

Apparatus to Explore the Gravitational Interactions of antiatoms: the R&D programme

CERN

G. Bonomi (now at Brescia University), M. Doser, R. Landua, A. Kellerbauer

ZURICH University

C. Amsler, I. Johnson, H. Pruyss, C. Regenfus

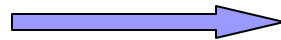
INFN and University, GENOA (Italy)

M. Amoretti, C. Carraro, S. Farinon, V. Lagomarsino, G. Manuzio, G. Testera, S. Zavatarelli



INFN, LENS lab. and Phys. Dep. FLORENCE (Italy)

G. Ferrari, G. Tino



INFN and University BOLOGNA (Italy)

M. Prevedelli



University of TRENTO (Italy)

L. Ricci

Toward fundamental physics with cold antihydrogen

1997: ATHENA and ATRAP approved

1) Cold antihydrogen production 2002: ATHENA AND ATRAP:

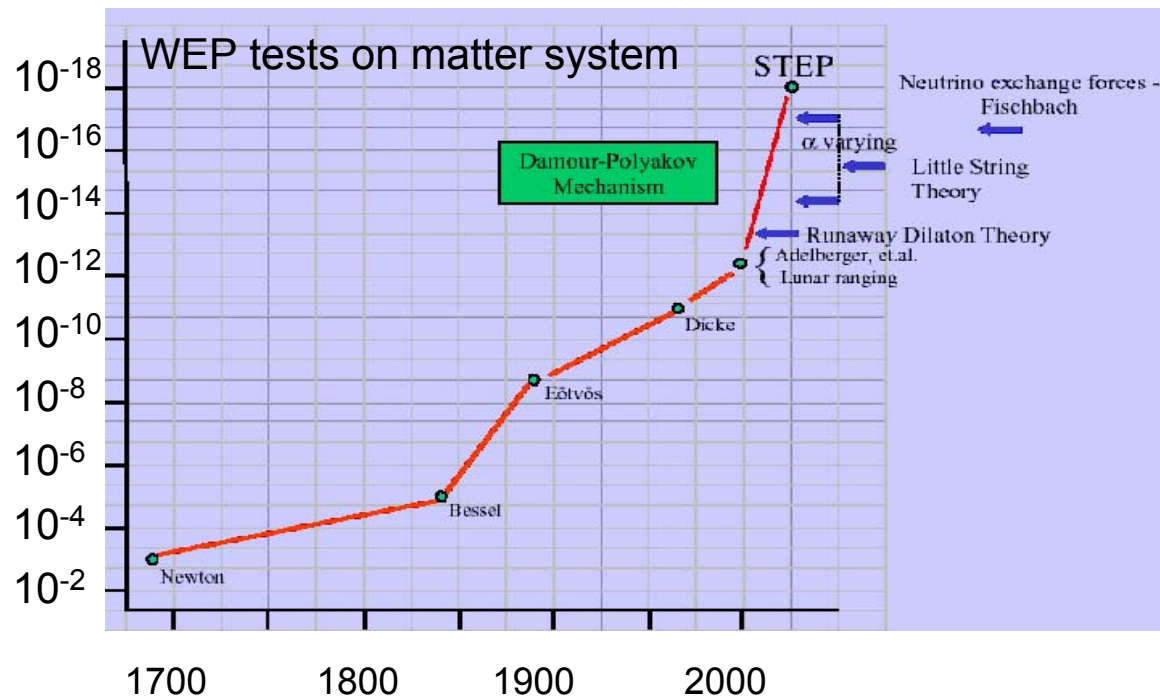
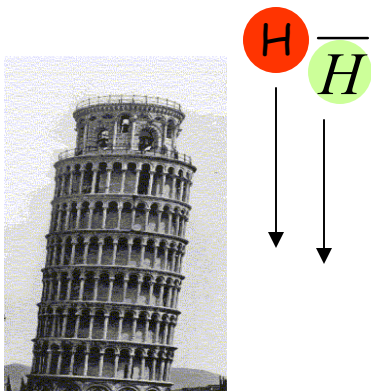
2) Trapping and cooling

