



Background free detection of BaF for eEDM searches

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on behalf of the NL-eEDM collaboration

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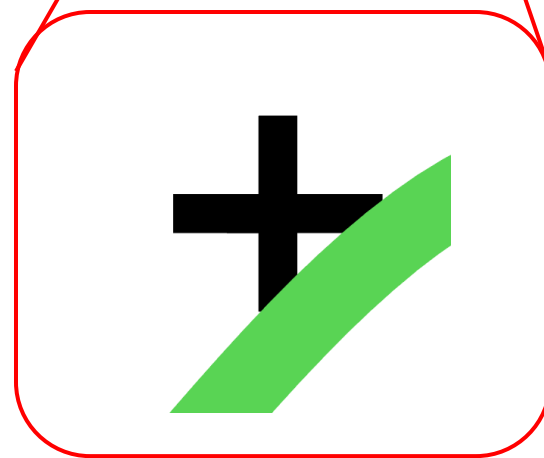
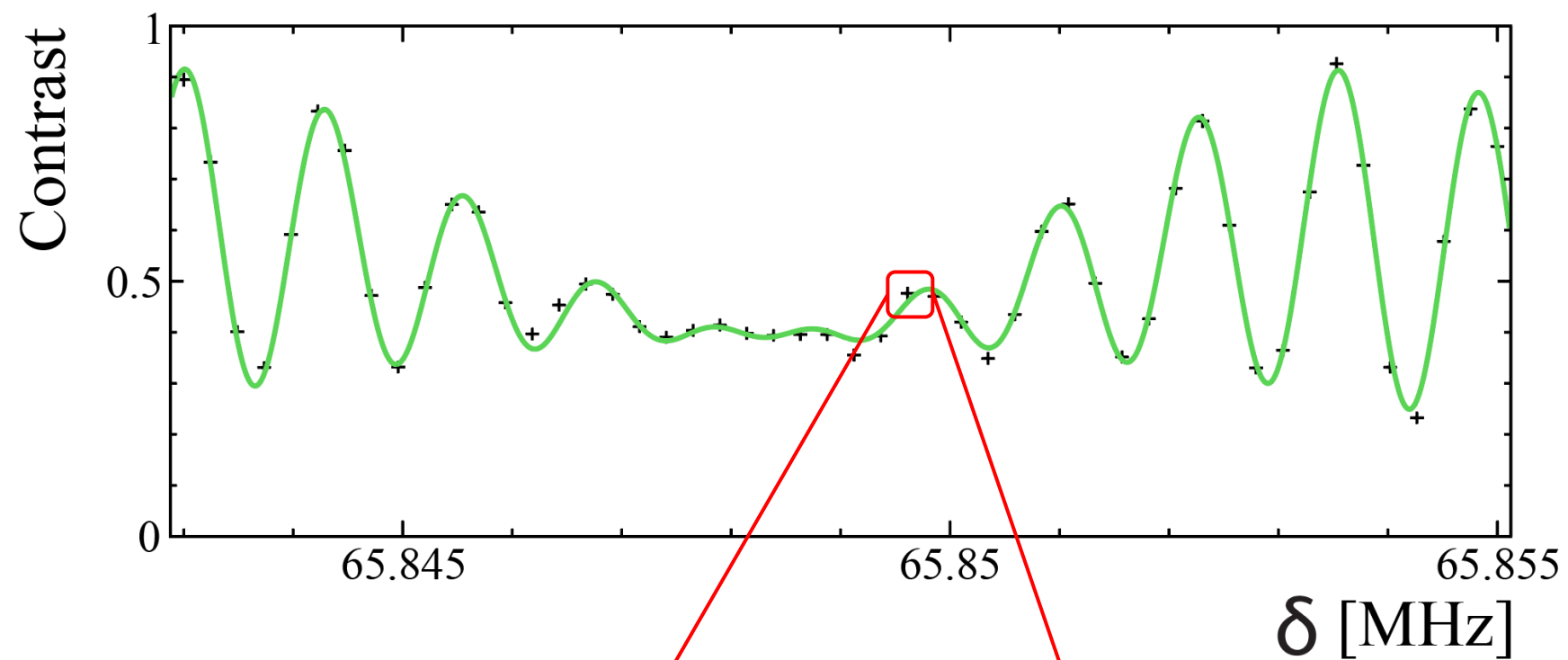


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The goal



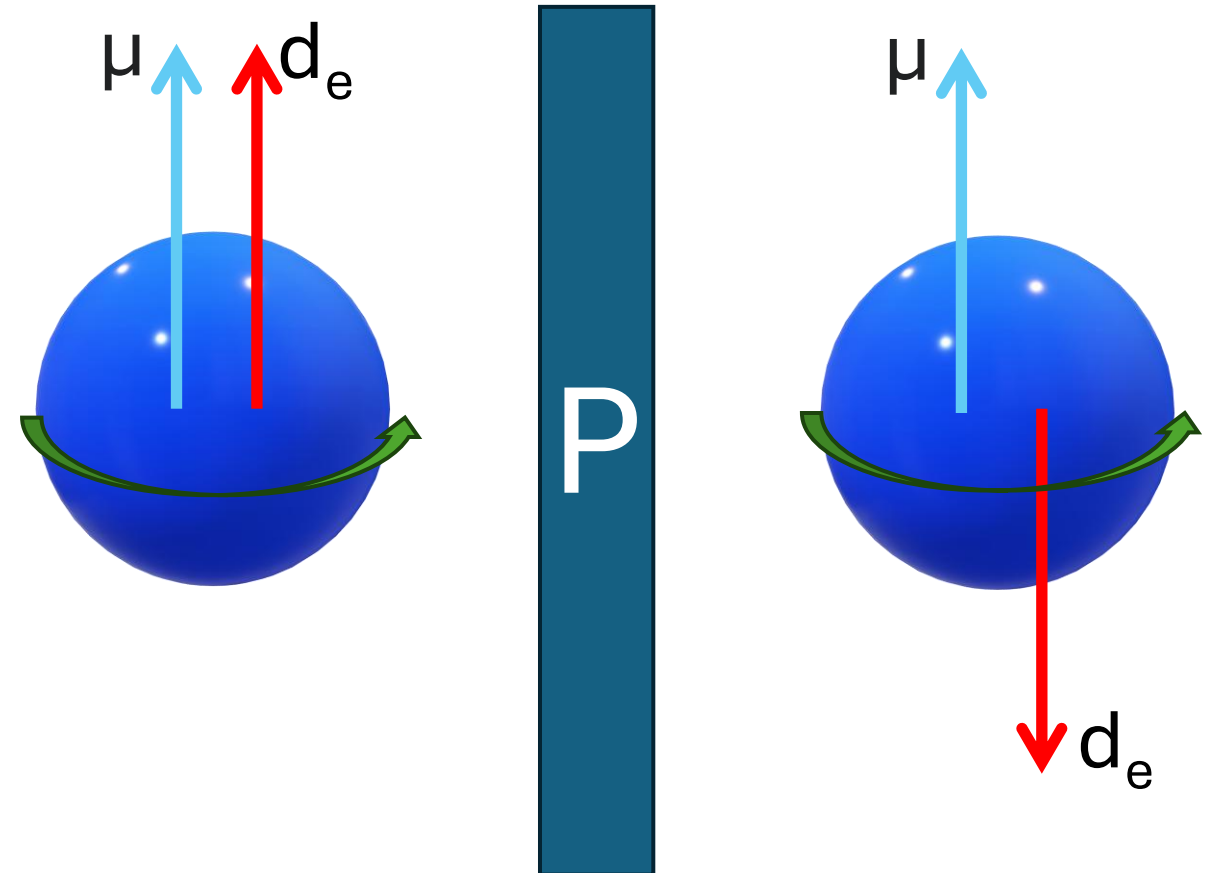
eEDM breaks P and T

- Direct probe of CP violation
- Standard model predicts:

$$d_e \sim O(10^{-38}) e \text{ cm}$$

- Beyond standard model theories predict

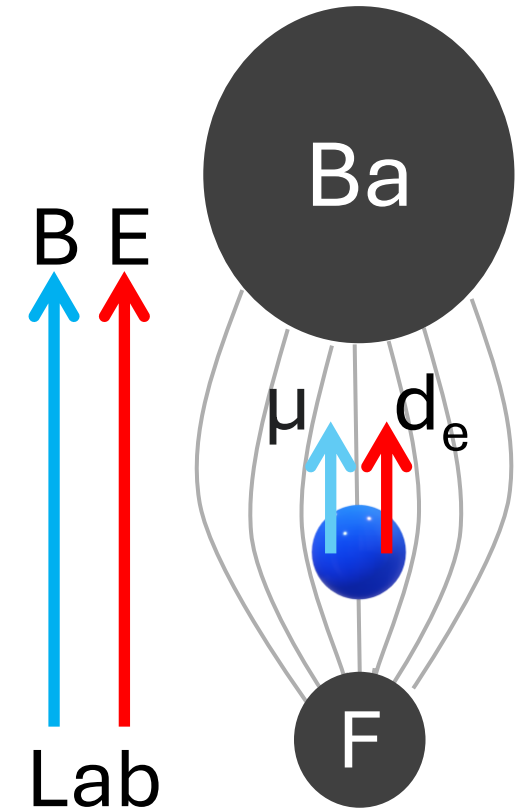
$$d_e \sim (10^{-26} - 10^{-35}) e \text{ cm}$$



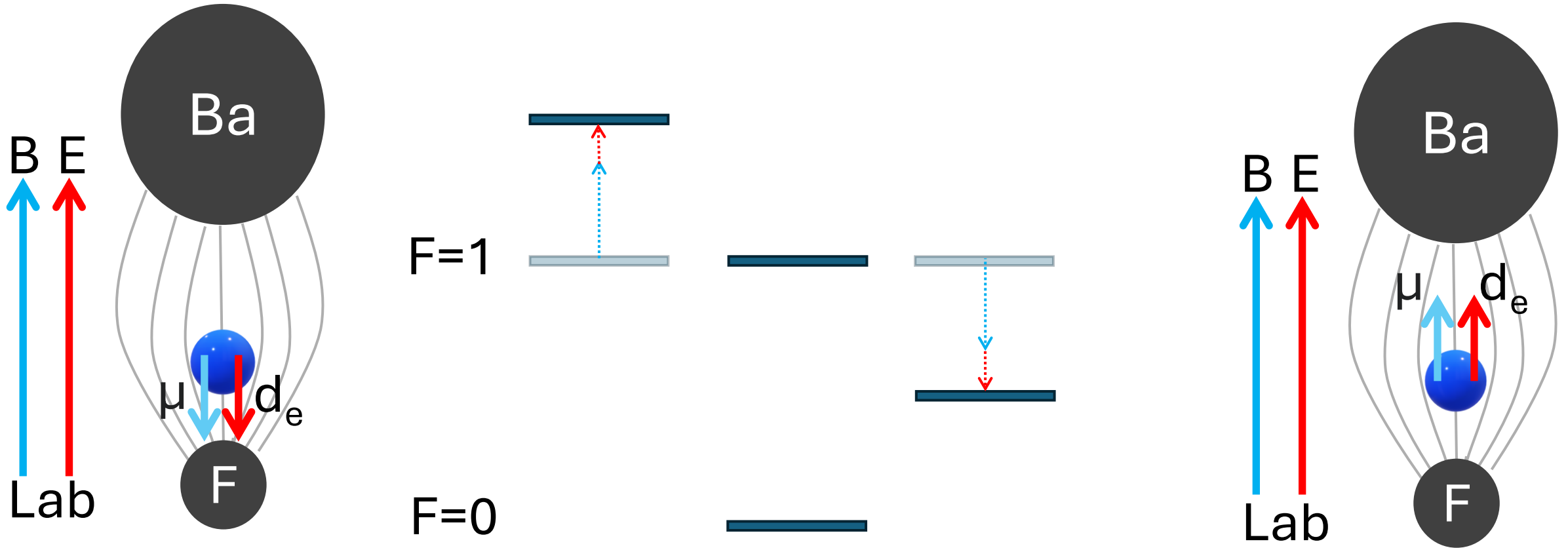
eEDM in a molecule

- Lab and intramolecular electric field align
- 10 kV/cm $\rightarrow$ 10 GV/cm
- Other experiments use YbF, ThO and more
- Best set limit HfF⁺

