

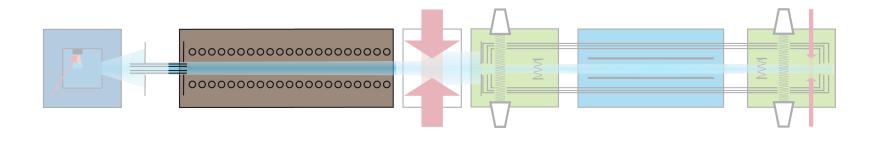




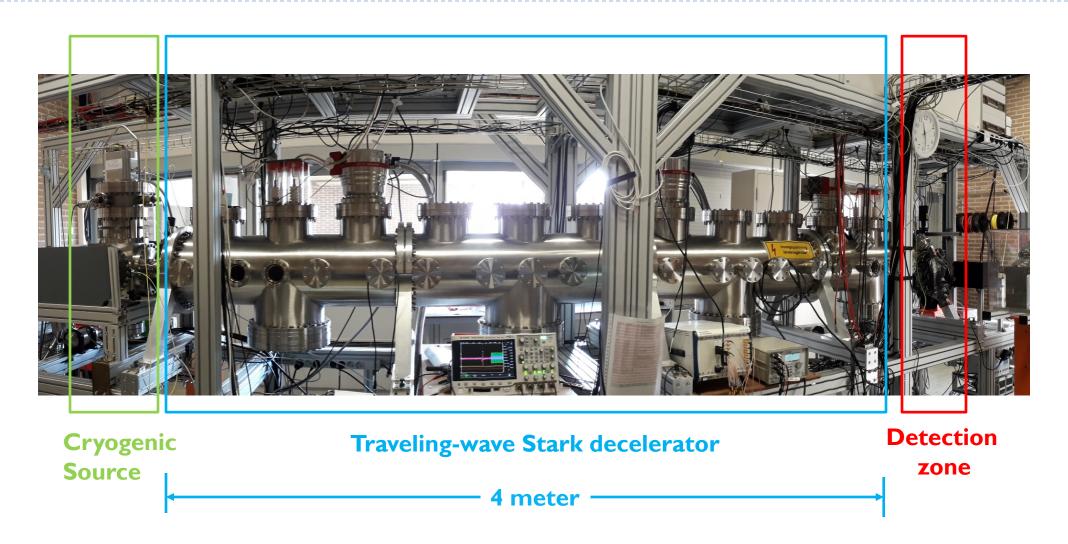


Traveling-wave Decelerator Principle and Results

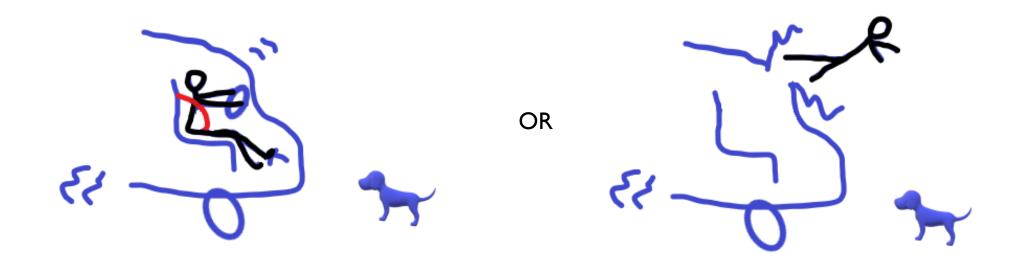
Yanning Yin, Parul Aggarwal, Kevin Esajas and Steven Hoekstra for the NL-eEDM collaboration



Experimental setup



Deceleration principles

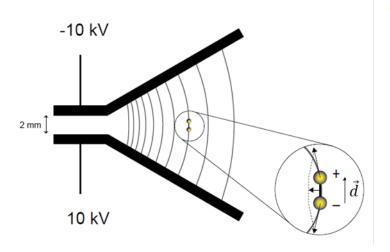


Car-----Traveling-wave electric field
Seat belt----- Electric trap due to Stark effect

