



In-beam hyperfine spectroscopy of (anti)hydrogen

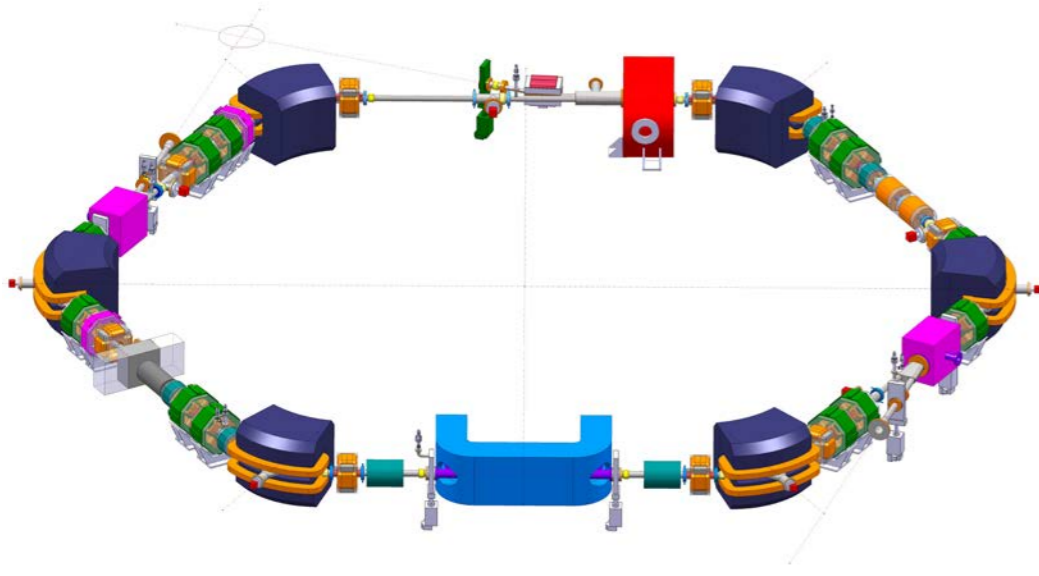
E. Widmann

Stefan Meyer Institute, Vienna

Quantum Workshop Frascati 5 Jul 2018



Antiproton Decelerator & ELENA @ CERN



AD: 5 MeV
 ELENA: 5 MeV → 100 keV
 Pulsed beam, 3×10^7 \bar{p} every ~ 100 s

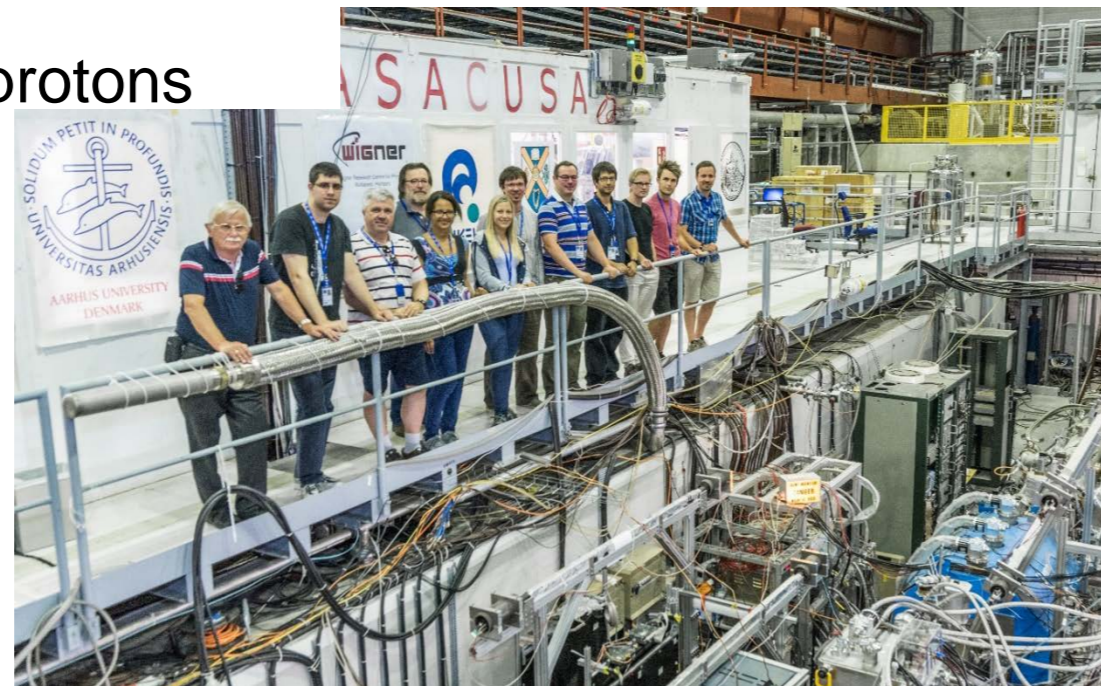


ELENA operation from 2018 GBAR
 2021 (after LS2) full operation

ASACUSA collaboration



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



ASACUSA Scientific projects

- (1) Spectroscopy of $\bar{p}\text{He}$
- (2) \bar{p} annihilation cross-section
- (3) \bar{H} production and spectroscopy

The Antihydrogen team

University of Tokyo, Komaba: N. Kuroda, T. Matsudate, M. Tajima, Y. Matsuda

RIKEN: P. Dupré, Y. Kanai, Y. Nagata, B. Radics, S. Ulmer, Y. Yamazaki

Hiroshima University: C. Kaga, H. Higaki

Univerita di Brescia & INFN Brescia: M. Leali, E. Lodi-Rizzini, V. Mascagna, L. Venturelli

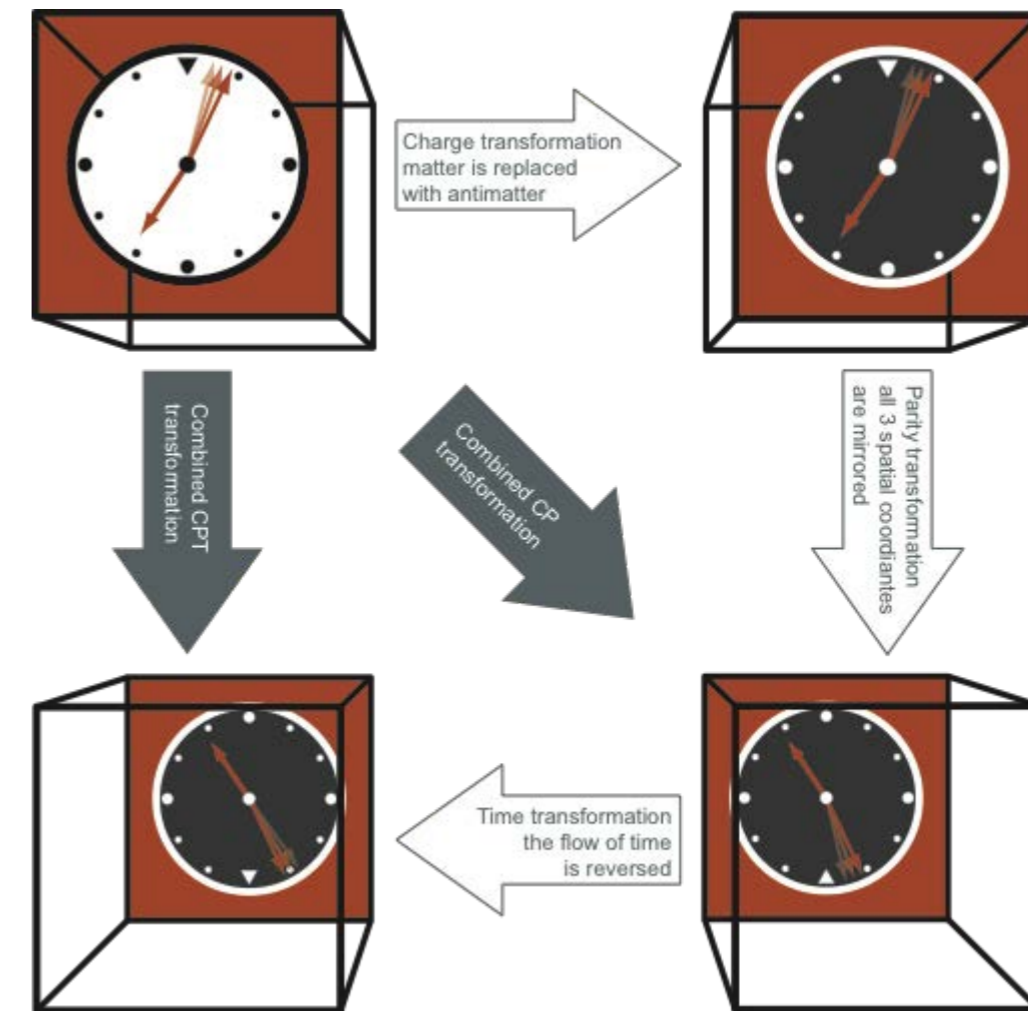
Stefan Meyer Institut für Subatomare Physik: C. Amsler, S. Cuendis, M. Fleck, A. Gligorova, B. Kolbinger, V. Mäckel, A. Nanda, M.C. Simon, H. Spitzer, M. Strube, D. Than, E. Widmann, M. Wiesinger, J. Zmeskal

CERN: H. Breuker, C. Malbrunot



Fundamental symmetries C, P, T

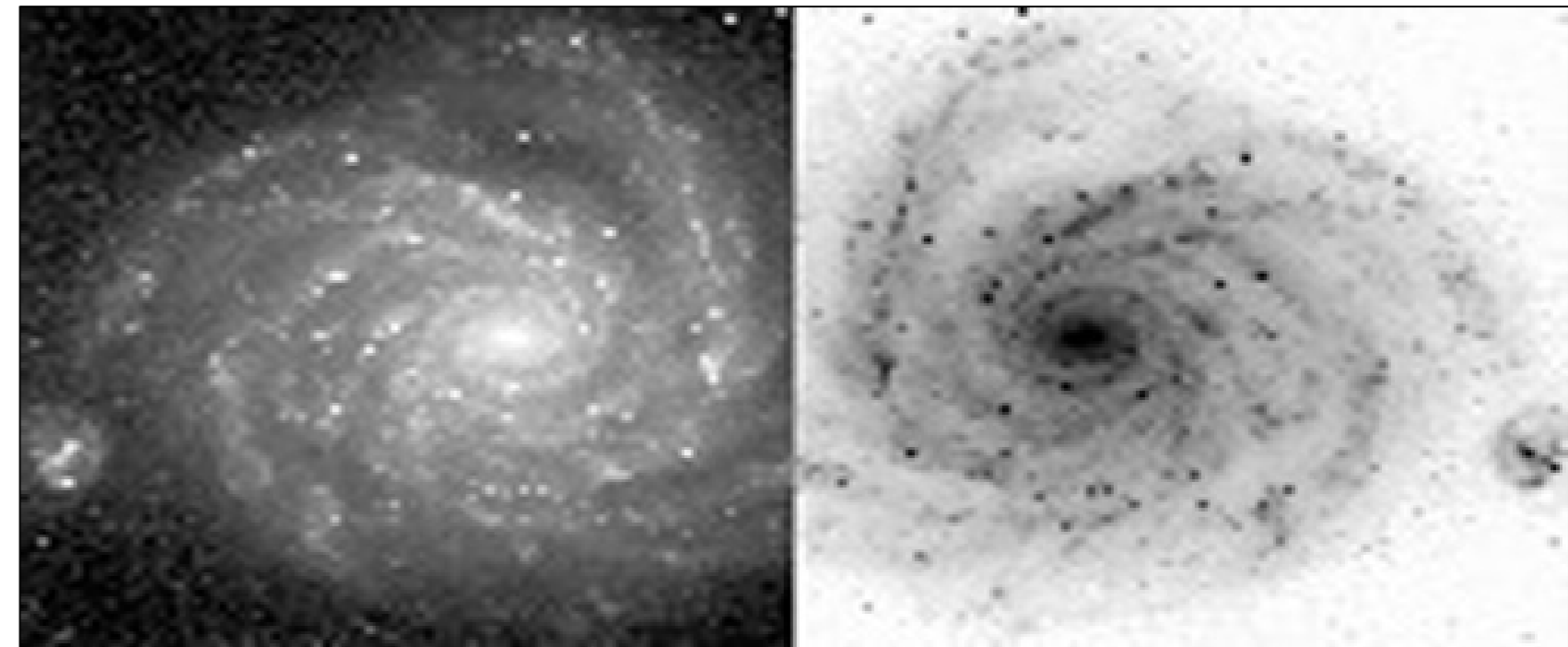
- C: charge conjugation particle - antiparticle
- P: parity: spatial mirror
- T: time reversal
- CPT theorem: consequence of
 - Lorentz-invariance
 - local interactions
 - unitarity
 - Lüders, Pauli, Bell, Jost 1955
- all QFT of SM obey CPT
- not necessarily true for string theory



