

Experimental Search for Lorentz Violation in Antihydrogen

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The advent of precision measurements on antihydrogen has opened new doors for tests of fundamental physics in the antimatter sector. This paper retrospectively analyzes data on locations of antihydrogen annihilations in the ALPHA trap in a search for temporal variation of its charge, which would constitute a violation of Lorentz Invariance.

I. INTRODUCTION

General relativity purports that a particle's charge is independent of the observer's reference frame. General relativity purports that a particle's charge is independent of the observer's reference frame. Although the theoretical underpinnings of this prediction are strong, the possibility of the small relativity violations has been acknowledged from the attempt to combine all forces to an unification theory recently. Especially, Alan Kostelecky et al., first proposed the spontaneous Lorentz violation in string theory¹ and later proposed Standard Model Extension to include the violation to the standard model². Experimental verification of fundamental predictions of physics are critical to assessing the axioms necessary to test the theory. In this spirit, testings have just started in some research groups, for example, using polarized nuclei³, astrophysical neutrinos⁴. On the other hand, the ALPHA collaboration have succeeded in measuring the antihydrogen charge with high precision⁵, which has opened new paths for using antihydrogen as a tool for testing underlying physical principles. Here, we have performed a retrospective analysis on the data collected during the ALPHA experiment's runs in 2010 and 2011 to examine Lorentz invariance for indications of a varying antihydrogen charge as the trap moves through space.

Over 386 antihydrogens in 320 experimental runs passed all detection criteria, hereafter referred to as cuts⁵. Only the antihydrogens that passed the cuts are included in the analysis. The times of these detection events were distributed over 405 days and over all hours of the day (see Fig.1), which is important for the analysis as violations would likely be correlated with the velocity and/or orientation of the trap with respect to cosmic microwave background (CMB), which is so far the most preferred reference frame. With this in mind, we search for a antihydrogen charge oscillation with a period of one year or one sidereal day. Orbital informations were cited from AEPHEM⁶, an astronomical ephemeris and reduction library.

The full data set consists of the times and z -positions (along trap axis) of antihydrogen annihilations after ALPHA's confining magnetic trap is quenched. During the trapping run, a series of axial electric fields called kicks are sequentially applied to the trap to drive unbound antiprotons out and leave only antihydrogen behind. If the antihydrogen atoms have a charge, their trajectories will be perturbed by these fields and the distribution of their annihilations will be shifted. If the charge is time-dependent, then the mean annihilation position will oscillate as well. The Fourier coefficients of the annihilation positions as a function of time are measured experimentally. Simulations are then performed to determine the expected distribution of these Fourier coefficients for charge oscillations of various magnitudes. Comparing the experimental value to these distributions

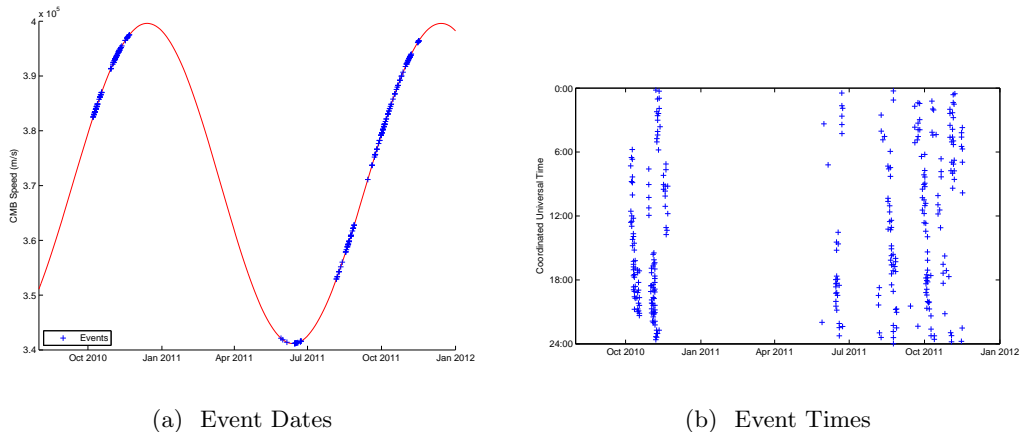


FIG. 1. (a): The CMB speed of the Earth with the dates of \bar{H} annihilation events marked. (b): The times of day of the antihydrogen events (times are in Coordinated Universal Time).

allows bounds to be placed on the magnitude of the charge oscillation.

