

# Laser spectroscopy of antiprotonic helium

M. Hori<sup>1</sup>, H. A. Khozani<sup>1</sup>, A. Sótér<sup>1</sup>, R.S. Hayano<sup>2</sup>, Y. Murakami<sup>2</sup>,  
H. Yamada<sup>2</sup>, D. Horváth<sup>3</sup>, L. Venturelli<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics, Garching, Germany

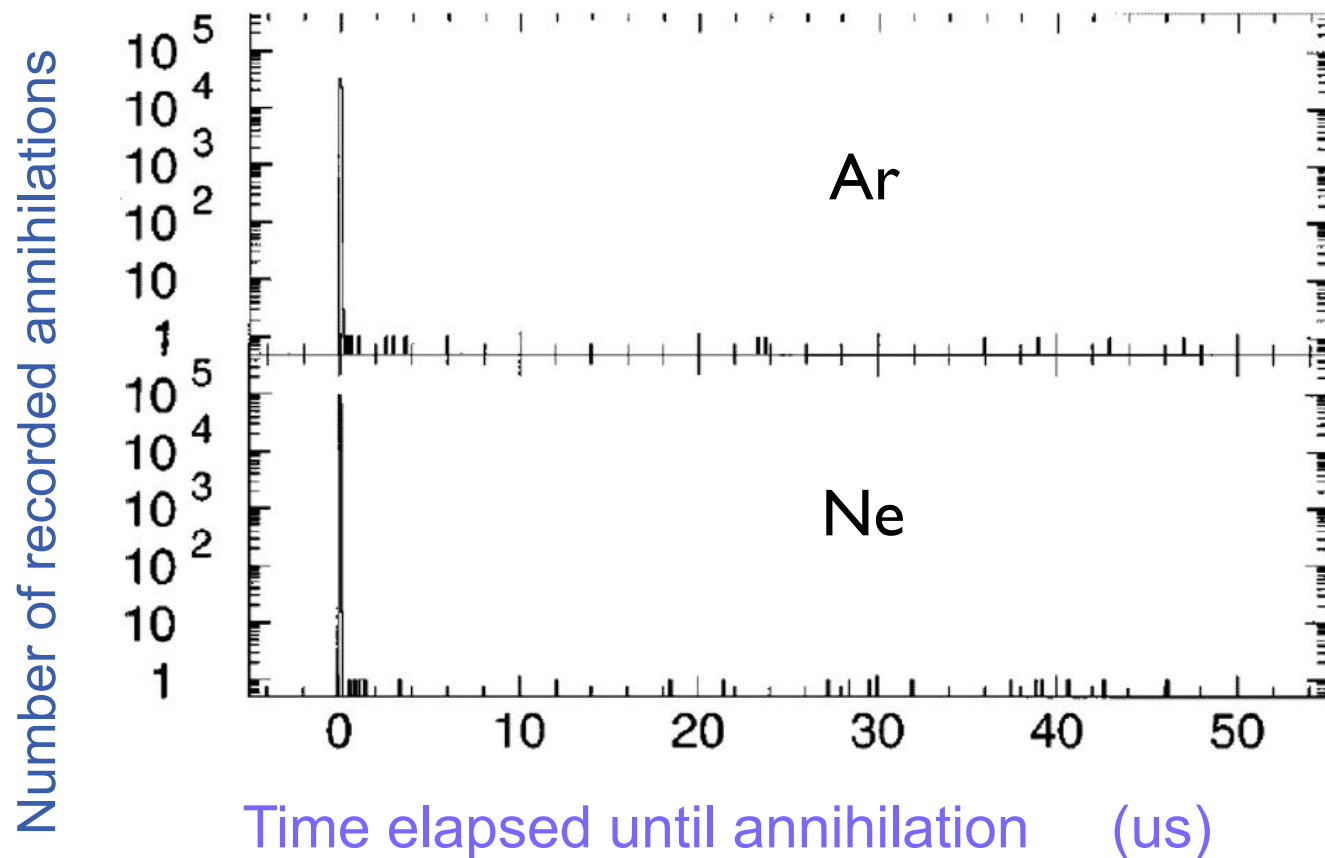
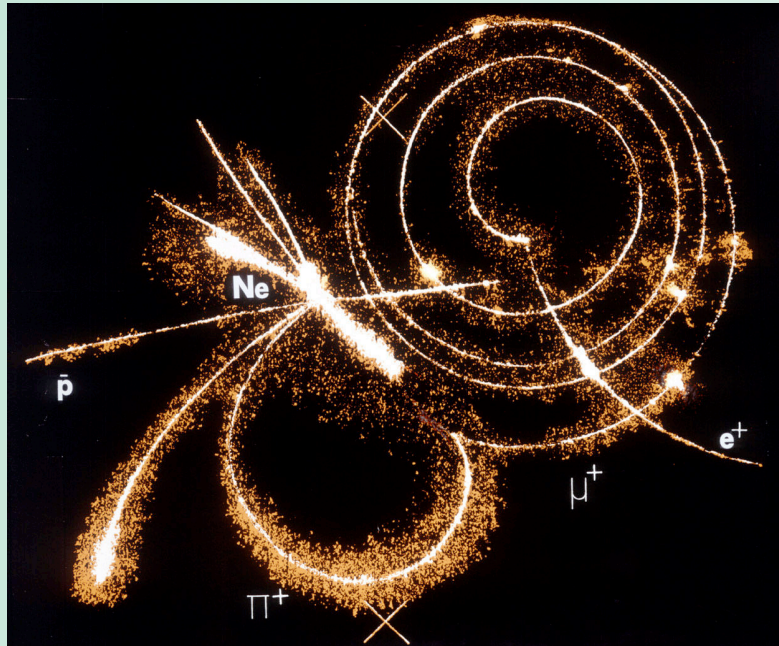
<sup>2</sup>University of Tokyo, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Wigner Institute, Budapest, Hungary

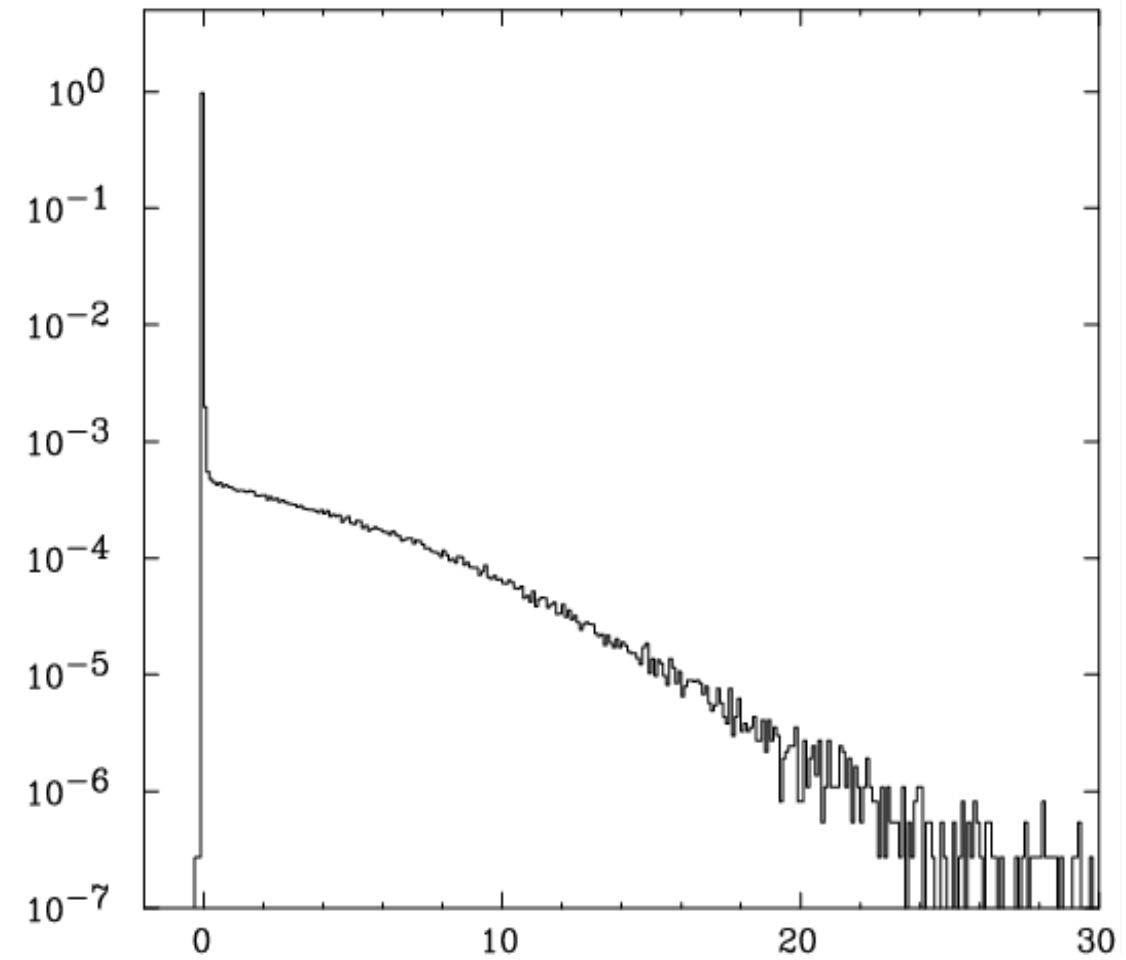
<sup>4</sup>INFN Brescia

Moriond 2017

# Long-lived antiprotons in helium



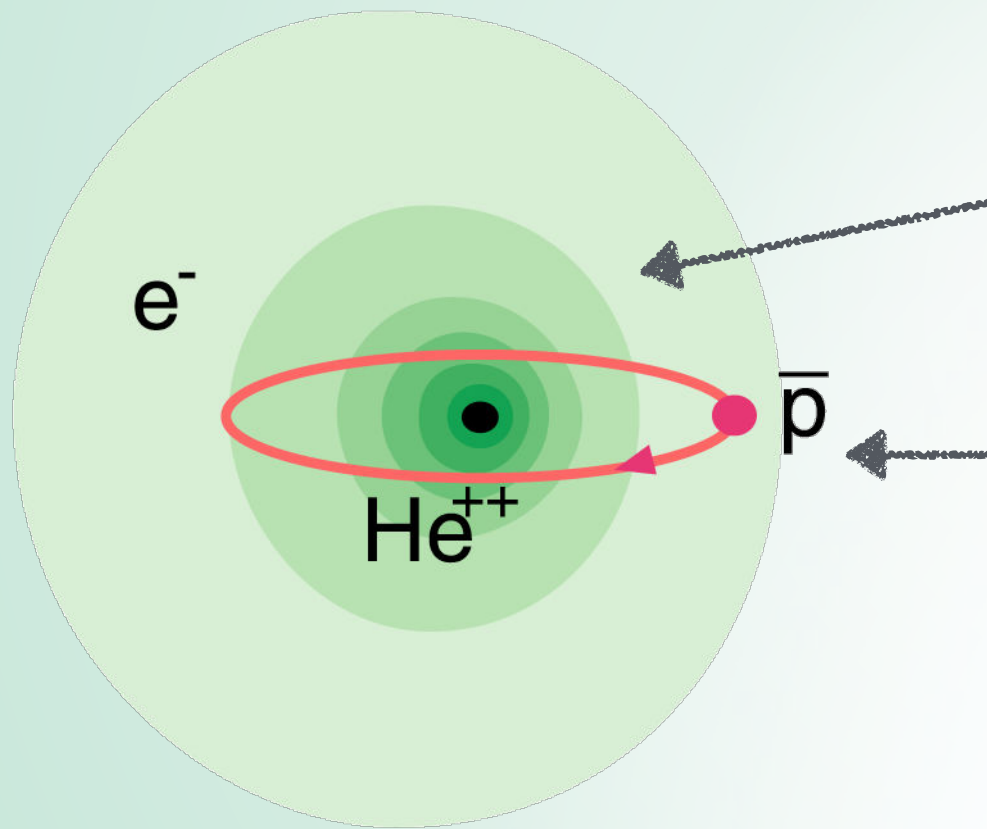
Number of recorded annihilations



PS205 experiment (1993)

