



Precision measurement of antihydrogen properties at CERN-AD/ELENA

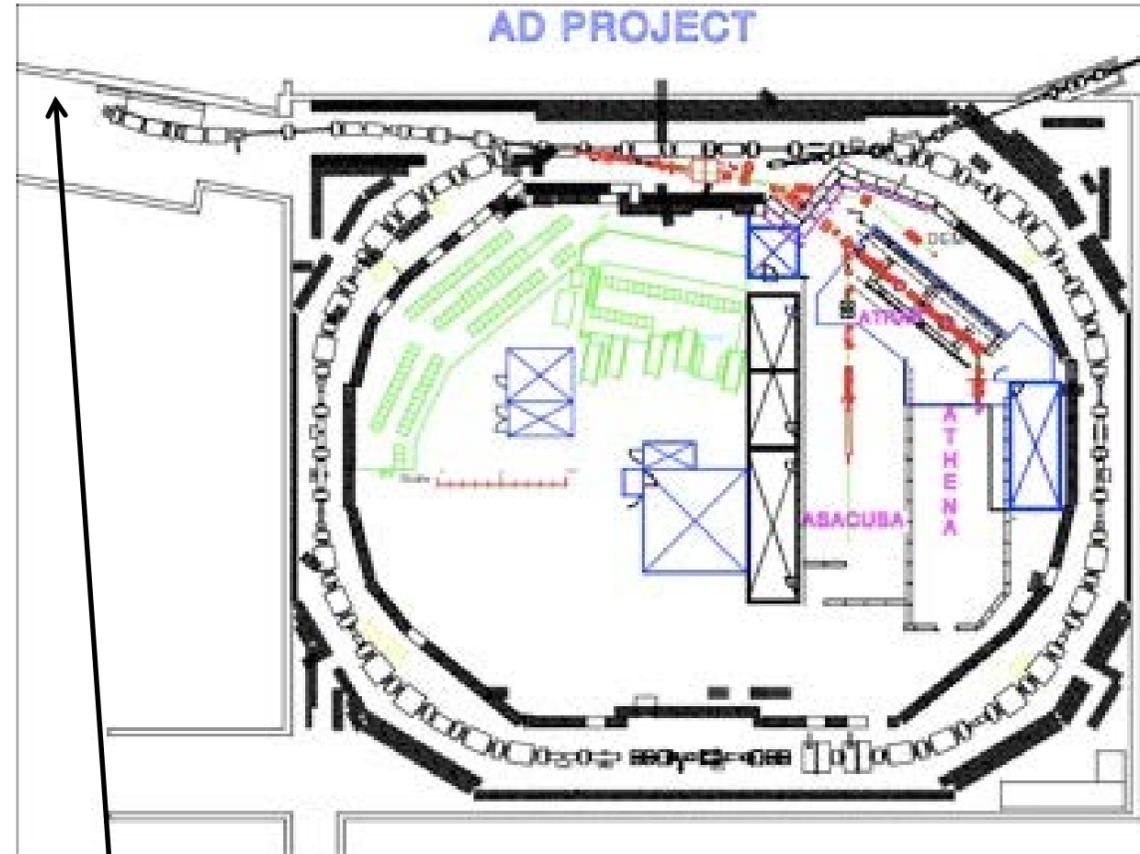
E. Widmann

Stefan Meyer Institute, Vienna

FFK-2019 Tihany, Hungary 10 Jun 2019

Antiproton Decelerator @ CERN

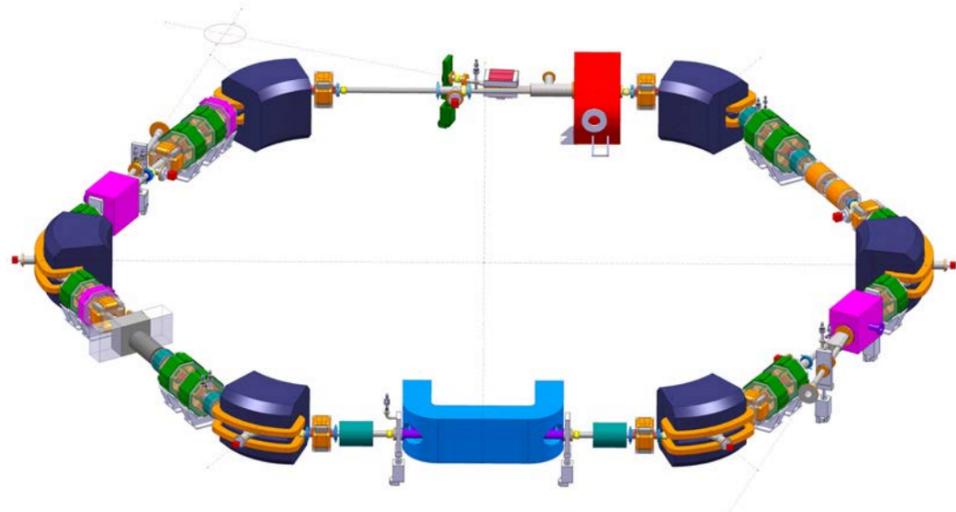
- All-in-one machine:
 - Antiproton capture
 - deceleration & cooling
 - 100 MeV/c (5.3 MeV)
- Pulsed extraction
 - $2-4 \times 10^7$ antiprotons per pulse of 100 ns length
 - 1 pulse / 85–120 seconds



Antiproton production

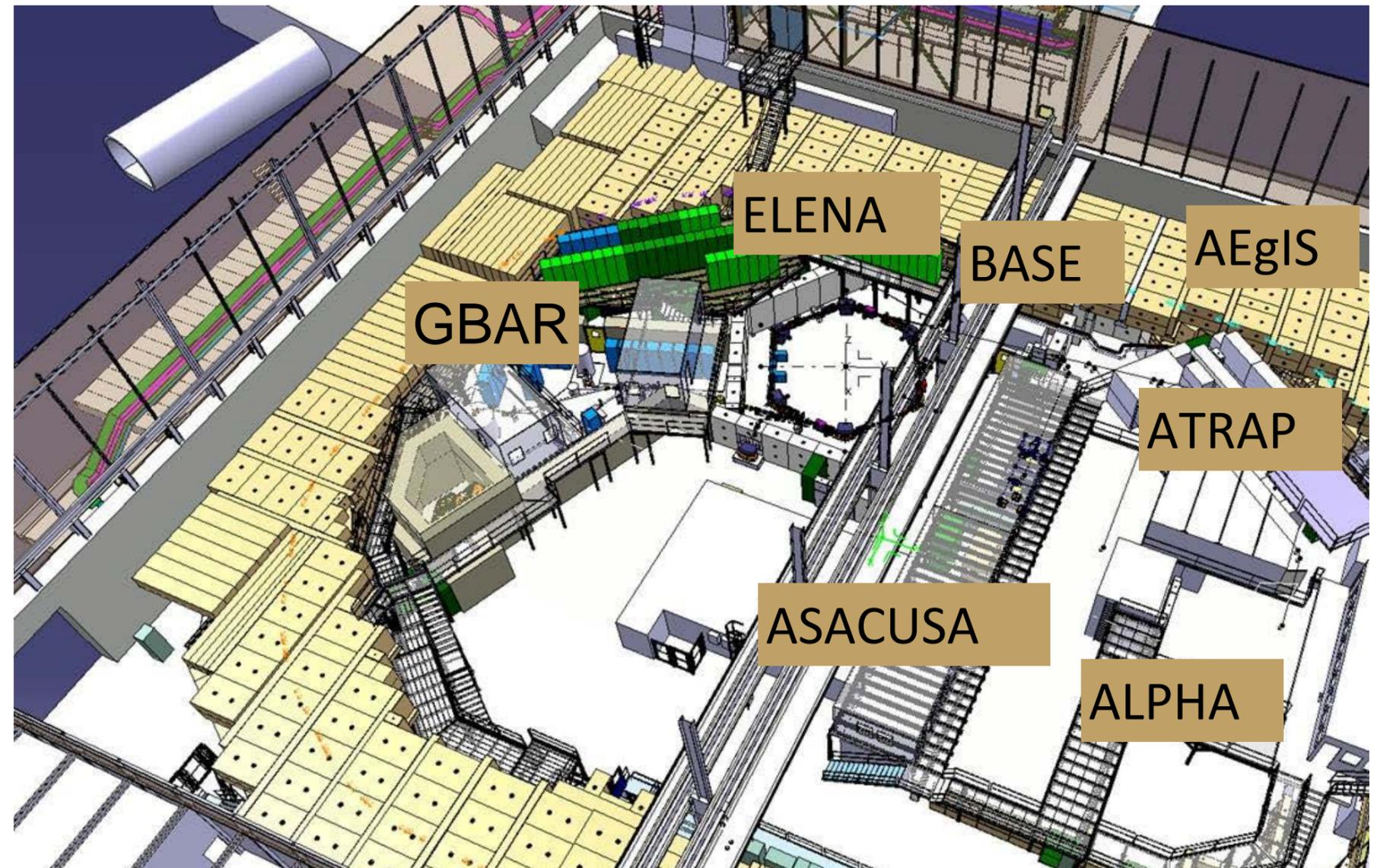


ELENA @ CERN



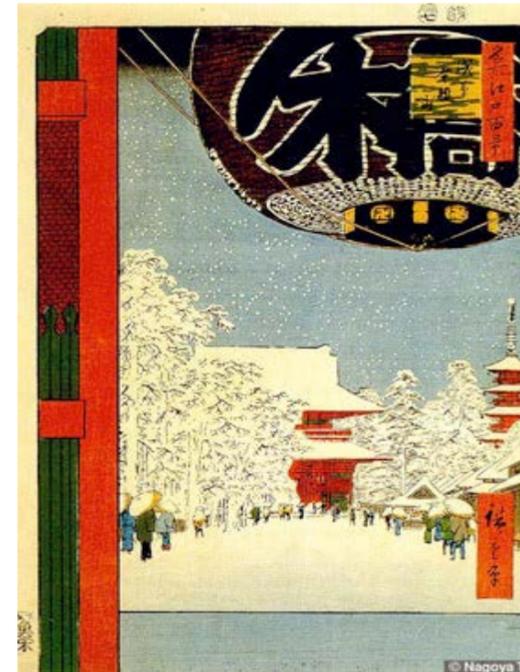
Energy range, MeV	5.3 - 0.1
Intensity of ejected beam	1.8×10^7
$\epsilon_{x,y}$ of extracted beam, $\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$, [95%], standard	4 / 4
$\Delta p/p$ of extracted beam, [95%], standard	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$

ELENA commissioning 2018
2021 (after LS2) full operation



AD experiments

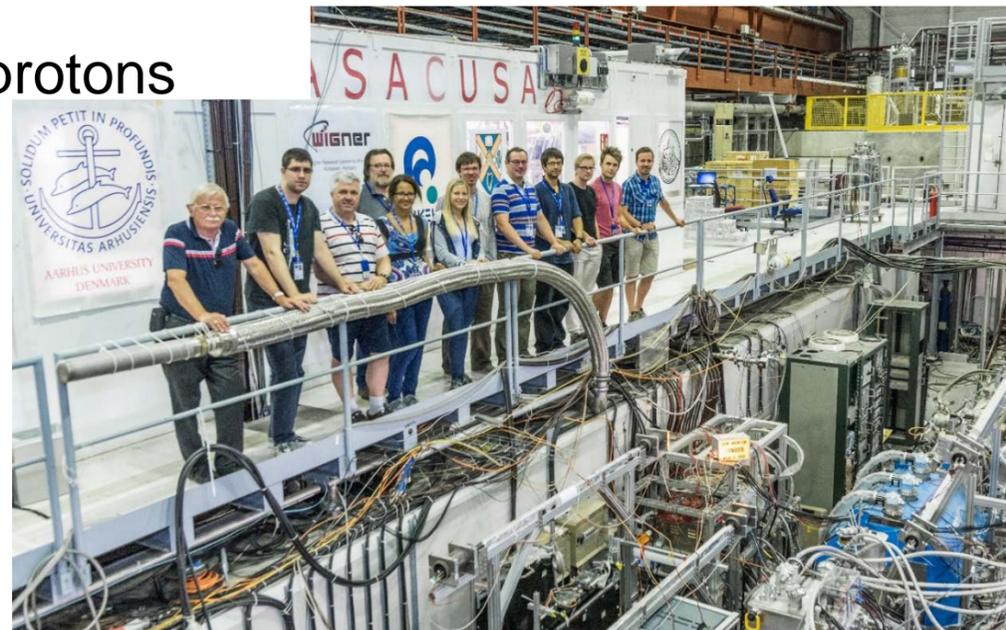
- ATRAP - G. Gabrielse, Harvard
- ALPHA - J. S. Hangst, Aarhus
 - Antihydrogen trapping and 1S-2S spectroscopy
- ASACUSA – M. Hori (MPQ), EW
 - Antiprotonic atoms, collisions, antihydrogen hyperfine structure
- AEgIS - M. Doser, CERN
 - Antimatter gravity
- GBAR - P. Perez, Saclay
 - Antimatter gravity
- BASE - S. Ulmer, RIKEN
 - \bar{p} magnetic moment
- ACE (*finished*) - M. Holzschetter, Heidelberg
 - biological effects of \bar{p} annihilations



ASACUSA collaboration



A tomic
S pectroscopy
A nd
C ollisions
U sing
S low
A n tiprotons



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: M. Fleck, N. Kuroda, Y. Matsuda

RIKEN: Y. Kanai, V. Mäckel, S. Ulmer, Y. Yamazaki

Hiroshima University: H. Higaki

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

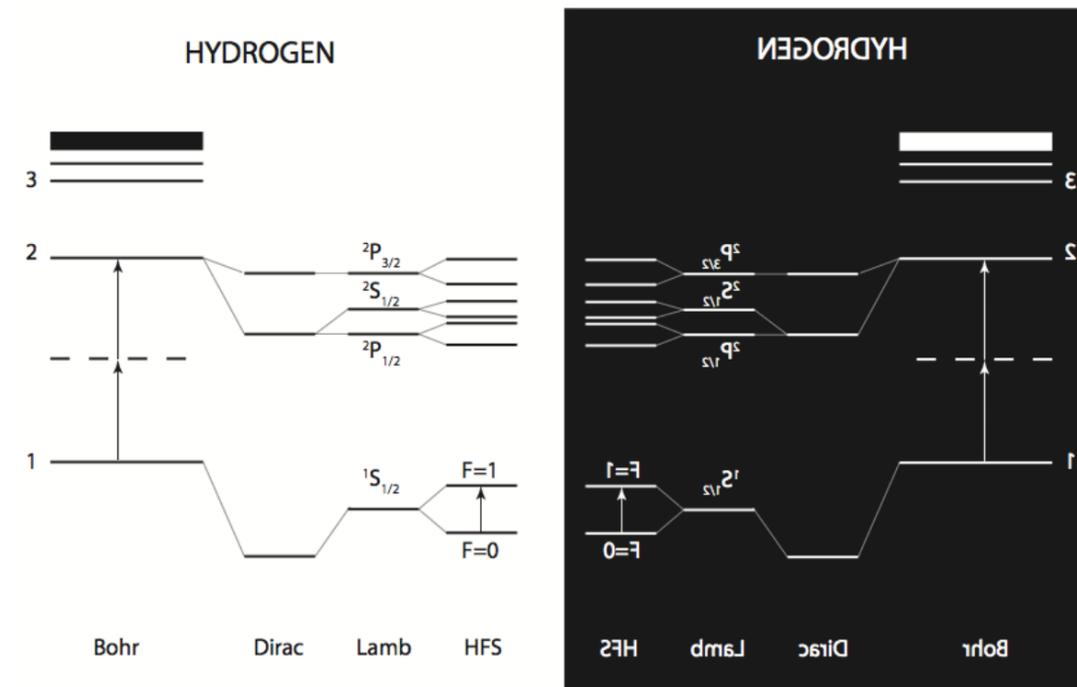
Stefan Meyer Institut für Subatomare Physik: C. Amsler, A. Gligorova, B. Kolbinger, A. Lanz, D. Murtagh, A. Nanda, M.C. Simon, H. Spitzer, M. Strube, E. Widmann, J. Zmeskal

CERN: H. Breuker, C. Malbrunot



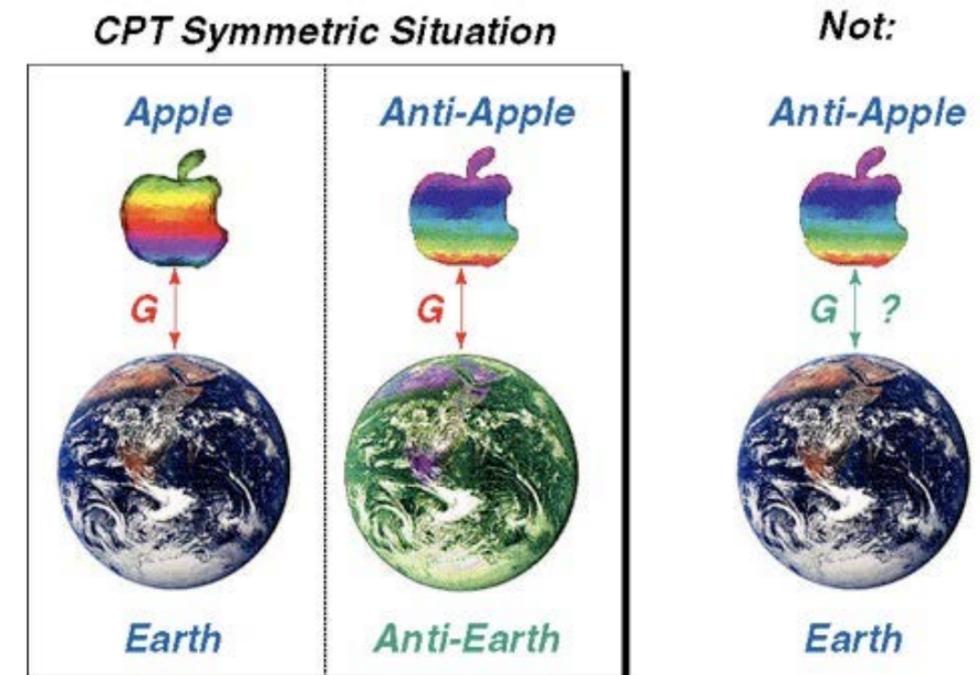
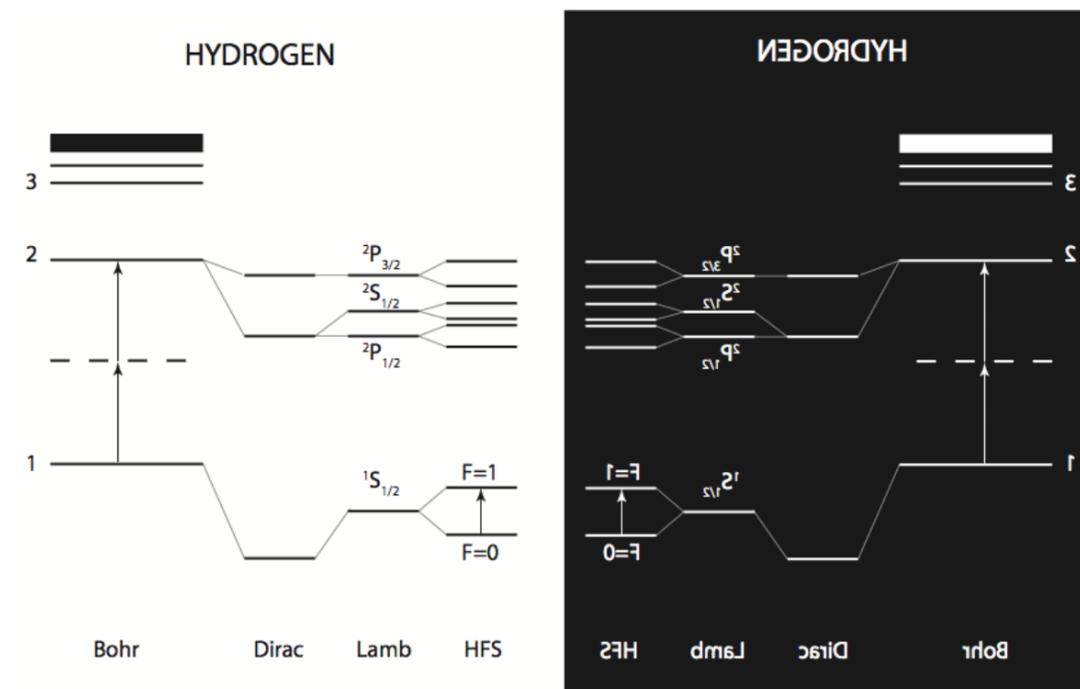
Antihydrogen experiments

- Matter-Antimatter Symmetry
 - Charge conjugation-Parity-Time reversal: CPT



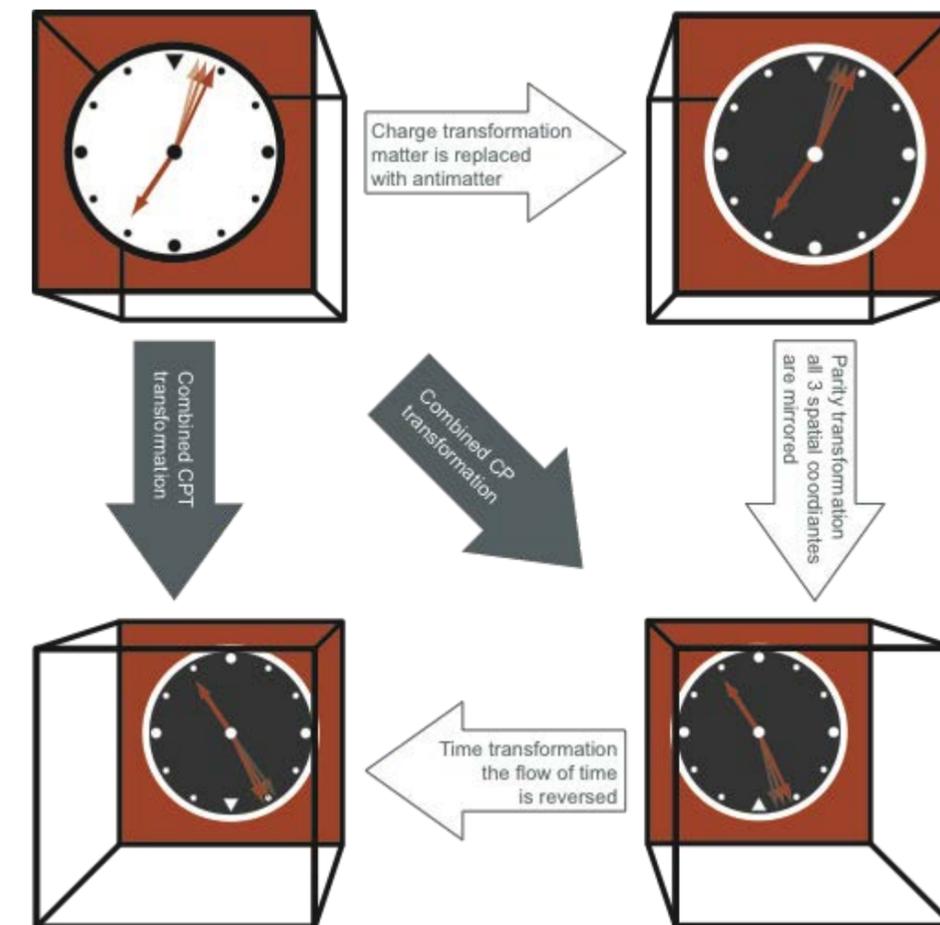
Antihydrogen experiments

- Matter-Antimatter Symmetry
 - Charge conjugation-Parity-Time reversal: CPT
- Antimatter gravity
 - Weak Equivalence principle: WEP



