Measuring the gravitational interaction between matter and antimatter (and some tests of CPT)

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What measurements are we talking about?

1) Measurement of the gravitational behavior of antimatter

tests of the Weak Equivalence Principle

2) Precise spectroscopic comparison between H and $\bar{H}$

tests of fundamental symmetry (CPT)

3) related measurements in antihydrogen(-like) systems

antiprotonic helium, positronium, protonium, ...

Gravity...

- General relativity is a classical (non quantum) theory;
- EEP violations may appear in some quantum theory
- New quantum scalar and vector fields are allowed in some models (Kaluza Klein ….)

Einstein field: tensor graviton (Spin 2, "Newtonian")

+ Gravi-vector (spin 1)

+ Gravi-scalar (spin 0)

- These fields may mediate interactions violating the equivalence principle

M. Nieto and T. Goldman, Phys. Rep. 205, 5 221-281,(1992)

Scalar: "charge" of particle equal to "charge of antiparticle" : attractive force
Vector: "charge" of particle opposite to "charge of antiparticle": repulsive/attractive force

$$V = -\frac{G_\infty}{r} m_1 m_2 \left(1 \mp a\, e^{-r/v} + b\, e^{-r/s} \right)$$

Phys. Rev. D 33 (2475) (1986)

Cancellation effects in matter experiment if a ≈ b and v ≈ s

CPT...

although CPT is part of the "standard model", the SM can be extended to allow CPT violation

CPT violation and the standard model

Phys. Rev. D 55, 6760–6774 (1997)

Don Colladay and V. Alan Kostelecký
Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405
(Received 22 January 1997)

CPT & Lorentz violation

Modified Dirac eq. in SME

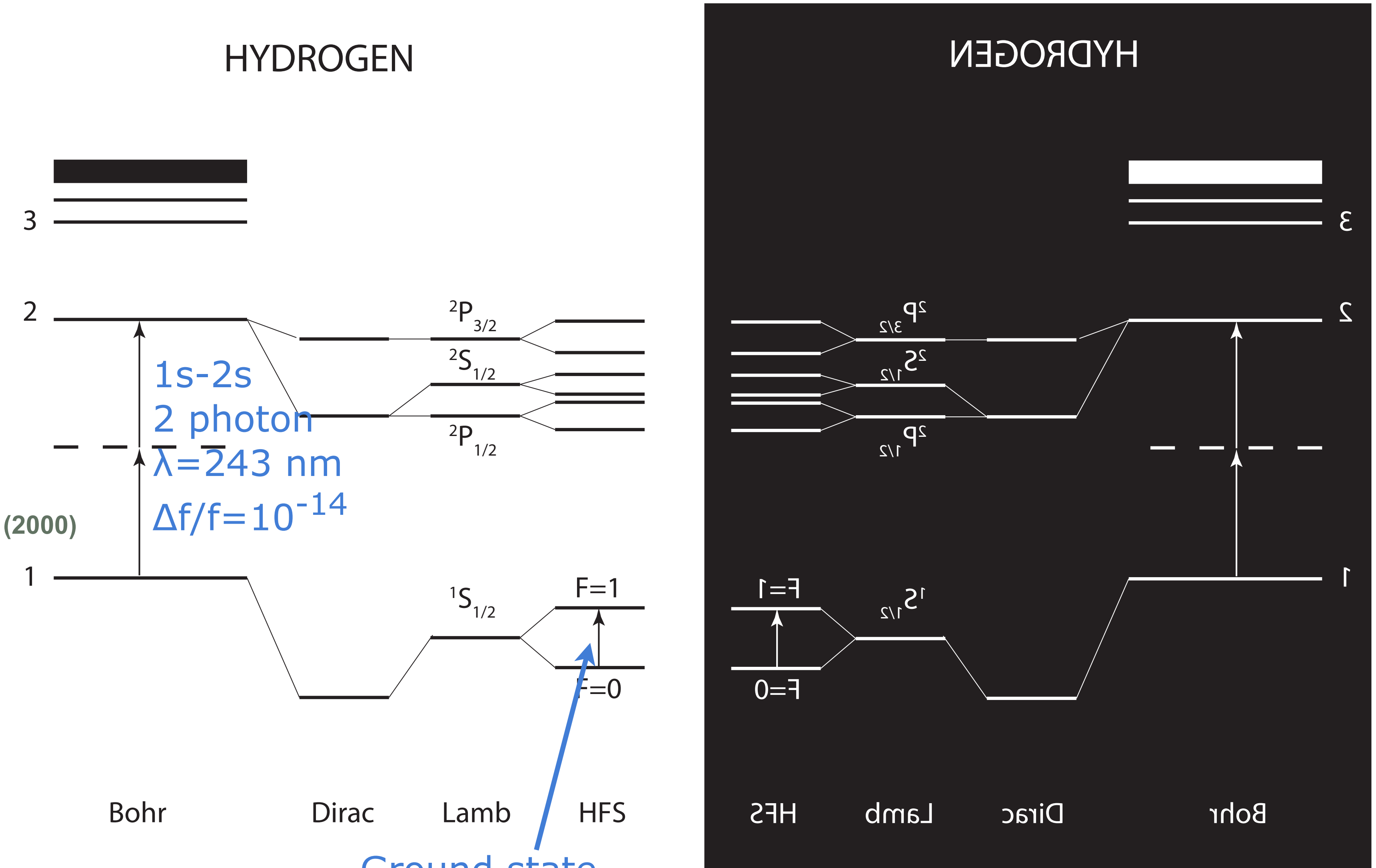
$$\left(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_e - a^e_\mu\gamma^\mu - b^e_\mu\gamma_5\gamma^\mu - \frac{1}{2}H^e_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu} + ic^e_{\mu\nu}\gamma^\mu D^\nu + id^e_{\mu\nu}\gamma_5\gamma^\mu D^\nu\right)\psi = 0\,.$$

Lorentz violation

- Spontaneous Lorentz symmetry breaking by (exotic) string vacua
- Note: if there is a preferred frame, sidereal variation due to Earth's rotation might be detectable

Goal of comparative spectroscopy: test CPT symmetry

Hydrogen and Antihydrogen

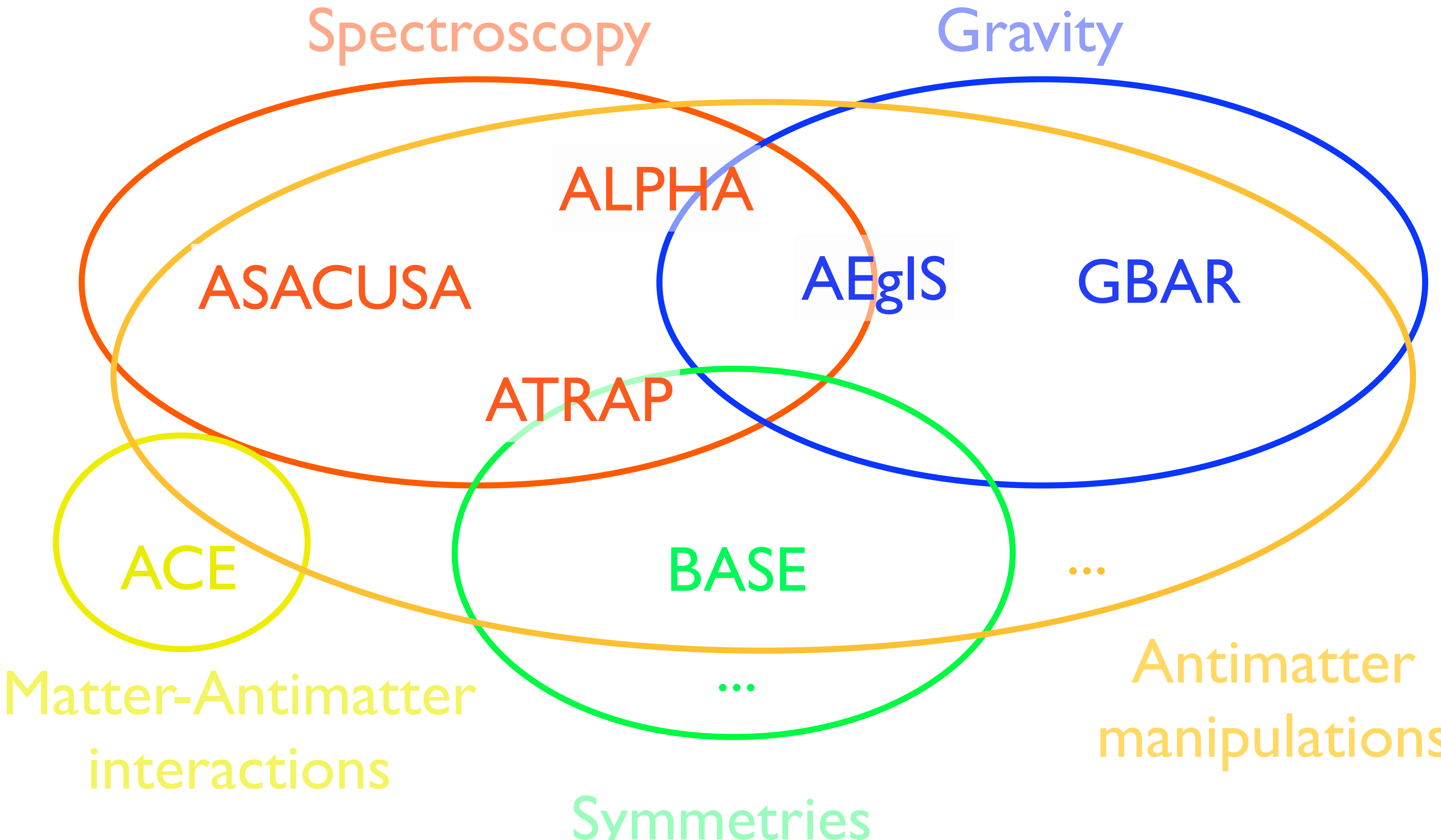


T. Hänsch et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 84, 5496–5499 (2000)

Ground state
hyperfine splitting
f = 1.4 GHz
Δf/f=10^{-12}

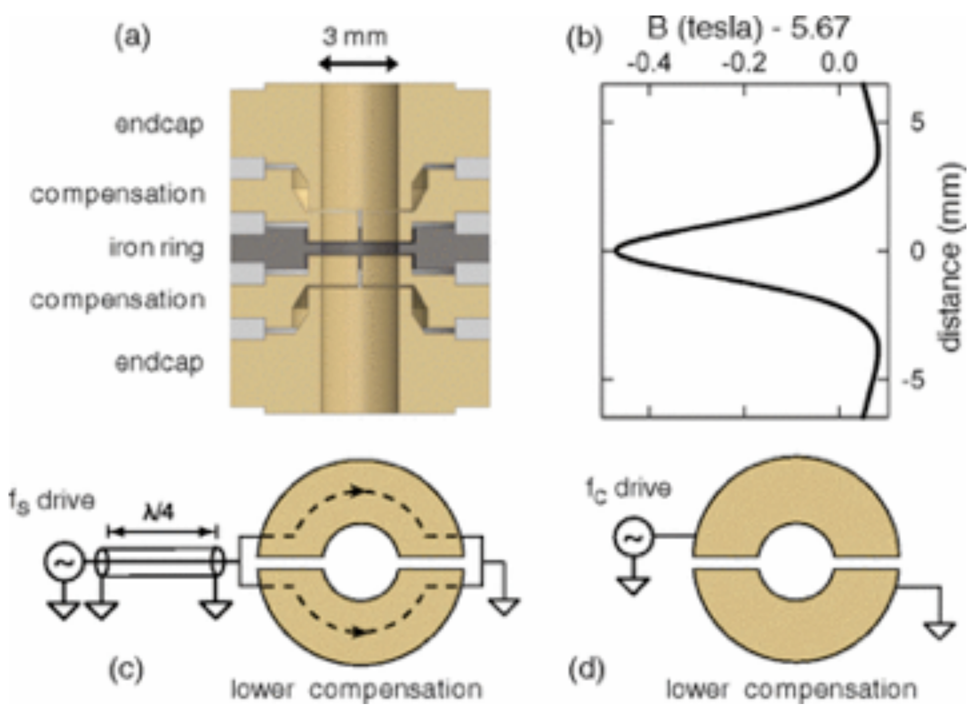
N. F. Ramsey,
Physica Scripta T59, 323 (1995)

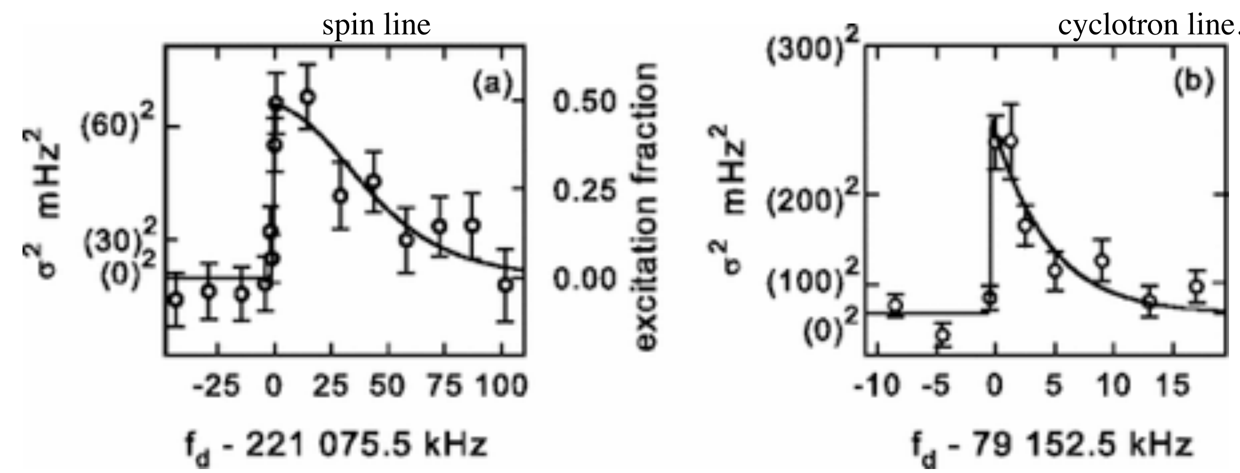
Experiments at the AD
(antiprotons and antihydrogen)



ATRAP & BASE

DiSciacca, J. *et al.* One-particle measurement of the antiproton magnetic moment. Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 130801 (2013)

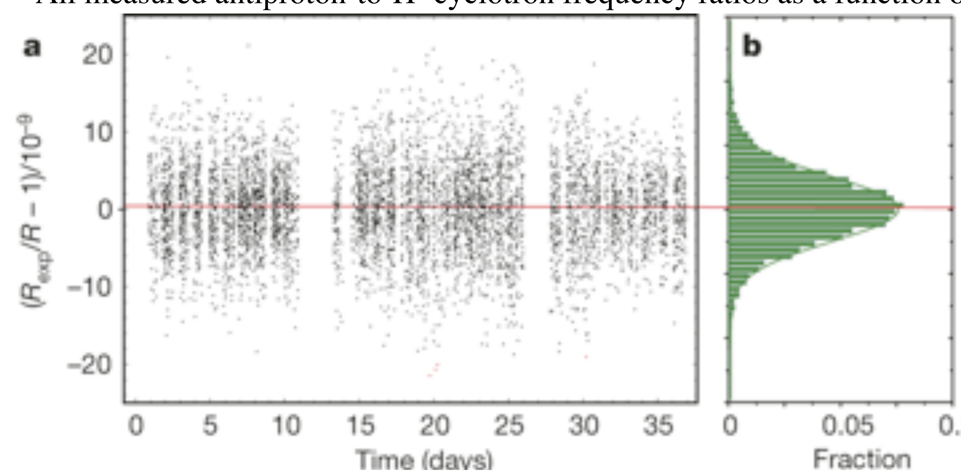




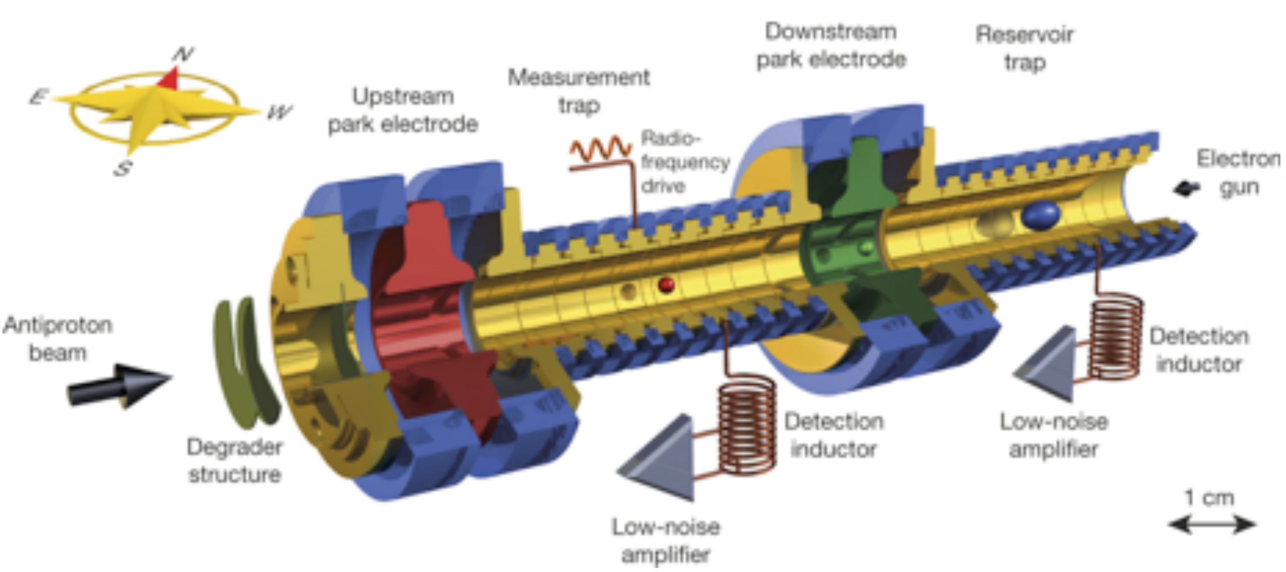
ATRAP: $\mu_p/\mu_{\bar{p}} = -1.000\,000 \pm 0.000\,005$ (2013)

BASE: $(q/m)_{\bar{p}}/(q/m)_p - 1 = 1(69) \times 10^{-12}$ (2015)

All measured antiproton-to-H⁻ cyclotron frequency ratios as a function of time

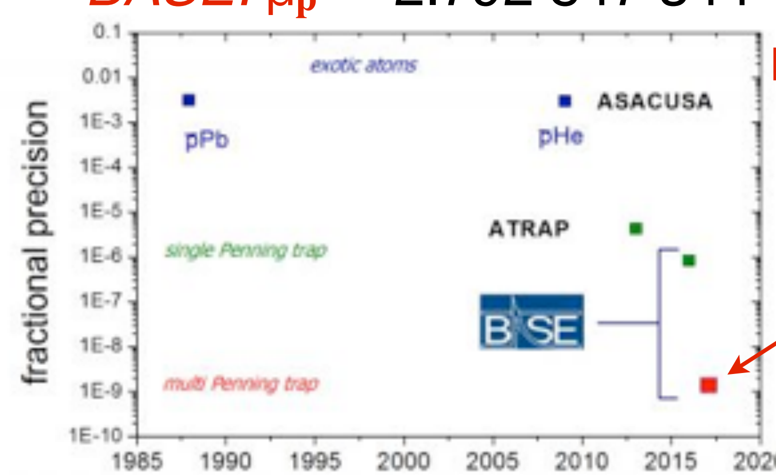


S. Ulmer. *et al.* Nature 524,196–199 (13 August 2015)



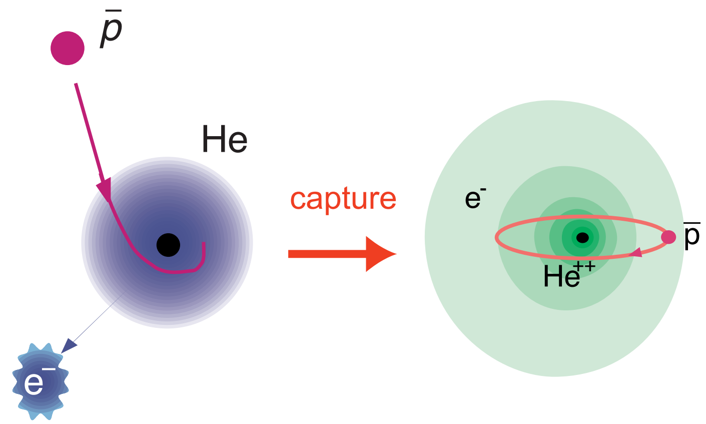
BASE: $\mu_{\bar{p}} = -2.792\,847\,344\,1\,(42)$ (2017)

$\mu_p = 2.792\,847\,350\,0\,(90)$

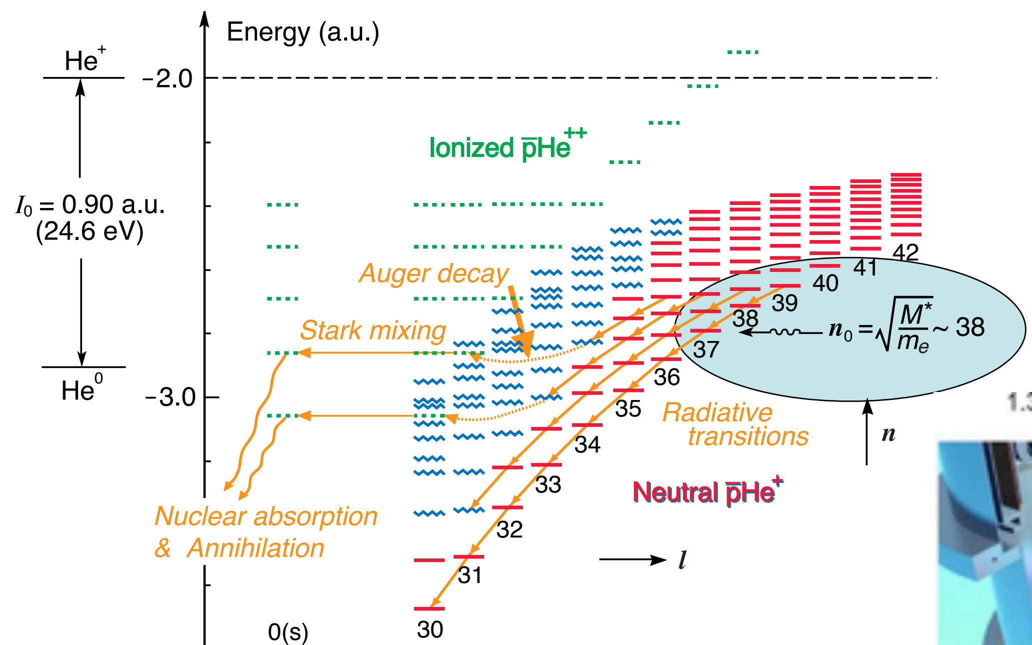


C. Smorra et al., BASE collaboration, *Nature* **550**, 371–374 (19 October 2017)

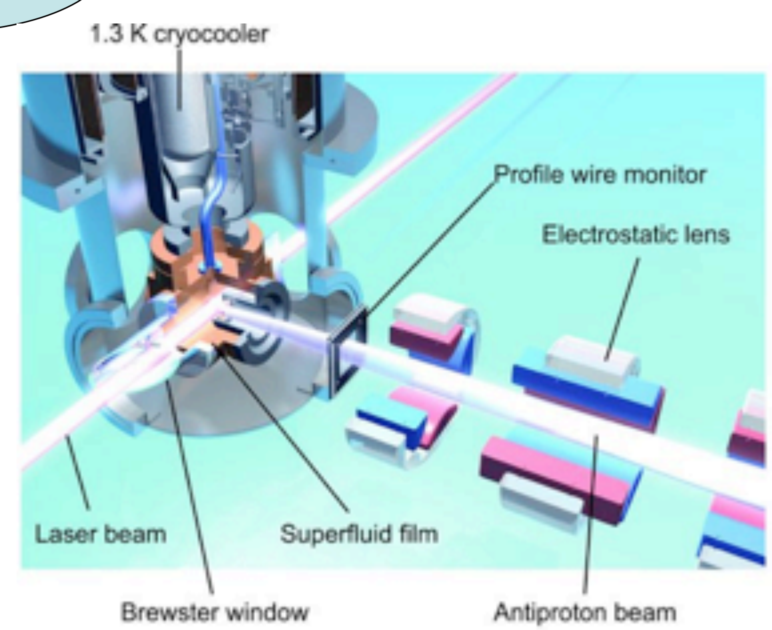
ASACUSA results ($\bar{p}He^+$ spectroscopy)

