

# An Electron EDM Search in HfF<sup>+</sup>:

Probing P & T-violation Beyond the Standard Model



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Experiment: Laura Sinclair, Russell Stutz & Eric Cornell

Theory: Ed Meyer & John Bohn

JILA, NIST, and University of Colorado



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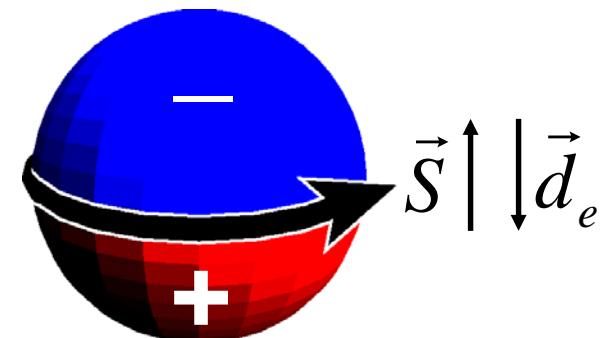
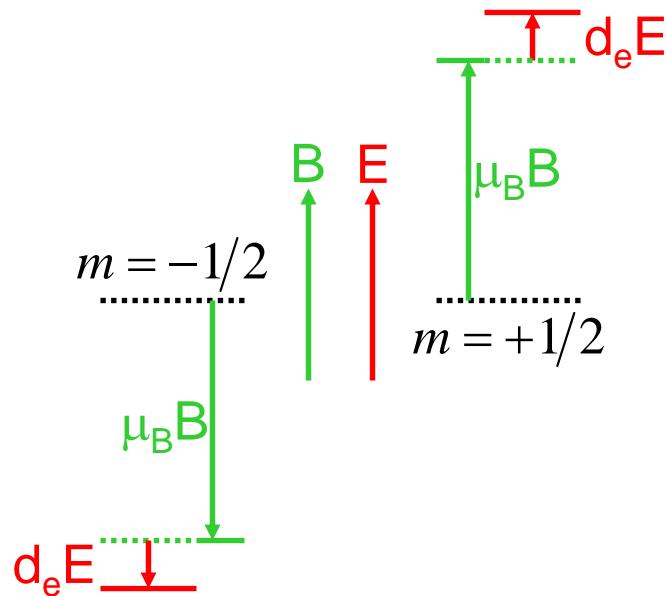
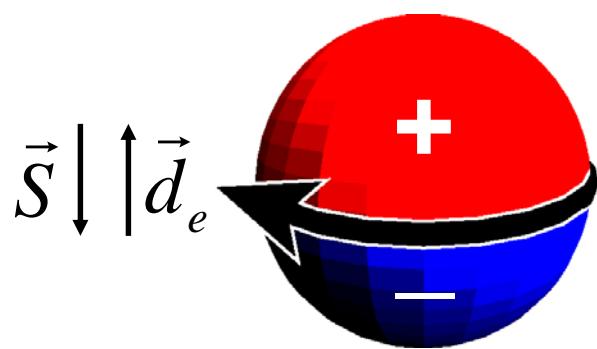
# *e*<sup>-</sup> EDM Search @ JILA



# $e^-$ Energy Levels

$$\underbrace{H_B \propto \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B}}_{\text{P-even, T-even}}$$

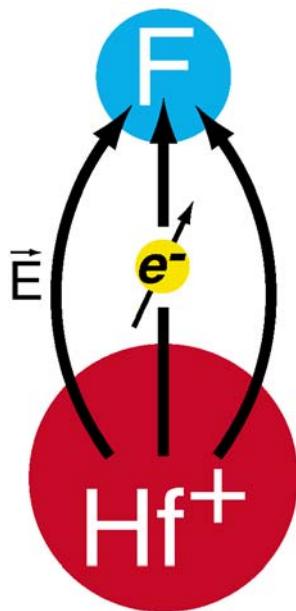
$$\underbrace{H_E \propto \vec{S} \cdot \vec{E}}_{\text{P-odd, T-odd}}$$



Frequency Shift:  $\Delta\omega = \frac{2d_e E}{\hbar}$

Frequency Resolution:  $\Delta\omega = \frac{1}{\tau\sqrt{N}}$

# Advantages of Molecules



1. **Large** internal electric fields.
  - Effective E-field seen by  $e^-$ ,  $E_{\text{eff}} \sim 10^{10}$  V/cm.
  - Compared to **maximum**  $E_{\text{lab}} \sim 10^5$  V/cm.
2. **Accessible** internal electric fields.
  - Easy to polarize, need only  $E_{\text{lab}} \sim 1$  V/cm.
3. Rejection of systematic errors.
  - Magnetic field **insensitive** transitions.
  - $E_{\text{eff}}$  **independent** of  $E_{\text{lab}}$ .

# Advantages of Ions

1. **Easy** to trap.
2. **Long** spin coherence times.

# Molecular Ion of Choice: HfF<sup>+</sup>

# HfF<sup>+</sup> Theory

Meyer *et. al.*, PRA **73**, 062108 (2006).  
 Petrov *et. al.*, arXiv:physics/0611254 (2006).

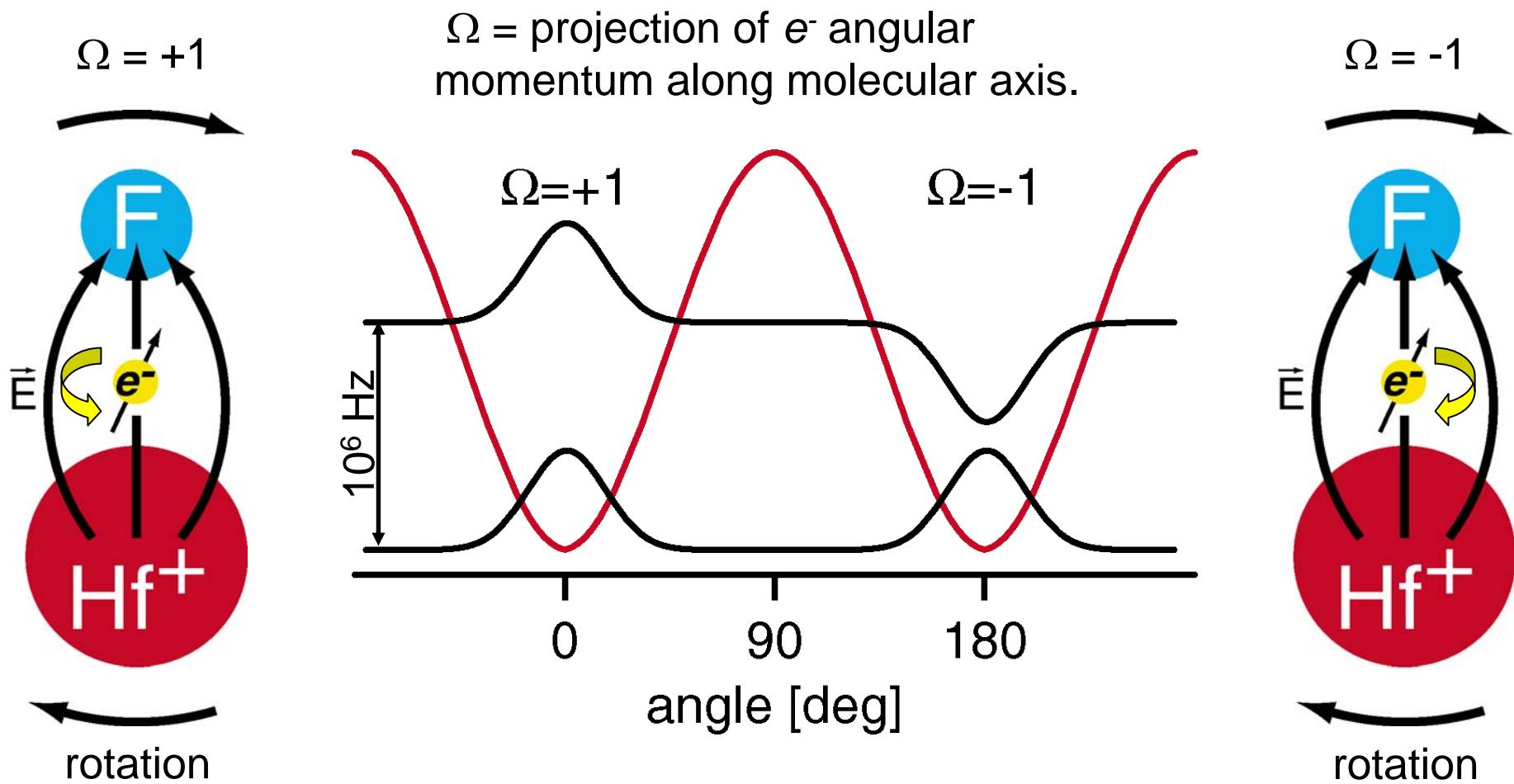
The figure displays the Periodic Table of Elements, version NIST SP 966 (September 2003). The table includes the following features:

- Group IA:** Hydrogen (H) is in Group 1 IA.
- Periods:** The table is divided into seven periods, labeled 1 through 7 along the left side.
- Groups:** Groups are color-coded: IIA (light blue), IIIA (orange), IVA (yellow), VA (green), VIA (purple), VIIA (pink), and VIIIA (red).
- Elements:** Elements are arranged in a grid, with their symbols, atomic numbers, and atomic weights listed.
- Key Data:** Each element cell contains its symbol, atomic number, atomic weight, and ground-state configuration.
- Fundamental Physical Constants:** A yellow box titled "Frequently used fundamental physical constants" provides values for speed of light in vacuum, Planck constant, elementary charge, electron mass, proton mass, fine-structure constant, Rydberg constant, Boltzmann constant, and Avogadro's number.
- States of Matter:** A legend indicates Solids (blue), Liquids (orange), Gases (pink), and Artifically Prepared (yellow).
- NIST Information:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) logo is at the top right, with the text "National Institute of Standards and Technology" and "Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce".
- Standard Reference Data Group:** The URL "wwwnist.gov/srd" is provided.
- Red Annotations:** A red circle highlights the Fluorine (F) entry in Group VIIA. Another red circle highlights the Hafnium (Hf) entry in Group IVB.

<sup>†</sup>Based upon <sup>12</sup>C. () indicates the mass number of the most stable isotope.

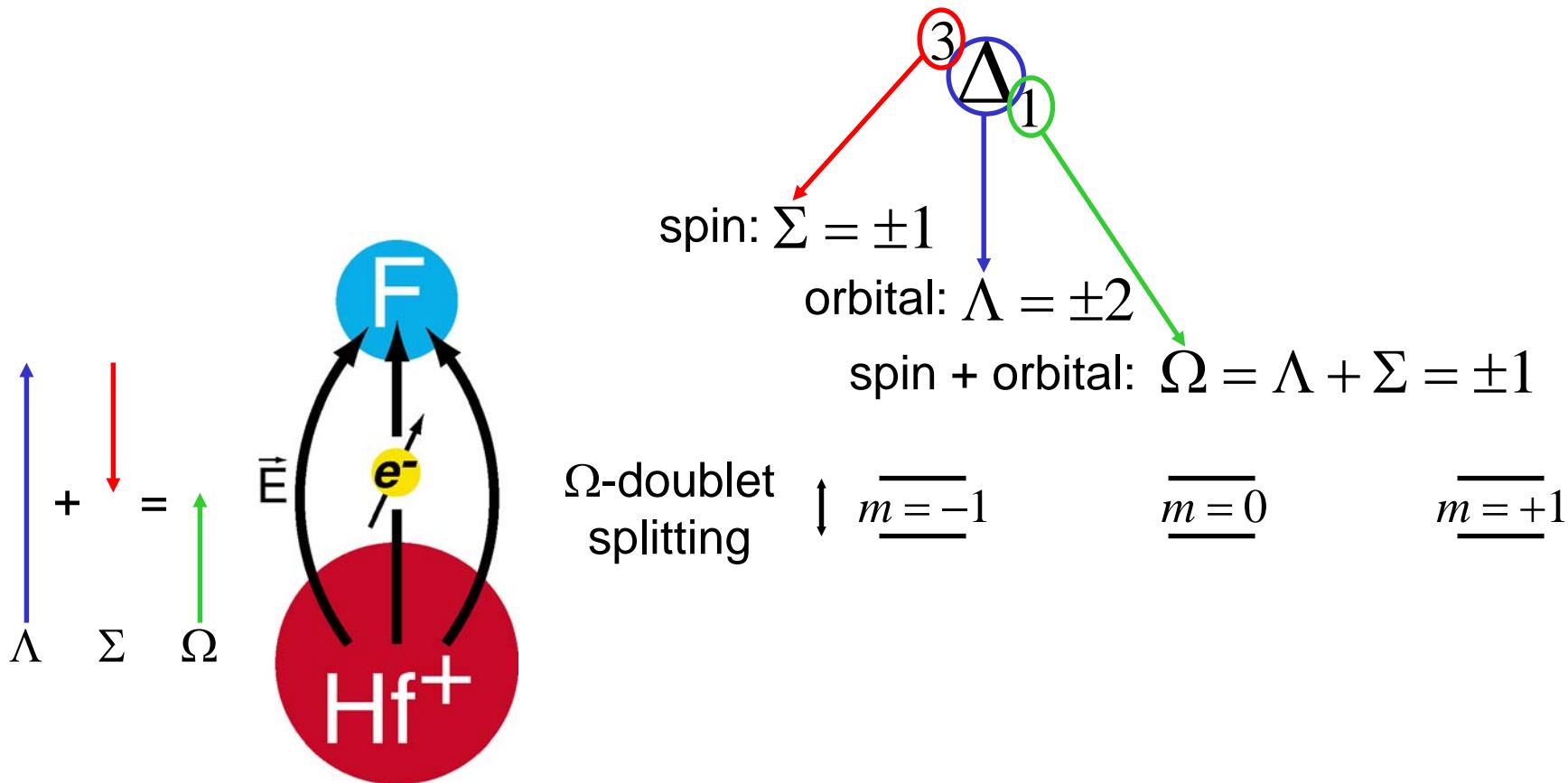
# Polar Molecules

- Molecules do *not* have permanent electric dipole moments.
- Molecules do have closely spaced levels of opposite parity.
  - $\Omega$ -doubling  $\sim 10^6$  Hz vs. s/p splitting  $\sim 10^{14}$  Hz in atoms.



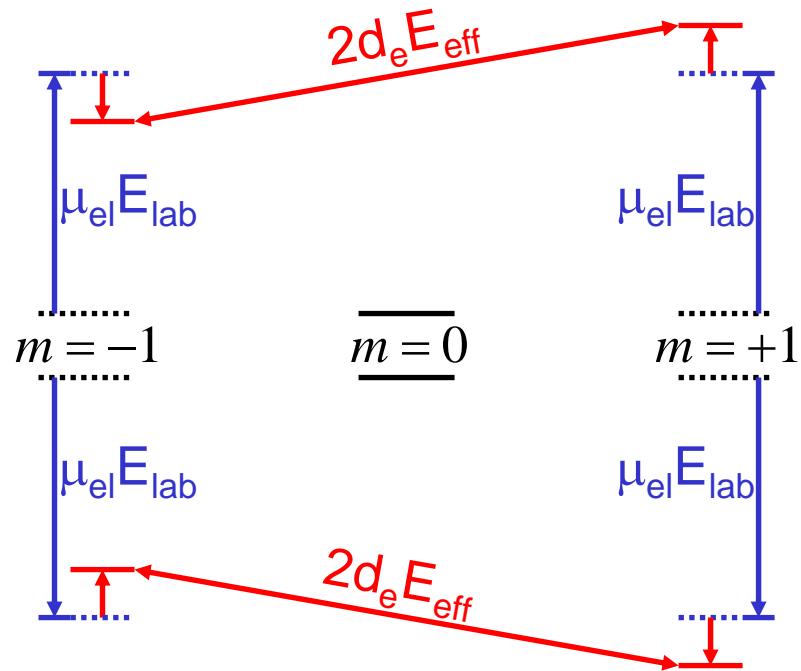
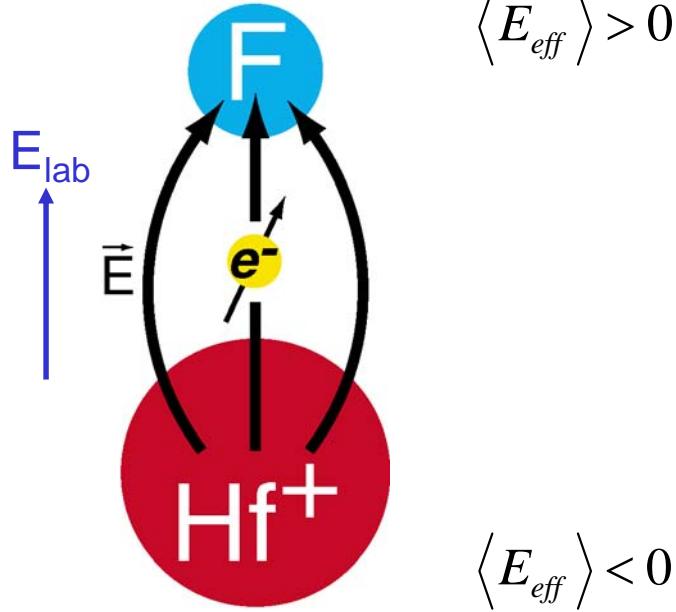
# HfF<sup>+</sup> in the $^3\Delta_1$ State