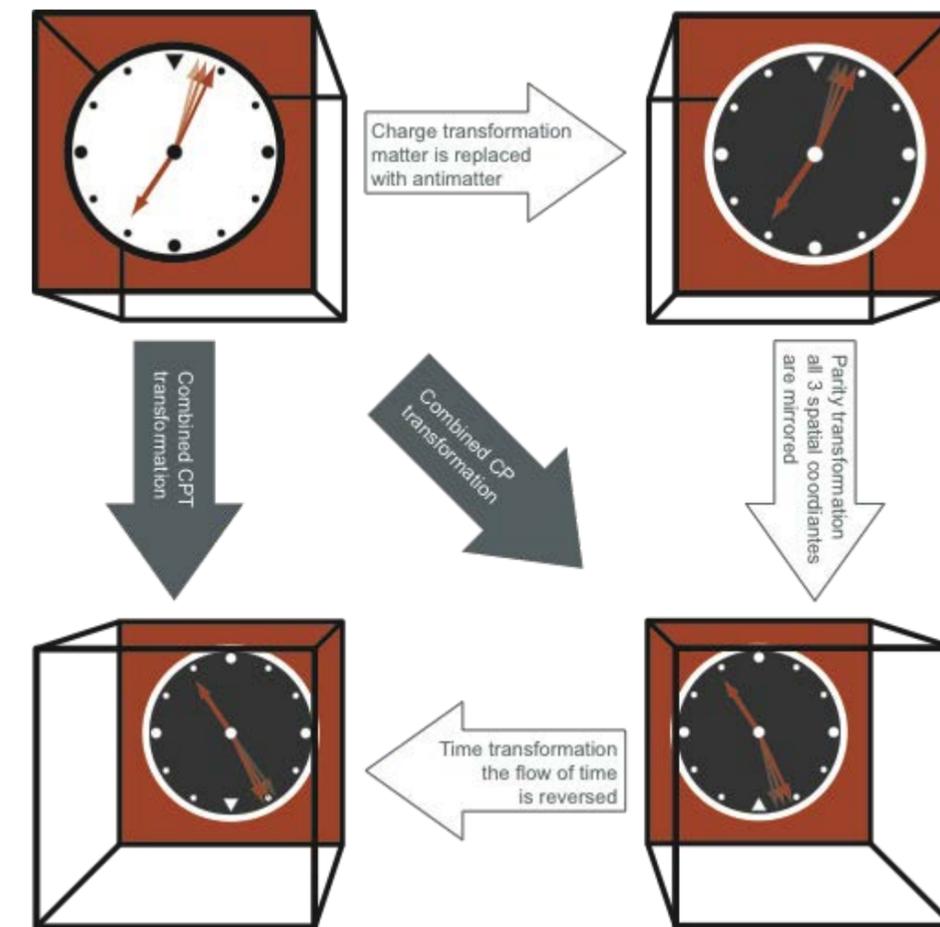
Fundamental symmetries C, P, T

- 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



Fundamental symmetries C, P, T

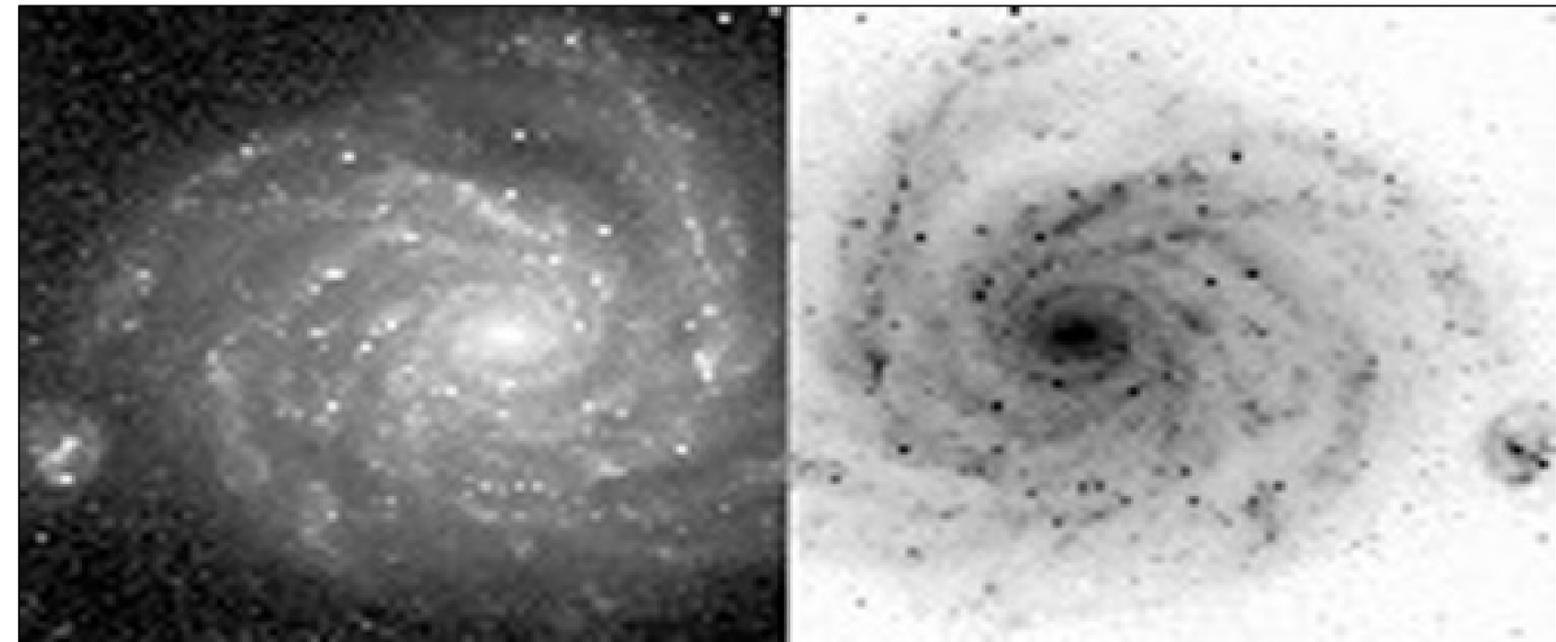
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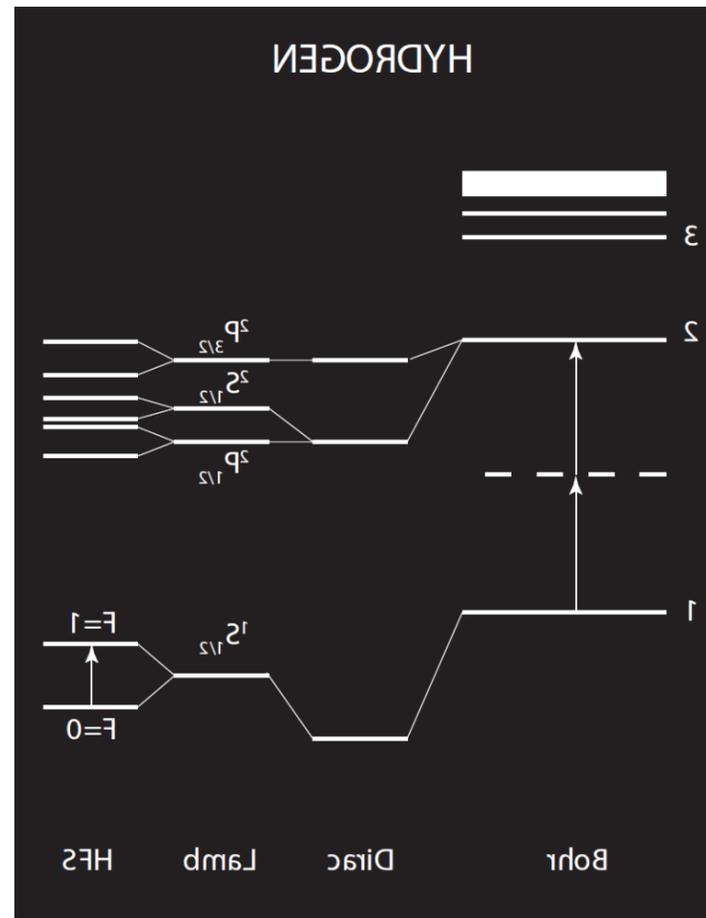
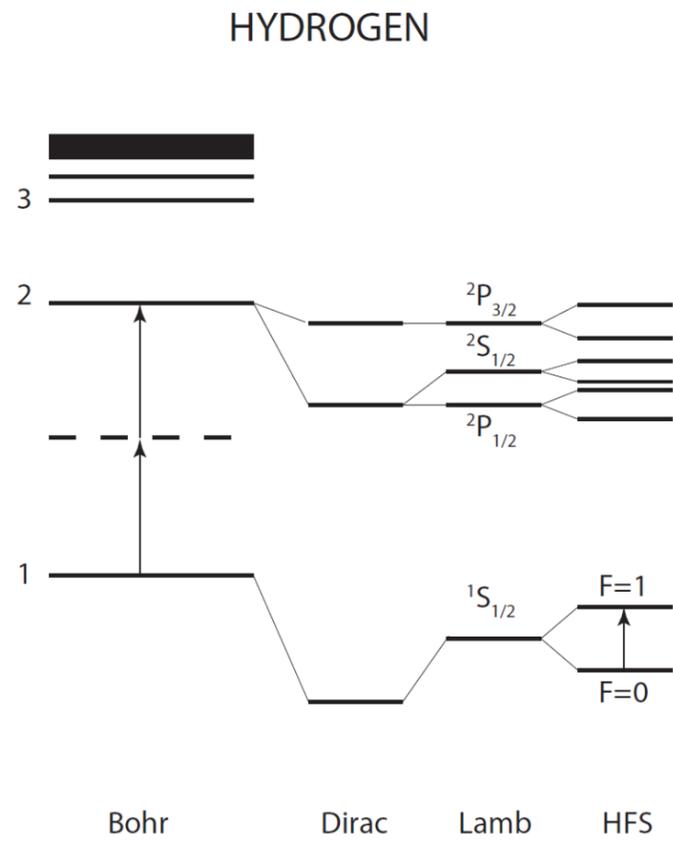
CPT → particle/antiparticle: same masses, lifetimes, g-factors, |charge|,...

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?



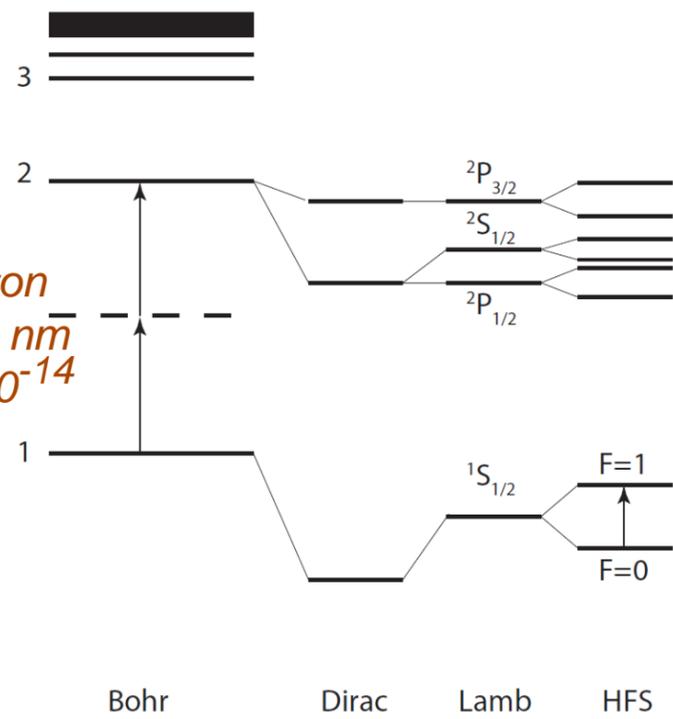
Antihydrogen spectroscopy & sensitivity



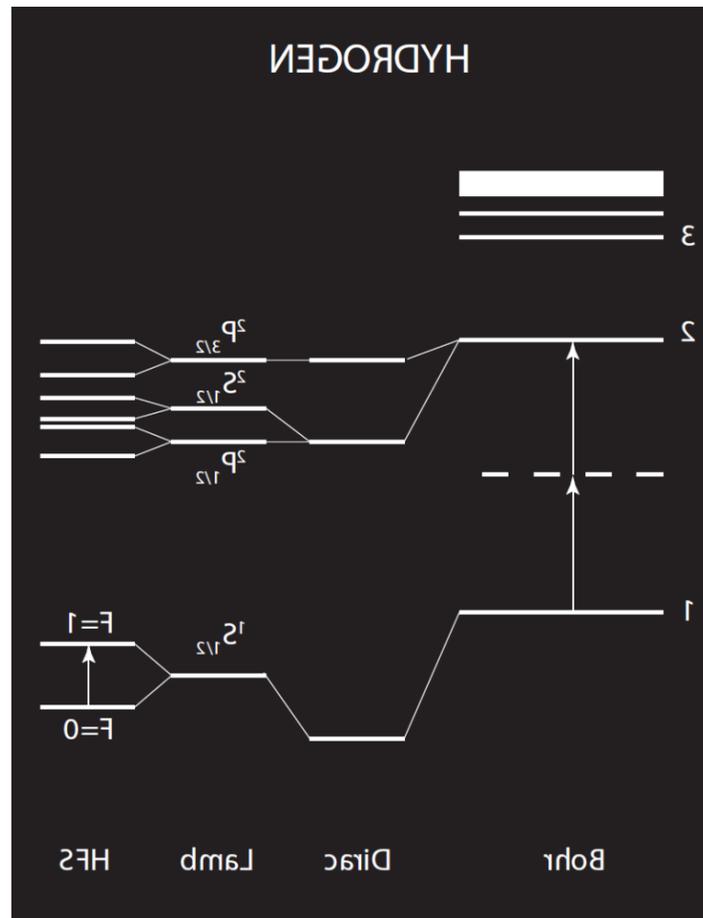
Antihydrogen spectroscopy & sensitivity

HYDROGEN

1s-2s
2 photon
 $\lambda=243\text{ nm}$
 $\Delta f/f=10^{-14}$

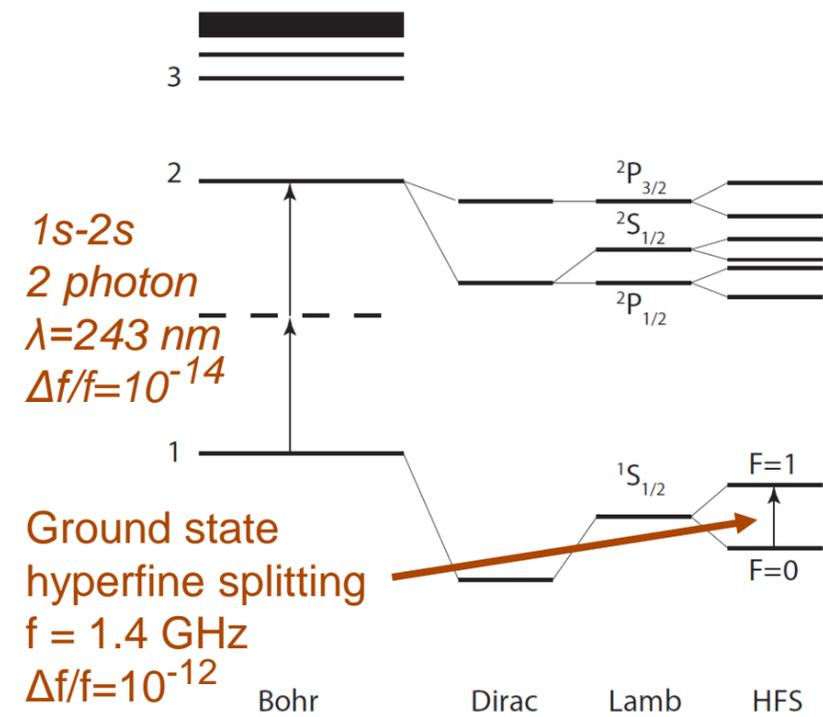


HYDROGEN

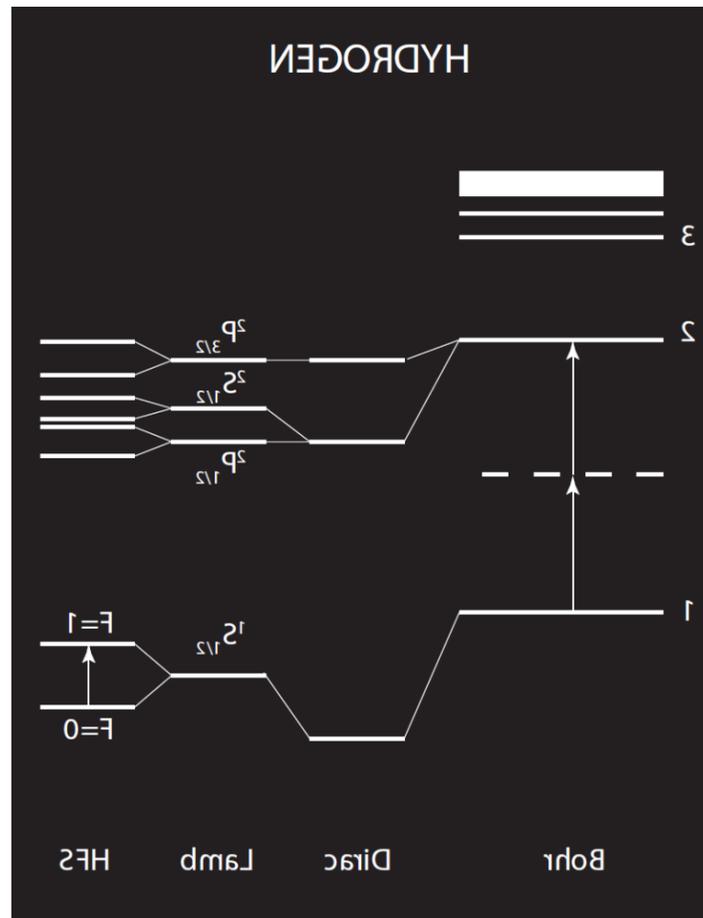


Antihydrogen spectroscopy & sensitivity

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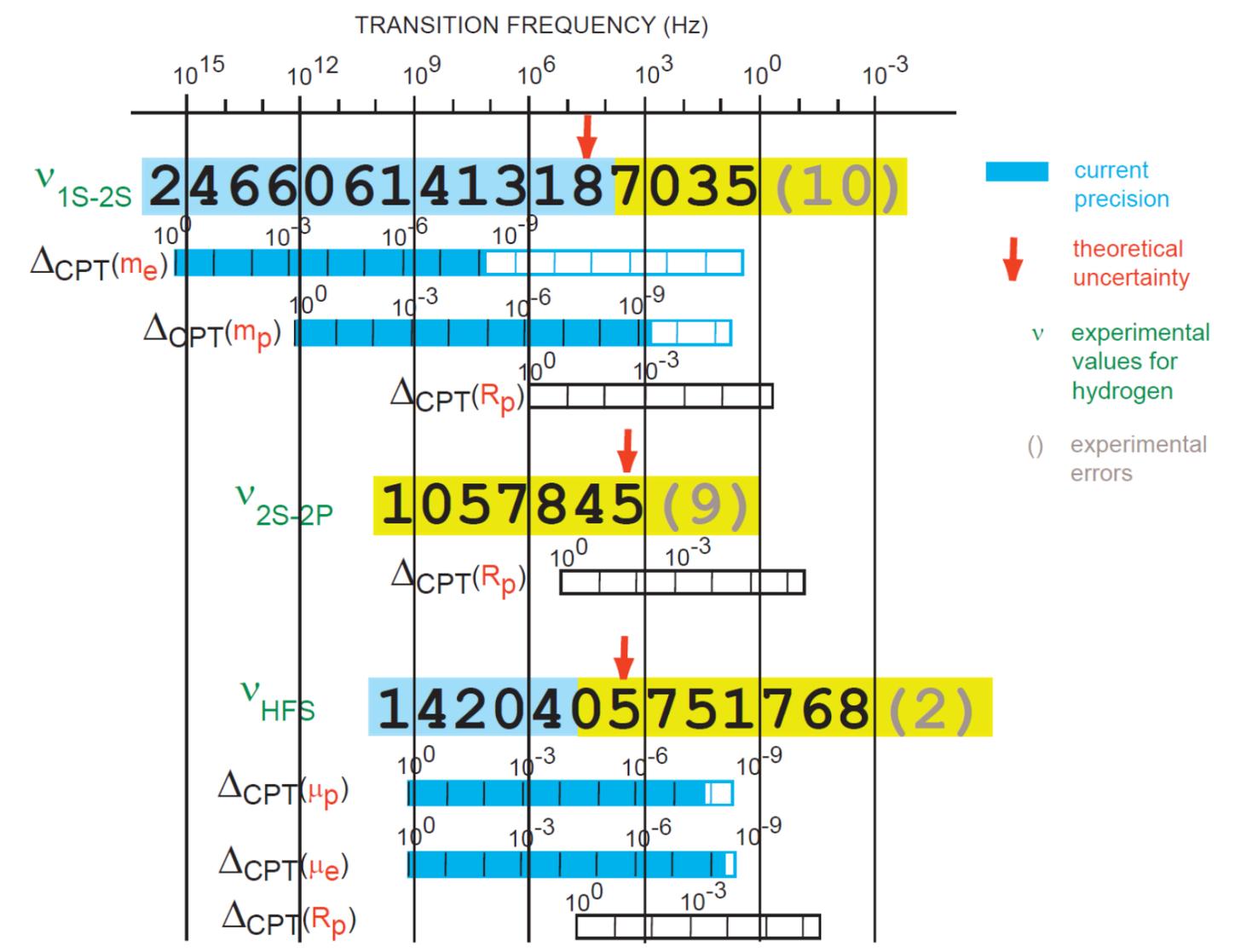
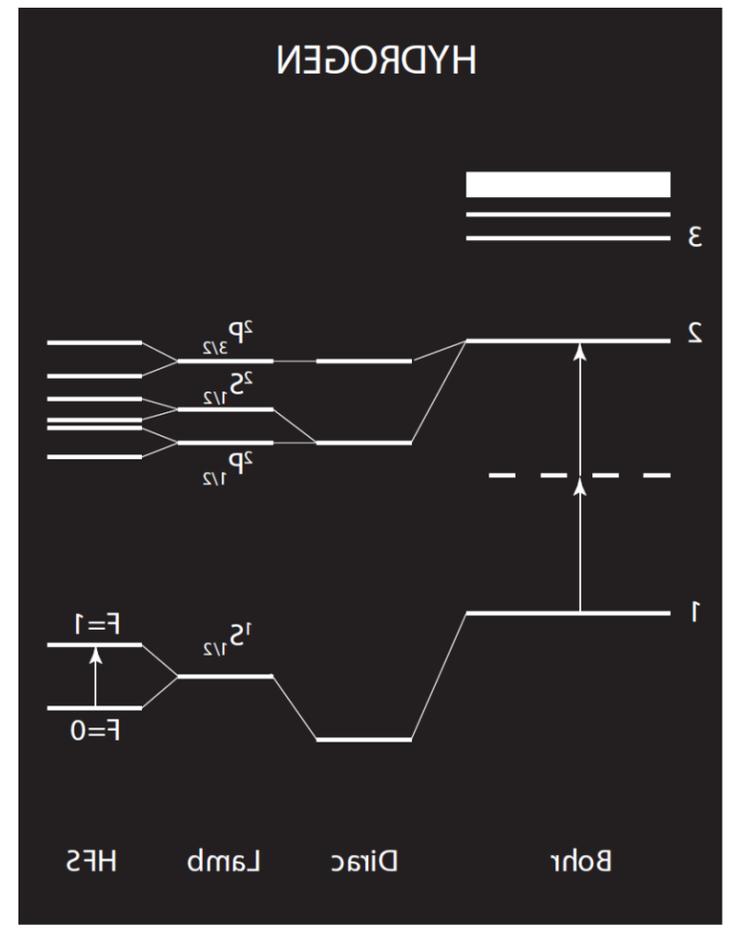
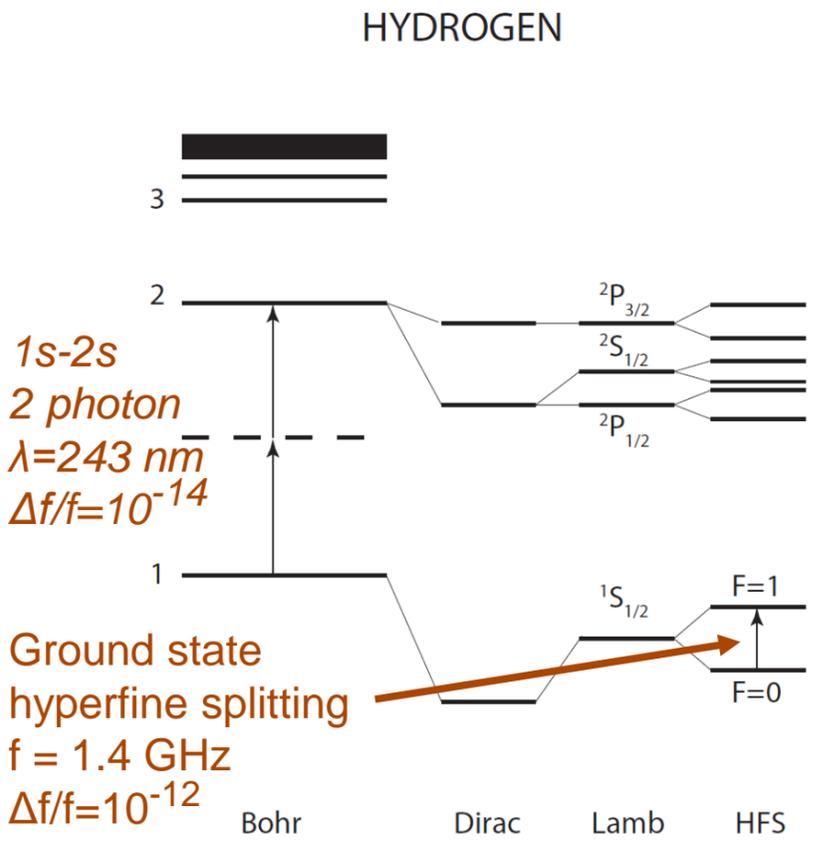


HYDROGEN





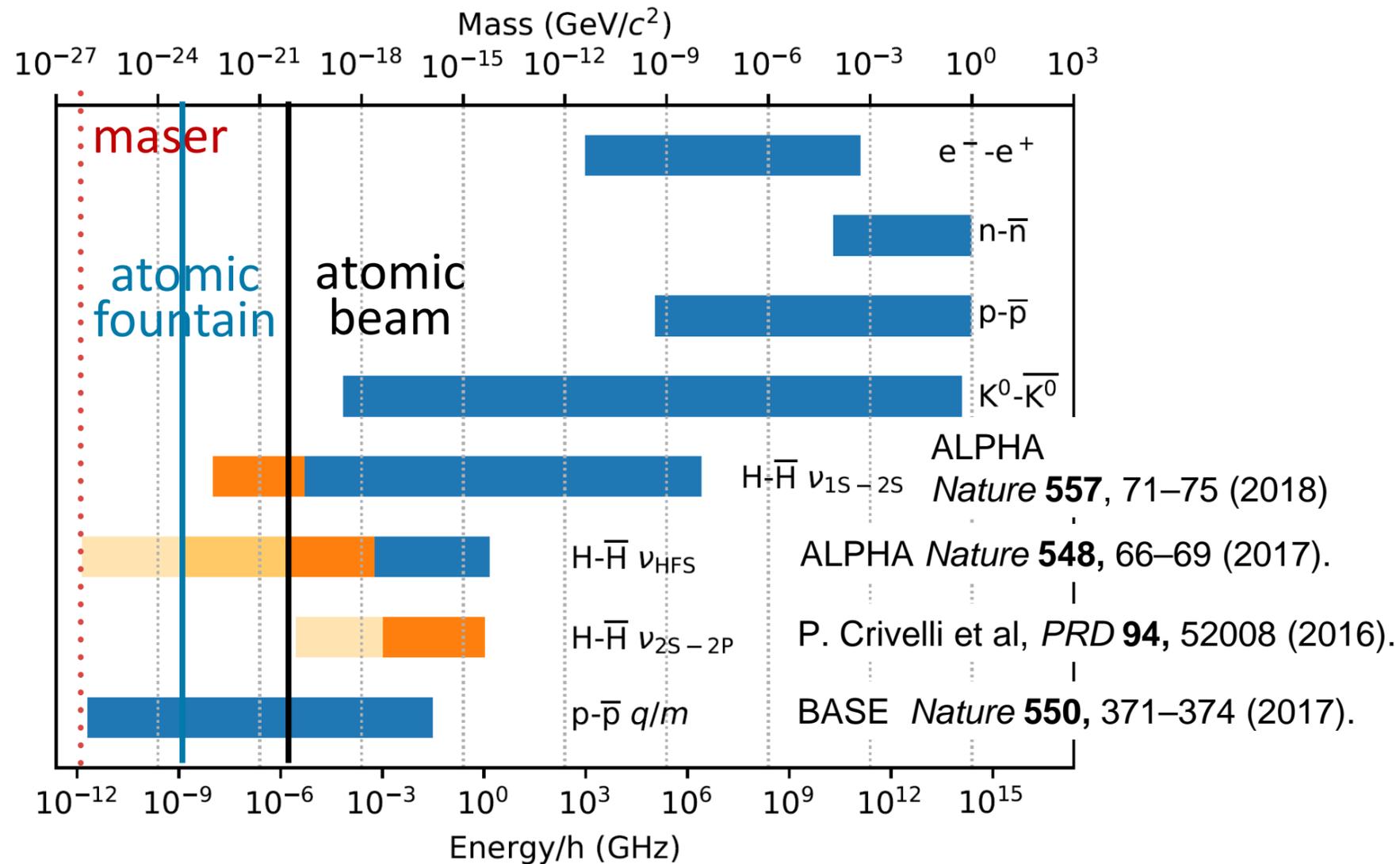
Antihydrogen spectroscopy & sensitivity





Comparison of CPT tests I

- Mass & frequency



- Right edge: value
- Bar length: relative precision
- Left edge: absolute sensitivity
- Source: PDG
- Blue: measured
- Orange: planned
- Yellow: potentially reachable

Widmann, E. et al. *Hyperfine Interact.* 240:5 (2019)
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10751-018-1536-9>.



