

Towards measuring the ground state hyperfine splitting of antihydrogen - a progress report



Sauerzopf C.¹, Abo Y.², Capon A.¹, Diermaier M.¹, Dupre P.³, Higashi Y.⁴, Ishikawa S.⁴, Kaga C.⁴, Kolbinger B.¹, Leali M.⁵, Lehner S.¹, Malbrunot C.⁶, Mascagna V.⁵, Massiczek O.¹, Murtagh D.J.³, Nagata Y.³, Radics B.³, Simon M.C.¹, Suzuki K.¹, Tajima M.⁴, Ulmer S.⁷, Vamosi S.¹, van Gorp S.³, Venturelli L.⁵, Zmeskal J.¹, Breuker H.⁶, Higaki H.², Kanai Y.³, Kuroda N.³, Lodi Rizzini E.⁵, Matsuda Y.⁴, Widmann E.¹, Yamazaki Y.³

¹ Stefan Meyer Institute for subatomic Physics (SMI), Austrian Academy of Sciences

² Graduate School of Advanced Sciences of Matter, Hiroshima University

³ Atomic Physics Laboratory, RIKEN

⁴ Institute of Physics, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo

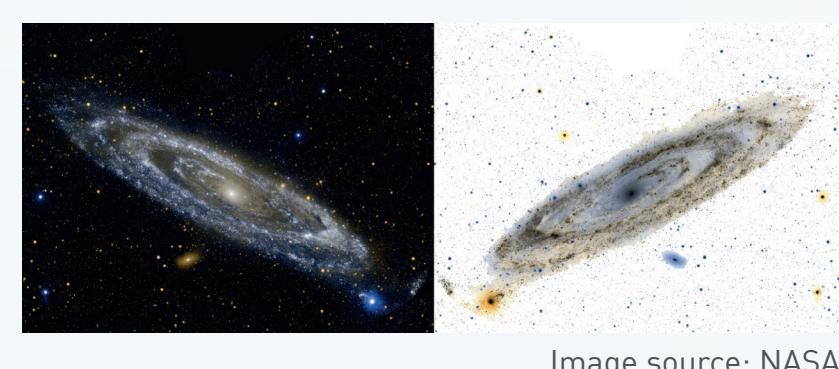
⁵ Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell'Informazione, Università di Brescia

⁶ Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN)