- Net e<sup>-</sup> spin:  $|\Sigma|=1$
- Small magnetic moment:  $\mu_m \ll \mu_B$
- Hf nucleus: I=0 & I=1/2 isotopes



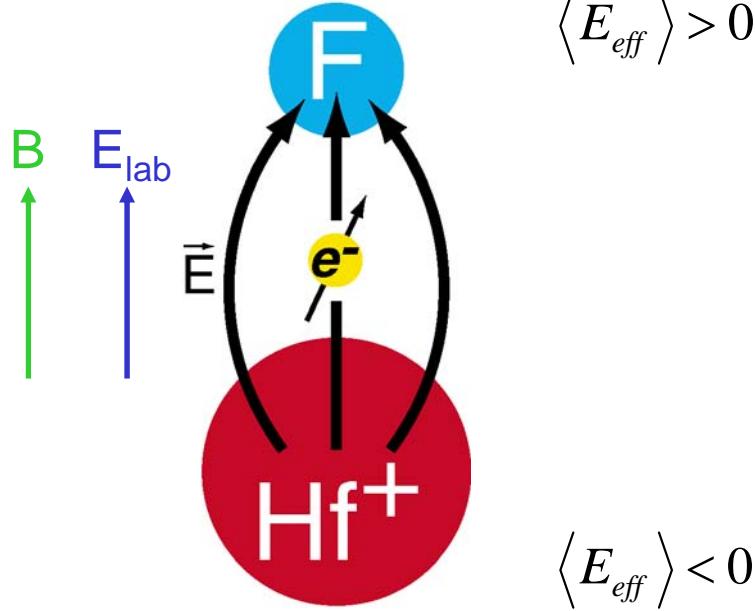
# Intramolecular Electric Fields

- $E_{\text{lab}}$  mixes states of opposite parity inducing a net molecular dipole moment in the lab frame.
- Sign of  $E_{\text{eff}}$  is set by sign of induced molecular dipole moment.

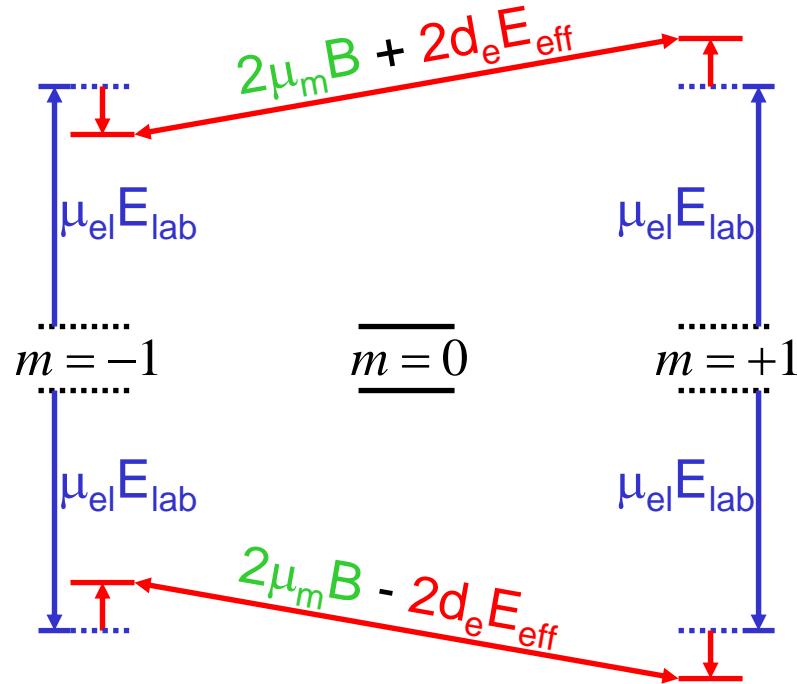


# Systematic Checks

- Measure frequency splitting in both  $\Omega$ -doublet levels.
  - Zeeman shift is **common mode**.
- Vary magnitude of  $E_{\text{lab}}$ .
  - Linear Stark shift implies fully mixed states of opposite parity and  $E_{\text{eff}}$  nominally **independent** of  $E_{\text{lab}}$ .



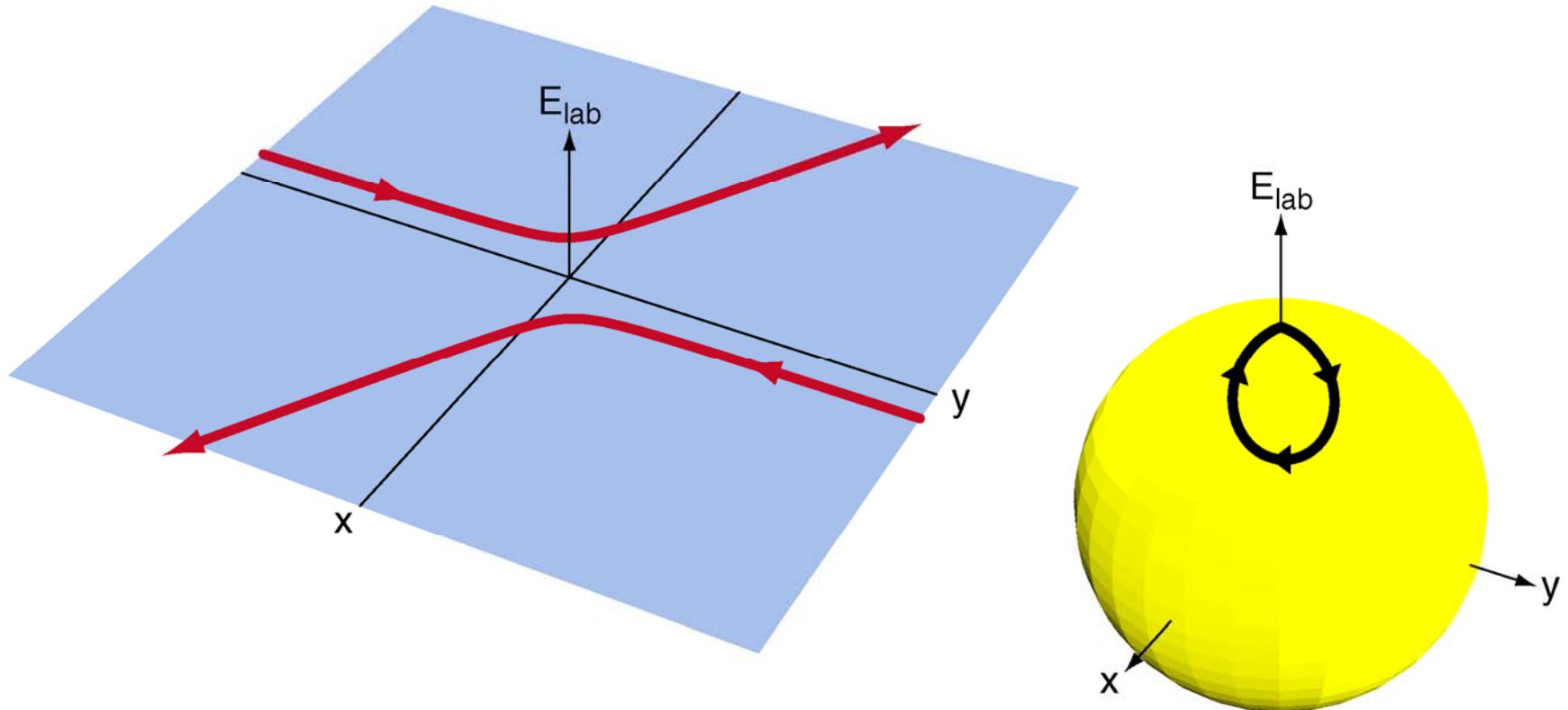
$$\langle E_{\text{eff}} \rangle > 0$$



# Ion-Ion Collisions & Decoherence

- Electric field between two ions during a collision tips the quantization axis and generates a geometric phase shift.
- Sets limits on ion number,  $N \sim 100$ , and interrogation time,  $\tau \sim 1\text{s}$ .

