

UCNs and the nEDM experiment

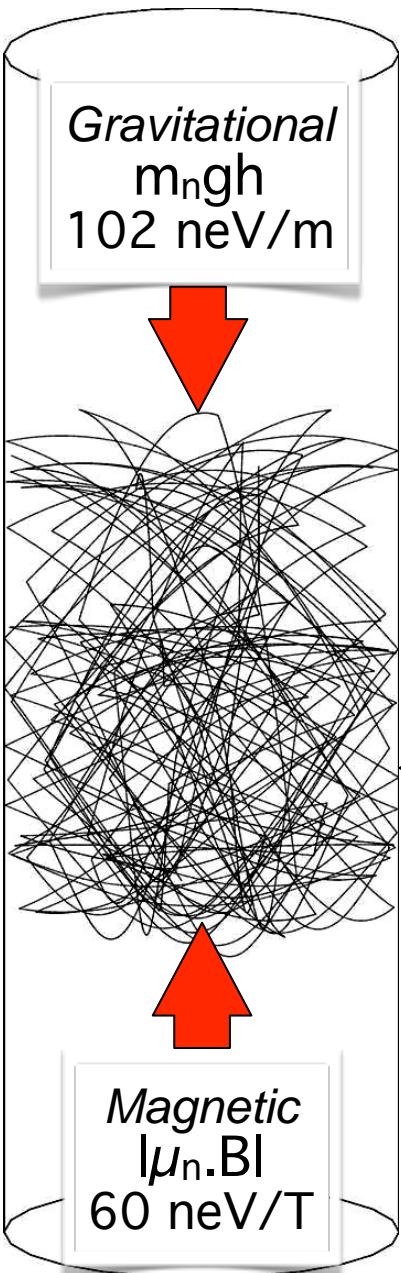


Ultracold neutron source
at the PSI

Neutron
electric dipole moment
measurement

Zema Chowdhuri for the
PSI UCN project team
and the
nEDM collaboration

The PSI ultracold neutron source



approx	252	Be
	220	NiMo
	210	Fe
	170	Cu
	50	Al
		neV

undergo total reflection from certain materials

$$350 \text{ neV} \leftrightarrow 8 \text{ m/s} \leftrightarrow 500 \text{ \AA} \leftrightarrow 3 \text{ mK}$$

Neutrons with $E_{\text{kin}} < 350 \text{ neV}$

- are easily confined
- can be easily polarized

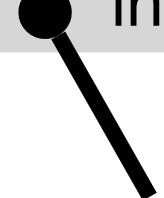
well suited to
high precision measurements
to test Standard Model
predictions

Production of UCNs in solid $^2\text{H}_2$

Two popular ways of downscattering cold/thermal neutrons to UCN range:

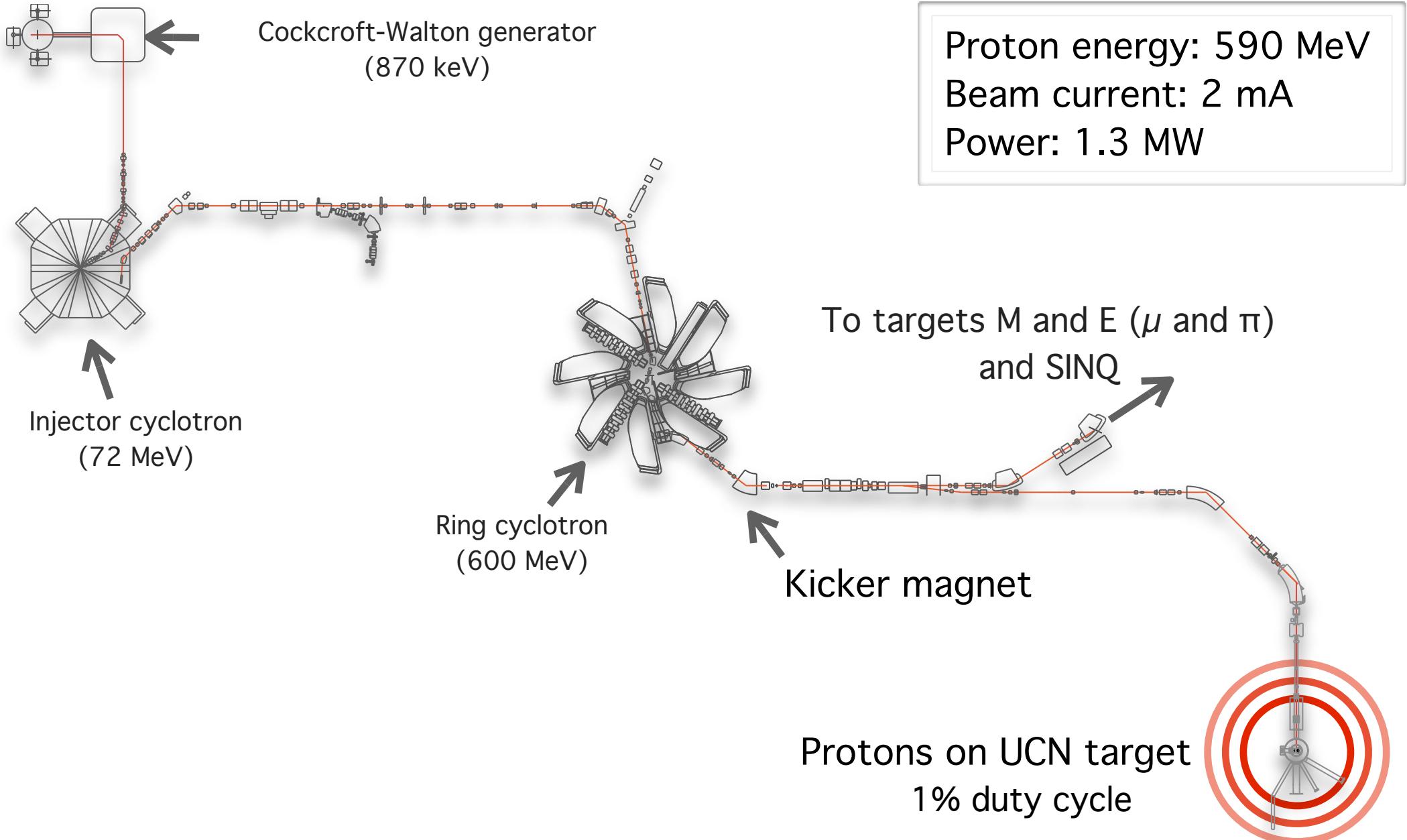
interaction with superfluid ^4He below 0.6K