Comparison of CPT tests II

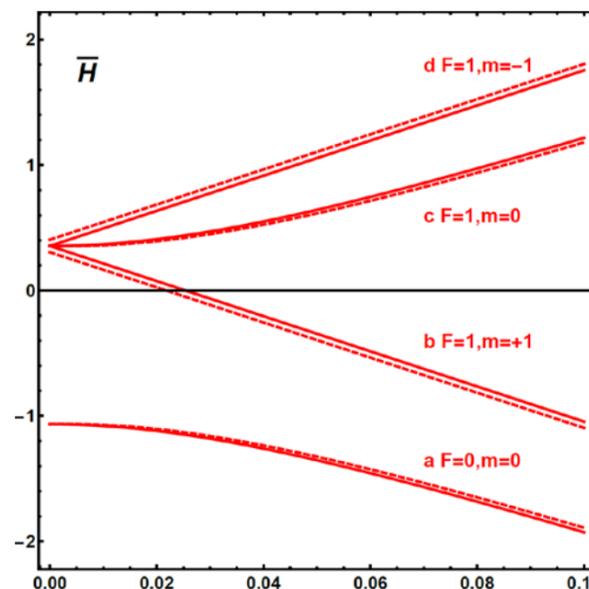
- Standard Model Extension SME

$$(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_e - \boxed{a_\mu^e \gamma^\mu - b_\mu^e \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu} - \boxed{\frac{1}{2} H_{\mu\nu}^e \sigma^{\mu\nu} + ic_{\mu\nu}^e \gamma^\mu D^\nu + id_{\mu\nu}^e \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu D^\nu}) \psi = 0.$$

CPT & LORENTZ VIOLATION (pointing to the red box)
LORENTZ VIOLATION (pointing to the blue box)

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

- Standard Model Extension SME

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

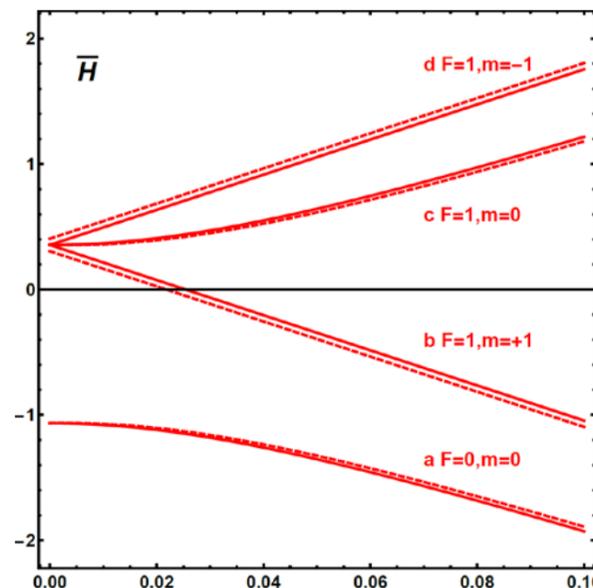
CPT & LORENTZ VIOLATION

LORENTZ VIOLATION

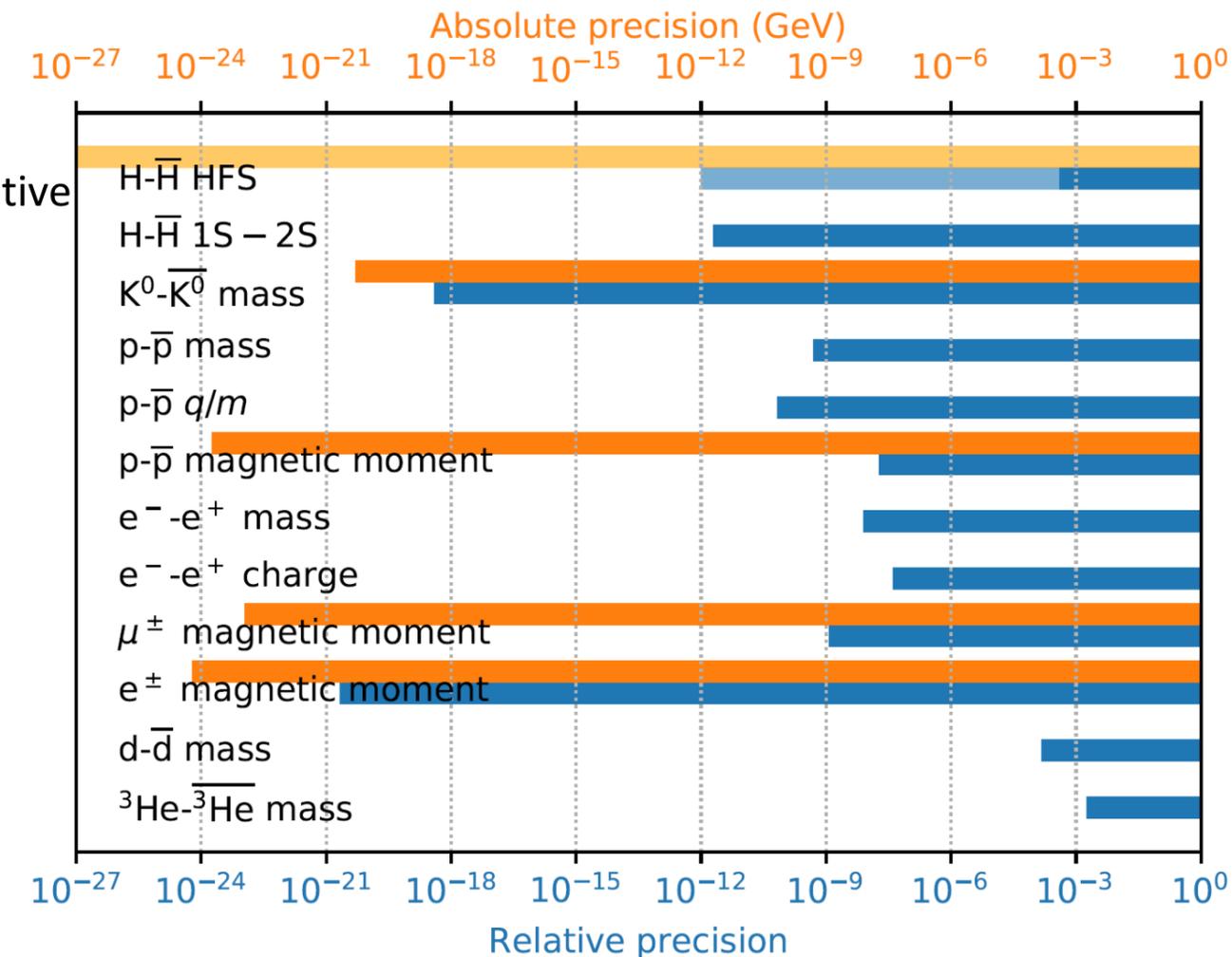
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ALPHA:
Not sensitive to SME



PDG, Kostelecky & Bluhm arXiv:0801.0287

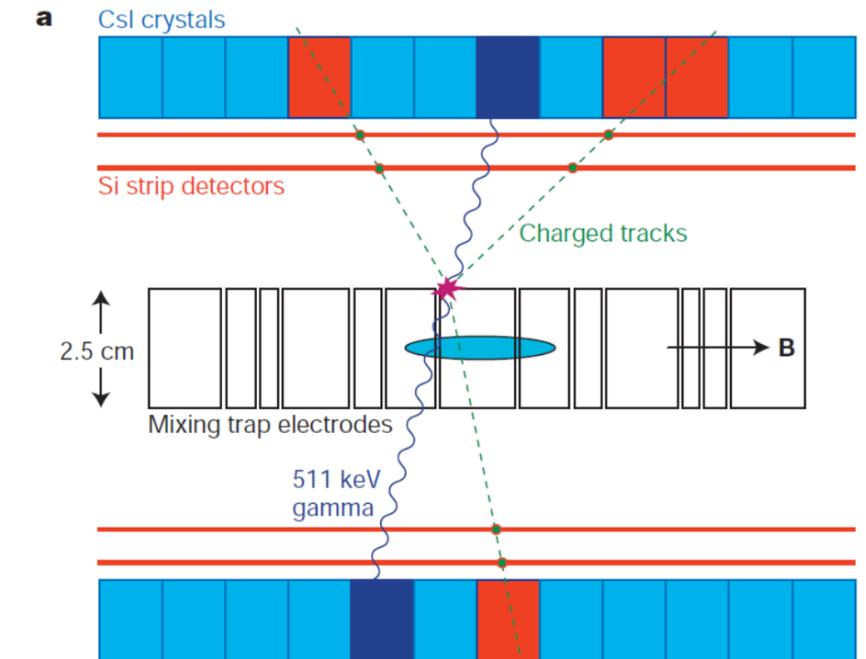
First Cold Antihydrogen 2002@AD

- Nested Penning traps
- Capture energy: few keV

Production and detection of cold antihydrogen atoms

M. Amoretti^{*}, C. Amsler[†], G. Bonomi^{‡§}, A. Bouchta[‡], P. Bowe^{||},
C. Carraro^{*}, C. L. Cesar[|], M. Charlton[#], M. J. T. Collier[#], M. Doser[‡],
V. Filippini[☆], K. S. Fine[‡], A. Fontana^{☆☆}, M. C. Fujiwara^{††},
R. Funakoshi^{††}, P. Genova^{☆☆}, J. S. Hangst^{||}, R. S. Hayano^{††},
M. H. Holzschneider[‡], L. V. Jørgensen[#], V. Lagomarsino^{*‡‡}, R. Landua[‡],
D. Lindelöf[†], E. Lodi Rizzini^{§☆}, M. Macri^{*}, N. Madsen[†], G. Manuzio^{*‡‡},
M. Marchesotti[☆], P. Montagna^{☆☆}, H. Pruyss[†], C. Regenfus[†], P. Riedler[‡],
J. Rochet^{†#}, A. Rotondi^{☆☆}, G. Rouleau^{‡#}, G. Testera^{*}, A. Variola^{*},
T. L. Watson[#] & D. P. van der Werf[#]

ATHENA NATURE 419 (2002) 456



VOLUME 89, NUMBER 21

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

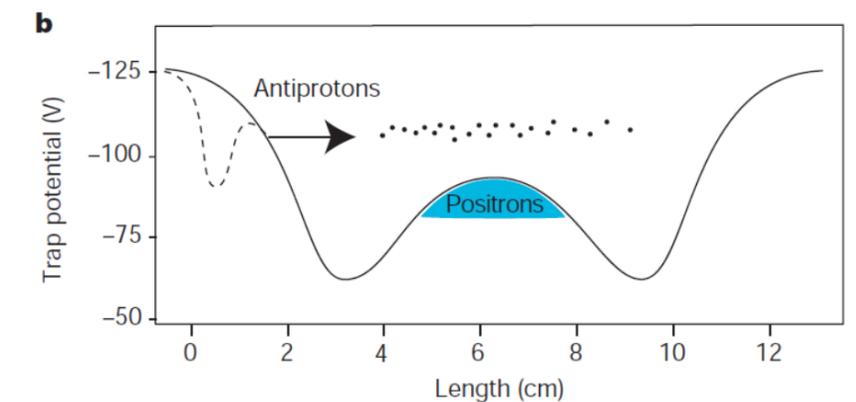
18 NOVEMBER 2002

Background-Free Observation of Cold Antihydrogen with Field-Ionization Analysis of Its States

G. Gabrielse,^{1,*} N. S. Bowden,¹ P. Oxley,¹ A. Speck,¹ C. H. Storry,¹ J. N. Tan,¹ M. Wessels,¹ D. Grzonka,² W. Oelert,²
G. Schepers,² T. Sefzick,² J. Walz,³ H. Pittner,⁴ T. W. Hänsch,^{4,5} and E. A. Hessels⁶

(ATRAP Collaboration)

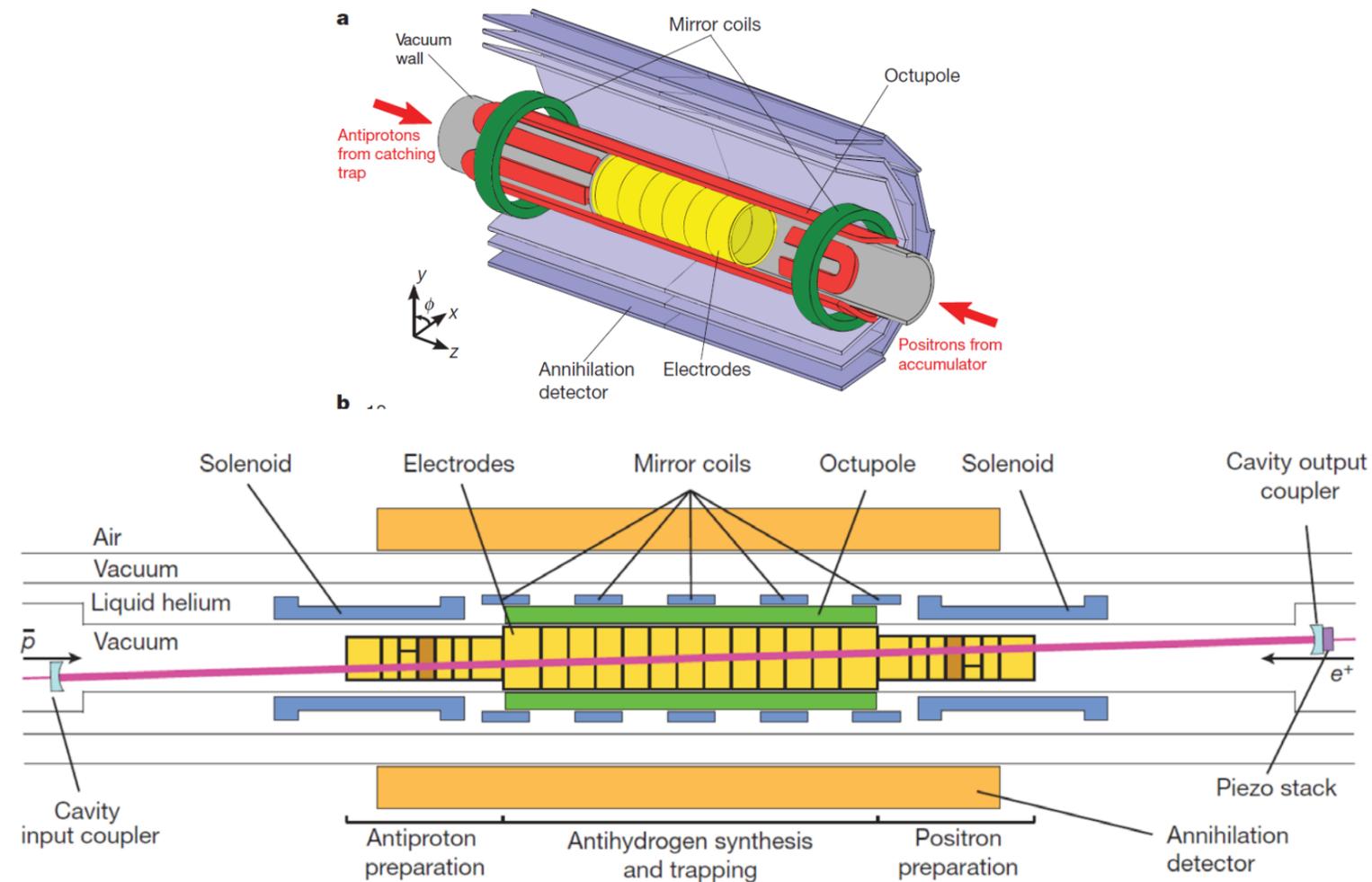
ATRAP PRL 89 (2002) 213401



Laser spectroscopy of trapped $\bar{\text{H}}$: 1s-2s



- Ioffe-Pritchard trap

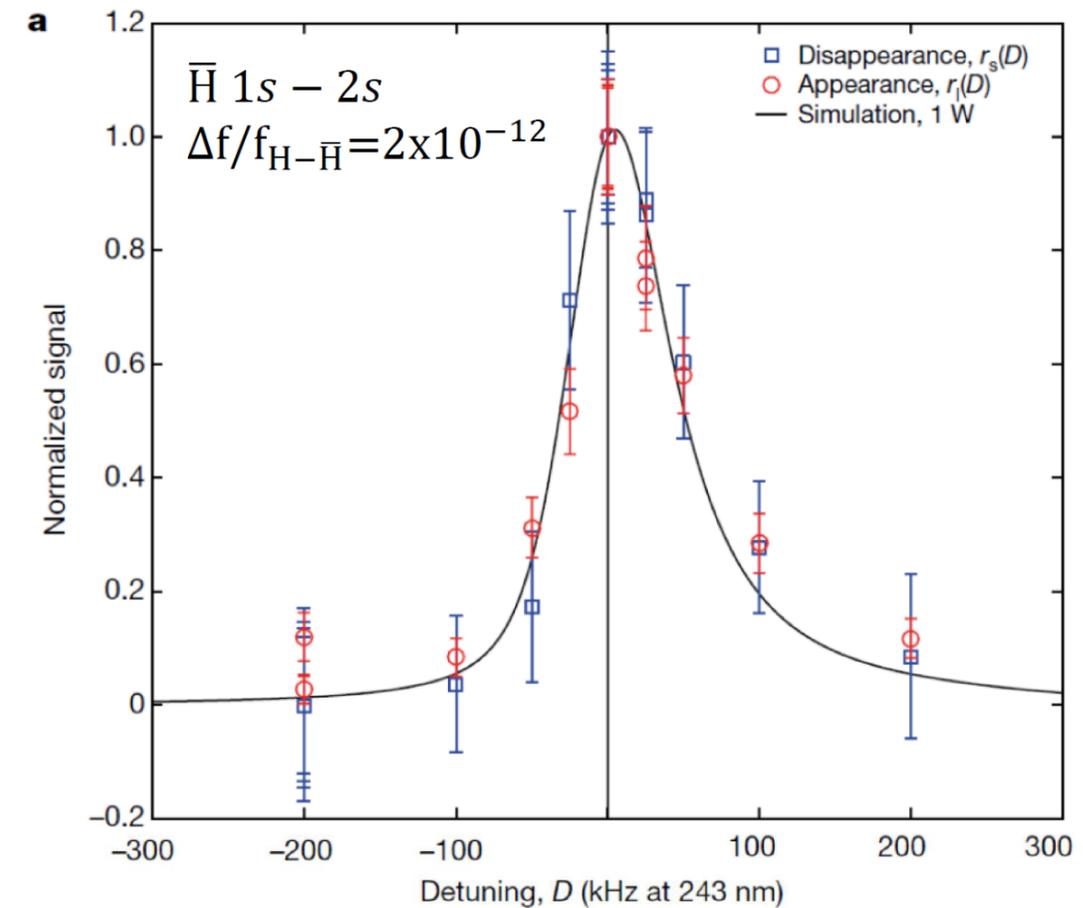
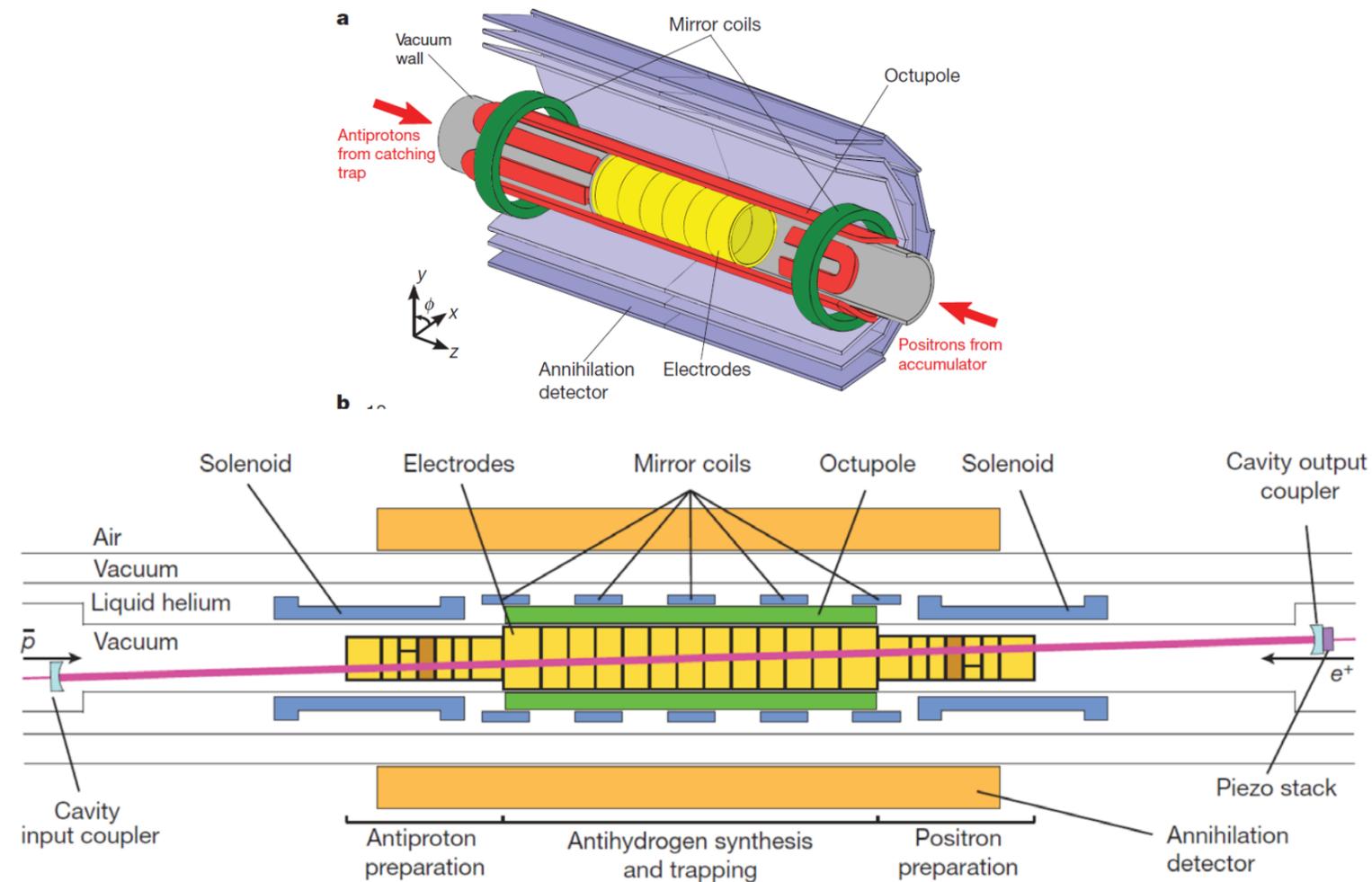


Ahmadi, M., et al. *Nature* 557, 71-75 (2018)

