H·HFS

Hyperfine Structure of Antihydrogen

ERC Advanced Grant
PI: Prof. Dr. Eberhard Widmann

In-beam hyperfine spectroscopy of (anti)hydrogen

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UCL
London 22 Feb 2017

Overview

- Introduction
- $\bar{H}$ beam formation for hyperfine spectroscopy
- In-beam H hyperfine spectroscopy results
- Non-minimal SME & in-beam H hyperfine spectroscopy

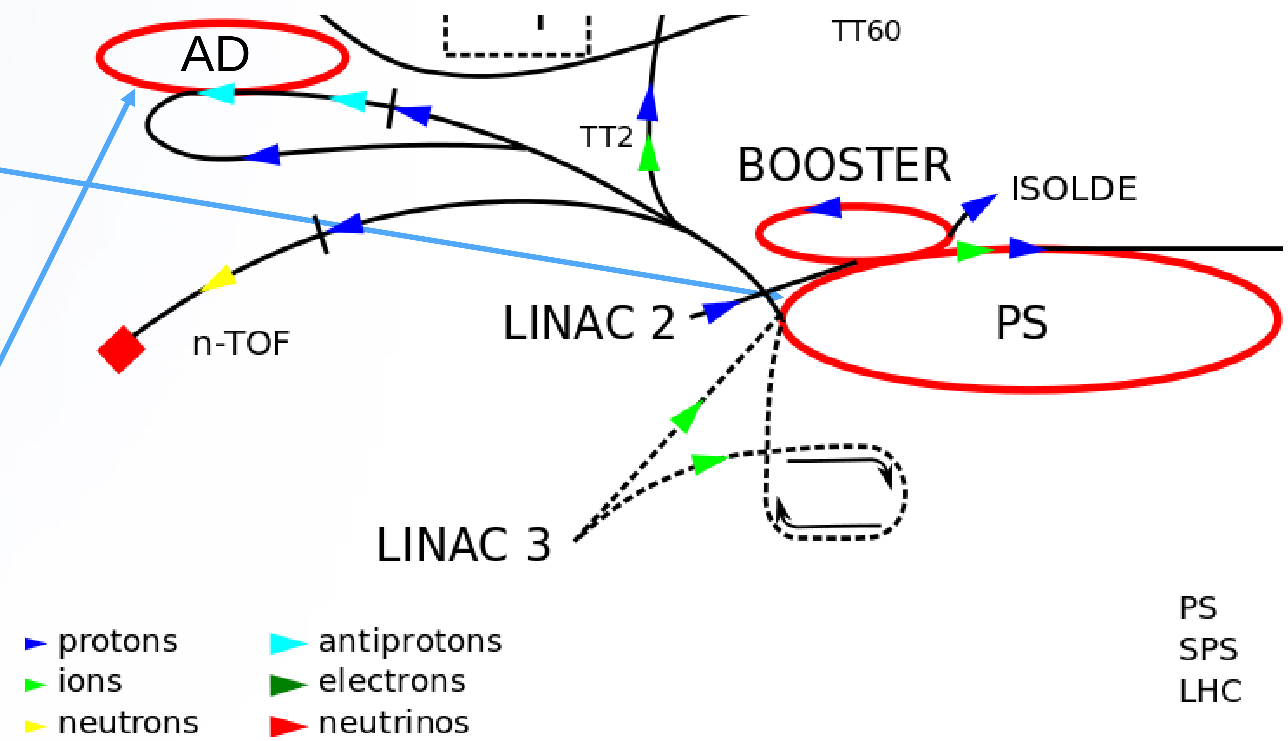
Antiproton production @ CERN

$$p + p \to p + p + \boxed{p + \bar{p}}$$

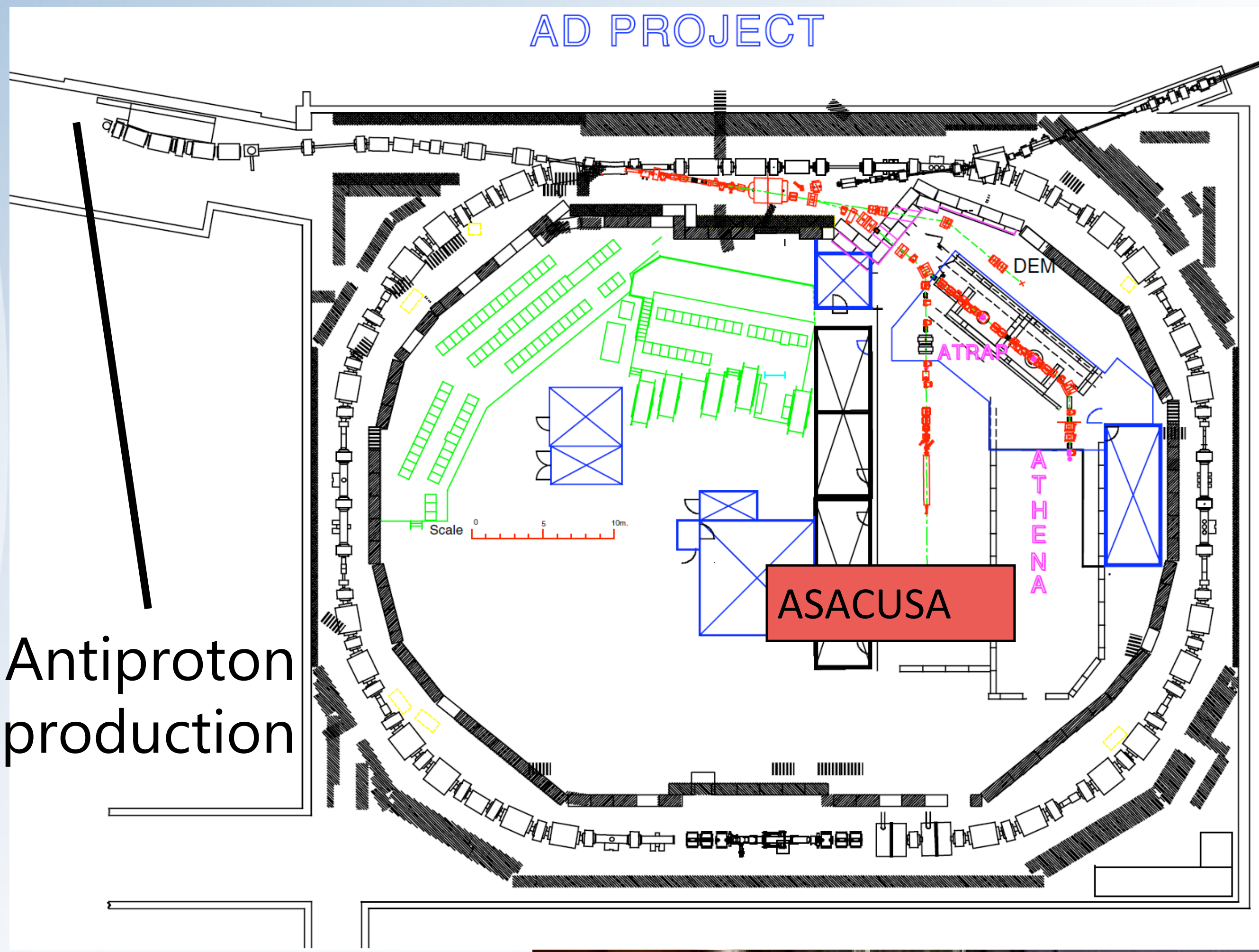
beam target

pair creation from vacuum

- Threshold 6 m_p (5.6 GeV)
- PS: 26 GeV
- Antiprotons of 3.7 GeV/c
- Low-energy beam
  - Accumulation
  - Deceleration
  - Cooling (stochastic, electron)
- Since 2000
  - All-in-one machine: AD

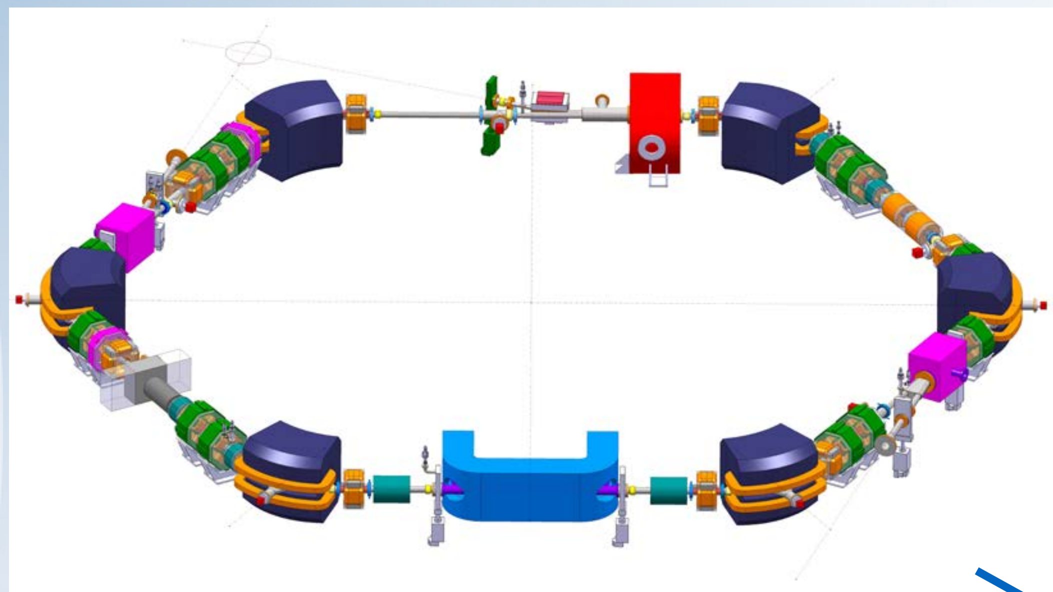


Antiproton Decelerator @ CERN

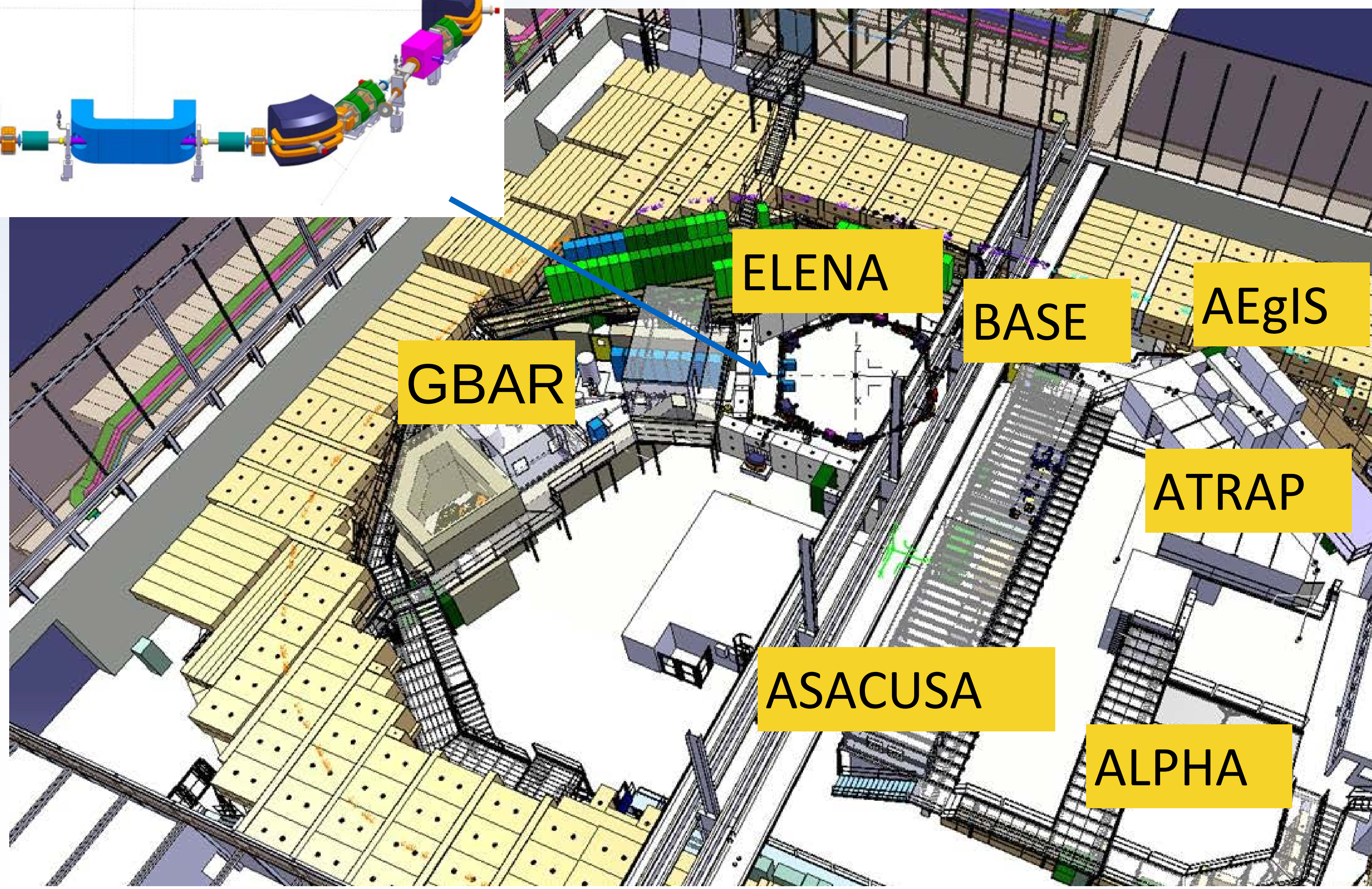


- All-in-one machine:
  - Antiproton capture
  - deceleration & cooling
  - 100 MeV/c (5.3 MeV)
- Pulsed extraction
  - 2-4 x 10^7 antiprotons per pulse of 100 ns length
  - 1 pulse / 85–120 seconds

AD & ELENA area and experiments



New decelerator: 5 MeV → 100 keV



ELENA operation from 2017

ASACUSA COLLABORATION

A tomic
S pectroscopy
A nd
C ollisions
U sing
S low
A ntiprotons

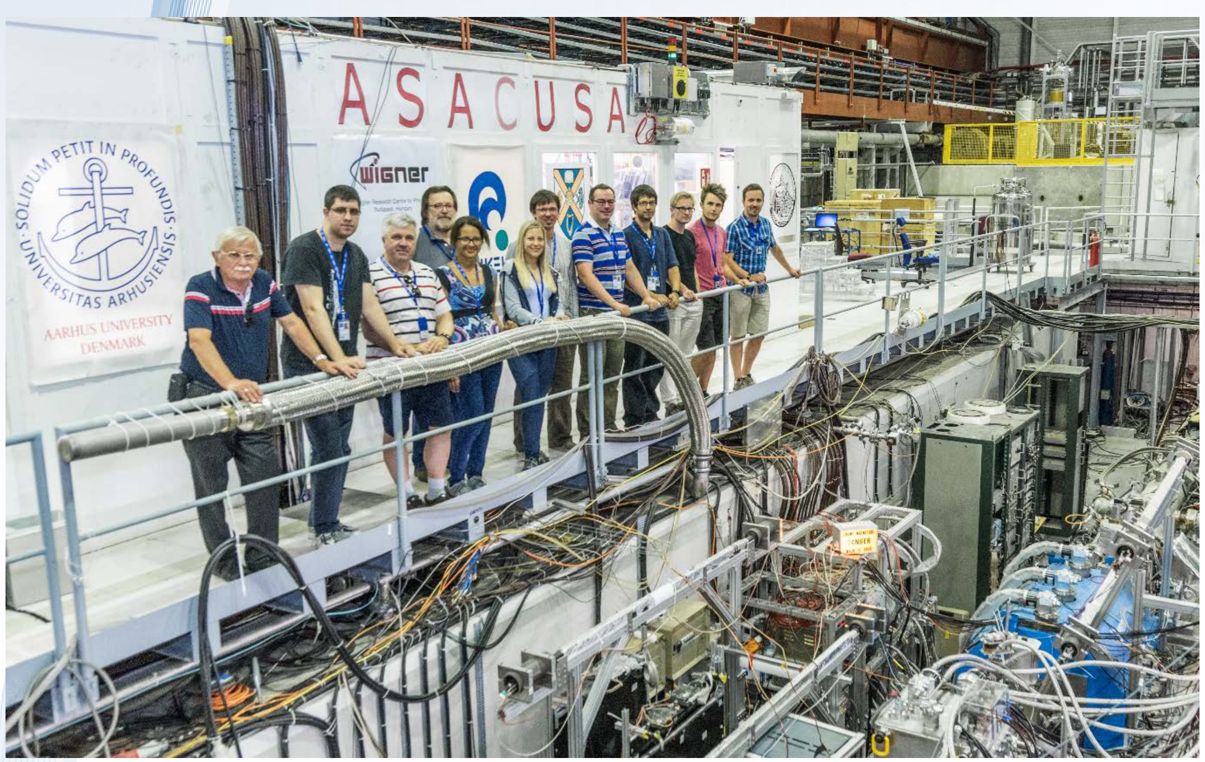
ASACUSA Scientific project

(1) Spectroscopy of $\bar{p}$He

(2) $\bar{p}$ annihilation cross-section

(3) $\bar{H}$ production and spectroscopy

The Antihydrogen team



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Stefan Meyer Institut für Subatomare Physik: A. Capon, S. Cuendis, M. Diermaier, M. Fleck, B. Kolbinger, O. Massiczek, C. Sauerzopf, M.C. Simon, H. Spitzer, K. Suzuki, S. Vamosi, E. Widmann, M. Wiesinger, J. Zmeskal

