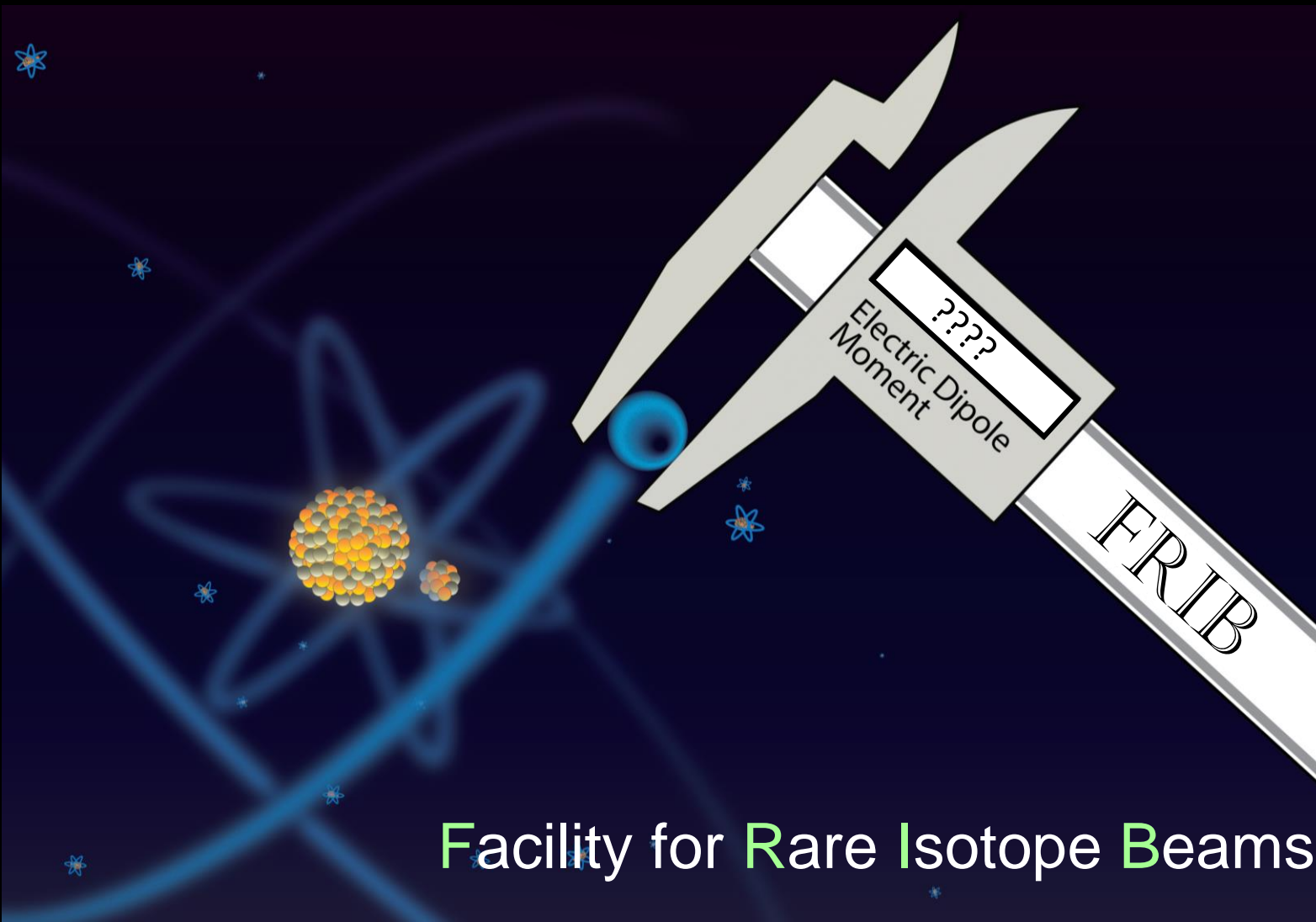


# Advancing electric dipole moment (EDM) searches with ultracold radioactive molecules at FRIB



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams

Xing Wu

FRIB &  
Michigan State U



\$\$\$\$ Sponsored by DOE \$\$\$\$



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
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**MOORE**  
FOUNDATION



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FOUNDATION



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**ENERGY** | Office of  
Science

### ACME collaboration

#### University of Chicago

David DeMille (PI)

Zhen Han (graduate student)

Peiran Hu (graduate student)

#### Northwestern University

Gerald Gabrielse (PI)

Xing Fan (Res. Asst. Professor)

Daniel Ang (*Harvard grad student*)

Cole Meisenhelder (*Harvard grad student*)

Siyuan Liu (graduate student)

Maya Watts (graduate student)

Collin Diver (graduate student)

#### Harvard University

John Doyle (PI)

Zack Lasner (postdoc)

#### Okayama University

Koji Yoshimura

Noboru Sasao

Satoshi Uetake

Takahiko Masuda

Ayami Hiramoto

#### Other collaborators

Cris Panda (Berkeley)

Nick Hutzler (Caltech)

**Xing Wu (FRIB/MSU)**



David DeMille



John Doyle



Gerald Gabrielse



Daniel Ang



Cole Meisenhelder



Siyuan Liu



Xing Fan



Zhen Han



Peiran Hu



Xing Wu



Zack Lasner



Collin Diver



Maya Watts



Koji Yoshimura



Satoshi Uetake



Noboru Sasao



Takahiko Masuda



Ayami Hiramoto



Cris Panda



Nick Hutzler



Northwestern  
University

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**CHICAGO**



OKAYAMA  
UNIVERSITY

**FRIB, MSU**



MPI of Quantum  
Optics

Garching, DE:



Gerhard Rempe

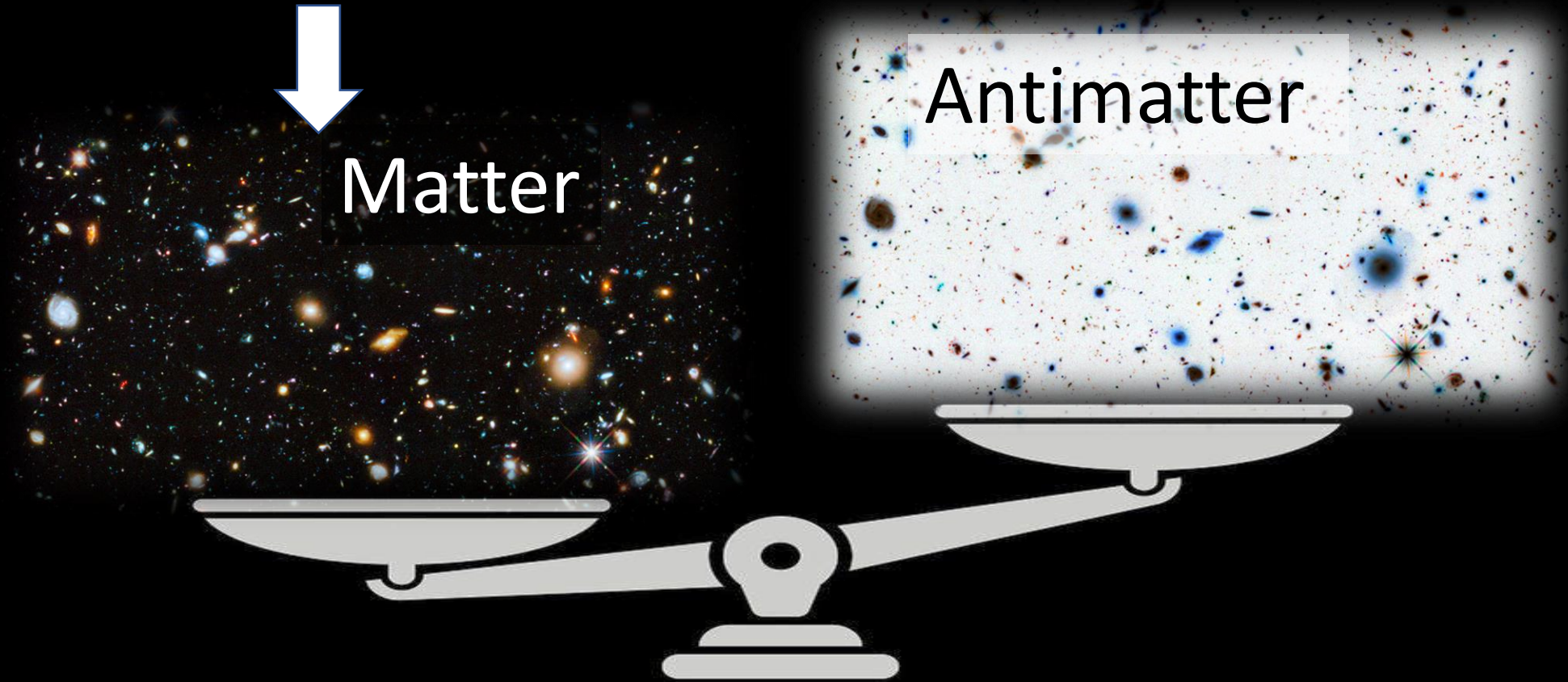


Martin Zeppenfeld



## *After the Big Bang:*

~1 part per billion more matter than antimatter



The remaining  $\sim 10^{-9}$  after Annihilation  
makes up the entire observable Universe!

Supported by  $n_B/n_\gamma$  from  
Cosmology Observation

$\sim 10^{-9}$  More



Matter



Antimatter



- Matter-favoring mechanism must violate *CP*-symmetry *JETP Lett.* 5, 27 (1967)
- *CP*: Charge & Parity reversal

*CP*  $\leftrightarrow$  *T*: Time reversal  
Assuming *CPT* invariance



A.D. Sakharov



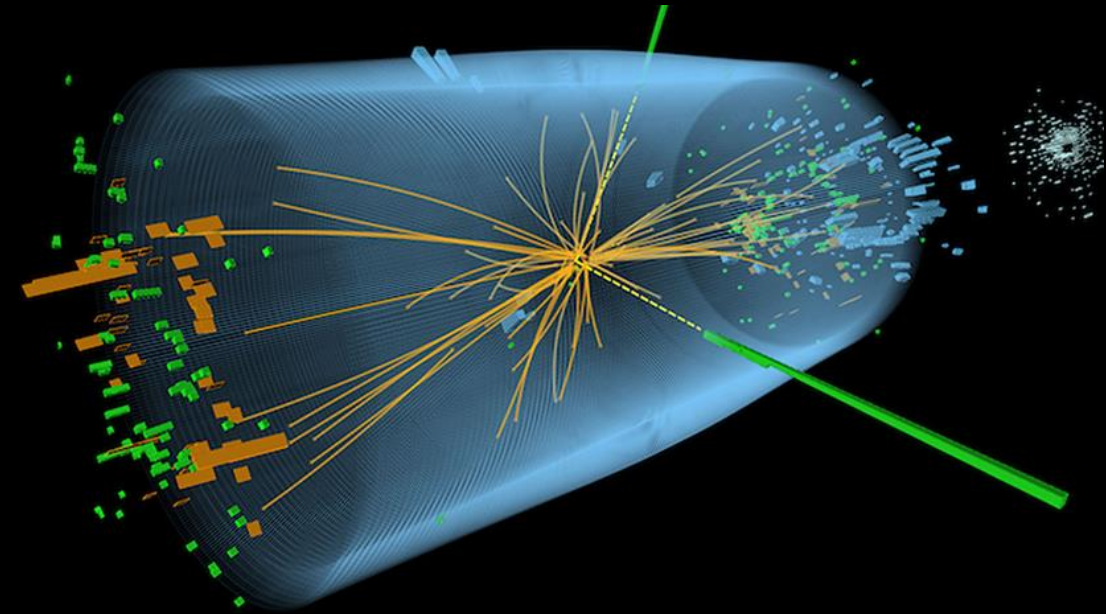
Peace Prize 1975

# Two Ways to Hunt for the Exotic Particles

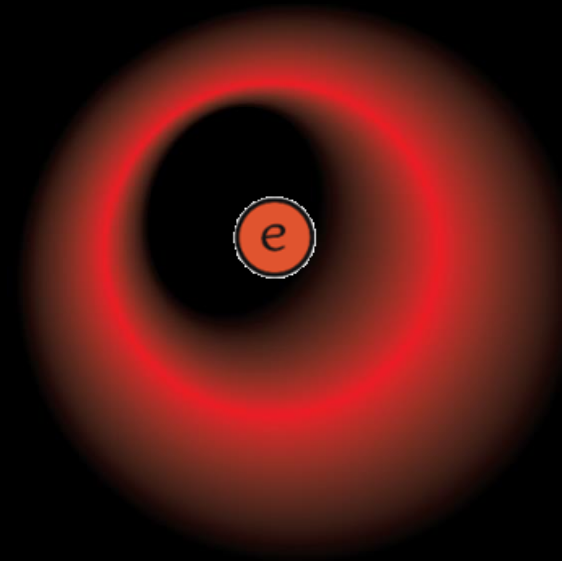


'Conventional' Approach:  
Particle Colliders

Search for:  
Electric Dipole Moment (EDM)



*Higgs Boson @ LHC, Cern*



Asymmetry in charge  
distribution



Norman Ramsey  
Proposed In 1950



Physics 1989

# Two Ways to Hunt for the Exotic Particles

$\lesssim 10$  TeV

(Direct Search)

**LHC: ~30km**

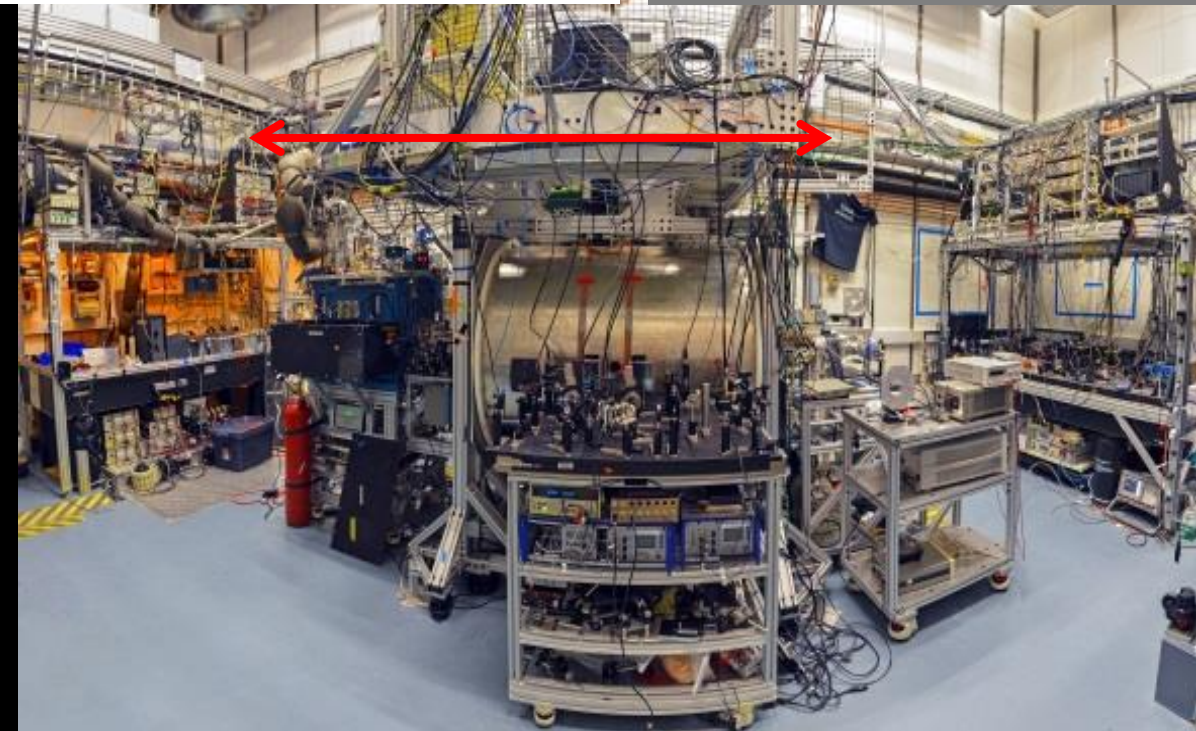
~\$5 billion +  
~\$1 billion/yr

~30 TeV & beyond

(Model Testing)

**ACME: ~0.003km**

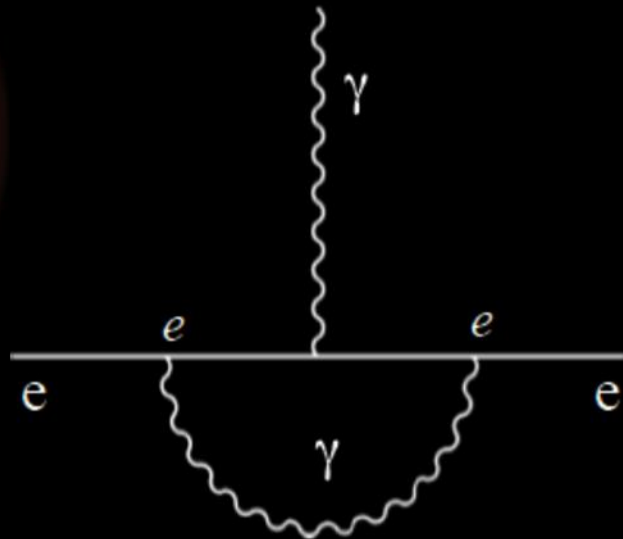
~\$3 million +  
~5 grad students



# Electron EDM Violates $CP$

## Standard Model

Magnetic Moment anomaly



Well-known in QED to 0.13 parts per trillion

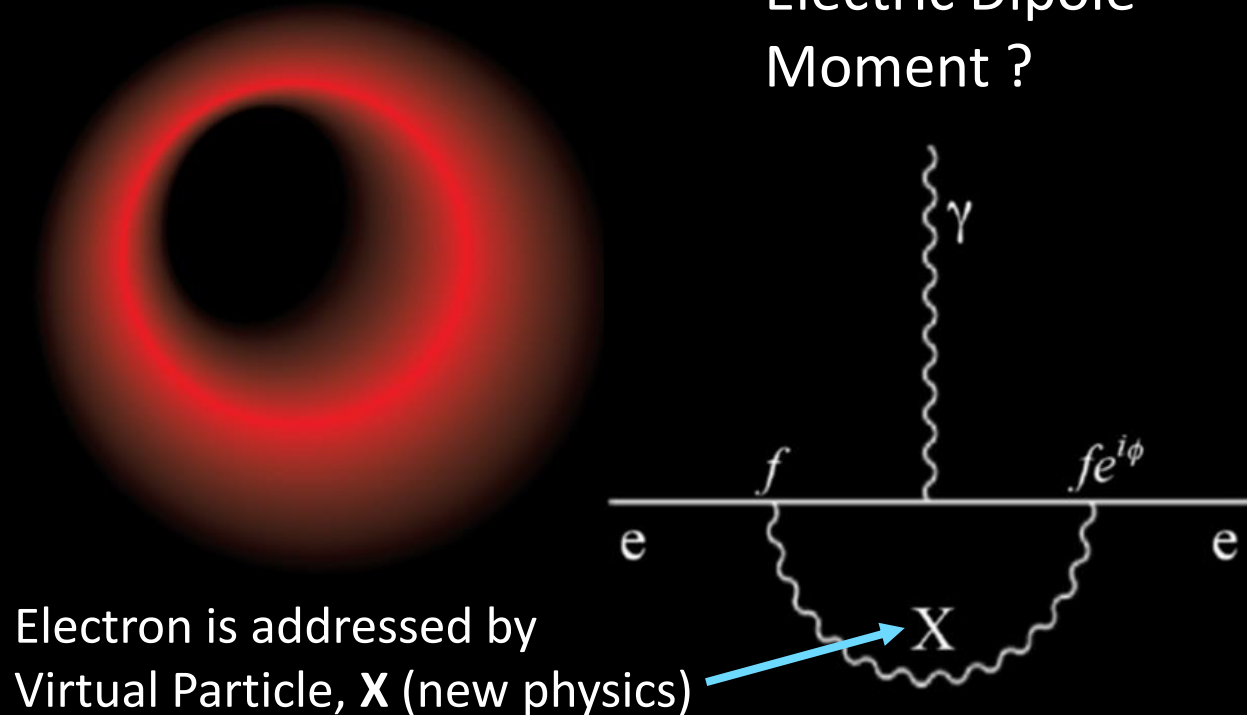
$$g/2 = 1.001\,159\,652\,180\,59(13)$$

X. Fan et al. *PRL*. 130, 071801 (2023)

Electron is addressed by Virtual Particle –  $g-2$

## Beyond SM

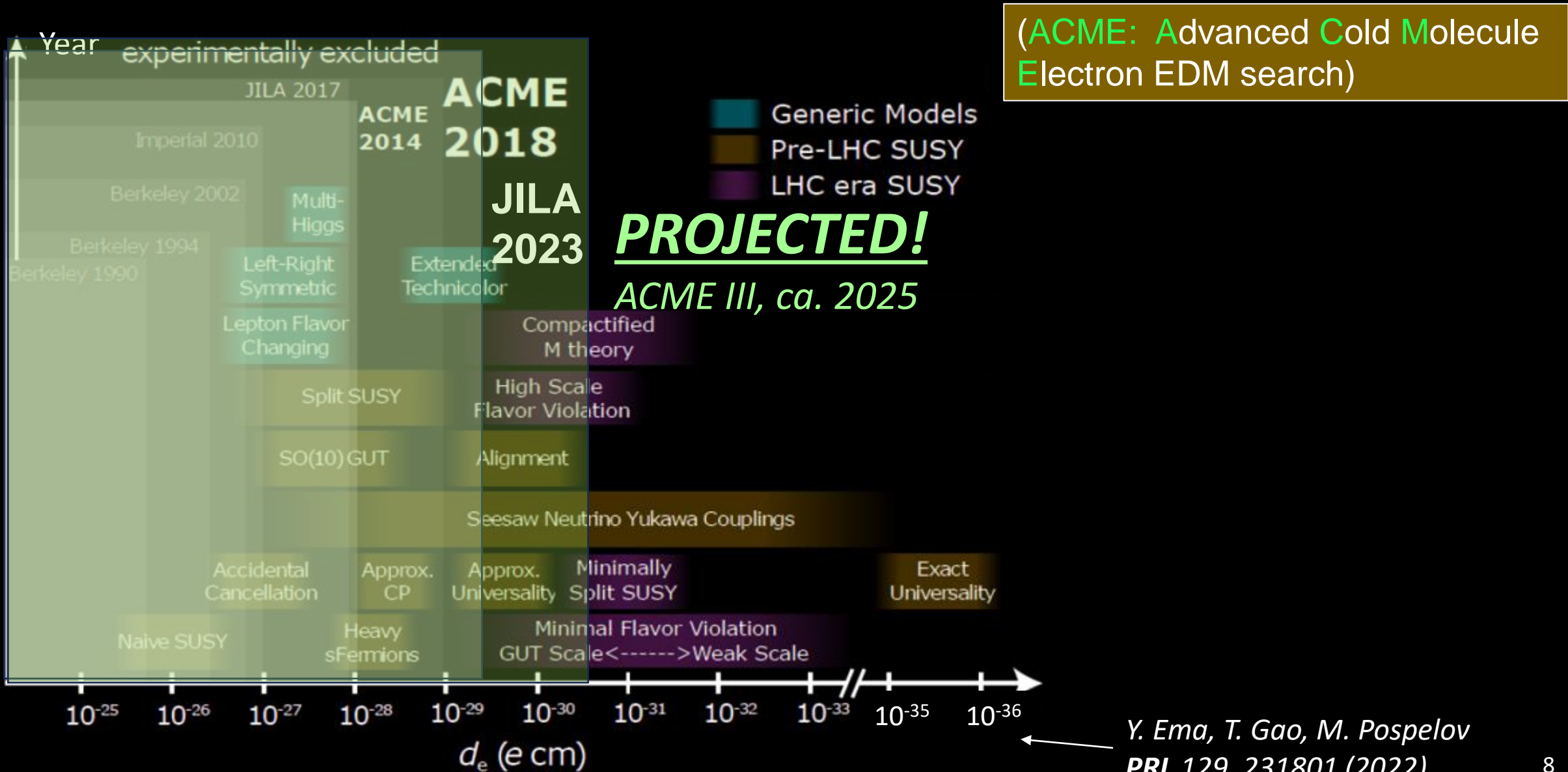
Electric Dipole Moment ?