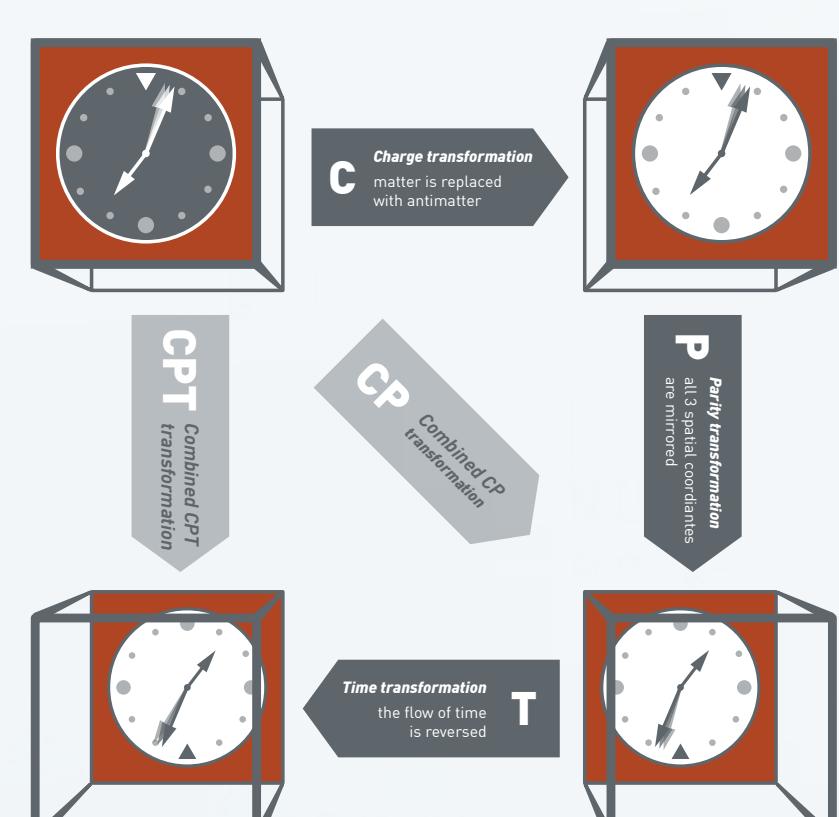
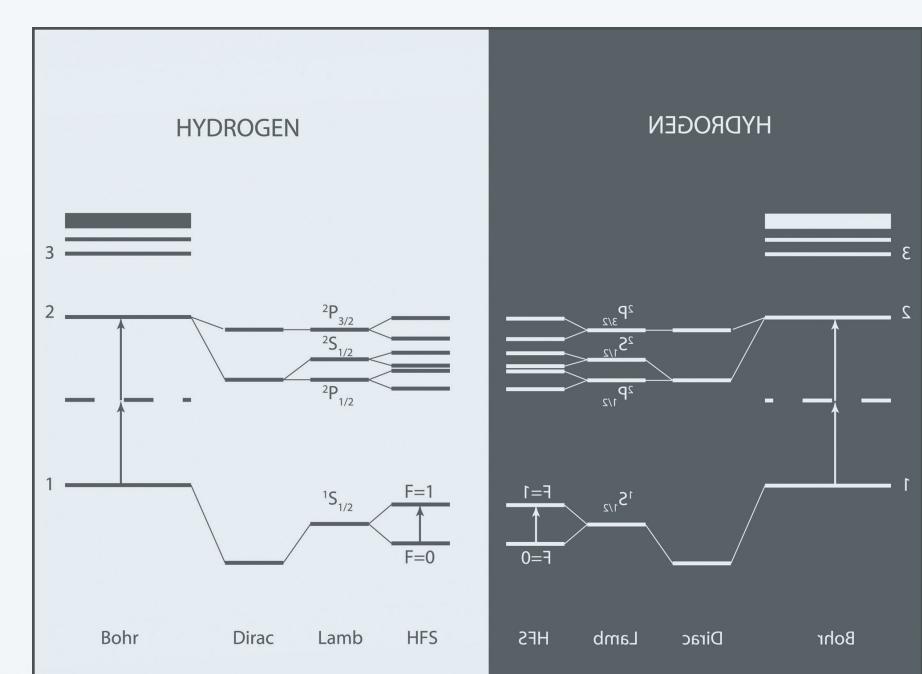
⁷ Ulmer Initiative Research Unit, RIKEN