interaction with solid $^2\text{H}_2$ around 5K

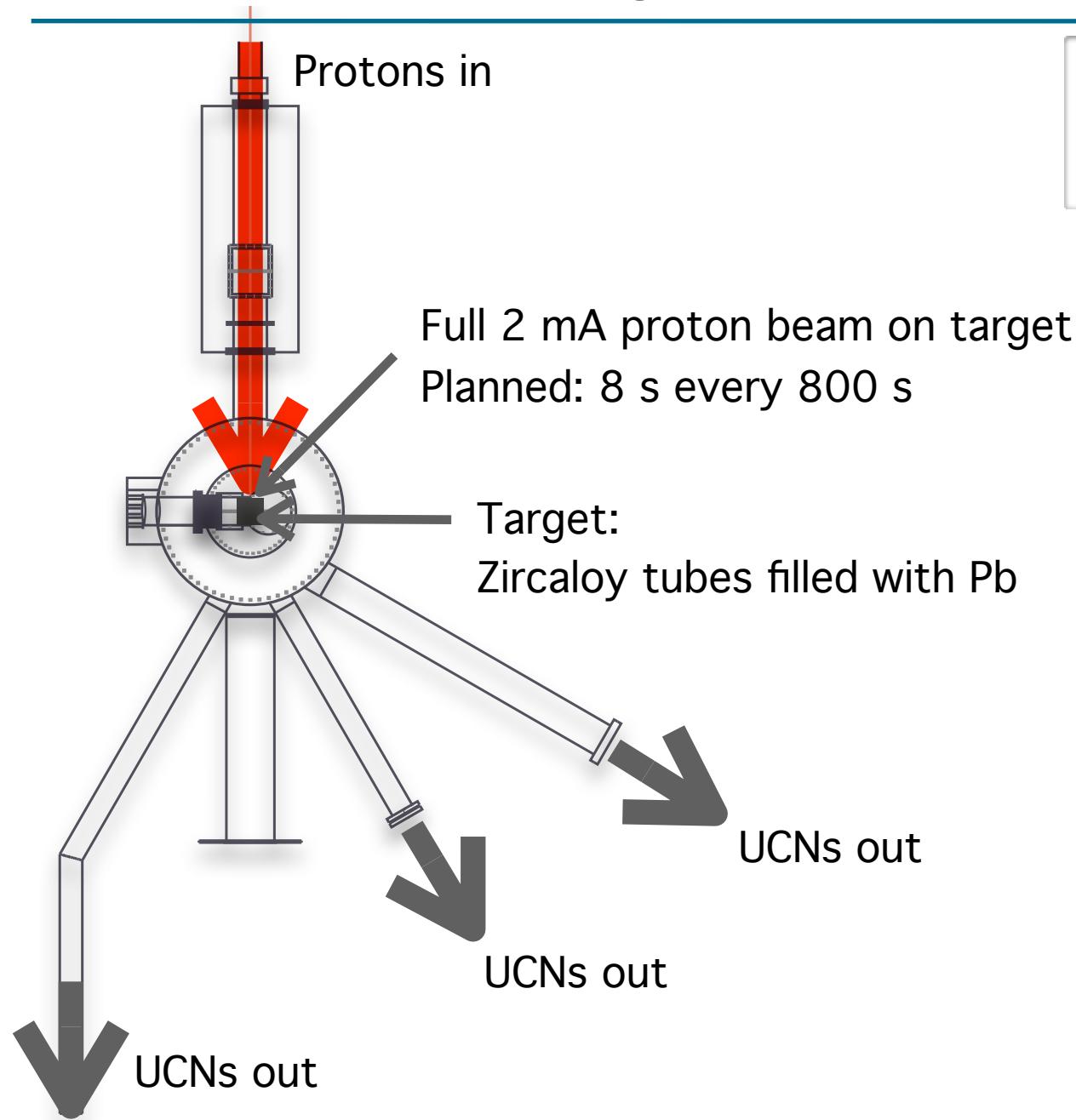


better suited to accelerator-based sources like ours

PSI UCN production beamline



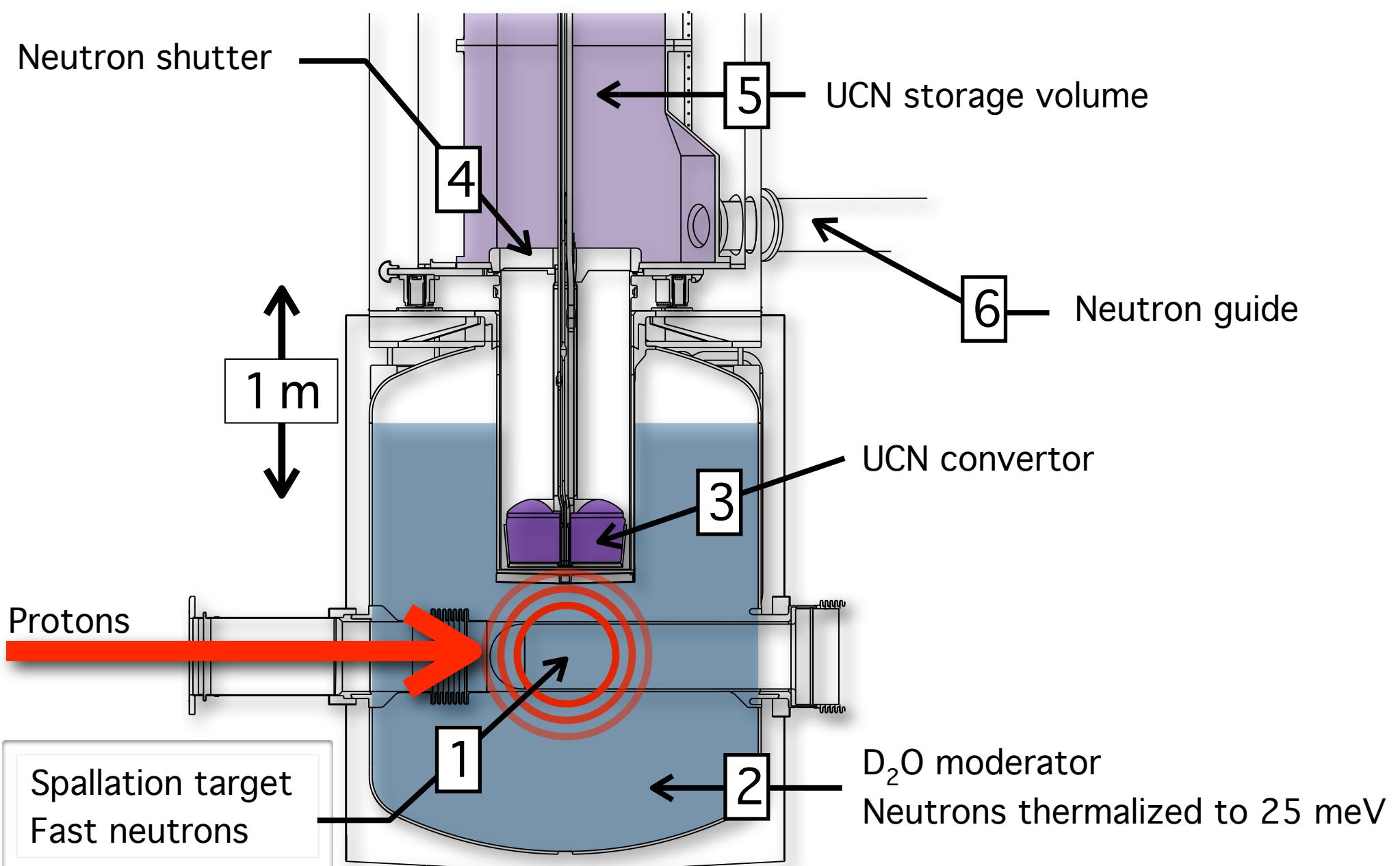
Target and source layout



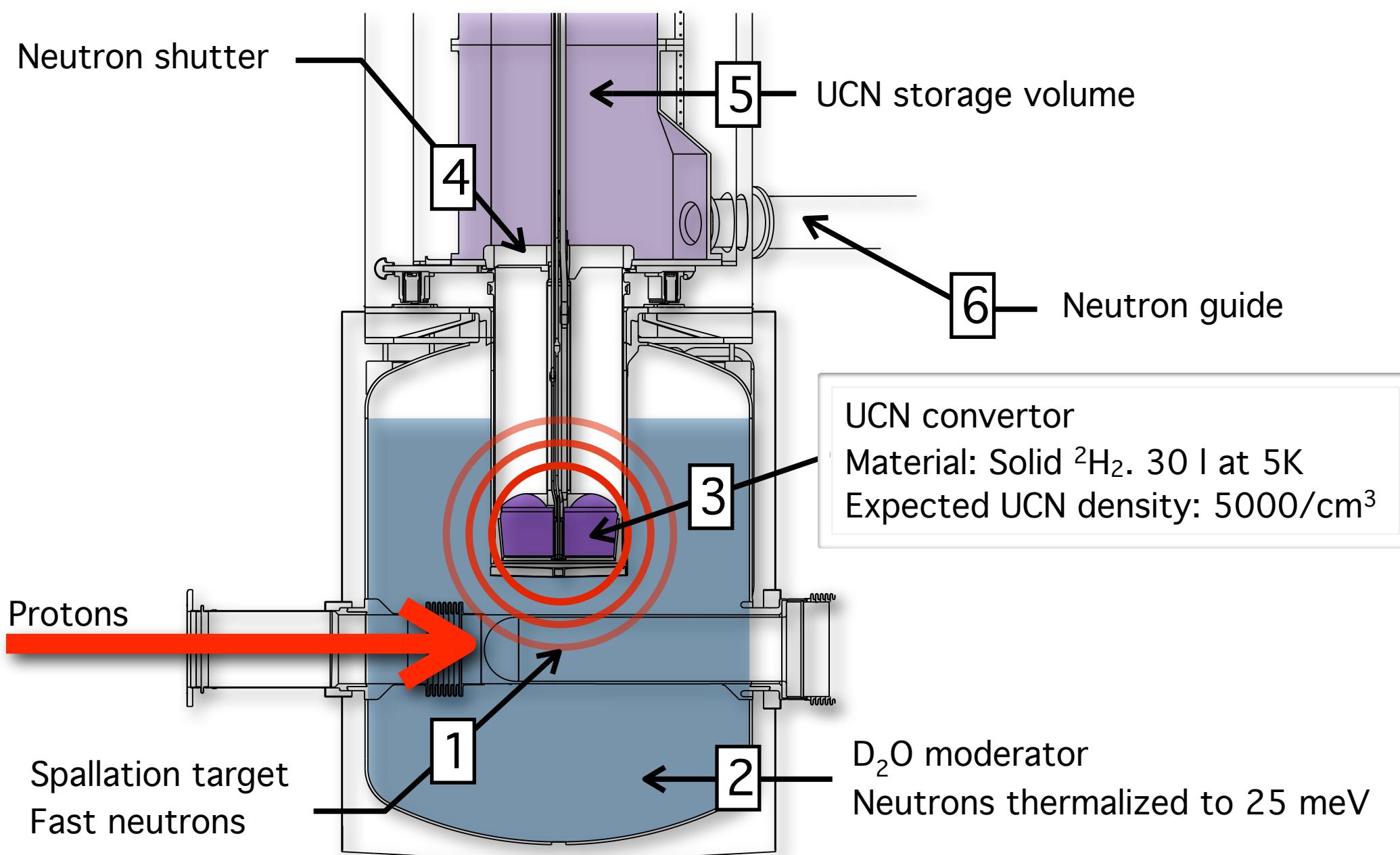
Neutrons per proton: about 8
Mean neutron energy: 2 MeV



