



Spectroscopy of Trapped Atomic Antihydrogen in ALPHA

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(Anti-)hydrogen and CPT

Very precise spectroscopic techniques can be used

$$\nu_{1S-2S}(H) = 2466061413187035(10) Hz$$

 $\nu_{HFS}(H) = 1420405751.7667(0.0010) Hz$

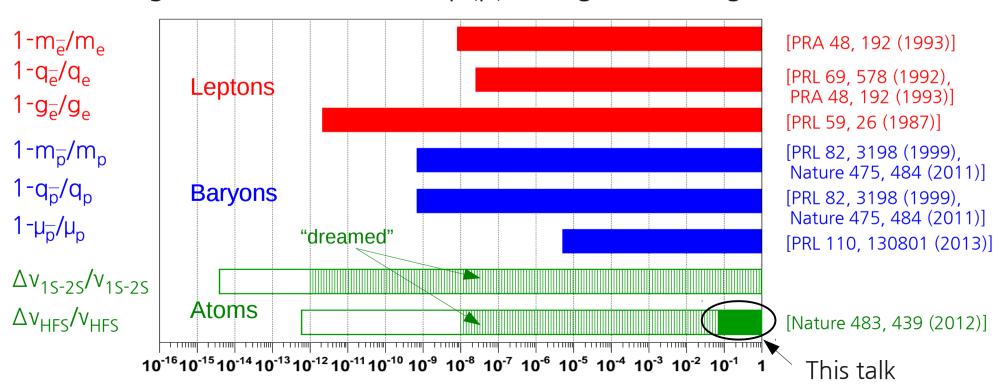
[Nature 229, 110 (1971)]

[PRL 107, 203001 (2011)]

Quite well understood theoretically

$$u_{1S-2S} \approx \frac{3}{4} Z^2 \frac{m_p}{m_e + m_p} cR_{\infty}, \quad \nu_{HFS} \approx \frac{16}{3} \alpha^2 Z^3 \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e + m_p}\right)^3 \frac{m_e}{m_p} \frac{\mu_p}{\mu_N} \frac{g_e}{2} cR_{\infty}$$

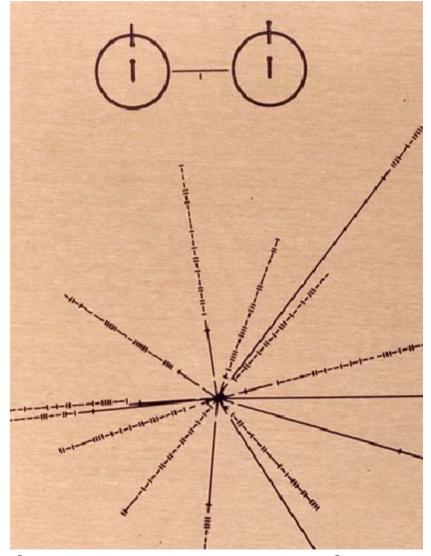
- High order corrections: $p(\overline{p})$ charge and magnetic distributions



