



Contribution ID: 220  
 compétition)

Type: Oral (Student, In Competition) / Orale (Étudiant(e), inscrit à la

## Magnetic Shielding for the Neutron Electric Dipole Moment Experiment at TRIUMF

*Tuesday, 17 June 2014 10:15 (15 minutes)*

If a non-zero neutron electric dipole moment (nEDM) were discovered, it would signify a previously unknown source of CP (or T) violation. New sources of CP violation are believed to be required to explain the baryon asymmetry of the universe. The TRIUMF nEDM experiment aims to measure the nEDM to the level  $10^{-27}$  e·cm in its initial phase, which is over an order of magnitude more precise than the previous best experiment. The experimental method relies on placing ultracold neutrons in a bottle with electric and magnetic fields and performing precise NMR experiments over hundred second measurement times. The magnetic field  $B_0$  in the experimental volume must be strictly controlled during this time, and a combined passive and active magnetic shielding system is being developed to meet the requirements of the experiment. Prototype systems have been constructed at U. Winnipeg. The prototype passive shielding system consists of 4 concentric cylindrical layers of high permeability metal (amumetal), and provides an estimated magnetic field reduction of  $10^6$ , based on Opera simulations. The prototype active shielding system uses a fluxgate magnetometer to provide magnetic field measurements in a Helmholtz-like coil set. The currents in the coils are adjusted by custom software dependent on the fluxgate measurements, forming a feedback loop. The active system provides RMS shielding factors  $> 1000$  for magnetic field perturbation frequencies  $20$  mHz, and  $> 100$  for frequencies  $0.5$  Hz, and can therefore reduce magnetic field variations on the order of tens of  $\mu$ T to the level of tens of nT. The prototypes represent good progress towards the eventual system for nEDM experiments, where multi-axis low-frequency field drifts of  $100$  nT require active shielding to  $< \sim 1$  nT. The present magnetic shielding prototypes will be discussed, with focus on the active shielding system and with view to future improvements. Progress on internal coils and precision (co)magnetometers will also be discussed.

**Primary author:** Mr LANG, Michael (The University of Winnipeg, The University of Manitoba)

**Presenter:** Mr LANG, Michael (The University of Winnipeg, The University of Manitoba)

**Session Classification:** (T1-2) Testing Fundamental Symmetries III - DNP-DTP-PPD-DIMP / Tests de symétries fondamentales session III - DPN-DPT-PPD-DPIM

**Track Classification:** Nuclear Physics / Physique nucléaire (DNP-DPN)