



# Time Invariance ViOLating Interactions

*Exploiting spin as a "time-reversal" knob*

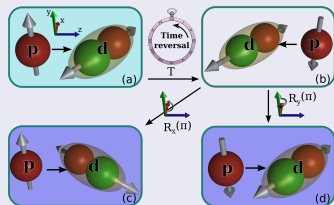
Paolo Lenisa

University of Ferrara and INFN  
*for the PAX and JEDI Collaborations*

Mainz - September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## $A_{Y,XZ}$ "pure" T-violating observable in $\vec{p}-\vec{d}$ scattering

- Total cross section:
  - $\sigma_{total} = \sigma_0(1 + A_{Y,XZ} P_Y^{beam} P_{XZ}^{target})$
- Experimental approach: spin as a "time-reversal" knob

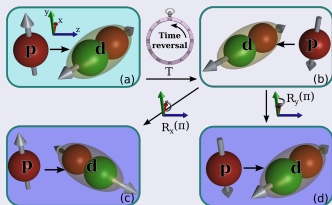


- Requirements:
  - Vector pol. p-beam:  $P_Y^{beam}$
  - Tensor pol. d-target:  $P_{XZ}^{target}$

# TIVOLI: motivation

## $A_{Y,XZ}$ "pure" T-violating observable in $\vec{p}-\vec{d}$ scattering

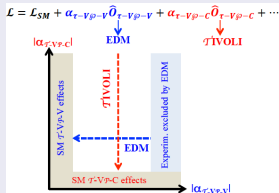
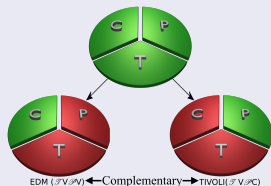
- Total cross section:
  - $\sigma_{total} = \sigma_0(1 + A_{Y,XZ} P_Y^{beam} P_{XZ}^{target})$
- Experimental approach: spin as a "time-reversal" knob



- Requirements:

- Vector pol. p-beam:  $P_Y^{beam}$
- Tensor pol. d-target:  $P_{XZ}^{target}$

## BSM physics search complementary to EDM search



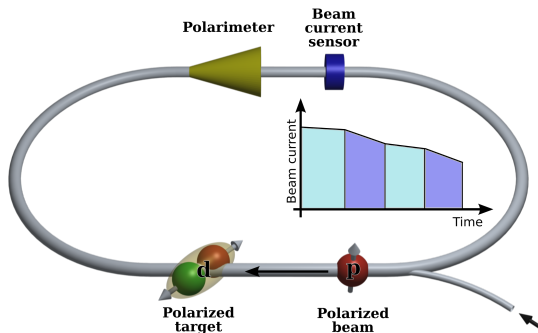
## Storage rings offer a unique experimental environment

- Optical theorem relates forward scattering amplitude to total cross-section
- Use of storage ring as a zero degree detector
- Total cross section affects beam lifetime ( $I = I_0 e^{-\sigma \rho d}$ )
- Sensitive beam current sensor required

# TIVOLI: experimental concept

## Storage rings offer a unique experimental environment

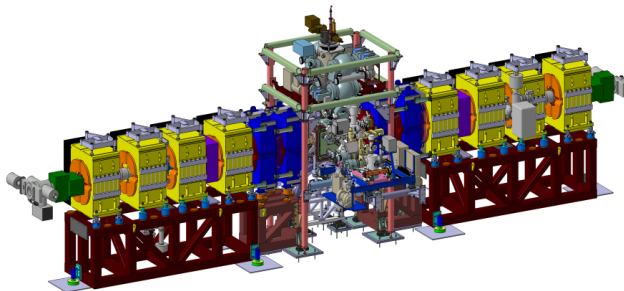
- Optical theorem relates forward scattering amplitude to total cross-section
- Use of storage ring as a zero degree detector
- Total cross section affects beam lifetime ( $I = I_0 e^{-\sigma \rho d}$ )
- Sensitive beam current sensor required



- Objective: improve the limit on  $\alpha_T$  by 1-2 orders of magnitude

## Interaction point (commissioned at COSY)

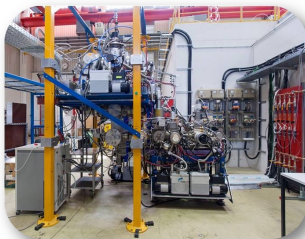
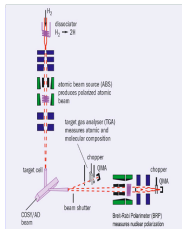
- Low-beta section
- Polarized target with storage cell
- Silicon vertex detector for target and beam polarimetry



# Polarized internal H/D target with storage cell

## Polarized H/D target and Breit-Rabi polarimeter

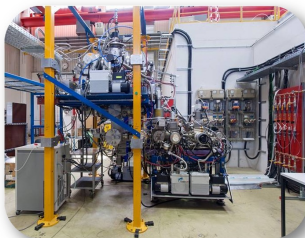
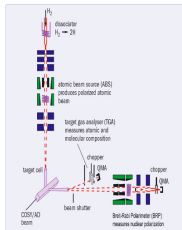
- Injection and online monitoring of target polarization



# Polarized internal H/D target with storage cell

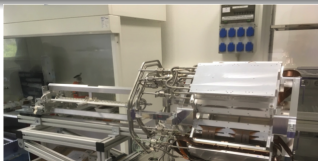
## Polarized H/D target and Breit-Rabi polarimeter

