

Searching for a neutron electric dipole moment

Bernhard Lauss

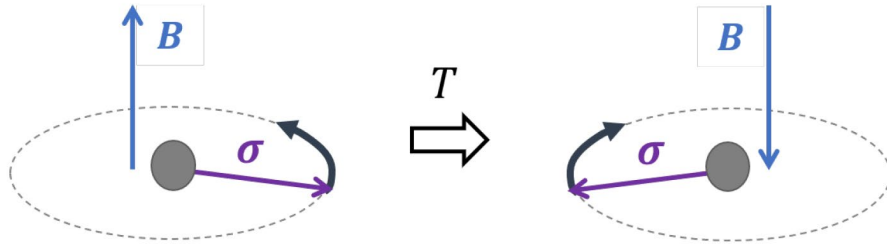
Center for Neutron und Muon Sciences
Paul Scherrer Institute

September, 2025



Image: Tourist Japan

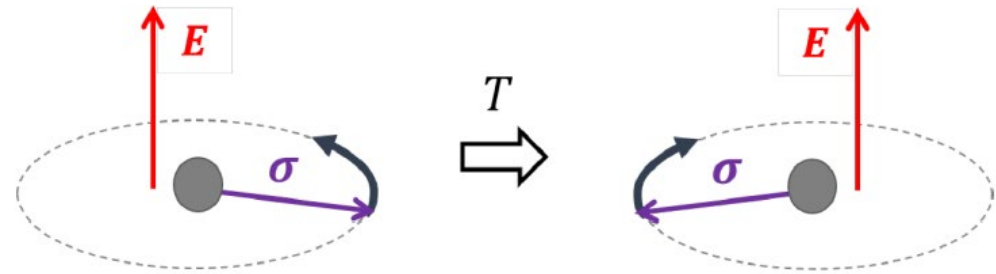
An electric dipole moment violates charge-parity CP symmetry?



$$\mu > 0$$

$$\mu > 0$$

Observable = magnetic moment μ



$$d_n > 0$$

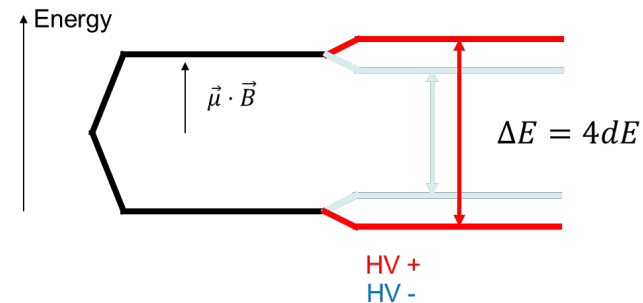
$$d_n < 0$$

electric dipole moment d_n

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

P,T conserving

P,T violating



weak interaction $\rightarrow d_n \sim 10^{-32} \text{ e cm}$

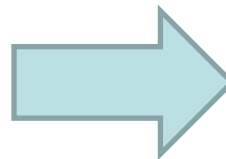
A. Czarnecki PRL 78 (1997) 4339
C.Y. Seng PRC 91 (2015) 025502

Naive picture of nEDM from quark EDMs, no contribution on the one loop level

$$L_{\text{eff}} = L_{\text{QCD}} + \theta \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} G_{\mu\nu}^a G_{\rho\sigma}^a$$

$$d_n \approx \theta \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$d_n < 1.8 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$$



$$\Theta \leq 10^{-10}$$

“unnaturally small”

\rightarrow Axion hypothesis

R. Peccei, H.Quinn PRL 38 (1977) 1440

The big question ?

Why is there no anti-matter in our Universe ?

Sakharov Criteria

JETP Lett.5(1967)24

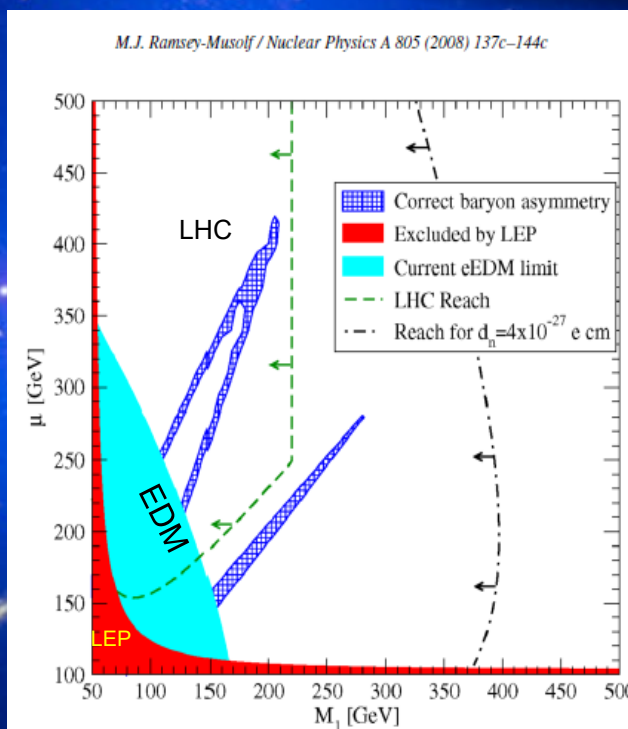
B-violation

C & CP-violation

non-equilibrium

Additional source of violation of CP (charge-parity) symmetry necessary.

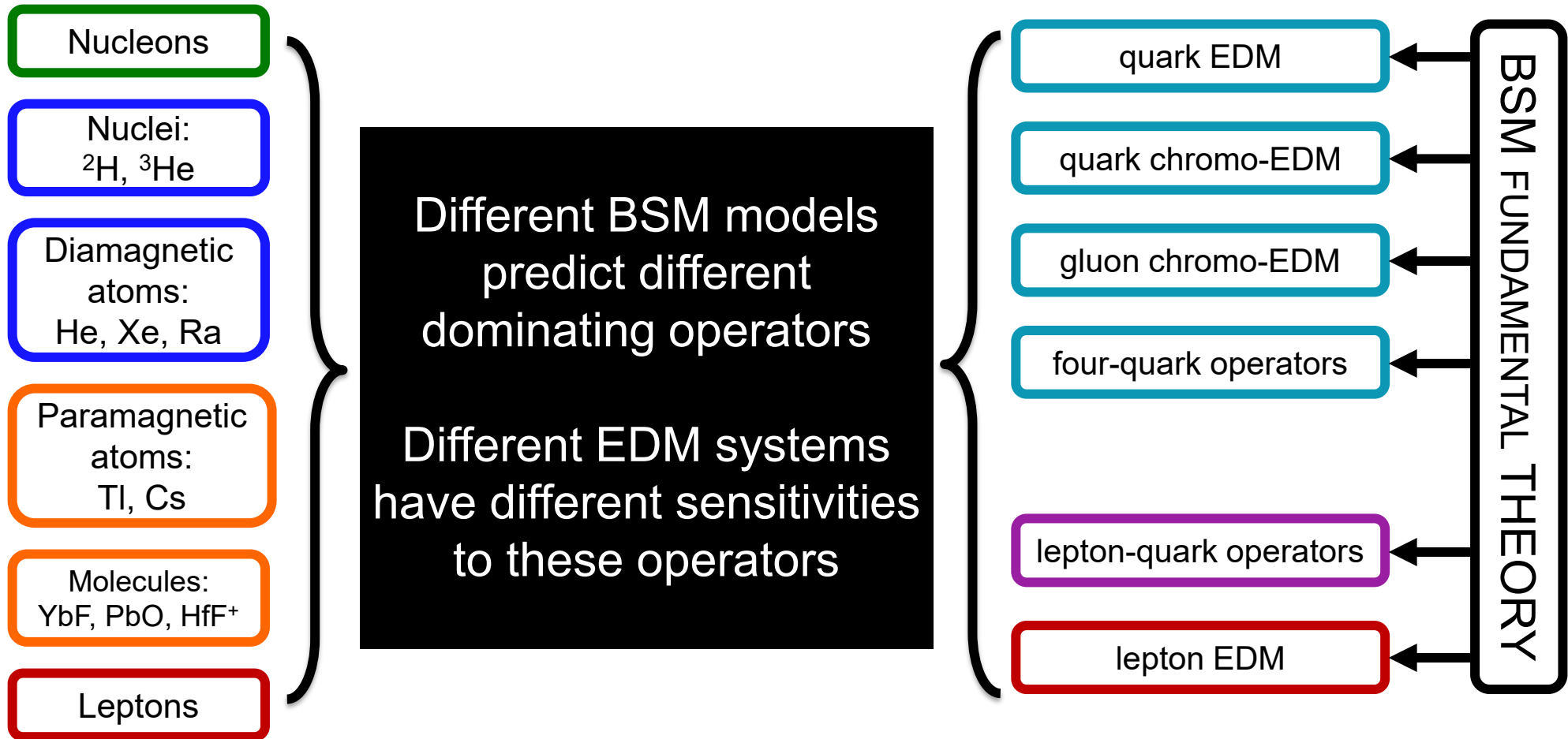
BSM Models predict nEDM far above SM value



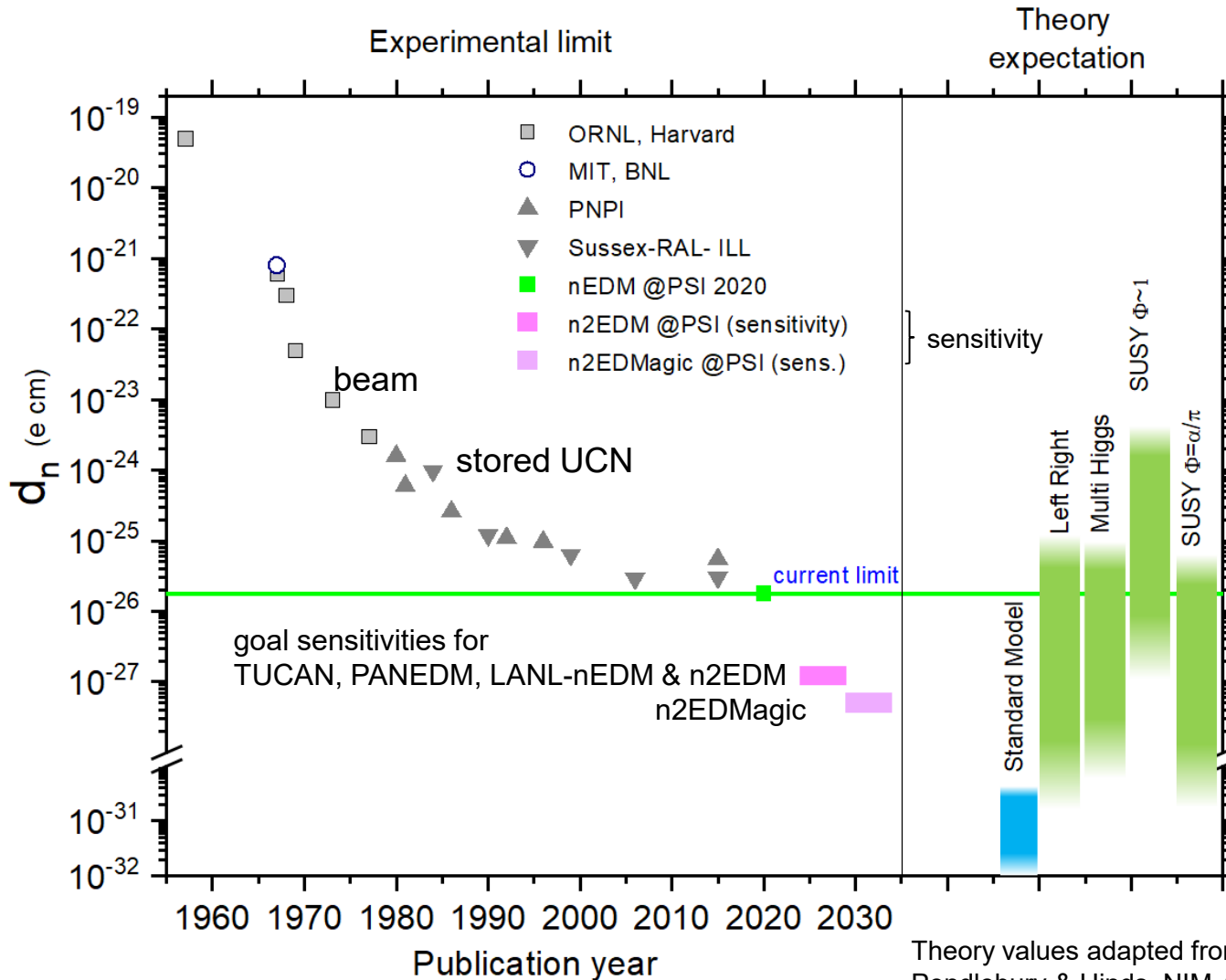
EDM and LHC sensitivity to supersymmetric baryogenesis in the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM). Dark blue hatched bands give regions of the supersymmetric mass μ and gaugino mass M_1 parameter space leading to observed value of the baryon asymmetry.

Many systems where we can look for EDMs

Theoretical challenge what “BSM” gives an EDM

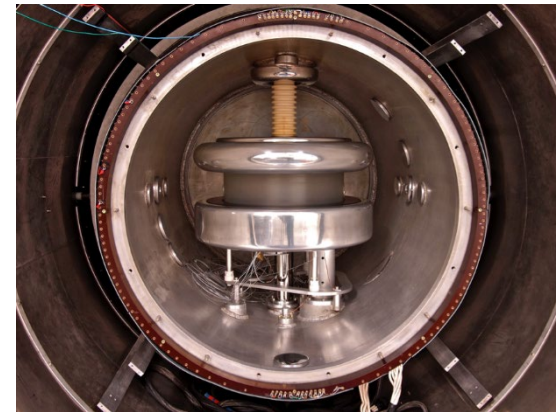


History of neutron EDM searches and current goals

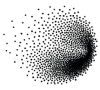


current best limit
 $|d_n| < 1.8 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$
 by the nEDM collaboration at PSI

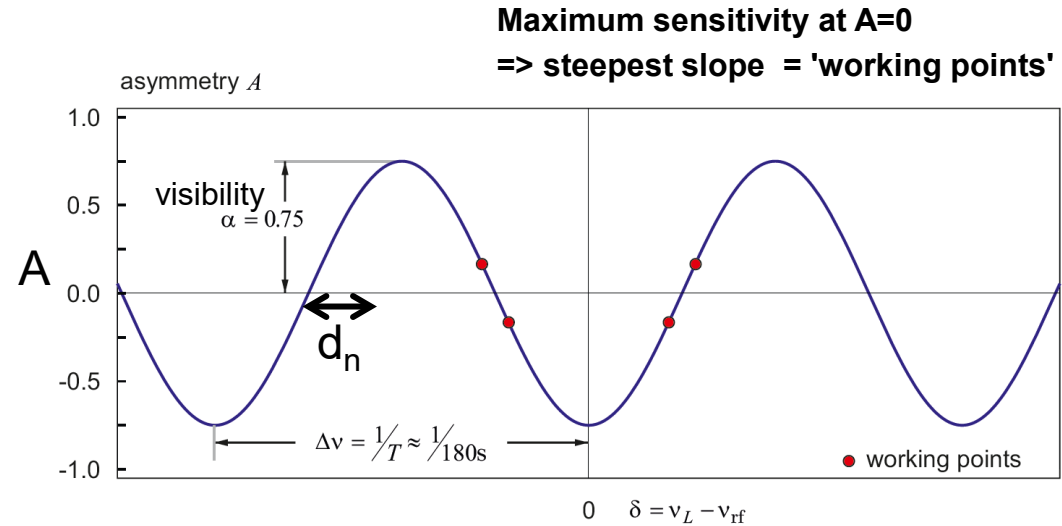
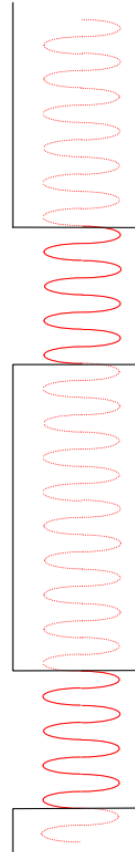
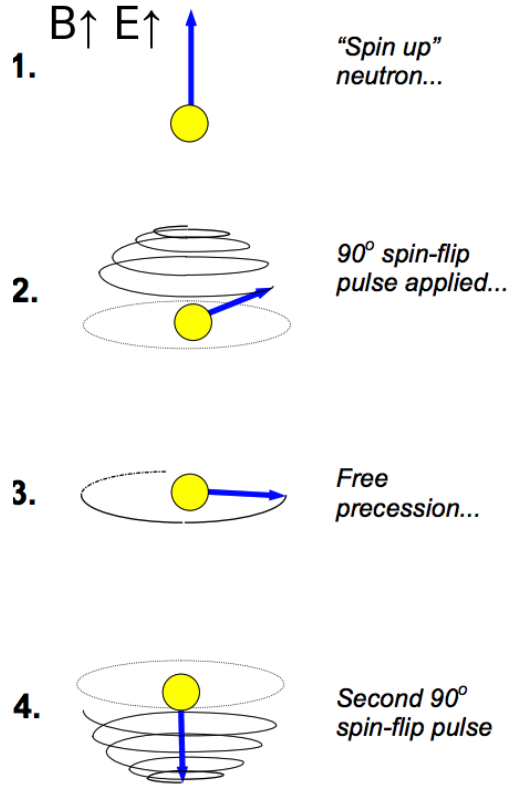
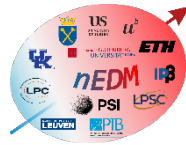
C. Abel et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 124 (2020) 081803