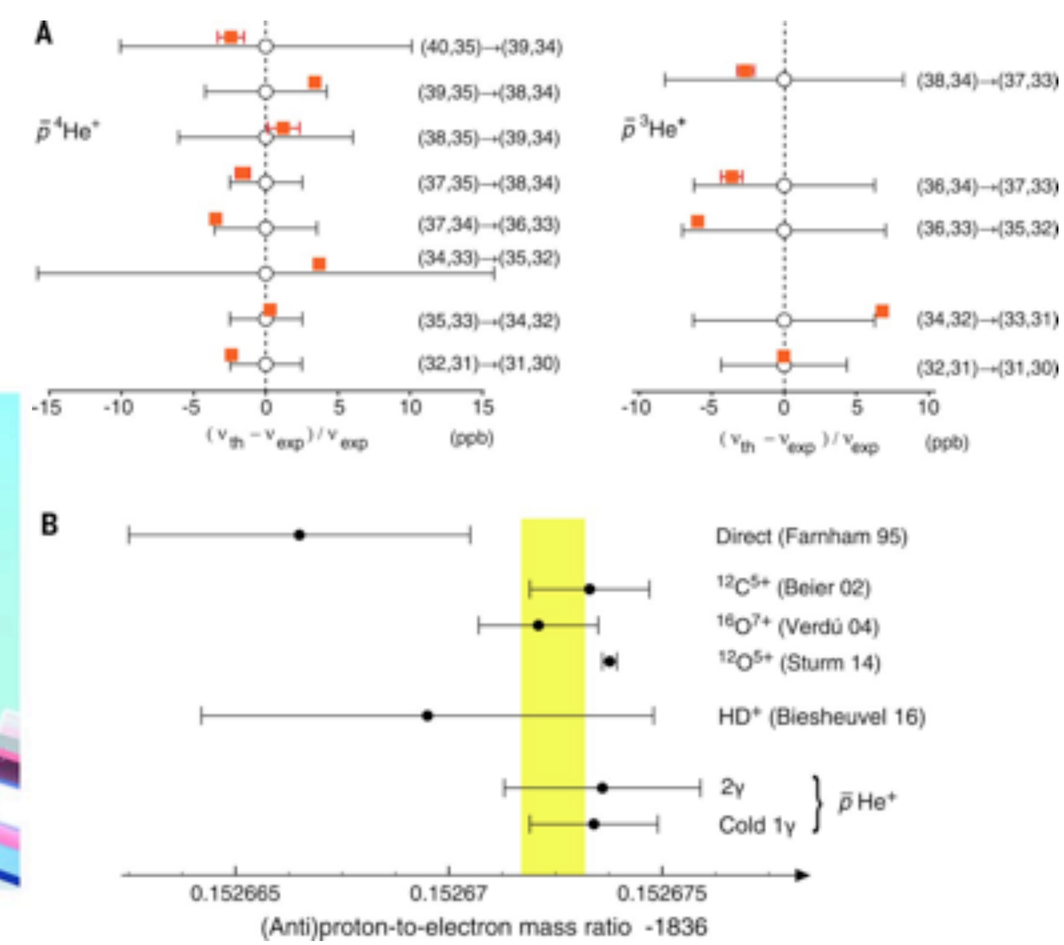


By comparing the calculated and experimental $\bar{p}He^+$ frequencies, the ratio $M_{\bar{p}}/m_e$ can in principle be determined to a fractional precision of $< 1 \times 10^{-10}$



M. Hori *et al.*,
Science 04 Nov 2016: Vol. 354, Issue 6312, pp. 610-614
DOI: 10.1126/science.aaf6702





Combining with ATRAP/BASE:

$\Delta(m_{\bar{p}}, m_p), \Delta(q_{\bar{p}}, q_p)$ $< 5 \times 10^{-10}$ (90% CL)

Antihydrogen production processes

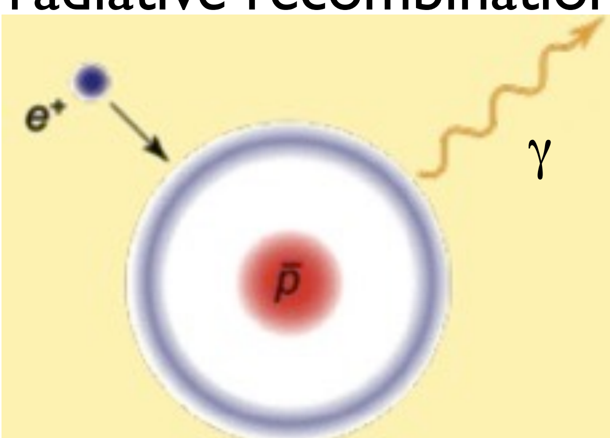
$10^5 \sim 10^7\ \bar{p}$

$10^8 \sim 10^{10}\ e+$

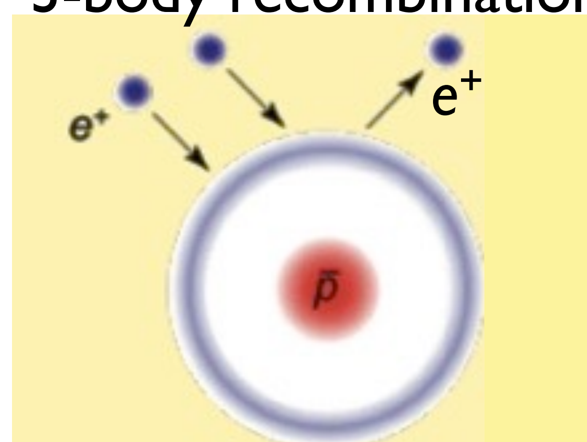
TBR:

RCE:

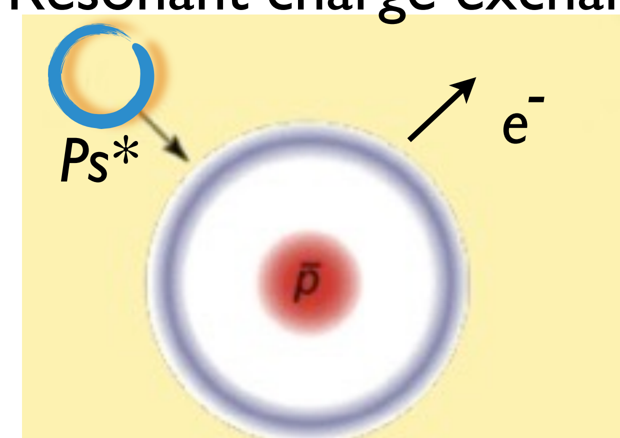
radiative recombination



3-body recombination



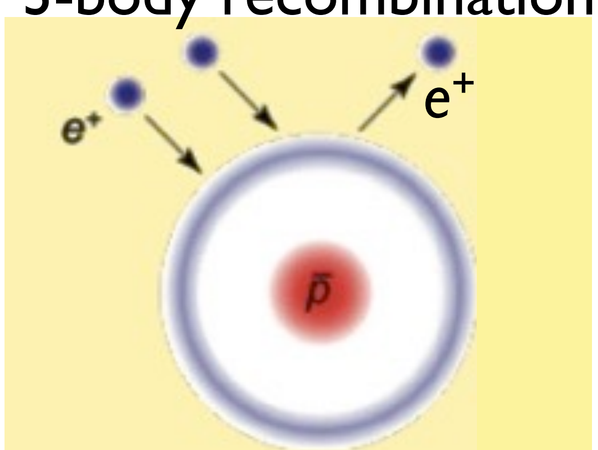
Resonant charge exchange



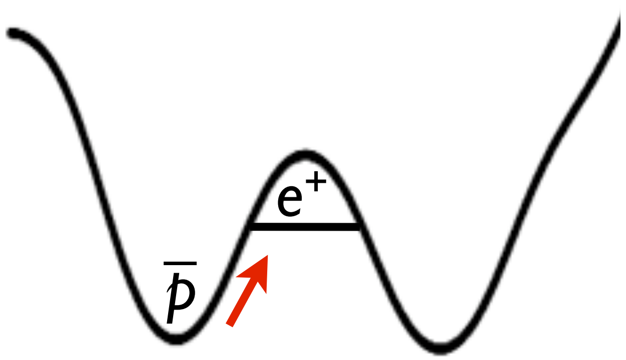
very low rate

Antihydrogen production processes

TBR:
3-body recombination



ALPHA
ATRAP
ASACUSA



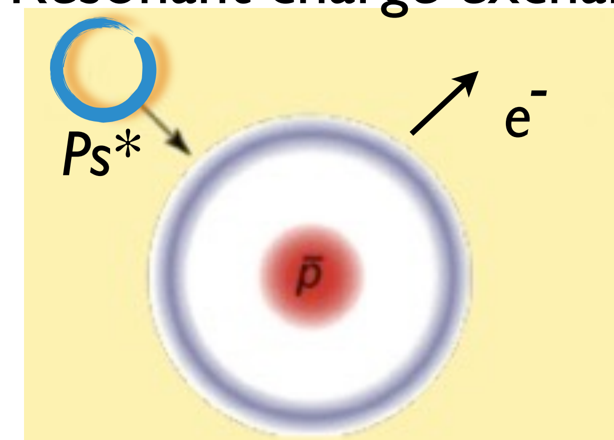
Temperature
(T_{e+})

Rate ~ Rate (trappable)

n *(if trapped)*

RCE:
Resonant charge exchange

AEgIS
GBAR



Temperature
$T_{\bar{p}}$

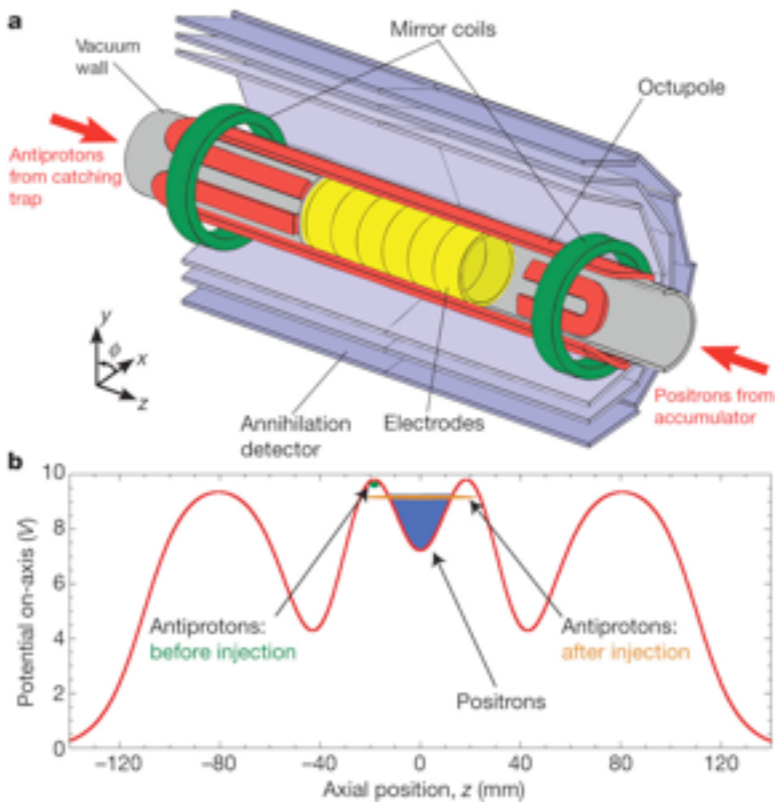
Rate ~ Rate (n_{Ps},v_{Ps})

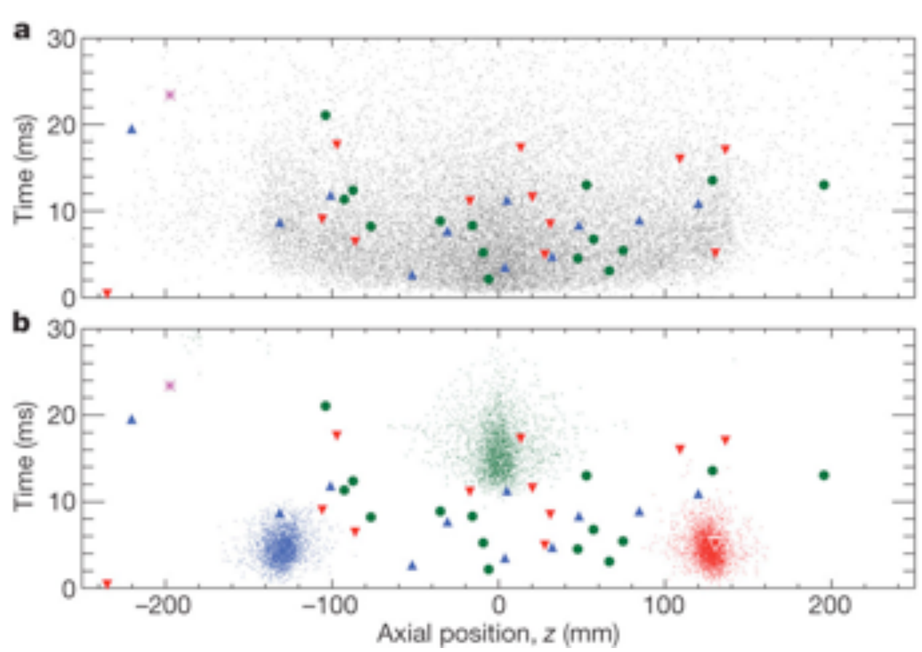
n *(if trapped or slow)*

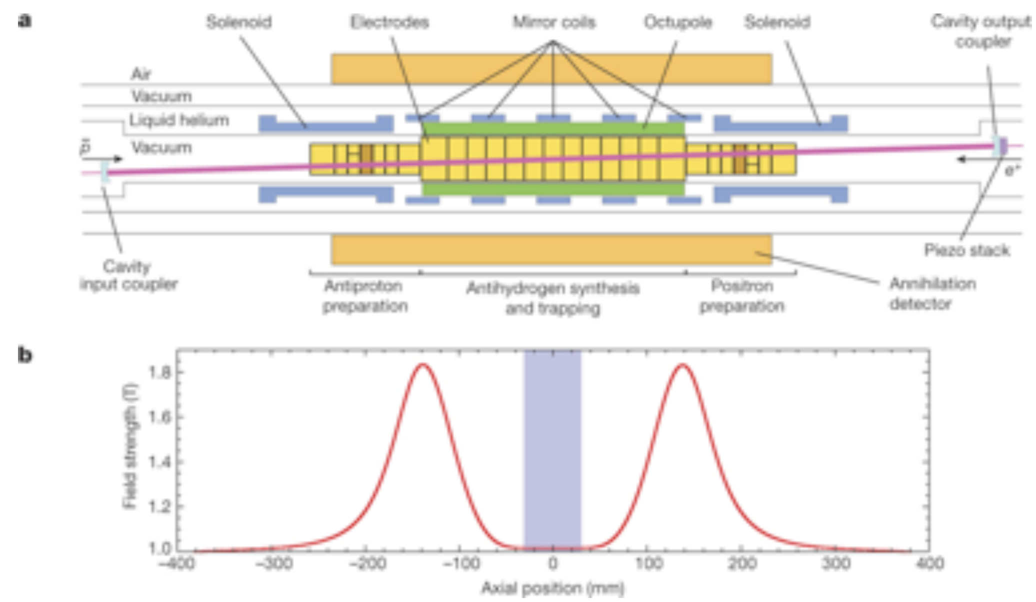
ALPHA results (trapping, 1s-2s spectroscopy)

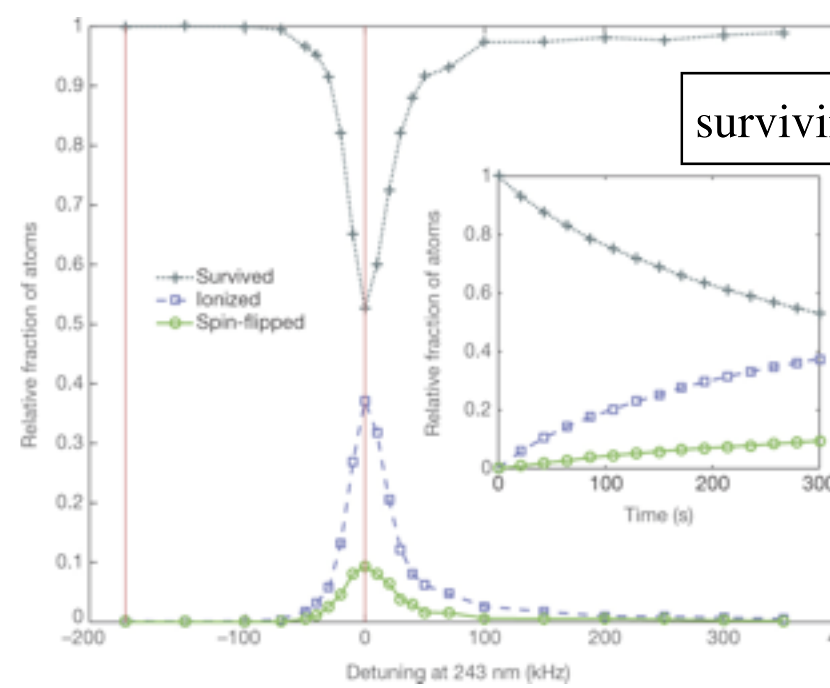
G. B. Andresen et al., Nature 468, 673–676 (02 December 2010)

M. Ahmadi et al., Nature 541, 506–510 (26 January 2017)









surviving fraction: 58% ± 6%

1s-2s to 10^{-10}

further results:

microwave transitions in GS $\bar{H}$

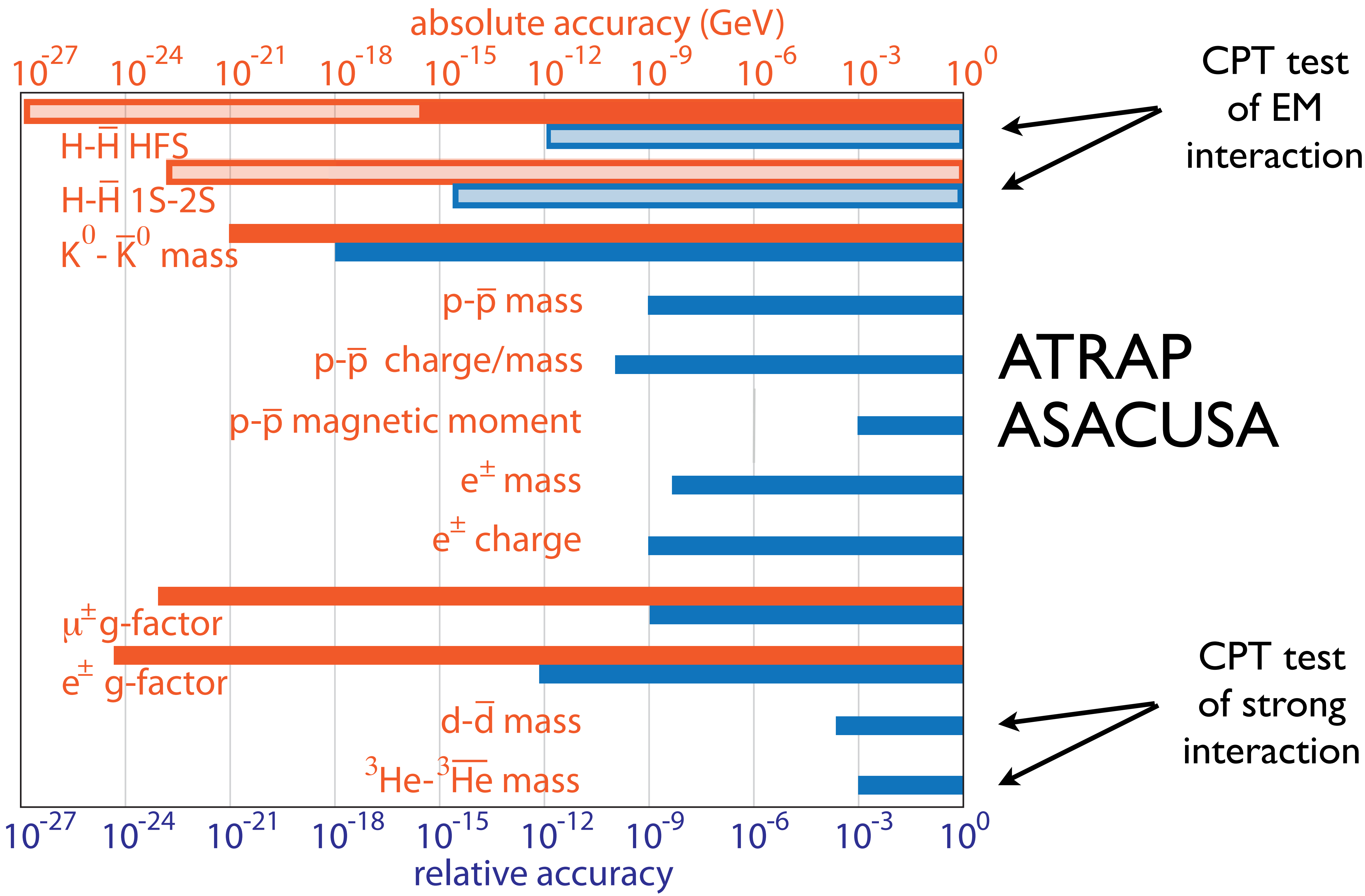
$q(\bar{H}) < 0.71 \times 10^{-9}$ e

trapping of ~ 10 $\bar{H}$ simultaneously (similar for ATRAP)

$HFS_{\bar{H}}$ = 1,420.4 ± 0.5 MHz
M.Ahmadi et al., ALPHA collaboration, Nature **548**, 66–69 (03 August 2017)

intermediate summary…

2013

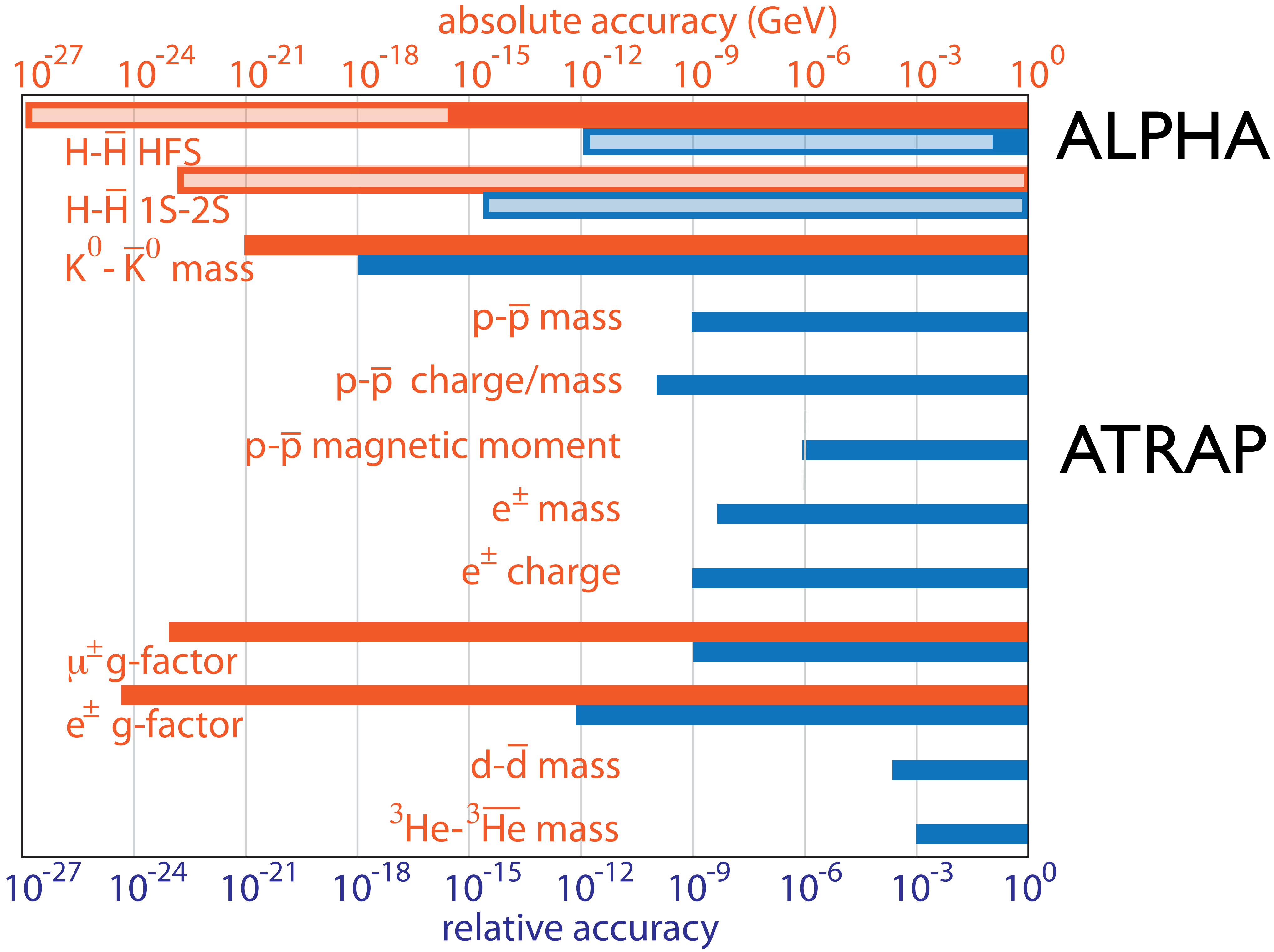


Inconsistent definition of figure of merit: comparison difficult

Pattern of CPT violation unknown (P: weak interaction; CP: mesons)

Absolute energy scale: standard model extension (Kostelecky)

2015



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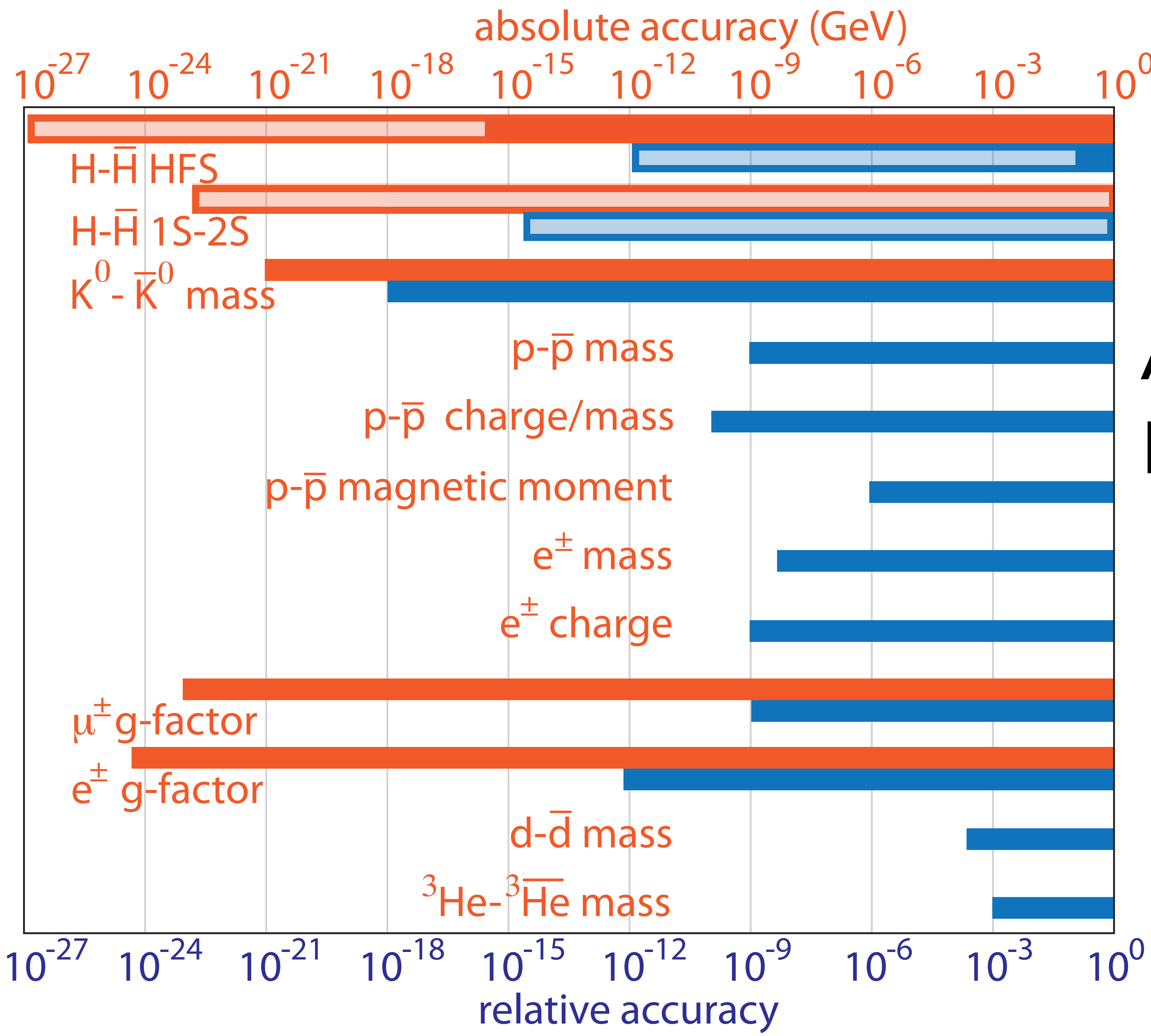
Pattern of CPT violation unknown (P: weak interaction; CP: mesons)