R&D is needed

3) High precision comparison
of H and AntiHydrogen

CPT, gravity

Fundamental physics with cold antihydrogen : Weak Equivalence Principle



- No direct measurements on gravity effects on antimatter
- “Low” precision measurement will be the first one
- Sensitivity of the experiments should aim to reach the values set by the indirect limits

WEP and antimatter: indirect limits

Virtual pairs $e^+ e^-$ contribute to the mass

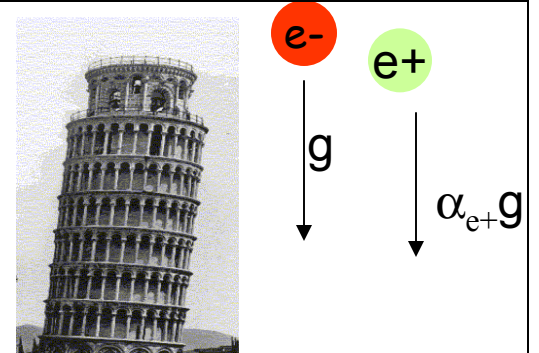
WEP violation for positrons originates a Z dependent effect

$$m_i - m_g = (\alpha_{e^+} - 1) \frac{4m_e}{3\pi^2} \left(\frac{Z}{137} \right)^2 (\log(h / mcR_{nuc}) + 0.338)$$

L.I. Schiff PRL 1 254 (1958), Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. 45 (1959) 69

$$\longrightarrow (\alpha_{e^+} - 1) < 10^{-6}$$

T.E.O. Ericson and A. Richter, Europhysics Letter 11 (1990) 295



M. Nieto et al Phys Rep. 205 (5) 221 (1991)
 M. Charlton et al Phys. Rep 241 65 (1994)
 R. Hughes Hyp Int. 76 3 (1996)

WEP: frequency shift
 in presence of gravitational field U

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega \left(1 + \frac{U}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\omega_{clock} - \omega_{anticlock}}{\omega_{clock}} = 3(\alpha - 1) \frac{U}{c^2}$$

•CPT validity

• $U/c^2 = 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ (supercluster)

• $U \longrightarrow 0$ at infinit

$$\frac{m_{K_0} - m_{\bar{K}_0}}{m_{K_0}} < 5 \cdot 10^{-18} \Rightarrow |\alpha_{K_0} - \alpha_{\bar{K}_0}| < 2.5 \cdot 10^{-18}$$

+ input from quark model ...

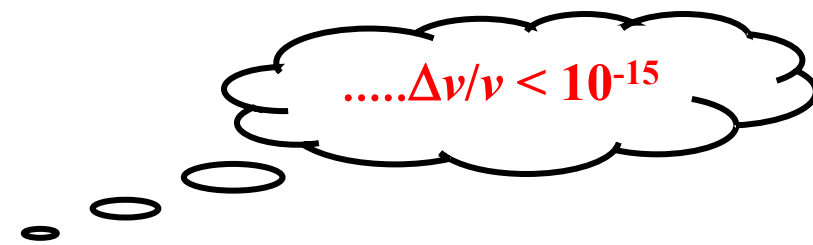
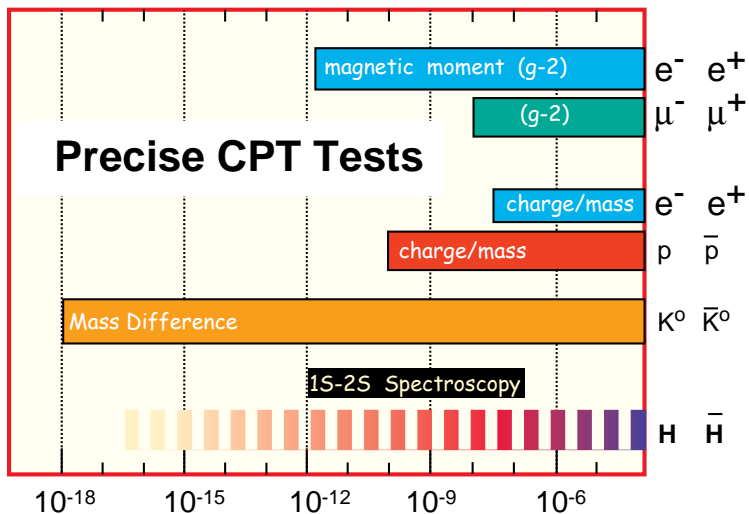
$$|\alpha_p - 1| < 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

