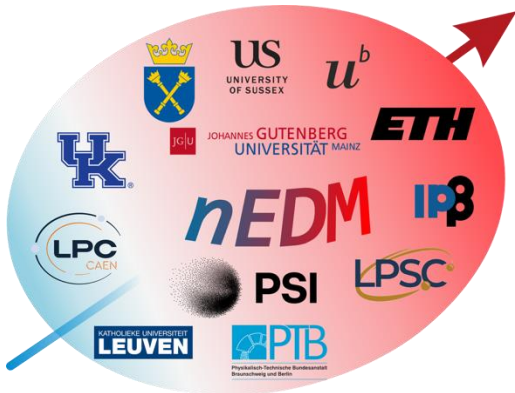


# Next measurement of the neutron's electric dipole moment: n2EDM at PSI

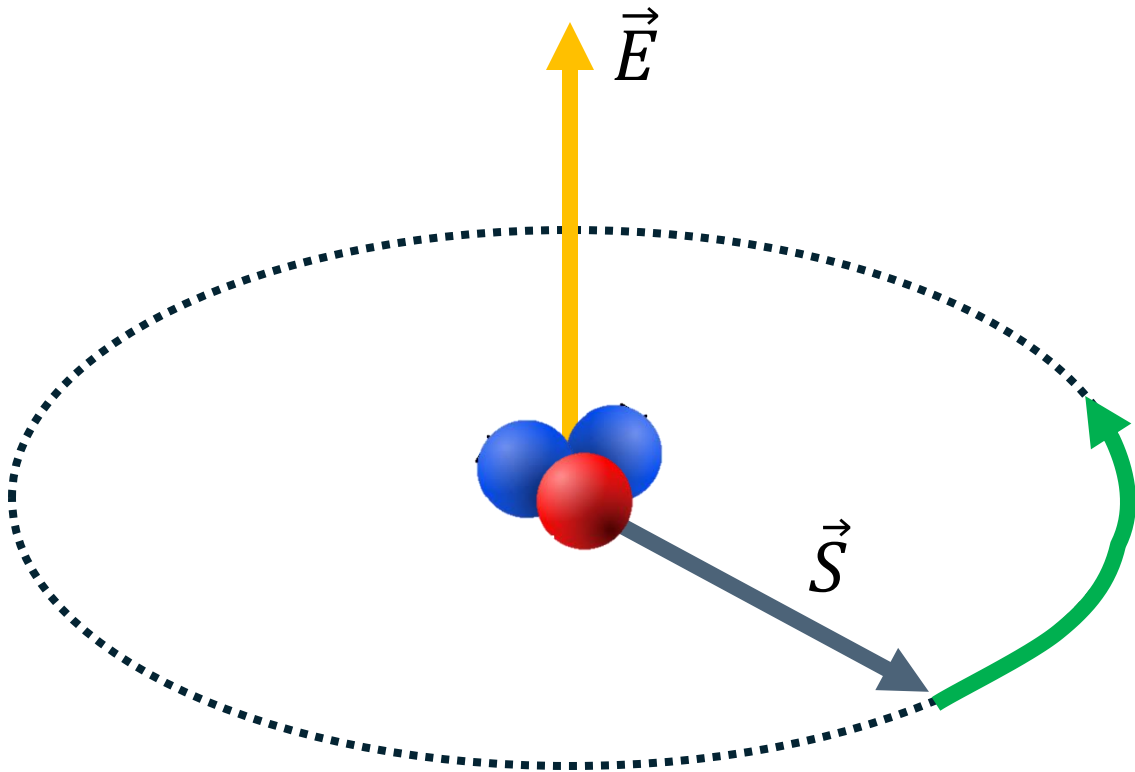


Efrain Segarra

ETH Zurich

Sep 22, 2025

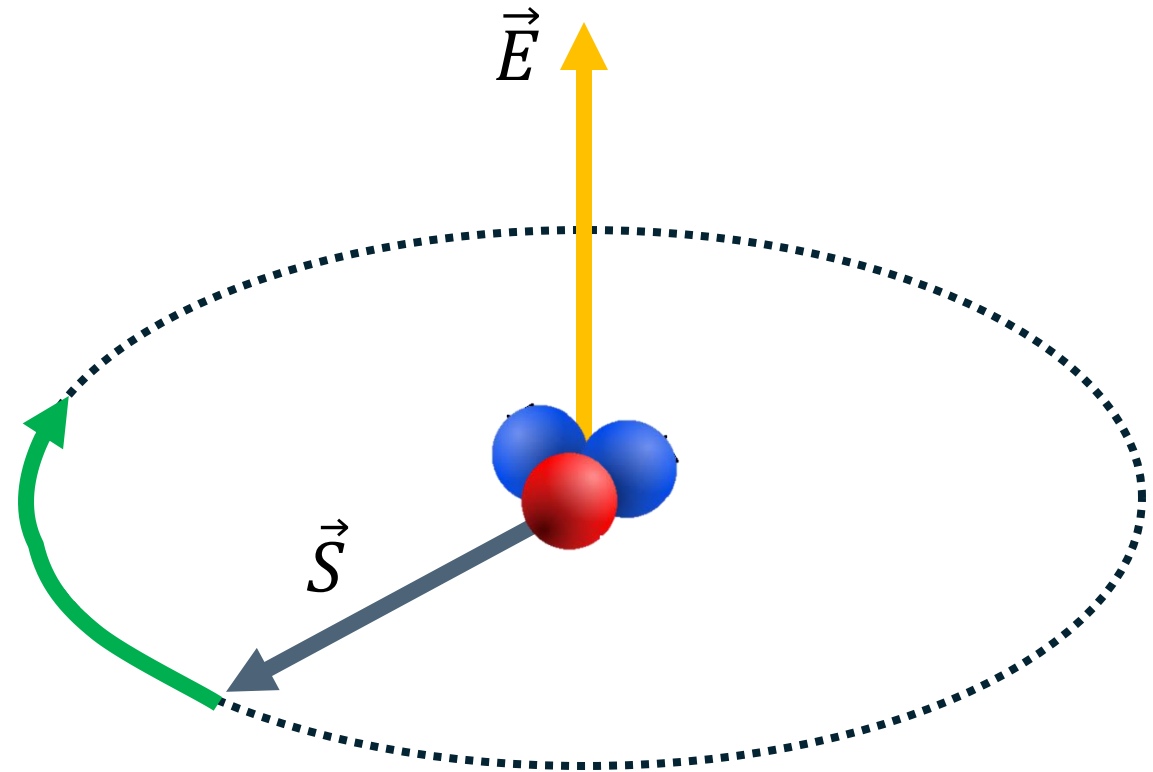
# EDM ( $\vec{S}$ and $\vec{E}$ coupling) violates **CP** symmetry



$$\hat{H} = -d \frac{\vec{S}}{S} \cdot \vec{E}$$

(T- and P-odd)

$\hat{T}$



# Neutron EDM tackles strong-CP problem and BSM

$$|d_n^{\text{meas.}}| < 1.8 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ e cm} \quad [90\% \text{ C. L.}]$$

| $d_n^{\text{theory}} \text{ (e cm)}$ |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Electroweak                          | $\sim 10^{-30}$                      |
| QCD                                  | $\bar{\theta}_{\text{QCD}} 10^{-16}$ |
| BSM                                  | $10^{-26} - 10^{-30}$                |

# Look at many systems to disentangle “BSM”

$$|d_n^{\text{meas.}}| < 1.8 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ e cm [90\% C. L.]}$$

$d_n^{\text{theory}}$  (e cm)