# Metastable antiprotonic helium ( $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$ )

**Electron** in 1s orbital. Attached with 25-eV ionization potential. Auger emission suppressed.



**Antiproton** in a 'circular' Rydberg orbital  $n=38, l=n-1$  with diameter of 100 pm.

- Localized away from the nucleus.
- The electron protects the antiproton during collisions with helium atoms.

$$\tau \sim 4 \mu\text{s}$$

Precision measurements of  $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$  transition frequencies and companions with QED calculations yields:

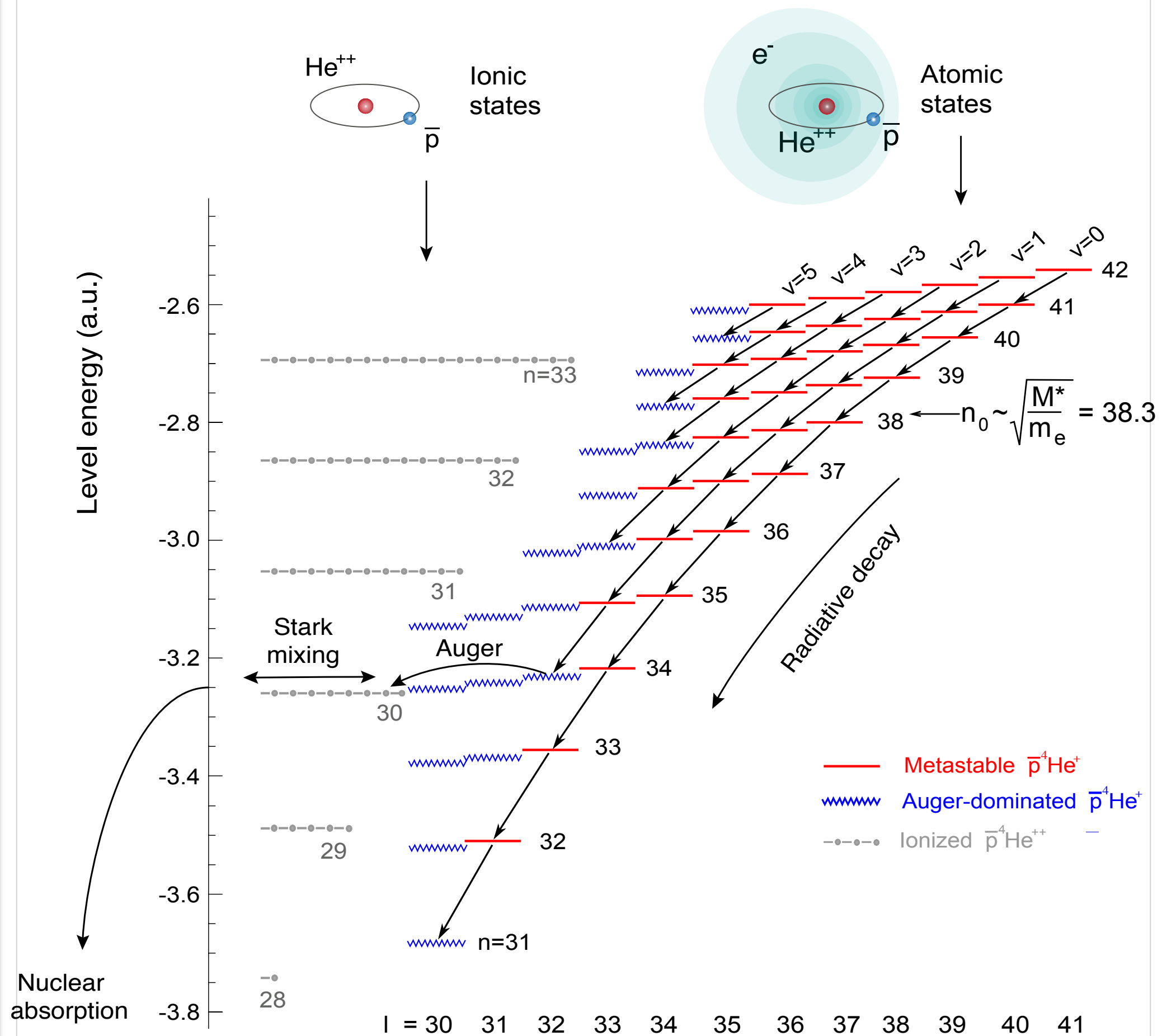
**Antiproton-to-electron mass ratio** to precision of  $8 \times 10^{-10}$

Assuming CPT invariance, **electron mass** to  $8 \times 10^{-10}$

Combined with the cyclotron frequency of antiprotons in a Penning trap by TRAP and BASE collaborations,  
**antiproton and proton masses and charges** to  $5 \times 10^{-10}$   
→ Consistency test of CPT invariance

Bounds on the 5th force at the sub-Å length scale.....

# Energy levels of $\bar{p}\text{He}^+$





# Calculated two-photon transition frequency $(n,l)=(36,34) \rightarrow (34,32)$

Non-relativistic energy	1 522 150 208.13 MHz
$m\alpha^4$ order corrections	-50320.64
$m\alpha^5$ order corrections	7070.28
$m\alpha^6$ order corrections	113.11
$m\alpha^7$ order corrections	-10.46(20)
$m\alpha^8$ order corrections	-0.12(12)
Transition frequency	1 522 107 060.3(2)
Uncertainty from alpha charge radius	+/-0.007
Uncertainty from antiproton charge radius	< 0.0007

Korobov, Hilico, Karr, *PRL* 112, 103003 (2014).

Korobov, Hilico, Karr, *PRA* 89, 032511 (2014).

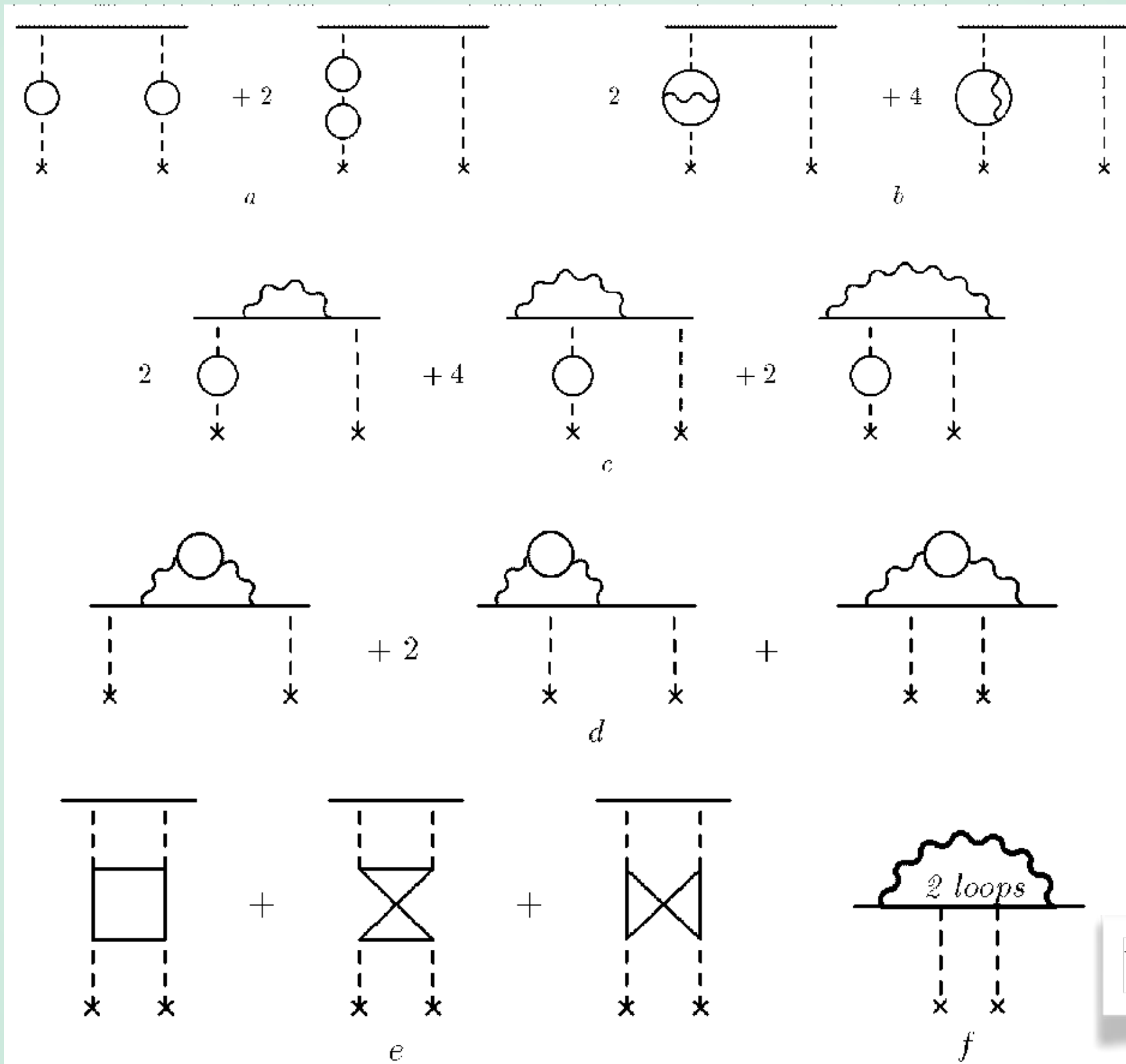
Korobov, Hilico, Karr, *PRA* 87, 062506 (2013).