CERN: H. Breuker, C. Malbrunot

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RIKEN

HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

CERN

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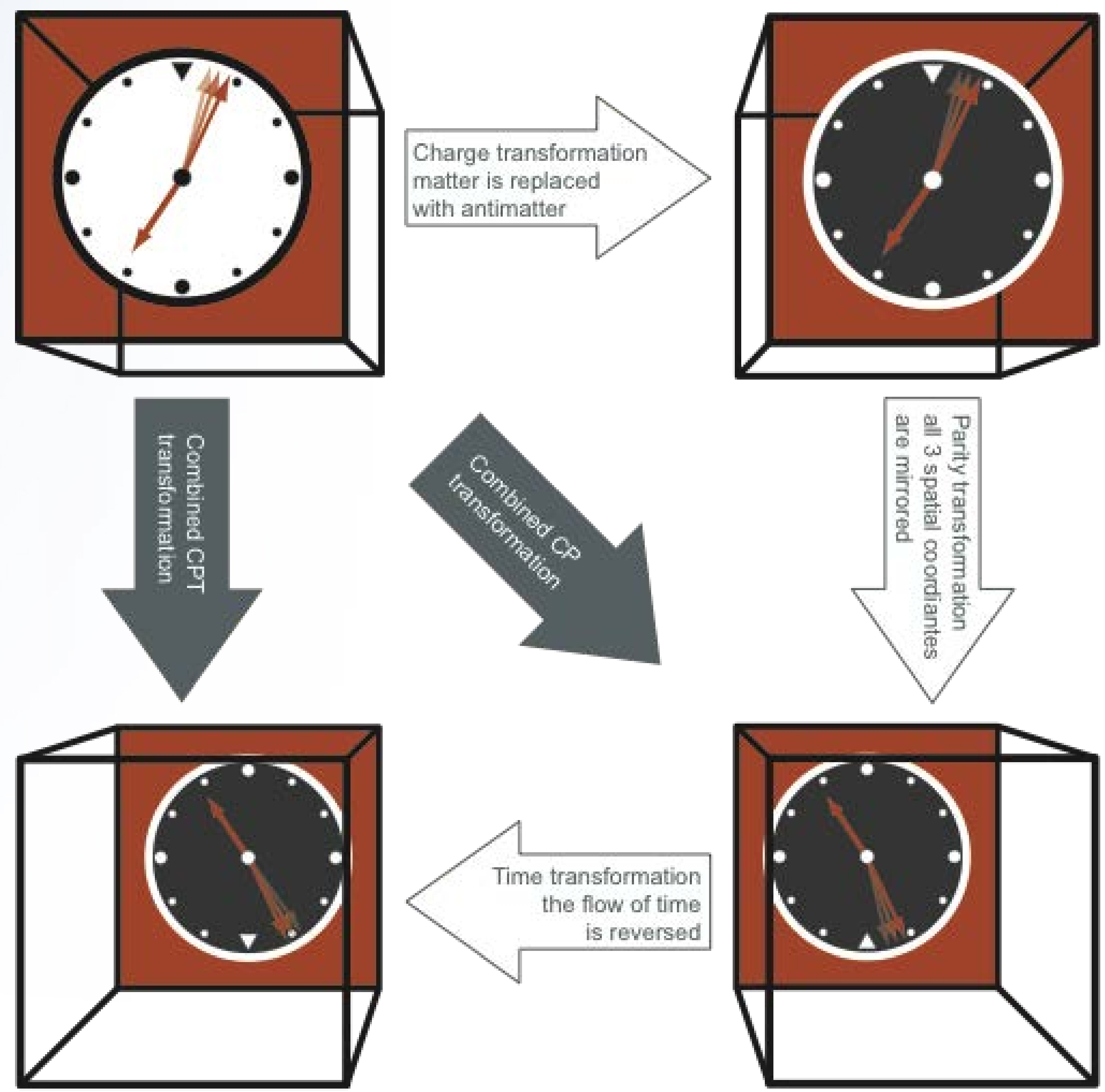
Fundamental symmetries C,P,T

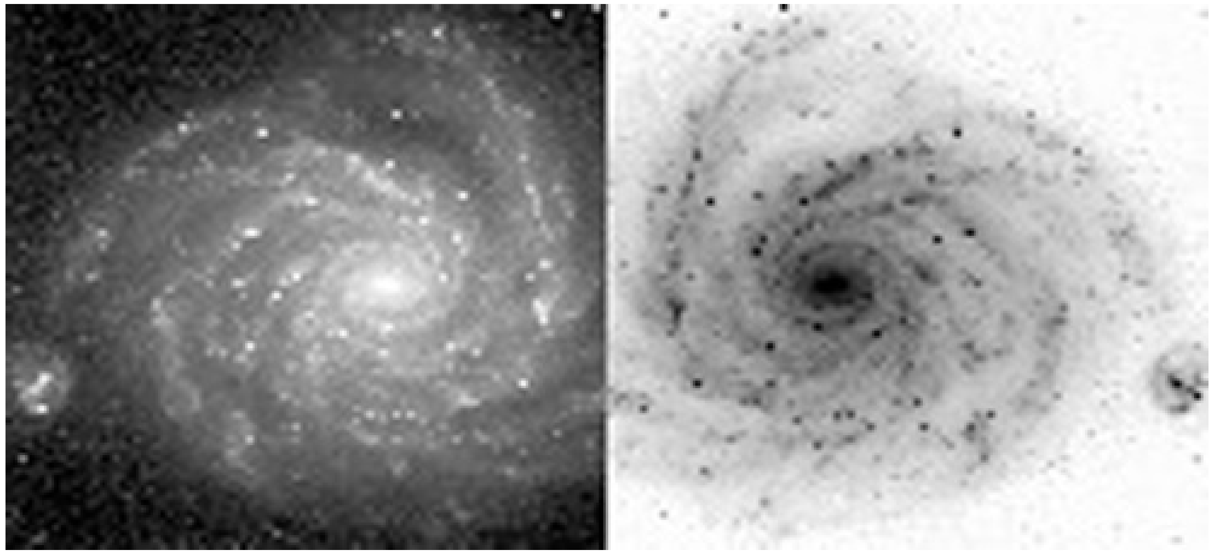
- C: charge conjugation particle ↔ antiparticle
- P: parity: spatial mirror
- T: time reversal
- CPT theorem: consequence of
  - Lorentz-invariance
  - local interactions
  - unitarity
    - *Lüders, Pauli, Bell, Jost 1955*
- all QFT of SM obey CPT
- not necessarily true for string theory



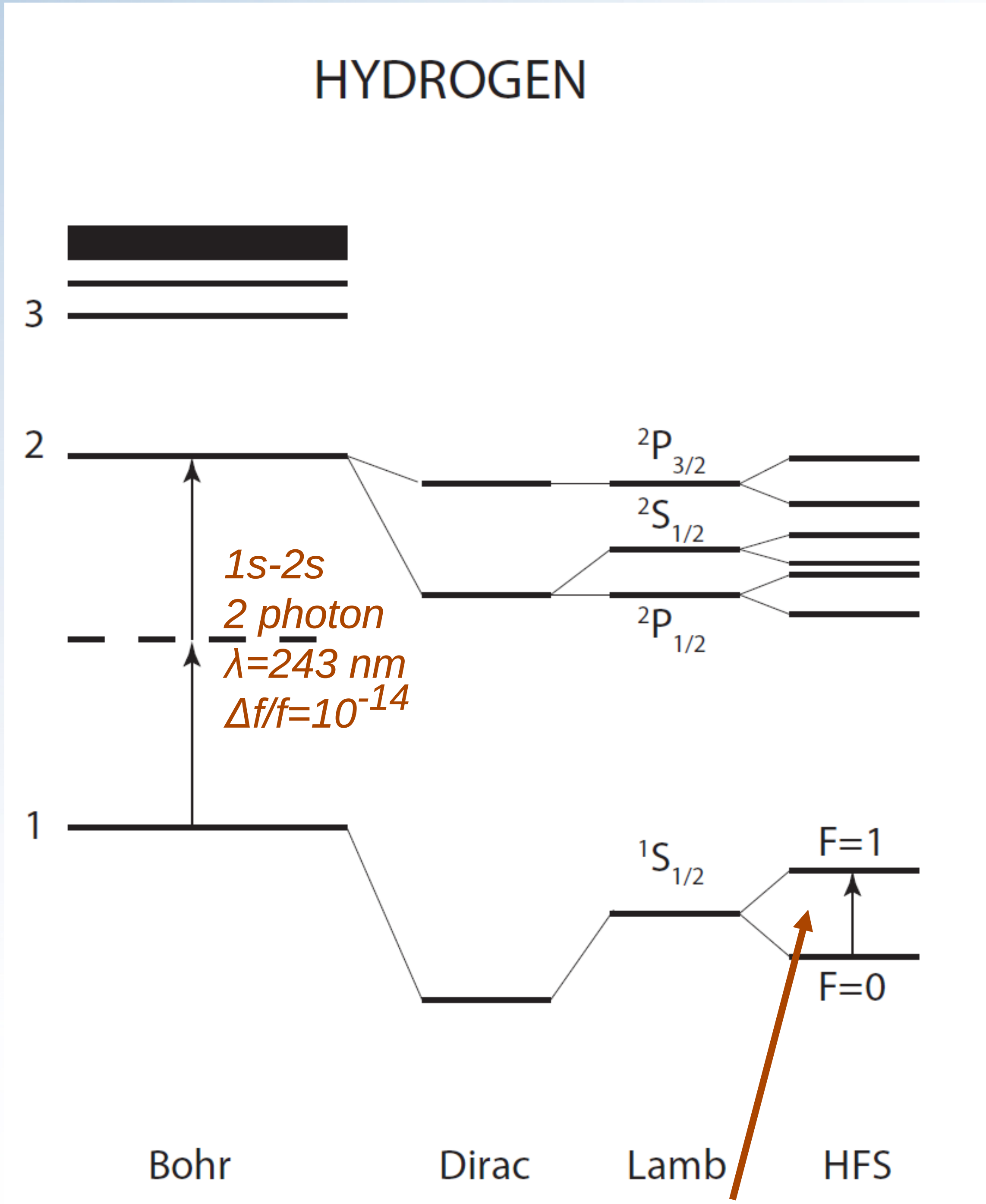
CPT → particle/anitparticle: same masses, lifetimes, g-factors, |charge|,...

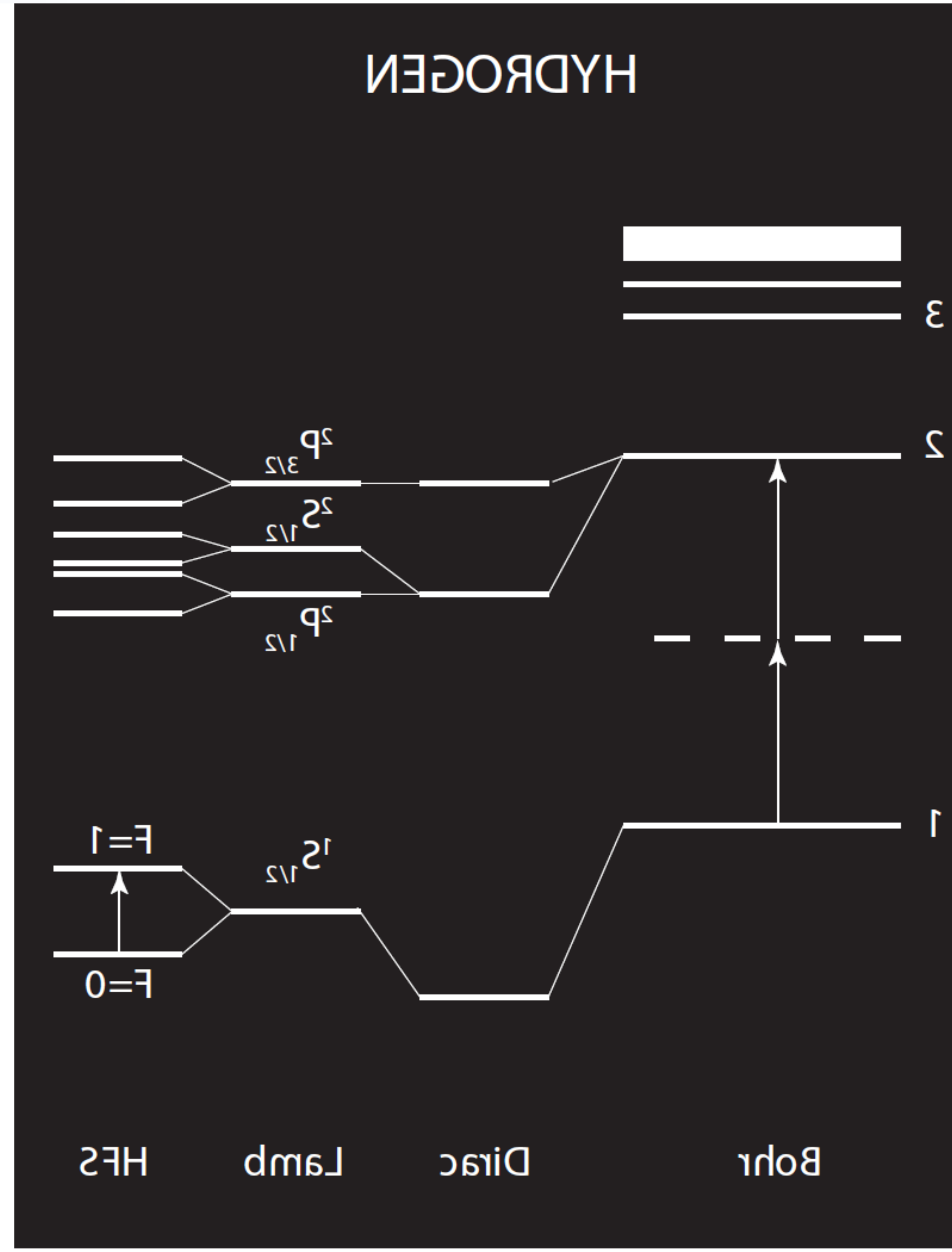
CPT symmetry & cosmology

- mathematical theorem, not valid e.g. in string theory, quantum gravity
- possible hint: antimatter absence in the universe
  - Big Bang -> if CPT holds: equal amounts matter/antimatter
  - Standard scenario for Baryogenesis (Sakharov 1967)
    - Baryon-number non-conservation
    - C and CP violation
    - Deviation from thermal equilibrium
- Currently known CPV not large enough
  - Other source of baryon asymmetry?
    CPT non-conservation?



Antihydrogen spectroscopy

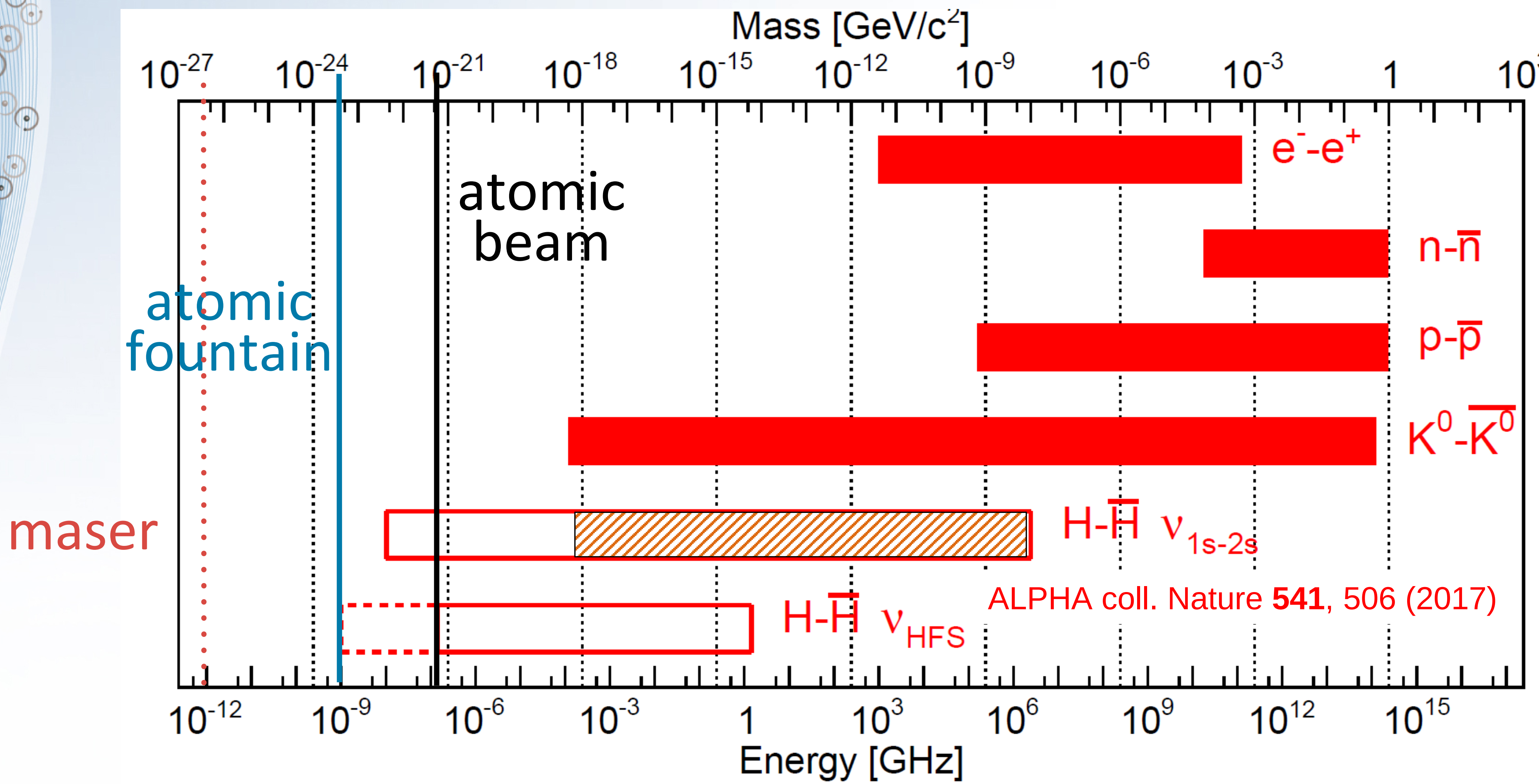




Ground state
hyperfine splitting
f = 1.4 GHz
$\Delta f/f=10^{-12}$

CPT tests - relative & absolute precision

- Atomic physics experiments, especially antihydrogen offer the most sensitive experimental verifications of CPT



Minimal Standard Model Extension

Modified Dirac equation

CPT & LORENTZ VIOLATION

$$(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_e - a^e_\mu\gamma^\mu - b^e_\mu\gamma_5\gamma^\mu - \frac{1}{2}H^e_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu} + ic^e_{\mu\nu}\gamma^\mu D^\nu + id^e_{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\gamma^\mu D^\nu)\psi = 0\,.$$

LORENTZ VIOLATION

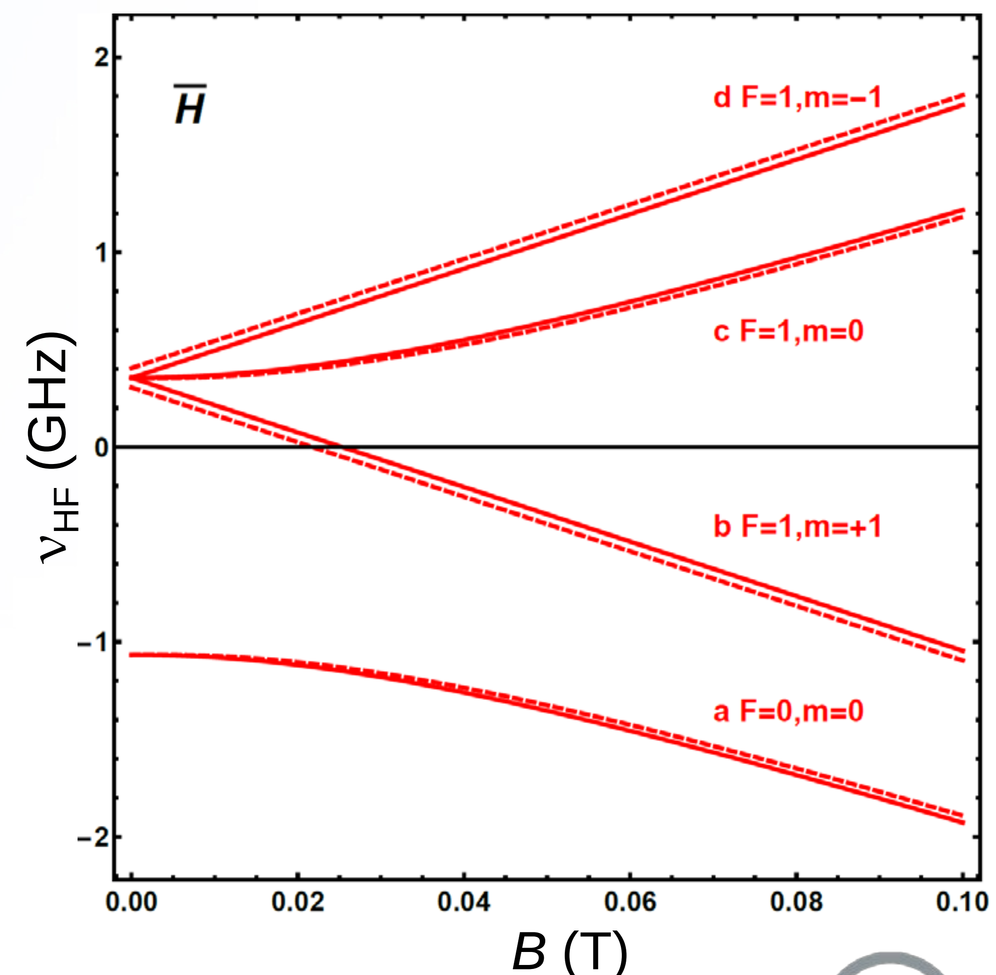
D. Colladay and V.A. Kostelecky, PRD 55, 6760 (1997)

