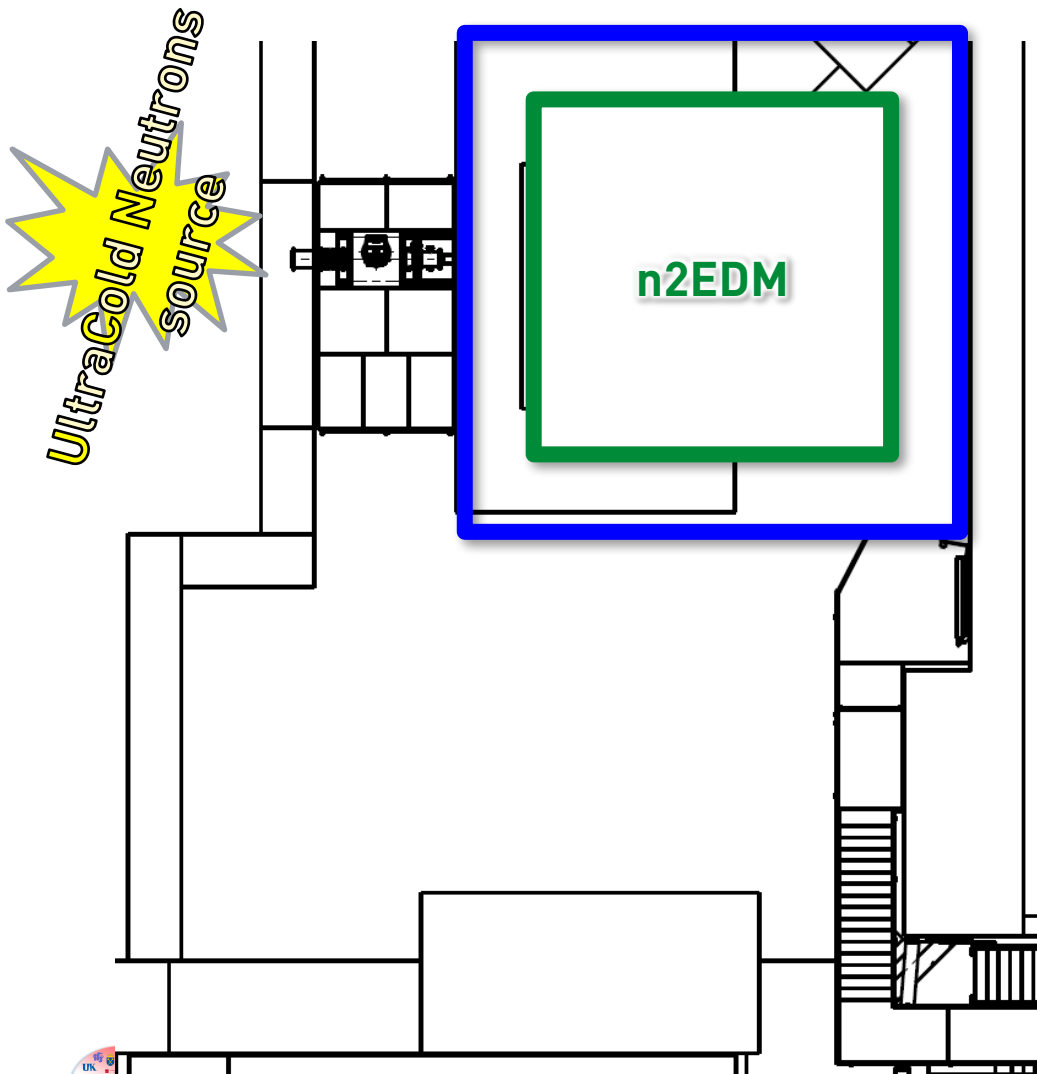


# Coil design for n2EDM

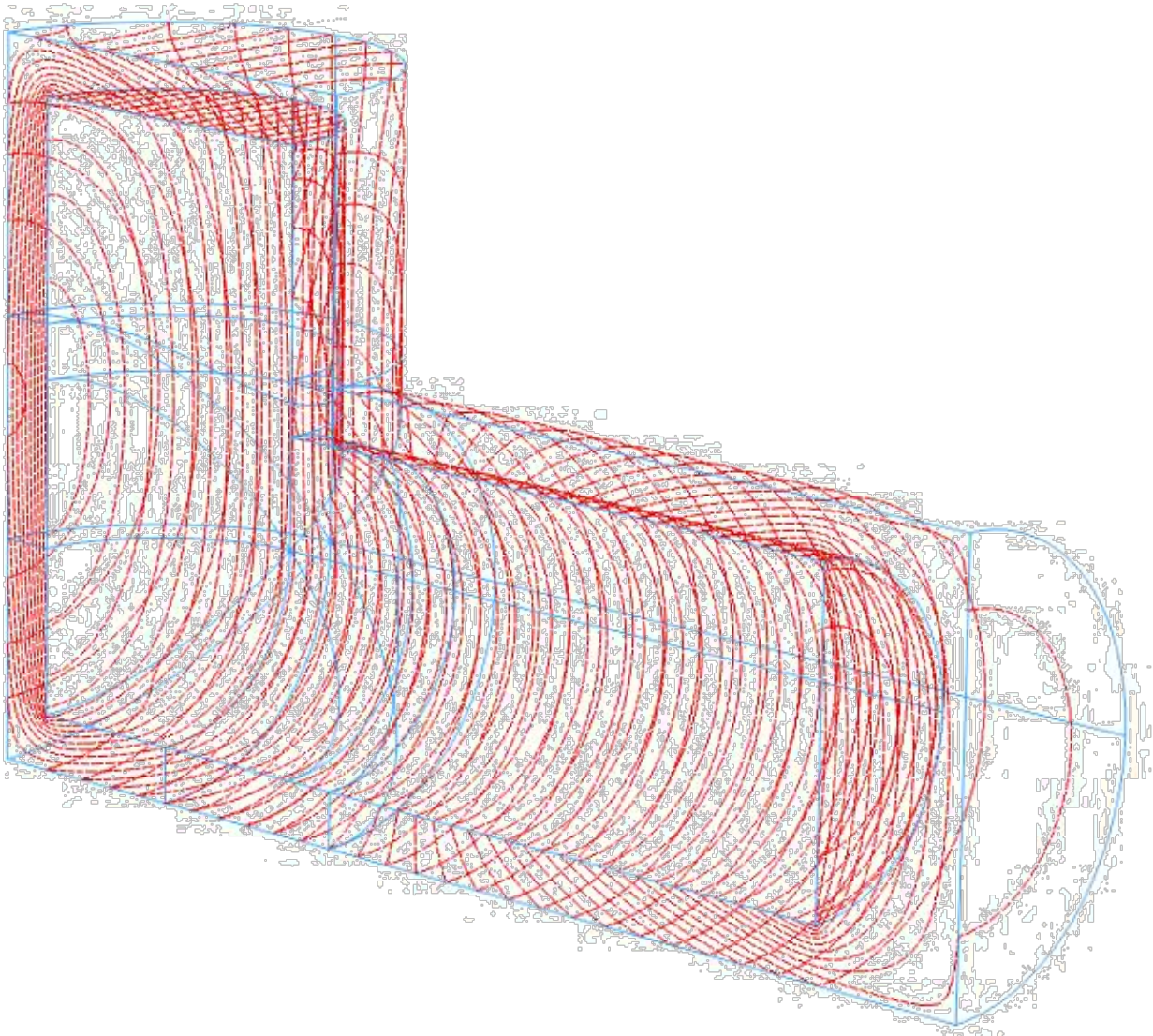




# Coil design for n2EDM



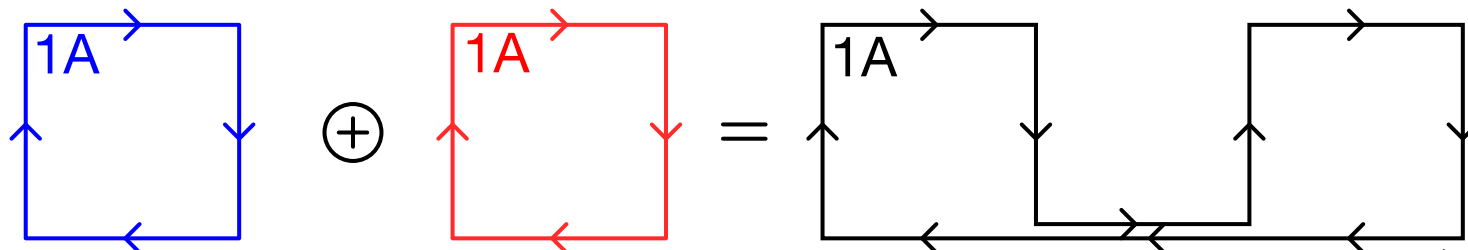
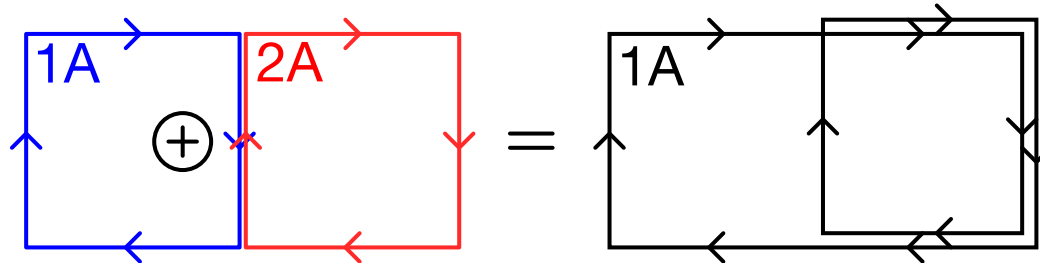
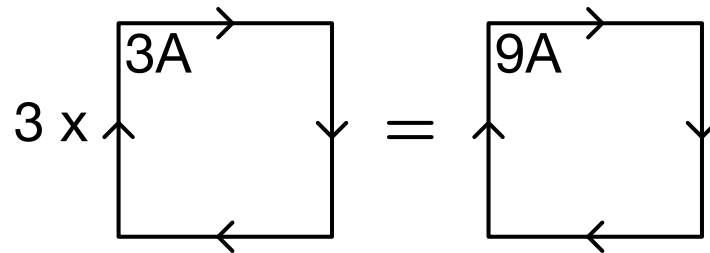
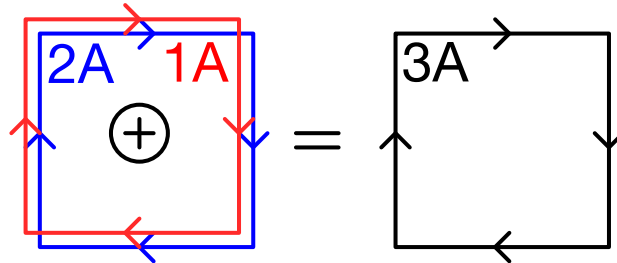
Use **coils** to bring any homogeneous field down to  $< 5\%$  in the whole **experiment volume**



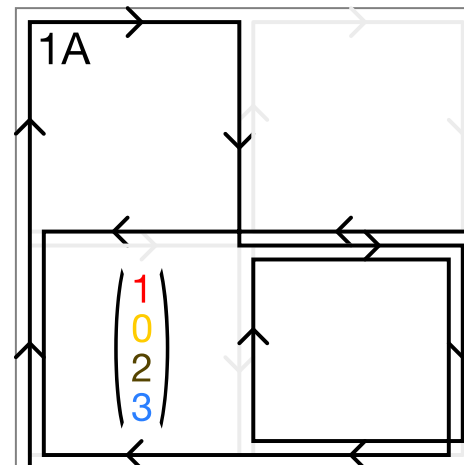
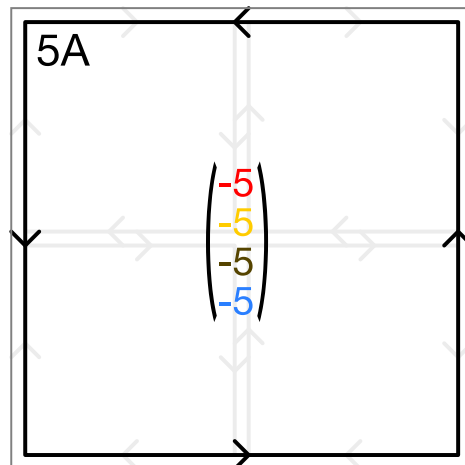
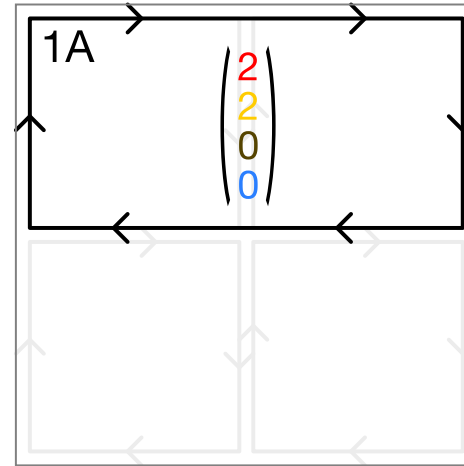
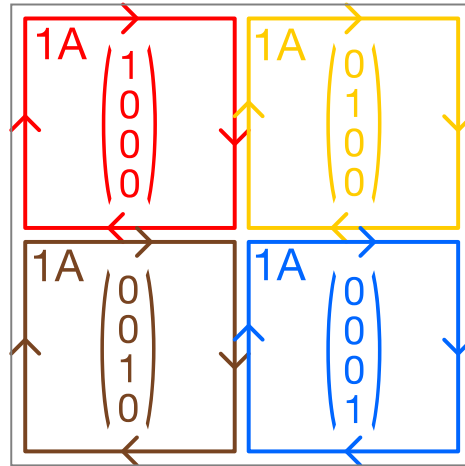
source: Christopher Crawford



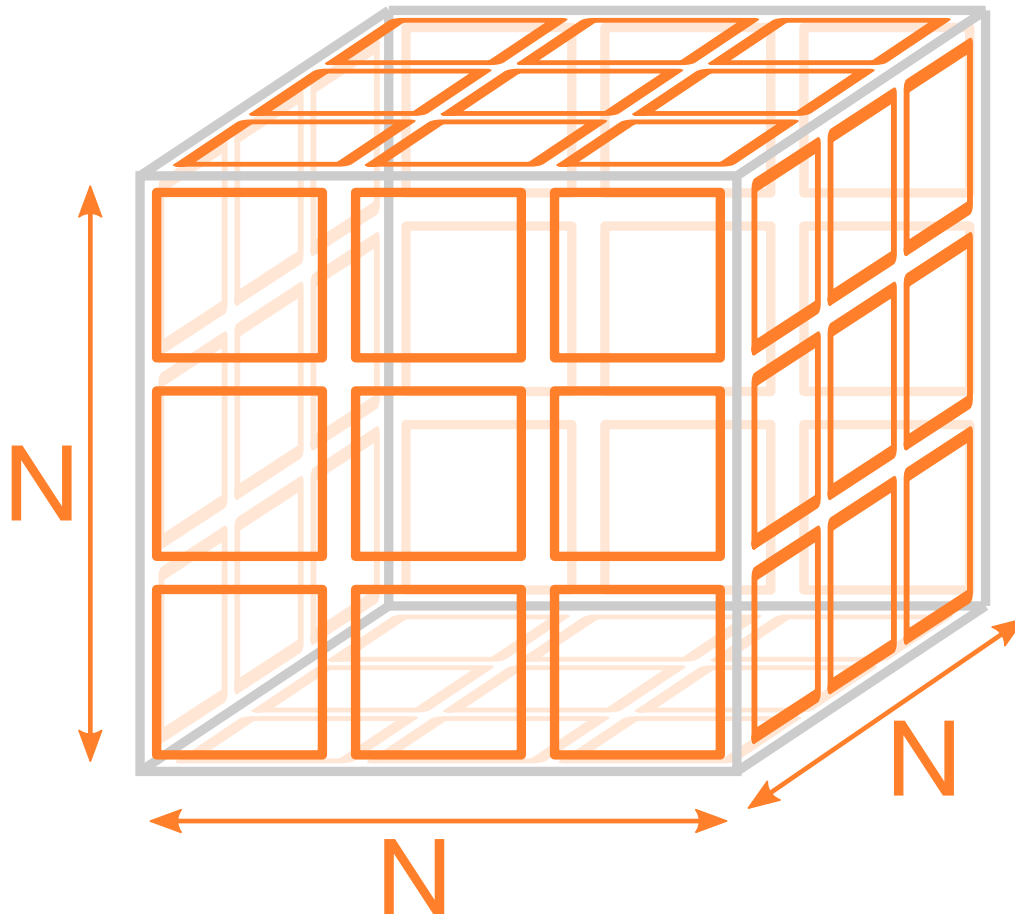
# Coil Algebra



# a basis in the space of possible coils



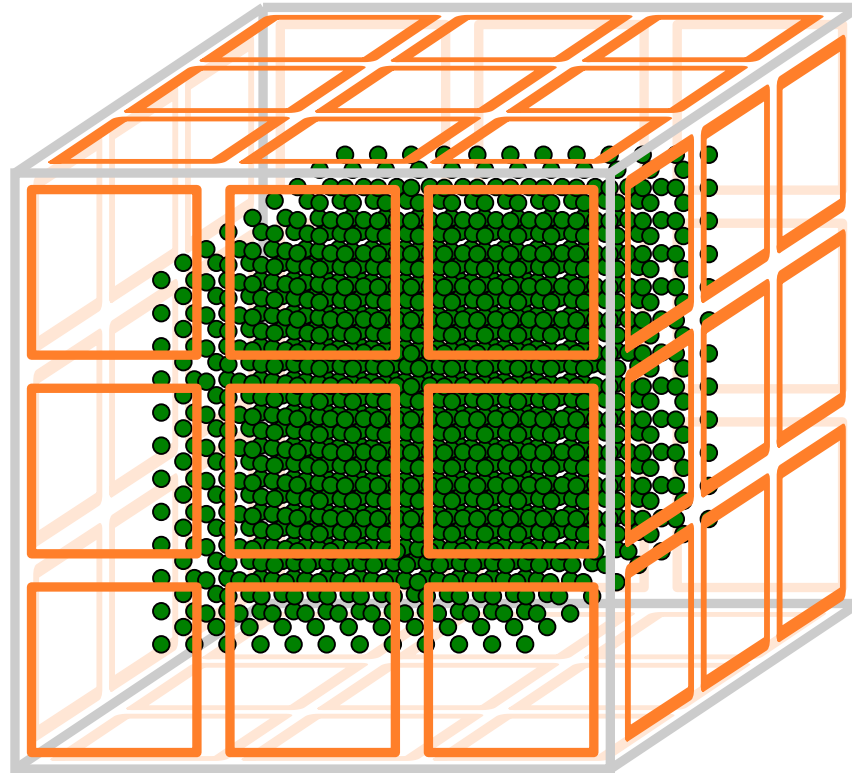
# a basis in the space of possible coils