Summary

- The ALPHA/AD-5 experiment
- Positron spin resonance in trapped antihydrogen

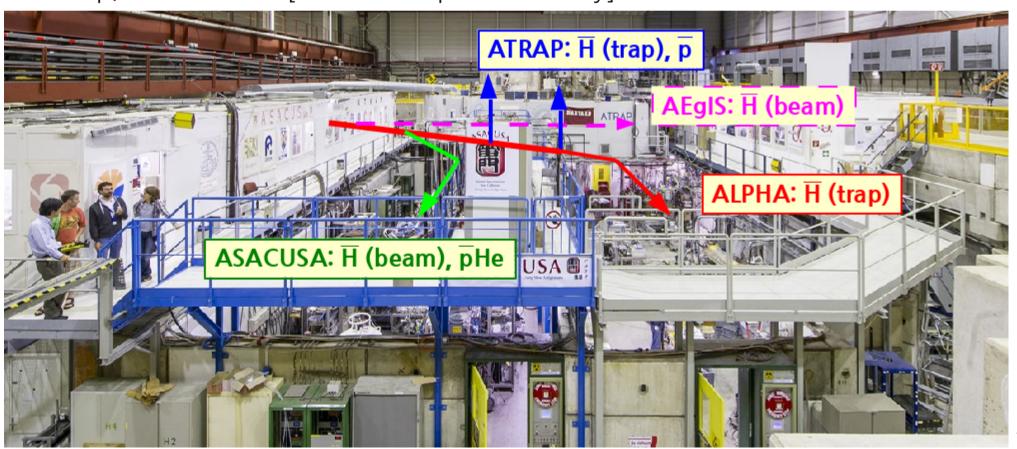
Applications and outlook



[Detail of the Pioneer 10 plaque]

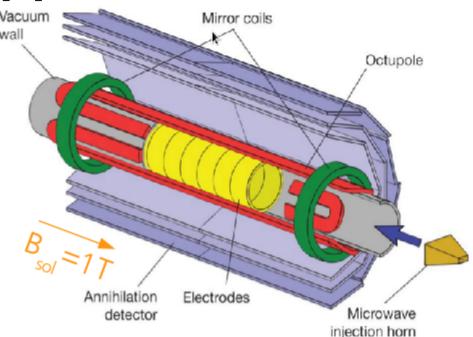
Antiproton Decelerator

- Multiple experiments / technologies
 - \overline{H} 1S-2S spectroscopy [ALPHA, ATRAP- \overline{H}]
 - \overline{H} HFS spectroscopy [ALPHA, ASACUSA- \overline{H} + AEgIS]
 - H gravitational fall [AEgIS, (GBAR)]
 - p magnetic moment [ATRAP-p, (BASE)]
 - p/e mass ratio [ASACUSA-pHe + theory]



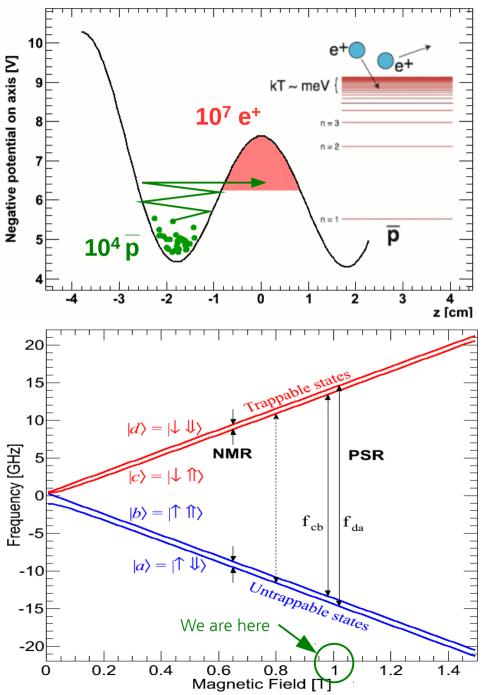
The ALPHA apparatus

- Combined charged particles (Penning-) and neutral atoms (loffe-) trap @ $B_{min} = 1T$
 - \overline{H} production via $\overline{p}+e^++e^+ \rightarrow \overline{H}^*+e^+$ [G. Gabrielse et al., PLA 129, 38 (1988)]
 - Trap H in a 0.54K magnetic potential well ($U = -\mu \cdot B$)