H HFS energy shift:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E^{\mathrm{H}}(m_J, m_I) &= a^e_0 + a^p_0 - c^e_{00}m_e - c^p_{00}m_p \\ &+(-b^e_3 + d^e_{30}m_e + H^e_{12})m_J/|m_J| \\ &+(-b^p_3 + d^p_{30}m_p + H^p_{12})m_I/|m_I|.\end{aligned}$$

H→$\overline{\mathrm{H}}$: *a*, *d*, *H* reverse sign

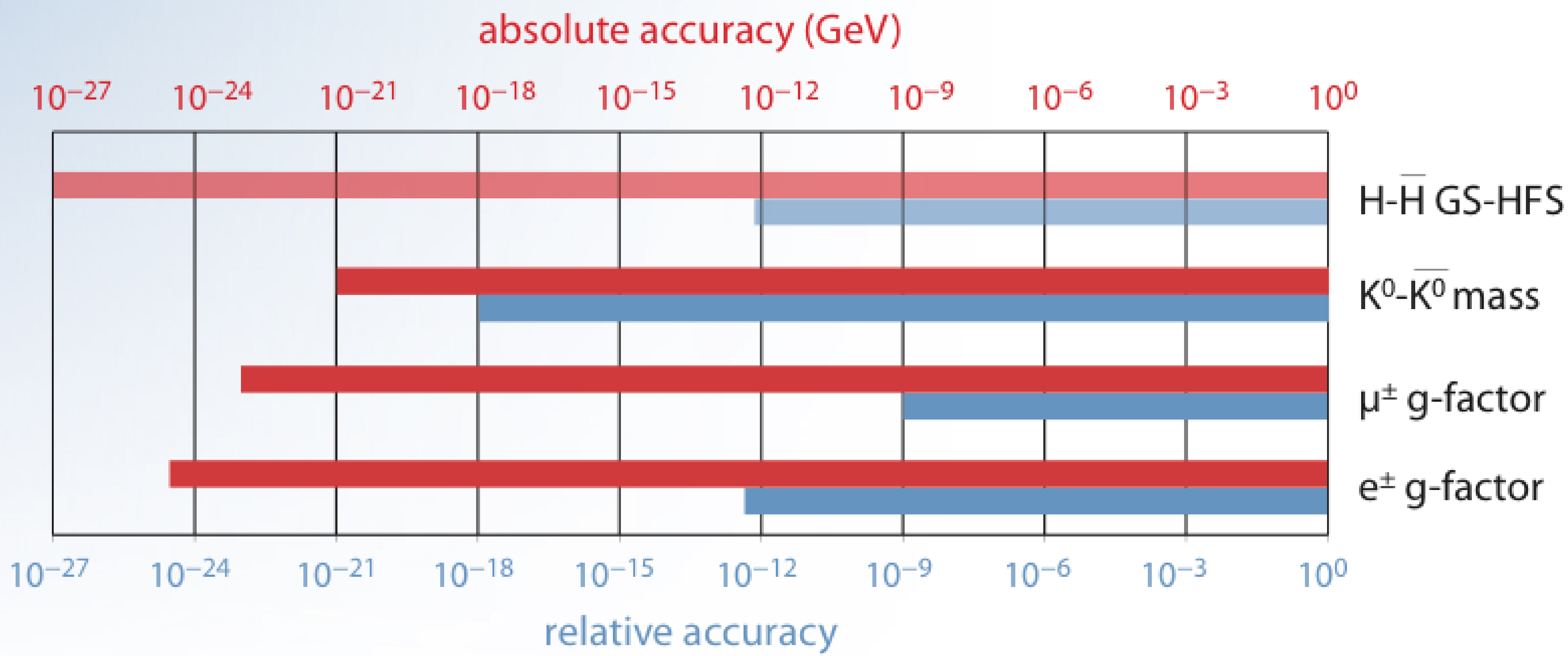
Only transitions with Δm≠0 show CPTV



Bluhm, R., Kostelecky, V., & Russell, N., PRL *82*, 2254–2257 (1999).

HFS and Standard Model Extension

- Minimal SME

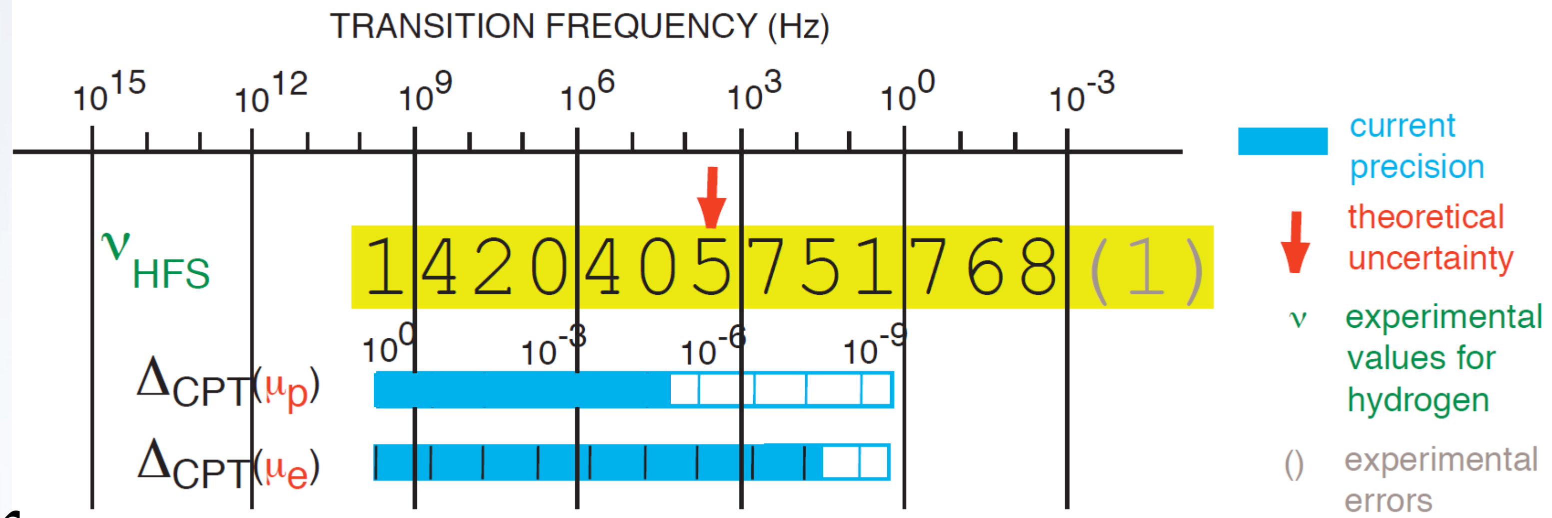


no CPT effect on 1S-2S transition *(changed in non-minimal SME)*
allows to compare different quantities in different sectors

Ground-State Hyperfine Splitting of H/$\bar{\mathrm{H}}$

- spin-spin interaction positron - antiproton
- Leading: Fermi contact term

$$\nu_F = \frac{16}{3}\left(\frac{M_p}{M_p + m_e}\right)^3 \frac{m_e}{M_p}\frac{\mu_p}{\mu_N}\alpha^2 c\, Ry$$



- magnetic moment of p̄
  - 2012 Gabrielse Penning trap 4.4 ppm PRL 110,130801 (2013)

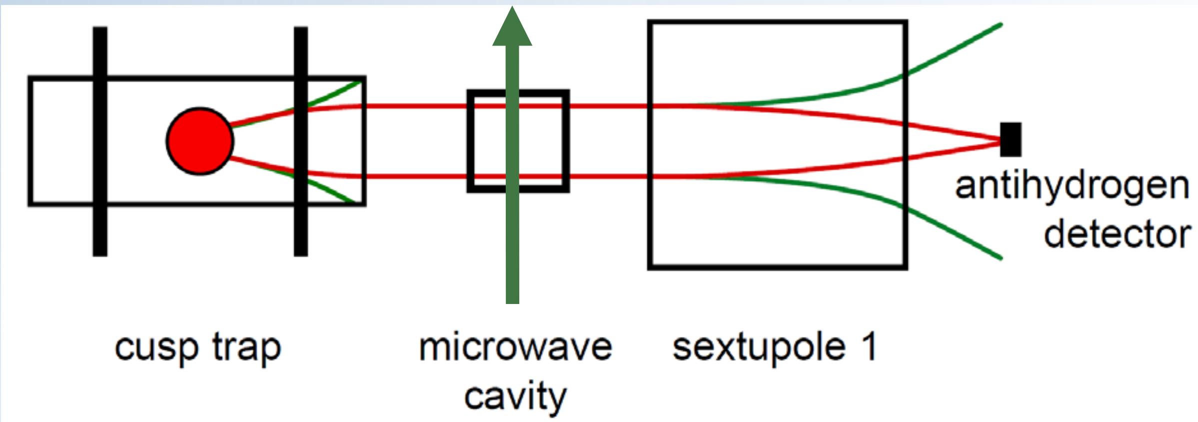
H: deviation from Fermi contact term:	–32.77(1) ppm
finite electric & magnetic radius (Zemach corrections):	–41.43(44) ppm
polarizability of p/p̄	+1.88(64) ppm
remaining deviation theory-experiment:	+0.86(78) ppm

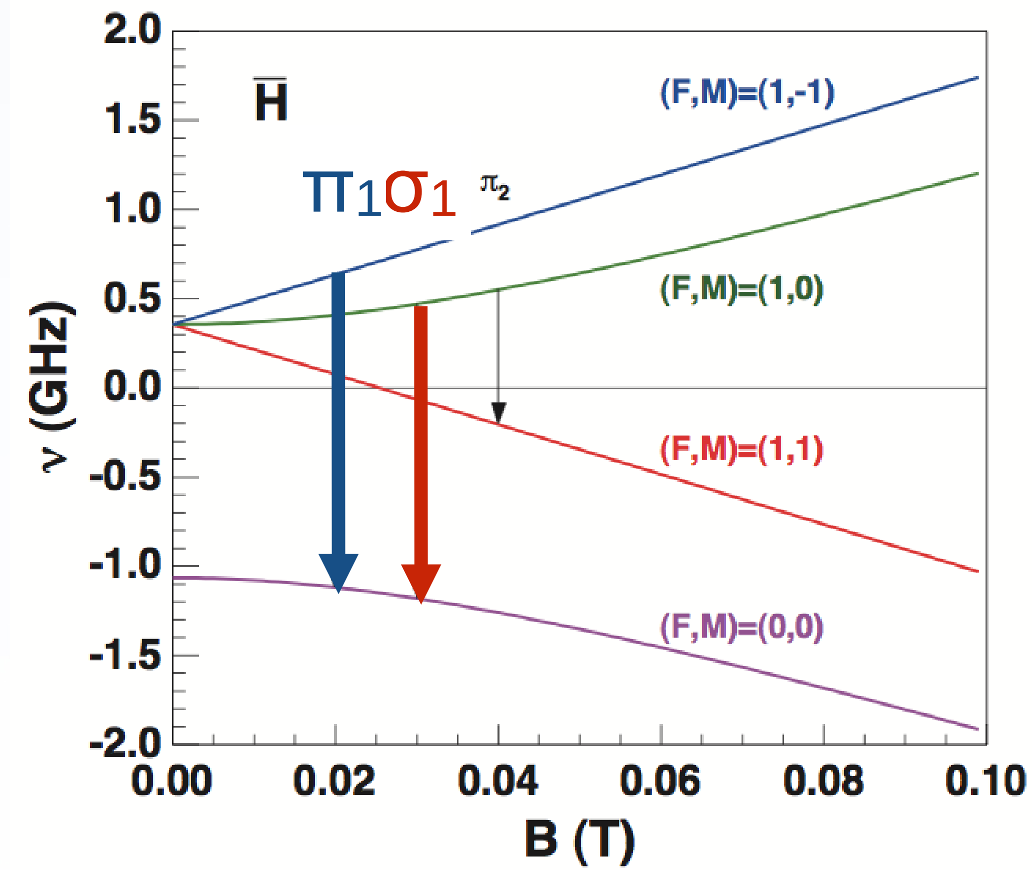
C. E. Carlson et al., *PRA 78, 022517 (2008)*

Finite size effect of proton/antiproton becomes visible < 1 ppm

HFS in an atomic beam

const. B





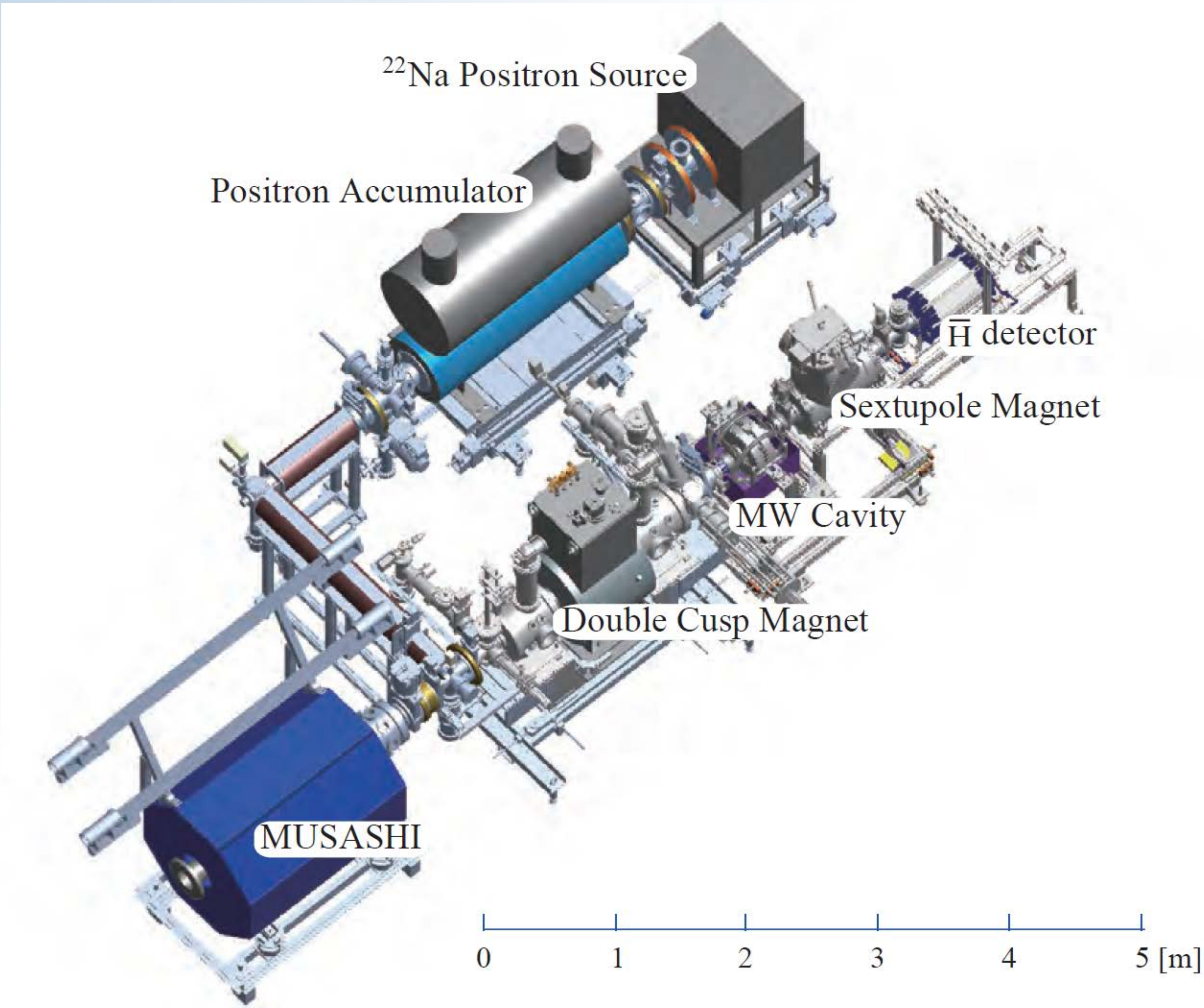
- atoms evaporate - no trapping needed
- cusp trap provides polarized beam
- spin-flip by microwave
- spin analysis by sextupole magnet
- low-background high-efficiency detection of antihydrogen

E.W. et al. ASACUSA proposal addendum CERN-SPSC 2005-002

achievable resolution

- better 10^{-6} for $T \leq 100$ K
- > 100 $\bar{H}$/s in 1S state into 4π needed
- event rate 1 / minute: background from cosmics, annihilations uptsreams

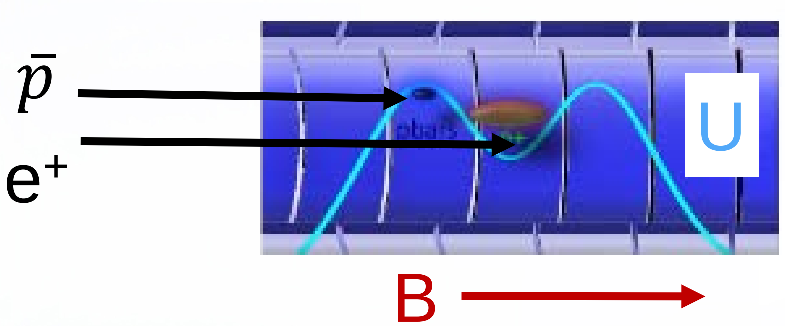
ASACUSA $\overline{\mathrm{H}}$ production 2014~