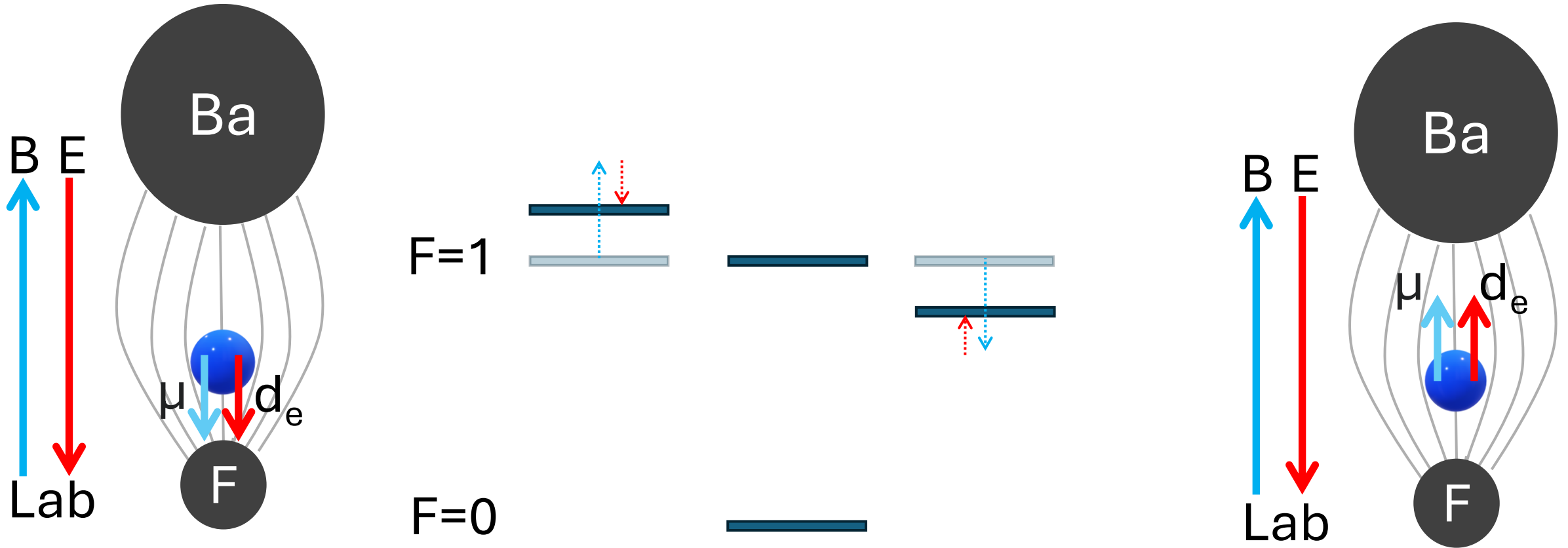
$$|d_e| < 4.1 * 10^{-30} e \text{ cm}$$



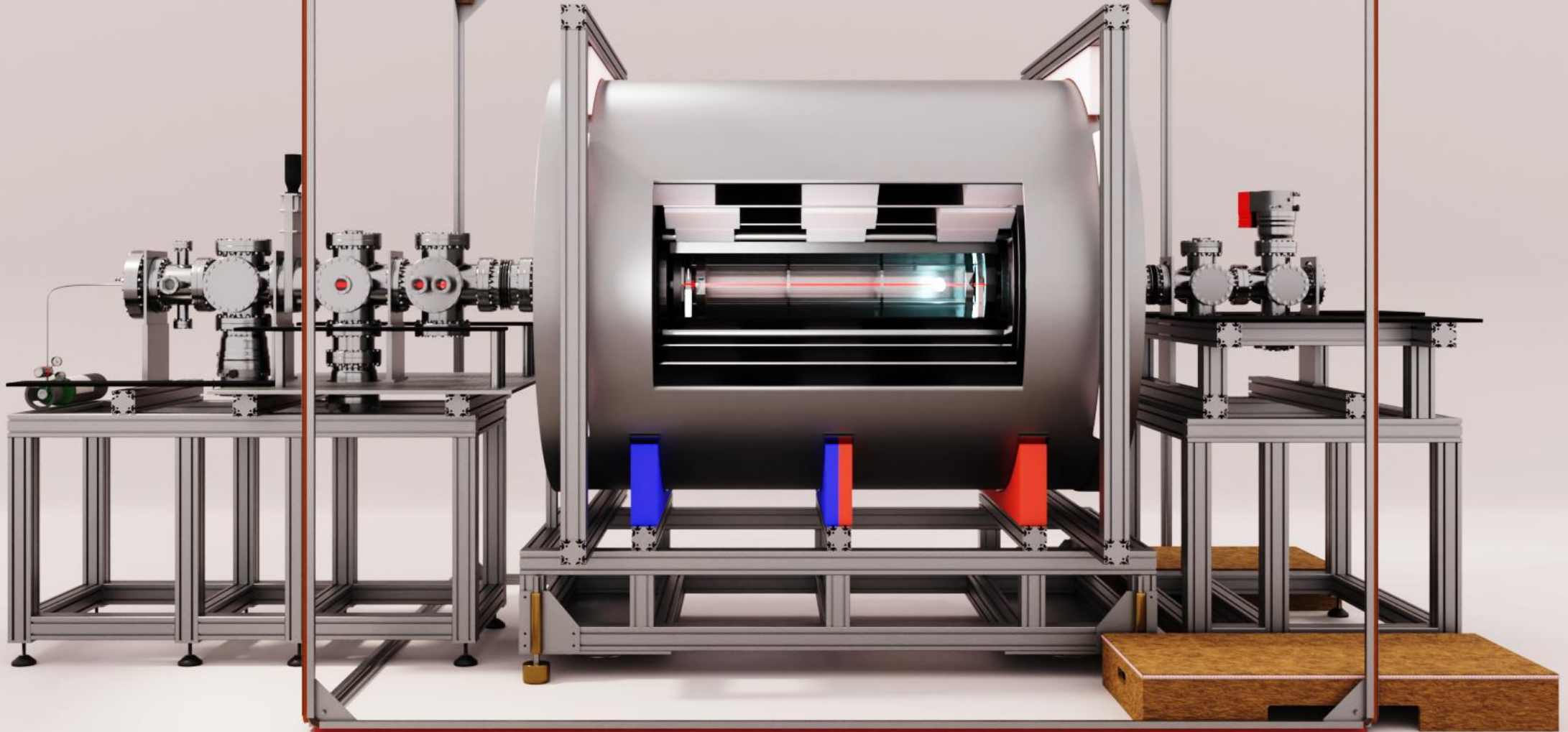
eEDM breaks P in molecule



eEDM breaks P in molecule



The Experimental Setup



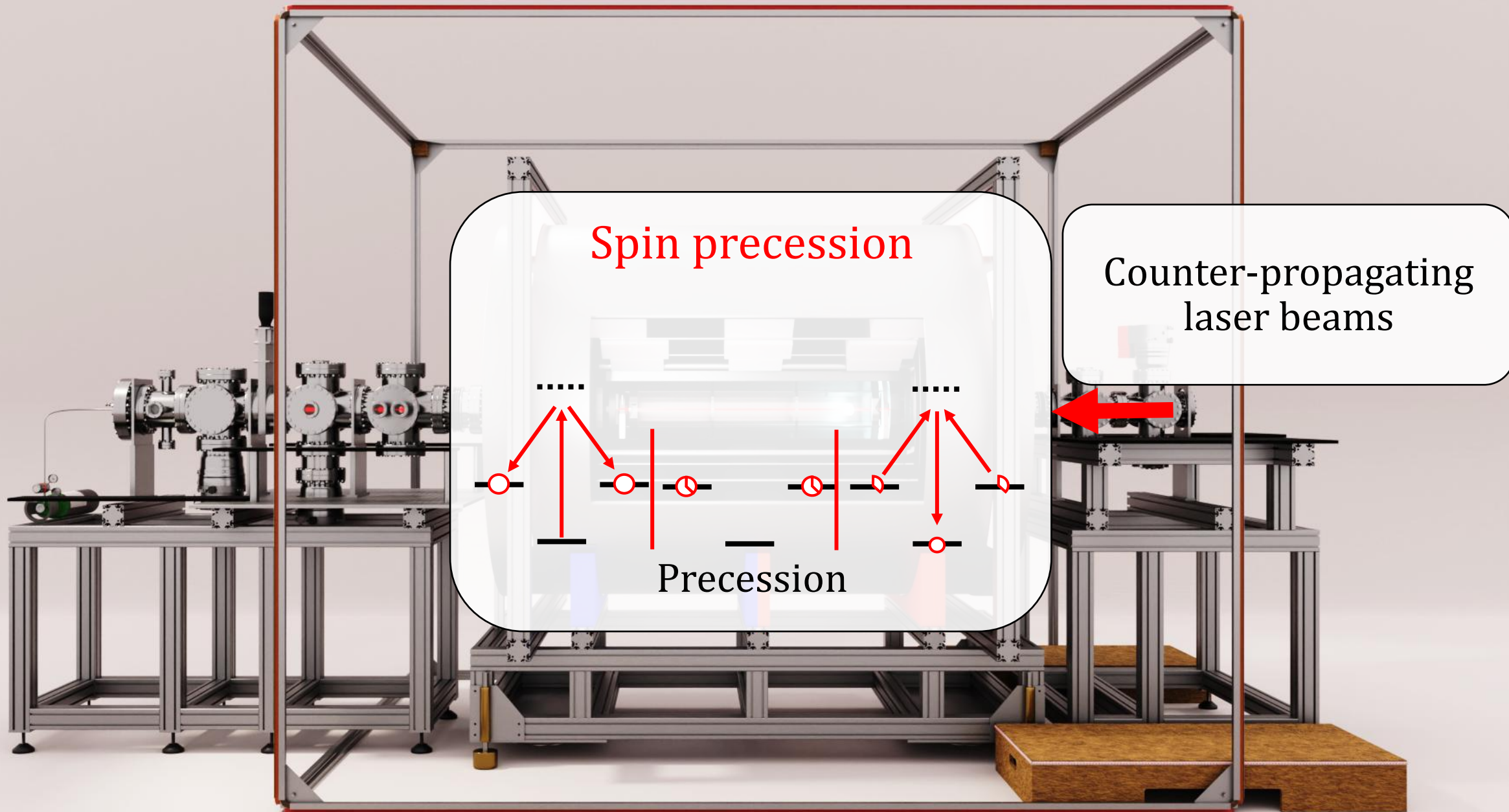
The Experimental Setup

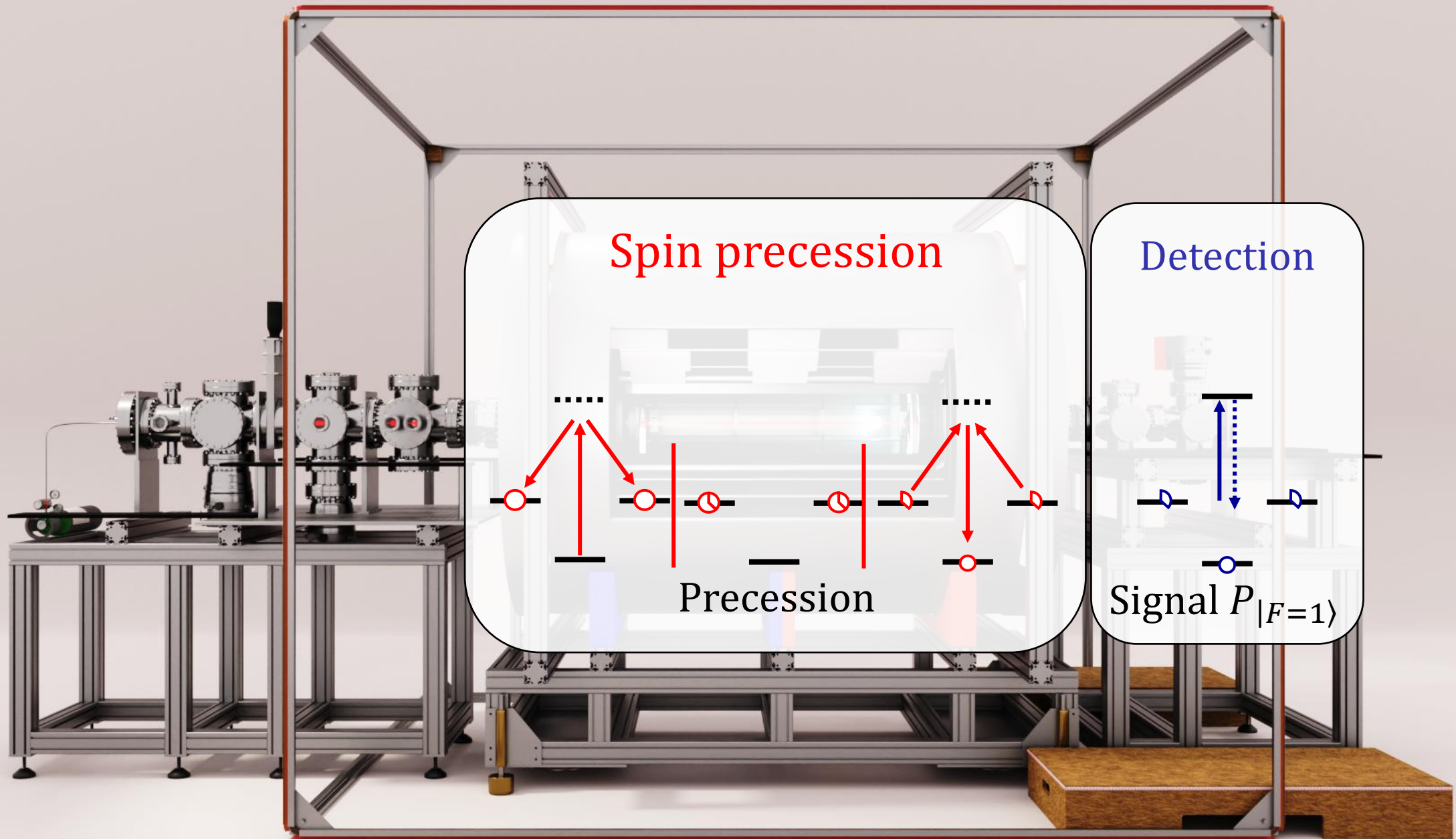
Supersonic
source (10 Hz)

