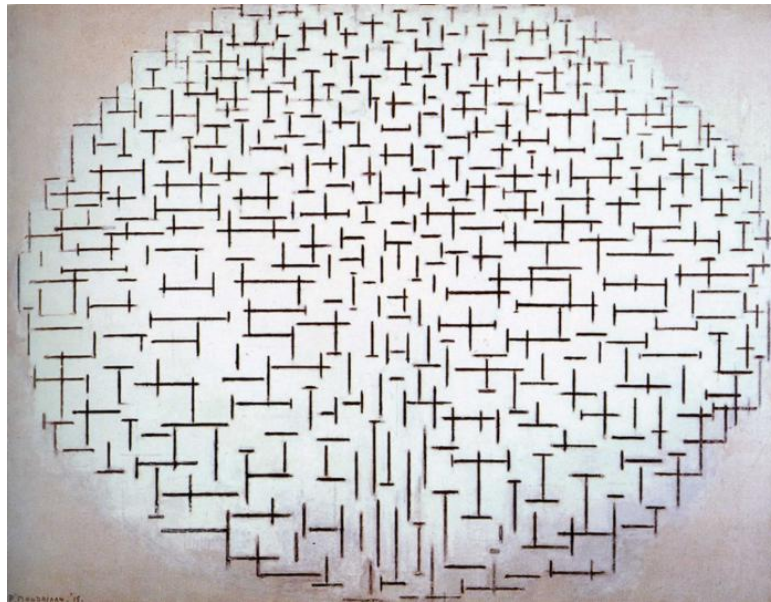


Measurement of the electron's electric dipole moment

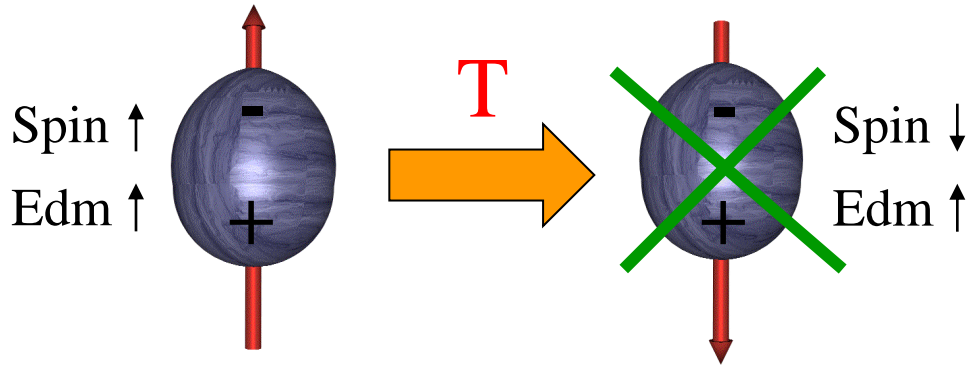
Mike Tarbutt

Centre for Cold Matter, Imperial College London.



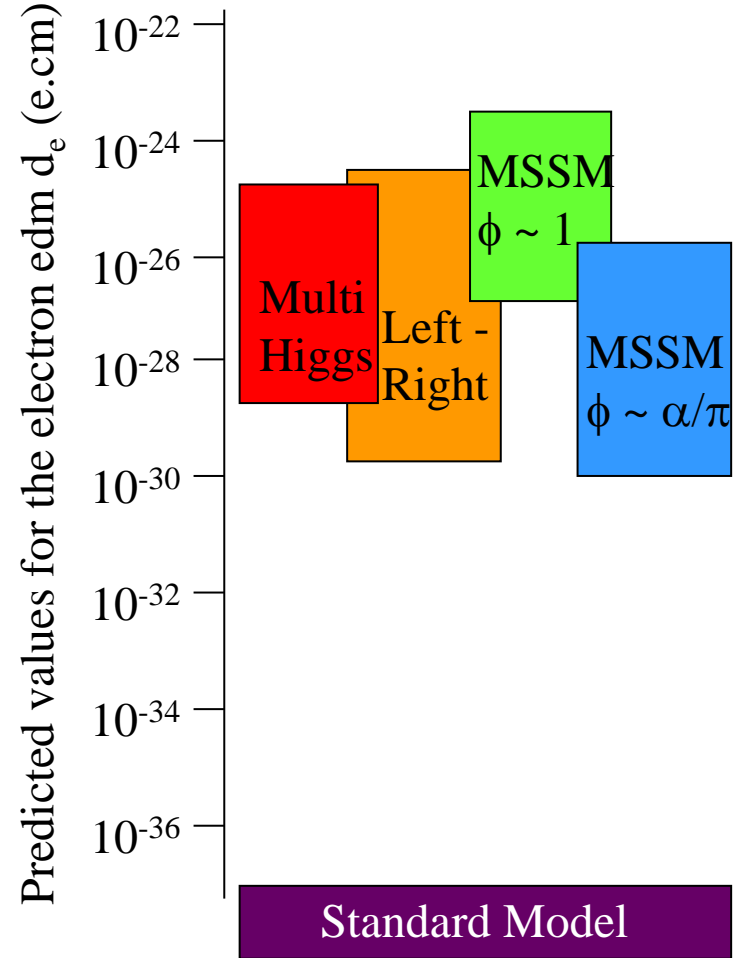
'Pier and Ocean', Mondrian

The electron's electric dipole moment (EDM, d_e)



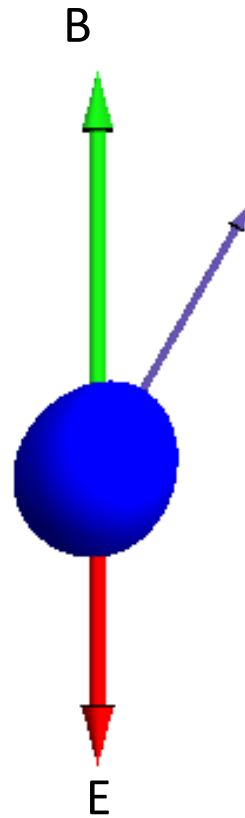
Either $d_e = 0$, or ~~T~~

~~T~~ implies ~~CP~~



Insufficient ~~CP~~

Measuring the EDM – spin precession



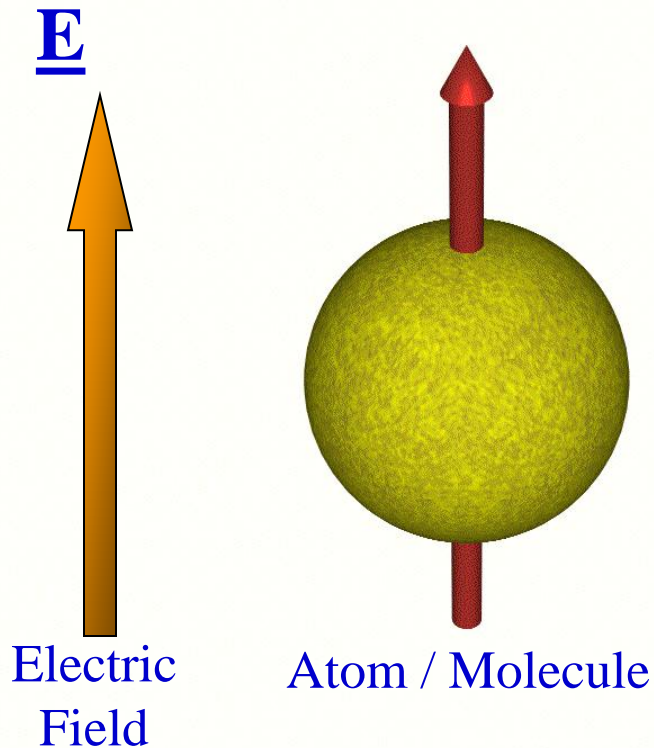
Particle precessing in
anti-parallel magnetic
and electric fields

Measure change in precession rate when electric field direction is reversed

Using atoms & molecules to measure d_e

For a free electron in an applied field \underline{E} , expect an interaction energy $-\underline{d}_e \cdot \underline{E}$

N.B. Analogous to interaction of magnetic dipole moment with a magnetic field, $-\underline{\mu} \cdot \underline{B}$



$$\text{Interaction energy} = - \underline{d}_e \cdot \underline{E}_{\text{eff}}$$

