

ThO Electron EDM Search: Statistics Update and Understanding Systematic Errors

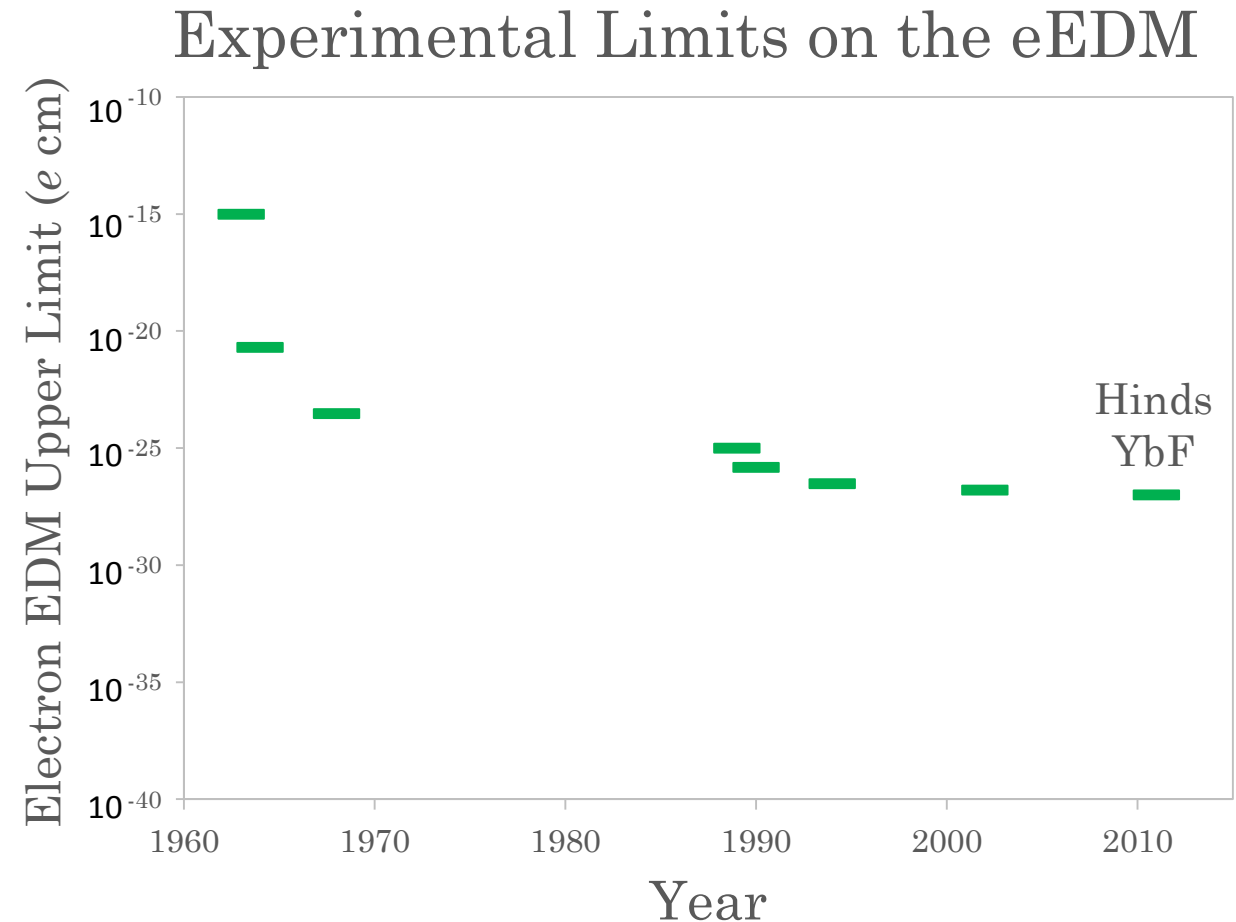
Elizabeth Petrik

Advisor: John Doyle

ACME Collaboration, Harvard University

April 23, 2013, CUA 10 minute talk

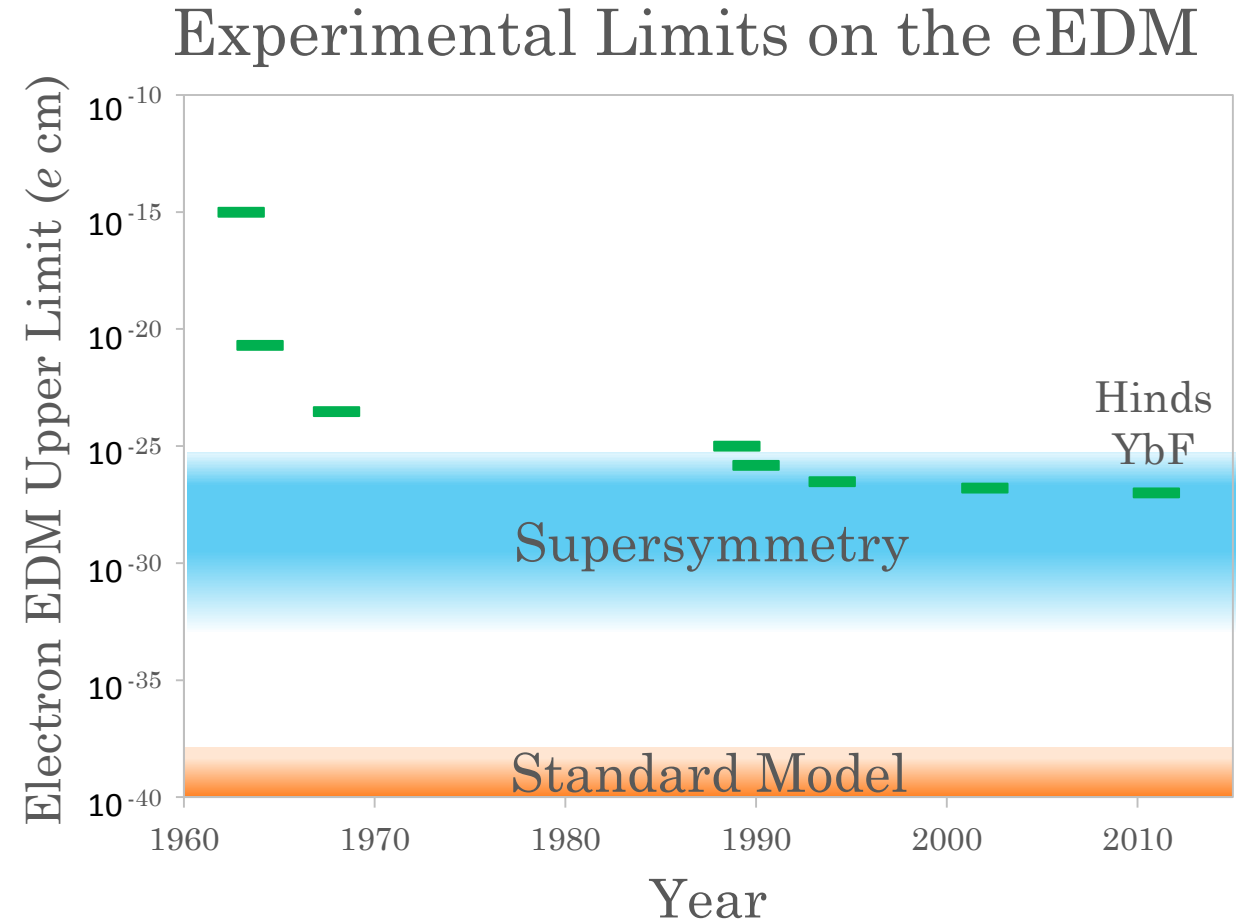
Motivation for eEDM Search



Data compiled by Amar Vutha