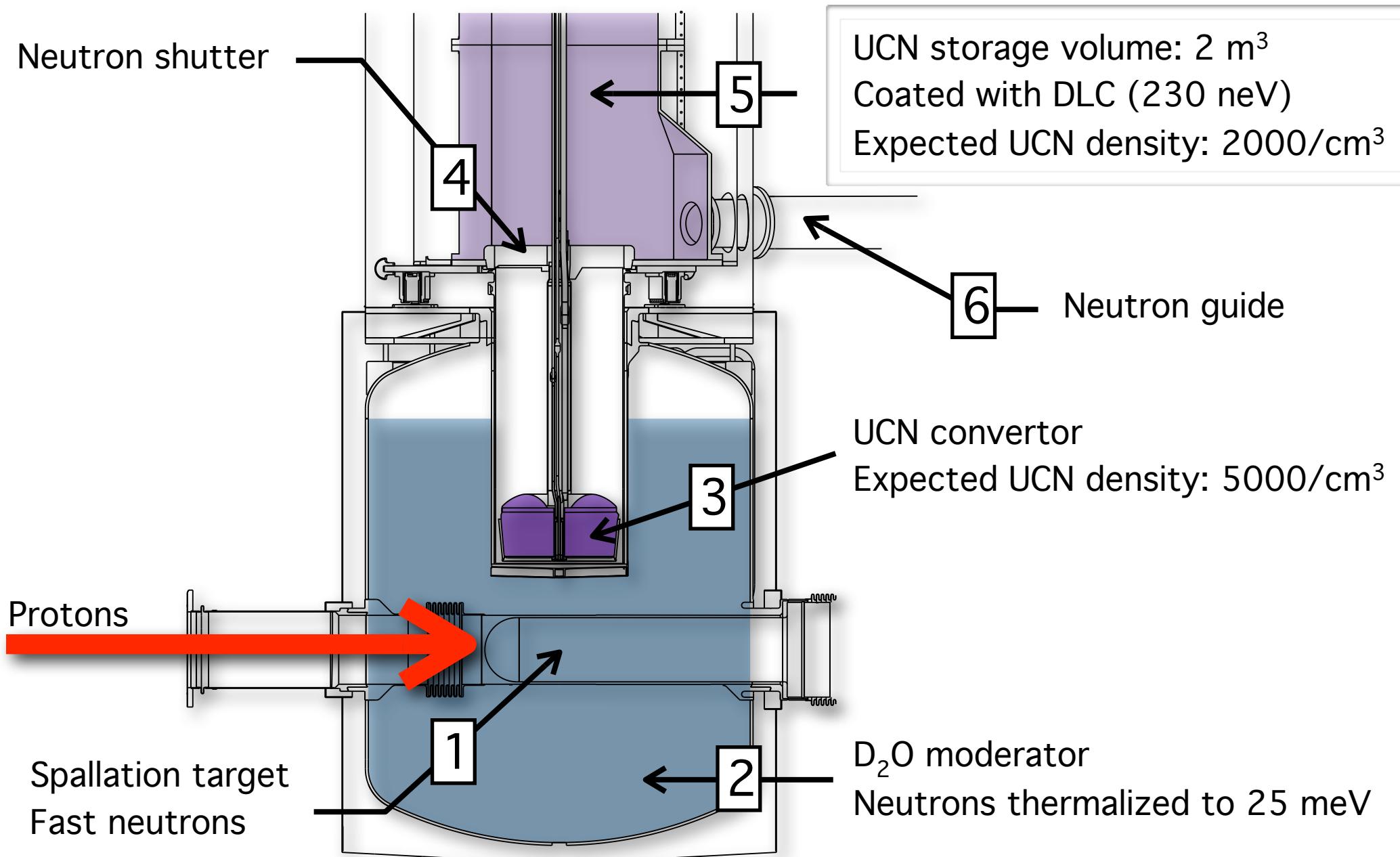
UCN source assembly



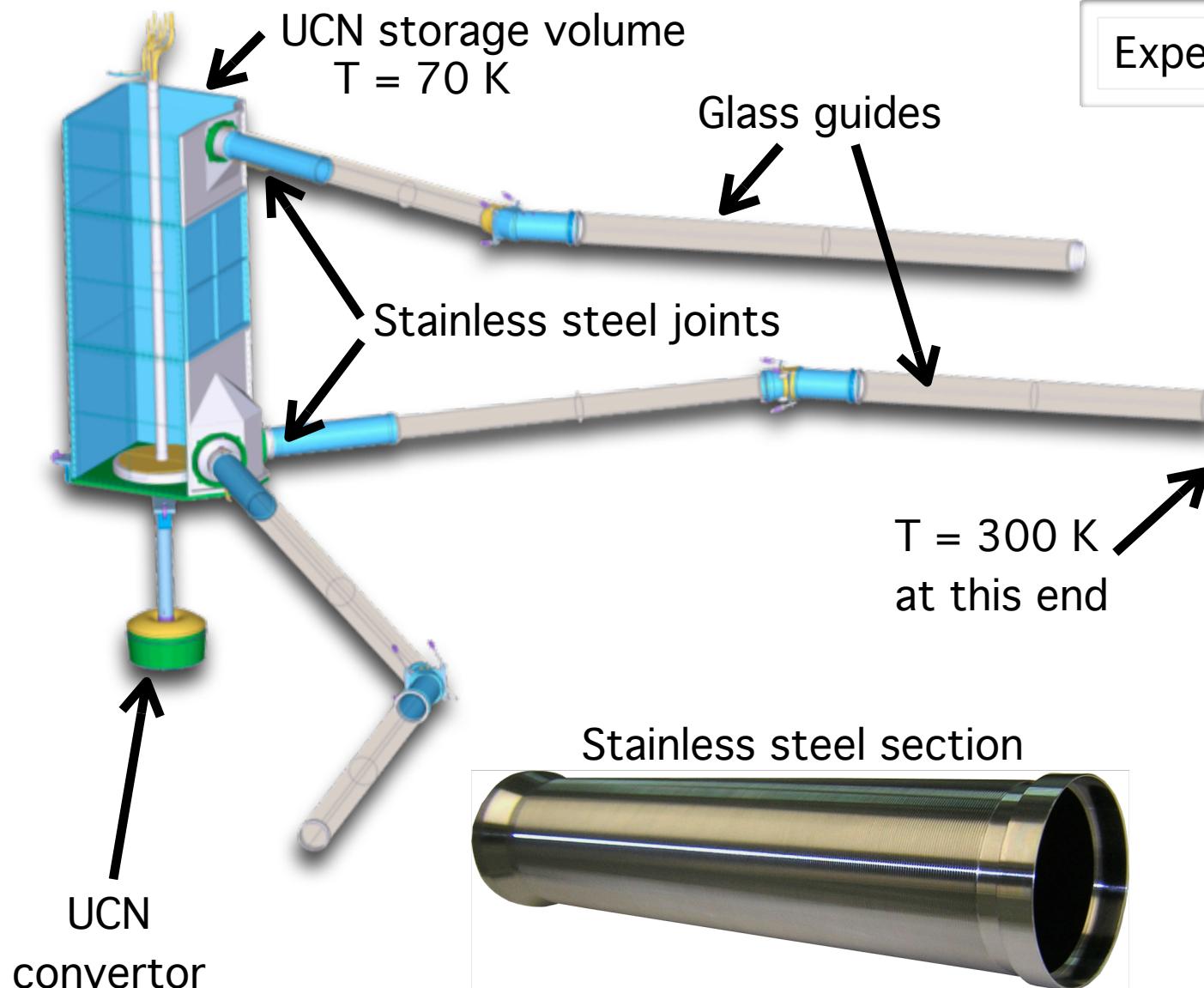
UCN source assembly



UCN source assembly



UCN guide system



Expected UCN density: $1000/\text{cm}^3$

Compare with ILL: $40/\text{cm}^3$
Factor of 25 increase



Glass guide coated
with Ni-Mo

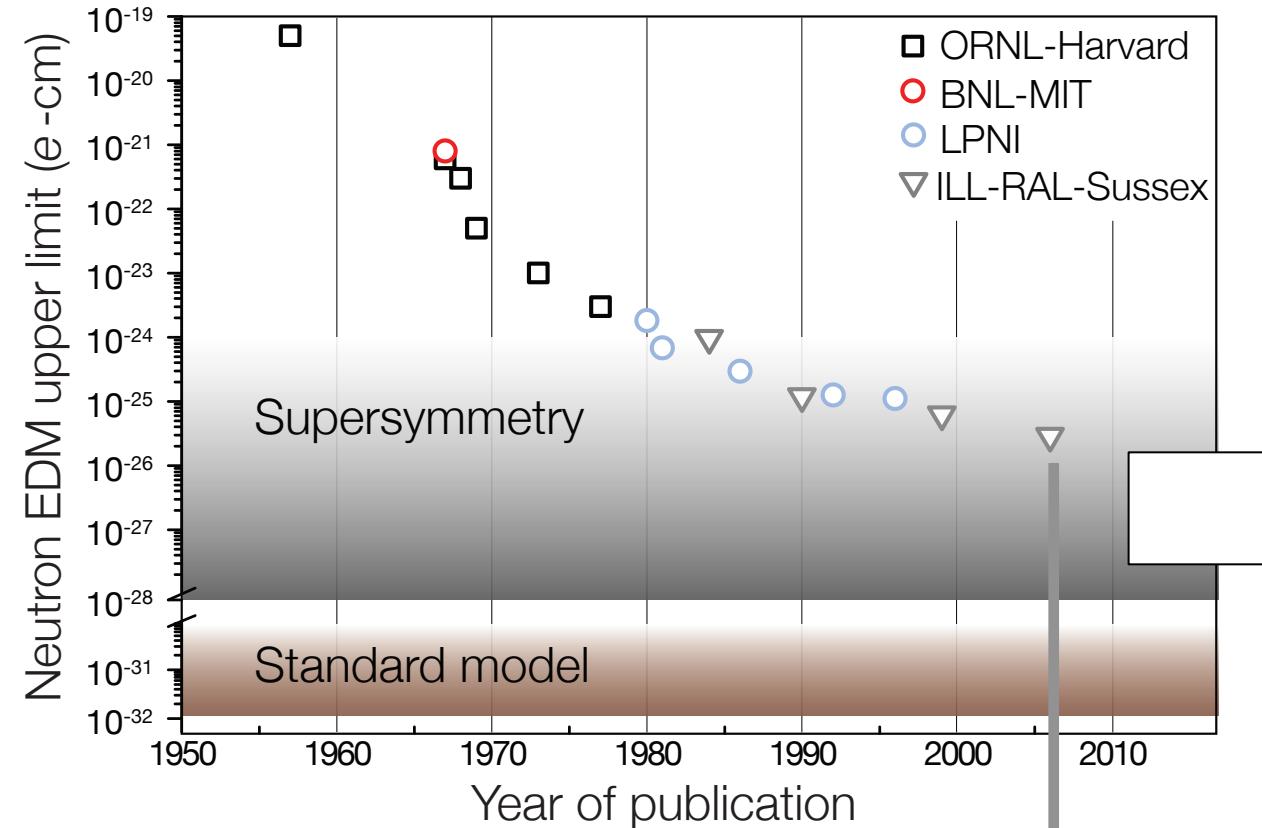
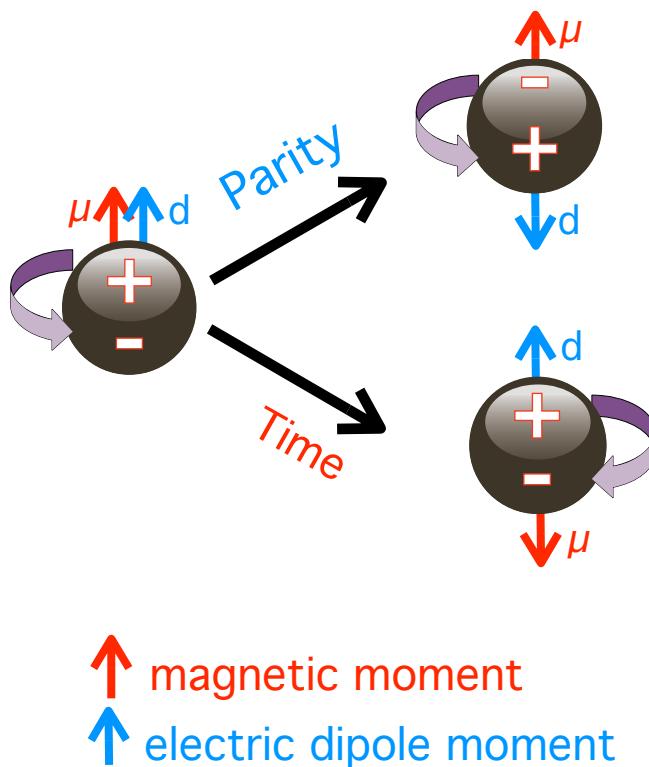


Measured transmission efficiency > 98% per meter

Search for a neutron EDM

Search for a neutron EDM

A nonzero particle EDM violates P, T and, assuming CPT conservation, also CP

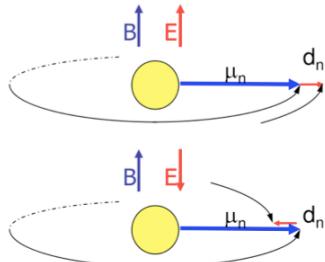


Baker et al., PRL 97 (2006) 131801
 $|d_n| \leq 2.9 \times 10^{-26} e \cdot cm$ (90% C.L.)

Experimental technique

Measure Larmor precession frequency of polarized neutrons in a magnetic field.

Look for a change in the frequency caused by an electric field.