Laser spectroscopy of trapped $\bar{\text{H}}$: 1s-2s



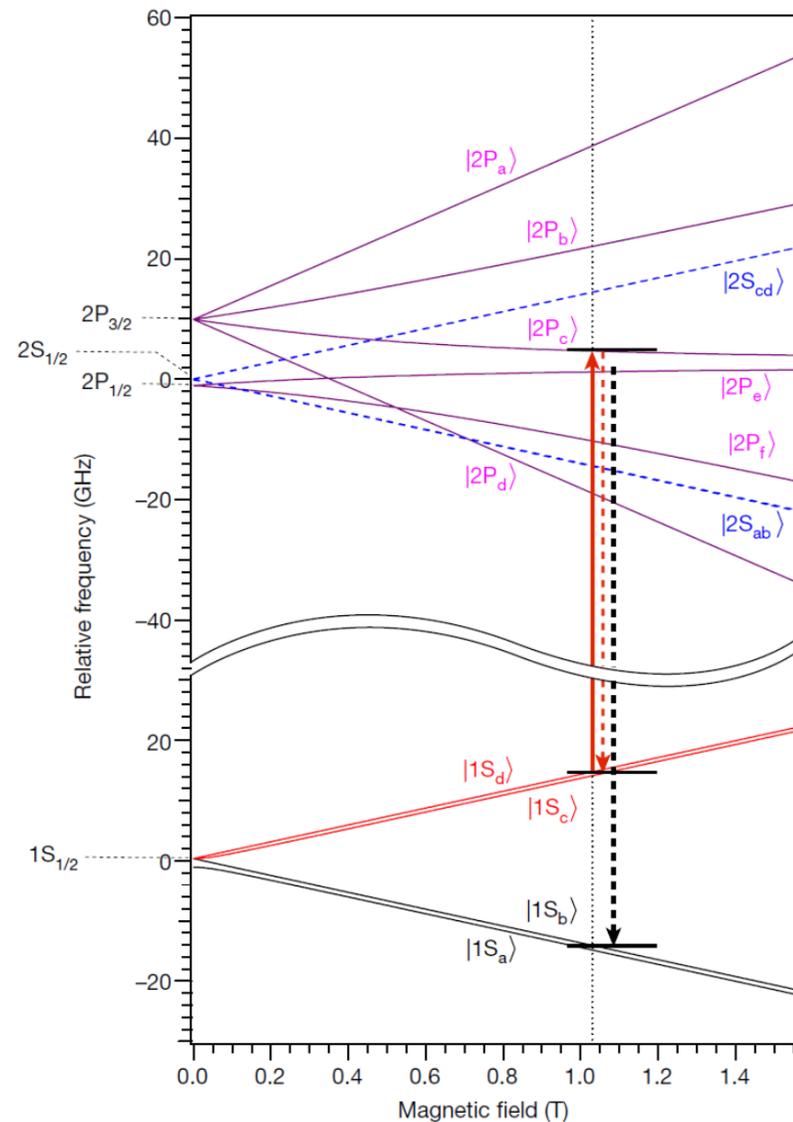
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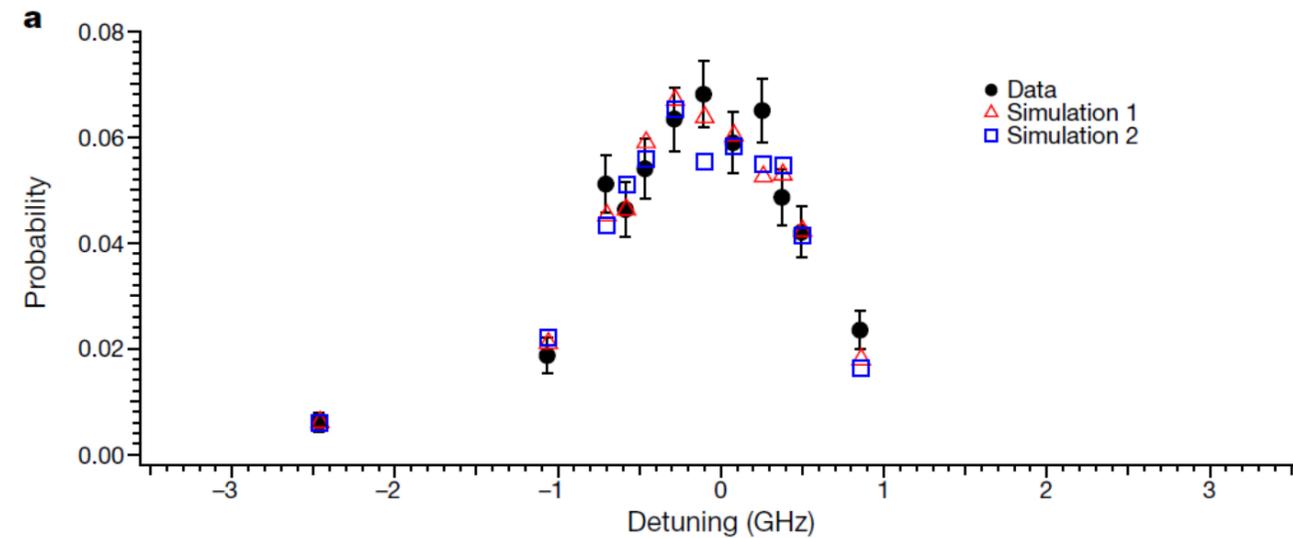
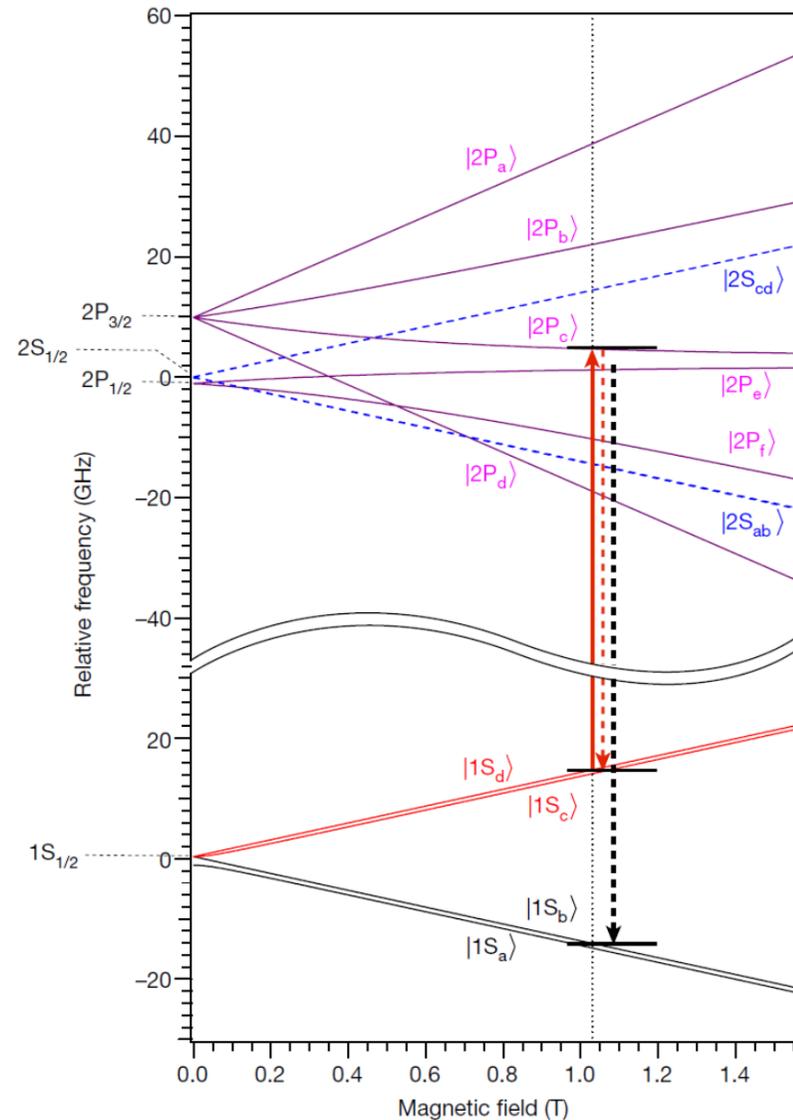


Laser spectroscopy of trapped $\bar{\text{H}}$: 1s-2p



Ahmadi, M., et al., *Nature* 561, 211-215 (2018)

Laser spectroscopy of trapped $\bar{\text{H}}$: 1s-2p



- Precision limited: 5×10^{-8}
- Proof of principle of pulsed Ly- α laser
 - Laser cooling

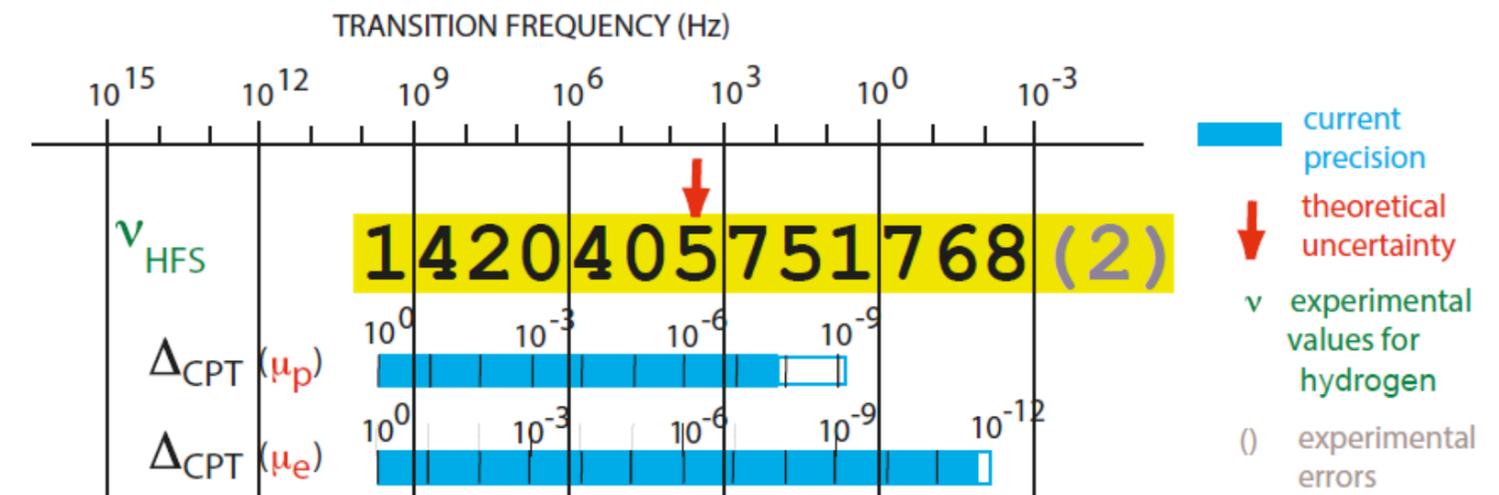
Ahmadi, M., et al., *Nature* 561, 211-215 (2018)



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/ \bar{H}

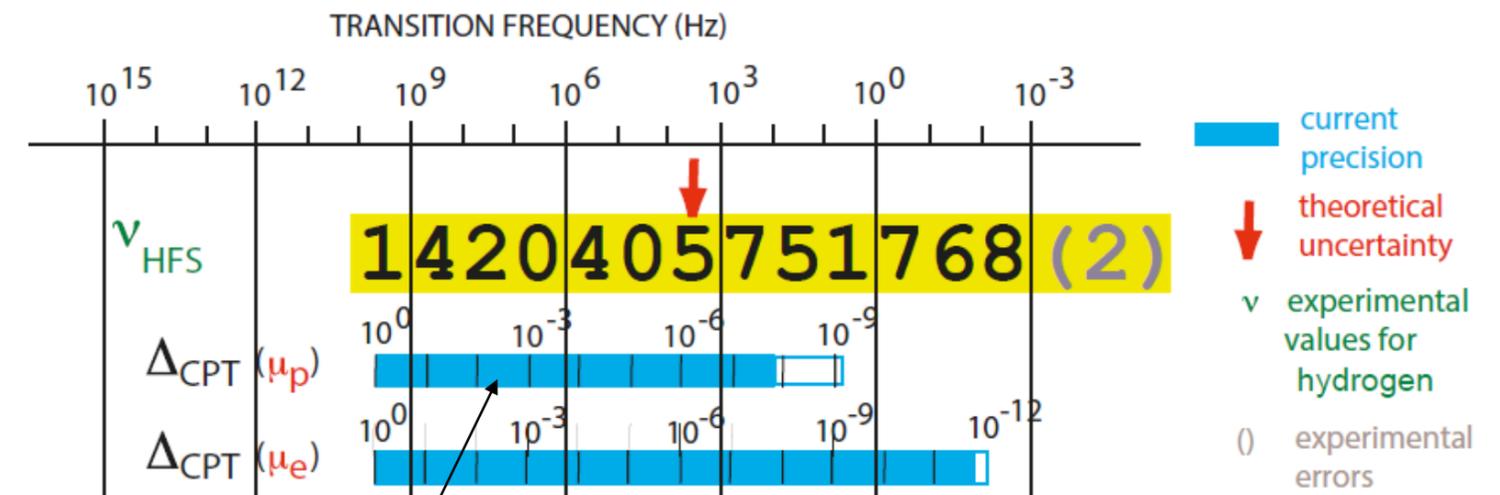
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Hydrogen HFS and QED: finite size effects

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

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



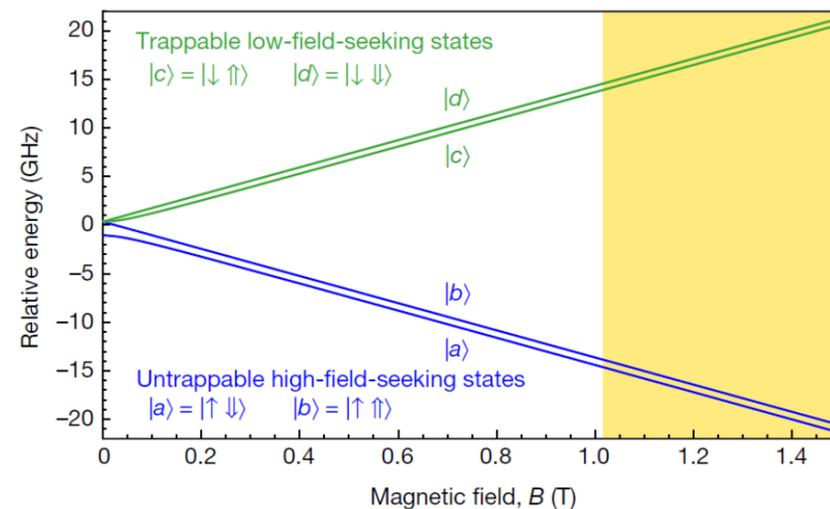
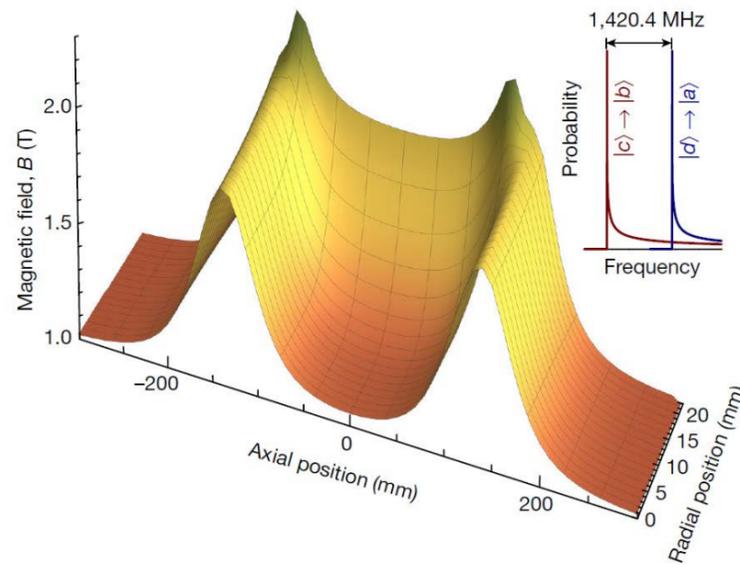
BASE C. Smorra et al., *Nature* 550, 371–374 (2017).

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

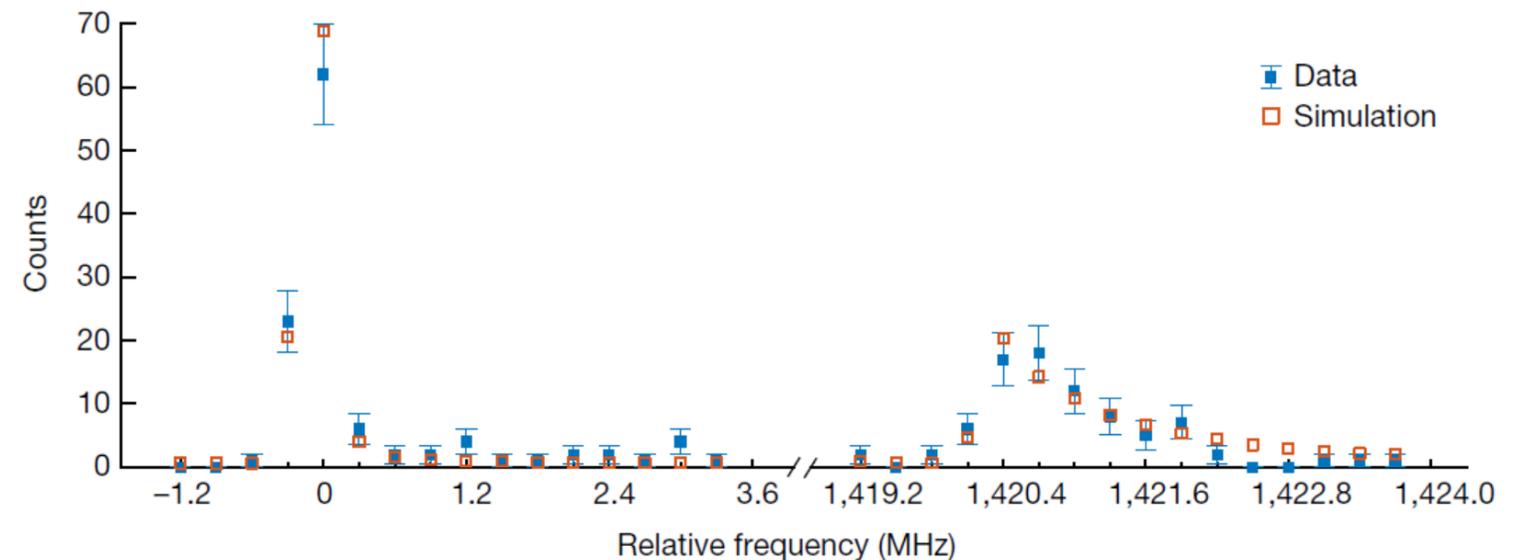
ALPHA HFS: in trap



- Inhomogeneous magnetic fields

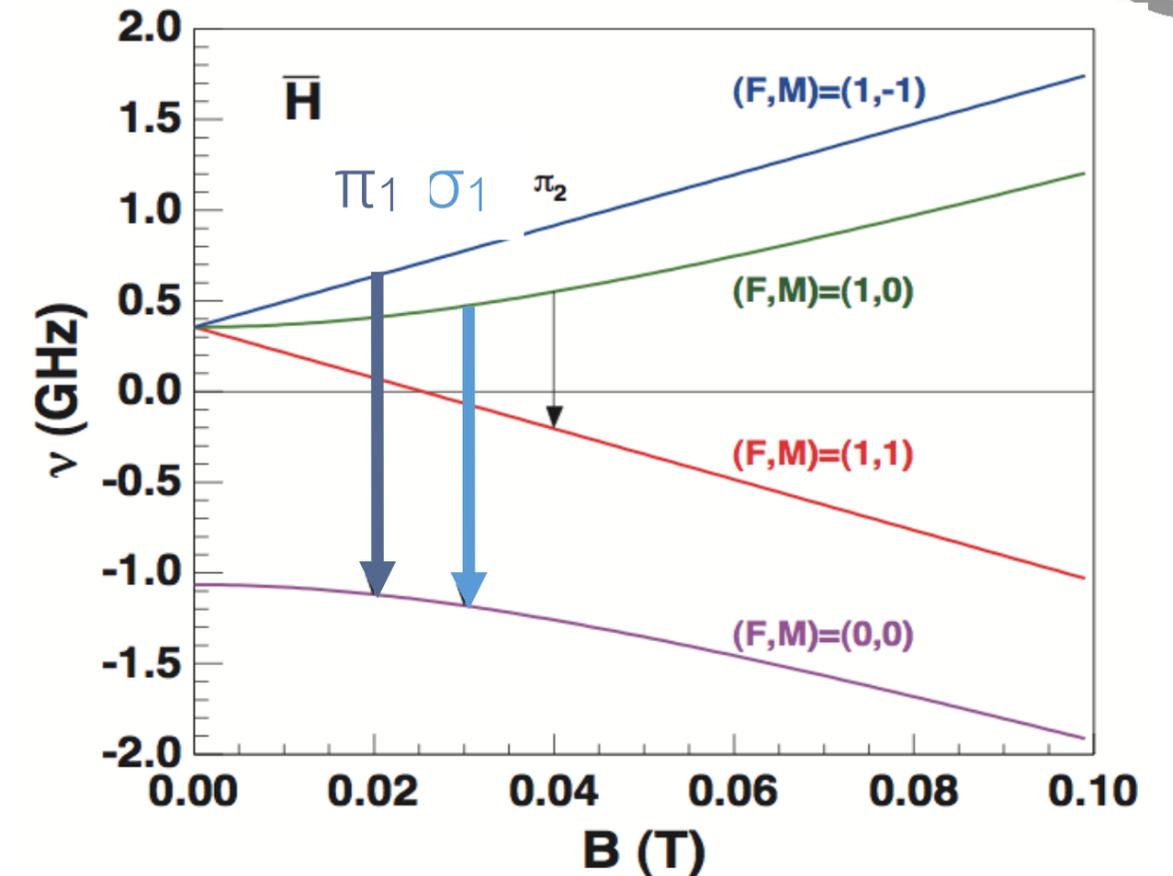
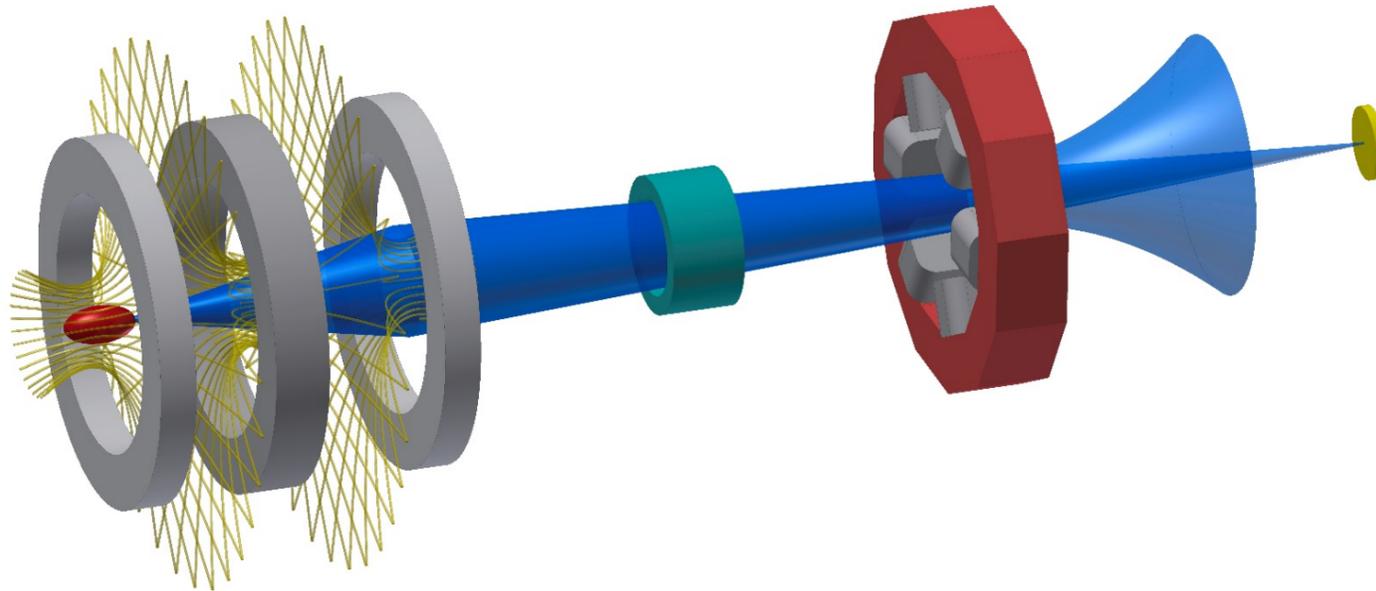


- $\nu_{\text{HF}} = \nu_{d \rightarrow a} - \nu_{c \rightarrow b}$
- No CPT effect in SME!!
- Accuracy 4×10^{-4}



Ahmadi, M. *et al.*. *Nature* **548**, 66–69 (2017).