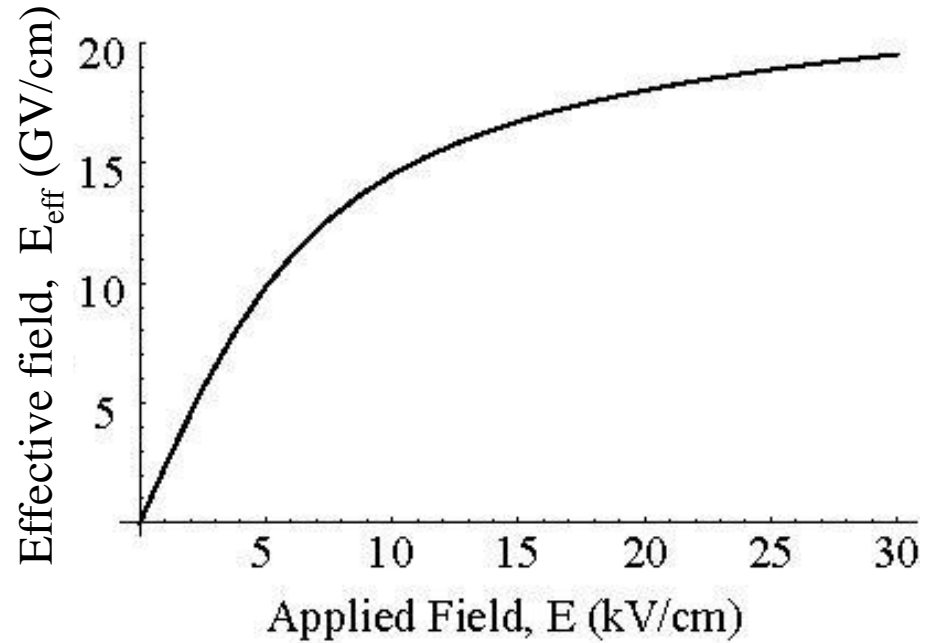
$$E_{\text{eff}} = F P$$

Structure dependent,
 $\sim 10 (Z/80)^3 \text{ GV/cm}$

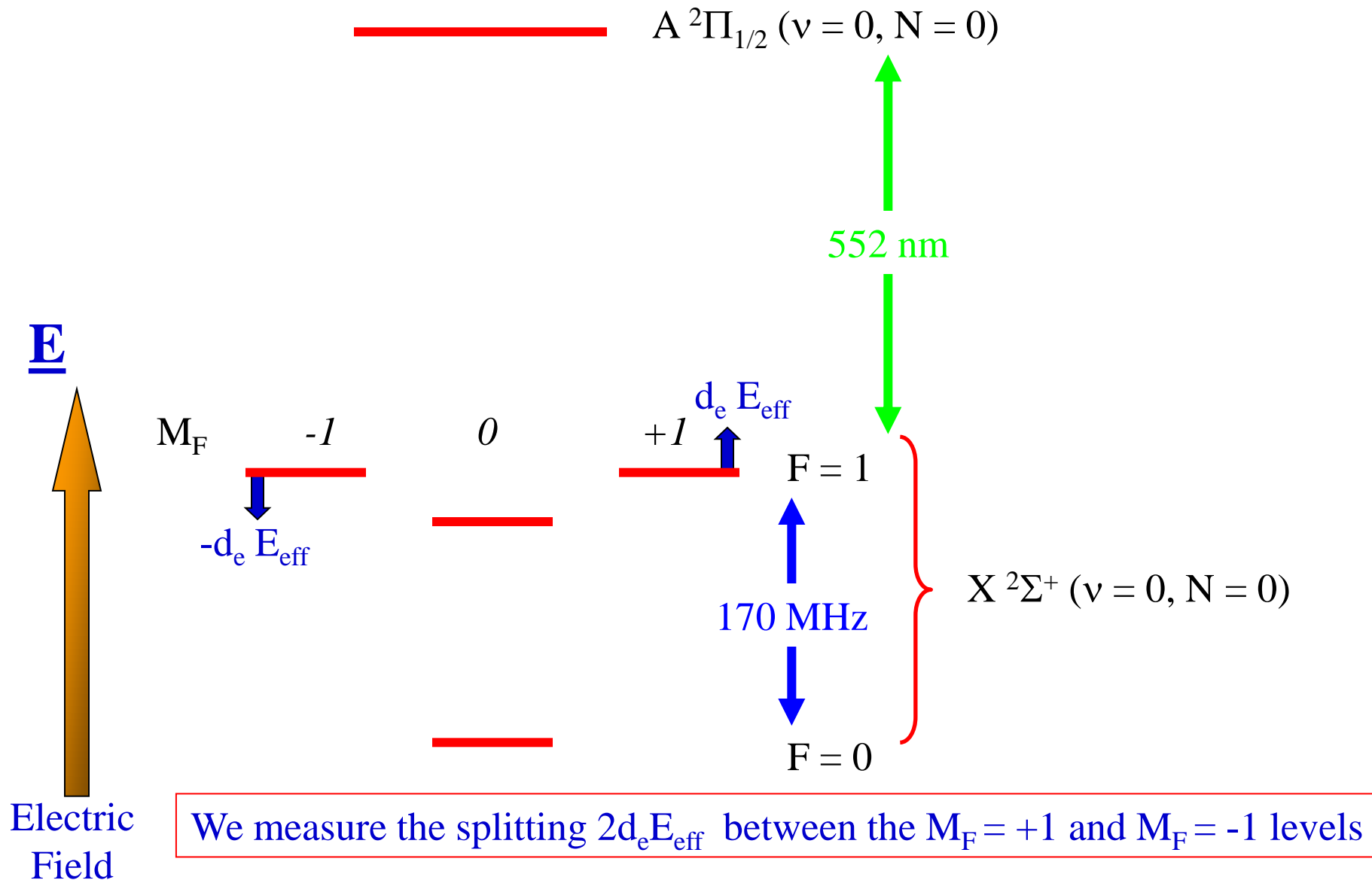
Polarization factor

For more details, see E. A. Hinds,
Physica Scripta T70, 34 (1997)