Absolute energy scale: standard model extension (Kostelecky)

2016



ASACUSA

BASE & ATRAP

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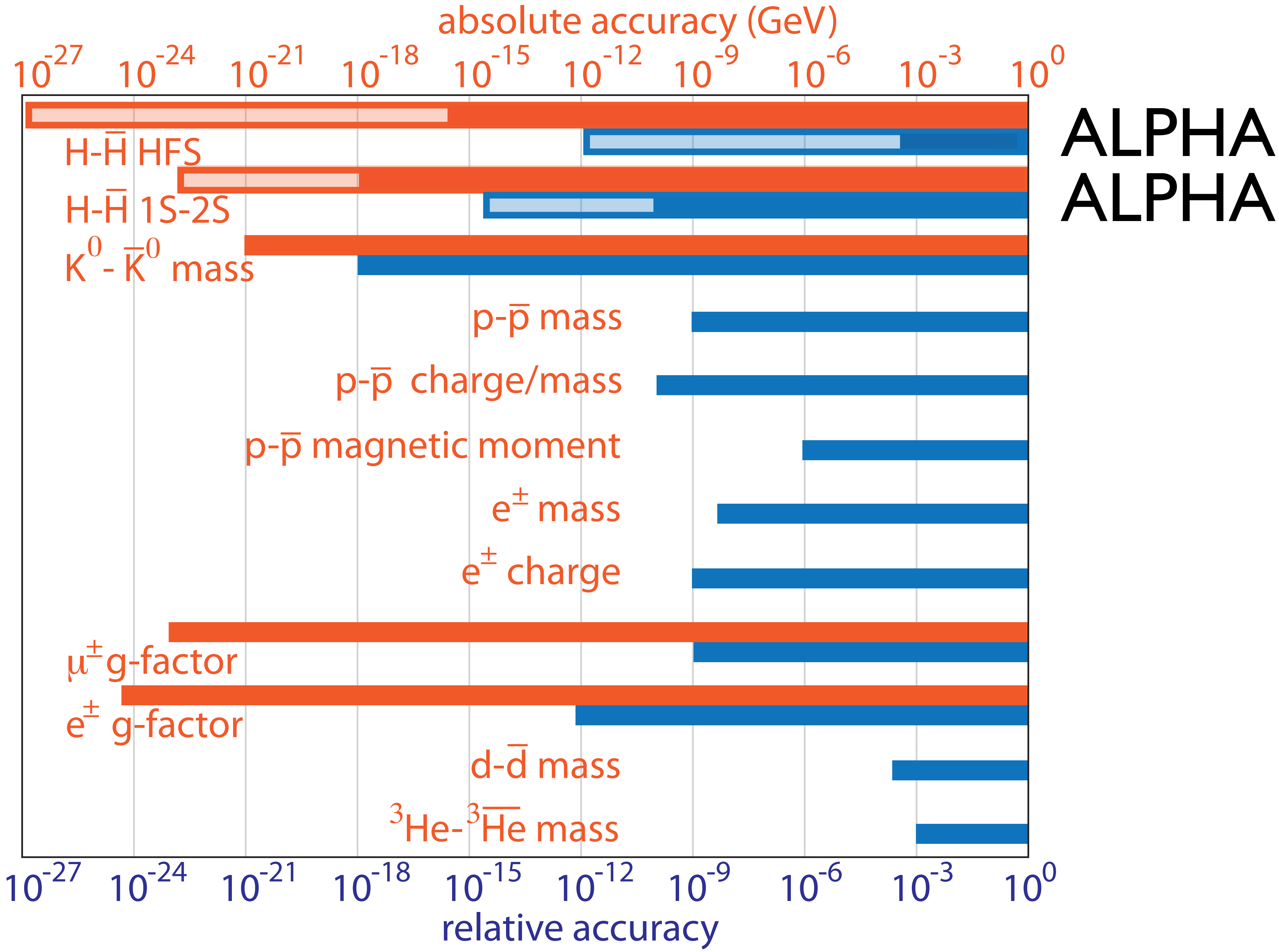
2017



Inconsistent definition of figure of merit: comparison difficult

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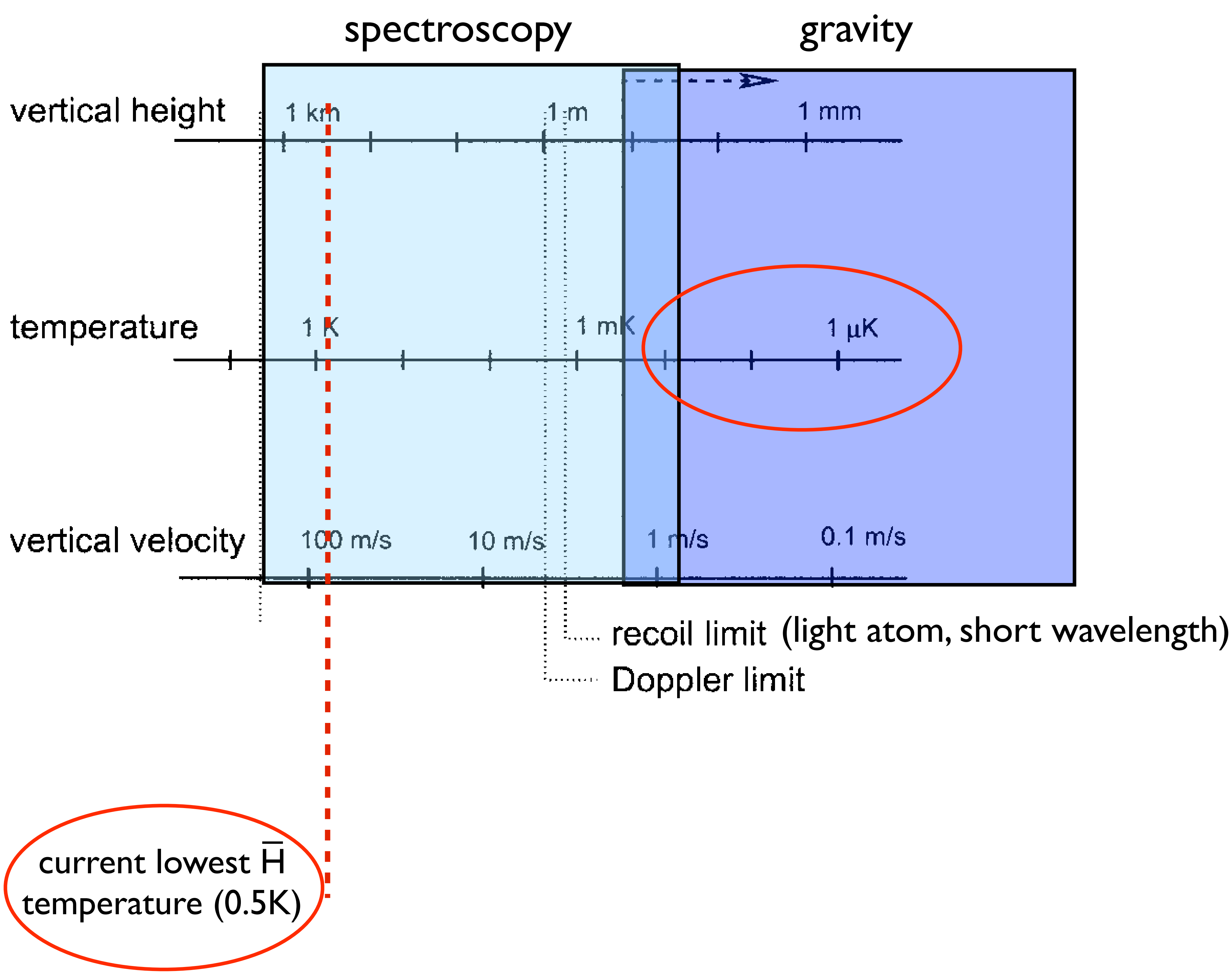
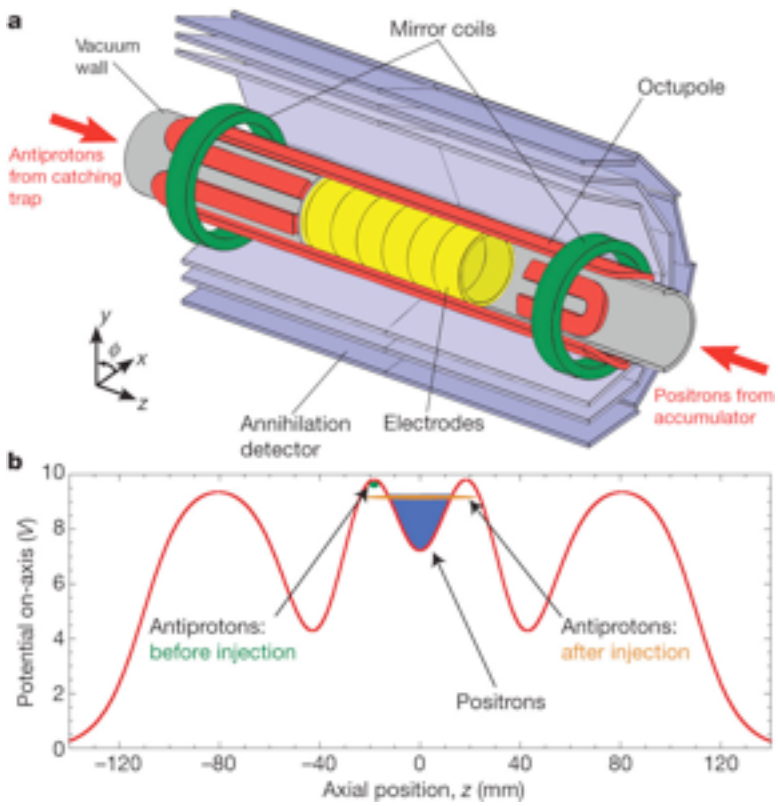
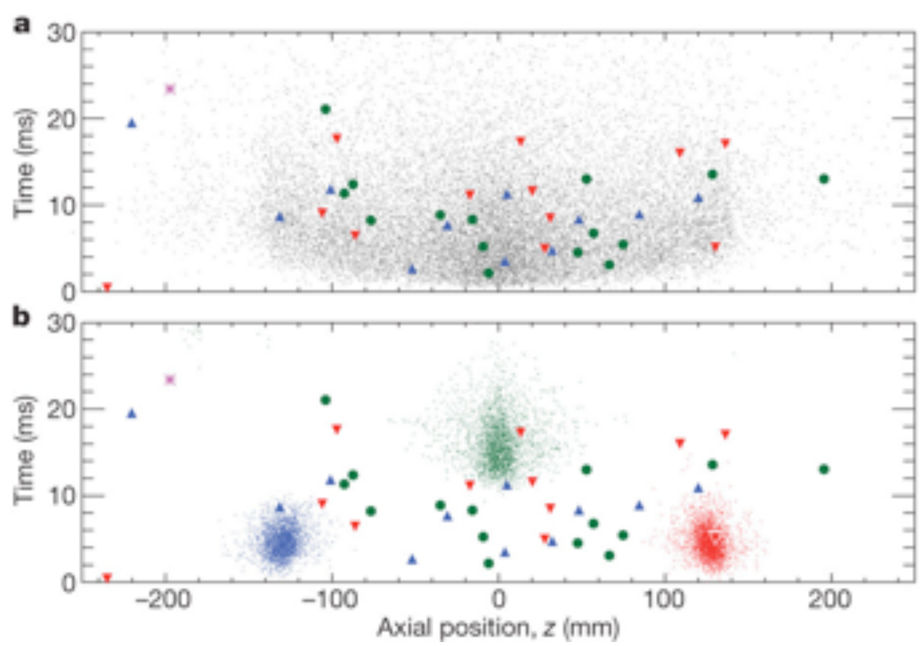
next stop: gravity

the importance of working at low temperature



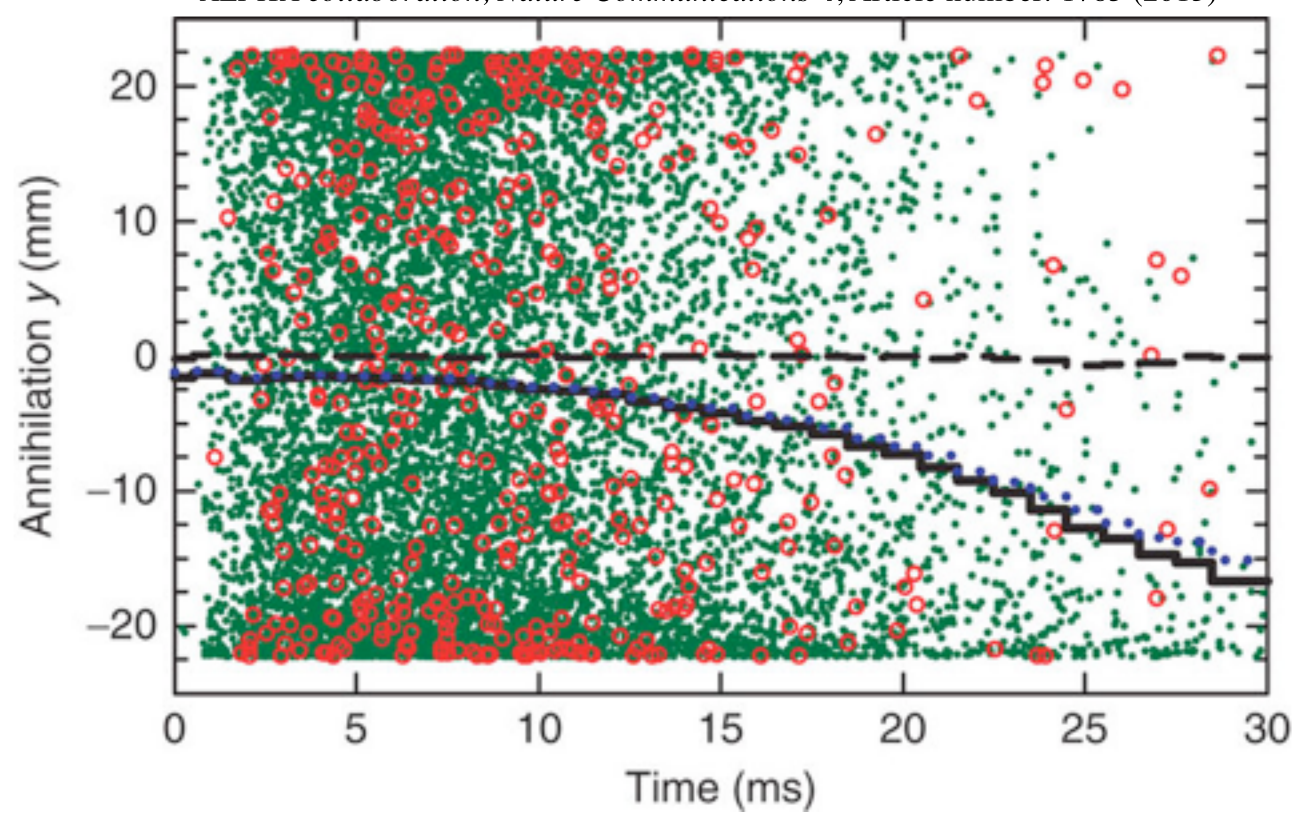
ALPHA results (gravity at 0.5K)





$F \equiv M_g / M$

ALPHA collaboration, Nature Communications **4**, Article number: 1785 (2013)



$F_{\bar{H}} < 110$

"... cooling the anti-atoms, perhaps with lasers, to 30 mK or lower, and by lengthening the magnetic shutdown time constant to 300 ms, we would have the statistical power to measure gravity to the $F = \pm 1$ level ..."

Temperature of produced $\bar{H}$

2016

(critical for trapping, gravity measurements)

TBR: fraction trapped out of fraction made ~ 10^{-4}

challenge inherent in TBR: e^+ plasma physics →
trade-off between # and temperature

possible increase in cold $\bar{H}$ rate by laser-cooling Be^+
to sympathetically cool e^+ but is cooling efficient
enough to counteract heating through $\bar{p}$ injection?

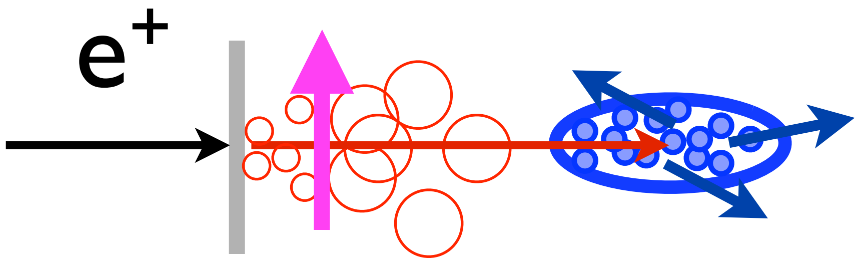
Outlook: 10's ~ 100's of trapped $\bar{H}$ (through stacking)

alternative antihydrogen production method: RCE

$T_{\bar{H}} \sim T_{\bar{p}}$

AEḡIS

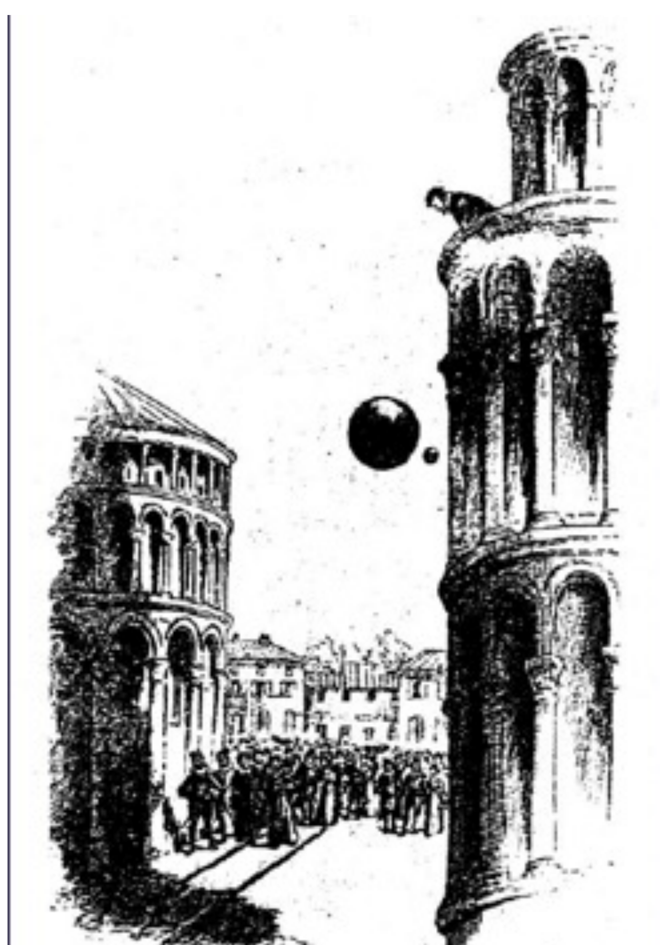
$T_{Ps} \sim 100$ K



$Ps^* + \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{H}^* + e^-$

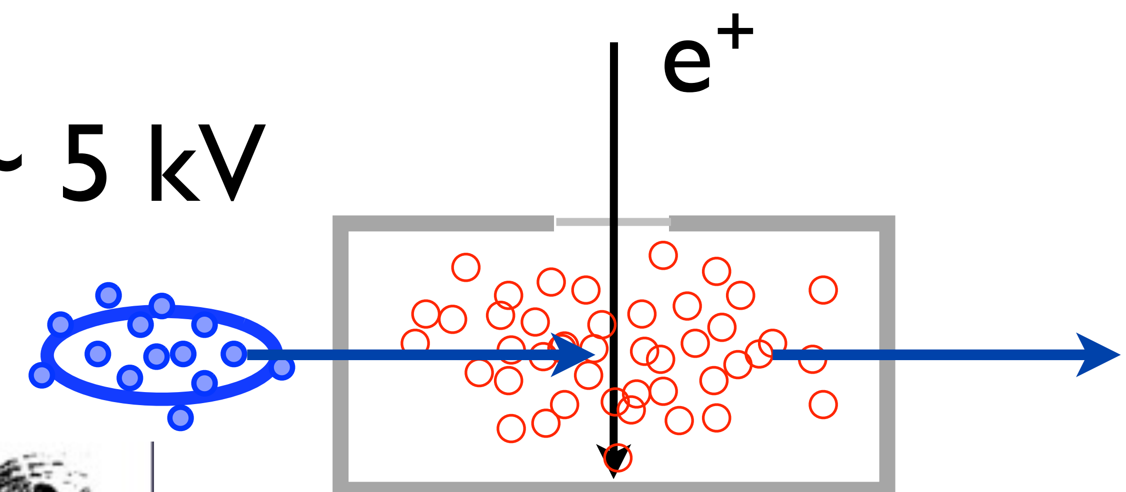
cold $\bar{H}^*$

but: low rate!



GBAR

$E_p \sim 5$ kV



$Ps + \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{H} + e^-$

$Ps + \bar{H} \rightarrow \bar{H}^+ + e^-$

hot $\bar{H}^+$

but: low rate!

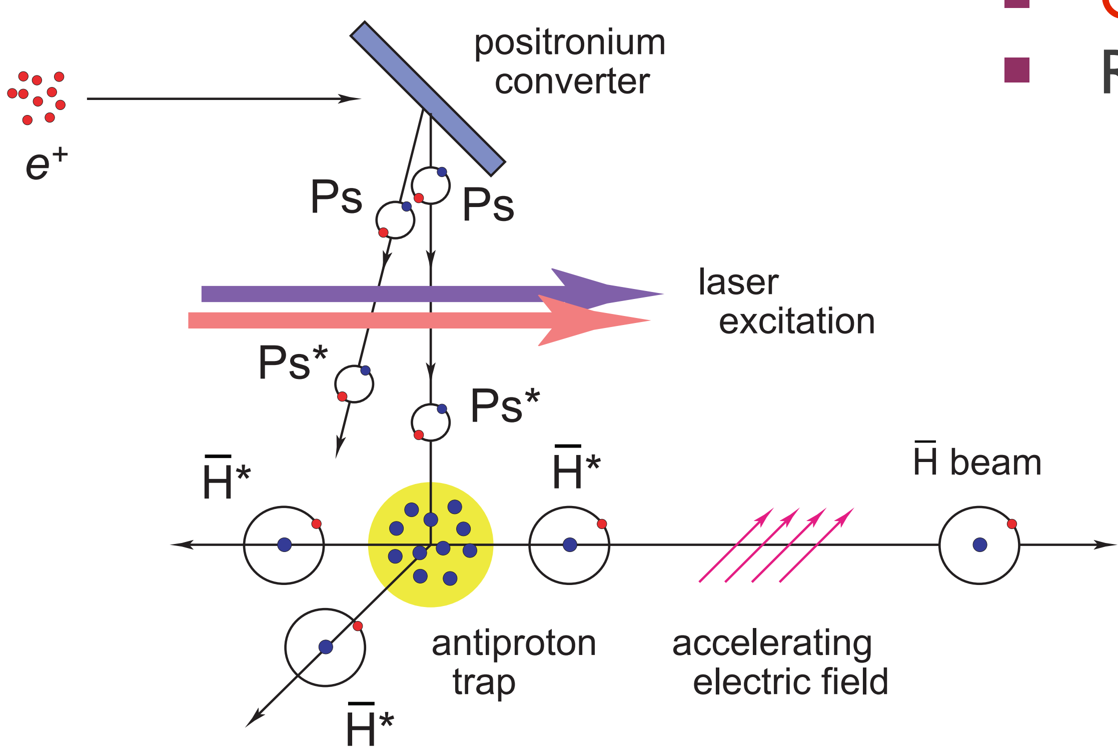
Schematic overview

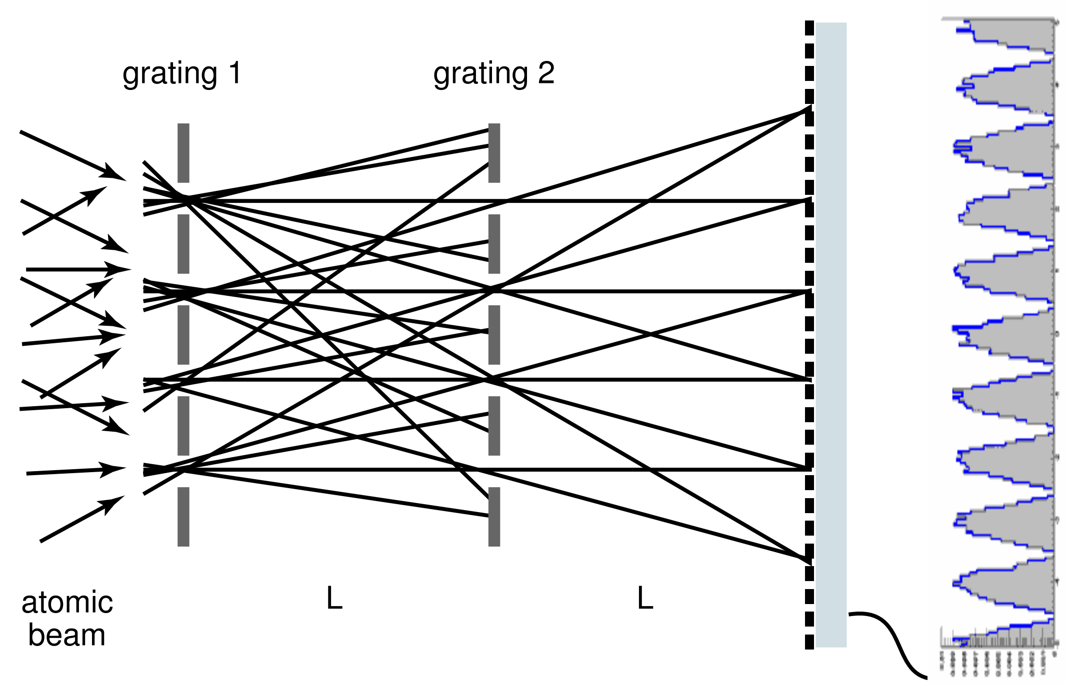
Physics goals: measurement of the gravitational interaction between matter and antimatter, $\bar{\text{H}}$ spectroscopy, ...