# One-loop self-energy correction in atomic units for two-center system

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta E_{\text{se}}^{(7)} = \frac{\alpha^5}{\pi} & \left\{ \mathcal{L}(Z, n, l) + \left( \frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{3} \ln \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{-2} \right] \right) \left\langle 4\pi \rho Q(E-H)^{-1} Q H_B \right\rangle_{\text{fin}_{\text{au}}} \right. \\
 & + 2 \left\langle H_{\text{so}} Q(E-H)^{-1} Q H_B \right\rangle + \left( \frac{779}{14400} + \frac{11}{120} \ln \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{-2} \right] \right) \left\langle \nabla^4 V \right\rangle_{\text{fin}_{\text{au}}} \\
 & + \left( \frac{23}{576} + \frac{1}{24} \ln \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{-2} \right] \right) \left\langle 2i\sigma^{ij} p^i \nabla^2 V p^j \right\rangle \\
 & + \left( \frac{589}{720} + \frac{2}{3} \ln \left[ \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{-2} \right] \right) \left\langle (\nabla V)^2 \right\rangle_{\text{fin}_{\text{au}}} + \frac{3}{80} \left\langle 4\pi \rho \mathbf{p}^2 \right\rangle_{\text{fin}_{\text{au}}} - \frac{1}{4} \left\langle \mathbf{p}^2 H_{\text{so}} \right\rangle \\
 & \left. + Z^2 \left[ -\ln^2[\alpha^{-2}] + \left[ \frac{16}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} \right] \ln[\alpha^{-2}] - 0.81971202(1) \right] \left\langle \pi \rho \right\rangle \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

V.I. Korobov, J.-P. Karr, L. Hilico

# Two-loop QED contributions



V.I. Korobov



# Theoretical precision compared to other atoms

Antiprotonic He  $(n,l)=(33,32) \rightarrow (31,30)$

2 145 054 858.100(200) MHz

Experimental precision

Uncertainty due to  $m\alpha^7$  QED  
on this digit

(Korobov 2014)

Uncertainty due to helium  
charge radius  
(to be improved by muHe  
experiment)

Hydrogen 1s-2s

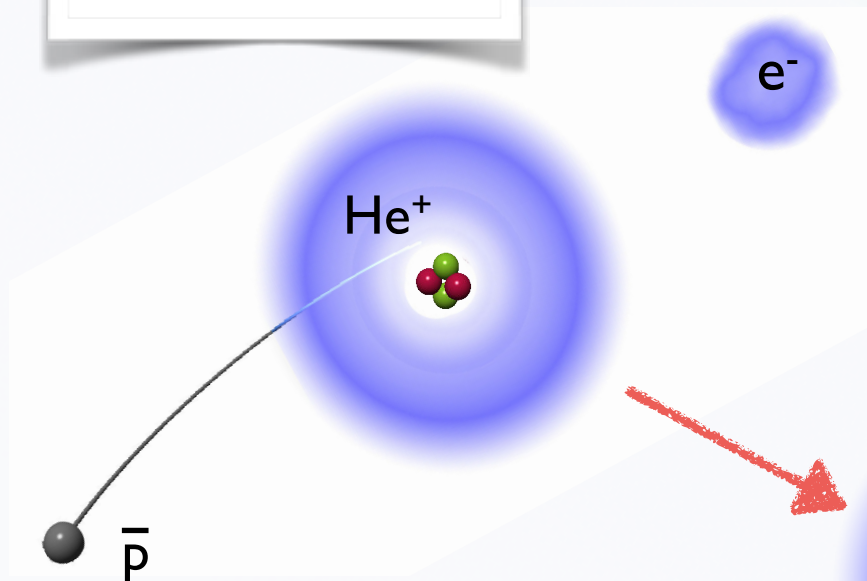
2 466 061 413.18 MHz

(Parthey *et al.* 2014)

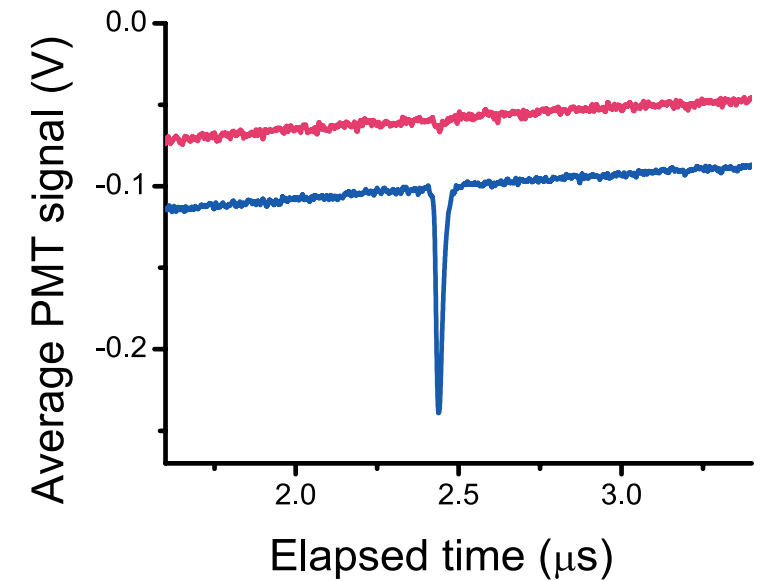
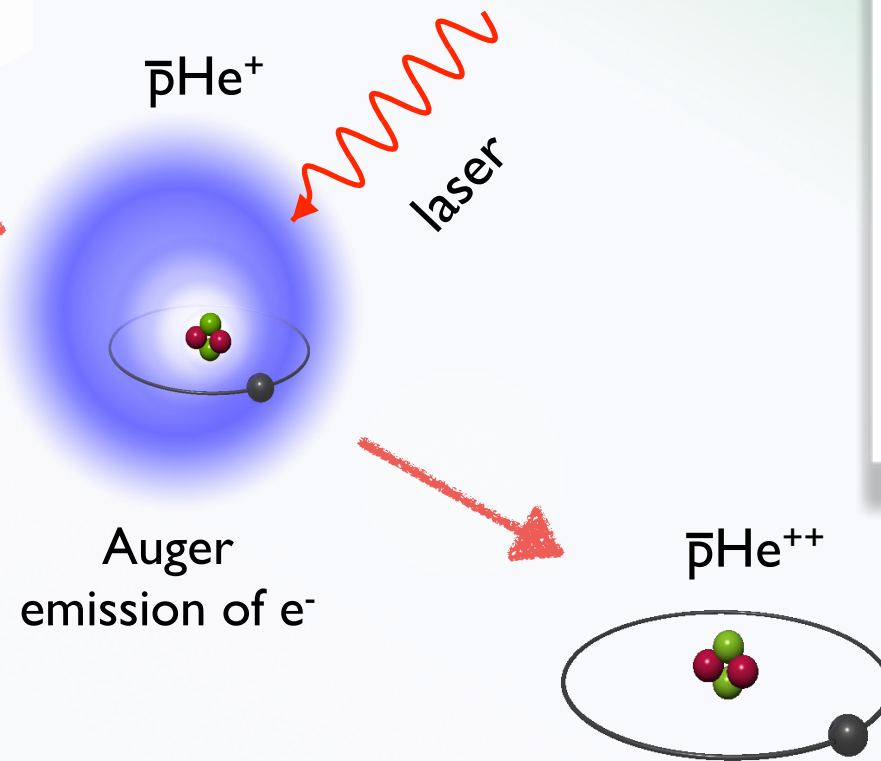
Uncertainty due to proton charge radius on these digits