a coil is described with  $6N^2-1$  numbers – it is a vector in the coil space

# Virtual *Sensors*

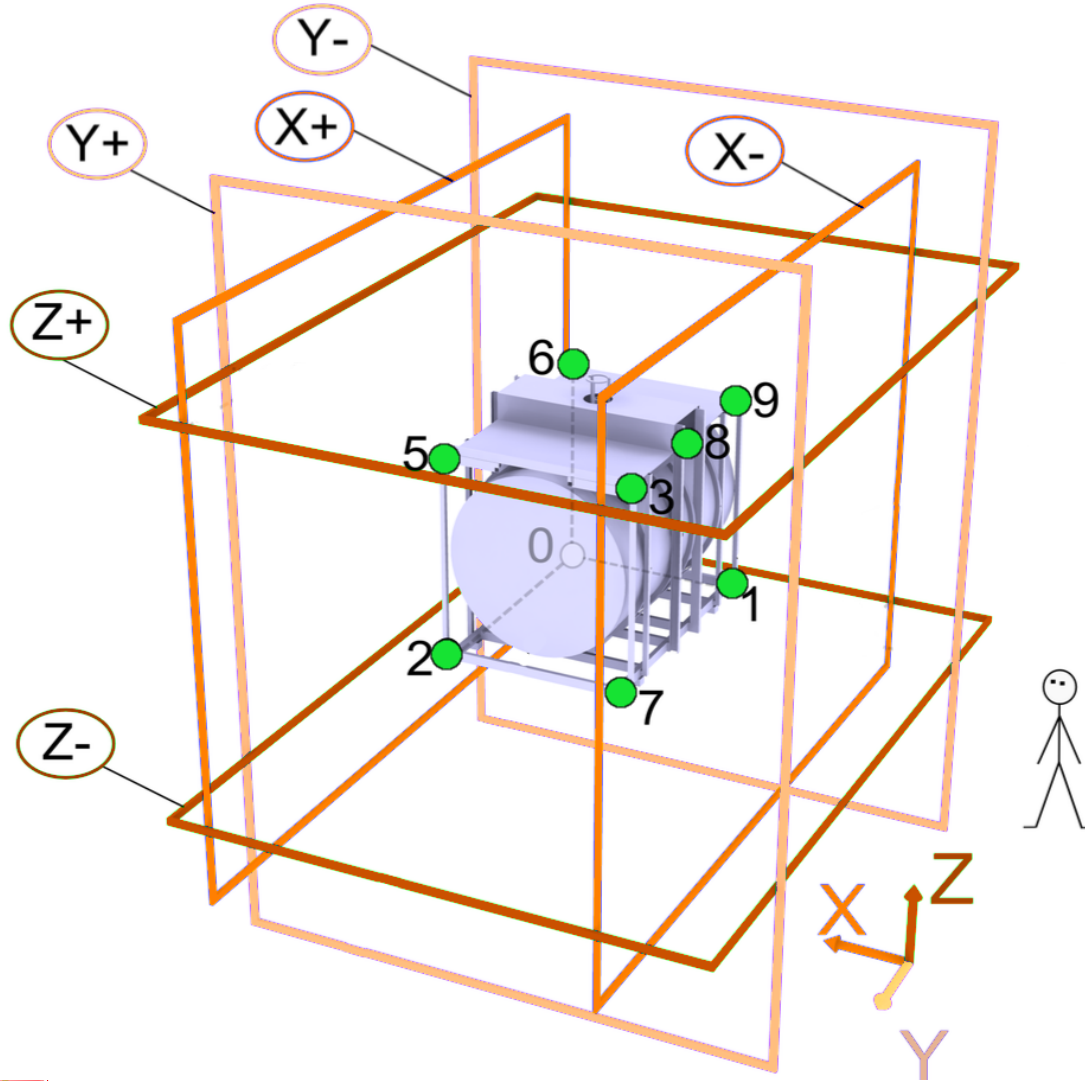
coils



sensors



# Active stabilisation

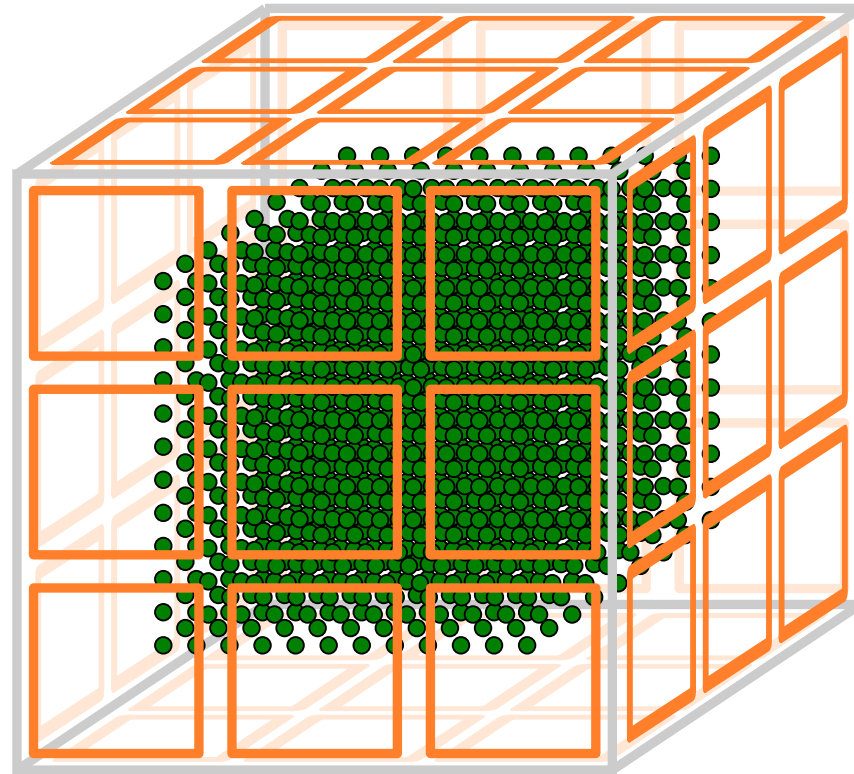


coils

3-axis  
magnetic field  
sensors

# The Coil for Given $B_0$

coils



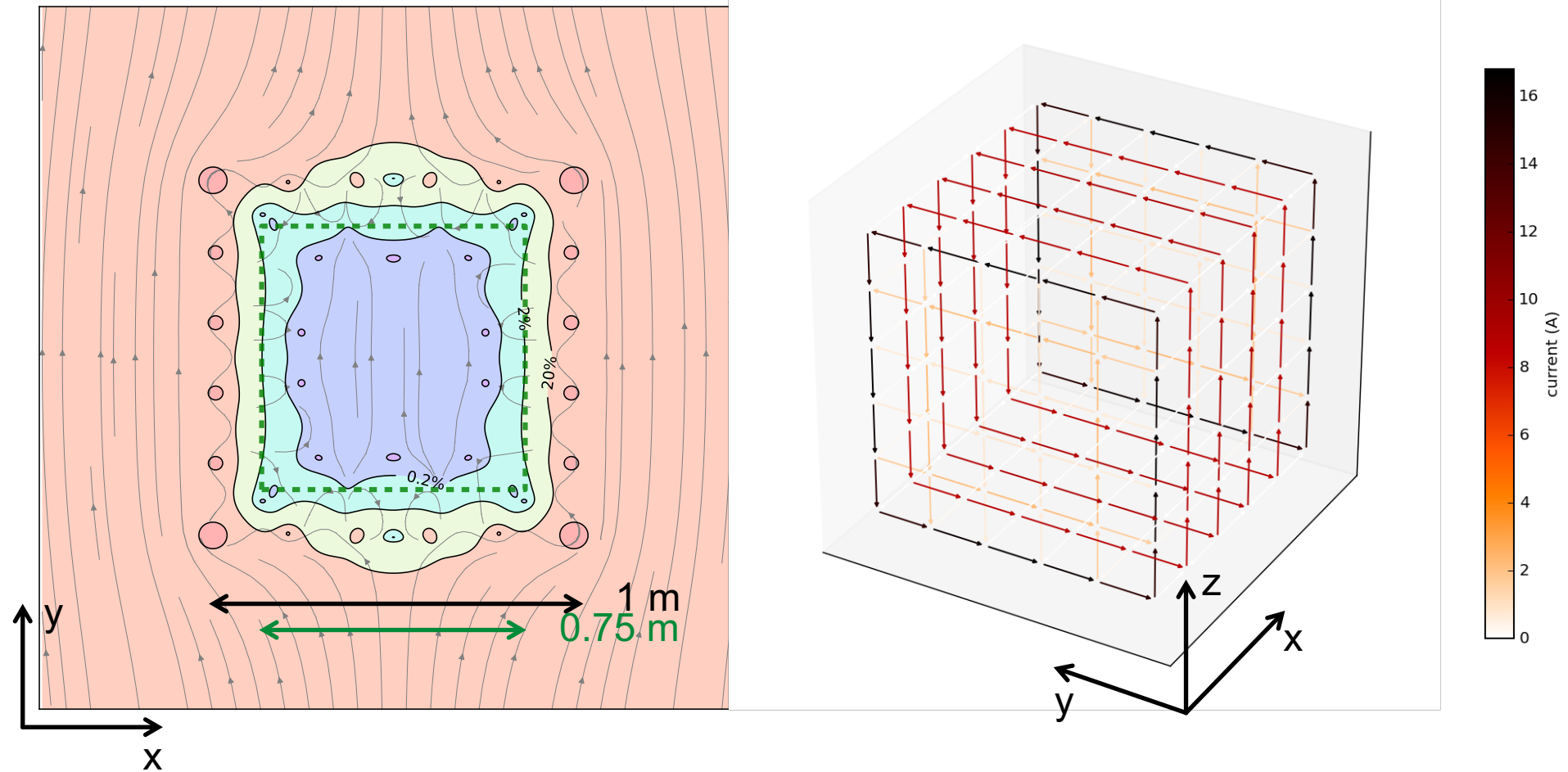
sensors

$$\vec{B} = M \vec{I} + \vec{B}_0 \quad \vec{B} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