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

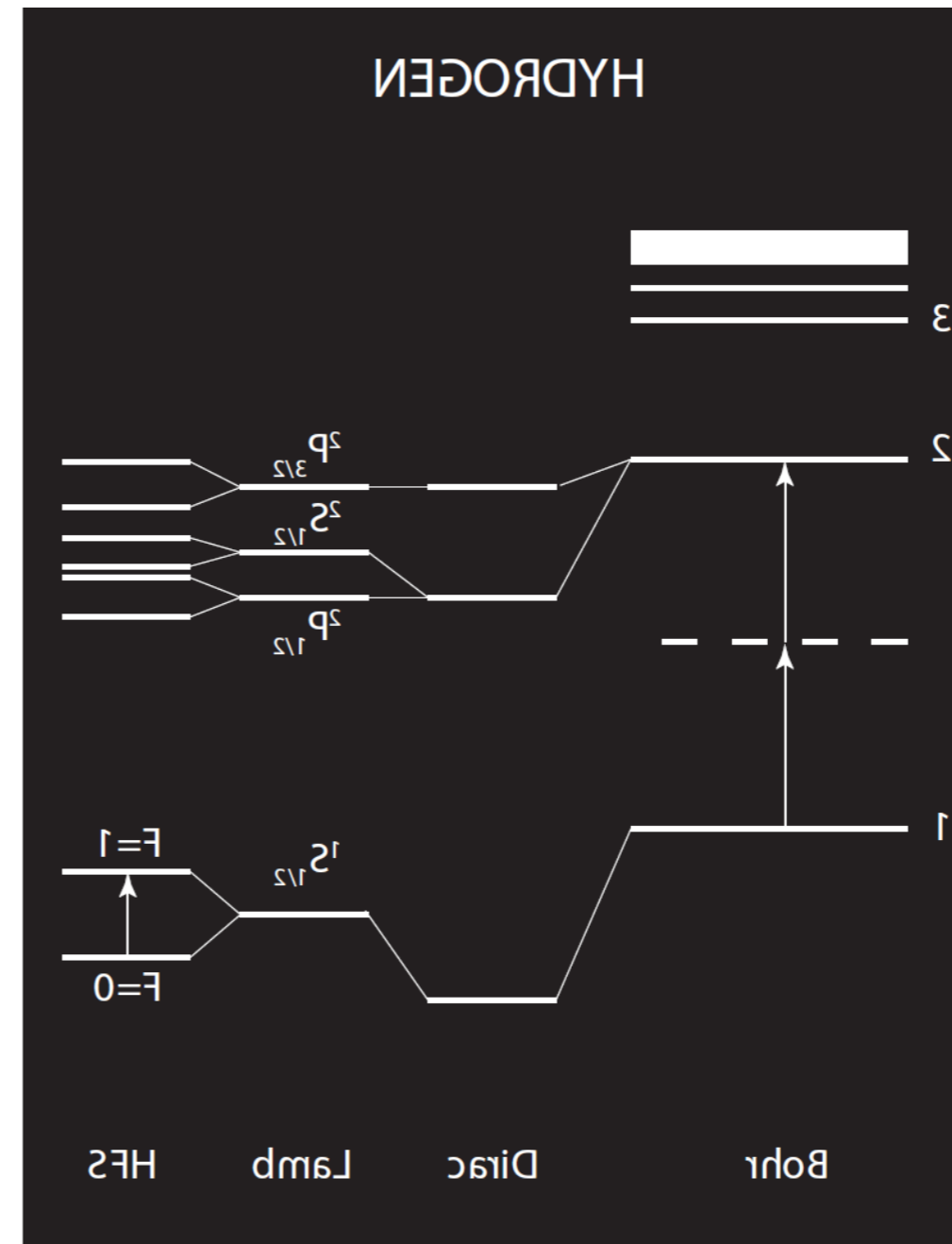
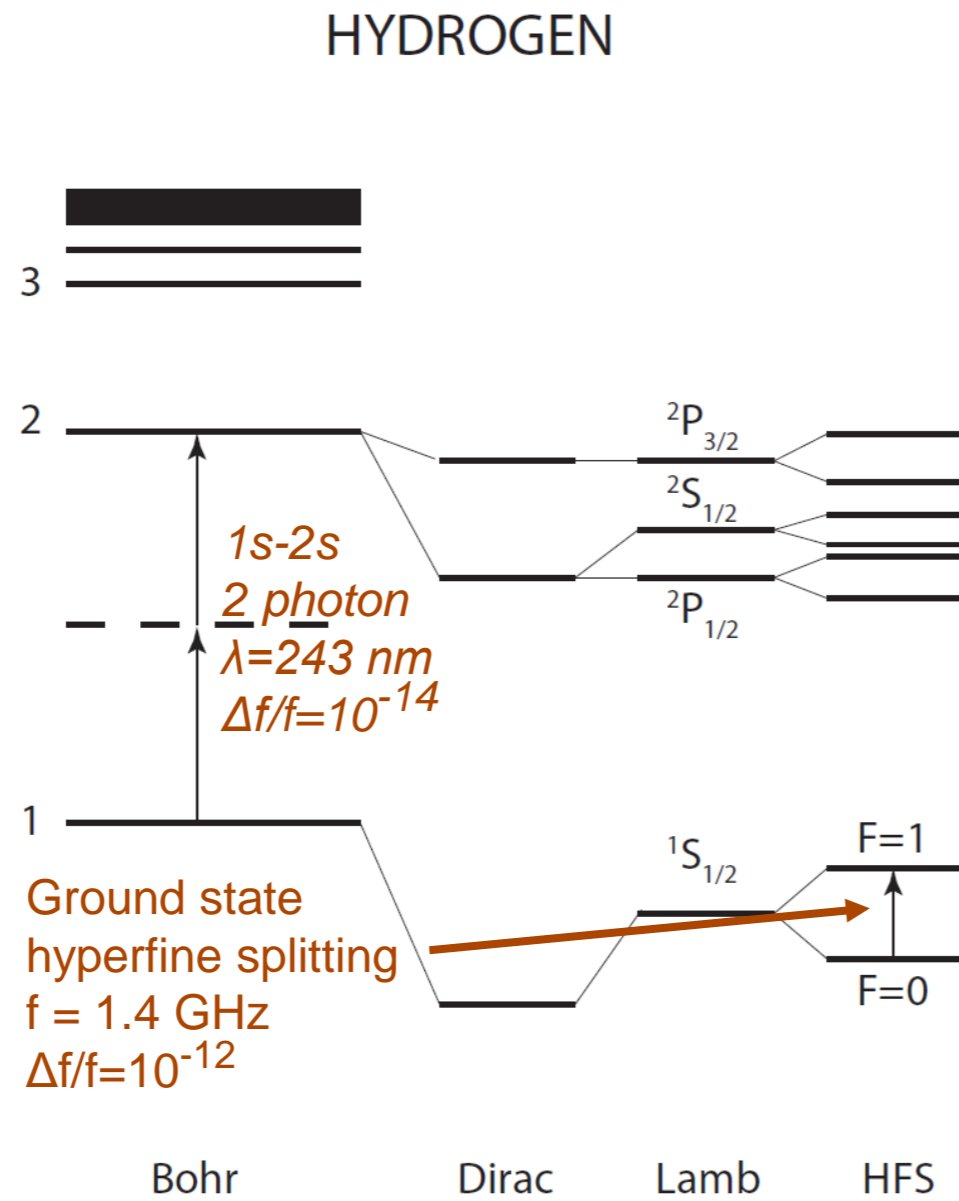
CPT symmetry & cosmology

- 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 of 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?

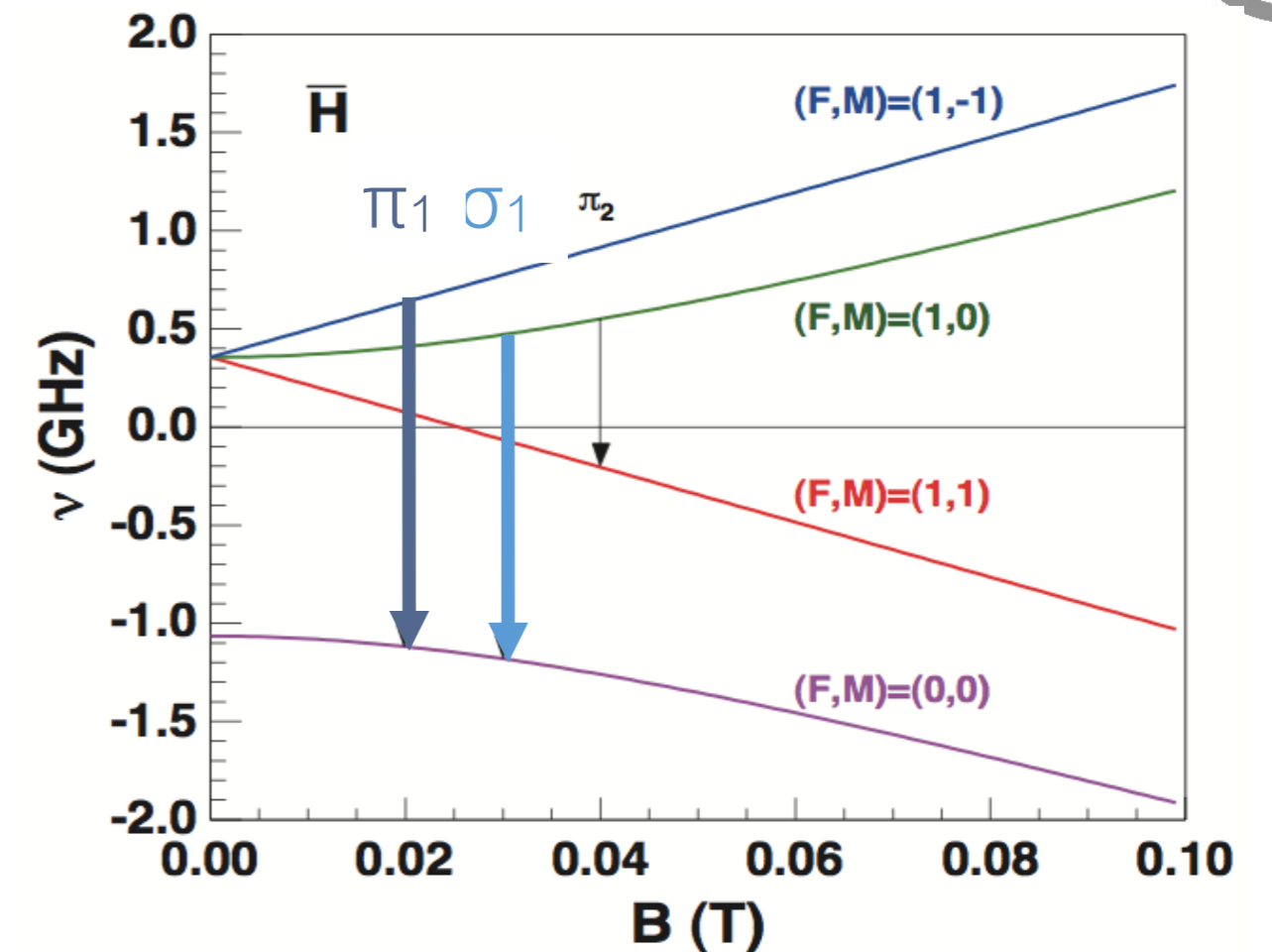
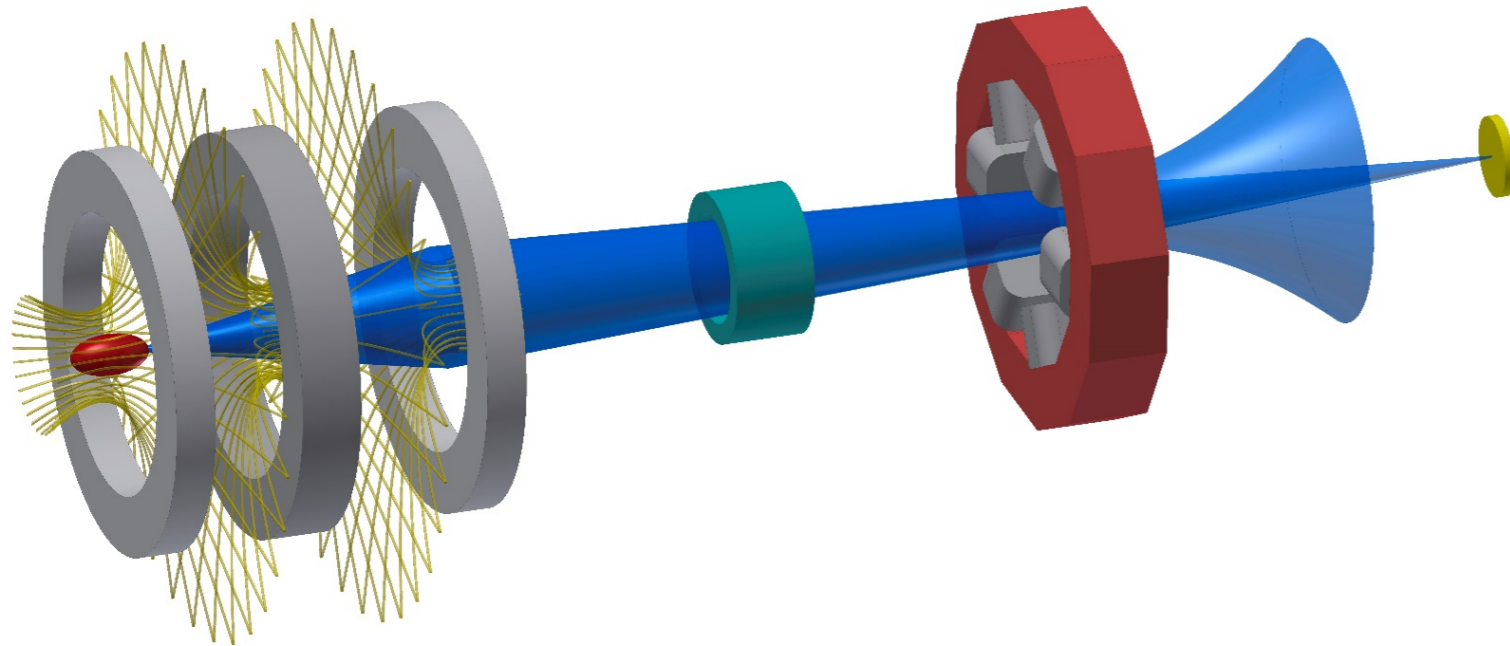




Antihydrogen spectroscopy



In-beam HFS spectroscopy



• Goals

- In-beam measurement of ground-state hyperfine structure of antihydrogen to ppm-level and below
- Produce polarized slow (<100 K) Hbar beam

• Resolution: line width $\Delta\nu \sim 1/T$

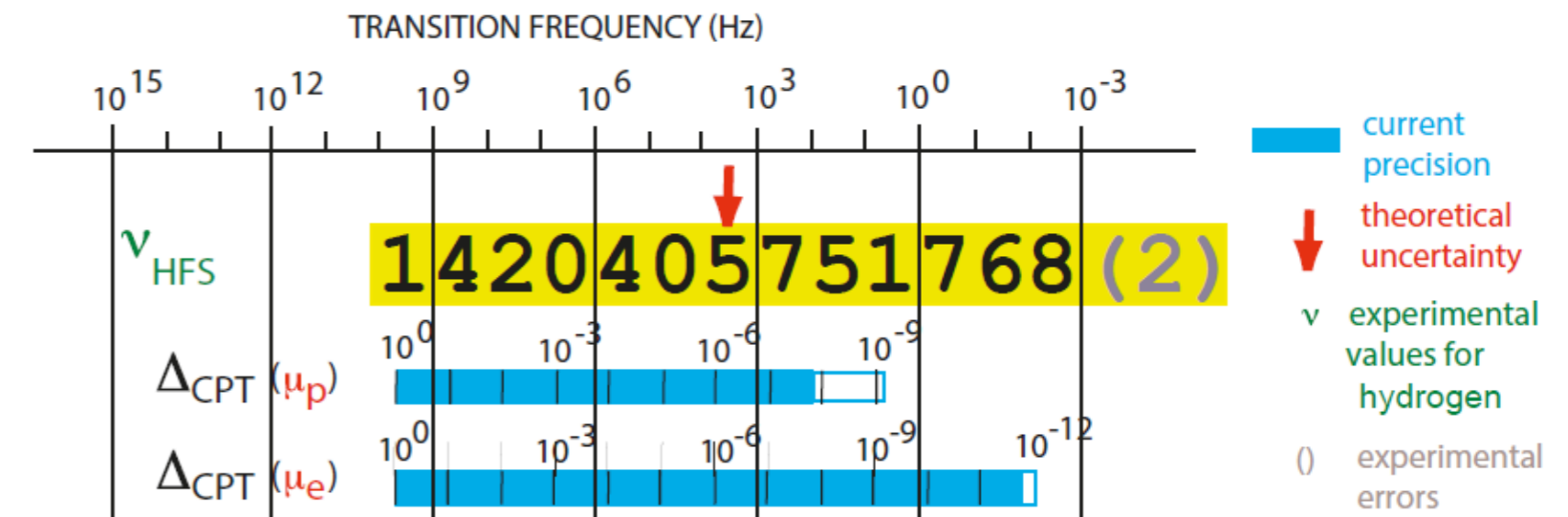
- 1000 m/s, 10 cm:
- 7×10^{-6} for $T = 50$ K *cf part IV*
- $> 100 \bar{H}/s$ in 1S state into 4π needed
- event rate 1 / minute: background from cosmics, annihilations upstreams



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

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

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





Ground-State Hyperfine Splitting of H/H̄

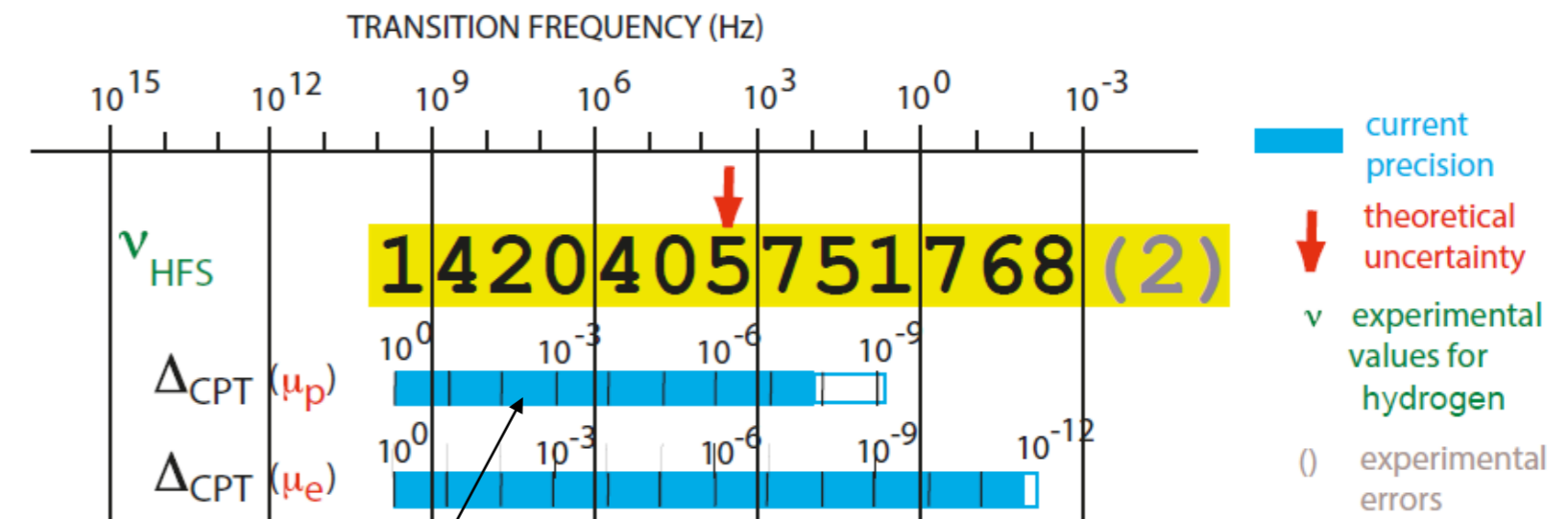
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Hydrogen HFS and QED: finite size effects

