## Updates on the PanEDM experiment and future outlook



Neutron Electric Dipole Moment: from theory to experiment ECT\* Trento, 05.08.2022



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#### Motivation, and a sense of scale



## Un-natural Units (orders of magnitude)

$$10^{-26}e \text{ cm} \times \frac{1 \text{ MV}}{m} \times \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} = 24 \text{ nHz} \qquad 1 e \text{ cm} = 10^{13}e \text{ fm}$$

$$\frac{1}{24 \text{ hours}} = 11.6 \ \mu\text{Hz} \qquad 1 \text{ neV} = 1\frac{\text{GeV}}{c^2} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times g$$

$$\frac{1}{15 \text{ min}} = 1 \text{ mHz}$$

$$\mu_{\text{N}} \times \frac{1\mu\text{T}}{2\pi\hbar} = 8 \text{ Hz}$$

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#### Terminology for Slow Neutron Spectra

Velocity	"Temperature"	Energy
$10^{0} - 10^{1} \text{ m/s}$	Ultracold	5 neV – 500 neV
10 <sup>1</sup> – 10 <sup>2</sup> m/s	Very cold	0.5 μeV – 50 μeV
$10^2 - 10^3 \text{ m/s}$	Cold	50 μeV – 5 meV
2.2 × 10 <sup>3</sup> m/s	Thermal	25 meV
$2 \times 10^3 - 2 \times 10^4$ m/s	Hot	20 meV – 2 eV

## Agenda





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#### Comagnetometry



$$\hbar(\omega_+ - \omega_-) = 4dE$$

... up to drift, gradients, etc.









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#### Some Neutron Guides





#### Neutron Guides











EPJ Web of Conferences 219, 02006 (2019)



- Double chamber Ramsey interferometer at room temperature (but  $T_{UCN} \sim 5$ mK)
- <sup>199</sup>Hg magnetometers with few-fT resolution
- Cs magnetometers (also at high voltage)
- Magnetic shielding factor: 6×10<sup>6</sup> at mHz
- Simultaneous spin detection for up/down
- SuperSUN UCN source at ILL in 2 phases: Phase I: unpolarized UCN with 80 neV peak Phase II: polarized UCN, magnetic storage
- Ongoing installation of parts, commissioning with UCN production in 2023-2024

## Much lower statistics!



Statistical sensitivity:Frequency measurement: $\sigma(d_n) \gtrsim \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha |\mathbf{E}| T \sqrt{N}}$  $|\delta \omega| = \frac{|dE|}{\hbar F}$ 

SuperSUN	Phase I		
Saturated source			
density [cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	330		
Diluted density [cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	63		
Density in cells [cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	3.9		
PanEDM Sensitivity [1	$\sigma, e \text{ cm}]$		
Per run	$5.5 \times 10^{-25}$		
Per day	$3.8 \times 10^{-26}$		
Per 100 days	$3.8 \times 10^{-27}$		



EPJ Web of Conferences 219, 02006 (2019)

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|**E|** ≈ 2 MV/m *T* ≈ 250 s α ≈ 0.85

Transfer losses including dilution: 97-99% (for filling)







D. Wurm, PhD 2021







EPJ Web of Conferences	219,	02006	(2019)
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1: EDM cells	2:
3: HV feed	4:
5: Inner shield	6:
7. Outer shield door	

2: Vac. Chamber 4: B<sub>0</sub> & B<sub>1</sub> coil 6: Outer shield



PanEDM @ ILL, 2021





PanEDM @ ILL, 2021

EPJ Web of Conferences 219, 02006 (2019)





Rev. Sci. Inst. 85(7), 075106 (2014) J. Appl. Phys. 117(18), 183903 (2015)

EPJ Web of Conferences 219, 02006 (2019)

### The SuperSUN-PanEDM Installation



D. Wurm, PhD 2021

#### The SuperSUN-PanEDM Installation



D. Wurm, PhD 2021

## Reality always looks messier!



#### SuperSUN-PanEDM Interface



#### Cesium Magnetometry





Appl. Phys. Lett. 120, 161102 (2022)

## Cesium Magnetometry





- Stable below 50 fT, between 70 - 600 seconds integration
- Residual offset < 15 pT
- Using a SQUID-stabilized bias field at BMSR-2, PTB Berlin
- For >100 s integration, limited by field drifts
- Compatible with longer holding times in EDM cycles!