- Anti-hydrogen formation via Charge exchange process with Ps*
  - o-Ps produced in SiO2 target close to $\bar{p}$; laser-excited to Ps*
  - $\bar{\text{H}}$ temperature defined by $\bar{p}$ temperature

$$Ps^* + \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{\text{H}}^* + e^-$$

- Advantages:
  - Pulsed $\bar{\text{H}}$ production (time of flight – Stark acceleration)
  - Narrow and well-defined $\bar{\text{H}}$ n-state distribution
  - Colder production than via mixing process expected
  - Rydberg Ps & $\sigma \approx a_0 n^4$ $\rightarrow \bar{\text{H}}$ formation enhanced





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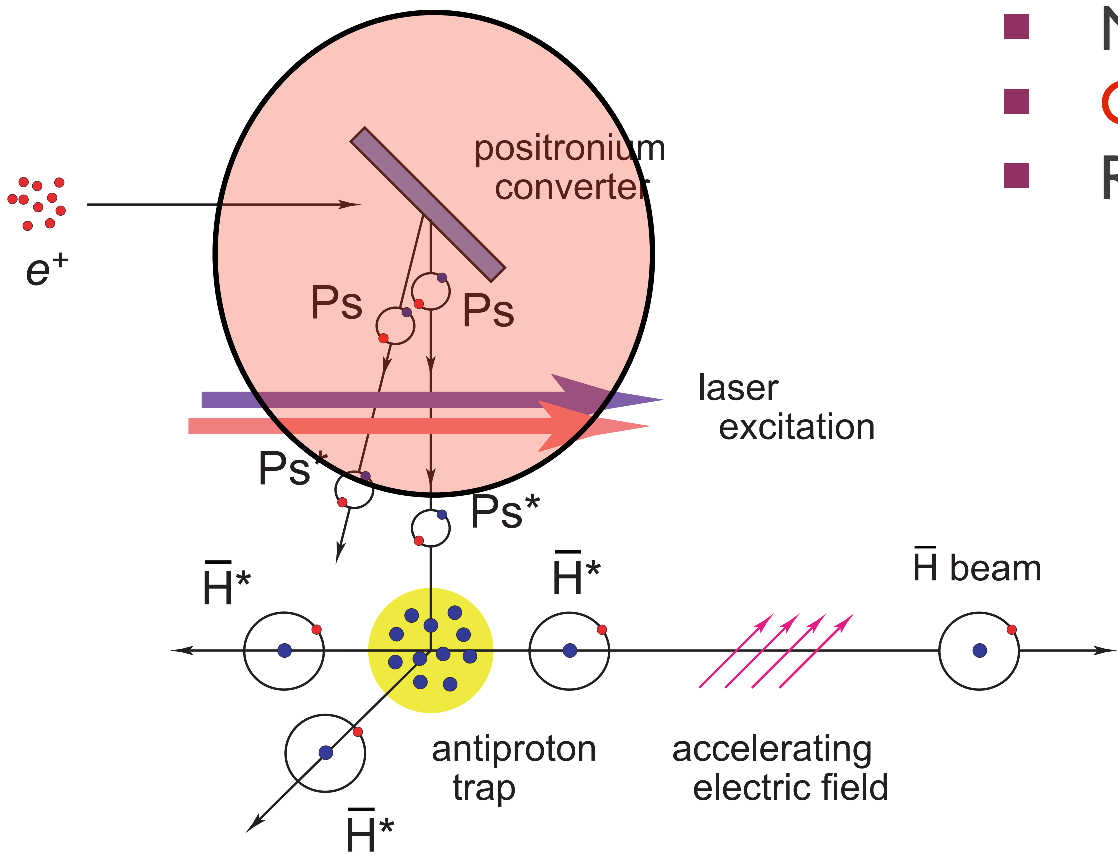

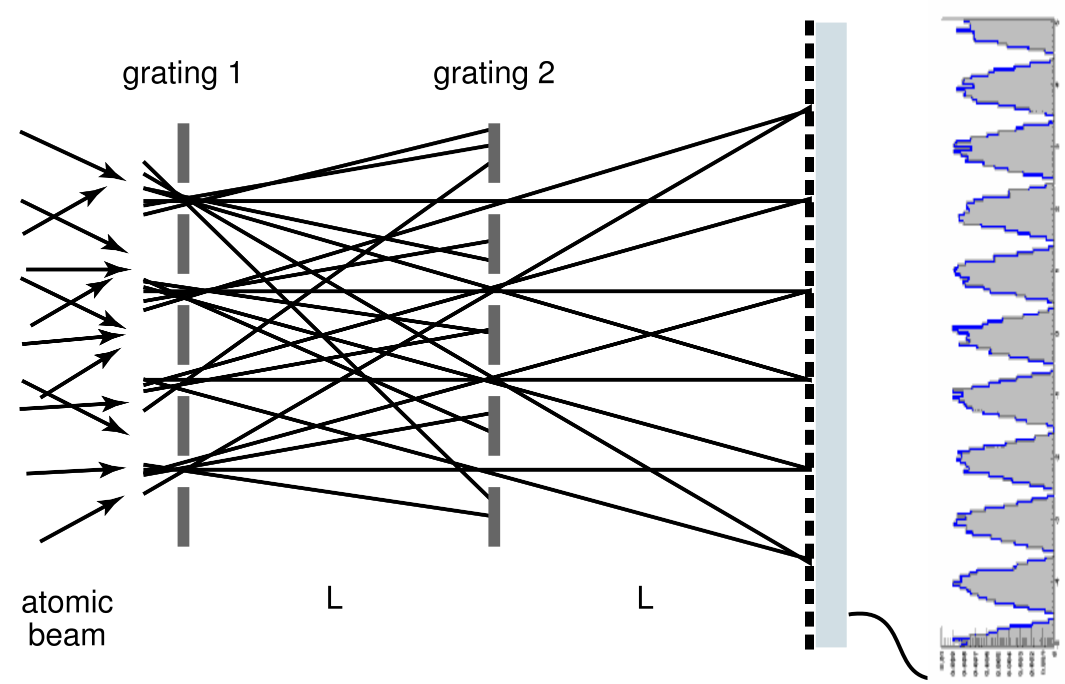

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- Advantages:
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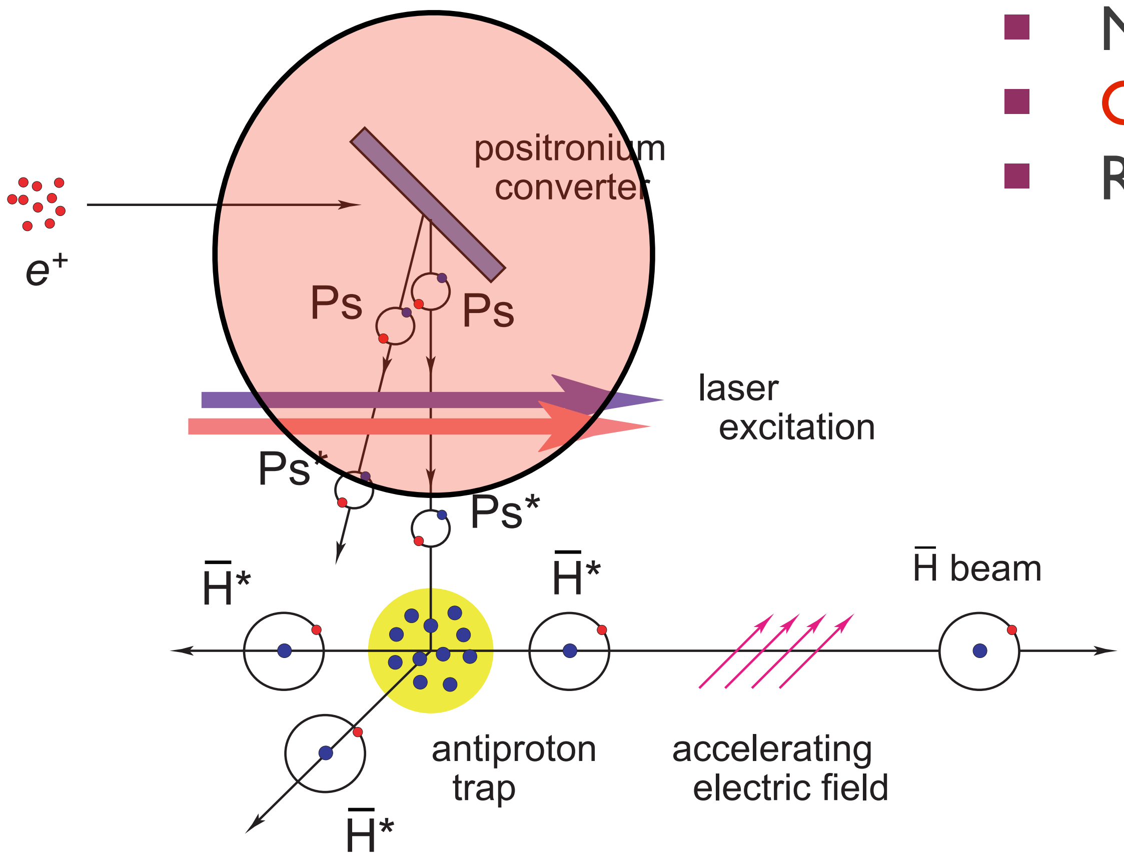
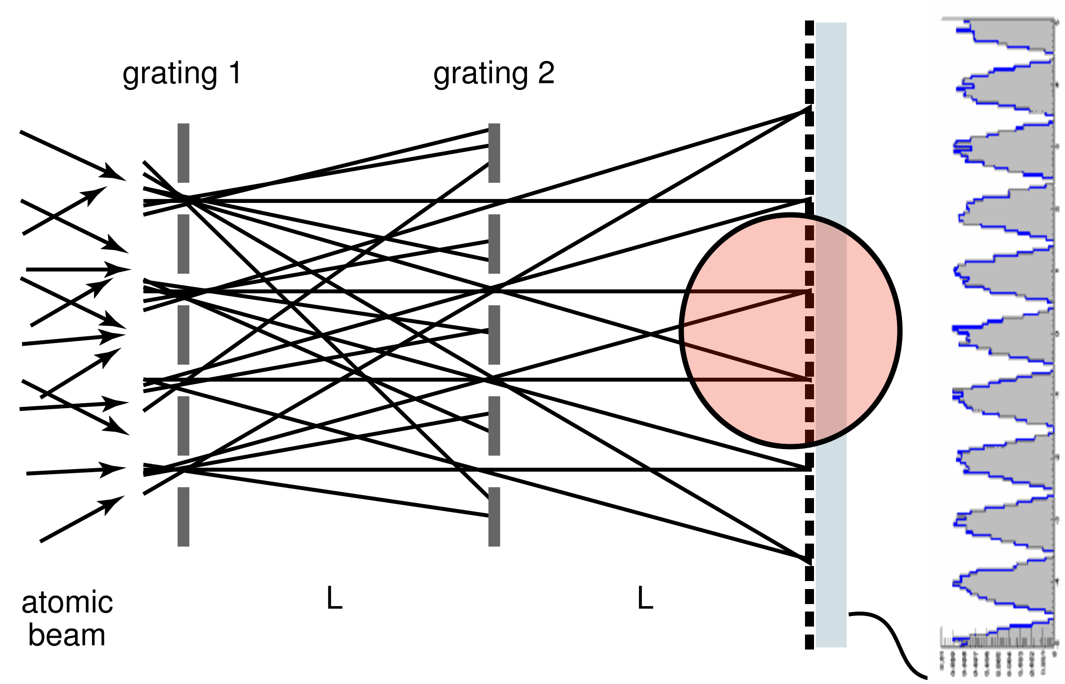
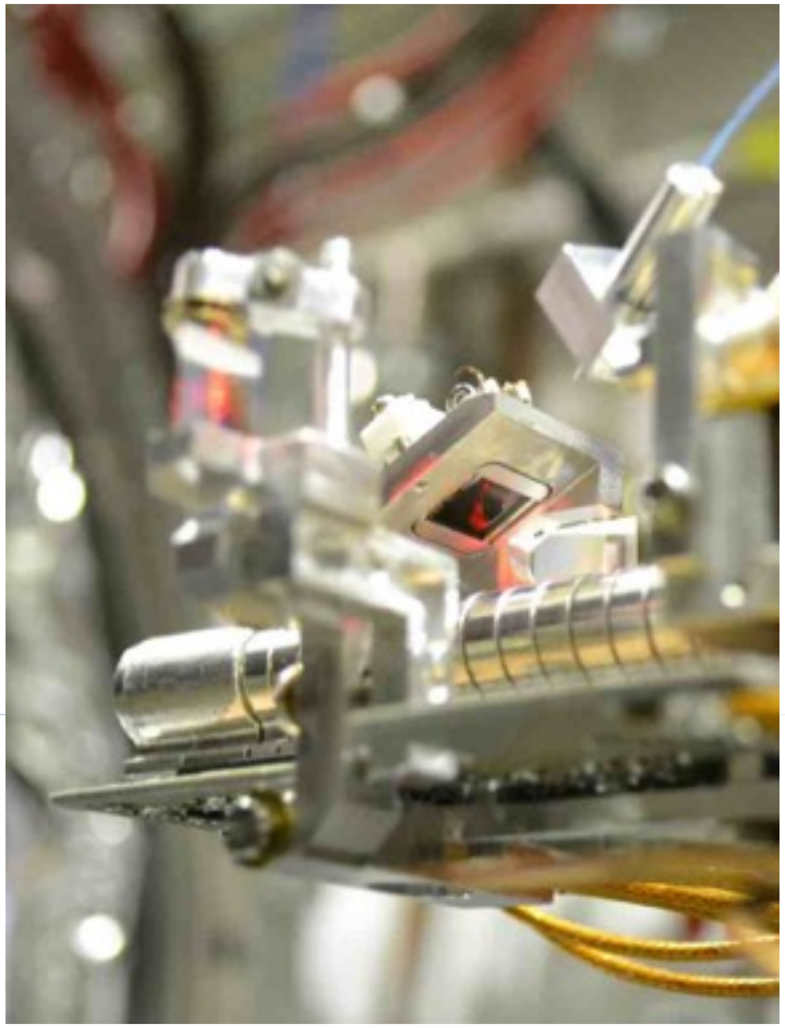
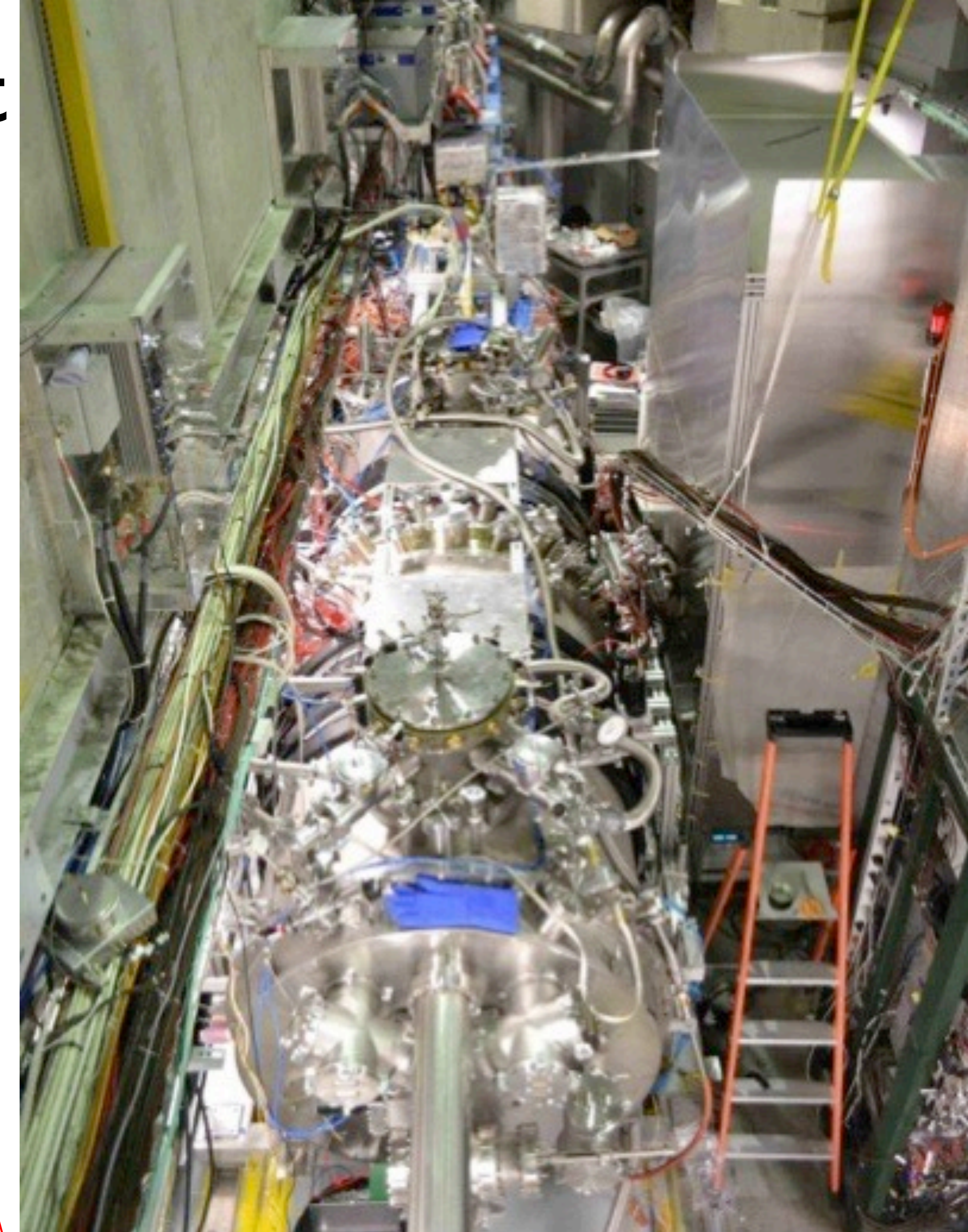
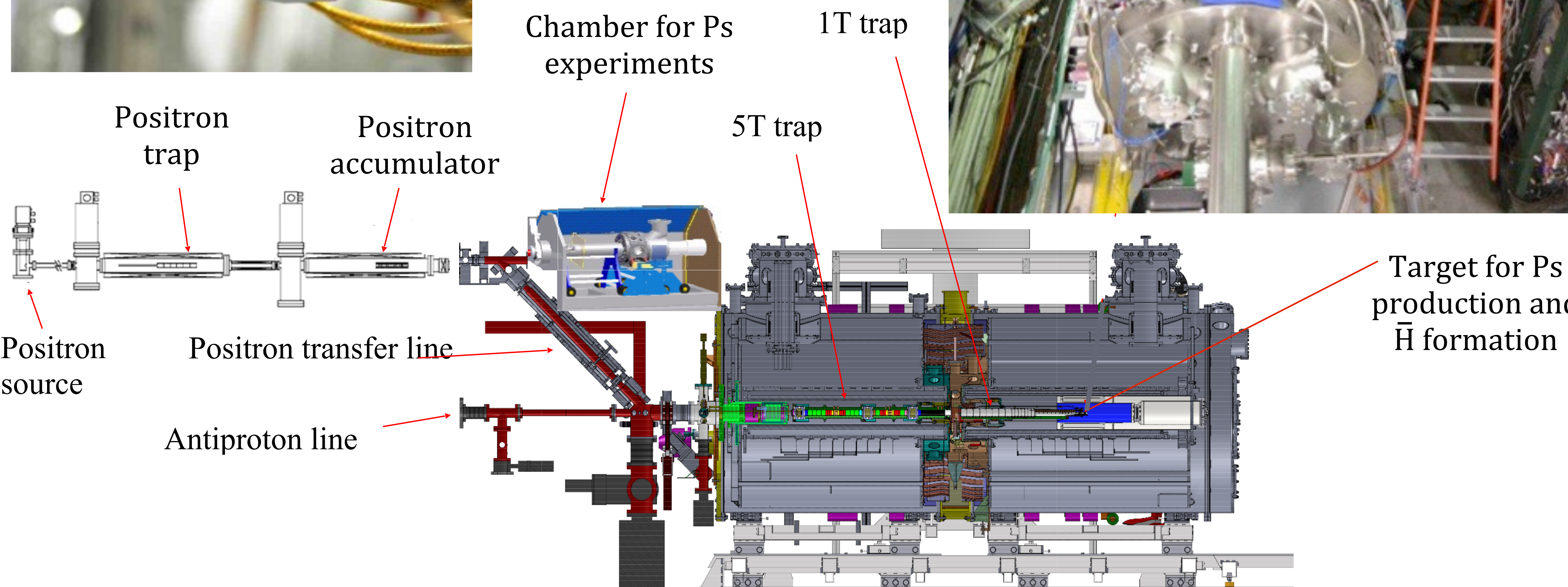