# Laser spectroscopy method

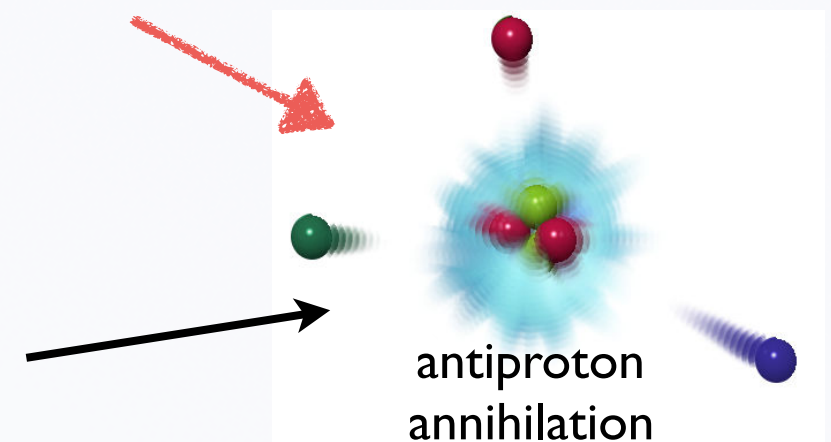
Formation



Laser excitation

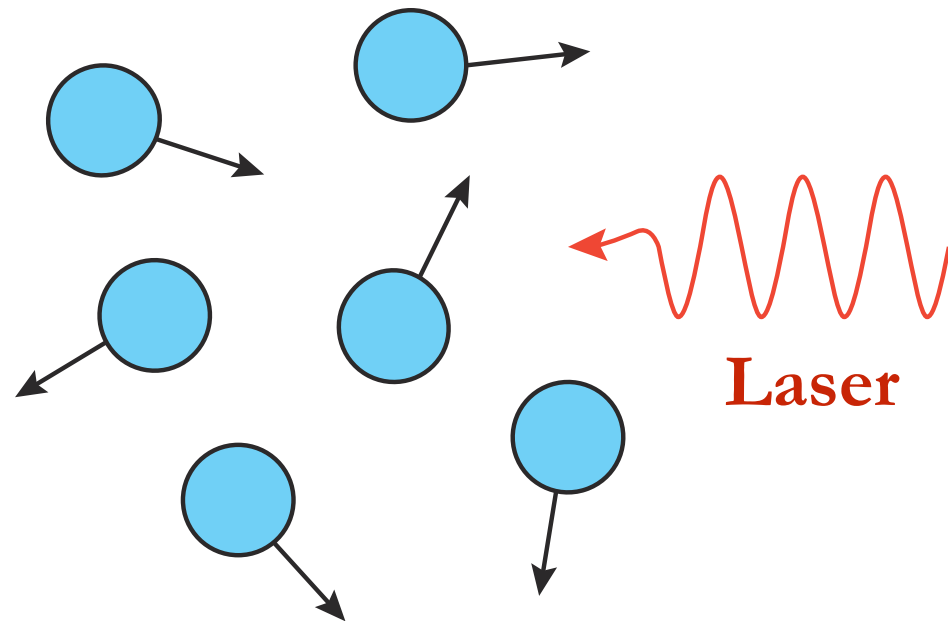
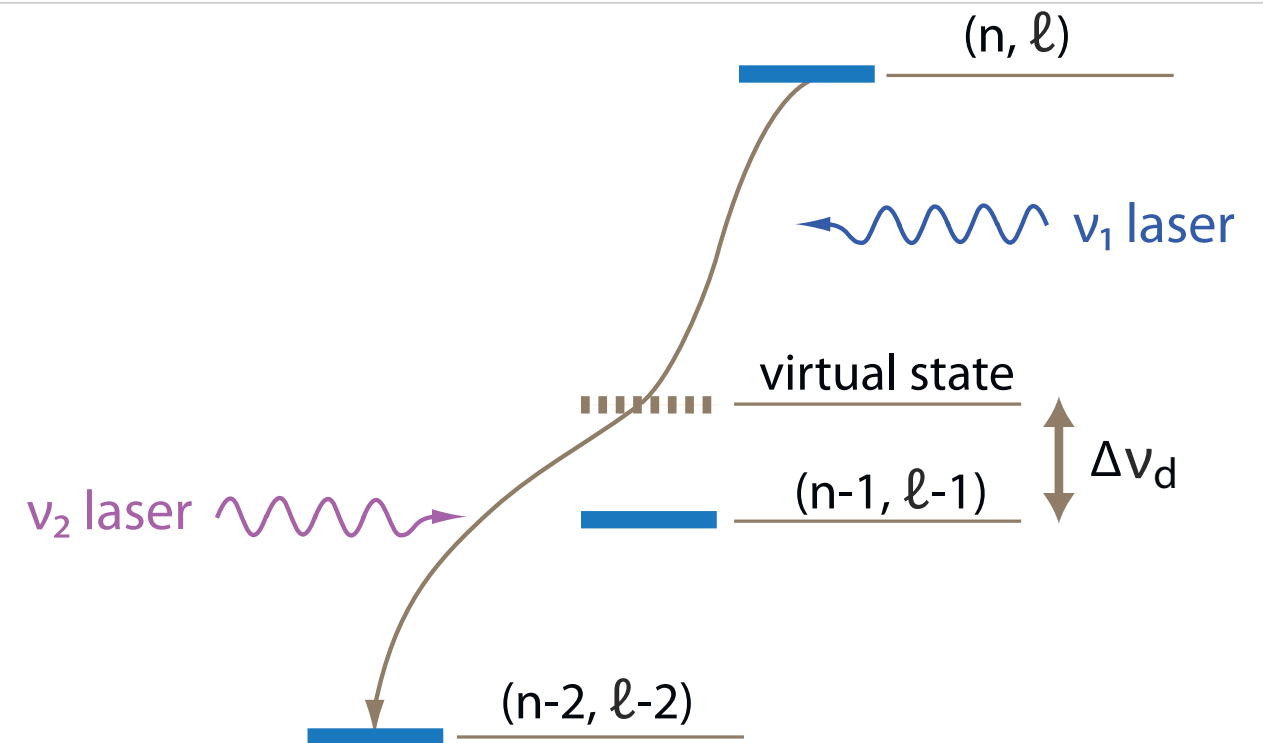


Charged pions signal the resonance condition between laser and atom.



# Sub-Doppler two-photon spectroscopy

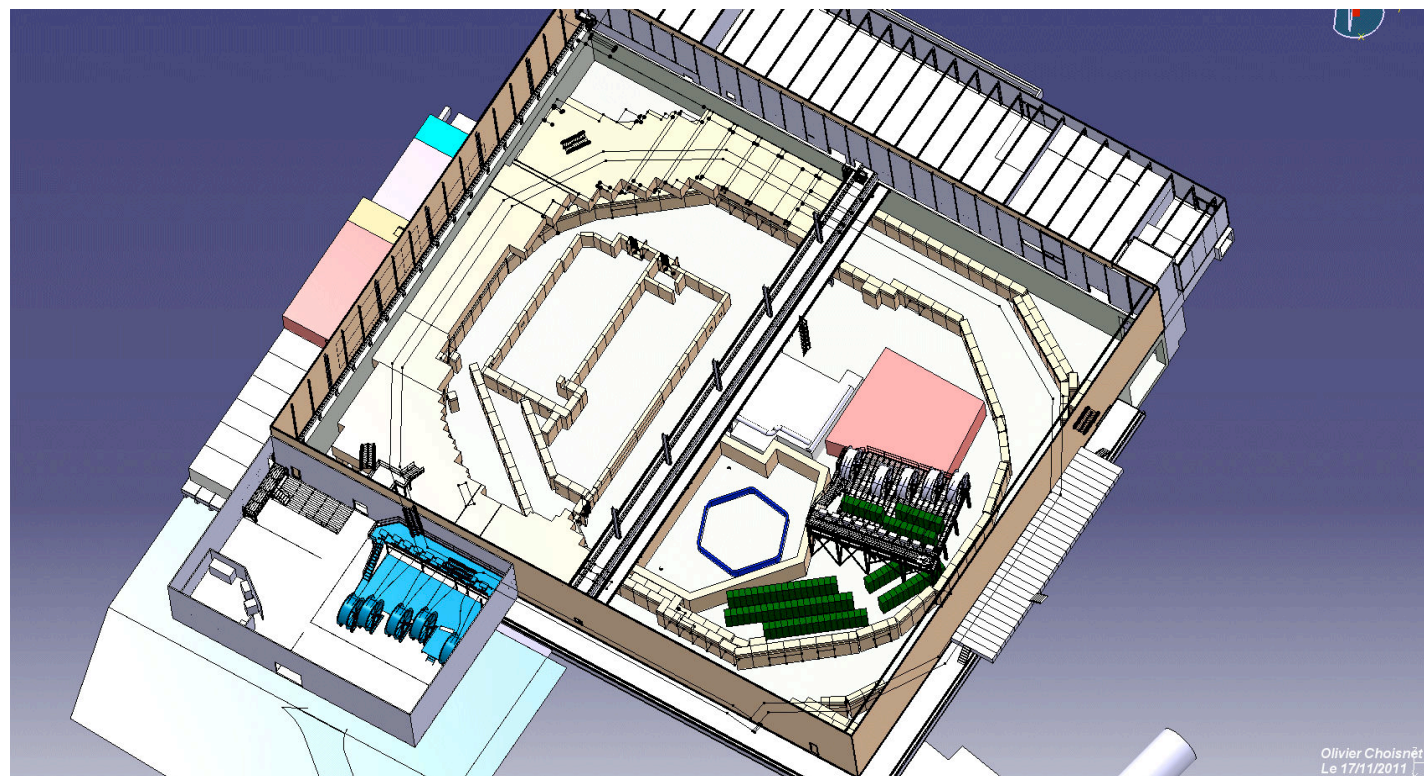
We reduced broadening using **two-photon excitation of antiproton** with counter-propagating laser beams of unequal wavelength.



By tuning virtual intermediate state of antiproton within 10 GHz of a real state, transition probability enhanced by  $>1000\times$ .