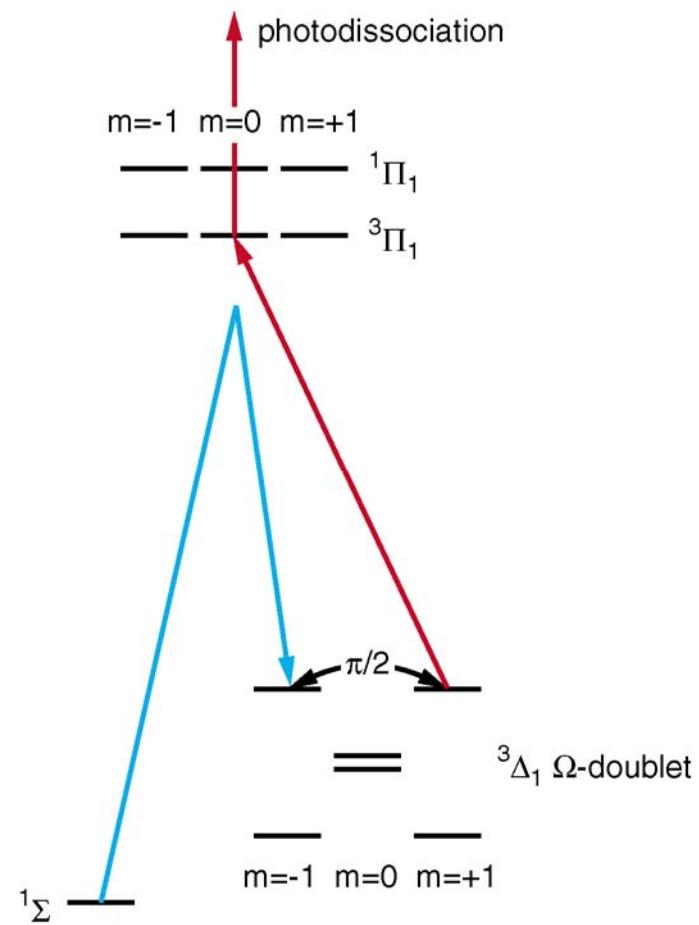
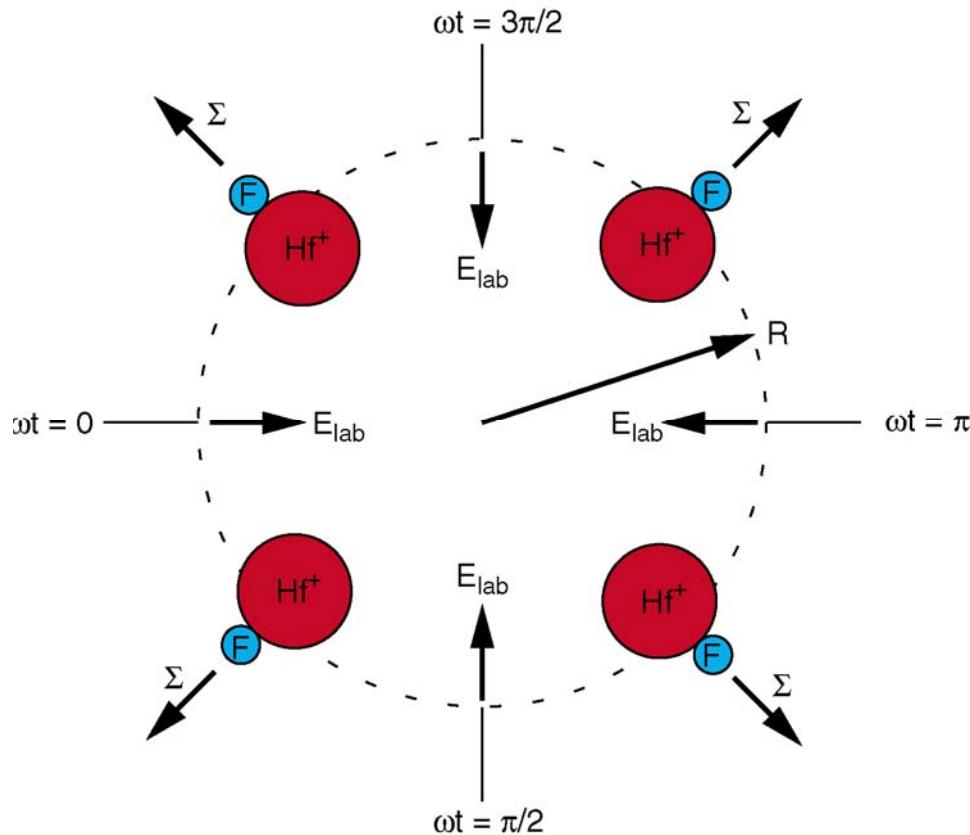
$$\Delta\varphi \propto \Omega \propto T^4$$



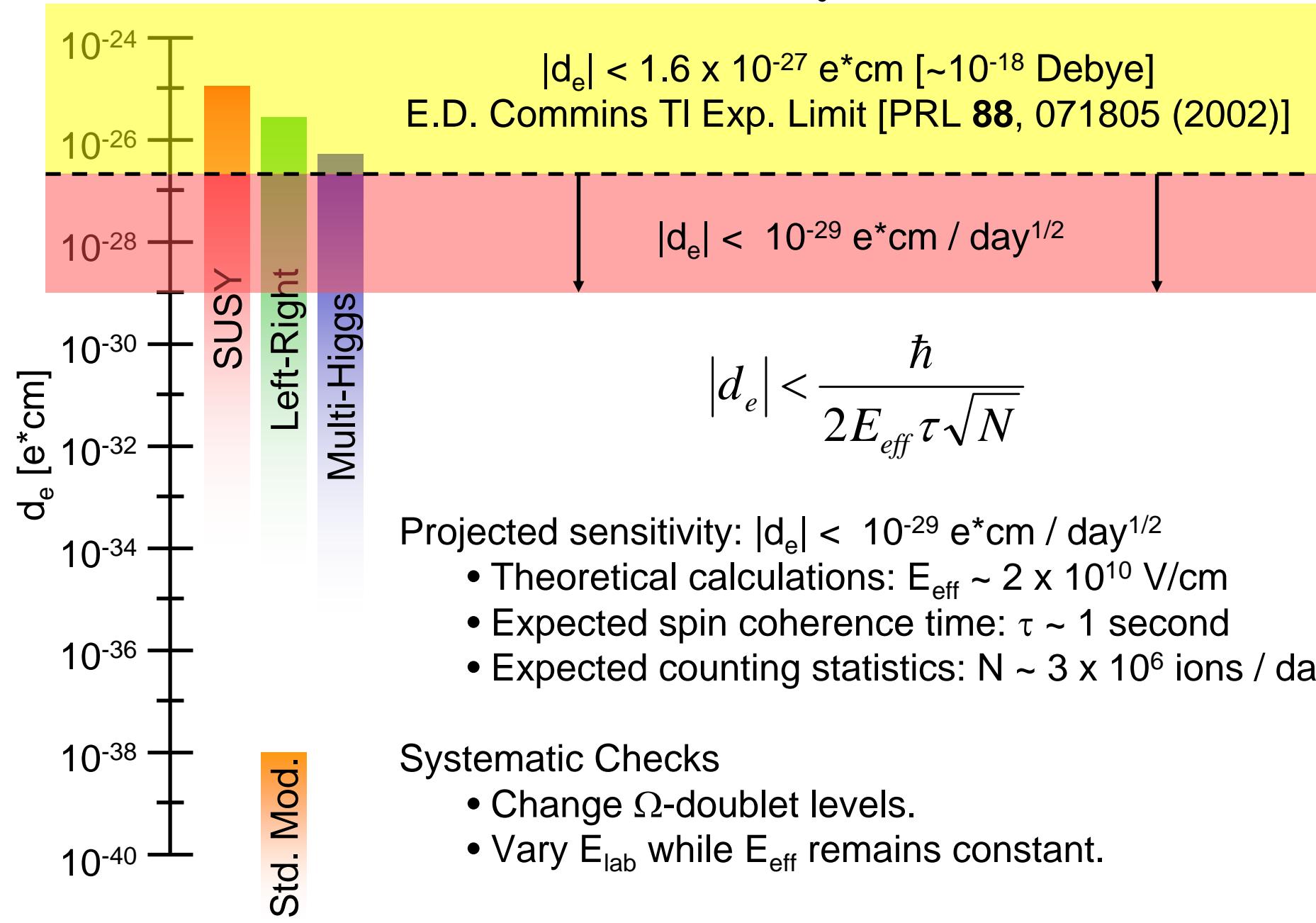
# Envisioned Experimental Sequence

1. Apply rotating  $E_{lab}$ .
2. Raman  $\pi$  pulse.
3. Ramsey  $\pi/2$  pulse.
4. Coherent evolution.
5. Ramsey  $\pi/2$  pulse.
6. Raman  $\pi$  pulse.
7. Photodissociation:  $HfF^+ \rightarrow Hf^+ + F$ .
8. Separately detect  $Hf^+$  and  $HfF^+$ .