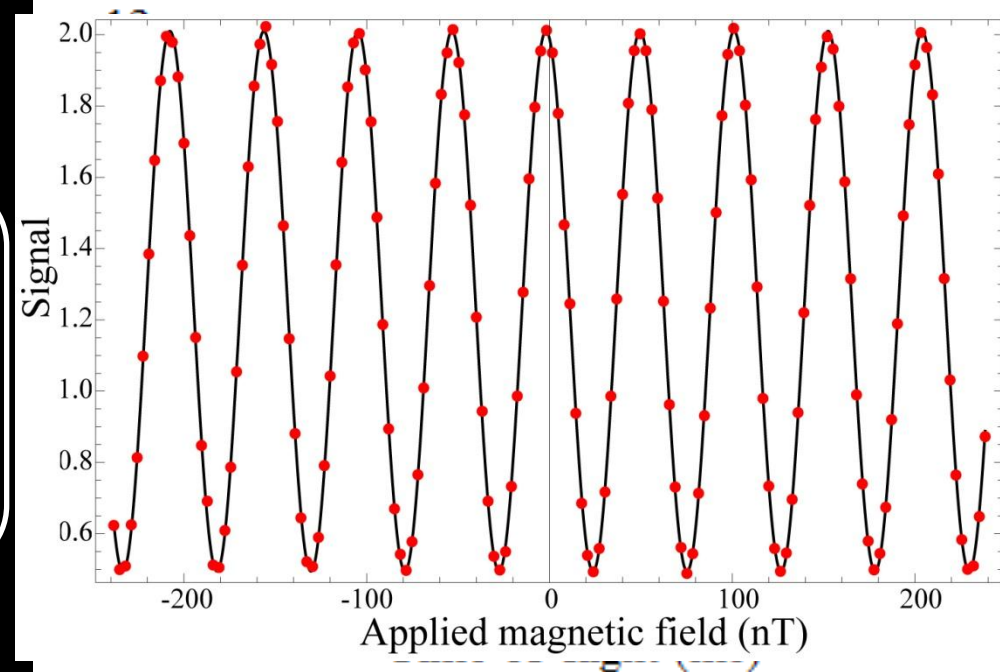
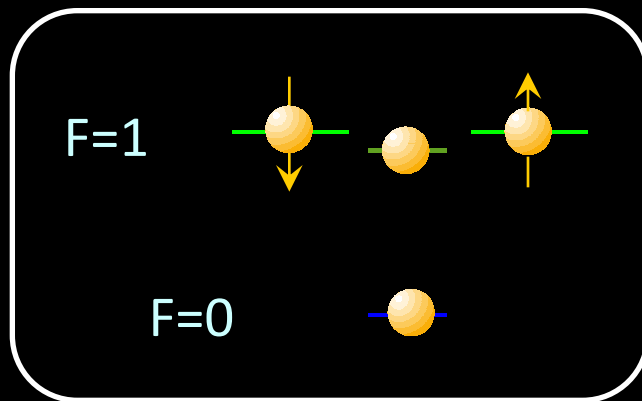
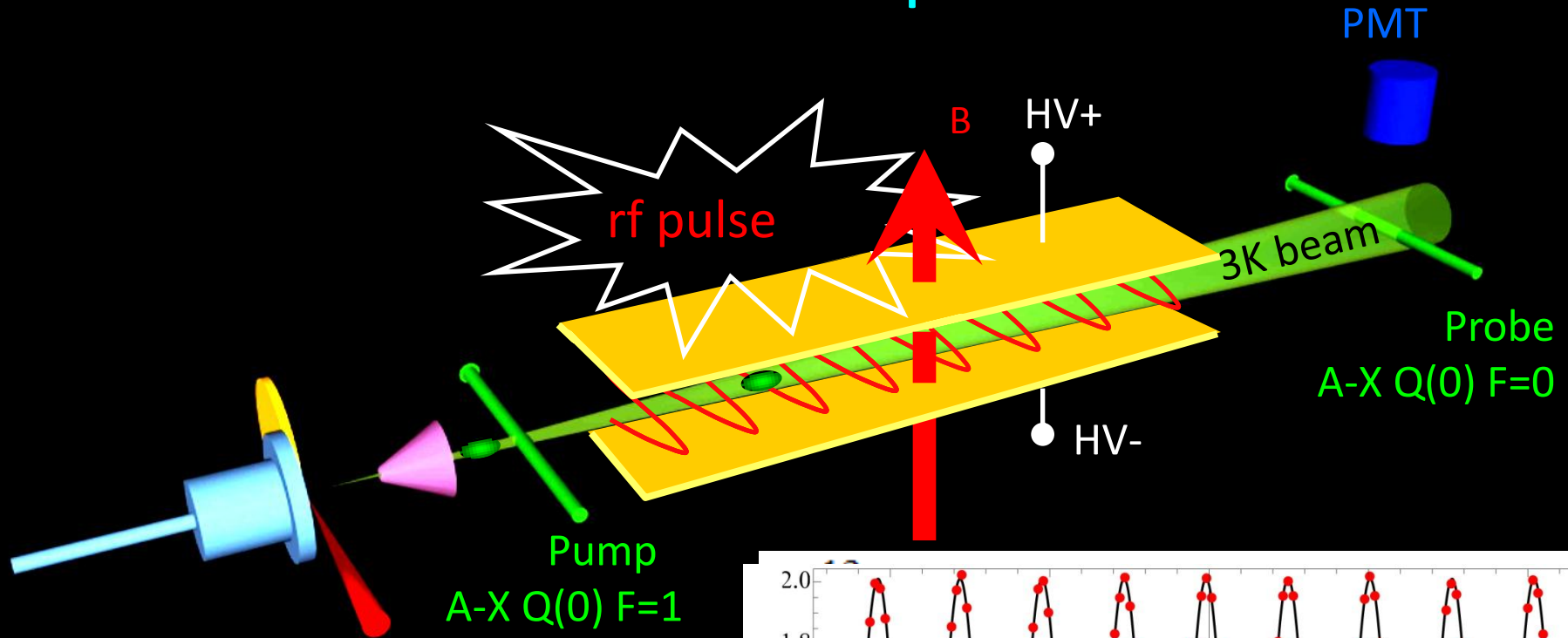
We use a molecule – YbF



Relevant energy levels in the YbF molecule

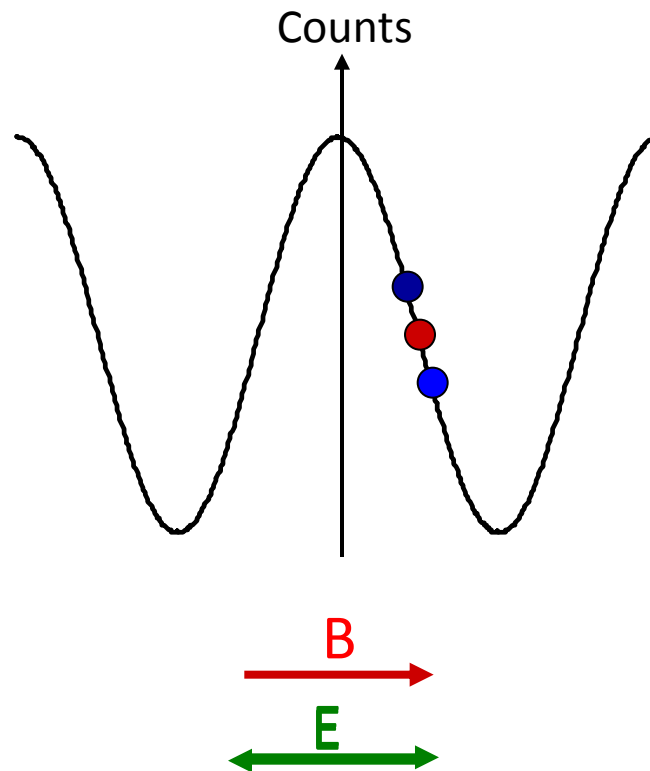


Measurement scheme – a spin interferometer

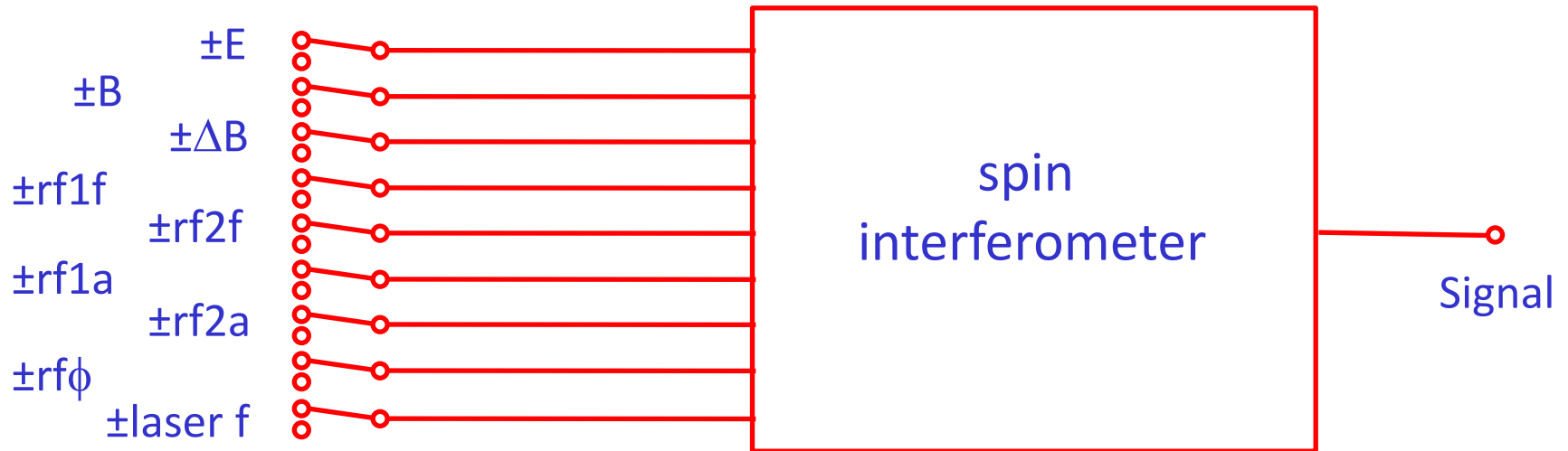


Measuring the edm with the interferometer

$$\text{Signal} \propto \cos^2 [\phi/2] = \cos^2 [(\mu_B B - d_e E_{\text{eff}}) T / \hbar]$$