Motivation for eEDM Search

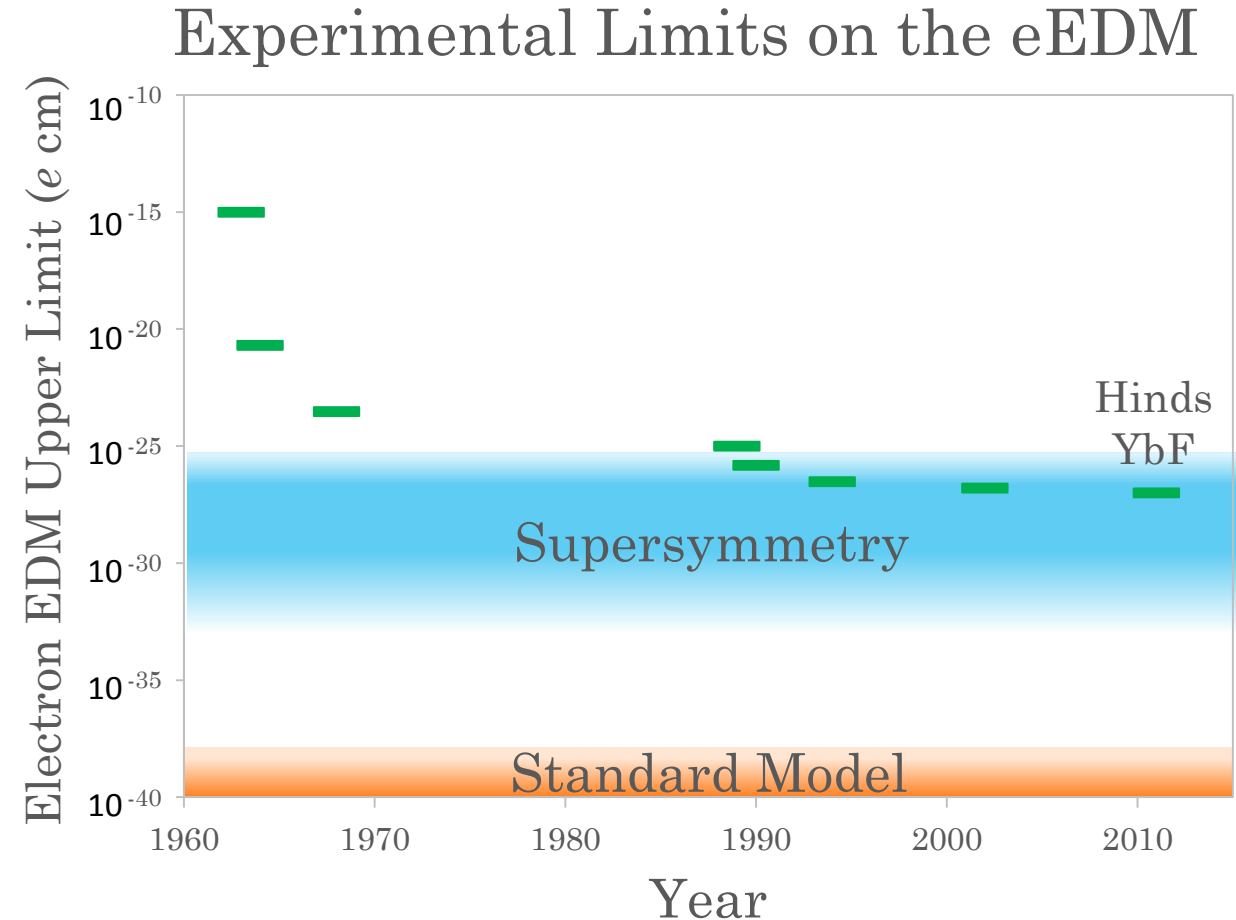
- Permanent EDMs violate CP



Data compiled by Amar Vutha

Motivation for eEDM Search

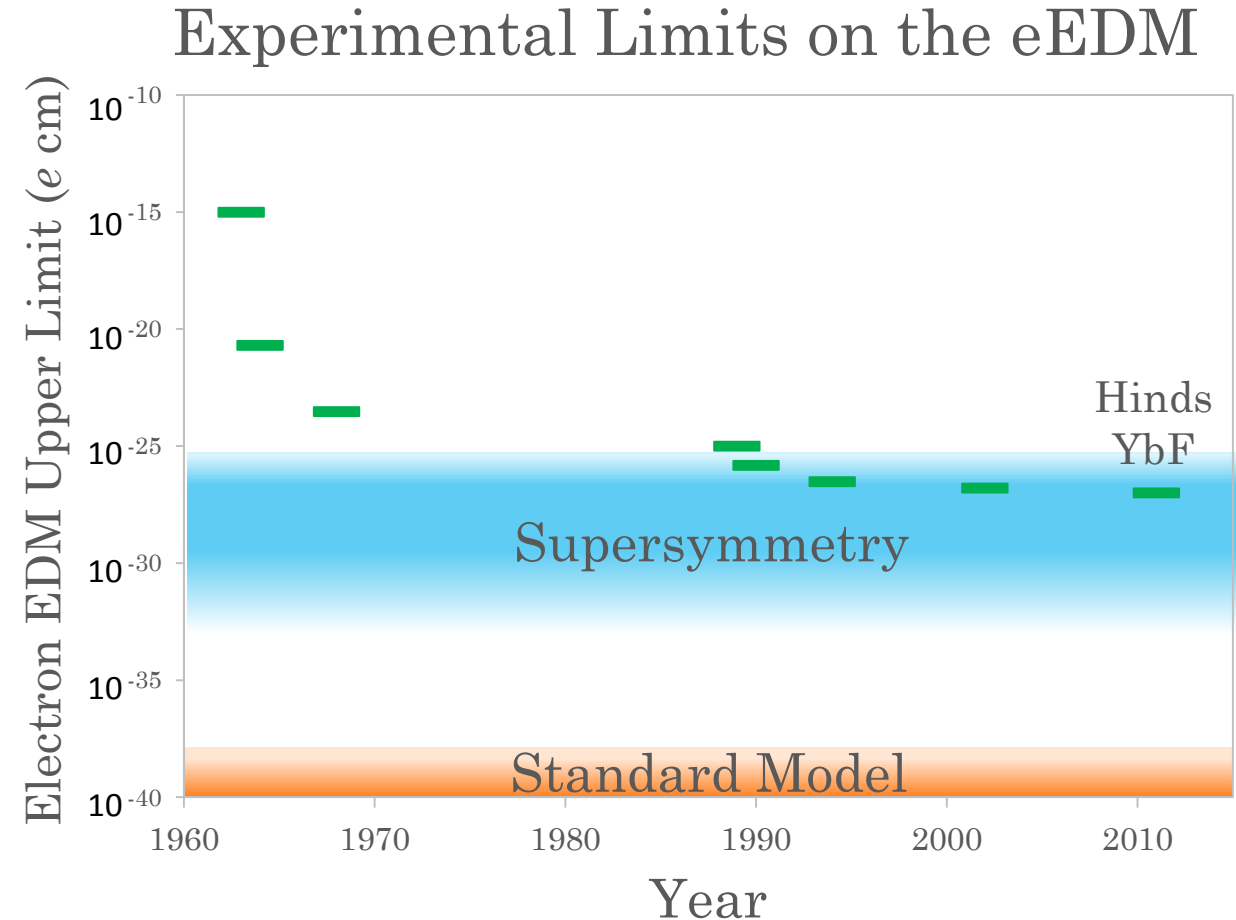
- Permanent EDMs violate CP
- Standard Model CP violation is highly suppressed for leptons \rightarrow SM eEDM is unmeasurably small