Electroweak

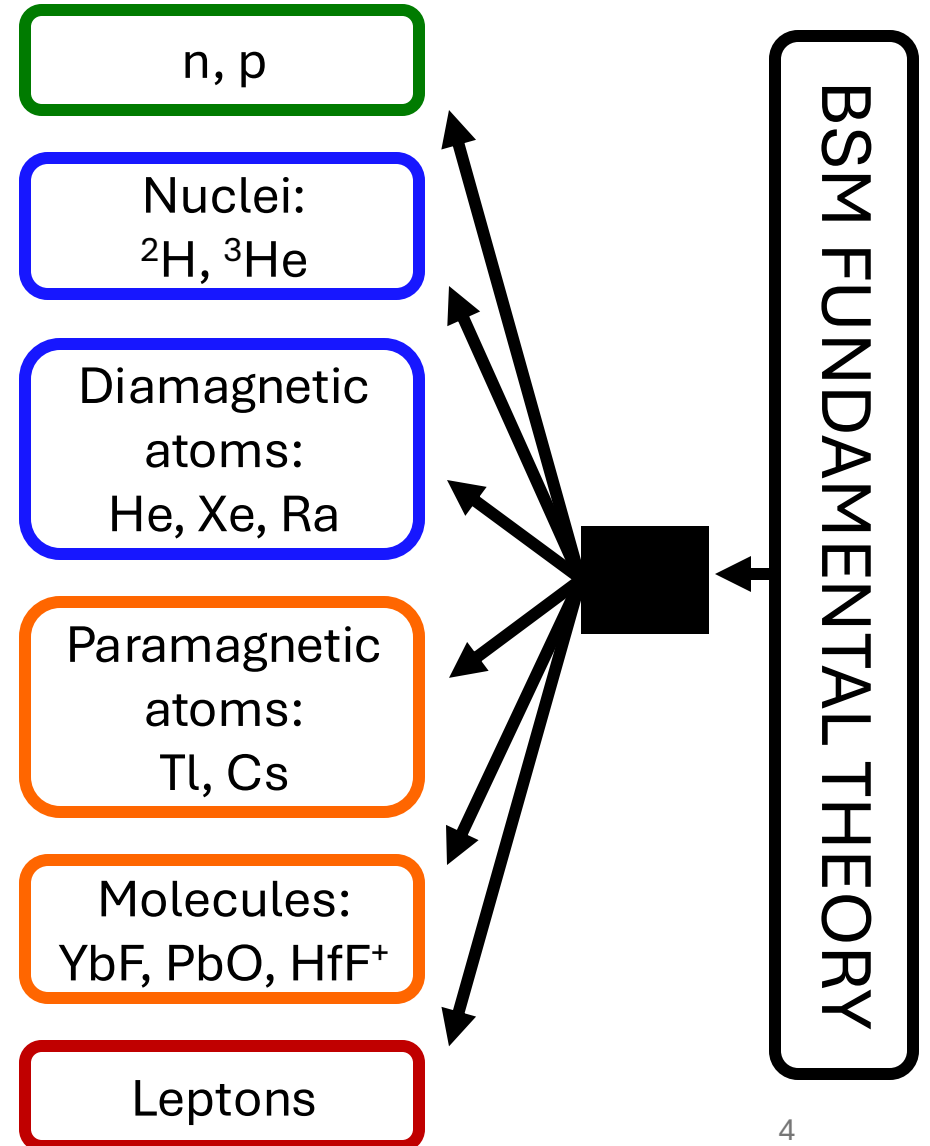
$$\sim 10^{-30}$$

QCD

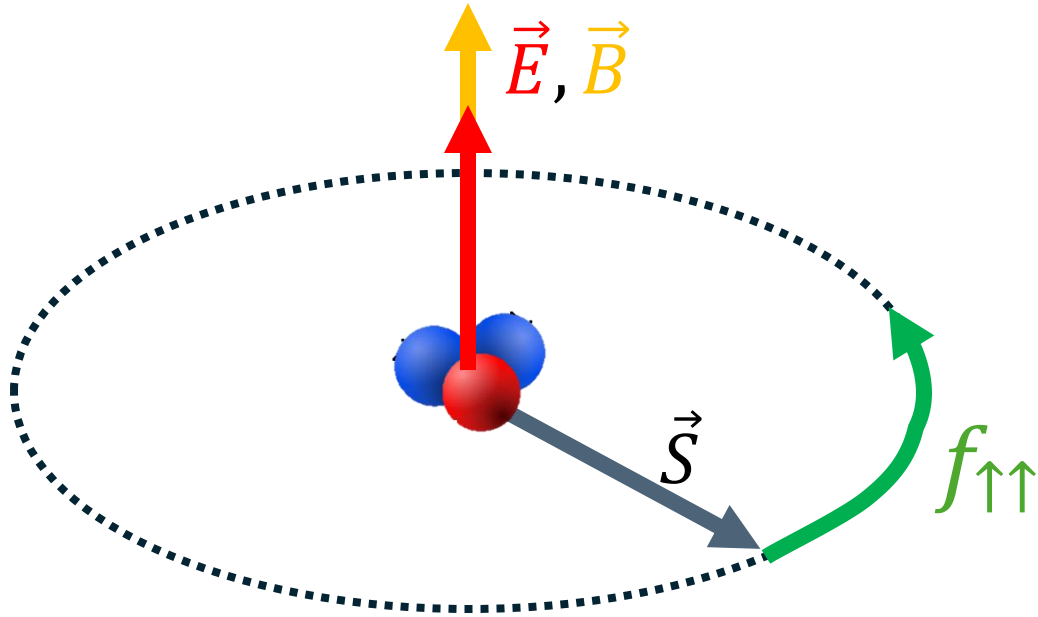
$$\bar{\theta}_{\text{QCD}} 10^{-16}$$

BSM

$$10^{-26} - 10^{-30}$$

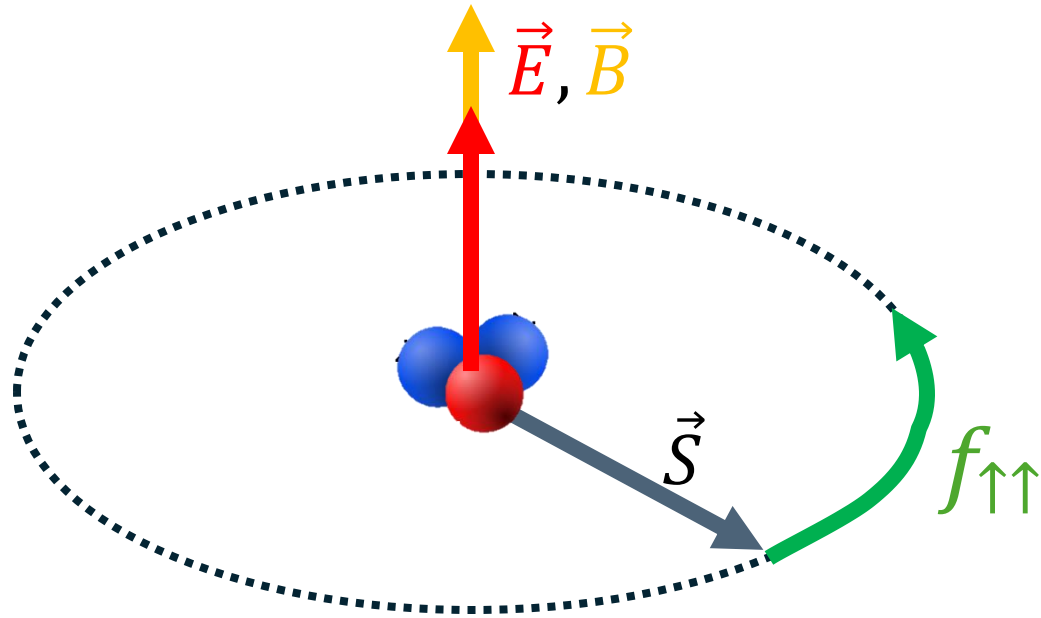


# Measure the **difference** in resonance frequency

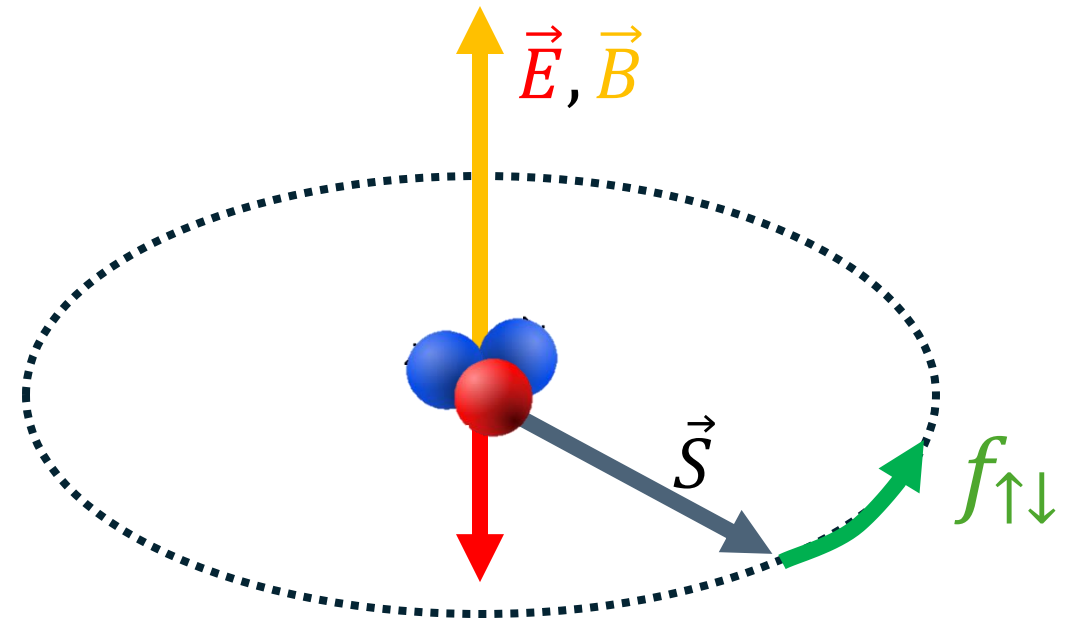