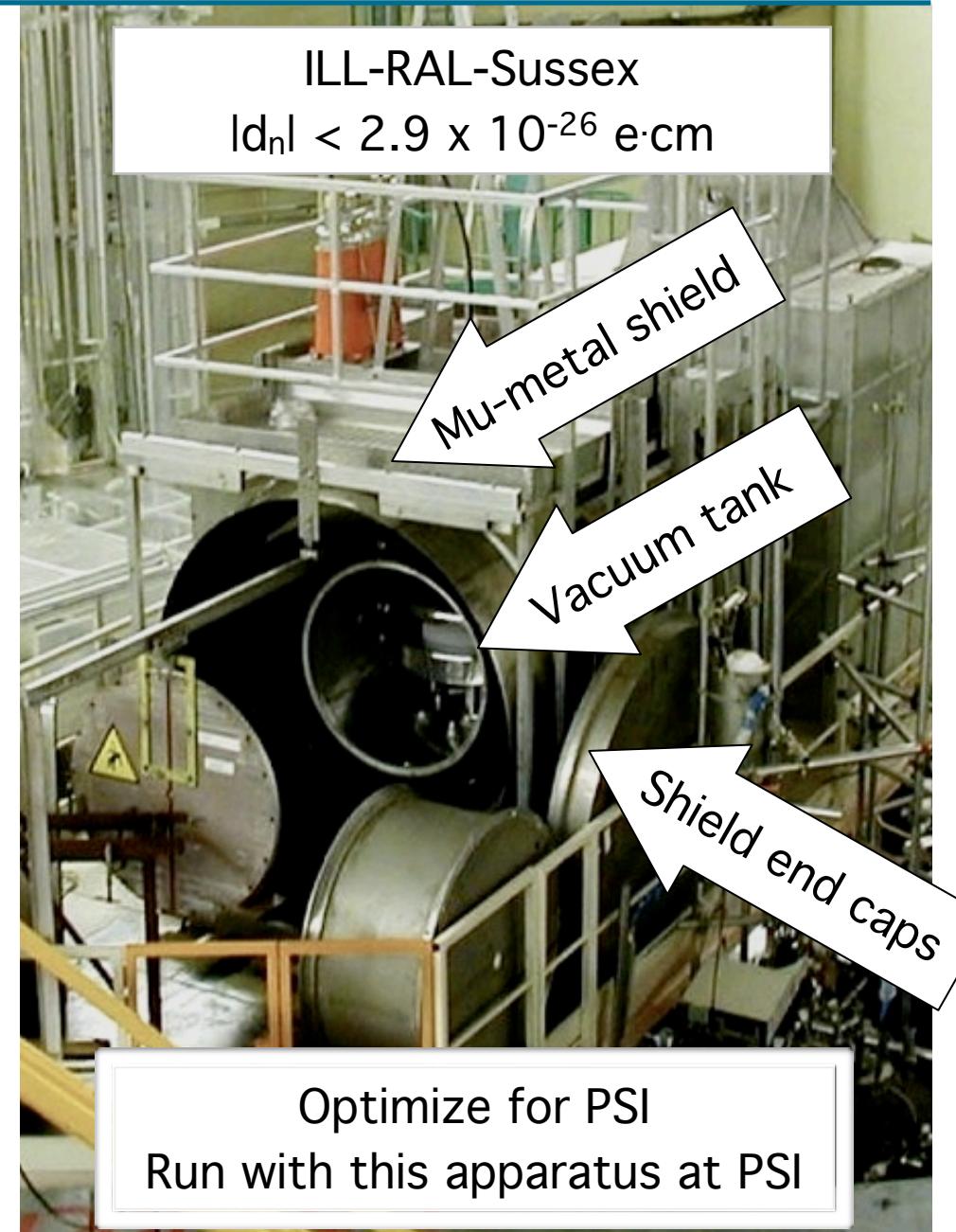
$$\begin{aligned} h\nu_{\uparrow\uparrow} &= 2\mu_n B + 2d_n E \\ h\nu_{\uparrow\downarrow} &= 2\mu_n B - 2d_n E \\ h(\nu_{\uparrow\uparrow} - \nu_{\uparrow\downarrow}) &= 4d_n E \end{aligned}$$

Ramsey technique of separated oscillatory fields

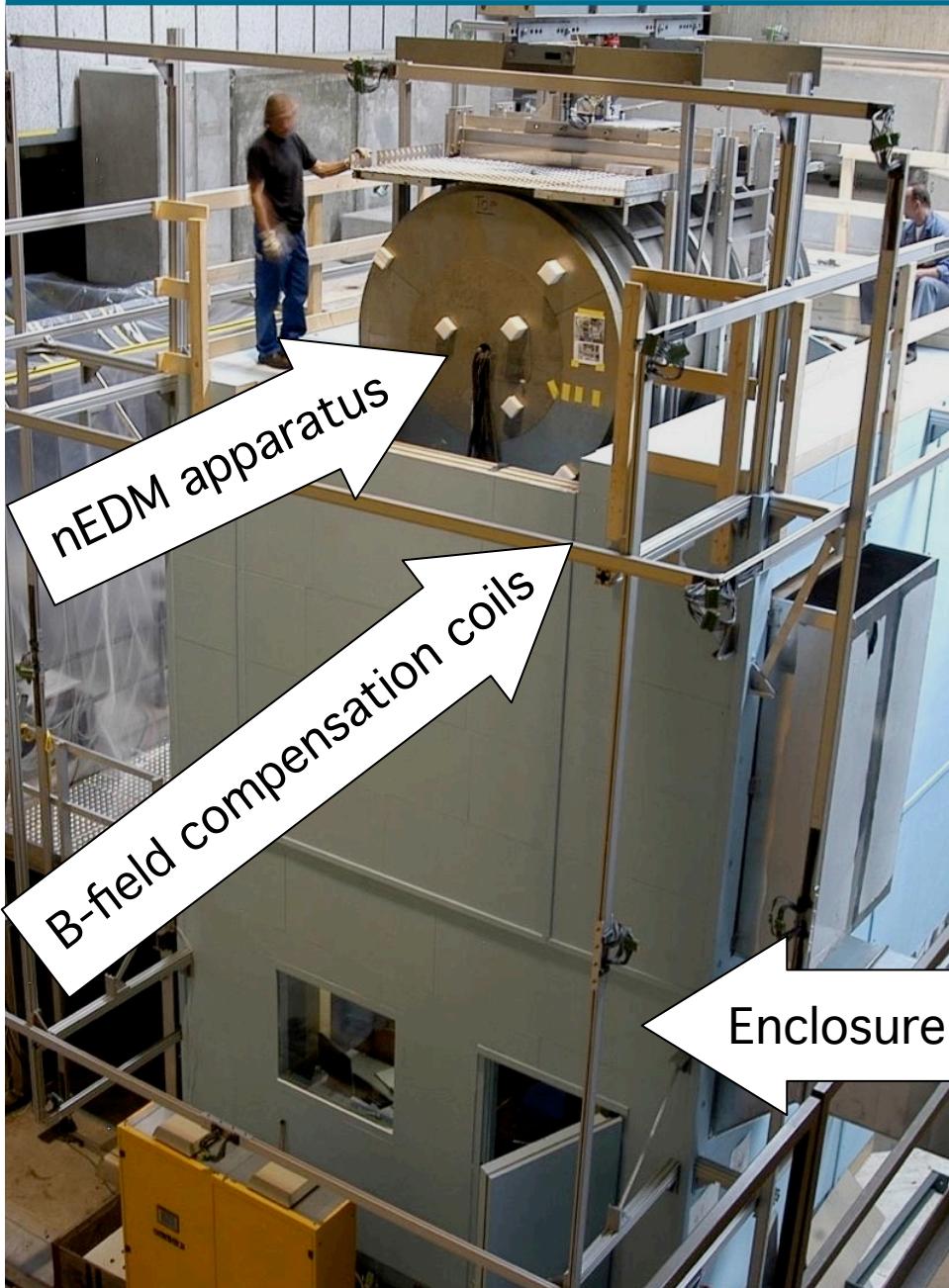
Statistical sensitivity is given by:

$$\delta d_n = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha T \cdot E \cdot \sqrt{N}}$$

visibility precession time electric field number of neutrons



Set-up at PSI

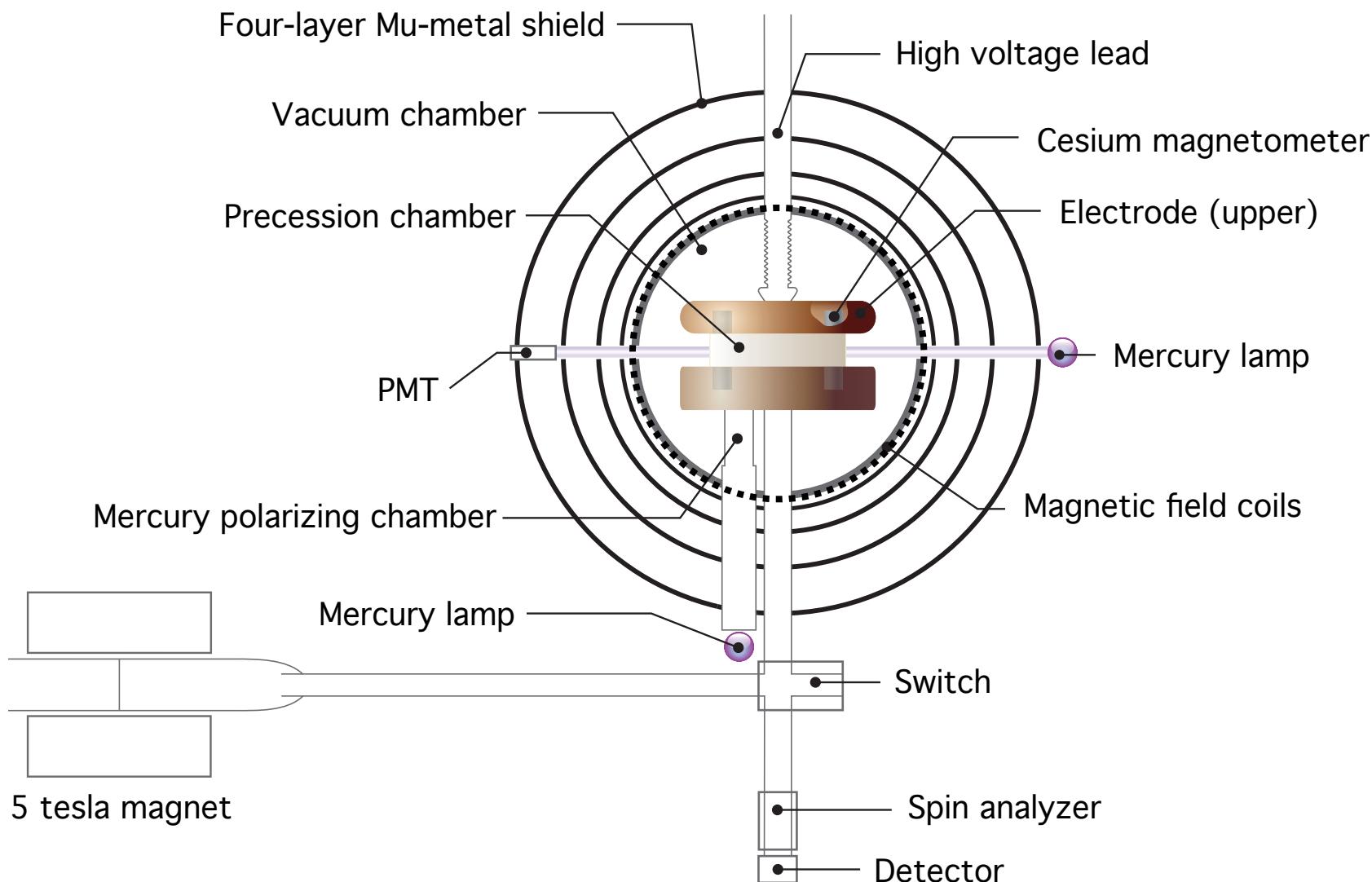


Modified
ILL-RAL-Sussex apparatus

- 25x more neutrons
- better magnetic field control
- better control of systematics