Modulate everything



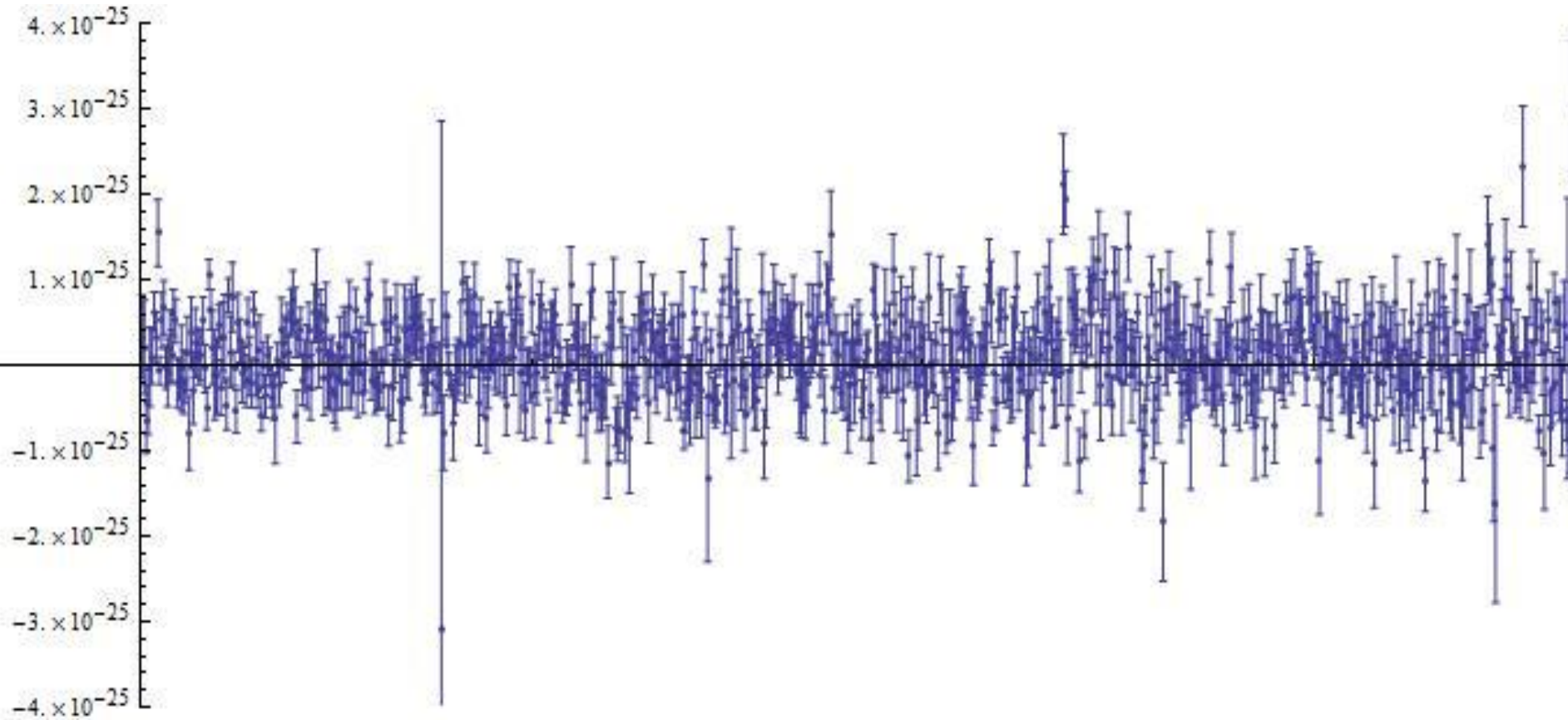
9 switches:

512 possible correlations

- The EDM is the signal correlated with the sign of E.B
- We study all the other 511 correlations in detail

Result (2011)

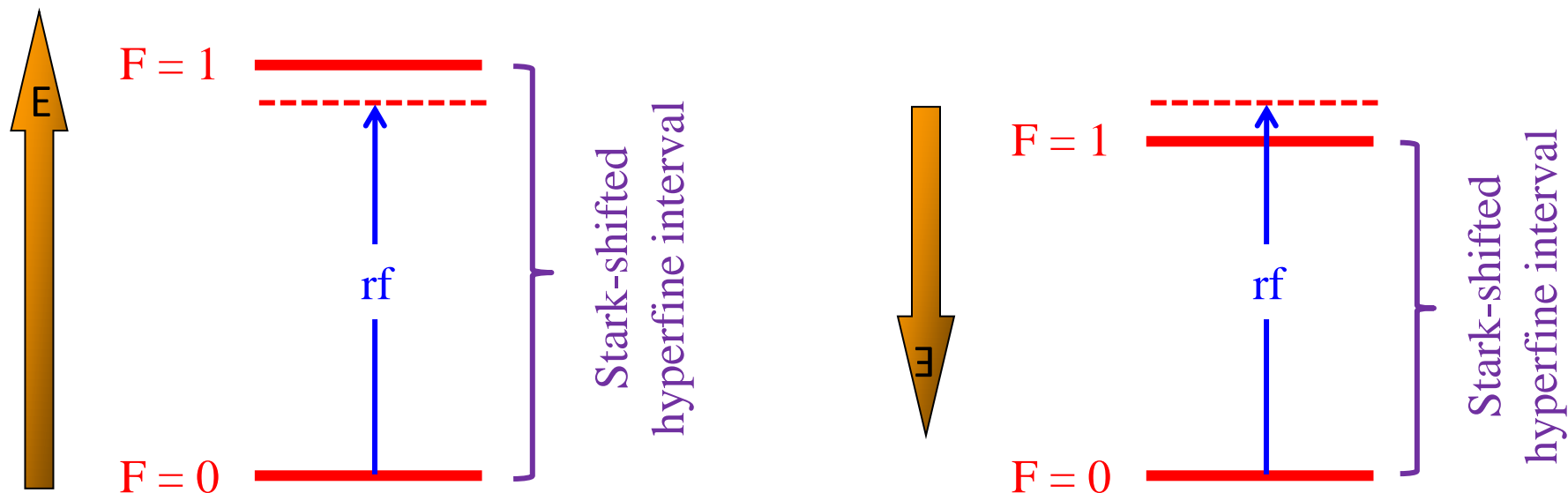
- 6194 measurements of the EDM, each derived from 4096 beam pulses
- Each measurement takes 6 minutes



➤ $d_e = (-2.4 \pm 5.7_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.5_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-28} \text{ e.cm}$

➤ $|d_e| < 10.5 \times 10^{-28} \text{ e.cm}$ (90% confidence level)

Correcting a systematic error



rf detuning

Imperfect E-reversal

phase shift: ~ 100 nrad/Hz

Changes detuning via Stark shift

Phase correlated with E-direction

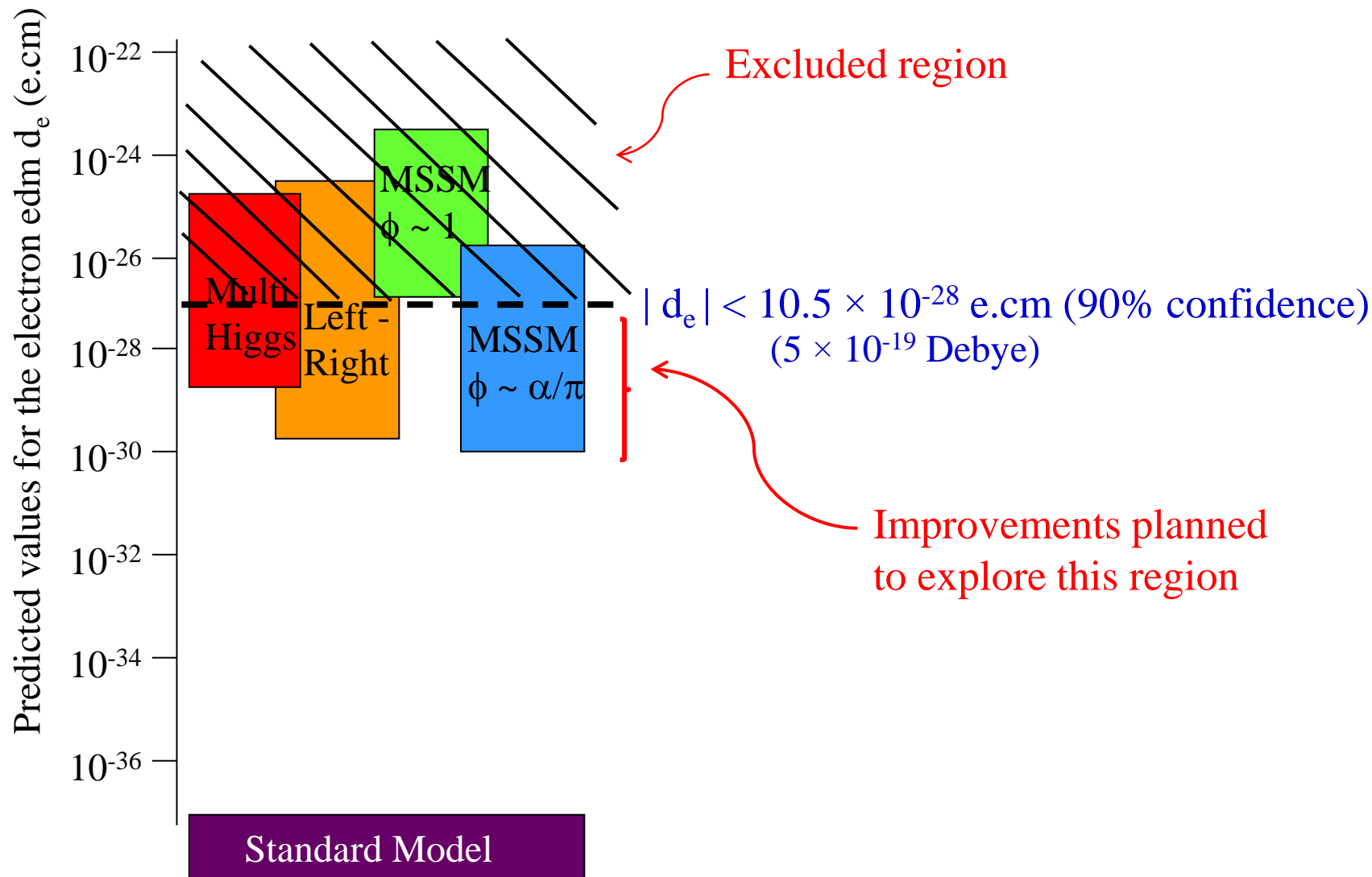
Correction to EDM: $(5.5 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-28} e.cm$