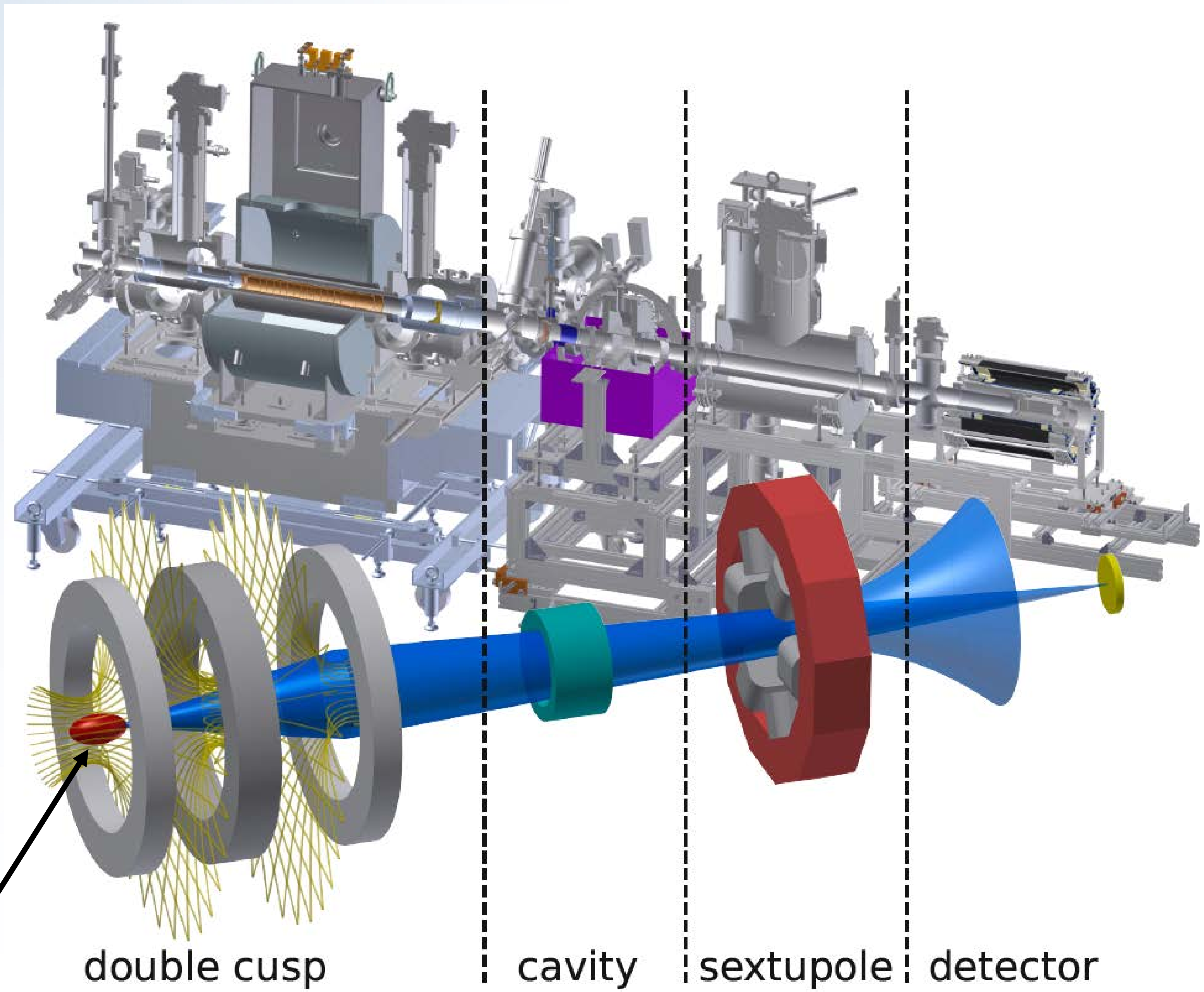


Experimental setup $\bar{H}$-HFS line

$\bar{H}$ production
1[st] time achieved
in 2010 in
nested Penning trap

Three body recom-
bination expected to
produce Rydberg
states





First observation of „beam“ 2014

- $\overline{\text{H}}$ beam observed with 5σ significance
  - n≲43 (field ionization)
  - 6 events / 15 min
- significant fraction in lower n
  - n≲29: 3σ
  - 4 events / 15 min
  - τ ~ few ms

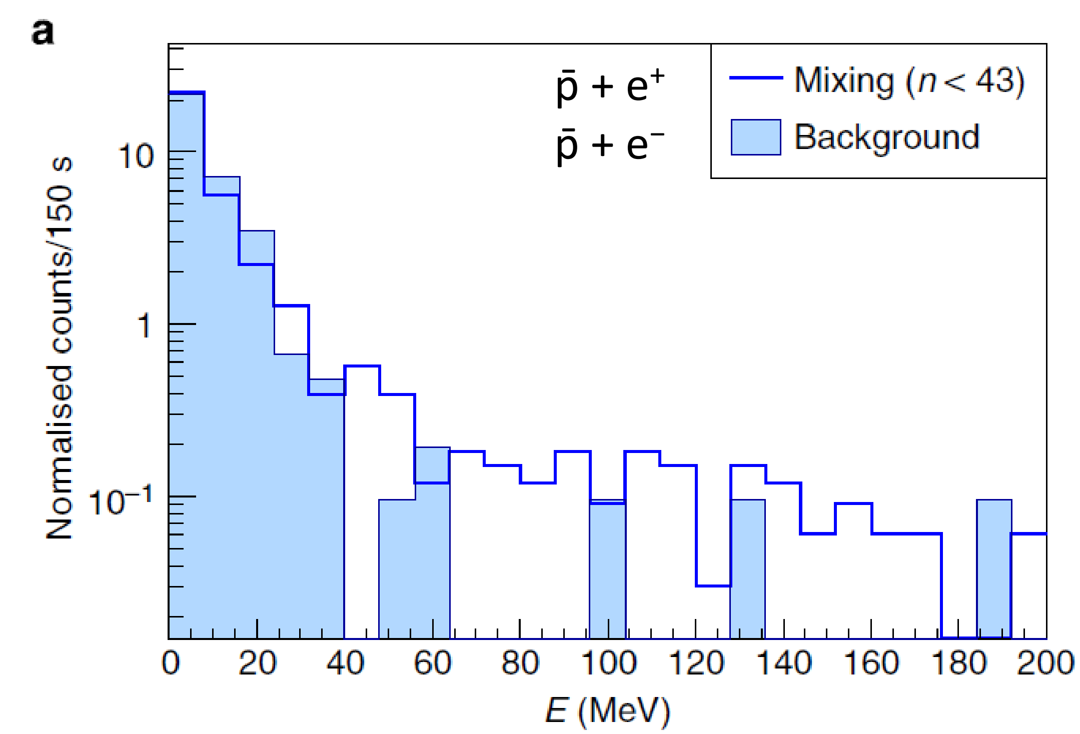


Table 1 | Summary of antihydrogen events detected by the antihydrogen detector.

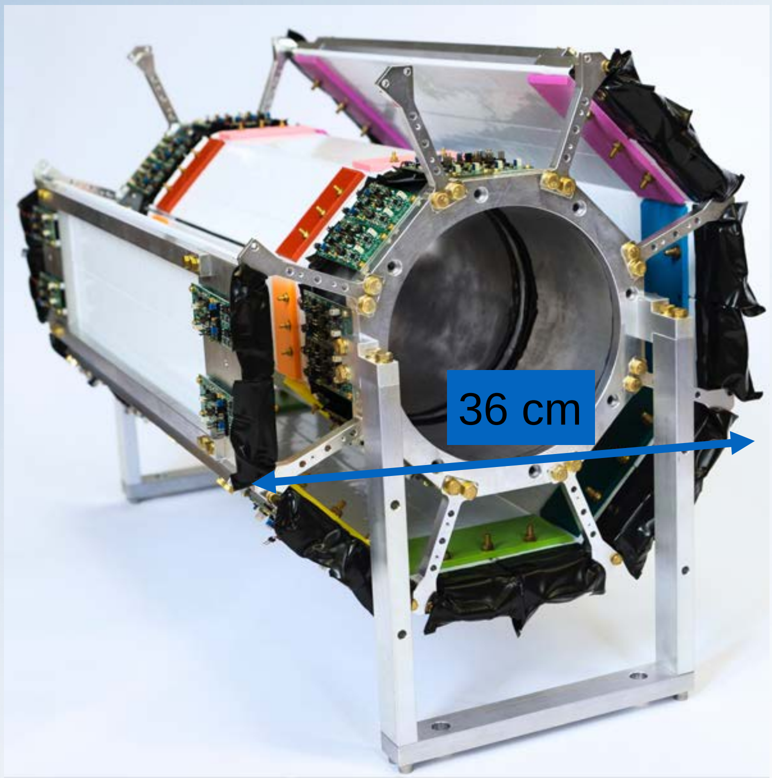
	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Background
Measurement time (s)	4,950	2,100	1,550
Double coincidence events, N_t	1,149	487	352
Events above the threshold (40 MeV), $N_{>40}$	99	29	6
Z-value (profile likelihood ratio) (σ)	5.0	3.2	—
Z-value (ratio of Poisson means) (σ)	4.8	3.0	—

	$n \leq 43$	$n \leq 29$	

N. Kuroda[1], S. Ulmer[2], D.J. Murtagh[3], S. Van Gorp[3], Y. Nagata[3], M. Diermaier[4], S. Federmann[5], M. Leali[6,7], C. Malbrunot[4,†], V. Mascagna[6,7], O. Massiczek[4], K. Michishio[8], T. Mizutani[1], A. Mohri[3], H. Nagahama[1], M. Ohtsuka[1], B. Radics[3], S. Sakurai[9], C. Sauerzopf[4], K. Suzuki[4], M. Tajima[1], H.A. Torii[1], L. Venturelli[6,7], B. Wünschek[4], J. Zmeskal[4], N. Zurlo[6], H. Higaki[9], Y. Kanai[3], E. Lodi Rizzini[6,7], Y. Nagashima[8], Y. Matsuda[1], E. Widmann[4] & Y. Yamazaki[1,3]

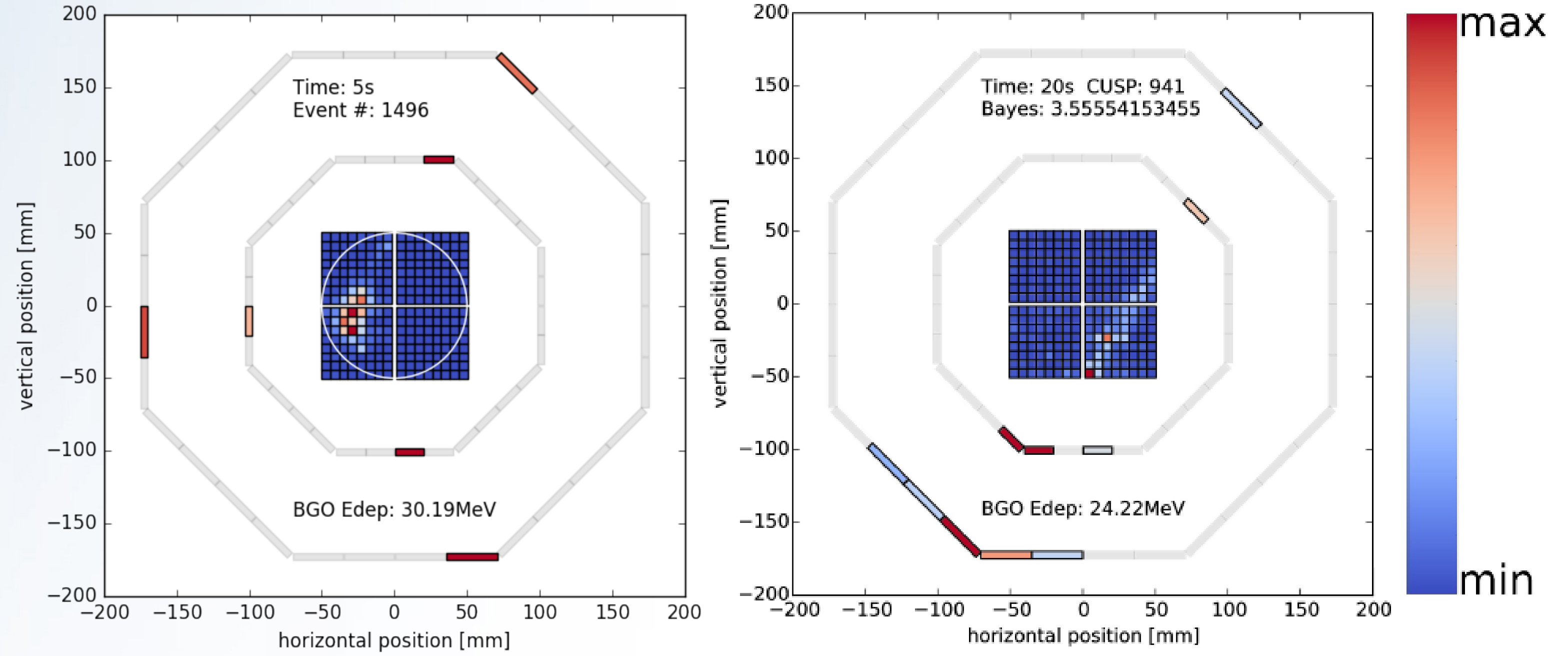
NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | 5:3089 | DOI: 10.1038/ncomms4089 | www.nature.com/naturecommunications

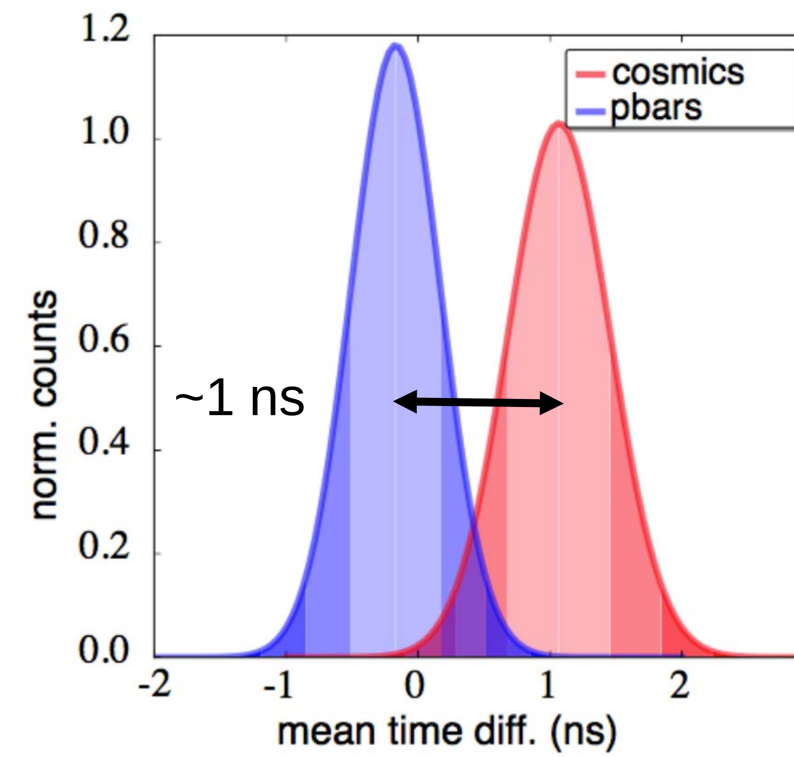
Recent progress



Antiproton annihilation
Jun 23, 2016

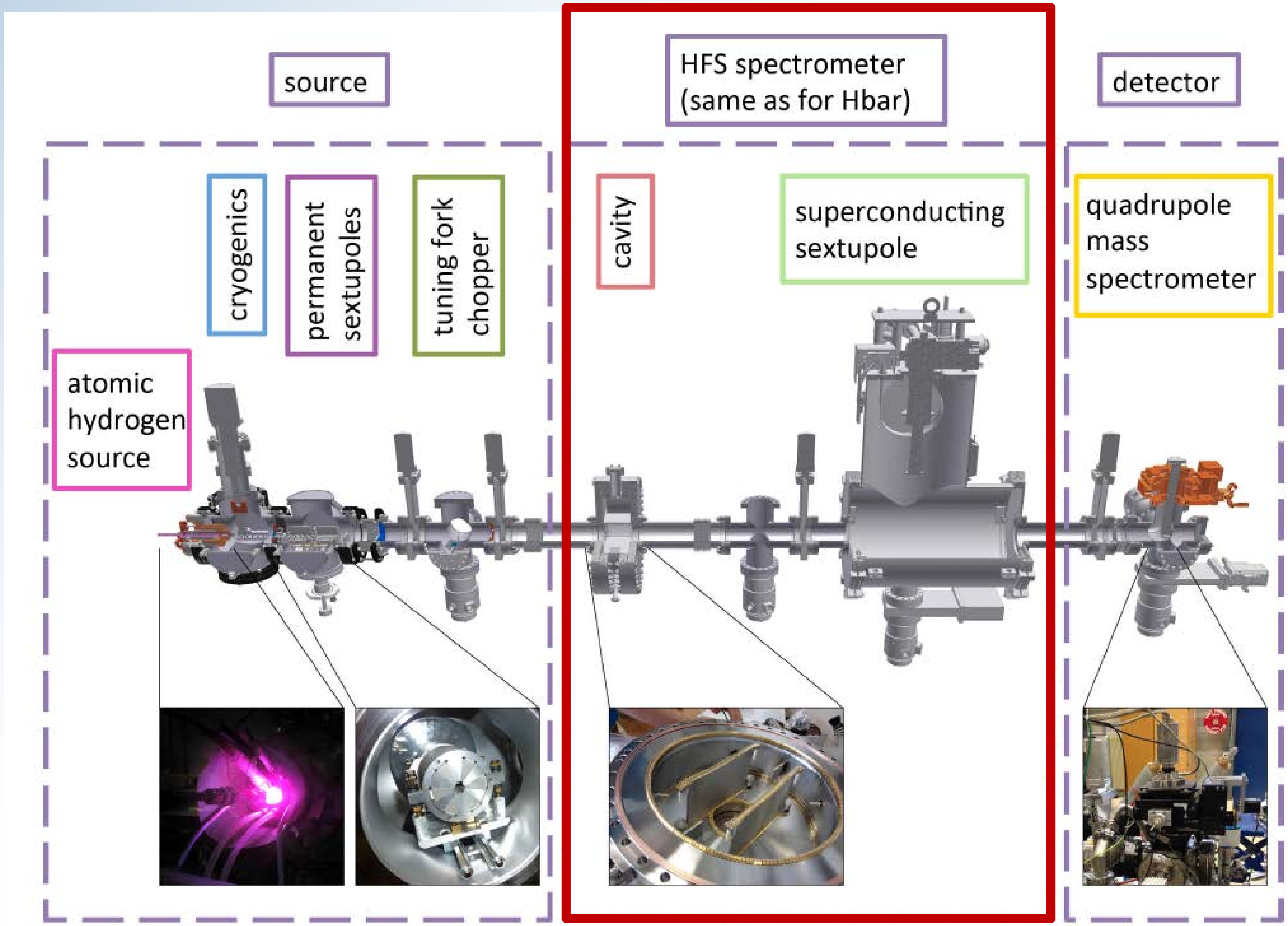
Cosmic shower





- BGO calorimeter + 2 layer hodoscope
- Optimize $\bar{\mathrm{H}}$ rate
- Measure n-state distribution
  - 1st results under analysis
- Polarisation
- Velocity