R. Hughes et al, J. Mod Opt. 39 263 (1992)

Gravity measurements and spectroscopy

1S-2S $\nu = 2\,466\,061\,413\,187\,103\,(46)$ Hz
 Natural width: 1.3 Hz

CPT symmetry



Achieved results on Hydrogen

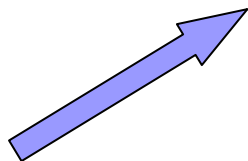
$\Delta\nu/\nu = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ Cold beam $E \approx 100$ mK

PRL84 5496 (2000) M. Niering et al

$\Delta\nu/\nu = 10^{-12}$ Trapped H

PRL 77 255 (1996) C. Cesar et al

$E \approx 100$ μ K



WEP and antihydrogen

...accepting all the previous hypothesis
(gravitational shift of clock and anticlock frequency)

$$\frac{\omega_{clock} - \omega_{anticlock}}{\omega_{clock}} = 3(\alpha - 1) \frac{U}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega_{1S-2S}^H - \omega_{1S-2S}^{\bar{H}}}{\omega_{1S-2S}^H} \cong 10^{-15} \Rightarrow (\alpha_{\bar{H}} - 1) \cong 10^{-11}$$

Not assumption free....

$$\text{WEP} \longrightarrow \Delta\omega = \frac{\Delta U}{c^2}$$

Null red shift experiment" : CPT independent

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_{1S-2S}^H - \Delta\omega_{1S-2S}^{\bar{H}}}{\Delta\omega_{1S-2S}^H} \approx 10^{-15} \Rightarrow (\alpha_{\bar{H}} - 1) \approx 10^{-6}$$

Direct measurements : time of flight, beam deflection....

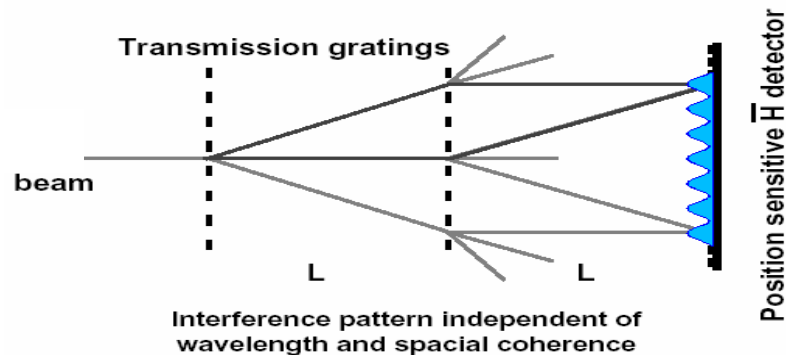
atom interferometry : 10^{-4} ... 10^{-6} .. 10^{-9} .. $10^{-?}$

g measurement using Atom Interferometry

Matter wave interference:

- Material grating
- Light
- Light and change of internal state population

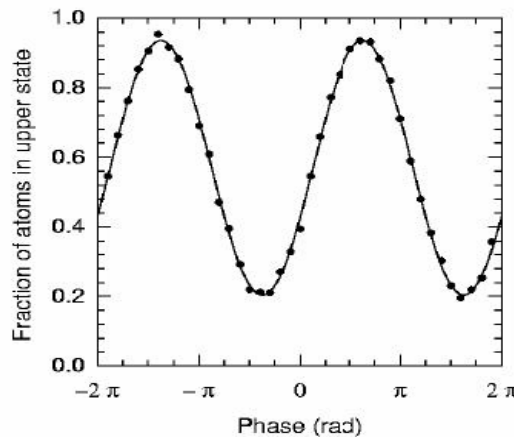
- Split and recombination of cold atomic beams
- Interference pattern (vs time or vs space)
- Phase shift due to gravity



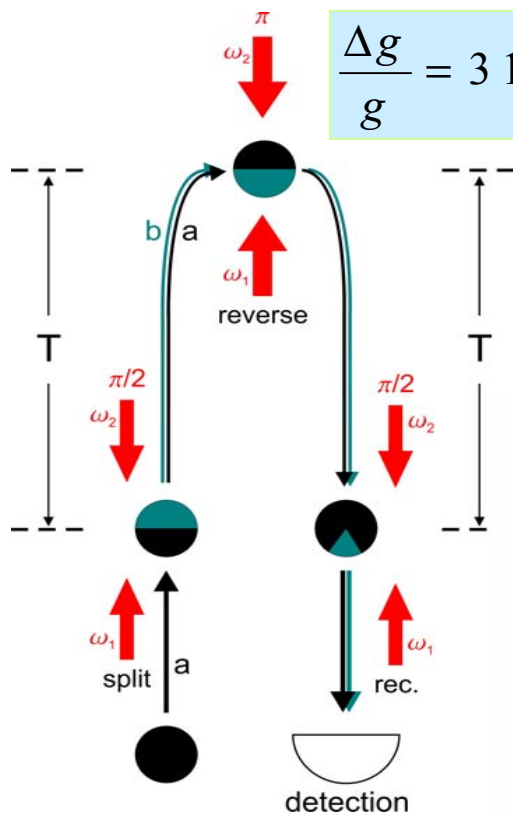
$$\frac{\Delta g}{g} = 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \propto T^2$$

Very cold Cs atoms
 $\mu\text{K}!!!!$

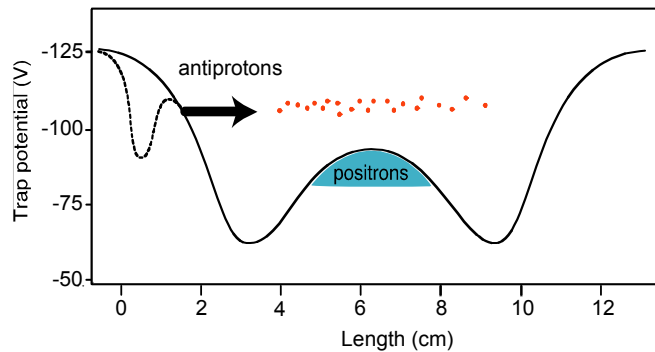
A. Peters et al, Nature 400 (1999) 849



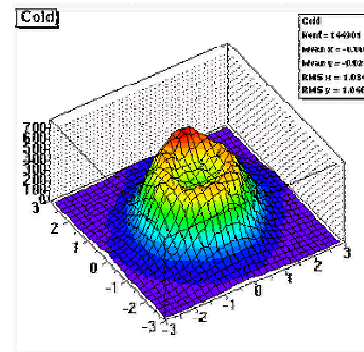
MAGIA experiment
 (Florence group)