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)



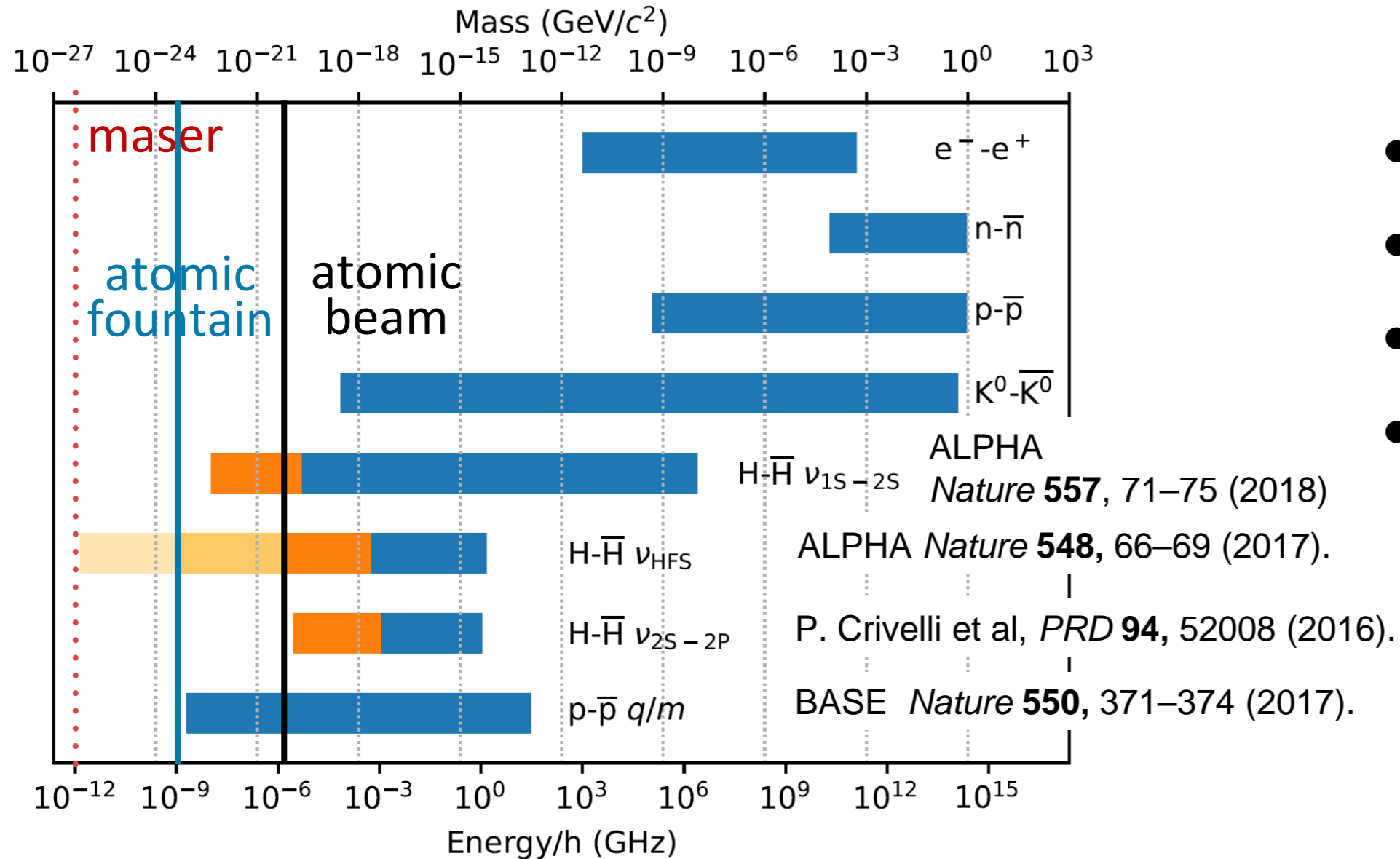
BASE C. Smorra et al., *Nature*, 550(7676), 371–374.

Finite size effect of proton/antiproton important below ~ 10 ppm



Comparison of CPT tests I

- Mass & frequency



- Right edge: value
- Bar length: relative precision
- Left edge: absolute sensitivity
- Source: PDG





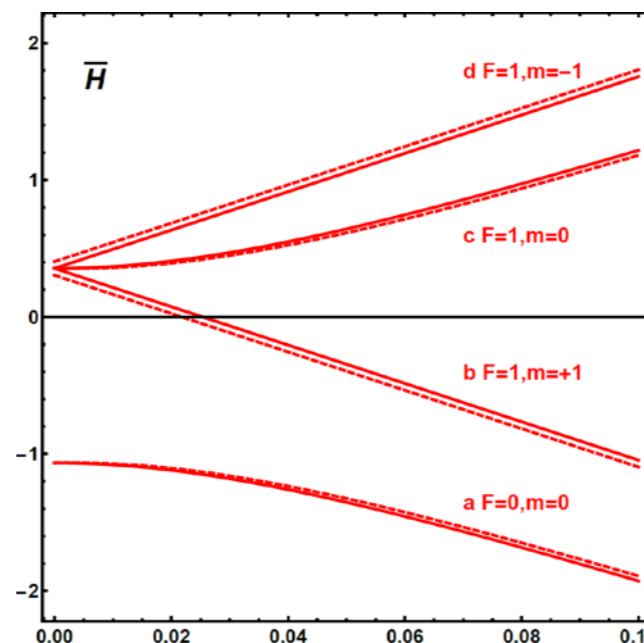
Comparison of CPT tests II

- Standard Model Extension SME

$$(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_e - \underbrace{a_\mu^e \gamma^\mu - b_\mu^e \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu}_{\text{CPT \& LORENTZ VIOLATION}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}H_{\mu\nu}^e \sigma^{\mu\nu} + ic_{\mu\nu}^e \gamma^\mu D^\nu + id_{\mu\nu}^e \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu D^\nu}_{\text{LORENTZ VIOLATION}})\psi = 0.$$

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

- Minimal SME: only HFS
- Non-minimal SME: also 1S-2S shows CPTV



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





Comparison of CPT tests II

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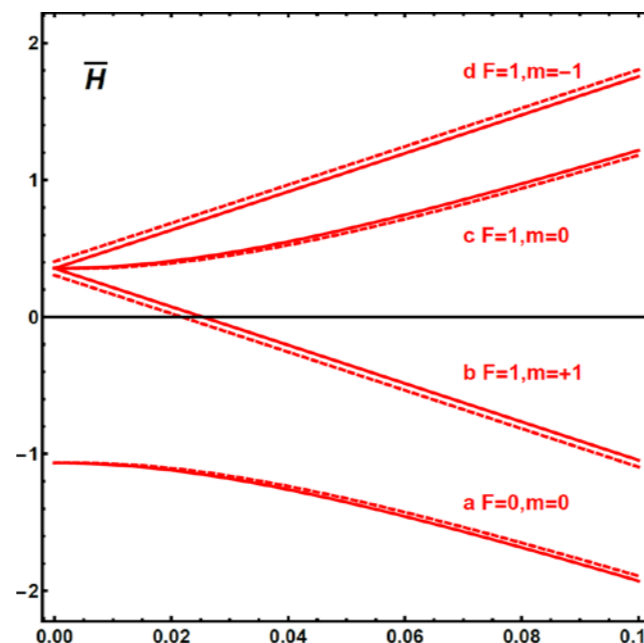
CPT & LORENTZ VIOLATION

LORENTZ VIOLATION

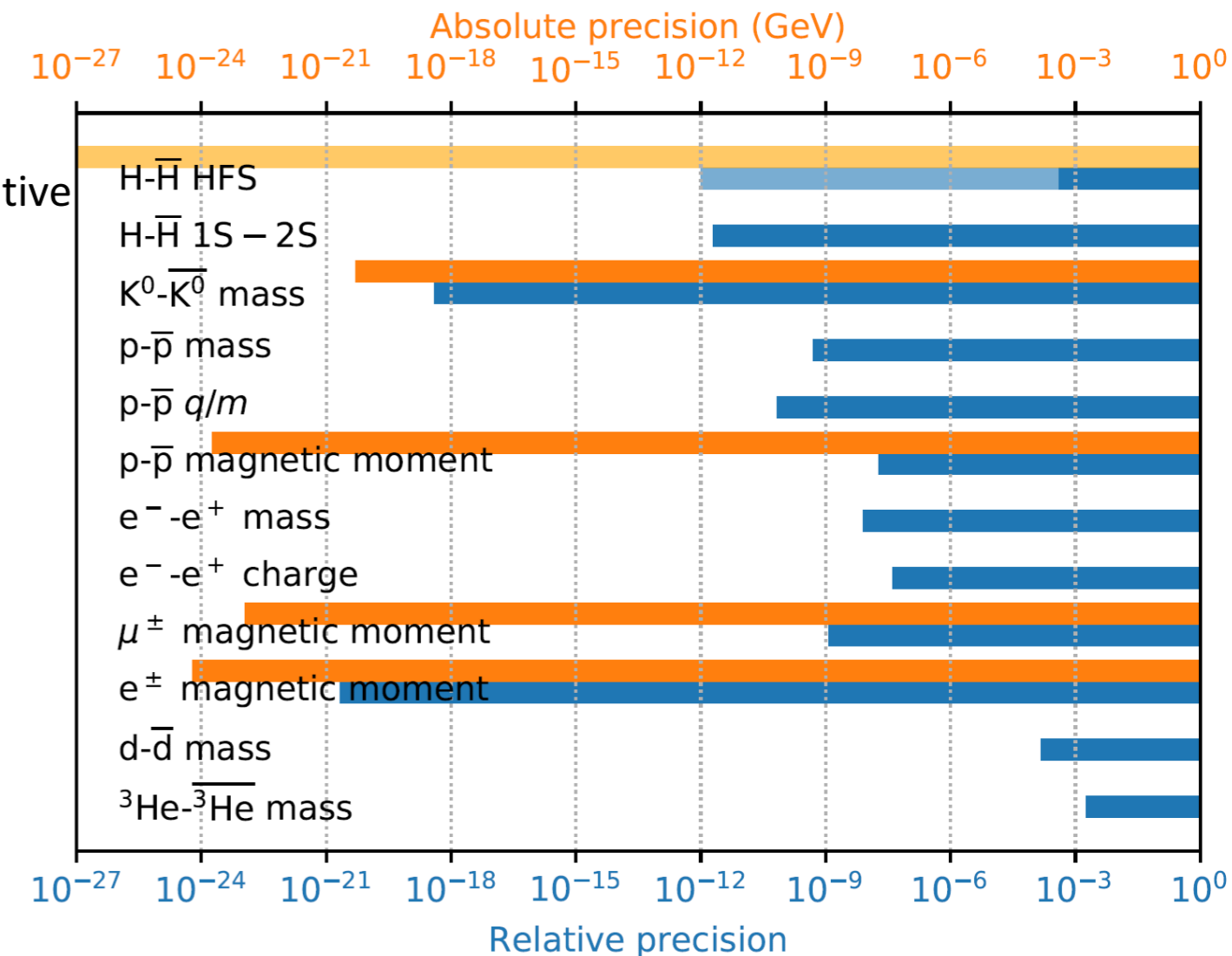
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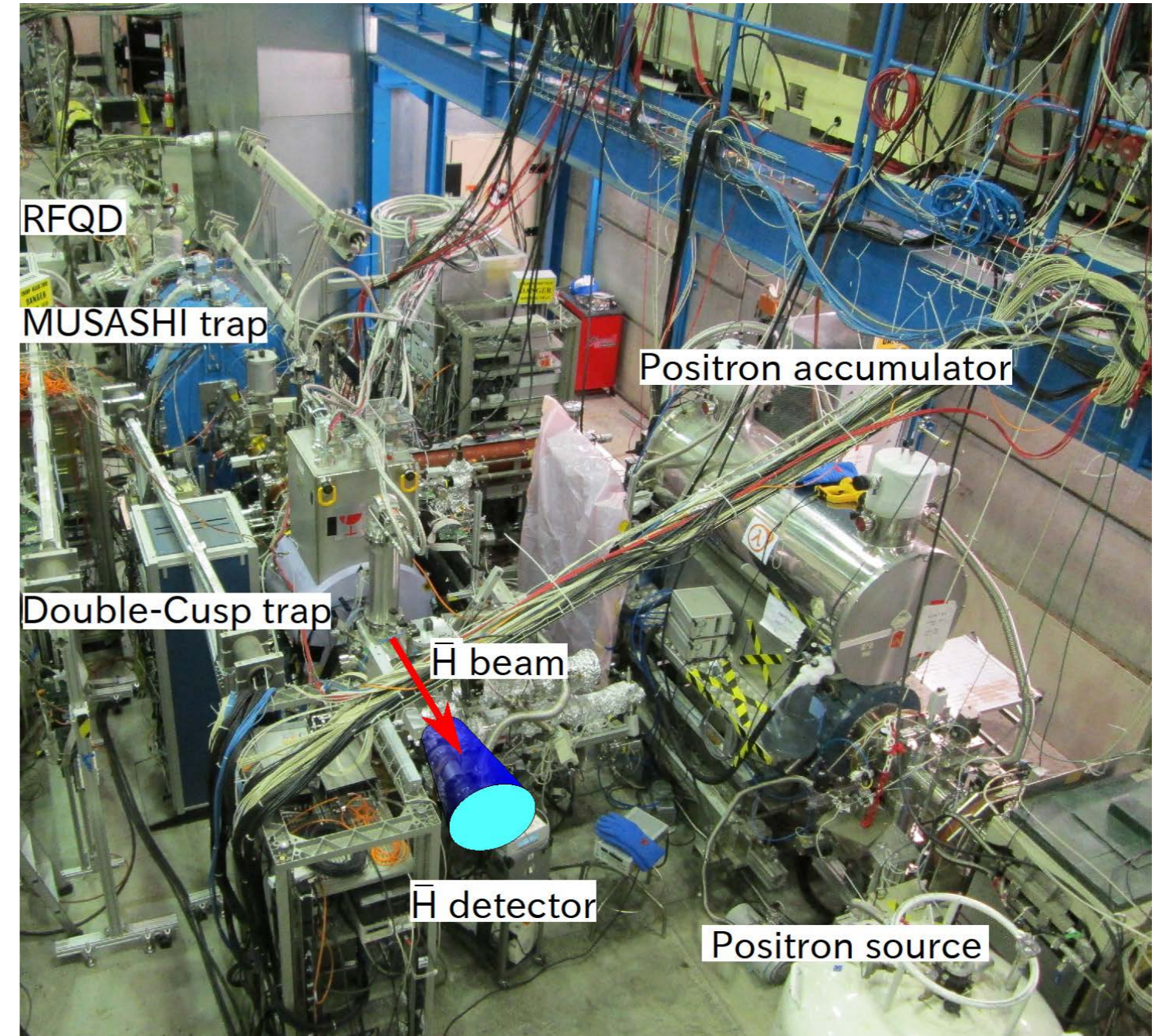
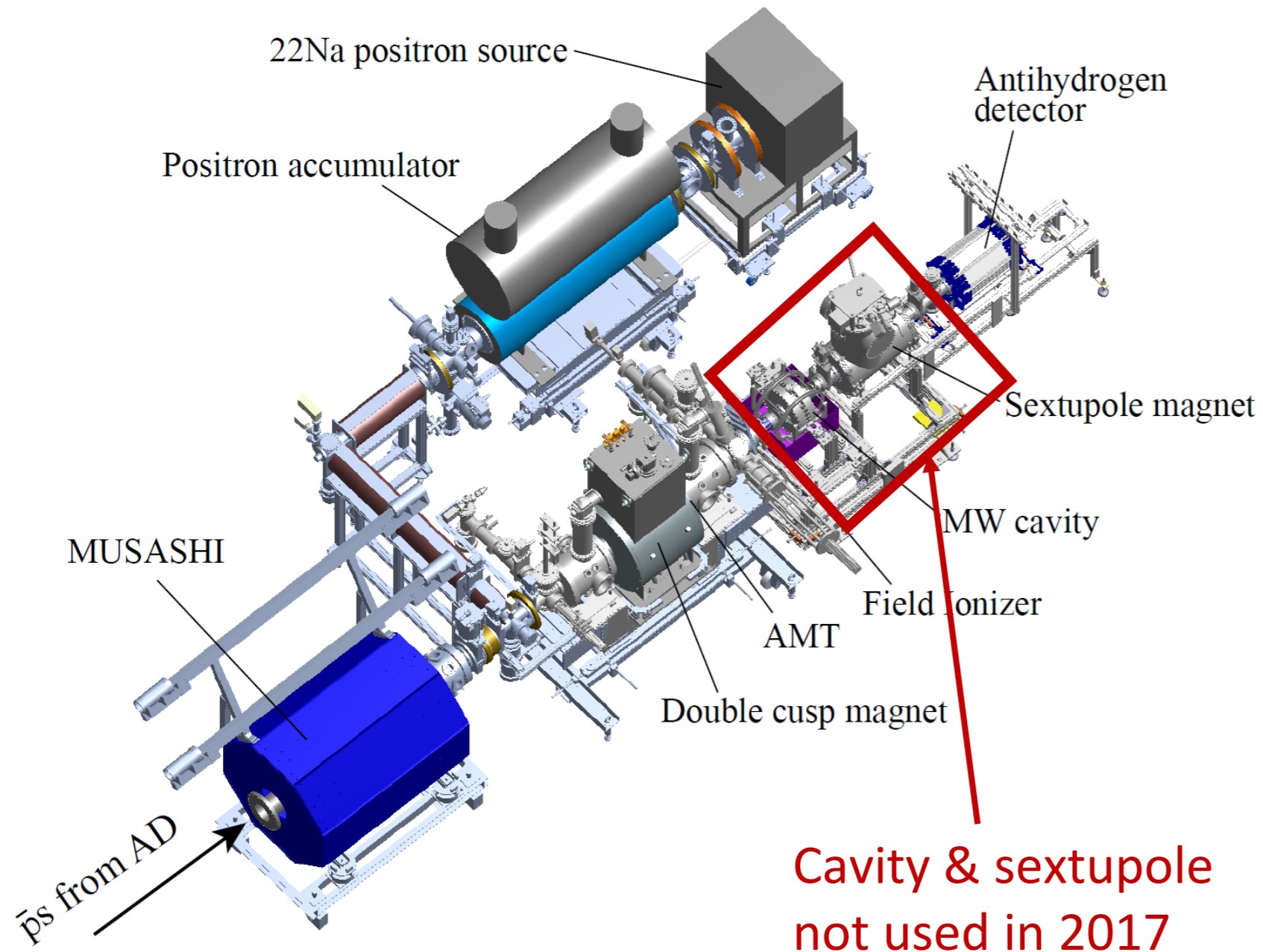
ALPHA:
Not sensitive to SME



