



# The magnetometer system for the neutron electric dipole moment (nEDM) experiment at LANL

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**Collaboration:** neutron Electric Dipole Moment experiment at Los Alamos National Laboratory  
(nEDM@LANL)

# Hg-199 as the co-magnetometer

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = \frac{4dE}{\hbar}$$



$$\frac{4d_n E}{\hbar} = \langle \omega_{Hg} \rangle (R_+ - R_-)$$



ELSEVIER

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**NUCLEAR  
INSTRUMENTS  
& METHODS  
IN PHYSICS  
RESEARCH**  
Section A

## Performance of an atomic mercury magnetometer in the neutron EDM experiment

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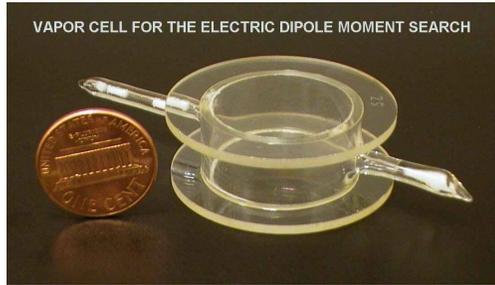
<sup>d</sup> St. Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Russia

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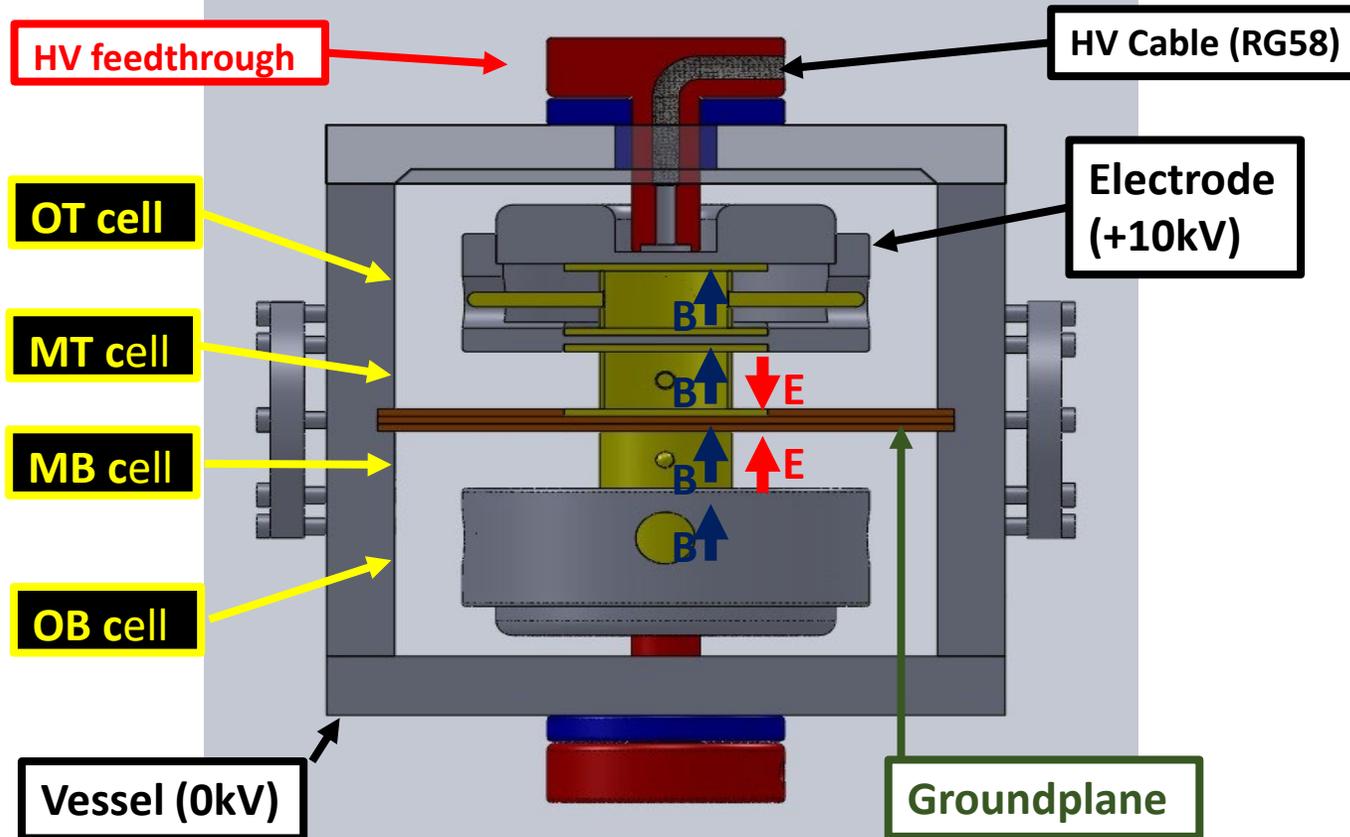
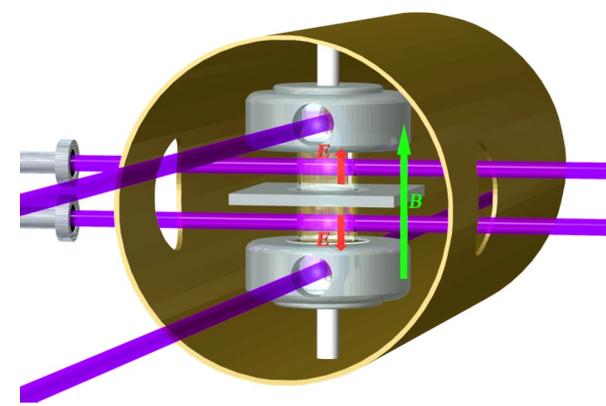
$$R_{\pm} = \frac{f_n}{f_{Hg}} = \left| \frac{\gamma_n}{\gamma_{Hg}} \right| \left( 1 \underbrace{\pm \delta_{EDM} \pm \delta_{EDM}^{false} + \delta_Q}_{\text{E-field}} \underbrace{+ \delta_G + \delta_T}_{\text{B-field}} \underbrace{+ \delta_E + \delta_{LS} + \delta_I + \delta_P + \delta_{AC}}_{\text{Secondary effects}} \right)$$