Systematic uncertainties

Effect	Systematic uncertainty (10^{-28} e.cm)
Electric field asymmetry	1.1
Electric potential asymmetry	0.1
Residual RF1 correlation	1.0
Geometric phase	0.03
Leakage currents	0.2
Shield magnetization	0.25
Motional magnetic field	0.0005

Result

$$d_e = (-2.4 \pm 5.7_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.5_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-28} \text{ e.cm}$$



How to do better

The statistical uncertainty scales as: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ \times $\frac{1}{T}$ \times $\frac{1}{E}$

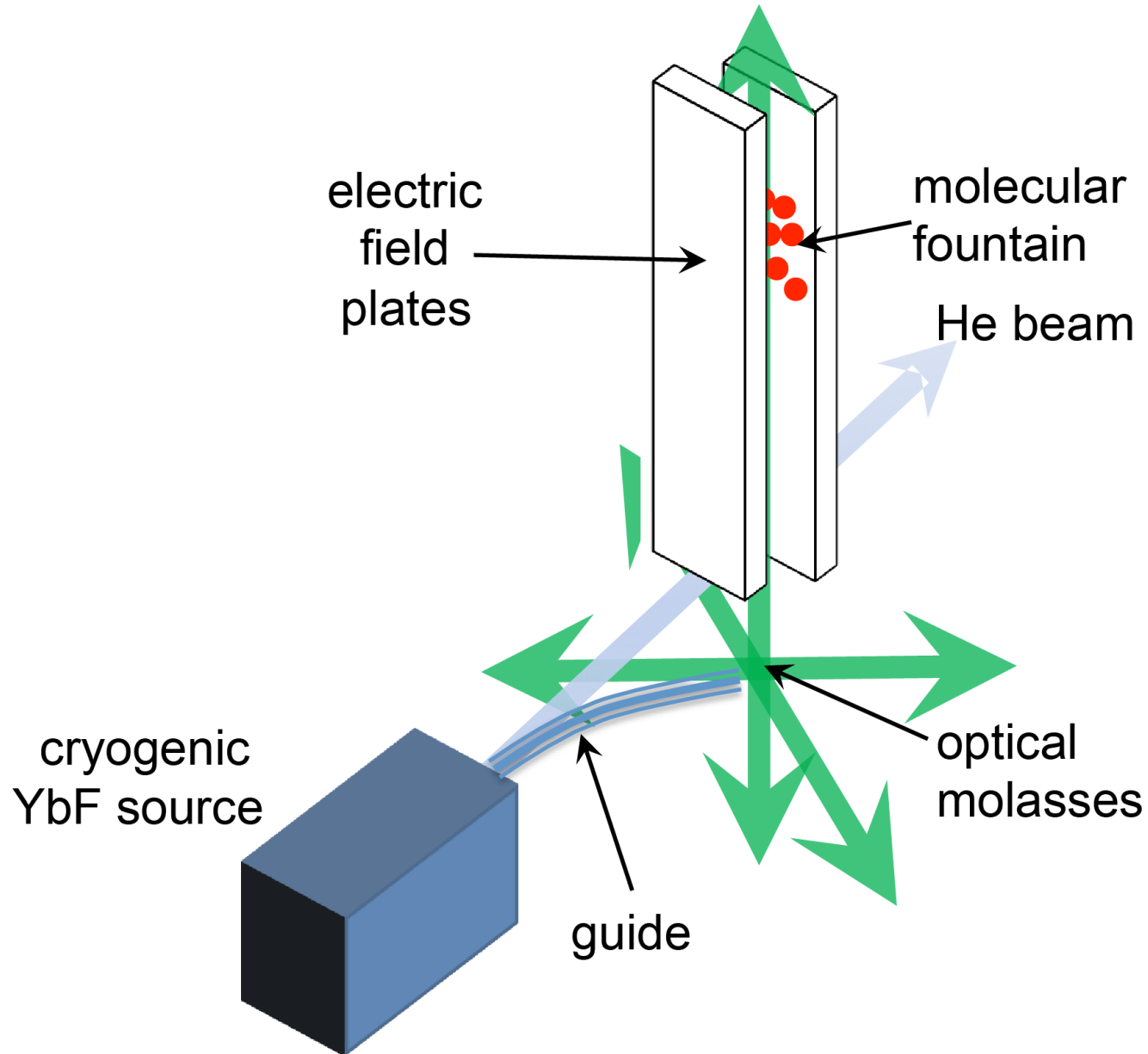
Total number of participating molecules \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

Coherence time \rightarrow $\frac{1}{T}$

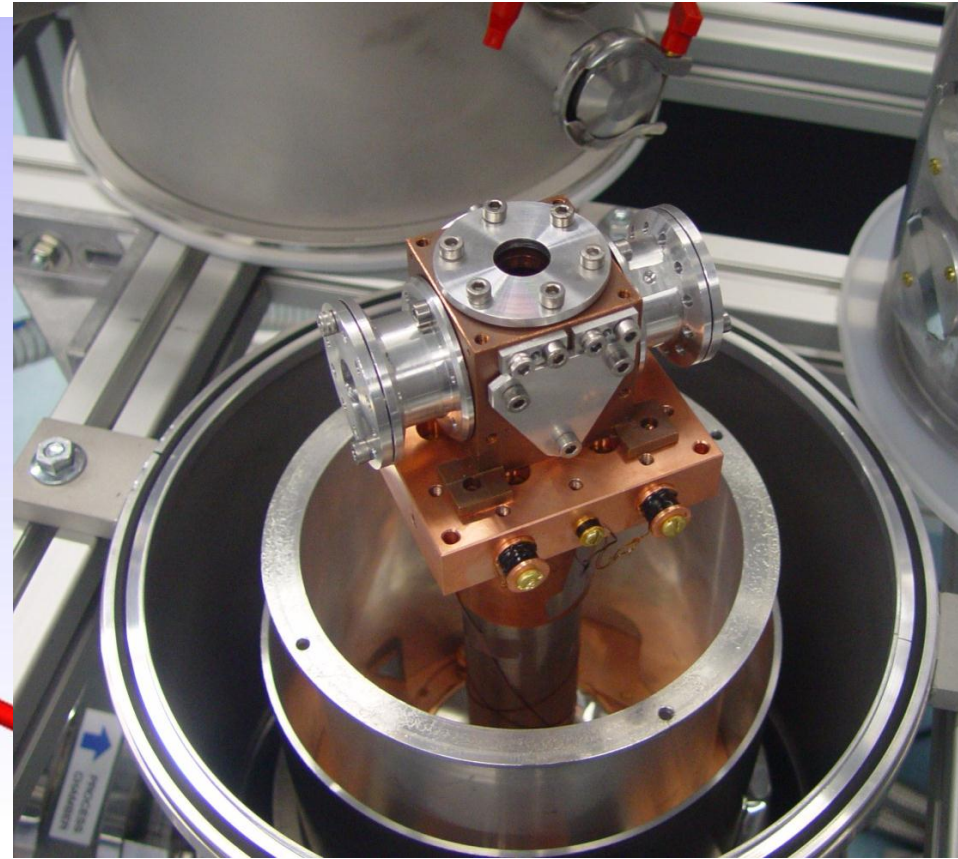
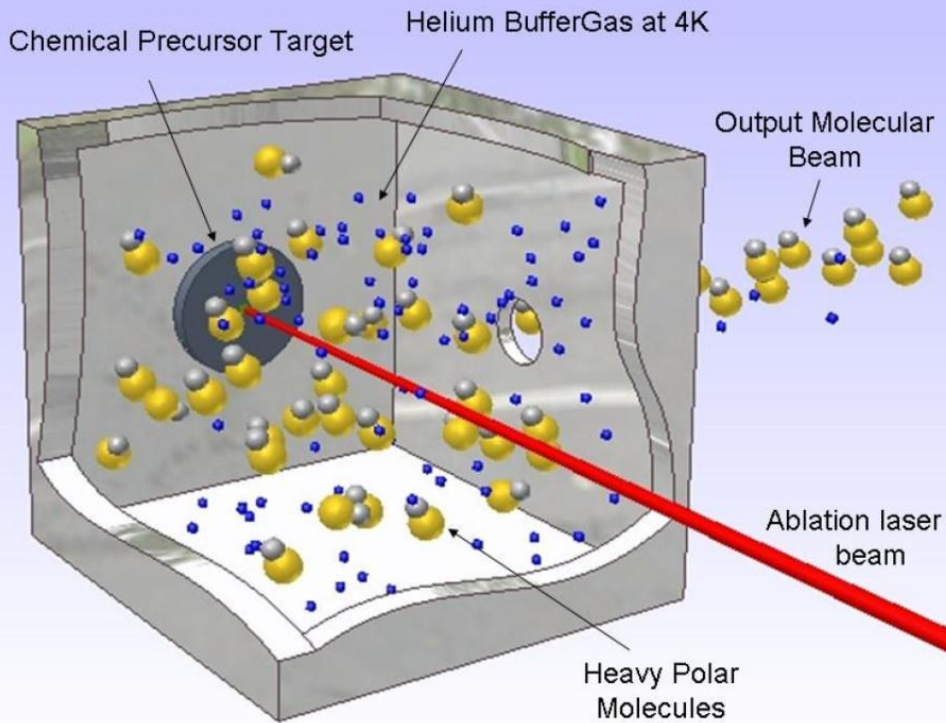
Electric field \rightarrow $\frac{1}{E}$

