

# Polarimetry for Deuteron EDM Search

M. da Silva e Silva, N.P.M. Brantjes, C.J.G. Onderwater, K. Jungmann

Kernfysisch Versneller Instituut, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, The Netherlands

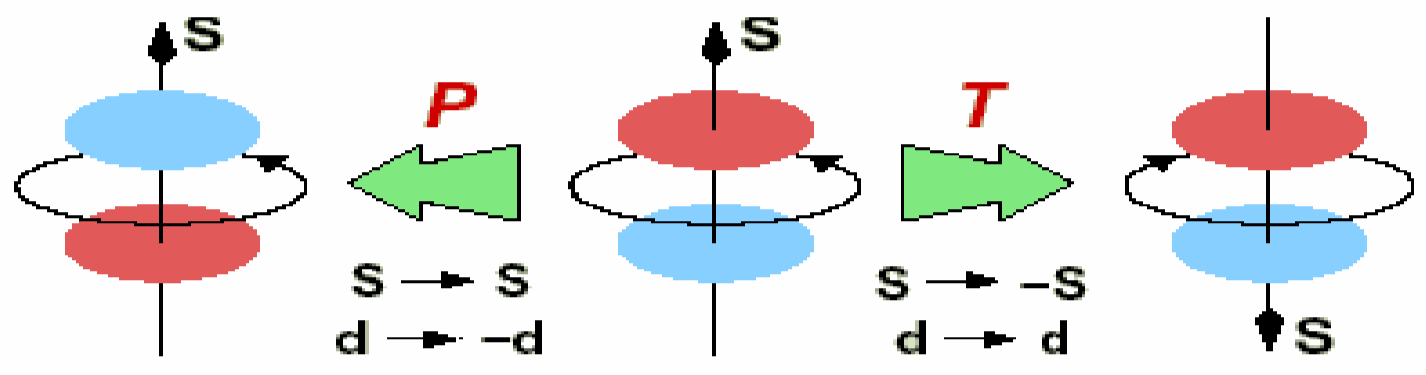


## Trapped Radioactive Isotopes: $\mu$ icro-Laboratories for Fundamental Physics

### T/CP VIOLATION AND EDMs

#### Symmetry Breaking

Electric dipole moments (EDMs) break both **Parity** and **Time reversal** symmetries



$$H = -2(\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}) = -2(\mu \vec{B} + d \vec{E}) \cdot \vec{S}$$

Standard Model prediction : EDM  $\sim 0$

PERMANENT EDM  $\neq 0 \rightarrow$  NEW PHYSICS

#### Few-body EDMs

##### Contributions

$$d_{nuclear} = d_n \oplus d_p \oplus d_{interaction}$$

Measurements of  $n, p, {}^2\text{H}, {}^3\text{He}, \dots$  necessary

##### Sensitivities

Standard Model: strong CP violation

$$d_p(\bar{\theta}) : d_n(\bar{\theta}) : d_{He}(\bar{\theta}) \approx (3:1:-3) \times 10^{-16} \bar{\theta} [e \cdot cm]$$

New Physics: Chromo EDMs (e.g.)

$$d_n = -0.01 \tilde{d}_d + 0.49 \tilde{d}_u \quad d_{2H} = -4.67 \tilde{d}_d + 5.22 \tilde{d}_u$$