\*P. Schmidt-Wellenburg. The latest episode in the quest for an electric dipole moment of the neutron and the future endeavor at PSI. FRIB EDM workshop. (2019)

## Hg-199 Vapor Cell



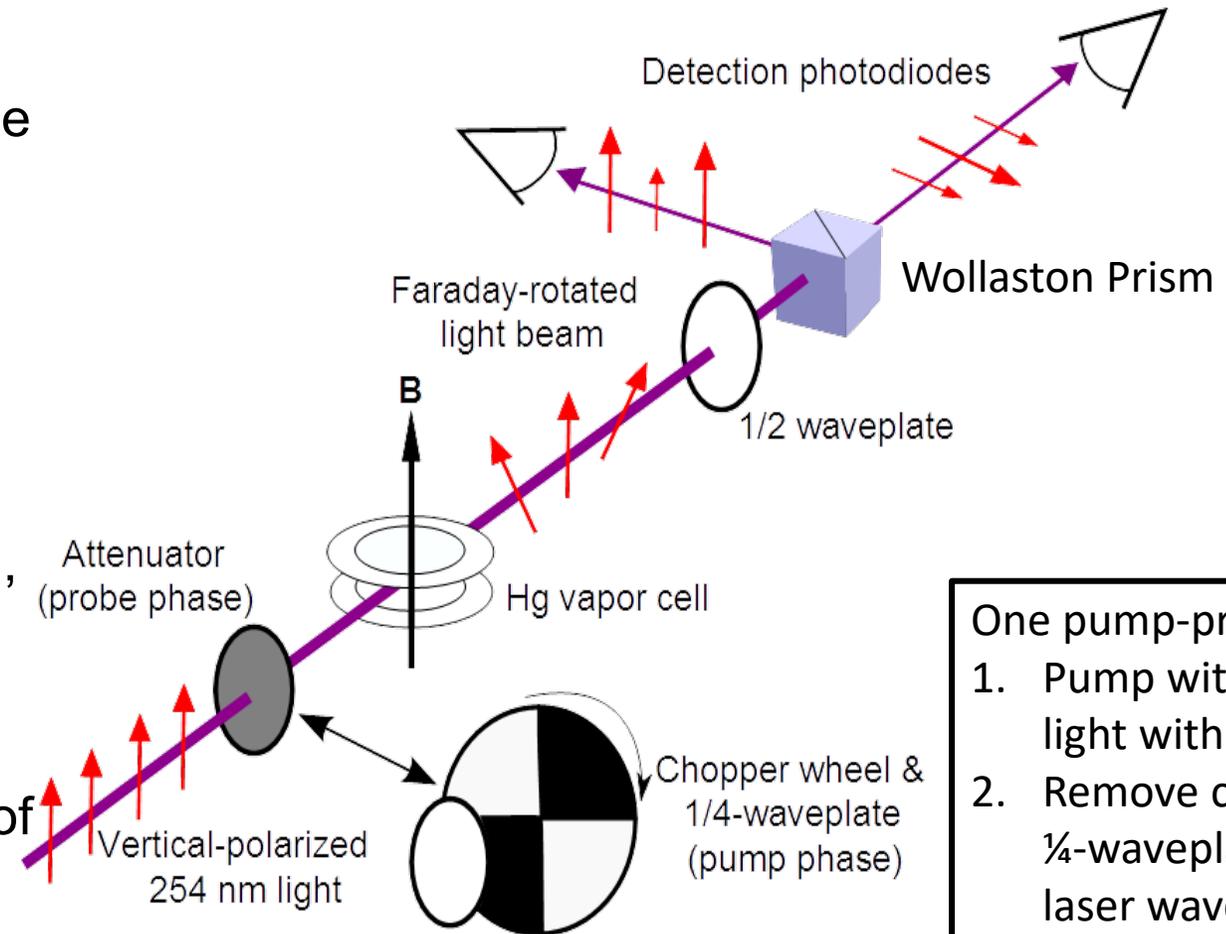
# Seattle's Hg EDM Experiment



- A stack of four Hg vapor cells
- The fused-silica plate defines the ground
- The outer two cells sit inside of HV electrodes and serve as magnetometers.
- The vessel sits inside the three-layer mu-metal shields.

# Faraday Rotation Detection

- Atomic polarization changes the index of refraction for  $\sigma_+$  and  $\sigma_-$  light
- Incoming linearly polarized probe light is rotated
- Rotation angle oscillates at the Larmor frequency
- A polarizing beam splitter separates the beam into vertical, horizontal components
- Intensity of 2 orthogonal polarization states oscillate out of phase



- One pump-probe cycle
1. Pump with circular light with a chopper
  2. Remove chopper and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -waveplate, change laser wavelength
  3. Probe with linear light