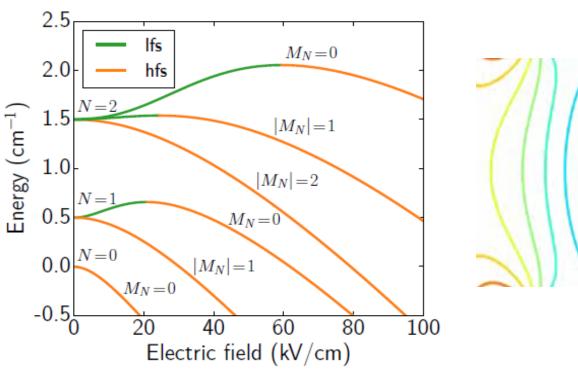
Stark effect of polar molecules

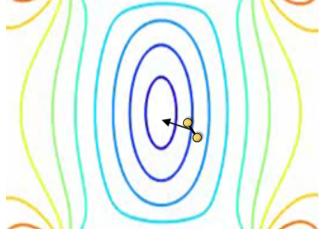
Energy shift due to electric field:

$$\widehat{H}_{Stark} = -\boldsymbol{d} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}$$



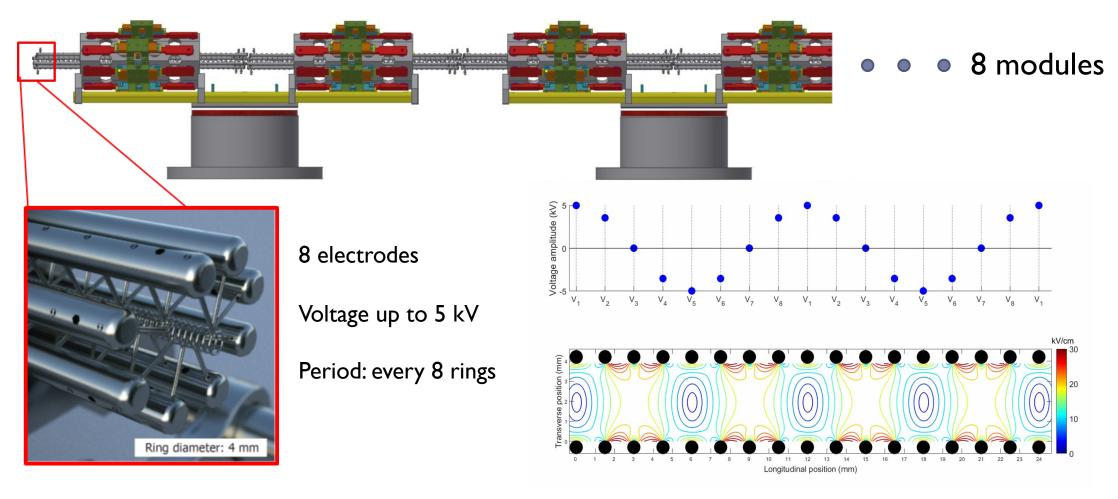
Stark shift of SrF molecule





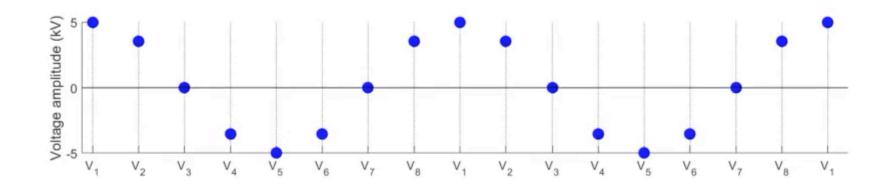
Molecules at low-field seeking state are attracted to the minima of electric field