in MATLAB syntax:  $I = M \setminus (0 - B)$

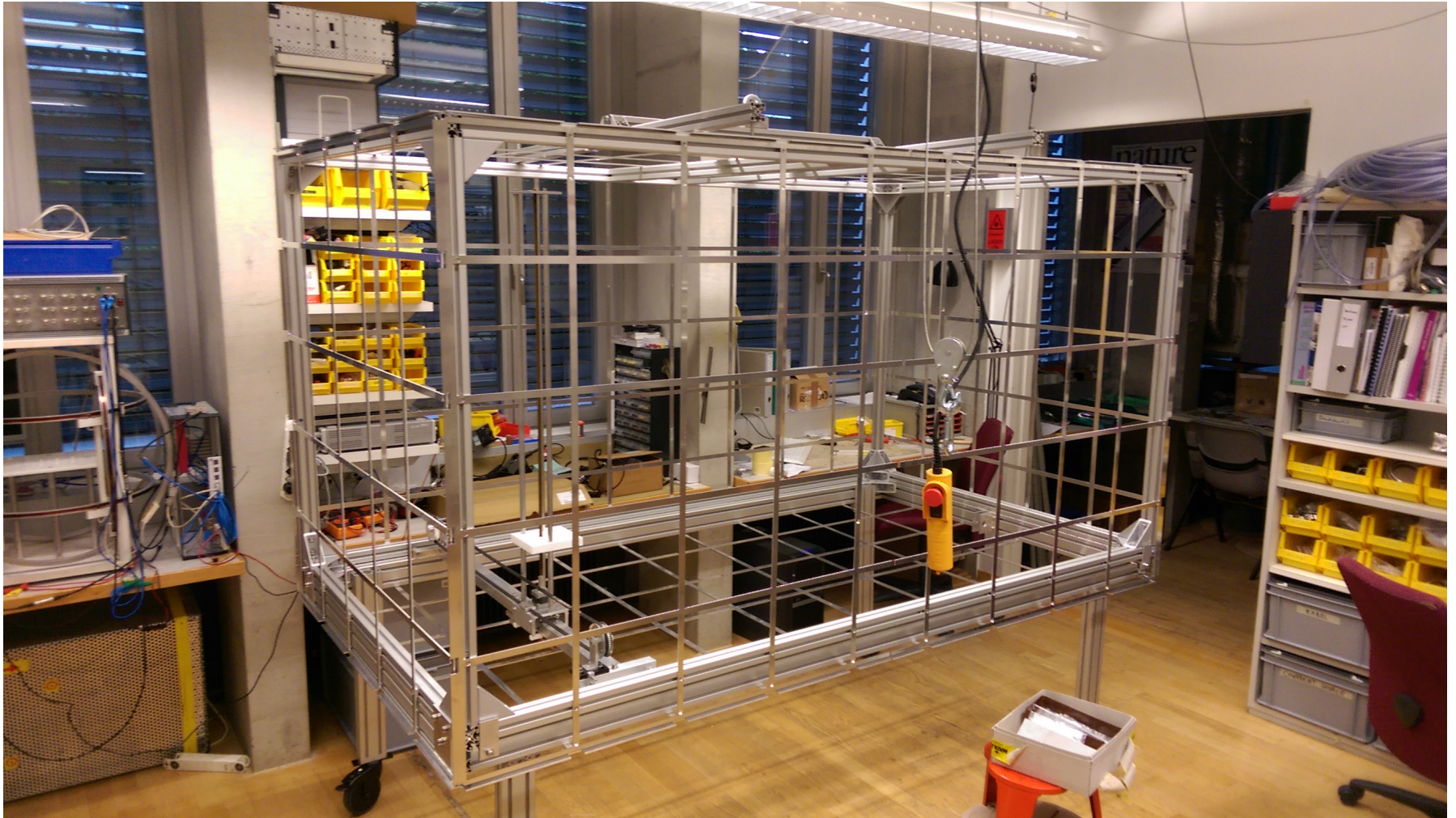
# $B_0$ = Homogeneous Field in y

XY-cut in the middle



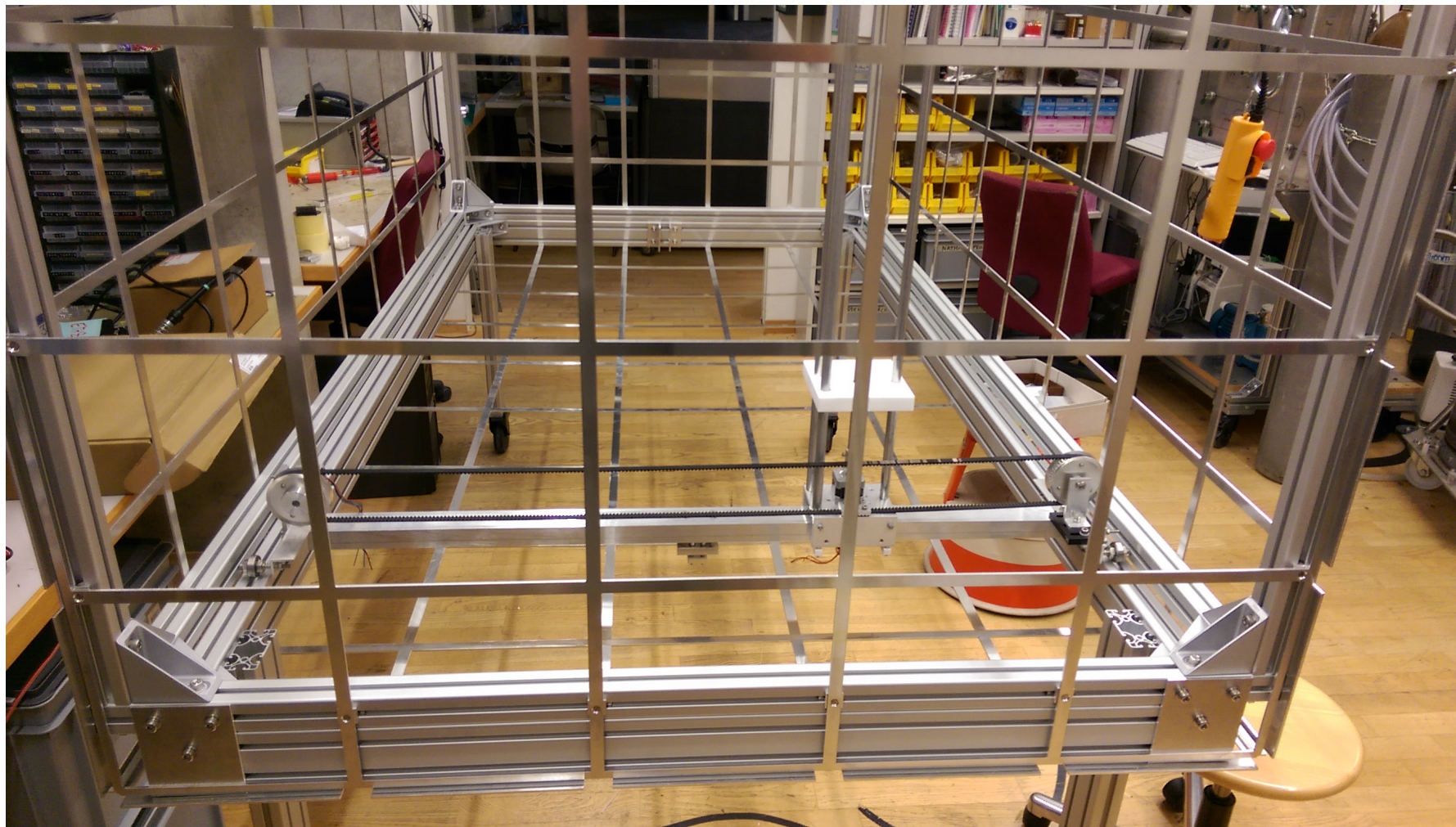


# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype





# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype



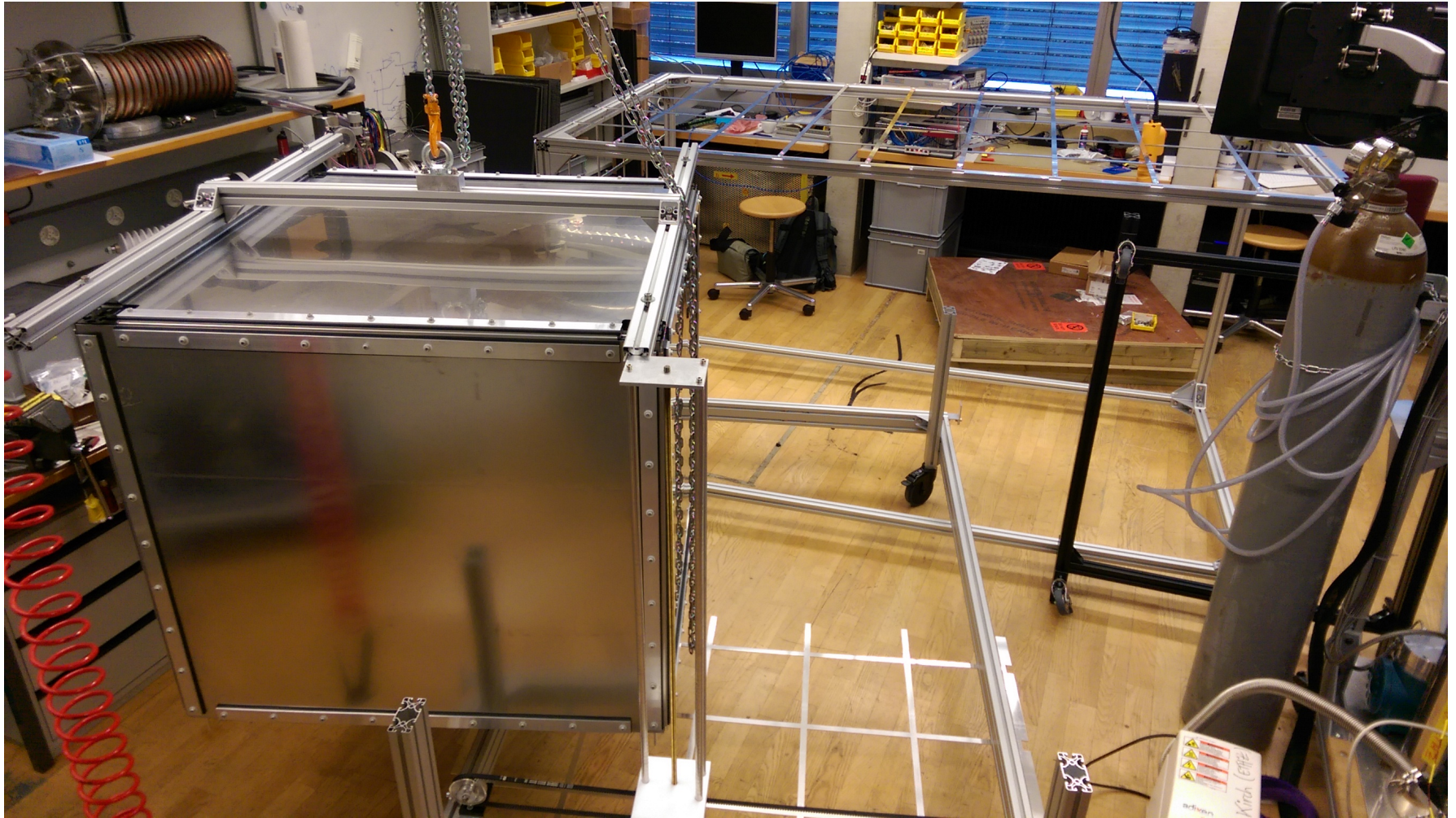


# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype





# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype

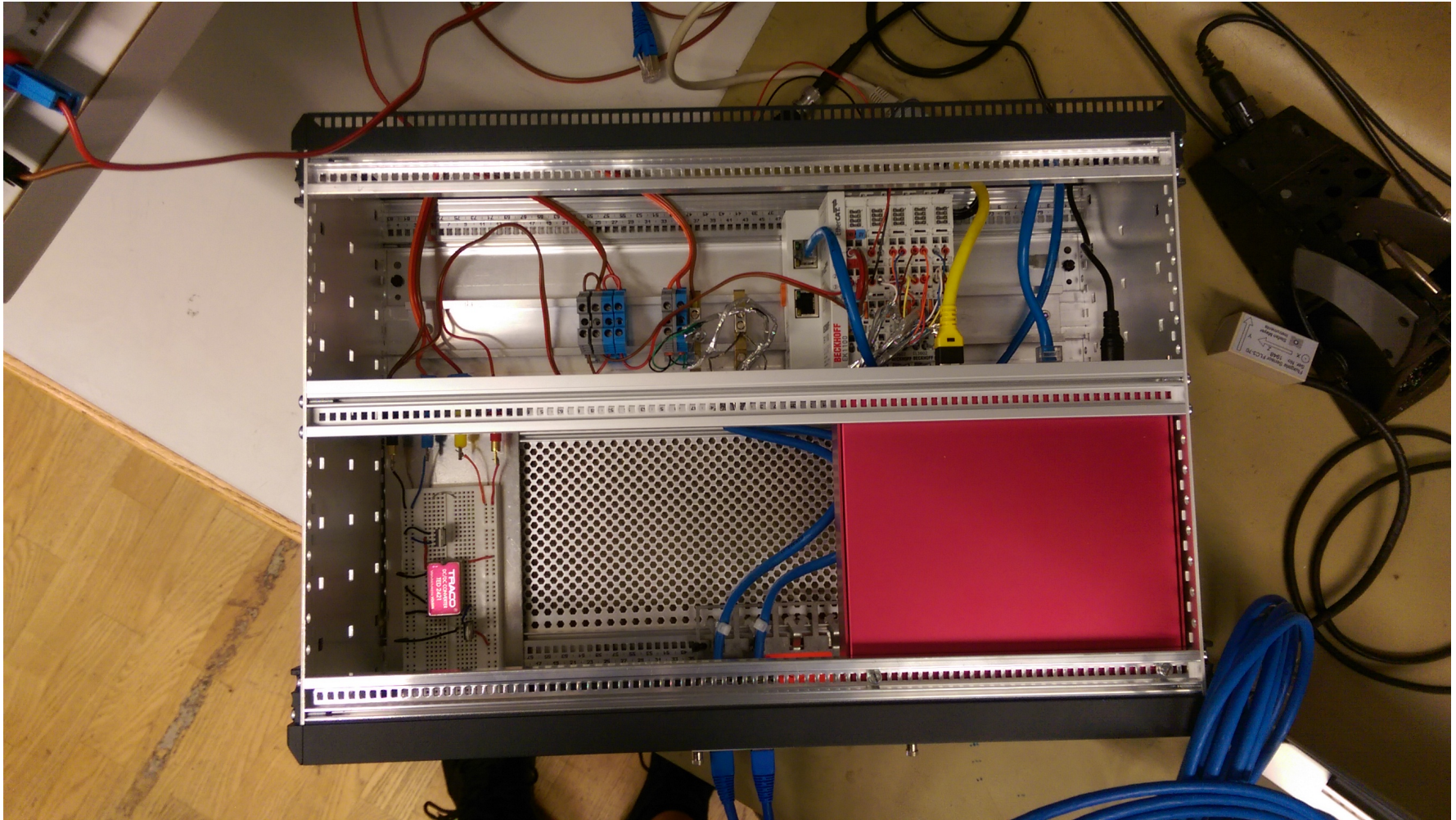


# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype



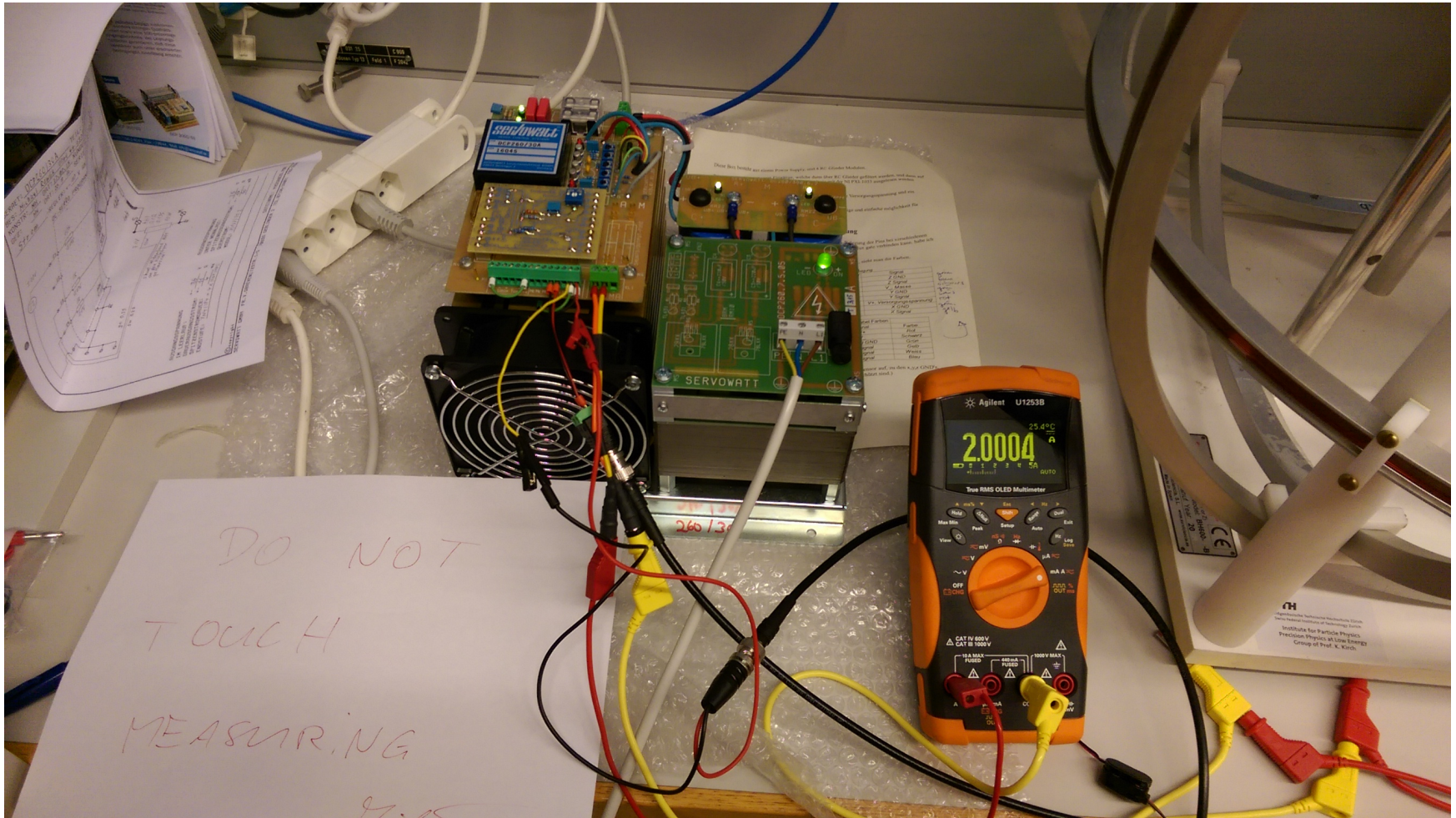


# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype



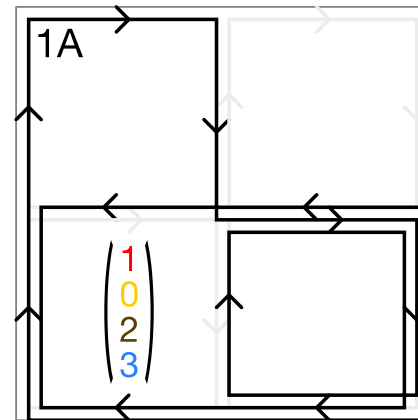
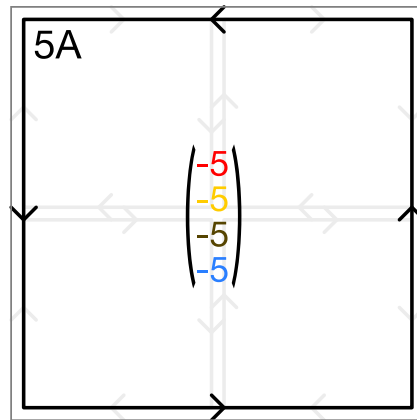
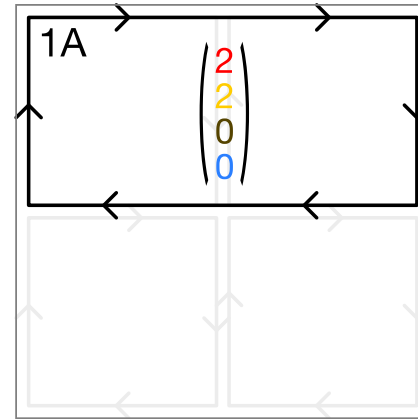
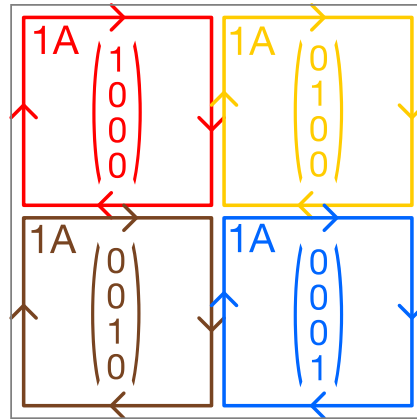


# ETH n2EDM SFC prototype





# Wrap-Up



$$I = M \setminus (0 - B)$$





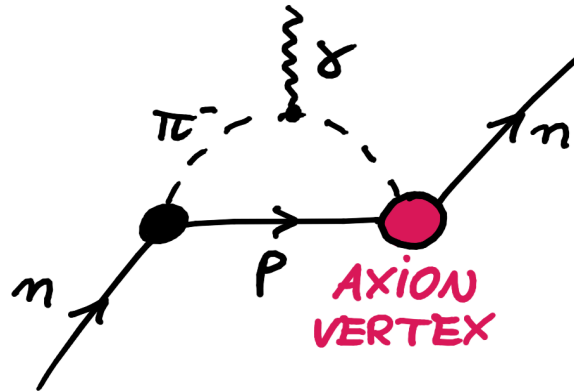
# Looking for axions with nEDM experiments

Michał Rawlik on behalf of the nEDM collaboration

*with:* N. Ayres, M. Fairbairn, V. V. Flambaum, D. J. E. Marsh, Y. V. Stadnik

# What is an axion?

- Axions tackle two problems of the modern physics:
  - The **strong CP problem** of QCD.
  - **Dark matter**, being a candidate therefor.
- Most searches focus on an axion coupling to photons.
- Recently, searching for a **gluon coupling** has been proposed:



# Axion-induced nEDM oscillation

$$d_n(t) \approx 5.9 \times 10^{-22} C_G \left( \frac{10^{-22} \text{eV}}{m_a} \right) \left( \frac{10^{16} \text{GeV}}{f_a} \right) \cos(m_a t) e \cdot \text{cm}$$

ILL & PSI  
nEDM measurements:

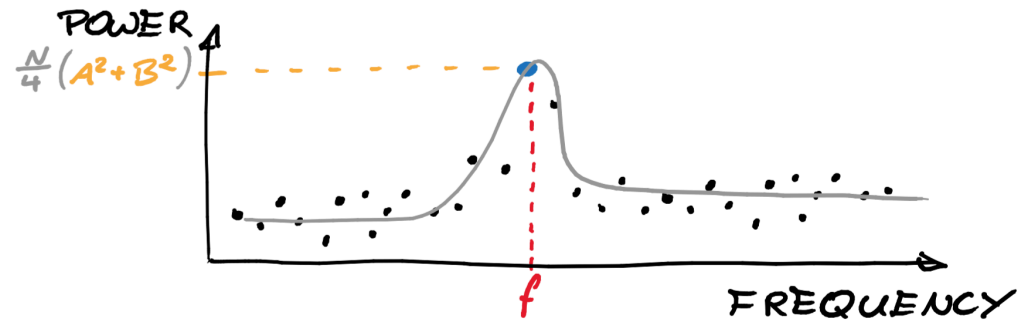
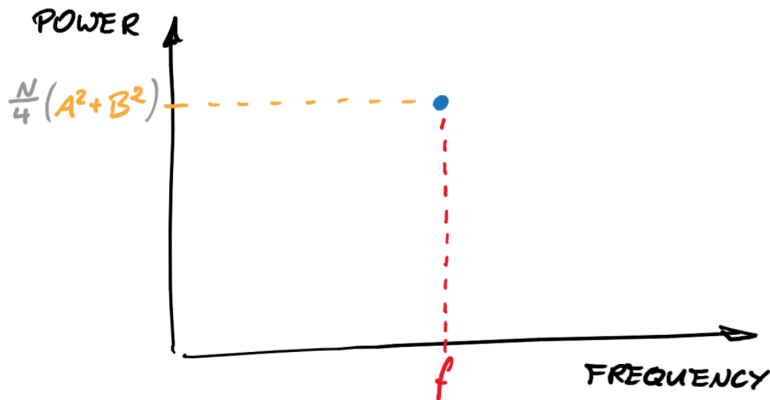
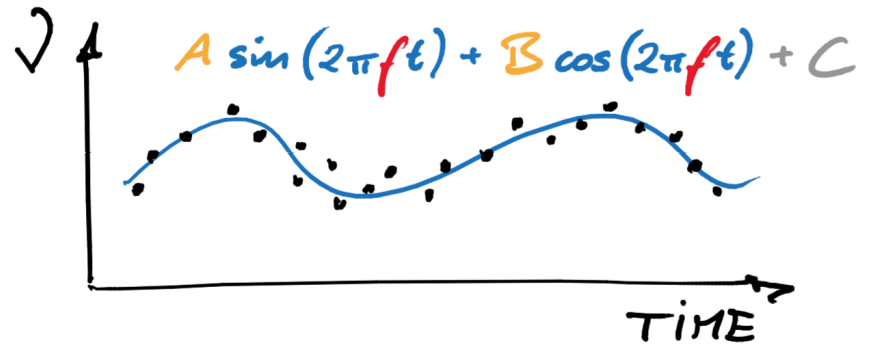
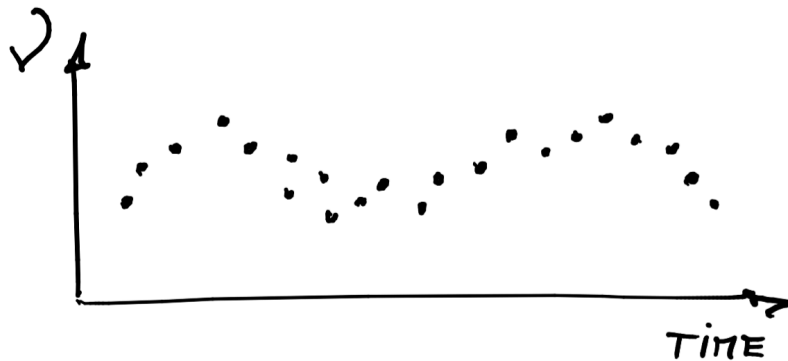
$$h\nu = -2\vec{S} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} + d_n \vec{E} \right)$$

neutron precession frequency

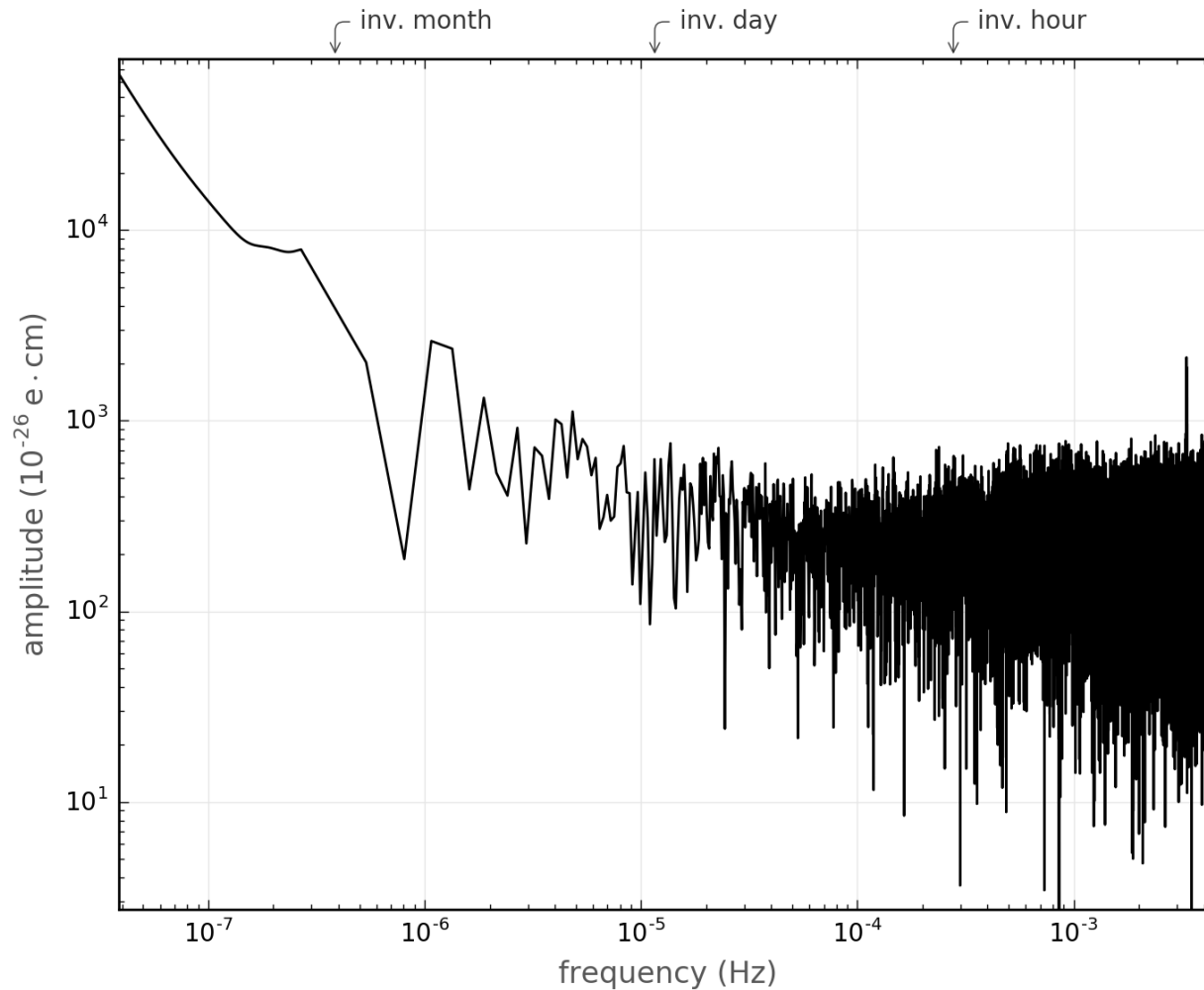
If  $d_n$  oscillates,  $\nu$  will oscillate too.



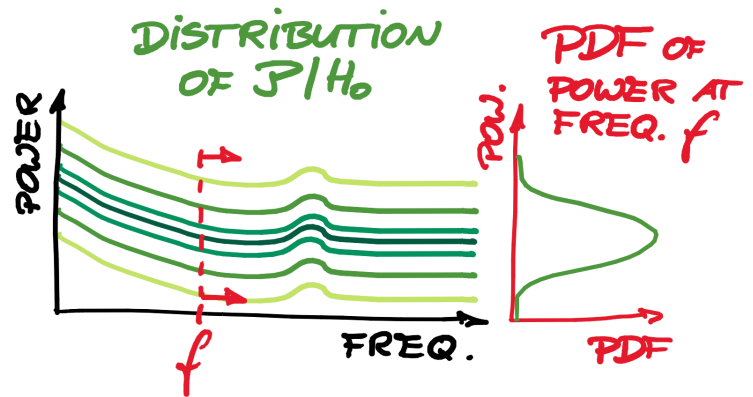
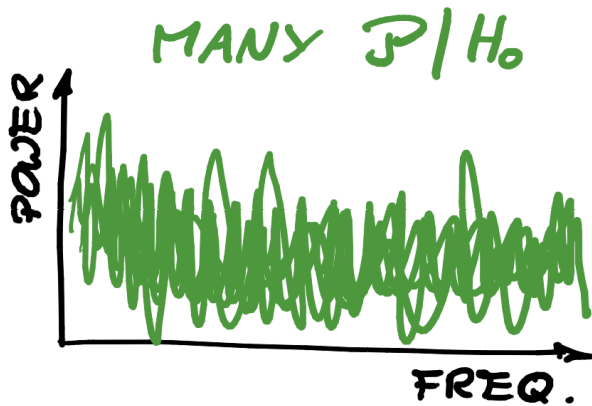
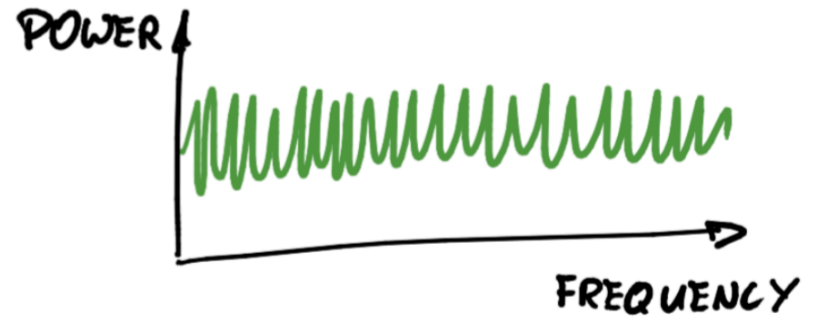
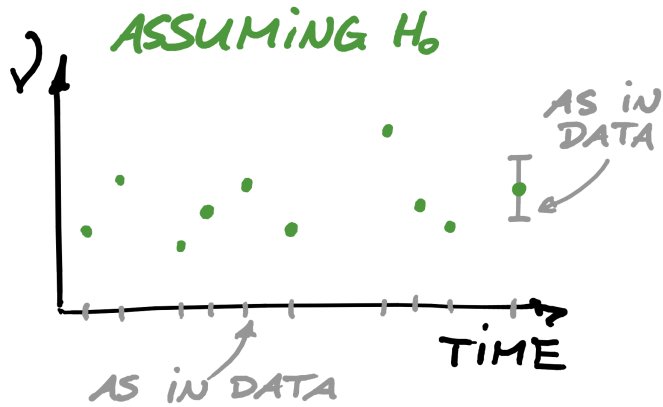
# Least Squares Spectral Analysis (LSSA)



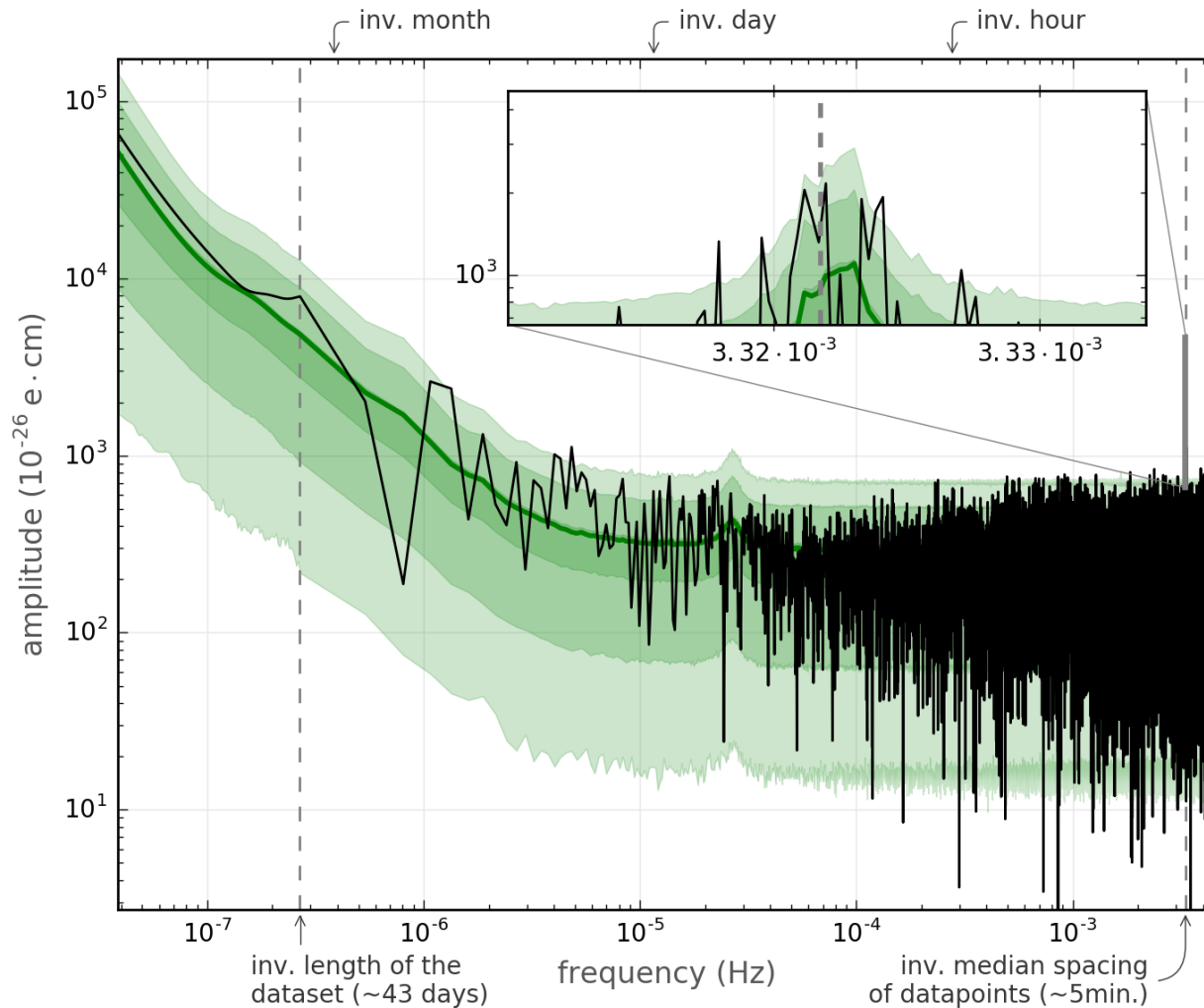
# The Data Periodogram



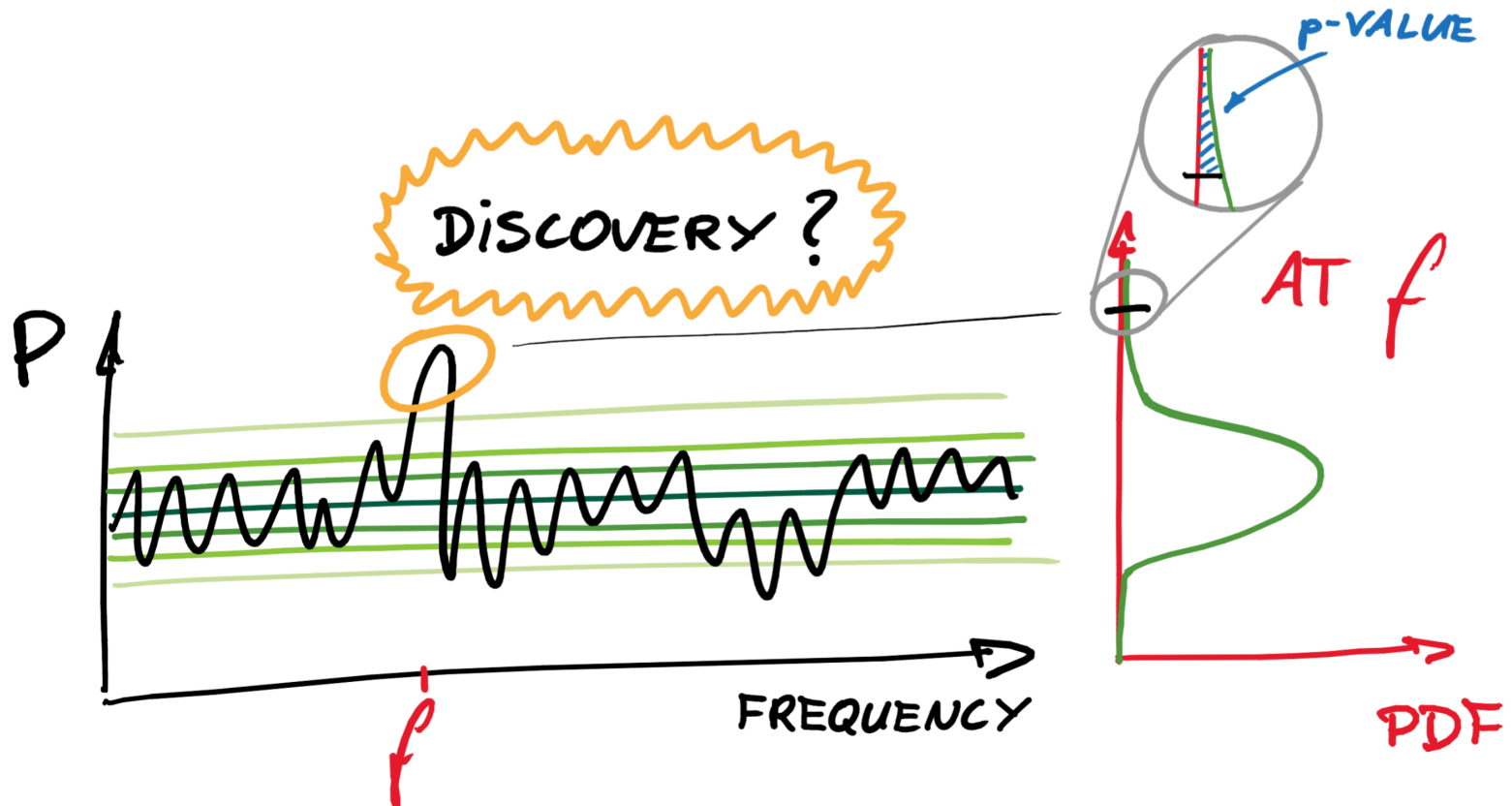
# The Periodogram Under the Null Hypothesis