# Hg Magnetometry in nEDM@LANL

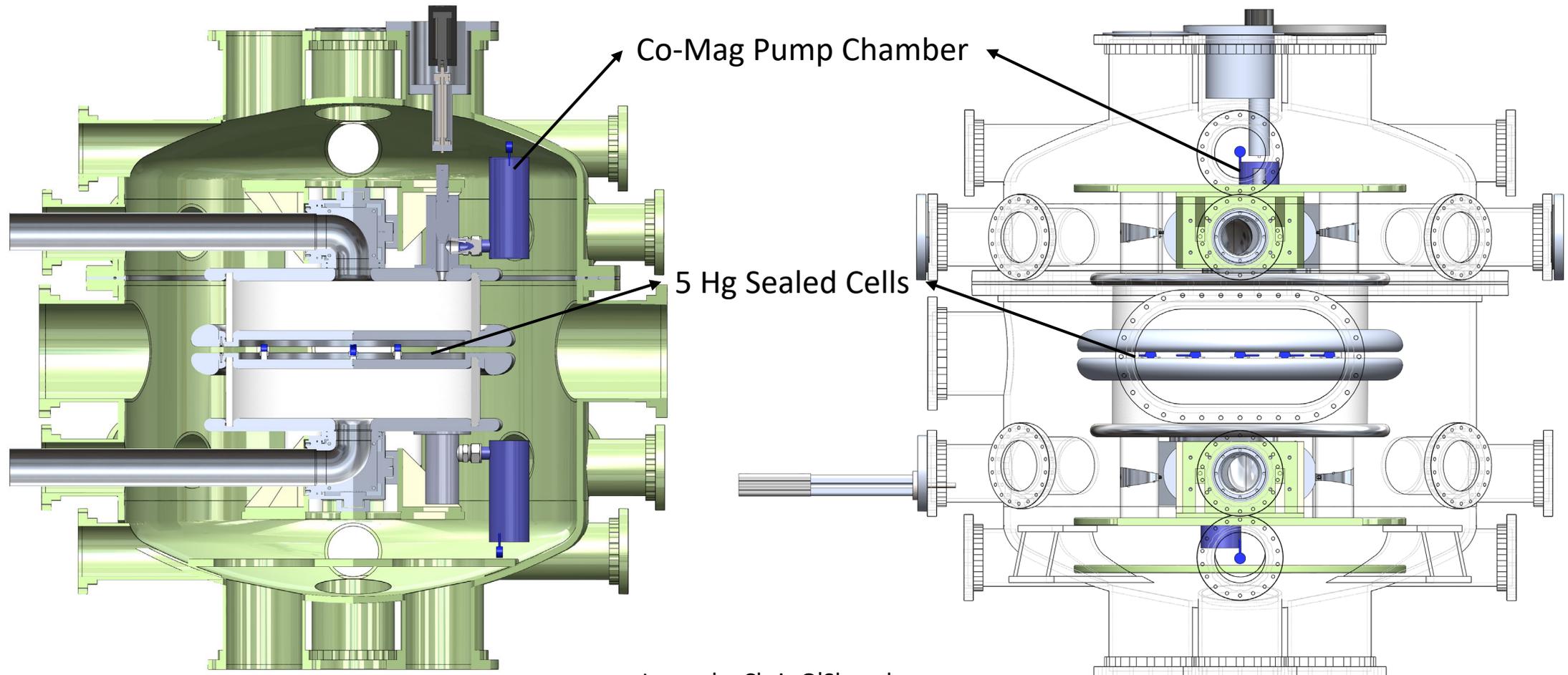


Image by Chris O'Shaughnessy