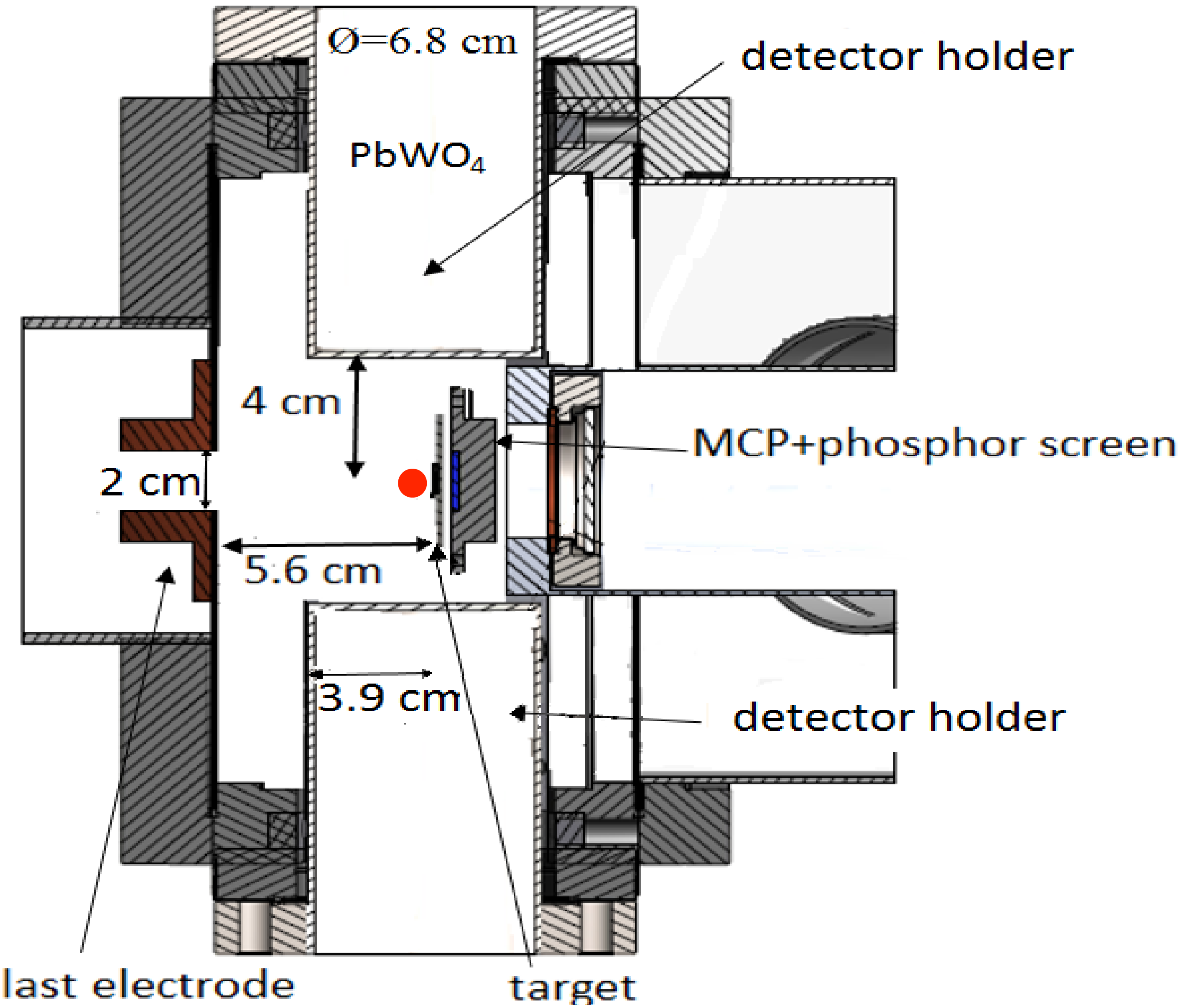
AE$\bar{g}$IS experiment



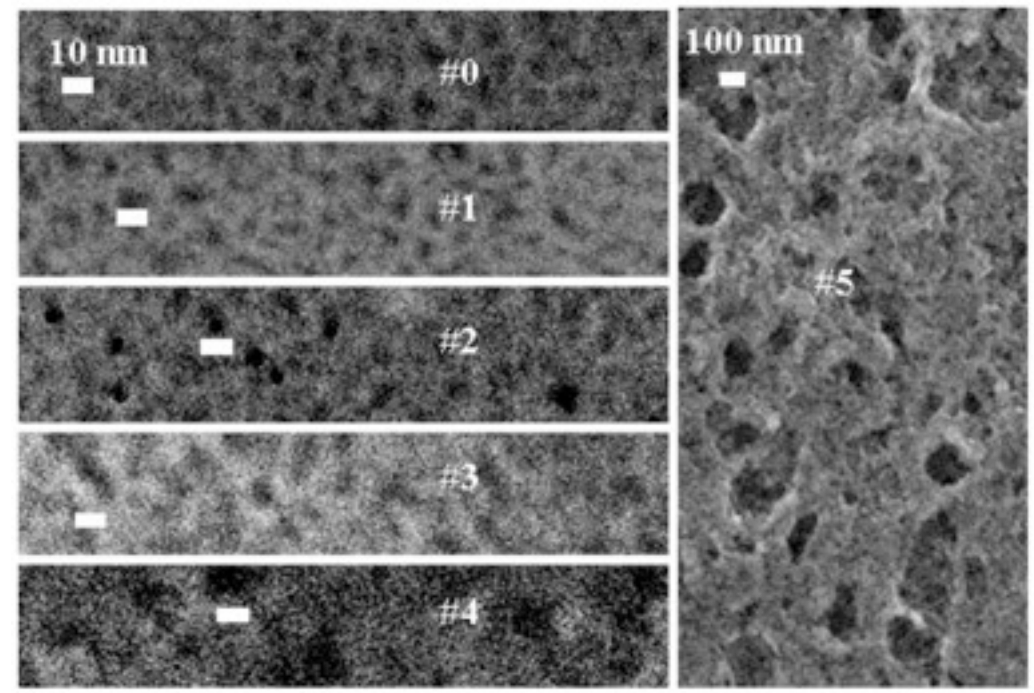


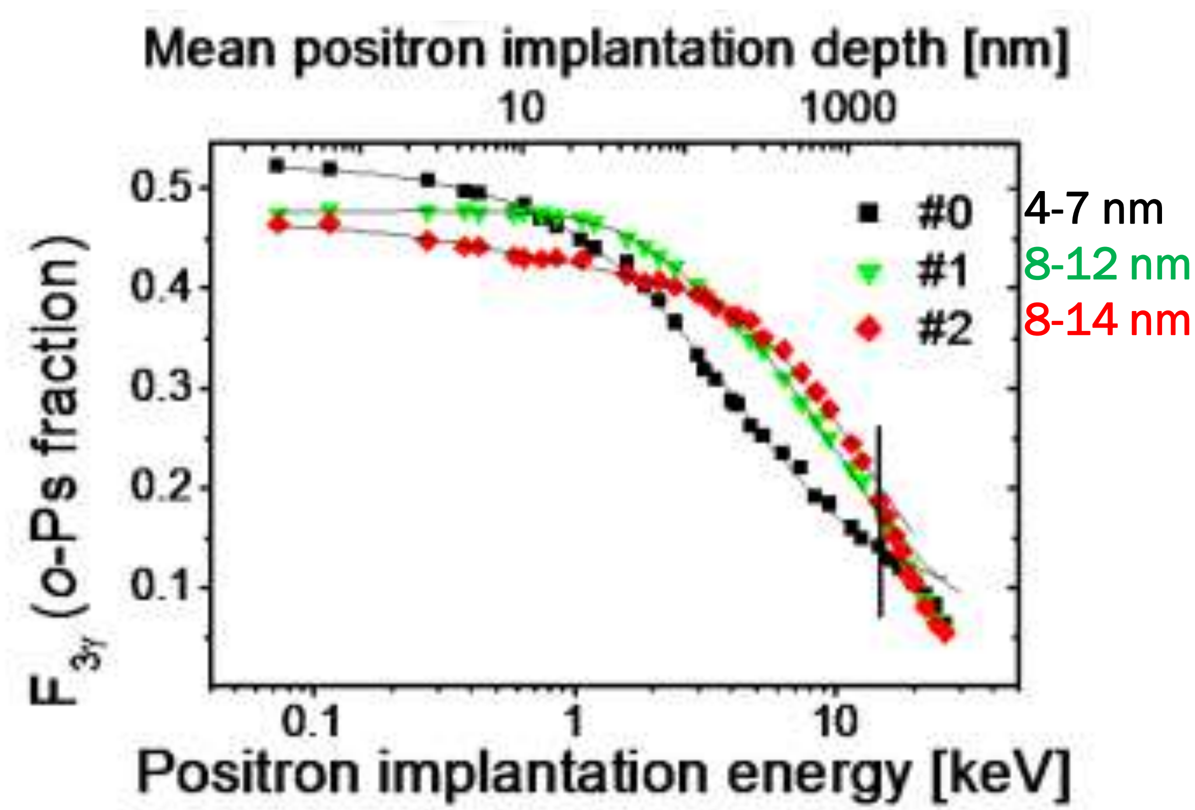


Study of Ps formation, Ps laser excitation, Ps physics: SSPALS



Silica-based nano-porous target (SEM image)

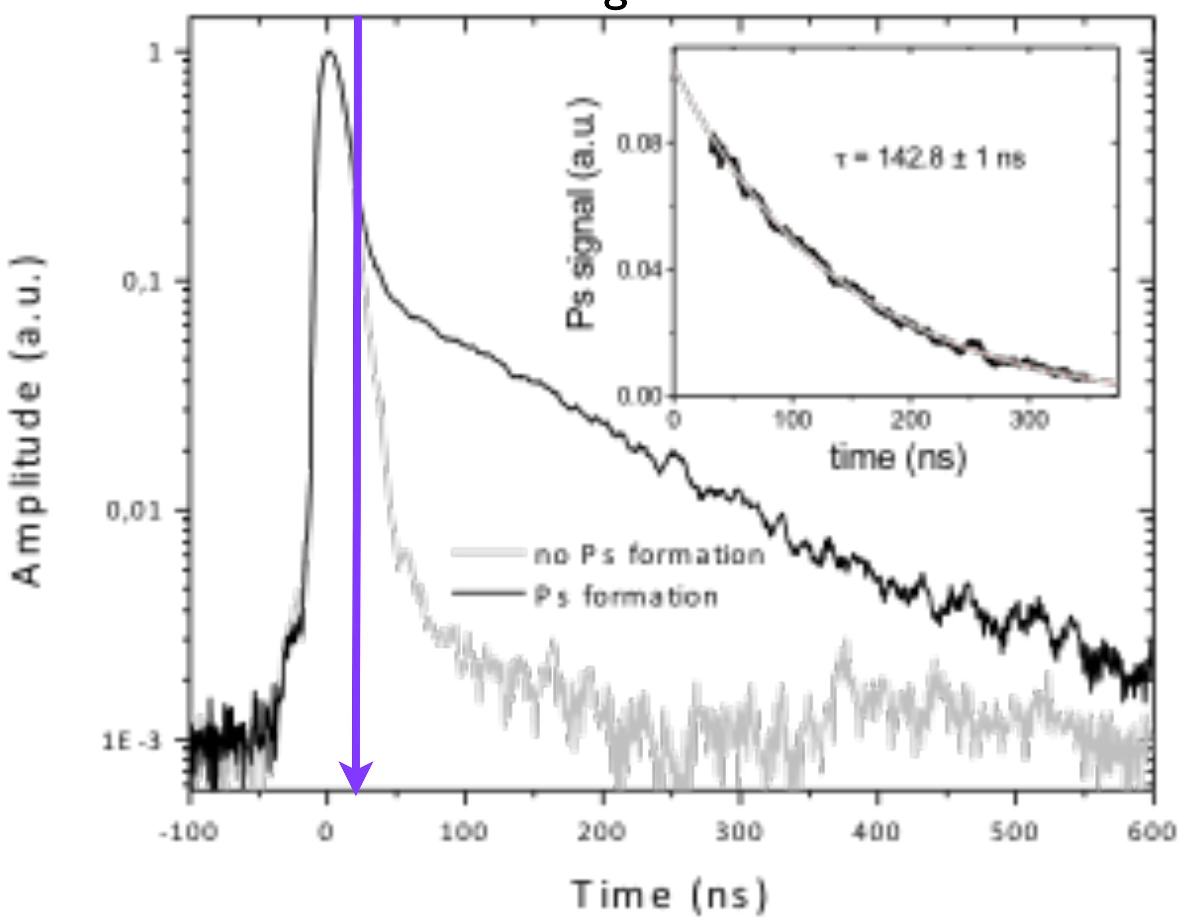


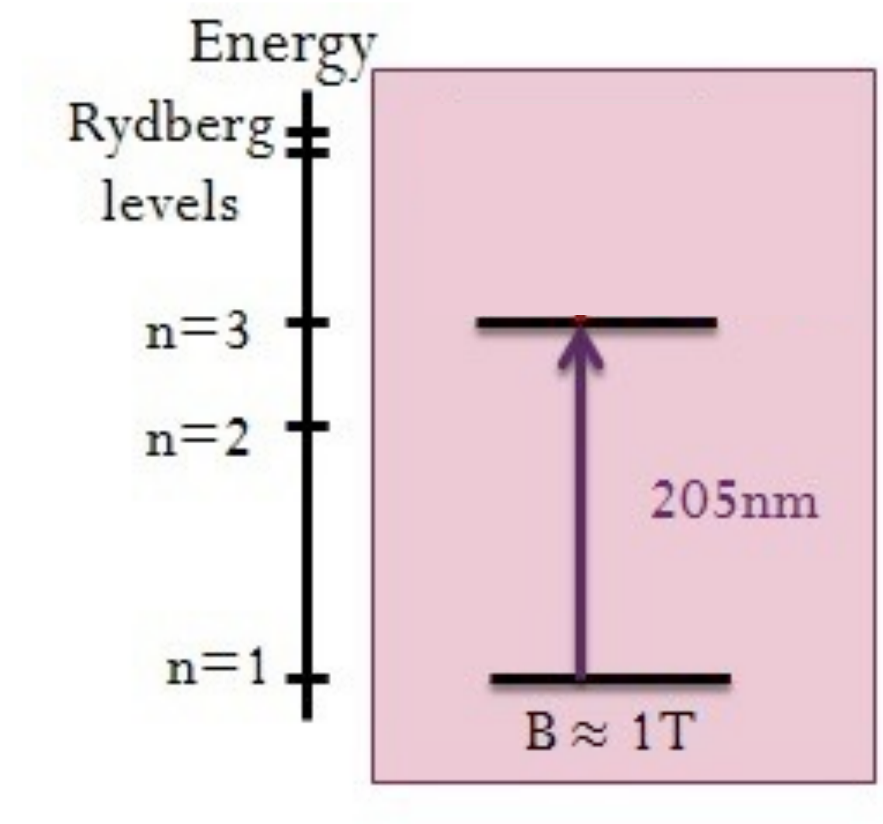


S. Mariazzi et al., *Phys. Rev. B* 81 235418 (2010)

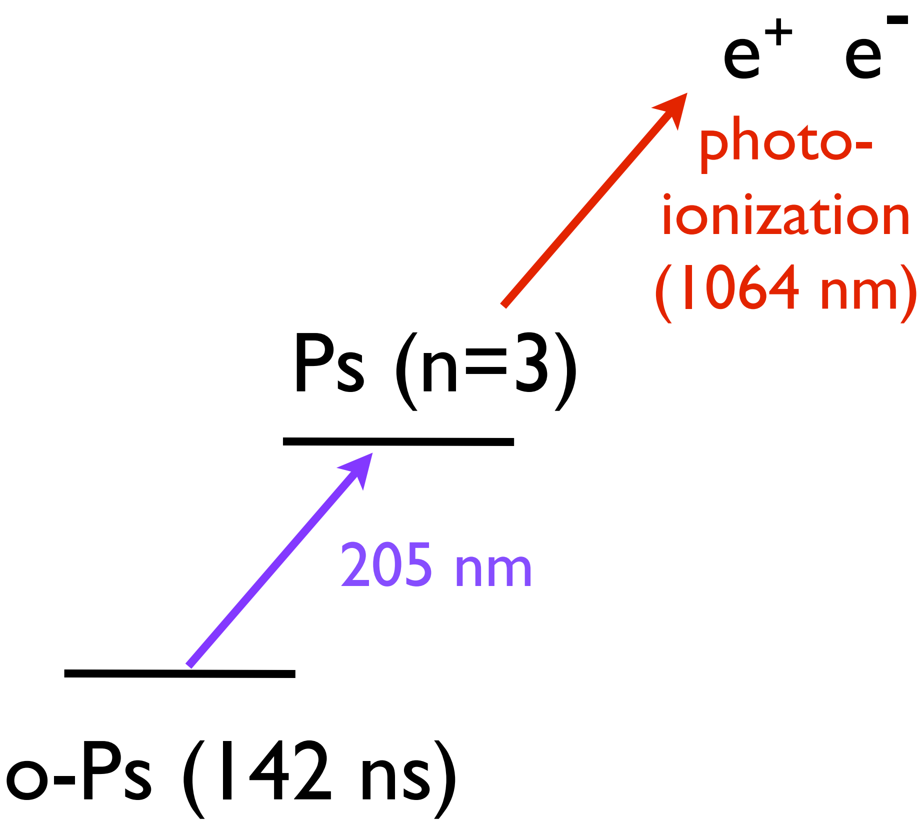
Ps excitation into n=3

average of 15 shots





Energy 60μJ, pulse 2ns, waist 6mm x 8mm, σ ~ 110GHz



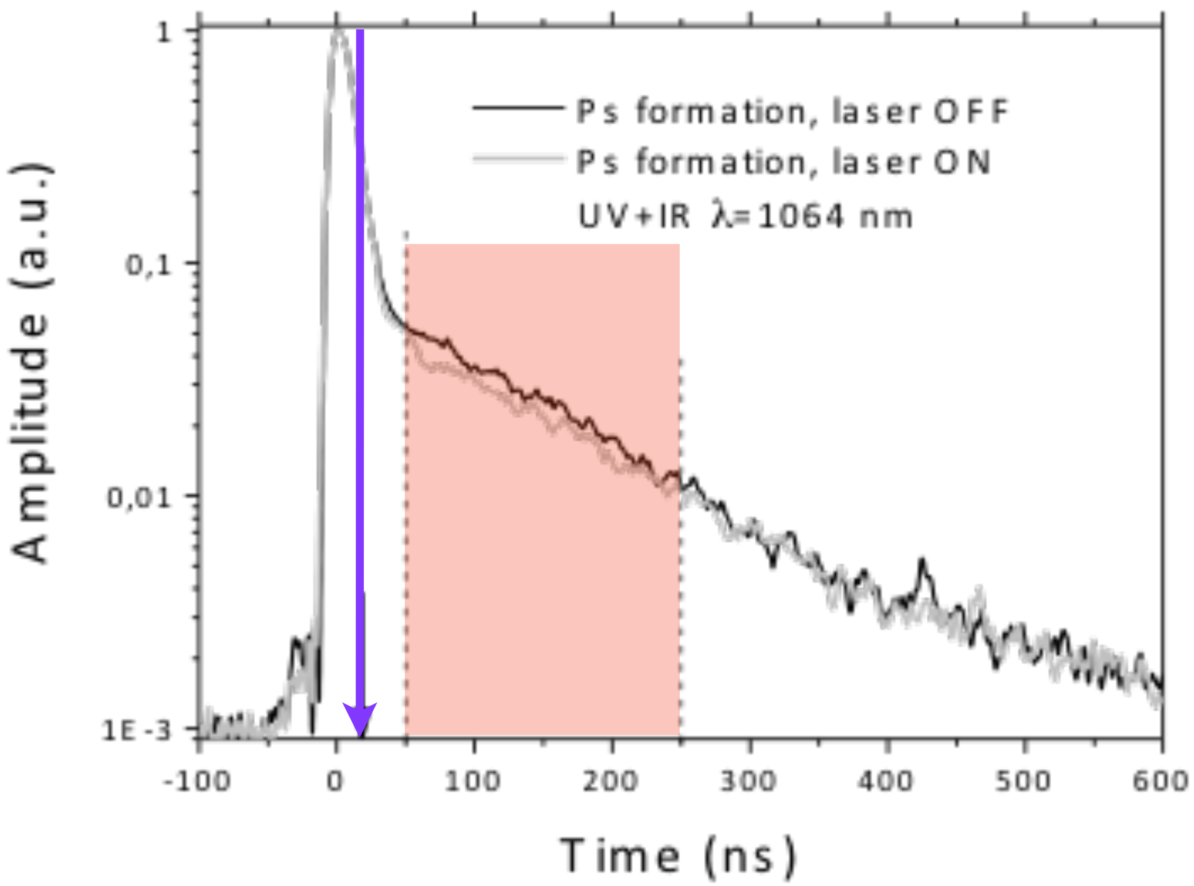
expect *decrease* of o-Ps population on resonance

➔ *decrease* in (delayed) annihilation rate

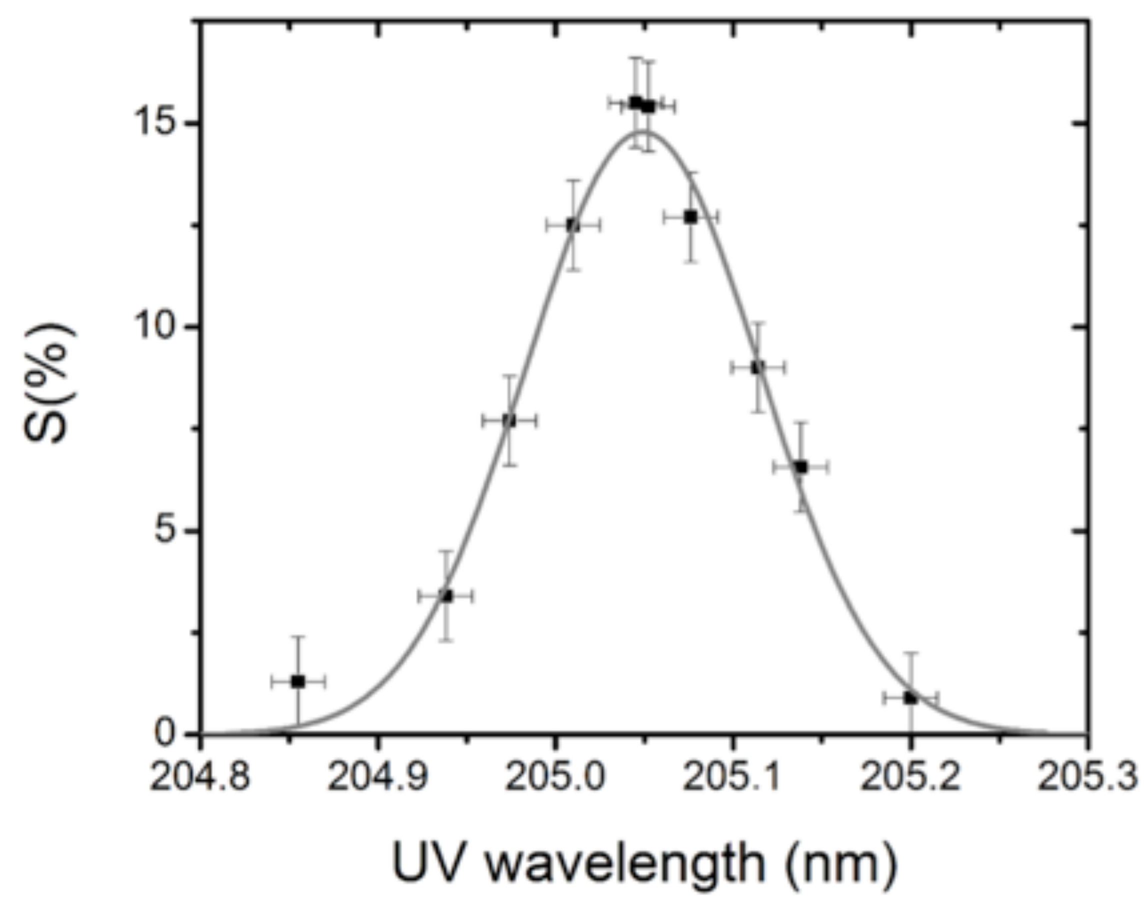
S. Aghion et al. Nucl. Instr. Meth. in Phy. Res Sect. B 362:86 92, 2015

Measurement of Ps decay signal, alternating UV on/off, and scanning over UV wavelength

average of 15 shots



3P excitation line centered at 205.05±0.02 nm



$$S(\%) = \frac{(\text{Area laser OFF} - \text{Area laser ON})}{\text{Area laser OFF}}$$

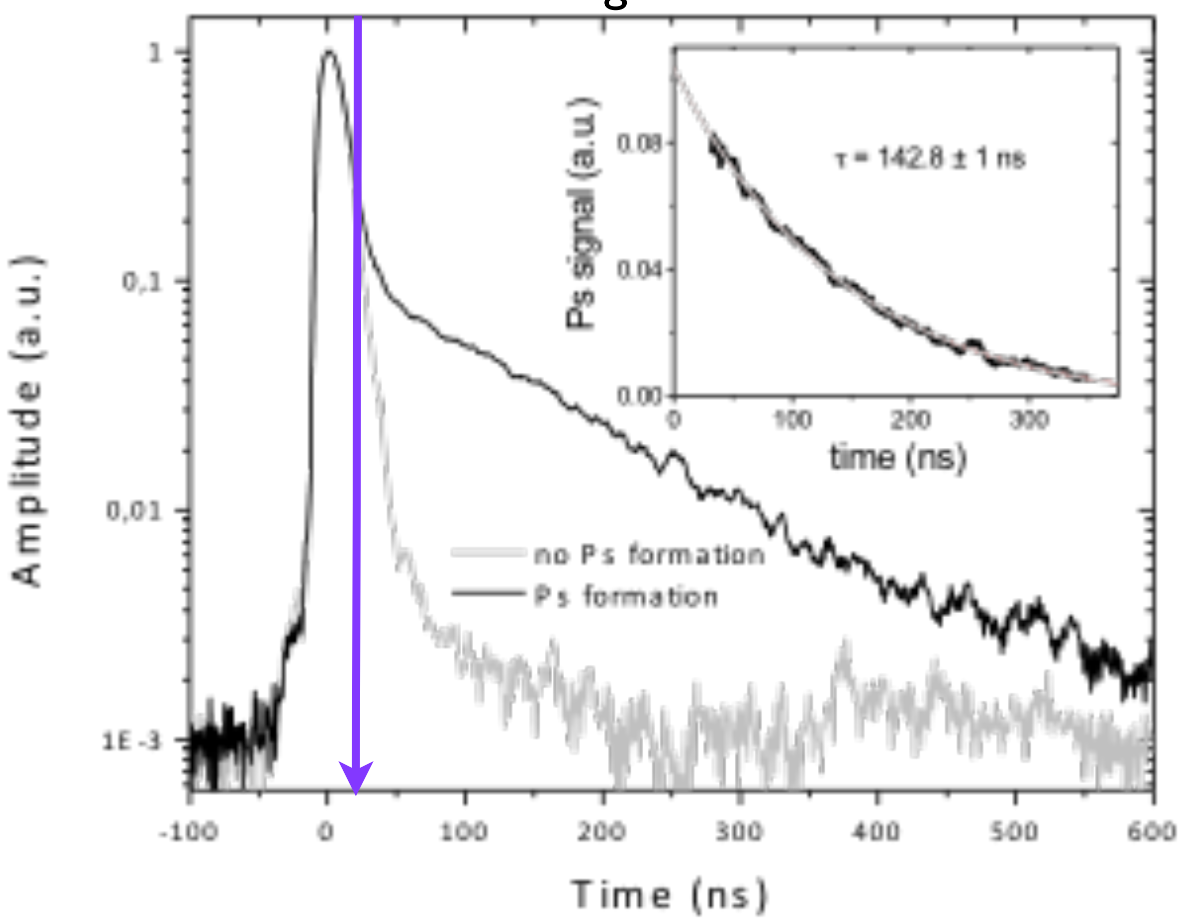
Excitation + photoionization efficiency ~ 15% (limited by laser linewidth)

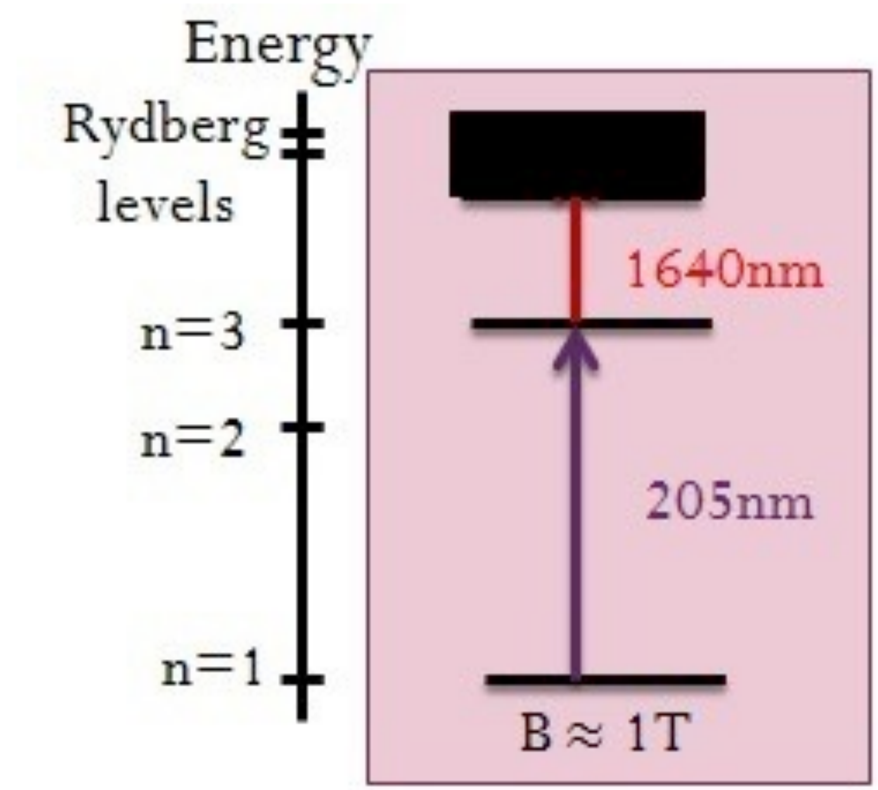
From this measurement, extract an average temperature of the excited o-Ps : T ~1300K (Doppler broadening)

