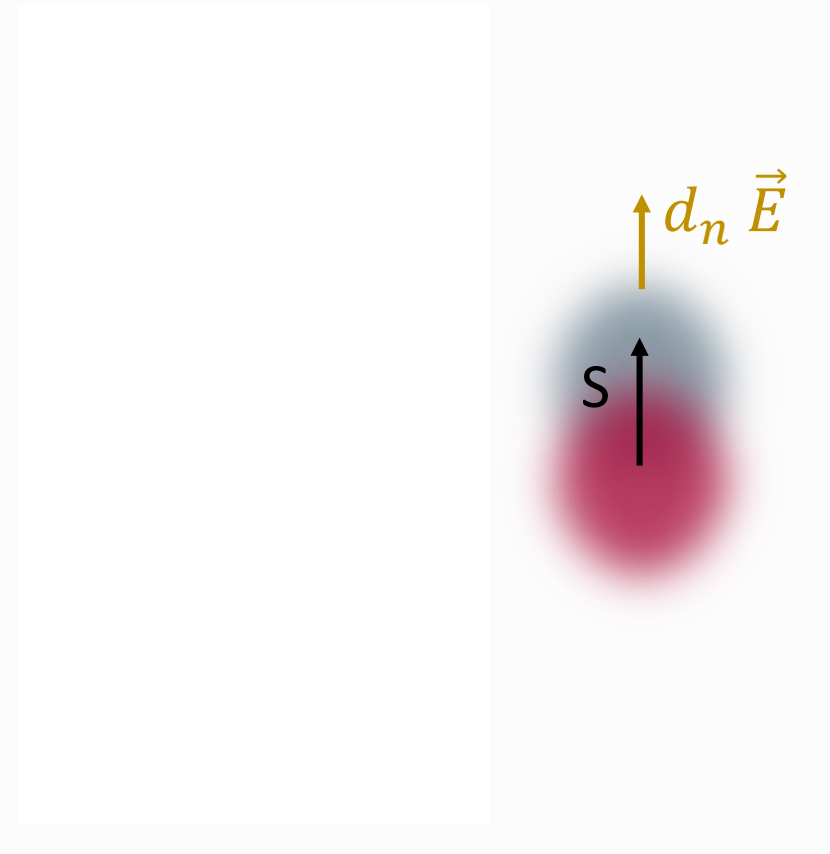


**n2EDM: Quest for the
Electric Dipole Moment**

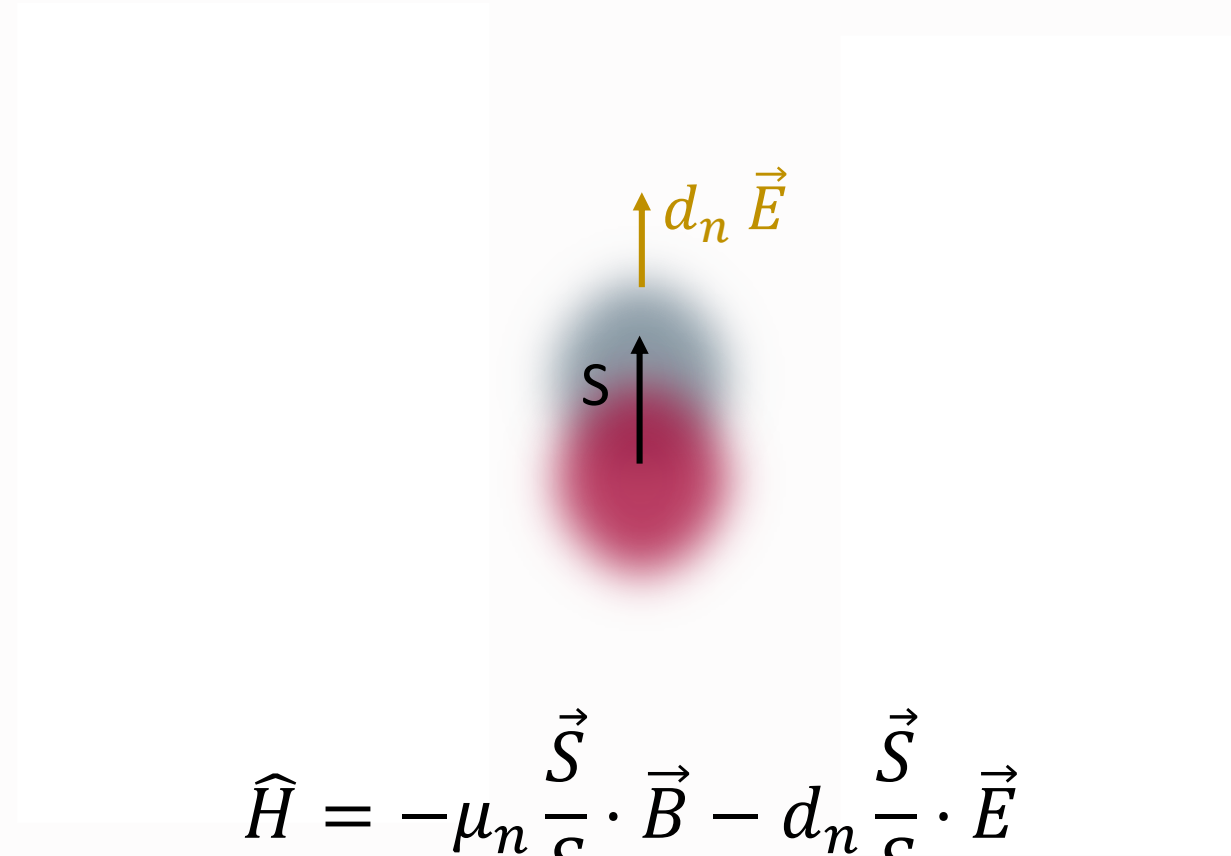
LTP(izza!)hD Seminar
Victoria Kletzl

An experimentalist's view on the EDM



An experimentalist's view on the EDM

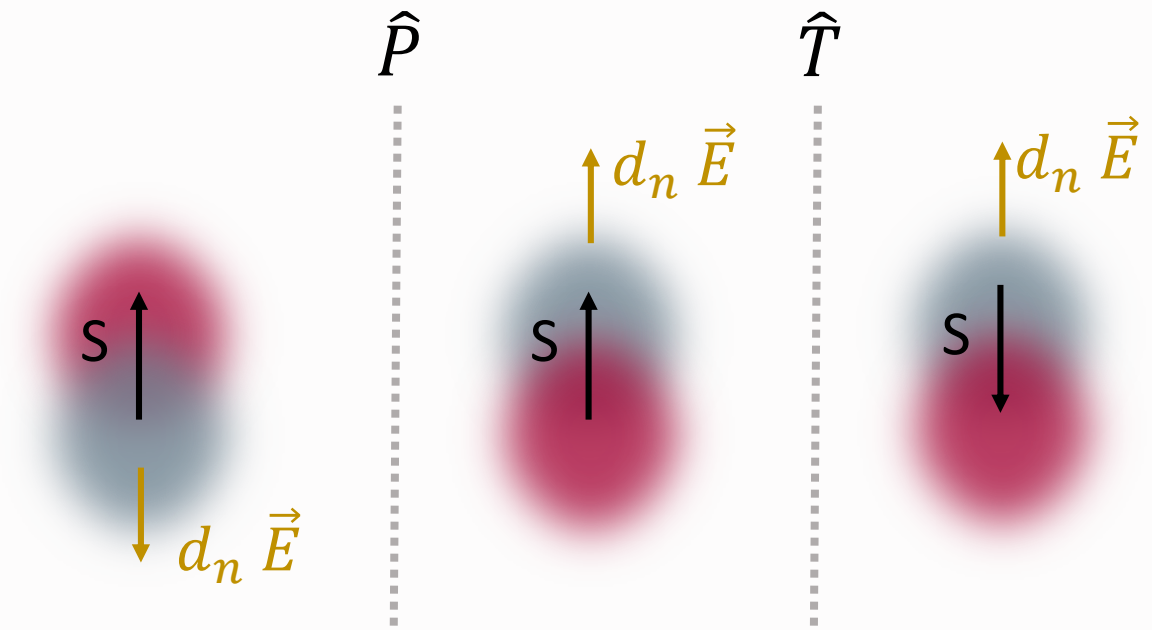
- Separation of charges $\rightarrow d_n$



$$\hat{H} = -\mu_n \frac{\vec{S}}{S} \cdot \vec{B} - d_n \frac{\vec{S}}{S} \cdot \vec{E}$$