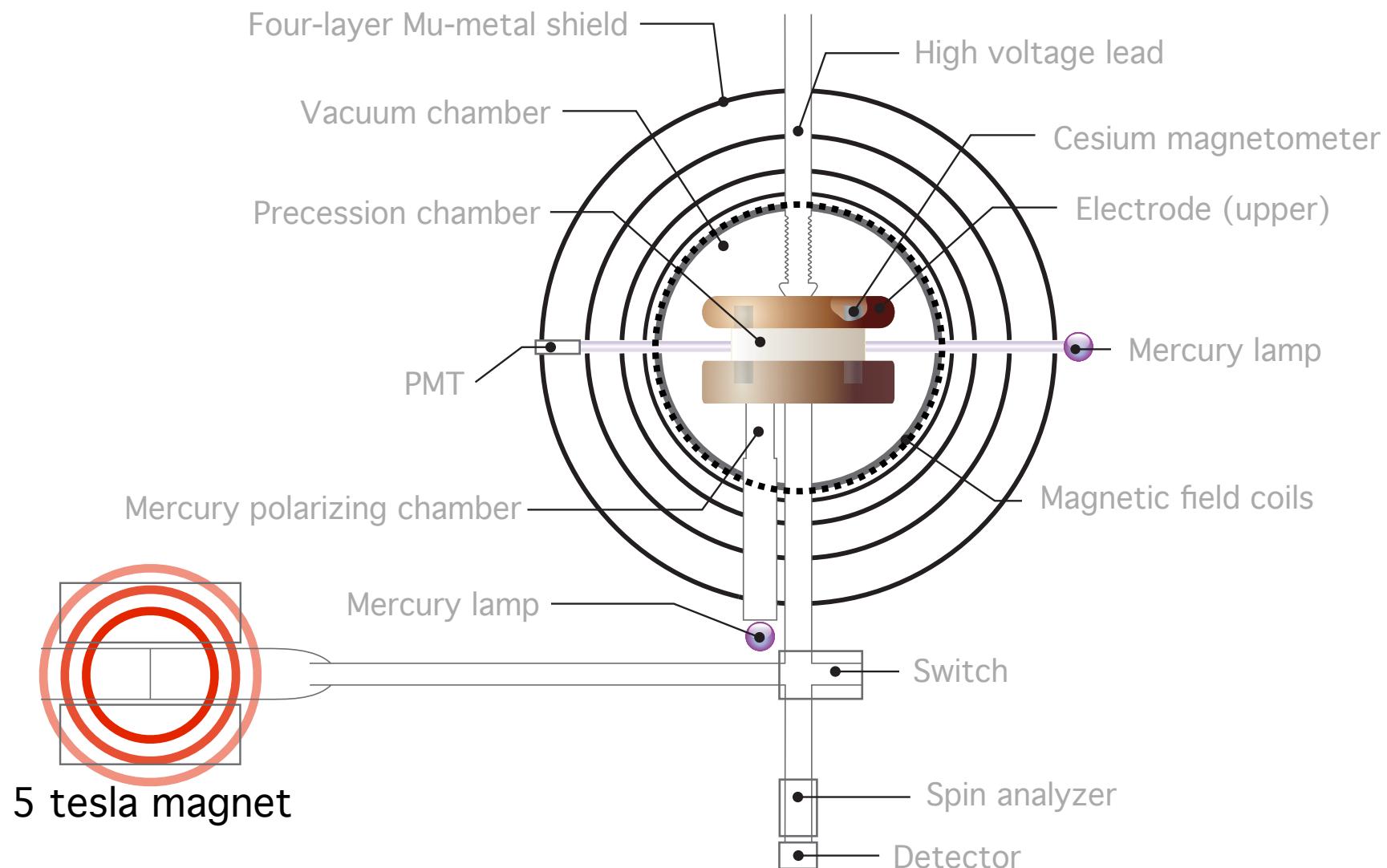
Goal for first round: 5×10^{-27} e·cm

Neutron EDM apparatus



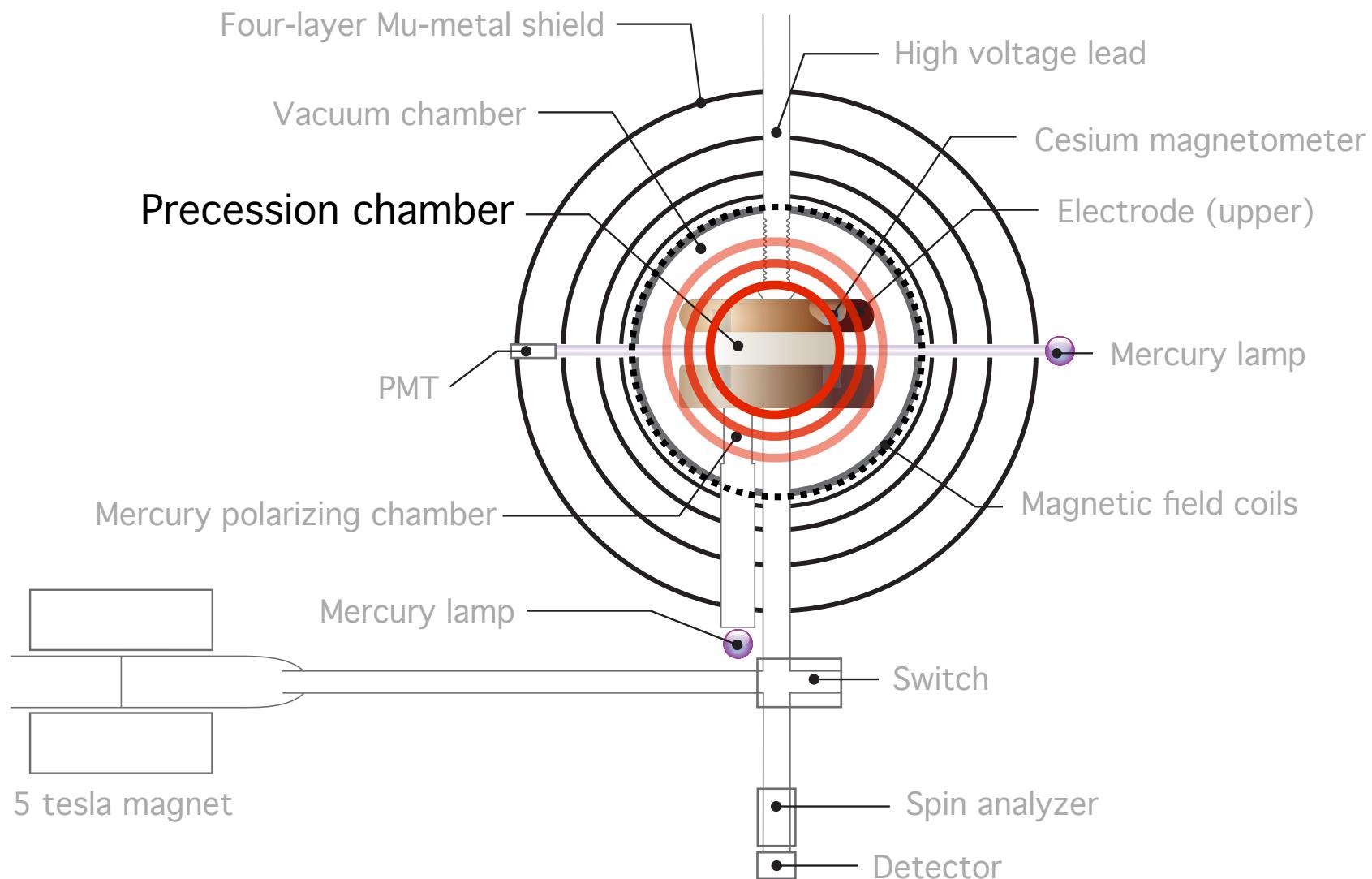
nEDM measurement procedure

UCNs from the source are polarized



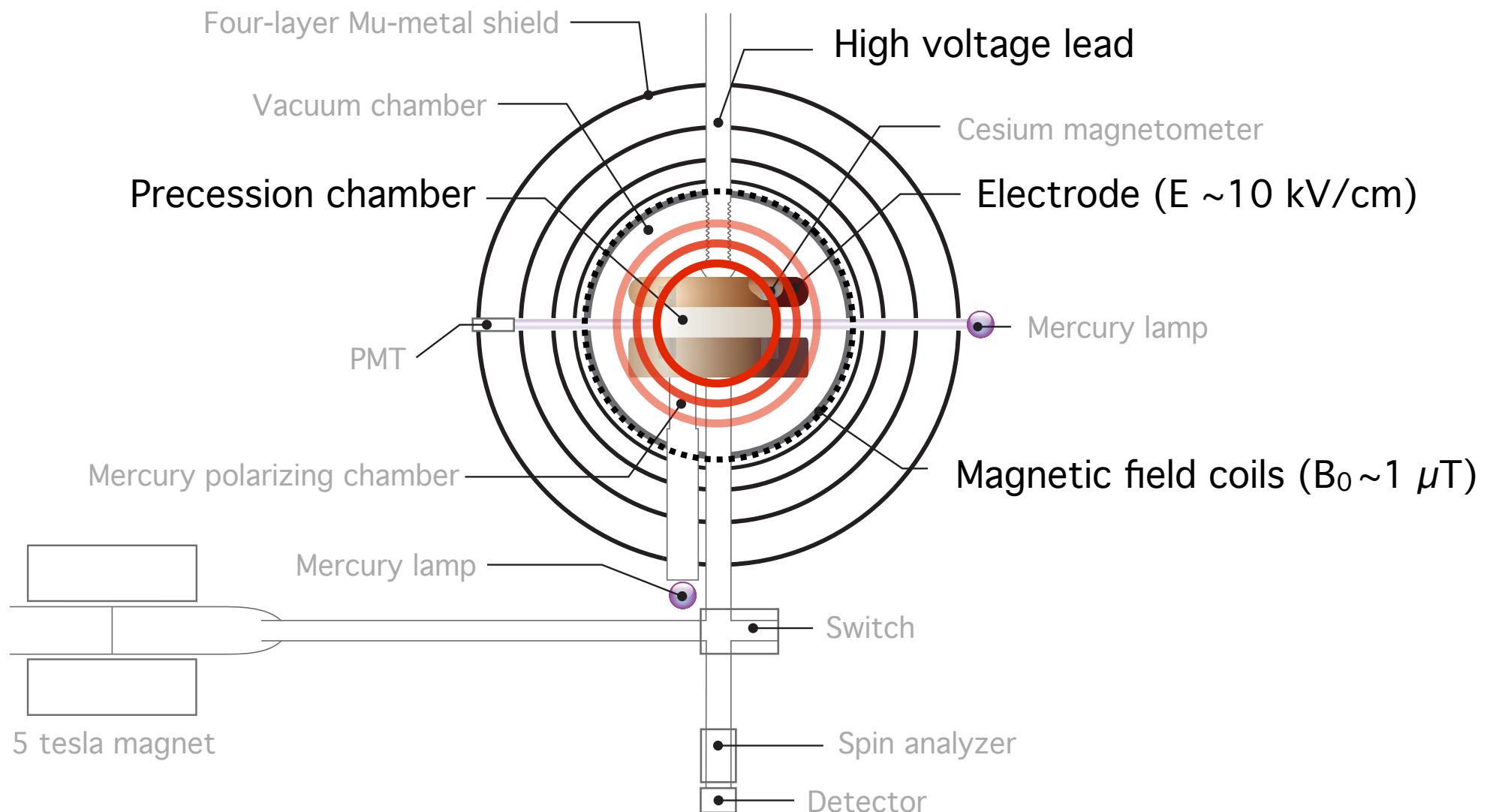
nEDM measurement procedure