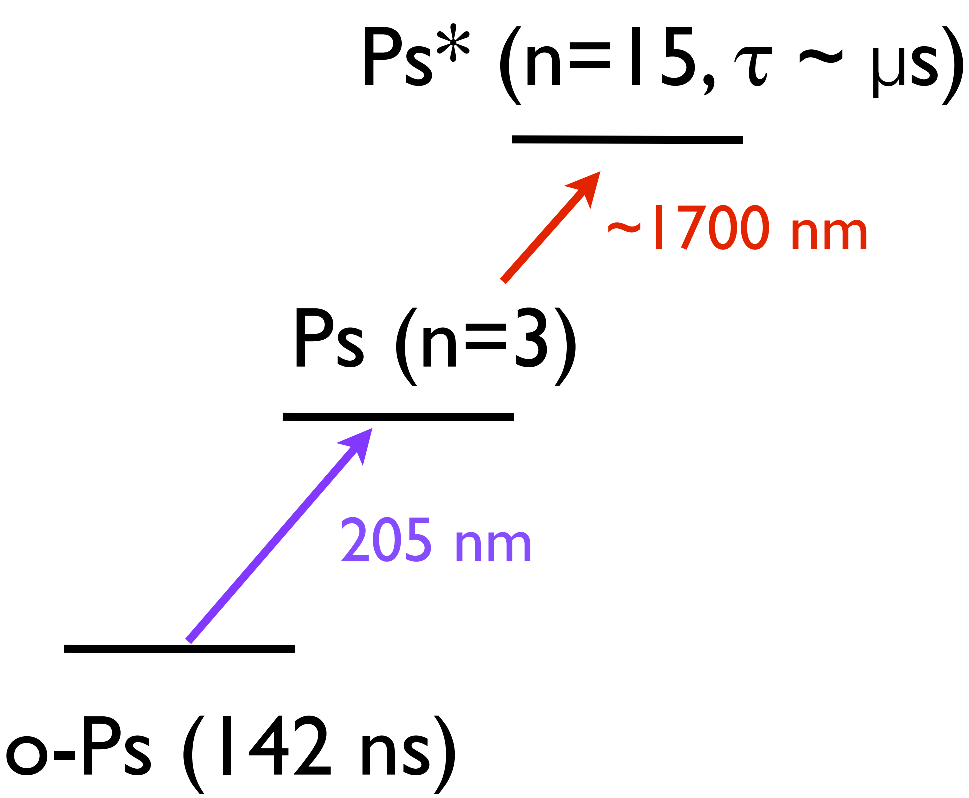
S. Aghion et al., PRA, in print

Ps excitation from n=3 into n~15

average of 15 shots



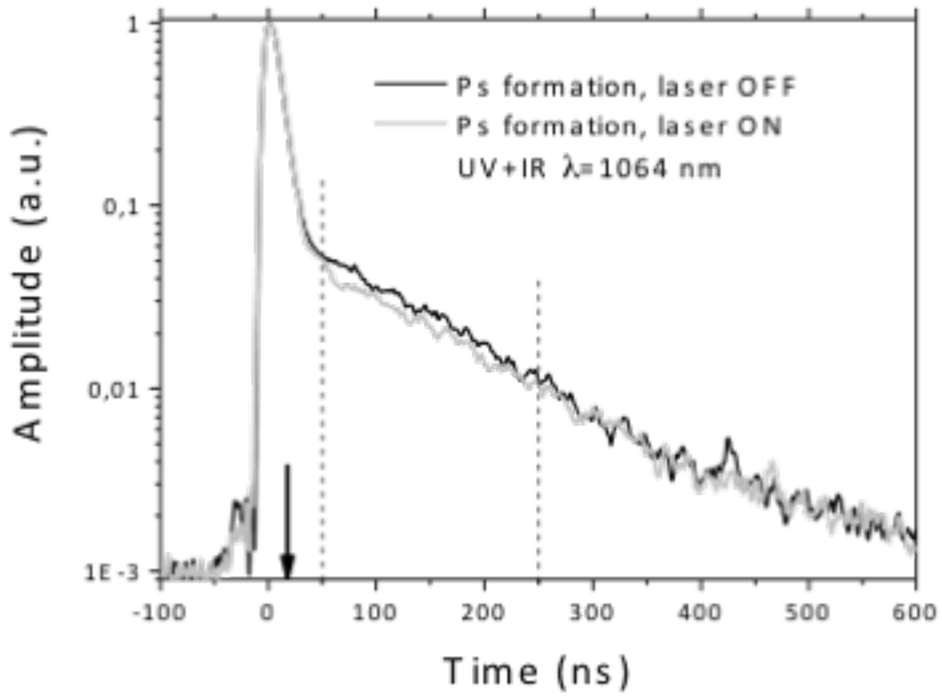


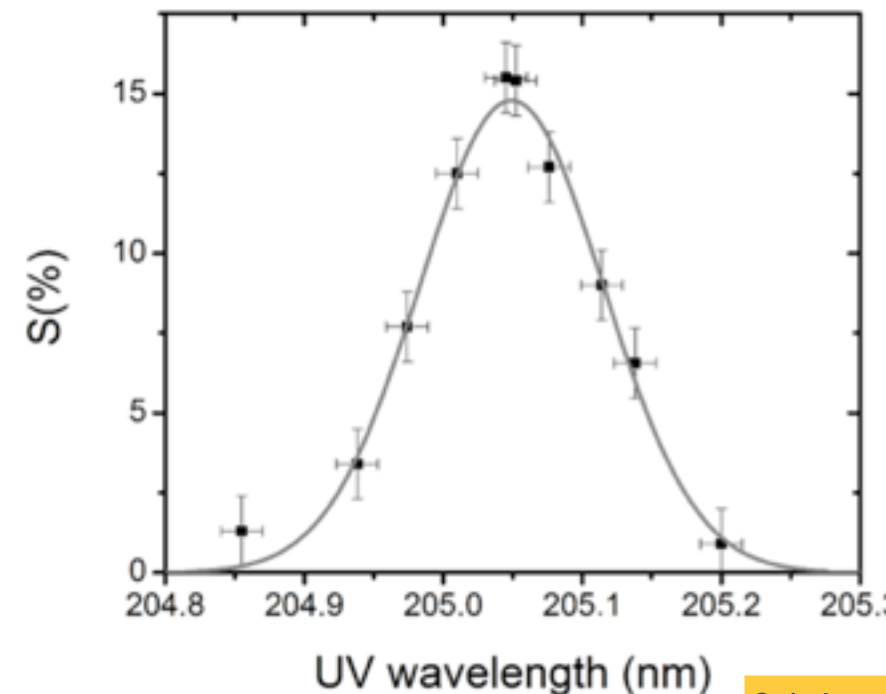


expect *decrease* of o-Ps population on resonance and *appearance* of long-lived Ps*

➔ *increase* in (very delayed) annihilation rate

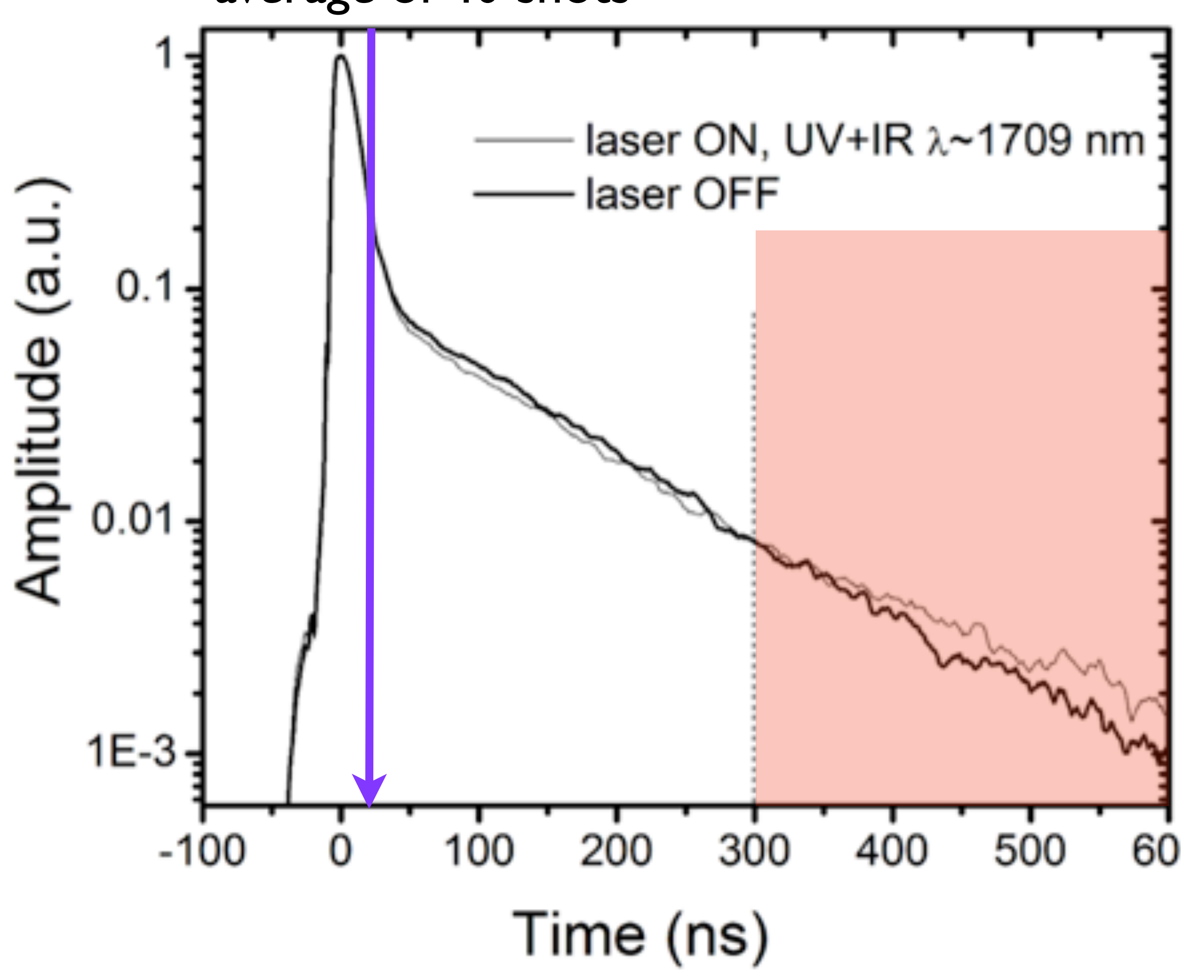
Measurement of Ps decay signal, alternating UV+IR on/off, and scanning over IR wavelength