$B \sim \text{nT}$
 $E \sim \text{kV/cm}$

Counter-propagating
laser beams

Magnetic shield
5 mu-metal layers





Signal model from first principles

- $P_{F=1}(\delta, \Delta, t, T, \Omega_{P/S}, \hat{e}_{P/S}, \Phi_{P/S}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$

δ, Δ Detunings

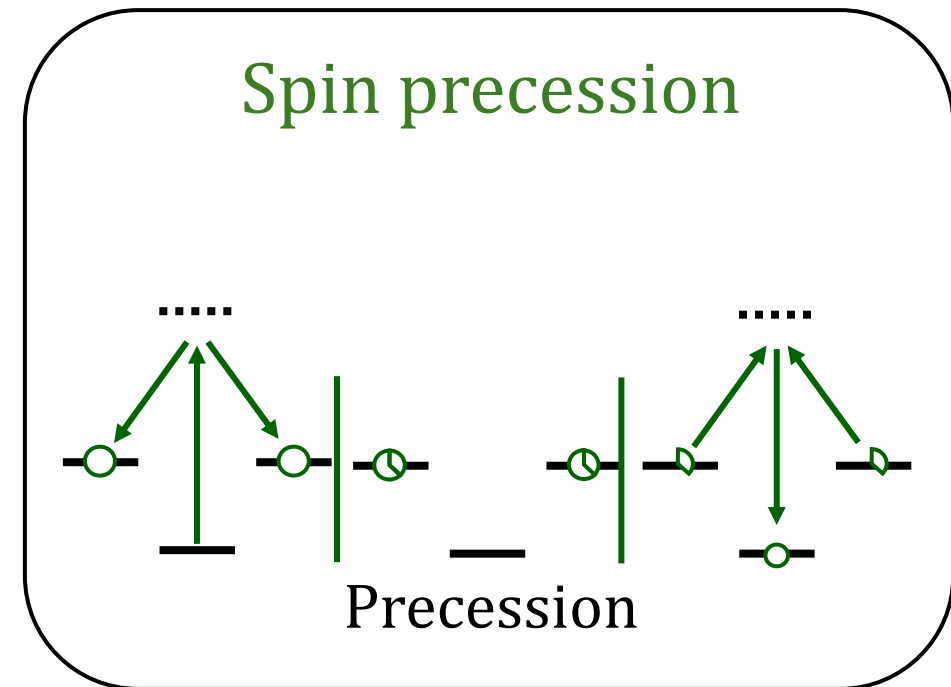
t, T Timings

$\Omega_{P,S}$ Laser Intensity

$\hat{e}_{P,S}$ Light polarization

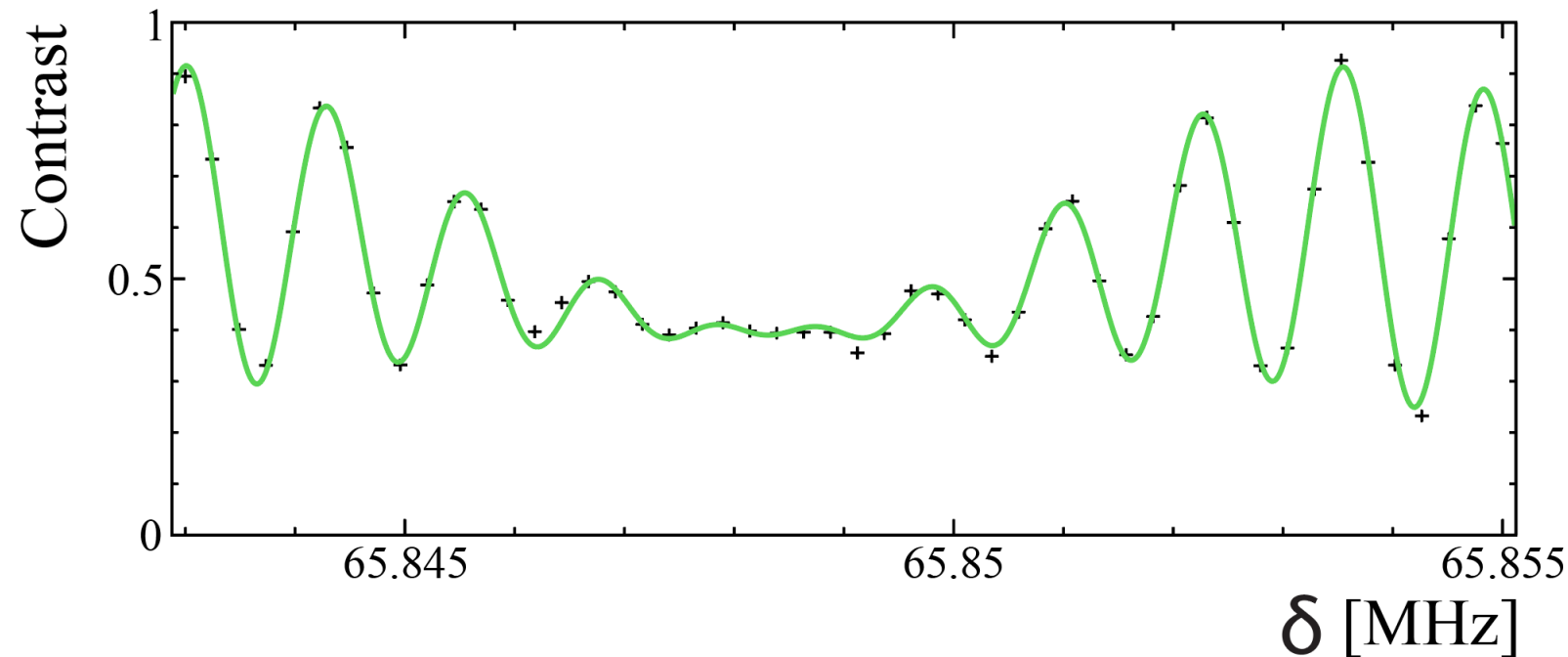
$\Phi_{P,S}$ Laser phase

E, B Electric and magnetic field



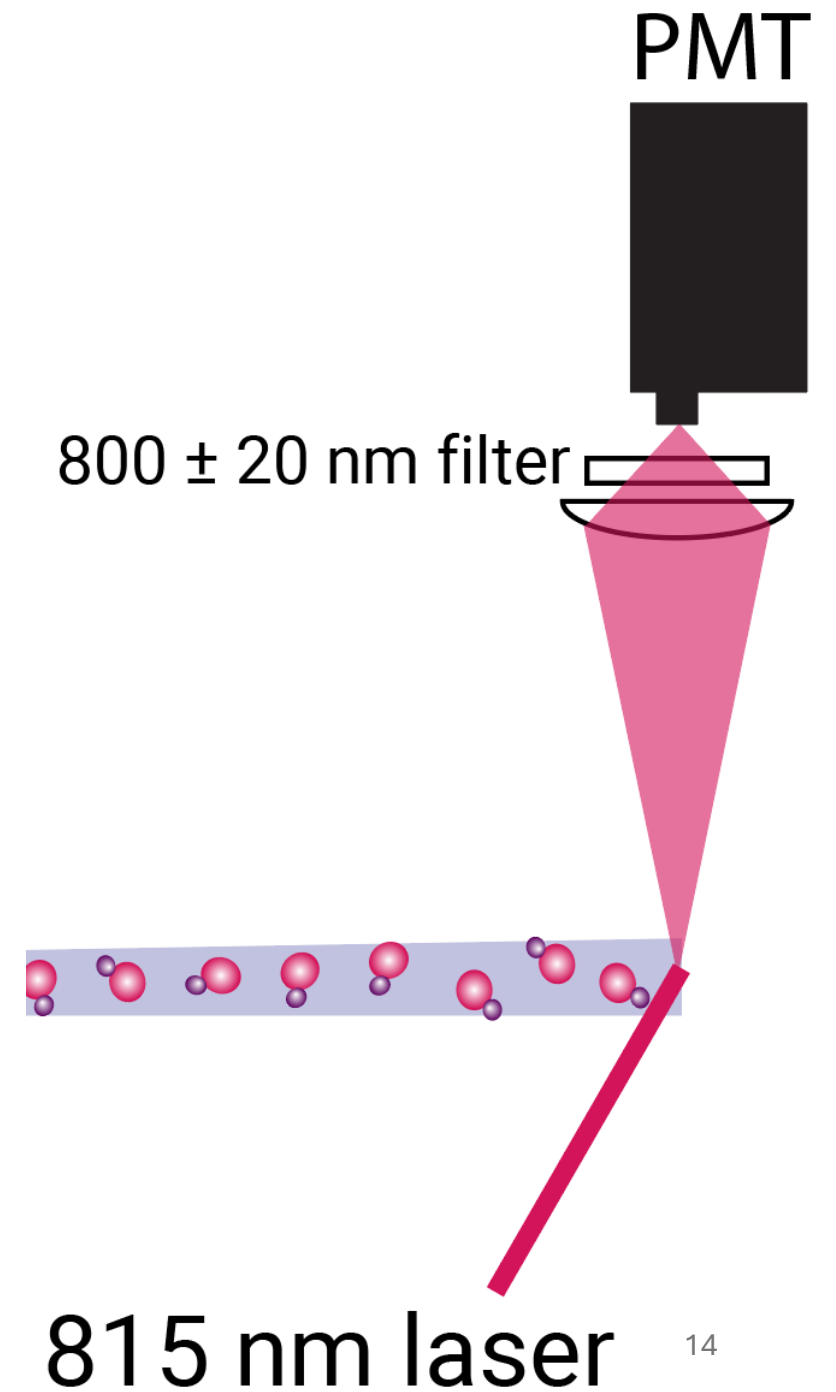
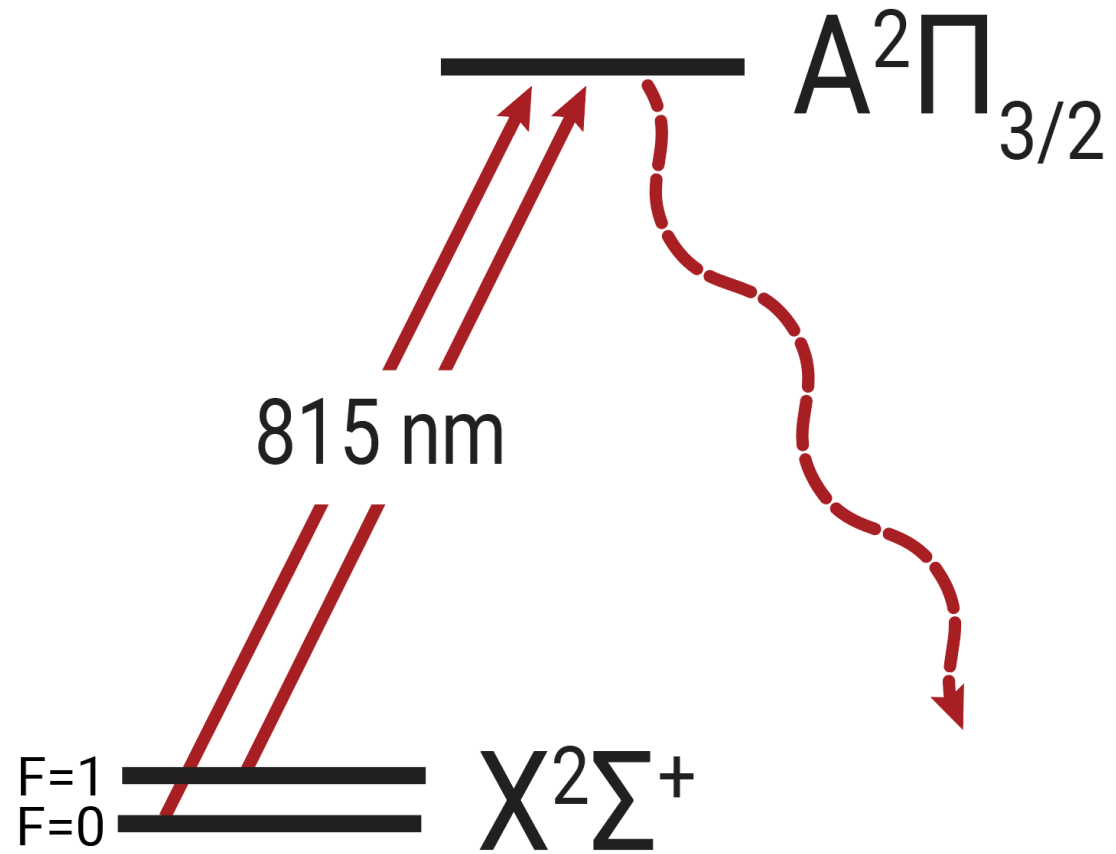
Signal model from first principles

- $P_{F=1}(\delta, \Delta, t, T, \Omega_{P/S}, \hat{e}_{P/S}, \Phi_{P/S}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$
- $Contrast = \frac{\varepsilon N_{F=1}}{\varepsilon N_{F=0} + \varepsilon N_{F=1}}$