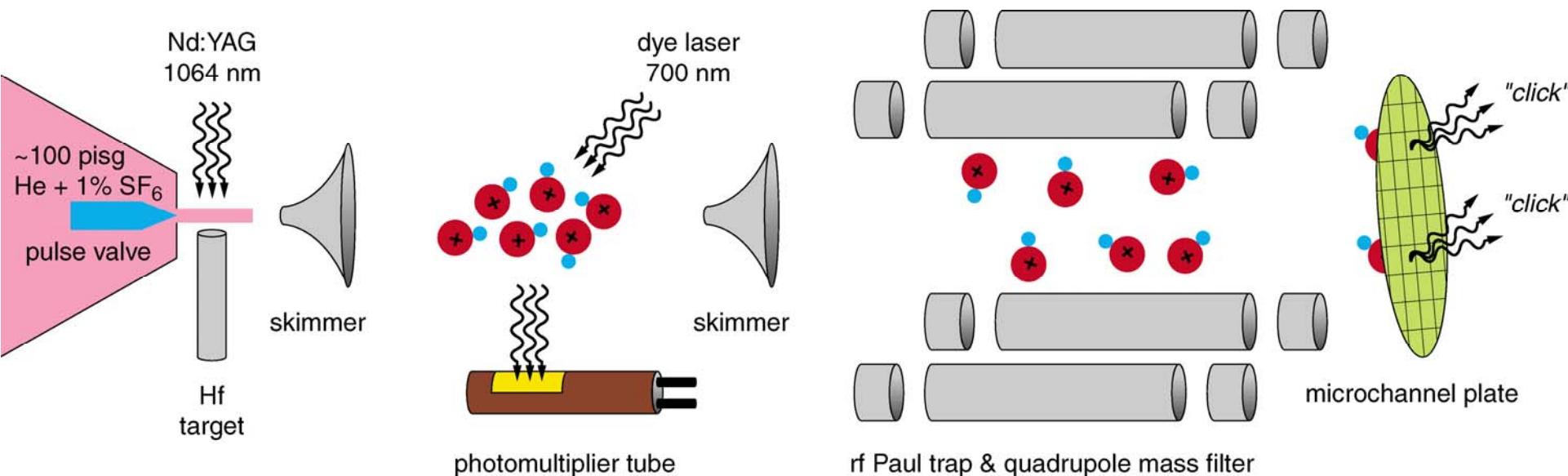
$$\vec{E}_{lab}(t) \propto E_{lab} [\cos(\omega t)\hat{x} + \sin(\omega t)\hat{y}]$$



# $e^-$ EDM Sensitivity Estimate



# Experimental Setup



## Laser Ablation in a Supersonic Jet

- Create HfF<sup>+</sup>.
- Cool rotational, vibrational, and translational motion.

## Fluorescence Spectroscopy

- Measure rotational temperature of neutral HfF molecular beam.

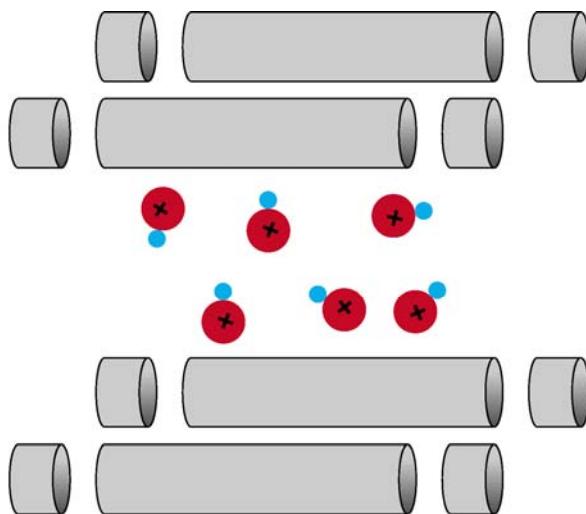
## Mass Spectrometry

- Trap Hf<sup>+</sup>, HfF<sup>+</sup>, HfF<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, and HfF<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>.

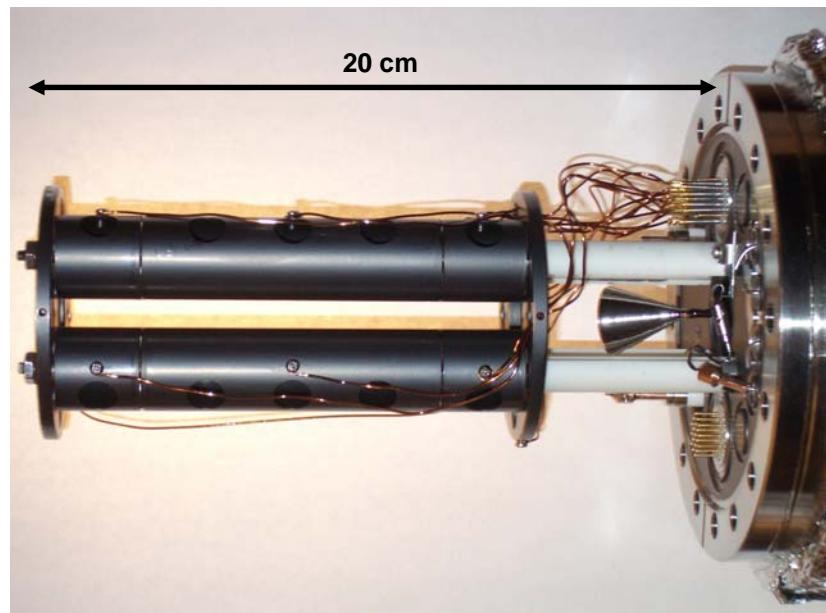
## Ion Beam Imaging

- Measure translational temperature of ion beam.