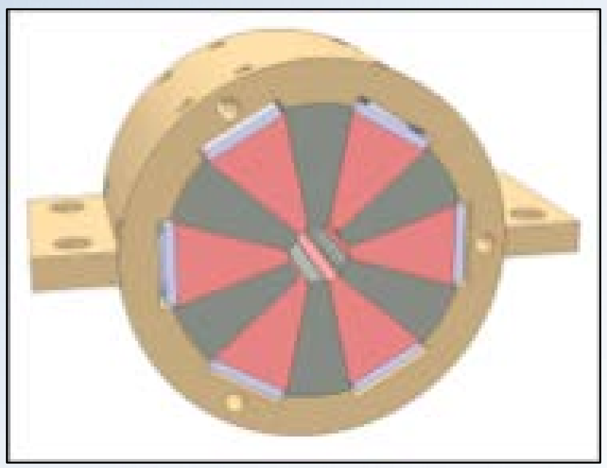
Hydrogen beam measurements



Primary goal: verify spectroscopy method:
reproduce expected antihydrogen beam parameters

Polarisaton: permanent sextupoles

- 2 Halbach magnets B_{max}=1.3 T, L=6 cm, r=1 cm

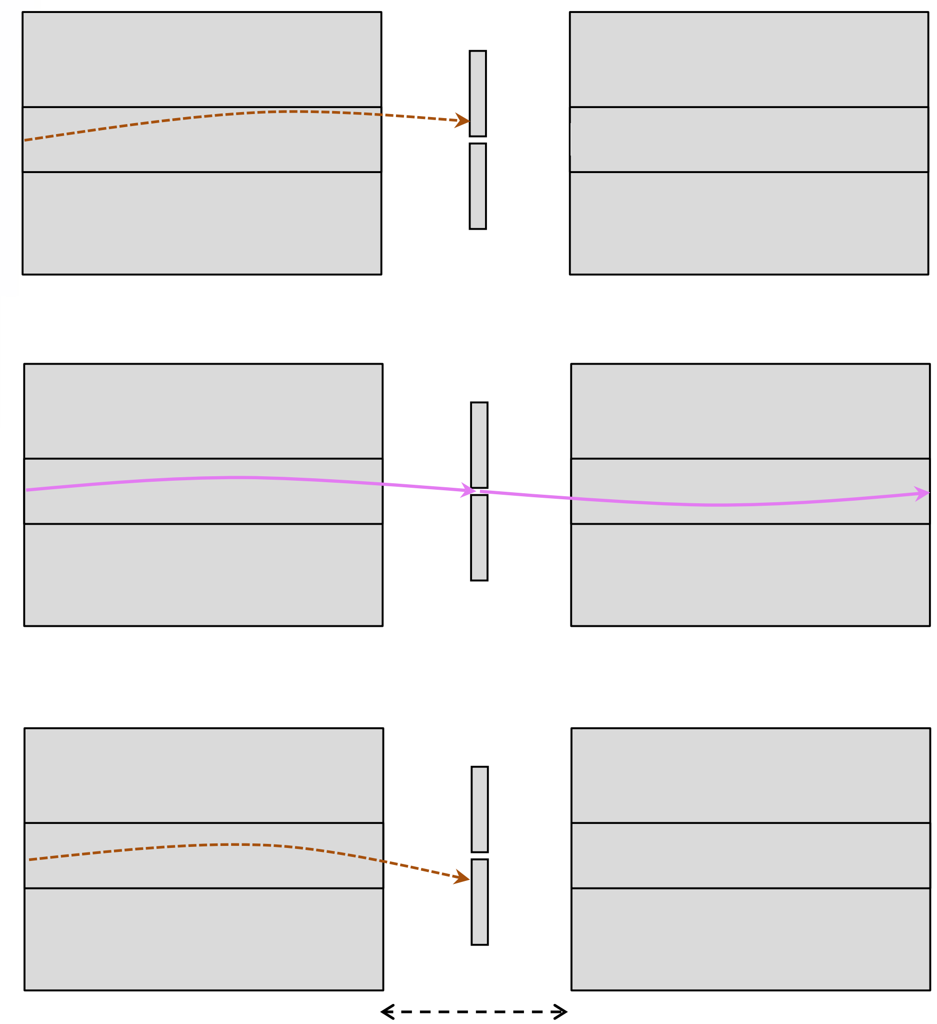


low field seekers focused

v too high

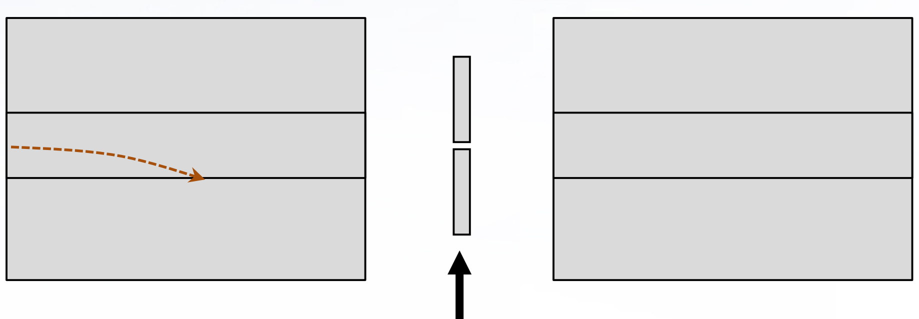
v accepted

v too low



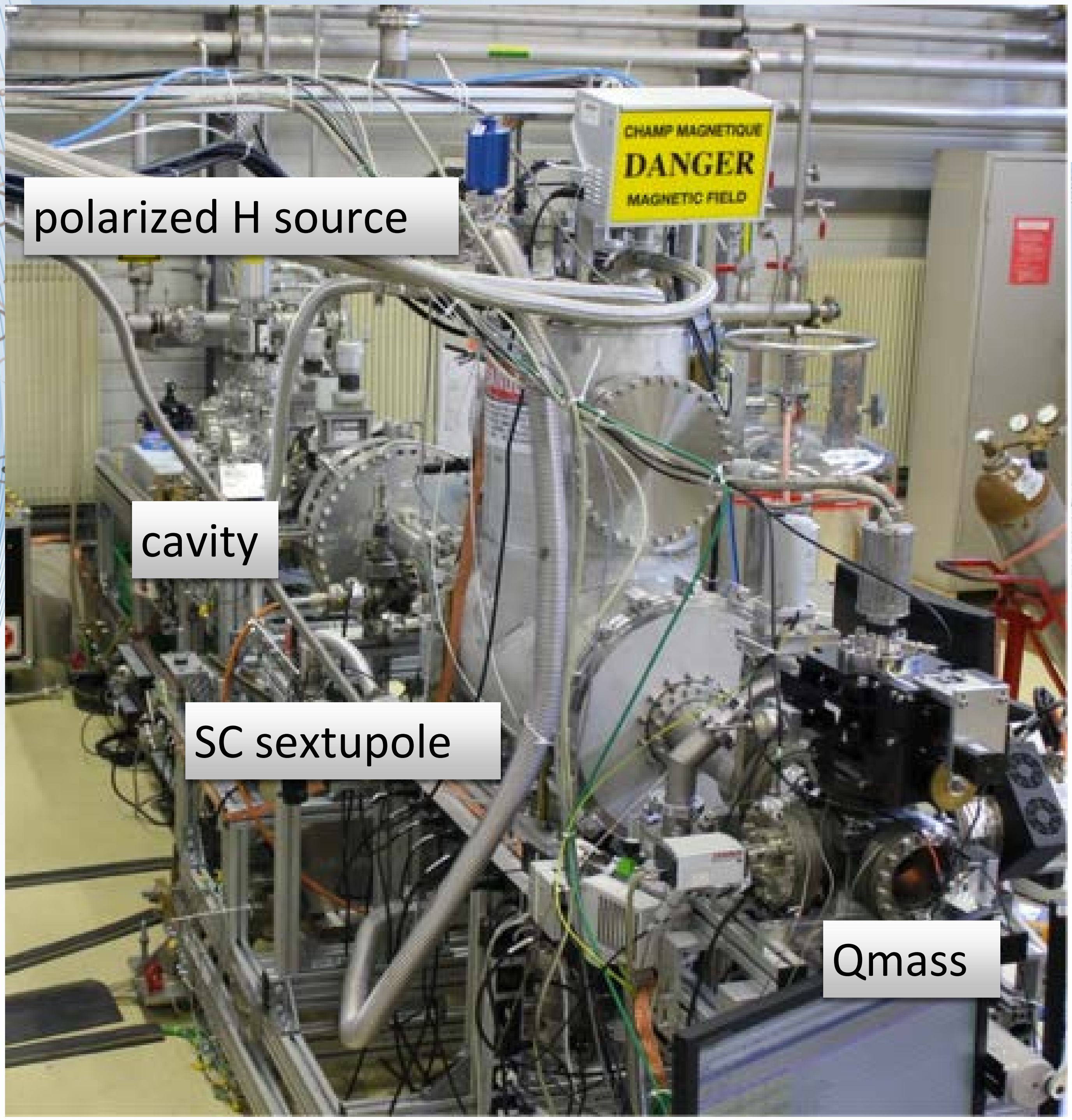
changing distance selects velocity

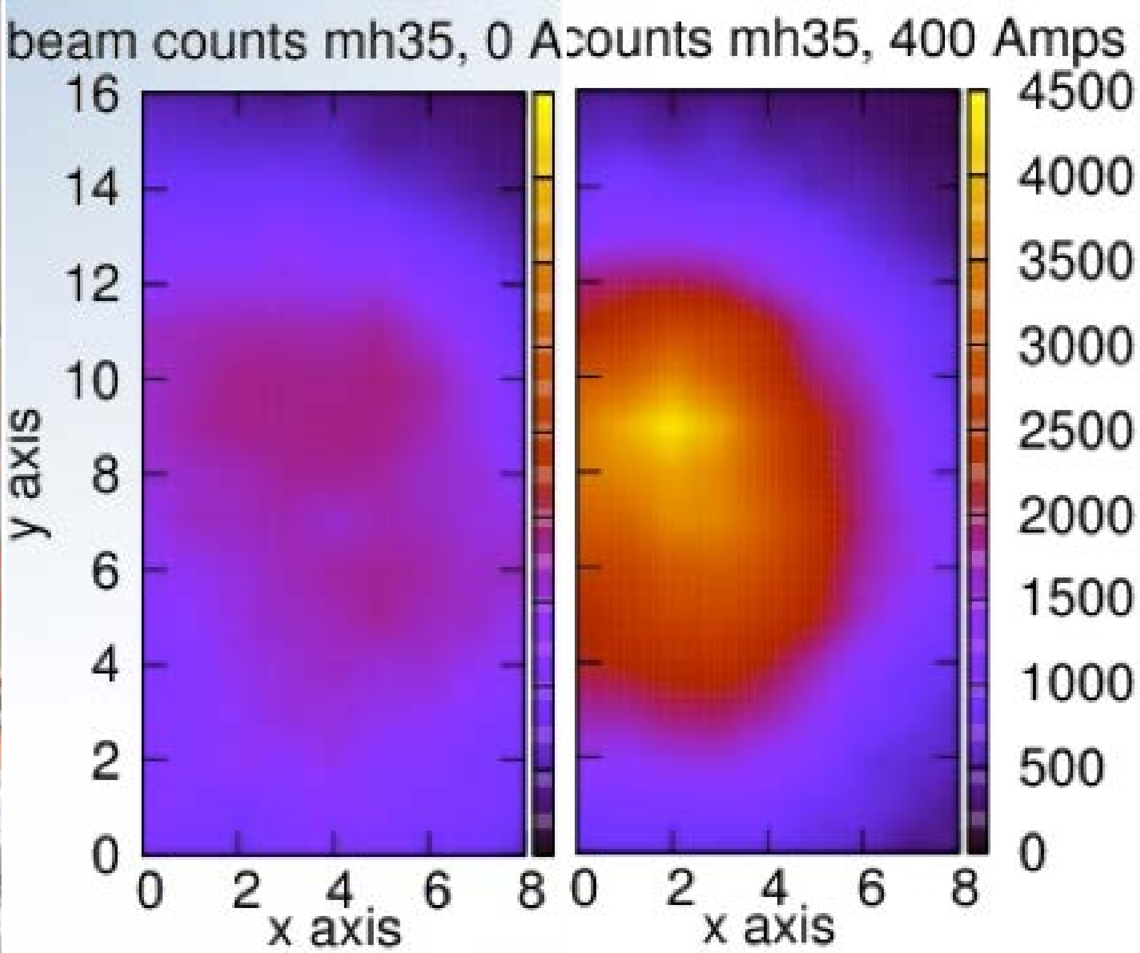
high field seekers defocused



iris

Hydrogen beam line test setup @ CERN

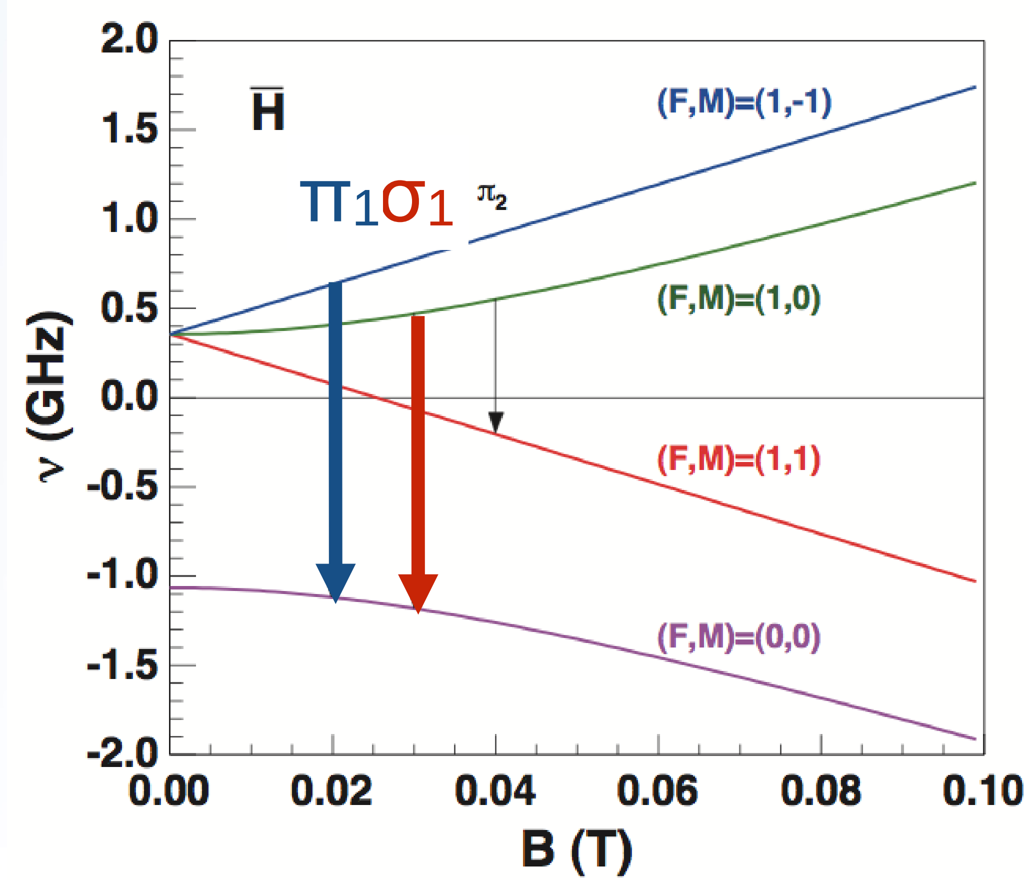




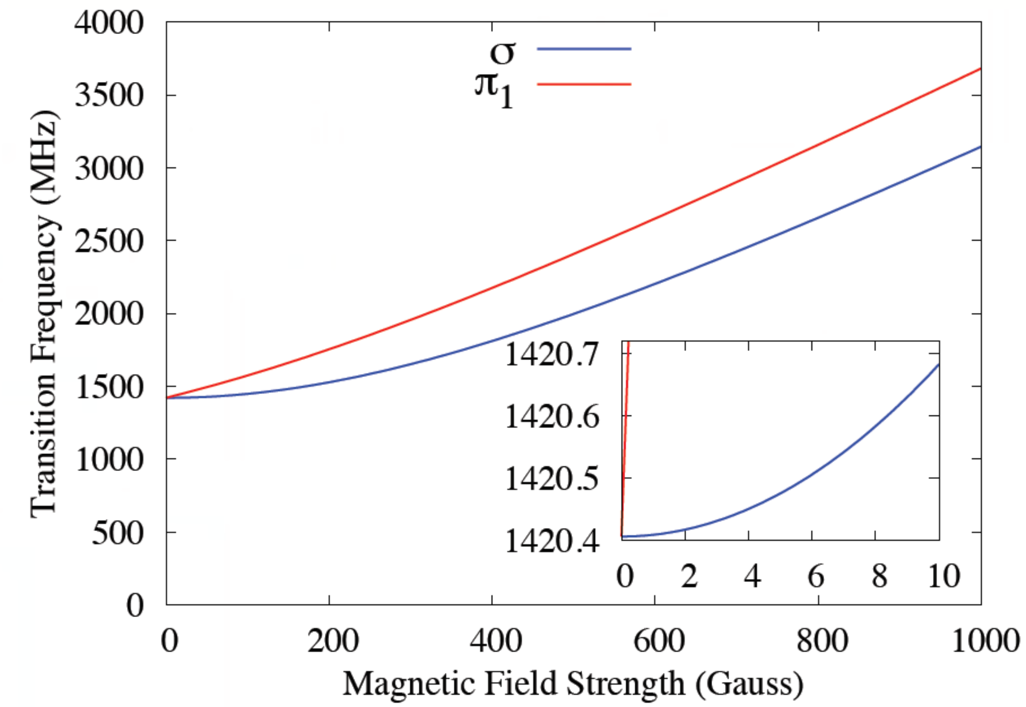
beam focusing by superconducting sextuple observed