PDG, Kostelecky & Bluhm arXiv:0801.0287

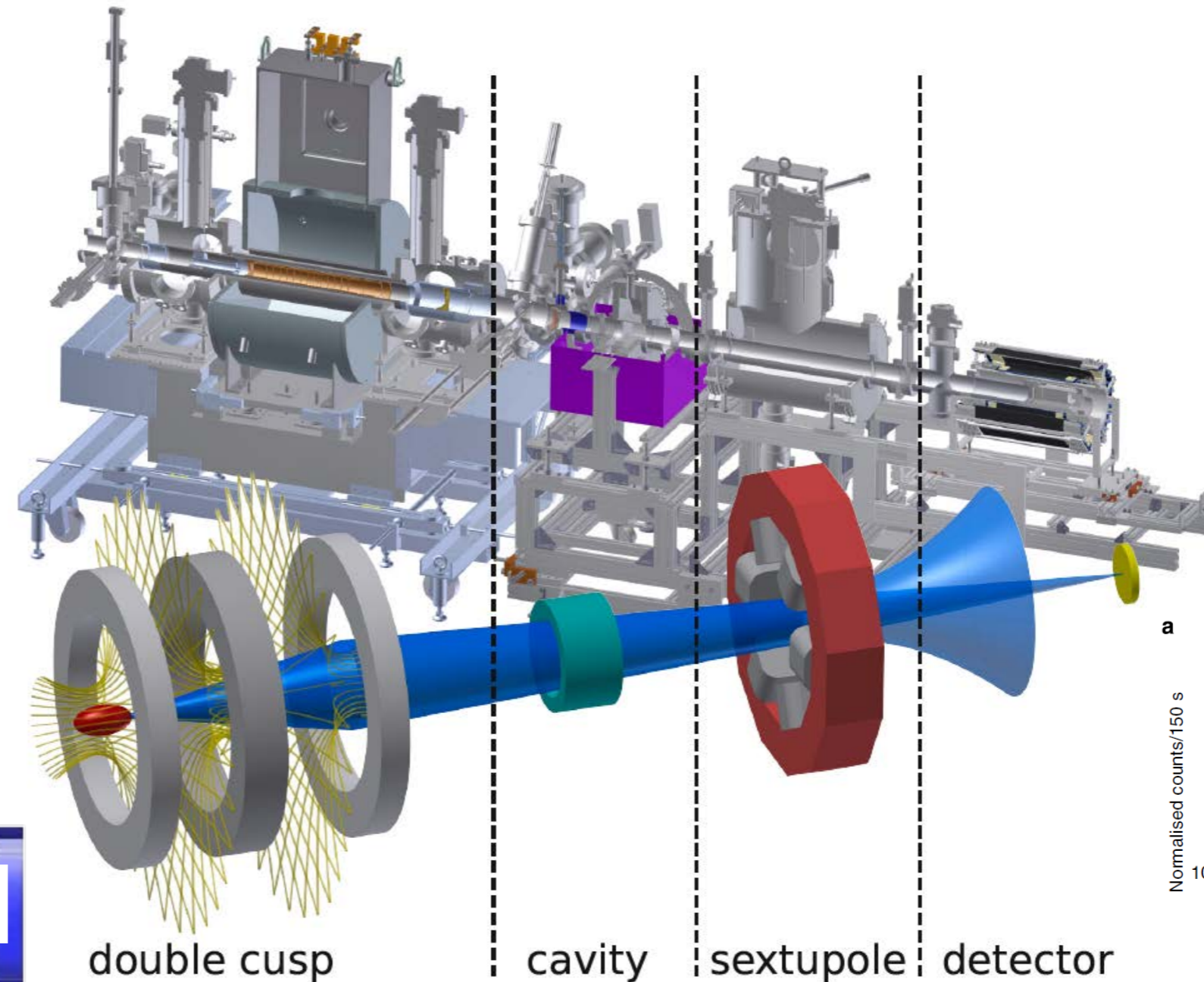
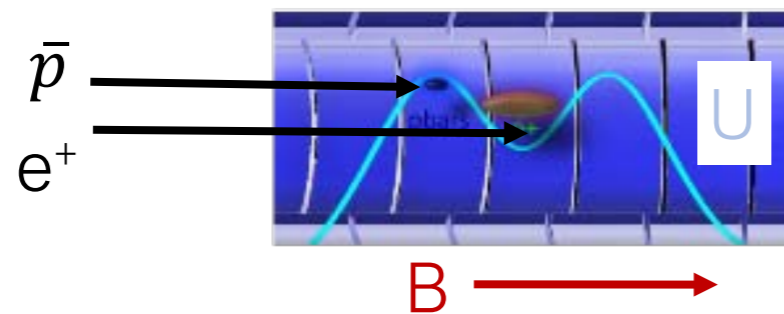


Setup

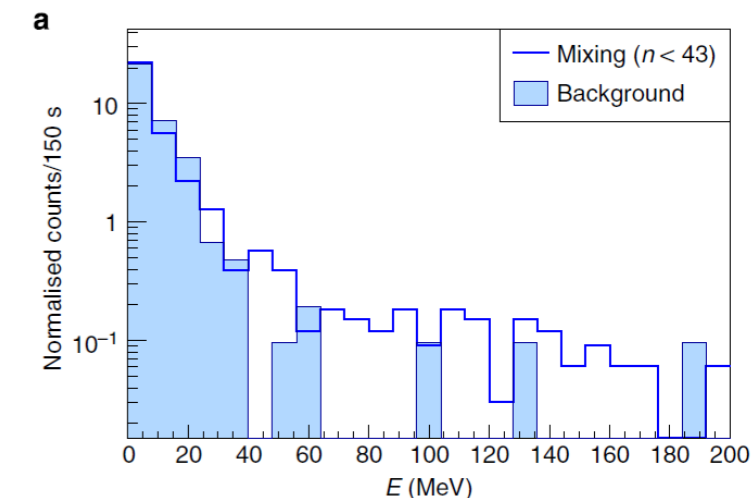


Antihydrogen beam status

- \bar{H} production 1st time in 2010 in nested Penning trap
- Three body recombination expected to produce Rydberg states
- 1st observation of beam in field free region 2014
 - $n \leq 43$: 6 \bar{H} /15 min
 - $n \leq 29$: 4 \bar{H} /15 min

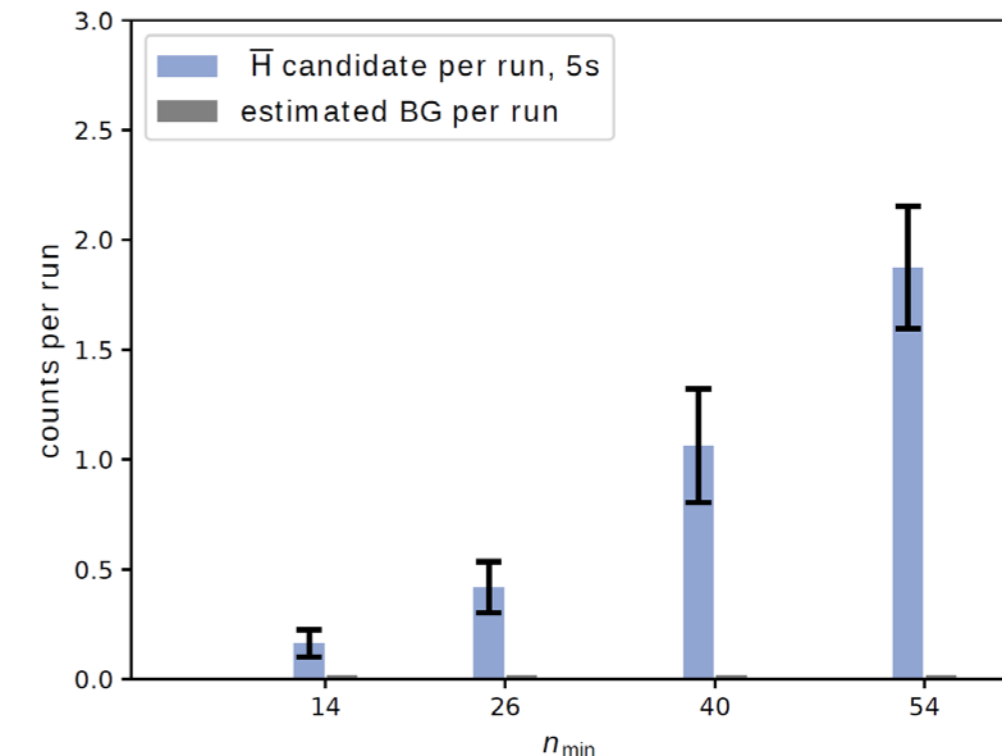
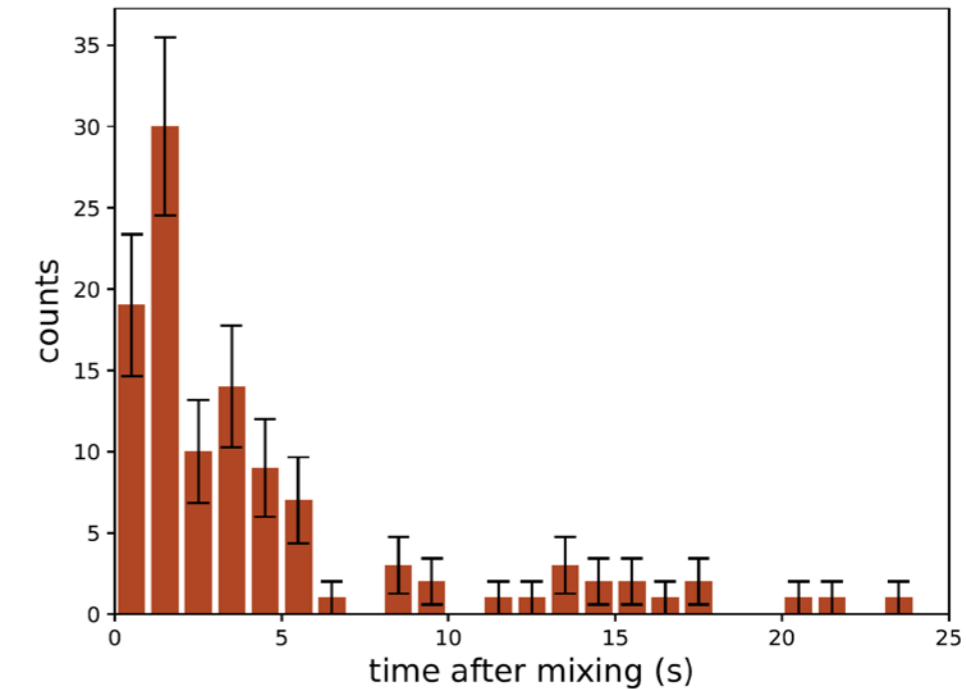


