



This is the accepted manuscript made available via CHORUS. The article has been published as:

LISA pathfinder appreciably constrains collapse models

Bassam Helou, B.J.J. Slagmolen, David E. McClelland, and Yanbei Chen

Phys. Rev. D **95**, 084054 — Published 28 April 2017

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.95.084054](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.95.084054)

LISA pathfinder appreciably constrains collapse models

Bassam Helou,¹ B J. J. Slagmolen,² David E. McClelland,² and Yanbei Chen¹

¹*Theoretical Astrophysics 350-17, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA*

²*Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia*

Spontaneous collapse models are phenomenological theories formulated to address major difficulties in macroscopic quantum mechanics. We place significant bounds on the parameters of the leading collapse models, the Continuous Spontaneous Localization (CSL) model and the Diosi-Penrose (DP) model, by using LISA Pathfinder's measurement, at a record accuracy, of the relative acceleration noise between two free-falling macroscopic test masses. In particular, we bound the CSL collapse rate to be at most $(2.96 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$. This competitive bound explores a new frequency regime, 0.7 mHz to 20 mHz, and overlaps with the lower bound $10^{-8 \pm 2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ proposed by Adler in order for the CSL collapse noise to be substantial enough to explain the phenomenology of quantum measurement. Moreover, we bound the regularization cut-off scale used in the DP model to prevent divergences to be at least $40.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ fm}$, which is larger than the size of any nucleus. Thus, we rule out the DP model if the cut-off is the size of a fundamental particle.

Introduction.— Spontaneous collapse models are modifications of quantum mechanics which have been proposed to explain why macroscopic objects behave classically, and to address the measurement problem. The most widely studied collapse models are the Continuous Spontaneous Localization (CSL) and the Diosi-Penrose (DP) models.

The CSL model is parametrized by two scales: λ_{CSL} , which sets the strength of the collapse noise, and r_{CSL} , which sets the correlation length of the noise. For a nucleon in a spatial superposition of two locations separated by a distance much greater than r_{CSL} , λ_{CSL} is the average localization rate [1]. The quantity r_{CSL} has usually been phenomenologically taken to be 100 nm [2], and we will follow this convention.

The DP model adds stochastic fluctuations to the gravitational field, and is mathematically equivalent to the gravitational field being continuously measured [2–4]. The latter statement leaves the DP model with no free parameters, but a regularization parameter, σ_{DP} , is usually introduced to prevent divergences for point masses.

Nimmrichter *et al.*, in [5], show that the effect of these models on an optomechanical setup, where the center of mass position of a macroscopic object is probed, can be summarized by an additional white noise force, $F(t)$, acting on the system, and with a correlation function of

$$\langle F(t) F(t') \rangle = D_C \delta(t - t'). \quad (1)$$

For CSL, D_C is given by

$$D_{\text{CSL}} = \lambda_{\text{CSL}} \left(\frac{\hbar}{r_{\text{CSL}}} \right)^2 \alpha \quad (2)$$

with α a geometric factor [5]. LISA pathfinder has quasi-cubic test masses, which we will approximate as perfect cubes. For a cube with length $b \gg r_{\text{CSL}}$,

$$\alpha \approx \frac{8\pi\rho^2 r_{\text{CSL}}^4 b^2}{m_0^2} \quad (3)$$

where ρ is the material density, and m_0 the mass of a

TABLE I. LISA pathfinder test mass parameters (Ref. [8]). We estimated ρ and a with weighted averages of the densities and lattice constants, respectively, of the materials in the alloy that the test masses are made out of. The composition of this alloy is 73% Au and 27% Pt.

Quantity	Description	Value
M	Mass	1.928 kg
ρ	Density	19881 kg/m ³
a	Lattice constant	4.0 Å
b	Side length	46 mm

nucleon. For the DP model, D_C is given by

$$D_{\text{DP}} \approx \frac{G\hbar}{6\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{a}{\sigma_{\text{DP}}} \right)^3 M\rho \quad (4)$$

with M the test mass' mass, and a the lattice constant of the material composing the test mass [5].