Theory values adapted from
 Pendlebury & Hinds, NIM-A 440 (2000) 471



Ramsey's Technique of oscillatory fields



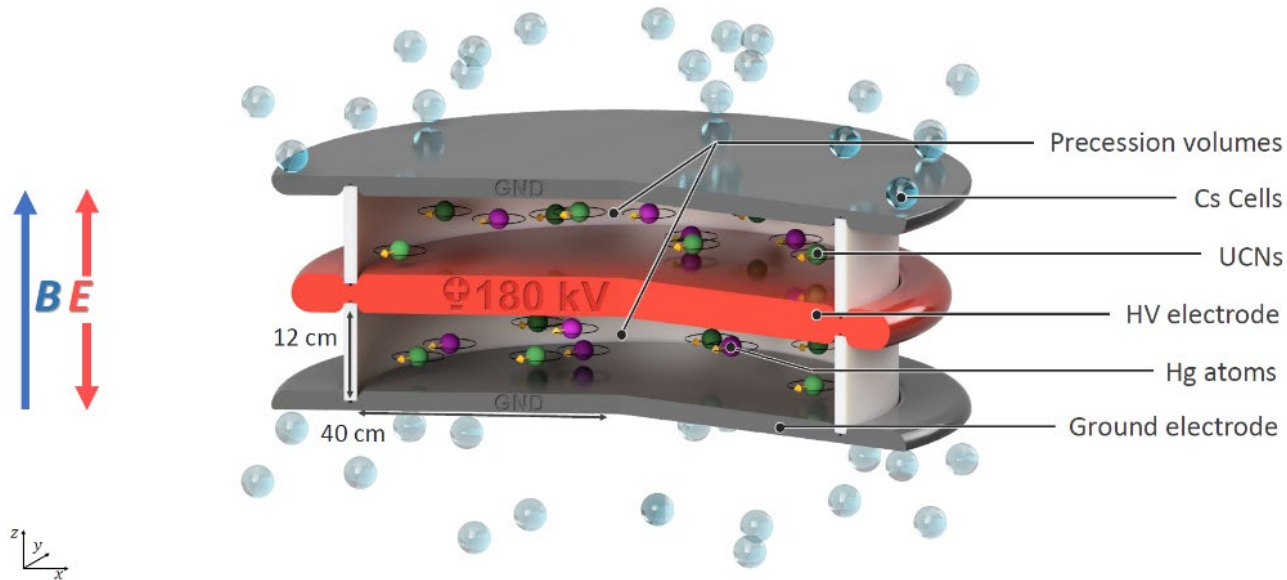
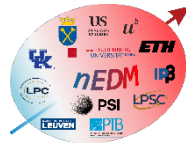
Asymmetry $A \equiv \frac{N_\uparrow - N_\downarrow}{N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow}$

$$\approx -\alpha \cos \left(\pi \frac{f_{\text{spin flip}} - f_{\uparrow\uparrow}}{\Delta\nu} \right)$$

$$hf_{\uparrow\uparrow(\uparrow\downarrow)} = 2(\mu_n B \pm d_n E)$$

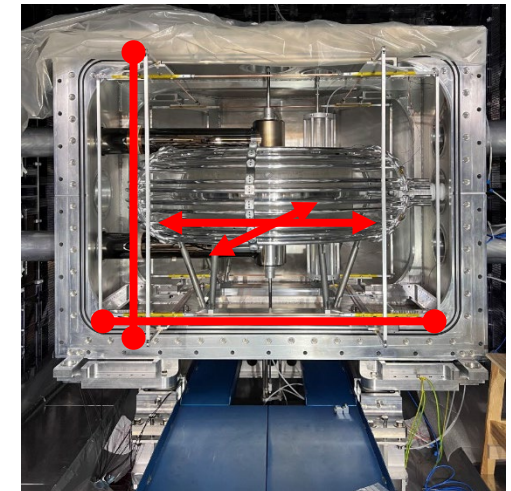
29 Hz @1 μ T 58 nHz @12 KV/cm

Ramsey's Method in double chamber n₂EDM@PSI as example for room-temperature in vacuum double-chamber searches



- 2 independent coils in to produce B_{\perp} in x, y
- Induces current in Al vacuum vessel
- **Same** spin-flip pulse for TOP and BOT chambers

RF coils



simultaneous comparison of both E directions

Ramsey measurement with both spin-states of neutrons

Strong constraint on “top-bottom” field matching

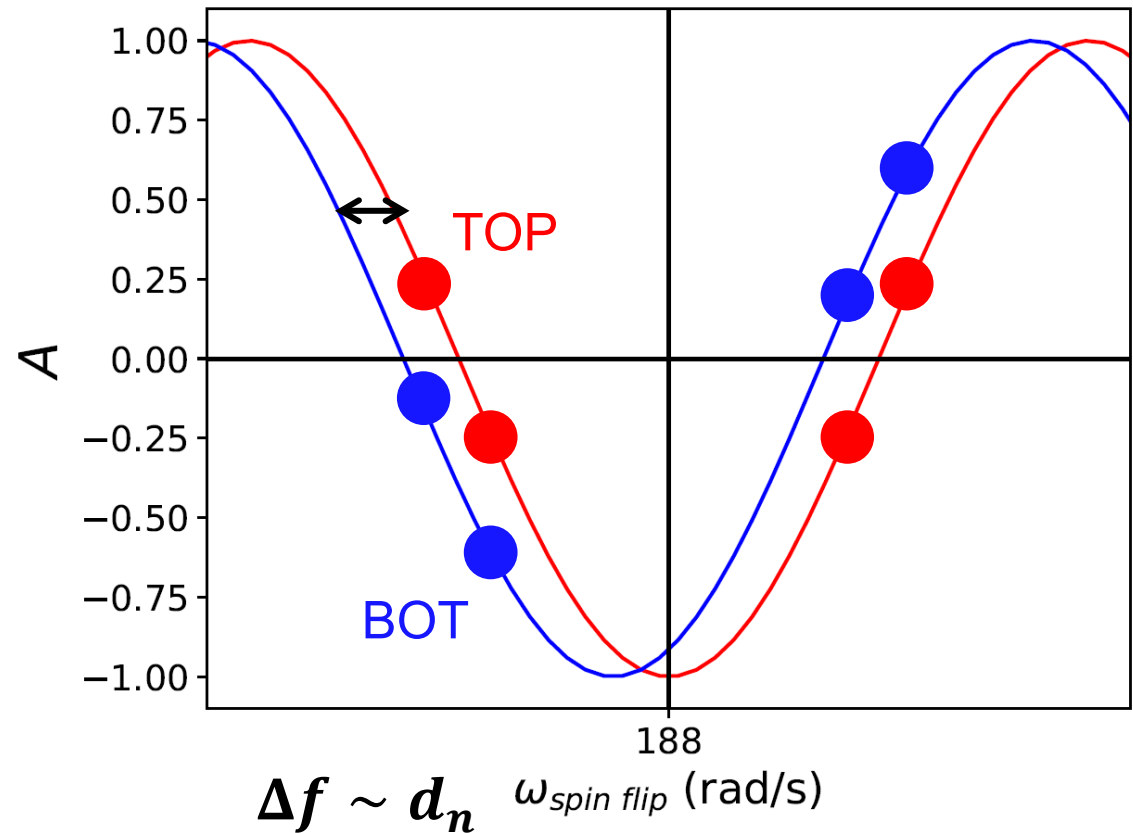


$$hf_{\uparrow\uparrow} = 2(\mu_n B + d_n E)$$

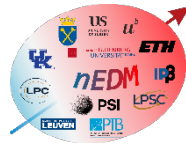
$$hf_{\uparrow\downarrow} = 2(\mu_n B - d_n E)$$

$$B_Z^{\text{TOP}} = B_Z^{\text{BOT}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta B_Z}{\Delta Z} < 0.6 \text{ pT/cm}$$



Sensitivity to nEDM



Maximum sensitivity at A=0
=> steepest slope = 'working points'

“Analyzing power”

$$\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2 \alpha E T \sqrt{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}}} \left(1 - \frac{A^2}{\alpha^2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

“Visibility” Neutron statistics

Electric-field strength Interaction time (precession time)

**Goal for n2EDM low 10^{-27} ecm
Improve on every parameter
and in systematics**

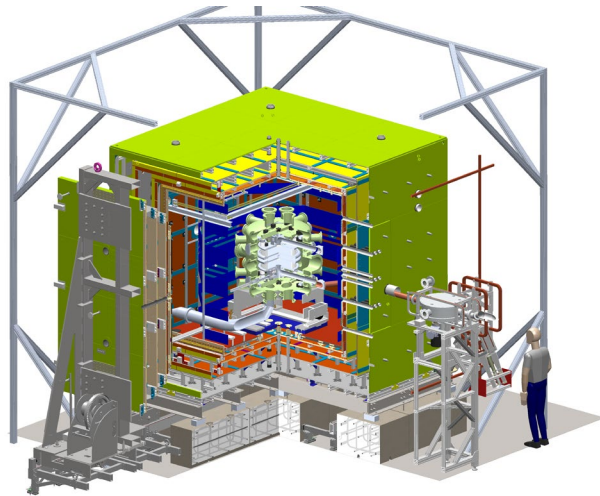
C.Abel et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 124 (2020) 081803

TABLE I. Summary of systematic effects in 10^{-28} e.cm. The first three effects are treated within the crossing-point fit and are included in d_{\times} . The additional effects below that are considered separately.

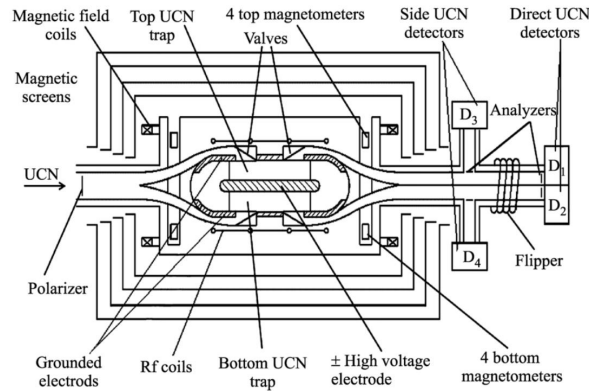
Effect	Shift	Error
Error on $\langle z \rangle$...	7
Higher-order gradients \hat{G}	69	10
Transverse field correction $\langle B_T^2 \rangle$	0	5
Hg EDM [8]	-0.1	0.1
Local dipole fields	...	4
$v \times E$ UCN net motion	...	2
Quadratic $v \times E$...	0.1
Uncompensated G drift	...	7.5
Mercury light shift	...	0.4
Inc. scattering ^{199}Hg	...	7
TOTAL	69	18

Worldwide efforts

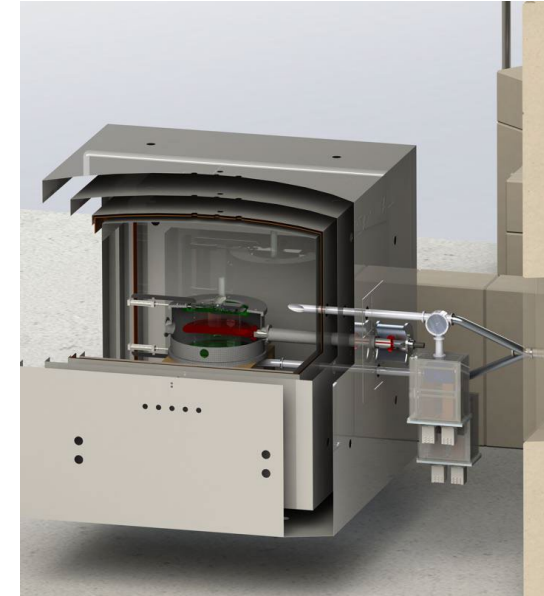
LANL-nEDM



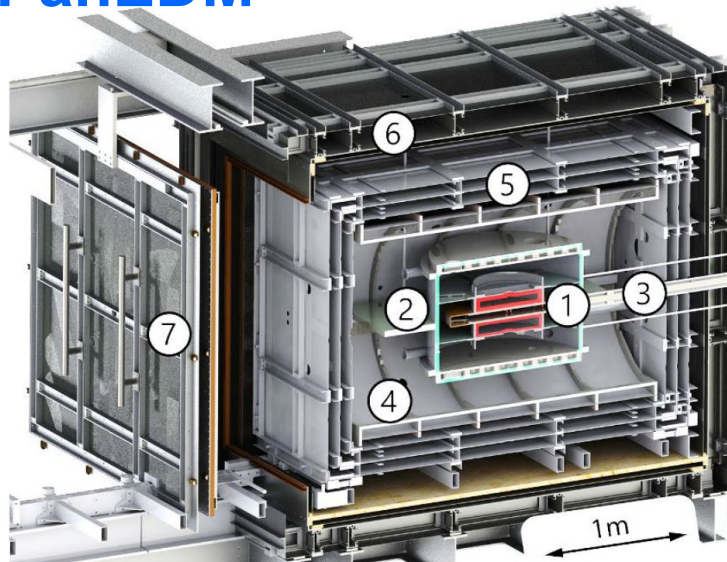
pioneering PNPI - 1980'ties



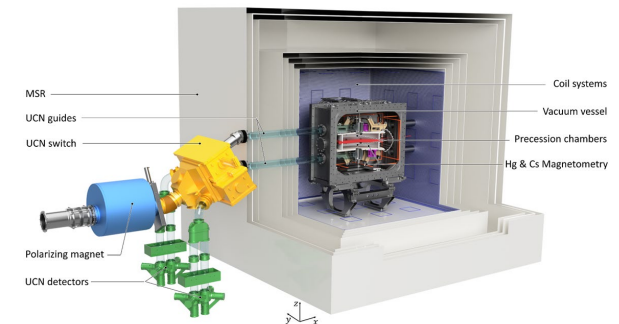
TRIUMF-TUCAN



ILL/TUM-PanEDM

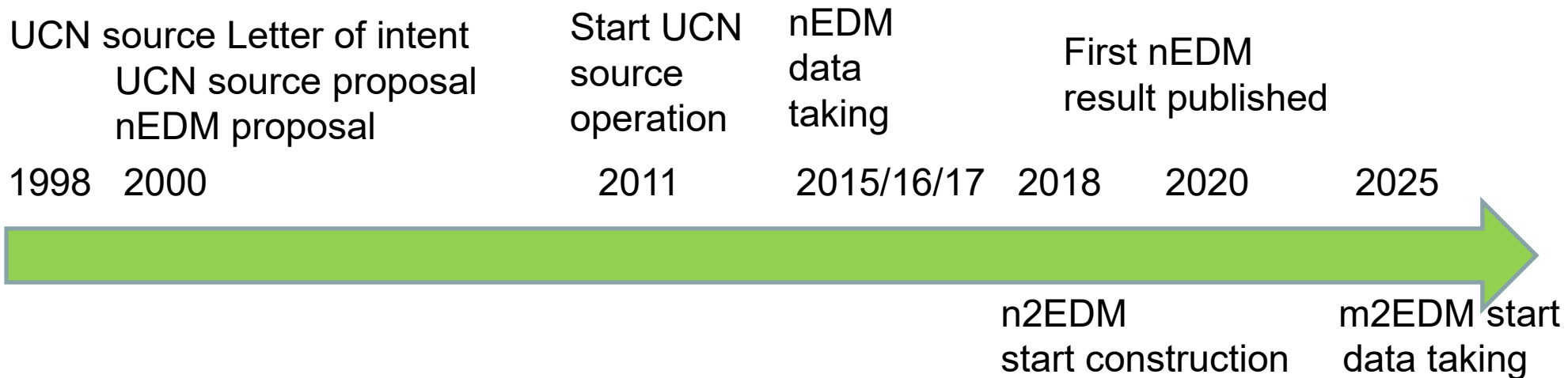


PSI-n2EDM



nEDM measurement needs essential large machines to operate at the same time

- neutron production - the PSI proton accelerator**
- the ultracold neutron source - UCN**
- the experiment apparatus - n2EDM**