# The Data Periodogram vs. the Null Hypothesis



# The Null Hypothesis Test





# The Look-Elsewhere Effect

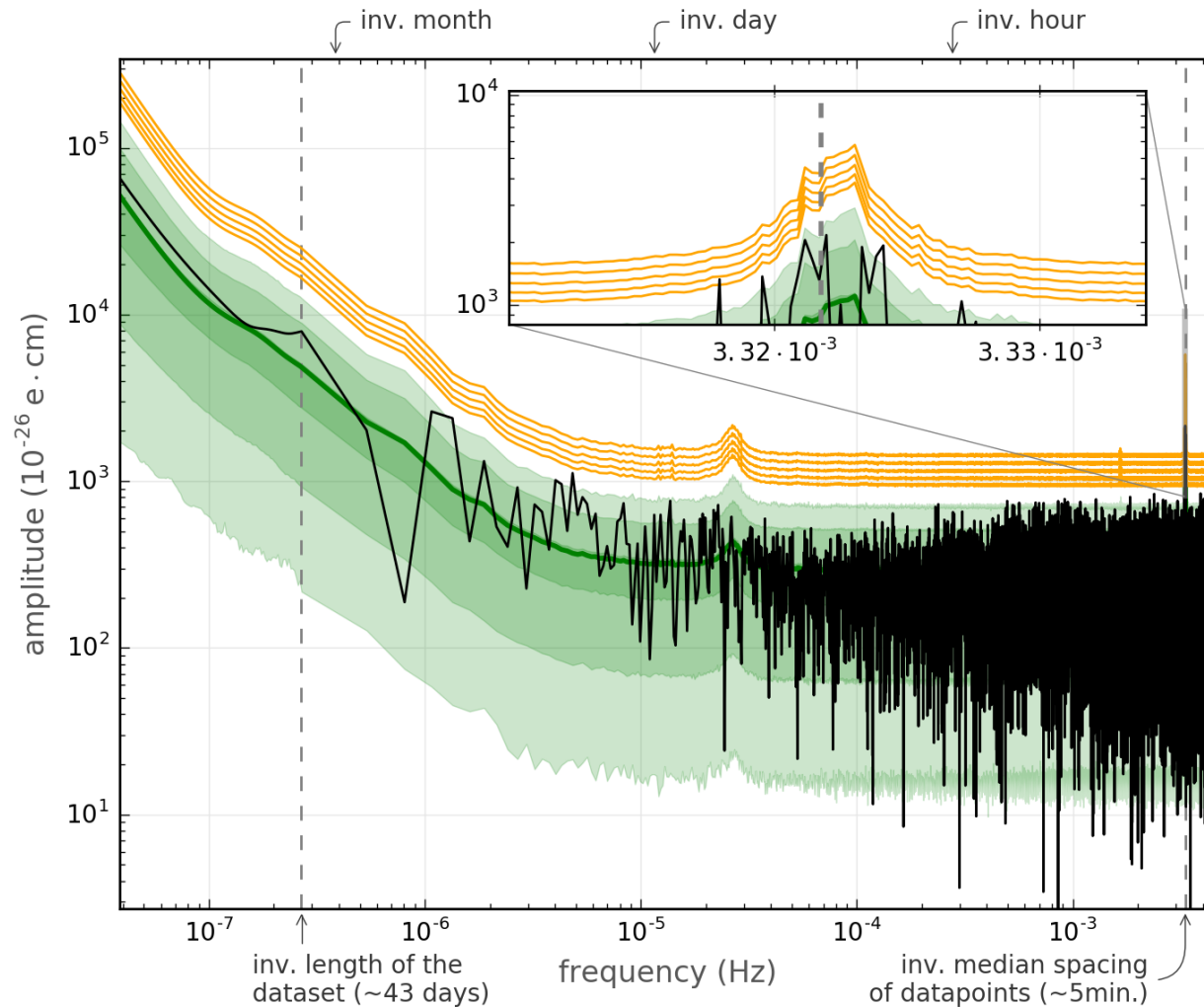
$$p_{\text{global}} = 1 - (1 - p_{\text{local}})^{\text{number of frequencies}}$$

number of frequencies = 1 000 000

$p_{\text{global}}$  = 3-sigma level

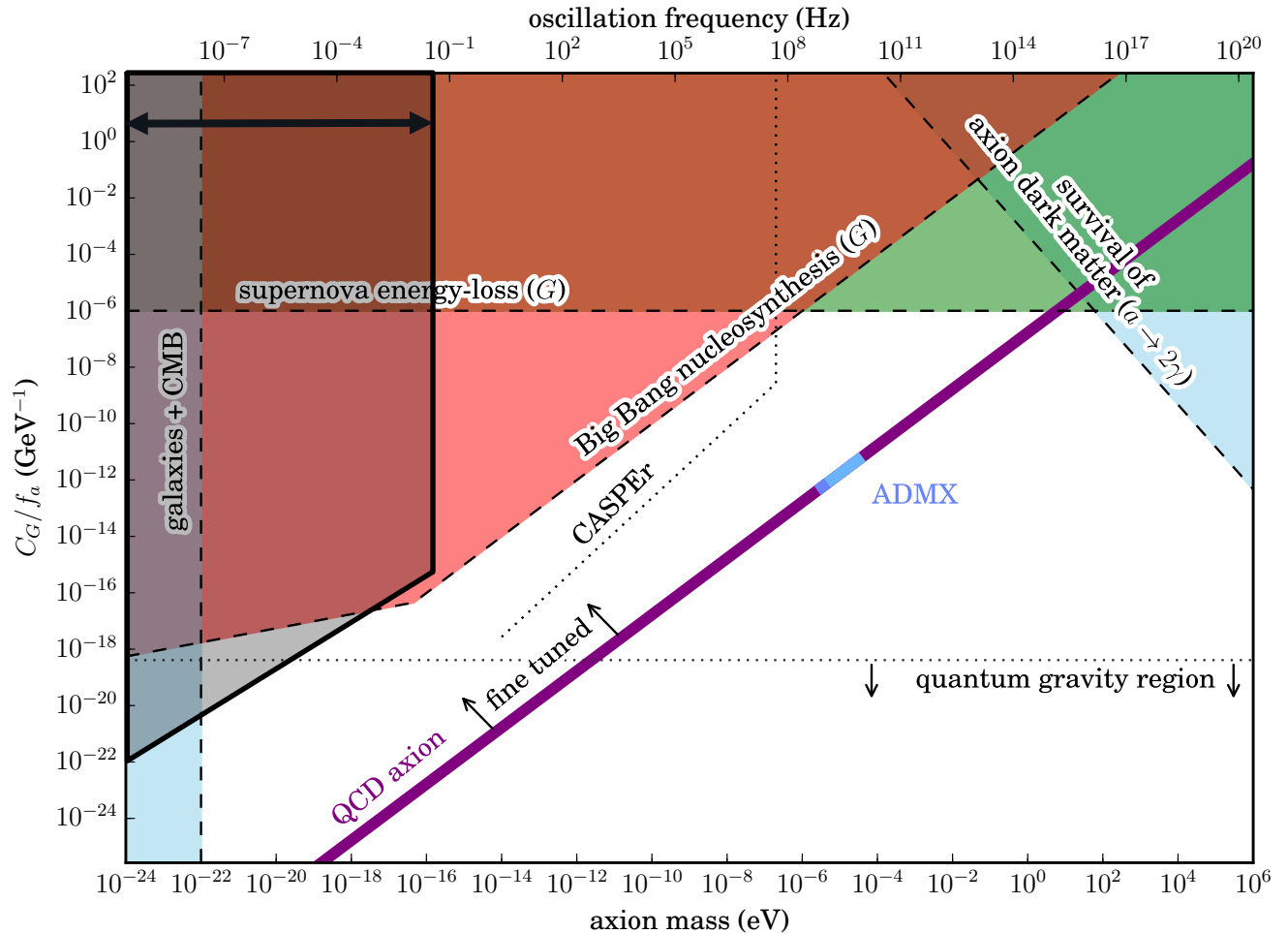
$p_{\text{local}}$  = 6-sigma level

# False-Alarm Thresholds



# First Experimental Limits on the Axion-Gluon Coupling

We cover periods from minutes to decades.



# Thank you for your attention!

## Further reading:

D. J. E. Marsh, Phys. Rep. **643**, 1 (2016)

Y. V. Stadnik, V. V. Flambaum, Phys. Rev. D **89**, 043522 (2014)

J. D. Scargle, Astrophys. J. **263**, 835 (1982)

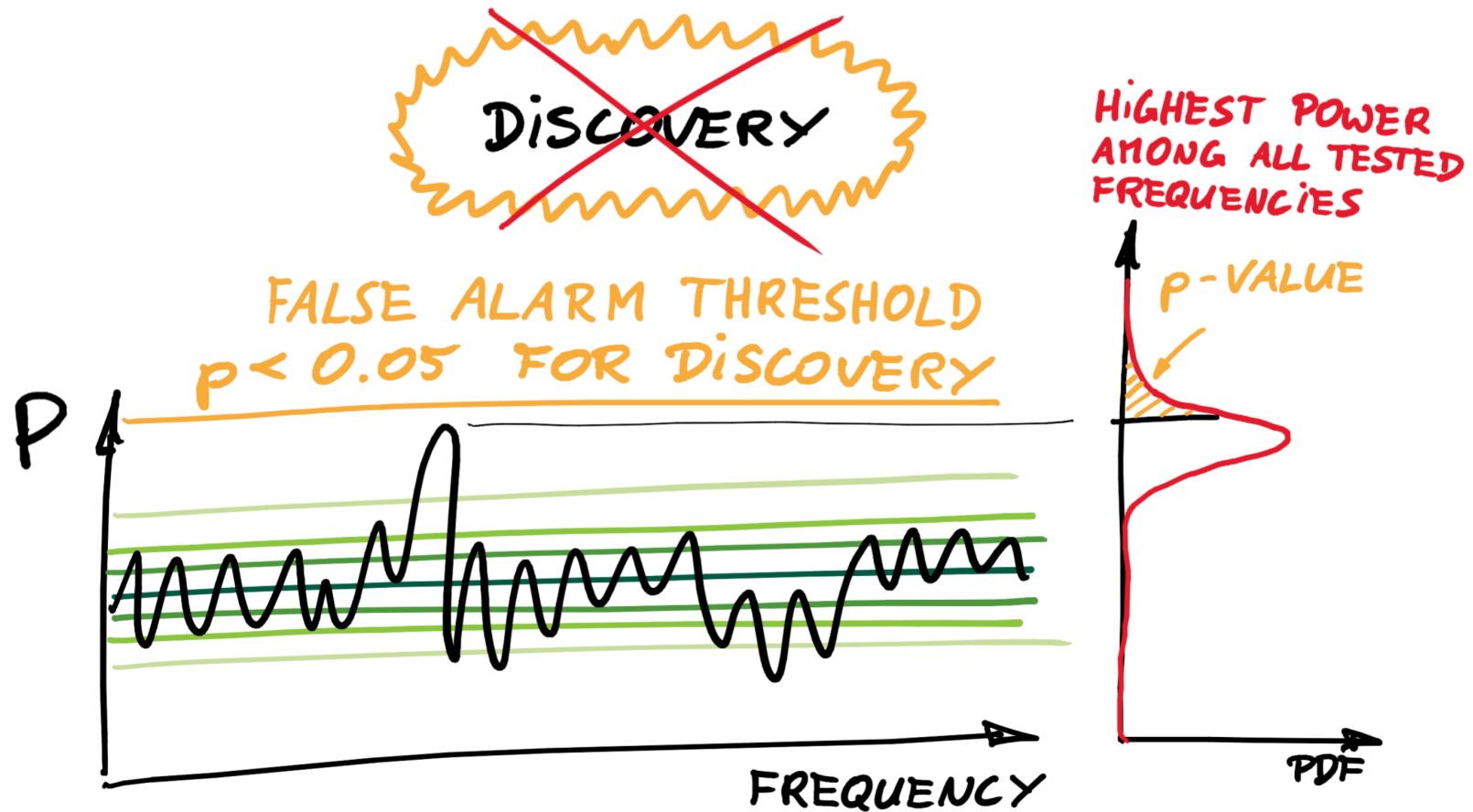
S. Algeri, J. Conrad, D. A. van Dyk, B. Anderson, arXiv:1602.03765 (2016)





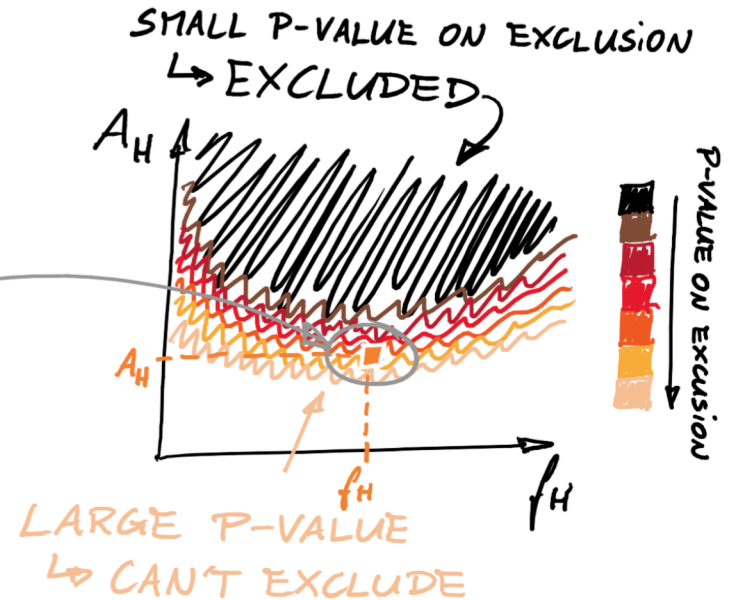
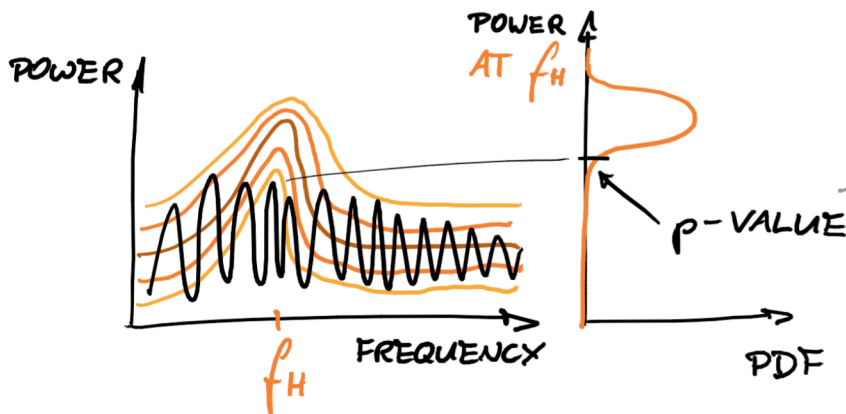
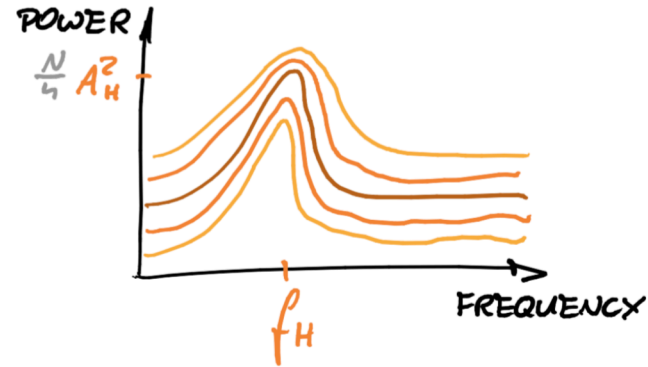
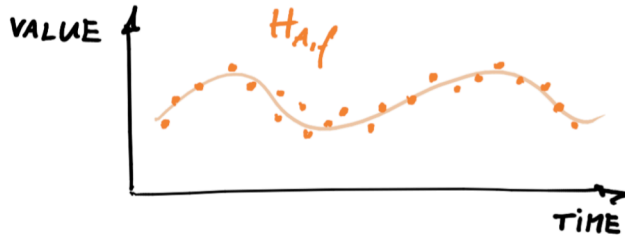