In-beam HFS spectroscopy



- Goals

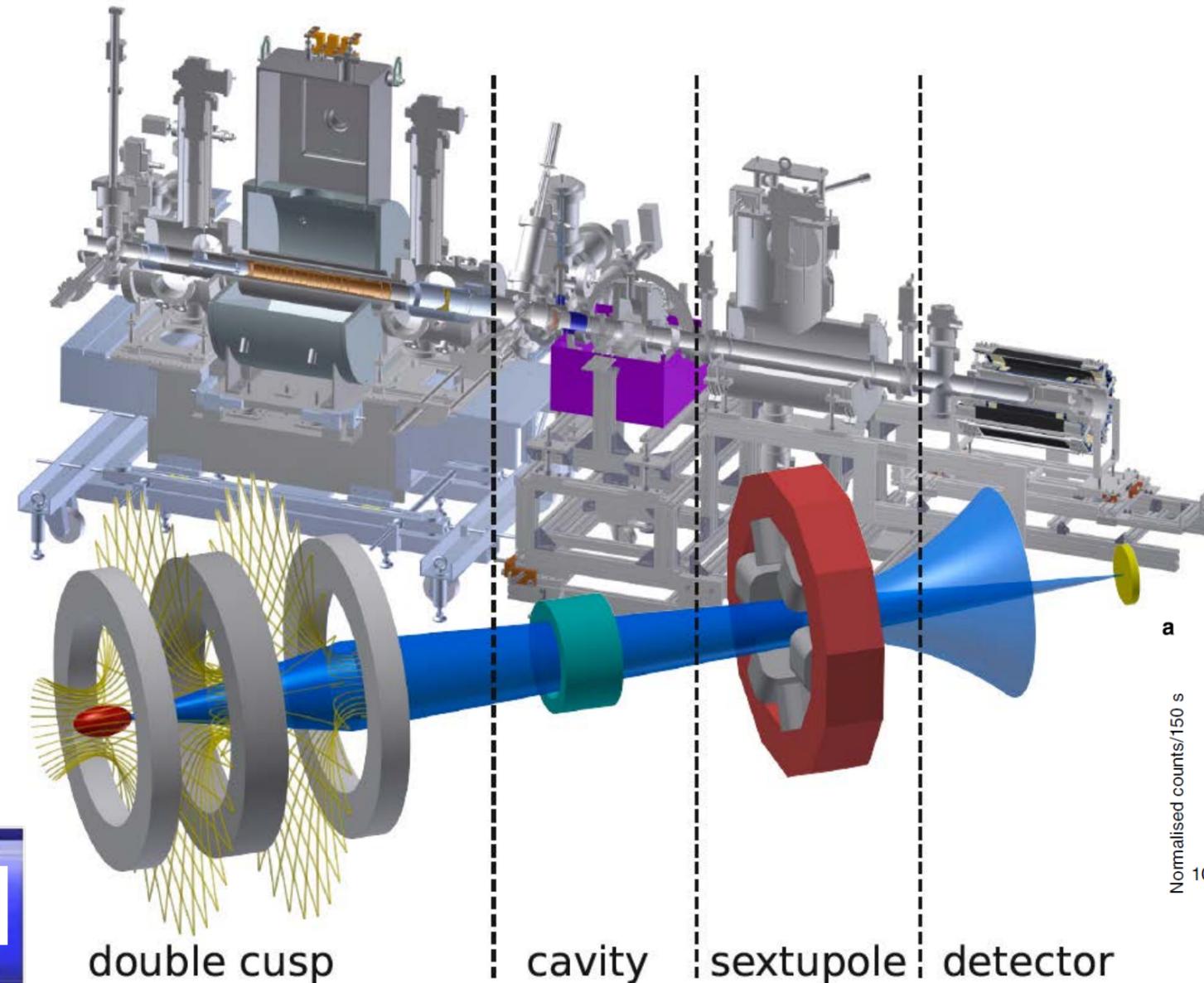
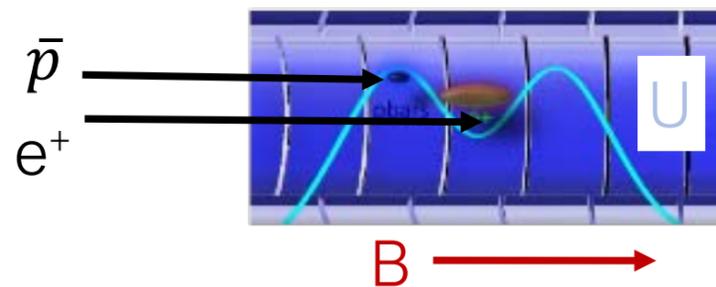
- In-beam measurement of ground-state hyperfine structure of antihydrogen to ppm-level and below
- Produce polarized slow (<100 K) Hbar beam

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

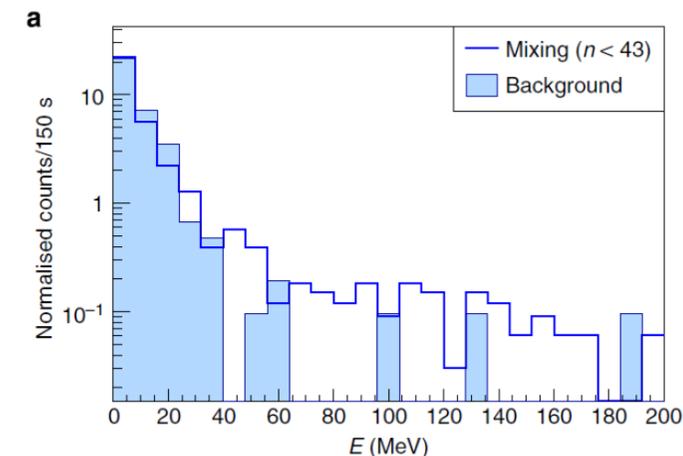
- 1000 m/s, 10 cm:
- 7×10^{-6} for $T = 50$ K *cf part IV*
- $> 100 \bar{H}/s$ in 1S state into 4π needed
- event rate 1 / minute: background from cosmics, annihilations upstreams

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

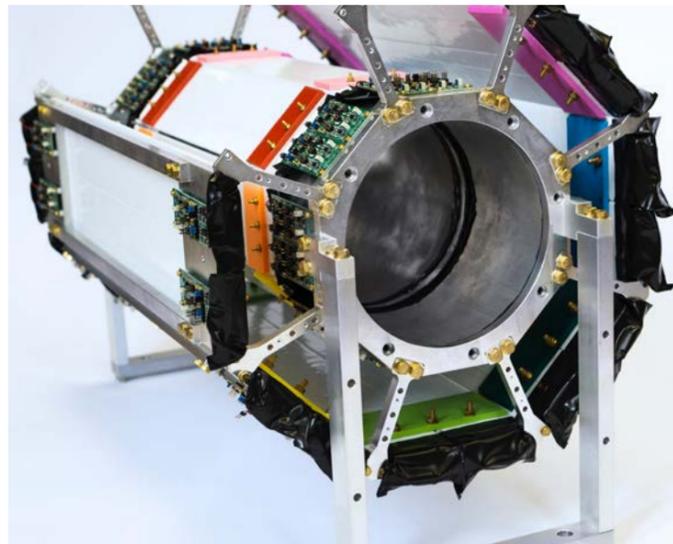
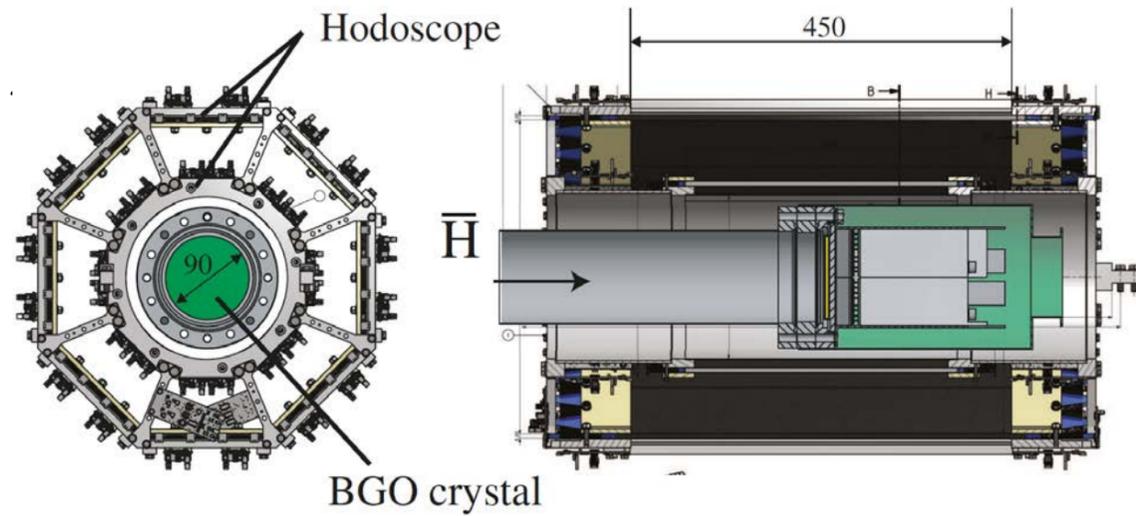


N. Kuroda et al,
Nat. Commun. **5**,
3089 (2014).



\bar{H} detector analysis of 2016 data

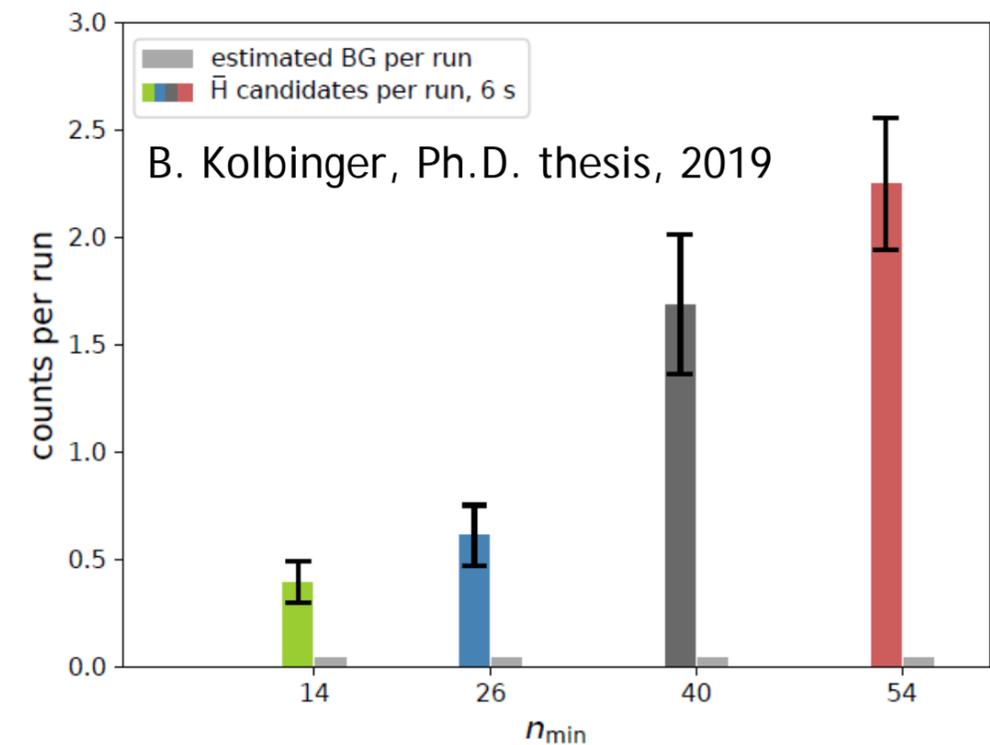
- Direct injection scheme



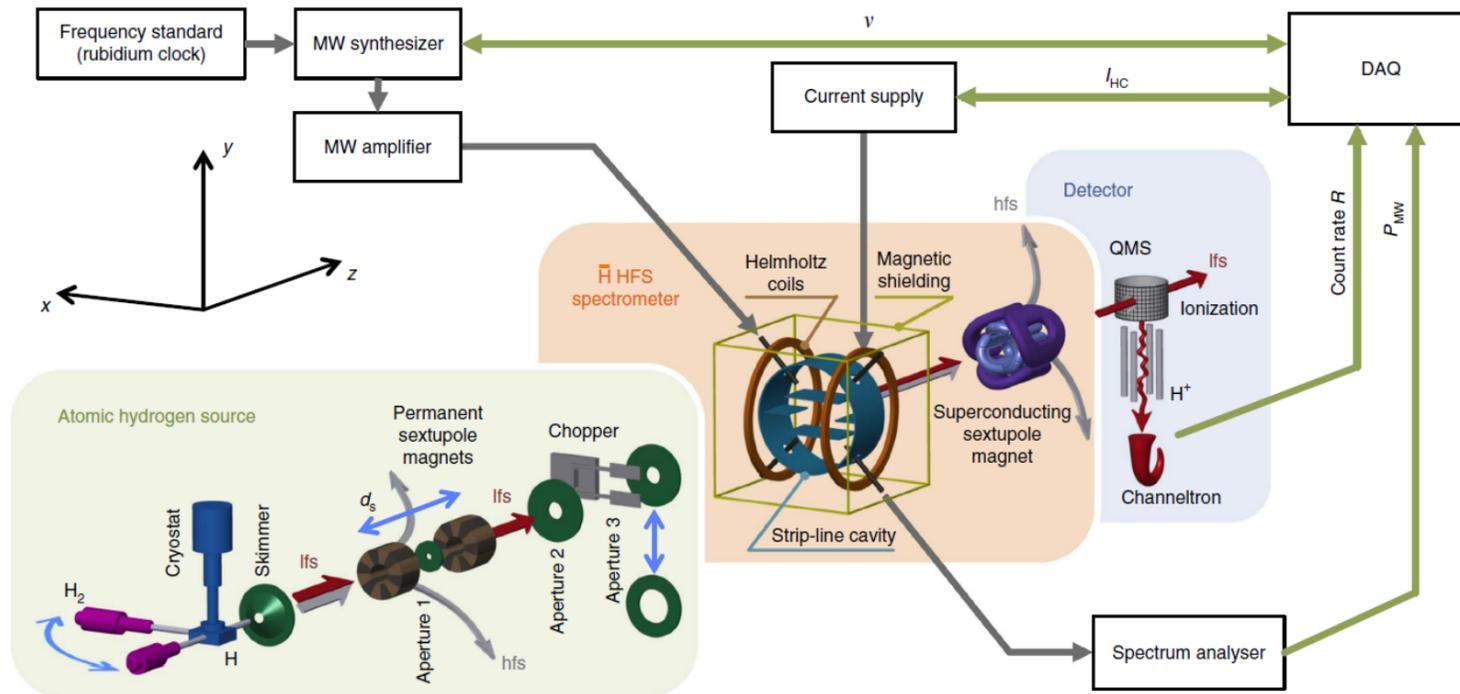
- Machine learning optimization

- Cosmics rejection 98,4%
- False positive rate: $0.0077(15) \text{ s}^{-1}$
- \bar{p} efficiency 80(1)%

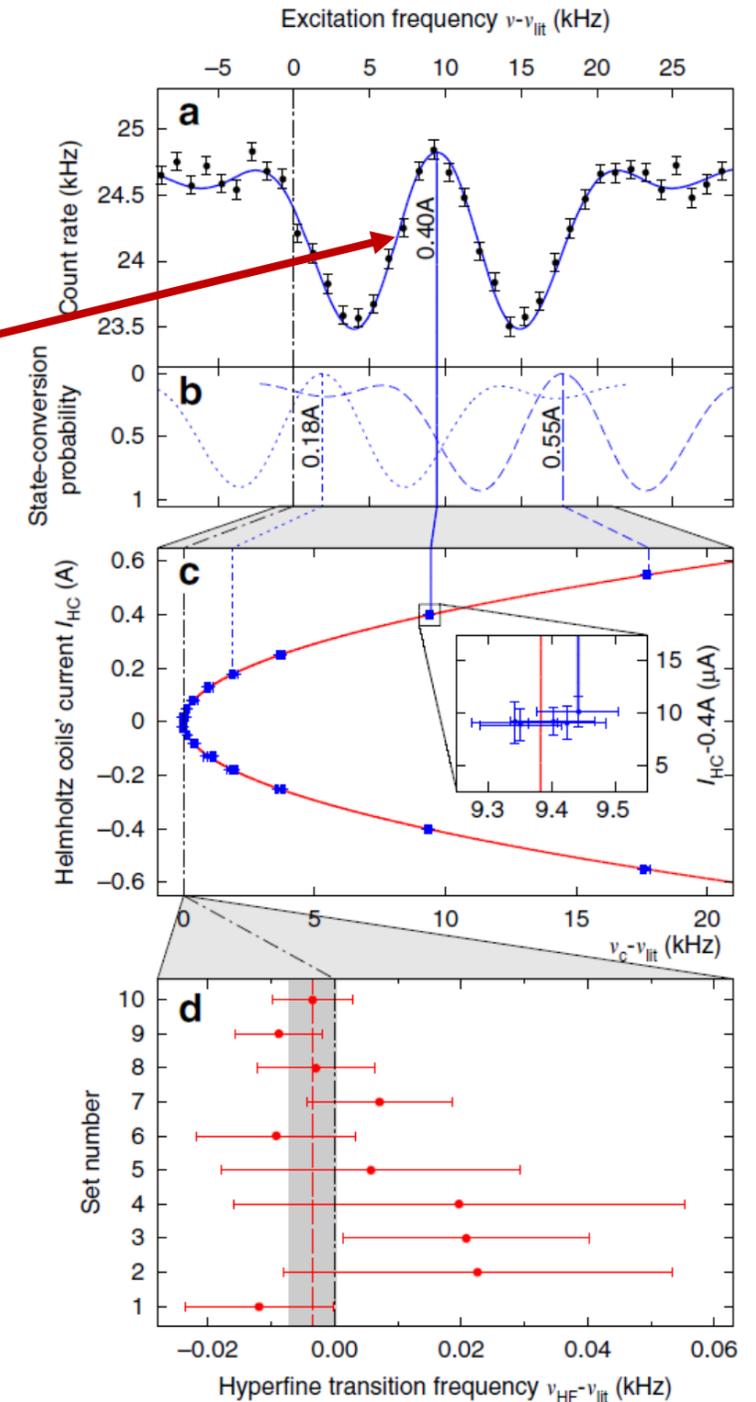
$n < 14$ rate $0.16 \rightarrow 0.395(96)/\text{cycle}$
 P-value significance $4.5\sigma \rightarrow 6.8\sigma$
 17 evts/5 shifts: 4σ poisson
 $\tau(n=14 \rightarrow n=1) \sim 50 \mu\text{s}$
 Needed: $2000 \bar{H}(1\text{S})/B_{\text{ext}}$ for 1 ppm



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



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



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

Received 4 Oct 2016 | Accepted 24 Apr 2017 | Published 12 Jun 2017

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)*

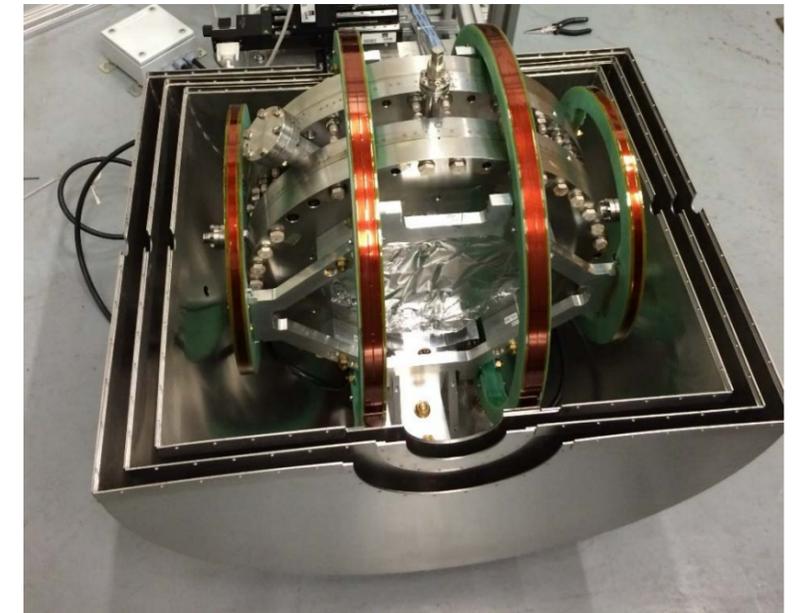
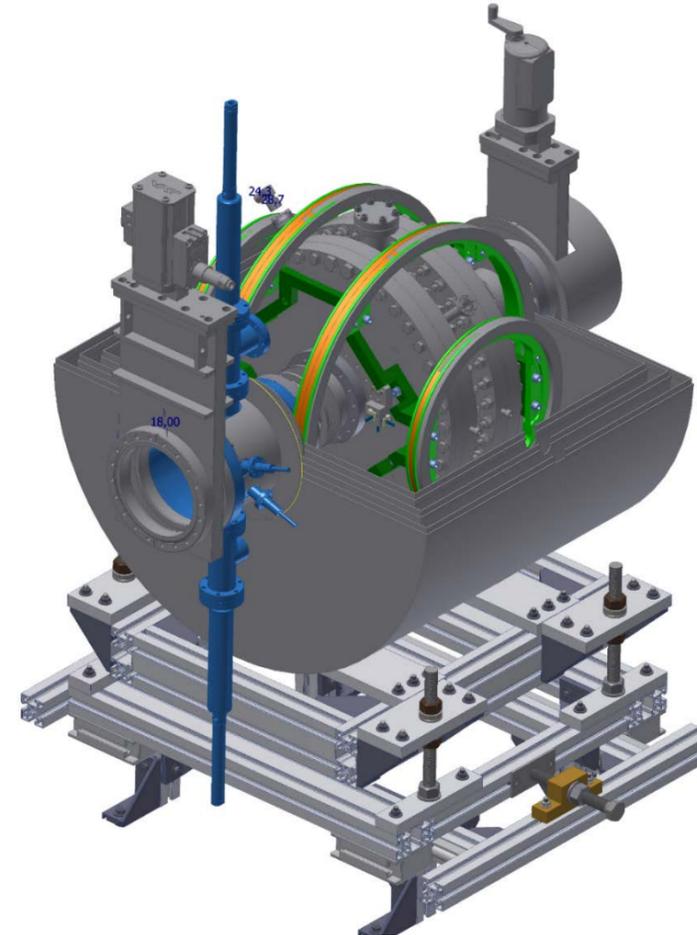
Deviation from maser ($\Delta f/f \sim 10^{-12}$):

3.4 Hz $< 1\sigma$ 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

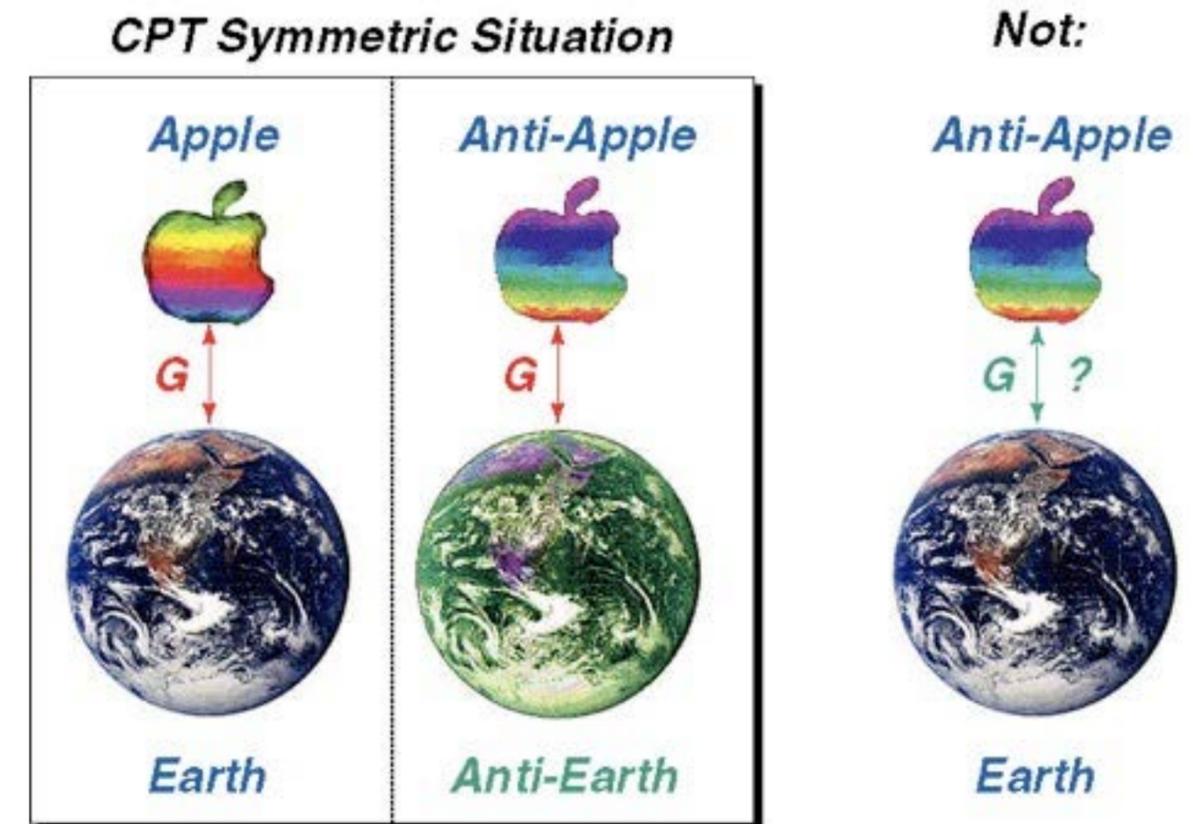


$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(2\pi\nu_\pi) &\equiv 2\pi\nu_\pi(\mathbf{B}) - 2\pi\nu_\pi(-\mathbf{B}) \\ &= -\frac{\cos\vartheta}{\sqrt{3\pi}} \sum_{q=0}^2 (\alpha m_r)^{2q} (1 + 4\delta_{q2}) \sum_w [g_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(0B)} - H_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(0B)} + 2g_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(1B)} - 2H_w^{\text{NR,Sun}(1B)}]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

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

Gravitational Acceleration of Antimatter

- No direct test of CPT
 - Weak equivalence principle
- no precise experimental test available
 - $|m_{\text{grav}}/m_{\text{inertial}}| < 110$ *
- indirect arguments against antigravity exist
- Highest precision reachable with neutral antimatter
 - AEGIS
 - Antimatter Experiment - \bar{g} gravity, Interferometry, Spectroscopy



*ALPHA collaboration, Nature Communications 4, 1785 (2013)



Antimatter and gravity

- Antigravity: $g_{\text{matter}} = -g_{\text{antimatter}}$
 - separation of matter and antimatter in Universe
- Quantum gravity
 - Graviton (S=2) \rightarrow adds Gravivector (S=1), Gravisclar (S=0)
 - simplest case: static potential

$$V = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r} (1 \mp a e^{-r/v} + b e^{-r/s})$$

- a: Gravivector, b: Gravisclar
- – attractive (matter-matter), +: repulsive: matter-antimatter
- matter experiments: $|a-b|$
- antimatter: $a+b$

ALPHA gravity measurement

- Release trapped $\bar{\text{H}}$
- too hot for gravitational force
 - limits on ratio inertial and gravitational mass
- Gravity
 - no systematics
 - $m_{\text{grav}}/m_{\text{inertial}} < 75$
 - with systematics
 - $m_{\text{grav}}/m_{\text{inertial}} < 110$
- Antigravity
 - $m_{\text{grav}}/m_{\text{inertial}} > -65$

ARTICLE

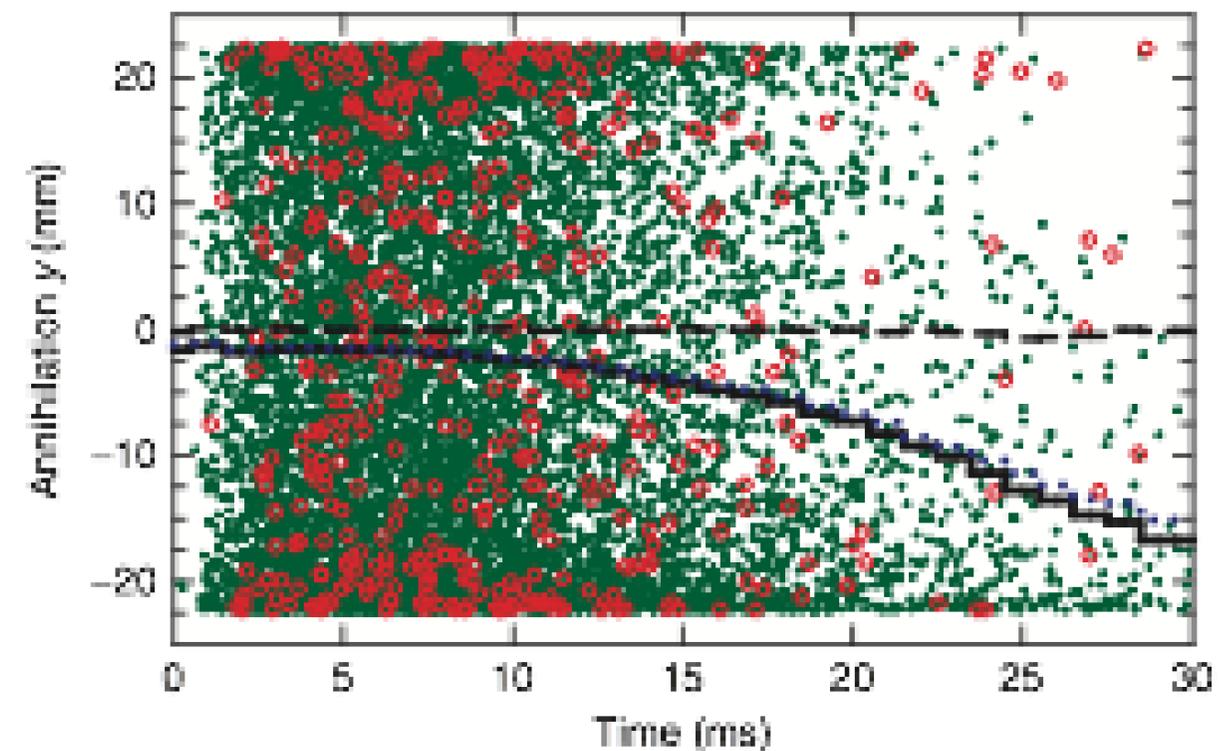
Received 14 Jan 2013 | Accepted 22 Mar 2013 | Published 30 Apr 2013