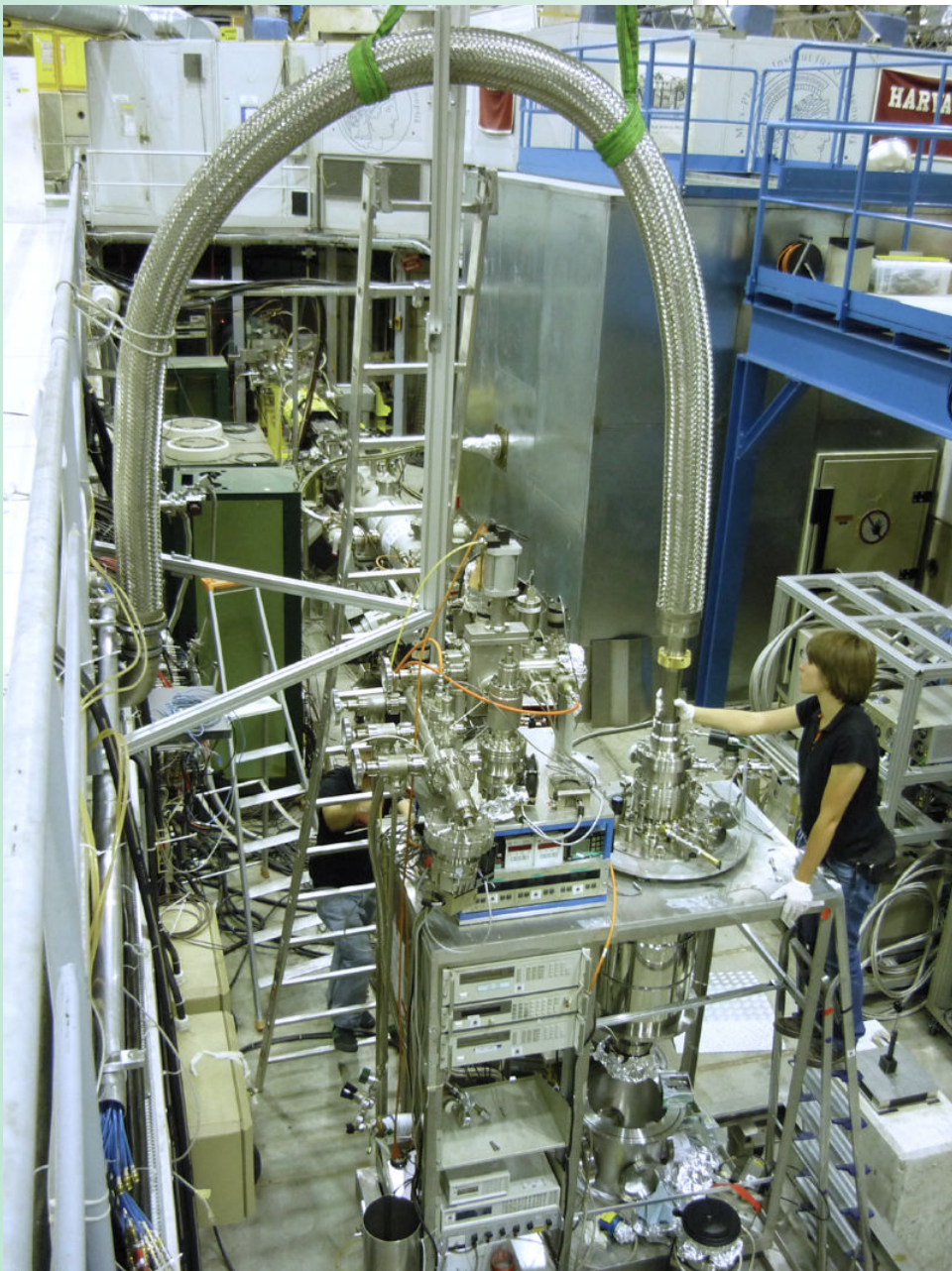
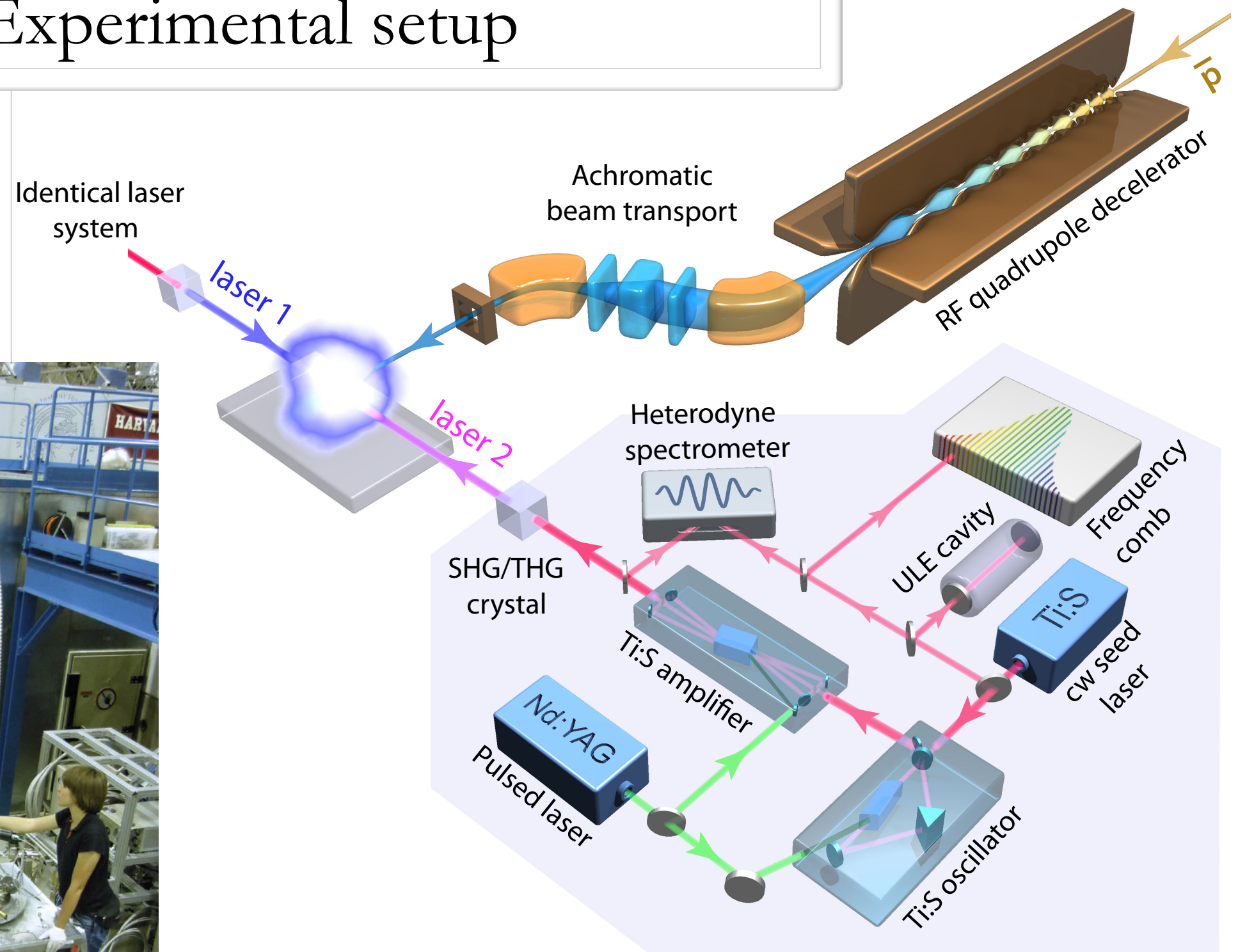
# CERN Antiproton Decelerator



A beam of 3 million antiprotons of kinetic energy 5.3 MeV are provided every minute to ATRAP, ALPHA, AEGIS, ASACUSA, BASE, (GBAR)