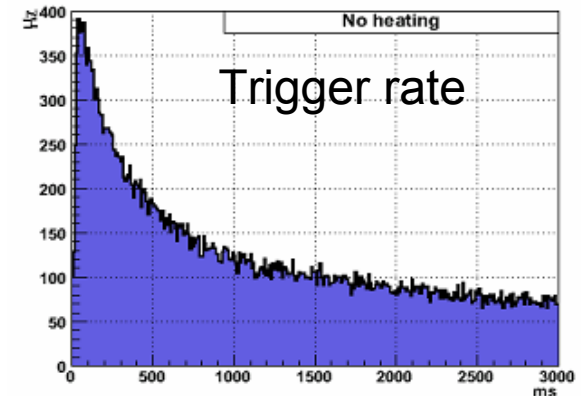
Some antihydrogen results



ATHENA: mixing in the nested trap



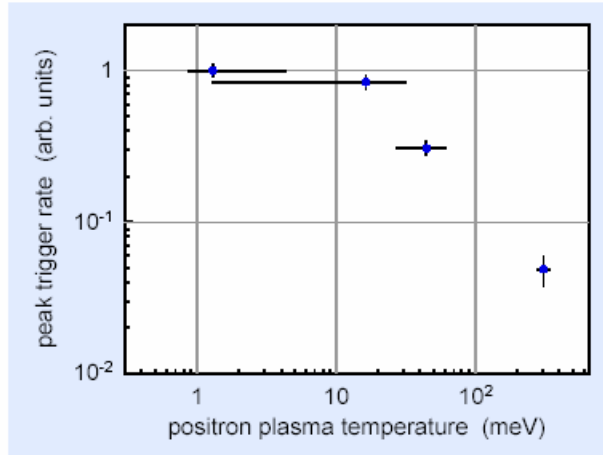
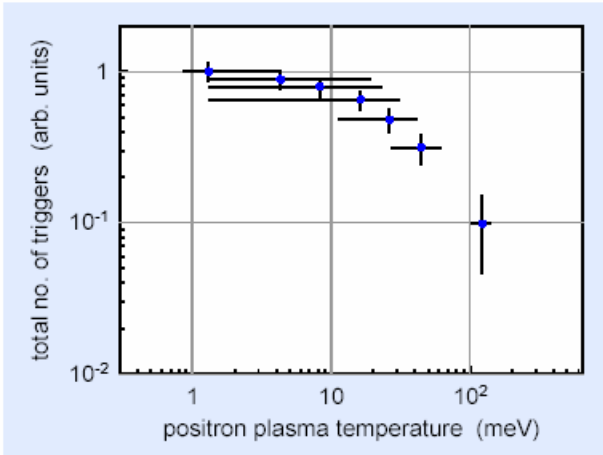
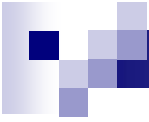
typical vertex distribution



trigger rate vs time

Accumulation and cooling of pbars and positrons:
 Non destructive plasma parameter measurements:
 Mixing in a nested trap for tens of sec:
 Background :
 Reconstruction of Hbar vertex:
 Several mixing schemes:
 Hbar production rate vs mixing time:
 Hbar spatial distribution:

10^4 cold pbars, $7 \cdot 10^7$ e+
 n, r, L
 about 20% of pbars recombine
 plasma heating, controlled increase of T
 radial analysis, opening angle
 optimization of pbars use
 initial rate 300-400 Hz
 isotropic



Pbar production: positron temperature dependence

Radiative recombination

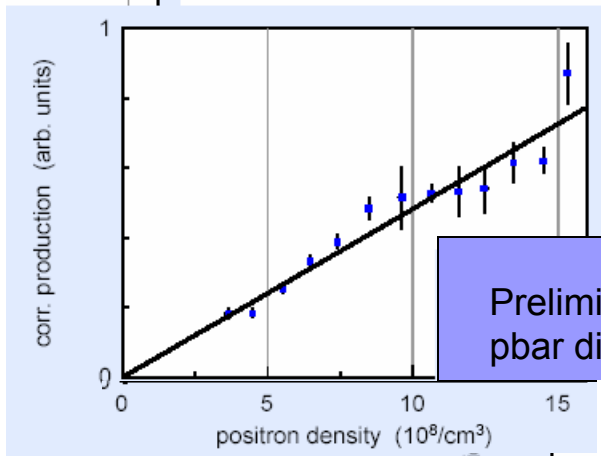
$$T^{-1/2}, n_{e^+}$$

Low n states

3body

$$T^{-9/2}, (n_{e^+})^2$$

High n states



Preliminary, uniform radial
pbar distribution ...?