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2787

OPEN

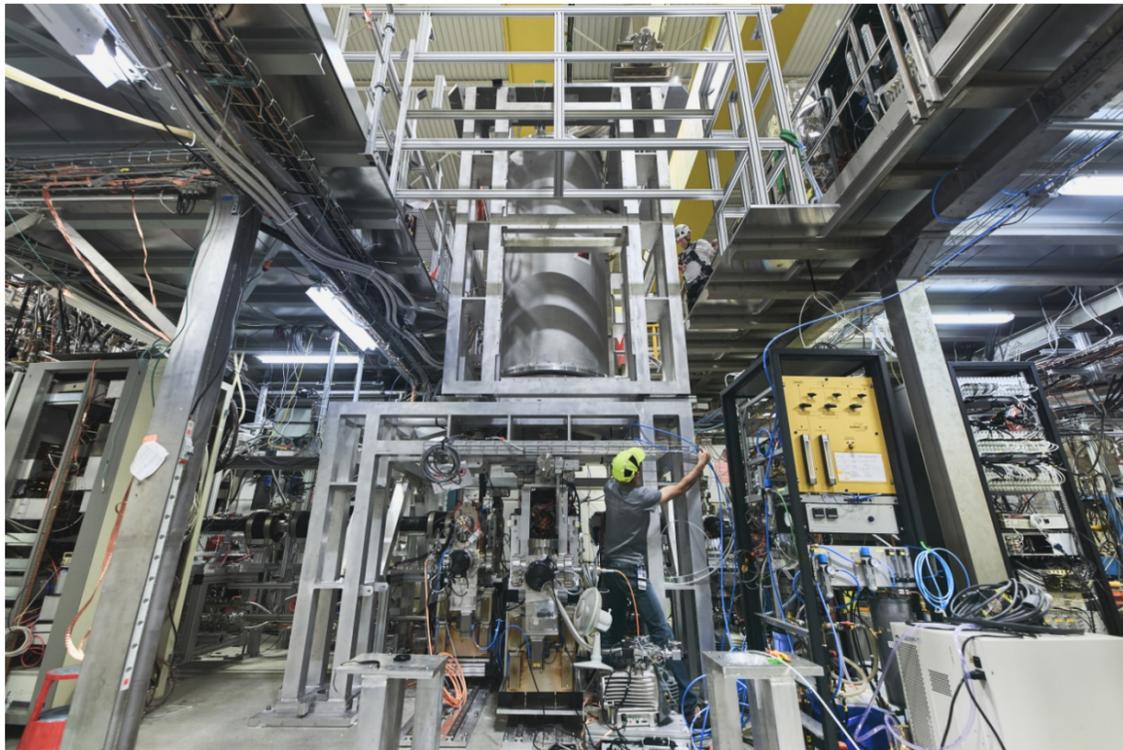
Description and first application of a new technique to measure the gravitational mass of antihydrogen

The ALPHA Collaboration* & A.E. Charman¹



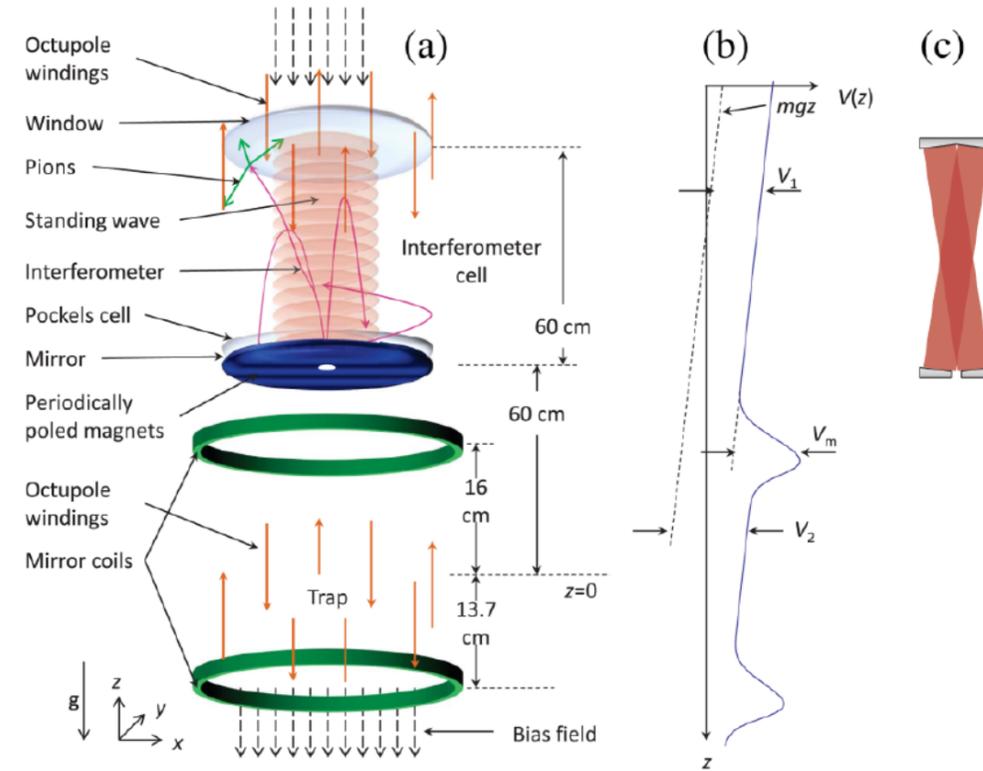
ALPHA-g

- Vertical trap
- Laser cooling
- Installed for ELENA



PRL 112, 121102 (2014)

PHYSICAL REV



PRL 112, 121102 (2014)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
28 MARCH 2014

Antimatter Interferometry for Gravity Measurements

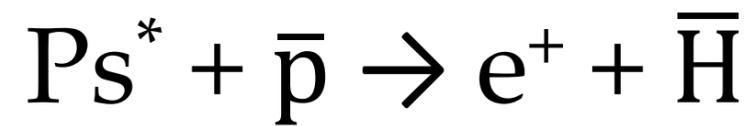
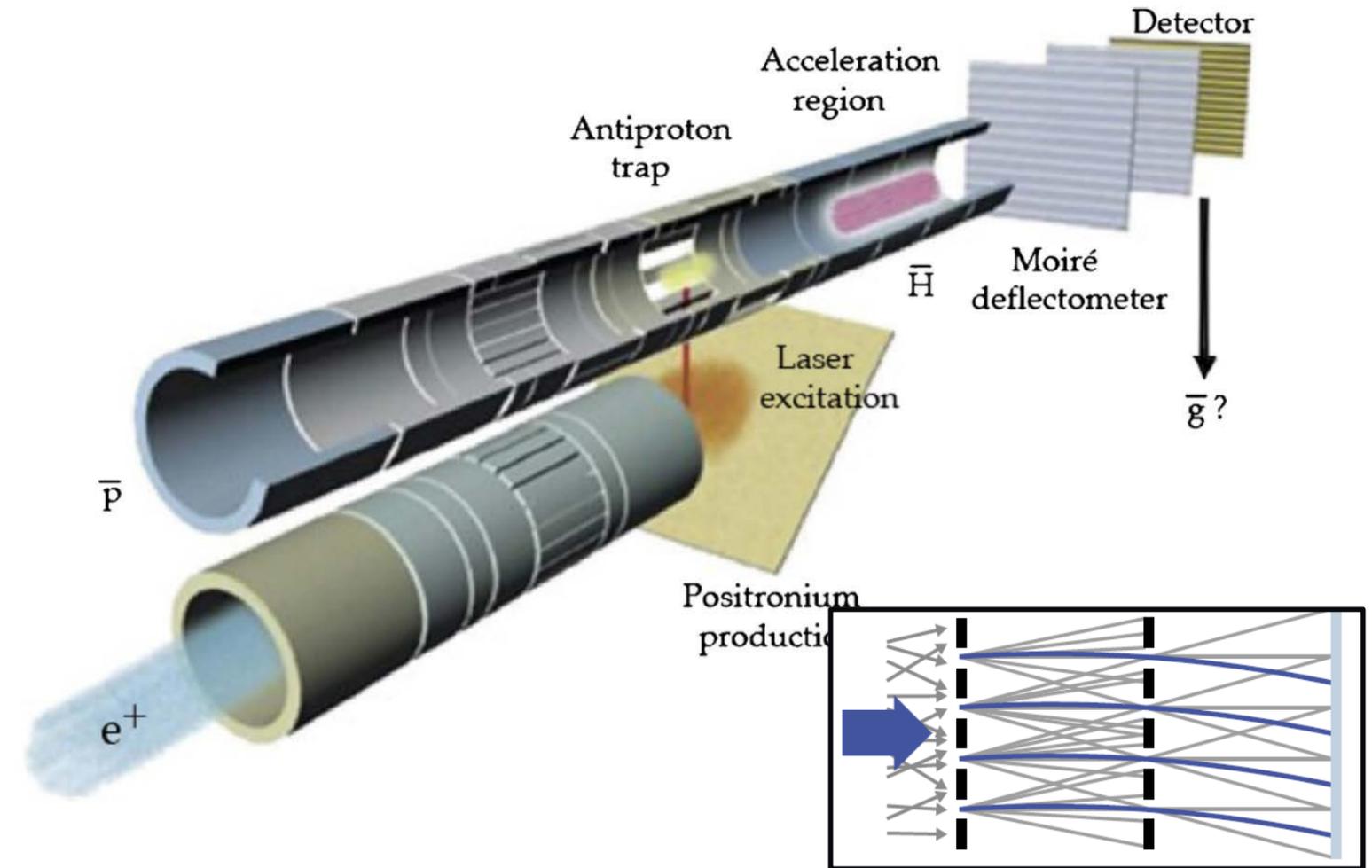
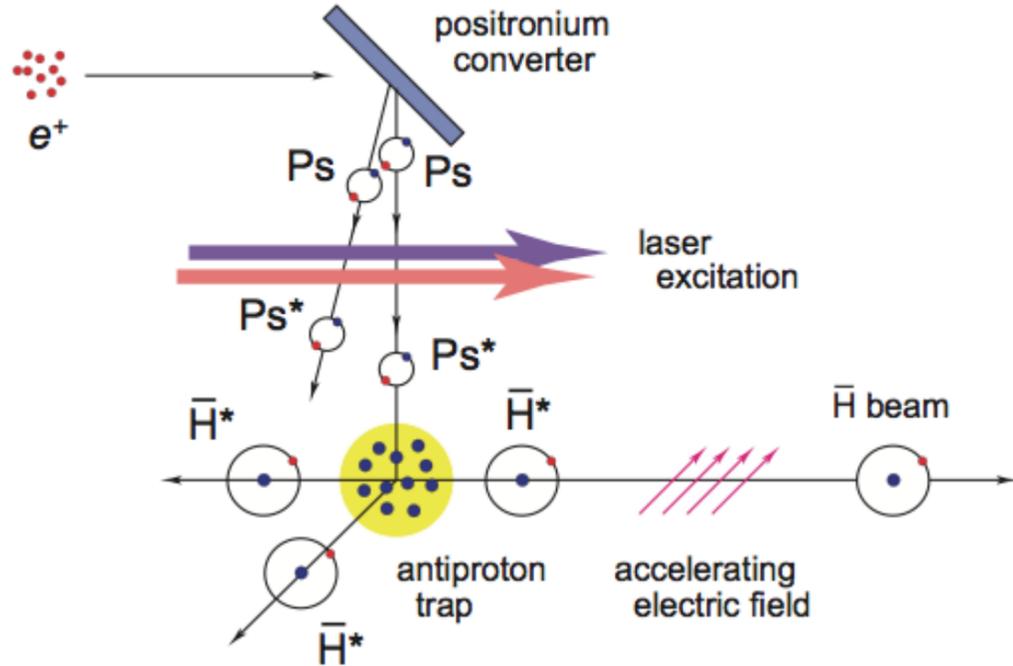
Paul Hamilton,¹ Andrey Zhmoginov,¹ Francis Robicheaux,^{2,‡} Joel Fajans,^{1,†}
Jonathan S. Wurtele,^{1,†} and Holger Müller^{1,*}

¹Physics Department, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

²Department of Physics, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA

(Received 12 August 2013; published 25 March 2014)

AEgIS: cold beam



$$h = \frac{1}{2} \bar{g} t^2$$



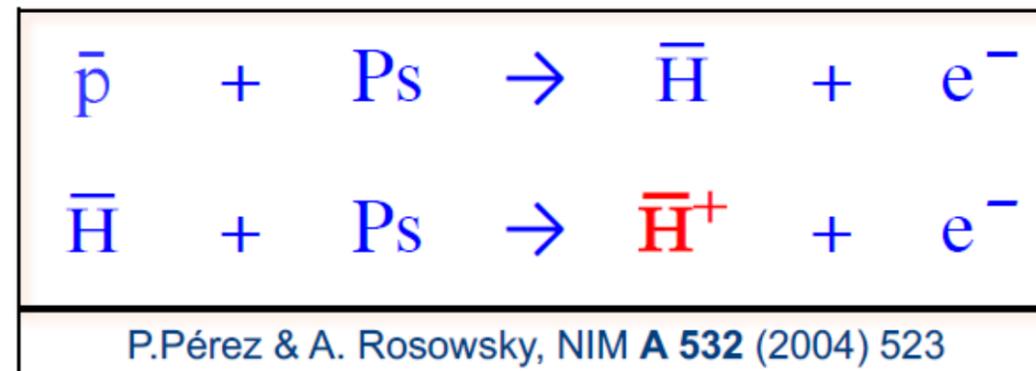
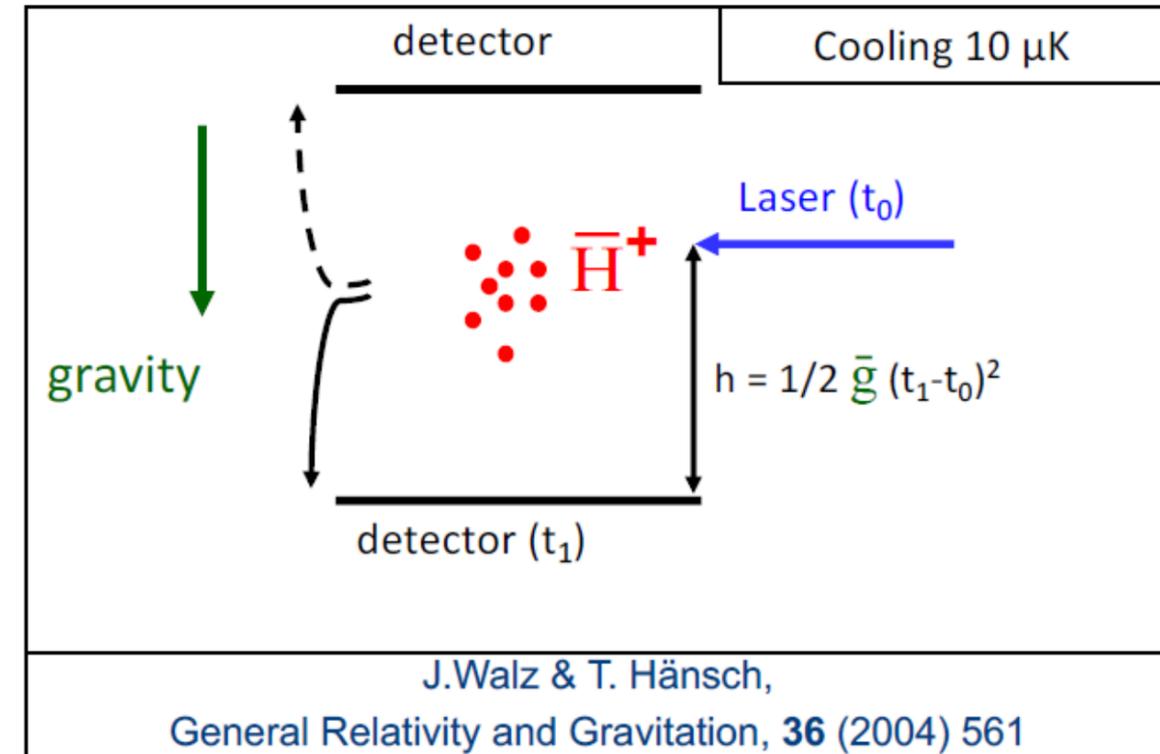


Principle

- $\bar{H}^+ = \bar{p} e^+ e^+$
- Sympathetic cooling with Be^+ $\rightarrow 10 \mu K$
- Photodetachment of e^+
- Time of flight ($h = 10 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \Delta t = 0.14 \text{ s}$)

Beam production

- instead of 3-body process with 2 e^+
- use $Ps = e^+ e^-$, twice
- excite Ps ($n=3$)





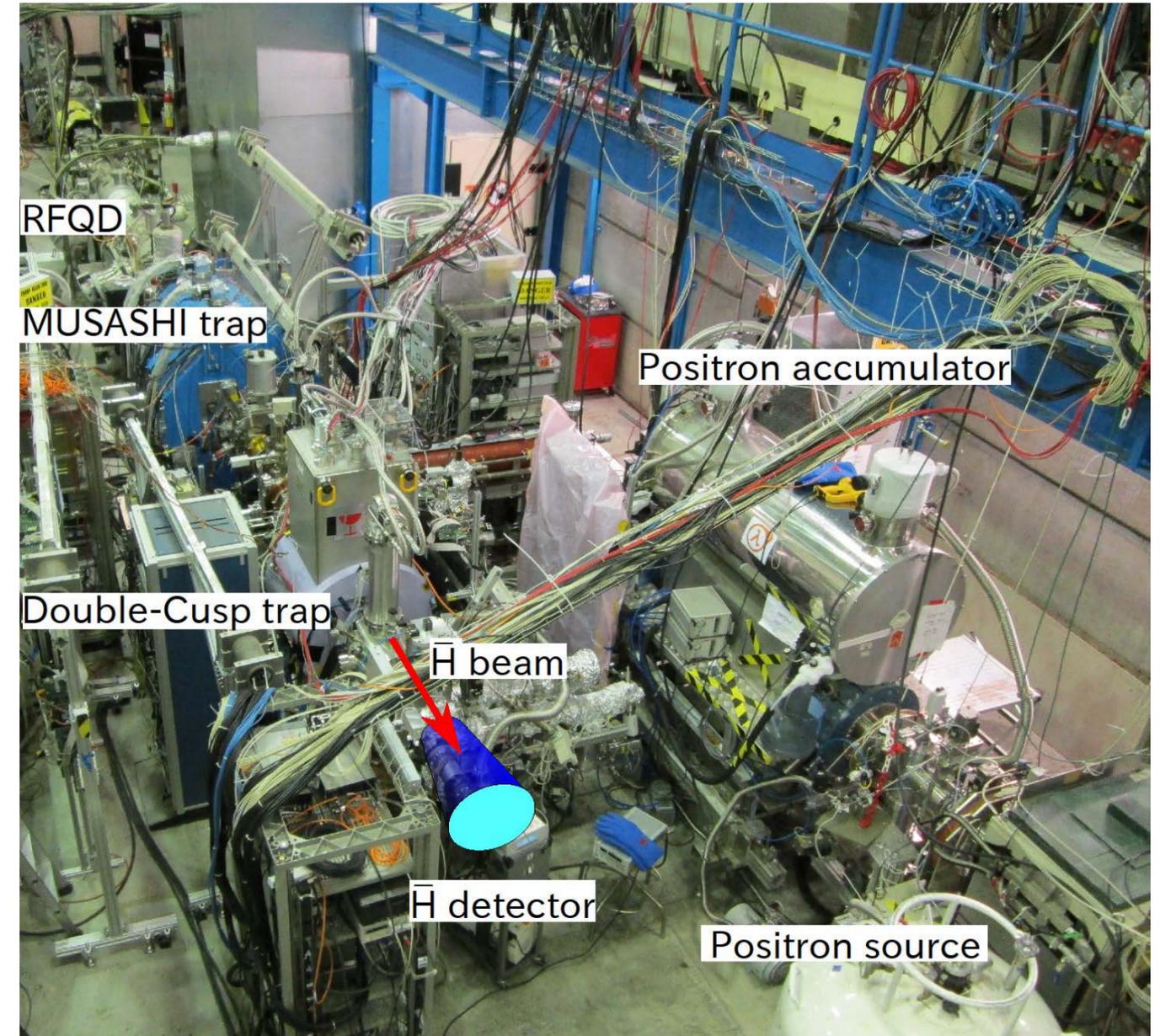
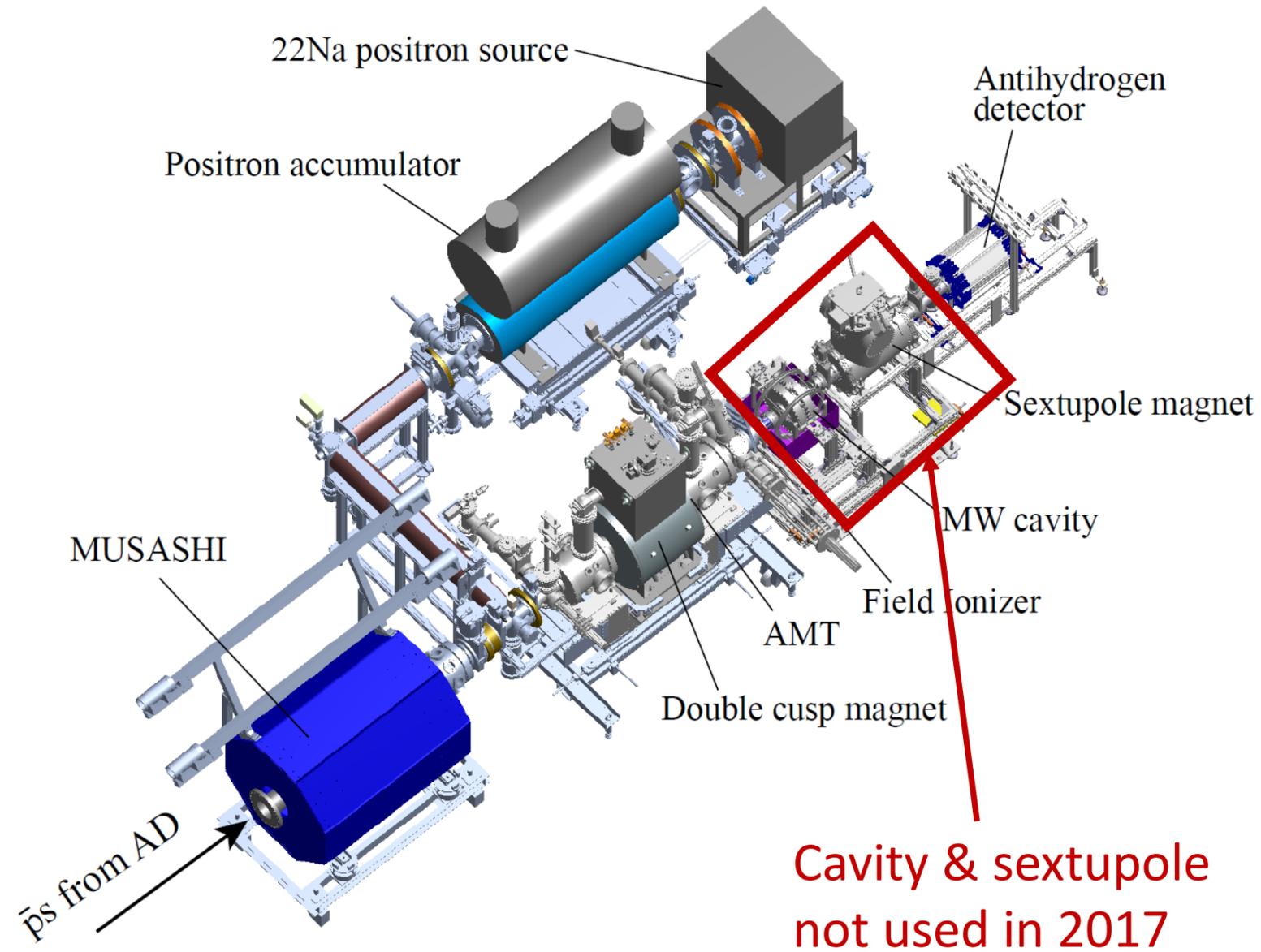
Summary

- First spectroscopy results with antihydrogen
 - $1s-2s$ ($\sim 10^{-12}$), $1s-2p$ ($\sim 10^{-8}$), HFS ($\sim 10^{-4}$)
 - No SME coefficients yet determined
 - More to come with ELENA 2021 onwards
- Antimatter gravity experiments under preparation



Spare

Setup





First observation of \bar{H} beam

- \bar{H} beam observed with 5σ significance
 - $n \lesssim 43$ (field ionization)
 - 6 events / 15 min
- significant fraction in lower n
 - $n \lesssim 29$: 3σ
 - 4 events / 15 min
 - $\tau \sim$ few ms

N. Kuroda¹, S. Ulmer², D.J. Murtagh³, S. Van Gorp³, Y. Nagata³, M. Diermaier⁴, S. Federmann⁵, M. Leali^{6,7}, C. Malbrunot^{4,†}, V. Mascagna^{6,7}, O. Massiczek⁴, K. Michishio⁸, T. Mizutani¹, A. Mohri³, H. Nagahama¹, M. Ohtsuka¹, B. Radics³, S. Sakurai⁹, C. Sauerzopf⁴, K. Suzuki⁴, M. Tajima¹, H.A. Torii¹, L. Venturelli^{6,7}, B. Wünschek⁴, J. Zmeskal⁴, N. Zurlo⁶, H. Higaki⁹, Y. Kanai³, E. Lodi Rizzini^{6,7}, Y. Nagashima⁸, Y. Matsuda¹, E. Widmann⁴ & Y. Yamazaki^{1,3}

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

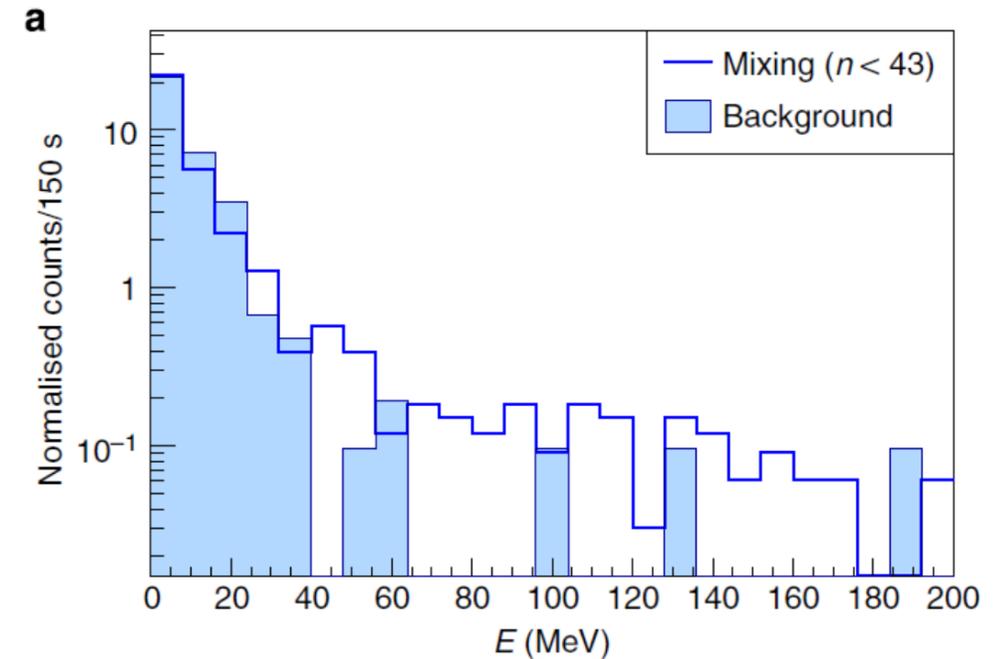


Table 1 | Summary of antihydrogen events detected by the antihydrogen detector.

