This supplementary file is the part of the following article.



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Appendix A: Derivations

A.1 $\pi/2$ pulse as an eigenbasis transformation

We want a transformation U from the $\{|+_{L,R}\rangle, |-_{L,R}\rangle\}$ basis to the $\{|\pm 1, \pm 1\rangle, |\pm 3, \pm 3\rangle\}$ basis. Let $\{|+_{L,R}\rangle, |-_{L,R}\rangle\} \equiv \{a_i\}$ and $\{|\pm 1, \pm 1\rangle, |\pm 3, \pm 3\rangle\} \equiv \{b_i\}$. Then for a one-to-one mapping we need a matrix U such that

$$|b_i\rangle = U|a_i\rangle$$

Multiplying $\langle a_i |$ to both sides,

$$\langle a_j | b_i \rangle = \langle a_j | U | a_i \rangle = U_{ij}$$

Working in the vector space of $\{|\pm 1, \mp 1\rangle, |\pm 3, \mp 3\rangle$ this gives

$$\begin{cases} U_{12} = \langle -_{L,R} | \pm 1, \mp 1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ U_{12} = \langle -_{L,R} | \pm 1, \mp 1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ U_{21} = \langle +_{L,R} | \pm 3, \mp 3 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ U_{22} = \langle -_{L,R} | \pm 3, \mp 3 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

So a transformation matrix is given by

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1\\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A $\pi/2$ pulse is given^[3] by the matrix

$$\frac{\hat{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which has similar form to the generic phase-preserving transformation and maps according to

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\hat{\pi}}{2} |+_{L,R}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i) |\pm 1, \mp 1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1-i) |\pm 3, \mp 3\rangle i & \rightarrow P(|\pm 3, \mp 3\rangle) = \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i)\right|^2 = 1 \\ \frac{\hat{\pi}}{2} |-_{L,R}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1-i) |\pm 1, \mp 1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1-i) |\pm 3, \mp 3\rangle i & \rightarrow P(|\pm 3, \mp 3\rangle) = \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1-i)\right|^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

This accomplishes the same up to an arbitrary phase, which does not matter because we immediately measure the state in a phase-independent way.



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An Experimental Configuration to Probe for Lorentz Symmetry Violation in Electrons

Appendix B: Calculations

B.1 Magnetic Field components

Here we use Mathematica to calculate the resulting magnetic fields at the trap place by using Eq. (23) and grouping it by components. We use a symmetric equation for the x-oriented coil except that it is opposite positionally of where the z-axis coil is with respect to its axis, so \hat{x} goes to $-\hat{x}$, as well as Eq. (24).

 $\ln[42] = By = Sum \left[Sum \left[\left(\left(4 * Pi * 10^{-7} \right) * Iz * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 * \right) \right] \right] \right]$ $(7.8297 + i \pm 0.091) / (\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i \pm 0.091)^2)})) /$ $\left(2 * \left((j * .00091 + .061)^{2} + \left(\left(0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3}\right)^{2} + .0555^{2}\right)\right)^{3/2}\right) *$ $(1 + (15 * (j * .00091 + .061)^{2} * (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^{2} *$ $(5.56/(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}))^2)$ $\left(4\left((j * .00091 + .061)^2 + .0555^2 + (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2\right)^2\right)$.0555 / ($\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}$) - $\left(\left(4 * \text{Pi} * 10^{-7}\right) * \text{Iz} * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 * 5.56 / \left(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * .091)^2)}\right)\right)$ $\left(4 * \left((j*.00091 + .061)^2 + (0.0965 + i*00.91*10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2\right)^{5/2}\right) *$ $(2 * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 - ((0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2) +$ $(15 * (j * .00091 + .061)^{2} * ((0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^{2} + .0555^{2}) *$ $(5.56/(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}))^2 *$ $\left(4 * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 - 3 * (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2\right)\right)$ $\left(8\left((j * .00091 + .061)^{2} + (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^{2} + .0555^{2}\right)^{2}\right)\right)$ * $(7.8297 + i * 0.091) / (\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}), \{i, 0, ntx\}],$ {j, 0, nlx} + Sum $\left[Sum \left[\left(\left(4 * Pi * 10^{-7} \right) * Ix * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 * \right) \right] \right]$ $(7.8297 + i * 0.091) / (\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)})) /$ $\left(2 * \left((j*.00091+.061)^2 + \left((0.0965+i*00.91*10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2\right)\right)^{3/2}\right) *$ $(1 + (15 * (j * .00091 + .061)^{2} * (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^{2} *$ $(5.56/(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}))^2)$ $\left(4\left((j * .00091 + .061)^2 + .0555^2 + (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2\right)^2\right)\right)$ $.0555 / (\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}) \left(\left(4 * \text{Pi} * 10^{-7}\right) * \text{Ix} * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 * 5.56 / \left(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * .091)^2)}\right)\right)$ $\left(4 * \left((j * .00091 + .061)^2 + (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2\right)^{5/2}\right) *$ $(2 * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 - ((0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2) +$ $(15 * (j * .00091 + .061)^{2} * ((0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^{2} + .0555^{2}) *$ $(5.56/(\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}))^2 *$ $\left(4 * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 - 3 * (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2\right)\right) /$ $\left(8\left((j * .00091 + .061)^2 + (0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2\right)^2\right)\right)$ $(7.8297 + i * 0.091) / (\sqrt{(5.56^2 + (7.83 + i * 0.091)^2)}), \{i, 0, ntz\}],$ {j, 0, nlz}] - Sum $\left[Sum \left[\left(\left(4 * Pi * 10^{-7} \right) * Iy * (j * .00091 + .061)^2 \right) \right) \right] \right]$ $\left(2 * \left((j * .00091 + .061)^2 + \left((0.0965 + i * 00.91 * 10^{-3})^2 + .0555^2\right)\right)^{3/2}\right)$, {i, 0, nty}], {j, 0, nly}]

Out[42]= By == 0.000024984 Ix - 0.000247402 Iy + 0.000024984 Iz