DEUTERON  $\rightarrow$  AN EXCELLENT CANDIDATE

#### Generic EDM experiment

##### Beam and Spin preparation

Polarize : state selection using known technology

Accelerate : LINAC or cyclotron

##### Interaction with E-field

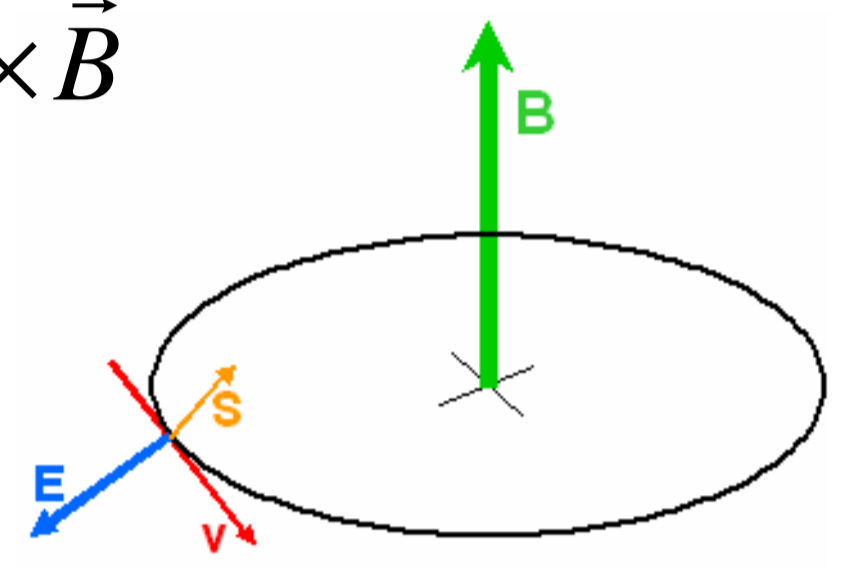
EDM interacting with E-field  $\rightarrow$  spin precession

Large motional E-field  $\rightarrow \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

##### Polarimetry

Monitor spin continuously

Possible via scattering



### INTERACTION WITH E-FIELD

Spin precession for a relativistic particle  $\vec{\Omega} = \frac{e}{m} \left[ a \vec{B} + \left( a - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \vec{v} \times \vec{E} + \frac{\eta}{2} (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B} + \vec{E}) \right]$

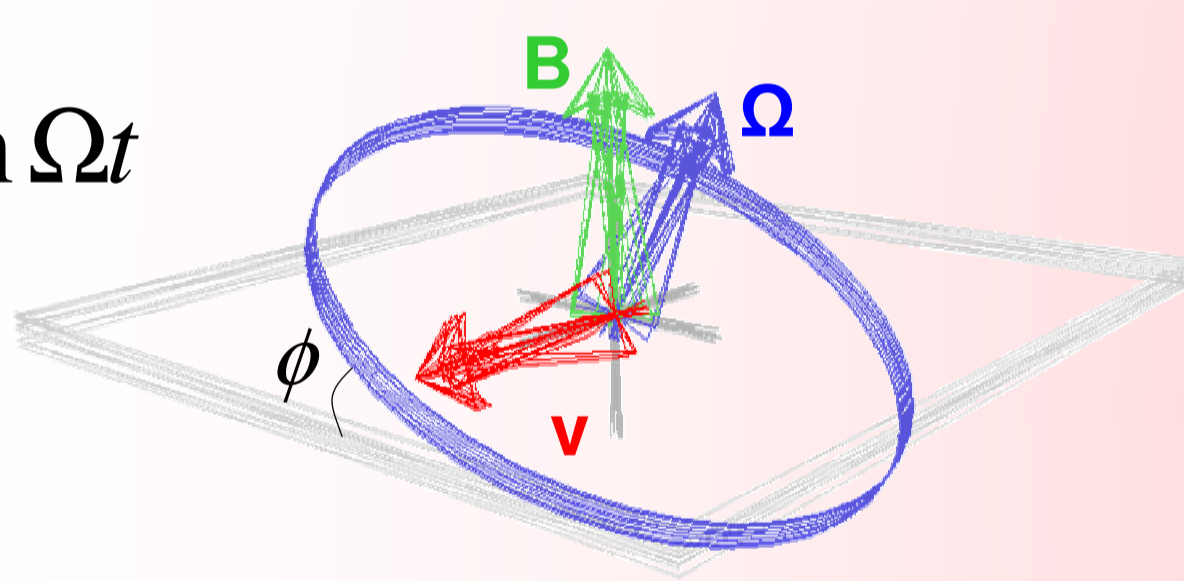
$\eta$ : electric dipole moment  
 $a$ : anomalous magnetic moment