An experimentalist's view on the EDM

- Separation of charges $\rightarrow d_n$
- $d_n \neq 0 \rightarrow$ CP violation

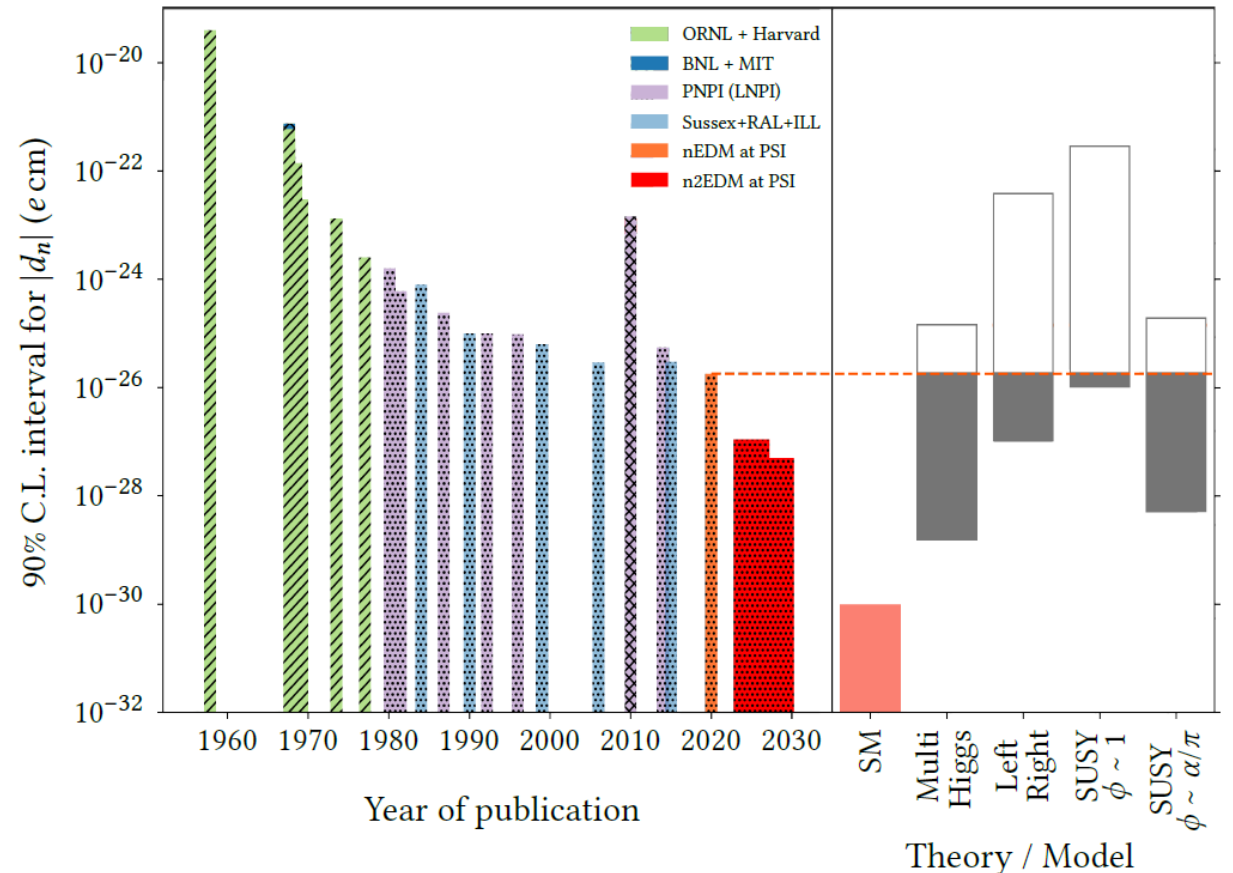


$$\hat{H} = -\mu_n \frac{\vec{S}}{S} \cdot \vec{B} - d_n \frac{\vec{S}}{S} \cdot \vec{E}$$

Search for the nEDM

- $d_{n,SM} \sim 10^{-32} e \text{ cm}$
- $|d_{n,2020}| < 1.8 \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$

New Physics!



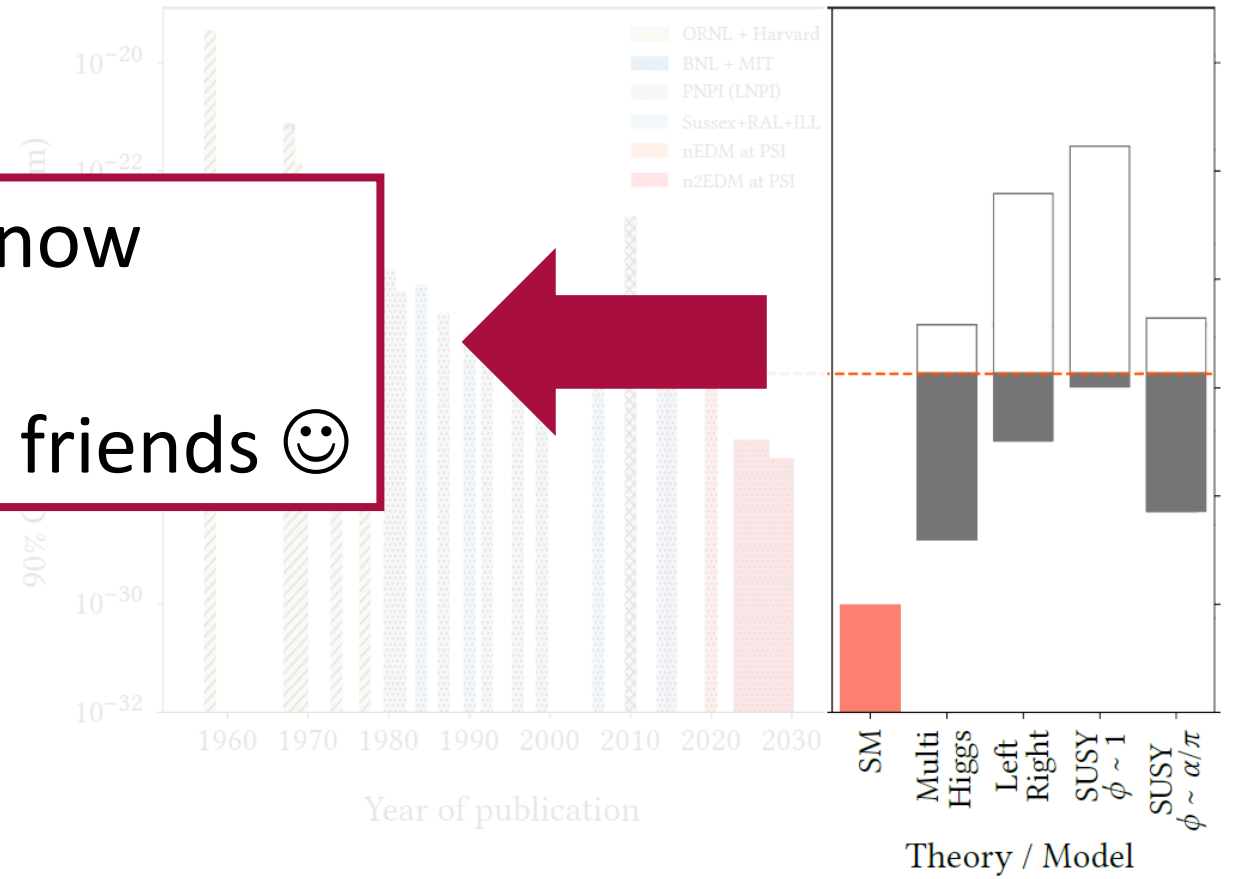
Search for the nEDM

- $d_{n,SM} \sim 10^{-32} e \text{ cm}$

- $|d_{n,2020}| < 10^{-30} e \text{ cm}$

If you want to know about this part:
Ask your theory friends 😊

New Physics!