N. Kuroda et al,
Nat. Commun. **5**,
3089 (2014).

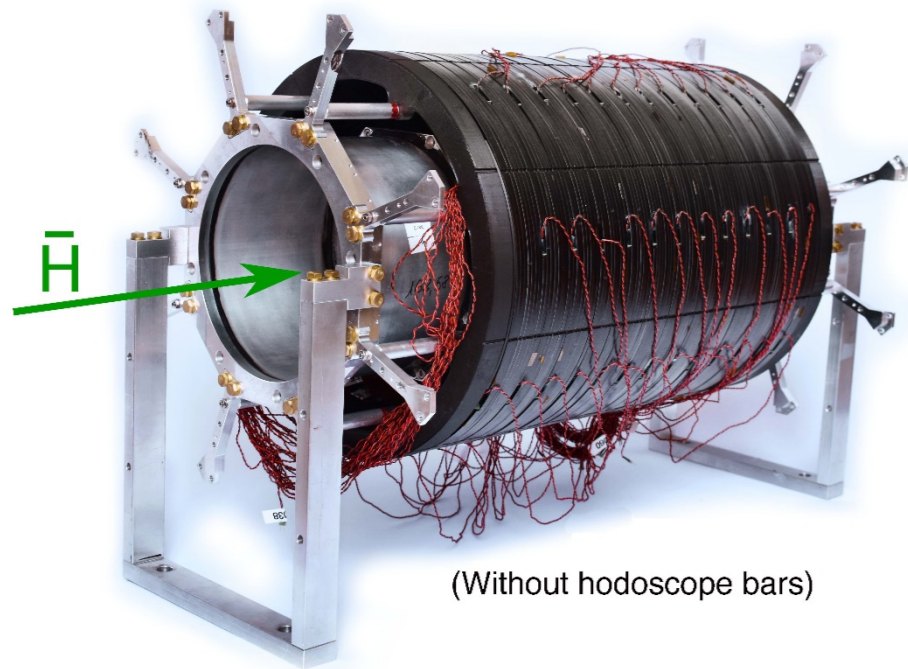


Results 2016

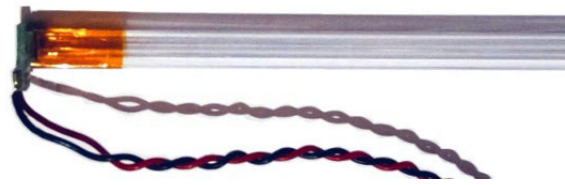
- Time distribution of \bar{H} within mixing cycle
 - At cavity position
- Principal quantum number by field ionization
 - 0.5 m upstream of cavity
 - $n < 14$ significance 4.5σ
 - Using machine learning techniques
 - $\tau(n=14) \sim 50 \mu\text{s}$



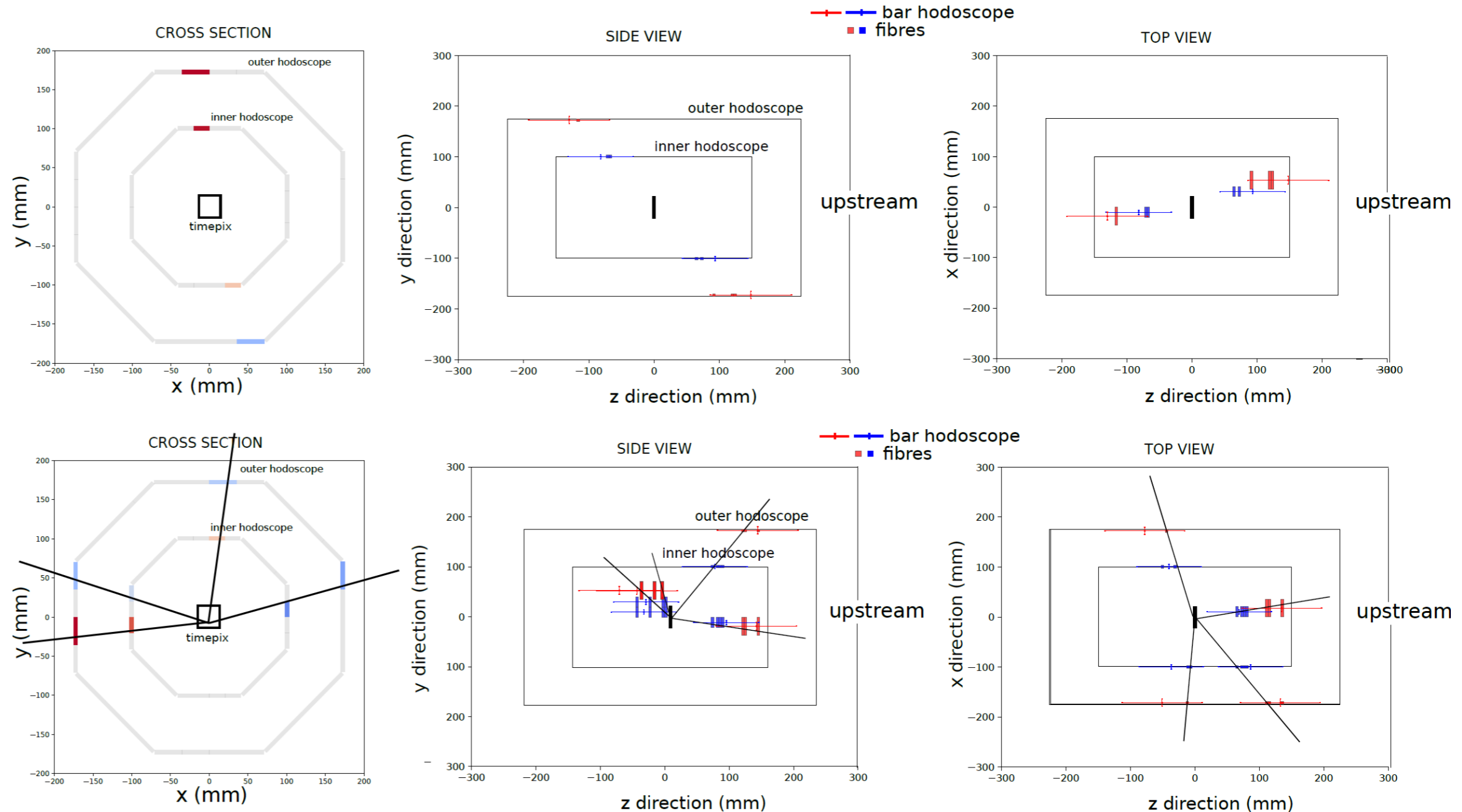
Antihydrogen detector fibre upgrade



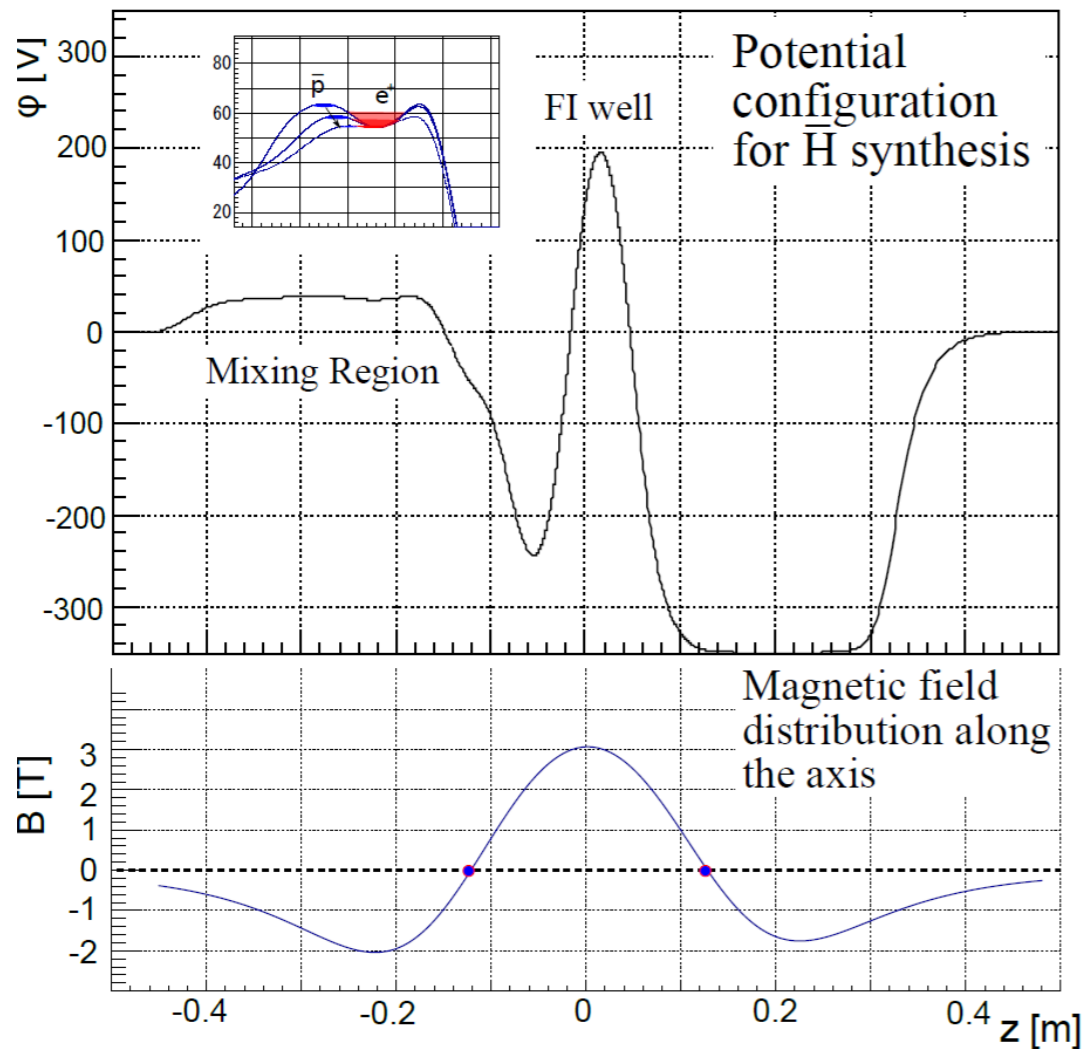
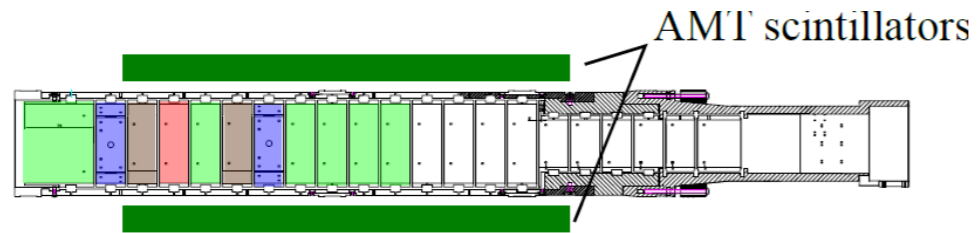
(Without hodoscope bars)



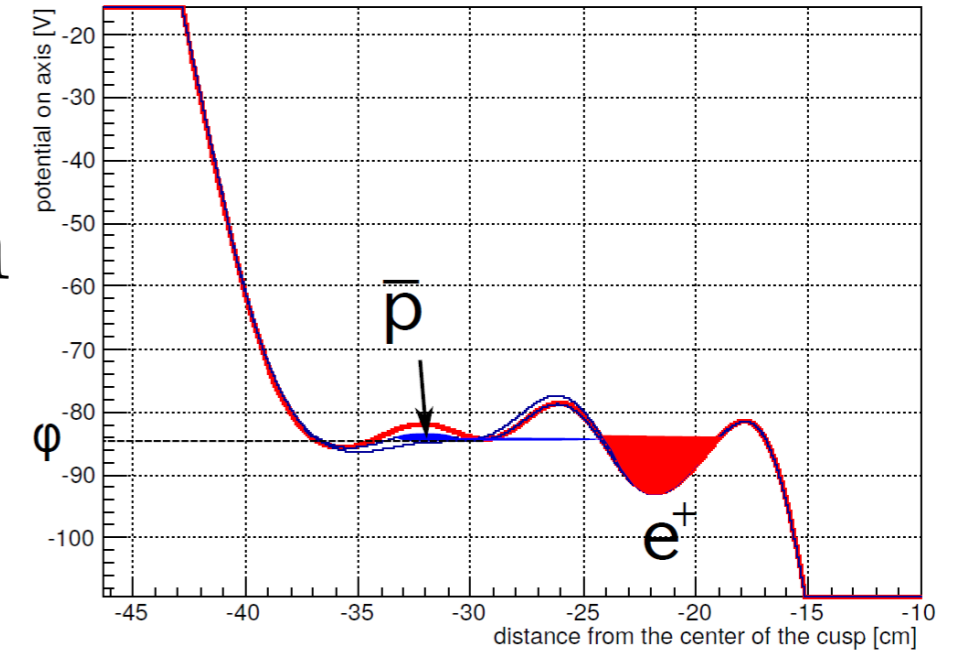
Fibre bundle 2x2 of 1x1 mm² fibres
2 layers
7.7 mm geometrical resolution in z at $r=0$