The diagram illustrates the scaling of statistical uncertainty. It features the text 'The statistical uncertainty scales as:' followed by the mathematical expression $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \times \frac{1}{T} \times \frac{1}{E}$. Three red arrows point from descriptive labels to the terms in the expression: 'Total number of participating molecules' points to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$, 'Coherence time' points to $\frac{1}{T}$, and 'Electric field' points to $\frac{1}{E}$.

Our dream experiment

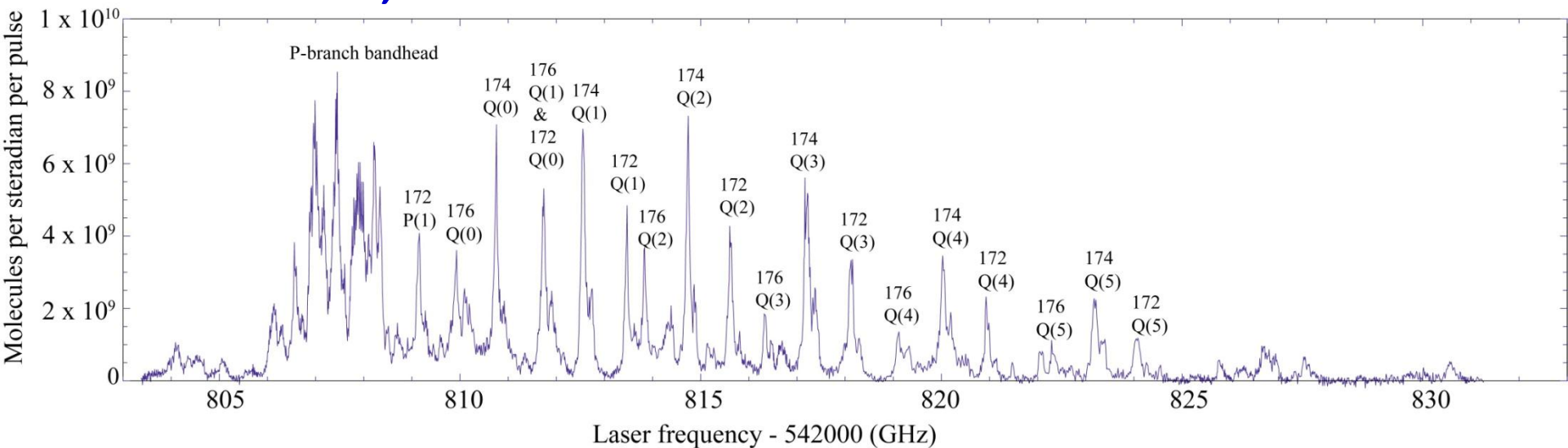


Cryogenic source of YbF



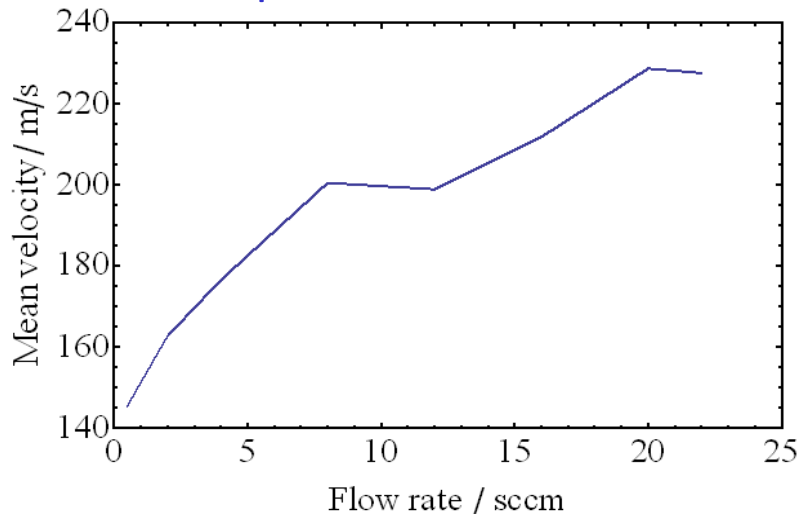
- Produce YbF molecules by ablation of Yb/AlF₃ target into a cold helium buffer gas
- Helium is pumped away using charcoal cryo-sorbs
- Produces intense, cold, slow-moving beams

