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## Search for a permanent electric dipole moment of $^{129}\text{Xe}$

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A permanent electric dipole moment (EDM) of the isotope  $^{129}\text{Xe}$  would imply a breakdown of both parity P and time reversal symmetry T and, through the CPT theorem, a breakdown in CP, the combined symmetries of charge conjugation C and parity P. Our goal is to improve the present experimental limit ( $d_{\text{Xe}} < 3 \cdot 10^{-27}$  ecm) by about three orders of magnitude. The most precise EDM limit on diamagnetic atoms was measured on  $^{199}\text{Hg}$  ( $d_{\text{Hg}} < 7 \cdot 10^{-30}$  ecm). To get more stringent limits, we perform a  $^3\text{He}/^{129}\text{Xe}$  clock comparison experiment with the detection of free spin precession of gaseous, nuclear polarized  $^3\text{He}$  or  $^{129}\text{Xe}$  samples with a SQUID as magnetic flux detector. The precession of co-located  $^3\text{He}/^{129}\text{Xe}$  nuclear spins are used as an ultra-sensitive probe for non-magnetic spin interactions of type  $\Delta\nu \sim d_{\text{Xe}} \cdot E$ . With our experimental setup at the Jülich research center we are able to observe spin coherence times of about 1 day for both species. We report on first experimental results achieved within the MIXed-collaboration.

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