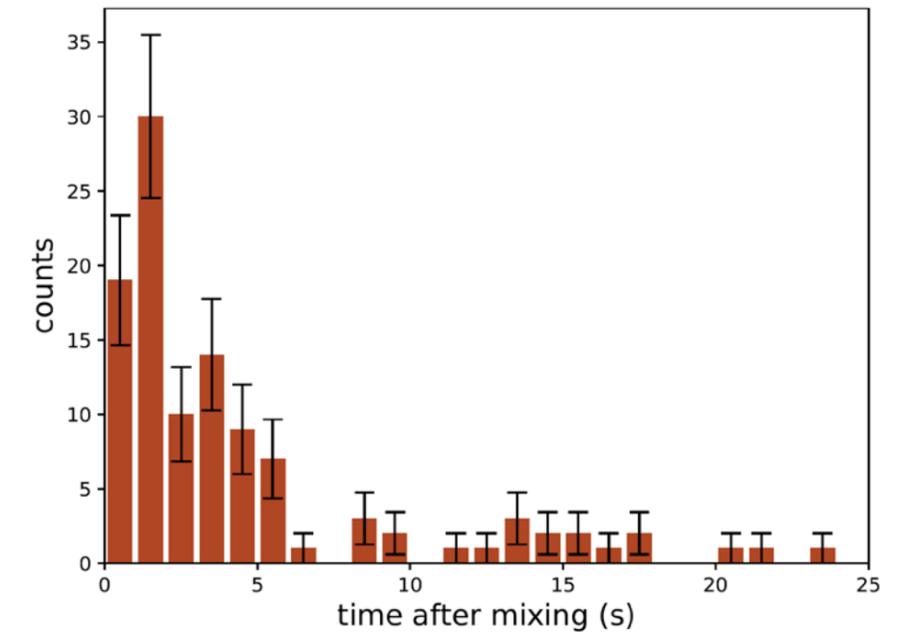
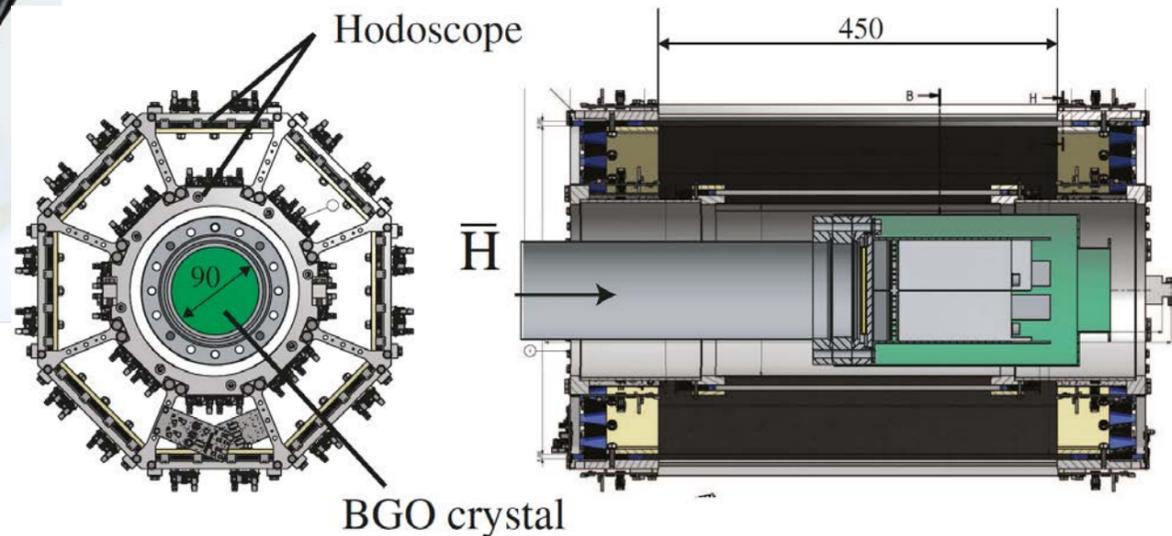
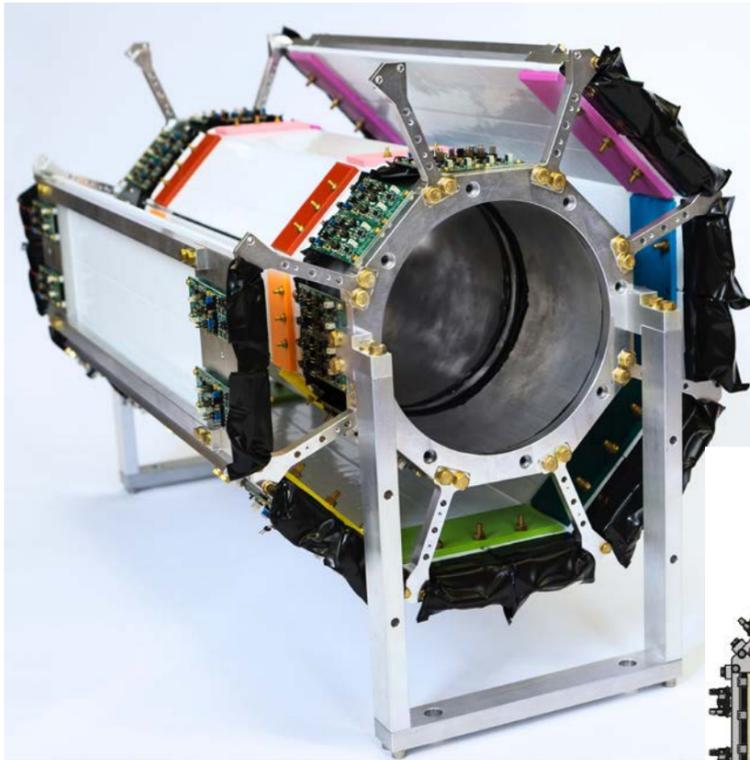
	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Background
Measurement time (s)	4,950	2,100	1,550
Double coincidence events, N_t	1,149	487	352
Events above the threshold (40 MeV), $N_{>40}$	99	29	6
Z-value (profile likelihood ratio) (σ)	5.0	3.2	—
Z-value (ratio of Poisson means) (σ)	4.8	3.0	—

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

\bar{H} detector analysis

- 2D BGO & track fitting

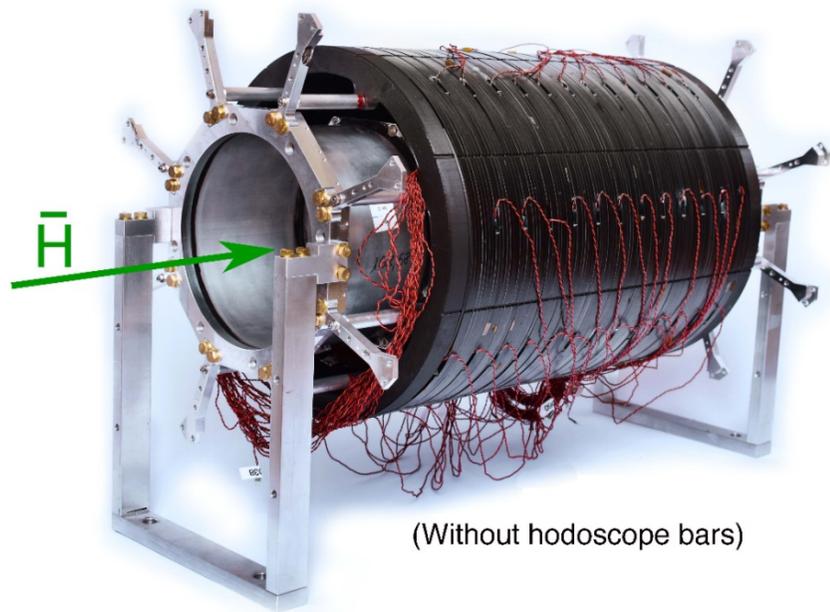
- Machine learning
 - Cosmics rejection 99,7%
 - False positive rate: 0.0039 s⁻¹
 - \bar{p} efficiency ~ 80%



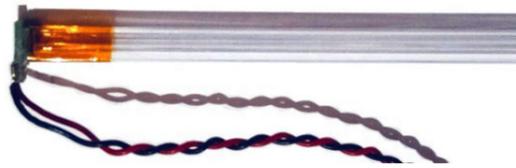
\bar{H} counts (110) at the detector during 104 mixing cycles with FID in 2017

PhD Clemens Sauerzopf

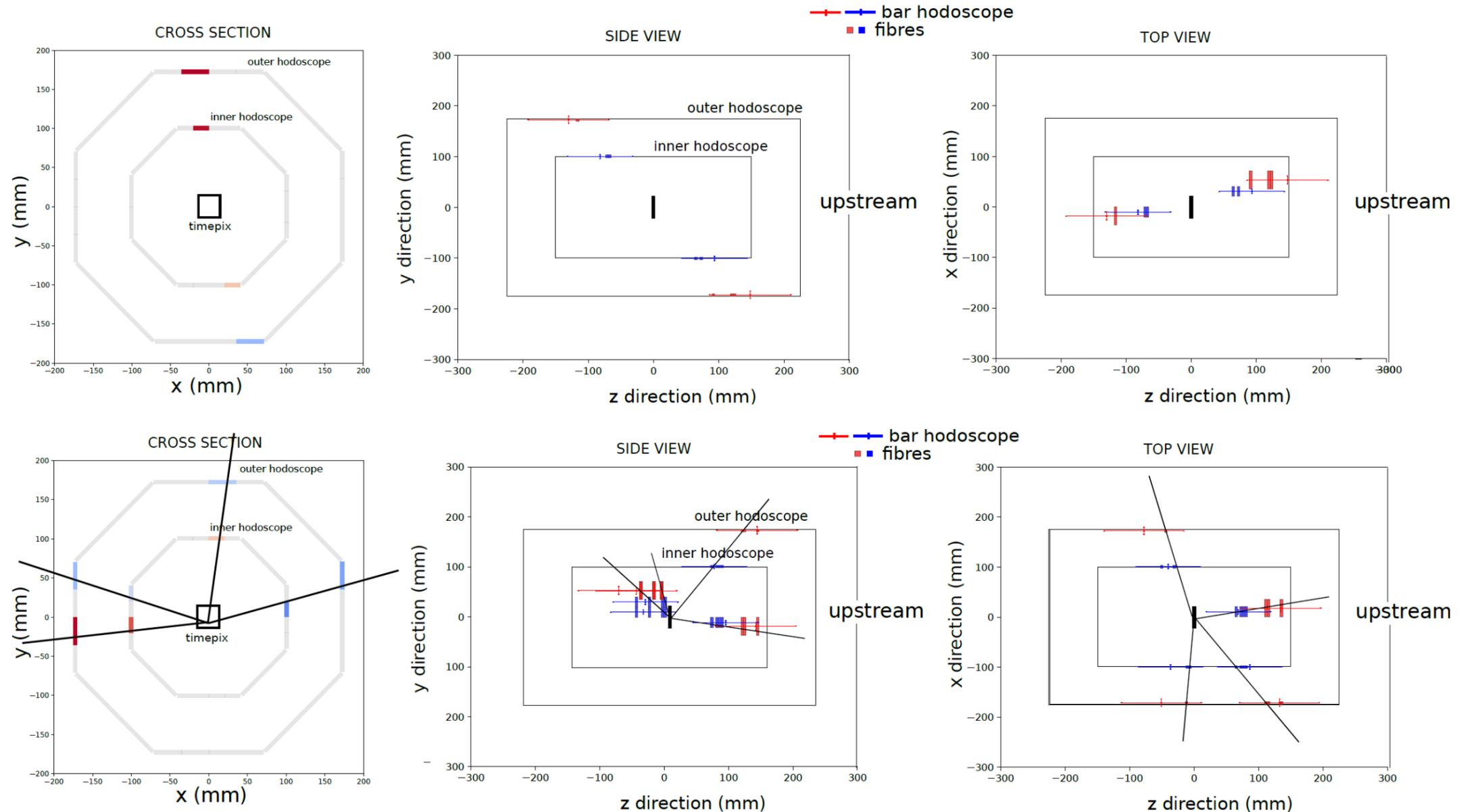
Antihydrogen detector fibre upgrade



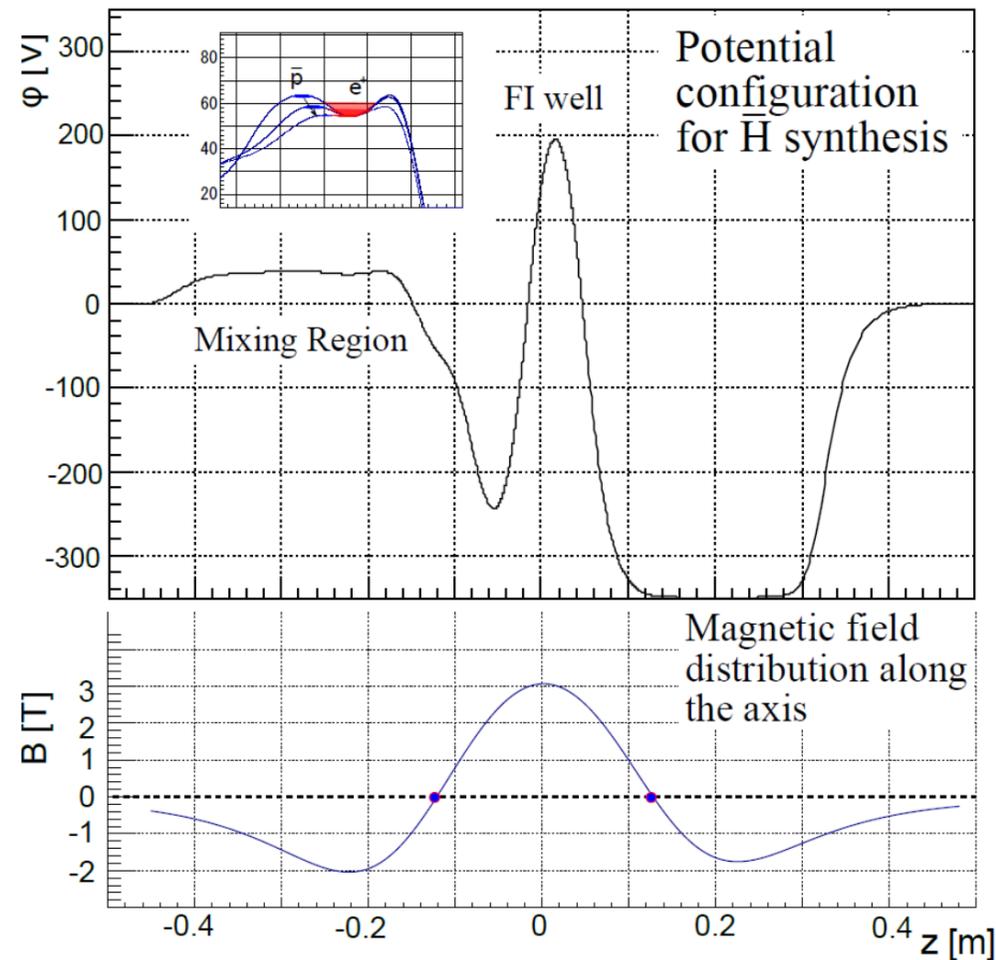
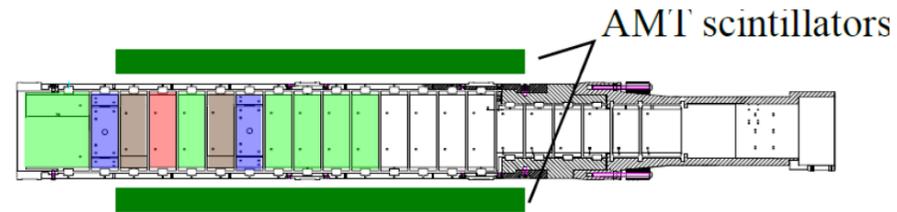
(Without hodoscope bars)



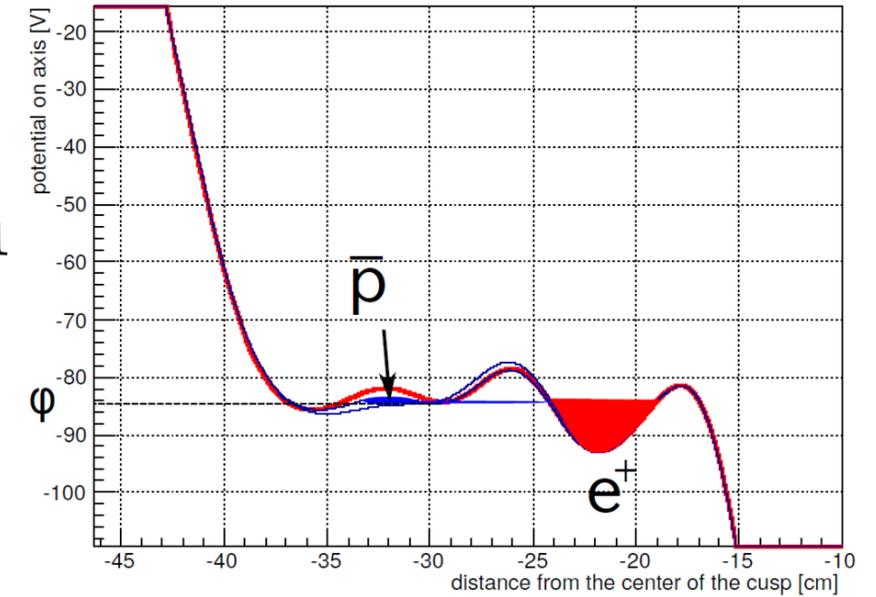
Fibre bundle 2x2 of 1x1 mm² fibres
2 layers
7.7 mm geometrical resolution in z at r=0



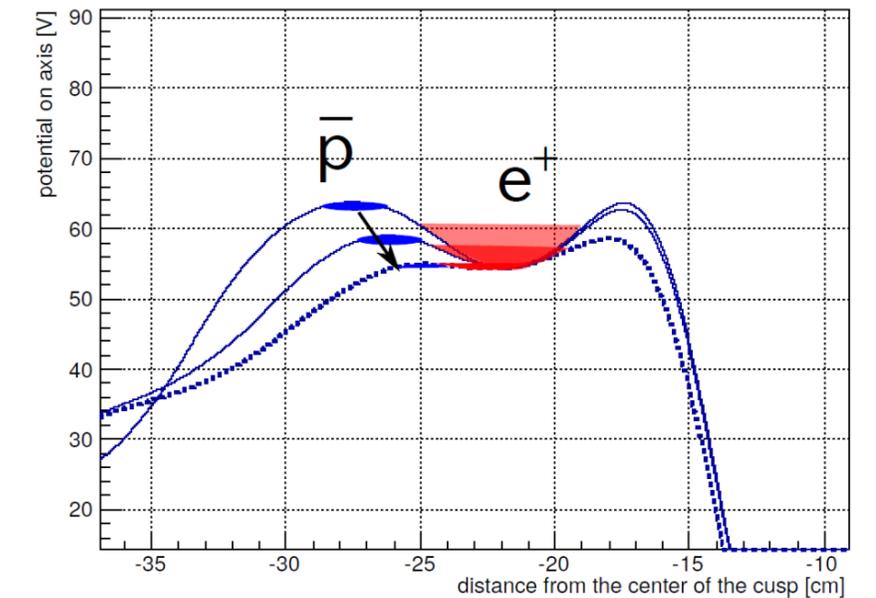
New mixing schemes 2017~



- Slow extraction scheme



- Cross merging scheme



Future directions

- Increase production rate
 - Positron temperature, density

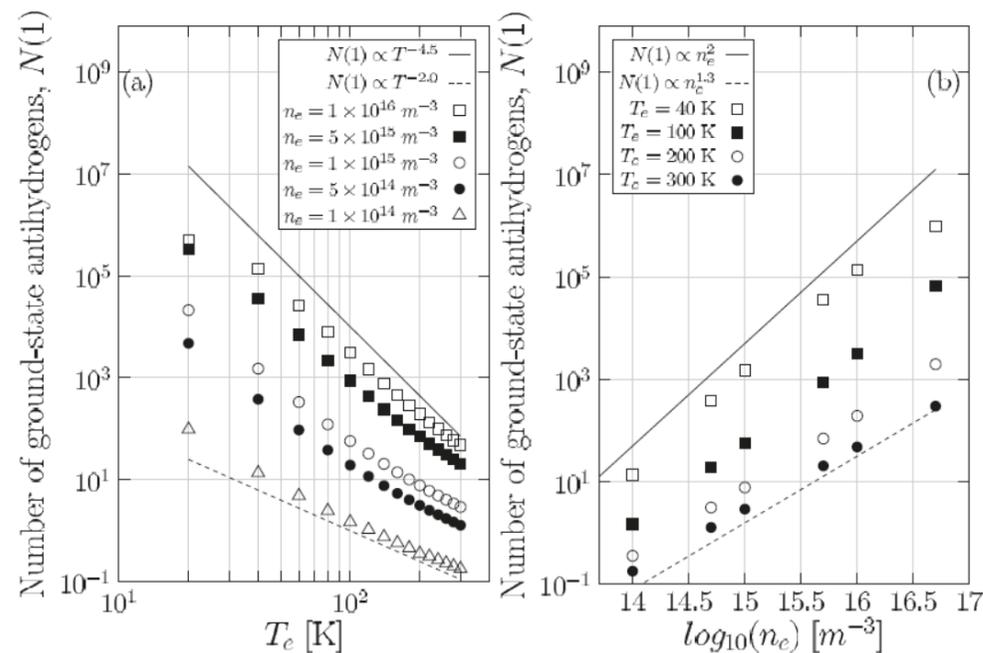


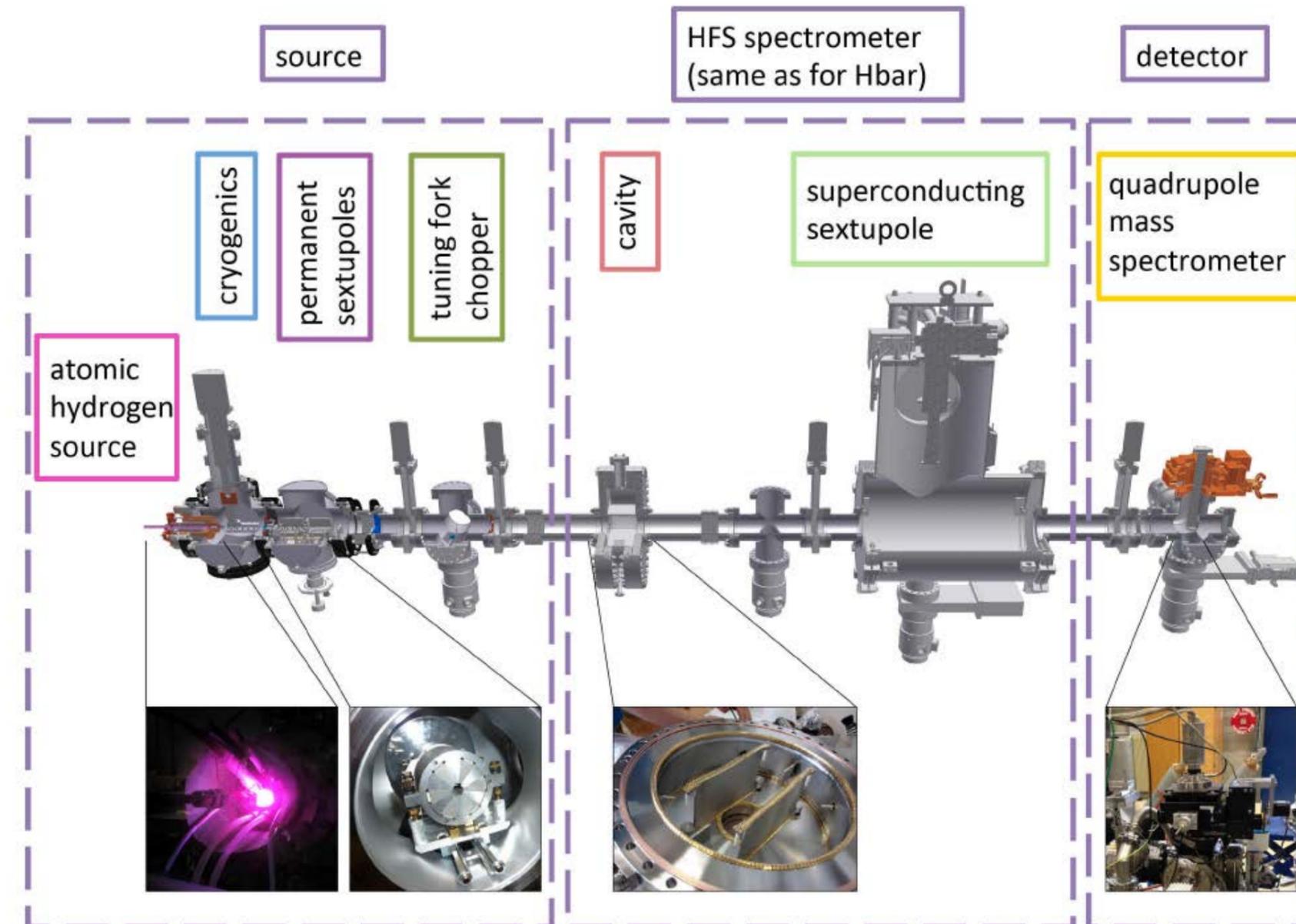
FIG. 6. Dependence of ground-state antihydrogen atoms on positron temperature (a) and density (b) for various positron density and temperature values (respectively) after 1 ms of flight. The $\propto n_e^2 T_e^{-4.5}$ (solid line) and $\propto n_e^{1.3} T_e^{-2.0}$ (dashed line) scaling behaviors are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