MOTIVATION

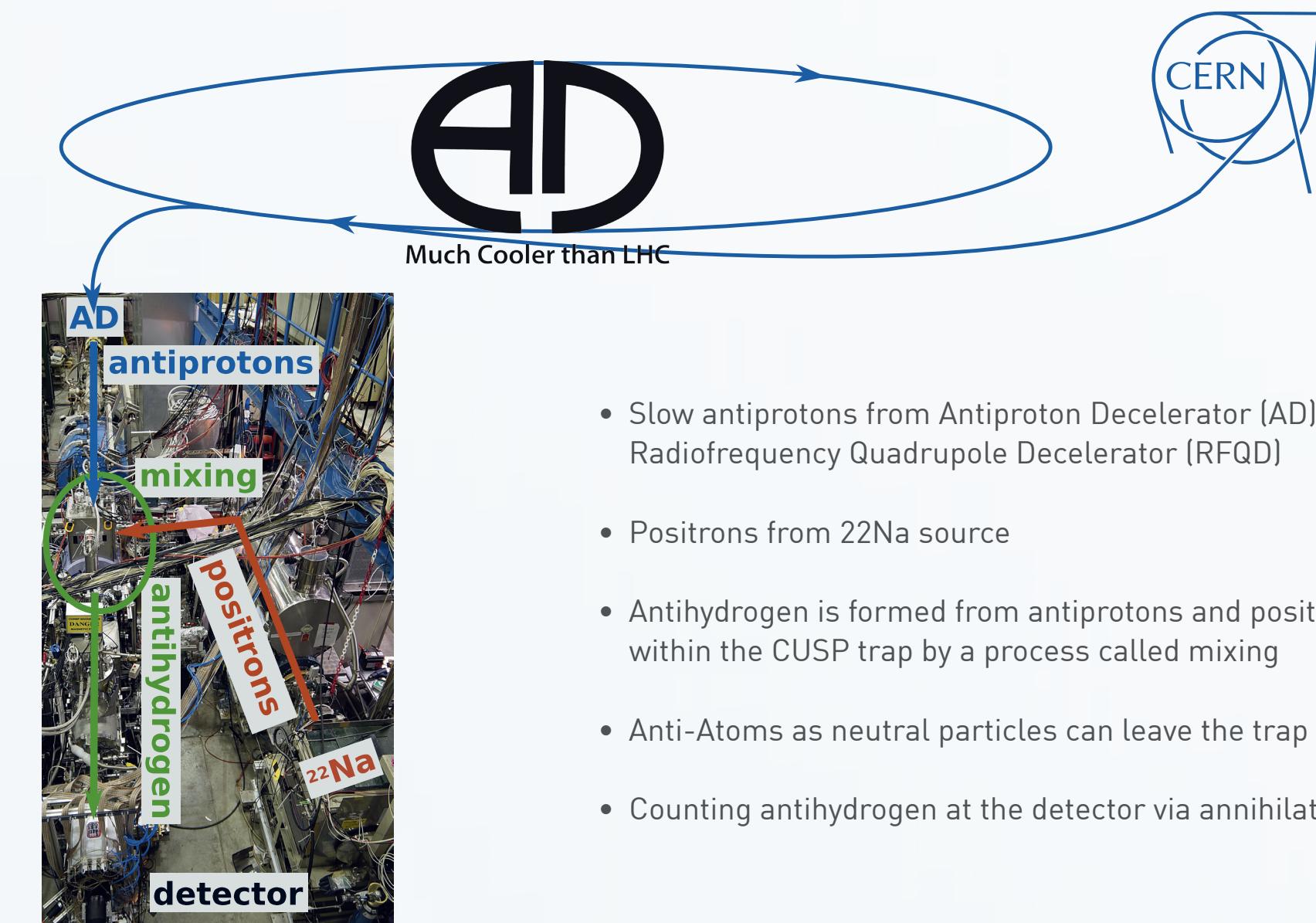
No observation of an antimatter universe:
asymmetry at the cosmological scale



No violation of CPT observed to date:
symmetry at the microscopic scale?

