#### Why measure time-reversal violation in molecules ?



#### Jordy de Vries and the NL-eEDM collaboration

# What are electric dipole moments?



- \* Electric dipole moment (interaction between **spin** and **E-field**) implies T violation
- CPT-theorem: EDMs violate CP symmetry
- \* EDMs are not zero in the Standard Model since **CP is violated**

## Let's talk about small numbers

- \* 2 sources of CP violation in the Standard Model, but only 1 is confirmed
- \* Kobayashi/Maskawa: Nobel prize for prediction of third generation
- \* Extremely inefficient to generate EDMs. Electron EDM at 4 loops !



Electric dipole moment $d_e \sim 10^{-44} e \, {\rm cm} \sim \frac{1}{10^{30} \, {\rm GeV}}$ 

Magnetic dipole moment  $\mu_e \sim 10^{-11} e \,\mathrm{cm} \sim \frac{1}{\mathrm{MeV}}$ 

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Second source of CP violation in Quantum Chromo-Dynamics

 $\mathscr{L}_{\theta} \sim \sin \bar{\theta} \left( \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} G^a_{\mu\nu} G^a_{\alpha\beta} \right)$  — Predicts large hadronic EDMs



# Strong CP problem

Limit on neutron EDM in e cm



- Only term in Standard Model that seems to be missing !
- Strong CP problem is driven by EDM experiments
- Many proposed solutions —> axions? Could also be Dark Matter

# Can there be larger EDMs?

\* Main reasons to think (hope?) EDMs are bigger than predicted from CKM phase



- Standard Model CP violation not sufficient
- Caveat: more CP violation is not sufficient.
  Not all cosmological scenarios predict large EDMs.

- CP violation is a broken symmetry
- Almost any Standard Model extension has new sources of CP violation
- ~1/2 of SMEFT operators break CP

### How sensitive are EDM experiments?

- \* EDMs are **low-energy experiments** that are **indirect** probes of new CP violation
- Similar in spirit to BSM searches at, for example, LHCb
- \* Electron EDM appears as a dimension-six operator in the SM-EFT

$$\mathscr{L} = C_e \,\bar{e}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} \varphi e_R F_{\mu\nu} \qquad \qquad d_e \sim v \,\mathrm{Im} \, C_e \sim \frac{v}{\Lambda^2}$$



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\* Ask me about the fine print !

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# Why do we use molecules ?

- \* You can measure EDM by studying spin precession in external E field
- \* But a free electron would be expelled by the same E field !
- Or store electron in a neutral system (an atom for example)

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Schiff Theorem: EDMs of charged constituents are screened in a neutral atom



\* Using hydrogen is therefore a bad idea. But Schiff's theorem breaks down for relativistic electrons ! Enhancement in large systems !

$$d_A \sim \alpha_{em}^2 Z^3 d_e \qquad \qquad d_{BaF} \sim 10^5 d_e$$

### The molecular revolution



- But it's not just about the best limit
- We need different systems to unravel the source

#### We need to understand CP-odd forces

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\* Molecular EDMS depend on more than the electron EDM

• Induces additional contributions to the energy shift we try to measure

$$\omega_X \sim (d_e + r_X \bar{C}_S)$$

- The interpretation requires many-body molecular computations
- And a theoretical framework to connect to fundamental CP violation



Many open challenges to understand mechanisms to generate molecular EDMs

#### Back up

#### The BSM CP problem



• This is generic: add more particles  $\rightarrow$  no EDM protection mechanism