The precession chamber is filled

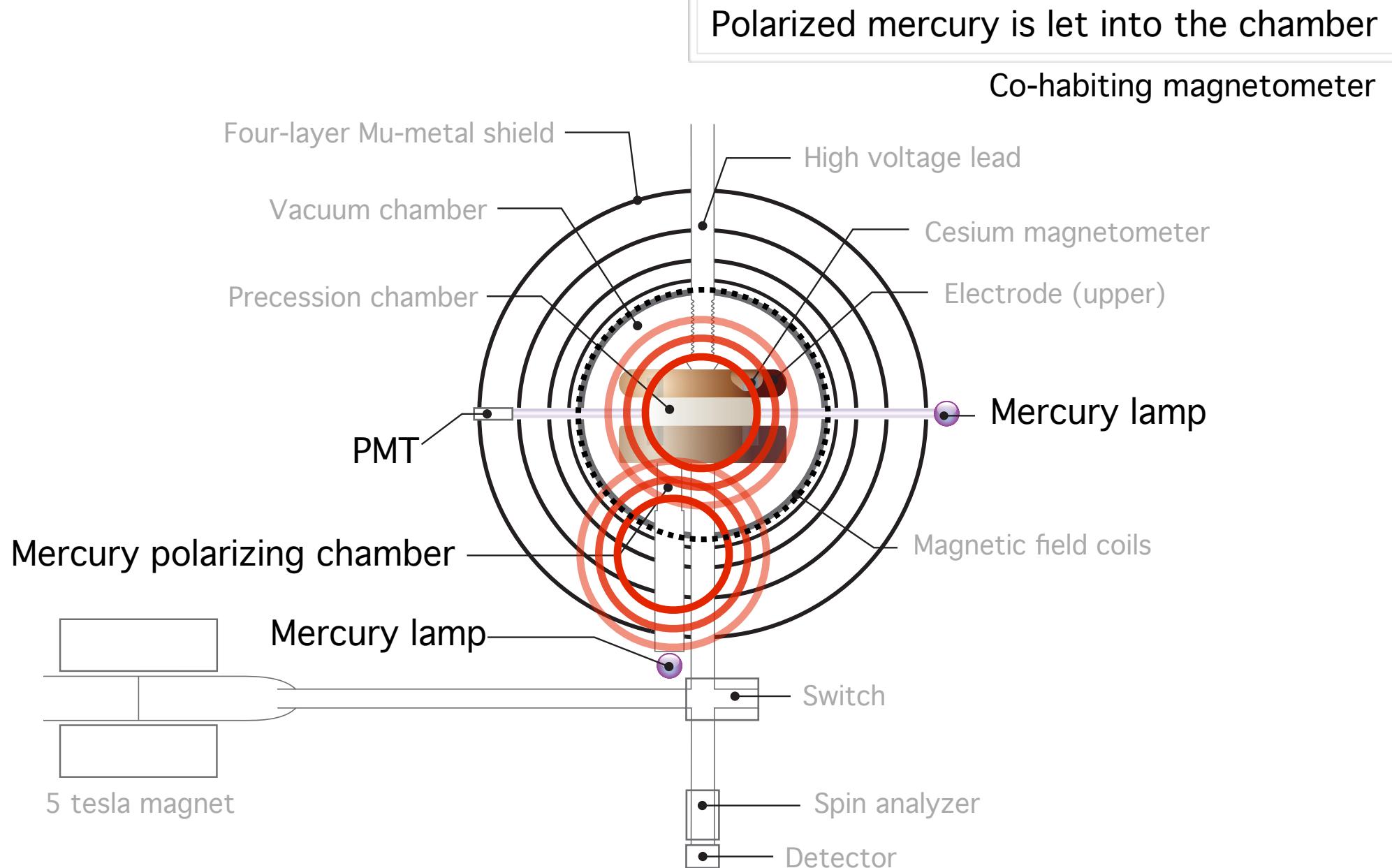


nEDM measurement procedure

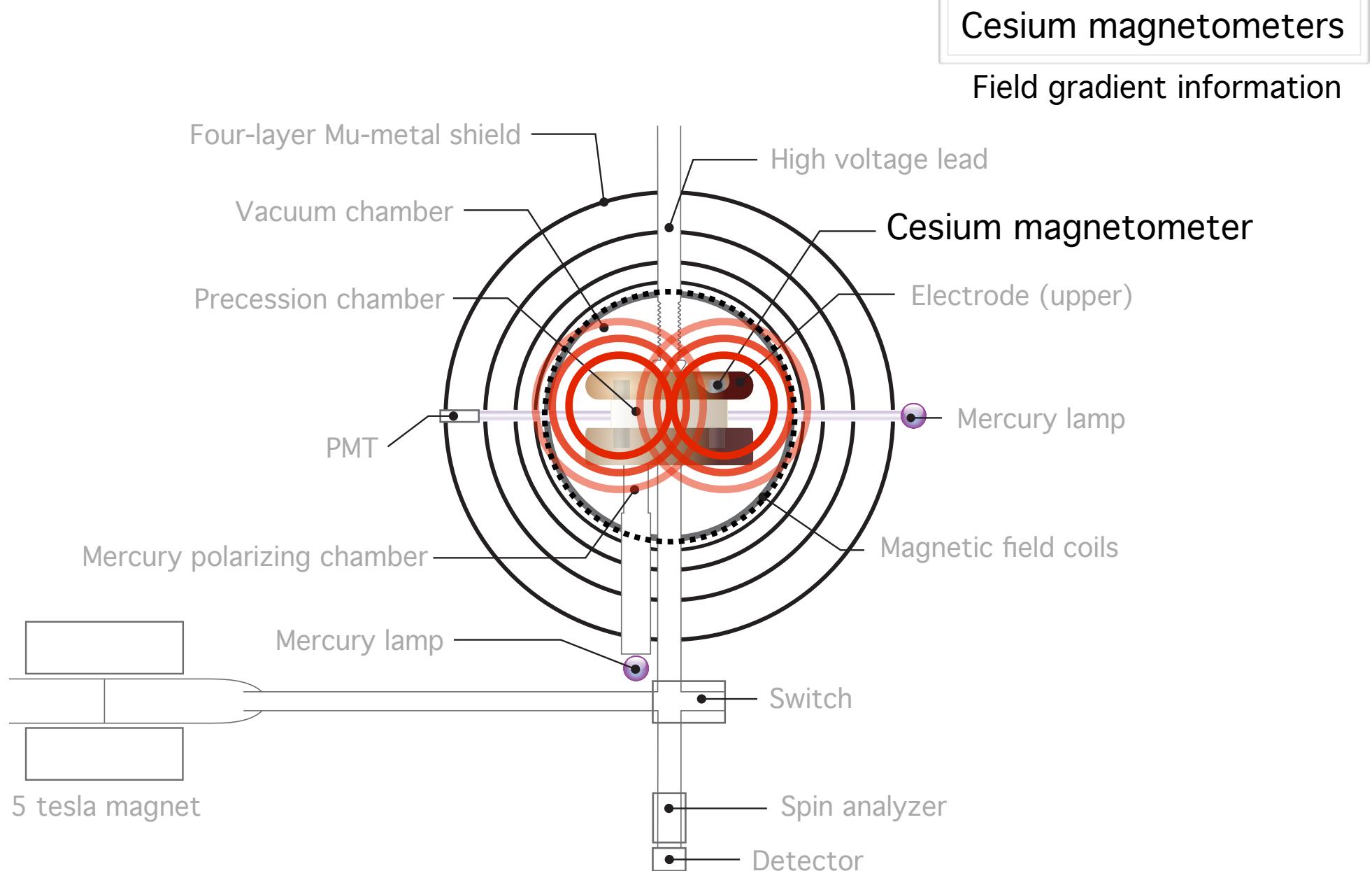
The precession chamber is filled



nEDM measurement procedure



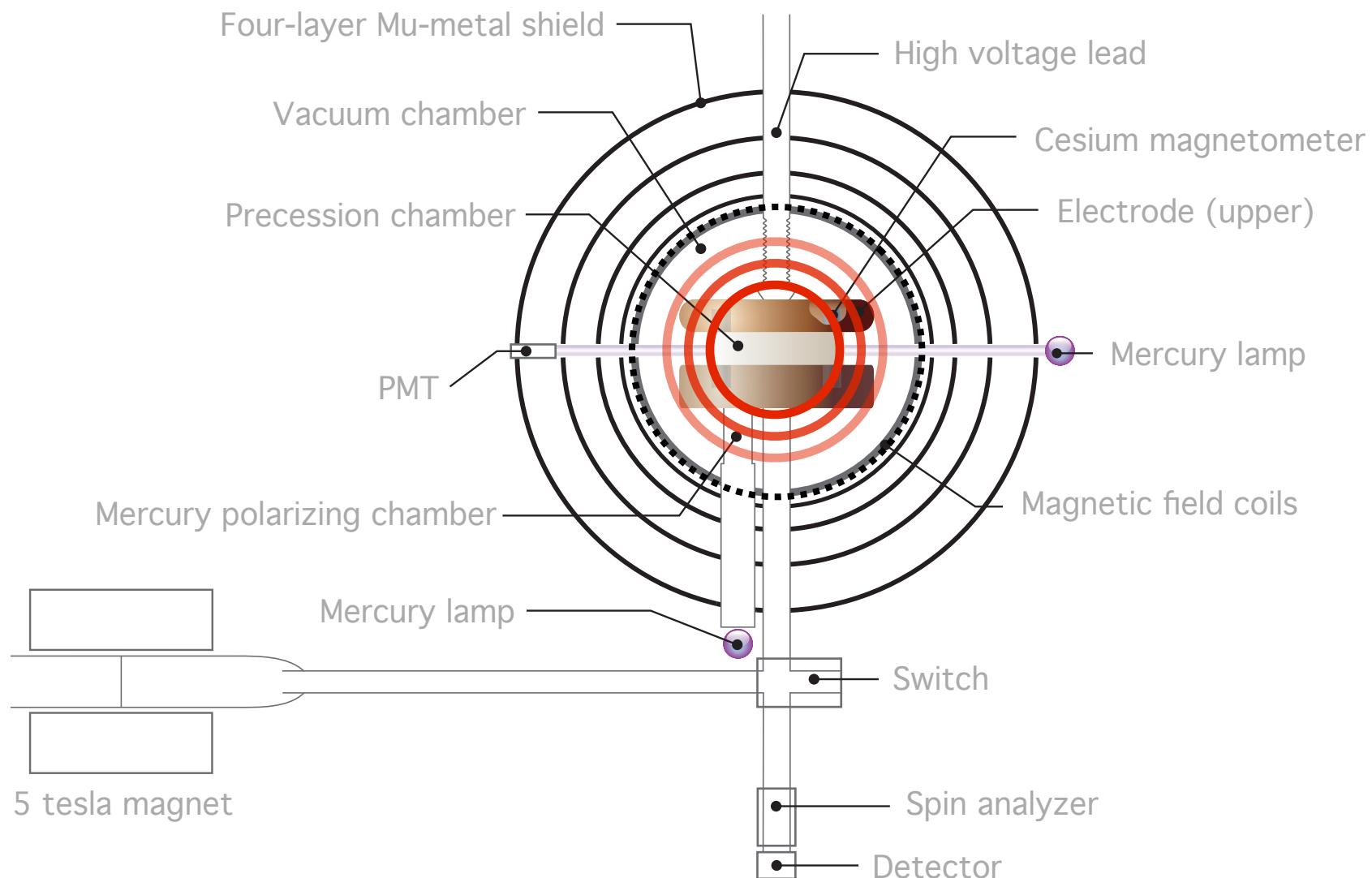
nEDM measurement procedure