Producing a sample of trapped H

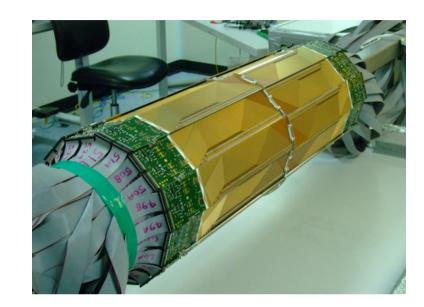


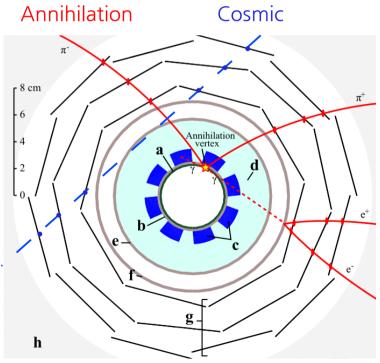
- p and e⁺ gently mixed in nested Penning trap
- Three-body recombination mostly results in highly excited H atoms
 - Long confinement should allow
 H to cascade to ground state
 - $\tau_{cascade} \lesssim 0.5$ s in simulations [Topçu,and Robicheaux, PRA 73, 043405 (2006)]
- "Low-field seeking" hyperfine states can be trapped (E_{kin}≤50 µeV)
 - "production + trapping" rate is low (and, so far, typically stable only over ~1-2 weeks timescale)
 - ~1 H observed /3 attempts
 (~1 H/hr)

[ALPHA Coll., Nature 468, 673 (2010)]

H detection

- Self-triggering silicon detector
 - 60 double-sided strip modules
 (1 disconnected) in 3 layers
 - NIM-based logic combines AD- and e+-side trigger information
- Identify H from p annihilation products
 - We don't look for e⁺ annihilation
 - Main bkg from cosmics (*reducible*)
 - Side effect: lack of good control samples for MC validation on data
- H can made to annihilate:
 - on background gas: residual gas,
 e⁺ buffer gas, gas desorbed by heat
 - on electrodes: ramp down trap
 - on electrodes: transition to high-field seeking state (e+ spin flip)





Demostration of quantum transition in trapped antihydrogen

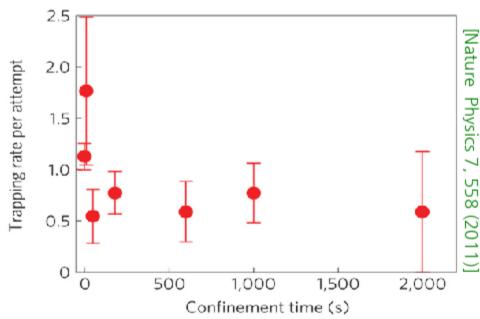
[ALPHA Coll., Nature 483, 439 (2012)]

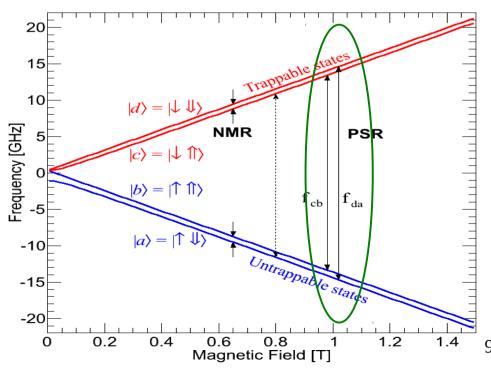


Waveguide for µ-wave injection (UBC, SFU)

Motivations

- Demonstrate ability to conduct spectroscopy measurements with few anti-atoms
 - Long confinement allows for longer irradiation time
 - Must cope with reproducibility of H production, apparatus, and environment
- No provision for laser access till 2014 ⇒ use microwaves
- Positron spin resonance in ground state anti-hydrogen
 - Two transitions (c-b, d-a)
 - Clear signature (trapped → untrapped: annihilation)