$$hf_{\uparrow\uparrow} = 2(\mu_n B + d_n E)$$

# Measure the **difference** in resonance frequency



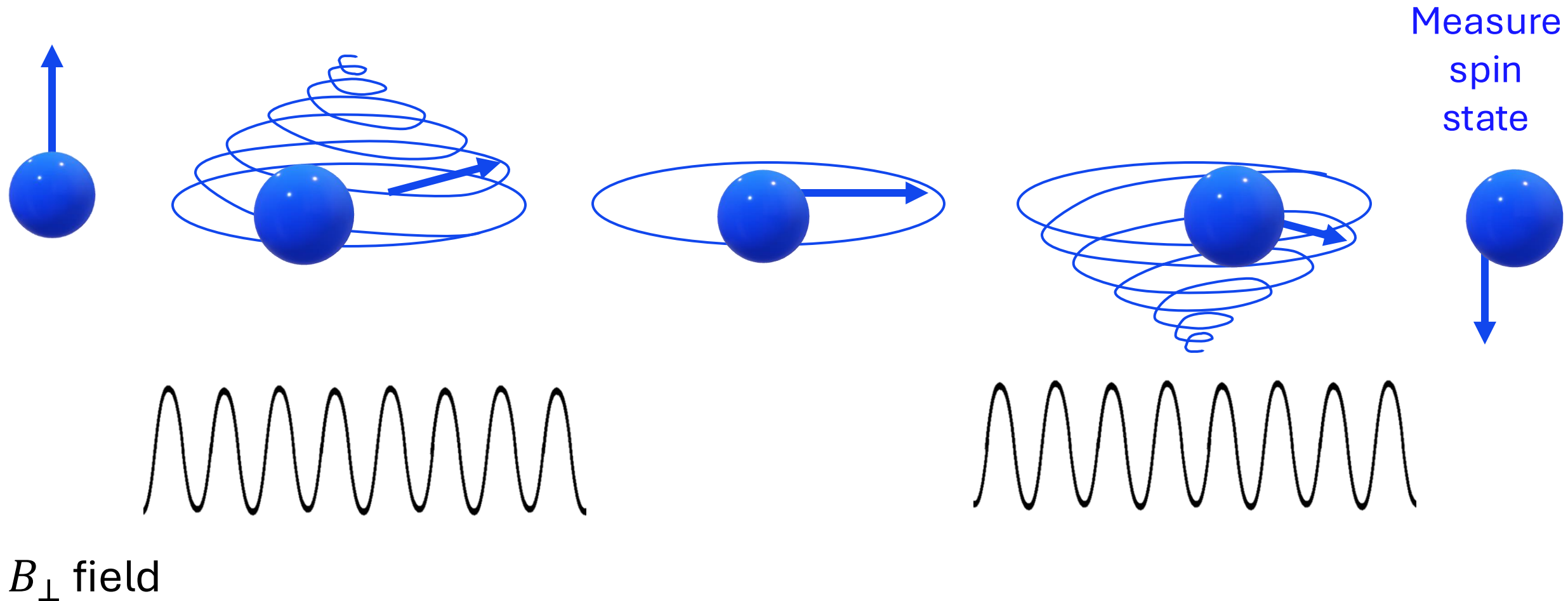
$$hf_{\uparrow\uparrow} = 2(\mu_n B + d_n E)$$



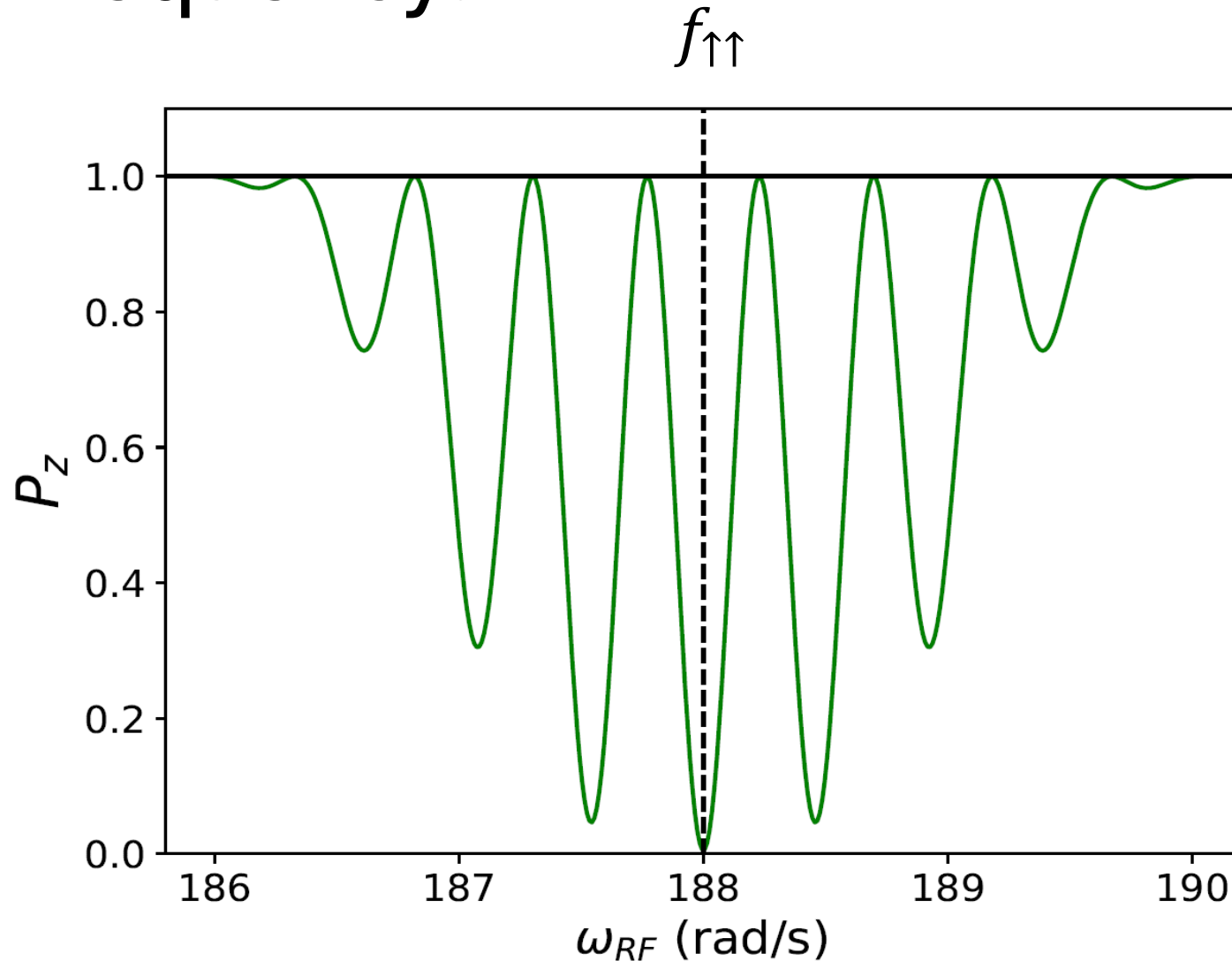
$$hf_{\uparrow\downarrow} = 2(\mu_n B - d_n E)$$