# Laser path in Hg Magnetometry

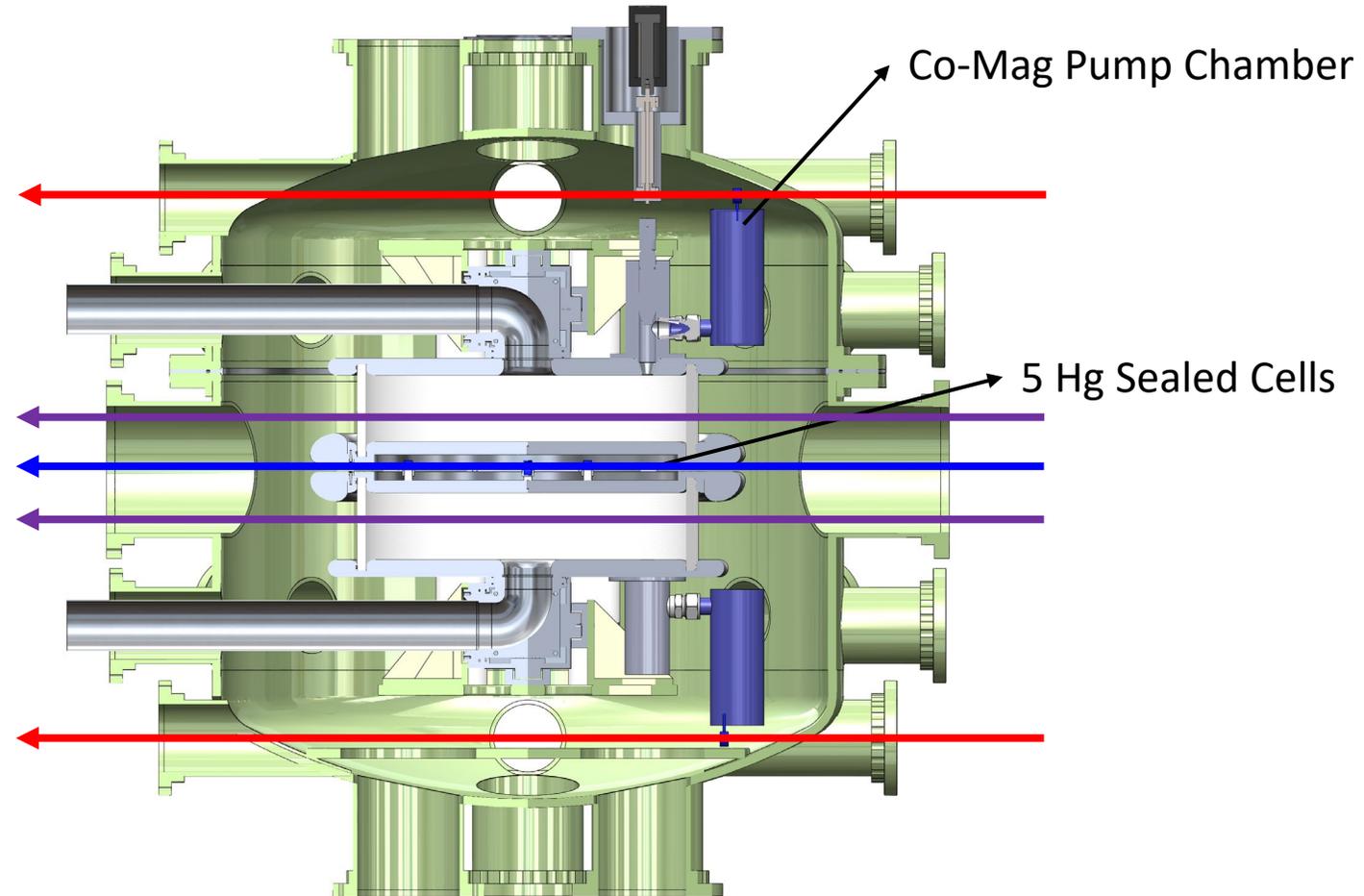
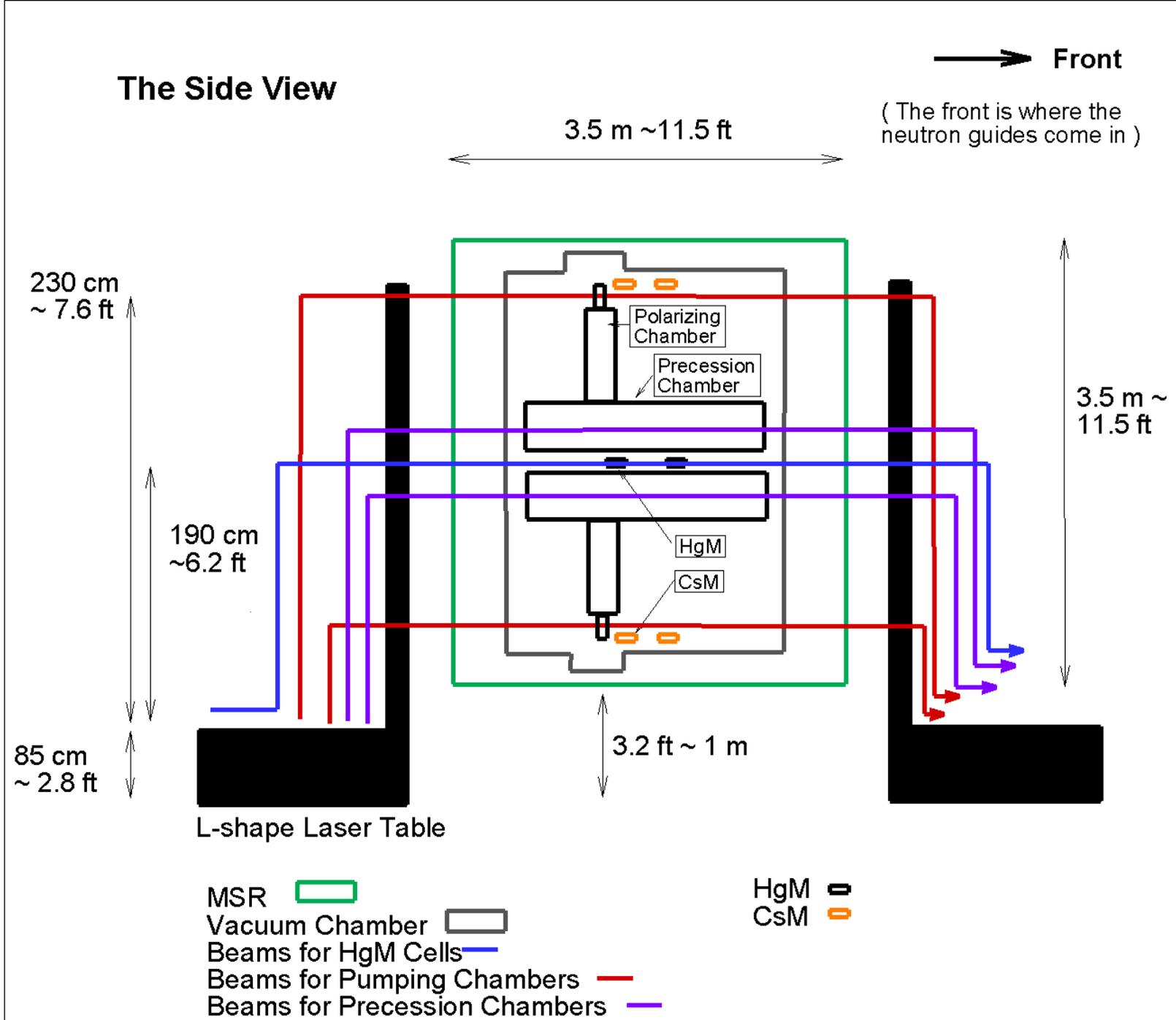