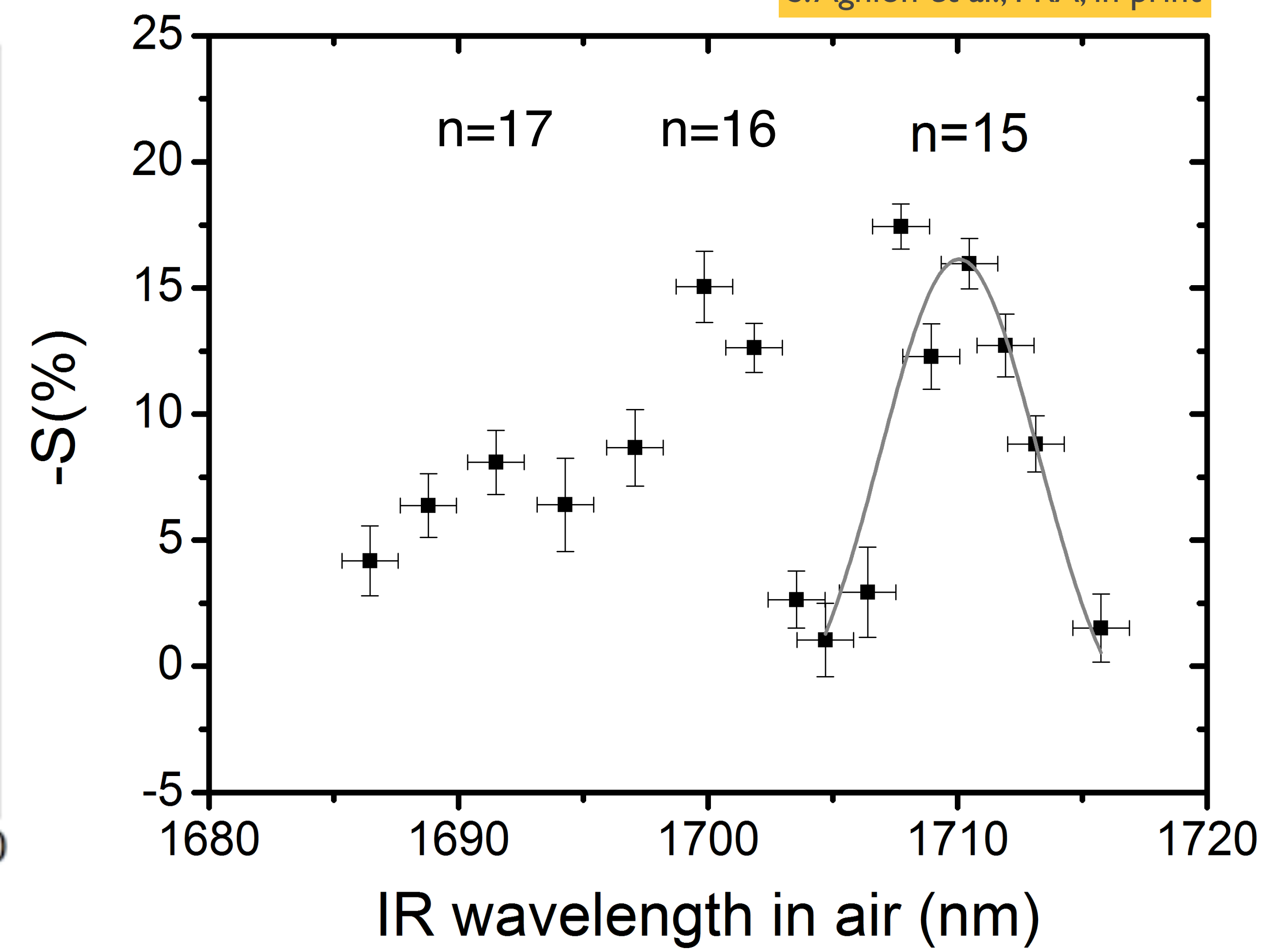




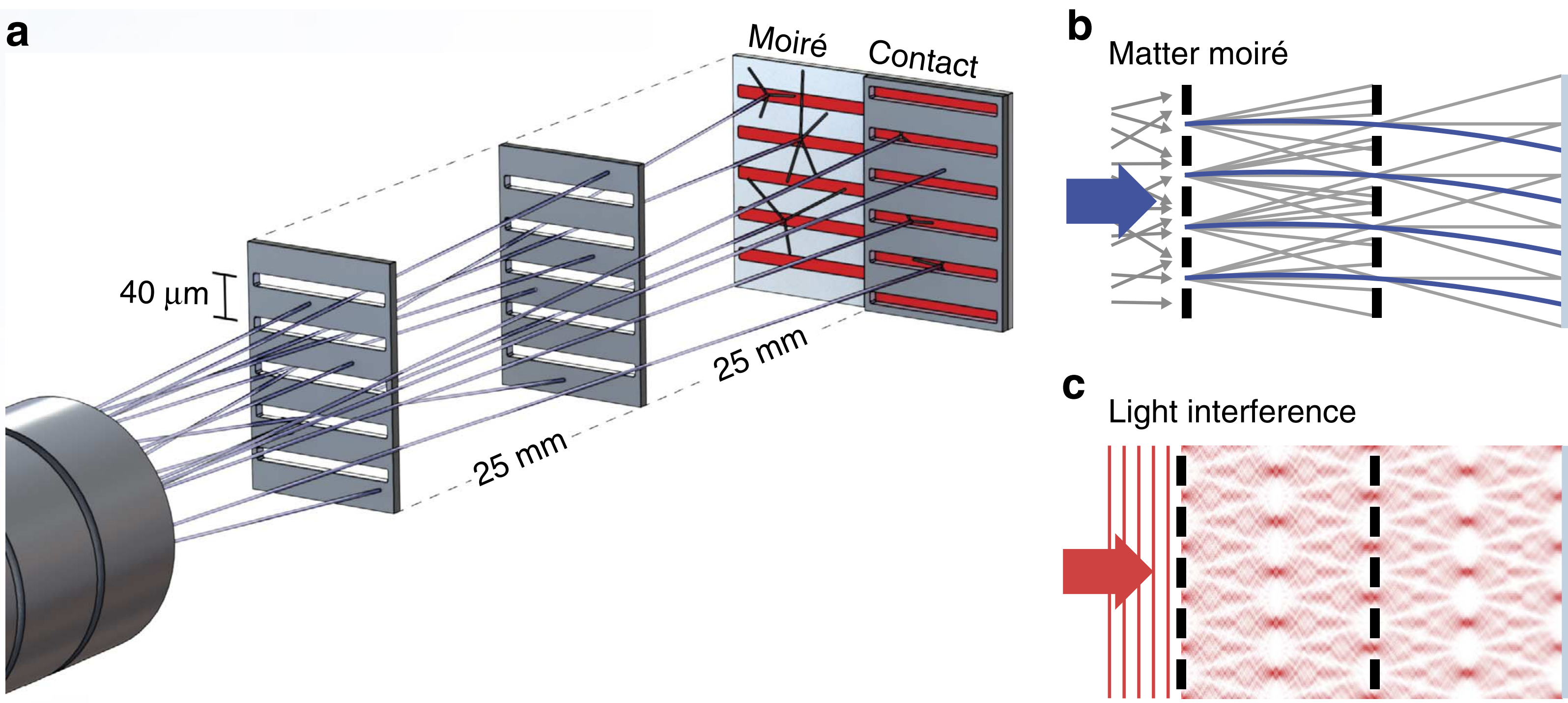
S. Aghion et al., PRA, in print

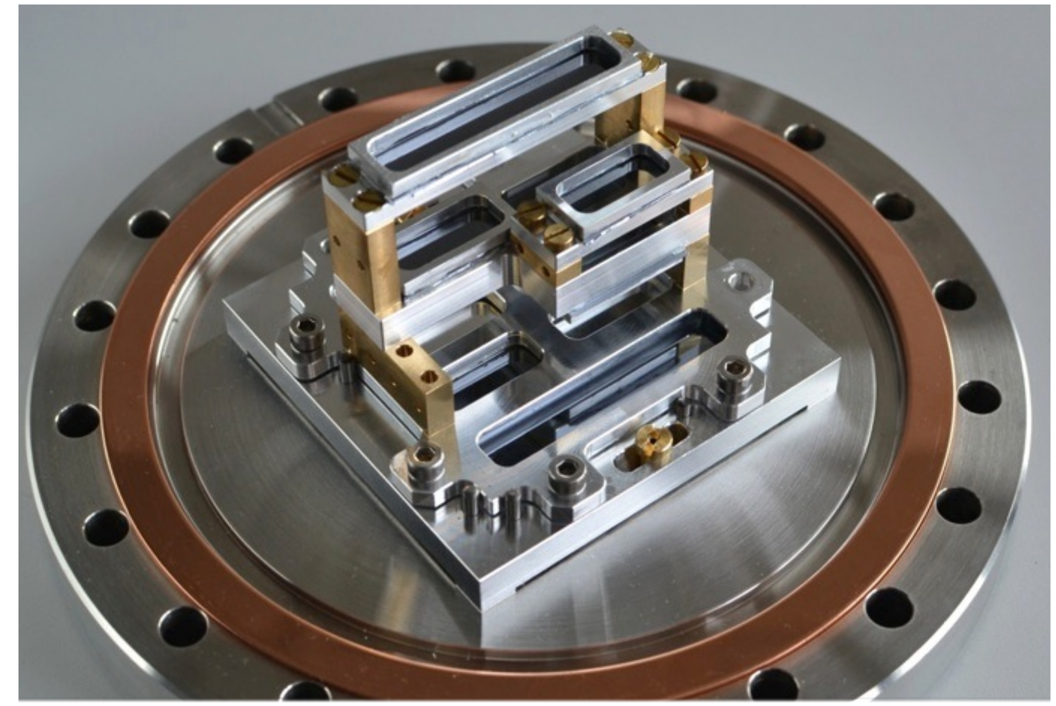
average of 40 shots

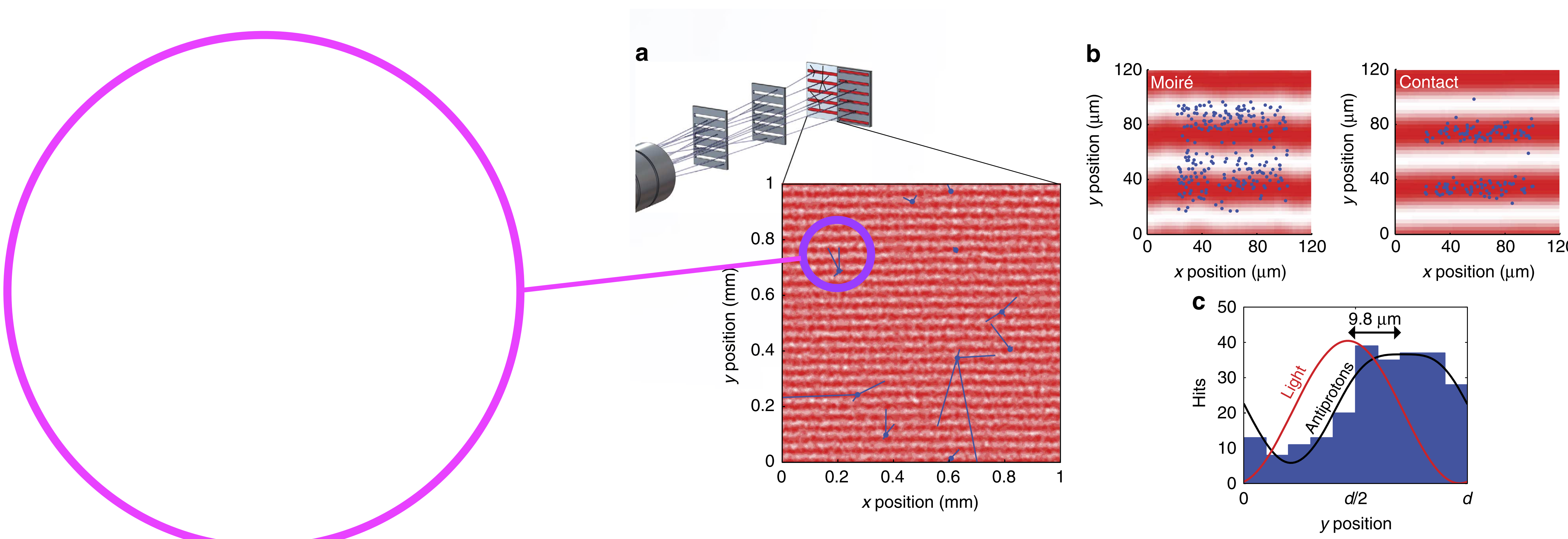




Deflectometer test with antiprotons

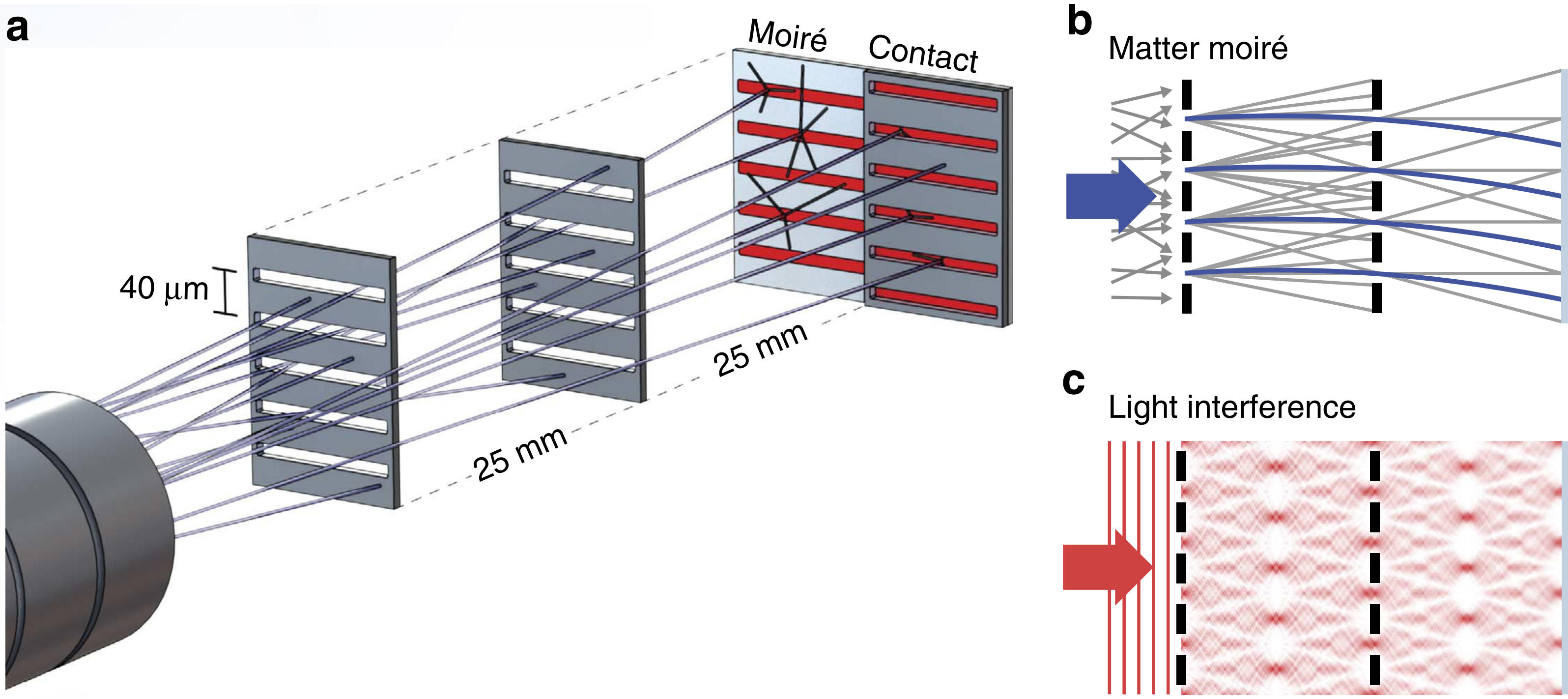


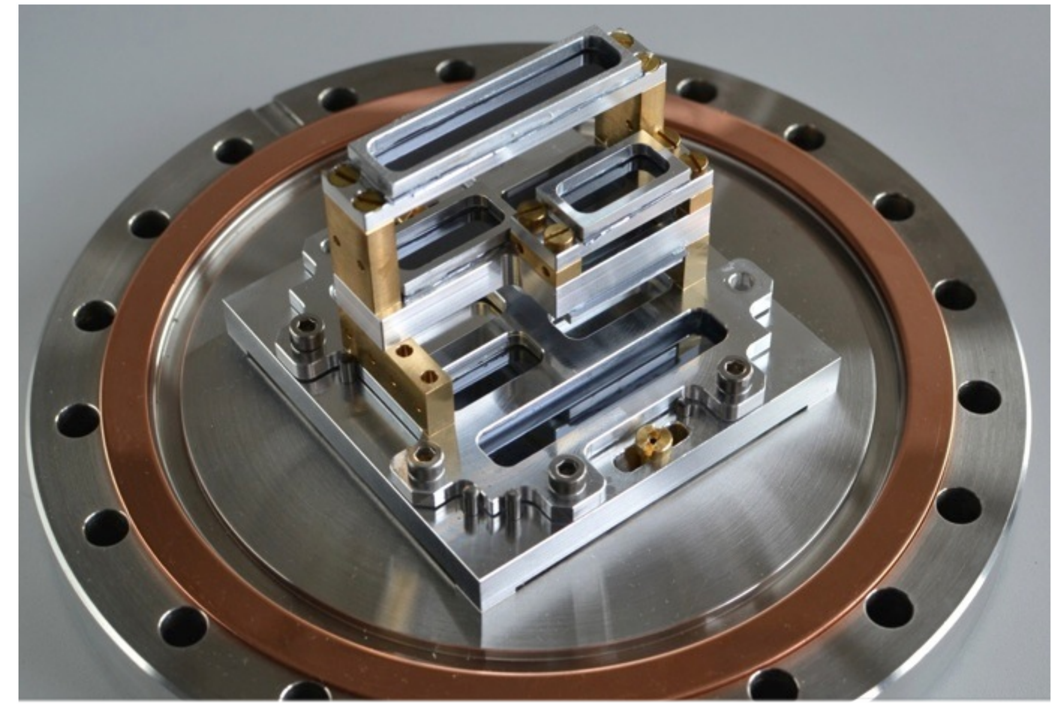


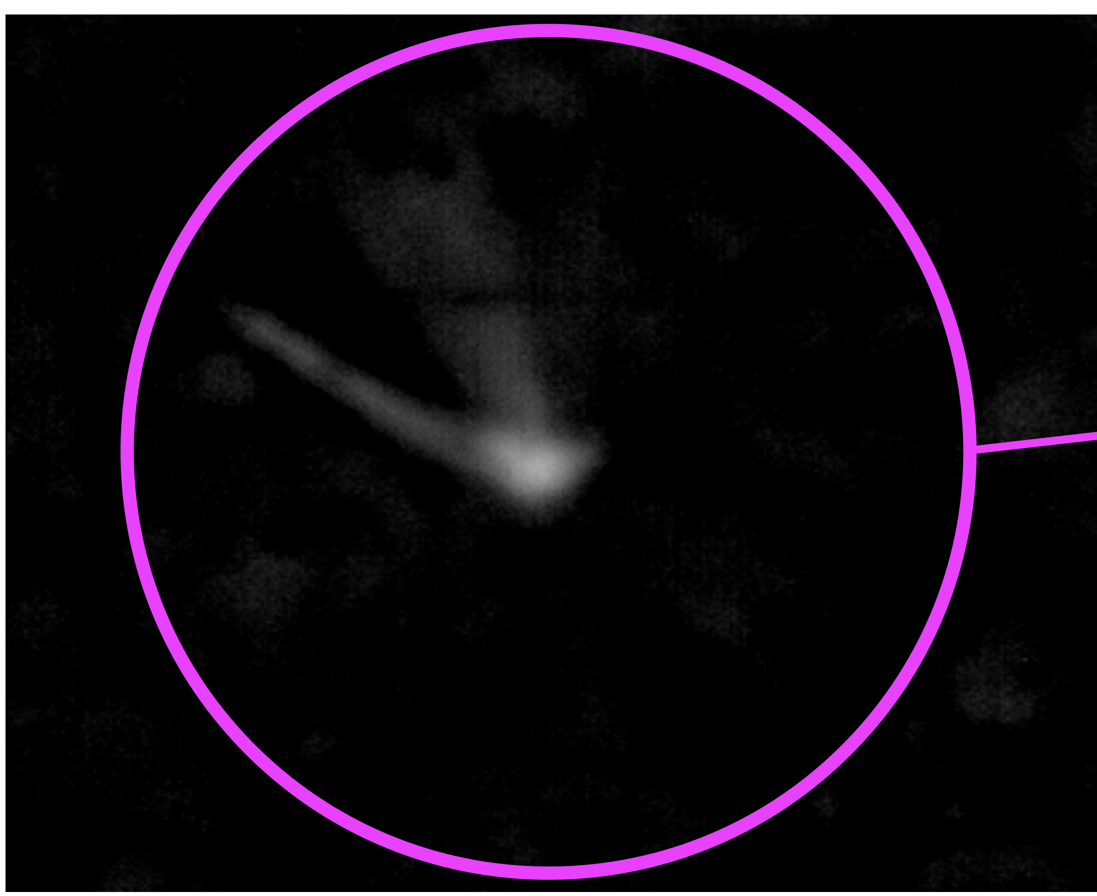


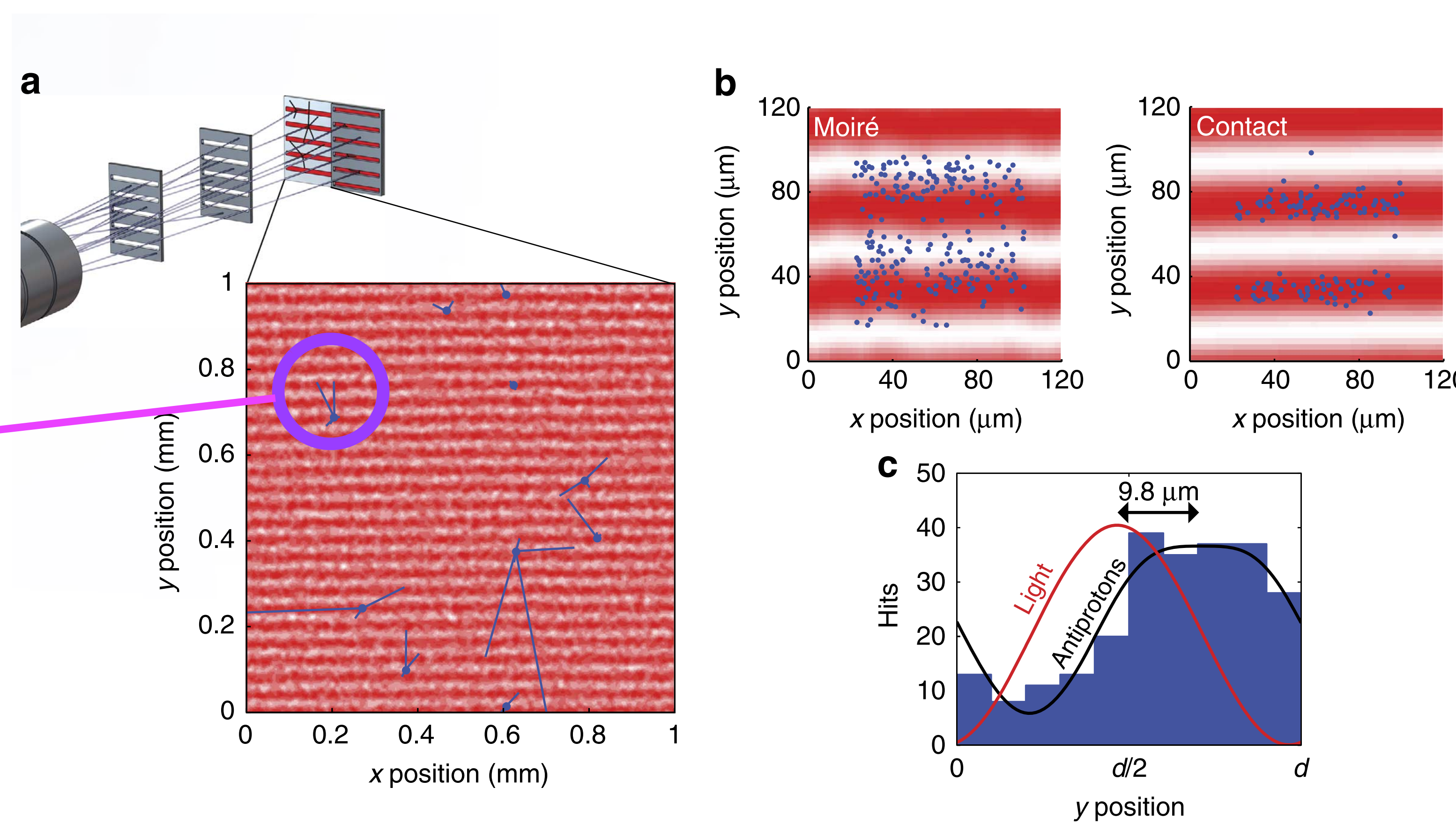
S. Aghion et al.,"A moiré deflectometer for antimatter", Nature Communications 5 (2014) 4538

Deflectometer test with antiprotons



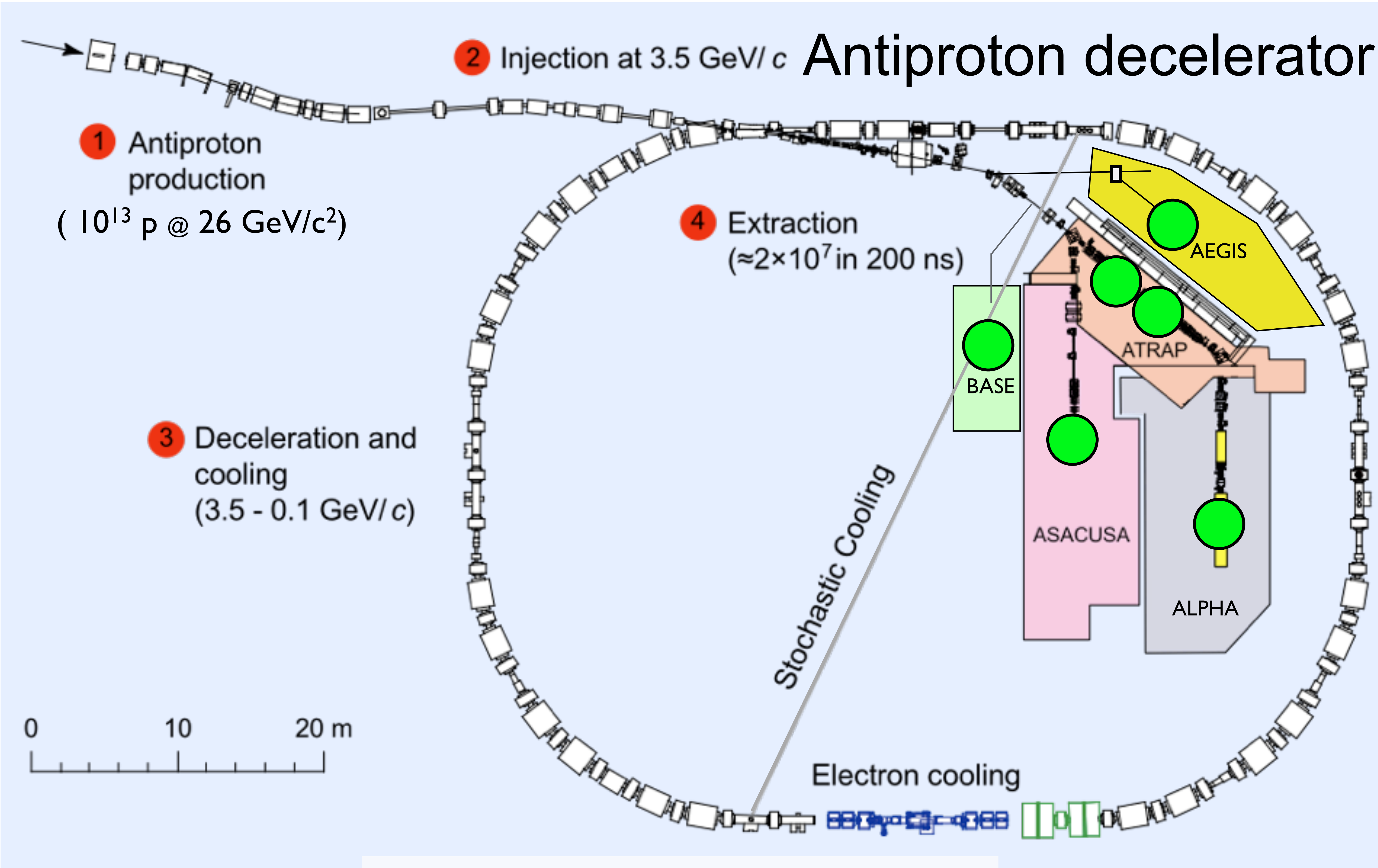






S. Aghion et al.,"A moiré deflectometer for antimatter", Nature Communications 5 (2014) 4538

Two main challenges: more / colder antiprotons

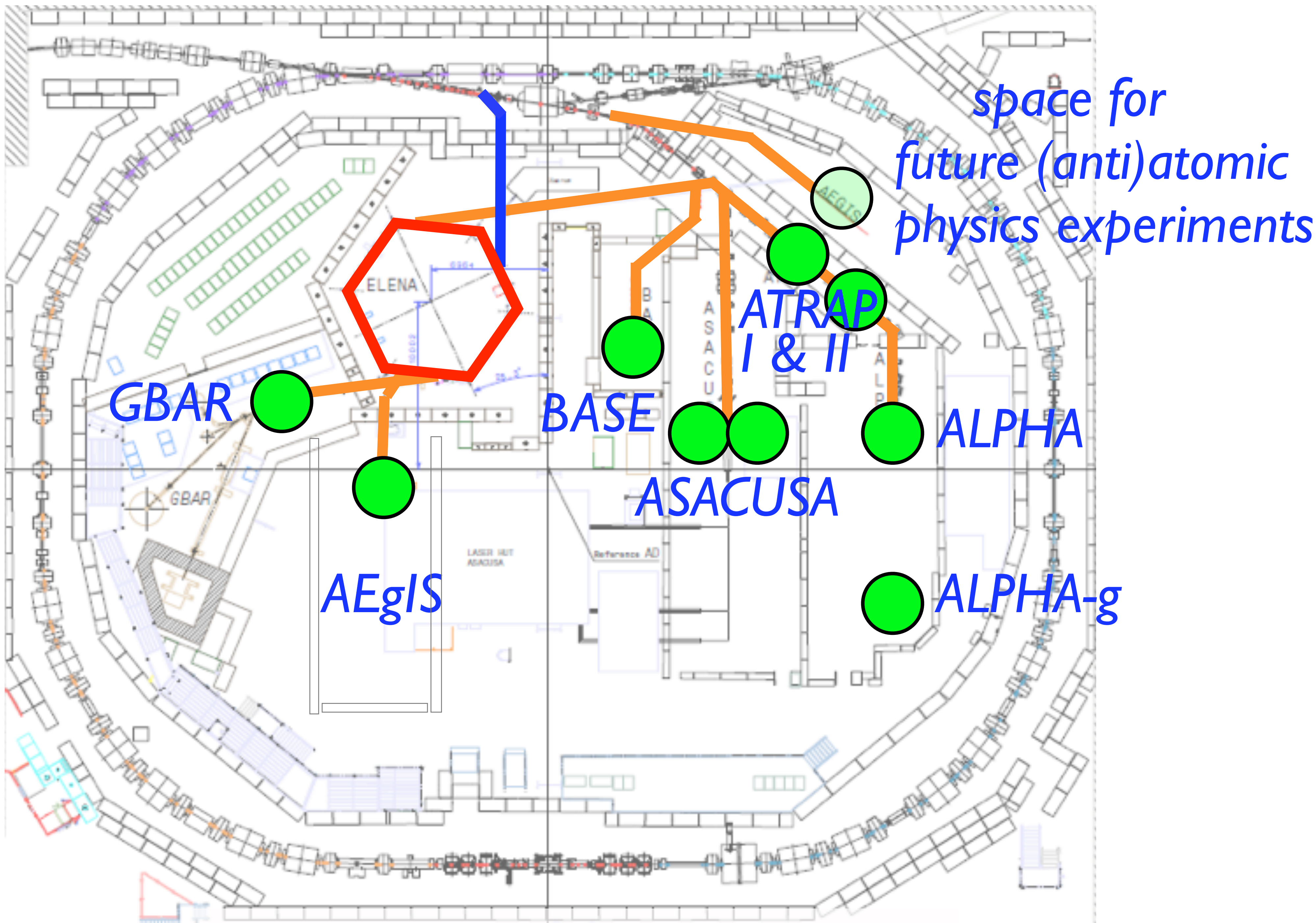


extraction at 5.3 MeV

Two main challenges: more / colder antiprotons

current methods for trapping them are quite inefficient

ELENA to the rescue

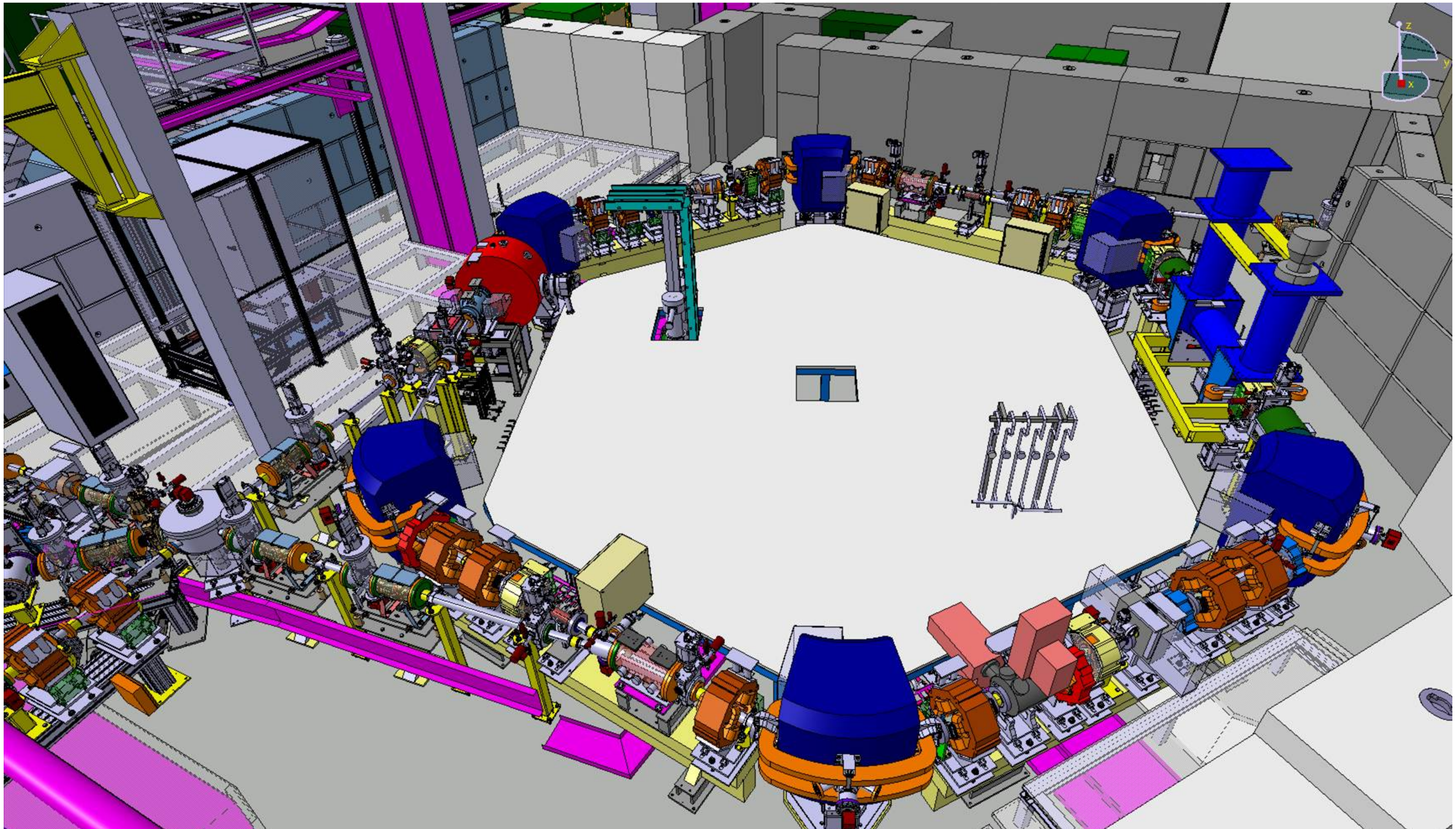


extraction at 100 keV

ELENA is a tiny new decelerator that:

- dramatically slows down the antiprotons from the AD
- increases the *antiproton* trapping efficiency x 100
- allows 4 experiments to run in parallel
- allows new experiments to be considered

commissioning ongoing in 2017



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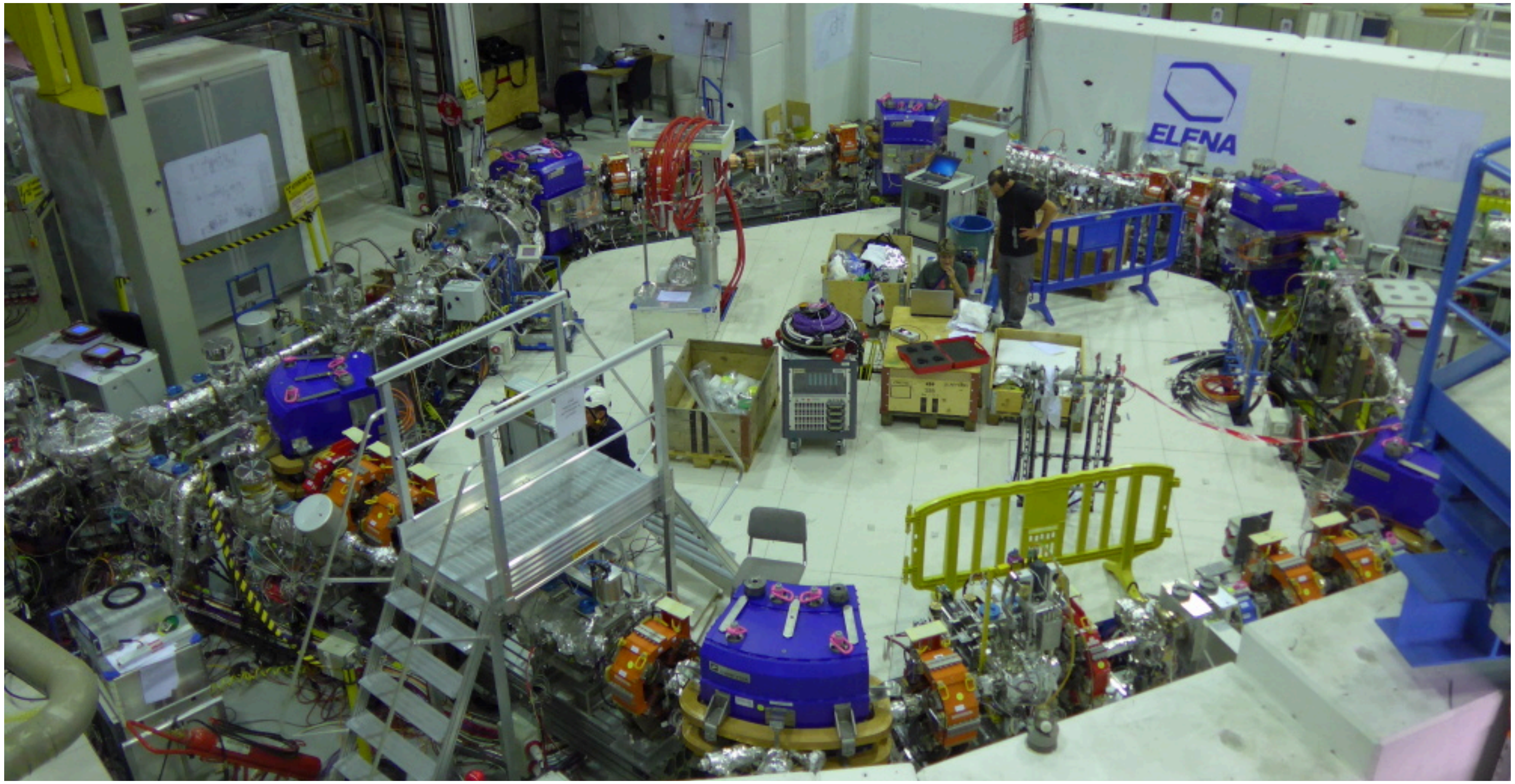
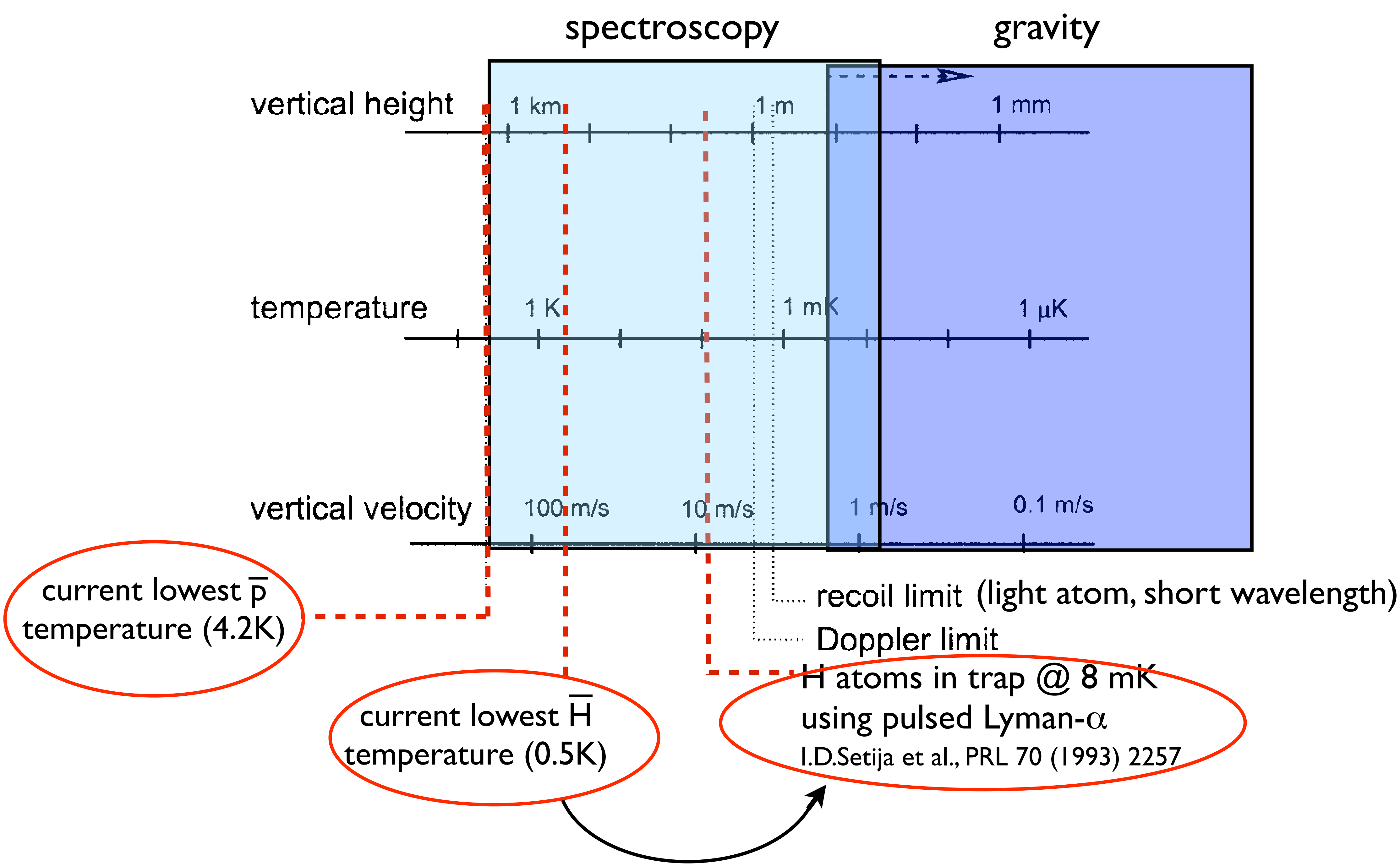