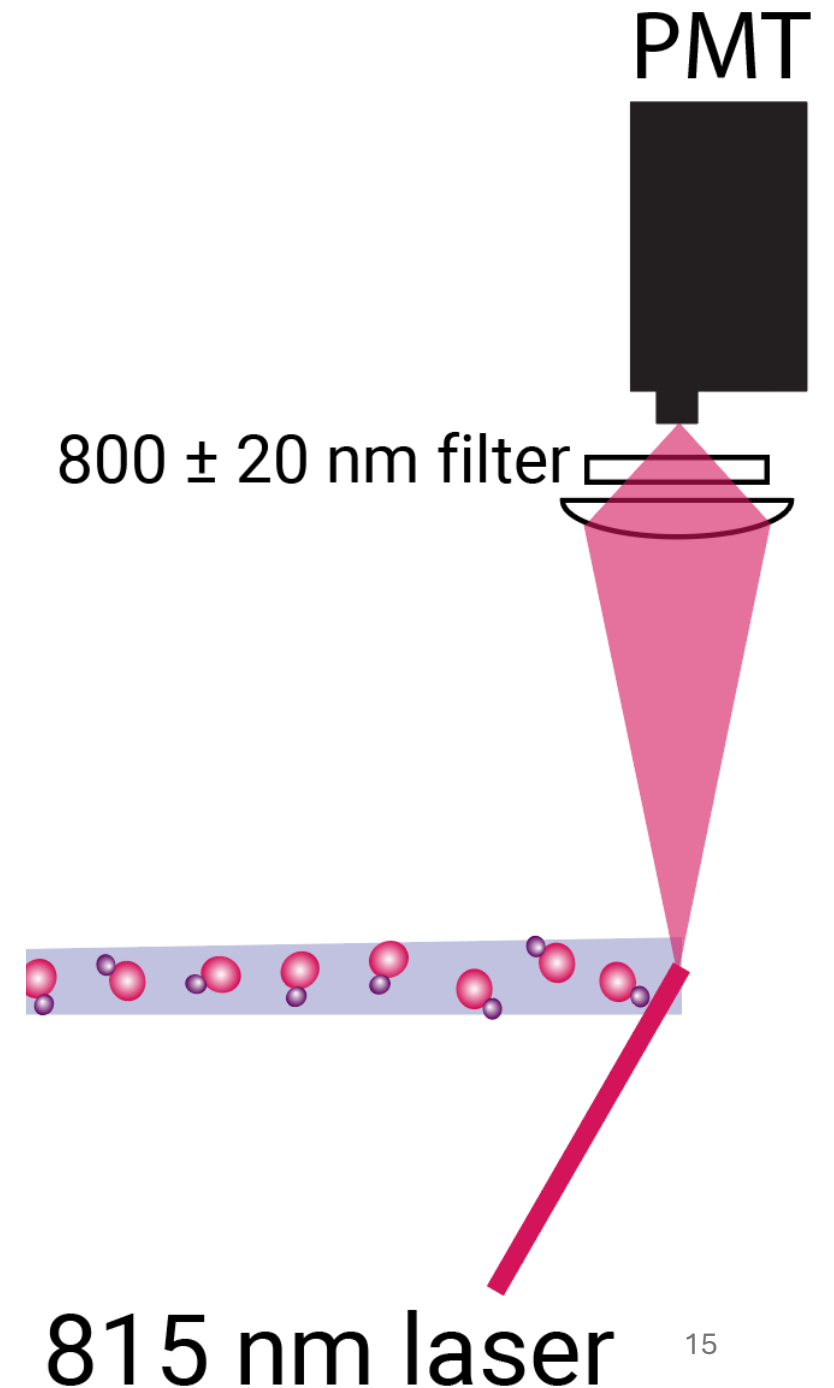
Measuring population of molecules in a
certain state

Detection scheme



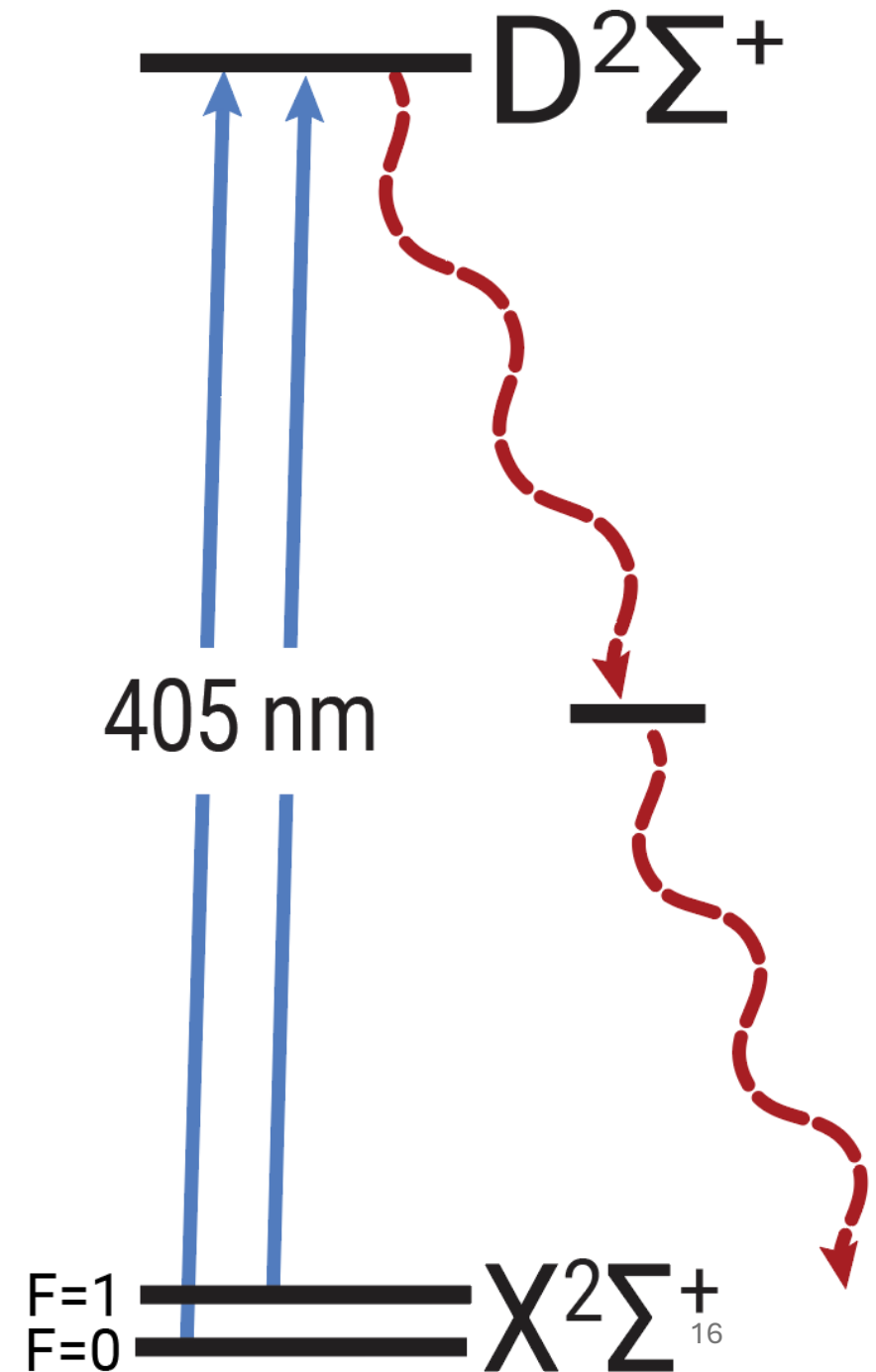
Detection scheme

- Limited by:
 - Light collection $\approx 2\%$
 - Quantum efficiency of detector $\approx 8\%$
 - 1 in 1000 photons is detected
- Signal
 - 40 photons per shot
- Background light
 - 30 photons per shot