Data compiled by Amar Vutha

Motivation for eEDM Search

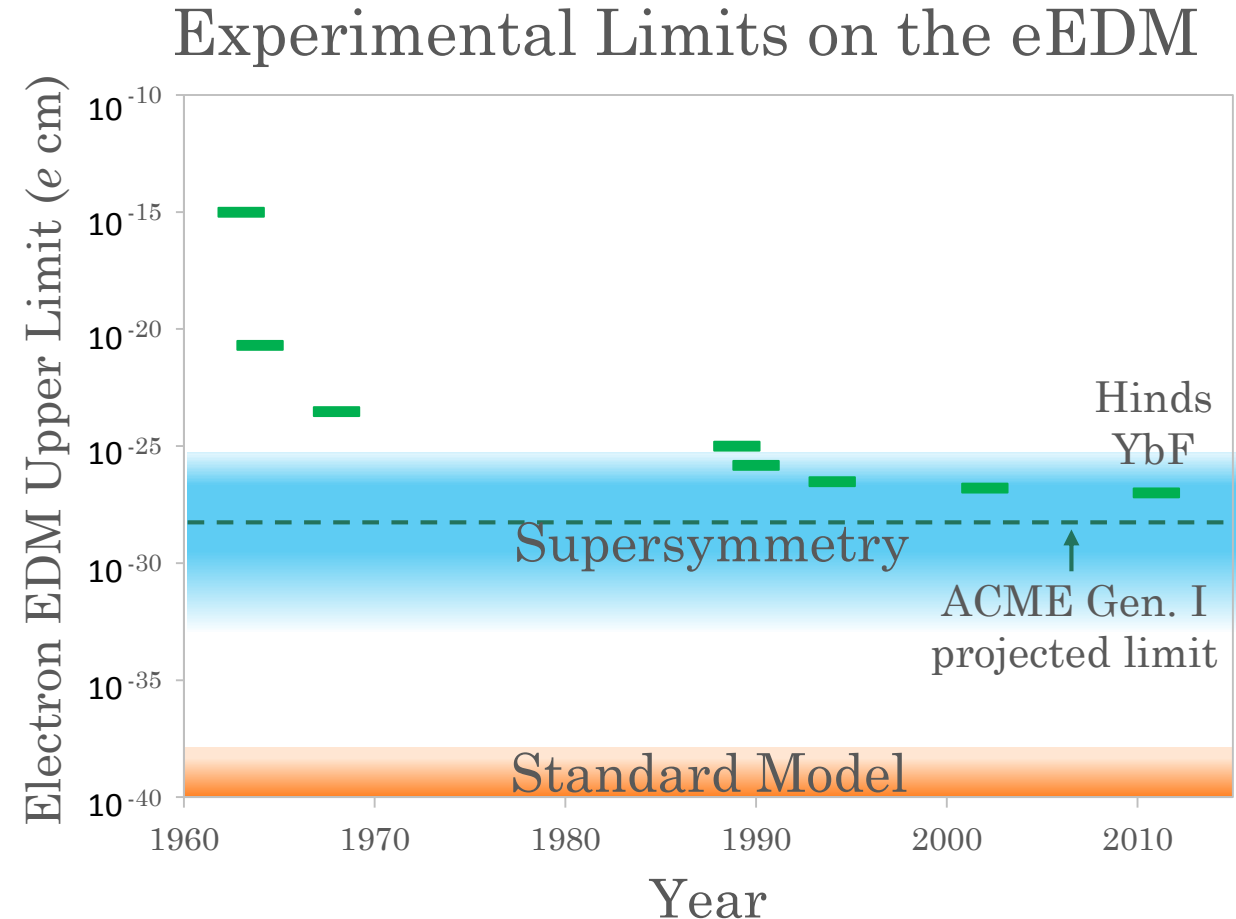
- Permanent EDMs violate CP
- Standard Model CP violation is highly suppressed for leptons \rightarrow SM eEDM is unmeasurably small
- Extensions to the SM (e.g. supersymmetry) predict eEDMs at levels accessible to present experimental techniques