Cold, slow beam of YbF molecules

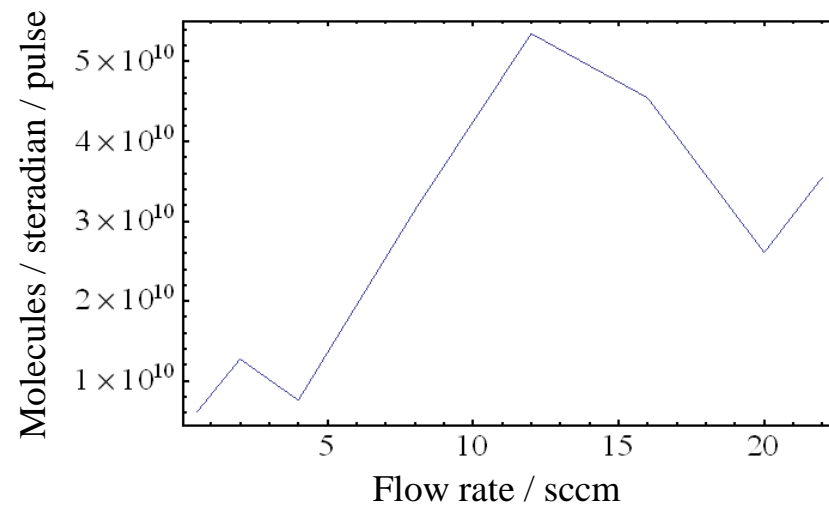


- Rotational temperature: 4 ± 1 K
- Translational temperature: 4 ± 1 K

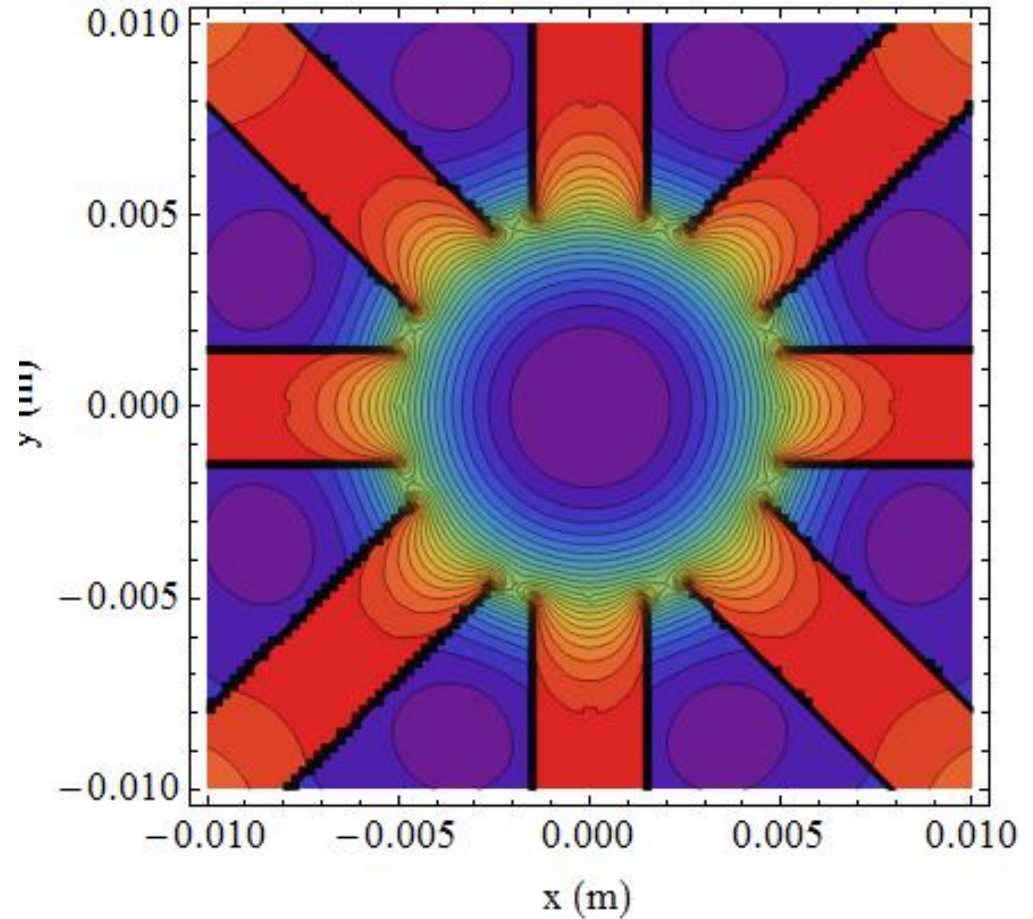
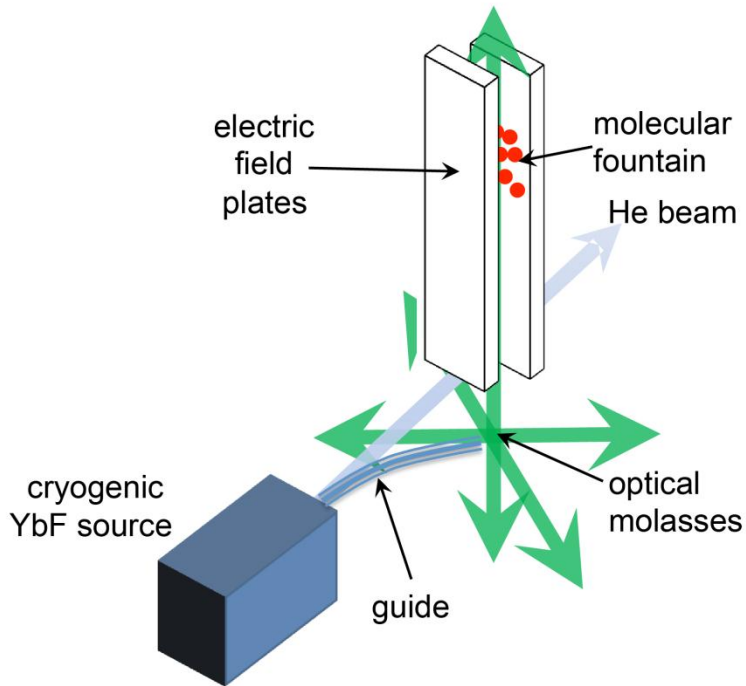
Speed vs helium flow



Flux vs helium flow

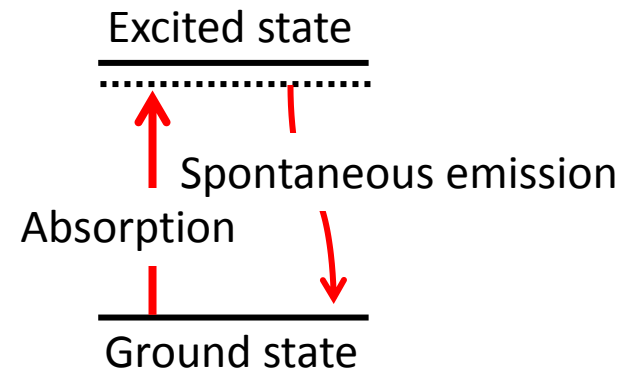
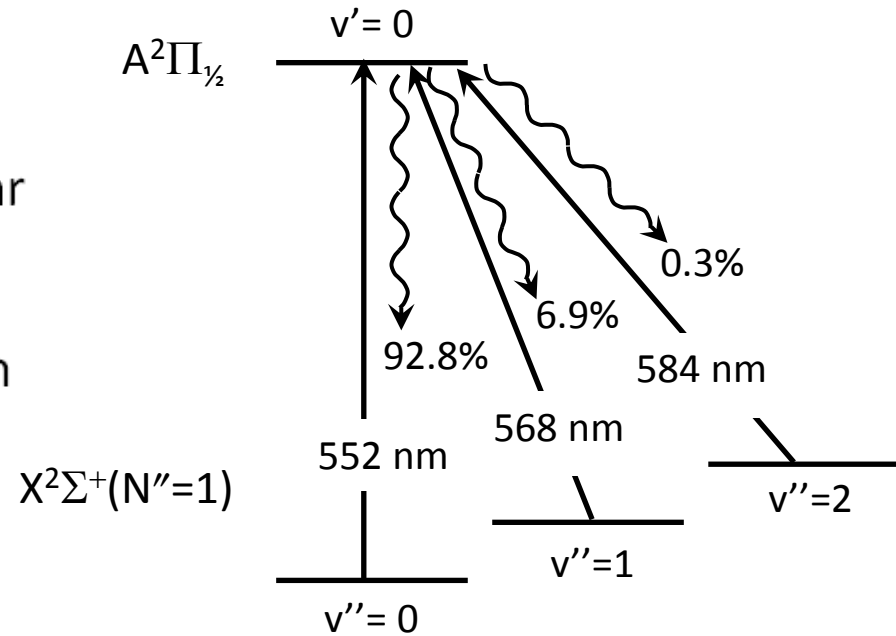
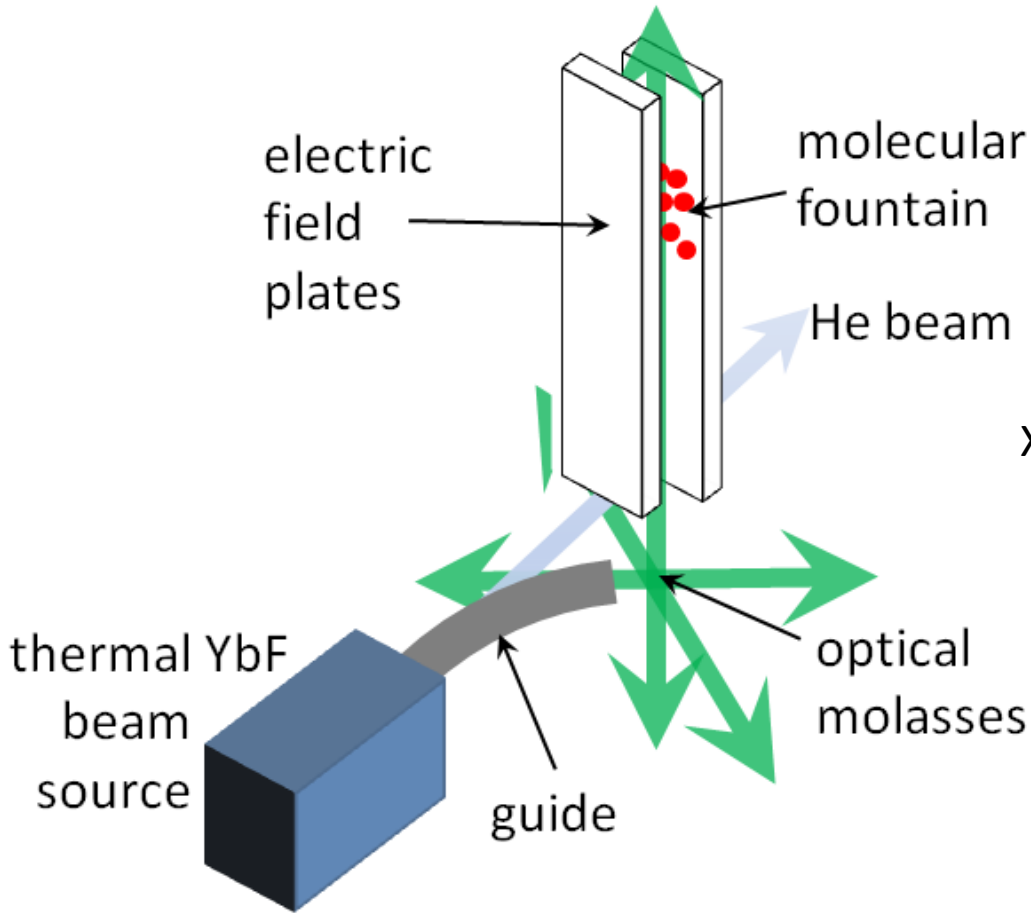