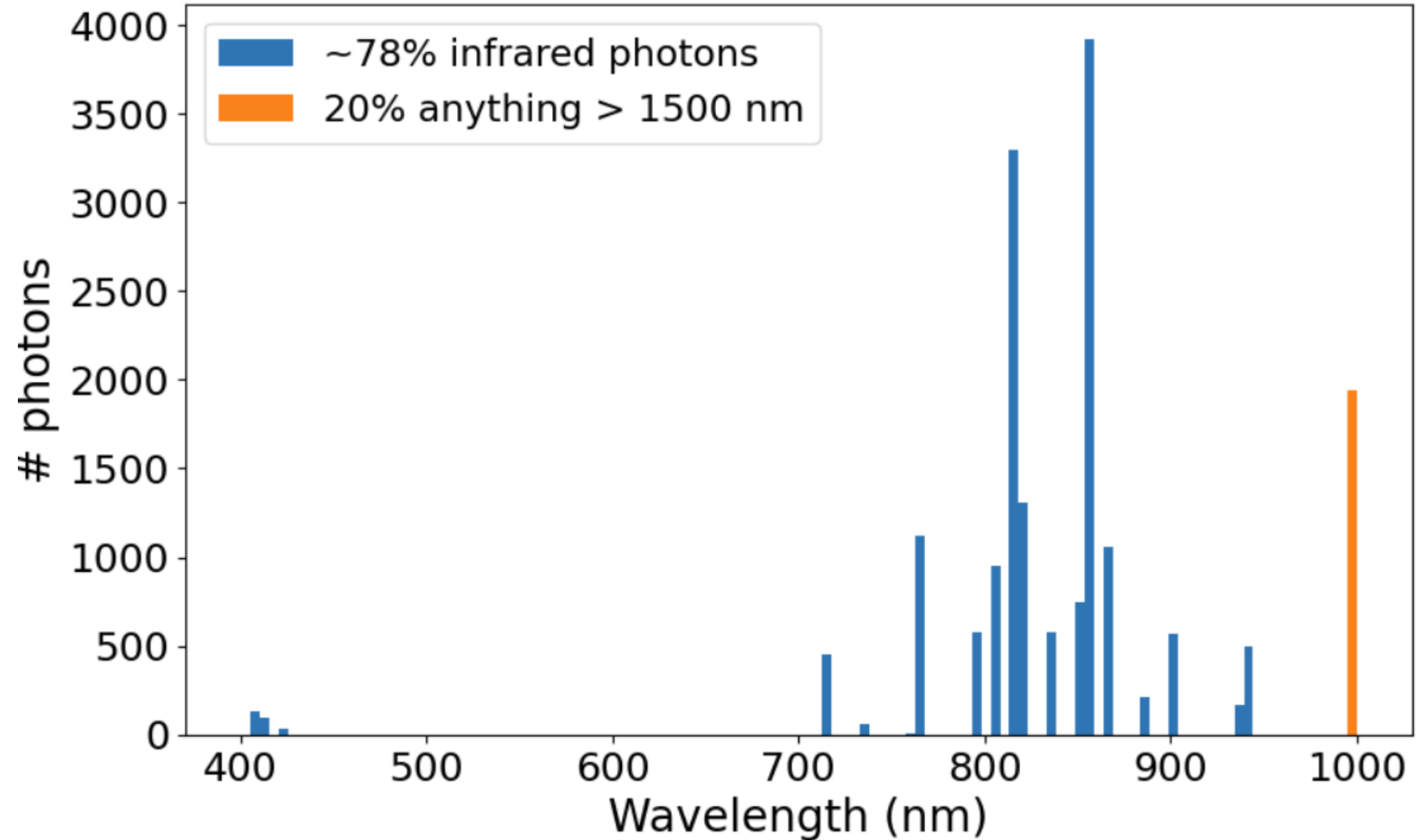


Updated detection scheme

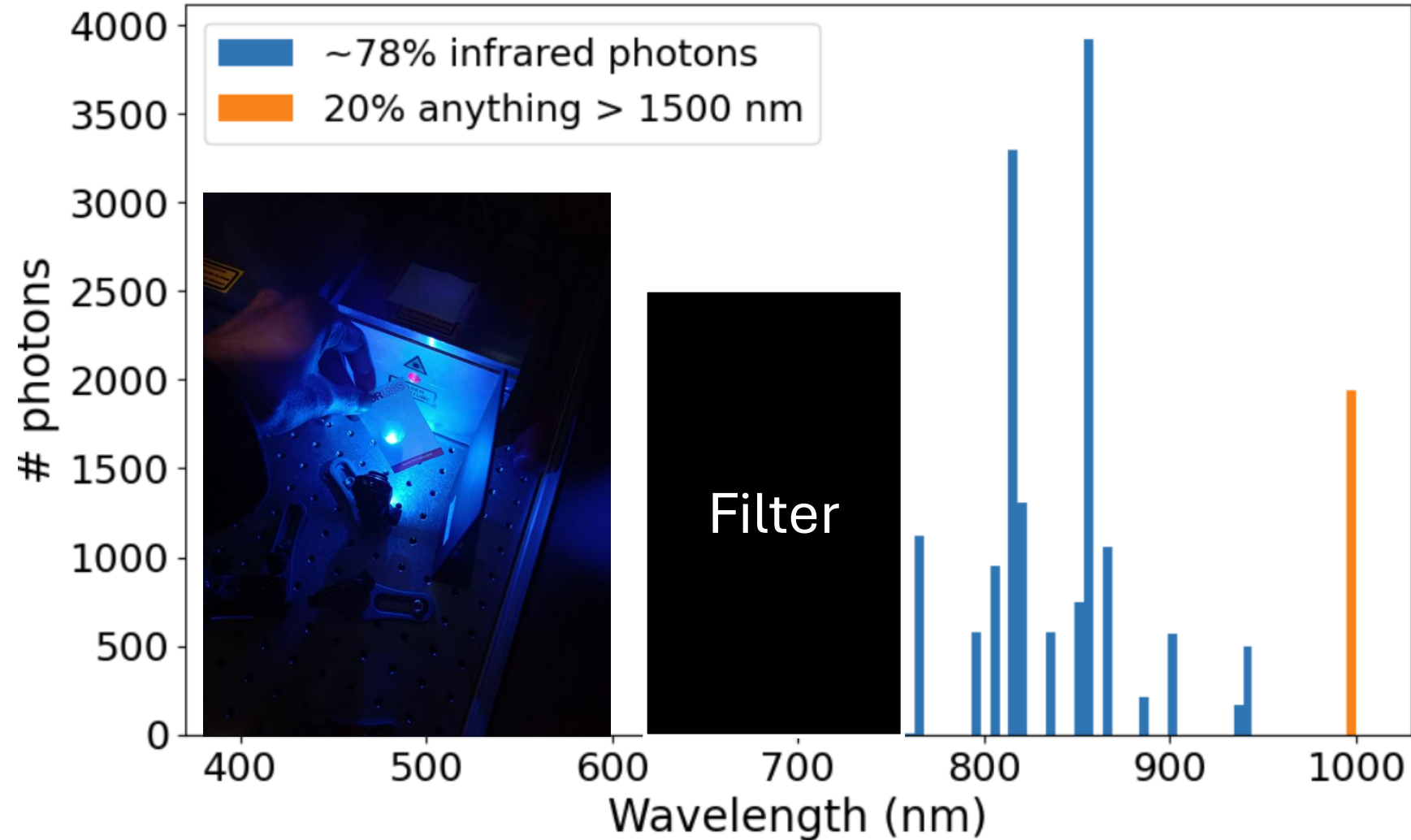
- High excited state $D^2\Sigma^+$
- Known
 - Found in 1990 by Effantin et al
 - Approximate estimation of the energy
- Theory
 - Decays with 78% two infrared photons
- Unknown
 - Can we resolve F=0 and F=1?



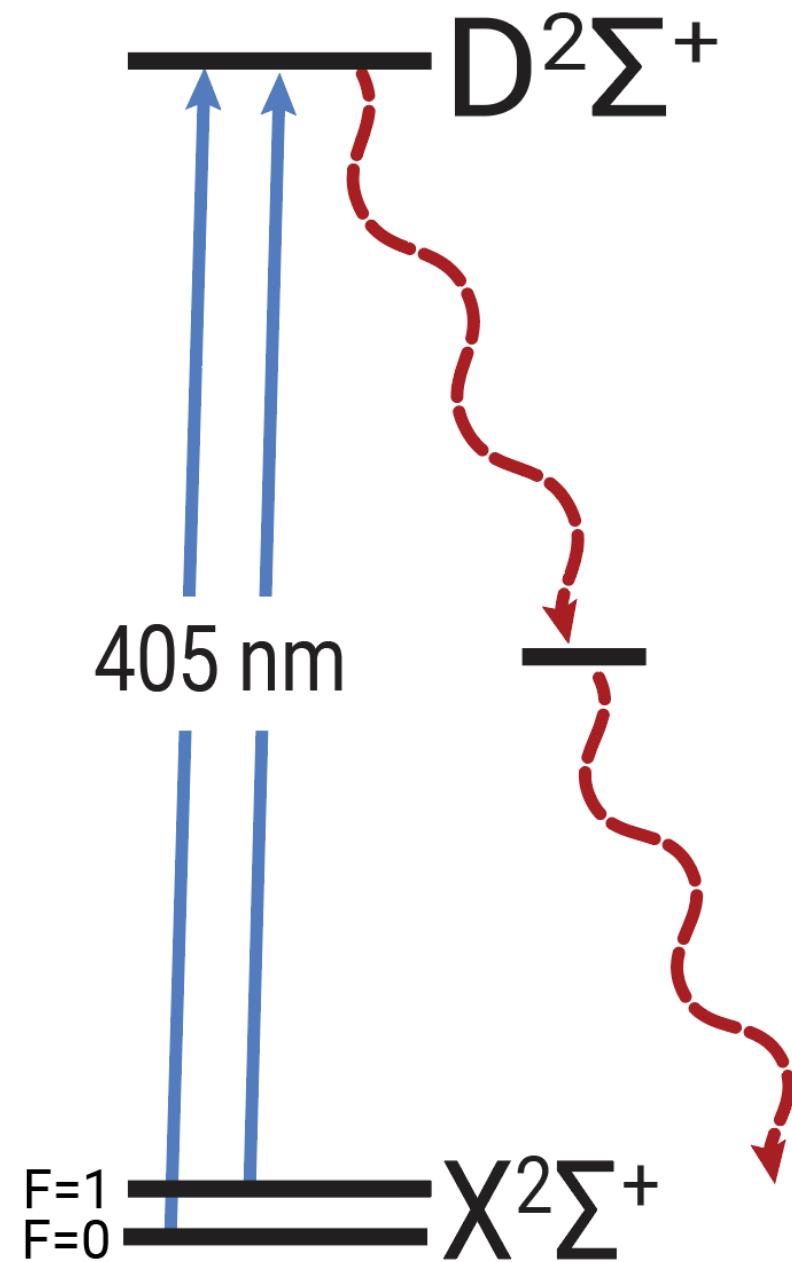
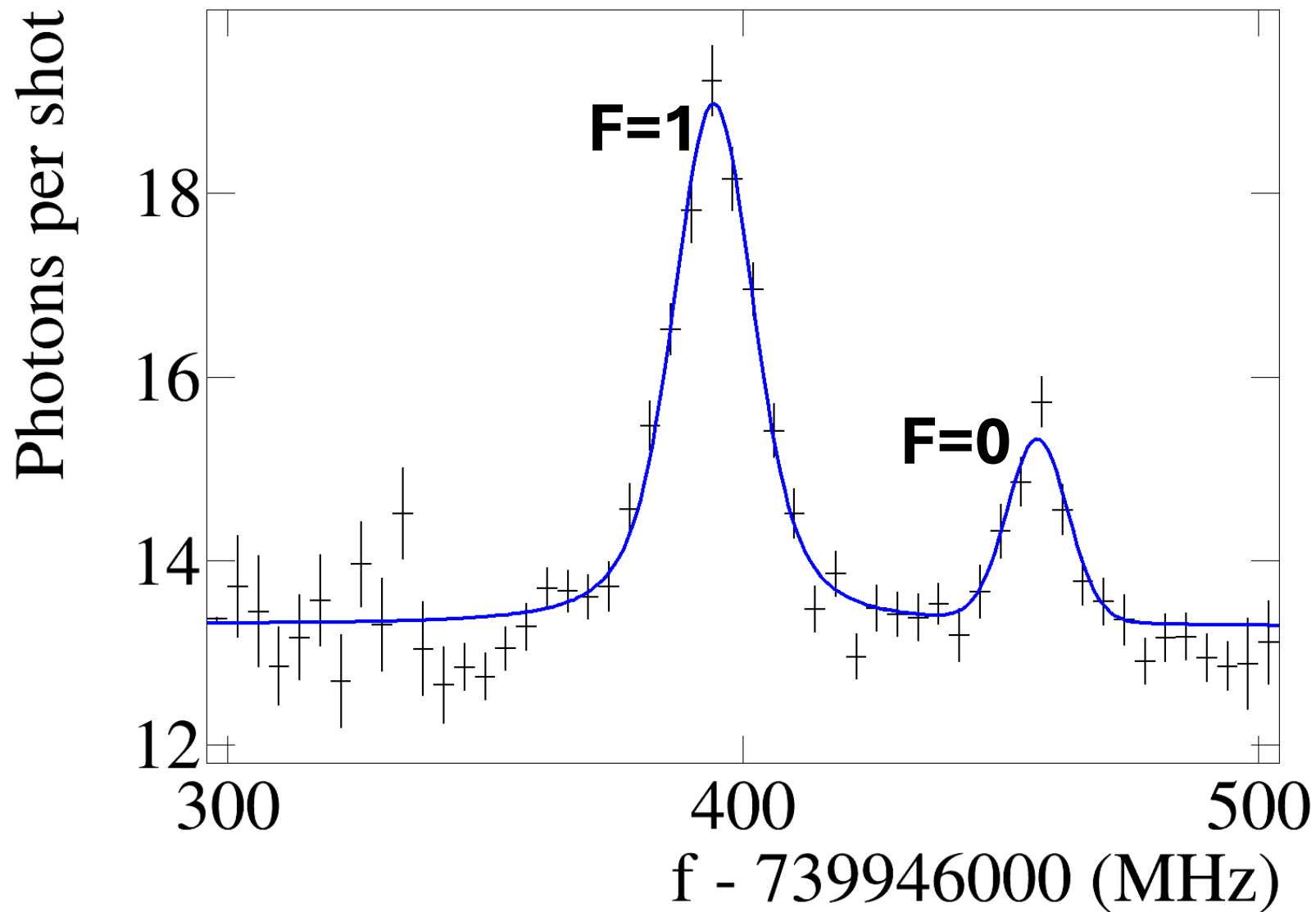
Spectrum of the $D^2\Sigma^+$ state



