
Parity violating Berry Phases in an Atomic Beam Spin Echo - Experiment



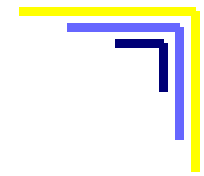
Peter Augenstein

IMPRS-Seminar / 24.4.2012

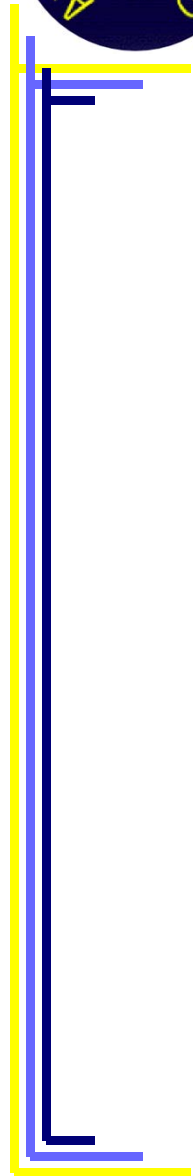


Outline

- Motivation
- Atomic Beam Spin Echo-Principle & Berry-Phases
- The Experimental Setup
- First Measurements
- Summary & Outlook

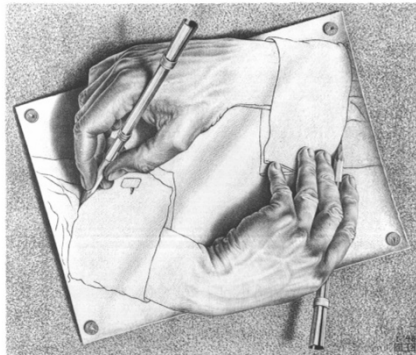


Motivation





Parity Violation



$$P^{-1} H P \neq H$$



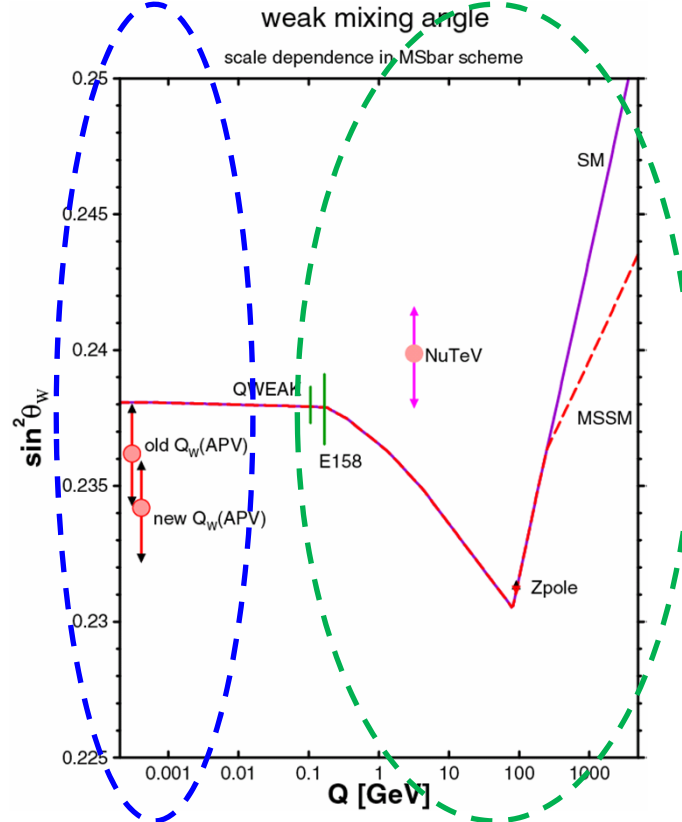
Three Generations
of Matter (Fermions)

	I	II	III	
mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV	0
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0
spin →	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
name →	u up	c charm	t top	γ photon
	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV	0
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom	g gluon
	<2.2 eV	<0.17 MeV	<15.5 MeV	91.2 GeV
	0	0	0	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	Z weak force
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV	80.4 GeV
	-1	-1	-1	± 1
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Leptons	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	W weak force

Bosons (Forces)

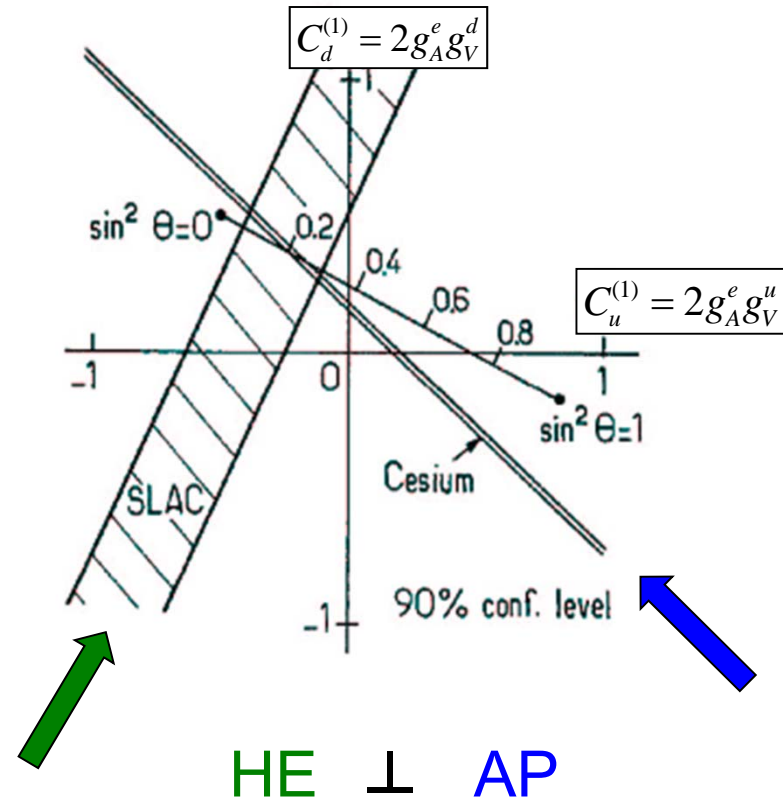


Parity Violation



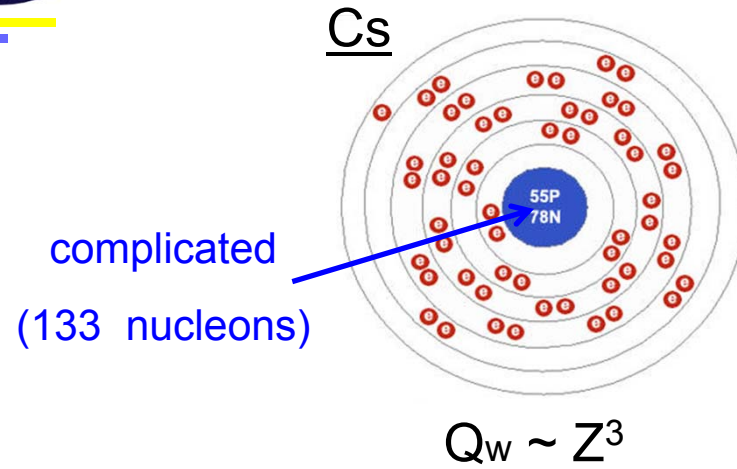
Atomic Physics
@ $Q^2 \sim 0$

High-Energy
Physics

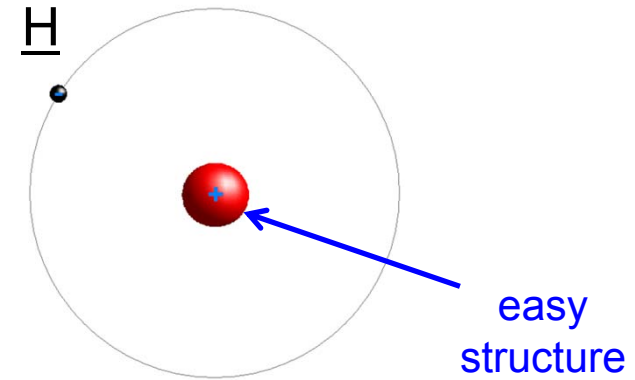




Parity Violation



$$\Delta E_{\text{weak}} / \Delta E_{\text{em}} < 10^{-6}$$



$$\Delta E_{\text{weak}} / \Delta E_{\text{em}} < 10^{-12}$$



Parity Violation

P-conserving and P-violating Berry Phases

Metastable states of hydrogen: their geometric phases and flux densities

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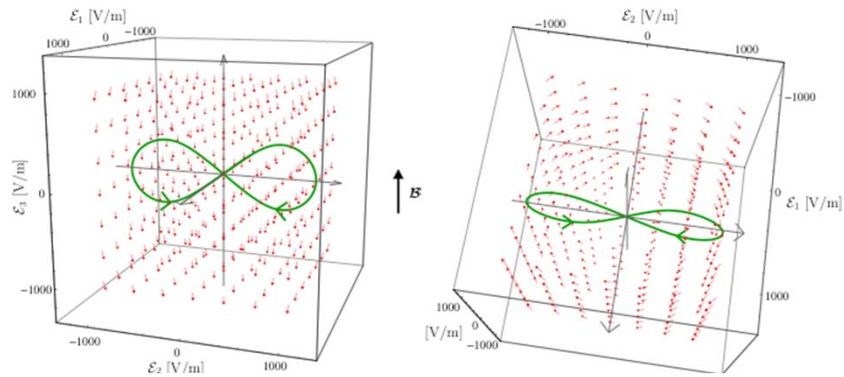
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Received: March 7, 2012