σ_1 vs. π_1 transition

- Different B-field dependence
  - π_1 more sensitive to homogeneity

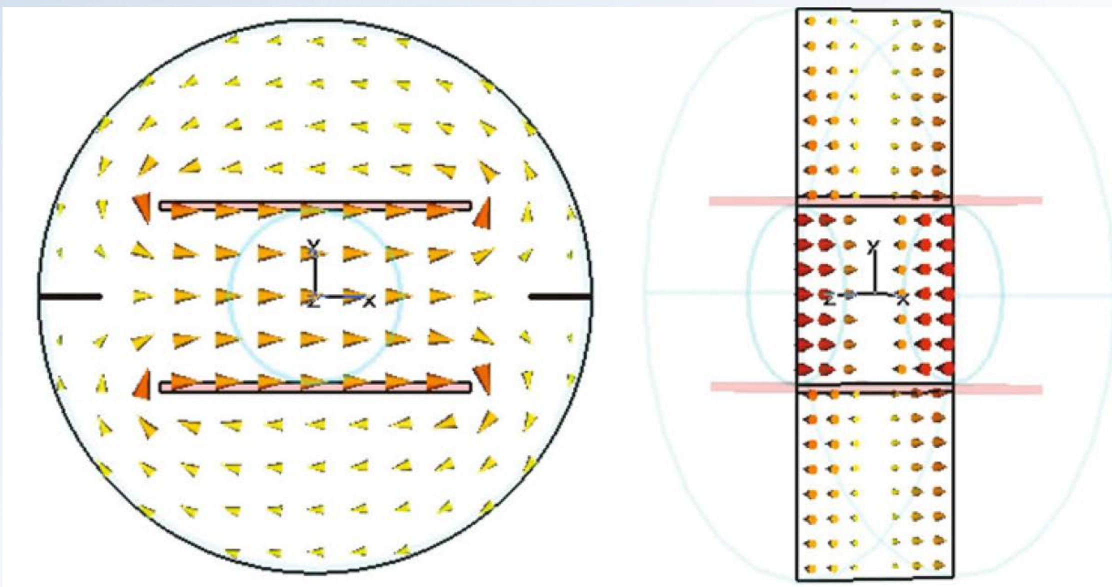


- Selection by orientation of $\vec{B}_{osc}, \vec{B}_{ext}$



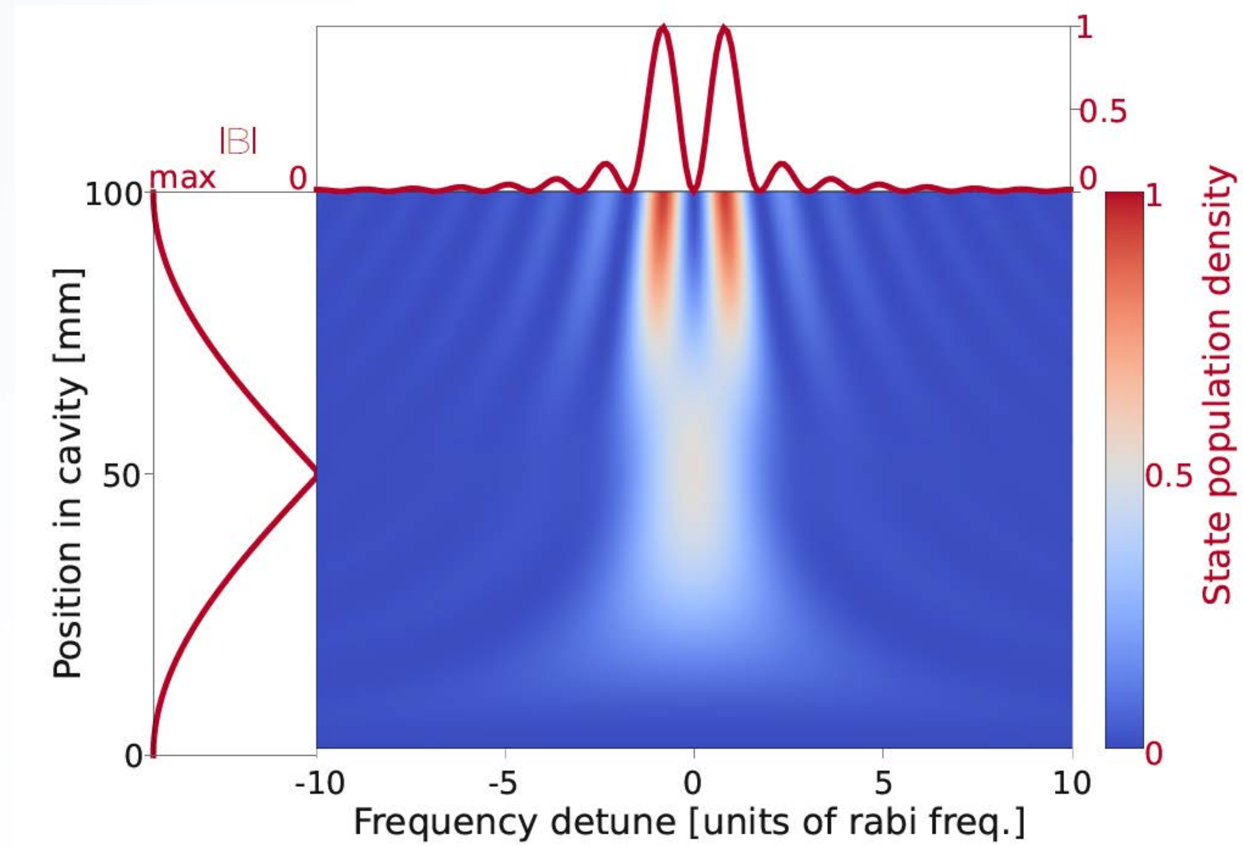
Spin-flip resonator

- f = 1.420 GHz, Δf = few MHz, ~ mW power
- challenge: homogeneity over 10x10x10cm^3@ λ=21cm
- solution: strip line



transverse field: homogeneous

longitudinal field: cos(z)



Line shape by optical Bloch equations for single velocity

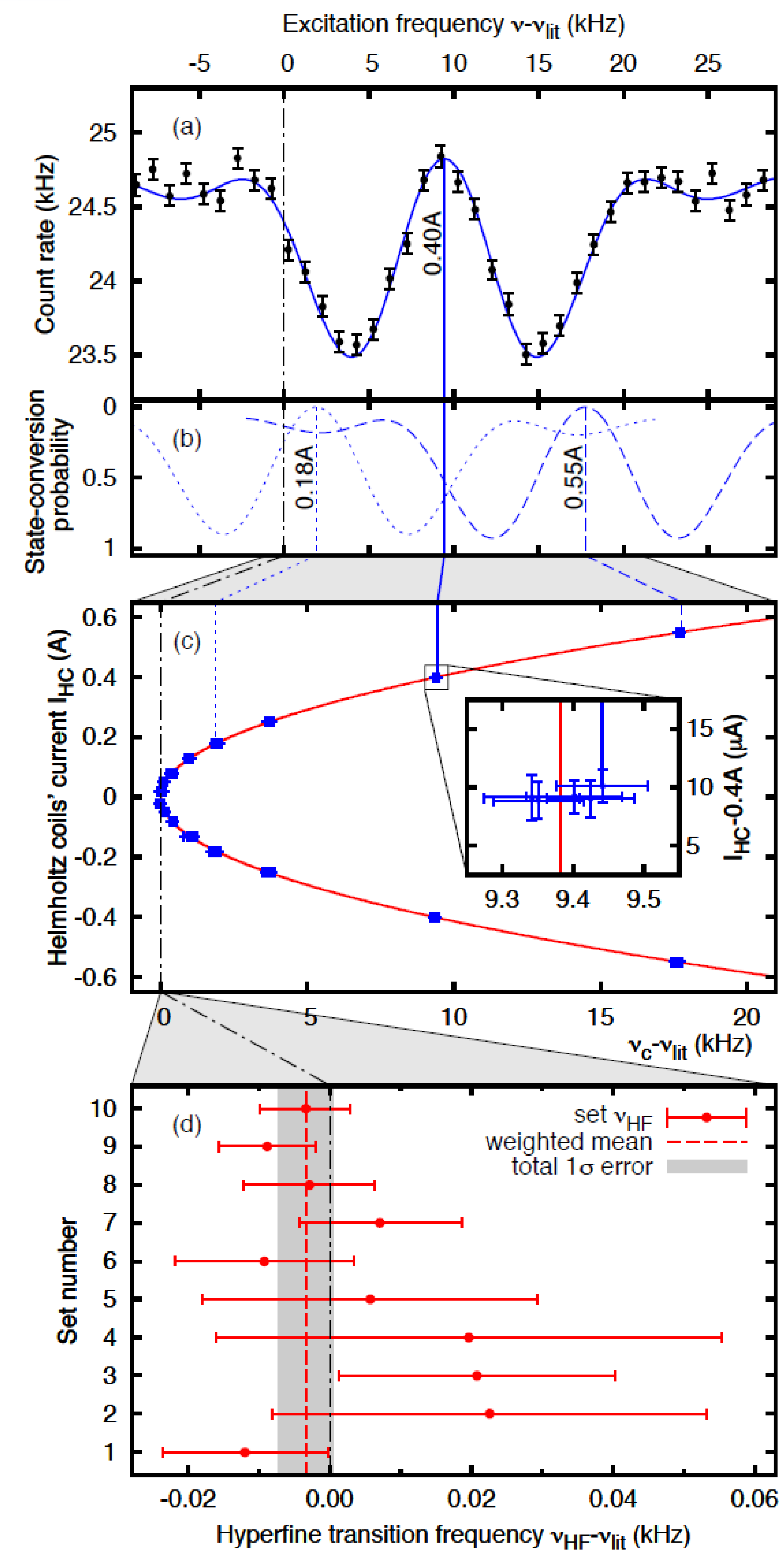
- Full line shape: sum of simulated line shape for velocity distribution

H-HFS σ_1

$$\nu_{HF} = 1\ 420\ 405\ 748.4(3.4)(1.6)\ \text{Hz}$$

Error **2.7 ppb**: 18x improvement over *Kush, Phys. Rev. 100, 1188 (1955)*
Deviation from maser ($\Delta f/f \sim 10^{-12}$) :
3.4 Hz < 1σ error

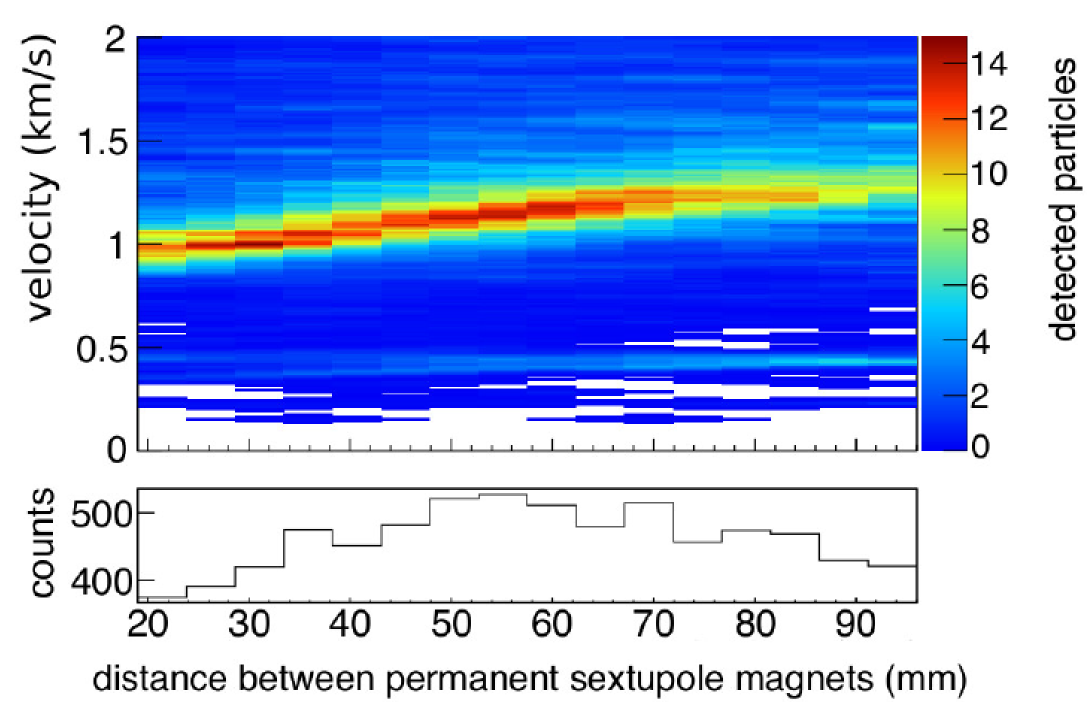
contribution	1σ st.dev. (Hz)
systematic error	
frequency standard	1.62
common fit parameters	
$\bar{v}_H$	0.05
σ_v	0.03
B_{osc}	0.02
systematic error total	1.62
statistical error	3.43
total error	3.79



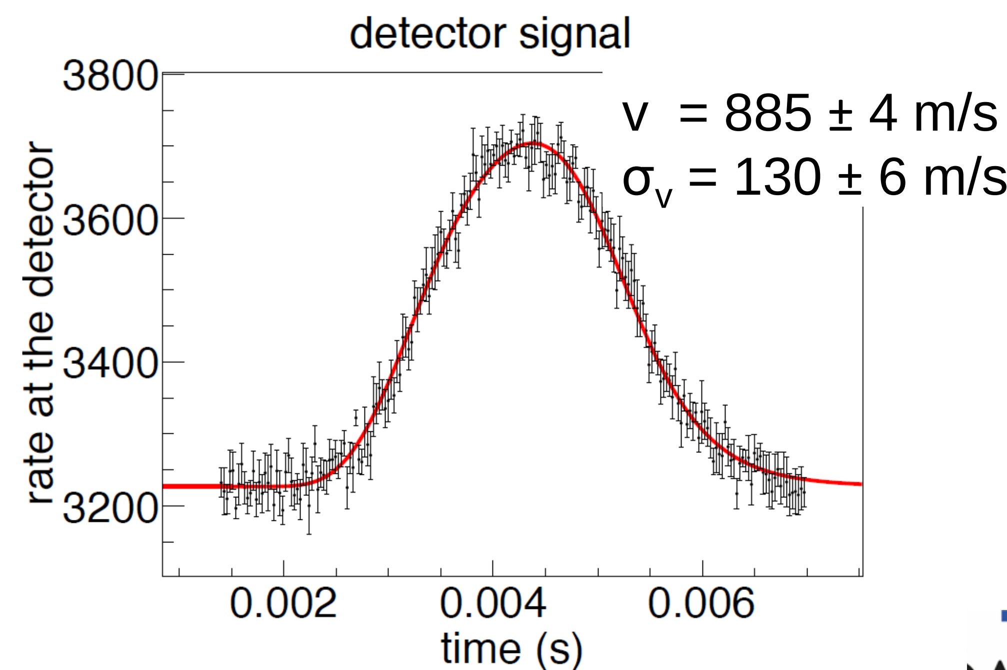
arXiv:1610.06392

Current H-beam parameters

- similar to expected $\bar{H}$ values
  - Determined by sextupoles
  - velocity: 1 km/s ÷ 50 K
  - Tunable by 10%



  - Velocity distribution



- Possible modifications
  - Shorter sext., lower fields
  - New geometry

Non-minimal SME

- Operators of arbitrary dimensions

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{1}{2}\overline{\psi_w}(\gamma^\mu i\partial_\mu - m_w + \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_w)\psi_w + \mathrm{H.}$$

$$\delta h_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{NR}} = \delta h_e^{\mathrm{NR}} + \delta h_p^{\mathrm{NR}}$$

- Non-relativisitc spherical coefficients

K_{kjm}	Mass-dimensions	CPT sign	Spin-dependence
c_{kjm}^{NR}	Even numbers	+1	Independent
a_{kjm}^{NR}	Odd numbers	−1	Independent
$g_{kjm}^{\mathrm{NR}(qP)}$	Even numbers	−1	Dependent
$H_{kjm}^{\mathrm{NR}(qP)}$	Odd numbers	+1	Dependent

$$a_{200}^{\mathrm{NR}} \supset a_{200}^{(5)} + a_{200}^{(7)} m_0^2 + a_{200}^{(9)} m_0^4 \ldots$$

Kostelecký, V. A., & Mewes, M.. *PRD 88*, 096006 (2013).

Non-minimal SME & H beam

- Shift only for π-transition ($\Delta m_F \neq 0$)

$$2\pi\delta\nu = -\frac{\Delta m_F}{2\sqrt{3\pi}} \sum_{q=0}^{2} (\alpha m_r)^{2q} (1 + 4\delta_{q2}) \times \sum_w [g_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR}(0B)} - H_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR}(0B)} + 2g_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR}(1B)} - 2H_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR}(1B)}].$$

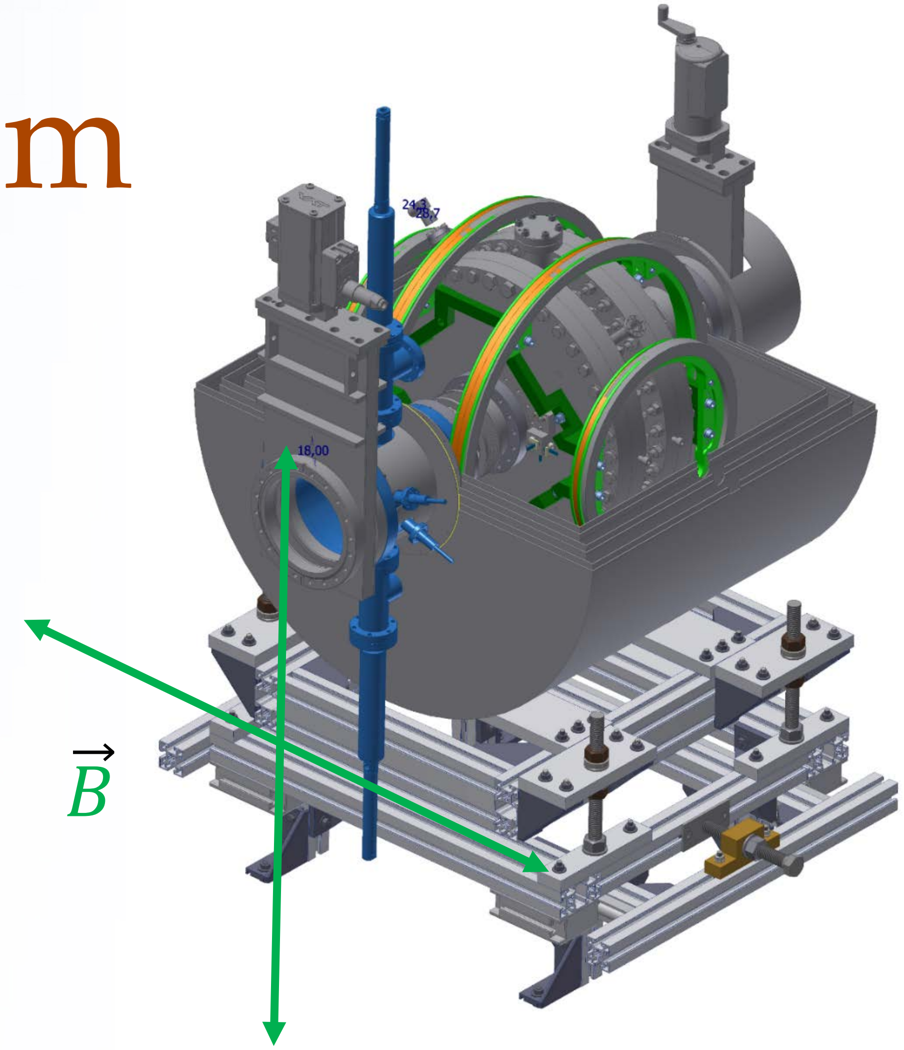
- B direction dependence

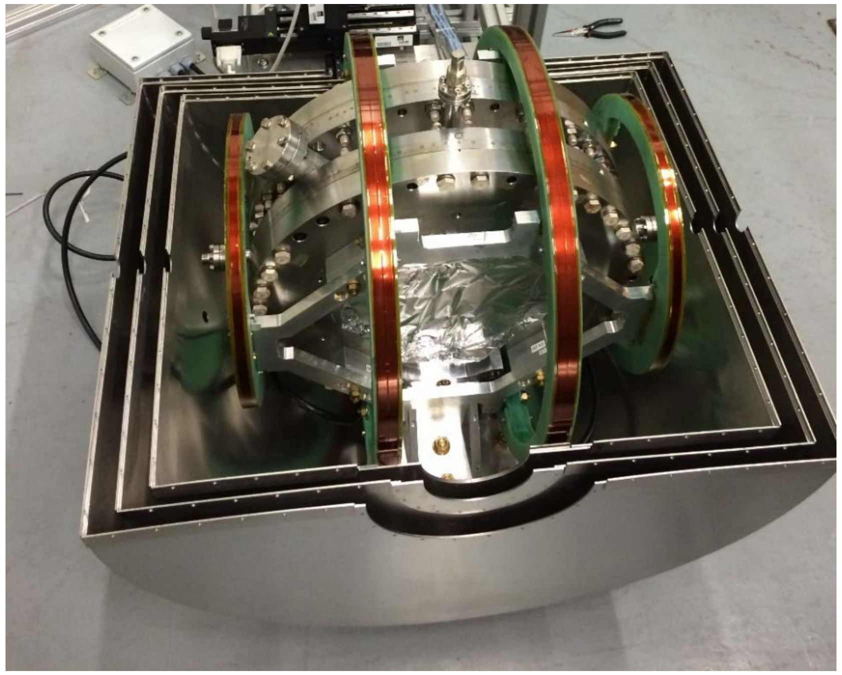
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(2\pi\nu_\pi) &\equiv 2\pi\nu_\pi(\boldsymbol{B}) - 2\pi\nu_\pi(-\boldsymbol{B}) \\ &= -\frac{\cos\vartheta}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \sum_{q=0}^{2} (\alpha m_r)^{2q} (1 + 4\delta_{q2}) \sum_w [g_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR,Sun}(0B)} - H_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR,Sun}(0B)} + 2g_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR,Sun}(1B)} - 2H_{w(2q)10}^{\mathrm{NR,Sun}(1B)}]\end{aligned}$$

Kostelecký, V. A., & Vargas, A. J. *PRD*, *92*, 056002 (2015).