Electron is addressed by Virtual Particle,  $X$  (new physics)

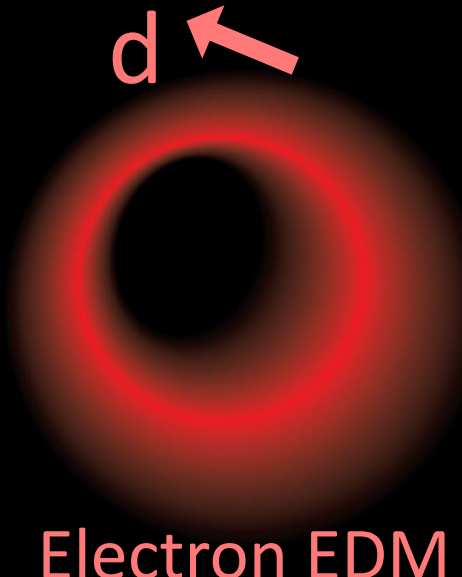
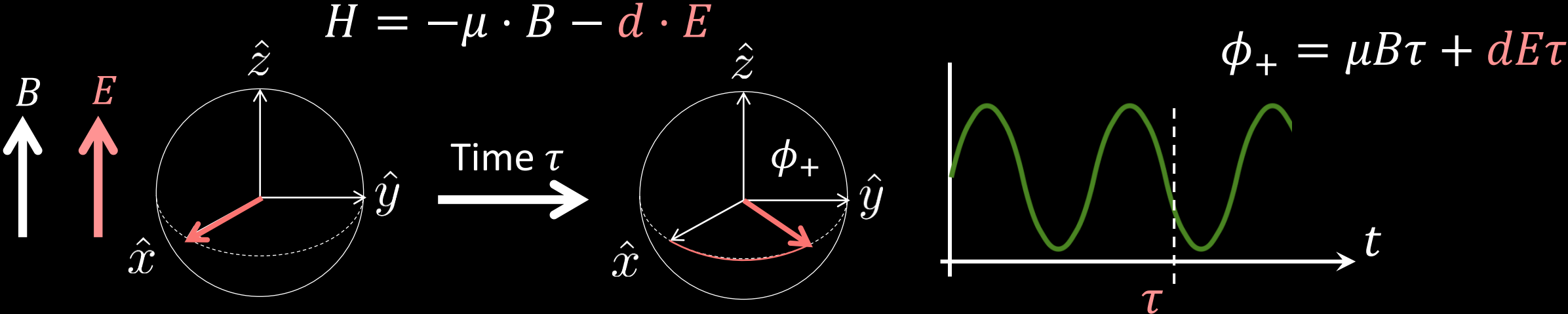
1<sup>st</sup> order perturbation, intrinsic  $CP$ -violating phase

# EDM Narrows the Search for Theory Beyond SM



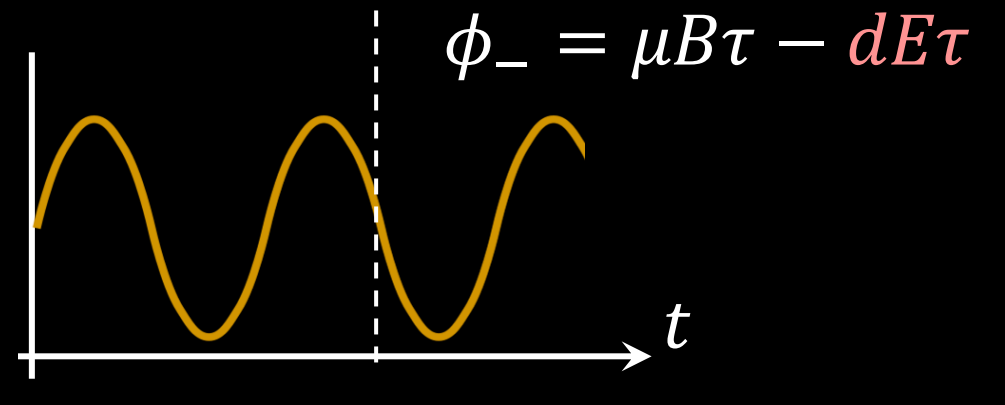
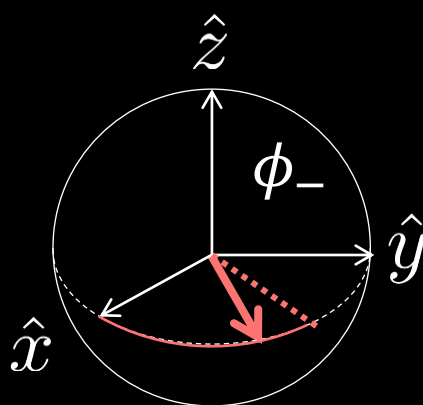
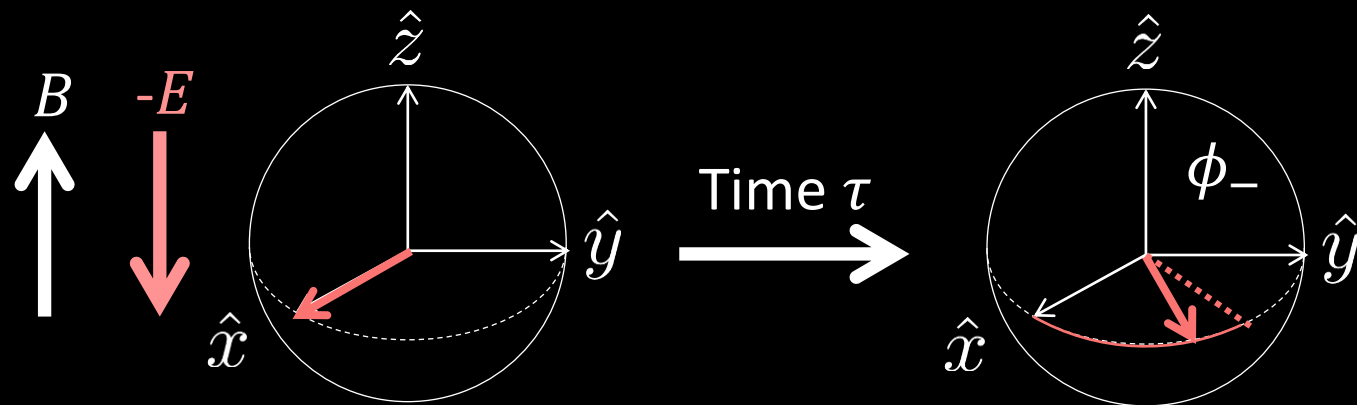
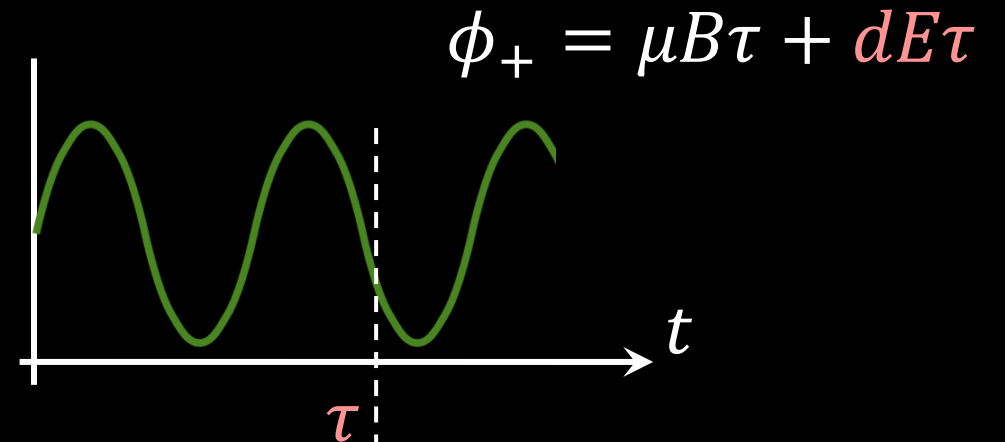
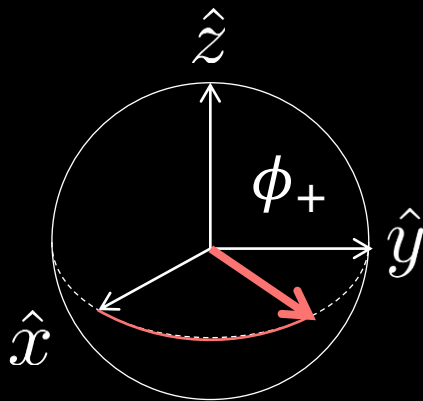
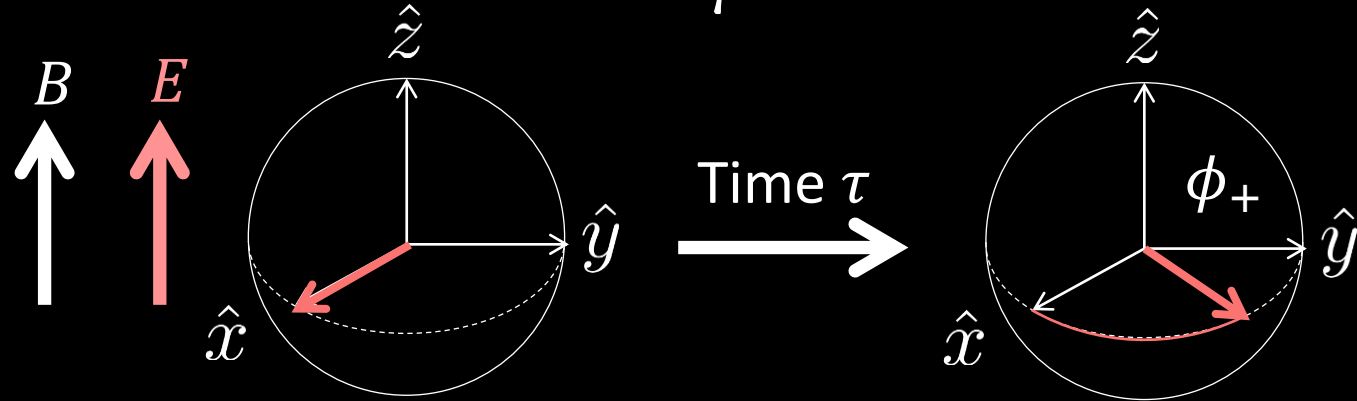


# Search EDMs by Ramsey Interference Measurement

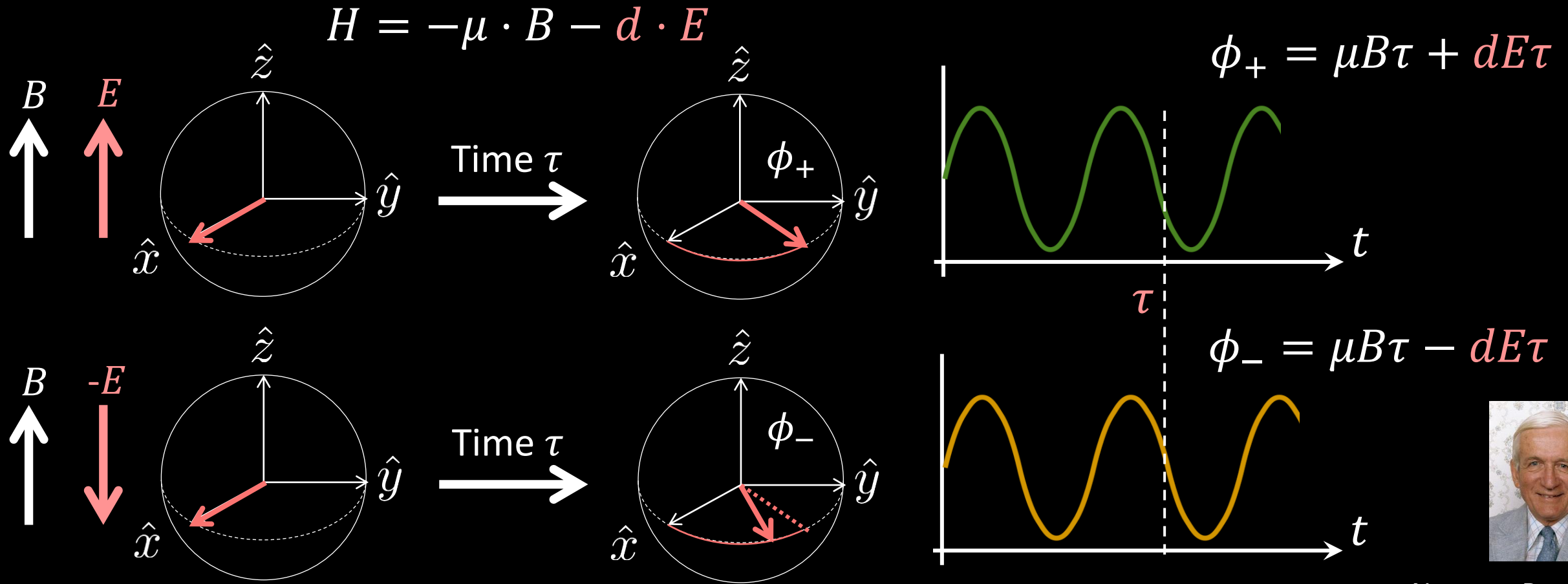


# Extract EDM by Reversing the E-field

$$H = -\boldsymbol{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{E}$$



# Extract EDM by Reversing the E-field



Norman Ramsey



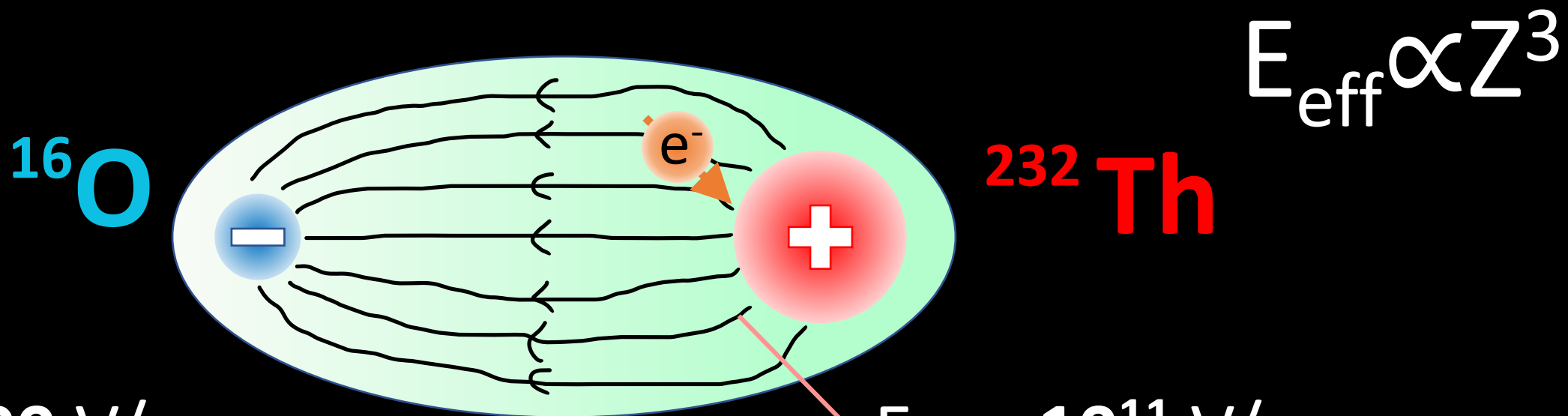
Physics 1989

Electron EDM can be extracted:

$$d \propto \phi_+ - \phi_-$$

# Molecule Amplifies EDM Interaction!

ACME uses ThO molecules:



$E_{\text{lab}} \sim 100 \text{ V/cm}$ :  
*Applied E-field to  
polarize molecules*

$E_{\text{eff}} \sim 10^{11} \text{ V/cm}$ :  
*Effective E-field around  
heavy nucleus*

# $H^3\Delta_1$ state of ThO: Excellent for EDM Search

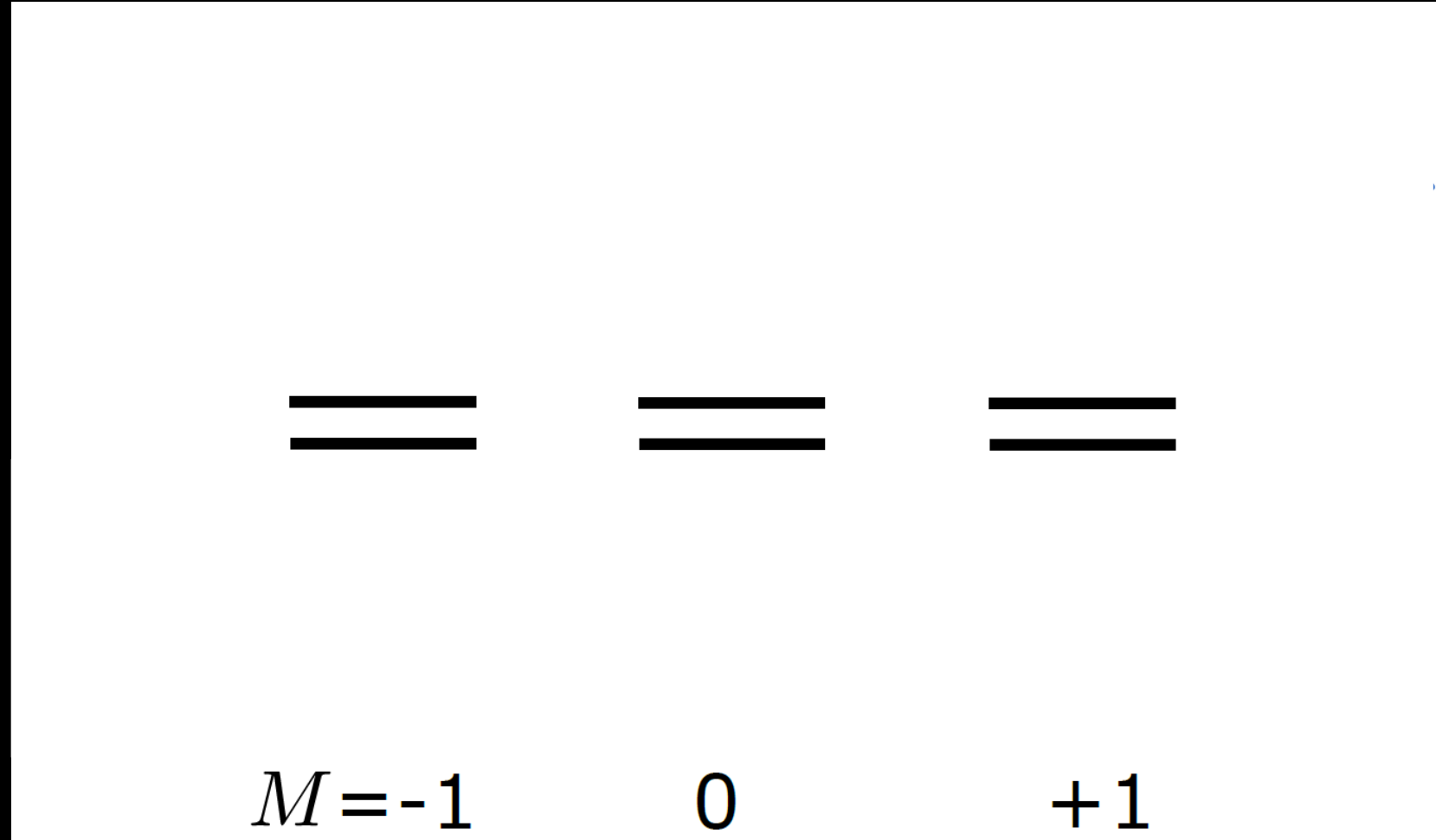


- Insensitive to magnetic field noise
  - $\Sigma=1$ ,  $\Lambda=2$ , but they are anti-parallel, so the magnetic moments nearly cancel out
  - Measured to be  $\mu_H=0.00440(5) \mu_B$
- $\Omega = \Lambda + \Sigma = 2 + (-1) = 1$ , giving parity doublet