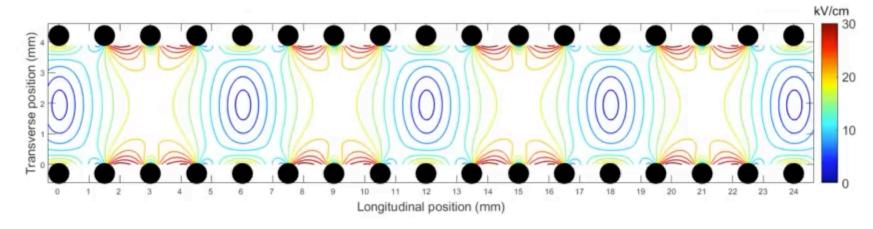
Inhomogeneous electric field



Travelling minima with a periodicity of 6 mm

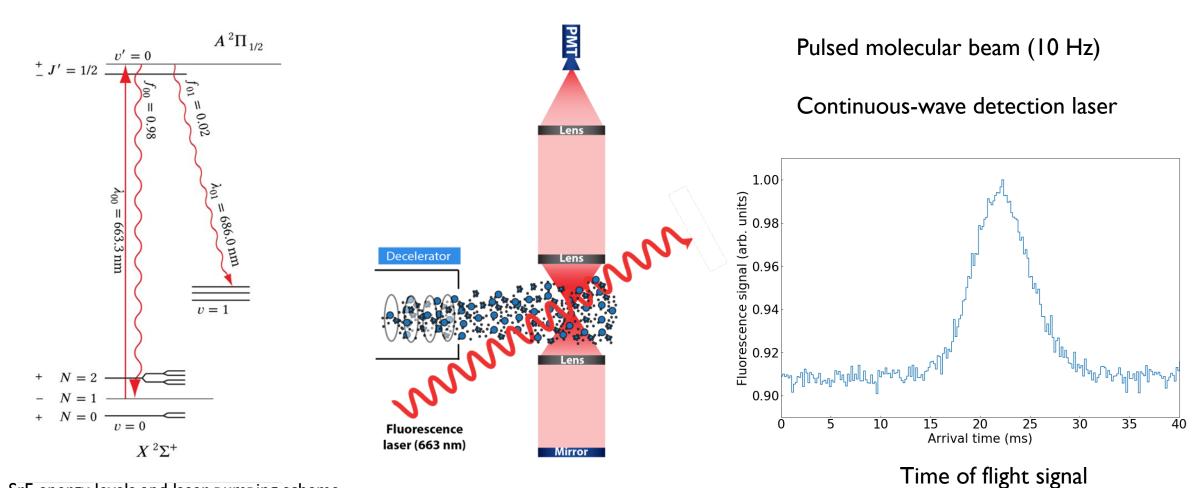
3-D traps inside the decelerator





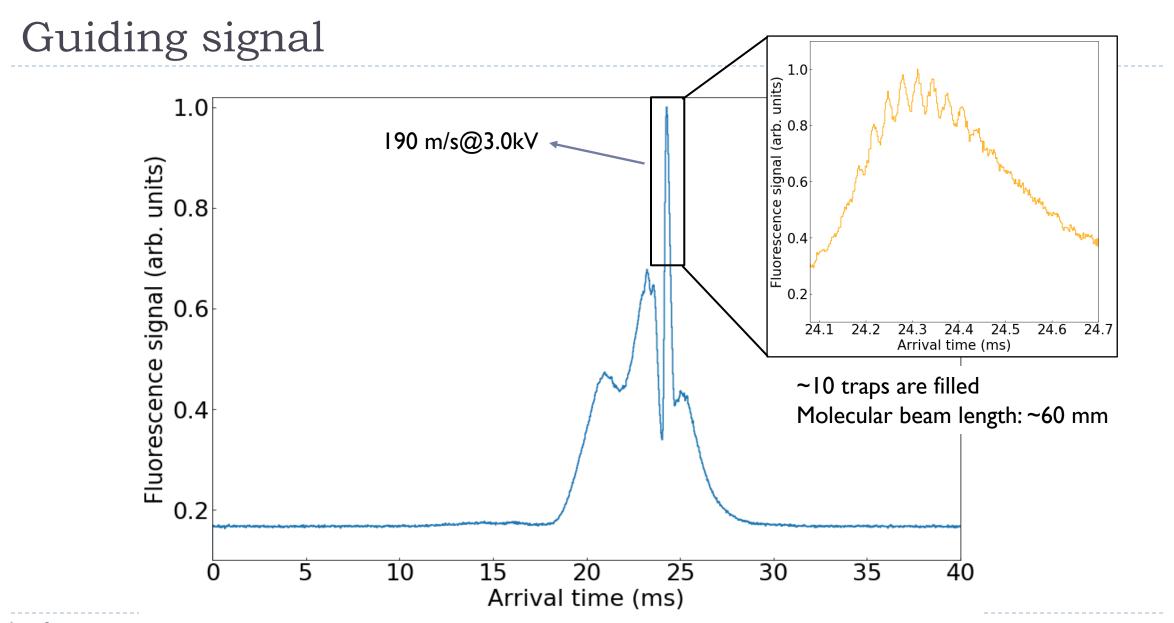
Speed of the trap is determined by the frequency of the sinusoidal voltage: guiding or deceleration