II. METHODS SUMMARY

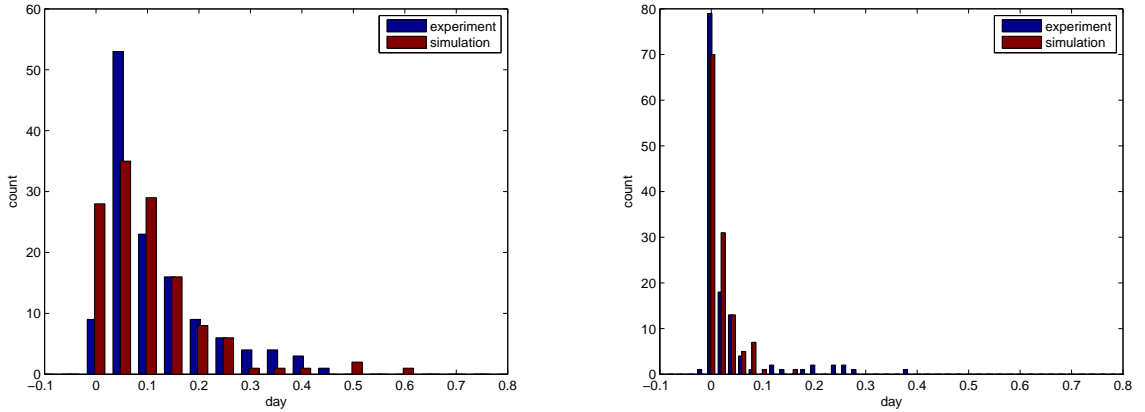
A bound on the temporal variation of the antihydrogen charge is performed by comparison of a test statistic S , constructed to approximate the magnitude of a Fourier coefficient, between the collected data and simulated distributions of this statistic. A statistically significant nonzero value of S would indicate a violation of Lorentz Invariance.

The full data set consists of the annihilation times and z -values (position along trap axis) from ALPHA's trapping attempts. Define $f(t)$ to be a function that maps times of \bar{H} annihilations to the z position of those annihilations. To be continued . . .

Time Selection

The annihilation time of events for simulation was randomly selected from the time span when we were able to operate trapping trials, which were chosen based on the statistical data analysis of ~ 1900 trapping trials operated in 2010 and 2011.

The trial time spans were assumed to be from when the first trial trap started to when the last one started within the fixed $4 \sim 17$ hours of time shift when we can access to Antiproton Decelerator. The first and last trial trap time were predicted by Poisson process since the former time relative to when the shift starts, and the latter time relative to when the shift ends show exponential distribution. The distributions of these two kinds of simulated time are shown in Fig.2



(a) Time from when the first trial trap was operated to when the first shift started (b) Time from when the last shift started to when the last trial trap was operated.

FIG. 2. Distributions of simulated time spans overlaid with the experimental data.

with experimental data overlaid. Then the operation time of 320 ± 18 trapping trials succeeded in trapping \bar{H} annihilation(s) were randomly selected within the time span. The time duration of the trapping trial was fixed to 10.00 minutes based on the experiment. The number of annihilation events for each successful trapping trial were chosen from the fact that the probability of getting one event per a trapping trial predicted by Poisson statistics was $\lambda = 0.387532$. Note that milliseconds of time difference between more than one \bar{H} annihilations in a same trapping trial were ignored since we have time information of annihilation events in order of a second. The example of time selection with this method is shown in Fig.3.

Position Selection

Creation of pseudo-data sets requires an algorithm capable of generating z positions of \bar{H} annihilations for arbitrary charge values. This is achieved by randomly sampling an approximated inverse CDF of the annihilation locations along the trap axis for the given charge.

Using the symplectic integrator discussed in Ref. 5, a list of annihilation z coordinates is created for both quip directions for several different charges $\{q_i\}$, indexed in order of increasing charge. These lists are then adjusted to account for effects from detector smearing and missed detections due to cosmic ray filtering criteria, also discussed in Ref. 5. For each charge q_i , let $D_{q_i}(z)$ denote the linear interpolation of the distribution's normalized CDF for a given direction (either left or right). Two $D_{q_i}(z)$ are depicted in Fig. 4 (blue solid lines). Furthermore, let $D_{q_i}^{-1}(r)$ denote the