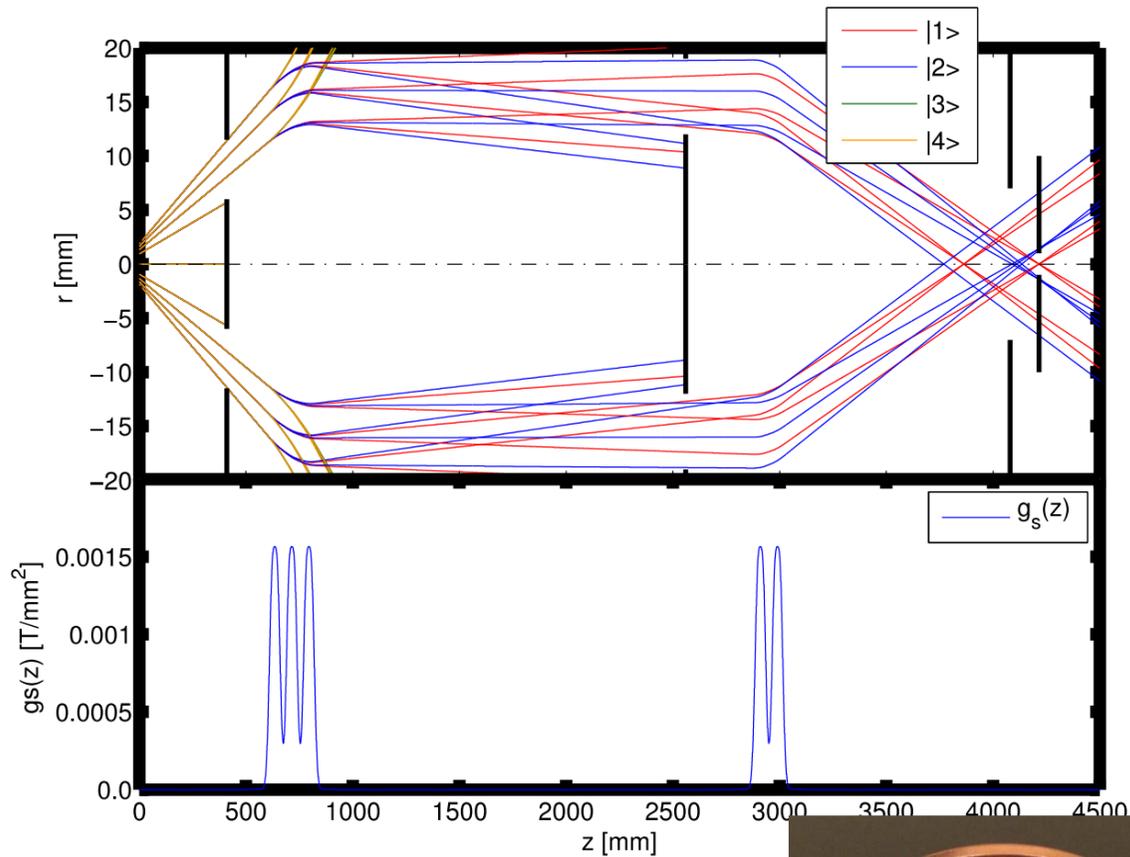
- Polarized source of cold hydrogen
- Primary goal: verify spectroscopy method:
 - reproduce expected antihydrogen beam parameters
 - Use same spectroscopy apparatus

Malbrunot, C., et al., NIMA 935, 110–120 (2019)



First π_1 measurements

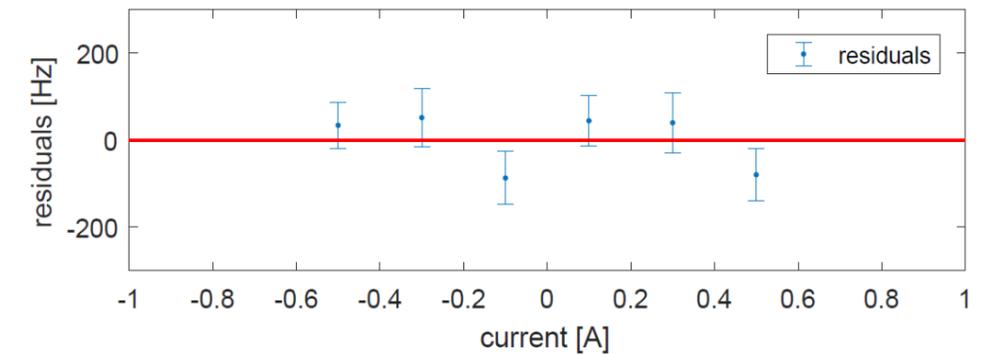
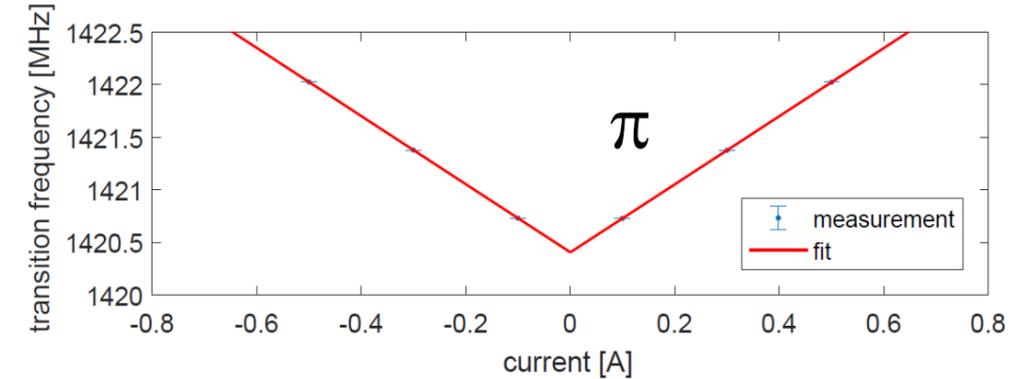
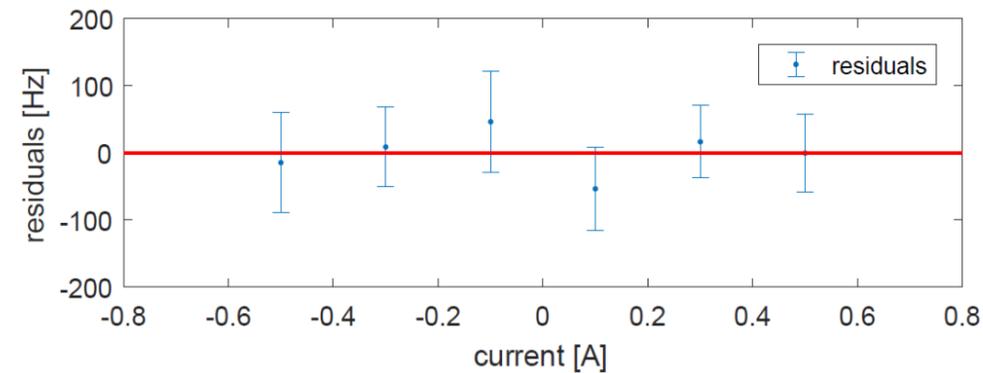
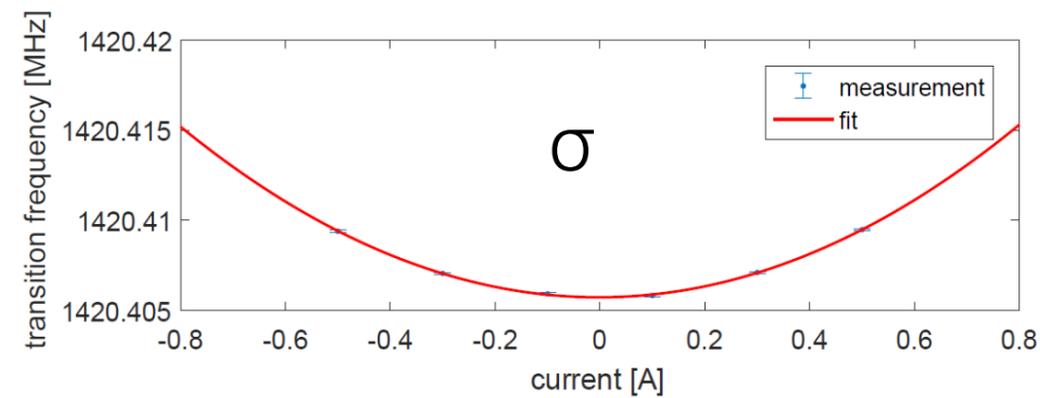
- New optics



Ring aperture



- 1st extrapolations



- Accuracy $\nu_{\text{HF}}(B = 0) \sim 10$ Hz

- ~ 100 hours of data taking

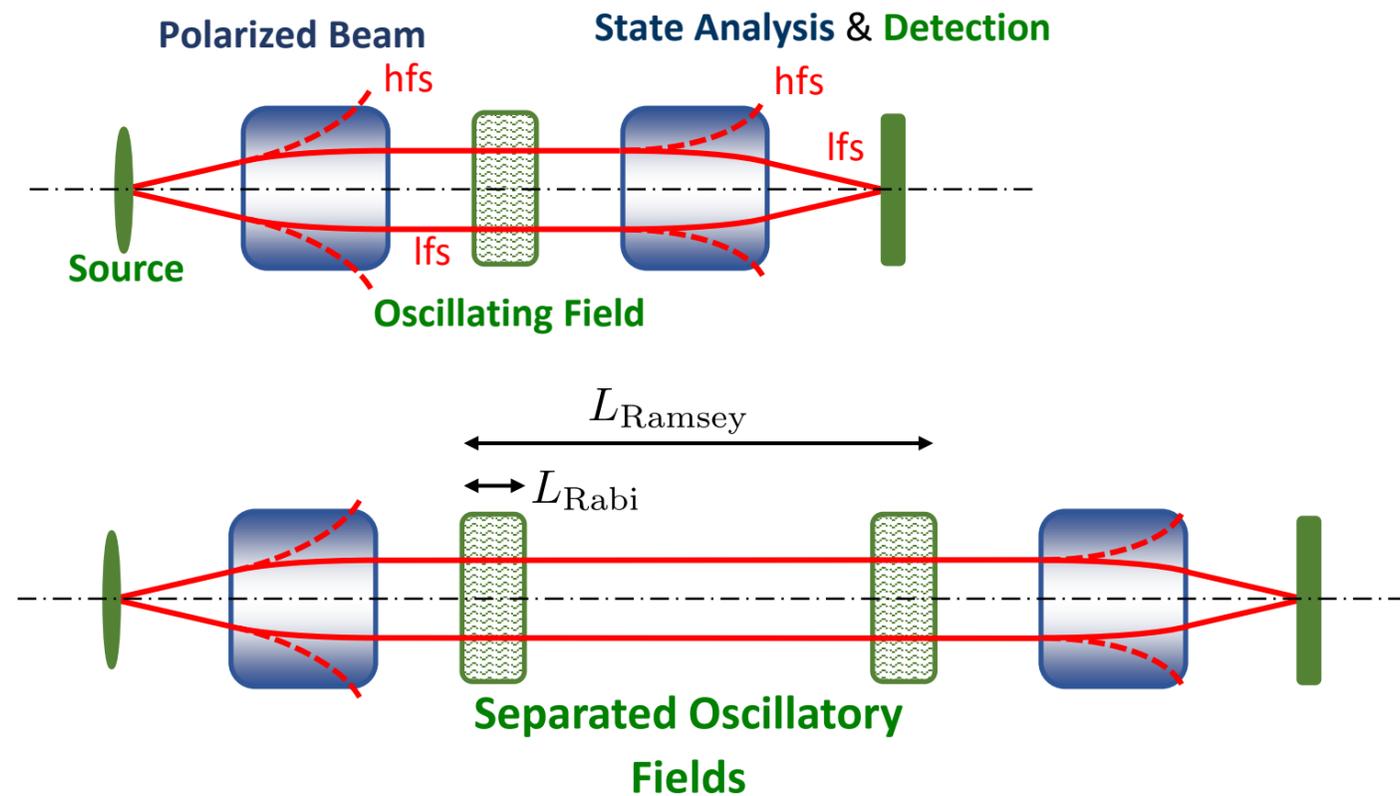
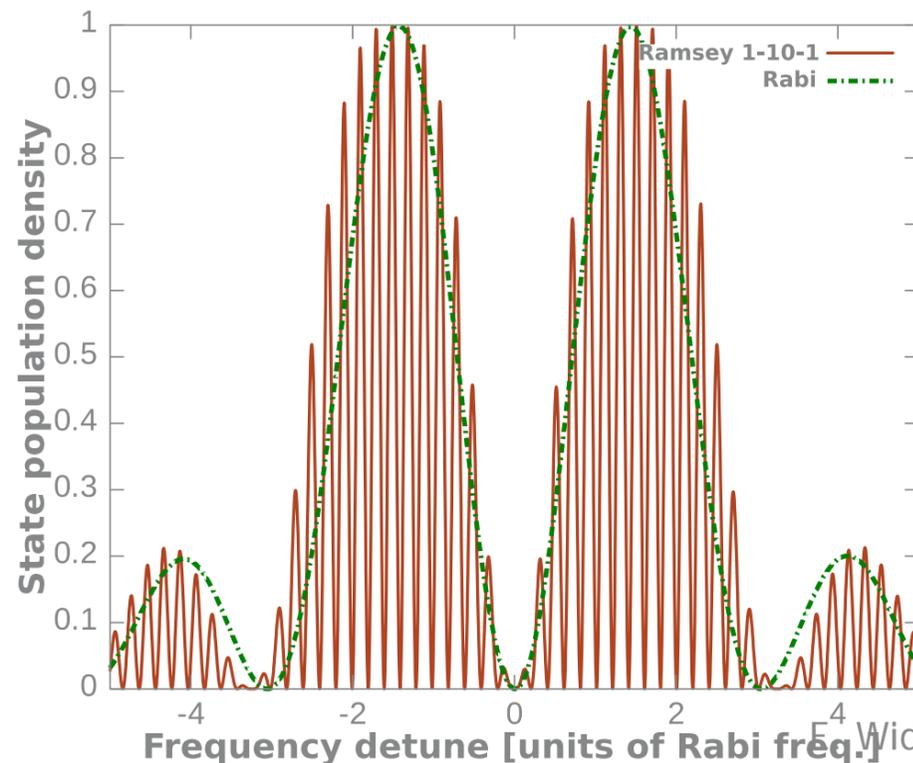
- Measurement campaign to start soon

From Rabi to Ramsey

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

Resolution:

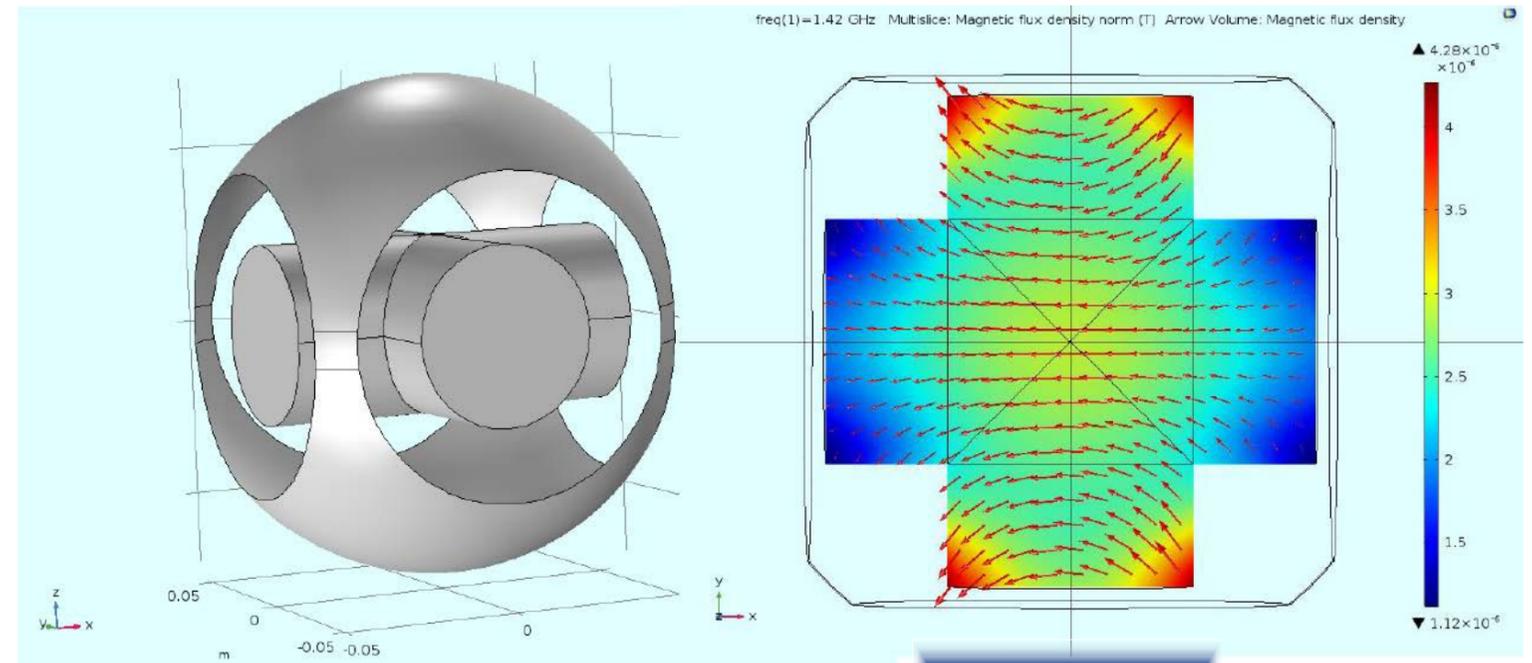
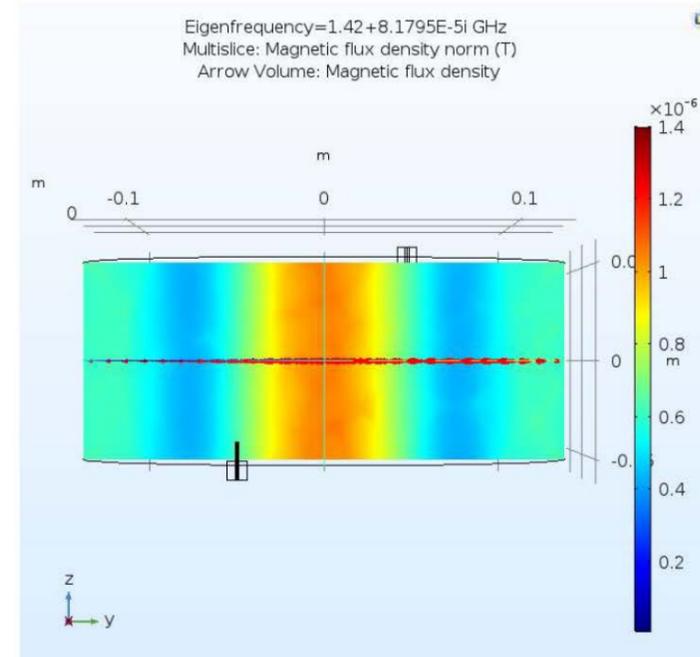
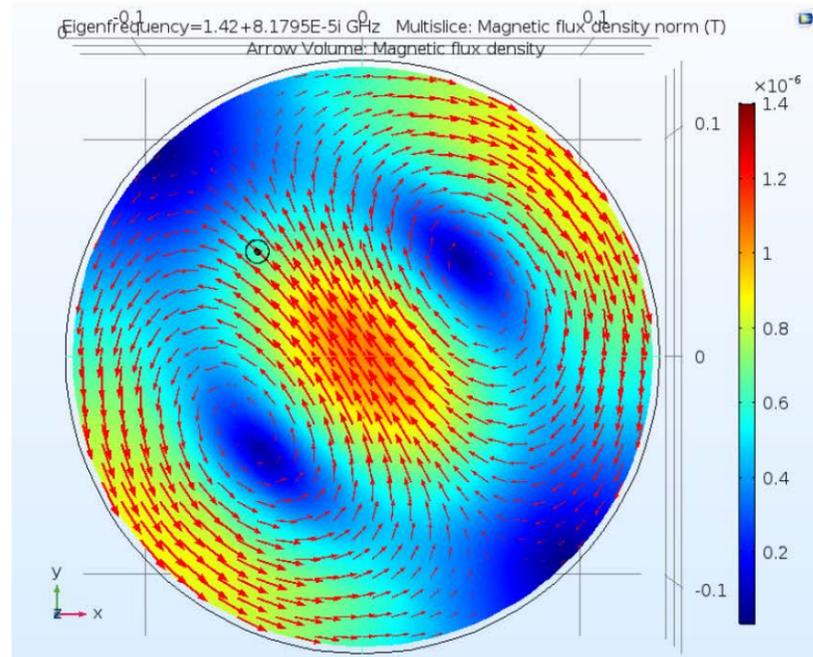
$$\delta\nu \propto \tau_{\text{int}}^{-1} = \frac{v_{\text{beam}}}{L_{\text{Osc.F.}}}$$



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

Amit Nanda
PhD Thesis

New RF structure: cavity vs. Surface coils

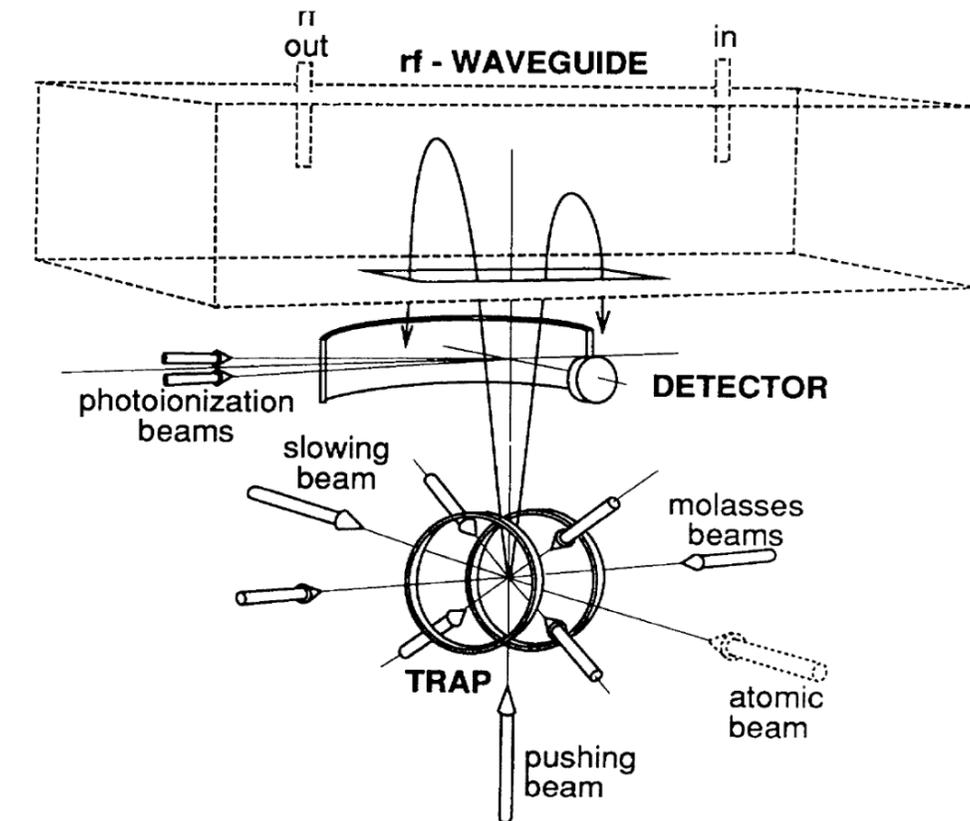


Amit
Nanda
PhD Thesis



(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 $d=1\text{m}$
 - $\Delta f \sim 3 \text{ Hz}$, $\Delta f/f \sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$



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