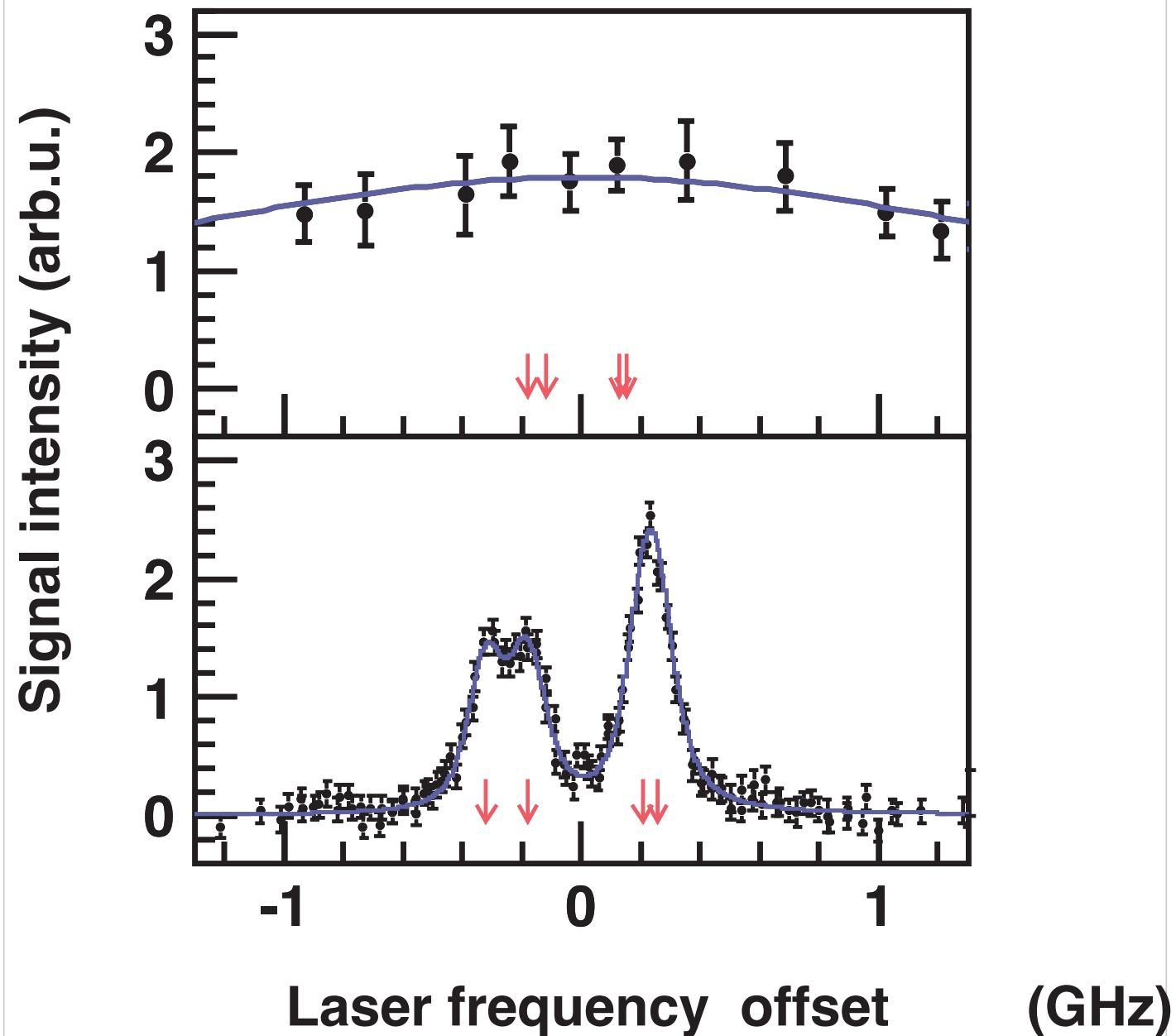


# Experimental setup





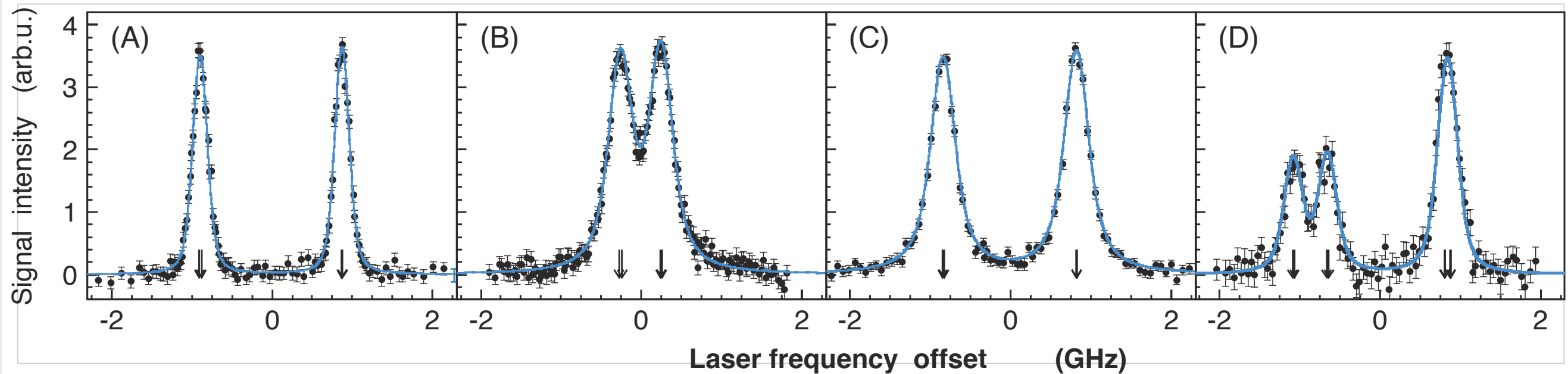
# Two-photon spectroscopy results



Single-photon spectroscopy  
of  $(n,l)=(36,34)-(35,33)$

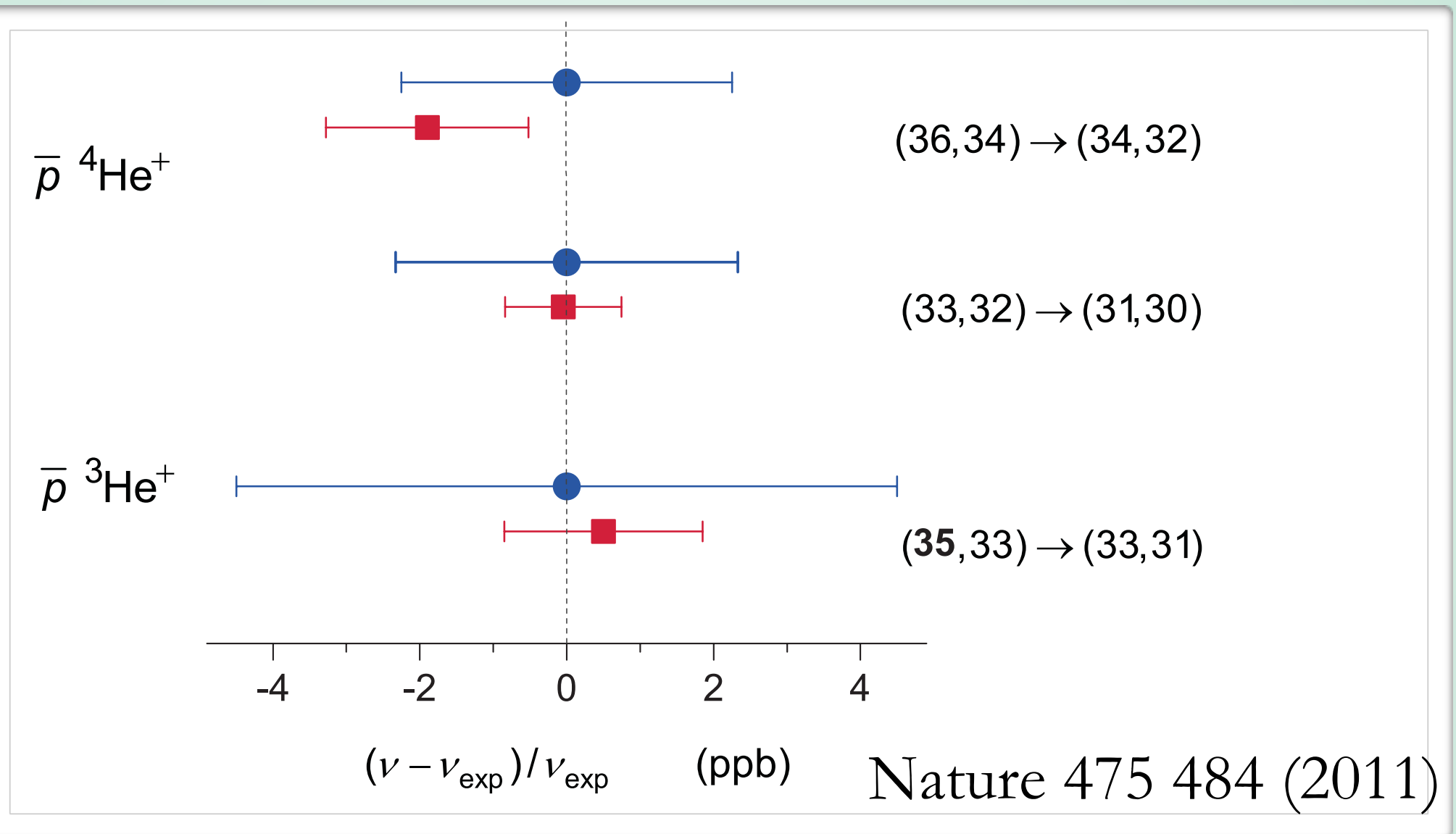
Two-photon spectroscopy  
 $(n,l)=(36,34)-(34,32)$

# Reduction of Doppler width by buffer gas cooling



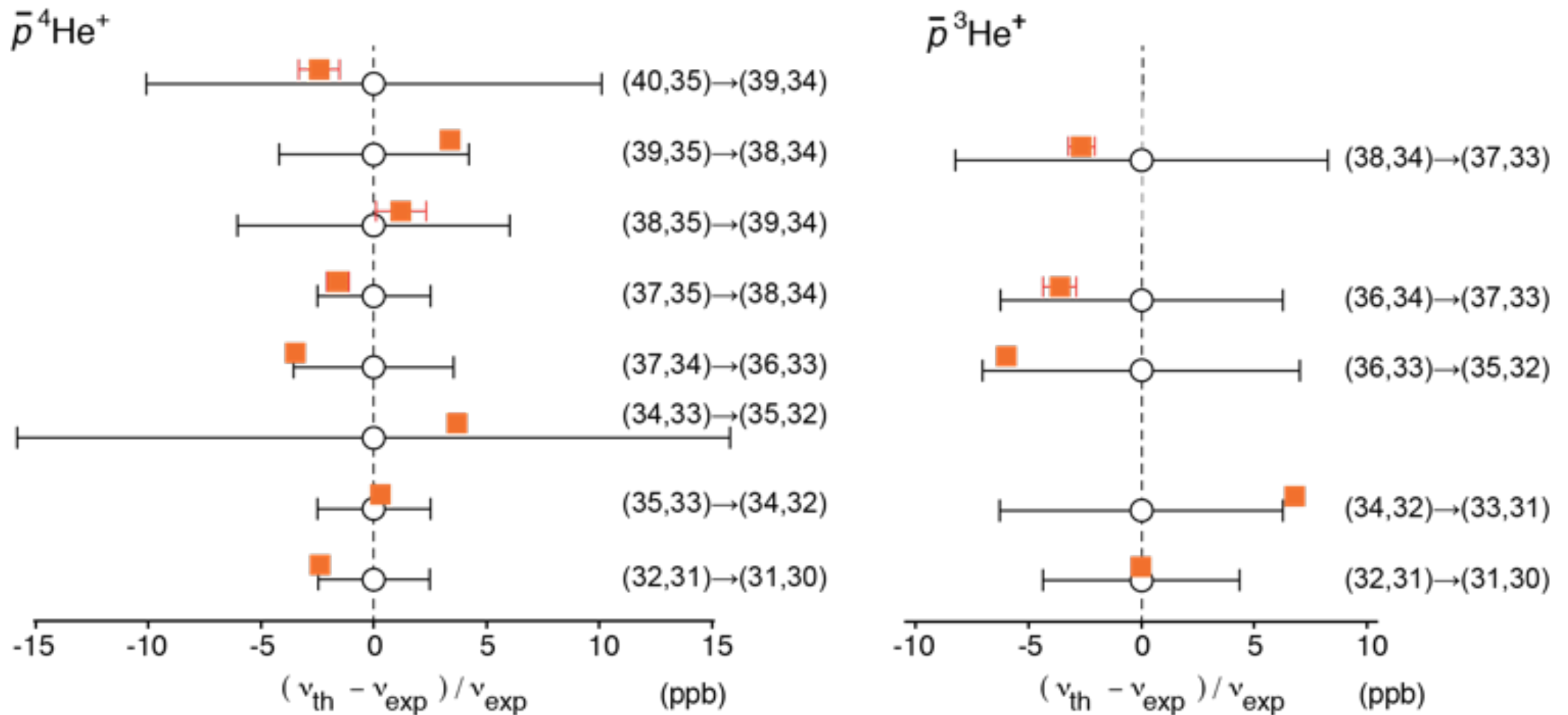
- Cooled  $2 \times 10^9$   $\bar{\text{p}}\text{He}^+$  atoms to  $\sim 1.5$  K
- Experiment took over 4 years of data.
- Resolved hyperfine structure in single-photon resonance