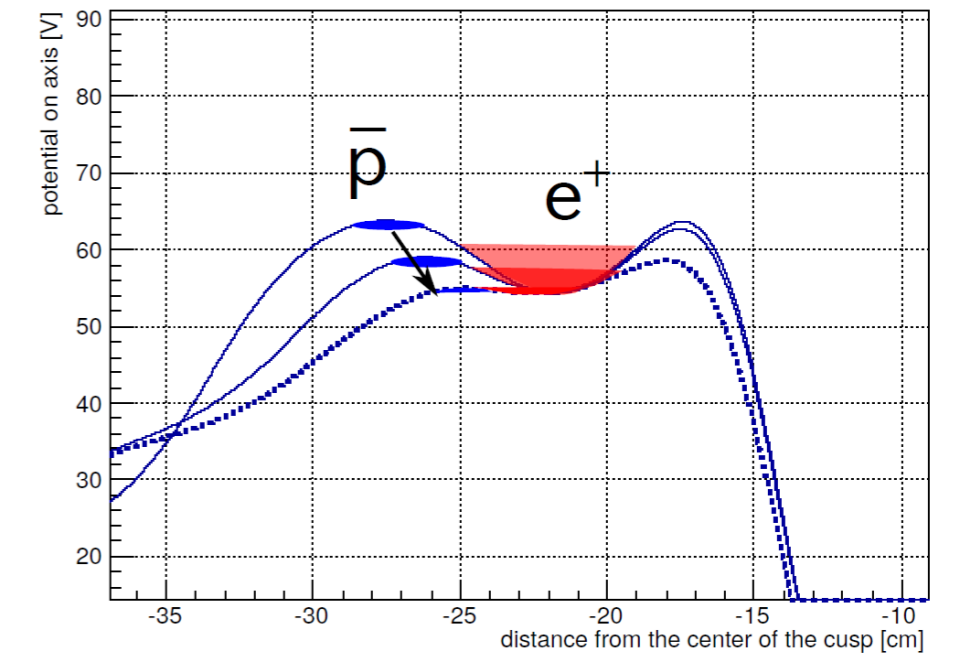
New mixing schemes 2017~



- Slow extraction scheme



- Cross merging scheme



Future directions

- Increase production rate
 - Positron temperature, density

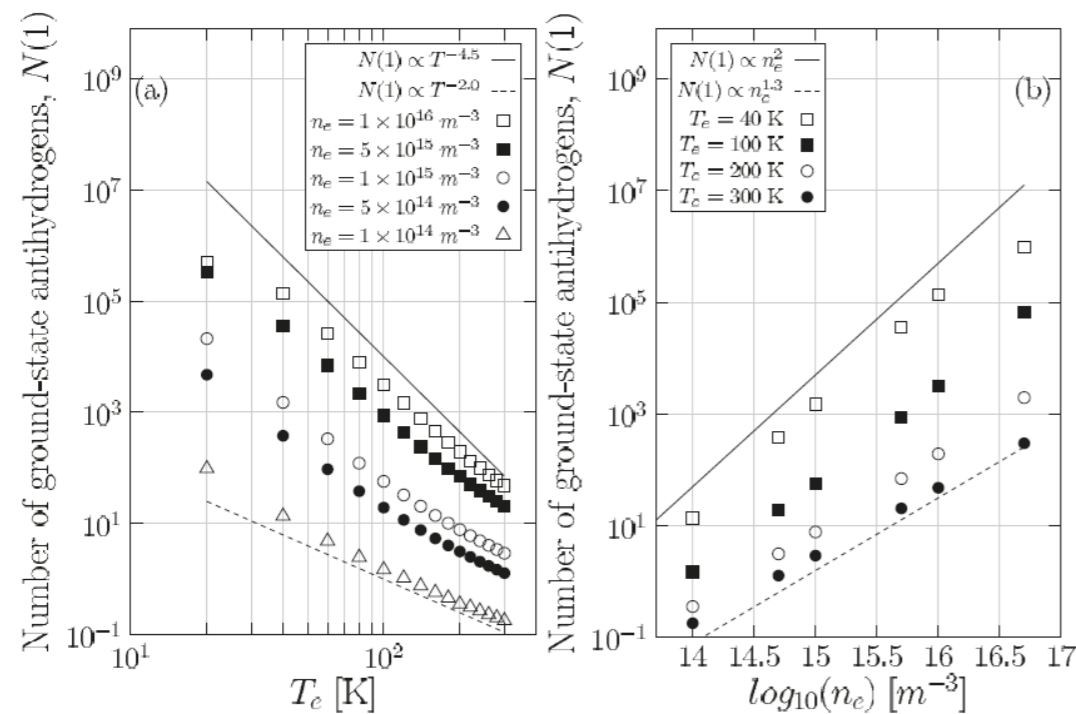
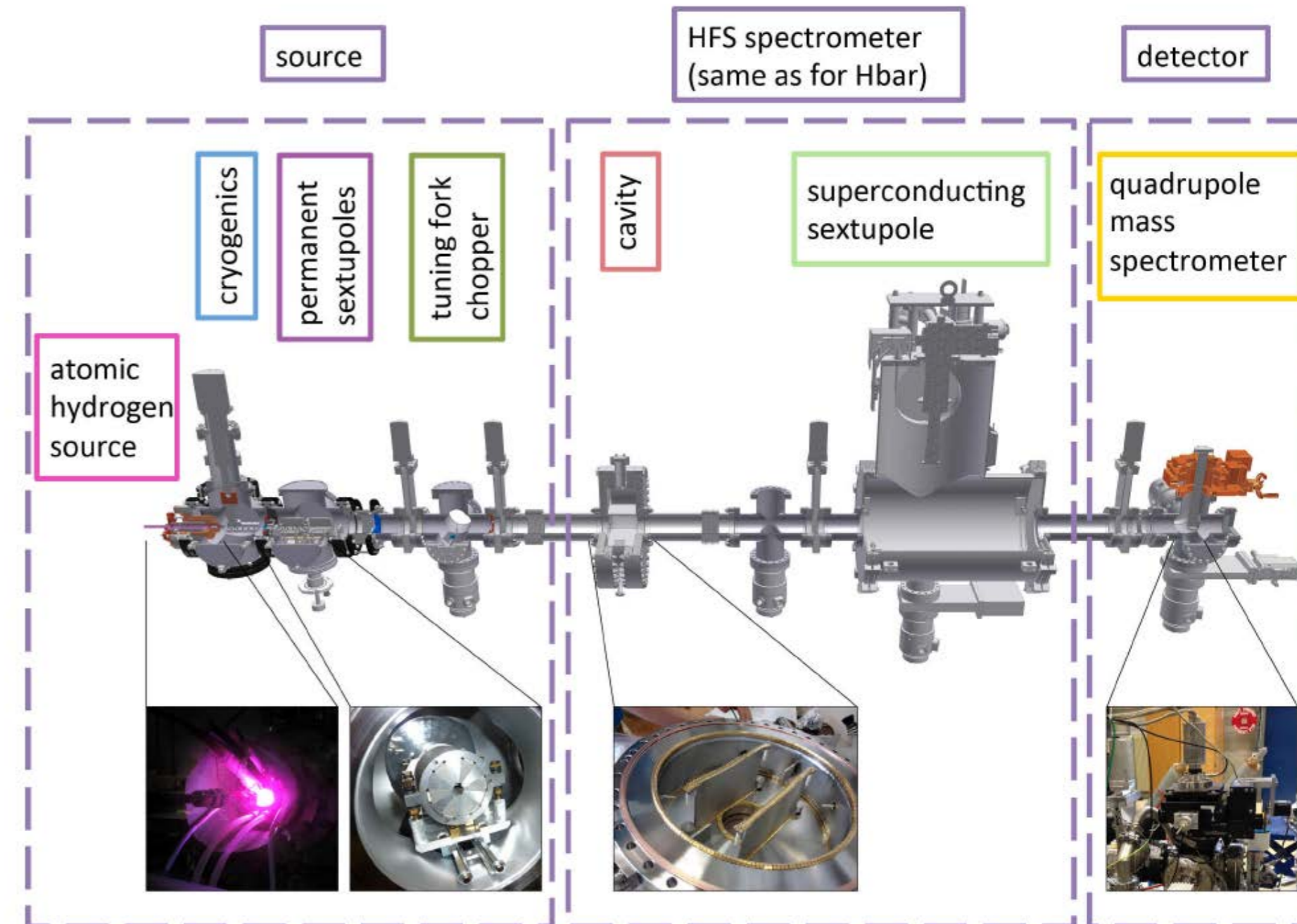


FIG. 6. Dependence of ground-state antihydrogen atoms on positron temperature (a) and density (b) for various positron density and temperature values (respectively) after 1 ms of flight. The $\propto n_e^2 T_e^{-4.5}$ (solid line) and $\propto n_e^{1.3} T_e^{-2.0}$ (dashed line) scaling behaviors are indicated for reference.

- Other improvements
 - Deexcite high-n Hbar
 - Starck mixing: simulations
 - THz radiation, MW: Chloé
- Other geometries
 - Inhomogeneous CUSP field -> mixing in MUSASHI?
 - CUSP magnet makes inhomogeneous field at cavity
 - New ideas?

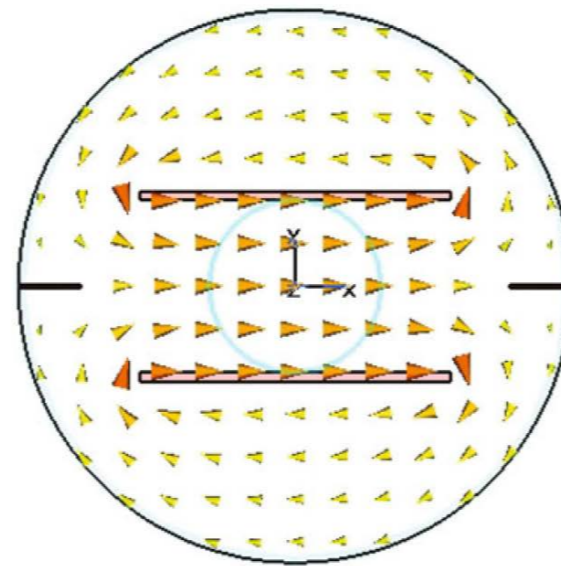
Hydrogen beam measurements

- Polarized source of cold hydrogen
- Primary goal: verify spectroscopy method:
 - reproduce expected antihydrogen beam parameters
 - Use same spectroscopy apparatus

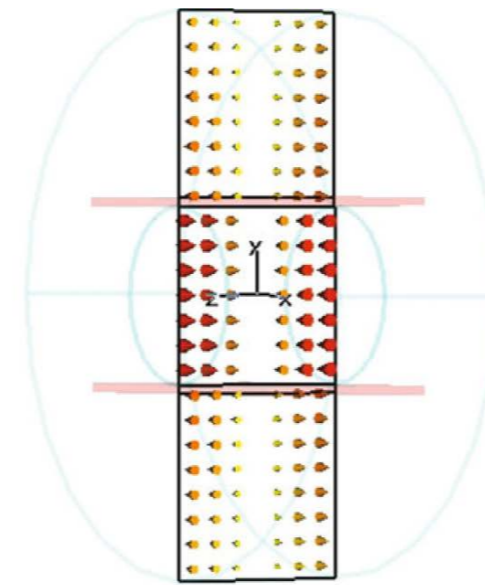


Spin-flip resonator

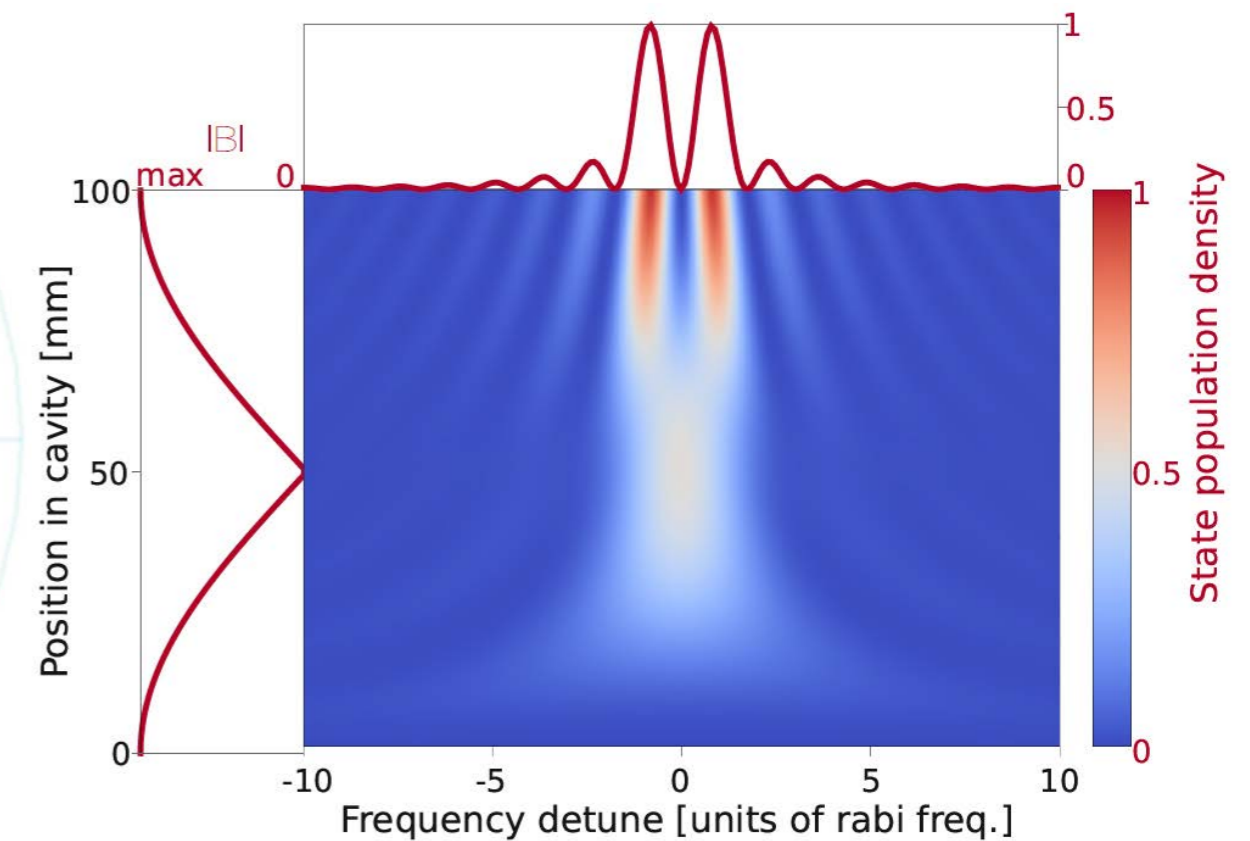
- $f =$ challenge: homogeneity over $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3 @ \lambda = 21 \text{ cm}$
- solution: strip line
- 1.420 GHz , $\Delta f = \text{few MHz}$,



