

Measurement of the Permanent Electric Dipole Moment of the Neutron

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We present the result of an experiment to measure the electric dipole moment (EDM) of the neutron at the Paul Scherrer Institute using Ramsey's method of separated oscillating magnetic fields with ultracold neutrons. Our measurement stands in the long history of EDM experiments probing physics violating time-reversal invariance. The salient features of this experiment were the use of a ¹⁹⁹Hg comagnetometer and an array of optically pumped cesium vapor magnetometers to cancel and correct for magnetic-field changes. The statistical analysis was performed on blinded datasets by two separate groups, while the estimation of systematic effects profited from an unprecedented knowledge of the magnetic field. The measured value of the neutron EDM is $d_n = (0.0 \pm 1.1_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26} \text{ e}\cdot\text{cm}$.

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A nonzero permanent electric dipole moment $\vec{d} = 2d\vec{s}/\hbar$ for a nondegenerate particle with spin $\vec{s}$ implies the violation of time-reversal symmetry. Invoking the CPT theorem [1,2] for quantum field theories, this also indicates the violation of the combined symmetry of charge conjugation and parity (CP). The standard model of particle physics (SM) contains two sources of CP violation: the phase of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix,

resulting in the observed CP violation in K - and B -meson decays, and the $\bar{\theta}_{\text{QCD}}$ coefficient of the still-unobserved CP -violating term of the QCD Lagrangian [3]. Both are too small to account for the observed baryon asymmetry of the Universe [4], which requires CP violation as one of three essential ingredients [5]. Furthermore, many theories beyond the SM naturally have large CP -violating phases [6] that would result in an observable neutron EDM (nEDM). In combination with the limits from searches for the electron [7] and ^{199}Hg [8] EDM, the limit on the nEDM confirms and complements stringent constraints upon many theoretical models [9]. In particular, the nEDM alone stringently limits $\bar{\theta}_{\text{QCD}}$. This unnaturally small upper limit on $\bar{\theta}_{\text{QCD}}$ is known as the strong CP problem; it gave rise to searches for a Goldstone boson, the axion [10,11], which is also an attractive candidate to solve the dark matter mystery [12].

An overview of the spectrometer used for the measurement is shown in Fig. 1, while a detailed technical description of the apparatus (upgraded from that used for the previous best limit [13–15]) and of data taking may be found in Ref. [16]. A total of 54 068 individual measurement cycles, during 2015 and 2016, were used to determine the change in the Larmor precession frequency of the neutron:

$$f_n = \frac{1}{\pi\hbar} |\mu_n \vec{B}_0 + d_n \vec{E}|, \quad (1)$$

correlated with the change of polarity of the electric field $|\vec{E}| = 11 \text{ kV/cm}$, where μ_n is the magnetic dipole moment and $\vec{B}_0$ a collinear magnetic field ($|\vec{B}_0| = 1036 \text{ nT}$). For this purpose, we used Ramsey's method of separate oscillating fields [17].

In each cycle, ultracold neutrons (UCNs) from the Paul Scherrer Institute's UCN source [18,19] were polarized by

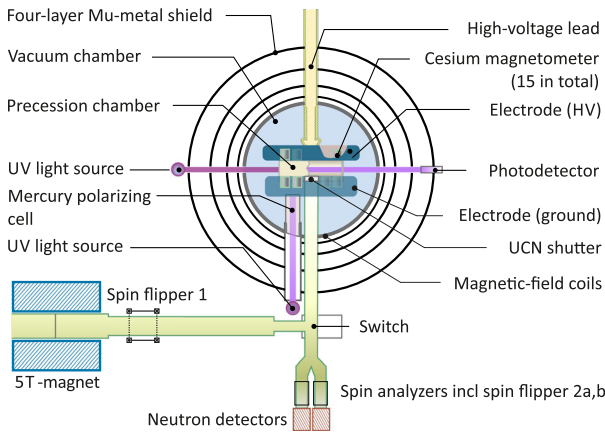


FIG. 1. Scheme of the spectrometer used to search for an nEDM. A nonzero signal manifests as a shift of the magnetic resonance frequency of polarized UCNs in a magnetic field B_0 when exposed to an electric field of strength E .

transmission through a 5 T superconducting solenoid; spin flipper 1 (SF1) then allowed the selection of the initial spin state (up or down). The switch directed the incoming neutrons to the cylindrical precession chamber situated 1.2 m above the beam line. The precession chamber (radius $R = 23.5 \text{ cm}$, height $H = 12 \text{ cm}$) was made of diamond-like-carbon-coated [20,21] aluminum electrodes and a deuterated-polystyrene-coated [22] insulator ring milled from bulk polystyrene. After 28 s, an equilibrium density of up to 2 UCN/cm^3 inside the precession chamber was attained, and a UCN shutter in the bottom electrode was closed to confine the UCN for a total of 188 s. A small valve was opened for 2 s to release a sample of polarized ^{199}Hg vapor, that was used as a comagnetometer (HgM). A first low-frequency (LF) pulse of 2 s duration and frequency $|\mu_{\text{Hg}} B_0|/(\pi\hbar) \approx 7.8 \text{ Hz}$ tipped the ^{199}Hg spin by $\pi/2$. Ramsey's technique was then applied to the neutrons, with an LF pulse (also of $t_{\text{LF}} = 2 \text{ s}$ duration) at a frequency of $|\mu_n B_0|/(\pi\hbar) \approx 30.2 \text{ Hz}$ tipping the UCN spins by $\pi/2$. After a period of $T = 180 \text{ s}$ of free precession, a second neutron LF pulse, in phase with the first, was applied. During data taking, the LF pulses were alternated between four frequencies in the steep regions of the central Ramsey fringe.

Immediately after the second neutron LF pulse, the UCN shutter in the bottom electrode was opened. The switch was also moved to the “empty” position connecting the precession chamber with the UCN detection system [23,24], which counted both spin states simultaneously in separate detectors. The state of the spin flippers (SF2a and SF2b) above each detector was alternated every fourth cycle, with one of them being off while the other was on, to average over detection, spin flipper, and spin analyzer efficiencies. For each cycle i , we recorded an asymmetry value between the number of spin-up ($N_{u,i}$) and spin-down neutrons ($N_{d,i}$): $A_i = (N_{u,i} - N_{d,i})/(N_{u,i} + N_{d,i})$. On average, $N_u + N_d = 11400$ neutrons were counted per cycle.

In addition, for each cycle we obtained a frequency $f_{\text{Hg},i}$ from the analysis of the mercury precession signal, as well as 15 frequencies $f_{\text{Cs},i}$ from cesium magnetometers (CsM) positioned above and below the chamber.

There are 22 base configurations of the magnetic field within the dataset. Each base configuration was defined by a full degaussing of the four-layer magnetic shield and an ensuing magnetic-field optimization using all CsM described in detail in Ref. [25]. This procedure was essential to maintain a high visibility, which was measured to be $\bar{\alpha} = 0.76$ on average. A base configuration was kept for a duration of up to a month, during which only the currents of two saddle coils on the vacuum tank, above and below the chamber, were changed to adjust the vertical gradient in a range of approximately $\pm 25 \text{ pT/cm}$ [26]. Within a base configuration, all cycles with the same applied magnetic gradients were grouped in one sequence. The analyzed dataset consists of 99 sequences. The voltage

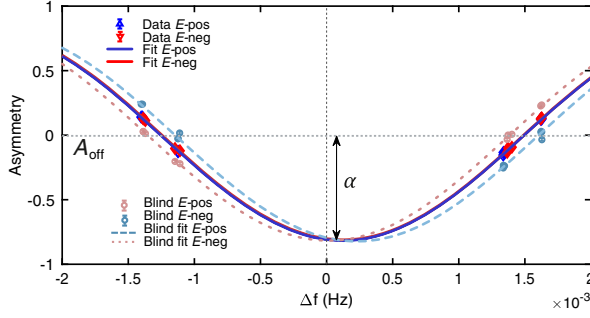


FIG. 2. Illustration of the fit to the Ramsey central fringe. Data without an electric field are omitted. The data scatter around the four working points. Faded data and lines are for the blinded case (illustration for a very large artificial EDM).

applied to the top electrode was changed periodically: eight cycles at zero volts followed by 48 cycles at ± 132 kV, with the pattern then being repeated under reversed polarity. During the analysis, sequences were split into subsequences having polarity patterns of $+-+0$ or $-++-$.

The analysis searched for shifts in the neutrons' Larmor precession frequency that were proportional to the applied electric field E_i . To determine the neutron frequency $f_{n,i}$ for each cycle from the measured asymmetry A_i , we fitted the Ramsey resonance

$$A_i = A_{\text{off}} \mp \alpha \cos \left(\frac{\pi \Delta f_i}{\Delta \nu} + \Phi \right) \quad (2)$$

to the data of each subsequence (see Fig. 2), with a negative (positive) sign for SF1 turned off (on). In Eq. (2), $\Delta \nu = (2T + 8t_{\text{LF}}/\pi)^{-1} = 2.7$ mHz is the resonance linewidth, Δf_i is the applied spin-flip frequency $f_{n,\text{LF}}$ corrected for magnetic-field changes [27], and A_{off} , α , and Φ , are free parameters: the offset, fringe visibility, and phase, respectively. Individual values of $f_{n,i}$ per cycle were extracted by keeping the fit parameters fixed and rearranging Eq. (2) for Δf_i .

The ratio of frequencies $\mathcal{R}_i = f_{n,i}/f_{\text{Hg},i}$ was then used to compensate for residual magnetic-field fluctuations and drifts as shown in Fig. 3. In what follows, the statistical analysis and the evaluation of systematic effects take into account all known effects affecting the ratio $\mathcal{R}_i$. These are summarized in the formula

$$\mathcal{R} = \left| \frac{\gamma_n}{\gamma_{\text{Hg}}} \right| (1 + \delta_{\text{EDM}} + \delta_{\text{EDM}}^{\text{false}} + \delta_{\text{quad}} + \delta_{\text{grav}} + \delta_T + \delta_{\text{Earth}} + \delta_{\text{light}} + \delta_{\text{inc}} + \delta_{\text{other}}), \quad (3)$$

where the true EDM term is written

$$\delta_{\text{EDM}} = -\frac{2E}{\hbar|\gamma_n|B_0} (d_n + d_{n \leftarrow \text{Hg}}) \quad (4)$$

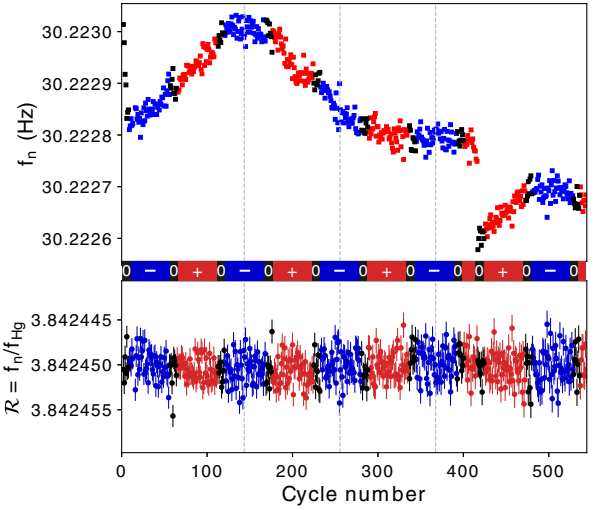


FIG. 3. A typical sequence of cycles. The upper plot shows the neutron frequency f_n as a function of the cycle number; the lower plot shows the frequency ratio $\mathcal{R}$. The colors correspond to the high-voltage polarity (blue, negative; red, positive; black, zero). The vertical lines separate the subsequences.

and neglecting the index i for the following. The ^{199}Hg EDM, measured to be $d_{\text{Hg}} = (-2.20 \pm 2.75_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.48_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-30} e \cdot \text{cm}$ [8], induces a bias of the EDM term by $d_{n \leftarrow \text{Hg}} = |\gamma_n/\gamma_{\text{Hg}}| d_{\text{Hg}} = (-0.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-28} e \cdot \text{cm}$, which we quote as a global systematic error.

Subsequent terms are undesirable effects that influence the neutron or mercury frequencies. We now discuss them individually.

The gravitational shift $\delta_{\text{grav}} = G_{\text{grav}}\langle z \rangle/B_0$ induced by the effective vertical magnetic-field gradient G_{grav} is due to the center of mass offset $\langle z \rangle = -0.39(3)$ cm of the UCNs in the chamber. We deduced $\langle z \rangle$ in an auxiliary analysis from an estimation of the slope $\partial \mathcal{R}/\partial G_{\text{grav}}$ by combining the CsM-array readings and offline magnetic-field maps. The static part of G_{grav} induces a shift of the mean value of $\mathcal{R}$ in a sequence, whereas the fluctuating part induces a drift in $\mathcal{R}$ within each subsequence. This gradient drift is compensated for at the cycle level using a combination of the HgM and the CsMs below the grounded bottom electrode. The CsMs mounted on the top electrode were not included in order to avoid any possible high-voltage susceptibility in their readings.

In each subsequence, we extract the EDM signal d_n^{meas} by fitting the $\mathcal{R}_i$ values, compensated for the gradient drift, as a function of the time and electric field and allowing in addition for a linear time drift. This assumes perfect compensation of δ_{grav} and that δ_{EDM} is the only E -field-dependent term in Eq. (3). Deviations from this hypothesis are treated as systematic effects.

The dominant systematic effects arise from a shift linear in E due to the combination of the relativistic motional field $\vec{B}_m = \vec{E} \times \vec{v}/c^2$ [28] and the magnetic-field gradient:

$$\delta_{\text{EDM}}^{\text{false}} = -\frac{2E}{\hbar|\gamma_n|B_0}(d_n^{\text{net}} + d^{\text{false}}), \quad (5)$$

where d_n^{net} is the effect of a possible net motion of the UCNs (discussed later) and d^{false} is due to the random motion of the UCNs and ^{199}Hg atoms in a nonuniform magnetic field. The latter is largely dominated by the mercury and is written as [29,30]

$$d^{\text{false}} = \frac{\hbar}{8c^2}|\gamma_n\gamma_{\text{Hg}}|R^2(G_{\text{grav}} + \hat{G}), \quad (6)$$

where $\hat{G}$ is the higher-order gradient term, which does not produce a gravitational shift. We used magnetic-field maps, measured offline, to extract a value of $\hat{G}$ for each sequence and calculate a corrected EDM value $d_n^{\text{corr}} = d_n^{\text{meas}} - \hbar|\gamma_n\gamma_{\text{Hg}}|R^2\hat{G}/(8c^2)$. The main contribution in Eq. (6) depending on G_{grav} is then dealt with by the crossing-point analysis, shown in Fig. 4: d_n^{corr} is plotted as a function of $\mathcal{R}^{\text{corr}} = \mathcal{R}/(1 + \delta_T + \delta_{\text{Earth}})$, and we fit two lines with opposite slopes corresponding to the sequences with B_0 up and B_0 down. At the crossing point, we have $G_{\text{grav}} = 0$, and the main systematic effect is canceled. In the fit, the free parameters are the coordinates of the crossing

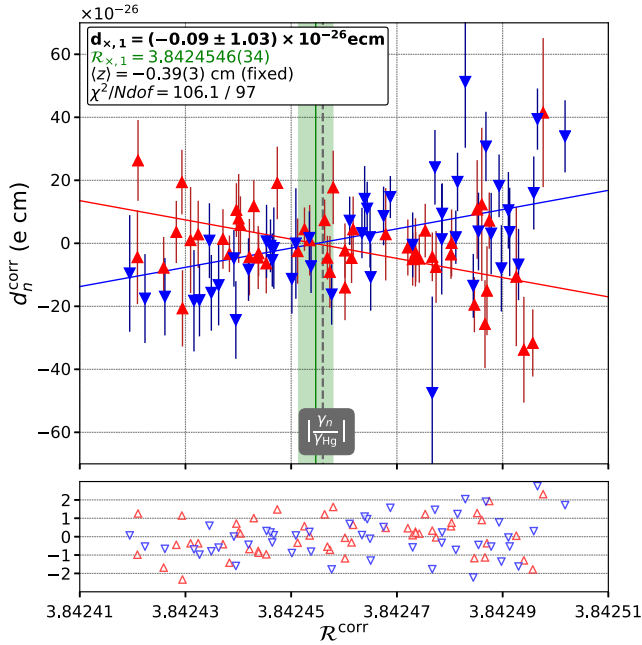


FIG. 4. Crossing point analysis: The corrected electric dipole moment d_n^{corr} is plotted vs $\mathcal{R}^{\text{corr}}$ (see the text for the exact definition of d_n^{corr} and $\mathcal{R}^{\text{corr}}$). Upward-pointing (red) and downward-pointing (blue) triangles represent sequences in which B_0 was pointing upward and downward, respectively. The fitted value of $\mathcal{R}_x$ is represented by the green vertical band (1σ), and the vertical dashed line represents the ratio of gyromagnetic ratios calculated from the literature values of γ_n [31] and γ_{Hg} [32]. The lower panel shows the normalized fit residuals.

point $\mathcal{R}_x$ and d_x ; the slope was fixed to the theoretical value $\partial d^{\text{false}}/\partial \mathcal{R} = \hbar\gamma_{\text{Hg}}^2 R^2 B_0/(8\langle z \rangle c^2)$. Because of the uncertainty on $\langle z \rangle = -0.39(3)$ cm, the slope has an error that propagates to become an additional error of 7×10^{-28} e.cm on d_x . As a check, we also considered the slope as a free parameter in the fit and found $\langle z \rangle = -0.35(6)$ cm, in agreement with the values found in Ref. [30].

In order to have $G_{\text{grav}} = 0$ at the crossing point, we had to correct $\mathcal{R}_i$ for all shifts other than the gravitational shift: namely, the shift due to Earth's rotation δ_{Earth} and the shift due to transverse fields $\delta_T = \langle B_T^2 \rangle/(2B_0^2)$ [30]. The transverse shift for each sequence was calculated from the offline magnetic-field maps. The vertical corrections, related to $\hat{G}$, shifted the crossing point by $(69 \pm 10) \times 10^{-28}$ e.cm. The horizontal corrections, related to $\langle B_T^2 \rangle$, shifted the crossing point by $(0 \pm 5) \times 10^{-28}$ e.cm.

The corrections for the effect of the magnetic nonuniformities $\hat{G}$ and $\langle B_T^2 \rangle$ are based on the mapping of the apparatus without a precession chamber, hence possibly missing the contribution of magnetic impurities in the precession chamber. All inner parts were scanned for magnetic dipoles before and after the data taking in the Berlin magnetically shielded room 2 at the Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt in Berlin. Initially, we verified that all parts showed no signals above the detection threshold 20 nAm^2 of the superconducting quantum interference device system; the second scan revealed a dozen dipoles with a maximum strength of 100 nAm^2 . The corresponding systematic error was evaluated to be 4×10^{-28} e.cm.

In addition to the false EDM due to the random motional field d^{false} , a net ordered motion of the UCN could generate a systematic effect $d_n^{\text{net}} = \eta\epsilon \cdot 6.7 \times 10^{-23} \text{ e.cm}/(\text{m/s})$, where η is the mean net velocity of the ordered motion orthogonal to E and B and ϵ is the misalignment angle between the electric and magnetic fields. Three possible sources of ordered motion were identified in the past [15]: a vertical motion due to microheating and initial transverse and rotational motions that are destroyed by collisions on the wall surfaces. Using the same trap geometry as in Ref. [15] and a softer initial UCN spectrum [33], we use the same value for ϵ and η . The error from heating was estimated to be 1×10^{-30} e.cm, while the error from rotational motion dominates: 2×10^{-28} e.cm.

The motional field also induces a shift quadratic in E of $\delta_{\text{quad}} = \gamma_{\text{Hg}}^2 R^2 E^2/(4c^4)$ [34], where we consider only the (dominant) shift on the mercury frequency. We were able to exclude any possible polarity dependence of the E -field magnitude to a level of 10^{-4} and, therefore, state a conservative error of 0.1×10^{-28} e.cm for this effect.

Next, imperfect compensation of the δ_{grav} term by the CsMs can lead to a direct systematic effect in the case of a correlation between the E -field polarity and the magnetic-field uniformity. We evaluated the possible effect by

deactivating the gradient drift compensation in both analyses and found a mean difference of 7.5×10^{-28} e.cm; we quote the full shift as a systematic error. Leakage currents could be one source of such a correlation.

The term δ_{light} corresponds to a mercury frequency shift proportional to the power of the UV probe light [35]. We estimate that the largest shift of this type is at the level of 0.01 parts per million in our experiment. This can constitute a systematic effect if the power of the probe light is correlated with the polarity of the electric field, which we cannot exclude below the level of 0.14%. This results in a systematic error of 0.4×10^{-28} e.cm for mercury light shifts.

Ultracold neutrons co-precessing with polarized ^{199}Hg atoms are exposed to a pseudomagnetic field $\vec{B}^* = -4\pi\hbar n_{\text{Hg}} b_{\text{inc}} \vec{P} \sqrt{1/3} / (m\gamma_n)$ [36] due to a spin-dependent nuclear interaction quantified by the incoherent scattering length $b_{\text{inc}}(^{199}\text{Hg}) = \pm 15.5$ fm [37]. The mercury polarization $\vec{P}$ could have a residual static component $P_{\parallel} = |P| \sin \zeta$ in the case of an imperfect $\pi/2$ pulse; this would generate a systematic effect if $P_{\parallel}$ correlates with the electric-field polarity. We deduced ζ from the photomultiplier signal of the probe beam during the $\pi/2$ flip. The product $n_{\text{Hg}}|P|$ was estimated by comparing the ratio of precession amplitude to total light absorption in the ^{199}Hg -lamp readout and matching this to a laser measurement to calibrate for a pure $\lambda = 254.7$ nm light source. The systematic error induced by the term δ_{inc} was estimated to be 7×10^{-28} e.cm.

Table I lists the above-mentioned systematic effects. Additionally, the mercury pulse causes a small tilt of the neutron spin prior to the Ramsey procedure and is responsible for the shift δ_{pulse} . This shift is not correlated with the electric field; it behaves as an additional random error and was accounted for in the statistical analysis. Further effects

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

δ_{other} that were also studied and found to be negligible (smaller than 10^{-29} e.cm) include the effects of ac fields δ_{ac} induced by a ripple of the high-voltage supply; noise of the current supplies or Johnson-Nyquist noise generated by the electrodes; the movement of the electrodes correlated with an electric field; and a correlation of the orientation of the magnetic field with the electric field in combination with the rotation of Earth.

During data taking, a copy of the files with the neutron detector data was modified by moving a predefined randomly distributed number of neutrons from one UCN detector to the other (see Fig. 2). This injection of an artificial EDM signal into the data was applied twice, and two datasets with different artificial EDMs were distributed to two distinct analysis groups [38]. This double-blind procedure enforced the independence of the two analyses, in particular, for the data selection criteria. Once the two analyses had been completed using only double-blind datasets, it was confirmed that they gave consistent results when run on an identical blind dataset. Finally, both groups performed their analysis on the original never-blinded dataset. The results of the crossing-point fit are $d_{\times,1} = (-0.09 \pm 1.03) \times 10^{-26}$ e.cm, $\mathcal{R}_{\times,1} = 3.8424546(34)$ with $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 106/97$ and $d_{\times,2} = (0.15 \pm 1.07) \times 10^{-26}$ e.cm, $\mathcal{R}_{\times,2} = 3.8424538(35)$ with $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 105/97$.

The small difference between the two results can be explained by the different selection criteria, and we take as a final value the midpoint of the two. After adding the extra systematic effects quoted in the second part of Table I, the final result, separating the statistical and systematical errors, is

$$d_n = (0.0 \pm 1.1_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26} \text{ e.cm.} \quad (7)$$

The result may be interpreted as an upper limit of $|d_n| < 1.8 \times 10^{-26}$ e.cm (90% C.L.). This has been achieved through an unprecedented understanding and control of systematic effects in the experiment. In particular, those related to magnetic-field nonuniformity were assessed with dedicated measurements that resulted in a significant correction, equivalent to 60% of the statistical uncertainty, that arose from higher-order magnetic-field gradients. Overall, the systematic error has been reduced by a factor of 5 compared to the previous best result [15].

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