# $H^3\Delta_1$ state of ThO: Excellent for EDM Search



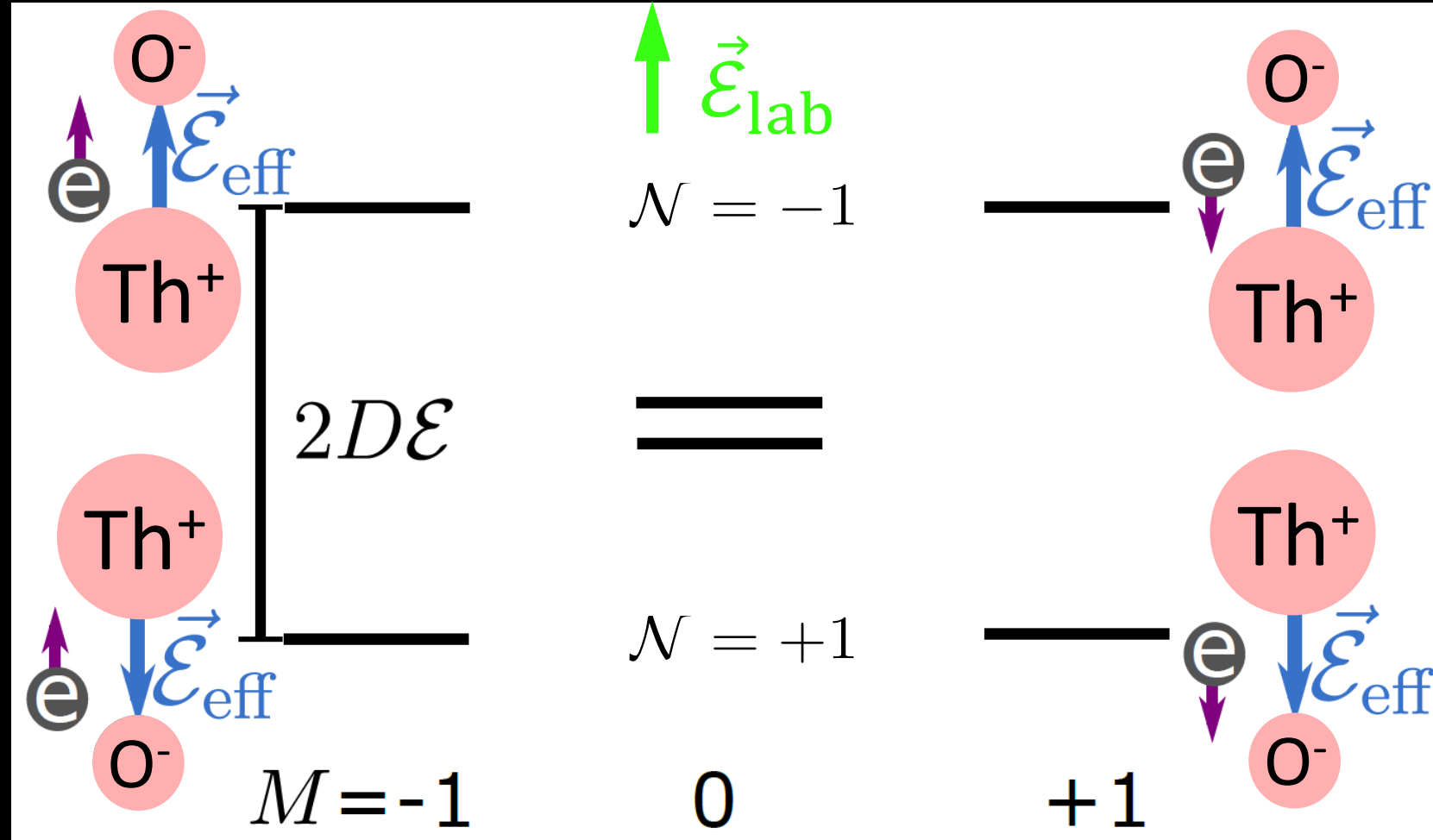
- Easily polarizable



# $H^3\Delta_1$ state of ThO: Excellent for EDM Search



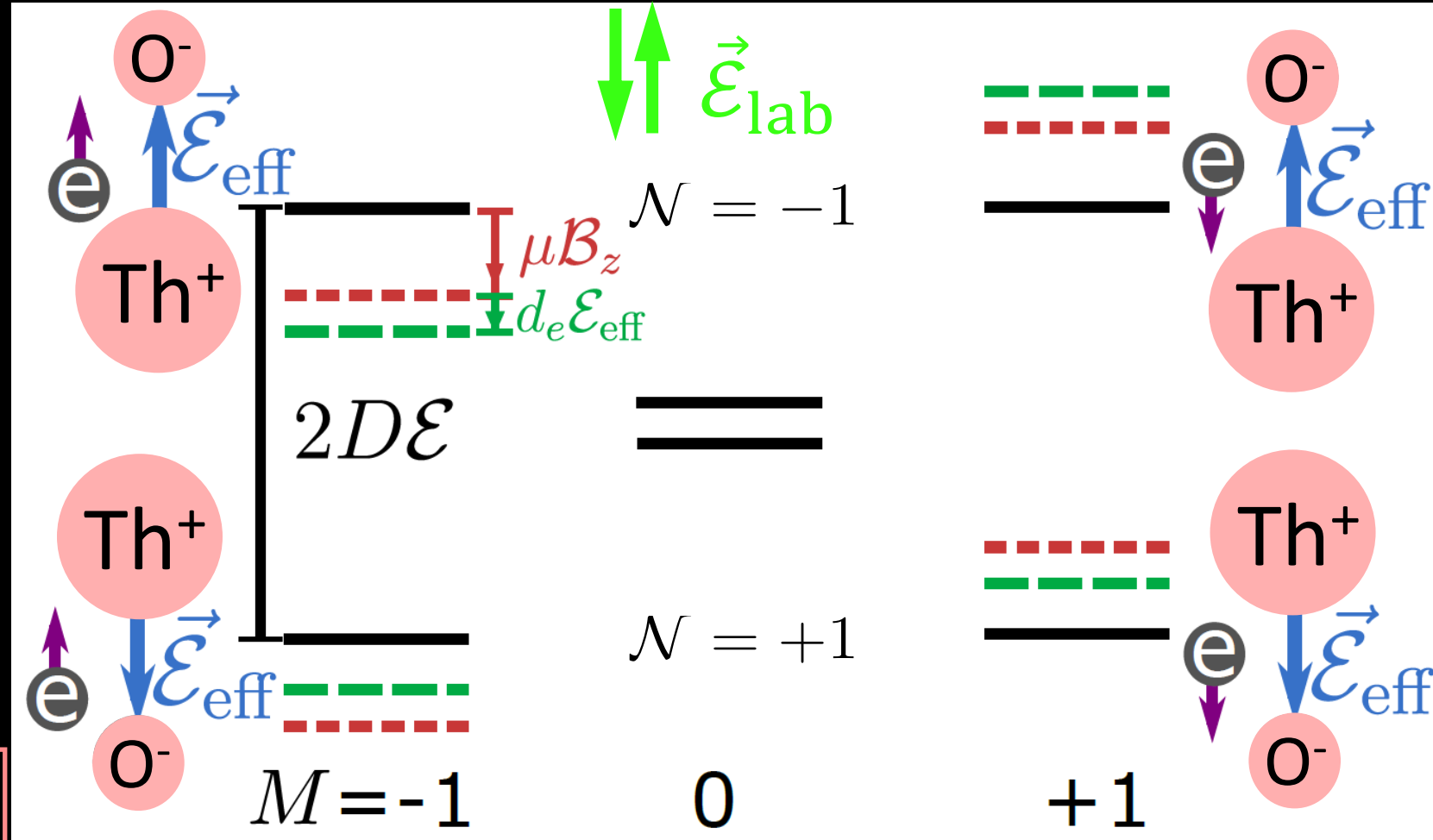
- Easily polarizable
- Can reverse  $\vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}}$  by either reversing:
  - Molecule-orientation,  $\mathcal{N}$ ;
  - Lab electric field,  $\vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{lab}}$



# $H^3\Delta_1$ state of ThO: Excellent for EDM Search



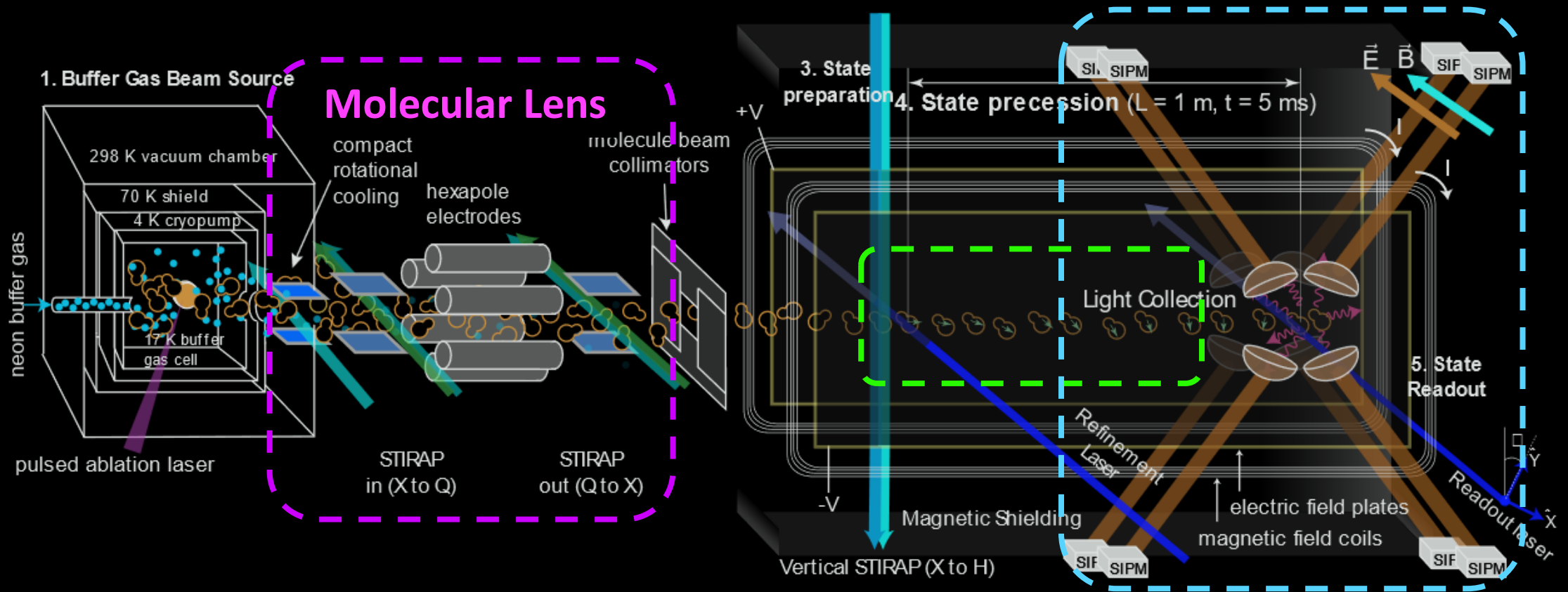
- Easily polarizable
- Can reverse  $\vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{eff}}$  by either reversing:
  - Molecule-orientation,  $\mathcal{N}$ ;
  - Lab electric field,  $\vec{\mathcal{E}}_{\text{lab}}$



$$d_e \mathcal{E}_{\text{eff}} = -\hbar\omega^{\mathcal{N}} \mathcal{E}$$



# ACME III will improve EDM sensitivity by $\sim 30$ times



- Molecular Lens increases molecular flux by x19 times
- x5 times longer spin precession time
- Better detection efficiency w/ SiPM and improved collection optics
- Additional technical improvements to control systematics and noises

# Tested upgrades for ACME III

Figure of merit:

$$\frac{1}{\Delta d} \propto E\tau\sqrt{\dot{N}T}$$

Upgrades	Signal Gain	EDM Sensitivity Gain
Electrostatic Lens	19	4.3
Increased Precession Time	.2	2.1
SiPM Detector & Photon Collection Upgrade	4	2
Timing Jitter Noise Reduction	1	1.7
Total	12	30

x19 larger  $\dot{N}$  ✓

x 5 longer  $\tau$  ✓

x4 larger  $\dot{N}$  ✓

x3 reduction in noise ✓

XW, et al, *NJP* 24 073043 (2022)

XW, et al, *NJP* 22 023013 (2020)

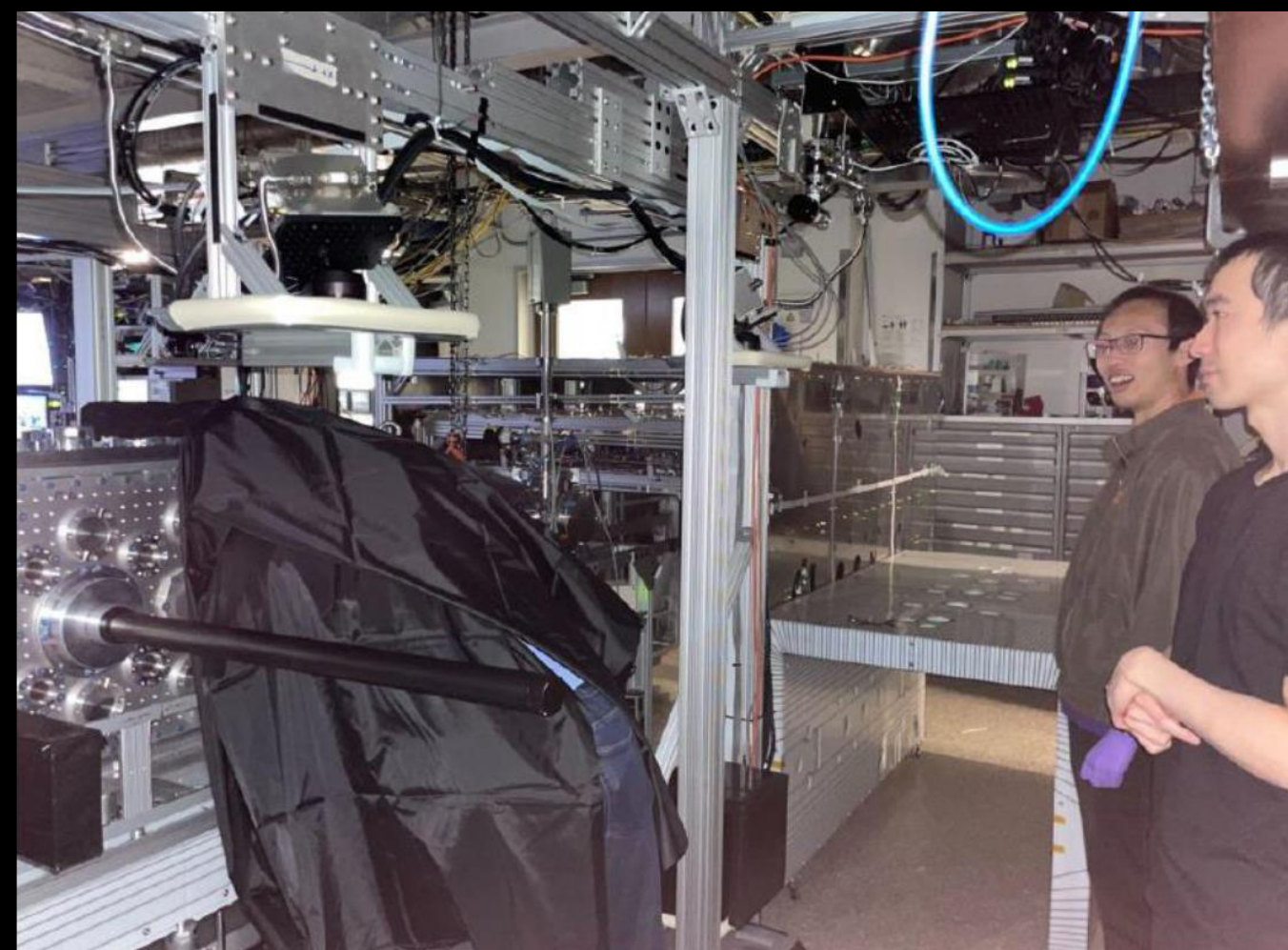
D.Ang, XW, et al, *PRA* 106 (2), 022808 (2022)

T Masuda, XW, et al, *Optics Express* 29, 11, 16914 (2021)

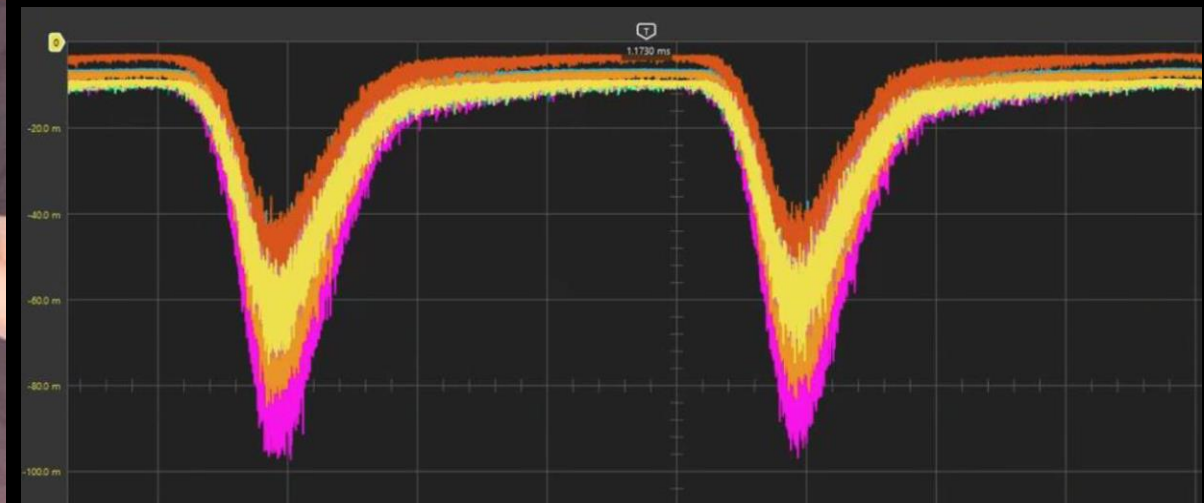
C.Panda, XW, et al, *J. Phys. B* 52, 235003 (2019)

Projected EDM sensitivity gain over ACME II

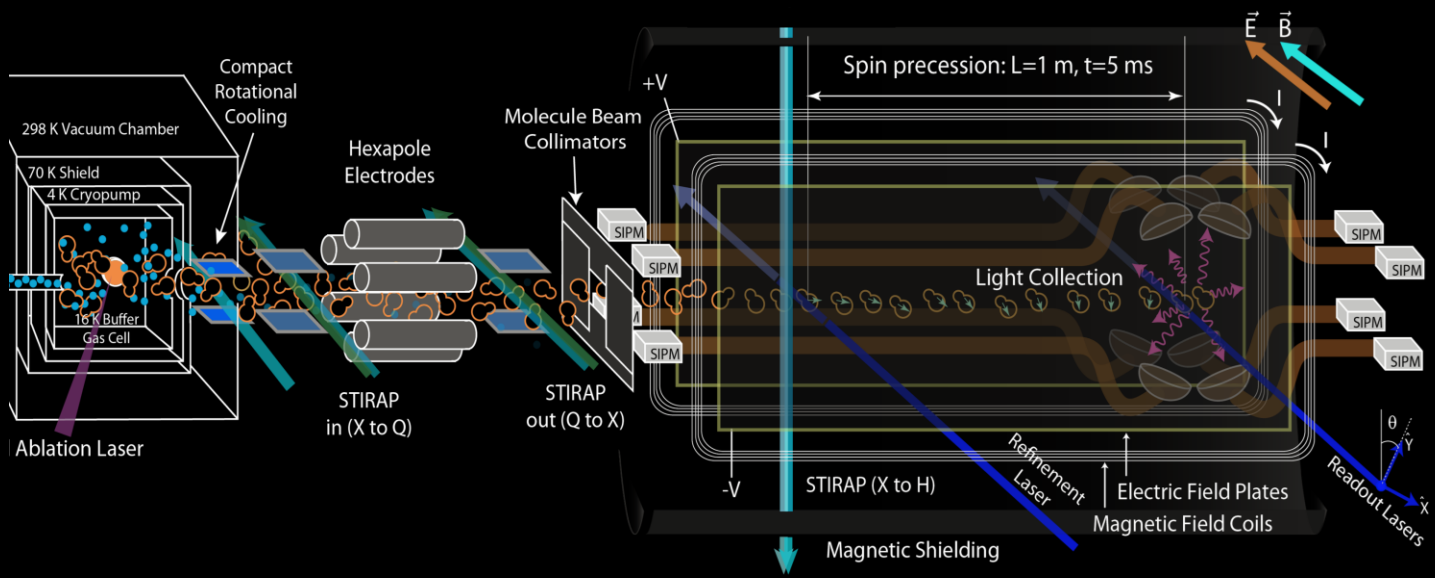
# First molecular signal from ACME III beamline



- Signal rate is approximately what we have expected from all the upgrades
- Excellent prospects to probe eEDM at  $<3 \times 10^{-31} e \cdot cm$  level



# State of the Art



ACME collaboration (Harvard, U Chicago, Northwestern)

Neutral ThO molecular beam:

$$|d_e| < 1.1 \times 10^{-29} \text{ e cm}$$

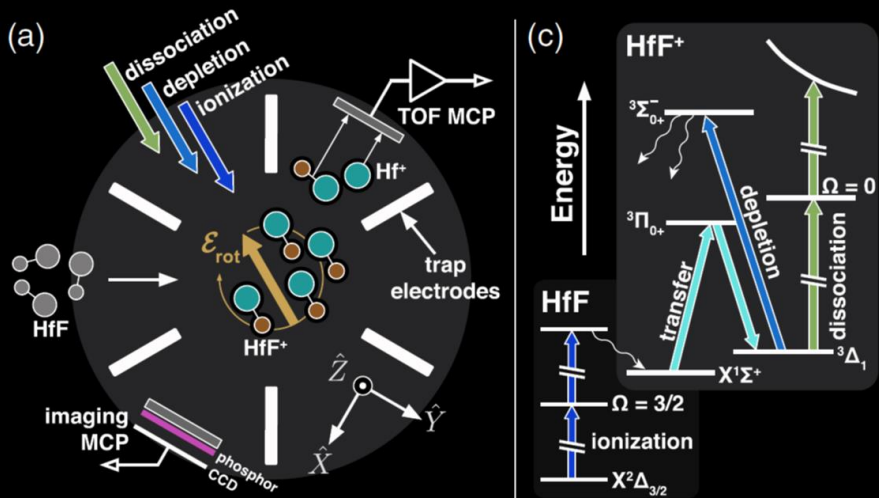
*Nature* 562, 355 (2018)

😊 Project to reach  $< 3 \times 10^{-31} \text{ e cm}$  in the coming generation

☹️ interrogation time is limited by EDM state lifetime ( $\sim 4 \text{ ms}$ )



E. Cornell



JILA eEDM (Eric Cornell, Jun Ye)

Trapped HfF<sup>+</sup> molecular ions:

$$|d_e| < 5 \times 10^{-30} \text{ e cm}$$

*Science* 381, 46 (2023)

😊  $\sim 1 \text{ s}$  spin precession time

☹️ Severely limited by N, due to Coulomb repulsion

# One Strategy: Neutral Molecules in a Trap!



## neutral YbF

Mike Tarbutt  
@ Imperial College London



YbF, BaF, and RaF can be nominally laser cooled!