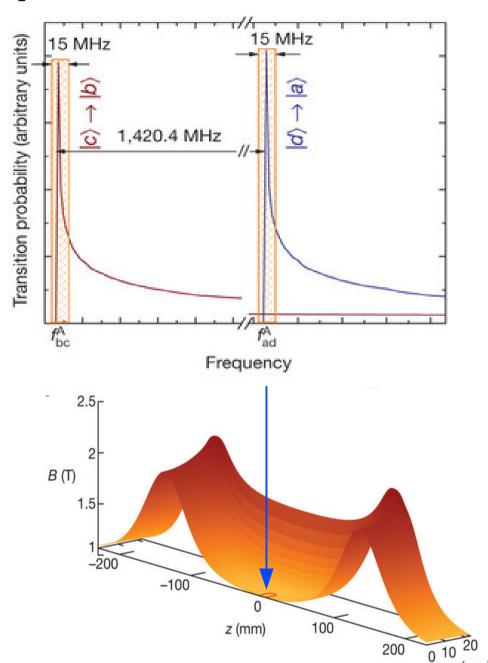




Measurement procedure

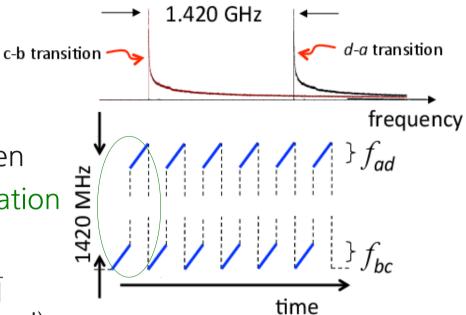
- Probability for each transition has an abrupt onset associated to minimum B field
 - Sit close to onset frequency (
 [∞] B_{min})
 to maximize spin-flip probability
 - Edges separation (CPT): 1420.4 MHz
 (~ independent of B_{min})
- Use Electron Cyclotron Resonance to characterize B stability at trap center
 - Run by run reproducibility: ±2 MHz
 - Background (solenoid) field value accurate to ±10 MHz (3 Gauss)
 - +40 MHz systematic uncertainty in B_{min}: discrepancy between measurement and model of magnetic trap contribution

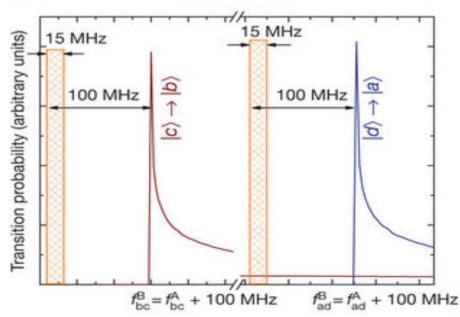
[T. Friesen et al., AIP Conf. Proc. 1521, 123 (2013); T. Friesen et al., submitted to NJP (2013)]



Experimental sequence

- Synthetize
- Trap & hold for 60s
- Irradiate for 30s (6x)
 - Observe annihilations as spin flips happen
 - Expect enough power to flip at first iteration
- Release H by quenching the magnets
 - Look for a deficit in count of surviving H
 (reproducibility of exp. conditions is critical)



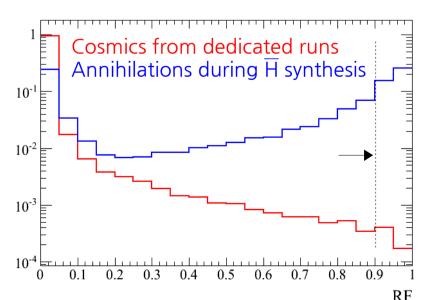


Frequency scan in off-resonance cycles

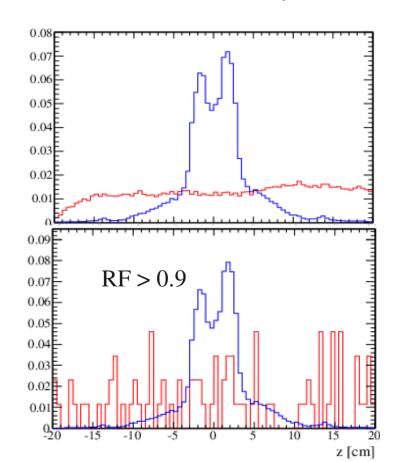
- Compare to *closely interspersed* offresonance and no-microwaves cycles
 - Off-resonance: 100 MHz detuning (driven by syst.)
 - "Back-to-back" cycles, to decouple from varying experiment / environment conditions and intermittent detector funkiness