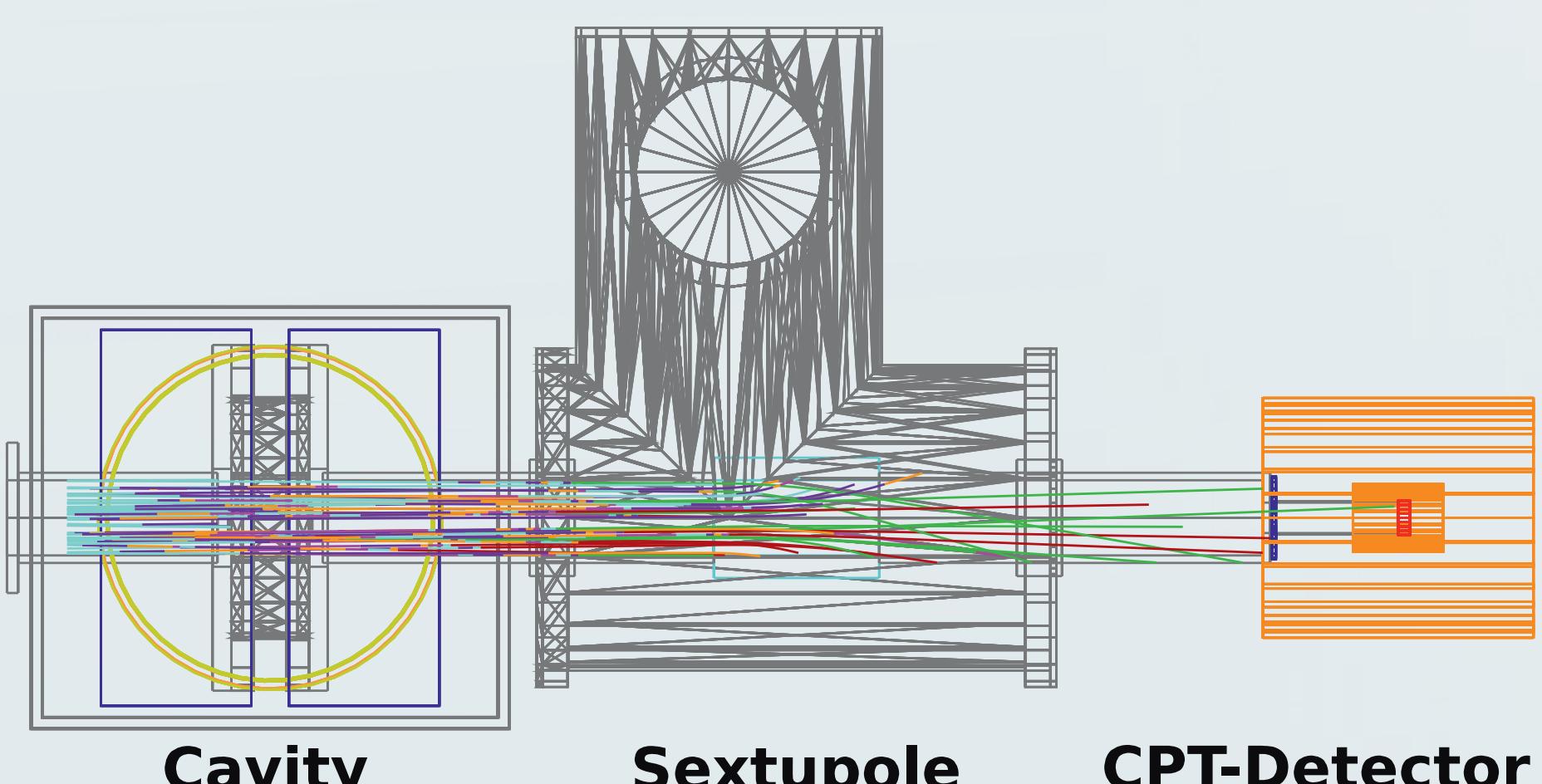


ANTIHYDROGEN PRODUCTION



- Slow antiprotons from Antiproton Decelerator (AD) + Radiofrequency Quadrupole Decelerator (RFQD)
- Positrons from ^{22}Na source
- Antihydrogen is formed from antiprotons and positrons within the CUSP trap by a process called mixing
- Anti-Atoms as neutral particles can leave the trap
- Counting antihydrogen at the detector via annihilation signal