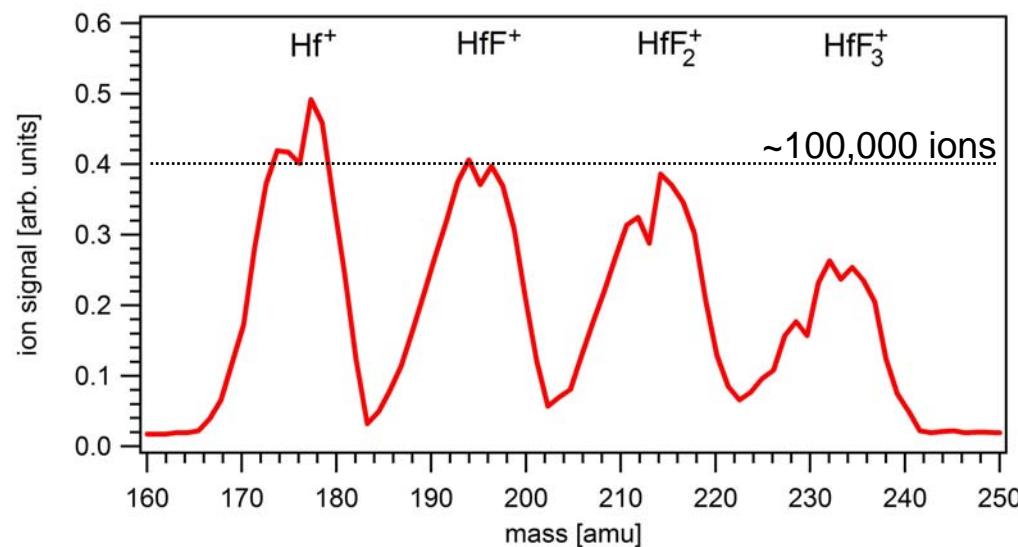
# Mass Spectrometry



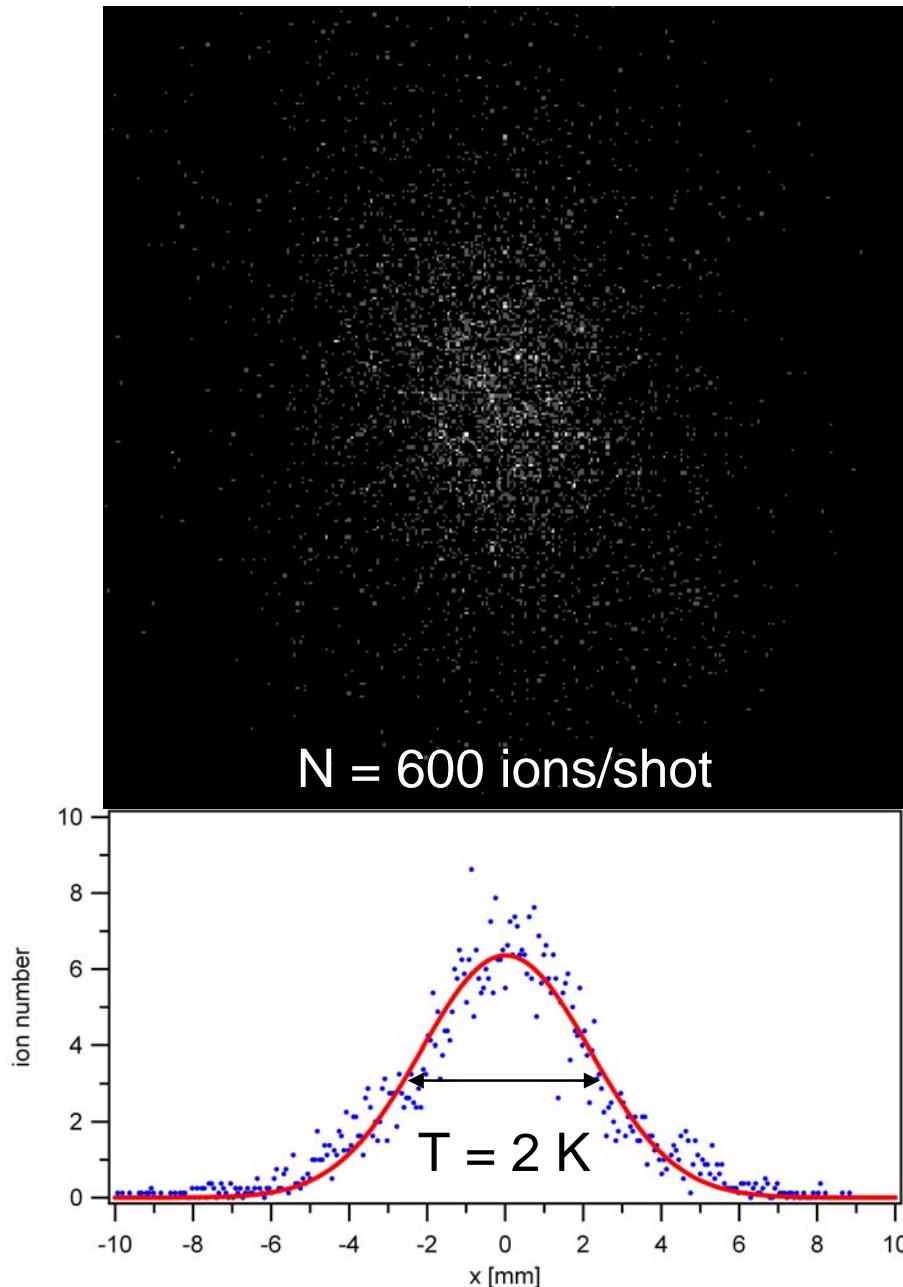
rf Paul trap & quadrupole mass filter



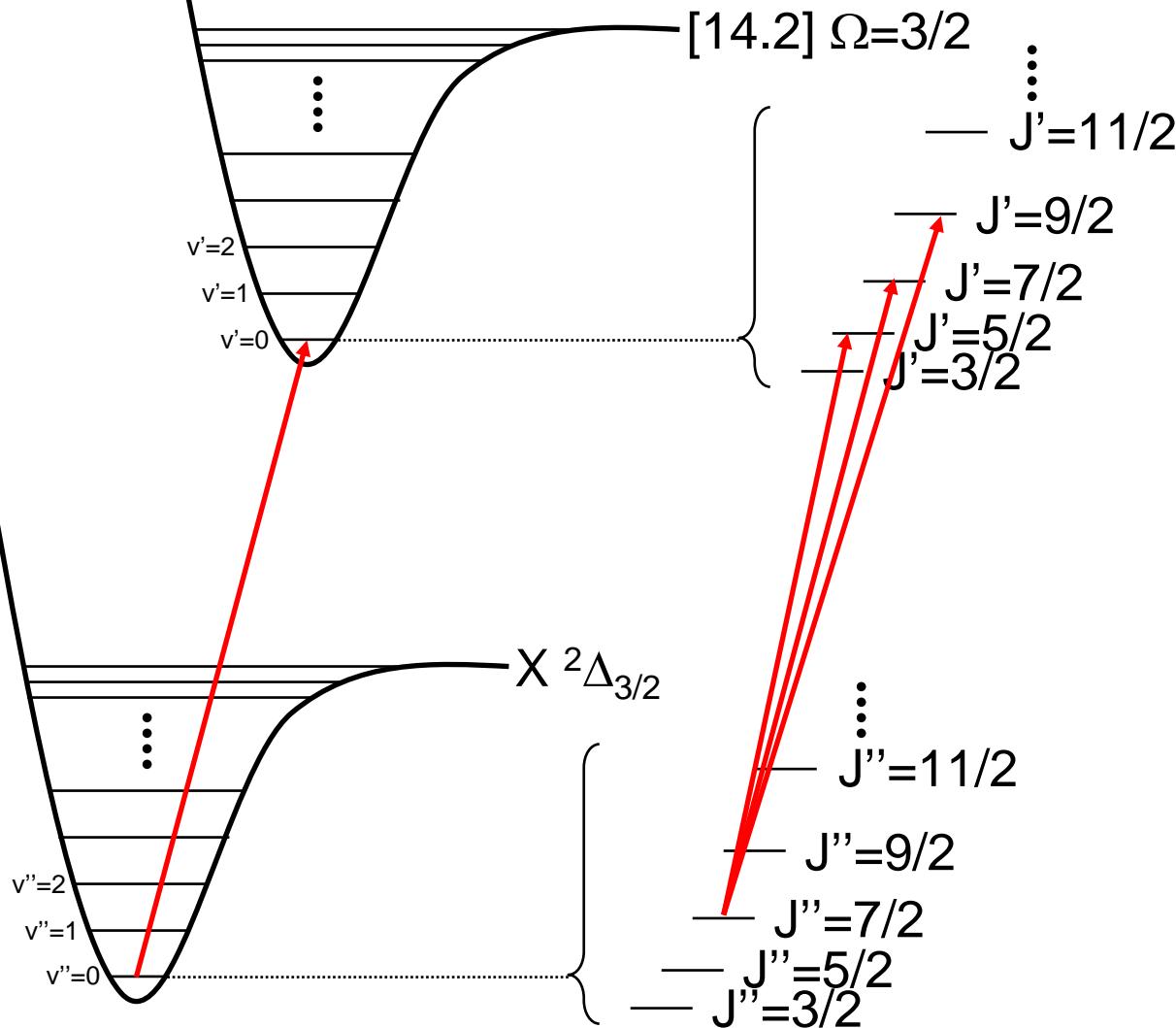
## Exothermic Chemical Reactions



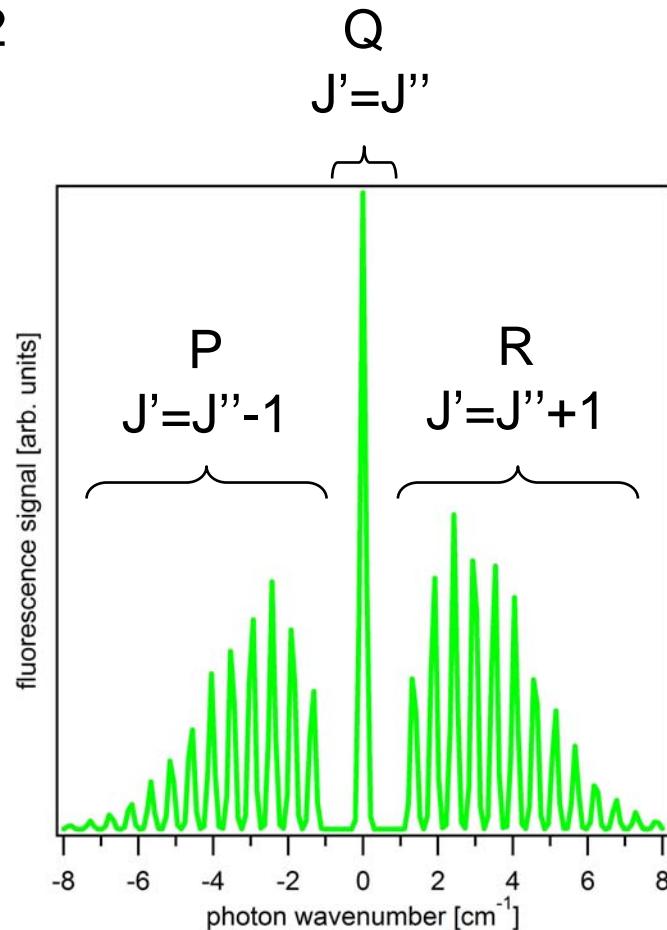
# Ion Beam Imaging



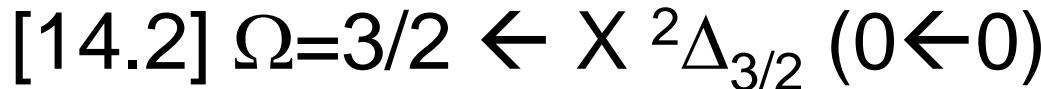
# LIF Spectroscopy



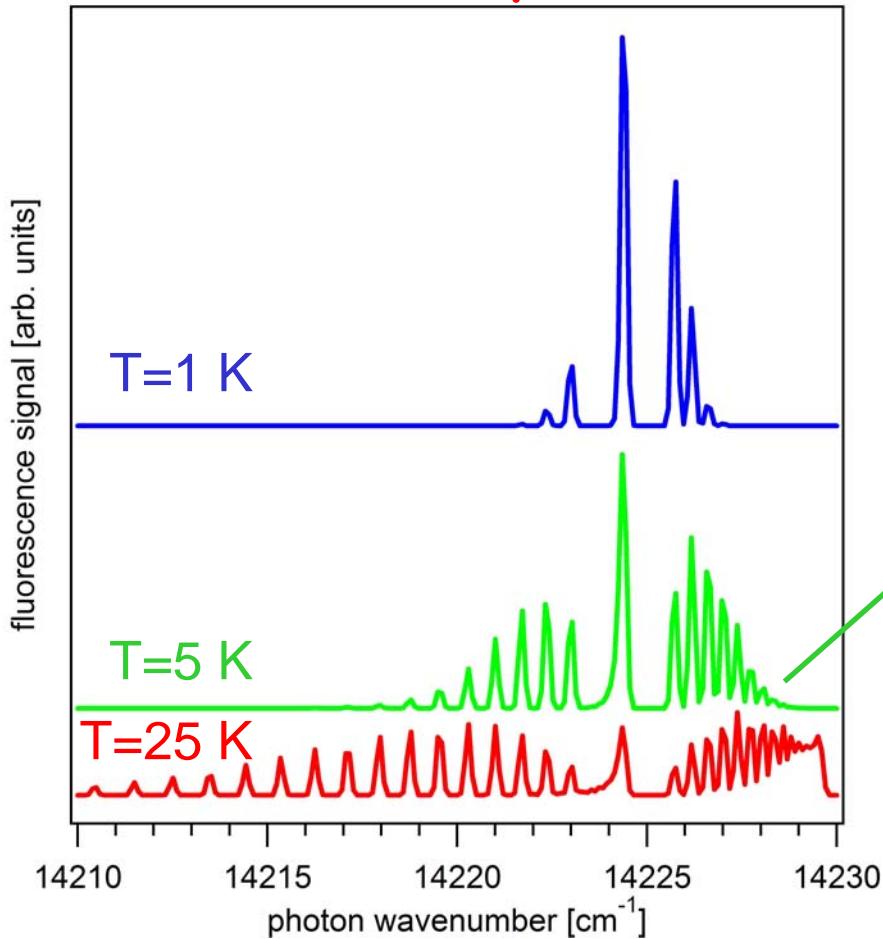
- 3 transitions per  $J$  level.