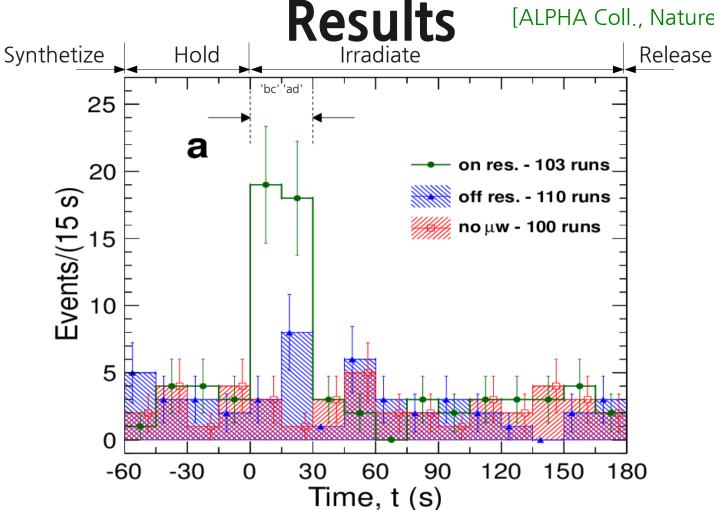
"Real time" study of H annihilations

- Long observation window:
 Random Forest to reject cosmics
 [I. Narsky, arXiv:physics/0507157 (2005)]
 - Trained on real data control samples
- Cuts on z,t to establish spin-flip signal (tuned on simulations)
 - t within first 30s sweep (f_{bc}, f_{ad})
 - z within 6 cm of trap center
 (smaller detuning ⇒ tighter z distribution, peaked at trap center)



- Axial annihilation position z
 - Qualitative features of zdistribution shed light on mechanism causing annihilations
 - Less than 10% correlation between z and RF input variables

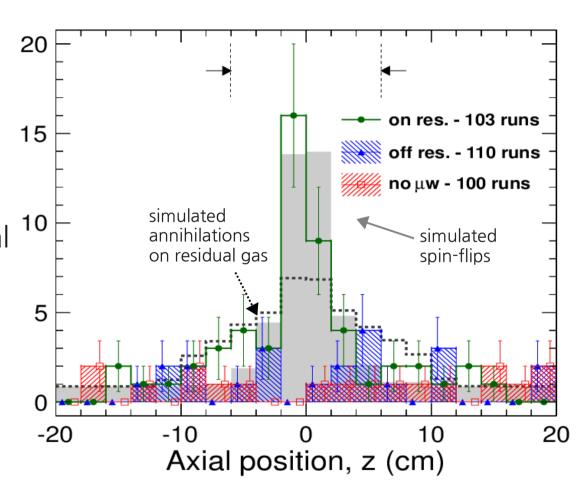




- 3.0 σ excess on- vs. off-resonance
 - Agrees with count of surviving H at trap quench: 2 on-res, 23 off-res, 40 no-µw
- $|V_{HE}(H) V_{HE}(H)| < 100 \text{ MHz}$
 - Consistent with transitions among ground state HF levels

Results

- Positron Spin Resonance!
 - On/off z-distributions disfavor annihilations on desorbed gas
- Caveat: detector effects are not considered
 - MC model not reliable (material budget, energy loss model and secondaries)
 - Not a severe issue when just looking for an excess
 - Mostly relevant for analysis of properties (e.g.: width, mean) of broad z-distributions, as in quench data