nEDM measurement procedure

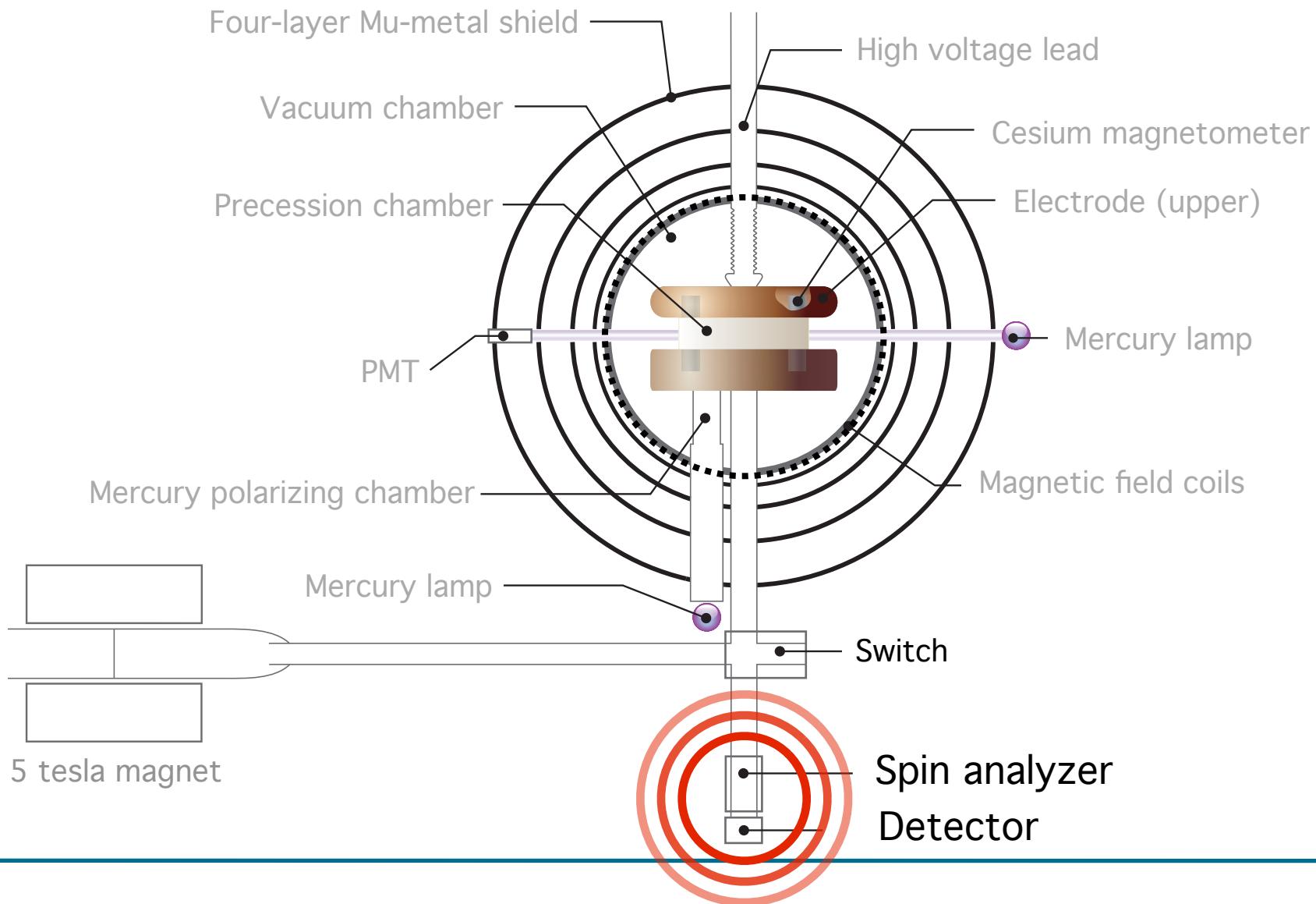
Perform Ramsey procedure

Precession is induced

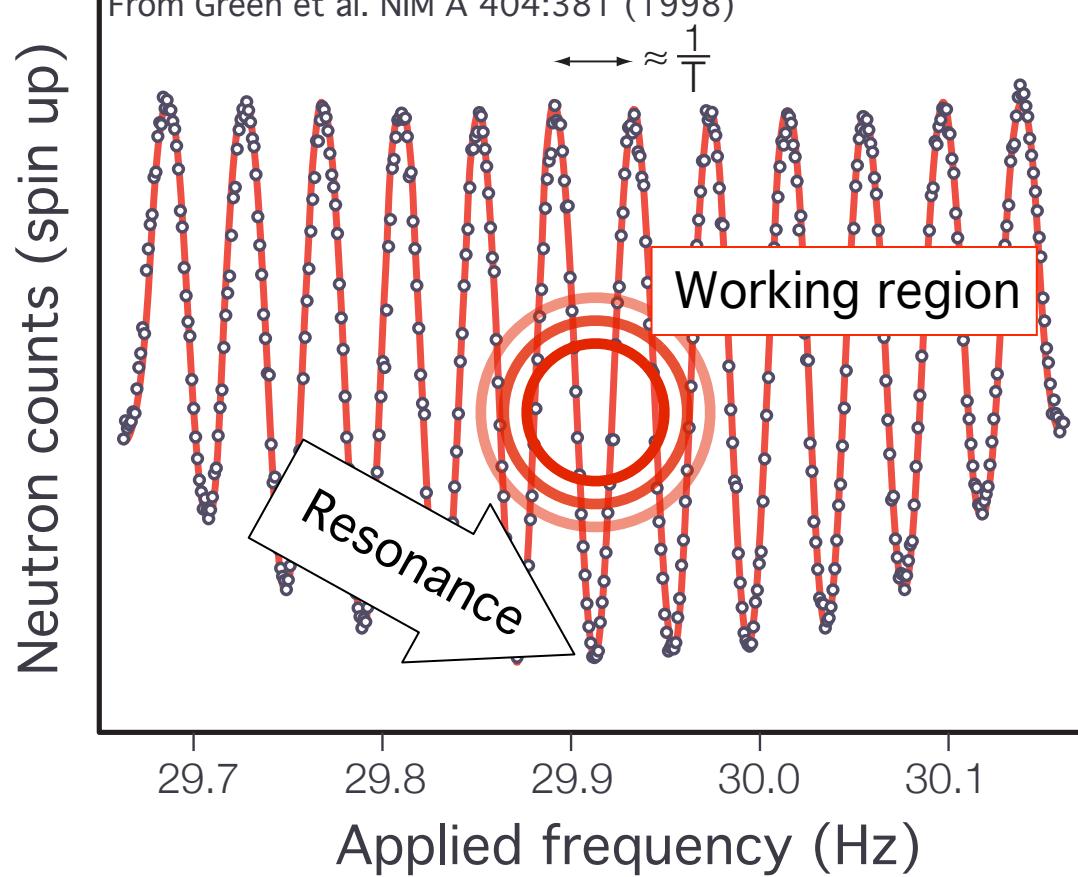


nEDM measurement procedure

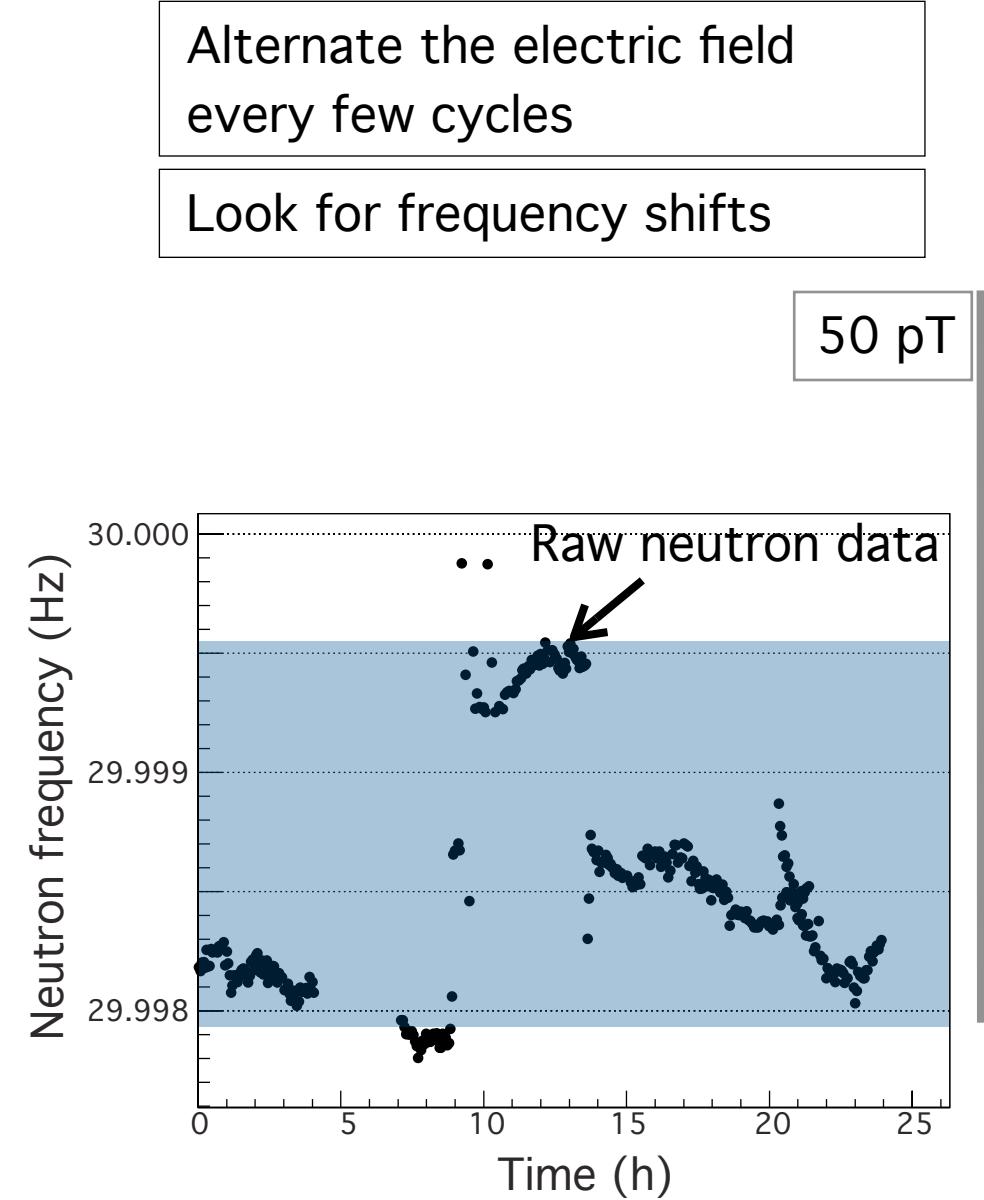
The UCNs are let out and counted according to polarization