transverse field:
homogeneous



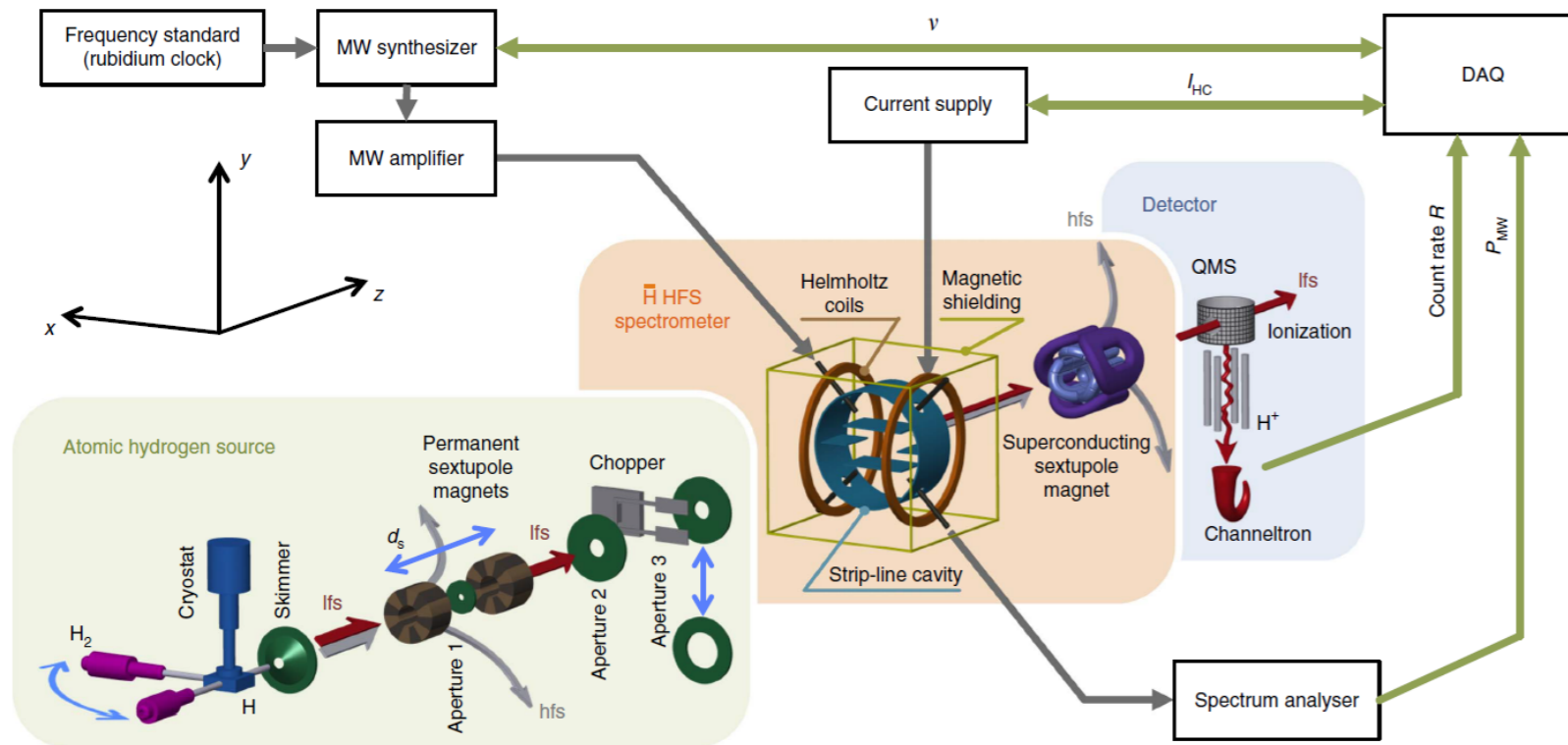
longitudinal field:
 $\cos(z)$



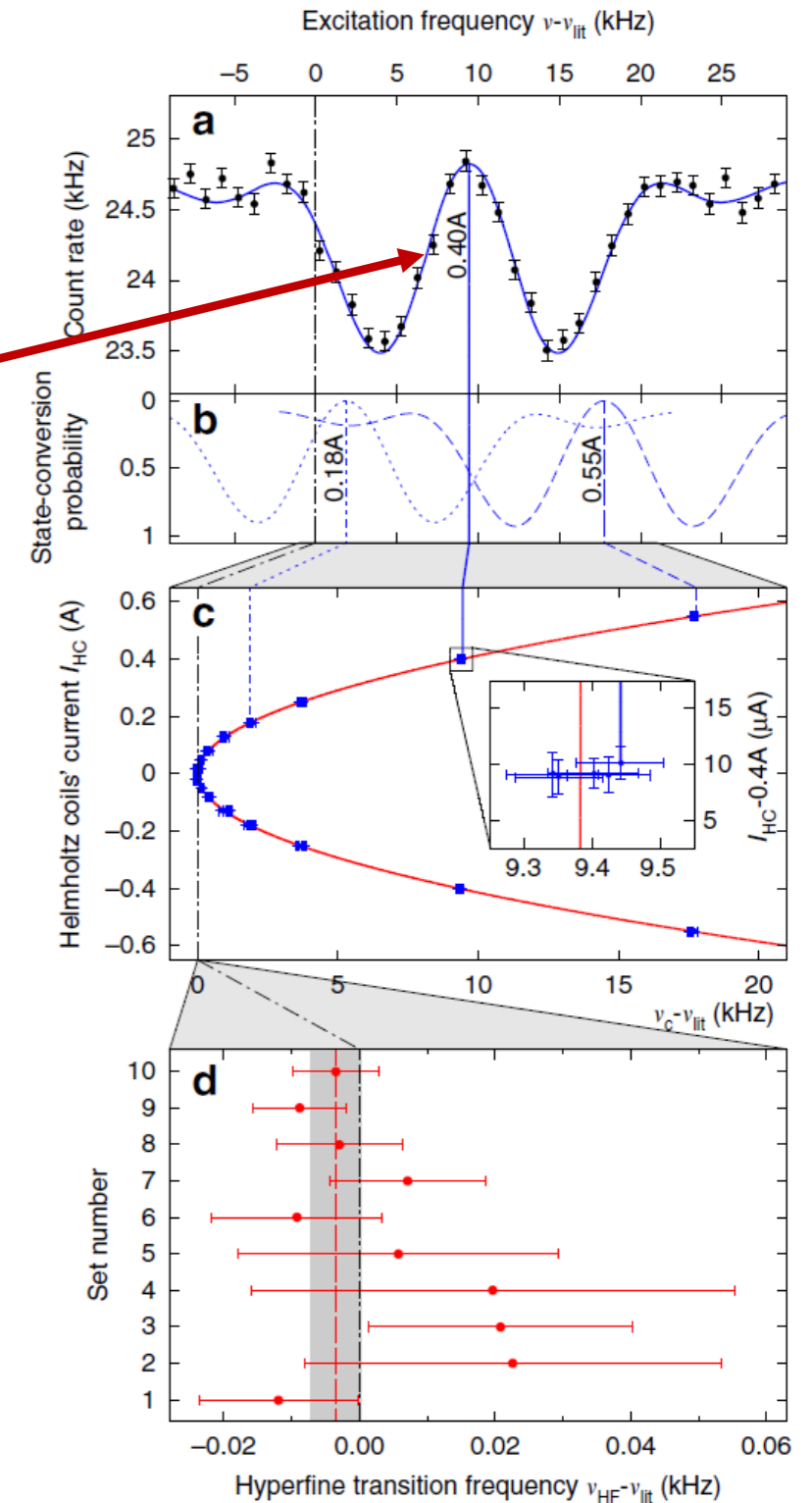
Line shape by
optical Bloch equations
for single velocity

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

σ -transition in H using \bar{H} setup



Line width ~ 6 kHz:
4 ppm
($v \sim 900$ m/s)



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

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DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15749 OPEN

In-beam measurement of the hydrogen hyperfine splitting and prospects for antihydrogen spectroscopy

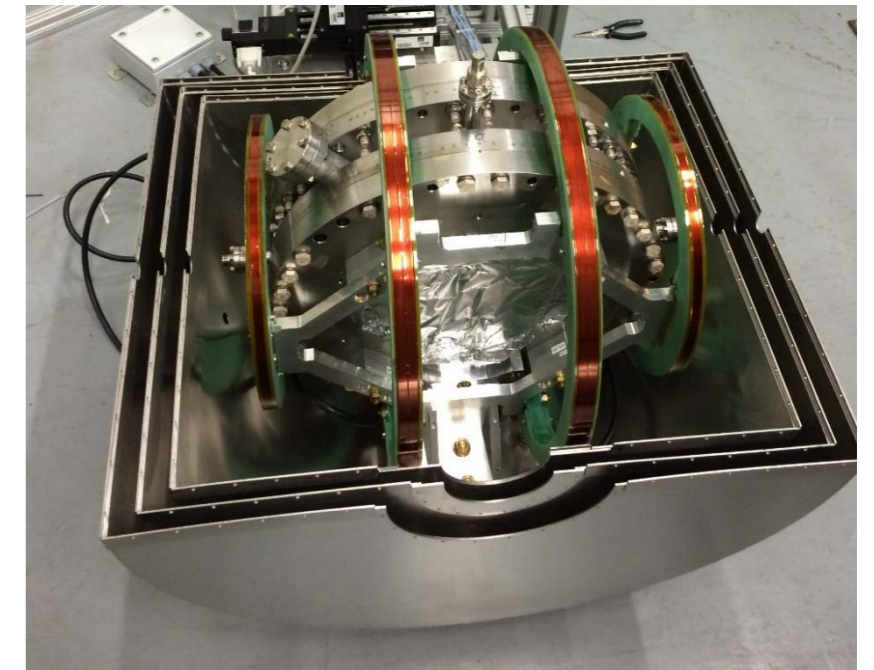
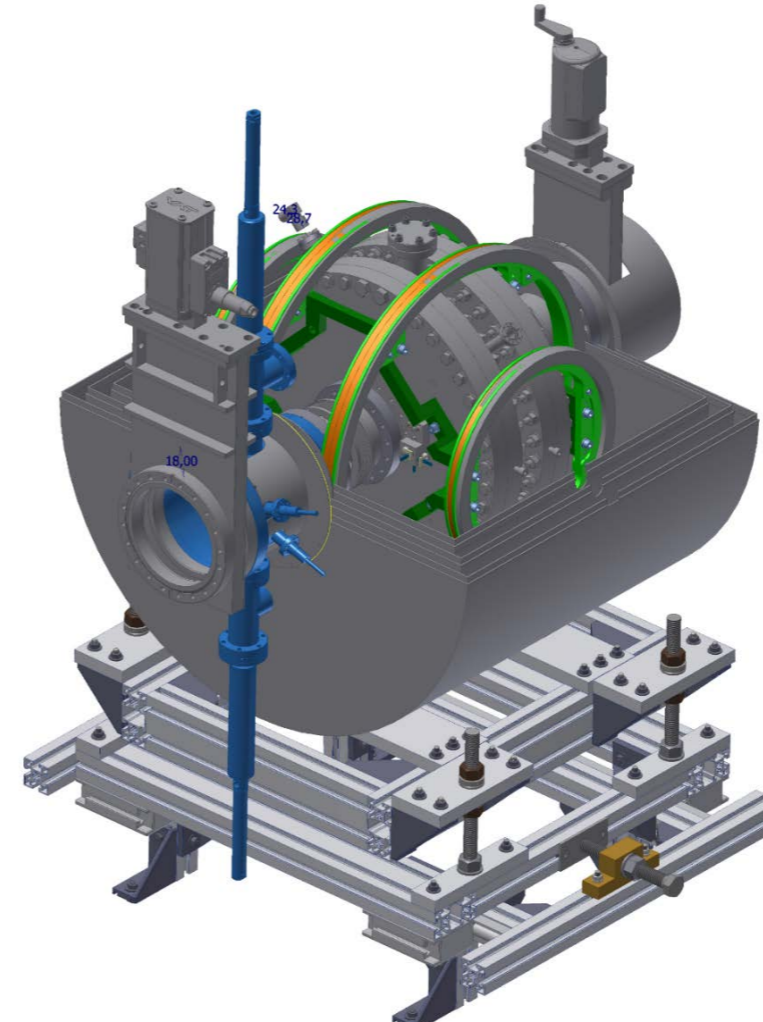
M. Diermaier¹, C.B. Jepsen^{2,†}, B. Kolbinger¹, C. Malbrunot^{1,2}, O. Massiczek¹, C. Sauerzopf¹, M.C. Simon¹, J. Zmeskal¹ & E. Widmann¹

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
Extrapolation to \bar{H} : **8000** atoms needed to achieve **1 ppm**



H-beam next steps and non-minimal SME

- π_1 transition
 - Better field homogeneity
 - Improved 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



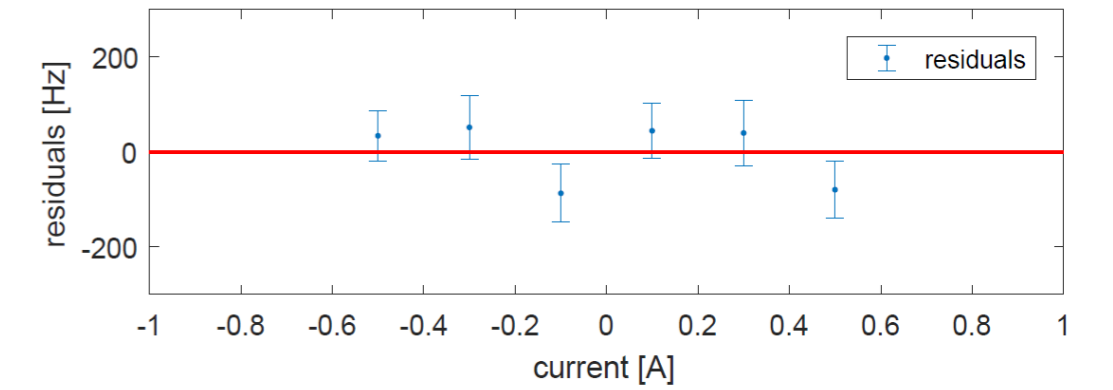
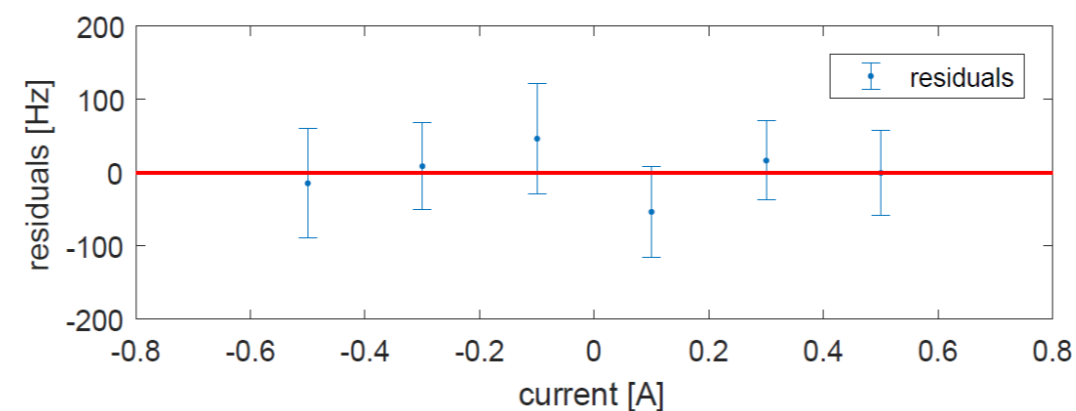
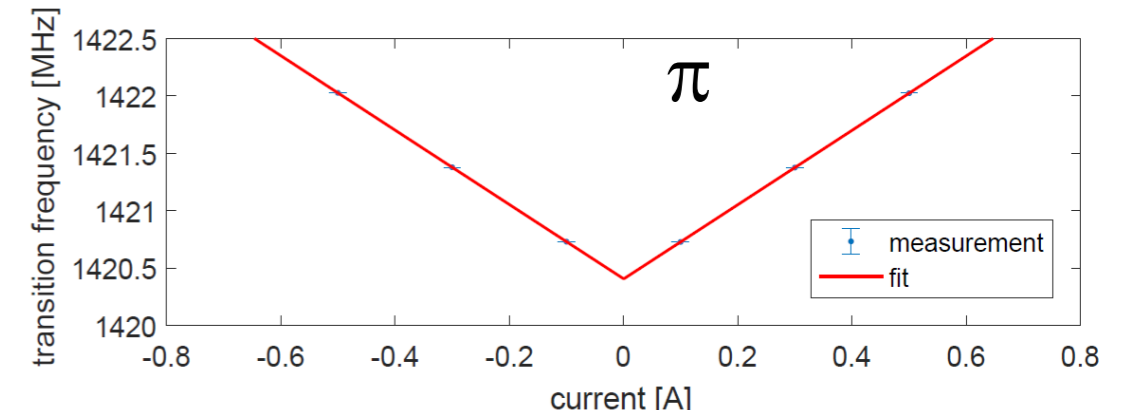
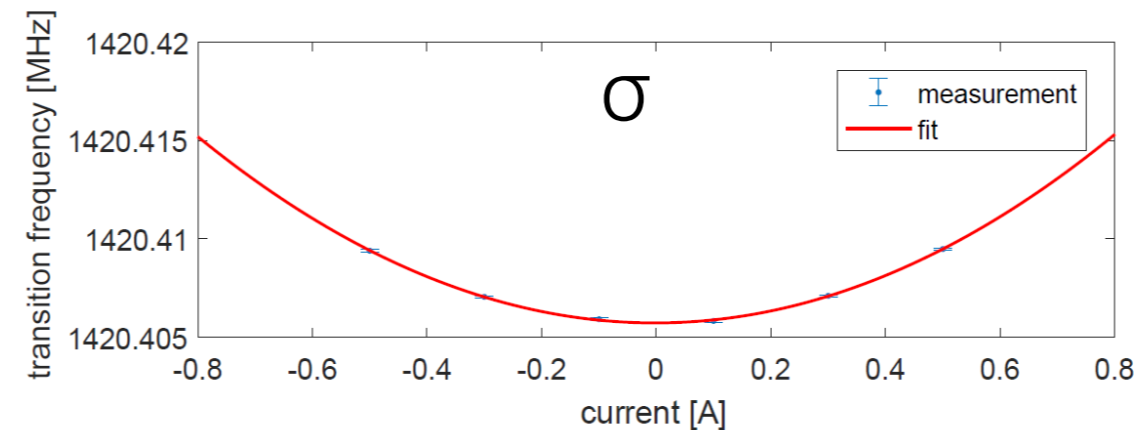
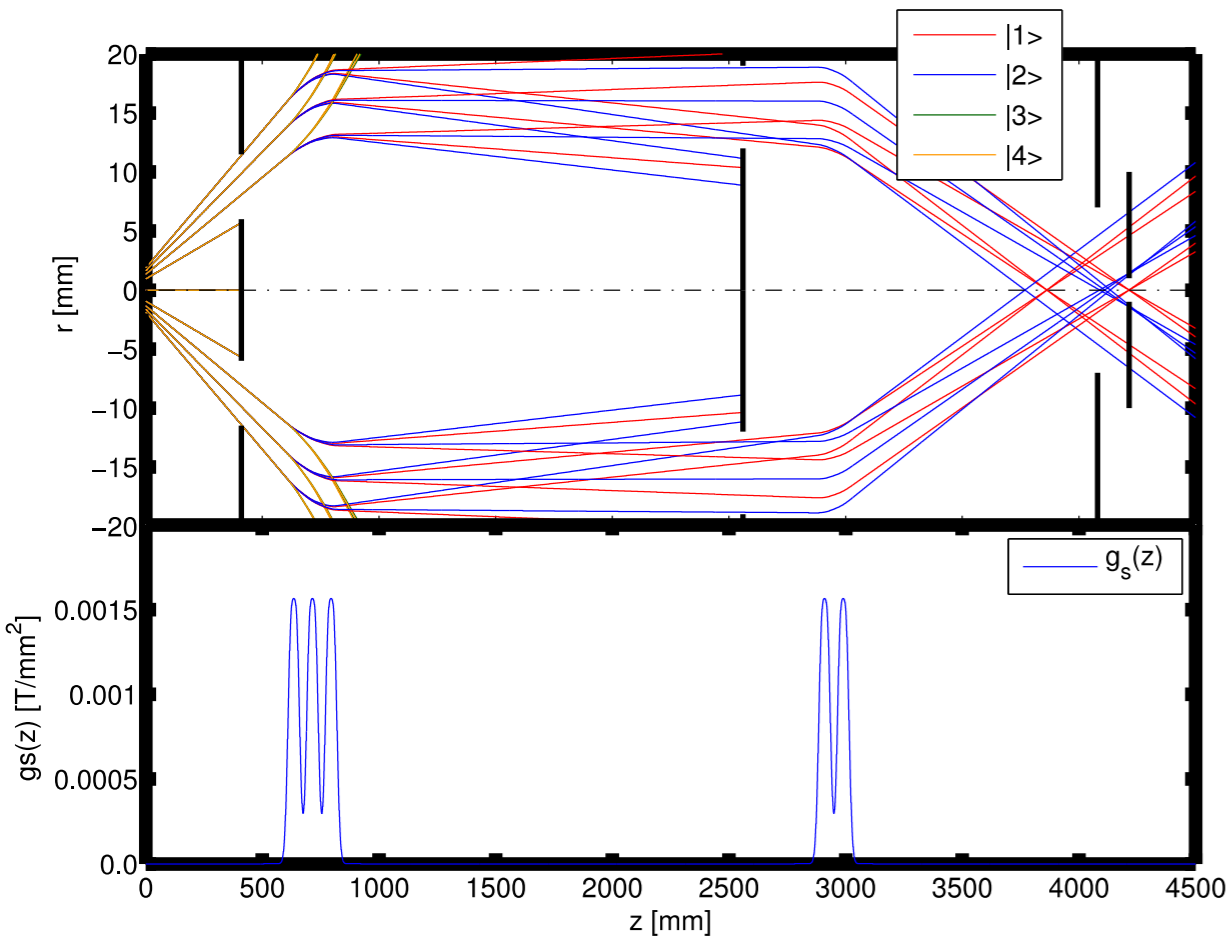
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(2\pi\nu_\pi) &\equiv 2\pi\nu_\pi(\mathbf{B}) - 2\pi\nu_\pi(-\mathbf{B}) \\ &= -\frac{\cos\vartheta}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \sum_{q=0}^2 (\alpha m_r)^{2q} (1 + 4\delta_{q2}) \sum_w [g_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(0B)} - H_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(0B)} + 2g_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(1B)} - 2H_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(1B)}]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