#### The parasitic method

EDM causes a tilt  $\phi$  in the spin precession plane and a change in frequency  $\Omega$

The only completed EDM experiment using the g-2 muon storage ring

$$P_{\parallel} \approx P_0 \frac{\eta \beta}{2a} \sin \Omega t$$

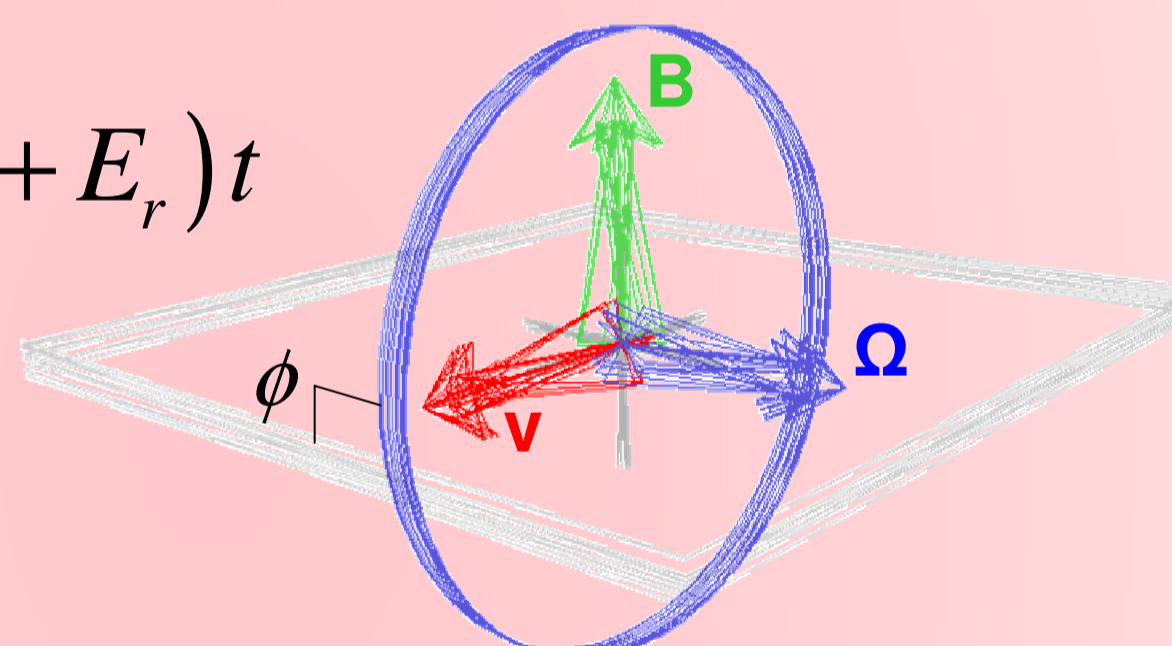


#### The frozen spin method

Spin precession *not* depending on EDM is removed using a radial E-field  $\approx a B c \beta \gamma^2$