(Alkaline-earth fluoride molecules are analogous to the Alkali atoms)



## neutral BaF

Steven Hoekstra  
@ NL-eEDM collaboration



Perspective to load into Magneto-Optical Trap, optical dipole trap, and optical lattice



## neutral RaF

Ronald Garcia-Ruiz,  
John Doyle, Nick Hutzler

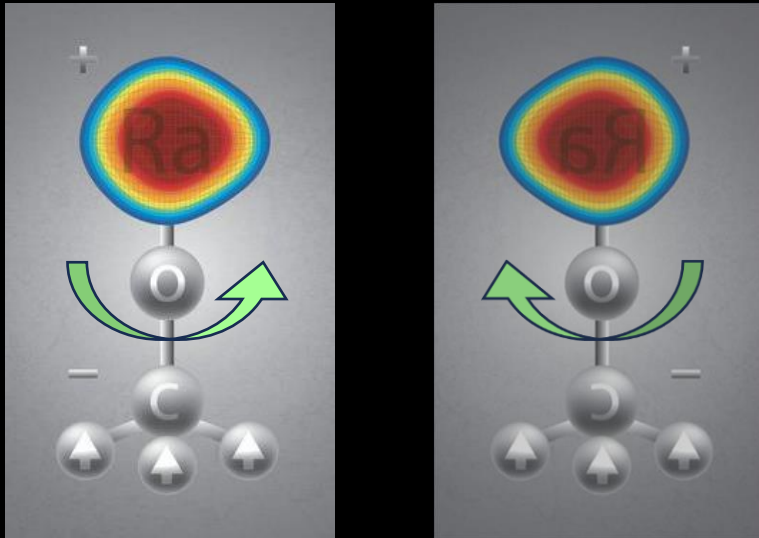


They do not possess the powerful  $^3\Delta_1$  co-magnetometer structure (which both ThO and HfF<sup>+</sup> have)

# Polyatomic Molecules

- Take a molecule that is like Alkaline-earth fluoride, but with  $-F$  atom replaced by a ligand group that produces co-magnetometer structure (e.g.  $-OH$ ,  $-OCH_3$ )

- ✓ Alkaline-earth element stays as photon-cycling center
- ✓ Ligand group provides the parity doublet



N. Hutzler @ *CalTech*

Image modified from  
Hutzler Group @ *CalTech*

I. Kozyryev and N. Hutzler, PRL 119, 133002 (2017)

# Fall 2023: *QuEST* Project Starts at FRIB/MSU

\*Quantum-Enhanced *teST*  
for fundamental symmetry



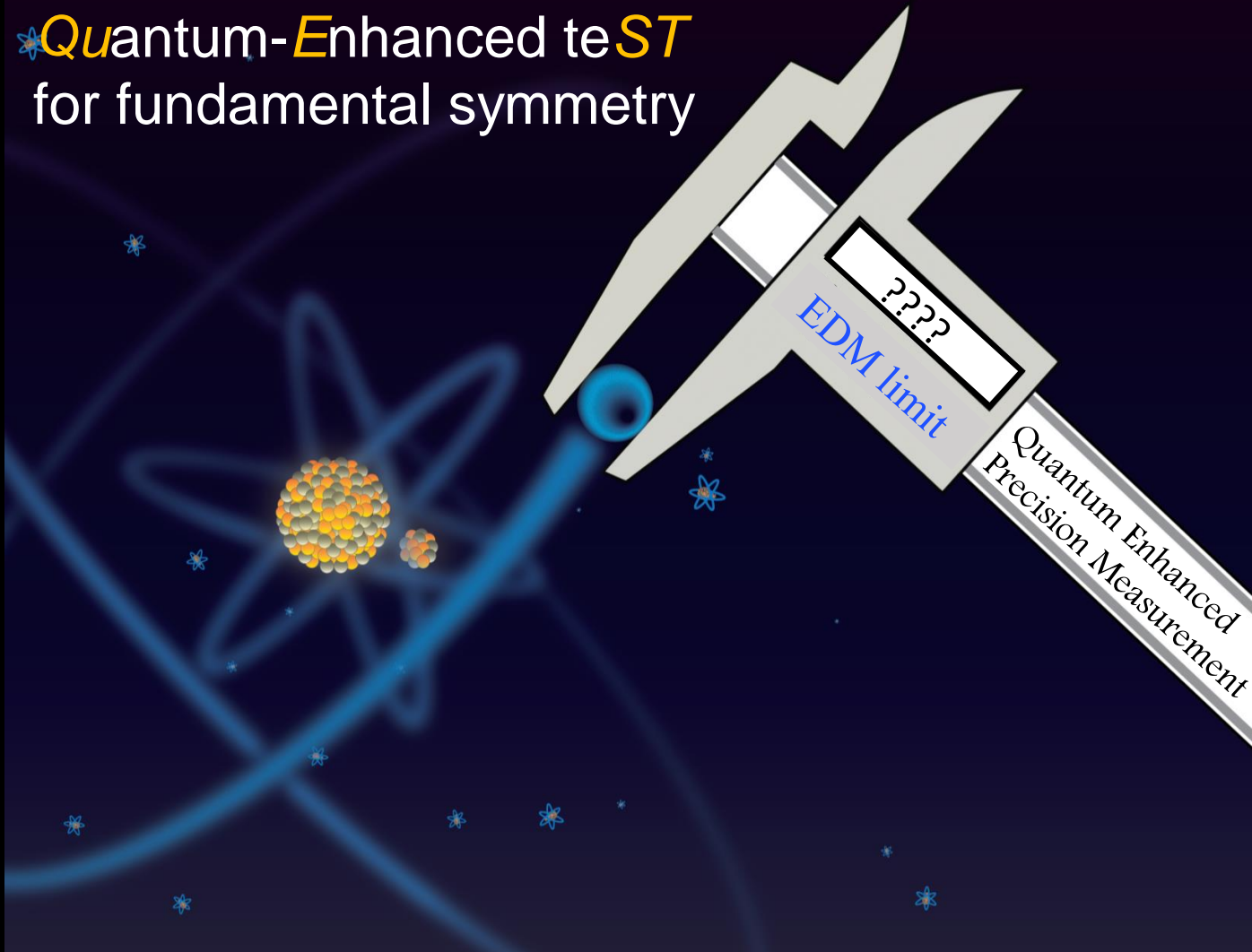
To establish a new generation EDM measurement that outperforms the current best limits by several orders of magnitude

@ FRIB



# Fall 2023: *QuEST* Project Starts at FRIB/MSU

\**Quantum-Enhanced* to *ST*  
for fundamental symmetry



Rare Isotope Access at FRIB:  
Octupole deformation from pear-shaped nuclei ( $^{225}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{223}\text{Fr}$ )  $\rightarrow$  nuclear enhancement to  $T$ -violating new physics



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams  
(FRIB) Michigan State University



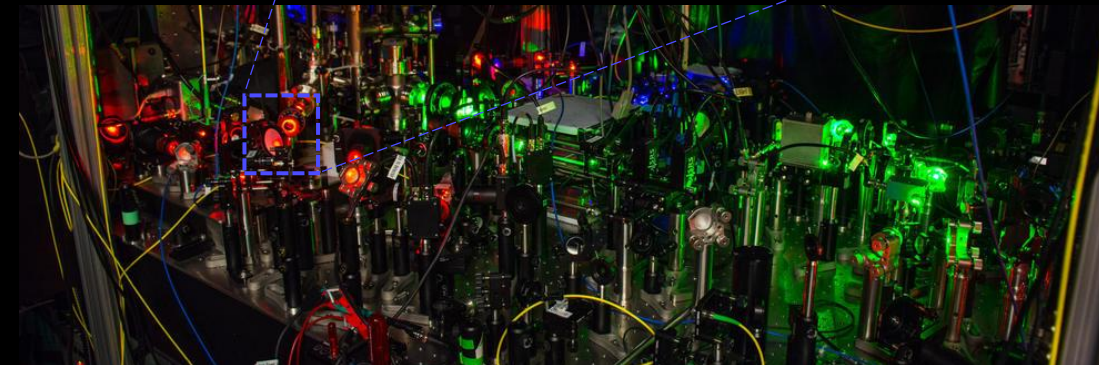
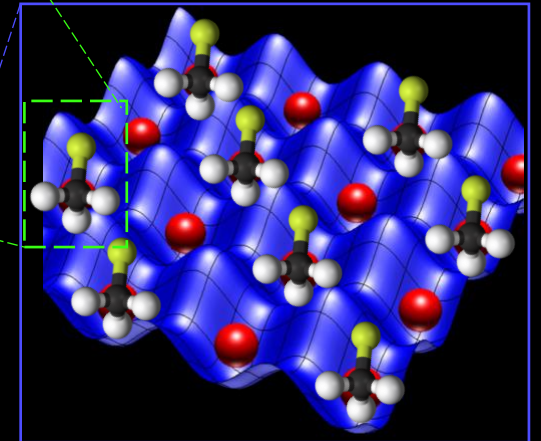
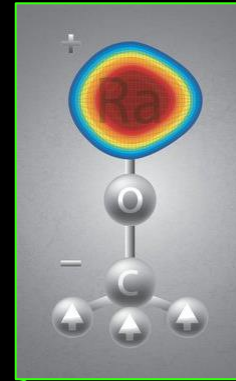


# Fall 2023: *QuEST* Project Starts at FRIB/MSU

\*Quantum-Enhanced *teST*  
for fundamental symmetry



@ FRIB



# 'Conventional' Laser Cooling of Molecules

CaOH

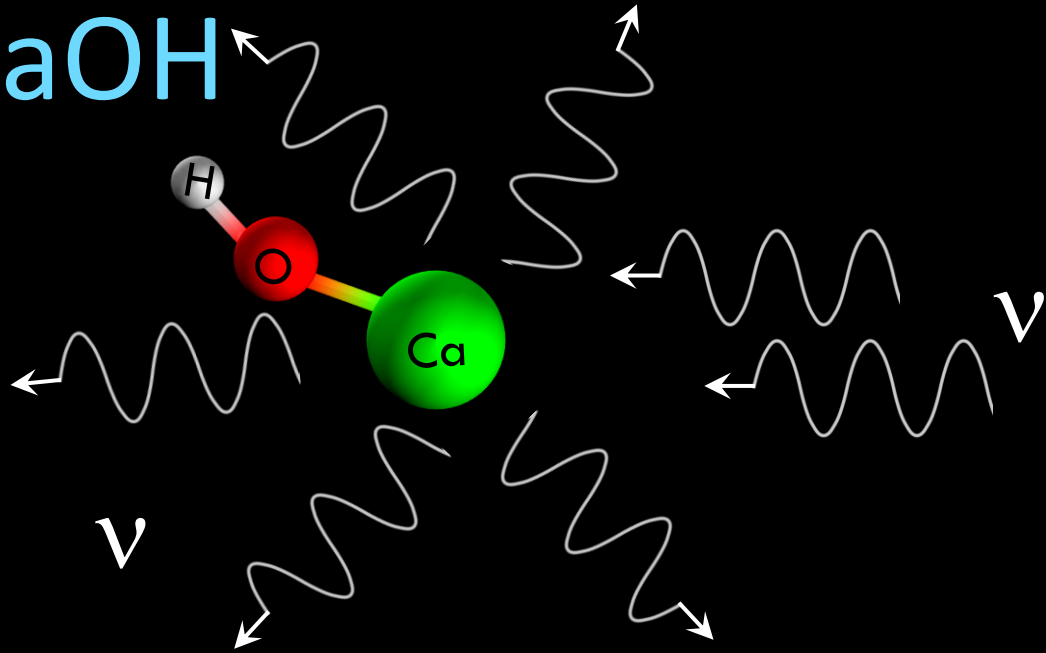


Image taken from  
Polyatomic Molecule  
Project @ Harvard

*John Doyle @ Harvard*  
*David DeMille @ U Chicago*  
*Jun Ye @ JILA/Boulder*

.....

- Photon-cycling on Optical-Cycling-Center (e.g. Ca, Sr, Yb, etc)
- Many Atom-Cooling techniques are ready to apply
- Reach ~5 micro-Kelvin (for CaF).
- **But, it requires ~12 Lasers or more for polyatomic molecules....**



# Probably Need More than 12 Lasers to Re-pump!

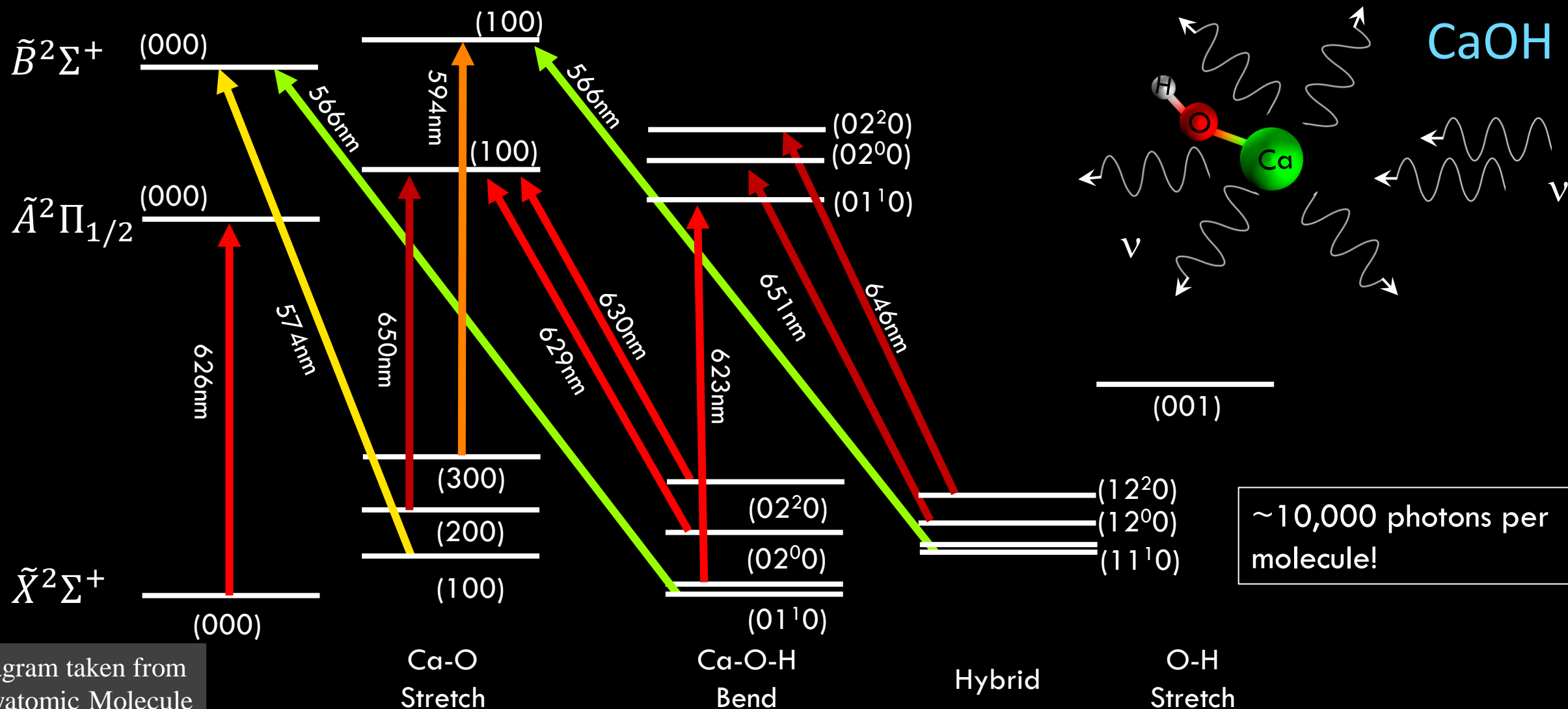


Diagram taken from  
Polyatomic Molecule  
Project @ *Harvard*

# Opto-electric Sisyphus Cooling

- Only need about 1 laser!! 😊
- Only require to scatter  $\sim 100$  photons
- Rely on E-field to remove energy of molecules
- Optical transition pumps molecules from weaker Stark-states ( $|w\rangle$ ) to stronger Stark-states ( $|s\rangle$ ).
- Demonstrated for  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{F}$ , reaching  $\sim 300$  micro-Kelvin!

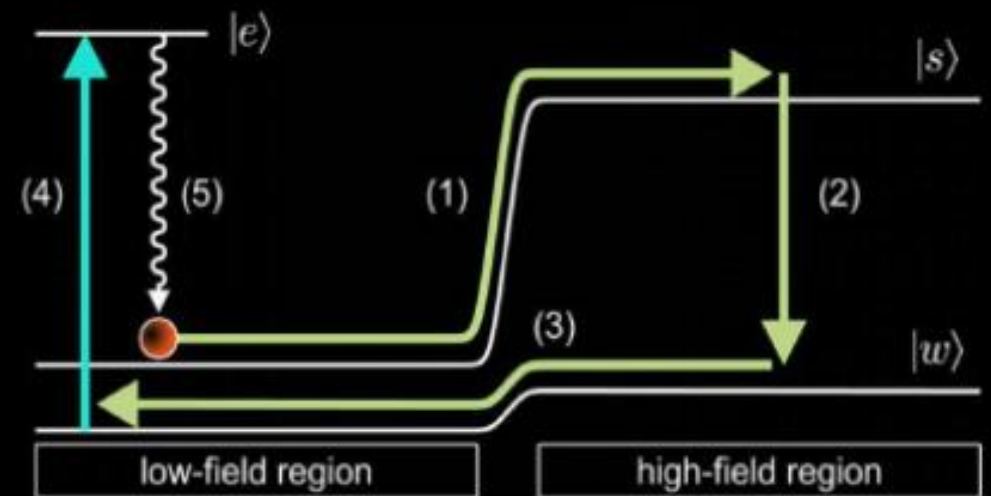
But, cooling rate is very slow,  $\sim 10$  Hz, vs.  $\sim 10$  MHz for conventional laser cooling