2 [physics.atom-ph] 6 Mar 2012

Abstract. We discuss the geometric phases and flux densities for the metastable states of hydrogen with principal quantum number $n = 2$ being subjected to adiabatically varying external electric and magnetic fields. Convenient representations of the flux densities as complex integrals are derived. Both, parity conserving (PC) and parity violating (PV) flux densities and phases are identified. General expressions for the flux densities following from rotational invariance are derived. Specific cases of external fields are discussed. In a pure magnetic field the phases are given by the geometry of the path in magnetic field space. But for electric fields in presence of a constant magnetic field and for electric plus magnetic fields the geometric phases carry information on the atomic parameters, in particular, on the PV atomic interaction. We show that for our metastable states also the decay rates can be influenced by the geometric phases and we give a concrete example for this effect. Finally we emphasise that the general relations derived here for geometric phases and flux densities are also valid for other atomic systems having stable or metastable states, for instance, for He with $n = 2$. Thus, a measurement of geometric phases may give important experimental information on the mass matrix and the electric and magnetic dipole matrices for such systems. This could be used as a check of corresponding theoretical calculations of wave functions and matrix elements.

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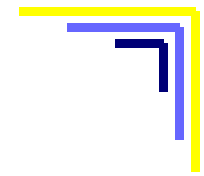


Interferometry

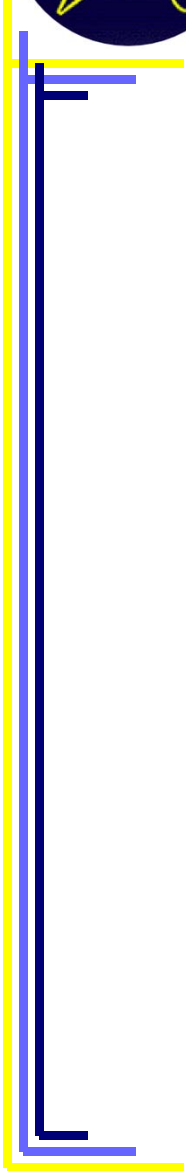
$$\sigma \approx \left| \begin{array}{c} e \\ \gamma \\ P \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} e \\ \gamma \\ Z_0 \\ P \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} e \\ \gamma \\ P \end{array} \right|^2$$

~ 1 $\sim 10^{-6}$ $\sim 10^{-12}$

enhancement factor !

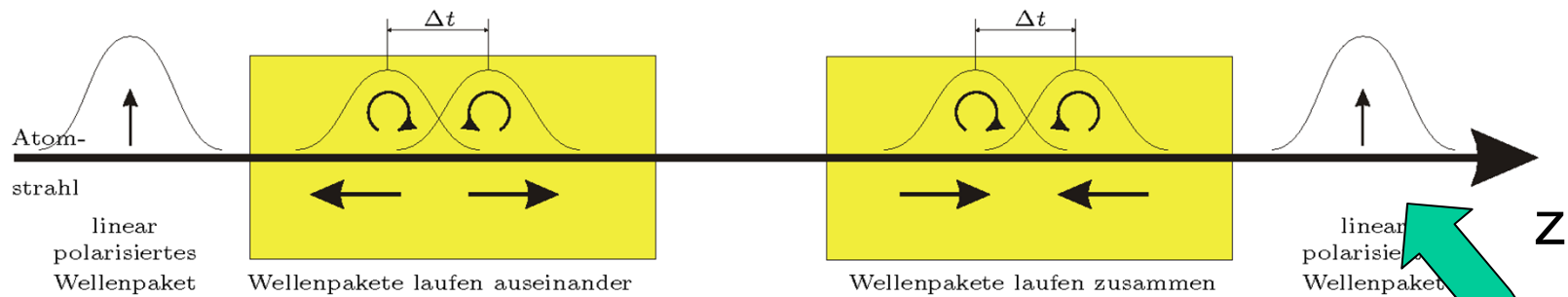
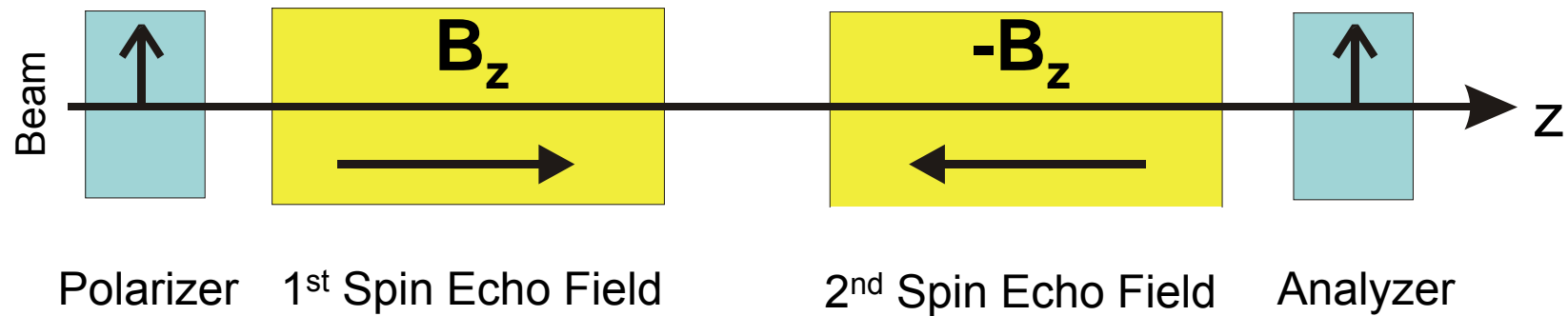


Atomic Beam Spin Echo





The ABSE-Principle



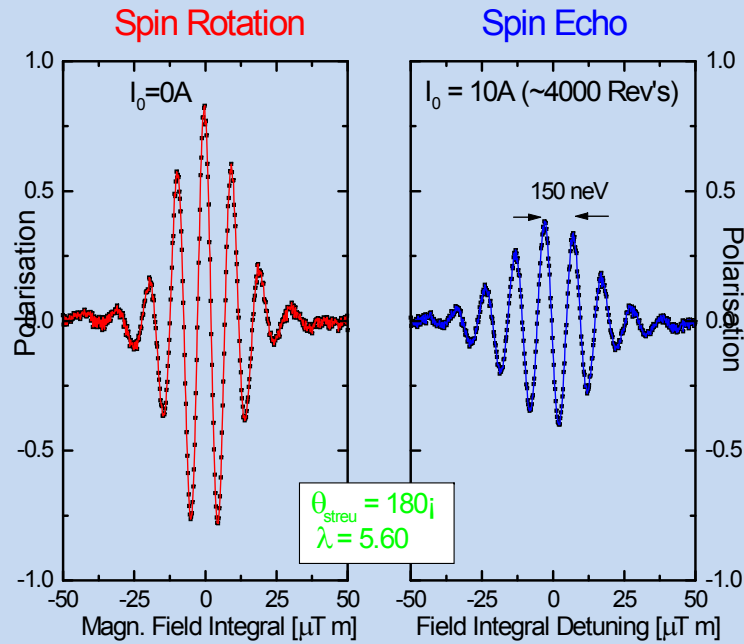
Interference pattern,
when detuning the 2nd field