Next steps for H-beam

- π_1 transition
  - Better field homogeneity
    - Inproved coils, shielding
  - SME: effect only in π_1
  - Non-minimal SME: direction dependent coefficients accessible by beam
- Conditions
  - Invert direction of B-field
  - Rotate B-field
  - Measure also σ_1 (no CPTV) as reference

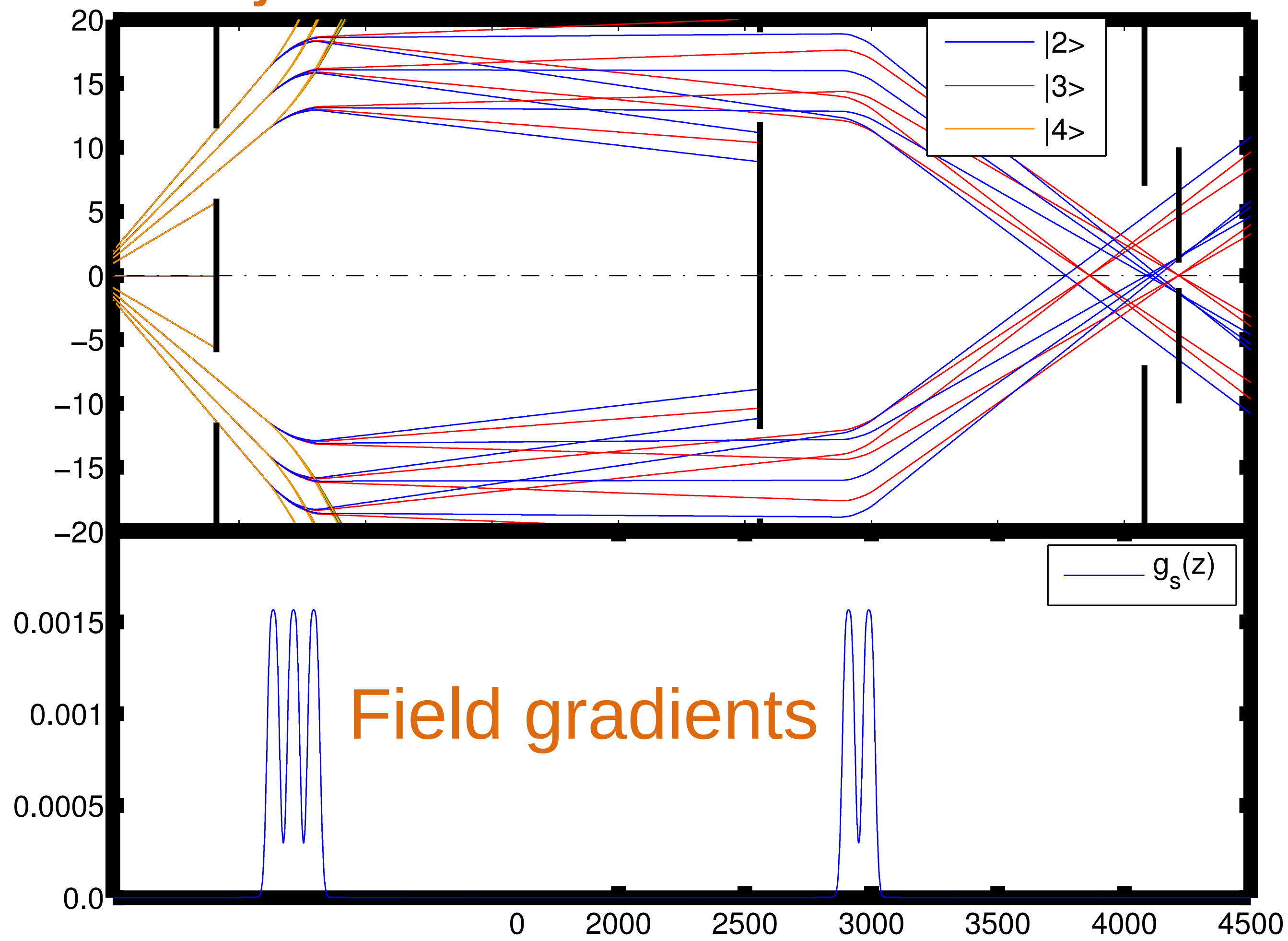




New beam optics

- Same focus for all HF states

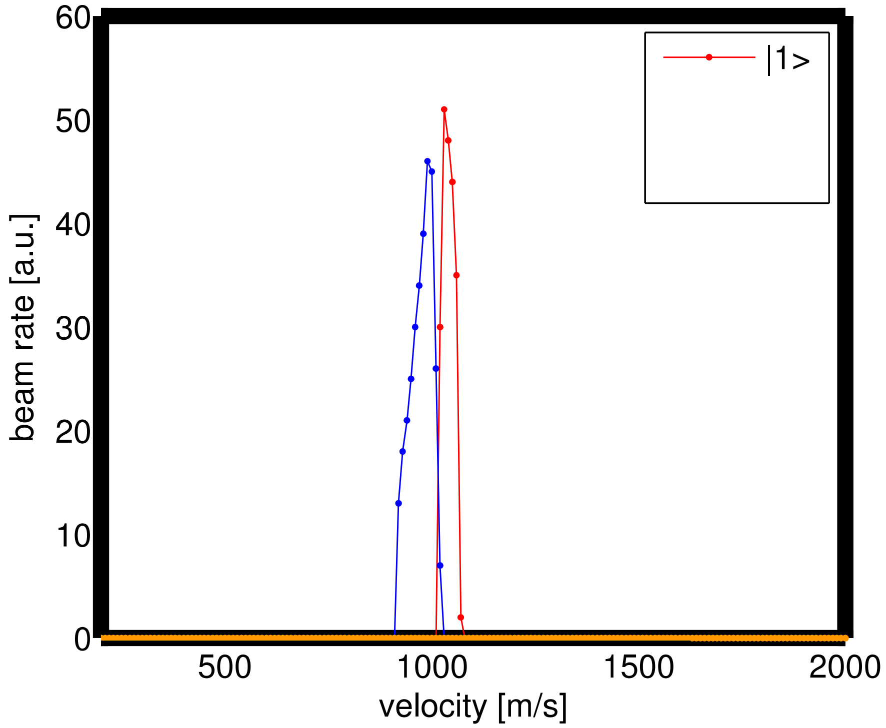
Trajectories



Beam direction

Ring aperture

Velocities



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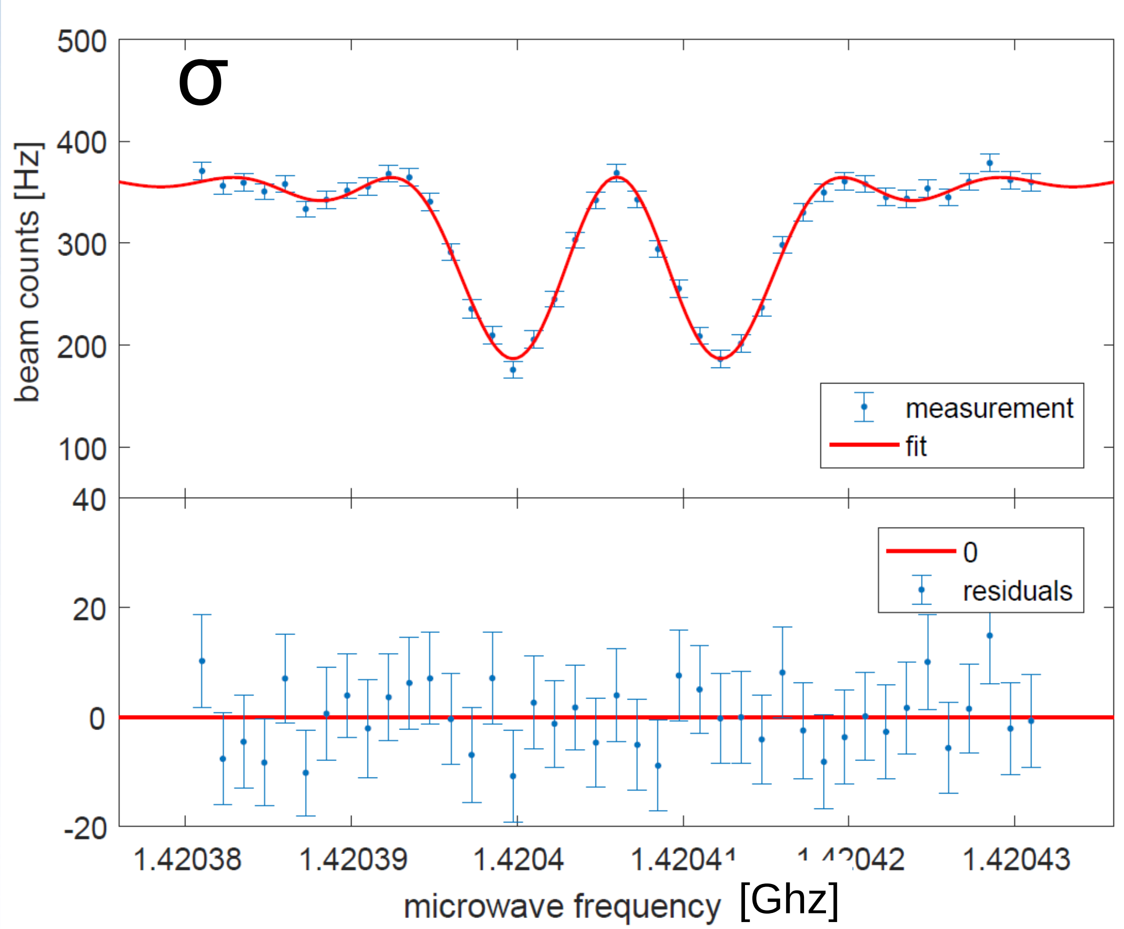
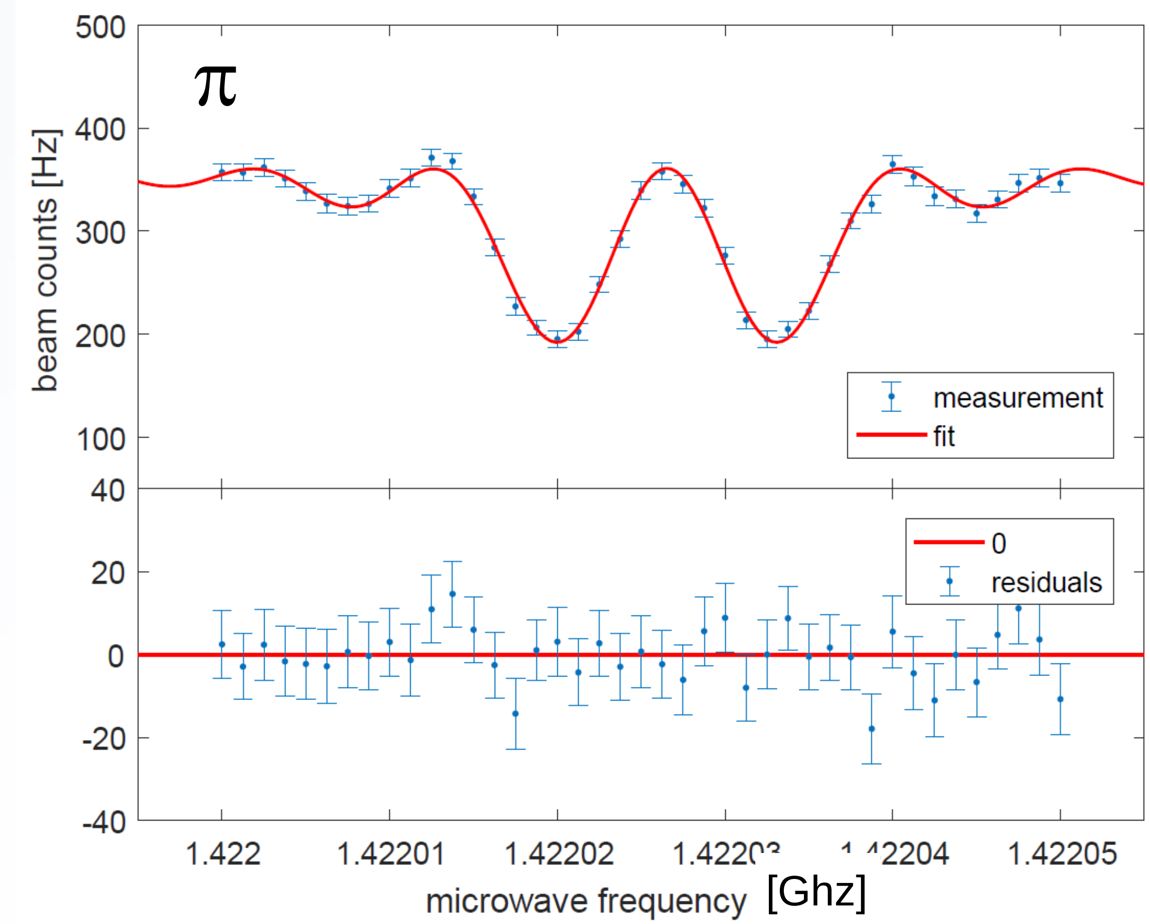
First σ and π resoances Feb. 2017