$$d_n = \frac{h}{4E} \Delta f$$

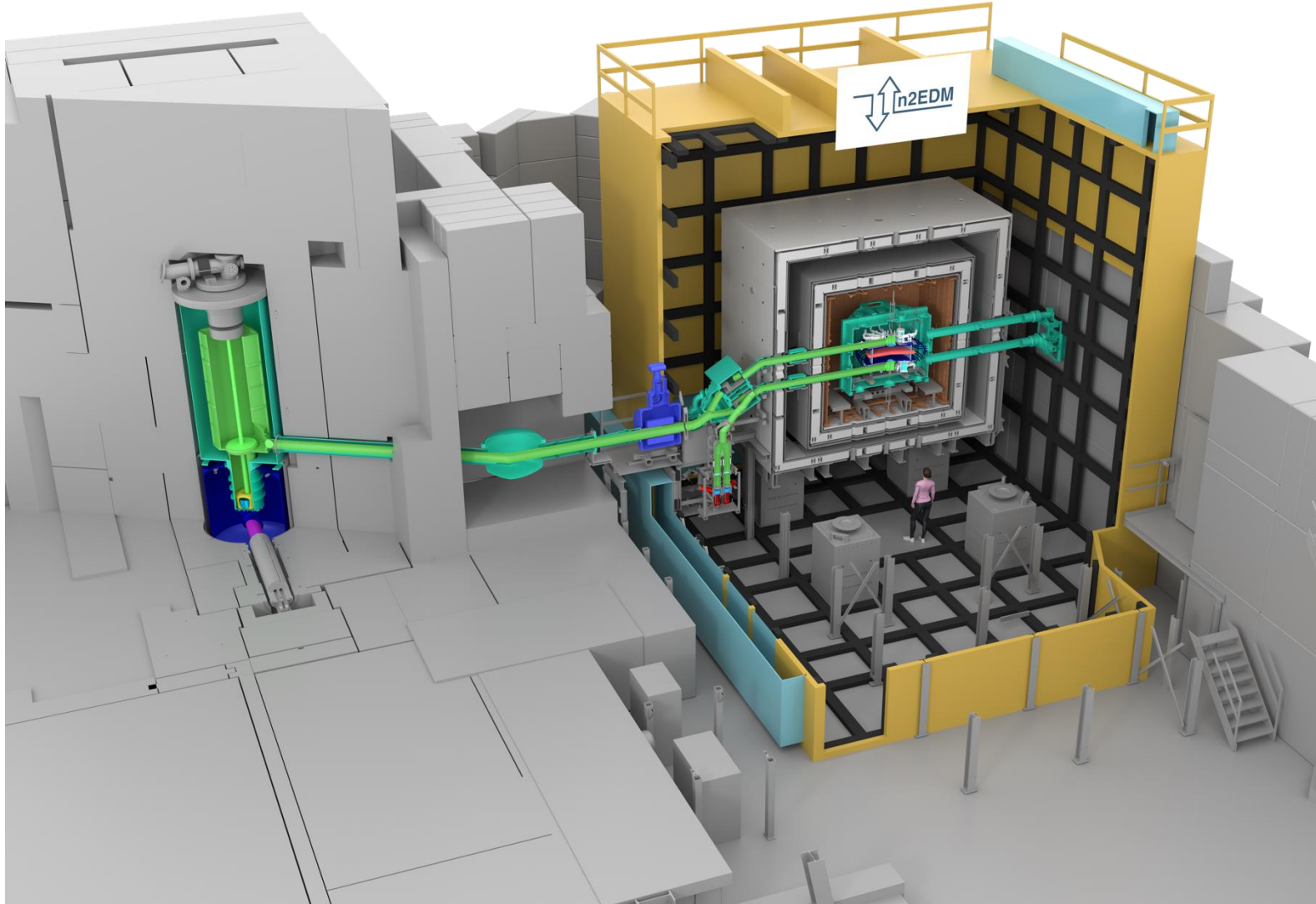
# Using “Ramsey” method to extract resonance frequency



# Frequency of spin-flip pulse is sensitive to resonant frequency!



# n2EDM Experiment at PSI

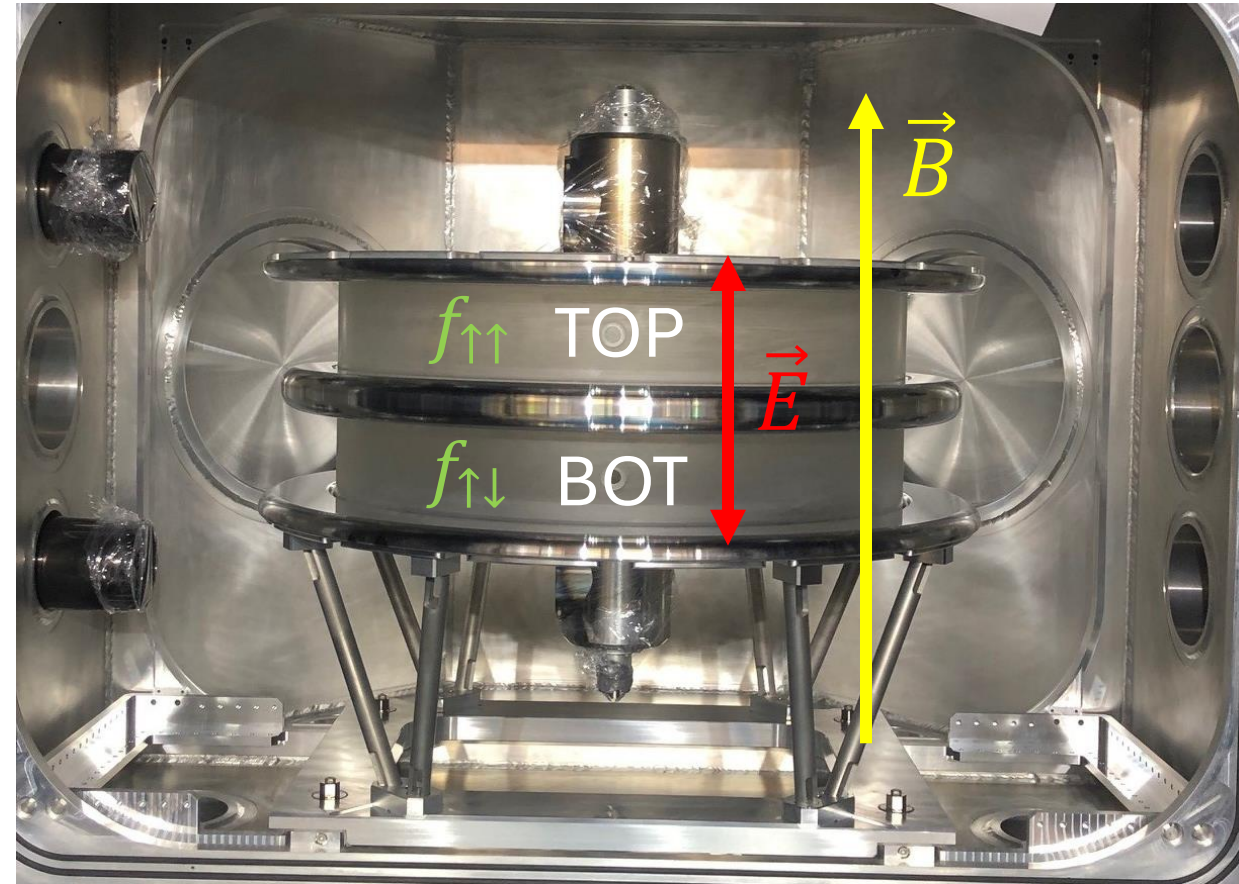
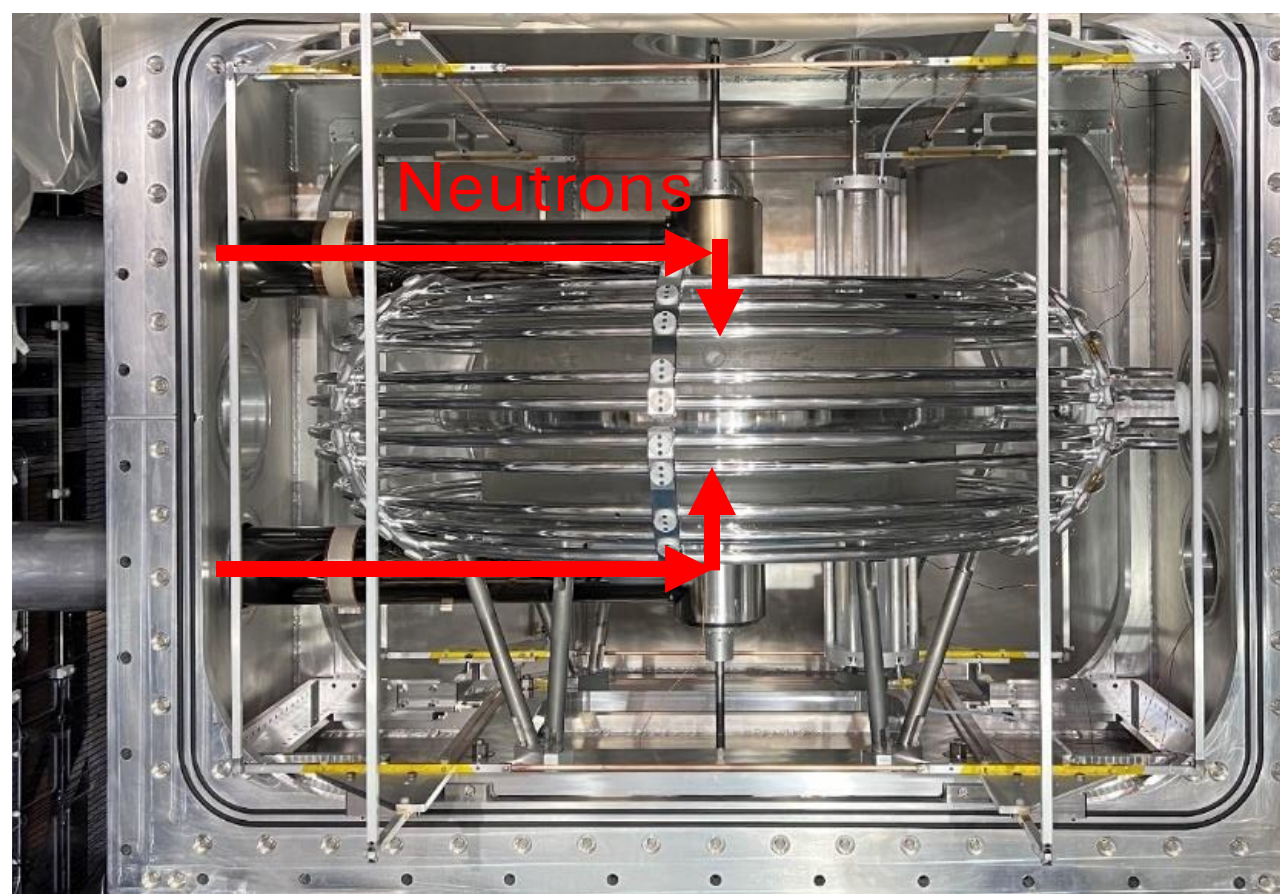