*M. Zeppenfeld & G. Rempe @ MPQ*

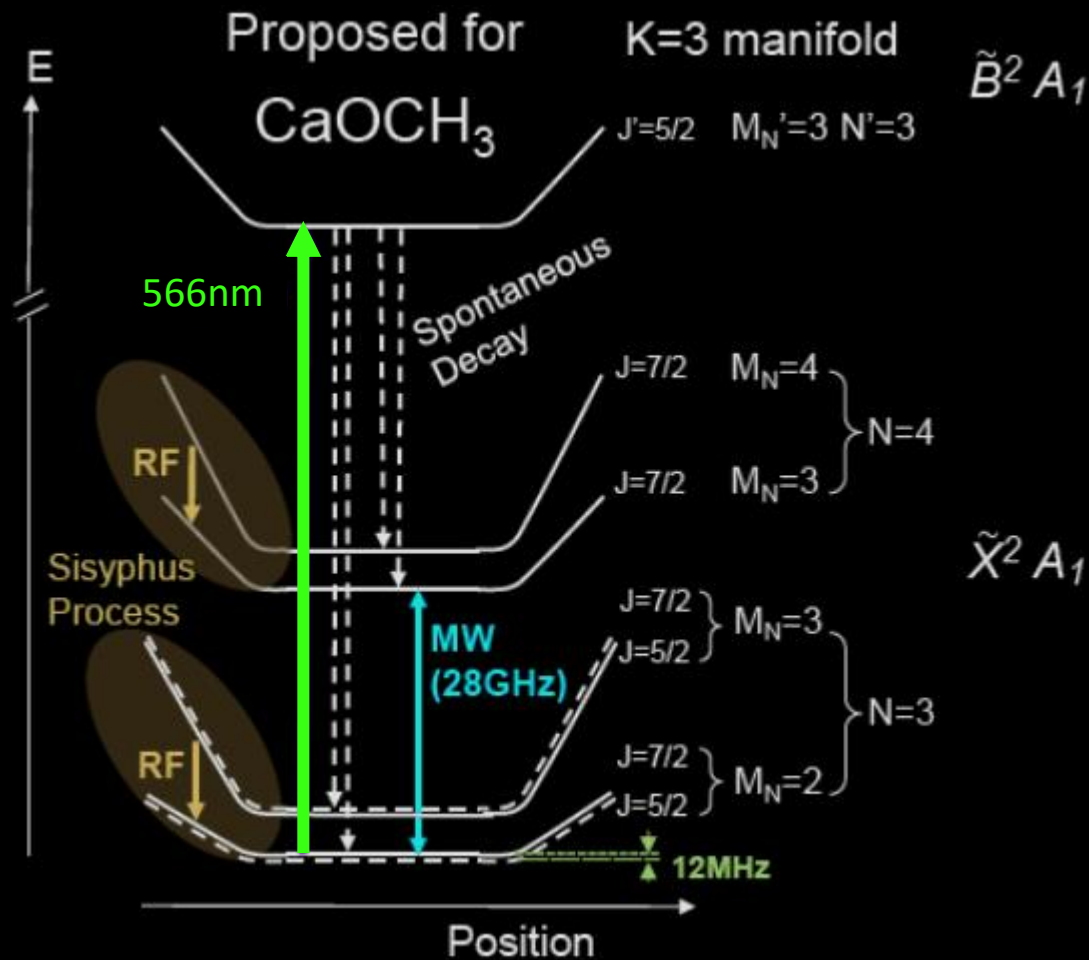
*Nature 491, 570–573 (2012),*

*Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 063005 (2016)*



# Would it be Feasible to Marry the Two Most Successful Methods for Direct Cooling?

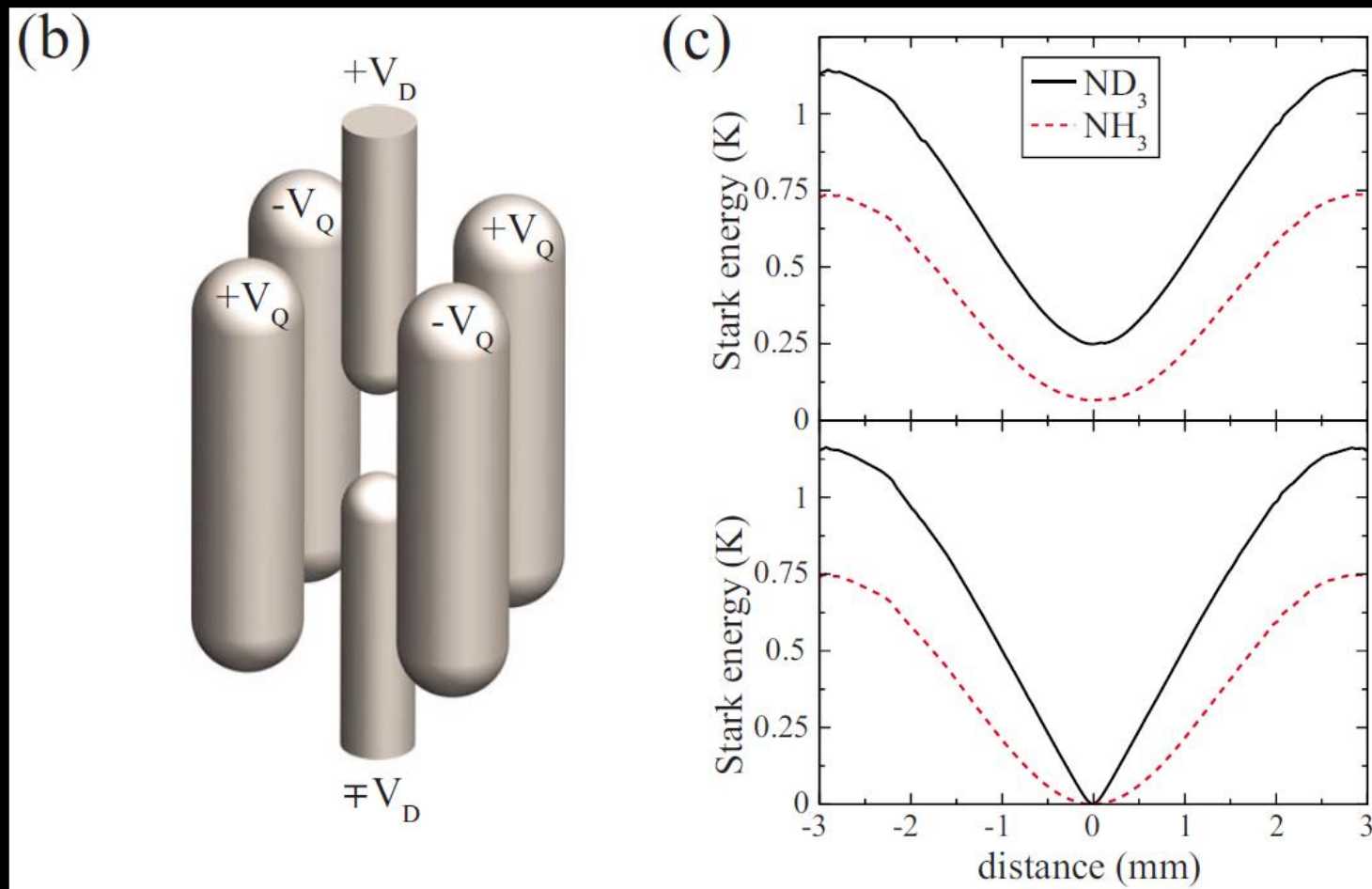
**YES!**



*XW, manuscript in prep. (2024)*

- ✓  $\times 10^6$  faster cooling rate!!
- ✓ Only need  $\sim 1$  re-pumping lasers, instead of 15 or more!!!
- ✓ Fundamental cooling limit is the photon recoil at  $\sim 400\text{nK}$

# Electric Ioffe-Pritchard trap for polar molecules



PRA 79, 051401 (R) 2009

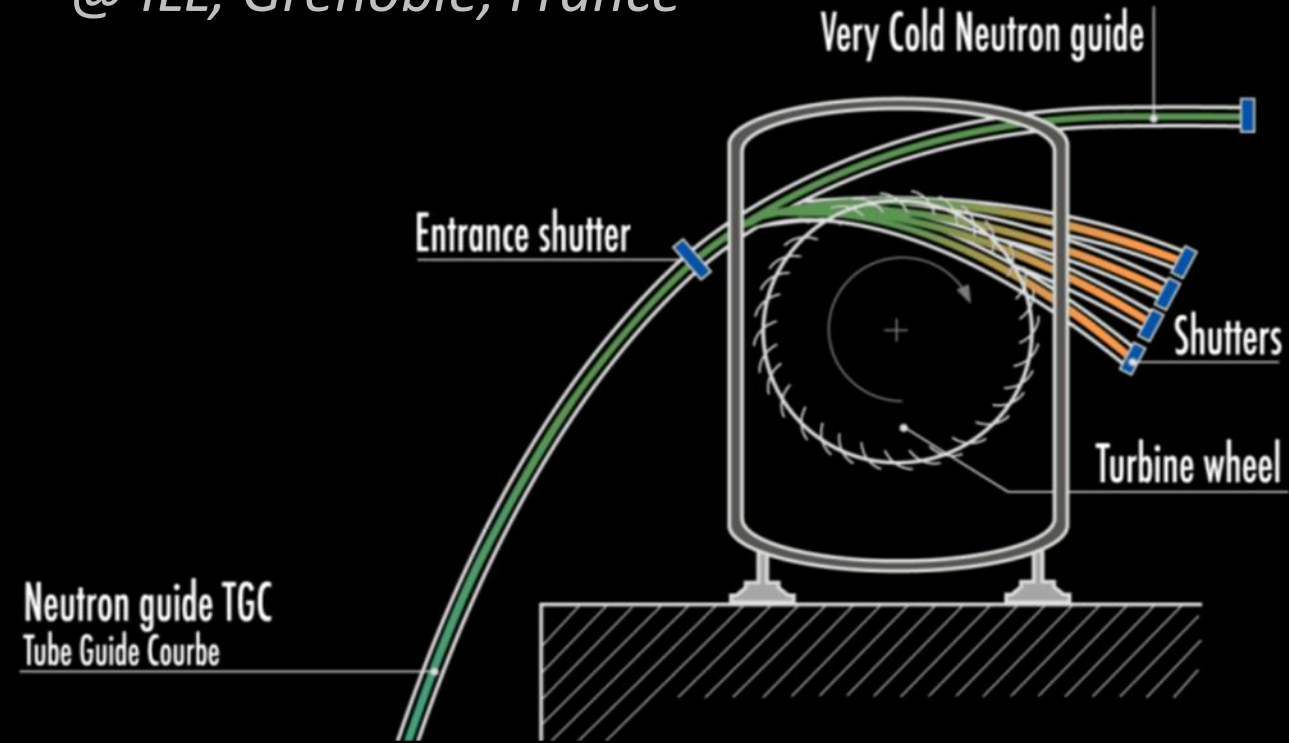
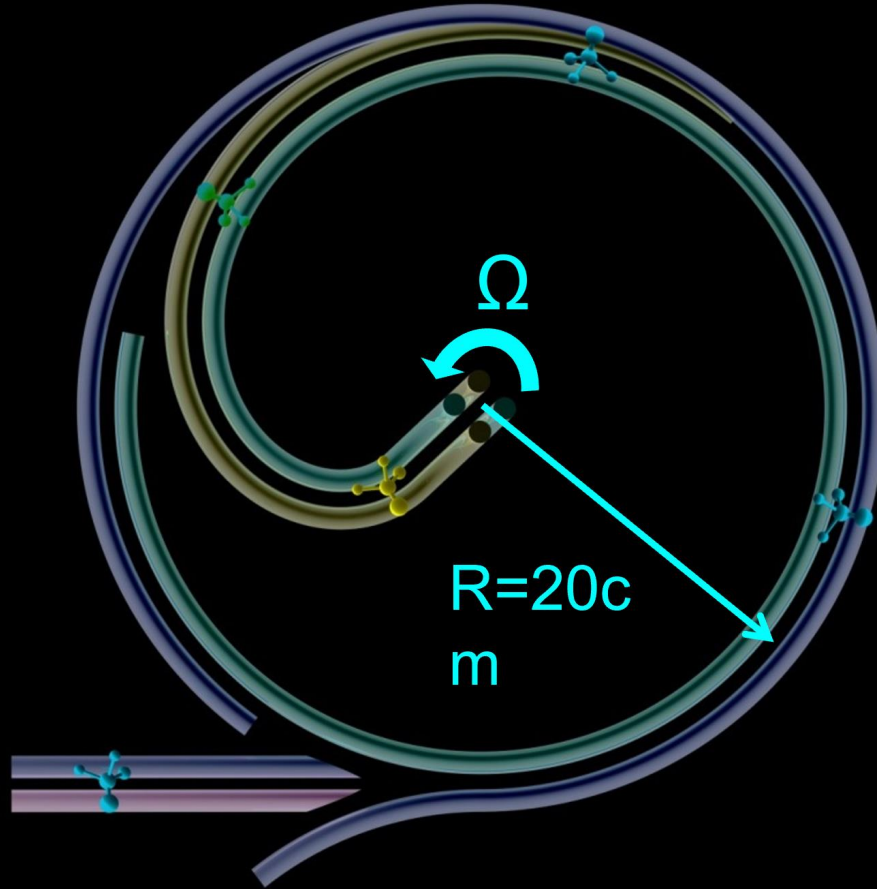
Schnell & Meijer @ FHI, Berlin

# Decelerate Molecular Beams by Centrifugal Force!

Demonstrated in my doctoral thesis

Same principle was used for producing **ultracold neutron** beams

@ ILL, Grenoble, France



**For searching Neutron EDM!**

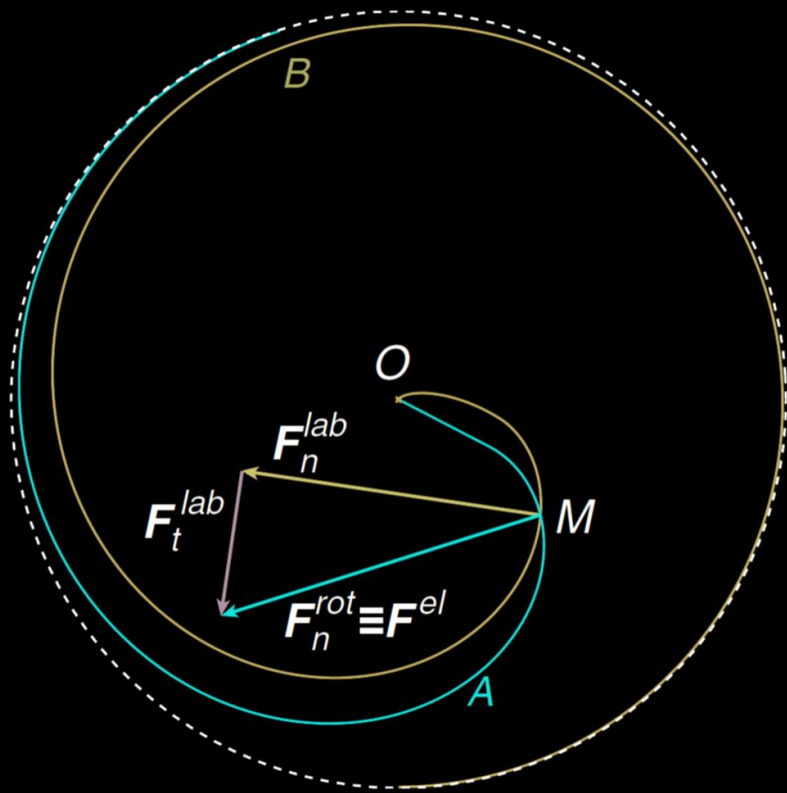
XW, PhD Thesis, TU München (2017)  
XW et al., Science 358, 645 (2017)  
S Chervenkov, XW et al., PRL, 112, 013001 (2014)



# Physics in the Lab Frame

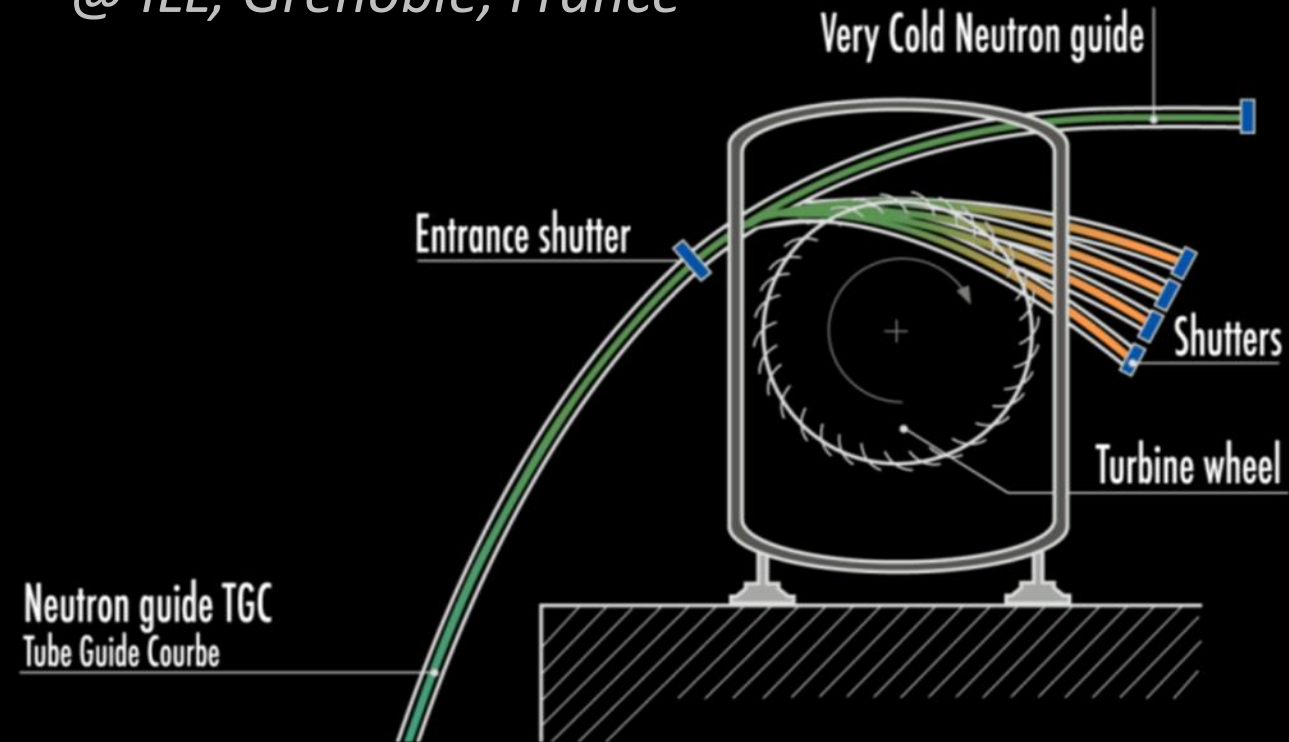
A: trajectory in the rotating frame

B: trajectory in the lab frame



Same principle was used for producing **ultracold neutron** beams since 1990s

@ ILL, Grenoble, France



XW, PhD Thesis, TU München (2017)

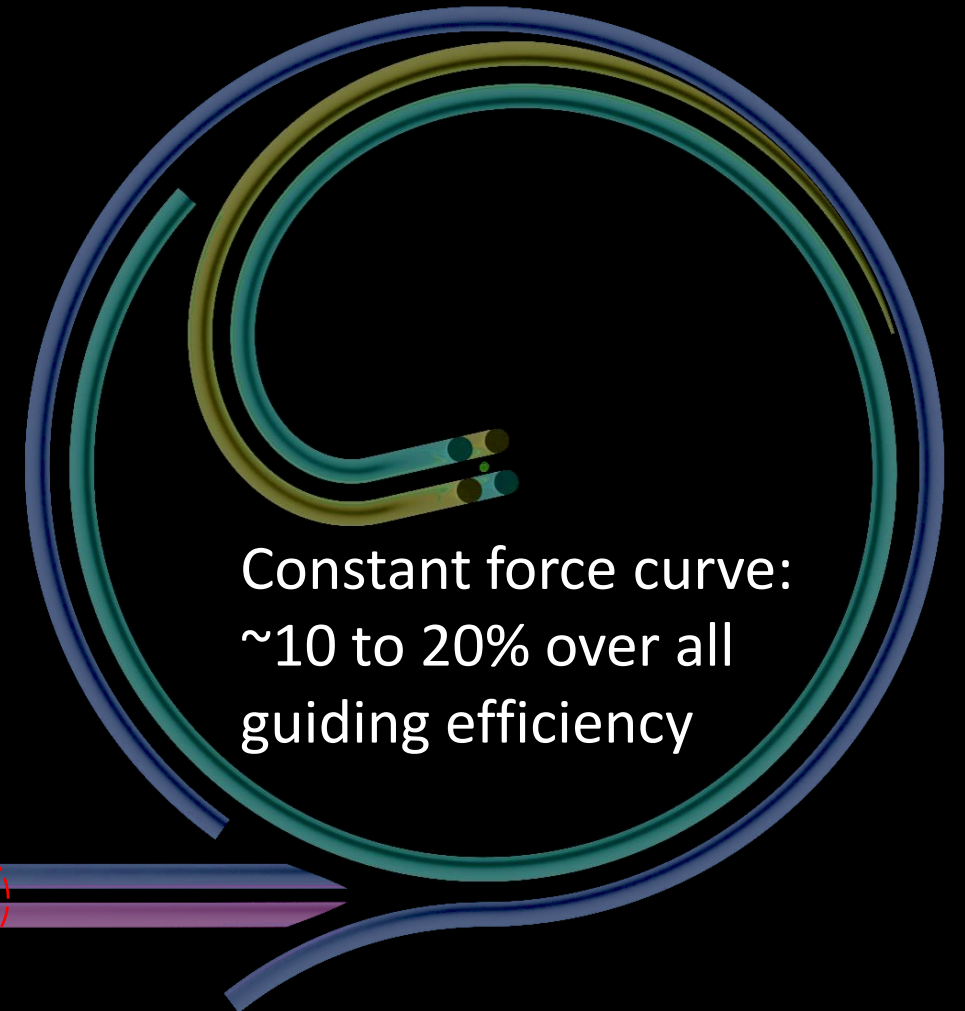
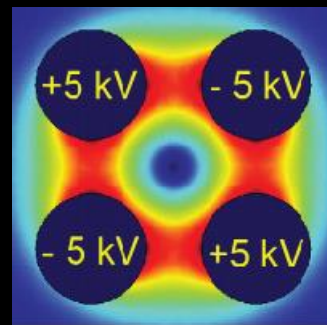
S Chervenkov, XW et al., PRL, 112, 013001 (2014)

For searching Neutron EDM!

