There exist two design approaches to the problem of measuring the deuteron Electric Dipole Moment (dEDM) inside a storage ring: the Frozen Spin (FS) lattice, and the Quasi-Frozen Spin (QFS) lattice.

The FS ring design concept's main objective is the maximization of the EDM signal. In the case of a single particle, this can be accomplished if its spin is continuously aligned with the momentum vector in the horizontal plane: the so-called Frozen Spin condition. The continuous fullfilment of this condition, required by the FS method, is problematic for the following reasons:

- since the spin precession frequency $\vec{\Omega} = -\frac{q}{m}\left[G\vec{B} + \left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2-1} - G\right)\vec{\beta}\times\vec{E}\right]$, [1] the EDM of particles with a negative magnetic anomaly $G = (g-2)/2$ (such as the deuteron) cannot be measured using either a purely electrostatic or a purely magnetic ring, and so requires the use of combined E+B field elements, placed inside the accelerator arcs;
- even so, for the given values of E- and B-fields, there exists a unique γ, for which the FS condition holds strictly, meaning that for the majority of the beam particles that condition is fulfilled only approximately in any case.

This last point is the major motivation for the use of a Quasi-Frozen Spin ring design.

If the spin vector oscillates in the horizontal plane with an amplitude Φ, the EDM signal is reduced by the factor $1 - \frac{\Phi^2}{4}$. In a QFS ring with n-periodicity, the spin oscillates relative to the momentum vector within half the value of the advanced spin phase $\gamma G \cdot \frac{\pi}{2n}$. [2] In our designs, with the accelerator length is approximately 150 meters, $\Phi \approx 0.25$, and hence the signal is reduced by as little as 2%.

The ring can be implemented in two versions: one in which the E- and B-field elements are separated, and another in which the E+B elements are located in the straight sections of the lattice.

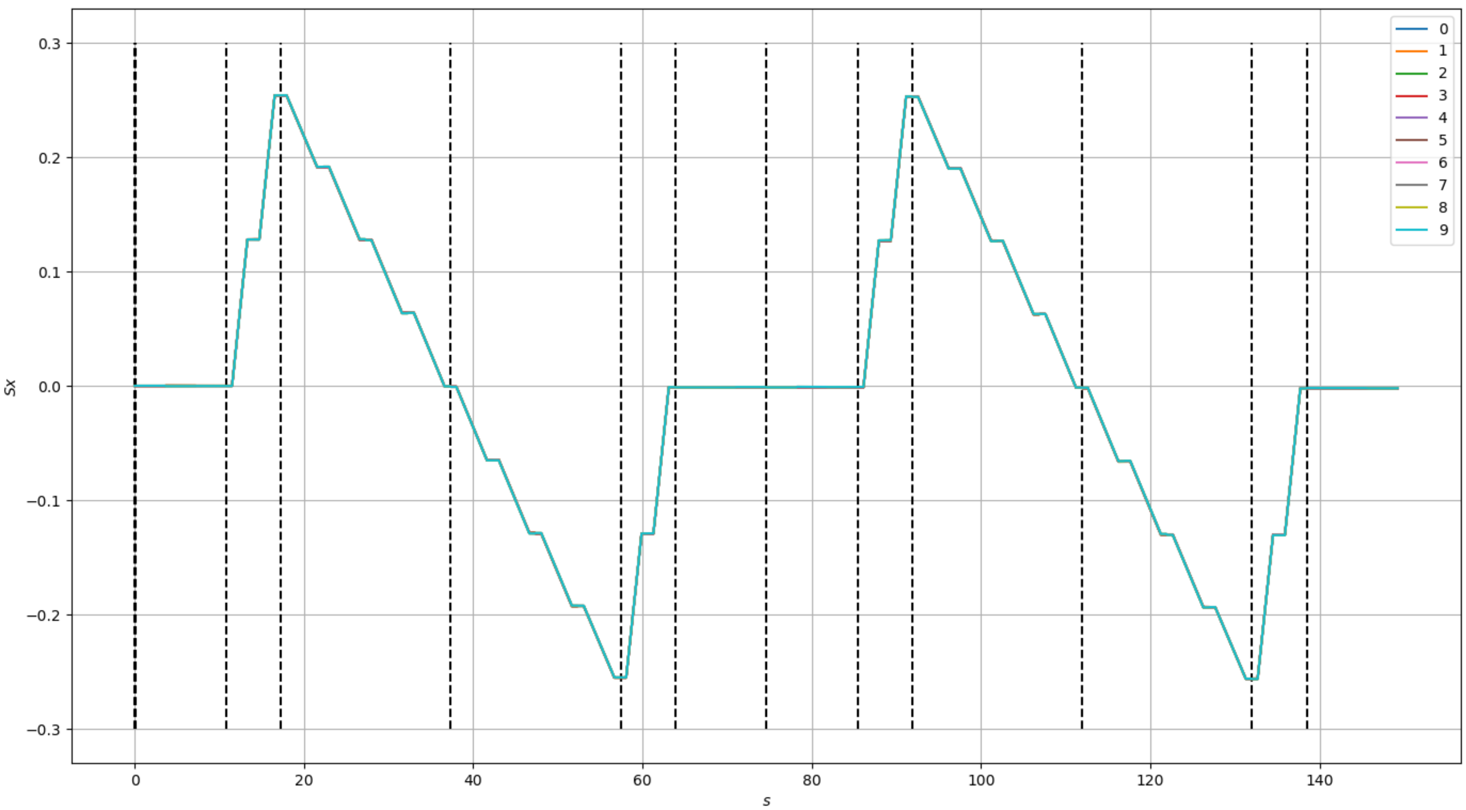

Figure 1: Spin precession in the horizontal plane in a QFS lattice.

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