Cyclotron and spin frequencies match

$$P_{\parallel} \approx P_0 \frac{\eta e}{4mc} (\beta B + E_r) t$$



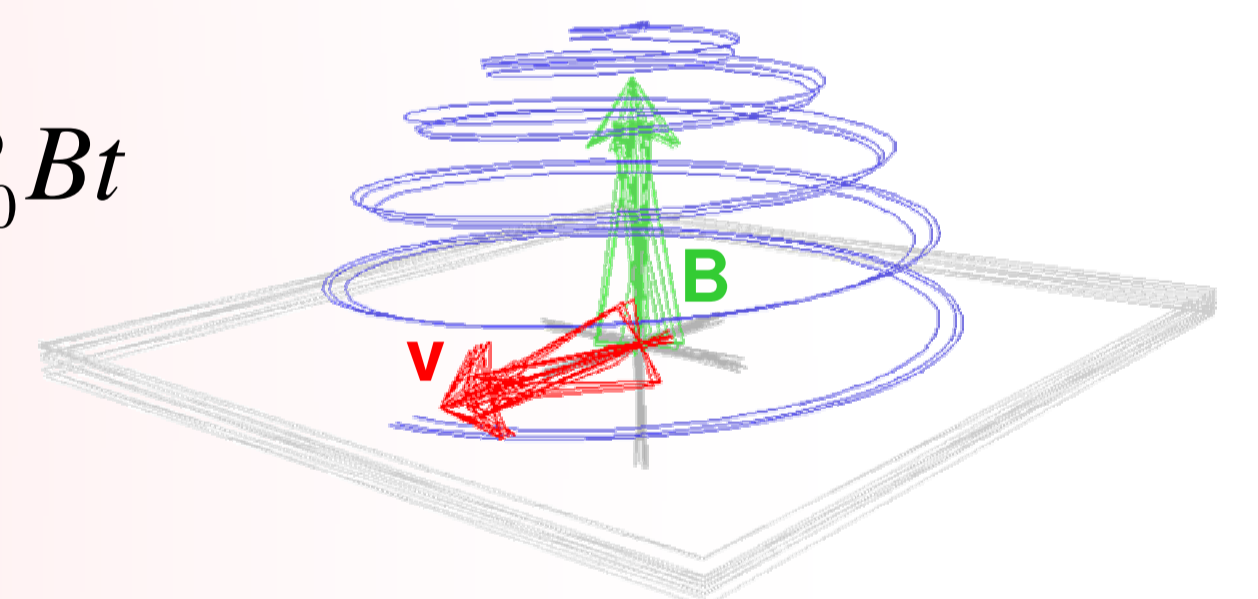
#### The resonance method

Modulate  $E(t) = v(t) \times B$  at spin frequency

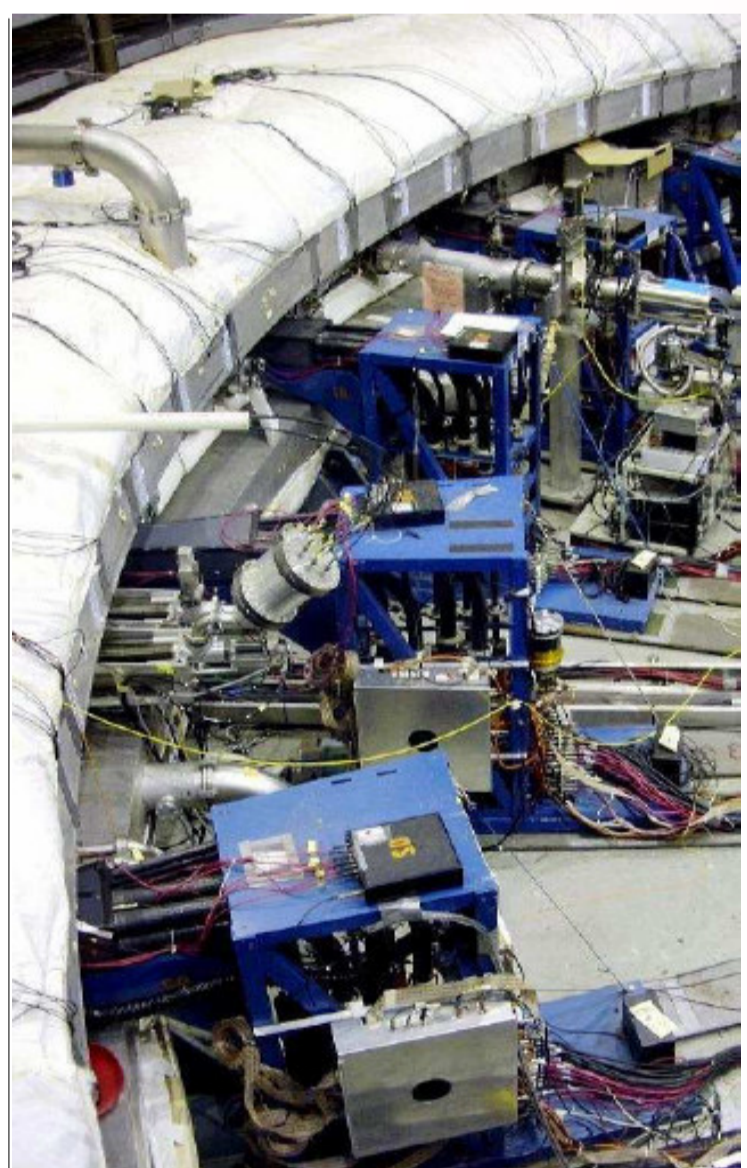
Synchrotron and spin frequencies match

Similar to *Rabi's Oscillatory Fields Method*

$$\hat{P}_{\parallel} \approx \frac{e}{8mc} \eta \Delta \beta P_0 B t$$



## THE EDM SIGNAL IS IN THE VERTICAL POLARIZATION COMPONENT



$$d_{\mu} < 2.8 \times 10^{-19} [e \cdot cm]$$

Systematics limited method  
Use  $\beta$  dependence to improve

J. Bailey et al., J. Phys. G : Nucl. Phys. 4, 345, 1978  
R. McNabb, <http://www.arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0407008>

$$d_{\mu}^* < 10^{-24} [e \cdot cm] \quad d_D^* < 10^{-27} [e \cdot cm]$$

Suitable for particles with a small *anomalous* magnetic moment, such as the muon or  ${}^2\text{H}$

F.J.M. Farley et al., A new method of measuring electric dipole moments in storage rings, Phys.Rev.Lett. 93 (2004) 052001  
Y.K. Semertzidis et al., A New Method For A Sensitive Deuteron EDM Experiment, <http://www.arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0308063>

