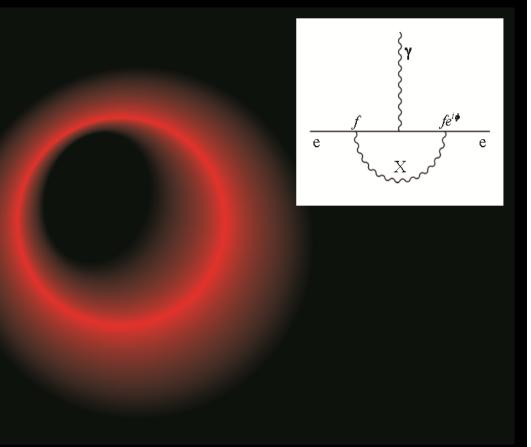
## 14<sup>th</sup> Wine & Cheese Seminar 2014.6.27(Fri ) 17:30 at Room 525

## Order of Magnitude Smaller Limit on the Electric Dipole Moment of the Electron Prof. John Doyle Harvard University, Department of Physics

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics is known to be incomplete. Extensions to the SM, such as weak-scale Supersymmetry, posit the existence of new particles and interactions that are asymmetric under time-reversal (T), and nearly always predict a small, yet potentially measurable  $(10^{-27}-10^{-30} \text{ e·cm})$ electron electric dipole moment (EDM, d<sub>e</sub>). The EDM is an asymmetric charge distribution along the spin that is also asymmetric under T.

About five years ago, ACME, a collaboration between at Yale and Harvard universities groups (http://www.electronedm.org), embarked upon an improved search for the electron EDM. Using the polar molecule thorium monoxide (ThO), we have now measured  $d_e = (-2.1 + -3.7_{stat} + -2.5_{syst}) \times 10^{-29} e^{-cm}$ . This corresponds to an upper limit of  $|d_0| < 8.7 X$ 10<sup>-29</sup> e·cm with 90 percent confidence, an order of magnitude improvement in sensitivity compared to the previous best limits. Our result constrains Tviolating physics at the TeV energy scale.



Virtual SUSY Particles Could Deform the Electron