- Count lines to measure rotational temperature.



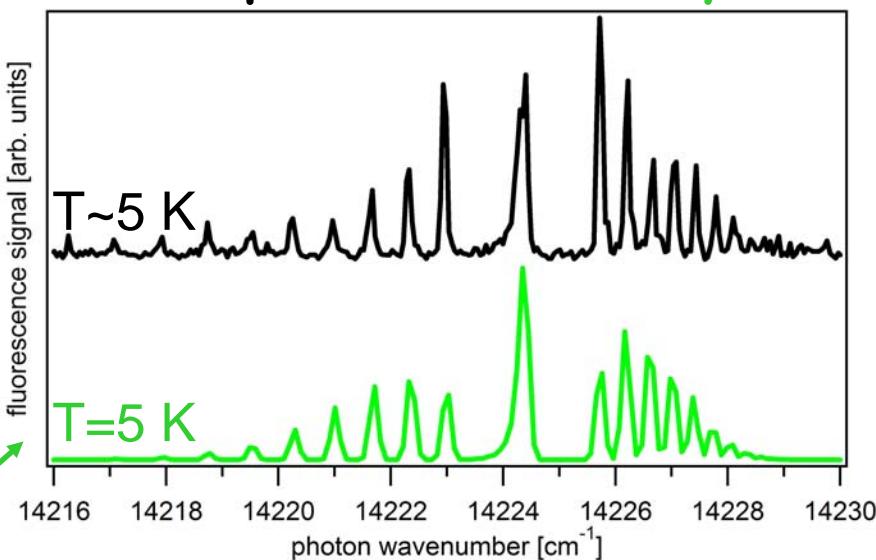
# New Neutral HfF Spectroscopy



Theory



Experiment & Theory



Difference in rotation constants gives chirp in line spacing.

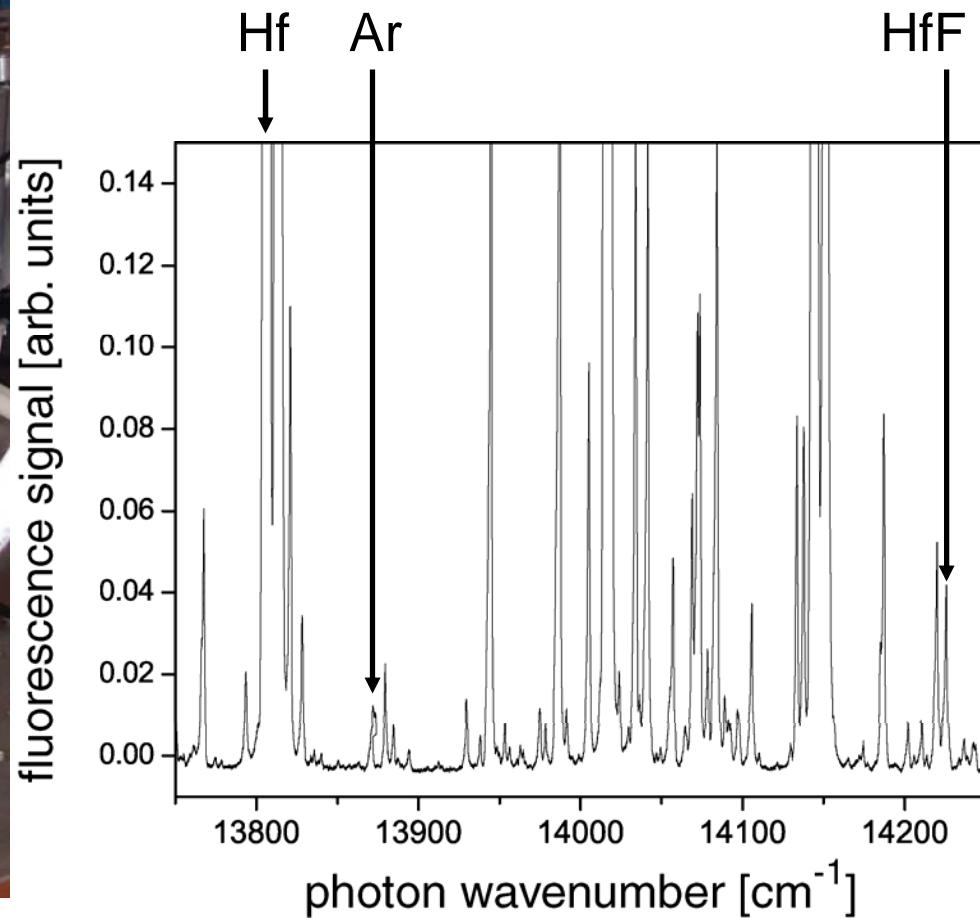
- $B'' = 0.2805 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- $B' = 0.2660 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

See also: J. Mol. Spect. 225, 1 (2004).