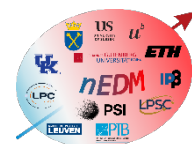




PSI

Center for Neutron and
Muon Sciences

High intensity proton accelerator HIPA



typically around 90% availability
June to December operating period

870 keV



72 MeV



590 MeV

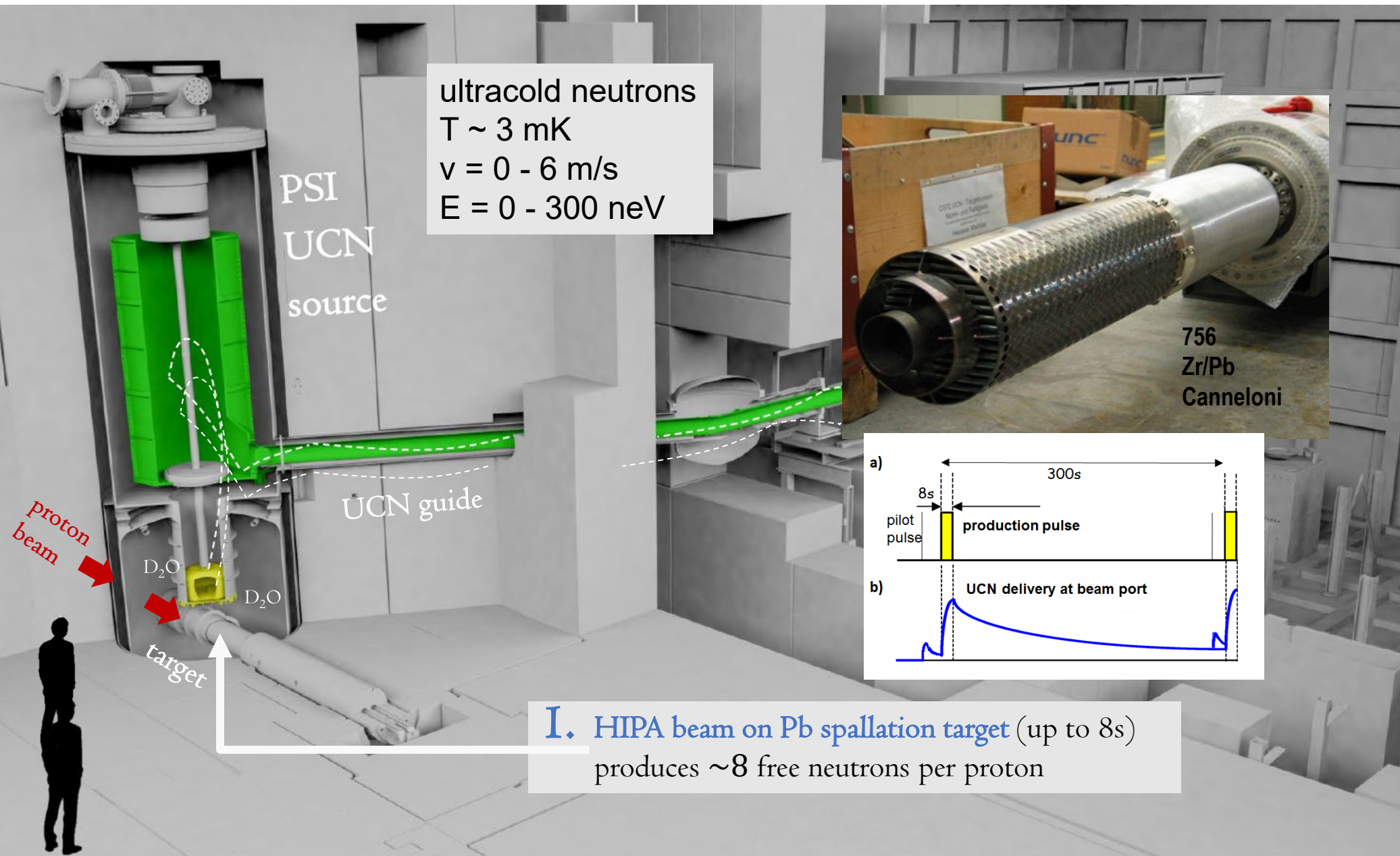


SINQ

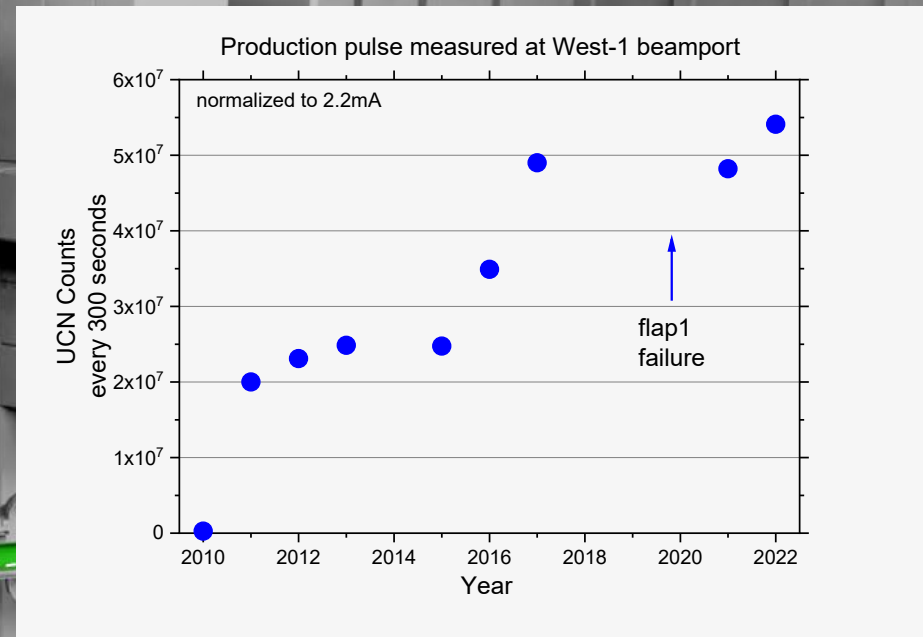
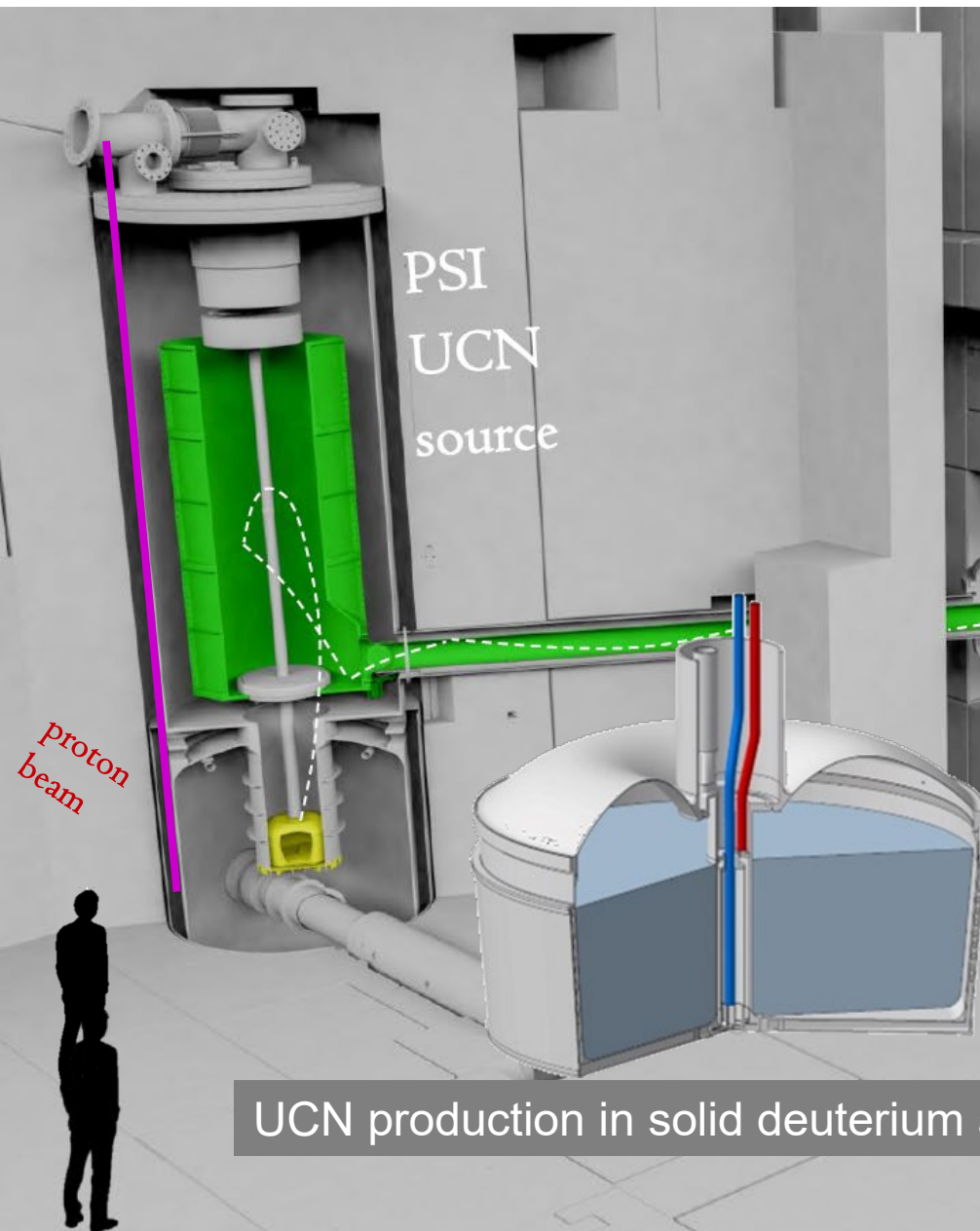
pion / muon production
targets and secondary
beamlines

Proton beam:
2.2 mA
8 s long pulse every 300 s

UCN



I. HIPA beam on Pb spallation target (up to 8s)
 produces ~ 8 free neutrons per proton



UCN production in solid deuterium at 5K



UCN Source

Active Magnetic Shielding

Magnetically Shielded Room

UCN switch distributing to 2 chambers

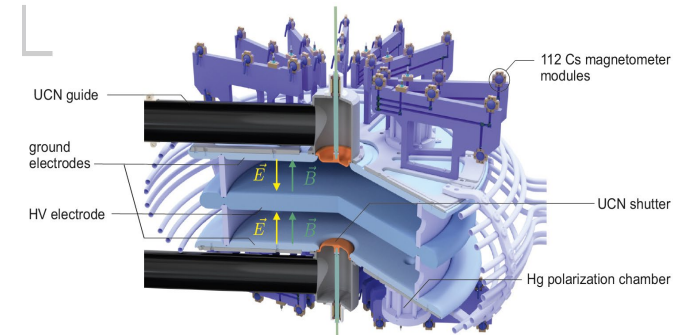
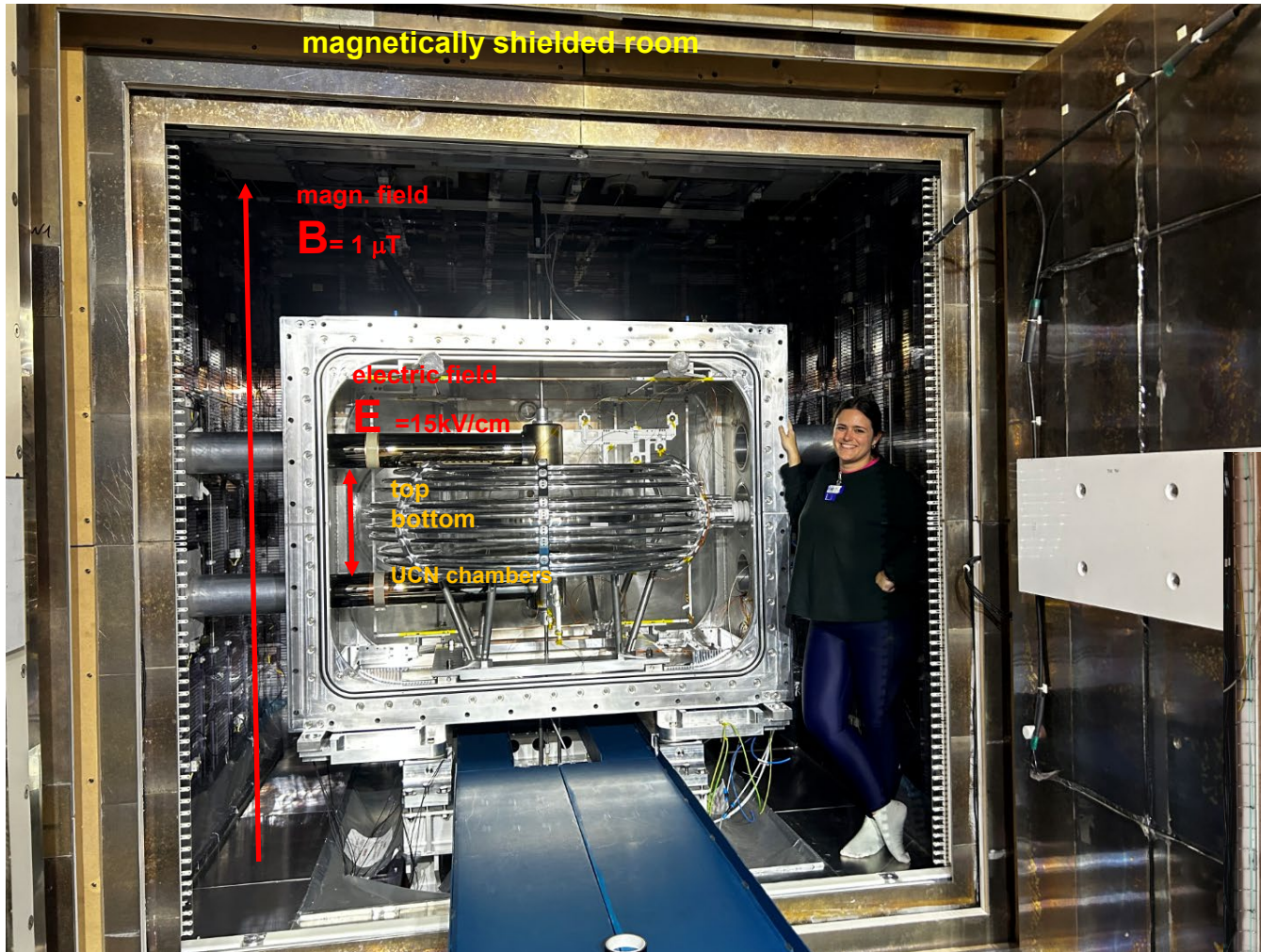
UCN storage chambers

vacuum tank

~9m guides

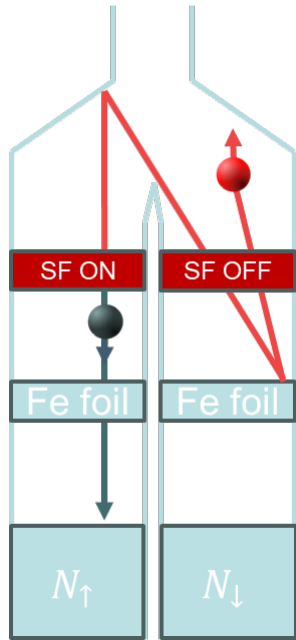
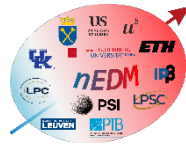
5T polarizing magnet

n2EDM apparatus

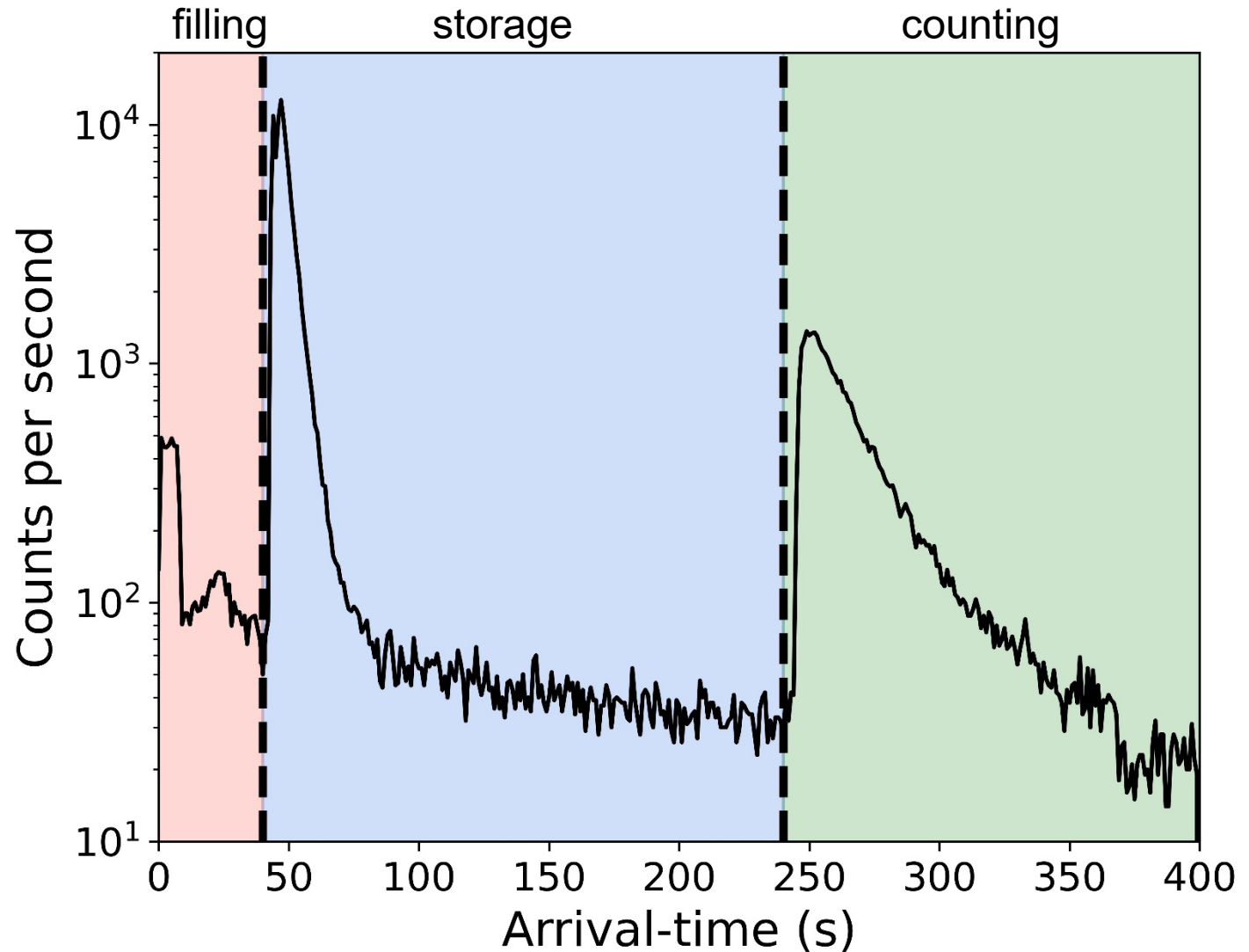




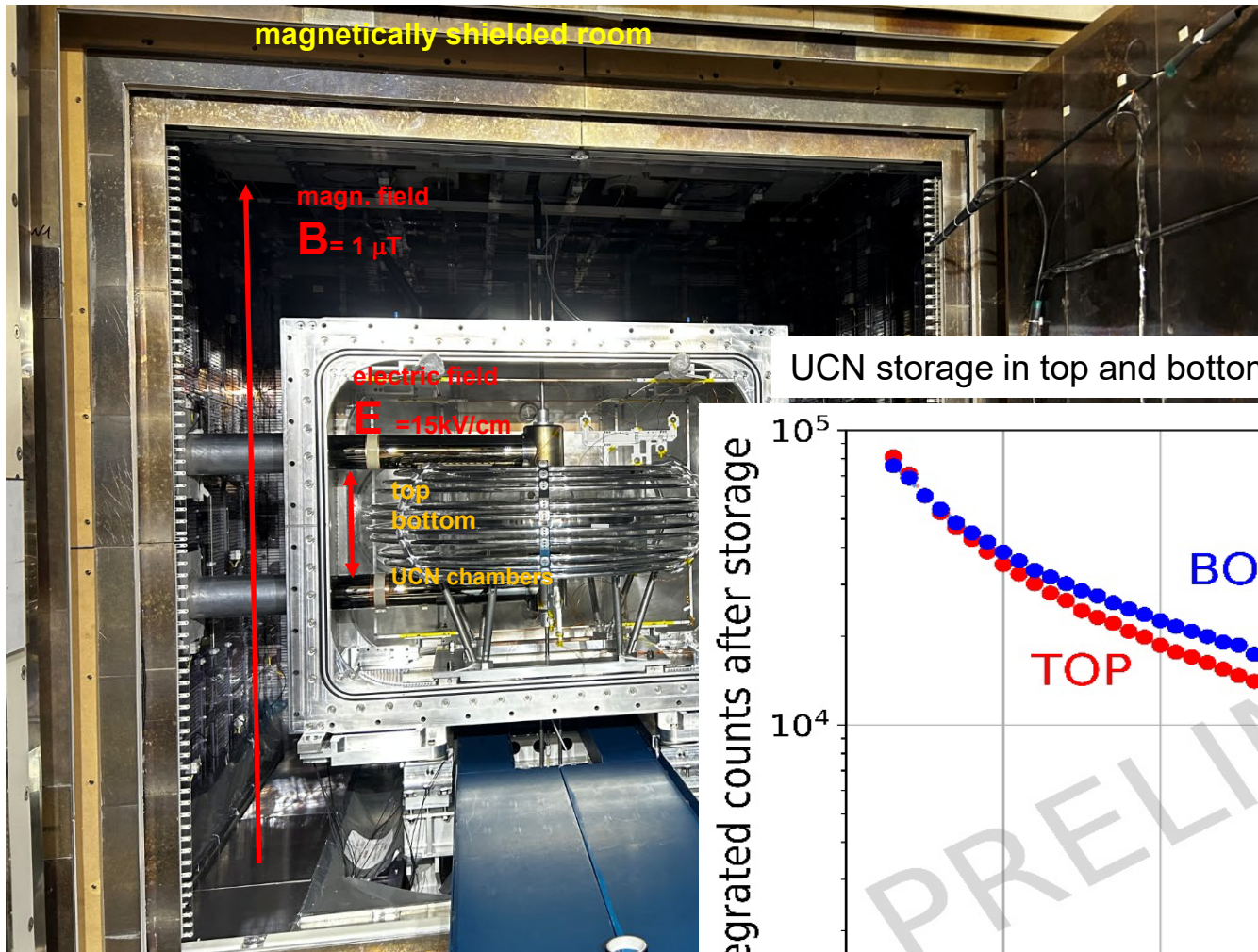
Counting UCNs in n2EDM



- He3 + CF4 gas detector
- $n + \text{He3} \rightarrow p + t$
- 3-PMT coincidence readout
- Saturated (magnetized) Fe foil used for spin-discrimination



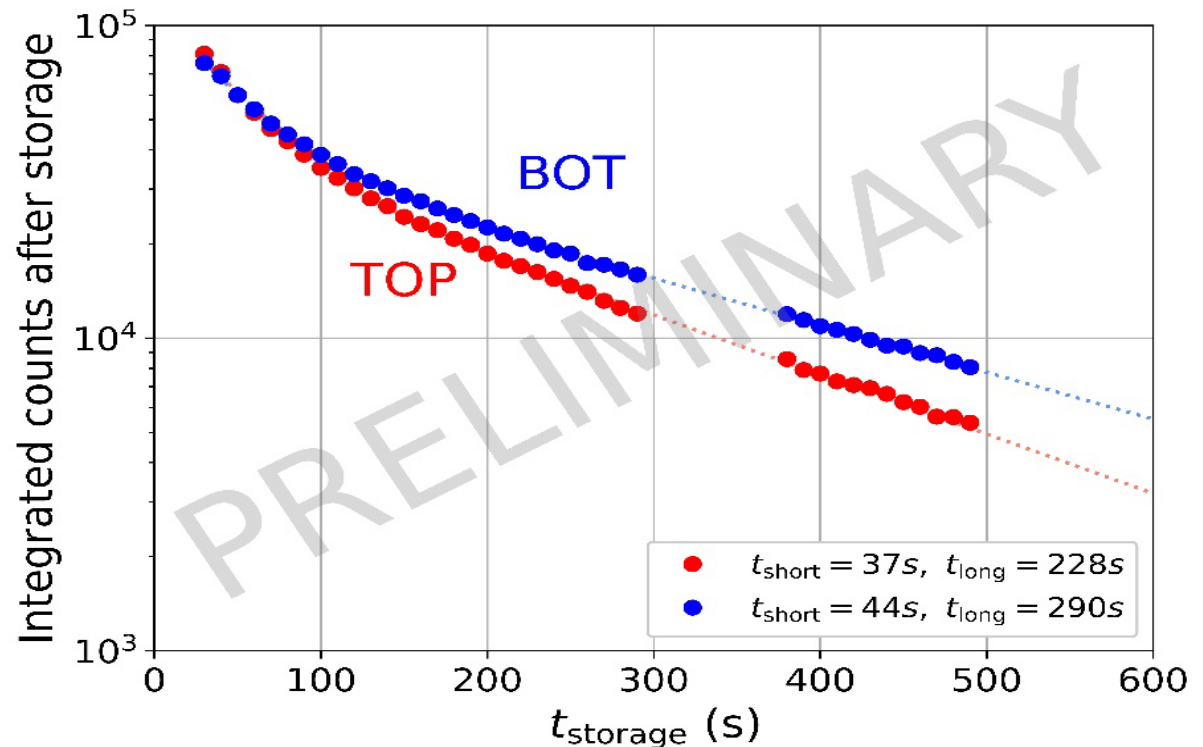
Sample time structure of one cycle as seen from UCN detectors (top + bottom).



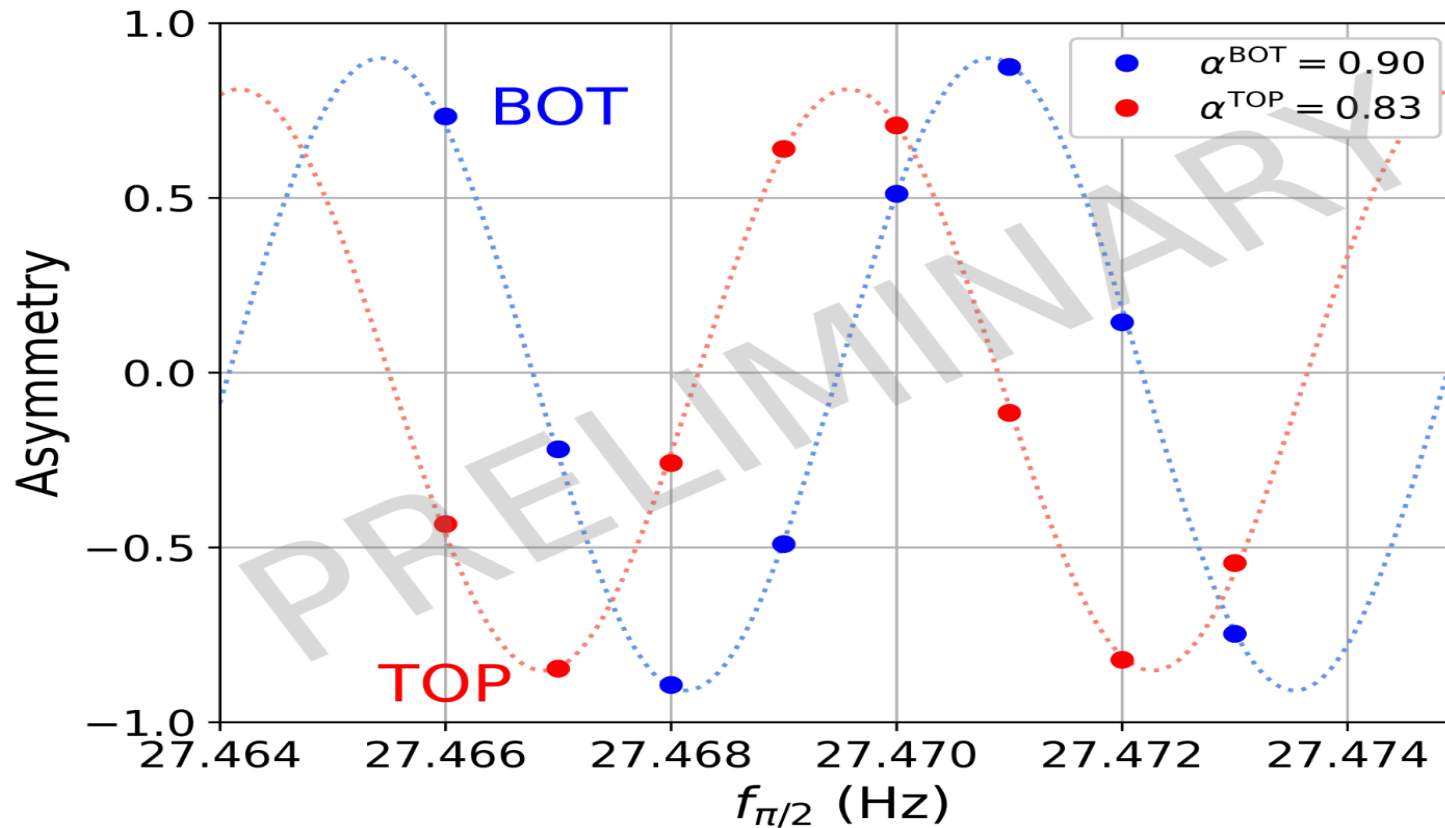
- regular nEDM measurements with full UCN system and Hg and Cs magnetometer in Dec. 2024

- operated at a statistics of **25'000 UCN per chamber at $t_{\text{store}}=180\text{s}$ in Dec.2024**
already improved in 2025

UCN storage in top and bottom chamber 12/2024



Coincident Ramsey measurement in top and bottom UCN chambers already without B-field correction and highest asymmetry.

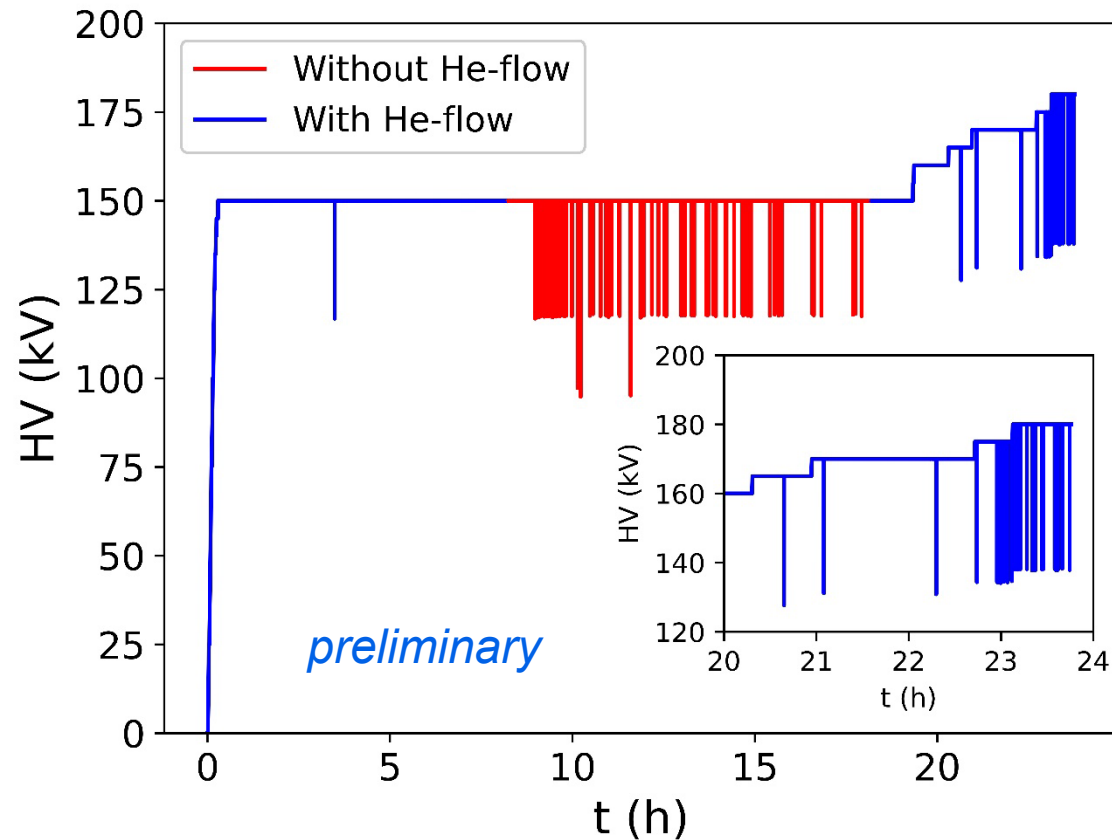


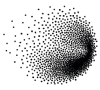
Full setup tested for the first time in 2024

Performance:

Stable (sparkless) operation at 150 kV ($E = 12.5$ kV/cm) : **ready for data taking !**

Up to 180 kV (design goal) tested but needs longer conditioning procedure.

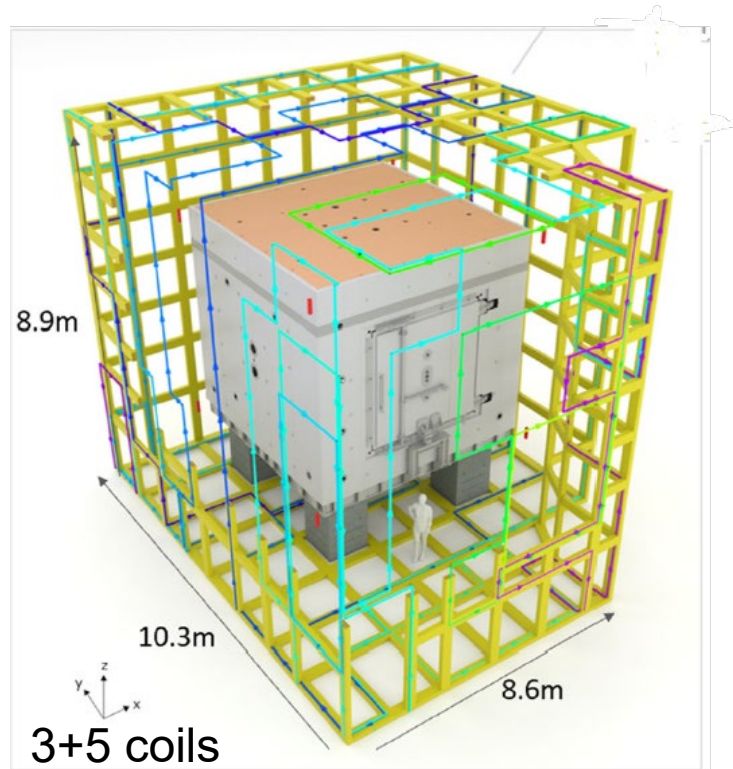




Magnetic Environment

Active magnetic shield (AMS)

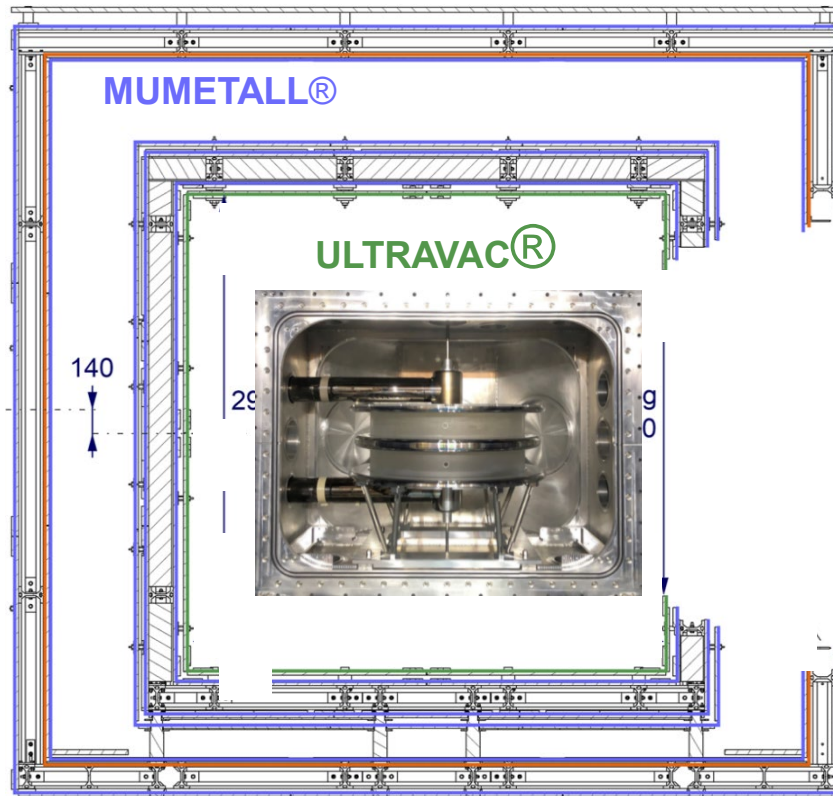
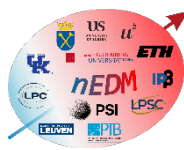
magnetically shielded room (MSR)



- 8 independent coils
- 55 km of wires
- kW heat dissipated



The Magnetically Shielded Room (MSR)



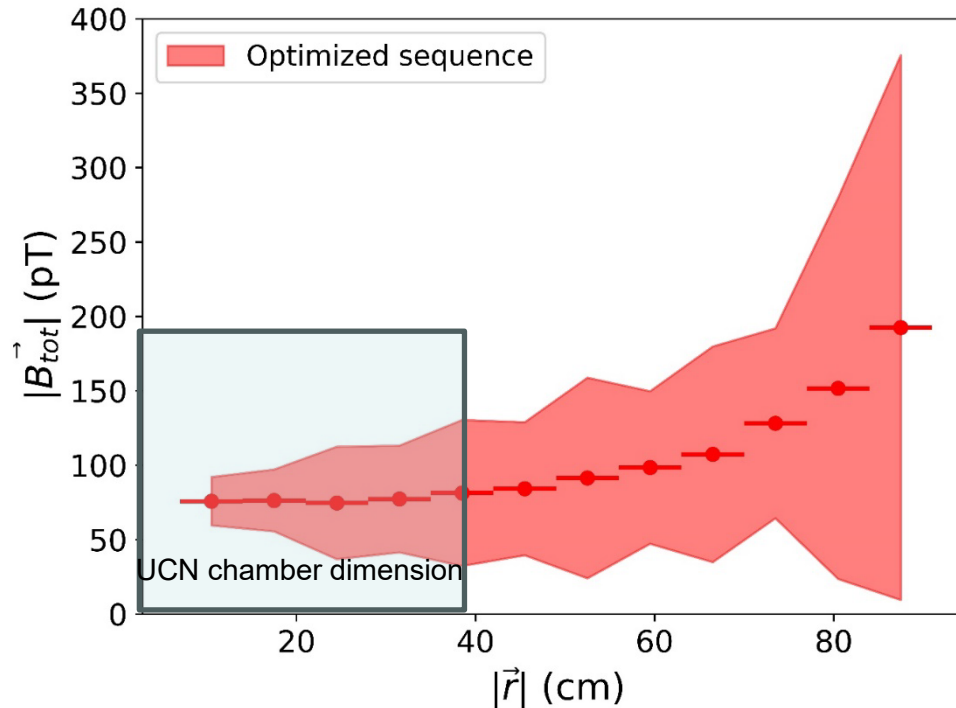
- 6 permeable layers
- Shielding factor 10^5 at 0.01 Hz ($1\mu\text{T} \rightarrow 10\text{pT}$)
- Excitation coils to degauss permeable layers

Eur. Phys. J. C **84**, 18 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-12351-8>

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 1 September 2022; 93 (9): 095105. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0101391>

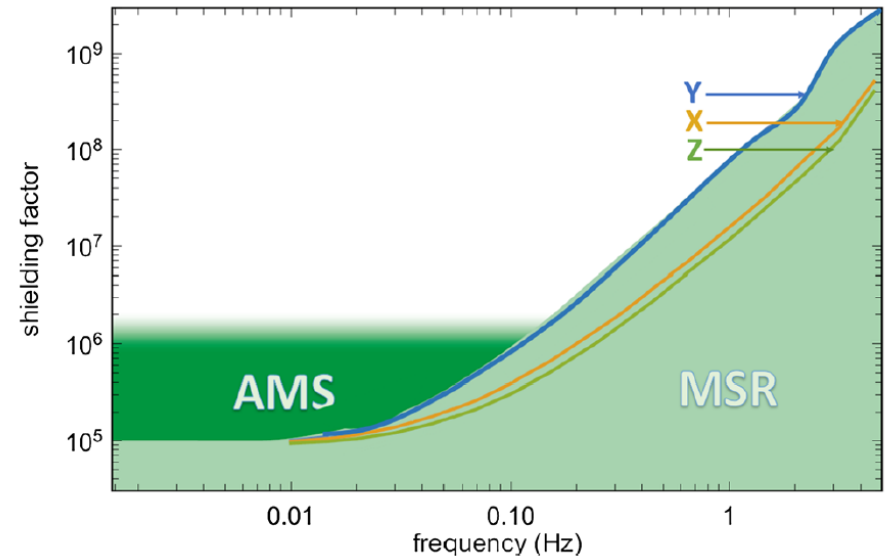


Residual field inside MSR after degaussing



AMS + MSR

shielding factor versus frequency



Magnetic environment at or better than design values:

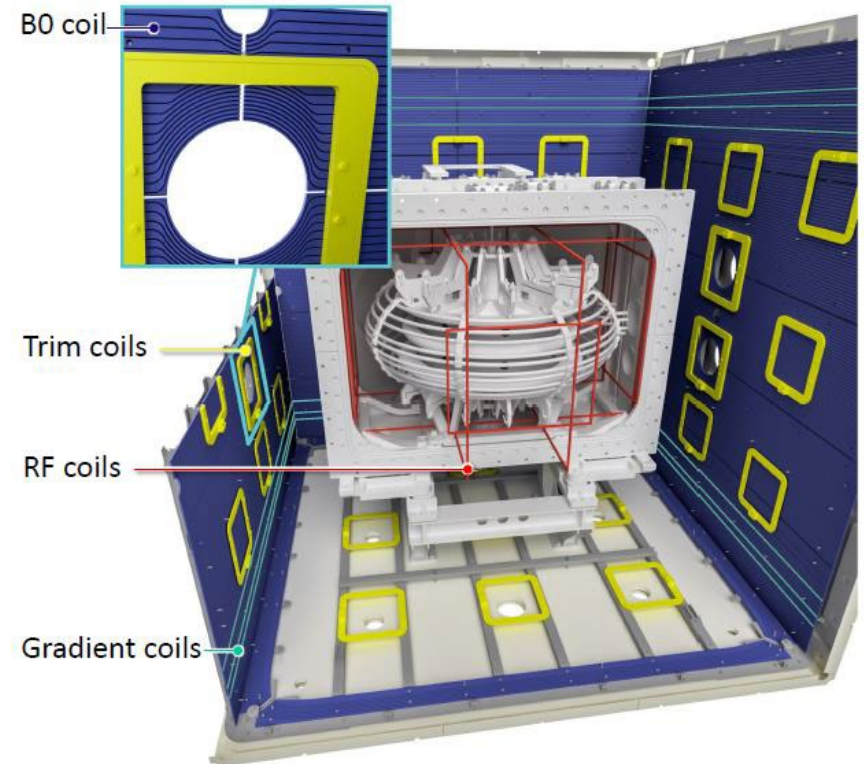
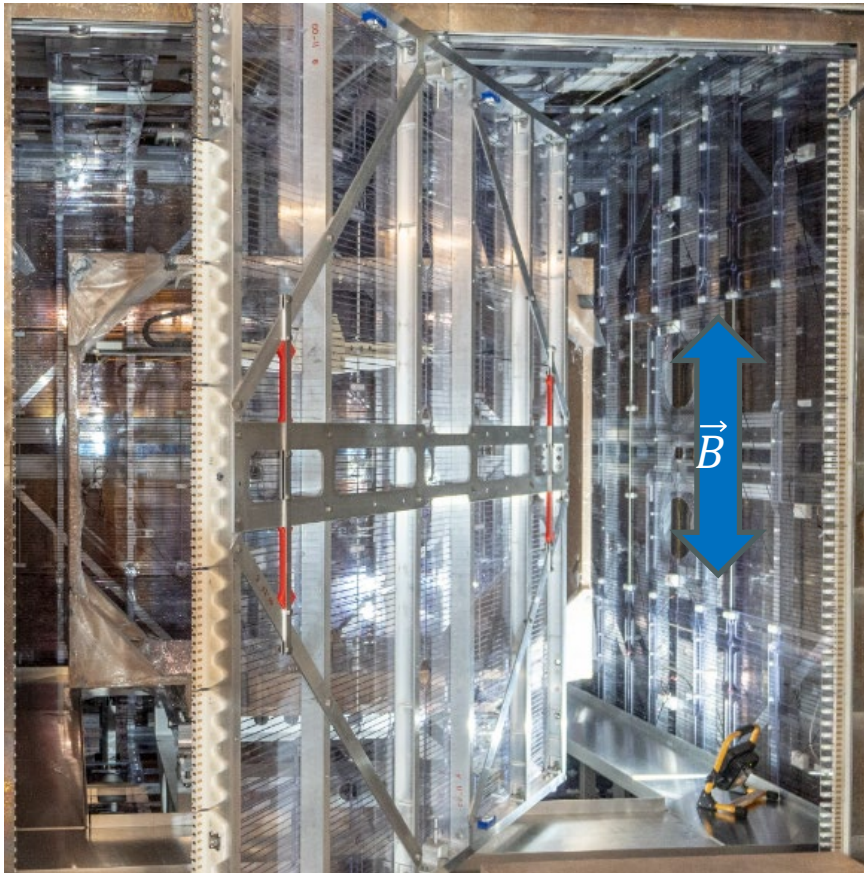
Design of the n2EDM experiment: EPJC 81 (2021) 512
Magnetically shielded room: Rev.Sci.Instr. 93 (2022) 095105
Active magnetic shielding: EPJC 83 (2023) 1061
Ultralow magnetic fields: EPJC 84 (2024) 18



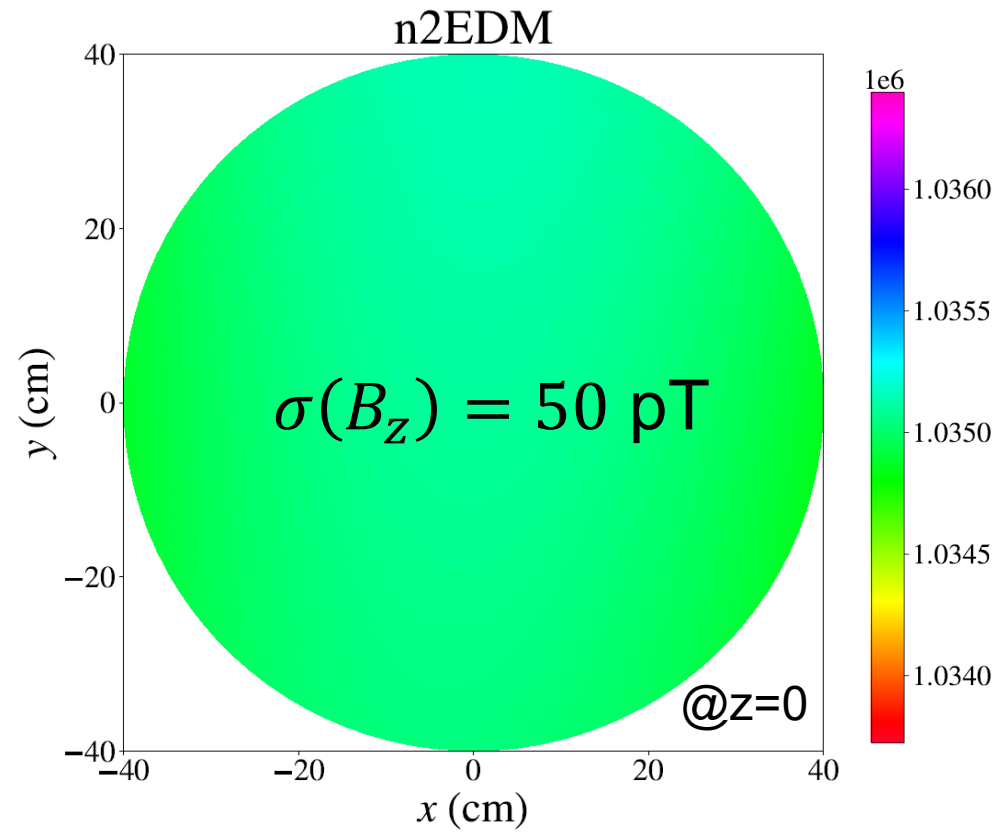
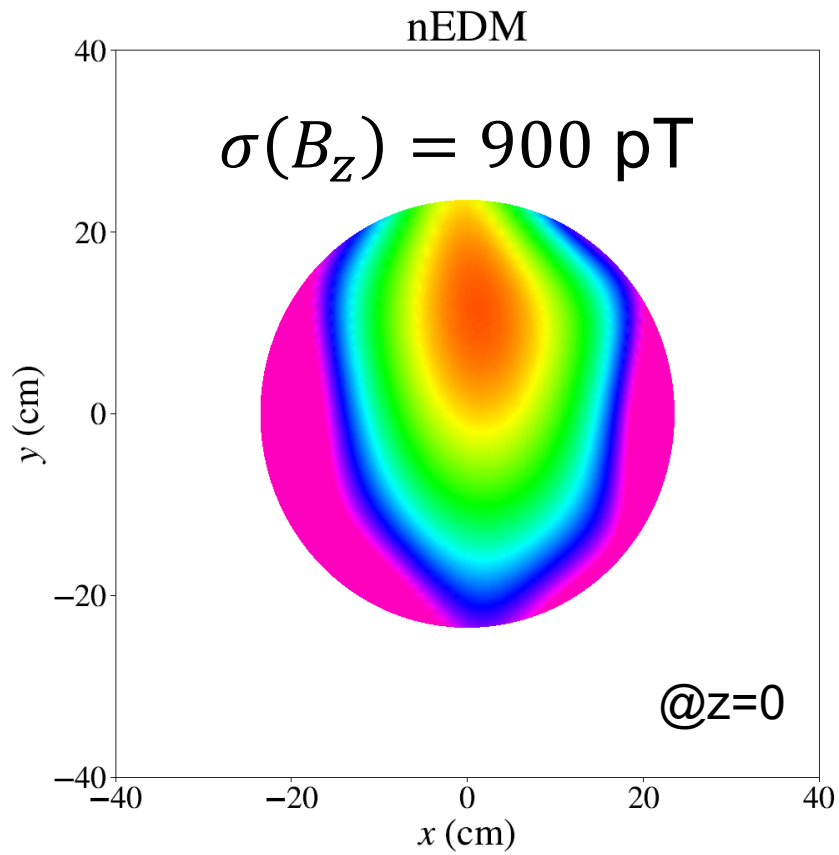
Coil system for homogeneous $1\mu\text{T}$ vertical field



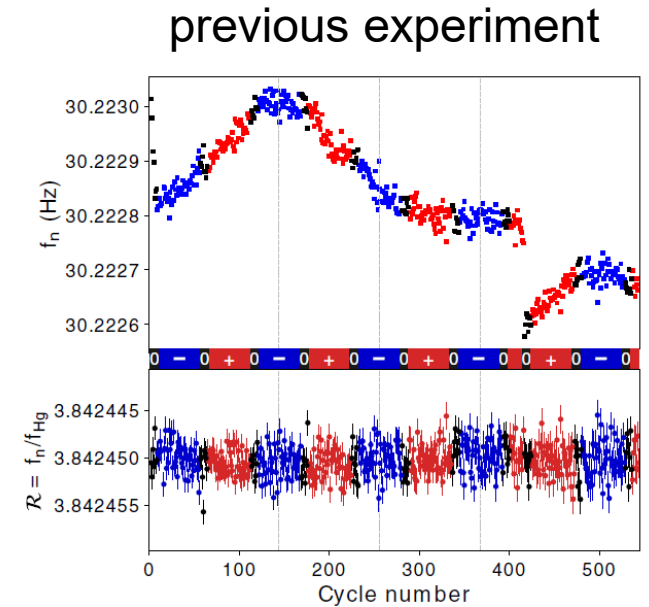
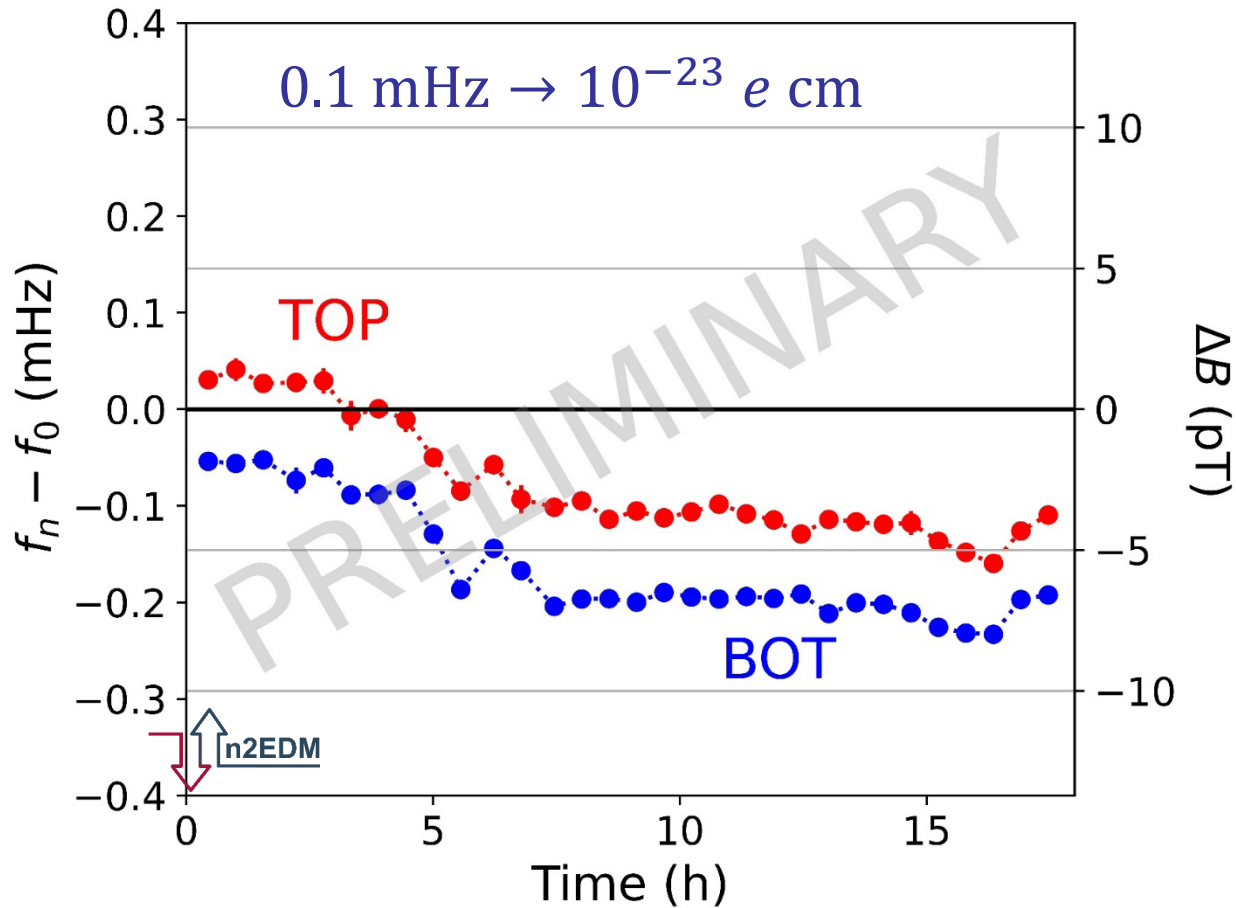
vertical \vec{B} field



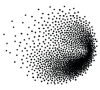
Remarkable field uniformity



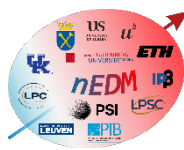
Despite best efforts, still see magnetic-field drifts when looking at neutron frequency



C. Abel et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 (2020) 081803

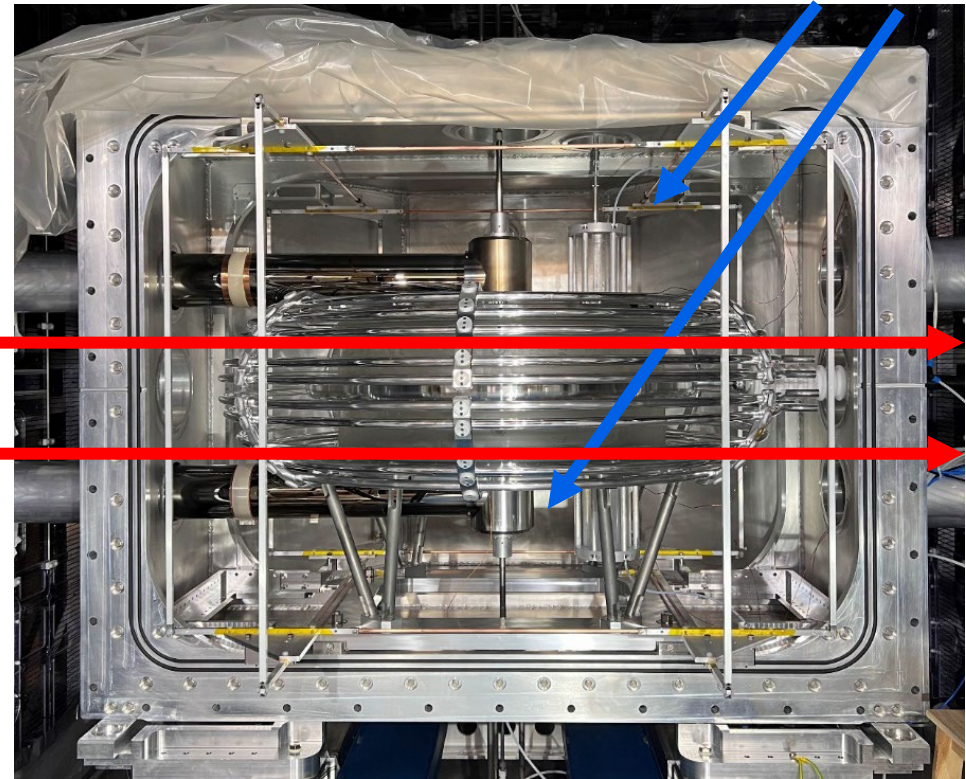


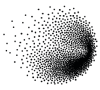
Mercury Co-magnetometer



- Hg spin polarized outside chamber with circularly polarized 254nm light
- Inject Hg into chamber and perform $\pi/2$ spin-flip
- Probe free precession optically to extract $f_{\text{Hg}}(B)$
- online monitoring of top-bottom gradient

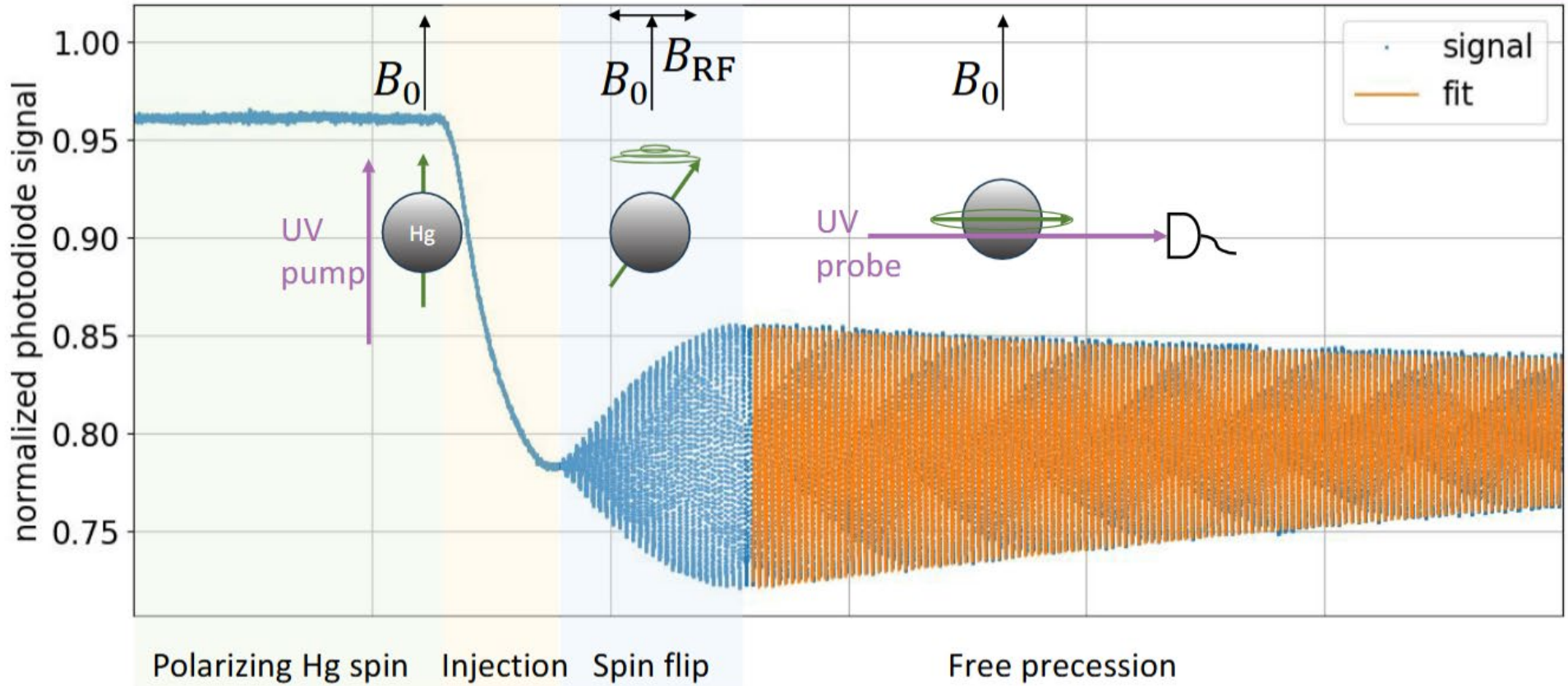
Hg polarization chamber with paraffine coating





Mercury Co-magnetometer in same storage volume as neutrons

f_{Hg} extracted by fitting or through demodulation analysis



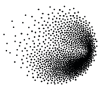
Hg co-magnetometer operational over weeks in 2024

T_2 (TOP) = 50 s ; T_2 (BOT) = 80 s

Performance still to be improved but nearly at the design goal sensitivity

-> Operational for nEDM measurement

PhD Theses:
W.Chen, K. Michielsen, N.v.Schick



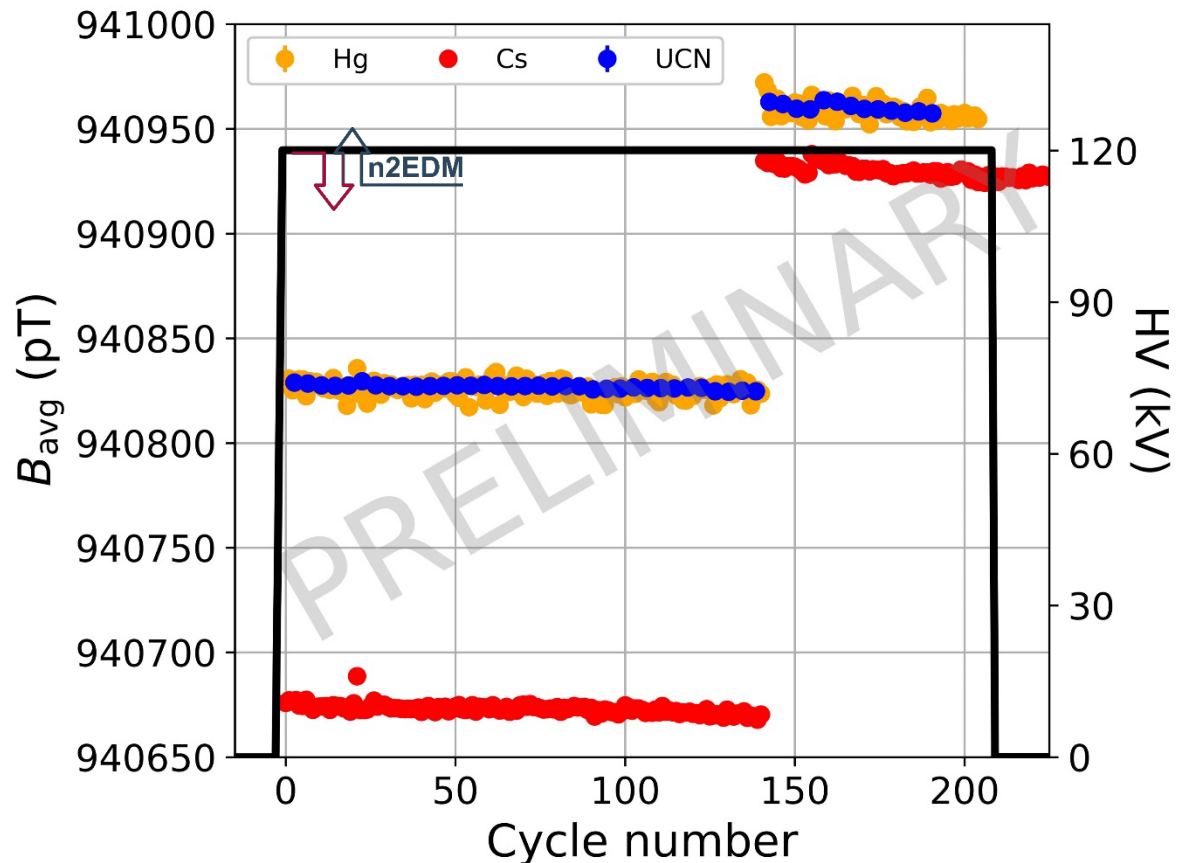
Instead of just using neutrons, we can sample the magnetic field with a ^{199}Hg **co-magnetometer** (fT)

$$R \equiv \frac{f}{f_{\text{Hg}}} = \frac{\mu_n}{\mu_{\text{Hg}}} \pm \frac{2E}{hf_{\text{Hg}}} d_n$$

Ratio R

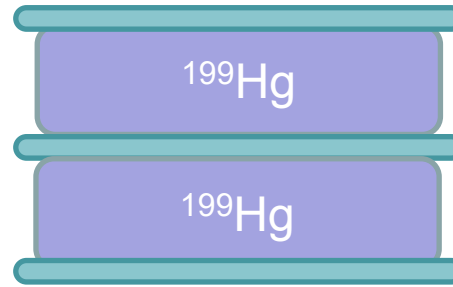
$$\frac{f_{\uparrow\downarrow}}{f_{\uparrow\downarrow}} = \frac{\mu_n}{\mu_{\text{Hg}}} \frac{B_{\uparrow\downarrow}}{B_{\uparrow\downarrow}} + \frac{d_n}{\pi\hbar} \frac{E_{\uparrow\downarrow}}{f_{\uparrow\downarrow}}$$

But neutrons and mercury
do not see the same
magnetic field...



Analysis: Frequency ratio $R = f_n/f_{\text{Hg}}$

Center of mass offset δh
Non-adiabaticity ->
new systematic effects
motional (false) EDM



$$\overline{v_{\text{Hg}}} \approx 160 \text{ m/s}$$

vs.



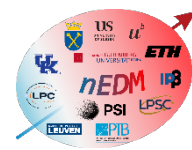
$$\overline{v_{\text{UCN}}} \approx 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = \frac{\langle f_{\text{UCN}} \rangle}{\langle f_{\text{Hg}} \rangle} = \frac{\gamma_n}{\gamma_{\text{Hg}}} \left(1 \mp \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \frac{\Delta h}{|B_0|} + \frac{\langle B_{\perp}^2 \rangle}{|B_0|^2} \mp \delta_{\text{Earth}} + \delta_{\text{Hg-lightshift}} \right)$$

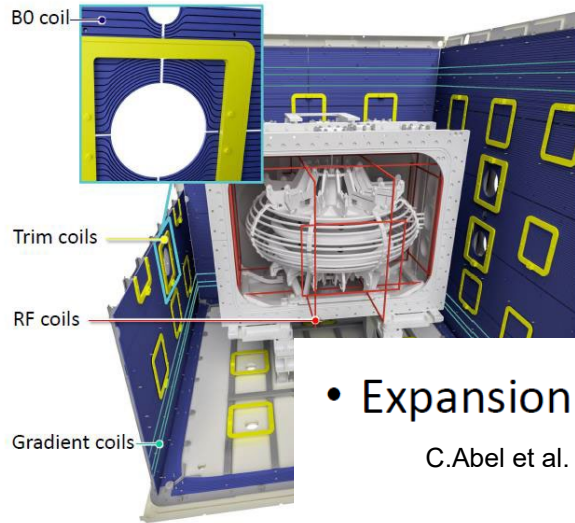
$$d_{n \leftarrow \text{Hg}}^{\text{false}} = \frac{\hbar |\gamma_n \gamma_{\text{Hg}}| R^2}{8c^2} \left(G_{\text{TB}} + \acute{G}_3 + \acute{G}_5 + \dots \right).$$

Measure R as function of dB/dz

Coil system for homogeneous 1μT vertical field



\vec{B} field



PhD thesis P.Flaux

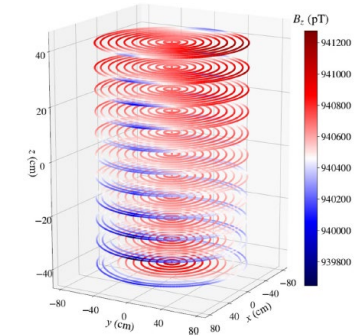
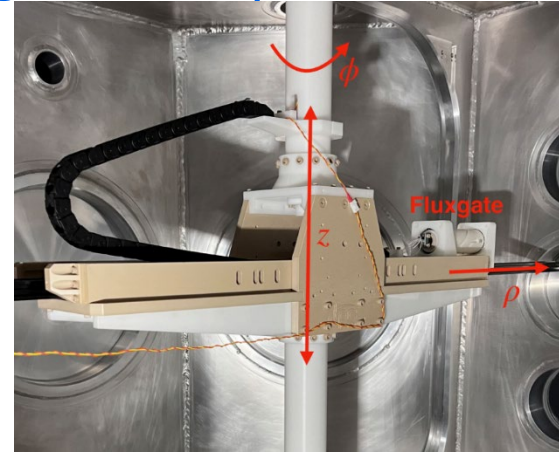


Fig. 5 An example of a magnetic field map of the field generated by the n2EDM coil system and recorded by the mapper. Each point corresponds to the vertical projection of the magnetic field inside a cylindrical volume of radius 78 cm and height 82 cm

- Expansion in harmonic modes :

C.Abel et al. PRA99 (2019)042112

$$B(x, y, z) = \sum_{l,m} G_{lm} \Pi_{l,m}(x, y, z)$$

Gradient terms

Legendre polynomials

- G_{00} : Uniform vertical magnetic field
- G_{10} : vertical gradient
- G_{lm} $l \geq 2$: non uniformities

- Non uniformities (modes $l \geq 1$) affect the frequency ratio R .
- Odd-modes** result in an EDM-like signal

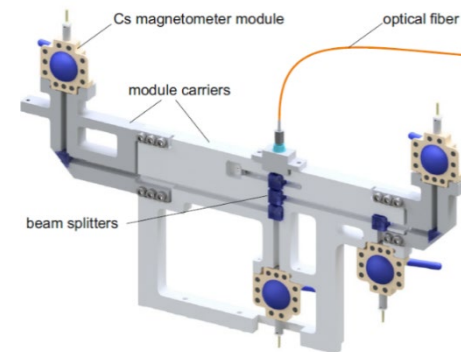
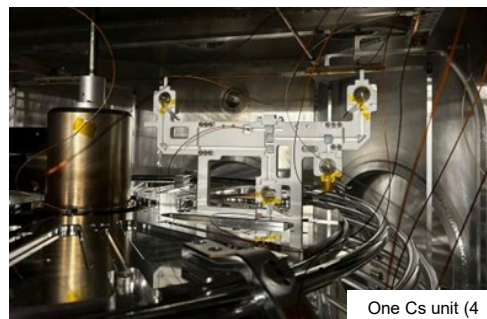
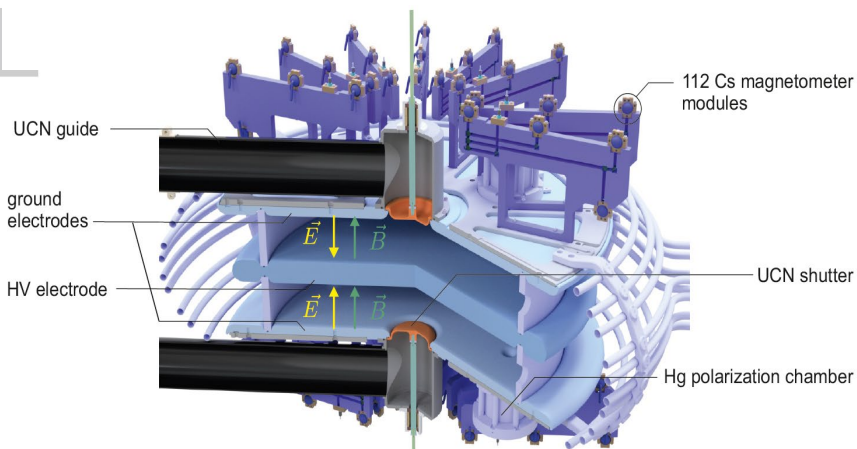
Specifications	fT/cm	Measured by...
Mode 1 of the magnetic field	$\delta G_1 < 25$	Hg, online
Mode 3 of the magnetic field	$\delta G_3 < 20$	Cs, online
Mode 5 of the magnetic field	$\delta G_5 < 20$	Mapper, offline



Cesium Magnetometer

Online monitoring of field non uniformities - G_{30} : systematic assessment

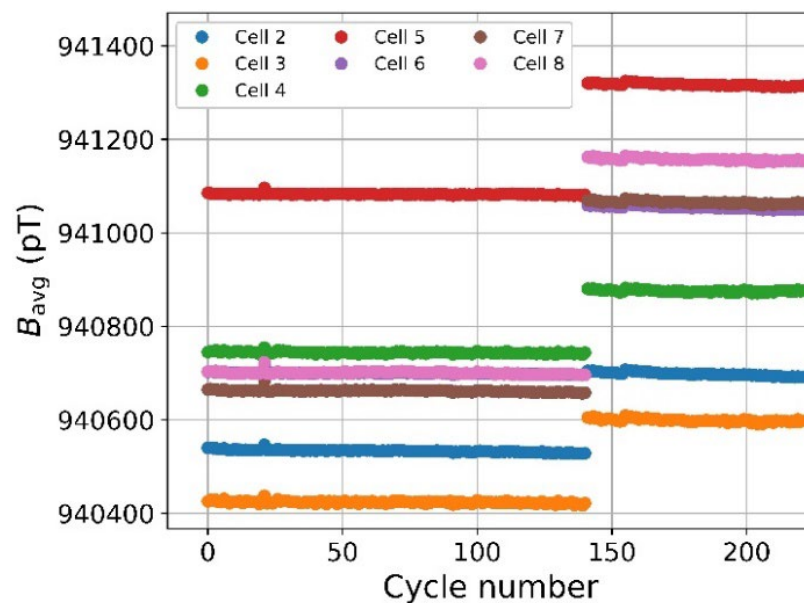
Two Cs units installed in 2024: steady operation over weeks



Cs magnetometry plan:

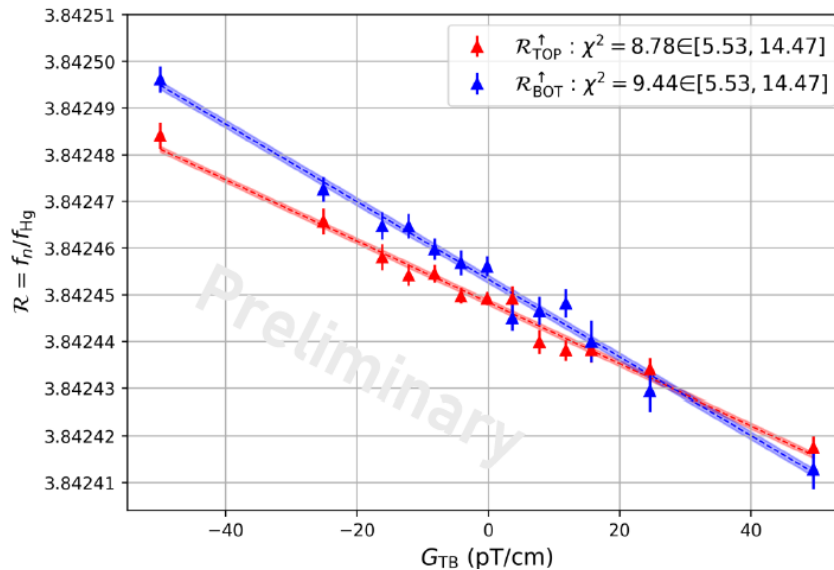
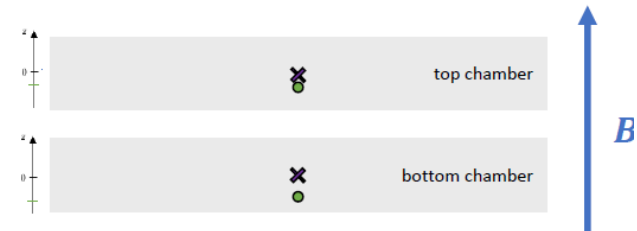
2025: half of Cs setup installed (56 cells)

2026: full Cs setup installed (112 cells)



Observation of gravitational shift on $R = \frac{f^n}{f^{Hg}}$

- Neutrons have a lower center of mass than Hg atoms because of gravity
- R slightly depends on the vertical gradients G_{TB}



Susceptibility to vertical gradient

$$\frac{dR_{T,B}}{dG_{TB}} = R_0 \frac{\langle z_{T,B} \rangle}{\langle B \rangle}$$

Result:

$$\langle z_T \rangle = -0.161(4) \text{ cm}$$

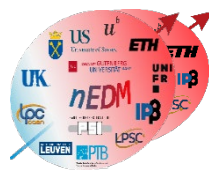
$$\langle z_B \rangle = -0.214(6) \text{ cm}$$

Provides information of the energy spectrum of neutrons!

preliminary



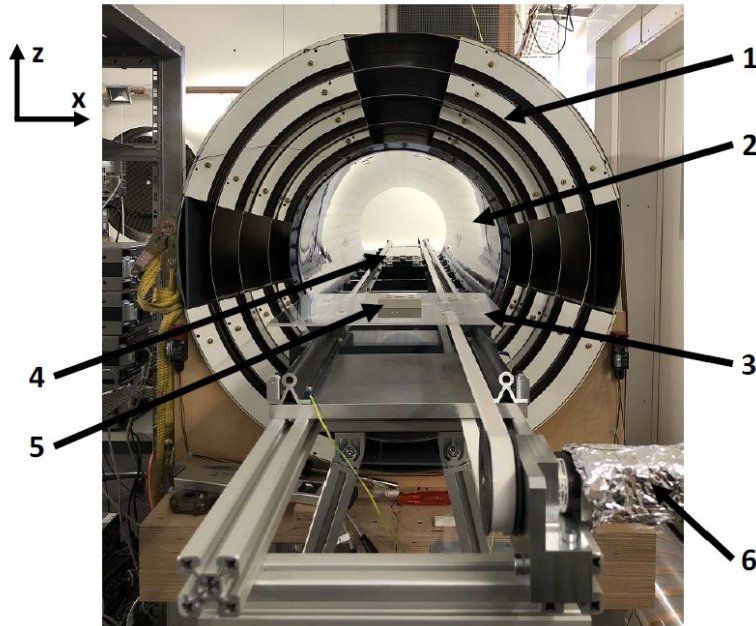
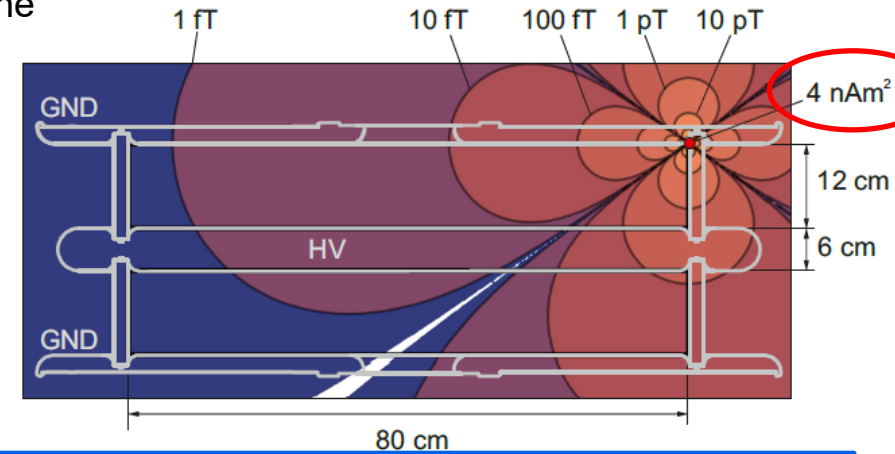
Challenge for all parts: magnetic contamination



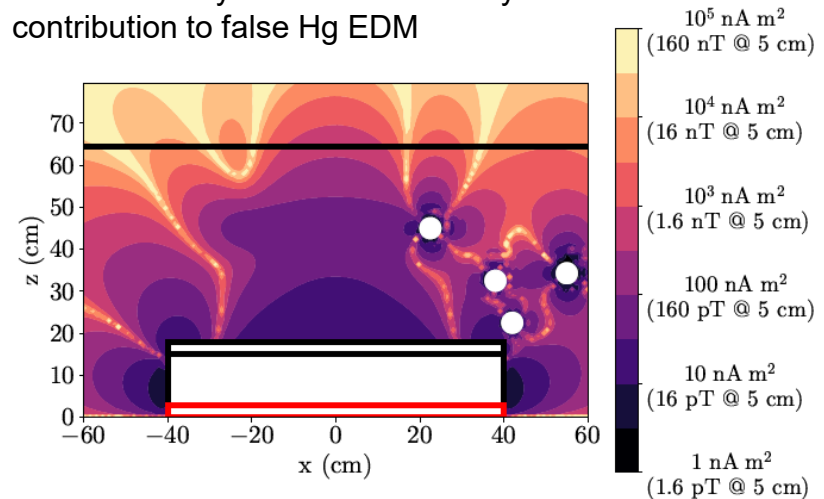
It is crucial to check all parts which are in the central region of the apparatus = the innermost chamber of the MSR
for magnetic contaminants - searching for magnetic dipoles
--- there is no a priori non-magnetic material
e.g. same batch of screws can be good or bad

we check small parts in **new gradiometer at PSI to ~ 3pT noise level** in 25mm distance (PhD V. Kletzl)
and large parts (electrodes, insulator rings, vacuum tank sides)
at BMSR2- PTB Berlin

magnetic dipoles cause frequency shift



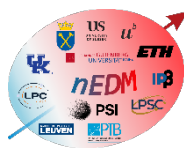
'allowed' magnetic dipoles to reach a $3 \times 10^{-28} \text{ ecm}$ systematic uncertainty contribution to false Hg EDM



Design of the n2EDM experiment: EPJC 81 (2021) 512



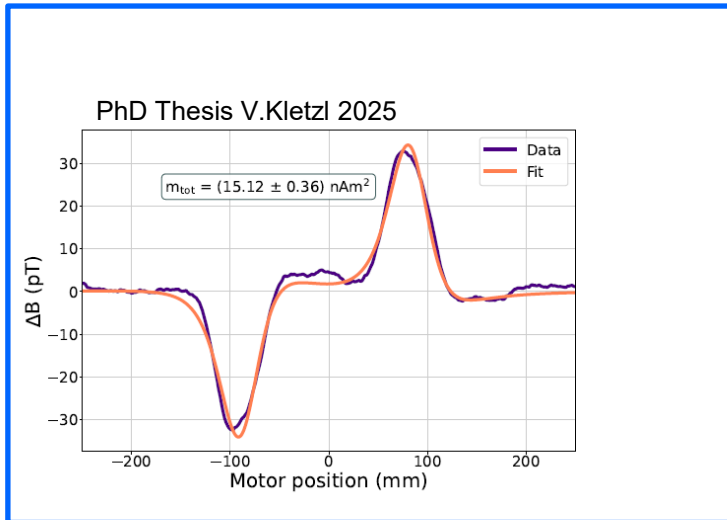
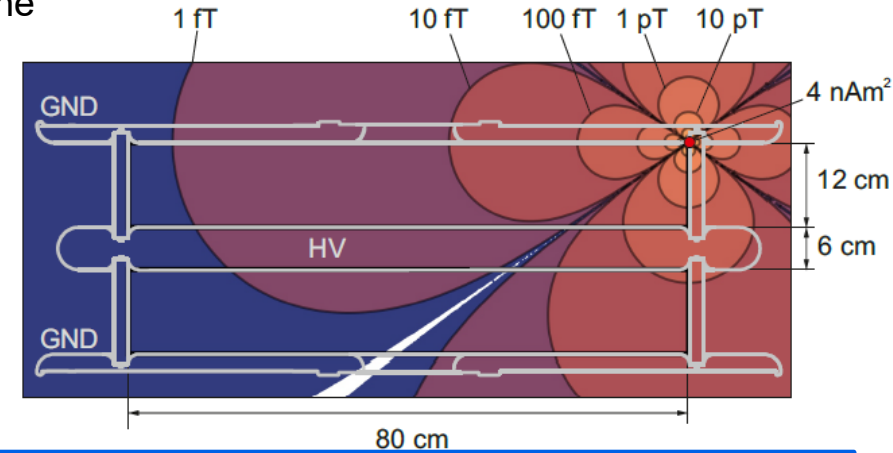
Challenge for all parts: magnetic contamination



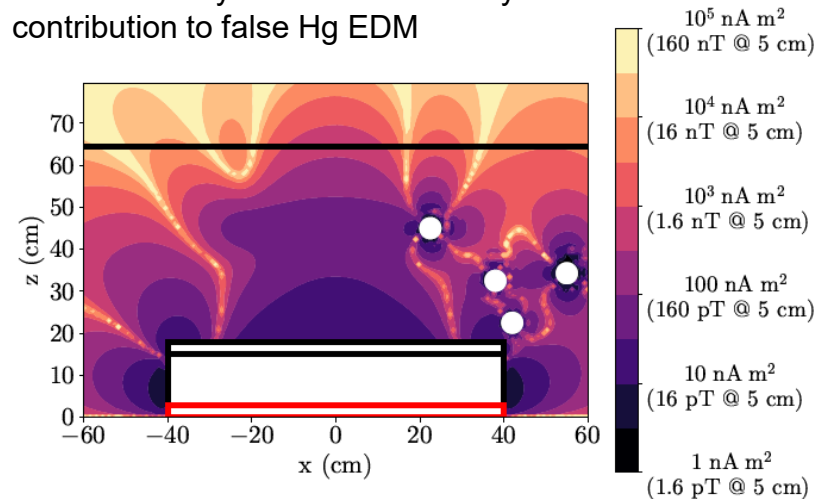
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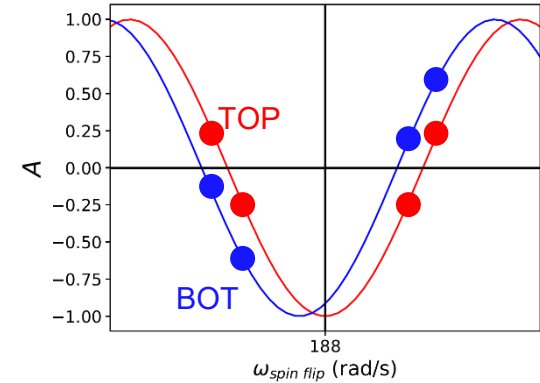
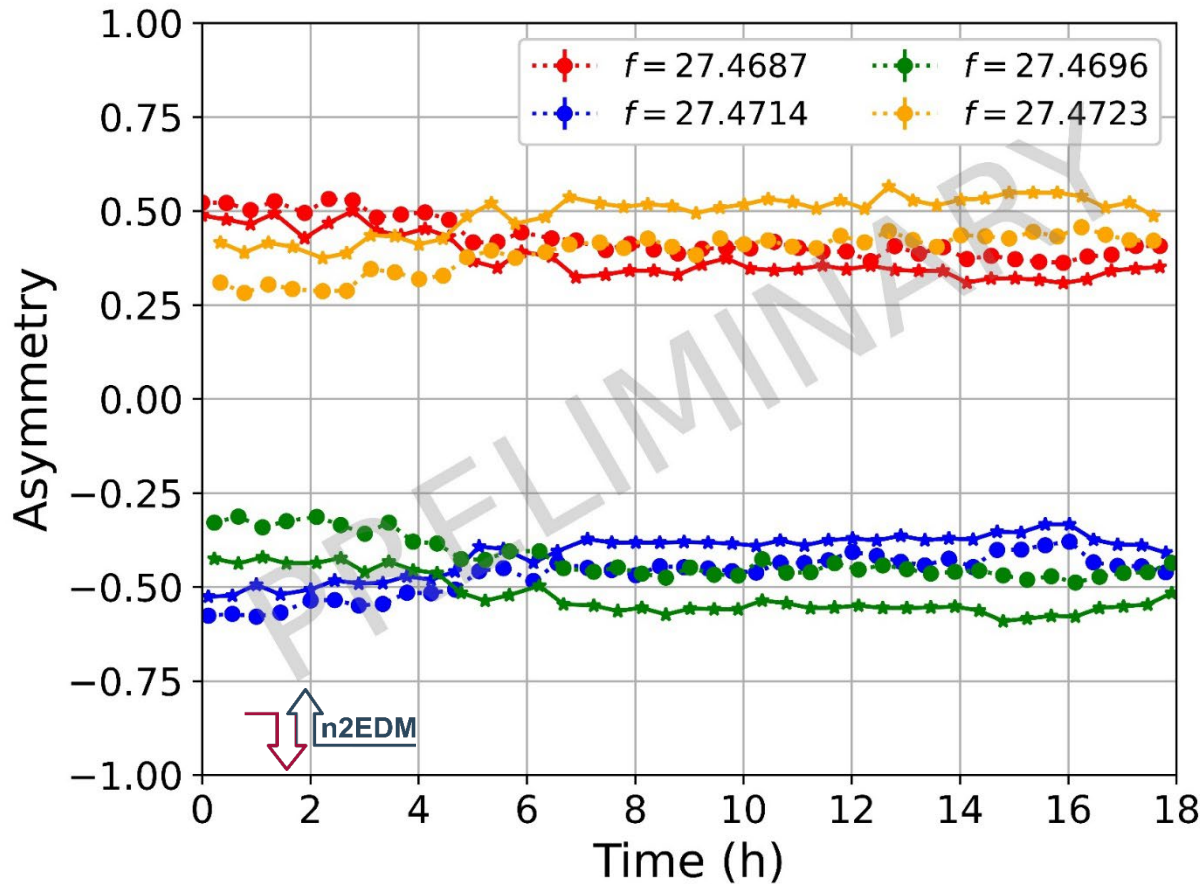


'allowed' magnetic dipoles to reach a $3 \times 10^{-28} \text{ ecm}$ systematic uncertainty contribution to false Hg EDM



Design of the n2EDM experiment: EPJC 81 (2021) 512

"Dry" EDM run in n2EDM @ $E = 130\text{kV}$ working point stability



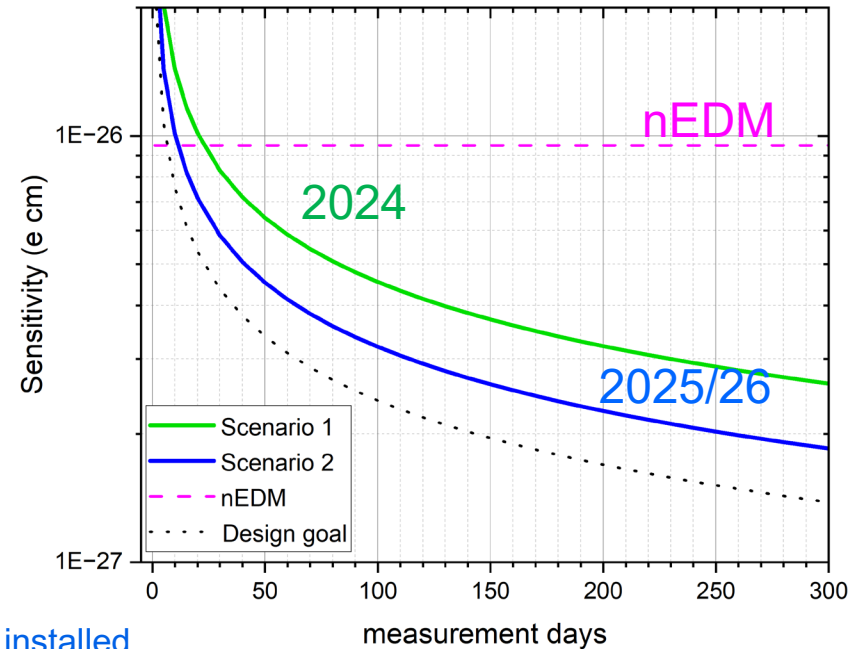
Dec.2024

daily sensitivity $\sim 4.5 \cdot 10^{-26}$ ecm

$$\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2\alpha ET\sqrt{N}}$$

Components	nEDM (2016)	n2EDM (2024)	Design goal
Precession time (T)	180 s	180 s	180 s
Neutrons statistic (N)	15,000	64,000 *	120,000
High Voltage (E)	± 11 KV/cm	± 12.5 KV/cm	± 15 KV/cm
Polarisation (α)	0.75	0.82 - 0.85	0.80
Daily sensitivity (σ)	11. 10 ⁻²⁶ ecm	4.5 10 ⁻²⁶ ecm	2.6 10 ⁻²⁶ ecm

<30 days required to reach previous experiment sensitivity



2025: improved electrodes and insulator rings currently being installed

first nEDM measurements soon to start

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
HIPA & UCN Source - running			IMPACT Shutdown						
UCN source - renovation project									
n2EDM data taking		$\times 10^{-27} \text{ ecm}$							
n2EDMagic - commissioning									
n2EDMagic - running									$\times 10^{-28} \text{ ecm}$



PSI

Center for Neutron and
Muon Sciences

Thanks for your attention !

nEDM Collaboration
11/2024



thanks for many plots and slides to all my
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especially K. Michielsen, E.Segarra, W.Chen



the nEDM Collaboration



Z. D. Grujić,

UBel: *Institute of Physics, Photonics Center, University of Belgrade*

P. Krüger, A. Schnabel, J. Voigt

PTB: *Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Berlin, Germany*

J. Micko, F. M. Piegsa, C. Pistillo

UB: *Laboratory for High Energy Physics and Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland*

W. C. Griffith, P. Harris

US: *University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom*

G. Ban, D. Galbinski, A. Lejuez¹, T. Lefort, O. Naviliat-Cuncic

LPC: *Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Caen, France*

K. Bodek, D. Rozpedzik, J. Zejma

JUC: *Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland*

A. Weis

FRAP: *University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland*

V. Czamler, K. Michielsen¹, G. Pignol², D. Rebreyend, S. Roccia

LPSC: *Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Grenoble, France*

R. Li, R. Tavakoli Dinani, N. Severijns, J. Vankeirsbilck¹

KUL: *Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium*

D. Bowles¹, C. Crawford, A. Mullins¹, T. Shelton¹, C. Smith

UKY: *University of Kentucky, Lexington, United States of America*

M. Fertl

JGU: *Institute of Physics, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany*

G. Bison³, G. L. Caratsch^{1,4}, W. Chen^{1,4}, M. Daum, C. B. Doorenbos, V. Kletzl^{1,4},

B. Lauss², D. Ries, P. Schmidt-Wellenburg, E. P. Segarra, N. Yazdandoost⁵,

N. von Schichh^{1,4}, G. Zsigmond

PSI: *Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland*

V. Bondar, K. Kirch⁶, P. Mullan, L. Sanchez-Real, Zielniewicz¹, L. Segner¹, J. Thorne⁷

N. Ziehl¹

ETHZ: *ETH Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*