# the look-elsewhere effect



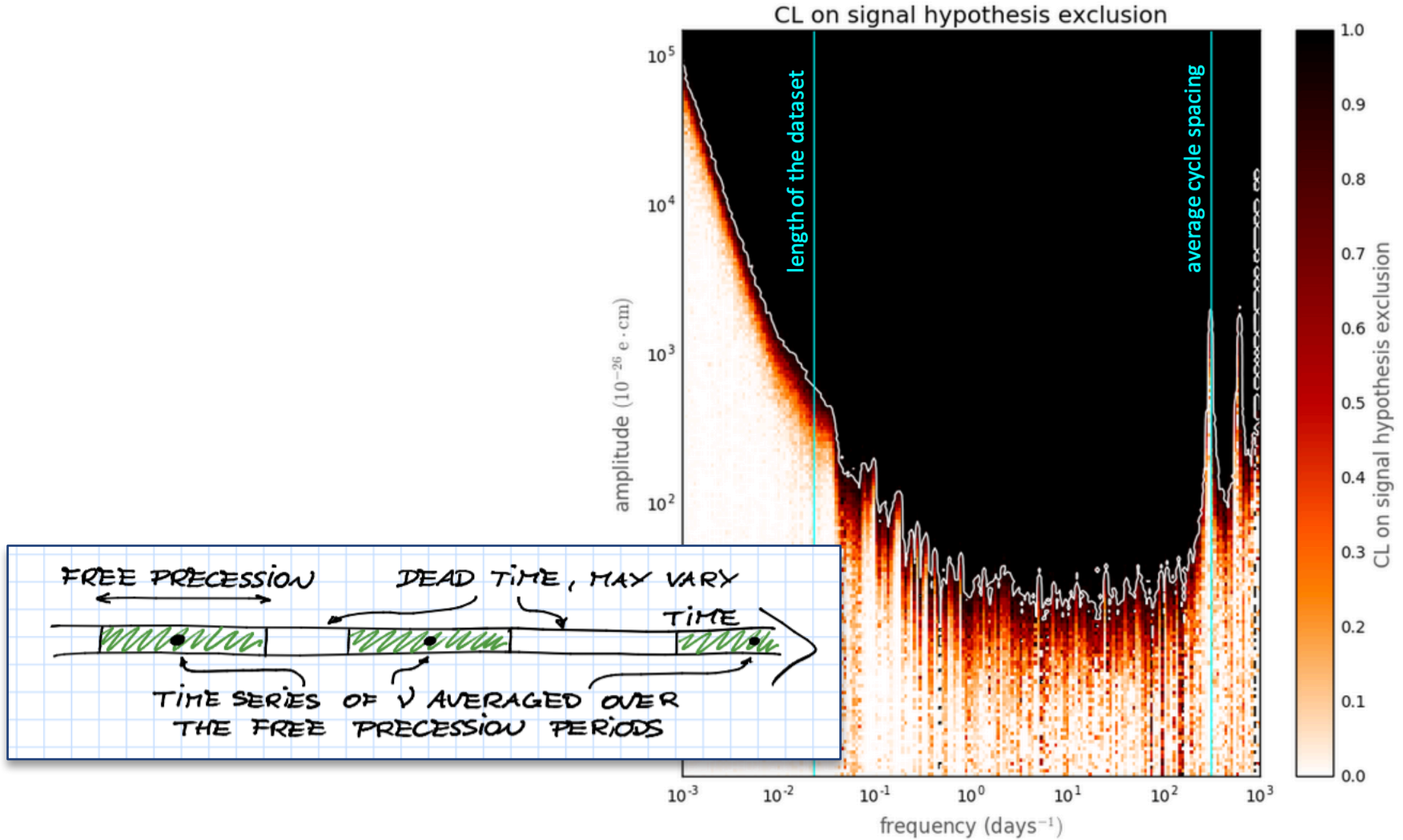


# determining the exclusion region



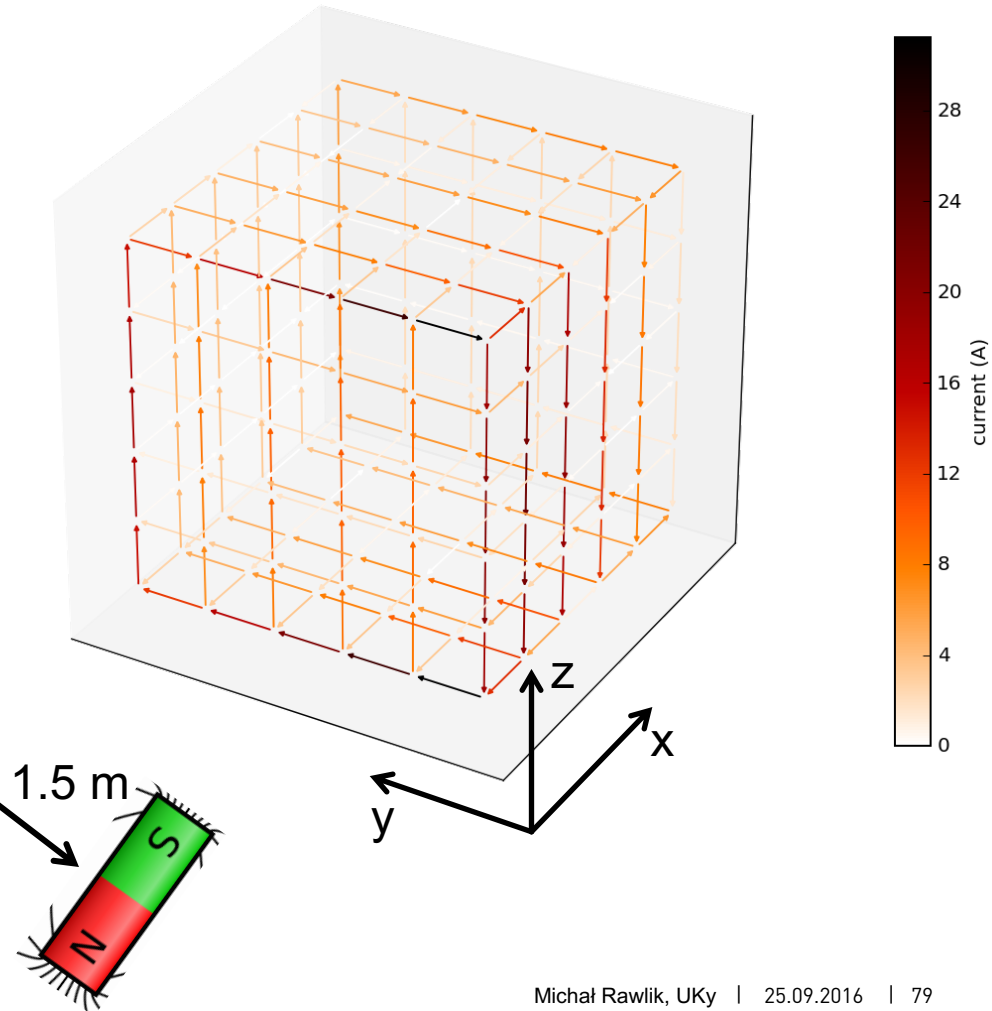
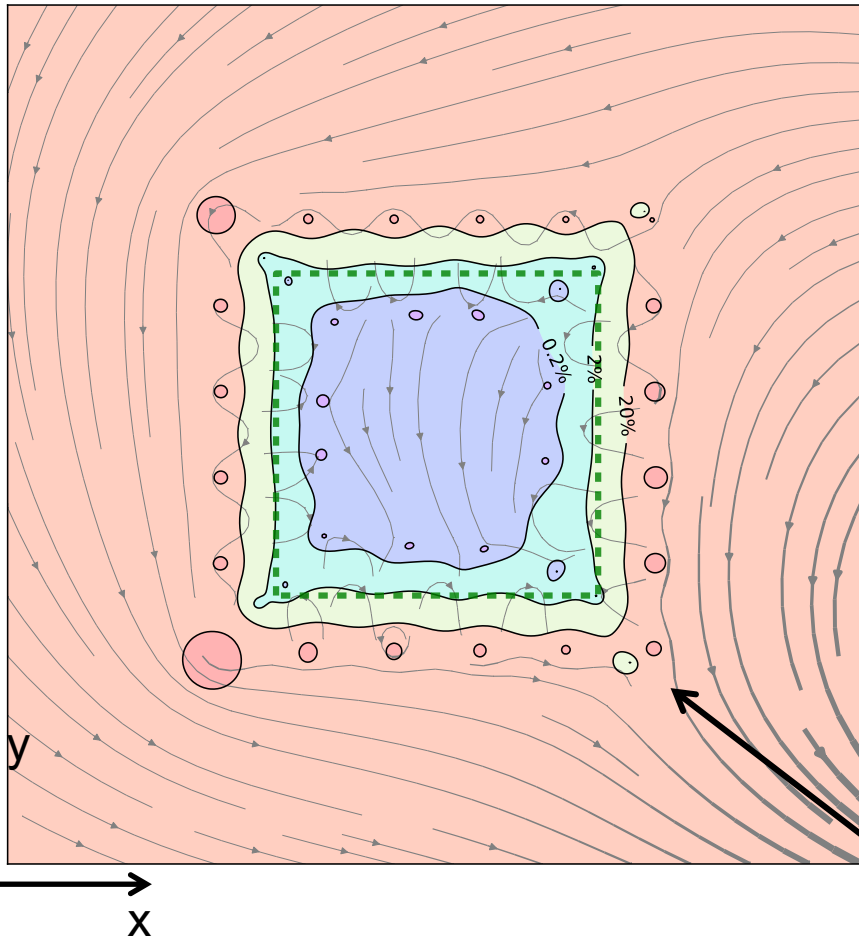


# the exclusion region

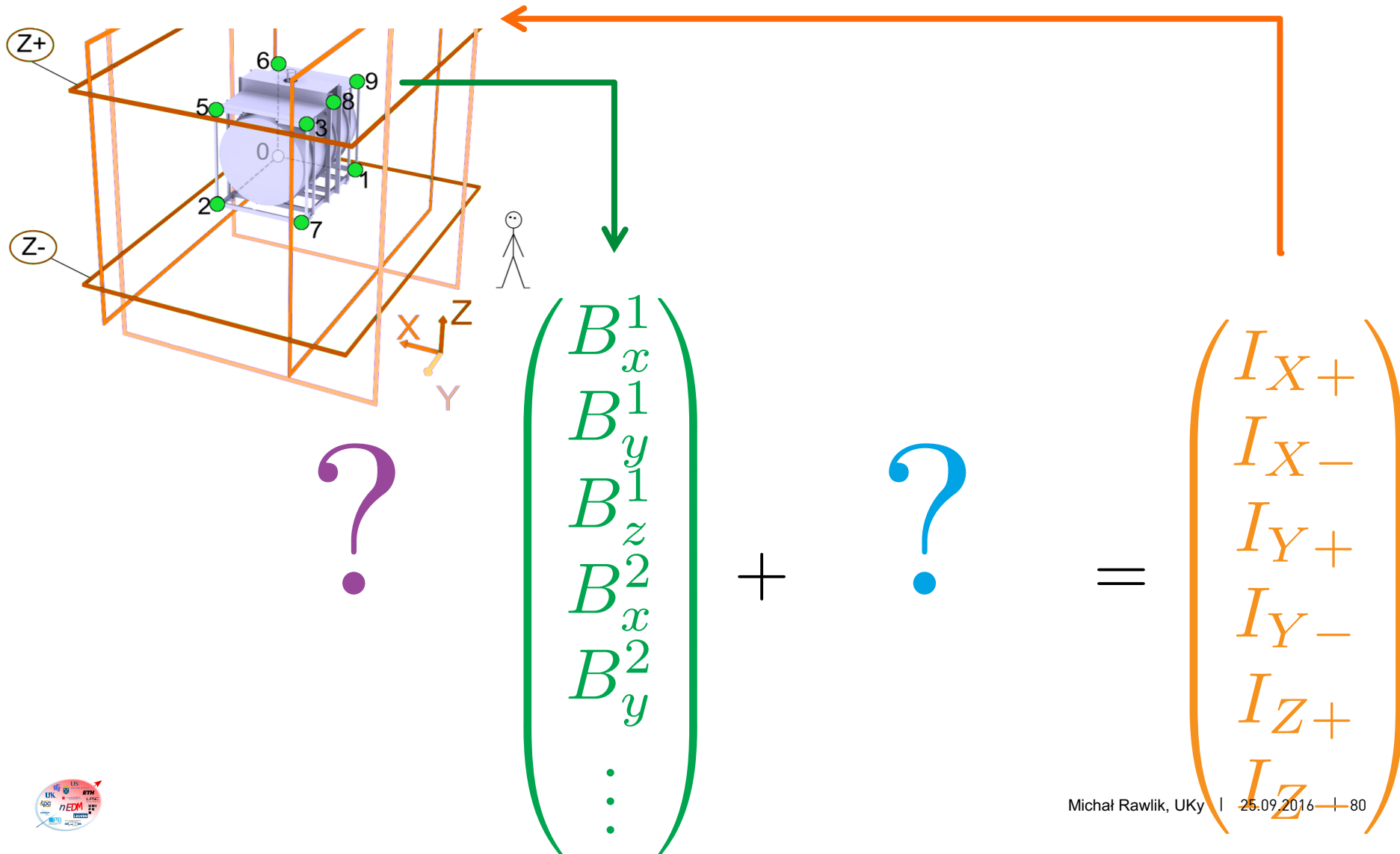


# $B_0$ = Dipole Source 1.5m away

XY-cut in the middle



# Feedback



# Feedback with a Pseudoinverse

$$\vec{B} = M \vec{I} + \vec{B}_0$$

$$\vec{I} = M^i \left( \vec{B} - \vec{B}_0 \right)$$

solve  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{M} \setminus (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}_0)$   
for all  $(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}_0)$

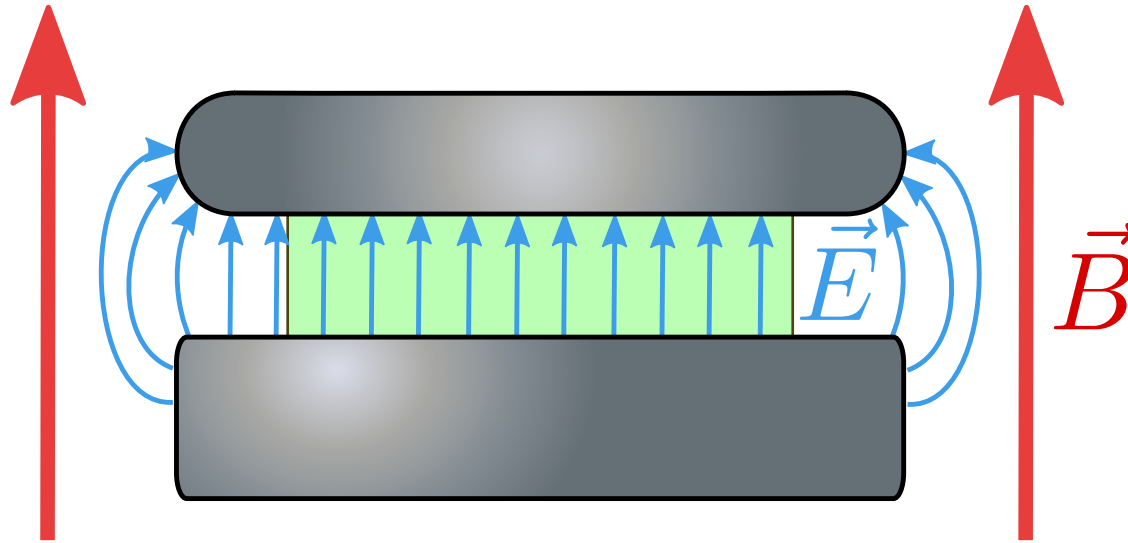
measure  $\vec{B}$

$$\vec{B} = M \vec{I}_n + \vec{B}_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{B} &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ \vec{I}_{n+1} &= -M^i \vec{B}_0 \\ &= -M^i \left( \vec{B} - M \vec{I}_n \right) \\ &= \vec{I}_n - M^i \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



# Measurement of the electric dipole moment of the neutron

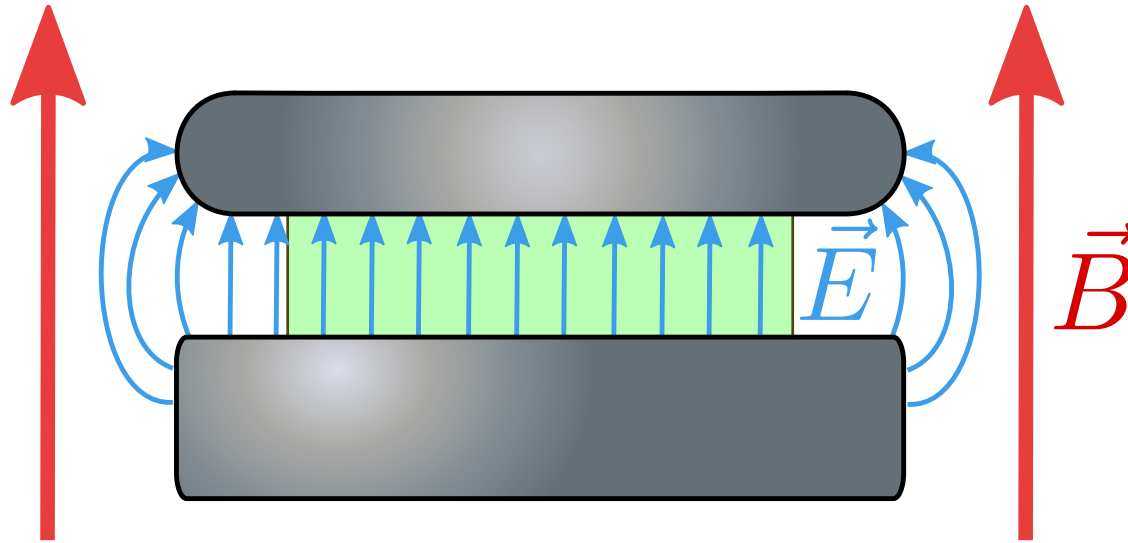


$$f_n = \frac{2}{h} \left( \vec{\mu}_n \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_n \cdot \vec{E} \right)$$

$$\vec{B} \uparrow \uparrow \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} \uparrow \downarrow \vec{E}$$