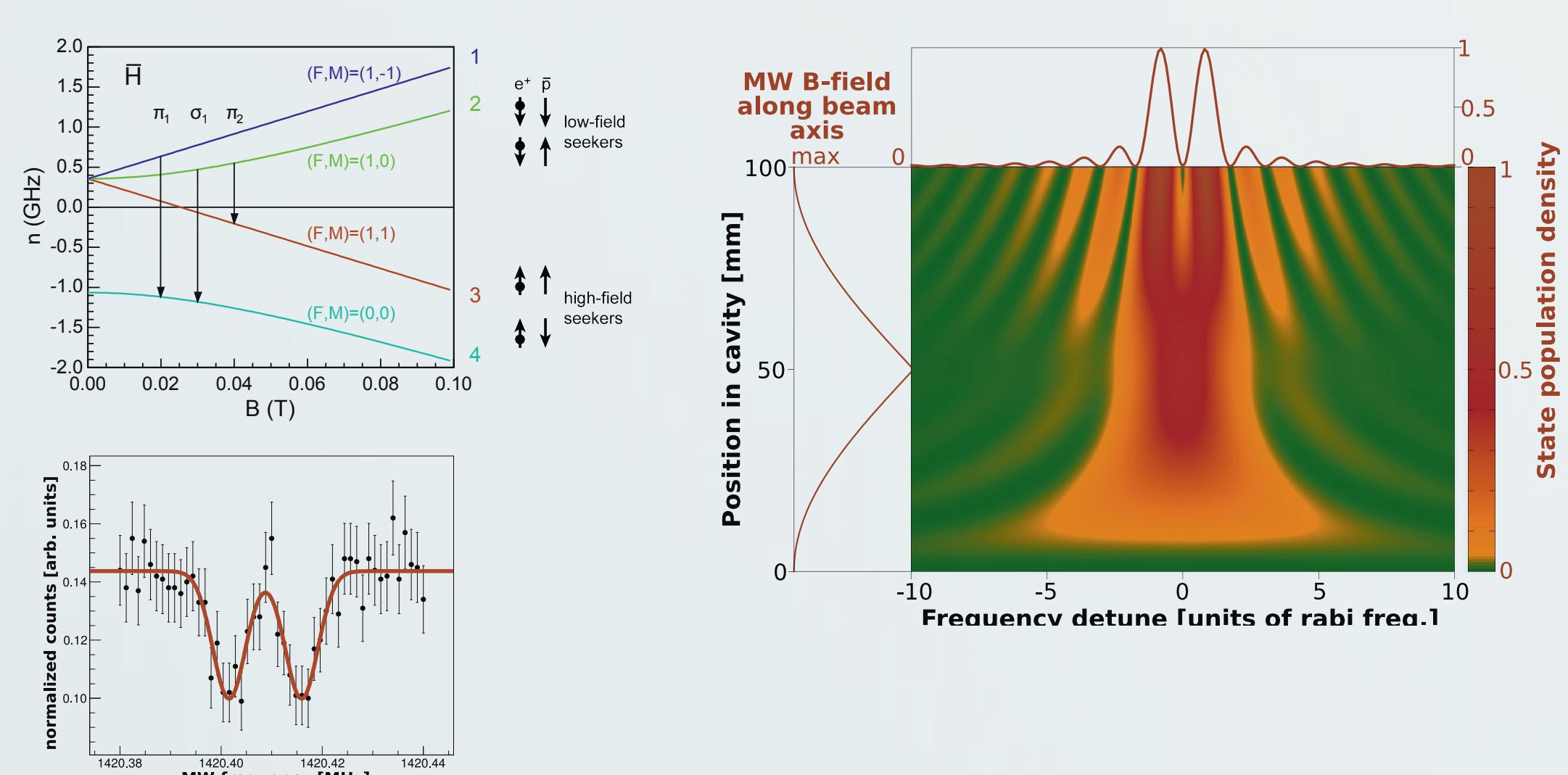
SPECTROSCOPY BEAMLINE



- Stripline microwave cavity, induces spin-flip
- Superconducting sextupole magnet, spin state analyser
- Detector, counting incoming antihydrogen atoms