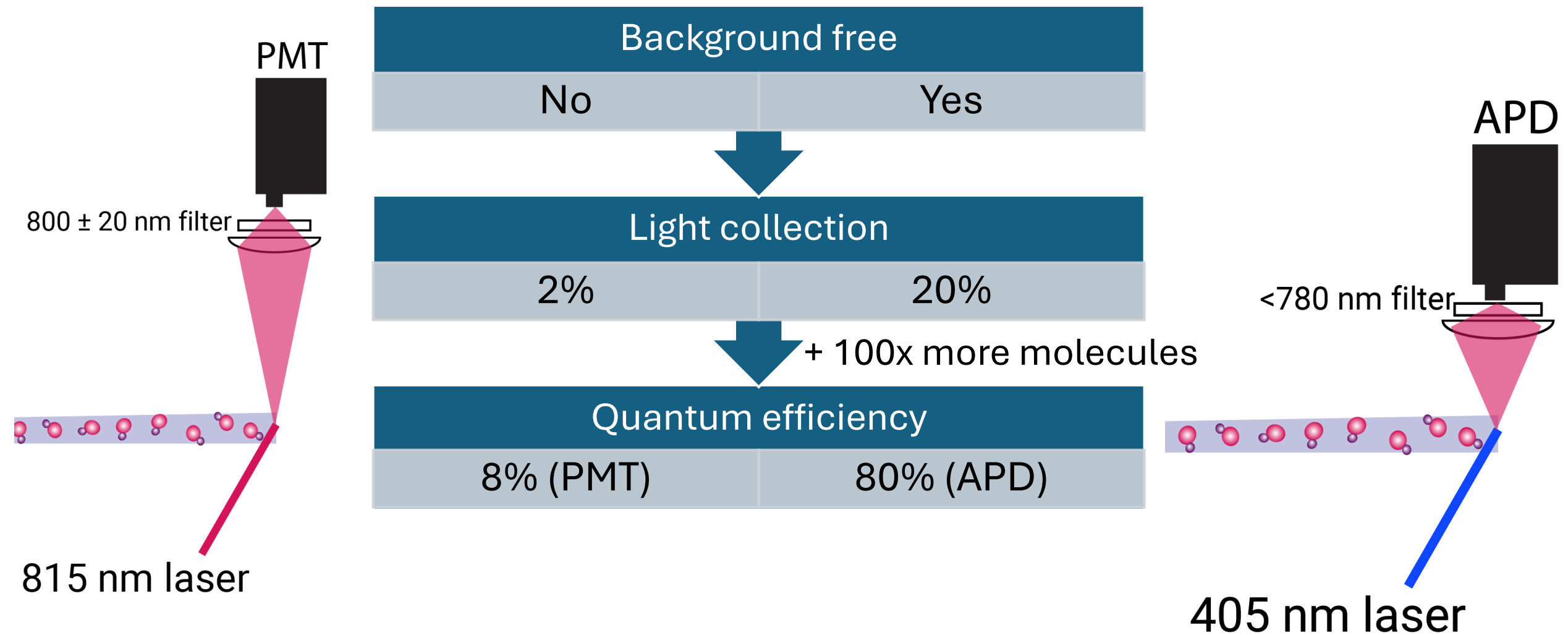
Spectrum of the $D^2\Sigma^+$ state



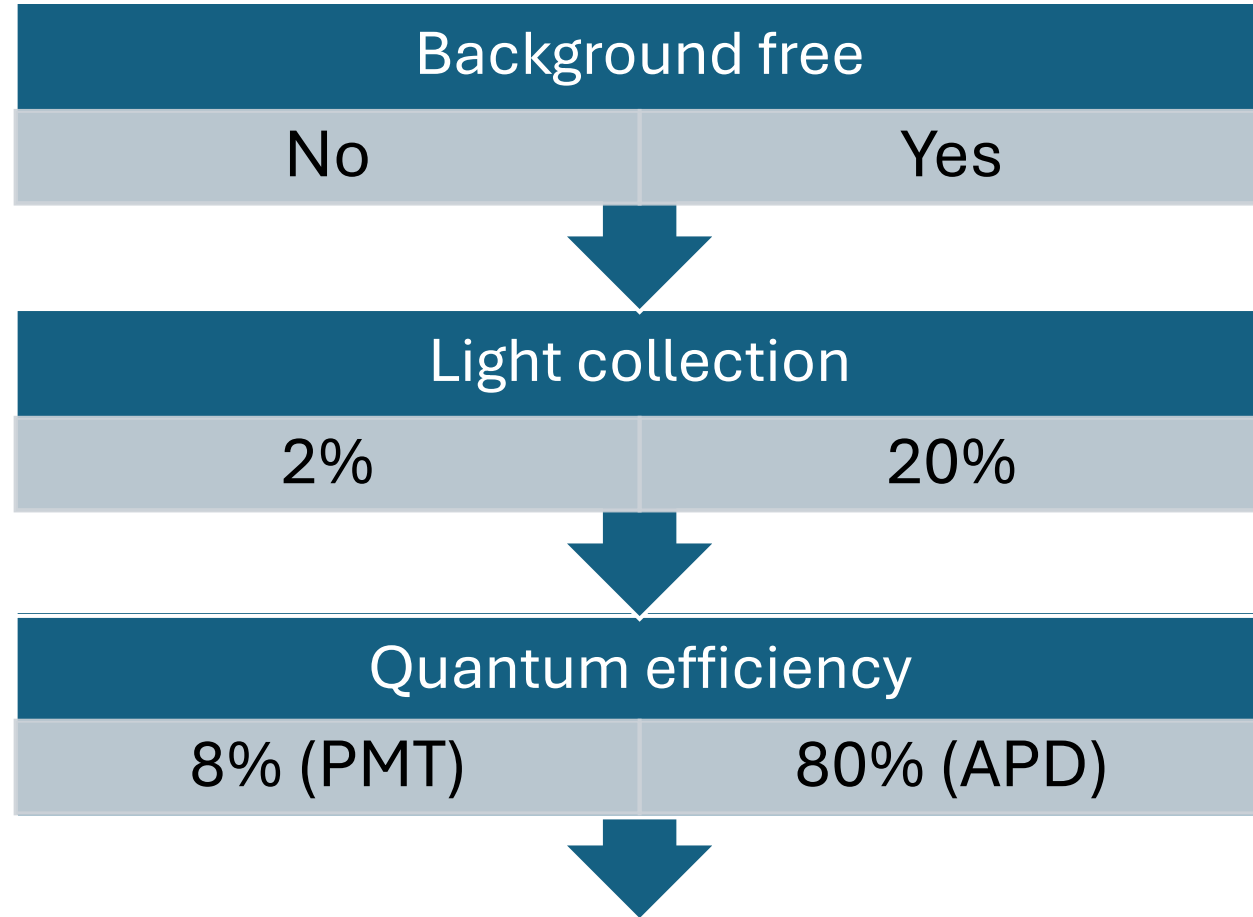
Spectroscopy of $D^2\Sigma^+$



Impact



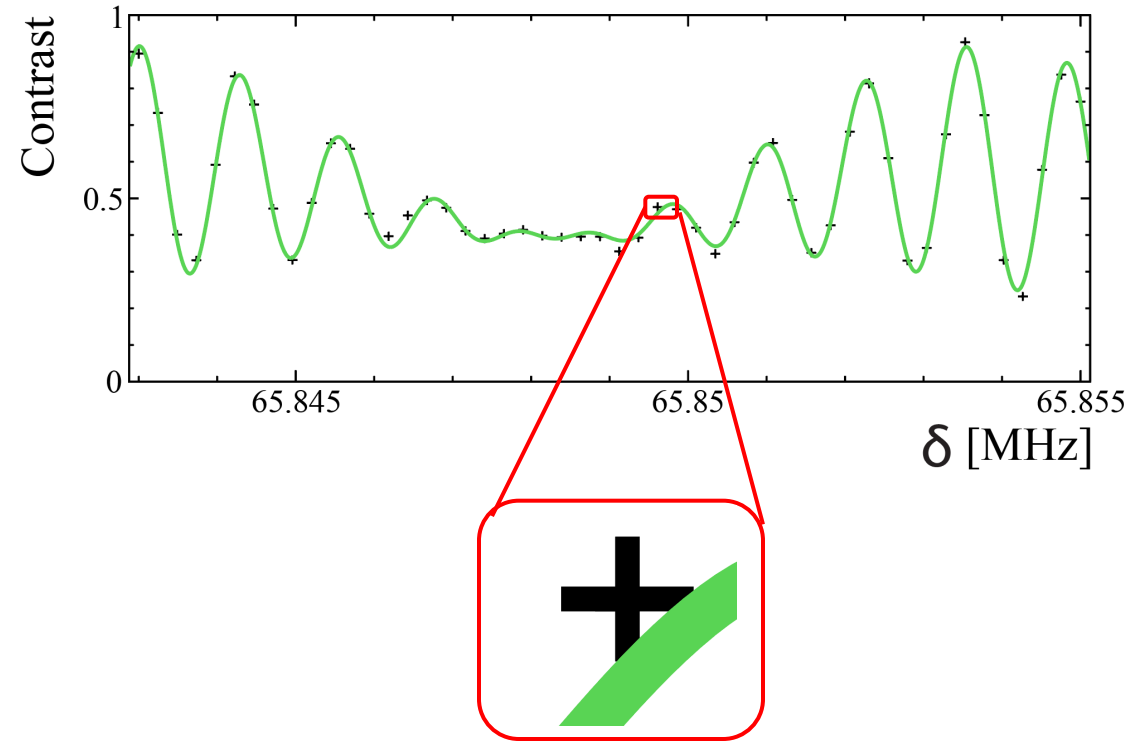
Impact



Increases sensitivity to eEDM by factor of 10

Conclusion

- eEDM powerful probe of CP violation
- Background free detection technique
- Improved light collection and detector
- Increased sensitivity on eEDM by a factor of 10



The NL-eEDM team

Senior staff:

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Virginia Marshall
Thomas Meijknecht
Maarten Mooij
Anno Touwen
Pi Haase
Parul Aggarwal
Kevin Esajas
Yanning Yin
Malika Denis
Roman Bause



Picture of the team with not every current member present

All parameters are linked to physical processes

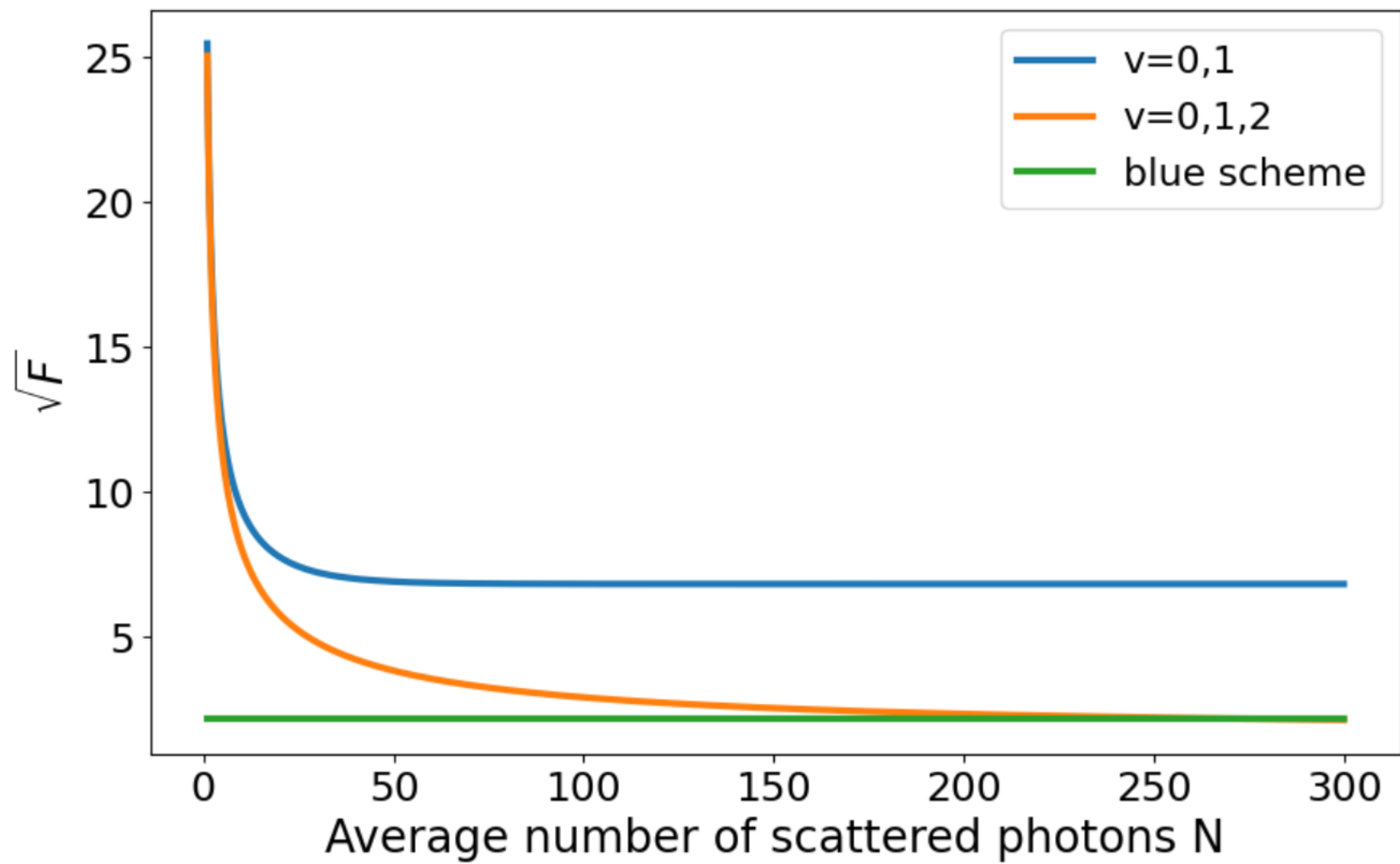
$$P_{F=1}(\delta, \Delta, \mathbf{t}, T, \Omega_{P/S}, \hat{e}_{P/S}, \Phi_{P/S}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$$

Parameter	Information
Hyperfine detuning δ	E-field strength, coherence
Two-photon detuning Δ	Light shift control
Pulse timings $T, \mathbf{t}$	Laser phase
Rabi Frequencies, $\Omega_{P/S}$	Quality of superposition
Laser polarization $\hat{e}_{P/S}$,	Quality of superposition
Laser phase $\Phi_{P/S}$	Time scales, pulse timings
Electric field $\mathbf{E}$	Hyperfine splitting from Stark shifts
Magnetic field $\mathbf{B}$	Spin alignment, E field angle