How to detect a nEDM?

- Measure neutron precession frequency:

$$hf_L = d_n E$$

How to detect a nEDM?

- Measure neutron precession frequency:

$$hf_L = d_n E$$

- BUT:

$$f_L \approx 7 \text{ nHz}$$

We need a trick ...

Use the magnetic moment!

- neutron's magnetic moment μ
- Apply magnetic field B_0
- Observe Larmor precession

$$hf_L = 2(\underbrace{\mu B_0}_{\approx 30\text{Hz}} \pm \underbrace{d_n E}_{\approx 7\text{ nHz}})$$

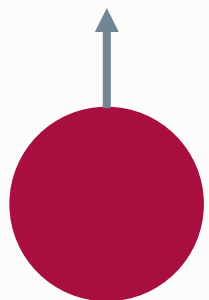
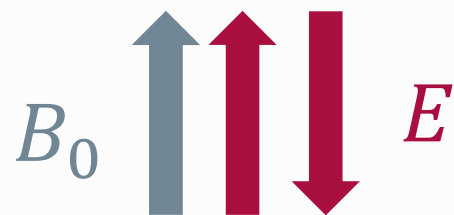
Depends on
orientation of E



Interlude:

Ramsey's method of
separated oscillating fields

Ramsey's method

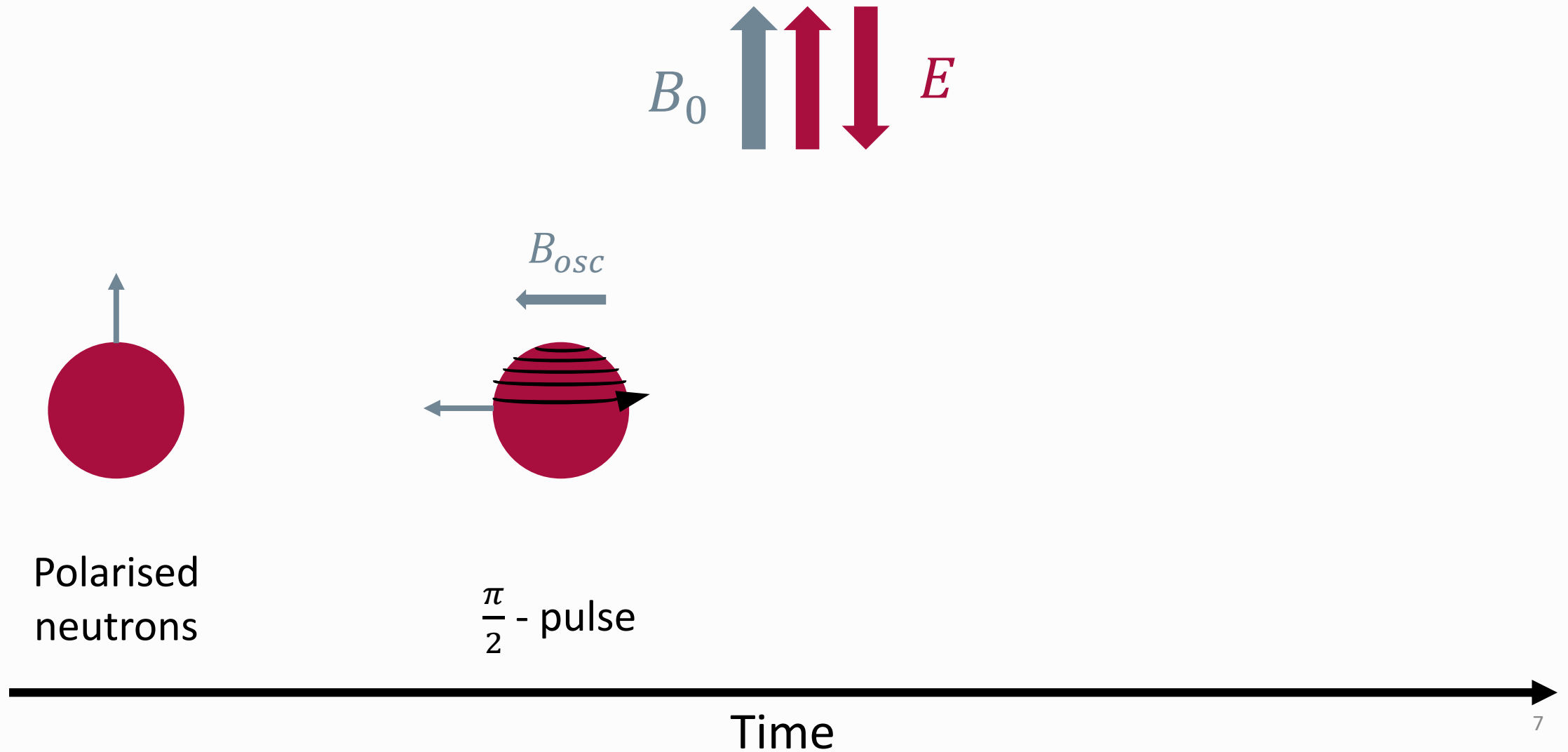


Polarised
neutrons

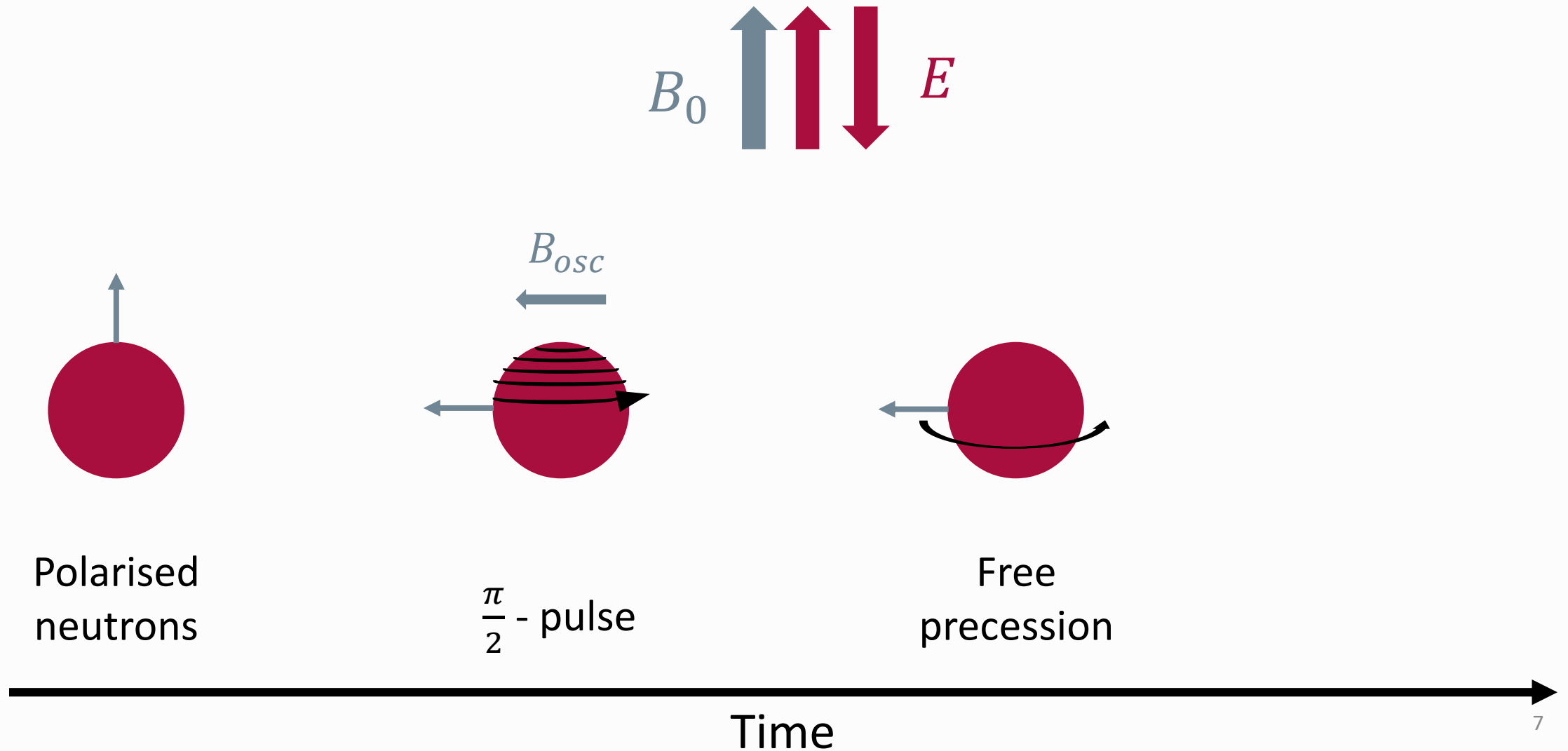


Time

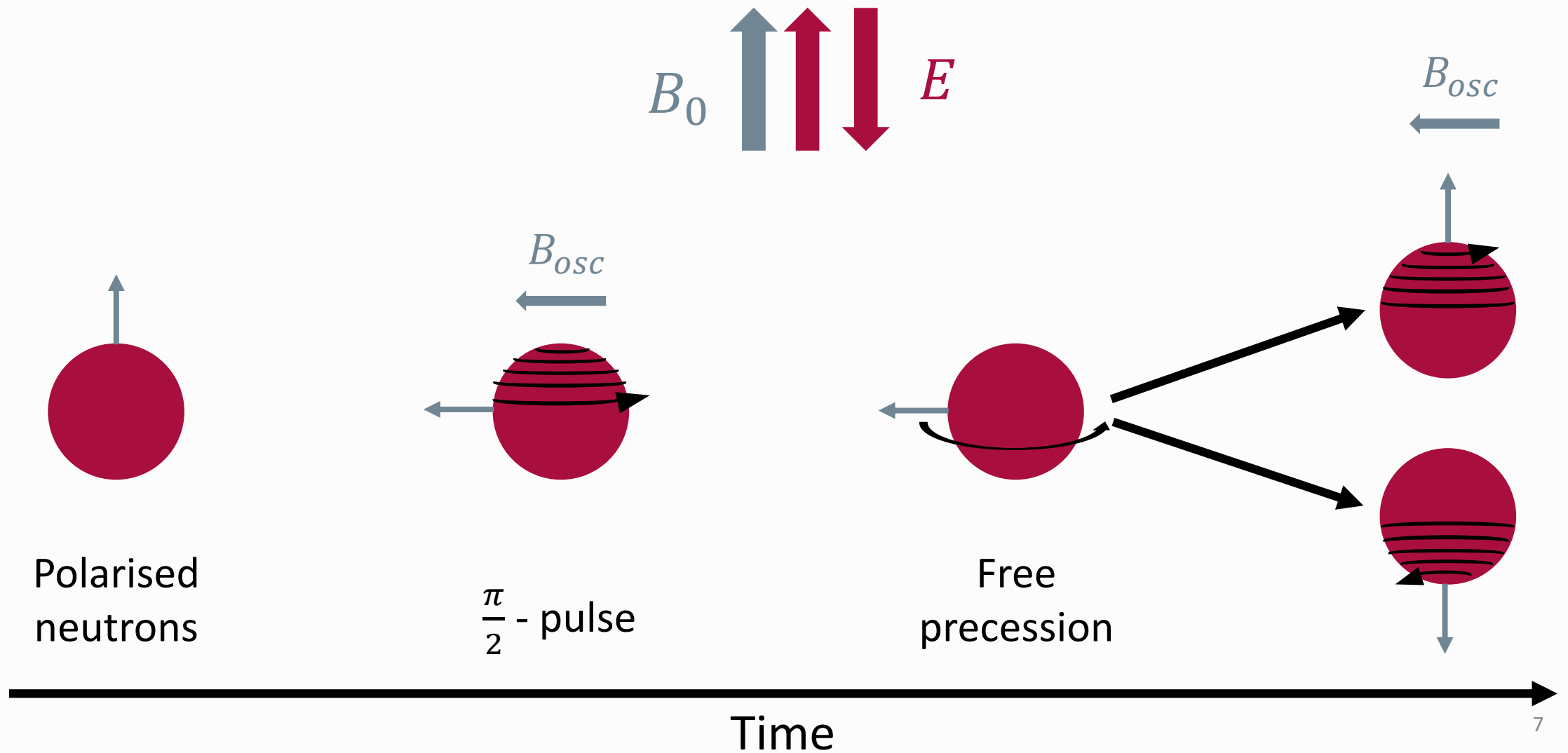
Ramsey's method



Ramsey's method

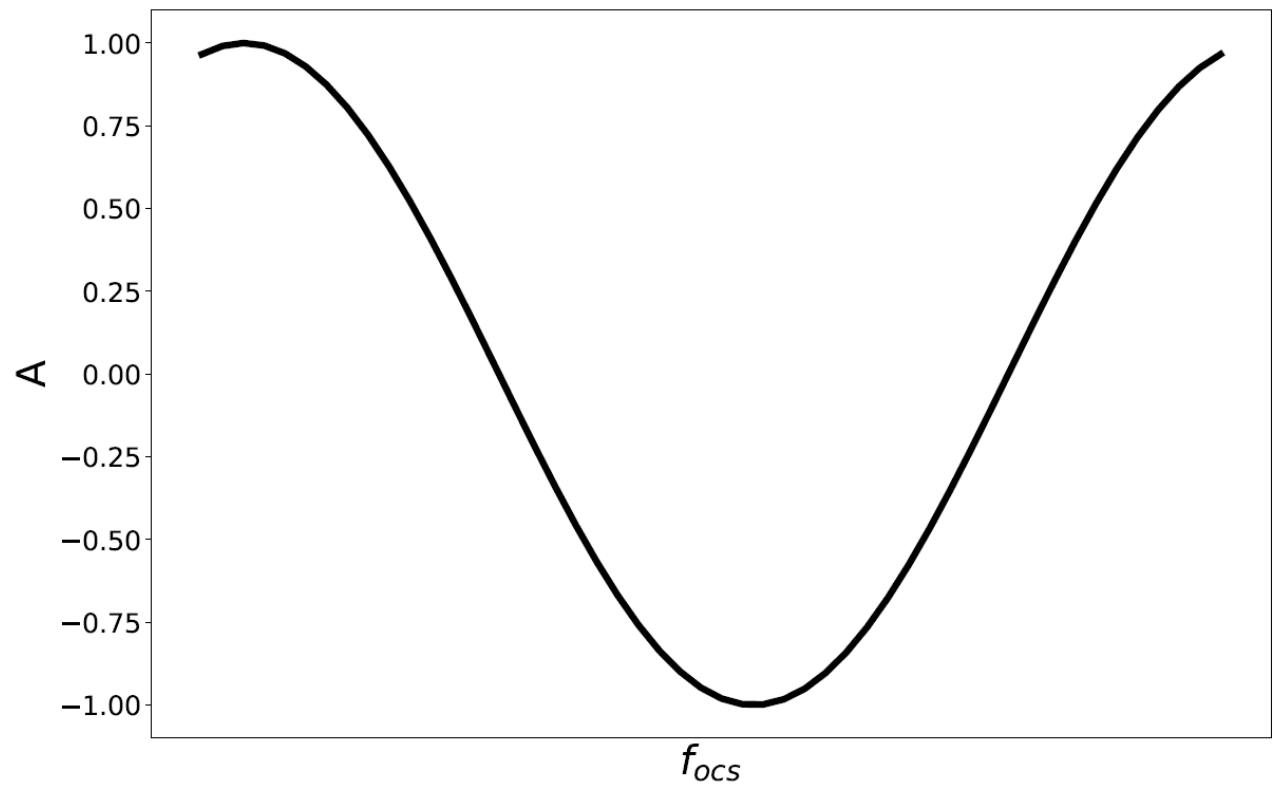


Ramsey's method



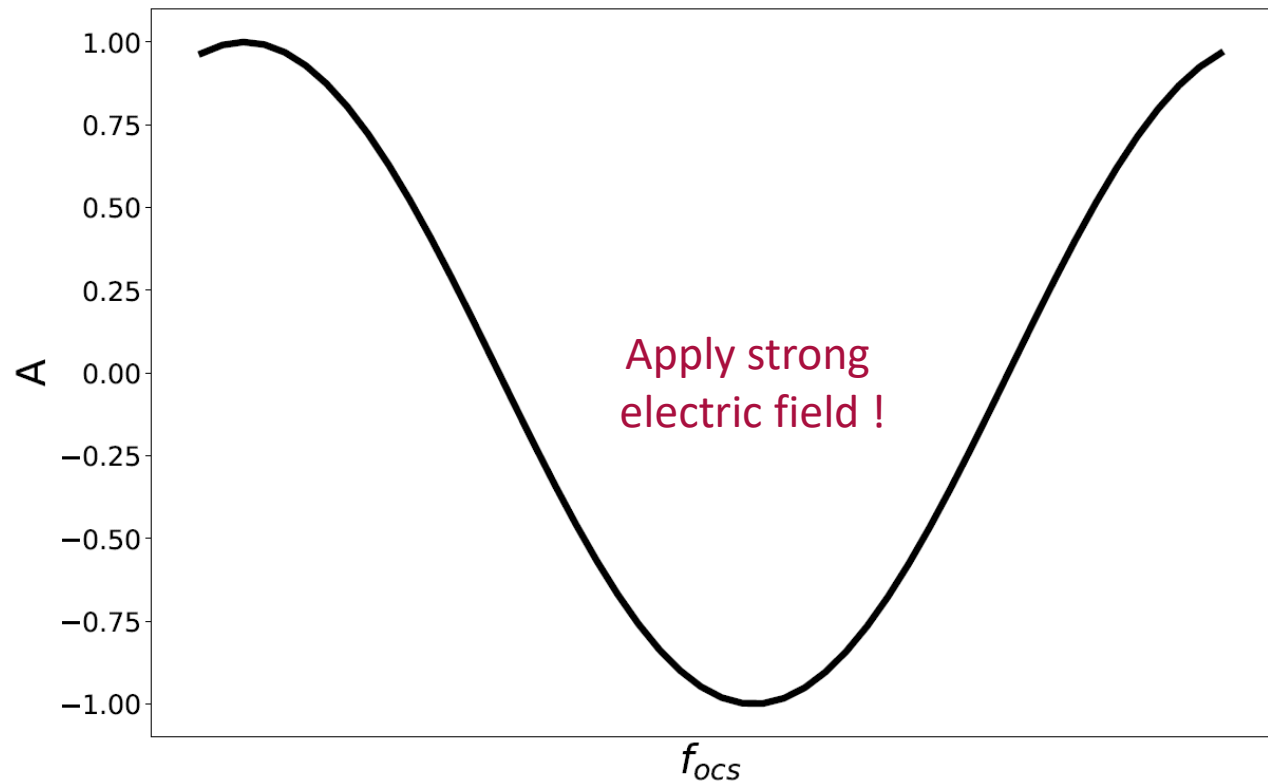
Scan of f_{osc}