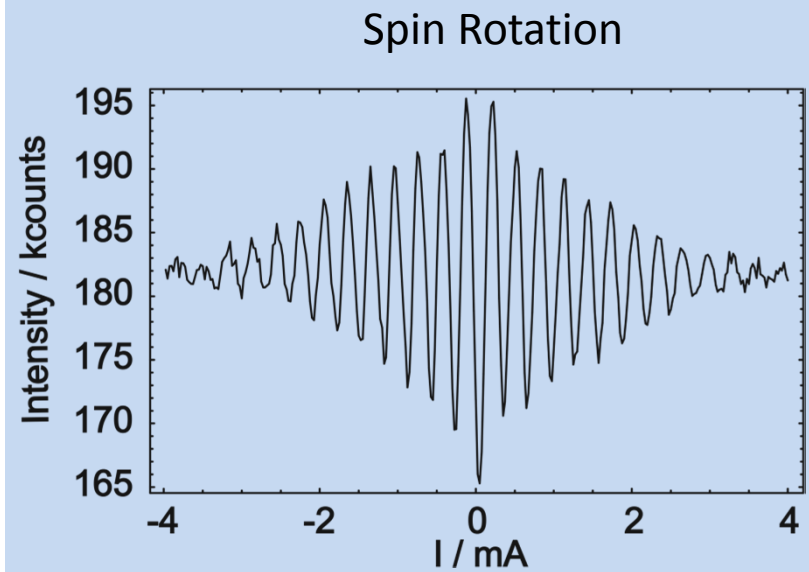


Signal & Resolution

^3He data
resolution ≈ 1 neV
(nuclear magnetic moment)

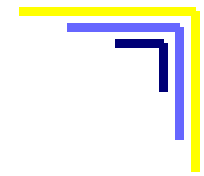


^1H data
resolution ≈ 10 peV
(electron magnetic moment)

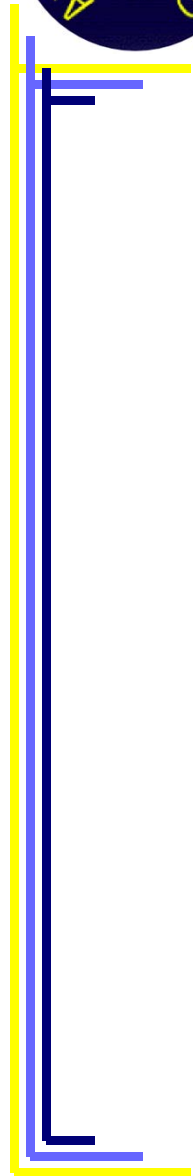


counts or polarization

detuning of B-field



Berry Phase





Berry Phase

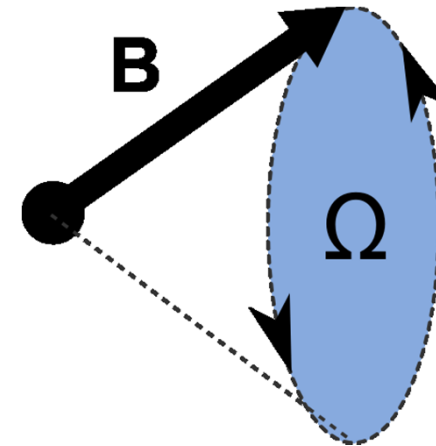
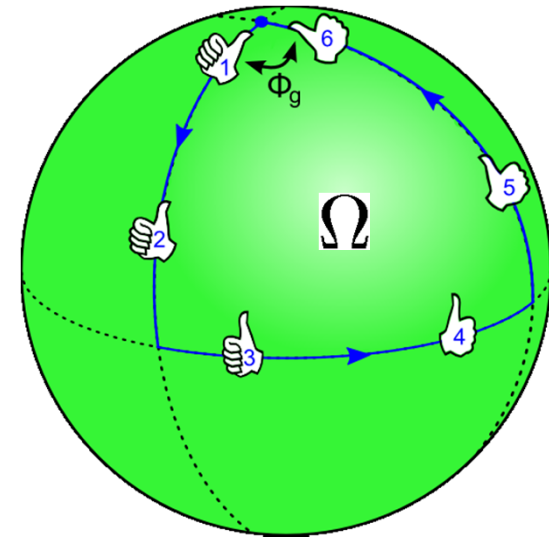
Classical Mechanics

- Parallel Vector Transport
- on Path around exceptional Point

Quantum Mechanics

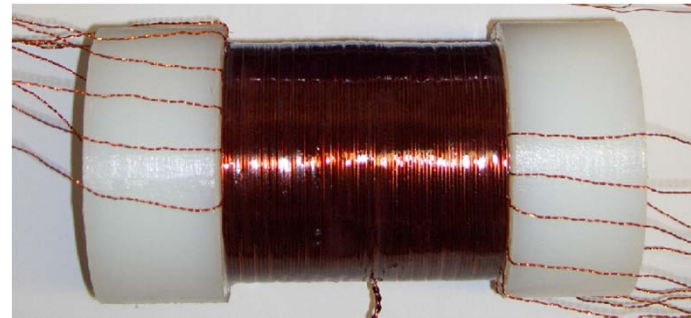
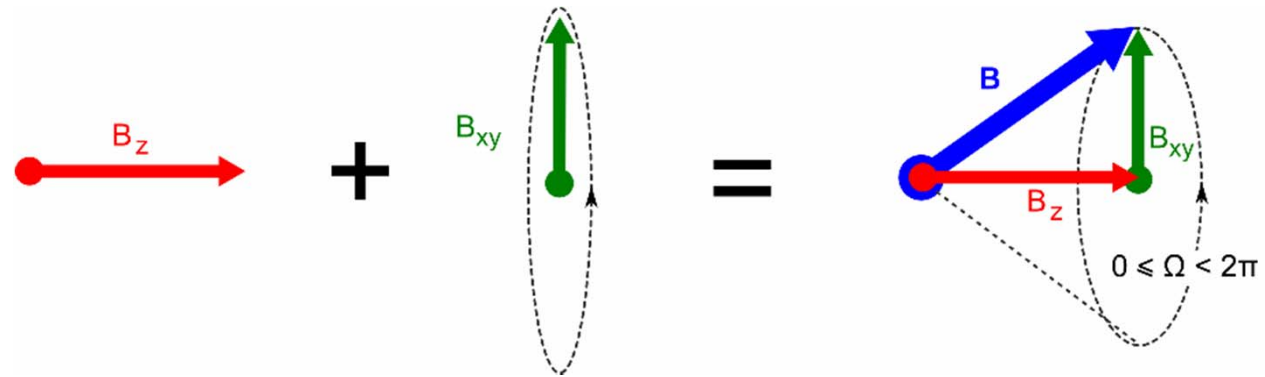
- transport Eigenstate on closed curve in the parameter-space
- Spin in a B-field:

$$\phi_{Berry} = -m \cdot \Omega$$



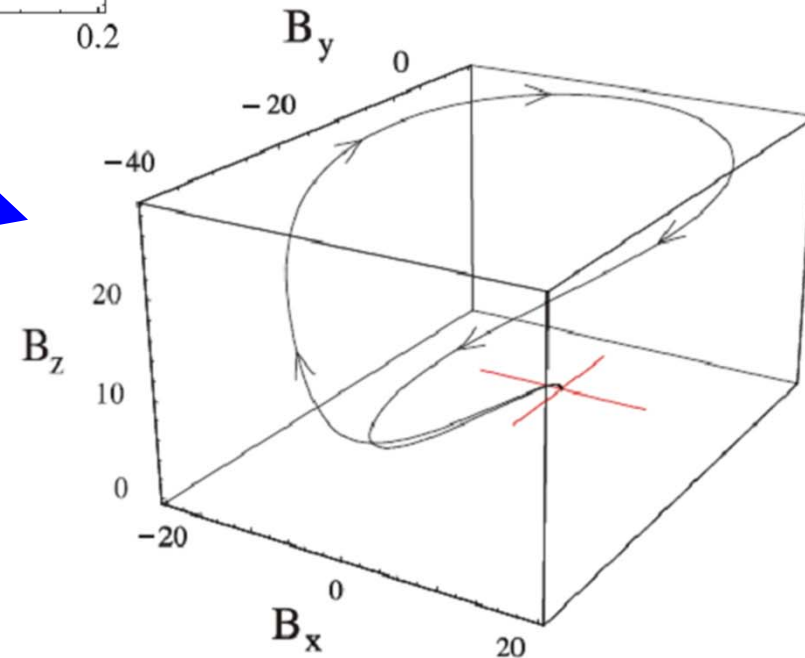
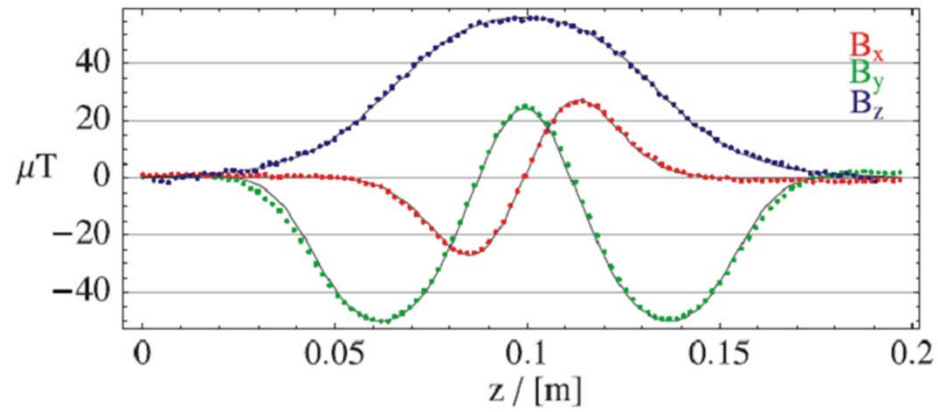