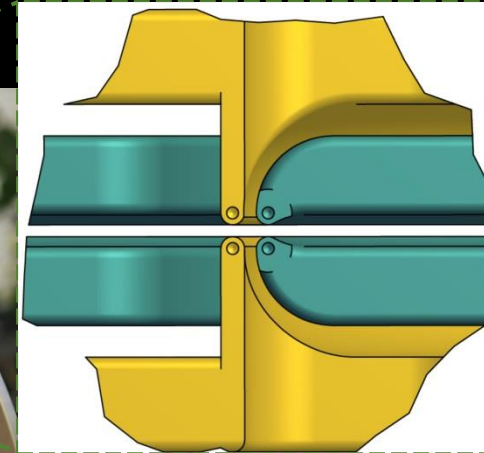
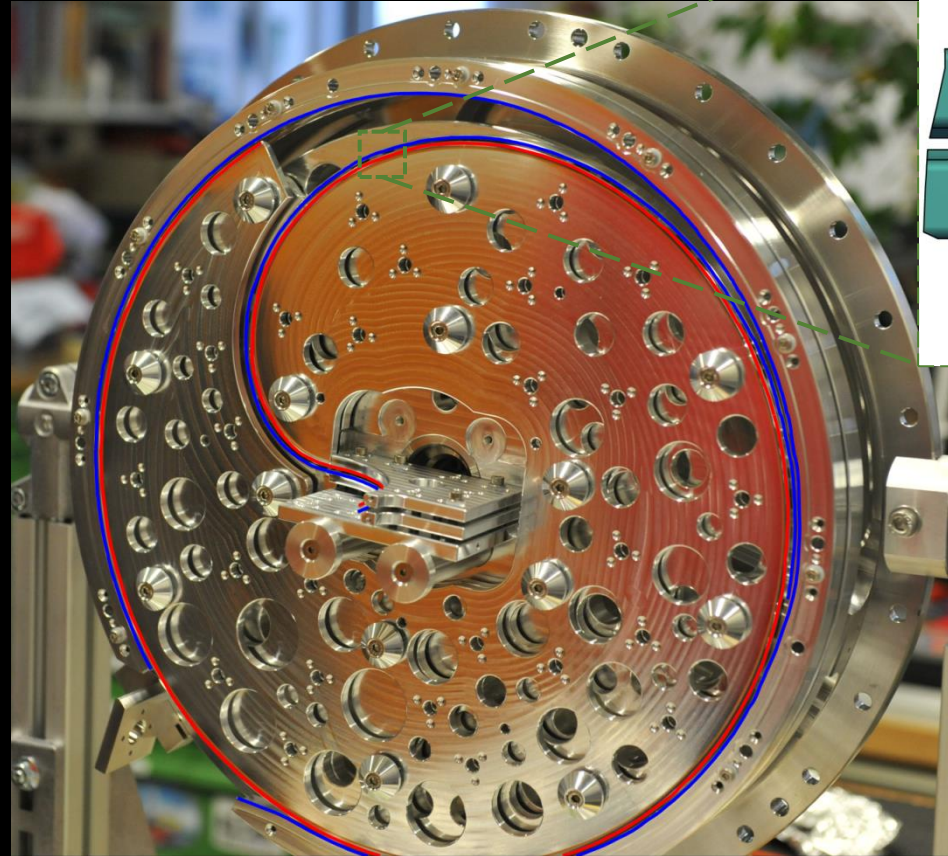


# High efficiency

- Static electrodes at the periphery
- Rotating electrodes spiral to the centre
- Enable continuous deceleration

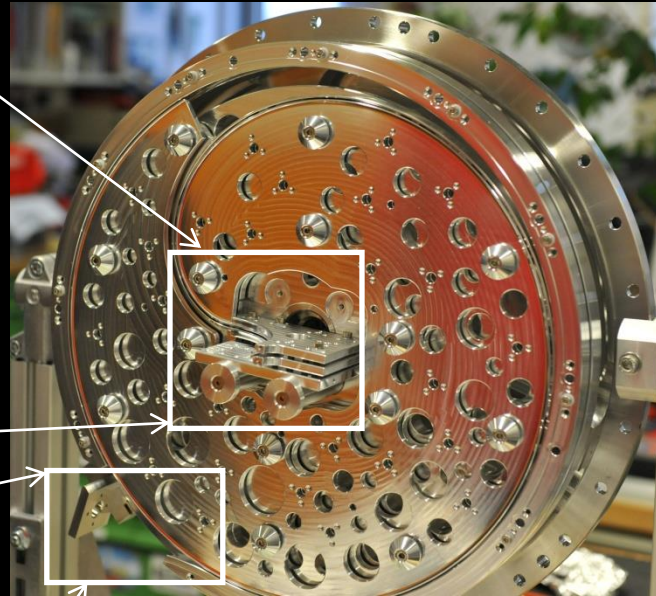


# How does a Real Centrifuge Look Like?



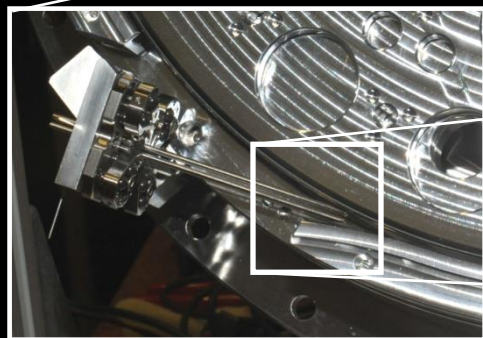
# How does a Real Centrifuge Look Like?

Bend-up

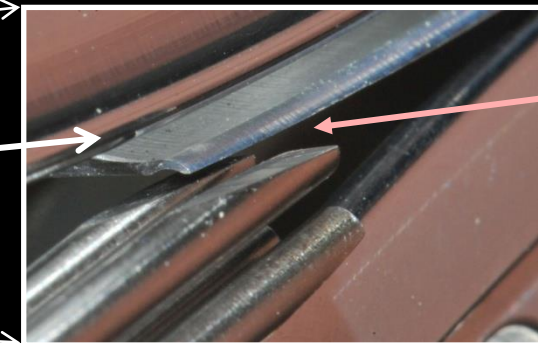


$V_p = 174 \text{ mph}$   
(or 280 km/h)

Injector



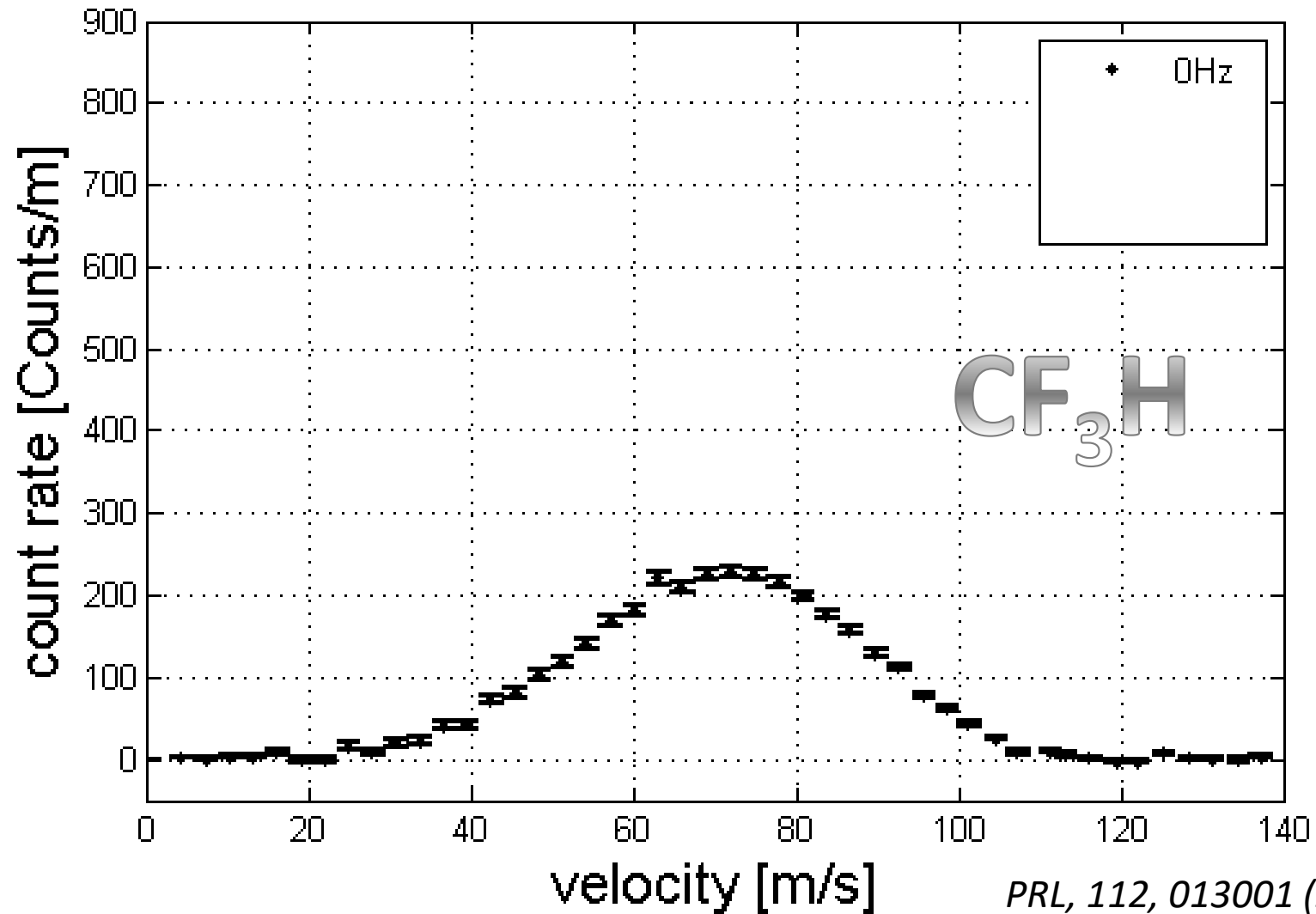
Injector (close-up)



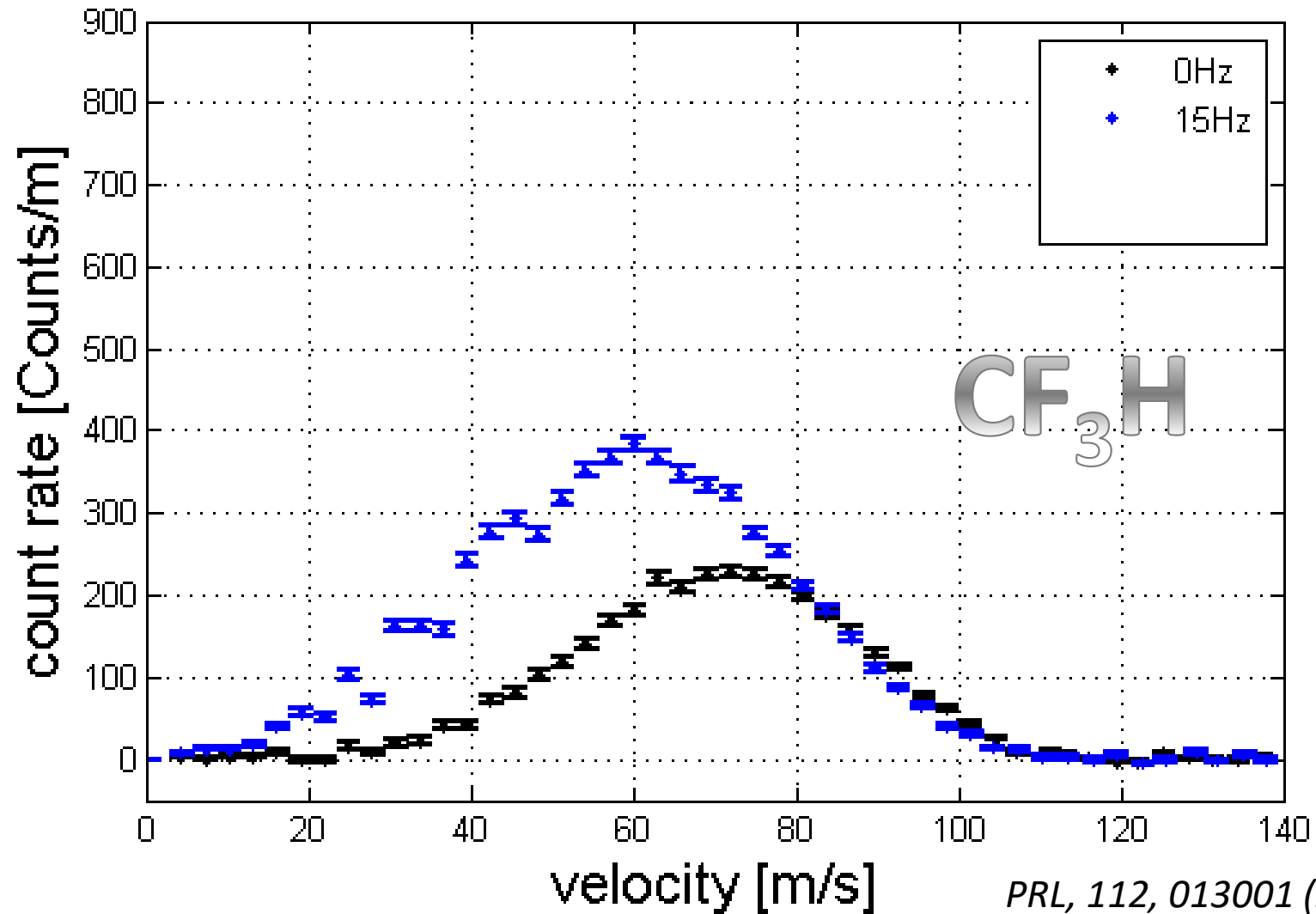
Rotating electrode

200µm  
gap

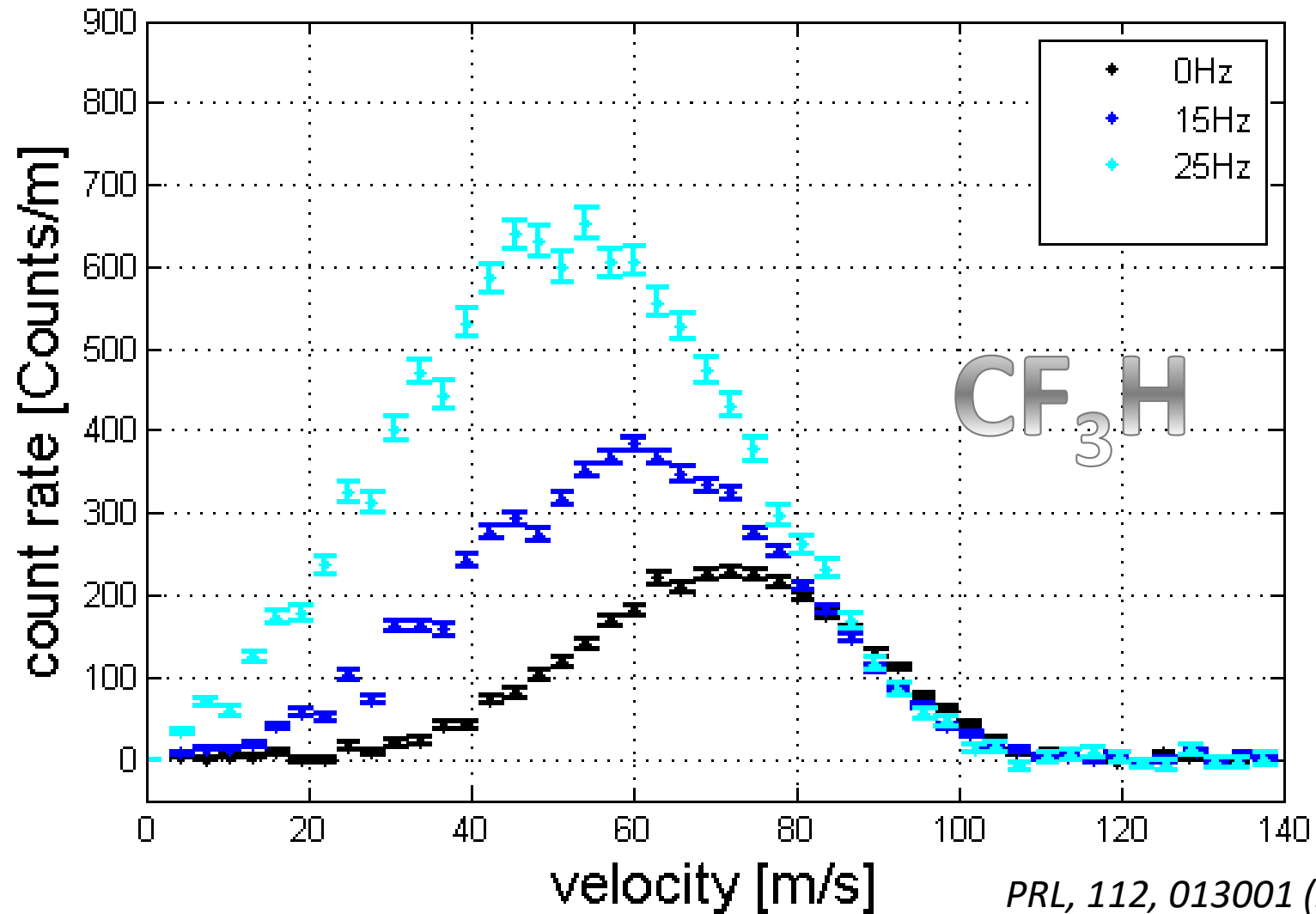
# Deceleration



# Deceleration



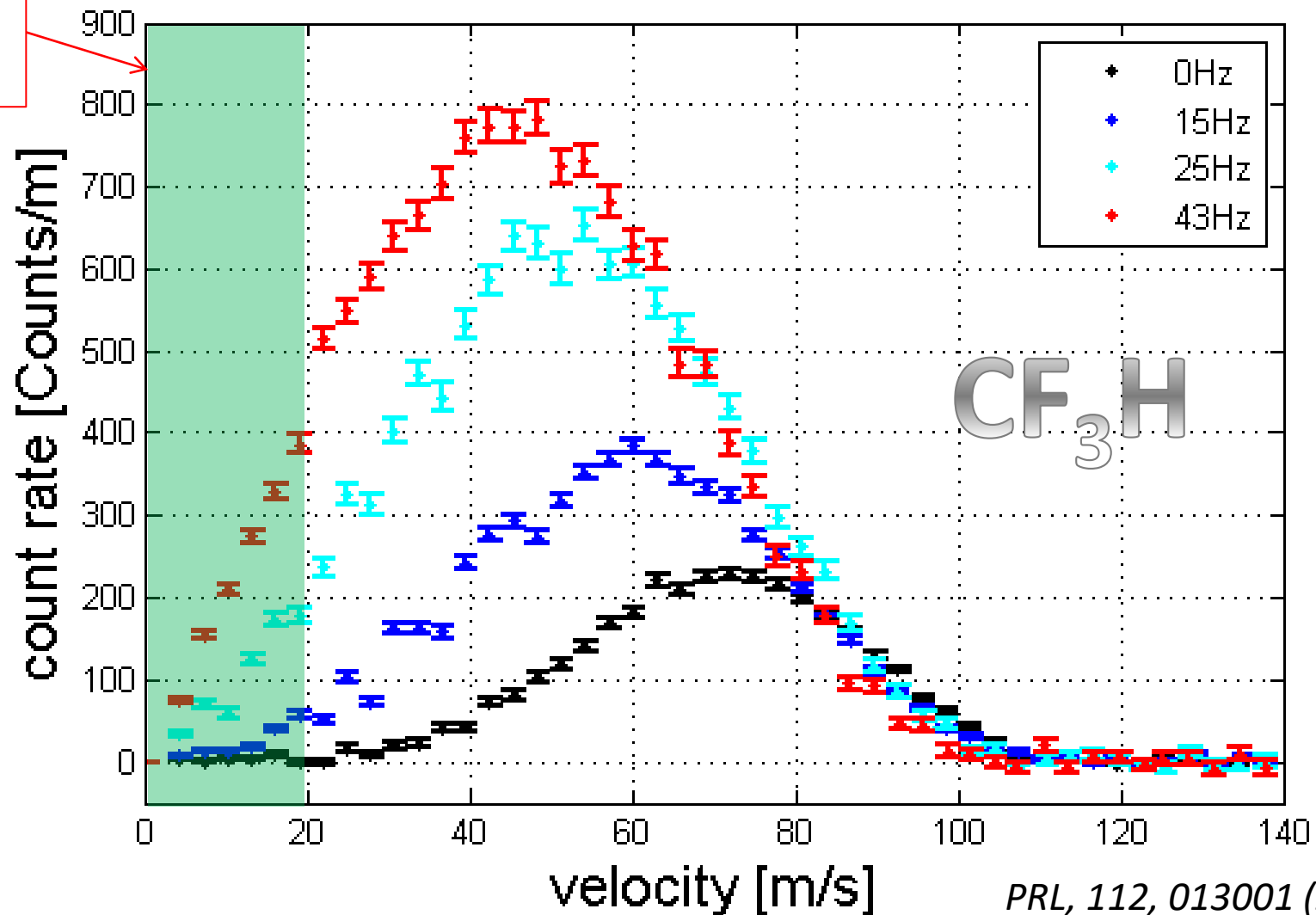
# Deceleration



$\text{CF}_3\text{H}$

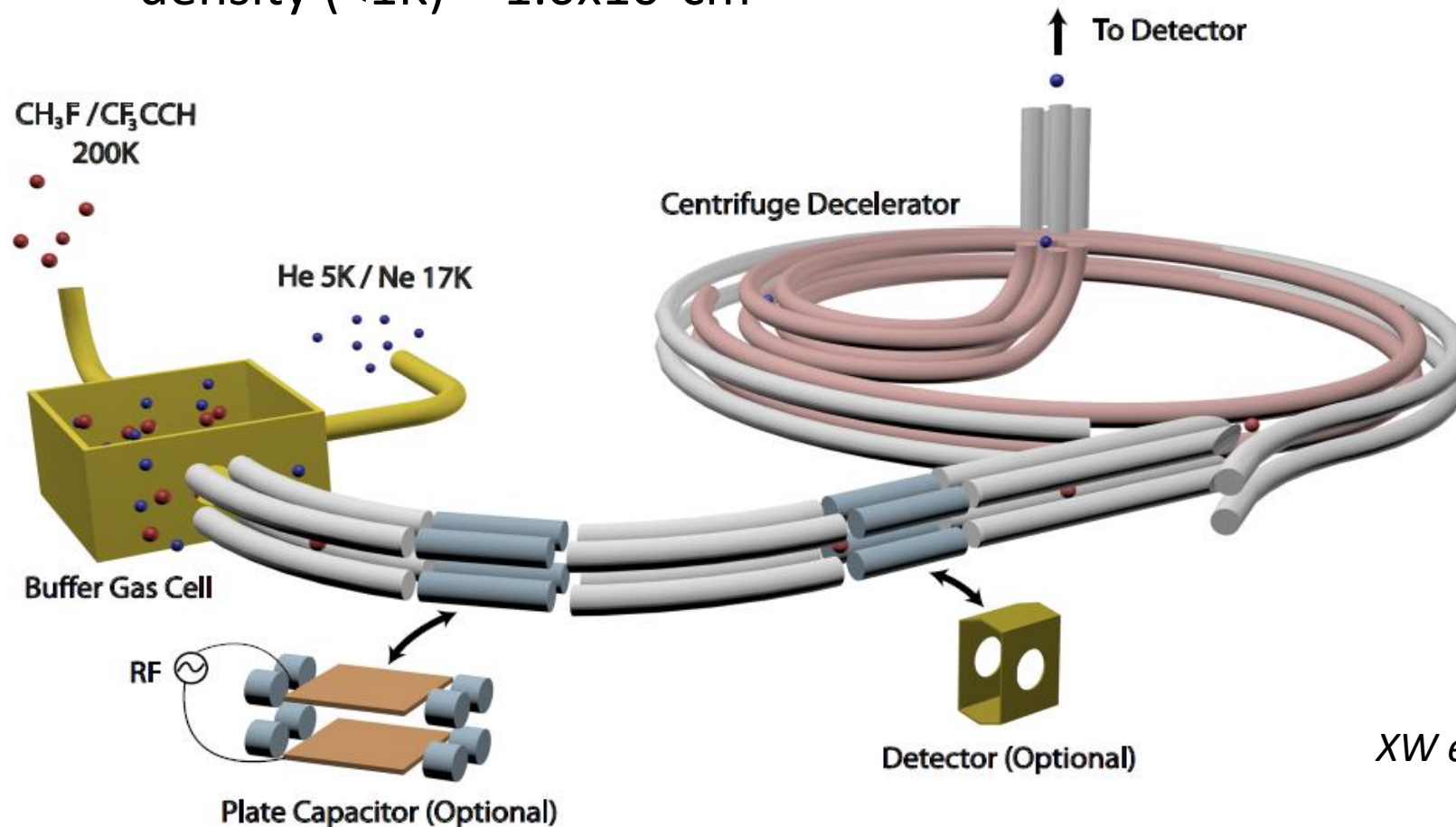
# Deceleration

~ 1K (or  $86\mu\text{eV}$ ),  
trappable!