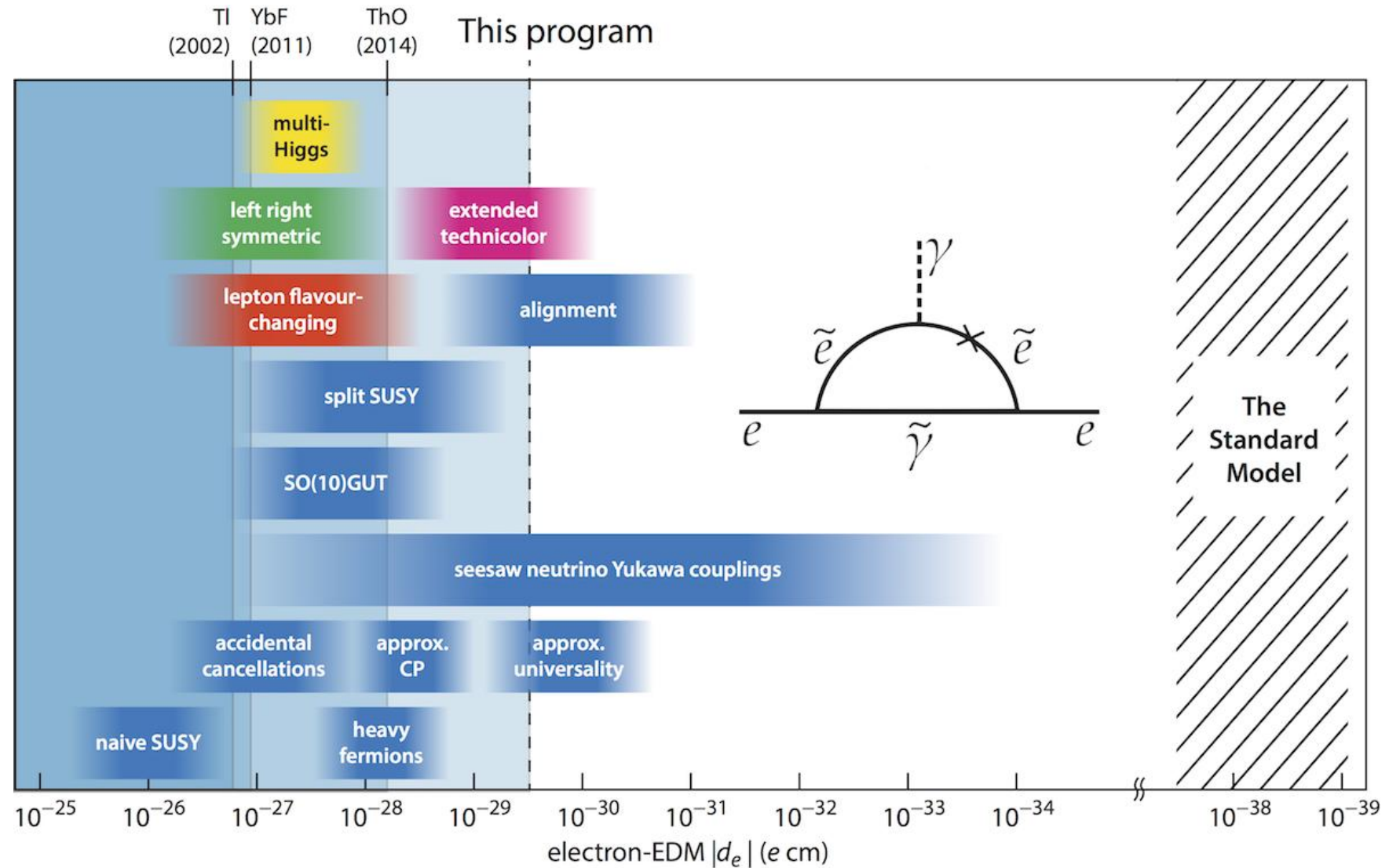
$$\sigma_{d_e} = \frac{1}{W_d \mathcal{P}(E) T \sqrt{NM}} \sqrt{F}.$$

$$F = 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 \right) + \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\bar{n}^2}.$$

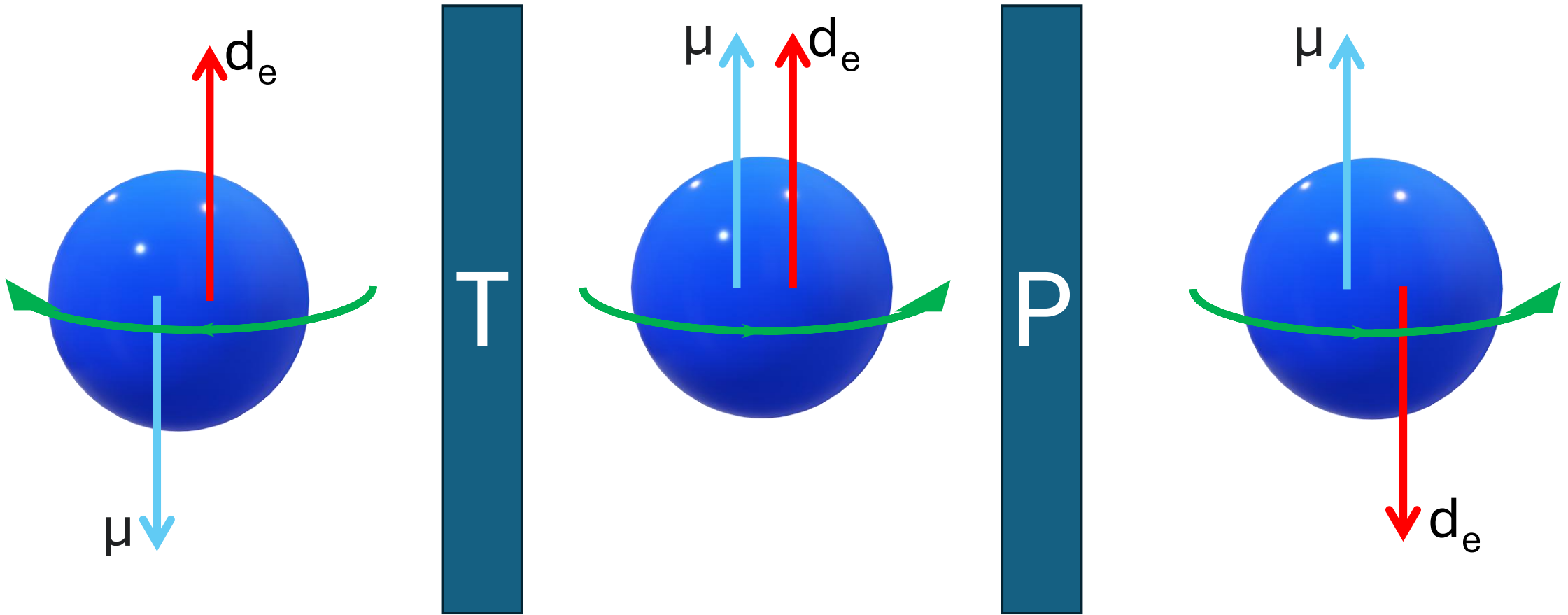
- [1] Boeschoten, A. (2023). Precision measurements in diatomic molecules: a route to a permanent electric dipole moment. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.674231809>
- [2] Lasner, Z., & DeMille, D. (2018). Statistical sensitivity of phase measurements via laser-induced fluorescence with optical cycling detection. *Physical Review. A/Physical Review, A*, 98(5). <https://doi.org/10.1103/physreva.98.053823>



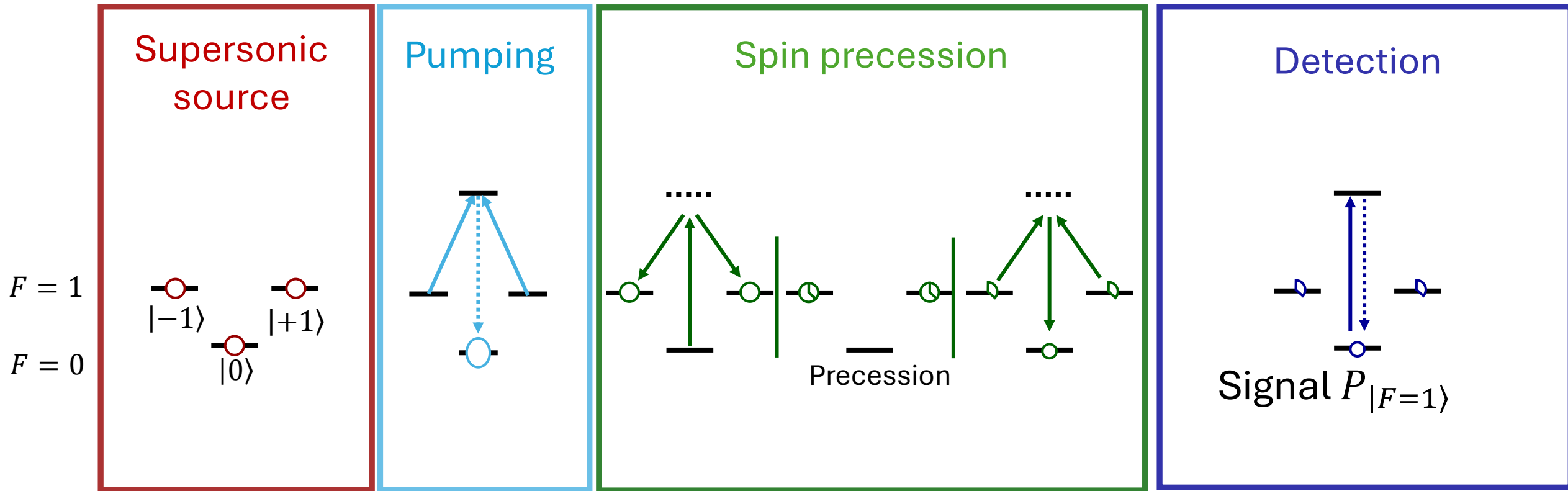
Beyond the standard model



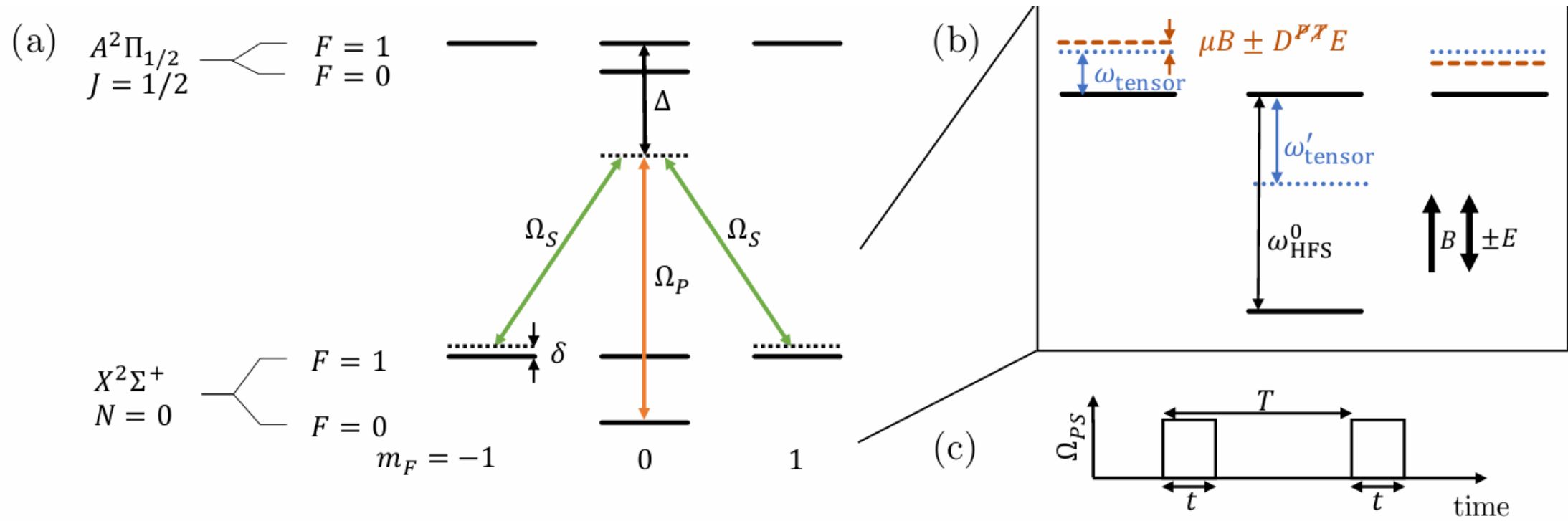
eEDM breaks P, T



Spin precession

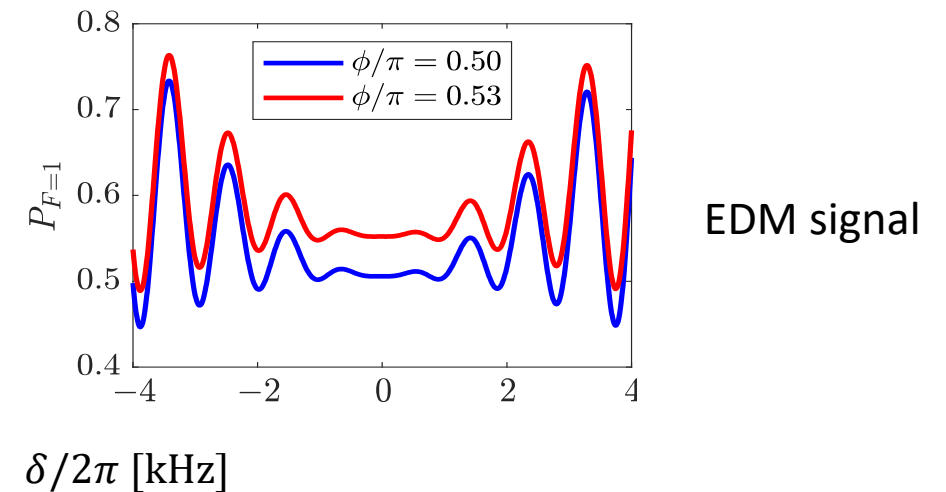
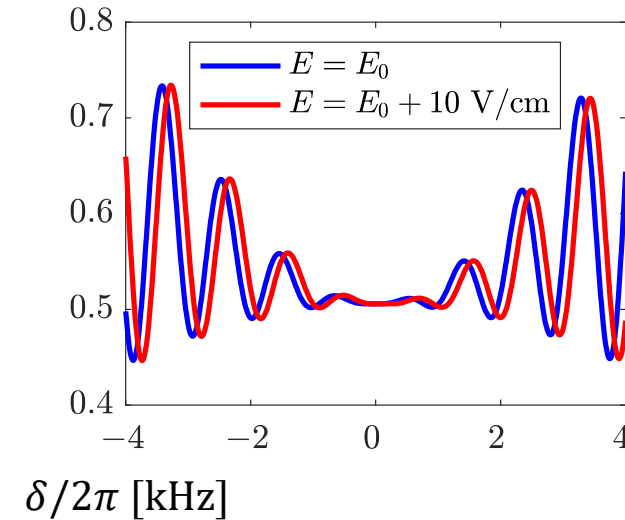