Image by Chris O'Shaughnessy

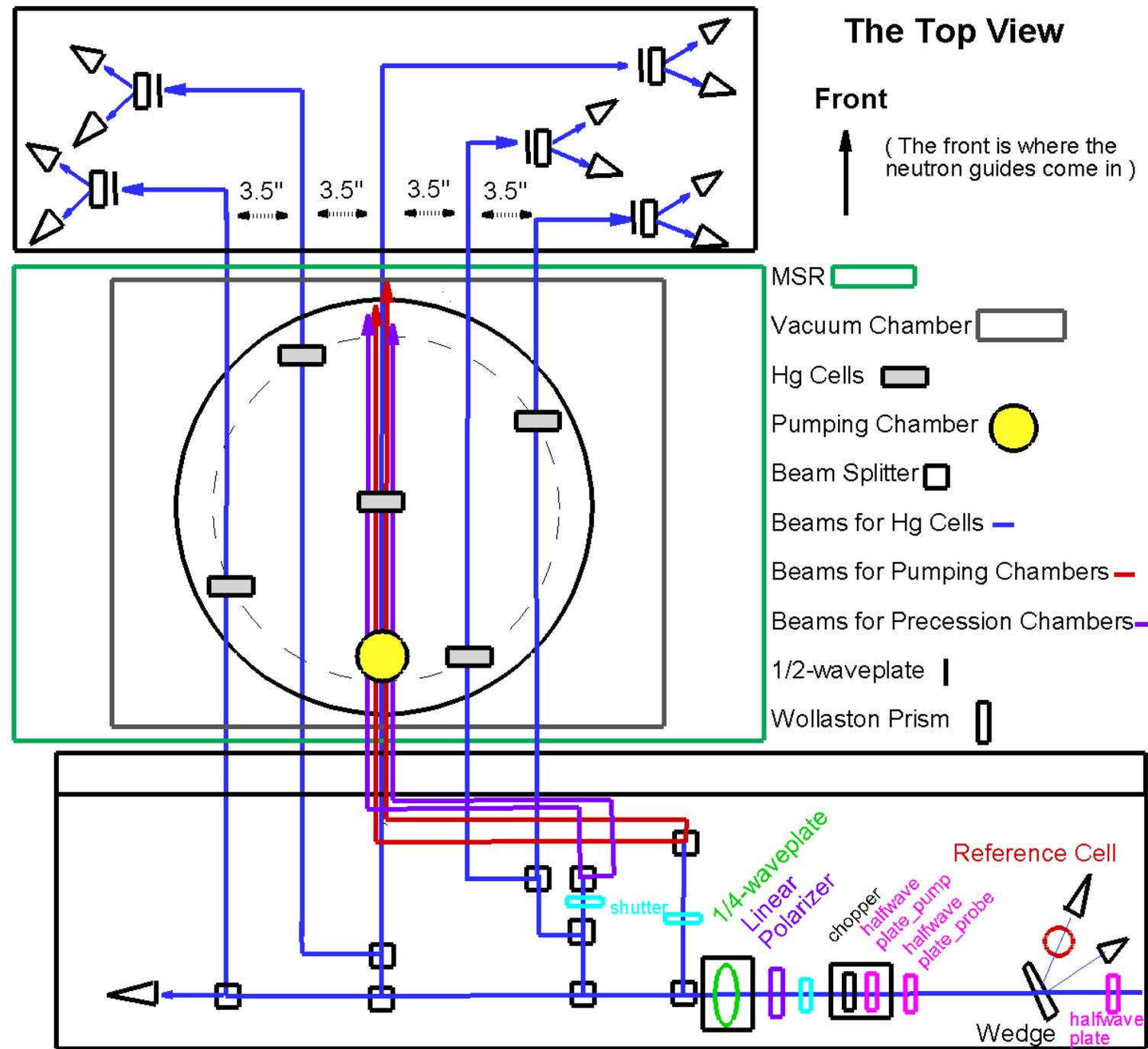
# Hg-199 as co-magnetometer and magnetometers

- nEDM@LANL has two precession chambers.
- 5 Hg magnetometers inside the HV electrode.
- All the pump beams come in from the side.
- The laser beams for the top precession chamber and the pumping chambers will raise up to 7.6 ft and 6.2 ft.
- Two L-shape tables
- Be able to monitor the pumping signal.