First π_1 measurements

- New optics

- 1st extrapolations



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

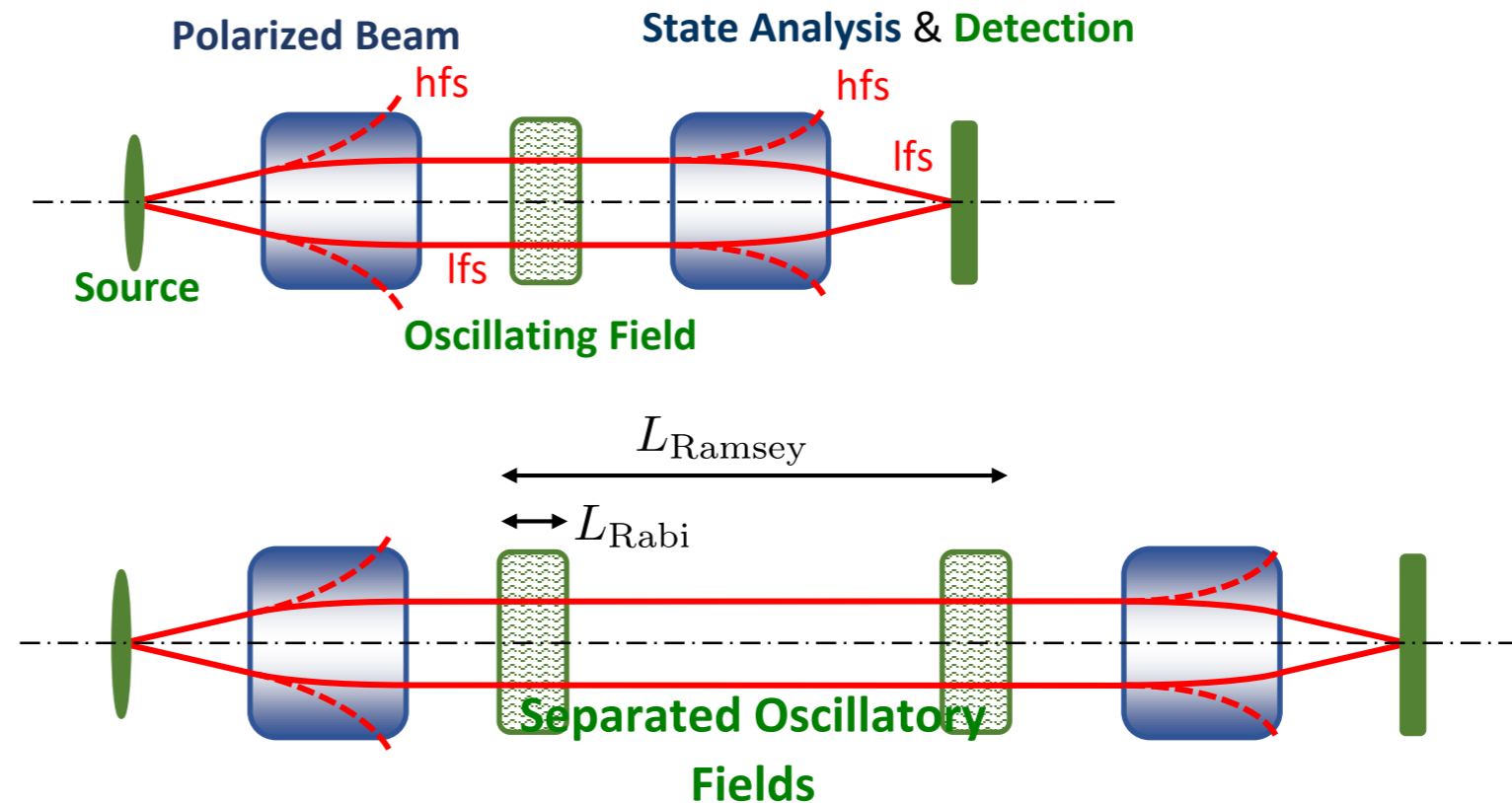
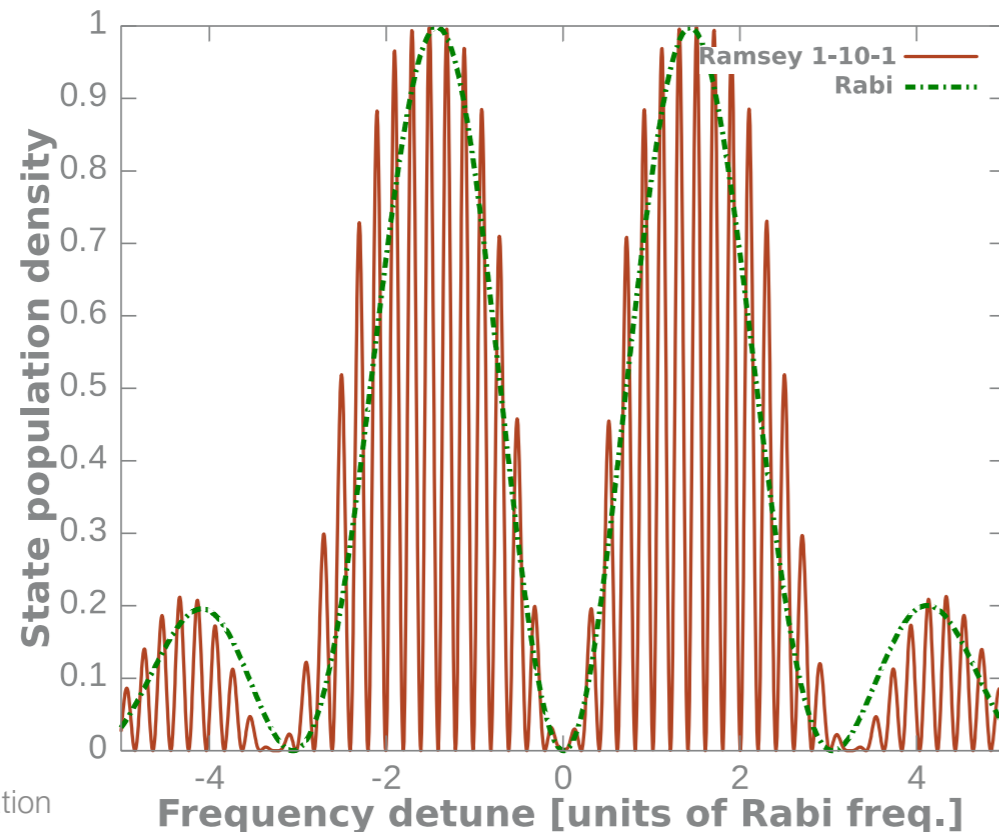


From Rabi to Ramsey

- Amit Nanda (AVA Fellow)
- Boost precision of HFS in-beam measurement by introducing Ramsey's method

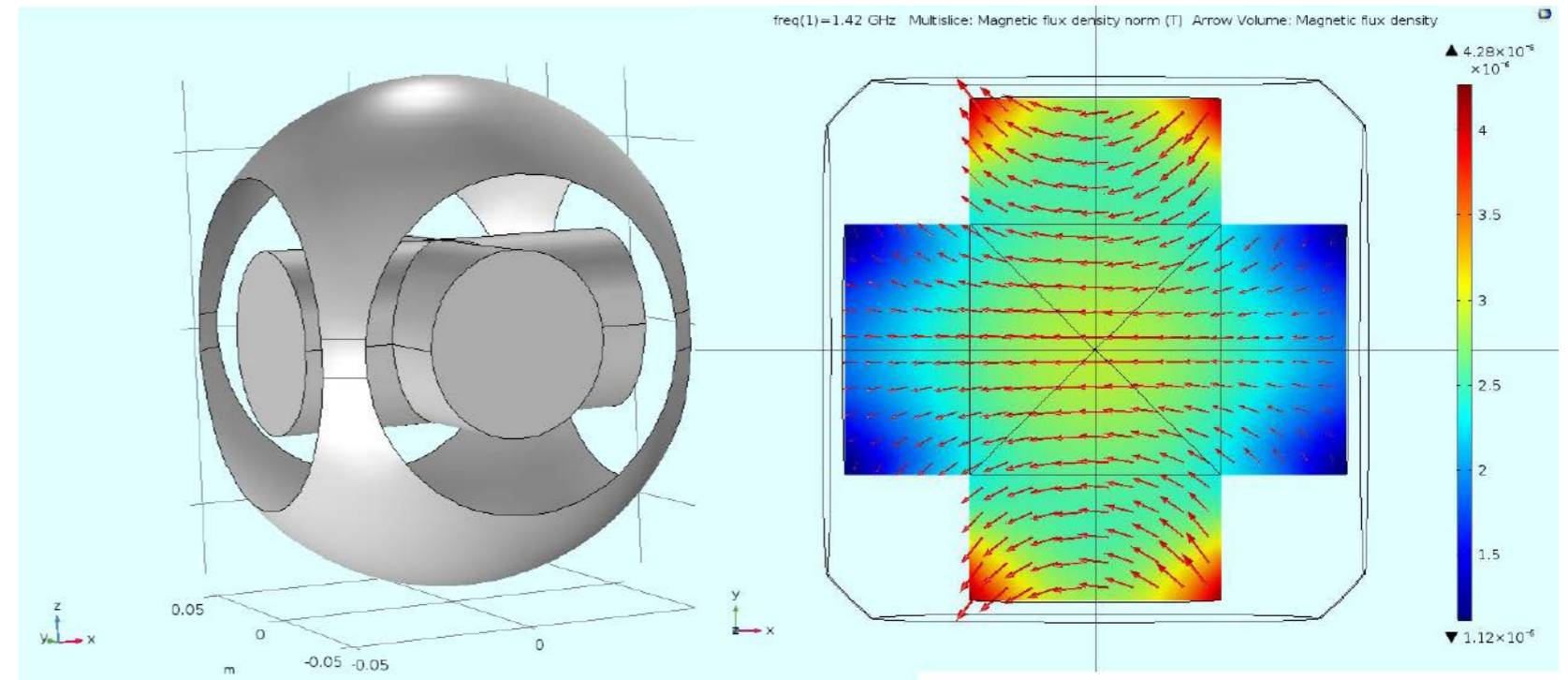
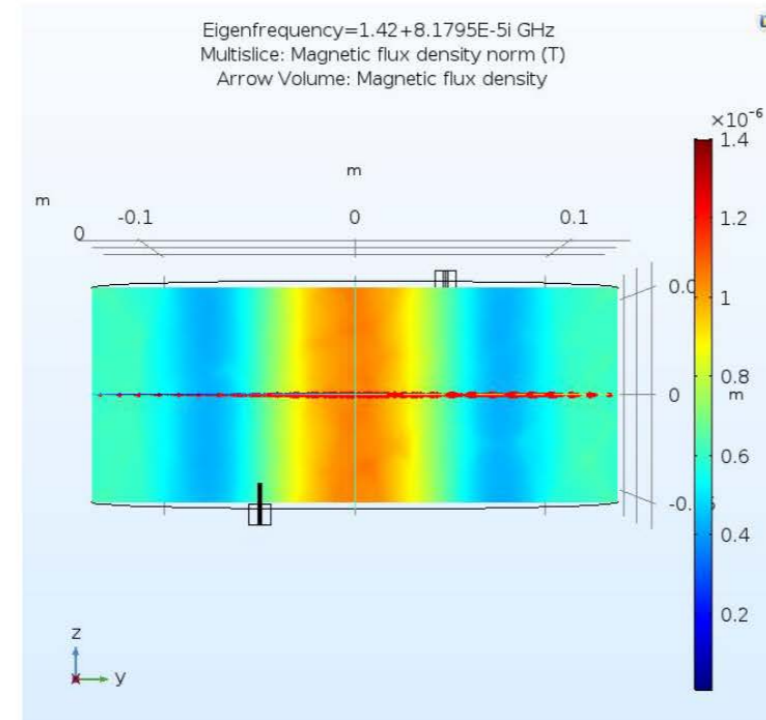
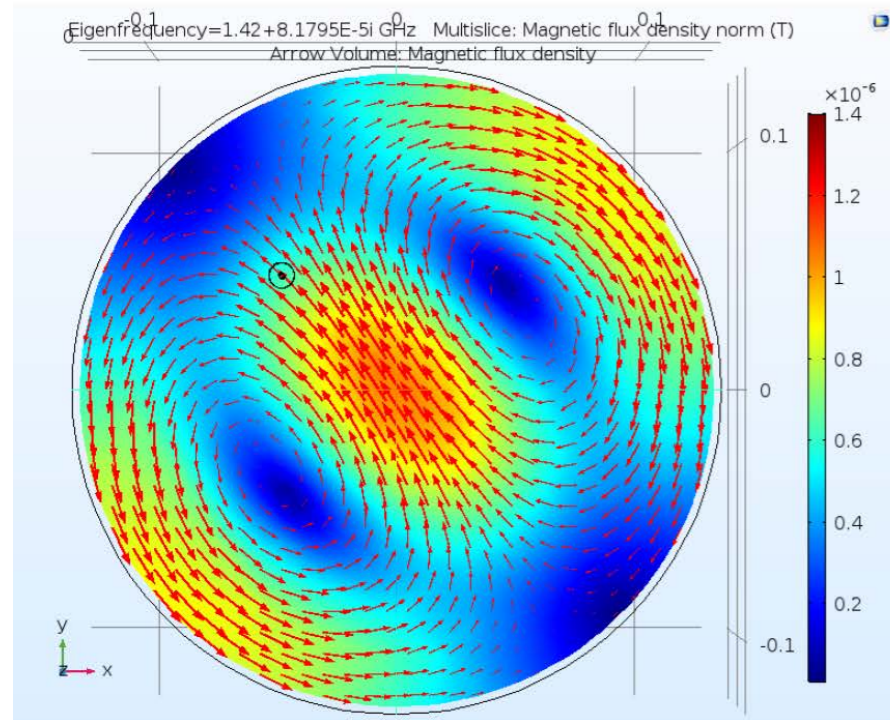
Resolution:

$$\delta\nu \propto \tau_{\text{int}}^{-1} = \frac{v_{\text{beam}}}{L_{\text{Osc.F.}}}$$



→ strip-line cavity:
line-shape not ideal for Ramsey

New RF structure: cavity vs. surface coils





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
 - 1st quantum state distribution at zero B-field
 - 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



ERC Advanced Grant 291242
HbarHFS
www.antimatter.at
PI EW



Bundesministerium für
Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

DOKTORATSKOLLEG **PI**

$\int dk \Pi$

Particles and Interactions