# n2EDM Measurement Scheme

- Polarize *ultracold* neutrons (UCNs)  $\rightarrow \sim 300\text{neV}$
- Fill into storage chamber with  $\vec{E}, \vec{B}$
- Perform a “**Ramsey cycle**”
- Measure spin state to extract  $f_n^{\uparrow\uparrow}, f_n^{\uparrow\downarrow}$

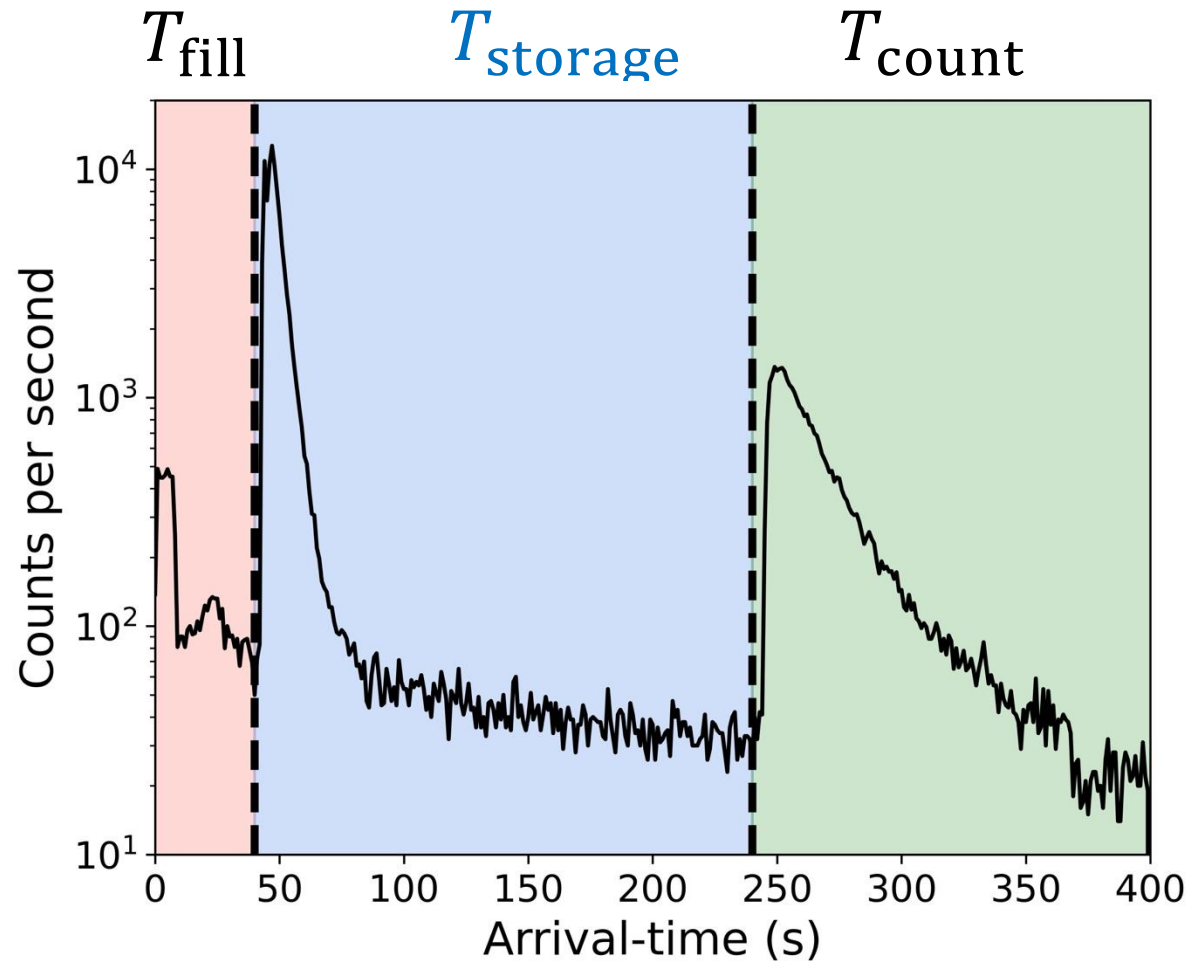
- Repeat for years (statistics)!  $\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2 \alpha E T \sqrt{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}}}$

# n2EDM Experiment: simultaneous $f$ extraction

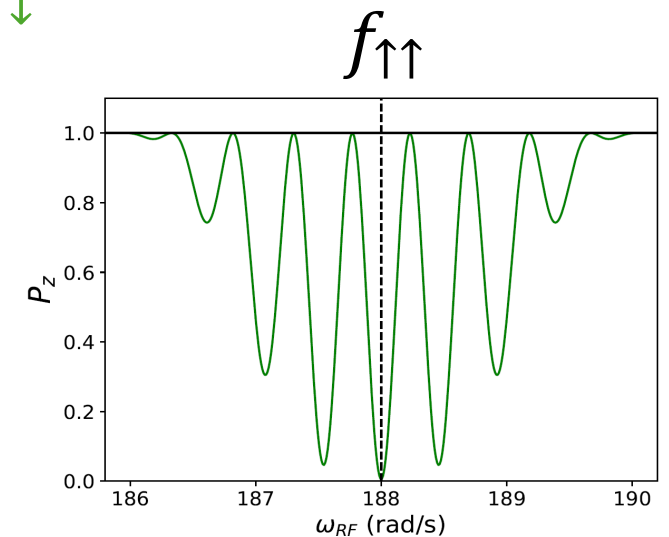


$$d_n = \frac{h}{4E} \Delta f \rightarrow \text{goal to improve sensitivity by 10x}$$