$$d_D^* < 10^{-29} [e \cdot cm]$$

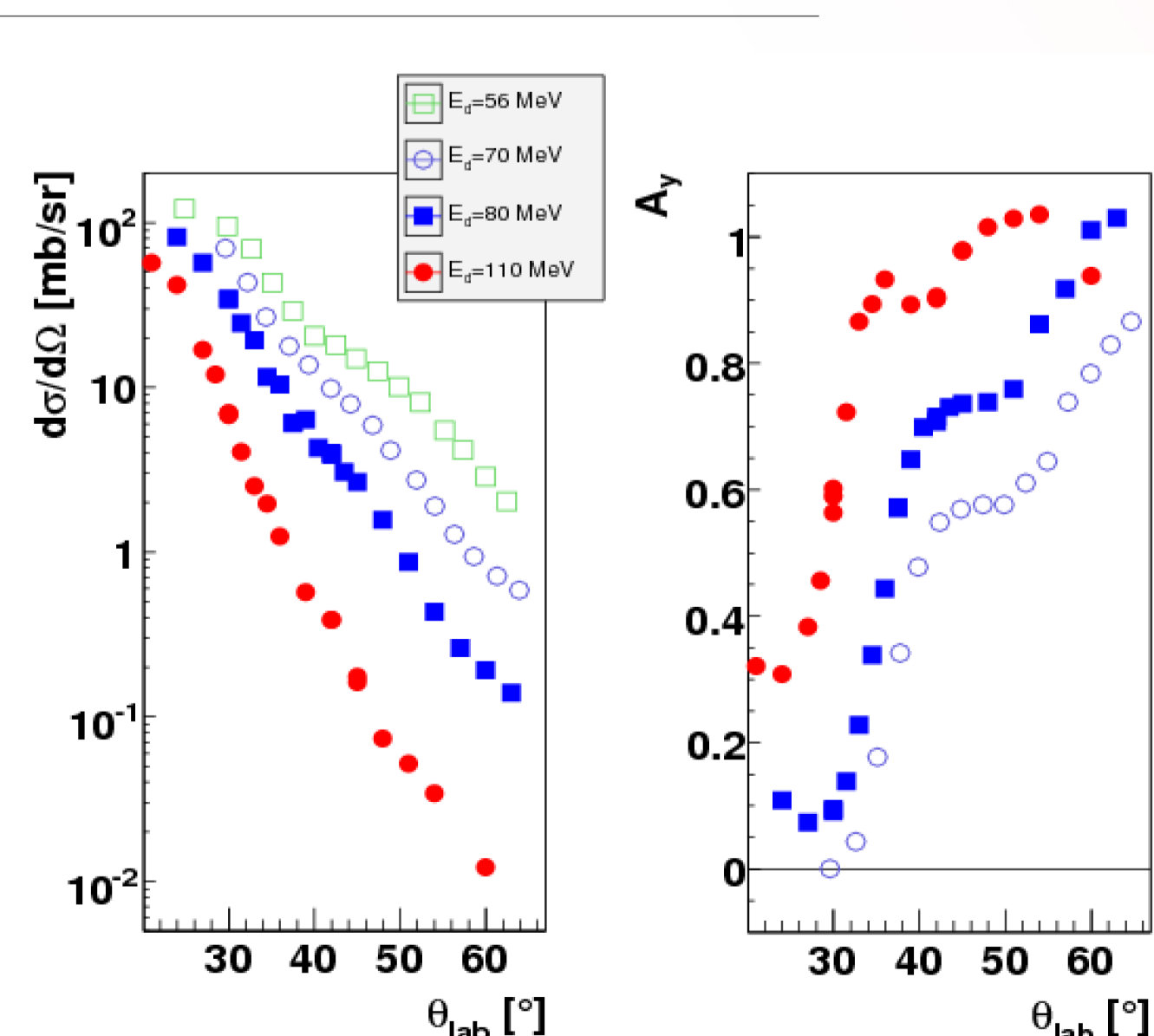
\*projected

Suitable for particles whose synchrotron and spin tunes can be brought to resonance ( $a\gamma \sim 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) such as  ${}^1\text{H}, {}^2\text{H}, {}^3\text{H}, {}^3\text{He}, \dots$

Yu.F. Orlov, W.M. Morse and Y.K. Semertzidis, Resonance Method of EDM Measurements in Storage Rings, Phys.Rev.Lett 96 (2006) 214802

### POLARIMETRY

#### Nuclear Scattering ${}^{12}\text{C}(d,d){}^{12}\text{C}$



$$N(\theta, \varphi) = N(\theta) \left( 1 + \frac{3}{2} P_{\parallel} A(\theta) \cos \varphi + \dots \right)$$

#### Statistical precision

$$\sigma_d \approx \frac{4\hbar}{\sqrt{\tau \tau_p} E^* P_0 A \sqrt{\epsilon N}}$$

$\tau_p$ : spin coherence time  
 $E^*$ : effective electric field  
 $P_0$ : initial polarization  
 $N$ : number of particles

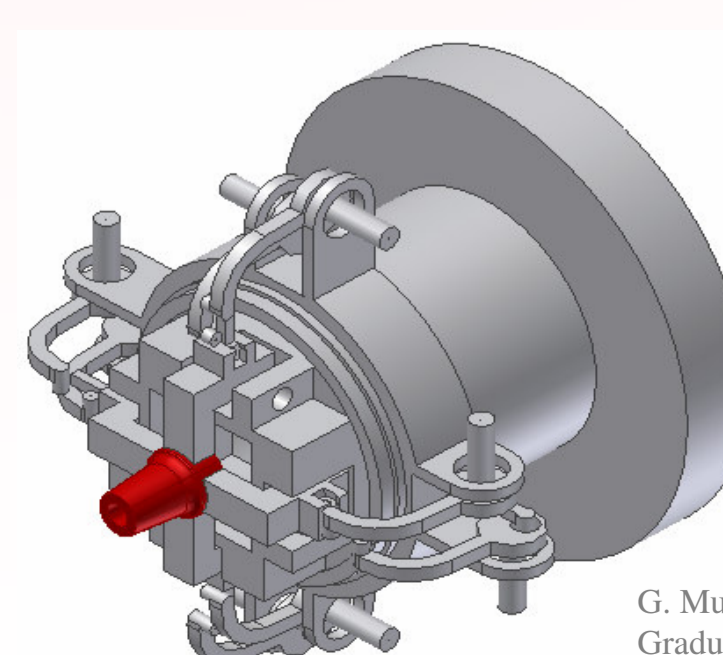
#### Parameters affected by the polarimeter