- Same amplitude at same beam line settings





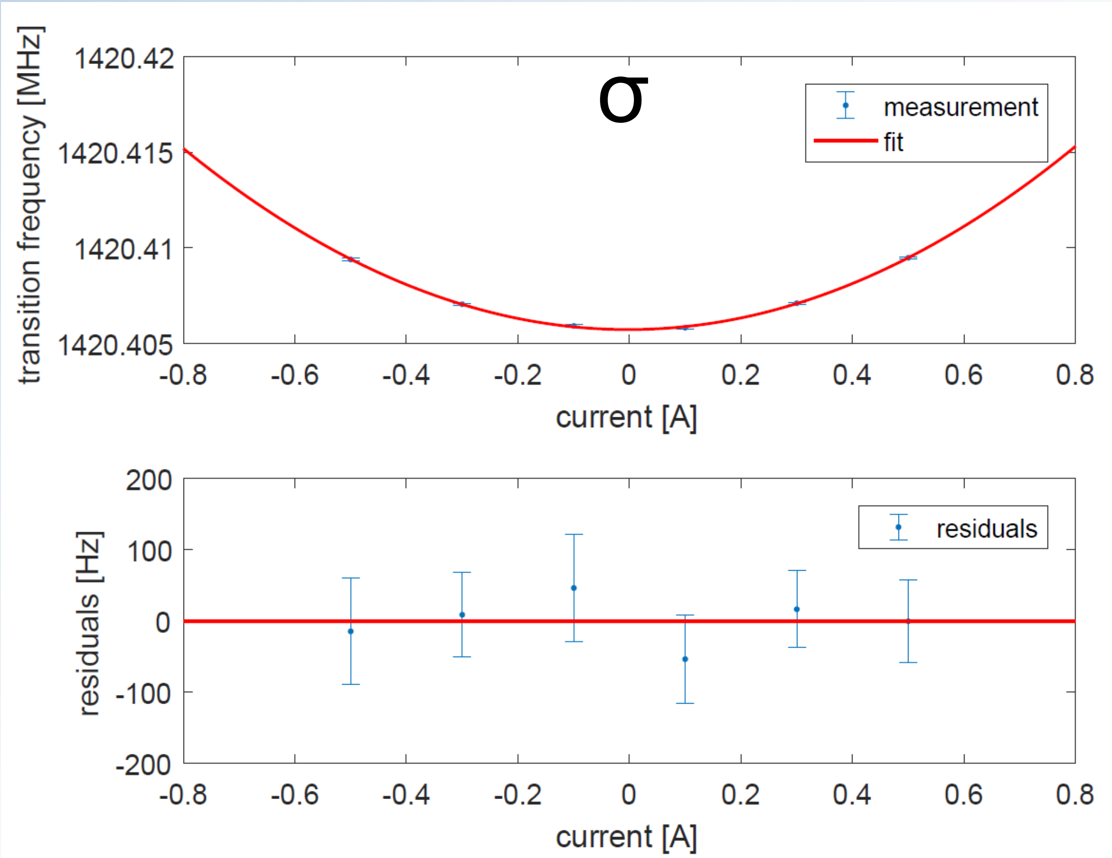
PRELIMINARY

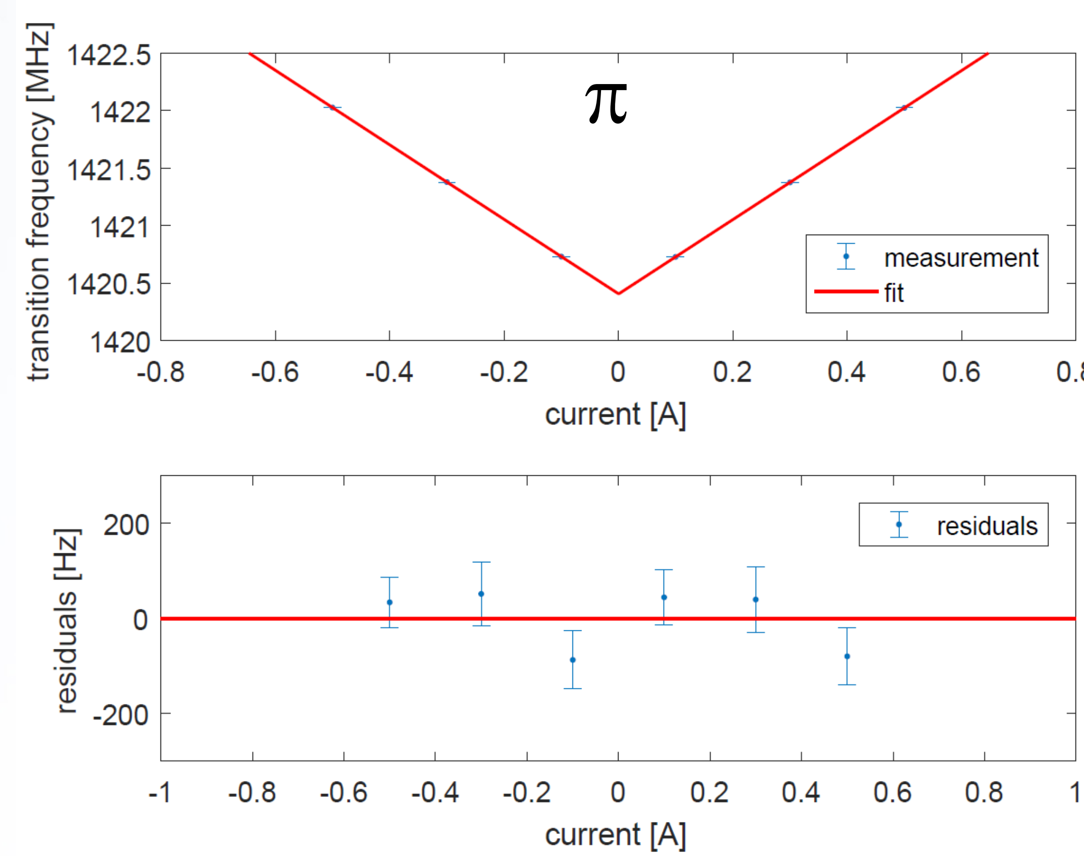
H·HFS

ÖAW

Extrapolation B=0

PRELIMINARY

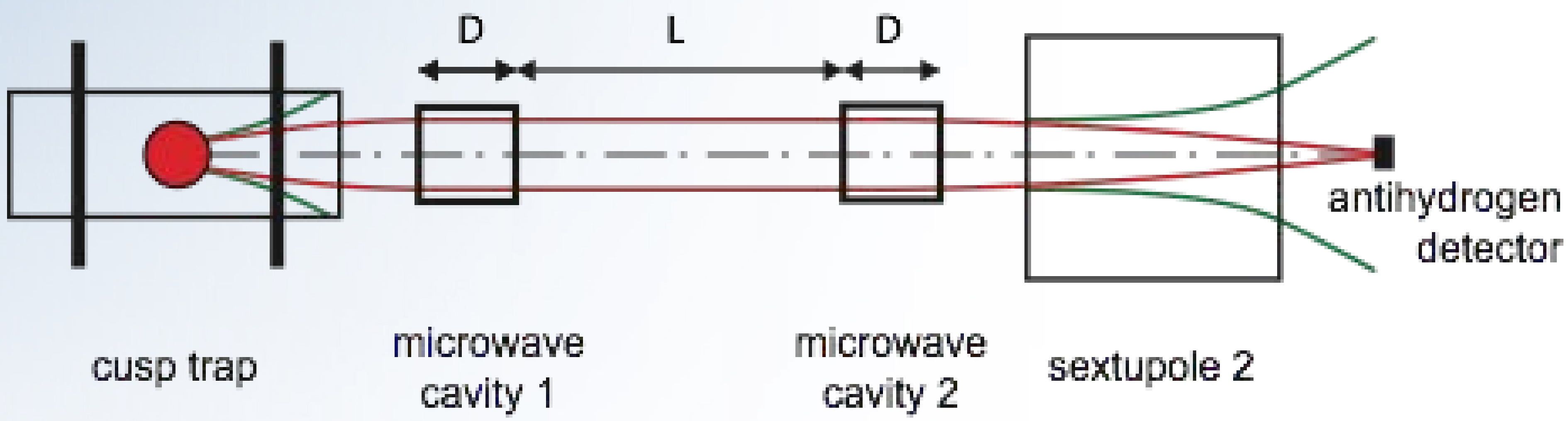




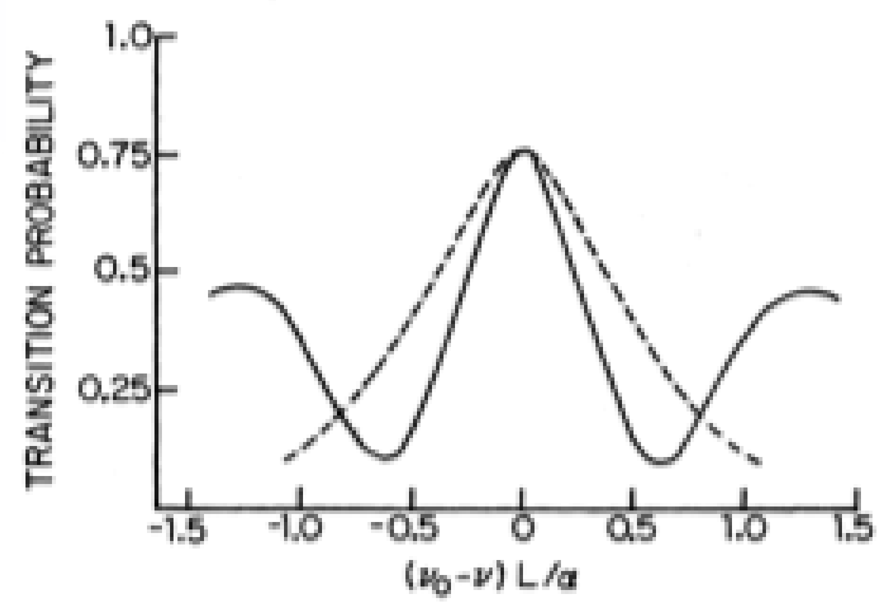
- Accuracy $\nu_{\mathrm{HF}}(B = 0) \sim 10$ Hz
  - ~ 100 hours of data taking
  - Measurement campaign to start

Experiments in an atomic beam

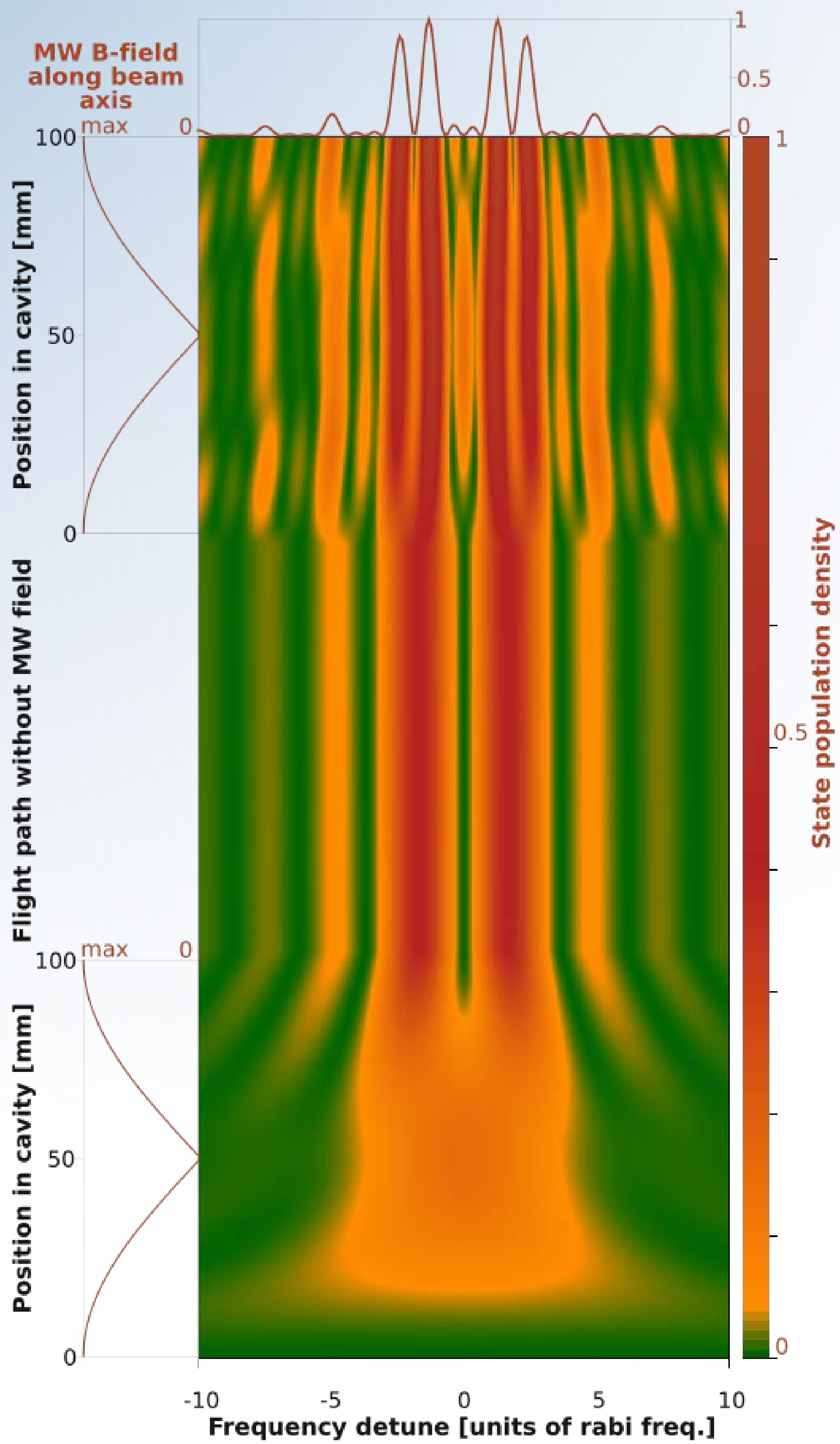
- Phase 2: Ramsey separated oscillatory fields

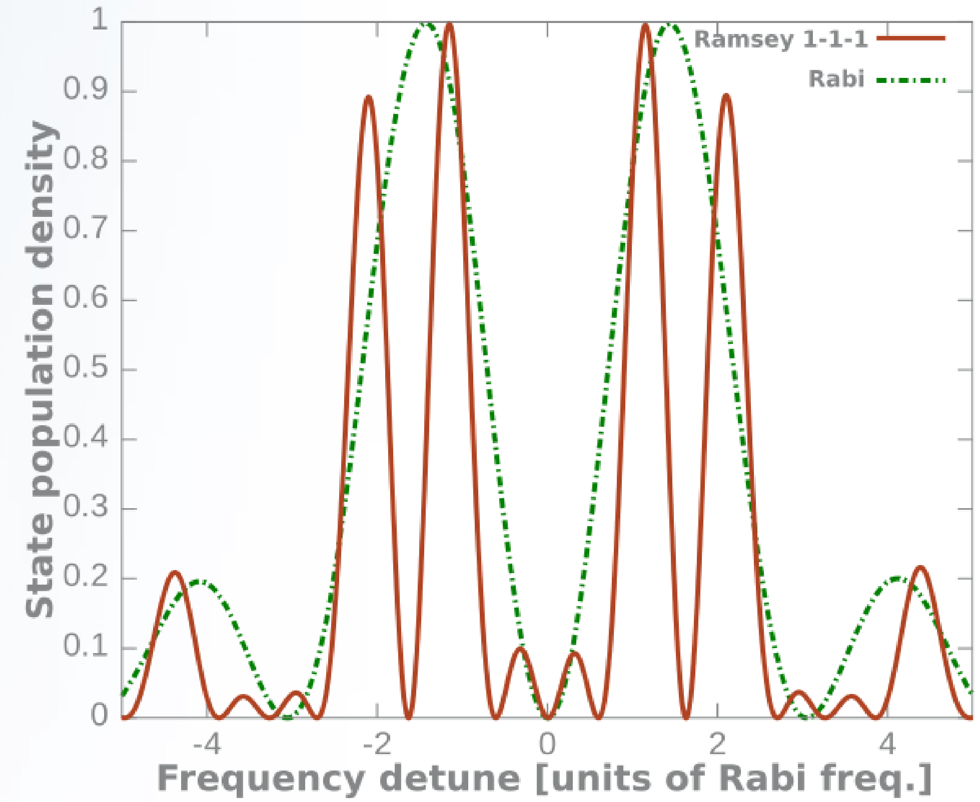


Linewidth reduced by D/L

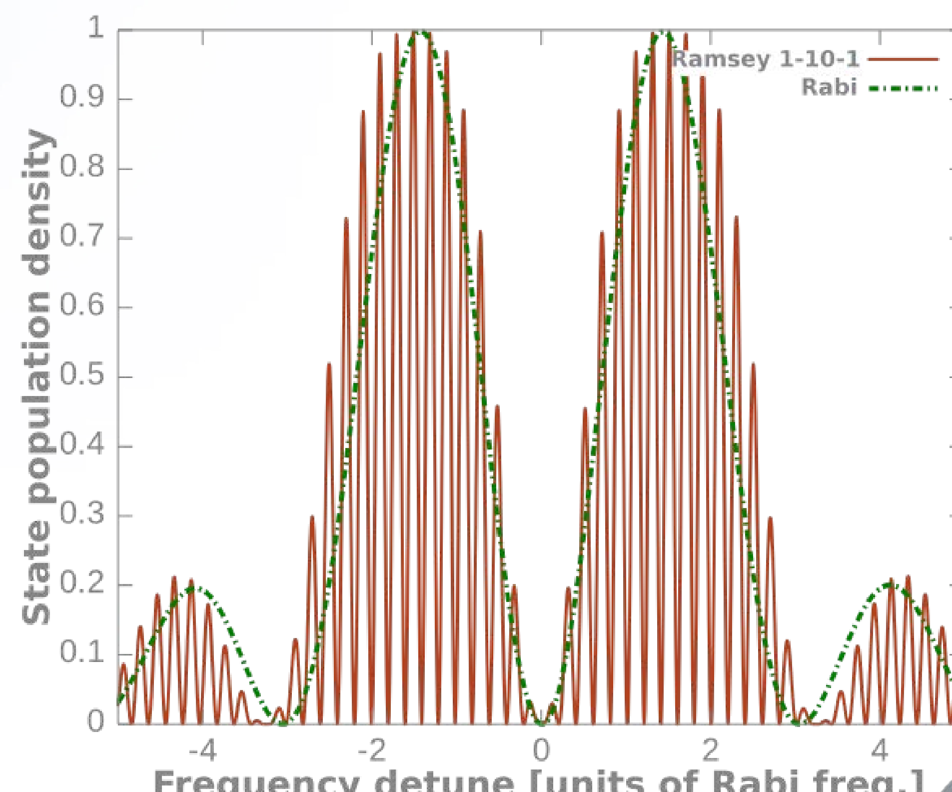


Optical Bloch Equation solution





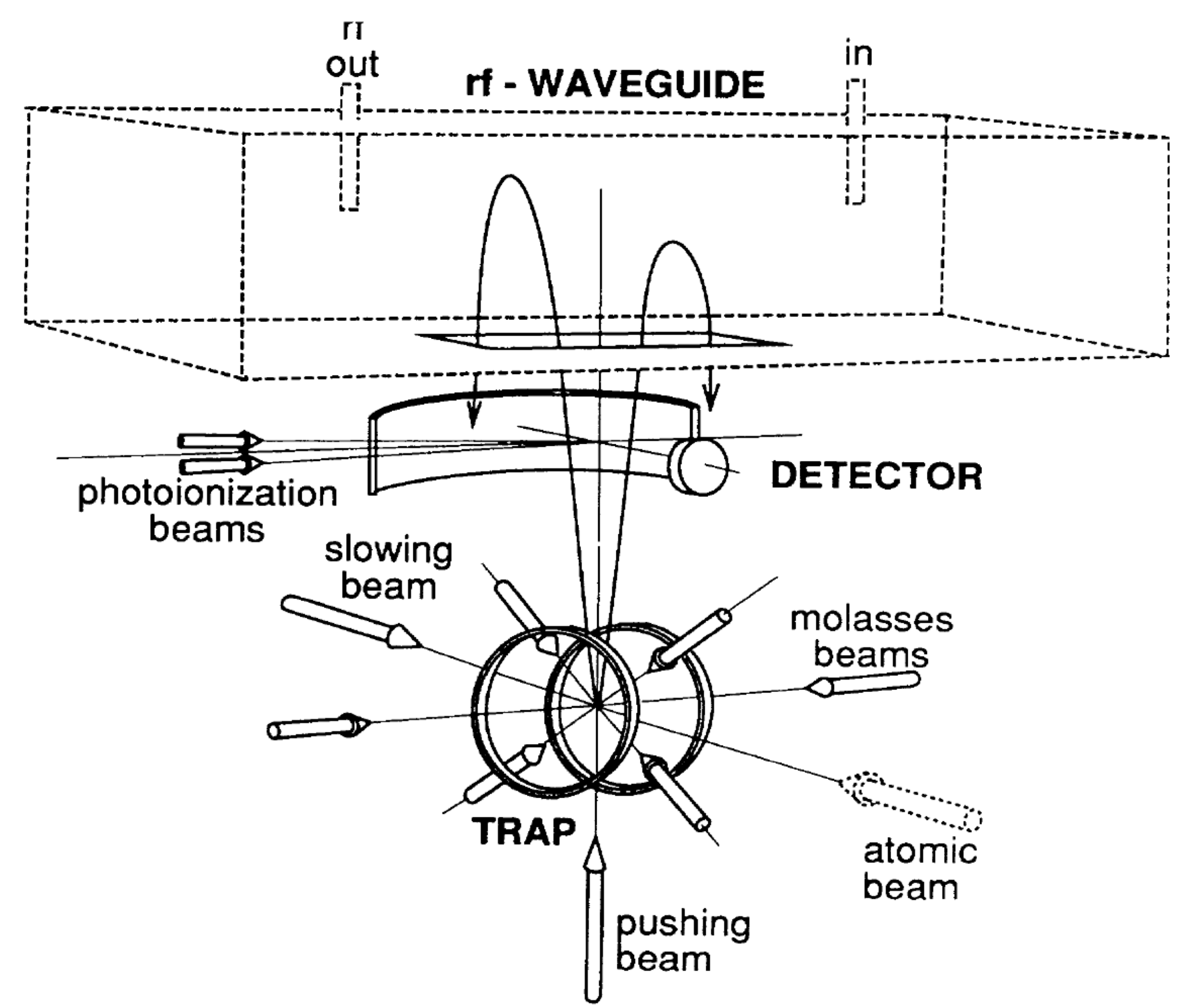
10cm RF
10cm free
10cm RF



10cm RF
1 m free
10cm RF

(Far) future experiments

- Phase 3: trapped $\bar{H}$
  - Hyperfine spectroscopy in an atomic fountain of antihydrogen
  - needs trapping and laser cooling outside of formation magnet
  - slow beam & capture in measurement trap
  - Ramsey method with d=1m
    - Δf ~3 Hz, $\Delta f/f$ ~ 2×10^{-9}



M. Kasevich, E. Riis, S. Chu, R. DeVoe, PRL 63, 612–615 (1989)

Summary

- Precise measurement of the hyperfine structure of antihydrogen promises one of the most sensitive tests of CPT symmetry
  - First "beam" of $\bar{H}$ observed in field-free region
  - Next steps: optimize rate, check polarization, velocity
- HFS measurement in H beam of 2.7 ppb achieved
  - Proof-of-principle for $\bar{H}$ measurement
  - Potential to measure non-minimal SME coefficients
  - Modifications to increase precision being studied
  - Other atoms: D looks feasible

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