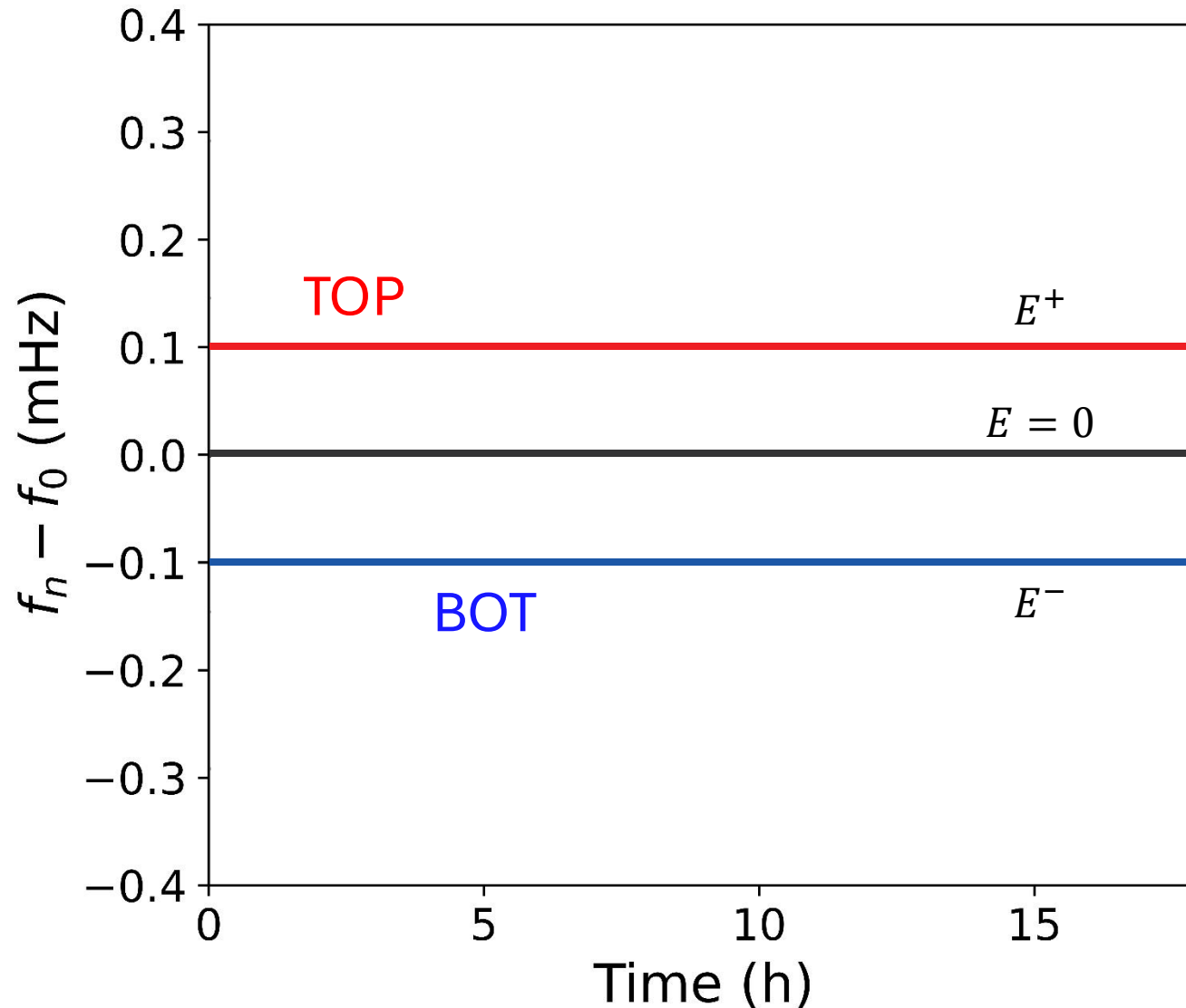
# Typical measurement cycle of one spin-state



- Measure integral in green region
- Calculate spin-asymmetry
- Extract  $f_n^{\uparrow\uparrow}, f_n^{\uparrow\downarrow}$
- Repeat!