# Measurement of the electric dipole moment of the neutron



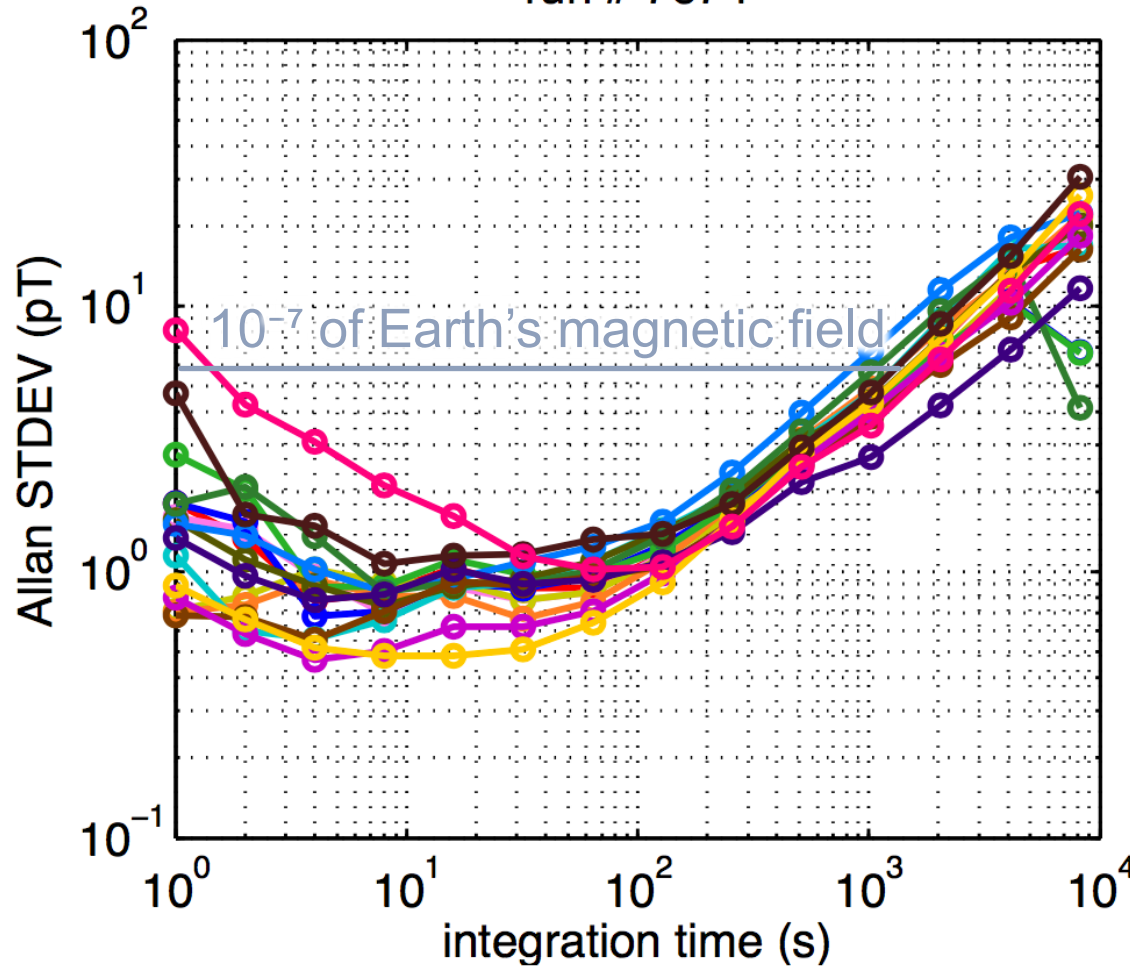
$$d_n = \frac{1}{2E} \left( h \left( f_n^{\uparrow\uparrow} - f_n^{\uparrow\downarrow} \right) + \mu_n \left( B^{\uparrow\uparrow} - B^{\uparrow\downarrow} \right) \right)$$

$$d_n = \frac{1}{2E} \left( h \Delta f_n + \mu_n \Delta B \right)$$

# Stability of the magnetic field

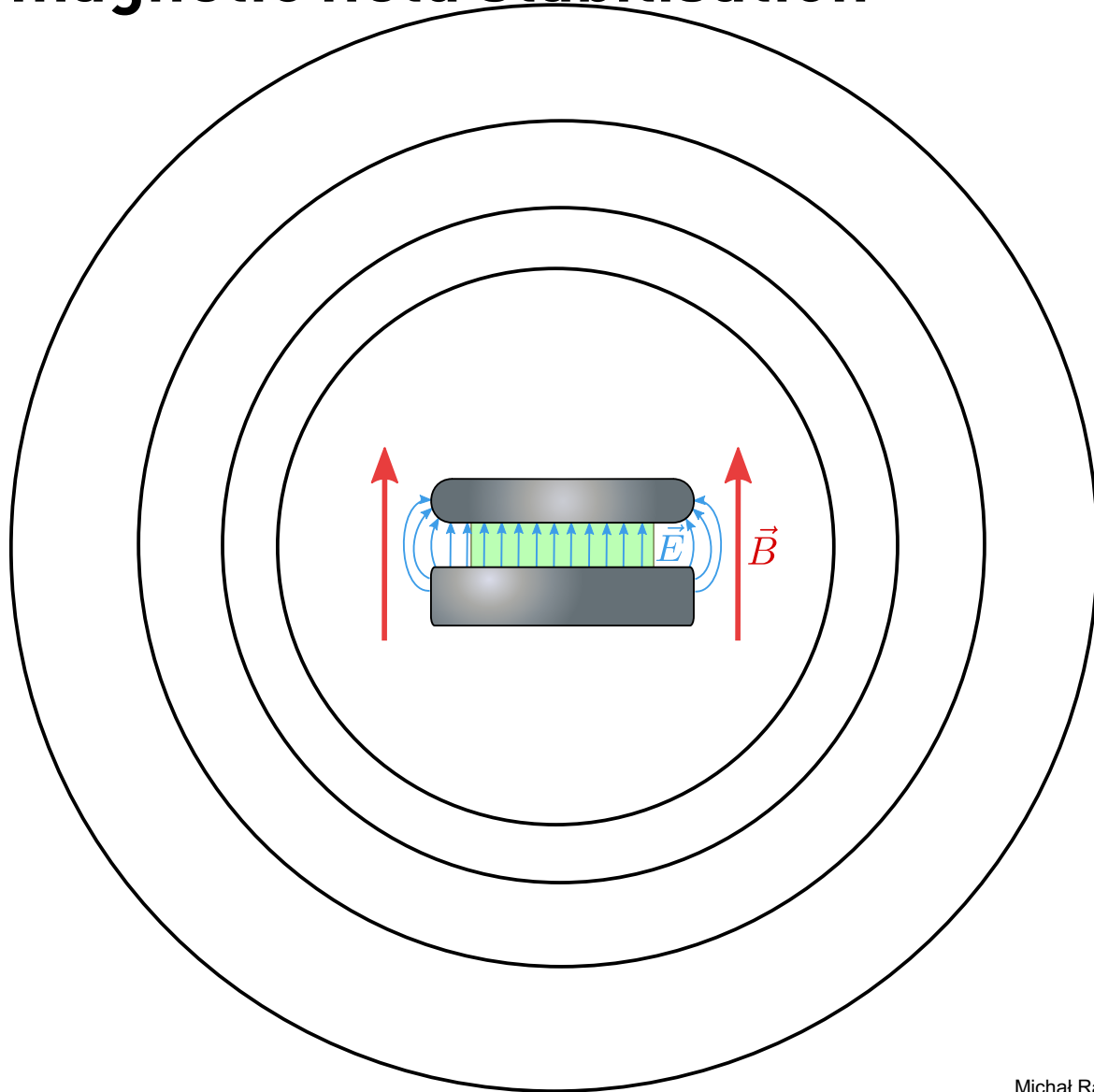
run # 7674

the field is this stable...



... when averaged this long

# Passive magnetic field stabilisation



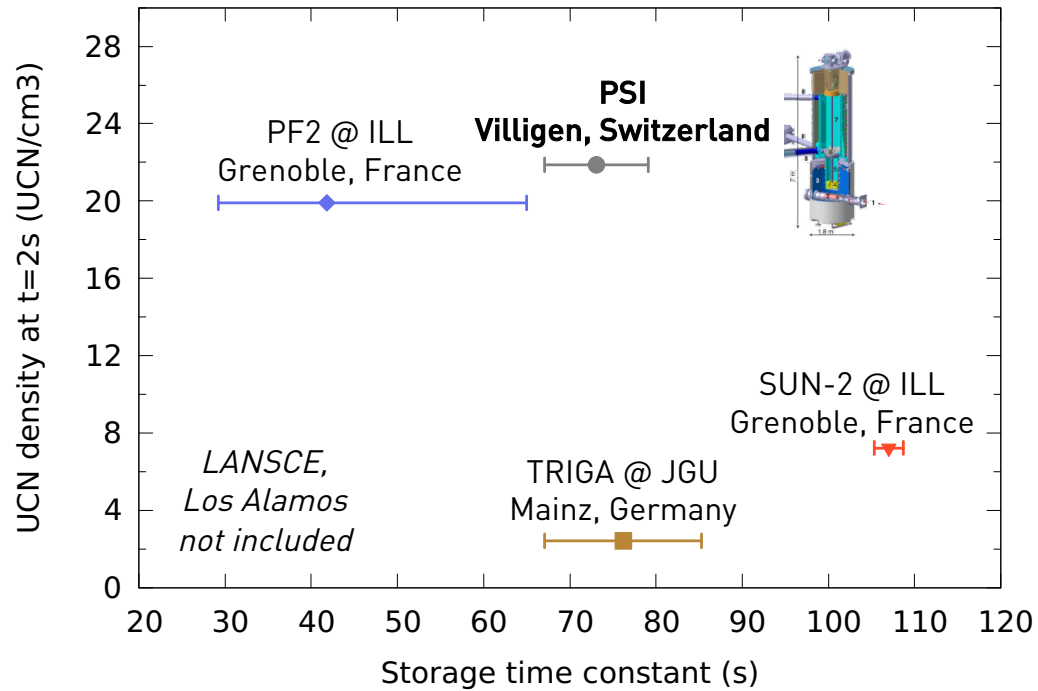
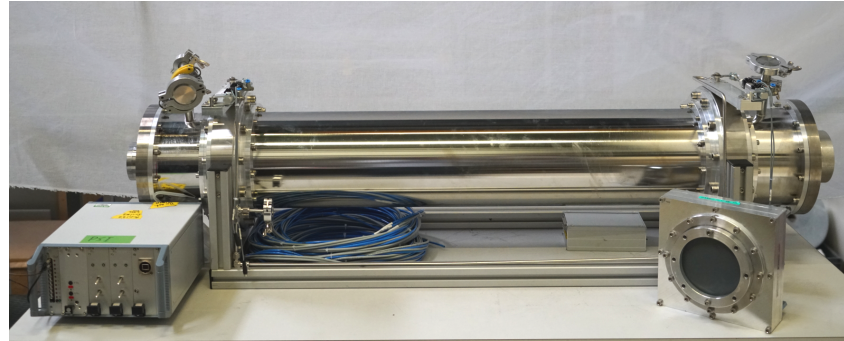


**Thank you for your attention!**



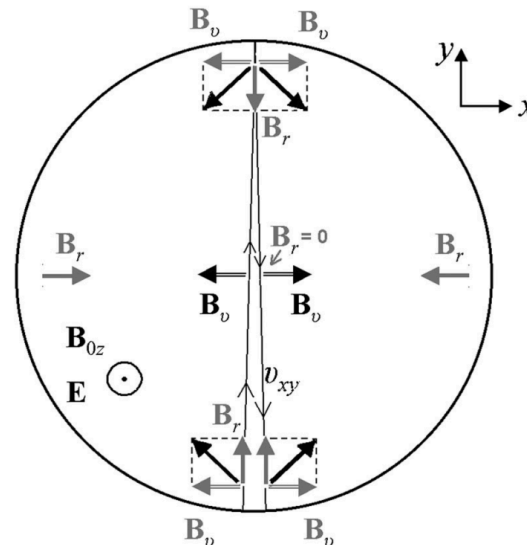
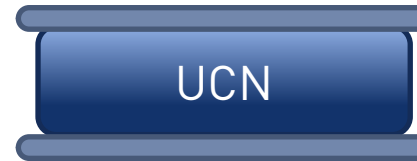
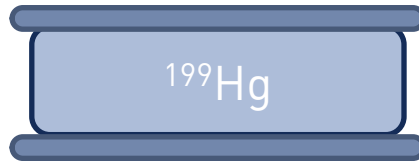


# World's strongest UCN source

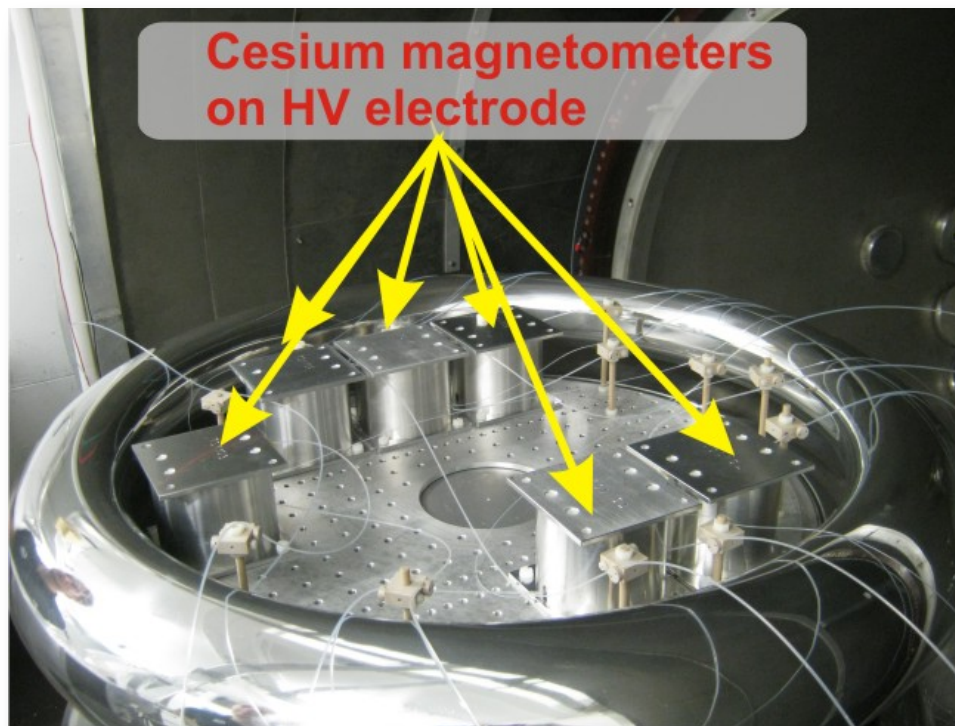


# Systematic effects

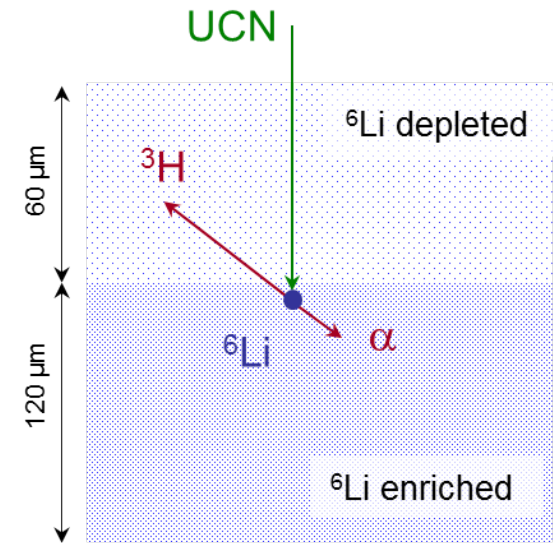
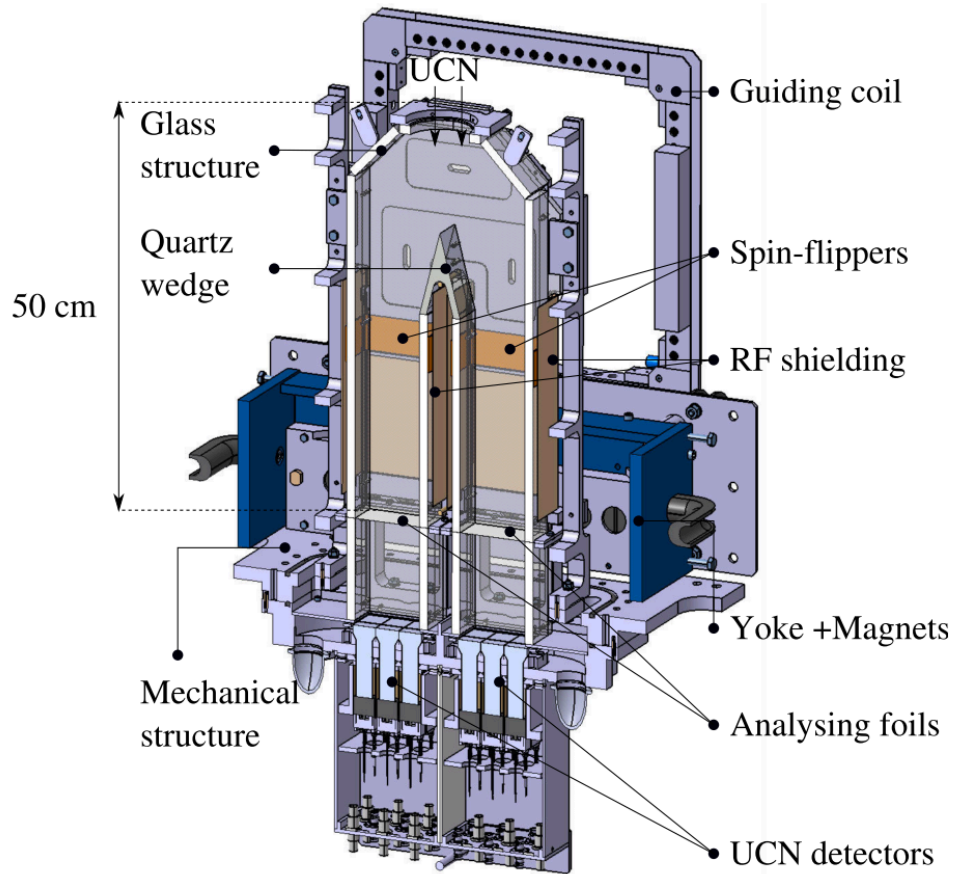
$$R = \frac{\langle f_{\text{UCN}} \rangle}{\langle f_{\text{Hg}} \rangle} = \frac{\gamma_{\text{n}}}{\gamma_{\text{Hg}}} \left( 1 \mp \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \frac{\Delta h}{|B_0|} + \frac{\langle B_{\perp}^2 \rangle}{|B_0|^2} \mp \delta_{\text{Earth}} + \delta_{\text{Hg-lightshift}} \right)$$



# Atomic Cesium magnetometers

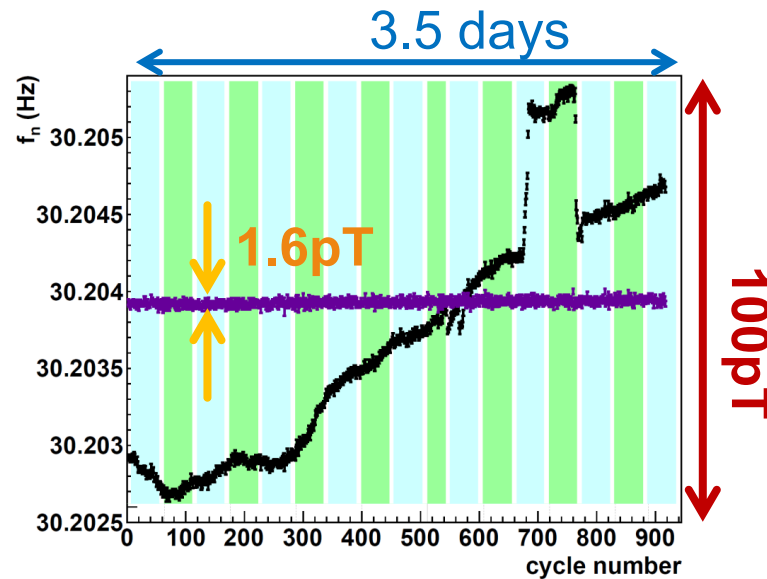
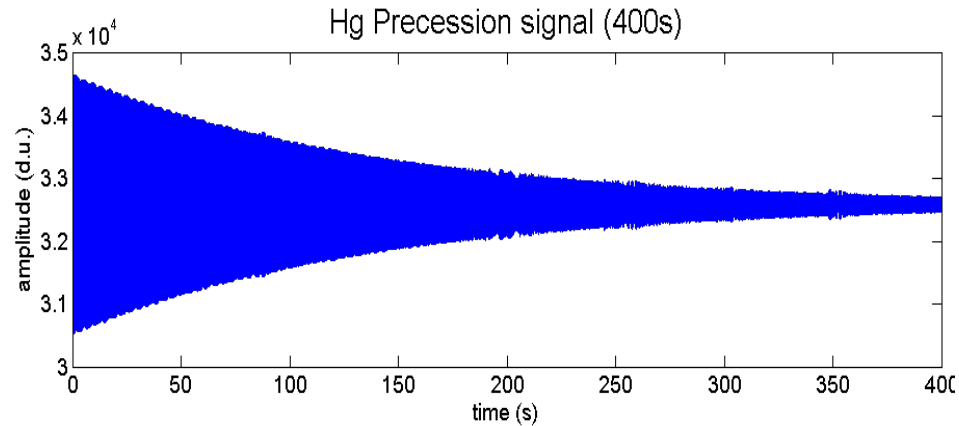