Two main challenges: more / colder antiprotons

"Ultra-cold" (~1 μK) Antihydrogen



1S→2P laser cooling: cw Lyman-α source

Eikema, Walz, Hänsch, PRL 86 (2001) 5679 *very long-term goals: gravity, spectroscopy in sub-mK traps*

sympathetic cooling to the rescue

GBAR experiment

cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

J. Walz and T. Hänsch, Gen. Rel. and Grav. 36 (2004) 561

formation of $\bar{H}^+$ (binding energy = 0.754 eV)

how? perhaps through Ps(2p)+$\bar{H}$(1s) → $\bar{H}^+$ + e^-

Roy & Sinha, EPJD 47 (2008) 327

sympathetic cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

e.g. In^+ → 20 μK

photodetachment at ~6083 cm^{-1}

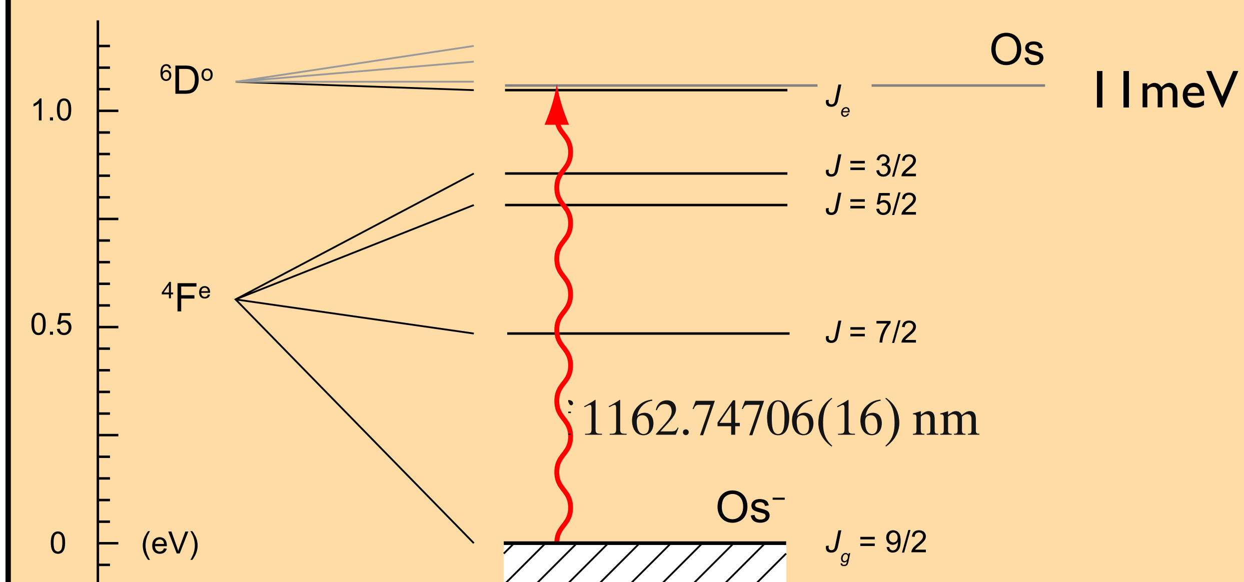
gravity measurement via "TOD"

Anion cooling for AE$\bar{g}$IS: Os^-, La^-, C_2^-

cooling of $\bar{p}$

Warring et al, PRL 102 (2009) 043001

Fischer et al, PRL 104 (2010) 073004

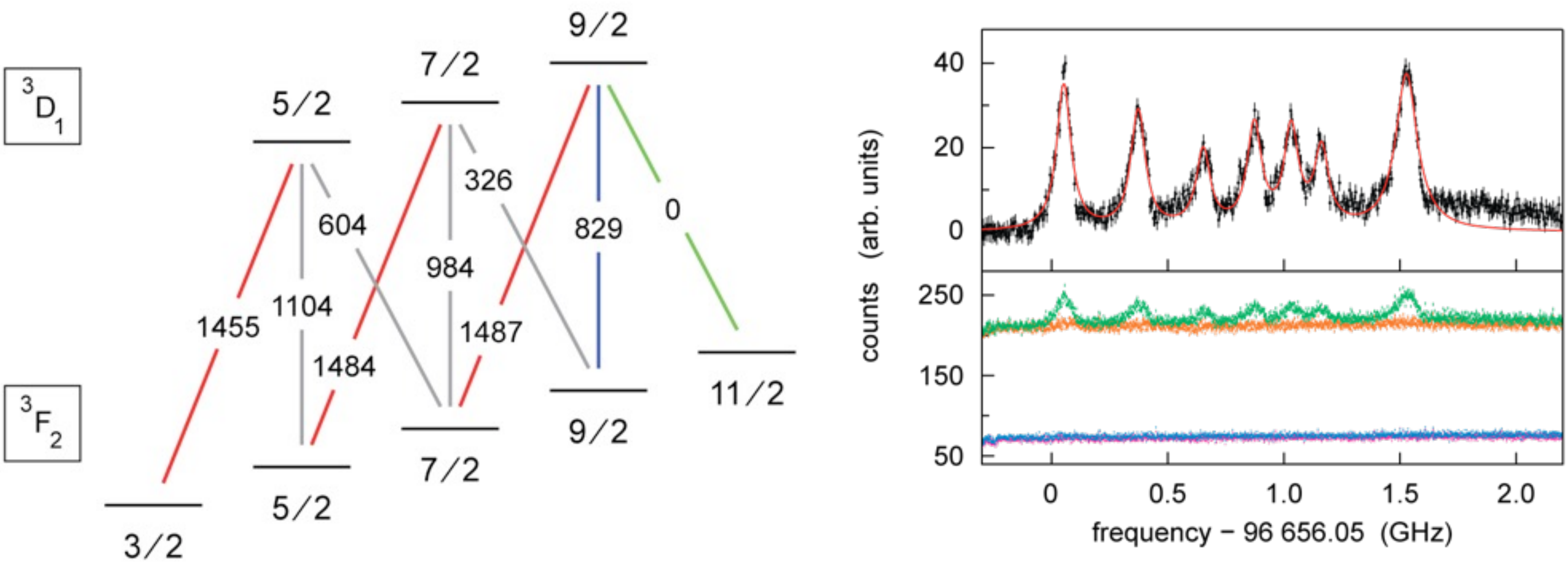


very weak cooling

→ best to start at ~ 4K and cool to Doppler limit ($T_D \approx 0.24\ \mu K$)

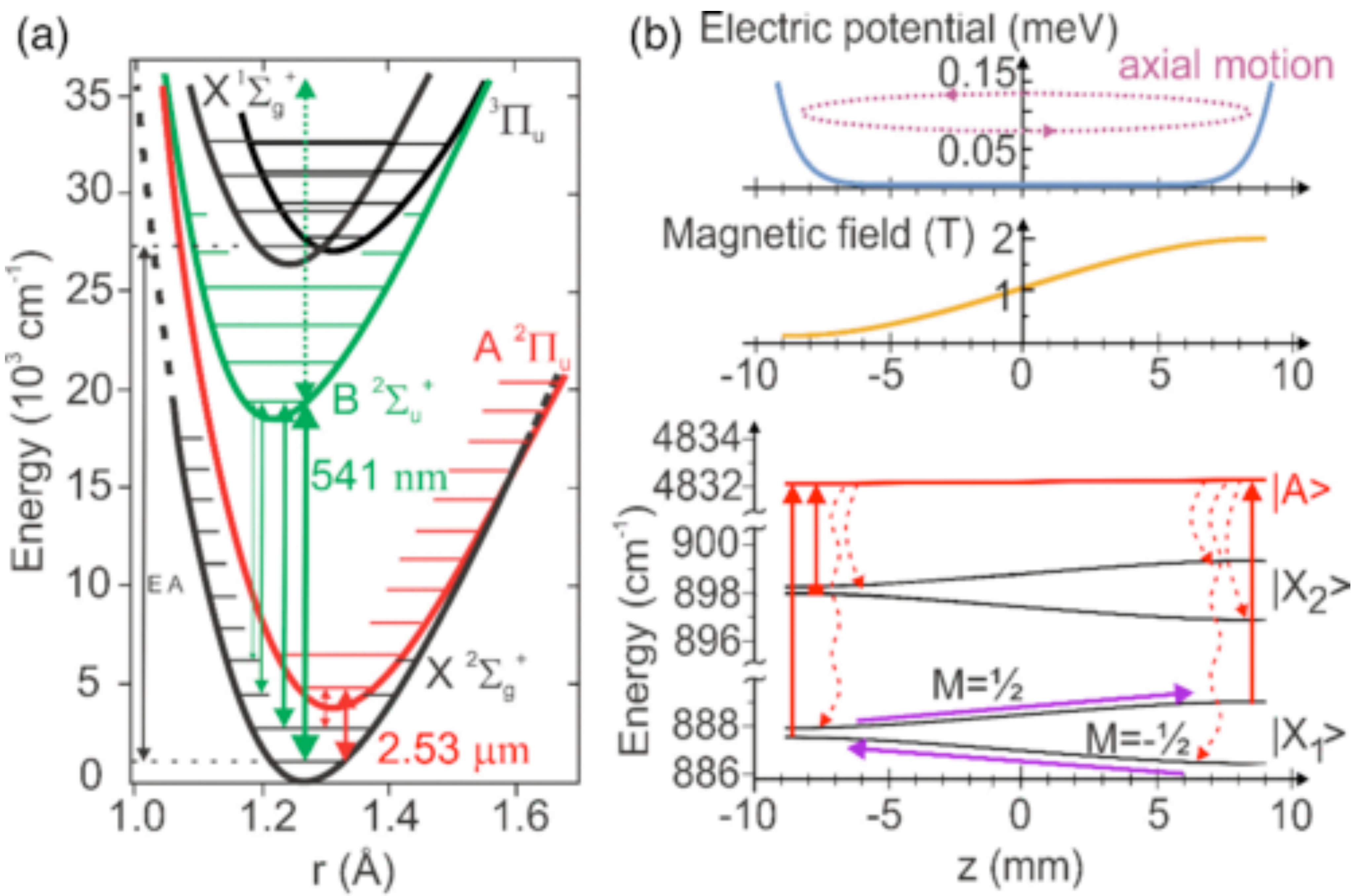
should allow reaching same precision on **g** as with atoms (10^{-6} or better) laser-cooling of anions (→ sympathetic cooling of antiprotons)

ongoing work in Heidelberg with La$^-$: HF transitions fully characterized
transition (cooling) rate of several kHz
(only) 3 laser wavelengths required for cooling



• next step: trapping, cooling of La$^-$

Anion cooling for AEgIS: C_2^- Sisyphus cooling



Electronic and vibrational levels of C_2^-

Arrow width ~ Franck-Condon transition strength

P. Yzombard et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 213001

other measurements with antihydrogen-like atoms & ions...

$\bar{H}$: charge neutrality ...

Ps, muonium: gravity (lepton sensitivity)

$\mu\bar{p}$: gravity (2nd generation), antiproton charge radius

$\bar{p}p$, $\bar{p}d$: gravity (baryon sensitivity), spectroscopy, ...

ions: $\bar{H}^+$ gravity, CPT (ultra-cold $\bar{H}$)

ions: H_2^+, resp. $\bar{H}_2^-$ proton-electron mass ratio μ

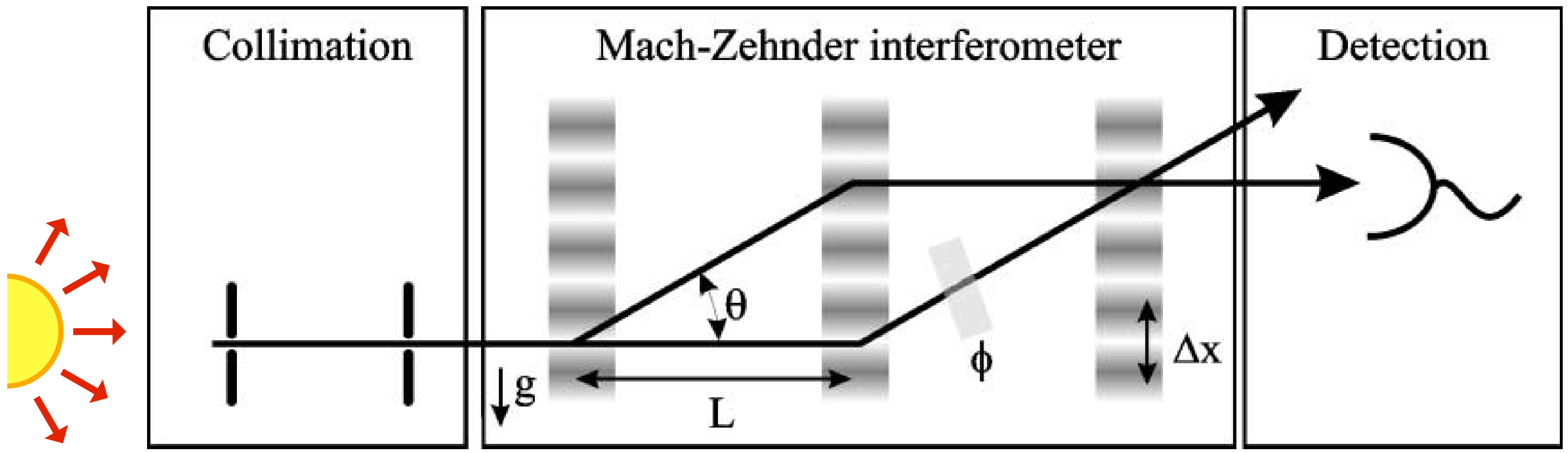
$\bar{p}N$: trapped $\bar{p}$ (AD) + radioisotopes (ISOLDE) = PUMA

positronium...

physics interest: QED atomic spectrum, gravity (via matter wave interferometry)

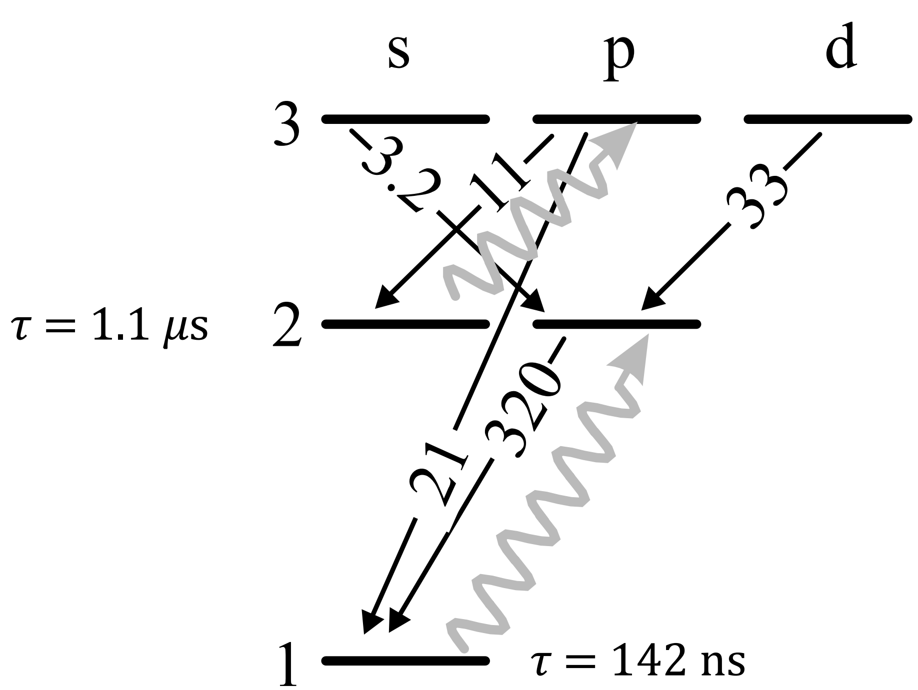
M. Oberthaler, Volume 192, Issues 1–2, (2002) 129

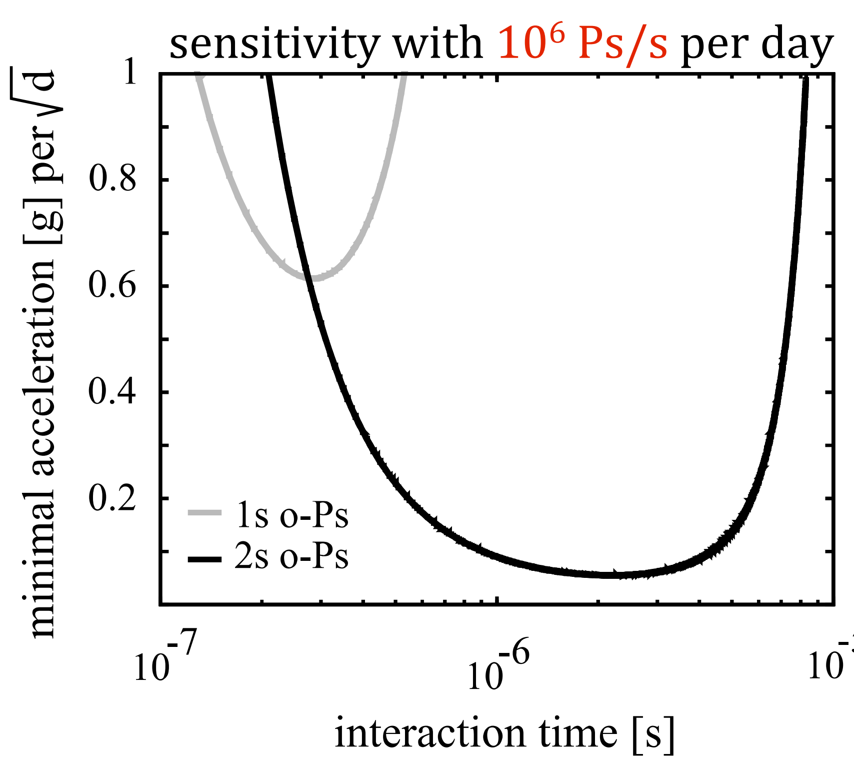
Ps source
(2π or better)



$\lambda(1s) = 243.1\text{nm}$

$\lambda(2s) = 1312.5\text{nm}$





$v_{Ps} \sim 100$ km/s → interaction time of 1 μs ~ 10 cm

protonium...

physics interest: QCD-induced shift, broadening of QED atomic spectrum

“traditionally” formed by injecting $\bar{p}$ into liquid hydrogen

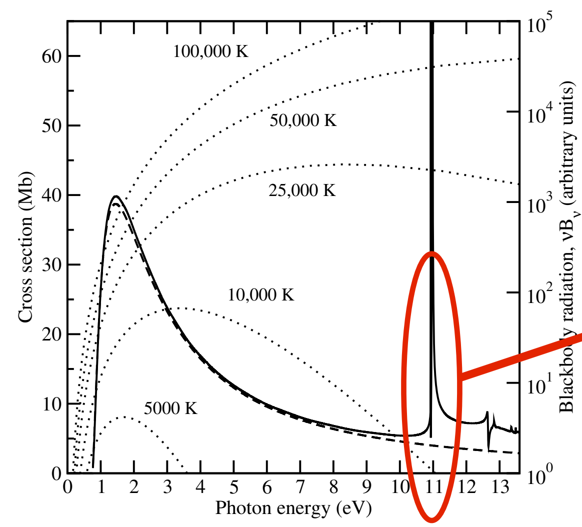
spontaneous formation in n~40, Stark mixing, rapid annihilation

spectroscopy resolution determined by fluorescence detector resolution

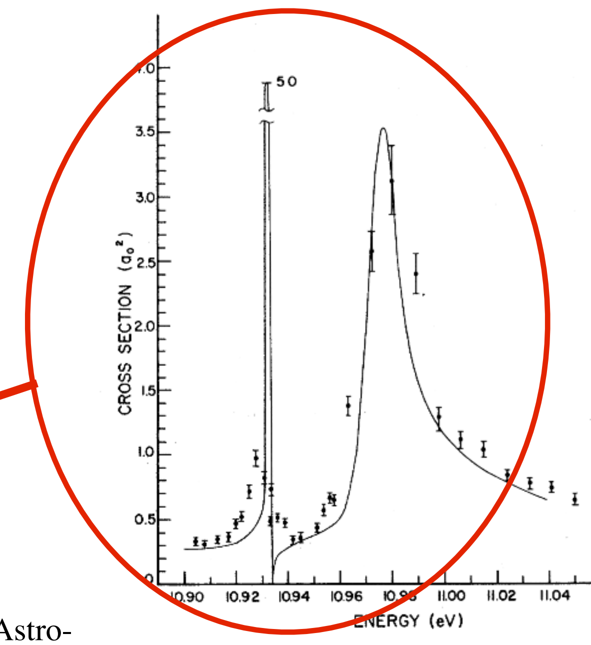
alternative: pulsed formation via co-trapped $\bar{p}$ and H^-

- photo-ionize $H^- \rightarrow H + e^-$
- charge exchange $H + \bar{p} \rightarrow p\bar{p}(40) + e^-$

pulsed formation → laser spectroscopy on $p\bar{p}$;
resolution determined by laser resolution



H. Sadeghpour, A. Dalgarno, R. Forrey, The Astrophysical Journal Letters, 709:L168–L171, 2010



H. C. Bryant et al., PRL 38 (1977) 228

improvements: formation rate increased if n(H) >> 1

improvements: life time increased if n(H) >> 1

→ long-lived cold Rydberg protonium → trap/beam → gravity measurement
precision spectroscopy

longer-term outlook

- advances on spectroscopy with $\overline{\text{H}}$ and $\overline{\text{p}}\text{He}^+$, as well as in precision measurements with $\overline{\text{p}}$ have been impressive in the last few years...
- in these systems, CPT tests now reach ~ 10^{-10} and have the potential to improve sensitivity by several orders of magnitude in the coming years
- tests of the WEP are becoming feasible, with precisions that can be expected to initially reach % or ‰ level

work towards ultra-cold $\overline{\text{H}}$ will open up additional experimental techniques and should lead not only to improved precision tests of CPT, but also of the gravitational interaction: atomic fountains, & laser-interferometric techniques, benefitting from the past and ongoing progress in the fields of atomic physics, quantum optics, molecular physics, ...

Further antihydrogen-like systems like $\overline{\text{p}}\mu^+$, Ps, $\overline{\text{p}}\text{p}$, $\overline{\text{H}}^+$, $\overline{\text{H}}_2^-$ (and much patience and ingenuity) offer additional opportunities for intriguing tests (gravity, high sensitivity measurements of antiproton/positron mass ratio, gravity tests in purely baryonic or leptonic systems, ...)