$$A(f_{osc}) = \frac{(N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})}{(N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow})}$$



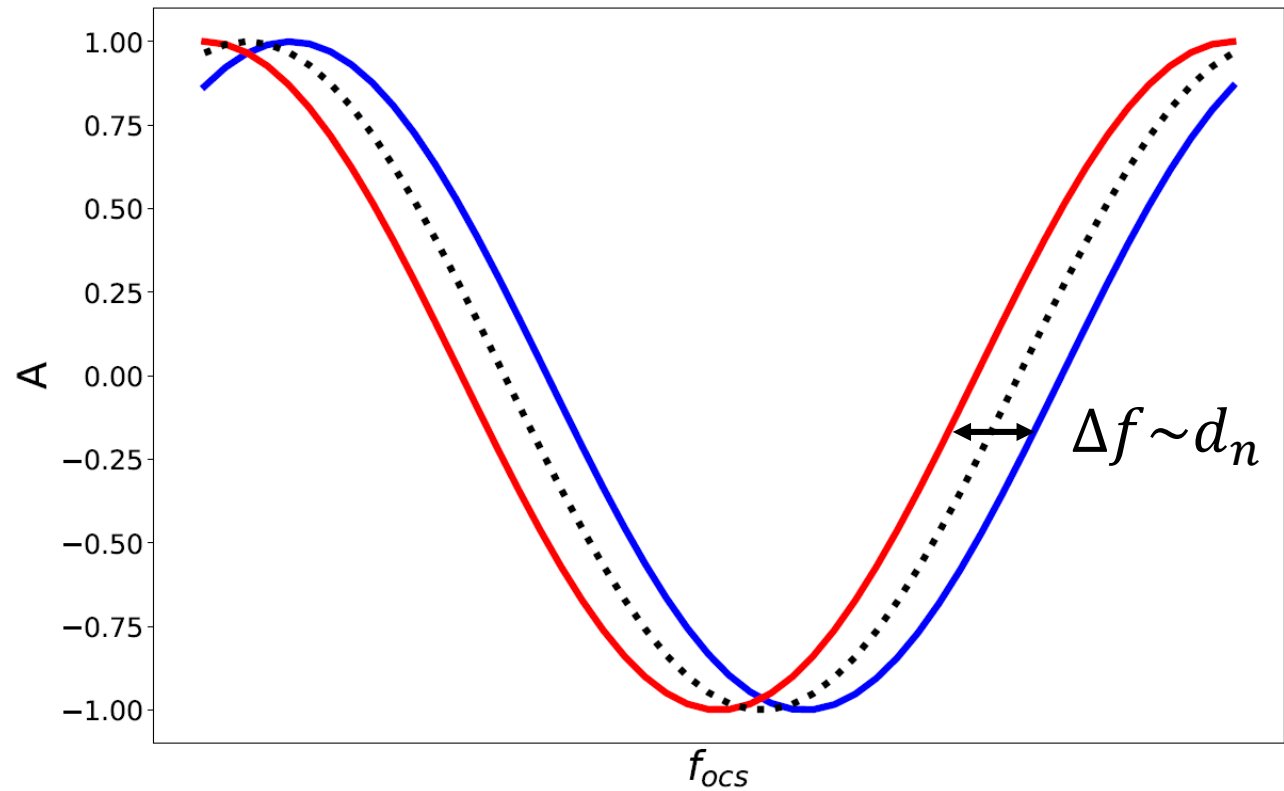
Scan of f_{osc}

$$A(f_{osc}) = \frac{(N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})}{(N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow})}$$



Scan of f_{osc}

$$A(f_{osc}) = \frac{(N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow})}{(N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow})}$$



So, what do we need for n²EDM?