Data compiled by Amar Vutha

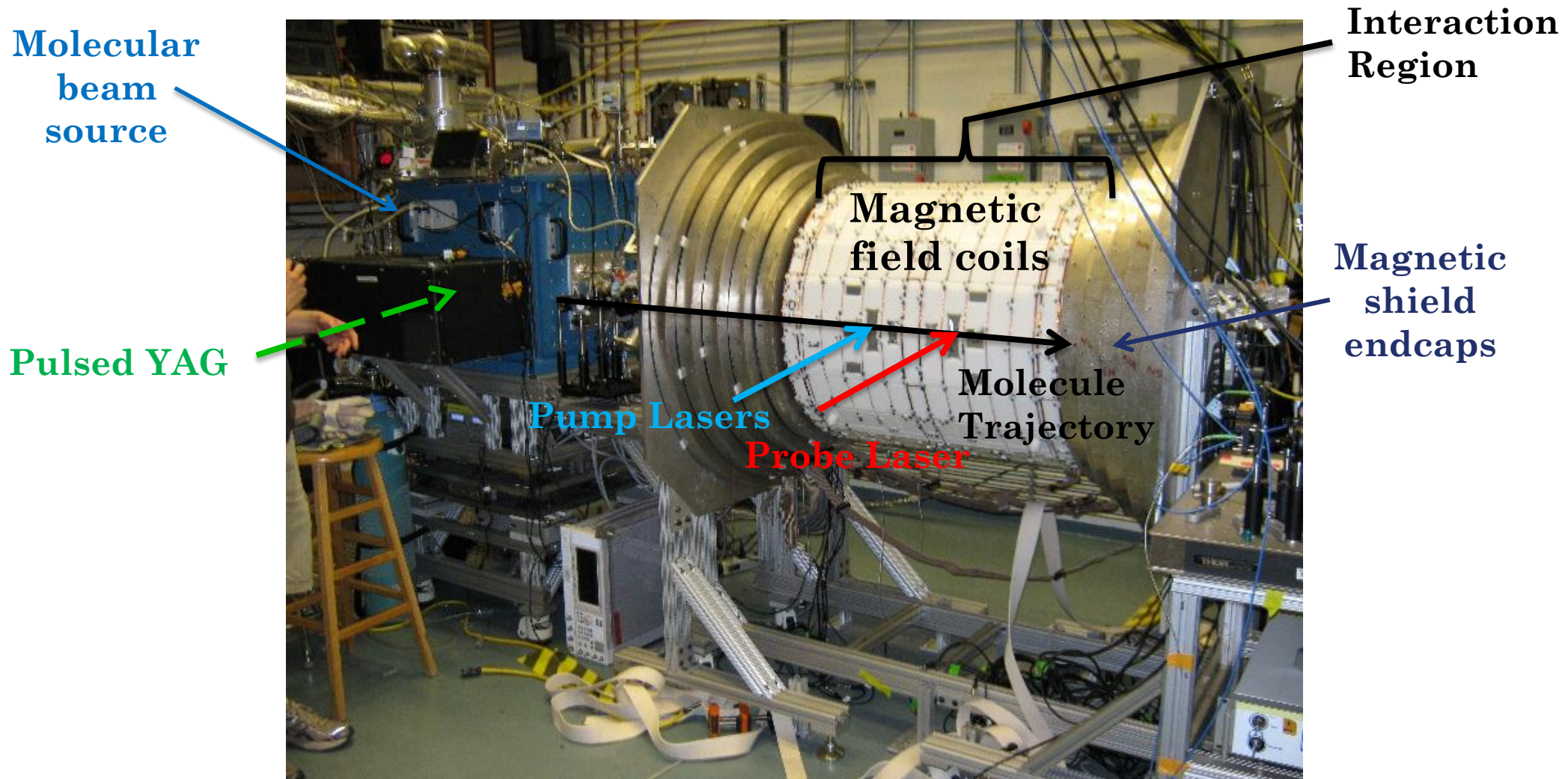
Motivation for eEDM Search

- Permanent EDMs violate CP
- Standard Model CP violation is highly suppressed for leptons \rightarrow SM eEDM is unmeasurably small
- Extensions to the SM (e.g. supersymmetry) predict eEDMs at levels accessible to present experimental techniques
- **Observation of a nonzero eEDM \rightarrow new physics**