Pbar production: positron density dependence

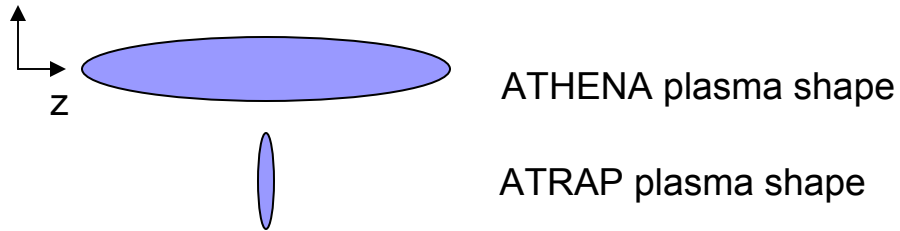
r

PHYSICAL REVIEW A **70**, 022510 (2004)

Simulations of antihydrogen formation

F. Robicheaux*

Department of Physics, Auburn University, Alabama 36849-5311, USA
(Received 31 October 2003; published 20 August 2004)



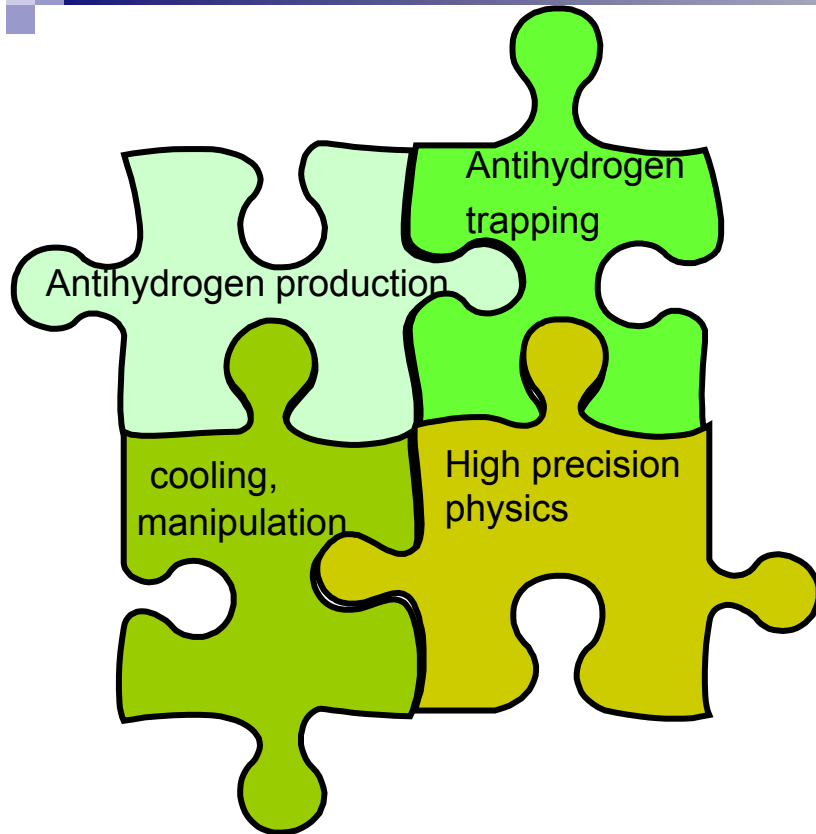
Simulations based on 3body only

Extended, dense e+ plasma \longrightarrow more deeply bound states

A fraction of low energy trappable antiatoms should be produced

Energy of the antihydrogen ?