CAVITY - MEASUREMENT PRINCIPLE

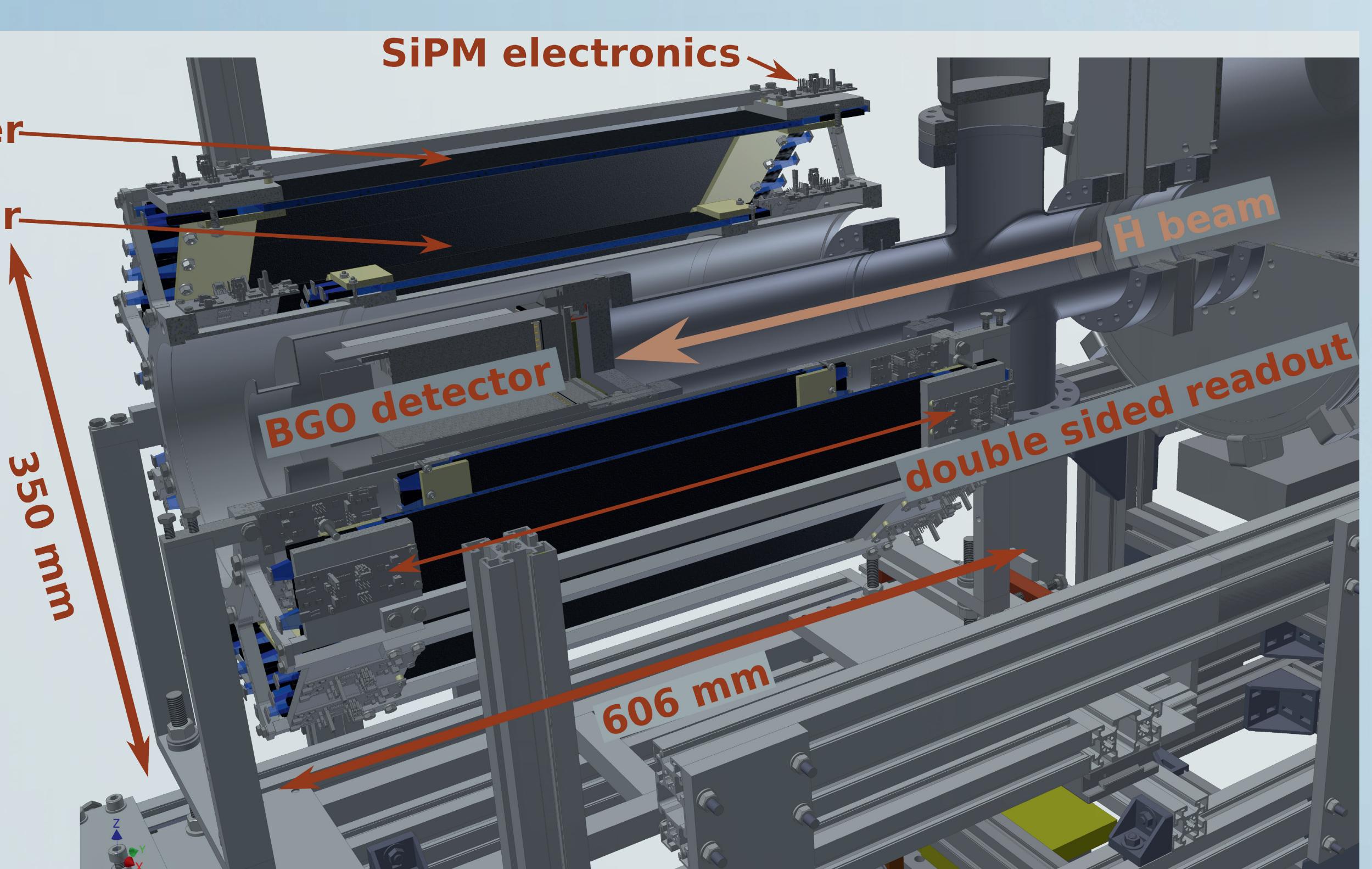
Geant4 simulation



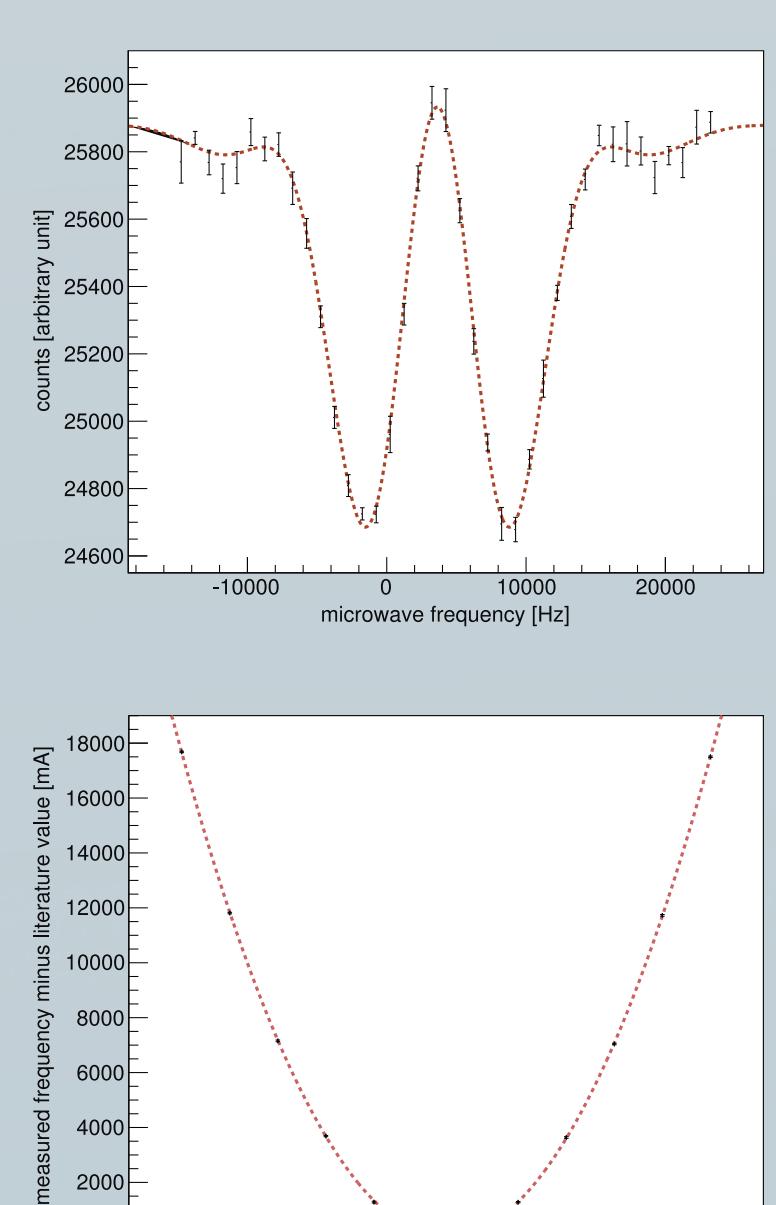
ANTIHYDROGEN DETECTOR

- Hodoscope with two layers
- 32 bars of plastic scintillators per layer
- double sided readout with SiPMs
- barrel detector with octagonal shape
- outer layer (per bar):
 - active surface: 450 mm x 35 mm
 - 5 mm thickness
- inner layer (per bar):
 - active surface: 300 mm x 20 mm
 - 5 mm thickness
- Detector material: EJ-200
- inner detector: BGO crystal with Multi Anode PMT
- two sided SiPM readout for position resolution and noise discrimination

Hodoscope:
outer layer
inner layer



IN-BEAM HYDROGEN SPECTROSCOPY



- beamline tested with polarised, cold atomic hydrogen beam
- σ , hyperfine resonance measured
- extrapolation to ground-state zero field hyperfine splitting
- accuracy $\Delta v/v < 10^{-6}$

ANTIHYDROGEN BEAMTIME 2014