- Injection and online monitoring of target polarization



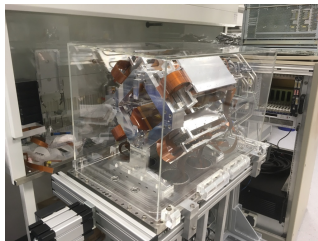
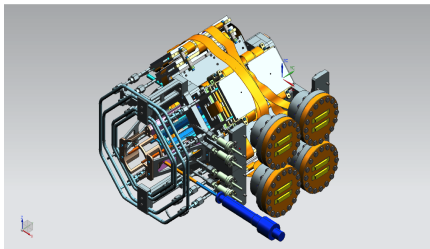
## Openable storage cell

- Increases target density by 2 orders of magnitude
- Opens at beam injection to increase ring acceptance





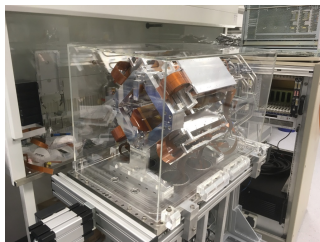
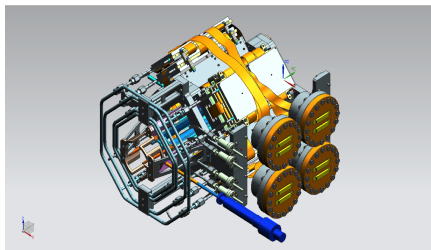
# Si vertex-detector for target and beam polarimetry



## Multipurpose silicon telescope detector installed around the storage cell

- p-p (and  $\bar{p}$ -p) elastic
- p-d elastic
- deuteron breakup
- In the range 40-150 MeV beam energy

# Si vertex-detector for target and beam polarimetry



## Multipurpose silicon telescope detector installed around the storage cell

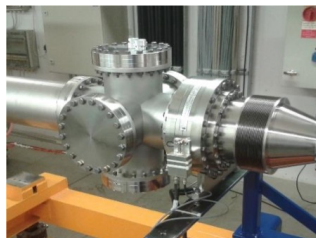
- p-p (and  $\bar{p}$ -p) elastic
- p-d elastic
- deuteron breakup
- In the range 40-150 MeV beam energy

## Purpose of detector for the TIVOLI experiment:

- absolute measurement of the deuteron target polarization
- calibration of the Breit-Rabi polarimeter for d
  - $A_y$  in p-d elastic scattering
- measurement of the beam polarization
- beam position monitor in the cell

## Fast Current Transformer

- Inductive pickups with bunched beam
- Preliminary test at COSY in the range:  $4 \times 10^4$  -  $2 \times 10^9$  stored protons



## TIVOLI

- T-violating interactions not easily experimentally accessible
  - $A_{Y,XZ}$  "pure" T-violating observable in  $\vec{p} - \vec{d}$  scattering
- Search for physics BSM
  - TIVOLI (T-odd/P-even) complementary to EDMs (P-odd,T-odd)
- Storage rings represent an ideal zero-degree detector
  - Exploitation of beam and target polarization as "time-reversal" knob

Potential improvement of 1-2 orders of magnitude limit on  $\alpha_T$

## TIVOLI

- T-violating interactions not easily experimentally accessible
  - $A_{Y,XZ}$  "pure" T-violating observable in  $\vec{p}-\vec{d}$  scattering
- Search for physics BSM
  - TIVOLI (T-odd/P-even) complementary to EDMs (P-odd,T-odd)
- Storage rings represent an ideal zero-degree detector
  - Exploitation of beam and target polarization as "time-reversal" knob

Potential improvement of 1-2 orders of magnitude limit on  $\alpha_T$

## Implementation in ESR

- Staged approach required
  - 1 Polarized jet target
  - 2 Polarized proton beam in ESR and polarization preservation
  - 3 Implementation of low- $\beta$  section with storage cell and detector
  - 4 Further improvement: long spin-coherence time

# Appendix: T-V experimental limits

Measurement	Limit	Comments	Ref.
$\gamma$ - $\gamma$ correlations in $^{57}\text{Fe}$	$\alpha_T < 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V	[14]
$\bar{n}$ transmission through polarized $^{165}\text{Ho}$ target	$g_{pT} < 2.3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $\alpha_T < 2.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V; heavy target corrections	[15,16]
Detailed balance in $p+^{27}\text{Al} \rightleftharpoons ^4\text{He}+^{24}\text{Mg}$	$\alpha_T \sim 10^{-3}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V; kinematic corrections	[17]
Charge Symmetry Breaking (CSB) $\Delta A$ for polarized $np$ and $pn$ scattering	$g_{pT} < 6.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V	[18,19]
Polarization, analyzing power in (pol.) $p$ - $p$ scattering	$g_T < 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V	[30]
Time evolution in $B^0$ mesons; exchange of $ i\rangle$ and $ f\rangle$ state	$\Delta S_{T^+} = -1.37 \pm 0.15 < 0$ $\Delta S_{T^-} = 1.17 \pm 0.21 > 0$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V; 1 <sup>st</sup> observ., consistent with $CP$ -V	[31]
Time evolution $K^0 \leftrightarrow \bar{K}^0$ transition probabilities (flavor mixing asymmetry)		indirect (via $CP$ -V)	
Double pol. pd-scatt. $A_{xy,xy}$ "null observable"	Goal: $\delta A_{xy,xy} \sim 10^{-6}$	direct $\mathcal{T}$ -V	TIVOLI

[14] N. K. Cheung, H. E. Henrikson and F. Boehm, Phys. Rev. C **16**, 2381 (1977)

[15] J. E. Koster et al., Phys. Lett. B **267**, 23 (1991)

[16] P. R. Huffman et al., Phys. Rev. C **55**, 2684 (1997)

[17] E. Blanke et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 355 (1983)

[18] M. Beyer, Nucl. Phys. A **560**, 895 (1993)

[30] C.F. Hwang et al., Phys. Rev. **119**, 352 (1960).

[31] J.P. Lees et al. (Babar Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 211801 (2012)