Laser induced fluorescence detection

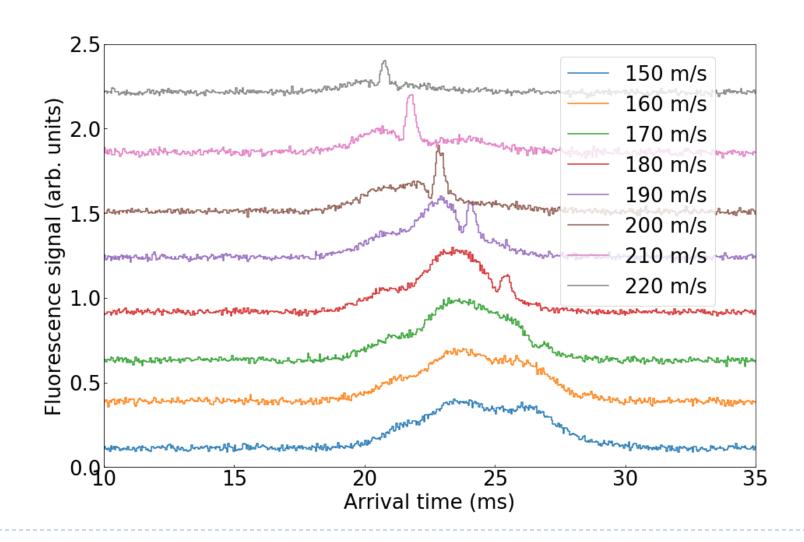


(free flight)

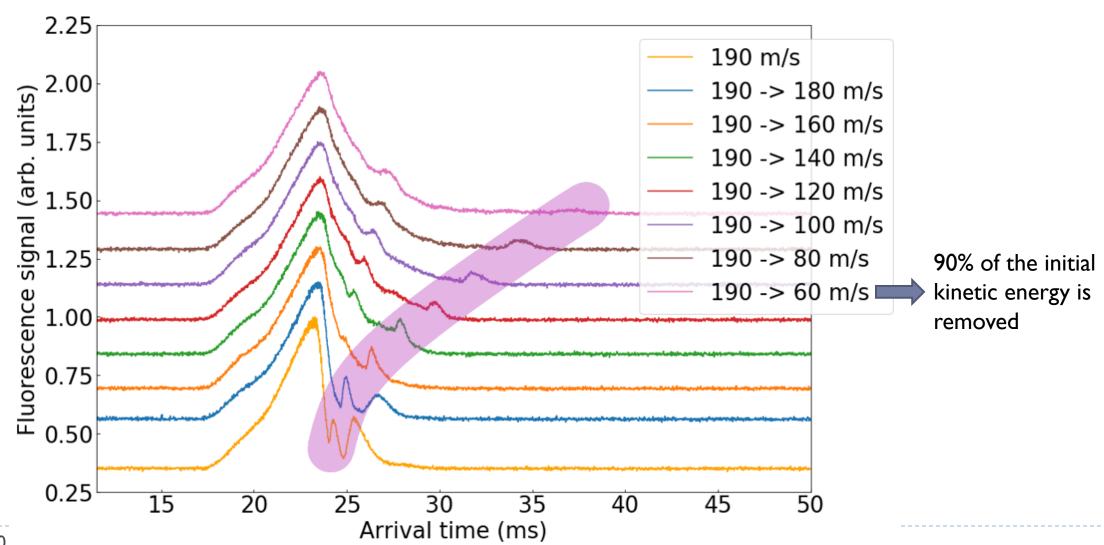
SrF energy levels and laser pumping scheme



Guiding at different velocities



Deceleration to different velocities



Conclusion & Outlook

- ☑ Cryogenic source has been coupled to decelerator
- ☑ Decelerator is working in either guiding or deceleration mode

- ☐ Decelerating molecules to lower speed are in progress
- ☐ Transformers capable of higher voltages are in construction
- ☐ Molecules will be switched from SrF to BaF in the near future

NL-eEDM collaboration

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Thanks for your attention

Trajectory of molecules going through the decelerator