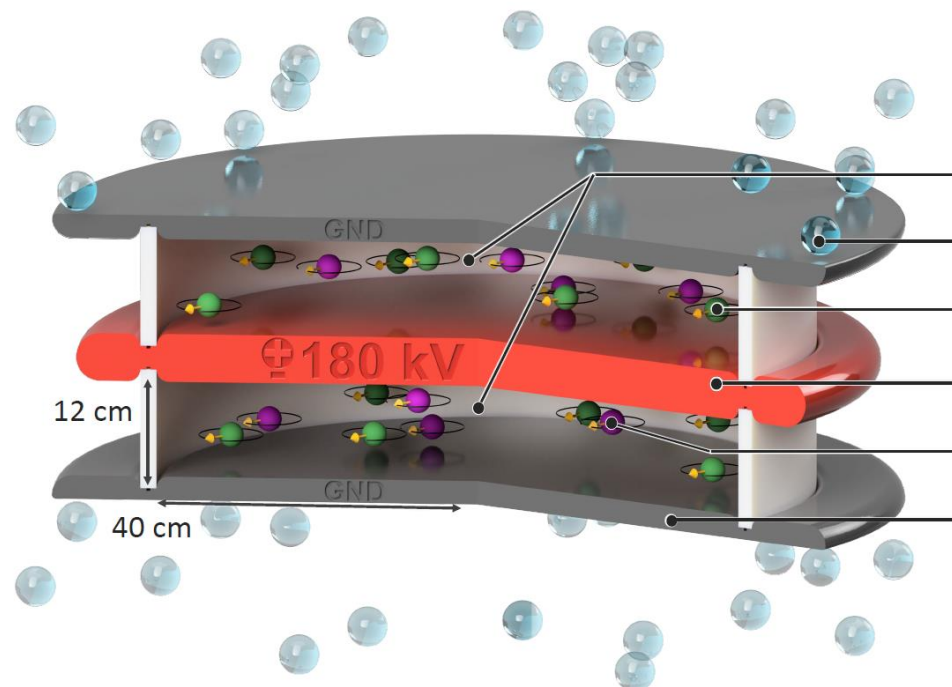
Think super basic ;)

Our ingredient's for a successful experiment:

- Neutrons!
- High electric field
- Spin dependent neutron detection
- Precisely known and controlled magnetic fields

$$\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha ET\sqrt{N}}$$

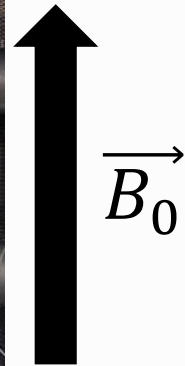
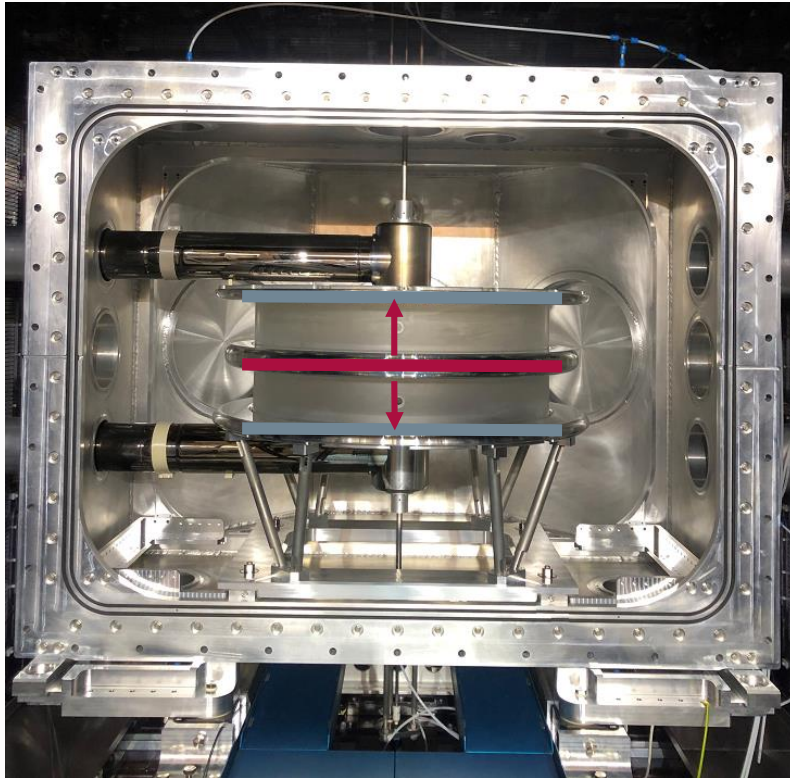
Neutrons @ n2EDM



- Ultracold neutrons (UCN)
- Produced via spallation + cooling
- < 300 neV
- 5 m/s
- Reflected off materials (storage possible!)