An optomechanics experiment would need to have very low force noise to significantly constrain collapse models. LISA pathfinder measures the relative acceleration noise between two free-falling test masses at a record accuracy of $\sqrt{S_a} = 5.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ fm s}^{-2}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ for frequencies between 0.7 mHz and 20 mHz [6], and so is a promising platform to test collapse models. We will use S_a , and relevant details on the LISA pathfinder test mass which we present in table I, to provide an upper bound on λ_{CSL} and a lower bound on σ_{DP} .

We note that S_a has steadily decreased by about a factor of 1.5 since the start of science operations in LISA pathfinder [6], and has continued to significantly decrease since the results were published in June 2016 [7]. For the remainder of this article, we will use the conservative value of $5.2 \text{ fm s}^{-2}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ for $\sqrt{S_a}$, but we will also present bounds obtained from a postulated sensitivity level of

$$\sqrt{S_a^{\text{pos}}} = 3.5 \text{ fm s}^{-2}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}},$$

which is about 1.5 times smaller than $\sqrt{S_a}$.

Constraining the collapse models.— We can bound the parameters of collapse models by measuring the force noise of a test mass in an experiment, and attributing unknown noise to the stochastic force $F(t)$.

In LISA pathfinder, Brownian thermal noise provides the dominant contribution to the differential acceleration noise at frequencies between 1 mHz and 20 mHz. However, the value of this contribution is not precisely known. As a result, we follow a simple and uncontroversial analysis which attributes all acceleration noise to the collapse models' stochastic forces:

$$S_a = 2S_F/M^2, \quad (5)$$

where $S_F = 2D_C$ is the single sided spectrum of the collapse force. The factor of 2 in Eq. (5) follows from the collapse noise on each test mass adding up, because the spontaneous collapse force acts independently on each of the two test masses, which are separated by about 38 cm, a distance much larger than r_{CSL} and σ_{DP} . Therefore, we can place an upper bound on D_C of:

$$D_C \leq D_C^{\text{max}} = M^2 S_a / 4. \quad (6)$$

Using Eq. (2), we can then bound λ_{CSL} to

$$\lambda_{\text{CSL}} \leq \lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}, \quad (7)$$

with

$$\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}} = \frac{m_0^2}{32\pi\hbar^2 r_{\text{CSL}}^2} \left(\frac{M}{\rho}\right)^2 \frac{1}{b^2} S_a \quad (8)$$

$$= 2.96 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}, \quad (9)$$

where we have substituted in the values shown in table I for ρ , M and b . If we use S_a^{pos} instead of S_a , then we reduce $\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}$ to $1.34 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

In addition, using Eq. (4), we can bound σ_{DP} to

$$\sigma_{\text{DP}} \geq \sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}}, \quad (10)$$

with

$$\sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}} = \left(\frac{2\hbar G}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\rho}{m} \frac{1}{S_a}\right)^{1/3} \quad a = 40.1 \text{ fm}, \quad (11)$$

where we have substituted in the values shown in table I for ρ , M and a . If we use S_a^{pos} instead of S_a , then we increase $\sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}}$ to 52.2 fm.

Discussion.— LISA pathfinder provides a competitive bound on λ_{CSL} . $\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}$ is three orders of magnitude lower than the bound 10^{-5} s^{-1} , which Feldmann and Tumulka [9] calculated from Gerlich *et al.*'s matter wave interferometry experiment of organic compounds up to 430 atoms large [10]. Another matter wave interferometry experiment from the same group [11] places a bound of $5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$, as calculated in [12].

Moreover, $\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}$ is comparable to bounds on λ_{CSL} obtained from measuring spontaneous heating from the collapse noise. Bilardello *et al.* place a bound of $5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$

[13], by analyzing the heating rate of a cloud of Rb atoms cooled down to picokelvins [14]. Note that Bilardello *et al.*'s bound depends on the temperature of the CSL noise field, and on the reference frame with respect to which the CSL noise field is at rest with [13]. The standard formulation of CSL has the collapse noise field at a temperature of infinity, but the theory could be modified to include different temperatures. The incorporation of dissipation within CSL is based on the dissipative CSL (dCSL) theory proposed by Smirne and Bassi [15].

Other competitive upper bounds have been obtained from cosmological data, the lowest of which, 10^{-9} s^{-1} , is from the heating of the intergalactic medium [1]. However, this bound is also sensitive to the temperature of the collapse noise field [15]. Moreover, our interest in this article is for controlled experiments.

In addition to providing an aggressive upper bound, LISA pathfinder explores the low frequency regime of 0.7 mHz to 20 mHz. In Fig. 1, we compare $\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}$ to bounds obtained from experiments operating in different frequency regimes. If S_a^{pos} is used instead of S_a , then LISA pathfinder provides the smallest upper bound of all experiments operating below a THz scale.

LIGO's measurement of the differential displacement noise between two test masses in the frequency regime 10 Hz to 10 kHz places upper bounds of at most about 10^{-5} s^{-1} . In [16], an upper bound of about $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$ is obtained by analyzing the excess heating of a nanocantilever's fundamental mode at about 3.1 kHz. A record upper bound of 10^{-11} s^{-1} is placed in [17, 18] by examining the spontaneous x-ray emission rate from Ge. This bound could be greatly reduced if the collapse noise is non-white at the very high frequency of 10^{18} s^{-1} [2].

Furthermore, the bound $\lambda_{\text{CSL}}^{\text{max}}$ appreciably constrains the CSL model because it overlaps with some of the proposed lower bounds on λ_{CSL} . Adler investigates the measurement process of latent image formation in photography and places a lower bound of $\lambda_{\text{CSL}} \simeq 2.2 \times 10^{-8 \pm 2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [1]. Moreover, Bassi *et al.* place a lower bound of $\lambda_{\text{CSL}} \simeq 10^{-10 \pm 2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ by investigating the measurement-like process of human vision of six photons in a superposition state [19]. Note that a lower bound of about 10^{-17} s^{-1} , proposed by Ghirardi, Pearle and Rimini [20], is also sometimes considered. Its justification comes from the requirement that an apparatus composed of about 10^{15} nucleons settle to a definite outcome in about 10^{-7} s or less [21].

LISA pathfinder also provides a competitive bound on σ_{DP} . The nanocantilever experiment [16] places a lower bound on σ_{DP} of about 1.5 fm, which is much lower than $\sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}}$. More importantly, the calculated value for $\sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}}$ of $40.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ fm}$ is larger than the size of any nucleus. Consequently, $\sigma_{\text{DP}}^{\text{min}}$ rules out the DP model if the regularization scale σ_{DP} is chosen to be the size of a fundamental particle such as a nucleon.

Acknowledgments.— We acknowledge support from the NSF grants PHY-1404569 and PHY-1506453, from the Australian Research Council grants FT130100329

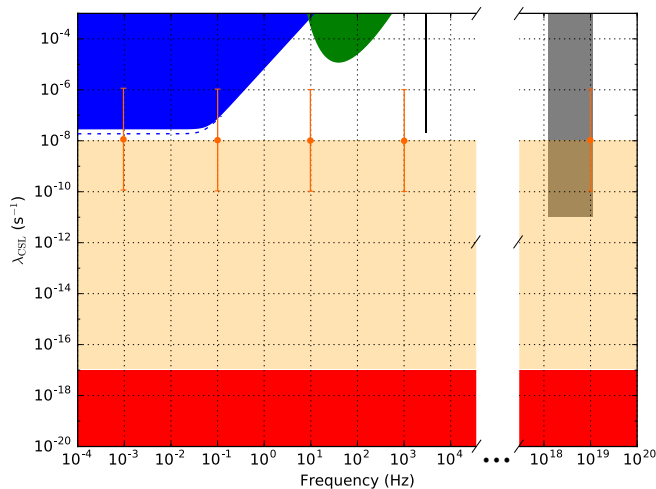


FIG. 1. Upper and lower bounds on the CSL collapse rate λ_{CSL} obtained from laboratory experiments operating at different frequencies. Blue, green, black and gray regions: exclusion regions obtained from LISA pathfinder, LIGO, a millikelvin-cooled nanocantilever [16] and spontaneous emission from Ge [17, 18], respectively. Our calculation of the bounds obtained from LIGO follow that of [22]. The dashed blue line is the upper bound limit obtained from the LISA pathfinder results if S_a^{pos} were used instead of S_a . The red and orange domains are regions in which the collapse rate is too slow to explain the lack of macroscopic superpositions and measurements, respectively. The red region is below the lower bound of 10^{-17} s^{-1} proposed by Ghirardi, Pearle and Rimini [20]. The orange region's boundary is the Adler lower bound $10^{-8 \pm 2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, below which latent image formation on a photographic emulsion consisting of silver halide suspended in gelatine wouldn't occur fast enough [1]. The orange error bars reflect the uncertainty in this lower bound.

and DP160100760, and from the Institute for Quantum Information and Matter, a Physics Frontier Center.

-
- [1] S. L. Adler, J. Phys. A **40**, 2935 (2007).
 - [2] A. Bassi, K. Lochan, S. Satin, T. P. Singh, and H. Ulbricht, Rev. Mod. Phys. **85**, 471 (2013).
 - [3] L. Diósi, Physics Letters A **120**, 377 (1987).
 - [4] L. Diósi, Phys. Rev. A **40**, 1165 (1989).
 - [5] S. Nimmrichter, K. Hornberger, and K. Hammerer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 020405 (2014).
 - [6] M. Armano *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 231101 (2016).
 - [7] W. J. Weber, Private Communication.
 - [8] F. Antonucci *et al.*, Classical and Quant. Gravity **28**, 094001 (2011).
 - [9] W. Feldmann and R. Tumulka, J. Phys. A **45**, 065304 (2012).
 - [10] S. Gerlich, S. Eibenberger, M. Tömmel, S. Nimmrichter, K. Hornberger, P. J. Fagan, J. Tüxen, M. Mayor, and M. Arndt, Nature Communications **2**, 263 (2011).
 - [11] S. Eibenberger, S. Gerlich, M. Arndt, M. Mayor, and J. Tüxen, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **15**, 14696 (2013).
 - [12] M. Toroš and A. Bassi, ArXiv e-prints (2016), arXiv:1601.03672 [quant-ph].
 - [13] M. Bilardello, S. Donadi, A. Vinante, and A. Bassi, ArXiv e-prints (2016), arXiv:1605.01891 [quant-ph].
 - [14] T. Kovachy, J. M. Hogan, A. Sugarbaker, S. M. Dickerson, C. A. Donnelly, C. Overstreet, and M. A. Kasevich, Phys. Rev. Lett. **114**, 143004 (2015).
 - [15] A. Smirne and A. Bassi, Sci Reports **5**, 12518 (2015).
 - [16] A. Vinante, M. Bahrani, A. Bassi, O. Usenko, G. Wijts, and T. H. Oosterkamp, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 090402 (2016).
 - [17] Q. Fu, Phys. Rev. A **56**, 1806 (1997).
 - [18] C. Curceanu, B. C. Hiesmayr, and K. Piscicchia, ArXiv e-prints (2015), arXiv:1502.05961 [quant-ph].
 - [19] A. Bassi, D.-A. Deckert, and L. Ferioldi, EPL (Europhysics Letters) **92**, 50006 (2010).
 - [20] G. C. Ghirardi, P. Pearle, and A. Rimini, Phys. Rev. A **42**, 78 (1990).
 - [21] S. L. Adler and A. Bassi, Science **325**, 275 (2009).
 - [22] M. Carlesso, A. Bassi, P. Falferi, and A. Vinante, ArXiv e-prints (2016), arXiv:1606.04581 [quant-ph].