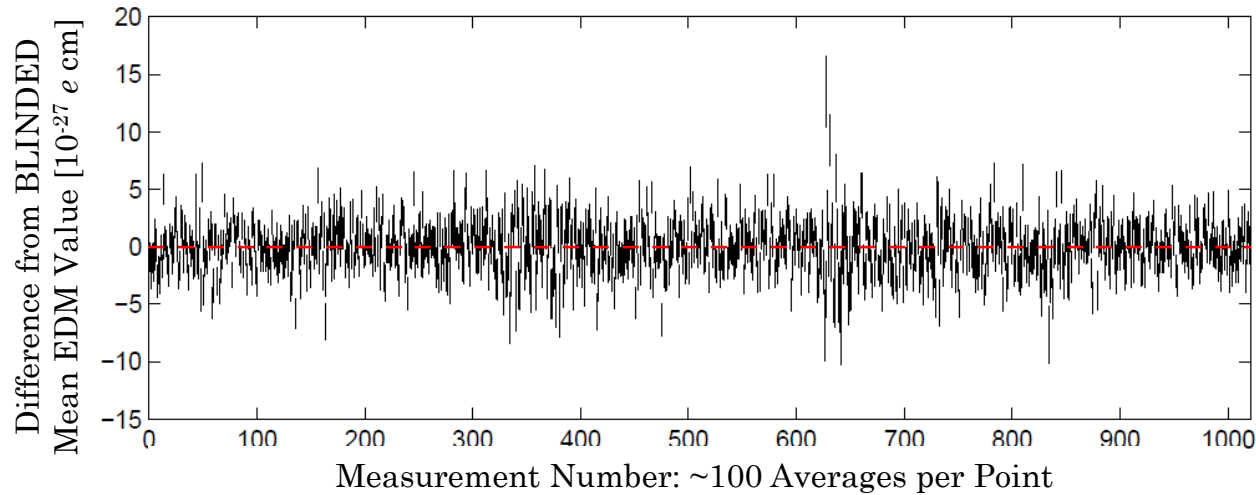
Data compiled by Amar Vutha

ThO eEDM Apparatus

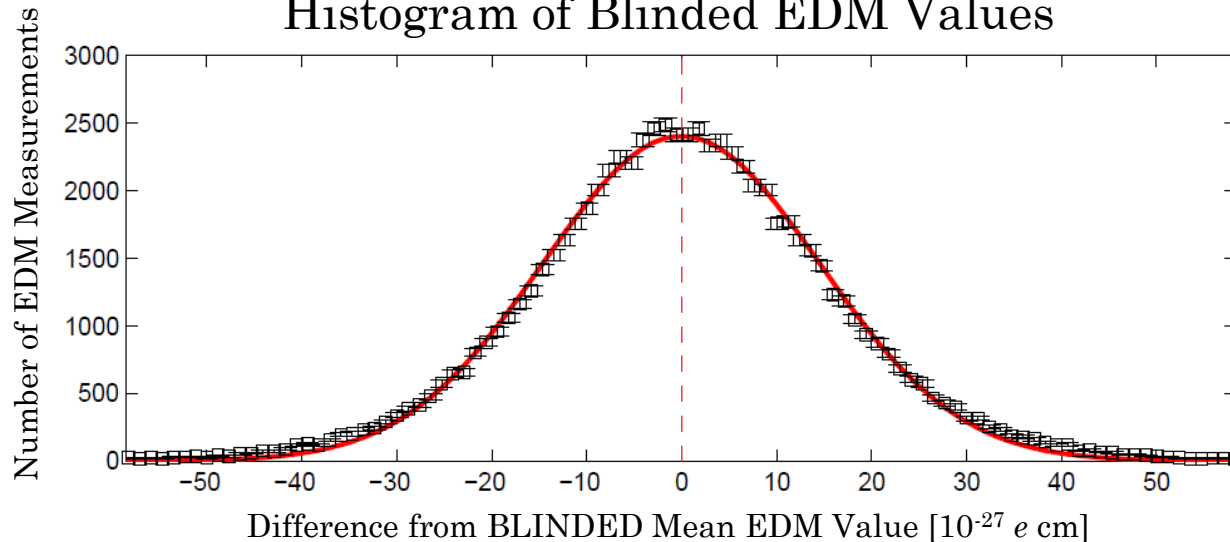


ACME Update – Statistics

Blinded EDM Measurements



Histogram of Blinded EDM Values



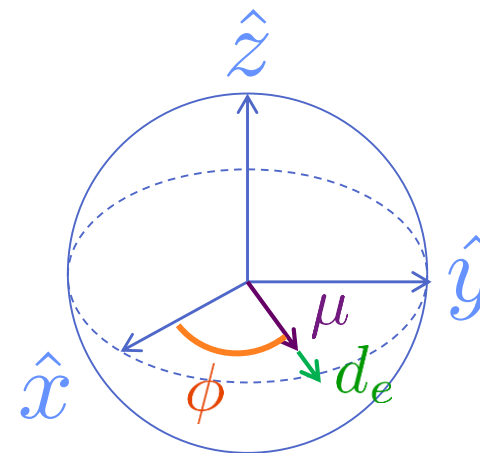
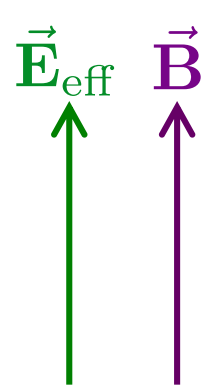
- 100 hours of data
- Blind offset added in analysis; plots show difference from blinded mean
 - No eEDM value can be derived from this data until the blind is removed
- Statistical error bar after 100 h:

$$\Delta d_e = 5 \times 10^{-29} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

Plots from Nick Hutzler

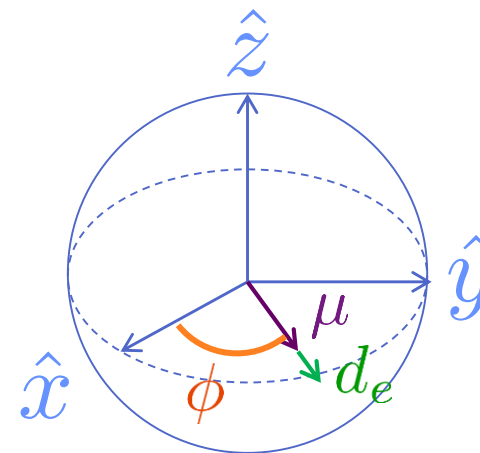
Isolating eEDM Precession Phase

$$\phi(\vec{B}) = (\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar$$



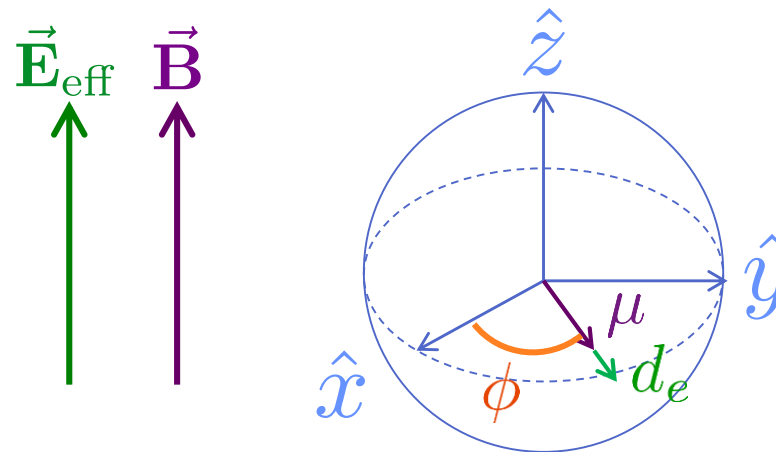
Isolating eEDM Precession Phase

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\vec{B}) &= (\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \\ + \phi(-\vec{B}) &= (-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar\end{aligned}$$