# Experiment-theory 2-photon comparison

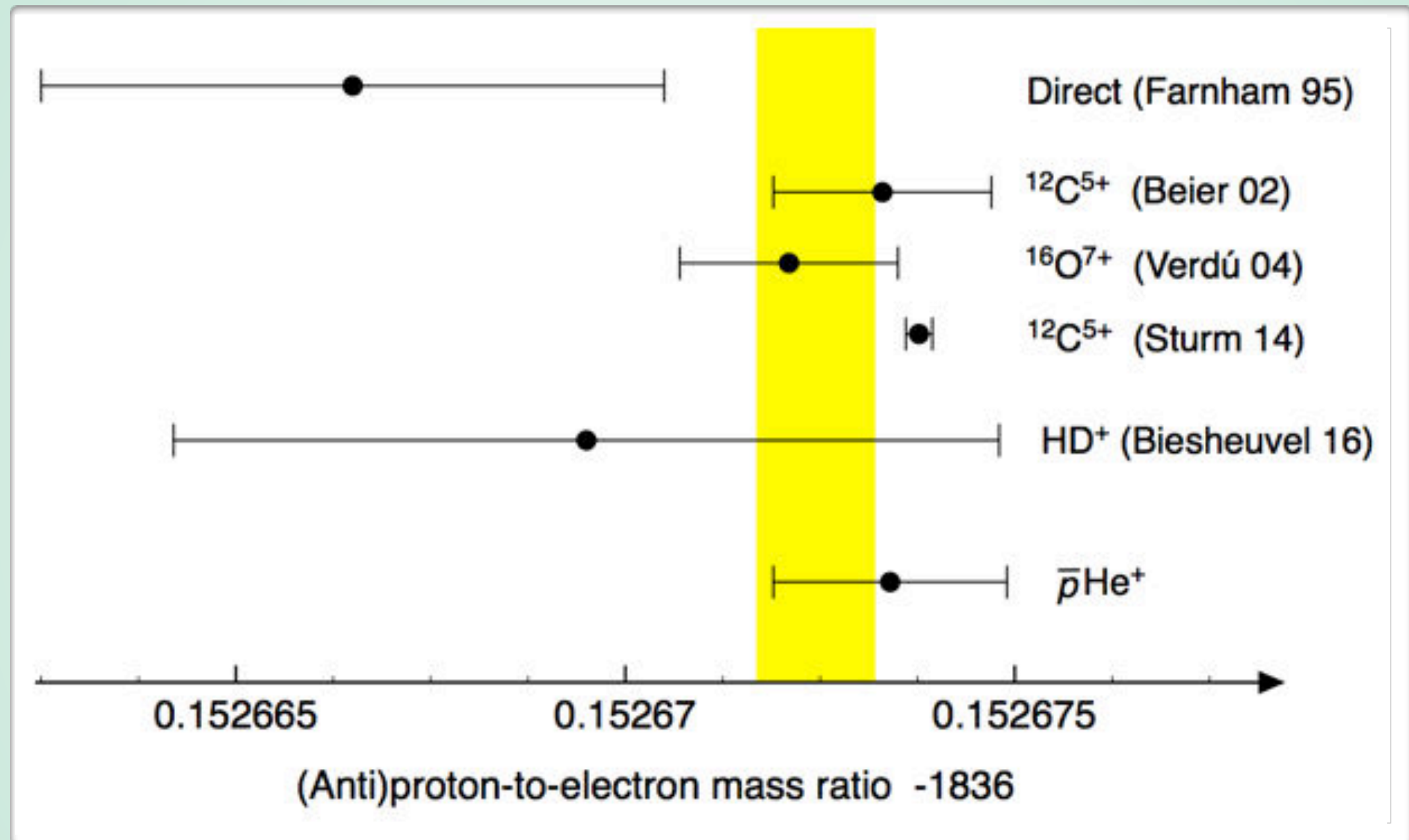


Theory	1 522 107 060.3(2)	MHz
Experiment	1 522 107 062(4)(3)(2)	MHz

# Comparison between experimental and theoretical transition frequencies of 13 single-photon resonances



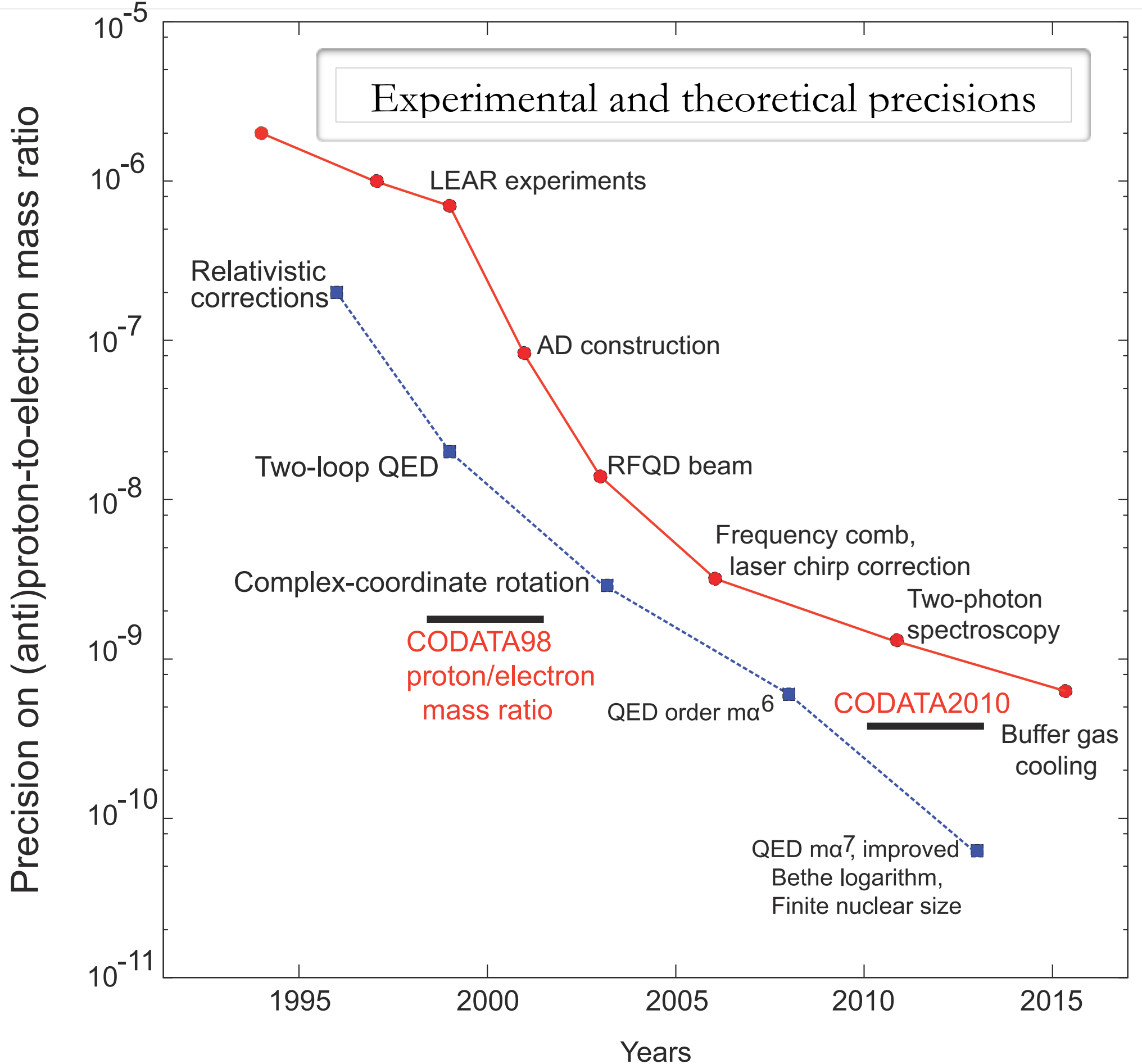
# Antiproton-to-electron mass ratio 2016



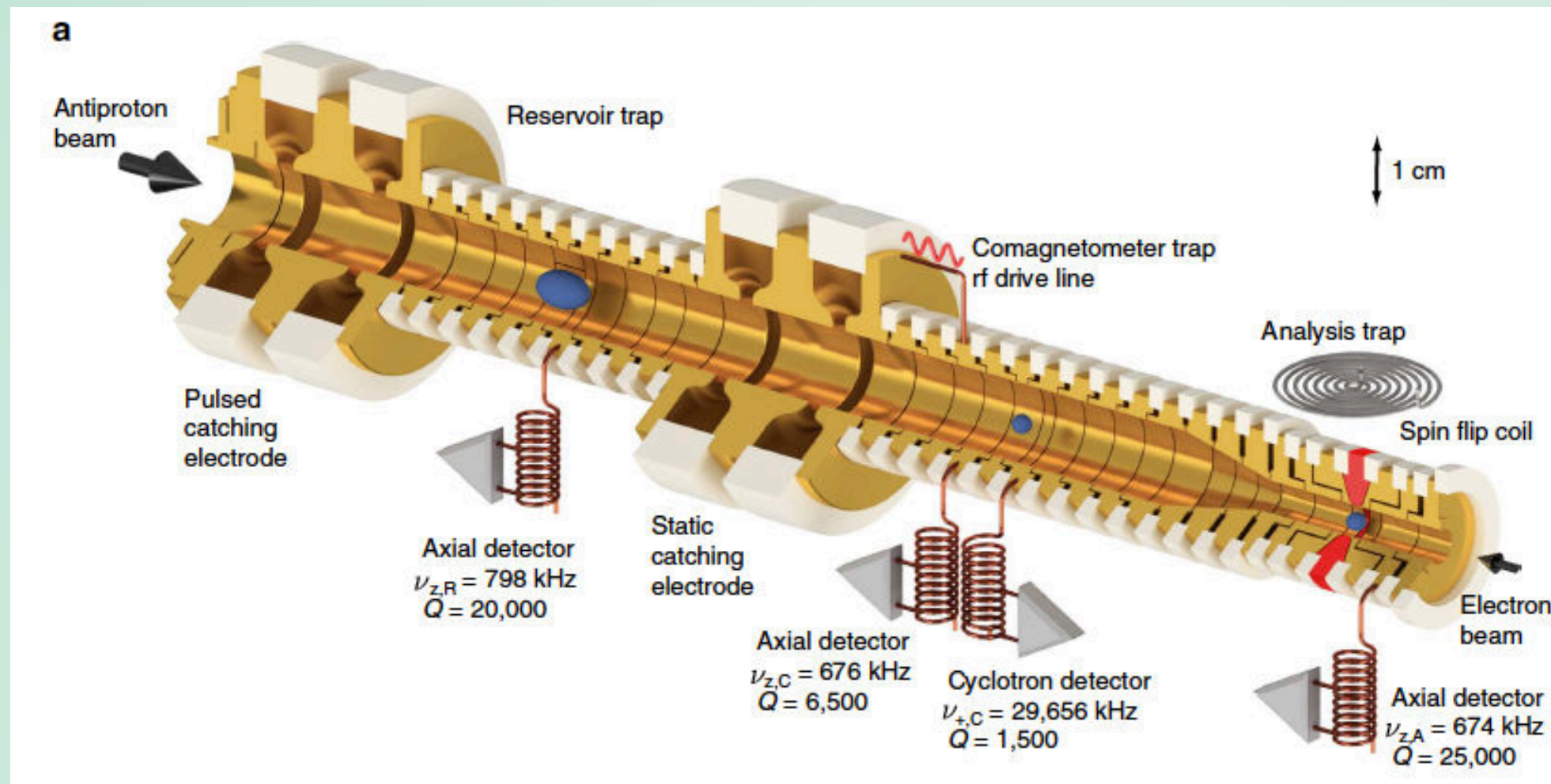
Antiproton-to-electron mass ratio **1836.1526734 (15)**

*Science* 354, 610 (2016)