# Traditional Discharge Spectroscopy

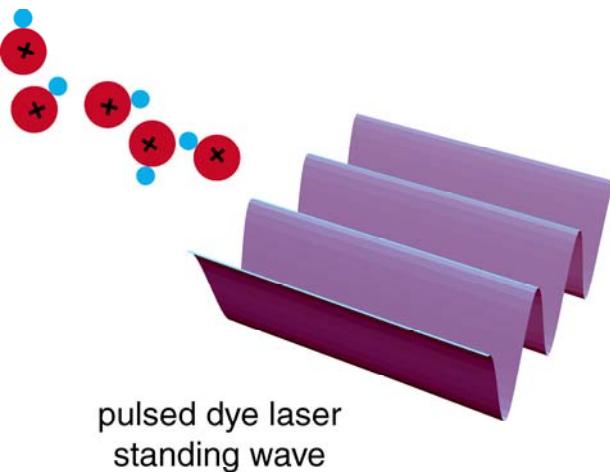


- Neutral and ionic atomic lines.
- Neutral molecular lines.
- Unassigned lines well above noise.

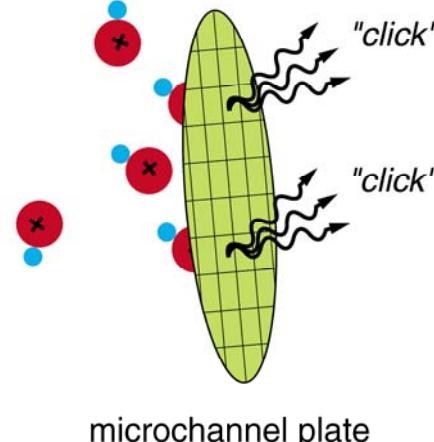


# Novel Ion-Sensitive Spectroscopy

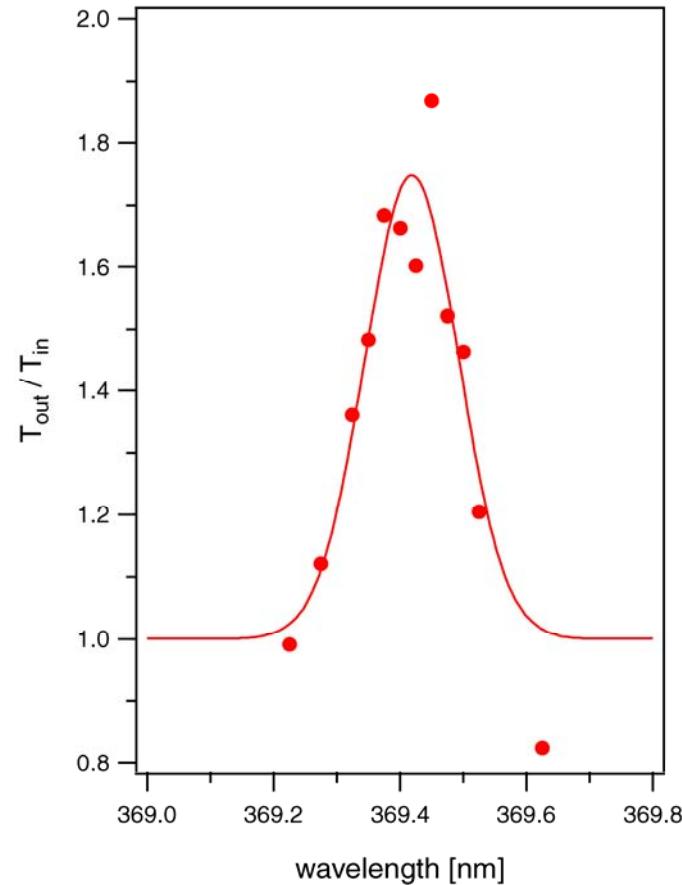
- **Near resonance**, optical potential from pulsed standing wave has:
  - ~10 K depth.
  - ~300 GHz power broadened linewidth.
- Microchannel plate only detects ions.
- Test idea on known Yb<sup>+</sup> transition at 370 nm.



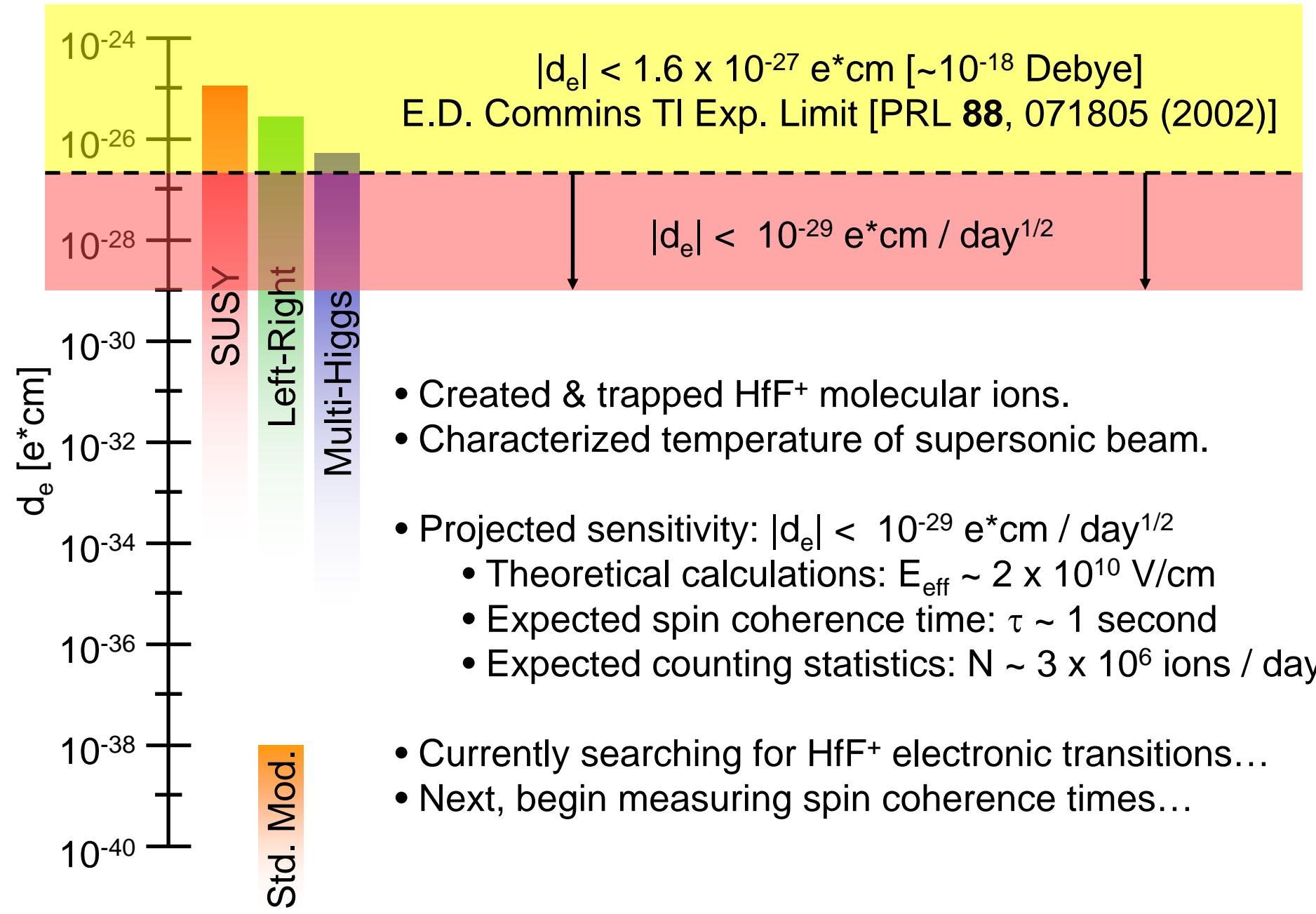
pulsed dye laser  
standing wave



microchannel plate



# $e^-$ EDM Search Outlook



# $e^-$ EDM Search @ JILA