Cooling – thermalization- recombination- energy due to the plasma rotation...

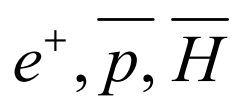


The AEGIS group is working on an extensive R&D programme using **e⁻, p⁺, (ions)**

- Antihydrogen trapping: field configurations able to trap Hbar and charged plasma
- Antihydrogen positive ion production: test experiment with H and e⁻
- Development of Lyman alpha laser with sufficient power for antihydrogen cooling
- Cold antihydrogen manipulation
- g measurement using an atom interferometer coupled to a silicon detector (see C. Regenfus talk)
- High precision g measurement

Preparation of a proposal for a gravity measurement on antihydrogen at AD

Trapping antihydrogen : production and trapping in the same volume ?



Hbar production : several secs mixing time
 Charged plasmas and neutral antiatoms have to be confined in the same volume

Trapping charged particles

The diagram illustrates the trapping of charged particles. The top part shows a graph of Electric Potential with two wells. The left well contains Antiprotons (red dots) and the right well contains Positrons (orange dots). Below this, a sequence of four rectangular electrodes is shown. The first contains Antiprotons (10^4), the second contains Positron plasma (10^8), and the third shows the two species mixing. A red arrow indicates the direction of flow. The text 'Mixing Trap Electrodes' is centered below the sequence.

No rotational symmetry, no plasma stability

Trapping neutral particles

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = \pm \mu B \quad \mu = 670 \text{ mK} / T$$

$$F = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}) = \mp \mu \vec{\nabla} B \quad \Delta B \approx T \quad \Delta r \approx \text{cm}$$

Magnetic field gradient
 High B values
 B minimum, not zero
 No rotational symmetry

The diagram shows a magnetic field configuration consisting of four parallel rods and two toroidal coils around them, used for trapping neutral particles.

Trapping charged and neutral particles

The diagram shows a cylindrical trap with blue magnetic field lines. A large red question mark is placed to the right of the cylinder, indicating the challenge of trapping both charged and neutral particles in the same volume.

Trapping antihydrogen : production and trapping in the same volume ?

TEST experiment in progress (Genoa, CERN, Trento)

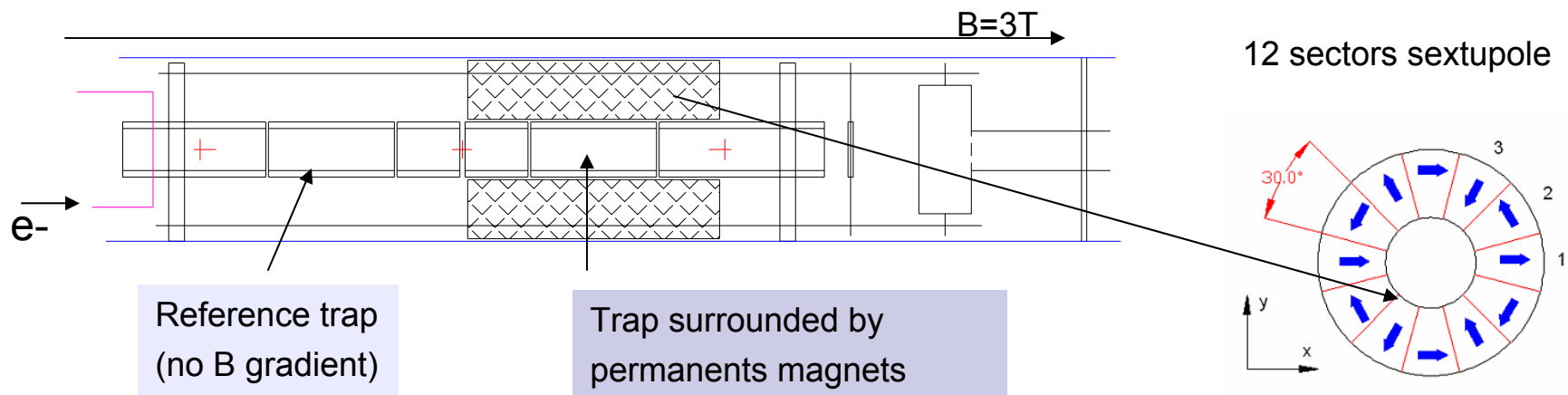
- Test experiment with permanent magnets inserted in 3T axial superconducting magnet
- Several configurations can be compared
- High depth for neutral : **several hundreds mK** (NdFeB Remnant field 1-1.4 T)