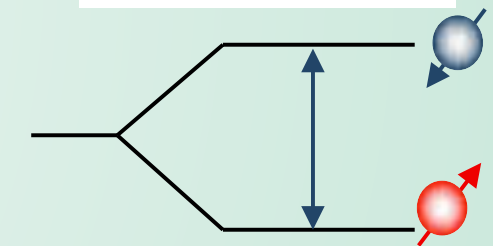


# BASE and ATRAP recent results



$$\nu_c = \frac{e}{m} B$$

$$\nu_L = g \frac{e}{2m} B$$



Larmor frequency measured by continuous Stern Gerlach effect

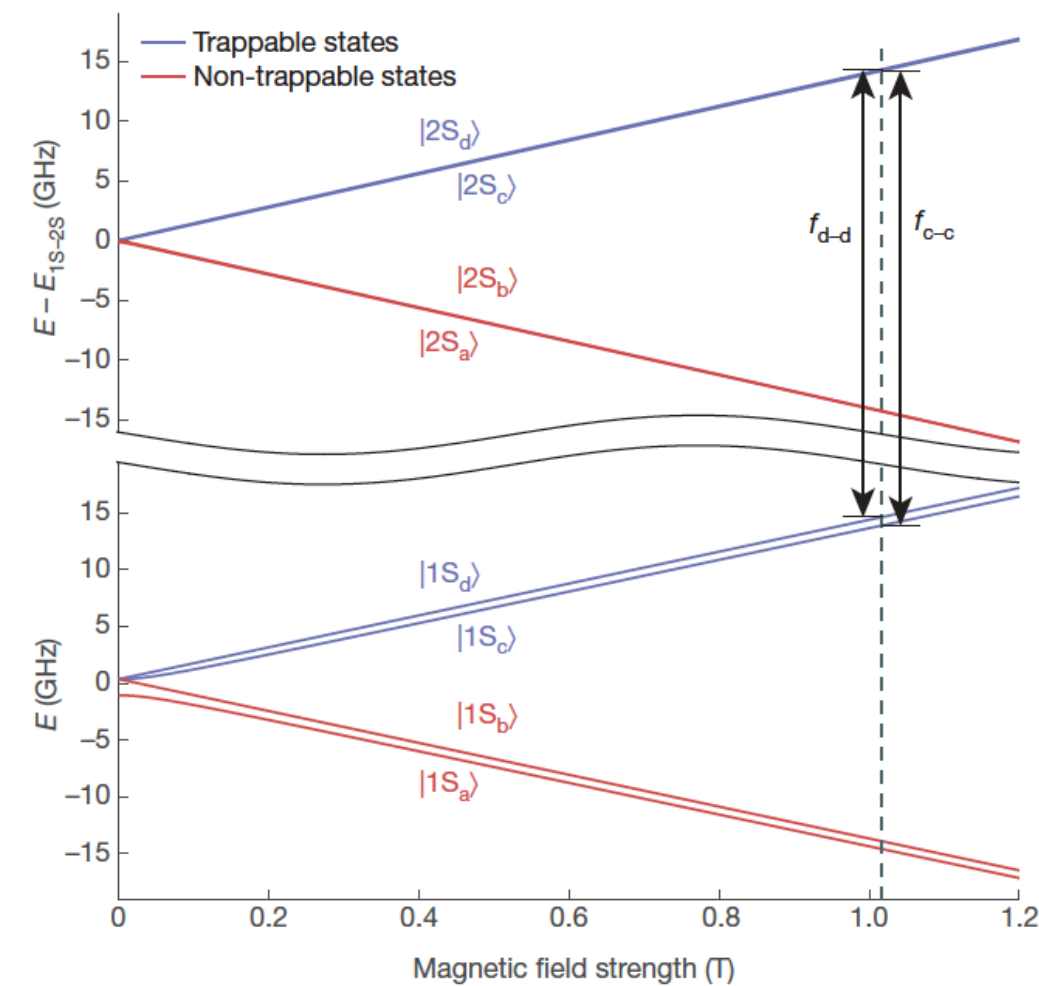
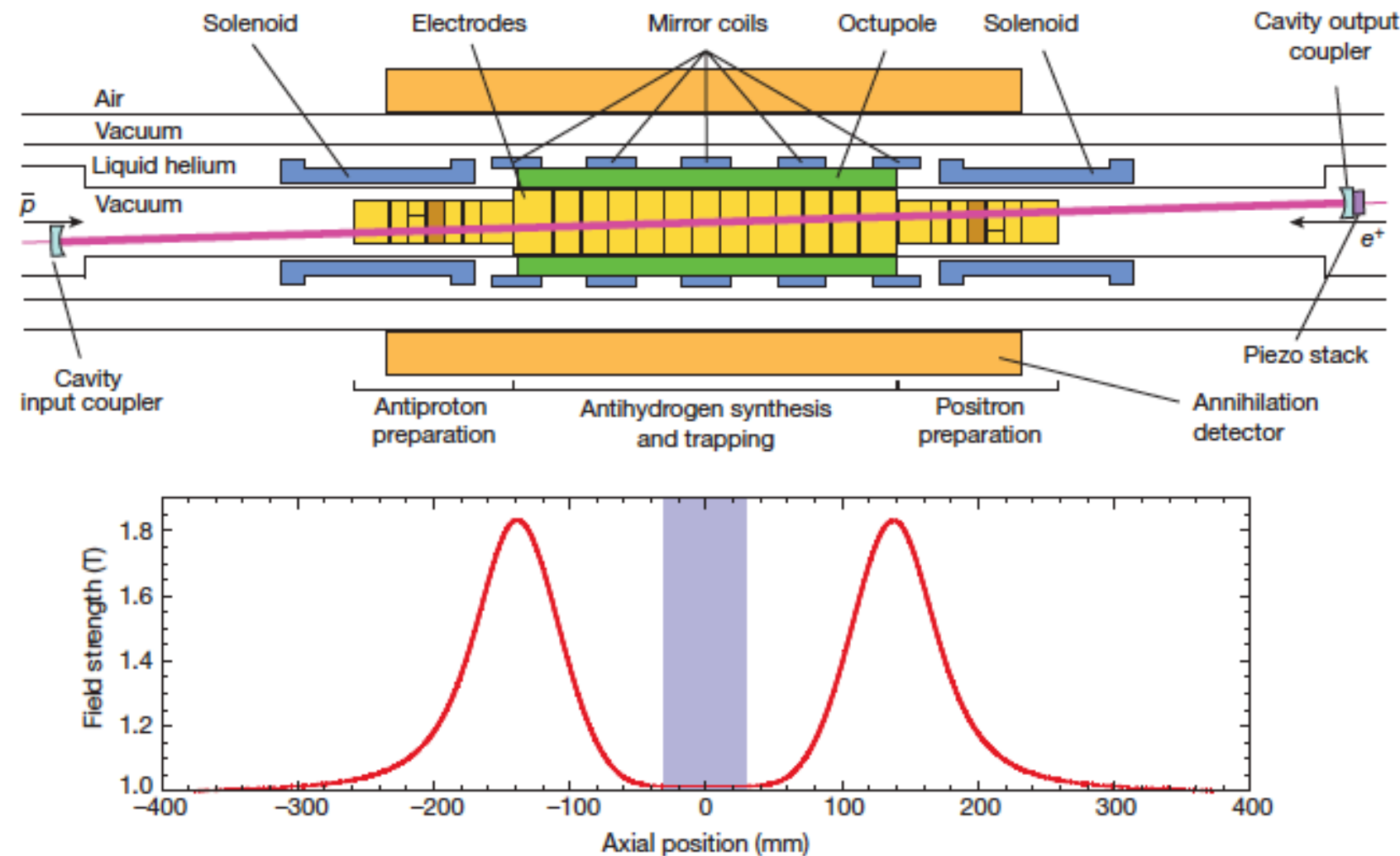
$$g_{\bar{p}} = 2.792845(12)$$

ATRAP collab. PRL 110, 130801 (2013)

$$g_{\bar{p}} = 2.792\,846\,5\,(23)$$

BASE collab. Nat. Comm. 8, 14084 (2017)  
Nature 524, 196 (2015)

# ALPHA 1s-2s laser spectroscopy @ 243 nm



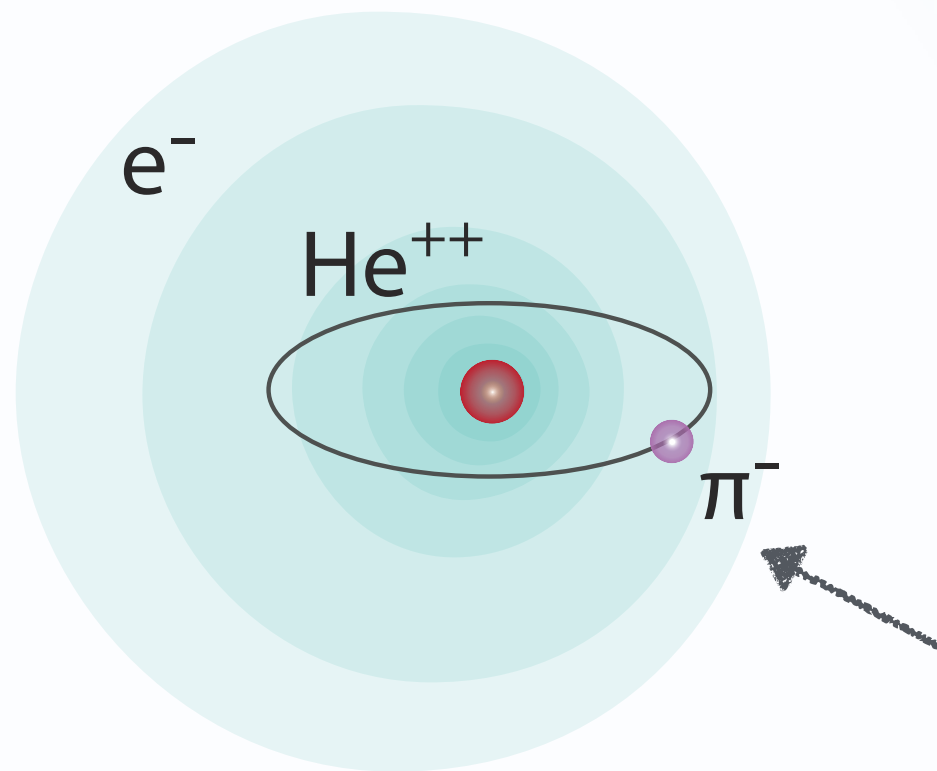
**Table 1 | Events during the 1.5-s ramp down of the trap magnets**

Type	Number of detected events	Background	Uncertainty
Off resonance	159	0.7	13
On resonance	67	0.7	8.2
No laser	142	0.7	12

Nature 541, 506 (2016)

ATRAP, AEGIS, ASACUSA-CUSP, GBAR also show lots of progress!

# New experiment on pionic helium @ PSI



$\tau \sim 7 \text{ ns}$  !

First laser spectroscopy of an atom containing a meson

**Negative pion** in a ‘circular’ Rydberg orbital  $n=16, l=n-1$  with diameter of 100 pm.

- Localized away from the nucleus.
- The electron protects the antiproton during collisions with ordinary helium atoms.



# Summary

- Sub-Doppler two-photon laser spectroscopy of antiprotonic helium atoms. Measured 3 two-photon transitions to a precision of 2.3 ppb.
- Collisional buffer gas cooling of antiprotonic helium atoms to  $T=1.5$  K. Measured 13 single-photon transitions.
- Agreed with 3-body QED calculations. Determined the antiproton-to-electron mass ratio as  $1836.1526734(15)$ .
- Laser spectroscopy of metastable pionic helium, experimental runs 2014-2015, observation of first laser induced pion transition.....



Backup slides

Datum	Error (MHz)
Experimental errors	
Statistical error, $\sigma_{\text{stat}}$	3
Collisional shift error	1
A.c. Stark shift error	0.5
Zeeman shift	<0.5
Frequency chirp error	0.8
Seed laser frequency calibration	<0.1
Hyperfine structure	<0.5
Line profile simulation	1
Total systematic error, $\sigma_{\text{sys}}$	1.8
Total experimental error, $\sigma_{\text{exp}}$	3.5
Theoretical uncertainties	
Uncertainties from uncalculated QED terms*	2.1
Numerical uncertainty in calculation*	0.3
Mass uncertainties*	<0.1
Charge radii uncertainties*	<0.1
Total theoretical uncertainty*, $\sigma_{\text{th}}$	2.1