Appl. Phys. Lett. 120, 161102 (2022)

## Using the SUN-2 prototype source for R&D



"Suniño" test vessel: J. Hingerl, MSc. 2019 Storage measurements: T. Neulinger, PhD 2021



### CYTOP<sup>TM</sup> as a UCN wall coating



T. Neulinger, PhD 2021

Eur. Phys. J. A 58: 141 (2022)



precision, in another very specific case: hyperpolarized noble gases.





## Comagnetometry: cf. Noble Gases





### Comagnetometry: PanEDM phase I





- Cell dimensions match the ~250s holding time for UCN
- 12 fT sensitivity in 100s
- Need 4 fT differential across the stack, for phase I
- Ultimately need global gradients below ~300 pT/m
- Local dipoles below 2 pT at 3cm
- Challenging to constrain HVcorrelated local dipoles without long measurements

## **Resources: Screening and Systematics**



U. Schmidt, SMD

## The SuperSUN UCN Source





- Figure of merit for production:  $\tau \cdot \int d^3 \mathbf{k} \left(1 e^{-n\sigma l(\mathbf{k})}\right) \frac{d\Phi}{d\lambda} |_{8.9\text{\AA}}$
- Note: partial mean free path  $\lambda_{\rm "UCN"} \sim 10$  km, while  $\lambda_{\rm tot} \sim 10$  m
- Loss for a 3m converter: factor 10 (unused CN beam)
- Loss for *ex-situ* storage: factor 100 (UCN extraction/transport/detection)

## SuperSUN Neutron Source: Cutaway





Demonstrated 100mW cooling power at 0.6 K

E. Chanel, SMD, O. Zimmer, SANE, NPP...

## SuperSUN Neutron Source: Cutaway





#### UCN out

### Minimizing UCN Storage losses



 ${\rm E}_{\rm UCN}$  in neV

Phys. Rev. C **92**: 015501 (2015)

#### Minimizing UCN Storage losses



#### **ILL Instruments and Beamlines**



#### Statistics considerations

#### **Statistics**

- Flux vs. *density* 
  - want to count many UCN, after storage
  - transport losses and dilution
- Storage time (including  $T_1/T_2$ )
- Total measurement time/repetitions
  - duty factor vs. accumulation time
  - long-term stability becomes important
- Polarization (incl. analyzing power)
- Electric field
- Cold neutron losses

$$N_{\text{cell}} \sim \rho_{\text{cell}} V_{\text{cell}} \sim \frac{\rho_{\text{source}} V_{\text{cell}}}{1 + \frac{V_{\text{cell}} + V_{\text{guide}}}{V_{\text{source}}}}$$
$$\frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{\tau_{\beta}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{up}}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{capture}}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{wall}}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{wall}}} + \cdots$$

#### Systematics (not exhaustive)

• Cell size and quality

 $\tau_{\rm capture}$ 

• Field stability, monitor quality

 $\tau_{\rm wall}$ 

- Magnetic screening
- Environment/backgrounds

#### Extrapolation from SUN-2 Prototype



#### Extrapolation from SUN-2 Prototype





<sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He heat-exchanger, and filling inlet to UCN converter

\*conceptual idea – no promises yet, only a direction to explore! proceed via small/modular R&D steps ...systematics not yet clear





Several possibilities for readout

Ultracold neutron (UCN) detection with polarizationsensitivity, via applied magnetic fields partially cancelling the neutron-optical potential for one spin state. Various readout mechanisms to be explored.



\*magnetic shift exaggerated for clarity



# "Quantum Sensing": Spin and Energy (



low-field seekers repelled; high-field seekers drawn in



\*magnetic shift exaggerated for clarity (different zones can have different sensitivity ranges)



# "Quantum Sensing": Spin and Energy (E

n



#### Recapitulation







WE WANT TO HIRE YOU TO WRITE ON OUR COMPUTERS. WE CAN OFFER YOU A BUNCH OF PAYCHECKS! THERE ARE GHOOTS HERE.

xkcd.com



## Questions?



what-if.xkcd.com

#### **Special thanks to:**

PanEDM collaboration HeXe collaboration

Institut Laue-Langevin, NPP division Institut Laue-Langevin, SANE division

S-DH, GmbH Budapest Neutron Centre, GINA team