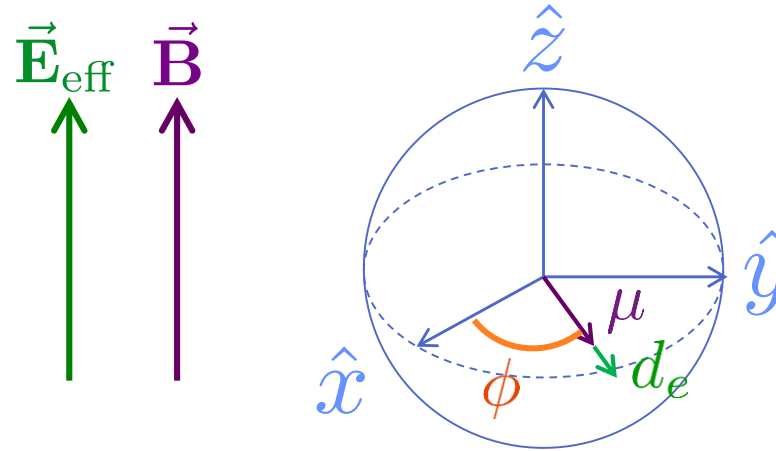
Isolating eEDM Precession Phase

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\vec{B}) &= (\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \\ + \phi(-\vec{B}) &= (-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \\ \hline \phi_{\text{EDM}} &= 2(\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar\end{aligned}$$



Isolating eEDM Precession Phase

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\vec{B}) &= (\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \\ + \phi(-\vec{B}) &= (-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \\ \hline \phi_{\text{EDM}} &= 2(\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar \end{aligned}$$



The eEDM phase can be isolated from most other phases in the experiment using the eEDM's particular symmetry under the parameter switches:

- N – orientation of the ThO molecule
- E – applied electric field
- B – applied magnetic field

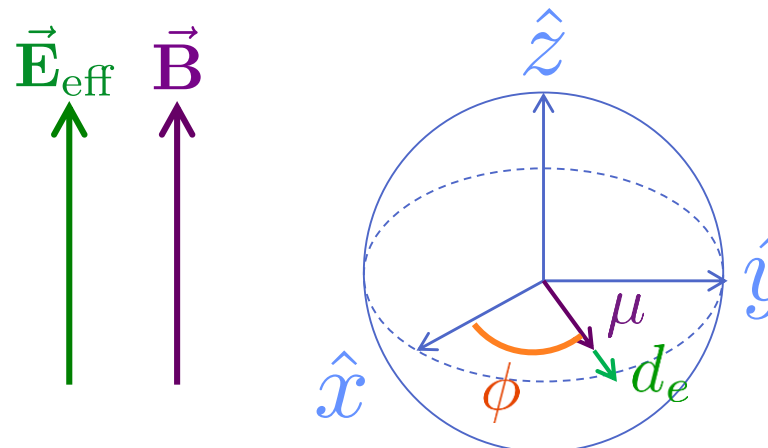
$\mathcal{N}\vec{E}\vec{B}$	Terms Contributing to Phase	Physical Quantities
+++	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{nr}}\tau/\hbar,$ θ	Electron spin precession in background (non-reversing) magnetic field, Pump/probe relative polarization offset
++-	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}\tau/\hbar$	Electron spin precession in applied magnetic field
+ - +	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak}}\tau/\hbar$	Leakage currents B_{leak}
- + +	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{nr}}\tau/\hbar,$ $\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak,nr}}\tau/\hbar$	Imperfect field reversals interacting with opposite molecule polarizations
+ - -	—	—
- + -	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}\tau/\hbar$	Electron spin precession due to molecule polarization dependent magnetic moment
- - +	$\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}}\tau/\hbar,$ $\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak}}\tau/\hbar$	Electron EDM , Molecule polarization dependent $\vec{\mu}$ precession in leakage magnetic field
- - -	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\frac{E}{ E }}\tau/\hbar$	Molecule polarization difference in $\vec{\mu}$ correlated with imperfect E reversal

Isolating eEDM Precession Phase

$$\phi(\vec{B}) = (\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar$$

$$+ \phi(-\vec{B}) = (-\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar$$

$$\phi_{\text{EDM}} = 2(\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}})\tau/\hbar$$



The eEDM phase can be isolated from most other phases in the experiment using the eEDM's particular symmetry under the parameter switches:

- N – orientation of the ThO molecule
- E – applied electric field
- B – applied magnetic field

$N\vec{E}\vec{B}$	Terms Contributing to Phase	Physical Quantities
+++	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{nr}}\tau/\hbar,$ θ	Electron spin precession in background (non-reversing) magnetic field, Pump/probe relative polarization offset
++	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}\tau/\hbar$	Electron spin precession in applied magnetic field
++	$\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak}}\tau/\hbar$	Leakage currents B_{leak}
++	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{nr}}\tau/\hbar,$ $\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak,nr}}\tau/\hbar$	Imperfect field reversals interacting with opposite molecule polarizations
+		
+	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}\tau/\hbar$	Electron spin precession due to molecule polarization dependent magnetic moment
--+	$\vec{d}_e \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}}\tau/\hbar,$ $\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{\text{leak}}\tau/\hbar$	Electron EDM , Molecule polarization dependent $\vec{\mu}$ precession in leakage magnetic field
---	$\Delta\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}_{ E }\tau/\hbar$	Molecule polarization difference in $\vec{\mu}$ correlated with imperfect E reversal

Determining Systematic Error Bars

- Suppose systematic depends linearly on experimental imperfection X (e.g., $X = E_{\text{nr}}$):

$$\phi_{\text{syst.}} \propto \Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e = \alpha X$$

Determining Systematic Error Bars

- Suppose systematic depends linearly on experimental imperfection X (e.g., $X = E_{\text{nr}}$):

$$\phi_{\text{syst.}} \propto \Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e = \alpha X$$