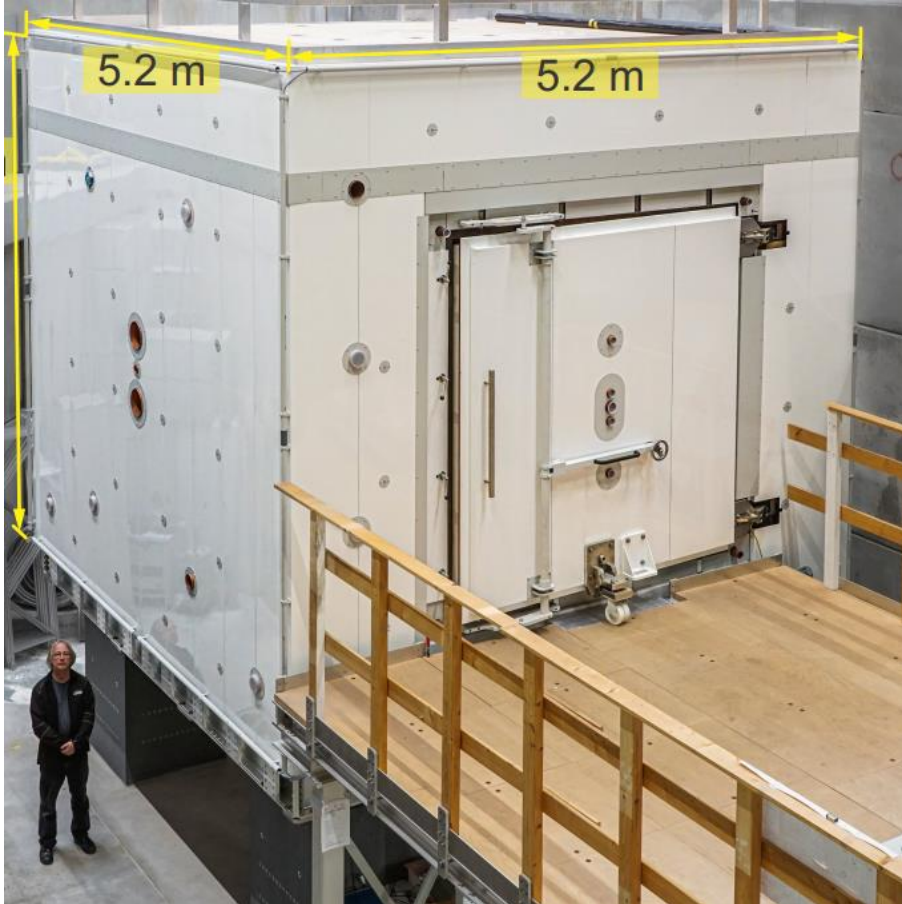


# Extracting frequency over many cycles



$$f^i = \frac{2\mu_n}{h} B^i \pm \frac{2d_n}{h} E^i$$

# Controlling field drifts: active & passive shielding

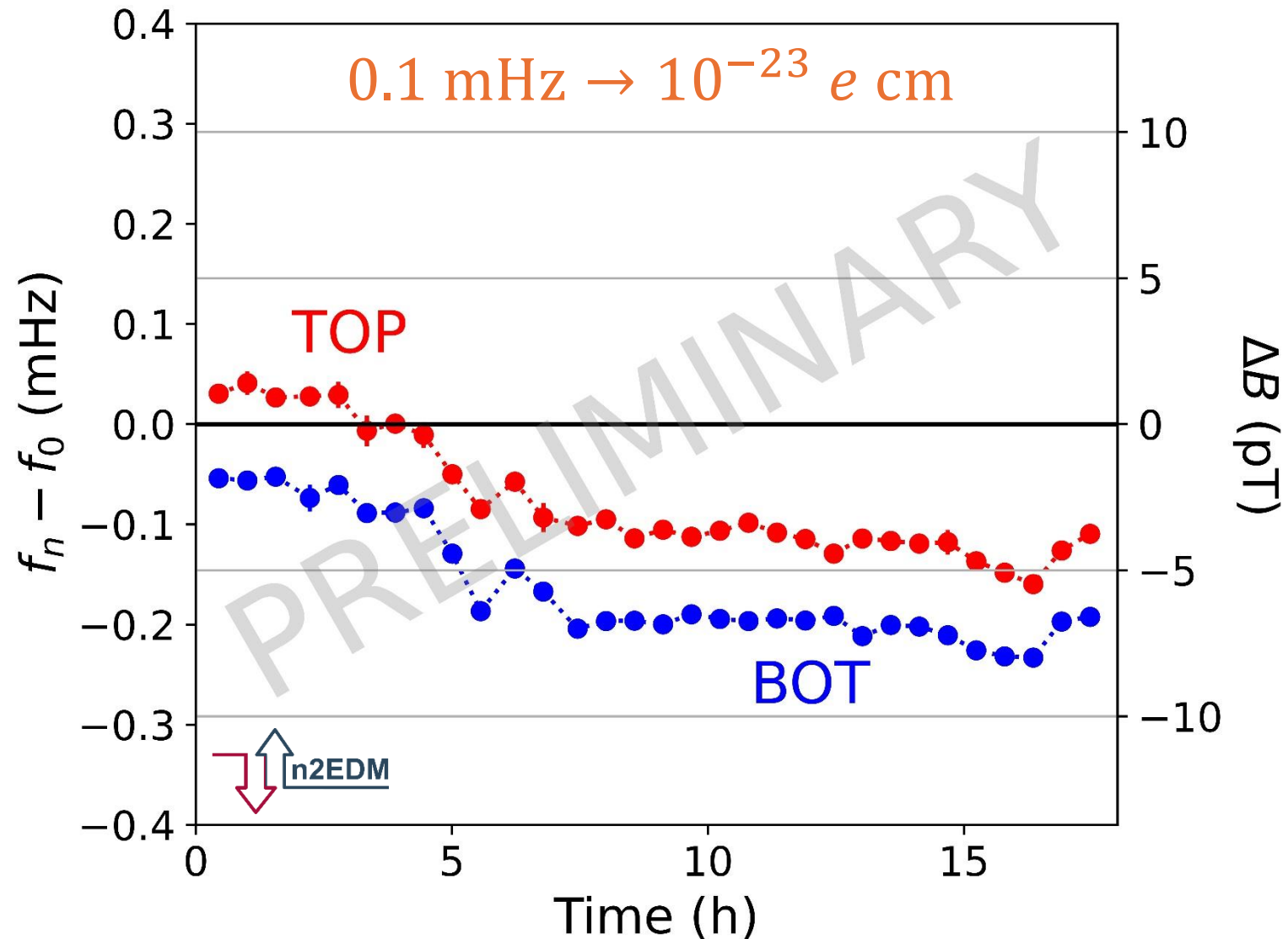


Magnetically shielded room  
 $10^6 - 10^9$  shielding  $> 0.1$  Hz



Active magnetic shield system  
55km wire, kW power, mHz shielding

# Despite best efforts, still see magnetic-field drifts

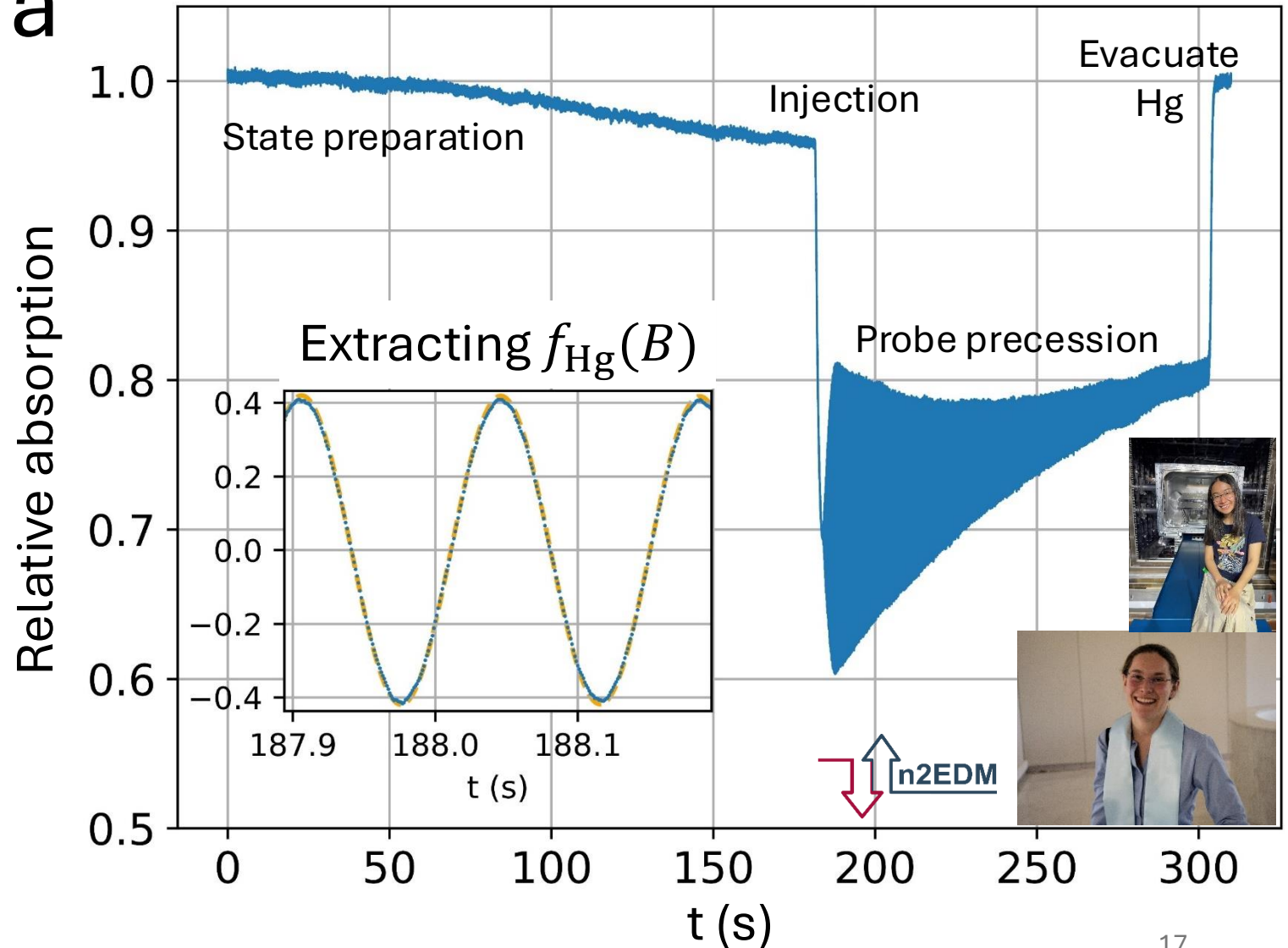


Instead of just using neutrons, we can sample the magnetic field with a **co-magnetometer**

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

Instead of just using neutrons, we can sample the magnetic field with a **co-magnetometer**

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



# Status of n2EDM and getting to $10^{-27} \text{ e cm}$

| Statistical requirements |   | Systematic requirements         |                                 |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Simultaneous measurement | $ G_{1,0}  < 0.6 \frac{\text{pT}}{\text{cm}}$ | Dipole (magnetic) contamination | $< 5\text{pT}$ close to chamber |
| Depolarization           | $\sigma(B_z) < 170 \text{ pT}$                | ...                             |                                 |
| Precision of Hg          | $< 30 \text{ fT}$                             |                                 |                                 |

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 1 September 2022; 93 (9): 095105. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0101391>  
Eur. Phys. J. C 83, 1061 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-12225-z>  
Eur. Phys. J. C 84, 18 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-12351-8>  
Eur. Phys. J. C 85, 202 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-025-13902-x>

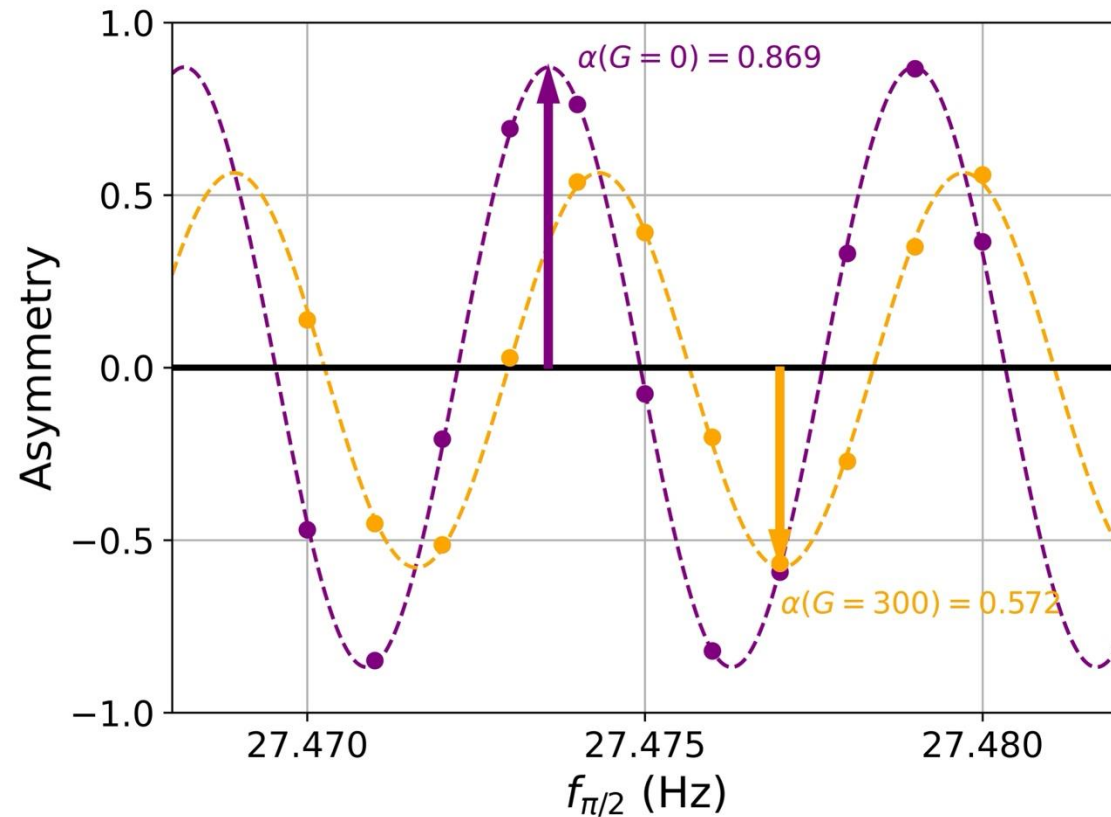
# Statistical sensitivity achieved last year

| Achieved  | Design  |
|---|---|
| $\sigma_{\text{day}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$<br>$E = 12.5 \text{ kV/cm}$<br>$\alpha = 0.84$ | $\sigma_{\text{day}} = 2.6 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$<br>$E = 15 \text{ kV/cm}$<br>$\alpha = 0.80$ |
| $N(T = 180) = 62k$  | $N(T = 180) = 120k$ !!!   |

