The EDM program in Groningen

Van Swinderen Institute for Particle Physics and Gravity, RUG Groningen and

LaserLaB Amsterdam, Department of Physics and Astronomy, VU Amsterdam

Rick Bethlem, Anastasia Borschevsky, Klaus Jungmann, Steven Hoekstra, Rob Timmermans, Wim Ubachs, Lorenz Willmann



1. Most exciting low-energy particle physics experiment 2. Ambitious and realistic plan 3. Team with perfect expertise for serious impact

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Main message of this talk:



Is the electron round? The Electric Dipole Moment of the electron (eEDM)



Is the electron round? The Electric Dipole Moment of the electron (eEDM)

B

F B

P

an eEDM would violate P and T Symmetry -> violates CP symmetry by CPT theorem



В

How to measure an eEDM?



- Place N electrons in parallel E and B fields
- Measure the precession frequency for time au
- EDM signature: shift of precession frequency

Reverse relative direction of the fields, measure again



Best measurements so far

2011: YbF molecule result (Hinds et al, London)

2002: best experimental limit using thallium atoms

HfF+ / ThF+ results from Cornell team (Boulder) in between YbF and ThO results (unpublished)

The *current* experimental eEDM limit constrains SUSY particles up to 3 TeV



2014: ThO molecule result (DeMille, Gabrielse, Doyle, Yale/Harvard)

Statistical limit achievable in our proposal



Particle physics with molecules?

Huge (~10⁶) enhancement effects!



The valence electron is exposed to the internal field of the polarised molecule

Reduced sensitivity (~ 10⁻¹⁰) to magnetic fields perpendicular to E



no fake-EDM from motion in magnetic field



Improve on ongoing experiments?

The best you can do: shot-noise limit on statistical error

 \hbar

 $\sigma_d = -\frac{1}{e} \frac{1}{2\mathcal{E}_{\text{eff}} \tau \sqrt{N}}$

Coherent measurement time

Effective electric field

Number of detected molecules

We aim for a nextgeneration eEDM experiment using *cold* molecules



Experiments so far have been done in beams:

t ~ 1 ms L ~ 0.5 m





Recent progress in cooling methods allows for new generations of precision measurements

fountain?

trap?

t ~ 100 ms L ~ 0.5 m

t ~ 1-10 s L ~ 0.5 mm

molecules trapped in laser focus



slow vertical beam



(barium-monofluoride)



key ingredient: intense, slow and cold beam

Best possible combination of interaction time and N

Intense: cryogenic source



cryogenic source guide

decelerator

- Use electrostatic guide to bring molecules to decelerator \bullet
- Long pulse is not an issue in a beam experiment ightarrow
- 10 Hz operation demonstrated on BaF cryogenic source with moving pill. ightarrow
- Novel but proven technology ightarrow





ThO cryogenic source N: ~ 10¹⁰ molecules/shot through the guide, based on BaF, YbF, CaH and ThO results



II. slow: the decelerator





cooling state preparation detection interaction 5 \leq Existing machine @ VSI, SrF deceleration demonstrated



II. *slow:* the decelerator









Transverse laser cooling of BaF: essential to be able to profit from slow beam



Without cooling, density loss would compensate interaction time gain.

Comparable to CaF, SrF, SrF:

- Excited state lifetime ~ 50 ns
- Franck-Condon factors good
- Convenient diode laser wavelengths
- optical molasses laser cooling to 200 microKelvin in 3 - 5 ms

initial v_Lmax. 5 m/s final v_L ~ 20 cm/s

beam expands



(barium-monofluoride)



key ingredient: intense, slow and cold beam

Best possible combination of interaction time and N





Molecular beams, deceleration, molecular fountain



VSI

Molecular structure calculations, beyond the Standard Model

Anastasia Borschevsky

Stark deceleration, molecular beams, laser cooling





EDM program within Nikhef

- This EDM program is the novel, focused contribution of the VSI
- It is complementary to the existing Nikhef portfolio
- technology!

We look forward to collaboration opportunities on both physics and