# Detection system

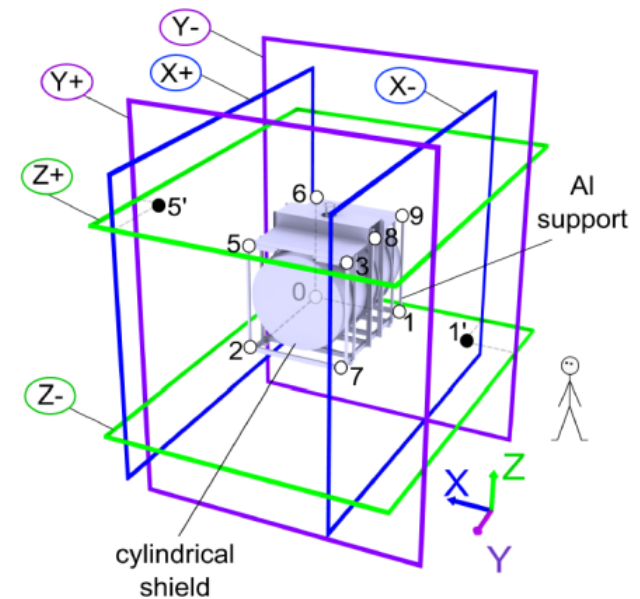
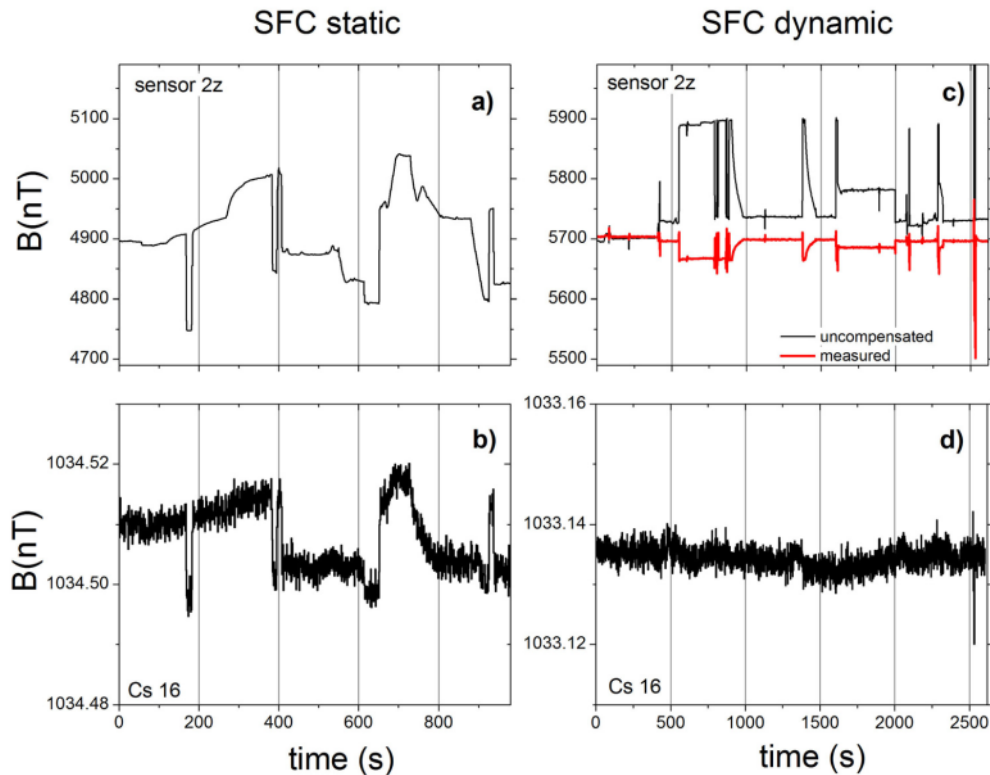




# Mercury cohabiting magnetometer

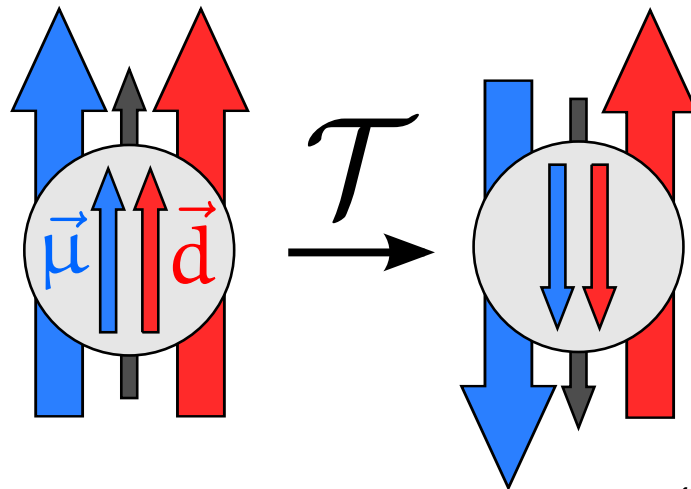


# Surrounding Field Compensation System



# Electric dipole moment

$$\mathcal{H} = -\hat{s} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} - d_n \vec{E} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_T &= -(-\hat{s}) \cdot \left( \mu (-\vec{B}) + d_n \vec{E} \right) \\ &= -\hat{s} \cdot \left( \mu \vec{B} + d_n \vec{E} \right) \end{aligned}$$

# The strong CP problem

For there to be more matter than antimatter the CP symmetry needs to be violated.  
*(one of the three Sakharov criteria)*

$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \dots + \frac{g^2}{32\pi^2} \theta_{QCD} G\tilde{G}$$

expect:  $\theta_{QCD} \sim 1$

measured:  $\theta_{QCD} \lesssim 10^{-10}$

# Neutron Electric Dipole Moment

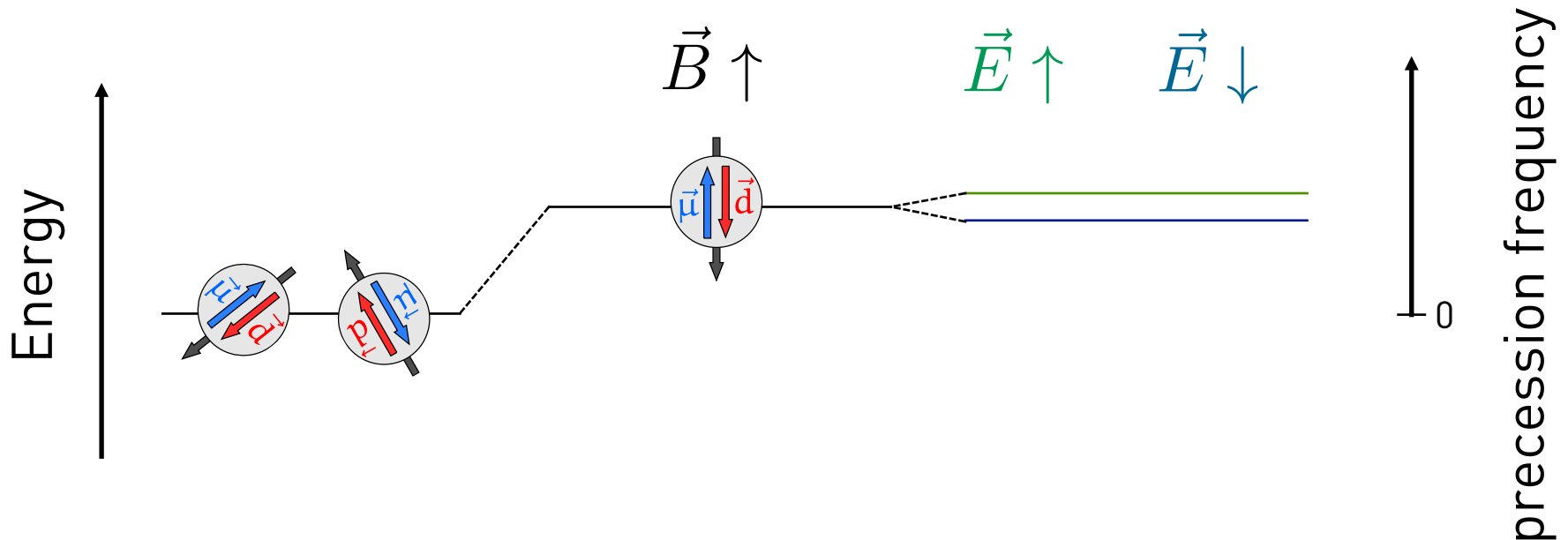
$$d_n^{QCD} = (-2.9 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{-16} \theta_{QCD} \text{ e cm}$$

neutron electric dipole moment (nEDM)  
(from lattice QCD calculations)



# How to measure the nEDM?

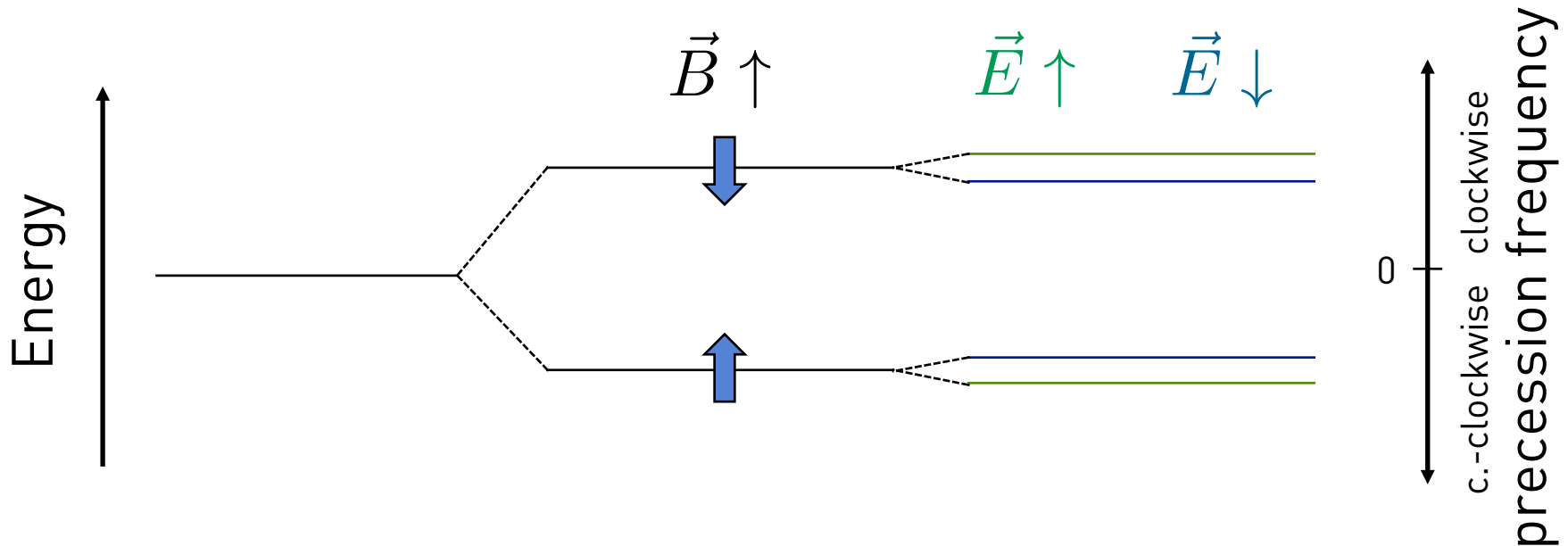
$$\mathcal{H} = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} - \vec{d}_n \cdot \vec{E}$$



Measure a change in precession frequency in a presence of an electric field.

# How to measure the nEDM?

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

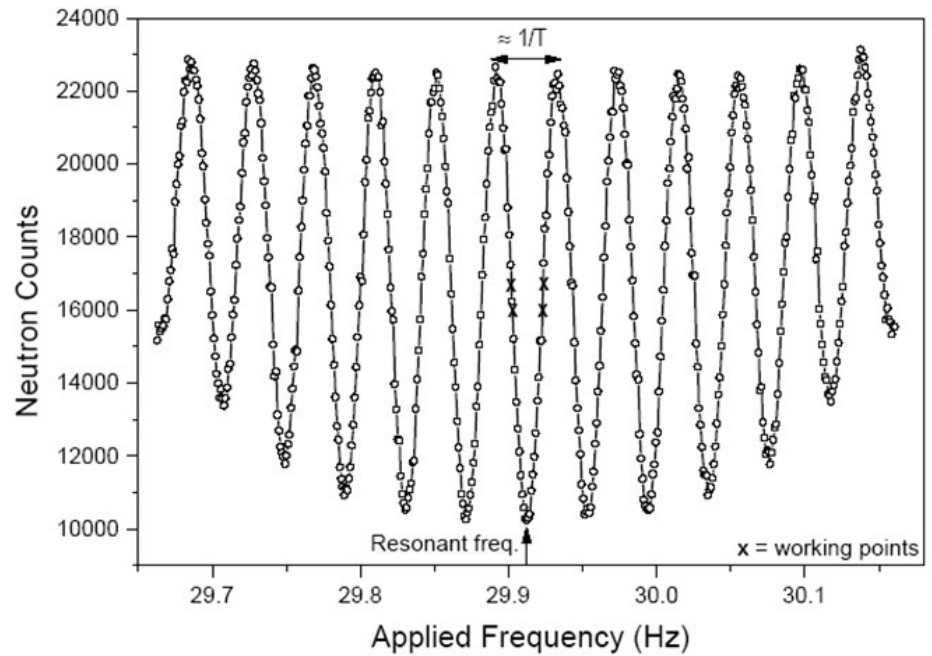
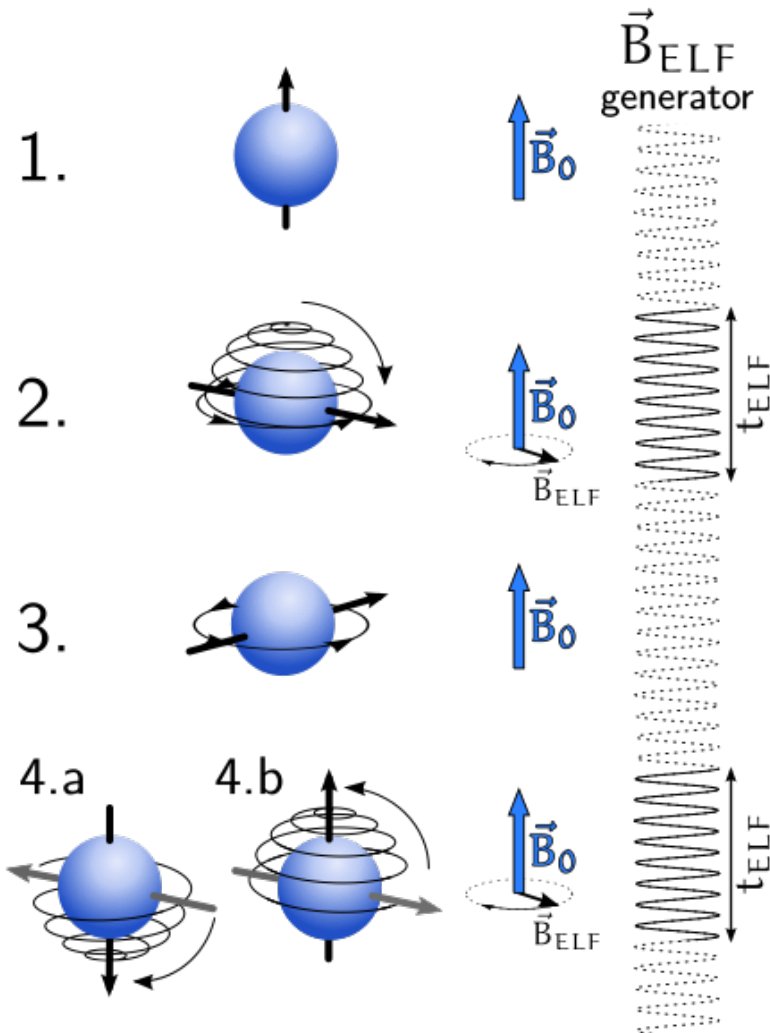


Measure a change in precession frequency in a presence of an electric field.

# Spallation target



# Ramsey method – frequency measurement



# Paul Scherrer Institute

2mA  
590MeV  
protons





# SFC and mu-metal



# Mercury and Cesium comagnetometry

Mention gravity and the CM offset –  
that's why Cs are needed

# Exotic physics

make two slides

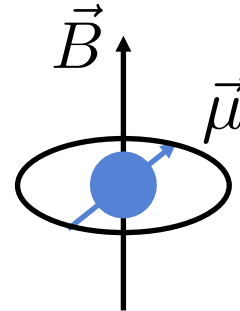


# How to measure the nEDM?

*Thou shall measure frequency.*

Bloch equation: 
$$\partial_t \langle \vec{\mu} \rangle = \gamma \langle \vec{\mu} \rangle \times \vec{B}$$

Spin precession:



Gyromagnetic ratio  
of the neutron:

$$-29.1646943(69) \frac{\text{Hz}}{\mu\text{T}}$$



# Surrounding Field Compensation System