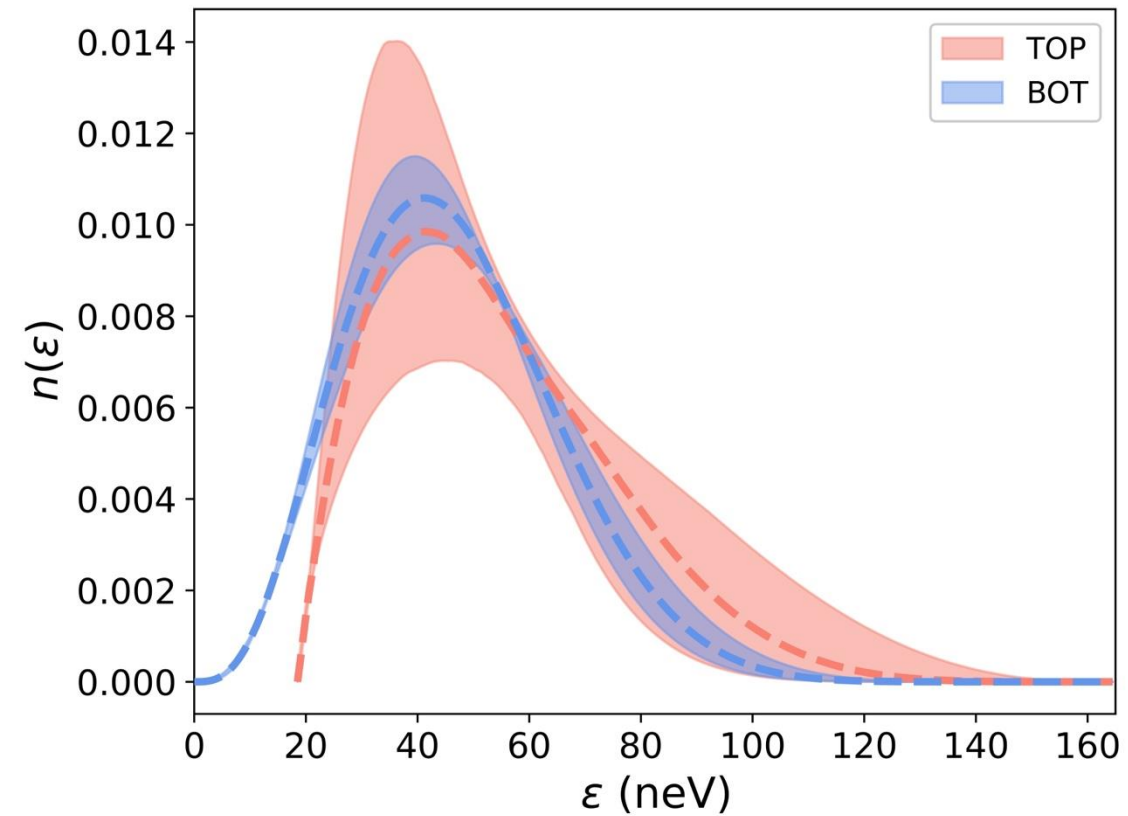
$$\sigma(d_n) = \frac{\hbar}{2 \alpha E T \sqrt{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}}}$$

# New technique we just developed for systematics

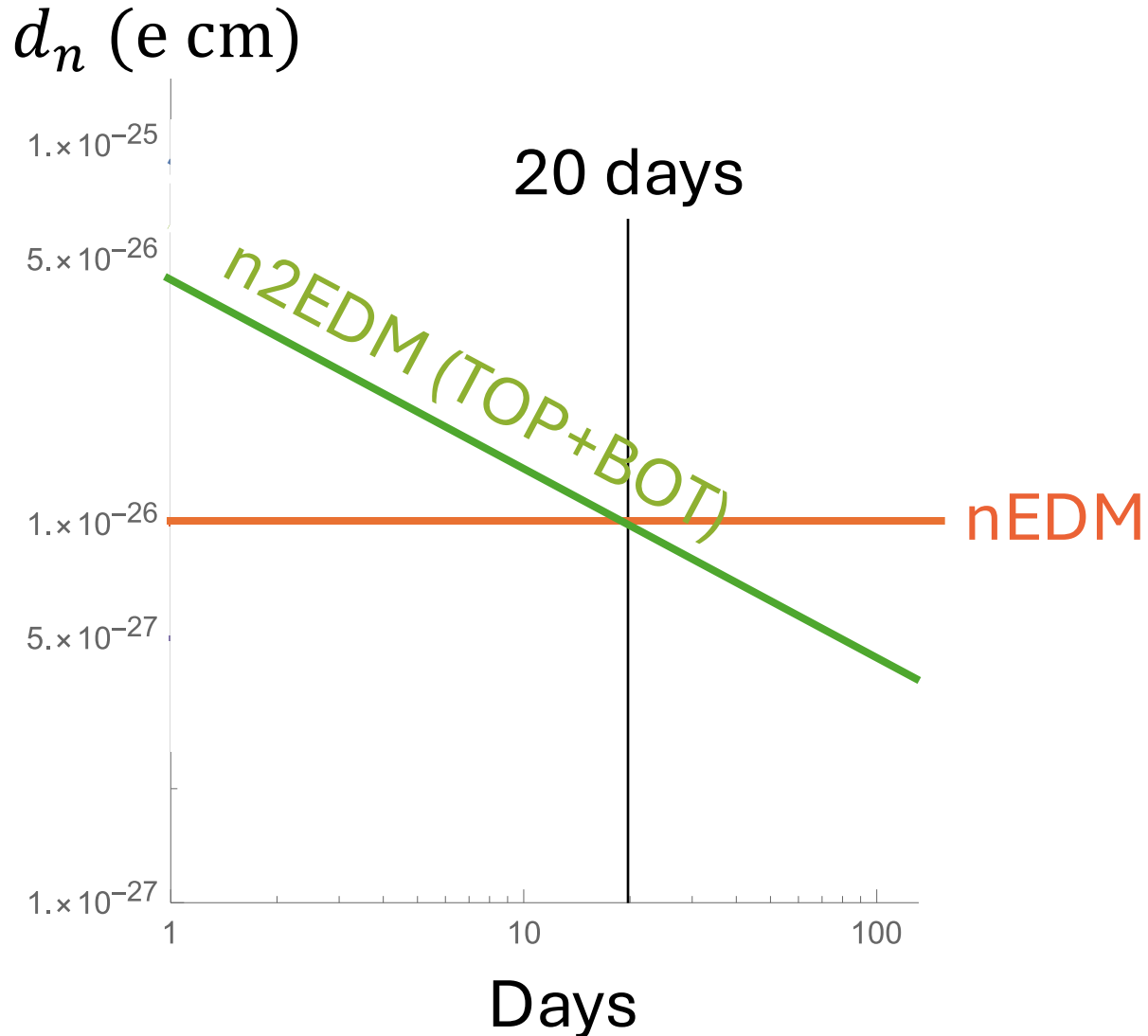
## Spin depolarization



## Neutron energy spectrum



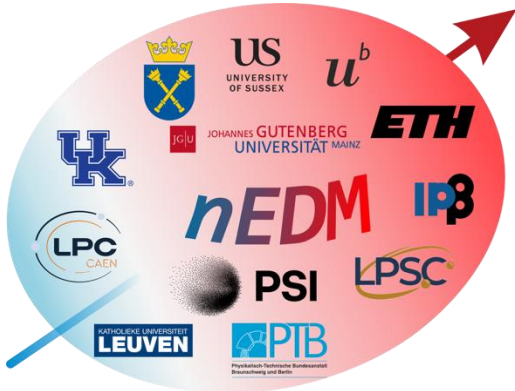
# nEDM measurement starting soon!



This year: measure unblinded for 30 days for a first result with the new system with a statistical sensitivity  $\sim 10^{-26}$  e cm

# Thanks!

(on behalf of nEDM collaboration at PSI)



Efrain Segarra

ETH Zurich

Sep 22, 2025