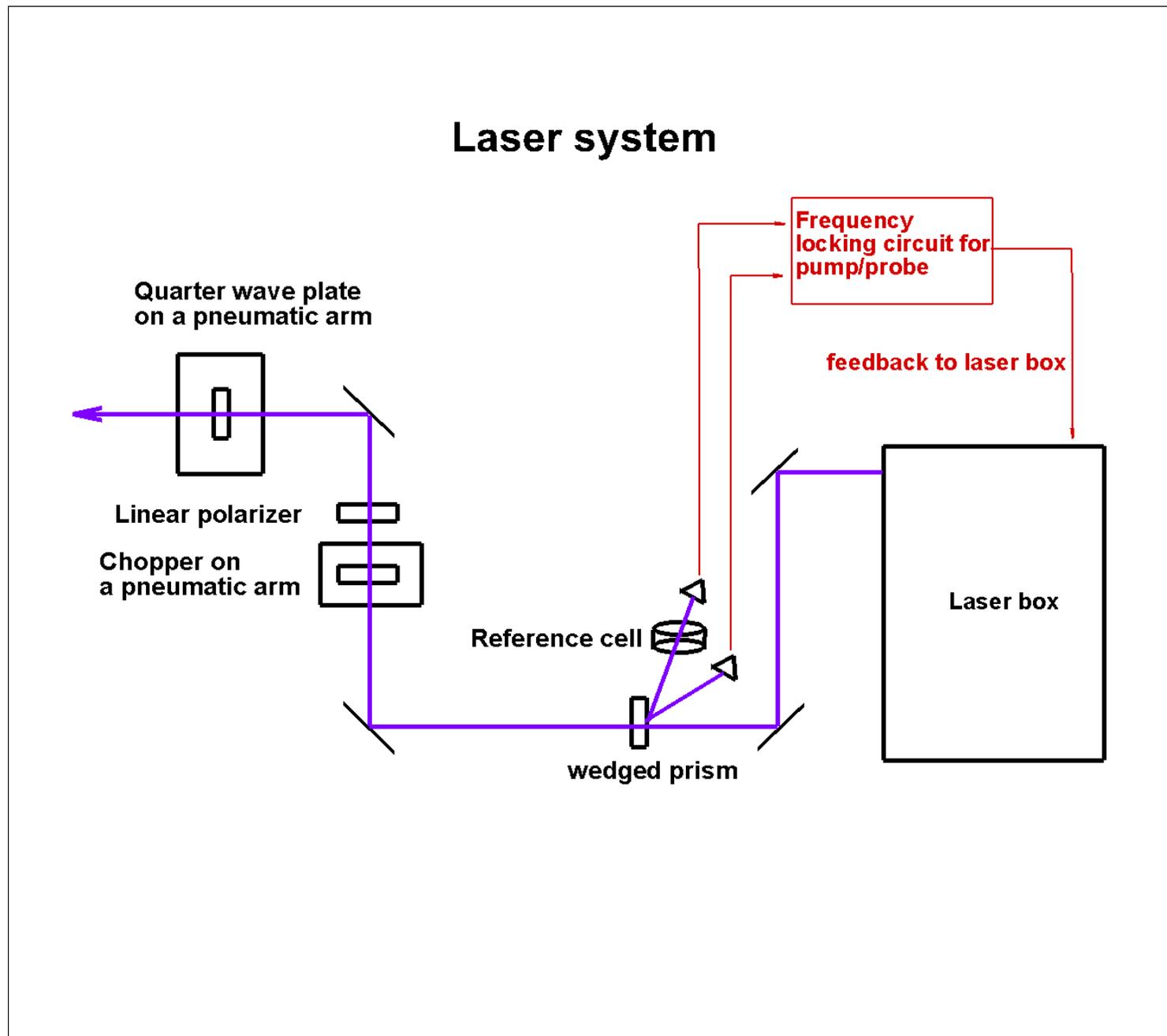
# Status

- Optics setup for nEDM@LANL
- The Larmor precession frequency is detected by the Faraday rotation of the laser polarization.
- Lock the laser frequency during the pump and probe phases with a Hg reference cell.
  - Frequency locking circuit design and fabrication
- Hg cell fabrication with various coatings



# Laser system

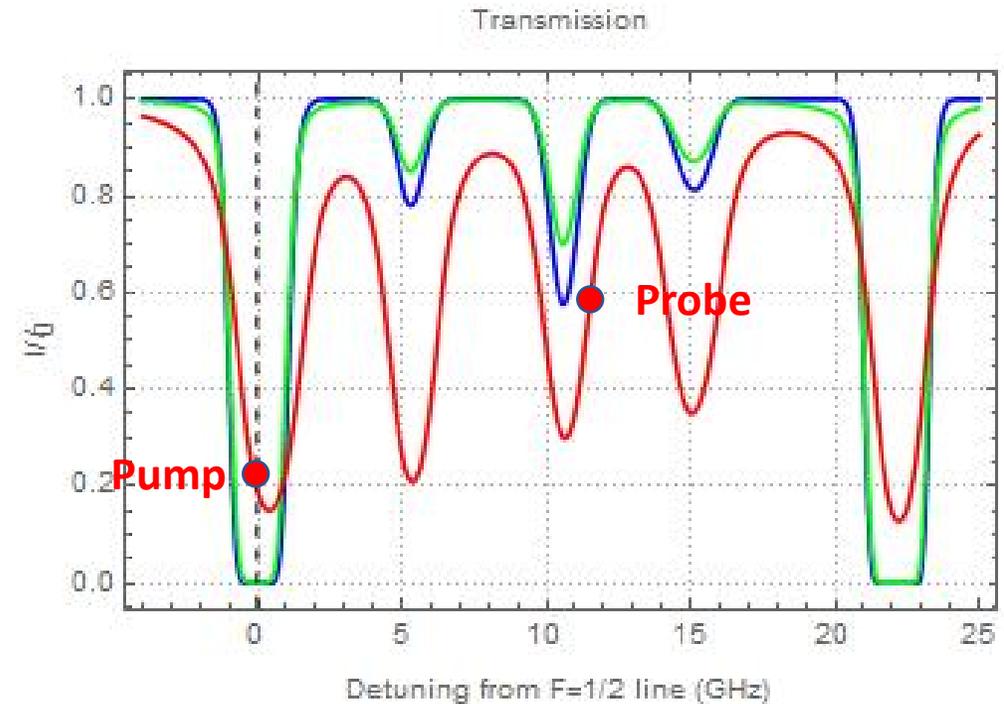
- The laser frequency is continually locked during the pump and probe phases with two photodiode signals through a frequency locking circuit:
  1. the UV intensity monitor and
  2. the transmission signal of a reference cell (natural Hg)



	Reference cell	HV external Hg mag cell	Hg polarizing chamber	Hg in precession chamber
Number	1	5	2	2
Wall coating	None	Dotriacontane	TBD	TBD
Size	Cylinder: ID = 19 mm H=10mm	Cylinder: ID = 19 mm H = 10 mm	Cylinder: ID = 90 mm H = 203.2 mm (8")	Cylinder: ID = 482.6 mm (19") H = 95.25 mm (3.75")
Optical Length	10 mm	10 mm	10 mm	482.6 mm
Hg number density [atoms/cc]	$5.4 \times 10^{13}$ @ 23°C	$5.4 \times 10^{13}$ @ 23°C	$4 \times 10^{11}$	$3 \times 10^{10}$
Buffer gas	100 torr He	5 torr CO	None	None
Pressure Shift	57 MHz	-12.4 MHz	None	None
Pressure Broadening	787 MHz	47.35 MHz	None	None
Zero vector light shift (- is to the red)		-10 MHz	-10 MHz	-10 MHz
Challenge	<b>A decent error signal at <math>\lambda_{pump}</math> and <math>\lambda_{probe}</math></b>	<b>Photon re-emission</b>	<b>Photon re-emission</b>	<b>Laser has a long vertical travel</b>

# Hg co-mag, HV Hg cell, reference cell and laser

- (Blue) enriched Hg-199 without buffer gas
- (Green) 5 torr of CO in HV Hg cell is to reduce the photon re-emission effect
- (Red) 100 torr of He shifts the reference cell to the blue for a better error signal.
- To avoid the systematics from light shift, the pump and probe frequencies are chosen carefully.
- During the probe, the laser frequency is tuned by about 10GHz to blue from the resonance where is zero vector absorptivity and is sensitive with frequency.



