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Discovery, accelerated

First high voltage breakdown measurements in a test setup for the TUCAN neutron EDM experiment

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Motivation

TUCAN EDM project goal is to measure the neutron electric dipole moment (EDM) with a sensitivity of 10⁻²⁷ ecm

Non-zero EDM violates CP symmetry → sensitive direct probe of new physics

Future plan is to use a dual comagnetometer setup using ¹⁹⁹Hg and ¹²⁹Xe co-located with ultra cold neutrons (UCN) in the EDM cell

Requires EDM of ¹²⁹Xe to be limited to at least a level of ~10⁻²⁸ ecm

HeXeEDM: Thu, 14.00, DAC FT 1, Session R2-8

HV test setup main goal:

Determine xenon gas pressures compatible with optical readout, neutrons and E-fields

Electric field breakdown in gases

Described by Paschen-law and empirical parameters:

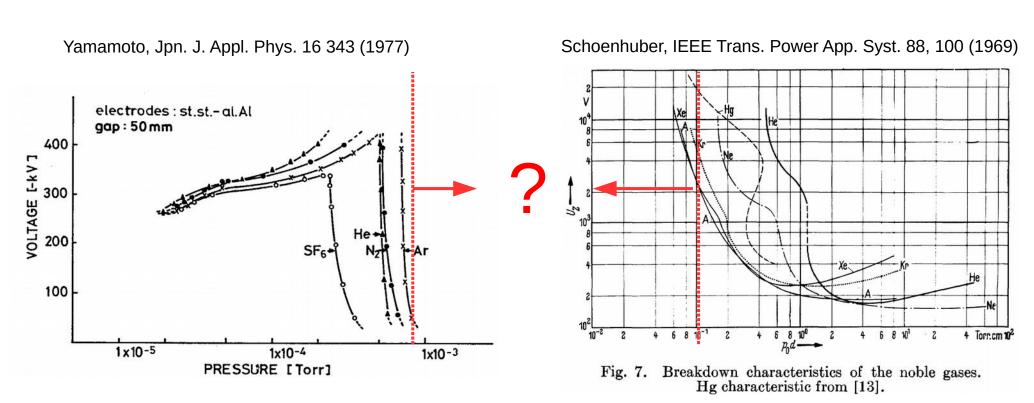
$$V_B = \frac{Bpd}{\ln(Apd) - \ln(\ln(1 + 1/\gamma_{SE}))}$$

- saturation ionization in the gas
- related to excitation and ionization energies
- number of secondary electrons emitted

The validity range of literature values for A, B in terms of p*d is outside the parameters of TUCAN EDM

Electric field breakdown depends on electrode and cell geometries, electrode distance, electrode material

No xenon electric field breakdown data available in the pressure range 1 mTorr to 100 mTorr



Published electric field breakdown data for xenon is available for low pressures (<1 mTorr) and high pressures (>100 mTorr), but not in the range of interest for TUCAN EDM.

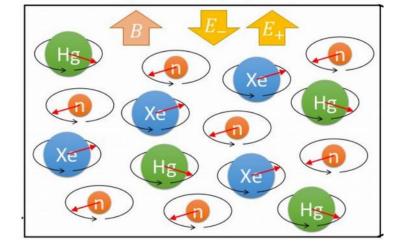
Neutron EDM dual co-magnetometer

Magnetometry is essential in EDM measurements, but adds systematics

$$\uparrow^{\uparrow} = \gamma_i B_0 - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4c^2} \gamma_i^2 R^2 \frac{\partial B_{0z}}{\partial z} | E}$$

shift due to geometric phase effect

Measurement of ¹⁹⁹Hg and ¹²⁹Xe inside same cell as UCN:

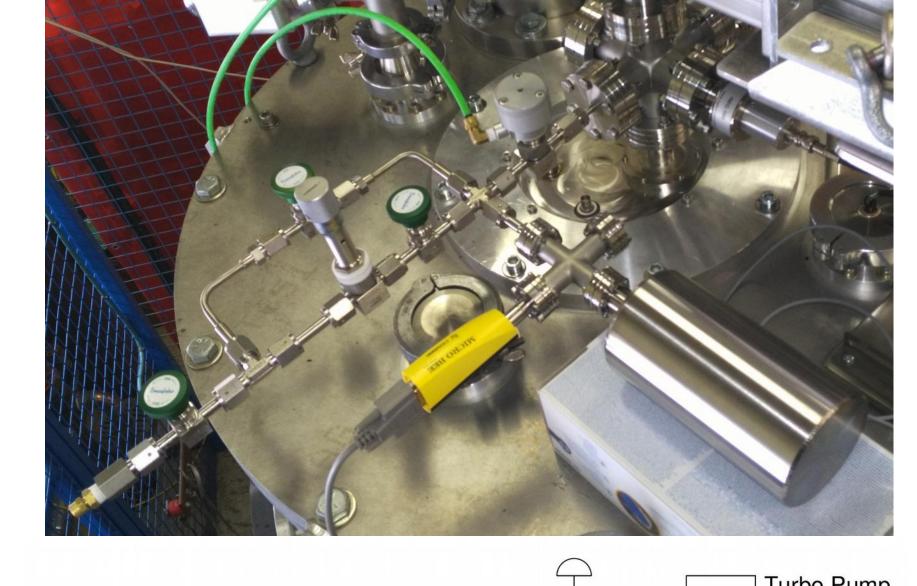


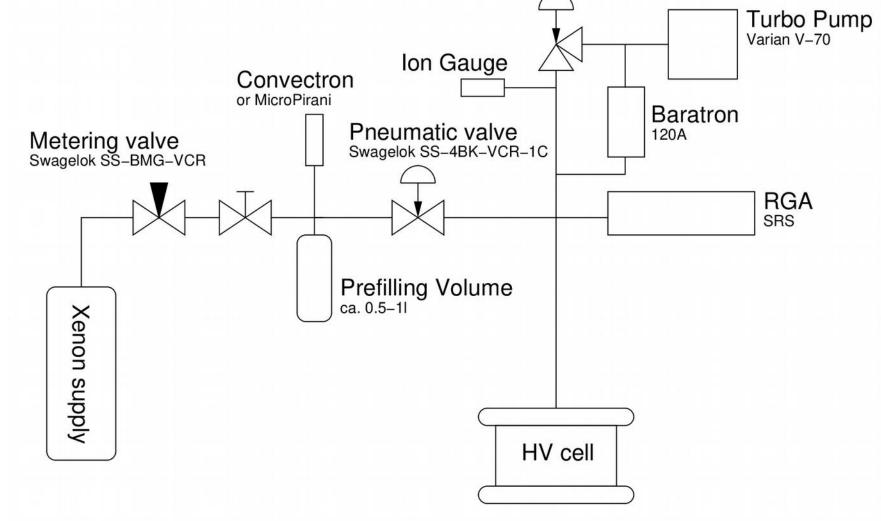
- → magnetic field and magnetic field gradient
- → removes dependence of magnetic field measurement on co-magnetometer geometric phase

	n	¹⁹⁹ Hg	¹²⁹ Xe
γ/2π [Hz/μT]	-29.16	7.65	-11.77
UCN capture σ [barns]		2150	21

¹²⁹Xe has 100x smaller neutron absorption cross section compared to ¹⁹⁹Hq

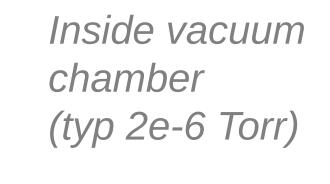
Gas filling setup





Scheme and picture of the gas filling setup. The pre-filling volume is filled with up to 20 Torr of gas. With subsequent filling and evacuation cycles of the HV cell the pressure range of 10⁻⁵ to 10 Torr can be covered for electric field breakdown tests

High voltage setup and cell



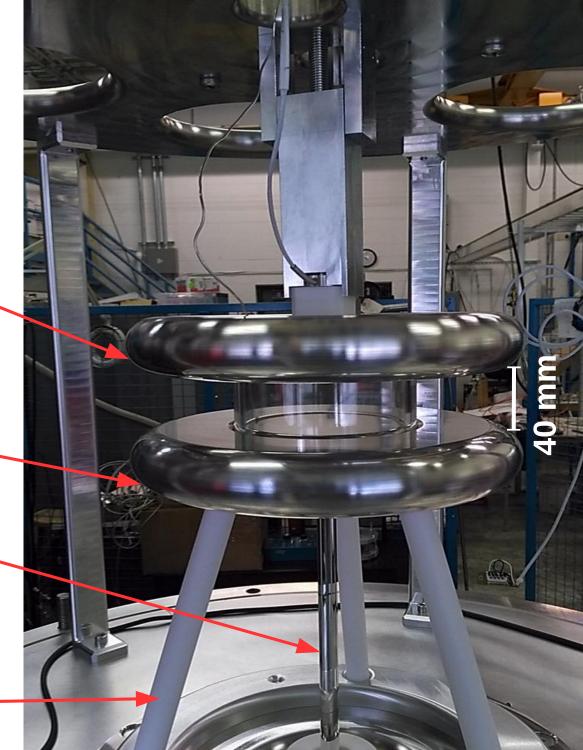
Ground electrode · (aluminum)