Magnetic guide



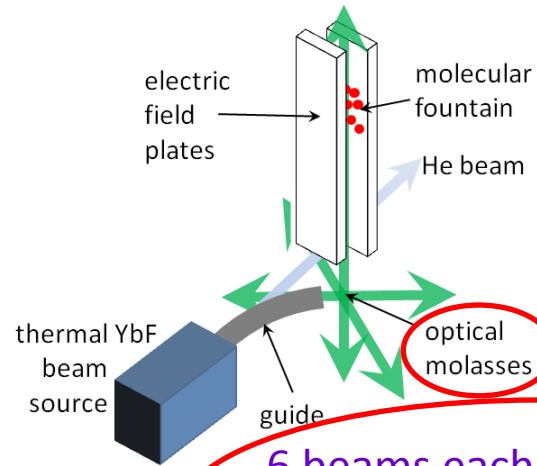
- Permanent magnets in octupole geometry, depth of 0.6 T
- Separates YbF molecules from helium beam
- Guides 6.5% of the distribution exiting the source

Laser cooling

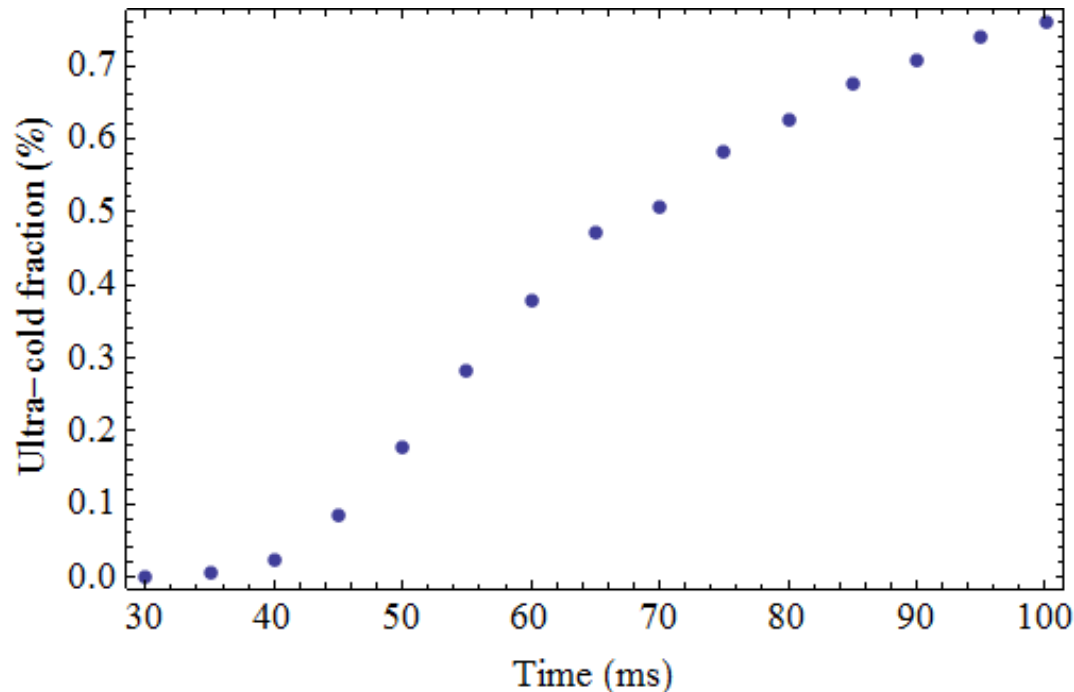
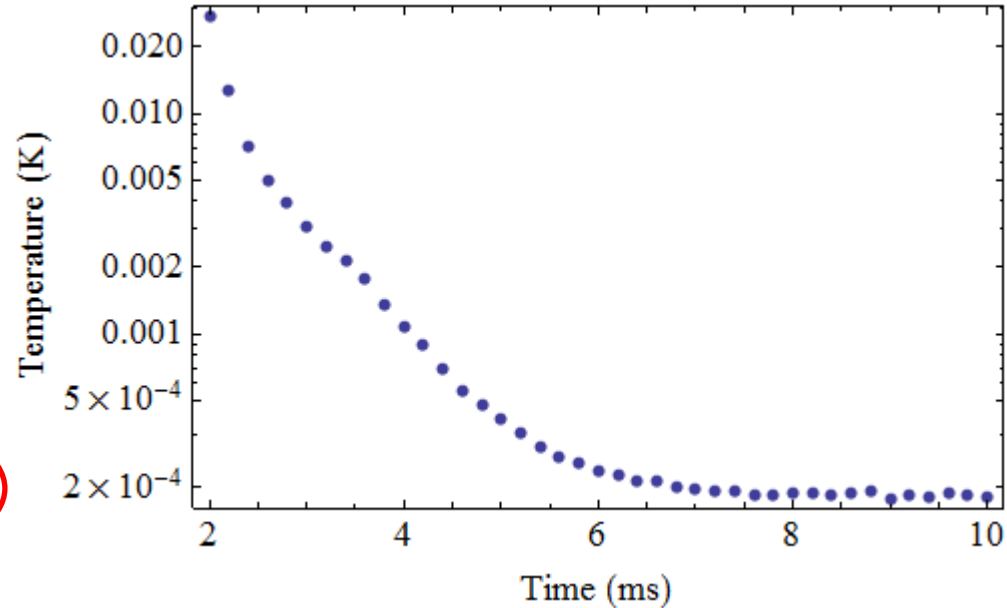


➤ Laser cooling is the key step!!

Simulations for YbF in an optical molasses



6 beams each containing 12 frequencies from 3 separate lasers
– 750 mW total



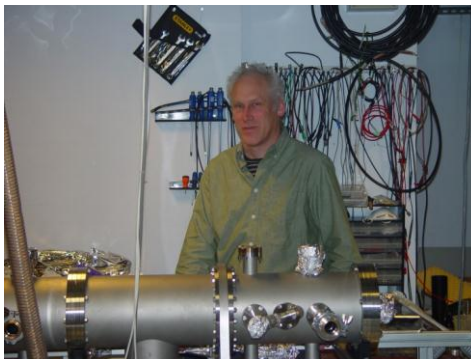
Sensitivity of an EDM fountain experiment

Quantity	Value	How determined?
Molecules in cell	10^{13}	Measured by us
Extraction efficiency	0.5 %	Measured by Doyle group
Fraction in relevant rotational state	24 %	Boltzmann distribution
Fraction accepted by guide	6.5 %	Magnetic guide simulation
Fraction cooled in molasses	0.76 %	Molasses simulation
Rotational state transfer efficiency	100 %	Pi-pulse
Fraction through fountain	7.5 %	Free-expansion at 185 μ K
Detection efficiency	100 %	Fluorescence on closed transition
Coherence time	0.25 s	By design
Repetition rate	2 Hz	By design
EDM sensitivity in 8 hours	6×10^{-31} e.cm	Statistical sensitivity

Thanks...



Jony Hudson



Ben Sauer



Ed Hinds

EDM measurement:

Joe Smallman

Jack Devlin

Dhiren Kara

Buffer gas cooling:

Sarah Skoff

Nick Bulleid

Rich Hendricks

Laser cooling:

Thom Wall

Aki Matsushima

Valentina Zhelyazhkova

Anne Cournol



EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council



Science & Technology
Facilities Council