- Hg co-mag chamber:  $10^{-6}$  torr
- Hg mag cell: 5 torr of CO
- Hg reference cell: 100 torr of He

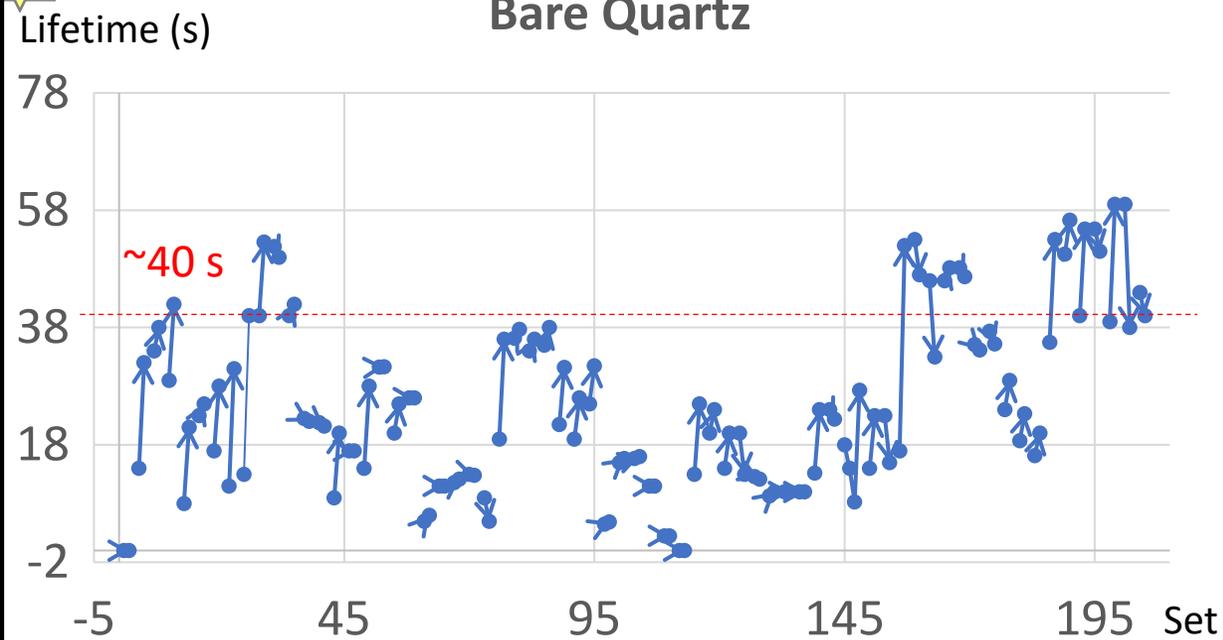


# HV Hg cell fabrication

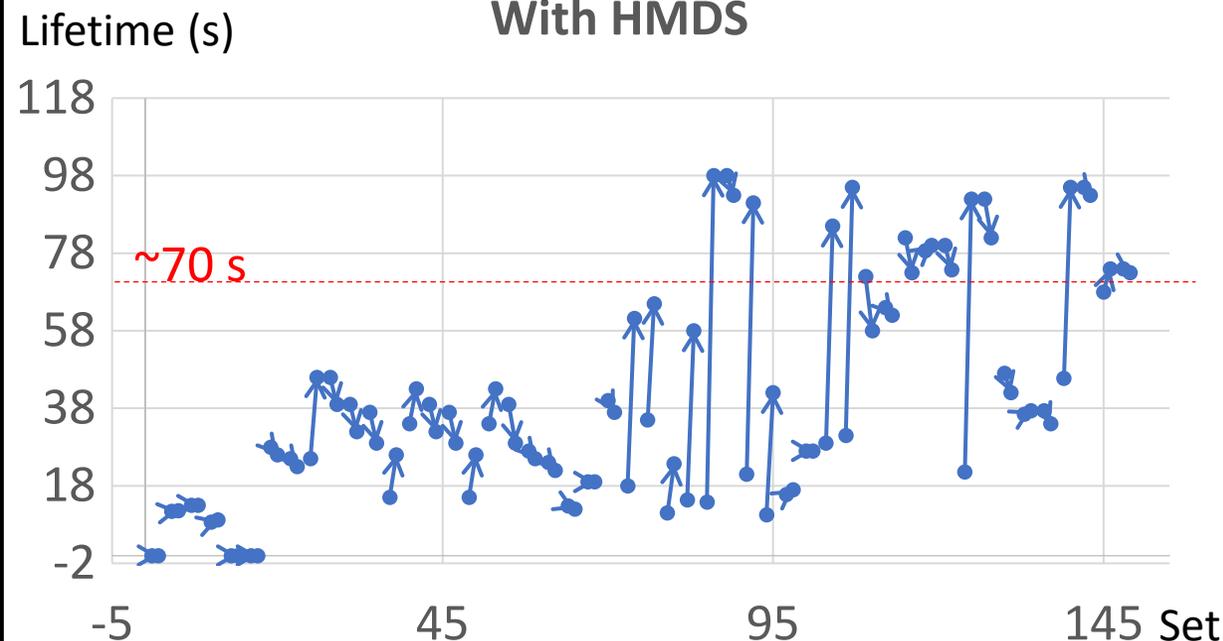
- A long ( $> 150$  s) and stable coherence time of mercury atoms in a vapor cell is essential to measure the magnetic field precisely.
- Unlike Hg-comagnetometer, Hg atoms do not get refilled for a new cycle. The UV exposure could degrade the Hg coherence time with scans.
- Relaxation mechanism:
  - Magnetic field inhomogeneities
  - Wall collisions  $\rightarrow$  test with different coatings
  - Atom-atom collision (gaseous impurities, buffer gas)  $\rightarrow$  change optimal pump/probe frequencies
  - Loss into the reservoir (liquid Hg)
- Need to test for different coatings:
  - The hydrocarbon paraffin used in Seattle's Hg EDM cell is not compatible with neutrons.
  - It does not always give long coherence time.
  - Hydrogen atoms can degrade the lifetime