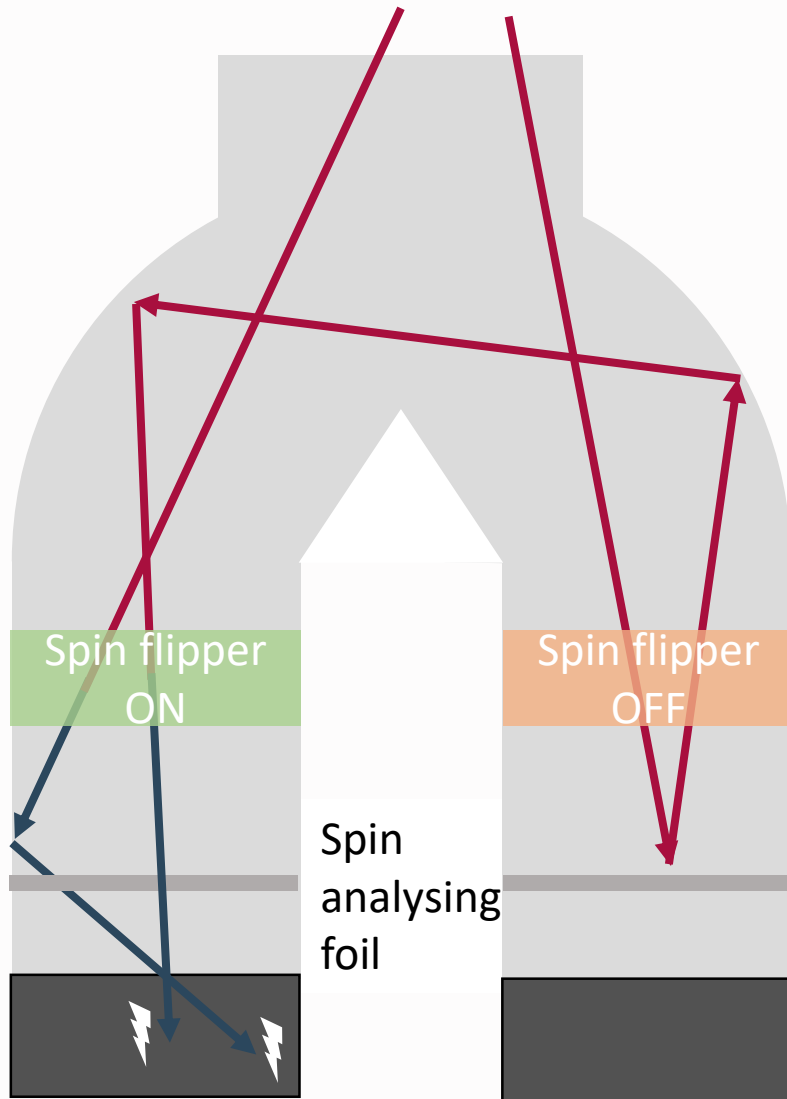
Electric field @ n2EDM

GND
HV
GND



- 1 HV electrode ($\pm 180\text{kV}$)
- 2 ground electrodes

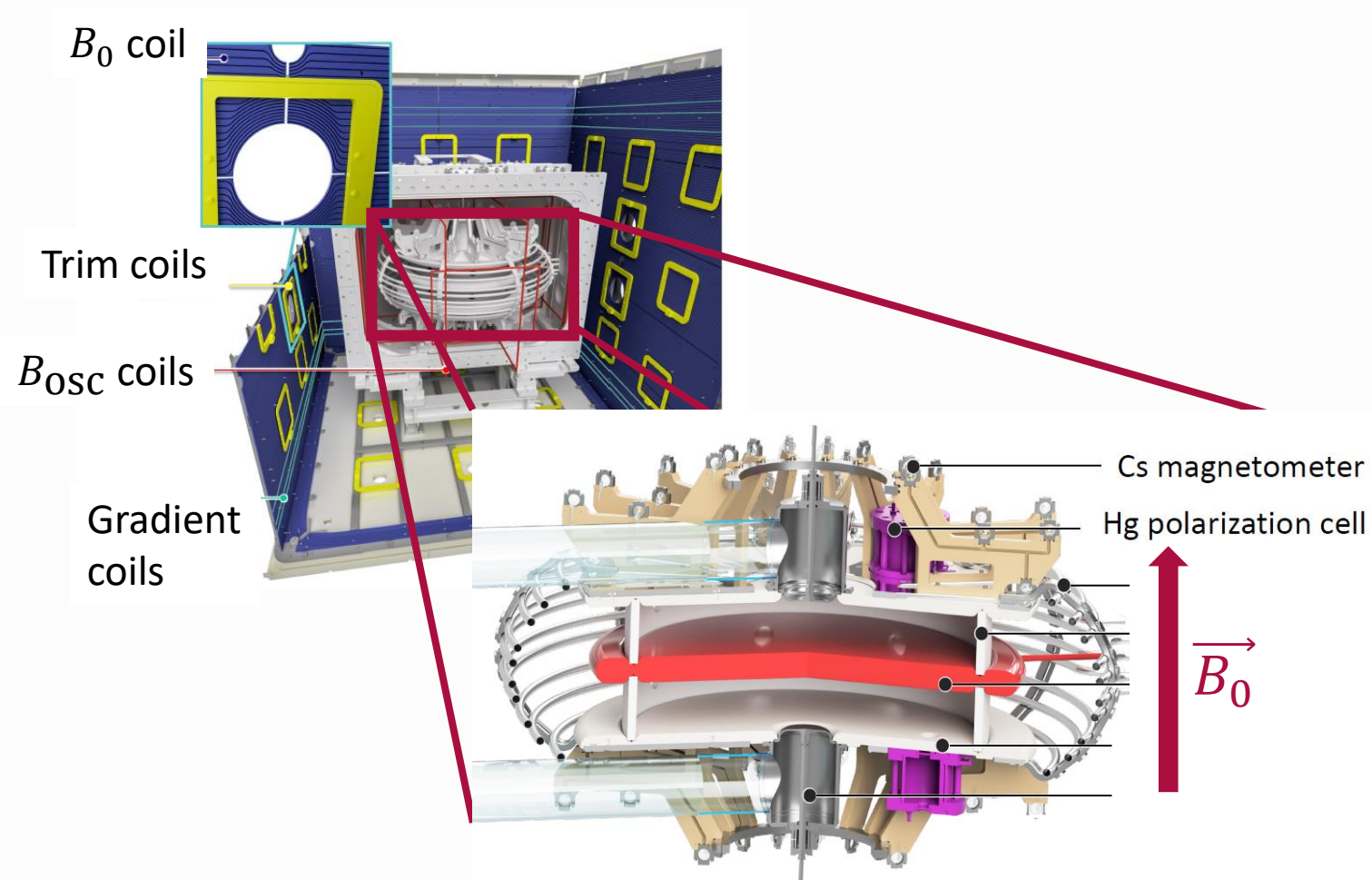
Neutron detectors @n2EDM



- Gaseous detector
- Capture neutrons:
 $n + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow p + {}^3_0\text{H}$
- Scintillation in CF_4