Generation of a Berry-Phase



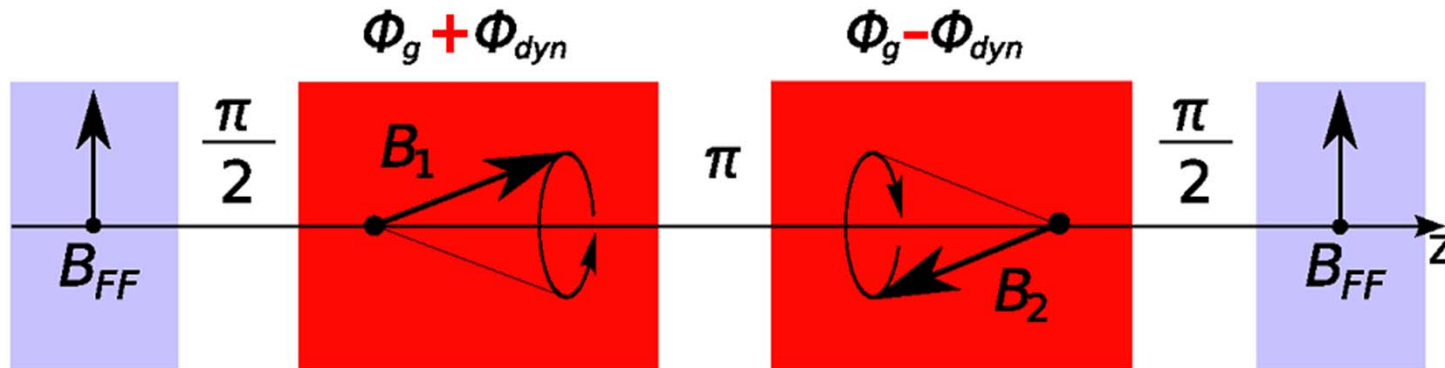
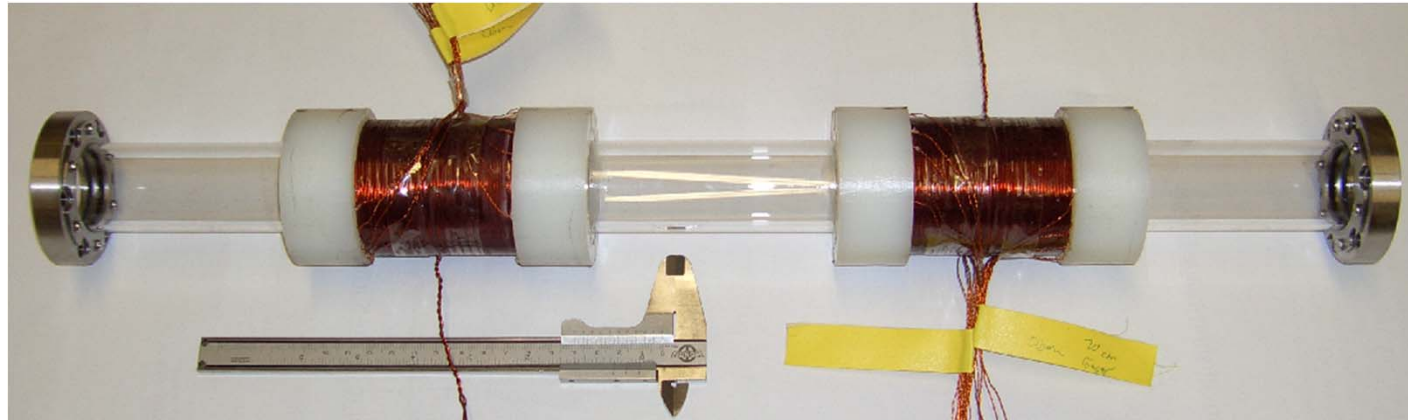


Berry-Coils: Resulting Fields

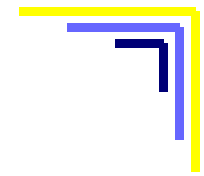




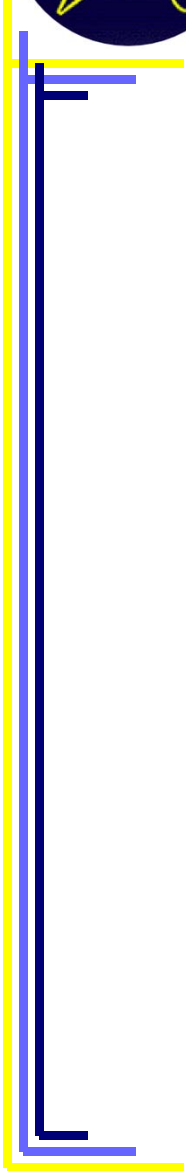
Berry-Spin-Echo



=> Eliminating the dynamic phase

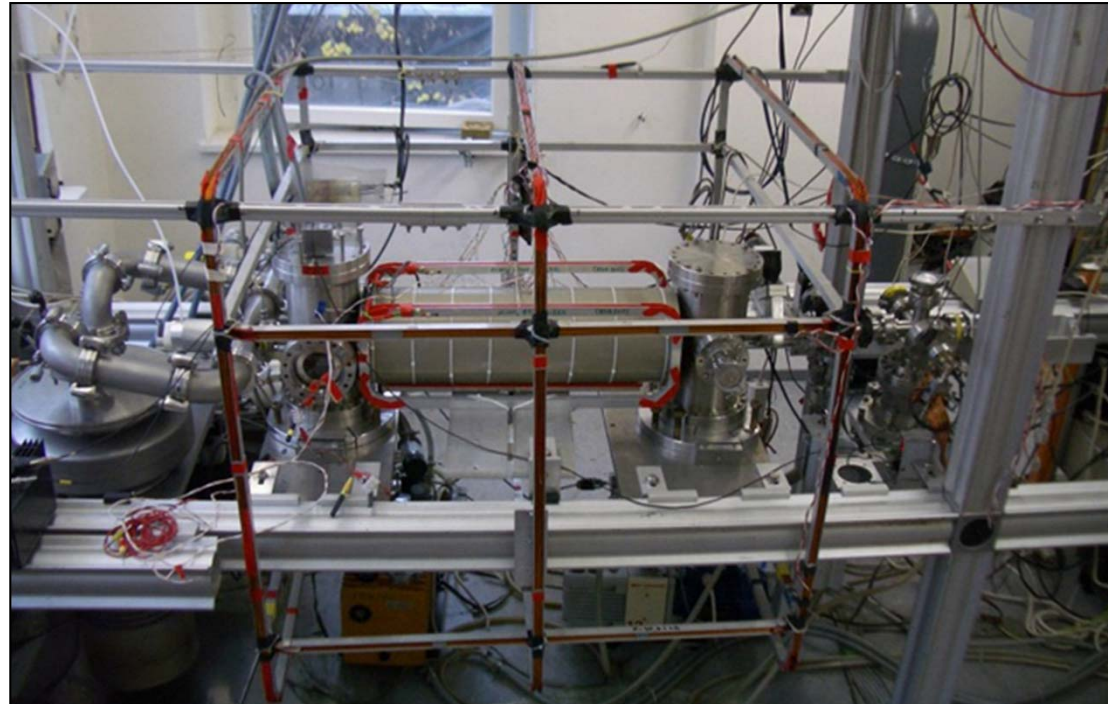
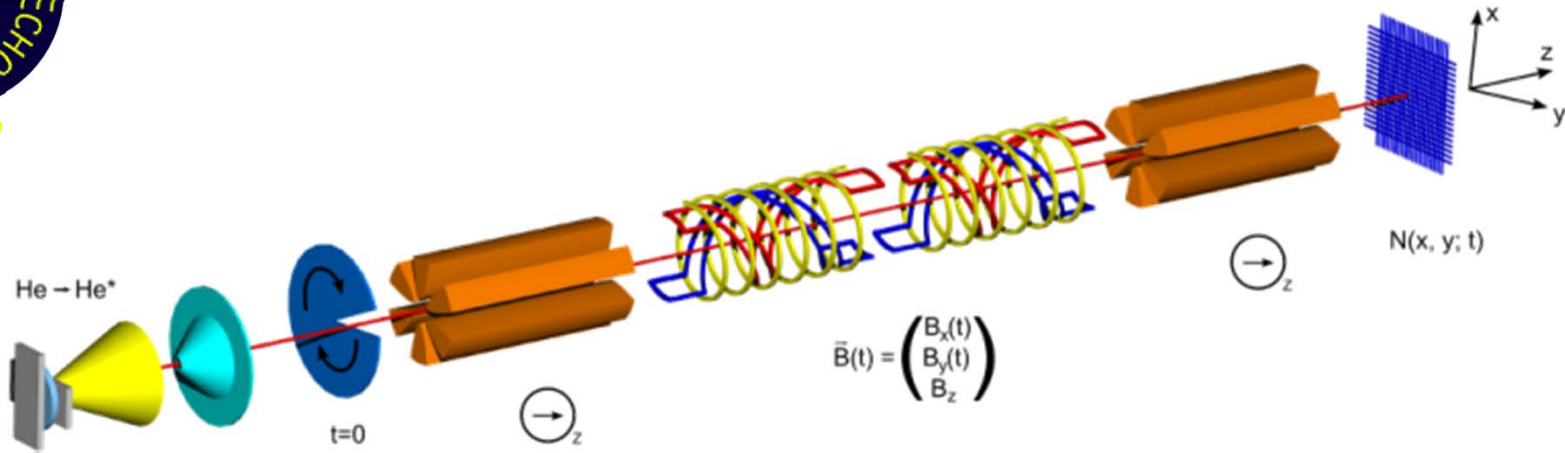


The Experimental Setup



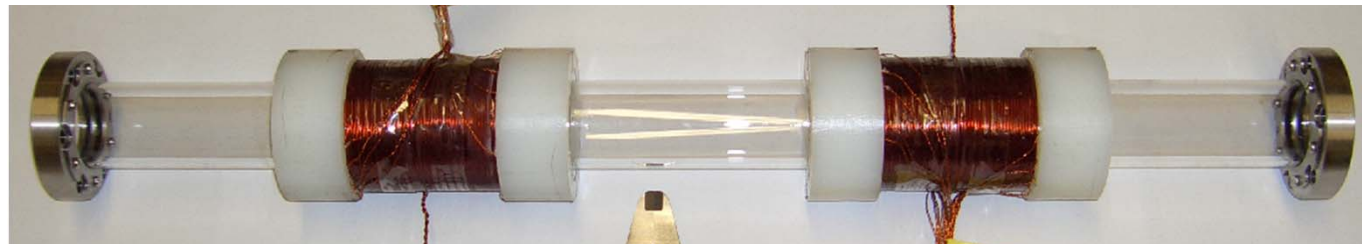
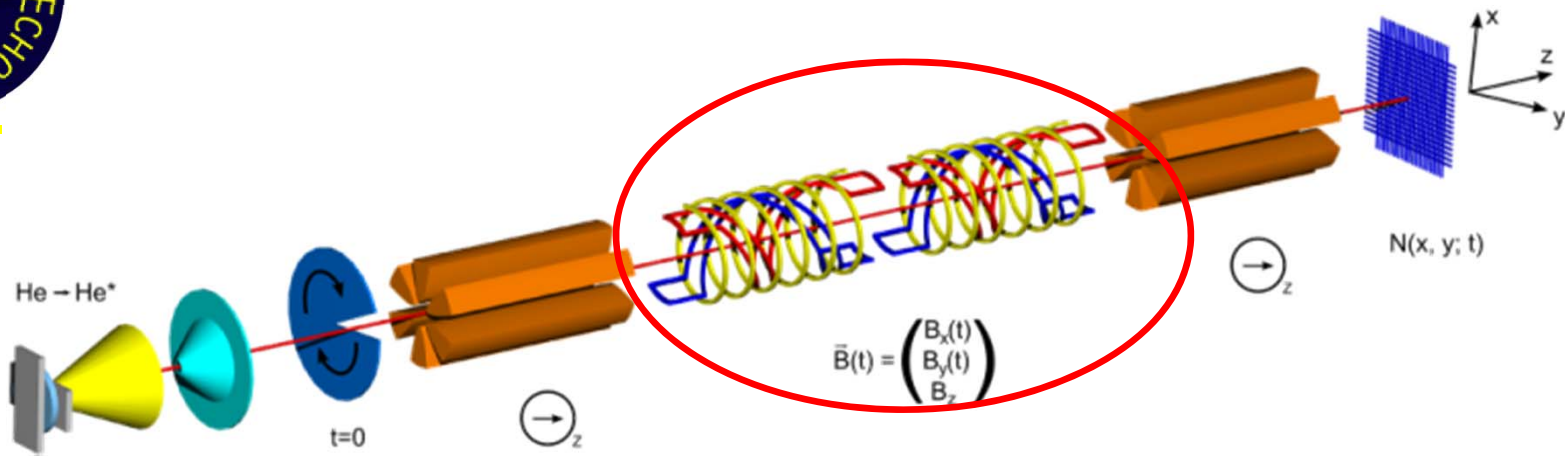


The Experimental Setup



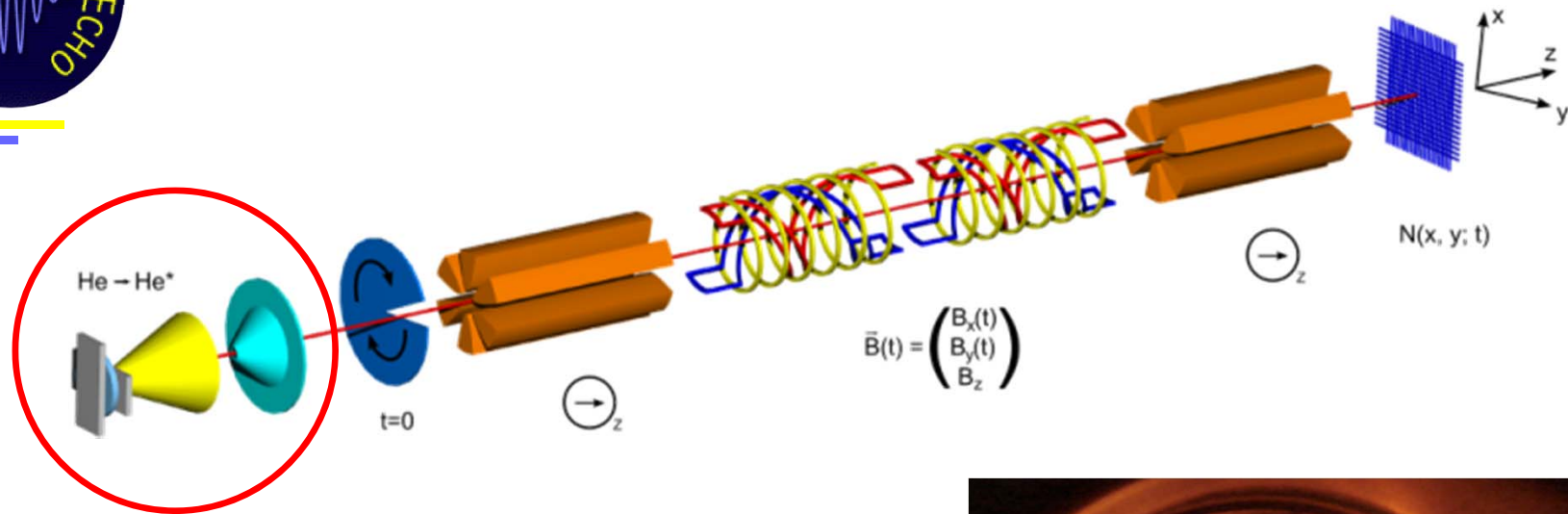


Berry-Spinecho-Tube in the Experiment



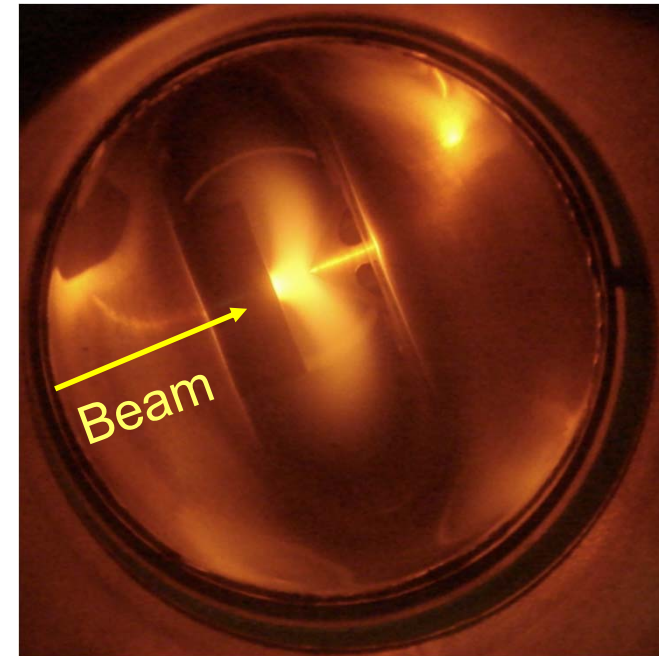


Metastable-Source



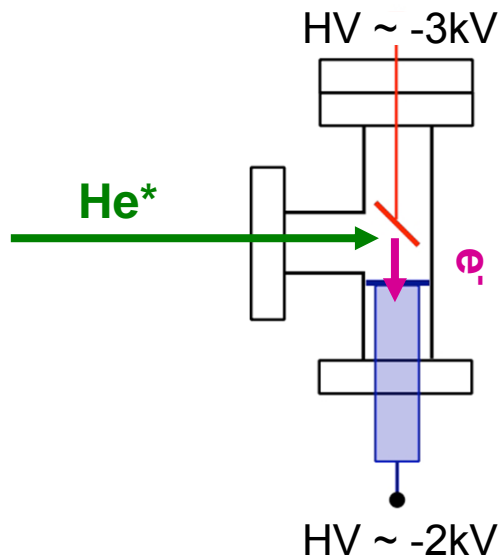
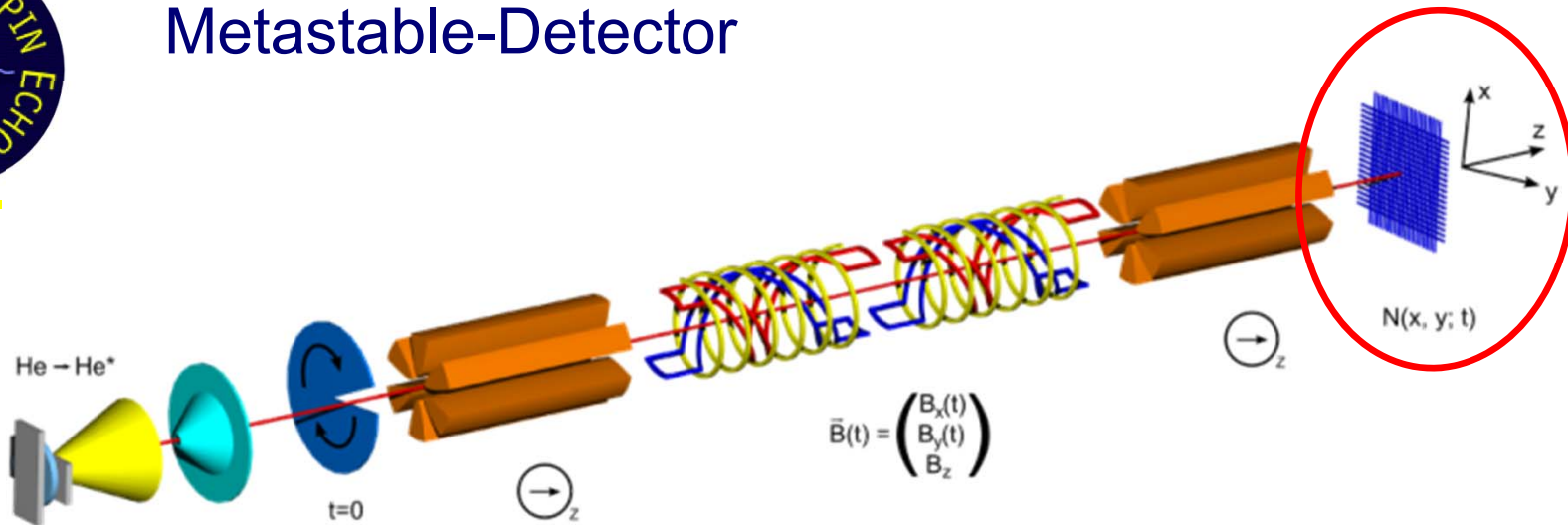
Advantages:

- high inlet pressure
=> high metastable yield
- supersonic expansion
=> cooling atomic beam
(narrow velocity distribution)





Metastable-Detector

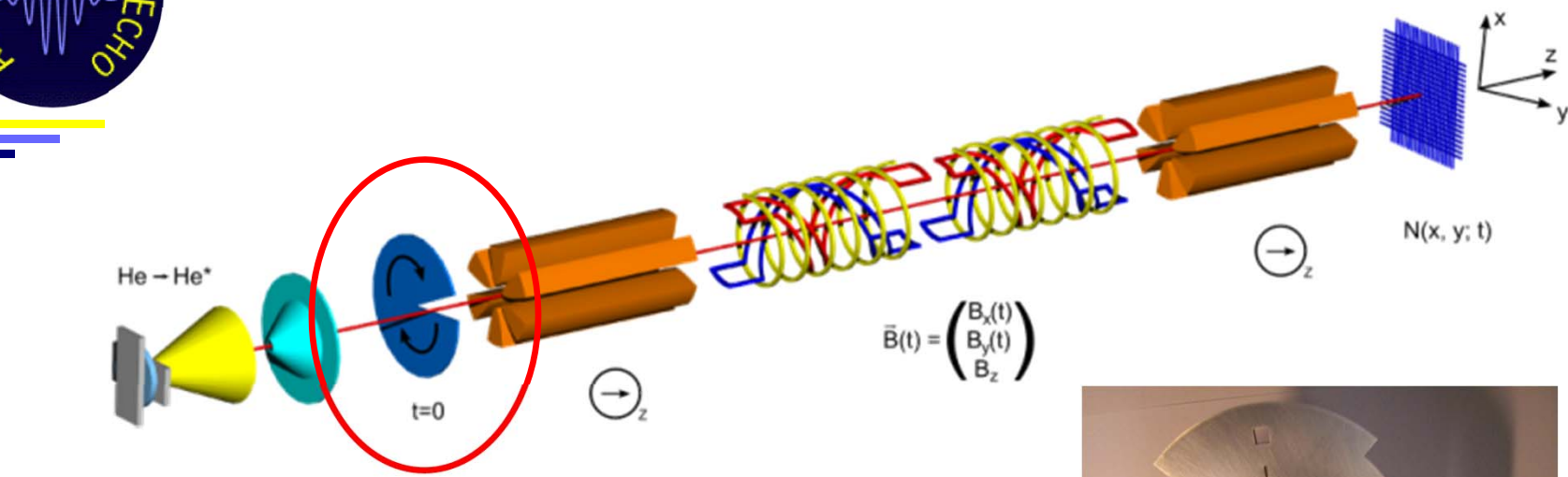


Advantages:

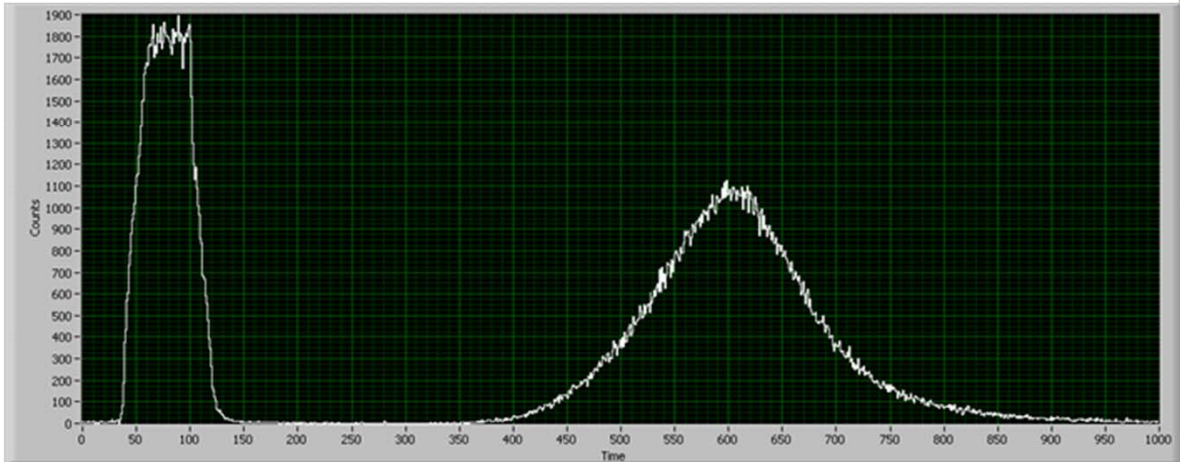
- 100% detection efficiency
- Free of background
=> good S/N
- fast => Time-of-Flight measurement



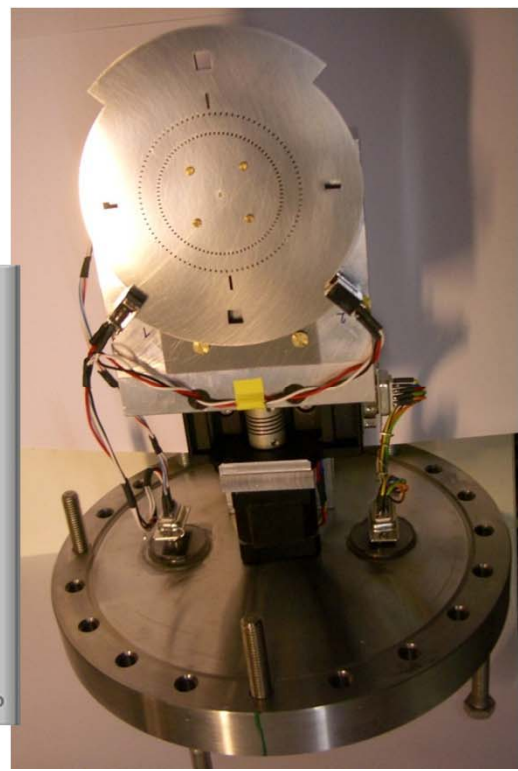
Mechanical Chopper



↑ atoms at detector

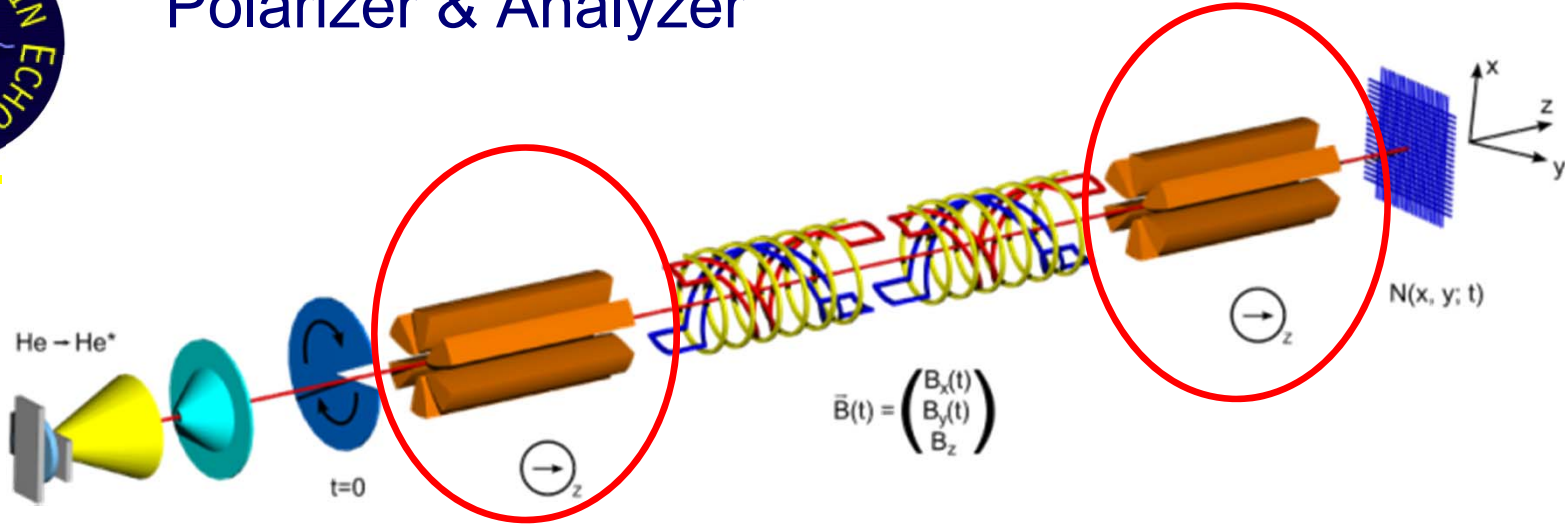


time-of-flight $\sim 1 / \text{kin. energy}$

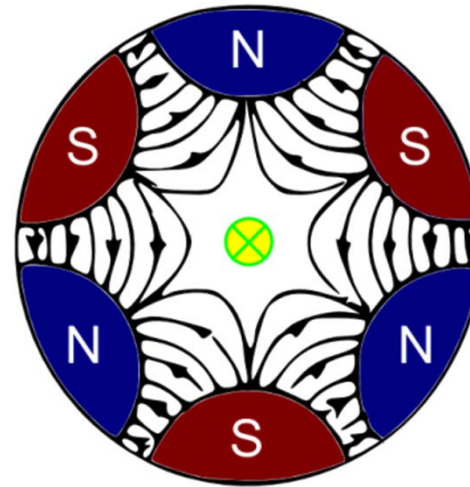




Polarizer & Analyzer



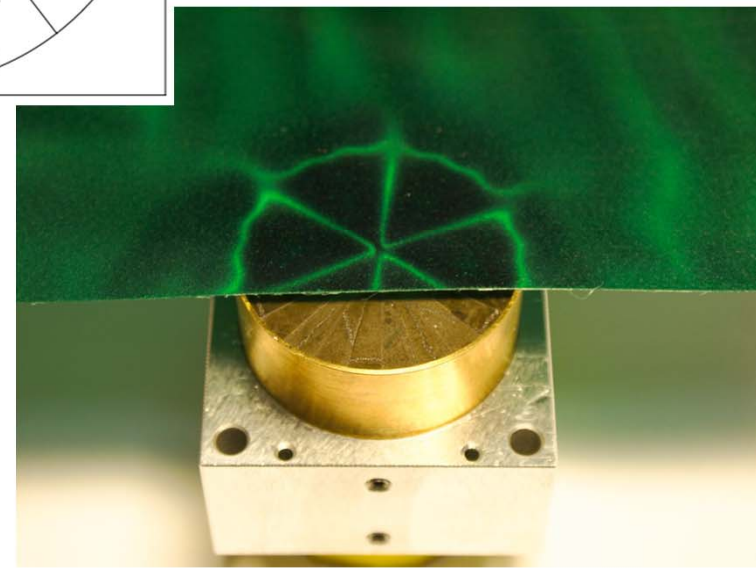
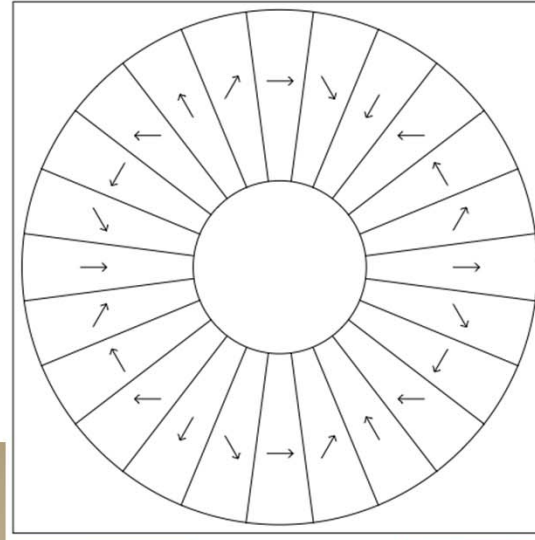
- Sextupole magnet





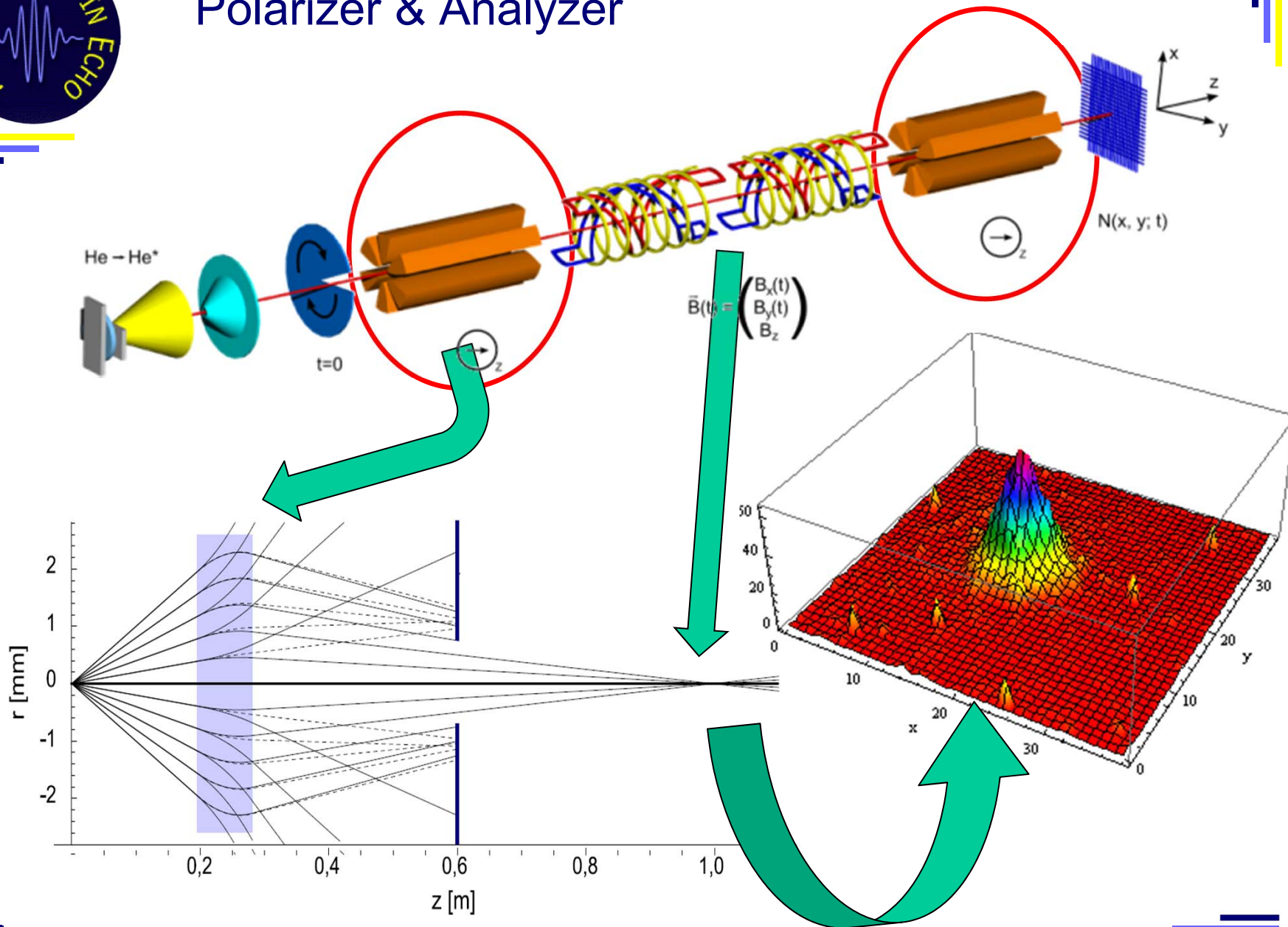
Polarizer & Analyzer

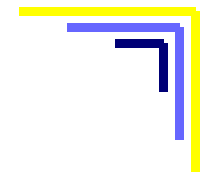
- hexapole consisting of 24 segments



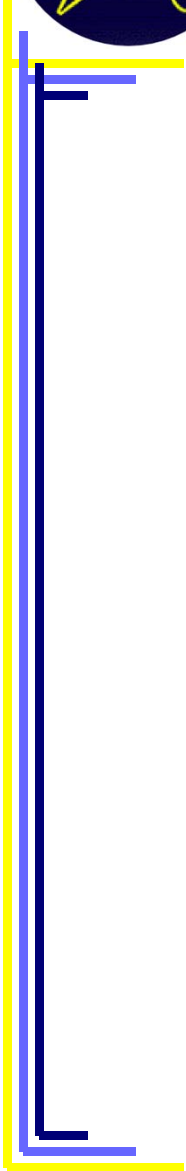


Polarizer & Analyzer





First Measurements





First Measurements

(SLIDES REMOVED)



Summary & Outlook

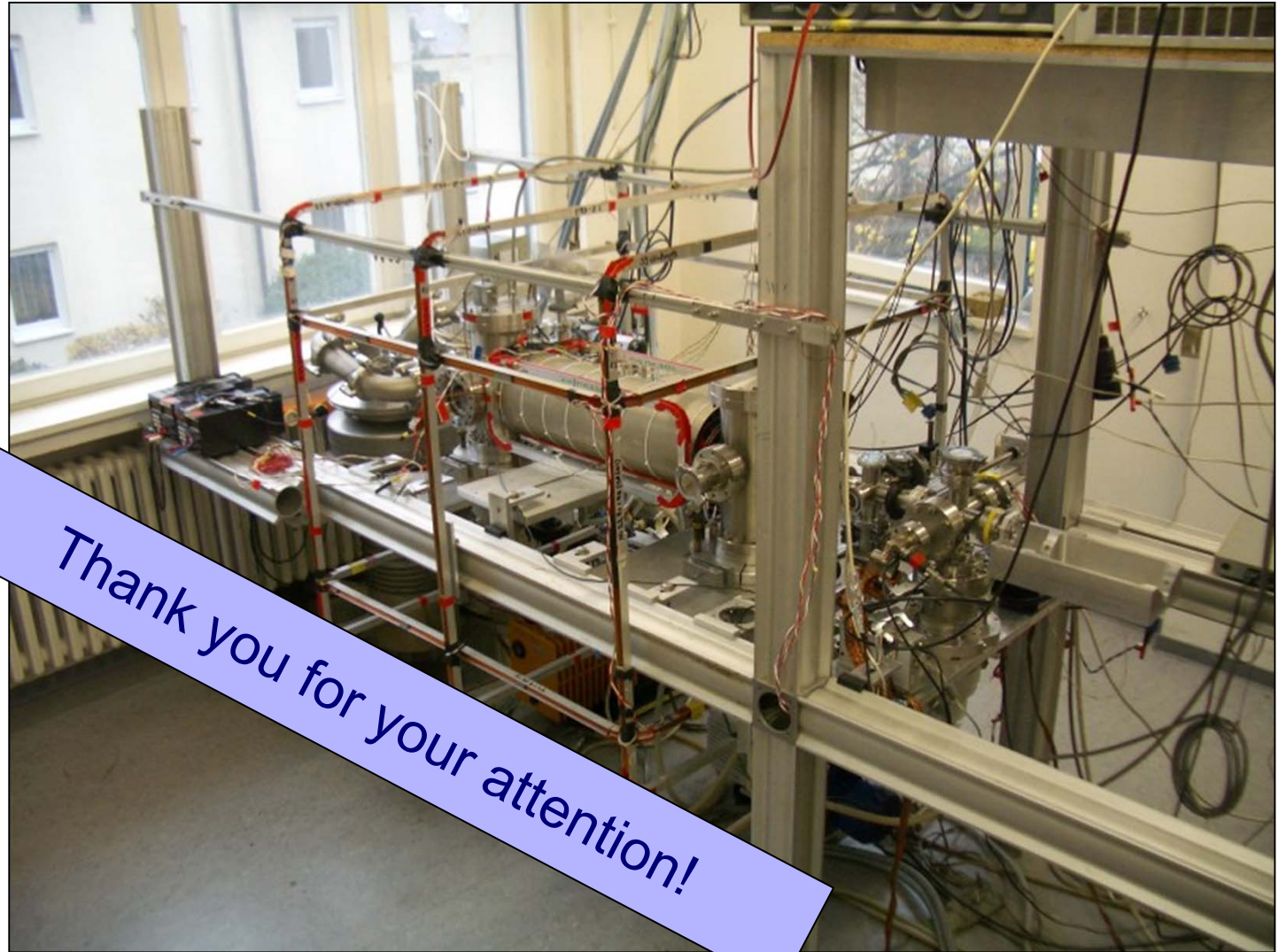
Summary:

- ✓ ABSE & Berry-Phases
→ APV
- ✓ Running Experimental Setup
→ first data

Next steps:

- Detailed analysis of Spin-Rotation-Data
- Spin-Echo-Measurements (symmetric setup)
 - Change of the polarization direction
 - Improvement of the magnetic shielding

work in progress ...



Thank you for your attention!