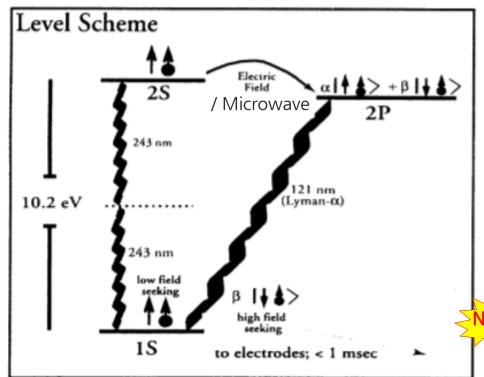
Applications

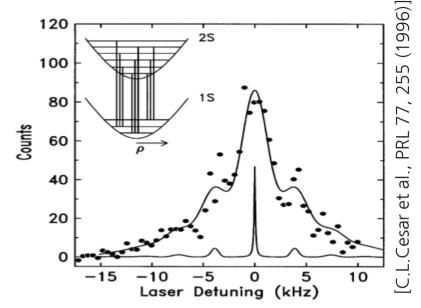
- Tested a mechanism for releasing H w/o lowering / quenching the magnetic trap
 - Could allow for a more efficient use of beam-time and increased stability
 - Results in localized annihilation z-distributions close to trap (and detector) center: more robust against detector effects w.r.t. trap-quench data
- Implications for H detection in laser spectroscopy

Measurement of v(1S-2S)

- v_{1S-2S}(H) precision in magnetic trap: 10⁻¹²
- Several possible signatures, but Ly-α detection challenging
 - Very few events
 - Very small solid angle

[M.H. Holzscheiter et al., Rep.Prog.Phys. 62, 1 (1999)]



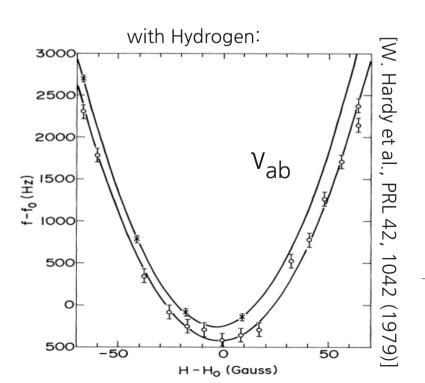


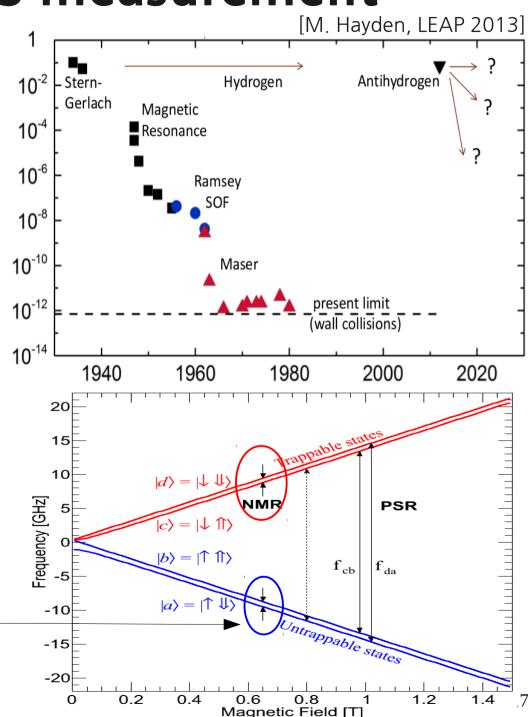
- Ly-α (Stark quenching of 2S)
- Ly-α ("closed cycle": μ-wave quenching to trapped state)
- p count (p retrapping after 2S photoionization)
- Annihilation (Stark quenching)

Annihilation (µ-wave quenching to high-field-seeking state)

Outlook on HFS measurement

- NMR frequencies show broad min(v_{ab})/max(v_{cd}) at 0.65 T
 - suitable for magnetic trapped \overline{H}
 - at 0.5K broadening limits precision on v_{cd} to $\sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$
- R&D for NMR resonator in progress at UBC/TRIUMF + SFU





Summary

- Proof of principle experiment: controlled resonant interaction with H
- Demonstrated viability of working with small numbers of trapped anti-atoms
- Procedures for forthcoming laser and microwave spectroscopy taking shape

Thank you!