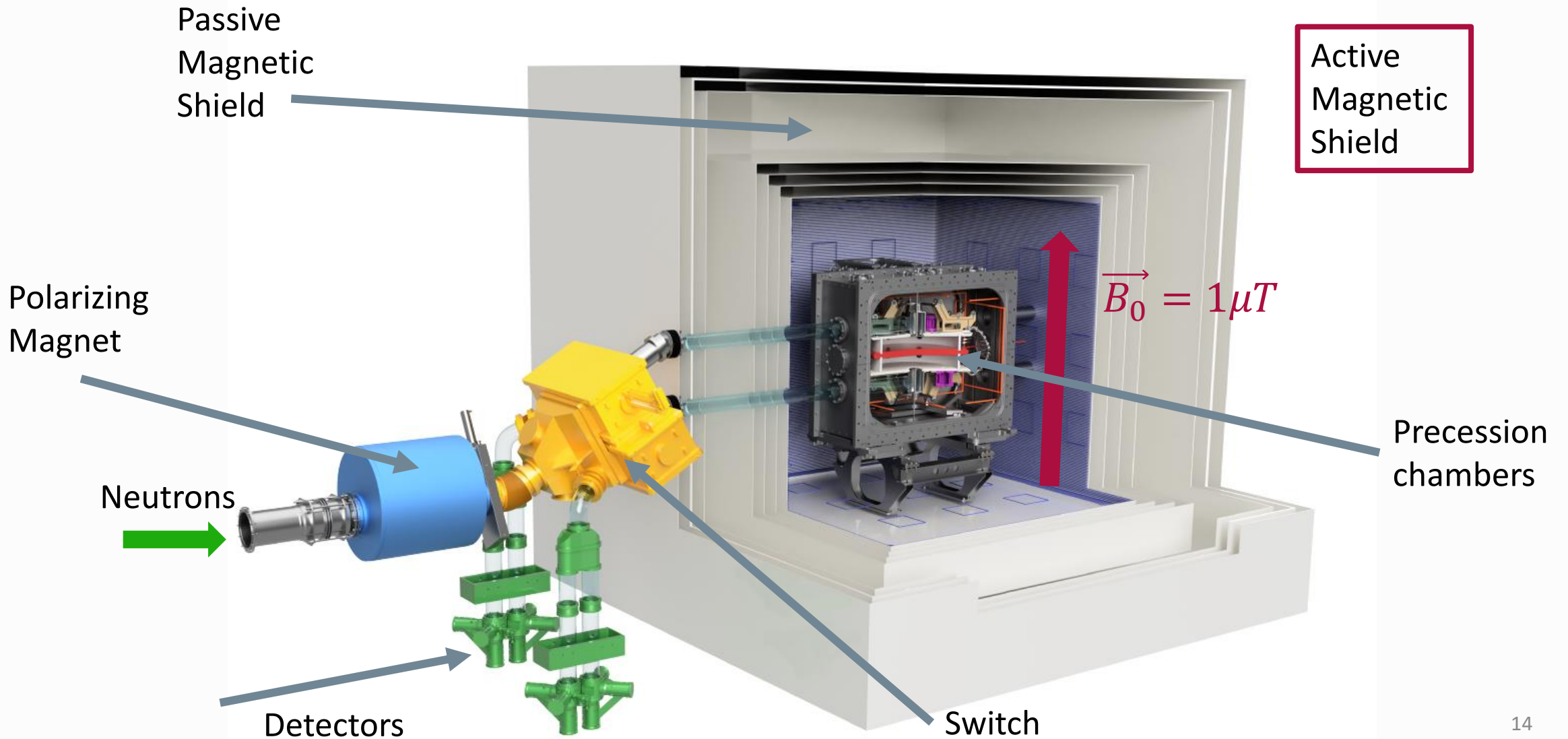
→ Spin up
→ Spin down

Magnetic field @ n2EDM



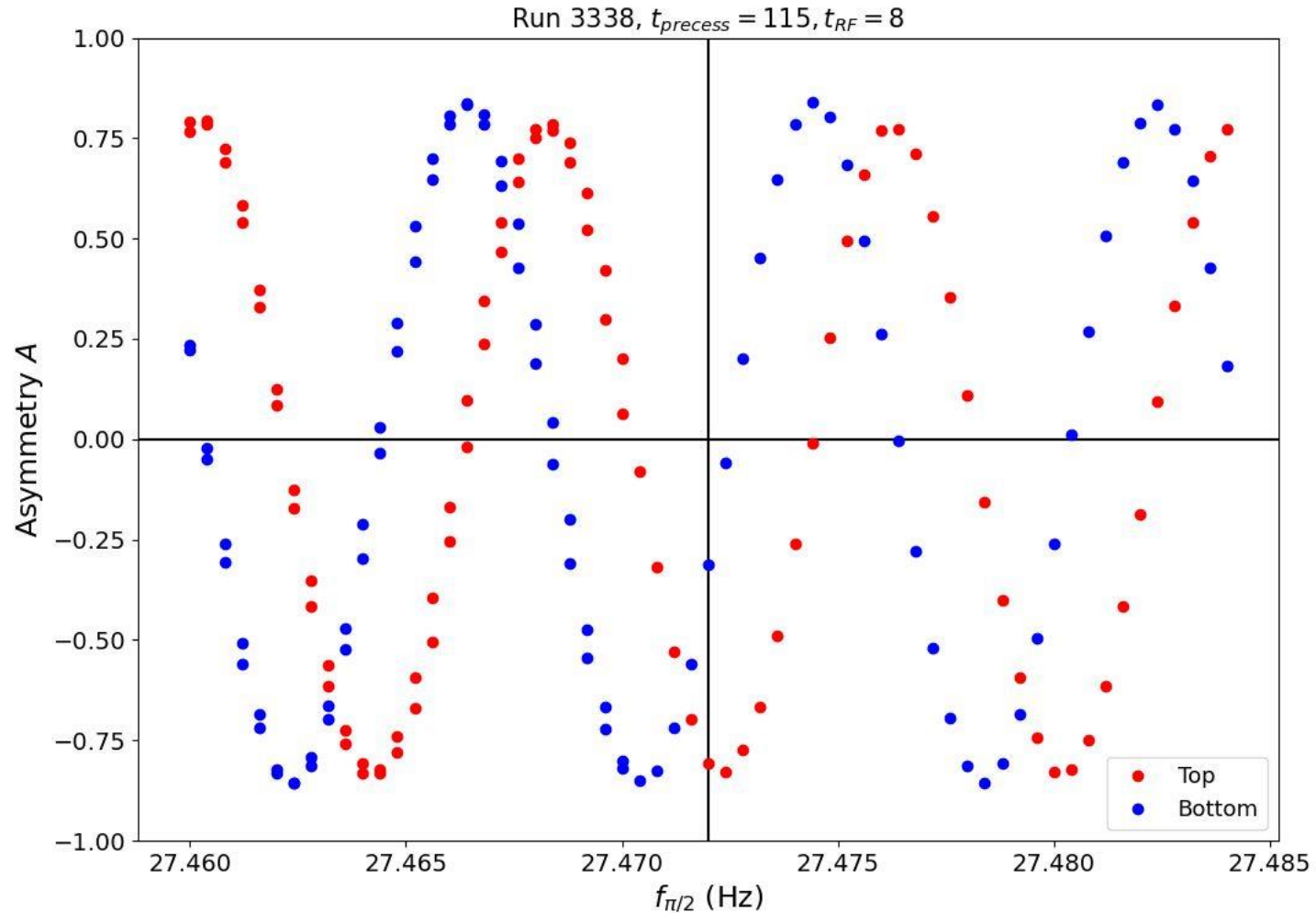
- Passive magnetic shield
- Active magnetic shield
- B_0 coil + 56 trim coils
- 2 Magnetometry systems
 1. Hg co-magnetometer
 2. Cs array

The n2EDM experiment

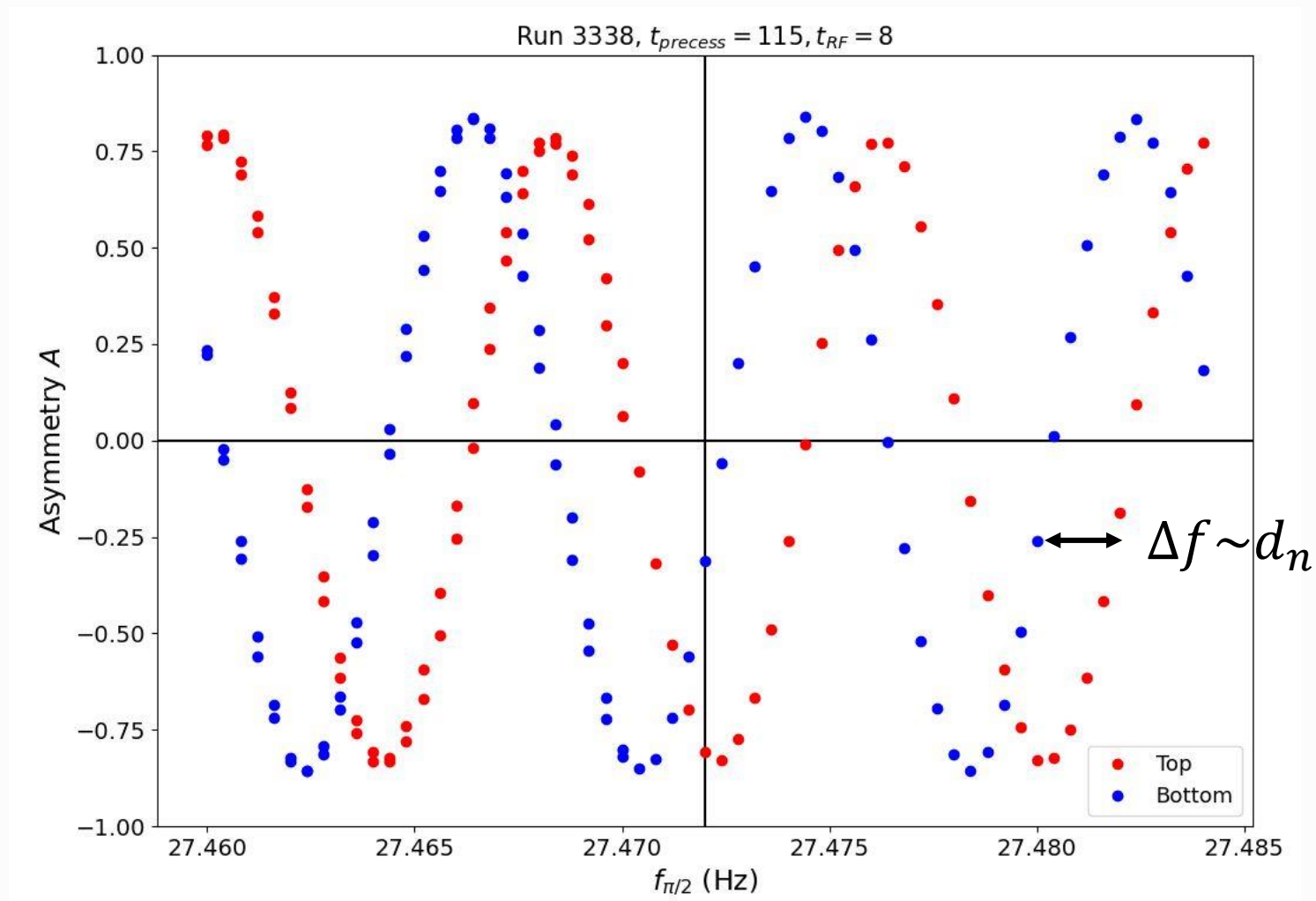


And then last year ...

Our first Ramsey cycle!



Did we already find the nEDM?



Unfortunately, no ... ☹️

(Experiments are never as easy as we hope!)

We still have some things to look forward to!!

- Online magnetic field characterisation
- Increased neutron statistics
- High voltage

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- Online magnetic field characterisation
- Increased neutron statistics
- High voltage

$$d_n = ? \times 10^{-27} \text{ ecm}$$

Tours?

Thr 22.2. 5pm/after the colloquium

Fr 23.2. 5pm

(Or just e-mail me any time)