- We can set limits on the magnitude of the imperfection X through direct measurement:

$$X < X_{\text{lim}}$$

Determining Systematic Error Bars

- Suppose systematic depends linearly on experimental imperfection X (e.g., $X = E_{nr}$):

$$\phi_{\text{syst.}} \propto \Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e = \alpha X$$

- We can set limits on the magnitude of the imperfection X through direct measurement:

$$X < X_{\text{lim}}$$

- To determine the systematic phase shift, we need to know α

Determining Systematic Error Bars

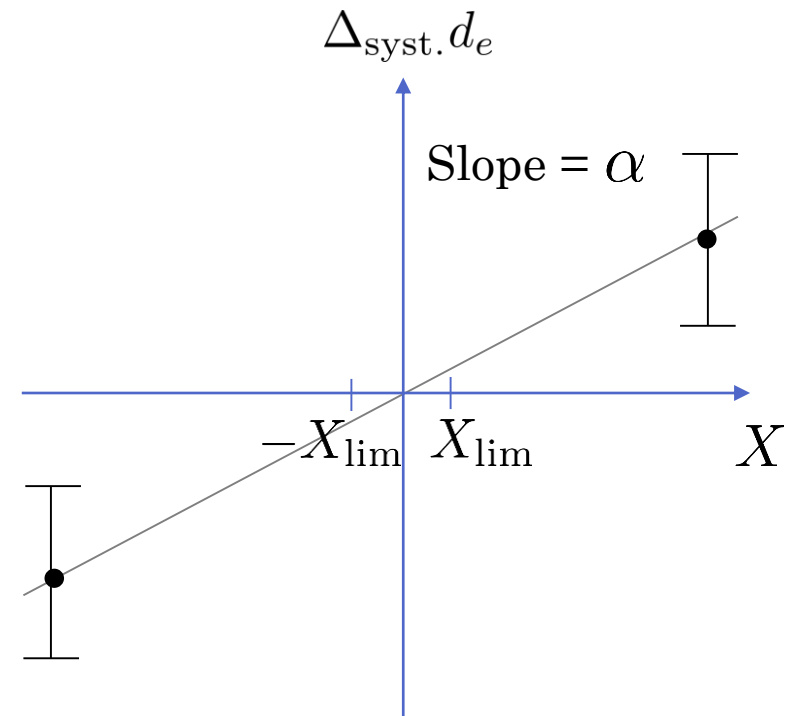
- Suppose systematic depends linearly on experimental imperfection X (e.g., $X = E_{nr}$):

$$\phi_{\text{syst.}} \propto \Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e = \alpha X$$

- We can set limits on the magnitude of the imperfection X through direct measurement:

$$X < X_{\text{lim}}$$

- To determine the systematic phase shift, we need to know α
- Generate a large $X \gg X_{\text{lim}}$ and measure the resulting eEDM:



Determining Systematic Error Bars

- Suppose systematic depends linearly on experimental imperfection X (e.g., $X = E_{nr}$):

$$\phi_{\text{syst.}} \propto \Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e = \alpha X$$

- We can set limits on the magnitude of the imperfection X through direct measurement:

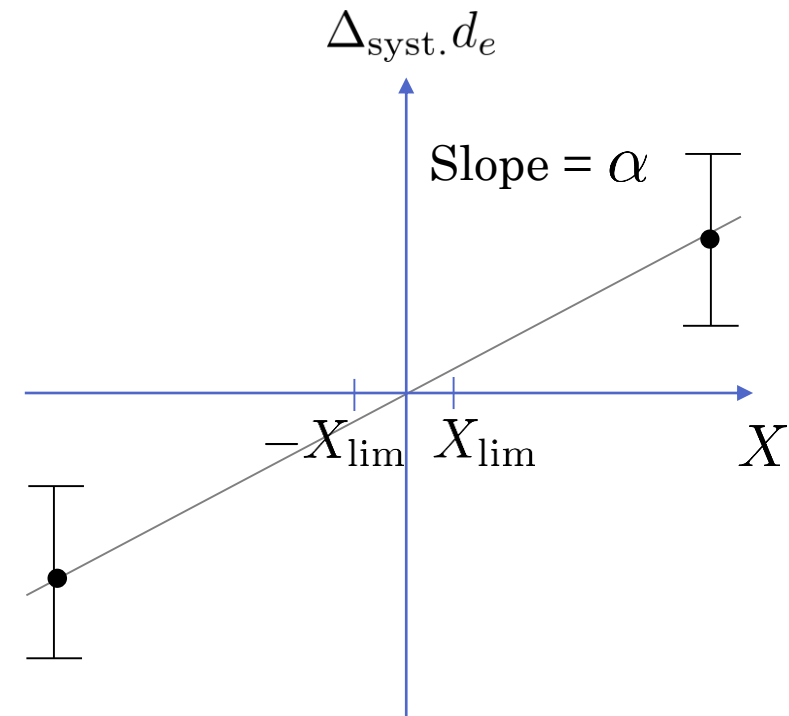
$$X < X_{\text{lim}}$$

- To determine the systematic phase shift, we need to know α

- Generate a large $X \gg X_{\text{lim}}$ and measure the resulting eEDM:

- Now we can set a limit on $\Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e$:

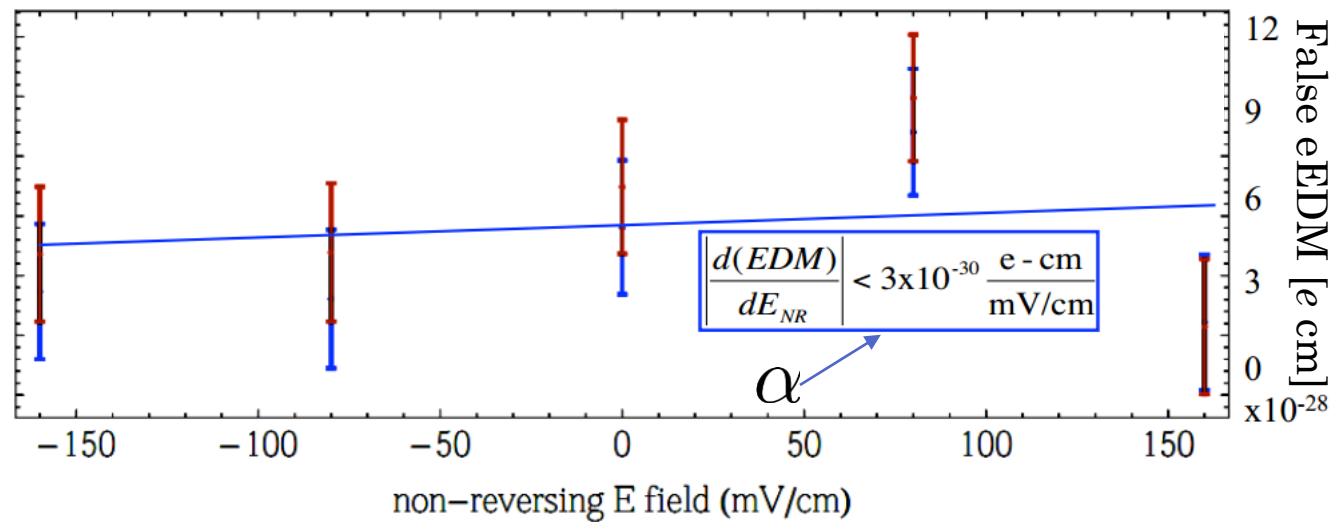
$$\Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e < \alpha X_{\text{lim}}$$