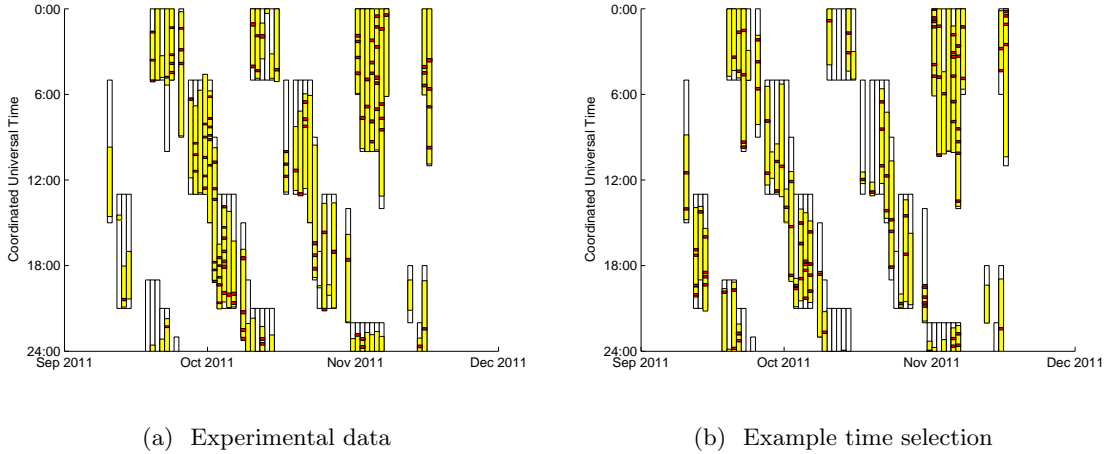


FIG. 3. The time table of (a) the experimental data and (b) example time selection in Coordinated Universal Time against day. The time span when we were able to run trapping trials (yellow boxes) was chosen within each assigned shift schedule (white boxes). Then within the trial time span, the time of 320 ± 18 successful trapping trials (red boxes) were randomly chosen. We detected at least one annihilation event at the end of successful trapping trials (the bottom of red boxes).

inverse of $D_{q_i}(z)$. For any one of the q_i , a random annihilation position z_0 is chosen by selecting a random value r_0 in the interval $(0, 1)$, then setting $z_0 = D_{q_i}^{-1}(r_0)$.

For a charge q between the discrete q_i , let q_k denote the q_i with the largest value less than q . Then q_{k+1} will be the q_i with the least value greater than q . A random annihilation position for this q is chosen by first selecting a random value r_0 in the interval $(0, 1)$ as before, then calculating z_0 from Eqn. 1. The weights $(q_{k+1} - q)$ and $(q - q_k)$ are chosen to provide a linear interpolation between the two inverse CDFs. The process is summarized in Fig. 4.

$$z_0 = \frac{D_{q_k}^{-1}(r_0) * (q_{k+1} - q) + D_{q_{k+1}}^{-1}(r_0) * (q - q_k)}{q_{k+1} - q_k} \quad (1)$$

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To be continued...

III. NOTES

The graphs right now are created in Matlab. In the future they will be made in Origin and should look prettier.

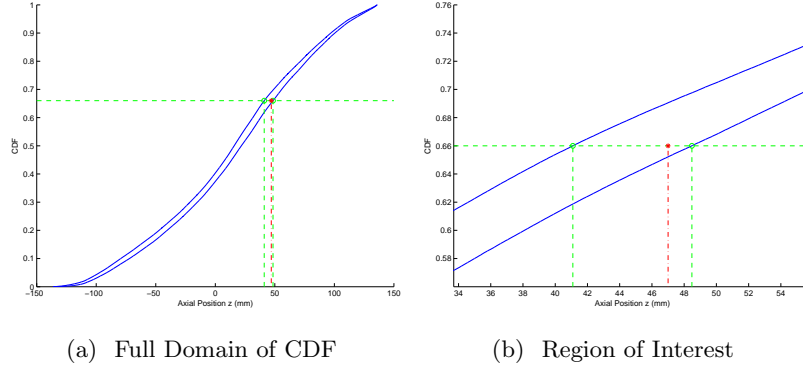


FIG. 4. Graphical depiction of the annihilation z value selection algorithm. Empirical CDFs are generated for several different charges q_i and then linearly interpolated to give $D_{q_i}(z)$. Two such $D_{q_i}(z)$ are shown (blue solid curves). When a z position is desired for a given charge q , a random value r_0 , here shown as 0.66, is picked and the values of the inverse CDFs $D_{q_i}^{-1}(r_0)$, which can be read off of the x -axis here, are determined (green dashed lines). The weighted average is then taken to give the sampled z value for q (red dash-dot line). Here q is closer in value to q_{k+1} than q_k .

Cite aephem

Look for other papers on charge invariance

Mention this method can be done better in the future

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- ¹ V. A. Kostelecký and S. Samuel, “Spontaneous breaking of lorentz symmetry in string theory,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 683, 1989.
 - ² D. Colladay and V. A. Kostelecký, “Lorentz-violating extension of the standard model,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 58, no. 11, p. 116002, 1998.
 - ³ S. Müller, E. Djick, H. Bekker, J. van den Berg, O. Böll, S. Hoekstra, K. Jungmann, C. Meinema, J. Noordmans, M. N. Portela, *et al.*, “First test of lorentz invariance in the weak decay of polarized nuclei,” *Physical Review D*, vol. 88, no. 7, p. 071901, 2013.
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 - ⁶ A. Hincks, “Aephem,” 2014. Online; accessed 23-September-2014.