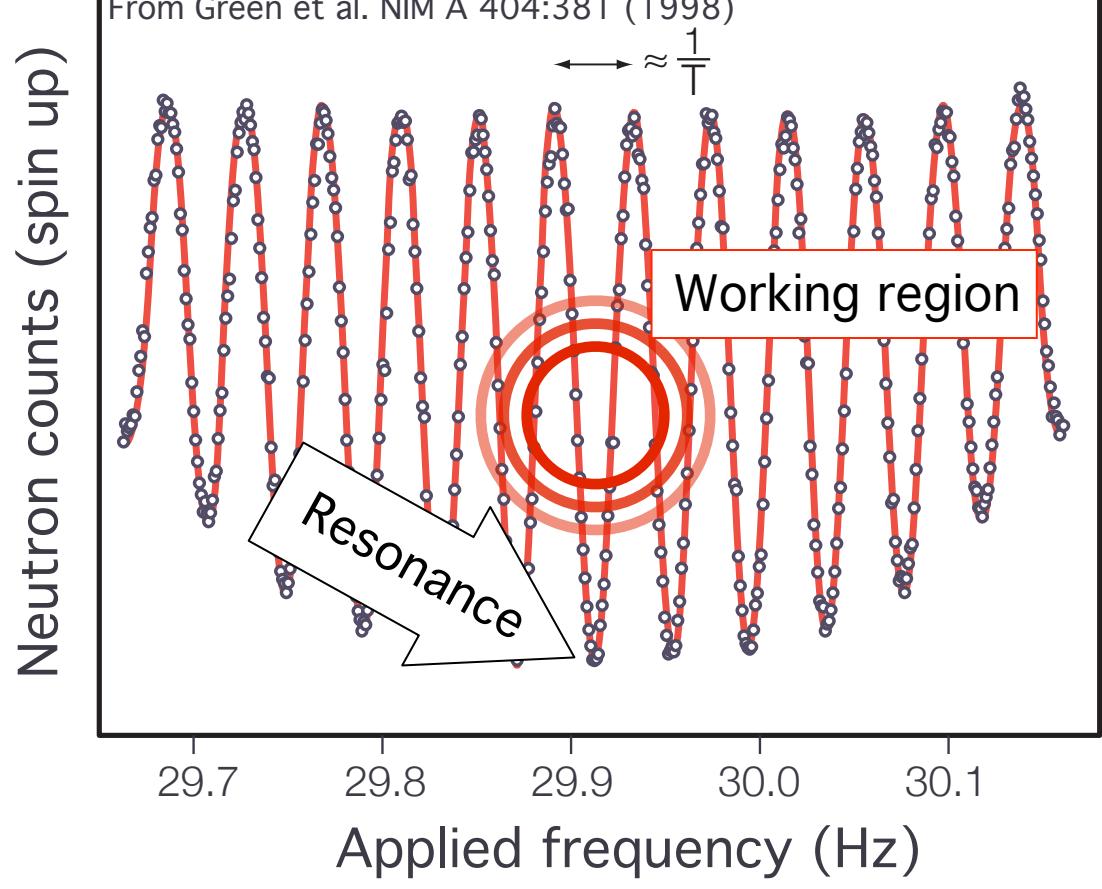
Ramsey resonance curve



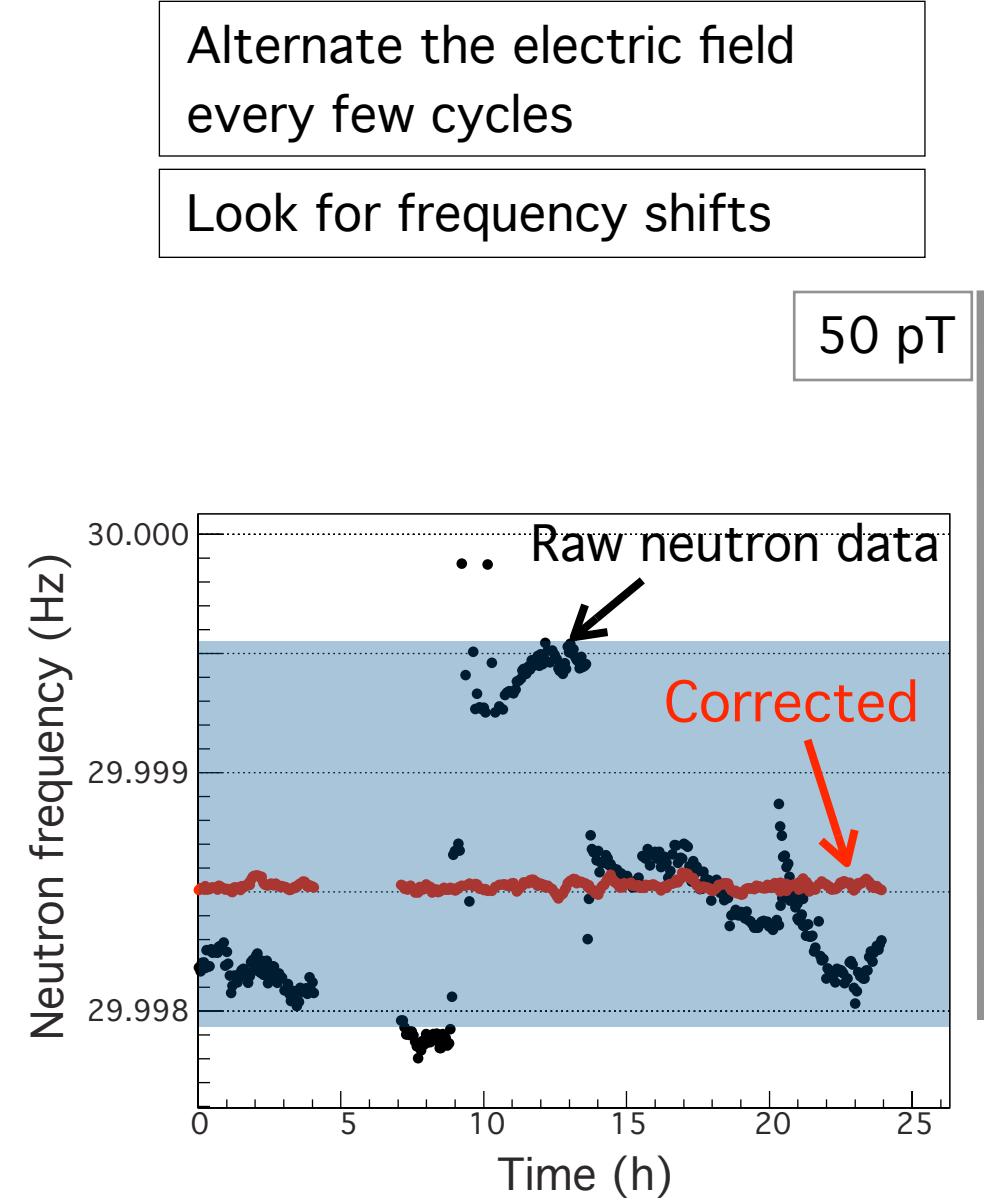
Plot resonance frequency



Ramsey resonance curve



Correct for magnetic field drift



Systematic errors (in 10^{-27} e·cm)

Effect	Shift*	σ^*	σ (at PSI)
Door cavity dipole	-5.6	2.0	0.1
Other dipole fields	0.0	6.0	0.4
Quadrupole difference	-1.3	2.0	0.6
$v \times E$ translational	0.0	0.03	0.03
$v \times E$ rotational	0.0	1.0	0.1
Second-order $v \times E$	0.00	0.02	0.02
v_{Hg} light shift (geo phase)	3.5	0.8	0.4
v_{Hg} light shift (direct)	0.0	0.2	0.2
Uncompensated B drift	0.0	2.4	0.9
Hg atom EDM	-0.4	0.3	0.08
Electric forces	0.0	0.4	0.4
Leakage currents	0.0	0.1	0.1
ac fields	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total	-3.8	7.2	1.4

*Baker et al., PRL 97 (2006) 131801

Status and outlook

PSI UCN source is being commissioned
UCNs by the end of 2010

nEDM experiment will be ready to use these UCNs
Sensitivity goal: 5×10^{-27} e-cm in 2012

New experiment n2EDM is in the works
Goal: 5×10^{-28} e-cm (2012 - 2015)

The neutron EDM collaboration

M. Burghoff, S. Knappe-Grüneberg, A. Schnabel, L. Trahms	Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Berlin
G. Ban, T. Lefort, Y. Lemiere, E. Pierre , G. Quéméner	Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Caen
K. Bodek, St. Kistryn, J. Zejma	Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Cracow
A. Kozela	Henryk Niedwodniczanski Inst. Of Nucl. Physics, Cracow
N. Khomutov	Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna
P. Knowles, A.S. Pazgalev, A. Weis	Département de physique, Université de Fribourg, Fribourg
P. Fierlinger, B. Franke , M. Horras , F. Kuchler , G. Pignol	Excellence Cluster Universe, Garching
D. Rebreyend	Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Grenoble
G. Bison	Biomagnetisches Zentrum, Jena
S. Roccia, N. Severijns	Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven
G. Hampel, J.V. Kratz, T. Lauer, C. Plonka-Spehr, N. Wiehl, J. Zenner	Inst. für Kernchemie, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz
W. Heil, A. Kraft , Yu. Sobolev	Inst. für Physik, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz
I. Altarev, E. Gutsmiedl, S. Paul, R. Stoeppler	Technische Universität, München
Z. Chowdhuri, M. Daum, R. Henneck, B. Lauss, A. Mtchedlishvili, P. Schmidt-Wellenburg, G. Zsigmond	Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen
M. Fertl , C. Grab, K. Kirch, F. Piegsa	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich