



# proton EDM

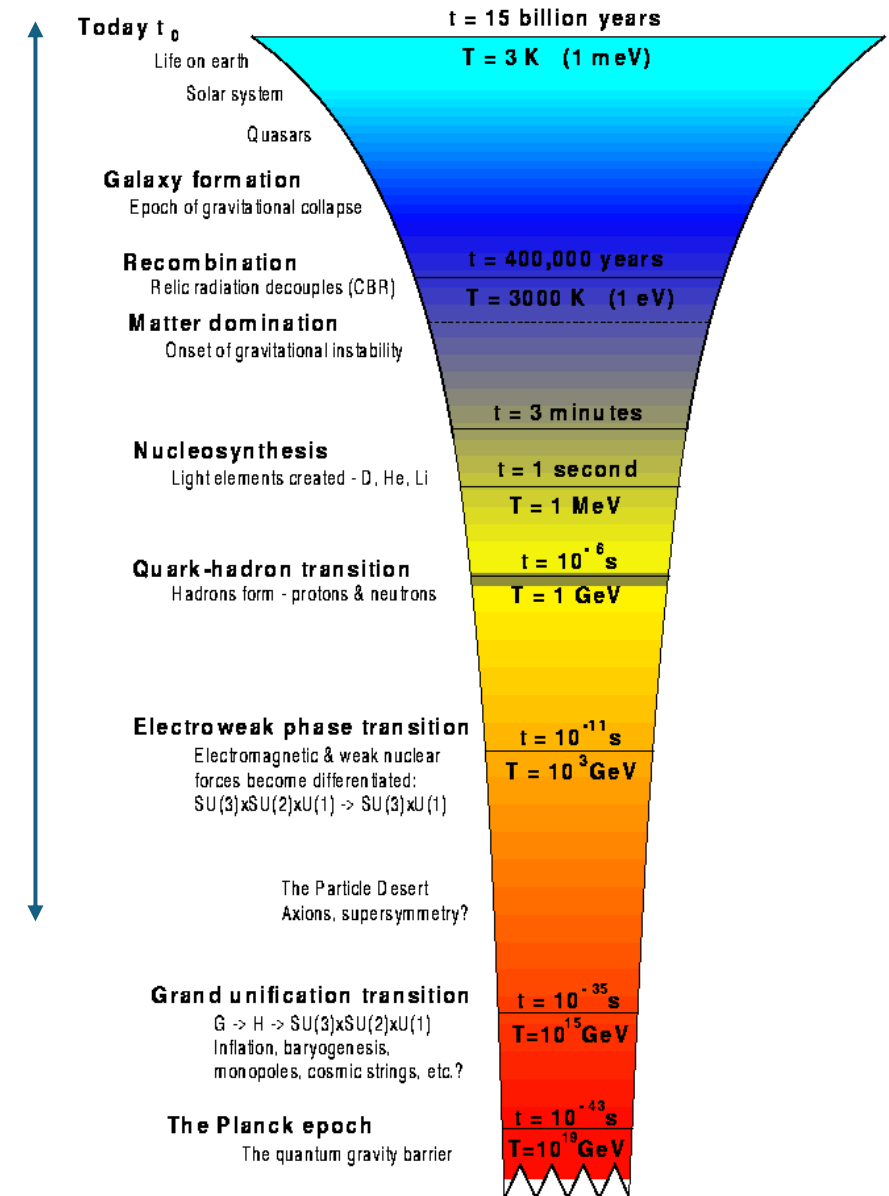
T. Bowcock

JV, GC, g-2 team, Eva Vilella and CMOS  
team, John Carroll, Kevin McCormick

+ Manchester, BNL, CAPP ...

# Why is this of interest?

- In standard model QCD can/will violate CP
  - Unless it is “fine tuned” away
  - Expected  $d_p \sim O(10^{-31})$  e.cm in SM
- Applies to huge range of physics
  - Including DM type searches





# Where do fundamental EDMs come from?

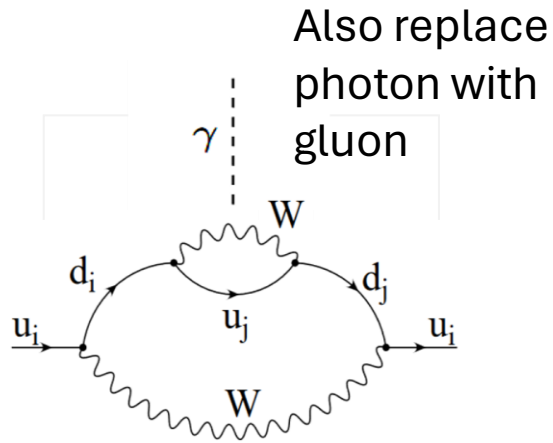


Figure 1: Two loop diagram that could contribute to the quark EDM. The photon line represents attaching the photon to each charged particle and a summation.

quarks

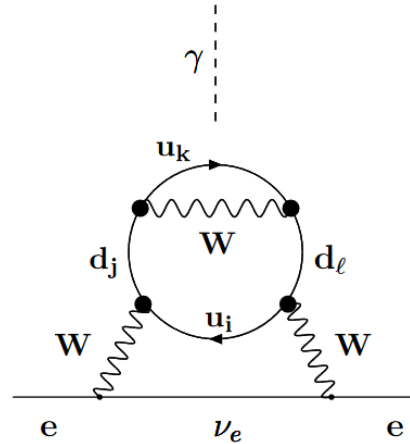


Figure 2: Lowest order diagram that could contribute to the electron EDM via a CKM phase. The photon line represents attaching the photon to each charged particle and a summation

leptons

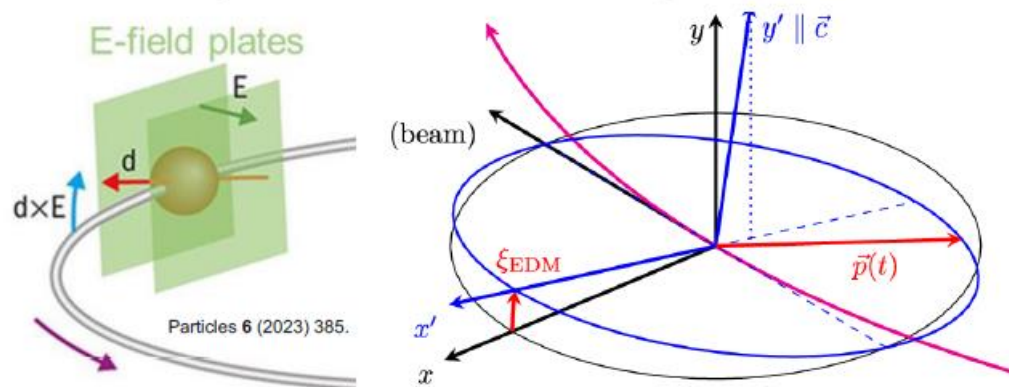
	limit ( $e \cdot \text{cm}$ ) @ 90% c.l. *=@95% c.l.	expected improvement	standard model ( $e \cdot \text{cm}$ )	experiment	Species/method	dominant uncertainty
electron	$8.7 \times 10^{-29}$ $1.3 \times 10^{-28}$		$\sim 3 \times 10^{-37}$	ACME <sup>[35, 36]</sup> ion trap <sup>[39]</sup>	ThO HfF <sup>+</sup>	
muon	$1.9 \times 10^{-19}$ *	$< 10^{-21}$	$\sim 10^{-34}$	g-2 (BNL) <sup>[41]</sup>	free particle	
tau	$5 \times 10^{-17}$ * $1 \times 10^{-17}$ *		$\sim 10^{-33}$	BELLE <sup>[43]</sup> LEP/theory <sup>[44]</sup>	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ Z decays	
neutrinos	$5 \times 10^{-17}$		$O(10^{-43})$	LEP/theory <sup>[44]</sup>	Z decays	
quark (u)	$1.15 \times 10^{-24}$	$< 6 \times 10^{-24}$		$d_{u,d_s}/\text{theory}$ <sup>[49]</sup>		$g_T$
quark (d)	$1.06 \times 10^{-24}$	$< 9 \times 10^{-25}$		$d_{u,d_s}/\text{theory}$ <sup>[49]</sup>		
neutron	$3.0 \times 10^{-26}$	$< 10^{-28}$	$\bar{\theta} \cdot (6 \times 10^{-17})$	ILL <sup>[52]</sup>	Trapped n	B-field drift
proton	$2.1 \times 10^{-25}$	$< 10^{-29}$		<sup>199</sup> Hg/theory <sup>[57]</sup> CPEDM	Storage Ring	theory B-field

Table 1: Limits on electric dipole moments of (selected) fundamental particles and nucleons.



# Propose to measure it using a storage ring

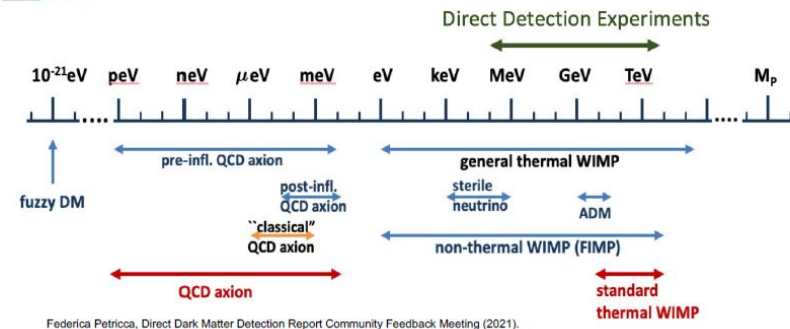
- Based on method developed by g-2 (muon EDM)
  - Same team
  - Uses a technique called frozen spin which selects the momentum to a value where the spin is locked to the direction of momentum
- Put protons into a storage ring and measure their polarization
  - For a circular ring with electrostatic bending



# Aside

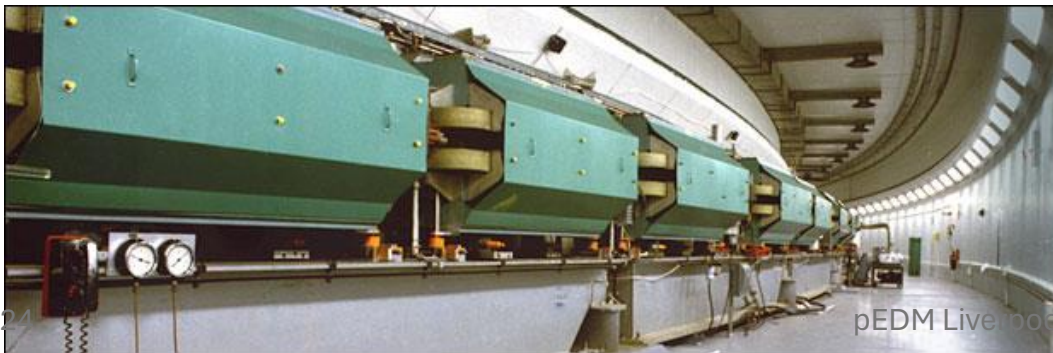
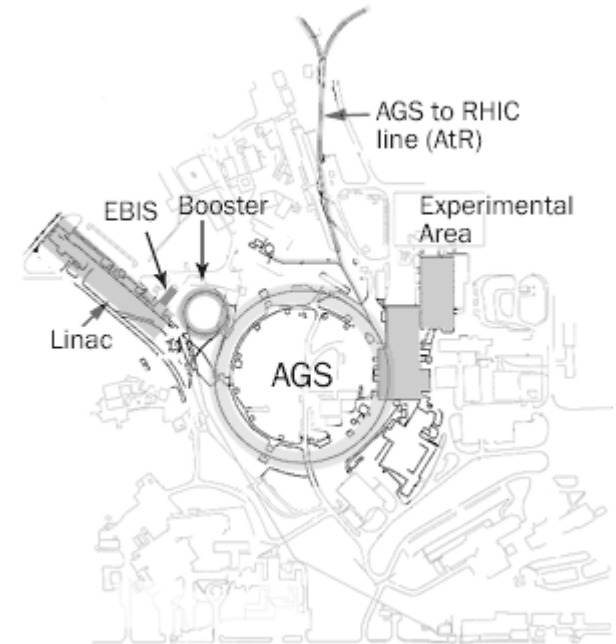
- This is a critical measurement to corroborate SM. It will either:
  - See the SM value of the pEDM (in final form) and confirm the prediction of the SM
    - Still have the fine tuning problem!!!
  - See a larger value (NP)
    - Typical scale 1PeV + but
  - Put strong limits on axionic matter

Strong CP Problem	Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry	Dark Matter	EDM loop induced = wide range of interactions/energy scales $d_p \sim (g^2/16\pi^2) (e m_q)/\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2 \sin \phi^{\text{NP}} e \cdot \text{cm}$ <small><math>m_q</math> = mass of 1-loop quark, <math>\phi^{\text{NP}}</math> = complex CP violation phase of NP</small>	
Solved!	Model-independent CP-violation.	Oscillating pEDM signature = <b>axion</b> <small><math>[\sigma(10^2)</math> larger than nEDM].</small> <small>ERJC 84 (2024) 12, arXiv:2308.16135, PRD 99 (2019) 083002, PRD 104 (2021) 096006</small>	Light, weak new physics: $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ , $g \lesssim 10^{-5}$ , $\phi^{\text{NP}} \sim 10^{-10}$ . [e.g. LZ, LDMX, FASER, SHiP.]	$\mathcal{O}(\text{PeV})$ mass scale: $\phi^{\text{NP}} \sim 1$ , $\Lambda_{\text{NP}} \sim 3 \times 10^3 \text{ TeV}$ . [e.g. LHC/FCC.]



# “Where” is the project?

- Well developed “concept”
  - PBC CERN 2015 (CERN accelerator team)
  - Snowmass 2023 (Physics)
  - European collaborations and interest
    - COSY Germany
    - Italy
- Nuclear Physics or Particle Physics?
  - Part of the P5 issue for proposal at BNL



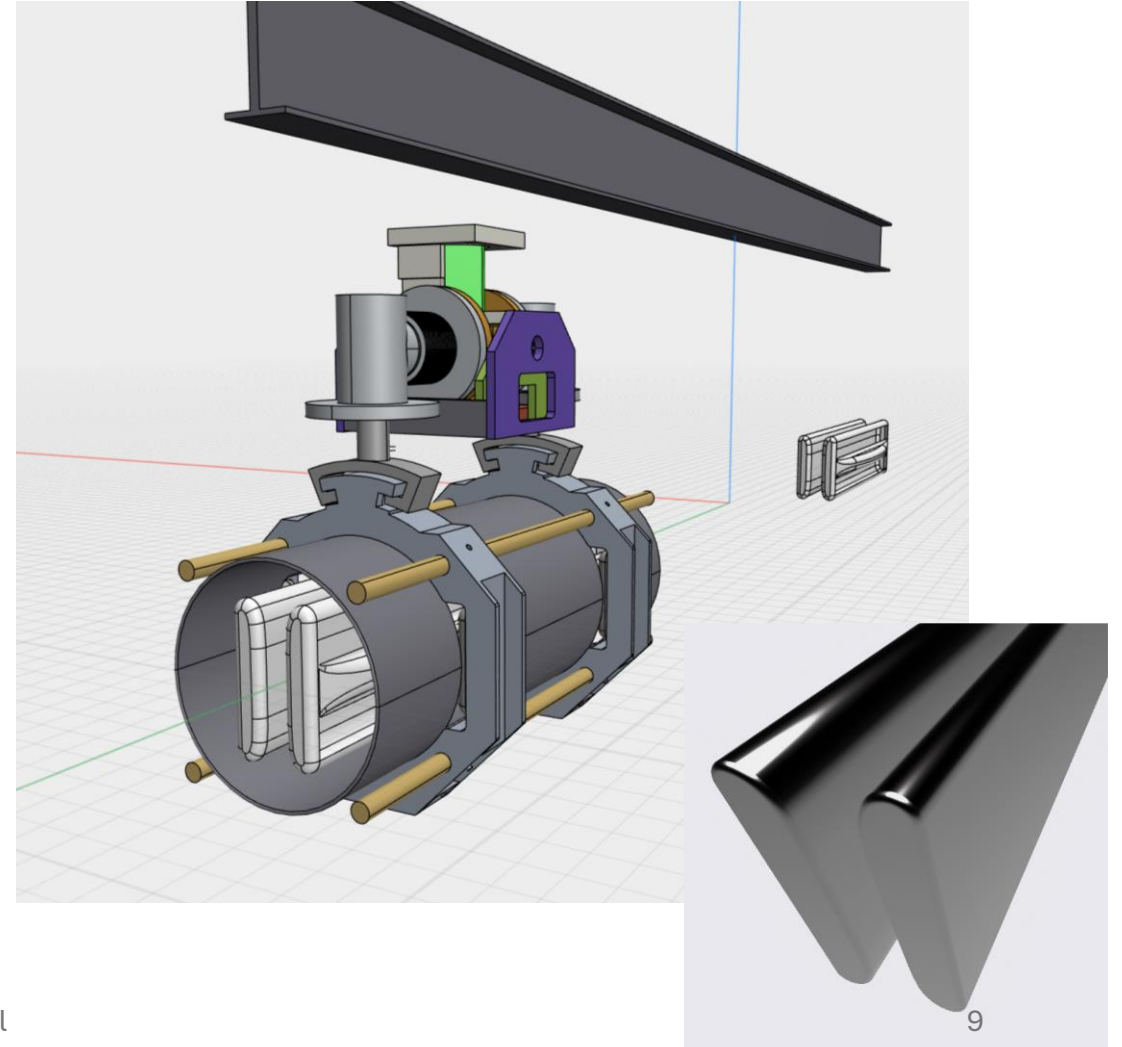
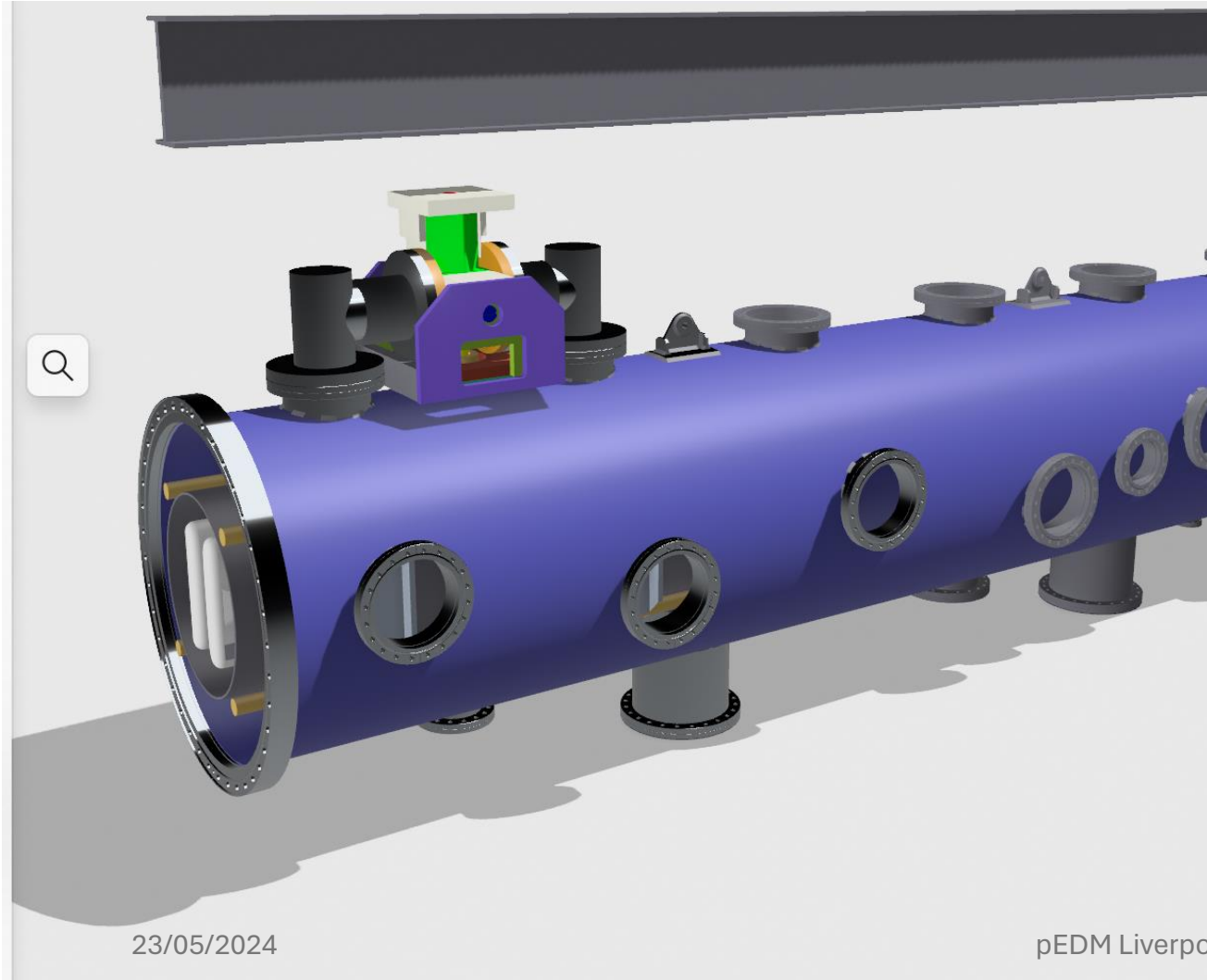
# We are currently funded LDRD BNL



- US DOE funded (!)
- Produce a 4m section of the bending dipole as a demonstrator
  - BNL, Liverpool, Manchester
- Deliver by 2026
  - At that point we believe BNL will take this to DOE as part of their NP programme

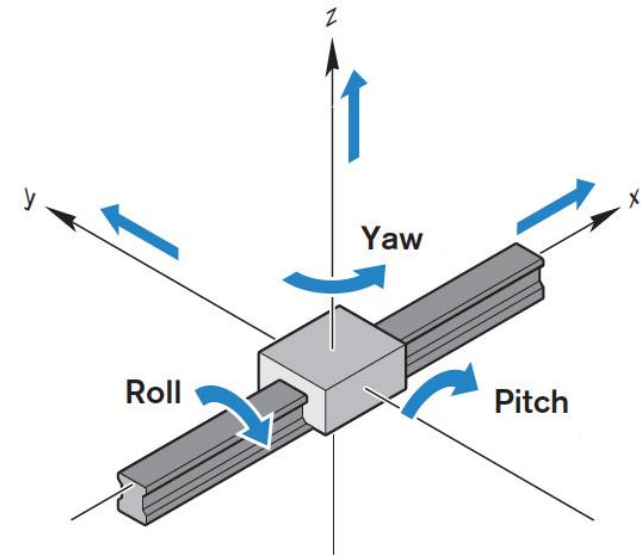


# 800m of parallel bending plates



# A few specs

- O(10MV) bending across 40mm gap
- Precision O(10 $\mu$ m) - Liverpool only
- Control (with adjusters)
  - Roll order of an arc-second
  - Pitch +/- 100 $\mu$ m over 1m
  - Yaw < 10 $\mu$ m over 1m
- Precise engineering – contract £££!



# Liverpool

- Has done all the **electro-static design** (up to sextupole contributions)
  - Some field effects need to be known to ppb (!!)
  - Image field calculations
    - Clever maths allowing much more precise (and faster) semi-analytical calculation of fields than obtainable by
- **Engineering design** and production of bending dipole (John, Kevin, Workshop)
  - Plates
  - Adjustors
  - Metrology System
- Electric field termination/**shunt concept**
- Polarimeters (Eva/Joost CMOS team) – pre 2024
  - Critical for physics

# Electric Fields

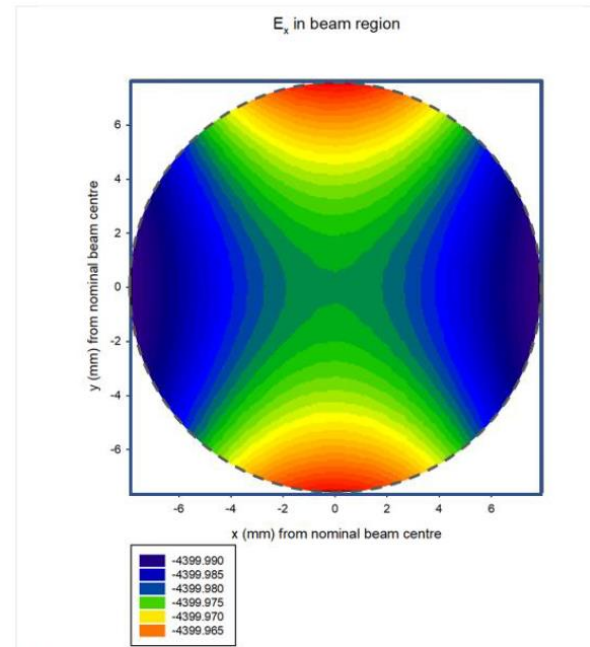
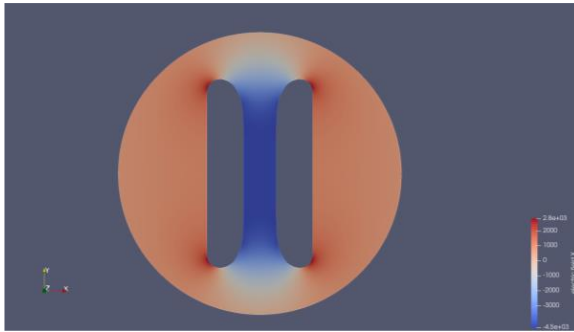


Figure 16: Field,  $E_x$ , in Volts/mm as a function of position around the nominal beam centre.

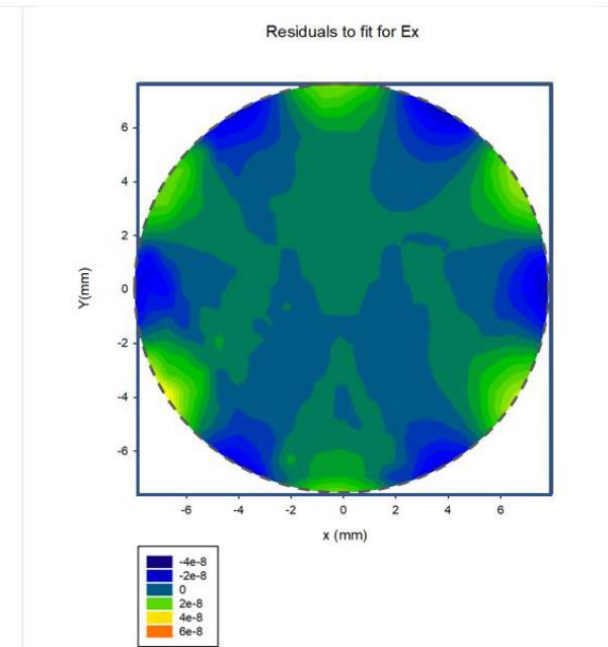
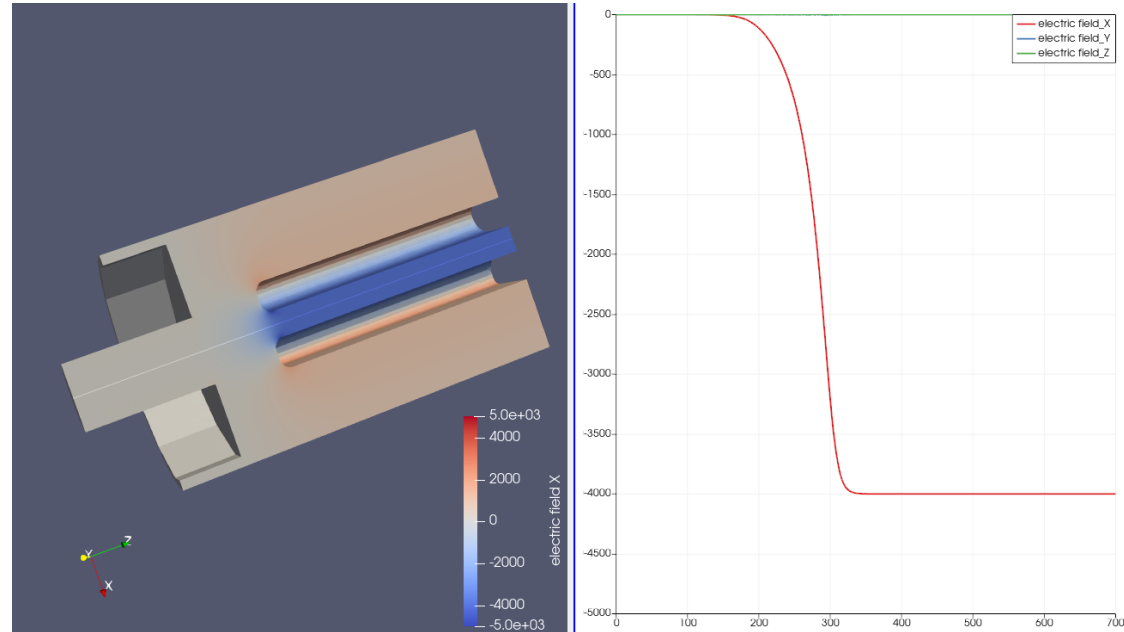
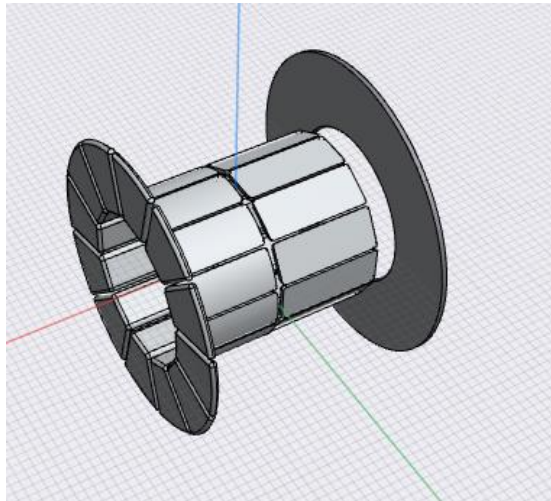


Figure 17: Residuals to the  $E_x$  field (Volts/mm) after removal of the mean, quadrupole, and octupole contributions.

“Simple” FEA

Removal of known contributions up to octupole

# Termination/Shunt



Shunt for field control at end of bending section



# More advanced calculations (Image fields)

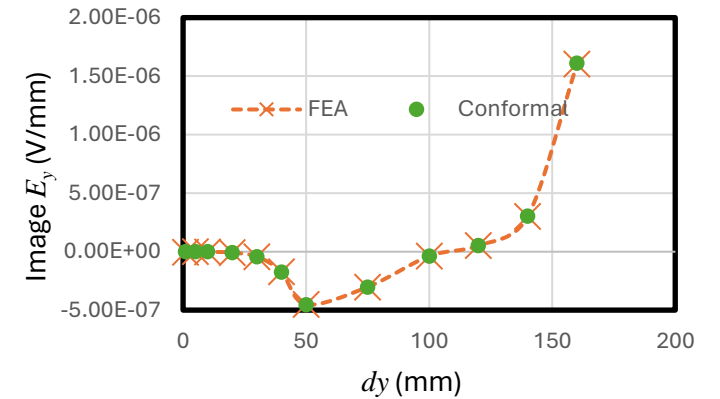
## Modelling the Image Charges for the proton EDM experiment

12/08/2023

T. Bowcock – Dept. of Physics, University of Liverpool, UK  
P. Bowcock – Dept. of Mathematics, University of Durham. UK

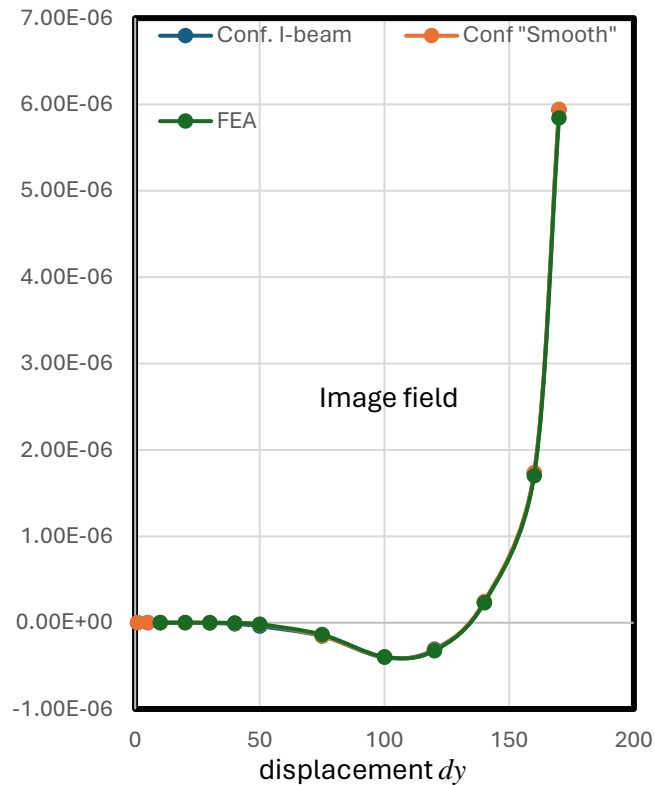
### Summary

We have studied methods for estimating the image electric field for the pEDM experiment. We have shown that neither a box nor a cylinder may be used to approximate these forces. We have developed a semi-analytical technique, based on conformal mapping, that enables us to estimate the image field anywhere in any closed polygonal volume using conformal mapping. This allows higher accuracy over finite element techniques (FEA), which are limited due to the large size of the problem. Our method also offers a substantial (over 3 orders of magnitude) improvement in computation time. This technique relies on the mapping of a closed polygon onto the half plane. The image force is shown to be easily calculable using the Schwarz-Christoffel transformations. For small vertical displacements the pEDM the force is shown, for a line charge of  $3.34 \times 10^{-15} \text{ Cmm}^{-1}$  to be less than  $6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ Vmm}^{-1}$ . This applies to the configuration as submitted to P5 (2023) with an approximately 8 mm proton beam profile radius. In contradiction to previous estimates this image field is vertically towards the centre of the electrodes structure, rather than towards the ground cylinder and will tend to suppress the EDM signal.



$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= F_x - iF_y \\
 &= -\frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 C} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n (w_0 - w_i)^{1-\alpha_i/\pi} \right) \left( \frac{2}{(w(z_0) - \overline{w(z_0)})} \right) \\
 &\quad - \sum_i^n \frac{1 - \alpha_i/\pi}{(w_0 - w_i)}
 \end{aligned}$$

# New results – not possible with FEA



New way to calculate image field and forces quickly and accurately in this configuration

- Without problems of convergence in FEA
- Seconds instead of hours (even on supercomputer)

# This year – launch prototype

- Will machine electrodes
- Build prototype adjusters
- Metrology system (non-contact) pneumatic
- Transport
- Get funding for coating – for HV (Ionbond UK)
  - Grant prepared last year
- 1m prototype
- Look towards building 4m
- Visit BNL



# Issues

- Site at AGS and US programme not part of PP ☹️
- UK strategy - work
- CERN strategy – work
- Build UK consensus interest
  - Manchester



not



- Get Cockcroft to help on longitudinal and transverse impedance calculations....
- Avoid





# Summary

- Beautiful physics experiment to search for one of the unsolved problems in PP – based on  $g-2$
- L'pool Contracted to build and deliver 2024 (1m) and 2026 (4m)
- Substantial effort on fields, mechanics of bending
- Building community
- New ideas for polarimeters (CMOS)
- Can we build a quantum polarimeter? (Super useful !!)
- If this flies it is a 15 year programme!!