Radial multipole $2n$

"Flat" field near the trap center

$$B \propto \left(\frac{r}{R_1} \right)^{n-1}$$

Permanent magnets to be delivered soon
Apparatus in advanced state of installation in Genoa



- 1) e- plasma: study of the radial transport
 - 2) Nested trap, p and e- inside the trap for neutral atoms
- 1) Plasma storage time of some tens of secs
 - 2) Observation of p cooling from e- (proxy signal for recombination)

Trapped antiHydrogen has energy of the order of 1K- 0.5 K

Work on antihydrogen cooling

High precision measurements need not only trapping but also cooling

1S-2S lineshift and broadening for trapped H (T=1K, B=Tesla)

$$\frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu} \approx \text{some } 10^{-10} \quad \xrightarrow{\quad ? \quad} \quad 10^{-15}$$

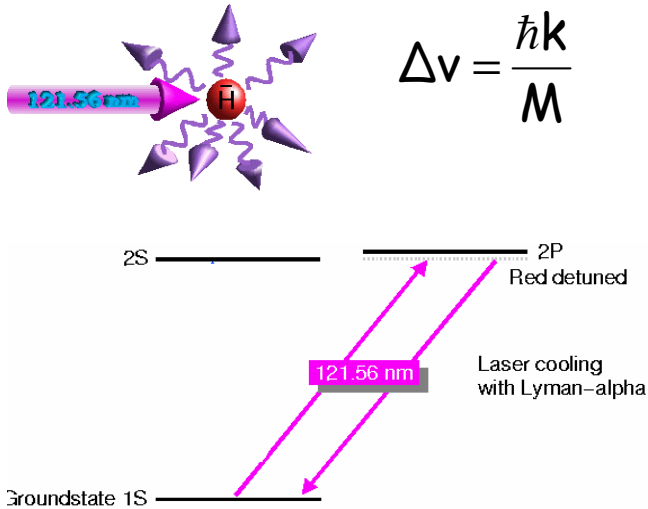
Gravity measurements

$$L \approx m \quad v_o t \approx \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \quad v < v_o \approx \text{m/sec} \longrightarrow \text{mK}$$

Development of a CW powerful, portable Lyman alpha source

Florence, Bologna

K. S. E. Eikema, et al. PRL 83, 3828 (1999), 86 (2001) 5679



(20 nW@ 121.6 nm)

Antihydrogen cooling

Final energy : mK

Cooling below the mK range

- Simulation in progress (adiabatic reduction of the confining B after Laser cooling, collisionless mechanism)
- Antihydrogen ion production

Antihydrogen ions production



CERN group

J. Walz and T. Hansch, Gen. rel. and gravitation Vol 36, n3 (2004)

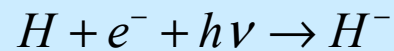


sympathetic cooling with ions

Cooling to sub-mk energies

e+ photodetachment \longrightarrow very cold antiHydrogen

- Design of a test experiment in progress
- H^- production at low energies by laser induced recombination of H and e- in a 3T magnetic field



- Theoretical work in progress



The next steps

Is magnetic trapping feasible?

Is the production of antihydrogen ions feasible?

Realistic timescale 2007

Proposal to SPSC