$\epsilon$ : detector efficiency

$A$ : analyzing power

$\tau$ : beam lifetime

Maximize in design



G. Mul  
Graduation thesis  
Hogeschool van Amsterdam  
June 21, 2005

#### Concept

Slow extraction through Coulomb scattering in thin **extraction** target

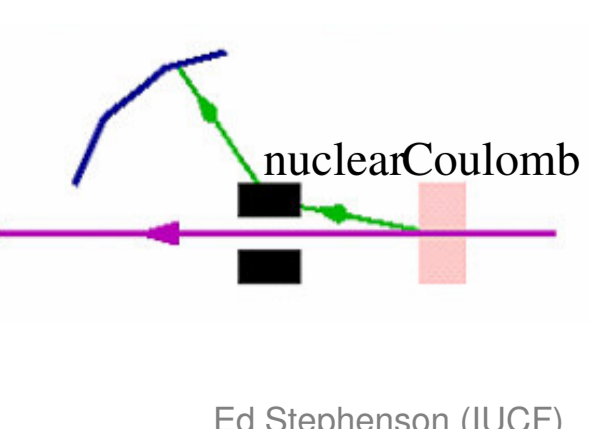
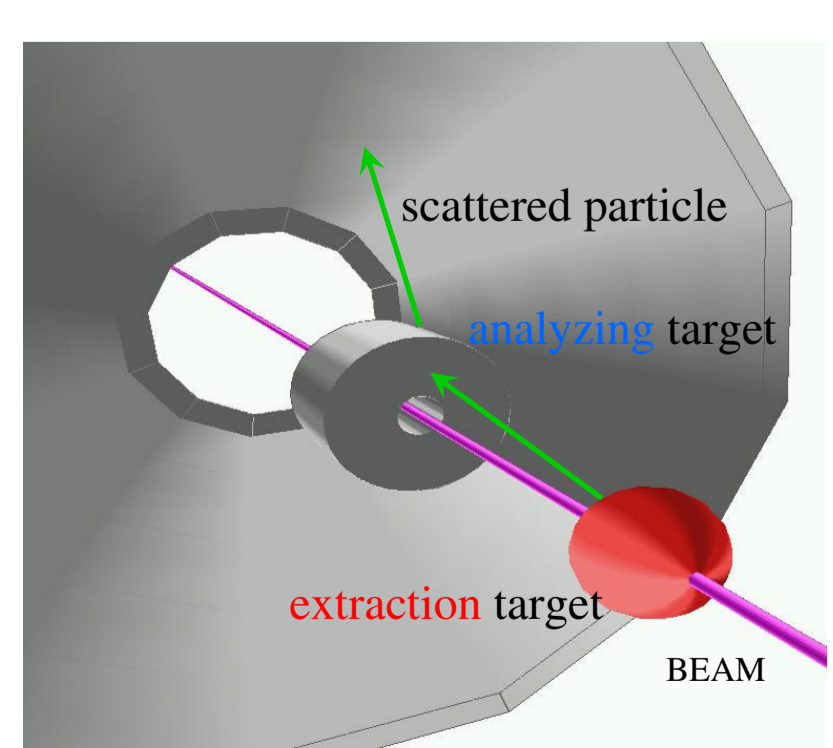
High efficiency nuclear scattering in thick **analyzing** target with high sensitivity

#### Work in preparation

Detailed analytic and tracking simulations

Component Analysis

Design Report



Ed Stephenson (IUCF)