- $P_{F=1}(\delta, \Delta, t, T, \Omega_{P/S}, \hat{e}_{P/S}, \Phi_{P/S}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$

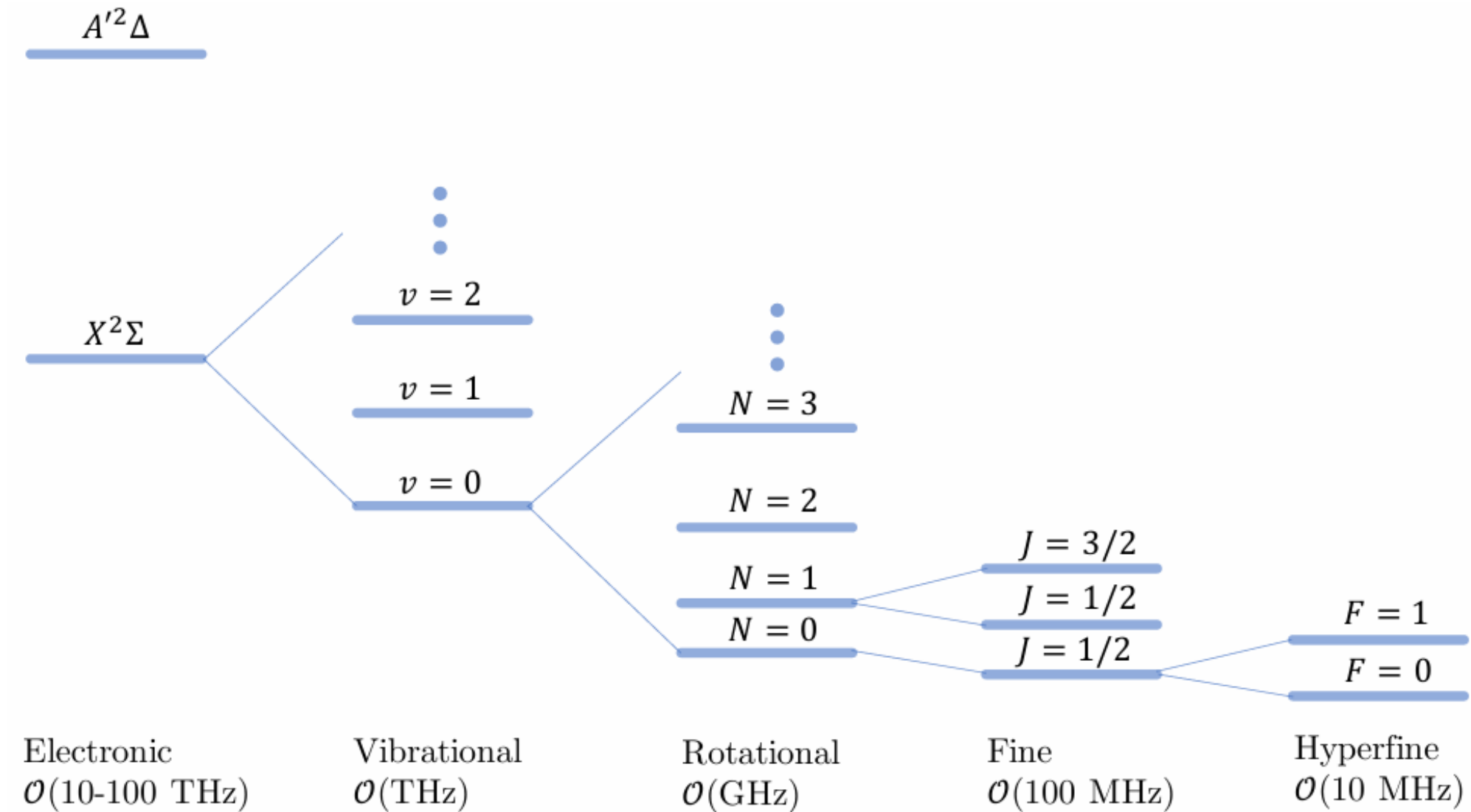


Example: information on E from detuning scan

- $P_{F=1}(\delta, \Delta, t, T, \Omega_{P/S}, \hat{e}_{P/S}, \Phi_{P/S}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E})$
- Each parameter has their own fingerprint in the signal
- They can be distinguished from a true EDM signal

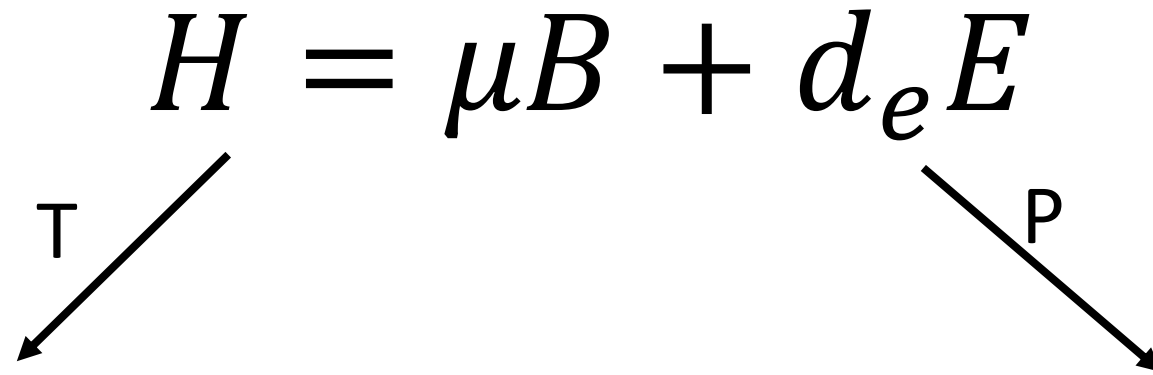


Molecular structure



The permanent electron electric dipole moment (eEDM)

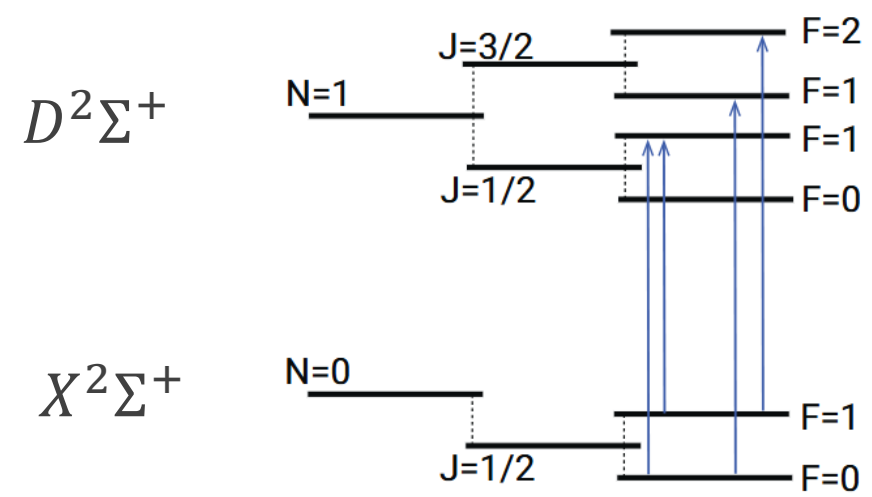
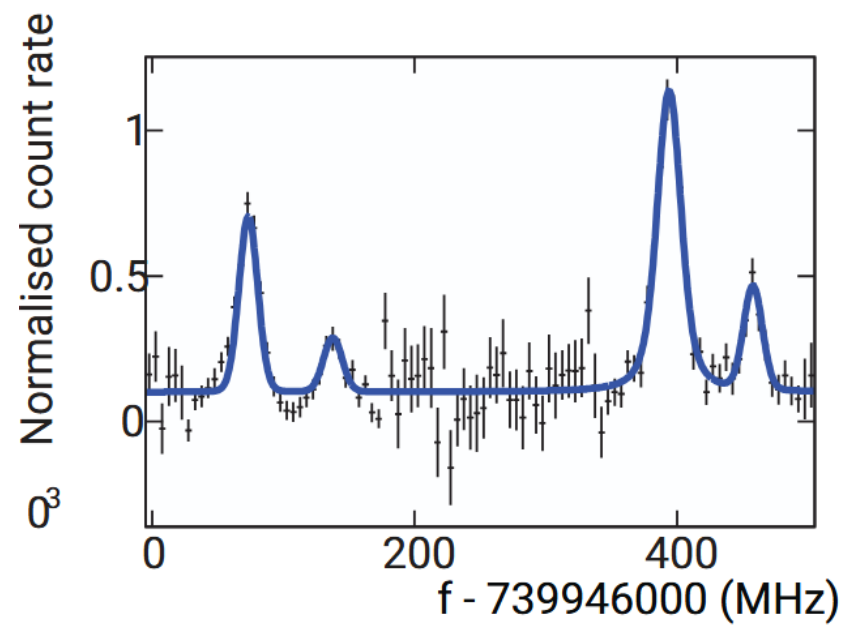
- Dipole moments $\rightarrow$ linear energy shifts with electric/magnetic fields

$$H = \mu B + d_e E$$


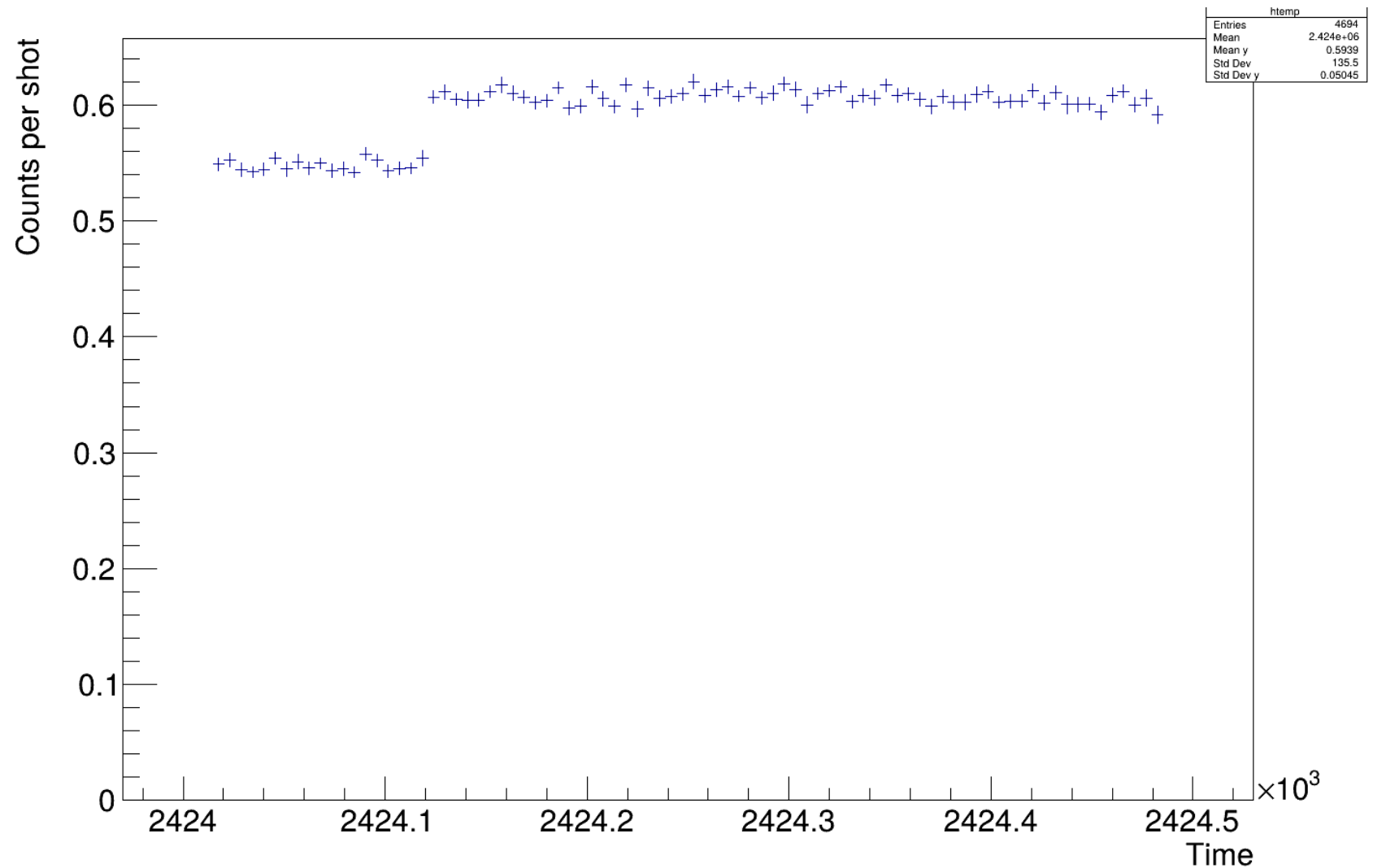
$$H = -\mu B + d_e E$$

$$H = \mu B - d_e E$$

- Within molecules enhancement $d_e \rightarrow D^{P,T} > 10^6$ depending on molecule



Turning on infrared laser



Turning on blue laser

