

# ALPHA experiment presents first direct evidence of how atoms of antimatter interact with gravity

April 30 2013

---



Do atoms of antihydrogen weigh the same as atoms of ordinary hydrogen? Could they even have "negative" weight, pushing them away from ordinary mass?

Scientists from Berkeley Lab and UC Berkeley have used data from the ALPHA Experiment at CERN to measure antimatter gravity directly. Credit: Chukman So

The atoms that make up ordinary matter fall down, so do antimatter atoms fall up? Do they experience gravity the same way as ordinary atoms, or is there such a thing as antigravity?

These questions have long intrigued physicists, says Joel Fajans of the U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab), because "in the unlikely event that antimatter falls upwards, we'd have to fundamentally revise our view of physics and rethink how the universe works."

So far, all the evidence that gravity is the same for [matter and antimatter](#) is indirect, so Fajans and his colleague Jonathan Wurtele, both staff scientists with Berkeley Lab's Accelerator and Fusion Research Division and professors of physics at the University of California at Berkeley – as well as leading members of [CERN's](#) international ALPHA experiment – decided to use their ongoing antihydrogen research to tackle the question directly. If gravity's interaction with anti-atoms is unexpectedly strong, they realized, the anomaly would be noticeable in ALPHA's existing data on 434 anti-atoms.

The first results, which measured the ratio of antihydrogen's unknown gravitational mass to its known inertial mass, did not settle the matter. Far from it. If an antihydrogen atom falls downward, its gravitational mass is no more than 110 times greater than its [inertial mass](#). If it falls upward, its gravitational mass is at most 65 times greater.

What the results do show is that measuring antimatter gravity is possible,

using an experimental method that points toward much greater precision in future. They describe their technique in the April 30, 2013 edition of *Nature Communications*.

## How to measure a falling anti-atom

ALPHA creates [antihydrogen atoms](#) by uniting single [antiprotons](#) with single [positrons](#) (antielectrons), holding them in a strong [magnetic trap](#). When the magnets are turned off, the anti-atoms soon touch the ordinary matter of the trap's walls and annihilate in flashes of energy, pinpointing when and where they hit. In principle, if the experimenters knew an anti-atom's precise location and velocity when the trap is turned off, all they'd have to do is measure how long it takes to fall to the wall.

ALPHA's magnetic fields don't turn off instantly, however; almost 30-thousandths of a second pass before the fields decay to near zero. Meanwhile flashes occur all over the trap walls at times and places that depend on the anti-atoms' detailed but unknown initial locations, velocities, and energies.

Wurtele says, "Late-escaping particles have very low energy, so gravity's influence is more apparent on them. But there were very few late escaping anti-atoms; only 23 of the 434 escaped after the field had been turned off for 20-thousandths of a second."

Fajans and Wurtele worked with their ALPHA colleagues and with Berkeley Lab associates, UC Berkeley lecturer Andrew Charman and postdoc Andre Zhmoginov, to compare simulations with their data and separate gravity's effects from those of magnetic field strength and particle energy. Much statistical uncertainty remained.

"Is there such a thing as antigravity? Based on free-fall tests so far, we can't say yes or no, " says Fajans. "This is the first word, however, not

the last."

ALPHA is being upgraded to ALPHA-2, and precision tests may be possible in one to five years. The anti-atoms will be laser-cooled to reduce their energy while still in the trap, and the magnetic fields will decay more slowly when the trap is turned off, increasing the number of low-energy events. Questions [physicists](#) and nonphysicists have been wondering about for more than 50 years will be subject to tests that are not only direct but could be definitive.

**More information:** "Description and first application of a new technique to measure the gravitational mass of antihydrogen," by the ALPHA Collaboration (C. Amole, M.D. Ashkezari, M. Baquero-Ruiz, W. Bertsche, E. Butler, A. Capra, C.L. Cesar, M. Charlton, A.E. Charman, S. Eriksson, J. Fajans, T. Friesen, M.C. Fujiwara, D.R. Gill, A. Gutierrez, J.S. Hangst, W.N. Hardy, M.E. Hayden, C.A. Isaac, S. Jonsell, L. Kurchaninov, A. Little, N. Madsen, J.T.K. McKenna, S. Menary, S.C. Napoli, P. Nolan, A. Olin, P. Pusa, C. Rasmussen, F. Robicheaux, E. Sarid, D.M. Silveira, C. So, R.I. Thompson, D.P. van der Werf, J.S. Wurtele, A.I. Zhmoginov), appears in the April 30, 2013 edition of *Nature Communications*. [www.nature.com/ncomms/journal/.../full/ncomms2787.html](http://www.nature.com/ncomms/journal/.../full/ncomms2787.html)

Provided by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Citation: ALPHA experiment presents first direct evidence of how atoms of antimatter interact with gravity (2013, April 30) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-04-alpha-evidence-atoms-antimatter-interact.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.