## Bare Quartz



## With HMDS



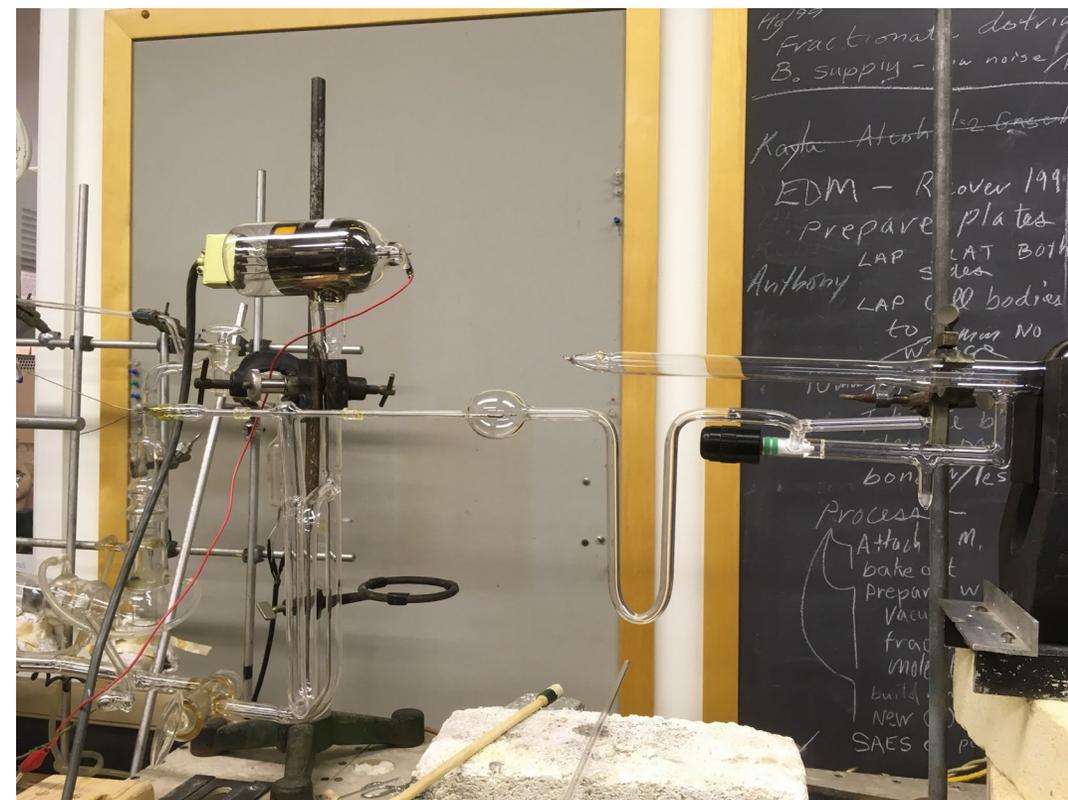
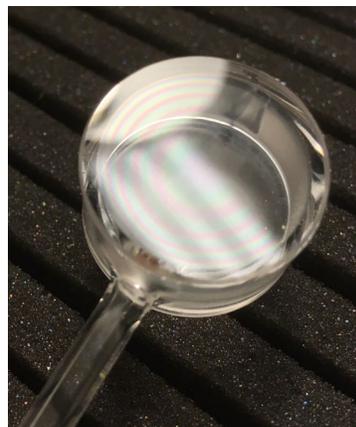
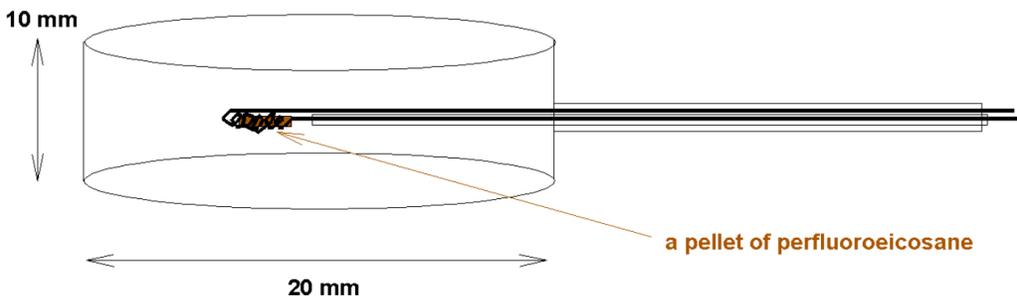
# Lifetime Measurement

- Experiment with the pre-coating: hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS)
- Bare Quartz is without HMDS and another is with HMDS.
- How much work goes in after sealing off the cell from the vacuum manifold.
- Parameters:
  - The wax and its distribution
  - Excess of Hg
  - Contamination
- Stabilized at 40 s and 70 s.

# Coating with Perfluoroeicosane (C<sub>20</sub>F<sub>42</sub>)

- Commonly used wax is dotriacontane (C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>66</sub>) paraffin.
- Eliminate the atomic Hydrogen from Paraffin wax. Replaced with fluorine.
- Two challenges:
  - Evaporating the wax inside a small cell.
  - Form an atomically uniform layer of coating with a control

Filament system for evaporating perfluoroeicosane





# Summary

- Significant progress on HV Hg magnetometer's development
  - Reference cell
  - Test with various wall coatings
  - The laser design at LANL
  - Frequency locking circuit
- Next steps:
  - Test Hg cells with various wall coatings
  - Perform optical pumping with 254nm UV laser
  - Prototype Hg co-mag system

# The collaboration of nEDM@LANL

- Los Alamos National Laboratory
  - Takeyasu Ito
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  - Joshua Long
  - Yi Chen
  - Douglas Wong
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