Determining Systematic Error Bars – Example

Systematic Error Correlated with E_{nr}

Figure courtesy of Ben Spaun



$$\Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e(X_{\text{lim}}) < \alpha X_{\text{lim}}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e(E_{nr} = 5 \text{ mV/cm}) \sim 10^{-29} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

So far, every studied systematic error term contributes an uncertainty of:

$$\Delta_{\text{syst.}} d_e \lesssim 10^{-29} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

Summary and Conclusion

- The ACME collaboration is performing an eEDM measurement with a to-date statistical uncertainty of:

$$\Delta d_e = 5 \times 10^{-29} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

a factor of 20 below the current upper limit on d_e

- By switching experimental parameters N , E , and B , we can cancel out all contributions to the phase that have a different symmetry from the eEDM
- We put limits on the remaining systematic effects by amplifying and measuring them directly.
- Once we are finished studying our systematic effects, we can unblind the data and report a result!

ACME Collaboration

Visit us in LISE G14!

Affiliation: **Harvard** / **Yale**

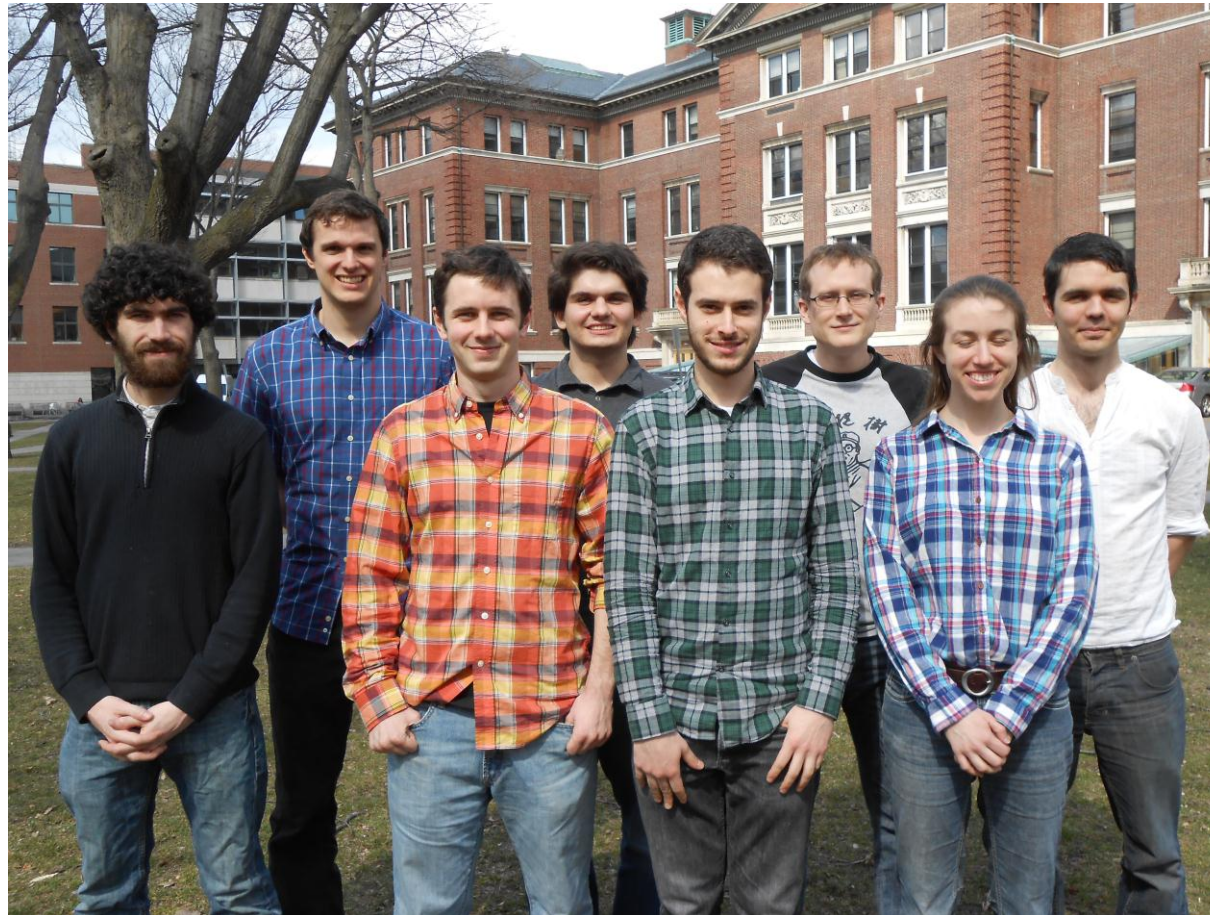
Not pictured:

PI's

- **John Doyle**
- **Gerald Gabrielse**
- **David DeMille**

Alumni

- **Wesley Campbell**
- **Yulia Gurevich**
- **Emil Kirilov**
- **Amar Vutha**



Graduate students
(left to right)

- **Brendon O'Leary**
- **Ben Spaun**
- **Paul Hess**
- **Cris Panda**
- **Jacob Baron**
- **Nick Hutzler**
- **Elizabeth Petrik**

Postdoc (far right)

- **Adam West**