HV electrode (aluminum)

HV feed (up to -100 kV)

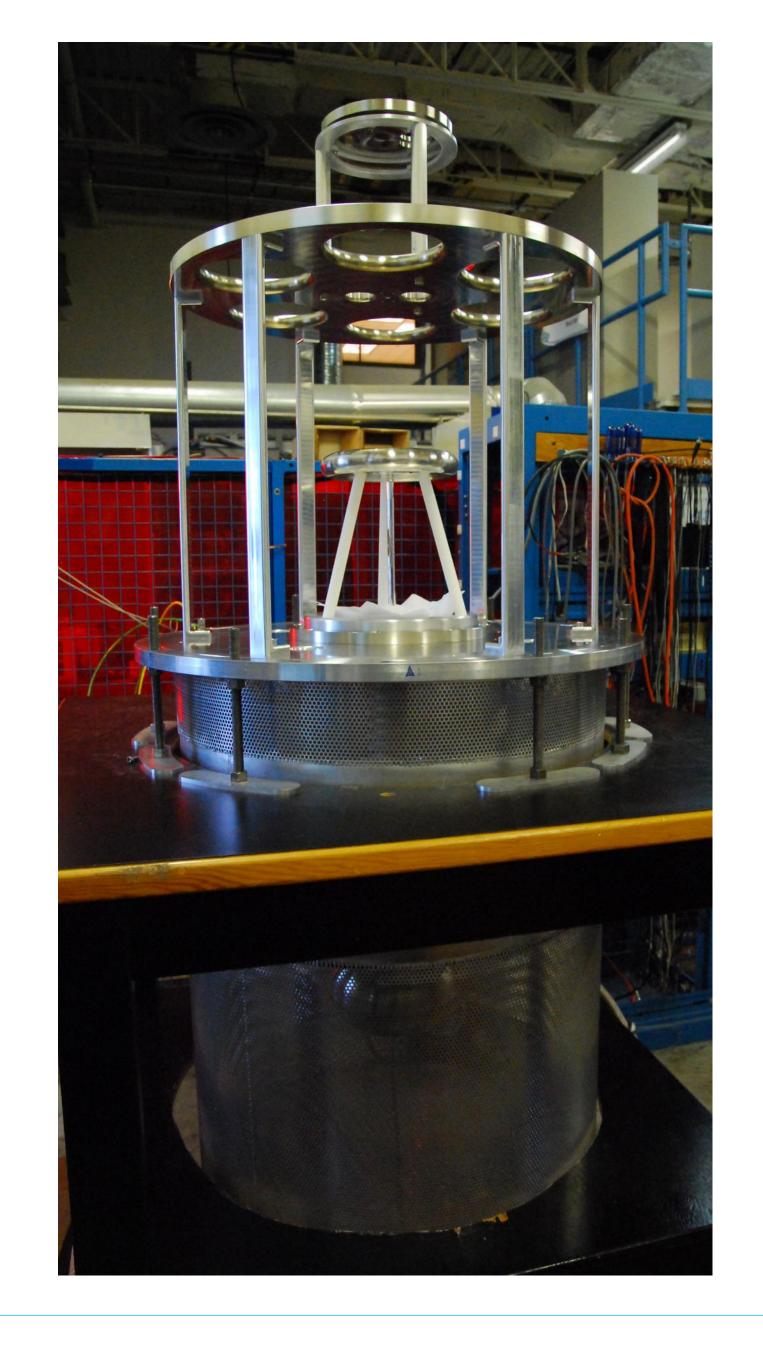
Supports (Macor/Delrin

insulators >10kV/cm

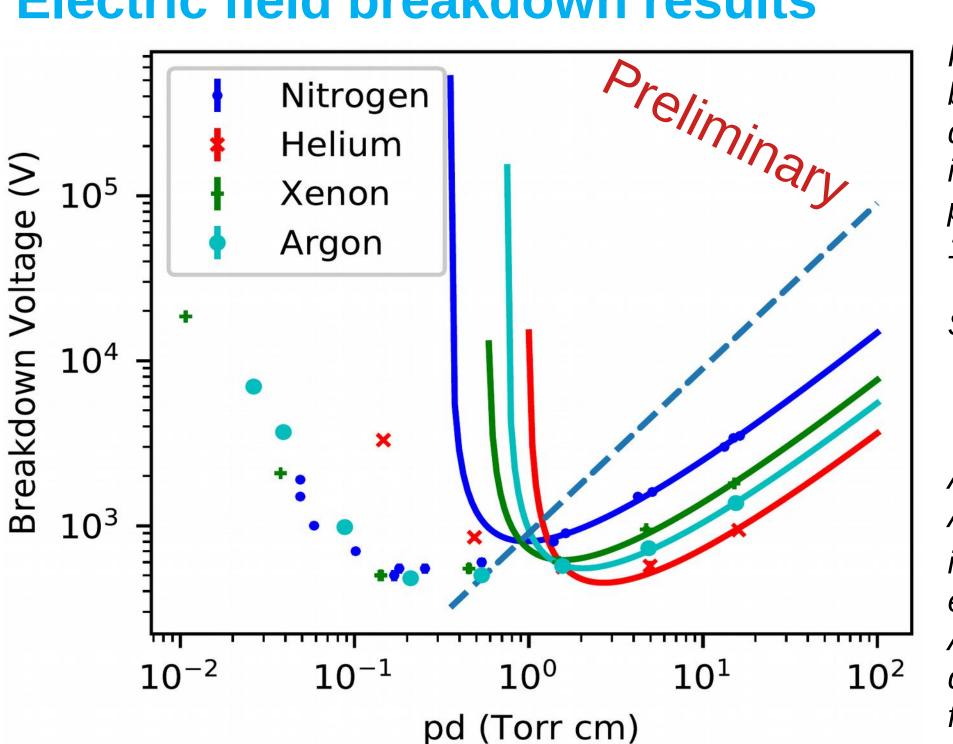


Successfully tested glass (d=40 mm,

65 mm) and polyethylene (d=75 mm)



Electric field breakdown results



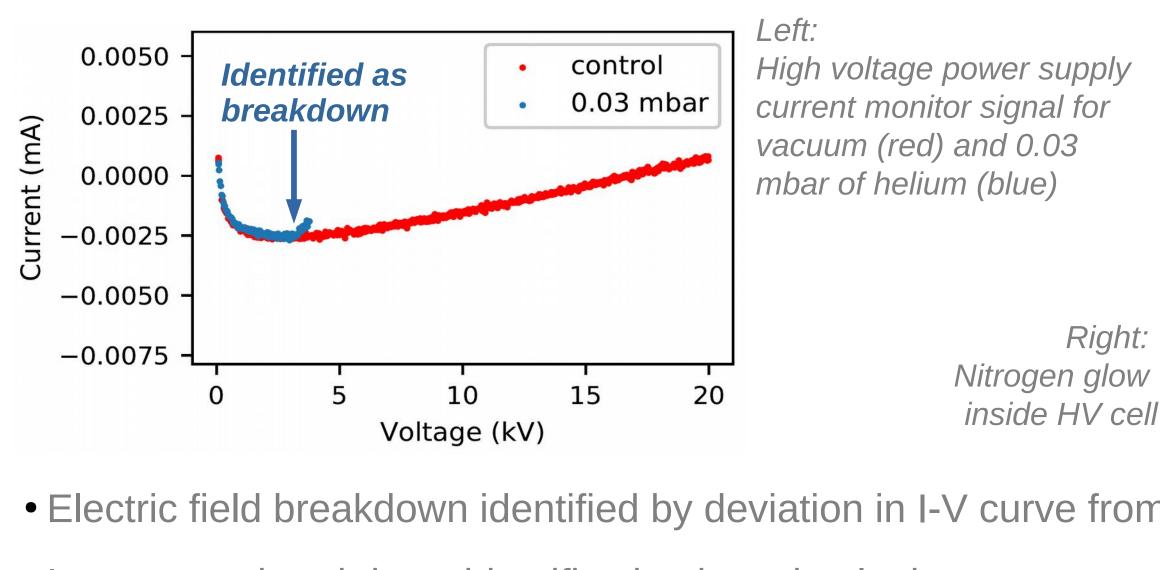
High voltage breakdown results for different gases filled into the HV cell at pressures of 10⁻² to 10² Torr

Solid lines show fits to $V_B = \frac{1}{\ln(A'pd)}$

A' includes parameters A and γ_{SF} . Only data in validity range of empirical parameters A', B (area right of dashed line) is used for the fit

Measurements show gas species dependence and qualitatively follow Paschen's model

How to identify an electric field breakdown?



- Electric field breakdown identified by deviation in I-V curve from vacuum baseline
- Improve on breakdown identification by using leakage current monitor
- Gas pressure inside HV cell needs to be confirmed in the low pressure range (pressure gradient is expected)

Next steps and goals

Extend measurements to lower pressures (10⁻⁵ to 10⁻² Torr) and different cell geometries to study feasibility of dual co-magnetometer using xenon

Implement and test leakage current monitoring system for neutron EDM

- finish design of prototype • 1kHz sampling rate, 1 pA – 100 nA sensitivity (selectable gain)
- HV compatible

Testing of insulator materials & cell coatings for high voltage compatibility