# Cryofuge

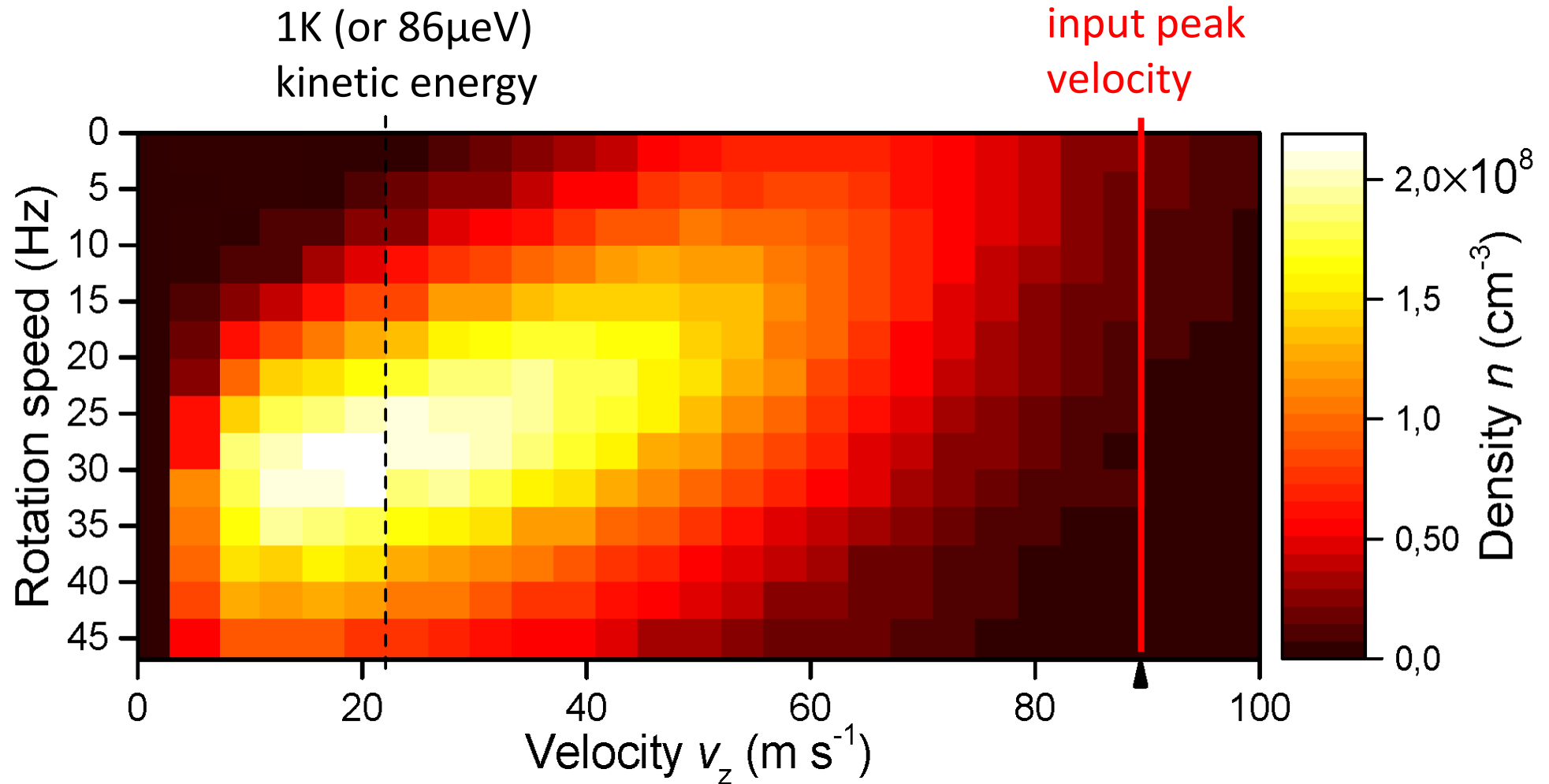
- Combine a cryogenic beam source with the centrifuge
  - flux ( $<1\text{K}$ )  $\approx 1.2 \times 10^{10} \text{s}^{-1}$
  - density ( $<1\text{K}$ )  $\approx 1.0 \times 10^9 \text{cm}^{-3}$



*XW et al., Science 358, 645 (2017)*



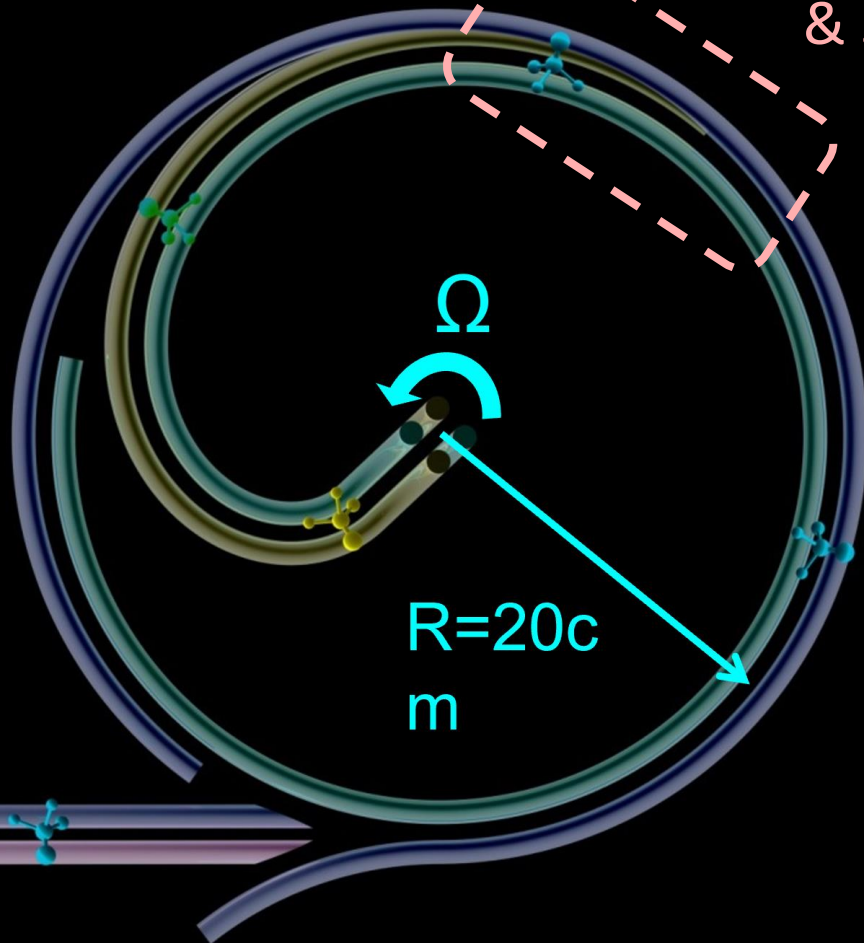
# Deceleration results



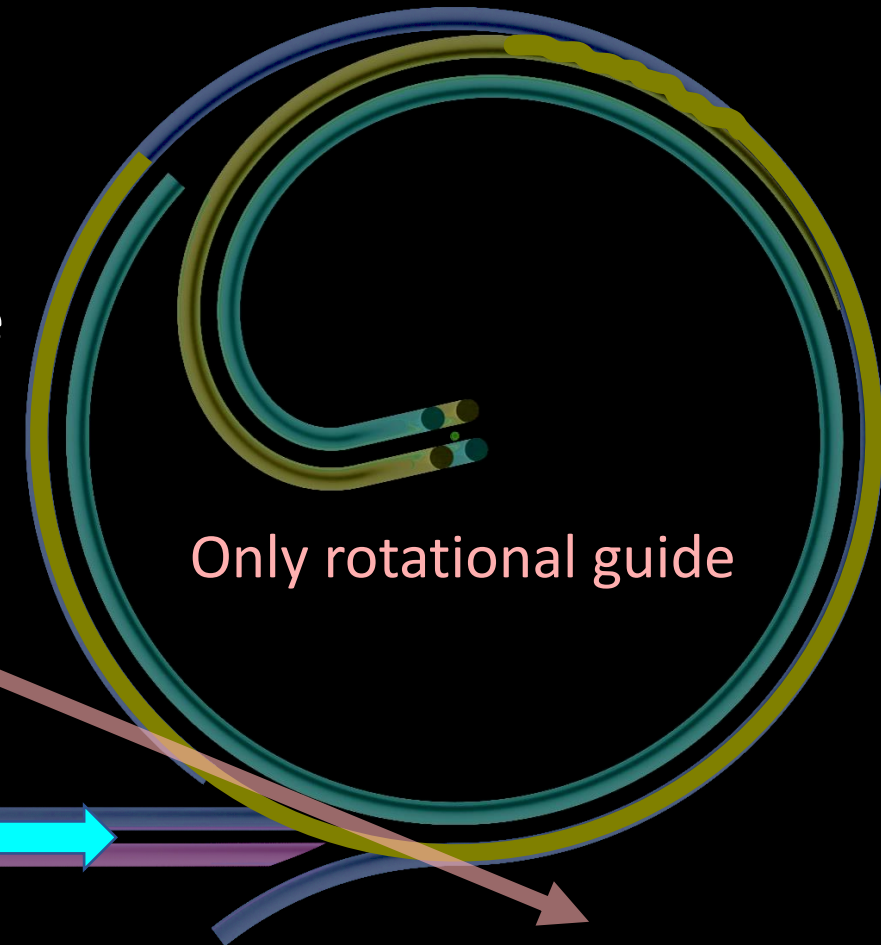
# Plan for Simplifying the Mechanical Structure

Key Challenge: Interface between rotational & static guides

Solution: completely avoid the static guide

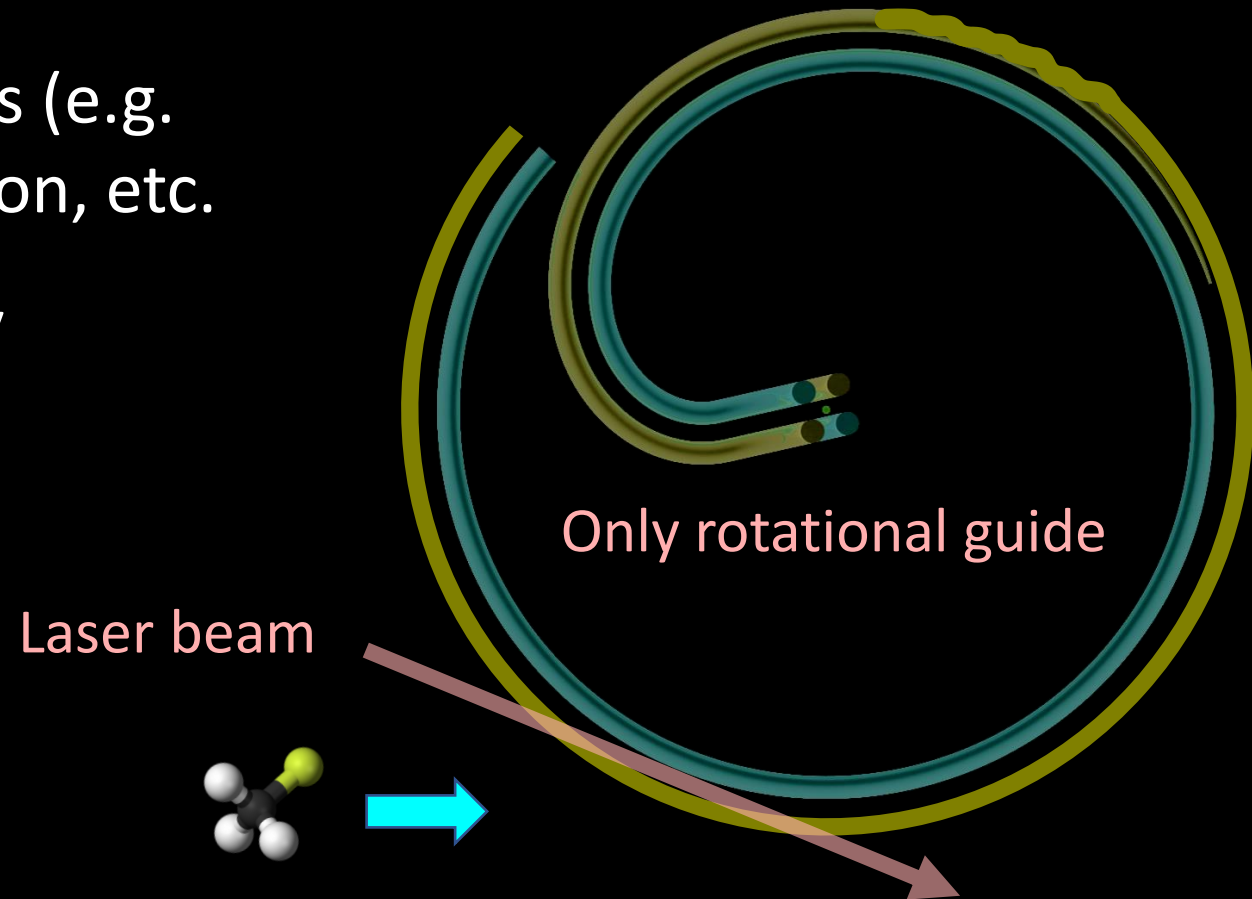


- Remove static guide
- Extend rotational guide
- Optical loading



# Truly Generic Approach to Decelerate Particles

- The guide can be either electric, or magnetic, or surface scattering
- Applicable: polar molecules, atoms (e.g. Hydrogen and Tritium), cold neutron, etc.
- Optical loading can be replaced by microwave/RF pumping



# Truly Generic Approach to Decelerate Particles

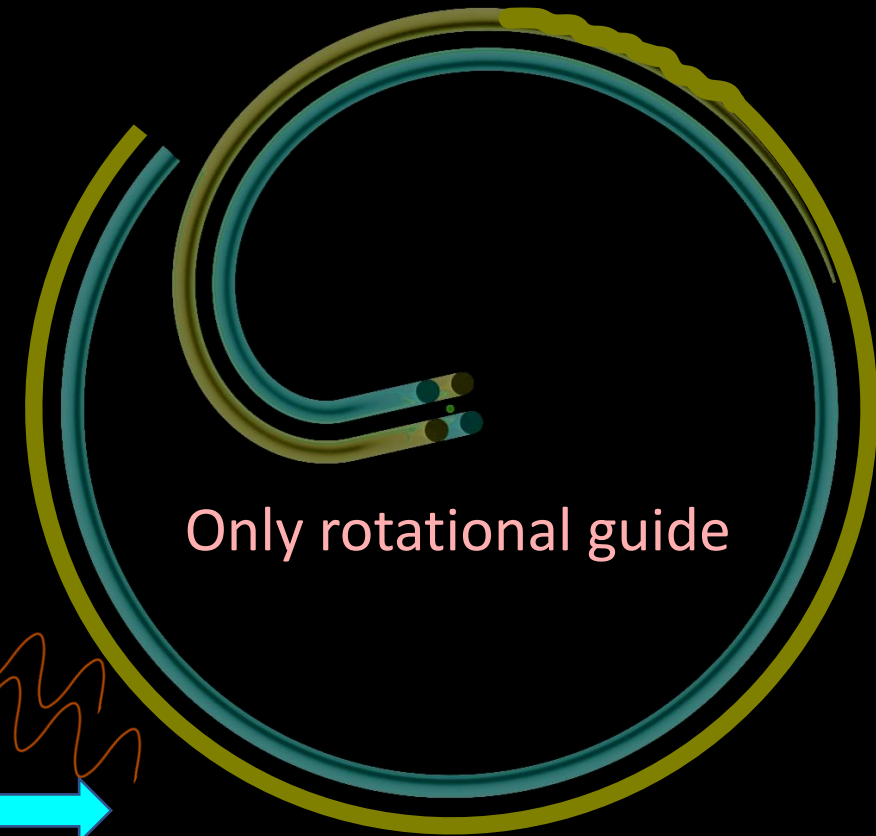
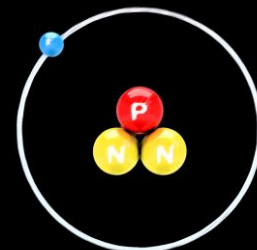
- The guide can be either electric, or magnetic, or surface scattering
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- Optical loading can be replaced by microwave/RF pumping



“Project 8”: probe  
neutrino mass from  
Tritium  $\beta$ -decay

Microwave/RF

H, or Tritium, or  
cold neutron, ...

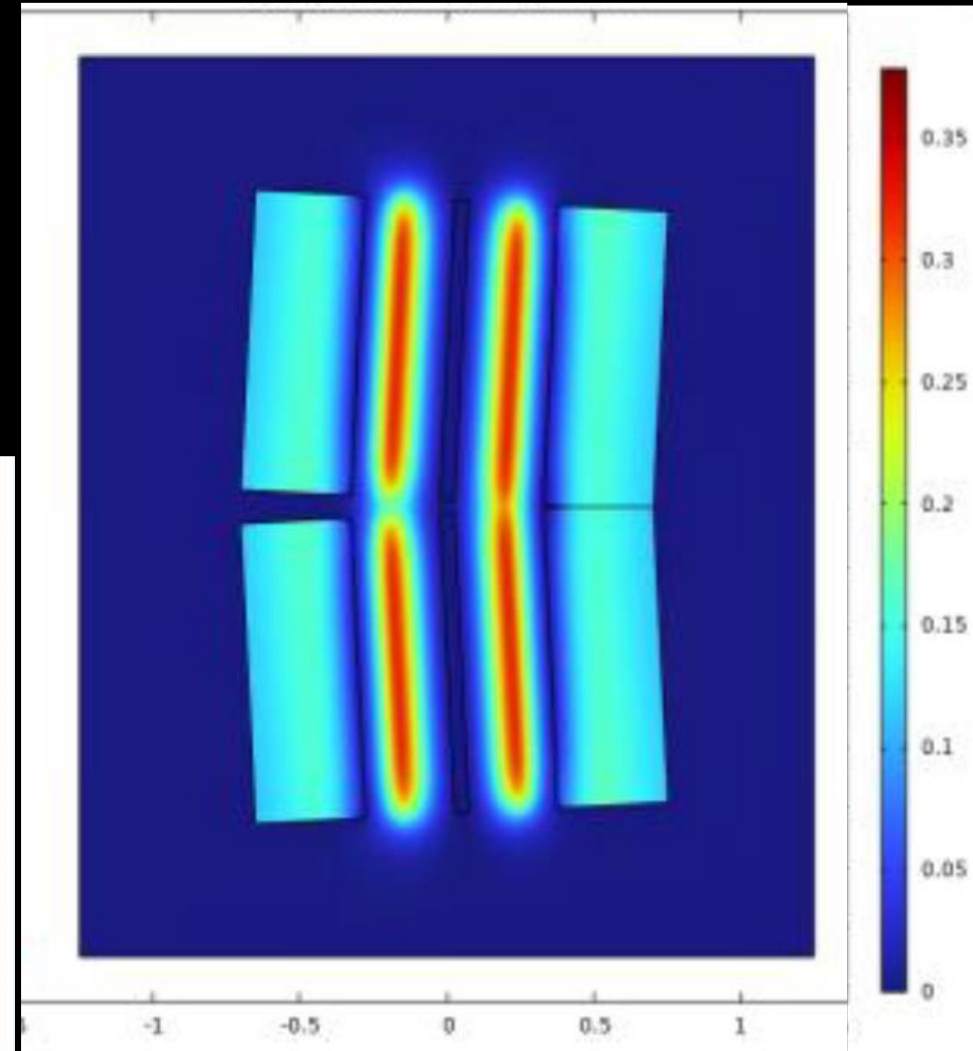
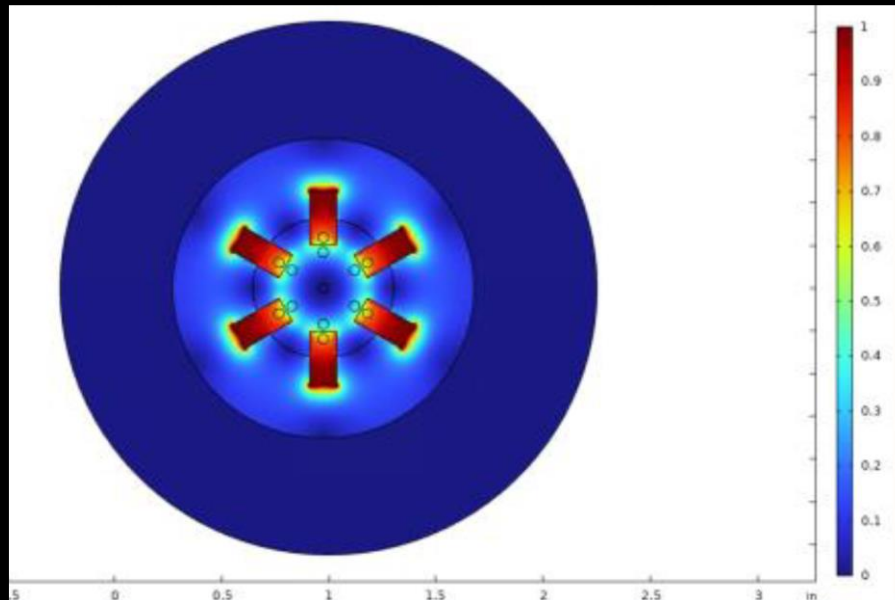
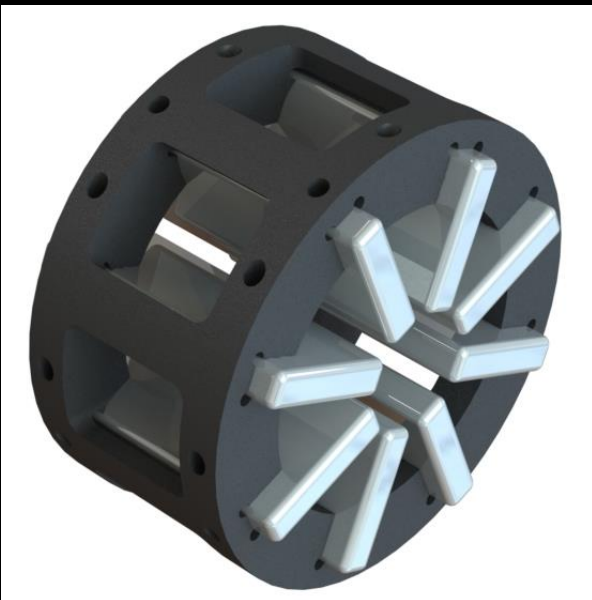


# Start with Hexapole Permanent Magnetic Guide



Sebastian Miki-Silva  
@ FRIB/MSU

- 1<sup>st</sup> Grad student started design & simulation work.
- Plan to benchmark with Rb/Li atomic beams before  $\text{CaOCH}_3$  (and eventually  $\text{RaOCH}_3$ )



**CaOH**

$\nu$  +  $\sim 15$  lasers

@ Harvard



**Only 1~2 lasers**

$R=20\text{c}$   
 $\text{m}$

$\Omega$

$\text{CaOCH}_3$   $J=5/2$   $M_N=3$   $N=3$

566nm

Spontaneous Decay

RF

Sisyphus Process

MW (28GHz)

RF

$J=7/2$   $M_N=4$   $N=4$

$J=7/2$   $M_N=3$

$J=7/2$   $M_N=3$   $N=3$

$J=5/2$   $M_N=2$

$J=7/2$   $M_N=2$

$J=5/2$

12MHz

Position

@ FRIB/MSU





# An Ultracold-Molecule Experiment by the People, for the People!!



Chemistry

Long-Range Interaction

Quantum-Controlled Reaction

Chiral Molecules

Biology

Time Variation of Fundamental Constants

Quantum Simulation

Dipolar  
Quantum  
Physics

Astrophysics



Quantum  
Memory

Nuclear Physics

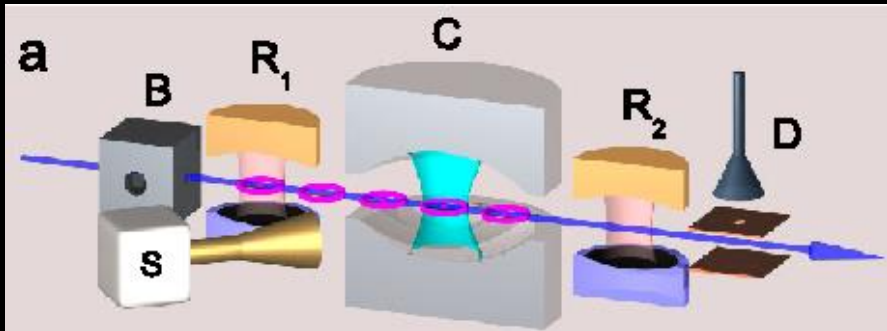
EDM Search

Quantum  
Sensing

Quantum  
Blackbody  
Thermometry

# Quantum Measurement with Molecules Coupled in Microwave Resonator

Quantum Non-Demolition (QND)  
Measurement with Rydberg atoms in  
 $\mu$ Wave-Resonator



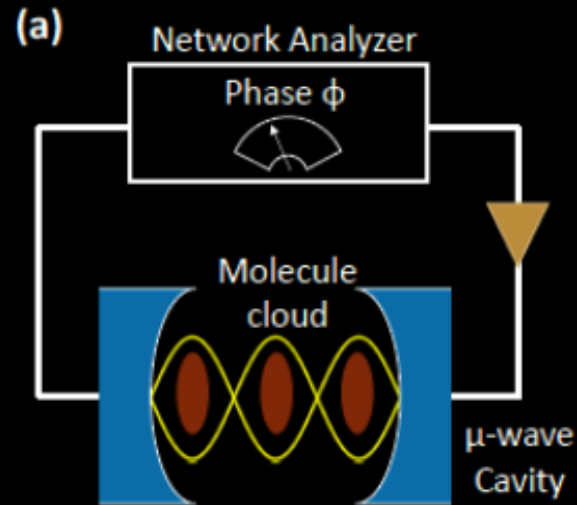
Serge Haroche



Physics 2012

Molecules in a  
 $\mu$ Wave-Resonator

QND Measurement-  
based Spin Squeezing



Demonstrated with atoms in optical resonators:

V. Vuletić @ MIT

J. Thompson @ JILA, Boulder

Schleier-Smith, Kasevich @ Stanford

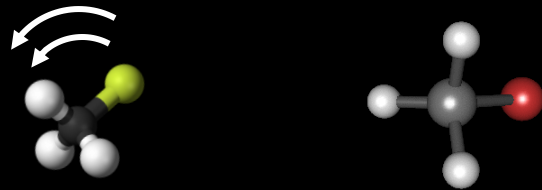


# Cavity QED with Molecules

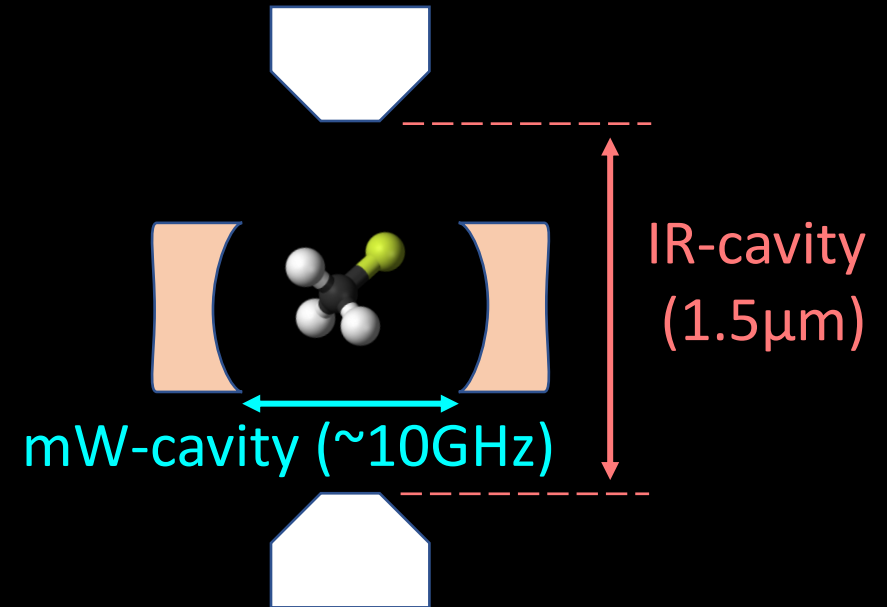
- In addition to metrology ...:
  - Molecules in a microwave-IR cross cavity

Molecule has

- rotational transitions (6~60GHz)
- vibrational transition (in IR range)



Quantum transducer:  
to convert qubits between mW  
and telecom wavelength

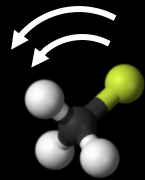


# Cavity QED with Molecules

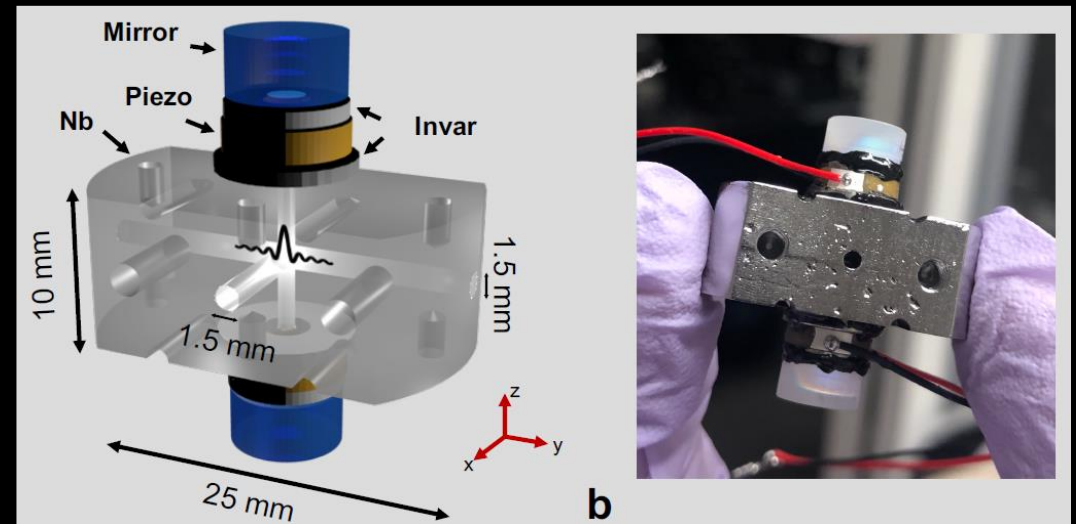
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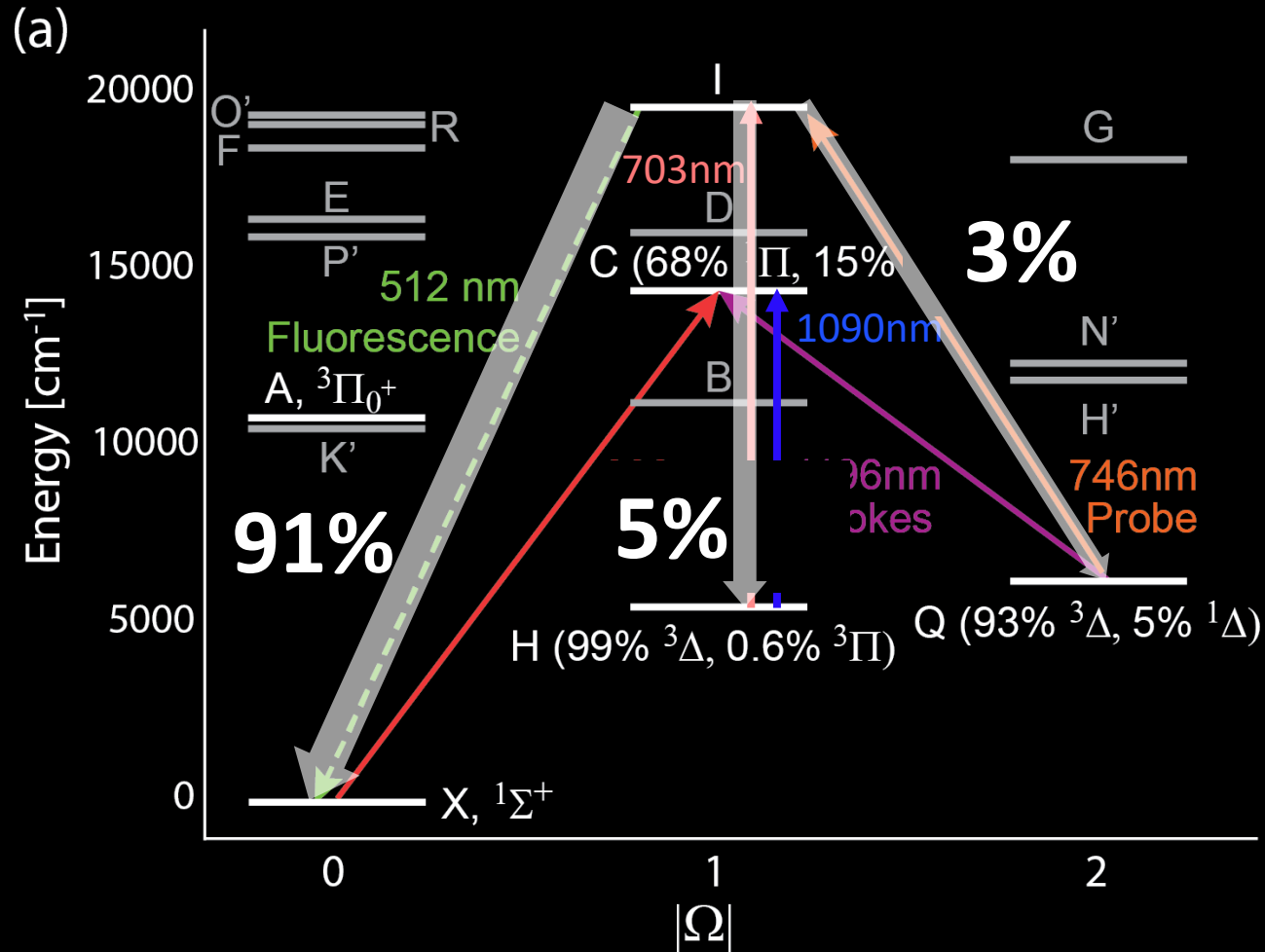
D. Schuster @ U Chicago

# ACME II Setup Moved from Harvard to East Lansing this Year



# Great perspective for cycling >10 photons on ThO $X \rightarrow I$ transition

## Electronic Levels of ThO



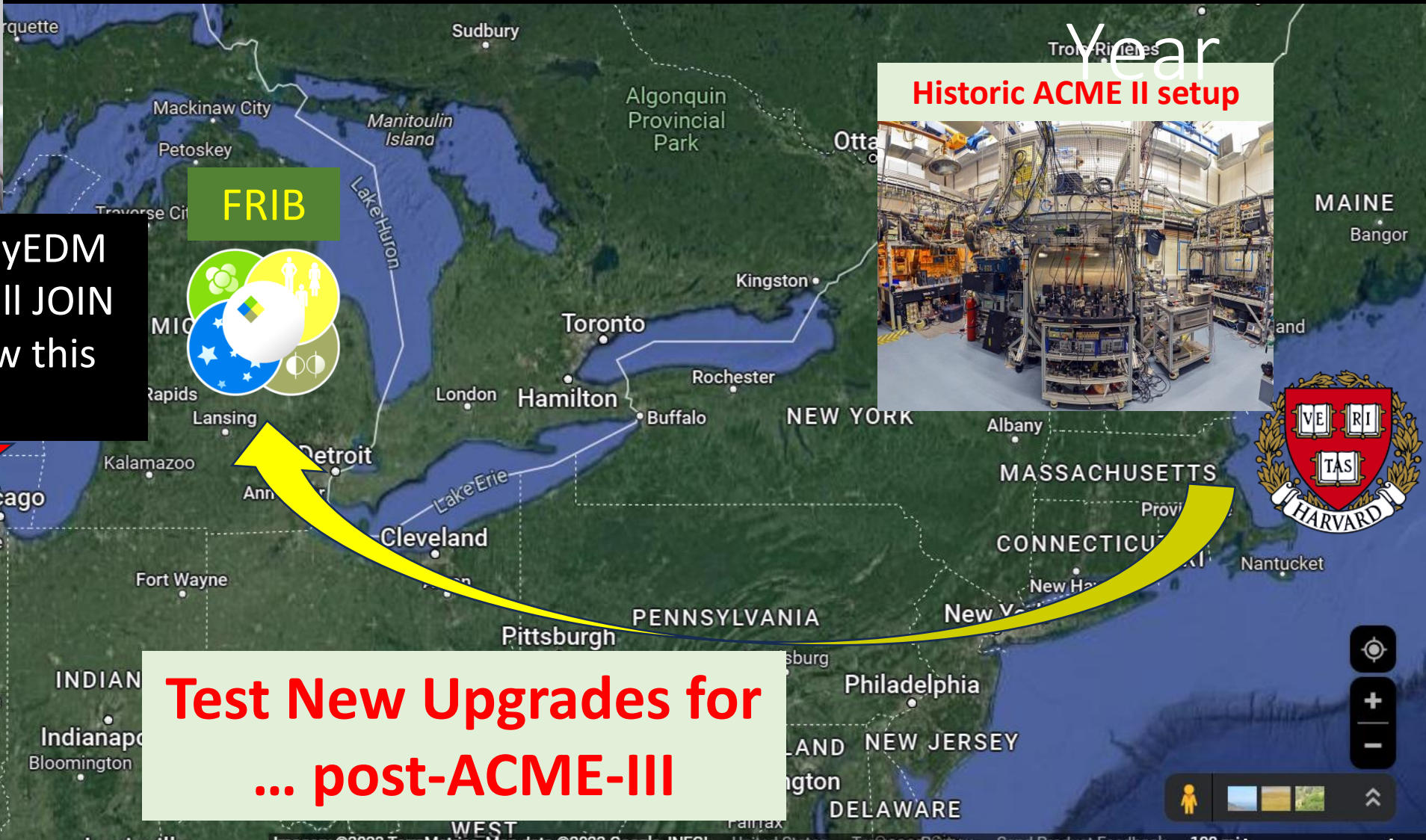
- X  $\rightarrow$  I transition (512nm) has 91% branching ratio back to X, v=0 state.
- Cycling >10 photons + other improvement can significantly enhance eEDM sensitivity
- Potentially cycle  $\sim$ 100 photons by closing Q  $\rightarrow$  I and H  $\rightarrow$  I transitions:
  - Maybe more than just photon-cycling???



# ACME II Setup Moved from Harvard to East Lansing this Year

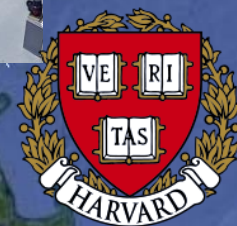


Alex Frenett from PolyEDM project @ Harvard will JOIN FRIB as postdoc fellow this September

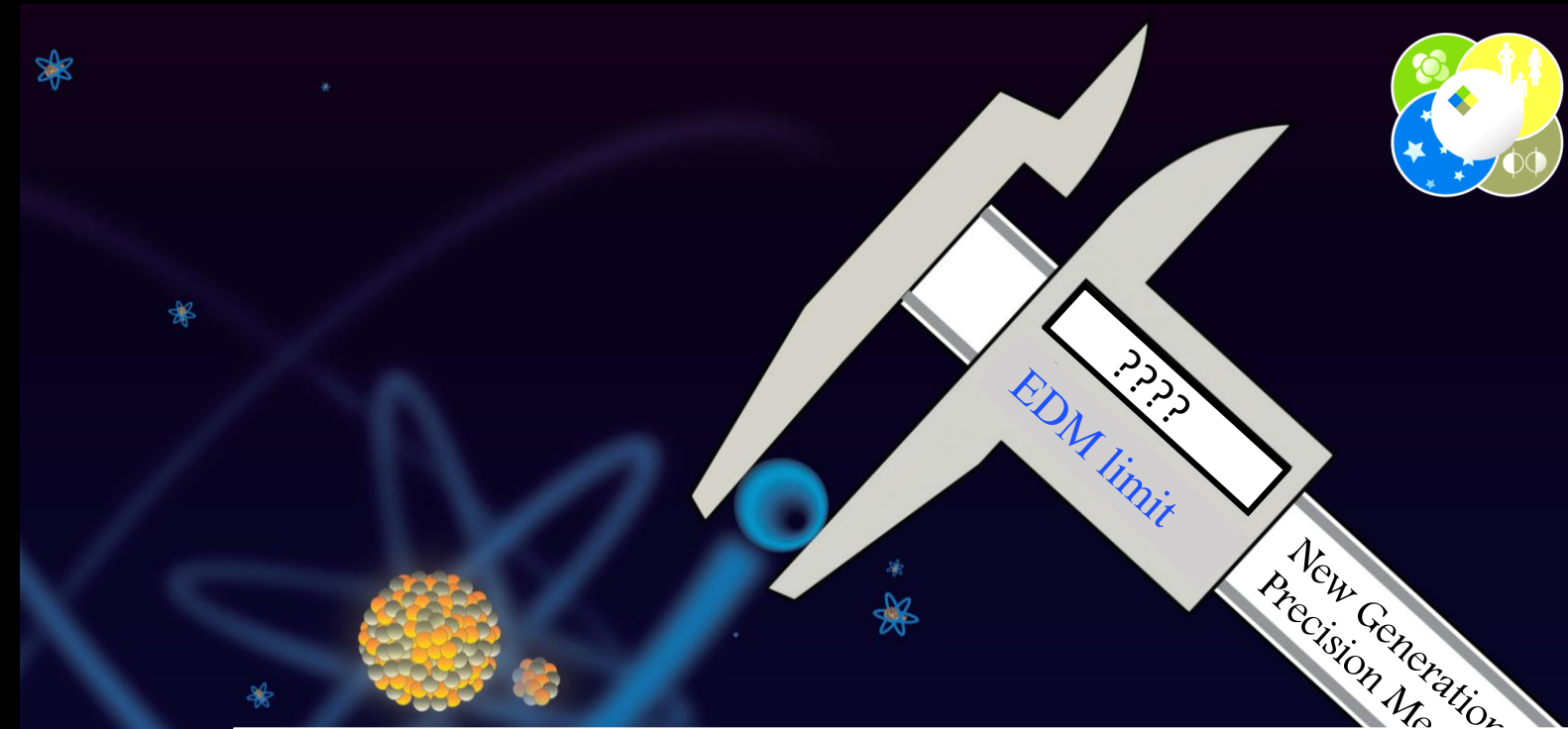


Historic ACME II setup

Test New Upgrades for ... post-ACME-III



# Rare Isotopes Gives Further Enhancement



Eventually cover the entire parameter space, up to the Standard Model prediction!

## Quantum Control of Molecules

Enhancement: 2 orders of magnitude

## Quantum-Enhanced Sensing:

Enhancement: 1~2 orders of magnitude

## Nuclear Enhancement to Hadronic Sector of $T$ -Violation

Octupole Deformation in e.g.  $^{225}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{223}\text{Fr}$

Enhancement: up to 4 Orders of Magnitude

# Test Fundamental Symmetries using Radioactive Molecules @ FRIB

Contact: [wux@frib.msu.edu](mailto:wux@frib.msu.edu)



Xing Wu



## An excellent team needs excellent Students & Postdocs

\$  
\$\$\$\$ Sponsored by DOE \$\$\$\$  
\$

